

THE SAVVS

Linguae Latinae

COMPENDIARIVS:

O R,

A COMPENDIOUS

DICTIONARY

OF THE

LATIN TONGUE:

Designed chiefly for the

USE of the BRITISH NATIONS.

VOL. II.

Containing the *Latin* appellatives before the *English*;

In which are given

The more certain Etymologies of the *Latin* words, their various senses in *English* ranged in their natural order, the principal Idioms under each sense explained and accounted for, all supported by the best authorities of the *Roman* writers; with the references to the particular Book, Chapter, and Verse, where the citations may be found.

By ROBERT AINSWORTH.

The FOURTH EDITION, with ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

Ἡ τῶν λόγων κρίσις πολλῆς ἐστὶ πείρας τελευταῖον ἐπιγένημα, Longinus:

L O N D O N :

Printed for W. MOUNT and T. PAGE, W. INNYS, R. WARE, J. and P. KNAPTON, T. COX, T. LONGMAN, C. HITCH, A. MILLAR, J. POTE, J. HODGES, J. OSWALD, E. WICKSTEED, J. and R. TONSON and S. DRAPER, J. DAVIDSON, J. and J. RIVINGTON, J. WARD, W. JOHNSTON, M. COOPER, and the Executor of Mr. J. DARBY.

MDCCLII.

T H E S A V R I

Linguae Latinae compendiarii

V O L V M E N S E C V N D V M:

Vocabulorum Latinorum Notationes,

Variaſque Significationes

Juſto ordine tradens,

Allatiſque Exemplis e clafficis ſcriptoribus

Singulas confirmans.

A, a, Roman, *A a*, Italian, both of moſt general uſe in writing the European languages; *A a*, Engliſh Saxon; *Α α*, Engliſh black letter, nearly, as all the reſt, reſembling that of the German alphabet; *A α*, Greek, called *alpha*, from the Hebrew *א* *aleph*, which, as all the letters in the Hebrew tongue are ſignificant, denotes either *an ox*, or *a leader*, marks of excellence and priority. The firſt place is deſervedly given to this letter on the account of its ſimplicity, being little more than an opening of the mouth; and its ſound, as a vowel (for it is properly a radical conſonant, as are all the reſt) is determined by the adjunct vowel, if it hath any; if not, it is ſilent, and hath no ſound. From this uſe of the Hebrews, the later Greeks ſeem to have taken their note of an eaſy breathing, which they prefixed to all words beginning with a ſlender ſound, as in *ἀνός*, *ἐν*, &c. to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which begin with an aſpirate; as in *ἀνα*, *ἐνδε*. This was done after they had diveſted the eighth letter H of the conſonant power which it held in their ancient alphabet conformable to the Hebrew, to make uſe of its figure in denoting the long power of the vowel E. But the Latins followed them not herein, having formed their language from the ancient Aeolians and Ionians, who had only the Cadmean alphabet of ſixteen letters. But to proceed, the Latin and Engliſh A hath the ſame power and figure as the Greek; but its name, as likewiſe the reſt of the letters, from the ſimple ſound *a*, *bé*, *cé*, &c. In Engliſh we have a threefold ſound of this vowel; ſhort, as in *bat*, *cat*, &c. like the Hebrew *pathabb*; long as in *dāte*, *fāte*, &c. mix'd with *o*, obſcure, as in *call*, *fall*, where we hear the ſame ſound as in *olive*, *hollow*, ſave that in the former it is long, conformable to the Heb. *kametz*, but in the latter ſhort, conformable to *cateph kametz*. It is greatly to be wiſhed that we had more letters expreſſive of vocal ſounds; or marks on thoſe we have, to aſcertain their power in the ſame ſyllable; as in *fallow*, *falling*; or in thoſe which are analogous, as in *coſt*, *moſt*, &c. The want hereof equally affects our Latin pronunciation; for we pronounce *mālus* and *mālus*, *pāter* and *māter*, with the ſame ſound, which we can ſcarcely think the Latins did. We are indeed more ſecure in the Greek tongue, becauſe directed by more vowels, and the uſe of accents. But to return, A, before *e* and *u* in the ſame ſyllable, make two diphthongs *ae*, and *au*, whereof the former in Latin is ſubſtituted both for *ai* the proper, and *a* the improper diphthong of the Greeks, as in *Ἀνείας Aeneas*, *σφαῖρα*, *sphaerae*; as, on the contrary, the ancient Latins in their own words, when they had occaſion to divide their *ae*, changed it into the Greek *ai*; as in *aulai*, *piſtai*, *frugiſerai*. Some make *ai* a Latin diphthong, as in *aiō*, *Caius*; but *i* manifeſtly belongs to the latter ſyllable, for the Greeks write not *Γαῖος*, but *Γαῖο*; whence it ſeems to be very manifeſt that *ai* in the Latin tongue is not a diphthong, as in the Greek. As there is a mutual intercourſe between all the vowels with each other, ſo in this *a* is changed into *e*; as in *laeto*, *deleto*, *ago*, *egi*; ſo *e* into *a*, as in *decem*, *decanus*; *aveo*, *avarus*; *a* into *i*, as in *apiſcor*, *adipiſcor*; ſo *i* into *a*, as *reipſa*, *reapſe*; *a* into *o*, as in *ſparta*, *ſportum*, *taxus*, *toxicum*; *o* into *a* as in *ſoveo*, *ſavilla*, *volvo*, *valvae*; *a* into *u*, as in *camera*, *cumera*, *taberna*, *contubernium*; *u* into *a*, as in *glubo*, *glaber*, *μυδάω*, *madeo*. In the Roman *comitia*, or *aſſemblies* for making laws, the people had two tables; in the one were two letters, V. R. *uti rogas*, ſignifying their aſſent; becauſe a motion for a new law to be made was called *rogatio*: in the other this letter A. i. e. *antiquo*, or *antiqua probo*, to ſhew their diſſent. In capital cauſes they had alſo two tables covered with wax, in one whereof was this letter A. i. e. *absolvo*; in the other C. for *condemno*; whence the former is by *Cicero*, *pro Milone*, called *ſalutaris*, the latter *triftis*. In numerals it denoted anciently 500, and *Ā* 5000. Other uſes of this, and the reſt of the letters, in the compendious notes of the ancients, are too many here to be enumerated; I have therefore under this, as well as the following letters, explained thoſe which moſt frequently occur, referring the explanation of the reſt to a more general Collection thereof out of *Sertorius Urſatus*, and others, which may be of uſe, ſometimes, even to the learned themſelves, in reading ancient inſcriptions found upon Roman monuments and coins. A. *Absolvo*, *abſolutio*, *aiunt*, *aliquando*, *aeger*, *albo*, *annus*, *anni*, *annos*, *annis*, *argentum*, *Augustus*, *Augusta*, *Augustalis*; A. A. *Auro argento*; A. A. A. F. F. often found in Roman coins, *Auro argento aere flando feriundo*; A. A. COSS. *Augustis conſulibus*; A. *Aulus*; A. F. *Auli filius*; A. B. M. *Amico bene merenti*; ABN, *Abnepos*; A. B. V. *A bono viro*; A. CAE. *Aulus Caefina*; AEDIL. PL. *Aedilis plebis*; AED. POT. *Aedilis poteſtas*, vel *Aedilitia poteſtate*; AED. IIVIR. Q. *Aedilis duumvir quinquennalis*; AED. *Aedilis*, *aedilitas*, *aedituus*; AED. COL. AVG. NEM. *Aedituus Coloniae Auguſtae Nemaufi*; AEL. *Aelia*, *Aelius*; AEQ. M. *Aequator monetae*; AEQ. P. *Aequator pecuniae*; AER. *Aerarium*; AER. CONL. *Aere conlato*; AET. AVG. *Aeternitas Auguſta*; AEDET. *Aedetuus*, i. e. *aedituus*; A. G. *Ager*, *Agrippa*; A. G. *Animo grato*; A. LIB. *Animo libenti*, *Auli libertus*; AN. AB. V. C. *Anno ab urbe condita*; AN. II. S. *Annos duos & ſemiſſem*; ANN. *Annos natus*, *annalis*, *anno*, *annis*, *annona*; A. O. *Amico optimo*; AP. F. AP. N. *Appii filius*, *Appii nepos*; A. P. R. C. *Anno poſt Romam conditam*; A. P. V. C. *Anno poſt urbem conditam*; AQ. P. S. *Aquileiae pecunia ſignata*; AR. *Ara*; A. RAT. *A rationibus*; A. S. L. F. *Amico ſuo libens fecit*; AVG. *Augur*, *Auguſtalis*, *Auguſtus*; AVGVST. AVGG. *Auguſti*, ſc. duo; AVGGG. *Auguſti*, ſc. tres; AVR. *Aurelia*, *Aurelius*, *aurum*; AVS. *Auſpicium*; AVSP. S. *Auſpicante ſacrum*.

A

a, Lat. ab A, a Graec. Nam formas literarum veteres Graecas pene easdem fuisse, quae suo tempore fuerunt Latinae, testatur Plinius 7, 58. Hanc vocalem ut in suavisimam notat Cicero in Orat. 49, quod tamen de crebra ejus repetitione accipiendum; nam in ea saepius iterata asperitatem notavit etiam Martianus Capella. Saepius quidem in alias atque alias vocales mutatur, tam longas, quam correptas, aliquando fortasse, suavioris soni causa; sed cum hoc commune habeat cum reliquis vocabulis, imò & consonis, nihil hinc a primae literae dignitate abscedere videtur.

A, a preposition of the same signification, made from, and for the better found used before consonants instead of.

Ab [ex and, recisa o, & tenui in suam mediam conversa, emergit ab] a prep. governing an ablative case.

It is used always before vowels, and frequently, especially by Caesar and Livy, before all consonants, if v, x, and z, be not excepted.

It has a great variety of significations. (1) From. (2) By, after a verb active, passive, or neuter, denoting the efficient cause. (3) By reason of. (4) After, next. (5) At. (6) In. (7) The term from. (8) For that reason. (9) Out of. (10) From [ever since]. (11) Against. (12) For [as to, in respect to]. (13) After, from the time that, or next to. (14) For, on our side, or party. (15) On. (16) With. (17) In comparison of. (18) As far as from, or hard by. (19) Towards an object. (20) The moving cause, for out of, by reason of. (21) The part affected. (22) A relation to the subject, as to, as for. (1) Senectus abstrahit à rebus gerendis, Cic. de Sen. 5. (2) Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 11. Mars communis saepe spoliantem & exultantem evertit, & perculit ab abjecto, Cic. pro Mil. 21. Caput à sole dolet, Plin. 24, 10. Cum Marcellus perit ab Hannibale, Id. 11, 73.

But the ablative after verbs passive doth not always note the efficient cause, but sometimes the term from whom, or what; as, A me diligentia expectatur, Cic. my diligence is expected, or diligence is expected from [not by] me.

(3) Scipio avidior erat certaminis à spe, quam successus rerum augebat, Liv. (4) Alter ab illo, Virg. Ecl. 5, 49. (5) Omnia ego Ithac auscultavi ab ostio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 9. (6) Stare à mendacio, Id. (7) A labore ad libidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50. (8) Id ab re interregnum appellatur, Liv. 1, 17. (9) A Germania reversus, Id. (10) A puero, Cic. (11) Defendo à frigore myrtos, Virg. Ecl. 7, 6. (12) A me pudica est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51. Sanus ab illis vitiis, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 29. (13) Dionis classis quadragesimo die à securi navigavit, Plin. 16, 74. from the time it was cut down by the ax. (14) A me stat. A nobis facit. Dico ab reo, Cic. (15) A parte aquilonis, Plin. 13, 48. (16) A potu prandium incipiunt, Id. (17) Ab illo friget, Gall. (18) Flavius supplementum ab Roma abduxerat, Liv. (19) Ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 30. (20) Ab amore scribo, Balbus ap. Cic. (21) Doleo ab oculis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62. Ab animo perit, Plin. (22) Inventus à labore, Cic. Offic. 1, 20.

More particular uses.

A or ab is elegantly used before a person to signify his house, or some other adjunct. Ab se egreditur foras, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 78. from his own house. Aqua à fabro ferrario post cibum data, Gels. from the smith's forge.

A or ab after the Verbs do, solvo, numero, repraesento, lego, &c. indicates the person by whose hands, as, Dabo tibi a trapezita viaticum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 89. out of the banker's hands. Frater laborat ut tibi ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. Att. 7, 18. by his hands. A me numerabo, repraesentabo, Id. out of my own pocket. A me hoc illi dices, Cic. you shall tell him from me. A matre illius venio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 16. I come on account of her mother, or, in her mother's name.

This preposition is elegantly used as a circumlocution of an adj. or a gen. case; as, A nobis crepuere fores, Ter. i. e. nostrae, our doors. Pastor ab Amphryso, i. e. Amphrysus, Virg. Geor. 3, 2. the Amphrysian shepherd. Illa ab illo [sc. illius] animadvertenda injuria est, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 129. this undutiful carriage of his.

This observation seems in some measure to explain the ellipsis in these following forms, and many more of the like kind;

Ab actis, a public notary,
A cubiculis, a chamberlain,
A manu, a clerk, or secretary,
A pedibus, a footman,
A rationibus, an accountant,
A studiis, a director of one's studies.

For by adding minister, servus, libertus, or some such word (relations being frequently suppressed) it is minister a manus, servus à cubiculis, &c. which, according to the said observation, being turned into an adjective, or a gen. case, will be minister amanuensis, or manus; servus cubicularius, or cubiculi.

It is sometimes used before words not casual; as, A pridie Idus Septembris, from the twelfth.

It seems sometimes redundant; as, A metu infamiae, Tac. for fear of: Sometimes deficient, Modo pecorum barbaris trahabatur, Id. by the barbarians.

Abs, of, or from. This preposition, as Cicero acquaints us, was rarely used in his time, except in books of accounts, and not all neither. It stands alone before no letters but q and t; as, abs quibus, abs te, Ter. In composition also before c, as abscedo.

A memorial syllable for the use of a or ab in composition.

Ab (1) removet, (2) privat, (3) permutat, (4) separat, (5) auget.
(4) Abscindens, (1) abigens, (3) abolefcens, (5) abnegat
(2) amens.

A in composition is only used before m and t; Ab before vowels, and d, f, h, j, l, n, r, s. Before g only in abgreco, and p in abpatruus. In aufero, and aufugio, ab is changed into au, Cic. Orat. 47.

Abactor, oris. m. verb. A stealer; or driver away of cattle. Memmi. verò Bellerophonem, abactorem indubitatum, cruentumque percussorem criminantes, ad calas interiturus vincitum perducunt, Apul. Met. 7, p. 228.

Abactus, a, um. part. [ex abigo] Driven away, (1) by force, (2) stealth, (3) or otherwise. (4) forced to leave (5) Fig. passed over. (1) Greges nobilissimarum equarum abactae, Cic. Ferr. 2, 7. Abactum flamen, Stat. Theb. 3, 257. (2) Compertum abactos furto fies, Plin. 8, 77. (3) Nec diu omnis abacta pauperis epulis regnum, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 44. (4) Abacti sunt magistratu, Fest. (5) Medio jam noctis abactae curriculo, Virg. Aen. 8, 407. Sedet intus abactis terrea lux oculis, Stat. Theb. 1, 105.

Abactus, us. m. verb. A driving away by force. Cum abactus hospitum exercebat, Plin. Paneg. 20.

Abaculus, i. m. dim. a seq. Abacus. A counter to number with, as some think; or, as others, a table, or chess-man, Plin. 36, 37.

Abacus, i. m. [ab abax] Any flat, as a desk, or cupboard, Juv. 3, 204. A bench, slate, or other table, used for accounts by mathematicians, Pers. 1, 131. A square table, or stone on the chapter of pillars, Vitruv. 13, 1. The board on which they played at chess, cockall, tables, &c. Abacus solis, the compass of the sun's body, the sun's disk. Astron.

Abalienatio, onis. f. verb. forense vocab. An alienating, a making over, or conveying any thing to another by sale, contract, or otherwise. Cic. Top. 5. ubi ex vet. jure definit.

Abalienatus, a, um. part. (1) Alienated, estranged, separated, cut off. (2) Rendered useless, and unserviceable. § Suspicionem te ab se abalienatum epistola tua retinuit. Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Abalienati sunt scelere istius à nobis reges amicissimi, Id. Verr. 4, 27. § Abalienati jure civium, Liv. 22, 60. cut off, from the privilege. (2) Medici abalienata morbis membra praecidunt, Quint. Inst. 8, 3.

Abalieno, as. act. (1) To throw, or cast off. (2) To dispose of, give, or sell away. (3) To estrange, or make one lose favour. (1) Ita nos abalienavit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26. (2) Agros vestigales P. R. abalienare, Cic. in Rull. 24. (3) Quos retinere potuerunt, invidendo abalienarunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Mors sola animum meum à te abalienabit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 18. nothing but death itself shall wear my affections from you. Sua sponte jam infidos colonos Romanis abalienavit, Liq. 3, 4.

Abalienor, aris. pass. To be disposed of, &c. Neque enim indigna patientium modo abalienabantur animi, sed caeterorum etiam, Liv. 26, 38.

† Abambulo, as. Fect. To walk away.

† Abamita, ae. f. Soror abavi. A great grandfather's father's sister, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

* Abaptitum, i. n. [ab a priv. & εμπίτω immergo. Them. Bapto mergo.] Terebella, chirurgorum instrumentum, sic dictum quasi non mergatur. Nam ita confectum fuisse aiunt, ut altius defigi non posset, ne cerebri membranam laederet. A surgeon's trepan, Gal.

Abavia, ae. f. A great grandfather's, or great grandmother's mother, Justinianus.

† Abavunculus, i. m. Frater abavi, A great grandfather's father's brother, Dig. 38, 10, 10.

Abavus, i. m. A great grandfather's father, Jam duorum abavorum quam est illustre nomen? Cic. de Clar. Orat. 58.

|| Abbas, atis. m. vox Syr. Monachorum praefes. An abbot. From hence

|| Abbatia, ae. f. An abbacy.

|| Abbatisia, ae. f. An abbess.

† Abbreviatio, onis. f. prolapsae latinitatis.

† Abbreviatura, ae. f. vocc. Short writing.

† Abrevio, as. Veg. prol. 3. To shorten, or abridge. Pro quo Latinus, Suetonius Tit. 33. Notis velocissime excipere. Cic. Att. 13, 32. diu scribere, & contrahere, conferre rem in pauca; in compendium redigere, brevi complecti, Idem.

Abdendus, a, um. part. To be hidden, concealed, or kept secret. Consules pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda & abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45.

Abdicandus, a, um. part. To be abrogated. Eaque causa fuit non abdicanda post triumphum dictaturae, Liv. 5, 49.

† Abdicativa praepositio, i. e. negans, Apul. p. 639.

Abdicatio, onis. f. verb. (1) A disowning, or renouncing. (2) An abrogating, quitting, or laying aside. (1) Abdicatio Postumi Agrippae post adoptionem, Plin. 7, 46. (2) Amotusque post triumphum abdicatione dictaturae terror & linguam & animos liberaverat hominum, Liv. 6, 16.

† Abdicator, oris. m. verb. & Abdicatrix, icis. f. A renouncer; & Qui, vel qua abdicat.

Abdicaturus, a, um. part. About to abrogate, or quit. Ubi designatus

signatus praetor esset, extemplo aedilitate se abdicaturum, *Liv.*

39, 39.

Abdicatus, a, um. part. *Renounced, resigned.* Senatus decernit, ut, abdicato magistratu, Lentulus, itemque caeteri, in liberis custodiis habeantur, *Sall. B. C.* 48. Abdicato patre, *Liv.* 40, 11.

Abdico, as, act. (1) *To disown, or renounce.* & Adopto. (2) *To abrogate, or disannul.* (3) *To reject, or refuse.* (4) Abdicare se magistratu, *to abdicate, or lay it down.* (5) *To have a natural aversion to.* (1) = Quem fugit; & factis abdicat ille suis, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 128. (2) Legem abdicaverunt tribus, *Plin.* 7, 31. (3) Generum abdicat, *Arg. And. Ter.* Marius in totum ea abdicavit, *Plin.* 10, 5. (4) Abdicat se consulatu, dictaturâ, *Liv.* (5) Laurus manifesto abdicat ignes crepitu, *Plin.* 15, 40. Abdicare cibum aliquem, *Plin.* 20, 9. *to forbid the use of it.* Abdicare aurum è vita, *Id.* 33, 3. *to banish gold out of human society.*

Abdico, ère, xi, &um. act. vocab. augur. & forense. (1) *To refuse, sc. their meat (properly of fowls.)* Met. *To bode ill, to forebode.* (2) *To give the cause against one in law.* (1) Cum aves abduxissent, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. (2) Virginius cum animadvertisset Ap. Claudium contra jus vindicias filiae suae à se abduxisse, *Pompon. JC.* & Addico, *Liv.*

+ Abditamentum, i. n. *Subtraction of money.* + Subductio, *Cic.* & Additamentum, *Id.*

Abditè, *Secretly.* Abditè latere, *to lurk secretly,* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 73.

Abditivus, a, um. part. *Concealed, clandestine,* *Plaut. in Prol.* Poen. 65. *Also abortive, Fest.*

Abditum, i. n. *A place of secrecy.* Pudore nunquam nisi in abdito coeunt, *Plin.* 8, 5.

Abditus, a, um. part. & adj. *Removed, hidden, boarded up, secret, concealed, private.* Sub terram abditus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25. *Lucretia* cultrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, eum in corde defigit, *Liv.* 1, 58. In abditam partem aedium secessit, *Sall. B. C.* 20. Abdita vallis, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 33. confilia, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 479. & Frumento, quod abditum fuerat, prolato, *Id.* 2, 52. = Retrusus, opertus, *Id.* + Abditior, comp. + Abditissimus, sup. *Aug.*

Abdo, dère, didi, ditum. act. (1) *To remove, to separate.* (2) *Abdere se, to hide, retire, or withdraw himself.* (1) Et procul ardentis hinc, precor, abde faces, *Tib.* 2, 1, 82. (2) Abdo me in bibliothecam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 28. ¶ Abdere se in interiorum aedium partem, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. literis, *Id. pro Arch.* 6. se totum in literas, *Id. Fam.* 7, 33. rus, domum, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 100. è conspectu alicujus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 5. ferrum intra vestem, *Liv.* 2, 12.

ABDOMEN, inis, n. [*ex abdo*] (1) *The fat of the lower part of the belly, the paunch.* (2) *Synec. The belly.* (3) *Meton. Gluttony, sottiſhness.* (4) *A sow's udder.* (1) *Cels.* 4, 1. (2) *Montani venter adest abdomine tardus, Juu.* 4, 107. (3) *Abdominis voluptates, Cic. in Pison.* 27. abdomen insaturabile, *Id. pro Sext.* 51. (4) = Antiqui fumen vocabant abdomen, *Plin.* 11, 84.

Abdor, i, itus. pass. *To be removed, &c.* *Plin.* 9, 8. Donec pauci, qui proelio superfuerant, paludibus abderentur, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 79, 6.

Abduco, ère, xi, &um. act. [*ex ab, & duco*] (1) *To lead away, or along with him.* (2) *To carry off, have, or possess a thing.* (3) *To take by force.* (4) *To remove from, or, withdraw.* (1) Ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator esset, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 4. (2) A me capreolos abducere Thestylis orat, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 43. (3) & Abducere in servitutem, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 11. (4) Abducere animum à solitudine, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. à studio, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 2, 11. ab officio, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

Abducor, i, etus. pass. (1) *To be led away.* (2) *Met. To be induced, or prevailed upon.* (1) Liberi in servitutem abduci non debuerunt, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 11. ars illa à religionis auctoritate abducitur ad mercedem & quaestum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 41. (2) Non abducatur, ut rear, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 18.

Abducturus, a, um. part. *To lead, or take away.* Dixit sese abducturum à me dolis Phoenicium, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 112.

Abductus, a, um. part. (1) *Separated, taken aside.* (2) *Distance, at a distance.* (1) Abductus in secretum, *Liv.* 30, 14. (2) Montes abducti aquâ, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 677.

+ Abecedarius, i. m. *An a b c teacher, or learner.*

Abedo, ère, i, sum. act. *To eat up, to devour.* Nam exorta vis locustarum abederat quicquid herbidum, aut frondosum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 5, 4. sed meliores codd. habent *ambederat.*

+ Abemo, ère, i, ptum. [*ex ab, & emo*] ant. pro accipio. *To take away, Fest. ex Plaut.* + Adimo.

Abeo, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [*ex ab, & eo*] (1) *To depart, to go away.* (2) *To go, or come.* (3) *Met. to spring.* (4) *To be changed into.* (5) *To go off, or escape.* (1) Rectè, inquit, abeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 49. (2) Abire sub jugum, *Liv.* Cur tu abis ab illa? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 64. (3) Abeunt sursum radices, *Cato,* 61. (4) In villos abeunt vestes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 236. (5) Non hoc tibi sic abibit, *Cic.* ¶ Abiit in ora hominum, *it is the general discourse,* *Liv.* 2, 36.

Abequito, as, neut. [*ex ab, & equito*] *To ride away.* Praetores pavidi abequitabant Syracusas, *Liv.* 24, 31. Vix alibi occ.

Aberrans, tis, part. *Going aside, or away, wandering from.* Studium à communi utilitate aberrans, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 6.

Aberratio, ònis. f. verb. *A going out of the way, a wandering.* Met. *A refreshing, intermission, or respite.* Aberrationem à molestiis nullam habemus, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 8. Aberratio à dolore, *Id. Att.* 12, 38.

Aberro, as, neut. (1) *To wander, or lose his way.* (2) *To make a digression.* (3) *To mistake.* (4) *To differ.* (5) *To have a respite.* (1) Puer inter homines aberravit à patre, *Plaut. Men. prol.* 31. (2) & Redeat unde aberravit oratio, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. (3) Aberrare à regulâ vitæ, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46. (4) A qua rogo, ut artificem, quem elegeris, ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 28. (5) & Scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, sed aberro, *Cic. Att.* 12, 38. sc. à miseriâ.

Abfore [*the infinitive of absum*] *To be wanting, or hinder.* Nihil abfore credunt, quin, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 147.

Abfuturus, a, um. *To be about to be absent, to be of no service to.* Si id non fecissent, dixit, longè ab his fratrum nomen populi Romani abfuturum, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 36.

+ Abgrègo, as, act. *To part, or separate from the flock, Fest.*

Abhinc, adv. [*ex ab, & hinc*] (1) *Ago, since.* (2) *Hence, in time to come.* (1) Abhinc triennium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 42. Abhinc quatuor annis, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 13. (2) Repromittis tu abhinc triennium Roscio, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 13. sed rarò in hac notione occ.

Abhorrens, tis, part. (1) *Disliking, abhorring.* (2) *Differing.* (3) *Adj. Unfit, unsuitable, senseless.* (1) Ab nocturno utique abhorrens certamine, *Liv.* 22, 18. (2) Cultus paulùm a privato abhorrens, *Curt.* 3, 15. (3) = Absurdæ, & abhorrentes lacrymae, *Liv.* 30, 44.

Abhorreo, ère, ui, sup. car. neut. (1) *To dislike, to have an antipathy, or aversion to, to abhor.* (2) *To differ.* (3) *To be disagreeable.* (1) & Abhorret à nuptiis, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 92. & Pamilos, & distortos abhorruit, *Suet. Aug.* 83. & Abhorret voluntas, & abhorreo voluntate, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. (2) & Abhorrent moribus nostris, *Curt.* 7, 8, 11. Orationes abhorrent inter se, *Liv.* 38, 56. (3) = Tantum abhorret, ac mutat, *Catull.* 20, 11.

+ Abhorresco, ère, ejusdem sign. non auctorit. Lactantium tamen jactat auctorem, *De Ira Dei,* 23.

Abiectè, adv. qual. ius, comp. *Meanly, poorly, sordidly, fearfully.* = Ne quid abiectè, ne quid timide faciamus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23. = Quo sordidiùs, & abjectiùs nati sunt, *Dial. de Orat.*

Abiectio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A taking away.* (2) *Met. Despondency, dejectedness.* & Abiectio, adiectio, literarum mutatio, *Ad. Her.* (2) = Debilitatio, atque abiectio animi, *Cic. in Pison.* 36.

Abiectus, a, um. part. (1) *Cast off, or laid aside.* (2) *Thrown out, exposed.* (1) Abiectâ togâ se ad pueri pedes abiecit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. (2) & Abiecta extra vallum corpora ostentui, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29.

Abiectus, a, um. nomen ex participio. or, comp. *Stimus, sup.* (1) *Careless.* (2) *Dispirited, dejected, drooping, disheartened.* (3) *Low, creeping, mean, contemptible.* (1) Abiectus homo sui incurius reliquis se contemptibilem facit, *Dig.* (2) & Abiectum metu senatum ad aliquam spem libertatis erexi, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. (3) = Humilis, & abiecta oratio, *Cic. Orat.* 57. Animus abjectior, *Id. Att.* 3, 2. & Cum genit. Abiectiores animi, *Liv.* Abiectissimus homo, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 2. Abiectissimum negotium, *Id.* 3, 7, ext. 5.

Abiegnus, a, um. adj. *Made of fir.* Laeserat abiegni venter apertus equi, *Propert.* 4, 1, 42. qui, & aliis locis, formâ trissyllaba habet.

Abiens, abeuntis. part. [*ex abeo*] (1) *Departing from, relinquishing, given up.* (2) *Adj. Swift, pesting.* (3) *Met. Declining.* (1) Abiens magistratu, *Cic. in Pison.* 3. (2) Abeunte curru, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 44. (3) Propior abeuntibus annis, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 39.

ABIES, ètis. f. (1) *A fir tree.* (2) *Meton. A ship.* (3) *Synec. A plank, or board.* (1) Sectâ intexunt abiete costas, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 16. (2) Labitur uncta vadiis abies, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 91. (3) *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 66. Sed in oratione solutâ hunc usum improbat Quint. 8, 6.

+ Abietarius, i. m. *A timber-merchant, a carpenter.* In versione S. S. Bibb. + Faber lignarius.

Abigendus, a, um. part. [*a seq. abigo*] *To be driven away, discarded.* O vir colloquio non abigende Deum! *Ov. Fast.* 3, 344.

Abigens, ntis, part. *Driving away,* *Plin.* 12, 40.

+ Abigeus, i. m. + Abactor, + Abigator, + Abigeator. *A driver away, or stealer of cattle,* in Libb. JCC. è quibus Abactor praecipuae notae esse videtur.

Abigo, ère, ègi, actum. act. (1) *To drive away [chiefly hurtful things; as flies from the face, birds from the corn, &c.]* (2) *To send away.* (3) *To hinder from.* (4) *To drive away cattle by force, or theft; (5) without force or theft.* (6) *Met. To expel, cast off (as grief, weariness, &c.)* (1) Abigat moto noxias aves panno, *Mart.* 10, 5, 12. (2) Abigam hunc rus, *Ter. Adel.* 3, 3, 47. (3) & Abigam jam ego illum advenientem ab aedibus, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 24. (4) Omne instrumentum diripuit, familiam abduxit, pecus abegit, *Cic. in Pison.* 34. (5) & Greges abiguntur ex Apuliâ in Samnium aestivatum, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 1. (6) Abigunt suorum fastidium, *Plin.* 23, 21. Abige abs te lassitudinem, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 3. ¶ Abigere partum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 11. *to procure abortion.* Abigor,

Abigōr, i, aclus. pass. *To be led, or driven away.* Ex muris visite agros vestros, ferro ignique vastatos, praedam abigi, *Liv.* 3, 68.

Abjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be thrown away.* Met. *Slighted*, &c. Abjicienda est fama ingenii, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

Abjiciens, ntis. part. *Casting off.* *Cic.*

Abjicio, ēre, jēci, etum. act. [ex ab, & jacio.] (1) *To throw, or cast away.* (2) Met. *To lessen, or undervalue.* (3) *To throw, or fling.* (4) Met. *To slight, or neglect.* (5) *To leave off, to renounce.* (1) Arma abjicere, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 2. (2) = Sic te abjicies, & prosternes, ut? &c. *Cic. Parad.* 1. (3) Cleombrotus se in mare abjecit, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 30. (4) Ne me existimes curam R. P. abjecisse, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 24. (5) = Relinquant & abjiciunt obedientiam, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29.

Abjicior, i, etus. pass. *To be cast away, &c.* *Cic.*

Abitio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex abeo] (1) *A departing, or going away.* (2) *Death.* (1) Propter eam haec turba, atque abitio evenit, *Ter. Haut.* 1, 2, 16. (2) Apud antiquos per Euphemismum, *Fest.*

Abito, are. *To go away.* Hunc quoque asserva ipsum, ne quo abitet, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 72.

Abitur, imperf. *It is departed,* *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4, 36.

Abitūrus, a, um. part. *About to depart.* Milites jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti, jussu consulum conventuros, neque injussu abituros, *Liv.* 22, 38.

Abitus, ūs. m. verb. [ex abeo] (1) *A going away.* (2) Met. *A ceasing.* (1) Abitus hirundinum, *Plin.* 18, 74. (2) Abitus inopportunitissimae pestis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54.

Abjudicatus, a, um. part. *Given away by judgement,* *Liv.* Abjudicatis agris, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 8, 3. à seq.

Abjudico, as. act. [ex ab, & judico] (1) *To give away a cause, to give money, lands, &c. by sentence, or verdict, from one to another,* (2) *To deny, to judge the contrary.* (3) *To reject.* (1) & Judicabit Alexandriam regis esse; à P. R. abjudicabit, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 16. (2) Rationem veritatis ab ordine senatorio abjudicare, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 2. (3) = Ubi plus mali, quam boni, reperio, id totum abjudico, atque ejicio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 24. ¶ Abjudicare sibi libertatem, *to show himself unworthy of it.* *Cic. pro Caecin.* 34.

Abjudicor, āris. pass. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 2.

† Abjūgo, as. de nom. [ex ab & jugum] *To unyoke* Met. *To separate.* *Pac. ap. Non.* 2, 37. † Abjungo.

Abjunctus, a, um. part. *Unyoked.* Abjunctos lavare equos, *Propert.* 2, 18, 10.

Abjungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex ab & jungo] (1) *To unyoke.* Met. *To separate, or remove.* (2) Abjungere se à re aliquā, *to disuse, or be far from using it.* (1) Arator abjungens juvenum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 518. (2) Quod se ab hoc dicendi genere abjunxerit, *Cic. Att.* 2, 16.

Abjungor, i, etus. pass. *To be unyoked.* Met. *To be parted, or separated.* Lacrymor, quando aspicio hunc qui abjungitur, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 18. Sed meliores libri legunt, quando aspicio hunc, fleo, quia dijungimur.

† Abjūrāto, pro abjuravero, ab Abjuro, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 9.

Abjūratus, a, um. part. [à seq. abjuro] *Kept contrary to justice, denied by a false oath.* Abjuratae rapinae, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 263. sc. boves, quas Cacus abegerat.

Abjūro, as. act. *To deny a thing* (1) *with an, or* (2) *upon, oath.* (1) Qui abjurant, si quid creditum est, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 10. (2) Quique in jure abjurant pecuniam, *Plaut. Rud. Prol.* 14. † Abjūrare mulierem apud canonistas est juramento repudiare, *Steph.*

† Ablacto in interp. Bibb. *pro à lacte depello.* *To wean.*

† Ablactor, † ablactatus, † ablactatio, eadem auctoritate nituntur.

Ablaqueandus, a, um. part. *To be laid bare in the root.* Priusquam frigora invadant, vitis ablaqueanda est, *Col.* 4, 8.

Ablaqueatio, ōnis. verb. f. *A laying open the roots of vines, or other trees.* Myrrha gaudet rastro, & ablaqueationibus, *Plin.* 12, 33.

Ablaqueatus, a, um. part. *Having the roots laid open.* Alaqueata vitis, *Col.* 4, 8.

Ablaqueo, as. act. Vossius à lacu derivari vult, ut sit quasi ablacuo, *To lay bare the roots.* Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, *Cato,* 5.

Ablaqueor, āris. pass. *To be laid bare.* Quae ablaqueantur celeriora neglectis, *Plin.* 16, 50.

† Ablativus casus, qui modò Sextus, modò Latinus à Varro appellatur; ut & Comparativus Prisciano analogice formatur ex Ablatus participio ex Auferor. *The ablative Case,* *Quint.* 1, 5. & *Gloss. Lat. Graec.*

† Ablator, ōris. m. verb. [ab aufero] obtinuit temporibus S. Augustini, & Sedulii. *A taker or bearer away,* † Qui aufert.

Ablaturus, a, um. part. [ab aufero] *About to take away.* Raptum vitulo caput ablatura superbo, *Pers.* 1, 100.

Ablatus, a, um. part. [ab auferor] *Taken away.* Ablatusque viro vultus, *Sil.* 9, 399.

† Ablectus, a, um. part. [ex ab & lego, is] antiquè dic. *pro electus, egregius.* Fine, neat, curious. Ablectae aedes, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 3, 3.

Ablégandus, a, um. part. [ab ablegor] *To be sent away,* Aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 45.

Ablégatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex ablego, as] *A sending out of.* Ablegatio ab urbe, *Liv.* 6, 39.

Ablégatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent out of the way.* (2) *Laid aside.* (1) = Remoto atque ablegato viro, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 31. (2) *Vid. Ablego, N°.* 3.

† Ablegmina, um. pl. [ex ablego, is] i. e. separo. *Choice parts of the sacrifice,* *Fest.*

Ablégō, as. act. [ex ab & lego, as] (1) *To send one out of the way who hinders a design.* (2) *To drive away cattle to other pastures.* (3) Met. *To lay aside.* (1) Sub custodem suum foras ablegavit, dum eas huc transit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 54. (2) Itaque cum ablegabuntur [boves] in ea loca perducendi sunt, &c. *Col.* 2, 24. (3) = Dimisso & ablegato consilio, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 30.

Ablégor, āris. pass. *To be sent out of the way.* Non prius destiteram, quam ablegari eum ob seditionis periculum animadvertissent, *Suet. Calig.* 9.

* Ablepsia, vel potius ἀβληψία, ut scripsit Sueton. *Claud.* 38. *Blindness of mind, want of foresight.*

Abligurio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex ab & ligurio] *To spend riotously in eating and drinking.* Patria itidem qui abligurierat bona, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 4. Unde,

† Abligūritio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prodigal spending in good cheer,* *Jul. Capitol.*

Abligūritor, ōris. m. verb. *A riotous person,* *Amb. † Nepos,* *helluo.*

Ablōco, as. act. [ex ab & loco] *To let out for hire.* Domum suam in reliquam anni partem ablocavit, *Suet. Vitell.* 7.

Ablūdo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ab & ludo] *To be unlike.* Haec à te non multum abludit imago, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 320. & Alludo. Rarò occ.

Abluendus, a, um. part. *To be washed away.* Quibus lacrymis abluendis cubiculo egrediens, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 2, 2.

Abluens, tis, part. *Washing clean.* Abluens aqua corpus, *Curt.* 3, 11.

Abluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex ab & lavo] (1) *To wash away.* (2) *To expiate, or purify.* (3) Met. *To remove.* (4) *To blot out.* (1) Terra congesta pluvis non abluitor, *Col.* 3. (2) Donec me flumine vivo abluero, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 720. (3) Terra nigras sibi abluit umbras, *Lucr.* 4, 379. (4) Maculam abluere, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7. perjuriam, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 681. perfida verba, *Id. Fast.* 5, 682.

Abluor, i, ūtus. pass. (1) *To be washed clean.* (2) Met. *To be blotted out, or taken away.* (1) Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut nunquam abluantur, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 26. de parricidis. (2) Perturbatio animi placatione abluetur, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 28.

Ablutio, ōnis. f. verb. *A washing or purifying.* Superis sacra facturus corporis ablutione purgatur, *Macr.* 3, 1.

Ablutus, a, um. part. [ex abluor] *Washed.* Ova abluta condunt in fursures, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 9. Ut cunctanti squalor ablutus est, *Curt.* 4, 4.

† Ablūvium, *pro diluvio* Laberius nimis licenter dixit, teste *Gell.* 16, 7.

† Abmātertera, ae. f. *The great grandmother's mother's sister,* *Dig.*

† Abmitto, verbum rarissimum. *To send.* Dic ob haec dona, quae abmiserit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 33. sed mel. codd. *ad me miserit.*

Abnāto, as. act. *To swim away.* Cervice reflexā abnatat, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 383. Rarò occ.

† Abnēco, āre, ui, etum. *To kill.* ut puerum abnecaret, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 99. sed mel. codd. habent *enecare.*

Abnēgo, as. act. (1) *To refuse.* (2) *To deny.* (3) *To go back from his word.* (4) *To withhold.* (1) Abnegat vitam producere, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 637. (2) Me depositum appellati abnegarent, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 100. (3) Rex tibi conjugium abnegat, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 424. (4) Jupiter abnegat imbrem, *Col.* 10, 51.

Abnēpos, ōtis. m. *A grand-child's grand-son,* *Suet. Tib.* 3.

Abneptis, is. f. *A grand-child's grand-daughter,* *Suet. Neron.* 35.

Abnocto, as. denom. [ex ab, & nox] *To lie out a nights,* *Gell.* 13, 12. Rarò occ.

Abnōdo, as. denom. [ex ab, & nodus] *To cut the knots from trees.* Vites diligenter amputant, & abnodant, *Col.* 4, 24.

Abnormis, e. adj. [ex ab & norma] *Irregular, singular.* Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 3. Some read anormis, sed mel. codd. abnormis.

† Abnuo, Ennius, *for*

Abnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex ab & nuo] (1) *To deny or refuse, properly by countenance, or gesture.* (2) *Simply to deny.* (3) *To hinder.* (4) *To render impracticable.* (1) Ubi coenamur? inquam: atque illi abnuunt, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 21. (2) & Intelligas quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1. (3) Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 8. (4) Abnuat locus impetum, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 6.

Abnuendus, a, um. Part. *To be rejected.* Dixit, nullius alterius consilio, quam Scipionis, accipiendam, abnuendamve pacem esse, *Liv.* 30, 23. Nec abnuendum est, si dat imperium De- us, *Sen. Thyest.* 471.

Abnuens, entis. part. *Denying, refusing.* Id primo quidem abnuentes juraturos se. *Liv.* 10, 38. Abnuente jam plebe imperium, *Id.* 3, 66.

Abnuor, pass. *To be denied.* Nec abnuitor ita fuisse, si ad judices alios itum foret, *Liv.* 3, 72.

† Abnutivus

† Abnutivus, a, um. *Negative, ap. JCC.*
 † Abnūto, as. freq. [ex abnuo] *To forbid often by signs.* Quid mi abnutas? *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 79. But Cic. de Orat. 3, 41. dislikes this word.* † Veto, prohibeo absterreo.

Abolendus, a, um. part. *To be abolished.* Cum censuisset testamentum Caesaris abolendum, *Paterc. 2, 58. Abolendae infamiae causā, Tac. Ann. 1, 38.*

Abōleo, ēre, ui, & ēvi; itum. act. [ex ab, & oléo] (1) *To take away even the smell of a thing.* (2) *To consume, or abolish.* (3) *To remove.* (4) *To wash away.* (1) Crēbrō postea coquitur, donec omnis odor aboleatur, *Plin. 28, 38.* (2) Corpus non igne abolitum; ut Romanus mos est, *Tac. Ann. 16, 16.* (3) Sterilitatem foeminarum, & virorum infaniam abolere; *Plin. 31, 4.* Met. dolorem, iram, crimen, &c. abolere. (4) Nec viscera quisquam, aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flammā, *Virg. Geor. 3, 560.* sc. quae nec lavari, nec coqui poterant. *Serv.*

Abōleor, ēri, itus. pass. *Plin. 7, 1.* Sperans cladem in Graecia acceptam novā posse victoriā aboleri, *Just. 31, 6.*

Abōlesco, ēre, ēvi, itum. neut. (1) *To wither away.* (2) *To decay.* (3) *To be extinct.* (1) Siccitatibus [vineae] non abolescit, *Col. 3, 2.* (2) Nec tanti abolescet gratia facti, *Virg. Aen. 7, 233.* (3) Cujus rei prope jam memoria aboleverat, *Liv. 3, 55.*

Abōlītio, ōnis. f. verb. *An abolition or cancelling.* Abolitio legis, *Suet. Aug. 34.*

Abōlītūrus, a, um. part. *About to abolish.* Quasi scientiae jurisconsultorum omnem usum aboliturus, *Suet. Cal. 34.*

Abōlītus, a, um. part. [ab aboleor] (1) *Ruinous.* (2) *Antiquated, abolished.* (1) Abolitas vetustate aedes dedicavit, *Tac. Ann. 2, 49.* (2) = Abolita, atque abrogata retinere, *Quint. 1, 10.*

Abolla, ae. f. *A senator's robe.* *Juv. 4, 76.* *A soldier's coat.* *Mart. 8, 48.* *A philosopher's cloak.* *Juv. 3, 113.*

Abōminandus, a, um. part. [ab abominor, pass.] *To be accounted ominous, or unlucky; to be shunned, or detested.* Licinius tertiā cladē abominandam eam curiam fecit, *Liv. 9, 38.*

Abōminans, tis. part. *Abominating.* Abominantibus qui audiebant, *Suet. Claud. 46.*

† Abōminātio, † Abominamentum; † Res detestabilis, † abominanda.

Abōminātus, a, um. part. (1) *Shunning as ominous, or unlucky.* (2) *Also accounted ominous.* Hannibal Africam repetens cum audisset locum Sepulchrum dirutum appellari, ubi consensurus erat, abominatus, praetervehi jussu gubernatore, ad Leptim appulit, *Liv. 30, 25.* (2) Abominati seminares, *Liv. 31, 12.*

Abōminor, aris, pass. denom. [ex ab, & omen] (1) *To deprecate as ominous.* (2) *To detest, or abominate.* Hoc regnum infigne aut moderatē perferendum est, aut (quod abominor) in te ruet, *Curt. 7, 14. i. e. (quod omen Dii avertant) which God forbid.* (2) *Plin. 17, 3.*

† Abōminofus, & † Abominabilis. *Abominable, unlucky.* † Abominandus.

Abōrīgines. *Antient people of Italy, who incorporated themselves with the Romans.* *Liv. 1, 1.* But used as a common name for the first inhabitants of a country.

† Abōrior, oriri, ortus, 3 & 4 conj. (1) *In antient Latin writers, it signifieth only to die, or be extinct, as being by analogy the 3 of orior.* (2) *To be born before the time; as some, to miscarry, but without any certain authority.* (1) Metu infringitur lingua, & vox aboritur, *Lucr. 3, 156.* Quod (cum pace doctissimorum virorum dictum velim) sonat extinguatur, (non abortum patitur, quod esset, elicitur ante tempus) qui quidem sensus poetae menti absonus videtur. Translatē dici fateor, sed Metaphoram à primaeva vocis significatione desumi contendo. (2) Foetus quoque ipsi aboriuntur, *Gell. 12, 1.*

Abortio, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting the young, a miscarrying.* Haec pecunia merces abortionis appellanda est, *Cic. pro Cluent. 12.*

Aborto, as. neut. *To miscarry.* Ne dum exilire velit, praegnans abortet, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 4.*

Abortivum, i. n. (1) *Abortion.* (2) *Or that which causes abortion.* (1) Evanesceit quodam abortivo, *Plin. 18, 44.* (2) Abortivo non est opus, *Juv. 6, 367.*

Abortivus, a, um. adj. *Abortive, born before the time.* Quos abortivos vulgus vocabat, *Suet. Aug. 35.*

† Abortus, a, um. part. *Not risen.* Expavit aborta sidera, *Stat. Theb. 8, 32.* rectius aborta.

Abortus, ūs. m. verb. [ex aborior] (1) *A miscarrying.* Uno abortu duodecim puerperia egesta, *Plin. 7, 9.* (2) *It is also said of trees.* Arborum etiam abortus invenimus, *Plin. 12, 6.* † Abortum facere, (1) *To miscarry.* (2) *To cause a miscarriage.* (3) *Met. To suffer abortion, to come to nothing.* (1) Neptis tuā abortum fecit, *Plin. Ep. 8, 10.* (2) Cyperi potio foeminis abortus facit, *Plin. 21, 69.* (3) Stoici parturiunt adversus libros meos, & subinde abortus faciunt, *Plin. in Praef. † Abortum pati, to cast the young.* *Plin. 28, 23.* Equas, si sint gravidae, abortum pati, *Plin. Ibid. † Abortum inferre, to cause miscarriage.* Tonitrus solitariis ovibus abortum inferunt, *Id. 8, 72.*

* Abra, æ. f. *A waiting gentlewoman.* *Bibl.*

Abrādo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex ab & rado] (1) *To scrape, or shave off.* (2) *To cut, or chop off.* Met. *To get from another.* (1) Barba abraditur, praeterquam in superiore labio, *Plin. 6, 32.* Acutā dolabrā abradere, *Col. 3, 8.* (3) cui aliquid abradi potest, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19.*

Abrādor, i, fus. pass. *To be shaved off.* *Ter. Met. To be extorted from a man, to be taken away.* v. Abrado N°. 3.

Abrasus, a, um. part. *Shaven.* Abrasae fauces, *Luc. 16, 115.*

Abreptus, a, um. part. [ex abripior] *Torn away, forced.* A con-
 jugē abreptus, *Cic. Verr. 4, 29.*

Abripio, ēre, ui, reptum. act. [ex ab, & rapio] (1) *To drag away by force.* (2) *Met. To carry away.* (1) § Abripere aliquem in vincula, *Cic. Verr. 2, 10.* (2) Aestus ingenii tui te procul à terrā abripuit, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 36.*

Abripior, i, reptus. pass. Abripi in cruciatum, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 47.*

* Abrodiaetus, i. m. ἀβροδιαῖος ex ἀβρός, delicatus, & δια-
 αῖος, *A delicate person, a dainty feeder.* *Plin. 35, 36.*

Abrōdo, ēre si, sum. act. [ex ab & rodo] *To gnaw off.* Viperæ maris caput abrodit foemina, voluptatis dulcedine, *Plin. 10, 82.*

Abrogatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An abrogation or disannulling of a law.* Neque enim ulla [lex] est quae non ipsa se sepiat difficultate abrogationis; *Cic. Att. 3, 23.* § Rogatio, Id.

Abrogātus, a, um. part. [à seq. abrogo] (1) *Taken away, abrogated, repealed.* (2) *made void.* (1) Imperium abrogatum, *Cic. pro Dom. 31.* (2) § Cui legi abrogatum, vel derogatum sit, *Ad Herenn. 2, 301.*

Abrogō, as. act. [ex ab, & rogo.] (1) *To abolish, or repeal.* (2) *To drive away.* (1) § Abrogare legem, *Cic. Philipp. 5, 6.* Legi. *Liv. 9, 34. Sed opt. lib. leg. Obrogo.* Lex illa neque tolli, neque abrogari potest, *Id.* (2) Lepidum privatus Italiā abrogavit, *Plin. de Vir. ill. † Abrogare multam, to take off a fine.* † Abrogare sibi fidem, *Liv. to act so as not to be believed.*

Abrōgor, aris pass. *To be repealed.* *Liv. 21, 63.*

Abrōtōnites, ae. m. *Southernwood wine.* *Col. 12, 35.*

Abrōtōnum, i. n. *The herb Southernwood.* *Plin. 21, 34. & Luc. 9, 922.*

Abrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be broken or thrown off.* Abrumpendas pariter spes ac metus clamitans, *Tac. Ann. 4, 50, 3.*

Abrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ptum. act. [ex ab, & rumpo] (1) *To break, or throw off.* (2) *To cut asunder.* (3) *To break off, or leave.* (1) Abrumpere vincula, *Liv. Abrumpere nubem ardebant, Virg. Aen. 1, 584. alii erumpere.* (2) Seneca venas crurum & poplitum abruptit, *Tac. Ann. 15, 63. 3.* (3) Abrumpe si qua te retinent; *Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 9.* § Abrumpere aliquid ex re aliqua, *Plin. 5, 40. se aliquo, Cic. Philipp. 14, 12.* Abrumpere dissimulationem, *Tac. Ann. 11, 26. fas omne, Virg. Aen. 3, 55. fata, Sen. Herc. Oct. 895. fidem, Tac. Hist. 4, 60. moram, Stat. noctem, Id. patientiam, Tac. Ann. 12, 50. somnos, Virg. Geor. 3, 536.*

Abrumpor, i, ruptus. pass. *To be broken, &c.*

Abrupte, adv. [ex abruptus] (1) *Abruptly, without order.* (2) *Inconsiderately.* (1) Nec abrupte, nec unde libuit, *Quint. 3, 8.* (2) Non abrupte agendum, *Just. 2, 15.*

Abruptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breaking.* (2) *Met. A breaking off, a divorce.* (1) Abruptio corrigiae, *Cic. de Div. 2, 40.* (2) Abruptio matrimonii, *Cic. Att. 11, 3.*

Abruptum, i. n. *A steep place or precipice.* Coeli abrupta, *Stat. Theb. 3, 262.* Charybdis sorbet in abruptum fluctus, into the gulph, *Virg. Aen. 3, 422.*

Abrupturus, a, um. part. *About to break.* Herba sollicitum curis non abruptura soporem, *Claud. in Ruf. 212.*

Abruptus, a, um. part. [ex abruptor] Item adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Broken off.* (2) *or from.* (3) *Cut off.* (4) *Steep, rough, craggy.* (5) *Met. Abrupt, without preamble, or preface.* (6) *not well compact or joined together.* (7) *Rash, hasty.* (1) Abrupta lora relinquunt, *Ov. Met. 2, 315.* (2) Abrupti nubibus ignes, *Lucr. 2, 214.* (3) Abrupta cruor à cervice profusus, *Ov. Met. 8, 764.* Nihil abruptius, *Plin. 11, 51.* Ripae abruptissimae. *Plin. Ep. 9, 39.* (5) Abruptum initium, *Quint. 3, 8.* (6) Abruptum sermonis genus Sallustii, *Quint. 4, 2.* (7) Abruptum ingenium, *Sil. 7, 220.*

Abscedens, intis. part. *Departing.* Abscedens ramos & velle-
 ra fronti deripuit, *Stat. Theb. 2, 120.* Unde abscedentia & pro-
 minentia in picturis, *Viruv. praef. lib. 7.* Atque abscedens visa
 est paventem attrahere, *Sil. 15, 561.*

Abscēditur, imperf. *It is departed.* Itaque Rhegio extemplo abscessum est, *Liv. 24, 1.* Fabius omittendam rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilē, abscedendumque inde censebat, *Id. 24, 19.*

Abscēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum. neut. [ex abs & cedo] (1) *To depart.* (2) *To be taken away.* (3) *To cease, or leave off.* (4) *To escape.* (5) *Also to suppurate.* (1) Ni procul abscedat, *Ov. Met. 6, 362.* (2) § Decem minae abscedent, non accedent, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 119.* (3) Irrito incepto abscedere, *Liv. 4, 4, 119.* (4) Pal-
 lada nonne vides abscessisse mihi? *Ov. Met. 5, 376.* (5) Ma-
 lagma ad supprimendum omne abscedit, *Cels. 5, 18.* § Absce-
 dere ab aliquo, alicui incepto; de pecunia. dict. Huc decem
 accedent minae. D. Abscedent enim, non accedent. *Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 119.* Item cum adverb. hinc, illinc, inde. Abscedit
 ira, aegritudo, &c. abscessim pro abscessissem, *Sil. 8, 109.*

Abcessio, idem quod abscessus, *Cic. Cum autem animis cor-
 pora cum necessitate insevisset, cumque ad corpora necessitate
 tum accessio fieret, tum abscessio, Cic. de Univ. 12. § Acces-
 sio, Id.*

Abcessurus, a, um. part. *About to depart.* Dixit extemplo
 aut abcessuros aut dedituros se hostes, *Liv. 25, 11.*

Abscessus ūs. m. verb. (1) *A recess, a departing from.* (2) *Allo an impostum.* (1) Longinquo solis abscessu, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. (2) Prodest impositum minutis, majoribusque abscessibus, *Cels.* 7, 2.

Abscīdo, ēre, di, sum. act. [*ex abs, & caedo*] *To cut off.* Abscidit vultus ensis uterque sacros, *Mart.* 2, 66, 2. Raro occ. Abscindendus, a, um. part. *To be cut off, or in cutting off.* Primum capite aegre inter turbam tumultumque abscindendo tempus terebat, *Liv.* 24, 15.

Abscindo, ēre, scidi, ssum. act. [*ex ab, & scindo*] (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To rent off.* (3) *To put an end to.* (1) Ego tibi scelertam linguam abscondam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Tunicam ejus à pectore abscidit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 1. (3) Sic fata querelas abscidit, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 162.

Abscindor, i, pass. *To be cut off.* Praesto est medicus, absconduntur venae, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 69, 3.

† Abscio. *To forget*; voc. inusit.

Abscisē, vel, ut alii, Abscisē; hoc *ex* abscido, illud *ex* abscondo. *Shortly, in few words.* = Si verba numeres breviter & abscisē, *V. Max.* 3, 7. Alii, *Precisely, firmly*, nescio quā auctoritate freti.

Abscissio, ōnis. f. verb. *Cutting short, a figure in Rhet.* Auct. ad *Her.* 4, 53.

Abscissior, compar. *Shorter, Met. severer.* Abscissior iustitia ad vim, & cruorem usque, *V. Max.* 6, 5.

Abscissus, a, um. part. [*ex abscondor*] (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Parted.* (1) Caput abscessum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 303. (2) Abscissa à continenti Insula, *Plin.* 4, 2. Item nomen. *Broken, rough, craggy, steep.* = Nec ferme quicquam, satis arduum, aut abscessum erat, quod hosti aditum, ascensumve difficilem praeberet, *Liv.* Item *Met.* (1) *Cut short, almost desperate.* (2) *Sharp, severe.* (3) *Short.* (1) & Abscissae res efferent se aliquando, *Cic. de prov. Cons.* 14. Spe undique abscessa, *Liv.* 24, 30. (2) Abscisso castigationis genere militaris disciplina indiget, *V. Max.* 2, 2. (3) Alia breviter, alia abscessa sunt, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Absconditē, adv. *Hiddenly, secretly.* Quae enim de voluptate dicuntur, ea nec acutissime, nec absconditē differuntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 1.

Absconditus, a, um, & absconfus, sed illud usitatius. part. *Hidden, covered.* = Non obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum, *Cic.*

Abscondo, ēre, di, & didi, ditum, & sum. act. [*voc. decompos. ex abs, con, & do*] (1) *To hide or keep close.* (2) *Fig. To leave behind.* Aurum abscondidi, *Plaut. Fragm.* 1, 63. Fumus absconderat coelum, *Curt.* 6, 17. (2) Abscondimus arces, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 291.

Abscondor, i, ditus, & sus. pass. *To be hidden, or disappear, to be out of sight.* Ante tibi Eoae Atlantides abscondentur, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 291.

Absens, ntis. part. [*à verbo absūm.*] (1) *Absent, proprie de personis.* (2) *Absent, out of sight, distant*; figuratē de rebus. (1) Absens, absentem, auditque, videtque, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 83. (2) Absentem rusticus urbem tollit in astra levis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 28. † Absente nobis, pro absentibus, *I, or we, being absent*, dixerunt, *Plaut. & Ter.*

Absentia, ae. f. *Absence.* Longam & continuam absentiam paulatim meditans, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31, 2. Conf. *Cic. in Pison.* 16.

Absento, are. ut legebant nonnulli. *To send away.* *Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.* 3, 2, 14.

Absiliō, ire, ui. sup. inusit. neut. [*ex ab, & salio*] (1) *To leap.* (2) *or fly away.* (2) Alituum genus, atque (1) ferarum procul absiliebant, *Lucr.* 6, 1214.

Absimilis, e. adj. (ubi ab privandi signific. habet) *Very unlike.* § non absimilis bitumini, *Col.* 6, 17. Tiberio principi, *Suet. Oth.* 1. † Praepositas plerumque habet particulas negantes, haud, non, nec, neque.

Absinthiatus, ā, um. *Tempered or mixed with wormwood.* *Sen. Suas.* 7.

Absinthites, ae. m. Sed per Synthesin, n. sc. vinum teste Steph. Absinthiten sic condire oportet. *Wormwood wine*, *Col.* 12, 35. & *Plin.* 14, 19.

ASSINTHIUM, i. n. (1) *Wormwood.* (2) *Met. A wholesome bitterness.* (1) Perpotet amarum absinthii laticem, *Lucr.* 1, 939. (2) & Verebatur ne liber ejus parum mellis, & absinthii multum haberet, *Quint.* 3, 1.

ABSIS, vide APSIS.

Abstīns, entis. part. *Ceasing.* Tamen spe labefactandae fidei haud abstīns, *Liv.* 24, 20.

Abstītur, imperf. Si non abstīteretur bello, *Liv.* 21, 6.

Abstīto, ēre, abstīti. neut. [*ex ab, & sisto*] *To depart from any place or thing.* (2) *To cease.* (1) Si abstītere furore vellent, *Liv.* (2) Abstīte moveri, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 399. § Abstītere lūco, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 259. bello, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 32. furore, imperio, oppugnatione, oblidione, pugna, spe, *Liv.* ab sole, *Plin.* 2, 6. Cum infinit. Cum haud abstīteret petere, *Liv.*

Absolvens, ntis. part. *Acquitting or releasing.* Absolvens pupis moras, *Claud. Laus Seren.* 30.

Absolvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To acquit, discharge, or release* [in trials, or accusations.] & Damno, postulo. (2) *To perfect, or finish.* (3) *To discharge.* (4) *To consume or destroy.* (5) *To dispatch, or dismiss.* (1) § Absolvere injuriarum, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 13. improbitatis, majestatis, *Cic.* suspicione, *Liv.*

de praevicatione, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 16. quenquam alicui, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 8. copiose, multis, omnium sententiis, *Id.* (2) = Dialogos confeci, & absolvi, *Cic. Att.* 13, 19. = Vitam beatam perficiunt, & absolunt, *Id.* Absolvere bellum, *Luc.* 2, 250. (3) Pensum, *Var. de R. R.* 2, 2. promissum, *Id.* 2, 11. (4) Quid totum absolvis orbem? *Luc.* 7, 176. (5) Ego ad forum ibo, ut hunc absolvam, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 13.

Absolvor, vi, absolutus. pass. *To be acquitted, discharged, &c.* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 32.

Absolūtē, adv. *Perfectly, compleatly.* = Undique, perfectē, & absolutē, *Suet. de Gram.* 4.

Absolūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discharging or acquitting.* Absolutio majestatis, *Cic. Appio, Pam.* 11.

Absolūtissimē, adv. sup. *Most perfectly, or absolutely.* Ut absolutissimē utamur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 19.

Absolūtōrium, i. n. *A cure.* Absolutorium ejus mali dicitur, *Plin.* 28, 17.

Absolūtōrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to clearing.* & Absolutoriam, & damnatoriam tabulam dedit, *Suet. Aug.* 13.

Absolūtus, a, um. part. [*ex absolvor*] (1) *Acquitted, discharged, cleared.* Item, adj. or, comp. simus. sup. (2) *Perfect, consummate.* (1) Capitis absolutus, *Nep.* (2) = Absoluta, & perfecta elegantia, *Plin.* 2, 3. = Quo fit ut illam veram & absolutam eloquentiam nemo consequatur, *Cic.* Quo opere nullum absolutius, *Plin.* 34, 19, 2. Exornatio absolutissima, *ad Herenn.* 4, 19.

Absolūtē, adv. *Untunably, absurdly, unlikely, harshly, unfitly,* *Gell.* 15, 25.

Absolūtus, a, um. adj. [*ex ab, & sonus*] (1) *Harsh in sound.* (2) *Irregular.* (3) § *Met. Unsuitable, disagreeable.* (1) Vox extra modum absfona, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 11. (2) Absfona testā, *Lucr.* 4, 520. (3) § Fortunis absfona dicta, *Hor. A. P.* 112. Conf. *Liv.* 7, 2.

Absorbeo, ēre, ui & pfi, ptum. act. [*ex ab, & sorbeo*] *To sup, to suck in.* (2) *To lay under water.* (3) *Met. To carry away violently, as with a stream.* (1) Araneus omnem humorem absorbet, *Plin.* 11, 41. (2) Palus absorpsit rupes, ac testā ferarum detulit, *Luc.* 4, 100. (3) Ne aestus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 4.

Absque, praep. regit abl. † Absque hoc esset, *but for him*, *Plaut.* Absque foret te, *but for you*, *Id. Bach.* 3, 3, 8. Quam fortunatus caeteris sum rebus, absque unā hāc foret! *except in this one*, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 25.

‡ Quid valeat haec particula seorsim, cum valde incertum sit, auctor sum, ut ab illius usu, nisi in hujusmodi formulā cum verbo substantivo, pueri arceantur. Adeo n. pro fine aut praeter, *Liv. Virg. Hor. Ov. non scripserunt, ut planē apud eos hujus voculae usus sit nullus. Hi quidem hunc sensum sic protulerunt; Si ille non esset; ni unus vir fuisset; si tu non esses, &c.* [Sine planē tollit sine negat, atque contrarium est tū cum; sed Absque tantum excipit, idemque significat quod si non sim &c. vel si non essem &c. aut etiam si non sim &c. etiam si non essem &c. Nulam à me epistolam ad te fino absque argumento ac sententiā pervenire, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. i. e. si non sit mihi argumentum. Argumentatio quaedam in qua nihil valet absque approbatione, *Id. de Invent.* 1, 26. Nec aures absque anima per se possunt sentire, *Lucr.* 3, 365. i. e. Si anima non sit, absente animā. Purpureus est Phoenix absque cauda. *Solin.* c. 46. Vix semel ponitur pro Sine. Sed vid. *Plaut. Mostell.* 3, 2, 78.]

Absstantia, ae. f. *A distant removal.* Sol cum longius absit, absstantiā quādam, &c. *Vitr.* 9, 4.

Abstēmius, a, um. adj. [q. abstīnens temeti, h. e. vini; teste Quint. Abstēmius, sober, not given to wine. Gaudet abstēmius undis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 323. Abstēmius vini, *Plin.* 22, 54.

† Abstentus, a, um. part. pass. *Kept out of possession*, apud *JCC.*

Abstergeis, ntis. part. *Wiping away.* Oratio aegritudinem abstergens, *Cic. Topic.* 22.

Abstergeo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To wipe clean; to wipe off, or away.* (2) *Met. To discuss, or dissipate.* (3) *To break in pieces.* (1) Tu labellum abstergeas, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 52. (2) Omnem abstergebo dolorem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 10. (3) Conlidi inter se naves, abstergerique invicem remi coeperunt, *Curt.* 9, 9, 16.

Abstergo, ēre, si, sum. act. *Of the same import with abstergeo, and more frequently used.* Abstergere fletum, luctum, metum, molestias, *Cic.*

Absterreo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [*ex abs, & terreo*] (1) *To frighten from.* (2) *away.* (3) *To hinder or forbid.* (1) Qui Chremetem absterreant, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 14. (2) § Absterre de frumento anseres, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 1, 41. (3) Quoniam natura absterruit auctum, *Lucr.* 5, 844.

Absterreor, eri. pass. *To be frightened, scared away*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 83.

Absterritus, a, um. part. *Affrighted from.* Haud mediocri clade absterritus, *Liv.* 27, 47. Absterrita fatis, *Luc.* 8, 649.

Abstersus, a, um. part. *Wiped off, cleansed.* Absterisa fuligo, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 36.

Abstīnendus, a, um. part. *To be kept from, or hindered.* Quibus cibis abstīnendae sunt aves, *Col.* 8, 5. Amor procul adhibendus est, atque abstīnendus, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 70.

Abstīnens, tis. adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. *Temperate*

rates, forbearing, abstinent. Homo mirificè abstinens, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. Abstinentes oculi, & manus, *Id. Off.* 1, 40. Abstinenter ceremonia, *Auf. Grat. Act.* p. 547. ed. Delph. § Abstinenter vinum, & somni, *Col.* 12, 4.

Abstinenter, adv. *Modestly, harmlessly.* = Postquam Praetor est factus, [Sallustius] modeste se gessit, & abstinenter, *Cic. in Sall.* 7.

Abstinentia, ae. f. [ex abstinens] *An abstaining from, abstinence, inoffensiveness.* = cum strenuâ virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum innocente abstinentia, certabat, *Sall. B. C.* 57.

Abstineo, ēre, ui, abstentum. act. tenere, & cohibere se. (1) *To abstain from.* (2) *To keep from.* (1) § Sese cibo abstinuit, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 44. (2) Non manum abstinere? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 6. § Praeter suum accusat. reg. ablat. cum praep. vel sine illâ frequentius. Abstinerere ignem ab aede, *Liv.* 7, 27. culpâ, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 18. injuriâ, *Cic. Off.* 3, 17. praelio, pugna, seditionibus, *Liv.* tactu, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 618. cibo, *Plin.* 28, 14. Cum infin. Dum mihi abstineant invidere, *Plaut. Curt.* 1, 3, 24.

Abstineor, eri, pass. *To be penned up.* *Col.* 7, 10.

Abstinetur, imperf. *To be abstained from.* Jubente rege, ut caedibus abstineretur, *Curt.* 5, 36. Abstinebatur à patribus, *Liv.* 3, 30.

Abisto, stare, stiti, itum. neut. *To stand at a distance.* Si longius abistes, *Hor. A. P.* 302.

Abstracturus, a, um. part. *About to draw away.* Unde se à portu ratus abstracturum naves, *Liv.* 37, 27.

Abstractus, a, um. part. *Drawn away.* Inter haec abstractam à penetralibus jugulant, *Liv.* 24, 26.

Abstrahens, tis. part. *Drawing away.* Jumenta agnoscentes abstrahentesque, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 15, 3.

Abstraho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex abs, & traho] (1) *To drag away.* (2) *To separate.* (3) *To free.* (4) *To abstract.* (5) *To draw away.* (1) Istam psaltriam mecum rus abstraham. *Verba irati sentis apud Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 37. (2) Ut me à Glycerio miserum abstrahat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 9. (3) Abstrahere civitatem à servitio, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 16. (4) Ut eum vis quaedam à sensu mentis abstraxisse videretur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 37. (5) Pompejum gloriae cupiditas ad bellicas laudes abstraxit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 68. § Praeter acc. regit abl. cum praep. aut vice ejus adverbium loci sumit.

Abstrahor, i, pass. *To be drawn away.* Abstrahi à pedibus patris, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 83. de thalamis, *Id. Ibid.* 16, 154. Hospitem abstrahi iussit ad capitale supplicium, *Curt.* 3, 5.

Abstrictus, a, um. part. [ex abstringor inusit.] *Untied, unloosed.* Tanquam laxarunt elatum pedem abstricto nodo, *Liv.* 24, 7. Raro. occ.

Abstrudo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex abs, & trudo] (1) *To conceal, or hide.* (2) *Met. To cast away, or banish.* (1) Euclio formidat auro, abstrudit foris, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 6. Natura veritatem in profundum penitus abstrusit, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 10. (2) Abstrudere tristitiam, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 6, 3.

Abstrusus, a, um. part. *Concealed, hidden.* quaerit pars femina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 7. Adj. ex part. or. comp. (1) *Secret, inward, deep.* (2) *Reserved.* (3) *Referred etiam ad animum.* (1) Abstrusae insidiae, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar.* 2, 18. Abstrusior disputatio, *Id. Acad.* 4, 10. (2) Abhomo, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 24. (3) Abstrusus animi dolor, *Cic. pro Dom.* 25.

Abstuli, praet. ex Aufero, quod vide.

Absum, esse, fui, futurus. neut. [ex ab, & sum] (1) *To be absent, or away.* (2) *To be wanting.* (3) *To be far from.* (1) Domini ubi absunt, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 52. § Abest gratantibus Aeson, *Ov. Met.* 7, 162. (2) At unum à praetura tuâ abest, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 25. (3) Abest ab hac laude, *Cic. Att.* 8, 15. ¶ Absit verbo invidia, *Liv.* Take it not ill, without disparagement to any body. ¶ Antonio absui, *I defended not his cause, Cic. pro Syll.* 5.

† Absumedo, inis. f. *A wasting, or spending.* *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 3. sed ludens suo more.

Absumendus, a, um. part. *To be consumed, or destroyed.* Vivos homines laniandos absumendosque objicere, *Suet. Neron.* 37.

Absumo, ēre, psi, tum. act. [ex ab, & sumo] (1) *To consume, or destroy.* (2) *To spend or waste utterly.* (1) Absumere reliquias pugnae, *Liv.* (2) Absumere vinum, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 1, 49.

Absumor, i, ptus. pass. *To be utterly destroyed, to perish. To be spent.* Absumi farnē, ferro, veneno, *Liv.* clade, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. morte, *Col. Met.* cura, *Ter. Iue, Val. Flacc.* Qui credunt dentes in cornua absumi, *Plin.* 11, 45.

Absumturus, a, um. part. *About to consume.* In amtionem absumturus, *Suet. Aug.* 98.

Absumptus, a, um. part. [ex absumor] *Lost, gone, undone.* sin absumta salus, *If our support (our Hero) be lost, Virg. Aen.* 1, 559. Ariobarzane fortuita morte absumto, *Ariobarzanes dying suddenly, Tac. Ann.* 2, 4. Absumpti sumus, *We are ruined, Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 18.

Aburdè, adv. qual. *Foolishly, absurdly; in contradiction to Reason.* Aburdè facis, qui angas te animi, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 6.

Aburdus, a, um. adj. [ex ab & furdus] Ab quò aurem avertas, & furdus esse malis; or, comp. sumus. sup. (1) *Harsh, grating, unpleasant.* (2) *Absurd, silly, incoherent.* (1) Absur-

us sonus, ap. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 9. Oculis animisque hominum absurdum, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 7. (2) = Pravum, ineptum, absurdum, atque alienum à vitâ meâ, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 21. Nil absurdius, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 13. Absurdissima mandata, *Id. Att.* 7, 13.

Abverto, pro avertō, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 76.

Abundans, tis. part. [ex abundo] & aliquando, adj. (1) *Abounding, rich.* (2) *Great, vast.* (3) *Copious.* (1) Abundans pecunia homo, *Cic. pro Quint.* 12. & Adefus. Excitabatur homo ab homine abundanti doctrinâ, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 19. (3) & Non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 67.

Abundanter, adv. qualit. ius, comp. *Largely, abundantly, copiously.* = De quâ copiosè, & abundante, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 35. & Aliis abundantius occurrunt, aliis angustius, *Cic. Topic.* 10. Abundantissimè, *Suet. Aug.* 74.

Abundantia, ae. f. *Plenty. Abundance.* Abundantia rerum omnium, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar.* 1, 6. Abundantia seminarum, *h. e. mentes, Plin.* 27, 69.

Abundatio, ōnis. f. verb. idem, *Plin.* 3, 20.

Abundaturus, a, um. part. *About to abound.* *Suet. Claud.* 28.

Abundè, adv. quant. *Enough in conscience.* Abundè, magna praesidia, *Sall. B. J.* 17. § Terrorum, & fraudis abunde est, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 552.

Abundo, as. neut. [ex ab, & undo] (1) *To overflow.* (2) *Met. To be rich.* (3) *Also, To be well stored.* (1) Incertis si mensibus amnis abundans exit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 115. (2) Cajetam si quando abundare coepero, ornabo, *Cic. Att.* 1, 3. (3) Villa abundat porco, agno, hoedo, &c. *Id. Amore abundas, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 11. & Deficio, *Cic. Egeo, Id.* § Regit abl. & nonnunquam gen. Abundare sapientiâ, audaciâ, familiaritatibus, *Cic. copiâ frumenti, Caes. B. G.* 8, 40. irâ, barbarie, *Ov. A. Amor.* 2, 552.

Abvolo, as. neut. *To fly from.* & Semel dumtaxat scripsit *Cic. de Finibus*, 2, 32. ubi tamen alii legunt avolant.

Abusio, ōnis. f. verb. *An applying to another use, an abuse.* *Cic. Orat.* 27.

Abusive, *Abusively, improperly, against nature, art, or custom, to a wrong use.* *Quint.* 8, 6. & 9, 2.

Abusque, pro utque ab; voc. poet. *From as far as.* Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 289. § Regit abl. quem tamen aliquando sequitur, ut, Oceano abusque, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37.

Abusus, ūs. m. verb. *An applying to another use, an abuse.* & Usus non abusus, legatus est, *Cic. Topic.* 3.

Abutendus, a, um. part. *To be abused.* Adeo abutendum se permisit, ut vix sibi ipse constaret, *Suet. Galb.* 14.

Abutor, i, ūsus. dep. [ex ab, & utor] Re aliquâ perperam, aut nimis licenter utor; vel aliorum quàm naturâ comparatum fuit, vel utenda esset ex mandato, aut voluntate alterius, sive in bonam, sive in malam partem. (1) *To use contrary to the nature or first intention of any thing, whether for the better, or worse.* (2) *But is most frequently used in a bad sense. To apply to a wrong end, to abuse.* (3) *Also, to use.* § Sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram abutimur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Abuti, & perdere pecuniam, *Suet.* Ubi abusus sis muliere, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 67. § Met. Abuti patientiâ; gloriâ nominis; facilitate alicujus; fortunis hominum; ignorance alicujus; nomine alieno; otio, & literis; regno, & licentia, *Cic.* (3) Donec omnem casum cum melle abusus eris, *Cato.* 76, 4. Liberaliter lauteque otio abutens, *Paterc.* 2, 105.

† Abutor, passivè dixerunt veteres. Utile utamur potius, quàm ab rege abutamur. *Varr.*

* Abyssus, i. f. [ab a priv. & bōdē profundum.] *A gulf, a bottomless pit,* ap. scriptores ecclesiasticos.

Ac, conjunctio copulativa, pro & vel atque; sed habet alios usus. (1) *And.* (2) *And indeed.* (3) *Ac non, neither.* (4) *Than.* (5) *As.* (1) Parce ac duriter vitam agebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. (2) Faciam tibi boni aliquid, ac lubens, *Ter. Haut.* 4, 5, 15. (3) Ac non, quia ades praesens, dico hoc, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 39. (4) *After nouns, or adverbs of contrariety, or comparison.* Ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo, ac sentio, *Cic.* (5) Est animus erga te idem, ac fuit, *Ter.*

Acacia, ae. f. *A kind of thorn, Plin.* 24, 67.

Academia, ae. f. *Acadēma sive akadēma, A place in the suburbs of Athens, famous for Plato's school, called so from Academicus, or Eademus, a philosopher. Hence all great schools were called by that name. A university.* Atque Academiae celebratam nomine villam, *Laurae Ciceronis libertus ap. Plin.* 31, 3. Unde

Academicus, a, um. adj. *One of this school, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 18. ¶ *An academian, a member of an university.*

Acālanthis, idis. f. *A linnet, goldfinch, or some such little singing bird, Virg. Geor.* 3, 338. *Vid. Acanthis.*

* Acanon, i. neut. *ab aca, aculeus.* *Sea Holly, Plin.* 22, 10.

Acantice, es. f. *The gum of the herb helixine, described by Pliny,* 1, 21, 56.

Acanthinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like branch-hircin; or (as) others, brank-urfin or bearsfoot, Plin.* 25, 38.

* Acanthion, i. neut. *V. C. 1. A kind of thorn. Plin.* 24, 66.

Acanthis, idis. f. *V. d. 1. (1) A little bird that sings very loud, perhaps a linnet, goldfinch, or nightingale. (2) Also the herb perhaps*

groundsel. (1) Resonant & acanthide dumi, *Virg. Georg. 3*; 338. ubi al. Acalanthida, & acalanthide. (2) *Plin. 24*. 106. 4 Lat. fenecio.

* Acanthus, i. m. [ab ἀκανθα Spina.] The herb branch-hircin, as having leaves like a goat's horn; or (according to others) brankurfin, or bearsfoot, from its shagginess, *Virg. Aen. 1*, 653. The form of its leaves often adorned the chapter of pillars.

* Acapna, orum, pl. n. ἀκαπνα, sine fumo. Dry wood, small coal, or old coal, *Mart. 13*, 15. in lenitate.

* Acapnon, i, n. ex α priv. & ἀκαπνός fumus. A kind of honey, taken out of the hive, without smooaking the bees, *Plin. 11*, 15.

Acarne, es. f. A kind of a sea fish. *Plin. 32*, 53.

Acaron, i. n. & Acaros, i. f. Wild myrtle. *Plin. 15*, 7. 4 Lat. ruscus.

* Acātālectus, & Acātālecticus versus, [ab α priv. & κατὰ λόγον defino. *Them. λέγω* defino] Gram. A verse having its just number of syllables. & Catalecticus, wanting a syllable.

* Acātālēpsia, seu, ut Cic. *Att. 13*, 19. scripsit, ἀκαταληψία, Incomprehensibility.

Acatium, i. n. A pinnace, or small barge, *Plin. 9*, 49.

Accanto, as. act. [ex ad, & canto] To sing to, or by. § Magni tumulis accanto magistri, *Stat. Syl. 4*, 4, 55. Vix al. rep.

Accedens, ntis. part. Coming to, approaching, drawing nigh, being added. Accedentibus provinciarum vectigalibus, *Tac. Ann. 11*, 22, 6. Accedentia cerno Tartara, *Sil. 13*, 436. Accedentibus novis, *Suet. Vesp. 10*.

Accēditur, imperf. It is approached. Cic. pro Cæcin.

Accēdo, ēre, sū, sūm, neut. [ex ad, & cedo] (1) To draw near. (2) To go, or come to. (3) To be added to, or increased. (4) To assist. (1) Ipse ad oppidum accedere noluit, *Cic. Verr. 4*, 23. (2) Obstitit ne in aedes accederes, *Cic. pro Cæcin 13*. (3) Accessit mihi hoc ad labores reliquos, *Cic. Plurimum pretio accessit, Col. 3*, 21. (4) Accessit animus ad meam sententiam, *Plaut. Aul. 2*, 8. § In primo sensu, Accedere ad aliquem, *Plaut. in oppidum, Cic. scopulos, Virg. Aen. 1*, 201. moenibus, *Liv. huc, prope, propius. In secundo, ferè cum Praep. in. In tertio non legitur, nisi in tertiâ personâ, absolute, vel cum dat. vel acc. cum praep. ad. In quarto, ferè habet dat. rar. acc. cum praep. ad.*

Accēdor, i. pass. To be approached to. Si qua clementer accedi poterant, *Tac. Ann. 12*, 33, 3.

Accēlērātio, ōnis. f. verb. An hastening. Continuatio est orationis enunciandae acceleratio clamorosa, ad *Herenn. 3*, 13.

Accēlērātus, a, um. part. Hastened. Accelerata interim Vespasiani coepta, *Tac. H. 2*, 85, 1.

Accēlērō, as. act. [ex ad, & celero] (1) To hasten. (2) Et aliq. neut. to make haste. (1) Iter accelerat, *Caes. B. G. 3*, 39. (2) Si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, *Cic. Cat. 2*, 4.

Accēlērōr, ari. pass. To be hastened. Nullo credente sic accelerari, quae tristis audiret, *Tac. Agric. 43*, 5.

Accendendus, a, um. part. To be stirred up, in exciting. Amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, *Tac. Ann. 2*, 57, 3.

Accendens, ntis. part. Stirring up, or exciting. Omnes spe promissisque accendens, *Tac. H. 3*, 24, 1.

Accendo, ēre, di, sum, act. [ex ad, & candeo] (1) To set on fire. (2) To light up. & Extinguo. (3) Met. To excite, or stir up. (4) To increase. (5) To make bright, to burnish. (1) Accendi eburnum Fabianus negat, *Plin. 12*, 9. (2) Deus ipse solem quasi lumen accendit, *Cic. de Univ. 9*. (3) Martem accendere cantu *Virg. Aen. 6*, 165. (4) Accendere pretium vestium, *Plin. 18*, 60. (5) Clypeum accenderat auro, *Sil. 15*, 678. § Accendere lumen de lumine, *Enn. Vid. Cic. off. 1*, 16. calore, *Plin. 14*, 7. aestus medios, *Virg. Geor. 4*, 401. in amorem, *Tac. Hist. 1*, 83. equum stimulis, *Stat. Syl. 1*, 1, 39.

Accendor, di, sus. pass. (1) To be kindled. (2) Met. To be encouraged. (1) Linum accenditur antequam tetigit flammam, *Lucr. 6*, 902. = (2) Si haec accendi aut commoveri arte possent, *Cic. de Orat. 1*, 25.

Accenseo, ēre. ui, sum. (& fortè situm, unde accensitus) act. [ex ad, & censeo] To add to, to reckon among. Eadem aetas Lycurgum sacro illi numero accensuisset, *Sen. Ep. 90*.

Accensior, eri. pass. To be added to, or reckoned among. Accenseri alicui, *Ov. Met. 15*, 546.

|| Accensōr, ōris. m. verb. [ab accendo] An encourager, Gloss. vet. & vide Accessor.

Accensus, a, um. part. [ab accendor.] (1) Set on fire, lighted. (2) Met. Enraged, inflamed, exasperated. (1) & Ego faces jam accensas extinxi, *Cic. in Pison. 2*. (2) Sic accensa profatur, *Virg. Aen. 4*, 364. His adhortationibus quum utrinque ad certamen accensi militum animi essent, *Liv. 21*, 45.

Accensus, i. m. [ex ad, & census] Accensi dicti quia ad censum ascripti. Soldiers put in the room of those that died, or were slain, recruits. Fest. Also supernumerary officers, Veget. & Ascon.

Accensus, i. m. [quod ab acciendo dictum videtur.] A public officer appointed to call courts, or other assemblies. A pursuivant, usher, mace-bearer, sergeant, &c. Some confound him with the lictor, who may be better informed by Livy. & Collegis novem singuli accensi apparebant; penes praefectum juris xii falces erant. & Qui volet accuratius de his, seu militibus, seu ministris doceri, adeat Lipf. El. lib. 1. cap. 23.

|| Accentinucula, ae. f. dim. A small accent, *Gell. 13*, 6.

|| Accentus, ūs. m. verb. [ab accino] Legitima pronuntiatio, vel ratio, quâ syllaba vel attollitur vel deprimitur, quae quidem est triplex, per acutum, gravem, & circumflexum, vel, ut Cic. vocat, inflexum; qui etiam Latinius vocat accentum sonum vocis: An accent. Vide *Diomed. 1*, 2. de Accent.

+ Accepso pro accepero, *Pacuv.*

|| Acceptabilis, e. adj. Acceptable, *Bibb. 4* Gratus, acceptus.

Acceptans, tis. part. Taking, or receiving. Facili ac levi humo acceptante occultum opus, scil. cuniculos, *Curt. 4*, 24.

|| Acceptilatio, ōnis. f. verb. A verbal discharge of a verbal obligation, as if it was performed, ap. JCC. 4 Relatio in acceptum.

Acceptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A taking. (2) A granting, or allowing a proposition. (3) A sense, or notion. (1) Neque donatio, neque deditio sine acceptione intelligi potest, *Cic. Topic. 8*. (2) *Apul. p. 643*. (3) *Siculus, p. 18*. ex edit. Gœffii.

Accepto, as. freq. [ab accipio] (1) To take, or receive. (2) To submit to. (1) Argentum accepto, expenso, & cui decet dato, *Plaut. Pseud. 2*, 2, 32. (2) Acceptare jugum, *Sil. 7*, 41.

Acceptor, ōris. verb. m. (1) A receiver, an approver. (2) An hawk. (1) Illorum verbis falsis acceptor fui, *Plaut. Trin. 1*, 2, 167. (2) Rostrum acceptoris, & unguis, *Lucil.*

Acceptrix, icis. f. verb. A female receiver, or taker. & Nulquam apparet neque datori, neque acceptrici, *Plaut. Truc. 2*, 7, 18.

Acceptum, i. n. part. substantivè posit. A thing received, or taken. A receipt, chiefly of money. & Ut par sit ratio acceptorum, & datorum, *Cic. de Amic. 16*. To balance the account. & Accepti, & expensi tabulae, *Journals, books of debtor and creditor, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 1*. & Acceptum refero, I make my account debtor. Expensum fero I make it creditor, *Cic.*

Accepturus, a, um. part. About to receive. Successorem non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum dixit, *Tac. Ann. 6*, 30, 5. Accepturus amplissimum honorem, *Plin. Paneg. 77*. has pacis leges, *Liv. 21*, 12.

Acceptus, a, um. part. (1) Received. (2) Met. Treated, entertained. (3) Submitted to. (1) Projicit acceptas tabellas, *Ov. Met. 9*, 574. (2) Indignis eum egomet sim acceptus modis, *Ter. Adelph. 2*, 1, 12. (3) Lex est accepta, *Hor. A. P. 283*. & Acceptum refero alicui aliquid, I impute it to him, I may thank him for it, (1) good, or (2) bad. (1) Acceptam vitam refert clementiae tuae, *Cic. pro Dejot. 13*. (2) Omnia mala accepta referimus Antonio, *Cic. Philipp. 2*, 22.

Acceptus, a, um. adj. ex part. or. comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Beloved. (2) Acceptable, welcome, grateful. (1) Plebi acceptus erat, *Caes. B. G. 3*, 5. (2) Acceptor plebi oratio, *Liv. Acceptissima munera, Ov. Ep. 17*, 72. Acceptor alicui esse, *Id. Met. 13*, 467.

Accersendus, a, um. part. To be called, sent for, or procured. Accersendus foret, *Paterc. 2*, 123.

Accersens, tis. part. Calling, sending for, or procuring. Accersentes gloriam ex periculo, *Curt. 8*, 44.

Accersio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [rectius Arcessio] (1) To fetch, or send for. (2) To try, or implead one by law. (1) § Alios ad se accersiri jubet, *Caes. B. G. 5*, 11. (2) § Quidam capitis accersierunt. *Cic. de Inv. 2*, 31. uti aliqui legunt.

Accersitor, ōris. m. verb. [rectius Arcessitor] A caller, or sender for. Nemo accersitor ex proximo, *Plin. Ep. 5*, 6. sub fin.

Accersitus, a, um. part. & adj. (rectius Arcessitus.) (1) Fetched. (2) Met. Far fetched. (3) Affected, unnatural. (1) Accersita ad matrem, *Plaut. Cist. 1*, 1, 107. (2) Cavendum est ne accersitum dictum putetur, *Cic. de Orat. 2*, 63. (3) Commendatio accersita, *Plin. 13*, 1.

Accersitus, ūs. m. verb. A calling, or sending for. Ad eum ipse rogatu, accersitūque veni, *Cic. N. D. 1*, 6.

Accerso, ēre, ivi, itum. act. (sed rectius Arcesso) [ab ar ant. pro ad, & cio, *Prisc.* (1) To call, and consequently (2) To accuse; quia reus in jus vocatur. (3) To procure. (1) Cum ab aratro accersebantur consules, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 18*. (2) Accersere [crimine] ambitus, *Cic.* (3) & = Ut cum vitare fortasse potueris, ultrò accersas, & attrahas, *Cic. Att. 17*, 6. § Accersere aliquem ad se, *Cic. Verr. 4*, 34. auxilia ex aliquo, *Caes. B. G. 7*, 33. Accersi à matre ad rem divinam, *Ter. Hec. 1*, 2, 109. mercede, *Caes. In secundâ significatione, aliquem crimine; ambitus, Cic. In tertiâ, orationi splendorem, Id. de Orat. 3*, 38.

Accersor, i, situs. pass. (rectius Arcessor) To be sent for. Ut jubeam accersi, *Ter. Andr. 4*, 5, 2.

& Hanc vocem non esse Latinam, sed posterioribus seculis ab arcesso corruptam contendit *Vossius*, Etym. p. 40. quem, si placet, adi.

Accessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) An addition, or increase. (2) Interest of money. An honorary gift over and above the taxes, or payments. (3) A bay of building joined to an house. (4) A bondfman, or surety. (5) A fit (of an ague.) (1) Accessio annorum, *Cic. de Amic. 3*. fortunae, & dignitatis, *Id. Curioni Pam. 2*, 1. (2) Ad singula medimnū multi H-S duo, multi H-S quinque accessionis cogebantur dare, *Cic. Verr. 3*, 49. (3) Hanc Scaurus demolitus accessionem adjunxit aedibus, *Cic. Off. 1*, 39. (4) Accessiones fidejussores, *Paul.* (5) *Cels. 3*, 5.

Accessor, ōris. m. verb. [ex ad, & cedo] He who comes to, or makes one among others. & Non accessor pompae, sed auctor, *V. Max. 5*, 7, 1. Al. legunt Accensor; sed, puto, malè.

Accessurus,

Accessurus, a, um. part. *About to approach, or be added to.* Hostes nihil amplius copiarum accessurum credentes, *Caes. B. G. 8, 28.* Accessurus diis Caesar, *Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 6.* Plurimum dixit accessurum opibus, *Liv. 24, 2.*

Accessus, a, um. part. [*ab accedor*] *Approached, accessible.* Non accessu flumina, *inaccessible rivers, Ov. Fast. 5, 582.* sed var. codd. *Rarò. occ.*

Accessus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An approaching, or coming to.* (2) *Access, or leave to approach, an admittance.* (3) *An increase.* (4) *A pursuit.* (1) Accessus ad urbem fuit metuendus, *Cic. pro Mil. 19.* (2) Da, precor, accessum, *Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41.* (3) ¶ Ut accessu, & recessu suo solis lumen accipiat. *Cic. de Or. 3, 45.* (4) § Bestiis natura dedit cum quodam appetitu accessum ad res salubres; à pestiferis recessum, *Cic. de N. D. 2, 12.* ¶ With a gen. it has elegant significations; as, ¶ Accessus, & recessus lunae, *the increase and wane, Cic. de Div. 2, 14.* solis, & stellarum, *the rising and setting, Id. maris, the tide, Id. febris, the fit, Plin. 26, 71.* ¶ Accessus, & defectus dierum, *Capell.*

Accidens, tis. part. substantivè posit. *An accident.* ap. *Dial. Cic. vocant accidentia res attributas.* *Quint. habet in plur. l. 5. c. 10.*

Accidentia, ae. f. verb. [*ab accido*] *A contingency or event.* Esse vero illam naturae accidentiam, *Plin. 32, 9.*

¶ Accidentia partium orationis, *The accidents.* Haec Cicero res quae nominibus, & verbis sunt attributae, teste *Cellario*, vocat. Accidentia verbi, *Quint.*

¶ Accidentia, um. pl. n. *Accidents, misfortunes.* ¶ Non prosperis molliori, non accidentibus frangi, *Quint. Decl. 5. 4* Res adversae, *Cic.*

Accido, ēre, i. sup. car. neut. [*ex ad pro juxta, & cado*] (1) *To fall down at, or before.* (2) *To fall.* (3) *To come to.* (4) *To happen to.* (1) Ad genua accidit, *Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18.* (2) Caesa accidit ad terram trabes, *Enn. Adversi & undique hostes erant, primo clamor circum latus exterruit, dein tela ab omni parte accidebant, Liv. 2, 50.* (3) Ad aures accidit regis, *Liv. 8, 24.* (4) Tibi accidit novum, tanquam mihi, *Id.* ¶ Si quid pupillo accidisset, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 21. if he had died.* Quorum accidat, *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 30. what it may come to.*

Accido, ēre, di, ūm. act. [*ex ad, & caedo*] *To weaken.* Ita praelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, *Liv. 8, 29.*

Acciendus, a, um. part. *To be sent for.* Aruspices ex Etruria acciendi, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 12.*

Accio, ēre, vi, ūm. act. *To send for, or fetch.* Oneratum huc acciebo, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61.*

Accinctus, a, um. part. [*ex accingor*] (1) *Girded to.* (2) *Furnished with.* (3) *Prepared for.* (1) Accinctus ensis lateri, *Stat. Theb. 1, 428.* (2) Accinctus flagello, *Virg. Aen. 6, 570.* (3) Magnos accinctus in usus fert in animus quascunque vices, *Stat. Theb. 1.*

Accingo, ēre, xi, ctum. (1) *To gird to, to prepare for.* (2) *To go about a thing briskly.* (3) *To provide himself with.* (1) Ensem lateri accingere, *Stat. Syl. 4, 4, 10.* (2) Accingunt operi, *Virg. Aen. 2, 235.* (3) Ut se accingeret juvene partem curarum capeffituro, *Tac. Ann. 12, 25.*

Accingor, gi, ctus. pass. *To be girt, prepared for, or furnished with.* Facibus pubes accingitur atris, *Virg. Aen. 9, 74.* Magicas artes accingi, *to have recourse to them, Id. Aen. 4, 493.*

† Accino, ēre, ui, entum. [*ex ad, & cano*] *To sing to, or in concert.* To accord, habent *Lexica*, sed sine *Auct.* hinc tamen *Accentus.*

Accio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [*ex ad, & cio*] (1) *To send for, or call one.* (2) *Met. To get, cause, or procure.* (1) Is si accierit, occurram, *Cic. Att. 13, 48.* (2) Nisi voluptatem accieret, *Id.*

Accior, īri. pass. *To be sent for.* Haud procul accirentur, *Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 4.* Acciri è castris, *Liv. 3, 46.*

Accipiendus, a, um. part. *To be taken, received, or obeyed.* Vid. seq. *Accipio*, N^o. 9. Inque tuos flens est accipienda finus, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 458.*

Accipiens, ntis. part. *Taking, or receiving.* Si quod durius accipienti videretur, *Plin. Pan. 13.* Negotia pro solatiis accipiens, *Tac. Ann. 4, 13, 1.*

Accipio, ēre, epi, ptum. act. [*ex ad, & capio*] (1) *To take, or receive.* (2) *To undertake.* (3) *To learn.* (4) *To accept of.* (5) *To suck, or drink in.* (6) *To receive, or sustain.* (7) *To bear, or understand.* (8) *To treat, or entertain.* (9) *To obey.* (10) *To take, or levy.* (11) *To find, get, or obtain.* (12) *To enter, or set down.* (1) Adversum legem pecuniam accepisti, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 47.* (2) Acepi Rempub. *Cic. Post. Red. 2.* Mea causā causam hanc accipite, *Ter. Hec. Prol. 55.* (3) Primas magistris accipere artes, *Ov. Met. 9, 718.* (4) Accipit conditionem, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52.* (5) Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, *Virg. Aen. 1, 127.* (6) Accipit injuriam, cladem, contumeliam, detrimentum, dolorem, plagam, *Cic. pro injuriā, clade, &c. affectus fuit.* (7) Nostram nunc accipe mentem, *Virg. Aen. 1, 676.* (8) Accipit homo nemo melius, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52.* (9) In primis parati ad imperia accipienda, *Tac. Verr. 3, 30.* (11) Accipit fabula prisca fidem, *Mart. Spect. 5, 2.* (12) Ut haud dubius praetor esset, si consul accipere ejus nomen vellet, *Liv. 39, 39.*

V O L. II.

Accipior, i. pass. *To be received.* Nec multo post clades rei navalis accipitur, *Tac. Ann. 15, 46, 2.*

Accipiter, tris. m. [*ab accipio*] (1) *An hawk.* (2) *Met. An extortioner, a plunderer.* (1) Accipiter trepidas agitat columbas, *Ov. Met. 5, 606.* (2) Accipiter pecuniarum, *Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 5.* ¶ Accipitrarius, i. m. [*ex accipiter*] *A falconer, Jun.*

Accipitrina, ae. f. *The herb hawkweed, Apul. c. 30.*

Accismus, i. m. *A dessembling, or feigned refusal, Var. ab.*

Accisso, as. denom. [*ab Accō ineptā quādam muliere*] *To trifle, to dissemble, Var.*

Accisus, a, um. part. [*ex accido*] (1) *Cut, or clipped short.* (2) *Met. Shortened, or falling short.* (3) *Impaired, straitened, weakened.* (1) Accisis crinibus pellit uxorem domo maritus, *Tac. Germ. 19, 2.* (2) Accisae dapes, *Virg. Aen. 7, 125.* (3) Accisae Volscorum res, *Liv. 3, 10. Conf. 6, 5.*

Accito, as. freq. [*ex ad, & cito, à cieo*] *To call, or send for, often; Lucr. 5, 945. sed mel. codd. claricitat.*

Accitūrus, a, um. part. *About to send for.* Dixit se T. Gracchum proconsulem à Benevento accitūrum, *Liv. 24, 19.*

Accitus, a, um. part. [*ex accior*] *Sent for.* Accita Vitellio auxilia, *Tac. H. 4, 13.*

Accitus, ūs. m. verb. *A sending for.* Accitu alicujus venire, *Tac. & Virg. Aen. 1, 681.*

Acclāmans, ntis. part. *Calling, or shouting.* Risere Galli, undique acclamantes, *Just. 24, 5.*

Acclāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling aloud, Col. 7, 3. a shouting in applause, an hurra, Cic. Att. 4, 12. Sometimes, a crying against, an exploding; Id. Q. fr. 2, 1.*

Acclāmīto, as. freq. *To call, or shout often; Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 3. Rarò occ.*

Acclāmo, as. [*ex ad, & clamo*] (1) *To shout, to hurra by way of honour, or rejoicing.* (2) *Sometimes, to cry out against.* (1) Populus cum risu acclamavit ita esse, *Cic. pro Caecina. 10.* (2) *Cic. Verr. 2, 20.*

Acclinātūrus, a, um. part. *About to lean, or incline to.* Dixerunt, haud gravate acclinaturos se ad causam senatus, *Liv. 4, 48.*

Acclinātus, a, um. part. *Leaning over, bent forward.* § Acclinatus lateri navis exonerabat alvum, *Petr. c. 103. conf. Ov. Met. 10, 268.*

Acclīnis, e. adj. (1) *Leaning on, bending forward, shelving.* (2) *Met. Prone, or inclined to.* (1) § Arboris acclinis trunco, *Virg. Aen. 10, 834.* (2) Acclinis fallis animus, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.*

Acclīno, as. neut. [*ex ad, & ant. clino*] (1) *To lean, or bend forward.* (2) *Met. To consent, to incline to.* (1) Se acclinavit ad illum, *Ov. Met. 5, 72.* (2) Acclinare ad causam senatus, *Liv. 4, 48.*

Acclīvis, e. adj. [*ex ad, & clivus*] *Up hill, steep, rising, ascending.* Acclivis aditus, *Caes. B. G. 2, 29.*

Acclīvus, a, um. *Steep.* Acclivus limes, *Ov. Met. 2, 19. trames, Ibid. 10, 53.*

Acclīvitas, ātis. f. *A bending upwards, steepness.* Pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, *Caes. B. G. 2, 18.*

Accōla, ae. c. g. *A borderer, a near inhabitant.* Pastor accola ejus loci, *Liv. 1, 7.* Odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis circumventus, *Tac. Ann. 12, 29, 1. campi, Ov. ad Liv. 231.*

Accōlens, tis. part. *Quasi silvestre numen accolentium.* *Plin. 36, 17.*

Accōlo, ēre, ui. act. [*ex ad, & colo*] *To dwell near.* Qui Tiberinum accolunt, *Liv.* Baetis fluvius accolitur dextrā laevāque crebris oppidis, *Plin. 3, 3.*

Accommodandus, a, um. part. *To be accommodated, or made fit.* Tempus defuit, ad insignia accommodanda, *Caes. B. G. 2, 21.*

Accommodans, part. *Accommodating, fitting.* Coronam sibi in convivio ad caput accommodans, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

Accommodātē, adv. *Aptly, fitly.* Accommodatē, ad veritatem dicere, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 33.* Superl. Vivere ad naturam accommodatissimē, *Id. de Fin. 5, 9.*

Accommodātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An applying, fitting, or suiting; an accommodation.* Scientiarum ad inventionem accommodatio, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 9.*

Accommodātus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. *suited, sup.* (1) *Suited to, designed for.* (2) *Proper, suitable.* (3) *Like.* (1) § Accommodata ad persuadendum oratio, *Cic. Acad. 1, 8.* (2) § Res alendo furculo accommodatissimae, *Col. 3, 11.* = Reliqua aptiora, & accommodatiora, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13.* (3) Accommodatiores glandium generi castaneae, *Plin. 15, 25.*

Accomōdē, adv. *Fitly, to the purpose.* Sed. al. leg. *commodissime. Quint. 4, 1.*

Accommodo, as. act. [*ex ad, & commodo*] (1) *To take, or put to, or upon.* (2) *To apply.* (3) *To suit.* (4) *To lend.* (5) *To adhere to.* (1) Lateri Argivum accommodat enses, *Virg. Aen. 2, 393.* (2) Accommodare curam pratis, *Quint. 1, ult.*

(3) In plures causas accommodari potest, *Ad Herenn. 1, 7.* (4) Apagite, inquit, aedes accommodavi, *Ad Herenn. 4, 51.*

(5) Quod se Sejano non accommodassent, *Suet. Tib. 48.*

Accommōdor, pass. *To be suited, &c. Cic. de Div. 2, 54.*

Accommōdus, a, um. *Idem quod accommodatus.* Apt, *suitable, Virg. Aen. 11, 522.*

I C

Accredo,

Accredo, ēre, didi, itum. act. *To give credit to, to consent to, to believe.* Tibi nos accredere par est, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25.* Primo non accreditit, *Nep. Dat. 3.*
 + Accrēduas, ant. *pro accredas, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 4.*
 Accrēmētum, i. n. verb. *An increase, or growth, Plin. 9, 1.*
 Accrescens, ntis. part. *Growing, or increasing.* Nondum accrescente aqua, *Tac. Ann. 2, 8, 3.*
 Accresco, ēre, vi, tum. neut. [ex ad, & cresco] (1) *To grow.* (2) Met. *To increase.* (1) Jamque pectori usque accrevērat [cespes] *Tac. Ann. 5, 19.* (2) Cum aetate accrevit simul [amicitia] *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7.*
 Accrētio, ōnis. f. verb. *An increasing.* & Accretio, & diminutio luminis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 68.*
 Accubans, tis. part. (1) *Lying down, or sitting at table.* (2) *Adjoining.* (1) § Haec scripsi accubans apud Vestorium, *Cic. Att. 14, 12.* (2) § Theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, *Suet. Jul. 44.*
 Accubatio, (al. legunt Accubitio) ōnis. f. verb. *A lying down, or sitting at table.* Accubatio epularis, *Cic. de Sen. 13.*
 Accubitālia, um. n. *Cushions or Pillows.* Treb. Poll. in Claud. 14.
 Accubitōrius, a, um. adj. *Of or belonging to sitting down.* Accubitōria vestimenta, *Peir. c. 30.*
 Accubitus, ūs. m. verb. *A sitting down to table.* Plenis hominum tricliniis accubitu, *Plin. 8, 2.* Ab
 Accūbo, āre, ui, itum. neut. [ex ad & cubo] *To sit, or (as the Romans) to lie down at table.* Ut deinceps qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 2.*
 Accūdo, ēre, di, sum. act. [ex ad, & cudo] *To coin more.* Met. Tres minas accudere possum, ut viginti fient, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 96.* Raro occ.
 Accumbens, ntis. part. *Lying down,* *Suet. Cal. 25.*
 Accumbo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex ad, & cumbo] *To lie down, to sit down at meat.* Both these significations are exemplified by *Plautus* in one sentence: *Cave ne prius accumbas in via, quam illic ubi lectus est stratus,* *Most. 1, 4, 13.*
 Accūmūlans, ntis. part. *Heaping up.* Ventorum flatu congeriem arenae accumulantiū, *Plin. 4, 2.*
 Accūmūlatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An heaping,* *Plin. 17, 39.*
 Accūmūlatissimē, sup. adv. *Most abundantly, most liberally,* *ad Her. 1. 1. sub fin.*
 Accūmūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An heaper up.* Opum accumulātor, *Tac. Ann. 3, 30.*
 Accūmūlātus, a, um. part. *Heaped up, stored,* *Lexic. ex Plin.*
 Accūmūlo, as. denom. [ab ad, & cumulus] (1) *To add one heap to another.* (2) Met. *To accumulate, multiply, or increase.* (1) = [Pecuniae acervos] auget, addit, accumulāt, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar. 2, 22.* (2) Accumulat curas filia parva meas, *Ov. Ep. 15, 70.* ¶ Accumulare radices, *To heap up earth at the roots of trees,* *Plin. 17, 31.* § Accumulate animam donis, *Virg. Aen. 6, 885.*
 Accūmūlor, ari. pass. *To be accumulated, or heaped up.* Accumulatur maximus honos Fastis, *Ov. Fast. 2, 122.*
 Accūrātē, adv. qual. iūs, comp. issimē, sup. (1) *Cautiously.* (2) *Diligently.* (3) *Neatly.* (1) Saltem accuratē, ut metui videar, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 14.* (2) Arcetē tenent, accuratēque defendunt, *Cic. Parad. 4.* Accuratissimē tutari causam, *Cic. Fam. 5, 17.* (3) Accuratiūs aedificare, *Caes. B. G. 6, 21.*
 Accūrātus, a, um. part. *vel potius adj. or, comp. ssimus, sup.* (1) *Performed with care.* (2) *Choice, accurate, exquisite.* (1) Accurata oratio, *Cic. de Amic. 7.* (2) Delectum accuratiorem habere, *Liv. 5, 37.* Accuratissima diligentia, *Cic. Att. 7, 3.*
 Accūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Carefulness, diligence.* In componendis rebus mira accuratio, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 67.*
 Accūro, as. act. *To take care of, to look to.* Omnes res accūro, *Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 12.* Accurare hospites, *Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 55.*
 Accūror, ari. pass. *To be taken care of, or looked to.* Tanto gratius in speciem simplicitatis accipiebantur, *Tac. Ann. 16, 18, 2.* Jube nobis tribus apud te prandium accurarier, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 25.*
 Accurritur, imperf. *Accurritur ab universis, They all run,* *Tac. Ann. 1, 27.*
 Accurrens, ntis. part. *Running to.* Accurrentem ancillam vulnere absterret, *Tac. Ann. 13, 44, 5.*
 Accurro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. *To run to.* Accurisse Romam dicitur, *Cic. Off. 3, 50.* § Accurrere ad aliquem, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43.* in Tusculanum, *Cic. Att. 15, 3.* rapidis passibus, *Stat. Theb. 3, 410.* hūc, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 40.*
 Accursus, ūs. m. verb. *A running to, a concourse.* Accursu multitudinis protēsus est, *Tac. Ann. 1, 27.*
 Accūsābilis, e. adj. *To be accused, blameworthy.* § Quorum omnium accusabilis est turpitudine, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 75.*
 Accūsandus, a, um. part. *To be accused,* *Cic. Fam. 1, 3.* Suillum accusandis utriusque immittit, *Tac. Ann. 11, 1.*
 Accūsans, tis. part. *Accusing.* Te leviter accusans, *Cic. Fam. 3, 11.*
 Accūsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An accusation, an accusing, or blaming.* & Ex accusatione, & defensione constat ratio iudiciorum, *Cic. Off. 2, 14.*
 ¶ Accūsātivus casus, qui, & Incusativus, vel Causativus, quin

& Laudativus dicitur, ut per quem vel accusamus, vel laudamus. *The accusative case.* Gram.
 Accūsātor, ōris. m. verb. *An accuser.* Accusator acer, & acerbus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 36.*
 Accūsātōriē, adv. qual. *With the design, or mind, of an accuser.* & Ne quis hoc me magis accusatoriē quā liberē dixisse arbitretur, *Cic. Verr. 2, 72.* Non agam tecum accusatoriē, *Id. Verr. 3, 70.* Confer. *Liv. 40, 12.*
 Accūsātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to an accuser.* Non accusatorio animo adductus, *Cic. pro Cluent. 4.*
 Accūsātrix, icis. f. *A female accuser,* *Plaut. Afin. 3, 1, 10.*
 Accusātūrus, a, um. part. *About to accuse.* Dixit, Prævum populi iudicium nequicquam posteros accusaturos, *Liv. 8, 34.*
 Accūsātus, um. part. *Accused, blamed, impleaded,* *Cic. de Opt. gen. orat. 7.*
 Accūso, as. act. [ex ad, & causor, non (ut Priscianus) à cudo] (1) *To accuse in judgement.* (2) *To blame, or reprimand.* (1) Certis, propriisq; criminibus accusabo, *Cic. Verr. 1, 16.* (2) & Primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, *Cic. 2. fr. 2, 21.*
 * Accēdia, ae. f. [ab & & κηδος, cūsa] *Sloth, negligence.* Anna tua me movet, *Cic. Att. 12, 45.*
 Aceldama, (Syr.) *A field of blood.*
 * Acenteta, orum. n. [ab & priv. & κεντέω, pungo.] *Precious stones without points, or edges, pure smooth pieces of Crystal.* *Plin. 37, 10.*
 + Aceo, ēre. neut. *To be sour,* *Cato.* Hinc Acefco, quod vide.
 * Acēphālus, ἀκεφαλος. [ab & priv. & κεφαλή, caput] *Without head; or beginning.* Versus acēphali, *Herm. ex Plin.*
 ACER, acēris. n. *A maple tree.* At nuper vile fuistis acer, *Ov. Amor. 1, 11, 27.*
 ACER, acris, e. adj. (1) *Sharp, sour.* (2) Met. *Courageous, brisk.* (1) = Acer, & acidus succus, *Vitr. 8, 3.* Acriceto linito, *Col. 12, 5.* (2) Armis acer, *Virg. Aen. 9, 176.* Curfu acer, *Id. Geor. 3, 119.* + Legitur & Acris in masc. ap. Ennium. In comp. Acrior, us. Acriore ambitu exarierant. *Lit.* Acerrimus, a, um. sup. Acerrimum acetum, *Gels. 4, 4.*
 Acerbans, tis. part. *Aggravating.* Caetera acerbantem questu lenire laborans, effatur senior, *Sil. 6, 117.*
 Acerbē, adv. qual. iūs, comp. issimē, sup. *Sharply, severely, cruelly, bitterly,* *Cic. frequenter.*
 Acerbitas, ātis. f. (1) *Sharpness, sourness.* (2) Met. *Grief, anguish, sorrow, affliction.* In proprio sensu raro, translato autem ubique ferē occurrit apud *Cic.*
 ¶ Acerbitudo, inis. *Gell. 13, 3.* Id. quod acerbitas.
 Acerbo, as. act. (1) *To aggravate, or heighten.* (2) *To enrage.* (1) Formiditē crimen acerbat, *Virg. Aen. 11, 408.* (2) Vulnus acerbat, *Claud. in Ruf. 1, 182.*
 Acerbum i. n. subst. ex adj. *Sourness, grief, pain.* *Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 21.*
 ACERBUS, a, um. adj. (1) *Unripe, sour.* (2) Met. *Sad.* (3) *Vexatious, satirical, displeasing.* (4) *Pinching.* (5) *Harsh in sound.* (1) Uva acerba gustatu, *Cic. de Sen. 15.* (2) Funus acerbum, *Virg. Aen. 6, 429.* (3) Acerbae facietiae, *Tac. Atrox certamen aderat, ni Fabius consilio neutri parti acerbo rem expedisset, Liv. 3, 1.* (4) Frigus acerbum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 17, 53.* (5) Serrae stridentis acerbus horror, *Lucr. 2, 410.*
 ACERNUS, a, um. adj. [ab acer] *Of maple-wood,* *Trabes acernae, Virg. Aen. 2, 112.*
 ACEROSUS, a, um. adj. [ex acus, acris] *Full of bran, or chaff.* Far acerosum, *Lucil.*
 ACERRA, ae. f. *A censor.* Plenā supplex veneratur acerrā, *Virg. Aen. 5, 745.*
 ACERRIMē, adv. sup. [ab acriter] *Very stoutly, earnestly.* Oro & obtestor, ut totam causam acerrime contemplerini, *Cic. pro Flacc. 11.*
 * ACERSCŌMES, ae. m. ἀκερσκόμενος, [ab & priv. κείρω, tondeo, & κῆμα coma.] h. e. intonsus *An epithet of Apollo.* Also, a catamite. Si nemo tribunal vendit acerscōmes, *Juv. 8, 128.*
 ACERVĀlis, e. adj. *Heaped up together.* Argumentationis acervales. Latine sic vocat Chrysippi σκευτῆρας, *Cic. de Div. 2, 17. v. Sorites.*
 ACERVĀtim, adv. (1) *By heaps.* (2) Met. *Promiscuously, without order.* (1) Acervatim mors accumulabat, *Lucr. 6, 1261.* (2) Acervatim reliqua dicam, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10.*
 ACERVĀtio, ōnis. f. verb. *An heaping up, laying one thing upon another.* & Cibus utilissimus simplex, acervatio saporum pestifera, *Plin. 11, 117.*
 ACERVĀtus, a, um. part. *Heaped up.* In hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, *Liv. 3, 34.*
 ACERVO, as. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) Met. *To lay or heap together.* (1) Octoginta simul acervare bulbos, *Plin. 21, 47.* (2) Plura undique acervabimus, *Plin. 26, 10.*
 ACERVOR, āris. pass. *To be heaped up.* Nec verba modo, sed sensus acervantur, *Quint. 9, 3.*
 ACERVUS, i, m. (1) *An heap.* (2) Met. *An accumulation.* (1) Non aeris acervus & auri, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47.* (2) Quantos acervos facinorum reperietis? *Cic. pro Sylla, 27.*
 ACESCO, ēre. incept. [ab aceo] *To grow tart, sour, eager.* Quodcunque infundis acescit, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54.*
 * ACĒsis, is. f. [ab ἀκίσσας, sano] *The herb carnali or water-sage,* *Plin. 33, 28.*

Acetabulum, i. n. [ab acetum] *A saucer or little dish*, Plin. 21, 109. *A measure of two ounces and an half*, Cels. 5, 24. *The pan in the joint of bones*, Plin. 28, 49. *The clay in lobsters, crabs and other fishes of that sort*, Plin. 9, 48. Also, *juglers cups, or boxes*, Sen. Ep. 45. *The herb pennyworth*, Calep. sed sine teste.

Acetaria, orum, pl. n. *A sallet*. In acetaria sumpta [portulaca] stomachum coroborat, Plin. 20, 81. Also *minced meats*, Id.

Acetum, i. n. [ab acer] (1) *Vinegar*. (2) Met. *Raillery, sharpness*. (3) *Gall or indignation*. (1) Acre potet acetum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 116. (1) Italo perfusus aceto, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 32. (1) Nunc experiar, sitne acetum tibi cor acre in pectore, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1. Al. legunt *peracre*.

Achates, ae. m. *Achat*, or *Agat*, Plin. 37, 44.

* Acheron & Acheruns, tis. m. [ab ἄχος, dolor & ἔγω, fluo. (1) *One of the rivers in hell, but often put for the* (2) *Grave*, (3) *Hell*, (4) *Perdition, destruction*. (1) Acherontis adusti portitor, Luc. 3, 16. (2) Corpora terrae mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est, Virg. Aen. 11, 23. (3) Perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36. (4) Ulmorum Acheruns, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 26.

Acheronticus, a, um, part. Of *Acheron*. Regionem colere mavellem Acheronticas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21.

* Achetae, arum, plur. f. [ab ἄχος, sonus] *A sort of grasshoppers*, Plin. 11, 32.

Achilleum, i. n. *A sort of sponge*, Plin. 9, 69.

Achlis, vid. Machlis.

Achnas, adis. f. *A wild pear-tree*, Col. 7, 9.

* Achne, es. f. ἄχνη, Chaff, dew, smock, &c. sed nullo; quod sciam, idoneo auctore.

* Achras, adis. f. *A wild choak-pear*, Col. 10, 4.

|| Acicula, ae. f. dim. [ab acus] *A pin, or small needle*. Idoneus auct. desideratur.

Acidula, ae. f. *A kind of sorrel*. Acidula aqua vini modo temulentos facit, Plin. 2, 106.

Acidulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat sour, or tart*, Plin. 15, 16.

Acidus, a, um, adj. [ab aceo] *Sour*. (1) Sive natura. (2) Sive vitio. (1) § Nonnullae acidae venae fontium, Vir. 8, 3. (2) Acidum sorbum, Virg. Geor. 3, 380.

Acies, ei. f. (1) *The sharp edge, or point of any thing*. (2) *The sight of the eye*. (3) *An army in battalia*. (4) *A battalion*. (5) *A battle*. (6) Met. *Sharpness of any thing*. (7) *Quickness of apprehension*. (1) Acies falcis, unguium, ferri, Plin. securium, Cic. Verr. 5, 43. hastae, Ov. Met. 3, 107. (2) Tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. (3) Acies est instructa xii cohortium, Cic. Fam. 10, 30. (4) Acies in praelia cogit, Virg. Aen. 9, 463. (5) Quem exitum acies habitura est nemo divinare potest, Cic. Fam. 6, 3. (6) Hebescere patimur aciem horum auctoritatis, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. (7) Intelligentia est mentis acies, Hort.

Acinaces, is. m. *A Persian scymitar, a faulchion*. Medus acinaces, Hor. Carm. 1, 27, 5.

Acinōsus, a, um, adj. (1) *Full of berries*. (2) *or like berries*. (1) Columbinæ acinosissimae, Plin. 14, 4. (2) Afari semen acinosum, Plin. 12, 27.

Acinus, i. m. & Acinum, i. n. ut & Acina, ae. f. *The berry of a vine, ivy, mulberry &c.* Vide Casaub. animadv. in Sueton. August. cap. 76. Varii generis reperuntur acini, Col. 12, 39. Acina arida rejicere, Col. 12, 39, 1. Ubi satis corrugata erunt acina, Col. 12, 39. Nuclei acinorum. Plin. 23, 9. Ebriosa acina, Catul. Ep. 27.

Acipenser, eris. qui, & Acipensis, is. m. *A noble fish, taken commonly for a surgeon*. Apud antiquos pisces nobilissimus habitus acipenser, Plin. 9, 27.

Aclis, idis. f. *A kind of short dart*, Virg. Aen. 7, 730.

* Acoetus, ἀκοῦτος, sine lecto. *Without dregs, or settlings*, Plin. 11, 15.

* Acōlastus, i. m. *Incorrigible, unruly*, Gell. 19, 2. Lat. effrenis.

|| Acōlūthi, vel. Acolythi, orum, eccles. *Deacons waiting on priests*.

ACONITUM, i. n. [ab ἀκόν, cautes] *Wolfsbane, monkshane*. See the description in Plin. 27, 2. It is used also for poisons. Miscent aconita novercae, Ov. Met. 1, 147.

* Acōpa, orum, n. Plin. 29, 13. *Medicines against weariness*. Leg. &

* Acōpum, i. n. [ab α priv. & κόπος, labor] Plin. 29, 13.

Acōr, oris. m. [ab acer] *Sharpness, sourness*, Col. 7, 8.

Acorna, ae. f. *The thistle call'd Man's blood*, Plin. 21, 56.

Acorum, i. n. & Acorus, i. m. *The sweet-cane*, or, as some, *the herb galangale*, Plin. 25, 100.

Acquiescens, ntis. part. *Acquiescing, or delighting in*. In unico filio acquiescens, Curt. 6, 29.

Acquiesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum. neut. [ex ad, & quiesco] (1) *To be easy in bed*. (2) Met. *To delight in*. (3) *To assent, acquiesce, or be satisfied with*. (4) *To be eased*. (1) Desideratio acquiescimus lecto, Catull. 29, 10. (2) Senes in adolescentium charitate acquiescimus, Cic. de Am. 27. (3) Qui hoc diversorio sermonis libenter acquieturum te esse dicebas, Cic. de Orat. 2, 71. (4) Lectis tuis literis aliquantum acquievi, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. § Absolutē. In re aliquā; vel homine, Cic. Acquiescas spei blandae, Sen. Ep. 24.

Acquiescens, a, um, part. *About to take rest*. Reliquum noctis acquiescens in tabernaculum rediit, Curt. 4, 50.

Acquiescendus, a, um, part. *To be acquired*. Simul acquirendae pecuniae brevius iter credebatur, Tac. Ann. 16, 17, 3.

Acquiro, ēre, sivi, situm. act. [ex ad, & quaero] *To get, purchase, or obtain*, either (1) *good*, or (2) *bad*. (3) *To add*. (1) Acquirere amicos, dignitatem, fidem, gratias, moram, Cic. vires, Virg. Aen. 4, 175. studia vulgi, Tac. (2) inimicitias, Plaut. (3) Ad gloriam aliquid acquirere, Cic. Fam. 3, 7.

Acquiror, i, situs. pass. *To be obtained, or added*, Plin. 15, 18. Quorum favorem ut largitione & ambitu male acquiri dixit, Tac. Hist. 1, 17, 3.

Acquisiturus, a, um, part. *About to acquire, or get*. Dum regni incrementa affinitate Philippi acquisiturum sperat, Just. 7, 6.

Acrēdula, ae. f. *A wood-lark*, or, as some, *a nightingale*, Cic. de Div. 1, 8. ad Herenn.

Acrifolium, ii. n. *A kind of unlucky tree, thought to be the same as Lotus*, Macrobi. Sat. 5, 19.

Acrimonia, ae. f. [ab acer] (1) *Sharpness, soreness*. (2) Met. *Earnestness, vehemence*. (3) *Liveliness, briskness*. (1) Si ulcus acrimoniam ejus non ferat, Cato, R. R. 157. (2) Licentia si nimium videbitur acrimoniae habere, Ad Herenn. 4, 37. (3) & Convenit in vultu pudorem, & acrimoniam esse, Ad Herenn. 3, 15.

Acrior, us. comp. *Sharper, sower*. Quis in rebus vel inveniendis, vel judicandis acrior Aristotele fuit? Cic. Orat. 51. Vid. Acer.

Acrius, acrius, acerrime. adv. [ab acer] (1) *Valiantly, stoutly*. (2) *Earnestly, sharply*. (3) *Curiously*. (4) *Deeply, intensely*. (5) *Sorely*. (6) *Stedfastly*. (1) Acriter offerre se morti, Cic. pro Mil. 34. (2) Acriter dixerat accusator, Cic. pro Flacc. 10. (3) Acerrime scripta emendare, Plin. Ep. 7, 17. (4) Acriter cogitare, Cic. (5) Acerrime virgis caedere, Cic. Verr. 5, 54. (6) Acriter oculis solem intueri, Cic. T. 2, 1, 301.

Acritudo, inis. f. [ex acer] *Sharpness*, Vitr. 8, 3.

* Acroama, atis. n. [ἀκροαμα, auditio. Them. ἀκροδομα, audio.] *An opera, or play; a farce; a consort of music*. (2) *An actor, musician*. (1) Festivum acroama, Cic. Idem pro Archia, c. 9. de Themistocle. (2) = Acroamata, & histriones, Suet. in Aug. 74. & = Ille ipse ludus non solum spectator, sed actor, & acroama, Cic. pro Sext. 54.

* Acroasis, is. f. *An audience*, Cic. Att. 15, 17.

* Acrochordon, onis. ἀκροχορδον. [ab ἄκρος, extremus: & χορδον, chorda, quod similis sit vertice suo resectae chordae secundum extremitatem. A wart. Cels. 5, 28.

* Acrostichis, is. f. [ab ἄκρος, extremus, & σίχος, versus. Them. σίχος, ordine eo.] *An acrostic*, Cic. de Div. 2, 54.

* Acrotērion, i. n. ἀκροτήριον. [ab ἄκρος, extremus.] *The extreme part of any thing, as the fingers end, toes, pinnacles, battlements of buildings; the trimming or garniture of ships*, Vitr. 5, 12.

* Acta, ae. f. *A shore, or pleasant strand*, Virg. Aen. 5, 613.

Acta, orum, plur. n. [ex agor] (1) *Acts*. (2) *Great exploits*. (3) *Common pleas*. (4) *Chronicles*. (5) *Journals; registers, or acts of the common council*. (1) Vitae quaeritis acta meae, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 92. (2) Condere Caesaris acta, Ov. Trist. 2, 335. (3) Armorumque decus praecedere forensibus actis, Lucan. Paneg. 34. (4) Longi temporis acta canam, Ov. Fast. 1, 104. (5) Non diurna actorum scriptura reperio, Tac. Ann. 3, 3. Talia diurnis urbis actis mandare, Id. Ann. 13, 31.

Actio, onis. f. verb. [ex ago] (1) *An action, or operation*. (2) *Acting, as of a play*. (3) *An action at law, a process*. (4) *The action of an oration*. (1) Virtutis enim laus omnis in actione consistit, Cic. Off. 1, 6. (2) Actio fabulae, Cic. (3) Actio est in auctorem praesentem his verbis, &c. Cic. pro Caec. 54. Dare actionem, Id. Habere actionem, Id. postulare, Id. (4) Dominatur actio in dicendo, Cic. de Orat. 3, 56.

Actio, as. freq. [ab ago] *To plead, to act*. Pontidius multas causas actavit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70. Raro occ.

Active, adv. *Actively*, Gram.

Activus, a, um, adj. Quint. *Quick, active*. || Vox activa, *The active voice*, Gram.

Actor, oris. m. verb. [ex ago] (1) *An actor, agent, or doer*. (2) *A bailiff, or comptroller*. (3) *An actor in a play*. (4) *A pleader at the bar*. (1) Auctor, & actor illarum rerum fuerat, Cic. pro Sext. 28. (2) Col. 1, 7. (3) In theatro malos actores perpeti, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26. (4) Actor causarum medicus, Hor. A. P. 369.

Actuariolum, i. n. dim. ad

Actuarium, i. n. *A pinnace, a small barge*, Cic. Att. 10, 11. Vide Actuarius, a, um.

Actuarius, i. m. *A notary, or clerk*, Suet. Caes. 55.

Actuarius, a, um, adj. *Light, nimble*. Actuariae naves, Liv. 25, 30. Actuaria navigia, Caes. B. G. 1, 27. Pinnaces, flyboats.

Actum est, imperf. [ab agor] *All is ruined, lost, undone*. § Absolutē, Actum est, siquidem haec vera praedicat, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 7. Actum de isto est, Cic. Att. 12, 25. Item in alio sensu cum adv. & praep. Cum: Bona actum est mecum, tecum, secum, cum patre, I, thou, &c. came well off.

Actuosē, adv. qual. *Earnestly, actively*. Non actuosē, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. ab.

Actuosus, a, um, adj. [ex actus] or, comp. *Active, busy, practical*.

practical. Virtus actiosa, *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* 1, 40. = Animus mobilior, & actiosior, *Sen. & Quietus.*

Acturus, a, um. part. *About to act, or do.* *Comœdia, quam modo acturi sumus, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 6. *Aque utinam haec, quae apud vos acturus sum, Liv.* 22, 60.

Actus, a, um. part. [*ex agor*] (1) *Done.* (2) *Led.* (3) *Driven.* (4) *Dispersed.* (5) *Beaten, or driven in.* (6) *Impleaded, accused.* (1) Actis his rebus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 8. (2) *Honestissime acta vita, Cic.* (3) *Vento, & fluctibus acti, Virg. Aen.* 1, 337. (4) *Sitis acta omnibus venis, Virg. Geor.* 3, 483. (5) *Actus in parietes palus, Col.* 8, 3. (6) *Reus actus criminis, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 324.

Actus, ūs. m. verb. *An act, or deed, (1) good, or (2) bad.* (3) *An act of a play.* (4) *Met. The several stages of a business.* (5) *Pleadings in law, (6) Factorship, or management of business.* (7) *A measure of land 120 foot square.* (8) *A way for driving cattle 4 foot broad.* (1) *Nec solum in rectis, sed etiam (2) pravis actibus, Cic. de Legg.* 1, 11. (3) *Fabulae ad actus scenarum compositae, Quint.* 5, 10. (4) *Fabula rerum eventorumque habet varios actus, Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (5) *Actus forensis, Quint.* 10, 1. (6) *Ap. JCC.* (7) *Varro.* (8) *Secundum Varr. Servius aliter; sed non est audiendus.*

Actutum, adv. [*ab actu*] i. e. *celeritate, Prisc. forthwith, presently.* *Aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad.* 4, 4, 24.

Acuendus, a, um. part. *To whet, or be whetted.* *Ad acuendos suorum animos, Just.* 24, 7.

Acuens, ntis. part. *Whetting, sharpening.* *Curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg. Geor.* 1, 123.

Aculeatus, a, um. adj. [*ab aculeus*] *Having a sting, prickle, or sharp point.* (2) *Met. Biting, stinging, sharp.* (1) *De herbis, foliis, & feminibus aculeatis consule Plin.* 10, 47. & 11, 4. (2) *Aculeata sophisnata, Cic. Academ.* 4, 24. *aculeatae literae, Id. Att.* 14, 18.

Aculeolus, i. m. dim. *A little sting, or sharp point, Mart.* 8, 71. *uti aliqui legunt. ab.*

Aculeus, i. m. (1) *A sting.* (2) *A prickle, as in thorns, herbs, burs, hedgehogs, &c.* (3) *Met. Sharpness, sophistry, pinching, biting.* (1) *Nepas aculeis uti videmus, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15. (2) *Vide Aculeatus.* (3) *Aculei disputandi, severitatis sollicitudinum domesticarum, Cic. Att.* 1, 17.

Acumen, inis. n. verb. [*ab acuo*] (1) *The point, or edge of any thing.* (2) *Met. Sharpness.* (3) *Cunning.* (4) *Smartness.* (5) *Subtily.* (6) *Quickness of relish.* (1) *Alia acumine excavant, Plin.* 10, 91. (2) *Epicurus sine acumine ullo, Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. (3) *Nota refert meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 55. (4) *Sub acumen styli subeant necesse est, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. (5) *Acumen dialecticorum, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38. (6) *Acumen saporis, Plin.* 14, 25. *Hinc*

Acuminatus, a, um. adj. *Pointed, sharp.* *Acuminatum lunae cornu, Plin.* 18, 79.

Acuo, ēre, i, tum. denom. [*ex acus*] (1) *To whet.* (2) *To point.* (3) *Met. To improve.* (4) *To provoke.* (1) *Quoties falcem acueris, pelle aciem detergito, Col.* 3. (2) *Acuere sagittas cote, Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 15. (3) *Illos sat aetas acuet, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 49. (4) *Ad crudelitatem te acuet oratio, Cic. pro Ligar.* 4.

Acupictor, *A worker with a needle, Litt. Unde non dicit.*

Acupictus, *Worked with a needle, Litt. quā auct. ipse viderit.* † *Acu pictus.*

Acupingo, *To embroider, Litt. pro quo citat Ov. sed potuit ille divisē scribere, prout habent opt. Edd.*

Acus, ēris. neut. [*ab ἄκς, pro ἄκς, ὀξύς*] *Chaff. Var.* 1, 52. *pro quo etiam legitur*

Acus, ūs. f. *Chaff. Durissimae acus resectae separataeque erunt, Col.* 2, 10.

Acus, ūs. f. [*ab ἄκς; cuspis*] (1) *A needle.* (2) *A bodkin, or crimping pin.* (1) *Vulnus acu punctum, Cic. pro Mil.* 24. (2) *Figat acu, tortas sustineatque comas, Mart.* 14, 24. † *Rem acu tetigisti, Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. *You have hit the nail on the head.*

Acus, i. m. *A long smooth sea-fish. Mart.* 10, 37.

Acutē, adv. ius. comp. iſimē, sup. *Sharply, ingeniously.* *Acutē respondere, Cic. pro Cael.* 8. *acutiū tractare, Id. de Inv.* 2, 16. *acutissime cogitare, Id.*

Acūtulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat sharp.* *Breves, & acutulae conclusiones, Cic. N. D.* 3, 7. *ab*

Acūtus, a, um. adj. *ex part. or, comp. ſsimus, sup.* (1) *Made sharp.* (2) *Pointed.* (3) *Met. Ingenious.* (4) *Acute [not chronological.]* (5) *Glaring.* (6) *Shrill.* (7) *Scorching.* (1) *Culter acutus, Plaut. Mil.* 5, 4. (2) *Sagitta acutior, Ov. Met.* 5, 381. (3) *Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att.* 12, 38. (4) *Aliter acutis morbis, aliter vetustis medendum, Cels.* (5) *Color acutus, (6) Ab acutissimo ad gravissimum fomnum, Cic.* (7) *Sol acutus, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 17. *Acutus = acer vehemens; ut Gr. ἄκς, Stridor acutus, h. e. vehemens. Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 14. *Sic, acuta belli, h. e. acria Id. Od.* 4, 4, 76.

* *Acyrologia, ἀκυρολογία, [ab ἀ priv. & κύρος, auctoritas & λόγος, sermo. Them. λέγω, dico.] An impropriety, in speech, a figure in Rhet.*

Ad, praep. [*ex Heb. 77*] (1) *To.* (2) *Before.* (3) *At.* (4) *In comparison of.* (5) *Until.* (6) *For the dative case.* (7) *Near to.* (8) *Towards.* (8) *In.* (10) *Against.* (11) *After.* (12) *For.*

(13) *Besides.* (14) *By, according to.* (15) *With regard to.* (16) *Even, until.* (17) *In order for.* (18) *For the sake of.* (19) *At, or upon.* (20) *For an adverb of the same import with the noun to which it is joined.* (21) *About, more, or less.* (1) *Mater ad me literas misit, Cic. Att.* 14, 10. (2) *Sic agi solet ad iudicem, Cic.* (3) *Ad portam expectare dicunt, Cic.* (4) *Nihil ad tuum equitatum, Cic.* (5) *Ad lucem dormire, Cic.* (6) *Ad carnificem te tradam, Plaut. Rud.* 6, 3, 19. (7) *Eo die Verres ad Messianam venit, Cic.* (8) *Quasi de improvviso respice ad eum, Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 6. (9) *Statuae quae ad impluvium tuum stant, Cic.* (10) *Clypeos ad tela finitris objiciunt, Virg. Aen.* 2, 444. (11) *Quid interest utrum nunc veniam, an ad decem annos? Cic.* (12) *Ut extat ad memoriam sempiternam, Cic.* (13) *Ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 10. (14) *Ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Vitruv.* (15) *Vidi forum comitiumque adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornato, ad sensum cogitationemque acerbo, & lugubri, Cic.* (16) *Ad horam nonam in anchoris expectavit, Caes. B. G.* 4, 23. (17) *Quo solitus esset ut ad Dies festos, ad hospitum adventum, Cic.* (18) *Panditur ad nullas janua dira preces, Prop.* 4, 12, 2. (19) *Quin ad diem veniam, Cic.* (20) *Ad fidem affirmare, h. e. fideliter, Liv.* *Ad postremum, summum, ad plenum, ad quid, h. e. postremo, summum, plenē, quare.* (21) *Quasi Talenta ad xv coegi, Ter.* † *Ad in compositione commonly signifies nearness, as adeo, adjicio, adjungo, &c. Sometimes increases, as, adamo, addibo. Ad in compositione changes its d into the first letter of the simple, beginning with c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t; as accorro, aggero, afficio, &c. But this was rarely observed in old writers, who did not usually double the same letter, as ad-curro, adicio, &c.*

Adactio, ōnis. f. [*ab adigo*] *A forcing, or constraint.* *Adactio jurisjurandi, Liv.* 22, 38.

Adactus, a, um. part. [*ex adigor*] (1) *Forced, driven or struck into.* (2) *Met. Brought under.* (1) *Cuneus a pastoribus arbori adactus, Plin.* 25, 5. (2) *Adactus jugo Rhenus, Stat. Theb.* 7, 315. § *Legitur cum dat. ap. Plin. loc. cit. & cum acc. praep. In antecedente, ap. Prop.* 3, 20, 14.

* *Adadunephros, [ex Ἀδάδος, nom. dei Syrorum, & νεφρός, ren.] A kind of precious stone like a kidney. Plin.* 37, 71.

Adaequatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An equalling, or levelling with, Tert.*

Adaequatus, a, um. part. *Equalled, or levelled.* *Cum familiarissimis est adaequatus Cic. pro Balb.* 28.

Adaeque, adv. quant. *Equally, as much as.* *Adaeque miser, Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 4.

Adaequo, as. act. [*ex ad, & aequo*] *To equalize, or make equal with.* *Absol. Equitum urna adaequavit, Their yeas and noes were equal, Cic. ad Q. Fr.* 2, 6. *Adaequare aliquem sibi nominis memoriam cum omni posteritate, Id. To level with the ground.* *Alexiam flammis adaequavit, Flor.* 3, 10, 23.

Adaequor, ari. pass. *To be equalled.* *In quos saxa & hastae longius permeabant, quam ut contraria sagittarum jactu adaequarentur, Tac. Ann.* 15, 9, 2.

Adaequatio, ōnis. verb. *The setting a price in money, ap. JCC.*

Adaequo, as. act. *To set a price or value upon a thing, ap. JCC.*

Adaeftuo, as. neut. [*ex ad, & aestuo*] *To overflow, or boil over.* *Adaeftuat amnis, Stat. Theb.* 5, 517.

Adaggēro, as. act. [*ex ad, & aggero*] *To heap or lay in heaps.* *Terram circa arborem adaggerato, Col.* 5, 11, 8.

Adāgium, i. n. [*Ab ἄδαγμα; à δάκνω, mordere.*] *A proverb, an old saying.* *Vetus est adagium, Fames, & mora bilem in nasum conciant, Plaut. Hunger breeds anger.*

† *Adagio, idem. sed desid. idon. auct.*

Adalligatus, a, um. part. *Tied, or bound down to, Plin.* 17, 35, 26.

Adalligo, as. act. decom. [*ex gem. ad, & ligo*] *To tie close to.* *Semen tritum adalligant brachio, Plin.* 20, 84.

Adāmantaeus, a, um. adj. *Adamantine, hard as adamant.* *Adamantaeus Vulcanum naribus efflant, Ov. Met.* 7, 104.

Adāmantinus, a, um. adj. *Hard as adamant.* *Mars tunicā tecētus adamantinā, Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 13.

Adāmantis, idis. f. *An herb so called in Pliny, 24, 102.*

ADAMAS, ntis. m. *An hard Stone, of which Pliny saith there are six kinds, 37, 15. It is commonly now taken for a diamond, Solido adamante columnae, Virg. Aen.* 6, 552.

Adāmatus, a, um. *Beloved.* *Hostibus arcein virgo adamato prodidit auro Tarpeja, Sil.* 13, 841.

Adambulō, are. act. *To walk up to.* *Adambulabo ad ostium, Plaut. Brach.* 4, 5, 8.

Adāmo, as. act. [*ex ad, & amo*] (1) *To love greatly, (2) wantonly.* (1) *Eam sententiam quam adamaverunt pugnacissime defendunt, Cic. Acad.* 4, 3. (2) *Matres liberos tanquam adamaverint, amant, Quint.*

Adamussum, adv. *Exactly, to an Inch, by rule and Square, Vid. Amussum.*

Adāperio, ire, ui, tum. act. [*ex ad, & aperio*] (1) *To lay open.* (2) *To disclose, (3) To uncover.* (1) *Horum jus traditur alvum & vesicas exinanire, interanea destringere, omnia adaperire, Plin.* 32, 31. (2) *Nubes discussae adaperuere coelum, Plin.* 2, 48. (3) *Adaperire caput, Val. Max.* 5, 2, 9. *Unde*

Adapertilis, le. adj. *Which may be opened.* *Adapertile latus tauri, Ov. Trist.* 3, 11, 45.

Adāpertus, a, um. part. *Adapertae vites, Laid open to the sun.* Col. 5, 5.

Adaptātus, a, um. part. pass. *Adapted, fitted to.* Ita effedo alveoque adaptatis, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 33.

Adapto, are. act. [ex ad, & apto] *To fit, to adapt.* Modest. Dig. 1, 6.

Adāquo, as. *To water;* *Suet. in Galb.* 7.

Adāquor, āri. pass. *To be watered.* Nec sine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 41. Amygdala denis diebus adaquantur, *Plin.* 17, 11.

Adāreo, ui. *To be dry,* *Cato de R. R.* 98. Rarò occ.

Adauctus, a, um. part. *Increased,* Ne tua antiqua durtia adaucta sit, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26.

Adauctus, ūs. m. verb. *An increasing,* *Lucr.* 2, 1121. ab

Adaugeo, ēre, xi, tum. [ex ad, & augeo] act. *To aggravate, to enhance, to increase.* = Aliis nefariis cumulant, & adaugent, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 11. & Adaugere & extenuare, contraria, *Id. Hinc*

Adaugeſco, incept. *To be increased.* & Nam neque adaugeſcit quicquam nec deperit inde, *Lucr.* 2, 296.

Adax, Addax, vel Addace. *A kind of Beast in Africa with wreathed horns,* *Plin.* 11, 45.

Adaxint pro adegerint, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 11.

Adbibō, ēre, i, itum. act. [ex ad, intens. & bibo] (1) *To, drink hard.* (2) Met. *To suck in, or mind attentively,* (1) Is ubi adbibit plus paulo, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8. (2) Adbibe puro pectore verba, puer, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 66.

Adcrēdo, ēre, didi, ditum. act. Id. cum simpl. Credo. *To believe.* Facile hoc accredere possis, *Lucr.* 3, 869. Vid. Accredo.

Adcreſco, ēre, crēvi. neut. [ex ad, & creſco. *To be added.* *Hor. A. P.* 252. Vid. Accreſco.

Addēcet, imperf. idem quod simp. Decet. *It becomes.* Probam nihil habere addecet clam viro, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 26.

Addendus, a, um. part. *To be added.* Addendum scelus est in scelus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 484.

Addens, ntis. part. *Adding.* Se melioribus addens exemplis, *Claud. Conf. Hon.* 6, 58.

Addenſeo, ēre, ui. act. [ex ad, & denſeo] *To close together,* Extremi addenſent acies, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 432. Raro occ.

Addenſo, as. act. dixit Colum. & tranſulit ad liquores. *To thicken.* Mirum aquam addenſari sub dio, 20, 21. Rarò occ.

Addicens, tis. part. *Approving or ratifying.* Addicentibus auspiciis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 14, 2.

Addico, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex ad, & dico] (1) *To approve, or ratify, as used by the augurs.* (2) *To sell and deliver.* (3) *To set to sale.* (4) *To give over to bondage.* (5) *To sentence to bondage such as could not pay their debts.* (6) *To hire out [work]* (7) Met. *To devote, or be an humble servant.* (8) *To condemn.* (1) Aves semel atque iterum non addixerunt, *Liv.* 27, 16. (2) Fundus addicitur Ebutio, *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 6. & Addico. (3) Amplissima praedia nummo addixit, *h. e.* sestertio, *Suet. Caes.* 50. (4) Crudele suos addicere amores, *Ov. Met.* 1, 617. (5) Addicet Praetor familiam totam tibi, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 58. (6) Addicitur id opus H. S. DLX. &c. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 55. (7) Senatus cui me semper addixi, *Cic. Addicere morti, Cic. Off.* 3, 10.

Addīcor, i, pass. *To be delivered, or allotted to.* Leno addicetur tibi, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 1, 61.

Addictio ōnis. f. verb. *A valuing or setting to sale,* *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4.

Addictus, a, um. part. (1) *Valued at a price.* (2) *Very much obliged.* (3) *Condemned.* (4) *Given in bondage to his creditor.* (1) Quanti addictus? *Cic.* (2) = Hunc tibi addictum, deditum, obstrictum habebis, *Cic. pro Cael.* 32. (3) Qui morti addictus esset, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10. (4) *Quint.* 7, 4.

Addiſco, ēre, didici. act. [ex ad, & diſco] (1) *To learn more.* (2) *To learn.* (1) Quid quod etiam addiscunt aliquid? *Cic. de Sen.* 1, 9. (2) Addicis, Misene, tubas, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 151.

Additamentum, i. n. verb. (1) *An addition, or accession.* Liguſ iste nescio quis additamentum inimicorum meorum, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31.

Additio, ōnis. f. verb. *An adding, addition.* & Figurarum additio, & abjectio, *Quint.* 9, 3. Rarò occ.

Additūrus, a, um. part. *About to add to.* Binofque nummos se additurum negotiatoribus in singulos modios, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 87, 1.

Additus, a, um. part. *Added.* Flumen gentibus additum victis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 21. ¶ Addito tempore, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 26. *Sometime after.* Addito ut Luna infra terram sit, *Plin.* 15, 18. *And also, besides.* Vide Addo.

Addivīno, as. act. [ex ad, & divīno] *To conjecture,* *Plin.* 35, 36. Rarò occ.

Addo, ēre, idi, itum. act. [ex ad, & do] (1) *To give over and above.* (2) *To add by any means whatsoever.* (3) *To give.* (1) Eis quae accessere tibi addam dono gratis, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 38. (2) Addere in potu unguentum, *to put into drink,* *Plin.* 13, 5. animum, *to encourage,* *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. calcar equo, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 217. *to set spurs to an horse.* hoc, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 34. *to say this farther.* gradum, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 12. *to go faster.* in spatia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 513. *to gallop faster.* dono, *Plaut. Epid.*

3, 4, 38. *to give over and above.* Adde huc, *Liv.* Adde quod, *Ov. Met.* 2, 70. *besides this.* (3) Adde manus in vincla meas, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 71. hoc est, *dato.* § Syntaxin ex adductis auctoribus petas.

Addocet artes, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 5, 18. Sunt tamen qui legunt ac docet.

Addor, i. pass. *To be added.* Ob res à Quadrato & Corbulone prosperae gestas laurum fascibus imperatoris addi, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 9, 5.

Addormiſco, ēre. *To sleep, or take a nap.* Quoties post cibum addormiſceret, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 8.

Addubitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubting.* *Cic. Off.* 3, 4. *melior. libb. hab.* Dubitatio.

Addūbitatur, imperf. *It is doubted.* Paulum addubitatum fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 55, 4.

Addūbitātus, a, um. part. *Doubted.* Rarò occ. Legitur apud *Cic.* 1. *Offic.* c. 24.

Addūbito, as. neut. [ex ad, & dubito] *To be in some doubt.* Addubito quid potius, aut quomodo dicam, *Cic. in Orat.* c. 40.

Appium addubitāſſe ferunt, *Liv.* 10, 19.

Addūcens, tis. part. *Leading, or bringing to.* Comprehenſos cum pecunia adducentes, *Liv.* 30, 21.

Addūco, ēre, xi, tum. act. [ex ad, & duco] (1) *To lead one to.* (2) Met. *To prevail with, to engage, or persuade; to induce.* (3) [Of things] *To bring.* (4) *To straiten, or draw closer.* (5) *To shrivel.* (6) *To shrink up.* (1) Me ad prandium ad se adduxit, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 3. Hunc ad arbitrium meum non potui adducere, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. Tum ille, Non hercule, inquit, potest fieri, ut adducar querendi simul omnibus hanc causam esse, quam ostenditis, *Curt.* 10, 2, 19. (3) Adducere rem ad manus, *Tac.* (4) Adducere arcum, habenas, *Virg. Iorum, Liv.* (5) Adducit cutem macies, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 397. (6) Miseros adduxerat artus ignea sitis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 482. § Praeter accusativum personae, vel rei, saepe adjicitur alter acc. cum ad, vel in, in primā, secundā, & tertiā sign.

Addūcor, i, ctus. pass. *To be led, or brought, to be induced, &c.* ut in activo.

Adductē, ius. comp. adv. *Closely, more closely.* Trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, paulo jam adductius quam caeterae Germanorum gentes, *Tac. Germ.* 43, 7.

Adductor, ōris. m. *One that leadeth, or bringeth.* Non secus atque Italo fugere adductore paventes, *Sil.* 12, 290.

Adductūrus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Ego me dixeram adducturum, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 89. In semetipſos verſus furor, mutuis caedibus ad internecionem adducturus videbatur gentem, *Liv.* 41, 25.

Adductus, a, um. part. *Brought unto, induced, contracted, &c.* Vide Adduco. Ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *Liv.* 10, 27.

Adēdo, ēre, vel esse, ēdi, ēsum, vel estum, act. [ex ad, & ēdo] *To devour, or eat up.* Favos ignotos adedit stello, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 242. Adederit ignis me, *Ov. Am.* 1, 15, 41.

Adelphides, tum. pl. f. quasi carioſarum forores. *A kind of Palm having a taste like figs.* *Plin.* 13, 9.

Ademtio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adimio] *A taking away.* ¶ Ademtio civitatis, *Cic. pro Dom.* 30. *A disfranchising.*

Ademptūrus, a, um. part. *About to take away.*

Adempturus ei exercitus, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 24.

Ademptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Lost.* (3) *Dead.* (1) Conditio mortis adempta est, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 879. (2) Lumen ademptum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 658. (3) Ademptus Hector, *Hor. Od.* 2, 4, 10.

Aded, adv. quant. *vel potius intent. h. e.* ad id. (1) *So.* (2) *To that pass.* (3) *And therefore.* (4) *Much more.* (5) *At this time.* (6) *Very much.* (7) *Indeed.* (8) *In so much that.* (9) *Atque aded, But what is more.* (10) *Aded non, So far from.* (1) Aded mihi invisus est Lepidus, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. (2) Aded res rediit, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 61. (3) Propera aded puerum tollere, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 20. (4) Superiorum quoque, aded aequalium impatientissimus, *Tac.* (5) Atque aded longum est nos expectare, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 13. (6) Nec me aded fallit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 96. (7) Neque aded injuriā, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 1, 8. (8) Aded ut spectare omnes postea oderit, *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 66. (9) Intra moenia atque aded in senatu videmus, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2. (10) Mulierem, aded ipse non violavit, ut summam adhibuerit curam, ne quis captivo corpori illuderet, *Curt.* 3, 12, 22.

Adeo, ire, ivi, & ii, itum. neut. [ex ad, & eo] (1) *To go to.* (2) *To come to.* (3) *To address to.* (4) *To undergo.* (5) *To be exalted unto.* (6) *To go upon, or undertake.* (1) Tributum aliquem cenſeo adeant, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 30. (2) Adi ad me vicissim, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 3, 132. (3) Moris tum erat quenquam praesentem scripto adire, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 39. (4) Adire discrimen capitis, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 54. (5) Famā, quā sidera adibam, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 322. (6) Causas, & publicas, & privatas, adire coepimus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 90.

Adeor, iri, itus. pass. *To be gone unto, undergone, &c.* It is scarcely read but in the third persons. Ad quos sic adibatur, *Cec.* Pericula adeuntur in praeliis, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 24.

Adeps, ipis. m. & f. sed saepius m. [ab adipiſcor, q. adeptus, cum sit excrementum, vel adipis unguere Morſ.] Fat, grease, tallow. ¶ Adipes tenuare, *Quint.* *To make leaner.* & Quomodo

Quomodo distinguat Plin. inter adipem, sebum, & pingue, videre est, 11, 85. Ceteri tamen has voces sepe confundunt.

Ademptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adipiscor] *A getting, or acquisition.*
 Depulsio mali, & adeptio boni, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 41.*

Adempturus, a, um. part. *About to obtain.* Quasi exclamaverit, etiam invito Neptuno victoriam se adepturum, *Suet. Aug. 16.*
 Ademptus, a, um. part. [ex adipiscor] (1) *Having got, obtained, come to, overtaken.* (2) *Also obtained, in sign. pass.* (1) *Tam multis gloriam ejus adeptis, Plin. 7, 24.* Arbor vetustatem adeptae, *Coh. 5, 6.* Romani vigentes corporibus facile adepti sunt fessos, *Liv. 2, 30.* (2) *Palmae adeptae. Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 19.* § Regit acc. & more Graec. gen.

Adequito, as. act. [ex ad, & equito] *To ride up to, or by.* Quò tam ferociter adequitasset, *Liv. 9, 22.* § Collinae portae adaequitans Hannibal, *Plin. 15, 20.*

Adesurio, ire. *To be hungry.* Adesurivit magis, & inhiavit acrius, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.*

Adesus, a, um. adj. ex part. (1) *Eaten.* (2) *Met. Spent, consumed.* (1) *Extis adesis, Liv. 1, 7.* (2) *Adesa pecunia, Cic. pro Quint. 12.*

Adeundus, a, um. part. *To be approached, or gone to.* Adcunda patria carinis est, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 51.*

Adfatim, *vid. Affatim.*

Adfectio, } *Vid. { Affectio*
 Adfectus, } *Affectus*
 Adfero, } *Affero*

Adfremo, *vid. Affremo.*

Adfringo, & Adfrango, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex ad, & frango] *To break, or dash against.* § Adfringunt postibus ungues, *Stat. Theb. 16, 47.* *Vid. Affrango.* Regit acc. cum dat.

Adgemo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & gemo] *To groan, or sigh at, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 113.* *Vid. Aggemo.*

Adgubernans, tis. part. [q. ex adguberno] *Governing, directing.* Adgubernante fortunā, *Flor. 2, 8, 1.* § Adgubernans iter pedibus, *Swimming, Id. 3, 5, 16.* Raro occ.

Adhaerens, tis. part. *Adhering, sticking close to.* Manus oneri adhaerentes, *Tac. Ann. 13, 35, 5.*

Adhaereo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ad, & haereo] *To stick to, to adhere, or keep close to.* Lateri adhaerere, *Liv. 39, 22.* *To sit on one's skirts.* In me omnia tela adhaeserunt, *Cic. Fam. 8, 7.* § Adhaerere lateri, in aliquā re, *Cic. ad turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 46.* subter caudam, *Cic.*

Adhaeresco, ēre. idem quod Ahaereo, *Cic. Att. 4, 4.* Synt. quoque eadem.

|| Adhaesē, adv. *Stammeringly, Gell. 5, 9.* † Titubanter.

Adhaesio, ōnis. f. verb. *A coupling, or joining.* Adhaesiones inter se, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* Raro occ.

Adhaesus, ūs. m. verb. *Id. Membrorum adhaesus, Lucr. 5, 840.* Raro occ.

Adhālo, as. act. [ex ad, & halo] *To breath upon, Plin. 22, 46.* Raro occ.

Adhāmo, as. denom. [ex ad, & hamus] *To fish for.* Met. *To hook, to him.* Adhamare honores, *Non. 2, 5.* ex *Cic.* Raro occ.

Adhibendus, a, um. part. *To be used, &c.* Adhibenda est praeparatio, *Cic. Offic. 1, 21.*

Adhibeo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & habeo,] *Tam de personis quam rebus.* (1) *To call, or send for.* (2) *To admit.* (3) *To use, or apply.* (1) *Adhibere medicum, Cic. de Fat. 12.* (2) *Principes civitatis adhibeat, Cic.* (3) *Manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg. Geor. 3, 455.* § *The signification of this verb often depends on the following noun; as Adhibere auxilium, Cels. 2, 11; to help. blanditias, Ov. Met. 10, 259. to flatter. cibum, & potum, Cic. to eat, and drink. consolationem, Id. de Clar. Orat. 96. to comfort. crudelitatem, Id. to be cruel. consuetudinem, Id. to accustom. So Cicero has contentionem, curationem, diligentiam, delectum, fidem, fraudem, calumniam, and many others.* § Regit acc. cum dat. vel vice ejus adv. loci, saepe etiam alt. acc. cum praep. ad, vel abl. cum in.

Adhibeor, ēri, itus. pass. *To be called, or sent for, to be applied, &c.* Cum ad amici pericula depellenda adhiberer, *Cic. pro Cluent. 6.*

Adhibiturus, a, um. *About to use, or shew.* Tormentis adhibitura modum, *Curt. 6, 31.*

Adhibitus, a, um. part. *Used, employed, &c.* Adhibita est in eā re summa a nobis moderatio, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Adhinnio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [ex ad & hinnio] (1) *To neigh after.* (2) *Met. To exult, or applaud.* (1) § *Equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. R. Am. 634.* (2) *Sic ad hanc orationem adhinnit, Cic. in Pis. 28.*

Adhorrresco, ēre, ui. neut. *To be greatly afraid.* Flavis Tiberinus adhorruit undis, *Ov. ad Liv. 221.* *Nisi forte legi deberet inhorruit.* Raro occ.

Adhortamen, inis. neut. *An exhortation, or encouragement.* *Apul. p. 813.*

Adhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encouraging.* Nullo tribunorum centurionumve adhortante, *Tac. Hist. 1, 38, 6.*

Adhortatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation, counsel, or persuasion.* Omisā nostrā adhortatione, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.*

Adhortator, ōris. m. verb. *An encourager.* Adhortator operis, *Liv. 2, 58.*

Adhortatus, a, um. part. *Having exhorted, or encouraged.* Ad-

hortatus milites, *Caes. B. G. 7, 40.*

Adhortor, āris. dep. [ex ad, & hortor] *To counsel, advise, or encourage.* Locus ipse ad bellum faciendum adhortatur, *Cic. Offic. 1, 11.*

Adhuc, adv. [ex ad, & huc] (1) *Hitherto.* (2) *As yet.* (3) *Besides.* (1) *Adhuc tranquilla res est, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 15.* (2) *Alto adhuc meridie, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 78.* (3) *Nisi quid adhuc (alii ad haec) vultis, Cic. de Amic. 9.*

Adjacens, tis. part. *Lying contiguous.* Quippe lacum in adjacentia erupturum, *Tac. Ann. 1, 7, 5.*

Adjaceo, ēre. neut. [ex ad, & jaceo] *To lie contiguous, or border upon.* Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, *Liv. 2, 49.* Adjacere mari, *C. Nep. Tim. 3, 2.*

* Adiantum, i. n. [ab a priv. & diāwa, madesfacio. Ideo sic vocatur, quòd ejus folium aquā perfusum non madescit, sed sicco semper simile sit, teste Plinio & Theophrasto. The herb maidenhair, Plin. 21, 60.]

Adiectio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adjicio] *An addition, or augmentation.* Res Romana adiectione populi Albani aucta est, *Liv. 1, 30.*

Adiectivus, a, um. adj. *Added, or adjoined to, adjunct.* Adiectivum Graeci ἐπιθετον vocant, *Macr. Nomen adiectivum, a noun adjective, ap. Gram.*

Adiecturus, a, um. part. *About to add, Liv. 22, 11.*

Adiectus, ūs. m. verb. *An adding, or putting to, or in.* § *Cuneorum adiectus, aut exemptus, Vitr. 9, 9.*

Adiectus, a, um. part. [ab adjicior] *Added, or put to.* § *Britanni adiecti imperio, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 3.*

Adiens, euntis. part. *Going, or approaching to, Sil. 10, 9.*

Adigens, ntis. part. *Driving, or forcing.* Adigente Hordeonio Flacco, *Tac. H. 4, 31, 3.*

Adigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex ad, & ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To bring to.* (3) *Met. To force.* (1) *Adigere oves, Plaut.* (2) *Dum adiguntur naves, Tac. Ann. 2, 7.* (3) *Vulnus per galeam adigit, Tac. Ann. 6, 35, 4.* Met. Tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 31.*

Adigor, i, actus. pass. *To be driven, forced, &c.* *Caes. B. G. 3, 51.* Pati tributa adigebatur, *Tac. Ann. 6, 41, 1.*

Adjicialis coena, [quòd sc. adjiceretur publicae lactitiae; vel potius, quòd multa ultra justa fercula adjicerentur] *A noble entertainment, a regale, or splendid supper, Plin. 10, 23.*

Adjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be added to.* Dum superstitio urgeat, adjiciendos ex duce metus, dixit, *Tac. Ann. 1, 29, 5.*

Adjiciens, ntis. part. *Adding to, Patere. 2, 27.*

Adjicio, ēre, ēci, ctum. act. [ex ad, & jacio] (1) *To cast unto.* (2) *To add.* (3) *Met. To apply.* (4) *To cast upon.* (1) *Longius aberant quam quo telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 21.* (2) *Adjicere ex abundanti, Quint. 5, 6.* (3) *Adjicere animum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63.* (4) *Oculum haereditati adjecit, Cic. he coveted it.*

Adjicior, i, pass. *To be added to.* Adjicitur miraculum velut numine oblatum, *Tac. Ann. 13, 41, 5.* Adiectum est, *Liv. 24, 28.*

Adimendus, a, um. part. *To be taken away.* Censuit adimendam reo praeturam, *Tac. Ann. 14, 48, 3.*

Adimo, ēre, ēmi, ptum. act. [ex ad, & emo] (1) *To take away.* (2) *To free from.* (3) *To keep from.* (1) § *Hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14.* (2) *Adimis letho, Her. Od. 3, 22, 3.* (3) *Illi aditum littoris Syracusani ademerunt, Cic.*

Adimor, i, pass. *To be taken away.* Dispiceret quisque merita, tardeque concederet, quòd datum non adimeretur, *Tac. Ann. 13, 27, 4.*

Adimpleo, ēre, ēvi, tum. act. *To fill, Plin. 11, 52.* sed variant codd. Raro occ.

Adindo, ēre. act. *To put in.* Subscudes ligneas adindito, *Caio. R. R. 18.*

† Adinstar, idem quod Instar.

Adinvenio, ire, i, tum. act. *To invent curiously, Lex. ex Curt.*

Adinventus, a, um. part. *Finely invented, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.*

Adipalis, le. adj. *Fat. Cic. in Orat. 8.* Sed alii aliter legunt.

Adipatum, i. n. [ab adeps] *Fat meat.* Fervent adipata veneno, *Juv. 6, 630.*

Adipiscendus, a, um. part. *To get, or obtain.* Cum jus adipiscendorum in urbe honorum expeterent, *Tac. Ann. 11, 23, 1.*

Adipiscor, i. adeptus. comm. (1) *To get, to obtain.* (2) *To arrive at.* (3) *To overtake.* (4) *To be attained.* (1) *Adipisci honores, Cic. pro Clu. 42.* (2) *senectutem, Cic. de Sen. 2.* (3) *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 13.* (4) *Non actate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88.*

Adipsatheon, [ex a & διψα; sitis,] *A branchy shrub full of thorns and prickles, Plin. 24, 69.*

* Adiplos, [ab a priv. & διψα; sitis, quòd sitim sedet.] *Li-quorish, Plin. 22, 11.* Also a kind of green palm-tree, of the smell of a quince, *Id. 12, 47.*

† Aditio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going to, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62.*

† Aditus.

Aditur, & Aditum est. imp. *They go to, they went to.* Cum ad me aditum esset ab iis, qui dicerent, a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, *Cic. Fam. 3, 7.*

Aditurus,

Aditūrus, a, um. part. *About to go.* Quod tantum aditūrus esset iter, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 36, 4. Epulas aditūrus eandem, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 4, 1.

Aditus, a, um. part. *Gone to.* Sol aditus ait, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 583. Laboribus susceptis, periculisque aditis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 19.

Aditus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A way, or passage.* (2) *An access, or recourse to.* (3) *An avenue.* (4) *Met. A method, way, or means.* (1) Duo sunt aditus in Ciliciam ex Syria, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52. (2) Difficilior ad Antonium aditus esse dicitur, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. (3) Ex omni aditu, *Cic. Att.* 5, 8. (4) Non est ei aditus ad honorem, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 42.

Adjūdo, as. aēt. [ex ad, & judico] (1) *To give sentence in behalf of.* (2) *Met. To attribute, or impute.* (3) *To determine, or resolve.* (1) Populo Romano adjudicavit, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10. (2) Mihi salutem imperii adjudicat, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. (3) Adjudicato cum utro hanc noctem fies, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 6.

Adjūgo, as. denom. [ex ad, & jugum] *To join, or couple together.* Adjugare vites, *Col.* 4, 17.

Adjūmentum, i. n. verb. [ex adjuvo] *Help, aid, assistance, furtherance.* Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 55. Adjumento esse in causis, *Cic. pro Quint.* 1.

Adjūctio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A conjunction.* (2) *An addition.* (1) Nulla potest esse homini ad hominem naturae adjūctio, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. (2) Sunt quaedam necessitudines cum adjūctione, quaedam simplices, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 57.

Adjūctor, ōris. m. verb. *He who joins.* Ille Galliae citerioris adjūctor, *Cic. Att.* 8, 3.

Adjūctum, voc. dialect. *An adjunct, something applied to a subject.* *Gell.* 16, 8.

Adjūctus, a, um. part. [ab adjungor] (1) *Tooked, joined.* (2) *Annexed.* (3) *Adjacent, contiguous.* (4) *Adj. Nearly related.* (1) Adjūctae aves, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 26. (2) Metus ad gratiam adjūctus, *Cic.* (3) = Fundo uxoris continentia praedia atque adjūcta, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 4. (4) = Adjūctiora causae, & propiora, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 10.

Adjūgendus, a, um. part. *To be joined to.* De reliquis adjūgendis civitatibus, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 30.

Adjungo, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex ad, & jungo] (1) *To join to.* (2) *To associate.* (3) *To apply.* (4) *To bring over, or reconcile.* (5) *To procure.* (6) *Adjungere se, To take part with.* (7) *To encrease, or enlarge.* (8) *To take in alliance.* (9) *To yoke.* (10) *To fasten.* (1) Juris scientiam eloquentiae adjūxit, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 55. (2) Adjungere se ad aliquem, *Cic.* (3) Animum ad aliquod studium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 29. (4) animos hominum ad nostros usus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 5. (5) benevolentiam hominum sibi, *Cic. pro Mur.* 20. (6) se ad causam alterius, *Cic.* (7) dignitatem, & decus alicui, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. (8) generum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 57. (9) tauros aratro, *Tibull.* 1, 9. (10) vitem palis, *Tibull.* 1, 7.

Adjungor, i. pass. *To be joined to.* Copiis Carhenis adjunguntur, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 13, 1.

Adjurans, tis. part. *Swearing to.* *Suet. Vesp.* 9.

† Adjurgium, i. n. idem quod Jurgium, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 21.

† Adjurgo, as. *To chide.* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 43. † Objurgo.

Adjūro, as. [ex ad, & jurgo] (1) *To swear solemnly.* (2) *To adjure, or compel another to swear.* (1) Per omnes tibi adjuro deos, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 11. (2) *Liv.* 43, 14.

Adjutabilis, e. adj. *Assisting, helping.* Date operam adjutabilem, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 8.

Adjutans, tis. part. *Assisting.* *Ter. Ph. prol.* 35. Ab

Adjūto, as. freq. [ab adjuvo] *To aid, or help.* Te adjutare oportet, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 35. Eis onera adjuta, *Id. Her.* 3, 2, 24.

Adjutor, āris. pass. *To be helped.* Adjutamur enim dubio procul, *Lucret.* 1, 812.

Adjūtōr, ōris. m. verb. [ex adjuvo] *An aider, or helper.* His adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, *Cic. de Amic.* 12. § Adjutor honoris, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 1. ad aliquid, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 3. in re aliqua, *Id. Att.* 8, 3.

Adjūtōrium, i. n. *Help, or succour.* Adjutoria senectutis, *Col. praef.* 12.

Adjūtrix, icis. f. (1) *She, or* (2) *it feminine, that helpeth.* (1) Adjutrices in peccato filiis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 39. (2) Assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, *Cic. de Amic.* 24.

Adjutūrus, a, um. part. *About to help.* Dum alios adjuturus proficisceretur, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 25.

Adjūtus, a, um. part. [ex adjuvor] *Helped, assisted.* Adjūtus ab uno, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 43.

Adjuvandus, a, um. part. *To be helped.* Adjuvandus ea manu foret, *Just.* 9, 5.

Adjuvans, tis. part. *Helping.* *Just.* 35, 1.

Adjūvo, as. aēt. [ex ad, & juvo] *To assist, or favour.* Fortes fortuna adjuvat, *Ter. Phor.* 1, 4, 28.

Adlāboro, vid. Allaboro.

|| Adlectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choosing of new officers, a recruiting.* *Jul. Cap. &*

Adlectus, a, um. *Added by choice.* Vid. Allectus.

Adlevatus, a, um. part. *Lifted, or raised up, eased.* Vid. Allevatus.

Adlevo, vide Allevo.

Adlocutio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A discourse.* (2) *Speaking*

kindly to. (1) Mutat personam, vertit adlocutionem, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 20, 8. (2) Quā solatus es adlocutione? *Catull.* 36, 5.

Adlūbesco, vid. Allubesco.

Admātūror, āris. pass. [ex ad, & maturor] *To be hastened.* Horum discessu admaturari defectionem civitatis existimabat, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 54. Raro occ.

Admētior, iri, mensus. dep. *To measure out.* *Liv.* 35, 49. Gratuitum frumentum copiis ejus admehsus, *Curt.* 8, 39.

Adminiculator, oris. m. *An assistant.* *Gell.* 7, 3.

Adminicūlatus, a, um. part. *Propped.* Vites adminiculatae sudibus, *Plin.* 14, 3.

Adminicūlo, as. *Col. de Arb.* 16. & Cato ap. *Varr.* sed usitatus

Adminicūlor, āris. dep. *To prop, or support.* *Cic. Fin.* 5, 14. *Met. To aid, or assist.* *Id.*

Adminicūlum, i. n. q. admoeniculum. (1) *A shore, or prop.* (2) *Met. A support, aid.* (1) Vites claviculis adminicula apprehendunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Hanc partem explebimus nullis adminiculis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 7.

Administer, tri. m. (1) *A servant, an officer.* (2) *An assistant, a manager.* (1) Administri, & satellites S. Naevii, *Cic. pro Quint.* 25. (2) Administri audaciae, libidinis, cupiditatum, alicujus, *Cic.*

Administra, ae. f. *An assistant feminine.* Administra & comes virtutis ars, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 13.

Administratio, ōnis. f. verb. *The management, or care of affairs.* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1.

Administrativus, a, um. adj. *Practical.* *Quint.* 2, 18. Raro occ.

Administrato, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that serves, an attendant.* (2) *A general of an army.* (1) Itaque nec pulchros illos administratores (alii ministratores) aspiciebat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. (2) = Imperator, & administrator belli, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 48.

Administratūrus, a, um. part. *About to administer.* Per se rem publicam administraturus, *Caes. B. G.* 32.

Administro, as. denom. (1) *To serve up.* (2) *To manage.* (3) *To rule, or govern.* (4) *To command.* (1) Administrare pocula Jovi, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26. (2) omnia mirabiliter, *Cic.* (3) provinciam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 64. Administrantur judicia, *Id. Div. Verr.* 22. (4) bellum, *Cic.*

Admirābilis, e. adj. [ex admiror] *Wonderful, admirable.* (1) *uncommon.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. (2) Improbitas illo fuit admirabilis aevo, *Juven.* 13, 53.

Admirābilitas, idem quod Admiratio; *Cic. Off.* 2, 11.

Admirābilitē, adv. qual. (1) *Wonderfully.* (2) *Excellently.* (1) Nimis admirabiliter, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 6. (2) Mundus consilio admirabiliter administratur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53.

Admirandus, a, um. part. *To be admired.* Nectibi natura admiranda videri pendentis terrae debet, *Manil.* 1, 194.

Admirans, tis. part. *Admiring.* Admirans aversum surgere taurum, *Manil.* 1, 264.

Admiratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Wonder, admiration.* Admiratione afficiuntur, *they are admired.* *Cic. Off.* 2, 10.

Admirātor, ōris. m. verb. *An admirer.* *Quint.* 2, 5. Raro occ.

Admirōr, āris. dep. [ex ad, & miror] (1) *To wonder at.* (2) *To value or esteem.* (1) De diplomate admiraris, *Cic. Att.* 10, 19. (2) Nec adulatus, nec admiratus fortunam sum hominis, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 2.

Admiscendus, a, um. part. *To be mingled, or mixed.* Admiscenda Venus timori est, *Ov. A. Amic.* 3, 609.

Admiscens, ntis. part. *Mixing, ex*

Admiscēo, ēre, xi, mistum, & mixtum. aēt. [ex ad, & miscēo] (1) *To mingle with.* (2) *Admiscere se, To meddle with, to make one's self accessory, or a party.* (1) Deus bonis omnibus mundum explevit; nihil mali admiscuit, *Cic. de Univ.* 3. (2) Ita tu istaec tua misceto; ne me admisceas, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 35.

Admiscēor, ēri, mistus, & mixtus. pass. (1) *To be mingled.* (2) *To be partaker with, or concerned in.* (1) § Versus admiscetur orationi, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 11. (2) Admisceri ad aliquid consilium, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 7.

Admissarius equus, *A stallion.* *Plin.* 28, 61. Item

Admissarius, i. m. *A whoremaster.* *Cic. in Pison.* 28.

Admissio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admittance or access.* *Plin. Paneg.* 47. *Also the same with Admissura, Varro.*

Admissum, i. n. subst. ex part. *A crime or fault.* Quod tamen admissum, quae sit vindicta docebo, *Ov. Met.* 1, 210.

Admissura, ae. f. *The putting together the male and female, the time and act of engendering.* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

Admissurus, a, um. part. *About to admit.* Negavit se in ejus belli praemia socios admissurum, *Just.* 15, 1.

Admissus, a, um. part. (1) *Admitted.* Adj. *Swift upon the gallop.* (1) Irrupisse non admissus videbatur, *Curt.* 3, 30. (2) Admissosequitur vestigia passu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 532.

Admissio vel admixtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mixing or mingling.* *Cic. de Sen.* 22.

Admixtus, vel Admixtus, a, um. part. [ab admisceor] *Mixed, or mingled.* Quod admixtum lacte multum inopiam levabat, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 48. § Regit dat. vel abl. *Cic.*

Admittendus, a, um. part. *To be admitted.* Gloriam cupido in tantis admittenda rebus, *Curt.* 10, 15.

Admittens,

Admittens, ntis. part. *Admitting*. Admittente principe, *Plin. Pan. g.* 48. Admittentibus, *Liv.* 42, 16.
 Admitto, ēre, mīsi, sūm. act. [*ex ad, & mitto*] (1) *To admit*. (2) *To commit*. (3) *To gossip*. (4) *To put (the male to the female)*. (5) *To inoculate or ingraft*. (6) *To allow or hearken to*. (1) Admittere in cubiculum, *Cic. Att.* 8, 29. (2) Delictum in se admittere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 48. (3) equum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19. (4) Admittere marem ad concubitum, *Col.* 8, 2. (5) *Plin.* 17, 30, 5. (6) Admittere auribus salutare consilium, *Liv.* 33, 35. ¶ Admittunt ritē aves, *give a good omen*, *Liv.* 1, 36.
 Admittor, i, sūsi. pass. *To be admitted, committed, &c.* Fac admittar ad illum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 50.
 Admodoror, ari. dep. *To govern or rule*. Neque risu me admoderari, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 81.
 Admodulor, aris. dep. *To sing to, to resound*. Et Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, *Claud. Carm.* 12, 15.
 Admodum, adv. [*ex ad, & modus*] (1) *Very*. (2) *Greatly, very much*. (3) *Yes, truly*. (4) *For the superlative degree*. (5) *As yet, for some time*. (1) Admodum anus, *Ter.* (2) Qui me admodum diligunt, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. (3) Nempe equo ligneo per vias caeruleas estis vectae. P. Admodum, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 9. (4) Per terras admodum multas, *b. e. plurimas*, *Cic. Nuper admodum*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 1. h. c. nuperrimē. (5) Prætextatus admodum puer, *Flor.* 2, 6. ¶ *Inexplicabiles quasdam elegantias habere videtur*.
 Admoenio, ire. act. *To wall about*. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 150.
 Admolior, iri. dep. *To heap or throw up*. Admolita est natura rupes præaltas, *Curt.* 8, 34.
 Admonendus, a, um. part. *To be admonished*, *Liv.* 22, 60.
 Admonens, tis. part. *Admonishing*. Veterum recentiumque admonens, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 24, 3.
 Admoneo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) *To put in mind*. (2) *To admonish, to warn either by fair, or foul means*. (3) *To acquaint*. (1) Me locus ipse admonet, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. (2) Amicissimē aliquem admonere, *Cic. Att.* 7, 25. Admonere flagello, *Col.* 2, 2. (3) Admonere ad aurem, *Cic. § Abmonere aliquem aliquid de re aliquā; rei alicujus, ad aliquid; facere vel ut facias*.
 Admoneor, ēri, itus. pass. *To be put in mind, warned, &c.* Admonemur multa offensis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66.
 Admonitio, ōnis, f. verb. *Admonition, advice, counsel, warning*. Admonitio est quasi lenior oburgatio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 83. ¶ Admonitio morbi, *The grudging or reliques of a distemper*, *Plin.* 24, 101.
 Admonitor, ōris. n. verb. *He who counsels, warns or admonishes*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1.
 Admonitum, i, n. *Cic. & Counsel, giving advice, or putting in mind*. Id. *§ in mind*. Dixit, & admonitu veteris commota ministrae ingemuit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 324.
 Admoniturus, a, um. part. *About to admonish*. Admonitura oblitus, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 42.
 Admonitus, a, um. part. [*ab admoneor*] *Warned, advised, admonished*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 621.
 Admordeo, ēre, di, sum. act. [*ex ad, & mordeo*] (1) *To bite hard, or gnaw*. (2) *Met. To bite, or cheat some one*. (1) Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 379. (2) Jam admordere hunc mihi libet, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 24.
 Admorfus, a, um. part. *Bitten, gnawed*. Brachia admorsa colubris, *Prop.* 3, 9, 53.
 Admotio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wagging or moving*. Admotio digitorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60.
 Admoturus, a, um. part. *About to move to*, *Liv.* 34, 6.
 Admotus, a, um. part. *Applied to, or laid upon*. Aspidē ad corpus admotā, *Cic. Also adj. Close, near, adjoining*. = Admotus, & contiguus, *Plin.* 2, 39.
 Admōtus, ūs. m. verb. *A moving*, *Plin.* 24, 50.
 Admovendus, a, um. part. *To be brought, or moved to*. Legiones usque eo admovendae, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 14.
 Admovens, ntis. part. *Bringing, or moving to*. Ferrum frustra jugulo ac pectori per trepidationem admovens, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 38, 1.
 Admōveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [*ex ad, & moveo*] (1) *To move, or bring to, to close*. (2) *To put to*. (3) *To apply*. (4) *To lay upon*. (5) *Often resolved into the nominal verb*. (1) Admove-re exercitum ad urbem, *Liv.* 34, 6. (2) fasciculum ad nares, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. (3) se ad aliquid, *Cic. de Am.* 27. (4) manum nocentibus, *Liv.* 5, 12. (5) cruciatus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 63. curationem, *Id. machinam, stimulos, To torment, cure, &c. Id.*
 Admōveor, ēri, tūsi. *To be brought, &c. cruciatus admovebatur*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 63.
 Admūgio, ire īvi, itum. neut. [*ex ad, & mūgio*] *To low or bellow*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 279. cum dat.
 Admurmuratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A hum, or murmur, in sign of approbation*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 13.
 Admurmuratum est. Imperf. *They muttered, or humm'd*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2.
 Admurmuro, as. neut. (1) *To applaud, or (2) hiss at, to shew approbation, or dislike, by an hum*. (1) *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. (2) *Cic. Verr.* 5, 16.
 Admūtīlo, as. act. [*ex ad, & mutilo*] *To lame or maim*, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 48.
 Admutilor, ari. pass. *To be lamed or maimed*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 170.

Adnans, ntis. part. *Swimming to*. Adnantes equis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 29, 4.
 Adnascor, vide Agnascor.
 Adnāti, vide Agnati.
 Adnāto, as. freq. [*ab adno*] *To swim to*. Uni Insulae crocodili non adnātant. *Plin.* 8, 38.
 Adnavigans, ntis. part. *Swimming to*. *Plin.* 36, 16.
 Adnavigō, as. act. [*ex ad, & navigo*] *To sail to*, *Plin.* 35, 36.
 Adnecto, vide Annecto.
 Adnēpos, ōtis. m. *A great grandchild's grandson*, *In Grut. inscript. saepe occ.*
 Adnēto, as. *To wink at*, *Naev.*
 Adnifus, vel adnexus, a, um. part. [*ab adnitor*] (1) *Showing or ushing*. (2) *Leaning upon*. (3) *Met. Endeavouring*. (1) Cymothoe simul, & Triton adnifus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 145. (2) Adnixi hastis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 229. (3) Patres hoc idem adnifi, *Liv.*
 Adnitor, ēris, nixus, vel nifus.
 Adno, are, act. *To swim to*. Ut naves adnare possent, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 44.
 Adnōto, vide Annoto.
 Adnūbilo, as, act. *To darken, or overcast*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 148.
 Adnuto, are. act. *To nod to*. *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 100.
 Adnūtrio, ire, īvi, itum. act. *To nourish near to*, *Plin.* 17, 35. Rarō occ.
 Adobruo, ere, ui, tum. act. *To cover over*, *Col.* 2, 11.
 Adolendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt or sacrificed*. Adolenda viscera tauri flammis dare, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 803.
 Adoleo, ēre, ui, & ēvi, ultum. act. [*ex ad, & olco, i. e. cresco*] (1) *To grow, or increase*. (2) *To worship by burnt offerings*. (3) *To burn*. *Serv. vid. Adoleo*, *N. D.* 1. (2) Flammis adolere penates, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 708. (3) Adolebunt cinnama flammae, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 333.
 Adoleor ēri. pass. *To be burnt, or sacrificed*. Precibus & igne puro altaria adolentur, *Tac. H.* 2, 3, 5. Adolentur stipulae, *Ov. Met.* 1, 492.
 Adolescens, tis. c. g. verb. [*ex adolesco, quod apud antiq. sonabat aderesco, teste Festo*] *A young man, or woman, till arrived at full growth; but Roman writers use it of persons at 40, as Vossius has observed*. Triginta annis majores adolēscētes vocati. *Vid. Nieuport de Rit. Rom. Sect.* 1, c. 3. p. 45.
 Adolēscētia, ae, f. *The age succeeding childhood, youth*, *Studia adolēscētiā alunt*, *Cic. pro Arc.* 7.
 Adolēscētūla, ae, f. dim. *A young woman, a damsel*. Ea reliquit filiam adolēscētulam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 91.
 Adolēscētūlus, i, m. dim. *A youth, a stripling*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 9.
 Adolēscēturio, ire, īvi. neut. *To act like a boy*. Adolēscēturire incipiunt, *Quint.* 2, 2.
 Adoleſco, ēre, ēvi. incept. neut. (1) *To grow, or increase, [properly said of men;]* (2) *but is used at large*, (3) *To burn, or blaze*. (1) Quam petulanti pueritiā adoleveris? *Cic. in Sall.* (2) Adoleſcit ratio, cupiditas, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 7. jus legatorum, auctoritas, lex majestatis, ver, *Tac.* (3) Adolēscunt ignibus arae, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 379.
 Adōpērio, ire, ui, tum. act. [*ex ad, & operio*] *To cover all over, cujus vocis vix extat exemplum nisi in part. pass.*
 Adōpertus, a, um. part. (1) *Hidden, covered*. (2) *Closed*. Aether adōpertus nubibus, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 70. (2) Lumina adōperta somno, *Ov. Met.* 1, 714.
 Adōpīnor, āris. dep. *To suppose*, *Lucr.* 4, 814. Vix alibi.
 Adoptans, ntis. part. *Adopting*. Romanis rebus adoptans, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon.* 418.
 Adoptatio, ōnis, f. *An adoption by the praetor*, *Gell.* 5, 19.
 Adoptātissimus, a, um. sup. [*ab adoptatus*] *Much desired, or longed for*. Extat ap. *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 1, 16, 21. init. Nescio an alibi.
 Adoptātītus, i, m. *The son of one adopted*, *Fest. Also, he that is adopted*. *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 100.
 Adoptatūrus, a, um. part. *About to adopt*. Optimum adoptatūrus, *Plin. Pan.* 38.
 Adoptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Adoption, a taking for one's child*. (2) *Agrafting*. (1) Jus Adoptionis, *Cic. pro Dom.* 13. (2) *Plin.* 16, 1.
 Adoptivus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to adoption*. *Met. Ingrafted*. Adoptiva sacra, *Cic. pro Dom.* 13. Et sit adoptivā nobilitate potens, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 22.
 Adopto, as. act. [*ex ad, & opto*] (1) *To adopt, or take for a son*. (2) *To put himself into such an order*. (3) *To assume, or take*. (4) *To call by one's own name*. (5) *To be ingrafted into*. (1) Adoptare pro filio, *Plaut. Poen. prel.* 119. (2) Qui se Caesaris libertis adoptasset, *Plin.* 12, 1. (3) Aliquod tibi nomen adopta, *Mart.* 4, 31, 9. (4) Artemisia adoptavit herbam, quae antea Parthenis vocabatur, *Plin.* 25, 36. (5) Pacram ramus adoptet, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 195.
 Adoptor, ari. pass. *To be adopted*. Uterque qui adoptaret tam paruit, quam tu qui daoptabaris, *Plin. Pan.* 8.
 Ador, ōris, & ōris. n. [*dict. ab adurendo*] *A fine corn used in sacrifice, unde, Adorealiba, Virg. Fine cakes. Also coarse corn*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 89.
 Adorandus, a, um. part. *To be worshipped*, *Suet. Cal.* 22.
 Adorandus Janus, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 58.

A D V

Adorans, ntis. part. *Worshipping, adoring.* Adorantium preces, *Plin. Pan. 3.* Adorantem numen destituere, *Ov. Fast. 3, 348.*
 Adoratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Adoration, worship,* *Plin. 28, 5.*
 Adoraturus, a, um. part. *About to adore.* Tu delubra non nisi adoraturus intras, *Plin. Pan. 52.*
 Adoratus, *Worshipped, adored.* Adoratus caducifer, *Ov. Fast. 5, 449.*
 Adorea, ae. f. *A distribution of corn by way of reward for service done; whence, by a metonymy, it is put for praise, or reward.* = *Gloriam denique ipsam à farris honore adoream appellabant, Plin. 18, 3.*
 Adoreus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine wheat.* Adorea liba, *Virg. Aen. 7, 109.*
 Adoreum, i. n. [sc. far] *Fine corn,* *Plin. 18, 19.*
 Adorior, ōris. dep. [ex ad, & orior] (1) *To assault.* (2) *To accost.* (3) *To attempt.* (1) Ne vis aliqua civitatem adoriretur, *Liv. (2)* Adortus est fratrem jurgio apud forum, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 51.* (3) Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, *Virg. Aen. 6, 397.*
 Adornatus, a, um. part. [ab adornor] *Prepared, accoutred.* Equos venatui adornatus sistere, *Tac. Ann. 1, 52.* virtutibus, *V. Patere. 2, 2.*
 Adorno, as. act. [ex ad, & orno] (1) *To adorn.* (2) *To prepare.* (3) *To rig, or equip.* (4) *To go about a thing.* (5) *To set off, or to commend.* (1) = Complut adornavitque jubam, *Stat. (2)* Adornare testium copiam, *Cic. pro Clu. 6.* (3) naves, *Caes. (4)* Continuo hae adornant, ut lavet, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34.* (5) Adornare verbis benefacta, *Plin. Ep. 1, 8.*
 Adornor, ari. pass. *To be adorned.* Jube vasa adornari, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 65.*
 Adoro, as. act. [ex ad, & oro] (1) *To honour.* (2) *To adore by prayer or otherwise. To use any religious adoration.* (3) *To salute.* (1) Citharam à iudicibus delatam adoravit Nero, *Suet. Ner. 12.* (2) Ut largè deos adoraret, *Plin. 12, 32.* Prece numen adora, *Virg. Aen. 3, 437.* Affaturque deos, & sanctum fidus adorat, *Id. Aen. 2, 700.* (3) Nec deerat adorare vulgum, *Tac. H. 1, 36, 4.*
 Adorſus, a, um. part. [ex adorior, vel, ut alii, ab adordior] *Undertaken, begun,* *Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 16.*
 Adortus, a, um. part. [ab adorior] *A setting upon, an accosting.* Adortus jurgio fratrem, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 51.*
 Adploro, as. act. [ex ad, & ploro] *To bewail or grieve,* *Sen. cujus part. Adplorans, extat apud Hor. nescio an alibi.*
 Adpluo, } vide { Appluo.
 Adposco, } vide { Apposco.
 Adprecor, } vide { Apprecor.
 Adprimē, } vide { Apprimē.
 Adrado, is, aſi, aſum. act. *To shave, or shear.* *Col. de Arbor. 8, 1*
 Adremigo, as. act. [ex ad, & remigo] *To row unto.* § *Cretes portibus suis adremigaverunt, Flor. 3, 7, 3.*
 Adreſpo, ère, pſi, ptum. act. [ex ad, & repo] (1) *To creep to, or into.* (2) *Met. To insinuate, or creep into.* (1) Ne lacerta quā adrepere ad columbaria poſſit, *Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3.* (2) § *Adrepere ad amicitiam alicujus, Cic. animis hominum, Tac. Ann. 3, 50.*
 Adſciſco, vide Aſciſco.
 Adſciturus, *Suet. Tib. Claud. 39.*
 Adſignifico, as. act. *To ſignify over and above,* *Var. R. R. 2, 11.*
 Adſitus, a, um. part. [ex adſero] *Planted by, or near,* *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 170.*
 Adſum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus. neut. [ex ad, & ſum] (1) *To be preſent.* (2) *To come.* (3) *To be joined in commiſſion with.* (4) *To ſtay.* (5) *To be.* (6) *To be added.* (7) *To be ready.* (8) *To be attentive.* (9) *To aſſiſt.* (10) *To be an advocate in a trial.* (11) *To be of good courage.* (12) *To be urgent.* (1) Imperator non adeſt ad exercitum, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 6.* (2) Adeſt ex Africā, *Cic. Att. 15, 11.* (3) Adeſſe iudici, *Cic. pro Quint. 2.* (4) Iſthic adeſto, *Plaut. (5)* Quis enim modus adſit amori? *Virg. Ecl. 2, 68.* (6) Nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulcritudinem. *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55.* (7) Dona adſunt tibi, *Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 11.* (8) Adeſte cum ſilentio, *Plaut. Trin. Prol. 22.* (9) Adero tuis rebus diſſicillimis, *Cic. Fam. 6, 14.* (10) Pater libris ſuis adeſt, *Cic. (11)* Cic. pro Mil. 1. (12) = *Aderat, inſtabat, Flor. 3, 5, 6.*
 Adveſtio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex adveho] *A bringing or carrying to,* *Plin. 9, 79.*
 Adveſtitus, a, um. adj. *Brought, or imported, foreign.* *Sall. B. J. 44.*
 Adveſto, as. freq. [ab adveho] *To carry often to.* *Tac. Ann. 6, 13, 2.*
 Adveſturus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Haud ſecus laeti, quā ſi deos ipſos ſecum adveſturi eſſent, *Juſt. 20, 3.*
 Adveſtus, ūs. verb. Idem quod Adveſtio, *Tac. Hiſt. 4, 84, 6.*
 Adveſtus, a, um. part. *Brought, or carried to,* *Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 13.* Adveſtae opes, *Ov. Ep. 7, 150.* ab
 Adveho, ère, xi, ctum. act. [ex ad, & veſto] *To import from beyond ſea, To carry by ſea, or land.* Advehere per mare, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 80.* trans mare, *Plin. 35, 58.* equo, *Cic. de Div. 1, 28.* nave, *Plin. 35, 58.*
 Advēhor, i. paſſ. *To be imported,* *Advēhi divino monitu, Ov. Ep. 16, 18.*
 V O L. II.

A D V

Advēlo, as. act. [ex ad, & velo] *To cover,* *Virg. Aen. 5, 246.*
 Advēna, ae. c. g. [ex ad, & venio] *A ſtranger, a foreigner. Chiefly uſed as an adj.* Exercitus advēna, *Virg. Aen. 7, 38.* Genus advēna, *Id.*
 Advēnērātus, a, um. part. *Having worſhiped,* *Sil. 13, 704. ex*
 Advēnērōr, āris. dep. *To adore, or worſhip,* *Advēnērōr Minervam, Var. R. R. 1, 1.*
 Advēniens, tis. part. *Coming to, flowing in.* Advēniens ut proſit, *Ov. Amor. 1, 8, 31.*
 Advēnio, ire, vēni, tum. neut. [ex ad, & venio] (1) *To come to.* (2) *To come.* (3) *To accrew.* (1) Advēnire urbem, *Virg. Aen. 1, 392.* (2) pace, *Plaut. Amph. prol. 32.* (3) Per me quanta advēniet calamitas, *Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 101.*
 Advēntans, tis. part. [ab advēto] *Approaching, coming on,* *Advēntante congiarii die, Plin. Pan. 25.* Nondum advēntantibus umbris, *Stat. Theb. 4, 500.*
 Advēntitius, a, um. adj. (1) *Coming by, or from, ſome other perſon, or (2) thing.* (3) *Extraordinary.* (4) *Foreign.* (1) Advēntitia pecunia petitur ab eo, cui ſua non redditur, *Cic. pro Rab. 17.* (2) Fructus praediorum advēntitii, *Liv. (3)* Advēntitiā viſione pulſari, *Cic. Div. 2, 58.* (4) Advēntitiis copiis adjuvari, *Cic. pro L. Manil. 9.*
 Advēto, as. freq. [ab advēnio] (1) *To come.* (2) *To approach, or draw near.* (1) § *Si antè mors advētet, Cic. (2)* Advētare portis, *Stat. Theb. 11, 202.* locum vel ad locum, *Tac.*
 Advētor, ōris. m. *A gueſt, or cuſtomer,* *Plaut. Aſin. 2, 2, 92.*
 Advētorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to coming home, congratulatory.* Advētoria epiſtola, *Mart. praef. 1. 11.* coēna, *Auſ.*
 Advētūrus, a, um. part. *About to come,* *Me uxori exoptatum credo advēturum domum, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 22.*
 Advētus, ūs. m. verb. *A coming, an Arrival.* Advētus malorum, *Cic. Tuſc. 3, 14.* in urbem & ad urbem, *Id.*
 || Advērbialiter, *After the manner of an Advērb.* ab
 || Advērbium, ii, n. [quāſi ad verbum] *An Advērb, the quality, chiefly of the verb, as the adjective is of the ſubſtantive,* *Prifc.*
 Advērbēro, as, act. *To beat ſore, to laſh ſoundly,* *Stat. Theb. 9, 687.* Rarò occ.
 Advērens, ntis. part. *Bruiſhing againſt.* Advērensque nantantia ſaxa Charadrius, *Stat. Theb. 4, 712.*
 Advēſa ōrum. pl. n. *Affliction, miſery, miſfortune.* Tot premor advēſis, *Ov. Triſt. 5, 27.*
 Advēſans, ntis. part. *Contradicting, thwarting, repugnant.* Cultum advēſante Narcifſo, *Tac. Ann. 12, 65, 2.*
 Advēſarius, ii, m. & Advēſaria, ae. f. *An enemy or adverſary,* *Cic. pro Clu. 34.*
 Advēſaria, ōrum. pl. n. [quāſi advēſa Paginā ſcripta. Vide Voſſii etym.] *A note-book, a book of memoirs, looſe papers, a waſt-book.*
 Advēſarius, a, um. adj. *Oppoſite, which is againſt or contrary to one.* *Cic. de Orat. 2. Caes. B. C. 2, 31.*
 Advēſator, ōris. m. *An oppoſer.* Rarò occ. Hinc tamen Advēſatrix, icis. f. *She that ſtands in oppoſition,* *Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4.*
 Advēſior, ius. comp. *More thwarting, or croſs,* *Neque eſt teſtudine aliud ſalamandrae advēſius, Plin. 32, 14.*
 Advēſiſſimus, a, um. ſup. *Very thwarting or croſs.* *Caes. B. C. 3, 107.*
 Advēſitas, ātis. f. *Difference, contrariety,* *Plin. 11, 30.*
 Advēſor, āris. dep. *To oppoſe, oppugn, or thwart.* Advēſari rogantem, *Ov. Met. 10, 394.* Al. leg. roganti. Al. rogantem averſata. § *Regit aliquando acc. ſaepius autem dat.*
 Advēſum, i. n. *Adverſity.* Si quid advēſi evenerit, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 114.* Saepius legitur in plur.
 Advēſum, praep. (1) *Againſt.* (2) *Towards.* (3) *To.* (1) Advēſum ſe mentiri, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 88.* (2) Pietas advēſum deos, *Cic. N. D. 1, 2.* (3) De illā advēſum hunc loqui, *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31.* Alſo adv. (1) *Towards one.* (2) *For. contra, or obviam.* (1) Tendere advēſum, *Virg. Aen. 6, 684.* (2) Neque ſervulorum quiſquam qui advēſum ierant, *Ter. Ad. 1, 1.*
 Advēſus, a, um. part. (1) *Oppoſite.* (2) *Over againſt.* (3) *Right towards.* § *Averſus.* (1) Septentrio advēſus auſtro, *Plin. 2, 68.* (2) Advēſa inter ſe folia, *Plin. 27, 111.* Ventus advēſum tenet, ſcil. locum, *C. Nep. Mil. 1.* (3) Solem advēſum intueri, *Cic. S. Scip. 5.* Item adj. (1) *Unfortunate.* (2) *Unſeaſonable.* (3) *Evil.* (4) *Diſpleaſed.* (1) Bellum advēſum, *Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 11.* (2) Tempore anni advēſo, *Cic. (3)* Fama advēſa, *Liv. (4)* Animis advēſis accipere, *Tac.*
 Advēſus, praep. & adv. Idem quod advēſum.
 Advērens, ntis. part. *Obſerving.* Advērens examinare herbas, *Ov. Met. 14, 270.*
 Advēto, ère, ti, tum. act. [ex ad, & vērto] (1) *To turn to.* *To bring before.* (2) *Met. To advert, turn, or apply the thoughts to any thing, or perſon.* (3) Cum praep. In, *to puniſh.* (1) Pedem advētere ripae, *Virg. Aen. 6, 386.* (2) Animum non adverti primū, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 43.* (3) Ut in Sejaniliberos advēteretur, *Tac. Ann. 5, 9.*
 Advētor, i. paſſ. *To be obſerved.* Aſſuetudine malorum ut atrox advētebatur, *Tac. Ann. 6, 40, 1.*
 Advēſperāſcit,

Advesperascit, imp. *It grows late.* Jam advesperascit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 2.

Advigilo, as. neut. [*ex ad, & vigilo*] (1) *To keep watch and ward.* (2) Met. *To take care, or pains.* (1) Advigilantia regum somnis pila, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 147. (2) Credo si advigilaveris, ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 50.

Adulans, ntis. part. *Flattering.* Amici adulantes mollius interpretabantur, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 96, 2. Adulantes ferae, *Ov. Met.* 14, 46.

Adulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Fawning, (properly of dogs.)* (2) Met. *Flattery.* (1) Canum fida custodia & amans dominorum adulatio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Nullam in amicitis pestem esse majorem, quàm adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, *Cic. de Amic.* 25.

Adulātor, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer. One who fawns, or cringes.* Nolo esse laudator ne videar adulator, *Ad Heren.* 4, 21.

Adulātōrius, a, um. adj. *Whedding, fawning.* Exemplar apud posteros adulatorii dedecoris habetur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 32, 7. *ex*

Adūlor, āris. dep. & interdum pass. † ant. Adulo. [*Ex variis & incert. hujus voc. etymis, ab ἀδύλω Dor. pro ἀδύλω, verissimum puto.*] *To be sweet upon (as we say.) To fawn, (properly of dogs)* Met. *To flatter, or cringe.* § Adulari aliquem, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 2. alicui, *Quint.* 9, 3. Nec adulari nos finamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26, *to be flattered.*

ADULTER, i. m. (proprie adj. etsi subst. usurp.) Adultera ae, f. & Adulterum, i. n. [*ex ad, & alter, quod ille ad alteram, haec ad alterum, se conferat.*] (1) *An adulterer, an adulteress, a whoremaster, a whore.* Also (2) *Debauched.* (3) *Mixed.* (1) Adulter fororis Clodius, *Cic. pro Sext.* 17. Turpis adultera, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 133, 3. (2) Mens adultera, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 4, 5. (3) Minium adulterum, *Plin.* 33, 37.

Adulterātus, a, um. adj. ex part. [*ab adulteror*] *Debauched, defiled, adulterated, sophisticated, or mixt,* *Plin.* 19, 15. § Sincerus,

Adulterīnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Begot in adultery.* (2) *False.* (3) *Counterfeit.* (1) *Plin.* 10, 3. (2) Adulterina clavis, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (3) § Nummos adulterinos pro veris accipere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 23.

Adulterium, i. n. *Adultery, [properly of married people.] Whoredom.* Also Met. *Falsifying.* Adulterium committere, *Quint.* 7, 4. ¶ Adulteria arborum, *Plin.* 17, 1.

Adultero, as. denom. [*ab adulter*] (1) *To debauch, or commit adultery with.* (2) Met. *To mix, or counterfeit.* (3) *To corrupt.* (1) Compertum adulterare matronas, *Suet. Aug.* 67. (2) Piper longum adulteratur Alexandrino sinapi, *Plin.* 12, 14. (3) Neque adulterari pecuniā possit, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 26.

Adulteror, āris. dep. Idem quod Adultero, *Cic.* & passivā signif. Adulteretur & columba milvio, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 32. Vid. & Adultero.

Adultior, & ius. comp. *More ripe.* ab

Adultus, a, um. part. [*ab adoleſco*] *ſæpius adj.* (1) *Grown up.* (2) *Stout, strong.* (3) *Come to height.* (1) Adulta aetas, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 48. (2) Urbs adulta, *Cic.* (3) Aestas adulta, *Midsummer,* *Tac. Ann.* 2, 8. Nox adulta, *Midnight,* *Id. Hist.* 3, 23, 3.

Adumbrātim, adv. qual. *Somewhat, obscurely.* *Lucr.* 4, 363.

Adumbrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sketch, or shadowing out a thing. A rough draught.* § Rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen, atque adumbratio, *Cic. Orat.* 29.

Adumbrātus, a, um. part. [*a ſeq. adumbro*] (1) *Shadowed out.* (2) *Counterfeited.* (3) *Feigned.* (1) Adumbratae intelligentiae, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 22. (2) Adumbrata laetitia, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31. (3) = Fictis & adumbratis loci plurimum est, *Cic.* § Signa non expressa, sed adumbrata, *Cic. pro Coel.* 5.

Adumbro, as. denom. [*ex ad, & umbra*] (1) *To shade from heat.* (2) *To draw or express a thing, to take a sketch.* (3) Met. *To shadow out, to imitate, or represent.* (1) Sub ortu caniculae vites adumbrabat, *Col.* 5, 5. (2) Quis pictor omnia adumbrare didicit? *Quint.* (3) = Fictos luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 47.

Adunatio, ōnis. f. *An uniting, or putting together.* *Cypr.*

Aduncitas, ātis. f. *Hookedness, crookedness.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47.

Aduncus, a, um. adj. [*ex ad, & unus*] *Hooked, crooked, wreathed.* Aduncus dens, *Ov. Met.* 11, 775.

¶ Adūno, as. aet. [*ex ad, & unus*] *To unite, or make one. To join together.* Vix legitur nisi in

Adūnātus, a, um. part. *Joyned, assembled, united.* Cūm adunata omnis sociorum classis esset, *Just.* 2, 12. Adunato exercitu naves onerat, *Id.* 11, 5.

Advocatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab advoco*] (1) *The office of Patrons, and Advocates.* (2) *Their plea, or defence.* (3) *Also the Advocates themselves.* (4) Met. *A consultation.* (1) *Cic. pro Sylla,* 61. (2) Multos advocatione, plures consilio juvat, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 6. (3) Virginius filiam cum ingenti advocatione in forum adducit, *Liv.* 3, 47. (4) In senatu quotidie advocationes fiunt, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 49.

Advocātus, i. m. subst. ex part. (1) *An advocate, or friend, who solicites, or pleads for another.* (2) *A lawyer, or counsellor, a patron.* (1) Ei volo ire advocatus, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 41. Venit cum advocatis suis, sed armatis, *Cic.* (2) Quod si scribere oblitus es, minus multi jam te advocato cau-

sā cadent, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 14. Consul de pecuniis repetundis Catilinae fuit advocatus, *Id. pro Sulla,* 29.

Advoco, as. aet. [*ex ad, & voco*] (1) *To call, or send for friends.* (2) *To assist, plead for, or advise one.* (3) *To call.* (4) *To summon together.* (5) *To call up, or conjure.* (6) *To allure.* (1) Viros bonos advocat, *Cic.* (2) *Liv.* 1, 2. A. U. C. 250. (3) Advocare ad concionem, *Liv.* (4) Vires omnes advoca, *Sen. Medea* 562. (5) Secretas advocat artes, *Ov. Met.* 7, 138. Modus agri qui advocet magis, quàm distringat, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 24. Sed meliores libri legunt *avocet.*

Advocor, aris. pass. (1) *To be summoned or called for.* (2) *To be retained as a counsel in a cause.* (3) *Sent for as a physician.* (1) Advocari ad concionem; (2) Advocari causae, *Quint.* 11, 1. (3) Advocari aegro, *b. e. ad aegrum,* *Ov. Rem.* 110.

Advolans, ntis. part. *Flying to.* Advolantem ad eas naves, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 49.

Advolatūrus, a, um. part. *About to fly to.* Alii classem hostium celeriter advolaturam suspicarentur, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 43.

Advolatus, ūs. m. verb. *A flying to.* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 10.

Advolo, as. neut. [*ex ad, & volo*] (1) *To fly to.* (2) Met. *To make haste. To go or come quickly.* Aves advolant, *Cic. Nescio quonia (quae) vox ad aurem mihi advolavit,* *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 23. (2) Advolare in auxilium, *Plin.* 9, 9. § Regit dat. vel. acc. cum praep. vel sine eā.

Advovens, ntis. part. *Rolling to.* *Liv.* 8, 37.

Advolvero, ēre, vi, lūtum. aet. [*ex ad, & volvo*] (1) *To roll to or before.* (2) Met. *To toss up.* (1) Advolvere focus ultimos, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 379. (2) Clamor advolvitur astris, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 143.

Advolvero, i. pass. *To be rolled to.* Quidam oculorum tabe notus genua ejus advolvitur, *Tac. H.* 4, 81, 2.

Advolutus, a, um. part. (1) *Rolled to.* (2) *Prostrate or fallen down.* (1) Ad ignem advolutus, *Plin.* 11, 70. (2) Genibus advolutus, *Liv.* 28, 34.

Adūrens, ntis. part. *Burning, or scorching.* Has curare oportet medicamentis adurentibus, *Cels.* 6, 8.

Adurgens, ntis. part. *Pursuing.* Remis adurgens Caesar, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 17. &

Adurgendus, a, um. part. *To be forced.* Digito adurgendus est dens in locum prioris natus, *Cels.* 7, 12. Sed

Adurgeo, ēre, si, aet. *Superiorum auctoritate solā nititur.*

Adūro, ēre, si, stum. aet. [*ex ad, & uro*] (1) *To burn or scorch.* (2) *To pinch with cold.* (3) *To chafe or gall, as with riding, or otherwise.* (4) Met. *To burn, as love does.* (1) Rapide potentia solis acrior, aut (2) Boreae penetrabile frigus adurat, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 92. (3) Adurantur etiam femina equitatu, *Plin.* 28, 61. (4) Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 15.

Aduror, i. stus. pass. *To be scorched or pinched, &c.* *Plin.* Aduri igni, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 33.

Adurque, [usque ad] *Unto, even to, until,* *Virg. Aen.* 11, 262. Voc. poëticum.

Adustio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex adūro*] *A parching, pinching, or fretting,* *Plin.* 4, 34.

Adustior, & ius. comp. *More sunburnt, or parched,* *Liv.* 27, 47. ab

Adustus, a, um. part. *Burned, parched, nipped, frost bit,* *Plin.* 28, 25. Adusta focus laurus, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 742. quercus telo Jovis, *Id. Trist.* 4, 9, 14.

* Adytum, i. n. *advoc,* [*ab a priv. & δύω, subeo, i. e. locus ad quem non datur aditus. Latine vero aliquoties penetrabile dicitur*] *The most secret, and sacred place of the Temple,* *Virg. Aen.* 2, 115.

A ante E, vel AE.

Aecere, vide Eccere.

Aedepol, vide Edepol.

Aedes, vel potius Aedis, is. f. [*ex αἶς, idem: aut, si hoc minus placuerit etymon, adeas Cl. Vossium, qui è penu multa tibi depromet.*] (1) In the plur. number, *a house.* (2) In the singular *a Temple,* usually. (3) Poëticè, *A beehive.* (4) *A chamber.* (1) Omne aedificium aedis dicitur, *Serv.* in 2, *Aen.* (2) Primas intravimus aedes, *Ov. Met.* 5, 284. Castoris aedis eodem anno dedicata est, *Liv.* 2, 42. (3) *Virg. Geor.* 4, 52. (4) Proximi foribus aedis in qua rex acquiescebat, *Curt.* 8, 21. ¶ Aedes inscripti mercede, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 92. *I set a bill over the door.*

Aedicula, ae. f. dim. [*ab aedis*] *A little chapel. The shrine, or cell where the statue of the god stood. A little house.* Vide *Cic. pro Domo sua,* 53. *Plin.* 36, 19. & *Juv.* 8, 111.

Aedificandus, a, um. *To be built.* Uti quamplurimas possent hieme naves aedificandas curarent, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 1.

Aedificatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex aedis, & facio*] (1) *The act of building.* (2) *A building.* (1) Aedificatio me non movet, *Cic.* (2) Immensa & intolerabilis aedificatio, *Cic. in Pison.* 21.

Aedificatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A small building,* *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1.

Aedificātor, ōris. m. *A builder, a founder,* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8.

Aedificatūrus, a, um. part. *About to build,* *Paterc.* 2, 14.

Aedificatus, a, um. part. *Built.* Multa cedro aedificata erat regia, *Curt.* 5, 22.

Aedificium, i. n. *An edifice, any house, or building.* Aedificium lucidum & obscurum, *Cels.* 1, 2. Omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 92.

Aedifico,

Aedifico, as. act. [ex aedis, & facio] (1) To build. (2) Met. To erect, or frame. (3) To create. (4) To make. (1) Aedificare porticum, classem, navem, carcerem. Cic. (2) rempublicam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. (3) mundum, Cic. (4) Specus aedificant urfi, Plin. 8, 54.

Aedificor, ari. pass. To be built. Navēs interim longas aedificari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9.

Aedilis, is. m. An Edile; an officer who took care of the repair of temples, and other buildings; and to see the streets and conduits were kept neat and clean; to take care of weights and measures; to provide for solemn funerals and plays: Also to regulate the price of corn, and victuals, &c. Adi Lips. & Rosinum.

* This officer was sometimes a senator, who was called Curulis, à sella curuli; but when without this adjunct, and spoke of a plebeian, it signifies a meaner officer, especially in the burghs of Italy, Pannosus vacuis aedilis Ulubris, Juv. Sat. 10, 5.

Aedilitas, atis. f. The office of the Edile, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

Aedilitius, a, um. adj. Belonging to the Edile. Aedilitius homo, Cic. pro Cluent. 45. Aedilitia repulsa, Id. pro Planc. 21. Aedilitium munus, Id. Offic. 2, 16.

Aeditimus, & Aedituus, i. m. A kind of over-seer, or churchwarden, Cic. Quales aedituos habeat, Flor. Ep. 2, 1, 230. Aeditimus, Cic. Top. 8.

Aëdon, ōnis. f. [ἀἰδών, Them. αἰδω, cano.] A nightingale. Nobile carmen ramo cantat tristis aëdon, Sen. Agam. 670.

Aeger, ra, rum. adj. Vox, si qua alia, incerti etym. (1) Sick. (2) Diseased. (3) Weak. (4) Difficult. (5) Lame. (6) Pensive. (7) Grieved for, (8) Doubtful, or uncertain. (1) Aeger morbo gravi, Cic. in Cat. 1, 13. (2) Senectus aegra, Ov. Met. 14, 143. (3) Balatus aegri, Ov. Met. 7, 540. (4) Anhelitus aeger, Virg. Aen. 5, 432. (5) Aeger pedibus, Sall. B. C. 62. (6) Animus aeger, Ov. Rem. 129. (7) Invidia laetis aegra, Stat. Theb. 1, 126. (8) Consilii aeger, Stat. Theb. 11, 141.

Aegerrime, adv. sup. [ab aegre] Very hardly, with great difficulty, Caes. B. G. 1, 4.

* Aegialus, i. m. [ab αἰγιάδος] A shore, or bank, Plin. 4, 6.

* Aegilopa, ae. f. [ab αἰγὴ capra, & ὤψ, oculus. Them. ὀφθαλμοῖ, video. Nam vitium est oculi, quod capris ferè proprium ac perpetuum est.] A fistula in the corner of the eye, otherwise called *Fistula lachrymalis*, &c.

* Aegilops, opis. m. A kind of bulbous root, Plin. 16, 8. Darnel, cockle, or weed amongst corn, Id. 25, 93. The same with Aegilopa, Gell. 7, 7.

* Aegis, idis, vel idos, f. αἰγὴ [ab αἰγὴ, capra,] A kind of shield made at first (as it should seem) of goats skin, afterwards of brass, belonging only to Jupiter and Pallas, made terrible by a Gorgon's head upon it. Laërtianus tells us it was made of the skin of the she goat, which nursed Jupiter, and that he first used it against the Titans, Virg. Aen. 8, 354.

* Aegithus, i. m. A bird at enmity with the afs, Plin. 10, 95.

* Aegloga, vide Ecloga.

* Aegocéphalus, i. m. [ab αἰγὴ capra & κεφαλή, caput] A bird without a spleen, Plin. 11, 80.

* Aegoceros, otis. m. αἰγὸς κέρας, The sign Capricorn, Lucr. 5, 614.

* Aegophthalmos, i. m. quod αἰγὸς ὀφθαλμοῖ. A precious stone, like a goat's eye, Plin. 37, 72.

Aegre, adv. qual. ius. comp. errime, sup. [ab aeger] (1) Grievously. (2) Vexatiously. (3) With much ado, difficulty. (1) Aegre alicui facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10. (2) Id aegre tulit, Ter. (3) Inveterata vitia aegrius depelluntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

Aegrescens, tis. part. Anxious. Aegrescente cura, Sil. 8, 213.

Aegresco, ère, denom. [ab aeger] (1) To be sick. (2) To be grieved. (1) Corvi aegrescunt sexagenis diebus, Plin. 10, 15. (2) Animus aegrescit, Lucr. 3, 520.

Aegrimonia, ae. f. [ab aeger] Sorrow, grief, sadness. Ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, Cic. Attic. 12, 37.

Aegritudo, dinis. f. Bodily sickness; but chiefly used for sorrow, care, anxiety, discomfort, &c. Elephantis fessi sunt aegritudine, quando et illas moles infestant morbi, Plin. 8, 1. Translatae signif. exempla sunt passim obvia.

Aegror, ōris. m. Sickness. Lucr. 6, 1130.

Aegrotatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Sickness of body; or, (2) Met. of mind. Utrum quod minus noceant, (2) animi aegrotationes quam (1) corporis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.

Aegrotus, as. neut. [ab aeger] (1) To be sick, or ill. (2) Met. To be corrupted; (2) or depraved. (1) Apud hunc aegrotavit, Cic. (2) Aegrotant, & poma ipsa per se sine arbore, Plin. 17, 37. (3) Quo me aegrotare putes animi vitio, Flor. Sat. 2, 3, 307.

Aegrotus, a, um. adj. (1) Sick, ill, in body, (2) or in mind. (3) Met. In a languishing condition. (1) Quod ipsum erat fortis aegroti accipere medicinam, Cic. Att. 12, 12. (2) Animus aegrotus, Ter. Heant. 1, 1, 48. Sic Andr. 1, 1, 22. (3) Hoc remedium est aegrotae, ac prope desperatae, reipub. Cic. Div. in Ferr.

* Aelurus, i. m. A cat, Gell. 20, 8.

Aemula, ae. f. A she rival, Plin. 33, 50.

Aemulandus, a, um. part. [ab aemulor] Worthy to be imitated, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

Aemulans, ntis. part. Emulating. Aemulante Agrippina proaviae Liviae magnificentiam, Tac. Ann. 12, 69, 4.

Aemulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Emulation, either in a good or bad sense. (2) Imitation with a desire to excel, whence, by a metonymy, it is put for (3) hatred, and contention, the usual effects, where one of the parties cannot obtain his desire. (1) Aemulatio dupliciter dicitur, & in laude; & in vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. (2) Aemulatio alit firmiores profectus in litteris, Quint. 1, 2. (3) = Aemulationem profectò atque odium esse id crimen afferri, Liv.

Aemulātor, ōris. m. verb. A rival, an imitator, Cic. Att. 2, 1. for which is more frequently used

AEMULUS, a, um. (for it is properly an adj. though used substantively.) (1) Emulous. (2) Vying with. (3) A rival, or competitor for the same thing with another. (1) Aemulus studiorum, & laborum, Cic. pro Marcell. 1. (2) Lingua aemula Timagenis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. (3) Miles putare adductum ante oculos aemulum, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9.

Aemulatus, ūs. m. verb. idem quod Aemulatio, Tac. H. 3, 66, 5.

Aemulor, āris. dep. (1) To use endeavours to excel another, or to gain the same end which another proposes, which being unsuccessful, often cause the defeated person to envy and hate the other, which this word also signifies (2) To imitate, in a good sense. (1) Quoniam aemulari non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 26. (2) Ut omnes facilius laudare possint quam aemulari, Cic. pro Flac. 26. § Absolutè, Quint. 1. 3. Cum acc. Vitem aemularetur ulmus, Plin. 16, 83. Cum dat. Patroni veteribus aemulantur, Quint. 10, 1. Cum abl. cum praep. Ne mecum aemuletur, Liv. 28, 43.

Aeneātor, ōris. m. [ab aeneus] A trumpeter, Suet. Caes. 32.

Aeneus, a, um. [ab aheneus, idem] Brazen, made of brass, Cic. Verr. 4, 26.

* Aenigma, atis. n. αἰνύμα, ab αἰνέσθαι, obscure significo. Them. αἰος, fabulosa oratio, Cic. A perplexed, or obscure speech, a riddle, or dark sentence, Cic. de Orat. 3, 42.

Aenobarbus, vel aënobarbus. Red bearded. Vide propria.

Aëneus, a, um. idem quod Ahenus.

* Aeolipylae, ārum. f. pl. αἰόλα πύλαι, Pipes to let out the smoke, Vitr. 1, 6.

Aequābilis, e. adj. [ab aequo] (1) Equal, or alike. (2) Always in the same strain, mean. (3) All of a piece, or consistent. (1) = Par est quod inter omnes aequabile est, Cic. de Invent. 2, 22. (2) = Acquabile & temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1. (3) Civis, senator, maritus, gener, amicus, cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, Tac. H. 4, 4, 5.

Aequābilitas, atis. f. Evenness of temper, sted-fastness, modesty, equality. Aequabilitas universae vitae, Cic. Off. 1, 31. juris, Id. moris. Id. Hinc

Aequābiliter, adv. qual. Evenly, equally, constantly, Cic. Off. 2, 11.

Aequaevus, a, um. Of the same age, Virg. Aen. 2, 561.

Aequalis, e. adj. [ab aequo] (1) Equal. (2) Of the same age, shape, or stature, as another. It is said also (3) of other animals, and (4) inanimates. (1) Nè non aequalis ab omni parte foret, Ov. Met. 1, 34. (2) Saepe interfui querelis meorum aequalium, Cic. (3) Plin. 9, 78. (4) Sacrificium aequale huic urbi, As old as this city, Cic. pro Arch. 17.

Aequālitas, atis. f. Equality, likeness, Cic. Lig. 12.

Aequāliter, adv. Equally, neither more nor less, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

Aequandus, a, um. To be equalled, Sil. 11, 539. Aequandus superis vir, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 120.

Aequānimitas, atis. f. Evenness of temper, patience, good humor, favour, Ter. Ph. prol. 34.

Aequānimitèr, adv. Contentedly, patiently, Macr. Sat. 2, 4.

Aequans, tis. part. Equalling, Liv. 27, 24. Aequantia nebulas vellerat, Ov. Met. 6, 21. Aequante ventos sagittā, Virg. Aen. 10, 248.

Aequatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab aequo] An equation, equality, or making even, a laying even with, Cic. Off. 2, 21.

|| Aequātor, ōris. m. The equator, or equinoctial line, Astron. Aequātorus, a, um. part. About to equal. Quem vix Cyclopia solum aequatura fames, Claud. 2. in Eutr. 378.

Aequatus, a, um. part. [ab aequo] Made equal, matched. Aequata duobus populis jura, Ov. Fast. 6, 643. Aequata coelo machina, Virg. Aen. 4, 89.

Aequè, adv. qual. [ab aequus] (1) So. (2) As well. (3) Alike. (1) Nihil est aequè quod faciam lubens, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32. (2) Miser aequè atque ego, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 19. (3) Adverte animum, ut aequè mecum haec scias, Ter. Ridelulus aequè nullus est quam dum esurit. Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 64. Sed alii legunt quando.

Aequālis, e. adj. [ex aequus, & libra] Of the same weight, or level, Vitr. 5, 12. Hinc

Aequālibritas, atis. f. Equality in weight, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. &

Aequilibrium, i. n. An even poise, a level, Sen. N. Q. 3, 25.

Aequinoctialis, e. adj. Equinoctial, belonging to the equinox, Plin. 2, 46. ab

Aequinoctium, i. n. [quod ab aequus, & nox] The vernal, or autumnal equinox, when the days and nights are of the same length, Caes. B. G. 4, 36.

Aequiparabilis,

Aequiparābilis, c. adj. *Which may be equalled*, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 3, 12. &

Aequiparans, ntis. part. *Equalling*. Aequiparans ingenium mores, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 5, 44.

Aequiparatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An equality, or likeness*; apud neminem, quod sciam, ante Gell.

Aequiparo, as. act. [*ex aequus, & paro*] (1) *To equal*, (2) *To vie with, to compare*. (1) Aequiparas voce magistrum, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 49. (2) Mars haud aufit aequiparare suas virtutes ad tuas, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 12.

† Aequipollo, ēre. neut. *To be of the same force, or value*.
† Aequo, exaequo. *Hinc*.

† Aequipollentia, ae. f. *Of the same force, or import*. † Pari virtute, *Cic.*

Aequipondium, i. n. (*ex aequus & pondus*) *A counter-poise, the same weight*. Aurum dedi ad argenti aequipondium, *Vitr.* 10, 8.

Aequissimus, a, um. sup. [*ab aequus*] *Most just, or equal*. *Most patient, or contented*, *Cic. pro Rab.* 16.

Aequitas, ātis. f. [*ab aequus*] *Equity, equality, evenness of temper, justice, kindness*, *Cic. Att.* 16, 18.

Aequivāleo, ēre. neut. *To match, or equal*. Semel apud auct. *carm. de Philomela*, 6.

‖ Aequivocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubtful meaning, an equivocation*. † Amphibolia, *Quint. Captiosa sermonis ambiguitas, Cic.*

‖ Aequivocē, adv. *Captiously, doubtfully, ambiguously, equivocally, by a name common to divers things*. † Captiosē, ambiguē, *Cic.*

‖ Aequivocus, a, um. adj. *Equivocal, doubtful, of an indefinite signification*. *Ap. Dialect. at priores*. † Ambiguus, captiosus *Cic.*

Aequo, as. denom. [*ab aequus*] (1) *To equal, or lay flat, and level*. (2) *To equalize*. (3) *To represent*. (4) *To divide into equal parts*. (5) *To compare*. (1) Aequare aream cylindro, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 178. (2) Animum natalibus aequas, *Ov. Met.* 10, 626. (4) Laborem partibus justis aequare, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 511. (5) Nē acquaveritis Hannibali Philippum, *Liv.* 31, 7. § *Ab adductis locis petenda est*.

Aequor, āris. pass. *To be levelled, &c.* Aequantur dentibus Indis dentes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 288. Aequari muneribus, *Plin. Pan.* 86. *Vide Aequo*.

Aequor, ōris. n. [*ab aequus*] *Any plain, or level superficies, and by a synec. of (1) earth, (2) sea, or (3) Air*. (1) Babylonii in camporum patentium aequoribus habitant, *Liv.* (2) Vastum maris aequor arandum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 780. (3) Aspice bis senos laetantes aequore cygnos, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 397.

Aequoreus, a, um. adj. [*ab aequor*] *Belonging to any plain, or level, but chiefly of the sea*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 243.

Aequum, i. n. *Reason, equity, justice*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 20. *ab*

Aequus, a, um. adj. *ab αἶς, Dor. αἰς*. (1) *Level, even*. (2) *Met. Equal*. (3) *Just, or impartial*. (4) *Kind*. (5) *Not taking ill, or blaming*. (6) *Contented, or patient*. (7) *Moderate, friendly*. (1) Facilis in aequo campi victoria, *Liv.* (2) Utinam mihi esset pars aequa amoris tecum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 12. (3) *Cic. ad Q. fratrem*, l. 2, 16. (4) Nemo ferē est quin sibi se aequiorem in iudiciis quam reo praebeat, *Cic.* (5) Quo aequior sum Pamphilo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 18. (6) = Quibus ego, facile, & aequo animo carebam, *Cic.* (7) *Lucr.* 5, 225. § *Mē tibi esse amicissimum aequi, & iniqui intelligunt, Cic.*

Aēr, is. m. [*ab αἴρ lux, vel αἴρ, spiro*] in acc. aëra, pl. aëres, *Vitr.* l. 1. *The air, or atmosphere, breath, or weather*.

AERA, ae. f. *A kind of weed amongst corn, darnel, tares*, *Plin.* 18, 44. *Also a mark upon money to shew the value*. Aera numeri subducta improbē, *Lucil.* ‖ *Also some remarkable period from which chronologers reckon*.

Aeramentum, i. n. *Any thing made of brass, or copper*, *Plin.* 33, 30.

Aeraria, ae. f. sc. fodina. *A brass, or copper mine*, *Plin.* 33, 26.

Aerarium, i. n. substantivē, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 14. *The treasury, or exchequer*. Sanctius aerarium, *Liv.* 27, 10. *Not to be opened till some extraordinary emergency*.

Aerarius, a, um. adj. [*ab aes*] *Belonging to brass, or copper*. Aerarius (faber) *A copper smith, or brasier*, *Plin.* 34, 19, 6. † Tribuni aerarii, *Receivers general*, *Liv.* 27, 11. Aerarius scriba, *A clerk of the exchequer*, *Cic. Inter aerarios referre, To disfranchise, or take away the privileges of a citizen*, *Liv.* 24, 18.

Aeratus, a, um. adj. *Covered with brass, or made of brass*. Aerata porta, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 785. Homo aeratus, *A bankrupt*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13.

Aereus, a, um. adj. *Made of brass, or copper*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 452.

Aereus, & aërius, a, um. adj. [*ab aër*] *Airy, high, lofty*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 375.

Aërizusa, ae. f. αἰρίζουσα, i. aërem imitans. *A Jasper-Stone, like the Air or Sky in colour*, *Plin.* 37, 37.

* Aerifer, a, um. [*ex aes, & fero*] *Bearing brass, or timbrels of brass*, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 740.

Aerifodina, ae. f. *A brass mine*, *Varr. L. L.* 1, 1.

* Aeripes, pēdis. c. g. *Brazen footed*, Aeripede tauri, *Ov. Met.* 7, 105. Aeripes cerva, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 803.

* Aëripes, pēdis. c. g. [*ex aër, & pes*] *Nimble, swift of foot*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 803. *Sed vid. Aeripes*.

* Aerisōnus, a, um. adj. [*ex aes, & sono*] *Sounding, or ringing like brass*. Aerisoni lugentia flumina Nili, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 265. *Ida, V. Flacc.* 1, 704.

Aero, ōnis. m. ἀπὸ τῆς αἰζῆς. (1) *A mat to lie on*. (2) *A sort of basket*. (1) Aeronibus ex ulvā palustri factis, *Vitr.* 5, 12. (2) Aeronibus clusum frumentum, *Plin.* 36, 21.

* Aëromēli, n. [*ab αἶς, aër & μέλι, mel*] *Honey-dew, manna*, *Ruell.*

Aerōsus, a, um. adj. [*ab aes*] (1) *Full of brass*. (2) *Mixed with brass*. (1) Aerosa Cyprus, *Plin.* (2) Aerofum aurum, *Plin.* 33, 29. Aerofus lapis, *Plin.* 34, 2.

Aeruginōsus, a, um. adj. *Rusty, cankered, eaten with rust*, *Sen. de Brev. V.* 12, ab

Aerūgo, inis. f. (1) *Rust, (properly of brass)* (2) *Licentia poet. Biting language*. (1) Aeris aerugine infriatā, *Col.* (2) Haec est aerugo mera, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 101.

AERUMNA, ae. f. [*ab αἰγόμενον, quae tollitur*] *For probably it was used at first for a pitchfork, on which they hanged burdens; in which sense its diminutive Aerumnula is read in Plautus; whence, by a meton. it is used for toil, hard labour, and by consequence, affliction, wretchedness, anguish, any thing that is grievous. Cicero defines it, aegritudo laboriosa, Tusc.* 4, 18.

Aerumnābilis, le. adj. *Lucret.* 6, 1228. idem quod

Aerumnōsus, a, um. adj. *flimus, sup. Wretched, calamitous, miserable*. = Aerumnosa, & miseriarum compos mulier, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 32. Aerumnosissima omnium Terentia, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23.

Aes, aeris. n. de cujus etymo nihil certi habetur. *Properly brass, or copper, of which Pliny reckons three kinds; regulare, malleabile; coronarium, drawn into thin plates; and caldarium, cast*, *Plin.* 34, 19. *Also sometimes taken for iron and gold, Caes. It is often, by a metonymy, used for beaks of ships, statues, helmets, or other things, made of, or adorned with it; but chiefly money, called also pecunia, à pecude, because Servius Tullus, who first coined it, struck the figure of an ox, or sheep upon it.* † Aere dirutus miles, *One that for misdemeanors had forfeited his pay*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. † Aes alienum dissolvere, *To pay his debts*. † Excudere aera spirantia, *To make brazen statues to the life*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 848. Aera singula, *The particulars of an account*, *Cic.*

* Aesalon, ōnis. m. *A kind of hawk, merlin, or hobby*, *Plin.* 10, 9, &

* Aesalus, i. m. *Idem*.

* Aeschlynōmēne, es. f. [*βράχνη αἰσχυρομένη; i. e. herba rubore suffusa: Them. αἰσχρὸς, dedecus*] *The sensible plant, shrinking at the touch*, *Plin.* 24, 102.

Aesculētum, } *See them with E, which is the truer writing,*
Aesculeus, } *if a confest etymology may be pleaded in bar*
Aesculinus, } *of Servius's argument from use alone.*
Aesculus, }

Aestas, ātis. f. [*ab aestu, Varr.*] *Summer, which (according to the ancient division of the year into two parts only) began at the vernal, and ended at the autumnal equinox. Vide Virg. Geor.* 3, 296. & ibi *Serv. Synec. A year. Vide eundem Aen.* 1. in fine. Poëtice, *The air*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 59. *According to the latter division, one of the four seasons in the year.* † Incunte aestate, *In the first month*, *Cic. adultā, In the second month, or at midsummer*, *Tac. praecipite, In the last month, or end of summer*, *Id.* † Haec loquendi ratio, & in caeteris anni tempestatibus obtinuit.

Aestates, plur. *Heats, freckles*, *Plin.* 28, 50.

† Aesti, in gen. *pro Aestus, Pac.*

* Aestifer, a, um. [*ex aestus, & fero*] *Sultry; which either bringeth heat, as Cancer aestifer, Sil. or suffers and receives heat, as Campi aestiferi, Id.* 17, 436.

‖ Aestifluus, a, um. [*ex aestus, & fluo*] *Ebbing and flowing*, *Lex. ex Auf. & Reciprocans, Plin.* 2, 99.

Aestimābilis, e. adj. *Quod aliquod pondus habeat dignum aestimatione, That may be esteemed, or valued; estimable, easy to be valued, worthy to be esteemed*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 6.

Aestimandus, a, um. part. *To be rated, valued, or esteemed*. *Ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, Caes. B. G.* 3, 20.

Aestimans, *Esteeming*. Unicum bonum diurnam vitam aestimantes, *Curt.* 9, 21.

Aestimatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A valuing, or setting a price*. (2) *A computation, or reckoning*. (1) Militibus aequā factā aestimatione, pecuniam pro iis rebus dissolvit, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 87. (2) Aestimatio quietis nocturnae dimidio quisque spatio vitae suae vivit, *Plin.* 7, 51.

Aestimātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A prizer, valuer, or rater*. (2) *An arbitrator, an umpire, a considerer, a judge*. (1) Aestimator frumenti, *Cic.* (2) = Aequissimus rerum aestimator, & iudex, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 3. † Aestimator sui immodicus, *A self-conceited man*, *Curt.* 8, 1, 22.

‖ Aestimātorius, a, um. *Belonging to prizing, or valuing*. § Actio aestimatoria, *An action to recover a thing again as good as it was, or its worth*, *Ulp.*

Aestimātūrus, a, um. part. *About to esteem, or value*, *Liv.* 31, 13.

Aestimātus, a, um. part. (1) *Valued, rated*. (2) *Esteemed, prized*.

prized. (1) Scito te hinc minis viginti aestimatum mittier, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 78. (2) Cic. *Verr.* 1, 39.

† Aestimia, ae. f. *The rate, or valuation of a thing, Fest.*

† Aestimatio.

† Aestimum, i. n. *An estimate, or value, Hyg. Front.*

† Aestimatio.

AESTIMO, as. act. [ab *aie*, & *τιμω*] (1) *To value, or set a price upon.* (2) *To esteem, value, or regard.* (3) *To make a judgment of.* (1) = Haec expendite, atque aestimate pecuniâ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. (2) Neque quod dixi flocci aestimat, *Plaut. Mysl.* 1, 1, 73. (3) Sic est vulgus; ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 10. ¶ Tanti litem aestimat, *He brings in so much costs and damage, Id.* § Benè, carius, pluris, minoris, &c. aliquem, aliquid, de aliquo, aestimo, *Id.*

Aestimor, âris. pass. *To be esteemed, valued, &c. Generari & nasci à principibus fortuitum est, nec ultra aestimatur, Tac. H.* 1, 16, 3.

Aestiva, òrum. pl. n. sc. loca, tempora, aut castra. (1) *A fold, grotto, or shade for cattle.* (2) *A country-seat, or pleasure-house.* (3) *Summer Stations for soldiers.* (1) Umbrosi patuere aestiva, *Lycaei, Stat. sc. loca.* (2) Ea urbs [Ecbatana] Parthicis regibus aestiva agentibus sedes est, *Curt.* 5, 8. sc. tempora. (3) Nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio, *Cic. in Pison.* 40. sc. castris.

Aestivâlis, le. adj. Aestivalis circulus, *The tropic of Cancer, where the sun is at the highest point in the zodiac, and makes the longest day in the northern hemisphere, Hygin.*

¶ Aestivatio, ònis. f. *A dwelling in a place in summer, Plin.* 12, 11. *Varr.* 2, 2.

Aestivè. adv. *Thinly, summer-like, as in summer.* Viaticati admodum aestivè sumus, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 30.

Aestivo, as. denom. [ab *aestas*] Per aestatem maneo. (1) *To be in the summer-time.* (2) *To retire to a country house, or seat.* (1) ¶ Greges in Apuliâ hibernabant, qui in Reatinis montibus aestivabant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 16. (2) Tusculum, ubi aestivare consueverat, avexit, *Suet. Galb.* 4.

Aestivus, a, um. adj. [ab *aestas*] *Pertaining to summer, Canis aestivus, The Dog-star, Tibul.* 1, 4, 6. ¶ Aestiva animalia, *Fleas and lice, Plin.* 9, 71. ¶ Aestivum aurum, *A slight ring for summer's wear, Juv.* 1, 28.

Aestrum, i. n. *The gad-fly. Vid. Oestrum.*

Aestuabundus, a, um. *Sweating out, transpiring, Pallad.* 11, 17, 15.

Aestuans, tis. part. (1) *Scorching, glowing hot, sultry, &c.* (2) *Met. Boiling with any passion, stirred up.* (1) Uvae ab aestuante sole protegantur, *Col.* (2) Animo aestuante reditum ad vada tetulit, *Catull.* 61, 47.

Aestuarium, i. n. [factum ab *aestus*, *Caes.*] *A frith; an arm of the sea; a place over-flowed with sea-water, over which the tide goes; a meer, or marsh, full of salt-water; any ditch, or pit, where the tide flows in, Caes. B. G.* 3, 9. *Vitr.* 8, 7.

Aestuatio, ònis. f. verb. *An heating. Met. A fervent, or earnest desire, Plin.* 18, 1. sed locus suspicione non vacat, cum ires libri Mss. habeant *exustioni pro aestuationi*, teste Har-duino.

Aestuo, as. neut. [ab *aestu*] Duo sign. ardorem, & motum, qualis est in aestu maris, (1) *To be very hot, to be all in a heat, to swelter.* (2) *To sweat forth.* (3) *To boil over.* (4) *To rage, and storm, as the sea.* (5) *Met. To be strained, and want room. To sweat, puff, and blow, for want of breath.* (6) *Met. To fret, to be vexed, to chafe: To be in a quandary; to be hot in love with a restless passion, &c.* (1) Ignis aestuat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 269. aer, *Prop.* 2, 29. dies, *Luc.* 1, 16. (2) Tepefactus in ossibus humor aestuat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 308. (3) Vastâ voragine gurgis aestuat, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 296. (4) Aestuate semper fretum, *Curt.* 4, 9. (5) Aestuat infelix angusto in limite mundi, *Juv.* 10, 169. de *Alexandro.* (6) Aestuate irâ, dubitatione, desiderio, invidiâ, pudore; ap. probatos auctores inveniuntur.

Aestuôsè, & Aestuôsius, adv. *Hotly. Acerrime atque aestuose absorbet, Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 67. Munus exarsit aestuôsius, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 18.

Aestuôsus, a, um. adj. *flimus. sup. Very hot, scalding hot, boiling, rising with surges. Aestuôsâ, & pulverulentâ viâ iter conficiebam, Cic. Att.* 5, 14. Aestuôsissimi dies circa canis ortum, *Plin.* 34, 29. Freta aestuôsâ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 16.

AESTUS, ùs. m. [ab *ἄστυ* [esh] ignis, & *Chald.* אש *ash*] unde & *ἔστω*. (1) *Properly any burning, scorching heat, hot weather, the hot steam of an oven, or furnace, the burning of a fever.* (2) *Any boisterous motion, as the boiling of the sea, when it ebbs and flows, or rises in surges and waves; the tide, or eddy; a torrent, or stream. The metaphorical signification is taken sometimes from the former; as, Ulceris aestus, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7. *An inflammation: Sometimes from the latter; as, Explica aestum meum, i. e. fluctuationem, my doubt, Plin. Ep.* 9, 34. *Met. Any distemper of the mind, and the sway of unruly passions; as, (3) Anger, (4) Love, (5) Ambition, &c.* (1) ¶ Nec calidos aestus tuimur, nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis, *Lucr.* 1, 301. ¶ Aestibus in mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 331. Furit aestus ad auras, *Id. Aen.* 2, 759. = Homines aegri cum aestu-febrique jaectantur, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 13. (2)

Fervit aestu pelagus, *Cic. ex ant. Poëtâ.* Aestu secundo Lacros trajecit, *Liv.* (3) Irarum fluctuat aestu, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 532. (4) Valido mentem collegit ab aestu, *Ov. Met.* 14, 352. (5) Hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, *Cic.* § Aestus maris, *Plin.* 2, 99. *marinus, sive maritimus, Cic. The ebbing, and flowing of the sea.* ¶ Aestus accedit, affluit, intumescit, inundat, *The tide comes in, Plin.* 2, 99. decedit, reciprocatur, reme- at, residet, it goes out, *Id.* ¶ Aestus maris modicus, mitior, *A neap tide. Fervens, exundans, a spring tide, Plin.* 2, 99. ¶ Aestus consuetudinis, *The force, and sway of custom, Cic. de Legg.* 2, 4. ¶ Aestus mustulentus, *The fretting, or fermenting of wine, Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 90.

Aetas, âtis. f. qu. Aevitas, [ab *aevum*, quod ab *αιών*, infer- to digam. Aeolico] (1) *An age, or the dimension of a man's life.* (2) *An age, or C years.* (3) *Time.* (4) *An age, or ge- neration of men.* (5) *A proper season.* (6) *A year.* (7) *A long indefinite space of time.* (8) *A day.* (9) *The several stages of life, as infancy, youth, &c.* (1) In aetate hominum plurimae fiunt transennae, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 7, 10. (2) Tertiam enim jam aetatem hominum vivebat, (Nestor,) *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (3) Hoc actum circa urbis captae aetatem, *Plin.* 12, 4. Aetas at- tulit auxilium, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 200. (4) Cum subit illa nemus, quod nulla ceciderat aetas, *Ov. Met.* 2, 418. (5) Sua cuique aetas vino gratissima, *Plin.* (6) A tribus exactis, ubi quarta accesserit aetas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 190. ¶ Alii legunt Aestas. Aetatem vix decimam ingressus, *Varr.* (7) Ut tibi superites uxor aetatem fiet, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 6. (8) Quid craftina vol- veret aetas scire nefas homini, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 561. (9) Nihil semper floret; aetas succedit aetati, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 15. Aetas prima, *Childhood, Quint. Inst.* 1, 2. *Youth or Manhood, Suet. Caes.* 40. & *Aug.* 84. *Tac. Ann.* 13, 13. & *Id. Ibid.* 16, 11. Aetas florens, *Manhood or vigour of life. Cic. de Senect.* 6. *Id. Fam.* 2, 13. *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 4. Media aetas Vini Falerni à quin- to decimo anno incipit, *Plin.* 23, 20. Aetas iniens, *Youth or Manhood, Cic. Off.* 1, 34. *Id. de Orat.* 1, 21. *Id. in Vatin.* 11. *Id. pro L. Manil.* 1.

Aetatem, i. omnem aetatem; adverbialiter positum. *A long while, an age. Jamdudum; aetatem; A great while ago; long since, Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 8.

Aetâtula, ae. f. dim. [ab *aetas*.] *Youth, child-hood; also by way of soothing for aetas. Immunditiis, mollitiis, deliciisque, ac- tatulam agitis, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 40.

Aeternitas, âtis. f. [ab *aeternus*] *Eternity, time without be- ginning or end. Ab omni aeternitate, Cic. de Div.* 2, 7. Donare aeternitatem alicui, *Cic. in Pison.* 3. *To eternize, or immorta- lize one.*

Aeternò, adv. [ab *aeternus*] *For ever, always, continually. Viret aeternò fraxinus, Plin.* 2, 111. *Rare occ.*

* Aeterno, as. act. voc. *Poet. To eternize, or perpetuate, Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 5.

Aeternum, adv. pro in aeternum. (1) *Continually.* (2) *To the end of the world.* (3) *For ever and ever.* (1) Aeternum frangenda bidentibus gleba, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 400. (2) Aeternum locus Palinuri nomen habebit, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 381. (3) Sedet aeternumque sedebit infelix Theseus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 617.

Aeternus, a, um. adj. [contr. pro *aeviternus*, ab *aevum*; nam *aevum* propriè aeternitatis est, *Serv.*] or comp. (1) *Eter- nal.* (2) *Continual, perpetual.* (3) *Lasting, of long continuance.* (1) Quò vitam dedit aeternam? *Virg. Aen.* 12, 879. (2) Ver erat aeternum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 107. (3) Dehinc spero aeternam inter nos gratiam fore, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 33. Nullum aeternius lignum, *Plin.* 14, 2.

AETHER, êris. m. car. pl. in acc. aethera, & aetherem, [ab *αἰθήρ*, ardeo, splendo] (1) *The pure air.* (2) *The sky, the firmament, the whole region of the air, fire, and light above us: The Poets use it for (3) Heaven, and (4) Jupiter.* (5) *The weather.* (1) ¶ Ex aquâ oritur aer, ex aère aether, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 33. (2) Aërem amplectitur immensus aether, qui con- stat ex altissimis ignibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 36. (3) Sic habites terras, & te desideret aether, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 2, 51. (4) Providus aether no- luit humano titulos auferre labori, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon.* 352. Tum pater omnipotens foecundis imbribus aether conjugis in laetae gremium descendit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 326. (5) Innubilis aether, *Lucr.* 3, 21.

Aethereus, a, um. & Aethërius [ab *αἰθέριος*] (1) *Ethereal, airy.* (2) *Heavenly, celestial, divine.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 6, 536. (2) Domus aetherea, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 29. Locus aethereus, *Cic. Pater aethereus, [Jupiter] Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 186. ¶ Ae- therea terra, *The moon, the world in the moon, Macr.* § Aurâ aetherea vesci, *To live, to breath, Virg. Aen.* 1, 547. ¶ Ars aetherea Divination, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 379.

* Aethiôpis, îdis. f. *An herb growing in Aethiopia, like lettuce, with which incantations used to open locks, and dry up rivers, &c. Plin.* 24, 102.

* Aethiops, ôpis. m. *A blackmoor, vid. Propr.*

† Aethiopus, *Lucil. idem.*

* Aethra, ae. f. act. [ex acc. aethera, per contr. aethra] *The clear sky, or air, the heaven, Virg. Aen.* 12, 247.

* Aetiôlogia, ae. f. [ex *αἰτιω*, & *λόγος*, causae redditio.] *A figure in Rhet. Quint.* 1, 15. *A shewing of a cause or reason; as, Ne dubita; nam vera vides, Virg. Aen.* 3, 316.

* Aetia, orum. n. pl. rectius aitia. *A book writ by Calli- machus,*

machus, concerning the causes and grounds of religious rites and customs amongst the Greeks. Legas, *aitia* Callimachi, Mart. 10, 4. quae & Propertius voc. Somnia Callimachi, 2, 25.

Aëtites, ac. m. more Graeco, & more Lat. is; scrib. & Aëtites, *aëtis*. [ab *aëtis*, aquila] *The eagle-stone, found in the eagle's nest, of the bigness of an egg, with another stone loose in it, good for women in hard labour*, Plin. 10, 4.

|| Aevintegrii Dii, Serv. [ab aevo integro, quia perfecta eorum aetas] *Immortal, without decay.*

+ Aevitas, aëtis. f. *Age, eternity.* Aevitatem annali lege servanto, Cic. de Legg. 3, 3.

Aeviternus, a, um. *Eternal.* Apul. p. 669.

Aevum, i. n. [ex *aïw*, qu. *aïw*, interpositione *rw* digam. Aeolic.] (1) *Eternity.* (2) *An age, the life of man.* (3) *Time.* (4) *Met.* *An action done in time.* (5) *One's age.* (6) *Synec. Old age.* (1) Agere aevum cum diis in caelo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. (2) Vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 97. (3) Aevo sequenti, Virg. Ecl. 8, 27. i. e. accessu temporis, Serv. (4) Veteris non inficius aevi, Ov. Met. 15, 11. (5) Meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor. Epist. 1, 20, 26. (6) Frigidus aevo Laomedontiades, Juven. 6, 325.

+ Aevus, i. m. *pro aevum.* Aevus vitalis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14. + Vita vitalis, Cic.

A ante F

Afer, fra, rum. *Of Africk.* V. Propr.

Affabilis, e. adj. [ex ad, & fari] *Affable, easy to be spoken unto, courteous, complaisant.* = Omnibus affabilis, & jucundus, Cic. Off. 1, 31.

Affabilitas, aëtis. f. *Courtesy, affability, kindness, gentleness, easiness of address.* = Conciliat animos comitas, affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14.

|| Affabiliter, adv. *Courteously, lovingly, kindly.* Macr. Sat. 7, 2. + Comiter, benigniter, Cic.

Affabre, vel adfabre, adv. [qu. ab adj. affaber] *Cunningly, workman-like, ingeniously, artificially, handsomely, curiously.* Affabre, & antiquo artificio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5.

+ Affabrum, dixere vet. teste Perot. *Curiously, or neatly wrought, + pro affabre factum.*

|| Affabulatio, ònis. f. verb. [tanquam ab affabulor] *The moral of a fable, shewing the use and drift of it, the application of a story.* + Fabulae doctrina.

|| Affamen, inis. neut. [ab affari] *A speaking to one, an address.* Apul. Met. 11, p. 368. ed. Delph. + Affatus, Virg.

|| Affaniae, arum. f. de etymo parum constat. *Idle tittle tattle, a tale of a tub, trifling stories.* Apul. Met. 10, p. 325. ed. Delph.

Affaris, vel are, affatus, affari. [ex inusit. affor.] (1) *To speak to, to commune with.* (2) *To thank.* (3) *To intreat.* (1) Tum sic affari, & curas his demere dictis, Virg. Aen. 2, 775. (2) Virg. Aen. 2, 700. interp. Serv. (3) Hostem supplex affare superbum, Virg. Aen. 4, 424.

Affatim, adv. quant. [ab *afarw*, abunde, ultra quam verbis assequi potes, M.] *Abundantly, to the full, enough in conscience.* Sum. & substantivè, cum gen. ut, Affatim lignorum, *Timber enough*, Liv. 10, 25. Divitiarum affatim, *Abundance of wealth*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33. Aliorum est affatim qui faciunt, *There are enough besides*, Id.

Affatus, a, um. part. [ab affari] *Speaking, or having spoken unto*, Virg. Aen. 4, 632.

Affatus, us. m. verb. [ab affari] *A speaking unto, or talking with.* Talk, discourse, Virg. Aen. 4, 284.

Affectandus, a, um. part. *To be affected*, Liv. 24, 22.

Affectans, tis. part. *Affecting*, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 59. Affectans errare manus, Stat. Theb. 10, 397.

|| Affectatè, adv. [ab affectatus] *Affectedly, with affectation, and too much curiosity*, Quint. ap. Litt. qui utinam & monstrasset locum. + Cum affectatione.

Affectatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Affectation; curiosity, affectedness, over-much care, and diligence; over-doing.* (2) Also, in a good sense, *Love, affection.* (1) Nihil odiosius affectatione, Quint. 1, 11. (2) Sen. Ep. 89. ubi PHILOSOPHIAM, sapientiae amorem, & affectationem, definit.

Affectatulus, adv. comp. [qu. ab affectatè] *More affectedly*, Quint. 12, 10.

Affectator, òris. m. verb. *An affected person; one that over curiously affects a thing; one who aspires to, and has a design upon, a thing; as Affectator imperii*, Flor. 2, 7. One who seeks to make himself king.

Affectatus, a, um. part. (1) *Affected, over-curiously done.* (2) Also, in a good sense, *desired, sought for, endeavoured after.* (1) Affectata oratio, *An affected way of speaking*, Quint. (2) Affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenuitas, & innata, Plin. Pan. 20. Nec tantum pietas, sed protinus ardua Virtus affectata tibi, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 98. Praestat cum Cicerone dicere De homine putidus, pulidiusculus; De re arcessitus, nimis exquisitus.

Affectio, ònis. f. verb. [ab afficio] (1) *An affection of the mind, or body; the state, or natural disposition of any thing: Passion, desire: Sickness, ailing.* (2) *Love, affection.* (1) Affectio est animi, aut corporis, ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio; ut est laetitia, cupiditas, metus, morbus, &c. def. Cice-

rone. (2) Simiarum generi praecipua erga foetum affectio, Plin. 8, 80. || Affectio astrorum, *The influence*, Cic. de Fato 4.

Affecto, as. freq. [ab afficio] *To affect, desire, or hanker after; to seek for over-much; earnestly to endeavour, or follow after.* In (1) bonâ, (2) mediâ, & (3) malâ notione. (1) Viam affectat Olympo, *aspires to divinity*, Virg. Geor. 4, 562. (2) Affectat iter, *purposeth*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 48. (3) Ut me defrudes, eam affectas viam, *you go about it*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12.

Affector, aris. pass. *To be affected, or desired*, Plin. Ep. 3, 13. + Affector, aris. dep. Affectatus est regnum. Varr. + Affecto.

|| Affectuosus, a, um. *Full of affection, affectionate, kind; pathetic.* Piam affectuosamque rem fecisse, Macr. Sat. 2, 11. + Affectu plenus.

Affecturus, a, um. part. *About to affect*, Liv. 21, 44.

Affectus, a, um. part. [ab afficio] sed & adjectivi naturam saepe induit. simus, sup. (1) *Affected, circumstanced.* (2) *Disposed, or inclined, either well, or ill, with respect to* (3) *Body, or* (4) *Mind.* (5) *Indued.* || It is often best englished by the noun following; || Or by the adverb of quality. (6) *Without an adjunct, or case, it frequently signifies Broken, sunk, weak, languishing, sick.* (7) *Much advanced, in great forwardness.* (1) Variè sum affectus tuis literis, priore paginâ perturbatus, paulum alterâ recreatus, Cic. Fam. 16, 4. (2) Eodem modo sapiens erit affectus erga amicum, quo in seipsum, Cic. de Fin. 1, 20. (3) Corpus affectum, *out of order, indisposed*, Cels. 3, 22. (4) Vide N°. 1. (5) Animi spectantur quemadmodum affecti sunt virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertis, Cic. Partit. 10. || Corpora affecta tabo; *Tabid, consumptive*, Cels. morbo, *diseased, distempered*, Id. Beneficiis affectus, *benefited, obliged*, Cic. Fam. 13, 4. praemiis, honore, laetitia, *rewarded, honoured, made glad*, Id. senectute, valetudine, *old, sick*, Id. Inopiâ affectissimi, *very poor*, Vell. 2, 84. || Avidè sum affectus, *greatly desirous*, Cic. Graviter, *grievously, or ill*, Id. (6) Legati opem rebus affectis orantes, Liv. Dec. 1, 6. = Aegra, & affecta, mancipia, Suet. Claud. 25. (7) Bellum affectum videmus, & verè, ut dicam, penè confectum, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 8.

Affectus, us. m. verb. [ab afficio] (1) *The affection, disposition, motion, or passion, of body, or mind.* (2) *Sickness.* (3) *Love.* (1) Vid. Quint. lib. 6. c. 2. (2) In his affectibus ea exercitationum genera necessaria sunt, Cels. 2. (3) Plin. Ep. 3, 10.

|| Affectus, uum. m. pl. *Children*, Apul. & Jul. Capit. + Liberi, pignora.

Afferendus, a, um. part. *To be brought.* Verbera in aciem, non arma afferenda, Just. 2, 5.

Afferens, ntis. part. *Bringing.* Medicum venale regis Pyrrhi caput afferentem Curius remisit, Flor. 1, 18. Ubi Salmasius, ex conjecturâ, ut videtur, legit offerentem, non afferentem. Legati venerunt afferentes edictum, Id. 19, 1.

Affero, afferre, attuli, allatum. act. vel Adfero, [ex ad, & fero] (1) *To bring.* (2) *To report, or bring word, or news.* (3) *To alledge, say, plead, or bring for excuse.* (4) *To contribute, cause, breed, or procure.* Reg. acc. cum dat. int. cum acc. & ad. (5) *It is many times englished by the verb of the following noun.* (1) Puerum ut afferret simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35. (2) Alii attulerunt, Caesarem iter habere Capuam, Cic. (3) Ad ea quae dixi affer, si quid habes, Cic. Causam affert mortis voluntariae, Id. (4) Nihil afferunt quo jucundius vivamus, Cic. (5) Afferre adjumentum; auxilium, Cic. opem, Ter. suppetias, *to help*, Plaut. solatium, *to comfort*; auctoritatem, *to authorize*; animum, *to encourage*; obscuritatem, *to darken*; detrimentum, *to endamage*; mortem, *to kill*, Cic. &c. amaritudinem, *to imbitter*; Plin. 16, 23. taedium, *to weary, or tire*, Liv. torporem, *to benumb*, Plin. 25, 65. tabem, *to rot*, Col. § Afferre spem, metum, dubitationem, memoriam, *To put in hope, fear, doubt, remembrance*, Cic. fastidium, languorem, morbum, confidentiam, *to make one loath, faint, sick, confident*, Id. Afferre causam, *To show a cause*, Ter. *to give occasion*, Cic. rationem, excusationem, exemplum, *to alledge*, Id. quaestionem, *to propose*, Id. Afferre alicui consilium, *To advise one*, Id. fiduciam, *to embolden*, Caes. B. G. 8, 10. lacrymas, *to make one cry*, Cic. || Afferre manus alicui, *To lay hands on one*; sibi, *to kill himself*; vim virgini, *to ravish*; vitae, *to kill*. Afferre causam conjecturae, *To hint*, Cic.

Afferor, erris, allatus. pass. *To be brought, &c.* Affertur fama, *News comes*, Liv. Summis precibus rogat sibi afferri puerum, Just. 1, 4.

Affertur, imp. *The report is, or news comes.* Liv. Allatum est mihi, vel ad me, de, &c. *News or word was brought me*, Cic.

Afficiendus, a, um. part. *To be affected, or punished.* Pertinaciam magna poena esse afficiendam judicabat, Caes. B. G. 8, 39.

Afficio, ère, èci, ètum. act. [ab ad, & facio] (1) *To affect, influence, or have power over.* (2) *To move, with respect either to body, or mind.* (1) Et simul fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv. 28, 15. Sollicitudo ex te affecit me, Cic. pro Gluent. 97. (2) Is terror milites hostesque in diversum affecit. Tac. Ann. 11, 19. Being joined with a noun, it is rendred by the verb of that noun; as, Afficere aliquem delectatione, Cic. honore, Id. laude, Id. praemio, Id. beneficiis, Id. *to delight, honour, praise, reward, oblige.* So ignominia, incommodo, injuriis, poena, &c. Cic. *to disgrace, damage, injure, punish; morte,*

morte, caede, to kill, Liv. cruciatus, to torment, Caes. sepul-
turâ, to bury, Hirt.

Afficior, i, eclus. pass. To be moved or affected, well, or ill,
&c. according as it is determined by the noun following. Volup-
tate affici, To be pleased, Cic. de Fin. 3, 11. torminibus to be
gripped, Plin. 29, 33.

† Afficitus, a, um, § Actus afficitus ad villam, A close
adjoining to one's house, as a warren, Varr. R. R. 3, 12. Ra-
rò occ.

Affictus, a, um, part. [ab affingor] (1) Framed, Fashion-
ed. (2) Feigned, counterfeited. (1) Nullam partem corporis
sine aliqua necessitate affictam reperietis, Cic. (2) Affictum
prooemium, Cic. de Orat. 2, 80.

Affigo, ere, xi, xum. act. [ex ad, & figo] (1) To fasten,
to clap close, to fix upon. (2) Met. To imprint. (1) Minervae pin-
narum talaria affigunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. (2) Ea maxime
animis affiguntur, are most deeply rooted, Cic. § Affigere literas
pueris, To fix them in their memory, Quint. 1, 1. § literam
ad caput, to burn in the forehead, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 20.
¶ Affigi lecto, To be sick in bed, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 81.

Affigor, gi, xus. pass. To be fixt, fastned, &c. Cum cauti-
bus innocentissimus quisque affigeretur, Plin. Pan. 35.

Affingens, ntis. part. Forming, devising, Liv. 20, 12.

Affingo, ere, xi, etum. act. [ab ad, & fingo] (1) To form,
or fashion. (2) To feign, devise or frame. (3) To invent or add
to a story. (4) To counterfeit, and resemble. (1) Vide Affictus,
Nº. 1. (2) Vide idem, Nº. 2. (3) Addunt & affingunt ru-
mores Galli, Caes. B. G. 7, 1. (4) Affingere hominum mo-
res, Cic. de Orat. 2, 60.

Affingor, i, pass. To be formed, or devised, Liv. 24, 3.

Affinis, e. adj. [ab ad, & finis] (1) Neighbouring, or bor-
dering upon, adjacent, contiguous, or lying close, or near to one
another. (2) Of kin, properly by marriage. (3) Met. Ha-
ving a share, or partaking in any business, or affair. (4) Acces-
sory, guilty, privy unto. (1) & Affines in agris vicini sunt;
in hominibus consanguinitate conjuncti, Fest. (2) Affinia
vincula, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 9. ¶ Affinium nomina sunt Socer,
foculus; gener, nurus; noverca, vitricus; privignus, -na;
gradus autem affinitatis nulli sunt, Modest. Imò & gener &
affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63. (3) § Affines rerum
quas fert adolescentia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 3. (4) Affinis
alicujus culpae, Cic. de Inv. 2, 44. § Ne quis affinis ei
culpae esset, Liv.

Affinis, is. c. g. subst. ex adj. Affines sunt viri, & uxoris
cognati inter se. A cousin, a kinsman, or kinswoman, by mar-
riage. & Ille si me alienus affinem volet, tacebit, Ter. Phorm.
4, 1, 17.

Affinitas, âtis. f. [ab affinis] Affinity, alliance by mar-
riage. § Affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, Cic. pro Clu.
26.

Affirmanter, adv. By way of affirmation, Gell. 14, 1.

Affirmatè, adv. firmè, sup. Solemnly, by way of affirmation,
assuredly. Quod affirmatè, quasi Deo teste, promiseris, id te-
nendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. Affirmatissimè plerique scripse-
runt, Gell. 10, 12.

Affirmatio, ônis. f. verb. An affirmation, or solemn testimo-
ny, a speaking point blank. Jusjurandum est affirmatio religio-
sa, A solemn attestation, Cic. Off. 3, 29. & Dubitatio. Id.

¶ Affirmator, ôris. f. m. verb. An affirmer, Tert. Also a
voucher, Ulp.

Affirmatus, a, um, part. Affirmed, confirmed, assured, as-
certained. Rhodiis affirmata, quae data priore decreto erant,
Liv. Conf. Cic. de Inv. 1, 67.

Affirmo, as. act. [ex ad, & firmo] (1) To affirm, or avouch;
to ascertain, or assure a thing. (2) To confirm, or establish.
(1) Non soleo temere affirmare de altero, Cic. ad Brut. 1.
(2) Vide Affirmatus. ¶ Affirmare jurejurando, To affirm
upon oath, to make affidavit, Liv. 29, 23.

Affixa, ôrum. n. ap. JCC. Standards fastened to the free-
hold. Affixa ap. eos qui tradunt artem Gram. Heb. sunt
vel Praefixa, vel Suffixa, sc. literae, vel syllabae serviles, vo-
cabulis vel ab initio, vel à fine adnexae.

Affixus, a, um, part. [ab affigor] (1) Fastened or fixed.
(2) Sitting close to. (3) Imprinted upon, implanted. (4) Adhe-
ring, or cleaving unto. (1) Signa Punicis affixa delubris, Hor.
Od. 3, 5, 19. (2) Pensis affixa puella, Tibul. 1, 3, 87. (3)
Affixum in animo sensûque, Cic. Verr. 5, 53. (4) § Quibus
in rebus me ille sibi affixum habebat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8.

Afflans, ntis. part. Breathing gently upon, favouring. Af-
flante fortunâ, Quint. 11, 3.

Afflatus, a, um, part. (1) Blown upon, blasted, scorched.
(2) Full of breath. (3) Met. Inspired. (1) Afflati incendio, Liv.
30, 6. fulminis telis, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 17. (2) Afflatam (ti-
biam) sensit habere sonum, Ov. Fast. 6, 703. nisi malis le-
gere inflatam, ut quaedam edit. aut contra interpretes reddere,
blown. (3) Afflata numine dei (Sibylla), Virg. Aen. 6, 50.

Afflatus, ùs. m. verb. (1) A blast, or breathing upon; a
breath, or gale of wind. (2) A vapour, or reeking steam. (3)
The letter H, or note of aspiration. (4) Inspiration. (1) Af-
flatus ventorum benignus, Plin. 37, 87. (2) Percussae ca-
lidis afflatibus herbae, Stat. Theb. 1, 322. (3) Aeolus sine
afflatu, [Thebas] vocant Tebas, Varr. R. R. 3, 1. (4) Ne-

mo vir magnus sine afflatu aliquo divino unquam fuit, Cic. N.
D. 2, 66. = Instinctus, inflammatio animi, Id.

Affleo, ere, evi, tum. neut. [ex ad, & fleo] To weep at, to
feign a cry; to weep, or lament, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 72. &
Poen. 5, 2, 149. Rarò occ.

Afflictio, ônis. f. verb. A throwing down, or demolishing;
Met. Affliction, trouble, vexation, pain, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7.

Afflictio, ônis. f. verb. Properly a throwing, or dashing on
the ground. Met. Trouble, sorrow, anguish, vexation; adver-
sity, affliction, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13.

Afflicto, as. freq. [ab affligo] (1) To shatter and to split, as
a storm doth a ship. (2) Met. To torment, vex, afflict; (1)
Naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29. (2) Ne te
afflictes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31.

Afflictor, âris. pass. To be dashed, Met. To be disquieted, &c.
Naves in vadis afflicantur, minnente aestu, Caes. B. G. 3, 12.

Afflictor, ôris. m. verb. A thrower down. An afflicter,
troubler, vexer or tormenter. = Afflictor & perditor dignita-
tis, Cic. in Pison. 27.

Afflictus, a, um, part. (1) Thrown down. (2) Dashed
against, split. (3) Met. profligate. (4) Dejected, afflicted,
grieved, dispirited. (1) § Afflicta tempestate arbor, Col. 5, 1.
(2) § Ad scopulos navis, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 9. (3) Nemo tam af-
flctis est moribus, Macr. (4) Afflictus vitam in tenebris, luc-
tûque trahebam, Virg. Aen. 2, 92. It. adj. or, comp. Afflictore
conditione quàm ceteri, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.

Afflictus, ùs. m. verb. Affliction, trouble; dashing; hard
usage. Foeminata virtus afflictu occidit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.
& Sed Lambinus, & Gruterus leg. afflicta. quamebrem hâc voce
abstinendum censeo.

Affligo, ere, xi, etum. act. [ex ad, & inus. fingo] Properly
(1) to throw, or dash on the ground; to demolish. Hence (2) Met.
To afflict, trouble, grieve, vex, disquiet. (3) To weaken, and bring
low. (1) = Statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, diffi-
pant, Cic. in Pison. 38. (2) & Ut me levârat tuus adventus, sic
discessus, afflixit, Cic. Att. 12, 49. (3) = Non planè me
enervavit, non afflixit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10.

Affligor, i, etus. pass. To be thrown down, demolished. Met.
To be troubled, afflicted, &c. Qui cum uno genere morbi affli-
gerentur, Cic. in Pison. 35.

Afflo, as. act. [ex ad, & flo] (1) To breathe upon. (2) To
blast. (3) To breathe forth a sweet smell. (4) Met. To favour.
(1) Vittas afflabat anhelitus oris, Ov. Met. 5, 617. (2) [Ju-
piter] fulminis afflavit ventis, Virg. Aen. 2, 649. (3) Affla-
bunt tibi non Arabum de gramine odores, Prop. 2, 29, 17.
(4) Felix cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tibul. 2, 1, 80.

Afflor, âris. pass. To be blown upon, to be inspired, to be blasted.
¶ Afflari sydere. To be planet struck, Plin. 2, 41. peste, infec-
ted, Sil. 6. sole, scorched, Claud. B. G. 348.

Affluens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Flowing. (2)
Abounding. (3) Met. Resorting. (1) Unguentis affluens,
Cic. pro Sext. 8. (2) = Uberiores & affluentiores, aquae.
Vitruv. 8, 1. Met. = Dittior, & affluentior amicitia, Cic.
de Amic. 16. (3) Affluentes ad famam ejus undique barbari, Liv.
35, 3.

Affluenter, adv. ius, iſſime. Abundantly, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16.

Affluentia, ae. f. Affluence, abundance, plenty, luxury. &
Munditiem non affluentiam affectabat, Nepos Att. 13.

Affluentius, adv. comp. More abundantly. Affluentius vo-
luptates haurire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6.

Affluo, ere, xi, xum. neut. [ex ad, & fluo] (1) To flow
upon. (2) To flow in. (3) Met. To creep, or steal upon. (4)
Met. To resort, or come together in great numbers, or companies.
(5) Met. To abound. (1) Torrens imbris affluens funda-
menta convellit, Col. (2) & Bis affluunt, bisque remeant aestus,
Plin. 2, 99. (3) § Affluit incautus amor, Ov. Rem. 148.
(4) Affluebant copiae, Liv. 29, 31. (5) § Atque adeo ut
frumento affluam, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 57.

Affodio, ere, ôdi, flum. act. [ex ad, & fodio] To dig up,
or unto. Vicini cespitem nostro solo affodimus. We dig it up,
and turn into our own ground, Plin. 2, 68.

† Affor, âris. dep. [ab ad, & fari] V. in affaris. To speak to.
Affore, [ex ad, & fore] To be present hereafter. Non sus-
picatus sum illam affore, That she would be there, Cic. Affore
ab oris externis, Virg. Aen. 2, 270.

Afformido, as. neut. [ex ad, & formido] To be somewhat
afraid, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3. Rarò occ.

Affrango, ere, egi, actum. act. [ab ad, & frango] To
break nigh to, or upon. Hiemes affrangere bustis, Stat. Sylv.
5, 1, 36. Plenisque affrangere parvos uberibus, Id. Theb.
5, 150. Al. scrib. affringere.

Affremo, ere, ui, vel Adfremo, neut. To murmur, to blu-
ster. Boreas stridentibus adfremmit alis, Sil. 14, 125.

Affrico, as. act. [ex ad, & frico] To rub against, or
upon a thing. § Arbori (sc) affricant, Col. 7, 5. ¶ Affrica-
re alicui scabiem, To give one the itch, to infect one, Sen. Hinc

Affricus, ùs. m. verb. A rubbing upon, or against. Spu-
ma aquae marinae affricu verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 38.

Affrio, as. act. [ex ad, & frio] To rub into powder, to
crumble. Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

Affui, I was by, or present. Vid. Adsum.

Affulgeo, ere, fi, sum. neut. [ex ad, & fulgeo] To shine
upon.

upm. Met. To favour, to encourage, to smile upon. § Lux civitati affulsiſſe viſa eſt, Liv. Occaſio affulſit, Flor. 4, 9. ¶ Spes affulſit, There appeared ſome hope, Liv. 27, 28.

Affundo, ĕre, udi, ſum. act. [ex ad, & fundo] To pour upon, or into, to beſprinkle, to put liquor in. § Vinum illi affundere, Plin. 16, 91. cremorem, Ov. Med. 95.

Affundor, i, fuſus, paſſ. To be poured upon, or into: Alſo to flow by a place, as a river, Plin. 5, 1.

Affuſus, a, um. part. Poured upon. Quis ardor ſanguinis affuſi, Stat. Theb. 4, 547. § Affuſa urbs mari, i. e. mare affuſum urbi, A maritime city, ſituate by the ſea, Plin. 3, 3. Affuſi radicibus arboris haerent, ſpread upon, Ov. Met. 9, 366.

Affuturus, a, um. part. About to be preſent. Ipſe in tempore affuturus, Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 1.

Aforis, adv. rectius A foris, diſiſe, From without, Plin. 17, 37. Al. negant eſſe Lat. voc.

Africanæ, ſcil. feræ, arum. f. Panthers, beaſts brought out of Afric, Plin. 8, 24. Africanæ gallinæ, Turkey-hens, Col. 8, 2.

Africus, i. m. [ſcil. ventus ab Africâ ſpirans, inter Auſtrum & Zephyrum] The wind South-weſt and by weſt, Hor. Idem qui & Libs, Plin. 2, 46. Malus celeri ſaucius Africo, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5.

Africus, a, um. adj. Africæ procellæ, Blowing out of Afric, South-Weſt, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.

* Agape, es. f. Coena noſtra vocatur agape, id quod diſlectio eſt, Tert. An antient love-feaſt among Chriſtians.

* Agaricon, ci. n. [dict. ab Agariâ Sarmatiæ regione, Plin. 25, 57.] Agaric. A kind of muſhroom growing upon high trees, of a white colour, and good for purging of phlegm.

Agâlo, ōnis. m. [ab ἀγᾶλω, verb. Tarentin. id. qd. ἄγω, ducens] A horſe-keeper, a groom of the ſtable, Liv. 43, 5. Horace, and Perſius, ſeem to uſe it for any inferior ſervant, or drudge.

Age, pl. agite, imper. [ab ἄγῃ] Eſt autem adverbium. (1) Hortandi. (2) Permittendi. (3) Aegre concedendi. (4) Tranſeundi. (5) Jungitur (quæ linguæ eſt indoles) interdum verbo plur. & verbo tertiæ perſonæ, quod magis mirum. Come on. Well, well, if it muſt be ſo; go to. (1) Eja age rumpe moras, Virg. Aen. 4, 569. (2) Age, age, ut lubet, Ter. (3) Age dicat; ſino, Ter. (4) Age iſta divina ſtudia omittamus, Cic. (5) Age licemini, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 69. Agè ſane, omnes citatis equis advolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57. & Age vero, non age autem, Valla. § Eja, age, Virg. Age age, Ter. Age jam, age nunc, age porro, age ſanè, age vero, Cic. & Agite eſt fere hortandi, & ſecundæ perſonæ, plur. imp. jungitur. Agite ō teſtis; juvenes, ſuccedite noſtris, Virg. Aen. 1, 631.

† Agēa, æ. f. Wood, the deck, or hatches of a ſhip, Enn. † Fori.

Agedum, & Agitedum. [ab age, & agite, adjecto dum] Come on, well. Agedum hoc mihi expedi primum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27. Vide Age. Agitedum ite mecum, Liv.

* Agelaſtus, ἀγέλαστος, [ex α priv. & γέλω rideo.] (i. e. fine riſu) One that never laugheth. Craſſus ſic dictus, Cic. Vid. Propr.

¶ Agellulus, i. m. dim. [ex dim. Agellus] A very little ſpot of ground, ap. Sym. & Arnob.

Agellus, i. m. dim. [ab ager] A little field, a ſmall piece of ground, a little parcel of land. Agelli hic ſub urbe eſt paulum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

* Agēma, ātis. n. ἀγῆμα [ab ἄγω duco] (1) A battalion of horſe, or (2) foot. A ſquadron, a brigade, chiefly in the Macedonian army. (1) Alam mille ferme equitum agema vocabant, Liv. 37, 40. (2) Delecta duo ſunt agemata; hanc illi legionem vocant, Liv. 42, 51. & Depeditatu intellige.

Agendus, a, um. part. [ab agor] To be driven, done, that muſt be done, Caſari omnia uno tempore erant agenda, Caef. B. G. 2, 20. Vid. Ago.

Agens, tis. part. [ab ago] Driving, doing, quick, briſk, Cic. Agens curam de conjuge, Ov. Met. 9, 107. Multa agendo nihil agens, Phædr. 2, 5, 3. † Subſt. An agent, a ſteward, a commiſſioner, Dig.

Ager, agri. m. [ab ἀγρός, Quint.] (1) A field, land, or ground, a manor, farm, or lordſhip with the demans. (2) The country. (3) Land lying about a city, or town. A county or ſhire. (1) Agrum hunc mercatus ſum, Ter. H. 1, 1, 94. (2) Cū iter per agros, & loca ſola faceret, Cic. (3) Ager Volaterranus, Campanus, &c. Cic. & In hac notione plural. ne dixeris, dumtaxat dum loqueris de ſingularum urbium territorii; quia ager complectitur omnia; ut nemora, paſcua, montes, flumina, lacus, &c. Valla. § Ager campeſtris, A champion country. Col. 3, 14, 1. Ager frumentarius, A corn field, Cat. 6, 1. Ager ſuburbanus, That lies near the city; Cic. de Divin. 2, 32. Requietus ager, That lieth fallow, Ov. A. Am. 2, 351. Reſtibilis ager, That bears every year, Col. Dotales agri, Lands given in dowry, Ov. Faſt. 5, 209. § Agrum novare, proſcindere, To break up ground, Col. iterare; tertiare, To give it the ſecond and third tilth, Id.

* Agērāton, i. n. [ab α, & γῆρας, ſenectus, quod non ſeneſcit] An herb called everlaſting, motherwort, cotton-weed, or mawdlin, Lex. ex Plin.

Agēſis, adv. [ex age, & ſis, præſiſis] Go to, come on, Lucr. 1, 266.

Aggēmo, ĕre. neut. [ex ad, & gemo] To groan, or ſigh at. Aggemit & noſtris ipſa carina malis, Ovi. Triſt. 1, 4, 10. Raro occ.

Agger, ĕris. m. verb. [ex ad, & gero, ſc. ab aggerendo] (1) An heap, or pile of any thing, chiefly of ſtones, ſhajews, or earth. (2) A cauſeway. (3) A mud wall. (4) A ſtreſs rampart, or bulwark, artificial, or natural. (5) A ſhell in the ſea. (6) A bank, or dam, to keep rivers from overflowing. (1) Agger coctus, Prop. 3, 11, 23. Terreus agger, Varr. R. R. 1, 14. Vaſtum aggerem compone, in altos ipſe me immittam rogos, Sen. Ph. 110. (2) Viæ deprenſus in agger ſerpens, Virg. Aen. 5, 273. (3) In aggerem ſcandentem Volſcum hoſtem nemo ſubmovit, Liv. (4) Pinnis, atque aggerem cingit, Virg. Aen. 7, 159. Aggeres Alpini, Id. 6, 831. (5) Aggere cingit arenæ, Virg. Aen. 1, 116. (6) Aggeribus ruptis cū ſpumeus amnis exiit, Virg. Aen. 2, 496.

¶ Aggērātum, adv. By heaps, piled one upon another, Apul. Met. 4. † Acervatim, Cic.

Aggeratio, ōnis. f. A Dyking, a banking. Juſt. 2, 1.

Aggerātus, a, um. part. Heaped up. Medio campi al-bentia oſſa, ut fugerant, ut reſtiterant, diſjecta vel aggerata, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 4.

Aggerendus, a, um. part. To be banked up, to be carried to, Plaut. Vid. Aggero, ĕre.

Aggēro, as. denom. [ab, agger] (1) To heap, to lay on heaps. (2) Met. To aggravate, or exaggerate. (1) Terra circum arbores aggerari debet, Col. 11, 2, 46. (2) Incendit animum dictis, atque aggerat iras, Virg. Aen. 4, 197.

Aggēro, ĕre, eſſi, eſtum. act. [ex ad, & gero] (1) To lay on an heap, (2) To bring, or carry to one. (1) Aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. Aen. 3, 63. (2) Te aggerundā curvum aquā faciam probè, Plaut. Caſ. 1, 36.

Aggeſſio ōnis, f. verb. An heaping up, a pile of any thing, Vide Aggeſtus. Aggeſſione teſtæ trabes, Pallud. 12, 15. ſin.

Aggeſtus, a, um. part. [ab aggero] Carried unto, heaped up. Aggeſtā contumulavit humo, Mart. 8, 57.

Aggeſtus, ūs. m. verb. (1) An heap; a terrace, or mount. A pile of earth. (2) An intrenchment of a camp. (1) Lignorum aggeſtus, Tac. (2) Tuto copiarum aggeſtu, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 60.

Agglōmēro, as. act. [ex ad, & glomero] To wind up yarn in a bottom. Hinc Met. To throng, or crowd together, as ſoldiers do. To troop. Lateri agglomerant noſtro, Virg. Aen. 2, 341. præ agglomerantur.

Agglutinandus, a, um. part. Ad me agglutinandam totam decretum eſt dare, to aſſociate, Plaut. Cift. 3, 17.

Agglutino, as. act. [ab ad, & glutino] To glew on. Tu illud deſecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6. Alſo to ſolder together, Chryſocollam & aurifices ſibi vendicant agglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 29. Met. To aſſociate, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 17.

Aggrāvans, tis. part. (1) Heightning, increaſing, aggravating, (2) Making one heavy, or ſleepy. (1) Sortem earum crudelius aggravante fortuna, Curt. 3, 35. (2) Odor aggravans caput, Plin. 12, 40.

Aggrāvātus, a, um. part. Aggravated, heightned, grown more grievous. Sed in redeundo, aggravata valetudine, tandem Nolæ ſuccubuit, Suet. Aug. 98.

Aggrāveſcens, tis. part. Growing more ſore and troubleſome. Aggrāveſcens vulnus, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 31.

Aggrāveſco, ĕre. incept. [ex ad, & gravo] To grow worſe, more grievous and troubleſome. Metuo ne morbus magis aggrāveſcat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

Aggrāvo, as. act. [ex ad, & gravo] To aggravate, to accumulate, Liv. 6, 27. & 44, 7. To make heavy, Plin. 28, 6. ¶ Re-um aggravare, To charge him home, to preſs hard upon him, Quint. 5, 7.

Aggrāvōr, āris. paſſ. To be preſſed, or troubled. To be made worſe, Liv. 24, 36.

Aggrediendus, a, um. part. To be attempted, or enterprized, Liv. 24, 19.

Aggrēdior, i, ſius. dep. [ab ad, & gradior] (1) To go unto. (2) To accoſt. (3) To ſet upon, encounter, or aſſault a perſon. (4) To ſet upon, enterprize, attempt, or eſſay a buſineſs. (1) Aggredior hominem, ſaluto adveniens, Plaut. Curt. 2, 3, 59. (2) Satis aſtutè agredimini, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 75. (3) Telephus, & ipſum [Auguſtum] & ſenatum aggredi deſtinaverat, Suet. Aug. 19. (4) § Aggredi opus, Hirt. ad leges, ad dicendum, dicere, Cic.

Aggrēgo, as. denom. [ab ad, & grex] (1) To gather together, or in troops; to aſſemble. (2) Met. To join. (3) Aggregare ſe, To aſſociate himſelf. (1) Caeteros undique collectos aggregavit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. (2) § Meam voluntatem ad ſummi viri dignitatem aggregavi, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. (3) § Qui ſe ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant, Caef. B. G. 6, 11.

Aggrēgor, āri. paſſ. To be gathered together. Aggregabantur è plebe ſcurrae, hiſtriones, &c. Tac. Hiſt. 2, 87, 4.

Aggreſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab aggredior] An aſſault, a ſetting upon one, an enſet, an enterprize, or undertaking, an attack, Cic. Orat. 15.

¶ Aggreſſor, ōris. m. verb. One that ſetteth upon, a robber,

robber, an aggressor, Juvenius. 4 Qui aggreditur.

Aggressurus, a, um. part. *About to undertake, or enterprise,* Liv. 30, 4.

Agilis, e. adj. [ab ago] qui facile agit. (1) *Active, brisk, industrious, sprightly, lively.* (2) *Swift, speedy, nimble.* (1) = 3 Oderunt agilem, gnarumque remissi, *Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 90.* (2) Agilis classis, *Liv. dextra, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1. gressus, Sil. 3, 180.* Gradus non invenio, nisi ap. Gram.

Agilitas, atis. f. [ab agilis] *Quickness, agility, dexterity, swiftness, activity, easiness.* Agilitas navium, *Liv. 26, 51. naturae, Cic. Att. 1, 17.*

Agiliter, adv. *Nimble, readily, quickly.* Ammian. Sed Agilius, adv. comp. *More nimble,* Col. 2, 2.

Agina, ae. f. [ab agendo dist. Felt. § Agina est, quâ inferitur scapus trutinæ, i. e. in quo foramine trutina agitur, & se vertit.] *The hole, or hollow wherein the beam of the balance turneth.*

Aginator, oris. m. [ab aginari, i. e. negotiari] *A pedler, a retailer, an huckster,* Calep. ex Felt.

Agitabilis, le. adj. *Easy to be shaken, moveable.* Agitabilis aer, *Qu. Met. 1, 57.* Raro occ.

Agitandus, a, um. part. *Tossed, moved.* Met. *Sifted, discussed.* = Mens agitandis, exquirendisque rationibus alitur, *Cic. Agitandum est corpus levi gestatione, Cels. 3, 6.*

Agitans, tis. part. *Moving, raising.* Agitantia nubila fumos. *Ovid. Met. 1, 571. Met. Pondering, discussing, &c. Liv. 30, 3.*

Agitatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *Motion, stirring, tumbling and tossing.* (2) *Met. Exercise, practice.* (1) = Agitatione, & motibus linguae cibus detruditur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 54.* (2) Agitatio mentis nunquam acquiescit, *Our thoughts are always in motion, Id. Off. 1, 6.* Agitatio studiorum, *Id. de Sen. 7.* Agitatio terræ, *Plowing, or digging, Col. 2, 2.*

Agitator, oris. m. verb. *A driver of cattle, but most frequently used for a charioteer, carter, coachman, or waggoner.* Agitator aselli, *Virg. Geor. 1, 273.*

Agitatus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Tossed, moved, stirred.* (2) *Met. Perplexed, vexed, troubled.* (3) *Exercised, employed.* (4) *Debated, discussed, handled.* (5) *Churned.* (6) *Nimble, sprightly.* (1) Freta agitata, *The rough sea, Virg. Geor. 1, 375.* (2) Scelerum furis agitatus Orestes, *Virg. Aen. 3, 331.* (3) = Optimis curis agitatus, & exercitatus animus, *Cic.* (4) = Res agitata in concionibus, jactata in judiciis, *Cic. pro Cluent. 1.* (5) Pluri. (6) Agitationem mihi animum esse credebam, *Sen. Ep. 109.*

Agite, Agitedum. adv. *Go to.* Vid. Age.

Agito, as. freq. [ab ago] (1) *To drive.* (2) *To shake, or toss.* (3) *To tumble and toss.* (4) *To chase, course, or hunt.* (5) *To manage, or govern.* (6) *To trouble, vex, and disquiet.* (7) *To consider, and cast about.* (8) *To handle, and debate.* (9) *To exercise, and practise.* (10) *To dwell.* (1) = Cum pulsetur agiteturque atomorum incurfione [Epicuri deus] *Cic. N. D. 1, 41.* (2) Decumbere, & agitare caput, *Col. 6, 6.* (3) Vid. agitatus, N^o. 1. (4) Etiam si feras exercitaturus non sis, nec agitaturus, *Cic. Offic. 3, 17.* (5) In pace beneficiis magis quam metu imperium agitabant, *Sall. B. C. 9.* (6) Vid. Agitatus, No. 2. (7) Id agitans mecum sedulo inveni remedium huius rei, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 10.* (8) Vid. Agitatus, No. 4. (9) Vid. Agitatus, No. 3. (10) Gaetulos accepimus partim in tuguriis, alios incultius vagos agitare, *Sall. B. J. 22. sc. aevum.* Agitare rem aliquam sermonibus, *To talk, or discourse of it, Liv.* Agitare aevum, *Virg. Geor. 4, 154. vitam, Sal. To live. convivium, To feast, or banquet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 18. choros, To dance, Virg. Geor. 4, 533. consilia, To consult, Liv. 3, coetus, To assemble, Sal. sacra. To sacrifice, Catull. 61, 24. Agitare secum in animo, To ponder, or consider, Cic. de Div. 1, 29. febres, & ulcera, To comment upon, Cels. feras, To follow the chase, Cic. latrocinia, To rob, Tac. Ann. 12, 39. fugam, to fly, Virg. moras. To delay, Sal. B. J. 83. gaudium, & laceritiam, To rejoice, to live merrily, Id. Agitare custodiam, *Plau. Rud. 3, 6, 20. vigilias, Id. praesidium, Sal. B. J. 59. festos dies, To keep ward, watch, holiday, Cic. Verr. 2, 63. Agitare ursum, To bait, Plin.**

Agitor, aris. pass. *To be driven, chased, tossed, vexed, &c.* Agitari furiarum taedis ardentibus, *To be terrified, Cic. pro S. Rose. 24.*

Aglaophotis, idis. f. [ex ἀγλαός, splendidus & φῶς, lux. Them. φῶς, luceo.] *Herba noctu lucens, tactumque fugiens, dum locum ex loco mutat, Aelian. 14, 27. Some take it for a kind of peony, Vid. Plin. 24, 102.*

Aglaepides, um. m. pl. Liv. 44, 41. [ex ἀγλαός, splendidus, & ἄνις, scutum.] *A regiment of soldiers so called among the Macedonians. Aglaepis corrupte legit Cal.*

Agmen, inis. n. [qu. Agimen] (1) *An army marching.* (2) *A company of soldiers, chiefly infantry.* (3) *Met. A number of people walking together.* (4) *An herd of beasts, pack of dogs, flock of birds, swarm of bees, &c.* (5) *The course, or stream of a river.* (6) *The working of oars.* (7) *The winding of a serpent.* (1) Ne miles gregarius in castris, néve in agmine servum, aut jumentum haberet, *Sal. B. J. 49.* (2) Nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris; aliae in equites incidunt, *Caes. B. C. 1, 24.* (3) Agmina comitum, *Qu. Trist. 1, 5, 30.* (4) Per valles pascitur agmen, *Virg. Aen. 1, 190. Agmen ali-*

gerum, *ib. 12, 249. Agmen (canum) ignari infligant, Ovid. Met. 3, 242. Nare per aetatem liquidam prospexeris agmen, Virg. Geor. 4, 59. (5) Leni fluit agmine Tiberis, Virg. Aen. 2, 782. (6) Agmine remorum celeri, Virg. Aen. 5, 211. (7) = Medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae, Virg. Geor. 3, 423. Illi [anguis] agmine certo Laocoonta petunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 212.*

Agminatim. adv. *By bands or Companies,* Apul. Met. 109.

Agna, ae. f. foemineus ovis foetus, *An ewe lamb, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 12. A square piece of land, one hundred and twenty foot on every side; two of which put together made an acre, called Jugerum, à jungendo, Col.*

Agnascor, vel Adnascor, i, natus sum. dep. [ex ad, & nascor] (1) *To be born after the father's will is made.* (2) *To be related by the father's side.* (3) *To grow upon, or to.* (1) Constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 57.* (2) ap. JCC. (3) Vid. Agnatus.

Agnatio, onis. f. verb. agnatorum consanguinitas. (1) *Kindred by the father's side.* (2) *Growing to a thing, &c.* (1) = Homines deorum agnatione, & gente tenentur, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 7.* (2) Vid. Agnatus.

Agnati, orum. pl. m. subst. Qui possunt etiam esse cognati, ut patruus cognatus, & agnatus dicitur; avunculus autem cognatus tantum, *Kindred by the father's side.* Ad Agnatos, & Gentiles est deducendus, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2. proverbially was said of a mad man, because by the law of the xii tables, they were to have the charge of him.*

Agnatus, a, um. part. *Growing upon, or to, as hair and nails do: Grown above, or besides nature. Whence Agnata, & Agnascencia membra, in animalibus, ap. Plin. 11, 113. are parts that are more than should be by nature, as a sixth finger, &c.*

Agnellus, i. m. dim. [ab agnus] *A little lamb, or lambkin,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 77. The rare use of this word makes me think it was struck in his own mint (as undoubtedly many others were) and would not pass current after him.

Agniculus, idem. Arnob.

Agninus, a, um. adj. *Of a lamb.* Agninus lactibus alligare canem, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 85. prov. with chatteringlings.*

Agnitio, onis. f. verb. [ab agnosco] *An acknowledgement, or recognizance; an owning, Cic. N. D. 1, 1.*

Agnitus, a, um. part. [ab agnosco] *Owned, avowed, acknowledged, Vall. Flacc. 4, 437.*

Agnomen, inis. n. [ex ad, & nomen, agnomen vero, quasi Ad nomen, quod etiam rectè scrib. e. g. Scipionis agnomen Africanus à devictis Afris] *A name or title that a man getteth by an action, or some other way. The surname of any person, being the last of the three among the Romans, v. g. Marcus, praenomen; Tullius, nomen; Cicero agnomen. If there are four names of a person, the first is his praenomen, as M. Marcus, because it is prefixed before the name of his family, Portius; the third Cato, his name, distinguishing him from others on the Portian family; lastly his agnomen, Censorius, from his office Censor.*

Agnomentum, i. n. *A nickname,* Apul. Apol. p. 497. edit. Delph.

Agnominatio, onis. f. verb. *An allusion to the name of any thing; likeness of name, or words. A nickname, a clinch.*

Agnomino, as. denom. [ab agnomen, ut, à nomen, Nominino] *To nickname.*

Agnomones, equi carentes dentibus, qui agnomones dicuntur, *Horses that have worn out the mark in their mouths, Caes.*

* Agnos, five agnus castus, [Fort. ex a priv. & γένος, genitura. Them. γένος, nascor.] *The chaste tree; or (as some) the tree called Park leaves, Plin. 24, 38.*

Agnosendus, a, um. part. *To be acknowledged, owned, or admitted, Luc. 2, 193. Sil. 13, 705.*

Agnosens, ntis. part. *Acknowledging.* Alexandrum filium agnosens, *Curt. 6, 30. Divina oracula Phoebi agnosens, Stat. Theb. 1, 492.*

Agnosco, ere, ovi, itum. act. [ex ad, & nosco, pro Adnosco] (1) *To know, to find out, to discover a thing known before.* (2) *To allow, own, to avow, to take upon him.* (1) Quibus signis gnatum agnoscebas? *Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 27.* (2) Tantum mihi tribuis, quantum ego nec agnosco, nec posulo, *Cic. 3. Agnosco, quos antea novimus; cognosco, quos nunquam prius vidimus: Sed haec differentia non raro negligitur.*

Agnoscor, i. pass. *To be acknowledged.* Germanicus, quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegimen capiti, *Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 4.*

Agnosus, pro Agnitus, Patuv.

Agnus, i. m. De notatione nihil certi adducitur. *A sucking lamb. Lascivit agnus, The lamb plays, or frolics, Col. Tener agnus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 8.*

AGO, ere, egi, actum. act. [ab ἄγω] (1) *Properly to drive gently, or forcibly.* (2) *To do any business: In both which senses it is translated to the mind, as upon due attention may appear, is the manifold use of this verb.* (3) *To talk of.* (4) *To mind, or observe.* (5) *To require.* (6) *To take care of.* (7) *To endeavour.* (8) *To sue, implead, or indite.* (9) *To apply, or bring to.* (10) *To move, or shake.* (11) *To disturb, or disquiet.* (12) *Abol. To live.* (13) *To act, or personate.* (14) *To act, or show the part of.* (15) *To treat, or deal with.* (16) *To plead.* (17) *To exercise.* (18) *To count, or reckon.* (19) *To manage, or govern.* (20) *To bargain, or contract for.* (21) *It is often Englished by*

the verb of the following noun. (1) Capellas protenus aeger ago, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 13. (2) Nihil igitur agebat Q. Maximus? *Cic. de Sen.* (3) Ene hic de quo agebamus? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 15. (4) Non necesse habeo omnia pro meo iure agere, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 1, 51. (5) Agere curas de se, *Liv.* (6) Id agunt, ut boni viri videantur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 13. (7) Agit is injuriarum, *Cic.* (8) Vineas, turré-que agit, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 21. (9) Agere caudam, *Col.* 6, 6. (10) Agit ipse furem in fomis ferus Aeneas, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 465. (11) Agere inter homines desit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 74. (12) Perjurissimum lenonem cum agit, agit Chaeream, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 7. (13) Amicum ex imperatore agis *Plin. Paneg.* 85. (14) Vide quam non inimico animo fini acturus, *Cic.* (15) Cum causam apud censores ageret, *Plin.* 17, 3. (16) Quis tam iniquam censuram agit inter suos? *Sen. Ep.* 67. (17) Si quis horum familliam à proavo retro agat, *Plin.* 36, 2. (18) Agere equum, *Liv.* currus; *Ov. Met.* 2, 62. navem, *Hor. fiscum, Suet. Dom.* 12. regnum; *Flor.* (19) Dedi quod mecum egisti, *Plaut.* (20) Agere cursum, *To run;* *Plin.* 5, 20. vitam, *To live;* triumphum, *To triumph;* gratias, *To thank;* rimas, *To chink, or chop;* *Cic. fugam, To fly;* ictum, *To strike;* consilia, *To consult;* *Liv. nugas, To trifle;* ambages, *To beat about the bush;* *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 10. censuram, *To censure;* *Sen. Ep.* 67. stationem, *To stand centry;* *Tac. mensuram, To measure;* *Plin.* 4, 37. poenitentiam, *To repent;* *Plin. jun. germina, To bud, and blossom;* *Col. diris, To curse;* *Hor. Epod.* 5, 89. silentium, *To be silent;* *Ov. Met.* 1, 349. otia, *To be idle;* spumas ore, *To foam at the mouth;* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 203. scintillas, *To sparkle;* *Lucr.* 2, 674. gradus, *To go, to march on;* *Val. Fl. secretum, To be private, or alone;* *Suet. Tib.* 60. cuniculos, *To undermine;* *Cic. ¶ Lege agito, Take your curse at law;* *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 91. Lege age, *Execute the law;* *Liv. Agere animam, To be dying;* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 9. Agon? *Ov. A formula of the sacrificing priest, asking the moment when he should strike? Hoc age, A formula commanding attention in religious matters, but transferred to other things. Multum agit aetas, sexus, conditio, &c. There is a great matter in it;* *Quint. Si octogessimum annum agerent, If they were in their eightieth year.*

Agor, éris. agi, actus. pass. *To be driven, done, handled, debated, &c. Libertas, salus, gloria P. R., agitur, Cic. i. e. deliberata, &c. lie at stake. Certiorem eum fecit id agi, ut pons dissolveretur, That they were consulting to break down the bridge;* *Nep. Them.* 5. Quid agitur? *How goes it? how do you all do?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 40.

* Agogae, [ab áγω duco] Ditches, or trenches in gold mines to convey away the water, *Plin.* 33, 21.

* Agon, ónis. m. A playing for a prize, a striving for mastery in activities, justing, wrestling, a match at any exercise. The place of such exercise, which at Rome was the Circus Flaminius. Also the sacrificing priest. Agones musici, *Musick prizes;* *Suet. Claud.* 22. ¶ Contentionis studium, *Cic.*

¶ Agonales dies, or Agonalia, ium. pl. n. *Varr. [ab agon? pro agone? quod vide in Ago, & lege. Hexastichon, Ov. Fast.* 1, 317.] A solemn feast, where the king offered a ram in his own palace; it was kept in January, with games and exercises.

* Agonia, ae. f. Bibl. extrema conturbationis species. Anger, an agony, an horror, a trembling passion, extreme anguish, and grief. Also the beast sacrificed, *Fest.*

* Agonista, ae. [ab άγωνισται certo, Them. άγων, certamen] m. Iren. Lat. Luctorator, Pugil. A champion, a wrestler. Hinc

* ¶ Agonisticus, a, um. Gotten by prize. Agonistica corona, A crown of martyrdom, *Cypr.*

Agonius, Deus rebus agendis praesidens, *Fest.*

Agonizo, as. act. & or, áris. dep. i. e. Dimico, Contendo, To strive for mastery; to wrestle for the Christian prize, a crown of glory, *Ecclef.*

* Agonotheta, ae. m. [ab άγων, certamen & θέρω, is, qui ponit. Them. τίθηναι pono] Spart. Munerarius, *Suet. He that overseeth at masteries of activities, or the judge in such games: A master of the revels.*

* Agoranomus, i. m. [ab άγορά forum, dict. à foro rerum venalium, cui legem (νόμος) praescripsit, de mensuris cognovit, &c.] He that set the price of victuals in the market; the clerk of the market, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 6. ¶ Aedilis.

Agrariae, scil. Excubiae, five stationes, *Veg.* 3, 8. Guards of country people, about in the fields, soldiers quartered up and down in villages, to secure the country, ab

Agrarius, a, um. Pertaining to the field; of fields; as, Lex agraria, An act of the senate for an equal distribution of lands among the people, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

* Agre, es. f. nomen canis [ab άγρεύω, venor] Plunder, Catch, *Ov. Met.* 3, 212.

Agrestis, e. adj. [ad agros pertinens, aut natus in agris] (1) Pertaining to the fields, or belonging to the country; wild, growing, or bred in the country. (2) Clownish, unmannerly, ill-bred, slovenly, home-spun. (3) Harsh, coarse. (1) Gazza laetus agresti, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 40. ¶ Habet tauros agrestes majores sylvestribus, *Plin.* 8, 30. (2) ¶ = Exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, *Cic.* (3) = Rustica vox & agrestis quosdam delectat, *Cic.* ¶ It is often used substantively; as, Collectos armat agrestes, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 11. Duri agrestes, *Id. Aen.* 7, 504.

* Agria, ae. f. fera scabies, [ab άγριος, ferus. Them. άγριος rus.] A scab, a rebellious ulcer, *Cels.* 5.

Agricola, ae. m. & f. [qui, & Agriculator, ex ager & colo] A husbandman, or plow-man; one that tills the ground, *Col.* 11, 1. Agricolaris, e. adj. Belonging to husbandry. Bis septem parvos, opus agricolare, libellos, *Pallad.*

† Agricolatio, ónis. Saepe dix. *Col. vix al. quisquam. Tillage, husbandry. ¶ Agricultura.*

Agricolator, óris. m. idem quod Agricola, *Plin.* 1, 1. Raro occ.

Agricolor, áris. dep. To till the earth, ap. posteriores scriptores rep. ¶ Agrum colo.

Agriculator, óris. A husbandman. Quaerenti Alexandro plures agricutores haberet, an milites? *Curt.* 8, 40. Dixit, Tecta hostes incendisse, servos agricutores rempublicam abduxisse, *Liv.* 26, 35. sed rectius Agri cultor.

Agricultura, ae. f. Cultus agrorum. Husbandry, tillage. Nihil agriculturá melius, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. Sed fortasse melius divisè leg. Agri cultura.

¶ Agrimonia, ae. f. The herb agrimony; liverwort: Aliàs Eupatorium. Agrimonia sylvestris, *Wild tansey,* vulgo.

* Agriodos, i. vel ontis. m. [ab άγριος, ferus, et όδύς, dens] Nomen fictum, à feris dentibus. One of Aëteon's dogs, *Ov. Met.* 2, 224.

Agripeta, ae. m. & f. [ab ager, & peto] One who claimeth a share in the division of lands, or fields, *Cic. Att.* 15, 29.

Agrippa, ae. m. Agrippae, qu. Aegrippae. [ab aegro partu] A child born with his feet forwards, *Plin.* 7, 6. Vid. Propr.

* Agrium, i. n. A kind of nard, *Plin.* 12, 26. Also a sort of nitre, *Id.* 32, 13.

† Aguncula, *Cic. Suet. corruptè pro Icuncula,* [ab icon, i. e. imago.] A little image.

* Agyrta, ae. m. άγύρτης. Them. άγυρίς, multitudo collecta. A juggler, a mountebank, a fortune-teller, a jack-pudding. Haec vox ext. ap. *Calep. null. auct. cit. at neque Steph. neque Faber agnosc. Lat. Circulator, Praestigiator.*

A ante H

A. H. in notis ant. Alii Homines.

AH, interj. [ab áη] varios affectus exprimit. Dolorem, Ah! tantámne rem tam negligentè agere, *Ter. Reprehensionem,* Ah! ne saevi tantopere, *Ter. Objurgat.* Ah! quanto satius est, *Id. Abnegat.* Ah! ne me obsecra, *Id. Clamat.* Plaut. Mostell. Suspirat. Ah! ah! cum venit in animum ut mihi mores mutandi sient, *Plaut. Ab! Alas! Wo is me; A, a, a; What; Hab! Fie; 'Tis even so; Yea; Tush; No, away, away; Ho ho! Stay, ho. Cum. acc. Ah me miseram! Oh wretch that I am! Ter.*

Aha, interj. Away, fie, no, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 6.

Ahah, interj. Oh; in sighing, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 36.

* Aheneus, a, um. Poet. pro Aereus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 60. [ab aeneus, solutá diphthongo, & interposito h] Brazen, of brass, or copper; strong.

Ahenipes, édis. adj. Having brazen feet, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 32.

Ahenum, i. i. e. vas ahenum. [ab adj. ahenus] (1) A cauldron, a kettle, a copper, a brass pot, or pan. (2) A vat wherein purple, or other colours were dyed. (1) Littore ahená locant, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 217. (2) Getulis fucaret vellus ahenis, *Sil.*

* Ahenus, a, um. adj. Poet. [pro Aereus, ab aes, ut sonus sit viridior vegetiorque, Gell.] Brazen, made of brass, or copper, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 453.

A ante I

† Aibant, pro aiebant, Non. ex Acc.

Ai, [imperat. ab aio] Say, or affirm thou. ¶ Vel ai, vel nega, *Plaut.*

* Aigleuces, i. e. semper mustum. [ab ái, semper & γλυκος, mustum.] A kind of sweet wine, wine that never wrought, *stum.* *Plin.* 14, 9.

Ain' pro aisne? Say you so? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 4.

Aio, ais, ait, aiunt. verb. def. [á φάω, unde φημι, dico, pro quo Atticè φημι. Voss.] Imperf. habet integrum, Aiebam, &c. perfecti solum secundas, Aisti, aistis; in imperativo, Ai, in optat. Aias, aiat, aiamus, aiant. Part. Aiens. Reliqua desiderantur. To affirm, testify, avouch, or aver. ¶ Vel ai, vel nega, Either say ay, or no, *Plaut. Ut aiunt, As they say, Cic.*

† Adjutamini, pro Adjutati, dep. Non.

* Aizoon, *Plin.* 25, 102. άιζών, i. e. Semper vivum, quod folia non flaccescant. An herb always green, called ay-green, or sen-green, everlasting, houseleek.

A ante L

Ala, ae. f. [ab axilla, fugá literae vastioris, *Cic. in Orat.*] (1) A wing of a bird, or of any flying thing, a pinnion. (2) Analog. An arm-pit, or arm-hole. (3) Synec. The arm. (4) Also the same part by analogy, in beasts. (5) The wings of an army, or the horse on each side flanking the foot. (6) The pinnacles, or turrets on houses. (7) The hollow between the stem of the leaf, and the stalk of the herb. (1) Galli cantu premunt alas, *Enn.* (2) An gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 5. (3) Grandes miretur Laelius alas, *Juv.* 14, 195. (4) *Plin.*

(4) Plin. 11, 95. (5) Ala equitumamissa fuit, Liv. (6) Vitt. 6, 3. (7) Plin. 25, 18. ¶ Alae velorum, the sails, Virg. Aen. 3, 520. sagittae, The feathers of an arrow, Id. Aen. 9, 578. § Plaudere alis, To clap the wings, Id. Aen. 5, 516. Commovere alas, Id. Aen. 5, 217. * Verberare alis aethera, To fly, Id. Aen. 11, 750.

Alābandica, rosa, [ab Alabandā, Asiae civitate] A kind of damasc rose, with whitish leaves, Plin. 21, 10.

* Alābarches, ae. m. [ab ἀλάρχα, A writer of tribute paid for the feeding of cattle; & ἀγρω, impero, q. d. scripturae magister] A chief publican, or gatherer of tribute. Sed rectius, ut opinor, scrib. tam ap. Cic. quam Juv. Arabarches.

* Alābaster, i. m. Alabaster, Meton. A vessel made of alabaster, to keep sweet ointments in; an ointment box. Quibus alabaster plenus unguenti putere videtur, Fragm. Cic. ap. Non.

* Alābāstrites, ae. m. [ab Alabastro oppido Aegypti] Alabaster stone, a kind of marble, whereof they made vessels for ointment, which by the Poets is called Onyx, Plin. 36, 13.

* Alābāstrum, i. n. A box of ointments, or perfume, made of alabaster. Cosmi redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 9.

* Alābāstrus, i. m. The same as Alabastrum. Also the bud of a rose, or the green leaves that cover it: so called from its likeness to the fashion of the alabaster-box, Plin. 21, 10.

Alābes ētis. m. [ex ἀλβη & αἰσῶ (αἰσῶν) capio.] A kind of fish peculiar to the river Nilus, Plin. 5, 10.

Alācer, m. cris, f. cre. n. & Alacris, e. or, comp. [ab ἀλακρῶς, i. e. non tristis, I pro d, Donat.] (1) Merry, brisk, glad, cheerful, pert. (2) Metalsome, free, courageous. (3) Fiery, sharp. (4) Ready, apt. (5) Pleasant, delightful. (1) Quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? Ter. Eun. 2, 3. Vultus alacer, os alacre, Cic. Equus alacer, Cic. de Liv. 1, 33. Milites alacriores, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. (3) Tauri alacres, Claud. in 1 Conf. Stil. 21. (4) Alacer ut alteri noceret, ad Her. 2, 19. (5) Meton. Sylvae alacres, Virg. Ecl. 5, 58.

Alacritas, ātis. f. [ab alacer] (1) Alacrity, cheerfulness, nimbleness, briskness. (2) Eagerness. (3) Courage, pleasure. (1) = Alacritas & laetitia, Cic. de Div. 2, 26. (2) Canum alacritas in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. (3) Additis mihi scribendi alacritatem, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

Alacriter, adv. Cheerfully, briskly, readily, merrily, courageously. Secuta aetas alacriter defendit, citatur ex Plin. 20, 48. sed lib. opt. habent Acriter.

Alāpa, ae. f. [ex ἄλπα ἔν ἑβρ. super faciem] A blow, or slap in the cheek with the open hand, a cuff, or box on the ear, Dignus eras alapis, Mart. 5, 62.

Alaris, e. adj. [ab ala] Belonging to the wing of an army. Cohortes alares, The flank, Liv. 10, 40.

Alārius, a, um. [ab ala] Equites alarii, The horse on the flank, Liv. 35, 5.

Alāternus, i. f. [qu. ab ἄλεια, olea] A barren tree, leaved like the Ilex, and the olive tree, Plin. 16, 45.

Alātus, a, um. adj. [ab ala] Winged. Virg. Aen. 4, 259.

Alāuda, ae. f. [Contentus Suet. Plin. & Varr. affirmatione vocem esse Gallicam, à notatione arcessitā abstineo.] A lark. Alaudarum legio, The name of a Roman Legion, Cic. quod galeis uterentur ei apici simillimis, in aviculae capite, quam Galli vett. Alaudam hodierni Aloūette vocant; unde Latinis Cassita, & Galerita dicta.

¶ Alaudium, rectius Alodium, quod vide.

Alāusa, vel Alofa, ae. A kind of fish, the shad-fish, the same as Clupea, Auson. Mosell. 126.

¶ Alba, ae. f. A white precious stone, or pearl. Venant. Alba (vestis) An albe or surplice. Dominica in albis, Whit-sunday, Ecelef.

Albārium, i. sc. opus, Plin. 36, 55. quod fit ex purā calce; quomodo Vitruv. 7, 2. & Pall. 1, 14. docebunt. White-washing.

Albārius a, um. Made of white mortar, Plin. 35, 56.

¶ Albarius, i. m. A pargetter, or whitewasher, Cod. Theod. 2.

Alba spina, The white-thorn, or lady-thistle, Ruell.

Albātus, a, um. part. [ab albor inusit.] Made white, clothed in white, in his best clothes, in his holiday apparel, Cic. in Vat. 13. Albata terra, Ov. Met. 5, 502. Albatus subit. An inferior magistrate, Varr.

¶ Albēdo, inis. f. Whiteness, white colour, Sulp. Sev.

¶ Albegmina, um. n. corruptè pro Ablegmina, quod vide.

Albens, ntis. part. Whitish, looking white, hoary. Albens oliva, Ov. A. Am. 3, 184. Albentes comae, Id. A. Am. 2, 666. ¶ Albente coelo, As soon as it was light, Caes. B. C. 1, 68.

Albeo, es, ui. neut. [ab albus] To be white. Albet caput canis capillis, Ov. Ep. 13, 761.

Albeolus, i. m. corruptè pro Alveolus, i. Abacus luforius, A pair of tables, Cic.

Albescens, part. Waxing white, or hoary. Lenit albescens animos capillus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25.

Albescere, ēre. incept. [ex albeo, albus fio] (1) To wax, or become white. (2) To be bright. (1) Albescit messis arstis maturis, Ov. Fast. 5, 357. (2) Ut primum albescere lucem vidit, Virg. Aen. 4, 586.

† Albeus, i. m. Abacis luforius, corruptè pro Alveus; A pair of playing tables, Plin.

Albicerata ficus, ficus sylvestris, [qu. ab albā cerā] A kind of broad fig, with a small stalk, Plin. 15, 19.

Albico, as. neut. To grow, or wax white. Nec prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor. Od. 13, 4, 4.

Albico, āris. pro Albefco, Varr.

Albidus, a, um. [ab albeo] Inclining to white, whitish.

Albida spuma, Ov. Met. 3, 74. Albidum ulcus, Cels. 5,

26. Albidior, us, Cels. 7, 18. Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

Albini, Pargetters, or white-liners, Cod. Theodof.

† Albitudo, inis. f. White colour, or whiteness. Ad istam capitis albitudinem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32.

† Albo, as. act. unde Albatus, & Dealbo. To whiten. Ant.

Albōgālerus, i. m. An hat which the priest of Jupiter wore: Fiebat ex albā pellē hostiae Jovi caelae, Fest.

Albor, ōris. m. White colour, or whiteness, Varr. The white of an egg. Ovorum trium alborem in lagenam mittas, Apic. 1, 1.

Albūcum, ci. n. is taken for the white daffodil, Plin. 21, 78.

Albūgo, inis. f. A white spot in the eye, a pearl, or web that grows over the sight, Plin. 22, 8. Also the white of an egg, Gloss. vet.

Albūlae (aquae) A kind of white waters, good to heal wounds, Plin. 31, 6.

Albūlus, a, um. dimi. [ab albus] Somewhat white, pretty white, fawningly, or contemptuously. Albulus columbus, Catul. 27, 18.

Album, i. n. Album praetoris erat tabula dealbata, in qua sua proponebat edicta, quod omnibus innotescerent. A whitened table, wherein the pretors had their edicts, actions, and decrees, written. Also a matricular register, to enroll names in; a list of names, a muster-roll. Album iudicium, Suet. Claud. 16. Senatorium, Tac. Ann. 4, 42. Ad album sedentes, Interpreters of the pretorian laws, and decrees, Sen. ¶ Albo eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42. ascribi, Suet. N. 21. Album corrumpere, To deface the pretor's edict, JCC.

Album, i. n. abs. White, whiteness, Virg. Ecl. 2, 41. Album oculi, The white of his eye, Cels. 7, 7. Album ovi The white of an egg, Plin. 20, 50.

Albūmen, inis. n. The white of an egg. Plin. 28, 17. Raro occ.

Alburnum, i. n. [ab albo colore] Adeps arboris, The white sap, or sappy part of trees on the out side next the bark, subject to rot, and be wormeaten, Plin. 16, 72.

Alburnus, i. m. [à colore dict.] A small white fish, perhaps a bleak, or blay, Auson. Mosell. 127.

Albus, a, um. adj. [sine dubio ab ἀλβός, hoc est, λευκός, dicitur; etsi alii alias notationes afferant. ἀλβός vocatur ubi color albus est, &c. Cels. 1, 5: cap. ult. Hinc etiam Alpes à candore nivium. (1) White, hoary. (2) Pale, and wan. (3) Met. Fortunate, happy. (1) & Albus atervē sis ignorans, Cic. Sparsit & nigras alba senectia comas, Prop. 3, 5, 24. (2) Albus pallor, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: (3) Alba nautis stella refulsit, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 27. ¶ Albi calculi, White stones, wherewith they marked their lucky days, as their ill days with black: Also in trials the white stones which they cast into an urn, to absolve the person accused. Albus spinus, The hawthorn tree, Fest. ¶ Albo opponitur atrum, candido nigrum. Id.

† Alcaea, ae. f. [ab ἀλκή, fortitudo, quae caudae incitamento excitatur] A lion, or lioness, Calep. ex Cael.

Alcaicum carmen, ab Alcaeo inventore, quod post duos dactylos duos itidem habet trocheos. A kind of verse consisting of two dactyls and two trochees; as, Purpurei metuunt Tyranni, Hor.

¶ Alcarnes, siue Carnes Punicā linguā, Ruell. [ex articulo al, & carnes, Arab. i. e. coccus, vel coccineus vermiculus] The worm whereof crimson colour is made. A modern cordial confection, Alkermes.

* Alce, es. or Alces, is. f. [ab ἀλκή, robur] Plin. 8, 16. An elk; a wild beast resembling a fallow deer, but larger, and hath no joints in the legs.

* Alcea, ae. f. [ab ἀλκή, robur, ob insignem vim] Plin. 27, 6. A kind of wild mallows; marsh mallows, Hodie, bif-malva sylvestris.

Alcēdo, inis. f. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 143. [qu. algedo, quod frigidis temporibus pariat] A bird which makes her nest in the sea about mid-winter, when there is always a great calm: Some take it for the king's-fisher.

Alcēdonia, ōrum. pl. n. The time the king's-fisher hatches, in which the sea is calm, and still. Met. Quiet, peacable times, Plaut. Cal. prol. 26.

¶ Alchymia, ae. f. Rectius Alchemia ex al, & χημία, Aegyptus, ubi inventa est istaec ars. Firm. 3, 15. in edit. Aldi, sed in mss. Chimia, test. Voss. Hujus vocis notatio viros doctos exercitatos habet. An ex χημία, pro χημία, fusio? Sed Ling. Arab. certè olet. Alchymy, chymistry. Unde

¶ Alchymista, ae. m. An alchymist, or chymist.

¶ Alcoranum, i. n. & Alcoranus, i. m. Lex Mahumedis. à koran, lectio, Arab. cum art. al, sicut scriptura, à Judaeis vocatur Mikra à lectione. The koran, the book of Mahomet's law.

Alca,

ALĒA æ. f. [An. qu. Alvea, ab alveo, in quo luditur? An ab ἄλν, error; quippe cum sit incertus ludus? *A dice, dice, or dice-play, invented (as some say) by Palamedes, at the siege of Troy; but more properly by the Lydians: See Voss. Etym.* (2) Synecd. *Gaming of all sorts.* (3) Met. *Hazard, danger.* (4) *Luck, fortune, chance.* (1) *Vetula legibus alga, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55.* (2) *Alea parva nuces, & non damnosa, videntur, Mart. 14, 8.* (3) *Periculosa plenum opus alcae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6.* (4) *Sequentes aleam, non rationem, Varr. 1, 18.*

ALĒATOR, ōris. m. *A dice-player, or gamester. Domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.*

|| **ALĒATORĪUM**, i. n. *A dicing-room, Sidon.*

ALĒATORĪUS, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to dice, or dicing, Cic. Aleatoreum forum. A dicing-room, a gaming-house, a gaming ordinary, Suet. Aug. 71.*

ALĒC, ēcis. neut. *A thick sharp pickle, made of the entrails of fishes, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73.*

ALĒCTŌRIA, æ. f. *Plin. 37, 54. [scil. gemma, ab ἀλέκτωρ, gallus] A stone found in the marrow, or gizzard of a cock, of a crystal colour.*

ALĒCTŌRŌLŌPHOS, Galli crista. [ex ἀλέκτωρ, gallus, & λόφος, crista.] *An herb bearing leaves like a cock's comb; some take it louse-herb, or rattle-grass, Plin. 27, 23.*

|| **ALĒMBĪCUS**, vel **ALĒMBĪCUM**, An *alembick, or still, Scalig. ab, al Art. Arab. & ἀμβύξ, olla.*

ALĒNDUS, a, um. part. *To be nourished. Alendus est amor verbis dulcibus, Ov. A. Am. 2, 152.*

+ **ALĒO**, ōnis. m. *Fest. ex Nacv. idem quod Aleator, A dice-player, a gamester.*

ALĒS, itis. adj. [ab ala] *Light, swift, quick. Plumbum ales, A bullet, Sil. 3, 365. Deus ales, Mercury, Ov. Met. 2, 714.*

ALĒS, itis. c. g. subst. *Any great winged bird, a fowl. Jovis ales, An eagle, Virg. Aen. 1, 394. Palladis ales, An owl, Ov. Phasidis ales, A pheasant, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 8. Cythereia ales, A dove, Sil. Cristatus ales, A cock, Ov. Fast. 1, 455. Sometimes smaller birds, as Pandionis ales, Ov. ad Pison. 255. Daulias ales, The nightingale, Sen. Oct. 192. Mala ales, Bad luck, Hor. Secunda ales, Good luck, Id. Epod. 16, 24.*

+ **ALĒSCO**, ēre, incept. [ab alo] *To increase, or grow by nourishment, Varr. R. R. 1, 44. Lucr. 2, 1128. + Cresco.*

+ **ALĒRITES PANIS**, [ab ἀλεύρον, farina tritici] *Wheaten bread Ruell. + Triticeus.*

ALĒX, ēcis. f. sine pl. *Plin. 31, 44. [qu. ἀλολι, nam & hallex scrib. ob saluginem] A pickle, or salt thick liquor made of fishes. Also a cheap little fish, Cato.*

* **ALĒXICĀCUS**, ἀλεξικακος, malorum depulsor. [ex ἀλέξω, arceo, & κακος, malum] *A savor, or defender from harm, and danger. The epithet of Hercules, and Apollo. Alexicaci daemones, qui & Apopompaci, & Apotropaci, Lyfii quoque, & Phyxii app. Bud. Cael. Tutelar gods, guardian angels.*

* **ALĒXIPHARMĀCON**, ci. n. [ex ἀλέξω, arceo, & φάρμακον, venenum] *An antidote, or medicine, against poison, incantments, and withersaft, Plin. 21, 84.*

ALGA, æ. f. *Virg. An herb, or weed growing on the sea-shore, or in the sea. Sea-weed. Alga maris; ulva stagnopum, Serv. sed fallit interdum. Projecta villior algā, Prov. ex Virg. Ecl. 7, 42. Good for nothing, Alga dabat torum, Lucr. 5, 521.*

ALGENS, ntis. part. [ab algeo] *Cold, chill. Algens domina, Ov. A. Am. 2, 214.*

ALGENSIS, e. adj. [ab alga] *Of, or belonging to reets, or sea-grass. Algenles pelagiae, A kind of purple fishes which feed on that weed, Plin. 9, 61.*

ALGEO, ēre, si. neut. [ab ἀλγῶ, doleo] (1) *To be grievously cold, to be chill, to quake for cold, to starve with cold. Aestuo.* (2) *To catch cold.* (3) *Met. To be slighted, or disregarded.* (1) *Puer sudavit, & alsit, Hor. A. P. 413.* (2) *Ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 11.* (3) *Probitas laudatur & alget, Juv. 1, 74.*

ALGIDENSIS, adj. *Raphanus Algidentis, nomen habet à monte Algido. A kind of radish, long and clear throughout, Plin. 19, 26.*

ALGIDUS, a, um. adj. *Chill with cold, Algida nive, Catull. 61, 70.*

|| **ALGĪFICUS**, a, um. adj. *Causing, or bringing much coldness, Gell. 19, 4.*

ALGOR, ōris. m. verb. [ab algeo] *Cold, great cold, shivering, chilness, Sall. B. C. 5. Aestus, Plin. 23, 22.*

ALGŌSUS, a, um. adj. [ab alga] *Weedy, full of sea-weed, or reets, Plin. 32, 31. Aufon. Ep. 7, 42.*

ALGŌSUS, a, um. adj. [ab algor] *Very cold, chilly. Vivunt in algosis, Plin. 32, 31.*

ALGU, pro algore. *Non. ex Acc. Varr. & Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36.*

+ **ALGUS**, i, m. pl. car. pro Algor. *Extream cold, Lucr. 3, 732.*

ALIĀ, adv. loci. *Some other way, Donat.*

ALIĀS, adv. [ab alius] *tam praet. quàm fut. temp. etiam saepe indef. At another time, in another manner, after another fashion. Aliās geminatum in diversis clausulis; Some*

time, another time; one while, another while. Aliās aliud iisdem de rebus judicant, They now are of one opinion, then of another, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7.

ALĪBĪ, adv. [per sync. ab alicubi Voss.] (1) *Else-where, with another person.* (2) *In another place.* (3) *In any other business, or affair.* (1) *Habebam alibi animum amori deditum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14.* (2) *Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, arborei foetus alibi, Virg. Geor. 1, 54.* (3) *Hinc sciri potui, aut nusquam alibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38.*

ALĪBĪLIS, e. adj. [ab alo] *Nourishing, nutritive, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. alibi raro occ.*

ALĪCA, æ. f. [ab alendo Fest.] *A kind of wheat, or corn like wheat. Also a kind of potage, or drink made of that, or any other sort of corn; as frumenty, flummery, barley broth, &c. &c. Plin. 22, 61. Reliquiae alicariae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54. Women who got their living by prostitution.*

ALĪCASTRUM, i. n. [ab alica, ut à filiqua, filiquastrum] *A kind of bread corn, Col. 2, 6.*

ALĪCŪBĪ, adv. loci. [qu. aliquo ibi] *Some where, in some place; any where, in any place. Utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7.*

ALĪCŪLA, æ. f. [ἀλλυζ, χιτὼν χειρὶδωτός, tunica manicata, Hes.] *Archil's coat with sleeves, Mart. 12, 83.*

ALĪCUNDĒ, adv. [qu. aliquo unde] (1) *From some place, or other.* (2) *From some body, or (3) thing.* (1) *Venit meditatus alicunde, Ter.* (2) *Alicunde exora mutuum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44.* (3) *Non quaesivit procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20.*

ALĪD, pro aliud. *Aliud ex alio reficit natura, Lucr. 1, 64.*

ALIĒNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. verb. [ab alieno] *An alienation, or making over to another; quo sensu usitatus est Abalienatio. Also a withdrawing from one's company, and friendship; an aversion, or dislike to one; a keeping at a distance, Cic. Alienatio mentis, An alienation, the loss of one's wits, distraction, Plin. 21, 89. & Cels. 4, 2.*

ALIĒNĀTURUS, a, um. part. *About to alienate, Liv. 38, 33.*

ALIĒNĀTUS, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated, made over, or delivered up.* (2) *Estranged, severed, parted.* (3) *Bereaved of.* (4) *Revolted.* (1) *Alienatus mihi est usus aedium, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 4.* (2) *Alienata est abs te mulier, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 26.* (3) *Alienatus sensibus, Liv. 25, 39, mente, Plin. 28, 27. Alienatae insulae, Nep. Cim. 2. Alienatis rebus, Just. 13, 6.*

ALIĒNĪGĒNA, æ. c. g. [ex alienus, & gigno] *A stranger, a foreigner, one of another country, or another kindred; an alien. Homo longinquus & alienigena, Cic. pro Deiot. 3.*

ALIĒNĪGĒNUS, a, um. adj. *Foreign, of a strange country. Studia alienigena, Val. Max. 2, 1. Alienigena membra, Lucr. 5, 878.*

ALIĒNO, as. i. e. alienum facio. (1) *To alienate, or pass away an estate, to sell a thing, to deliver up the possession, or right of another.* (2) *To discard, or cut off.* (3) *To withdraw.* (3) *To revolt.* (1) *Venire res vestras proprias, & in perpetuum à vobis alienari, Cic. 2. in Rull. 21.* (2) *Ita nos alienavit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26.* (3) *Conabantur alienare à te voluntatem meam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6.*

ALIĒNOR, āri. pass. (1) *To be alienated, or estranged.* (2) *To be distracted, or distempered.* (3) *To be corrupted or purrified. Planè alienari à senatu, Cic. Att. 1, 14.* (2) *Alienatus est mente, Plin. 28, 27.* (3) *Cels. 7, 16.*

ALIĒNUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus. sup. [quod ad alium pertinet, ab alius] (1) *Another man's, (2) Of another country, foreign.* (3) *None of our kin, or relation; alien.* (4) *Disagreeable, unmeet, misbecoming, improper.* (5) *Different, of another sort, absurd, delirious.* (6) *Averse, estranged.* (7) *Hurtful, disadvantageous.* (8) *Offensive.* (1) *Alienus cibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34.* (2) *Plin. 12, 3.* (3) *Potiores sunt propinqui, quàm alieni, Cic. Amic. 5.* (4) *Non putavi esse alienum institutis meis, Cic. Fam. 3, 17.* (5) *Ov. 3, Trist. Eleg. 3.* (6) *Non nimis alienos animos habemus, Cic.* (7) *Equitare podagricis quoque alienum est, Cels. 4, 24.* Alieno aetate post faceret tamen, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 30. Alieniſſimo sibi loco confluxit, Nep. Them. 4. (8) = *Sumendi cibi faciles, & stomacho non alieni, Cels. 4, 5.* Aliena vivere quadrā, To shirk, and hang on, Juv. 5, 2. Alieno more, As another man would have him, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 125. § *Regit gen. vel dat. vel abl. cum vel sine praep. ab.*

* **ALĪFER**, ēra, ērum. voc. poet. [ex ala, & fero] *Winged, that hath wings, Ov. Fast. 4, 562.*

* **ALĪGER**, ēra, ērum. [ab ala & gero] *Winged, wearing wings. Aligerum agmen, A flock of birds, Virg. Aen. 12, 249. Aliger Arcas, Winged Mercury, Stat. Axis, Ov. Fast. 4, 562.*

ALĪMENTĀRIUS, i. m. *Pertaining to nourishment, or maintenance. Lex alimentaria, A law that children should maintain their decrepit parents, Cael. ad Cic. 1, 8, Ep. 6.*

ALĪMENTĀRIUS, i. m. ap. JCC. ut legatarius, cui alimenta legata sunt. One that hath his maintenance allowed him by one's will. Also one that is maintained at the public charge.

ALĪMENTUM, i. n. verb. [ab alo] *Nourishment, one's keeping, living, sustenance, maintenance, food, victuals. Alimentum ignis,*

ignis, *Fewel*, Plin. nubibus, *Rain*, Ov. Met. 1, 271. Alimenta arcu expedire, *To live by his bow*, Tac. Ann. 6, 43.

Alimon, *A kind of shrub hurtful to the growth of trees*, Plin. 17, 37.

|| Alimonia, ae. f. Macr. *Alimony, maintenance, food, nourishment*. + Alimentum. Antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 1.

+ Alimonium, i. n. *Nourishment*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8. Infectus alimonio, *servitio &c.* Tac. Ann. 11, 16. 7. + Alimentum.

Alio, adv. [*ab alius*] ad alium locum. (1) *To another place, (2) business, or purpose.* (1) Alio missus sum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 49. (2) Sermonem alio transferamus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 29.

Alioqui, vel Alioquin, conj. [*ex alio, & quin*] *Otherwise, else, if not, any other way*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 25. rō Alioqui indicat quod faciendum fuisset, aut fieri deberet, si id quod dictum est, se non ita haberet, Credo minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa extarent exempla majorum, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 25. *vid.* Plin. Ep. 6, 31.

Aliorsum adv. [*contr. ex alio verum*] (1) *Towards another place, elsewhere.* (2) *To some other purpose, otherwise than.* (1) Ancillas jubet aliorsum ire, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 49. (2) Vereor ne aliorsum, atque ego feci, acceperit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 2.

+ Alioversum, adv. *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 8. [*ex alio, & verum*] *To another place, end, or purpose.*

* Alipaena, orum. pl. [*ex a priv. & λιπαίνω, pinguefacio, Them. λίπος, pinguedo.*] *Plasters which have no fat in them*, Cels. 5, 19.

* Alipes, edis. c. n. [*ex ala, & pes*] *Nimble, swift of foot*, Alipedes equi, *Ovid. Met.* 2, 48. Alipes deus, *Mercury*, Id. Met. 11, 312.

Alipilus, i, m. *A fellow in the bath, that pulled the hair off peoples arm-pits*, Sen. Ep. 56. Raro occ.

Aliptes, ae. m. [*ab αλειψω, ungo*] *Juv.* 6, 421. form. Lat. Alipta, pl. aliptae, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *He that anointed the wrestlers before they exercised, and took care to keep them sound, and in good complexion*, Lat. Unctor.

* Alipterium, *Jul. Poll.* *A place in the bath, where people were anointed, after they had bathed*, Cael. 16, 48.

Aliqua, adv. i. e. aliqua via, per aliquem locum. (1) *By some place.* (2) *By some means or other.* (1) Si qui evasissent aliqua, *Liv.* (2) Vereor ne uxor aliqua hoc resciscat mea, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 19.

Aliquamulti, *A good many*, Cic. Verr. 4, 25. sed var. codd.

|| Aliquamultum, n. absol. *Pretty much, a good deal*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 32.

Aliquandiu, adv. i. e. aliquantum diu. *A good while, some time, some while, a little while*, Cic. Acad. 3.

Aliquando, adv. temp. tam praet. quam fut. (1) *Sometimes.* (2) *At length.* (3) *Formerly.* (4) *Hereafter.* (1) Honestas aliquando cum utilitate pugnat, *Cic. Off.* 3, 4. (2) Sit discordiarum finis aliquando, *Cic. Syracusae aliquando cesserunt*, *Flor.* 2, 6. (3) Non haec ex aliquo audivisti aliquando, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4. (4) Non despero fore aliquem aliquando, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 21.

Aliquantillum, dim. [*à dim. aliquantulum*] *A very little, somewhat, never so little*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 34.

Aliquantisper, [*ab aliquantum*] *A little while, for a small time.* Concedas aliquod ab illorum ore aliquantisper, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 11.

Aliquantò, adv. *Somewhat, a little.* Jungitur (1) Compar. & his vocibus. (2) Ante. (3) Post. (4) Postea. (5) Intra. (1) Aliquanto iniquior erat, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 27. (2) Aliquanto ante furorem Catilinae, *Cic. pro Sull.* 20. (3) Aliquanto post argentaria dissoluta, *Cic. pro Caec.* 4. (4) Postea aliquantò, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 51. (5) Intra legem, & quidem aliquantò, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26.

Aliquantulum, (1) adj. & (2) adv. dim. [*ab aliquantum*] *A very little, somewhat, never so little.* (1) Aliquantulum agri in medio relictum est, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4. (2) *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 55.

Aliquantum, i. e. aliquid quantum, adv. vel nom. *Somewhat a little.* Cum Gen. *Cic. Att.* 12, 27.

Aliquantus, a, um. [*ex aliquis, & quantus*] *Some, a little.* Timor aliquantus, *Sall. B. J.* 105. Raro occ.

Aliquatenus, adv. quant. [*ex aliqua, & tenus*] (1) *Somewhat.* (2) *In some measure, in some degree.* (1) Flore albo, aliquatenus rubente, *Plin.* 27, 80. (2) Cum tamen vitis aliquatenus se confirmavit, *Col.* 4, 3. Nonnunquam per Tmesin disjunguntur, ut, Est aliqua prodire tenus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 32.

+ Aliqui, pro aliqua re, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 11.

Aliquid, subst. (1) *Something, somewhat.* (2) *A great matter.* (3) *Of some note, or esteem.* (1) Grave est petere aliquid, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 5. (2) Est aliquid nupisse Jovi, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 27. (3) Ut tu cum aliquid esse videre, *Cic.*

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, vel aliquid; [*ex alius, & quis*] *Some, somebody, something, some or other, some certain person.*

Also of some note or esteem, as Itaque fac me velis esse aliquem, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15. Aliquis personam incertam denotat ut quidam certam.

Aliquispiam, quaequam, quodpiam, vel quidpiam, [*ex aliquis, & piam, adj. syllab.*] *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9, 8.

Aliquisquam, aliquaquam, aliquidquam, &c. Any. Alicuiquam in servitum dare, *Liv.* 41, 6. Epicurusne, qui negat, aliquidquam deos nec alieni curare, nec sui? *Cic. de Divin.* 2, 50. Sed non diffidendum est in utroque loco alio modo legere.

Aliquod, adv. [*ex aliquis i. e. ad aliquem locum*] *Some whither, to some place, any whither.* In angulum aliquod abeam, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 11.

Aliquorsum, adv. i. e. aliquo versum, aliquem locum versum, *Some whither.* Steph. unde nescio.

|| Aliquot, pl. indecl. [*ex alii, & quot*] *Some, some certain, a few, not many, Aliquot anni sunt cum, Some years since.* *Cic. Att.* 9, 11.

Aliquotariam, adv. *Several times, or several ways*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Raro occ.

Aliquoties, vel Aliquotiens, adv. [*ab aliquot, ut à quot, quoties*] *Several times, divers times, certain times.* Aliquoties jam iste locus a te tactus est, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 4.

Aliquoversum, adv. *One way, or other*, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 4, 8.

|| Aliquousque, adv. [*ex aliquod, & usque*] *To some place or time*, Litt. unde nescio.

+ Alis, ant. pro alius, *Catull.* 64, 28.

+ Alit sine Alid, pro aliud, *Calp. ex Lucr.* Vide Alid.

Aliter, adv. [*ab ant. alis, pro alius*] *After another manner, otherwise, else.* Fieri aliter non potest, *Ter.* Diis aliter visum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 428. Aliter leges, aliter philosophi, *Laws one way, after one sort; philosophers after another*, *Cic.* Aliter atque aliter, *Several ways, first one way, then another*, *Plin.* 2, 95. Aliter quam pro quam ut. Ita vulneravit, ut sanguis aliter cludi non posset, quam diadema sibi demtum rex, alligandi vulneris causa, capiti ejus imponeret, *Just.* 15, 3.

|| Alitura, ae. f. [*ab alor*] *Nourishing, or educating*, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Alitus, a, um. part. [*ab alor*] *Nourished, kept, maintained.* Alitus atque educatus inter arma, *Liv.* 30, 28. Flamma lignis alita oppidanorum sepulchra comprehendit, *Curt.* 8, 32.

Aliubi, adv. i. e. alio ubi, pro alibi. *Elsewhere, in some other place*, *Plin.* 10, 45. Aliubi atque alibi, *Now in one place, then in another*, *Sen. de Ben.* 5, 6.

Aliunde, adv. qu. alio unde. (1) *From some other place.* (2) *Of or from some other person.* (1) Aliunde dicendi copiam petere non possit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 9. (2) Cum id neque per te scires, neque aliunde scire potuisses, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 1.

Alius, a, ud. gen. alius. dat. alii. [*ab ἄλλος*] Ant. alis, Prisc. Legitur alii, & aliae in gen. ant. test. *Cic.* De multis dicitur, sicut alter de duobus tantum. (1) *Another.* (2) *Other.* (3) *Diverse.* (4) *Different, contrary.* (5) *Changed, or of a different mind.* (6) *Personated.* (7) *For alter.* (1) Alius quidam, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 4. (2) Alias nescio, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 16. (3) Aliae sunt legati partes, atque imperatoris, *Caes.* (4) Haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 18. (5) Alium esse censes nunc me atque olim? *Id. Andr.* 3, 3, 13. (6) Valet; adesse; ibo; alius nunc fieri volo, *Plaut.* (7) *Caes. initio l. 1. de Bell. Gall.* || Alius alium, *One another*, *Sall.* Alio atque alio loco, *In sundry, or several places*, *Plin.* § Reg. abl. cum vel sine praep. Neve putes alium sapiente beatum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 20. Alius alio modo, *one after one sort, another after another*, *Cic.* Alium fecisti me, *You have changed my mind*, *Plaut.* Quid est aliud? *What else is it?* *Cic.* Alius nemo, *No body else*, *Ter.* Alius quam, *Other than*, *Cic.* Alius pro omni. Itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, quod ex aliis Gallis ei maximam fidem habebat, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 32. Ed. Clark.

Aliusmodi, adv. Alterius modi. *Of another manner, sort, fashion; otherwise.* Res aliusmodi est, ac putatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 6.

Aliusvis, any other, Litt. ex G. *Cic.* ascribit, sed frustra locum quaesivi.

Allabens, ntis. part. *Sliding or passing down.* Modice allabente aestu, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 70, 2.

Allabor, eris, pfus. dep. [*ex ad, & labor*] *Juxta labor.* To slide by, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27. To row, or sail to, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 2. To pass near, *Id.* To fall down to one, *Sen.* § Reg. dat.

Allaboro, as. aet. [*ab ad, & laboro*] (1) *To labour hard, to endeavour.* (2) *To add to a thing.* (1) Ore allaborandum est tibi, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 20. (2) § Simplici myrto nihil allabores, *Hor. Od.* 1, 38, 5.

Allaevo, as, aet. [*ex ad, & laevo*] *To make smooth, or even, to plain, or polish*, *Col.* 3, 51, 3. Raro occ.

Allambo, ere, i. aet. [*ex ad, & lambo*] *To lick, or touch softly.* Allambentibus flammis, *Quint. D.* 10. Raro occ.

Allapsus, a, um. part. [*ab allabor*] *Sliding to, Liv. Fal.* ling down, *Sen.* * Alis allapsa sagitta, *Flying*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 578.

Allapsus,

H.

Allapfus, ūs. m. verb. *A sliding or passing by*, Sil. 3, 463. *A falling upon*, Hor. Epod. 1, 20.

Allatrans, ntis. part. *Barking at*, Sil. 11, 428.

Allatro, as. act. cum acc. [ex ad, & latro, i. e. contra aliquem latro] (1) *To bark at, or against*. (2) Met. *To roar, as the sea*. (3) *To backbite, rail, slander, or accuse maliciously*. (1) Propriae signif. exempla rara sunt. (2) Tot maria allatrant, Plin. 4, 9. (3) Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54.

Allātūrus, a, um. part. fut. [ab adfero] *That will bring, or procure*. Is ait se mihi allaturum cum argento marsupium, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 53. Oratorum ac vatum victorias incitamentum ingeniis allaturas dixit, Tac. Ann. 14, 21, 6.

Allātus, a, um. part. pass. [ab adferor] *Brought, reported, told*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1.

† Allaudābilis, e. adj. *Very commendable, or praise worthy*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1.

Allaudo, as. act. [ex ad, & laudo] *To commend one highly*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 88.

Allectatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab allecto] *An alluring, or enticing*. Nutricum allectatio, *A lullaby*. Quint. 1, 10.

|| Allectio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab allego] actus deligendi in ordinem senatorium. *Choosing, or electing of new members into vacant places in parliament*, Jul. Cap.

Allecto, as. act. freq. [ab allicio] *To allure, or entice, to wheedle, or decoy one, to draw by fair means*, Cic. de Sen. 16. = Invitare, Id.

Allector, ōris. m. verb. qui allicit. *An allurer, an enticer, a decoyer, or wheedler*, Col. 8, 10. Rarè occ.

Allectūrus, a, um. part. *About to choose*. Negavit aliā se conditione allecturum, Suet. Tib. Ner. 51.

Allectus, a, um. part. [ab allicior] *Allured, enticed, decoyed*, Quint. 7, 3. Rarè occ.

Allectus, a, um. part. [ab allegor] *Chosen, elected*. Praetoribus allecti, Patern. 2, 89. Inter patricios gens allecta, Suet. Vit. 1.

Allegans, tis. part. *Alleging*. Merita erga P. R. allegantes, Suet. Aug. 47.

Allegatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A message, or embassy; a sending unto a place*, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. *A soliciting, or treating, by friends, or messengers, an allegation, plea, or excuse, the alleging of a cause for doing any thing*, Id.

Allegātus, ūs. m. verb. idem quod Allegatio. Allegatu meo venit, *By my appointment, or order*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18.

Allēgo, as. act. aliquod, vel ad aliquem locum mitto. [ex ad, & lego] (1) *To send one as a messenger, ambassador, or legate, upon an embassy, or errand*. (2) *To depute, appoint, or commission one for a business*. (3) *To alledge by way of excuse, or proof*. (4) *To name, or set one down in writing*. (1) Petit à me Rabonius, & amicos allegat, Cic. Verr. 3, 57. (2) Pater allegavit villicum, qui posceret sibi uxorem, Plaut. Cas. prol. 52. (3) Adhibes preces, allegas exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. Allegantque suos utroque à sanguine divos, Stat. Achill. 2, 225 (4) Cic. pro Cluent. § Regit acc. cum dat. vel pro eo acc. cum praep. ad.

Allēgo, ēre, gi, ctum. act. [ex ad, & lego] Liv. *To choose one into a place, to admit*. Patricios allegere, Suet. J. Caes. 41. *To create new Patricians*. In ordinem, *To make one free of a company*, Ulp.

Allēgor, i. pass. *To be chosen*. De plebe omnes allegerentur, Liv. 10, 6.

* Allēgōria, ae. f. [ab ἄλλος, alius, & ἀγορεύω, dico. Them. ἀγορεύω, forum. Figura est quae à Quint. dicitur Inversio, cum aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostenditur. *An allegory, a continued metaphor; as, Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus*, Ter.

Allēlujah, rectius Hallelujah, Bibb. Voc. Hebr. הללויה Ang. *Praise ye the LORD*.

Allēvāmentum, i. n. verb. *Ease or comfort*. Cic. Syll. 23.

Allevandus, a, um. part. *To be eased*. Rogavit, Cur venisset, neque augendis militum stipendiis, neque allevandis laboribus? Tac. Ann. 1, 26, 2.

Allevans, ntis. part. *Faciem manu allevans*, Suet. Cal. 36. Quam manū allevans rex, Curt. 3, 31.

Allēvatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An easing, or asswaging of grief, and pain*, Cic. Fin. 1, 12.

Allēvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Raised, or lifted up*. (2) Met. *Eased, comforted, recovered*. (1) Naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, Flor. 4, 11. (2) Allevato corpore tuo, Cic. ad Attic. 11.

|| Allēvio, as. act. [ex ad, & levis] Vulg. int. *To make light of, to slight or disparage; to weaken*.

† Allēvior, āris. pass. *To be made light, &c.* Adversariorum confirmatio diluitur, aut alleviatur, Cic. de Inv. 1, 42. Sed al. *allvatur, & elevatur*, quae lectiones propiores à vero abesse videntur.

Allēvo, as. act. [ex ad, & levo] (1) *To lift up, or raise aloft*. (2) Met. *To grow haughty, to presume on*. (3) *To lighten, to ease, to comfort; to assuage, or mitigate (pain, or grief)*. (4) *To help, and relieve*. (1) Quint. 1, 11. (2) Caesar consulatu allevabatur, Flor. 4, 2. (3) Allevare dictis aliorum aerumnam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29. (4) Onus alicui allevare, Cic. pro Sext. c. 4.

Allēvor, āris. pass. *To be eased, exalted, &c.* Cic. Allevor, cum loquor tecum absens, Id. Att. 12, 39. Allevari viribus,

Ov. Trist. 3, 8, 31.

|| Alliaria, ae. f. herba; vel Alliarium, i. Dod. *Jack of the hedge, or Sauce alone; so called from its taste like Garlick*.

Alliātum, i. n. *A tansy seasoned with garlick*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

† Allicēfacio, ēre. act. *To entice one, cujus auct. solum pendet ab*

Allicēfactus, a, um. Suet. Vitell. 14. *durè compositum part. ut Tepefactus, Calefactus, & alia id genus, Wheedled, cajoled*.

Alliciendus, a, um. part. *To be allured, or enticed*. Alliciendus oculis comibus amor, Ov. A. Am. 3, 150.

Allicio, ēre, lexi, (& licui) lectum. act. [ex ad, & lacio] (1) *To allure, or entice*. (2) *To attract forcibly*. (3) *To provoke, or draw on*. (1) Allicit virtus homines ad diligendum, Cic. de Am. c. 8. (2) = Magnes allicit, & trahit ad se ferrum, Cic. de Divin. 1, 39. (3) Alliciunt somnos tempus, motusque, merumque, Ov. Fast. 6, 681.

Allicior, i. pass. *To be allured*. Alliciebantur ignari famā no minis, Tac. Ann. 5, 10, 2.

Allido, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex ad, & laedo] *To dash, or throw any thing against the ground, &c.* Lucr. 4, 297. § Reg. acc. cum dat. vel cum acc. & ad. Caes.

Allidor, i, fūs. pass. *To be dashed, hurt, or bruised*, Caes. B. C. 3, 27. Met. *To be worsted; or suffer damage*, Col. 1, 8.

Allienses dies. Vid. Propr.

Alligatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining, or binding unto*, Col. 11, 2. Vitr. 8, 7.

Alligātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tyer (as of vines to their stakes)*, Col. 4, 13.

Alligātūra, ae. f. *The knot where it is tied*, Col. de Arb. 8. *A bandage in surgery*, Sinè alligaturā interdum dimidio celerius sanat, Scrib. Larg. 77, 209.

Alligātus, a, um. part. *Bound, tied by covenant, obliged*. Verba alligata, *Confined, as in verse*, Cic. Civitas foedere alligata, Liv. 35, 46. Alligatus nuptiis, Cic. pro Cluent. 64.

Alligo, as. act. [ex ad, & ligo] (1) *To bind, tie, or fasten unto*. (2) *To bind, or wrap up*. (3) *To entangle*. (4) *To let, or hinder*. (5) *To oblige, or engage*. (6) *To impeach*. (1) Quis alligavit generum meum ensi, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3. Alligare ad palum, Id. (2) Alligare caput lana, Mart. 12, 91. vulnus, Liv. 7, 24. (3) Crebris iter alligare gomphis, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 48. (4) Palus inamabilis undā alligat, Virg. Aen. 6, 438. (5) Alligare beneficio, novā lege, sacris, Cic. (6) Hic furti se alligat, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39. Nè L. Flaccus se scelere alliget, Cic. pro Flacc. 17. Syntaxin adducta exempla docent.

Alligor, āris. pass. *To be tied, entangled, &c.* Cic. Att. 8, ult.

Allino, ēre, īvi, & ēvi, itum. act. [ex ad, & lino] *To anoint, or besmear. To rub something upon one. To taint*. § Regit acc. cum abl. vel dat. cum acc. Allinere dentem melle, Plin. alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

Allinor, pass. *To be rubbed upon, &c.* Cic. Att. in Verr. 6.

|| Allisio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dashing against, or upon*, Spart.

Allisus, a, um. part. [ex allidor] *Dashed against, or upon, bruised*. Pars ad scopulos allisa interficitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27.

ALLIUM, i. n. vocab. admodum incertae originis. *Garlick*.

¶ Allium Ulpicum, sive Cyprium, *Great garlick*, Plin. 19, 34.

Allōcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A speaking to one*, (2) *An harangue made by the emperor to the soldiers*. (3) *Consolation*. (1) Mutat personam, vertit allocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8. (2) In numis ant. frequenter. (3) [Catullum] quā solatus es allocutione? Catull. 36, 5.

Allocuturus, a, um. part. *About to speak to*, Suet. Galb. 18.

|| Allōdialis, e. *Of freehold*. Pertinens ad

|| Allōdium, i. n. *Hotom. A freehold estate*.

* Alloēthēta, pl. n. ap. Priscianum. Lat. Variatio [ex ἄλλος varius, quod ab ἄλλος alius, et ὁμοίος, positus, quod a τὸν ποῖν pono. Them. ὁμοίος inusitat.] *A grammar figure, when the sense is observed, but the Syntax neglected; as, Varium, & mutabile semper femina*, Virg. Aen. 4, 569. Haec manus vulnera passus, Id.

* Allophylus, a, jum. Ambr. Lat. Alienigena, alius tribus, [ab ἄλλος, aliud, & φύλον genus, gens] *A stranger, of another tribe*. Ἀλλόφυλος sec. LXX. Philistaei, Palaestini.

Alloquendus, a, um. part. *To be addressed, or to speak to*, Liv. 10, 35.

Alloquens, ntis. part. *Speaking to*. Omnes alloquens, Suet. Tib. Ner. 29.

Allōquium, i. n. verb. (1) *Conversation, discourse, speech, talk*. (2) *Alfo consolation*. (1) Blando alloquio, & comitate invitare, Liv. (2) Cujus ab alloquiis anima haec moribunda revixit, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 3.

Allōquor, i, cūtus sum. dep. [ex ad, & loquor] (1) *To speak to one, to talk unto*. (2) *To advise with, to salute*. (3) *To address himself to one*. (1) Alloqui te perparce liceat, obsecro. Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 232. (2) Varr. 5. de LL. (3) Extremum fato quod te alloquor hoc est, Virg. Aen. 6, 466. § Regit acc. item abl. cum praep. cum, Curt.

|| Allūbēntia, ae. f. *Readiness, willingness, content*, Lex. ex Apul.

Allūbesco, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex ad, & lubet] *To please, or give content*. Nitida femina allubescit mihi primulum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 43.

Allūceo, ēre, xi. act. [ex ad, & luceo] *To shine upon, or give*

give light to one, Faculam allucere alicui, *To light one*, Sen. Ep. 90. Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 46. Nobis alluxit, *Suet. Vit. 8.*

Allucinatio, ōnis. f. verb. Vid. Hallucinatio.

Allucinor, aris. Vid. Hallucinor.

Allucitae; dict. quod ad lucem, i. e. lucernam, pervolitant. *Gnats, chinchas, punexes; which disturb one in his sleep.* Centum me allucitae molestant, *Petr. Arb. p. 674. ed. Burm.* Fulgentius exposit. ferm. ant. vertit *αλυσται*, & inde deducit Allucinor. Scribitur etiam Alucitae.

Alludens, tis. part. Alludentes undae, *Sporting, gently washing*, Ov. Met. 4, 342. *Alluding*, Virg. Aen. 7, 117. Vid. Alludo.

+ Alludio, as. neut. [ab ad, & ludo, unde Ludius] *To fawn upon one, as dogs do.* § Alludiato tu, i. e. blandire, *Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 64.*

Alludo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ad, & ludo] (1) *To play and sport with one.* (2) *To play upon, or banter one in wagvery, to jest, and scoff.* (3) *To allude unto, or speak in reference to another; to quibble, pun, or clinch.* (4) *To fawn, or smile upon one in kindness.* (5) *To favour, or resemble one.* (1) Plin. 9, 8. (2) § Fortē habui scortum, coepit ad id alludere, *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34.* (3) Nec plura alludens, *Virg. Aen. 7, 117.* Vide loc. (4) § Quum tibi alludit hujus vitae prosperitas, *Sen.* (5) Litt. unde non invenio. Sed vide *Abludo.*

Alluens, ntis. part. *Washing.* Me ludat amnis ora vicina alluens, *Sen. Hippol. 1232.*

Alluo, ēre, ui. act. [ex ad, & ant. luo] *To flow near to, to wash.* Coloniam alluit, *Plin. 3, 3.* Conf. *Cic. de Legg. 2, 3.*

Alluor, ēris. pass. *To be washed, &c.* Dextro Suevici maris littore Aestorum gentes alluuntur, *Tac. Germ. 45, 3.* Massilia ferē ex 3 oppidi partibus mari alluitur, *Caes. B. C. 2, 1.*

Allus, i. m. vel Allex, icis. Fest. Vid. Hallus, *The great toe.*

|| Allusio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab alludo] *An allusion, a clinch, or quibble, from the likeness of words, vulgō dict.* sed nullo quod sciam auctore.

Alluvies, ei. f. [ab alluo] *A land-flood, a dirty or muddy stream.* In proximā alluvie pueros exponunt, *Liv. 1, 19.*

Alluvio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab alluo] *The rising and swelling of a river; an inundation of water,* *Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.*

+ Alluvius ager, quem paulatim fluvius in agrum reddit, *Calep. ex Vett.* *A piece of land brought together by the stream of a river.*

Almus, a, um. i. e. sanctus, pulcher, *Fest.* [ab alo, pro alimus ut Gr. ἀλός, ἁλός] (1) *Properly cherishing, nourishing.* (2) *But may be rendred into English, Holy, pure, fair, clear, calm.* (1) Invoco almam meam nutricem, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79.* (2) Lux alma, *Virg. Aen. 1, 310.* Adorea alma, *Hor. Od. 4, 1, 41.* Alma mater, *A title given to the university of Cambridge.*

* Almyrodes, is. m. *A nick name given to an old bald pated fellow in Martial, 10, 83.* Rectius Halmyrodes, ab ἀλμυρός, salus, *Them. 22, sal.*

Alnetum, i. n. ex analogiā. *A grove of alders, or place where alders grow.* Desider. auct.

Alneus, a, um. *Made of adler.* Locus palis alneis configatur, *Vitr. 3, 3.*

ALNUS, i. f. *An alder-tree, Vitr. 2, 9.* Also poetically a boat, because they used to make them of adler, *Virg. Georg. 1, 136.*

ALO, ēre, ui, altum, & altum. act. [ex Hebr. אלה alendo; nam quae aluntur in altitudinem, crescunt, vel potius ab אלה, tollam, M.] *To nourish, feed, cherish, maintain, keep and find with all things necessary,* *Nep. To bring up, to make much of; to augment, increase, or improve,* *Ov. ¶ Alere fitim, To make one dry,* *Id. Pont. 3, 1, 18.* Alere capillum. *To wear a beard, to let his hair grow,* *Plin. 24, 89.* ¶ Aliquid monstri alunt, *This is some monster, (deformed creature)* *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15.*

Alor, i. pass. *To be nourished.* Per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, coeptus ignis, *Tac. Ann. 15, 38, 2.* Ali spe mortis, *Ov. Trist. 3, 14, 128.*

* Aloë, es. f. [ab Hebr. אלה] *A very bitter herb, the juice whereof is called Aloes,* *Plin. 27, 5.* Also a tree having such gum used commonly in purging medicines, *Id.* || Aloë caballina, *The grosser kind of Aloes used about horses* || Aloë succotrina, *The better sort.* ¶ Plus aloës quàm mellis habet, *More trouble than pleasure in it,* *Juv. 6, 180.*

* || Alōgia, ae. f. [αλογία, sc. ab α priv. & λόγος, ratio] *Unreasonableness, particularly in eating, and gormandizing,* *Augustin. Alogiae, pl. f. Impertinencies, lies, contradictions,* *Sen.*

+ Aloia, perperam *Calep. ex Plin. pro Alce, quod vide.*

* Alōpēcia, ae. f. αλωπικία, i. e. pilorum defluvium, ab αλωπικη, vulpes; quod vulpes hoc morbo saepissime laborent] *A disease causing the hair to fall off, wherewith foxes are troubled. The scald,* *Cels. 5, 4.*

* Alōpecias, ae. m. *A kind of sea-fish, q. d. The sea-fox,* *Plin. 32, 53.*

* Alōpēcūrus, i. m. *Plin. 21, 41.* [ab αλωπικη, vulpes, & ουρα, cauda] *An herb like a fox's tail, shaggy and mossy; tailed wheat, fox-tail.*

|| Alōsa, ae. f. vel ut al. Alausa, *Auson. non ab alendo; est enim vocab. Gallicum, Alofe. A kind of fish, the same as Clupea, Auson. Mos. 127.*

* Alpha, indecl. prima Graecorum litera. (1) *The first letter of the Greeks, called by us A.* (2) *The first, or chief of any*

thing. (1) Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et Beta, *Juv. 14, 209.* (2) Alpha penulatorum, *Mart. 5, 27.*

|| Alphabetarius, i. m. *One that learns his A b c.*

§ Alphabetum, i. n. *The alphabet.*

* Alphiton, i. n. *Barley-meal fried.* *Coop. ex Ruell.*

* Alphas, αλφες, i. e. Impetigo alba, *A kind of scurf, or white specks, upon the skin,* *Cels. 5, 28.*

Alpinus, a, um. adj. [ab Alpes] *Of the Alps,* *Liv. 21, 43.* Mustela Alpina, *The ermin, Jun.*

Alsidena, ae. f. *A kind of Onion.* *Plin. 19, 32.*

* Alsine, es. f. [ab αλσος, Lucus, quia nascitur in lucis] *Herba, quae & Myosoton, i. e. Muris auricula, quam folia ejus imitantur, dicitur. Chickweed or mouse-ear, an herb,* *Plin. 27, 8.*

Alsiar, us. comp. [qu. ab alius inusit. ab algeo, alsi] *More cold, or cool.* *Nihil alsius,* *Cic. Att. 4, 8.*

Alsiōsus, a, um. adj. [ab algeo] *Cold of nature, chill, subject to cold,* *Plin. 22, 51.*

† Alsius, a, um. posit. grad. *Alsia corpora,* *Lucr. 5, 1014.*

Altānus, qui in pelago est, [ab alto, i. e. mari dict.] *An high wind arising out of the sea, or from land, an Eastern wind,* *Plin. 2, 44.*

Altāre, is. n. [forsitan qu. Alta ara, *Isid.* certē ab altitudine. Ut ait Var. Altare diis superis, Ara terrestribus, focus sive scrobiculus inferis dicatur] *An altar, upon which they sacrificed to the Gods above.* Interdum per abusionem inferis, ut Molli cinge haec altaria vitta, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 64.*

Altē, adv. us. comp. simē. sup. [ab altus] (1) *On high, aloft.* (2) *Low, deeply.* (3) *Far off.* (1) Arbores altius à terrā se tollunt, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 13.* Met. Ingenium altissimē affurgit, *Plin. Ep. 8, 4.* Nihil tam altē natura constituit, quo virtus non possit eniti, *Curt. 7, 40.* (2) Altē cadere non potest, *Cic. Orat. 28.* (3) Prooemium altē petere, *Cic. pro Cluent. 21.*

Altellus, Romulus sic dictus fortasse ab altus, i. e. enutritus, sed non temere ullius vocis notationem aded vexatam reperies. *A name of Romulus given him by his foster-father Faustus, and, as Scaliger supposes, a general name of all foundling children, as Romulus was; q. d. a foundling, a nurse-child.*

* Alter, ēris. m. Vide Halter.

ALTER, ēra, ērum. gen. altērius, dat. alteri. ¶ Alter, unus ē duobus: Alius unus ē multis; sed haec differentia non semper obtinet, unde vet. Gloss. ἑτερος per ἄλλος reddit. (1) *Another, any other, the other (in the singular number) other, the other (in the plural.)* (2) *The one the former, (when it is answered by alter in the same or following member.)* (3) *Sometimes the one, the latter.* (4) *Also another (in a distribution of more than two.)* (1) Qui alterum incusat probfi, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58.* Hos libros alteros quinque mittam, *Cic.* (2) Videlocum, *Cic. 1. Offic. 26. de Philippo, & Alexandro.* (3) Vide *Cic. 1. Offic. 12. de Inimico, & Competitore.* (4) Joves tres memorant; ex quibus primum, & secundum, natos in Arcadiā, alterum patre Aethere, *Cic. de Div.* Alter idem, alter ego, *Another self,* *Cic. Fam. 7, 5.* ¶ Altero quoque die, *Every other day,* *Cels. 4, 12.* Unus, & item alter, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50.* One or two, or two or three, indefinitely, as we say; but *Donatus* will have alter here to signify three, because it follows, *Hic tres simul amabant, with whom Manutius and Scaliger agree; and accordingly Alter ab undecimo annus, Virg. Ecl. 8, 39. to denote the 13th year, which, if it be rendred, as Alter ab illo, Id. must only signify the 12th: And, I suppose, that of Cicero, Centesima lux est haec ab interitu Clodii, & ut opinor, altera, even they would have rendred the hundred and first, not second. However, in favour of their opinion, the following opposition must not be concealed; Uno, & vicesimo anno Caesar Dolabellam, altero & vicesimo Asinius C. Catonem iis orationibus insecuti sunt, &c. Auct. Dial. de Orat. 34. Unus, alter, tertius; proximus, alter, tertius, Cic. ¶ Alterum tantum, As much more, Liv. 8, 8. Altero tanto, i. e. duplo major, As big again, twice as big, Cic. § Reg. gen. vel abl. cum ā, ē, ex.*

† Alterae in dat. pro Alteri, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30.*

|| Alteratio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab altero] vocab. ad Philosoph. ablegand. qui progressionem ab unā qualitate in aliam sic vocant. *An alteration, or change; digestion, concoction.* + Concoctio.

|| Alteratus, a, um. part. *Changed, altered, digested.*

Altercangenon, i. n. id. quod Altercum, *Plin. 25, 17.*

Altercatō, ōnis. f. verb. i. e. objurgatio, *Chiding, brawling, strife, contention, reasoning, and debate between two persons, or parties,* *Liv. 10, 40. Cic. N. D. 1, 6.*

Altercator, ōris. m. verb. *A wrangler, a brawler, a pleader, a quarreller,* *Quint. 6, 5.*

Alterco, as. *To contend, or debate.* Cum patre altercasti dudum, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29.* Usitatus.

Altercor, aris. dep. [ab alter, contra alterum contendo, vel alternatim loquor] (1) *To reason, or debate.* (2) *To scold, or quarrel.* (1) Labienus submissā oratione loqui de pace, atque altercari cum Vatinio incipit, *Caes. B. C. 3, 19.* (2) Altercantur inter se mulierum ritu, *Liv. 3, 68.* § Ut in auct. adduct.

Altercum, ci. vel Altercangenon, i. n. voc. Arab. *The herb henbane,* *Plin. 25, 17.*

Alterinsēcus, or rather Altrinsēcus. *On both parts, or on either side,* *Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36.*

Alternandus,

Alternandus, a, um. part. [*ab alternor*] *To be altered, or changed by course, or turns*, Litt. ex Sen.

Alternans, tis. part. (1) *Doing a thing one after another.* (2) *Coming and going, as the sea ebbs and flows.* (3) *Unsettled, unfixed, wavering.* (1) *Alternantes praelia miscuit*, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 220. (2) *Alternante vorans vultu Charybdis aqua*, Prop. 2, 26, 54. (3) *Alternanti potior sententia visa est*, Virg. *Aen.* 4, 287.

Alternatim, adv. *By turns, one after another*, Quadrig.

Alternatio, ōnis. f. i. e. per vices successio, *An alternate succession, or changing by turns*, Fest.

Alternatus, a, um. part. *Changed by turns, interlaced*, Plin. 29, 20. *Alternata vestigia*, Sil. Ital. 1, 555. *vices fortunae*, Id. 9, 355.

Alternè, adv. [*ab alternus*] *By turns*, Plin. 11, 51.

Alternis, adv. i. e. vicibus. *Interchangeably, by turns*. *Alternis dicetis*, Virg. *Ecl.* 3, 59.

Alternò, as. denom. [*ab alternus*] (1) *To do anything by course, or turns; to vary, to alter, to change, to shift.* (2) *To waver, or change one's mind by turns.* (3) *To come and go, to ebb and flow.* (1) Plin. 7, 11. (2) Vide *Alternans*, N^o. 3. *Alternant spesque timorque fidem*, Ov. *Ep.* 6, 31. (3) Vide *Alternans*, N^o. 2. *Alternare arbores*, *To set one row of one sort, and another of another*, Col. 5, 6. *cibum*, *To eat now of one sort, now of another*, Plin. 10, 49. *fructum*, *One year to bear, another year not*, Id. 16, 72.

Alternus, a, um. [*ab alter, ut à frater, fraternus*] *That is done by turn, or course, one after another; every second, or every other*. *Alternis annis fructu imbuuntur*, *They bear every other year*, Col. *Alternò quoque die*, *Every other day*, Cels. 3, 21. *Alterni morte redemit fratrem Pollux*, *by dying in his turn*, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 121.

† **Altèro**, as. denom. [*ab alter*] *To vary, change, disguise; to alter*. Ille suam faciem transformat, & alterat arte, Ov. *Fast.* 1, 373. Sed locus est sublesta fide: nam melioribus libris legitur, transformis adulterat arte.

Altèruter, a, um. [*ab alter, & uter, i. e. alter ex duobus*] *The one or the other, one of the two*. *Alterutrum fieret necessarium*, Cic. *Att.* 8, 12.

Altèruterque, **traque**, **trumque**. *One or other of the two, both of the twain; on either, or each part, or side*, Plin. 20, 26. *Al. leg. Alterutrinque*.

Altèrutrinque, adv. [*ab alter, & utrinque*] *On both sides, both ways; on either hand*, Plin. 20, 26.

* **Althaea**, ae. f. [*ab ἀλθαία, curare*] *A kind of wild mallows, marsh-mallows*, Plin. 20, 84. Lat. Hibiscus

Altilis, e. adj. [*ab alo, altum*] Sign. act. & pass. *Fatted, fed, crammed*, Plin. 10, 71. *Aper altilis*, *A boar franked*, Juv. 5, 115. *Altiles cochleae, kept up in pits*, Plin. 9, 82. *Alto nutritive, as Sanguis altilis*, Macrob. ¶ *Dos altilis*, *A great portion*, Plaut. *Frag.* 1, 22.

* **Altisonus**, a, um. adj. [*ab altus, & sono*] (1) *which soundeth from above, thunder-thumping.* (2) *Also sublime, heroic.* (1) *Jovis altisoni fatelles*, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 47. (2) *Maronis altisoni carmina*, Juv. 11, 179.

* **Altitonans**, tis. part. [*ab altus, & tono*] *The thunderer*. *Pater altitonans*, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 12. i. e. Jupiter.

Altitudo, inis. f. [*ab altus*] (1) *Height, or* (2) *Depth.* (3) *Met. Loftiness, greatness, stateliness, height of spirit.* (1) *Altitudo aedium*, Cic. 3. *Off.* 16. (2) *Altitudo fluminis*, Caes. *B. G.* 4, 17. *Altitudo plagae*, Cels. 7, 7. (3) *Altitudo animi*, Cic. *Off.* 1, 25.

* **Altivolans**, tis. [*ab altus, & volo*] *Flying high, soaring aloft*. Genus altivolantium, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 48. i. e. Aves.

Altivölus, a, um. *Idem* Plin. 10, 21.

Altiùs, adv. comp. *Higher, deeper, farther*. Inque dies avidum surgens caput altiùs effert. Virg. *Geor.* 3, 553. Cum sulcus altiùs esset impressus, Cic. *de Div.* 2, 23. Vid. *altè*.

Altiùsculè adv. *Somewhat high, or with the highest*, Apul. *Met.* 2, p. 43.

Altiùsculus, a, um. dim. [*ab altior*] *Somewhat higher, a little deeper*. Calceamenta altiùscula, Choppeens, high-heeled shoes, Suet. Aug. 73. *Raro occ.*

Altor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab alo*] qui alit. *A nourisher, a cherisher, a maintainer*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 34. = *Educator*, Id.

Altrifecus, adv. [*ab alter, & secus*] *From either side*. Lact. *On either side, on one side or other, on both sides*, Plaut. *Rud.* 4, 4, 114.

Altrix, ōis. (1) *A female nourisher, feeder, or maintainer.* (2) *Adj. Vegetative, nourishing, growing.* Terram altricem execramur Ulyssis, Virg. *Aen.* 3, 273. (2) *Altrix vita satis*, arboribusque contingit, Plin. 10, 84.

Altroversum, adv. *In another manner*. Cum altroversum eam mecum rationem puto, Plaut. *Gas.* 3, 2, 26.

Altum, i. n. subst. posit. sc. mare, coelum. (1) *The main, sea.* (2) *Heaven.* In alto tempestas, Cic. *in Rull.* 2, 32. (2) Virg. *Aen.* 1, 301.

Alvus, a, um. part. [*ab alor*] *Nursed, fed, maintained*. Natus, & alta, *Born and brought up*, Cic. *de Clar. Orat.* 10.

|| **Altus**, ūs. m. [*alendi actio*] *A nourishing, or maintaining*, Macr. *S.* 1, 2.

Altus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* [*ab alo, qualitus, quod quae aluntur, in altum crescunt.*] (1) *High, lofty, stately, brave.* (2) *Deep.* (3) *Met. Deeply rooted; anxious.* (4) *Exalted, noble.* (1) *Altae moenia Romae*, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 11. (2) *Altissima flumina*, Curt. 7, 14. (3) *Altae stirpes stultitiae*, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 6. *Altior Vespasiano cupido*, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 52. (4) *Homo altà mente praeditus*, Cic. *pro Mil.* 8.

† **Alucinor**, **alucinatio**, *Fest.* Vide *Hallucinator*.

Alveare, is. & **Alvear**, āris. & **Alvearium**, i. n. [*ab alveus*] *locus, vel copia alveorum. A place where bee-hives stand.* (2) *A bee-hive.* (1) *Quum vetus alveare numero apium destituitur*, Col. 9, 11. (2) *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta*, Virg. *Geor.* 4, 34.

Alveātus, a, um. *Chanelled, trenched, guttered, hollowed*, Cato, c. 43.

Alveolatus, a, um. adj. *Chanelled, guttered*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Alveolus, i. m. dim. [*ab alveus*] *A chess-board, or tables*, Cic. *de Fin.* 5, 20. *Any wooden vessel made hollow; a tray, or kimmel*, Liv. 28, 45. *A bathing-tub*, Vitruv. 5, 10. *It is also used for a pigeon hole, and the holes wherein the teeth are placed.*

† **Alveum**, i. n. *Fest.* idem quod

Alveus, ei. m. fortasse quod sit fluvii qu. alvus, [*ab ἀλῶς, i. e. tibiae similitudine*] (1) *The channel of a river; a conduit pipe, or pipe for conveyance of water.* (2) *Any hollow large vessel, such as they used in baths.* (3) *The hulck, bottom, or hold of a ship; the belly of any thing.* (4) *A beehive.* (5) *The bees themselves.* (6) *A chess-board, or pair of tables.* (1) *Alveus navigabilis*, Plin. 4, 5. *continuum*, Id. (2) *Ex quibus quacram quomodo latuerint, alveusne ille, an equus Trojanus fuerit*, Cic. *pro Cael.* 28. (3) *Simul accipit alveo ingentem Aeneam*, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 412. *Apes alveo se continent*, Plin. 11, 15. (5) *Feruntque alveos, societate fraudata, mori*, Plin. 11, 15. (5) *Alveus lusorius*, Plin. 37, 6.

Alvinus, a, um. adj. [*ab alvus*] *Troubled with the gripes*, Plin. 21, 29.

Alum i. n. *Comfrey, or camfrey*, Plin. 27, 24.

Alūmen, inis. n. *Salsugo terrae*, Plin. 35, 15. Vitruv. 8, 3. [*ab ἀλῶς, sal*] *Alumi*. *Alumien liquidum*, *Rock-alum*, *scissile Stone alum*. Hinc

Alūminātus, a, um. *That which hath passed through a vein, is tinged with; or tastes of alum*, Plin. 31, 32.

Alūminōsus, a, um. *Aluminosi fontes*, Vitruv. 8, 3. *Running through a vein of alum*. Conf. Plin. 31, 28.

Alumna, ae. f. (1) *A nurse-child* (2) *A nurse.* (1) *Terra, omnium terrarum alumna* Plin. 3, 6. i. e. Italia. *Quaquam alii aliter interpretantur.* Bene constitutae civitatis alumna est eloquentia, Cic. *de Clar. Orat.* 12. (2) *Veritas Atticae philosophiae alumna*, Varr. *V. Nonium*, 4, 25. *Alumna urbis Ostia*, Flor. 3, 21. ut plerique interpret. Conf. Virg. *Cir.* 441.

† **Alumnor**, āris. dep. *To nourish, to feed*. Puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, Apul. *Met.* 10, p. 337. edit. Delph. Quos (canes) ad tutelae praesidia curiosè fuerant alumnati, Id. *Met.* 8, p. 249. + *Alo*.

Alumnus, i. m. [*ab alendo*] sign. act. & pass. eum qui alit, & qui alitur. (1) *A pupil, or foster-child, a nurse child.* (2) *A scholar, a learner, one that is brought up, or instructed.* (3) *Also a Foster-father; one that nourisheth, maintaineth, and bringeth up.* (4) *It is also used adjectively.* (1) *Detracto mamma alumno suo illico sterilefcit*, Plin. 11, 95. (2) *Pius artis alumnus*, Stat. *Theb.* 6, 178. (3) *Jupiter alumnus dictus, quod omnia alat.* Sed alumna hac notione ap. prob. auct. non semel occurrit. Vid. *Alumna*, N^o 1. (4) *Animal intolerandi rigoris alumnus*, Plin. 8, 81.

Alūta, ae. f. [*An alluta, qu. ab alluendo, quod diu maceratur aqua? an ex alumine quo subigitur? Tanned, or tawed leather*, Meton. *Purses, or scrips, or any thing made of tawed leather*, Caes. *B. G.* 3, 13. *A leather shoe*, Mart. 12, 26, 9. ¶ *Aluta tenuior pellis*, Corium crassius.

|| **Alūtācius**, a, um. *Of or like tanned leather*, Marc. *Emp.* c. 23.

|| **Alūtāmen**, & **Alutamentum**, antiq. *Any thing made of dressed skins, or tanned leather*, Calep. unde non invenio.

|| **Alūtārius**, i. m. *A leather-dresser, a tanner, a currier*, Lex. ex Plaut.

Alūtatio, ōnis. f. *An operation in the trial of gold ore*. Rectius, *Alutarium gummi*, Plin. 33, 21. unde hoc voc. citatur.

Alvus, i. f. & interdum m. *Prisc.* [*ab alluendo, quae fordes alluuntur, Scal. unde ventris proluvis dicitur, Virg.*] (1) *The belly, the paunch, entrails, or womb, the stomach; a beehive, or any like vessel.* Varr. Also by a Metonymy, *The excrements, the ordure, or stool*, Cels. 2, 6. ¶ *Alvum liquare, subducere, ciere, Cels. movere, mollire, solvere, purgare, exinanire, elicere, Plin. deicere, Cato. To loose, or purge, astringere, contrahere, suppressere, Cels. sistere, Plin. 27, 9. cohibere, To bind, or astringe, Plin. Alvus variata notis, Luc. 9, 7, 16.*

AM. [ex Gr. ἀμφι, per apoc. quare ante vocales assumit b, ut Ambactus, Ambarvalis, Ambigo, Ambustus, Ambesius, *Prisc.* Imò retinet suam b, non adsciscit aliundè: Nam integrè dicitur Ambi; ut ἀμφιδέξιος, ambidexter. Est Praepositio inseparabilis. Ante c, q, f, h, mutatur m in n; ut Anceps, Anquiro, Anfractus, Anhelus. Signif. circum, ut am terminum; sic enim divisè legunt aliqui ap. Macrobi.

† Am, ant. pro eam. Amcohibesit, *Lucr.* 3, 445. i. e. Eam cohibuerit.

Ama, ae. f. [à Gr. ἀμν, i. e. falx messoria] Vide Hama. Amabilis, e. adj. [ab amo] or, comp. simus, sup. *Amiable*, *worthy of love, lovely.* Nimis bella es, atque amabilis, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 84. Nihil amabilius officio tuo, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. Amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere videntur, *Id. de Am.* 14.

Amabilitàs, atis, f. *Amiability, loveliness; also love, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 58.

Amabiliſſimè, adv. *Friendly, like a friend, lovingly. Amabiliter, Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 148. Spectare aliquem amabilius, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 675. Amabilissimè, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13.

Amābo, interj. blandientis, & amantis. [ab amo] *Of all loves, I prithee, q. d. I will love thee, if thou wilt* Vide, amabò, num sit domi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 21.

Amandatio, onis, f. verb. *A sending away, a removal, a banishing, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 15.

Amandatus, a, um, part. *Sent away, removed. Me expulso, Catone amandato, Cic. pro Dom.* 25.

Amando, as, act. [ex a & mando, i. e. aliò mando] *To send away, to set farther off, to remove. Amandare aliquem in Graeciam, Cic. Att.* 7, 13. aliquid à sensibus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 56.

Amandus, a, um, part. *To be loved. Amanda Urſa quae fuerat Jovi, Ov. Fast.* 2, 182.

Amans, ntis, part. [ab amo] (1) *Loving, affecting, favouring.* (2) Adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. *Studious, desirous.* (1) Amantes littora myrti, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 124. (2) § Homines industrios, amantes doloris appellant, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 15. Amantior domini famulus, *Col.* 7, 12. Amantissimus tui, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 7.

Amans, ntis, c. g. subst. poet. *A lover, a sweet-heart, a gallant; also a mistress. Quid deceat non videt ullus amans, Ov. Ep.* 4, 154. Vanà spe luit amantem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 356.

Amanter, adv. qual. us, comp. simè, sup. *Lovingly, courteously, friendly, like a friend. Amanter, Cic. 2, fr.* 2, 4. Amantiùs, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 43, 1. Quae amantissimè cogitata sunt, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 9.

† Amantia, ae. f. *Love, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Amānuensis, is, m. [ex a & manu, i. e. à manu servus] *A secretary, a notary, a scrivener, a clerk. Suet. Ner.* 44, & *Tit.* 3, 3.

Amārācinum, sc. unguentum ex amaraco confectum. *An ointment, or perfume made of sweet marjoram. Amaracinum fugitat sus, Lucr.* 6, 973.

Amārācinus, a, um. *Of or belonging to sweet marjoram, Plin.* 21, 93.

* Amārācus, i. m. & Amaracum, n. Vide Propr. *Sweet marjoram, also feverfew, as some will have it, Plin.* 21, 35.

Amārāntus, i. m. *Plin.* 21, 23. [ab a, priv. & μαρμαίνομαι, sic dict. quia non marcescit] *Everlasting, a flower which never fadeth, Ov. Fast.* 4, 439. || purpureus, vulgò flos amoris, *Flower-gentle, with a purple flower. luteus, Maudlinwort, or Baltazar, with a yellow flower.*

Amārè, adv. qual. *Bitterly. Met. Tauntingly, spitefully, sharply, tediously. Auctoritas deest: Sed Amarissimè, Suet. Aug.* 7, 1. *Most spitefully.*

† Amarefacio, ère. *To make bitter, L. ex Plaut.*

Amāresco, ère. *To grow bitter. Pallad.* 2, 15.

|| Amārico, as. *To embitter, to provoke to anger, Aug. Amaricaverunt Deum, Aug. sc. ut מרר rebellavit, a מר amarum. † Exacerbò.*

Amārities, ei, f. *Bitterness. Cic. Met. Grief, discontent. Dulcis Amarities, A bitter sweetness, a pleasing pain, Catull.* 66, 18. Oxymoron.

Amāritas, atis, f. *Bitterness, Vitruv.* 1. 1. c. 9. Sed quis locum sanum praestabit?

Amāritudo, inis, f. *Bitterness, sharpness, tartness, Met. Frowardness, sharpness, railing. Carminum amaritudo, Plin.* 36, 4. *Vid. Amarus.*

Amārōr, oris, m. *Bitterness, Lucr.* 4, 225. & *Virg. Geor.* 2, 247.

|| Amārūlentia, ae. f. *Bitterness, spite, malice, Litt. unde non dicit.*

|| Amārūlentus, a, um. [ab amarus] *Gell. & ex eo fort. Alacrob. translato sensu uterque. † Valdè amarus, Very bitter, sharp, spiteful, malicious, Gell.* 3, 17.

Amārus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [a Chald. מרר amarescere] (1) *Bitter, biting. (2) Brackish, salt. (3) Met. Sorrowful, grievous. (4) Taunting, spiteful. (5) Froward, testy, choleric. (1) Esse debet gustu amarum, citra acorem, Plin.* 12, 19. (2) Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 5. = Salsa etiam tellus, & quae per-

hibetur amara, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 238. (3) Quamquam ludus renovantur amaro admonitu, *Ov. Met.* 14, 465. (4) Ut sales amari, ita frequenter amaritudo ipsa ridicula est, *Quint.* 10, 1. Mulier amara, *Ter. Her.* 4, 4, 88. (5) Amariorem me fecit senectus, *Cic. = Amariore calices ingerere, Catull.* 25, 2. Amarissimus, *Cels.* 6, 5.

Amāſio, onis, m. *A lover, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 92.

Amāſius, i. m. *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 3. & ab illo, *Gell. A suiter, a lover, a courter of women, amorous, Plaut. Caf.* 3, 3, 27. & *Gell.* 19, 9. Cujus dim.

Amāſiunculus, & a, rep. in fragm. Petr. Trag.

† Amāſſo, pro amavero, *Plaut. Caf.* 5, 4, 22: more antiquo.

Amāſio, onis, f. verb. [amor venereus] *Dalliance, courtship, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 5, 20.

Amātor, oris, m. verb. tam in bonam quàm malam partem. (1) *A lover. (2) One that has a natural affection to any one. (3) A courter of women, a gallant. (1) Vir bonus amatorque nostri, Cic. Att.* 1, 17. (2) § Non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 63. (3) Ego amatores mulierum esse audieram eos maximos, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 23.

Amātorculus, i. m. dim. [ab amator] *A little sweetheart, Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 27.

Amātorie, adv. *Like a lover, amorously. Erat amatorie scripta epistola, In the strain of a love-letter, Cic. Att.* 2, 31.

Amātorium, i. n. [quod amorem conciliat] *A philtre, any thing which procureth love. Efficax in amatoris, Plin.* 12, 52.

Amātorius, a, um. (1) *Of love or lovers, amorous. (2) procuring love. Anacreontis tota poësis est amatoria, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 33. (2) Amatorium virus, *Plin.* 8, 34.

Amātrix, icis, f. verb. *A she-lover, Plaut. Af.* 3, 1, 8. *Mart.* 7, 69.

Amātus, a, um, part. *Loved, Ov. Met.* 5, 636.

|| Amātus, i. subst. *A paramour, a minion. Amatus Veneris, Adonis, her gallant, Am.*

† Amaxa, vide Hamaxa, *A chariot, Charles-wain. † Plautum.*

Amāzōnica securis, *A pole-ax, such as the Amazons used. Vide Propr.*

Ambactus, i. m. Enn. [fort. ab am, i. e. circum, & ago, unde etiam Ambages, *Voss.*] *An hired servant, to wait, and go on errands, Enn. But in Caesar, a retainer, or attendant upon his Prince, or his chief; an old Gallic and German word, signifying the Gentlemen, or Noblemen that were of the retinue of a Prince, as Vossius and Scal. will have it, whom you may consult; others again judge this opinion to savour more of erudition than truth.*

Ambāge, in abl. sing. *Plin.* 2, 6. Ambages, pl. f. & ambagibus; caet. casus desiderantur. [ex am, i. e. circum, & ago] verborum circuitus, quo aliquis circumagitur. (1) *Turnings, or windings. (2) Shifts, prevarications. (3) A long circumstance of words, tedious stories, preambles, impertinences. (4) Dark mysterious sayings. (5) Charms, or spells. (1) Ambages tecti [labyrinthi] resolvit, Virg. Aen.* 6, 29. (2) Et vix pueris dignas ambages, senes, & consulares fallendae fidei exquirere, *Liv.* 9, 11. (3) Non hic te carmine ficto, atque per ambages tenebo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 46. (4) Quos nexis ambagibus augur Apollo ediderat, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 495. (5) Ambage verborum obscurum carmen tragico demurmurat ore, *Ov. Met.* 14, 57. *de Circe.*

Ambāgio, onis, f. *Varr. idem quod Ambages,*

|| Ambāgiosus, a, um. *Full of turnings and windings, intricate, &c. Gell.* 14, 1.

|| Ambāgo, inis. [ex am, & ago] *A place full of turnings. Et verum in coelo est multa cum ambagine rerum, Manil.* 4, 304. *Bentley pro coelo legit caeco.*

Ambar sive Ambarum, *Amber-greese, or ambergrise, Ruell.*

Ambarvālia, um, pl. [ex am, i. e. circum, & arvum, *Fest. i. e. arborum lustratio*] *A festival wherein they prayed for their fields and corn, by way of solemn procession. Litt. saith, we may use it for Rogation-week.*

Ambarvālis hostia, quae ter ambiebat, i. e. ducebatur circum agros, *Fest. Huic sacrificio praefecti erant sacerdotes numero 12. quos fratres arvales vocabant. A sacrifice led thrice round the fields, and then offered, with prayers for the prosperity of that year's corn.*

Ambēdo, ère. [ex am, & edo] *To eat, or gnaw round about. To spend. Vis locustarum ambederat quicquid herbidum, Tac. Ann.* 15, 5. *Uxor dotem ambedere, Plaut. Merc.* 2, 1, 15.

† Ambegnus, a, um. Ambegni bos & vervex appellabantur, cum ad eorum utraque latera agni in sacrificium ducebantur, *Fest. [ex am, & agnus] A sacrifice of an ox, or wether, on each side whereof was led a young lamb to sacrifice, Varr.*

Ambesius, a, um, part. [ab ambedor] *circumquaque esus, Eaten on all parts, or round about, Virg. Aen.* 3, 257. & *Aen.* 5, 752.

Ambidens, tis, f. *A sheep which bath teeth on both sides, upper and lower, Fest.*

|| Ambidexter, tri. m. [ex ἀμφι, & dexter] *One who useth his left, as well as his right hand. A Jack on both sides.*

Ambiens,

Ambiens, ntis. part. *Going round, petitioning.* Undique ambientibus ramis, *Curt. 4, 29.* Ambienti ut legibus solveretur, *Suet. J. Caes. 18.*

|| Ambifariam, *Either way, both ways,* Apul. Apol. p. 406. ed. Delph. 4 Bifariam.

|| Ambifarius, a, um. *Used both ways, double,* Arnob.

|| Ambiformiter, adv. *Doubly,* Arnob.

Ambigens, ntis. part. *Going about.* Devii plerumque itineribus ambigens patriam, & declinans, *Tac. Ann. 6, 15, 6.*

Ambigitur, imp. *It is not certain, it is a question.* Ambigitur nomina ponat uter, *Ov. Fast. 4, 812.*

Ambigo, ère, caret praet. & sup. [ex am, circum, & ago] act. *To go about, to surround, to compass.* Ambigere patriam, i. e. ambire, *Tac. Neut. To doubt, to be in suspense, to dispute, or quarrel.* § Ambigere cum aliquo, *Cic. in Rull. 2, 42.* de finibus, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 93.* regni certamine, *Liv. 21, 31.*

Ambigor, i. pass. *To be doubted, &c.* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 26.*

Ambiguè, adv. *Doubtfully, obscurely.* Ambiguè multa dicuntur, *Cic. Orat. 32.*

Ambiguitas, àtis. f. verb. *Doubtfulness, obscurity, uncertainty, ambiguity,* *Cic. Part. Orat. 6.*

Ambiguum, i. n. subst. ex adj. *Doubt, uncertainty.* In ambiguo esse, *To be in doubt, or at a loss,* *Tac. Agr. 5, 4.*

Ambiguus, a um. adj. [ab ambigo] Ambiguus, quod in ambas agi partes animo possit, *Fest. (1) Ambiguous, of doubtful meaning, that may be taken several ways. (2) Doubtful, uncertain. (3) Changeable, slippery, unsteady. (1) Ab invidendo invidentia recte dici potest, ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen invidiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. (2) § Ambiguus consilii, Tac. Hist. 2, 83. (3) Quippe domum timet ambiguum, Virg. Aen. 1, 661, Ambigua fides, Liv. 6, 2. Infans ambiguus, Half man, half beast, Sen. Hipp. 693.*

Ambio, ire, ïvi, & ii, itum. act. [ex am, vel ambi, i. e. circum, & eo] (1) *To go about, to encompass, or environ. (2) To seek for preferment, to stand for, or make an interest for any thing, or place. (3) To complement, woo, or cherish. (1) Ut terram lunae cursus proximè ambiret, Cic. de Univ. 9. (2) Nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36. Clodius vicatim ambire, Cic. (3) Reginam affatu ambire, Virg. Aen. 4, 283.*

Ambior, ïri. tus. pass. (1) *To be compassed. (2) To be sought after, &c.* (1) Quantum ingenti terrarum sinu ambitur, *Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 3. (2) Ambiri urbem à pavidis civibus jubet, Luc. 1, 593.*

Ambitio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A going about, a compass. (2) A suing, or canvassing for favour, importunity, courtship. (3) Ambition, or desire of honour and promotion. (4) Affectation, vain glory, ostentation. (1) Ambitio extimae cutis, Solin. 48. (2) = Miserrima est omnino ambitio, honorumque contentio, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. (3) Ambitione inani pectus caret, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 207. (4) Magna [Platona] ambitione Syraculas perduxit, Nepos in Dione 2. § Ambitus in actu saepius, ambitio in animo, Valla.*

Ambitiosè, adv. ùs. comp. ssmè, sup. (1) *Diligently, accurately. (2) Affectedly, fondly. (3) Earnestly, importunately. (4) Humbly, submissively, meanly. (1) Ambitiosè corrigere orationem, Cic. Att. 15, 1. (2) Si quis tamen tam ambitiosè tristis est, ut apud illum in nullà paginà Latinè loqui fas sit, Mart. praef. lib. 1. (3) Ambitiosissimè petere provinciam, Quint. 6, 3. (4) Multa ambitiosius facere soleo, quàm honor meus, & dignitas postulat, Cic. Fam. 3, 7.*

Ambitiosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Spacious, of large compass. (2) Entwining, encircling. (3) Magnificent, stately. (4) Complimentary, fawning, full of courtship. (5) Done for favour. (6) Doing for favour. (7) Pompous, ostentatious. (8) Earnest, importunate. (9) Gracious, in great esteem. (1) Amnis [Jordanes] amoenus, & quantum locorum situs patitur, ambitiosus, Plin. 5, 15. (2) Lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20. (3) Atra, si sapias, ambitiosa colas, Mart. 12, 69. (4) Ambitiosus nimis in honoribus petendis, Cic. in Sal. = Ambitiosae nostrae fucosaëque amicitiae, Cic. Attic. 1, 13. (5) Ambitiosas centum virorum sententias rescidit, Suet. Dom. 8. (6) Judex ambitiosus, Liv. (7) Ornamenta ambitiosa recidet, Hor. A. P. 447. (8) Ambitiosis precibus aliquid petere, Tac. Hist. 2, 49. (9) Ambitiosus apud populares, Just. 17, 2, 6.*

|| Ambitor, òris. m. verb. *He who seeketh by interest, and ill arts to raise himself,* Lampr.

|| Ambitudo, i. e. Ambitus. *A round circle, or compass,* Lex. ex Apul.

Ambitus, a, um. part. (1) *Compassed about, surrounded. (2) Met. Addressed to, entreated, or sued unto. (3) Procured by favour, and interest. (1) Ambitae circumdare littora terrae, Ov. Met. 1, 37. (2) A quibus populus est maximè ambitus, Cic. pro Planc. 4. (3) Ambiti honores à principe, Claud. 1. in Ruf. 180.*

Ambitus, ùs. m. verb. [qu. ab ambeo] (1) *A compass, or circuit. (2) A canvassing, or standing for a place; the getting of it by bribery; the making of friends, and the procuring of favour. (3) Also an earnest desire. (4) Ambition, ostentation, vain-glory. (1) Totius operis ambitus, Curt. 5, 1, 26. xii. tabb. interpretes ambitum parietis circuitum esse describunt.*

(2) Legem ambitus tulit Cicero, *Cic. pro Mur. 2. (3) Sennis hic ibit dies tanto petitus ambitu, tanto datus? Sen. Med. 400. (4) Gemmis, & argenteis armis usque ad ambitum ornatus, Flor. 1, 16. quâ notione etiam legitur Ambitio, quod vide, N° 4. ¶ Ambitus aedium, The void place left between house and house to go round, Fest. stellarum, The circles, spheres, or orbs, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. verborum, A full period, Id. de Clar. Or. 44.*

|| Ambliſſion, Sunt qui Manna Aëromeli, & Ambliſſion, vocant, *Cael.*

AMBO, bae, bo. adj. pl. [ex ἀμφω] *Both.* Legitur ambo pro ambos. Quos quidem ambo unice diligo, *Cic. Fam. 5, 8.*

|| Ambo, ònis. m. Voc. prisca Romanis ignotum. *A bishop's throne, a pulpit. 4 Suggestus episcopi, A kind of cup, with a belly. 4 = Ambones, calices, trullae, Ulp.*

|| Ambra, ae. f. it. Ambar, & ambarum, *Amber, or amber-grife,* *Cael.*

* Ambraciotes, *A sort of wine, from Ambracia in Epire,* *Plin. 14, 9.*

|| Ambro; pl. Ambrones, turpis vitae homines, rapinis se alentes, ab Ambronibus, Gallicâ quâdam gente, *Fest.*

* Ambrosia, ae. [ex ἀ priv. & βροτός, mortalis] *Cic. ἀμβροσία, sc. δαίς, vel δάκρυ, i. e. immortalis cibus. Ambrosia, the food of the gods, Cic. de Or. 2, 57. An herb, otherwise called Botrys, or Artemisia, Plin. 27, 11. Also the name of an antidote, Cels. 5, 23.*

Ambrosiacus, a, um. adj. Ambrosiaca uva. *A kind of delicious grape, Plin. 14, 4.*

* Ambrosius, a, um. *Ambrosian, immortal, divine, sweet, pleasant, delicate, Col. 10, 30.*

* Ambubaiae, arum. f. Vocab. Syr. *Levod girls, who came from Syria to Rome, and lived by musick, and prostitution, Suet. Ner. 27. Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 1.*

Ambubeia, al. Ambugia, vel Ambuga, vel Ambiga, al. Ambula, quae & Intubus erraticus. *The common cichory, Plin. 20, 29.*

Ambulacrum, i. n. [ex ambulo] *A private place to walk in, a walk, a piazza, a gallery, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69.*

Ambulans, tis. part. *Walking.* ¶ Ambulans coena, *When there is but one dish to go round the table, Mart. 7, 47.*

Ambulātīlis, e. adj. Ambulātīles fundi, *Walking, moving,* *Vitr. 10, 13.*

Ambulatio, ònis. f. verb. *A walking; a walk, or place to walk in. Nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia, & ambulationem, Cic. 2. fr. 3, 1.*

Ambulatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A walking; a place to walk in, Cic. Att. 13, 29. in utroque sensu.*

Ambulātor, òris. m. *A goer up and down; a walker abroad, Col. 1, 8. A vagabond, or pedlar, Mart. 1, 42.*

Ambulātorius, a, um. adj. (1) *Moving up and down. (2) Going on wheels. (3) Alterable. (1) Vitr. 10, 19. (2) Turres ambulatoriae, Hirt. B. Al. 4, 2. Engines, or batteries upon wheels, for the taking of towns, Veg. 4, 17. (3) Voluntas ambulatoria, A man's will and testament till he die; because alterable till then, Ulp.*

Ambulatrix, icis. f. [ab ambulator] *A gossip, Cato 143.*

Ambulo, as. neut. [ex ambio] (1) *To walk, to go a foot pace, step by step, to amble. (2) To glide along. (3) To converse with. (1) Defessus sum ambulando, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1. (2) Nilus immenso spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 10. (3) Cum bonis ambula, Dionys. Cato. ¶ Maria ambulavit, terram navigavit, Cic. de Fin. 2, 34. acutè de Xerxe. § Absolutè, Id. maria, Id. Fam. 2, 34. pedibus in littore, Id. in jus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 43.*

Ambulor, āris. pass. *To be walked.* Si ambulentur stadia bina, *Plin. 23, 16.*

Amburbiales hostiae, quae circum terminos urbis Romae ducebantur, *A sacrifice, when the beast was led round about the city before it was sacrificed, Fest.*

Amburbialia, um. n. [ab amburbium, ex am, vel ἀμφι, i. e. circum, & urbs] *The solemnity of offering such a sacrifice for the prosperity of the city, and the commonwealth, Id.*

Amburbium, *A solemn procession round the city, Vopisc.*

Amburo, ère, ssi. act. [ex am, & buro, unde bultum, quod à πυρίω, πυρῆ, sicut à πυρῆ, to burn] (1) *To burn all about. (2) To scorch, to parch. (3) To burn half, or imperfectly. (4) To blast. (5) To scald. (1) Quaqua tangit, omne amburit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 9. (2) Ambustis medetur cinis farmentorum, Plin. 23, 3. (3) Cic. pro Milone, 32. de Clodii cadavere. (4) Plin. Epist. 3, 11. (5) Ambusta aquis, Plin. 29, 11.*

Ambūror, i. pass. *To be burnt.* Ut Liviae capilli amburerentur, *Suet. Tib. Ner. 6.*

Amburvo, as. act. [ex am, & urvo] *Urvare est in orbem se jactare. To turn over, as tumblers do, to play the antic, Lucil.*

† Ambustaneus, a, um. [ab ambustus] *Aves ambustaneae, Birds which, carrying fire, burn houses, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Ambustio, ònis. f. verb. [ab amburo] *A burning, scorching, or scalding; a burn or scald, Plin. 23, 44.*

Ambustulatus, a, um. part. [qu. ab ambustulo, quod ab amburo, ut ab uro, ustulo] *Burnt, scorched, &c. Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 25.*

Ambustus, a, um. part. *Burnt about, parched, scorched, blasted.*

ed. Ambusti nervi, *Ov. Met.* 9, 174. Ambusti artus vi frigoris. *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 5.

† Amecabundam, i. e. Amantem, *Laber*.

Amelētidēs, um. f. tanquam à sign. Ameletis. *A loose garment for women to throw over their shoulders. A riding-hood, a scarf.* Conveniunt tenues humeris ameletides altis, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 273. sed variè scribitur.

Amellus, i. m. *A flower, or herb, described by Virgil, Geor.* 4, 271. & seq. called also After Atticus, or inguinalis, *Starwort, sharewort.*

|| Amen, inis. n. Arnob. idem quod Amentum.

Amen, adv. Heb. אָמֵן LXX reddunt γένοιτο, fiat. Est itaque particula tum affirmandi, tum optandi; priori sensu praepōnitur; posteriori autem supponitur. Quum est affirmantis, praemittitur initiis sententiarum, aliquando geminum. *Amen, verily.*

Amens, tis. adj. & comp. ssumus, sup. [ex à, priv. & mens] *Foolish, silly; out of his wits, besides himself.* = Vecors & amens, *Cic. in Pison.* 9. Homo amentissimus, *Id. C. R.* 8, § Amens animi, *Virg. dolore, Ov. Amentior, A. Vi.* 11, 1.

Amētans, tis. part. *Hurling a dart.* Amentante Noto, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 423. *Conf. Liv.* 14, 423. Vide Amento.

Amētātus, a, am. part. *Looped, fastned with latches, or straps.* Met. Amentatas hastas dixit pro eo, quod est argumenta missilia, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 57.

|| Amēter, adv. us. comp. ssumè, sup. *Madly, Litt. & De-menter.*

Amēntia, ae. f. *Madness, folly, want of wit.* = Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementia, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 4. & Mens sana cum amentia confligit, *Id. Cat.* 2, 11.

Amēnto, as. act. *To tie, or fasten with a string, or thong. To sling a dart with force.* Jaculum parvā Libys amentavit habenā, *Luc.* 6, 221. Met. Amentante Noto torquet aplustribus ignes, *Sil.* 14.

AMENTUM, i. n. [ab ἀμῖμα, vinculum, unde ἀμῖμα ἀντρίων, Gloss. vet. vel qu. admentum; quia aptantes ea ad mentum trahunt.] *A thong, a loop; a strap, or lash, to hold a spear, sling, or javelin by.* Amenta torquent, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 665.

* Amērimnon, Plin. 25, 102. [ex à priv. & ἀμῖμα, cura] ἀμῖμα, i. e. curis expeditum, quodd curas abigere credatur. *Heart's-ease, a kind of herb good against melancholy.*

Amērīna, salix, quae & Sabina, [ab Ameria, Umbriae oppido] *A kind of willow, or withy.* Amerina retinacula, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 265. Amerina pyra, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 18.

AMES, itis. m. *A small stake, or fork, to stay up nets, or to stretch, or pitch them upon in fowling,* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 33.

Amēthyfīnātus, a, um. adj. ad formam part. *Clad in purple, or clothes of an amethyst, or violet colour.* Amethyfinatus media qui secāt septa, *Mart.* 2, 57.

Amēthyfīnus, a, um. adj. [ab amethysti colore tinctus] *Of an amethyst, or violet colour.* Lanae amethyfinae, *Wool died of that colour, Plin.* 9, 42. Amethyfinā. pl. n. i. e. Vestimenta, *Clothes made of such wool, or of such a colour.* Purpura vendit caudicem, vendunt amethyfinā, *Juv.* 7, 135.

* Amethyfinzontes, sc. Carbunculi. *The choicest sort of carbuncles, or rubies, the waters whereof in the extreme parts seem of a violet, or amethyst colour, Plin.* 37, 25.

* Amēthyfīstus, i. m. [ἀμῖθυστος, i. e. ebrietatem pellens [ex à priv. & μῖθυστω, inebrio. Them. μῖθω, vinum] sive quodd ebrietati resistat, ut Aristoteli cum aliis placet; quam tamen opinionem cum Plutarchus improbet, vide aliam notationem, ap. Plin. 37, 40.] *An amethyst, a precious stone. Also a sort of grapes, so called by the Greeks, because the juice thereof will not intoxicate; in Latin, Inerticula, quod vide. Also an herb, the leaf whereof is of a red wine colour. Plin.* 14, 4.

† Amfractum, i. n. *A circuit, or winding, Non.* Vide Anfractus.

† Amfractus, a, um. *Varr. usitatus Anfractus, quod vide.*

* Amia, ae. f. ἀμῖα. [ab ἀμῖα, simul] *A kind of fish like a tunny, Plin.* 9, 19.

Amiantus, i. m. ἀμῖαντος, incorruptus, [ex à priv. & μῖανω, inquino, corrumpo] *Earth-flax, or salamander-hairs, G. A kind of stone like alum, tozy like wool, whereof poor people made torches, because they will never consume in the fire. Also a napkin of cloth, which they cleanse in the fire, Calep.*

Amica, ae. f. [ab amicus] *A courtesan, a mistress, a mis, a sweet-heart.* & Sive ista uxor, sive amica est, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 11.

|| Amicabilis, e. adj. *Friendly, amicable, Dig.* 4 Amicus.

† Amicārius, a, um. [ab amica, ut à charta, chartarius, Dig. om.] *A pimp, or procurer.* † Leno.

Amicē, adv. comp. ius. ssumè. sup. *Friendly, like a friend.* Amicē de aliquo cogitare, *Nep. Han.* 2. Amicius, *Cic. Att.* 12, 15. = Familiarissimè, & amicissimè cum aliquo vivere, *Cic.*

† Amicibor, pro amicior, *Vett. more, Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 6.

|| Amicimē, inis. n. *Apul. p.* 369. antiq. pro Amictus, us.

Amicio, ire, ui, & ivi, (& † ixi, *Calep.* unde nescio) Etum. act. [ex am, & icere, i. e. jacere] (1) *To put on a garment.* (2) Met. *To cover.* (3) *To wrap up.* See the examples in

Amicior, iiri, ctus. pass. (1) *To be clothed, clad.* (2) Met. *To be covered, or hung with* (3) *To be wrapped in.* (1) Amictus fuit pallio, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 32. (2) Amicitur vitibus ul-

mus, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 8, 13. (3) Et piper, & quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 3.

† Amiciter, adv. pro Amicē, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 3, 3.

Amicitia, ae. f. [ab amicus] leg. etiam in plur. (1) *Friendship, amity, kindness.* (2) *Alliance.* (3) *Favour, esteem.* (4) *The relation between patron and client, protection, service.* (5) *Sympathy of inanimate things.* (1) & In proverbium venit, Amicitias immortales, inimicitias mortales debere esse, *Liv.* 40, 46. (2) Amicitiam cum Thraciae regibus pepererat, *Nep. Alcib.* 7. (3) Amicitia principis, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 17. (4) Fructus amicitiae magnae cibus, *Juv.* 5, 14. (5) Amicitia, est rutae cum fico, *Plin.* 19, 45. † Amicitiam alicujus appetere, *Cic. de Am.* 13. consequi, *Ibid.* 22. sibi comparare, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 20. conciliare, *Id. de Am.* 27. dirumpere, *Ibid.* 22. dissolvi, *Ibid.* 20. diffuere, *Ibid.* 21. dissolvere, *Ibid.* 9. Removere se ab amicitia alicujus, *Ibid.* 21.

† Amicitias, antiq. pro eodem, *Lucr.* 1, 1018.

Amico, as. act. i. e. amicum facio. *To make propitious, or to procure one's favour.* Prece numen amicat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 470.

Amictōrium, i. n. [ex amicio] *A veil of linnen which women wear; a neckcloth, Mart.* In Lemmate ep. cxlix. lib. xiv.

Amictus, a, um. part. [ab amicior] *Clothed, clad, decked, attired, arrayed.* Vide Amicior.

Amictus, us. m. verb. *A garment, clothing, apparel, attire.* Levi velatum corpus amictu, *Catul.* 62, 64.

Amicūla, ae. f. dim. [ab amica] *A courtesan, a little mis.* Quoties amicae collum exoscularetur, *Suet. Cal.* 33.

|| Amicūlātus, a, um. Solin. *Clothed with an*

Amicūlum, i. n. verb. [ab amicio] (1) *An upper short cloak for men.* (2) *A woman's upper garment.* (3) *A robe of state.*

(1) Dionysius aureum Jovi Olympio detraxit amiculum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34. (2) [Feminae] summa quaeque amicu exunt, *Curt.* 3, 12. (3) *Id. lib.* 3. de Dario fugiente. † Amiculum linteum, *A surplice, or rochet, Apul.*

Amicūlus, i. dim. *A dear friend, a loving friend, a chirony, Hor.* 1. Ep. 17, 3.

Amicus, a, um. adj. or comp. ssumus, sup. [ab amo] *Friendly, courteous, loving.* (2) *Acceptable, pleasant.* (3) *Opportune, convenient, suitable.* (4) *Favourable.* (5) *Profitable.* (6) *Delighting in.* (1) Si erga te animo esse amico sensisti eam, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 29. (2) = Mihi nemo est amicior, nec jucundior, nec charior Attico, *Cic.* = Amicissimus, & conjunctissimus, *Id.* (3) Tempus fraudibus amicum, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 13. (4) Venito amico navem ferri, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 17. Dea studiis adit amica meis, *Id.* (5) Arvum amicus, *Ov. M.* 15, 443. (6) Met. Amicior undis fraxinus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 493. † Amicae civitates, confederate, *Caes.* Non diis amicum est, *It is not the will of the gods, Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 2.

Amicus, i. m. subst. ex adj. (1) *A friend, a lover, an acquaintance, a companion, or fellow, a favourite.* (2) *A confidant, or domestick to a prince.* (3) *A patron.* (4) *A retainer, or dependent upon a great man.* (1) Verus amicus est tanquam alter idem, *Cic. de Am.* 22. Amicus nobis jam inde à puero, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 87. (2) Nullum magis boni imperii instrumentum quam boni amici, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 7. (3) Nec potentem amicum largiora flagito, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 12. (4) Rara domus tenuem non aspernatur amicum, *Ov. ad Pison.* Pocula cardiaco nunquam missurus amico, *Juv.* 5, 32.

Amineus, a, um. vel pot. Amineus, Graecè enim Ἀμῖναεος. *A grape whereof the best white wine is made, so called from Amineae, a country in Campania.* Sunt & Amineae vites, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 97. ubi alii legunt, *Sunt etiam:* unde syllab. quant. in dubium venit. *Vid. Propr.*

Amisio, onis. f. verb. [ab amitto] *A loss, or losing, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 15.

Amisurus, a, um. part. *About to lose.* Bello impares, in pace nihil amisuri, *Tac. H.* 1, 74, 6.

Amisus, a, um. part. (1) *Lost, dismissed, missing.* (2) *Destroyed.* (1) Praeda de manibus amissa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 20. (2) Amissa incendio domus, *Suet.*

Amisus, us. m. verb. *Loss.* Siciliae amissum culpa suae tribuebant, *Nep. Alcib.* 6.

Amīta, ae. f. Patris foror. E multis certissimum etymon videtur à Chald. אֲמִיתָא, ammetā. *An aunt by the father's side, Inde ad Ebutiam se amitam contulit, Liv.*

|| Amittin, gram. & Amitinae, arum. pl. *Cousin-germans.* Non.

Amittendus, a, um. part. *To be lost.* Conclamant omnes, occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 18.

Amitto, ère, si, sum. act. [ex à, & mitto, i. e. dimitto, abire sino] (1) *To send away, to dismiss.* (2) *To lose by any means.* (3) *To loose, or let go.* (4) *To part with, or relinquish freely.* (5) *To omit, or leave off.* (1) Nunc vix vivos amittit domum, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 33. (2) & Nisi tu amissiles [Tarentum] ego nunquam recepissem, *Cic. de Sen.* 4. & Ut totam litem, aut oblineamus, aut amittamus, *Id.* (3) Cur Licinium de manibus amiserunt, *Cic. pro Cal.* 28. Captum piscem amittere, *Id.* (4) & Vitam amittit Decius, at non perdidit, re enim vilissimā, & parvā maximam redemit, *ad Her.* 4, 44. (5) Rem inquisitam certum est non amittere, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 227. † Amittere animam, *Ib.* 1, 1, 85. vitam per dedecus, *Cic.* pro

pro S. Rosc. 11. aspectum, *Id. Tusc. 1, 30. oculos; Caes. B. C. 3, 53. causam vel litem, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 4. occasionem, Id. Att. 15, 11. oppidum, Id. pro Sext. 4. aliquem è conspectu, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2. omnem sensum humanitatis, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 52.*

Amittor, i. pass. *To be lost. Amitteretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 101.*

† Amitto, saepe in vett. Mss. pro Admitto.

* Ammum, i. n. Plin. 20, 100. quod, & Ammi. *An herb, by some called Piperula.*

* Ammochrysus, i. m. [ex ἀμμος, arena, & χρυσός, aurum.] *A precious stone shining like gold sands, Plin. 37, 73.*

* Ammodytes, ae. m. [ex ἀμμος, arena, & δῶν, subco] *A kind of serpent, like a viper, of the colour of the sand where it lies, Luc. 9, 716.*

† Ammōneo, in Mss. vett. pro Admoneo.

* Ammōniacum, i. n. sc. gummi [ab ἀμμος, arena, in qua invenitur, vel ab Ammonia, Libyae regione, in qua Jovis Ammonis templum, ubi illud ferulae genus gignitur] *The gum, or juice which drops from the tree Agafyllis, growing in Ammonia, a country of Africk, Plin. 12, 49.*

Ammōniacus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Ammonia, ut Ammoniacum sal, Ov. Med. 94. An excellent sort of salt digged out of the sands of Africk, near Jupiter Ammon's temple, Plin. 31, 39.*

Ammōnis cornu. *A gem of a golden colour, like a ram's horn, which causeth one to dream true dreams, Plin. 37, 60.*

Ammonitrix, icis. f. *A female admonisher, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20.*

* Ammōnitrum, i. n. [ex ἀμμος, arena, & νίτρον, nitrum] *A kind of white glass, made of sand and nitre, melted together, Plin. 36, 66.*

* Amnestia, ae. f. *An amnesty, or act of oblivion, to forgive and forget all that is past, Cic. & Nep. 8, 3. sed Graecis elementis.*

* Amnicola, ae. c. g. [ex amnis, & colo] *Dwelling, or growing by a river. Amnicolae falices, Willows that grow by the river's side, Ov. Met. 10, 96.*

Amniculus, i. m. *A little river, Liv. 36, 22.*

Amnicus, a, um. adj. *Of a river, belonging to a river, Plin. 3, 28. & posteriores hoc vocab. usi sunt.*

* Amnigenus, a, um. i. e. in amne genitus. *Bred in the river, Auf. Mosell. 116.*

Amnis, is. m. & f. Plaut. [ab am, circum, & no, fluo, Fest. ab ambitu amnis dicitur, Varr.] (1) *A river. (2) A stream, a flood. (3) The sea, or ocean. (1) Neque mihi ulla obsistet amnis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 18. (2) Ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg. Aen. 4, 164. (3) Solis anhelantes abluunt amnis aquas, Tib. 2, 5, 60. ¶ Amni secundo, down the stream, Virg. Geor. 3, 447.*

* Amnion, & Amnium, i. [ab ἀμνός, agnus, q. d. pellis agni, q. d. pellis agnina,] *The soft skin, or coat that wraps the child in the womb, Jun.*

AMO, as. act. (1) *To love one cordially. (2) Abl. To love, to be in love. (3) To love, or be taken with. (4) To delight in. (5) To be wont to do a thing. (6) To be obliged to, or thank. (1) ¶ Ut scireseum non à me diligi solum, verum etiam amari, Cic. (3) Deducta mero littora fecit, AMO, Ov. Ep. 17, 88. (3) Phyllida amo ante alias, Virg. 3, 78. (4) In eo me valde amo, Cic. (5) Ut ferme amat posterior adulatio, Tac. ¶ But note in this sense it is a Grecism, and noted by Quintilian as a singularity in Salust. (6) De Numeriano multum te amo, Cic. Ania me, non libenter vidi, Cic. Att. 6. i. e. crede mihi, dolet.*

|| Amōdō, adv. [ex à, & modo] *From henceforth, hereafter, henceforward, Lex. ex Apul.*

* Amoebaeus, a, um. Serv. [ab ἀμείβω, muto] *Amoebaeum carmen. Alternate verses, when one answereth another by course, Fest.*

Amoenē, adv. [ab amoenus] *Pleasantly, delightfully, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2. Nescio an alibi legatur, sed Amoenius, Gell. 14, 1.*

Amoenissimē, adv. *Most pleasantly, most delightfully, Plin. Ep. 4, 23.*

Amoenitas, ātis. f. [ab amoenus] *Pleasantness, pleasure, delightfulness. Amoenitates studiorum, Plin. Praef.*

Amoeniter, adv. [ab amoenus] *Pleasantly, delightfully, Gell. 20, 8.*

|| Amoenō, as. *To delight, to recreate with pleasure, to refresh, to cheer, Cypr. & inferiores.*

Amoenus, a, um. adj. de locis praecipue dicitur. or, comp. finus, sup. Incerta admodum est hujus vocis origo. *Pleasant, delicate, sweet, delightful to the eye, delightful.* Amoenum praedolum, Cic. Att. 16, 3. Amoenior, Gell. 9, 4. Amoenissimas villas prospicit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Amolior, iri, tus. dep. & aliq. pass. [ex à & molior] *Proprie de iis dicitur, quae cum difficultate submoventur. (1) To remove, or put away with some difficulty. (2) To be dispatched, or sent packing. (3) To be removed. (4) Met. To be confuted, or disproved. (1) Periculum amoliri, Plin. 32, 11. (2) Vos hinc amolimini, Ter. A. 4, 2, 24. Quod hinc amovemini, ap. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 144. (3) Amoliuntur omnia à medio, Plin. 11, 10. (4) Quint. 5, 13.*

Amolitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting away, a removal, Gell. 12, 1.*

* Amōmis, idis. f. *An herb like Amomum, but not so sweet, Plin. 12, 28.*

* Amōmum, i. n. (1) *Some take it for a shrub growing in Armenia, round; like a cluster of grapes, with a flower like a white violet, and leaves like the white vine. It was used by the Eastern nations in embalming, whence mummy had its name; now called Momia, or Mumia, at first Amomia, Voss. Salmasius thinks the ancients called every simple odour ἀμωμον, which is not unlikely; and Avienus and others use it for Cinnamon. (2) Also an ointment made thereof. (1) Feret rubus asper amomum, Virg. Ecl. 3, 89. (2) Crinem pingui deducere amomo, Stat. S. 1, 2, 111. In quo sensu leg. in plur. Crassis lutatus amomis, Pers. 3, 104.*

Amor, ōris. m. [ab amo] (1) *Honourable love to one's country, parents, children, friends, &c. (2) Lust, lascivious, or wanton love. (3) The desire of procreation in different sexes. (4) The God of Love. (5) Met. The person beloved. (1) Cic. pro Flacc. c. 38. (2) Non sum praeceptor amoris, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 67. (3) Pecudes, pictaeque volucres in furias, ignemque ruunt; amor omnibus ideim, Virg. Geor. 3, 243. (4) Quicunque ille fuit primus qui pinxit Amorem, Prop. 2, 12, 1. (5) = Sed redeo ad amorem, deliciisque nostras, L. Antonium, Cic.*

† Amos, ōris. pro Amor, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2.

† Amotio, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting away, a removal, Cic. Fin. 2, 3.*

Amōtus, a, um. part. [ab amoveor] *Laid aside, conveyed away, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10.*

Amōvendus, a, um. part. *To be removed. Amovendum in insulam censuit, Tac. Ann. 4, 31, 4.*

Amōveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [ex à, & moveo] (1) *To remove. (2) To lay aside. (3) To depose. (4) To convey away, or steal. (1) ¶ Seu procul amoveris, sive prope admoveris, Auct. ad Her. 3, 19. (2) Odium, invidiam, metum, cupiditatemque omnes amove, Cic. pro Cluent. 58. (3) Quaestorem à frumentaria procuratore senatus amovit, Cic. pro Arch. 20. (4) Nisi boves reddidisses per dolum amotas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 9.*

Amōveor, ēri, tus. pass. [à praeced.] *To be removed, laid aside, &c. Amoveri in insulam, To be banished into, Tac. Ann. 4, 21.*

* Ampellion, n. & Ampelis, f. *Cael. quae Ampelitis, vel terra ampelitis, Plin. [ex ἀμπελος, vitis, dict. quod viti circumlita nascentes in ea vermes, quos ipas vocant, interimat] A kind of bituminous earth, wherewith the Syrians anoint their vines to kill the worms.*

Ampelitis, idis. f. *A sort of bitumen, Plin. 35, 56.*

* Ampelodesmos, [ab ἀμπελος, vitis, & δεσμός, vinculum, Them. dia. ligo.] *A kind of herb which they used instead of twigs, to tie their vines with in Sicily, Plin. 17, 35.*

* Ampeloleuce, vitis alba, [ab ἀμπελος, vitis, & λευκός, candidus] *A wild vine, briony, or wild nep, Plin. 23, 1.*

* Ampeloprasion, n. [ab ἀμπελος, vitis & πρᾶσον, porrum] *Porrum, vulg. porrum vinearum voc. Leck-vine, raisins, bears-garlick, Plin. 24, 15.*

* Ampelos, i. e. vitis agrestis. *Wild vine, Plin. 27, 27.*

* Amphibium, i. n. ἀμφίβιον, sc. ζῷον. [ab ἀμφί, utrinque, & βίος, vita] *Living as well on water as on land. Ea quae in aqua & in terra possunt vivere, amphibia vocant, Varr. Anceps bestia, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. An amphibious creature.*

Amphibiola, Cic. ep. Fam. 7, 32. & Amphibolum. *The same with*

Amphibologia, ambiguitas sermonis. Saepe orta ex vitio compositionis, venusta tamen est cum fit dedita opera; ut, Ego me amare hanc fateor, Ter. where the construction may be either me amare hanc, or hanc amare me. *An ambiguity, an equivocation, when a sentence may be construed two ways, Quint. 7, 9. Ubi tamen omnino recte. amphibolia, vel amphibologia. Illo tamen vocabulo utitur Erasmus in Annot. ad Matth. cap. 1. doctique alii alibi.*

* Amphibrachys, vel us. [ex ἀμφί, utrinque, & βραχύς, brevis] *A foot in a verse, containing a long, between two short syllables; as, Hāberē, Quint. 9, 4. ¶ Amphimacer, Condērent. Vid. Quint. 9. ult.*

Amphictyonicum, i. commune Graeciae concilium. *The assembly of the states of Greece. Vide Propt.*

* Amphimacer, & Amphimacerus, i. [ab ἀμφί, utrinque & μακρός, longus] *A foot in verse, called more frequently Creticus, of this measure, Dignitas. ¶ Amphibrachys, Tēnerē, Quint. 9, 4.*

* Amphimallus, adj. vel Amphimalla, pl. [ex ἀμφί, utrinque, & μάλλος, vellus, lana] *A garment frized, or shagged on both sides, Plin. 8, 73.*

* Amphippi, ἀμφίπποι. [ab ἀμφί, utrinque, & ἵππος, equus] *Soldiers that in war used two horses to charge with, that, when one was tired, they might mount the other. Latine, Desultores, Liv.*

* Amphiprostylos, aedis habens utrinque columnas. [ab ἀμφί, utrinque, & πρὸς, ante, & σῶλος, columna] *An house with a piazza on both sides, Vitruv. 3, 1.*

* Amphibaena, ae. f. [ex ἀμφί, utrinque, & βαίω, gradior; quod ex utraque parte progrediatur, quia utrisque extremitatibus acuminatis gignitur] *A serpent which seems to have an head at both ends, and goes both ways. In geminum surgens caput amphibaena, Luc. 9, 719. ut quidam legunt.*

Amphitane, es. f. *A precious stone of a gold colour, called also Chrysocolla, Plin. 37, 54.*

* Amphitāpa,

* Amphitāpa, ae. f. Lucil. sc. vestis. ἀμφιτάπητος. [ex ἀμφί, utrinque, & τάπητος, tapestry] Idem quod Amphimallon, quod vide.

* Amphithālamus, rect. ni fallor, Antithalamus; quod thalamus esset à dextrā, hic autem à sinistrā. *An opposite chamber, the maids room near their mistress's chamber*, Vitr. 6, 10.

* Amphitheatralis, adj. *Of, or pertaining to the amphitheatre*, Plin. 11, 28. &

* Amphitheatricus, a, um. Amphitheatica charta, *Paper so called from the place where it was made*, Plin. 13, 23.

* Amphitheatrum, i. n. [ab ἀμφί, circum, & θέατρον, theatrum, i. e. spectandi locus] quod & arena, & cavea, per synec. dicebatur. *A place with seats and scaffolds, to behold prizes, of an oval form, being two theatres put together. An amphitheatre. The theatre was but a half circle, with a stage for plays to be acted on; the amphitheatre was built in an oval figure, for sword-players to play their prizes in, and wild beasts to fight in*. Vid. Lips. & Rosin.

* Amphithētum, i. n. Cael. 14, 60. [ex ἀμφί, & θέτω, utrinque positum] *A great cup, or jug, that will stand on either end. A rummer. Ex amphitheto bibisti, You have taken a large dose*, Prov.

Amphōra, ae. f. [à Gr. ἀμφορεύς, ex ἀμφί, & φέρω, quod ansis utrinque apprehensis feratur] *Amphora est octava pars ejus vasis, quod modium vini dicimus: modium vini Parisinum tricenotum sextarios nostros capit; sextarius autem octonas eas quas pintas dicimus; in aridis autem pro amphorā quadrantem sextarii habemus, id est, ternos bossellos, pro quibus vas trimodium habemus dimidiatum medimnum*, Budaeus. Verum de justā hujus vasis mensurā parum convenit inter doctos, esse magnae capacitatis, & fictile, uno versu docet Horatius: *Amphora coepit institui currente rotā, cur urceus exit?* Latine, Quadrantal dicitur. *A vessel of a foot square, with two ears, or handles. A rundlet, or firkin, holding (according to the best account) nine gallons*, Cic. pro Font. 5.

Amphōralis, adj. Vas amphorale, Plin. 37, 10. i. e. amphorae capax, *Containing an amphora*.

|| Amphorarius. *A tankard bearer*. Lexica habent gratis.

|| Amphorarium vinum. *Wine drawn out of a larger vessel into an amphora*, Proc.

Amplē, adv. quant. [ex amplus] *Amplly, largely, richly, highly, magnificently*. = Elatē, & amplē loqui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.

Amplectendus, a, um. part. *To be embraced*. Nomināque innumeris vix amplectenda figuris, Manil. 4, 803.

Amplectens, ntis. part. *Embracing*. Genua amplectens, Stat. Theb. 10, 625. Amplectens pontum terrāque jacentes, Manil. 1, 536. Amplectens gradus templi, Ov. Met. 6, 100.

† Amplecto. Amplectitote crura fustibus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 36. pro

Amplector, i, xus. [ex am, & plecto, i. e.necto] dep. (1) *To surround, or incircle*. (2) *To embrace, to fold in one's arms*. (3) *To make much of, or to address*. (4) *To comprehend*. (1) Compedes, quid cessatis amplecti crura? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 119. (2) Aras amplectitur, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 149. Scaevae amplector limina portae, Virg. Aen. 3, 351. (3) Nimis amplecti plebem putabatur, Cic. (4) Non ego cuncta meis amplecti verbis opto, Virg. Geor. 2, 42.

Amplexans, ntis. part. *Embracing*. Manus amplexantis deae simulacrum praeciderunt, Just. 39, 3.

Amplexatus, a, um. part. *Embracing*. Frequenter corpore suo puerorum corpora amplexata protexit, Just. 24, 3.

† Amplexo, ant. pro Amplexor, Non. ex Accio, & Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60.

Amplexor, āris. freq. [ex amplector] *To embrace heartily, to make much of*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Item, pro rem habere cum muliere, Plaut.

Amplexus, a, um. part. [ab amplector] *Embracing, compassing, or having embraced, or compassed*. Amplexa corpus amatum, Ov. Met. 4, 139.

Amplexus, ūs. m. verb. [ab amplector] (1) *A surrounding*. (1) *An embrace, an hugg*. (1) Puerum dormientem circumplexatum draconis amplexu, Cic. Div. 1, 36. (2) Te amplexu ne subtrahe nostro, Virg. Aen. 6, 465.

Ampliatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab amplio] *An adjourning a sentence, or a verdict, till the cause be better certified, and agreed upon, and that for what time the judge pleased; an arrest of judgement till further trial*. & Ampliatio, & comperendinatio diversa sunt, quod illa libera & penes judices, haec necessaria atque lege constituta; deinde quod haec iterabat actionem in diem perendinum duntaxat, i. e. tertium; illa in tempus, quod iudicibus placeret, actionem defererebat. ¶ Ampliationis nota à iudicibus in tabellā scribebatur N. L. i. e. Non liquet, teste Ascon.

Amplificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An amplifying, or enlarging*. Amplificatio rei familiaris, *An improvement of one's estate*, Cic. honoris, & gloriae, *Of one's name and dignity*, Id. Amplification in rhetoric, concerning which see Quint. 1. 8. c. 4.

Amplificator, ōris. m. verb. *An amplifier, an enlarger*, Cic. Fam. 2, 9.

Amplificaturus a, um. part. *To amplify, or enlarge*. Aeduum auctoritatem amplificaturus, Caes. B. G. 2, 14.

Amplificatus, a, um. part. [ab amplificor] *Enlarged, adorned, amplified*. = Ornatus, Cic.

† Amplificē, adv. *Nobly*, Catul. carm. 62. sed Graev. ibi legit Amplificae.

Amplifico, as. act. i. e. amplum facio. *To amplify or enlarge, to extol, to encrease, or augment, to improve, to enhance*, Cic. = Augere, ornare, exaggerare, Id. & Minuere, Id.

Amplificor, āri. pass. *To be increased, or augmented*. Amplificatur sonus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. pretium, Id. pro Dom. 9.

Amplificus, a, um. adj. Amplifica vestis. *A rich robe, or garment*, Catull. 62, 265.

Amplio, as. denom. [ex amplus] *To amplify, to increase, or enlarge, in (1) quantity, (2) number, or (3) time. (4) To adjourn, or put off the hearing of a cause.* (1) Ampliare scalpello plagam, Cels. 1. 7, 5. (2) Ampliare servitia, Tac. H. 2, 78. (3) Ampliare aetatis spatium, Mart. 10, 23. (4) & Cum causam non audisset, & potestas esset ampliandi, dixit sibi liquere, Cic. pro Caecin. 10. Vide Ampliatio.

Amplior, āri. pass. *To be enlarged*, Liv. 4, 44.

Amplior, us. comp. (1) *Greater, or larger*. (2) *More dignified*. (3) *Increased*. (1) Praemiis amplioribus, ad perdendum commoveri, Cic. de Orat. 1, 4. (2) Suos vero omnes per se ampliores fieri volebat, Cic. Ampliorem honorem tribuebat alteri Pompeius, quam ipse erat consecutus, Id. (3) Si forte morbus amplior factus sit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50.

Amplissimē, adv. sup. *Very amplly, honourably, nobly*. = Honestissimē, magnificentissimē, Cic. Amplissimē gerere honores, Cic. Verr. 2, 46. decernere de alicujus dignitate, Id. pro Dom. 28.

Amplissimus, a, um. sup. *Very great and large, very rich and honourable*, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1.

Ampliter, adv. frequenter apud Plaut. *Nobly, magnificently, sumptuously, largely, exceedingly*. Ampliter apponere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 163. excipi, Id. Merc. prol. 98. occupari, Id. Cist. 2, 3, 54.

Amplitudo, inis. f. (1) *Bigness*. (2) *Greatness, largeness*. (3) *Compass*. (4) *Height*. (5) *Met. Excellence, grace*. (6) *Honour, dignity*. (7) *A large measure of majesty, power, or any thing else*. (1) Meatus animae propter amplitudinem corporis gravior, & sonantior erit, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13. (2) Simulacrum modicā amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. (3) Amplitudo urbis, Plin. 6, 18. (4) Platanos in amplitudinem non posse adolescere, Plin. 12, 3. (5) = Splendor omnis, & amplitudo harum rerum durum, Cic. Off. 1, 20. (6) Amplitudine summā dignus, Cic. pro Muren. 16. (7) Amplitudo potentiae aut majestatis, aut aliarum rerum magna abundantia, Cic. de Inv. 2, 55. = Nobilitas, auctoritas, claritas, dignitas, gloria, honores, Id.

Amplivagus, a, um. [ex amplus, & vagus] *Stretching far, that hath a large scope*, Auct. ad Her. 3, 19. sed mel. codd. divisi.

Amplius, adv. comp. (1) *More*. (2) *Upwards of*. (3) *Longer, longer time*. (4) *Moreover*. Nay, more than that. (5) *More splendidly*. (6) *A law term, when the cause was adjourned from some difficulty arising*, Cic. (1) Amplius octingentae naves, Caes. (2) In deditionem venerunt amplius millia xxiv, Caes. B. G. 3, 99. (3) Ego amplius deliberandum cenfeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 17. (4) Etiam hoc amplius cum Ebutius, &c. Cic. (5) Quam vellem Menedemum invitatum ut nobiscum hodie esset amplius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11. (6) Vid. Amplio.

|| Ampliusculus, a, um. [ab amplior] *Pretty big, somewhat of the largest*, Apul. Apol. p. 522. ed. Delph.

Amplus, or, comp. simius, sup. [ex am, & plus, qu. ex omni parte plus, Sidon.] (1) *Ample, large, stately, spacious*. (2) *Great*. (3) *Sumptuous*. (4) *Noble, of great power*. (5) *Copious, fluent, of great compass*. (6) *Of high place. Of great honour and authority*. (1) Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis, Virg. Aen. 3, 353. (2) Amplior pecunia, Plin. (3) Funus amplum, Cic. Fam. 4, 12. (4) Ampli homines, Cic. Phil. 3, 8. (5) Amplus, & grandis orator, Cic. Orat. 9. (6) = Familia ampla, & honesta, Cic. pro Mur. 7. Amplissimō loco natus fuit, Id. Verr. 5, 46.

AMPULLA, ae. f. *An oblong vessel, chiefly of earth, or glass, with a large belly, a crewet*, Cic. *A bottle, or jug*, Suet. Dom. 21, Met. *any thing blown, or puffed up*. Ampullae, plur. *Swelling lines, bombast, high-flown stuff, rhodomontade*, Hor. A. P. 97.

Ampullaceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Like a phial, or bottle*. (2) *Gorgeously decked*. (1) Col. 8, 2. (2) Plaut. Menaech. ¶ Pium ampullaceum, *A tankard pear*, Plin. 15, 16.

Ampullarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to bottles*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51.

Ampullarius, i. m. *A maker of jugs, or bottles*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51.

|| Ampullesco, ēre. *To become gross, or big; to be bloated, swollen, or puffed up; to wax proud, or haughty*, Caes.

Ampullor, āris. denom. [ex ampulla] *To be like a bottle*. Met. *To swell, to use haughty and proud words, to rhodomontade, romance, or bounce*. An tragicā defaevit, & ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

Amputatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or lopping off*, Cic. pro Sext. 15.

Amputandus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or pared away; superfluous*. Amputandae narrationes, Cic.

Amputans, ntis. part. *Cutting.* Serpentem ferro amputans, *Cic. de Sen.* 15.

Amputaturus, a, um. part. *About to cut off, or remove.* Falces quicquid obvium concitatis equis fuisset amputaturae, *Curt.* 4, 9, 4.

Amputatus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut about, pared away, lopped, chipped, or cut off.* (2) *Removed.* (3) *Met. Lame and imperfect.* (1) *Vid. Amputo.* (2) *Amputata, circumcisâque inanitate, & errore, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13. (3) = *Infracta, & amputata loquuntur, Cic. Orat.* 51.

Amputo, as. act. [ex am, & puto] *To cut off, to chop off, to prune, to lop, to snip.* Ars agricolarum circumcidit, amputat, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. Aliis oculos, aliis manus amputabant, *Flor.* 4, 12, 37.

Amputor, ari. pass. *To be cut off.* Ambitiose id precibus petierat, ne amputaretur caput, ludibrio futurum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 49, 5.

† Amfanctus, omni ex parte sanctus, *Virg. Scal.* Anfanctus. *Altogether holy.* *Vid. Propr.*

† Amtruo, as. [ex am, circum, & truo, moveo, b. e. circumvolvo] *To shew tricks, to tumble, or jump.* Praeful ut amtruat, inde & volgu' redamtruat olli, *ap. Fest.* ex *Lucil.* uti restituit *Scal.*

Amulctum, i. n. [simpl. ab amoliendo, quod corpori noxam omnem amolitur] *An amulet, any thing hung about the neck, to preserve one from witchcraft, or other harm; a charm, a spell, Plin.* 25, 67.

Amurca, ae. f. [ex ἀμύρην, quod ab ἀμύρην, abstergo, quia ex oleo detergitur] *The mother, or lees of oil; the scum that swims uppermost, Virg. Geor.* 1, 194. *Col.* 12, 50.

Amurcarius, a, um. adj. *Of tubs, or vessels, to receive the mother, or dregs of oil.* Amurcaria dolia, *Cato, R. R.* 10.

Amusium, i. n. [ab amussi, & rect. scrib. amussium, *ap. Vitruv.* 1, 6.] *An instrument devised to know the points of the wind; a compass.*

† Amussiat, a, um. adj. *Opus amussiatum, Vitruv.*

Amussum, adv. ex nom. *Fest.* Adamussum, *Gell.* Examussum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 213. *Exactly, by line and level.*

AMUSSIS, is. f. [ex am, & ant. asses, i. e. assis; sed est admodum incertae originis] *A mason's, or carpenter's rule, or line, chalked, or okered, wherewith he measures and levels work. Judicium ad amussum factum, Gell.* 1, 4. *Amussi albâ, Prov.*

Amussitatus, a, um. adj. *Nice, exact.* Amussitata opera, *sc. quae ad amussum facta sunt, Nicely done, curiously wrought, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 38.

Amusium, i. n. i. e. tympanum circinatum, *Fun.* Sed *Vitruv.* tabula est ad explorandos ventos; [ab amussis] quod utrumque ad libellam, & amussum exigeretur, *A compass, or instrument, to shew the winds, Vitruv.* 1, 6.

* Amusus, i. m. [à musis alienus] *One that hath no ear for musick; unlearned, ignorant.* Non debet architectus esse musicus, ut *Aristoxenus*, sed non amusus, *Vitr.* 1, 1.

* Amygdala, ae. f. arbor & fructus. *An almond tree, Plin.* 16, 42. also *an almond, nux Graeca, Col.* 5, 10. ¶ *Amygdalae faucium, Kernels in the neck, or throat, like almonds, Vulgò, Lat. Tonsillae. Cic. de N. D.* 2, 54. *Plin.* 11, 66.

* Amygdalinus, a, um. adj. *Of almonds.* Amygdalinum oleum, *Oil of almonds, Plin.* 15, 7.

* Amygdalites. *An herb of the spurge kind, so called from its leaf, which is like that of an almond, Plin.* 26, 44.

Amygdalum, i. n. ἀμύγδαλον, *An almond, Pallad.* 2, 15.

* Amylon, & Amylum, i. n. [ab à, priv. & μύλη, mola, quod sine molâ fiat] *A kind of medicine, or food made of wheat, unground, such as our frumenty, Cato, R. R.* 88. ¶ *Starch, ex usu hodierno.*

* Amystis, idis. f. non clausus. [ab à, priv. & μύω, claudio] quia *Thracum*, unde haec fluxit consuetudo, erat ἀμυστή, b. e. labellis non clausis, & ἀμυστή, b. e. fine respiratione bibere; qui quidem mos, ut accepi, hodiè apud *Turcas* seu *Turcos* obtinet. *A way of drinking among the Thracians, to pour it down without fetching the breath, or shutting the mouth. The cup, or bowl wherein they drank, (as some will have it.) Bassum Threiciâ vincat amystide, Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 14. ubi vel exhauriendi actus, vel poculum designari potest.

A. ante N.

AN, adv. aliàs interrogandi, & aliàs dubitandi. [ab àν] *Whether? or, or else; either, if, or no; yea, or no.* An, in the latter part of a question, answers to *Utrum*, or to another *An*, or *Ne*, either expressed or understood. *An* is est? *Is it he?* *Ter.* An non hoc dixi esse futurum? *Did not I tell you it would be so?* *Id.* *Andr.* 3, 15, 5. *Hocine agis, an non? Do you mind me, or not?* *Id.* *Andr.* 1, 2, 15. *In which sense* *Necne* is often used for *Annon*; as, *Fiat, necne fiat, id quaeritur, Cic.* ¶ *Here notice is to be taken of Quintilian's caution, That neither in doubting, nor asking, we use Aut for An, where we speak of more than one. Malè interrogas hic aut ille sit, Quint.* 1. cap. 9. (al. 5.) *Vide Valla Elegant.* 1. 2. c. 17.

* Ana, [ex Gr. praep. ἀνά] apud *Med.* distributionem notat. *Of each an equal quantity. Vide D. Joannis Evangel.* 2, 6.

* Anabaptista, ae. c. g. *An anabaptist, one who holdeth that such as were baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized again.*

* Anabasis, is. f. *The herb horse hair, or horse-tail, Plin.* 26, 20. *Lat. Equisetum, vel Cauda equina.*

* Anabasis, i. m. *Hier.* *A messenger, or herald. Lat. Nuncius publicus.*

* Anacampseseros, otis. *An herb of force, as magicians say, to reconcile friends only by touching it, Plin.* 24, 102.

* Anacēphalaeōlis, i. e. rerum repetitio, & congregatio, *A repetition, or a summing up of what has been said, Quint.* 6, 1.

* Anachites, rectius Anacites, gemma, [ab ἀνάξ, quasi princeps gemma] *A diamond, Plin.* 37, 15.

* Anachoreta, ae. m. [ab ἀναχωρίω] *An anchorite, one that lives a solitary life: He differs from Eremita, because this latter had a tent, or cottage, the former had not.* ¶ *Laudabo anachoretas, mirabor eremitas, Hieron.*

* Anacintērium, i. n. [ab ἀνακλίνω, recumbo, *Them.* κλίνω, reclino] *A couch to rest on in the day time, an easy chair, Spart.*

* Anacōluthon, quod non sequitur. [ab à priv. & ἀκολουθεῖν, sequor] *Figura est, cum non redditur quod superioribus respondeat, aut contrā. A figure in Grammar, when a word that is to answer another is not express; cujus exempla adducit Serv. ex Virg. Aen.* 2, 331. ubi legitur *quot, non praemisso tot; & Aen.* 3, 541. *Tamen, non praemisso quamquam. Vid. exempl. apud Cic. de Orat.* 3, 18.

* Anādēma, ātis. n. *Virg.* redimicula, i. e. mitrarum vincula, five vittas vocat. *A kind of ornament which women wore on their heads, like a garland; a coronet, or border, a ribband, or fillet, Lucr.* 4, 1122.

* Anādiplosis, f. *A figure in rhetoric, when the last word, or words, of the former verse, or sentence, is repeated immediately in the next; as*

timidis supervenit Aegle,

Aegle Naiadum pulcherrima, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 20.

Acredula vocibus instat,

Vocibus instat, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 8. *Lat. Reduplicatio.*

* Anadyōmēne, f. i. e. emergens, *A picture of Venus, coming out of the sea, drawn by Apelles, Plin.* 35, 36.

* Anagallis, idis. f. *The herb pimpernel, Plin.* 25, 92. *Corchorum* vocat. *Anagallis aquatica, Sea-purslain, or brook-lime. Anagallis sylvestris, The herb Calves-foot.*

* Anaglypha, pl. n. *Vasa caelata, & aspera extantibus signis. Vessels, or plate, chased, imbossed, or wrought with the hammer, Plin.* 33, 49.

* Anaglypta, ōrum. n. *Chased, imbossed, the same as Anaglypha, Mart.* 4, 39. *Vid. Anaglypha.*

* Anaglyphicum metallum, signis asperum, *Rough plate, newly come from the shop, Sidon.*

* Anaglyptes, ae. m. *A chaser, or imbossor.*

* Anaglyptica, ae. f. *The art of chasing, or imbossing, Cael.*

* Anaglypticus, a, um. *Chased, imbossed, Sidon. vid. Anaglypha.*

* Anagnostes, ae. m. ἀναγνώστης. *A servant to a man of quality, who was to read History, or other books, to divert, or instruct the guests at table, that occasion might be given thereby to some useful, or learned discourse; or when his master could not sleep a nights, or perhaps on other occasions, C. Nep. Att.* 13. *Lat. Lector.*

* Anagramma, tis. n. [ab ἀνά praep. & γράφω, scribo, i. e. ingeniosa nominis interpretatio ex γράμματων, i. e. litterarum traiectione. v. g. Πτολεμαῖος, ἀπὸ μάλιστα, i. e. Ptolemaeus ex melle.] *A transposition of letters, an anagram.*

* Anagraphe, es. f. *A registering, a commentary, Cic. Att.* 1, 12.

* Anagyris, *A herb called Beautrefoil. Ruell.* *Rusticis lignum putidum dicitur.* ¶ *Anagyrin movere, Prov. idem quod Camarinam movere, quod vide.*

* Analecta, ōrum. n. i. e. collectanea, à colligendo. [ab ἀναλέγω, colligo. *Them.* λέγω, colligo] *Scraps of meat, and crumbs that fell from the table upon the floor, Mart.* 14, 82. ¶ *Vossius seems to think this word destitute of authority, the two places quoted for it being doubtful, because in both the following Analecta may be read.*

* Analectes, vel analecta, ae. m. *A servant that picks up the crumbs and scraps upon the floor, Mart. Met.* *A well-read scholar, Cael.* *Utitur hac voce, Sen. Ep.* 27. *Analecta Grammaticus, q. d. A gleaner to pick up what another forgets.*

* Analectides, um. f. [ab ἀναλέγω, colligo, qu. pulvilli collectitii] *The stuffings of a garment to make a crooked body straight, Pads Ov. A. Am.* 3, 273.

* Analemma, tis. n. [ab ἀναλαμβάνω, resumo. *Them.* λαμβάνω ab inusitat. λέγω, capio] *A term in dialling, to find the increase and decrease of the shadow, Vitruv.* 9, 4.

* Analogicus, a, um. adj. *According to analogy, Gell.* 4, 16.

* Analōgia, ae. [ex ἀνά, aequaliter, & λόγος, ratio, *Them.* λέγω, colligo,] = *Proportio, Quint.* = *Convenientia, Cic.* *Analogy, proportion, convenience, like reason. In mathematick it is a double proportion, convenience, like reason. In Mathematick it is a double proportion of numbers or magnitudes to one another, v. g. As 4 to 2, so is 8 to 4; the use whereof is by referring to a thing certain to find out what was uncertain before.*

* Analōgus, a, um. adj. *Similis, proportionē respondens, Proportionable, alike.* ¶ *Verbum analogum, A regular verb, Gram.*

* Anālysis, f. [ab ἀναλύω, resolvo, *Them.* λύω solvo] *A resolution, or unfolding, the analysis of a discourse, resolving it into its parts, Bud.* *Hence* ¶ *Analyticus, a, um.*

* Analytica,

* Analytica, ōrum. n. *The book of Aristotle for resolving of arguments*, Bud.

* Ananchitis, idis. f. [Rectius, Anacitis, ab ἀνάγκη, necessitas; quod per eam vi manes cogant magici.] Gemma quā in hydromantiā evocantur imaginēs deorum, *A stone used in Magic*, Plin. 37, 73, 11.

* Anantapodoton, [ex ἀνὰ, re, ἀντί, contra, & ἀποδοσις, redditiō Them. διδωμι,] do. apodosis, five redditionem non habens. Oratio poster. membro defecta.

Anapaesticus, a, um. adj. *Made up of anapests*. Versus anapaesticus, Cic. in Orat. 56.

* Anapaestus, i. m. [ab ἀνὰ, re, & πᾶσι, ferio, eò quod repercutiat dactylum sono reciproco] *A foot in verse, whereof the two first syllables are short, and the last long; as Πιέτας. An anapest. Hence Metrum anapaesticum, A verse made of anapests*. Nec adhibetur ulla sine anapaestis pedibus hortatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

Anapaestum, i. *An anapest*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

* Anaphōra, ae. f. [ab ἀνὰ, re, & φέρω, fero] repetitio, *A figure, when in the beginning of every verse, or member of a sentence, the same word is repeated; as Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata Lycori, Hic nemus, hic ipso tecum consumerer aevo*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 43.

* Anaphorica horologia, *A sort of winterdials*, Vitruv. 9, 9.

* Anarchia, ae. f. [ab ἀρχή, & ἀνὰ, imperium] sed vix ap. idon. script. Lat. ordinum confusio, *Anarchy, want of government, confusion, disorder*.

* Anarrhinon, n. dic. & Antirrhinum, *A kind of herb like Pimpernel*, Plin. 25, 80.

ANAS, ātis. f. [ἀνάνδο] *A duck or drake*, Varr. Anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

Anasarca, ae. f. [ab ἀνὰ, re, & σάρξ, caro] Graecè melius dic. σαρξίτης, & vix leg. Latine. *A kind of dropsy which swells up the skin*, ap. Med.

* Anastōmōsis, is. f. [ab ἀνὰ, re & στήναι, os, oris] *The orifice of the veins and arteries where they meet; also the bursting of those orifices and the bleeding which comes by the opening of a vein*, Cels. 4, 4.

* Anastrophē, es. f. [ab ἀνὰ, re & στροφή, versio, Th. στροφή, vertere] i. e. inversio. *A gram. figure, setting a word foremost which should follow; as, Maria omnia circum*, Virg. Aen. 1, 32.

Ānātāria, sc. aquila, *A kind of eagle preying upon ducks*, Plin. 10, 3.

Ānātārius, a, um. adj. *Of ducks, appertaining, or belonging to ducks*, Plin. 10, 3.

* Ānāthēma, ātis. neut. Eccles. ἀνάθημα, i. e. piaculum, [ab ἀνάθημα, i. e. removere, separare] *An anathema, or curse; the sentence of excommunication. Also an accursed person, or thing. Hence Anathematizo, as. ἀναθεματίζω, To curse, to excommunicate, and give one up to Satan*.

* Anathēma, ātis. n. ἀνάθημα, i. e. donarium. *An offering, or gift to the Gods, as statues, cups, tripods, &c.* Bud.

Ānātīcula, ae. f. dim. [ab anas] *A duckling, a young duck*, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.

Ānātinus, a, um. adj. [ab anas] *Of or belonging to a duck*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.

* Anātōcismus, i. m. [ex ἀνὰ, re & τόκος, usura. Them. ἀνὰ, ab inusitat. τίω, pario] *A renewing of usury, and taking interest upon interest, compound interest*, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

* Anātōme, es. f. [ex ἀνὰ, re, & τέμνω, sectio. Them. τέμνω, seco] & Anatomia, ae. f. vulgò, sed malè. Incisio, Lat. Vid. Cels. praef. l. 1. *Anatomy, the dissecting of bodies*. Hinc

* Anātōmice, es. f. sc. τέχνη. *The art of anatomy*, Macr. Sat. 7, 15.

Ānātōmicus, i. m. *An anatomist, one skilful in anatomy*, Macr. & Ammian. † Anatomes peritus.

Ānātōnus, a, um. [ex ἀνὰ, sursum & νέω, tendo] *Ascending, high, lofty*. Capitulum anātōnum, Vitruv. 10, 15.

† Anacaësa, ōrum. [ex ἀνὰ, circum, & caedo] *Vessels, or plate engraven*, Fest.

Anceps, āncipitis. adj. [ex am, & capio, quod ex utraque parte aequè capiatur, Fest.] (1) *Two edged*. (2) *Double*. (3) *Double-headed, or two-faced, which looks two ways*. (4) *That may be taken either way*. (5) *Dangerous. Ticklish*. (1)

Āncēps ferrum, Catull. 62, 369. (2) *Nemo hos āncipites ferro affringat cardines*, Lucil. Āncipitis animi, Liv. 24, 45. (3) *Anceps imago Jani*, Ov. Fast. 1, 95. (4) *Vocabula āncipitia*, Gell. 12, 9. (5) *Voluptas tanta āncipitis cibi*, Plin. 22, 47. Āncēps forma bonum mortalibus, Sen. Hipp. 561.

Ānchialus, i. m. Jura, verpè, per Ānchialum, Mart. 11, 94. Quod alloquitur Judaeum Poeta; Jos. Scal. Cl. Seldenus, alii, ex Hebraeo fonte petunt hujusce jurisjurandi formulam, אֲנִי חַי בְּיָדֵי ה' i. e. si vivit Deus. Quare per Ānchialum jurare Anglicè sonat, *To swear by the living God*. Vid. Prop.

ANCHŌRA, ae. f. [ab ἀγκυρα, incurvus] *An Anchor*. Anchora sacra, *The sheet Anchor; by way of proverb, The last refuge*. In anchoris stare, *To ride at anchor*, Caes. B. G. 3, 102. Dentē tenaci anchora fundabat naves, *The ships lay at anchor*, Virg. Aen. 6, 3. Anchoram vellere, *To weigh anchor*, Liv. praecidere, *To cut cable*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Duabus niti an-

choris, *To have two strings to his bow*, Prov. † Naves ad ānchoras collocare, Suet. Cal. 19. In anchoris esse, Caes. B. G. 3, 102. consistere, Ibid. 3, 28. commorari, Hirt. B. Afr. 63, tenere nāvem, C. Nep. Them. 8. expectare, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. Anchoras tollere, Id. B. G. 2, 22. moliri, Liv. 28, 17. praecidere, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. facere ante portum, Liv. 37, 28.

‖ Anchōrāgo, inis. Salmo itā dict. a rostri aduncitate, ut in anchorā. *A salmon, or, as others a sturgeon*, Cassiod.

Ānchōrālia, um. n. pl. *The cable of an anchor*, Liv. 22, 19. Plin. 16, 13.

Ānchōrālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to an anchor*, Liv. 37, 30.

Ānchōrārius, a, um. adj. *Funes anchorarii, Cables which fasten the anchor*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

Ānchōrārius, i. m. *Qui curam anchorae habet, ut eam demittat vel elevet, He which hath the charge of the anchor*, Litt. ex Caes.

* Anchūsa, ae. [ab ἀγκυρα, strangulo, quod habeat vim suffocandi] *A kind of bugloss*, Plin. 22, 23.

Ancile, is. n. scutum grande, Non. breve Fest. [ab ancifu, quod esset utrinque incisum, & rotundum, quod facit illud Ovidii, Idque Ancile vocant, quod ab omni parte recisum] *A kind of short oval shield, or buckler, which was used only by the priests of Mars, to dance up and down the city with in the month of March*, Virg. Aen. 8, 664.

Ancilis, e. adj. Clypeis ancilibus, Juv. 2, 126. i. e. ad formam ancilium fabricatis, *Targets, or bucklers, like the sacred shields, short and round*.

Ancilium, i. n. id. quod Ancile, *A sacred shield*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 10.

Ancilla, ae. f. [Ancillae dict. ab anculare, i. e. ministrare, Fest.] *A maid servant, a waiting woman, a captive, a handmaid*, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Ancillans, ntis. part. *Waiting upon, attending*, Sidus ancillans, Plin. 2, 99.

Ancillāriolus, i. m. dim. [ab ancillarius] *A pitiful whore-master, that takes up with servant maids*, Mart. Ep. 12, 58. Also it seems by Seneca de Ben. 1, 9. to be taken for a mean spirited man, or one under petticoat government, as we say.

Ancillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to a maid-servant. Mean, dirty pitiful*. = Ancillare sordidumque artificium, Cic. T. 2, 5, 20.

‖ Ancillārius, i. m. *A debaucher of maid-servants, manet in vett. Gloss.*

Ancillor, āris. dep. (1) *To wait servilely, as a maid doth upon her mistress*. (2) Met. *To cajole, to wheedle, to humour*.

(1) Dotibus deliniti ultro etiam uxoribus ancillantur, *They live under petticoat government*, ap. Non. Marcell. c. 2. (2) Non enim uni privatim ancillatus sum, neque me addixi, *Porcius Latro* Invect. in Sall. Vet. Gloss. Anciller καλαίστης.

Ancillula, ae. f. dim. *A waiting maid*. Dixti cupere te ex Aethiopiā ancillulam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85.

† Ancipes, pro Anceps, Litt. ex Plaut.

† Ancisus, us. m. verb. [qu. ex ancido, quod ab am, circum, & caedo, unde & Ancile dict.] *A cutting, or paring round*, Varr.

† Anclabra, Anclabria, & Antlabra, legunt alii. [ex antlare, haurire] *Vessels of brass, which the priests used in sacrificing*, Fest. ex Liv.

† Anclabris, [ab anclo, seu anculo, ministro] *A table used in the service of their Gods, as at sacrifices, &c. of which each tribe of Rome had one called also Affidela*, Scal.

† Anclare, Fest. per sync. pro anculare, q. d. ministrare, unde Gloss. Anclator, hauriens. It. Anclare, haurire, Fest. *To wait upon one. To draw water*, in quo sensu Voss. putat scribendum Antlare ab ἀντλῆν.

* Ancon, ōnis. m. ἀγκών, cubitus, curvatura brachii. (1) *The part of the rule where the perpendicular and basis meet like an elbow, as in the letter L*. (2) *A foreland, or promontory*. (3) Plur. Ancones, *The corners, or coins of walls; the cross beams, or over thwart rafters*. (4) *Hooks on which they used to hang their nets*. (1) Vitruv. 3, 3. (2) Lucr. 1, 421. Vitruv. 4, 6. (4) Lineaeque ex tritis lucent anconibus arma, Grattius Cyn. 87.

Āncōra, ae. f. *An anchor*, Vid. Anchora.

* Āncēres, um. m. pl. *A bandage to tie up wounds*, Gal.

Āncūli, & Āncūlae, [ab anculo, i. e. ministro] *Servants, attendants, The Gods of servants, as some; or (as others) Inferior Gods and Goddesses*, Fest.

† Āncūlb, as. act. *To draw out of a vessel, to minister*. Florem ancūlabant Liberi ex carechēsiis, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. uti legit Scal.

† Ancus, [ἀνὸς τὸ ἀγκυρῶς, i. e. à cubito] *Latine of one hand, that hath a crooked arm*, Fest. Vet. Gloss. Ancus, mancus, καλλός, λοξός.

* Ancyle, es. f. *The handle of a javelin, also a kind of javelin*, Caes. also contractio quaedam articulorum, Cels. 5, 18.

Ancyloblēphāton, [ab ἀγκυρῶς, curvus, & βλέφαρον, palpebra] *An imposthume in the eye, when the eye-lids grow close together*, Cels. 7, 7.

* Andābāta, ae. m. pro ἀνδάβαν, inserto d, Voss. i. e. Adfectator, sc. equorum. (1) *A sort of fencer, who fought backwards on horseback*. Quem antea ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus,

teramus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. Also the title of one of Varro's books of vulgar Errors.

* Andrachne, es. f. [ex ἀνδρ (gen. ἀνδρός) & ἀχνη, gluma] Purslain, Plin. 13, 40. Col. 10, 376. Andrachne agria, wild Purslain, Plin. 25, 103.

* Androdāmas, ntis, m. [ab ἀνδρ, vir, (gen. ἀνδρός,) & δαμάω, domo, quod impetus hominum & iracundias domet, ut Magi putant.] A precious stone described by Pliny, 37, 44. Also a sort of bloodstone, black and ponderous, described by him, l. 36, 38.

* Androgynos, vel Androgynus, i. m. [ex ἀνδρ, vir, & γυνή, mulier] An hermaphrodite, a willfil, Liv. 27, 11.

* Andron, ōnis, m. [ab ἀνδρ, vir, cujus genitiv. est ἀνδρός,] (1) The mens room, or lodging, where men only came. (2) Also the space between two walls where the rain falls. (1) Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (2) Vit. 6, 10.

* Andronitis, f. idem quod Andron, The mens room, Vit. 6, 9.

Andronium, i. n. A medicine good against the inflammation of the Uvula, or falling of the palate, Cels. 6, 14.

* Androsāces, is. n. vel f. [ab ἀνδρός, viri & ἀκος, remedium] A white herb growing in Syria, of great virtue for cures, Plin. 27, 9.

† Androsāemon, i. n. [ex ἀνδρός, & αἶμα, i. e. hominis sanguis] A herb something like hypericum, or St. John's wort, Dioscor.

Anellus, i. m. dim. [ab annulus, quae vera scriptura videtur ex hac voce] A little ring, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 9.

* Anēmōne, es. f. [ab ἀνέμος, ventus, quod vento flante aperitur] Celandine, the flower into which Adonis was turned. Some take it for wild poppy, or rose parsley, Plin. 21, 38.

Anēthum, i. n. The herb anise, or dill. Flos bene olentis anethi, Virg. Ecl. 2, 48.

Anfractus, a, um. adj. unde subst. Anfractum. Broken, rugged, Non. 3, 16. ex Varr.

Anfractus, ūs, m. & Anfractum, i. n. [ab am, circum & frango] (1) The turning, bending, or winding of a way in or out, backward or forward. (2) Met. A circuit or compass. (1) Via altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. in Eum. 8. = (2) Quid opus est circuitione & anfractu? Cic. de Div. 2, 61. Longis anfractibus urbem circumeunt, Lucr. 1, 605.

* Angara, pl. n. Inns, where posts, or porters, or public messengers, lay at night, after they had done their days task, Cal. ex Cael.

* Angāria, ae. f. vox Persica. [ab ἀγγαρεύω,] Munus angari. Apud JCC. munus praestandi equos ad cursuram publicam. A postmaster's office; provision or charge for post-horses, Hinc pl. || Angariae, jejunia 4 temporum, Emberweeks. Hier.

|| Angārio, āre. To press or force one to go any whither, or do any thing, to send post, Bibl.

† Angarior, āris. pass. To be pressed, or forced. Naves eorum angariari posse, rescriptum est, Ulp.

Angārus, i. m. [ab ἄγγελος angara, Ezr. 4, 8. epistola] Nuncius regius apud Persas. A post-master, or messenger amongst the Persians, who had power to press horses and Men to the king's service, Hes.

|| Angēlica, ae. f. [ab angelicā virtute dict.] The herb so called. † Spondylium.

Angēlicus a, um. adj. Belonging to angels, angelical. Vox freq. apud Eccles. script.

Angellus, i. m. dim. [ab angulus] A little corner or angle, Lucr. 2, 428. sed codd. mel. angululis.

* Angelus, i. m. [ab ἄγγελος, nuncio] Nuncius, nomen officii, non naturae. A messenger. Ego angelus Epicuri, Sen. Ep. 20. si salva scriptura. || An angel, or messenger from heaven.

Angerona, vel pot. Angeronia. [ab angendo, & cohibendo ore] Silentii Dea, cujus simulacrum fuit ore obligato, signatōque, Plin. 3, 9 The Goddess of Silence, worshiped also, as some say, for curing the Romans of the Angina.

Angeronalia, The festival of Angeronia, on the 21st of December, Fest.

Angīna ae. f. [ab angendis i. e. comprimendis faucibus] A disease of the throat called the squinancy, squincy, or quincy; an inflammation of the jaws, Cels. 4, 4.

Angiportum, i. n. A narrow way, alley, or passage, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. The same with Angiportus, ūs, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10. vel i. m. Ad. Her. 4, 51. A lane, or alley, in a town, a narrow street, where there is no thoroughfare, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39. Also a lane leading to a wharf, for the carriage of merchants goods to and fro, Litt. unde non dicit.

ANGO, ēre, xi, † & um. a&ti. [ab ἄγω, suffoco, strango] (1) To strangle, throttle, choke, or strain. (2) Met. To straiten, tease, vex, or trouble one. (1) Faucibus angit obesis, Virg. Geor. 3, 497. (2) = Me illa cura sollicitat, angitque vehementer, Cic. 2, fr. 3, 3.

Angor, i. pass. To be vexed or grieved. § Angi intimis sensibus, Cic. Att. 5, 10. cruciatu, expectatione, rebus alicujus prosperis, Cic. Angebatur ad impensas regis animus, Liv. 1, 55.

Angor, ōris. m. verb. [ab angō] Anguish of body, but more

frequently of mind; sorrow, grief, trouble, vexation. (2) The squinancy. (1) Angor est aegritudo premens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. = Me à molestiis angoribusque abducam, Id. Fam. 5, 13. (2) Plin. 8, 41. ¶ Angoribus confici, Cic. Att. 2, 15, implicari Id. Tusc. 5, 1. sese dedere, Id. Off. 2, 1.

Anguicōmus, a, um. Poet. Epith. Medusae, Having snakey locks, or snakes instead of hair, Ov. Met. 4, 698. Aureus anguicomam praefecto Gorgona collo ales habet, Stat. Theb. 1, 544.

Anguicūlus, i. m. dim. [ab anguis] A little snake, or adder, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.

Anguifer, ēri. m. [ex anguis, & fero] A constellation, the serpent-holder. Vide Cic. in Arati Phaenomen. 30. xi. Kal. Jun. Anguifer qui a Graecis dicitur ὀφιοχώρας, manū occidit, Col. 11, 2. Anguiferum caput, Ov. Met. 4, 740. = Anguicēnens, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.

Anguigēna, ac. c. g. [ex anguis, & gigno] Ingendred of a snake, Ov. Met. 3, 531.

Anguilla, ae. f. [ex Gr. ἰχθυόεις, Canin.] An eel, a grig, a snig. ¶ Anguilla est, elabatur, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 57. A slippery fellow.

* Anguimānus, i. m. habens qu. anguinam manum, Poet. An elephant, so called because their trunk, which they use as an hand, turns like a snake, Lucr. 2, 537.

Anguineus, a, um. [ab anguis] Of a snake, snakey, Ov. Trist. 4, 7, 12. Anguineus cucumer, Long and wreathed like a snake, Col. 2, 9.

Anguinum, i. n. A bed, or knot of snakes, Plin. 29, 12.

Anguinus, a, um. adj. [ab anguis] Of or like a snake, Cic. Anguina vernatio, A snake slough, or cast skin, Plin. 30, 8.

* Anguipēdes, c. g. [ex anguis, & pes, qu. anguinos, i. e. tortuosos pedes habentes] Snake-footed, an epithet of the giants, who are feigned to have had feet like snakes, Ov. Met. 1, 184.

ANGUIS, is. m. & f. A serpent, a snake, an adder, & Angues aquarum; serpentes terrarum; dracones templorum, Serv. sed hoc discrimen saepe negligitur. Scripsit enim Vir. Latet anguis in herbā, & Cic. Serpentes oriae extra aquam simul atque niti possunt, aquam persequuntur. Et vid. Ov. Met. 2, 61.

* Anguitēnens, tis. [ex anguis, & teneo] Signum coeleste, quod & anguifer, A Constellation, the serpent-holder. Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Conf. Manil. 5, 384.

Angulāris, e. adj. [ab angulus] Which hath angles and corners, or is set in a corner. Lapis angularis, A corner stone, or a cornered stone, Cato, R. R. 14.

|| Angulārius, a, um. Procul. Idem quod angularis.

|| Angulātum, adv. By corners, corner by corner, Apul. p. 576. ed. Delph.

Angulātus, a, um. adj. Having corners, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

Angulōsus, a, um. adj. Figura angulosa, Full of corners, or nooks, Plin. 37, 75.

Angulus, i. m. [à Gr. ἀγκύλος, incurvus] A corner, or nook; a close, or narrow place, an angle, Fest. Angulus extremus, Ov. Met. 13, 883.

Angustandus, a, um. part. [ex angusto] To be straitened, or diminished, Sen. de Tranq. Vitae, 1, 8.

Angustans, ntis, part. [ex angusto] Straitning, Catull. 62, 359.

Angustatus, a, um. part. [ab angusto] Made narrow, or straitened, Cic. S. Scip. 6.

Angustē, adv. ūs, comp. sime, sup. (1) Closely, straitly, narrowly. (2) Briefly, or in few words. (3) Sparingly. (1) Caes. B. C. 3, 45. (2) = Pressè, & angustē rem definire, Cic. Orat. 33. (2) Re frumentariā angustē uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 16.

Angustia, ae. f. [ab angustus] (1) Narrowness, straitness. (2) Contractedness. (3) Poverty, perplexity, difficulty, trouble. (1) Loci angustia, Plin. 9, 20. (2) Angustia autem conclusae orationis non facile se tutatur, Cic. Nat. Deor. 2, 20. (3) Rei familiaris angustia, Cic. Partit. 32. (4) Adductus in summas angustias, Cic. pro Quint. 5. ¶ Angustiis urgeri, Cic. de Pat. 15. In angustiis versari, Id. de Finib. 2, 9.

Angusticlavus, i. m. [qui gerit tunicam angustis clavis] One less than a senator of Rome, one of the equestrian order, Suet. & Laticlavus, A senator, or nobleman, whose gown had greater studs or bosses of purple. Vid. Suet. Aug. 38. & eundem Otho. 10.

Angustior, us, adj. comp. More narrow, difficult, &c. Plin. Pan. 49. Vid. Angustus.

Angustissimē, adv. very straitly, difficulty, slenderly, Vid. Angustē.

Angustissimus, a, um. adj. Very narrow. Angustissimae fauces, Curt. 7, 4. Vid. Angustus.

† Angustitas, ant. pro Angustia, Acc. ap. Non.

Angustiūs, adv. (1) More narrowly, at a less distance. (2) In less room, or compass. (3) Met. More concisely. (1) Angustiūs diffunduntur radices, Varr. R. R. 1, 37. (2) Angustiūs pabulantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. (3) Quae brevius, angustiusque concluduntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. Vid. Angustē.

Angusto,

Angusto, as. act. *To straiten, or restrain.* Maris fauces angustare, *Luc.* 5, 233. Et tumidos animam angustaret in artus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 828.

Angustus, a, um. adj. [*ab* angō, ut *ab* augeo, augustus, De corpore & animo dicitur. (1) *Narrow, strait, close, scanty, slender.* (2) *Short, brief.* (3) *Small, poor, mean.* (4) *Needy, pinching.* (1) Angusta domus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1. & latius, *Id.* longus, *Ov.* Angustior amne papyrifero, *Id. Tr.* 3, 10, 27. (2) Nox angusta, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 7, 25. (3) = Animi angusti & parvi est amare divitias, *Cic. Off.* 1, 20. (4) Res angustae, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 21. Mensa angusta, *Sen. Thyest.* 452.

Anhelans, tis. part. [*ab* anhelō] (1) *Puffing, and blowing.* (2) *Met. Breathing forth.* (1) Acer, anhelanti similis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 254. (2) Anhelans ex intimo pectore crudelitatem, *ad Herenn.* 4, 55.

|| Anhelanter, adv. *With puffing and blowing,* apud recentiores. + Anhelanti similis.

Anhelatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* anhelō] *Shortness of breath, the phthisic.* Vinum picatum utile anhelationibus, *Plin.* 23, 24. Raro occ.

Anhelator, ōris. m. verb. *One who breaths short, asthmatic.* Siccae fici utiles anhelatoribus, *Plin.* 22, 49. Raro occ.

Anhelatus, a, um. part. *Blown, or breathed forth.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 11.

Anhelatus, ūs. m. *A breathing, or fetching of breath.* Anhelati ignes, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 15.

Anhelitus, ūs. m. [*ab* anhelō, ut à spiro spiritus] (1) *One's breath.* (2) *Vapour.* (3) *A scent.* Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 31. (1) Anhelitus terrarum, *Cic. de Divin.* 2, 57. (3) Vini anhelitus, *Cic.* post red. in fen. 7. ¶ Reddere & recipere anhelitum, *to fetch his breath,* *Plin.* 9, 6.

Anhelō, as. act. [*ex* an, & halo, i. e. aegre halo] (1) *To breath short, and with difficulty.* (2) *To send forth, or steam out.* (3) *To labour in doing a thing, with all endeavour to perform it, to pant after.* (1) Priusquam sudare, atque anhelare desierint [boves] *Col.* 2, 3. Anhelabat nullus equus sub vomere, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 295. (2) Anhelans coelesti sulphure campus, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 17. (3) Anhelare scelus, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 1.

Anhelus, a, um. adj. *Short winded, breathing thick and short; puffing and blowing.* Tuffis anhelae, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 497. Febres anhelae, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 10, 5. Equi anhelii, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 250.

* Anicetum, i. [*ab* a priv. & vinco, vinco, quodd nulli medicamento laudi & viribus cedat] *Anise-seed, good to expel wind in the stomach,* *Plin.* 20, 72.

Aniciana, pl. n. *A kind of pears,* *Col.* 5, 10.

Anicula, ae. f. dim. [*ab* anus] *A little old woman, a sorry old woman.* Aniculis fato fieri omnia videntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15.

Anilis, e. adj. [*ab* anus] *Of or pertaining to an old wife; doting.* Anilis superstitio, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 60. Aniles fabulae, *Old wives stories, whims,* *Quint.* 1, 8.

Anilitas, ātis. f. *Old age of women, dotage.* Cana anilitas, *Catull.* 59, 162.

Aniliter, adv. *Like an old woman, dotingly.* = Superstitiosè atque aniliter, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

Ānima, ae. f. [*ab* animus] (1) *Air.* (2) *Breath.* (3) *The animal life.* (4) *Wind.* (5) *The soul.* (1) Aqua, terra, anima, & sol, *Varr. ex Enn.* (2) An foetet anima uxoris tuae? *Plaut. As.* 5, 2, 78. (3) Animantia quaedam animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, *Sen. Ep.* 58. (al. 59.) Indulgit communis conditor illis tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, *Juv.* 15, 149. Haec animi asperitas, seu potius animae dulciore succo mitigatur, *Plin.* 22, 51. (4) Impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 2. (5) Morte carent animae, *Ov. Met.* 15, 158. Gen. Animai, pro animae, *Lucr.* 1, 113. ¶ Quamquam saepe anima, & animus, confundantur, illa tamen proprie eam partem quā vivimus, & vigemus, hic autem eam quā differimus, sapimus immortales sumus, significat. Vide exemplum allatum No. 3. Lucretium, 3, 94. ¶ Animam agere, *Liv.* 26, 14. amittere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 85. edere, *Cic. pro Sext.* 38. efflare, *C. Neb. Paus.* 5. effundere, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 102. exhalare, *Ov. Met.* 7, 867. expirare, *Ibid.* 5, 106. debere, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 56. objectare periculis, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 230.

Animabilis, e. adj. [*ab* animo, i. e. animam seu vitam do] *Giving life and breath.* = Animabilis, spirabilisque natura, *The air,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 36.

Animadversio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex* animadverto] (1) *An observing, or giving attention and heed unto a thing.* (2) *An observation, or reproof, an animadversion.* (3) *Also chiding.* (1) = Notatio naturae, atque animadversio peperit artem, *Cic. Orat.* 55. (2) Res animadversione dignissima, *Cic.* (3) Omnis animadversio contumeliā vacare debet, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. ¶ Sumitur tam activè quàm passivè.

Animadversor, ōris. m. verb. *He that nicely observes, or considers, aut forsitā, a corrector, or chastiser.* Animadversores vitorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41.

Animadversurus, a, um. part. *About to animadvert, or observe,* *Liv.* 24, 14.

Animadversus, a, um. part. (1) *Considered, observed, taken notice of.* (2) *Also punished.* (1) = Animadversa, ac notata V O I. II.

à peritis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 23. (2) Multa sub eo, & animadversa serverè, & coercita, *Suet. in Ner.* 16.

Animadvertendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be observed.* (2) *To be punished.* (1) Ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maximè, quae difficillimè praecaventur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 40. (2) O facinus animadvertendum! *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 28.

Animadvertens, ntis. part. *Observing.* Captos se fraude Philippi animadvertentes, *Just.* 8, 5.

Animadverto, ēre, i, ūm. act. [*animum adverto*] (1) *To mind, or observe, to perceive.* (2) *To regard.* (3) *To consider, or animadvert.* (4) *Also to chastise, or punish.* (1) Nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36. (2) Sin autem dii, &c. nec quid agamus animadvertunt, &c. *Cic. de Nat. Deor.* 1, 2. (3) = Sed ut adsint, cognoscant, animadvertant, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6. (4) Ubi prius verberibus in eos animadverteretur, *Sall. B. C.* 51. § Absol. *Cic.* aliquid, in aliquid, in aliquem, *Id.*

Animadverto, i. pass. *To be observed.* Ne ex oppido animadverterentur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 45.

Animal, ālis. n. [*ab* adj. n. animale per apoc. ut à penetralis, penetrare, penetrat] substantia animata sensibilis. (1) *A living creature, a man, beast, bird, fish, an animal.* (2) *Sometimes an animal as distinguished from man.* (1) Animal providum, & sagax homo, *Cic. Legg.* 1, 7. Cū spectent animalia caetera terram, os homini sublime, *Ov. Met.* 1, 85. (2) Nobis, & cum Deo, & cum animalibus est aliqua communitas, *Laet.* 3, 6. Quin & sic usus est Seneca, *Ep.* 76. Animal de homine ex contemptu, *Curt.* 4, 14, 18. *Cic. in Pison.* n. 19, 21.

Animalculum, i. n. dim. *A little animal.* Suspectum habet Voss. & mavult de hominibus + Homulus, de caeteris + Bestiola, dicere; cujus tamen usu neque ipse, neque Cl. Salm. prava consuetudine abrepti, abstinerunt.

Animālis, e. adj. [*ab* anima] *Having life, living, pertaining to life; sensible.* Animalis spiritus, *The animal spirit,* *Plin.* 8, 67. Animales hostiae, *Such sacrifices where the Gods had only the life, the priests the flesh,* *Fest.* & Sive illi spiritus sunt animales, sive ignei, *Made of air or fire,* *Cic. Animalia vincula, The nerves,* *Id. de Univ.* 9.

Animans, tis. part. [*ab* animo] animam impertiens. (1) *Putting life into one.* (2) *Met. Encouraging, emboldening.* Vid. Animo.

Animans, tis. subst. f. vel n. & aliq. m. act. pro pass. *Any living creature, any thing that hath life,* (1) *Man,* (2) *Brute,* or, (3) *Plant.* (1) Hic stylus haud petet ultro quenquam animantem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 40. (2) Animantium aliae coriis testae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Vid. *Sen. Ep.* 58.

Animatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving soul, or life, an enlivening.* Divinae animationis maximè speciem faciebat ex igne, *Cic. de Univ.* 10.

|| Animātor, ōris. m. *He who giveth life,* *Tert.* + Qui animat.

Animātus, a, um. part. (1) *Animated, or living.* (2) *Met. Encouraged, emboldened.* (1) Animatum quod est, motu cietur suo, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 23. (2) Vid. Animo, N°. 2. Pompeius animatus melius quàm paratus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Animātus, a, um. adj. [*ab* anima] *Minded, inclined, disposed.* Sin aliter sient animati, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 54.

Animātu ablat. qui solus leg. *Life, or soul,* *Plin.* 11, 2. + Animatio, *Cic.*

|| Animātus, adv. *Heartily, sincerely,* *Non. Marcel.* + Ex animo, *Cic.*

Ānimo, as. act. [*ab* anima, vel animus] (1) *To give life, or being.* (2) *To encourage, embolden. To animate, in both senses.* (1) Omnia format, animat, alit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. (2) Animare ad crimina, *Claud. R. Prof.* 3, 386.

Ānimor, āris. pass. *To be quickened, as a child in the womb,* *Col.* 8, 5. *To be encouraged, &c.*

Ānimosè, adv. qual. ūs. comp. firmè, sup. (1) *Without fear, valiantly, stoutly, resolutely.* (2) *With great fondness, and earnestness.* (1) = Animosè, & fortiter, *Cic. Phil.* 4, 6. Ut animosius confurgat audacia, *Arnob.* (2) Signa, toreumata, tabulas operis antiqui semper animosissime comparavit, *Suet. in Caes. c.* 47.

|| Ānimōstas, ātis. f. ap. recent. *Courage, stoutness, animosity.* + Vis, animus. It. pro parte animae irascibili, *Macr. Somn.* 1, 6. + Iracundia.

Animōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ab* animus] (1) *Stout, courageous.* (2) *Fierce, lively, mettlesome, full of metal and life, daring, hardy, venturesome, sturdy.* (3) *Stately, costly.* (1) = Fortes, & animosi, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. Comes animosior quàm auctor, *Liv.* (2) Equus animosus, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 6, 3. (3) Corruptor animosus, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 24.

Animūla, ae. dim. [*ab* anima] (1) *The life.* (2) *A poor little soul.* (1) In unius mulierculae animulā, &c. *Subp. ad Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. (2) Animula vagula, blandula, *Spart.*

Animūlus, i. m. dim. [*ab* animus] *A little soul.* Mi animule, *Dear heart,* *Plaut. Mer.* 2, 3, 11.

Ānimus, i. m. [*ab* animus] (1) *All that is not body; both the vital and rational part of man; but more frequently the latter.* (2) *The soul, the mind.* (3) *Met. Humour.* (4) *Thought, or ex-pression.*

peñation. (5) *Passion*. (6) *Purpose, resolution*. (7) *Courage, spirit*. (8) *Heart, soul*. (9) *Conscience*. (10) *Instinct, or what-ever in a beast bears analogy to the soul in man*. (1) *Animus est qui viget, qui sentit, qui praevidet*, Cic. *Som. Scip.* 8. (2) *Animos immortales credo*, Cic. (3) *Novi ego animantium animum*, Ter. *Heaut.* 3, 3, 9. (4) *Animum delusit Apollo*, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 344. (5) *Compriment animos suos*, Cic. *pro Flacc.* 22. (6) *Animus perseverat*, Quint. 4. pr. (7) *Dabit spes animum*, Ov. (8) *Ex animo diligo*, Cic. (9) *Aestuat occultis animus*, Juv. 3, 50. (10) *Bestiarum animi sunt rationis expertes*, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 33.

* *Anisocycla*, orum. pl. n. [*ab a priv. isos, aequalis, & κύκλος, circulus*] *A kind of machine*, Vitr. 10, 1.

Anisum, i. n. *The herb anise; also the seed thereof*, Plin. 20, 72.

Annalis, e. adj. [*ex annus*] *Of a year*. Tempora duorum generum sunt, alterum *annale*, alterum *menstruum*, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 27. *Lex annalis*, *A law to debar candidates from an office till such an age*, Cic. *de Legg.* 3, 3.

Annalis, is. subst. ex adj. *scil. liber; & Annales*, in plur. *sc. libri*; quare in citandis Taciti libb. rectius dicemus in hoc vel illo *Annali*, quam hoc vel illo libro *Annalium*, idque ad mentem vetustatis. Atticus in *annali suo scriptum reliquit*, Nep. in *Hannibale*, c. 13. *Scriptura est in tuo annali*, Cic. *Att.* 12, 24. Ennius in nono *annali*, Id. Si vacet *annales nostrorum audire laborum*, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 377. *Histories, or chronicles of things done from one year to another*. *Annalium auctor*, *An historian, an annalist, or writer of annals*, Plin. 13, 27.

† *Annarius*, a, um. *Of or belonging to a year, or years*, Fest.

† *Annascor, & Annato*, vide *Adnascor, & Adnato*.

Annavigo, as. act. [*ex ad, & navigo*] *To sail unto, or close by*, Plin. 35, 36.

Anne, conj. interrog. [*ex an, & ne*] *Whether or no? Cum interrogatur, tria pauca sunt, anne multa? Cic. Acad.* 4, 29. Vid. *An*.

Annectens, ntis. part. *Knitting, joining*, Sil. 11. 603.

Annecto, ere, xi, xum. act. [*ex ad, &necto*] *To knit, join, or tie unto, to annex, to bring together*. § *Annectere aliquid alicui*, Plin. 11, 77. ad aliquid, Cic.

Annector, i, xus. pass. *To be joined, &c.* § *Ad linguam stomachus annectitur*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 54.

Annellus, i. dim. *A little ring*, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 98. rectius *Anellus*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 7, 9.

Annexus, a, um. part. [*ab annector*] *Fastened on, joined*, Cic. *in Rull.* 2, 51.

Annexus, us. verb. [*ab annecto*] *A tying, or joining to*, Plin. 11, 17. Met. *Alliance*, Tac. *H.* 3, 34.

Annūculus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ab annus*] *Of one year's age, or growth*, Col. 7, 9.

Annifer, a, um. [*ex annus, & fero*] *Bearing fruit all the year*, Plin. 16, 44.

Annifurus, vel annixurus, a, um. part. [*ab annitor*] *Who will endeavour*, Liv. 31, 11.

Annifus, a, um, & *Annixus*. part. *Having endeavoured, laboured*, Liv. 10, 24. *ab*

Annitens, tis. part. *Earnestly endeavouring, or contending*. Etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. *H.* 4, 8, 7.

Annitor, i, xus, vel sus. dep. [*ex ad, & nitor*] (1) *To lean to*. (2) Met. *Earnestly to endeavour, to make it his business, to use all means*. (1) § *Natura ad aliquid annitur, tanquam sui adminiculum*, Cic. *de Am.* 23. (2) *Civitas summo studio annitebatur*, Sall. *B.* 7, 47.

Anniversarius, a, um. adj. [*ex annus, & verto*] *Done every year, at a certain time; from year to year, yearly*. *Anniversaria sacra*, Cic. *Att.* 1, 15.

Annixurus, & Annifurus, a, um. part. [*ab annitor*] *About to endeavour, &c.* *Annifurum ut appareat exilio sibi iratos*, Liv. *Annixurus*, Id. 31, 11.

Annixus, a, um. part. *Having endeavoured, laboured, &c.* *Annixus acuto detrudit naves scopulo*, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 148.

Annōna, ae. f. [*ab annus*] *Properly the year's increase from one's land; Provision, chiefly of corn; all sorts of victuals, as flesh, wine, &c.* *A man's allowance of victuals for a year, or less time*. *Annona crescit*, Caes. *B. C.* 1, 52. *ingravescit Id. Ibid.* *The market, or corn riseth, laxat, It falls*, Liv. 26, 20. *convalescit*, Suet. *Aug.* 42. *pretium non habet, Things grow cheap*, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 98. *Annonam flagellare*, Plin. 33, 57. *incendere*, Varr. *To raise the price, laxare, levare, To bring down the markets*, Liv.

§ *Annōnarius*, a, um. adj. [*ab annona*] *quod ad annonam pertinet, Pertaining to victuals*, *Lex annonaria. A law that Claudius made to set a price upon provisions*, Veg. 3, 3.

Annōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of years, aged, old*. *Annosa volumina vatum*, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 1, 26. *Comp. & superl. ap. inferioris aevi scriptores inven.*

§ *Annōtamenta*, orum. n. pl. *Notations, remarks*, Gell. 1, 7.

Annōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An annotation, a remark, a setting down of a thing, an observation*, Gell. in praef. 4. *Notatio*, Cic.

§ *Annotatiuncula*, ae. f. dim. [*ab annotatio*] *A short note*, Gell. 21, 7. 4. *Notatio brevis*, Cic.

Annōtator, ōris. m. verb. [*ab annoto*] *An observer, or marker, one that sits by, and takes notice what others do*, Plin. *Pa-* neg. 49.

Annōtātus, a, um. part. *Noted, observed, registered*, Plin. 2, 22.

Annōtātus, ūs. m. *Remark, observation*, Val. Max. 9, 12.

Annōtinus, a, um. adj. [*ab annus, ut a ferus, ferotinus*] *Quod est unius anni, qu. anno-tenus, That which is of one year old*. *Ungues custodum annotinos refecato*, Col. 4, 24. *Annotinae naves, Built the last year, or rather employed in the last year's expedition*, Caes. *B. Gall.* 5, 8. Perperam *annotinus*, a, um. *ab annona ducunt & explicant lexica ex loco Caesaris multo intellecto. Recte Graecus interpret Annotinas naves, τὰς τῆ πέρσεως ἱπες, vertit.*

Annōto, as. act. [*ex ad, & noto*] (1) *To note, or mark a thing, as in a book, in order to find it again*. (2) *To set down in writing*. (3) *To observe, or take notice of*. (4) *To remark, or write in his works*. (5) *To appoint, or mark out*. (1) Steph. ex Corn. Front. (2) *Annotaret quid & quando, & cui dedisset*, Col. 12, 3. (3) *Nares pilosas annotet Laelius*, Juv. 14, 195. (4) *Uti is annotat*, Plin. 18, 68. (5) *Suet. in Calig.* 27.

Annōtor, āris. pass. *To be set down, noted, or observed, &c.*

Annua, orum. n. *sc. alimenta*. [*ab annuus*] *A yearly allowance, a pension, a salary*. Ut publici servi annua accipiant, Plin. *Ep.* 10, 40. Sunt quae tortoribus annua praestant, Juv. 6, 479.

§ *Annuatim*, adv. *Yearly, from year to year*. Plinio imputatur, sed male. 4. *Quotannis*.

Annuens, ntis. part. *Nodding, assenting*. *Annuente Tiberio*, Tac. *Ann.* 3, 68, 3.

Annūlāris, e. adj. [*ab annulus*] *Digitus annularis, The ring finger*, vid. Plin. 33, 6. Gell. 10, 10. & Macrobi. 7, 13.

Annūlārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a ring, round like a ring*, Gell. 10, 10.

Annūlarius, i. m. [*ab annulus*] *One that maketh, or selleth rings*, Cic. *Acad.* 4, 27.

Annūlātus, a, um. denom. [*ex annulus*] *Ringed, or that weareth rings*, Plaut. *Poen.* 5, 2, 21. *Fettered*, Apul. *Met.* 9.

Annūlus, vel Anulus, i. m. dim. [*ab anus, vel annus, i. e. circulus*] (1) *A ring*. (2) *Any thing like a ring; a curled lock, or tuft of hair; the mails in a coat of fence*. (3) *The fetters, or irons that prisoners wear*. (1) *Annulo figilla imprimere*, Cic. in *Acad.* 4, 26. (2) Plin. 13, 18. Mart. 2, 66. (3) *Annulus iste tuis fuerat modò cruribus aptus*, Mart. 11, 38.

Annumerandus, a, um. part. *To be numbered, or reckoned*. *Vulnera annumeranda*, Plin. *Pan.* 15.

Annūmero, as. act. [*ex ad, & numero*] (1) *To number, to reckon up among others, and put into the number*. (2) *Simply to number*. (3) *To pay*. (1) *Unā cum illis annumeratus esles*, Cic. in *Sall.* 2. (2) *Annumerare verba lectori*, Cic. *de Opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (3) *Talentum mihi argenti ipse annumerat suā manu*, Plaut. *Merc. prol.* 88.

Annūmeror, āris. pass. *To be reckoned with, or among*. § *Annumerari aliis, cum alijs, in grege*, Cic.

Annunciatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The delivery of a message*. Haec *annunciatio vera esse non potest*, Cic. *de Fato* 12. § *The annunciation*, Eccles.

Annuncio, as. act. [*ex ad, & nuncio*] *To deliver a message, to bring news, to tell, or declare a thing*. Ei interea salutem *annunciabis*, Pr. *sent my service to him*, Cic. *Att.* 12, 1.

Annuncior, ari. pass. *To be declared, or told*. *Annunciatur*, Curt. 10, 21.

Annuo, ere, i. act. & n. [*ex ad, & nuo; est enim nutu, i. capitis signo assentior*] (1) *To nod*. (2) *To hint, or intimate a thing by a nod*. (3) *To affirm*. (4) *To assent*. (5) *To promise*. (6) *To grant*. (7) *To favour and further*. (1) *Annuat, & totum nutu tremefecit Olympum*, Virg. *Aen.* 10, 115. (2) = *Hoc significasse mihi, & annuisse visus est*, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 91. (3) *Ego autem venturum annuo*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 2, 2, 9. (4) *Superest ut promissis Deus annuat*, Plin. *Ep.* 1, 22, 11. (5) *Nos, tua progenies, coeli quibus annuis arcem*, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 254. Si *annuerit nobis victoria Martem*, Virg. *Aen.* 12, 187. (7) *Audacibus annue coeptis*, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 40.

Annus, i. m. [*qu. anus, i. e. anulus, quod in se redeat: Atque in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus*, Virg. *G.* 2, 402. *nim. ut inavros, quod ἐν ἑαυτῷ, in se redeat*] *Properly it signifies a circle, whence anulus, a ring, as we have there observed. The time wherein the sun performs his course thro' the 12 signs of the zodiac. viz. 365 days, and about 6 hours, which we also call a 12 month; because we dispose these days into 12 Calendar unequal months. The Church begins the year on the first day of January, called New-years-day; the Civil account not till the 25th of March. Annus intercalaris, A leap-year, consisting of 366 days, which happens every fourth year, by reason of the 6 hours over-plus. And this is the solar year. Also the time wherein any of the celestial bodies finished its course; as Annus Lunaris, Thirty days, by which the Egyptians reckoned. It is also taken for time in general, and for the age of man. Fugaces labuntur anni*, Hor. *Od.* 2, 14, 2. *By a synecd. for a part of the year, as, Nunc formosissimus annus, The spring*, Virg. *Ecl.* 3, 57. *Annus hibernus, Winter*, Hor. *Epod.* 2, 29. *Meton. The product, crop, or fruits of the year;*

year; as, Nec arare terram, & expectare annum, tam facile persuaseris, quam provocare hostem, Tac. de Germanis, 14, 7.

Annuus, a, um. adj. [ab annus] Yearly, done every year; as Annua sacra, Virg. Geor. 1, 338. For a year, that dureth for a year; as Provincia annua, Cic. Annuum tempus, annua dies, The space of a year, Id. Eodem modo nos Britones dicimus, This day twelve-month, this day two years, &c.

* Anodyna, orum. n. pl. pen. brev. [ex a priv. & ὀδύνω, dolor] Medicines which ease pains, Anodynes, Cels. 5, 25.

* Anomalía, ae. f. [ex a priv. & ἴσους, aequalis] Inequality, irregularity, unlikeness, Gell. 2, 25. = Inaequalitas. & Analogia.

* Anómālus, a, um. Anomalous, irregular, out of rule, Gram.

* Anónis, f. quae & Ononis, Quidam deducunt ab ἄνω, afinus, & ἄνω, juvo, quasi dicas afini oblectationem. Nam ex Graecis quidam affirmant, afinos in ea se volutare, & dorsum suum aculeis ejus herbae libenter extere. The herb Gamack, Plin. 27, 12.

Anonium, i. n. Dead-nettle, or Arch-angel.

* Anónymus, a, um. adj. [ex a priv. & ὄνομα, nomen] Without name, anonymous, Plin. 27, 14.

Ānormis, e. adj. vel ut al. leg. abnormis. Without rule, or order, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3.

Anquirendus, a, um. part. To be enquired into. Non diu anquirendum fuit, Tac. Ann. 12, 6, 1.

Anquirens, ntis. part. Enquiring into. Nihil eorum quae fierent Vitellio anquirente, Tac. H. 2, 59, 2.

Anquiro, ēre, fivi, situm. act. [ex am, & quaero] (1) To enquire, or make diligent search. (2) To acquire, or join to. (3) To make inquisition, to sit upon examination and trial of offenders. (1) Omnes artis loci anquirentibus nobis se ostendunt, Cic. in Orat. 1, 33. (2) Qui, & se diligit, & alterum anquirat, Cic. de Amic. 21. (3) § Capitis, & capite anquirere, Liv. 2, 52. Pecuniā anquiri, Id. 26, 3.

Anquiritē, adv. Anxiously, accurately, exactly, Gell. 1, 3.

Anquiritus, a, um. part. [ab anquiror] Enquired after, accused, &c. Capite anquiritus, Tried for his life, Liv. 8, 33.

ANSA, ae. f. Nativa vox, ut videtur, cum nihil certi afferant etym. (1) The handle of a cup, pot, or jug, &c. Any thing to hold by. (2) The buckle, or latchet of a shoe. (3) Met. An occasion, or advantage. (1) Tortilis a digitis excidit ansa meis, Ov. Ep. 16, 232. (2) Ansaeque constrictos alligat arcta pedes, Tibul. 18, 1, 4. (3) Quo plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendum, Cic. de Am. 16.

Ansatius, a, um. adj. Having an handle, or ears. Also like a handle, or pot-ear. Vas ansatum, Col. 9, 15. Quis hic ansatus ambulat? with his arms a kembow? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

Anser, ēris. m. [Forſitan ab ansato collo] A goose, or gander. Canibus sagacior anser, Ov. Met. 11, 599.

|| Anſeratin, adv. Like geese, Charif.

Anſerulus, i. dim. [ab anser] A gosling, or little goose, Col. 8, 14.

|| Anſerīna, ae. Wild tansy, silver weed, an herb that geese feed upon, Jun.

Anſerinus, a, um. adj. Of a goose, or gander, Col. 8, 5. Anſerinus, adeps, Goose-grease, Plin. 20, 20.

Ansula, ae. f. dim. [ab ansa] A little handle, &c. a latchet of a shoe, V. Max. 8, 13. Vide Anſa.

* Antachātes, [ab ἀντὶ, inſtar & ἀχάτης,] A precious stone, like agate, Plin. 37, 54.

Antae, arum. Feſt. [ab ante] The poſts, or cheeks of the door; jambs, or ſquare pillars on each ſide the door. Anta, leg. apud Vitruv. 3, 1.

* Antāgōniſta, ae. m. [ab ἀντὶ, contra, & ἀγώνισμα, certo. Them. ἀγών, certamen.] One that ſtriveth for the maſtery againſt another. An antagonist. Vix Latinè rep. ap. idoneum auct. + Aemulus.

* Antanaclāſis, [ab ἀντανάκλω, refringo] A figure which plays with the double ſenſe of a word, Quint. 9, 3. Cur ego non dicam, Furia, te furiam, Id. ex Ovid.

* Antapōdōſis, i. e. retributio. [ab ἀντὶ, e regione, & ἀπόδοσις, redditio. Them. δίδωμι, do.] Figura eſt, cum media primis & ultimis reſpondent, M. A rhetorical figure, concerning which ſee Quint. 8, 3.

* Antarcticus circulus, [ab ἀντὶ, e regione, & ἀρκτος, urſa.] A circle in the ſouth hemisphere, remote from our ſight. Vertex antarcticus humo tegitur, Apul. de Mund. p. 708.

Ante, praep. [ab ἀντὶ, contra, pro] (1) Before, with reſpect to (1) Time (2) Place (3) Value (4) At, or on (1) Paulo ante lucem obiit, Cic. Fam. 4, 12. Omnes ante Socratem philoſophi, Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, Ov. Met. 1, 148. (2) Videre quod ante pedes eſt. Ter. Adel. 3, 3, 33. Quae mi ante oculos, coram, amatoſem adduxiſti tuum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 24. (3) Quem, ante me, diligo. Balb. ad Att. 8, 24. Neceſſitas ante rationem eſt, Curt. 7, 7, 10. Virgo longe ante alias pulchritudine inſignis, Liv. 1, 9. Ante alios pulcherrimus omnes, Virg. Aen. 4, 141. (4) Neque ante quem diem (ſc. finitum. i. e. quo die) iturus eſſet, deſinebat. Caef. B. C. 1, 11. Ante d. VIII. id. nov. has literas dedimus. Cic. Fam. 16, 3. Itaque ſtatim dedi literas, ut ex Cypſo equites, ante diem certam, diſcederent, Cic. Att. 6, 2.

Antē, adv. temp. idem quod ſeq. Antea, Before, afore, ſince.

Longē antē videre mala venientia, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 14. It is ſet commonly after an ablative caſe of the ſubſtantive of time, or put between the adj. and that ſubſt. Paucis menſibus antea, Caef. B. G. 1, 31. Themistocles aliquot antea annis, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 2.

Antea, adv. temp. i. e. ante ea, ſc. tempora, vel facta; ſi quantitatis gratiam facias. Before, afore-time, formerly, heretofore. Quod ad te antea ſcripſi, Cic. & Te ut antea ſolabar, hoc tempore monebo, Id.

Anteaſtus, a, um. part. [ex ante, & aſtus] Done before, former, paſt. Anteaſta vita, One's paſt life, Liv. 24, 25. Anteaſta vetuſtas, Days of yore, Lucr. 3, 985. Anteaſta, pl. One's former actions, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 25.

Anteaſtor, i. paſſ. To be done, or driven before. Anteaſtatur conjux, Sil. Ital. 4, 30.

Anteaſtulo, ōnis. [ex ante, & ambulo] A client that waits on his patron, for the greater ſtate. Tumidi anteaſtulo regis, Mart. 2, 18.

Antecānis, is. m. [ex ante, & canis] The leſſer dogſtar; ſo called becauſe it riſes before the greater dogſtar, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Antecāpio, ēre, ēpi. [ex ante, & capio] (1) To take before-hand, to make ſure of. (2) To anticipate, to foreſtall. (1) Pontem Moſae fluminis anteaſtulerat, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 66. (2) Conſul optimum factu ratus noctem anteaſtulerat, Sall. B. C. 55.

† Antecāptio, ōnis. f. A preſumption, a ſuſmiſe, a notion of a thing taken up afore-hand, Lex. ex Tac.

Anteaſtus, a, um. part. [ab anteaſtor] Taken up afore-hand, as quarters are for ſoldiers, Liv. 5, 38. Sed Grut. & Gro-nov. leg. Non loco caſtris ante capto, diviſe.

Antecēdens, tis. part. [ab antecedo] Foregoing, going before, either in time, place, or quality; ſurpaſſing. Pomo antecēdētis anni detractō, The year before laſt year, Cic. See the authorities in Antecedo.

|| Antecēdens, tis. n. ſubſt. The antecedent, i. e. in Logick, the former part of the argument: In Grammar, the word which the relative refers to; but both of late authority.

Antecēdo, ēre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [ex ante, & cedo] (1) To go before. (2) Met. To excel. (3) To be before in time. (1) Magnis itineribus anteaſſit, Caef. B. G. 7, 35. Anteaſſere ad explorandum, Liv. 2, 6. (2) Neque enim ſolo honore anteaſſentibus, Cic. de Senec. 18. (3) Cibum ſemper anteaſſere debet exercitatio, Cels. 1, 2. ¶ Anteaſſere aetate alteri, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 21. alterum, Ibid. 28. aliquem honoribus, Id. pro Sext. 18. uſu rerum, Id. Verr. 4, 62.

Anteaſſens, tis. part. Excelling, ſurpaſſing. Humanitate, ſapientia, integritate anteaſſens, Cic. pro Mur. 17. ab

Anteaſſello, ēre, ui. + culum. act. [ex ante, & cello antiq. i. eo, ſive cedo] To excel, ſurpaſs, ſurmount. § Anteaſſello illum hac re, Cic. pro C. Bal. 6, 1. Ea in re hominibus iſſis anteaſſellit, Id. de Inv. 1, 4.

Anteaſſellor, i, ſus. paſſ. To be excelled, or ſurpaſſed, Ad Herenn. 2, 30.

Anteaſſeptus, a, um. Taken up afore-hand, prepoſſeſſed. Anteaſſepta animo rei alicujus informatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 16.

Anteaſſeſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab antecedo] A going before, ex-ceeding, or paſſing, Cic. Off. 1, 4.

Anteaſſeſſor, ōris. m. verb. [ab antecedo] He that goeth before. Anteaſſeſſores agminis, The vant couriers, Suet. Vit. 17. Anteaſſeſſores equites, The dragoons or parties of horſe ſent out to ſcout, Hirt. B. Afr. 12.

Anteaſſeſſus, ſus. m. verb. [ex antecedo] A giving before hand, an earneſt, or part of payment. In anteaſſeſſum dare, To pay, or lay down money before it is due, Sen. Ep. 118. Praedam in anteaſſeſſum dividere, Flor. 14, 12.

Anteaſſeſſus; idem quod

|| Anteaſſeſſum, i. n. [ex ante, & coena] An anteaſſeſt, or collation; a preparative to ſupper, Apul. Met. 2.

Anteaſſeſſor, ōris. m. verb. [ex antecurro] qui praecurrit. A vaunt courier, a ſcout. Anteaſſeſſores, were the dragoons, or the forlorn hope that rode before the army, Caef. B. G. 5, 47.

Anteaſſeſſo, ēre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [ex ante, & eo] (1) To go before. (2) To outgo, to excel, or ſurpaſs. (1) Barbarum diſtricto gladio jubet anteaſſeſſe, Cic. (2) Qui candore nives anteaſſeſſent, Virg. Aen. 12, 84. ¶ Anteaſſeſſe alicui aetate Cic. Tuſc. 1, 3. virtute, Id. Off. 2, 10. opibus, Caef. B. C. 1, 32. animi praefantia, Cic. de Fin. 5, 31. aliquem virtutibus, C. Nep. Thraſ. 1.

Anteaſſeſſor, iri, itus. To be excelled, out-gone. Ne ab aliis apud principem anteaſſeſſentur, Tac. Hiſt. 2, 101.

Anteaſſeſſum, i. n. [ex ante, & factum] A former action, Vitruv. 9, 7. Sed forſitan rectius, Ante factum.

Anteaſſeſſendus, a, um. part. To be preferred before. Anteaſſeſſendus armis, Ov. Ep. 16, 356. nobis, Ib. 204.

Anteaſſeſſo, fers, tūli, lātum. [ex ante, & fero] (1) To get before. (2) To prefer in eſteem. (1) Dixit, & anteaſſeſſit greſſum, Virg. Aen. 6, 676. (2) § Tenuem victum anteaſſeſſit copioſo, Cic. Tuſc. 3, 20.

Anteaſſeſſentis, e. adj. [ex ante, & genitalis] Anteaſſeſſentis ex-perimento, Plin. 7, 56. Neſcio an alibi.

Anteaſſeſſor, i, ſus. dep. [ex ante, & gradior] To go before, to uſher in. § Lucifer anteaſſeſſitur ſolem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

Anteaſſeſſus, a, um. part. Which goeth before. Omnia quae ſunt, cauſis ſunt anteaſſeſſis, Cic. Anteaſſeſſa ſigna, Id. de Div. 1, 14.

Anteaſſeſſo,

Antēhābeo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex ante, & habeo] *To value more, to prefer before, to honour above*, Tac. Ann. 4, 11, 6.

Antēhac, adv. [ex ante, & hac] *Before, in times past, formerly, hitherto, till now*. Antehac quidem sperare licebat, nunc illud etiam ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 13.

Antēlātus, a, um. part. [ab antefor] *Preferred, set more by*. Cacteris omnibus omni honore antelatus, Cic. de Prov. Conf.

11. Antelii, *A kind of devils*, Tert. Rarō occ.

Antelōgium, ii. n. *A preamble, or preface*, Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

Antelōquium, i. n. [ex ante, & loquor] *A preface, or address; a speaking first*, Macr. Sat. 7, 4. + Praefatio.

Antelūcanus, a, um. [ex ante, & lux, lucis] *Before day-light, early*. Antelucana industria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19. Antelucanae coenae, *Suppers that hold all night, till next morning*, Id. Catil. 2, 10.

Antelūculo, adv. *Before day*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 22. + Antelucem.

Antelūdīa, ōrum. i. e. Praeludia, Apul. Metam. 11. p. 368.

Antēmēridīanus, a, um. [ex ante, & merities] *Before noon, or mid-day, in the forenoon*. Antemeridianae literae, Cic. Att. 13, 23. antemeridianus sermo, Id. de Orat. 3, 6.

Antemissus, a, um. part. *Sent before*. Imprudentes antemissis equitibus aggreditur, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.

Antemurale, is. n. *An outwork, the counter-scarp*, Hier. Haec vox antiq. speciem prae se fert, sed desideratur auctoritas idonea.

Antenna, ae. f. [simpl. ab ante, antenna; ut a socius, fociennus] *The cross-piece whereunto the sail is fastened. The sail-yard*. Vela Icarus, malum, & antennam Daedalus invenit, Plin. 7, 57. Malis, antennisque de nave in navem traiecit, Cic. Cornua antennae, Virg. Aen. 3, 549.

Anteoccupatio, onis. f. verb. *Anticipation, forestalling, or surprising*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53.

Anteoccupo, as. act. [ex ante, & occupo] *To prevent, to anticipate, to answer an objection before-hand*. Ut anteoccupat, quod putat opponi, Cic. Orat. 40.

Antepagmenta, quodd ante (valvas) panguntur; vel quae artis adpanguntur, i. e. affiguntur. *The ornaments of porches, or doors, wrought in timber, or stone*, Vitruv. 4, 6.

Antependulus, a, um. *Hanging down before*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 57. + Demissus.

Antepilāni, ōrum. m. qui & scutati principes, hastatis proximi: dicti antepilani, quodd ante triarios, qui pilis pugnabant, gladiis praeliantur. *The middle rank of the Roman army, that marched next after the Hastati (armed with spears or pikes) and next before the Triarii*. Vid. Liv. 8, 8. & Varr. L. L. 4, 16.

Anteponendus, a, um. part. *To be placed, or set before*. Neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas iudicabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 32.

Anteponens, ntis. part. *Placing, or setting before*. Periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam antepotens, Just. 39, 4.

Antepōno, ēre, posui, itum. act. [ex ante, & pono] (1) *To set before*. (2) *To prefer*. (1) § Bonum anteponam prandium praeioribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2. (2) Meum consilium non anteponam tuo, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.

Antepōsitus, a, um. part. *Set before, preferred*. Quae coena Thyestae quondam anteposita est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25.

Antepōtens, ntis. part. *More powerful, or prevalent*. Omnium hominum praecipuus, voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 1.

Antequām, adv. [ex ante, & quām] *Before that, e'er that*. Antequam discedimus, Cic. Eleganter disjungitur, ut, Ante, pudor, quām te violō, Virg. Aen. 4, 27.

* Antērides, um. f. pl. [ab anti, e regione, & ἑσίδω, fulcio] *Propt, or shores, set against walls*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

Antērior, us. comp. [ab ante] *Former, or that which lies before*, Prisc. Milites in anteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 63. Sed locus est dubiae fidei; ap. recentiores tamen freq. + Superior.

Antērius, adv. *Afore, right, or over-against*. Onom. vet. Anteriū, ἔμπροσθεν.

Antes, ium. m. [ab ante, quia ante stant; ut Postes, quodd post ostium stent, Id.] (1) *The foreranks, or utmost ranks of vines*. (2) *Files, or ranks of horsemen, a battalion, or brigade of horse*. (1) Jam canit extremos effoetus vinitor antes, Virg. Geor. 2, 417. Vid. ibi Serv. (2) § Pedites quatuor agminibus, equites duobus antibus duces, Cato de Re Militari, ap. Serv.

Antēschōlānus. *An usher of a school*, Petr. c. 81. = Hypodidascalus, Cic.

Antēsignānus, i. m. [Miles qui ante signa in acie collocatur] *He which goeth right before the standard to defend it: He that marches in the van, or front of the battle*, Caes. B. C. 3, 75.

+ Antēstātus, a, um. part. *One summoned to appear by witnesses*. § Intestatus, i. e. testatō non conventus, Plaut.

Antesto, as. vel potius antisto, ut vet. scribebant. Vide Lucr. 5, 22. *To stand before, to excel, to surpass*. § Crotoniatæ omnibus corporum viribus antestabant, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1.

Antestor, āris. dep. [ex am, & testor] *Plaut. To be witness of an arrest, or other matter in law; or rather to call one for a witness to an arrest, &c. by touching his ear; of which Pliny gives*

this reason, that the memory lies there. Est in aure imā, says he, memoriae locus, quam tangentes attestamur, Plin. 11, 103. Conf. Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 76.

Antēvēnio, īre, i, tum. (1) *To come before, or get the start of*. (2) *Abfol. To come*. (3) *To prevent, or disappoint*. (4) *To surpass, or excel*. (1) Magnis itineribus Metellum antevenit, Sall. B. J. 52. (2) Tempori huc hodie anteveni, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66. (3) Insidias antevenire, Sall. B. J. 93. (4) Per virtutem nobilitatem antevenire, Sall. B. J. 4.

Antevērtendus, a, um. part. *To be preferred*. Caesar omnibus consiliis antevērtendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.

Antēverto, ēre, i, tum. act. [ex ante, & verito] (1) *To out-go, or out-strip*. (2) *To prevent, or be before-hand with*. (3) *To prefer*. (1) Miror ubi huic ego anteverterim, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12. (2) Id ipsum cum tecum agere conarer, Fannius antevertit, Cic. de Am. 4. (3) Rebus aliis antevertam, quae mandas mihi, Plaut. Bacc. 3, 5, 1. Conf. Caes. B. G. 7, 7.

Antevolans, ntis. part. *Flying before*. Antevolans agmen, Sil. Ital. 12, 600. cursum, Virg. Aen. 9, 47.

Antēvōlo, as. act. [ex ante, & volo, as] (1) *To fly before*. (2) *To march in haste*. (1) Antevolant zephyros pennae, Claud. Ecl. 1, 21. (2) Turnus, ut antevolans tardum praecesserat agmen, Virg. Aen. 9, 47.

* Antēurbānus, a, um. [ex ante, & urbs] *Near the city*, Fest.

* Anthēdon, ōnis. f. [ab ἄνθος, flos.] *A kind of medlar-tree*, Plin. 15, 22.

* Anthēmis, idis. f. *The herb camomile*, Plin. 26, 55.

* Anthēra, ae. f. ἄνθηρα, scil. βαζάν, q. d. herba florida; quodd capillamentis croceum infidet. *A flowery herb*, Plin. 24, 42. *The yellow seeds in the middle of a rose*, Jun. *A salve of a bright orient colour*, Cels. 6, 11.

* Anthericus, i. *The stalk of the daffodil*, Plin. 22, 32.

* Anthias, ae. m. *A kind of fish, called also Sacer piscis*, Plin. 9, 85.

* Anthinus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄνθος, flos.] *Flowery, made of flowers*. Anthinum mel, Plin. 11, 14. quod vere ē floribus colligitur.

* Antholōgīca, ōrum. n. [ab ἄνθος, flos, & λόγος, sermo. Them. λέγω dico] *Books that treat of flowers*, Plin. 21, 9.

* Anthracinus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄνθραξ, carbo] *Black as a coal*. Anthracinae vestes, *Mourning apparel*, Varr.

* Anthracitis, idis. f. *A precious stone wherein there is a resemblance of sparks of fire*, Plin. 36, 38. & 37, 27.

* Anthrax, ācis. m. *A coal, or coals*, Vitruv. 7, 8.

* Anthriscus, vel anthriscum, *An herb like scandix, but of somewhat thinner leaves*, Plin. 22, 38.

* Anthrōpōmorphitae, pl. m. [ab ἄνθρωπος, homo, & μορφή, forma] *A kind of hereticks, which thought God had an human shape*, Ecclef.

* Anthrōpophāgus, i. m. [ab ἄνθρωπος, homo & φάγω, edo.] *One that eateth man's flesh, a cannibal*, Plin. 6, 35.

* Anthus, i. m. [ab ἄνθος, flos] *A little bird which feeds upon flowers, and imitates the neighing of an horse*, Plin. 10, 57.

* Anthyllion, i. n. *An herb like lentil, very diuretic, and stops bleeding*, Plin. 26, 51.

* Anthyllis, f. *An herb like ground-ivy*, Plin. 26, 51.

* Anthypōphōra, [ab ἀντι, contra, & φέρω, fero.] *A figure in rhetoric, wherein the objections, that the adversary might make, are anticipated; as, Atqui aliquis dicat, Nihil promoveris. Multum; molestus certe ei fuero, atque animo morem gessero, Ter.*

Antiae, ārum. f. [ab ante] *The fore-locks, the hair that is laid upon the forehead. Womens towers, or frowzes*, Apul. p. 763.

* Antibacchius, pes Bacchio contrarius. [ab ἀντι, contra, & βακχείος, bacchius] *A foot consisting of two syllables long, and a third short; as Fortunā.*

* Antiboreus, a, um. [ab ἀντι, contra, & βορέας, boreas.] *Looking towards the north*. Horologium antiboreum, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Antica, (sc. pars) i. e. ad meridiem. *Vox augurum. The south part of the heavens, as the Augur stood, Varr.*

* Anticatōnes. [ex ἀντι, contra & Cato] *Two books so called by Caesar, which he wrote against Cato*, Suet. & Juv. 6, 337.

* Antichristus, [ab ἀντι, contra vel vice & χρίστος, Christus.] *Antichrist, an adversary to Christ, or one who usurps his power*, Ecclef.

Anticipatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Anticipation, the notion, or natural apprehension of a thing*, Quae gens non habet sine doctrinā anticipationem quandam deorum? Cic. N. D. 1, 16. (2) *A grammar figure called also prolepsis*, Serv.

Anticipator, ōris. m. *Anticipator mundi quem facturus erat, Auson. Eph. 9. i. e. The designer, or contriver of it.*

Anticipo, as. act. [ex ante, & capio] *To forestal, to prevent, to anticipate*. Quid igitur proficis, qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis? Cic. Attic. 8, 14.

Anticum, i. n. sc. ostium, [ab ante] § Posticum. *A porch porch before a door, the fore-door, an hatch*, Varr.

Anticus, a, um. adj. [ab ante, ut a post posticus, Varr. quod ante nos est] *The fore-part, southward*, Varr.

Antidōtum, i. n. Cels. 5, 23. Id. quod

Antidōtus, i. f. [ab ἀντι, contra, & δίδωμι, do] *A preservative against poison, a counter-poison, an antidote*, Gell. 17, 16.

† Antigērio, adv. antiq. pro Valdē, *Fest.*

* Antigrāpheus, i. m. [qui servat antigrapha, i. e. exemplaria five rationes pecuniae publicae] *A comptroller, or receiver-general, of the public money.* Cic. Custodem vocat.

* Antigrāphum, i. n. [ab ἀντι, contra, & γράφω, scribo [quod contra scriptum] *A copy of a writing, a counter-part.* An quis vett. habeat, nescio.

* Antilegomena, pl. in [ab ἀντι, contra, & λεγόμενα (part. praef. pass.) quae dicuntur. Them: λέγω, dico.] *A book so called,* Plin. 20, 32. *Contradictions.*

|| Antilēna, ae. [ab ante, ut à post, postilēna] *A paitrel, or breast-leather, for a horse,* Sapon.

* Antimetābole: [ab ἀντι, contra, & μεταβολή, mutatio; nam μεταβάλλω, est id. quod muto, a μετα, trans, & βάλλω, jacio.] *A figure when words are repeated in the same sentence, and interchangeably opposed.* Non, ut edam; vivo; sed, ut vivam, edo, Quint. 9, 3, 85.

* Antinōmia, ae. f. [ab ἀντι, contra, & νόμος, lex] *The interfering, or clashing between two laws, in some point,* Quint. 7, 8.

Antipagmenta, ōrum: n. pl. [dict: quod ante pangantur] *Fret, or carved work, set on the door-posts,* Cato, R. R. 14.

* Antiparastasis [ab ἀντι, contra, & παραστάσις, demonstratio, quod ex παραστήμι, ostendo, probō. Them: ἵστημι, statuo.] *A figure in rhetoric, which grants the premises, but denies the inference.*

* Antipāthes. *A kind of a black stone, not transparent,* Plin. 37, 54.

* Antipāthia, ae. f. [ex ἀντι, contra, & πάθος, affectus] *naturalis rerum repugnantia. A contrariety of natural qualities, natural repugnancy, antipathy,* Plin. 32, 12. & Sympathia. *Also a tempering of metal to preserve it from rust,* Id. 34, 43.

* Antiperistasis. [ex ἀντι, περι, & ἵστημι, compressio undique circumfusa qu. d. Circumobstantia, cohibitio & compressio undique circumfusa ex ἀντι, contra, περι, circum, & ἵσθαι, status. Them: ἵστημι, statuo.] *An antiperistasis, when heat or cold, being beset with its contrary quality, is the more increased.*

* Antiphera, n. pl. [ex ἀντι, & φέρω, dos] *Presents made by the bridegroom to his bride, in lieu of her portion; a jointure,* Cod. Just.

* Antiphōna, ae. f. sc. cantatio, [ab ἀντι, vicissim, & φωνή, vox.] *An antiphone, or singing alternately.*

* Antiphrasis, [ex ἀντι, & φράζω, dico, ut parcae, quia minime parcut] *A grammatical figure, when a word hath a meaning contrary to its etymology, (if there be any such.)*

* Antipodes, um. pl. m. [ab ἀντι, contra, & πούς, podēs, pes, i. e. adversipedes] *People dwelling on the other side of the earth, opposite to us, with their feet directly against ours,* Cic. Acad. Quaest. 4, 39. & Plin. 2, 65.

* Antiptosis. [ex ἀντι, pro, & πτώσις, casus] *A figure when one case is put for another, as, Urbem, quam statuo, vestra est.* Virg. Aen. 1, 577.

Antiquandus, a, um. part. *To be repealed, abrogated, &c.* Liv.

Antiquarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Studios of antiquity.* (2) *One who affects obsolete words and phrases.* (3) *Also in later writers, a copier of old books and writings.* (1) Nec quenuquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut Coelium laudet ex ea parte, quā antiquus est, Dial. de C. corr. Eloq. 21. (2) Cacozelos & antiquarios pari studio sprebit, Suet. Aug. 86. (3) Apud Sidon. Hieron. &c. Antiquaria, *A she antiquary, a female wit, or critic,* Juv. 6, 453.

Antiquatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab antiquo] *A repealing of a law,* Litt. ex Gell. * Abrogatio, Cic.

Antiquatus, a, um. part. [ab antiquor] *Repealed, made void,* Liv. 5, 55.

Antique, adv. *Of old, after the manner and fashion of the ancients,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.

Antiquior, us. adj. comp. i. e. melior, potior, charior; quod quae antiquiora sunt, sint ferē meliora. (1) *Older.* (2) *Dearer, more acceptable.* (3) *Of more esteem and account.* (1) Antiquior dies adscripta literis, Cic. 2. fr. 3, 1. (2) Antiquior cura, Quint. (3) Nihil antiquius vitā ducere, Suet. Cl. 11.

Antiquissimus, a, um. sup. *Oldest, chiefest, &c.* Cic. 2. fr. 2, 1. Antiquissimae literae, Cic. Att. 9, 9.

Antiquitas, ātis. f. (1) *Antiquity.* (2) *Meton. Men of ancient time.* (1) Antiquitatis cognoscendae Aegyptum proficiscitur, Tac. Ann. 2, 59. (2) Fabulosa narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 42. Tantum antiquitatis curaeque majoribus fuit, Sall. Fragm. Sed aliqui legunt *ansietatis.*

Antiquitus, adv. *Of old time, long ago, in former times,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4.

Antiquo, as. act. i. e. Antiquum facio, vel antiquis sto. *To repeal, to make void, to vote against a bill; to bring into the ancient manner, or estate. To put out of memory; to wear out of fashion by disuse.* Legem plures tribus antiquarunt, Liv. 5, 30. = Antiquari, obsoleheri, ē memoriā tolli, Non.

Antiquor, āris. pass. *To be abolished, or worn out of use.* & Philippus legem Agrariam tulit, quam tamen antiquari passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21. Antiquaretur, Liv. 27, 21.

Antiquus, a, um. [ab ante, quod ante nos fuit, olim anticus, ut à post, posticus] (1) *Ancient, old, of long standing.* (2) *Old fashioned, antique.* (3) *Out of date.* (4) *Worthy, honest, of the old fashion.* (5) *Dearer.* (1) = Antiquum, & vetus oppidum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60. Antiquius urbe positā nomen, Ov. Tr.

V O L. II.

3, 9, 5. (2) *Antiquo opere, & summā arte perfecta,* Cic. Perfr. 4, 33. (3) = *Ne haec forte nimis antiqua, & jam obsoleta videantur,* Cic. Verr. 1, 21. (4) *Homo antiqua virtute ac fide,* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89. (5) *Nihil mihi antiquius nostrā amicitia est,* Cic. Att. 2, 22. *Qui pauperes sunt, iis antiquior officio est pecunia,* Idem de Invent. 1, 43. *Antiquiorem locum, first, or chief,* Id. in Verr. 5, 14.

* Antirrhinon, five Anarrhinon; n. [ab ἀντι, instar, & ῥί, nasus.] *The herb snup-dragon,* Plin. 25, 80.

* Antiscōrōdon, n. [ab ἀντι, pro, & σκώρον, allium] *A kind of garlick,* Plin. 19, 34.

* Antisōphistes, & Antisophista, āe. m. *A counter-sophister, one that disputes, or declaims against another,* Quint. 11, 3.

Antistans, ntis. part. *Excelling.* Antistans mihi millibus trecentis, Catull. 9, 2.

Antistes, itis. c. g. [ab antistā, i. e. praecello, antiq. pro antesto, quod caeteris antestet, i. e. praecellat.] (1) *Properly a chief priest, prelate, bishop, or abbot.* (2) *But also used for a chief man, or one that is eminent among others. A great lawyer, an oracle of the law. A priestess.* (1) Antistites ceremoniarum, & sacrorum, Cic. pro Dom. 39. (2) Servius Sulpitius juris antistes, *An eminent lawyer,* Quint. 11, 1. Antistes artis Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. Antistes; f. *Ne perita deesset antistes,* Val. Max. 1, 1.

Antistita, ae. f. i. e. sacerdos foemina: *An abbess, prioress, priestess, &c.* Ov. Met. 13, 411. Gell. 13, 19.

Antistitor, ōris. m. praefes, praefectus, Col. 3, 21; qu. antestator. Sed in hoc loco alii *Antistites legi: A president, a governor, the master or overseer of any work, or business.*

Antisto, as. pro antesto. *To excel, or surpass,* Lucr. 5, 22. In his autem cognitum est, quanto antistaret eloquentia innocentiae, G. Nep. Arist. 1.

* Antistoechon. *The change of one letter for another, as olli for illi, magalia for magaria.*

Antistrophe, es. f. [ab ἀντιστροφή, contraverto] *A figure which repeats a word often, either in the same, or divers cases. Also the turning of the chorus the contrary way.* & Strophe.

Antithālamus, i. m. *An antichamber;* Vitruv. 6, 10.

* Antithesis. f. [ex ἀντι, contra, & τίθημι, pono] *A rhetorical flourish, when contraries are opposed to each other.* Vid. Quint. 9, 3. *Also a grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another, as olli, for illi.*

* Antitheton, i. n. Lat. Oppositum. *Opposite, contrary,* Cic. Orat. 50.

Antlia, ae. f. [ex ἀντλή] *An engine to draw up water, a pump,* Mart. 9, 19.

† Antlo, as. unde exantlo. Antlare, haurire *Fest.* [ex Gr. ἀντλήω, haurio] *To draw,* Liv. Andron.

* Antōnōmāsia, ae. f. [ab ἀντι, & ὀνόμαζω, q. d. pronomination] *A figure which puts a patronymic epithet, or other words, for the proper name, as Tydides for Diomedes, Cytherea for Venus, Orator for Cicero.*

† Antroāre, [gratias referre] *To return thanks,* Fest. Vid. Amtruo.

|| Antrosum, adv. [quod antevotum] *Forward,* Jun.

* Antrum, i. n. *A den, or cave; a privy lurking place, a grot.* Passim ap. Poetas; sed apud Orat. frequentius *Caverna.*

† Anuis, gen. antiq. ab anus. Ejus anuis causā, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46.

Anulāris, e. [ab anulus] *Pertaining to a ring.* Digitus anulāris, *The ring finger,* Macr. 7, 15.

Anulārius, idem quod Annularius. *A ringmaker,* Cic. Ac. 4, 26.

Anulātus, i. e. anulis ornatus. *Adorned with rings, ringed.* Anulatis auribus, *With rings in their ears,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 21.

Anulus, i. m. more Vett. qui consonas non geminabant. *A ring.* Vid. Annulus.

Anus, i. m. *A circle,* Varr. unde à formā circulari, the arsehole, Cic. A year, Lucr.

ANUS, ūs. (Anuis, Ter.) f. [ab antiorum multitudine, quae annosa; nam veteres consonantes non geminabant, Fest. vel ab ἀνός, i. e. delira] *An old woman, or wife,* Cic. Sum. & adj. Anus ficus, *Figs grown old, and shrivelled,* Plin. 15, 21. Amphora anus, *Old wine,* Mart. 6, 27. Per Catachr. *An eunuch,* Claud. Eutrop. 1, 9. Qui sis, fama loquetur anus, Catull. 76, 10.

Anxiē, adv. qual. (1) *Anxiously, sorrowfully.* (2) *Diligently, carefully, superstitiously.* (1) *Anxiē aliquid ferre,* Sall. B. J. 82. (2) *Ne in se quisque & auguria anxie quaerat,* Plin. 11, 114.

Anxiētas, ātis. f. *Fretfulness, heaviness, thoughtfulness, anxiety.* & Differt anxietas ab angore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. Vide locum.

Anxiētudo, inis. scrib. & anxitudo. *Disquiet of mind, vexation, sadness,* Cic. 2. de Rep.

Anxifer, a, um. adj. [ex anxius, & fero] *Bringing care, causing anguish, or disquiet,* Cic. Div. 1, 13.

|| Anxior, āris. pass. *To be troubled, &c.* Bibl.

Anxius, a, um. adj. [ab ango, anxi] (1) *Thoughtful, sorrowful, careful, troubled in mind.* (2) *Too curious, over-nice.* (1) *Neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, neque anxii semper anguntur,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. § *Anxius curis,* Liv. 27, 47; mentis,

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mentis, *Cic. ad Liv.* 398. vicem suam, *Liv.* 8, 35. (2) = Σ Oratio neque morosa, neque anxiosa, sed facilis, & simplex, *Gell.* 15, 7.
Anyte, es. f. [nomen canis] *Swift, speed, Lex. ex Ov.*

A ante O.

Aoristus, i. m. Gram. ἀόριστος, i. e. indefinitus. [ab α priv. & ὀρίζω, finio. Them. ὅριος, terminus.] *An Aorist, a Greek tense, which is used sometimes to express present, sometimes future, but most frequently past time.*

* Aorta, ae. f. ἀορτή, (ab αἰέω tollo.) *The great artery; the noblest of all the rest, having its rise in the middle of the heart, with one branch ascending and the other descending, whereby it maintaineth all the rest of the arteries with vital spirits.* *Aristot. de part. animal.* 1, 3.

A ante P.

* Apäge, & Apägēte, adv. abominantis, ab imperativo ἀπαγε, verbi ἀπαγω, abduco, quod ex ἀπό, ab, & ἄγω, duco.] *Away, out upon you, get you gone.* *Apage; non placet, &c. Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 154. *Apagetē à dorso meo, Id. Cas.* 2, 8, 22.

Apägētis, adv. [ex apage, & sis, pro si vis] *Away; away with, fie.* *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 19.

* Apalactri, pl. [ab α priv. & παλαίρεα, i. e. sine palaestrā] *Rude and awkward in behaviour, ill-bred, without a grace in their carriage.* *Quint.* 9, 4.

* Aparctias, ae. m. ventus. [ab arcto, i. e. septentrione flans] *The north wind.* *Plin.* 2, 46.

* Apathes, pl. [ex α, priv. & πάθος, affectus] *A sort of philosophers so rigid, and unconcerned, as if they were quite destitute of natural affections.* *Plin.* 7, 18.

* Apathia, ae. f. *Apathy, Stoicism, unconcernedness.* *Purum putum vocab. Graecum, nec civitate Rom. donatum.* *Lips.* & ante eum *Hieron. imperturbationem, cuso vocabulo, vertit. Seneca interpretando sibi non facit satis, Epist.* 9. *Cicero ἀπαθίας sedationes vocare videtur; sic enim ille Tusc.* 5, 15. Σ *Perturbationes animi miseram, sedationes autem vitam efficiunt beatam.* Σ *Indolentiae vocab. ab eodem percussum, dum vult exprimeret ἀπαθησίαν, propè abesse censeo; certè cum eo conjunctum ap. Gell.* 12, 5. reperitur.

Apēcūla, vel Apicula, ae. dim. [ab apes] *A little bee.* *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 10.

* Apeliotes, ae. m. [ex ἀπὸ, à, & ἄλος, sol] *The south-east wind.* *Catull.* 24, 3.

Apella, ae. c. g. [nomen fictum, qu. sine pelle, i. e. recutitus, verpus] *A Jew, one that is circumcised; but, according to the more learned and judicious, the proper name of a man.* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 100.

Aper, pri. m. [ex ἀπέρω, & abscissā] *A wild boar, a boar, a brown.* *Passim ap. orat. & poetas.*

† Aperibo, fut. ant. pro aperiam, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 50.

Aperiendus, a, um. part. *To be opened.* *Dicentes, illis portas adversus Carthaginienses aperiendas.* *Just.* 28, 2.

Aperiens, ntis. part. *Opening.* *Illo duce; illo aperiente.* *Curt.* 4, 9.

Apērio, ire, ui, tum. act. [ex ad, & pario] (1) *To open, or set open.* (2) *To discover, to disclose.* (3) *To bring out, or shew.* (4) *To explain, or interpret.* (5) *To uncover, to make bare.* (1) *Aperi fores, Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 13. Σ *Claudio, Cic. Br.* 10. (3) Σ *Aperit ramum qui veste latebat, Virg. Aen.* 6, 406. (4) *Aperire dubia, Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24. involuta, *Ibid.* 1, 9. futura, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 12. (5) *Aperire caput, To put off his hat, Cic. Phil.* 2, 31. Σ *operire, To put it on, Id. ¶ Aperire ludum, To set up school, Cic. Fuste aperire caput, To split one's skull, Juv.* 9, 98.

Apērior, iri, tus. pass. *To be opened, &c.* Σ *Tum. oculantur, tum rursus aperiuntur, Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.

Apertē, adv. qual. us comp. simē, sup. [ab apertus] *Plainly, clearly, manifestly.* Σ *Apertē & tectē quicquid est datum, accepi, Cic. Att.* 1, 11. *Apertē falsum, Id. de Orat.* 2, 75. *Ad Balbum apertius scribam, Id. Ita si sentit, apertissime insanit, Id. Acad.* 4, 7.

† Apertio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex aperio] *An opening.* *Varr. R.* 1, 69.

† Aperto, as. freq. *To make bare, or naked.* *Cur apertas brachium?* *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 12.

Apertum, absol. subst. *An open, or publick place.* *Castris in apertis positis, Liv.* 1, 33. ¶ *In apertum proferre, To publish, Cic. Parad.* 1.

Apertura, ae. f. *A little open passage, (as in building.)* *Vitr.* 4, 6.

Apertus, a, um. part. vel adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Set open, standing open.* (2) *Wide, far extended.* (3) *Clear, serene.* (4) *Met. Professed, not concealed.* (5) *Exposed to, easy to be come at.* (6) *Plain, honest, downright.* (1) *Portas irrumpere apertas, Ov. Met.* 15, 598. *Ora apertiora laniatu viventibus, Plin.* 11, 60. (2) *Aperta aequora, Virg. Geor.* 3, 195. *Campus apertus, Ibid.* 2, 280. (3) *Scindit se nubes, & in aethera purgat apertum, Virg. Aen.* 1, 591. (4) Σ *Aper-*

tae similitudines, & obscurae, *Cic. pro lege Man.* (5) Σ = *Nihil neque tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. (6) = Apertus, & simplex homo, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

APES, vel potius apis, is. f. [fort. ab apio, i. e. necto; quod pedibus connexae ad limina pendent, *Virg.*] *A bee.* *In gen. pl. apum, Col.* 1, 9. *apium, Juv.* 13, 68.

APEX, icis. m. [dict. ab apiendo, i. e. ligando] (1) *The top, or eminence of any thing.* (2) *Servius will have it properly to signify a little woollen tuft, or tassell, on the top of the flamen's, or high-priest's cap.* (3) *Synec. The cap itself, and may be used for a priest's mitre, cap, or any like thing, of a conic form.* (4) *The comb, or tuft of feathers on a bird's head.* (5) *The plume, or crest.* (6) *The sharp point of any thing.* (7) *The mark, or accent over letters.* (8) *In later writers, a letter.* (9) *Allo a mandate.* (10) *Any letter, or epistle.* (11) *Met. Dignity, authority, grandeur.* (1) *Apex capitis, Claud. montis, Sil.* 12, 709. (1) *Vide Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 2, 682. (3) *Apex à capite prolapsus Sulpitio sacerdotium abstulit, Val. M.* 1, 1, 4. (4) *Vid. Plin.* 11, 44. (5) *Apicem tamen incita summum hasta tulit, Virg. Aen.* 12, 492. (6) *Flamma apicem per aëra duxit, Ov. Met.* 10, 279. = *Ejus velut apex pronus imminebat mucro vocatur, Col.* 15, 25. *de figurā falcis.* (7) *Longis syllabis omnibus apponere apicem ineptissimum est, Quint.* 1, 7. (8) *Quam juvat hos apices legere? Prudentius, Perist.* 3, 137. (9) *Sacris apicibus accitus, Sidon.* (10) *Apicum oblato, Sid. Epist.* 6, 8. (11) *Iratos tremens regum apices, Hor. carm.* 3, 21. ¶ *Apices juris, The quirks and subtil points of law, Ulp.*

Apexābo, ōnis. m. quoddam in eo quiddam tanquam apex emineat, *a black pudding, Varro, L. L.* 4, 220.

* Aphāca, ae. five Aphāce, es. f. *A kind of pulse,* *Plin.* 27, 21.

* Aphaeresis. [ex ἀπὸ, ab ἀίρω, capio.] *A figure, which takes a letter or syllable away from the beginning of a word.* *Diom. Gram.*

* Aphorismus, i. m. [ex ἀπὸ, ab ἔρῃζω, termino. Them. ὅριος, terminus. *An aphorism.* Lat. *Definitio, determinatio.*

* Aphractus, i. m. & Aphractum, i. n. [à Gr. ἀφρακτος, non munitus ex α priv. & φράσσω, munio] *An open ship without decks, or hatches; a brigantine, or such like vessel, used by the Rhodians, Cic. Att.* 6, 8.

* Aphrodisiāce gemma, *A kind of gem,* *Plin.* 37, 54.

* Aphron, [ex ἀφρός, spuma] *A kind of poppy,* *Plin.* 20, 79.

* Aphronitrum, i. n. [ab ἀφρός, spuma, & νίτρον, nitrum] *Salt-petre,* *Mart.* 14, 58. *Plin.* 31, 46.

* Aphroscorodon. *A kind of great garlick,* *Col.* 11, 3.

* Aphthae, ārum. f. [ab ἀπθω, accendo] *The thrush, especially in children; a soreness of the mouth from some hot humour,* *Cael. Rhod.* 9, 20.

* Aphyā, ae. f. *Cael. vel Apua, Theod. A small ordinary fish, as a minnow, a loach, or bleak; unde Cicero Aphiam populi, per Catachr. vocat populi sentinam, & fordes, Cic. Att.* 4, 11.

Apiānus, ā, uni. adj. [ab apes] *Belonging to bees, fit for bees, on which bees do feed; unde apianae uvae, Muscadel grapes, Col. scil. quas apes insectantur. Apianum vinum, Muscadine. Apiana brassica, Plin.* 19, 41. *sed al. vett. codd. apiaca, Colly-flower.*

Apiārium, i. n. [ex apes] *A bee-stall, or stand,* *Col.* 9, 3.

Apiarius, i. m. *He that keepeth bees,* *Plin.* 21, 31.

Apiāfra, ae. sc. aves, quia apes comedit, *Serv. & Apiafter, tri. A bird that eateth bees, called midwal, or martinet.*

Apiāstrum, i. n. [ab apes, sc. quo apes delectantur] *An herb which bees delight in, balm-gentle, or mint,* *Plin.* 21, 29.

Apiātus, a, um. adj. [ab apibus, quod habet impressum apium similitudinem; sed ab apio deductam probat *Harduinus*] *Apiata mensa. A table made of wood, whose grain resembles the seeds of smallage strowed thick upon it, Plin.* 13, 30.

* Apīca ovis, quae ventrem nudum habet. [ab ἀπικος, sine lanā, Scal. ex α priv. & πικος, lana. Them. πικος, carmino] *A kind of small sheep, which had no wool on their bellies,* *Plin.* 8, 75.

Apicātus, a, um. i. e. apicem gestans, *Having, or wearing an apex, tufted.* *Apicati Dialis conjux, The chief priest's wife, Ov. Fast.* 3, 397.

Apicūla, ae. f. dim. [ab apes] *A little bee,* *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 10.

Apicūlum, i. n. dim. [ab apex] *A little tuft, or tassell,* *Fest.*

Apilascus, udis. *Aurum, quod ad pilas cudunt, apilascudem vocant. Gold ready to be coined, Plin.* 33, 21.

Apīnae, ārum. f. pl. dubiae orig. vocab. *Trifles, fooleries.* = *Sunt apinae, tricaeque, Mari.* 14, 1.

† Apio, & Apo, i. e. adligo, *Fest.* unde *Apiscor, aptus, &c.*

* Apiria, ae, ἀπειρία, q. d. inexperientia; nam ἀπειρος, & imperitum, & infinitum sign. *a want of experience, Cal. Infinitenaf, & Infinitio, Cic.*

Apis, is. f. *A bee.* *Vide Apes.*

† Apiscendus, a, um. part. *To be gotten, or obtained.* *Artis apiscendae otium, Tac. Ann.* 6, 20, 4. *Rebus apiscendis labor est, Manil.* 3, 146. † *Adipiscendus.*

† Apiscor, i. tus. dep. [ab ἀπρω, olim ἀπρω & ἀπω, paro. *Morl.*] *To find out, to get, to recover, to obtain.* *Haereditatem*

fum

sum aptus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 8. Apisci jus dominationis, *Tac. Usus & Lucr.* 1, 844. item *Sall. Cic. &c.* ex ant. pro quo Adipiscor obtinuit.

Apium, i. n. [dict. quod ex eo apex, i. e. caput triumphantium coronabatur, *Isid.* vel quod apes eo gaudeant] *Parfily, smillage, Virg. Ecl.* 6, 68.

* Aplānes. ἀπλανής, i. e. non erraticus. Them. πλάνη, error. *Fixed, the eighth sphere, that of the fixed stars, Macr. S. Sc.* 1.

Apluda, vel Appluda, *The bran or winnowings of any corn; the refuse, Plin.* 18, 24.

Aplustre, is. n. de etymo, vid. seq. Aplustrum. *An ornament of a ship; the flag, ancient, colours, or streamers. Laceroque aplustria velo, Sil.* 10, 325.

Aplustrum, i. n. [ab ἀπλυστον, Id. summa pars mali. Aplustra, ἀπλυστον, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πύρας, It. aplustra, πύρις in gloss. Philox.] *The same as Aplustre. Claudia videntur navigia, aplustris fractis, obnitier undis, Lucr.* 4, 439. *Fluctuantia aplustra, Id.* 2, 555.

* Aplysiac. [ab ἀ priv. & πλύνω, lavo] *The worst sort of sponges, Plin.* 9, 69.

† Apo, ere. vel Apio. antiq. *To join together. To tie. Met. To make, or fashion. Vide Aptus.*

* Apōcālypsis, is. f. [ex ἀπὸ, ab ἀ & ἑλκύνω, tego] Latine Patefactio. *A revelation, or discovery; the Apocalypse, or revelation of St. John. Hence Apocalypticus, a, um. Ecclef.*

* Apōcha, ac. f. [ex ἀπέρχω, recipio, quod ab ἀπὸ, ab ἔ & ἔχω, habeo.] *An acquittance, or discharge upon payment, ap. JCC.*

* Apocletus, [ἀποκλήτος, ex ἀπὸ & καλῶ, voco, q. d. evocatus] *A member of the council of the Aetolian state, vid. Liv.* 35, 34. & 46. & *Polyb.* 4, 1.

* Apōcōpe, es. f. [ex ἀποκόπτω, abscindo. Them. κόπῃ, scindo] *A figure which takes away the last syllable, or letter of a word, as tun' for tunc.*

* Apocriſtarius, Legatus ecclesiae negotia tractans. [ex ἀποκρισις, responſio, ab ἀποκρίνμαι, respondeo. Them. κρινω, judico.] *A surrogate, a commissary to a bishop; an office which began in the Church in the time of Constantine the Great, Justin.*

* Apocryphus, a, um. [ex ἀποκρύφω, occulto. Them. κρύφω, abscondo] *Apocryphal, of questionable authority, and credit. Latine Occultus. & Canonicus, Eccl.*

* Apocynon, n. [ex ἀπὸ, ab & κύων, cujus genit. est κύων, canis, quod canum impetus cohibeat.] *A bone in the left side of a frog, Plin.* 32, 18. *Also the name of a shrub, Plin.* 24, 58.

* Apōdes, um. m. [ex ἀ priv. & πῦς, pes.] *Birds called martins. = Apodes vocantur, quia carent usu pedum, aliis cypseli appellantur, Plin.* 10, 55.

* Apōdidraſcinda. [ex ἀποδιδράσκω, fugio] *A play amongst children, like hide and seek, Jun. ex Poll.*

* Apodixis, is. f. [ex ἀποδείκνυμι, ostendo, probo. Them. δεικνυμι, ostendo.] *A demonstration, or evident proof. Apodixes grammaticae, Mathematical demonstrations in lines, Quint.* 5, 10. *Apodixis desinctoria, apud Petron. c.* 132. *quid sit, apodixin desiderat. Hinc*

Apodicticus, a, um. *Demonstrative, Latine Demonstratio.*

* Apōdōsis, posterior pars comparisonis. [ex ἀποδίδωμι, reddo, quod ex ἀπὸ, re, & δίδωμι, do.] *A figure in grammar, being the latter part, or application of a sentence. In rhetoric, the latter part of the Exordium is so called. & Protasis, Latine Redditio.*

* Apōdytērion, i. n. [ex ἀποδύω, exuo, quod ex ἀπὸ, contrarium significante, & δύω, induo. The stripping room, where they undrest before they went into the bath, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1.

* Apōgaei, *Winds that blow from land, Plin.* 2, 44.

* Apōgaeum, [ex ἀπὸ, ab, & γαῖα, terra.] *The mid-point of heaven; also the remotest part of the epicycle, where the planet is farthest from the earth, Cael. & Hypogaeum.*

* Apōgrāpha, ae. f. [ex ἀπὸ, exemplar significante, & γράφω, scribo] *An inventory of goods, Ulp. Latine Index.*

* Apōgrāphon, i. n. *A copy of any thing, a pattern, or draught, Plin.* 35, 40.

* Apōlactizo. [ex ἀπὸ, re, & λακτίζω, calcitro. Them. λαξ, adv. calce, calcibus] *Ta kick one. Met. To slight, or scorn, Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 13.

* Apolecti, m. pl. [ex ἀπὸ, ex, & λέγω, eligo] *Principal senators, or counsellors. The council of state, or privy council, Liv.* 36, 28. *ubi Gron. habet Apocletos.*

* Apōlectus, i. m. i. e. delectus. *A kind of tunny fish. Pelamis earum generis maxima Apolestus vocatur, Plin.* 32, 53. & 9, 18.

* Apōlis, idis. [ex ἀ priv. & πόλις, civitas] *A banished man, one disfranchised, ap. JCC.*

† Apōlōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The making use of, and moralizing, fables, Quint.* 5, 11. *improbat.*

* Apōlōgēticus, a, um. *Pertaining to apology, defence, or excuse. Apologetica oratio, An apologetic oration.*

* Apōlōgia, ae. f. *An apology, defence, or answer to a charge; an excuse. A telling, or applying of stories. Latine Defensio, narratio.*

* Apōlōgus, i. m. [ex ἀπὸ, re, & λόγος, sermo, Them. λέγω, dico] *A fable, (such as Aesop's are) wherein brute beasts, or inanimate things, are brought in speaking, to fix moral precepts more firmly in our minds, Quint.* 5, 11.

* Apōphāsis, f. [ex ἀπὸ, privationem significante, & φημί, dico] *A denial, a figure in rhetoric, Quint.* 9, 2. *Also an inventory of goods, Bud.*

* Apōphōrēta, ōrum. n. [ex ἀποφείρω, aufero, quod ex ἀπὸ, ab, & φέρω, fero, *Presents given to guests at feasts, to carry away with them, chiefly at the Saturnalia, Suet. Vesp.* 19.

* Apophthegma, ātis. n. [ex ἀποφθέγγομαι, eloquor, sententiose dico, quod ex ἀπὸ, augmentum significante, & φθέγγομαι, loquor.] *A brief and pithy saying, especially of some worthy person; an apophthegm. Facetē dicta quae vocant ἀποφθίγματα, Cic. Off.* 1, 9.

* Apophysis, f. [ex ἀποφύω, adnascor, quod ex ἀπὸ, augmentum significante, & φύω, nascor.] *A knot, or exuberance growing to a place; especially of a bone sticking out, Cels.*

* Apōplectici, *They who are struck with any sudden disease that takes away the senses, or are blasted with lightning; and from hence the English word Apoplectical. Attonitos vocare videtur Celsus, l.* 3. c. 26.

* Apōplexia, ae. f. [ex ἀποπλέω, percutio, quod ex ἀπὸ, augmentum significante & πλέω, percutio.] *An apoplexy, a blasting, or being thunderstruck; the dead palsy. † Nervorum resolutio, Cels.* 3, 27.

* Apōria, ae. f. [ab ἀ priv. & πείρος, transitus, Them. πείρω, transeo.] *A figure in rhetoric, when the orator doubts what to do, or say, Cic. Att.* 7, 21. *Lat. Addubitatio.*

* Apōron, n. *A controversy hard to be decided, Gell.* 19, 51.

* Apōsiopēsis, f. [ex ἀπὸ, augmentum significante, & σιωπῶ, si-leo.] *A figure when one thro' anger, or some other passion, breaks off abruptly, and yet so as to be understood, as, Ego te, si vivam----- Ter. exercebo, ulciscar, aut aliquid simile. Reticentia, Cic. Ob-ticentia, Cels.* ap. Quint.

* Aposphragisma, ātis. n. [ex ἀπὸ, & σφραγίζω, signo. Them. σφραγίς, sigillum.] *One's seal, coat of arms, or any other impression, on a ring, or seal, Plin.* Ep. 10, 16.

* Apōstāsia, ae. f. [ex ἀφίσταμαι, abscedo, quod ex ἀπὸ, ab, & ἵσταμαι, sto.] *Apostasy, a back-sliding from one's religion. Lat. Defectio.*

* Apōstāta, ae. m. [ex ἀφίσταμαι, abscedo, quod ex ἀπὸ, ab, & ἵσταμαι, sto.] *A revolter, a back-slider, an apostate. Lat. Defector.*

|| Apōstatrix, icis. f. *A woman apostate. Gentes apostatrices, M. ex Bibl.*

|| Apōstāto, as. *To revolt, to forsake his religion; to apostatize, Cypr. † A fide Christiana deficio, vel desisco.*

* Apōstēma, ātis. n. *A imposthume, or swelling of any corrupt matter in the body, Plin.* 20, 8. *Lat. Abscessus, Cels. Suppu-ratio, Plin.* 20, 8.

Apōstōlātus, ūs. m. *The office of an apostle, an apostleship, Eccl.*

Apōstōlus, i. m. [ab ἀποστέλλω, ablego, Them. στέλλω, mitto.] *Primarily a messenger, an envoy; but by way of excellency, an apostle, one delegated by our Saviour, to preach the Gospel, to plant and govern churches, of which our Saviour at first chose twelve; to which number St. Paul afterwards was added. The appellation was sometimes given to others only sent to preach, as St. Paul calls Epaphroditus, Philipp.* 2, 25. *At Athens Ἀποστόλοι, were commissioners of the navy, who were to order the setting forth of the fleet. Also letters dimissory, to certify an appeal, ap. JCC.*

* Apōstrophe, es. f. [ex ἀπὸ, ab, & στροφή, conversio. Them. στρέφω, verto] *A figure when we speak to, instead of speaking of; as Quid respondebo liberis meis? Quid tibi, Q. frater, qui nunc abes? Cic. pro Mil. Lat. Aversio.*

* Apōstrophus, i. m. *The mark of a letter cut off in the end of a word, as vin', men', for vine, menē.*

* Apōthēca, ae. f. [ex ἀπὸ, intrō, & θῆκη, repositorium. Them. τίθημι, pono.] *In Latin authors chiefly a wine-cellar. A place where any thing is laid up; a storehouse, warehouse, or cellar; a loft, or room; a safe, or press to keep any thing in, Col.* 1, 8. [Hor. Sat. 1, 6. Hinc Angl. voc. an apothecary, quod phar-maca sua tanquam in apothecis reponat.

* Apōthēosis. [ex ἀπὸ, & θίωσις, q. d. deificatio. Them. θεός, deus] *A canonizing of men to be gods, after their death, which begun among the Romans in the time of Augustus. † Con-secratio, Cic.*

* Apōzēma, tis. n. [ex ἀποζέω, deservisco] *A decoction, an apozem, ap. Medicos freq.*

Apparandus, a, um. part. *To be prepared, or in preparing. In apparandā fugā, Hirt. B. Al.* 7.

Appārans, ntis. part. *Preparing. Trajicere ex Sicilia apparans, Suet. Aug.* 47.

Appārāte, adv. qual. ūs, comp. [ex apparatus, adj.] *With great preparation, nobly, bravely, sumptuously. = Edit & bibit opipare fanē, & apparatē, Cic. Att.* 11, 50. *Apparatus coe-nare, Plin.* Ep. 1, 15.

Appārātio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex apparō] *Great preparations, gallantry, bravery, Cic. Offic.* 2, 16. = *Magnificentia, artifi-ciosa diligentia, Id.*

Appārātus, imp. *Things are getting ready, Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 35.

Appārātus, a, um. adj. ex part. or, comp. *simus, sup. (1) Prepared, furnished, provided. (2) Splendid, magnificent. (1)*

= *Ad operam causarum nunquam nisi apparatus, & meditatus accedo, Cic. (2) Apparatae epulae, Just.* 1, 6. *Domus ap-parator,*

paratior, *Cic. de Invent. 1, 34.* Spectaculum apparatissimum, *Id. Phil. 1, 15.*

Appārātus, ūs. m. verb. *A preparing.* Also *provision, furniture, entertainment.* Ludorum apparatus, *Cic. Off. 2, 16.* epularum, *Id. navalis, Liv. 24, 34.*

Apparens, ntis. part. *Appearing, apparent.* Poenis haec certior auctor non apparentem pelago quaerentibus orbem, *Ma-mil. 1, 302.*

Appāreo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [*ex ad, & parco*] (1) *To appear.* (2) *To shew himself, or it self.* (3) *To be forth coming.* (4) *To attend, to give attendance.* (5) *To be in place, under a superior magistrate.* (1) Apparent rari nantes, *Virg. Aen. 1, 122.* (2) Ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, *Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18.* Jam ante biennium, qualis esset apparare coeperat, *Paterc. 2, 112.* (3) Ni apparet patera, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 161.* (4) In limine regis apparent, *Virg. Aen. 12, 849.* (5) Libertus ejus qui apparuit Varroni, *Vurr. i. e. apparitor fuit.*

Appāret, imp. *It appears, it is a plain case.* Apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, *Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33.*

Appāritio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab appareo*] *The attendance of the apparitors, or other officers upon a magistrate.* Met. *Their office, or place.* Marcilii in longā apparitionē fidem cognovi, *Cic. Fam. 13, 54.* ¶ *Marcilius Ciceronis interpres in provinciā fuerat.*

Appārītor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab appareo*] quos Plaut. armigeros, & scutigerulos, *Hor. stipatores vocat.* A *sergeant, apparitor, pursivant, summoner, marshal, beadle, clerk, interpreter, &c. any inferior officer that waits upon a superior magistrate.* Apparitores à Praetore assignati, *Cic. Verr. 3, 25.* Apparitores regis, *Liv. 1, 40.* Quis unquam apparitor, tam humilis, tam abjectus? *Cic. Phil. 2, 32.* ¶ *Sequioribus aevīs officiales dicti sunt; de quorum officiis vide Cod. 12, 53. & seqq.*

Appārītūra, ac. f. *The attendance, or waiting of under officers upon a magistrate.* Orbilius apparituram magistratibus fecit, *Suet. Ill. Gram. 9.* = Apparitio, *Cic.*

Apparītūrus, a, umi. part. *About to appear,* *Liv. 42, 43.*

Appāro, as. act. [*ex ad, & paro*] (1) *To prepare, to provide, to make ready.* (2) *To go about, or design, to make provision for.* (3) *To furnish, or set out.* (1) = Ornare, & apparare convivium, *Cic. Verr. 4, 20.* (2) Vah! delenire apparas, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 28.* (3) Ludos apparat magnificentissimos, *Cic. 2, fr. 3, 8.* § Regit. acc. cum dat.

Appārōr, āris. pass. *To be provided, prepared, or made ready, &c.* § Nuptias mihi apparari sensit, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 7.*

Appellandus, a, umi. part. *To be called, or appealed to.* Appellandorum nil juris mihi adest, *Ov. Pont. 16, 40.*

Appellans, ntis. part. *Calling.* Non medicinam illud, sed cladem appellans, *Tac. Ann. 1, 49, 3.*

Appellātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex appello*] (1) *A naming, a calling by name, a term, or title.* (2) *An appeal from an inferior judge to an higher.* (3) *Pronunciation.* (1) Unius folia distinguuntur appellatione, *Plin. 15, 40.* (2) Sic quoque appellationem esse ad populum, *Plin. 6, 14.* (3) Suavitas vocis, & lenis appellatio literarum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.*

Appellātīvus, a, umi. adj. *ut Nomen appellativum, An appellative, or common name, as opposed to a proper,* *Prisc.*

Appellātor, ōris. m. verb. *An appealer, an appellant,* *Cic. Verr. 4, 65.*

Appellātōrius, a, umi. adj. *Belonging to appeals,* *Dig.*

Appellātus, a, umi. part. *Called, named, entitled, summoned, cited, &c.* *Cic. Fam. 2, 10.*

¶ Appellito, as. freq. [*ab appello*] *To call often, &c.* *Apul. p. 507.*

Appellitatus, *Called,* *Tac. Ann. 4, 65.*

Appello, as. act. [*ex ad, & pello ant. pro loquor, qu. ad me pello, i. e. voco*] (1) *To call, to name, to term, or entitle.* (2) *To mention.* (3) *To speak familiarly to one.* (4) *To call in question, or accuse.* (5) *To call to witness.* (6) *To call to one for help.* (7) *To call upon for a thing, to dun.* (8) *To appeal.* (9) *To proclaim.* (10) *To pronounce.* (1) Appellare rem unamquamque suo nomine, *Cic. Fam. 9, 22.* (2) Nomen mortui hominis cum lachrymis indentidem appellare, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 26.* (3) Blandē haec mihi appellanda est, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 12.* (4) ¶ Cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, *Cic. Offic. 1, 25.* (5) *Cic. pro Rabir.* (6) Quos accedam? aut quos appellem? *Cic.* (7) Nec avarus exactor ad diem & horam appellat, *Sen. de Ben. 1, 2.* (8) Qui appellat, majorem judicem appellare debet, *Cic.* (9) Victorem appellat Acestem, *Virg. Aen. 5, 540.* (10) Suavitas appellandum literarum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 35.*

Appello, ēre, pūli, sum. act. [*ex ad, & pello, is.*] (1) *To drive to.* (2) *To bring to land, to the coast, or shoar.* (3) *To force.* (4) *To apply, or devote to.* (5) Absol. *To come.* (1) § Fessos ad littora curva juvencos appuleram, *Ov. Met. 11, 352.* (2) Cūm navem ad Delum appulissent, *Verr. 1, 18.* (3) Argenti viginti minae me ad mortem appulerunt, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 43.* (4) Animum ad uxorem appulit, *Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 15.* (5) Epiri regem in Italiam classe appulisse constat: *But se is here understood, and so it is the same with that of Ter.* Haud auspiciō me huc appuli. Navis enim appulsa est, non appulit: Homo, aut ventus appellit navem. *Synt. causā adductis exemplis adde N^o. 3.* Me vestris deus appulit oris, *Virg. Aen. 3, 338.*

Appellor, āris. pass. [*ab appello, as.*] *To be called.* Is

pagus appellabatur Tigurinus, *Caes. B. G. 1, 17.*

Appellor, i. pass. *To be brought to land.* Quōd fere ex Gallia naves appellantur, *Caes. B. G. 5, 13.* Navis appellitur Syracusas, *Cic. Verr. 5, 25.*

Appendicūla, ae. f. dim. *A little appendage, a perquisite,* *Cic. pro Rab. Post. 4. ab*

Appendix, icis. [*ab appendo, quōd appenditur, vel qu. ex appendeo, quōd appendet*] *An appendage, that which belongs to any thing; as* (1) *A part of it, or* (2) *Addition to it; as a pent-house, or any piece of building added to the main house; an appendix.* Appendices, auxiliary troops. (3) *A thorn, so called for having red berries hanging upon it, which are likewise called appendices.* (1) Appendix animi corpus, *Cic. ap. Non. 1, 199.* (2) Carpetani cum appendicibus, &c. *Liv. 21, 15.* (3) *Plin. 24, 70.*

Appendo, ēre, i, sum. act. [*ex ad, & pendo*] (1) *To hang by.* (2) *To weigh out, or pay.* Aurifici palam appendit aurum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 25.*

Appendor, i, sus. pass. *To be hanged up, or weighed out, tam propriē quāam figuratē.* ¶ Orationes Demosthenis putavi non annumerari lectori debere, sed tanquam appendi, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 5.*

Appensus, a, umi. adj. & part. *Hanged up, or weighed out.* Setā equinā appensus, *Cic. T. 5, 21.*

Appētendus, a, umi. part. *To be desired, or sought after.* ¶ Nec abnuendum imperium, nec appetendum, *Sen. Thyest. 472.*

Appētens, ntis. part. [*ab appeto*] (1) *Approaching.* (2) *Setting upon.* (3) *Adjoining to.* (1) Appetente luce, *Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 11.* (2) Unguibus appetens, *Liv.* (3) Mare terram appetens, *Cic. de Nat. D. 2, 39.*

Appētens, tis. adj. us, comp. simus. sup. (1) *Covetous,* (2) *Desirous of.* (1) = Non cupidus, neque appetens homo, *Cic.* (2) § Eadem ratio facit hominem hominum appetentem, *Cic.* Nihil est appetentius simulium fui, *Id.* Summus enim naturā appetentissimi honestatis, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.*

Appētentia, ae. f. [*ex appetens*] *A desiring, hungering, or hankering.* Appetentia cibi, *Plin. 22, 53.* Appetentiam efficit effraenatam libido, *Cic. T. 2, 4, 7.*

¶ Appētibilis, e. adj. *To be desired, or coveted.* Venustate appetibilis, *Macr. Sat. 1, 1.* 4 Expetibilis, *Tac. Expetendus, Cic.*

Appētītio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex appeto*] (1) *A catching at.* (2) *Met. A strong desire, or endeavour after.* (3) *Appetite, to one's victuals.* (1) Ex triplici appetitione solis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 23.* (2) Appetitio principatūs, *Cic. Off. 1, 4.* (3) *Gell. lib. 3. sed melius Appetentia.*

Appētītus, a, umi. part. *Catched at, attempted, set upon.* Vide Appetō.

Appētītus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The concupiscible faculty, natural appetite and desire.* (2) *In the plural number, passions, or affections.* (1) ¶ Ita fit, ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, *Cic. Off. 1, 28.* (2) Appetitus omnes contrahendi, sedandique, *Cic. Offic. 1, 29.*

Appetō, ēre, ii, vel ivi, itum, act. [*ex ad, & peto*] (1) *To desire, or covet earnestly, chiefly natural, or good things.* (2) *To catch at, snap at, peck at.* (3) *To assault, or set upon.* (4) *To aspire to, to attempt.* (5) Absol. *To approach, or draw near.* (1) ¶ Bona naturā appetimus, à malis declinamus, *Cic. T. 2, 4, 6.* Omne animal voluptatem appetit, *Id. de Fin. 1.* ¶ = Id non modò non recusem, sed appetam etiam, atque deprecam, *Id.* (2) Is ter solem appetivit manibus, *Cic. Divin. 1, 23.* (3) Humerum apertum gladio appetit, *Caes. B. G. 2, 35.* (4) Quōd regnum appetebat, ab civitate erat interfectus, *Caes. B. G. 7, 4.* (5) Nox appetit, *Liv. 5, 44.*

Appetor, i, itus. pass. *To be desired, assaulted, &c.* ¶ Appetuntur quae secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, *Cic. N. D. 3, 13.*

Appiana mala, *A kind of apples like quinces.* Ab Appio, *Plin. 15, 15.*

† Appiānum, i. n. *A kind of green colour,* *Plin. 35, 29.*

Appingo, ēre, ēgi, actum. *sed vix leg. in praet. & sup. To join unto, to fasten, or bind to; to add.* Appinge aliquid novi, *Cic. Ep. ad Att. 2, 8.* Sed evanescit haec vox, si formes ab

Appingo, ēre, xi. act. [*ex ad, & pingo*] (1) *To paint.* (2) *To write.* (1) § Delphinum sylvis appingit, *Hor. A. P. 30.* (2) Si huc referendum sit exemp. verb. praeced.

Applaudo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [*ex ad, & plaudo*] *To strike on the ground with one's feet.* Applaudere terrae, *Apul. To applaud, clap, hands, or stamp with the feet, in favour, or liking.* Met. *To approve,* *Cic. pro Sext. 54.* = Approbo, *Plaut.*

Applausor, ōris. m. verb. *A clapper.* Met. *An applauder, or approver,* *Plin. Pan. 46.*

Applausus, a, umi. part. (1) *Stroked gently.* (2) *Clapped upon, cherished.* (1) Ov. Met. 14, 71. (2) Nec qui cervicis amaret applausae blandos sonitus, *Sil. 10, 357. de Camphefo equo.*

Applausus, ūs. m. verb. *Clapping of hands,* *Met. Applause.* Ennius

Ennius magnò applausu loquitur, *Cic. de Div.* 2; 50.

Applicans, ntis. part. *Applying to, approaching.* Applicantes navigia hostis expectat, *Curt.* 9, 6, 18.

Applicatio, ònis. f. verb. *An application, an inclination of mind.* Applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi, *Cic. de Amic.* 8. Jus applicationis, *The right which a Roman patron had to the estate of a foreign client dying intestate, Id. de Orat.* 1, 38.

Applicatus, a, um. part. (1) *Applied, laid to.* (2) *Arrived.* (3) *Bent, or inclined.* (1) Stomachi dolorem sedant applicati saepius, *Plin.* 30, 14. (2) Applicatis ad terram navibus, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 101. (3) Omne animal applicatum est ad id, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 13. ¶ Applicatis auribus, *Varr.* 2, 7, 5. de equo, *Cic. de Equo.*

Appliciturus a, um. part. *About to apply to, or arrive at.* Quò applicituri erant, symbolos proponi curat, *Just.* 2, 12.

Applicitus, a, um. part. [*à sup. applicitu ex applico*] *Adjoined.* Applicitum est cubiculo hypocæustum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Applico, as, ui, & avi, itum, & atum. act. [*ex ad, & plico*] (1) *To apply.* (2) *To set, or lay one thing to, or near another.* (3) *To bring, or direct.* (1) § Ut ad honestatem [voluptas] applicetur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2. (2) § Ad flammam se applicuerunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 27. (3) § Applicare naves terrae, *Liv.* 28, 36. ad terram, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 101. in aliquem locum. *Id. To land.* ¶ Bis senis mensibus vix unum puer applicabat annum, *He was scarce thirteen years old, Mart.* 6, 28.

+ Applodo, pro Applaudo, *Plin.*

Apploro, as. neut. [*ex ad, & ploro*] *To weep, or lament, to or with one.* Applorans tibi, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 18. Raro occ.

+ Applosus, a, um. part. *Dashed, or dinged upon the ground.* Applosus ad terram, *Spart.* + Afflictus, *Cic.*

+ Appluda, ae. f. *Bran, chaff, Gell.* 11, 7. Vide Apluda.

¶ Applumbatura, ae. f. *A soldering with lead, Paul.*

¶ Applumbatus, a, um. *Soldered with lead, Dig.* + Plumbo commissus, *Juv.*

¶ Applumbo, as. act. [*ex ad, & plumbum*] *To solder with lead, Ulp.* + Plumbo committo, *Juv.*

Appluo, ère, ui, & uvi. tum. act. *To rain near, or upon, Plin.* 9, 23.

Appono, ère, fui, itum. act. [*ex ad, & pono*] (1) *To put, or set to.* (2) *To lay upon, or nigh to.* (3) *To mix, or put in.* (4) *To reckon.* (5) *To add.* (6) *To serve up.* (7) *To suborn, or procure.* (1) § Apponere notam ad malum verum, *Cic. in Pis.* 30. (2) Manum ad os, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 1. (3) Apponunt bracciam, rumicem, betam, &c. *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 26. (4) Appone lucro, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 15. Postulat id gratiae apponi sibi, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 31. (5) § Illi, quos tibi dempserit, apponet annos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 15. (6) Iis apposuit tantum, quod satis esset, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32. (7) Calumniatores ex sinu suo apposuit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 10.

Apporrectus, a, um. part. [*qu. ab apporrigor*] *Stretched out, lying close by, Ov. Met.* 2, 561.

Apportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried, or brought to, Cic. Verr.* 3.

Apportans, ntis. part. *Bringing in.* Multa undique apportans, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42.

Apporto, as. [*ex ad, & porto*] *affero, adveho.* (1) *To carry, or bring unto.* (2) *To bring news, or tidings.* (3) *To cause or occasion.* (1) § Ad difficillima loca apportare frumentum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 92. De Illyrico apportare, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14. Hispania, *Caes. ab aliquo, Cic. undique. Id. aliquid machinâ, Id.* (2) Quidnam apportas? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 16. (3) Ille haud scit, hoc paulum lucri quantum damni apportet, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 25.

Apportor, tri. pass. *To be carried, or brought to.* Ea quae sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispania apportari jubet, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 1.

Apposco, ère. [*ex ad, & posco*] *To ask or require more, or besides, over and above.* Porro haec talenta dotis apposcent duo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 7, 10.

Appositè, adv. [*ex appositus*] *Properly, aptly, conveniently, to the purpose, fitly, partly.* Appositè dicere, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 5. Appositè ad persuasionem, *Id. in Rull.* 1, 5.

Appositio, ònis. f. *An Adding to, an applying.* Appositio exemplorum. *Cic. in Parad.* 1. It is also taken by later Gram. for the figure Epexegetis; as, *Urbs Roma, lupus piscis.*

Appositus, a, um. part. [*ab apponor*] (1) *Laid near, put to.* (2) *Set upon.* (3) *Near, situate by.* (4) *adj. or, comp. simus, sup. Convenient, apt, or fit to the purpose, meet, apposite, either in an active, or passive sense.* (1) § Aure ad glaciem appositâ, *Plin.* 8, 42. (2) Appositas instruxere epulis mensas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 570. (3) Appositi nemoris subière latebras, *Ibid.* 4, 600. (4) *Suet. Calig.* 41. Appositior ad deferenda quàm auferenda signa, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. Gallinae ad partum appositissimae, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 9. [Equus] ad medendum est appositus, *Id. R. R.* 2, 7, 5.

Appositus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab appono*] *A putting, or moving to, an applying.* Prodest appositu, fotu, illitu, *Plin.* 23, 82.

Appotus, a, um. [*ex ad, & potus*] *Drunken, fuddled,*

Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75.

Apprecatus, a, um. *Praying to.* Ritè deos prius apprecati, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 28. à seq.

¶ Appreciatus, a, um. part. *Prized, valued, esteemed, rated; Bibl. + Aestimatus.*

¶ Apprecio, as. act. *To value, to set a price upon.* Bibl. + Aestimo.

Apprecor, aris. vel Adprecor. dep. *To pray unto; to wish one any good thing, Apul. p.* 383. & Imprecor.

Apprehenders, ntis. part. *Apprehending, or laying hold of.* Quosdam gubernacula apprehendentes; contis remisquè detrusit in mare, *Suet. Cal.* 32.

Apprehendo, & apprehendo, ère, i, sum. act. [*ex ad, & prehendo*] (1) *To apprehend, lay hold of, snatch.* (2) *To take hold of, Met. To learn.* (3) *To understand, to perceive, to comprehend.* (4) *To hold, or contain.* (1) Alterum alterâ apprehendit eos manu [sc. angues] *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 64. (2) Vitès claviculis adminicula quasi manibus apprehendunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Ex Socratis disputationibus variis alius aliud apprehendit, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Quantum apprehenderunt tres digiti, *Plin.* 20, 57. ¶ Apprehendere aliquid morfu, *to take hold of a thing with his teeth, Id.* 11, 28. Apprehendere palmam, *To get the victory, Id.* 14, 28.

¶ Apprehensio, ònis, f. verb. *A seizing on a thing, Digest.*

Apprehenso, vel apprenso, are, act. *To snatch, or catch at.* Celsus apprensat naribus, *Grat. Cyneg.* 241.

Apprehensus, a, um. part. *Laid hold of.* Quibus adolescentibus apprehensus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 8, 6.

Appressus, a, um. [*ex apprimor*] *Pressed; or crushed; and put hard together.* Contra miles, cui scutum pectori appressum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 2. + Pressus.

Apprimè, vel Adprimè. ex apprimus] anti. adv. intend. *Very much, very well, greatly, chiefly, eminently, excellently.* Apprimè doctus, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. i. e. doctissimus. Jungitur & superl. apprimè rectissimè, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 9.

Apprimo, ère, cffi, sum. [*ex ad, & premo*] *To press any thing close to another; to squeeze hard.* Appressit dextram ejus, jugulòque occurrit, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 3. Raro occ.

Apprimus, vel Adprimus, a, um. [*ex ad, & primus*] *Chief, principal, excellent, surpassing.* Vir summus apprimus, *Liv. Andr.* Flos apprima tenax, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 134. Neut. plurale pro apprimè, quod legunt Scaliger & Gifanius.

Approbandus, a, um. part. *To be approved, or justified.* Operam suam in approbandâ excusatione offerre, *Tac. Agr.* 42, 3.

Approbans, ntis. part. *Approving.* Facere aliquid Musis approbantibus, *With their good liking, Cic. Fam.* 7, 24.

Approbatio, ònis. f. verb. *Approbation, allowance, liking, assurance.* Effectus eloquentiae est auditorum approbatio, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 1. Alfo a rhetorical confirmation, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 37.

Approbator, òris. m. verb. *An approver, or allower; = Quamvis non fueris suavor, approbator certè fuisti, Cic. Att.* 16, 71.

Approbatūrus, a, um. part. *About to approve.* Sis approbaturus, *Plin. Pan.* 60.

Approbatus, a, um. part. *Approved, allowed, liked.* A tantâ auctoritate approbata, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 11.

¶ Approbè, adv. *Very honestly, Gell.* 7, 7. + Probissime, *Ter.*

Approbo, as. act. [*ex ad, & probo, i. e. valdè probo, vel unâ cum aliis*] (1) *To approve, to like, to allow.* (2) *To make good, to justify.* (3) *To make out, or apparent.* (1) Unâ voce & consensu approbavit populus, *Cic. in Pison.* 3. (2) Quicquid feceris approbabo, *Cic. Opus approbavit, Phaedr.* 4, 23, 11. (3) Quò magis poenitentiam prioris sectae approbaret, *Suet. Aug.* 12, 2. = Laudo. & Improbo. Hoc quia perspicuè verum est, nihil attinet approbari, *Cic. de Inv.* 1.

+ Approbus, vel Adprobus, a, um. [*ex ad, & probus*] *Very honest, just, sincere, Gell.* 7, 7. + Probus.

Appromissor, òris. m. verb. *He that promiseth, or engageth for another, Fest. A pledge, or surety, Ulp.*

Appromitto, vel Adpromitto, ère, si, sum. act. [*ex ad, & promitto*] *To engage, or become surety for another, Cic. Att.* 5, 1.

+ Approno, as. neut. [*ex ad, & pronus*] *To bend forward, to stoop, or kneel down. Apul. Met.* 1, p. 27. + Inclino.

Appropèratus, a, um. part. *Hastened, advanced, forwarded.* Approperato opere, *Liv.* 27, 26. Opus adeò approperatum est, *Id.* 4, 9.

Appropèro, as. vel adpropero, [*ex ad, & propero*] (1) *Neut. To make haste.* (2) *Act. To hasten, or speed and set forward.* (1) Intrò abi, appropera, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 38. (2) Intercitis venis mortem approperavit, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14.

Appropinquans, tis. part. *Coming on, drawing nigh.* Appropinquante vespere, *Just.* 31, 2.

Appropinquatio, ònis. f. verb. *An advancing, or coming nigh unto, an approach.* Appropinquatio mortis, *Cic. de Sen.* 19.

Appropinquo, as. neut. [*ex ad, & propinquo*] *To come nigh, to draw near, to approach, to be ready at hand. § Mors illi*

A P T

illi appropinquavit, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 11.* Ad quos appropinquavit, *Hirt. B. H. 2,*

Appulsus, a, um. part. [ab appellor] Arrived, landed, *Caes. B. G. 3, 3.*

Appulsus, ūs. m. verb. [ab appello] An arrival, a coming to, an advancing, Appulsus frigoris, & caloris, *Cic. N. D. 2, 56. solis, Id. N. D. 1, 10.*

Apricans, ūs. part. Warming, or basking in the sun. Offecerat videlicet apricanti, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 32.*

Apricatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab apricor] A warming, or heating, basking, or lying in the sun-shine, a being abroad in the open air. Unam mehercule tecum apricationem in illo Lucretino tuo sole malim, quàm omnia istiusmodi regna, *Cic. Att. 7, 11.*

Apricitas, ātis. denom. [ab apricus] The warmth of the sun, sun-shine, open fair weather, a clear air. Si dici permittit apricitas, *Col. 7, 4, 5.*

Apricor, āris. dep. To bask in the sun, to sit a sunning himself, to walk, or sit abroad in the open air, *Col. 3, 4.*

Apricus, a, um. adj. [qu. apericus, i. e. apertus, & soli expositus] or, comp. simus, sup. Sunny, warmed with the sun, that loves to be in the sun. Apricus campus, An open sunny place, *Hor. A. P. 162.* Aprica avis, *Id.* Aprici senes, who love to bask in the sun. *Perf. 5, 179.* Apricioribus locis, *Col. 11, 3.* Apricissimo die, *Id. 9, 14.* In apricum proferre, To bring to light, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24.*

Aprilis, is. m. [dictus qu. aperilis, quòd omnia aperiat, Var. Aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus, *Virg. Geor. 1, 217.* Alii ab ἀπρίης, spuma, unde ἀπρῶδις, Venus, cui sacer fuit. Quod & innuere videtur, *Hor. Od. 4, 11, 16.* Qui dies mensẽm Veneris marinae findit Aprilem] April, the month so called.

Aprilis, e. adj. Of April, as, Nonis Aprilibus, The fifth of April, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.*

† Aprinus, a, um. adj. [ex aper] Of a boar, of a wild boar, brown, *Lucil. ap. Charif. sed Aprugnus plus valuit usu, quàm Aprinus analogiā.*

Apronia, ae. f. An herb called vitis nigra, Brionia, Chironia, & Gynecanthe, The black vine, or briany, *Plin. 23, 17.*

Aprugna, ae. f. (caro) Brown, Spart.

Aprugnus, a, um. Belonging to a boar, brown. Aprugnum callum, vel caro aprugna, *Plin. 8, 78.*

* Apſis, ūdis. f. vel abſis, ūdis. [ex ἀψῖς, nectō] The ring of a char-wheel. (2) A circle above the stars. (3) The bowing of an arch. (1) Curvatura rotae, *Ov. Met. 2, 108.* (2) *Plin. 2, 13.* (3) *Plin. Ep. 2, 17.* Lat. Fornicis curvatura.

* Apſyctos, i. f. [ex ἀ priv. & ψύχω,] A kind of precious stone, which, when it is hot, will keep so seven days, *Plin. 37, 54.*

* Absynthium, i. n. Wormwood. Vide Absinthium.

Aptandus, a, um. part. To be fitted, or suited. Vincula ferri vix aptanda feris, *Claud. 3. Rapt. Prof. 95.*

Aptans, ntis. part. Fitting, *Sil. 5, 166.*

Aptātus, a, um. part. [ex aptor] Fitted, suited, accommodated. Aptatus mucro, *Ov. Met. 4, 162.*

Aptè, adv. ūs. comp. simè, sup. Fitly, agreeably, suitably, conveniently, properly, closely, pertinently. Equite aptè locato concursus est, *Liv. 4.* Ratio aptius reddetur, *Plin. 16, 41.* Aptissimè cohaerent extrema cum primis, *Cic. in Orat. 44.*

|| Aptitudo, ūnis. f. Fitness, aptitude, vulgo quidem dicitur, ea est scriptorum ἀνυπεροχία, sed malè. † Habilitas.

Apto, as. act. [ex ἀπτα, jungo, nectō] (1) To fit, or make fit. (2) To join. (3) To address, make ready, or prepare. (4) To provide, or procure. (1) § Danaūm insignia nobis aptemus, *Virg. Aen. 3, 389.* (2) Tranversae perticae parietibus aptentur, *Col. 8, 10, 2.* (3) Aptat se pugnae, *Virg. Aen. 10, 588.* (4) Aptare idonea bello, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 111.* § Hoc verbum est ad id aptatum, quod antè dixerat, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 40.*

Aptor, āri. pass. To be fitted. Aptari inferiora magnis licet, *Ov. Am. 2, 17, 14.* Varios aptantur in usus imperii, *Claud. Laus. Seren. 59.*

* Aptoton, i. n. [ex ἀ, finè, & πῶς, casus] A noun without cases; as Nequam, Don.

Aptus, a, um. part. [ex antiq. apo, vel apio] & adj. [ab apto, i. e. ligo, jungo] (1) Tied, joined, fitted. (2) Met. Made, wrought. (3) Tight, compact. (4) Pat, close. (5) Proper, meet, suitable, convenient. (6) Good for, profitable. (7) Naturally disposed, inclined. (8) Easy, agreeable. (9) Rigged, equipped. (1) Gladius è lacunari fetā equinā aptus, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.* & Facilius est apta dissolvere quàm dissipata connectere, *Id. Orat. 71.* Ipsis è torquibus aptos junge pares, *Virg. Aen. 3, 168.* (2) § Vestis auro signisque apta, *Lucr. 5, 1427.* = (3) Habiles, & apti calcei ad pedem, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 54.* (4) = Aptus verbis, & pressus Thucydides, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 13.* (5) = Nec commodius, nec aptius quicquam, *Cic. Aptissimum ad quietè vivendum, Cic. (6) Somno aptum papaver, Cels. 2, 32.* (7) § Natus atque aptus ad Verris libidines, *Cic. Verr. 2, 54.* (8) Cibus stomacho aptus, *Cels. (9) = Aptae, instructaeque remigio naves, Liv. Aptius ingenium flammis, Ov. Met. 14, 25.* Aptissima forma, *Id. Amor. 3, 3, 7.*

A Q U

† Aptus, a, um. part. [ab apiscor] Having, obtained, Varr. Apua; ae. f. A little fish, the same as Aphya. A loach, a bleak, an anchovy, *Plin. 31, 44.*

Apud, praep. (1) Close by, nigh. (2) With. (3) At. (4) Among. (5) In. (6) Before. (7) To. (1) Apud Corninium castra posuit Caesar, *Cic. Caes. Att. 8, 20.* (2) Apud me coenavit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* (3) Apud forum est, *Ter. (4) Apud majores nostros, Cic. Off. 2, 24.* (5) Apud Agathoclem scriptum est, *Cic. de Div. 1, 24.* Apud animum meum statuo, *Sall. (6) Verba apud senatum fecit, Cic. Ferr. 2, 20.* (7) Cum de me apud te loquar, *Cic. Att. 1, 13.* Curego apud te mentiar? *Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24.*

Āpus, ōdis. m. [ex ā, priv. & πῦρ, pes] sic dic. quasi careat pedibus, *Plin. 10, 55.* qui & Cypicili appellantur ibidem. A martinet, a kind of swallow, a swift. vid. Aristot. Hist. Animal. 9, 30.

* Apyrexia, ae. f. [ex ā priv. & πυρέξω, febricito, Them. πῦρ, ignis] The abatement, or decrease of a fever; or the cold fit of an ague, *Cels.*

* Apyrinus, a, um, scrib. & Apyrenus. [ab ā, priv. & πυρήν, nucleus, seu potius id quod in pomo ligneum ossiculum est, etsi refragetur quantitas] Without kernel, or stone; or with a small kernel, or stone. Pomegranates, with small seeds, or stones. Lecta suburbanis mittuntur apyrina ramis, *Mart. 13, 43.* Apyrina dicuntur, non quibus nulla ineat duritia granorum, sed quibus minor, *Sen. Ep. 85.*

* Apyrōtos, i. m. The best sort of carbuncle, not hurt by the fire. Principatum habent carbunculi, qui, cum non sentiant ignem, apyroti vocati, *Plin. 37, 25.*

* Apyrum sulphur, [ex ā priv. & πῦρ, ignis, sulphur ignem non expertum] Brimstone that has not been burnt, *Plin. 35, 50.*

A ante Q

ĀQUA, ae. f. variae, sed incertae huc congeruntur notationes, è quibus quisque ex Voss. sibi decerpit, quam maximè velit; mihi cum Varrone prae caeteris placet, ut sit ab aequus quasi aequa; hinc certè Aequor aqua constans. Water, rain, waterish humor, or juice. Aqua pluvia, *Cic. pro Mur. 9.* pluvialis, *Ov. Met. 8, 335.* imbrium, *Plin. 31, 21.* coelestis, *Hor. Od. 3, 10, 19.* Rain-water. fontana, Spring-water, *Col. 12, 43.* puteana, *Plin. 2, 83.* putealis, Well-water, *Col. nivalis, Plin. 19, 49.* rosacea, *Id. medica, Claud. Snow, rose, medicinal water, stagnans, pigra, Plin. quieta, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 8.* Standing water. manans, *Col. jugis, Cic. perennis, Ov. Running-water.* Aqua intercus, The dropsy, *Cic. Off. 3, 24.* Aqua maris, The waves, *Virg. Aquae augur cornix, foretels rain, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12.* Aquae uar' ἱερόν, A bath, *Tac. ¶ Aqua haeret, Prov. When one is at a stand, Cic. Aquā & igni interdicere, To banish, Id. scribere in aquā, To forget, Catul. 68, 4.* Aquam perdere, To lose time; their hour-glasses running with water, as ours do with sand, *Quint. 11, 3.* Interdictis imminet aeger aquis, A sick man covets water, *Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 18.* Persae aquam, terrāque à Lacedemoniis petierunt, Declared war, *Liv. 35, 17.* Aquam postulare à pumice, *Prov. dixit Plaut. Perf. 1, 1, 42.* To try an impossibility.

|| Aquaeductio, ōnis. f. Ūlp. idem quod

|| Aquaeductus, ūs. m. [ab aqua ducendā] A conduit, an aqueduct, a watercourse, *Suet. Claud. 29.* freq. ap. poster. aevi scriptores.

† Aquaelicium, i. n. [ab aqua, & ἑλacio] A prayer, or sacrifice for rain, *Fest.*

† Aquaemānāle, [ab aqua, & mano] A laver, an ewer, *Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Aquiminale.*

Āquāliculus, i. m. dim. [ab aqualis, ut à caulis, cauliculus] (1) An hog's trough. (2) Met. The lower part of the belly, the draught, the paunch. (3) The stomach, or maw, which digests the meat. (1) Propr. signif. exemplum non reperio. (2) Pinguis aqualiculus propenso scsquipedè extat, *Perf. 1, 57.* (3) Cibus aqualiculi fervore concoquitur, *Sen. Ep. 90.*

Āquālicus, i. m. [ab aqualis] The paunch which holds the excrements. A kind of great gut whereof puddings were made, *Apic.*

Āquālis, is. m. in acc. Aqualim. [ab aqua] A water-pot, an ewer, laver, or such like. Date aqualim cum aquā, *Plaut. Curr. 2, 3, 33.*

|| Āquāriolus, i. m. A wittal, *Apul. p. 526.* A pimp, or pander, a servant to a bawd, *Tert. hinc Gall. Maquerelle, a bawd.*

Āquārium, i. n. id. quod Aquaeductus. A watering place for cattle, *Cato, R. R. 1, 1.* Alſo a sink, kennel, or gutter; any water-passage, *Sipont.*

Āquārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to water. Aquaria provincia, a water bailiff's place, *Cic. Vat. 5.* Aquarius sulcus, A water-furrow, sluice, or drain, *Col. 12, 8.* Cotes aquariae, Grind-stones that go in water, *Plin. 18, 67, & 36, 47.* || Aquaria mola, A water mill.

Āquārius, i. m. One of the signs of the zodiac. A water bailiff. (3) A water bearer. (1) Inversum contristat aquarius anum, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 36.* (2) Coel. *Cic. 8, 6.* (3) Veniet conductus aquarius *Juv. 6, 3, 331.*

Āquāticus

Aquaticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the water.* (1) *Living, or (3) growing in, or about the water.* (4) *Watery, rainy.* Frigidissima quaecunque aquatica, *Plin.* 16, 77. (2) *Avis aquatica, Plin.* 10, 95. (3) *Aquatica lotos, Ov. Met.* 9, 341. (4) *Aquaticus auster, Ibid.* 2, 853.

Aquatile, is. n. subst. ex adj. *Any creature that liveth in the water.* Tegumenta aquatiliū, *Plin.* 9, 14.

Aquatilis, e. idem quod *Aquaticus.* (1) *That liveth in the water,* (2) *Watry.* (1) *Bestiarum, terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. *Pecus aquatile, Col.* 8, 17. (2) *Humor aquatilis, Varro, de R.* 1, 64.

Aquatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A watering, a carrying, or fetching, of water.* Abundantia of rain, wet weather. (3) *Sometimes it seems to be taken for a watering place.* (1) *Aquatione longā, & angustā utebatur, Hirt. B. A.* 51. (2) *Per aquationes autumnī, Plin.* 30, 24. (3) *Pabula mutemus, & aquationes potiūs regionis, Col. 8. Sed eruditē distinguit Salm. idēque, aquatio, ab idēque, aquationis locus.*

Aquator, ōris. m. verb. *He that watereth, he that fetcheth, or provideth water for an army, &c.* Ut aquatoribus ad fluvium esset praesidium, *Liv.* 41, 1. & *Caes. B. G.* 1, 73. Nuntiatur, aquatores ab equitatu premi nostro, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 73.

Aquatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus sup.* (1) *Naturally thin like water.* (2) *Watery, or mixt with water.* (1) *Omne verum [lac] aquatius activo, Plin.* 28, 33. (2) *Inter est quomodo sit macerata purpura; crassius medicamentum, an aquatius traxerit, Sen. N. 2, 1, 3. Vinum aquatissimum, August. Aquatus oviliquor Scrib. Larg.* 4, 38.

|| **Aqueus** a, um. adj. *Watery, like to water, habet Litt. sed nullā auctoritate munitum.*

Aquifolia, ae. f. sc. ilex.

Aquifolium, i. n. [quod acutum folium habet] *A kind of holly-tree, with prickly leaves. Some take it for the holly-tree.* Aquifolia arbor veneficia arcet, *Plin.* 24, 72. Folia aculeata aquifolio, *Id.* 16, 38.

Aquila, ae. f. [ab aquilo, i. e. fusco colore] *An eagle, of which Aristotle reckons six sorts.* (2) *Met. A northern constellation, within the Galaxy.* (3) *A Roman ensign or banner, made of gold, or silver, of which each legion had one, Salm. whereas of the ordinary colours (signa) every company had one.* (4) *The uppermost story in buildings, representing an eagle's wings. Vide Hist. animal.* 9, 32. & *Plin.* 10, 3. & 4. (2) *Stellas secundum Ptolomaeum, & antiquiores 9; 11 autem sec. Keplerum habet. Quare caelo locata, v. Nat. Com. Mythol.* 2, 1. (3) *Aquila duae, signa sexaginta relata sunt, Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. *Vid. Tac. Hist.* 3, 71. || *Aquila fenectus, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 10. *A proverb of those that seem young again, or, as others, that drink more than they eat, as the eagle does, according to Pliny, who assigns a natural reason, l. 10, c. 3. Conf. Psalm.* 103, 5. *De adagiis, Aquila non capit muscas, & Aquilam testudo vincit, vid. Erasmi adagia.*

Aquilegium, i. n. [ab aqua, & lego, i. e. aquae collectio] *A gathering of rain, and a conveyance of water.* Si pluit, aquilegio me juvabo, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Aquilex, ēgis. m. [ab aquis legendis, sive colligendis] *He that maketh conveyance of water by pipes, or he that findeth springs; a water bailiff.* Bechion ubi nascitur, subesse aquas credunt, & hoc habent signum aquileges. *Plin.* 26, 16.

|| **Aquiles**, um. m. plur. qui & *Aquileges. Water-bailiffs. Also those that prayed for rain in the time of drought. Vert. Gl.*

|| **Aquiliūm**, i. n. *A sacrifice or litany for rain, Tert. Apol.* c. 40.

Aquilifer, ēri. m. [ab aquila, & fero] *The standard-bearer among the Romans, who had on his ensign the figure of an eagle; an ancient ensign, or cornet.* Aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecit, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 36.

Aquilinus a, um. adj. [ab aquila] (1) *Of, or like an eagle, rapacious.* Met. *Quickfighted.* (1) *Aquilinae ungulae, (2) Eagles claws, Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 64. (2) *Aquilino aspectu, Apul. p.* 38.

Aquilo, ōnis. ventus, [a vehementissimo volatu ad instar aquilae] *The north wind, the north east cold wind.* Densus aquilo ab oris hyperboreis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 196. Violentiam ejus eleganter descriptam vide ap. *Ov. Met.* 6, 690. & seqq.

Aquilonalis, e. adj. *Northern, or towards the north, Regio aquilonalis, Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Aquilonaris, e. adj. *Northern. Aquilonaris piscis, The constellation so called, Vitr.* 9, 6.

Aquilonius, a, um. adj. *Northern, or exposed to the north, Plin.* 27, 119.

Aquilus a, um. adj. [ab aqua] *Color aquilus, Dark, dun, of the colour of water, sun-burnt, swarthy.* Staturā haud magnā, corpore aquilo, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 152.

Aquiminale, is. n. olim aquaemanale, quod vid. *Scrib. & Aquimanile, & Aquaemanale, propius ab analogiā, & fortasse rect. A basin to wash the hands in, Aquiminale ὀμβρον, corrupte pro ὀμβρον. Cyrill. Gloss.*

|| **Aquiminarium**, i. n. vel *Aquimanarium. Vas aquarium. A cistern of water to wash cups, or glasses in, a mounteb. Also a cock to wash at, Gloss.*

† **Aquinarius**, i. m. *Any water-pot, Flor. ap. Litt.*

† **Aquipenser**, ēris. m. *Fest. MSS. idem quod Acipenser, A surgeon.*

† **Aquipes**, Acupedius, vel *Acupes, Swift of foot, one that runs well, Fest. & Lucil.*

Aquor, āris. denom. [ab aqua] *Verbum castrense est, (1) To water, or give water unto. (2) To provide, or fetch water. (1) Castris aquatum egressus, Sal. B. J. 98. (2) Nec sine periculo possent aquari oppidani, Caes. Conf. Liv.* 22, 44.

Aquosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Watery, wet. (2) Resembling, or concrete of water. (1) Aquosus campus, Liv.* 9, 2. *Aquosior ager, Plin.* 18, 46. *Aquosissima postea aratro, Id.* 18, 65. (2) *Aquosa crystallus, Prop.* 4, 3, 52. || *Aquosus languor, The dropsy, Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 15.

Aquila, ae. f. dim. [ab aqua] (1) *A little water. (2) A plash, or brook. (1) Mane, suffundam aquulam, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 3. (2) *Ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. || *Aquilam scribit Plautus, sed jocum captans, Pers.* 5, 1, 8.

A ante R.

† **Ar**, pro ad, ant. frequenter ponebant, sic arvena, arventor &c.

ARA, ae. f. [ab ardore, quod incensa ardeat, Varr. Fortasse simpliciter ab ἀρα, preces, quae ibi fiunt; aut si hoc minus placuerit, ab Heb. אֶרֶץ aretz, terra, quippe quae humilis fuit, ut quae Diis inferis sacra praecipue esset, ut altare ab altitudine, quod superis] (1) *An altar, diis superis, inferis, & medioximis. (2) A southern constellation near the Scorpion. (3) Three rocky islands called the Aegates, between Afric and Sicily. (4) Met. A refuge, or sanctuary. (1) Orantem araque tinentem audit omnipotens, Virg. Aen.* 4, 219. *Aras delubrique Hecates in Graecia vidimus, Cic. N. D.* 3, 18. *Illius [Augusti] aram tener agnus imbuet, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 8. (2) *Aram statu permulcet spiritus austri, Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. (3) *Vide Virg. Aen.* 1, 113. & ibi *Servium.* (4) *Quae patuit dextrae firma sit ara meae. Ov. Trist.* 5, 6, 14. || *Ad aram confugere, To take sanctuary, Cic. Pro aris, focusque certare, To fight for GOD, and his country, Id. N. D.* 3, 40. *Usque ad aras amicus, As far as conscience permits, Gell. because in swearing, they held the horns of the altar.*

* **Arabarches**, ae. m. i. e. *Arabum praefectus. Pompeius ita Ciceroni dictus, quod Arabas domuerat: vel pro Alabarches, ut sit scripturae, & vestigialium praefectus; ita dict. Pompeius, quod Asiae magnam partem vestigalem fecerat; sed & Antonium eā de causā denotare potuit. Pompey, so called by Tully, Ep. ad Att.* 2, 17. *for conquering Arabia, and making it tributary; as Cacl. Rhodig. and others, Antony, for the same reason. But in Juvenal it is taken in a ill sense for the prince of the robbers. Alciatus takes him for a collector of toll for cattle brought out of Arabia into Aegypt.*

Arabilis, e. adj. [ab aro] *To be plowed, arable. Campus arabilis, Plin.* 17, 3.

Arabus lapis, *A stone white like ivory; the powder of it is good for Dentifrices, Plin.* 36, 41.

* **Arachidna**, ae. f. *Under ground Chickling, Plin.* 21, 52.

* **Arachne**, es. f. *A spider, Ov. Met.* 6, 5. *Vestis arachnes, a cobweb, Seren.*

Araciae ficus, *A kind of white figs, Plin.* 15, 19.

Araeostylos, i. f. ἀραιόστυλος. [ex ἀραιός, rarus, & στυλος, columna] *A sort of building supported by columns at a great distance from one another, Vitr.* 3, 2.

Arandus, a, um. part. *To be plowed. Arandus campus, Ov. Ep.* 12, 200.

Aranea, ae. f. [Rec. ab ἀράχ, texuit] (1) *A spider. (2) A cobweb. (3) The down of willow blossoms. (4) One of the membranes of the eye, thin like a spider's web. (1) Exercet aranea telas, Ov. Met.* 6, 145. (2) *Summo quae pendet Aranea tigno, Ov. Met.* 4, 179. (3) *Plin.* 17, 37. (4) *Apul. Met.* 4.

|| **Araneans**, ntis. *Araneantes fauces, Dry chops, Lex. ex Petr.*

Araneola, ae. f. dim. [ab aranea] *A small spider, or cobweb, Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Araneolus, i. m. dim. [ab araneus] *A little spider, Virg. five Auct. Culicis, quisquis fuit.*

Araneosus, a, um. adj. *Full of spiders webs, or things like cobwebs. Fida araneosa, small fibres, like cobwebs, Plin.* 11, 21.

Araneum, i. n. *A spider's web. (2) A rime, or dew, like a cobweb, which spoils olives and grapes. (1) Tollere haec aranea quantum est laboris? Phaedr.* 2, 8, 23. (2) *Plin.* 17, 37.

Araneus, i. m. *Araneorum multa genera v. ap. Plin.* 11, 28. (1) *A spider, a spider's web. (2) A kind of sea-fish. (3) A shrew, or field mouse. (1) Catul. Ep.* 23. (2) *Plin.* 9, 72.

(3) *In Italia muribus araneis venenatus est morsus, Plin.* 8, 83.

Aratio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab aro] (1) Tillage, or plowing. (2) Tilled or plowed land. (1) Aratione iteratā, Plin. 18, 49. (2) Relinquent arationes, Cic. Verr. 3, 53. quas aliis locis vocat Agros decumanos.

Aratiuncula, ae. f. dimi. A little piece of plowed land. A field farmed of the public, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

Arator, ōris. m. verb. [ab aro] A plower, or tiller. (1) Man, or (2) Beast. (1) Ex aratore orator factus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9. (2) Taurus arator, Ov. Fast. 1, 698.

Aratorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to tillage, Col. ap. Litt. certē Cod. Theod. 1. 1. de pignoribus.

Aratro, as. act. & per syncop. Artro, as. [ab aratrum] To plow land over again, Plin. 18, 49. vix alibi.

Aratrum, i. n. verb. [ab aro] A plough. Aratrum aduncum, Ov. Met. 2, 286. curvum, Virg. Geor. 1, 170.

Aratūrus, a, um. part. [ab aro] About to plow. Tibul. Eleg. 1, 10, 48. boves, Ov. Amor. 3, 120.

Aratus, a, um. part. Tilled. Arata terra, Ov. Fast. 1, 703. Arati agri, Id. Met. 7, 122. Aratus erit vultus rugis, Ov. Met. 46.

Arbiter, tri. m. [ab arā, & bito, eo; nam arbitri qu. ante aram arbitrio suo litem finire debent] (1) An arbitrator, a judge chosen between two, an umpire, a referee. (2) A witness. (3) A prince, or ruler. (4) A person, or Met. a thing, which over-looks. (5) || A godfather. (1) Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 93. (2) Ut sine hisce arbitris detis nobis loquendi copiam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 18. All. leg. locum. (3) Notus arbiter Adriae, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 15. Cū regum & gentium arbiter populus ipsum se regere non posset, Flor. 3, 18. (4) Vicini arbitri sunt, meae quid fiat domi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 3. Locus effuli latē maris arbiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26. (5) Recent.

Arbitra, ae. f. A witness. Non infideles arbitrae Nox & Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 49.

Arbitralis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to an arbitrator, Saturnal. Macrob. 7, 1.

Arbitrans, ntis. part. Thinking. Nemine subesse dolum arbitrans, Juv. 1, 9.

Arbitrariū, adv. i. e. pro arbitrio seu voluntate. At one's pleasure, as one will, at one's own choice, arbitrary. & Nunc pol ego perii certō, haud arbitrariū, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42.

Arbitrariū, a, um. adj. Voluntariū, quod est nostri arbitrii, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, τὸ κατὰ προαίρεσιν. Voluntary, left to our own choice, arbitrary. & Hoc quidem profectō certū est, non est arbitrariū, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 216. & Naturalis, Gell. 18, 10.

Arbitratus, ūs. m. verb. [ab arbitror] (1) Judgement, opinion. (2) Election, choice. (3) Fancy, pleasure. (4) Disposal, discretion. (1) Meo arbitrato loquar de hoc, Cic. de Orat. 1, 22. (2) Tuus arbitratus sit; comburas si velis, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 21. (3) Non te pudet ejus mulieris arbitrato gessisse praeturam? Cic. (4) Dedunt se in arbitratum cuncti Thebano populo, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 103. & Hi tres casus, quorum exempla adduxi, soli reperiuntur. Arbitratui, Voss. sed nullo auctore.

Arbitrium, i. n. (1) Properly an arbitrement, or award. (2) Judgement, the sentence of a judge. (3) Will, pleasure, humour, fancy. (4) The office of an arbitrator. (5) Power, rule, conduct. (6) Choice. (7) Money paid to the public for the right of monopoly. (1) & Causam perdidisti, propterea quod aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium, Cic. pro Rosc. 4. (2) Cū de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21. & Sed in hac notione nescio an legatur in singulari. (3) = Nutu atque arbitrio mulierculae gubernari, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. (4) Litis arbitrium trajecit in omnes, Ov. Met. 12, 628. (5) Omne sub arbitrio definit esse Dei? Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 18. Arbitrium neptis habebat avus, Ov. Epist. 8, 32. (6) Liberum arbitrium, Liv. 32, 37. pro quo Cic. libera voluntas. (7) Tibi arbitria funeris solvebantur, Cic. post redivit. in senatum. Vide etiam Cic. in Pison. 9. Pro Dom. 37. || Arbitrio suo carere, Not to be at his own disposal, Cic.

† Arbitro, as. id. quod arbitror, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 57.

Arbitror, āris. dep. [ab arbitro] † Ant. Arbitro. unde pass. Arbitror, quorum exempla subjeci. (1) To arbitrate, or end a dispute by arbitration, to sentence, or award. (2) To suppose, conjecture, imagine, or think. (3) To overhear, or listen to. (4) Pass. To be looked, or found out. (5) Also a term in taking a solemn oath. (1) Vide Ulp. de receptis arbitris. (2) Neque aded arbitrari patris est aliter, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 14. † Si te dignum arbitrarem, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 57. (3) Secede procul, ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant, Plaut. Cap. 2, 1, 24. (4) † Continuū arbitretur uxor tuo gnato, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 82. (5) Verbo arbitror nos utimur, cū ea dicimus jurati quae comperta habemus, Cic. pro Font. || Fidem arbitrari, To believe, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 41.

Arbor, & Arbos, ōris. f. Quid statuendum de Etym. haereo. (1) A tree, & a general word, under which ivy, aspen, and even reeds are comprehended. (2) Meton. the mast of a ship. (3) An oar. (4) The timber of a press. (5) Also the wood of a tree. (6) The name of a great sea-fish. (1) In arboribus trunci, rami, folia, Cic. de Orat. 3, 46. Bis pomis utilis arbos, Virg. Geor. 2, 150. (2) Juv. 12, 32. (3) Centenā arbore fluc-

tum verberat affurgens. Virg. Aen. 10, 207. (4) Cato, 12, & 18. (5) Sagitta adversi infigitur arbore mali, Virg. Aen. 5, 504. (6) Plin. 9, 3. || Arbor infelix, A gallows, a triple tree, Cic. pro Rab. 4.

Arbōrarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to a tree. Arboraria falx, A bill to lop trees, Cato. 10, 3. Arborarius picus, A bird that feeds upon trees, Plin. 30, 53.

Arbōrator, ōris. m. verb. [qu. ab arboro] A lopper of trees, a planter, or pruner of trees, Col. 11, 1. & Plin. 18, 76.

Arbōresco, ēre. denom. [arborem fieri, vel in arborem crescere] To grow to the bigness of a tree. Tradunt malvas septimo mense arborefcere, Plin. 19, 22.

|| Arbōrētum, i. n. A place where trees grow, a grove, a park; a nursery of young trees. = Arboreta ignobilis est verbum, arbuta celebratius, Gell. 17, 2.

Arbōreus a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to a tree, branched like a tree. Arborei foetus, Virg. Geor. 1, 55. Arborea coma, Prop. 3, 16, 28. Arboreae frondes, Ov. Met. 4, 637. Arbos, vide Arbor.

Arbuscula, ae. f. dim. [ab arbor] (1) A little tree, a shrub. (2) The nath, or ball, of a cart-wheel. (3) The cap, or tuft, upon the heads of peacocks. (1) Maximè probantur vites veluti arbusculae, brevi crure, Col. 4, 4. (2) Vitr. 10, 17. (3) Plin. 11, 44.

Arbustivus, a, um. adj. Belonging to shrubs, or trees. || Arbustivae vites, Vines tied to trees, and growing up by them, Col. 3, 13.

Arbusto, as. act. To plant with trees, to set a place with trees for vines to grow amongst. Transpadana Italia populo, acere, &c. arbutat agros, Plin. 17, 26.

Arbustum, i. n. [ab arbos, ut ab onus, onustus] A copse, a grove of trees, or orchard, Col. de Arb. 16. A vineyard; a place planted with trees for vines to grow up by, Plin. 17, 35. unde Vites arbustivae vocantur. Arbusto palmarum dives Idume, Luc. 3, 216.

Arbuteus, a, um. adj. [ab arbutus] (1) Of, or belonging to an arbutus, or strawberry tree. (2) Made of that tree. (1) Arbuteos foetus legebant, Ov. Met. 1, 104. (2) Arbuteae crates, Virg. Georg. 1, 166.

Arbutum, i. n. The fruit of the arbutus. Dant arbuta sylvae, Virg. Geor. 2, 520.

Arbutus, i. f. (1) A kind of wild strawberry, or cherry-tree, bearing fruit so sour, that Pliny calleth them unedones, because one of them will give one enough; an arbutus. Inferitur verò ex foetu nucis arbutus horrida, Virg. Geor. 2, 69. Dulcē depulsis arbutus hoc dis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 82.

ARCA, ae. f. [ab arcere, b. e. continere, Fest. quodd arcet, i. e. contineat res ei creditas] (1) A chest, a coffer an escritore. (2) A coffin, or tomb. (3) Also a dam of wood, to keep away the course of the waters. An ark. (1) Animus hominis dives, non arca, appellari solet, Cic. Parad. 6, 1. & Ignorat quantum ferratā distet arcā sacculus, Juv. 11, 26. (2) Plin. 13, 27. (3) Ap. Gromat. script. || Arca robustea, A cage for malefactor, Cic. Arca plebeii funeris, Luc. 8, 736.

Arcanē, adv. [ab arcanus] Secretly, privately. Nescio an leg. sed

Arcaniū, adv. comp. Very closely. Quid tamen arcaniū judicem, suo loco mox dicetur, Col. 3, 2.

Arcandō, adv. All alone, in a private place, secretly. Arcandō tibi ego hoc dico, ne ille ex te sciat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 117.

Arcānum, i. n. subst. ex adj. seq. (1) A secret. (2) An hidden mystery. (1) Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis ullius unquam, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37. Fatorum arcana movebo, Virg. Aen. 1, 267. (2) Nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. Met. 7, 192. Vidit impiae gentis arcanum patens, Flor. 3, 5, 30.

Arcānus, a, um. adj. [ab arca, ut à Romā Romanus, sc. in quā quae clausa sunt, tuta manent] (1) Silent, secret. (2) Hid, close. (3) Unknown, privy, mystical. (1) Dixisti [homini] arcano satis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 155. = (2) Arcanum & occultum scelus, Curt. 6, 29. Arcana sacra frequentat, Ov. Met. 10, 436.

† Arcārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a cofferer, or banker, Scaev. || Arcārius, i. m. [ab arca] sequioris Lat. voc. A cofferer or treasurer.

Arcātus, a, um. [ab arcus] melius Arquatus, vel arcuatus. Made archwise, Ov. Met. 11, 590.

Arcendus, a, um. part. To be driven away, or to drive away. Nec, si praevidissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat, Tac. H. 4, 15, 5. Conf. Liv. 21, 17.

ARCEO, ēre ui, act. sup. car. licet in compositis exercitum & coërcitum dicamus, fortasse ex ἀρκεῖν, propulso, auxilior, Voss.] (1) To keep off, to keep out, or from; to stop, hinder, or debar. (2) To drive away. (3) To hold fast, strain, or tie hard. (4) To keep in, or hold together. (5) To keep from, to save, or protect. (1) Adeuntes aditu arcebant, Liv. 31, 17. (2) Fucos a praesepibus arcent, Virg. Geor. 4, 168. (3) Teneras arcebant vincula palmas, Virg. Aen. 2, 406. (4) = Summus ipse Deus arcens, & continens caeteros, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. (5) Nymphae accipite Aeneam, & tandem arcete periculis, Virg. Aen. 8, 73.

Arceor, ēris. pass. *To be driven away, &c.* unde Arcendus, Liv. 21, 17.

Arcēra, ae. f. [fortasse ab arcus, quod esset arcuatum, vel ab arca, qu. magna arca] *A kind of wain, or cart, covered on every side*, Cic. ex xii. tabb. item Varr. L. L. 4, 31. Gell. 20, 1.

Arceffendus, a, um. part. *To be sent for.* Arceffendas plerique legiones admonebant, Tac. Agr. 35, 4. Conf. & Liv. 10, 47.

Arceffens, tis. part. *Sending for*, Liv. 29, 6.

Arceffior, iri, itus. pass. *To be called, to be sent for.* Generum arceffiri jubet, Nep. Attic. 21. ab aratro; V. Max. 4, 4.

Arceffitor, vel Accessitor, ōris. m. (1) *A messenger sent to fetch one.* (2) *An accuser.* (1) Nemo accerfitor a proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (2) Ammian.

Arceffiturus, a, um. part. *About to send for*, Plaut. Cal. 3, 2, 3.

Arceffitus, a, um. part. *Called, or sent for.* Quod reditus erat non arceffitus, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 261.

Arceffo, ēre, īvi, itum. act. (1) *To call, to go to call.* (2) *To send for.* (3) *To fetch, or trace.* (4) *To procure.* (5) *To accuse, impeach, or charge.* (1) Blepharonem arceffat, qui nobiscum prandeat, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 70. (2) Eamus intrō, ut arceffatur faber, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 30. (3) § Non erit necesse id usque a capite arceffere, Cic. Top. 9. (4) § Causam sibi mortis arceffere, Val. Max. 4, 7, 4. (5) § Ne quem innocentem iudicio capitis arceffas, Cic. Off. 2, 14.

Arceffor, iri. pass. *To be sent for.* Dixit, Quas alias legiones esse, quae arceffantur? Liv. 21, 57.

* Archaicus, a, um. adj. [ex ἀρχή, principium] *Old-fashioned, plain, homely.* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1. Sed Bentl. reponit Archiacis, beds made by Archias.

* Archaismus, i. m. *A grammatical figure. An using antiquated words, or phrases*, Donat. & Serv.

* Archangelus, [ex ἀρχαί, princeps, quod ab ἀρχή, imperium, & ἀγγελος, nuncius. Th. ἀγγέλλω, nuncio.

* Archētypum, n. subst. ex adj. *An authentic copy, the original of a writing, or picture, or any piece of art*, Plin. Ep. 5, 10.

* Archētypus, a, um. *Any thing at first hand, that is done originally.* Met. Archetypi amici, True friends, Mart. 12, 70.

* Archezostis, is. f. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & ζώνω, cingo] *The white wine, called also Ampeloleuce*, Plin. 23, 16.

* Archiater, & Archiater, i. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium & ἰατρός, medicus. Them. ἰδομαι, sano] *The principal, or the chief's physician.* Frequenter ap. posteriores aevi scriptores.

|| Archidiacōnatus, ūs. m. *An archdeaconship, or archdeaconry*, Eccl.

* Archidiacōnus, i. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & διάκονος, minister. Them. κινέω, festino.] *An archdeacon.*

|| Archidux, ūcis. m. [vox hybrida, comp. ab ἀρχή, & dux] *An arch-duke, the chief lord of a country*, Jun.

|| Archiepiscopalis, e. adj. *Archiepiscopal, belonging to an archbishop*, Eccl.

|| Archiepiscopatus, ūs. m. *An archbishoprick.*

* Archiepiscopus, i. m. i. e. princeps episcopus, sive episcoporum. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & ἐπισκοπος, inspector. Them. ἐπισκοπεῖν, circumspicio] *An arch-bishop, a chief prelate*, Eccl. Lat. Antistes.

* Archiēreus, i. m. i. e. summus sacerdos. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & ἱερεὺς, sacerdos. Them. ἱερεὺς, sacer] *The chief, or high priest*, Lampr. Lat. Antistes.

|| Archigallus, i. m. Vox hybrida, Princeps Gallorum, i. e. sacerdotum Cybeles. *An arch-priest, or the chief of Cybele's priests*, Tert.

* Archigērontes, pl. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & γέρων, senex] *The chief seniors, or antients*, Alciat. Also *the overseers of the king's works, or of his household*, Hotom.

* Archigrammateus, i. m. in acc. archigrammatea. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & γραμματεὺς, scriba. Them. γράφω, scribo] *The principal secretary; a chancellor.*

Archilochium carmen, *A poem after the manner of Archilochus, a Greek poet*, vett. Gram. of which there are three kinds; see Martinius; biting, sharp, railing, satirical. Archilochia in Caesarem, Cic. Attic. 2, 21. edicta Bibuli vocat.

* Archimāgirus, i. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & μάγειρος, coquus] *The master-cook*, Juv. 9, 109.

* Archimandrita, ae. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & μανδρά, stabulum] *An abbot, prior, or chief of an hermitage or convent*, Sidon. Hinc Archimandritis, ἀρχιμανδριτης, abbatissa, An abbess, Onom.

* Archimimus, i. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & μίμος, imitator. Them. μιμνέσθαι, imitor] *The principal player. A mimic*, Suet. Vespas. 19.

* Archipirata, ae. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & πειρατή, praedo marinus, Them. πειρά, conatus] *An arch-pirate, or chief robber on the sea*, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. Id. Offic. 2, 11.

* Archipresbyter, [ex ἀρχή, principium, & πρεσβύτερος, senior, VOL. II.

Them. πρεσβύτερος, senex] *The chief priest, or rural dean*, Eccl.

* Archisynagōgus, i. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & συναγωγή, congregatio, quod ex συναγω, congrego, comp. ex σύν, con, & ἄγω, duco] *The ruler, or chief of the synagogue*, Eccl.

* Architecta, ae. f. *A female architect.* Praecipua naturae architectae vis, Plin. 10, 91. sic ex Mss. Harduin.

Architectio, ōnis. f. *A devising, or contriving of a thing; workmanship*, Plin. 10, 91.

* Architecton, vel Architecto, ōnis. m. Idem quodd architectus. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & τέχνη, faber, Them. τεύχω, fabrico] *A master workman, a chief builder*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 73.

* Architectonice, es. f. vel Architectonica, ae. f. ἀρχιτεκτονική, sc. τέχνη, ars. *The art, or science of building*, Quint. 2, 21.

* Architectōnicus, a, um. (1) *Belonging to architecture, or to the chief builder, or modeller.* (2) *Chief, or principal, that which governs and prescribes to the rest.* (1) Vitruv. 9, 4. (2) Ἀρχιτεκτονική Aristoteli dicta est Philosophia, ut quae alias artes quasi satellites habeat.

Architector, āris. dep. (1) *To devise, or model, to draw plans for building, or otherwise; to prescribe.* (2) Met. *To invent, or frame.* (3) Also pass. *To be built.* (1) In Aeth Jovem Olympium architectandum Collutius suscepit, Vitruv. praef. 1, 7. (2) Architectari voluptates, *To invent pleasures*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 16. (3) Aedes Martis est architectata ab Hermodoro, Nep. in Frag. 11, 1.

Architectūra, ae. f. [ab architectus] *The art to devise, or draw plans for building. Architecture, carpentry, masonry.* Vide hujus artis definitionem ap. Vitruv. 1, 1. partes ejus, sc. Aedificationem, Gnomonicam, & Machinationem, 2, 3.

Architectus, i. m. ἀρχιτέκτων, i. e. fabrorum princeps. *An architect, a master-builder, the chief mason, or carpenter, the surveyor of the building.* (2) *The creator.* (3) Met. *The principal deviser, contriver, or inventor of any thing in a good, middle, or bad sense.* (1) Dinocrates architectus magnete Arfinoes templum concameravit, Plin. 34, 44. (2) Deum regnator, architectus omnibus, Plaut. Amph. prol. 45. (3) = Ab ipso inventore veritatis, & quasi architecto beatae vitae, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10. Stoici architecti penē verborum, Id. de Clar. Orat. 31. = Princeps atque architectus sceleris, Id. pro Cluent. 22.

* Architrictinus, i. m. [ex ἀρχή, principium, & τεκτων, conclave tribus lectis instructum; nam τετς tres, & κλιν, lectus. Them. κλινω, reclino.] *The master of the feast, the sewer, or marshal.*

* Archivum, i. n. ἀρχεῖον, interposito digamma. *The place where ancient records, or charters, are kept. The chancery, or exchequer. The office of the master of the rolls. Also a great officer's house, as the chancellor's.* Lat. Tabularium vocat. Cic. pro Arch.

* Archon, tis. m. *A chief magistrate amongst the Athenians*, Cic. de Fato 9.

† Arcifinius, a, um. [ab arcendis hostibus a finibus] *Ager arcifinius, A territory defended and bounded with hills and woods to stop the incursions of an enemy.* Varr. & Frontin. de Agr. Qual.

* Arcitenens, tis. adj. [ab arcus, & teneo] (1) *The archer, an epithet of Apollo.* (2) Also *the celestial sign Sagittarius.* (1) Motus erat Arcitenens, Ov. Met. 6, 264. (2) Cic. in Arat. 188.

Arctans, tis. part. [ab arcto] *Strait, keeping fast.* Nisi quodd arctantibus freti litoribus in Pyrenaeum coit, Just. 44, 1.

|| Arctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A straitning, or crowding*, Diom.

Arctatus, a, um. part. *Narrow, straitned, &c.* Arctatus pontus, Luc. 5, 234.

Arctē, adv. qual. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Straitly.* (2) *Dearly.* (3) *Stiffly, hard.* (4) *Close.* (5) *Soundly.* (1) Boves arctē junctos habere convenit, Col. 2, 2. Paulus arctius filiam complexus, Cic. de Div. 1, 46. (2) = Arctē familiariterque dilexi, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. (3) Illud arctē tenent, accuratēque defendunt, Cic. Parad. 1. (4) Arctē religare ad stipites, Col. 6, 2. Arctissime constringi, Val. Max. 22, 8. (5) Arctē, & graviter dormire, Cic. de Div. 1, 28.

* Arcticus, a, um. adj. [ab ἀρκτικός, arctus; quod vide] *Northward, or northern.* Arcticus polus, *The north pole*, Astron.

Arcto, as. freq. [ab arceo] *To strain, to tie close, to thrust, to crowd.* Transversas perticas arctare, Col. 12, 43.

* Arctophylax, acis. m. qui, & Bootes. [ex ἀρκτικός, urfa, & φύλαξ, custos. Them. φυλάσσω, custodio.] *A constellation near the greater bear.* = Arctophylax vulgo qui dicitur esse Bootes; Cic. N. D. 2, 42. Lat. Bubulcus.

* Arctos, vel Arctus, Lat. Urfa, dict. à figurā. (1) *Two constellations in the form of bears, near the north pole, whereof the greater is called Charles's wain.* (2) Met. *The north-country, the northern parts of the world.* (1) Esse duas arctos quarum Cynosura petatur Sidoniis; Helicen Graja carina notat, Ov. Fast. 3, 106. (2) Indignantes in jura redegerit arctos, Claud. Conf. Hon. 6, 336.

Arctous, a, um. adj. [ex arctos] *Belonging to the north, northern.* Arctous polus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1107. orbis, Luc. 1, 53.

Arcturus, i. m. [qu. ἀρκτικός, i. e. Urfae custos] *A large star between the legs of Bootes.* Saevus Arcturi cadentis impetitus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 27.

Arctus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [ab arceo, arctum, per sync. arctum] (1) *Close, tight, fast.* (2) *Stringy, mean, base, pitiful.* (3) *Small, slender, narrow.* (4) *Crowded.* (5) *Grievous.*

(5) *Grievous, pinching, difficult.* (1) *Fraeno arcto equum compellere, Tibul. 4, 1, 91. Met. Arcissimum vinculum societatis, Cic. Att. 6, 2.* (2) *Ut tamen arctum solveret hospitii animum, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 82.* (3) *Macra cavum repetas arctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33. Met. Arctior expensis fortuna, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 118.* (4) *Hos arcto stipata theatro spectat Roma potens, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60.* (5) *Arcta fames urgebat, Sil. 7, 280.* = *Arctis, afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6.* ¶ *Arctus somnus, Sound sleep, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1.*

¶ *Arcuarius, i. m. A bowyer, or bow maker, Veget. 2, 11.*

Arcuatim, adv. Bent like a bow, or arch, Plin. 20, 39.

Arcuatus, a, um. part. [ab arcuor] pro quo arquatus, Ov. (1) Fashioned like a bow, or arch, arched. (2) It. pro arquatus, That bath the jaundice, or kings-evil. (1) Flamines bigis curru arcuato vehi iussit, Liv. 1, 21. (2) Col. 7, 5. Vid. Arquatus.

Arcubalistia, ae. f. [vox hybrida, ab arcus, & βάλλω, jacio] A cross-bow, a steel bow, Veg. 2, 15.

Arcula, ae. f. dim. [ab arca] A little coffer, drawer, or box. Cedō mihi cum ornamentis arculam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91.

Arcularius, i. m. A cabinet maker; one that makes, or sells little coffers, boxes, or drawers, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

Arcuo, as. act. [in modum arcus curvare] To bend like a bow, to arch, or vault over, Plin. 29, 39.

Arcuor, āris. pass. To be arched, or vaulted, Plin. 29, 39.

ARCUS, ūs, & i. rar. m. ap. Enn. f. (1) A vault of a roof, or an arch in building. (2) A bow, a hand bow, or long bow. (3) The rainbow. (4) The shoots of vines, or other trees bowed down.

(1) *[Natura] pumice vivo, & levibus tophis nativum duxerat arcum, Ov. Met. 3, 160.* (2) *Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 350.* (3) *Cur arcus species non in Deorum numero reponatur? Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Verburg. leg. Arqui.* (4) *Aliae pressos propaginis arcus expectant, Virg. Geor. 2, 26.* ¶ *Arcum lentare, Stat. Theb. 1, 703. tendere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19. sinuare, lunare, Ov. adducere, Virg. Aen. 5, 507. To bend, or draw a bow. Arcu sagittam emittere, Plin. 9, 7. expellere, Ov. Met. 8, 381. To shoot.*

ARDEA, ae. f. [qu. ardua, ab alto volatu; potius ab ἀρδός, ardea] A bird called a heron, or bern, of which there are three sorts. Altam supra volat ardea nubem, Virg. Geor. 1, 364. Ardea alba, The criel, or dwarf heron. Ardea cinerea, five pulla, The blue heron. Ardea stellaris, or palustris, The bitour.

Ardelio, ōnis. m. [fort. ab ardeo, quod ardore quodam omnia occipiat, nihil peragat] A medler, a busy body. Deformius nihil est ardellione sene, Mart. 9, 79.

Ardens, tis. part. vel nom. ex part. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Burning, hot, (2) Met. As with a fever, (3) Love, desire, &c. (4) Sprightly. (5) Mettle some. (6) Bright, burnished, glittering. (7) Illustrious, glorious. (8) Earnest, importunate. (9) Raging, rough, boisterous. (1) Ardentum deorum raptor, Stat. Ardentissimis diei horis, Plin. 31, 27. (2) Ardentibus febribus imponitur, Plin. 23, 40. (3) Miserere ardentis, Ov. Met. 14, 691. (4) Juvenum manus emicat ardens, Virg. Aen. 6, 5. (5) Ardentes avertit equos, Virg. Aen. 1, 476. (6) Ardentes clypei, Virg. Aen. 2, 734. (7) Ardens exivit ad aethera virtus, Virg. Aen. 6, 130. (8) Ardentiore studio petere, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19. (9) Ardens ventis mare, Flor. 4, 2, 37.

Ardenter, adv. ūs. comp. ssumè, sup. Hotly. Met. Fervently, vehemently, ardently. Austri tam ardenter flant, ut aestatibus sylvas incendunt, Plin. 12, 42. Ardentissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4. Ardentius appetere, Cic. de Fin. 4.

ARDEO, ēre, si, sum. neut. & act. [ab areo, aridus, ap. vet. aridus] (1) Absol. To burn. (2) To scorch. (3) To shine and glisten. (4) To sparkle. (5) To be earnest, and hot to do a thing. (6) To love. (7) To desire passionately. (8) To be tormented, or troubled. (1) Thus probatur carbone, ut statim ardeat, Plin. 12, 32. (2) Sitientes Sirius Indos ardebat, Virg. Geor. 4, 425. (3) Ardebat murice laena, Virg. Aen. 4, 262. (4) Cum spumas ageret ore, arderent oculi, Cic. Verr. 4, 66. (5) § Ardet in arma magis, Virg. Aen. 12, 71. (6) Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg. Ecl. 2, 1. Arsit Anacreon Bathyllo, Hor. Epod. 14, 9. (7) Ardeo te videre, Cic. (8) Podagrae doloribus ardere, Cic. de Fin. 5, 31. Cum arderent invidia, non patres modò, sed etiam tribuni plebis, Liv. 5, 11. ¶ Ardere amore, odio, desiderio, irā, dolore, metu, Cic. i. e. Vehementer amare, odisse, cupere, &c. Synt. causā adde ardere ad ulciscendum, Caes. B. G. 6, 34.

¶ *Ardeola, ae. f. dim. [ab ardea] A little heron.*

Ardescens, ntis. part. Burning. Ardescens mons, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 2.

Ardesco, ēre. incept. [ab ardeo] To grow hot, to wax hoity, to be set on fire, inflamed, &c. ut Ardeo, quod vide, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 22.

Ardor, ōris. m. verb. [ab ardeo] (1) Burning heat. (2) Met. Fervour, ardent desire. (3) Rage. (4) A glittering brightness. (5) Vigour, vivacity. (1) Fore aliquando, ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret, Cic. Acad. 4, 37. Ardens aëre lampas, Luc. 10, 503. (2) Idem ardor omnes habet, Virg. Aen. 4, 581. Ardor mentis ad gloriam, Liv. 10, 40. (3) Tanto ardore oris in eos invecas est, Patere. 2, 35. (4) Ardor stellarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 11. (5) Vultuum, atque motuum ardor, Cic. de Div. 1, 37.

† *Arduior, & Arduissimus cit. ex Catone, sed abierunt in defuetudinem.*

Arduitas, ātis. f. Height, steepness, Varr. de R. R. c. 10.

Arduus, a, um. adj. [ab ardeo, ut ab affideo, assiduus, quod instar flammæ ardentis ad summa tendit, vel ἀρδύς; Morl.] (1) Inaccessible, high, lofty. (2) Hard, troublesome, difficult, uneasy. (3) Dangerous, great, or of great concern. (4) Low, or deep. unde (5) Met. Distressed. (1) Arduus aether, Ov. Met. 1, 151. (2) Arduum aditum, instabilēque ingressum praebebat, Liv. 24, 22. (3) Capere eos erat ardui quondam operis, Plin. 8, 21. (4) Arduus in valles per fora clivus erat, Ov. Fast. 1, 264. (5) § Aequam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem, non secus ac bonis, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2.

AREA, ae. f. [ab arendo, quia ibi arefcunt fruges, Fest. & ob simil. loca in urbe pura, areae, Varr.] (1) Any void place in a city without buildings. (2) A court-yard, or any such like place. (3) A quarter, or bed in a garden. (4) A close, field, or park. (5) A threshing floor, a barn floor. (6) An ulcer, or scald, which causeth baldness. The void places in mathematical figures, within coins, &c. are called Areae. (1) Loca in urbe pura, areae, Varr. L. L. 4. Ponendaēque domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13. (2) Multitudinem area capitolii vix capiebat, Liv. 25, 3. (3) Circa Idus Januarias humus refoffa in areas dividitur, Col. 11, 3. (4) Prata & areas quasdam magni aestimant, &c. Cic. in Parad. 6, 3. (5) Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 45. (6) De arearum generibus, vid. Celsum fusè tractantem, 6, 4.

Arēfacio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. [ex areo, & facio] To dry, to make dry, to set a drying. Amuream eximito, & arefacito, Cato. 69.

Arēfactus, a, um. part. [quasi ab arefio] Dried, withered. Arēfactus caulis, Plin. 13, 43.

ARĒNA, ae. f. [ab arendo] (1) Sand, grit. (2) A shore, land, or haven. (3) Meton. The amphitheatre, where prizes were fought by sword-players, because strewn with sand to drink up the blood. (4) Any other place of contention. (5) The court of pleading; any calling, or imployment. (6) Also a piece of barren ground. (1) Siccis humus aret arenis, Ov. Met. 15, 268. (2) Hospitio prohibemur arenae, Virg. Aen. 1, 544. (3) Ne populum extremā toties exoret arenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6. (4) Prima civilis belli arena Italia fuit, Florus 4, 2. (5) Praesertim in arenā meā apud viros, Plin. Ep. 6, 12. (6) Tum arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26.

Arēnāceus, a, um. adj. Of, or like sand, mixt with sand, sandy, gritty, Plin. 17, 4.

Arēnāriae, ārum. f. [sc. fodinae] Sand, or gravel pits, Cic. pro Cluent. 13.

¶ *Arēnarii, pl. m. Sword-players that play prizes, or they that fought with beasts.*

¶ *Arēnarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to sand. Arenariae ferae, Beasts baited, Amm.*

¶ *Arēnarius, i. m. An arithmetician, [so called because he made use of little stones in teaching his art, Solin.] Tert. Also a sword-player, or fighter with beasts, Id.*

Arēnātum, i. n. Mortar made of lime and sand, Vitruv. 7, 3.

Arēnatus, a, um. adj. Mixt with sand, sandy. Calce arenato, With rough cast, Cato, R. R. 18.

Arēnōsus, a, um. adj. Sandy, gravelly, full of sand, or gravel. Littus arenosum Libyae, Virg. Aen. 4, 257.

ARENS, tis. part. Dry, thirsty. Arente fauce pocula trahere, Epod. 14, 4. Arentem sitim levare, Ov. Ep. 4, 174.

Arēnula, ae. f. dim. Small sand, or grit. Arenulae in carinibus cochlearum, Plin. 30, 8.

ARĒO, ēre, ūi. neut. (1) To be dry, to be parched, or to be dried up. (2) To be athirst. (1) Aret ager, Virg. Ecl. 7, 57. (2) In mediā Tantalus aret aquā, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 606.

ARĒOLA, ae. f. [ab area] A little bed, or quarter in a garden, Col. 5, 12. Arcola domūs, A little court-yard, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

* *Arēopāgita, ae. m. An areopagite, one of the judges amongst the Athenians, so called from the place, Mars's hill, where they sat who were very impartial and uncorrupt, Cic. ad Attic. Of these 500 were appointed by Solon, Vid. Plut. Clodii iudices per Antonomasiam ironicam, Cic. Areopagitas vocat, Att. 1, 13.*

* *Areopāgus, [ex Ἄρεϊ, Mars, & πάγος, collis] Collis Martius, Vid. Prop. Mars's hill in Athens, a place where judges tried capital causes. They sat by night, as not observing the person, but the cause, and writ down, without declaring their suffrages, whence this court was famed for impartiality and secrecy. Latinè, Curia Martis. Ergo occulta teges, ut curia Martis Athenis, Juv. 9, 101.*

Aresco, ēre. incept. [ab areo] (1) To wax, or grow dry, to be dried up. (2) To harden, or become hard. (1) Lachrymā nil citius arefcit, Ad Herenn. 2, 31. (2) Arescit in gemmas carbunculis similes, Plin. 8, 57.

Arētālōgus, i. m. [ab ἀρετή, virtus, & λόγος, sermo, ut sit qui mensis divitum de virtute disputat, Casaub. Quae quidem notatio loco, Suet. Aug. 74. satis convenit; nec minùs si ab ἀρετᾶ, jucunda, faceta, & λόγος deducamus, ut sit quasi mimus, vel fabularum narrator, & melius quadrabit in locum Juven. 15, 16.] A talkative philosopher, who diverted great men at their tables by discourses of virtue. Porphyrius, from Horace's Crispinus, takes him for a boaster, a self-conceited person; and accordingly some think him

him a quack, or mountebank. Others again call him a jester, a droller, a buffoon, which sense seems most generally to answer all the places where this word is mentioned; which, though of Greek derivation, receives no light from their authors, being coined at Rome without their notice.

* Argēi, Ἀργεῖοι, i. e. Argivi, Places in Rome where some noble Argives, or Grecians, had been buried, Liv. 1, 21.

* Argēma, atis. n. &c. ut alii leg. Argema, ae. [ex ἄργος, albus] A web, or pin, in the eye, which, within the black of the eye looks white, and on the other side of it red, Plin. 20, 20.

* Argēmōne, es. f. dic. & Argemonia, Plin. 25, 94. An herb so called from being good against the disease in the eye called Argema. Wild tanfic; Silver-herb.

Argentangina, [ab argentum, & angina] Hoc morbo Demosthenes laboravit, unde de eo dictum, βῆς ἐνὶ γλῶττι. The silver quinsy, when a pleader, bribed by the other side, feigns himself not able to speak.

Argentaria, ae. f. sc. taberna, fodina, mensa. (1) A banker's table, or shop. (2) A silver mine. (3) The office, or employ of bankers, and usurers. (1) Basilicani post argentarias novas [locavit] Liv. 40, 51. (2) Vectigalia magna instituit ex ferrariis, argentariisque, Liv. 34, 21. (3) Argentariam Rhegii maximam fecit, Cic. ¶ Argentariam facere, To turn usurer, to take and let out money, Id. pro Caec. 4. dissolvere, to leave off that trade, Ibid.

¶ Argentarium, i. n. A case, or cup-board to set plate in, Ulp.

Argentarius, a, um. [ab argentum] Belonging to silver, or money. Argentarium metallum, A silver mine, Plin. 33, 26.

¶ Argentaria creta, A kind of marl with which silver is scoured, Id. 35, 26. Argentaria inopia, Want of money, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 65. Argentariae tabernae, Banker's shops, Liv. 26, 11. Argentariae illecebrae, so Plautus calls courtezans, from picking purses, Men. 2, 3, 26.

Argentarius, i. m. qui argentum exercet, qui & trapezita, & mensarius dicitur. A banker, a scrivener that puts other mens money to interest; an usurer, a pawn-broker, that lends money for gain, or pawns. A cashier, or cash-keeper. The chamberlain of a city, one that has the over-sight of publick accounts. ¶ Plura de argentariis si scire velis, adi Salm. de Trapezitico somore, & Torrent. ad Suet. Ner. 5.

Argentatus, a, um. adj. [qu. ab argentor] Gilded over, overlaid, or plated with silver. Tunicae auratis militibus versicolore, argentatis lintea candidae, Liv. 9, 40.

Argenteolus, a, um. Silvered, done over with silver. Sicilicula argenteola, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

Argenteus, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or made of silver. (2) Clear, or bright as silver. (3) Of money. (1) Radium argenteus ordo, Ov. Met. 2, 108. (2) Fons nitidis argenteus undis, Ov. Met. 3, 407. (3) Argentei, sc. nummi, Plin.

Argentifodina, ae. f. [ex argentum, & fodio] A silver mine, or place where silver is digged up, Plin. 33, 31.

Argentofus, um. adj. Full of silver, mixed with silver, Plin. 35, 29.

ARGENTUM, i. n. [ab ἄργος, albus] (1) Properly silver in the mass; bullion, which is called grave, or infestum, Liv. 34, 52. and, if refined, pustulatum, Mart. 7, 85, 7. (2) Met. Plate, all things made thereof, which is called factum, Liv. (3) Coin, or money made thereof. (1) Ubi argenti venas aurique sequuntur, Lucr. 6, 808. (2) Cum argentum esset expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. (3) Emunxi argento senes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 1. Argentum concisum in titulos, faciēque minutas, Descriptio Romani denarii, ap. Juv. 14, 291. ¶ Argenti spuma, Litharge, Virg. Geor. 3, 449. Argentum vivum, Mercury, quick-silver, Plin. 33, 32.

* Argestes, ae. m. A western wind, as some the north-west, Gell. or, as others, the south-west wind, Lat. Corus, & Caurus. 2, 22.

ARGILLA, ae. f. [ab ἄργιλος] White clay, such as potters earth. = Homullus ex argilla, & luto factus, Cic. in Pison. 25.

Argillaceus, a, um. adj. [ex argilla] Made of white clay, full of clay. = Marga, vel terra argillacea, Plin. 17, 4.

Argillifus, a, um. adj. [ab argilla] Clayey, full of white clay, or marl, Col. de arbor. 17. & Plin. 12, 30.

* Argonautae, pl. dicti Minyae, qui cum Jasone profecti sunt in Argo navi. Etiam detorta sign. qu. ab ἄργος, iners, piger, Idle mariners, lazy swabbers. Non nautas puto vos, sed argonautas, Mart. 3, 67.

Arguens, tis. part. [ab arguo] Proving, reproving, charging, disputing, &c. Plin. 2, 9. Illum ut proditorum arguentes, Just. 22, 3. Vide arguo.

Arguturus, a, um. part. About to argue, or prove, &c. Prisc. ex Sall.

Argumentalis, e. adj. Belonging to argument, Asc. Ped. in Divinat. pr.

Argumentatio, ōnis. f. verb. A reasoning, or producing of arguments, either probable, or necessary. Perspicuitas argumentatione levatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 4.

Argumentor, āris. denom. [ab argumentum] (1) To reason, or dispute, to debate. (2) To guess, or infer from probable arguments, to prove by argument; to discuss, and sift out a thing. (1) = Sed quid eo argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. pro Mil. 16. (2) = Argumentari, & conjecturā prosequi patieris, Ad. Heren. 4, 35.

Argumentofus, ā, um. adj. (1) Somewhat large, full of argument, or matter. (2) Also argumentative. (1) = Vulgopaulo numerosius opus dicitur argumentofum, Quint. 5, 10. (2) Scripseras argumentosa disputatoriē; quaedam severē, Sidon.

Argumentum, i. verb. [ab arguo] (1) A reason, or argument, probable, or necessary to prove a thing by. (2) A proof, or evidence. (3) The matter of a writing, or discourse, an argument, theme, or subject, to speak, or write of. (4) A conjecture, or presumption. (5) A sign, or token. (6) A cause, or occasion. (7) A device, or story in painting. (8) A lesson, or instruction.

(1) Argumentum est ratio quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2. (2) Id vel hoc argumento patet, Quint. 1, 12. (3) Non ita sunt dissimili argumento, Ter. Andr. prol. 11. (4) = Argumento oculorum, atque conjecturā animi, scrutari amplitudinem solis, Plin. 2, 8. (5) Argumentum morum, Quint. 5, 10. (6) Erroris argumentum, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 15. (7) Ex eboe diligentissime perfecta argumenta, Cic. Verr. 4, 56. Et vetus in telā deducitur argumentum, Ov. Met. 6, 69. (8) Hoc erit tibi argumentum, semper in promptu situm, NE quid expectes amicos, quod tute agere possis, Gell. 2, 29. ex Enn.

ARGVO, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ab ἄργος, i. e. clarus, manifestus] (1) To shew, or declare. (2) To prove, or make proof of. (3) To accuse. (4) To object, to lay to one's charge. (5) To convince, or convict. (6) To reprove, or contradict. (7) To hinder one from doing a thing. (1) Virtus arguitur malis, Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 80. (2) ¶ Vidi, non ex audito arguo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 65. (3) ¶ Servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 41. (4) Id quod tu arguis, Cic. pro Syll. 24. (5) ¶ Senatus neque liberavit ejus culpae regem, neque arguit, Liv. (6) Veteribus, nisi quae evidentē usus arguit, stari malunt, Liv. (7) Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 6, 42. § Regit in tertiā notione acc. cum. gen. vel abl. Arguere aliquem sceleris, crimine aliquo, de crimine, Cic.

Arguor, i. tus. pass. To be blamed, convinced, proved, &c. Arguitur genus vultu, Ov. Fast. 2, 397. V. Arguo.

* Argus vel argos, i. m. [ἄργος, i. e. albus, vel celer] A dog's name, White; or Swift, Ov. Met. 2, 240.

Argutatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab argutor] A reasoning, debating, or quarrelling. A creaking, [as of a bed, chair, &c.] Prattling, tittle tattle, Catull. 6, 11.

Argutator, ōris. m. verb. A pert disputant, a talking, prating fellow, Gell. 17, 5.

Argute, adv. sime, sup. Smartly, briskly, pertly, shrewdly. = Si mihi acutē, argutēque responderint, Cic. pro Coel. 8. De rebus difficillimis argutissime disputare, Id. de Orat. 2, 4.

Argutiae, ārum. f. tam in (1) bonam quam (2) malam partem. Sharpness, smartness; repartees, quirks, shrewd words, subtil devices. (1) Cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, Cic. de Legg. 1, 2. (2) Nihil est quod illi non persequantur suis argutiis, Cic. de Amic. 13. ¶ Digitorum argutiae, Quick motions, playing with them, Cic. Orat. 18. = Urbanitas, acumen, Id.

¶ Argutiola, ae. f. dim. A little quirk, a witty taunt, a neat wibe, a repartee, a mean conceit, a poor jest, Gell. 2, 7.

Arguto, as. act. [ab argutus, vel freq. ab arguo] To upbraid, to rally smartly. Illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, Propert. 1, 6, 7.

Argutor, āris. dep. (1) To pun, to take words otherwise than spoken. (2) To make a shrill noise. (3) To caper and dance, as fullers do in treading their cloth. (1) Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 193. & adverte praeced. (2) Totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Naev. ap. Non. 4, 34. (3) Titin. ap. Non.

Argutulus, a, um. dim. Talkative treating of several subjects. Perfeci sanē argutulos libros ad Varronem, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

Argutus, a, um. part. [ab arguor] (1) Accused, charged. Adj. ex part. or. comp. simus, sup. [idque ab ἄργος, celer; argutus, quia argumentum citō invenit] (2) Quick, witty, sharp, brisk, quaint. (3) Talkative, tattling. (4) Shrill, loud. (5) Harsh, screeking. (6) Resounding, echoing. (7) Short, neat, picked. (1) PS. Ecquid argutus est? CH. Malorum facinorum saepissime, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 56. (2) = Poema facit adeo festivum, &c. ut nihil fieri possit argutius, Cic. in Pison. 29. Ex ambiguo dicta, vel argutissima putantur, Id. de Orat. 2, 61. (3) Argutum forum, Ov. A. Am. 1, 80. (4) Arguti olores, Virg. Ecl. 9, 36. (5) Argutae lamina ferrae, Virg. Geor. 1, 143. (6) Argutum nemus, Virg. Ecl. 8, 22. (7) Argutum caput, Virg. Geor. 3, 80. de equo ¶ Manus arguta, A hand full of gesture and motion, Cic. de Orat. 3, 59. Oculi arguti speaking eyes, Id. de Legg. 1, 9. Argutissima exta, quae maxime declarant quid sit futurum, Cic. de Div. 2, 12.

* Argyraspides, pl. m. [ex ἄργυρος, argentum, & ἀσπίς, clypeus] Argentae scuta gestantes. A company in Alexander's army, who wore silver shields, Curt. 4, 13.

* Argyritis, idis. f. Spuma argenti, A kind of litharge, Plin. 33, 35.

* Argyrodāmas, ntis. m. [ex ἄργυρος, argentum, & δαμάς, domo] A kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 54.

¶ Arida, ae. f. Bibl. scilicet terra, ἄρη, sc. γῆ. Ita LXX. The dry land. Sed

Arīditas, ātis. f. Driness, drought, Plin. 11, 41.

Arīdulus, a, um. adj. dim. [ex aridus] Somewhat dry. Laeque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis, Catull. 62, 316.

Aridum, i. n. (subst.) The shore, the land, Caes. B. G. 4, 26.

Arīdus,

Āridus, a, um. adj. [ab areo] or, comp. *simus*, sup. (1) Dry, parched. (2) Lean, meager, thin, without moisture. Met. Without spirit, or life. (3) Thirsty. (4) Met. Niggardly. (5) Hard, or coarse; mean, and poor. (6) Barren, unfruitful. (7) Shrill, crashing. (1) *Aridae ficus*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59. (2) *Uvis aridior puella pallis*, Vet. Poët. in Phall. Hinc Met. = Genus orationis exile, aridum, concisum, ac minutum, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38. Sicut in arbore, quod aridissimum est, urit, Sen. N. Quaest. 2, 52. (3) *Viator aridus*, Virg. Geor. 4, 98. (4) *Pumex non aequae ita est aridus, atque hic est senex*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18. (5) *Aridus victus*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 27. (6) *Arva arida*, Ov. Met. 14, 510. (7) *Sonus aridus*, Lucr. 6, 118. *de tonitru.* *Aridus fragor*, Virg. Geor. 1, 357. i. e. horricus, & acutus; quomodo loquitur Hom. *ἀνὸν ἀνόν.* *Vita arida*, *A mean subsistence*, Cic. pro Quint. 30.

Āries, ētis. m. De hujus vocis etymo parum convenit inter doctos, neque quid cui anteferam certum est; adi igitur ipse doctiss. Voss. (1) *A ram*, or *tup*. (2) Metaph. *A battering ram*, an engine with horns of iron like a ram's head to batter walls. (3) *One of the 12 signs of the Zodiac.* (4) *A great horned sea-fish, much of the nature of a shark.* (1) *Aries nunc vellera siccat*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 95. (2) *Quamvis murum aries percussit*, Cic. Off. 1, 11. (3) *Cum sol arietis signum init*, Virg. 9, 5. (4) *Grassatur aries ut latro*, Plin. 9, 67.

Ārietarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a ram, or like a ram.*

Ārietaria machina, *A battering engine.* Vitruv. 10, 19.

Ārietatus, a, um. part. [a seq. arieto] (1) *Butted, or clashed against.* (2) *Gnashed, as the teeth.* (1) *Arietata inter se arma*, Sen. Ep. 54. (2) *Arietati inter se dentes*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4.

Ārietinus, a, um. adj. [ab aries] *Of a ram.* *Arietinum cicer*, *Like a ram's head*, Col. 2, 10. *Arietina cornua*, Hyg. Ast. 2, 20.

Ārieto, as. act. [ab ariete] (1) *To push, or butt like a ram.* (2) Met. *To cast, beat, or strike down.* (3) *To batter with the engine called a ram.* (4) Neut. *To be thrown down, to fall.* (5) *To encounter, or engage.* (1) *In me arietare*, Acc. ap. Cic. de Divin. 1, 22. (2) *Arietat in primos, obicitque immania membra*, Sil. 4, 149. (3) *Arietare aedes*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1. *In portam*, Virg. Aen. 11, 890. *inter se*, Sen. de Ira 3. (4) *Quae casus incitat, saepe turbati, & saepe arietare*, Sen. (5) *Antequam acies inter se arietarent*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 3.

† **Ārilator**, ōris. m. *A pedlar, a chapman that giveth earnest*, ap. Gell. ex Lab. Rectius *Arrhilator*, ab *arrha*.

|| **Arinca**, ae. f. Gallicum vocab. Plin. 22, 57. *A kind of French rice, perhaps French barley.* Lat. *Siligo*.

Āriolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divination, a prophecy, or guess*, Cic. de Div. 1, 31.

Āriolus, ariolor. Vid. *Hariolus*.

* **Āris**, & *Ārisaron*. *An herb of a sharp, and biting taste*, Plin. 24, 93.

Ārista, ae. f. [ab areo, quod arefcit prima, Varr. et si alia est quantitas] (1) *The beard of corn.* (2) Synec. *An ear of corn.* (3) *Corn itself.* (4) *Summer, harvest.* Metalepf. *A year.* (5) *Catach. A hair, or bristle.* (6) *The prickle of a fish.* (1) *Aristae quasi cornua sunt spicatum*, Varr. *Arista levis assiduus folibus uita riget*, Ov. Ep. 5, 112. (2) *Ne gravibus procumbat culmus aristis*, Virg. Geor. 1, 111. (3) *Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista*, Virg. Geor. 1, 8. (4) *Post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas*, Ecl. 1, 70. (5) *Alges cum excussit membris timor albus aristas*, Pers. 3, 115. (6) *Auson. etiam καλαχρηστὴς*, Mosell. 86. || *Nardi aristae, Spikenard*, Ov. Met. 15, 398.

* **Āristalthaea**, ae. f. [ex ἀριστος, optimus, & ἀλθαία, malvae silvestris genus. Them. ἀλθα, sano] *Marsh-mallow, white mallow*, Plin. 20, 84.

* **Āristifer**, a, um. [ab arista, & fero] *Aristifera seges, Bearing ears*, Prud. Cath. 3, 52.

* **Āristocrātia**, ae. f. [ex ἀριστος, optimus, & κρατος, potentia] *A kind of government, where the nobles only rule. Aristocracy.* Latine, *optimatum principatus*.

* **Āristolōchia**, ae. f. [ex ἀριστος, optimus, & λοχία, puerperium, quod a λοχος, gravis. Them. ἀρτομα, cubo] *A kind of herb called aristolochy, corruptly birthwort*, Cic. de Div. 1, 10.

* **Ārithmētica**, ae. f. vel *Arithmetice*, es. f. [ex ἀριθμος, numerus.] [αριθμητική] *Arithmetic, or the art of numbering*, Plin. 35, 36.

Ārithmēticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to arithmetic, arithmetical*, Cic. Att. 14, 12.

Āritudo, inis. f. [ab aridus] (1) *Driness.* Met. *Stinginess.* (2) *Dry weather, drought.* (1) Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 40. (2) *Beatiolae aritudine citò pereunt*, Varr. de R. R. 1, 12.

ARMA, ōrum. pl. n. [ab armus, ut quae armos tegant] (1) *Arms, all kind of armour, harness, or weapons, offensive, or defensive.* (2) Meton. *War, battle.* (3) *Valour, prowess, chivalry, deeds of arms, military science.* (4) Met. *All manner of tools for all arts, miseries, occupations, and diversions.* (1) *Fulgor armorum fugaces terret equos*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 19. (2) *Æ Pacemne huc fertis an arma?* Virg. Aen. 8, 114. (3) = *Bello major, & armis*, Virg. Aen. 1, 354. *Celsis in puppibus arma Caici*, Virg. Aen. 1, 187. (4) *Aptissima arma senectutis, artes, exercitationesque virtutum*, Cic. de Sen. 4. *Dicendum, & quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Utenis*, Virg. Geor. 1, 160. *Cerealia arma*, Id. Aen. 1, 181. *Movet arma fritillo*, Dice, Juv. 14, 5.

* **Ārmāmāxa**, ae. f. [ex ἄρμα, currus, & ἄμαξα, plaustrum]

A kind of a chariot, a caravan, a coach-carr, Curt. 3, 3.

Ārmāmēta, ōrum. n. [ab armando] *All kind of tools for husbandry, navigation, &c.* *Armamenta vinearum*, Plin. 17, 35. *navigiorum*, Col. 4, 3.

Ārmāmētārium, i. n. [ab armamentis] *An armory, all kind of furniture for war; an arsenal, a magazine.* Philo architectus Atheniensibus armamentarium fecit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 14. *Quaeque in armamentario ac navalibus fabrorum multitudo plurima in singulos dies certamine ingenti faciebat*, Liv. 26, 51.

Ārmandus, a, um. part. *To be armed, accoutered, provided*, Ov. Met. 13, 215. *Quae sunt ufui ad armandas naves*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1.

Ārmāriōlum, i. n. dim. *A little study, or closet; also a cabinet, a case of instruments*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35.

Ārmārium, i. n. [ab armis] *A store-house for keeping of any thing, as a press, locker, safe, pantry, study, closet, chest, counting-house.* Cellas refregit omnes intus, reclusitque armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10. *Tūne aurum ex armario tuo promere ausa es?* Cic. pro Coel. 21. *Æ Armarium, ubi qualiacunque artium instrumenta servantur; Armamentarium, ubi tantum tela armorum*, Bud.

Ārmātūra, ae. f. verb. [ab armo] (1) *Armour, harness; the training, or exercising of soldiers.* (2) *Also frequently used for the soldiers themselves, when in arms.* (1) *Habet Deiotarus, cohortes XL, nostrā armaturā XXX.* Cic. Att. 6, 1. (2) *Armaturae duplares, quae binas consequuntur annonas, simplares, quae singulas*, Veg. 2, 7.

Ārmātus, a, um. part. [ab armor] (1) *Armed, harnesssed.* (2) *Fenced.* (3) Met. *Furnished, stocked, provided.* (4) *Fortified, resolved.* (1) *Uterum armato milite complent*, Virg. Aen. 2, 20. (2) *Urbs armata muris*, Cic. in Rull. 2, 32. (3) *Armatum fide pectus*, Sil. 11, 206. (4) = *Erecti, citati, parati, armati animis jam esse debemus*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9.

Ārmātu, abl. *With armour*, Eodem armatu Cretes, & Cilices, Liv. 37, 40.

Armeniacum pomum, sc. ex Armeniā. *A fruit like apricocks.* *Mala Armeniaca, The apricock tree*, Col. 5, 10.

† **Armenta**, ae. f. pro *Armentum*. *A drove, or herd of cattle*, Enn.

Armentālis, e. adj. *Of a drove, or herd.* *Armentalis equa*, Virg. Aen. 11, 572. *Spolia armentalia portant*, Stat. Theb. 4, 659.

Armentārius, a, um. adj. *That is kept in a herd*, Lex. ex Plin.

Armentārius, i. m. *A herdsman, a grazer.* *Armentarium meum crebro, ut aliquid legat, curo*, Varr. de R. R. 2, 5. Conf. Virg. Geor. 3, 344.

Armenticius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a herd.* *Armenticium pecus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10.

Armentinus, a, um. adj. *Of great cattle that go in herds*, Plin. 28, 78. Sed correct. *Armentivus*. Vid. *Harduin*.

|| **Armentōsus**, a, um. adj. [armentis abundans] *Breeding great cattle.* *Italia armentosissima*, Gell. 11, 1.

Armentum, i. n. [ab arando, per sync. pro aramentum] (1) *An herd of big cattle, properly oxen; and by analogy, sea-calves, sometimes horses.* (2) *Elephants, &c. and so often distinguished from grex, which is commonly of sheep, goats, &c.* (3) *But sometimes even of oxen, and horses.* (3) *Armentum also is used for deer.* (4) *Grex seems to have a more general, Armentum a more special signification.* (5) *Sometimes a single ox.* (1) *Æ Hoc satis armentis: superat pars altera curae, Lanigeros agitare greges*, Virg. Geor. 3, 286. *Armenta equarum*, Id. Aen. 11, 494. (2) *Turni pascitur agro Caesaris armentum*, Juv. 12, 106. (3) *Tauros in gregem redigo*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. *Mugientium prospectat errantes greges*, Hor. Epod. 2, 11. Conf. Virg. Geor. 3, 63. (3) *Hos tota armenta sequuntur*, Virg. Aen. 1, 189. (4) *Caedit greges armentorum*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. (5) *Hygin. Fab. 118. ubi centum armenta in hecatombes sacrificio occidi scripsit.*

* **Ārmifer**, a, um. adj. [ex arma, & fero] *Bearing armour, warlike.* *Armifera Dea, Minerva*, Ov. ad Liv. 22. *Armiferi Getae*, Stat. Theb. 4, 653.

* **Ārmiger**, a, um. adj. [ab arma, & gero] *Armed, bearing arms.* *Armiger Deus, Mars*, Sil. 7, 87. *Armiger Jovis*, Ov. Met. 15, 386.

|| **Ārmiger**, i. m. *An armour-bearer to a knight; an esquire, an attendant, or an esquire of the body.*

Ārmigēra, Dianae, *One of Diana's nymphs, who carried her bows and quivers*, Ov. Met. 3, 166. *Armigera Jovis, The eagle*, Plin. 10, 4.

Ārmilla, ae. [ab armis, i. e. brachiis] (1) *A bracelet, or jewel, worn on the left arm, or wrist, given to the foot-soldiers by their general. They were worn also by the women.* (2) *Also an iron ring, hoop, or brace, wherein the gudgeons of a wheel move.* (1) *Vide Liv. 10, 44. Ubi hercle armillae sunt, quas una dedi?* Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13. (2) *Vitr. 10, 6.*

Ārmillātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Which hath, or weareth bracelets.* (2) *Collared, as dogs are.* (1) *Manuleatus, & armillatus in publicum processit*, Suet. Cal. 52. (2) *Armillatos colla Molossia canes*, Propert. 4, 8, 24.

† **Ārmillum**, i. n. [vas vinarium in sacris, dict. quodd armo, i. e. humero deportetur] *A wine vessel in sacrifices, carried upon the shoulders*, Fest. Unde Prov. *Anus ad armillum, Cat after*

after kind, Lucil. 28.

|| Armilustrium, vel Armilustrum, i. n. [ab armis lustrandis] (1) *A view of harness, weapons, and other artillery. A muster, or review of military forces.* (2) *Also a solemn feast at Rome, in which they sacrificed completely armed.* (3) *The place where this review was made.* (1) Vet. Gloss. armilustrium, ἄρμιλουστρίον, Al. Gloss. Armilustrum, ἄρμιλουστρίον, ἄρμιλουστρίον, L. L. 5, 3. (2) Fest. (1) Armilustro visum est lapidibus pluuere, Liv. 27, 37. Vid. Cels. 3, 24. & Ov. Met. 11, 590.

* Armipotens, tis. adj. [ex arma, & potens] *Valiant, mighty, or powerful in arms, or war.* Diva armipotens, Virg. Aen. 11, 572. i. e. Minerva. Armipotens pater, Ov. Fast. 2, 481. Aufonia, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 20.

* Armisōnus, a, um. [ex arma, & sono] *Rustling with armour,* Virg. Aen. 3, 544. Pallados armisonae, Stat. Theb. 1, 535.

|| Armistitium, i. n. [ab armis sistendis, vox ficta ad formam justitium] *A cessation from arms for a time, a short truce.*

Armo, as. denom. [ab arma] (1) *To arm.* (2) *To raise, or stir up one to arms.* (3) Met. *To furnish, or provide.* (1) Spoliis se quisque recentibus armat, Virg. Aen. 2, 395. (2) Fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset, Virg. Aen. 8, 397. (3) Ad omnia te summum atque excellens armavit ingenium, Cic. Fam. 6, 7. ¶ Armare calamos veneno, *To poison them,* Virg. Aen. 9, 773.

Armor, āris. pass. *To be armed, harnessed, &c.* Armari in dominos, contra remp. Cic. Bello armantur equi, Virg. Aen. 3, 540.

ARMUS, i. m. [ab ἄρμος, compages, est enim propriè humerorum cum brachiis commissura. Voss.] (1) *A shoulder, or arm, more rarely, though anciently, of a man.* (2) *But in the Augustan age, it began to be used only of beasts, as will appear by the cited authorities.* (3) *The wing of a rabbit, or hare.* (1) Latus huic hasta per armos acta tremit, Virg. Aen. 11, 644. Matrisque sub armis miles Agrippa suae, Manil. 1, 794. (2) Ex humeris armi fiunt, Ov. Met. 10, 700. Ludunt jubae per colla, per armos, Virg. Aen. 11, 497. de leone. Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos, Id. Aen. 6, 881. (3) Foecundi leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 44.

ARO, as. act. [ab ἄρῳ, ἄρῳ] (1) *To plow, ear, till, or husband ground.* (2) *To dig it up, to dress and order it.* (3) *To reap, or gather.* (1) Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13. (2) Col. 5, 9. (3) Arare decem medimna ex jugere, Cic. Verr. 5. ¶ Arare aequor, *To sail on the ocean,* Virg. Aen. 3, 495. frontem rugis, *To wrinkle,* Id. aquam, littus, *To labour in vain,* Ov. Alleg. Fundum alienum arat, *He lies with another man's wife,* Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 24.

* AROMA, ātis. n. [ab ἄρω, aro, spec. de frugibus odoratis] raro leg. in sign. pl. Aromata. *All sweet spices, herbs, seeds or roots. In general all sorts of drugs. Grocery-ware,* Col. 12, 20.

* AROMATĪCUS, a, um. adj. *Of a sweet smell, odoriferous, fragrant, aromatic,* Col. 4, 20.

AROMATĪTES, ae. m. Hippocras, or wine brewed with spices: See how it was made, Plin. 14, 19. Also a precious stone of a spicy smell, like myrrha, Id. 37, 54.

* ARON, i. n. *The herb cuckow-pintle, ramp, or wake-robin,* Plin. 19, 30.

ARQUATUS, Ov. i. e. Arcuatus, a, um. adj. [ab arcus, the rain-bow] *Arched, also having the jaundice, or king's-evil.* Arquatum curvamen, Ov. Met. 11, 590. ¶ Arquatum pecus, *Cattle that bath the jaundice,* Col. 7, 5.

† ARQUUS, i. m. *The rain-bow.* Color in nigris extabat nubi- bus arqui, Lucr. 6, 525.

ARRA, vel Arrha, ae. f. [per Apocopen ab arrhabo, ἀρραβών] *An earnest penny, money given in part of payment.* Vid. Arrhabo.

|| ARRĀLIS, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to earnest,* Cod. Just.

ARRECTĀRIUS, a, um. adj. ex part. *Erected, set upright, set up on end.* Hinc in plur. Arrectaria, ōrum, n. subst. *Beams, pil-lars, or stones in buildings, standing upright, to bear the weight above them,* Vitruv. 2, 8.

ARRECTUS, a, um. part. [ab arrigor] or, comp. (1) *Erected, lifted up, bolt upright.* (2) *Steep.* (3) Met. *Attentive, ready.* (4) *Encouraged.* (1) = Sonipes iectu furit arduus, arrecto pe- ctore, Virg. Aen. 11, 639. (2) Pleraque Alpium ab Italiā, ut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35. (3) Arrectis auribus altant, Virg. Aen. 1, 152. (4) His animum arrecti dictis, Virg. Aen. 1, 58. ¶ In digitos arrectus, *Standing on tiptoe,* Virg. Aen. 5, 426. Arrectae comae, *The hair stairing, bristling up, standing on end,* Id. Aen. 4, 280.

ARRĒPO, *To creep to.* Vid. Adrepo.

|| ARREPTITIUS, vel Abreptitius, a, um. Vulg. Int. *One that is mad, or supposed to be possessed by the devil.*

ARREPTO, as. freq. [ab adrepo] *To creep to, or towards,* Lex. ex Plin.

ARREPTUS, a, um. part. [ab arripior,] *Snatched, taken hastily.* Arreptus crinis, Ov. Met. 4, 557.

ARRHA, ae. f. *An earnest penny,* Plin. 33, 6. per apoc. ab

* ARRĤABO, ōnis. m. [à Gr. ἀρραβών, quod ab Heb. אַרְבֶּן] (1) *An earnest, or earnest penny, given in part of payment.* (2) *A token, or pledge.* (3) *A pawn.* (4) *An hostage.* (1) Plin. 33, 6. (2) Hunc arrhabonem amoris à me accipe, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11. (3) Ea relicta huic arrhaboni est pro illo argento, Ter.

V O L. II.

Heaut. 3, 3, 42. (4) Claudius annalium scriptor, ap. Gell. Noct. Att. 17, 2. ubi admonet hoc vocab. in sordidis haberi coeptum, & Arrham magis obtinuisse; ap. veteres tamen in usu fuisse.

ARRĪDENS, ntis. part. *Laughing, or smiling upon.* Cui saevum arridens, Sil. Ital. 1, 398.

ARRĪDEO, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ex ad, & rideo] (1) *To laugh at.* (2) *To smile, or look pleasantly upon one.* (3) *To please, or to give content.* (1) Hisce ego non paro me, ut rideant, sed iis ultro arrideo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 19. (2) Tum mihi aedes quo- que arridebant, cum ad te veniebam, Plaut. Apm. 1, 3, 55. (3) Inhibere illud tuum quod valde arriserat, vehementer dis- plicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21.

ARRĪDEOR, ēri, isus. pass. *To be smiled upon.* ¶ Aut non ad- hibentur ad causas, aut adhibiti deridentur; nam si arrideantur, &c. Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 4.

ARRĪGO, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [ex ad, & rego] (1) *To lift up, or raise.* (2) Met. *To raise the spirits, to encourage.* (1) Comas arrexat, Virg. Aen. 10, 726. (2) Eos non parum ora- tione sua Marius arrexat, Sall. Dicitur & obscoenā significatio- ne. ¶ Arrigere aures, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 31. Met. à pecudi- bus, *To listen, to hearken.*

ARRĪPIENS, ntis. part. *Catching, laying hold of.* Arripientē co- conditionem, Suet. Cl. Rhet. 6.

ARRĪPIO, ēre, ui, eptum. act. [ex ad, & rapio] (1) *To take by force, or violence, to seize.* (2) Met. *To catch at, or lay hold of.* (3) *To make himself master of a thing by any means.* (4) Met. *To learn fast.* (5) *To arrest, or implead.* (1) Familias arripu- erunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. in Pis. 34. (2) Submonuit me Parmeno quod ego arripui, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 23. (3) Arripuit locum, & sylvis insedit iniquis, Virg. Aen. 11, 531. (4) = Grae- cas literas fenex didici, quas quidem avidè arripui, Cic. de Sen. 8. ¶ Qui docet quod ipse celeritèr arripuit, id cum tardè perci- pi videt, discruciat, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 11. (5) Primores populi arripuit, populūque tributim, Hor. 2, 1, 69. Arri- pere sese foras, *To rush out of doors,* Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7. ali- quem barbā, *To pluck, or twitch one by the beard,* Id.

ARRĪPIOR, i. eptus. pass. *To be snatched, or taken hastily, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 1, 59.

ARRĪSIO, ōnis. f. verb. idem quod risus, & applausus, Smil- ing, Ad Her. 1, 6.

ARRĪSOR, ōris. m. verb. [ab arrideo] *He that laughet, or smil- eth upon; a flatterer.* Divitum arrosor, & arrisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ARRĪDO, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex ad, & rodo] (1) *To gnaw, to nibble.* (2) Met. *To rob, or plunder.* (1) Semina arrodunt formicae, Plin. 11, 36. (2) Ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, R. P. conaretur arrodere, Cic. pro Sext. 33.

ARRĪGANS, tis. part. [ab arrogo] & adj. simus, sup. *Ar- rogant, proud, haughty.* Non grata magis quàm arrogans be- neficiorum praedicatio, Cic. de Har. R. 8. Arrogantius fa- ctum, Suet. Jul. C. 79. Arrogantissimum proverbium, Ma- crob. S. 1, 11.

ARROGANter, adv. qual. ūs. comp. simè, sup. *Conceitedly, arrogantly, proudly, presumptuously.* Nec verò arroganter hoc dictum existimari velim, Cic. Off. 1, 1. Audite consulem, judices nihil arrogantius dicam, Id. pro Mur. 37. ¶ A quo arrogantissimè exceptus est, Oros. 7, 25.

ARRĪGANTIA, ae. f. verb. *Conceitdness, arrogancy, pride, presumption, haughtiness.* Illud γῶδι σκαυτός, noli putare ad ar- rogantiam minuendam solum dictum, verum, ut bona nostra norimus, Cic. ad Quint. fr. 3, 6.

|| ARRĪGATIO, ōnis. f. verb. dict. quod per populi rogati- onem olim fiebat. *Adopting of a son with the leave of a the peo- ple,* Gell. 5, 19.

ARRĪGO, as. act. [ex ad, & rogo] (1) *To ascribe, to con- fer by vote, or suffrage.* (2) *To arrogate, challenge, claim, or attribute to one's self any thing, justly, or unjustly; but generally the latter.* (3) *To adopt.* (1) Tibi fortuna laudem, & op- tatum, peractis imperiis, decus arrogavit, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 40. (2) ¶ Non tantum mihi derogo, tamen etsi nihil arrego, ut te copiosius quam me putem posse dicere, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 32. (3) Gell. 5, 19. ¶ Arrigare pretium rei, *To put a value upon,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35.

ARRĪGOR, āris. pass. *To be added, or chosen by vote, &c.* Dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 1, 7.

ARRĪSOR, ōris. m. verb. [ab arrodo] *He that gnaws, plun- ders, or robs,* Sen. Ep. 27.

ARRĪSUS, a, um. part. *Gnawn, bitten, &c.* Plin. 11, 36.

ARS, tis. f. [per sync. ab ἀρτή, i. e. virtus, Don. nam vet. artem pro virtute accipiebant, Diom.] (1) *Originally and properly power.* (2) *Virtue.* (3) *Afterwards art.* (4) *Science.* (5) *A skill, way, or means.* (6) *Trade, craft, handicraft.* (7) *Cunning, deceit, a trick, or device.* (1) Quid est quod tibi mea ars hoc efficere possit amplius? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 4. (2) Ibid. Fidem, & taciturnitatem poeta artes vocat. (3) Ars est quae disciplinā percipi potest, Quint. ¶ Ars dux certior quàm na- tura, Cic. de Fin. 4, 4. (4) Clarus arte medendi, Quint. 3, 6. (5) Nullā reparabilis arte laesa pudicitia est, Ov. Ep. 5, 103. Urbs in artis militaris perpetuis praecēptis ordinata, Liv. 9, 17. (6) Opifices omnes in sordidā arte versantur, Cic. Offic. 1, 42. (7) = Dolis

(7) = Dolis instructus, & arte Pelasgâ, *Virg. Aen. 2, 152.* Est enim vocab. mediae significationis.

* Arsenicum, i. n. [ex ἀρσεν, vel ἀρσεν, mas, à masculâ vi veneni ad occidendum] *A kind of colour, whereof there be two sorts, the one yellow, the other red. Orpiment, arsenic, Plin. 34, 56.*

Arsenogönon, i. n. i. e. Marem gignens [ex ἀρσεν, vel ἀρσεν, masculus, & γέν, genitura. Them. Γένεσις] *An herb, which being steeped in wine & drunk off, procures the getting of a male child. Plin. 26, 91.*

* Arsis, is. f. [ex ἀΐω, elevo.] *The elevation of the voice in pronunciation, Gram.*

Arsurus, a, um. part. *About to burn, Arsuræ carinae, Ov. Met. 13, 274. Conf. Liv. 28, 25.*

* Artēnīsia, ae. f. [ex Ἀρτένιος, Diana, quod privatim feminarum malis, quibus illa praeest, medeatur] *The herb mugwort, or motherwort, Plin. 26, 90.*

* Artēmon, vel Artēmo, ōnis. m. [ex ἀρτέμων, sustendo] *The pulley of a crane, or other like machine wherein ropes do run, Vitr. 10, 5. The mizen-sail in the fore part of the ship, Varr.*

* Artēria, ae. f. sed saepius Arteriae in pl. ἀρτηρία, διὰ τὸ τὸν αἷμα ἡγεῖν, quod aëra, i. e. spiritus conservet. Nam putabatur olim esse tantum spiritus conceptaculum. Vid. Gell. 12, 10. *An artery, or vein in which the vital spirits are; the pulse. ¶ Aspera arteria, The wind-pipe, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Arteriae micant, The pulse beats, Id. Arteriae, id est, spiritus semitae. Arteriae carent sensu & sanguine, Plin. 11, 88 & 89.*

¶ Artērialis, e. adj. *Belonging to the arteries, Litt. unde non dicit.*

Artērium, i. n. [pro arteria] *An artery. Facitque asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor, Lucr. 4, 532.*

* Arthriticus, a, um. adj. *Ill of the gout, gouty, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.*

* Arthritidis, idis. f. [quod τὰ ἀρθρα, i. e. articulos, infestet] *The gout, a disease in the joints, Scrib. Larg. 23, 101. Dolorum articulorum vocat Cic.*

Articulāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the joints. Articularis morbus, Plin. 20, 73.*

Articulārius, a, um. adj. *Of the joints. Articularii morbi, The joint evils, or diseases, Plin. 25, 22.*

Articulārius, i. m. *A gouty man, Plaut. Merc. 4, 7, 17.*

Articulātē, adv. *Distinctly, particularly. Puellae salutem articulatē dices, Cic. Att. 6, 5, &*

Articulātīm, adv. quod freq. dic. (1) *Joint from joint. (2) Met. From point to point, distinctly. (1) Puerum obtruncat, membrāque articulatim dividit, Cic. N. D. 3, 26. (2) = Articulatim, & distinctē dicere, Cic. de Legg. 1, 13.*

Articulātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The shooting of plants from joint to joint, or knot to knot. (2) Also the wounding or bruising of young vine-shoots. (1) Tunc cernitur excrecentium cacuminum articulatio, Plin. 16, 41. (2) Plin. 17, 37.*

¶ Articulātus, a, um. part. *Jointed, distinct, articulate, significant, Hieron.*

Articulō, as. acc. *To joint, to utter distinctly. Mobilis articulatur verborum daedala lingua, Lucr. 4, 555.*

Articulōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of joints, or knots. (2) Met. Full of short members, or clauses. (1) Radix lingua, articulosaque, Plin. 24, 93. (2) Evitanda concisa nimium, & velut articulosa partitio, Quint. 4, 5.*

Articulūs, i. dim. [ab artus] (1) *A joint of the body, where the bones meet, and are fastened together. (2) A knot, or joint in plants, and the twigs of trees. (3) ¶ An article, or condition in a covenant. (4) ¶ A chief head, or article. (5) A moment, point, or instant of time. (6) A point, or clause, or small member of a sentence. (7) An item in an account. (8) An article in grammar. (1) Terentia tua magnos articulorum dolores habet, Cic. Att. 1, 4. Alces crūra sine nodis, articulisque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 26. (2) Articuli farmentorum, Cic. de Senect. 15. (3) ¶ Ap. Arnob. & quosdam recent. (4) Vid. Voss. de vitis L. L. 1, 32. (5) In ipso articulo oppressit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21. (6) Non ad numerum articulus cadens, Cic. Orat. 18. (7) ¶ Casaub. ad Suet. Caes. 47. observavit, non satis probavit. (8) Ut ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, Graecè, Un, une, le, la, Gallicè; A, the, Angl. Latinè nullum exemplum adduci potest; propriè enim articulos Lat. non habent. Articuli montium, Hillocks, or risings in great hills, Plin. 37, 77.*

Artifex, icis. c. g. [ab ars, & facio] (1) *An artist. (2) A maker, a creator, a workman. (3) A cunning shaver, or contriver. (4) An author, or contriver. (1) Artifex est qui percipit artem, Quint. 2, 14. (2) Artifex mundi Deus, Cic. de Univ. 2. (3) O artificem probum! Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 24. ironice. (4) Sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 983. ¶ Scenici artifices, Actors, Cic. pro Arch. 5. dicendi, Good orators, Id. de Orat. 1, 6.*

Artifex, icis. adj. *Cunning, workman-like, artificial. Artifex motus, Quint. 9, 4. vultus, Pers. 5, 40. stylus, Cic. Artifices argutiae, Plin. 10, 44. In seria & jocos artifex, Just. 9, 4, 7.*

Artificialis, e. adj. *Cunningly wrought, artificial, workman-like, Quint. 5, 1.*

Artificialiter, adv. *Cunningly, artfully, artificially, Quint. 2, 17.*

Artificiosè, adv. *Artificially, according to art, Cic. de Orat. 1, 41.*

Artificiosus, a, um. adj. *Artificial, done by rules of art, Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 22.*

Artificium, i. n. (1) *Workmanship. (2) Trade, art. (3) An artifice, a device, or slight. (1) = Antiquo opere, & summo artificio factum, Cic. Verr. 4, 21. (2) Artificium coquorum, Quint. 2, 15. (3) = Neque acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam, & scientiâ oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29. Quorum artificii effectum est, ut R. P. in hunc statum perveniret, Cic. Att. 9, 8. Est enim vocab. μέτρον.*

* Artocōpus, i. m. [ab ἀρτος, panis, & κόπτω, scindo] *A pantler, he that chips the bread, or cuts it out. Al. [ab ἀρτος, & κόπος, labor] a baker, sed non est magni momenti, cum hoc vocab. solum adducatur ex Juv. 5, 72. ubi opt. libri habent artoptae. Vide Artopta.*

* Artocreas, ātis. n. & Artocrea, ae. f. [ex ἀρτος, panis, & κρέας, caro] illud potius, cum liber qui circumfertur Apicii namine, habeat; nec obstat locus *Persi*, Oleum artocreasque popello largior, 6, 50. *A pye, a pasty of flesh.*

* Artolāgānus, i. m. [ex ἀρτος, panis, & λαγανον, placenta] *Fine cake bread, a cheesecake, or wigg.*

* Artopta, ae. f. [ex ἀρτος, panis, & ὀπταω, coquo, torreo] *A kneading trough, or rather a baking pan, as some take it in Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4. Utendam artoptam peto. A woman baker, ut quibusdam videtur ap. Juv. Salva sit artoptae reverentia, Sat. 5, 72. Melius fortasse ab ἀρτος, & ὀπταω, inspicio, ut sit panis dispensator.*

Artoptitius panis, *Baked in a pan. Quod artoptā torreatur, Plin. 18, 20.*

† Artu, n. unde plur. artua, id. quod artus, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102.*

¶ Artuātus, a, um. part. *Burst, or rather torn asunder, limb by limb, Jul. Firm. † Deartuatus.*

† Artus, a, um. adj. ap. ant. pro Arctus, quod vide.

Artus, ūs. m. legi enim videtur in sign. est Lexic. non observant. [à Gr. ἀρθρον, ut à λείπον, lectus, vel ab arto, pro arcto, quod membra membris artentur, i. e. stringantur, Serv.] (1) *A joint. (2) The limbs. (3) Synec. The whole body. (1) Tunc omnis palpitat artus, Luc. 6, 754. Luxata hominum corpora natando facillimè in artus redeunt, Come into joint, Plin. 31, 37. (2) [Anguis] miseros depascitur artus, Virg. Aen. 2, 215. (3) ¶ Cum frigida mors animā seduxerit artus, Virg. Aen. 4, 385. ¶ Artuum dolor, The gout. Cic. de Clar. Orat. 60. Sanguine defecti artus, A lifeless trunk, Ov. Met. 5, 96.*

Arvālis, e. adj. ad arvum pertinens. Arvales fratres, *The priests of Romulus, that went in procession through the field, and prayed for the increase of corn, Varr. De his vide Gell. 6, 7. Plin. 18, 2.*

Arvīna, ae. f. [ab arvis, pro arvis, quod antiquitus pro aries] *Arvina est pingue durum, quod est inter cutem, & viscus, Serv. Fat, properly of a ram, tallow. Spicula lucida tergunt arvīna pingui, Virg. Aen. 7, 627.*

Arvīna vīna, *Malmsey, sweet wine, Virg. Ecl. 5, 30. Vid. Propr.*

† Arvix, ant. pro aries, [ab ἀρξ, interposito, dig. Accl.] unde in acc. arvigem. *Videmus in hostiis eam arvigem quae cornua habet, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.*

Arum, i. n. *The herb wake-robin, Plin. 19, 30. Vid. Aron.*

Aruncus, i. m. *A goat's beard. = Dependet caprarum mento villus quem aruncum vocant, Plin. 8, 76.*

¶ Arundifer, a, um. adj. [ex arundo, & fero] *Bearing canes, or reeds Ov. Fast. 5, 637.*

Arundināceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like a reed, Plin. 18, 10.*

Arundinētum, i. n. *A place where reeds or canes grow, Plin. 10, 47. Col. 11, 2.*

Arundineus, a, um. adj. *Of a reed, or cane. Arundinci canales, Virg. Geor. 4, 265.*

Arundinōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of reeds, canes, or sedge, Catul. Ep. 37.*

Arundo, inis. f. [ab arendo, dict. quod citò arefcet.] (1) *A reed, or cane. (2) Meton. An arrow, or shaft. (3) Poët. A child's bobby horse. (4) An angling-reed. (5) A pipe. (6) Also a kind of wine. (1) Fluvialis arundo, Virg. Geor. 2, 414. (2) Pérque illa venit arundo, Virg. Aen. 7, 499. (3) Equitare in arundine longâ, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 248. (4) Haec captat arundine pisces, Tibul. 2, 6, 23. (5) Modulatur arundine carmen, Ov. Met. 11, 154. (6) Varr. teste Litt.*

Aruspex, icis. c. g. [ab ara, & specio, ab extis inspiciendis in arâ] *A soothsayer or diviner, from the entrails of sacrifices, Nep. Vid. Haruspex.*

Aruspiciū, i. n. *Soothsaying, Catull. 89, 2.*

Arvum, i. n. & Arvus, i. m. [ab arvo, as. sicut pascuus, à pasco] (1) *Properly land plowed, but unfown; a fallow field. (2) But in general any field, ground, or land. (3) Met. Corn, or other produce thereof. (4) Tith, or tillage. (1) ¶ Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47. Arvum dicimus agrum nec dum satum, Varr. R. R. 1, 24. (2) Olivifera arva, Ov. Fast. 3, 151. vitifera, Sil. (3) Ne perconteris fundus meus arvo pascatur herum, an baccis opulentet olivae, Hor. Epod. 1, 16, 2. (4) ¶ Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. B. J. 95. ¶ Muliebria arva, Lucr. & Genitale arvum, Virg. pro naturâ muliebri verècundè dixerunt.*

¶ Sine dubio est adjectivum, ut arvus ager, arva terra, arvom salum. Nam arvum dici Nonnius exemplis confirmat.

ARX, cis. f. verb. [ab arcendo, Varr. Propius à vero absumt, qui ab ἀρξ, fastigium, summitas, unde & Graecè ἀρξίωλι, deductum putant] (1) The top, peak, or ridge of any thing, as of a rock, hill, or mountain, &c. (2) And because built in such places, Meton. Any fortified place, fort, castle, or strong hold. (3) And because of their residence there, a court, or palace of kings, princes, governors, &c. (4) A temple. (5) A metropolis, or chief city. (6) By way of eminency, Athens, Rome. (7) Met. The top, main point, or chief stress of any thing. (8) A refuge, security, harbour, or receptacle. (1) Celsa fedet Aeolus arce, Virg. Aen. 1, 60. Flerunt Rhodopæiae arces, Id. Geor. 4, 461. Septem Româ sibi muro circumdedit arces, Id. 2, 535. quas juga appellat, Septem urbs alta jugis, Propert. 3, 11, 57. Arx capitis, i. e. vertex, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 234. (2) Tarento amisso arcem tamen Livius Salinator retinuit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67. (3) Arx Aegypti regum Memphis, Plin. 5, 9. ¶ Igneae arces, Heaven, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10. Cum littora fervere late prospiceret arce ex summa, Virg. Aen. 4, 409. ubi, Serv. Regum fuit habitare in arcibus propter tutelam. (4) Inviçtissima arx Capitolii, Tac. Hist. 3, 78. Sacras jaculatus arces, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3. (5) Urbs [Roma] arx, omnium gentium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6. (6) Nep. in Themist. 2. (7) Non potui magis in arcem illius causae invadere, Cic. Ep. Fam. 1, 9. (8) Cic. Div. in Verr. 5. ubi legem repetundarum arcem sociorum vocat. = Templum illud fuit arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum, Id. in Pison. 11.

A ante S.

As, & ant. Assis; gen. assis. m. libra, quae ex 96 drachmis conficitur, five duodecim uncis. [As ab aes, erat enim ex aere primum rudi usque ad Servi Tullii tempora, deinde signato, Varr.] A pound weight, consisting of 12 equal parts, or ounces. Uncia, one ounce; sextans, 2; quadrans, 3; triens, 4; quincunx, 5; semis, 6; sextunx, 7; bes, 8; dodrans, 9; dextans, 10; deunx, 11; as, 12, or a pound weight, or whole of any thing, as an estate, &c. whence we read of such distributions of the as. Facit haec haeredem ex deunce, & semuncia Caecinam; ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Ebutio sextulam aspergit, Cic. pro Caec. 6. To the first 11 twelfths, and 1 half, of the as; to the second, 2 thirds, to the third, 1 third of the remaining semuncia, Cic. where it is plain that the uncia was divided after the same manner with the as; sextula being to the uncia what sextana is to the as. Tres instituit [Caesar] haeredes, C. Octavium ex dodrante, & L. Plin. & Q. Ped. ex Quadrante, Suet. Jul. 83. i. e. 3 fourths to Oct. to the other two the remaining 1 fourth of the as. He that had the whole estate was called Ex asse haeres. Also a coin, of which 10 made a denier, 3 farthings of our money. ¶ Ad assem omnia perdere, To lose every farthing, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27.

* Asirôtum, i. n. [ab α, priv. & σῆμα, verro, sic dict. qu. simile esset non verso, vel non mundato, pavimento, Plin. 36, 60. Al. ab α, intensiva, & σῆμα, quod diligentissime verrentur, Perot, sed quis tantas lites componet?] Fine pavements in dining rooms made of little tiles of several colours, artificially cut in the fashion of dice. A noble pavement of this kind was some years ago discovered near Blenheim, in Oxfordshire. V. Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 56.

* Asarum, i. n. ἀσάρον. Al. Nardum sylvestre, Magi Martis sanguinem, al. Baccar appellant. The herb foalfoot, or wild spikenard. Vid. Plin. 14, 19.

* Abestinum, i. n. & Abeston, n. ἀβέστιον, quod exstingui nequit. A kind of flax of which they made cloth that was cleaned by burning in the fire. Also cloth made of it. Linum vivum dicitur, Plin. 19, 4.

* Abestos, i. m. [ex α priv. & σβῆω, exstinguo, unde σβένωμι.] A kind of stone, which being set on fire cannot be quenched, Plin. 37, 54.

* Abölus, i. m. [ex ἀσβόλη vel ἀσβολός, fuligo.] Smut, a dog's name. Villis Abolus atris, Ov. Met. 3, 218.

* Ascäläbotes, ae. m. A kind of stello, or ewet, Plin. 29, 28.

Ascälônia, ae. f. vel Ascalonium, i. n. A kind of onion, or skallion, from Askalon, a city of Judea, Plin. 19, 32.

* Ascärides, um. f. [ab α prosth. & σῆμα, salio] Little worms breeding in the guts of a man, or child; arse-worms; the bots in horses.

* Ascaules, is. & Ascaula, ae. m. [ab ἀσξός, uter, & ἀσξός, tibia] A bag-pipe player. Lat. Utricularis. Seneca & Propert. Pithaules, à πῆθος, dolium, vocant.

Ascendendus, a, um. part. To be ascended. Si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79.

Ascendens, tis. part. Ascending, climbing up.

Ascendens gradibus magistratum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 81.

Ascendo, ere, i, sum. act. [ex ad, & scando] (1) To ascend, to climb, to get, or come up. (2) Met. To rise higher, or advance himself to, to mount. (1) Vestram ascendisset in urbem, Virg. Aen. 2, 192. (2) Unum ascendere gradum dignitatis conatus est, Cic. pro Mur. 27. § scalis muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 507. coelum, in coelum, ad honores, Cic.

Ascensio, önis. f. verb. An ascent, an advancement; Cic. de Clar. Orat. c. 36.

¶ Ascensor, öris. m. verb. A mounter, ap. recentiores.

Ascensurus, a, um. part. [ab ascendo] That will ascend, or mount, Tib. 4, 1, 12. Cum rex ascensurus esset, Curt. 8, 21.

Ascensus, üs. m. verb. (1) An ascending, going, or climbing up. (2) A rise, an ascent. (3) Met. A rising to honour, or advancement. (1) Fastigia ascensu supero, Virg. Aen. 2, 303. (2) Difficili ascensu, atque arduo oppidum, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. (3) Ad popularem jactationem ascensus, Cic. de Har. Resp. 20. = Aditus, Cic.

* Ascetëria, pl. ἀσκητήρια, [ab ἀσξώ, i. e. mentem exerceo] Monasteries, cloisters, Just. Inde Ascetria, A nun, Bud. Asceta, exercitator, monachus; & Asceterium, monasterium. Sed non pert. ad classicos scriptores.

* Asclynömene, es. f. corr. pro Aeschynomene. An herb so called from blushing, gathering its leaves in when you approach it, Plin. 24, 102.

Ascia, ae. f. [ab ἀξίη, qu. axia] A chip ax, or great hatchet. Ascia ne polito, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.

Ascio, as. act. (1) To cut, hew, or chip, with an hatchet, or ax. (2) Also to purge or cleanse. (1) Vitr. 7, 2. (2) Ibidem.

Asciscendus, a, um. part. To be taken in, owned, desired, embraced, &c. Cic. pro Arch. 2.

Ascisco, ere, ivi, itum. act. [ex ad, & scisco] To take to him, or it, to call for. (2) To associate. (3) To ally. (4) To call in, to fetch in. (5) To bring in use. (1) Regium ascivit nomen, Liv. 33, 21. & Natura [voluptatem] asciscit, [dolorem] reprobat, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7. (2) Ad incredibile sceleris foedus ascivit, Cic. Catil. 2, 4. (3) Asciscere generum, Virg. Aen. 12, 613. (4) Receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5. (5) Idcirco hanc consuetudinem libenter ascivimus, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 7. Inter patricos ascivit, Tac. agric. 9. Vid. Lectus. ¶ Asciscere ritus peregrinos, Liv. 1, 20.

Asciscor, i, itus. pass. To be taken in, &c. Ascisci in civitatem, Liv. 6, 40.

Ascites, ae. m. [ex ἀσξός, uter] Aqua intercus. A kind of dropsy. & Ascites habet plus humoris, tympanites plus spiritus. Cels. 3, 21.

¶ Ascititius, a, um. adj. [à part. Ascitus] Far fetched, taken in, artificial, not natural. Coma ascititia, A peruke, or false hair, Litt. vellem & unde addidisset. Ad analogiam quidem satis quadrat.

Ascitus, a, um. part. [ab asciscor] Admitted, taken to, associated, strange, far fetched, usurped. Superis ascitus, Ov. de Pont. 4, 9, 127. Petere ascitas dapes, Id. Fast. 6, 172. De caet. sign. vide Ascisco.

* Ascius, a, um. [ex α priv. & σκία, umbra,] Without shadow, Plin. 2, 75. Ascii, People so right under the line, that they have no shadow.

Asclëpiadaeum carmen constat penthemimeri & duobus dactylis, ut Durum, sed levius fit patientia, Hor.

* Asclëpias, ädis. f. ἀσκληπιός, dict. ab Asclepio inventore. Swallow-wort. Plin. 27, 18.

* Ascoliasmus, i. m. Empusae ludus, quo super utres, ἀσξός, uno pede saltabat, ut decidens risum ciceret. A kind of play, in which hopping on one leg, and leaping on bags of goat skins (that creature hurting their vines) filled with wind, and greased, the Athenians celebrated the feasts of Bacchus, Poll. 9, 7. of which Virgil gives this account: Inter pocula laeti molibus in pratis unctos saliere per utres, Geor. 2, 384.

* Ascöpëra, ae. f. [ab ἀσξός, uter, & πῆμα, pera] A bag, a sack, Suet. Ner. 45. Lat. Culeus, quo dignus Nero matricida.

Ascribo, ere, psi, ptum. act. [ex ad, & scribo] (1) To write unto. (2) To write amongst. (3) To enroll, to register, to record. (4) To add, or join. (5) To impute, or attribute. (6) To assign, or annex. (7) To subscribe, or underwrite. (1) Quid ad Statium ascripserit nescio, Cic. Att. 6, 2. (2) Hunc ad tuum numerum libenter ascribito, Cic. Q. fr. 1, 1. (3) Nam nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, Cic. pro Caec. 33. (4) Male sanos ascripsit Liber Satyrus, Faunisque poetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4. (5) Neque enim mihi negligentiam velim ascribas, Cic. (6) Qui hanc poemam foederibus ascribat, Cic. pro Balb. 8. (7) Antiquior dies in tuis ascripta est literis, Cic. Q. fr. 3, 1. ¶ Ascribere alicui salutem, To present his service, Id. Att. 1, 3.

Ascribor, i, ptus. pass. To be ascribed, reckoned, &c. § Ascribi nummibus, To be canonized, Plin. 2, 5. In civitatem, in civitate, vel civitati, ascribi, To be made free of the city, Cic.

Ascriptio, önis. f. verb. Adjoining, enrolling, or registering. Cic. pro Caec. 33.

Ascriptitius, a, um. adj. Chosen, registered, enrolled among, superadded, additional, supernumerary. ¶ Cives ascriptitii, Foreigners naturalized and made denizens, Cic. N. D. 3, 15. Ascriptitii qui in lege villani, Bondmen, belonging to a farm, Bud. Ascriptitii milites, qui & Accensu, in demortuorum locum suffecti, Recruits, Fest. Ascriptitii Dii, i. e. minorum gentium, Inferior deities.

Ascriptivus, a, um. adj. id. quod Ascriptitius, sed non perinde usitat. Supernumerary soldiers, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2.

Ascriptor,

Ascriptor, ōis. m. verb. [ab ascribo] (1) *He that votes any thing, a subscriber, or promoter.* (2) *A maintainer, or favourer of another man's cause.* (1) Quum in restituendo auctorem fuisse ascriptorēque videatis, Cic. post Redit. in Senat. 4. (2) Ascriptor dignitatis meae, Cic. post Redit. in Senat. 10.

Ascriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Subscribed, written to.* (2) *Inrolled, registered, chosen.* (1) Antiquior dies in literis ascripta, Cic. 2. fr. 3. 1. (2) Ascripti in colonias, Liv. ¶ Ascripti, sive Accensi, *Supernumerary officers, who are to fill up vacant places, as they fall.*

* Ascyron, vid. Androsæmon, *Probably St. John's wort, or St. Peter's wort*, Plin. 27, 20.

Asella ae. f. dim. [ab asina] *A little she-afs.* Redit ad scabram turpis asella molam, Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

Asellus, i. m. dim. [ab asinus] *A little afs, an afs-colt, or young afs; also a kind of fish, of the colour of an afs; a cod, or cod-fish.* Plin. 9, 28. *Also a cheeslip, or sow, an insect.* Tylus. Plin. 29, 39. *Aselli, Two stars in Cancer,* Id. 18, 80.

Asilus, i. m. vel Asilum, i. n. (1) *An horse-fly, or breeze. A gad-bee, dun-fly.* *Also A worm found in fishes.* (2) *Also the sea-breeze, which gets under the fins of great fishes, and stings them.* (1) Cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Graii vertere vocantes, Virg. Geor. 3, 245. (2) Stat. Sylv. 2, 56. Vid. & Plin. 11, 33.

Asina, ae. f. *A she-afs.* Var. R. R. 2, 8.

Asinaria, (fabula) *One of Plautus's comedies.*

Asinari, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to an afs.* Mola asinaria, *A mill turned by asses.* Cato. R. R. 10.

Asinari, i. m. *An afs-herd or driver,* Cato, Varr. Suet. *Also the Christians called by that name, because believed to worship an afs's head,* Tert. Apol. & Min. Felix in Octav.

Asininus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to an afs.* Pul- lus asininus, *an afs's foal,* Varr. de R. R. 2, 8.

Asinus, i. m. [ex ἄσιν athon, Hebr. idem, converso ὄ in ο, ut ὄϊς Laconice pro ὄσος.] (1) *An afs.* (2) *A block-head.* (3) *Also the stone in a mill, that turns round.* (1) Haec notio passim obvia est. (2) Quis esset status, flabellum tenere te asinum tantum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50. (3) Vid. Mur- ret. Var. lect. 8, 15. & de hac notione, quid tibi videatur, statue.

Asio, ōis. m. *A kind of owl, with feathers on her head, like ears. An horn-owl,* Plin. 10, 35. Dic. etiam Otis, & noctua aurita.

* Asotia, ae. f. *Riot, intemperance, sottishness,* Gell. 10, 17. Lat. Luxuria. Ita

Ἀσότης, adv. *Riotously, sottishly,* Mart. 4, 9. Lat. Luxu- riosè, dissolutè.

* Asotus, a, um. adj. [ex ἄ priv. & ὄζω, servo. Them. ὄζω, ὄω, salvus.] *Riotous, debauched, extravagant.* Subst. *A sot,* Cic. de Fin. 2, 8.

* Aspalathus, i. m. *The rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose,* Gesn. & Plin. 12, 51.

* Asparagus, i. m. (1) *Asparagus.* (2) *Also the young buds, or shoots of herbs that are to be eaten.* (3) *Also a thorny plant without any leaves at all.* (1) Velocius quam coquantur aspa- ragi, *Immediately, in a trice,* Adag. Aug. Caes. Suet. in vi- ta ejus, 87. (2) Plin. 21, 54. (3) Plin. 21, 54.

Aspectabilis, e. adj. or, comp. [ab aspectu] (1) *Worthy to be looked upon, or observed.* (2) *Or that may be seen, and beheld.* (1) Deus unum animal aspectabile effecit, Cic. de Univ. 4. (2) Corporeum autem & aspectabile, itēque trac- tabile omne necesse est, quod natum est, Ib. Nihil est aspec- tabilius.

Aspectans, ntis. part. *Beholding,* Sil. 13, 802.

Aspecto, as. act. [ex ad, & specto] (1) *To look wisely; to stare at steadfastly, or earnestly to behold.* (2) *Met. To re- gard, or have regard to.* (3) *To look towards, to be over-against a place.* (1) Quid me aspectas? quid taces? Ter. Eun. 3, 5. (2) Jussa principis aspectare, Tac. Ann. 1, 4. (3) Collis ad- versas aspectat desuper arces Virg. Aen. 1, 424.

Aspctor, āris. pass. *To be looked on.* Met. *To be respect- ed,* Lucr. 3, 76.

Aspcturus, a, um. part. *About to see.* Cupidas non aspe- ctura sorores, Claud. 2. Rapt. Prof. 238.

Aspectus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The sight.* (2) *An aspect, look, or appearance.* (3) *The presence.* (4) *The sight, or view.* (1) Solem intuenso aspectum amittere, Cic. T. 2, 1, 30. (2) Obstupuit primo aspectu, Virg. Aen. 1, 617. (1) A- spectu civium carere, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. (4) In aspectu urbis, Cic. Verr. 1.

Aspello, ēre, act. [ex abs, & pello] *To put back, or from him, to drive away, to expel, to chase away.* Neque adeo spes, quae mihi hunc aspellat metum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

Aspellor, pass. *To be driven from, &c.* Longè à lacto nu- mine aspellor Jovis, Cic. T. 2, 10.

ASPER, ēra, ērum. adj. or, comp. imis, sup. [à Gr. ἀσπερος, quod fit sine frugibus] *Unpleasant, or disagreeable to any of our senses.* (1) *To the eye, rough, rugged, unsightly,* Plin. (2) *To the taste, rough, harsh, biting, stale, &c.* (3) *To the touch, hard, sharp.* (4) *To the smell, stinking, fetid.* (4) *To the ears, harsh, grating.* (6) *Met. Ill-bred, ill-natu-*

red, rude. (7) *Curst, fierce, cruel.* (8) *Unjust.* (9) *Severe, grave.* (10) *Manly, patient in hardships.* (1) = Aspera, & montuosa loca, Caes. B. C. 3, 42. Asperam arteriam prop- ter multorum semicirculorum asperitatem, dixit Plin. (2) Sapor asper, Virg. Geor. 4, 277. Vinum asperum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49. (3) = Nè teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg. Ecl. 10, 49. Sentes asperi, Id. Aen. 2, 379. (4) Plin. ap. Sipont. (5) & (6) = Homo asper, & durus, oratione, & moribus, Cic. de Fin. 4, 28. (7) = Asperi animi, & lin- guae acerbæ fuit, Liv. (8) = Tu delige quos naturâ putes asperos, atque omnibus iniquos, Cic. pro Planc. 16. (9) Virtus aspera, Sil. 7, 51. = Asperior, & durior doctrina, Cic. pro Mur. 29. (10) & Tenerae nimis mentes asperiori- bus formandæ studiis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51. ¶ Asperae fa- cetiae, dry, or biting jests, Tac. Ann. 15, 68. Asper num- mus, Rough, (i. e.) coined silver, Perf. 3, 69. Asper crater, Not plain, chased, Ov. Met. 12, 235. Aspris, pro asperis, Sync. Virg. Aen. 2, 379.

Aspērātus, a, um. part. *Rubbed, made rough,* Plin. 29, 34. Aspērē, iūs, erimē, adv. *Roughly, sharply, harshly, shrewdly, rudely.* = Asperē, & vehementer loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 53. Asperius scribere, Id. Att. 9, 18. Asperimē facire, Sen.

¶ Aspergillum, i. n. *An instrument to sprinkle water, an ho- ly water stick, a watering pot.* Novum sed non inelegans voc. Sip.

Aspergo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex ad, & spargo] (1) *To be- sprinkle, wet, or moisten.* (2) *Met. To intermix, or interlace.* (3) *To asperse, or bespatter.* (4) *To give a little, or a sprink- ling, as we say.* (1) Aram sanguine aspergere, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. (2) Aspergere gravitatem comitati, Cic. pro Mur. 31. (3) Vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis, Cic. pro Planc. 12. (4) Sextulam Ebutio aspergit, Cic. pro Caec. 6. Vid. As. § Aspergere salem carnibus, Plin. 8, 57. Carnes fa- le, Id. 15, 6.

Aspergo, inis. f. verb. *A besprinkling, moistening or be- dewing,* Virg. Aen. 3, 534. Aspergines parietum, *Eaves droppings,* Plin. 22, 30.

Aspergor, i. pass. *To be sprinkled.* Aspergitur mihi canis deterior aetas, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 1.

Aspērītas, ātis. f. (1) *Roughness, unevenness.* (2) *Sharpness.* (3) *Ill-breeding, clownishness.* (4) *Sourness, austerity.* (1) Asperitas viarum, Cic. Philip. 9, 1. (2) Asperitas aceti, Plin. 9, 58. (3) Asperitas agrestis & inconcinna, Hor. Ep. 118, 6. (4) & Pectora mollescent, asperitāsque fugit, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 6, 8. Legit in pl. Asperitates locorum, Non. ex Sal. Saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. ¶ Asperitas Ani- mae, *Wheeling, difficult breathing,* Plin. 22, 51. Asperitas vocis, *Hoarseness,* Lucr. 4, 555.

¶ Aspērītudo, inis. f. *Sharpness,* Tert.

¶ Aspernābilis, e. adj. (1) *Inconsiderable, fit to be slighted, disregarded.* (2) *Act. Scornful, apt to slight others.* (1) Gell. 11, 3. & recent. (2) Litt. sed nec ille citat, nec ego inve- nio auctorit.

Aspernandus, a, um. part. *To be despised, neglected, &c.* Cic. Fam. 15, 6.

Aspernans, ntis. part. *Despising,* Liv. 27, 19. Non asper- nante senatu, Cic. Fam. 15, 10.

¶ Aspernanter, adv. *Contemptuously, scornfully.* Recent. vocab. + Contemptim.

Aspernatio, ōis. f. verb. [ex aspernor] *A scorning, slight- ing, neglect, disregard.* Quorum omnes morbi & perturba- tiones ex aspernatione rationis eveniunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14.

Aspernatus, a, um. part. (1) *Slighting.* (2) *Contemned, despised, neglected, slighted,* Litt. quā sign. laudat Virg. uti- nam & locum citasset. Legitur certè in primā signif. quam ille omisit, Geor. 3, 393.

Aspernor, aris. dep. [ex ad, & sperno] (1) *To slight, to make nothing of, to contemn.* (2) *To fly, to avoid, to abhor.* (1) = Illorum querimonias nolite aspernari, nolite contemne- re, ac negligere, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. (2) & Animal simul atque natum est, gaudet voluptate, & cam appetit, ut bonum; dolorem aspernatur, ut malum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 10.

Aspēro, as. act. [asperum facio] (1) *To make rough, or uneven.* (2) *To roughen.* (3) *To sharpen.* (4) *To point, or head.* (5) *To anger, exasperate and enrage.* (6) *To aggra- vate, or heighten.* (1) Asperculi formati gradibus asperantur, ne sint advolantibus [gallinis] lubrici, Col. 8, 3. (2) Hy- ems aquilonibus asperat undas, Virg. Aen. 3, 285. (3) Pu- gionem asperari saxo iussit, Tac. Ann. 15, 54. (4) § Ino- piā ferri [sagittas] offibus asperant, Tac. de Germ. 46. (5) Praeceptis discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Theb. 1, 138. (6) & Ne lenire, néve asperare crimina videretur, Tac. Ann. 2, 26.

Aspēror, āris. pass. (1) *To be made sharp.* (2) *To be fret- ted, or fretful.* (1) Vid. Aspero, N^o. 1. (2) Muscae propter laborem asperantur, & macescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

Asperio, ōis. f. verb. [ex aspergo] *A sprinkling, a casting water upon,* Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.

Asperfus, a, um. part. [ab aspergor] *Besprinkled, be- dewed, scattered.* § Asperfus oculis liquor, Plin. 12, 18. Aspersa pigmenta in tabulā, Cic. de Div. 1, 13. Aspersa sanie

fanie limina, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 625. ¶ *Asperus maculis*, *Spotted*, *Liv.* Leviter asperus laudibus, *Slightly commended*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Asperus, ūs. m. *A sprinkling*, *Plin.* 11, 115.

* *Asphaltites*, m. [qu. nihil praeter bitumen, i. e. ἀσφαλτον, gignat] *The lake in Palestine, where once Sodom and other cities stood*, *Plin.* 11, 13. Vid. *Propr.*

* *Asphodelus*, i. m. *The daffodil, of two sorts, white and yellow*, *Plin.* 21, 68. & 22, 33.

Aspiciendus, a, um. part. [ab aspicio] (1) *Necessary to be seen.* (2) *Fit to be looked on.* (1) *Rogus aspiciendus amatae conjugis*, *Juv.* 10, 241. (2) *Tu, dea, non fueras aspicienda viro*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 284.

Aspiciens, ntis. part. *Seeing, beholding.* *Rursus ab illo Sisyphon aspiciens*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 466.

Aspicio, ēre, exi, etum. act. [ex ad, & specio, inusit.] (1) *To behold.* (2) *To look upon, or towards.* (3) *To spy, or, espy to see, or perceive.* (4) *To be propitious, or look favourably upon.* (5) *To esteem.* (6) *To honour, or obey.* (1) *Aspiciunt oculis superi mortalia iustis*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 70. (2) *Me huc aspice*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 18. (3) *Fortē unam aspicio adolescentulam*, *Ter. And.* 1, 1. (4) *Jupiter, ---- aspice nos*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 689. (5) *Si formā vellet aspici, cedent Aesonio duci*, *Sen. Med.* 82. (6) *Eum magis milites, quā qui praeerant, aspiciēbant*, *Nep. Chabrid.* c. 4.

Aspicio, i. ectus. pass. *To be looked upon*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 29. *Aspicitur purpura nulla toto foro*, *Id. ad Liv.* 186. *Regarded, considered, &c.* *Sil.* 3, 114.

* *Aspulates*, ae. m. [ex a, priv. & πῆλος, macula] *A precious stone of a silver colour, good against lunacy*, *Plin.* 37, 54.

Aspirans, tis. part. *Breathing, &c. ut in Aspiro*, *Cic. Pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratione dilatant*, *Id. N. D.* 2, 55.

Aspiratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breathing, a fetching of breath.* (2) *An influence.* (3) *A damp, or exhalation.* (4) ¶ *An aspiration, the letter h.* (1) *Animantes aspiratione aëris fuſtinentur*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 33. (2) *Coeli aspiratio gravis & pestilens*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. *Partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, quae omnia fiunt ex coeli varietate, & ex disparili aspiratione terrarum*, *Ibid.* 1, 36. (3) *Idem ibidem.* (4) ¶ *Ap. Gram.* † *Affatus*, *Varr.* quod vide.

Aspiro, as. act. [ex ad, & spiro] (1) *To breathe, or blow.* (2) *To inspire, or infuse.* (3) *Met. To aspire unto, to reach, to attain to.* (4) *To come at, to have access.* (5) *To favour, to assist.* (1) *Aspirant aurae in noctem*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 8. (2) *Aspirare ingenium*, *Quint. praef. lib.* 4. (3) § *Haec ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 41. (4) *Hic interclusi aditus, ut ad me aspirare non posses*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 9. (5) § *Aspirat primo fortuna labori*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 385.

* *Aspis*, idis. f. [Fortasse ab a, priv. & σπῖζω, extendo, quod non sit oblonga, sed rotunda, scil. in orbes suos convoluta; sed nihil certi de etymo statuendum] *A venomous serpent called an asp.* *Aspide cincta comas Io*, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. Hinc forsitan *Ang. Spider.*

* *Asplenon*, i. n. [ex a, priv. & σπλήν, lien, quod lienem absumit] *The herb called ceterach, or cetrach, much like to fern, wall-fern, stone-fern, milk-wort, spleen-wort*, *Plin.* 27, 17. *Dic. & Scolopendrium*, sed male, *Steph.*

Asportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried away.* *Simulacrum avellendum, asportandumque curavit*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49.

Asportatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab asporto] *A carrying, or conveying away.* *Quod eorum demolitio atque asportatio perdifficilis videbatur*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49.

Asportatus, a, um. part. *Carried away from one place to another.* *Dico omnia ex fanis, ex locis publicis, palam, spectantibus omnibus, plaustris evecta, asportataque esse*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20.

Asporto, as. act. [ex abs, & porto] *To carry, or convey away, to transport.* § *Asportare Creusam*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 778. *in Macedoniam*, *Liv.* 27, 31.

Aspōtor, āris. pass. *To be carried away*, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 18.

Asprēdo, inis. f. *pro asperitas.* [ab asper] *Inflammation, sharpness.* *Interdum simile his est, quae vocant Graeci κορυδαίνω, aspredine quadam & magnitudine sua*, *Cels.* 5, 28. *Rarō occ.*

Aspretudo, vel *aspritudō*, inis. f. *Sharpness.* *Ex aspretudine lippitudo fit*, *Cels.* 6, 6. *Rarum vocab.*

Asprētum, i. n. [ab asper] *A rough place, cragged, or full of bushes; a brake*, *Liv.* 35, 28.

† *Affa*, ae. f. [fortasse ab ἄλω, sicco, & in αα converso, vel ab ἄσπι, nutrire] (1) *A dry nurse.* (2) *A midwife, or nurse, that tends women lying in.* (1) *Hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus affae*, *Juv.* 14, 208. prout leg. & interp. *Vet. schol.* (2) *Affa non multō post, quod ea parere non poterat mulier, eum betere foras iussit*, *Varr. ap. Non. ex emendatione Scal.*

Affa vox, *affa tibia.* Vid. *Affus.*

Affa, ōrum. n. pl. [ab ἄλω, sicco] *A cell in the bath where they did only sweat, without washing; a dry bagnio*, *Cic. Ep. ad Q. frat.* 3, 17.

Afsāmenta, ōrum. n. quae, & affes, & alleres dict. *Deap.*

boards, planks of timber sawed, sc. *ab affandō, unde Coaffo, vel coaxo*, *Plin.* 16, 77. *sed Harduinus notavit omnes Mss. craftsmanshipis habere.*

† *Afsārius*, a, um. [ab ant. nom. affis] id. quod *As.*

Afsārius, i. m. adj. [ab affo, as] *Roasted.* *Daps affaria*, *Gato.*

¶ *Afsātūra*, ae. f. verb. [ab affo] *Roasted meat, a roast.* *Vopisc.*

Afsātus, a, um. part. [ab affor] *Roasted*, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Afsātus, a, um. part. [ab inusit. affo, unde coaffo] *Boarded, planked*, *Vitr.* 7, 1.

Afsēcla, ae. c. g. [ab affequendo] (1) *An attendant, a page, lacquey, or waiting man.* (2) *A spurger, an hanger on.* (1) *Non decere se arbitrabatur affeclam esse praetoris*, *Nep. Attic.* 6. (2) *Omnium mensarum affecla*, *Cic. in Sall.* 8.

Affeclatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Attendance, or a waiting upon.* (2) *Also observation.* (1) *Cic. pro Mur.* 34. sed var. codd. (2) *Magna coeli affectione*, *Plin.* 2, 18.

Affeclator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An attendant, waiter, or follower.* (2) *An observer, imitator, or studier.* (1) § = *Cum ducibus ipsis, non cum comitatu, affeclatoribusque consignant*, *Cic. pro C. Balbo* 27. (2) *Affeclator eloquentiae alicujus*, *Plin.* 29, 5.

Affector, āris. freq. [ab affequir] (1) *To attend, or wait upon one.* (2) *To follow one up and down, with a design to ingratiate himself.* (3) *To dog one.* (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 56. (2) *Quā injuriā instinctus Cn. Pompejum affeclatus est*, *Suet. in C. Caes.* 19. (3) *Cum affeclaretur, nunquid vis? occupo*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 6.

Affecuturus, a, um. part. *About to overtake, or reach*, *Liv.* 21, 32.

Affecutus, a, um. part. *Having overtaken, or reached*, *Liv.* 8, 38.

Affensio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab assentio] *Assent, consent, agreeing to a thing.* = *Affensio atque approbatio*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 12.

Affensor, ōris. m. verb. *He that assents, consents, or is of the same party*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 22.

Affensum est, imp. *It was consented, or agreed to*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. & *Liv.* 24, 45.

Affensus, a, um. part. (1) *Assented, or agreed to.* (2) *Act. Having assented.* (1) *Sequitur probabilia, nec comprehensa, nec percepta, neque assensa*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. (2) *Litt. ex Coop. qui Cic. ascribit; sed locum frustra quaesivi.*

Affensus, ūs. m. verb. *Assent, consent, or agreement.* *Vulgi assensu*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 49.

Affentans, tis. part. *Flattering, complimenting.* *Haudquaquam aulae & assentantium accommodatus ingenio*, *Cur.* 8, 27.

Affentatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab assentor] (1) *Flattering, cogg- ing, and soothing.* (2) *Also assent, consent, compliance.* (3) *Interest, authority.* (1) = *Benevolentiam blanditiis ac assentationibus colligere turpe est*, *Cic. de Amic.* 17. (2) *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 7. (3) *M. Tullio tantum tribuere, ut, paene assentatione sua, quibus vellet, principatus conciliaret*, *Patere.* 2, 128.

Affentatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A coaxing, a compliment.* *Ne assentatiunculā quādam aucupari tuam gratiam videar*, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 12.

Affentator, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer, a pick-thank, one that humours you in every thing*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

Affentatoriē, adv. *Like a flatterer, complementally.* *Dubitare te, non assentatoriē, sed fraternē, veto*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 14.

Affentatrix, icis. f. *She that flatters, a fawning gossip.* *Affentatrix scelestā es*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 100.

Affentiens, ntis. part. *Assenting, or agreeing to*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50.

Affentio, ire, si, sum. act. [ex ad, & sentio] *To assent, or agree to, to be of one's mind, or opinion*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. ut *Graev. Gron.* alique ediderunt, sed tutior est usus ὡς assentior. *Affensit precibus Rhamnusia*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 406. *Affensere Dei*, *Ib.* 9, 259.

Affentior, īri, sus. dep. *To assent, agree, condescend.* *Illud affentior Theophrasto*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 48. *Passi unde Affensus* part. quod vide.

Affentor, āris. dep. [ab assentior, ut a conspicio, conspicio] (1) *To flatter, to cajole, to say as another says.* (2) *To comply, and humour one.* (1) *Nē id assentandi facere existimes*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 6. (2) *Nisi fortē te amant, & tibi assentantur*, *Cic. ad Dolab.* 9, 12. § *Adversor*, *Patere.*

Affequens, ntis. part. *Overtaking, reaching, understanding*, *Gell.* 20, 1.

Afsēquor, ēris. dep. [ex ad, & sequor] (1) *To overtake.* (2) *Met. To reach, equal, or match.* (3) *To get, or obtain.* (4) *To understand, or find out.* (1) *Si Romae es jam, me affequi non potes*, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 5. (2) *Nullam partem videar tuorum meritorum esse affecutus*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 4. (3) § *Id quod ille sperat, hic affecutus est*, *Cic.* (4) *Suspicionē affequi non potui consilium*, *Cic. Att.* 8, 5.

Affer, ēris. m. [quod alleritur, i. e. adjungitur parietib. tribusque] *Dic. & Affis*, gen. *affis*, pro eodem. *A pole, or piece of wood, a chump, a joist, quarter, or square piece of wood.* *A lever; a pole which chair-men used*, *Suet. in Calig.* c. 58.

Afferculus, i. m. & *Afferculum*, i. n. dim. [ab affer] *A little pole,*

pale, or piece of wood, Col. 8, 3. & Cato R. R. 152.
Asserendus, a, um. part. To be asserted. Operam sibi in
asserendâ dignitate tumultuosius pollicens, Suet. J. Caes. 16.
Asserens, ntis. part. Asserting, affirming. Omnia à se data
asserens, Curt. 10, 26.
Assero, ere, evi, itum. act. [ex ad, & sero] To plant, sow,
or set by, or near to. Neque vites propter cupressos asserunt,
l'arr. de R. R. c. 26. Asseror, pass. Id.
Assero, ere, ui, tum. act. [ex ad, & sero, i. e. dico; unde
& sermo, & differo, i. e. adjungo, adnecto, rationem dictis, ad
rem firmandam] (1) To free, or rescue. (2) To pronounce free
by law. (3) To claim, challenge, or usurp. (4) To avouch, or
assert. (1) = Asserui jam me, fugique catenas, Ov. Am. 3,
11, 3. (2) Liberali illam assero causâ manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1,
40. sc. ex formula juris. (3) Divinam majestatem sibi asserere
coepit, Suet. Cal. 22. (4) Per quos nosceret an vera asseren-
tur, Tac. 16, 2.
Asseror, i, tus. pass. To be made or declared free, &c. Cic.
pro Flacco 17.
Assertio, onis. f. verb. [ab assero] (1) An assertion, or as-
sertion. (2) A claim of one's liberty, or trial at law for it.
(1) Cic. Acad. 1, 12. sed dubiae est hic loc. auctorit. quia alii
legunt assensio, & sanè sensus ita postulare videtur. (2) Sine
liber qui in assertionem est, Quint. 2, 8.
Assertor, oris. m. verb. (1) He or it, which maintains, or
rescues. (2) He who either sets one at liberty, and bails him, or
(3) Demands one for his bondsman. (1) Catoni gladium asserto-
rem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13. (2) Mart. 1, 53. (3)
Liv. 3, 44.
Asserturus, a, um. part. About to assert or vindicate. Asser-
turi communem libertatem, Suet. Claud. 10.
Asservatus, a, um. part. Kept, or preserved. Quos Varus
asservatos sine contumeliâ deducendos curavit ad Scipionem,
Hirt. B. Afr. 44.
Asservio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex ad, & servio] To serve, help,
or second. Contentioni vocis asservire, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.
Asservo, as. act. [ex ad, & servo] (1) To keep, or preserve.
(2) To keep safe. (3) To observe, and watch what one doth, to
take notice of. (1) Sale, vel in sale, asservare carnes, Plin. 9,
41. (2) Dum res judicaretur, hominem ut asservarent, Cic.
Verr. 3, 23. (3) Hanc asserva Circam, tolis filiam, Plaut.
Epid. 4, 2, 34.
Asservor, aris. pass. (1) To be kept, or defended. (2) To be
watched, or observed. (1) Muros asservari jubet, Caes. B. C.
1, 21. (2) Atqui nunc, here, hic tibi asservandus est, Ter.
Heaut. 3, 3, 32.
Assessio, onis. f. verb. [ab assideo] A sitting down by one; a
giving assistance, or advice, Cic. Fam. 11, 27.
Assessor, oris. m. verb. A justice on the bench, a counsellor, an
assistant, a coadjutor, an associate in counsel, Cic. de Div. 1, 43.
Assessorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to such assistance,
Ulp.
Assessura, ae. f. verb. Assistance, sitting by, and assisting,
Ulp.
Assëveranter, adv. ius, comp. Confidently, boldly, eagerly, ear-
nestly, with good assurance. Assëveranter locutus est, Cic. Ep.
Att. 15, 19. Multo assëverantiùs, Id. Acad. 4, 19.
Assëveratè, adv. Boldly, with becoming confidence, Gell. 7,
5. Meliùs Assëveranter.
Assëveratio, onis. f. verb. An asseveration, assurance. Omni
tibi asseveratione assermo, Cic. Att. 13, 23.
Assëvero, as. act. [ex ad, & severum] (1) To avouch, af-
firm, assure. (2) To make a shew of, to pretend to. (1) Asse-
verare firmissime, Cic. Att. 10, 14. (2) Viri gravitatem asse-
verantes, Tac. 13, 18.
Assëveror, aris. pass. To be constantly affirmed, Cic. Verr. 2,
10.
† Assiccesco, ere. incept. To wax, or grow dry, Col. 12,
15.
Assicco, as. act. To dry, or make dry, by lying in the sun, &c.
Col. 12, 15.
Assiculus, i. m. dim. [ab assis] A little board, or lath, Col.
6, 19. alii axiculus.
Assidens, tis. part. Sitting by, Hor. Epod. 5.
Assideo, ere, sedi, sessum. neut. [ex ad, & sedeo] (1) To
sit by, or at. (2) To sit close at, to attend. (3) To be near, or
like. (4) To sit up with, or attend one that is ill. (5) It is also
a law word, to sit on the bench, whence Assessor. (1) Dies totos
servus unus apud portum assidet, Plaut. Stic. 1, 2, 96. (2)
Qui totâ vitâ literis assident, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. (3) Assidet in-
fano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14. (4) Angit me Fanniac valetudo,
contraxit hanc dum assidet Juniae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19. vide &
Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 82. (5) Magistratibus pro tribunali cognoscen-
tibus assidebat, Suet. Tib. 35.
Assideor, i, sessus. pass. ut obsideor. To be besieged. Amisium
oppidum assideri sine praelio audiebat, Prisc. ex Sall.
Assido, ere, edi, sessum. act. [ex ad, & sideo] praet. & sup.
mutuatur ab assideo. To sit down, to sit by one, to attend, or wait
upon. Et simul assidamus, inquam, si videtur, Cic. Acad. 1, 4.
Assiduè, adv. sime, sup. [ab assiduus] Daily, continually, con-
stantly, very often. Quid te futurum censet, quem assiduè ex-
cedit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53. Assiduissimè mecum fuit Diony-

sius, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 91.

Assiduitas, atis. f. verb. (1) Assiduity, continual use, custom, or constant care. (2) Attendance. (3) Frequency. (1) = Assiduitate quotidianâ, & consuetudine oculorum affuescunt animi, Cic. N. D. 2, 38. (2) = Terentiae pergrata est assiduitas tua, & diligentia in controversiâ, Cic. Att. 2, 15. (3) Cic. de Petit. consulat. princip.

Assiduò, adv. Continually, constantly, daily, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 68.

Assiduus, a, um. adj. [ab assideo] (1) Assiduous, continual, daily, diligent, industrious, constant, painful. (2) † Rich, sufficient. (1) Cic. Fam. 10, 21. (2) Gell. 16, 10. Assiduior, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. -issimus, Suet. Aug. 71, 2.

Assignandus, a, um. part. To be assigned. Nulli assignanda gloria est, Patere. 2, 38.

Assignatio, onis. f. verb. [ab assigno] An assignation, assignment, or distribution. Assignatio agrorum, The setting out lands for soldiers debentures, or for reward of service, Cic. Att. 4, 4.

Assignaturus, a, um. part. About to assign. Quod proximae lucis assignatura fortuna est, Curt. 4, 45. Conf. Liv. 21, 13.

Assignatus, a, um. part. Assigned, appointed, agreed upon. Assignati à Praetore apparitores, Cic. Verr. 3, 25.

Assignatus, i. m. verb. An assignee, one to whom bonds, debts, leases, &c. are turned over, ap. JCC. hodiernos.

Assignifico, as. act. To signify besides, to connote, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1. Vid. Adsignifico.

Assigno, as. act. [ex ad, & signo] (1) To assign, to appoint, or depute. (2) To proportion, or allow. (3) To attribute, or impute. (4) Also to subscribe, or set his hand and seal. (1) Natura avibus coelum assignavit, Plin. 10, 72. (2) Agros assignent quibus in locis velint, Cic. Rull. 1, 6. (3) Astro suo eventus assignat, Plin. 2, 5. (4) Assigna tabellas, Pers. 5, 81.

Assiliens, tis. part. Leaping to, or upon. Assiliens aqua, Ov. Met. 6, 107. Assilientia acuora, Id. Trist. 1, 10, 7.

Assilio, ire, ui, ivi, & ii, ultum. neut. [ex ad, & salio] (1) To leap at, upon, or against. (2) To assail. (3) To leap, as a horse doth a mare, &c. (1) § Assilire aris, Sen. Thy. 706. in ferrum, Sil. 10, 3. (2) Moenibus urbis, Ov. Met. 11, 526. (3) Col. 6, 37.

Assimilandus, a, um. part. To be made like, &c. Cic. de Inv. 1, 28.

Assimilis, e. adj. [ex ad, & similis] Very like, Lucr. 4, 313. Assimilis fratribus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 85.

Assimiliter, adv. In like manner, or fashion, Plaut. Bacc. 4, 9, 27.

Assimilo, as. act. (1) To take the likeness. (2) To liken, or compare. (3) To resemble. (1) Is assimilavit se, quasi Amphitruo fiet, Plaut. Amph. prol. 115. (2) § Grandia si parvis assimilare licet, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 28. (3) Os porcum assimilat, Claud. Hyf. 6.

Assimilans, ntis. part. Comparing, likening. Praesentia mala vetustis cladibus assimilans, Tac. Ann. 15, 39, 3.

Assimulatio, onis. f. verb. Counterfeiting, dissembling, Plin. 11, 105.

Assimulatus, a, um. part. [ab assimulor] Counterfeited, feigned, forged, likened. Species assimilatae virtutis, Cic. pro Cluent. 13.

Assimulo, as. act. [ex ad, & simulo] (1) To pretend, to feign what is not, to make a shew of. (2) To liken, or compare. (3) To forge, or counterfeit. (4) To paint, to draw to the life, to copy out. (1) Ulysses furere assimilavit, Cic. Offic. 3, 26. (2) Formam totius Britanniae Livius, & Fab. Rusticus oblongae scutellae, vel bipenni assimilavere, Tac. Agr. 10. (3) Assimulare literas, Tac. 16, 17. (4) Pictor---facile assimilabit quicquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10.

Assimulor, aris. pass. To be made like, to be dressed for. Tum, pol, ego is essem, verè, qui assimilabar, Tir. Eun. 3, 5, 58. Al. simulabar.

Assipondium, i. n. [ex assè, & pondo] A pound-weight, Varr. R. R. 4, 36.

Assis, is. m. A Roman coin, &c. Vid. As.

Assis, is. m. A plank, or board. Quernis assibus, With oak-en planks, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. Hinc Asso, coasso.

Assistens, tis. part. A stander by, Quint. 11, 1. Assistentem concionem, quia permixta videbatur, discedere in manipulos jubet, Tac. Ann. 1, 34, 4. † An assistant, vulg. interp.

Assisto, ere, astiti. neut. [ex ad, & sisto] Aliquando significat patrocinium, quod prisci adesse dicebant. (1) To stand up. (2) To stand still. (3) To assist, to help, to be an advocate. (1) Ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, Cic. de Fin. 3, 16. (2) Hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15. (3) Assiste precanti, Ov. Fast. 1, 631. Vid. Plin. Ep. 7, 6.

Assitus, a, um. part. [ab assero] Planted, or set close by, Catul. 59, 106.

Assius lapis, A kind of stone of which coffins were made, Lex. ex Plin.

Assio, as. act. [ab assio, sicco, & in assio, ut assolet, transeunte] To roast, or brail. Unde Inassio, Plin. 30, 16.

Assio, as. act. [ab assis] To plank, board, ciel, or floor, Vitruv. 7, 1. unde Coasso.

Assio, as. act. [ab assus, i. e. solus] assa voce vel tibiâ canere. To sing either by voice, or pipe alone. Hinc Assimenta, Poems

ex verſes upon one man alone, interp. Scal.

Aſſocio, as. act. [ex ad, & ſocio] *To aſſociate, to accompany, to fit, or match.* Aſſociat paſſus, *He walks with*, Stat. Theb. 3, 454. Cornua ſummis aſſociant malis, *They clasp them to the top of the maſt*, Claud. B. Gild. 481.

† Aſſoleo, ēre. neut. [ex ad, & ſoleo] *To be uſual, or cuſtomary.* Sed non leg. niſi

Aſſolet, *It is uſual, it is the cuſtom.* Ut aſſolet, Liv. 5, 16. Quae aſſolent, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 1.

Aſſōno, āre, ui. neut. [ex ad, & ſono] *To answer by ſound like an echo.* Plangentibus aſſonat echo, Ov. Met. 3, 507.

Aſſudo, āre. act. *To ſweat with toil and labour.* Acres aſſudant tonſis Satyri, Claud. 2. Conf. Stil. 364. Aſſudaffit, Plaut. Caſ. 2, 6, 9.

Aſſueſcacio, ēre, fēci, act. i. e. aſſueſcere facio. *To accuſtom, to inure, to uſe one to a thing, by uſe and cuſtom to bring one to it.* § Império P. R. [provincias] parere aſſuefecit, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 13.

Aſſuefactus, a, um. part. [ab aſſueſcio] *Accuſtomed, inured to a thing.* Barbari genere pugnae aſſuefacti, Caef. B. C. 1, 44.

Aſſueſcitur, imp. *To be uſed to a thing.* Liv. 2, 1.

Aſſueſco, ēre, ēvi, ētum. incept. [ex ad, & antiq. verb. ſueſco] neut. (1) *To accuſtom himſelf, to be accuſtomed, or uſed to a thing.* (2) Alſo act. *To acquaint, or uſe.* (1) Votis jam nunc aſſueſce vocari, Virg. Geor. 1, 42. (2) Ne tanta animis aſſueſcite bella, Virg. Aen. 6, 832. i. e. animos tantis bellis: Hypallage.

Aſſuetudo, inis. f. verb. *Cuſtom, uſe, continuance, wont, uſage, long practice.* Aſſuetudine mali efferaverant animos, Liv. 25, 26.

Aſſuetus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Accuſtomed, practiſed, inured.* § Aſſuetus labore, Cic. de Orat. 3, 15. labori, Id. muros defendere, Virg. Aen. 9, 511. Aſſuetae ad ſceptra manus, Sen. Troad. 152. Aſſuetus in jura, Liv. 1, 4. Romanis Gallici tumultus aſſuetis, Liv. 38, 17. dixit, ſed ſolus (ut opinor) cum gen. Aſſuetior montibus, Id. 22, 18.

Aſſula, ae. f. dim. [ab aſſis] (1) *A board, a lath, a ſhingle, or ſlate.* (2) *A chip, or piece of wood, a ſplinter, a ſlice of any thing.* (3) *A chip, or ſhard of marble, or other ſtone, that comes off in hewing.* (1) Pultando pedibus penē confregi aſſulas, Plaut. Moſt. 2, 2, 23. (2) Aſſulis tedae ſubjectis Plin. 29, 9. (3) Litt. ex Vitruv.

Aſſulātum, Piece-meal; in chips, or ſlices. Aſſulatum foribus exitum afferre, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 106.

Aſſulōsē, adv. *In ſmall chips*, Plin. 12, 48.

Aſſultans, ntis. part. *Aſſaulting, attacking.* Dein latera & frontem modicē aſſultantes, Tac. Ann. 1, 51, 5. Clypeum nigrante ſupervenit aeſtu ſpumeus aſſultans, Stat. Theb. 9, 465.

Aſſultum, adv. [ab aſſilio] *By leaps, or jumps*, Plin. 11, 28.

Aſſulto, as. freq. [ab aſſilio] (1) *To run, or leap upon one.* (2) *To aſſault, or aſſail, to attack.* (1) Portarum moras fraenis aſſultat, & haſtis, Stat. Theb. 11, 244. (2) Jam cernes Libycum huic vallo aſſultare leonem, Sil. 7, 401.

Aſſultus, ūs. m. verb. [ab aſſilio] *A leaping upon; an aſſault, or onſet*, Virg. Aen. 5, 442.

Aſſum, pro aſſum. *To be preſent*, Ne cūm aſſiet [herus] metuam, Plaut. Pſeud. 4, 7, 13.

Aſſumendus, a, um. part. [ab aſſumor] *To be aſſumed, received, entertained, &c.* Artes propter ſe aſſumendas putamus, tum quia ſit in his aliquid dignum aſſumptione, &c. Cic. de Fin. 3.

|| Aſſumentum, i. n. [ab aſſuo] quod aſſutum eſt. *A patch, or piece ſewed, or ſet on.* Vulg. Interp.

Aſſūmo, ēre, pli, tum. act. [ex ad, & ſumo] (1) *To take.* (2) *To adjoin, or add to one.* (3) *To take upon him, or aſſume too much.* (4) *To regain, or recover.* (5) *To take as granted.* (6) *To eat and drink.* (1) Aſſumere cibum, & potionem, Celf. 1. proem. (2) Aſſumo te in conſilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. (3) & Id quod alteri detraxerit, ſibi aſſumat, Cic. Offic. 3, 5. (4) Vires aſſumere, Ov. Ep. 20, 14. (5) & Deinde aſſumunt, ſunt autem dii, quod ipſum non ab omnibus conceditur, Cic. Div. 2. (6) Juvenum minus quae aſſumant, & quomodo curentur, intereſt, Celf. 1, 3, 9.

Aſſūmor, ēris. paſſ. *To be attributed, taken up, &c.* Liv. 21, 19.

Aſſumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A taking, an aſſuming.* (2) *An aſſumption, the minor propoſition in a ſyllogiſm.* (1) Vide Aſſumendus. (2) Jam aſſumptione non conceſſa, nulla conclusio eſt, Cic. de Div. 2, 53.

Aſſumptivus, a, um. adj. *Aſſumptive, extrinſecal.* & Judicialis in duas diſtribuitur partes, abſolutam, & aſſumptivam, Cic. de Inv. 1, 11. Vid. locum.

Aſſumptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken.* (2) *Imputed, attributed.* (1) Aſſumptā lyrā, Ov. A. Am. 3, 142. (2) Nihil noſtrae laudi aſſumptum arbitramur, Cic.

Aſſuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To ſew unto, or piece on; to ſtitch to, or clasp on a piece.* Unde

Aſſuor, i. tus. paſſ. *To be ſewn, &c.* Aſſuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16.

Aſſurgens, ntis. part. *Aſcending, riſing.* Mons aſſurgens, Col. 2, 2. Collis leniter aſſurgens, Tac. Hiſt. 4, 23, 1.

Aſſurgitur, imp. *They riſe.* Ut majoribus natu aſſurgatur, People ſhould ſtand up, or honour, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30. Aſſurrectum eſt, Suet. Aug. 56.

Aſſurgo, ēre, rexi. neut. [ex ad, & ſurgo] (1) *To riſe up, to aſcend, or be in height; to ſtand up, to grow up, to increaſe, or wax bigger.* (2) Met. *To uſe a lofty ſtyle.* (1) Aſſurgunt Apes 50 millibus paſſuum, *Fifty miles high*, Plin. 2, 65. (2) Raro aſſurgit Heſiodus, *Writes in the ſublime*, Quint. 10, 1. ¶ Aſſurgere alicui, *To riſe up to one, to do him reverence*, Cic. in arborem, *To grow to the height of a tree*, ex morbo, *To recover out of a diſeaſe*, Liv.

Aſſus, a, um. adj. Aſſatus. [fortaſſe ab ardeo; qui, arſus, vel ab aſſo ſicco, & in ſſ migrante] (1) *Roaſted.* (2) *Dry.* (3) *Without mixture, alone, pure.* (1) Si quis nunc mergos ſuaves edixerit aſſos, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 51. & Caule ipſo & homines veſcebantur decocto, aſſo, elixoque, Plin. 19, 15. (2) Aſſi lapides, Serv. ſc. nullo arenato conglutinati, ex quibus fiunt maceriae. (3) & Cantabant pueri, & aſſa voce & cum tibicine, *With vocal muſick only.* Non. 2, 70. ex Varr. Aſſa tibiā canere, *Without a chorus.* Cato. Aſſus ſol, *The ſcorching ſun*, Cic. Att. 6, 12.

Aſſyrius, a, um. adj. ut Malus Aſſyria, *The orange, citron, or lemon-tree.* Malum Aſſyrium, *A lemon, or citron*, Plin. 12, 7. Vid. Propr.

Aſt, conj. diſcret. [ab at, inſerto ſ.] (1) *But, and yet, however.* (2) *Surely, truly.* (1) Neque eos antiquos ſervas, aſt captas novos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 37. Crebras à nobis literas expecta, aſt plures etiam mittito, Cic. Att. 1, 13. (2) Bellona, ſi hodie nobis victoriam duiſ, aſt hic ego templum tibi voveo, Liv. 10, 19.

* Aſtacus, i. m. *A kind of ſhell-fiſh, perhaps a lobster, or crevice*, Plin. 9, 51.

Aſtans, tis. part. [ab aſto] *Being preſent, ſtanding by, ſtaring, or ſtanding up.* Squamis aſtantibus hydri, Virg. Geor. 3, 545.

* Aſtaphis, idis. f. *A comfit, a raiſin conſected*, Uvam paſſam aſtaphida vocant. Plin. 23, 12. Traphis. Theocr. 28. Aſtaphis. Athen. 1.

* Aſteiſmos. [ex ἀστέριος, facetus ſum, quod ex ἀστέρι, urbanus, feſtivus. Them. ἀστυ, urbs] *A pleaſant trope, a witty jeſt; as, Quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit?* Cic. vid. Macrobi. Staturn. 2, 3.

* After, m. [ab ἀστή, i. e. ſtella] After Atticus; vel potiùs acticus, à littore, ubi creſcit. It. after, quod & bubonium, quoniam inguinum praefentaneum remedium eſt, Plin. 27, 19. The herb ſtarwort, ſharewort, or codwort. After Samius, genus terrae candidiſſimae, *A kind of bright earth digged in the iſland of Samos, with a kind of ſtar imprinted on it*, Plin. 35, 53.

* Aſterias, ae. m. & Aſteria, ae. f. [ſc. avis, vel gemma] *A kind of heron, an egret*, Plin. 10, 79. Dic. & Aſterius, ſc. lapis, *A ſtone of the faſhion of a ſtar*, Plin. 31, 47. It is alſo called Aſtrios, Aſtriatos, Aſtriobulus.

* Aſtericum, i. n. vulgò volubilis minor, & campanula. Dic. & helxine, & urceolaris herba. It. parietaria, & muralis herba; Pellitory of the wall, Plin. 22, 20.

* Aſterion, i. n. *A ſort of ſpider*, Plin. 29, 27. à ſtellae ſimilit. dict.

* Aſterifcus, i. m. *A little mark in writing, in form of a [*] ſtar, ſhowing ſomething deficient, or to be noted*, Hieron.

* Aſterifmus, i. m. *An aſteriſm, or conſtellation of fixed ſtars.*

Aſterno, ēre, ravi. act. [ex ad, & ſterno] *To ſpread, or proſtrate, or lay along, by, or near to.* Hinc

Aſternor, ēris. paſſ. *To grovel, or lie all along upon the ground near to.* Aſternuntur ſepulchro, Ov. Met. 2, 343.

* Aſthma, ātis. n. *Shortneſs of breath, a wheezing phthiſis.* Hinc

Aſthmāticus, a, um. adj. *One that is ſhort of breath, that puffs and blows.* Latine ſuſpirioſus, anhelator, Plin. 20, 84.

Aſtipulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Aſſent, agreement.* (2) *Witnessing, or vouching.* (1) Quā de re extat Senecae aſtipulatio, Plin. 29, 5. (2) Quint. 2, c. ult.

Aſtipulātor, ōris. m. verb. *He who agrees, or aſſents. A witness, or voucher.* Falſum eſſe, & Stoici dicunt, & eorum aſtipulator Antiochus, Cic. Acad. 4, 21.

Aſtipulatu, abl. m. verb. *By the aſſent, conſent, or agreement.* Jovis aſtipulatu, Plin. 7, 48.

Aſtipulor, āris. [ex ad, & ſtipulor] dep. (1) *To engage for what is aſked of another.* (2) *To conſent to.* (1) Ap. JCC. (2) § Aſtipulari irato conſuli, Liv. 39, 5.

Aſtituo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex ad, & ſtatuo] (1) *To ſet before.* (2) *To carry, or bring before.* (1) Reum ad alicujus lectum aſtituere, Ad Herenn. 3, 20. (2) Annon jubes aſtitui ollas? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66. Raro occ.

Aſto, āre, iti, itum. neut. [ex ad, & ſto] (1) *To ſtand.* (2) *To ſtand by, to be preſent.* (3) *To approach, to be at hand.* (4) *To aſſiſt.* (5) *To attend, or wait upon.* (1) § Paſtor ad caput aſtitit amnis, Virg. Geor. 4, 319. (2) Acceſſi, aſtitit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28. (3) § Finis vitae mortalibus aſtat, Lucr. 3, 1091. (4) Aſto advocatus cognato meo, Plaut. Caſ. 3, 3, 5. (5) § Aſtabat domini menſis pulcherrimus ille, Mart. 8, 56, 13. ¶ Aſtare alicui contra, *To oppoſe*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 6.

* Aſtrāba, ae. f. *The Greek name of one of Plautus's plays*, Varr. Lat. Clitellarius, nam Aſtrāba eſt lignea ſella.

* Aſtrāgaliſmus, i. m. *The play at cockat; dice, or ſuch like.*

* Aſtragalizontes, pl. m. *A famous piece of the ſtatuary Polyclētus.*

lycletus, made of brass, wherein were two boys playing at cockal, Plin. 34, 19. Lat. Talis ludentes.

* *Astragalus*, i. m. (1) *The huckle-bone. Meton. The play at cockal, dice, or tables.* (2) *Also an herb which for the form of it may be called pea-se-earth-nut.* (3) *Also a kind of wreath, or circle about a pillar engraven.* (1) *Graecè, Latine Talus.* (2) (2) *Plin. 26, 29. (3) Vitr. 3, 3.*

* *Astrapias*, ae. m. [*ab ἀστραπῆς, fulgur*] *A precious stone that resembles flashes of lightning, Plin. 37, 73.*

* *Astraplecta*, pl. n. [*ex ἀστραπῆς, fulgur, & πλῆρω, percutio*] *Places struck with lightning, Sen. N. Q. 1, 15. Latine, Loca fulgurita.*

Astrepo, ère, ui, itum. neut. [*ex ad, & strepo*] *To make a noise. § Astrepere alicui, To applaud, clap, or give a shout, Tac. Ann. 11, 17. aures alicujus, To make his ears ring, Plin. Pan. 26.*

Astrictè, adv. [*ab astrictus*] *Closely, briefly, compendiously, Cic. de Orat. 3, 48. = Quae pressius & astrictius scripsi. § Fusè, amplè, Cic.*

Astrictio, ònis. f. verb. *Astriction, sharpness of taste like to that of allum. Gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin. 27, 59.*

Astrictorius, a, um. adj. *Styptic, apt to bind, astringent, binding, Plin. 24, 71.*

Astrictus, a, um. part. [*ab astringor*] & adj. or, comparat. *Tied, bound, fastened, girt in, straitned, &c. Vide auct. in Astringo. Adj. (1) Confined. (2) Shackled. (3) Obligated, compelled, forced, necessitated. (4) Wrinkled, knit, frowning. (5) Frozen. (6) Rough, unpleasant. (7) Saving, niggardly, hide-bound. (1) Non astricto percurrere focco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174. = § Nec tamen haec ita sunt arcta & astricta, ut laxare nequeamus, Cic. Orat. 65. (2) Finitimus oratori poeta, numeris paulò astrictior, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16. (3) § Astrictus necessitate, Cic. (4) Numeras nostros astricta fronte trientes, Mart. 11, 40. (5) Ventis glacies astricta pependit, Ov. Met. 1, 120. (6) Gustus astrictus, Plin. 27, 59. (7) Astrictus pater, Propert. 2, 23, 17.*

† *Astricus*, a, um. adj. *Of stars, starry. Coeli choreas astricas, Varr.*

* *Astrifer*, èra, èrum. [*ex astrum, & fero*] *That beareth, or hath stars. Axes astriferi, Stat. Theb. 8, 83. Conf. Sil. 14, 586.*

* *Astriger*, èra, èrum. *Adorned with stars. Astrigeros tollendus in axes, Stat. Theb. 10, 828.*

Astringens, tis. part. *Binding, &c. Astringens digitos orbe, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 20. à seq.*

Astringo, ère, xi, ictum. act. [*ex ad, & stringo*] (1) *To tie, bind, fasten, gird, or straiten.* (2) *Met. To oblige, or engage.* (3) *To astringe, or be astringent.* (4) *To bring into a narrow compass. (1) § Astringite ad columnam fortiter hunc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25. (2) Tanti officii servitutem astringam testimonio sempiterno, Cic. pro Planc. 30. (3) § Tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. (4) Qui breviter astringere argumenta solent, Cic. ¶ Astringere aliquem conditionibus suis, To bind him to his own terms, Cic. pro Quint. 5. Astringere se sacris, To take orders, Id. de Legg. 2, 19. in jura sacra, To take his oath, Ov. Ep. 12, 320. furti, To be guilty of felony, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 27. frontem, To bend, or knit his brow, Sen. alvum, ventrem, To bind, or make costive, Cels. 1, 3.*

Astringor, i, ictus. pass. *To be bound, &c. Hoc arctius astringi non potest, Be tied no closer, Cic. de Fato 14.*

* *Astrios*, òtis. f. [*ex ἀστρον, stella*. Quidam causam nominis reddunt, quòd astris opposita fulgorem rapiat ac regerat, Plin. 37, 48.] *A kind of gem found in India.*

* *Aströbòlos*, [*ab ἀστρον, stella, & βάλω, jacio*] *A gem like a fish's eye, Plin. 37, 50.*

* *Astroites*, ae. m. *A stone in a fish's eye, Plin. 37, 49.*

* *Astrolabium*, i. n. [*ex ἀστρον, stella, & inusitat. λαβω. capio*] *An instrument whereby the motions and distance of the stars are gathered; an astrolabe. Class. auct. experts.*

* *Aströlogia*, ae. f. *Astrology. Homo astrologiae ignarus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16. Cic. de Div. 2, 42. Omnem astrorum scientiam & motuum rationes astrologia significabat, nondum, ut hodie fit, ad vanam & incertam praedicendi ex astris opinionem redacta. Faber.*

* *Aströlogus*, i. m. [*ex ἀστρον, stella, & λόγος, ratio. Them. λέγω, dico*] *An astrologer, a fortuneteller, Cic. Verr. 2, 52. Quicquid dixerit astrologus, credent à fonte relatum Ammonis, Juven. 6, 553.*

* *Aströnomia*, ae. f. *Astronomy, the science of the stars, and the motions of the heavens. Artis vocab.*

* *Aströnomicus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to astronomy. Artis vocab.*

* *Aströnomus*, i. m. *An astronomer, or one professing the knowledge of the motions of heavenly bodies. Artis vocab.*

Astructus, a, um. part. *Built up. Astructi acervi, Ov. Met. 5, 88.*

* *ASTRUM*, i. n. [*ab ἀστρον, stella*] (1) *A constellation, or celestial sign, consisting of many stars.* (2) *A single star. (1) Duodena regit mundi sol aureus astra, Virg. Geor. 1, 232. (2) Caesaris astrum, Virg. Ecl. 9, 47. § Astra, pl. pro coelo. Daphnin ad astra feremus, Id. Ecl. 5, 52. § Pro Diis. Una locum cervix dabit omnibus astris, Stat. sc. Divis Flaviae gentis, Vid. locum, Sylv. 1, 1, 98.*

Astruo, ère, xi, tum. act. [*ex ad, & struo*] (1) *To build near to, or join one building to another.* (2) *Met. To super-add, or accumulate. (1) Col. 1. 1. c. 5. (2) § Quantum ille famae meae apud principem astruxit, Plin. Ep. 4, 17.*

Astruor, i, etus. pass. *To be built to. Met. To be added. Astruitur his, Besides this, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.*

* *Astu*, n. indecl. ἀστύ, i. e. urbs. *The city, emphatically of Athens. An in astu venit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 17.*

Astüpeo, ère, ui. neut. [*ex ad, & stupeo*] *To be amazed at. Astupet oranti, Stat. Theb. 3, 405. Astupere divitiis, Sen. de Tranq. Vit. 1, 8. Astupere sibi, Ov. Met. 3, 418.*

Astur, üris. m. Jul. Firm. qui est ex Asturia, *An hawk, or buzzard. Astur equus, i. e. Asturco. Mart. 14, 199.*

Asturco, ònis. m. [*sc. ex Asturiâ*] *An ambling nag, a Spanish gemet, Plin. 8, 67. Astur equus, Sil. 3, 334.*

ASTUS, ùs. m. Legitur in nom. sign. rarò; abl. freq. rarissimè in reliquis, & astus solum in plur. *Craft, subtilty, policy. Non ars aut astus belli, non dextera deerat, Sil. 16, 32. Quod si astu rem tractavit, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 2.*

Astütè, adv. qual. ùs. comp. simè, sup. *Craftily, cunningly, knavishly. Nihil astütè reticere debeo, Cic. 2. fr. 1, 2. Nè astutiùs videar posuisse, Varr. L. L. 9, 1. Astutissimè componere, Gell. 18, 4.*

Astütia, ae. f. *Craftiness, cunning, shuffling, knavery, Cic. Fam. 3, 10.*

Astütulus, ù, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat crafty, Apul. p. 198.*

Astütus, a, um. adj. [*ab astus*] or, comp. simus, sup. *Subtil, crafty, wily, politic. § = Certè non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui, non just, non viri boni, sed versuti potiùs, obscuri, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vaffri, Cic. Offic. 3, 13. Nec fallaciam astutiorum ullus fecit poeta, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 67. || Astutissima calliditas, Aug.*

* *Afyla*, ae. f. quod ad eam, tanquam ad Asylum, confugiant pecora; herba quam Lat. *Ferum oculum* vocat, Plin. 25, 92. *An herb wherewith cattle cure themselves, when they have eaten of pimpernel, or margeline.*

* *Asylum*, i. n. [*ab ἀ, priv. & στέλη, spoliū*] *A sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders to fly to; a temple, a privileged place. Ad asylum confugere, Prov. To fly for refuge, Cic. Verr. 3, 33.*

* *Asymbòlus*, a, um. adj. [*ex ἀ, priv. & συμβάλλω, confero, quod ex σύν, con, & βάλλω, jacio*] *That payeth nothing of his reckoning, shot-free, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25.*

* *Asyndèton*, n. [*ab ἀ, priv. & συνδέω, conligo; al. ἀσύνδετον, qu. incompotum, sive disjunctum.*] *A figure when many words stand together without their usual copula, as Abiit, excelsit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Catil. 2.*

* *Asynthètus*, a, um. adj. [*ex ἀ, priv. & σύνθετος, compositus, quod ex σύν, con, & θέτε, positus. Them. τίθημι, pono, vel θέω, inusitat. verb.*] *Pure, clear. Asyntheta crystalli, Without spot, or mixture, Lex. ex Plin.*

Aysstàton, n. [*ab ἀ, priv. & συνίστημι, confisto*] *An idle inconsistency, or opinion; a contradiction, Lexic. ex Gell.*

A ante T.

AT, conj. advers. [*ex Gr. ἀτάρ, sive ἀντάρ, autem*] *But, (1) in distinguishing. (2) Threatning. (3) Admiring. (4) Dispraising. (5) Objecting, and answering. (1) Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Fest. (2) At ô Deorum quisquis in coelo regis, Hor. Ep. 5. At vobis mala multa Dii, Deaque dent, Catull. 14, 6. (3) At quem Deum? qui, &c. Ter. Eun. 3, 5. (4) Una mater oppugnat, at quae mater? quam caecam crudelitate, &c. Cic. pro Cluent. 70. (5) At memoria minuitur, credo nisi exerceas eam, Cic. de Senect. 7. Also yet, however, nevertheless, at least. Si non eodem die, at postridie, Cato. Si bona repub. frui non licuerit, at carebo malâ, Cic. pro Mil. 3, 4.*

Atat, interj. *An interjection of Surprise. Hoida! how now! (2) Admiration, O strange! O wonderful! (3) Of Fear Ha! how say you! (1) Atat! data mihi, hercle, sunt verba, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 17. (2) Atat! hic meus quidem pater est, Plaut. (3) Militem secum ad te quantas copias adducere? Atat? Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 17.*

Ätävus, i. m. [*ab at, i. e. ad, & avus, qu. alius avus supra abavum additus*] (1) *The great grandfather's, or grandmother's grandfather. (2) An old grandfire, or ancestor indefinitely. (1) Non avum, proavum, atavum audieras consules fuisse? Cic. pro Coel. 14. (2) Progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 47.*

Atellanicus, a, um. adj. *Attellanicus versus, Cic. de Div. 2, 10. Attellanicum exodium, Suet. in Tib. idem quod. seq.*

Ätellanus, a, um. adj. [*ab Atella, Campaniae op.*] *Hinc Atellani, Players that made drolls and jests, Liv. Hinc Atellanae, sc. fabulae. A sort of ancient plays, or comedies, full of sprightly mirth or humour; see a particular account of them, Liv. 7, 2.*

ÄTER, tra, trum. adj. *incertae notationis voc. (1) Black, coal-black, brown. (2) Dark, sad-coloured, gloomy, mournful. (3) Fatal, mortal. (4) Stormy, raging. (5) Foul, filthy, nasty, loathsome. (1) § Utrum sis albus, an ater, Catull. 90, 2. Tam excoctam reddam, atque atram, quam est carbo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63. Ita replebo atritate, atrior multo ut fiet quam*

quam Aegyptii, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 11. (2) Atra cupressus, nox atra, *Virg.* (3) Sororum fila trium patiuntur atra, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 16. (4) Tempestas atra, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 693. (5) Ingluvies atra, cruor ater, *Virg.* ¶ Atra bilis, *Melancholy*, or *choler adust*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 5. Atrum venenum, *Rank poison*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 130. Ater panis, *Brown bread*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 17. Atrum olus, *Smallage*, *Col.* 12, 7.

* Atēramna, pl. n. [ex *ἀ* priv. & *τερέμων*, tener, mollis. *Them.* *τερέω*, tero, subigo.] *A kind of pulse that requires much boiling.* *Gal.*

* Atēramnos, f. scil. herba indomita, *A sort of weed in fat ground, growing among beans, and killing them.* *Plin.* 18, 44.

* Athāra, *A kind of pulse, or gruel; panada; Plin.* 22, 57.

* Atheos, i. & Atheus i. m. [ex *ἀ* priv. & *θεός*, deus, *ἀθεός*, i. e. finē deo.] *An atheist.* Priore modo & quidem Latinis literis scripsit Cicero, *N. D.* 1, 63. posteriore Arnobius. = Irreligiosus.

* Atherōma, ātis. n. [ex *ἀθαρία*, pultis quoddam genus. Antepenultima est communis.] *A kind of swelling in the neck, or arm-holes, containing in it a matter like gruel, or panada; Cels.* 7, 6.

* Athlēta, ae. m. *ἀθλητής*, pugil. [ex *ἀθλῆω*, certo. *Them.* *ἀθλος*, certamen] *A master-wrestler, a champion.* Subduc cibum unum diem athletae, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17.

Athlētice, adv. *ἀθλητικῶς*, *Stoutly, lustily, champion-like.* Pan- craticē atque athleticē valere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 14.

* Athlēticus, a, um. adj. *Which pertaineth, and belongs to wrestlers.* Athleticus victus, *Strong, hearty food*, *Cels.* 4, 6.

* Athlōthēta, vel Athlōthētes, ae. m. [ex *ἀθλον*, certaminis pretium, & *θέτης*, qui ponit. *Them.* *τίθημι*, vel *τίω*, *insulat.* pono] *The judge in games of wrestling, or running; or he that giveth the prizes.* *Suet. ap. Litt.* sed frustra quaesivi. Lat. Munerarius.

Atinia, genus ulmi, *A kind of elm-tree*, *Plin.* 16, 29.

Atnēpos, ōtis. m. [ab at, pro ad, & nepos] *The fifth in lineal descent, a great grandchild's grandson*, ap. JCC.

Atneptis, tis. f. vel Adneptis. *A grand-daughter of one's great grand-child*, ap. JCC.

* Atōcium, i. n. & Atocion, i. n. [ab *ἀ*, priv. & *τρέω*, foetus à *τρέω* vel *τρέω* *insulat*, pario] *Any medicine that causes abortion*, *Plin.* 29, 27.

* Atōmus, i. f. *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 54. m. *Lætant.* [ex *ἀ*, priv. & *τέμνω*, secō] *A thing that is so little, that it cannot be divided, a mote in the sun, an atom, a mite.* Atomos appellat, id est corpora individua propter soliditatem, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 17. qui & alio loco simpliciter corpuscula vocat.

Atque, conj. [ex at, & que, unde per apoc. ac, scil. ut à *neque*, nec.] (1) *And.* (2) *As.* (3) *Especially.* (4) *And yet.* (5) *Than.* (6) *But.* (7) *Even as.* (8) Atque adeo, *Also.* (9) *Immediately.* (1) Tali genere, atque animo, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 1, 10. (2) Miser aequē atque ego, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 19. (3) Magnum negotium est navigare, atque id mense Quintili, *Cic. Att.* 5, 12. (4) Atque ego qui te confirmo, me non possum, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. (5) Alium censes me nunc atque olim? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 13. (6) Atque aliquis dicat, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 17. (7) Locus est bellus, atque ut esse maxumē optabam, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 73. (8) Esurio hercle, atque adeo nunc haud parum sitio, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 3, 4. (9) Dum circumspēto, atque ego lembum conspīcor. *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 45. Si brachia forte remisit, Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni. *Virg. G.* 1, 203.

Atqui, conj. discret. [ex at, & qui] (1) *But.* (2) *And yet, however.* (3) *Truly, surely.* (1) Atqui expectabam quidem, *Ter.* (2) *Cic. Tusc.* 5, de Dionysio. (3) *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 2.

* Atractylis, idis. f. *Wild carthamus, or wild bastard saffron*, *Diosc.*

|| Atramentārium, i. n. *An inkhorn, bottle, or standish.* Analogia solā nititur.

Atramentum, i. n. [qui ab atro, as.] (1) *Ink.* (2) *The blood of the cuttle fish.* (3) *Copperas* or *vitriol.* (4) *Blackings.* (1) Calamo, & atramento temperato, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 14. (2) Atramenti effusione sepiæ se tutantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. (3) *Plin.* 35, 25. (4) Jam pater ejus accusatus à M. Antonio tutorio atramento absolutus putatur, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. *Plin.* 34, 32. Atramentum scriptorium, *Ink.* *Cels.* 8, 4.

Atrātus, a, um. qu. part. [ab atro, as.] (1) *Made, or dyed black.* (2) *Wearing mourning, or black clothes.* (1) Fluvius atratus sanguine, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (2) Quis unquam coenavit atratus? *Cic. in Vat.* 12. & Albatus, *Cic.*

|| Atriārius, a, um. adj. [ab atrium] Idem quod Atrienfis, *Ulp.*

|| Atricāpilla, ae. f. [ex ater, & capillus] *A bird with black feathers on his head, much like a linnet, or titling.* *Gesf.*

Atricolor, ōris. adj. [ex ater, & color] *Of black colour*, *Auson. Epist.* 7.

|| Atricus, qui excubat ad atrium, servus ad limina. *A porter, which keeps the gate, the usher of the hall*, ap. JCC. + Atrienfis.

Atrienfis, e. adj. *Belonging to the court-yard, or first entrance of the house*, *Col.* 12, 3.

Atrienfis, is. m. [sc. servus, ab atrium, qui est custos atrii]

An head-servant, who had the charge of keeping and looking to the images of their ancestors, and their plate and money disposed in the Atrium, or large room, at the first entrance into their houses, where they used also to sup. An usher of the hall, a porter, or steward. *Cic. Parad.* 5.

Atriolum, i. n. dimi. *A porch, piazza, or little hall*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 1. *Vitr.* 6, 4.

Atriplex, icis. n. vel f. [ab atro colore, unde atrum olus dic.] *An herb called orage, or orach; golden herb; Plin.* 19, 53.

Atritas, ātis. f. *Blackness, brownness*, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 11. Vide in Ater.

ATRIUM, i. n. [quod atrum esset ex fumo; ibi enim erat culina, *Serv.* unde fumosus cum dictatore magistrōs, *Juv.* 8, 8. i. e. imagines] *A court-yard, a court before a house; a hall, a place where they used to dine, and kept their table-plate and furniture, and also the statues of their ancestors*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 666.

Atrocitas, ātis. f. [ab atrox] (1) *Cruelty, savageness.* (2) *Grievousness, troublesome.* (1) Non atrocitate animi moveor, sed singulari quadam humanitate, & misericordia, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 6. (2) Ad mitigandam temporum atrocitatem, *Suet. Tib.* 48.

Atrociter, adv. ūs. comp. sūmē. sup. (1) *Cruelly, fiercely, heinously, barbarously.* (2) *Severely, harshly.* (1) Atrociter invehi, *Liv.* (2) Paulō atrocior, *Cic.* Atrocissimē leges exercuit, *Suet. Tib.* 58.

* Atrophia, ae. f. [ex *ἀ* priv. & *τροφή*, nutrimentum. *Them.* *τρέφω*, nutrio] *A kind of consumption, when the food converts not to nourishment.* *An atrophy*, *Cels.* 3, 22.

* Atrophus, a, um. *Consumptive, whose meat doth not nourish him, tabid*, *Plin.* 28, 33.

|| Atror, ōris. m. *Blackness*, *Gell.* 2, 27.

ATROX, ōcis. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. In hujus voc. notat. tutō pedem figere non licuit. Vid. Voss. (1) *Cruel, heinous, wicked.* (2) *Parching, scorching.* (3) *Resolute, bold, inflexible.* (4) *Fierce, eager.* (5) *Raw.* (1) = Res scelestā, atrox, nefaria, *Cic. pro S. Rosci* 22. Atrocior caedes, *Liv.* 24, 16. Atrocissimum certamen, *Id.* 28, 6. (2) Atrox hora caniculæ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 9. Aestas atrox, *Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Stil.* 461. (3) Cuncta terrarum subacta præter atrocem animum Catonis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 24. (4) Inimicus atrox, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 497. (5) Atrocia projecerunt extra ministratores, *Næv.*

Attāco, ēre, ui, citum. neut. *To keep silence.* Liceat nobis atacere, *Cic. pro Flac.* Sed commodē leg. at tacere.

Attactus, a, um. part. [ab attingo] *Touched.* Nullis attactus telis, *Sil.* 11, 147.

Attactus, ūs. m. verb. [ab attingo] *A gentle, soft touch.* Volvitur attactu nullo, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 350.

* Attāgen, ēnis. m. *A delicious bird of Asia, like our woodcocks, or snipes*, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 53.

Attāgena, ae. f. *A fowl of a delicate taste, a moor-cock, a rail, a godwit, or snipe.* Ionicarum gustus attagenarum, *Mart.* 13, 61.

Attālicus, a, um. adj. [à rege Attalo] (1) *Made of cloth of gold, brocaded.* (2) *Wealthy, opulent.* (1) Aurum intexere in Asiā invenit Attalus rex; unde nomen Attalicis, *Plin.* 8, 74. Attalicae vestes, *Propert.* 3, 18, 19. Attalica aulaea, *Id.* 2, 32, 12. Attalici tori, *Id.* 4, 5, 24. Attalica peripetasma, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 12. (2) Attalicis conditionibus nunquam dimoveas illum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 12.

Attāmen, adv. [ex ad, & tamen] *But yet, for all that, however.* Attamen ubi fides est, si roges, nihil pudet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 12. & Eleganter divisē, interposit. vocab. vel membro, saepe occurrit; ut, Non pari, at grato tamen munere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 4. At tu indignus, qui faceres, tamen, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 27.

Attāminō, as. act. [ex ad, & tamino] *To defile, soil, or foul.* *Justinus* 21, 3, 4. & recentiores.

Attēgiae, ārum. f. [ab attegendo] *Cottages, huts, cabins, tents, or booths in fairs.* Dirue Maurorum attegias, *Juv.* 14, 196.

* Attēlabus, i. m. *A kind of little locust without wings.* Locustarum minimae finē pennis, quos attelabos vocant, *Plin.* 29, 29.

Attellanae fabulae, *Merry interludes*, *Liv.* &

Attellanus, i. m. *A merry actor*, *Cic. ad Pet.* l. 9. Vide Attellanus.

Attemperātē, adv. *Seasonably, aptly, pat, in the very nick*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 13.

Attemperō, as. act. [ex ad, & tempero] *To make fit, or meet, to aim right.* Errantem gladium sibi attemperat, *Sen. Epist.* 30.

Attendens, tis. part. *Attending, mindful, listening to, considering*, *Sil.* 8, 590. ab

Attendo, ēre, di, tum. act. [ex ad, & tendo] (1) *To bend the mind to, to mind, to regard, to take heed, or give attention.* (2) *To listen.* (3) *To study.* (1) Sed attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur, *Cic. Rull.* 2, 15. (2) = Attendere, & aucupari verba oportebit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 63. (3) Attendere juri, eloquentiae, *Sen.*

Attendor, i, tus. pass. *To be attended, observed, minded*, *Cels.* 3, 16.

Attentatus, a, um. part. *Affailed, attempted*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 28.

Attentē, adv. qual. ūs, comp. sūmē, sup. *Attentively, diligently*,
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gently, carefully. Ita attentè illorum officia fungere, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 14. Attentiùs cogitare, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 2. Attentissimè audire, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 89.

Attentio, ònis. f. verb. *Attention, heed, care, diligence, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 35.

Attento, as. act. [*ex ad, & tento*] (1) *To attempt, to essay.* (2) *To assail, to set upon.* (3) *To prove, or try.* (1) Nemo apud nos quidem qui attentaverit, in *Praef. al. leg. tentaverit.* (2) Urbem attentari suspicabatur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 4. (3) Precibus, lachrymis attentare aliquem, *Val. Placc.* 4, 12.

Attentor, àris. pass. *To be attempted, corrupted, &c.* Ne sua fides attentetur, *Cic. Orat.* 611.

Attentus, a, um. part. [*ab attendo*] vel adj. ex part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Held, detained.* (2) *Attentive, devoted to.* (3) *Attentive, listening.* (4) *Full of care, solicitous.* (1) Animus in spe, atque in timore attentus, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 4. (2) ¶ Attentiores ad rem sumus omnes, quàm par est, *Given to the world, worldly, Ter. Adelp.* 5, 3, 47. (3) Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 19. Attentissimis auribus audire, *Cic. pro Sext.* 13. (4) Attenta, & rusticana vita, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 15. ¶ Attentus quacitis, *Saving, penurious, niggardly, Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 82.

Attenuatè, adv. *Slenderly, closely, concisely.* = *Presè.* & Sublatè, & amplè dicere, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 55.

Attenuatio, ònis. f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening, Ad Herenn.* 2, 2.

Attenuatus, a, um. part. (1) *Diminished, lessened.* (2) *Weakened, made fewer.* (3) *Made thinner, or leaner.* (1) = Attenuatum bellum, atque imminutum, *Cic. pro Man.* 11. Rerum omnium attenuata copia erat, *Liv.* 45, 11. (2) ¶ Attenuatae praeliis legiones, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 89. (3) Attenuatus amore, *Ov. Met.* 3, 489. ¶ Attenuata oratio, *A low plain style.*

Attenuo, as. act. [*ex ad, & tenuo*] (1) *To make thin.* (2) *To diminish, lessen, impair.* (3) *To wear out.* (4) *To bring low, or pull down.* (1) Falx attenuat umbram, *Catull.* 62, 41. (2) Alti voragine ventris attenuarat opes, *Ov. Met.* 8, 841. (3) Operi insuetas attenuare manus, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 48. *Al. atteruile.* (4) Insignem attenuat Deus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 13.

Attenuor, àris. pass. *To be wasted, worn, &c.* *Lucr.* 1, 319. Magnae caede attenuantur praesidii vires, *Liv.* 25, 11.

Atterens, ntis. part. *Rubbing against.* Asinus atterens se ipinetis, *Plin.* 10, 95.

Attëro, ère, ivi, [*& erui, Tib.*] ritum. act. (1) *To rub against, or upon.* (2) *To wear out, or away.* (3) *To bruise, or trample, or beat down with one's feet, to waste.* (4) *Met. To lessen, or detract from.* (1) Anguillae atterunt se scopulis, *Plin.* 9, 74. (2) Operi assuetas atteruisse manus, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 48. (3) Aut bucula surgentes atterat herbas, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 12. (4) Atterere famam alicujus, *Sall. in Catil.*

Attëror, i. tritus. pass. *To be worn, &c.* Praeliis etiam secundis atterebantur copiae, *Curt.* 4, 26.

Attestans, tis. part. *Witnessing, avouching, Cic. pro Sulla* 29.

¶ Attestatio, ònis. f. verb. *A testimony, the deposition of a witness, Macr. S. Scip.* 2, 9.

Attestator, òris. m. verb. *A witness, an avoucher, Plin. Ep.* 6, 17. ex fide MSS. It. Gl. Gr. Lat. *impassivus*, attestator.

Attestatus, a, um. part. *Proved by witness, avouched.* ¶ Attestata fulgura, *Repeated, confirming the meaning of the former, Fcst.*

Attestor àris. dep. [*ex ad, & testor*] (1) *De personâ, To call, or take one to witness.* (2) *De re, To witness, vouch, or affirm it to be so.* (1) Est in aure imâ memoriae locus, quem tangentes attestamur, *Plin.* 11, 103. *Harduinus legit attestamur.* (2) Hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, *Phaedr.* 1, 10, 3.

Attexo, ère, ui, xtum, act. [*ex ad, & texo*] (1) *To knit, or weave unto, or with.* (2) *Met. To add, or join unto.* (1) Pinnac loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 39. (2) ¶ Vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem antextote mortalem, *Cic. de Univers.* 11.

Attexor, i, tus. pass. *To be woven, or clapt together. Vid. Attexo, N° 1.*

* Atthis, idis. f. [*Femina Attica, i. e. Philomela Pandionis filia, quae in lusciniam mutata est.*] *A nightingale, Mart.* 1, 45, 9.

Atticè, adv. ut Atticè loqui, *After the manner, or phrase of the Attics; eloquently, elegantly, Cic. Orat.* 7.

* Atticismus, i, m. *A phrase, or way of speech used by the Athenians; an elegance of the Attic dialect, an Atticism, Cic. Att.* 4, 17.

* Atticislo, as. act. *To imitate the Athenians, to speak after the Attic manner, Plaut. Men. prol.* 12.

* Atticures, adj. [*ex Atticis, Atticus, & ἔργον, opus*] quomodo columnae Corinthiae, Doricae, &c. *Made after the Attic order, or after the Athenian mode, Vitruv.* 3, 3.

Atticus, a, um. adj. *Athenian, belonging to the Athenians, eloquent, neat, fine.* Attica eloquentia, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 63. Atticus stylus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 45.

¶ Attiguus, a, um. adj. [*ab ant. attigo*] *Hard by, adjoining, Apul. Met.* 4. + Contiguus.

Attilus, i. m. *A large fish taken with a hook, and a great chain to it, and dragged out with a team of oxen, Plin.* 9, 17.

Attineo, ère, ui, entum. act. [*ex ad, & teneo*] (1) *To hold*

back, to stay. (2) *To hold forth.* (3) *To appertain, or belong.* (1) Ni proximi dextram vi attinuisent, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 35. (2) Nunc jam cultros attinet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 16. (3) Ille ad me attinet, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 82. Nec quae nihil attinent, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 12. Quae ad colendam vitam attinebant, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 14. Quid attinuit te jubere? *Id.* Comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 63. Cum accusativo etiam finè *al.* In his quae custodiam religionis attinent, *V. Max.* 1, 1, 13. ¶ In hac significatione legitur in tertia persona sola.

Attineor, èri, entus. pass. *To be held, kept, &c.* Attineri vinculo servitutis, *To be kept in slavery, Tac. Ann.* 13, 27, 4. Domi studiis attineri, *To be kept close at home in his study, Id. Ann.* 14, 56, 6.

Attingo, ère, tigi, tactum. act. [*ex ad, & tango*] (1) *To touch lightly, or gently.* (2) *Met. To treat of.* (3) *To be a kin, or related to.* (4) *To concern, or belong to.* (5) *To reach, or to arrive at.* (1) Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 24. (2) Singulatim unamquamque rem attingere, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 52. (3) Nec iis tantum quos sanguine attingit, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24. (4) Attingit te haec res, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 1, (5) Cum primis navibus Britanniam attingit, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 33. ¶ Attingere aliquem affinitate, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10. sanguine, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24, 2. cognatione, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 10. necessitudine, *Ibid.* suspicione, *Id. Att.* 2, 24. literas Graecas, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 18. poësin primoribus labris, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 19.

Attingor, i. tactus. pass. *To be touched, &c.* *Cic. in Pis.* 16.

Attollens, tis. part. *Lifting up.* Attollens lumen ad lumina, *Ov. Met.* 10, 293. Multifida attollens antiqua lumina cedro, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 142.

Attollo, ère. act. [*ex ad, & tollo*] in praet. attuli, *Dism.* (1) *To lift, or raise up, to raise, to advance.* (2) *To take up.* (3) *To extol, or set off.* (4) *To bring up, as a woman her child.* (1) = Cumque se quisque attollere, ac levare vellet, *Liv.* (2) Attolle pallium, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 31. (1) Histrionis est parvam rem attollere, *Cels.* 5, 26. (4) Attollere partus suos, *Plin.* 11, 95. ¶ & Attollunt & submittunt se venae, *Swell and fall, Cels.* 1. in proem. Attollere in coelum, *Plin.* 21, 19. ad sidera, *Luc.* 7, 11. *To praise one highly.*

Attollor, i. pass. *To be lifted up, raised, &c.* Quanto Cicero studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *Puterc.* 2, 65.

Attondens, tis. part. *Shearing, clipping, Virg. Geor.* 2, 406.

Attondeo, ère, di, sum. act. [*ex ad, & tondeo*] (1) *To clip, to shear, to shave close.* (2) *To cut, to poll, to round.* (3) *To browse, or feed upon.* (4) *Met. To choose.* (1) Sed utrùm strictissime attonsurum dicam esse, an per peccinem, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 18. (2) Ulmos attondere, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 36. (3) Attondent sumae virgulta capellae, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 7. (4) Is me usque attondit doctis dolis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 9.

Attondeor, èri, sus. pass. *To be clipped, &c.* *Cels.* 6, 7.

Attonsus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaved close, clipped, shorn, moved, or reaped.* (2) *Met. Diminished.* (1) Attonsum caput, *Cels.* 4, 3. Attonsa arva, *Luc.* 6, 84. (2) Attonsa laus, *Cic. Orat.* 7. ex Poëtâ.

Attonitè, adv. *Wonderfully, devoutly, surprisingly, Plin.* 30, 4.

Attonitus, a, um. part. [*ab attono*] cui calus vicini fulminis, & sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem, *Serv.* (1) *Astonished, struck with astonishment, properly with a sudden clap of thunder, thunder-struck.* (2) *Possessed with inspiration.* (3) *Amazed, affrighted, abashed.* (4) *Raving, out of one's senses.* (1) Cels. 3, 26. (2) Attonitus vates, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 14. (3) Novitate ac miraculo attonitus, *Liv.* 1, 1. (4) Quum mulier attonitae, ut creditum est, mentis, *Curt.* 8, 6.

Attono, as, ui, itum. act. [*ex ad, & tono*] *To astonish, amaze, affright, and put one out of one's wits.* Quis furor vestras attonuit mentes? *Ov. Met.* 4, 531.

Attonsurus, a, um. part. *About to clip, or shave close.* Attonsurum, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 18.

Attractio, ònis. f. verb. *A drawing together, Quint.* 1, 4.

Attractus, a, um. part. [*ab attrahor*] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Drawn, dragged.* (2) *Fetchd up.* (3) *Contracted, wrinkled.* (1) Bis ad iudicis subsellia attractus, *Cic. in Sall.* 5. (2) Attractus ab alto spiritus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 505. (3) Cum Pollionis attractiorem vidisset frontem, *Sen. de Benef.* 4, 31.

Attrahens, tis. part. *Drawing, &c.* Attrahens & reddens animum, *Plin.* 11, 72.

Attraho, ère, xi, ctum. act. [*ex ad, & traho*] (1) *To draw to one.* (2) *To drag.* (3) *Met. To entice, or allure.* (1) Attrahunt in se paleas, & folia arida, *Plin.* 37, 12. *Al. leg. trahunt.* (2) Tribunos ad se attrahi iussit, *Liv.* 29, 9. (3) = Similitudo allicit atque attrahit, *Cic. de Am.* 14.

† Attrectatio, ònis. f. verb. *Often handling, &c. Lampr.* + Tactus.

Attrectatus, us. m. verb. [*ab attrecto*] *Handling, touching, or meddling with.* Attrectatu & quasi saevum amplificatis doctorem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21. Raro occ.

Attrecto, as, act. [*ex ad, & tracto*] (1) *To touch, to handle.* (2) *To grope, feel, or meddle with.* (1) Attrectare contaminatis manibus, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13. (2) uxorem alterius, *Cic. pro Coel.* 8.

Attrëmo, ère, ui, neut. [*ex ad, & tremo*] *To tremble at.* Regia tristis attrëmit oranti, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 81. Terras, coelumque

lūmque fretūmque attremere oranti vidi, *Id. Theb.* 3, 309.

Attrēpido, as. neut. *To hobble along*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

Attribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex ad, & tribuo*] (1) *To give unto*. (2) *To attribute, impute, or lay the blame upon*. (3) *To assign, or allow*. (4) *To pay down*. (1) Illis equos attribuit, *Cacl.* (2) Si uni attribuenda culpa sit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 51. (3) Ex insulis quae erant ab Syllā Rhodiis attributae, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. (4) = Pecuniam redemptori solvendam attribuendamque curent, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 7.

Attribuor, i. pass. *To be attributed, or assigned*. Dextra pars Massiliensibus attribuitur, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 4.

Attributio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An assignment of money*. (2) *An attribute, as of the Deity*. (1) De attributione conficies, de repraesentatione videbis *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. (2) Apud Theologos.

Attributum, i. n. (1) *Money assigned for the payment of soldiers*. (2) *An affection*. (3) *An attribute, or perfection of the Deity, as goodness, justice, &c.* (1) Varr. de L. L. 1. (2) Ap. Philol. (3) Apud Theol.

Attributus, a, um. part. *Assigned, allowed, appointed, or given*, *Cic. Vid. Attribuo*.

Attritus, a, um. part. *ex part. or comp.* (1) *Rubbed, or worn away*. (2) *Met. Wasted, diminished, decayed*. (1) § Sulco attritus vomer, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46. Attrita pendebat cantharus ansā, *Id. Ecl.* 6, 17. (2) Rictus ejus, & mentum paulo fuit attritus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Attritae opes, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 10. Servilibus attriti operibus, *Flor.* 2, 18.

Attritus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab attero*] (1) *Rubbing*. (2) *Fretting, or galling of the skin*. (3) *Wearing, [as of shoes, &c.]* (1) Apri tela sua attritu acuunt, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 4. (2) Attritus digitorum, *Sidon.* (3) Attritus calceamentorum, *Plin.* 28, 42.

Attūli, praet. *ab affero*, quod vide.

Attūmulo, as. [*ex ad, & tumulo*] *To heap on earth, to pile up*, *Plin. ap. Litt.* sed non inveni.

A ante U.

Au! vel hau! interj. confternatae mentis, silentium injungentis; *Aw! haw! away for shame! Peace!* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 12.

Avārē, adv. (1) *Stingily, greedily, covetously*. (2) *Cautiously, diligently*. (3) *Earnestly*. (1) Nihil avarē, nihil injustē, nihil incontinenter faciendum, *Cic. Off.* 3, 8. (2) Licet horas suas avarissime servet, *Sen. de Sap.* 32. (3) Avariū opus exigit, quā pensiones, *Col.* 1, 7.

† Avāriter, adv. *Greedily*. Ingurgitat in se merum avariter, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 35.

Avāritia, ae. f. [*ab avarus*] (1) *An immoderate desire of any thing*. (2) *Chiefly wealth, avarice, covetousness, greediness*. (1) = Avaritia gloriae, & insatiabilis cupido famae nihil invium, nihil remotum videri sinebat, *Curt.* 9, 2, 9. (2) Ex luxuria avaritia existit, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 27.

† Avārities, ei. f. *Covetousness*, *Lucr.* 3, 59.

Avārus, a, um. adj. [*ab aveo*] or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Greatly desirous of any thing*. (2) *Chiefly of money, covetous*. (3) Applied to things, *greedy, insatiable*. (1) Praeter laudem nullius avari [Graii] *Hor. A. P.* 324. (2) Ne tuum animum avariorem faxint divitiae, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 70. (3) Homo avarissime, redde bona sodalis filio, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 37. Ignis avarus, *Prop.* 2, 28, 56. Mare avarum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 61.

Auceps, cūpis. c. g. [*ab avis, & capio, qu. aviceps*] *A fowler, a bird-catcher, a hawk*, *Ov. Met.* Auceps syllabarum, *A captious fellow, a caviller, a critic*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 55. ¶ Ne quis auceps nostro sermoni fiet, *Let any one should listen, or over-hear us*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 9.

Auctārium, i. n. [*à sup. auctum*] *Advantage, over-plus, more than weight, number, or measure, something over and above into the bargain*. Auctārium adjicito, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 44, 22.

† Auctificus, a, um. adj. [*ex aucto, & facio*] *Making an increase, or augmentation*, *Lucr.* 2, 571.

Auctio, ōnis. f. verb. augendi actus. *Increasing, a setting things to open sale, an out-cry, or sale of goods, part sale of private goods*. Auctionem facere, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 91. Auctionem vendere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 5. *To sell as a broker, to make sale to them that will give most*. Auctio regia, *Sale of the king's goods*, *Plin.* 29, 30. Auctio hastae, *Setting to sale under a spear, by the proclamation of a cryer*, *Suet. J. Caes.* 50.

Auctionans, tis. part. *He, or she that makes a publick sale*, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 23.

Auctionarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to open, or publick sale*. Auctionariae tabulae, *Inventories, wherein goods to be sold were written*. Bills of sale, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 8. Auctionaria atria, *The places where such open sale was made*, *Id. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 3.

Auctionor, āris. dep. Per auctionem vendo, auctionem facio, *To make an open sale, to make an out-cry of goods, slaves, &c.* Naevius hominem multis verbis deterret, ne auctionetur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4.

Auctito, as. [*à freq. aucto*] *To increase much, or often*. Auctitare pecunias foenore, *To improve his money by interest*, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 16.

Aucto, as. freq. [*ab augeo*] *To increase, to advance*. Te bona Jupiter auctet ope, *Catull.* 65, 2.

Auctor, ōris. c. g. verb. [*ab augeo*] Sic enim recte scribi,

tam vet. Grammatici quā manu exarati libri testantur, non *autor*, nedum *author*; immo & Dio Cassius, lib. 55. cum sibi ipsi satisfacere nequiret exprimendo Graecè *Auctoritatem senatus*; vocabulum ipsum Romanum Graecis elementis *Ἀυκλώπιλας*, non *Ἀυκλώπιλας*, depinxit. Propriè qui *auget*; quo sensu *auctrix* f. dari scribit Servius, sed & dari potuit quocunque demum sensu diceretur. Certè auctorem dici utriusque sexus hominem apud antiquos hāc etiam significatione liquet. Deinde quia augere fit creando, efficiendo, vel instituendo aliquid; patris, effectoris, & institutoris, notionem induit. Cūque talem causam multum pollere oporteat; saepe denotat cujus virtute, consilio, suasu, vel testimonio aliquid fiat. (1) *Properly an increaser, or enlarger*. (2) *A father, founder, or principal person*. (3) *A master*. (4) *A leader, chief, or commander*. (5) *An author, writer, or composer*. (6) *An adviser, a counsellor, or persuader; or rather one who has influence to effect a thing*. (7) *One vested with original power, or in whom power is trusted, or lodged, and from whom it is derived to others*. (8) *An approver, or ratifier*. (9) *A causer, or contriver*. (10) *A reporter, or teller*. (11) *A precedent, one who has done a thing before another*. (12) *An owner, or seller of a thing upon warranty*. (13) *A tutor, or guardian*. (1) Auctor divitiarum; auctrix patrimonii, *Serv.* (2) = Primus pater urbis & auctor, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 134. Trojae Dardanus auctor, *Id.* 3, 503. Brutus praecclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *Cic. pro Flac.* 15. (3) Veri auctor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 14. = Dicendi gravissimus auctor, & magister; *Plato, Cic. Orat.* 3. (4) Auctor R. P. & dux, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2. (5) Caecilius malus auctor Latinitatis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. (6) & Legum multaram aut auctor, aut dissuasor fuit, *Cic. Vide & Suet. Tiber.* 27. (7) Vide *Liv.* 1, 17. ubi tam in hāc quā sequente notione usurpari videtur. = Impero, auctorque sum, ut me cuius castrandum loces, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 73. (8) Vide *Liv.* 1, 17. sub finem. (9) Auctor doloris alicujus, *Cic. pro Flac.* 22. necis, *Suet. Ner.* 33. (10) Iisdem auctoribus cognitum est, *Liv.* (11) Quos hic noster auctores habet, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 19. (12) Nec vobis auctor ullus est, nec vos estis ulli, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 12. (13) Ap. JCC. Res quoque omnium generum dicuntur auctores. ¶ Rumorem auctorem habere; *To speak by hear-say*, *Cic. Rem tibi auctorem dabo, The thing itself, I all speak*, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 70. Fatis auctoribus, *By their over-ruling power*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 67.

Auctoramentum, i. n. [*ab auctorando*] (1) *A stipulating, or contracting, whence ariseth an obligation to serve*. (2) *The hire, or wages of such service*. (3) *A donative, or present*. (1) Est in mercenariis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. (2) Rudarii revocati auctoramento centenum millium, *Suet. Tib.* 7. (3) Hominem venalis animae crebris auctoramentis accendebat, *Sen. de Ben.* 4, 37.

Auctoratus, a, um. parti [*ab auctoro*] (1) *Hired, or lent out for money*. (2) *Condemned, or bound to serve, as gladiators*. (3) *Preft, or listed, as a soldier*. (4) *Patronized*. (1) P. Rutilius auctorato sociis officio vitam sustentavit, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 8. (2) Auctoratus eas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 59. (3) *Suet. in Tib.* (4) ¶ Auctoratus consensu patrocini, *Tert.*

Auctoritas, ātis. f. [*ab auctor*] (1) *Authority, credit, reputation, esteem, awfulness, acquired by integrity, wisdom, age, public services, &c. in meaner persons, or orders analagical to what in sovereign princes and states is called majesty; and is sometimes used for it*. (2) *Weight, force, power, jurisdiction*. (3) *An order, or commission*. (4) *Judgement, opinion, advice; a testimony quoted out of an author, or writer*. (5) *A record, or authentic deed, or instrument, made by the prince, or state, credentials*. (6) *A right, title, or propriety to a thing*. (7) *Warranty*. (1) Honeste acta superior aetas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, *Cic. Apex senectutis auctoritas, Id. de Sen.* 17. & Senatūs auctoritas, & majestas P. R. *Id.* (2) = Hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod sit pondus, ignorant, *Cic. pro Placc.* 4. (3) Obtenent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem, *Cic. pro Arch.* 4. Illae solae. (4) Auctoritas ejus multum apud me valet, *Cic. Att.* 9, 6. (5) Postea quā certis literis, testibus, auctoritatibusque convincitur, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 72. (6) Jure optimo, sed tamen jure privato, jure haereditario, jure auctoritatis, &c. *Cic. de Har. Resp.* (7) Auctoritatis obnoxius, *Paul.*

Auctōro, as. act. [*ab auctor*] (1) *To bind, or engage one, as by covenant, or hire, for service*. (2) *To prest soldiers, or list them into pay*. (1) *Liv.* 37, 10. (2) *Bud.*

Auctōror, āris. pass. *To be bound by oath, to be prest, or listed as a soldier, or gladiator*, *Apul. Met.* 9.

¶ Auctrix, icis. f. [*ab auctor*] *She that augmenteth, or increaseth*. *An authoress, or actress*, *Tert.* † Auctor.

† Auctumnālis, e. adj. *Vid. Autumnalis*.

Auctumnus, i. m. *Autumn, the fall of the leaf*. *Vide Autumnus*.

Auctūrus, a, um. parti. *About to augment, or increase*. Aucturus suam gloriam, *Paterc.* 2, 44. Canities vultus auctura verendos, *Plaut. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 324.

Auctus, a, um. parti. [*ab augeor*] vel adj. *ex part. or, comp.* (1) *Created, begotten*. (2) *Increased, heightened*. (3) *Multipled, or made more*. (4) *Exalted, advanced*. (5) *Enriched, improved*. (1) Vide *Augeo*, N° 1. quin & sic utitur *Prud.* (2) Aucta forma fugā est, *Ov. Met.* 1, 530. (3) Sylva sororibus aucta,

aucta, *Ov. Met.* 2, 372. Aucto numero navium, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 5. (4) = Majestas auctior, ampliorque, *Liv.* 4, 2. (5) = Omnes te in lautâ, & bene parte auctâ putant, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 50. = Auctas, exaggeratâsque fortunas nox una paenâ delevit, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 9.

Auctus, ūs. m. verb. [ab augeo] Increase, growth, augmentation. Auctus corporis, *Lucr.* 2, 481. & Auctus, & diminutio fontis, *The ebbing and flowing*, *Plin.*

Aucupans, tis. part. *Watching*, or *wailing for*. Utilitatem aucupans, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 14. Absentiam ejus aucupantes, *Just.* 29, 4.

Aucupatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab aucupor] (1) *Birding*, *fowling*. (2) *Gain*, *advantage*. (1) *Quint. Declam.* 13. ex fide vett. libb. ubi Recent. habent *Occupatio*. (2) *Bud. ex Plin.* 9, 57. ubi tamen alii legunt *Nuncupatio*.

Aucupatōrius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to bird-catching*, or *fowling*; *fit to take birds*, *Plin.* 16, 66.

Aucupatūrus, a, um. part. *About to watch for*. Nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, *Cic. Att.* 6, 8.

Aucupium, i. n. [ab auceps, aucupis] (1) *Birding*, or *fowling*. (2) *Meton. The fowls caught*. (3) *A curious search after a thing*, an earnest desire, or endeavour. (4) *An enticement*. (5) *Also a way to get any thing*. (1) Hic noster quaestus aucupii similis est, *Plaut.* (2) Peregrina aucupia in ventrem congerere, *Sen. de Prov.* 4. (3) Aucupium delectationis, *Cic. Orat.* 58.

(4) Aucupium auribus facere, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 43. (5) Isti fuit generi quondam quaestus; hoc novum est aucupium, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 16. ¶ Vitam propagat aucupio sagittarum, *By shooting at birds*, and *beasts*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11.

Aucūpo, as. act. *Met. To watch*, or *spy*. *To listen*. Aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant, *Plaut. Afn.* 5, 2, 31.

Aucūpor, āris. dep. [ab auceps] aves capio: (1) *To go a birding*, *fowling*, or *hawking*. (2) *Met. To hunt after*, *to strive to obtain*. (3) *To watch*, *lie at catch for*; *to seek*, or *get by cunning*. (1) *Exemplum primae sign. diu, sed frustra aucupatus sum*. (2) Aucupari gratiam alicujus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (3) Cur epistolis, & sororis, & matris imbecillitatem aucupatur? *Cic. pro Flacc.* 37.

Audacia, ae. f. [ab audax] legitur in plur. (1) *Audaciousness*, *presumption*, *impudence*, *desperateness*, *rashness*, *fool-hardiness*. (2) *Effrontery*, *sawciness*. (3) Sometimes *courage*, or *bravery*. (1) & Audaciae potiùs nomen habeat, quàm fortitudinis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 19. Audacias ac libidines refecare, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 89. (2) & In vultu est audacia mista pudori, *Ov. Met.* 9, 526. (3) Mille audaciae expertae delegerunt milites, *Liv.* 38, 25. Si deficient vires, audacia certè laus erit, *Prop.* 2, 10.

Audāciter, adv. [ex audax] *Boldly*, *confidently*, *rashly*. *Vid. seq. Audacter.* & *Displicuit hoc vocab. Quintiliano, prout apparet l. 1. c. 6. placuit autem Livio, l. 22. c. 25. & 40, 45. ut taceam de utroque Seneca, aliisque.*

Audacter, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Freely*. (2) *Boldly*, *courageously*. (3) *Confidently*, *rashly*. (1) = Ut te audacter moneam, & familiariter, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 6. = Audacter, & liberè, dicere, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 11. (2) Audacissimè omnia incipere, *Liv.* 30, 30. Per medios audacissimè proruperunt, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 15. (3) Audaciùs exultare, *Cic. Orat.* 8.

Audācūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [ab audax] *Somewhat bold*, or *courageous*; *a little too rash*, *saucy*, *Gell.* 5, 21.

Audax, ācis. adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [ab audeo] (1) *Bold*, *confident*. (2) *Adventurous*, *valiant*, *daring*. (3) *Audacious*, *desperate*. (1) = Qui me alter est audacior, aut me confidentior? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 1. (2) = Temerarii, atque audaces homines accesserant, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 3. (3) Furit audacissimus omni de numero Lycabas, *Ov. Met.* 3, 623.

Audendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be enterprized*, or *undertaken*, *Liv.* 21, 4.

Audens, tis. part. vel adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. *Bold*, *hardy*, *adventuring*, *one that ventures*. Nondum audentia labi flumina restituit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 406. & Dubium cautior, an audentior, *Suet.* 68. de C. Caesare. Audentissimi cujusque profectu, *Ter. Agric.* 33.

Audenter, adv. ūs. comp. *Hardily*, *boldly*, *daringly*. Audenter dicere, *Cod.* Quidam audentius apertis in collibus visabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 47.

Audentia, ae. f. verb. *Daringness*, *fortitude*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 53, 3. & Audentia, fortitudinis; audacia, temeritatis, *Nonn.*

Audeo, ēre, sus sum. act. etsi saepe sumatur absol. (1) *To dare*, *to adventure*. (2) *To presume*, *not to be afraid*. (1) & Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 364. (2) & Nec Tiberius poenam ejus palam ausus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 40. & Causâ adde, Adversus Neronem ausus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 71. Non audeo quin, *Plaut.* Audere in praelia, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 347.

Audiendus, a, um. part. *To be heard*. Caesar neque jam sibi legatos audiendos arbitrabatur, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 13.

Audiens, tis. part. vel etiam adj. ex part. *Hearing*, *obedient*. & Cum dat. Dicto audiens, *Cic.* Cum gen. Audiens imperii, *Plaut. Subst. pro Auditor*, Ad animos audientium permovendos, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 23.

Audientia, ae. f. *Audience*, or *attention*. Audientiam sibi fa-

cit improbitas ejus, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 13. Audientiam facere praeconem jussit, *Liv.* 43, 16.

Audio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [ab audi, vox, cujus proprium est ut audiat] (1) *To hear*, *to hearken*. (2) *To mind*, *attend*, *regard*, *listen*. (3) *To hear say*. (4) *To grant*, *to agree to*, *to give credit to*. (5) *To be one's auditor*, or *scholar*. (6) *To be spoken of*. (7) *To try*, or *judge*. (1) An ego toties de eadem re audiam? *Ter. Ad.* 1, 2, 48. (2) Si me satis audias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 13. (3) Audiui à patre meo, *Cic.* (4) Endymion verò (si fabulas audire velimus) &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 38. (5) Audiuit Molonem [Caesar] *Suet.* (6) Non rectè facere, & tamen bene audire vult, *Cic.* (7) De capite viri consularis focatus audiit, *Sen.*

Audior, īris. pass. *To be heard*, &c. *Cic.*

Auditio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An hearing*, *as of a lecture*, or *discourse*. (2) *Hear-say*, or *report*. (1) Ab auditione Nicetis ad Messalam venit, *Sen. de Suas.* 3. (2) = & Levem auditionem habent pro re compertâ, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 42.

¶ Audituncula, ae. f. [dim. ab auditio] *A little report*, a *muttering*, *Gell.* 13, 19.

Auditor, ōris. m. verb. *A hearer*, *an auditor*, *a scholar*, *Cic. Orat.* 8.

Auditōrium, i. n. (1) *A school*. (2) *An auditory*, or *assembly of them that hear*. (1) & Alia ratio est litium, & disputationum fori; & auditorii, *Quint.* 10, 1. (2) Adhibito ingenti auditorio librum de vitâ ejus recitavit, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 7, 2. Also a common place where judges decide matters; an hall of audience; a consistory, a sessions-house, &c. *Litt.* sed finè auct.

Auditum, i. n. subit. (1) *Report*. (2) *Hearsay*. (1) Nil praeter auditum habeo, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10. (2) Si ritè audita recorder, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 107.

Auditūrus, a, um. part. *About to hear*, &c. Non audituri numina magna Jovis, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 684.

Auditus, a, um. part. [ab audior] *Heard*, *related*. Auditus à summis montibus Evan, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 94.

Auditus, ūs. m. verb. *The sense of hearing*, *hearing*. Auditus semper patet; ejus enim sensu etiam dormientes egemus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. Non perinde intelligi auditu potest, atque ego ipse cogitans sentio, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 4.

Āve, verb. defect. Ave, aveto; plur. Avete, avetote. Infin. Avere. [ab Hebr. אלה haveh, i. e. vive] *All hail*, *God save you*. Exprimere ave latinum, & non potest Graecum, *Mart.* 5, 52. Matutinum ave, *Id.* 1, 56. In the end of an epistle, *Adieu*, *your servant*, *Sall. B. C.* 36.

Avectus, a, um. part. *Carried away*. Avecta carinis, *Ov. Am.* 1, 10, 1. Avecta Isis, *Luc.* 9, 363.

Āvehō, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex ā, & veho] *To carry away with one*. Equites mercede conductos Aegyptum avexit, *Liv.*

Avehit sonipes, *Luc.* 7, 723.

Āvellāna, ae. f. [sc. ab Avellā Campaniae oppido, cujus meminit Sil. 8, 45.] *A filberd-nut*, *Plin.* 15, 24.

Āvello, ēre, li, & vulsi. act. [ex ad, & vello] (1) *To pull*, or *drag away*. (2) *To part*, or *keep asunder*. (1) Avellit frondes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 351. (2) Non potes avelli, simul ibimus, inquit, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 81.

Āvellor, i, avulsus. pass. (1) *To be pulled away*. (2) *Met. To be parted*, or *separated*. (1) Poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur, *Cic. de Sen.* 19. (2) Vide Avello, No 2.

Āvēna, ae. f. either in the singular or plural number. (1) *Oats*. (2) *Met. Oaten straw*, *a pipe*, *a reed*, *a mean low style*, as in pastorals. (1) Satio avenae, *Col.* 2, 11. Ovis avium, & avenis incolae vivunt, *Plin.* 4, 27. (2) Sed perlucens cantus meditar avenâ *Tibull.* 3, 4, 71. Structis cantat avenis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 677.

Āvēnāceus, a, um. adj. *Of oats*. Avenacea farina, *Oatmeal*, *Plin.* 29, 39.

Āvēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of oats*, or *being among oats*, *Plin.* 11, 23.

Āvens, tis. part. *Coveting*, *desiring*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 1.

Āvero, ēre, caret. praet. & sup. (1) *To desire*, *covet*, *wish*. (2) *To be glad*, *to rejoice*. (1) Avernus aliquid audire, & discere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4. (2) Ex quâ notione derivatur Ave, & vello.

Āvernālis, e. adj. *Of hell*. Avernales aquae, *Hor. Ep.* 5, 26.

Āvernus, a, um. adj. *Idem*. Freta Averno, *Virg.* Valles Avernæ, *Ov.* *Vid. Propr.*

Averro, ēre, i, sum. act. [ex ā, & verro] *To sweep*, or *carry away*. Carâ pisces averrere mensâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 37. Averrere cineres, *Luc.* 6, 585. Rarò occ.

Averruncandus, a, um. part. *To be appeased*, or *driven away*, *Liv.* 8, 6.

Averrunco, as. act. [ex ab, & errunco, an pro ab posito, ut in Aufero. Errunco autem ab ec, vel ex, & runco] (1) *To cut*, *scrape*, *turn*, or *take away whatsoever hurteth*; *to hough*, or *weed ground*, *to prune*, or *dress vines*. (2) *Met. To avert*, or *take away*. (3) *To appease*, or *atone*. (1) Glossi averrunco, & simplex Runco frequens *Cat.* & *R. R.* scriptoribus, huic signif. assipulantur. (2) Dii, inquis, averruncant, *Cic. Att.* 9, 2. (3) Placuit averruncandae deum irae victimas caedi, *Liv.* 8, 6. *Scrib.* & Aurunco; sic & Auruncus.

Averruncus, i. m. Deus qui mala avertit, *That putteth away evil*, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Åversãbilis, e. adj. *Abominable, detested.* Scelus averfibile, *Lucr.* 6, 389.

Åverfandus, a, um. part. [*ab averfor*] *To be loathed, abominated, abhorred,* Liv.

Åverfans, tis. part. *Disliking.* Averfantibus diis omen, *Ov. ad Liv.* 211.

Åversãtio, õnis. f. verb. [*ab averfor*] *Aversion, loathing, disdain, abhorrence,* Quint. 8, 3.

Åversãtus, a, um. part. [*ab averfor*] *Disliking, refusing.* Multi illam petiere, illa averfata petentes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 478.

Åverfio, õnis. f. verb. *A buying, setting, or letting of several things together at a rate; in which case the buyer was to stand to all hazards,* Ulp. *This was called,* In averfione emere, per averfionem vendere, averfione locare, *Hotom.*

Åverfor, õris. m. verb. *A purloiner, a converter of publick money to his own use,* Cic. *Verr.* 5, 58.

Åverfor, ãris. dep. (1) *To turn from one, and look another way; to dodge.* (2) *To disregard, refuse, not to endure.* (3) *To slight, to disdain.* (1) Haerere homo, averfari, rubere, *Cic.* (2) Sed alii averfabantur preces, aut metu, aut verecundiã, *Liv.* 3, 12. (3) = Cum fugias averferisque petentes, *Ov. Met.* 14, 672.

Averfurus, a, um. part. *About to turn away,* Liv. 31, 7.

Åverfus, a, um. part. vel adj. or, comp. ffinus, sup. (1) *Turned away, or back, with the back turned towards one; on the back side.* (2) *Met. Averse, strange, estranged.* (3) *Shy, loth.* (4) *Purloined, converted to a private use, embezzelled.* (1) Luna averfis à sole cornibus, *Plin.* 2, 11. Å Adverfus, & averfus, *Before and behind,* Cic. (2) Nihil ego vidi tam averfum à suis, *Cic. Att.* 10, 10. Averfiffimo in me animo fuit, *Cic. Att.* 11, 4. (3) Milites averfi à praelio, *Caef. B. G.* 2, 12. Judex reliquorum defenfioni averfior, *Quint.* 7, 2. (4) Averfa pecunia publica, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. Å Averfus mercaturis, *Disliking a merchant's life,* Hor. *Sat.* 2, 3, 107.

Avertendus, a, um. part. *To turn, or be turned away.* Ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, *Suet. Cal.* 48.

Avertens, ntis. part. *Turning away,* Liv. 31, 11.

Åverto, ãre, i, sum. act. [*ex à, & verito*] (1) *To turn away,* (2) *To turn, or drive away.* (3) *To leave off.* (4) *To beat back, or put to flight.* (5) *To pervert, embezel, or misemploy; to convert to another use.* (1) Oculos, vultum avertere, *Ov. Met.* 2, 770. (2) Equos avertit in castra, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 476. (3) Ab impudicis dictis averti volo, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 45. (4) In fugam avertèrunt classem, *Liv.* 22, 19. Portis castrorum barbaros avertunt, *Caef. B. G.* 6, 41. (5) Quibus probemus [*Verrem*] in quaesturã pecuniam publicam avertisse, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. Å Quod omen Jupiter avertat, *Which God forbid,* Id. *Fam.* 10, 8.

Åvertor, i, fus. pass. (1) *To be turned away.* (2) *Met. To be alienated, or estranged.* (1) Quod amas, avertere, perdes, *Ov.* (2) Ut totius Galliae animi à se averterentur, *Caef. B. G.* 1, 20.

Auferens, tis. part. *Taking away.* Neque ex quoquam plus denario auferente, *Suet. Aug.* 57.

Aufëro, ers, abstuli, ablatum. act. [*ex ab, & fero, b in u converfo*] (1) *To take away, to carry away.* (2) *Met. To hinder, or deprive.* (3) *To take up, or imploy.* (4) *To get, or obtain.* (5) *To cease, leave off, or give over.* (6) *To plunder, or rob.* (1) Quicquid possem mallem auferre potius in praesentiã, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 14. (2) Leves somnos timor aufert, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 16. (3) Hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, *Cic.* (4) Secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, *Cic.* (5) Aufer me vultu terrere, *Hor. S.* 2, 7, 44. Aufer minas, *Plaut.* (6) Auferre pecuniam de acario, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21. Å Inultum auferre, *To go scot-free,* *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. Auferre judicio, *To get by law,* *Cic.* Aufer te hinc, *Get you gone,* *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 26.

Aufëror, erri, ablatum. pass. *To be carried away, &c.* Medios aufertur in hostes, *Sil.*

Aufügiens, tis. part. *Avoiding, shunning, eschewing,* Cic. *N. D.* 2, 43.

Aufügio, ãre, gi, itum. act. [*ex ab, & fugio*] (1) *To run away, to fly from.* (2) *To shun.* (3) *To be all gone, or spent.* (1) Licinius servus tibi notus aufugit, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 2. (2) Aufugere aspectum, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 43. (3) Tum aquam aufugisse dicito, si quis petet, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 16.

Augendus, a, um. part. *To be dignified, increased, improved, enlarged, &c.* Vide Augeo, N^o. 5.

Augens, tis. part. *Increasing, improving, &c.* Liv. 3, 10.

AUGEO, ãre, xi, etum. act. [*ab αυγω, vel αυξω*] (1) *To create, or make.* (2) *To increase, enlarge, or augment.* (3) *To set off, or commend.* (4) *To store, or enrich.* (5) *To advance, to honour, to set forth.* (6) *To make a thing seem greater.* (7) *Est etiam verbum sacrorum.* (1) Quodcunque alias ex se res auget, alitque, *Lucret.* 15, 323. (2) = Augeti, amplificarique non possit, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. (3) Å Neque verò verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 20. (4) Largitione potiffimos amicorum auxit, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 18. (5) = Te augendum atque ornandum putavi, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 17. (6) Auxerat articulos macies, *Ov. Met.* 8, 806. (7) SI QVIS HVIC ARAE DONVM DARE, AVGEREQVE VOLLET, LICETO, *Inscript. vet.* Ab hac notione augmentum, *augustus, mactus, magnum.*

V O L. II.

Augeor, ãri, etus. pass. *To be increased, enriched, enlarged, or advanced, &c.* Vide Augeo.

Augescens, tis. part. *Growing, increasing, &c.* Cic. *de Sen.* 15.

Augesco, ãre. incept. [*ab augeo*] (1) *To increase in bigness, or stature, to plump up.* (2) *To grow more extream.* (1) Å Augescunt corpora dulcibus, &c. minuuntur ficcis, &c. *Plin.* 11, 118. Parvique augescunt munere manes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 71.

(2) Augescit magis de filio aegritudo, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 14.

† Augifico, idem quod Augeo, *Enn.*

* Augites, ae. m. *A precious stone,* *Plin.* 37, 54.

Augmen, inis. n. (1) *Increase, augmentation.* (2) *Growth of body.* (1) Ratio reddunda augmen cur nesciat aequor, *Lucr.* 6, 607. (2) *Lucr.* 2, 72.

Å Augmento, as. act. *To increase, to build up, or pack together,* *Firm.* 5, 6.

Å Augmentum, i. n. (1) *Growth, increase.* (2) *Est item vocab. in sacris.* (1) Dotis augmentum. *Lege* 31. § ult. Dig. 4 Audus. Å Augmen. (2) *Vide Varr. de L. L.* 4. ubi Augmentum vocat, quod ab immolatã hostiã descetum est.

Augur, ùris. com. gen. *A soothsayer, a conjecturer, a diviner, he that foretelleth the events of affairs by the flying, singing, or feeding of birds; an augur.* Augur Jovis interpres, & internuncius, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 5.

† Auguraculum, i. n. *A tower, or castle, where the augurs made their observations,* *Fest.*

Augurãle, is. n. (1) *An instrument belonging to the augurs.* (2) *Also a tower, whence the augurs took their observations.* (1) *Sen. de Tranq.* 12. (2) *Tac.* 2, 13. & 15, 30.

Augurãlis, e. adj. *Belonging to the augurs, or sooth-sayers,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 33.

Augurandus, a, um. part. [*ab auguror*] *To be divined.* Aves augurandarum rerum causã natae, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Augurãtio, õnis. f. verb. [*ab auguror*] *Sooth-saying, divining,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30.

Augurãto, adv. *By soothsaying, or divining,* *Liv.* 1, 18.

Augurãtus, a, um. part. pass. *Confirmed, or limited, by divination,* *Cic. in Vatin.* 2.

Augurãtus, ùs. m. denom. [*ab augur*] *The place, or quality of the augurs, or soothsayers.* Lituus insigne auguratus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17.

Augurium, i. n. [*ex augur, qu. avigerium, vel avigarrum*] (1) *Divination, or soothsaying, by the flight, or singing of birds.*

(2) *A foreboding, a sign, token, or fore-token; a prediction, or foretelling of what is to come.* (3) *A conjecture, guess, or surmise.*

(4) *An oracle.* (1) Quantum ex augurio auspicii intelligo, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 1, 15. (2) Magno futurum augurio monstrum, docuit post exitus ingens, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 522. (3) = Augurium, & divinatio mea, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. (4) Da pater augurium, atque animis illabere nostris, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 89.

Augurius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to augury.* Jus augurium, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 9.

Auguro, as. act. & Auguror, ãris. dep. *Propriè est ex avium cantu, gestu, vel pastu, futura divino; item quovis modo conjicio.* (1) *To presage.* (2) *To conjecture, to surmise what will happen; to suppose, to guess.* (3) *To forebode.* (1) = In Persis augurant, & divinant magi, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 41. (2) Quantum ego opinione auguror, *Cic. pro Mur.* 31. (3) Mortem est eam auguratus, quae brevi consecuta est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40.

Augustãle, is. n. [*ab Augusto*] *The house of a prince, a palace; a pavilion, or daize; the lord general's tent in the camp,* Quint. 8, 2.

Å Augustãles, [milites] *The Van-guard,* Veg.

Augustãlia, um. pl. n. *Plays instituted to the honour of Augustus,* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 15.

Augustãlis, e. adj. *Imperial, stately, belonging to the emperor,* Col. 12, 1.

Augustè adv. *Venerably, nobly, stately, majestically.* = Augustè, & sanctè venerari deos, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 21.

Augusteum marmor, *A kind of marble, with curious veins in it,* *Plin.* 36, 11. *Al. leg.* Augustum.

Augustus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ffinus, sup. Hujus vocab. etymon docet Suet. in Aug. c. 7. *Sacred, venerable, imperial, majestic, noble princely, magnificent, divine.* = Fons sanctus, & augustus, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. Augusta forma viri, *Flor.* 1, 1.

Tectum augustum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 170. Moenia augusta, *Ca-tull.* 62, 80. sc. augusto augurio condita. Caetero habitu se augustiorem fecit, *Liv.* 1, 7. Pater augustissimus urbis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 20. Pax augusta, *Paterc.* 2, 126.

Augustus, i. m. *The sixth month, [August] called Sextilis, till in honour of Augustus it changed its name for his, as its predecessor Quintilis had before done, in honour of his father Julius.*

Avia, ae. f. [*ab avus*] *A grandmother, a grandame.* Dum eteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, *Old wives tales,* *Petf.* 5, 2.

Avia, òrum. n. subst. [loca] *By-paths, unpassable places,* *Tac. Ann.* 2, 68.

Aviãrium, i. n. (1) *A place where birds are kept alive, an aviary, a cage, a decoy.* (2) *A bushy place in woods, where birds resort.* (1) Col. 8, 1. (2) Sanguineis inculta rubent aviãria baccis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 430.

Aviãrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an aviary, or decoy,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 430.

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Aviarius, i. m. *He that keepeth, or selleth birds, or poultry; a poulterer, a bird-catcher*, Col. 8, 3.
Avicula, ae. f. [dim. ab avis] *A little bird*, Gell. 2, 29.
Avide, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. *Eagerly, greedily, earnestly*.
Avidè prandere, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 127. Avidè expecto literas tuas, Cic. Fam. 12, 4. Avidius quem intueri, Curt. 3, 6. Avidissimè expectare, Cic. Att. 14, 1.*
Aviditas, atis. f. *Greediness, edgerness, desire, appetite*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2.
Avidus, a, um. adj. [ab aveo] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Greedy, hungry*. (2) *Covetous, niggardly, parsimonious*. (3) *Eager, earnest*. (1) *Lupus avidus, Ov. Trist. 1, 178. Tigris avida, Luc. 6, 487. Caedis avidissima propago, Ov. Met. 1, 161. (2) = Habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum at- que aridum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15. (3) Liberalis avidum [fraus- que aridum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15. (3) § Avidior sum, quàm satis est, gloriae, Cic. Fam. 9, 14. Avidus cognoscere, Ov. Met. 10, 472. videndi, Ibid. 10, 56.*
Avis, is. f. [ab avis volavit; unde avis. M.] (1) *A bird, or fowl*. (2) *Meton. Luck*. (1) *Avis Junonia, A peacock, Ov. A. Am. 1, 627. Avis devia, The owl, Id. Ep. 2, 118. Avis fluminea, The swan, Id. Amor. 1, 3, 22. Solis avis, The phoenix, Claud. 1 Conf. Stil. 419. (2) *Avis adversa, Cic. de Divin. 1, 16. bona, Ov. Fast. 1, 513.*
Avitium, i. n. [ab avis] *All sorts of birds*, Apul. p. 829. edit. Delph.
Avitus, a, um. adj. [ab avus] (1) *Left by a man's ancestors*. (2) *Ancient, of long time*. (3) *Belonging to ancestors*. (1) *Avitus apto cum lare fundus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43. (2) Avitum mihi hospitium est cum Lyfone, Cic. Fam. 13, 35. (3) Tumul- lus avitus, a family Tomb. Ov. Trist. 4, 3, 45.*
Avius, a, um. adj. id est; sine via; ut *Amens sine mente. Without way, or passage, out of the way, unpassable, inaccessible.*
Animus avius, *Lucr. 3, 465. Avia nemora, Id. 2, 144. Avii montes, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2.*
AULA, ae. f. [à Gr. αὐλή, i. e. atrium] (1) *A fore court; or entry of an house*. (2) *An hall, or prince's court, a king's palace*. (3) *Abusivè, An honey-comb*. (1) *Lectus genialis in aula est? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. (2) Si parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 4, 329. (3) = Aulâque, & cerea regna refingunt, Virg. Geor. 4, 202. † Aulai, ant. pro Aulæ, Virg. Aen. 3, 354. † Qui etiam Aula pro Ollâ dixerunt, Plaut.*
Aulaeum, i. n. [ab αὐλαία, Idem.] *A piece of hangings, a curtain, as in the theatre*. Leg. freq. in plur. *Aulaea. Arras hangings, tapestry for princes courts, and great mens houses, Cic. pro Coel. 27.*
Aular, aris. pro *Ollar, A pot-lid, Varr. † Aulæ, i. e. ollae operculum.*
Aulêtes, ae. m. [ab αὐλῆ, tibia] *A piper, one that playeth upon a flute, or other pipe, Cic. pro Muraen. 13. alii autem aulædos.*
Aulêticus, a, um. adj. in acc. *auleticor. Of, or belonging to pipes, good to make pipes of, Plin. 16, 66.*
Aulicus, a, um. adj. *Court-like, of the court, belonging to the court. Apparatus aulicus, Suet. Dom. 4, 3.*
Aulicus, i. m. *A courtier, a follower of the court, Suet. Cal. 19. Sed aulici ab antiquioribus dicuntur purpurati.*
Auloedus, i. m. [ex αὐλῆ, tibia, & αἰδῶ, cano] *A minstrel, or piper, Cic. pro Muraen. 13.*
Aulon, i. n. [ab αὐλῆ, tibia] *An organ-pipe. Hier.*
Aulularia, [fabula] [ab aulula, pro ollula, dim. ab ant. au- la, pro olla.] *The name of one of Plautus's comedies.*
Avocamentum, i. n. *An avocation, relaxation, diversion, pastime, recreation, avocation from business. = § Cùm sint ista ludus, & avocamentum, illae seriae voluptates, Plin. Paneg. 82.*
Avocans, tis. part. *Calling away, Liv. 37, 9.*
Avocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling away, or from, a diverting the thoughts, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.*
Avoco, as. act. [ex à, & voco] *To call off, to call aside, to withdraw, to turn aside. Avocat à rebus gerendis senectus, Cic. de Sen. 5.*
Avocor, ari. pass. *To be called away, Liv. 22, 33. Ne plebs frequentius à negotiis avocaretur, Suet. Aug. 39.*
Avolaturus, a, um. part. *About to fly away. Critoni enim nostro non persuasi me hinc avolaturum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.*
Avolo, as. neut. [ex à, & volo] (1) *To fly away, to hasten away*. (2) *To pass away quickly*. (1) *Cor subito non potuit, nescio quò, avolare, Cic. de Div. 2, 16. (2) Experiar certè ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 12. = Fluit corporis voluptas, & prona quaeque avolat, Id. de Fin. 2, 32.*
AURA, ae. f. [αὐρά, pro leni vento, ab αἶσ, spiro; pro splen- dore, ab αἶσ, ignis] (1) *A gentle gale, a breath, a cool air, or fresco*. (2) *A blast wind*. (3) *The air, or atmosphere*. (4) *Favour, applause*. (5) *The humour, as of a mob*. (6) *Splendor, glittering*. (7) *Gaiety, beauty*. (1) (2) *§ Lenis alit flammæ, grandior aura necat, Ov. Rem. Am. 808. (3) Fe- rant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras, Virg. Aen. 1, 63. (4) Longius quàm voluit popularis aura produxit, Cic. de Har. Resp. 20. (5) Nec sumit, aut ponit secures arbitrio popularis auras, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20. (6) Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refullit, Virg. Aen. 6, 204. (7) Metuunt virgines nuptae tua ne retardet aura maritos, Hor. Od. 2, 8. ¶ Aurâ aetherea**

vesci, To live and breathe, Virg. Aen. 3, 339. † Auras, & aurai, in gen. pro auræ, Virg. Aen. 11, 802. & 6, 747. alte- rum ex Graecismo, alterum ex archaismo dixit.
Auramentum, i. n. [ab auro] *An instrument to take up gold withal, out of the mine.*
Aurantium, i. n. [ab aureo colore] *An orange, Jun.*
Auraria, ae. f. sc. fodina: *A gold mine; Tac. Ann. 6, 19, 1.*
Aurarius, a, um. adj. *Of gold, belonging to gold; Plaut. Bacchi. 2, 2, 51. Auraria metella, Plin. 37, 74.*
Aurarius, i. m. sc. artifex. *A goldsmith; a gilder. Ap. JCC. † Aurifex.*
Aurata, ae. f. [ab auri colore] *A fish called a gilt head, Mart. 13, 90.*
Auratura, ae. f. *Gilt, or gilding, Quint. 8, 6.*
Auratus, a, um. part. [ab auro] *Gilt, or gilded; deckt, or clad with gold, Liv. 9, 40. § Eques auratus, A knight with gilt spurs.*
Aurea, ae. f. [qu. aurea, frequens enim est commutatio o in au, ap. ant. quòd sit in ore equi, perinde ut Graeci ἄνθος, ἀνθός, ἀνθός appellent. Meras nugas blattit Fest. qui ut ab auris de- ducat, frenum equorum auribus religari fingit] *An head-stall, or rein of a bridle. Synec. A bridle itself.*
Aureax, acis. m. [auriga] *A carter, an horseman riding alone, Fest. Vid. Aurea.*
Aureolus, a, um. adj. [dim. ab aureus] *Of the colour of gold, golden, shining like gold, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5. Met. Ex- cellent, worth gold. Aureolus libellus, Cic. Acad. 4, 44.*
Aureolus, i. m. [dim. ab aureus, subst.] *A little piece of gold, Mart. 5, 20.*
Auresco, ere. incept. *To grow bright as gold, Varr. L. L. 6, 5.*
Aureus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of gold, golden, made of gold*. (2) *Yellow, of a golden colour*. (3) *Shining, glittering like gold*. (4) *Met. Rich.* (5) *Beautiful, goodly, amiable*. (6) *Excel- lent, precious*. (1) *Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, Ov. Met. 2, 107. (2) Caesaries aurea, Virg. Aen. 8, 659. Malum aureum, Id. Ecl. 3, 71. (3) Aurea luna, Ov. Met. 10, 448. (4) Copia aurea, Flor. Ep. 1, 12, 28. (5) Venus aurea, Virg. Aen. 10, 16. (6) Aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.*
Aureus, i. m. *A piece of gold coin. Accepit aureos mensurâ, non numero, Plin. § The aurei [denarii] of the higher em- pire weigh near five penny weight; little more than half that weight in the bas Emp. An ounce of which gold is in value about four pound eight shillings.*
Aurichalcum, i. n. pro *Orichalcum*, more vett. *au pro o, substituto, ex Graec. ορείχαλκος, [ex ὄρε, mons, & χαλκός, aes] qu. aes montanum, vel ex lapide aereo excoctum, Latten, or copper metal, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 46.*
Auricomus, a, um. adj. *That hath hair as yellow as gold, golden locks, Sil. 3, 606.*
Auricula, ae. f. [dim. ab auris] (1) *All the out-side of the ear, the lugs*. (2) *The lap, or flap of the ear*. (3) *Also the whole ear, inside and all*. (1) *Vide Vall. 1, 5. (2) Vellere auriculam, To remind one, Virg. mordicus auferre, To bite it off, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 4. Auriculâ infimâ mollior, Gentle and pli- able, Prov. ap. Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 14. (3) Quid opus teneras mordaci radere vero, auriculas? Pers. 1, 108. Ego verò op- pono auriculam, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 77.*
Auriculâris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the ear, Cels. 5, 6.*
Auriculâris, is. m. sc. digitus. *The little finger, with which we pick the ears.*
Auriculârius, a, um. adj. idem quod *Auricularis; ut Auri- cularium specillum, A surgeon's instrument to search and probe that part, Cels. 5, 6.*
Aurifer, fera, rum. [ex aurum, & fero] *That beareth, or bringeth gold. Amnis aurifer Tagus, Catull. 27, 19.*
Aurifex, icis. m. [ab aurum, & facio] *A goldsmith, a gold- finer, Cic. Verr. 4, 25.*
Aurifluus, a, um. adj. *Running, or flowing with gold, Aurifluus Tagus, Gloss. ex Prud.*
Aurifodina, ae. f. [ex aurum, & fodina] *A gold-mine, Plin. 33, 21.*
Aurifur, uris. adj. [ab aurum, & fur] *A gold-stealer, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 55. Fortasse rectius auri fur divisè.*
Auriga, ae. c. g. qu. aureiga, qui aureâ, i. e. fraeno equos regit, vel agit; Fest. unde & media syllaba post contractionem meruit produci. (1) *A carter, or wain-man, a waggoner, a cha- rioteer*. (2) *Also a horse-keeper, groom, or equerry*. (3) *Met. A pilot of a ship, or steers-man*. (4) *A certain constellation*. (1) *Phaëthon currus auriga paterni, Ov. Met. 2, 327. Auriga so- ror, Virg. Aen. 12, 918. (2) Virg. Aen. 12, 86. (3) Au- rigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 16. (4) Quar- to Nonas Octobris auriga occidit, Col. 11, 2, 73.*
Aurigans, tis. part. *Driving a coach, or chariot, Suet. Calig. 18.*
Aurigarius, i. m. *A coach-driver, or charioteer; a master coachman, or chief of a livery, Suet. Ner. 5.*
Aurigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The driving of a cart, coach, or cha- riot, Suet. Ner. 35, 9.*
Aurigena, ae. m. [ex auro genitus] *Persens, so called, be- cause Jupiter got him of Danaë, by turning himself into a shower of gold. Ov. Met. 5, 250.*
Auriger, a, um. adj. [ab aurum, & gero] *Bearing, or wearing*

wearing gold. Aurigeri tauri, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. Arbor aurigera, Val. Flacc. 8, 110.

|| Auriginosus, a, um. adj. Sick of the yellow jaundice, or king's evil, Vulg. Interp. + Ictericus, arquatus.

|| Aurigo, inis. f. [a colore auri] The yellow jaundice; or king's evil. Legitur & Aurugo. Scrib. Larg. + Morbus arquatus, Cels. Morbus regius, Hor.

Aurigo, as. denom. [ab auriga] To drive a chariot, or coach, Suet. Cal. 54.

+ Aurigor, aris. dep. To steer, govern, rule, Varr. ap. Non.

Auripigmentum, i. n. [ob auri colorem pictoribus utilem] A kind of ocher, of the colour of gold, arsenic, orpin, or ointment, Plin. 33, 22.

AURIS, is. f. [ab αὐδή, vox, unde & audio. Hinc. dimin. Audiculæ, pro Auriculæ; vel ab haurio, qu. hauris; Vocemque his auribus hausit, Virg.] An ear; also hearing. Auris ima, The flap of the ear, Plin. 11, 103. Aurem vellere, To put one in mind, Virg. Ecl. 6, 3. Arrigere aures, To prick up his ears, to attend, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 31. In aurem dicere, To whisper, Ov. Ep. 3, 24. Micare auribus, To wag them up and down, Virg. Geor. 3, 84. In aurem utramvis dormire, to sleep soundly, to take no care, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101. Auribus lupum tenere, To be every way in danger, Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 21. Auribus alicujus aliquid dare, To flatter him, Treb. ad Cic. Niveus lapis deducit aures, He wears a pendent, Sen. Hipp. 391. Auribus purgatis, With a sound judgement, Plaut.

Auriscalpium, i. n. [ex auris, & scalpo] An ear-picker, Mart. 14, 23.

Auritus, a, um. adj. [ab auris] (1) Having large, or long ears. (2) Hearing well, listening, attentive. (1) Auritos sequi lepores, Virg. Geor. 1, 308. (2) Auritæ quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11. Facejam tu præco omnem auritum populum, Plaut. Af. prol. 4. ¶ Auritus testis, A witness by hearsay, Id. Truc. 2, 6, 8.

+ Auro, as. act. To gild, or make to shine like gold, Varr. + Inauro.

✱ Aurora, ae. f. prima & aurea diei pars; qu. aurea hora dict. sive ob excellentiam, sive splendorem] (1) The morning, the time just before sun-rising. (2) Meton. The east. (1) Effulget tenebris aurora fugatis, Ov. Met. 2, 144. (2) Eurus ad auroram, Nabatheaque regna recessit, Ov. 1, 61.

+ Aurōsus, a, um. auri plenus; vel Aureus. Full of gold, golden. Aurosi pulveris lapidosa macies, Pallad. 5.

+ Aurūgo, inis. f. [ab auro] The jaundice. Scrib. Larg. morbus regius, Hor. Icterus, Cels.

AURUM, i. n. [ab ἄρ, ignis, Camerar. unde & Pindar. aurum voc. ἀργύρεον χρῆμα, & Aegyptii Solem Orum] (1) Gold. (2) Meton. Any thing made of gold, as money, cups, or rings; also any thing wrought, or set off with it. (3) A yellow colour. (1) Ferro nocentius aurum, Ov. Met. 1, 141. (2) Aurum in aerario est, Cic. Setinum ardebit in auro, Juv. 10, 27. Aurum vacuant mero, Stat. Theb. 5, 188. Contempla aurum & pallam, (Hendyadis.) The mantle embroidered with gold, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 125. Aurum sibi clam mulier demit, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 13. Gemmatum aurum, A jewel set in gold, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 94. (3) Flaventes auro spicae, Ov. Met. 9, 688. ¶ Aurum factum, Liv. 34, 52. infectum, Virg. 10, 528. coronarium, Cic. in Rull. 1, 4. textile, Plin. 33, 19. coronatum, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 2. æstivum, Juv. 1, 28. semestire, Id. 7, 89.

Auscultatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab ausculto] Harkening; hearing, obeying, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

Auscultator, ōris. m. verb. A listener, harkener, or bearer, Cic. Part. Orat. 3.

Ausculato, as. act. [ab ant. aures pro aures, qu. aures culto, sc. auribus cultum adhibeo, i. e. aures colo] (1) To listen; or give ear, to harken, to observe and attend, to mind. (2) To obey, and do as one would have him. (1) Ausculato, loquere quid velis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 5. (2) ¶ Ictis magis audiendum, quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 57. ¶ Auscultabitur, imperf. You shall be obeyed, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

Ausim, sis, sit. pl. ausint, verbum defect. [ab audeo] I durst be bold, I dare. Nec, si sciam, dicere ausim, Liv. in præf. Ausim defendere, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1.

Auspex, icis. m. qu. avis, [ab avis, & specio, qui aves specit, Fest. qui ex avium volatu, cantu, aut pastu, futura divinat] (1) A sooth-sayer, or diviner, by seeing what birds do; also an assistant. (2) A leading, or principal person in any business, the chief in making of marriages. (1) Providus auspex, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8. (2) Auspiciibus Diis, Virg. Aen. 4, 45. Auspices legis, Cic. Att. 27. Nubit genero socrus nullis auspiciibus, Cic. pro Cluent. 5.

+ Auspicālis, Vid. Auspicialis.

Auspicans, tis. part. Beginning; Suet. Aug. 38.

Auspicato, adv. auspicio sumpto, augurato. (1) By way of consulting the augurs. (2) Prosperously, in a good time, or hour, auspiciously. (1) Nihil nisi auspicato gerebatur, Liv. (2) Haud auspicato huc me appuli, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12. Auspicatus; Plin. 7, 7.

Auspiciatus, a, um. part. vel adj. ex part. or. comp. firmus; sup. (1) Set apart by the sooth-sayers. (2) Lucky, happily enterprized. (1) Auspicato in loco, Cic. pro Rabir. (2) Quis Venerem [vidit] auspiciatorem, Catull. 43, 26. Spina facibus

nuptiarum auspiciatissima, Plin. 16, 30. Auspicatissimum exordium, Quint. 10, 1.

Auspicialis, e. vel ut al. Auspicalis, e. n. quod ad auspiciū pertinet. Aremora, or porpus. Auspicialis pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1. sc. qui tempestatem portendit.

Auspicium, i. n. [qu. avispicium; sc. ab auspex] (1) A consulting the auspices. (2) Met. A sign, or token of the success, or events of things shewed by flying, or other actions of birds. (3) An event, or fortune, good, or bad. (4) Conduct, management. (5) Government, authority. (6) One's fancy, will, or pleasure. (1) An te auspiciū commemoratum est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58. (2) Quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspiciis declarant, Cic. de Div. 1, 16. (3) Ab auspicio bono, Catull. 43, 10. Veni huc auspicio malo, Plaut. Aut. 3, 2, 33. (4) = Eos meo auspicio, atque ductu vicimus, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 25. (5) Paribus regamus auspiciis, Virg. Aen. 4, 102. (6) Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, Virg. Aen. 4, 340. ¶ Auspicia relaxaverunt dicuntur de quibus omine. Felix auspiciū domino primus emisit, [Darii equus] Just. 1, 10. ¶ Auspiciū, & ductus aliquando alia sunt. Recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis verò Tiberii Tac. dicit 2 Ann. c. 41.

+ Auspico, as. act. Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 7. idem quod

Auspico, aris. dep. auspiciū facio, vel capio. (1) To seek, or gather from omens, or tokens. (2) Met. To begin, or enterprize a business. (1) Cum auspiciari esset oblitus, Cic. de N. D. 2. (2) A suppliciis vitam auspiciamur, Plin. 7, 1.

Auster, tri. m. [ab humore dict. qu. Hauster; ab hauriendis aquis] (1) The south-wind; the south part of the world. (2) Synec. The wind in general. (1) Nacti austrum naves solvunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 26. (2) Loca foeta furentibus austris, Virg. Aen. 1, 55.

Austere, adv. qual. [ab austerus] Austere, roughly, sharply, Cic. pro Mur. 35.

Austēritas, atis. f. [ab austerus] (1) Austerity, sharpness, roughness. (2) Deepness of colour. (3) Met. Gravity, or reservedness. (1) Aqua lupinorum psilothri austeritatibus juncta, Pall. 1, 35, 8. (2) Eadem res nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem occulte daret, Plin. 35, 36. (3) ¶ Non austeritas [praeceptoris] tristis, non dissoluta sit comitas, Quint. 2, 2.

|| Austērilus, a, um. Somewhat harsh, or rough, Apul. p. 821. ed. Delph.

Austērus, a, um. adj. or. comp. [ab αὐστή, quod ab αὐω, sicco] immitis, subacerbus, qualis est sapor fructuum; qui nondum plenam maturitatem sunt consecuti. Harsh, rough, sharp, sad; austere, rugged, crabbed, unripe; grave, retired; reserved, unsociable. Color austerus, A sad deep colour, Plin. 35, 12. Vinum austerior, A rougher wine, Col. 3, 2. Gustus austerior, Id. 12, 12. ¶ Ut [orator] suavitatem habeat austeram, & solidam; non dulcem, atque decoctam. That his style be sweet, racy, and mellow, not luscious and spiritless; Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. ¶ Differt ab acerbo tanquam minus à majore.

Australis, e. adj. [ab auster] Southward; southern, Australis regio, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.

+ Austratus, a, um. part. [qu. ab austror] Wet, wetted. Austrati ad ignem sedent, Lexic. ex Plaut. Sed non inveni.

Austrinus, a, um. adj. [ab auster] From the south, southern; also dark, rainy, Plin. 2, 47. Austrinus flatus, Col. 7, 3.

Ausu, abl. qui solus leg. [ab ausus, ūs] With hazard, or daring. Insolitos gressus prior occupat ausu, Petr. c. 123.

Ausum, si. n. verb. [ab audeo] An adventurous act, an hardy enterprize, a bold undertaking. Magnis excidit ausis, Ov. Met. 2, 328.

Ausurus, a, um. part. [ab audeo] Who will dare, or attempt. Ausuros grandia frangit amor, Ov. Amor. 2, 18, 4. Ausuram Dionem, Stat. Theb. 1, 288.

Ausus, a, um. part. [ab audeo] That hath dared, committed, or enterprized. Ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. Met. 1, 199.

Aut. conj. [ab ἄν, Heb. id.] Or, or else, either. (1) It is often disjunctive. (2) Sometimes conjunctive. (3) Also Hortative. (4) Comminative. (5) Also put for que. (6) If put only once in a latter member, generally less is said than in the foregoing. (1) Aut homo, aut verò deus, Cic. Verr. 4, 35. (2) Moliri viam, aut veniendi poscere causas, Virg. Aen. 1, 418. (3) Aut tu, magne pater divum, miserere, Virg. Aen. 9, 495. (4) Nymphae noster amor, &c. Virg. Ecl. 7, 21. (5) Ter gutture voces, aut quater ingeminant, Virg. Geor. 1, 410. (6) Submersas obrue puppes, aut age diversas, Virg. Aen. 1, 73. Horum in numero nemo admittēbatur, nisi qui aut ejus hospitio contineretur, aut se illius fore proprium fide confirmaret. Nep. Lysandr. 1. Hic Aut copulat diversos modos & tempora.

Autem, conj. [ab αὐτάρ, Scal.] (1) But, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless. (2) Yea, nay. (3) And also, besides. (4) Truly, indeed. (5) On the contrary, contrariwise. (6) Not before. (7) It is often elegantly used by way of Epianthosis, to say something more emphatically than was said before. (8) It is also used in transitions. (9) And often serves more for ornament than use; as having elegancies no English words nor rules can reach, and therefore only to be observed, and learned by use. (10) Sometimes it is elegantly omitted, chiefly in oppositions. (1) Poëta numeris astrictior paulo; verborum autem licentiā liberior, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16. (2) Videbāmi historiam jam penē à te perfectam; dixerās autem mihi te reliquas res ordiri, &c. Cic. Fam.

Pam. 5, 12. (3) Sed cum haec leviora non essent, suspicarer autem prodesse Reipub. putavi te de ea re esse admonendum, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 10. *Eleganter in hac notione praepositum.* *Vide Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 7. (4) Neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias; neque autem ego sum ita demens, ut, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (5) Sunt quidam ita lingua titubantes, &c. sunt autem quidam ita hebetes, ut, &c. *Cic.* (6) Pridie autem apud me Crassipes fuerat, qui se, &c. *Cic. Att.* 9, 9. in primo Epistolae membro. (7) Ferendus autem? Immo verò etiam adjuvandus, *Cic.* (8) De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? *Nep. Att.* 17. (9) Vide Vall. *Eleg.* 2, 24. (10) Haec morum vitia sunt, non senectutis, *Cic.* Pro patre possum mori, coram patre non possum, *Quint.*

* Authenticus, a, um. adj. [ex αὐθεντικός, auctor] *Authentic*, *authenticative*, *original*, ap. JCC.

* Authepsa, ae. f. [ex αὐθής, ipse, & ἑψω, coquo] *A stew-pau*, or other vessel, to boil meat in; *Cic. S. R.* 46.

Author, ōris. c. g. *An author.* Vid. Auctor.

Authōritas, ātis. f. [ab author] *Authority.* Vide Auctoritas.

* Autōgrāphum, i. n. [ex αὐτός, ipse, & γράφω, scribo] *One's own hand writing.*

* Autōgrāphus, a, um. adj. *Autographa epistola*, *Written with one's own hand*, *Suet. Aug.* 71.

|| Autōmātāria, ae. f. sc. ars. *The art, or science of making watches, clocks, jacks, or other engines, which seem to move themselves*, *Ulp.*

|| Automatarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such an art.* Automatarius faber, *A maker of clocks, watches, jacks, &c.* *Jun.*

* Autōmāton, vel automatum, i. n. αὐτόματον. *An engine that goes with a spring, any piece of art that seems to move of itself, as a clock, a jack, &c.* *Suet. Claud.* 34.

* Autōmātus, a, um. adj. [ab αὐτός, & μᾶλιν, suā sponte] *That which goes with a spring, or screw, seeming to move of itself*, *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* Autōphōros, adj. [ex αὐτός, & φέρω] *A thief taken in the very fact*, *Ap. JCC. Lat. Fur manifestarius.*

* Autopyros panis, [qu. αὐτός, πυρός, ipsum tritum] *A kind of household bread made of corn, as it comes from the mill, flour and bran all together*, *Cels.* 2, 18. *Panis cibarius*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34.

Autor, ōris. c. g. *An author.* Vid. Auctor.

Autumnālis, e. adj. [ab autumnus] *Belonging to autumn.* *¶ Videmus alia florere verno tempore, alia aestivo, neque eadem autumnali, quae hiberno*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 76.

Autumnitas, ātis. f. *The fall of the leaf, the time, or season of autumn.* Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, *Cato de R. R. c.* 5.

Autumno, as. neut. ut hyemo, verno. *To be of the temperature of autumn*, *Plin.* 2, 51.

Autumnus, a, um. adj. idem quod Autumnalis, *Of autumn, autumnal*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 729.

Autumnus, i. m. pro auctumnus, eliso t, ut pro auctor scrib. autor. [ab augeo, auctum; sc. ab augendis frugibus, vel ab αὐξάνω, Morl.] *Autumn, the time from the sixth of August to the sixth of November. The time of harvest and vintage.* *Autumni frigus*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 321. *Adultus autumnus*, *The middle of autumn*, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 31. *Flexus autumni*, *Growing towards an end*, *Id. Hist.* 5, 23.

Autumo, as. denom. [ab auctor, vel autor, i. e. auctor sum, vel ab αὐξάνω Morl.] (1) *To think, or suppose.* (2) *To avouch, to affirm.* (1) Bene quam meritam esse autumas, dicis male mereri, *Cic. Top.* 13. (2) Quia enim item asperae sunt, ut tuum victum esse autumabas, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 105.

Avulsio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab avello] *A plucking away, a pulling up of herbs, &c.* *Plin.* 17, 9.

Avulsor, ōris. m. verb. [ab avello] *He that plucks away, or up*, *Plin.* 9, 69.

Avulsus, a, um. part. [ab avellor] *Pulled away, or slipped off.* *Avulsus humeris caput*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 558.

Avunculus, i. m. dim. [ab avus] *The mother's brother, or uncle by the mother's side.* *Avunculus ille Neronis*, sc. *Claudius*, *Just.* 6, 614. *¶ Avunculus magnus*, *The grandmother's brother*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 62. *major*, *The mother's grandmother's brother*, *Suet. Aug.* 7.

Avus, i. m. patris matrisve pater. ex Heb. אב, pater, vel quivis majorum] (1) *A grandfather, or grand-fre.* (2) *An ancestor.* (1) Avus tibi maternus fuit, atque paternus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 3. (2) Despectis ortus avis, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 224.

* Auxēlis, f. [ab αὐξάνω, augeo. Them. αἰξάνω, augeo] *A figure in rhetoric, when we magnify a thing very much, as Ocyor Euro*, *Hor.*

|| Auxiliābundus, a, um. adj. *Ready to help, aid, or succour*, *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 682. edit. Delph.

Auxilians, tis. part. *Aiding, assisting.* *Auxilantibus Atheniensibus*, *Just.* 6, 4.

Auxiliāris, e. adj. (1) *Coming to aid, succour, and assist;*

auxiliary. (2) *Medicinal, or healing.* (1) *Auxiliares cohortes*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 63. *Auxiliare numen*, *Luc.* 6, 524. *duces*, *Liv.* (2) *Vinumque & acetum ex his factum auxiliarem contra eadem vim habent*, *Plin.* 23, 11.

Auxiliārius, a, um. adj. *Auxiliary, sent from the allies.* *¶ Militem non modò legionarium, sed nè auxiliarium quidem ullum quoquam misi*, *Asin. Poll. ad Cic. Fam.* 10, 32.

Auxiliator, ōris. m. verb. [ab auxilior] *An aider, or helper, particularly in physic.* *Ubi maximus aegris auxiliator adest*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 4, 23.

Auxiliātus, a, um. part. [ab auxilior] *That hath helped, or cured*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 158.

Auxiliātus, ūs. m. verb. *Help, or succour.* *A pennis tremulum petere auxiliatum*, *Lucr.* 5, 1039.

† Auxilio, as. act. *Diom. idem quod*

Auxilior, āris. dep. (1) *To aid, help, succour, assist.* (2) *To relieve, heal, or cure.* (1) *Ut si omnes cuperent, nihil tibi possent auxiliari*, *Ter. Adel.* 2, 4, 9. (2) *Nec formidatis auxiliatur aquis [medicina]* *Ov. Pont.* 1, 3, 24. *¶ Auxiliari morbis*, *Plin.* 13, 43. & contra morbos, *Id.* 24, 66.

Auxilium, i. n. [ab auxilio, cum accesserant, qui adjumento essent, alienigenae, *Varr.* 4. de L. L.] (1) *Aid, help, succour.* (2) *Protection, patronage.* (3) *Remedy, relief, ease.* (4) *Auxiliary forces sent into the army from the Roman allies.* (1) *¶ Auxilium in perniciem conversum*, *Cic.* (2) = *Numine, atque auxilio defendere*, *Cic. Cat.* 2. (3) *Auxilia adversae valetudinis*, *Cels.* 1. in proöm. (4) = *Auxilio adjuutores mihi sunt, & mecum militant*, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 11. *¶ In hac notione frequentius occurrit in plurali.* *Auxilium juris est suffragium, & beneficium juris*, *Relief in equity*, *Ap. JCC.*

A ante X.

† Axāmenta, & Añamenta, pl. n. *Verses, songs, or hymns sung by the Saliar priests at Hercules's sacrifices*, *Fest.*

Axīculus, i. m. dim. [ab assis] *A little board, a lath; a pin that a pulley runs on*, *Vitr.* 10, 21.

Axilla, ae. f. [ab alā, fugā literae vastioris] *The arm-hole, the arm-pit*, *Cic. Orat.* 45.

|| Axillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the arm-hole.* *¶ Axillaris vena*, *A great vein.* *Axillaris arteria*, *An artery which goeth up to the arm-hole*, *Ap. Med.*

† Axim, pro Egerim, *Pacuv. ap. Non.* & Axit pro Egerit, *Fest.* ut Faxim. Nam & ago, axi, *antig.*

* Axinōmantia, ae. f. [ab ἀξίωμα, ascia & μαντία, vaticinium. Th. μαντικὴ vates, ariolus.] *Divination, or witchcraft done by hatchets*, *Plin.* 36, 34.

* Axīōma, ātis. n. ἀξίωμα, sententia. [ab ἀξίω, cum sign. sentio, puto] *Cic. effatum vertit.* *Fundamentum Dialecticae est, quicquid enuncietur (id autem appellatur ἀξίωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse aut falsum*, *Acad.* 4, 29. *Sumitur itaque generatim pro omni enunciatione.* *An axiom, a proposition, a general rule, a maxim.*

Axis, is. m. ab ago, axi, ant. ut Gr. ἄξων, quod idem sign. (1) *An axle-tree about which the wheel turns.* (2) *Synec. A cart, waggon, or chariot.* (3) *Either of the two poles, the North-pole especially.* (4) *Also improperly any climate.* (5) *The whole heaven.* (6) *The book, or hinge of a door, or gate.* (7) *A board, or table, such as Solon's laws were written on at Athens.* (8) *Also a kind of wild beast in the East-Indies, like a gazel, or roe, sacred to Bacchus.* (1) *Utilis ungendis axibus esse potes*, *Mart.* 2, 77. (2) *Effusum sinuabat axem*, *Sil.* 16, 360. (3) *Asper ab axe ruit Boréas*, *Manil.* 4, 589. *Terram altricem nostram, quae trajecto axi sustinetur*, *Cic. de Univ.* 10. (4) *Axe sub Hesperio*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 214. (5) *Nudo sub aetheris axe*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 512. (6) *Vellere axem emoto à cardine*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 349. (7) *Solonis leges lignicis axibus [pro assibus] incisae sunt*, *Gell.* 2, 12. *Axes esculini, querni*, *Vitr.* 7, 1. (8) *Plin.* 8, 31.

† Axitiosus, a, um. adj. *Busy, factious, quarrelsome, scolding.* *Axitiosae annonam caram è villi concinnant viris*, *Varr. ex Plautina Astrabā, sive Clitellariā.*

† Axo, ant. pro Egero, *Fest.* It. Axo, as. *Axare est nominare*, *Id. sc. quod leges suas in axibus, i. e. assibus describerent.*

Axungia, ae. f. [ab ungendo plaustrum] *The grease, or swarf, in the axle-tree of a wheel*, *Plin.* 28, 37.

A ante Z.

* Azimuth, voc. Arab. *Great circles meeting in the Zenith, and passing through all the degrees of the Horizon*, *Astron.*

* Azyma, pl. n. *The feast of unleavened bread*, *Bibl.*

* Azymus, a, um. adj. i. e. fermenti expers, & per metaph. sincerus, [ex α, sine, & ζύμη, fermentum] *Unleavened, sweet. Also sincere, not puffed up.* *Mediam syllabam male corripit Prudentius.*

B.

B, b. The second letter, but first consonant in the alphabet. It is a labial, shutting the lips, which A had opened. Among the Mutes it hath a middle Place, and Power, between the smooth and easy Sound of P, and the aspirate and rougher Sound of Ph, F, and V, every one of which in the Derivation and Inflection of Words, is frequently, for the better Sound, changed into some of the other; so from βάρκω comes *pasco*, from ἀπό, *ab*, from labor, *lapsus*; from scribo, *scripsi*; b, always continuing in the Inflection of such Words before a Vowel; but, because it would otherwise be too hard, before a consonant, it is softened into p. So from rubeo, *rufus*; from θρίαμβος, *triumphus*; φάλανα, *balaena*; from βέμω, *fremo*; from γίβω, *gibbus*; from ἄν, *avus*: Yea, in some Latin Words, b and v, are indifferently writ; as *sebum* and *sebum*; so also b and p, as *Publicola* and *Poplicola*; b and f, as, *bubalus* and *bufalus*. B, is sometimes inserted in the Middle of Words for the better Sound, as in *ambages*, *ambio*, *amburo*, &c. B, is servile in the inflection of the Dative and Ablative Plural of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions of Latin Nouns; as likewise of the Preterimperfect Tense, and also the Future, in the First and Second Conjugations. B. In antient writings denotes *Balbus*, or *Brutus*; B. F. in the preface to Laws or Contracts, *Bonum factum*; B. AV. *Bonis avibus*, or *Bonis auspiciis*.

B A C

B ante A.

Babae, interj. admirant. id. quod papae; ἀ θαυμά, quod ferme id. quod ὦ θαύροι, O dii! apud Homerum. O *strange! wonderful!* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 131.

Babas, ae. m. *A fool, a baby, a simpleton.*

Bäbylönica vestis, *A garment woven with divers colours.* Babylonica, pl. n. sc. aulaea, *Rich hangings interwoven with several colours*, Plin. 8, 74.

Bäbylönius, a, um. adj. Babylonios tentare numeros, *To have his nativity calculated*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 3.

† Baccar, äris. m. Vas vinarium. [à Baccho, i. e. vino] *A wine, or water vessel, a beaker*, Fest.

Bacca, ae. f. (1) *A berry, any small fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, and myrtle trees.* (2) *A pearl.* (3) Also *sheep turdles*, &c. from the likeness. (1) Lauri baccae, Virg. Geor. 1, 306. olivae, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 69. ebulli, Virg. Ecl. 10, 27. myrti, Plin. 15, 8. Nec fruges terrae baccäve arborum, &c. Cic. de Div. 1, 51. (2) Conchea bacca maris pretio est, Virg. in Cul. 67. (3) Caprini stercoreis bacca, Pallad. de R. R. 2, 14.

|| Baccalaureatus, üs. m. *A bachelor's degree.*

|| Baccalaureus, i. m. *A bachelor of arts, &c. in the university.* Vide Batalarius, & Selden. nostratem de tit. honor. 2, 3, 24.

Baccälia, ae. f. [quodd baccarum fertilissima] *A bay tree, or laurel, bearing great store of berries*, Plin. 15, 39.

Baccätus, a, um. adj. [à baccä] *Garnished, or set with pearl.* Collo monile baccatum, *A pearl necklace*, Virg. Aen. 1, 659.

Baccha, ae. f. (1) *A she-priest of Bacchus.* (2) *A courtesan.* (1) Bacchae bacchanti si velis advorari, ex insanä infaniorém facies, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 71. (2) Vid. Bacchanal, N° 2.

Bacchäbundus, a, um. adj. *Revelling, ranting.* Bacchabundum agmen incescit, Curt. 9, 10, 27.

Bacchänal, älis. n. (1) *The place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnized, or, perhaps, the feast itself.* (2) Also *a bawdy-house.* (1) Vos in cellä vinariä Bacchänal facitis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 44. (2) Bacchas metuo, & Bacchanal tuum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 19.

Bacchänälia, um. pl. n. Bacchi festa, quae, & Liberalia, & Dionysia, *The feasts of Bacchus.* Bacchanalia vivunt, Juv. 2, 3.

Bacchans, tis. part. *Raging mad, distracted.* Similes bacchantibus vagari, Curt. 8, 33. Vid. Baccha, N° 1.

Bacchar, al. Bacçar, äris. n. & Baccharis, is. f. [à fragrantia quä Bacchum, i. e. vinum refert] *A sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard, thought by the ancients to be useful in fascinations.* Bacchare frontem cingite, ne vati nosceat mala lingua futuro, Virg. Ecl. 7, 27. Aliqui bacchar nardum rusticum appellavere, Plin. 21, 16.

|| Bacchätim, adv. *Like mad folks, in a rage, distractedly*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 20.

Bacchätio, önis. verb. [à bacchor] *A debauch, revelling, ranting, &c.* Cic. Verr. 1, 12.

Bacchätus, a, um. part. (1) *Activo sensu, Raging, running about in a rage.* (2) Et pass. *Danced, or run over distractedly.* (1) Alecto bacchata per urbes, Virg. Aen. 10, 41. (2) Virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Virg. Geor. 2, 487.

Bacchicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to Bacchus.* Demeis hederas Bacchica ferta comis, Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 2.

† Bacchinal, Plaut. Vid. Bacchanal.

* Bacchius, i. m. βακχίος, dict. quodd hymnis in Bacchum frequentaretur; vel quodd Baccharum saltationi conveniret. *A foot in verse of one short and two long syllables*, Quint. 9, 4. as ämävī.

Bacchor, äris. dep. [à Baccho vini inventore] *To keep the feasts of Bacchus, to revel, to riot, to run about after a distracted manner, to vapour, to swagger, to bully.* = Eos oratores furere & bacchari arbitrabatur, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 80. § Bacchari in aliquem, *To rail at one*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 31.

* Baccifer, a, um. adj. [ex bacca, & fero] *Bearing berries.* Baccifera taxus, Plin. 16, 20. Baccifer Sabinus, Sil. 3, 596.

V O L. II.

B A L

i. e. olivae ferax ager Sabinus. Baccifera Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.

Baccula, ae. f. dim. [à bacca] *A small berry*, Plin. 25, 54.

† Baceolus, i. m. dim. [à βάκχος, άώχλος, Hesych.] *A fool, a silly fellow.* Augustus ap. Suet. 8, ubi alii legunt Bateolus.

Bäcillum, i. n. dim. [à baculum] *A stick, or little staff.* Romuli lituus, incurvum, & leviter à summo inflexum, bacillum, Cic. de Div. 1, 17.

Bäcülum, i. n. & Bäcülus, i. m. formä dim. [à βάκλον, omis- sis τε, ut à ακόντιον, Scipio] (1) *A staff, stick, or cudgel; a walking staff, a cowl staff, a battoon.* (2) *A scepter.* (1) Onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistrae, Ov. Met. 2, 681. (2) Aureum in manu baculum, ad latus acinaces, Flor. 4, 11, 3. Virilis terminatio neque tantis munita est auctoritatibus, neque ejus dim. Bacillus est in usu.

Badius, a, um. adj. *Brown, bay, sorrel, chestnut colour.* Equus badius, Bayard, Varr.

* Bädizo, as. & Badisso, as. neut. [a βάδιζω, eo. Them. βάω, eo] *To go, to walk, to pace, or amble.* Demam, hercle, jam de ordeo, totum ni badizas, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 116.

* Baeta, ae. f. βαίτη. *A kind of thick garment.* Baeta cum hyeme, cum aestate, bona, vide Chil.

Baeticätus, a, um. adj. *Wearing brown, or dark coloured cloth*, Mart. 1, 97.

Baeticus, a, um. adj. [à Baeticä Hispaniae regione, ubi vel- lera sunt pulla, Scal.] *Brown, swarthy, tawny, dusky.* Lacerna Baetica.

|| Bagaudae, ärum. pl. m. qui & Bagodae, & Bacaduae, *Out-laws, or banditi of Gaul, in the time of Diocletian*, Salvian.

Baiac, ärum. *The hot baths.* Vid. Propr.

Bajülans, tis. part. *Carrying a burden.* Circum ducere asinum bajulantem farcinas, Phaedr. 3, 20, 5.

Bajülo, as. act. [à seq. bajulus] *To carry like a porter.* Ego bajulabo, tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 70.

Bajülus, i. m. *A porter, a day-labourer, such as serve masons, and brick-layers, &c.* = Bajuli atque operarii, Cic. Parad. 3.

* Bälaena, ae. f. [à Gr. φάλαινα] *A vast sea-fish, by some called a grampus, a kind of whale.* Quanto delphinis balaena Britannica major, Juv. 10, 14. Plin. 9, 5.

Bälänätus, a, um. adj. [ex balanus] *Anointed with the oil of ben.* Balanatum gauisape pectus, Pers. 4, 37. i. e. barbam, vel capillitium balani oleo delibutum.

Bälänäinus, a, um. adj. [ex balano factus] *Made of ben*, Plin. 23, 45.

* Bälänites, ae. m. [à βάλλω, glans, à simil. balani] *A gem thus described; Gemma subviridis, & Corinthio similis aeri, se- cante mediam flammicä venä*, Plin. 37, 55.

* Bälänitis, idis. f. [à rotundä glandis effigie] *A kind of round chestnuts*, Plin. 15, 25.

Bälans, tis. part. *Bleating like a sheep.* Agnus balans, Phaedr. 3, 16, 1. Grex balantum, Virg. Geor. 1, 272.

* Bälänus, i. [à βάλλω, glans] c. g. etfi Graecè semper f. (1) *A kind of mast, or acorn from oak, beech, &c.* (2) *A date.* (3) *A kind of shell-fish.* (4) *Ben, whereof sweet oil is made.* (5) *A suppository, from its likeness to an acorn.* (1) A nobis appellantur balani; eorum duo genera, Plin. 13, 10. (2) Vide D. tit. de verborum significatione. (3) Echinos, lepadas, ostreas, balanos captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8. (4) Pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. (5) Ap. Medicos.

Bälätro, önis. m. de cujus etymo multi multa, sed nihil com- perti. *A pitiful fellow, a sorry rogue, a tatterdemallion, a shab- by rascal.* Videbo jam vos, balatrones, & huc afferam meum corium, & flagra, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Bälätus, üs. m. verb. [à bälö] *A bleating of sheep, or lambs.* Quacitus matri multis balatibus agnus, Virg. Aen. 9, 565.

* Balaustinus, a, um. adj. *Like the flower of a pomegranate*, Plin. 13, 34.

* Balaustium,

I T

* Balaustium, i. n. *The flower of a pomegranate*, Plin. 23, 60.
† Balbè, adv. *After a stammering way, lispingly*, Non. ex Varr. l. 10. *sed Steph. affirmat ita non esse, & locum corrupti suspicatur.*

Balbus, a, um. adj. [fortasse à בלבל, confusè locutus est, unde nobis *Babble*] *Stammering, fluttering, snuffling in his speech.* Non taedebit balba cum puero dicere verba lenem, Tibull. 2, 5, 94.

|| Balbuties, ei. f. *Vox trita, sed barbara. A stammering in the speech, a fluttering.* † Hæsitantia linguæ, Cic.

Balbütio, ire, ivi. act. (1) *To stammer, to stutter, to lisp.* (2) *To babble, or to say something to no purpose.* (1) Balbutit scaurum, parvis fultum malè talis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48. (2) Veteres Academici balbutire desinant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26.

Balñeum, i. n. *pro balneum. A bath, a bagnio, a hot-house, a stew*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 17. & Cic. Att. 2, 3.

Baliolus, a, um. adj. dim. [à balio colore] *A tawny-moor, a negro, a black*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 22. Sed fortasse rectius scrib. Balliolus, ut sit dim. à βαλλίον, leno, unde & Ballio perditissimus leno, ap. eundem.

* Balista, ae. f. *vel potius Ballista*, [cùm sit à βάλλω, jacio] *A warlike engine, to throw, or shoot stones, or darts; a cross-bow, a brake, or sling.* Ballistæ lapidum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Meus est balista pugnus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 16.

Balistarium, i. n. *The place where the balista was mounted*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 74. *where, according to Lipsius, it is the engine itself.*

Balistarius, i. m. *A maker of slings, guns, or cross-bows; or one that shoots out of them.* Balistarii, σφενδαλίται, Gloss.

Balito, as. [freq. à balo] *To bleat often, or much.* Cum hæc [oves] sic eunt à pecu balitantes, Plaut. Sic leg. Char. Bacch. 5, 2, 5. sed hic al. leg. Palitantes, [à palor] & fortasse rectius. *Stragling, wandering.*

Balius, a, um. adj. id. quod Badius, d in l mutato. *Of a dark bay colour, tawny*, Varr.

|| Balivus, i. m. [à βάλλω, committere, tradere, unde & Gall. bailler, Angl. to bail.] *A bailiff in a corporation; a bailiff of husbandry.*

* Ballote, es. f. *The herb called stinking hoar-hound*, Plin. 27, 30.

|| Balluca, ae. f. *Gold ore, or gold unrefined*, Cod. Theod. Vide Balux.

Balneæ, arum. f. *Public baths, or bagnios to wash in*, Cic. pro Cœl. 25.

Balnearium, i. n. *A place where a bath is.* Balnearia occidenti aestivo advertantur, Col. 1, 6. & Cic. Att. 13, 29.

Balnearius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the baths.* Balnearii fures, *Pisfering rogues, who stole away peoples clothes in the baths*, Catull. 34, 1.

Balneator, oris. m. qui balneis praeest. *The keeper of the bagnio, the master of the bath; or perhaps a servant attending about the bath.* Mulier potens familiaris facta erat balneatori, Cic. pro Cœl. 26. Balneatorem frigidum, Plaut. vocat Neptunum, in Rudente 2, 6, 43. Vestimenta servanda balneatori, Ulp.

|| Balneatorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to, or used in a bath*, Digest.

Balneatrix, icis. f. *A mistress of the bath*, Petron. ap. Serv. in Aen. 12. v. 159.

Balneolum, i. n. dim. [à balneum] *A little bagnio, or bath*, Juv. 7, 4.

Balneum, i. n. [ex Graeco βαλνείον] *A bath, a bagnio, a washing-place*, Cic. Fam. 14, 20. & Balneum in aedibus privatis; Balneæ; & Balnea, in loco publico. *Sed hæc differentia non semper observatur.*

Balo, as. neut. [vox ficta à fono, nisi fortè à βάλα, Aeol. pro βάλα, oves, Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] *To bleat as sheep.* Balat ovis, Ov. Transfertur etiam acutè ad hominem. Satis balasti, ô noster Faustule, Varr. R. R. 2, 3. i. e. Satis praecepisti de ovibus, quarum est balare.

* Balsaminus, a, um. adj. *Made of balm.* Oleum balsaminum, *Balm-oil*, Plin. 23, 47.

* Balsamum, i. n. & arbor, & succus, βάλαμον, cujus liquor σποδάλαμον, dicitur, quasi בשמן, i. e. princeps oleum. *Balsam, or balm, the tree, and the juice that drops from it, of a most fragrant smell.* Balsamum modica arbor, Tac. H. 5, 6. Omnibus odoribus praeferitur balsamum uni terrarum Judaeæ concessum, Plin. 12, 54.

|| Balteolus, i. m. *A small belt, or sword girdle*, Jul. Ca-pit.

Balteus, i. m. & Balteum, i. n. sed, hoc. rar. in sign. plur. tamen semper baltea, non baltei, [à Graec. βάλλω, circumjicio] *A girdle, a sword belt.* Praebant caesi baltea lenta boves, Propert. 4, 11, 22. Verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.

† Bâlûca, ae. f. *A big drinking pot.* Cantharis, & balucis bibunt, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12. ubi nunc leg. Batiolis.

Bâlux, ucis. f. Voc. Hisp. Just. 44, 1. *Small gold dust.* Il-linc balucis malleator Hispanae, Mart. 12, 57, 9. uti leg. Turneb. malè vulgo, paludis. Hispani aurum, quod minutum est, balucem vocant, Plin. 33, 21.

Bambalio, onis. m. [ab Aristoph. βαμβάλομαι] *A stamme-*

rer, or flutterer, a nick-name of M. Antony's father-in-law, Cic. Philip. 3, 6.

† Bambatus, a, um. adj. *pro Bammatus. Pickled, soufed.* Bambatae scillae, i. e. intinctu aliquo conditae, Col. 12, 34.

* Banaufus, i. m. [à βανός, fornax, & άνω, incendo] *An artificer working by fire, a mechanic*, Hier.

Banchus, i. qui & myxon dicitur. *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 25.

|| Bancus, i. m. *A bank, bench, seat, or table.* † Bancus regius, *The king's bench.* Bancus communis, *The common pleas.* Ex usu vernaculo.

|| * Bandophorus, i. m. *A standard-bearer*, Coel. † Vexillarius, Liv.

|| Bandum, vox Longobardica, *A banner, or standard of the general*, Procop. † Vexillum, signum.

|| Bănërettus, i. m. *A knight made in the field.*

|| Bannâlis mola, *The lord of the manor's mill, where his tenants are obliged to grind their corn*, Calv. Vocab. Gall.

|| Bannitus, a, um. part. [qu. à bannio inusit.] *Banished, out-lawed*, Cod. Hence the banditi so called in Italy, who live without laws. † Proscriptus.

|| Bannus, i. m. *vel Bannum; i. n. An arriere-ban, or beer-dan, when all vassals were bound to wait upon their lord personally, in the field; and those that did not appear were out-lawed. Also a public edict, an out-lawry.* † Banna matrimonialia, *Banns of matrimony, published in the church*, Lat. Promulgatio matrimonialis.

* Bâphîa, ae. f. & Bâphîa, orum. pl. n. τὰ βαφίαι, tabernae tinctoriae, *A dye-house, a place where they dye*, Lampr. Vid. .

* Baptae, arum. m. [à βάπτω, tingo] *A comedy so called, made by Eupolis, q. d. The dippers.* Vid. Schol. in Juv. Sat. 2, 92. Baptae, *Priests of Ceres, so called of a ceremony, which was begun by washing*, Vid. Propr.

* Baptes, *A precious stone, like the Batrachites, or frog-stone, but softer*, Plin. 37, 55.

* Baptisma, atis. n. [à βαπτίζω, quod à βάπτω, immergo] *Baptism, a sacrament of the Christian Church*, Tert.

|| Baptisum, i. n. *Baptism*, Ambr.

* Bâptismus, i. m. *Baptism, dipping, washing.* Lat. Immersio.

* Baptista, ae. m. *A baptizer; John the Baptist, so called emphatically*, Bibl.

* Baptistërium, i. n. *A font, a bath, a vessel to wash the body in*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. Vid.

* Baptizo, as. act. [βαπτίζω, à βάπτω, mergo, tingo] *To dip all over, to wash, to baptize.* Lat. Immergo.

|| Bârâthro, onis. m. qui in barathrum. i. e. ventrem condit omnia. *One that buries his estate in his belly, a spend-thrift, a belly-god.* Eisdem putat Acron, quos balatrones Horatius vocat.

* Bârâthrum, i. n. βάραθρον, [quod à באר beer, puteus, & ארר athar, locus, M. sc. locus putei.] (1) *A gulph, a deep pit, any deep place.* (2) *Hell.* (3) *Met. The maw, or paunch.* (4) *A wastful harlot.* (5) *A glutton, a belly-god, a great eater.*

(1) Imo barathri ter gurgite vastos forbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 422. (2) Quaecunque latent ferali monstra barathro, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 37. (3) Extremo ructus si venit à barathro, Mart. 1, 88. (4) O Barathrum, ubi nunc es? Plaut. in Bacchid. 1, 2, 41. (5) Pernicies, & tempestas, barathrum-que macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.

BARBA, ae. f. [à βάρβα, M.] *A beard, both of men and beasts.* Viris mammae, atque barba, Cic. de Fin. 3, 5. Barba caprae, Vid. Plin. 12, 37. lupi, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 42. leonis, Mart. gallinacei, *A cock's jollips*, Plin. 30, 29. polypi, *The cley's*, Id. virgultorum, *Loppings*, καλαχυστῶς, Id. † Stolidam barbam vellere, *To use one scurvily*, Pers. 2, 28. Barbâ tenus philosophus, *A grave coxcomb*, Vid. Chiliad.

Barbâre, adv. (1) *Barbarously, unusually, unintelligibly.* (2) *Clownishly, rudely.* (3) *In another tongue, not Greek.* (1) Si Grammaticum se professus quispiam barbarè loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. (2) Non speres perpetuum dulcia barbarè laedentem of-cula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 14. (3) Philemon scripsit, Plautus vertit barbarè i. e. Latine, Prol. Trin. 19.

Barbâria, ae. f. (1) *Any barbarous country, chiefly Phrygia.* (2) *Barbarity, incivility, unpoliteness, rusticity.* (1) Facis quod nullâ in Barbâriâ tyrannus, Cic. in Pison. 8. & Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7. (2) C. Caesar barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus, disciplinâque delevit, Cic. pro C. Balb. 19.

|| Barbâricarius, i. m. *An embroiderer of cloth of tissue*, Donat. in Aen. 11, 777.

|| Barbâricum, appell. *Clamor exercitus; quod sc. eo genere Barbari uterentur. A shout, or cry in an army, such as the Barbarians used*, Fest. .

Barbâricus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to, or coming from barbarous people; after the barbarian mode; foreign, rich, brave. Also savage, unpolished, rude, mean, ordinary.* Barbarica sylva, *Where trees grew as it were wild, and out of order, all sorts together*, Col. 11, 2. Barbaricum aurum, *brought from Barbary, i. e. Troy*, Virg. Aen. 2, 504. Barbaricâ lege, i. e. Romanâ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 32. Barbarica pavimenta, *Floors made of tiles, lime, and rubbish*, Plin. 36, 61. Barbarica supellex, *Mean furniture*, Liv. Barbaricae vestes, *Garments embroidered*, Lucr. 2, 499.

Barbâries,

Barbāries, ei. f. (1) *A barbarous people.* (2) *An impropriety of words, a barbarism.* (3) *Rudeness in manners.* (1) Quis in illā barbarie dubitet, quin illa sphaera sit perfecta ratione, Cic. de Scythiis, & Britannis loquens. (2) Quos nulla barbaries domestica infuscaverat, rectē loquebantur, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74. (3) Ne quā de parte relinquat barbariem, revocat fulvas in pectora pelles, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 78.

* Barbārismus, i. m. *A barbarous use of words; a rudeness in pronunciation.* Vid. Auc. ad Her. 4, 12. & Quint. 1, 5. neque pigeat adire Vossium de Vitiis Serm. 1, 2.

* Barbārus, a, um. adj. or. comp. (1) *Foreign, outlandish, unintelligible, barbarous.* (2) *Rude, unpolished, churlish, boorish, clownish, uncivil.* (3) *Foolish, silly, sottish.* (4) *Cruel, barbarous.* (1) Barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli, & rident stolidi verba Latina Getae, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 37. Non sunt illa [carmina] suo barbariora loco, Id. Pont. 3, 2, 78. (2) = Agrestes, & barbari servi, Cic. pro Mil. 9. (3) Es barbarus, quem ego sapere nimid censui plus quā Thalem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 13. (4) Nomen amicitiae barbara corda movet, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 100. & Proprie, & praecipue à Romanis Phryges dicti sunt barbari, unde vestes barbaricae Lucretio dicuntur, quas Plin. Phrygianas appellat. Barbara tibia, Catull. 62, 264. sc. Phrygia. Vide & Barbaria, N^o. 1.

Barbāta, ae. f. [aquila] quae & Ossifraga, The Osprey, Plin. 10, 3.

Barbātulus, a, um. adj. *Having a little beard, or his beard newly trimmed.* Concurfabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14. Barbatulus mullus, *A barbel*, Id. Parad. 5.

Barbātus, a, um. adj. [à barba] (1) *Bearded.* (2) *Also simple, silly, old-fashioned, as when they wore beards.* (1) & Diceret licebit, Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. (2) Facile est barbato imponere regi, Juv. 4, 104. ¶ Mullus barbatus, qui & Barbatulus, *A barbel*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

* Barbiger, a, um. adj. [qui barbā gerit] *Having, or wearing a beard.* Barbigeræ pecudes, Goats, Lucret. 5, 898.

¶ Barbitium, i. n. [à barba, dict. ut capillitium] *A beard*, Apul. Met. 5. p. 148. edit. Delph.

* Barbitos, i. c. g. & Barbitus, i. m. & barbiton, i. n. Est etiam apud Graecos omnium generum [dict. quod à barbaris venit hoc instrumentum, Strabo.] *A stringed instrument of musick; we may take it for a lute, or bass-viol.* Non facit ad lacrymas barbitos ulla meas, Ov. Ep. 15, 8. Age, dic Latinum, barbite, carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4. Chordas, & pleetra, & barbita conde, Auson. Epigr. 44.

¶ Barbo, ōnis. m. *A barbel-fish.* ¶ Mullus barbatulus, Cic. Barbula, ae. f. dim. *A little beard*, Cic. pro Coel. 14.

¶ Barbus, i. m. Auson. Mosel. 94. qui & Barbalus, Gl. *A barbel.* ¶ Mullus barbatus, Cic.

¶ Barca, ae. f. [à Saxonico bark, i. e. cortex] *A small ship, or bark, a barge, an boy, a lighter.* ¶ Phaselus, scapha.

Bardaicus, & Bardiacus, a, um. adj. unde, vel quid sit, non convenit inter doctos. *Of the country of Gaul, or dressed like Gauls*, Turneb. Bardaiacus judex seems to be a judge advocate in the army, Juv. 16, 13. Bardaiacus evocatus, *An old beaten soldier*, Mart. 4, 4.

¶ Barditus, ūs. m. *The old bard's song*, Tac. de Germ. c. 3.

Bardocucullus, i. m. [à Bardis Galliae pop.] *A French cloak with a cow, or hood to it, worn by soldiers, and country people*, Mart. 14, 138.

Bardus, a, um. adj. [sc. à βαρδός, per metath.] *Dull-witted, foolish, heavy, slow.* = Zopyrus stupidum Socratem dicebat, & bardum, Cic. de Fato. 5.

Bardus, i. m. [à Germ. Waerd, Angl. Word; quod, uti Gr. ὄρος, & verbum, & carmen significat] *A British bard, a poet among the old Gauls, a Welch rimer, or harper.* Plurima securi fudistis carmina bardi, Luc. 1, 449.

* Bāris, idos. f. *A boat wherein the Egyptians carried dead bodies to the grave; hence our English word bier.* Baridos & contis rostra Liburna sequi, Propert. 3, 11, 44.

Bāro, ōnis. m. vox, ut videtur, originis Germ. aut Gallicae; etsi alii alias notationes adferant. (1) *A blockhead, a sot, a dolt, a fool.* (2) *A common soldier that serves for pay.* (3) *A man, or husband, as when we say under covert baron.* (4) *A baron, a lord, or peer of the realm.* (1) Hoc cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, Cic. de Fin. 2, 23. (2) Per. 5, 138. Ubi non ab re erit verba vet. Scholiastae adferre: Barones, vel Varro-nes, dicuntur servi militum, qui utique stultissimi sunt, servi videlicet stultorum. (3) Apud recentiores. (4) De hac, & superiore notione omnino doctissimi Spelmani Glossarium consulendum. Hinc

¶ Bārōnia, ae. f. pars regni jure feudi concessa, *The fee of a baron*, Calv.

¶ Bārōnulus, Barunculus, & Baronettus, i. m. *A knight baronet.*

¶ Barrinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like an elephant.* Aures immanitate barrinas, Sidon. Apol. Ep. 13.

¶ Barrio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [à barrus] *To bray, or cry like an elephant*, Fest.

¶ Barritus, ūs. m. verb. [à barrio] (1) *The braying, or crying of an elephant.* (2) *A terrible shout before an engagement.* (1) Elephantorum tristis barritus, Apul. Florid. p. 809. edit.

Delph. (2) = Clamor, quem quidam barritum vocant, non prius debet attolli, quā acies utraque se junxerit, Veg. 3, 18.

Barrus, i. m. Voc. Sabinum. *An elephant.* Mulier nigris dignissima barris, Hor. Epod. 12, 1. Est & nomen viri apud eundem.

* Bārycae, Vos. leg. barucac [ex βαρύς, gravis] *A kind of low buildings*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

* Bārycēphālae, Vos. leg. Barucēphālae. [ex βαρύ, & κεφαλή caput] *Buildings too heavy for the pillars that support them*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

* Bāsfaltes, ae. m. *A kind of marble*, Plin. 36, 11.

Bāsānites, ae. m. [dict. ἀπὸ τῆς βασιανίτης, i. e. ab explorando] *A whetstone, or touchstone*, Plin. 36, 43.

* Bāscania, ōrum. pl. n. βαζάνια, q. d. praefiscine appensa, [à βαζαίνω, fascino] *Little trifles that smiths were wont to hang before their shop-windows, as charms to hinder witchcraft*, Cael. Rhod. lect. ant. 11, 30.

Bāscāda, ae. f. vox Britannica, *A kind of vessel which the Romans had from the ancient Britons; a basket.* Barbara de pi-ctis veni bāscāda Britannis, Mart. 14, 99.

Bāsiatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex basio] *A kissing*, Mart. 2, 23.

Bāsiator, ōris. m. verb. *One that kisseth, a kisser*, Mart. 11, 99.

Bāsiatus, a, um. part. *Kissed*, Mart. 12, 59.

* Bāsīlica, ae. f. βασιλική, sc. οἰκία, regia, sc. domus. Them. βασιλεύς, rex. *A town hall, or court of justice*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33. *A state-house, a piazza, or Royal Exchange for merchants; a hall for buyers and sellers to resort to*, Vitruv. 5, 1. *A large gallery to walk in*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 11. ¶ *A cathedral church; or church where some martyr hath been interred*, Sigon. ad Sulp. Sev. ¶ *A great vein in the arm so called*, subaud. vena.

Bāsīlicē, adv. (1) *Royally, nobly, princely, splendidly.* (2) *Utterly.* (1) Basilicē ornatus, *Richly dressed, in a noble garb*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 74. Basilicē vivere, *To live like a prince*, Id. (2) Interii basilicē, *I am utterly undone*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 54.

* Bāsīlicon, i. n. *A princely robe; also the best sort of wall-nut.* Basilicon; quod & perficum dic. Plin. 15, 24. *Also a sovereign kind of ointment, or rather plaister; called still by this name*, Cels. 5, 19.

* Bāsīlicus, a, um. adj. βασιλικός, i. e. regius. *Princely, royal, noble, stately.* Basilicus jactus, status, victus, *A noble throw; a gallant condition, dainty fare*, Plaut. Basilica facinora, *Noble exploits*, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 23. Basilica nux, *The best sort of wall-nuts*, Plin. 15, 24. vitis, *The best sort of vines*, Id. 14, 4.

* Bāsīlinda, ae. f. βασιλίδα, [à βασιλεύς, rex] *A kind of play, perhaps like questions and commands, or the choosing of king and queen on Twelfth-night*, Poll. 9, 7.

* Bāsīliscus, i. m. [à βασιλίσκος, regulus. Them. βασιλεύς, rex] *A kind of serpent called a basilisk; a cockatrice, because they fancy he comes of a cock's egg*, Plin. 8, 33. ¶ *Regulus.*

Bāsio, as. denom. [ex basium] *To kiss.* Basia multa basiare, Catul. 7, 9.

* Bāsīs, is. f. βάσις, fundamentum. *The foot, or base of a pillar, the pedestal of a statue*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. *The whole pillar*, Plin. 17, 38. *The spire, or square betwixt the pillar and the base; also the bow, or compass of the pillar*, Vitruv. 4, 1. & Antibasis, Id. 9, 9.

Bāsium, i. n. [dict. à sono vocis.] *A kiss, or buss.* Da mihi basia mille, Catull. 5, 7. & Oscula officiorum sunt, Basia pudicorum affectuum, *Suavia libidinum, vel amorum*, Donat. Sed hoc non est perpetuum.

* Bāsāris, idis. f. [à βάσσαρις, h. e. Bacchi sacrificula, qui & ipse Bassareus à vestibus bacchantium, quas Thraces βάσσαρες vocant] *A woman priest of Bacchus, so called from the garment she wore, made of foxes skins*, Pers. 1, 100.

¶ Bassus, i. m. [à βάσσω, profundior] *Vox musica, imus sonus: vocab. recens; admittendum tamen, cum ad artem pertineat, cui oppon. altus, The base, or bass in music.*

Bāsterna, ae. f. *A close litter, chair, or sedan, for ladies, drawn by beasts only.* Amittes bāsternarum, *The poles thereof*, Pallad. Jun. 2, 3.

¶ Bāsternārius, i. m. *He that drives the Bāsterna*, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

Bat, interj. corripientis, *A word of reproving, as, Tush, pshaw, pish; sometimes of silence, as Peace, hush*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 6. Est item Bat voc. inarticulatum infantium, & blasphemum, & satutorum, Voss.

¶ Bātālārius, i. m. Gallis miles qui jam semel batalae [praelio] interfuit. Ita in palaestrā literariā Batalarius coepit nuncupari Lutetiac, qui publicè de arte quāpiam disputasset, Lud. Viv. dial. 13. Id. est quod Baccalaureus. *A batchelor of arts, perhaps he who in the university is called a batteler.*

Bateolus, i. m. ut aliqui leg. ap. Suet. Aug. 87. *A fool.* Vid. Baceolus.

Bātillum, i. n. & Batillus, i. m. (1) *A fire-shovel to take up coals with.* (2) *An incense pan wherein hot coals were carried before the magistrate, a chafing-dish.* (3) *A paddle-staff, and a staff-hook to reap ears of corn with, and leave the straw standing.* (4) *A light wooden shovel, or spade.* (1) Batillis ferreis candentibus ramentum [argenti] imponere, Plin. 33, 44. (2) Praetextum & latum clavum prunaëque batillum, Hor. Sat. 1,

B E E

5, 36. (3) Varr. R. R. 1, 50. (4) Varr. R. R. 3, 6. ¶ Batillus mensarius, *A chafing-dish*, Bud. cubicularius, *A warming-pan*, Jun.

Batiōca, & Batiāca, & Batiōla, ae. f. quod. rect. nam βατι-
αίων & βατιάνιον, inter pocula numerat Athen. *A large pot*, or
bowl, for wine, generally of gold, or gilt. § Divites batiolis
bibunt, nos nostro Samio poterio, Plaut. in Stich. 5, 4, 12.

* Bātis, idis. (1) *A fish which is called a maid, or skate*.
(2) Also the herb *sampshire* used in fallads. (1) Plin. 32, 53.
(2) Plin. 21, 50.

* Batos, i. f. *A bramble, a black-berry bush*, Ruell. Lat.
Rubus.

* Bātrāchītes, ae. m. [à βατραχος, rana] *A stone in colour,*
and shape much like a green frog, Plin. 37, 55.

* Batrachium, i. n. Latine Ranunculus. It. genus coloris.
(1) *An herb, whereof are divers kinds, one called crowfoot, gold*
knap, or yellow craw. (2) Also a kind of chymical gold solder.
(1) Plin. 25, 109. (2) Cael. 28, 9.

* Batrachomyōmachia, ae. f. [ex βατραχος, rana, μῦς, mus,
& μάχη, pugna] *The battle between the frogs and mice*, Hom.

* Bātrāchus, i. m. [à βατραχος, rana] *A sea-fish, called the*
sea-devil, like a frog, Plin. 32, 53.

* Battōlōgia, ae. f. [à Batto poetā quodam inepto, & λόγος,
sermo] *The frequent repeating of one thing, tautology*. Lat. Mul-
tiloquium, Vid. Ov. Met. 2, 703.

Batuens, tis. part. *Fencing*. Mirmillonem è ludo rudibus se-
cum batuentem confodit, Saut. Gal. 32.

Batuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [à βάλλω, quod Delphicā linguā
est βάλλω, calco] (1) *To beat, or batter*. (2) *To fight or com-*
bat, to fence, or foil. (3) *To fence with foils*. (4) *To bind up*.
(5) *Habet & obscenam significationem*. (1) Quibus batuatur
tibi os, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 60. (2) Thrax, & auriga batuebat
pugnatoris armis, Suet. in Calig. 54. (3) Batuere rudibus,
Suet. in Calig. 34. (4) Ulcera batuere, Plin. 31, 45. Sed
lectio parum proba est. Vid. Hard. (5) Cic. Ep. 1. 9. Epist.
22.

Bātuor, i. tus. pass. *To be knocked, or beaten*, Vid. Batuo,
Nº. 1.

Bātus, i. m. [Bud. ex Hebr. בַּת bath] *An Hebrew mea-*
sure of liquid things, containing seventy-two sextaries, according to
the account of Josephus, l. 3. sub finem. § Batus mensura li-
quidorum; epha aridorum; ejusdem utraque capacitatis. vulg.
int. Lat. Cadus. Aequalis amphorae Atticae, Camer.

* Bātus, i. f. *A bramble, or a briar*. Lat. Rubus.

Baubor, āris. dep. vox canum. *To baugh, or bark like a dog*.
Et cum deserti baubantur [canes] in aedibus, Lucr. 5, 1070.

Baxeā, ae. f. (1) *A clog, or shoe, with a wooden sole*. (2)
A slipper, or pantofle, which the philosophers wore. (1) Penicu-
lus, qui extergentur baxeae, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40. (2) Jun.
ex Apul.

B ante D.

Bdellium, i. n. [ex Heb. בְּדֵלֶךְ] (1) *A black tree in Ara-*
bia, of the bigness of an olive-tree. (2) Also the gum of the same
tree, of a fragrant scent, and bitter taste. (1) Plin. 12, 19.
(2) Tu crocinum, & casia es, tu bdellium. [bedellium in ant.
libb.] Nam ubi tu profusus, ibi ego me pervelim sepultum,
Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

B ante E.

Beātē, adv. [ex beatus] *Blessedly, happily, prosperously, well,*
honestly. = Nihil est aliud henē, beatēque vivere, nisi honestē,
& rectē vivere, Cic. Parad. 1. ult.

¶ Beātrificus, a, um. adj. [ex beatus, & facio] *Making hap-*
py, or blessed; beatific, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 572. edit.
Delph.

Beātitas, ātis. f. [à beatus] *Blessedness, happiness, felicity,*
prosperity. § Hanc vocem primus finxit, sed non utique pro-
bavit Cicero, N. D. 1, 34. &

Beātitudo, īnis. f. [à beatus] *Blessedness, beatitude, felicity*.
§ Hanc quoque cudebat, sed utraque dura est, teste ipso, N.
D. 1, 34.

Beātulus, a, um. [dim. à beatus] *Somewhat happy, or lucky*,
Pers. 3, 303. ironice; ut sit sensus, misellus qui se beatum mo-
dò putabat.

Beātus, a, um. part. [à beo] vel adj. or, comp. simus, sup.
(1) *Blessed, happy*. (2) *Joyful, pleased*. (3) *Rich, wealthy*.
(4) *Fruitful, fertile*. (5) *Consummate, perfect*. (1) Nemo
potest non beatissimus esse, qui est totus aptus ex se, quique in
se uno sua ponit omnia, Cic. Parad. 2, Dixit, = Nullius civi-
tatis statum fortunatiorem, beatiorēve fore, Liv. 24, 28. (2)
= Quid me laetius, beatiūse? Catull. 9, 11. (3) Unum
me facerem beatorum, Catull. 10, 17. Vetulae velica beatae,
Juv. 6, 64. (4) Rus beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14. (5) Di-
ci beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Met. 3, 136. Fruun-
tur beati aevo sempiterno, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.

† Becabunga, ae. f. Dod.

* Bechion, i. n. [à βῆξ, tuffis.] *Foal-foot, ale-boof, or horse-*
hoof, Plin. 26, 16. Lat. Tuffilago.

¶ Bedellus, i. m. *A beadle*. † Praeco.

Beelzebub, vel, ut al. Baalsebub [à בעל, dominus, & זבוב,

B E L

musca] Accaronitarum in Palaestina deaster, *The god of Ekron*
in Palestine; but the Jews in contempt called the prince of devils by
this name, Vid. Isid. Orig. 8, 11.

† Bela, pl. n. ant. [ex βῆλα, Aeol. pro βῆλα] *Sheep*. Hinc
factum Balo pro Belo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

Belial. [ex בל, sine, & יל, profuit, ut sit res nihili.] Aqi-
la apostatam reddit. LXX. filios Belial παρανόμους; vertunt. Sum.
& pro Satanā, sive diabolo. *One good for nothing, a wicked per-*
son, the devil.

Beli oculus, *A white gem, dedicated to Bel the Assyrian idol*,
Plin. 37, 55.

Bellans, ntis. part. *Making war*, Hor. Carm. Saec. 51. Sil.
9, 315. Arminium pro libertate bellantem favor habebat,
Tac. Ann. 2, 44, 3. Bellantēque Jovem cerno, Sil. 1, 137.

Bellāria ōrum. pl. n. quasi res bellae, Varr. *Banqueting*
stuff, sweet meats, dainties, the second course of tarts, confections,
candied, or preserved fruits, &c. the desert. Also the choicer sort
of wines. Vid. Gell. 13, 11. & Macrobi. Saturn. 3, 18, 19,
20.

Bellātor, ōris. m. verb. [à bello, as] *A man of war, a war-*
rior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 77. Bellator ensis, *A warlike sword*,
Sil. 13, 376. Bellator equus, *An horse for war, a war-horse*,
Virg. Geor. 2, 145. || *A chieft-man, the knight perchance*.

Bellātōrius, a, um. adj. [ex bellator] *Pertaining to war, or*
warriors. Stilus bellatorius, Plin. Ep. 7, 2.

Bellātrix, icis. f. [à bellator] *Warlike, fit for war, said of*
feminine nouns. Bellatrix Penthesilea, Virg. Aen. 1, 493. diva,
Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 76. cohors, Stat. Theb. 6, 262. Bellatrix tri-
remis, Claud. 2. Conf. Hon. 135.

† Bellātulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à bellus] *Pretty well*. Bella
bellatula, *My pretty precious*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

Bellaturus, a, um. part. *About to make war*. Messis cum pro-
prio mox bellatura colono, Claud. 1. in prim. Conf. Stil. 321.

Bellax, ācis. adj. *Warlike*. Illic bellaci confusus gente Cure-
tum, Luc. 4, 406.

Bellē, adv. isimē, sup. *Prettily, finely, neatly, handsomly,*
conveniently, daintily, well. Bellē, & festivē, Cic. de Orat. 3,
26. Bellē curiosus, *Pretty curious*, Id. Minus bellē habere,
Not to be very well, Id. = Euge tuum, & bellē, *Your praise*
and applause, Pers. 1, 49. Bellissimē Censorinus aiebat de his,
&c. Sen.

Belli, gen. pon. interdum pro adv. in loco; ut humi, domi.
In the war. Vide Bellum, Nº 4.

Bellīcōsē, adv. iūs, comp. *Valiantly, stoutly, soldier-like*, Liv.
9, 6.

Bellīcōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Vali-*
ant at arms, warlike, martial. (2) *Full of war, spent in war*.
(1) Dalmatae semper habiti sunt bellicosi, Cic. Fam. 5, 11.
Bellicosissimae gentes, Nep. Hamil. 4. Quod multo bellicosius
fuerit, Liv. 9, 6. Dixit, neque hostem acriorem bellicosio-
rēque secum congressum, Liv. 21, 16. (2) Consulatum dif-
ferre in bellicosio rem annum, Liv. 10, 9.

Bellicum, i. n. [sc. signum] *The sound of a trumpet, when*
they sound to the battle. ¶ Bellicum canere, *To sound an alarm*,
Cic. Phil. 7, 1. and metaphorically to animate, or stir up debate,
Id. Orat. 12. Conf. Liv. 35, 18.

Bellīcus, a, um. adj. *Of war, or belonging to war*. Equus
bellicus, *A war-horse*, Propert. 4, 4, 14. Navis bellica, *A man*
of war, Id. 2, 15, 43. Corona bellica, *A wreath of victory*,
Plin. 16, 4. Bellīcus deus [Romulus] Ov. Fast. 2, 478. Bel-
lica dea [Pallas] Id. Fast. 3, 814.

* Bellifer, a, um. [ex bellum, & fero] *Warlike, making*
war. Quid belliferam communibus urant Italiam maculis?
Claud. in Eutr. 429.

* Belliger, a, um. adj. [ex bellum, & gero] *Warlike, mar-*
tial, belonging to war. Manus belligerae, Ov. A. Am. 2, 672.
Belliger sonipes, Luc. 6, 84. Qua belligero fera bellua dente,
Sil. 10, 250.

Belligerans, tis. part. *Making, or carrying on war*. Quae
sibi tertium jam annum belligeranti faeva vel prospera evenif-
sent, Tac. Ann. 2, 5, 2.

Belligeratur, imperf. *War is made*. Cum Gallis tumultua-
tum, magis quam belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16.

* Belligero, as. act. [ex bellum, & gero] *To make, or wage*
war, to carry on war. Belligerant Aetoli cum Aulide, Plaut.
Cap. 1, 1, 25.

* Bellipōtens, tis. adj. [ex bellum, & potens] *Puissant,*
mighty in war, warlike. Magnus bellipotens, per Antonoma-
siam [Mars] Virg. Aen. 11, 8. Diva bellipotens [Pallas]
Stat. Theb. 2, 716. At tibi, bellipotens, &c. Sil. 10, 548.

Bellis, is. f. & Bellus, i. m. *The white daisy*, Plin. 26, 13.

Bello, as. *To war, to wage war, to fight, to combat*. § Bel-
lare alicui, i. e. contra aliquem, Stat. Theb. 8, 506. caestu,
Id. Theb. 6, 826. cum aliquo, Cic. de Sen. 2. de re aliquā,
Tac. Ann. 14, 35.

Bellor, āris. dep. *To fight, &c*. Piētis bellantur Amazones
armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 160.

Bellōnarii, m. pl. *Mad-men, the priests of Bellona, who cut*
and slashed themselves in their enthusiastic fits, concerning which see
Lucan. 4, 565.

Bellua, ae. f. quae & Belua, ae. f. immanis fera, [à bello
qu. bellum gerens, Perot,] (1) *Any great beast, or* (2) *Fish*.

(3) *It*

(3) *It is said also of a beastly, senseless, and unreasonable person.*
 (1) *Loca proxima terret bellua vasta lupus, Ov. Met. 11, 365.*
Cum Getula ducem portaret bellua luscum, [sc. elephas] Juu. 10, 158. (2) *Fluitantes, & innantes belluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.* Illi dextra jacebat bellua, i. e. rhombus, *Juu. 4, 120.*
 (3) *Quid te facturum de belluâ putas; Cic. Philip. 8, 4.* Age, bellua; credis huic quod dicat? *Ter. Eun. 4, 4; 37.*

† *Belluâlis, e. adj. Beastly, nasty, brutish; = Bellualis, & aspera educatio, Macr. Sat. 5, 11.*

Belluâtus, a, um. adj. Belluata tapetia, Tapestry wrought with the figures of beasts, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 14. Interp. Salm.

Belluînus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to a beast, beastly, monstrous, Gell. 19, 2.

Bellûle, adv. dim. [à bellè] Pretty well in health, so for Apul. Met. 5, p. 172. ed. Delph.

Bellûlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à bellus] Pretty, neat, spruce. Aedepol haec quidem bellua est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

Bellum, i. n. [à duellum, ut a dui, bis, a duonus, bonus] (1) War, the state of war, or all the time of war. (2) A single fight. (3) Warfare. (1) Bellum affectum videmus, & varè ut dicam, penè confectum, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 8. (2) In eo bello 300 milites desiderati, Sall. fragm. Ex quo intelligi potest, nulum esse imperium tutum, nisi benevolentia munitum, C. Nep. Dion. 5. (3) Duo nefanda flagitia Xviri domi bellique adjiciunt, Liv. 3, 43. ¶ Bellum finè hoste, A civil war, Luc. 1, 677.

Simulachra belli, Jests and tournaments, Virg. Aen. 5, 674. ¶ Bellum indicere alicui, to declare war, Cic. de Orat. 2, 37.

inferre, to act on the offensive, Id. Verr. 1, 31. depellere, to act on the defensive, Id. pro Sext. 42. ducere, Id. Fam. 7, 3. extendere, Sil. 17, 360. prorogare, to spin it out, Cic. Att. 12, 6.

redintegrare, Id. Fam. 11, 9. integrare, Stat. Theb. 8, 656. renovare, Ibid. 12, 8. to renew it. componere, Ibid. 1, 11.

conficere, Tac. Ann. 2, 41. delere, Cic. de Am. 3. dirimere, Virg. Aen. 12, 79. extinguere, Cic. Fam. 10, 25. absolvere, Lucan. 2, 250. to put an end to it. Bello abstinere, Liv. 21, 6.

concurrere, Virg. Aen. 10, 8. contendere, Ibid. 4, 108. lacessere aliquem, Cic. pro Manil. 9. petere, Virg. Aen. 3, 603.

vincere, Lucan. 1, 145.

Belluôsus, a, um. [à bellua] Full of monstrous creatures. Belluofus oceanus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

Bellus, a, um. [ab ant. benus, pro bonus; benulus, bellus; ut ab unus, unulus, ullus] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Pretty, fine, charming. (2) A pretty fellow, as being little, or young. (3) Nice, delicious. (4) Complaisant, civil, courteous. (5) Good at, conversant, or well versed in. (6) Beautiful, finical, nice, spruce. (1) = Nimis bella es, atque amabilis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 84. Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dicas, Cic. Att. 6, 4.

(2) Bellus homo, & magnus vis idem, Cotta, videri; Sed qui bellus homo est, Cotta, pusillus homo est, Mart. 1, 10. (3) Unumquodque, quod erit bellissimum, carpat, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 51. h. e. bellaria, quae ab hac notione deducuntur. (4) = Bellus, & urbanus, Catull. 20, 9. (5) Venio ad alterum genus testamenti, in quo Graeci belliores, quam nostri, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 74. (6) Res petricosa, bellus homo, Mart. 3, 63.

Lege totum epigramma.

* *Belône, es. f. A sort of fish resembling a needle, Plin. 9, 76. the trumpet fish, according to Rondeletius and father Harduin. Lat. Acus. the needle-fish, nam belôn est acus. Them. Pido, telum.*

Belua, ae. f. A beast. Vid. Bellua.

Belus, i. f. A sort of precious stone of a greenish colour, Plin. 37, 55.

Bene, adv. [ab ant. benus, pro bonus] Well, rightly, happily, prosperously, pretty, very; melius, comp. optimè, sup. Villa bene aedificata, Cic. Off. 3, 13. Cupide accipiat faxo, atque etiam bene dicat secum esse actum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 22.

Successit bene, Ibid. 2, 4, 23. = Vivere bene, atque fortunate, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 111. ¶ Bene manè, very early, Cic. Att. 4, 10. Bene sit tibi, much good may it do you, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 54. Literae bene longae, a pretty long letter, Cic. Att. 14, 7. Bene multi, a good many, Id. Fam. 10, 33. = Bene & gnaviter impudens, egregiously impudent, Ibid. 5, 12. Bene valere, to be in good health, Id. Att. 15, 1. Bene ambula, & redambula, I wish you a good walk, and safe return, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 129. Bene curare aetatem, to make much of one's self, Id. Pseud. 4, 7, 34. Bene promittere, to promise fair, Cic. de Div. 2, 17. Ita me dii bene ament, as God shall help me, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 43. Di i vortant bene, God speed it, Ibid. 2, 3, 97. Bene hoc habet, this goeth well, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 31. Bene tibi ex animo volo, I wish you well with all my heart, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6. Sed Bene Messalam sua quisque ad pocula dicat, let every one drink his health, Tibull. 2, 1, 31. Bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene etiam nostrum Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27. Formula inter picula, quam itidem dandi casu protulit. Bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicae meae, a good health to, Pers. 5, 1, 20.

Benedicè, adv. [ex benedictus] By way of blessing, or saluting; civilly, courteously, obligingly. = Quum illiciebas me ad te blandè ac benedicè, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 54. Confer ejusdem, Cal. 2, 5, 38. & Aul. 4, 10, 57.

Benedico, ère, xi, ctum. act. [ex bene, & dico] (1) To speak well of. (2) To praise, commend, or applaud. (3) ¶ To

blefs. (4) ¶ To consecrate. (1) Cui benedixit inquam bono? Cic. pro Sext. 52. Et per tmesin: Bene, quaeso, inter vos dicatis, & mihi absenti tamen, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 31. (2) Benedicite; ite intro citò, valetè, Id. Asin. 3, 3, 155. (3) Benedicere deum, Laetant. 7, 14; 11. (4) Cum jam altarium benediceret, Sulp. Sev. 2, 2, 17. sc. ut Graeci suo εὐλογεῖν pro ἀγνάζειν utuntur. ¶ The ecclesiastical use of this word, with respect to God, is to praise; or blefs; and, according to Vossius, is an Hebraism, answering exactly to εὐλογεῖν; a word of the same signification and composition; which governing an accusative case, hath occasioned the alteration of the syntax of this word also to the accusative; however, when it relates to men, and signifies to favour or indulge, Divines, I think, use it with a dative; but even for this signification of the word I find no authority.

Benedictio, ònis. f. verb. A speaking well of; or commendation, a blessing; Ap. Ecclef.

Benedictum, i. n. A thing well, or courteously spoken, a good saying, good language. Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene, Ter. Phorm. prol. 20. Benedictis tuis benefacta aures meae auxilium expostulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 24. Qui philosophiam complexus esset, matrem omnium benefactorum, benèque dictorum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 93.

Benèfacio, ère, èci, actum: act. [ex bene, & facio] To do well, to do one good, or a good turn, to benefit, or be serviceable to. Conquehimur, quòd ab iis, à quibus minime conveniat, malè tractemur, propinquis, amicis, quibus benefecerimus, Cic. de Inv. 1, 55. Di i tibi benefaciant, Ter. Adelph. 3, 7, 20. Si chartae fileant, quod benefeceris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21. Si quid amicum erga benefeci, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4. ¶ Sed haec, ut pleraque alia, quae a lexicographis adducuntur exempla, divisè scribi potuerunt.

Benèfactum, i. n. A good deed, or turn, a benefit, favour, or kind action. ¶ Benefacta malè locata malefacta arbitror, Cic. Off. 2, 18.

Benèficientia, ae. f. Beneficence, the doing of a good turn, favour, or kindness to. = Justitiae conjuncta est beneficentia, Cic. Off. 1, 7. Vid. Benignitas.

Benèficientior, us, comp. &

Benèficientissimus, a, um. sup. Vid. Beneficus.

Benèficiarius, a, um. Beneficial, advantageous. Res beneficaria, Sen. Ep. 90. Fundus beneficiarius, a fee-farm, or copyhold estate, Ap. Jurisconsultos.

Benèficiarius, i. m. Qui beneficium ab alio accipit. (1) He that receiveth some kindness from another person; the person obliged. Beneficarii dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio, Festus. (2) They who in war are excused from duty; pensioners, or dependents; soldiers promoted by their superior to some higher post. (1) Beneficiarios consulum, praetorum, aetarii, &c. veteres lapides ostendunt, teste Lipsio. Vide & Casaub. in Aug. (2) Cum equitibus paucis beneficiariis suis, Caes. B. G. 1, 75. Ut contentus esset beneficiariis decem, Plin. Ep. 10, 32.

† *Benèficus, a, um. sup. [à beneficus] Cato apud Gell. 17, 5.*

Benèficius, a, um. adj. entior, comp. entissimus, sup. Kind, apt to do good, beneficent. = Benefici, liberalisque sumus, Cic. de Am. 9. = Ut gratior sim, & benèficientior, Sen. de Ben. 1, 4. = Liberalissimi sunt, & benèficientissimi, Cic. de Amic. 14.

Benèficio, is, [ex bene, & fio] To be well done, or bestowed, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 108.

¶ *Benèplacitum, i. n. Good pleasure, In Bib. sacris.*

Benèsuâdus, a, um. adj. Consilio benèsuada paupertas, Giv-ing good advice, or counsel, Lex. ex Apul.

Benèvolè, adv. [à benevolus] Favourably, friendly. = Et haec accipienda amicè, cum benèvolè fiunt, Cic. de Am. 24.

¶ *Benèvolens, tis. or, comp. simus, sup. Favourable, friendly, bearing good will. Benevolentes dii, Plaut. Subst. A well wisher, a friend. CA. Cujus vox prope me sonat? ME. Tui benevolentis, A friend of yours, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 7. = Benevolentissimi, atque amicissimi officio fungi, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. Benevolentior, quàm semper fui, esse non possum, Id. Fam. 3, 12.*

Benèvolentia, ae. f. Benevolence, favour, good will, lenity, mildness. Ut aurum igne, sic benevolentia fidelis periculo aliquo perspicitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. Ex quo intelligi potest, nullum esse imperium tuum, nisi benevolentia munitum, C. Nep. Dion. 5.

Benèvölus, a, um. adj. [ex bene, & volo] Well-wishing, friendly, kind, affectionate, loving. Benevolus domino servus, Cic. pro Cluent. 63.

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Benignè, adv. (1) Bountifully, liberally. (2) Graciously, favourably. (3) Freely, willingly. (4) An elegant form in denying an offered kindness; I thank you, sir; no, excuse me, sir. (1) Benignus deprome merum diotà, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 8. (2) Benignè, attentèque aliquem audire, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 3. Haec cum quacstore suo benignissimè communicavit, *Id. Verr.* 2, 4. (3) Tum plebs benignè arma cepit, *Liv.* 3, 25. (4) Vescere, fodes; at tu quantum vis tolle. Benignè, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 16. Idem, eadem, *Ep. v.* 60. Diligenter conferantur, & expendantur loca.

Bègnitas, àtis. f. Courtesy, goodness, bounty, kindness. = Beneficentiam vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellare licet, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 23.

Benigniter, adv. Kindly, Non. † Benignè.

Bègnus, a, um. adj. or. comp. f. m. sup. [ab ant. bonus] (1) Plentiful, fertil, abundant. (2) Kind, courteous, favourable, good natured, gentle. (3) Fortunate, lucky. (4) Indulging, much given to. (1) [Aegypto] nulla est tellus benignior, *Plin.* (2) Dii benigni, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 38. = Homines benefici, & benigni, *Cic. N. D.* 2. (3) Benignae noctis aves sequor, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 220. (4) Vini, somnique benignus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 3.

Benna, ac. f. Cato R. R. 23. A passage waggon, in the old French; in the present Dutch it is a chest or hutch; in English a bin.

† Bènus, veti. pro bonus.

Benzonium gummi, *Lafer.* That which the modern apothecaries call Benjamin, or Benzoin. *Lafer Cyreniacum, Jun.*

Beo, as. aet. (1) To bless, or make immortal. (2) To make one happy, or glad. (3) To do one good. (4) To oblige one, or do one a favour. (1) Coelo musa beat, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 29. (2) Factum benè, beasti, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 79. (3) Foris aliquantum etiam quod gusto id beat, *Plaut. Cap.* 1, 2, 34. (4) § Munere aliquem beare, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 75. ¶ Beare se, To indulge, or enjoy himself, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 7.

† Berbèris, *The berry-tree, Offic.*

* Bèryllus, i. m. vel f. Voc. Chald. A precious stone, called a beryll, of a faint green colour, like sea-water. (2) A ring set therewith. (3) A cup made thereof, or rather adorned with this stone set therein. (1) Berylli hebesunt, nisi color surdus reperçuffu angulorum excitetur, *Plin.* 37, 29. (2) Solitum digito beryllon adederat ignis, *Propert.* 4, 7, 9. (3) Inaequales beryllos Virro tenet phialas, *Juv.* 5, 38. Sicut legit & interpret. Scholiastes; rectius certè inaequales beryllo, ut sit sensus phialas aureas beryllo inserto asperas, & extantes; quae quidem interpretatio adamussim convenit cum sequentibus.

Bes, beffis, & Bessis, beffis, *Fest. m.* [ab ant. des, ut à des, bis; des autem dict. quia demitur triens, *Varr.*] (1) The weight of eight ounces, i. e. two thirds of the as, or pound; or, perhaps, of any other thing; as (2) Of an estate. (3) Of an acre. (4) A measure holding 8 cyathi, or 2 thirds of a pint. (1) Bessis unciae octo; triens quatuor, *Fest.* (2) Ap. JOC. (3) Col. 5, 1. (4) Mart. 11, 37.

Bessalis, e. adj. Of eight ounces, or inches. Bessales laterculi, Tiles eight inches long, *Vitr.* 5, 10. Et bessalis scutula, *Mart.* 8, 71.

BESTIA, ae. f. (1) A beast, bird, fish, serpent, &c. (2) A wild, or fierce beast. Caper mala valde bestia, *Catull.* 67, 8. (1) Male ego metuo milvos, mala illa bestia est, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 13. Proserpens bestia, *Id. Poen.* 5, 5, 13. Natura alias bestias, nantes aquarum incolas esse voluit; alias volucres coelo frui libero; serpentes quasdam; quasdam gradientes, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. Per convicium de feminâ dicitur; mala tu es bestia, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 21. (2) Sexcentos ad bestias misisti, *Cic. in Pison.* 36.

† Bestialis, e. adj. Villi bestiales, Shag-haired, *Prud. Hymn.* Jejun. 153.

Bestiarius, i. m. One that fought with beasts at their publick shows, either bired, or condemned to it, *Cic. pro Sext.* 64.

Bestiarius, a, um. adj. Belonging to beasts. Ludus bestiarius, *Sen. Ep.* 70.

Bestiola, ae. f. dim. A little beast, *Plin.* 11, 5.

Beta, ae. f. [à figurâ litterae B, auctore Col. 10, 251.] (1) An unsavoury herb called beet. (2) Also the second letter of the Greek alphabet, but then it is undeclined. (1) Ut sapiant fatuae fabrorum prandia betae, *Mart.* 13, 13. *Plin.* 19, 40. (2) Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha, & Beta, puellae, *Juv.* 14, 209.

† Bètaceus, i. m. dim. [à Beta, *Charif. ex Varr.*] A little beet, *Apic.* 3, 2. Adj. Belonging to, or like a beet, *Litt. fine Auct.*

Bètizo, as. aet. i. e. langueo betarum more; quomodo, & lachanillo dict. à λάχανον, olus. To flag like beets. Ex Augu-
sti fabricâ ap. *Suet. Aug.* 87.

† Bèto, ère. & Bito, ère; unde & ant. Vitere. Hinc comp. Adbito, perbito, pro adeo, pereco, &c. ab inusit. βῆτω, vado, à βῆω. To go. Si illa ad me betet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 52. Ad portum ne bitas, *Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 127.

Betonica, ae. f. quae & Vettonica, quod eam Vettones in Hispaniâ invenerunt, *The herb betony, Plin.* 25, 46.

Bètula, & Bètulla, ae. f. Gallica arbor, terribilis magistratum virgis, unde & bitumen excoquant, A birch-tree, *Plin.* 16, 30.

Betulus, i. m. A stone of the white Jasper kind, *Plin.* 37, 31. Bezoar, A kind of precious stone frequently used in cordials. Arabicè badzahar, i. e. ἀλιζήμακον.

B ante I.

* Biacon, Vidi Bion.

† Biarchus, i. m. vel biarcha, ac. m. Praefectus coinmeatus, qui victui curando praeest. [ab ἀρχῆν, praeest, & βίος, vita, & victus, *Pancrol.*] An officer in the lower empire, who furnished the court or camp with provision of victuals; a commissioner of the victualling office. Biarchia, The victualling office, *Calv.*

† Bibax, acis, adj. Much given to drinking, *Gell.* 3, 12. † Ebriosus.

Bibens, tis. part. Drinking. Bibentes Euphratem populi, *Luc.* 8, 213.

† Bibesia, ae. f. *Fest. ex Plaut.* finxit comicè, tanquam nomina regionum, Perediam, & Bibesiam, q. d. Drink-land.

† Bibitor, oris. m. A drinker, *Sidon. Ep.* 1, 8.

Bibitur; imperf. Men drink, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 41.

* Biblia, orum, pl. n. βιβλία, libelli, dim. à βιβλος, liber. The Books, by way of emphasis; the Bible, because consisting of many books, *Eccl.*

* Bibliopègus, i. m. [ex βιβλίον, liber, & πηγύς, compingo] A book-binder. † Glutinatore hunc *Cic. dicit.*

* Bibliopōla, ae. m. [ex βιβλίον, & πωλῶ, vendo] A book-seller, or stationer. Poëtam, qui me vendit, bibliopola putat, *Mart.* 14, 194.

* Bibliotheca, ae. f. [ex βιβλίον, liber, & θῆκη, repositorium, *Them. τίθημι, pono.*] Repositorium librorum. Locus ipse, ipsique libri ita dict. *Ulp.* (1) A library, a place where books are kept, a study. (2) Meton. The books themselves. (1) Abdo me in bibliothecam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 28. (2) De bibliothecâ tuâ supplendâ velim ista confici, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 4.

† Bibliothēcalis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to a library, *Martian.*

† Bibliothēcarius, i. m. A library-keeper, *Gloss. Isid.*

* Biblus, vel Biblos, i. f. An Egyptian plant, called also Papyrus, the bark whereof made paper, and the wood ships, *Luc.* 3, 222.

Bibo, ère, ibi, ibitum. aet. [à βίω, Canin.] (1) To drink. (2) To imbibe, or drink in, to suck, to suck in. (3) Met. To hearken, or listen attentively. (1) Aut bibat, aut abeat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 41. ex lege Graecâ, ἢ πίνῃ, ἢ ἀπίνῃ. (2) Bibit aquas hortus, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 60. Bibit colorem, *Plin.* 35, 26. Bibit ingens arcus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 380. (3) Exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 32. ¶ Καταχρηστικῶς, bibere mandata, To drink away his errand, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 1, 3. dixit. Nomen bibere, To drink an health, *Mart.* because they prefixed the word benè to the party's name, and then drank; as Bene Messalam sua quisque ad pocula dicat, *Messala's health round, Tib.* 2, 1. Vide Benè, ubi plura invenies.

Bibor, i, tus. pass. To be drunk, as drink is. Bibitur fons, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 2, 47.

† Bibosus, a, um. adj. Given to drink, a drunkard, *Gell.* 3, 12. ex *Laber.*

Bibulus, a, um. adj. Soaking, drinking, or taking in wet. Bibula charta, Blotting paper, *Plin.* Ep. 8, 15. Bibulus lapis, The pumice-stone, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 348. Bibulae lanae, *Ov. Met.* 6, 9. Bibula olla, A leaky pot, *Col.* 12, 43.

Biceps, ipitis. adj. [à bis, & caput] (1) Two headed, having two heads. (2) Divided into two parts, or factions. (3) Into two tops. (1) In Veienti agro biceps natus est Puer, *Liv.* 41, 21. (2) Civitas biceps, *Varr. de Vit. R. R.* 4. (3) Biceps Parnassus, *Pers. prol.* 2.

† Biceffis, [à duobus decussibus, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] leg. & Viceffis.

Biclinium, i. n. [à bis, & κλῆν, lectus] A chamber with two beds in it, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 69.

Bicolor, oris. adj. [à bis, & color] Of two colours, parti-coloured. Bicolor membrana, *Pers.* 3, 10. Bicoloribus baccis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 234.

Bicornis, e. adj. [à bis, & cornu] (1) That hath two horns. (2) Forked. (1) Caper bicornis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 305. Luna bicornis, *Hor. C. Sec.* 35. (2) Stagna petis Cyrrhaea bicorni interfusa jugo, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 62. sc. Parnassi jugo bicipiti.

Bicorpor, oris. adj. [à bis, & corpus] Having two bodies, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9.

Bicubitalis, e. adj. [à bis, & cubitus] Of two cubits.

Bidens, tis. m. f. ligo; est enim propr. adj. qui duos habet dentes; olim Duidens. Two toothed, or having two teeth. A pitch-fork. Pace bidens, vomèrque vigent, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 51.

Bidens, tis. f. sc. ovis, vel hostia. Duidens, hostia bidens, *Fest.* quod duos dentes altiores caeteris haberet, quod circa bimatum illi venit. Vel fortasse, ut *Nigid* ap. *Gell.* Bidens quasi biens, infert ad euphonicâ, i. e. biennis. A sheep fit for sacrifice, having two teeth longer than the rest, which was at two years old; a hogrel; a sacrifice. Jovis summi caeditur arce bidens, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 70. Mars, tibi voveo facturum bidentiverre, *Pompon. ap. Gell.* 16, 6.

Bidental, âlis. n. (1) A place blasted with lightning, which was immediately atoned by the sacrifice of Bidentes. The place was

was afterwards accounted sacred. (2) *A person struck with lightning.* (1) Minxerit in patrios cineres, an triste bidental moxerit incestus, *Hor. A. P.* 472. (2) Triste jaces lucis, évitantúmque bidental, *Perf.* 2, 27.

Biduum, i. n. [*ex bis, & dies*] Spatium duorum dierum; *The space of two days, two days long.* Biduo continent; *Two days together,* *Suet. Cal.* 19. Biduum ex mense eximere, *Two days in a month,* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 52.

Biennis, e. adj. [*ex bis, & annus*] *Of two years continuance, two years old,* *Plin.* 2, 84.

Biennium, i. n. *The space of two years,* *Cic. Phil.* 5, 3.

Bifariam, adv. *sc. viam.* [*ab adj. bifarius*] (1) *Two manner of ways.* (2) *In two parts.* (1) Bifariam quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 11. (2) Ut dispartirem opsonium hic bifariam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 2.

|| Bifarius, a, um. adj. [*à bis, & fari, Prisc.*] *Quod duobus modis fari possis. That which may be spoken two ways, two-fold, double,* *Lex. ex Apul.*

* Bifer, vel Biferus, a, um. adj. [*ex bis, & fero*] *Bearing double, yielding fruit twice a year,* *Col.* 5, 10. Biferique rosaria Paesti, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 119. *The sign Sagittary,* At quibus in bifero Centauri corpore fors est nascendi concessa, *Manil.* 4, 230. Sed haec lectio Bentleio displicet, qui reponit, At quis semifero centauri in corpore fors est. Biferum est, quod bis in anno fructus ferat, ut *Virg. Geor.* 4, 119. nullo alio sensu fertur, nec ferri potest. Semibos, femideus, femihomo, femifer, haec recte: bibos, bidens, absurdissime.

Bifidatus, a, um. adj. *Cleft into two parts, or pieces,* *Plin.* 13, 7. Sed usitatus

Bifidus, a, um. adj. In duas partes fissus. *Cut into two pieces, cloven, or divided into two parts.* Bifidi pedes, *Ov. Met.* 14, 307. Bifidum iter, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 570.

Biforis, e. adj. [*à bis, & fores*] *Having a double door, gate, leaf, or flap.* Bifores fenestrae, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 5. valvae, *Id. Met.* 2, 4. Biforis cantus, *A tune played on a pipe with two holes,* *Virg. Aen.* 9, 618.

Biformatus, a, um. part. [*à bis, & formor*] *Double shaped, two bodied.* Hos non biformato impetu Centaurus ictus corpori infixit meo, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. *urtit ex Sophocle.*

Biformis, e. adj. *Having two shapes, as half man, half horse.* Proles biformis, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 25. de Minotauro.

Bifrons, ontis, adj. [*ex bis, & frons*] *Jani epitheton. Having two fore-heads, or faces.* Jani bifrontis imago, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 180.

Bifurcus, a, um. adj. [*Binas furcas habens*] *Forked, or having two branches.* Bifurcum ferramentum, *Col.* 3, 18. Bifurci ramusculi, *Id.* 5, 11.

Bigae, ae. f. vel Bigae, arum. id. quod Bijuga. [*ex bis, & jugum*] *A cart, or chariot, drawn with two horses.* Rorifera gelidum tenuaverat aëra biga, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 338. Raptatus bigis [*Hector*] *Virg. Aen.* 2, 272.

|| Bigamia, ae. f. [*ex bis, & γάμος, conjugium*] *The having two wives; bigamy.*

|| Bigamus, i. m. *δὶγάμος. He that hath married, or hath two wives,* *Sipont.*

|| Bigarius, i. m. *A charioteer, a carter, a waggoner.* FLO-RVS EGO HIC IACEO BIGARIVS INFANS, &c. *Ex cippo ant. sub templo Sancti Gregorii in Coelio monte.*

Bigatus, a, um. adj. cui bigae figura insculpta est. *Having the image of a chariot drawn with two horses.* Hinc Bigati, absolute, *sc. nummi, money, whose reverse had the bigae,* *Liv.* 23, 5. Nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrigae, *Plin.* 33, 13.

Bigemmis, e. adj. [*ex bis, & gemma*] *quod habet binas gemmas. Having two buds, or young branches,* *Col.* 5, 5.

Bigenensis, e. & Bigener, a, um. adj. [*ex bis, & genus*] *Of two sundry kinds, mongrel.* Bigenera animalia, ex diverso genere nata, *Fest.* Muli, & hinni bigeneri, atque infittii, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8. sed quaed. exempl. legunt Bigeneres.

Bijugis, e. & Bijugus, a, um. adj. [*à bis, & jugum*] *Yoked, or coupled side by side, one with another.* Bijuge curriculum, *A coach and two horses,* *Suet. Cal.* 19. Bijugis infert se Leucagus albis, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 587. Bijuges serpentes, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 218. Pars comitum bijugo curru, pars caetera dorso fertur equi, *Sil.* 2, 82.

|| Bilanx, ancis. f. [*à bis, & lanx, i. e. à duabus lancibus*] *A beam with balances, a balance,* *Perot.*

† Bilbio, ire, vel Bilbo, ere, act. [*factum à similit. sonitus, qui fit in vase*] *To make a noise, as water poured out of a bottle, or some strait necked vessel doth.* Bilbit amphora, *The Cask bubbles,* *Naev.*

Bilibra, ae. f. *Two pound weight,* *Liv.* 4, 15.

Bilibris, e. adj. [*à bis, & libra*] *Dupondius.* (1) *Of two pound weight.* (2) *Holding a quart.* (1) Mullus bilibris, *Mart.* 11, 50. (2) Cornu bilibre, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 61. Aqualis bilibris, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 39.

Bilinguis, e. adj. [*à bis, & lingua*] (1) *One that can speak two languages.* (2) *Also Met. Deceitful, double-tongued.* (1) Patriis intermiscere petita verba foris malis, *Canusini more* bilinguis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 32. (2) Domum timet ambiguam Tyriósque bilingues, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 665.

Biliofus, a, um. adj. *Choleric, in whom choler predominates,* *Cels.* 1, 3.

BILIS; is. f. *χολή.* [*à φάλλος, scil. succus, uti & fel, M.*] (1)

Choler. (2) *Meton. Wrath, anger.* (1) Bilis atra; *ἡ μελαγχολία, Melancholy, or choler adust,* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 95. Vescula bilis, *The gall.* Bile, vel felle suffusus, *Having the jaundice,* *Plin.* 22, 23. (2) Fames & mora bilem in nasum conciant, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 8.

Bilix, icis. adj. [*à bis, & licium*] *Woven with a double thread, double platted,* *Virg. Aen.* 12, 375.

* Bilustris, e. [*ex bis, & lustrum*] *The space of ten years,* *Ov. Amor.* 2, 12, 9.

Bimammiae vites, *A kind of vines,* *Plin.* 14, 4, 8.

* Bimaris, e. adj. [*à bis, & mare*] *quod inter duo maria situm est, Lying between two seas.* Bimaris Corinthi moenia, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 2.

* Bimater, atris. adj. [*à bis, & mater*] *That hath two mothers; an epithet of Bacchus.* Bimater solus Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 12.

Bimatus, us. m. [*à bimus*] *The space; or age of two years,* *Plin.* 9, 48.

* Bimembris, e. adj. Bina habens membra. *Having parts of two different species; of two parts.* Male confusus pedibus formaque bimembris, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 99. Bimembres pl. Bello cedere bimembres, *The centaurs,* *Stat. Theb.* 12, 554.

Bimensis, is. m. [*ex bis, & mensis*] *The space of two months.* Ut anni, & bimensis tempus prorogaretur, *Liv.* 45, 15.

Bimestris, e. adj. [*à bis, & mensis*] (1) *Two months old.* (2) *Lasting two months.* (1) Cras genium mero curabis, & porco bimestri, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 15. (2) Consulatus bimestris, *Plan.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 10, 24.

Bimulus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à bimus*] *proprie de pueris, Vall. Two years old.* Nec sapit pueri instar bimuli, *Catull.* 18, 13.

Bimulus, a, um. adj. [*à bis, ut à prae, primus*] *Two years old, of two years continuance.* Bimi cum patera meri, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 15. Bimâ die pro biennio, *Pomp.* Bima manere solet nix, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 16.

|| Binarius, a, um. adj. [*à binus*] *Of, or belonging to two.* Binarius (numerus) *The number of two,* *Sipont.*

Binoctium, i. n. [*ex bis, & nox*] *Two nights, the space of two nights.* Ut plus quam binoctium abesset *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72.

* Binominis, e. adj. [*ex bis, & nomen*] *That hath two names.* Sub Afcanii ditione binominis Alba fuit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 609.

|| Binomius, cui geminum est nomen, ut, Numa Pompilius, *Fest.* potius ut Paris, Alexander. Pyrrhus, Neoptolemus.

Binus, a, um. pl. Bini, ae. [*à simpl. bis, sed Prisc. dici vult; qu. binus, à bis, & unus.*] *Proprie distributi numeri; sed poëtae pro Duo, & interdum oratores usurpant.* (1) *Two and two, by couples.* (2) *Every two.* (3) *Also two, or double.* (1) *Ex his praediis argenti bina capiebat,* *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 6. i. e. ex unoquoque praedio. (2) *Cum voce quae caret sign. eleganter; ut Binae literae,* *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Bina castra, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 2. Sed & cum aliis, Bini tabellarii, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. binae venationes, *Id. Fam.* 7, 1. Binos alit ubere foetus, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 30. (3) *Inque domo binus conspicietur honor,* *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 9, 64. = Duplici naturâ, & corpore bino, *Lucret.* 5, 877.

* Bion, i. n. [*ex bios, vita*] *A kind of wine devised for health's sake, made of raisins of the sun and sea-water,* *Plin.* 14, 10.

|| Biothânatos, i. m. *A felo de se, a self-murderer,* *Lampr.*

Bipalium, i. n. [*ex bis, & pala, qu. bina pala*] *A mattock, or pick-ax, with two bits, a grubbing ax, an hoe.* Ager bipalio subigi debet, *Col.* 3, 5. Bipalio innixus, *Liv.* 3, 26. *Gron. leg. palae.*

Bipalmis, e. adj. [*ex bis, & palmus*] *Two spans broad, or long.* Bipalme spiculum, *Liv.* 42, 65.

Bipartior, vel bipertior, iris. dep. [*ex bis, & partior*] (1) *To divide into two parts.* (2) *Also pass. To be parted in twain.* (1) *Calendas Majas ver bipartitur,* *Col.* 11, 2. (2) *In proximis villis bipartiti fuerunt,* *Cic. Cat.* 3, 2.

Bipartitò, adv. *In two parts, or fashions.* Classis bipartitò distributa, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 14.

* Bipatens, tis. part. [*ex bis, & patens*] *Open on both sides, with two doors, or entrances.* Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 330.

Bipedalis, e. adj. [*ex bis, & pes*] *Two foot long, or wide.* *Caef. B. G.* 4, 17.

Bipedaneus, & Bipedanus, a, um. adj. *Two foot thick, or deep,* *Col.* 11, 2. & 4, 1.

* Bipennifer, a, um. adj. [*ex bipennis, & fero*] *Carrying an halbert, or pole-ax,* *Ov. Met.* 4, 22.

Bipennis, e. adj. [*à bis, & pinna, i. e. acumen, quodd est utrinque acutum, Quint.*] (1) *Having two pinnions.* (2) *Cutting both ways.* (1) *Nullum, cui aculeus in alvo, bipenne est,* *Plin.* 11, 33. (2) *Ferens ferream in humero bipennem securim,* *Varr.*

Bipennis, is. f. subst. *sc. securis, in abl. i. &c.* An halbert, a pole-ax. Corruptâ dura bipenni limina perumpit, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 479. Ipsa bipenne suos caedit violenta lacertos, *Tibull.* 16, 47.

Bipertior, iris. dep. & pass. *To part in twain,* *Col.* Vide Bipartior.

Bipertitò, adv. *Two ways, in two parts,* *Vide Bipartitò.*

Bipes,

Bipes, ēdis. adj. quod duos habet pedes. [ex bis, & pes] *Two-footed*. Proteus aequor bipedum curru metitur equorum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 389. Bipedum nequissimus, *As great a rogue as goes on two legs*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5.

Birēmis, is. f. [navis] *A ship which hath two banks of oars, or two oars in a seat, or galley*. Levibus biremibus flumine adverso subvehi, *Liv.* 24, 40.

|| Birōta, ac. f. Birotum, *ἰπποζωον*. *A cart with two wheels*, *Onom.*

|| Birrus, i. m. *Cod.* & Birrum, i. n. *Aug.* *A leaguer cloak for soldiers to wear*, *Interp. Perf.* *A priest, or bishop's robe*, *Cypr.*

Bis, adv. [ab. ant. dūis; unde dūidens, bīdens; vel immediate à Gr. δις] *Twice, double*. Bis quinque, *Ten.* *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 24. Bis ter, *Six*, *Id. Epod.* 4, 8. Bis tanto, *As much more*, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 26.

|| Biscoctus, a, um. adj. [panis] *Bread baked twice, biscuit*, *Jun.*

† Bisellium, i. n. [ex bis, & sella] *A bench, or seat, for two to sit on*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 28.

Bisextus; vide Bisextus.

Bison, ontis. & ōnis. m. [dict. à Bistonīa, quae est Thraciae regio] *A kind of wild ox called a bueffer*, *Oppian. & Plin.* 8, 15.

Bisquinus, a, um. adj. *The tenth*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 126. *Mart.* 10, 75. Rectius, *Bis quinus*, *divise*.

Bisēni, ae. a. adj. pl. [ex bis, & seni] *Twice six, twelve*, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 811. Labore biseno amplius, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1282. de *Hercule*. Biseno meruit labore allegi coelo magnus Alcides, *Id. Agam.* 812.

|| Bisfextilis, e. ad bisfextum pertinens, *The leap-year*.

|| Bisfextus, vel Bisextus, i. m. intercalaris quarto quoque anno dies, *The sixth of the kalends of March, or twenty-fourth of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, from which intercalation the day had its name, and the year the denomination of Bisfextilis*.

|| Bistorta, ae. f. *An herb called snakeweed, an alexipharmac.*

Bisulcus, a, um. adj. [ex bis, & sulcus] *Duos sulcos, i. e. ungulas habens. Cloven-footed, forked*, *Plin.* 9, 46. *Ov. Met.* 9, 65.

Bisultor, i. e. bis ultor, cognomen Martis, ab Augusto impositum, post devictos Brutum & Cassium, & signa à Parthis recepta: qu. primum Caesaris, mox Crassi necis ultoris, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 595. *Sed meliores libri*, *Bis ultor, divisè*.

* Bithyrium, i. n. sc. mel. [ex bis, & thymus] *Honey gathered by bees, of two sorts of thyme*, *Plin.* 11, 15.

† Bīto, ēre, *Plaut.* & Bitio, īre. *Pacuv.* [à Bālō, Bālō, eo] *To go*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 52.

BITŪMEN, inis. [à bitūla, pix] *A kind of fat clay, or slime like pitch; it was used for lime, or mortar, as also for oil in lamps. Calcis usum praebuit, bitumen, ita ferruminatis Babylonis muris*, *Plin.* 35, 51. *Pinguī bituminē quasiāns lampada*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 124.

Bitūminātus, a, um. adj. *Mixed with bitumen*, *Plin.* 31, 32.

Bitūmineus, a, um. adj. *Of bitumen*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 350.

Bitūminōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of bitumen, or unctuous clay*. Bituminosi fontes, *Vitr.* 8, 3.

Bivertex, icis. *Having two tops*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 628.

Bivium, i. n. [ex bis, & via] *A way having two paths; a place where two ways meet*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 238.

Bivius, a, um. adj. (1) *That leadeth two ways*. (2) *Of two fashions*. (1) *Virg. Aen.* 11, 516. (2) *Bivius agrorum cultus*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 18, 7.

Biuros, vid. Byturos.

B ante L.

Blactēro, as. arietis vox. (1) *To bleat like a ram*, vid. *Blatero*. (2) *Also to croak like a frog*. (1) *Blacterat hinc aries, & pia balat ovis*, *Aust. Carm. de Philom.* 56. (2) *Sidon.*

BLAESUS, a, um. adj. [à Gr. βλασις, propr. valsus, qui cruribus est distortis] *Having an impediment in his speech, stammering, or lisping*. *Blaesus sonus*, *Ov. Am.* 2, 6, 24.

Blandē, adv. iūs, comp. simē, sup. (1) *Courteously, kindly*. (2) *Charmingly, softly, sweetly*. (1) = *Blandē*, & benignē hospitio accipere, *Liv.* 1, 22. Appellat hominem ut blandissimē potest, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26. (2) *Blandiūs Orpheo moderari fidem*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24.

|| Blandicūlē, adv. *Somewhat fawningly, courtcously, smoothly*, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 341.

Blandidicus, a, um. *Speaking fawningly, or kindly*, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 10.

Blandiens, tis. part. *Fawning upon, flattering*. Adversus blandientes incorruptus, *Tac. H.* 1, 35, 3. *Risus blandientis*, *Just.* 1, 4, 12.

|| Blandilōquens, tis. adj. *Fair spoken, having a smooth tongue*, *Laber. ap. Macrob.* † *Blandus*.

* Blandilōquentia, ae. f. *Fair and flattering speech, courteous language, complement*. Ego illis supplicarem tantā blandiloquentiā, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 25. ex vet. Poeta.

Blandilōquentiūs, a, um. adj. [dim. à blandiloquus] *Fair spoken, fawning*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 13.

Blandilōquus, a, um. adj. [ex blandus, & loquor] *Fair spok-*

en, courteous, complementary, giving smooth language, *Pl. ut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 54.

Blandimentum, i. n. verb. [à blandior] *A courting, an allurements, a blandishment, a cajole, a wheedle*. Multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, *Cic. pro Coel.* 17.

Blandior, īri, ītus. dep. (1) *To flatter, to speak fair, to complement, to wheedle*. (2) *To please, to delight, to tickle the fancy*. (3) *To encourage*. (4) *To fawn as a spaniel*. (1) § *Durae precibus blandire puellae*, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 527. (2) *Nē nobis scripta nostra, tanquam recentes foetus, blandiantur*, *Quint.* 10, 4, 2. *Voluptas blanditur sensibus*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 45. *Agnoresci furtis blandita juvenci*, *Stat.* (4) *Plin.* 10, 52.

† Blanditer, idem quod Blandē. *Kindly*. *Plaut. Perf.* 5, 2, 3. & *Saevitēr*.

Blanditia, ae. f. *A compliment, fair language, an enticement*. Viscus merus vestra est blanditia, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 16. *Blanditia popularis*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 12.

Blanditiae, ārum. pl. f. (1) *Fair words, compliments, courtship*. (2) *Love-letters*. (3) *Flattery*. (1) *Non sultinet ultra perdere blanditias juvenis Deus*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 531. (2) *Blanditias fac legat illa tuas*, *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 480. (3) = *Sic habendum est nullam in amicitis pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditias, assentationem*, *Cic. de Amic.* 25.

† Blanditum, adv. *By flattery, or fair words*, *Lucret.* 2, 173. ubi al. blanditum. † *Blandē*.

Blanditus, a, um. part. *Pleasing, charming, delighting*. *Blanditae fluant per mea colla rosae*, *Tibull.* 4, 6, 72.

Blanditus, ūs. m. verb. [à blandior] *Fair speaking, or an enticing, and tickling the senses*. Ut res per Veneris blanditum secula propagent, *Lucr.* 2, 173. ubi alii legunt Blanditum. † *Blandimentum*, *Cic.*

BLANDUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssimus, sup. (1) *Kind, gentle, courteous*. (2) *Charming, soft*. (3) *Enticing*. (4) *Fair, pleasant*. (5) *Flattering, fawning*. (1) *Ut unus hominum homo te vivat nunquam quisquam blandior*, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 21. (2) *Apertior huic Gallus, blandique Propertius oris*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 1, 16. *Carmina blandissima*, *Id. Ep.* 15, 27. (3) *Alea blanda*, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 1, 5, 46. (4) *Blandus lunae color*, *Plin.* 2, 16. (5) & *Secerni blandus amicus à vero potest*, *Cic. de Am.* 25.

* Blapsigōnia, ae. f. [ex βλάσις, laedo, & γονή, genitura. Them. γείνομαι, nascor.] *Barrenness, or loss of generation, applied to bees*, by *Plin.* 11, 20.

* Blasphēmia, ae. f. [ex βλάσις, laedo, & φήμη, fama. Them. φάω, dico.] *Blasphemy, vile, reproachful language*, *Ecclef.* † *Maledictio nefaria, execratio*.

|| Blasphēmia, ōrum. n. pl. *Reproaches, ill words*, *Prud. Psych.* 716. † *Convicia, maledicta*.

* Blasphēmo, as. act. *To blaspheme, revile, defame*. Lat. *Maledico, convicior*.

* Blasphēmus, a, um. adj. *Blasphemous*, *Prud. Perist.* 75. † *Lat. Maledicus*.

|| Blātērans, tis. part. *Faultering in his speech, babbling*, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 325.

|| Blātērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Prating, vain babbling*, *Apul. Met.* 4.

|| Blātērātus, a, um. part. *Foolishly uttered, or babbled out*, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 126.

Blātēro, as, neut. [à blatio] (1) *To bable, and talk idly; to clatter, and make a noise; to prate to no purpose*. (2) *To blab, and tell stories*. (3) *To falter in his speech*. (4) *To bleat like a ram*. (5) *To bray like an ass*. (1) *Cum magno blateras clamore*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 35. (2) *Ubi tu es quae blateravisti vicinis omnibus, me meae filiae daturum dotem?* *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 3, 2. (3) *Define blaterare, nihil agit in amore inermus*, *Cecil. in Hymn. ap. Non.* (4) *Blaterat hinc aries*, *Ov. Al. Blacterat.* (5) *Fest.*

Blātēro, ōnis. m. [à blaterando] *A babler, a prating fellow, an idle impertinent talker*. = *Homines in verba projectos, Loquutuleios, & Blaterones, & Linguaces, dixerunt vett. Gell.* 1, 15.

† Blātio, īre. neut. *To chit chat, or prate*. *Nugas blatis*, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 8, 2.

BLATTA, ae. f. [qu. Blapta, quia libros & vestes rodit.] (1) *A kind of moth that eats books, or cloths, a book-worm*. (2) *Also a shorn-bug, the chaffer, or beetle, the slow legged beetle*, *Dale.* (3) *A scarlet, or purple worm, which comes out of cocheneal, of which is made the scarlet dye*. *Meton.* *A fine sort of purple*. (1) *Stragula vestis blattarum, & tinearum epulae*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 119. (2) *Plin.* 11, 34. (3) *Pontus Castorea, blattani Tyrus, aera Corinthus (mittit) Sidon.*

Blattaria, ae. f. vel. Blattēria, ae. f. *The herb called purple, or moth mullin. Herba verbasco similis, quae abjecta blattas in se contrahit, ideoque Romae blattariam vocant*, *Plin.* 25, 60.

Blattārius, a, um. adj. *Blattaria balnea, Baths infested with moths*, *Sen. Ep.* 57. *De his blattis*, *Plin.* 11, 24. *Lucem fugiunt, in balneis maximè humido vapore prognatae*.

|| Blatteus, a, um. apud seq. aevi scriptt. pro *Purpureus*; à blattis, & vermiculis, ut quidam putant, qui è Chermes, ut Arabes vocant, & è cocco sanguinei coloris erumpunt, *Turneb.* *Of the colour of purple*. Blattea tunica, *A purple vest*, *Vopisc.* *Retibus aureis piscabatur [Nero] quae blatteis funibus extrahebatur*, *Eutrop.* 7, 14. † *Quod ipsum melior Suetonius, Piscatum est reti aurato, purpurā coccōque funibus nexis*, *Ner.* 30.

|| Blattifer,

|| Blattifer, a, um. adj. *Wearing purple.* Blattifer fenatus, Sidon. † Purpuratus.

|| Blattofericum pallium, *A cloak of purple silk,* Vopisc. † Purpureum.

|| Blatus, vel Blattus, i. m. *A babbling fool, a cockscorn,* ap. Rec.

* Blax, ācis. [βλαξ, est nomen piscis cujusdam inutilis.] *A foolish, fond, wanton, buffing fellow;* Lat. Stolidus, mollis, delicatus, lascivus, & quise inaniter jactat, Fest.

* Blēchnon, i. n. *A kind of fern, or brake,* Plin. 27, 55.

* Blechon, i. n. [ex βληχόμεναι, bala. nam dicit Plinius gustatum a pecore caprisque balatum concitare.] *Wild penny royal;* Plin. 20, 55.

* Blennus, i. m. [à βλῆνα, mucus] *A snotty nose fellow, a cockscorn, a fool, a noddy, a dolt.* = Stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2.

Bliteus, a, um. adj. [à blitum, olus vile] *Unfavoury, vile, like blites; insignificant, silly, dull.* Blitea meretrix, *An insignificant baggage; a sorry dirty whore, a slut, a bunter,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1.

* Blitum, i. n. βλίτον, quod & βλίτλον, Suid. & βλίτρον, Theophr. & βλίτρον, Diosc. Blitum iners videtur, & sine sapore, &c. Plin. 20, 93. Blit, or blits, *an herb thought to be spinach, a kind of beet having no taste.* Apponunt runcicem, brassicam, betam, blitum, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 26.

B ante O.

Boa, ae. f. & bova. Serpens aquatilis. Gr. βόας. (1) *A large kind of serpent.* (2) *Also disease wherein red pimples arise in the flesh; perhaps the measles, small pox, or swine-pox.* (1) Plin. 8, 14. (2) Plin. 24, 35.

Boans, tis. part. *Lozing, echoing, resounding.* Boans voce forum, Ov. A. Am. 3, 450.

Bōarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to oxen.* Forum boarium, *The beast market,* Plin. 28, 3. Arva boaria, *The fields adjoining to it,* Prop. 4, 10, 19. Boaria lappa, *herba,* Plin. 26, 46.

Bōatus, ūs. m. verb. [à boo] *The bellowing of an ox; an eyez, a loud voice of a crier in halls of justice; any great noise.* Praeconis amplo boatu citatus, Apul. Met. 3, p. 73.

|| Bōca, ae. f. Piscis, [à boando, i. e. vocem emittendo, Fest.] *The only fish that hath a voice, whereas all the rest are mute.* Hinc Mercurio eloquii Deo sacra, Pier.

Boia, ae. vel boiae, ārum. f. Plaut. genus vinculorum, [à βοία, sc. δόρα, pellis bubula, ex eā enim conficiebantur primiti] *A collar, or yoke about the neck, first, as it should seem, made of leather; but afterwards of iron, or wood, wherewith servants were punished,* Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 5.

* Bolbiton, i. n. [Nam βόλιτον, βόλιτος, βόλιτον, βόλιτος est Stercus bubulum. Them. βάλλω. jacio] *Beasts dung, cow turd;* Plin. 28, 68.

|| Bōlēter, ēris. m. *A casting-net.* Boleter halieuticos, Treb. Poll. † Rete jaculum.

Bolētus, i. m. fungi genus. *A mushroom of the best sort.* ☞ Vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis, Boletus domino, Juv. 5, 147.

* Bōlis, īdis. f. [ex βάλλω, jacio] *A sounding plummet,* Plaut. *Also a fiery meteor like a dart appearing in the air,* Plin. 2, 25.

† Bōlōna, ae. m. [ex βάλλω, jacio] In acc. pl. Bolonas, ap. Arnob. Al. leg. Volones. *A fishmonger that buyeth draughts of fish to sell again, or that sells great fish,*

* Bōlus, i. m. i. e. gleba, it. offa, buccella, etiam praeda. (1) *A mass, or lump of metal, or any thing else; a wedge, or piece.* (2) *A gobbet, a mouthful, or bit.* (3) Met. *A prey.* (1) Magnum bolum deferunt aeris, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5. (2) Crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum è faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6. (3) Dare alicui grandes bolos, *To bring in gain,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 106. ☞ Medici hodierni, exemplum, puto, Graecorum secuti, in fem. genere utuntur.

* Bōlus, i. m. βόλος, i. e. jactus. (1) *A cast, or throw at dice, a chance.* (2) *Also a draught with a net in the water.* (1) Si vis tribus bolis vel in chlamydem, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13. (2) Nimis lepidè jecisti bolum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 30. Jocatur Poëta ex ambiguo; bolus enim est tam piscatoris, quam aleatoris.

|| Bombarda, ae. f. [à bombo, & ardore, Vall. Bombus, sonus non aptum tantum, aut poculi bilbientis, sed etiam tonitrus, Eust.] *A gun, a musket, a firelock, &c. Invented by a monk, about the year of our Lord, 1380.* ☞ This word is of the number of those, which, though lately coined, aptly express the thing, and, I think, ought to be admitted; necessity obliging us to use words for things invented since the time of Classic writers, which I observe here once for all.

* Bombax, interj. contemnētis vel negligentis. Pōh I. pish! Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 131.

Bombilo, as. neut. *To hum like a bee, to buz.* Auct. Philom. 36.

* Bombus, i. m. (1) *The humming of bees, a buz.* (2) *The hoarse sound, or blast of a trumpet.* (3) *A hum, or applause.* (1) Si apes intus faciunt bombum, Varr. R. R. 16, 25. (2) Raucifonis efflabant cornua bombis, Catull. 62, 263. (3) Suet. in Ner. 20.

* Bombycinus, a, um. adj. *Made of silk, silken; Bombasine.* Quarum delicias & panniculus bombycinus urit, Juv. 6, 259. Conf. Plin. 24, 66.

* Bombylis, f. *The grub, of which comes the silk-worm,* Plin. 11, 85.

* Bombyx, īcis. [à βόμβοι] (1) *A silk-worm, masc.* (2) *The silk yarn spun by the worm, fem.* (3) *Also the finest, or inmost part of cotton.* (1) Bombyx pendulus urget opes, Mart. 8, 33, 16. (2) Assyriā tamen bombyce adhuc feminis cedimus, Plin. 11, 27. (3) Sic appellatum Gossypium à Plinio observavit Salm. in Exercit. Plinianis.

† Bombyzatio, vel Bombitatio, ōnis. f. [à bombo] qui est sonus apum. *The humming of bees,* Fest.

* Bōnāsus, i. m. *A wild beast, like a bull, only it hath the main of a horse,* Plin. 8, 16.

Bōnitas, ātis. f. *Goodness, either natural, or moral.* (1) *Bounty, kindness.* (2) *Propriety, fitness.* (3) *Fertility, fruitfulness.* (4) *Excellency in any kind.* (5) *A natural quickness of apprehension.* (6) *Justice, equity.* (1) = Quid praestantius bonitate & beneficentiā? Cic. N. D. 1, 43. (2) Quare bonitate potius verborum nostrorum utamur, quam splendore Graecorum, Cic. Orat. 49. (3) Plus cultor, quam ipsa per se bonitas soli efficiat, Quint. 2, 19. (4) Amomum laudatur colore rufo; secunda bonitas pallido, Plin. 12, 28. (5) Quae & ingenii bonitate nonnulli assequuntur, & progressionē discendi, Cic. Offic. 3, 3. (6) An eam causam probare non poteram, cujus tanta bonitas est, &c. Cic. pro Dom. 22.

Bonum, i. n. subst. (1) *Any good, or blessing, internal, corporeal, or external, according to the division of Cicero from the Peripatetics.* (2) *Virtue.* (3) *A particular virtue, moral, or divine; as, justice, equity, sanctity, &c.* (4) *Any endowment, accomplishment, or qualification of mind.* (5) *A mistaken good; a satisfaction of some irregular passion.* (6) *Ease, daintiness, softness.* (7) *A benefit, profit, or advantage.* (8) *Acuteness, sharpness of apprehension.* (9) *Bona pl. An estate.* (1) Vid. Cic. Tusc. 5, 30. Nep. Dion. 1. Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19: & seq. (2) ☞ Amicus bonus cum mea compenset vitiis bona, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 70. (3) Bonum, aequumque oras, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 94. (4) Bona animi, Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 34. bona eloquentiae, Quint. (5) Vindicta bonum vitā jucundius ipsā, Juv. 13, 180. (6) = Delicatus, & bono semper assuetus, D. (7) ☞ Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo, Phaedr. 5, 4, 12. (8) Plus in uno saepe, quam in turbā, boni, Phaedr. 4, 4, 1. Confer. vers. ult. (9) Bona proscriptorum vendebantur, Nep. ☞ Hanc notionē saepe occurrit, & fere plur.

Bōnus, a, um. adj. melior, comp. optimus, sup. Ant. Benus, unde Bene [à Beo, as. Olim scrib. duonus a divo, Morl.] (1) *Happy, good, virtuous, with relation to a fixed habit, goodness, and virtue in general, as the Stoics, but is often said of a person, who hath acquired an habit of any single virtue; as.* (2) *Bountiful, liberal, munificent.* (3) *Kind, friendly.* (4) *Wise, prudent.* (5) *Gentle, mild, peaceable; propitious, favourable.* (6) *Chaste, continent, &c.* And because some philosophers, as Herillus, made happiness consist in knowledge and science, it signifies, (7) *Skilful, expert, good at, learned.* Others again, as the Epicureans, in the body, whence it denotes. (8) *Healthy, plump, fat.* (9) *Fair, beautiful, &c.* And others, as the Peripatetics, made external blessings, and the goods of fortune, ingredients in happiness, (surely they are good appendages) whence it expresseth. (10) *Nobly descended, honourable.* (11) *Wealthy, rich, opulent.* From persons it is transferred to things, and denotes, (12) *Auspicious, fortunate, lucky, prosperous.* (13) *Fertile, fruitful.* (14) *Firm, strong, in good repair.* (15) *Precious, valuable.* (16) *Useful, serviceable, profitable.* (17) *Healthful, salutary.* (18) *Towardsly.* (19) *True, sincere.* (20) *Great, large.* (21) *Audible, loud.* (22) *Notorious, famous, eminent, in a bad sense.* (23) *True, genuine, not counterfeit.* (24) *Delicious.* (25) *Welcome, acceptable.* (26) *Sound, perfect.* (27) *Harmonious, musical.* (1) Omnibus virtutibus instructos, & ornatos bonos viros dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10. Bono mentis fruendum est, si beati esse volumus, Id. Unde cognomine Bonus appellabatur Phocion, Vide Val. Max. 3, 8. Ext. 2. (2) = Vellet bonus, atque benignus esse, daret quantum satis esset, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 51. (3) Confido bono Lepido me esse usurum, Plaut. Cic. Ep. Fam. 10, 21. (4) = Vir bonus, & sapiens, Cic. (5) = Lenior, & melior sis accedente senectā, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 211. Amat bonus otia Daphnis, Virg. Ecl. 5, 61. Sis bonus o felixque tuis, Id. Ib. 65. (6) Quod cupis capis, & bonum non abscondis amorem, Catull. 59, 204. (7) Virg. Ecl. 5, 1. (8) Tametsi bona est natura, reddunt curaturā juncas, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24. (9) Qualis venit ad Phrygium Venus judicem, bona cum bonā nubet alite virgo, Catull. 59, 19. (10) Bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? i. e. senatoribus, Cic. Superbia crudelitate gravior est bonis, Flor. 1, 7. ☞ Quae numerantur in externis, suntque media bona, Vide Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19. & seq. (11) = Hanc boni beatique omnes amatis, Catull. 35, 14. = In foro infimo boni homines, atque dites ambulant, Plaut. 4, 1, 14. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 1. Bonus re, aut spe, Cic. (12) Bonae aves, Liv. Res Hispanientes valde bonae, Cic. Att. 15, 13. ☞ Bona nemini hora est, ut non alicui sit mala, Publ. Syr. ☞ In bonis, aut perditis rebus, Cic. (13) Bona pascua campi, Tib. 4, 3, 1. Agrum meliorem, neque preti majoris nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. (14) Aedes bonae, Plaut. Boni postes, Id. (15) Bonas horas male collocare, Mart. 1, 14. (16) Bona bello cornus,

cornus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 447. (17) Σ Uti bonum coelum habeat, ne calamitosum fiet, *Cato*, 1, 2. (18) Ingenium bonum narras adolescentis, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 8. (19) Bonae conscientiae pretio ducebatur, *Tac.* Dic bona fide, tu id aurum non furtipisti? *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 42. (20) = Bonum atque amplum lucrum, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 6. Bona pars hominum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 61. Pars bona montis ea est, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 150. (21) Scio te bonâ esse voce; ne clama, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 49. (22) O furum optime balneariorum! *Catull.* 31, 1. (23) Σ Si sapiens nummos adulterinos acceperit imprudens pro boni, *Cic. Off.* 3, 23. (24) Bonis rebus agit laetum convivium, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 111. Vide & *Nep. Agefil.* 8. (25) Bonus nuncius, *Plaut.* (26) Bonam mentem mihi sentio iracundiâ, & amore ablatam, *Cic.* (27) Parvus ut est cygni melior canor, *Lucr.* 4, 182. ¶ Bonum factum, vel B. F. Formula edictis praefigi solita, boni ominis causâ, *ap. opt. auctores.* Vid. *Sueton.* in *Jul.* 80. Redire ad bonam frugem, *To become a new man*, *Ter.* Optimo jure praedia, *A free-hold estate*, *Cic.* Bono modo, *After a sort, in some measure*, *Id.* ¶ Cui bono fuerit, h. e. Cui parti, vel homini utile & conducibile fuerit. Quod si te in judicium adducat, usurpâtque illud *Cassianum*. CUI BONO FUERIT; vide, quæso, ne haereas. quanquam illud quidem fuerit, ut tu dicebas, omnibus bono, qui servire nolebant tibi; tamen praecipuè, qui non modò non servis, sed etiam regnas. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14.

Boo, as. neut. [à bos, vel à βοῶ, vocifero] *To low, or bellow like an ox, to roar*, *Met.* *To ring, or echo.* Coelum boat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 77.

† Boo, ère. unde Bount, *Pacuv. & Varr.* [à boum mugitibus dict. *Non.*] † Boo, as.

* Boötes, ac. m. *Ov. & is, Avien.* *A star following Charles's wain*, *Juv.* 5, 23. Lat. Bubulcus. = Arctophylax.

Börealis, e. adj. Northern, *Avien. Per.* 84.

* Böreas, ac. βοῆας, & βορέας. *The North wind, a cold freezing wind*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 66. Lat. Aquilo.

* Böreus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the North.* Vita peragenda sub axe Boreo, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 8, 41.

¶ Böryptes, *A black gem, with red and white spots*, *Plin.* 37, 55. *Corr. pro Bostrychites.*

Bos, bovis. c. g. βῶς, Doricè βῶς. Cùm totam speciem designat, est freq. m. gen. nisi interdum ap. Poëtas, & eos qui minus accuratè scripserunt; rarissimè certè f. nisi cum *Lucæ boves* dicuntur elephantes. Cùm de solo mare semper itidem masc. cùm de feminâ solâ semper effertur in fem. gener. Gen. plur. Boum, dat. abl. & Bobus, per crasin, pro Bovibus; sed *Auson.* corripit priorem, ac si esset syncope, non crasis. (1) *An ox, a bull, all sorts of neat.* (2) *A cow.* (3) *A heifer.* (4) *As some, money stamped with an ox upon it.* (5) *A large beast.* (6) *A large fish.* (1) Fessi boves, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 22. (2) Forda ferens bos est, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 631. (3) Bos intacta, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 22. (4) Boves bini hic sunt in crumenâ, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 16. ex mente quorundam interpretum: Sed ibi boves pro pretio boum mercandarum per jocos Sagaristio dixit. Nummos Graecos bovis imaginè percussos, non solum adagium, βῶς ἐπὶ γράμῃ, sed & ipsi nummi antiqui, qui κυμῆλιος principum, & eruditorum asservantur, satis docent. Sed utrum huc respexerit servulus necne incertum. Neminem bovem pro pecuniâ Latine dixisse puto, quanquam Servio jubente, Romanorum quoque aes bove signatum testatur, *Plin.* 18, 3. (5) Bos Luca, *An elephant*; quod in Lucanis primùm vidit Italia, *Plin.* 8, 6. ¶ Bos mortuus pro taureâ, *A whip*, jocos captans dixit *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 22. (6) *Plin.* 9, 40.

* Boscas, adis. f. at. boscis; sed corr. *A water-fowl like a duck, a pechard*, *Col.* 8, 15.

* Bostrychites, m. [ex βότρυχος, cincinnus.] *A gem like a lock, or bush of woman's hair*, *Plin.* 37, 55.

* Bostrychus, i. m. *A bush of hair.* Lat. cincinnus.

* Bötänicus, a, um. adj. βοτανικός, ad herbas pertinens; [à βοτάνη, herba] *Pertaining to herbs.* Artis vocab. ¶ Botanicum, i. herbarium. *An herbal*, *Ap. recentiores.*

* Bötänismus, i. m. [à βοτάνη.] *A weeding, or pulling up weeds, or herbs.* Pauci runcant, quod botanimum vocant, *Plin.* 18, 48.

Botellus, i. m. [dim. à botulus] *A sausage, an hog's-pudding*, *Mart.* 5, 79, 9.

* Botrus, i. m. *A bunch, or cluster of grapes*, *Plin.* 26, 4, Lat. racemus.

* Botryo, onis. m. *A bunch of grapes preserved*, *Mart.* 11, 28.

* Botrys, βέρυς. *The herb called oak of Jerusalem, or Ambrosia*, *Plin.* 27, 31.

* Botrytes. *A precious stone so called*, *Plin.* 37, 55.

Bötüliarius, i. m. *He who makes, or sells puddings, or sausages*, *Sen. Ep.* 56.

Bötulus, i. m. Genus farciminis [à bolis] *A sausage, bludging, or hog's pudding.* De cujus confectioe vide *Apic.* 2, 5.

† Bövans, tis. port. *Bellowing, roaring*, *Var. ex En.*

† Bövatim, adv. *Like an ox*, *Non.*

Böville, is. n. [à bove] *An ox-stall, or cow-house.* Cervus se bovili concidit. *Phaedr.* 2, 9.

Bovillus, a, um. adj. *Of an ox, or cow.* Caro bovilla, *Beef*, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Bövinatio, onis. f. verb. [à bovinor] *A cavilling, or thwarting*, *Gell.* 11, 7.

† Bövinator, oris. m. Idem qui tergiverfor. *A flincher, a dodger, or shuffer*, *Lucil.* *A common disturber*, *Gloss. Philox.* βόρινος,

† Bövinor, aris. dep. *Properly, to stop in the midst of a furrow.* *Met.* *To flinch, or go from his word; to boggle.* Also *to rail, to bawl, and fold*, *Fest.* † Tergiverfor.

B ante R.

* Brabeuta vel brabeutes, ac. m. *He that giveth the prize in any game of wrestling, running, &c.* *Suet. Ner.* 53.

* Brabyla, n. pl. *Damascens, plums, or damask prunes*, *Plin.* 27, 32.

Bracca, al. braca, ac. f. Vox Gallica. *Breeches, slops, brogues, galligaskins, thick mantles, garments made of frieze, worn by northern people*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 39. *Laxae braccæ, Shipmens hose, trowsers*, *Luc.* 1, 430. *Hence the English Breeches.*

Braccatus, a, um. adj. i. Braccis indutus. *Breeched, wearing such breeches, or trouses, as the Gauls, Scythians, Persians.* Vide *Plin.* 3, 5. Braccatorum filii. *Juv.* 8, 234. Braccatis illita Medis porticus, *Pers.* 3, 53.

Brächiale, is. n. [sc. ornamentum] *A bracelet, a wrist-band, or bracer*, *Plin.* 25, 80.

Brächialis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to the arm.* Brachialis nervus, *A clipping one another close*, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 99.

Brächiatas, a, um. adj. *Having arms, or branches.* Brachiatæ vineæ, *Vines having long branches upon trails*, *Col.* 5, 5.

Brächiolum, i. n. dim. *A pretty little arm*, *Catull.* 62, 181.

BRACHIUM, i. n. (1) *The arm.* (2) *The arm, or bough of a tree.* (3) *A line, or work thrown up in fortifying a place.* (4) *An arm of the sea.* (5) *A crab's claw.* (6) *A forked stake.* (7) *The fore feet of an horse.* (8) *The tendrils of a vine.* (1) Alterna brachia jactat. *Virg. Æn.* 5, 377. (2) = Ramos, & brachia tendens, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 296. (3) Consul muro Ardeæ brachium injunxerat, *Liv.* 4, 9. in fine. (4) Veluti per devexum in mare brachium, *Liv.* 44, 35. (5) Concava brachia cancri, *Ov. Met.* 10, 127. (6) Cruda extraxit brachia terrâ, *Luc.* 3, 387. (7) *Littl. ex Ov. Met.* 2, 669. Edidit hinnitus, & brachia movit in herbis. *Sed hic intelligi possunt hominis brachia; nam de Centauro dicitur.* (8) Brachia sunt quæ duramenta Graeci vocant, *Col.* 4, 21, 1. ¶ Levi brachio, *Cic. Att.* 2, 6. Molli brachio, *Id. Att.* 2, 6. *Slightly, superficially.*

* Brachylogia, ac. f. *Brevity, or shortness of speech*, *v. Quint.* 9, 3. *ubi Latine copulatam dissolutionem verit.*

Bractea, ac. f. seu brattea. (1) *A thin leaf, or plate of gold, silver, or other metal; a tinsel, a spangle.* (2) *A chip, thin piece of wood.* (3) Also a weather-cock upon the top of turrets, steeples, &c. (1) Leni crepitabat bractea vento, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 209. (2) Extogitatae sunt & ligni bracteae, *Plin.* 16, 84. (3) *Vitr.* ¶ Bractealis, e. adj. Fulgor bractealis. *The glittering of spangles*, *Prud. Hymn. Rom.* 1025.

Bracteatus, a, um. adj. (1) *Covered with thin plates, or leaves of any metal, plated.* (2) *Met. Glittering, gaudy, of no substance.* (1) Bracteatum lacunar, *A spangled vault*, *Sidon.*

(2) Bracteata felicitas, *Slight tinsel happiness*, *Sen. Ep.* 115.

Bracteola, ae. f. dim. *A little leaf of gold, silver, or other metal.* Superest qui bracteolam de Castore ducat, *Juv.* 13, 152.

Branchiae, arum. f. pl. *The gills of a fish*, *Plin.* 9, 33.

BRASSICA; ae. f. [qu. Praefica, Var. & Fest. quod ex scapo praefecetur] *Colly-flower; cabbage.* Brassica capitata, & De variis brassicae gen. vid. *Cat. c.* 156, & 157. Item *Plin.* 19, 41. & 20, 33.

Braxae, arum. pl. Vid. Baxae. *A kind of pantofle, or slipper.*

Brechmasis; vox Indica. *Light pepper.* Vid. *Plin.* 12, 14.

* Brephotrophium, i. n. *An hospital for the bringing up of orphans, or poor children.* Latine, Infantum hospitium, *Deer.*

Brève, adv. (sc. tempus) de praeterito, uti brevi, de futuro. *For a short time, for a little while*, *Catull.*

Brevi, adv. (sc. tempore) (1) *Soon after, in a short time.* (2) *Briefly, in short, in a few words.* (1) Brevi post mortuus est, *Cic.* (2) Brevi tamen sic habeto, *Cic.*

Brevia, um. n. pl. Loca vadosa, *Serv. Fords, shelves, or shallow places, flats.* Tres Eurus naves ab alto in breviam & syrtes urget, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 115. Σ Nec discerni poterant breviam à profundis, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 70.

Breviarium, i. n. *A breviary, compendious draught, an abridgement, or breviate, an epitome, a summary; a register, a roll, a brief.* ¶ *A breviary, or mass-book.* Fecit breviarium totius imperii, *Suet. Aug.* 101. ¶ *Stomachatur in hac voce, tanquam sordida, & vulgari Seneca: Breviarium, inquit, olim cùm Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur.* *Ep.* 39. princ.

Breviloquens, tis. adj. [ex brevis, & loquens] *That speaketh in a few words; short, brief.* Breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit, *Cic. Att.* 7, 20.

Breviloquentia, ae. f. *A short way of speaking.* Breviloquentiam in scribendo colere, *Cic. ap. Gell.* 12, 2.

Brevio, as. *To abridge, to make short, to shorten.* Breviare quaedam & exornare, *Quint.* 1, 9.

Brevior, aris. pass. *To be shortened, &c.* *Manil.* 3, 461.

BREVIS, e. adj. βρεγς, *Fest. sc. x in v verso, or, comp. simus, sup.* (1) *Short in measure.* (2) *time.* (3) *Compendious, brief.* (4) *Small, little.* (5) *Narrow.* (1) Mensura brevior, *Ov. Met.* 9, 788. Brevissima terra, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 82.

¶ Conveniunt voto longa brevique meo puella, *Ov. Am.* 2, 4,

lingua] *Borage*, *bugloss*, Plin. 25, 40.

* Bugonia, βυγώνια, i. βούνιον. *The breeding of cattle*, Varr.

Bulapathon, i. n. [à bu intens. & lapathon] *The herb patience, or great dock*, Plin. 20, 86.

Bulbaceus, a, um. adj. [à bulbus] *With round heads, bulbous*, Plin. 21, 86.

* Bulbine, f. bulbi species. *An herb having leaves like to leeks, and a purple flower*, Plin. 19, 30.

Bulbosus, a, um. adj. *Full of round heads, like an onion, bulbous*, Plin. 21, 62.

BULBUS, i. m. *A scallion; any root that is round, and wrapped with many skins, coats, or pills one upon another; as onions, leeks, saffron, tulip-roots; cloves of garlick, lily-roots, &c.* Vid. Plin. 19, 30. & eundem 19, 10.

* Bule, es. f. βουλῆ, consilium & concilium. *The council of state*. Et bule, & ecclesia consentiente, Plin. Ep. 10, 111. Lat. Senatus, concilium.

* Buleuta, ae. m. *A common-council man, a senator*, Plin. Ep. 10, 113. Lat. consultor.

* Buleuterion. *A town-hall*, Plin. Lat. Curia, senaculum. Also a large building in Cyzicum, without pin, or nail in it, Plin. 36, 15.

Bulga, ae. f. Galli bulgas fuculos scorteos appellant, Fest. *A budget, or mail of leather; a money-bag*. Cum bulgâ coenat, dormit, lavit, omnis in unâ spes hominis bulgâ, Lucil. Sat. 6.

* Bulimus, i. m. & bulimia, ae. f. [ex βῦ, particulâ intensiva, & λιμός, fames] *An insatiable hunger, a greedy appetite*. Bulimum Graeci magnam famem vocant, Fest.

BULLA, ae. f. [à βῦλῆ, jactus, fortasse quod conjectu lapidum, &c. excitari solet] (1) *A bubble of water when it rains, or the pot seeths*. (2) *A great head of a nail, embossed on doors, or gates*. (3) *Studs, or bosses on girdles, or bridles*. (4) *An ornament worn about the neck, or at the breast of children, made like a heart, and hollow within, wore till they were seventeen years old, and then hung up to the household gods*. (5) *Also a seal, a pope's bull*. (1) Si est homo bulla, ed magis senex, Varr. (2) Jusine in splendorem dari bullas has foribus nostris? Plaut. Afn. 2, 4, 20. (3) Notis fulserunt cingula bullis, Virg. Aen. 12, 942. (4) Bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, Propert. 4, 1, 131. (5) Apud sequiores script. Observandum est nobilium pueros bullas aureas habuisse, pauperum de loro. Huc enim pertinet illud Juvenalis: 5, 164. Etruscum puero si contigit aurum, vel nodus tantum, & signum de paupere loro.

Bullans, tis. part. *Bubbling*. Urina bullans, *Having bubbles*, Plin. 28, 19.

Bullatio, onis. f. Al. leg. bulbatio, *A bubbling*, Plin. 34, 42.

Bullatus, a, um. denom. *Garnished with studs, or brooches*.

Bullatus haeres, *A child in his coats, a young gentleman under seventeen*, Juv. 14, 5. Met. Also vain, puffed up, without substance. Bullatae nugae, *Swelling lines, lofty words without sense, empty expressions*, Perf. 5, 19. || Bullatus doctor, *A doctor made by patent, or mandamus*.

Bulliens, tis. part. *Boiling, or bubbling*, Cels.

Bullio, ire, ivi, itum, *To boil in seething, to bubble*. Summâ rursus non bullit in undâ, Perf. 3, 34. Conf. Cels. 5, 19.

Bullo, as, i. Bullas excito, *To bubble*. Ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato 105.

Bullula, ae. f. [dim. à bulla] *A little bubble, boss, or stud; also a little wheal, or push*. Bullulas excito, Cels. 2, 5.

Bumamma, ae. f. Varr. Idem quod

* Bumastus, i. m. [ex βῦ intens. & μάστος, mamma] *A large swelling grape, like a teat*. Non ego te transferim tumidis, bumaste, racemis, Virg. Geor. 2, 102. Bumammam, Varr. de R. R. 12, 5. Latine appellat.

* Bumelia, ae. f. [ex βῦ, intens. & μέλια, fraxinus.] *A kind of large ash-tree*, Plin. 16, 24.

* Bünias, adis. f. *A rape, or round radish of Limosin; a turnep*, Plin. 20, 11.

* Bunium, i. n. [ex βουνός, collis.] *A Turnep*, Plin. 20, 11.

* Bupthalmus, i. f. [ex βῦ, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus.] *An herb like cammomil, but more upright, May-weed, ox-eye, stinking cammomil*. Vid. Plin. 25, 42. Lat. Caltha.

* Bupleuron, i. n. seu bupleuros. [ex βῦ, bos, & πλεῖον, latus, eris.] *An herb growing without sowing, or setting, with a top like dill*, Plin. 27, 34. & 22, 35.

* Buprestis, is, & idis. f. [ex βῦ, bos, & πρέσθω, incendo] *A sort of cantharides, which is fatal to a beast, if eaten amongst grass*, Plin. 22, 36. Also a sort of herb which kills cattle, the burncow, Dale.

Būra, ae. f. & buris, is. [à bubus, Varr. vel quasi βοῦς ἐργῶν, bovis cauda, Serv.] *The beam of the plow to which the share is fixed*. Fracta bura, Varr. R. R. 1, 19. Magnâ vi flexa domatur in burim ulmus, Virg. Geor. 1, 170.

|| Burdo, onis. m. *A mule, ingendred of an horse, and a she-ass*. || Mulus ex asino, & equâ; burdo ex equo, & asinâ.

|| Burgus, i. Veg. [à βούργος, turris] *A castle, fort, or redoubt*;

a burrough, or town corporate. Hinc Burgenfis, *A burges, a burger*.

|| Būricus, βούριχος, Gl. *A little horse, a nag*. + Mannus.

Buris, is. f. in acc. burim. *The plow-tail*. Vide Bura.

Burrio, ire. vox ficta à sono formicarum. *To swarm or make a humming noise, as pismires do*, Apul. 8, p. 254.

|| Burrus, a, um. adj. [ex βούριχος, rufus. Unde fortasse & Burrhia, Ter. qui Gr. βούριχος, à rufo capite] *Ruddy, red*, Fest.

Bursa, ae. f. [à Gr. βύρσα, corium] *An ox-hide. The tower at Carthage so called*, Virg. || *A burse, or royal exchange for merchants*. || Bursa pastoris, *An herb, shepherd's purse, or pouch*.

* Büselinum, i. n. [ex βῦ intens. vel βῦς, bos, & σέλινον, apium] *An herb like garden-smallage, but hath a shorter stem, and a red root*, Plin. 20, 47.

Busteus, a, um. adj. *Almost dead, ready to be carried to the grave*, Lex. ex Plaut.

Bustiräpus, i. m. qui è flammâ (busti sc.) cibum petit, Ter. Sive coenam de rogo rapit, Catull. *A robber of tombs, or graves; or a snatcher of victuals at the funeral feasts*. Verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 127.

* Bustrophe, es. f. βυστροφή, bovis versura. [ex βῦς, bos, & τροφή, versura. Them. σπέφω, verto] *A way of writing used in old time, wherein they began the first line at the left-hand, and the next at the right, and so went forward, and backward, as they do in plowing*, Viët.

|| Bustualis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to graves*, Sidon.

Bustuarius, a, um. adj. *That keeps about tombs, or graves*. Bustuaria moecha, *A common whore*, Mart. 3, 93. Bustuarium, Jun. Φαλακρινή, Jun. τρυφάδα, vocat Hiclych. *A witch, or enchantress, which haunteth tombs, and graves*.

Bustuarius, i. m. qui ante busta dimicat. *A fencer, or sword-player, that fought at the grove of some great man, in honour of him*, Cic. in Pison. c. 2. He that burnt the dead, Isid.

Bustum, i. n. [ab ustum, b praeposito Aeolum more, Vass.] *The place where dead bodies were burned; a tomb, grave, or sepulchre*. Met. Bustum omnium legum, Cic. in Pis. 5. Exsequiae dic. dum portatur cadaver, funus dum ardet, bustum cum jam crematum est, sepulchrum cum demum conditur, Donat.

* Büsychon, i. magna ficus [ex βῦ, & σῦκον, ficus] *A great unfavoury fig*, Fest.

Büteco, onis. m. accipitris genus. *A kind of hawk that hath three stones, a buzzard*, Plin. 10, 9.

* Buthysia, ae. f. [ex βῦς, bos, & θυσία, sacrificium] *A saying, or sacrificing of oxen*, Suet. Ner. 12.

Butio, ire. *To cry like a Biturn*, Ov. Philom. 42. Ubi al. leg. Bubit.

Butio, onis. f. [à buteo, vel fort. à sono vocis] *A bittourn*, Auc. Philom. 42. Vide Bubo, is.

+ Buttubata, five butubata, Naev. pro nugatorius posuit, i. nullius dignationis. Tittle-tattle, prittle-prattle; nonsense, fooleries, Id.

* Bütyrum, i. n. dict. [à βῦς, bos, & τυρός, coagulum] *Butter*, Plin. 28, 78. [Media syllaba raro corripitur]

Buxea, ae. f. sc. tabula. *A table of box-wood, on which anciently they wrote*, Lex. ex Plaut.

Buxetum, i. n. *A place set with box-trees*, Mart. 3, 58.

Buxeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of box*. (2) *Of a pale yellow colour, like box*. (1) Buxeus frutex, Col. 8, 15. (2) Dentca picei, buxeique, Mart. 2, 41. Buxeus color, Plin. 12, 14.

* Buxifer, a, um. adj. *That beareth box, where box grows*, Catull. 4, 13.

Buxosus, a, um. adj. *Full of box, much like box*, Plin. 12, 54.

Buxum, i. n. (1) *Box-wood*. (2) *A pipe made of box to play on*. (1) Torno rasile buxum, Virg. Geor. 2, 449. (2) Inflati murmure buxi, Ov. Met. 14, 537.

Buxus, i. f. [à βύξ, idem, quod à βύξ, denso] est enim spississima ex omni materiâ, Plin. (1) *The box-tree, the wood*. (2) *Meton. A trumpet, flute, or pipe, with two rows of holes; a top, comb, or any thing made of box wood*. (1) Virens buxus, Ov. Met. 10, 97. Ora buxo pallidiora, Id. 4, 134. (2) Cum Bacchica mugit buxus, Sat. Buxum torquere flagello, Perf. 3, 51. Crines depectere buxo, Ov. Fast. 6, 229.

B ante Y.

* Byne, es. f. βύν. *Malt, barley steeped*.

* Byrrhus, i. m. [à βύρριος] *A kind of russet garment*, Sulpit.

* Byrsa, ae. f. [à βύρσα, corium.] *An hide*; Also the Citadel of Carthage à בֵּרְסָא arx; nam quae narrant de corio taurino mera fabula est, Vide Flor. 2, 15.

* Byssinus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine linen, lawn, or cambrick*, Plin. 19, 4.

* Byssus, i. f. [ex Heb. בֵּוֹשֶׁת] *A kind of fine flax, or linen*, Plin. 19, 4.

* Bytueros. *A worm in Campania, that gnaweth vines*, Plin. 30, 52. Hard. Biuros.

C.

C, c. The third letter, but second consonant, may indeed be copied immediately from the Hebrew ק , being exactly the same, only in complaisance to our way of writing, turning towards the right; yet is much more probably framed from the Greek Γ , its right and perpendicular line, for the more ease and quick dispatch in writing, instead of an angle, degenerating into a semicircle. For it is evident, that the Latin letters are many of them exactly the same with the Greek; and most of the rest, which are common to both tongues, differ no more, than haste, conveniency of writing, or perhaps, some novel, and growing depravation might probably occasion. And I may add also, That many words, natives of Greece, were made denizens of Rome, without any formality of changing their garb, especially those of Doric families: others again, in pretty near proportion between their number of words and letters, suffer some change, to be more civilly treated there: besides, it is notorious that the Roman youth were anciently taught both to read, and write their own language by Greek masters. This I judge proper to observe here once for all, and proceed. The rank which C holds in the Latin alphabet, answering that of Γ in the Greek, is a farther evidence of this extraction: besides, when the Greeks in their own letters express a pure Latin word, where this letter is found, they commonly substitute Γ , or Κ , for *Cajus Caesar*, writing $\Gamma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma\text{Κ}\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha\rho$. Yea, in many Latin words c and g are indifferently writ; as *Cajus Cnaeus*, or *Gajus Gnaeus*. But before I go farther, I must do a piece of justice to this letter, by declaring, that, though it acknowledges the Greek Γ its parent, yet it may challenge the same regard from the Latin letters g and k, and, in the opinion of some learned men, from q also: the first whereof was not known to the Romans, till after the first Punic war. This is plainly proved from the royal laws, where *Acrom* is writ for *Agnum*, *Acrom* for *Agrum*; and that famous remaining piece of Antiquity, the monumental pillar of Duilius, where we read *Lecio pugnando, exfociont, &c.* for *Legio pugnando, effugiunt*. As for K, it appears never to have been much used, and is now so obsolete, that it is not writ in more than two or three Latin words, where c is always indifferently, or perhaps better, used. And for Q, the indifferency found in writing very many Latin words therewith, or with C, as *cur*, or *quur*; *quum*, or *cum*; *locutus*, or *loquutus*; *cottidie*, or *quotidie*, hath induced many Critics to deduce its original from c. But this shall be considered in its proper place. The name of C, if we attend to analogy, is always Kè, as is its found before all vowels; never Sè. And here, with much reluctance, I remark, That foreigners, who own we understand Latin perfectly, and write it correctly, account us little better than barbarians, in several parts of pronunciation; but in none more justly, than our depraved sound of this letter before ae, oe, e, i, and y, as if it were S; which at the same time our learned men confess to differ from the ancient usage of Greece, and Rome, to be unreasonable in itself, and to introduce a strange confusion in words and things; so that *caedo*, and *sedo*, *coepi*, and *sepi*; *census*, and *sensus*; *cicer*, and *sifer*; *cygni*, and *signi*, and many thousands more, have, with us, one and the same sound. Hence also it comes to pass, that its found is intirely lost after S; so that *coena*, and *scena*; *celeris*, and *sceleris*, and innumerable words of the same kind, are confounded. This I humbly leave to the consideration and redress of the learned school-masters of this kingdom, as very well deserving it, and return to its true sound; which is the same with that usurped by the exploded K, and stands related to the harder sound of g, as p to b; and therefore in the inflection of words g before a vowel, is changed into c before a consonant; as *ago*, *actum*, not *agtum*; *lego*, *lectum*, not *legtum*; just as *scribo*, *scriptum*. Neither ought it to be founded with an aspirate, as the modern Italians do, who say *chicbindela*, *Chicbero*, &c. for *cicindela*, *Cicero*. Concerning its intercourse with f, and t, the *tenuis* of the third Class of Mutes, I rather choose to treat in the dissertation upon those letters, lest I be too tedious in this.

C A C

C ante A.

C, litera ad omnes vocales vim suam perfert, Quint. 1, 7. C. Caius, Κ . Caia, *Id. ibid.* Cn. Cnaeus. COS. Consul. COSS. Consules. C in numeris centum denotat. || Cabala, vel potius Cabbala, ae. f. קבלה , doctrina accepta, à קבל , accepit; ut eadem *Masora* dict. quatenus tradita. A mysterious doctrine among the Jews, received by oral tradition from their fathers, at last compiled into a body in the Talmud. Also a skill, or science practised by the more modern Jews, in discovering mysteries, and expositions from the numbers that letters of words make. || Cabalista, ae. m. A cabalist, one skilled in that science. || Cabalisticus, a, m. adj. Of, or belonging to that science. || Caballarius, i. eques. A horseman, a chevalier; also an equerry, a horse-dresser, Firm. || Caballinus, a, um. adj. Of a horse. Caro caballina, Horse-flesh, Plin. 28, 81. Fons caballinus, The Muses spring in Helicon, Pers. prol. 1. || CABALLUS, i. m. [à καβάλλω , καταβάλλω , dejicio] ut sit, quem succussatorem tetrum tardumque caballum, voc. Lucil. ap. Non. A sorry horse, a jade, a mill-horse, a keffel, a pack-horse, a horse that throws the rider; || in latter times taken for a war-horse Olitoris aget mercedem caballum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. Optat arare caballus, *Id. Ep. 1. 14, 43.* || Căbalus, i. m. noctuae genus. A kind of night-raven, Tert. || Cabus, i. m. καβο , Heb. קב . An Hebrew measure, containing about three pints, and an half. || Căcabo, as. To cry, or call like a partridge. Cacabat hinc per dix, Auct. Philom. 19. || Căcabum, i. n. *Id.* quod * Căcăbus, i. m. [à sono dum fervet] A kettle, or pipkin to boil meat in, Col. 12, 4. Vas ubi cibum coquebant căcabum adpellarunt, Varr. 1, 4.

VOL. II.

C A C

* Căcălia, ae. f. An herb called wild caraways, or wild chervil, Plin. 25, 85. || Căcăturio, ire, ivi, itum, desiderat. [a caco] To go to stool, to have a mind to do his needs, Mart. 11, 78. || Căcătus, a, um. part. Besbit, bewrayed. Catull. 1, 34. || Căcăbus, i. m. A kettle. Vide Cacabus. * Căcemphaton, Căcephaton, vel Cacophaton, n. Scriv. [à κακήφων , ut al. leg. κακόφων , i. male sonans, à καρός , & φωνή] A harsh sound of words, Quint. 8, 3. & Euphonia. Also an abuse of a trope; as, Arrige aures, Pamphile, Ter. || Căchectes, vel a. m. & Căchecticus. Of an ill constitution, or state of body. Phthilici, & cachectae, Plin. 28, 33. Căchectici, quorum corpus macie conficitur, *Id.* 32, 39. * Căchexia, ae. f. mala corporis habitudo, [ex καχός , malus, & ἔξις , habitus. Th. ἔχω , habeo] An evil habit, or state of body, when the nutriment turneth to ill humours, Cels. 3, 22. || Căchinnatio, ōnis. f. verb [a cachinno] A loud laughter. & Si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen chachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31. || Căchinno, as. act. To laugh a loud, Suet. Furtim cachinnant, Lucret. 4, 1169. Tremulo cachinnare risu, *Id.* 1, 918. *Id.* quod, Rifu quati, Juv. || Căchinnor, āris. dep. [a cachinnus] To laugh aloud, to laugh outright. || Căchinno, ōnis. m. A great laughter, scorner, or scoffer, Pers. 1, 12. || CACHINNUS, i. m. risus effusus [à καχάζω , Heb. קחח , risus] A loud laughing, a laughter in derision or scorn. Cachinum tollere, To set up a laughter, to cackle again, Hor. A. P. 113. Majore cachinno concutitur, Juv. 3, 100. || Cachla, æ. f. herba, quæ & buphthalmos, May-weed, Stinking camomil, Plin. 25, 42. * Cachrys, yos. f. quæ & καλῆρεν [à καλῶ , uro; quoniam in medicinâ urendi vim habet, Plin. 16, 11.] Oak-apples, beech-mast, ash-keys, the catkins upon nut-trees, the gossins on willows,

laws, &c. Also *the seed of rosemary*, Id. 24, 59.

Cāco, as. act. *To go to stool, to cack*. Durum *cacare*, *To have a hard stool*, Mart. 3, 89. Nec toto decies *cacas* in anno, *Catull.* 21, 20.

* *Cācōchymia*, ae. f. *Ill digestion*, Med.

* *Cācōchymus*, a, um. [ex κακός, malus, & χυμός, succus. Them. χῆω, fundo] *Causing bad digestion*, *Cels.* 2, 19.

* *Cācōdaemon*, ōnis. m. [ex κακός, malus, & δαίμων, daemon] *An evil spirit, a devil*, V. Max. 1, 7. Lat. malus genius, larva.

* *Cācōēthes*, is. n. [ex κακός, malus, & ἔθος, mores] (1) *A boil, a botch, a cancer, a rebellious ulcer*. (2) *An evil custom, or fashion, an ill habit*. (1) Resistit ulceribus quae cacoethe vocant, *Plin.* 22, 64. *Celsus* etiam, sed Graecis literis, 5, 27. (2) Tenet insanabile multos scribendi cacoethes, *Juv.* 7, 53.

* *Cācōtechnia*, ae. f. [ex κακός, malus, & τέχνη, ars] *Cacotechniam* quidam nominaverunt artis pravitatem, *Quint.* 2, 20.

* *Cācozēlia*, ae. f. *Affected, perverse imitation, falling into one fault to avoid another*, Vid. *Quint.* 8. c. 3.

* *Cācozēlus*, i. m. [ex κακός, malus, & ζῆλος, aemulatio] *One that doth imitate scurvily, an affecter of new words*. & *Cacozelos*, & antiquarios, ut diverso genere vitiosos, pari fastidio sprevit, *Suet.* in *Octavio* 86.

* *Caētos*, i. f. *An artichook*, *Plin.* 21, 57.

Cacubalum, i. n. alii *Cucubulum*, & *Culiculum*. *A kind of herb whose leaves are good to cure the stinging of serpents*, *Plin.* 27, 44.

Cācula, ae. m. *A soldier's boy*, *Plaut. Trinum.* 3, 2, 95. & *Gloss. Philox.* *Cacula*, servus militis.

Cācūmen, inis. n. [qu. coacumen, ubi acumina in unum coeunt, *M.*] (1) *The top*. (2) *A peak, or sharp end of a thing*. (3) Met. *The perfection of any thing*. (1) *Cacumen arboris*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 73. montis, *Catull.* 62, 240. (2) ovi, *Plin.* 10, 74. pilorum cacumina, *Hirt. B. Af.* 47. (3) Ad summum donec venere cacumen, *Lucr.* 5, 1456. de artium inv. loquitur.

Cācūminātus, a, um. part. *Sharp at the end, pointed, peaked*. Ova *cacuminata*, *Plin.* 10, 74. à

Cācūmīno, as. act. *To make pointed, sharp, or copped*. Summāsque *cacuminar aures*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 195.

Cādāver, ōris. n. [à cadendo, *Serv.*] *A carcase, a dead body*, *Cic. in Pison.* 33. Met. *Cadavera oppidorum*, *The ruins of towns*, *Sulpitius ap. Cic. Fam.* 4, 5.

Cādāvērosus, a, um. adj. *Like a dead carcase, ghastly*. *Cadaverosa facies*, *A wan, ghastly look*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 27.

Cādēns, tis. part. [à cado] (1) *Falling*. (2) *Trickling*. (3) *Setting*. (4) Met. *Dying*. (5) *Deceiving, failing*. (6) *Terminating, uttered, spoken*. & De caeteris notionibus vide *Cado*. (1) *Tethys miserata cadentem molliter excepit*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 784. (2) *Cadentes lachrymae*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 509. (3) & *Freto surgente cadentibus hoedis*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 711. (4) *Gemitus cadentium*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 154. (5) *Spes cadens*, *Liv.* (6) *Verba cadentia*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 12.

Cādīvus, a, um. adj. [à cado] quod sponte, vel facili cadit, *That falleth of itself without violence, or pulling, transitory*. *Cadiva poma*, *Windfalls*, *Plin.* 15, 18. *Caduca* vocat *Propert.* 2, 32, 40.

Cadmīa, ae. f. [à Cadmo inventore] *A stone out of which brass is melted, brass ore*, *Plin.* 34, 22.

* *Cadmites*. *A kind of precious stone having blue specks about it*, *Plin.* 37, 56.

CADO, ēre, cecīdi, cāsum. n. [à κάω, deorsum, quod cadere nihil aliud sit, quàm deorsum ferri.] (1) *To slip, or slide down*. (2) *To tumble, or fall down*. (3) Met. *To fail, or fault*. (4) *To truckle, to pour down*. (5) *To shed, as teeth do*. (6) *To chance, or fall out*. (7) *To belong, suit, or agree with*. (8) *To end, or terminate, as words do*. (9) *To fall, set, or go down, as the sun, or stars do*. (10) *To die, to be slain*. (11) *To be sacrificed*. (12) *To be derived*. (13) *To fall under, to be subject, or belong to*. (14) *To miscarry, or be disliked*. (15) *To sink, or droop*. (16) *To be laid, as the wind*. (17) *To be diminished*. (1) & Sic cadit, ut tacta surgere possit humo, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 4, 18. (2) *Cecidissetne ebrius, aut de equo uspiam*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 124. (3) *Inter verba cadit lingua silentio*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 36. (4) § *Homini illic lachrymae cadunt*, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 20. (5) *Tum mihi dentes cadebant primulum*, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 57. (6) *Sanè ita cadebat, ut vellem*, *Cic. Att.* 3, 7. (7) *Iambus, & dactylus in versum cadunt maximè*, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (8) *Verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt*, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (9) & *Quid vetat & stellas, ut quaeque oriturque, caditque, dicere?* *Ov. Fast.* 1, 295. (10) *Crebri hostes cadunt*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 81. Sed cadat ante diem, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 620. (11) *Ante aras nostrā cadet hostia dextrā*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 338. (12) *Fonte Graeco cadant verba*, *Hor. A. P.* 53. (13) *Quae cadunt sub aurium mensuram, aspectum, sensum, rationem, imperium, dictionemque, &c.* *Cic.* (14) & *Securus, cadat, an rectò stet fabula talo*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 176. (15) = *Nec debilitari animos, aut cadere patitur*, *Cic. de Amic.* 7. (16) *Quo signo caderent austris*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 354. *Cadit ira*, *Perf.* 1, 106. (17) *Auctoritas principum cecidit*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 28. ¶ *Cadere causā, in iudicio*, Id. formulā, *Quint.* *To be cast in law, to*

lose the suit. In sensu obscuro. *Libera eris, si crebrò cades*, *Plant. Perf.* 4, 4, 104. *Incaustum cadere*, *To come to nothing*, Id. *Poen.* 1, 2, 147.

Cādūceātor, ōris. m. [à caduceo dict.] *An herald sent to treat of peace, as the Fecialis did of war*. *Caduccatores*, qui ad pacem eos compellerent, milit, *Curt.* 4, 9. *Caduccatori nemo homo nocet*, *Cato*.

Cādūceum, i, n. & *Cādūceus*, i. m. utrumque habent lexica. Saepè occurrit in probis auctoribus, sed ita ut nescias, utrum ab hoc, an illo deflectatur; nec magis certum, an à Latino, an Graeco fonte cadat. Hinc & penult. dubiae quantitatis. *A staff, or white wand, which heralds, or ambassadors carried, when they went to treat of peace*. *A rod, or tip-staff with two snakes twisted about it*. *Mercury's wand*. Vide *Plin.* 29, 12. *Coel. Rhod.* 21, 16. *Macrobi.* 1, 19. *Hyg.* 2, 8.

* *Cādūcifer*, i. m. *An epithet of Mercury from his caduceus*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 708.

Cādūcum, i. n. *An escheat, a windfall*. Legatum omne capis, necnon & dulce *caducum*, *Juv.* 9, 88.

Cādūcus, a, um. adj. [à cado] (1) *Ready to fall, unable to bear up itself*. (2) *Falling, or trickling down*. (3) *Frail, uncertain, brittle, ruinous, falling to decay, perishable*. (4) *Falling of itself without violence, or pulling*. (5) Met. *Fallen, or slain*. (6) *Escheated to the prince, or lord*. (7) *That hath the falling sickness*. (1) *Vitis naturā caduca est, & nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur*, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. (2) *Terra caducas concepit lachrymas*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 396. (3) = *Caducae, & incertae sunt divitiae* *Cic. de Am.* 6. (4) *Glandes caducae*, *Lucr.* 5, 1362. (5) *Bello caduci Dardanidae*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 481. (6) Vid. *Cod. l. 6. t. 51*. *Cic. Philip.* 10, 11. (7) *Firm.* ¶ *Litterae caducae*. *Not lasting, quickly fading*, *Plin.* 13, 25. *Not, as some expound it, spreading, or sinking into the paper*. *Caducae haereditates*, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 11. *Ironice, Estates unjustly got*. *Proprie, quae ab eo, cujus erant, jure in alium cadunt; unde Dulce caducum*, ap. *Juv.* *Caducum ex lege Papiā legatum erat relictum sub conditione, quā deficiente, vel vivo, vel mortuo testatore, cadebat, & redibat, vel ad testatorem vivum, vel, eo mortuo, ad substitutum haeredem*, *Cato*.

Cādūrcum, i. n. [dict. à Cadurcis, Galliae Narbonensis incolis, quorum laudatissimum linum] (1) *A white blanket, coverlet, or quilt for a bed, a sheet*. (2) *Synech. The whole bed*. (3) *A vessel to draw water with out of a pool, or pit; an horse turning the wheel*. (1) *Institor hyberni tegetis, niveique cadurci*, *Juv.* 7, 221. (2) *Debetur violato poena cadurco*, *Juv.* 6, 536. (3) *Valla*.

¶ *Cādūrcus*, a, um. adj. ad *cadurcum* pertinens; *Cadurcae fasciae*, *Bed cloaths*, *Sulp. ap. Interp.* *Juv.* 7, 221.

Cādus, i. m. [ab Heb. כַּד, hydria, lagena] (1) *A measure about eighteen gallons*. (2) *Meton. The wine contained therein*. (1) *Vina cadis onerarat Acestes*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 199. (2) *Nec parce cadis tibi destinatis*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 20. ¶ *Cadus salamentarius*, *A powdering-tub*, *Plin.*

Caecātus, a, um. part. [à caeco] (1) *Blinded*. (2) Met. *Cheated, seduced*. (1) *Potitios corrupt; unde caecatus est*, *Plin. de Vir. Ill.* (2) *Libidinibus caecati*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30.

* *Caecias*, ae. m. [à Caico, Myssiae fluvio, dictum etymon] *The north-west, or north-east wind, a wind which bringeth rain*, *Plin.* 2, 46.

* *Caecigēnus*, a, um. adj. i. *caecus* genitus, *Born blind*, *Lucr.* 2, 740.

Caccilia, ae. f. *A floor-worm, or blind-worm*, *Col.* 6, 17.

Cacciliana, ae. f. *A kind of lettuce*, *Plin.* 19, 38.

Caecitas, ātis. f. *Blindness, either in a proper, or a metaphorical sense*. An tibi luminis obesset caecitas plus quàm libidinis? *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 18.

Caeco, as. act. *Caecum facio*, *To blind, to dazzle, properly, or metaphorically*. *Largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 66.

Caecor, aris. pass. (1) *To be blinded, or made dark*. (2) *To be corrupted*. (3) ¶ *To be disappointed*. (1) Si ejus acies ita curata est, ut ne caecaretur erroribus, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39. Vide *Caecatus*. (2) *Alicujus rei cupiditate caecatum esse*, *Cic. pro Domo* 23. (3) *Spes vindemiae caecabitur*, *Pallad.* 1, 6.

Caecūbus, a, um. adj. ut vinum *Caecubum*, & *Caecubum* absol. [à Caecubo, Campaniae oppido] *An excellent sort of wine, the product of Campania*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 20, 8.

† *Caeculto*, as. *To be dim-sighted*, *Plaut. Frag.* † *Caecutio*.

† *Caecūlus*, a, um. adj. dim. *Blindish, half blind*, *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 4, 11. ubi alii, & puto rectius, leg. *cucule*.

CAECUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. de cujus etymo multi multa adferunt; quod tamen plane caecum est. *Caecus* dicitur, qui non videt, aut non videtur, ut ostendunt exempla illic allata. Vid. *Fab. Thes.* It significat (1) *Actively, Blind*. (2) *Passively, Secret, close, unseen*. (3) *Unforeseen, uncertain*. (4) *Precipitate, rash, head-strong*. (5) *Confused, jumbled together*. (6) *Ignorant, unacquainted*. (7) *Ambiguous, obscure*. (1) Si caecus iter monstrare velit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 3. (2) *Ilia subter caecum vulnus habes*, *Perf.* 4, 43. (3) *Caeca timet aliunde fata*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 16. (4) *Furorine caecus, an rapit vis acrior*, *Hor. Epod.* 7, 13. (5) *Caeco exemit acervo*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 24. (6) *Proh caeca futuri gaudia*, *Claud. in Eutr.* 2, 545. (7) *Historiis involvam carmina caecis*, *Ov. in Ibin.* 55. ¶ & Eme

die

dic caecâ olivum, id vendito oculatâ die, *Buy on trust, and sell for ready money*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 67. Hypseâ caecior, Prov. *Blind as a beetle*, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 91. Ensis caecus, *That striketh here and there, at all adventures*, Stat. Theb. 9, 198. Ramus caecus, *Fruitless*, Plin. 16, 54. Fluctus caecus, *A sudden wave*, Sen. Suas. 1.

Caecutio, ire. *To see but a little, or not clearly*, Varr. apud Non. 2, 133.

Caedendus, a, um. part. *To be beaten, or cut*, Cic. Verr. 3, 147. Caedenda ex hortis cepa, Ov. Fast. 3, 340.

Caedens, tis. part. *Beating, thumping*. Digitis caedentibus, Stat. Theb. 1, 71.

Caedes, is. f. [à caedo] (1) *A felling, or cutting down*. (2) *Slaughter, havoc, murder*. (1) Ligni caedes, Gell. 19, 12. (2) = Tu vim negabis esse factam, si caedes, & occisio facta non erit? Cic. pro Caec. 14.

CAEDO, ère, cecidi, caesum. act. (1) *To lash, or whip*. (2) *To beat, or knock*. (3) *To fell timber, to cut*. (4) *To kill, or butcher*. (5) Sometimes, *To slay in sacrifice*. (6) *To knock, or rap*. (7) *To prune, or lop*. (8) *To convict*. (9) *To eat through, as moths do cloaths*. (1) Caedi discipulos deforme, ac servile, est, Quint. 1, 3. (2) = Non pectus caedere pugnis te veto, nec planâ faciem contundere palmâ, Juv. 13, 127. (3) Caesar sylvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 69. Caedere januam faxis, Cic. Verr. 1, 27. (4) Caedit greges armentorum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12. (5) Caedit quas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 5, 96. (6) Nec pluteum caedit, nec demorsos sapit ungues, Pers. 1, 106. (7) Populeam frondem caedito, Cato, 5, 8. (8) Odio premitur omnium generum, maximè testibus caeditur, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 3. (9) Litt. ex Lucil. ¶ Sermones caedere, *To talk together*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 1. Perinde ut Graeci καὶ λέγειν ἐξήκουσα.

Caedor, èris, caesus. pass. (1) *To be cut, beat, &c.* (2) Met. *To be convicted*. (1) Caedere hodie tu rebus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11. (2) Testibus caeditur, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 3.

Caeduu, a, um. adj. [à caedo, sc. caedi consuetus] *Used to be cut, or lopped*, Col. 3, 3. Sylva caedua, Plin. 16, 47. Frutex caeduae naturae, Id. 12, 42.

Caelâmen, inis. n. *Engraving, or etching in metal*. Meton. *The figure, or story engraven*. Neque enim clypei caelamina novit, *The device, or story*, Ov. Met. 13, 291.

Caelâtor, ôris. m. verb. [à caelo] *An engraver or carver*. Caelâtor caelum, & pictor penicilla desiderat, Quint. 2, 21. ad finem. Ap. Ciceronem quoque invenitur, Verr. 4, 24.

Caelâtura, ae. f. (1) *The skill of engraving, or rather imbossing*. (2) Meton. *Engraving itself, or imbossing*. (1) ¶ Caelatura auro, argento, aere, ferro, opera efficit. Nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, praeter ea quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint. 2, 21. (2) Caelatura clypei Achillis, Quint. 2, 17.

Caelâtus, a, um. part. [à caelo instrumento] (1) *Engraved, carved, or imbossed*. (2) Met. *Composed, indited*. (1) Abacisque complures ornavit argento, auroque caelato, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. (2) Caelatum Musis opus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92.

Caeebs, ibis, potius Coeebs. adj. qu. καὶ ὁλὴν ἂν κέρν, & αἰσώ, carens concubitu, Voff. quem adi. (1) *Unmarried, single, solitary, lonely*. (2) Subst. *An unmarried, or single person, a bachelor*. (3) Also a widower, or widow. (4) Dicitur etiam de arboribus. (1) Quae si non esset, coeebs te vita deceret, Ov. Trist. 2, 163. Coeebs lectus, Catull. 66, 6. (2) Martiis coeebs quid agam calendis miraris, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. ¶ Utrum coelibem esse te mavis liberum, an maritum servum? Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11. (3) Suet. Galba 5. (4) Platanus coeebs evincet ulmos, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

Caeelestis, e. adj. [à caelum] *Heavenly, of heaven, of God*. Vide Coeelestis.

Caelia, ae. f. *A kind of drink made of wheat, like our mum, or ale*, Plin. 22, 82. Al. scribunt Celia.

Caelibâtus, ūs. m. *Single life; the state of a man or woman unmarried, widowhood*, Suet. Galb. 5.

¶ Caelicola, ae. c. g. [ex caelum, & colo] *An inhabitant of heaven, a god*. = Omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 787. Rex caelicolum, Id. ib. 3, 21. Genetrix caelicolum [sc. Cybele] Sil. 17, 3.

¶ Caelifer, era, um. m. [ex caelum, & fero] *Bearing, or upholding heaven; an epithet of Atlas, and Hercules*. Caelifer Atlas, Virg. Aen. 6, 796. Caelifera manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 528.

¶ Caeligenus, a, um. Stellae caeligenae, *Heavenly stars*, Apul. de Mund. p. 708. edit. Delph. Also an epithet of Saturn.

¶ Caelpotens, tis. adj. Dii caelpotentes, *Heavenly powers*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 3.

Caelites, um. m. pl. Vide mox Caelum. *Inhabitants of heaven, gods*. Adj. Caelitibus regnis pulsus, Ov. Fast. 1, 23. qu. à sing. caeles, itis, cujus abl. leg. ap. eundem.

CAELO, as. act. [à caedo, quod circum caedendo fit: melius à caelum instrumentum sculptoris, Varr.] *To chase, or imboss, to raise figures*. ¶ Caclare de auro, argento, aere, ferro dic. sculperet etiam de ligno, ebore, marmore, vitro, & gemmis, Quint. 2, 21. Sed fallitur, & fallit, nam reclamant Virg. Plin. alique. Rectius Manutius non materiâ, sed formâ caelaturam & sculpturam distinguit, ut illa sit, ubi signa sunt de materiâ, quam habent subjectam, extantia; haec, ubi opus depressum est, & in materiam quasi inscriptum.

Caelum, i. n. pl. caeli, orum. [à caelo, quod sit stellis qu. caelatum: sed, puto, rect. scr. coelum, quod vide] *Heaven, the firmament, or sky, the air, the weather, &c.* Cic. pro C. Rab. 5.

Caelum, i. n. Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 26. [à caedo] *An instrument to cut with, a graver, or graving tool*. Caelator caelum desiderat, Quint. 2, 21. Sed & Cicero ipse usus est, Verr. 4, 24.

† Caelus, i. m. Saturni pater. Enn. ap. Sosp. *Heaven*.

† Caementa, ae. f. Mortar. Enn. ap. Non. † Caementum.

¶ Caementarius, i. m. *A rough mason, a maker of walls, a pargeter, a dirt-dawber*, Hieron.

Caementitius, a, um. *Rough, or made of rubble, and rugged stones, or mortar, rough cast*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

Caementum, i. n. [à caedo, quod caementa sunt parvi lapides, caesi ex majoribus] (1) *Rubbish, shards, unburnt stones, or pieces of stones, to fill up walls with; mortar, clay, parget, any stuff, whereof a wall is made, as stone, rubbish, cement*. (2) Also Meton. *A wall made with such stuff*. (1) Caementa non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, Liv. 21, 11. (2) Plin. 36, 51. ¶ Caementum quaevis lapidum fragmenta atque assulas sign. Intritum sit ex calce & arenâ, Litt.

Caepe, is. n. & caepa, ae. f. *An onion*. Tunicatum cum sale mordens caepe, Pers. 4, 30. Hortis eruta caepa meis, Ov. Fast. 3, 340. Rectius scrib. cepe, & cepa; quae vid.

Caepetum, i. n. *An onion-bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

Cepina, rectius cepina, ae. f. *A bed of onions, or place where they grow*, Col. 11, 3, 56.

Caepitius, a, um. adj. rectius cepitius. *Of onions*. Caepitium caput, *An onion's head*, Prisc.

Caepula, ae. f. [dim. à caepa] *A chibol, an onion, a shallion, a chive*. Hoc mens caepulas seris, Pall. 3, 24. Rectius cepula.

Caeremonia, ae. f. vel, quod Voff. praefert, Caerimonia, ut sit à Caere oppido Etruriae; al. congruentius simplicissimo etymo, Cerimonia: nam inter caeteras, quae plurimae congeruntur ap. Voff. notationes, placet illâ Jos. Scal. [à cerus, i. sanctus, ut à sanctus, sanctimonia: hinc cerus manus in carmine Saliari, sanctus, bonusque; quod Festo interpr. est creator bonus] (1) *Ceremony, religion*. (2) *Holiness*. (3) *Pomp, or state*. (1) = Caeremonia religioque in deos, Cic. de Legg. 2, 22. L. Flaccus homo in sacerdotio caeremoniisque diligentissimus, Cic. pro Rab. 10. (2) Videbatur caeremoniam loci toto corpore poluisse, Tac. Ann. 14, 22. (3) Facere ludos maximâ caeremoniâ, Cic. Verr. 5, 72.

Caerites tabulae. [à Caere, Etruriae oppido dictae] *Tables, or registers, wherein the names of the Cerites were registered*. Caerite cerâ digni, *Persons not fit to be trusted with the management of the publick affairs, but to be upon the same foot with the Cerites, who had no vote*.

Caeruleâtus, a, um. adj. *Dyed, or coloured blue, or like azure*, Patere. 2, 83.

Caeruleum, i. n. *A kind of sand among the ore of gold and silver, used by painters; Ultramarine*, Plin. 33, 57.

Caeruleus, a, um. adj. [dict. à caelo, qu. caeruleus] (1) *Blue, azure, of a colour like the sky, sky-coloured blue*. (2) Also green, wan, pale. (1) Caeruleâ contactus nube, Cic. in Arat. 204. (2) Mors caerulea, Ov. Ep. ad Liviam, 93.

Caerulus, a, um. adj. *Sky-coloured, blue*. ¶ Caerulus naturae color; caeruleus naturam fingit, & imitatur, Fronto. Amnis caerulus, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 51. Caerula verrunt, sc. aequora, Virg. Aen. 3, 208.

† Caesa. pl. n. Varr. rectius gaesa, à gesum, quod vide. *Stabbing, or slashing*, Veg.

¶ Caesâlis lapis. *A mark-stone, or land-stone*, Auctor. Limit.

† Caesâriâtus, a, um. adj. i. comatus, *Which hath a bush of hair, bushy, shaggy*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 173. † Comatus.

Caesâries, ei. f. [à caedo, caesum] Est propriè virorum tantum, Serv. Mulierum enim crines non caeduntur, Isid. *Hair, a bush of hair*. (1) *A man's*, (2) Sometimes a woman's head of hair. (1) Nequicquam Veneris praesidio ferox pectus caesâriem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14. (2) Caesâriem effuse nitidam per candida colla, Virg. Geor. 4, 337.

† Caecisium, sc. linteolum. *A clean, or, as some take it, jagged napkin, or cloth*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

Caesim, adv. [à caedo, caesum] (1) *With the edge, with downright blows*. (2) *In short clauses*. (1) ¶ Hispano punctim, magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46. ¶ Ductim, Col. 4, 25. (2) Membratim adhuc, deinde caesim dicemus. By colons, and comma's, Cic. Orat. 67. = Incisim, Id.

Caesio, ônis. f. verb. [à caedo] *Cutting, pruning, or lopping*, Col. 4, 33.

Caesitius, a, um. adj. [à caedo] *Cut, or jagged*. Linteolum caesitium, *Fine linen cut about the edge*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46. But Nonnius will have it to be linen whitened by beating in the back.

Caesius, a, um. adj. [de colore caeli, qu. caelivus, Gell.] *Grey, sky-colour, with specks of grey, blunkey, grey-eyed like a cat*. Caesia puella, Lucret. 4, 1154. Caesius leo, Catull. 43, 7.

Caeso, ônis. m. *One that is ript, or cut out of his mother's belly*, Plin. 7, 7.

Caespes, vel Cespes, itis. m. Terra in modum lateris caesa, cum herbâ; Fest. [quod pedem caedat. Perot. qu. à caeso pede, caespes. Caespites, qu. cuspites, vel dict. quod caesim petatur i. sumatur

i. sumatur è terrâ, *M.*] *A turf, or sod.* Caespes vivus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 4. gramineus, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 10. festus, *An altar, Juv.* 12, 2.

Caespititius, a, um. adj. *Made of turfs.* Caespititium tribunal, i. e. castrense, *Vopisc. Pr.* 10. Confer *Plin. Paneg.* 56. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 18.

Caestrum, i. n. [à caedo caesium] *An instrument to bore ivory with, a piercer, a wimble,* *Plin.* 35, 40. Aliter scrib. ap. vett. *castrum*, quod vide.

Caestus, ūs. m. [à caedo] (1) *A kind of club, or rather thong of leather, having plummetts of lead fastened to it, used in boxing, or wrestling; a whirlbat.* (2) *A thin plate of iron, worn for defence on the arms.* (1) Pugiles caestibus contusi nè ingemiscunt quidem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. (2) Nunc ligat ad caestum gaudentia brachia loris, *Propert.* 3, 14, 9.

Caesura, ae. f. (1) *A cutting, a gash, or incision, intrailing, or carving in stone, or timber,* (2) *A figure in poetry, when a short syllable in the end of a word, and the beginning of a foot is made long.* (3) Also when a syllable is left after a complete foot. (1) *Plin.* 16, 84. (2) *Ap. Gram.* (3) *Ap. eodem.*

Caesurus, a, um. part. *About to cut, beat, or tear.* Manus ac membra sua ipsa caesura, *Just.* 13, 6. Macedonia, exemplo furentium, manus ac membra sua ipsa caesura, *Id.* 8, 6.

Caesus, a, um. part. [à caedor] *Cut, beaten, slain, sacrificed, intrailed.* Ruta, & caesa, vel usitatus sine copula, *Ruta caesa, Things preserved by a proprietor in the sale of an estate, Cic. Top. ad Fin.* Also moveables, or things not affixed to a freehold, *Ap. JCC. Heir-looms, Cic.* Caesa, & porrecta, *The entrails of beasts taken out by the priest, viewed a while, and then laid on the altar, Id. Att.* 5, 8.

Caeter, & caeterus, in recto sunt dubiae fidei, era, um, optima. [à Graec. καὶ ἄλλος, et si saepe sine diphthongo ap. vett. scrib.] *The other, the rest.* Caetera vita, *Sall. B. G.* 61. series, *Cic.* Caeterus ornatus leg. aliqui ap. *Catonem* 22. Sed *Meursius, & Popma istam lect. non agnoscunt.* ¶ Caetera, *In other respects, pro in caeteris, vel si caetera spectes, eleganti Graecorum imitatione frequenter apud optimos quosque occurrit.* Virum caetera egregium secuta ambitio est, *Liv.* 1, 35. Caetera laetus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 50. ¶ Praep. ad, quae hic reticetur, aliquando exprimitur, Hæc in re scilicet unâ multum dissimiles, ad caetera pene gemelli, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 10, 3. ¶ Caetera etiam adv. formam induit. *Furthermore, henceforth.* Caetera parce, puer, bello, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 656. Caetera opimam praedam fore, *Curt.* 9, 1.

Caeterò, adv. *As for the rest of the time, howbeit, afterwards,* *Plin.* 10, 1.

Caeteròquin, vel caeteroqui, adv. pro alioquin. *Otherwise, in other things, or respects, besides this.* Caeteroqui locus mihi non displicet, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. Caeteroquin recte quidem vocant Atticum, *Id. Orat.* 25.

Caeterùm, adv. (1) *Henceforward.* (2) *But.* (3) *In all other respects.* (1) Dehinc caeterùm valet, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 125. (2) Omitte, quaeso, hunc; caeterùm posthac si quicquam, nihil precor, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 91. (3) Ego me in Pompeiano, praeterquam quod sine te, caeterùm satis commodè oblectabar, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3. explic. *Budaeo.*

* Caeyx, ycis. m. [ex καῖ, id. quod καύξ] *The male king's fisher,* *Plin.* 32, 27. Rectius Ceyx.

† Cāla, ae. f. [à κάλον, lignum, *Serv.*] *A staff, or club, which servants carried waiting on their masters in the wars; a billet of wood.*

* Calais, idis. f. *A precious stone like a sapphire,* *Plin.* 37, 56. Rect. Callais.

Cālāmārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to pens, or quills; or pen, and inkhorn.* Calamaria theca, *Suet. Claud.* 35.

Cālāmētum, i. n. *Broken pieces of reeds, with which they prop their vines in vineyards,* *Col.* 4, 27.

Calamināris lapis. *A stone used in the composition of brass.*

* Cālāmintha, ae, & Calaminthe, es. f. [ex κάδος, pulcher, & μένθα, mentha] *Calamint, one kind called bush-calamint, or hoar-calamint; another like penny-royal, or pudding-grass; the third named Nepeta, with leaves like mint. Nep, or cat-mint.* *Diosc.* 3, 41.

Cālāmistrātus, a, um. part. *Crisped, curled.* Calamistratus saltator, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 9. Calamistrata coma, *Id. pro Sext.* 8.

Calāmistro, as. aēt. *To curl, or crisp the hair,* *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 37.

Calāmistrum, i. n. [à καλῶν] *A crimping-pin, an iron to curl the hair with.* ¶ Met. Calamistris inurere, *To set off, and flourish with words,* *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 75.

Cālāmītas, ātis. f. [à calamus] (1) *A lodging, or laying of corn by reason of rain, or storms of hail.* (2) Met. *All kinds of trouble, damage, distress, adversity, mischief, hurt.* (3) *A misfortune, or miscarriage.* (1) Ipsa egreditur fundi nostri calamitas, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 34. Ubi Donatus, Proprie calamitatem rustici grandinem vocant, quod comminuat calamus h. e. culmen, & segetem. (2) Quanquam videbam, perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reipublicae esse conjunctam, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 5. Non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem, *Id.* (3) Ter. Hecyr. prol. 22.

* Cālāmītes, & calamita, m. [ex καλῶν, stipula. Them.]

καλῶν, calamus] quod inter calamos vivat. *A little green frog, living among reeds, and shrubs,* *Plin.* 32, 24.

* Cālāmītes, gemma [à calamo, quod plures simul junctae inveniantur] *A kind of gem like a reed,* *Plin.* 37, 56. *Hardui-nus & al. leg. Cadmitis.*

Cālāmītōsē, adv. *Miserably, pitifully, wretchedly.* Calamitosè vivere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29.

Cālāmītōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Broken, cast down, or destroyed with tempest.* (2) Met. *Full of calamity, and misery, miserable, calamitous, troublesome, hurtful, mischievous.* (1) Hordcum ex omni frumento minimè calamitosum, *Plin.* 18, 18. (2) Calamitosa patriae fuga, nobis gloriosa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 28. = O rem miseram, & calamitosam! *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 28. Calamitosior hora, *Id.* Calamitosissimus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 21.

* Cālāmōchnus, i. m. *arundinum lanugo* [à κάλαμος, & χνόη] *A kind of down, or woolly substance, growing about canes, or reeds,* *Plin.* 32, 52. Lat. *adarca.*

CĀLAMUS, i. m. (1) *A reed, a cane.* (2) *A straw, or stalk of corn.* (3) Meton. *A pipe.* (4) *A quill, a pen.* (5) *An angle-rod, any thing for shape, and hollowness, like a reed.* (6) *A lime-twig.* (7) *A graff, or cion.* (8) *An arrow, a shaft.* (9) *A style, or manner of writing.* (10) *A sweet cane, growing in Arabia, Syria, and the East Indies.* (1) Calami palustres, *Ov. Met.* 1, 706. (2) Potum calamis avena trahit, *Plin.* 6, 35. (3) Nec te poeniteat calamo trivisse labellum, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 34. (4) Calamo, & atramento temperato, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 14. (5) Solebat calamo salientes ducere pisces, *Ov. Met.* 3, 587. (6) Sublimem calamo sequitur crescente volucrem, *Sil.* 7, 677. (7) *Plin.* 16, 65. (8) Imposito calamo patulos sinuaverat arcus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 30. (9) Ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 10. (10) Calamus odoratus, *Plin.* 12, 48.

¶ Calantica, ae. f. scrib. & calautica, & cacautica, *Gl. Phil.* & calatica, *Serv. Acoif, an hood, or kerchief for a woman down to the shoulders, Cic. in Clod. ap. Non.*

Calaster, tri. m. *A fine boy,* *Vitr.* 8, 4. Incert. lect. vocab.

Calathiana, ae. f. *A flower springing in autumn, without smell,* *Plin.* 21, 14.

Cālāthīscus, i. m. [dim. à calathus] *A little basket,* *Catul.* 62, 319.

Cālāthus, i. m. (1) *A basket, hamper, or pannier of osiers, reeds, or twigs for women to put their work in.* (2) *A vessel, or pan for milk, and cheese-curd.* (3) *A cheese-vat.* (4) *A sort of cup for wine in sacrifices.* (1) Implet calathos lento è vimine textos, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 436. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 3, 402. (3) Liquor in fiscellas, aut in calathos, vel in formas transferendus est, *Col.* 7, 8. (4) Vina novum fundam calathis Arvisia nectar, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 71.

Cālātor, ōris. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ καλῶν, à calare, quod alios calaret, domino jubente; sic usus *Plaut.*] (1) *An apparitor, sumner, a bailiff, a cryer.* (2) *Plautus seems to use it for a servant.* (1) Calator sacerdotio augurali, *Suet. de Illust. Gram.* 12. (2) Harpax calator meus est, ad te qui venit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 52.

Cālātus, a, um. part. [ab ant. calo, called] *Calata comitia, Assemblies, or meetings of the high-priests, for the instalment of Flamines, and consecrations of priests, &c.* *Gell.* 15, 27.

Calcandus, a, um. part. *To be trod, or gone.* Calcanda semel via lethi *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 16.

Calcāneum, i. n. & calcaneus, i. m. rep. in Lexicis [à calx, calcis] *The heel.* Calcanea fissâ rigebant, *Virg. Aeneid.* 36.

Calcans, tis. part. *Treading, or trampling upon.* Cineres of-faque legionum calcantes, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 17, 1. moenia, *Luc.* 10, 546.

Calcar, āris. n. [à calx, quod calcibus alligetur, *Prisc.*] *A spur.* Calcar equo adhibere, admove, *Cic. subdere, Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 6, 38. To spur him. ¶ Calcaribus equum agitare, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 118. concitare, *Liv.* 2, 19. incendere, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 48.

Calcarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to lime, as, Calcaria fornax, A lime-kiln,* *Plin.* 17, 6.

Calcārius, i. m. i. calcis coctor. *A lime-burner, he who works in lime,* *Cato R. R.* 16.

Calcātae, arum. f. pl. *Bundles of straw, or bushes.* Secum extulerunt calcatas ad fossas complendas, *Hirt. B. H.* 16, 2. Rarò occ.

Calcātōrium, i. n. [à calcandis in eo uvis] *A vessel, or place where grapes are stamped, and trod for wine,* *Pall. R. R.* 1, 18.

Calcatrix, icis. f. *A female who treadeth upon.* Calcatrix mundi, *Prud. Psychom.* 588.

Calcātūra, ae. f. *A treading,* *Vitr.* 10, 10.

Calcaturus, a, um. part. *About to tread upon.* Ceu protinus omnes calcaturus equis, *Claud.* 1. in prim. Conf. *Stil.* 349.

¶ Calcātus, vel calicatus, vel calceatus, a, um. adj. [à calx] *White-limed, pargetted, white-washed,* *Scal. ad Fest.*

Calcātus, a, um. part. [ex calco] (1) *Trodden.* (2) *Broken.* (3) Met. *Trampled on, despised.* (1) Autumnus, calcatis sordidus uvis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 29. Castra calcata, *Luc.* 7, 332. (2) *Col.* 2, 1. & 8, 5. It. *Plin.* Si quid in corpore suppurat, vel si calcata sunt ossa, lib. 25, 89. (3) Nulla vestigia calcati juris, *Claud.* 2. in *Eutr.* 125.

Calcātus, ūs. m. [à calco] *A treading.* Ne calcatu assiduo terra effossa solidetur, *Pall. Jan.* 13.

Calceāmen,

Calceāmen, īnis. n. *A shoe, or sock*, Plin. 19, 7.
Calceamentum, ī. n. *A shoe*. Mihi calceamentum solorum
callum, cubile terra, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32.

Calceandus, a, um. part. *To be shod*. Cui calceandos neio
commisit pedes, *Phaedr.* 1, 14, 16.

|| Calcearia, *scil.* officina. *A shoe-maker's shop*, Varr. + Su-
trina.

Calceārium, vel calciarium, ī. n. *A place to keep shoes in*,
Varr. Also *allowance to buy shoes*, Suet. Vesp. 8.

Calceātus, a, um. part. *Shod*. Commodē calceatus, *Cic. pro*
Cael. 26. Calceati dentes, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 84.

Calceātus, ūs. m. verb. *A being shod, or having shoes on*,
Plin. 8, 82.

Calceo, as, vel calcio, as. aēt. *To put on shoes, to shoe*. Cal-
ceabat ipse sese, *Suet. in Vesp.* 21. Calceabat mūlas, *Id. ib.* 23.

Calceor, ari. pass. *To be shod*. Dum calceabantur obiere,
Plin. 7, 54. ubi tamen al. leg. calciantur.

Calceolarius, ī. m. [dim. à calceolus] *A shoe-maker*, *Plaut.*
Aul. 3, 5, 38. Sed raro occ.

Calceolus, ī. m. [dim. à calceus] *A little shoe, or sandal*,
Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

Calceus, ī. m. [à calce, quia calcem munit, *Perot.*] *A shoe*,
patten, or any thing worn on the foot. Laxus calceus, *A slip-*
shoe, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 32. ¶ Mutare calceos, *To be made a se-*
nator, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 13. For they wore a peculiar shoe, with a
half-moon, *Vide Juv.* 7, 92. ¶ Urit pedem calceus, *My shoe,*
wrings me; I am in the shoe-maker's stocks, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 43.

Calcitrāga, ac. f. *scil.* planta. *A kind of saxifrage, good against*
the stone. *Vide Plin.* 27, 51.

Calcitrātus, ūs. m. *A kicking, wincing, or spurning*, *Plin.*
8, 69.

Calcitro, as. aēt. (1) *To kick, spurn, wince, fling*. (2) *Met.*
Stubbornly to refuse. (1) Mulas non calcitrare, cum vinum
biberint, *Plin.* 30, 53. (2) = Calcitrat, respuit, non putat
tua dona esse tanti, *Cic. pro Coel.* c. 15.

Calcitro, ōnis. m. (1) *A kicker*. (2) *A kicking, or winc-*
ing beast. (1) Si quem ad se [janua] videt ire calcitronein,
Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 11. (2) Equus mordax, & calcitro, *Gell.*
4, 2.

Calcitrōsus, a, um. adj. *Striking, or flinging often, kicking*
backward, wincing. = Stimulus retractantem, calcitrosūque
juvencum reddit, *Col.* 2, 2.

Calco, as. aēt. [à calx] (1) *To tread*. (2) *To tread under*
foot, to trample upon. (3) *Met.* *To kick, or spurn, to subdue,*
or triumph over. (4) *To contemn, or despise*. (1) Uvas cal-
care, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 54. (2) Dum jacet in ripā, calcemus
Caesaris hostem, *Juv.* 10, 86. (3) Domitum pedibus calcare
amorem, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 5. (4) Honores magnos calcare,
Claud. 2. *Conf. Sil.* 109. ¶ Aequor calcare, *To walk on the*
sea, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 39. Calcare pavementum, *Vitr.* 8, 7.

Calcor, āris. pass. *To be trod, trampled; Met. contemned, &c.*
Terrā calcatus, *Plin.* 33, 1.

|| Calcūlatio, ōnis. f. *A casting of accmpts*, *Cassiod.* + Cal-
culus.

Calcūlātor, ōris. m. *A caster up of accmpts*, *Mart.* 10, 62.
Ratiocinator, *Cic.*

|| Calcūlo, as. aēt. *To cast accmpts, to reckon*, *Prud. Perist.*
2, 131. Latiniūs, calculis numero vel rationem in eo.

Calcūlosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of pebblestones, or gravel,*
having a gravelly coar. (2) *Subject to the disease of the stone,*
or gravel. (1) Ager calculosus, *Col.* 3, 11. (2) Hic & cal-
culosus, & inflationi illinitur, *Cels. Conf.* *Plin.* 31, 5.

Calcūlus, ī. m. (1) *A little pebble, or gravel stone*. (2)
The stone in the reins, or bladder. (3) *Chefs-men, or table-men,*
counters to cast accmpts. (4) *Meton.* *An accmpt, reckoning, or*
computation. (5) *A doubt, scruple, or difficulty*. (6) *A sen-*
tence in absolution, or condemnation, a vote, or suffrage. (7)
Revenue, or income. (8) *A small weight*. (1) Dumosis cal-
culus arvis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 180. (2) *Plin.* 11, 83. (3) Cal-
culus hic gemino discolor hoste perit, *Mart.* 14, 17. Scaevola
alveo, & calculis vacasse dicitur, *Val. Max.* 8, 8, 2. (4) Ad
calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum, & datō-
rum, *Cic. de Amic.* 16. (5) Omnes, quos ego movi, in utrā-
que parte calculos pone, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 20. (6) Omnis calcu-
lus inimitem demittitur ater in urnam, *Ov. Met.* 15, 44. Adji-
cere cui album calculum, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 2. (7) Ne majorem
[agrum] quā ratio calculorum patiatūr, emere velint, *To buy*
no bigger a farm than they can well afford, *Col.* 1, 3. (8) *Vid.*
Excerpta vett. de mensuris à Rigalt. in corpore Grom. script.
edita.

Calda, ae. ī. aqua. *Hot-water*, *Mart.* 1, 12.

Caldarium, ī. n. *sc.* ahenum, *Sen. & Laconicum*. *A cal-*
dron, *Vitr.* 5, 10. Also *a hot bath, a sweating-house, a bagnio*,
Id. ibid.

Caldarius, a, um. adj. *Which maketh hot, or pertaining to a*
caldron. § Caldariae cellae, *A chamber adjoining to a hot-house*,
Plin. Ep. 5, 6. Caldarium aes, *Cast brass, vel ductile. Copper,*
or molten brass, whereof caldrons are made. § Caldarium [aes]
funditur tantum malleis fragile, quibus regulare obsequitur,
Plin. 34, 20.

Caldor, ōris. m. *pro calor*, *Heat*. Olea calore fracescit,
Varr. R. R. 1, 5.

V O L. II.

Caldus, ā, um. adj. *pro calidus, or, comp. + simus, sup.*
Hor. Caldus sol, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 2. Calda aqua, *Mart.*
8, 67. Calda lavatio, *Vitr.* Caldior est; acres inter numeretur,
Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 53. † Caldissimus citatur a Varrone, qui tamen
de bonitate dubitat.

Calefacio, & calfacio, ēre, factum. (1) *To make hot, or*
warm. (2) *Met.* *To vex, or put one in a heat*. (1) Forum
aleatorium calecimus, *Suet. ap. Aug.* 71. (2) Gabinium lu-
culentē calefecerat Memmius, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 2.

† Calefactabere, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 48. [a freq. calefactor]
+ Calefies.

|| Calēfactandus, a, um. adj. *To be made hot often*. Calefa-
ctandae resinae, *Jul. Cap.*

|| Calēfactio, ōnis. f. *An heating, or making hot*, *Dig.*

Calefacto, as. freq. *To warm often, or heat*. Lignis calefa-
ctat ahenum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 169.

† Calēfactor, pass. *To be made hot*. Virgis calefactabere,
Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 48. + Calefio.

Calēfactus, vel calfactus, a, um. part. [à calefio] *Heated,*
warmed, chafed, irritated, stirred up, *Ov. in Ibin.* 46. Vino
calefacta Venus, *Claud. B. Gild.* 182.

Calefactus, vel calfactus, ūs. m. verb. abl. calfactu, qui solus
legitur [à calefacio] *An heating, or warming*, *Plin.* 29, 11.
Raro occ.

Calēfio, eri, factus. *To be made hot, to be warmed, or heated*.
Balneum calefieri jubebo, *Cic. Att.* 2, 3.

Calēndae, arum. pl. f. [à calo, as] *The calends, or first day*
of every month, which was the time of paying use-money; whence
they are called Tristes, *Hor. & celeres calēndae*, *Mart.* § Jani
calēndae, *New-year's day*, *Stat.* Intercalares calēndae, *The ca-*
lends of February or, as some say, of March. Foemineae calēn-
dae, *The first of March, whereon they brought presents to women*,
Juv. 9, 53. ¶ Veteres ante vocalem a scribebant K, cujus qui-
dem scripturae vestigium manet in hac voce, & paucis aliis. Au-
soniae calēndae. *The Roman calends*, *Ov. Fest.* 1, 55. because
peculiar to them: whence Augustus said, Ad Graecas calendas;
At latter Lammās, or never, *Suet. in vitā ejus* 87.

|| Calēndāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to the calends*. Calēndāris
Juno, *Juno so called, because the calends were dedicated to her,*
as the ides were to Jupiter, *Macr. S.* 1, 15.

Calēndārium, ī. n. *A book of accmpts, or debt-book, so called*
because they used to let out their money, and take up the use on the
calends of each month, *Hor.* Though for calling in the principal,
they would stay till the ides. Nemo [bonus] beneficia in ca-
lendario scribit, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 2. It is used by later writers
for an almanack.

|| Calēndārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to accmpts*, *Ulp.*

Calēns, tis. part. [à calco] *Warm, eager, desirous*. Calēn-
tes adhuc à recenti pugnā, *Coming, fresh, and new from*, *Liv.*
25, 39. Juvenile calēns, *In the heat of blood*, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2,
137. Calēntibus armis caede, *Sil.* 2, 21.

Calēnum vinum, & Calēnum absolutē. *Rich wine of Cales,*
a town in Campania, *Hor. Od.* 1, 20, 8.

CALEO, ēre, ui. n. [ab Heb. *תלך*, torruit] (1) *To be hot,*
to grow warm, to be kindled. (2) *Met.* *To be new, or fresh*. (3)
To be earnest, to be intent upon. (4) *To be heightened, aggravated,*
or increased. (5) *To be in love*. (6) *To be sprightly, or vi-*
gorous. (1) Thure calēt arae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 421. (2) Nihil
est, nisi dum calet, res agitur, *Plaut. Poen.* 4, 2, 92. (3) Stu-
dio scribendi calere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 108. (4) Crimen caluit
re recenti, *Cic. pro Plant.* 23. (5) Non enim posthac aliā ca-
lebo feminā, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 33. (6) Dicitur & prisci Cato-
nis saepe mero caluisse virtus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 11. ¶ Laudis
cupidine calere, *To be very desirous of it*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 300.
Morbo mentis calere, *To be infected with some vice*, *Hor. Sat.*
2, 3, 80. ¶ Rumores caluerunt, *There was a hot report*, *Cic.*
Fam. 8, 1.

Calēscō, ēre, ui. *To wax hot, or grow warm*, *Ter. Eun.* 1,
2, 5. Veptus mobilitate calefcit, *Lucr.* 6, 279.

Caletur, imperf. *It is hot weather*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 12.

Calefaciendus, a, um. part. *To be warmed*. Calefacienda sinu
manus, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 214.

Calefacio, ēre, feci, factum. *To warm, or make hot*. Humi-
lem grato calfacit igne focum, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 698.

Calefactus, a, um. part. *Heated, warmed*, *Ov. in Ibin.* *Vid.*
Calefactus.

Calefactus, ūs. m. *A warming, warmth*. Sed auct. deest, nisi
in abl. singl.

Calefacto, as. freq. *To heat, or warm often*. *Vide Calefacto*.

Calicūlus, ī. m. [dim. à calix] *A little cup, goblet, or mazer*,
Cato c. 108. *An hollow part in the fish polypus*, *Plin.* 9, 48.

Calidē, adv. *Hotly, eagerly*. Quicquid acturus es, age calidē,
Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 99.

Calidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à caleo] (1)
Hot, scalding. (2) *Warm*. (3) *Met.* *Rash, heady, bold*. (4)
Hasty, passionate. (5) *Light, swift*. (6) *Unpremeditated,*
ready. (1) = Quod est calidum, & igneum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9.
§ Frigida pugnabant calidis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 19. (2) Vomens
calidum de pectore flumen, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 414. Calidissima hy-
ems, *Vitr.* 2, 1. Calidissimus, *Cic. & Cat.* 6, 6. (3) = Pe-
riculosa, & calida consilia, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24. (4) Non ego hoc
ferrem calidus juventā, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 26. (5) Calidis pedi-
bus

bos irrupit se in curiam, *Varr.* (6) Calidum, herclès, audivi esse opumum mendacium, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 136.

Calicendrum, i. n. *An ornament of a woman's head, or a periwig made of false hair, a tower,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 47.

Caliga, ae. f. (1) *A stocking, hose, breeches,* *interp. Litt.* & aliis; sed, puto, peiperam. *An harness for the leg, set full of nails, used by soldiers, especially of the common sort.* (2) *Meton.* *The state, or office of a common soldier.* (1) Cum caligis, & lucerna cucurrilli, *Cic. Phil.* 2. (2) C. Marius à caligà ad consulatum perductus est, *Sen. de Ben.* 5, 16.

Caligans, tis. part. *Waxing dim, dark, misty.* Caligante situ, *Sil.* 12, 130. Caligans nigrà formidine lucus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 468.

Caligaris, e. adj. *Pertaining to such like harness for the leg.* Clavus caligaris, *Plin.* 9, 32.

Caligarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the nails of the Caliga,* *Plin.* 34, 40.

Caligatio, ònis. f. verb. [à caligo] *Dimness of sight, blindness of mind,* *Plin.* 29, 38.

Caligatus, a, um. adj. *Wearing harness for the legs.* Caligatus miles, *A common soldier,* *Quint. Et absol.* *Juv.* 16, 24. sensu *Metaph.* *Well accoutred, stout, able.* *Juv.* 3, 322.

Caliginosus, a, um. adj. *Dark, misty, dim, full of obscurity.* Prudens futuri temporis exitum caliginosà nocte premit Deus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 30. = *Nebulosum, & caliginosum coelum,* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25.

Caligo, as. neut. (1) *To be dark, and dim, to be dim-sighted, to wax blind.* (2) *To be misty.* (3) *To be cloudy, stupified, or ignorant.* (1) Caligant oculi ex somno, *Cels.* 2, 7. (2) Cum amnes nebulis caligent, *Col.* 1, 5. (3) In morbo comitiali aperti oculi nihil cernunt, caligante animo, *Plin.* 11, 54.

Caligo, ònis. f. (1) *Darkness.* (2) *A mist, a fog.* (3) *Dimness.* (4) *Obscurity.* (5) *Blindness, ignorance.* (6) *Dizziness.* (7) *A shade.* (1) = Latuit in illà caligine, ac tenebris, *Cic.* Omnibus ducibus magnitudine suà inducturus est caliginem, *Pàterc.* 2, 36. (2) Vis naturae, quasi per caliginem, cernitur, *Cic.* (3) Oculos purgat, medetur caligini, *Plin.* 18, 34. (4) Pandere res altà terrà, & caligine mersas, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 267. (5) Caeca mentis caligo, *Catull.* 62, 207. (6) Repentinus caligines levat brassica, *Plin.* 20, 34. (7) Inter caligines uvae deflorescunt, *Col.* 3, 1.

† Calim. Antiquis pro clam, *Fest.*

Caliturus, a, um. part. [à caleo] *To be warmed,* *Ov. Met.* 13, 590.

Calix, icis. m. [omn. à Gr. κάλιξ, *Prisc.*] (1) *The hollow part of the cup, which holds the liquor.* (2) *A cup, pot, chalice, or other vessel, to drink in, a tumbler, a tankard, a rummer, a beaker.* (3) *A platter, or dish to serve up salad, beans, or the like, to the table.* (4) *The capacious part in a fish's shell, &c.* (1) Murrhino LXXX. Hs. empto capaci planè ad tres sextarios calice, *Plin.* 37, 7. (2) Coronatus stabit & ipse calix, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 98. (3) Stant calices, minor inde fabas, olus alter habebat, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 509. (4) Ut LXXX. quadrantes capeant singularum [cochlearum] calices, *Plin.* 9, 82. ¶ Calix vitreus, *A drinking-glass,* *Mart.* 14, 115.

Callaica, ae. f. *A gem of a green colour,* *Plin.* 37, 56.

Callaicus, a, um. adj. *Venetian, or sea-green colour,* *Mart.* 14, 139. Also *purple.* Vide *Voss.*

Callainus, a, um. Callainae; *Precious stones of a muddier colour than the Callais stone, and always found together,* *Plin.* 37, 56. Vid. *Harduin. in loc. cit.*

Callais, idis, vel is. f. *A kind of precious stone like a sapphire, of a sea-green,* *Plin.* 37, 33.

Callarias, ae. m. *A haddock, or whiting,* *Plin.* 32, 53.

Callens, tis. part. [à calleo] *Skilful, knowing well, wise, cunning.* Callens vaticinandi, *Plin.* 21, 105.

Calleo, ère, ui. neut. [a callus, qu. callum contraho] transfertur saepius ad animum. Magis calleo, quàm aprugnum callum callet, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 4. (1) *To be hard as brawn, to be hardened with long use.* (2) *Met.* *To know well, as by experience, to be cunning, or well skilled.* (3) *Etiam activè, To understand.* (1) Plagis costae callent, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 4. (2) Duram callet paupe riem pati, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 49. (3) Dicenda, tacendaque calles, *Pers.* 4, 5.

Calleco, ère, & antiq. callisco, incept. *To wax hard, or callous,* *Cato.*

* Calliblèphāra, ae. f. *The best kind of cisterns, having a purple string, or hair about the fish itself,* ex *Plin.* 32, 19.

* Calliblèphārum, i. n. [ex κάλις, pulcher & βλάφρον, palpebra] *Medicamentum ad palpebras venustandas. A medicine, or wash to make womens eye-brows black,* *Plin.* 23, 51.

Callicia, ae. f. *An herb making water to freeze,* *Plin.* 24, 99. ex *Pythag.*

Callidè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Expertly, shrewdly, subtilly, smartly.* = In his rebus satis callidè versari, & peritè potest, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 11. Quidam callidiùs interpretabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 37. Cum callidissimè se dicere putaret, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 21.

Calliditas, àtis. f. (1) *Prudence, policy, circumspection.* (2) But more frequently in a bad sense, *Craftiness, subtilty, deceitfulness.* (1) = Patres consilio valere decet, populo supervacanea est calliditas, *Sall. de Rep. Ord.* (2) Stulta calliditas,

Cic. Off. 3, 32. occulta, *Quint.* 2, 5. ¶ Scientia quae est remota ab iustitià, calliditas potius quàm sapientia est appellanda, *Cic. Off.* 1, 19.

Callidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à calleo] (1) *Wise, circumspect, skilful by long experience.* (2) Also *shy, crafty, wily.* (1) ¶ Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, callidos autem, quorum tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. Quid potest esse callidius? *Id.* Callidissimus rerum rusticarum, *Col.* 2, 2. ¶ Magis malus quàm callidus ingenio, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* Nemo ea tempestate callidior rei militaris, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 31, 6. (2) = Callidà, sed malitiosà juris interpretatione, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10.

* Calligōnum, i. n. [ex κάλις, pulcher, & γόνυ, genu] *Way grass, knot-grass,* *Plin.* 27, 91.

* Calligraphia, ae. f. [ex κάλις, pulcher, & γραφή, scriptura. Them. γράφω, scribo] *Fair writing.*

* Callimus, i. [à κάλλος, pulchritudo. Them. κάλις, pulcher] *A stone found in the belly of another, called Taphiusus,* *Plin.* 36, 39.

* Callionymus, i. m. al. Uranoscopus dict. [ex κάλις, pulcher, & ὄνομα, nomen] *A fish whose gall is good for the eyes,* *Plin.* 32, 24.

Callis, is. m. & f. aliq. ap. *Liv.* [quodd pedum callo duretur] *A path made by beasts, in mountains, and forests, a foot-path.* ¶ Callis semita tenuior; semita semis via; via, actus dimidius, *Serv.* Quidam per notos calles brevior viâ praegressi, transitus infedere, *Liv.* Per devias calles, *Id.* 22, 14. Praedam per herbas convectant calle angusto, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 404.

† Callisco. Vide supra *Calleco.*

* Callistruthia, ae. f. [ex κάλις, pulcher, & στρογγύλη, passer] *A fig of an excellent taste, and very cooling,* *Plin.* 15, 19.

Callithrix, icis. f. [ex κάλις, pulcher, & τρίξ, capillus, cujus genit. est τριχός.] *A kind of ape in Ethiopia, with a long beard, and a spread tail,* *Plin.* 8, 80. Also the herb maiden-hair, *Id.* 25, 86. quae & Callitrix, & Callitrichon, & Cincinnalis dict. *Plin.* 22, 30.

¶ Callositas, àtis. f. *Hardness, callosity,* *Scrib. Larg.* 36.

Callosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Having a thick skin, brawny, callous, hard, or hardened, insensible.* Callosior cutis in homine, *Plin.* 11, 92. Callosa ulcera, *Id.* 26, 87. Callosa ova, *Such, as are longer, and have a thicker shell, from whence come the cock chickens. These were accounted most nutritive,* *Vide Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 14.

CALLUS, i. m. & callum, i. n. (1) *Hardness, roughness.* (2) *A kind of hard flesh.* (3) Also *browniness, or hardness of the skin, by much labour; an hard thick skin, and unsensible.* (4) *Brown.* (5) ¶ *A glutinous substance growing about the fracture of bones, serving to solder the same,* *Ap. Med.* (1) Callum fungorum, in ligni, arborumque naturâ, diximus, *Plin.* 19, 22. Siderationis genus est, cum acini priusquam crescant decoquantur in callum, *Id.* Avellanae iuli compactili callo ad nihil utiles, *Id.* 16, 52. (2) Vide *Suet. Aug.* 80. (3) Mihi calceamentum solorum callum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32. Et *Met.* Labor quasi callum obducit dolori, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 15. (4) Pernam, callum, glandium, fumen, facito in aquâ jaceant, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 33. qui & alibi Callum aprugnum vocat, *Poen.* 3, 2, 2.

† Cālo, as. antiq. [à κάλω, voco] *To call, or summon.* Vide *Gell.* 15, 27.

Cālo, ònis. m. [ab ant. cala, i. fustis, quem portabant servi, sequentes dominos ad praelium, *Serv.*] *A soldier's boy, or any meaner sort of servant,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 102. Calones à κάλον, lignum, calcei ex ligno facti, *Wooden shoes, clogs, pattens,* *Fest.*

† Cālōbātārius, i. m. [à κάλον, lignum, & βάω, incedo] *One that goeth in stilts, or pattens,* *Non.* 2, 361. ex *Plaut.* + *Gral-lator.*

* Caloenum, i. n. *New wine boiled till part be consumed,* *Lex. ex Plin.*

* Cālōphanta, ae. m. [à κάλις, bonus, & φάνω, appareo] *An hypocrite,* *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 2. rectius halophanta, quod vide.

Cālor, òris. m. & ap. *Plaut. n.* [à caleo] (1) *Heat.* (2) *Vital heat, or life.* (3) *Warmth.* (4) *Met.* *Anger.* (5) *Hot love.* (6) *Precipitancy, earnestness.* (1) Paulum requiescet, dum se calor frangat, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 62. ¶ Nec calor, nec frigus metuo, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 19. (2) Omnis & unà dilapsus calor, *Aen.* 4, ult. (3) Utque ferant aequos coelum & terra calores, *Ov. Met.* 2, 134. (4) Claud. 2. Paneg. (5) Vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 11. Videre hanc pariter, pariter traxere calorem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 305. (6) Juvenili calore Polus inconsiderator, *Quint.* 2, 16.

¶ Cālōrificus, a, um. adj. *That maketh hot, or warm,* *Gell.* 17, 8.

† Calpar, āris. n. [à κάλπη, vas fictile] *An earthen vessel, or tun.* *Meton.* Wine taken out of the vessel for sacrifice, before it might be tasted, *Non.* ex *Varr.*

Caltha, ae. f. *The marigold,* *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 50. Also a *white violet,* *Plin.* 21, 15.

Calthula, ae. f. *A garment of the colour of the marigold,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47. Varro taketh it for a short cloke. Al. scrib. Caltula.

Calva, ae. f. [à calvus, quodd sit calvis ossibus] *A skull, or scalp,* *Liv.* 23, 24. & *Mart.* 12, 45.

Calvāria,

Calvāria, ae. f. *qu. calva capitis area; A skull*, Cels. 8; 1. Also *a place of skulls, a common place of burial*. Hence mount Calvary took its name, called in Hebrew Golgotha.

|| Calvaster, tri. m. *Somewhat bald, baldish*, Steph. sine auct. Calvatus, a, um. adj. *Made bare*. Vinea calvata, *A thin, or bare vineyard*, Plin. 17, 35, 20.

Calvēfio, fieri, factus sum. *To be made bald, or pilled*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37.

Calveo, ēre, vi. calvus sum. *To be bald, to wax bald*, Plin. 11, 47.

Calvesco, ēre. incept. *To grow bald, or bare, to grow thin*, Plin. 10, 41. & Col. 4, 33.

† Calvitas, ātis. f. [*ab adj. calvus, vel à verbo inuf. calvo*] *Baldness*. Met. *Deceit, disappointment*, Varr.

Calvities, ei. f. [*à calvus*] *Baldness*. Superciliorum aequalis cum fronte calvities, *Petron. c. 108*.

Calvitiū, i. n. *Baldness*. Calvitiū deformitas, *Suet. 7. Caes. 45*. Calvitiū loci, *The barrenness of a place in a vineyard*, Col. 4, 29.

CALUMNIA, ae. f. [*à callidā, & malitiosā juris interpretatione, Cic. Off. 1, 10. potius, à מלצו, ignominia*] (1) *A false accusation, a forged crime, a malicious slander, or detraction*.

(2) *A cavil, a quirk*. (1) Nē qua calumnia, nē qua fraus, nē quis dolus adhibeatur, *Cic. pro Domo 14*. (2) Optimas causas ingenii calumniā ludificari solet, *Id.* Calumniam jurare, *To swear, he does not accuse one out of malice*, *Cic. Fam. 8, 8*. Calumnia litium, *Barretry*, *Id. pro Mil. 27*.

Calumnians, tis. part. *Calumniating, accusing falsely*. Fiscales calumnias magnā calumniantium poenā repressit, *Suet. Dom. 9*.

Calumniātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à calumnior*] (1) *A false accuser, a slanderer*. (2) *A caviller, a malicious interpreter, litigious plaintiff*. (1) & Scriptum sequi calumniatoris est, boni iudicis voluntatem scriptoris, auctoritatēque defendere, *Cic. pro Caccin. c. 23*. (2) Calumniator ab ove cūm peteret canis, *Phaedr. 1, 17, 2*.

|| Calumniātrix, īcis. f. *She which accuseth falsely, a slanderous woman*, Ulp.

Calumniōr, āris. dep. [*à calumnia*] *To accuse, or charge falsely, to slander*, *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. 20*. *To cavil, to detract*, *Id. post red. c. 11*. § Calumniarii aliquem, *To accuse one falsely*, *Cic. Fam. 9, 7*. *Id. unum calumniatus est rumor, Tac. Hist. 3, 75*.

|| Calumniōsē, adv. *By false accusation, or way of cavil*, *Dig. || Calumniōsus, a, um. adj. [*à calumnia*] Slanderous, false, full of cavils, and surmises*, *Paul. 10*.

† Calvo, ēre. i. *To make bald*. Met. *To deceive*, *Sall. ap. Prisc.*

† Calvor, ēris. i. dep. *Id.* Nam ubi domi sola sum, sopor manus calvitur, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 3*.

Cālus, i. m. *pro qualus*. *A twigg vessel, through which new wine is strained*, *Cat. R. R. 53*.

CALVUS, a, um. incert. etym. *Bald, bare, thin*. Vinea calva, *A vineyard thin with trees*, *Plin.* Nuces calvae, *Filbeards bare at top*, *Cato*. Calvus, *A bald man*, *Phaedr. 5, 3, 1*.

CALX, cis. f. [*à Gr. καλξ, prius enim fuit calix, unde calicatus, ap. Fest. postea calx, unde dim. calculus*] *A chalk stone, lime, mortar, cement made of stones burnt, and beat to pieces*. Lintribus in eam insulam calcem convexit, *Cic. pro Mil. 27*. Calx viva, *Unslacked lime*, *Plin. 29, 11*.

Calx, cis. m. & f. *Rigidi calces, Pers. 3, 105*. Ferrata calce, *Sil. 7, 696*. [*à Gr. καλξ, i. calcibus*] (1) *The heel*. (2) *Met. The end of a thing*. (3) *Meton. A spurn, or kick with the heel*. (1) Quorsum asinus caedit calcibus? *Plaut. Pocr. 3, 3, 71*. (2) A calce ad carceres revocari, *Cic. de Senect. 23*. ideo dict. quod calx sit ultimum in homine, *Scal.* potius quod metas calce, i. e. cretā signabant, teste Senecā, *Quam nunc idcirco cretam vocamus, antiqui calcem dicebant, Epist. 108*. Quod probat *Lucret.* Praescripta ad candida calcis, *Lib. 6, 91*. Quin & pro cretā in hac notione occurrit. Haec spatiis ultima creta meis, *Propert. 4, 2*. (3) Aut dic, aut accipe calcem, *Juv. 3, 295*.

Cālyculus, i. m. [*djm. à calyx*] *A little bud*. || Calyculi echinorum, *The pricking-cases, or skins of sea porcupines*, *Apul. p. 462*. edit. Delph. or of chestnuts, *Plin. 16, 92*.

* Cālyx, ycis. m. [*ex καλύνω, tego*] *The cup of a flower, or the little green leaves on the top of the stalk in herbs; the bud of a flower, the knop, or bottom of a rose-bud, not fully blown, and broad open*, *Plin. 21, 10*. Also *the inward pill, or rind of a walnut, almond, &c.* *Id.*

† Camarus, a, um. adj. *Crooked*, *Fest.* Vide Camurus.

Cambio, īre. [*fortè à καλῶμεθα, per sync. cambio*] *Neque praet. neque sup. leg. ap. idoneos auctor. To change, to exchange, or barter*, *Charis. & Apul. Apol. p. 430*.

|| Cāmēlārius, i. m. *A driver, or keeper of camels*, *Dig.*

Cāmēlinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to camels*, *Plin. 28, 33*.

Cāmella, ae. f. *A kind of milk-vessel, a cawdle-cup*, *Ov. Fast. 4, 779*.

* Cāmēlopardālis, is. f. *quae figurā camelum, maculis pardum refert, Varr. A beast like a camel, and a panther*, *Plin. 8, 27*.

Cāmēlus, i. m. r. f. [*à Gr. κάμηλος, quod ab Heb. 721*] *A camel*. Cameli adjuvantur proceritate collosum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 47*. Camelus una ex iis quae non sunt cornigera, &c. *Plin. 11, 42*.

Cāmēna, ae. f. [*quasi canena, à canendo*] *al. scr. cāmoeña; A muse, poetry, verse*, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 39*.

Cāmēra, ae. f. vel, ut *Verr. ap. Charis. scribi vult, camara; à καμάρα, fornix. A vault, or arched roof; an upper gallery*, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 17*. *A kind of ships with close sides, and a wide hold, and covered at top, used by those that lived near the Black sea*, *Tac. 3, 47*. || Kings, and states have also from ancient times called their principal place of residence by this name. Londinum camera regis Angliae, *Selden. Mar. claus. 2, 22*. Leyda Hollandiae camera, *Petr. Scrv. in Antiq. Leyd. A chamber*. Camerae stellatae curia, *The court of the star-chamber; Camd.*

Cāmērārius, a, um. adj. *Of a vault, or gallery*. Cameraria cucurbita, *A chamber, or pole-gourd, that climbs up to the roof of the house, and shades the rooms*, *Plin. 19, 24*.

|| Cāmērārius, i. m. Praefectus camerae, *A lord chamberlain; the chamberlain, or treasurer of a city*. Latine Quaestor. Also the chamberlain of an inn, &c.

|| Cāmērātio, *A vaulting, or arching*, *Spart. Carac. 9*.

|| Cāmērātus, a, um. part. *Vaulted, arched, cieled*, *Dg. Vehiculum cameratum, An horse-litter, or close coach*, *Ulp.*

|| Cāmēro, as. *To make a false room, or cellar, to vault, or arch, to ciel*, *Ulp.* Sed hinc Concamero, *Plin. 34, 42*.

|| Cāmērus; obtortus, *rectius camurus*, *qu. vide*.

Cāmīnātus, a, um. part. *Made like a furnace, or chimney*. Fossura caminata, *Plin. 17, 16*. à

Cāmīnor, āris. pass. *To be made like a furnace*, *Acervi luto caminantur, Plin. 16, 8*.

Cāmīnus, i. m. [*ab Heb. צמין, ab צמין, incaluit*] (1) *A chimney, a stove, a fire-hearth*. (2) *Meton. Also fire*. (1) Ruptis flammam expirare caminis, *Virg. Aen. 3, 580*. (2) Ramos urente camino, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 81*. || Camini conceptus, *A chimney's setting on fire*, *Suet. Vitel. 8*. Luculentus caminus, *A good fire*, *Cic. Fam. 7, 10*. || Oleum addere camino, *To make bad worse*, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 321*.

Cammarus, i. m. *A kind of crab-fish*. Dumidio constrictus cammarus ovo, *Juv. 5, 84*. *Plin. 32, 53*.

Cāmoeña, ae. f. *A muse, a song, poetry*. Dulces camoenae, *Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 5*. Rectius camena; quod vide.

Campa, ae. f. *Equus marinus, A sea horse*, *Fest. Vide Campe*.

Campāna, ae. f. *sc. Nola*. Res vetus, novum nomen; quod Paulinus, episcopus Nola, civitatis in Campaniā, Hieronymi aetate, primus in ecclesiā suā tintinnabula in pios usus transtulerit. Sed campanum aes, *A bell*.

|| Campanile, is. n. *A bellfry*, *M. ex Analog.*

|| Campanārius, i. m. *A bell-founder*, *M. ex Analog.*

|| Campanūla, ae. f. *A little bell*, *Hier. Roperweed, or woodbind*. || Campanula sylvestris, *The blue-bell flower, or flower called Canterbury bells*, *Jun.*

* Campe, es. f. *Col. 10, 325*. sed Graecis literis, [*ex κάμπε, κατό, A palmer-worm, or caterpillar*. Lat. eruca, *Also any large fish*, *Fest.*

Campester, m. tris. f. trē, n. vel tris, m. & f. trē, n. adj. *Of, or belonging to the plain fields, champain*. Iter campestre, *A plain, or champain country*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 66*. || Campestris operae, *People who distributed money for such as stood candidates for any office*, *Suet. Aug. 3*.

Campestre, is. n. *sc. tegmen, quo induti in campo Martio exercebantur. A pair of breeches, or apron, which served only to cover their privities, when they wrestled, and exercised in Mars's field, naked*. || Penula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, *Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18*.

|| Camphōra, ae. f. [*à 755, pix; arbor odorata, Scal.*] Est enim arboris, nomine Capur, gummi. Camphire, the gum of a tree in the East-Indies.

|| Camphōrāta, ae. f. *Lavender-cotton, garden-cypress*.

|| Camīcurfio, ōnis. f. *The same kind of exercising an army as ambulatio*, *Veg. 3, 4*.

|| Campiductor, ōis. m. non ut al. campiductor. [*καμπίδοτος, Gl. Cyr.*] *An officer that exercised the young soldiers in their use of arms*, *Veg. 1, 13*.

|| Campīgēni, *Veg. 2, 7*. They seem to be tried soldiers, who fought in the second rank, next before the standard (which was in the third rank) to give example of valour, to the ranks behind them, *Sic. Littl.*

† Campō, as. act. [*à κάμνω, κάμνω, flecto*] *Campsat flectit, To bend his course, to turn, and wind money*, *Isid. To crook, or bow*, *Enn. ap. Prisc.*

CAMPUS, i. m. (1) *A plain field, a plain, or down, an open field*. (2) *Kar' ἱερών, Mars's field, where the Romans held their assemblies*. (3) *Met. A large subject to treat of, a field of discourse*. (4) || *A military camp, or place of exercise*. (1) Aequare campi exercebat equos, *Virg. Aen. 7, 781*. (2) Generosior, in campum descendat petitor, *Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10*. (3) Hunc rhetorum campus, *Cic. de Off. 1, 19*. de Marathone; Salamine, &c. (4) *Ap. Amm. & recent. || Campi liquentes, The sea*, *Virg. Aen. 6, 724*.

|| Camum, i. n. *A kind of drink, bottle beer, that flies*, *Ulp.*

† Cāmūra, ae. f. *A kind of vessel, carried covered at a wedding, wherein some of the bride's goods were*, *Fest. ex antiq.*

Cāmūrus, a, um. adj. i. curvus, obtortus [*à κάμπυλος, ablato π*] *Crooked*,

Crooked, or crumpled. Hinc *camura cornua*, *Crankled*; Virg. *Geor.* 3, 55. *Camuri boves*, qui cornua introrsum conversa habent; *patuli*, qui diversa & terram spectantia; *Licini*, qui fursum versum, *Serv.*

* *Camus*, i. m. *καμὸς*, Dor. *καμῶς*. *A bridle, bit, or rein, a snaffle*: Allo a cord, or chain wherewith malefactors, and slaves were tied to the fork, and gallows, which they were to carry. Deos quaculo. CH. Ut quidem tu hodie camum, & furcam seras, *Plaut. Cuf.* 2, 6, 37. aut *canem*.

Cānābinus, a, um. adj. *relātus cannabinus.* *Made of canvas*, *Col.* 1. 6. c. 2.

|| *Cānābulae*, arum. f. & *canabula*, orum, pl. n. *A kind of mire-stones, used for a land-mark*, *Hyg.*

* *Cānāche*, es. f. [ex *καρχῖον*, *resono*. Them. *ἥχος*, sonus] nomen canis, *Barker*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 217.

|| *Cānālicōla*, ae. c. g. [ex *canalis*, & *colo*] *A skip-kennel, a sorry dirty-fellow*, *Gell.* 4, 20.

Cānālicūa, ae. f. dim. i. parva *canalis*. *A little pipe, a gutter*, *Gell.* 17, 11. = *Fistula*.

Cānālicūlātus, a, um. adj. *Fashioned round, and hollow, like a pipe, channelled*, *Plin.* 19, 36.

Cānālicūlus, i. m. [dim. a *canalis*] (1) *A little channel, or trough.* (2) *The gutter, or channel in pillars.* (1) *Col.* 8, 10. (2) *Vitr.* 4, 3.

Cānālis, is. m. & f. [quod *cavus* sit in modum *cannae*, *Isid.* unde & *arundineos canales* vocat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 265.] (1) *Any fall, or spout of water.* (2) *A trunk, or pipe for the conveyance of water.* (3) *A kennel, a gutter.* (4) *A hollow instrument used by chirurgeons to splent, and keep close broken limbs with.* (5) *The perforated part of the back-bone.* (6) *The neck of the bladder.* (7) *An instrument used in making oil.* (1) *Canalibus aquae immiscae*, *Cic. B. C.* 2, 10. (2) = Si quis *canalem*, vel *fistulam* in rivo collocare velit, *Ulp.* *Ignis* potare *canalibus undam*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 330. (3) *Vitr.* 8, 7. (4) *Cels.* 8, 10. ubi forma ejus describitur. (5) *Ex usu anatomen tractantium.* (6) *Cels.* 4, 1. (7) *Col.* 12, 50. ¶ *Canalis animae*, *The wind-pipe*, *Plin.* 8, 10. § *Canales struētilis*, *Wydraughts*, or *sinks under ground of arched work, for the conveyance of water*, *Vitr.* 8, 7.

Cānālītus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like a conduit-pipe.* *Canalitium, or canaliense aurum*, *Gold digged in pits, where the vein runs along like a conduit-pipe*, *Plin.* 33, 21.

Cānāria, ae. f. *sc. herba.* *Hound-grass, wherewith dogs provoke vomit*, *Plin.* 25, 51.

Cānārius, a, um. adj. *Of a dog.* *Canarium augurium*, *A solemn rite used to preserve corn from the heat of the dog-star*, *Fest. & Plin.* 18, 3. *Canariae insulae*, a *canibus eximius dict.* *Plin.* 6, 37.

* *Cancāmum*, i. n. *A kind of Arabian gum much like unto myrrhe*, *Plin.* 12, 44.

|| *Cancellāria*, ae. f. *sc. curia* [a *cancellis*] *The court of chancery*, *Bud.*

|| *Cancellāriātus*, us. m. *The office of chancellor, the chancellorship*, *Bud.*

|| *Cancellārius*, i. m. [quod steterit undique conspicuus intra *cancellos*; qui & a *cancellis esse*, & *cancellos agere*, & *cancellorum officium junere* dicitur, *Cassiod.* Alii a *cancellando*, quod ejus sit responsa imperatoris, atque mandata inspicere, & malè scripta *cancellare*, i. lineis cancellatim ductis delere; contrā, si benè scripta, signare] *A chancellor, a scribe, a notary, or secretary.* = *Tabellio, amanuensis*, *Cod. Theod.*

Cancellātum, adv. *Lattice-wise, like a net, or window.* *Line's cancellatim ductis delere*, *To score, or cross out*, *Plin.* 9, 52.

Cancellātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made lattice-wise, like a net, or window, cross-barred.* (2) *Crossed, cancelled.* (3) *Also limited, bounded.* (1) *Cancellata cutis elephatorum*, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) *Digest.* (3) *Ap. Grom. scriptores.*

Cancelli, ōrum. pl. m. (1) *Lattices, or windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c. Fenestrae clathratae.* (2) *Ballists, or rails to compass in.* (3) *Met. Bounds, or limits.* (4) || *A channel.* (1) *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) *Tantus ex fori cancellis plausus excitatus*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 58. (3) *Si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi circumdedit*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 58. (4) *Ap. posterioris aevi scriptores.*

Cancello, as. act. *To make like a lattice; to cut cross-wise*, *Col.* 4, 2. *To deface, rase, or cross out, to cancel*, *Ap. JCC.*

CANCER, cri. m. (& *canceris*, *Lucr.* 5, 616.) (1) *A crabfish.* (2) *Also one of the twelve signs.* (3) *Also a canker, an eating, or spreading sore; a cancer in a woman's breast.* (4) *Canceri pl. idem quod cancelli*, *Ant. Fest. Bounds, limits.* (1) *Littoreus cancer*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 127. (2) *Canceri signa rubescunt*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 727. (3) *Brassica, vulnera putrida, cancrōsque sanabit*, *Caio.* 157, 3. *Utque malum late solet immedicabile cancer*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 825. (4) *Inter Orci caneros jam ipsos adhaesisti*, *Apul. Metam.* 6. p. 181.

Cancer, is. n. (1) *The sign so called.* (2) *Also a canker, or spreading ulcer.* (1) *Canceris ut vertat metas se ad folstiriales*, *Lucr.* 5, 616. *sc. Sol.* (2) *Contumacia canceris saevi*, *Ainob.* 1. p. 30.

|| *Cancero*, as. neut. *To be cancered.* *Si intrinsecus canceraverit auris*, *Plin. Valerian.* 1, 10.

|| *Canceri*, ōrum. pl. m. idem quod *cancelli*, [a *discretis cancrorum pedibus*, *Bec.*] *Lattices*, *Fest.*

|| *Cancerini*, *scilicet retrogradi versus*, quos retrogrado ordine legere possis, *Scal. & Gsch. Verses that are the same backward, and forward*; as *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*.

Candefacio, ēre, feci. act. [ex *candeo*, & *facio*] *To make white, to bleach, to make fiery, or glowing hot.* *Unā operā ebur atramento candefacere postules*, *Plaut. Moll.* 1, 3, 102. *Inter lapides candefactos funditur*, *Plin.* 34, 20.

Candefactus, a, um. part. *Set on fire, made red hot*, *Plin.* 34, 20.

Candēla, ae. f. [a *candeo*, ut a *suadeo*, *suadela*] *A candel of whatsoever material, tallow, wax, &c.* § *Nomina candelae nobis [sc. candelabris] antiqua dederunt.* *Non nōrat parcos unctā lucerna patres*, *Mart.* 14, 43. *Vide Lucerna*, ubi plura invenies. *Filum candelae*, *Col.* 3. ult.

† *Candēlāber*, ri. m. *A candlestick*, *Non pro*

Candēlabrum, i. n. *A candlestick.* *Leg. & candelabrus*, i. m. [a *candela*, in has enim funiculi ardentes figebantur] *Candelabrum aeneum*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 26. *humile*, *Quint.* 6, 3. *ligneum*, *Petr.* c. 95.

Candens, tis. part. vel potius adj. ex part. or, comp. *simus*, sup. (1) *Shining, glistering, bright.* (2) *Glowing, hot, burning.* (3) *Foaming, frothy.* (1) *Exoritur candens Virgo*, *Cic. in Arat.* 446. *Candentissimum sidus*, *Sid.* § *Candida de nigris, & de candentibus atra*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 315. (2) *Ignes candentes, candentēque laminae*, *Cic.* *Candentior Phoebus*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 481. (3) *Emergere feri candenti ē gurgite vultus*, *Catull.* 62, 14.

† *Candentia*, ae. f. *Brightness.* *Candentia lunae*, *Vitr.* 9, 4. quem tamen hujus vocab. usu neminem secutum puto. † *Candor*.

Candeo, ēre. ui. neut. [ab *antiq. act. cando*, *V.*] (1) *To be white.* (2) *To shine, or glister.* (3) *To glow like a coal, to be red hot, to burn.* (1) *Taurus candens*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 236. (2) *Tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 103. (3) *Aēr fervoribus ustus canduit*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 119.

Candescō, ēre. [Incept. a *candeo*] (1) *To grow white, or hoary.* (2) *To wax hot, to be on fire.* (1) *Liceat caput candescere canis*, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 45. (2) *Currus candescere sentit*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 230.

Candicans, tis. part. *Whitish*, *Plin.* 12, 29.

|| *Candicantia*, ae. f. *Bleaching, or making fair, or white*, *Plin.* 37, 76. quem tamen nemo hic imitatus est.

Candico, as. neut. [a *candeo*] *To be white, or look whitish*, *Ap. recent. part. tamen candicans freq. ap. Plin. occurrit.*

† *Candicans*, tis. part. *Waxing white, inclining to white*, *Plin.* 15, 12. cui tamen tanquam peculiare relinquendum. *Sed al. leg. & quidem rectè Candicans.* † *Candens*.

Candidati, pl. subst. *Met. They who labour, or seek after any thing.* *Candidatus eloquentiae*, *Quint.* 12, 2. *gloriae, & immortalitatis*, *Plin. Pan.* 63.

Candidatōrius, a, um. adj. quod ad *candidatum* pertinet. *Pertaining to a candidate.* *Candidatorium munus*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. *Rarè occur.*

Candidātus, a, um. part. *Clothed in white*, *Candidatus cedit hic mastigia*, *Plaut. Cuf.* 2, 8, 10.

Candidātus, i. m. subst. [a *togā candidā*, i. e. *cretatā*, quā amicti sunt *candidati*, sive *petitores magistratum, & honorum*, non verò *albā*, quā vulgo utebantur, quorum ideo petitionem *cretatam ambitionem* vocat, *Perf.*] *A candidate, or suiter for any place of honour, or profit; so called from the white shining garments he wore.* *Tribunus candidatus*, *Liv.* 4, 6. *Praetorius*, *Cic. pro Mur.* 27. *Consulatus*, *Plin. Pan.* 95. *Candidati milites*, *Cadees*, such as served in expectation of a command in the army, who were called *Principales*, and opposed to the *Munifices*. *Vid. Veg.* 1. 2. *Candidati Caesaris, & Augusti*, *ap. Suet.* were such as the emperor indeed had chosen, but who were also by an empty shew of liberty to court the people; whence *Petis* quasi *Caesaris candidatus*, was used of him who was not very earnest in his suit. *Candidatus eloquentiae*, *Quint.* 12, 2. *gloriae & immortalitatis, earnest in pursuit of*, *Plin. Paneg.* 63.

Candidè, adv. (1) *In white.* (2) *Met. Favourably, gently, without malice, or envy.* (1) *Candidè vestitus*, *Plaut. Cuf.* 4, 1, 9. (2) = *Parum simpliciter, & candidè*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

|| *Candido*, as. act. *To bleach, to make white*, *Tert.*

Candidulus, a, um. adj. *Whitish, pretty, and white.* *Candiduli dentes*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 16. *Candiduli divina tomacula porci*, *Juv.* 13, 355.

Candidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus*, sup. [a *candeo*] (1) *Bright, orient, shining.* (2) *Also fortunate, lucky.* (3) *Sincere, innocent.* (4) *Friendly, favourable, kind, courteous, candid.* (5) *Fair.* (6) *Clear.* (1) *Nube solet pulsā candidus ire dies*, *Ov. Tr.* 2, 142. *Candidum ab albo differt addito splendore*, *Serv.* *Candidissimus color*, *Vitr.* (Deu.) *hominis in usum tam claram, tam candidam lucem dedit*, *Cic.* *Nivibus candidior*, *Ov. Am.* 3, 5, 11. (2) = *Candidus, & felix proximus annus erit*, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 4, 18. (3) *Tam felix utinam quam pectore candidus essem*, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 14, 43. (4) *Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 67. *Animae candidiores*, *Id. Sat.* 1, 5, 41. (5) = *Candidus, & talos a vertice pulcher ad imos*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 4. (6) § *Vox ē candida decinat in fuscā*, *Plin.* 28, 16.

† *Candilico*,

† Candifico, as. act. *To make white, to whiten*, Naev.

|| Candificus, a, um. adj. *Making white*, Apul. Apol. p. 109. edit. Delp.

† Cando, ēre. act. olim in usu fuisse declarant composita, Accendo, incendo, &c. *To burn*.

Candor, ōris. m. [à candeo] (1) *Brightness, shining, whiteness*. (2) *Beauty, fairness*. (3) Met. *Purity, sincerity, uprightness, candour, plaindealing*. (4) Also *excessive glowing heat*. (1) = Solis calor, & candor illustrior est quàm ullus ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. Lactea via candore notabilis, Ov. Met. 1, 169. (2) Candor hujus, & proceritas te perdidit, Cic. pro Coel. 15. (3) Merui candore favorem, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 53. (4) Lex. ex Apul.

Cānendus, a, um. part. *To be sung*, Canenda causa signi mihi, Ov. Fast. 5, 494. Diva Roma, Ib. 5, 148.

Cānens, tis. part. [à cano] *Singing*, Virg. Aen. 8, 499. Canentes arcanum, Luc. 6, 439.

Cānens, tis. part. [à cano] (1) *Hoary, grey*. (2) *White*. (1) Senectū canens, Vir. Aen. 10, 192. (2) Canentia tempora, Ov. Fast. 2, 109.

Cāneo, ēre, ui. neut. [à canus] (1) *To be white, or shine*. (2) *To be hoary, to have grey hairs, to wax old*. (1) Nemora molli canentia lanā, Virg. Geor. 2, 120. (2) Sub galeis Martia canuit aetas, Claud. B. Get. 35.

* Cānēphōra, ae. f. [ex κανών, vel κανὼν, canistrum, & φέρω, fero] *A young noble lady with a basket on her head, on the festival of the goddess Minerva*, Cic. Verr. 4, 3.

† Cānes, is. pro canis, is. Foeta canes, Varr. Irritata canes, Lucil.

Cānescō, ēre. act. [incept. a caneo] (1) *To grow white*. (2) *To grow grey, or hoary, to wither, or decay*. (1) Pabula canescunt, Ov. Met. 2, 212. (2) Queritur canescere mitis Jasiona Ceres, Ov. Met. 9, 421.

Cāni, pl. m. sc. capilli, *Grey hairs*. Raris sparsus tempora canis, Ov. Met. 8, 567. Vide Canus.

† Canicaceus, panes. *Brown coarse bread, made of bran*, Fest. 4. Quem sordes farris canini, vocat Juv. 5, 11.

Cānicūla, ae. f. [dim. à canis] (1) *A little dog, or bitch*. (2) *A sign in the heavens, the dog-star*. (3) Also Met. *the dog-days*. (4) *A kind of fish, the dog-fish*. (5) *The unluckiest cast at the dice, the ace which lost all*. (6) *A cross jade*. (7) Per abusionem, *A slanderous, snarling, curriish fellow*. (1) Rationem & orationem canicula non habet, Cic. de Nat. Deor. 3, 10. (2) Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae nescit tangere, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9. (3) = Nec grave te tempus sitiēisve Canicula tardet, Ov. A. Am. 2, 231. (4) Plin. 9, 70. (5) ☿ Quid dexter senio ferret scire erat in votis, damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. 3, 49. (6) Apage istam caniculam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 8. (7) = Jurabat cavillator quidam, & canicula, Gell. 4, 20.

|| Cānicularis, e, adj. ad caniculum pertinens, vel sub canicula durans. Dies caniculares, *Dog-days; the hottest time of the year, by reason the sun is then in Leo*, Pall. Jul. 1.

Cānīna, ae. f. sc. pellis. *A dog's skin*. Canis caninam non est, Prov. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

Cānīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a dog, doggish, curriish*. || Caninus appetitus, *The greedy worm, when one eats much*. || Canini dentes, *The eye-teeth, or fangs*, Plin. 11, 43. Canina facundia, Gell. 13, 19. eloquentia, Quint. 12, 9. Caninum studium, Col. 1, 9. *Quarrelling, snarling; bawling, instead of pleading, pettyfogging*.

CANIS, is. c. g. Sed de toto genere plerumque f. Aut canes, Varr. [à catus, i. acutus, & sagax, inde & dim. catulus] (1) *A dog, or bitch, an hound, a cur*. (2) *A celestial sign, the dog-star*. (3) *A dog-fish*. (4) *An accuser, backbiter, or parasite*. (5) *A name in railing*. (6) Also *a cast at dice losing all; the ace-point*. (7) *A chain, or fetter*. (8) *An attendant, a waiting-man*. (9) Also *the furies are called canes*. (1) Molossi canes, *Mastiffs*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 114. sc. de gente Molossā. Canis vestigator, Col. 9, 8. venaticus, Nep. Pel. 2. odoratus, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 148. *A hunting-dog*. Pecuarius, *A shepherd's cur*, Col. 7, 12. Villaticus, *A house-dog*, Id. ibid. Quod totum caput de canibus scriptum est, eorumque generibus, & officiis. (2) Gratior aura lenit rabiem Canis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15. (3) Canes marinū, Virg. Ecl. 6, 78. (4) Quid immerentes hospites vexas, canis? Hor. Epod. 6, 1. (5) Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. (6) Talis jactatis, ut quisque canem, aut senionem miserat, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferebat, Suet. Aug. 71. (7) Ut tu hodiē canem, & furcam feras, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37. (8) Multa & dixit, & fecit cum meā quādam contumeliā P. Clodii canis, Cic. Att. 6, 3. (9) Vifae canes ululare per umbram, Virg. Aen. 6, 257. || Tergeminus canis, Ov. A. Am. 3, 322. vipereus, Id. Amor. 3, 12, 26. Tartareus, Sen. Herc. fur. 649. triformis, Cerberus. Id. Herc. Oet. 1202. Armillati canes, *Dogs with collars, ban-dogs*, Propert. 4, 8, 24. Semideus canis. Anubis, Luc. 8, 832. Cane pejūs & angue edisse, *To hate deadly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30.

|| Cānistellum, i. n. [dim. à canistrum] *A little basket*, Fest. Cānister, ri. m. Canistris sacris aptatae Telluris comae, Col. 10, 277. Canistri à salignis virgultis, Pall. N. 17, 1. Idem quod

Cānistrum, i. n. [à Gr. κανιστήρ] *A basket, or flasket, made*

of osiers; a bread basket, a volder. Canistra coronata, Ov. Met. 2, 713. cumulata flore, Id. Fast. 4, 451. lata, Ibid. 2, 650.

Cānities, ei. f. [à canus] *Hoariness, whiteness, or greyiness of hairs, old age, gravity*. Canities homini tantum, & equis, Plin. 11, 47. Conf. Ov. A. Am. 3, 163.

† Cānītudo, inis. f. *Hoariness, greyiness*, Plaut. Frag. 2, 7.

† Canities.

* Canna, ae. f. [à Gr. κάννα, id.] (1) *A cane, or reed, a sugar-cane*. (2) Also Meton. *a pipe, a flute, a flageolet*. (3) *A canoe, a kind of ship*. (1) Pigram velabat canna paludem, Ov. (2) Dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. Met. 2, 682. (3) Canna Micipsarum prorā subvexit acutā, Juv. 5, 89.

Cannābinus, a, um. adj. *Of hemp, hempen*. Cannabini funes, Col. 6, 2. Cannabinae tegeticulae, Varr. 2, 8, 2.

Cannābius, a, um. adj. *Hempen, made of hemp*, Grat. Cy-neg. 47.

Cannābis, is. f. *Hemp*. Utilissima funibus cannabis, Plin. 19, 56.

Cannētum, i. n. *A place where canes, and reeds grow*, Pal-lad. 2, 23.

Canneus, a, um. adj. *Of a reed, or cane*. Canneae segetes, *Mats of reed*, Col. 12, 50.

|| Cannitiae camerae, *Roofs thatched with reed*, Pallad.

CANO, ēre, cēcini, cantum. act. [ab Heb. קָנָן, quod cannā, sive calamo canerent antiquitus, M.] (1) *To sing ha-mo-iously*. (2) *Otherwise*. (3) *To play upon an instrument (cum abl.)* (4) *To found*. (5) *To write of (cum acc.)* (6) *To praise, or highly to commend, though not in verse*. (7) *To prophesy*. (8) *To report, or proclaim aloud*. (1) Merula canit aestate, Plin. 10, 29. (2) Et veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam, Virg. Geor. 1, 378. (3) Fidibus cecinisse praeclarè dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. (4) Lituo canere, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (5) Arma vi-rumque cano, Virg. Aen. 1, 1. (6) Cato brassicae miras canit laudes, Plin. 9, 41. (7) Canit divino ex ore sacerdos, Virg. Aen. 3, 373. Et cecinere vates, cujus civitatis eam civis Dia-nae immolasset, ibi fore imperium, Liv. 1, 45. (8) Quicquid fama canit, Mart. Spect. 5, 4. || Canere ad tibiam, *To sing to the pipe*. Canere tibiā, *To play upon it*. Clasticum canere, *To found an alarm*, Caes. B. C. 3, 82. Receptui canere, *To found a retreat*, Liv. 27, 47. || Sibi intus canere, *To speak to his own advantage*, Cic. in Rull. 2, 26. || Eadem canere can-tilenam, *To harp on the same string*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10.

Cānor, ēris. pass. *To be sung, or celebrated*. Caniturque ad-huc barbaras apud gentes, Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 5.

* Cānon, ōnis. m. [κανών, quod à קָנָן, calamus, puta men-sorius] *A canon, an exact pattern, a master-piece*. Apud Theol. & Philos. *A constitution, or precept*. The bracer, handle, or strings wherewith the target is tied to the arm. The yearly cus-tom of paying corn, &c. tribute-money. || Public allowance, a salary. || An ordinary, or customary tribute, or impost for tonnage, and poundage, Alcon. as Canon Aegypti, The tribute, or impost raised out of Egypt, Vop. Also the same with dimensum, or diarium, a certain rate, or allowance for corn, and victuals, Salv. Heus tu, qui canon esse meorum scriptorum soles, Cic. Sed fortasse scripsit κανών. Sed Plin. 34, 19. de Polyceto: Fe-cit & quem canona artifices vocant.

* Cānōnica, ae. f. *A part of geometry*, Vitruv. Sumitur etiam pro arte metricā, Vide Gell. 16, 18.

|| Cānōnicārius, i. m. *He who collected the tributes, or im-posts*, Justinian.

† Cānōnicātus, ūs. m. *A canonry, or prebendary's place*. Lat. Sacerdotium.

* Cānōnicus, a, um. adj. *Canonical, according to the canon, rule, or order; regular; received into the canon; authentic*. Canonici libri, *The Bible*. Canonicae horae, *Hours appointed for prayer*. Canonicum jus, *The law ecclesiastical*. Canonici, *Those that played by book in music; as Harmonici, Those that played by ear: Those followers of Pythagoras; these of Aristoxenus*, Coel. 3, 11. || Canonicae pensationes, *Standing tri-butes*, Ap. JCC.

Cānōnicus, i. m. *A canon, or prebendary of a church, a re-gular priest*, Eccles.

|| Cānōnizo, as. act. *To canonize; to put in the rank, and number of saints*.

Cānōpus, vel canobus, i. m. *A star in the southern hemi-sphere*. Sidus ingens & clarum, Canopus, Plin. 6, 24.

Cānor, ōris. m. [a cano] *Melodious singing, melody*. Res est blanda, canor, Ov. A. Am. 2, 315. Cycni canor, *The swan's sweet note*, Lucr. 4, 181. Aeris rauci canor. *The warlike sound of the trumpet*, Virg. Geor. 4, 71.

|| Cānōrōsus, a, um. adj. i. canore plenus, *Loud, high, sounding*, Lex. ex Gell. pro

Cānōrus, a, um. adj. [a canor] (1) *Loud, shrill*. (2) *Tune-able, warbling*. (1) Aes canorum, Virg. Aen. 9, 503. (2) Vox suavis, & canora, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 66.

Cantabrica, ae. f. [quia Cantabris reperta] *The wild gilli-flower*, Plin. 25, 47.

|| Cantabrum, i. n. *A kind of banner, or ensign*. = Signa, & cantabra, & vexilla castrorum, Min. Fel.

|| Cantābundus, a, um. adj. *Singing*, Gell. 9, 13.

Cantāmen, inis. n. *Enchantment, witchcraft, a charm*, Prop. 4, 4, 51.

Cantans, tis. part. *Singing*. Cantantis ancillae labor, *Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 13*.

|| Cantatio, ōnis. f. *Singing, an enchanting*. Nullam quod sciam, auct. proferunt *Lexic.* + Cantus.

Cantator, ōris. m. verb. [à canto] *A singer, a chanter, or musician*. Cantator cygnus funeris ipse fui, *Mart. 13, 77*.

Cantatrix, icis. f. *A woman-singer, an enchantress*. Imploret cantatrices choreas, *Claud. B. Gild. 448*.

Cantatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sung of, praised, famous*. (2) *Enchanted, charm'd*. (1) Sua lascivo cantata est saepe Catullo femina, *Ov. Trist. 2, 427*. (2) Audax cantatae leges imponere lunae, *Prop. 4, 5, 13*.

Cantēriatus, vel cantheriatus, a, um. part. *Underpropped, under-set*. Vites canteriatae, *Col. 5, 4*.

Cantēriolus, i. m. *A little prop to set under, and stay any thing*, *Col. 11, 3, 58*.

Cantērius, i. m. *A gelding*, *Sen. Vide Cantherius*.

* Canthārias, ae. m. [à κανθαρίος, scarabaeus] *A stone having the print of a beetle in it*, *Plin. 37, 72*.

* Canthāris, idis. f. [dim. ex cantharus] *A sort of fly of a beetle kind, but less, that eats, and consumes corn*, *Plin. 11, 41*. *Another sort we call the Spanish fly, of a venomous nature, shining like gold, and breedeth in the tops of ashes, olives, &c.* *Id. 30, 23*. *It is used now to raise blisters*. *Met. Cantharidum succi, Poeson, Ov. in lb. 308*.

* Canthārites. *A kind of outlandish wine*, *Plin. 14, 9*.

Canthārus, i. m. *propr. scarabaeus* [à κανθαρος, asinus, è cuius stercore nascitur] (1) *Properly, a black beetle, which breeds in dung, whence the proverb, Cantharus pilulam, Cat after kind*, *Cael.* (2) *Propter similitudinem, A pot, or great jug, a tankard*. (3) *Also a constellation in Aquarius, consisting of three stars*. (4) *A knot under the tongue of Apis*. (5) *The ring, or iron, wherewith we knock at the door*. (6) *A certain fish of an unfavoury and unpleasant taste*. (1) *Plin. 18, 44*. (2) *Attrita pendebat cantharus ansa, Virg. Ecl. 6, 17*. (3) *Calep. sine auct.* (4) *Plin. 8, 71*. (5) *Plaut. Menaeclum. 1, 2, 64*. (6) *Cantharus ingratus succo, Ov. Elal. 103*.

Cantheriatus, a, um. adj. *Propped, under-set*, *Col. 5, 4, 1*.

Cantherinus, a, um. adj. *Cantherino ritu astans somniat, Like a horse that sleeps as he stands*, *Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44*. *Cantherinum lapathum, Sour dock*, *Plin. 20, 85*. *Cantherinum hordecum, Barley for horses*, *Col. 2, 9*.

Cantheriolus, i. m. dim. *Vide Cantheriolus*.

Canthērius, vel canterius, i. m. (1) *A gelding, or labouring beast*. (2) *A rafter, or joist of an house, a spar*. (3) *A rail, or prop to bear up a vine, that is, with two reeds across*. (1) *Equi ii, quod semine carent, cantherii appellati, Varr. 2, 7, 15*. (2) *Vitr. 4, 2*. (3) *Col. 4, 12*.

Canthus, i. m. *Ferrum quo rotae vinciuntur, Quint. The iron wherewith the rounding of the cart-wheel is bound, the strokes of a wheel*, *Perf. 5, 71*.

Canticum, i. n. *A pleasant song, a ballad, a song set to music, and sung on the stage*. Defaltato cantico abiit Caligula, *Suet. c. 54*. *De origine canticorum vide Liv. 7, 2*.

Cantilēna, ae. f. [à cantu] *A song, an old saw*. Infusurret Epicharmus cantilenam illam suam, *ἡ ποίησις καὶ μὴ μῦθος ἀπὸ τοῦ ποίησις, Cic. Att. 1, 19*.

|| Cantillo, as. aet. *To chirp, or sing*, *Apul. p. 809. ed. Delph.*

Cantio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A song, or tune*. (2) *An enchantment*. (1) *Lepida, & suavis cantio, Plaut. Stic. 5, 4, 25*. (2) *Veneficiis, & cantionibus Titiniae factum, Cic. de Clar. 60*.

Cantitatus, a, um. part. *Sung*. Carmina in epulis cantitata, *Cic. Cl. 19*.

Cantito, as. freq. [à canto] *To sing often*. Facturum credo, ut habeas quicum cantites, *Ter. Adel. 4, 7, 32*.

Cantiuncula, ae. f. [dim. à cantio] *A ballad, a catch*, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 18*.

Cantio, as. freq. [à cano] (1) *To sing, to chant*. (2) *To repeat often the same thing*. (3) *To praise*. (4) *To enchant*. (1) *Absentem cantat amicam, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 15*. (2) *Sed metuo ne idem cantent, ut priores [literae] Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 95*. (3) *Janpridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 12*. (4) *Cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. Ecl. 8, 71*.

Cantor, āris. pass. *To be sung, praised, &c.* Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 54*.

Cantor, ōris. m. verb. [à cano] *A singer, or chanter; a singing-man, a stage-player*. Donec cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat, *Hor. A. P. 155*.

Cantrix, icis. f. *A female singer*. Cantrices aves, *Singing-birds*, *Varr. 3, 5, 14*.

|| Cantūrio, ire. *To whistle, to pipe, to be about to sing*, *Fest.*

Cantus, ūs. m. verb. [à cano] (1) *Singing, a song*. (2) *A tune, or melody*. (3) *The sound of a trumpet, crowing of a cock, &c.* (4) *A charm, or enchantment*. (1) *Cunclaque tela forent cantu mollita, Ov. Met. 11, 15*. (2) *Muscorum cantibus mutatis, Cic. de Legg. 3, 14*. (3) *Te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. pro Muren. 9*. *Cantu rumpent arbuta cicadae, Virg. Geor. 3, 328*. (4) *Stantia concutio cantu freta, Ov. Met. 7, 195*.

CANUS, a, um. adj. (1) *Hairy, grey, grey-haired, aged*. (2) *White with frost, snow, foam, mouldiness, ripeness*. (3) *Venerable*. (1) *Det munera canus amator, Tibull. 1, 8, 29*. (2) *Canu pruina, Virg. Geor. 2, 376*. *nix, Hor. Sat. 2, 541*. *Canu fluctus, Cic. in Arat. 71*. *Situ cano obductus color, Plin. 12, 55*. *Segetes canae, Ov. Met. 10, 655*. (3) *Canu fides, & Vesta, Virg. i. e. candida, & sincera; sic Cana veritas, Varr.*

Allis autem pro antiquo, & venerabili poni videtur.

Canūsina, ae. f. *sc. vestis. A garment made of the finest wooll*, *Mart. Quod lanae circa Canusium summam nobilitatem haberent. Vide Plin. 8, 73*.

Canūsina, a, um. adj. *Arrayed in cloth made of Canusian wooll*, *Mart. 9, 23*. & *Suet. Neron. 30*.

Capacitas, atis. f. [à capax] *Capacity, largeness; a gage, or measure of a vessel, how much it will hold, bigness, size*. *Pro capacitate vasorum, Col. 12, 43*. *Met. Quae tanta omnino capacitas? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25*.

Capax, ācis. adj. [à capio] or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Hold-ing, keeping, or containing*. (2) *Capacious, large, big, wide*. (3) *Met. Apprehensivus, apt.* (4) || *Passive, To be contained*. (1) *Circus capax populi, Ov. A. Am. 1, 136*. *Mentis capax animal, Id. Met. 1, 76*. *Cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16*. *Capacissima omnis secreti uxor, Plin. Ep. 1, 12*. *Ad sextarios tres, Plin. 37, 7*. (2) *Omne capax movet urna nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 16*. *Plaustrum tempestive capax, V. Max. 1, 1, 10*. (3) § *Ad praecepta capax animus, Ov. Met. 8, 243*. (4) *Deus incunabilis nostris capax, Petrus Chrysologus*.

Capēdo, īnis. f. *vas sacrum* [à capiendo] (1) *A great pot, jug, or pitcher with handles, or ears used in sacrifices*. (2) *Capacity, greatness, or size*. (1) § *Minusne gratas diis capedines, ac fictiles urnulas fuisse, quam filicatas aliorum pateras arbitramur? Cic. Parad. 1, 3*. (2) *Capedo ευρυχωρία, Gloss. hinc & composit. Intercapedo*.

Capēduncula, ae. f. [dim. à capedo] *A little pot, or pitcher*, *Cic. N. D. 3, 17*.

Capella, ae. f. [dim. à capra] *A little young goat, a kid*, *Virg. Geor. 2, 196*. *Also a star, Plin. 18, 66*.

|| Capella, ae. f. i. *facellum. A chapel*. *Post inclin. Latinitatem, unde*

|| Capellanus, i. m. *A chaplain, or one that is minister of the chapel*. *Capellanus palatinus, A chaplain in ordinary*. *Archicapellanus palatinus, The clerk of the closet*.

Capellianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a goat*. *Rutae folium capellianae, Mart. 11, 32*.

CAPER, ri. m. [à Τύρρηνος κἀπερ, quod iis caprum, aliis Graecis aprum sign. *Vide Capra*] (1) *A gelded he-goat, a buck*. (2) *Also the smell of the arm-holes*. (1) *Caper caeditur Baccho, Virg. Geor. 2, 380*. (2) *Fertur valle sub alarum trux habitare caper, Catull. 67, 6*. *In qua notione, hircum dixit Hor. Epod. 12, 5*.

Capēratus, a, um. adj. *Caperatā fronte, Wrinkled like a goat's horn*, *Varr. L. L. 6, 6*.

Capēro, as. aet. [à caper, *sc. crispis caprorum frontibus, Non.*] *To frown, to lower, to wrinkle the forehead, to knit the brows*. *Quid illi caperat frons severitudine? Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3*.

Capēssendus, a, um. part. *To be undertaken, or attempted*. *Aspera & dura te ad capeffendam eam curam compulerunt, Plin. Pan. 7*. *Piurimum audaciae ad pericula capeffenda, Liv. 21, 4*.

Capēssens, tis. part. *Taking in hand*. *Sed deerat robur aetatis eum primum magistratum capeffentibus, Tac. Ann. 13, 29, 3*. *Laudat juvenem, omisissis praecipitibus, tuta & salutaria capeffentem, Tac. Ann. 15, 29, 1*.

Capēssiturus, a, um. part. [à capeffo] *About to endeavour, or take in hand*, *Tac. Ann. 12, 25, 2*.

Capēffo, ēre, īvi, itum. *Prisc. si, sum. Diom. Tac. aet. [à capio, ut a facio, faceffo] To take, to go about to take, to take in hand, to begin, to take the charge, or government of, to enter upon a business*. *Capeffere rem publicam, To take upon him the management of state affairs, Sall. B. C. 52*. *Capeffere fugam, To take to his heels, Liv. 1, 25*. *pugnam, To fight, fall on, or engage, Id. 2, 6*. § *Capeffere oculis, To view, Liv. urbem aliquam, To go to, Cic. Att. 10, 10*. *Capeffere se praecipitem ad malos mores, To abandon himself, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 2*. § *Capeffere se domum, To get him home, Id. Capeffere cibum dentibus, To chew his meat, Cic. N. D. 2, 47*. *Iussa capeffere, To execute a command, Virg. Aen. 1, 81*.

Caphura, ae. f. *Camphire*, *Off.*

Capidula, ae. f. [dim. à capis, capidis] *A small dish, or bowl with a handle*, *Lex. ex Plin. vid. Capis*.

Capendus, a, um. part. [a capior] *To be taken*, *Virg. Geor. 4, 396*. *Capienda per artes est puella, Ov. A. Am. 1, 266*.

Capiens, tis. part. *Taking*. *Sternunt inermes, aut arma capientes, Tac. H. 3, 77, 2*.

Capillaceus, a, um. adj. *Hairy, like hair, stringy, as the roots of herbs*, *Plin. 13, 48*. || *Capillacea cingula, Hair-girdles, Aug.*

Capillamentum, i. n. (1) *The hair, or bush natural*. (2) *A peruke, or false hair*. (3) *Strings, or threads about the roots of herbs*. (4) *A flaw in crystal*. (1) *Plin. 21, 17*. (2) *Ganeas & adulteria capillamento celatus obibat [Caligula] Suet. in vita ejus. c. 11*. (3) *Nullis fibris nixa, aut saltem capillamentis,*

mentis, *Plin.* 19, 10. Vide & *Col.* 4, 11. (4) *Plin.* 37, 20. Sutile, & textile capillamentum, *A peruke, Tert.* = Gale-riculum.

Capillare, is. m. sc. oleum, *Common oil for the hair, Mart.* 3, 82, 28. Non ut *Steph.* quod miror, & ex eo *Litt.* interpretatur, *A coif, a hair-lace, hair in a roll.*

Capillaris, ē. adj. *Of, or like hair.* Capillaris arbor, *The tree whereon the Vestal virgins hanged up their hair in honour of the gods, Plin.* 16, 85. *Al. leg.* Capillata: Capillaris vena, *A capillary vein, as small as a hair; Medic.*

Capillaris, is. f. sc. herba. *The herb called Venus-hair; or maiden-hair, Jun.*

Capillatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Wearing long hair.* Capillati, sc. pueri: Spruce boys, *Mart.* 10, 62. Capillato consule, *In old time, when the consuls wore long hair, Juv.* 5, 30. Capillata arbor, vide capillaris. Capillatio, quam ante, barbaque majore, *Cic. id Rull.* 2, 5.

Capillitium, i. n. [*à capillis, κόμη*] *The hair of the head.* Flavum & inaffectatum capillitium, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 38.

Capillor, āris. dep. *To be hairy, to be full of hairs, Plin.* 37, 73.

Capillus, i. m. [*qu. capitis pilus*] *Hair, a bush of hair; a beard, Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. Capillus Veneris, *Apul. de Herb.* 47. Capillus incomptus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 790. horrens, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27. horridus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. neglectus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 414. incultus, *Id. Ep.* 9, 125. compositus, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 46. comptus, *Id. in Pis.* 11. Capillos ornare, *Ov. Am.* 2, 7, 23. comere, *Id. Am.* 2, 8, 2. pedere, *Id. A. Am.* 1, 367.

CAPIO, ēre, cēpi, captum. act. [*ab Heb. חָצַק, vola manus, Scal. ut fit propr. manu capere*] (1) *To take.* (2) *To take by force, to seize, to take prisoner, to take by assault.* (3) *To hold, or contain.* (4) *Met. To please, or delight.* (5) *To allure, inveigle, wheedle, or tripan.* (6) *To be capable of, to suffer, or admit of.* (7) *To receive, obtain, get, or have.* (8) *To accept.* (9) *To reach, or come up to.* (10) *To conceive, or apprehend, to understand.* (11) *To discover, or find out.* (12) *To enter upon.* (13) *To design, or appoint to an office.* (14) *To choose, or make choice of.* (15) *To put on, or wear.* (1) § *Capere laxa manu, Virg. Geor.* 3, 420. Si fustem cepero in manum, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 9. (2) *Eum bello cepi, Plaut. Verres contra legem pecuniam cepit, Cic. Ver.* 1, 4. (3) *Aedes nostrae vix capient, Ter. Hec.* 2, 3, 13. *Met.* Capere ejus amentiam civitas, *Italia regna non potuerunt, Cic.* (4) *Te conjux aliena capit, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 46. (5) *Capere antè dolis regiam meditor, Virg. Aen.* 1, 677. = *Illis rebus illa aetas capi & deliniri potest, Cic.* (6) *Non capit ira moram, Ov. Nuc.* 4. (7) *Quid ego ex hac inopiā nunc capiam? Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 15. *Ipsa nunc capit fructum, Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 59. (8) *Quin vos capitis conditionem ex pessimā primariam? Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 81. (9) *Quod equites cursum tenere, & insulam capere non potuerunt, Caes.* (10) *Majus quam quod mente capere possent, Liv.* (11) *Ut ego oculis rationem capio, Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 2. (12) *Eum magistratum, ni decem intervenerint anni, ne quis capito, Cic.* (13) *Vide Gell.* 1, 12. & *Tac. Annal.* 15, 22. (14) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 400. *interp. Serv.* Socci cepero pedem Iambum. (15) *Flammeum cape, Catull.* 59, 1. § *Capere omnes homines inimicos, To get their ill will, Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 12. *Capere terram, To alight, Virg. Aen.* 1, 399. *timam, To chink, Plin.* 16, 78. *usuram corporis alterius uxoris, To debauch her, Plaut. Amph. prol.* 108. *vitium, To putrify, to be corrupted, Col.* 3, 18. With an accus. of a noun, it is often rendered by the verb of that noun; as *Capere conjecturam, Cic. pro Muren.* 4. *praefagia, Plin.* 18, 78. *consilium, Caes. B. G.* 4, 5. *dolorem, Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 4. *exordium, Cic. de Legg.* 1, 3. *finem, Virg. Aen.* 10, 106. *fugam, Caes. B. G.* 7, 26. *gaudium, Plin. Ep.* 97, 6. *incrementum, Col.* 2, 10. *laborem, Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 9. *maturitatem, Col.* 4, 13. *metum, Liv. misericordiam, Cic. pro Quint.* 31. *oblivionem, Plin.* 7, 24. *specimen, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 1, 32. *spem, Liv. &c. To guess, consult, grieve, begin, end, fly, rejoice, increase, toil, fear, pity, forget, essay, hope: § Sometimes that accus. is turned into the nom. in the same sense; as Capio satietatem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 10. or Capit me fatietas, I am weary, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13. Sed hac in re quod comprobavit auctoritas, id sequendum.*

Capior, ēris. pass. *To be taken, pleased, deceived, &c. ut in Capio.*

Capio, ōnis. f. idem quod captio, *Gell.* 7, 10.

Cāpis, idis. f. [*à capiendo*] poculi genus. *A kind of wooden, or earthen pot, or cup, used in sacrifice; a drinking cup. Cum capide, & lituo victimam caedat, Liv.* 10, 7. *Conf. Plin.* 37, 7.

Capisterium, i. n. *A cribble, or sieve to cleanse corn with. Quicquid exteretur, capisterio expurgandum erit, Col.* 2, 9.

Capistratus, a, um. part. *Head-stalled, haltered.* Capistratae tigres, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 80.

Capistro, as. act. *To halter, to put on a collar, to muzzle; unde*

Capistror, āris. pass. *To be tied to the stake, as vines are to be haltered, Plin.* 18, 49. *Coll.* 6, 19.

Capistrum, i. n. [*à capite jumentorum, Isid. vel à capio, ut à claudio, claustrum, id quo jumentum capitur, & tenetur, Noss.*] (1) *An halter, or headstall for an horse, or ass, a rope,*

or muzzle for boars, oxen, &c. (2) *A band to tie up vines to the top of a stake.* (3) *A cord to hold up the wine-press, and keep it tight.* (1) [*Equus invalidus*] det mollibus ora capistris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 188. Leniter capistris habent vinctos [anniculos asinarum pullos] *Varr. R. R.* 26. Paret purpureis aper capistris, *Mart.* 1, 105, 7. (2) *Ad summam palum extenta vitis capistro constringitur, Col.* 4, 20. (3) *Cato cap.* 12. § *Maritale capistrum, The matrimonial noose; the band of wedlock, Juv.* 6, 43.

Capital, ālis. n. pro capitale. (1) *A heinous crime, worthy of death, or disfranchisement, a capital offence.* (2) *A woman's coif, cawl, or hair-lace.* (1) *Nunquam fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit, Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 16. (2) *Dictum capital, à capite, quod sacerdotulae in capite nunc solent habere, Varr. L. L.* 4, 29.

Capitalis, ē. adj. or, comp. [*à caput*] (1) *Belonging to the head, or life, usually in a metaphorical sense.* (2) *Capital, worthy of death, disfranchisement, or loss of liberty.* (3) *Deadly, mortal.* (4) *Pernicious, hurtful.* (5) *Shrewd, pert, sharp.* (1) *Periculum capitale, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 19. Capitalior adversarius, *Cic.* (2) *Rei capitalis dies dicta est, Cic. Qui non paruerit, capitale esto, Id. Dixit, praesidio decedere apud Romanos capitale esse, scil. crimen, Liv.* 24, 37. (3) *Ex capitali morbo revaluit, Gell.* (4) *Totius injustitiae nulla capitalior est quam eorum qui tum, cum maxime fallunt, id agant, ut boni viri videantur, Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. = *Capitalem, & pestiferum Antonii reditum timemus, Id. Att.* 4, 3. (5) *Capitale vocamus ingenium solers, Ov. Fast.* 3, 839. Sculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, brevis, penè pusillus *Thucydides, Cic. Ep. Fam.* 1, 12.

Capitaliter, adv. *Deadly, mortal, Plin. Jun. Ep.* 1, 5.

Capitatio, ōnis. f. *A tribute paid by the head, either for men, or beasts: poll-money, head-silver, subsidy; allowance for horse-meat. Ap. JCC. in utraque sign. + Aestimatio; & exactio capitum, Cic.*

Capitatus, a, um. adj. *Having an head, growing with an head. Capitatus clavus, Varr. de R. R.* 9, 12. Porrum capitatum, *Plin.* 20, 21.

Capiticensi, potius capite censi, divisè. *Poor people; who were taxed little, or nothing, Gell.* 16, 10. = *Aerarii.*

Capitellum, i. n. [*dim. à capitulum, quamvis neget Varr.*] *A little head; the top of plants, Plin.* 24, 19. *The head, or chapter of a pillar, Faber ex Corippo. § A still to distil waters in, as it is lately used.*

Capitium, i. n. dict. quod capit pectus, scil. indutu comprehendit: *A woman's stomacher, or, as some say, a hood, a cap-pouch; Varr.*

Capito, ōnis. m. qui magno est capite, unde & piscis ita dictus. (1) *A jolt-head.* (2) *Also a kind of cod-fish, a pollard, a gurnet.* (1) *Ecquos arbitramur Deos, filios, flaccos, frontones, capitones? Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. (2) *Cato 158. § Duri capitones, Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 8. *Bold impudent fellows, as os durum, is taken in Terence; or, as others, Heady, obstinate: Rather simply, as I think, Hardheaded fellows, that could bear any knocks, or bruises at the tables of great men for their belly's sake: for we find in comedies, parasites were often treated scurvily.*

Capitolinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the capitol. Jupiter capitolinus, Cic. pro Dom.* 57. *clivus, Id.*

Capitolium, i. n. quod ibi hominis caput, cum extrueretur, inventum, vel. qu. capitalium, i. locus capitalis, sive principalis. *The temple of Jupiter in Rome, called the Capitol; built on the Tarpeian mount. See an account of the building thereof, Liv. lib.* 1, 55. *Capitolia, Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 29. *Other chief temples, and towers were also called by this name. Vide Suet. Calig.* 57, & ibi *Casaub.*

Capitōsus, a, um. adj. *Which hath a great head; also stubborn, heady. Ap. medii aevi scriptores. Capitosa strophae, Shrewd shifts, Prud. Apoth. pr.* 2, 25. + *Morosus, obstinatus.*

Capitulāria, a, um. n. *Statute-books, JCC.*

Capitulārii, m. pl. *Taxers, or gatherers of poll-money: Also assistants, or assessors upon the bench with the judge, JCC.*

Capitulātum, adv. *By heads, or chapters; head by head, briefly, summarily, by parts, or parcels. Haec omnia capitulatim sunt dicta, Nep. Cat. sub finem.*

Capitulātus, a, um. adj. *Headed, or having the fashion of an head, knopped. Capitulate costae, Cels.* 8, 1.

Capitulum, i. n. [*dim. à caput*] (1) *A little head; the top, Synecch. A man, or woman.* (2) *The head, or chapter of a pillar.* (3) *§ A convocation house, or chapter of dean, and prebendaries.* (4) *A chapter of a book.* (5) *A summary, or brief account.* (6) *Also a woman's head-dress.* (7) *The teats, or heads of veins, in the piles.* (1) *Operto capitulo calidum bibunt, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 14. *O capitulum lepidum! O pretty rogue! Ter.* (2) *Vitr.* 4, 1. (3) *§ Ap. eccl. script: + Collegium.* (4) *§ Tertull. & Hieron.* (5) *Cicero de Legibus* 1, 31. *Sed in emendatoribus libris leg. Caput.* (6) *Vide Barth. ad Claudian. Mamert. p.* 347. (7) *Cels. teste Littl.*

Capiundus, a, um. part. [*à capior*] *To be taken, &c. Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 12. *Nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 51.

* *Capnias, ae. m. Gemma à fumi colore dict. nam capnias est fumus. A kind of jasper, Plin.* 37, 37.

* *Capnites,*

* Capnites, ac. m. *A kind of gem of the jasper kind*, Plin. 34, 22.
 * Capnitis. *Thin flakes of brass, sticking to the sides of the furnace*, Plin. 34, 56.
 * Capnos, i. f. *diſt.* & capnion. *The herb fumitory*, Plin. 25, 98, 99.
 Capnūmargus. *A kind of clay*, Plin. 17, 4.
 Cāpo, ōnis. m. *A capon*, Mart. 16, 63. Gallus spado, *Petr.* c. 55.
 Cappa, indecl. *The name of a Greek letter, ῥίπα καὶ πρὸς καὶ ἀντιπρὸς*, sc. Cappadox, Cretensis, Cilix; vel C. Sylla, C. Cinna, C. Lentulus. Vide Chiliad.
 || Cappar, āris. n. *A caper*, Palad. Oct. t. 11. pro
 * Capparis, is. m. (1) *A shrub bearing fruit called capers*. (2) *Also the fruit capers*. (1) Capparis firmioris ligni frutex, Plin. 13, 44. (2) Capparin, & putri cepas alece natantes voras, Mart. 3, 77.
 Capra, ac. f. [à carpo, quod frutices carpat, Varr. Sed vide in Caper.] (1) *A she-goat*. (2) *A constellation, the goat which nourished Jupiter, when a child*. (3) *The stinking savour of the arm-holes*; id. quod hircus. (4) *A fiery meteor*. (1) Caprae pariunt & quaternos, Plin. 8, 76. (2) X Cal. Januar. capra occidit manē, Col. 11, 2. (3) Nimis arcta premunt olivae convivia caprae, Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 29. (4) Sen. Quæst. Nat. 1, 1.
 Caprarius, i. m. *A goat-herd*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, & Col. 3, 10.
 Caprea, ac. f. [à similit. quadam caprae] (1) *A roe, a deer, a gazel*. (2) *A branch that putteth forth tendrils*. (1) Lascivæ fimilem ludere capreae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 12. (2) Varr. 1, 31, 5.
 || Caprēolātum, adv. *Twining about, like the tendrils of vines*, Apul. Met. p. 386. + In morem capreae.
 Caprēolus, i. m. [dim. à caprea. (1) *A wild buck, a chevel*. (2) *A tendril of a vine*. (3) *A cross piece of timber to hold fast larger beams, and keep them together, a brace*. (4) *A fork, or a prop for a vine, or other thing*. (5) *A forked instrument to dig with*. (1) Ferae pecudes, ut capreoli, damaeque, Col. 9, 1. (2) Varr. d. R. R. 1, 31. (3) Caes. de B. C. c. 10. & Vitruv. 4, 2. (4) Col. de R. R. 31, 3. (5) Col. 11, 3.
 Capricornus, i. m. [ex capra, & cornu] *A constellation called Capricorn, containing twenty stars*, Hor. Carm. 2, 17, 20.
 Caprificandus, a, um. part. [à caprificor] *To be dressed, as fig-trees are, and brought to maturity with the gnats which are bred of the wild fig-tree*. Nunc caprificandae sunt arbores fici, Pallad. 7, 5.
 Caprificatio, ōnis. f. verb. [a caprificor] *A husbanding, or dressing of wild fig-trees*, Plin. 15, 21.
 Caprificialis, e. adj. *Caprificales dies, Vulcano sacri. The dog-days, in which women used to sacrifice under a fig-tree*, Plin. 11, 15.
 Caprificor, āris. dep. *To be ripened, as figs are, with the gnats which are bred of the wild fig-tree*, Plin. 16, 50.
 Caprificus, i. f. [q. d. capri ficus] ficus silvestris. (1) *A wild fig-tree*. (2) Met. *Vain-glory, or a foolish ostentation of useless learning*. (1) Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 38. (2) Pers. 1, 25.
 || Caprifolium, i. n. [quod sit extremis flexibus capreolatum, Lobel.] *Wood-bind, or honey-suckle*, Jun. = Periclymenon.
 * Caprigēnus, a, um. adj. *Of goat's breed, goatish*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 16. Virg. Aen. 3, 221.
 Cāprile, is. n. *A stable, or cote for goats*, Col. 7, 6.
 || Caprilis, e. adj. *Belonging to goats*. Caprilis casa, *A cote for goats*, Lex. ex Eutrop.
 Caprimulgus, i. m. qui capras mulget. (1) *A milker of goats, a goat-herd, or some such sorry fellow*. (2) *A bird like a gull, that in the night sucketh goats, and hurts their udders*. (1) Catull. 20, 10. (2) Plin. 10, 56.
 Caprinus, a, um. adj. [à caper, Cic.] *Of a goat*. Caprinus grex, Liv. 22, 10. Lana caprina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15. pellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. ¶ Lana caprina, *A thing of no value*, Prov.
 * Cāprīpes, ēdis. *Which hath feet like a goat, as the satyrs had; goat-footed*, Propert. 3, 16, 34.
 Capronae, vel caproneae, arum. pl. f. sc. comae. (1) *The fore-top of a horse*. (2) || *Also womens hair laid out before; bull-towers*. (1) Lucil. ap. Non. (2) Apul. p. 763. Antiae usitatus.
 Capsa, ac. f. [à capio, unde capso, ant. pro cepero] (1) *A coffer, a box, a case*. (2) *A satchel to carry books to school in, for which noblemens children had a servant on purpose*. (1) Quid? mihi quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas captas admisero? Cic. Div. Verr. 16. (2) Quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsa, Juv. 10, 117.
 Capsarius, i. m. *A servant that waited on noblemens children to school, and carried their books for them*, Suet. in Ner. c. 36.
 || Capsella, ac. f. [dim. à capsula] *A little box, or chest; also a place wherein corn, or any other fruit is laid*, Ulp. + Capsula.
 + Caplis, i. e. cape, si vis, Cic. ap. Quint. l. 1. c. 5.
 + Caplit, prehenderit, Fest. i. ceperit; ut sit à capio, antiq. capso, ut à facio, faxo, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 6.
 Capsula, ac. f. [dim. à capsā] *A little coffer, or chest, a casket*. Huc una ē multis capsula me sequitur, Catull. 63, 8.
 Caplus, i. m. vel capsum, i. n. [à καπλός, ὁ τοῖχος, Hesych.]

(1) *A stall for cattle*. (2) *A place in the chariot, where they, that are carried, sit*. (3) *The place where the coachman sitteth*. (4) *A close coach, or waggon*. (1) = Clausa capso altōque septo diversi generis animalia, Patere. 1, 16. (2) Teste Philand. (3) Ad capsum rhedae loculamentum figatur, Vitruv. 10, 4. (4) Ibid. 20, 12.
 Captandus, a, um. part. *To be taken*. Captandus est horum clanculum sermo mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 8. Captandae puellae cura, Ov. A. Am. 1, 351.
 Captans, tis. part. *Taking*. Captans tenebras secretūque, Plin. Pan. 48. Collum captantia brachia, Ov. Met. 3, 428.
 Captatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à capto] (1) *A catching at, aiming at, a purchasing by craft, or wheedling*. (2) *A bickering, or contending*. (1) Plin. 20, 57. (2) = Captatio, contentiōque verborum, Cic. in Partit. or. 23.
 Captator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that endeavoureth to procure, or get any thing*. (2) *Particularly, he that flattereth a man to be his heir*. (1) Aurae popularis captator, Liv. 3, 33. (2) Ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosio, Juv. Sat. 10, 202. Vide & Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 57.
 || Captātorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to flattering; complementary, full of courtesy, and full of craft*, Ap. JCC.
 || Captātrix, icis. f. *She that endeavoureth to procure, or get; a fawning gossip*, Apul. p. 603. ed. Delph.
 Captātus, a, um. part. *Taken, sought*. Secretōque captato, Suet. Oib. 10. Captatus anhelitus oris, Ov. Met. 4, 72. Eligito tempus, captatum saepe, rogandi, Id. Pont. 3, 1, 129.
 Captio, ōnis. f. verb. [à capio] *A taking, but most commonly, a taking advantage of, a catch, fetch, quirk, or cavil*. Verum, si plus dederis, referam, nulla in eā re captio est, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 12. Captiones dialecticae, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. Quanta esset in verbis captio, tum in caeteris rebus, tum in testamentis, si negligerentur voluntates? Id. de Clar. Or. 53.
 Captiosē, adv. *Captiously, deceitfully, subtilly*. Sic me, inquit, antē sustinebo, nec diutius captiosē interroganti respondebo, Cic. Acad. 4, 29.
 Captiosus, a, um. adj. or comp. *flimsy, sup.* (1) *Captious, full of craft, and deceit*. (2) *Hurtful, or prejudicial*. (1) = Fallax, & captiosa interrogatio, Cic. Acad. 4, 15. Captiosissimum genus interrogationis, Ib. 16. Nihil captiosius, neque indignius dici potest, Id. pro Rosc. Com. 17. (2) Cic. pro Caecin. 30.
 Captivitas, ātis. f. *Captivity, bondage, imprisonment, slavery*. Diuturna captivitas, Cic. pro C. Corn. Captivitas elephantorum, Flor. 2, 2, 28. urbium, Tac. Hist. 3, 70, 4.
 Captiuncula, ae. f. [dim. à captio] *A captious cavil, a little quirk, or fetch*. Servius videtur omnes captiunculas pertimescere, Cic. Att. 15, 7.
 || Captivo, as. act. [à captivus] *To take prisoner, to captivate*. + Capio, captivum duco.
 Captivus, a, um. [à captus] (1) *Taken*. (2) *Captive, taken in war, imprisoned*. (3) *Substant. A prisoner, or captive*. Hinc. Angl. *A catiff*. (1) Captivi pisces, Ov. Met. 13, 932. (2) Captiva vestis, Virg. Aen. 2, 765. Captivum aurum, Curt. 8, 7. Censuit, captivum agrum plebi quam maximē aequaliter darent, Liv. 3, 48. Captivae foeminarum, Curt. 6, 2, 5. (3) Captivi frugi, & diligentes, Cic. Att. Stygio ducor captiva tyranno, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 264.
 Capto, as. act. [freq. à capio, vel, ut Voss. desiderativum, ut sit capere cupio] (1) *To lie in wait, or go about to take, or intrap*. (2) *To trip up, or put upon*. (3) *Met. To trick, or put upon, to intrap*. (4) *To covet, seek, or desire*. (5) *To allure, and win to our purpose, by gifts, flattery, or fair promises*. (6) *To spy out, or watch*. (7) *To fawn upon one; to wheedle, or make him presents in hopes to be his heir*. (8) *To embrace, to clasp, or entwine*. (9) *Also simply, To take*. (1) Incustoditum captat ovile lupo, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10. (2) Vinum dolosus est luctator, captat pedes primum, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 16. (3) Quid me captas, carnufex? Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 266. & Si me impudicitiae captas, non potes capere, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 189. (4) Quid me dente captas laedere? Phaedr. 4, 7, 6. Desperato adventu meo, quem non mediocriter captabat, &c. Cic. Fam. 10, 23. (5) Dum me captares, misisti munera nobis, postquam cepisti, das mihi, Rufe, nihil, Mart. 9, 90. (6) Dissident principes, captatur occasio, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 25. (7) Coranum quamvis jam tremulus captat pater, Juv. 16, 54. & Ab hac notione Captator. (8) Non ego captavi brevibus tua colla lacertis, Ov. Ep. 8, 93. (9) Reviso quid agant, aut quid captent consilii, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 1. Captare benevolentiam, *To curry favour*, Ad. Her. 1, 4. coenam, *To hunt after*, Mart. 7, 19. somnos, *To sleep*, Col. 7, 10. frigus, *To cool himself*, Virg. Ecl. 1, 53. Captare sonitum aure admotā, *To listen*, Liv. 8.
 Captor, āris. pass. *To be taken*. Illis insidias tendunt, captantur ab illis, Manil. 2, 519. Non inter pocula sermo captatur, Claud. 2. in prim. Conf. Stil. 164.
 Captura, ae. f. [à capio, captum] (1) *A catching, taking*. (2) *Meton. The thing caught*. (3) *Earnings, or wages*. (1) Ad piscium, & alium capturam, Plin. 19, 2. (2) Capita caprarum morsu corripens, donec capturam extorqueat, Plin. 10, 56. (3) Capturae profitutarum, Suet. in Cal. c. 40.
 Capturus,

Capturus, a, um. part. *About to take, &c.* Sincerius gaudium ex procreatione capturus, *Just.* 10, 1. Vide, quid es capturus consilii, *Plaut. Sic.* 4, 2, 51.

Captus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken by force.* (2) *Deceived, beguiled, intangled, insnared.* (3) *Pleased, delighted, ravished, smitten.* (4) *Bereft, or deprived of.* (1) Oppida capta, *Propert.* 3, 4, 16. (2) Infidiis capta puella, *Or. Epist.* 20, 66. (3) Haec quoque si quis captus amore leget, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 10. (4) Ut idem oculis, & auribus captus sit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40. Qui captus omnibus membris delatus in curiam esset, *Liv.* 2, 36. Captus locus, i. ad sacrificandum legitime constitutus, *Fest.*

Captus, ūs. m. verb. [à capio] (1) *A taking, an attachment, or seizure.* (2) *Capacity, understanding, state, condition, ability.* (1) Virtus in captu bonorum suorum, &c. *Val. Max.* 1. 13. c. 3. (2) Ut captus est servorum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 34.

Căpŭla, ae. f. [dim. à capis] integrè Capidula. *A little wooden, or earthen cup, a long instrument of wood, to take oil out of a vessel, a ladle, or spoon,* *Varr. L. L.* 4.

Căpŭlaris, e. adj. Capulo vicinus, *Serv.* *Very old, ready to be laid on the tier, at the pit's brink, at death's door.* Tam capularis tibi diu videor vivere? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 34.

Căpŭlător, ōris. m. (1) *He who taketh oil out of vessels with a ladle.* (2) Capulatores, pl. *The officers belonging to the prefect of the city, who distributed oil to the people.* (1) *Col.* 12, 50. (2) Cato, *capite* 66.

Căpŭlo, as. aēt. i. e. capulis depleo. *To empty vessels of liquors, or to lade them out of one vessel into another,* *Cato, c.* 67.

Căpŭlum, i. n. & capulus, i. m. (1) *A hilt, haft, or handle.* (2) *A tier.* (3) *Item membrum virile.* (1) Capulo tenus abdidit ensem, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 553. (2) Ut osculatur carnufex capuli decus, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 42. (3) *Plaut. in Casinā, & in Priapeis.*

Căpus, i. m. *Varr. & capo, ōnis.* (1) *A capon.* (2) *An eunuch.* (1) Gallinae mares galli, capi seminares, quod sunt castrati, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (2) Vide *Mart.* 13, 63.

CAPUT, itis. n. [Sic dict. quod inde initium capiant sensus, & nervi, *Varr.* certè cum à capio, tum à caput fit in comp. ceps, ut princeps, praeceps] (1) *An head.* (2) *Met. The sum, or principal point.* (3) *An author, beginner, or ring-leader.* (4) *A chapter, a particular, an article, or clause.* (5) *The beginning, or upper end of a thing.* (6) *The top of a tree, plant, &c.* (7) *A chief city, or metropolis.* (8) *Life, reputation, liberty.* (9) *The principal, or money let out to usury.* (10) *The head, or spring of a river.* (11) *The mouth of a river.* (12) *The amount of corn, or any other thing due to the commonwealth by way of tax.* (13) *Synec. The whole man.* (14) *The top, or head of a bile, or ulcer.* (1) Colaphis tuber est totum caput, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 38. (2) Ad consilium de republ. dandum, caput est nosse rempub. *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 82. (3) Id sensit, quod ego, te esse huic rei caput, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 29. (4) Qui quod secundo capite, quod scriptum est, non meminit in tertio, *Cic.* (5) & Nec caput, nec pedes, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 31. (6) Movere sylvae capita, *Sen. Troad.* 173. Capita papaverum, *Flor.* 1, 7. (7) Thebae totius Graeciae caput, *Nep. Epam.* 10. (8) Cui si capitis res fiet, nummum nunquam credam plumbeum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 120. (9) Deductum de capite quod usuris pernumeratum esset, *Liv.* (10) Ad extremi sacrum caput affuit amnis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 319. (11) [Rhenus] multis capitibus in oceanum influit, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 10. (12) De capite vectigalium P. R. remisisti, *Cic. 4. Verr.* (13) Triginta minas pro capite tuo dedi, *Plaut.* (14) Si nondum [furunculi] caput fecerint, *Plin.* 26, 77. ¶ Diminuere caput, *To break one's head,* *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 33. ¶ Capite censi, *Sal.* *The poorer sort of people, who in assessments were valued at little, or nothing, but only named, and reckoned as citizens,* *Gell.* 16, 10. Capitis minutio, five diminutio: est status mutatio, eaque triplex: maxima, cum aliquis, & civitatem, & libertatem amittit: minor, cum civitas amittitur, libertas retinetur: minima, cum civitas retinetur, & libertas, sed status commutatur, quod accidit in his, qui cum sui juris fuerint, coeperunt alieno juri subjecti esse, vel contra, *Just. de cap. diminut.* Quibus autem dignitas, magis quam status permutatur, capite non minuuntur: ideo à senatu motos capite non minus constat, *Id.* ¶ Capita, vel navim, *Crofs, or pile; from the Roman coin, which had Janus with two faces on the one side, and a ship on the other.*

* Carabus, i. m. (1) *A lobster, or like shell-fish, a crab, cray-fish, or crevice.* (2) *Also a canoe, or small boat, made of osier twigs, and covered with raw hides.* (1) *Plin.* 9, 51. (2) *Isidor.* 19, 1.

Caracalla, ae. f. videtur esse vox Gall. *A cassock, or side coat used by the old Gauls, from which Bassianus Antoninus, who brought it into Rome, and lengthened it down to the feet, got the name of Caracallus, or Caracalla,* *Aur. Vict. de Caes. c.* 21. & Spart.

Carbas, ae. m. *The south west wind,* *Vitr.* 1, 6.

Carbăseus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine flax, or linen.* Carbăseus sinus, *A sail,* *Virg. Aen.* 11, 776. Carbăsea vela, *Fine tent cloths,* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 12.

Carbăsinus, a, um. adj. *Made of fine linen,* *Carbăcina vela,* *Plin.* 19, 6. *Ap. Var. leg.* Carbăsinus, & *ap. Propert.* Carbăsus, quod vide.

Carbăsus, i. f. & m. *Val. M. pl. a, orum. n. Curt.* 8, 9, 24.

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[ab Heb. *סבב*] (1) *Fine linen, cambrick, lawn, tiffany, &c.* (2) *Meton. A sail of a ship.* (3) *A robe, or garment, a veil.* (1) *Plin.* 19, 2. (2) Tumido inflatur carbăsus Austro, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 357. (3) Eum tenuis glauco velabat amiētū carbăsus, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 33. Cum carbăsum, quem optimum habebat, foculo impoluisse, *Val. Max.* 1, 1. Carbăsa luna adj. *Propert.* 4, 3, 64.

* Carbătinus, a, um. adj. unde *Crepidae carbătinæ.* *μαρμαριν,* dictum fuit vile & rusticum calceamentum unā suppectum solē atque ex coriis boum recens occisorum confectum. vid. *Xenoph. Arab.* 4. *A coarse kind of country shoe, with one sole made of ox hide raw,* *Catull.* 95, 4.

CARBO, ōnis. m. [ab Heb. *קרח*, siccitas, aestus] (1) *A coal.* (2) Sometimes, *a burning coal.* (1) Tam excoctam reddam, atque atram, quam carbo est, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 63. (2) Cūm carbo vehementer perlucet, *Plin.* 18, 84. In carbone tuo pia thura ponimus, *Juv.* 13, 116. ¶ Carbo contritus, *Asbes,* *Cels.* 4, 4. Pro thesauro carbonēs, *Prov. in eos qui magnā de spe deciderunt,* *Phaedr.* 5, 7, 6. Carbone notare, *To dislike, or condemn,* *Perf.* 5, 108. & Cretā notare.

¶ Carbŏnăria, ae. f. (fodina) *A coal-mine, a coal-pit, a place where coals are made, sold, or kept, a coal-house,* *Tertull.*

Carbŏnărius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to coals.* = Ob paupertatem carbonarium negotium exercuit, *Aur. Victor.* V. I. 72, 1.

Carbŏnărius, i. m. *A collier,* *Plaut. in Casinā* 2, 8, 2.

Carbuncŭlans, tis. part. Carbunculantia ulcera, *Hot burning sores, or botches,* *Plin.* 23, 34.

Carbuncŭlătio, ōnis. f. verb. *A corruption of herbs, and trees, blasting the flower, and blossom,* *Plin.* 17, 37. *A default also in vines, when the grapes not being covered with leaves, are scorched with heat, and withered,* *Vid. Plin.* 18, 68.

Carbuncŭlo, as. neut. *To be burned to a coal, to be blasted, or smutted,* *Plin.* 18, 68.

Carbuncŭlor, āris. pass. *To be blasted, &c.* *Plin.* 12, 14.

Carbuncŭlŏsus, a, um. part. *Full of little black stones, or sleek, or parched, and burnt up to a coal,* *Col.* 3, 11.

Carbuncŭlus, i. m. [dim. à carbo] (1) *A little coal.* (2) *An ulcer, a carbuncle, a botch, a plague-sore.* (3) *A precious stone called a carbuncle, in colour like hot burning coals.* (4) *Hot earth, burning all that is sown, or set in it; earth wherein are found black slates.* (5) *A blasting, or smutting of trees.* (1) Amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus, *Plaut. Met.* 4, 2, 70. (2) Carbunculos rumpunt, *Plin.* 23, 38. Vide & *Cels.* 5, 28. (3) Principatum habent carbunculi [in gemmis] *Plin.* 37, 25. (4) Carbunculus, nisi stercoretur, macras vineas reddit, *Pallad.* (5) *Plin.* 17, 3.

CARCER, ēris. m. [à coercendo, quod exire prohibeat, *Varr. qu. coereat*] (1) *A prison, a goal, or hold.* (2) *Met. A rogue, a goal-bird.* (3) *A stulp, a barrier, or starting place.* Hence (4) *Meton. A beginning.* (1) Carcer ad terrorem incrementis audaciae media urbe imminens foro aedificatur, *Liv.* 1, 133. (2) *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3. (3) Ruunt effusi carcere currus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 104. Carcere pronus uterque emicat, *Or. Met.* 10, 652. Eleo carcere missus eques, *Id. Ep.* 18, 166. Intra carcerem stare, *Cic. ad Heren.* 4, 3. (4) & Nec velim ad carceres à calce revocari, *Cic. de Sen.* 23. & Ars sit agricultura, an quid aliud, & à quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas, *Varr.* 1, 3.

Carcerărius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a prison, or goal.* Carcerarius quaestus, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 26.

¶ Carcerărius, i. m. *A goaler, or prison keeper, and he that registereth the names of prisoners,* *Gloss.* 4. Custos carceris.

Carchebus, i. m. *An iron, or brass ring, to keep an engine from splitting,* *Varr.*

Carchedŏnius, i. m. [à *καρχηδών*, Carthago] *A kind of small carbuncle, or precious stone, brought from the Indies to Carthage, and thence sent into other parts,* *Plin.* 37, 18.

* Carchēdŭm, i. n. (1) *The tunnel on the top, or upper part of the mast of a ship, above the sail-yard, or the hole, or scuttle through it, whereby the cords, ropes, or shrouds are fastened.* (2) *Also, from its resemblance, a large, tall cup, or bowl for wine, with handles.* (3) *A crane for loading, and unloading of goods.* (1) Ventus curvat carchesia mali, *Lucan.* 5, 418. (2) Libans carchesia Baccho, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 77. (3) *Vitr.* 1. 10. c. 5. Vide *Baldi Lexic.*

* Carcinias, ae. m. [a *καρκίνος*, cancer.] *A gem of a sea-crab colour,* *Plin.* 37, 72.

* Carcinēthron. *Knot-grass,* *Plin.* 27, 91. Lat. centinodia.

* Carcinŏdes, adj. *Cancerous, gangrened,* *Cels.* 5, 18.

* Carcinŏdes, is. f. *A disease in the nose called a polypus,* *Plin.* 20, 73.

* Carcinŏma, ātis. n. *A canker, or cancer, an eating sore,* *Plin.* 28, 74.

* Carcinus, i. m. *The crab-fish, one of the twelve signs,* *Luc.* 9, 536.

* Cardămŏmum, i. n. *An Indian spice, cardamum,* *Plin.* 12, 30.

* Cardamum, i. n. *Garden-cresses.* Lat. Nasturtium.

* Cardiacus, a, um. adj. *Griped, or wrung at the stomach, sick at heart.* Cardiacorum morbo unicam spem esse in vino certum est, *Plin.* 23, 25. unde *Juv.* Cardiacum nunquam cyathum missurus amico, *Sat.* 5, 32.

Cardinalis,

Cardinalis, e. adj. *Belonging to a hinge, or hook*, Vitruv. 4, 6.
 || **Allo chief, or principal; as *Cardinales venti*, Serv.
 || **Cardinalis**, is. m. *A cardinal in the church of Rome; a dignity which began about the time of Gregory the great; before which, not only Roman priests, and deacons, but the chief beneficed clergy in other cities, and districts, were so called.*
Cardinatus, a, um. adj. *Hanged, or pinned fast*. Tignum cardinatum, Vitruv. 12, 21.
 * **Cardifce**, es. f. [ex καρδια, cor.] *A stone in the shape of an heart*, Plin. 37, 58.
CARDO, inis. m. & olim f. [ex καρδια, cor.] (1) *The hinge of a gate*. (2) *The tenon, or rafter's end, which is put into a mortise*. (3) *A way crossing over, and through the midst of the fields, from north to south*. (4) *The north, and south poles*. (5) *Also the two quarters from east, to west*. (6) *Each of the four seasons of the year*. (7) *Met. The very point, or crisis of a matter*. (8) *An occasion, conjuncture, or nick of time*. (9) *The end, or conclusion*. (1) Pene effregisti foribus cardines, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 6. (2) Vitruv. 3, 18, 76. & ap. Grom. scriptores. (4) Vitruv. 9, 7. (5) Limes uterque poli, &c. Stat. 1. Theb. 160. (6) Cardio temporum quadripartita, &c. Plin. 18, 58. (7) In eo cardio rei vertitur, Cic. vid. Erasmi. Chil. 206. Labor noster cardine summo vertitur, Val. Flacc. 5, 19. (8) Haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 676. (9) Mortalis aevi cardinem extremum premens, Sen. Troad. 52.
Carduelis, is. f. *A bird feeding among thistles; a linnet*, Plin. 10, 57.
 || **Carduetum**, i. n. *A place where thistles grow*, Pallad. 4, 9.
Carduus, i. m. *A thistle, fullers thistle, teasel*, Plin. 20, 99.
 || **Carduus sativus**, & **carduus altis**, *The artichoke*, Jun. Carduus benedictus, Holy thistle, Off.
CARE, adv. ius. comp. *Dearly, at a great price, or large rate*. Valde care aestimas tot annos, Cic. ad Brut. 16. Emit domum dimidio carius, Id. pro Dom. 44.
CARECTUM, i. n. per Synec. pro caricetum. *A place where sedge grows*. Tu post carecta latebas, Virg. Ecl. 3, 20.
 || **CARENARIA**, sc. cortinae, in quibus carenum coquitur, Pallad. 8, 7.
CARENS, tis. part. *Wanting, deprived of, having none, &c.* Carens domo patriaque, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 7. Vide Careo.
CARENUM vel **caroenum** vinum. *Wine boiled away one third part*, Pallad. O. 18.
CAREO, ere, ui, & cassus sum, itum, & cassum. neut. (1) *To lack that which we have had, or would have, to want*. (2) *Also to be without, to be free from*. (3) *To be deprived of*. (4) *Met. Not worthy to have*. (1) Triste est nomen ipsum carendi, quia subicitur haec vis; habuit, non habet, desiderat, requirit, indiget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36. (2) Malo caret mors, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8. Carere febris, dolore, molestia, perturbatione animi, &c. Cic. (3) Carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85. (4) Scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque, quamvis est monitus, veniam caret, Hor. A. P. 355. § Crimine carere, Cic. pro Lig. 4. Tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20. Quia id quod amo, careo, Plaut. Curr. 1, 2, 46.
CAREUM, i. n. vel, ut alii leg. carreum, & carinon. *The herb carraways*, Plin. 19, 49.
CAREX, icis. f. *Sedge, shecr-grass*, Virg. Geor. 3, 231. & Col. 11, 2.
CARICA, ae. f. sc. ficus à Cariâ regione dicta. *A kind of dry fig, a lenten fig*. Quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica? Ov. Fast. 1, 185.
CARIES, ei. f. *putredo lignorum*. (1) *Rottenness, or worm-eatenness in wood, or other things*. (2) *The dross, or lees of wine*. (1) *Materia carie infestatur*, Col. 11, 2. *Caries offium*, Cels. 8, 2. (2) Plin. 15, 3.
CARINA, ae. f. (1) *The keel, or bottom of a ship*. (2) *Synec. The whole ship*. (3) *Carinae, pl. Buildings in Rome, according to Serv. like the keels of ships*. (1) In navigio latera, carinae, prora, puppis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 46. Mea puppis erat valida fundata carinâ, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 5. (2) Aspetans cedentem carinam, Catull. 62, 249. (3) Vide Virg. Aen. 8, 361. & ibi Serv. Manlius habuit aediculas in Carinis, Cic. Parad. 6. Conf. Liv. 26, 10. ¶ Carinae putaminum bifidae. *The two halves of walnut-shells*, Plin. 15, 24. à similitudine.
 † **Carinantes**, part. [à carinor] *Mocking, scoffing*, Serv. ex Enn.
 † **Carinarii**, pl. m. [à καρε, Doricè, pro καρε, cera] *Dyers in waxen colours*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36.
CARINATUS, a, um. part. *Made like the keel of a ship*, Plin. 11, 82.
CARINO, as. *To make low, like the keel of a ship*, Plin. 9, 52.
 † **Carinor**, aris. dep. *To jeer, mock, scoff, or droll*, Enn. † **Jocor**.
CARIOsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à caries] *Worm-eaten, rotten, putrified*. Submovenda cariota pedamenta, Col. 4, 26. Pal-mula cariosior, Varr. R. R. 1, 67.
CARITAS, atis. f. (1) *Dearth, scarcity, a high price, dearness*. (2) *Met. Love, complacency, delight*. (1) & Alter annus in vi-litate, alter in caritate summâ fuit, Cic. Verr. 3, 93. (2) Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17.
CARITURUS, a, um. part. [à careo] *About to want*. Cariturus turture magno, Juv. 6, 39.**

Carmen, inis. n. [à caro, is] *A card for wool, a hatchel*. Quasi carmine lana trahatur, Lucret. 4, 376.
Carmen, inis. n. [fortasse à cano, qu. canimen, Perot. quae no-tatio si cui displicuerit, Vossium adeat, qui nescio an illi facturus sit satis; sanè conjecturis standum erit] (1) *A single verse*. (2) *One book of verses*. (3) *A song, or ode*. (4) *In a larger sense, any poem, epic, lyric, &c.* (5) *A tune, or ditty*. (6) *An boot-ing, or cry*. (7) *A charm*. (8) *A prophecy*. (9) *A prayer*. (10) *An epitaph, or inscription*. (11) *The words of an oath, or curse, by way of vow*. (12) *A form of a sentence, condemning to punishment*. Indeed, any conceived form in prose, or verse, may be so called. (1) Rem carmine signo, Virg. Aen. 3, 287. (2) Quod in primo quoque carmine claret, Lucret. 6, 936. (3) O-perosa parvus carmina fingo, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 31. (4) Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv. 11, 179. Aeolium carmen, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 13. Tragicum carmen, Id. A. P. 220. Alterna car-mina, Ov. Ep. 15, 5. (5) Carmina jam moriens canit exse-qualia cygnus, Ov. Met. 14, 430. (6) Cecinit moestum de-via carmen avis, Ov. Ep. 2, 118. (7) Carminibus Circe so-cios mutavit Ulyssæi, Virg. Ecl. 8, 70. (8) Cumæi venit jam carminis aetas, Virg. Ecl. 4, 4. (9) Carmine placantur superi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 138. (10) Tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg. Ecl. 5, 42. (11) Jurare cogebantur diro quodam carmine in execrationem capitis, & stirpis, Liv. 10, 38. vide & eundem, l. 1. c. 24. (12) Vide eundem 1, 26. Sic & Carmen cruciatûs, Cic.
Carmentalia, pl. n. *A feast dedicated to Evander's mother Carmenta, or Carmentis; or so called from the Carmentae, Varr. kept, as some, on the 11th. others say, the 15th of January*.
Carminatio, onis. f. verb. *A picking, or carding of wool, a heckling of flax*, Plin. 11, 27.
Carminatus, a, um. part. *Carded, teased, or picked*. Lana carminata, Plin. 9, 62.
Carmino, as. act. [à carmen] *To card, and comb wool, to hatchel flax*, Varr.
 || **Carnalis**, e. adj. *Carnal, fleshly*, Eccles.
 || **Carnaliter**, adv. *Carnally*, Prud. Apoth. 368.
CARNARIUM, i. n. (1) *A larder, or room, where flesh hangs to be kept*. (2) *A butcher's shambles, a flesh-market, or butchery*. (3) *A vessel to keep flesh in*. (4) *Flesh itself, flesh-meat*. (1) Deturbavit totum cum carne carnarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6. (2) Coenam è carnario emit, Plaut. Curr. 2, 3, 45. (3) Cat. 68. Petron. 135. (4) Qui mihi carnarium paravit ridi-culus ad jentandum, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 66.
CARNARIUS, i. m. *A butcher, a flesh-monger, or lover of flesh*. Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, I love the flesh, not the fat, Mart. 11, 100.
CARNARIUS, a, um. adj. *Belonging to flesh; Taberna carna-riâ, A butchers shop*, Varr. de L. L. 7, 30.
CARNEUS, a, um. adj. *Fleshy, made of flesh*, Prud. Apoth. 370.
CARNIFEX, icis. m. [à carne facienda, qui facit ut vivum cor-pus fiat caro, sc. mortua] (1) *A hangman, or executioner, a goaler*. (2) *Met. A rogue, or villain*. (1) = Ponite ante ocu-los vincula, &c. carnificem, tortoremque, Cic. Philipp. 11, 3. (2) Etiam clamat carnifex? Plaut. Ufurp. etiam adj. ut Epulæ carnifices, murderous, Claud. B. Gild. 179.
CARNIFICINA, ae. f. (1) *A place where malefactors are exe-cuted*. (2) *The business, or office of a hangman*. (3) *Torture, racking*. (1) Carnificinae ostenditur locus, Suet. Tib. 62. (2) Vel carnificinam facere hunc possum perpeti, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 29. (3) Cum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carni-ficina est aegritudo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13. Carnificinae plur. in hac notione dixit Cato.
CARNIFICO, as. act. *To execute, to cut in pieces*, Liv. si fides Littl. at non invenio. Sed
CARNIFICOR, aris. pass. *To be executed, and cruelly killed*, Liv. 24, 15.
 † **Carnis**, nominativo, ap. vet. Prisc. ex Liv.
CARNIVORUS, a, um. [ex caro, & voro] *Devouring flesh, that lives upon, or eats flesh*, Plin. 10, 93.
CARNOSUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fleshy, sup.* (1) *Fleshy, gross*. (2) *Thick, plump, pithy*. (3) *Pulpy*. (1) Carnosus venter, Plin. 11, 80. Atropha carnosiora, Id. 27, 40. (2) Carnosa cupressio folia, Plin. 16, 38. (3) Carnosissimae olivae, Plin. 15, 3.
CARO, nis. f. [à καρε, five καρε] *Flesh of birds, beasts, fishes*. In herbs, and plants, *the substance under the peel, or rind*. In toto corpore arborum, ut reliquorum animalium, cutis, sanguis, caro, nervi, venae, ossa, medullae, &c. Plin. 16, 72. Caro tosta, Roast meat, Ov. Met. 12, 156. Caro putrida, subrancida, Stinking meat, Cic. in Pison.
CARO, ere. Lanam carere, *To tease, or card wool*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46.
 † **Caronium**, vide Catonium. Hell.
 * **CAROS**, caron, carinon, careum, carrum, quae lectionum est discrepantia. The herb caraways, Plin. 26, 54.
 * **CAROS**, purum putum Graecum vocab. medicis fortasse Latine usitatum. A lethargy.
 * **CAROTICUS**, a, um. adj. *habens vim soporandi, Casting into a deep sleep, stupifying*, Med. Lat. Soporifer.
 * **Carotides**,

* *Cārōtides*, um. pl. f. *Two arteries, or veins in the neck, that go up to the brain*, Med. [Sic dictae, quod vinculo exceptae carum, lethargum, apoplexiam inducant.]

Carpens, -tis, part. *Gathering, cropping*. *Carpentes* pabula tauri, *Ov. Am.* 3, 5, 27. *Carpentis* membra coronae inter manus *Luc.* 2, 120. *Humentis* carpens pater oscula vultu, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 711.

Carpentum, i. n. [à carpendo, id, quo carpinus iter, *Isid.*] *A chariot, a waggon, a coach, a caroch*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 619, & 6, 603. *Suet. Claud. c.* 11. *Honos carpenti*, quo per Circum ducebantur matronae.

Carpheotum, i. n. *Pure, and white frankincense*, *Plin.* 12, 32.

* *Carphos*. [ex καρῶ, ficco.] *The herb fenugreek*, *Plin.* 24, 120.

Carpineus, a, um. adj. *Made of carpin-tree*, *Plin.* 16, 84.

Carpinus, i. f. *A kind of plane-tree, or maple, by some the yoke-tree, the horn-beam-tree*, *Plin.* 16, 83.

Carpio, ōnis. m. [a carpendo] *A fish of the trout-kind, a salmon-trout*. *Aliis*, *A carp*; sed perperam.

CARPO, ēre, pti, ptum. act. (1) *To gather, pull, or pluck fruit, herbs, &c.* (2) *To take.* (3) *To carve, or cut up.* (4) *To separate, or divide.* (5) *To tease, toase, or card wool, flax, &c.* (6) *To cull, pick, and choose.* (7) *Met. To waste, diminish, or consume.* (8) *To enjoy.* (9) *To carp, or find fault with.* (10) *To rob, pillage, or take away.* (1) *Carpent tua poma nepotes*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 50. *Manibus herbas carpemus*, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) *Carpere aquam de mari*, *Ov. in Ibin.* 198. *cibos digitis*, *Id. A. Am.* 3, 755. *Carpere vires Romanas*, *Liv.* 3, 5. (3) *Vides illum qui obsonium carpit?* *Petr. c.* 36. (4) *Nisi vellet in multas, parvasque partes carpere exercitum*, *Liv.* 26, 38. (5) *Inter ancillas sedere jubeas, & lanam carpere*, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 46. (6) *Quod quidem erit bellissimum carpam*, *Ter. Adel.* 4, 2, 51. (7) *Alvus corpus, ac vires carpit*, *Col.* 6, 7. (8) *Carpamus dulcia*, *Perf.* 5, 151. (9) *Carpere vel noli nostra, vel ede tua*, *Mart.* 1, 92. (10) *Et soror, & mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 8. *Carpit opes illa ruina meas*, *Id. Pont.* 4, 8, 32. ¶ *Carpere vitales auras, i. e. haurire, To live, or breathe*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 392. *Carpere somnos, quietem, To sleep*, *Id. viam, Id. iter, To go*, *Hor. prata fugā, To run full speed*, *Virg. oscula, Ov. Ep.* 11, 117. *To kiss, agmen, To cut off the rear, or skirts of the army*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 63.

Carpōr, i, tus sum. pass. *To be gathered, crompt, troubled, found fault with, &c.* Sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 17. Vide *Carpo*.

* *Carpōbalsamum*, i. n. [ex καρπός, fructus, & βάλαμον, balsamum] *The fruit of the balsamum*, *Vid. Plin.* 12, 52.

* *Carpophyllon*, i. n. [ex καρπός, fructus & φύλλον, folium] *Laurel of Alexandria*, *Plin.* 15, 39.

Carptim, adv. [à carpo] *Here, and there, by snatches, summarily, in few words, by parcels, one by one*, *Liv.* 44, 41. *Carptim* vocem resorbere, *To pant, or fetch his breath short*, *Plin.* 18, 87. = *Carptim* & κατὰ κεφάλαια, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 22. = *Carptim* breviterque perstringere, *Id. in Paneg.* 25. ¶ *Edictum ut convenirent Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi malent*, *Liv.* 28, 25.

Carptor, ōris. m. verb. [à carpo] (1) *A carver.* (2) *Met. A reprover, a carper.* (3) *A carder, or picker of wool, carminator.* (1) *Juv.* 9, 110. (2) = *Vituperones carptores appellavit*, *Gell.* 19, 7. (3) *Litt. sed sine auct.*

Carptūra, ae. f. *Agathering, or picking*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Carptus, a, um. part. (1) *Plucked, cropped, gathered.* (2) *Tozed.* (1) *Carptus flos*, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 80. (2) *Carpta lana*, *Cels.* 6, 6.

Carptu, abl. qu. à carptus. verb. *A gathering, a plucking, a cropping*, *Plin.* 24, 47.

* *Carpus*, i. m. pars manus. *The wrist*, *Cels.* 3, 6. *The name of a tertian fever*, *Lex. ex Petron.*

¶ *Carrobalista*, ae. f. *An instrument of war carried in a cart*, *Veg.*

Carrūca, ae. f. [à carrus] *A little cart, a caroch, a calash*. *Nos carrucas ex argento caelare invenimus*, *Plin.* 33, 49.

¶ *Carrucarius*, i. m. *A carter, car-man, or coach-man*, *Ulp.*

† *Carrum agens*.

Carrum, i. n. *A car, or a cart*, *Hirt. B. H.* 6, 2. Sed longè usitatus

Carrus, i. m. [à currus. al. à cardine rotarum] *A car, a wain, or waggon*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 1.

* *Carthegon*. *The seed of the box-tree*, *Plin.* 16, 52.

Cartilagineus, a, um. adj. *Of a gristly substance, or full of gristles*, *Plin.* 9, 40.

Cartilaginōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of gristles, gristly*, *Cels.* 8, 1.

Cartilāgo, īnis. f. qu. *carnilago. A cartilage, a gristle, or tendon, as of the ear, or nose*, *Plin.* 11, 87. *Arundinis cartilago, The pith in the joint of the reed*, *Plin.* 16, 66.

Cāruncula, ae. f. [dim. à caro] *A little piece of flesh, a kernel*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 24. *Cels.* 2, 7.

Cārus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Dear, costly.* (2) *Consequently, Precious, beloved*: In which signification it is often writ *charus*, but not rightly, as many ancient MSS. and

monuments attest. (1) *Turn annona cara est*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 7. (2) *Ego illum scio, quàm carus sit cordi meo*, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 21. *Carior est Diis homo, quàm sibi*, *Juv.* 10, 350. = *Homo carissimus, atque amantissimus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 4.

* *Caryatides*. *Images of women, used for supporters in buildings, or to adorn the gable-ends, &c.* Vide *Vitruv.* 1, 1.

Caryitis. *A kind of spurge*, *Plin.* 26, 40.

* *Caryon*, i. n. *A walnut-tree; also a walnut*, *Plin.* 15, 24.

¶ *Caryon myristicon*, *A nutmeg*. *Carya pontica*, *Filberds*, or *hazlenuts*. *Carya basilica*, *Walnuts*, *Litt.*

* *Caryophyllum*, i. n. *A clove gilly-flower*, *Ruell.*

* *Caryōta*, ae. f. [à κάρυον, nux juglans.] *A kind of date, as big as a walnut, used to be gilt, and sent for new-year's gifts*. *Aurea porrigitur Jani caryota calendis*, *Mart.* 13, 27.

* *Caryōtis*, idis. f. *A kind of date*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 20.

CĀSA, ae. f. [à κασά, textit] *A cottage, or cabin, of turf, straw, leaves, &c. a thatcht house, a lodge, a soldier's hut*. *Humiles habitare casas*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29.

Cāsābundus, a, um. adj. [à verbo Casō] *Ready to fall, staggering, reeling, tumbling*, *Varr. ex Naev.*

Cāsans, tis, part. *Casanti capite incedere. To go with his head sloping, reeling*, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

† *Cāscus*, a, um. *Lingua Sabinā, vetus. Old, ancient*. *Cāscus cāscam ducit*, *Varr.*

Cāseāle, is. n. *A place where cheeses were made, or set, a cheese-loft*, *Col.* 2, 15.

Cāseārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cheese*. *Cāsearia formā, A cheese-vat*, *Col.* 7, 8. *Cāsearia taberna, A cheese-monger's shop*, *Ulp.*

Cāseus, i. m. etymi incerti, legitur & cāseum, i. n. *Plaut. Cheese*. *Mulleus, live recens, Rowen cheese, fresh cheese, new cheese*, *Plin.* 11, 97. & 28, 34. *Parmensis, Parmesan*.

Cāsia, ae. f. κασία, vel κασσία. [ab Heb. קציעה, à קצק, abrasit: est enim cortice, qui abraditur commendabilis, *Becm.*] (1) *A sweet shrub bearing spice like cinnamon, and used instead of it*. *Cassia, or canella*. (2) *Also a flower, an herb that bees delight in*. (1) *Plin.* 12, 44. (2) *Cassia atque aliis intexens mollibus herbis*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 49. ¶ *Sed Cassia fistularis, The common Cathartic, called Cassia fistula*, *Jun. Cassia lignea, The common bark*, *Litt.*

* *Cāsignēte*, es. f. *Herba ita dicta, quod cum sui generis herbis tantum nascatur*, *Plin.* 24, 102. [à κασίγνητος, frater, quod ex καὶσ, frater vel soror, & γεννῆς, genitus. *Them. γένιος, nascor.*]

¶ *Cāsito*, as freq. [à caso] *To fall often, to trip, or stumble*, *Paul.*

† *Cāsmillus*, i. m. ant. pro *Camillus*. *Minister in sacris*, *Varr.*

Cāso, as. freq. [à cado] *To fall often, to tumble, to reel*. *Casabant cadi*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 42.

Cāsē, adv. *In vain, fruitlessly*. *Cāsē nē tempus tereretur*, *Liv.* 24, 26.

¶ *Cāscūlum*, i. n. [dim. à cassis] *A little net, a casting net*, *Fest.* † *Rete jaculum*.

Cāssida, ae. f. *An helmet, a cap of steel, a basinet, or salade*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 774.

Cassis, is. m. (1) *A hunter's net, a toil*. (2) *A cobweb*. (1) *Cassibus impositis venor*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 33. (2) *Suspendit aranea casses*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 247.

Cassis, idis. f. *galea à Tuscis sic nominata. An helmet, a head-piece, a salade*. = *Minos seu caput abdiderat cristatā casside peninis, in galeā formosus erat*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 25.

Cassita, ae. f. *Avis alauda, quae & Galerita, ab apice cristato instar cassidis, five galeae*. *A lark*, *Plin.* 11, 44.

* *Cassiteron*, i. n. *Tin, white-lead*, *Plin.* 34, 47.

Cassius, a, um. adj. à careo, caritum, & cassum, *Prisc.* *Vain, frivolous, of no value, void, empty, ignorant*. *Animā cassum corpus*, *Dead*, *Lucret.* 3, 563. § *Augur cassia futuri, A false, or ignorant prophets*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 106. *Cassia nux, A rotten, or worm-eaten nut*, *Hor. S.* 2, 5, 36. § *Virgo cassia dote, A maid without a portion*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 14. = *Inanis*, *Plin.* *Ventosus*, *Petron.* *Vitiosus*, *Plaut.*

† *Casta mola*, genus sacrificii, quod *Vestales virgines faciebant*, *Fest.*

Castānea, ae. f. sc. *nux*. [à Castanā Thessaliae urbe dicta, ubi harum nūcum copia] *A chestnut, or chestnut-tree*. *Castaneae molles*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 82.

Castānētum, i. n. *A place planted with chestnut-trees, a grove of chestnuts*, *Col.* 4, 33.

Castāneus, a, um. adj. *Of a chestnut, or chestnut-tree*. *Castaneae nuces*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 82.

Castē, iūs, sīmē. adv. [à castus] (1) *Chastly, purely*. (2) *Honestly, uprightly*. (3) *Devoutly, religiously*. (1) *Eloquentiam, ut adultam virginem, castē tuamur*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 96. (2) = *Castē, & integrè vivere*, *Cic.* (3) *Castius sacra privata facere*, *Liv.* 10, 7. *Cūm Dejotarus religione suā castissimē tueretur*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13.

Castellānus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a castle*. *Castellanus triumphus*, *Cic. i. e. de castellis captis*.

Castellānus, i. m. *Miles qui castellum incolit*. (1) *A gar-rison-soldier*. (2) ¶ *Also the governor, or constable of a castle*. (1) *Liv.* 34, 27. (2) *Ap. inferior*.

¶ *Castellarius*,

|| Castellarius, i. m. *One who hath the charge to look to conduits, a water-bailiff.* CLEMENTI CAESARVM SERVO, CASTELLARIO AQUAE CLAVDIAE, Vet. inscript. ap. Gruter.

Castellatim, adv. (1) *From castle, to castle.* (2) *In small parties.* (3) *Piecemeal, or in several patches.* (1) Hostes castellatim dissipati, Liv. 7, 36. (2) Plin. 19, 34. (3) Vitruv. 8, 7.

Castellum, i. n. [dim. à castrum] (1) *A castle, a fort.* (2) *A town, or village.* (3) *A conduit, or pipe to convey water.* (1) Aditus hostium castellis, & aggeribus prohibetur, Cic. Castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. 3, 57. (2) = Cunctis oppidis, castellisque desertis, Caes. *campus, villa, castellum, vicus.* Vett. Gloss. (3) Vitruv. 8, 7.

Castëria, ae. f. *An house, wherein oars, and other tackling of ships is kept, while the ship is laid up,* Plaut. Afin. 3, 1, 16.

Castificus, a. um. adj. [à castus, & facio] *Making chaste.* Expelle facinus mente castifica horridum, Sen. Hippol. 169.

Castigabilis, e. adj. *Fitted to be chastised, or corrected.* Admisit in se culpam castigabilem, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

Castigatio, ònis. f. verb. *Chastisement, reproof, a chastening, correction, or amending, a reprimand.* = Animadversio, & castigatio omnis contumelià vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25.

Castigator, òris. m. verb. *He who chastiseth, a corrector, a chastiser.* & Laudator temporis acti, se puero; censor, castigatōque minorum, Hor. Art. Poet. 174.

Castigatus, a, um. part. (1) *Chastised, corrected.* (2) Met. *Lessened, or assuaged.* (3) Meton. *To be amended, or adjusted.* (1) Verberibus castigatus discessit, Liv. (2) Non sedatus corporis, sed castigatus animi dolor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. (3) Libertas jubarum castigata, Stat. Theb. 9, 687. de equo quodam.

Castigo, as. act. [qu. castum ago, e. i. reddo, Perot. à καὶ, fustis, Hesych. castigo; ut à fustis, fustigo, Becm. potius à καὶ, quod Dores Siculi dicebant pro καὶ, lorum, quod loris caedebant, Casaub.] (1) *To chastise, beat, or correct.* (2) *To chide, or reprove.* (3) Meton. *To mend exactly* [to keep down within compass.] (1) Manè castigabit eos exuviis bubulis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26. (2) Ut cum dictis plurimis castigem: Plaut. Bacc. 4, 8, 66. (3) Carmen ad perfectum unguem castigare, Hor. Art. Poet. 291. ¶ Vinculis, verberibus, carcere, castigare aliquem, *To punish by imprisonment, &c. to imprison, or beat.* Passim occ.

Castigor, àri. pass. *To be chastised.* Crebris Pompeii literis castigabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 25.

Castimonia, ae. f. *Chastity, continency, forbearance of venery.* Castimonia corporis, Cic. Leg. etiam in plur. Castimoniaum superstitio, Plin. 31, 44. Dixit, decem dierum castimonia opus esse, Liv. 39, 9.

Castitas, àtis. f. *Chastity, continence, purity.* Metuens alterius viri certo foedere castitas, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 23.

† Castitudo, ìnis. f. Idem quod Castitas, Acc. ap. Non.

* Castor, òris. m. in acc. castora, Fuv. [à castro; nam redimunt se eà parte corporis, propter quam maximè expetuntur. Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 59. ex Ciceronis Orat. pro AEmilio Scauro.] *A beaver.* Some take it for a badger, or gray. Castor, & Pollux, Castores dicti. *Two meteors, or lights appearing to mariners,* Plin. 2, 37.

Castorea, orum. n. pl. *Beavers stones, used much in medicine,* Plin. 32, 13.

Castoreum, i. n. *Oil made of the stones of beaver,* Lucret. 6, 794. & Plin. 8, 47.

Castoreus, a, um. adj. *Of a beaver.* Odor castoreus, *A strong rank, stinking smell,* Plin. 12, 52.

Castra, òrum. pl. [à castrum] (1) *A camp, an army lodged, pavilions, or tents.* (2) Meton. *War.* (3) Met. *A province, business, or art.* (1) Pompeius se oppido tenet, nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic. Att. 9, 17. (2) & Quis te majora gerit castrisve, forove? Tibull. 4, 1, 39. (3) Soleo & in aliena castra transire, non tanquam transfuga, sed explorator, Sen. Castra stativa, *A pitched camp,* Cic. Verr. 5, 12. Castra hiberna, *Winter quarters; zestiva, The summer campaign,* Caes. Castra nautica, *The rendezvous of a fleet,* Nep. Alcib. 8. Caesaris castra navalia, B. G. 3, 22. Castra cerea, *Bee-hives,* Claud. facere, Cic. Att. 8, 19. habere, Id. Fam. 15, 4. ponere, *To incamp,* Caes. movere, *To decamp,* Curt. De navibus usus est Virg. ut dicunt nonnulli.

|| Castrametatio, ònis. f. verb. *The pitching of a camp,* Bud.

Castrametator, òris. m. verb. *The marshal, who appointeth the camp, quarter-master general,* Vitruv. 8, 5. Castrorum metator, divisè, si malles loqui cum Cicerone.

Castrametor, àris. dep. [ex castra, & metior] *To pitch a camp, to incamp, to pitch tents,* Liv. 34, 28.

Castrata, ae. f. [à castro, quod paleae qu. castrantur.] *A kind of red wheatear,* Plin. 18, 20.

Castratio, ònis. f. verb. *A gelding, a pruning, or cutting of trees,* Plin. 16, 76. & Col. 6, 26.

Castratura, ae. f. *A gelding, or taking away, a shaling, or hulling of corn,* Plin. 18, 20.

Castratus, a, um. part. [à castro] (1) *Gelded.* (2) Met. *Weakned, diminished, enfeebled.* (1) Castratus proficit haeres, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 20, 550. (2) Nolo morte dici Africani castratam esse remp. Cic. de Orat. 3, 41.

Castrensis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to the camp, or field, to the army, or war.* & Hic status ad pacem, hic castrensis utilis armis, Propert. 3, 9, 19. = Castrensis ratio, & militaris, Cic. Corona castrensis, *A garland given to him, who first entered the enemies camp,* Fest.

CASTRO, as. act. [diēt. quod castum facit, Isid. quia castrando vis libidinis extinguatur, V.] (1) *To geld.* (2) Met. *To cut off.* (3) *To prune.* (4) *To bore holes into trees.* (5) *To take away, or diminish, to retrench.* (6) *To weaken, or enfeebled.* (7) *To rack* [wines] (1) Hocdos decrecente luna castrato, Plin. 18, 75. (2) Ut esset aliquis, qui linguam ejus castraret, Pacuv. (3) Veteres [vites] quam minimùm castrato, Cato 33. 1. (4) Plin. 24, 33. (5) Castrare alvearia, sc. alveos favis spoliare, Col. 9, 15. Vis nulla cruentam castrat avaritiam, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 18, 193. (6) Nolo morte dici Africani castratam esse rempublicam, Cic. (7) Litt. ex Plin.

Castium, i. n. [à casa, quod sit conjunctio quaedam casarum, Scal.] *A castle, a fortress, or citadel.* [Oppidum] castellis, castrisque maximis septi, Cic.

Castula, ae. f. sc. vestis. [dim. à casta] *A linen cloth where-with maids used to gird themselves under their breasts, a stomacher,* Non. ex Varr. = Praecinctorium, Id.

Castum, i. n. *A time of strictness, or living chaste.* In casto Cereris esse, Fest.

CASTUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à cestus, καὶ, Dor. καὶ, cingulum Veneris, quod nova nupta gerebat] (1) *Chaste, pure, undefiled.* (2) *Devout, religious.* (3) *Honest, intire, sincere, faithful.* (1) & Procul impudicos corpore à casto amove tectus, Sen. Femina matronarum castissima, Cic. de Har. Resp. 13. Quis hoc adolescente castior? Cic. Att. 3, 15. (2) Hic casti mancant in religione nepotes, Virg. Aen. 3, 409. = Sacrae, religiosae, castaeque fuerunt res omnes, Varr. (3) = Hominem enim integrum, & castum, & gravem cognovi, Cic.

† Castus, ùs. m. *A ceremony, a religious rite, devotion.* = Et religiones, & castus id possunt, ut ex periculo eripiant nostro, Varr.

|| Casuālis, e. adj. [à casus] *Distinctions casuales.* Words declined with cases; as nouns, pronouns, participles, Prisc.

Casula, ae. f. [dim. à casa] *A little cottage, or house.* Vivite contenti casulis, Fuv. 14, 179.

Casurus, a, um. part. [à cado] *About, or ready to fall, decay, happen, or chance, &c.* Casurus erat conditor urbis, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 16. Vid. Cado.

Casus, ùs. m. [à cado, casum] (1) *A fall.* (2) *Fortune, chance.* (3) *Peril, danger, decay, ruin, misfortune.* (4) *Occasion.* (5) *A case of a noun.* (6) *An end, or conclusion.* (7) *A case, or cause in law.* (1) Casus nivis, Liv. 21, 35. (2) & Sive illud Deorum munus, sive casus fuit, Curt. 4, 28. (3) Potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos? Virg. Aen. 4, 560. (4) Sperabat sese casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. B. J. 27. (5) Casus Latinus, *The ablative case,* Varr. (6) Extremæ suo casum hyemis, Virg. Geor. 1, 340. (7) Ap. JCC.

|| Catabolenses, pl. *Suilers, or commissaries of provision in an army,* Dig.

* Cātachrēsis, is. f. [ex κατὰ, abutor, quod ex κατὰ, contra, & χροάζω, utor] *A figure when one word is abusively put for another; an improper, but sometimes acute way of speaking.* Vir gregis ipse caper, Virg. Qui quidem propriè est hircus, neque enim vir usitate dicitur, nisi de homine. Lat. Abusio, Cic. Orat. 27.

* Cataclysmus, i. m. [Them. καὶ, abluo] *A general flood, a deluge.* Thebae ante cataclysmum Ogygis conditae dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1. Lat. Diluvium.

* Cātacrisis, is. f. κατὰ, judicio] *A condemnation,* Cic. ad Att. sed fortasse scripsit Gracilis literis.

* Cātadrōmus, i. m. [Them. δρῖμα, inuliat. Vid. Lex. Graec. in τρέμα.] (1) *A kind of engine like a crane, which builders use in lifting up, or letting down any great weight.* (2) *A rope stretched out at length, whereon rope-dancers were wont to run, leap, and shew divers feats of agility.* (1) Vitruv. (2) Suet. in Ner. 11. & Decursionis spatium malè hic intelligunt aliqui, inter quos & Cl. Budaeus. Vide Torrent. & Casaub. ibid.

* Cātādūpa, òrum. pl. n. & catadupi, m. [ex κατὰ, sonitum edo, ex alto videlicet decidens, quod ex κατὰ, deorsum significante & δαίμα, sono. Them. δαίμα, sonus.] *Places where the Nile, or any other river, falleth with a great noise,* Cic. in Somn. Scip. 5.

† Cātagrāpha, òrum. pl. n. [Them. γράφω, scribo.] *Pictures where one side is only represented to view; profiles. or images in divers forms, looking different ways,* Plin. 35, 34.

* Cātagrāphe, es. f. *The first draught, or design of a picture,* Litt. Quis Latine dixerit, ignoro.

* Cātographo, as. act. *To copy out, or write out of another's copy,* Cato.

* Cātalecticum carmen, [Them. ἀέζω, desino.] *A verse wanting a syllable.* Mea renidet in dano lacunar, Hor. 2. Carm. 18. Which with one syllable more would be a perfect Iambic.

* Cātālōgus, i. m. [Them. ἀέζω, dico.] *A roll, a bill, a scroll, a catalogue, a register of names, a recital,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 9.

* Cātāmītus, i. m. ap. vett. pro Ganymedes. (1) *A Ganymede,*

nymede, a boy hired to be abused contrary to nature. (2) *A cup-bearer*. (3) *A catamite, an effeminate person*. (1) Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35. (2) Aufon. Epitaph. 33. (3) Cic. Philipp. 2, 31.

* *Cataphracta*, f. lorica [ἀκαταφρακτα, munio. Them. φράσσω, munio] *A breast-plate, or coat of mail, a cuirass of the foot*, Veg. 1, 20. *of the horse*, Tac. Hist. 1, 79.

|| *Cataphractarius*, i. m. *A horseman in complete armour, a cuirassier*, Lamprid. Idem qui

* *Cataphractus*, a, um. f. e. loricator. [Them. φράσσω, munio.] *Armed on all parts, from top to toe, cap-a-pe*, Liv. 37, 40. *Navis cataphracta*, *A man of war*, Serv.

* *Catāpirater*, ēris. m. καταπειράτης, q. d. explorator. *A plumb-line tied to a jouding-line, to find out the depth of water*, Lucil. *Catāpirater navis*, *Sic aliqui lacunam suppleant, quae est ap.* Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 12.

* *Catāplasma*, ātis. n. *A plaster, a poultice*, Plin. 20, 73.

* *Cataplus*, i. m. [ex καταπλάσσω, illino. Them. πλάσσω, fingo, ex καὶ & πλούς, seu πλῆς, navigatio. Them. πλέω, navigo.] *A voyage at sea, an arrival of ships; a fleet of merchant men*. Cum ubi Nilacus portet crystallā cataplus, Mart. 12, 75.

* *Catāpōnum*, i. n. [ex καταπίνω, deglutio, quod ex καὶ & πόσις, bibo.] *A pill, or medicine, to be swallowed without chewing*, Cels. 5, 25.

* *Catāpulta*, ae. f. [a ex κατα, & πάλω,] (1) *A warlike engine to shoot darts, or stones out of*. (2) *Also the bulis, discharged out of the engine*. (1) Te nervo torquebo, itidem uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12. (2) Amm.

Catapultarius, a, um. adj. *Shot out of an engine*. *Catapultarium pilum*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11.

* *Cataracta*, vel *catarracta*, ae. f. & *cataractes*, ae. m. [ἀκαταράκτω, cum impetu decido. Them. ῥάσσω allido.] *proprie est adjct.* (1) *A porticulis, a draw-bridge at a city-gate*. (2) *A great fall of water from an high place, a cataraet*. (3) *A flood-gate, a sluice, a lock in a river*. (4) *Also a cormorant-fowl*. (5) *And a disease in the eyes, when a tough humour drops out of them like jelly*. (1) Porta cataracta, dejecta, clausa erat, Liv. 27, 28. (2) Plin. 5, 20. (3) Plin. Ep. 10, 69. (4) = Nec Diomedes praeteribo aves, Juba cataractas vocat, Plin. 10, 61. (5) Ap. Medic. recent.

* *Catarrhus*, i. m. [ex καταρρέω, defluo, quod ex καὶ & deorsum & ῥέω, fluo.] *A distillation of humours out of the head, into the mouth, through the palate; a rheum, a catarrh*, Med. *Distillatio*, Plin. 20, 48.

Catascōpium, i. n. *A spial ship, or pinnace*, Cic. Att. 5, 11. Sed locus laborat. Lat. Navis exploratoria.

* *Catascōpus*, i. m. [Them. σκοπέω, video.] *A spy, a scout*, Hirt. B. Afr. 26.

* *Catasta*, ae. f. (1) *A cage, or stall, wherein slaves were exposed to sale*. (2) *Also a strapado, or the like, on which Christians used to be tormented*. (1) Tibull. 2, 3, 64. (2) Tert.

† *Catastrōma*, ātis. n. *The hatches, or decks of ships, where men stand to fight*, Helych. Lat. Pavimentum, vel tabulatum.

* *Catastrōphe*, es. f. [Them. τρέφω, verto.] *The last part of a comedy, or any other thing, the issue of a design, the last act of one's life*. Ap. probatum auctorem Latinum non invenio. Latine Subversio.

* *Catātechnos*. [Them. τέχνη, ars.] *An epithet of Callimachus, for his neat working in marble; q. d. A subtil, and skilful artist*, Vitruv. 4, 1.

† *Catrax*, ap. ant. *Lame, halting*, Fest. † Claudus.

Catē, adv. *Warily, cunningly*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 22.

* *Catēchēsis*, is. f. [a catechizo] *A catechizing*, Ecclef. unde

* *Catēchēticus*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to catechizing; &*

* *Catēchismus*, i. m. *A catechism; nec non*

* *Catēchista*, ae. m. *A catechist, or expounder of a catechism*.

* *Catēchizo*, as. act. [a κατήχω, vivā voce instituo. Them. ἵκω, sonus.] *To inform, instruct, catechize*, Ecclef.

* *Catēchūmēnus*, i. m. *One lately taught, and catechized, one that is taught only the principles of religion, but not baptized; or if baptized, not yet admitted to the communion*, Ecclef.

* *Catēgorēmata*, um. pl. n. Cic. sed Graec. lit. [ex κατηγορέω, praedico de, quod ex καὶ & ῥεω, dico. Them. ἄγορά, forum] *The predicables of logic*. Lat. sic descripsit Cicero, Eae res quae dicuntur de quodam, aut quibuidam, Tusc. 4, 21.

* *Catēgorēmāticus*, a, um. adj. *ut catēgorēmatica vox, quae per se aliquid significat, ut homo animal*. Dialect. voc.

* *Catēgōria*, ae. f. *A predicament in logic*. Latine sic descripsit Quint. 3, 7. Elementa decem, circa quae versari videtur omnis quaeestio.

* *Catēgōricus*, a, um. adj. *Affirmative, or express*. Ap. Dialect.

Catēia, ae. f. *A barbet dart, or spear, with a string, or a kind of engine to sling stones, or to throw darts, used by the ancient Gauls, and Germans*, Virg. Aen. 7, 740.

* *Catella*, ae. f. (1) [dim. a catena] *A little chain*. (2) [dim. a catulus] *A little puppy*. (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55. Praetor suos equites catellis, & fibulis donavit, Liv. 39, 31. (2) Morte viri cupiant animam fervare catellae, Juv. 6, 653.

Catellus, i. m. [dim. a catulus] *A little dog, a whelp, a puppy, a beagle*, Cic. de Div. 1, 49. Rimari exta catelli, Juv. 6, 550.

V O L. II.

Catellus ferreus, *A dog of iron, a kind of iron chain*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 113.

Catēna, ae. f. unde dim. catulus, vinculi genus. (1) *A chain, a tie, or band*. (2) *A pin, or bracket of wood*. (3) *A kind of dance like barley-break, or the hay*. (1) Innocentibus injici catenas iussit, Cic. Ferr. 5, 41. (2) Vitruv. 7, 3. Pallad. de R. R. 1, 13. (3) Lucil. test. Littl.

Catēnārius, a, um. adj. *Chained, linked*. *Catenarius canis*, *A ban-dog*, Senec. de Ira. 13.

Catēnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chaining, or linking, a closing, or fastening with pins, or pegs*, Vitruv. 2, 9.

Catēnātus, a, um. part. *Linked, chained, tied with a chain*. *Britannus catenatus*, Hor. Epod. 7, 8. Met. *Catenati labores*, *A series, or continued succession*, Mart. 1, 16.

|| *Catēno*, as. act. *To chain, to tie in chains, to clasp in irons*. Vix occurrit ap. probatos auct. nisi in part. *catenatus*; frequenter tamen legitur in recentioribus.

Catēnūla, ae. f. *A little chain*. Livio tribuit Litt. utinam & locum monstrasset; usitatius certē *catella*.

Catērvā, ae. f. (1) *A band of soldiers, consisting of six hundred*. (2) *A battalion of foot*. (3) *Also a rout, multitude, or confused party, a concourse of people*. (1) Veget. 2, 2. (2) & Dum fugiunt equitum turmae, peditumque catervae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190. (3) *Catervae contradicentium*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31.

Catervarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to companies, confused, in a huddle, or disorder*. *Catervarii pugiles*, *Of the common sort; whosoever would come, such as had no skill in fight*, Suet. in Aug. 45. & Ordinarii, & legitimi, vide locum citatum.

Catervatim, adv. (1) *In companies, or flocks*. (2) *In a huddle, or confusion*. (3) *By bands, or great parties*. (1) Stur-norum generi proprium catervatim volare, Plin. 10, 35. (2) & Non acie, sed catervatim in nostros incurrunt, Sall. B. J. 97. (3) Cum alii catervatim incurrerent, Liv. 3. Bell. Pun.

* *Cātharmata*, pl. n. [ex καθάρω, purgo.] *A sacrifice to the gods, to turn away the pestilence, or other evil*, Bud. Lat. Purgamenta.

* *Cātharticus*, a, um. adj. *Catharticum medicamentum, A purging medicine*, Cels. 2, 12.

* *Cāthēdra*, ae. f. [a καθέζομαι, sedeo. Them. ἵζομαι, sedeo.] (1) *A seat, a chair, a desk, a pulpit to declaim, or read lectures out of*. (2) *A sedan, or covered chair*. (3) || *An episcopal see*. (1) Multos poenituit vanae sterilitque cathedrae, Juv. 7, 203. (2) Femineis noctesque diesque cathedris incedit, Mart. 12, 38. (3) Ap. eccl. script. ¶ *Supinae in delicias cathedrae*, Easy chairs, Plin. 16, 48.

Cāthēdrālītus, a, um. adj. *Chair men. Cathedralitii ministri*, Mart. 10, 13.

Cāthēdrārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the chair*. *Cathedrarius philosophus*, *A public professor; or, rather, one that knows nothing of the practic part of philosophy, but only prates of the theory*, Sen. de brev. vitae, c. 10.

* *Cāthēter*, ēris. m. [καθήτης, a καθίμην, demitto] *A hollow crooked probe to draw water out of the bladder*, Ap. Medic.

Cātholicus, a, um. adj. [ex καθ' ὅλα, de toto, universè] *Universal, general, catholic*. *Catholica medicamenta*, *Serving to purge all humours*, Med. panacea's. || *Catholica fides*, *The catholic faith*, Prud. *Catholica epistola*, *A general epistle, writ to no particular church, or person*, Ecclef.

Catillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Grave opprobrium in eos si qui provincias amicas populi Rom. exspoliassent*, Fest. a catillonibus, qui & catillos ipsos liguriunt, absumptā prius dape, Scal. || *A licking clean the dishes, a taking all clean away*. This opprobrious term their allies used of the Romans, plundering, and pillaging, Fest.

Catillo, as. i. e. catillas ligurio, *To lick the dishes, to feed greedily*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 21.

|| *Catillo*, ōnis. m. *A glutton, or liquorish fellow; q. d. A lick-dish*. The jack, or pike, Macr. 3, 16. † *Gulosus, liguritor*.

* *Catillum*, i. n. [dim. a catinum, Prisc.] id. quod

Catillus, i. m. [dim. a catinus] (1) *A little dish, or porren-ger*. (2) *The upper mill-stone, the runner*. (1) Col. 12, 27. (2) Ap. JCC.

† *Catīnūlus*, i. m. [dim. a catinus] *A little dish, or porren-ger*, Varr.

|| *Catīnum*, i. n. Prisc. Idem quod

Catīnus, i. m. (1) *A large dish, or platter*. (2) *A melling-pot*. (1) Angusto pisces urgere catino, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 77. *Catinus algens*, Pers. 3, 111. magnus, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 39. niger, Juv. 6, 342. (2) Plin. 33, 35.

Catāster, tri. m. Sic enim restituit Turneb. pro eo quod vulgò *Catastos*, nullo planè sensu, pro *catulaster* per sync. *A coaxing word, to boys; my little pigsnay*, Vitruv. 8, 4.

* *Catōlēpas*, ae. m. [ex κάλω, & βλέπω, aspicio] *A beast near the rise of Nile, with a great heavy head, which it always hangs down*, Plin. 8, 32.

* *Catōchētes*, ae. m. [a κατήχω, detineo,] (1) *A precious stone in Corsica, which is very clammy, like gum*. (2) *Also a kind of figs*. (1) Plin. 37, 56. (2) Idem.

|| *Catōmum*, i. n. [ab ἄμω, humerus] *The jointure of the neck, and shoulders*, Scal. interp. ut κατ' ἄμων τμήσεται, *To be beaten upon the neck, and shoulders*, Vett. Martyrol.

† *Catonium*, i. n. [a κάτω] *Hell, the place beneath*. Tollet vos orcus nudas in catonium, Gell. ex Laber. occurrit quoque ap. Cic.

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Cic. Ep. Fam. 7, 25. in Pal. & Victor. edit. Sed Scal. legit, catomium, & Muret. charonium.

* Catopyrites, ae. m. [ex *κατὰ*, infra & *πῦρ*, ignis.] A kind of precious stone from Cappadocia, Plin. 37, 56.

† Catularius, a, um. adj. Belonging to whelps, Catularia porta, The dog-gate in Rome, Fest.

Catulastr, tri. m. [dim. à catulus, ut à parasitus, parasitaster.] A counterfeit of a little whelp, or dog; also a little whelp, Prisc. Per abusionem, A son. Vide Catlastr.

Catuliens, tis. part. Going asaut, catterwauling, Plaut. Vid. Catulio.

Catulinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to a little dog, or whelp. Catulina caro, Dog's flesh, Fest.

Catùlio, ire. neut. [à catus, ant. pro canis] To desire the male, properly of bitches, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Of a she-wolf, Laber. Of a woman, Quum meam uxorem vidi catulientem, Lex. ex Plaut.

Catùlio, onis. f. verb. [à catulio] Desire to the male, even in plants. Also, Met. Rankness of the soil, Plin. 16, 39.

Catùlus, i. m. [dim. à canis, Varr.] Properly, A little dog, a whelp; but used for the young of all beasts, and perhaps fishes. However, Pliny useth it Of dolphins, 9, 7. vipers, 11, 55. dragons, 10, 92. asps, 10, 96. Catuli venatici, Hounds, beagles, Apul. Also a girdle, or iron collar. Delicatum te hodie faciam cum catello ut accubes, ferreo ego dico, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.

Catus, a, um. adj. [qu. cautus, à caveo, Non.] (1) Wise, wary, circumspect. (2) Sharp, quick, smart, skilled in the law. (3) Sly, subtil. Also the title of a book of Varro's concerning the education of children. (1) = Quis igitur prudentem, & ut ita dicam, catum judicet? Cic. de Legg. 1, 16. (2) Nescio qui senex modo venit, ellum, confidens, catus, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14. (3) = Dî istam perdant, ita cata est, & callida, Plaut. Perf. 4, 4, 70.

Cavaedium, i. n. A place in the market to walk in, a gallery, or portico, a piazza, a quadrangle, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Cavae aedium, divisè, Vitruv.

Cavaticus, a, um. adj. [à cavus] Hollow Cochleae cavaticae, Cockles, or shell-fish, that breed in pits, Plin. 30, 15.

Cavator, oris. m. verb. [à cavo] That makes holes, or any thing hollow. Cavator arborum picus Martius, A wood-pecker, Plin. 10, 20. Rarè occur.

Cavatus, a, um. part. Made hollow, scooped. Alnos fluvii sensere cavatas, Boats, or floops, Virg. Geor. 1, 136.

* Caucalis, is. vel idis. An herb like fennel, with a white flower, bastard parsley, Plin. 21, 52.

Caucon, i. n. The herb called horse-tail, Plin. 26, 20.

CAUDA, ae. f. ant. coda. (1) A tail of a beast, bird, or fish, the rump, the fag-end. (2) A man's privy member. (1)

Caudae, praeter hominem, & simias, omnibus ferè animalibus, & ova gignentibus, Plin. 11, 111. (2) Accidit ut cuidam testes, caudamque salacem demeteret ferro, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 45.

¶ Caudam trahere, To be mocked, to have a tail stuck, or tied behind him in mockage, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 53. Caudam jactare, To wag the tail, to fawn, Pers. 4, 15.

¶ Caudatus, a, um. adj. That hath a tail, tailed, Litt. Quâ auctorit. neque ille dicit, neque ego scio.

† Caudea cistella [Caudeae cistellae, ex junco à similitudine caudae equinae factae, Fest.] A little wicker coffer, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 5.

Caudex, icis. m. vel codex, truncus arboris [dict. à caido, sive caedo, quodd in plures tabulas crassas secaretur, quarum & contextus caudex dict. Sen.] (1) A stock, or trunk, the stem, or body, or stump of a tree. (2) Meton. A table book, made of several boards joined together. (3) A seat, stool, or block to sit on.

(4) Met. A block-head. (1) Juba tradit arborem thuris contorti esse caudicis, Plin. 12, 31. (2) Plurium tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, Sen. de brev. vitae, 13.

(3) Residens in caudice pellex, Juv. 2, 57. (4) = Quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipex, alinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.

Caudicilis, e. adj. Belonging to blocks, logs, or bodies of trees. Te cum securi caudicali praefeci provinciae, I set thee to grub, and stock up trees by the roots, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 25.

† Caudicatus, a, um. adj. Hinc caudicatae naves, Sen. vel caudicariae, carracks.

Cavea, ae. f. [à cavitate, Varr.] † Caveai in gen. pro caveae, Lucr. (1) A cave, or den for beasts. (2) A cage, or coup for birds. (3) A scaffold, or place in a theatre, like a cock pit. (4) Also the area in the midst of the theatre for sword-play, and combat of beasts. (5) A bee-hive. (6) Any place lifted, or railed in. (1) Bestiarum more quadrupedes caveâ coercuit, Suet. Galig. 27. (2) Cum caveâ liberati pulli non pascerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. (3) Sanxit nè quis pullatorum in mediâ caveâ federet, Suet. in Aug. 44. Magis delectatur qui in primâ caveâ spectat, delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultimâ, Cic. de Senect. 14. (4) Tert. (5) Virg. Geor. 4, 58. (6) Vide Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 28. Lucr. 4, 76. ¶ Verba ad summam caveam spectantia, Low, sordid language, fit for the rabble to hear, Sen.

Cavendus, a, um. part. [à seq. caveo] To be taken heed of, or looked unto. = Quod ego oratori maxime cavendum, & providendum puto, Cic. de Orat. 2, 72. Cavenda quae tempora forent, requirere, Ov. Trist. 5, 222.

CAVEO, ère, cavi, cautum. act. absol. & neut. (1) To be-ware of, or take heed. (2) To take care of. (3) To prevent, to shun, to avoid. (4) To provide against. (5) To take security by bond, or otherwise. (6) To give security by hostages, to be bound for, &c. (7) To advise, as a lawyer doth his client. (8) To appoint, settle, or provide. (1) Cave quicquam te faxis indignum, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 38. Omissa nè, quod ferè fit post imperativum cave. Cave facias, Cic. Cave putes, Id. Cave isthuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8. (2) Unicè cavente Cicerone concordiae publicae, Patere. 2, 48. (3) § Quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 24. (4) § Omitte, ac cave malo, Plaut. Bacc. 1, 2, 39. Scabiem pecori, & jumentis caveto, Cato 5, 5. (5) At tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius à te caveo, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 5. In hac notione scenssi, Cavere ab aliquo, & per aliquem alicui, alicui aliquâ re, dixit Cicero. (6) Obsidibus de pecuniis cavent, Caes. B. G. 6, 2. (7) Melius Valerio cavere volo, quàm ipse aliis solet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1. (8) Testamento cavere ut ageretur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 31.

Caveor, èris. pass. To be taken heed, provided for, &c. Cic. Att. 10, 18.

Caverna, ae. f. [quia cava] (1) A cave, or den, a cavern under ground, a vault. (2) Cavernae, f. pl. The hollow of the ears. (1) E terrae cavernis ferrum elicimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. (2) Delphinus cavernas habet aurium loco, Plin. 11, 50.

Cavernosus, a, um. adj. Full of holes, caves, or dens, hollow, Plin. 26, 37.

Cavernula, ae. f. [dim. à caverna] A little hole, or hollow cave, Plin. 27, 74.

Cavetur, imperf. Care, or order is taken, security is taken, or given, Cic. Att. 5, 8. Liv. 3, 52.

† Caviâres hostiae. Parts of beasts next the tail, to be sacrificed every fifth year, for the college of priests, Fest.

Cavilla, ae. f. A mock, a scoff, a taunt, a cavil, a subtil forged tale, railery, banter. Aufer cavillam, non ego nunc nugas ago, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11.

Cavillans, tis. part. Cavilling at. In senatu verba patrum cavillans, Tac. Ann. 1, 46, 3. Tribunos plebis cavillans interdum, Liv. 2, 58.

Cavillatio, onis. f. verb. [à cavillor, Plaut.] § Genus facetiae, oppositum dicacitati, Cic. de Orat. 2, 54. (1) Jesting, or making a subtil forged story. (2) A cavilling, jangling, wrangling. (3) An idle exception, a pretence, or put-off. (4) A piece of sophistry, when by degrees, from evident truths, we infer notorious falsehoods, as by the argument in Logic called Sorites, Ulp. (1) Cavillatio est genus facetiae, quod fit mentiendo, Cic. cit. Festo. (2) § Nunc per cavillationem, nunc precibus, ad C. talenta est perductus, Liv. 8. (3) Effugere omnem cavillationem, Quint. 1, 7. (4) Lib. 177. V. S.

Cavillator, oris. m. verb. (1) A caviller, a wrangling fellow, a sophister, a wrangler. (2) Also a boon companion. (3) A pettifogger. (1) Cic. Att. 8, 4. (2) Cavillator facetus, vel conviva commodus item ero, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 47. (3) JCC.

Cavillatrix, icis. f. A female caviller, Quint. 7, 3.

Cavillor, âris, âtus. sum. dep. [à cavillum] (1) To cavil, to taunt. (2) To banter, to jeer, to jest pleasantly. (3) To play the sophister. (1) Liv. 2, 58. (2) Atque in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hyeme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Itaque jam familiariter cum ipso cavillor, ac jocor, Id. Att. 1, 1. (3) JCC.

Cavillum, i. n. idem quod cavilla, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11.

Cavitas, âtis. f. Hollowness. Ap. recent.

† Cavities, pro cautio, vet. usi, Fest.

Cala, ae. f. Sed vix legitur in sign. [à Gr. *καλὴ*, id. Serv. c praeposito ut acumen, cacumen, vel ab Heb. *קל*, unde *קללו*, claudio. Reliâs, qu. caveola, à cavus, ponitur enim pro quovis receptaculo] (1) A sheep-cote, a fold. (2) A passage, or pore, any receptacle. (1) Quum fremit ad caulas [lupus] Virg. Aen. 9, 60. (2) Dispergunt animas per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. lib. 2, 950. Animi diffigunt partes per caulas corporis omnes, Id. 3, 256. Quod exprimimus per caulas omne palati diditur, Id. 4, 624.

Caulesco, ère, unde decaulesco [à caulis] To grow to a stalk, Lex. ex Plin.

* Caulias, ae. m. The juice of the herb Lasepitium, or Benzoin, Plin. 19, 15.

Cauliculus, i. m. [dim. à caulis] A little stalk, or stem, Plin. 27, 19.

CAULIS, is. m. [à *καυλός*, caulis] Herbarum idem est, quod arborum caudex. (1) The stalk, or stem of an herb. (2) Synecd. Any kind of pot-herb, especially coleworts. (3) The quill of birds, out of which the feathers grow. (4) The tail of a beast, out of which the hairs grow. (1) Quorundam caules sparguntur in terram, si non habeant adminiculum, ut pisorum, Plin. 18, 10. (2) Odit & caulem vitis, & omne olus, Plin. 17, 37. (3) Pennarum caules omnium avium praecisi non crescent, Plin. 11, 94. (4) Boum caudis longissimus caulis, Plin. 11, 91.

* Caulodes. [ex *καυλός*, caulis.] A broad-leaved colewort, Plin. 20, 33.

Cauniae, sive Cauneae, sic. ficus, vel caricae. A kind of fig brought from Caunus, a sea-town of caria, Cic. de Div. 2, 40.

Cavo, as. act. (1) To hollow, to make hollow, to scoop. (2) To bore thro'. (1) Gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 10, 5. (2) Parmam

(2) Parmam gladio, galeamque cavari cernit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 13.

Cavat luna cornua, *The moon is in the wane*, *Plin.* 8, 23.

Cavor, aris. pass. *To be hollowed*, *Saxa cavantur aqua*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 476.

† Cāvo, ēre. ant. pro caveo. *To beware*, *Lucil.*

CAUPO, ōnis. m. & copo, *Cic. pro Gluent.* [ἀ καυποῖς, quod ἀ καυποῖς, quia caupones in tenui mercaturā versabantur, *Morl.*] *A vintner, a victualler, a huckster, a retailer, an inn-keeper, a jutsler, a drawer*, *Cic. Caupones, patagiarii, indusiarii, Brokers, who sold things at second hand*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

Caupōna, ae. f. [ἀ καυπο] Sign. tam ipsam tabernam, quān mulierem, *Prisci dix.* & copona, & copa, & cupa. (1) *A tavern, a cellar, or victualling-house.* (2) *A vintress, or ale-wife, she that keeps a public house, a huckster, or retailer.* (1) In caupōnā vivere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 11, 12. (2) Caupona hic tamen una Syria, *Lucil. Sat.* 3, 11, 33. per *Doufam*.

Caupōnans, tis. part. *Doing a thing for interest, or gain, huckstering*, *Enn. ap. Cic. Off.* 1, 12.

Cauponaria, ae. f. *The taverners craft, the keeping of a tavern, or victualling-house*, *Cicroni adscribit Littl.*

Caupōnius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to taverns, or victualling-houses*, *Just.* Puer cauponius, *A drawer*, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 14.

Caupōnor, aris. dep. *To huckster, to retail, to keep a victualling house, to sell wine, or victuals, to sell any thing for gain, to mix, and adulterate.* Cauponari bellum, *To make war for money*, *Enn. ap. Cic. Offic.* 1, 12.

Caupōnūla, ae. f. [dim. ā caupona] *A tipling-house, or blind ale-house, a tap-house, a little tavern.* In cauponula delitescere, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 31.

Caurinus, a, um. adj. [ā Caurus] *Caurino frigore. The cold westerly wind*, *Grat.* 300.

Caurio, ire. neut. *To cry, or roar like a panther*, *Phil.* 51.

Caurus, i. m. Veg. scrib. & Corus, & Chaurus [ἀ γρ, frigus] *A west wind, south-west wind*, *Veg. Ifid. North-west.* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 356.

CAUSA, & uti scripsit Virgilius, & Cicero, teste Quint. causā, ae. f. [ā casu, *Ifid. unde & casus, pro causa, ap. JCC.*] (1) *A cause.* (2) *A design, or purpose.* (3) *A pretence, or colour.* (4) *A motive, inducement, or reason.* (5) *A cause, suit, or process at law.* (6) *Sake, or account.* (7) *Profit, or advantage.* (8) *Reason, or defence.* (9) *An affair, or business.* (10) *A state, or condition.* (11) *A formal plea, or defence in law.* (12) *A thing, or matter.* (13) *Fault, or blame.* (14) *Side, or party.* (15) *Sickness, as alia is also used in Greek: hence also causarius.* (16) With a genitive, it is sometimes elegantly redundant; also the Greek alia, or as the English sometimes use matter, business, or thing. (1) Nihil fieri sine causā potest, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 28. (2) Repetitā Bithyniā per causā exigendae pecuniae, *Suet. in C. Caes.* 2. (3) Pro causā supplementi ab exercitu discedit, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 9. (4) Principium, & causa philosophiae, est scientia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1. (5) Causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utraque parte, quod probari posset, *Cic. pro Ligar.* (6) Noli—irasci Sosiae causā meā, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 42. (7) Trium nummorum causā subeunt sub falas, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 10. (8) Etsi tibi causā est de hac re, mater impulit, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4. (9) Omnis familiae causa consistit tibi, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 54. (10) Soluta [praedia] in meliore causā sunt quān obligata, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 52. (11) Servum hominem causam orare leges non sinunt, *Ter. Phorm.* 62. (12) Causa justa, vincibilis, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 49. (13) In causā damnationis fuisti, *Quint.* 7, 2. (14) Diutius in causā est quān nos, commoratus, *Cic. sc. in partibus Pompeianis.* (15) Non illi fontica causa, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 51. (16) Dolor huic, & causā Neerae conjugis ereptae causa perire fuit, *Tibull.* 3, 2, 30. i. e. Neera conjux erepta. Sic Causa facti, pignoris, bonorum, &c. pro factum, pignus, bona, *Ap. vett. JCCos.* Affini hujus significatione pro accessione utitur, *Ulp. l. sed & partus ff.* ¶ Causa fontica, *An excuse from appearance, as sickness, &c.* *Tib.* 1, 8, 51. Verbi gratiā, vel causā, *For example's sake*, *Cic. Causam dicere, vel perorare, To plead, Id. Idem quod orare, Ter. Indictā causā, Without hearing, Cic. & Tenere, & obtinere causam, Id. vincere, Ov. Cadere causā, To be cast in law, Cic. Causam non dico, I have no excuse, nothing to plead, Plaut.*

¶ Casalis, e. adj. ut causales conjunctiones. *That pertaineth to a cause, causal*, *Prob.* † Ad causam pertinens.

Causarius, a, um. adj. causarii milites, *Liv.* 6, 6. qui propter honestam causam ā militiā solvuntur. *Effoined in law, or excused for any matter, as sick, maimed, &c.* *Ulp. Met. Causarii, Crazy, sick, or maimed*, *Plin.* 25, 25. Milites ex causariis senioribus, *Old invalids.* *Liv.* 6, 6.

¶ Causatio, ōnis. f. *An excuse, or pretence*, *Gell.* 20, 1. Per Meton. *Illness, ailing, or complaint of illness*, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, 4.

Causatiūs, adv. comp. *With greater cause, or reason*, *Plin. praefat. operis.*

Causātus, a, um. part. [ā caufor] *Pretending, alledging.* Hiemem instare apud suos causatus rex, *Liv.* 36, 10. negotia, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 47. tempus, *Curt.* 4, 16.

Causia, ae. f. *A broad brimmed hat*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 42. & *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 4.

Causidicus, i. m. [ex causa, & dico] *A lawyer, a pleader, a counsellor, an advocate*, *Cic. in Orat.* 9. *Purpura vendit causidicum*, *Juv.* 7, 135.

† Causificōri, aris. dep. id. quod caufor. *To alledge a reason, or excuse.* *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 25.

* Causimomantia, ae. f. al. leg. axinomantia. *Al necyomantia. A kind of divination by the burning of things*, *Salm. ex Plin.* 36, 34.

* Causōdes, is. f. *Febrem ardentem, quān Graeci καυσώδης vocant, subitus horror exsolvit*, *Celf.* 2, 8.

* Caufon, ōnis. m. *A heat, or hot disease, a burning ague, a continual fever*, *Hipp.*

Caufor, aris. dep. (1) *To pretend, or plead in way of excuse.* (2) *To blame, or accuse.* (3) Pass. *To be blamed.* (1) Causando nostros in longum ducis amores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 56. Consensum patrum caufabantur, *Liv.* 3, 64. (2) Uterque locum immeritum caufatur iniquē, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 12. (3) Caufabor quare fit lapidosus ager, *Ov. de Nuce.* 124. *Si sana sit lectio, fortasse melius ut quidam leg.* Causa habeor.

† Caussa ae. f. *Quint. ex vett.* Vide Causa.

* Causticus, a, um. adj. *That can burn, apt to burn.* Causticum medicamentum, *A caustic*, *Plin.* 27, 53.

* Causttrum, i. n. *A thing burned, or that may be burnt*, *Lex. ex Plin.*

Causūla, ae. f. [dim. ā causa] *A small, or little cause, a small plea, or idle pretence*, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 3.

Cautē, ius, issimē. adv. *Warily, circumspectly, subtilly, advisedly, closely, leisurely.* = Cautē & cogitatē rem tractare, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 46. = Cautē & diligenter, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 47. Cautius aliquid efficere, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 17. Cautissimē aliquid tractare, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 59.

Cautēla, ae. f. [ā cautus] *A provision, a caution, an assurance, or security*, *Ap. JCC.*

¶ Cauter, ēris. m. *A searing iron to burn a sore with*, *Veg.* 2, 6.

¶ Cauterizo, as. *To burn with a searing-iron*, *Veg.* 3, 4.

† Cauterio urere.

* Cauterium, i. n. *An instrument to mark cattle with, an hot iron to brand thieves with, or to burn gangrened parts, or proud flesh with*, *Plin.* 25, 39. ¶ Also a painter's instrument, which he uses to enamel with, *Martian.*

Cautes, is. f. [ā caveo, cautum, quod cavenda, *Voss.*] *A ragged rock, a crag, or cliff.* = Ab aestu derelictae naves nihil saxa, & cautes timebant, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 13.

Cautim, adv. idem quod cautē. *Warily, with good advice.* Cautim & paulatim dabis, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 29.

Cautio, ōnis. f. verb. [ā caveo, cautum, ap. vett. cavtio] (1) *A caution, or taking heed.* (2) *Care, and provision.* (3) *A bond, bill, or obligation.* (4) *Security, warranty, &c.* (1) Ne quisquam pertundat crumenam, cautio est, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 37. (2) = Una cautio est atque una provisio, *Cic. de Amic.* 21. (3) Video isthic diplomata, & syngraphas, & cautiones, vacua habendi simulachra, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 10. (4) Ap. JCC. freq. ¶ Cautio est, i. e. cautione opus est, *We had need look to it*, *Ter. Mea cautio est, I must see to this*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4. Cautio chirographi, *A bill under his own hand*, *Id. Fam.* 7, 18. Infirma cautio, *A slender assurance*, *Ibid.*

¶ Cautiōnalis, e. adj. Voc. forens. *Pertaining to security*, *Dig.*

Cautor, ōris. m. verb. [ā caveo] *An assurer, a warranter, a provider, or taker of care; a wary man, that looks about him*, *Cic. Saepe is cautor captus est*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 5. ¶ Cautor formularum, *A conveyancer*, *Cic. 1. de Orat.* 55. ubi al. leg. cantor.

Cautum est, imperf. *It is provided, order is taken*, *Plin.* 16, 6. cautum est populo, *The people had security given them*, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17.

Cautus, a, um. adj. [ā caveo] or, comp. flmus, sup. (1) *Actively, Wary, provident, circumspect, subtil, well-advised, cautious, or cautelous.* (2) *Passively, Safe, secure.* (1) Ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus est! *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 3. Vide quam sit cautus is, quem isti tardum putant, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 30. DVX AETATIS SVAE CAVTISSIMVS, *Inscr. vet. Fab. Max.* dicata ap. *Gruter.* (2) Quō res mulieri esset cautior, *More safe, or secure*, *Cic. pro Caec.* 4.

Cavum, i. n. *A hole, or hollow place, a sink, or vault.* Cavamentum, *Hollow teeth*, *Plin.* 20, 23.

CAVUS, a, um. adj. [ā ῥῥ, vola] *Hollow, full of holes, as a pumice*, *Virg. Luna cava, When she is not in the full*, *Plin.* 8, 80. Cavus orbis, *A buckler.* Cava vena, *The great liver-vein, going through the body*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Pinus cava, *A ship*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 687. Manus cava, *The hollow of the hand*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 86. Cava flumina, *Deep rivers*, *Id. Geor.* 1, 326. Cava lintea, *Full sails*, *Val. Flac.* 4, 83. Cavae nares, *The nostrils*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 520. Cava fenestra, *A bay window*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 534. Aes cavum, *A trumpet*, *Id. Aen.* 3, 240. *A kettle*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 504.

Cavus, i. m. subst. *A hole, or hollow place*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 184. & *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 173. Concede audacter ā leonino cavo, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 49.

C ante E.

Ce, syllabica adjectio est, ab expletivā particulā ce. In comp. e in i mutatur, ut hiccine, ficcine, M.

Cea vestis, & absol. Cea, pl. sc. vestimenta. *A garment of*

of silk, or lawn, so called, because in the island Ceos, or Ceos, they were first made, Plin. 11, 26.

Cedens, tis. part. [à cedo] Giving place, retiring, giving back, failing off, Cum nostris cedentes insequi auderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.

Ceditur, imperf. They yield, or give place, Luc. 1, 51. Cedendum est ocellis, Id. 5, 743.

CEDO, ère, cessi, cessum. neut. [à xéw; recedo; f. 2. xadō] (1) To give place, to depart, to leave, and quit a place, &c. (2) To give ground, to retreat. (3) To submit, to obey. (4) To yield, to give one the better. (5) To succeed, happen, chance, or fall out. (6) To go, or give back. (7) To give up, deliver up, or resign. (8) To be instead of. (9) To pass away. (10) To desert, or leave off. (1) = Cedam atque abibo, Cic. pro Mil. 34. § Cedere ab oppidō, ex civitate, de republicā, vitā, Id. quōquā, Lucr. 5, 841. ad undam, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 3, 75. (2) Si quae cessissent locō, decimatas hordeo pavit, Suet. in Aug. 24. (3) Cedamus Phoebo, Virg. Aen. 3, 188. (4) = Cur cedis succumbisque fortunae? Cic. Tusc. 3, 17. (5) Ut voto caetera cedant, Ov. Rem. Am. 563. Suac deniptum gloriae existimans, quicquid cessisset alienae, Lurt. 6, 1, 18. (6) Ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 45. (7) Postquam Tusculanā villā creditoribus cesserat, Suet. Ill. Gram. 11. Cedat jus proprium regi, Virg. 11, 359. (8) Pro pulmentario cedit, Cel. 12, 14. (9) Horae quidem cedunt, & dies, Cic. de Senect. 19. (10) Intercessione cedere, Cic. ¶ Cessit in proverbium, It is become a proverb, Plin. 23, 23. Feliciter tibi cedat, God give you good of it, Ov. in Ibin, 561. Poena cedit in vicem fidei, Their punishment passes instead of payment, Liv. 6, 34. Cedere ad factum, To be done, or effected, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 102. Cedere foro, To turn bankrupt, not to appear upon the exchange, to go on one side, to break, as merchants do, Juv. 11, 50. Cedit dies, The day of payment is come, Ulp.

Cēdo, i. dic. vel da, verbum defect. & in imperativo tantum legitur, pl. cedite. † cette, Em. (1) Give me. (2) Tell me, show me, both in the singular, and plural number. (1) Cedo aquam manibus, Plaut. Mast. 1, 3, 150. (2) Cedo, cuius puerum hic apposuisti? Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 24. Cedo, qui vestram rempublicam tantam amisistis tam cito? Cic. de Sen. 6. Unum cedo auctorem tui facti, Id. § Cedo mihi unum, Show me one, Id. Cedo quemvis arbitrum, Make whom you will judge, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 42.

Cēdrātus, a, um. adj. Anointed with the juice, or oil of cedar-tree, and so preserved from moths, and rottenness, Plin. 13, 27. Hard. ex MSS. Citratus.

* Cadrēlāte, es. f. [à xēdōr, cedrus, & xēdōr, abies, quod abietem aequat] The great kind of cedar, as big as fir-tree, Plin. 24, 11.

Cēdrēlācon, i. n. Cedri oleum, Plin. 15, 7.

* Cedria, ae. sc. pix. The liquor, pitch, or resin, running out of the great cedar, Plin. 24, 11.

Cēdrīnus, a, um. adj. Made of cedar, Plin. 13, 11. Cedrinus liquor, Pitch.

* Cedris, idis. f. The fruit, or berry of cedar, Plin. 24, 12.

* Cedrium, i. n. sc. oleum. The oil which issueth from the cedar-tree, wherewith they anointed books or other things, to preserve them from moths, worms, and rottenness, Vitruv. 16, 11. And in Egypt they used to embalm their dead bodies with it, Plin. 16, 21. Confundunt etiam auctores cum Cedria.

* Cedrostis, is. f. The white-vine, growing in hedges, briony, Plin. 23, 16.

* Cedrus, i. f. The cedar-tree, always green, not much unlike the juniper, whose timber is very durable, and of a very sweet smell; whence Virgil calls it odorata: with the oil whereof the ancients anointed their books, to keep them from being worm-eaten. Whence Carmina cedro linenda, Hor. A. P. 332. & Cedro digna, Worthy of immortality, Pers. 1, 42.

* Ceiris, avis, vulgo ciris. [ex xēipō, tondeo. Vid. Ovid. Met. 8, 151.] A puttock, Virg.

Celandus, a, um. part. To be concealed. Ad celandam fraudem, Just. 24, 3.

Cēlans, tis. part. Dissembling concealing. Vultus celans timorem, Luc. 10, 14. Persae arcana regum mirē celantes, Curt. 4, 6, 5. ulvam, Ov. Fast. 5, 519.

Celator, ōris. m. A concealer. Celator Nili deus, Luc. 10, 286.

Cēlātus, a, um. part. [à celor] (1) Concealed, kept secret, hidden; hid, kept close. (2) Not only the thing concealed, but the person from whom; unacquainted, not made privy to. (1) Littera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes, Ov. Met. 9, 615. (2) Non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. pro Clu. 66. = Dissimulatus, Ter.

Cēlēber, m. raro leg. ris. c. g. re. n. adj. or, comp. rimus, sup. [à xēlēs, gloria] (1) Renowned, famous. (2) Thronged, very much frequented, very much used, usual. (1) Celeberrimus dies, Cic. de Am. 3. Celeberrimum monumentum, Id. pro Sext. 67. (2) Via celebris, Cata. R. R. 1. = Portus celeberrimus & plenissimus navium. Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 12. Sponte sua sine te celeberrima verba loquentur, Ov. Amor. 2, 705. Habere veteris orationis usum atque notitiam celebriorem, Gell. 11, 3.

Cēlēberrimē, adv. Very frequently, very famously, or solemnly, Suet. Tib. Ner. 52. Sed ibi rectius creberrimē.

Cēlebrandus, a, um. part. To be solemnized, or praised. Vir-

tus celebranda, Cic. de Inv. 2, 23. senectus, Id. de Orat. 45: Celebranda ludis jocosis Mater florum, Ov. Fast. 5, 183.

Celebrans, tis. Celebrating. Praecipuis laudibus celebrans, Tac. Ann. 1, 34, 5.

Celebratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Reputation, renown. (2) A celebration, or solemnizing. (3) An assembly, or company. (1) Equestres utique statuæ Romanam celebrationem habent, Plin. 34, 10. (2) De celebratione ludorum Bruti tibi assentior, Cic. Att. 15, 28. (3) Quae domus? Quae celebratio quotidiana? What a numerous Levee every day? Cic. pro Sylla 26.

Cēlebrātor, ōris. m. A setter-forth of public plays, Mart. 8, 78.

Cēlebrātus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Renowned, famous. (2) Much spoken of, or published. (3) Mentioned with honour. (4) Much haunted, or frequented, of great solemnity. (1) Omnium sermone celebrata, Cic. pro Cluent. 13. (2) Nomine, quam pietio celebrator, Ov. Fast. 6, 349. Litteris nostris, & vocibus maledictisque celebratum, Cic. pro Coel. 3. (3) Ea ferē sunt & Graecis litteris celebrata, & Latinis, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. (4) Conventus hominum celebrati, Cic. pro Flac. 38. In rebus celebratissimis sermone omnium versari, Cic. Phil. 2, 23.

† Cēlebrēscō, ere, i. e. celebris fio. To wax famous, to grow into repute, or credit, Acc. ap. Non.

Cēlebris. Vide supra Celeber.

Celebritas, atis. f. [à celebris] (2) Renown, good name, repute; good report, greatness in the world, credit. (2) A solemn assembly, a solemnity, a frequent resort. (1) = Quam celebritatem sermonis hominum, aut quam expetendam gloriam consequi potes? Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. (2) Ludorum celebritas, Cic. de Orat. 3, 32. & Me haec solitudo minus stimulat, quam ista celebritas, Id. Att. 12, 25.

Cēlebro, as. act. i. e. celebre facio. (1) To frequent. (2) To celebrate, to solemnize. (3) To commend, and praise greatly, to set forth. (4) To make famous, to record. (5) To have in estimation. (6) To exercise, and perform frequently. (7) To publish, in a bad sense. (1) Cui non tam cura erat, ut templaeorum, quam ut popinas celebraret, Varr. (2) Celebrare exequias, Liv. 25, 17. honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 58. ludos, Ov. Fast. 5, 597. mortem, Cic. pro Mur. 36. natalem, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 60. (3) Carminibus celebrare, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 59. (4) Annalium monumentis celebratur, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 16. (5) Geminā dote nardi spicas, & folia celebrant, Plin. 12, 26. (6) Putatio celebratur in vitibus, aut arboribus, Pallad. Tribuni plebis popularem potestatem lege populari celebrabant, Liv. 2, 42. (7) Vocibus maledictisque celebratum, Cic. pro Coel. 3.

Celebror, aris. pass. To be frequented, solemnized, published, exercised, honoured, Titulis celebrari, Sil. 3, 148.

CELER, m. celēris, c. g. celere, n. or, comp. rimus, sup. † simus, Varr. [à xēlēs, celer, i. e. eques, quod à 777, levis fuit] (1) Swift, speedy, fleet. (2) Active, nimble. (3) Sudden, immature. (4) Brisk, airy. (5) Light, short. (1) Celeres defer mea dicta per auras, Virg. Aen. 4, 226. § Irasci celer, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2. Quā fata celerrima crudum transadigit costas ensem, Virg. Aen. 12, 507. (2) Jaculo celer, Virg. Aen. 9, 178. Celeres Latini, Id. Aen. 11, 603. Nihil celerius mente, Cic. Orat. 59. (3) Imperfectum deseruit celeri morte Sabinus opus, Ov. ex Ponto 4, 16. (4) & Oderunt sedatum celeres, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90. (5) Somnus celer, Sen. in Hippol. 4.

Celerandus, a, um. part. To be hastened. Victoriæ celerandae intentior, Tac. Ann. 2, 5.

Celerans, tis. part. Hastening. Celerans viam, Virg. Aen. 5, 609. Celerantes auræ, Lucr. 1, 388.

† Cēlēranter, idem quod celeriter. Swiftly, speedily, Acc. ap. Non.

† Cēlēratim, adv. In haste, Sisen. ap. Non.

Cēlērātus, a, um. part. Hastened, quickly dispatched. Itineribus celeratis, Amm. Marcell. 31, 11.

Cēlēs, sc. equites [à ministerii celeritate] The light horse, 300 in number, chosen out of the rest of the cavalry by Romulus for his guard de corps, Liv. 1, 16.

Cēlēripes, edis. adj. [ex celer, & pes] Swift of foot, Cic. Att. 9, 7. & Aufon. Par. 27, 4.

Cēlēritas, atis. f. Quickness, swiftness, speed, haste. = Festinatio, brevitās, Cic. Studium, Caes. = Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. § Celeritas verborum, Id. de Orat. 1, 28. ad discendum, Id. Acad. 1, 5. in capiendis castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 46. percipiendi, Quint. Leg. in plur. Cavendum ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Offic. 1, 36.

Cēlēriter, adv. Quickly, swiftly, nimbly, hastily, with speed, by and-by, ere long, suddenly, shortly, Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

† Cēlēritudo, inis. f. idem quod celeritas. Swiftness, Varr. R. R. 3, 12.

Cēlērius, adv. comp. More speedily, quickly, sooner, Caes. B. G. 2, 3.

Cēlēriusculē, adv. Somewhat quickly, G. ex Auct. ad Heren. 3, 14.

Cēlēro, as. act. To hasten, quicken, or speed a thing. Cele-rare fugam, Virg. Aen. 9, 378. viam, opem, inceptum, gradum, Id. opem, Val. Flac. 3, 251.

Cēlērimē,

Celerimè, *Very quickly.* Celerrimè & senescunt, & aegrotant, *Gell.* 1, 1.

* Cēles, ētis. m. *A horseman, one that rides on horseback in public sports.* Also the horse itself, a race-horse, *Plin.* 33, 9. Celestes, quae Lat. celoces. *A kind of brigantine, barge, or pleasure-boat,* *Gell.* 10, 25.

Cēlētizontes. *Vaulters, riders; images resembling horsemen;* *Plin.* 36, 19.

* Cēleufina, ātis. n. κελύσμα, i. hortamentum, à κελύω, jubeo, hortor. *The shout, or noise which mariners make, when they do any thing with joined strength, at which times they cry, Ho-up; or when they encourage each other,* *Mart.* 3, 27. Sometimes it was performed by music, *Ascon. Ped.*

* Cēleustes, ae. m. *The boatswain; he that calls on the mariners, to hearten them in their Buſinſs.* Lat. Animorum hortator, *Ōv. Met.* 3, 619. portifculus; *Plaut.*

Cēlia. *A kind of ale, barley, or wheat drink, sherbet,* *Plin.* 22, 82. & *Flor.* 2, 18. Vide Ceria.

+ Celibaris hasta. *A spear wherewith the new-married women had their hair trussed up,* *Fest.*

Cella, ae. f. quod in eā celentur quae volumus esse occulta, *Fest.* nam & antiq. scrib. Cēla. (1) *A cellar, or store-house, for wine, oil, honey, or other provisions, a place to lay any thing in, a buttery, a pantry, a monk's cell.* (2) *A chamber for servants.* (3) *A private place in a bath to wash in; whence cella caldaria, frigidaria, affa, trepidaria, sudatoria.* (4) *A chapel in a temple; as, cella Jovis concordiae, &c.* (5) *A honey-comb.* (6) *§ A place in the stews, in cujus aditu scorta prostabant, cum titulis inscriptis.* (1) Semper boni, assiduique domini referta cella vinaria, olearia, mellaria, & pomaria, *Cic. de Senect.* 16. (2) *Cic. Philip.* 2, 27. (3) *Pallad. de R. R.* 1, 40. (4) *Ap. Liv.* & *Cic. passim.* (5) Dulci distendunt nectare cellas, sc. apes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 437. (6) *Juv.* 6, 121.

Cellāria, ae. f. sc. famula. *A woman who has charge of the cellar, or pantry.* Also the cellar itself, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 31. sed var. codd.

Cellāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to a cellar.* Columbi cellares, &c. *Doves breeding in holes, and lockers,* *Col.* 8, 8.

Cellārium, i. n. *A cellar, store-house, buttery, or pantry,* *Plin.* 19, 62.

Cellārius, i. m. *A butler, the yeoman of the larder, the store-house keeper, a clerk of a kitchen,* *Col.* 11, 1.

+ CELLO, ēre. act. antiq. quod manet solum in comp. ut, excello, percello, &c. *To beat, or strike, to break, to excel, or outgo,* *Perot.*

Cellūla, ae. f. *A little cellar, buttery, spense, chancel, or secret chamber.* Cellulae columbarum, *Pigeon-holes, lockers,* *Col.* 8, 9.

CELO, act. [ab. Heb. כִּלְיָה, clam habuit] (1) *To hide, to muffle up.* (2) *To conceal, not to acquaint with, to dissemble,* (1) & Sol diem promit, & celat, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 10. (2) § Ea nē me celet consuefecit filium, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 29. De infidiis celare te noluisti, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 6. § Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.

Celōnium, i. n. *A bucket,* *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Cēlor, āris. pass. *To be concealed, &c.* Si hoc celetur patri, *If it be kept from my father,* *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 6.

Cēlox, ōcis. f. [à Gr. κελύξ, navigii genus] *A kind of little bark, brigantine, or yacht, a fly-boat, pinnace, or wherry,* *Liv.* 21, 17.

Celsitas, ātis. f. *Loftiness, haughtiness, height.* Tribuitur *Cic. qui Offic.* 3, 5. Excelsitas dixit, at quis celsitas praeter lexicogr. non invenio.

Celsitudo, inis. f. *Highness, nobility, excellency,* *Paterc.* 2, 94. Raro occ.

Celfus, a, um, adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à cello, Voss.] (1) *Erect, upright.* (2) *Noble, exalted, brave, courageous.* (3) *High.* (4) *Tall.* (5) *Lofty, stately.* (1) = Deus homines celfos, & erectos constituit, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 56. (2) Qui autem poterit esse celfus, & erectus, nisi omnia in se posita cenſebit? *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 2. Celsissima fedes honoris, *Id. pro Sulla* 2. (3) Celfo vertice montis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 35. (4) Celfus corpore, *Liv.* 10. Celsiores infantes, *Plin.* 13, 47. (5) Celfae graviore casu decidunt turre, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 10.

Celtis, is. f. arbor. *A tree in Afric, a kind of Lotos,* *Plin.* 13, 32.

* Cēmos. *A kind of herb, the same as Leontopodium,* *Diosc.* & *Plin.* 27, 35.

* Cenchrāmidēs [à κένχρος, milium, ob simil.] *The grains, or stones of figs,* *Theoph. in fin. lib.* 5.

* Cenchrīs, is. m. *A venomous serpent all speckled on the belly.* Vide *Plin.* 20, 90.

* Cenchrīs, idis. f. *A kind of speckled hawk, a kestrel,* *Plin.* 10, 74. Latine tinnunculus dic.

* Cenchrītis, idis. f. *A precious stone all speckled, as it were, with millet-seed,* *Plin.* 37, 73. Al. scrib. canchrites, m. κένχρος.

* Cenchron, adamantis genus, quod sit nulli magnitudine dict. *Plin.* 37, 15.

* Cēnōtāphium, i. n. κενόταφιον, i. κενός τάφος. *Suet. An empty monument set up in honour of the dead, especially when they died in a strange country, the body being buried else-*
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where; a cenotaph, *Serv. Lat. Inanis tumulus, Virg. Honorati-*
us, *Suet.*

+ Cenſa, orum. pl. *Substance; revenues, Non.*

Cenſens, tis. part. *Thinking, determining,* *Pluribus nihil mutandum cenſentibus, Tac. Ann.* 14, 42, 3. Pariter in militiam lectos, pariter sacramento solvi, aequum cenſentes, *Just.* 12, 11.

CENſEO, ēre, ui, um. (1) *To think, suppose, imagine, or judge.* (2) *To be of opinion, to shew his opinion, to be in the mind.* (3) *To vote, or give his suffrage.* (4) *To resolve in a parliamentary way.* (5) *To tax, levy, rate, cess, or assess, as the cenſors did the people.* (6) *To pay the rate, or cess, or, at least, to enroll, or set down, in order to pay.* (7) *To judge, or take an estimate of.* (8) *To be angry, or displeased.* (9) Also, ironically, as, puto, credo, &c. are often used. (10) *To censure, or reprove.* (1) Neque hāc nocte longiorem me vidisse cenſeo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 123. (2) Militem rivalem recipiendum cenſeo, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 42. (3) Ac si cenſendum magis quam assentiendum fuisset, *Suet. Aug.* 35. in fine. (4) Quia patres CENſUERE, vos [sc. populus] JUBETE, *Liv.* 31, 7. (5) Cenſores populi civitatis soboles, familias pecuniāque cenſento, *Cic. de Leg.* 3, 3. Quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota cenſetur, *Id. Verr.* 4, 36. (6) In qua tribu praedia cenſuiſti? *Cic. pro Flac.* 32. (7) Aristides quo totius Graeciae justitia cenſetur, *V. Max.* 5, 3. ext. 3. (8) Nē vobis cenſeam, si ad me referretis, *Varr. ap. Non.* 4, 88. (9) Vereamini, cenſeo, in hoc scelere, ut nimis aliquid severè statuiffe videamini, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 6. (10) Litt. qua auct. non invenio.

Cenſeor, ēris. pass. *To be numbred, mustered, valued, prized, taxed, or cessed, &c.* Vide Cenſeo. Non aliis magis ofationibus cenſetur, *De Orat. Dial.* 39.

Cenſeor, eris. dep. (1) *To enroll in the cenſor's table.* (2) *To reckon, or account.* (1) = Pertimuit, cum te audisset servos suos esse cenſum, *Cic. pro Flac.* 22. Voluisti magnum agri modum cenſeri, *Id. Offic.* 3, 5. (2) *Ovid. teste Litt. sed locum non invenio.*

Cenſi appellabantur, qui centum millia in bonis habebant; *Ap. J. C. appell. centenarii. Subsidymen.*

+ Cenſio, ire, & cenſo, ēre, Cato. Vide Cenſeo.

Cenſio, onis. f. verb. [à cenſeo] *A punishing, or censure, by the cenſor, a rate.* Cenſio bubula, *A beating, whipping, or scourging of slaves;* *Plut. Aul.* 4, 1, 14. Cenſionem facere, *To exercise authority, as a cenſor doth, to lay a fine, or penalty on one,* *Id. Rud.* 4, 8, 9.

+ Cenſitor, ōris. m. *An assessor, a surveyor of lands; also a steward that keeps account,* *Ulp.* & This officer seems originally to have been the same with Cenſor; but afterwards came to signify him, who executed the office in the provinces; as Quaeſitor, and Quaeſtor also differ.

Cenſor, ōris. m. verb. [à cenſeo] qui agebat cenſum tam de personis, quam rebus; sic enim vert. *Gloss. Censur* ἀπορροφή, ἐλάς ἀπορροφῶν. (1) *He who executed the Censur, first instituted by Servius Tullius, and managed as part of his kingly office. In the consular state, the consuls themselves executed, as part of their business, till the year of the city 311. when, by reason they had too much employment on their hands, the senate were willing, for divers politic reasons, to ease them of this part of their burden, by creating two of these officers, Papirius, and Sempronius; whose office then being only to take an account of the number of the people, and the value of their estates, and to assess them accordingly, was looked upon as mean; but afterwards, the succeeding cenſors, upon the accession of more business, gained so great authority, that even the emperors themselves exercised their office. They were to censure, and punish evil, and indecent manners, such as the law took no cognizance of, by degrading the senators, and knights, and disfranchising the commonalty. They had the care of public buildings, bridges, and ways, making, and abrogating certain laws, &c.* (2) *Met.* It is also taken for a censurer, critic, or other severe person. (1) *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 109. *Mart.* 12, 71, 4. (1) = Magister disciplinae, *Cic. morum, Id. Castigator, Hor.*

Cenſorius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the cenſor, or his office.* Meton. *Censorious, severe, grave.* Homo cenſorius; *Who has been a cenſor,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 90. Cenſoria virgula notare, *To use the cenſor's authority; particularly with a critical mark to strike out counterfeit writings,* *Quint.* 1, 2. Cenſoriae tabulae, *The register rolls; or records, which, by proper officers, were made, and kept,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 14. Sc. Auctoritas, lex, ratio, severitas, gravitas cenſoria, *Id.*

Cenſualis, c. adj. *Belonging to the cess, or rate, rateable,* *Dig. Lex cenſualis, Alciat. in l. 1. Tac.*

Cenſura, ae. f. [à cenſor, ut à praetor, praetura] (1) *The censorship, or office of a cenſor.* (2) *Meton. Censure, reproof, a reprimand, a pattern, or example.* (3) *Authority to determine concerning manners.* (4) *Punishment.* (5) *Judgment, or censure of others.* (6) *An essay, or proof.* (7) *Discipline, severity.* (1) *Quinquennialis cenſura,* *Liv.* 9, 33. (2) *Vita principis cenſura est eaque perpetua,* *Plin. Paneg.* 45. (3) *Cenſuram longa senectia dabat,* *Ōv. Fast.* 5, 70. (4) *Vexat cenſura columbas,* *Juv.* 2, 63. (5) *Cenſura vivorum difficilis est,* *Paterc.* 2, 36. (6) *Cenſuram vini facere,* *Plin.* 14, 8. (1) *Ap. infer.*
D d Censur

Census, a, um. part. *Cessed, taxed, rated, valued, registered*, Cic. passim. Capite centi qui fuerint, vide Caput.

Census, ūs. m. verb. [à cenſeo, cenſum] (1) *The valuation of every man's estate, the registering himself, his years, tribe, family, profession, wife, children, servants; a cessing, valuing, or mustering the people; a tribute, tax, or subsidy, to be levied according to mens estates.* (2) § Meton. *A subsidy-book.* (3) *A man's estate, wealth, or yearly revenue.* (1) *Censum instituit rem saluberrimam tanto futuro imperio Servius Tullius, Liv. 1, 41. ubi plura huc spectantia.* (2) *Census, & monumenta publica potiora testibus esse dixit, Marc.* (3) *Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Censu dare me pro nocte pacificor, Ov. Met. 7, 749. Dat census honores, Id. Censu equestris, The value of a Roman knight, which was 400000 sesterces, about 2000 sterling pound. Censu senatorius, The value of a nobleman, or senator, which was about 6000 pounds. Censum agere, To take an account of people, and their estates, to make a rate, Liv. Deferre in Censum. To pay his tribute according to the assessment. Ulp. Censui censendo agri, Lands whereof livery, and seizin was made, and might be registered. Cic. pro Flac. 30. num. 80.*

* Centaurēa, ae. f. sc. herba, & centaureon, i. n. *Id. centaureum, Virg. Geor. 4, 270. & centaurium, Fest. [à Chirone centauro] dict. The herb centory.*

* Centauris, is. f. *A kind of centory, named triorchis, Plin. 25, 32.*

* Centauiromachia, ae. f. *A fighting with centaurs, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75. Them. μάχηναι, pugno.*

* Centaurus, i. m. (1) *A centaur, a feigned creature, half a man, and half a horse.* (2) *One of the twelve signs, Sagittary.* (3) *The name of a ship in Virgil.* (1) *Plin. 7, 57. (2) Ille furentes centauros leto domuit, Virg. Geor. 2, 456. (3) Vitruv. 9, 7. (4) Centauro in magnâ, Virg. Aen. 5, 122. vid. Prop. nom.*

Centenarius, a, um. adj. [à centenus] *Of a hundred. Pondera centenaria, Plin. 7, 19. Homo centenarius, A hundred years old, Sipont. Centenarius numerus, An hundred. Varr. Centenaria coena, In which, according to the Fannian law, no more than a centussis was spent; six shillings and three-pence in our money, Fest. Centenarii quoque, qui centesimam haereditatem exigebant, Turneb. Item qui centum millia HS. possident, qui à vett. dicebantur centi, Ascon.*

Centēnus, a, um. adj. [à centum, ut à senus, senarius] *An hundred; as Centenae manus, Stat. Theb. 10. Centenis durare annis, Plin. 7, 50. Centenâque arbore fluctum verberat, With a hundred oars, Virg. Aen. 10, 207. Judex centenus, One of the centumviri, Lucan. ad Pil. 42.*

Centēsima, ae. f. sc. usura. sic dict. quia centesimo mense sortem aequat. *Interest of one in the hundred every month, or twelve per cent. Cic. interp. Budaeo de Affe. But others say, An hundred per cent. yearly. Vide Accursii Gloss. ad Novel. 2, 4. ad verbum Centesima, & Glossam in Gratian. Disc. 47, 2.*

Centēsimo, as. act. Centesimare, & decimare exercitum; pro eo quod est centesimum vel decimum militem supplicio afficere. *To punish every hundredth soldier by lot, to take out one of a hundred, Jul. Capit.*

Centēsimus, a, um. adj. [à centum, ἑκατοστής] *The hundredth, an hundred fold; as Centesima fruge, With an hundred fold increase; Plin. 5, 3.*

* Centiceps, cipitis. adj. [ex centum, & caput] *Hundred-headed. Bellua centiceps, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34. Cerberus.*

Centies, adv. *An hundred times. Centies H.S. reliquit, Cic. in Pison. 35. Also indefinitely. Nisi idem dictum sit centies, Over, and over, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8.*

* Centifidus, a, um. adj. [à centum, & findo] *Divided an hundred ways, Prud. Symm. 2, 889.*

Centifolia, ae. f. sc. rosa. *A kind of rose with many leaves, Plin. 21, 10.*

Centigrānium, i. n. *A kind of wheat, having in every ear an hundred corns, Plin. 18, 21.*

* Centimānus, i. m. Epith. Briatei, Virg. Aen. 6, 287. Typhoca, Ov. Met. 3, 303. Gygis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 69. Hundred-handed.

Centinēdia, ae. f. [ex centum, i. multis nodis] *Knot-grass, fvine-grass. = Polygonon. Plin. 27, 91.*

Centipēda, ae. f. [ex centum, & pes] *A worm with many feet, a palmer, a kind of caterpillar, Plin. 29, 39.*

Centipellio, ōnis. m. *The paunch of a stag, the umbles of a deer, à multis pellibus. Ventres, qui centipelliones vocantur, Plin. 28, 42.*

Centipes, pedis. m. [à centum, i. multis pedibus] *A fish called scolopendra, which, having devoured an hook, vomits out all its intrails, till he have cast out the hook, and swallows them up again, Plin. 9, 47.*

Cento, ōnis. m. [à Gr. κίτρον, omisso r. Voss.] *A patched garment made up of several shreds, or rags of divers colours, Juv. Sat. 6, 121. Patched cloaths, such as country fellows, and servants used to wear, Col. 1, 8. A shroud, or tarpaulin to keep off stones, or darts from soldiers in their approaches at the siege of a town, Caes. B. C. 2, 10. A cover cast over ships, steeped first in vinegar, to keep them from taking fire, Sisen. Met. A*

poem made up out of several scraps, from the work of some other poet, quite altering his sense, and applying it to some other purpose. Arhapsody, parody. Centones alicui farcire, To fill one's head with idle stories, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 19.

Centōnārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to patchery, Tert.*

Centrālis, e. adj. *Placed in the centre, or midst, Plin. 2, 21.*

Centrines. [à κέντρον, aculeus] *A kind of knots, Plin. 17, 44.*

Centrōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of knots, and knurs, gritty, Plin. 37, 26.*

Centrum, i. n. [à κέντρον, pungo.] (1) *The point in the midst of any round thing, the centre of a circle, the standing foot of the compasses.* (2) *Also a hard knot, or knut in a piece of timber, or stone, which mars, or spoils the workman's tools.* (3) *A part in crystal more hard, and brittle than the rest.* (1) *Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. Sed Græcis literis, Latine enim punctum vocat.* (2) *Plin. 16, 76. (3) Plin. 37, 26.*

CENTUM, adj. indecl. pl. [ab ἑκατόν, per aphaer. & inserto n. [Vide Voss.] (1) *An hundred.* (2) Sometimes it is taken indefinitely for a great many. (1) *Centum dies, Cic. pro Mil. 21. (2) Centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15.*

Centumcapita, ae. f. *A kind of thistle, commonly called Eryngium, sea-holm, sea-holly, Plin. 22, 9.*

* Centumgeminus, a, um. [ex centum, & geminus] *An hundred, hundred-handed, Virg. Aen. 6, 287.*

Centumpondium, i. n. *Vide Centupondium.*

Centumvīrālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges. Causae centumvirales, Causes which were heard in that court, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. Centumviralis hasta, Suet. Aug. 36. dict. quod centumviri, hasta in foro positâ, judicarent.*

Centumvīri, ōrum. pl. m. [ex centum, & viri] *Judges, or commissioners, chosen to hear certain civil causes among the people, out of every tribe three: now there being thirty five tribes, there were in all one hundred, and five, but called from the greater number; as we call the work of the seventy two interpreters, the Septuagint. Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.*

Centuncūlus, i. m. [dim. à cento] (1) *A patched coverlet, or quilt to sleep on.* (2) *A horse-cloth laid under the dorsers.* (3) *Cud-weed, or chaff-weed.* (1) *Front. 2, 4, 6. (2) Liv. 7, 14. (3) Plin. 24, 88.*

Centuplex, icis. adj. [ex centum, & plico] *A hundred-fold, Plaut. Perf. 4, 4, 11.*

Centuplicatō, adv. *An hundred times double, Plin. 6, 26.*

Centuplicātus, a, um. part. *Folded an hundred double, Prud. 2: in Symm. 1050.*

† Centuplo, as. act. *idem quod centuplo, To fold an hundred fold.*

Centuplo, as. act. *To double by hundreds.*

Centuplus, a, um. adj. *An hundred times as many, Sip.*

Centupondium, i. n. [ex centum, & pondo] *An hundred weight to weigh, an exceeding great weight, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 37.*

Centūria, ae. f. [à centum] (1) *A company, or band of an hundred men.* (2) *A subdivision of the Roman people into centuries, or hundreds, by Servius Tullius.* (3) *Also a hundred in a shire, or county, a cantred, or wapentake. A century, or hundred years.* (1) *Fest. (2) Liv. 1, 43. (3) Ex usu recentiori utrumque. Centuriae seniorum, Hor. A. P. 331. i. e. seniores.*

Centūriatim, adv. *By hundreds, hundred by hundred, or company by company, Cic. pro Manil. 13.*

Centūriātus, ūs. m. *The office, and quality of a centurion, a captain's place, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.*

Centūriātus, a, um. part. [à centurio] *Registered, or enrolled in the number of the hundreds, divided into hundreds. Centuriata comitia, A general assembly of the people of Rome, in the campus Martius, by their hundreds, to treat of common affairs; such as choosing officers, &c. Centuriatae leges, Laws made by the assembly so gathered. Centuriatus ager; in ducenta jugera definitus, quia Romulus centenis civibus ducenta jugera tribuit, Fest. Pedites centuriati, Divided into companies, Liv. 22, 38.*

Centūrio, ōnis. m. i. centuriae praefectus. *A centurion, a captain over an hundred footmen, of which six made a cohort, and ten cohorts a legion. Centurio primipili, vel primipilus, The eldest captain of the legion, who had the charge of the standard, or eagle, and commanded four hundred men, in the van, Veget. 2, 8.*

Centūrio, as. act. [à centuria] (1) *To divide into companies.* (2) *To divide fields into two hundred acres.* (1) *Cum homines conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. ad Quir. p. red. 5. Ita ut seniores quoque, quibus aliquid roboris superesset, in verba sua juratos centuriaret, Liv. 6, 2. (2) Hyg.*

Centūriōnātus, ūs. m.

Centuripinum crocum, *Saffron growing in Sicily, Plin. 3, 14.*

Centurionatū agere. *To review and enquire into the conduct and character of every centurion. Tac. ann. 1, 44. To examine them.*

Centussis, is. m. [ex centum, & as, assis] *A rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces, ten deniers; that is, six shillings, and three pence in our money. Perf. 5, 191.*

Cēpa, ae. f. [à κίτρον, hortus, quod sit olus hortense, idque ferè praecipuum] *An onion. Scribunt alii Caepae.*

Cēpe, n. indecl. *An onion. Tunicatum cepe, An onion with many pills, Perf. 4, 30.*

Cēpētum,

Cēpētum, i. n. *An onion-bed*, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cephalalgia, ae. f. [ἀ κεφαλή, caput, & ἄλγος, dolor] *The head-ach*. Latine Capitis dolor.

Cephālea, ae. f. *The head-ach, a lasting pain that seizeth the whole head*, Plin. 20, 51.

* Cephalicum, emplastrum, quod capiti fracto convenit, Cels.

5, 19.

* Cephalicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the Head; as cephalica arteria, vena, &c.* Cels.

* Cephalus; piscis fluvialis, unde & Capito dict. Auson. Mos. 85. *A Gurnet, a kind of fish, having a great poll, or head; which being afraid, hides only his head*, Vid. Mugil. Cephelea caro, *The flesh of this fish*, Lucil.

* Cēphēnes, um. pl. m. *Young drones*, Plin. 11, 16.

Cephus, i. m. [ab ἥψ, simia] *A beast in Ethiopia, with hands, and feet like a man*, Plin. 8, 28.

Cēpīna, ae. f. *A bed, or company of onions, a place sown, or set with onions*, Col. 11, 3.

Cepionides, um. pl. f. *Precious stones, as clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 56.

Cepites, five cepocapites, tae. m. *A precious stone of the agat kind*, Plin. 37, 56.

† Cepitium, i. n. *A bed of onions*. Idem quod Cepetum, Gell. 20, 7.

* Cepphicus, a, um. adj. *Very light, trifling, of no weight, or moment*, Cic. Att. 13, 31.

* Cepphus, i. m. *A sea-mew, a bird so light, that he is carried away with every puff of wind*, Aristot. Hist. an. 83.

|| Cēpūla, ae. f. [dim. ā cepa] *A little onion, a chibbal*, Pallad. 3, 24.

* Cēpūrica, orum. n. τὰ κηπευκά i. hortensia [ἀ κηπεύς, hortulanus, quod ā κῆπος, hortus, et ἔγος, custos] *A book so intitled, which Sabinus Tiro wrote of gardening, and dedicated it to Macenas*. Vide Plin. 19, 57.

CERA, ae. f. [ἀ Gr. κηρός, Id.] (1) *Wax*. (2) *Meton. Letters, tables, table-books, and note-books, covered over with wax, and writ upon with an iron style*. (3) *The bust of images of wax, used to be set in the courts of noblemen, to shew the ancestors of the family*. (4) *Also enamel*. (5) *A will, or testament*. (6) *A page, or side of a leaf*. (7) *The apartment in a honey-comb*. (8) *A cere-cloth*. (1) Cera fit expressis favis, Plin. 21, 49. Molissimam ceram ad arbitrium fingimus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45. (2) Ceras pusillas implet, Juv. 14, 29. sc. tabellas. (3) Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras. Ov. Fast. 1, 591. (4) Apelleae cuperent te scribere cerae, Stat. Syl. 1, 100. (5) In imā cerā C. Octavium adoptavit, Suet. Caes. 83. (6) Primae duae cerae, Suet. Ner. 11. (7) Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, foetus? Ov. Met. 15, 383. (8) Persae cerā mortuos condiunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. Cera Punica, *White wax*, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cera-miniatura, *Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

* Cērāchātes, ae. m. [ex κηρός, cera, & ἀχάτης, achates] *An agat of a wax colour*, Plin. 37, 54.

* Cēramites, ae. m. [ἀ κέραμος, testa] *A precious stone of the colour of a tile*, Plin. 37, 56.

Cērāria, ae. f. *A woman wax-chandler*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

Cērārium; pecunia quae pro cerā pendebatur. *The money that Verres being lord deputy exacted in the province for wax; wax-money, the fee for the seal in wax, seal-money*. Vide Cic. Verr. 5, 78.

Cērārius, i. m. *One who worketh in wax, a wax-chandler*, Lex. ex Cic.

Cerasinus, a, um. adj. *Of a cherry red colour*, Cerasino succinctus cingulo, Petron. c. 28.

* Cērāsum, i. n. pro cerasum [ἀ Gr. κεράσιον] *A cherry*, Serv.

* Cērastes, ae. Stat. Theb. 1, 103. vel is. m. serpens corniger [ἀ κέρα, cornu] *A serpent having four pair of horns, like a ram's*. Plin. 8, 35. It is also used for other horned creatures, as deers, satyrs. Vide Salm. exerc. Plin.

Cērāsum, i. n. & cerasus, i. m. *A cherry*, Plin. 16, 42. *The tree*, Lex. ex Col. Cerasum adium, *The black cherry*. Cerasum duracinum, *The heart cherry*. Dulces cerasi, Prop. 4, 2, 15.

* Cērāsus, i. f. κέρανος, *A cherry-tree*, Ov. de Nuce 32.

* Cērātia, ae. f. [ἀ κέρα, cornu] *An herb having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers, or cappers*, Plin. 26, 34.

* Cērātias, ae. m. *A blazing-star, like a horn*, Plin. 2, 22.

* Cērātinus, a, um. adj. Ceratinae argumentationes, i. cornutae. *Sophistical, or intricate arguments; sophisms*. = Ceratinae, aut corocodolinae [ambiguitates] non possunt facere sapientem, Quint. 1, 10.

* Ceratitus, f. *Horned-poppy*, Plin. 20, 78.

* Ceratium, i. n. [ἀ κέρα, cornu] Latine Siliqua. *A husk, or shale; the fruit of a carob-tree; sometimes used for the tree itself*. = Siliqua Graeca, Col. de Arb. 25. || Also a carat, or carat, a kind of weight, whereof there are eighteen in a dram.

Cērātum, i. n. sc. emplastrum. *A plaster made with wax, rofins and gums; a cere-cloth*, Plin. 21, 77. & Cels. 4, 4. Scrib. & Cerotum.

Cērātūra, ae. f. *A waxing, or laying over with wax*, Col. 12, 50.

Cērātus, a, um. part. *Waxed, covered with wax*. Cerae tabellae, *Writing-tables*, Cic. Div. in Verr. 7. Tedae ceratae, *Torches*, Ov. Ep. 7, 23. Puppae ceratae, *Pitched*, Id. Rem. 447.

* Cēraunia, ae. f. sc. gemma. *A thunder-stone*, Plin. 37, 51. It. Siliquae genus, Id. 13, 16.

* Cēraunium, i. n. *A kind of puff, or mushroom, growing in Thrace*, Plin. 19, 12. Also a kind of precious stone, Tert. Perhaps the same with Cēraunia.

* Cēraunōbōlias [ex κερανίς, fulmen, & βόλλω, jacio] *The table of Apelles, wherein he had painted thunder, and lightning*, Plin. 35, 36, 17.

* Cerberus, i. m. canis triceps, inferorum custos, dict. volunt quasi ἀποβόρος, i. carnivorus, ut significetur terra, quae mortua corpora consumit. *The infernal dog, that is feigned to have three, sometimes one hundred heads*. Triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. Cerberi furiale centum muniunt angues caput, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17.

Cercis, os brachii, & tibiae, qui radius dicitur [ἀ κερκίς, radius textoris] Cels. 8, 1.

* Cercolips, ipis. cluna, simia sine caudā [ἀ κέρκος, cauda, & λείπομαι, deficere] *An ape without a tail*.

* Cercōpithēcus, i. m. [ἀ κέρκος, cauda, & πίθηκος, simia] *A marmoset, a monkey*, Juv. 15, 4. & Mart. 14, 202. & Plin. 8, 30.

* Cercops, opis. m. *A crafty, deceitful fellow*. Vide Propr.

* Cercūrus, i. m. [ex κέρκος, cauda, & ἔρη, id.] *A kind of ship with a long poop like a tail*, Non. ex Plaut.

Cerdo, onis. m. [ἀ κέρδος, lucrum] *Any man that useth a mean trade for gain; a cobbler, a currier, a tanner, or smith*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38.

Cēreālia, um. n. pl. *Solemn feasts to the goddess Ceres*, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

Cereālis, e. adj. [ἀ Ceres] *Pertaining to Ceres, or corn, belonging to sustenance, and food, that whereof bread is made*. Arma cerealia, *Instruments, or tools of husbandry for grinding of corn, or baking of bread*, Virg. Aen. 1, 181. Cerealis liquor, *Ale or beer*. Cerealis coena, *A costly supper*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25. Cereale solum, *A trencher of bread*, Virg. Aen. 7, 111. Cerealia munera, Ov. Met. 11, 121. dona, Sil. 7, 183. Bread. Cereales ludī, *Plays in honour of Ceres*, Liv. 30, 39.

Cērēbellum, i. n. [dim. ā cerebrum] *The hinder and lower part of the brain, wherein the animal spirits are supposed to be generated*. The cerēbellum. Plin. 30, 38. The Brains, Cels. 3, 22.

Cērēbrōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Passionate, hasty, choleric*. (2) *Brain-sick, crazed, bare brained, wild, mad*. (1) Donec cerebrosus profilit unus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 21. (2) Senex hic cerebrosus est, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36. Pabulo suo cerebrosos reddit, Col. 2, 11.

Cērebrum, i. n. m. Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. qu. carabrum [ἀ κεφαλή, caput] *The brain, the head, the spinal marrow, that begins in the brain, and runs down along the back*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. Analog. The pith [of a tree] Plin. 13, 9.

Cērēmōnia, ae. f. *A rite, or ceremony*. Vide Caeremonia.

† Cereo, antiq. pro creo, Varr. unde in carmine Saliari: Cereus manus, i. creator bonus, Fest.

Ceres, eris. f. Dea frugum [ab antiq. cereo, i. creo, qu. frugum creatrix, Scal. Al. Ceres, qu. Geres, ā gerendis frugibus, [Fort. ā ὄρω] extrusum sc. lunae, i. e. Spicae virides, &c.] *The goddess of corn*. Vid. Prop. Also corn, bread, food made of corn. Poët.

Cerevisia, ae. f. qu. cererisia, i. e. cerealis liquor. *Ale, beer*, Plin. 22, 82. ubi Gallis tribuit. al. scrib. Cervisia.

Cēreus, a, um. adj. [ā cera] (1) *Of wax, waxen, like wax*. (2) *Met. Soft, easy, pliant*. (3) *Yellow*. (4) *Prone, apt to take any form, or shape*. (5) *Greasy*. (1) Effigies cerea, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 30. (2) Cerea brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 3. (3) Cereus color, Plin. 37, 11. (4) Cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163. (5) Lacerna cerea, & trita, Mart. 14, 42. ¶ Persona cerea, *An image of wax*, Lucr. 4, 298. al. creta. Cerea pruna, *Yellow, or wheaten plums; or, perhaps, soft*, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53. Cerea regna, *Honey-combs*, Id. Geor. 4, 202. Cerea ficedula, *A fat figpecker*, Non.

Cēreus, i. m. *A taper, or wax-light*, Cic. Off. 3, 20. *A wax-candle, which poor people presented their rich neighbours with at the Saturnalia*, Fest. & Candelis pauperes, locupletes cereis utebantur, Id.

† Ceria, ae. f. *Ale, or beer, drink made of corn, barley-water, or such like, used in Spain*, Plin. 22, 82.

Cērifico, as. i. ceram facio. *To make wax, as bees do*, Plin. 9, 62.

Cērīmōnia, ae. f. *A ceremony, or sacred rite*. Vide Caeremonia.

† Cērīnārius; i. m. qui cerina tingit. *He that dyeth garments of the colour of wax*, Lex. ex Plaut.

* Cērīnthe, es. f. Plin. 21, 41. & cerintha, ae. Virg. Geor. 4, 63. *An honey-suckle, having the taste of honey, and wax together*.

Cērīnum; i. sc. vestimentum. *A garment of wax-colour*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

Cērīnus, a, um. adj. [ā cera] *Of wax-colour*, Plin. 15, 12.

* Cērion,

* *Cērion*, n. ulceris genus. [ex *κηρός*, *cera*] *An ulcer, or botch like an honey-comb, with yellow matter in it*, Plin. 22, 82.

* *Cērītes*, ae. m. [à *κηρός*, *cera*] *A precious stone, in colour like wax*, Plin. 37, 56.

Ceritus, a, um. adj. [à *Ceres*] *restius cerritus, quod vide. Mad, distracted.*

Cernendus, a, um. part. *To be perceived, or seen.* *Cernenda nulli Venus*, Ov. Met. 15, 844.

Cernens, tis. part. *Seeing, beholding.* *Cernens Capitolia*, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 29.

CERNO, ēre, crētum. act. [à *κρίνω*, *separo*, *judico*] (1) *To sift, or sieve, to range flour.* (2) *To separate, to distinguish, to divide.* (3) Met. *To discern, to see.* (4) *To judge, know, or understand.* (5) *To presage, to foresee.* (6) *To resolve, to determine.* (7) *To decree.* (8) *To engage with, to fight.* (1) *Haec ubi contrieris, per densa foramina [sc. cribrum] cerne*, Ov. de Medic. faciei, 89. (2) *Quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinsecus*, Cic. (3) *Aera micantia cerno*, Virg. Aen. 2, 734. (4) *Cernitur honestate beata vita*, Cic. (5) *Cerno animo sepultam patriam*, Cic. in Cat. 4, 6. (6) *Postquam exercitum castris educere crevit*, Lucil. conf. Tac. Ann. 15, 14. (7) *Quotcunque senatus creverit, populūque jussit, tot iuncto*, Cic. de Legg. 3, 3. (8) *Amphitruo dum cernit cum hostibus*, Plaut. Amph. 2. Arg. 3. ¶ *Cernere haereditatem, To enter upon an estate*, Cic. Att. 11, 2. *Qui plura de hoc verbo legere cupiunt*, L. Kufteri & J. Perizonii *oppositas Dissertationes*, De verbo *Cerno*, adeant.

Cernor, eris. pass. *To be sifted, divided, perceived, tried, &c.* *Cic. sieved*, Plin. 18, 29.

Cernulo, as. act. Sen. Ep. 1, 8. *ubi vulgò cernuat. To throw one on his face.* = *Allido*, Id.

Cernuo, as. act. [à *sequi*, *cernuus*, Varr.] *To sloop with his face forward, to tumble, and shew tricks, to throw one upon his face.*

¶ *Cernuor*, aris. pass. *To fall flat on his face*, Solin.

Cernuus, a, um. adj. [à *cerno*, *quod terram cernat*] *Hang- ing down his head, with his face downwards*, Virg. Aen. 10, 894. *Cernuus sonipes*, Sil. 10, 256.

Cernuus, i. m. *A dancer on the ropes, or tumbler*, Lucil.

Cēro, as. act. *To dress, or cover with wax, to cere*, cuj. pass.

Cēror, āris. pass. *To be waxed over*, Col. 12, 50.

* *Cērōma*, ātis. n. (1) *An oil tempered with wax, where- with wrestlers were anointed.* (2) *And the place where they were anointed.* (1) *Femineum ceroma*, Juv. 6, 245. (2) Plin. 35, 47.

* *Cērōmāticus*, a, um. adj. *Anointed with ceroma, or the wrestlers oil*, Juv. 3, 68.

* *Cērōstrōtum*, i. n. [ex *κέρας*, *cornu*, & *στρώδης*, *stratus*. Them. *ροψω*, *sterno*.] *A kind of painting, when pieces of horn, ivory, timber, &c. painted of divers colours, are inlaid on chests, playing tables, &c.* Vitruv. 4, 6.

* *Cērōtum*, i. n. [à Gr. *κερώδης*, i. *cerā obductum*] *A plaster made of wax, a cere-cloth*. Vid. *Ceratum*.

Cerreus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a tree that beareth mast, call- ed cerrus.* *Cerreia glans*, The acorn of that tree, Plin. 16, 8.

Cerrinus, a, um. adj. *Made of the holm-tree*, Plin. 30, 27.

Cerritus, a, um. adj. qu. *Cereritus* [à *Cerere percussus*] *Mad, frantick, out of his wits, frightened like one who had seen a spirit*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 278.

Cerrus, i. m. *A kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts, all prickly about the cup of the acorn, an holm-tree, according to some bitter oak*, Plin. 24, 8.

Certāmen, inis. n. [à *certo*] (1) *A contest.* (2) *A contro- versy, debate, or dispute.* (3) *A trial of skill.* (4) *A battle, or skirmish.* (5) *A bustle, or noise.* (6) *Hazard, or danger.* (7) *A game, or exercise.* (8) *An eager pursuit.* (9) *The thing striven for.* (1) *Certamen venit ad impar*, Ov. Met. 11, 156. (2) *Tulit pretium certaminis hujus*, Ov. Met. 13, 19. (3) = *Sic fortuna in contentione, & certamine utrumque versavit*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. (4) *Si me solum Teucris in certamina pos- cunt*, Virg. Aen. 11, 434. (5) *Nauticus exoritur vario certa- mine clamor*, Virg. Aen. 3, 128. (6) *Quo majus erat certa- men, & discrimen salutis*, Cic. de Div. 1, 43. (7) *Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos*, Ov. Met. 1, 446. (8) *Mitte leves spes, & certamina divitiarum*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 8. (9) *Ja- culi certamina ponit in ulmo*, Virg. Geor. 2, 530. ¶ *In cer- tamen descendere, To play for a prize*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26.

Certans, tis. part. *Striving, struggling, contending*, Virg. Aen. 3, 668.

Certātim, adv. *Striving to outdo one another; with contention, emulation, earnestly, eagerly*, Cic. Fam. 10, 25.

Certātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à *certo*] (1) *A striving, or strugg- ling.* (2) *An emulation.* (3) *Exercise of body.* (1) *Haec est iniqua certatio*, Cic. pro Quint. 22. (2) *Atque haec inter eos sit honesta certatio*, Cic. de Amic. 9. (3) *Sine certatione cor- porum*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 9. *Per populum multae poenae cer- tatio esto*, Id. de Legg. 3, 3. i. e. *justitia aut remissio*. Vide etiam Liv. 25, 4.

¶ *Certātor*, ōris. m. verb. [à *certo*] *One that contends, or strives*, Gell. 12, 10.

Certātur, imperf. *There is a strife, quarrel, or difference.* In *Aequis inter consulem ac militem comitate ac beneficiis certatum*

est, Liv. 2, 60. *They strove to outdo one another in complaisance and doing favours*, Conf. Luc. 2, 150.

Certaturus, a, um. part. *About to strive, or contend*, Curt. 7, 37. *Colla certatura Lyaeo*, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 562.

Certātus, ūs. m. *A wrestling, striving*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 151. *Rarò occ.*

Certātus, a, um. part. *Striven, contended for*, Tac. Hist. 4, 16. Conf. Sil. 17, 342.

Certè, adv. (1) *Certainly, surely, undoubtedly, without fail, sure enough.* (2) *At least.* (3) *After a question Yes.* (4) *After an objection, True, right.* (1) *Certè captus est*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 55. (2) *Homines mortem optare incipiant, vel certè timere desinant*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49. (3) *Ain' vero?* Le. *Certè, inquam*, Plaut. (4) *At dignitatem docere non habet.* *Certè, si quasi in ludo*, Cic. Orat. 42. ¶ *Certè scio, I am sure*, Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 2. *De casu Sabini & Cottae certius ex captivis co- gnovit*, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.

¶ *Certiōro*, as. act. i. e. *certiorem facio. To inform, or give one notice, to certify, to advertise of*, Ap. JCC.

Certiōror, āris. pass. *To have notice given him*, Dig.

Certò, adv. *Certainly, surely, assuredly.* *Tua quidem hercle certò vita est expetenda*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 12.

Certo, as. act. [à *cerno*, i. *dimico per Sync. pro cernito*] (1) *To vie with one.* (2) *To fight, to bicker, to quarrel.* (3) *To contest, to try masteries.* (4) *To be mighty earnest, to plot, or beat his brains.* (1) *Benedictis si certāset, audisset bene*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 21. *Officiis inter se certare*, Cic. Fam. 7, 31. (2) *Plus uno Marte certare*, Sil. (3) *Celeri certare sagittā invitat*, Virg. Aen. 5, 485. (4) *Nam mihi satis est certare mecum*, Plin. § *Certare inter se jure*, Cic. foro, Hor. *To go to law one with another, to sue one another.*

Certus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *firmus*, sup. [à *cerno*, *video*] (1) *Certain, sure.* (2) *Distinct, determinate, sepa- ate.* (3) *Se- cured from.* (4) *Steady, stout, firm.* (5) *Trusty, faithful.* (6) *Particular, peculiar.* (7) *Proper, convenient.* (8) *Unerring, never-missing.* (9) *Resolved, determined.* (10) *Manifest, no- torious, well known.* (1) *Certa amittimus, dum incerta pe- timus*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 19. *Nebulo certior nullus illo*, Cic. Att. 15, 21. *Poenae certissimae in impios constitutae*, Id. in Pison. 20. (2) = *Certus in coelo, ac definitus locus*, Cic. Somm. Scip. 3. (3) *Ex hoc ut sim certus metu*, Lexic. ex Plaut. *Sed falso, nam legunt omnes libri.* *Lubet scire ex hoc me, ut sim certior*, Merc. 1, 2, 19. (4) = *Animus certus, & con- firmatus*, Cic. (5) *Certi pignus amoris erit*, Ov. A. Am. 2, 248. *Consules quum ad patres rem dubiam sub auctore certo detulissent*, Liv. 2, 37. (6) *Arboribus certis gravis umbra tri- buta est*, Lucr. 6, 783. (7) *Quā ratione dicetur certo loco*, Cic. (8) *Certa manus uno telo posset esse contenta*, Quint. 4, 5. (9) *Certus eundi*, Virg. Aen. 4, 554. (10) *Jam satis certum est virginem vitiatam esse?* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 36. ¶ *Certo pā- tre natus, Lawfully begotten*, Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. 16. *Facere ali- quem certiozem, To certify, or give one notice, to acquaint one*, Id.

Cerva, ae. f. *A hind, a deer*, Plin. 25, 52. *aeripes*, Virg. Aen. 6, 802. *sylvae cultrix*, Catul. 64, 72.

Cervārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an hart, or stag.* *Lupus cervarius, A beast ingendred of a hind, and a wolf; or rather, a beast, of the shape of a wolf, with spots like a panther, and as swift as a stag*, Plin. 8, 34. *Venenum cervarium, A poison, wherewith the Gauls used to anoint their arrows for stag-hunting*, Id. 27, 76. *Cervaria ovis, Sacrificed instead of a stag*, Fest.

* *Cērūchus*, i. m. qu. *τὸ κέρας ἔχων*. i. e. *cornu habens.* *The The cords, or ropes by which the two ends of the sail-yards are managed*, Luc. 8, 177.

Cervical, ālis. n. (1) *A pillar, or bolster.* (2) *A night- cap.* (3) ¶ *A cravat to wear about the neck.* (1) Juv. 6, 352. (2) Mart. 14, 146. *Alii cervicalibus vestimentisque onerant*, Cels. 4, 2. (3) *Hotom. ex Ulp.*

Cervicula, ae. f. [dim. à *cervix*] *A little neck*, Cic. Verr. 3, 19.

Cervīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a stag, or hart.* *Cervina pellis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66. *Cervinus halitus*, Mart. 12, 20. *sanguis*, Plin. 28, 42. *Cervina caro, Venison.* ¶ *Cer- vinus color, Tawny, or deer-colour*, Pallad. 4, 13.

Cervīsia, ac. f. per Sync. *pro cerevisia*, quod vide.

¶ *Cervīsiārius*, i. m. [à *cerevisia*] *A beer, or ale-brewer. An ale-house keeper*, Jun.

Cervix, icis. f. *The hinder-part of the neck, the neck, and sometimes the shoulders.* *Eleganter dicitur in plur.* *Abscindere cervicibus caput, To cut off the head from the shoulders*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2. *In cervicibus imponere dominum, To set one up to cut his throat*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. *In cervicibus esse, To be near, or at one's heels*, Id. Fam. 12, 23. *¶ Gula anterior, cer- vix posterior colli pars.*

Cērula, ae. f. [dim. à *cera*] *A little wax, Miniata cerula, Red wax*, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

† *Cerus manus, in Saliari carm. i. creator bonus*, Fest. à *Cereo*, i. e. *creo*, Varr. *Cereus*, i. e. *Sanctus*, Jof. Scal. unde *Cerimonia*, *The good God*.

Cērussa, ae. f. [qu. *creta alba*] *Ceruse, white-lead, a kind of paint, that women used to whiten their skin with*, Plin. 34, 54.

Cērussātus, a, um. adj. *Painted with ceruse, coloured with white*, Mart. 2, 41, 12.

* **CERVUS**, i. m. dict. quod magna cornua gerat [à κέρως, cornu] (1) *A hart, or stag.* (2) Met. *A fork wherewith cottages were propped.* (3) *A forked stake, or palisado, pitched in the ground to annoy, and gore the enemy, as he gives the charge.* (1) Pavidum formidine cervi, Ov. Fast. 5, 173. (2) Cervi habent figuram literae V à similitudine cornuum cervi, Varr. de L. L. (3) Caes. B. G. 7, 72. ¶ Habitare casae, & figere cervos, Ap. Virg. Ecl. 2, 29. Ambiguè, & in utrovis sensu intelligi potest. ¶ Cervus volans, *An horned beetle, or stag-flie,* Jun.

* **Ceryx**, ycis. m. κέρως. *A pursuivant, an herald at arms;* Sen. Tr. 3. Lat. Fecialis, caduceator.

Cespes, itis. m. [qu. caedipes, ut lapis, qu. laedipes] *A turf,* Perot. Vide Caespes.

¶ **Cespitator**, ōris. m. *A stumbling horse,* Serv. Virgilius Aen. 11, 671. suffossum equum vocare videtur.

¶ **Cespito**, as. act. [à cespite] *To stumble:* Ab hac voce, licet trita, puritatis studiosi abstineant.

Cessans, tis. part. [à cesso] *Ceasing, lingring, tiring, sitting, or lying still, having nothing to do.* Cessans morbus, *The gout, or any lingring disease,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6. Cessantia arma, Luc. 6, 121. Vide Cesso.

Cessatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cesso] (1) *Slackness, idleness.* (2) *Truancy, loitering, ease, sitting still, and doing nothing.* (3) *Lying fallow.* (1) Cessatione torpere, Cic. (2) Epicurus, quasi pueri delicati, nihil cessatione melius existimat, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. (3) (Humus) magno fœnore cessationis colono respondet, Col. 2, 1.

Cessator, ōris. m. verb. [à cesso] *A loiterer; an idle companion, a sluggard, a slowback, a truant;* Cic. Fam. 9, 17. Conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 100.

Cessatum est. imperf. *They have been loitering.* Cessatum usque adhuc est, nunc expurgiscere, Ter. Adelp. 4, 4, 22. Ab hoste cessatum est, Liv. 22, 50. à praefectis, Id. 30, 10.

Cessaturus, a, um. part. Casa cessatura, *In which we will no longer live,* Ov. Fast. 4, 804.

Cessatus, a, um. adj. *Ceased; given out; untilled; having lain fallow, unemployed.* Longa provenit cessatis messis in agris, Ov. Fast. 4, 617. Tempora cessata, Sil. 5, 535.

Cessim, adv. [à cedo, i. e. retrò sed gradatim eo] *In giving, or going back,* Just. 2, 12. Ire cessim, *To retreat, or go backward, to recoil,* Dig.

Cessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cedo] *A giving, or giving up.* In jure cessio, *A yielding, or giving up his right,* Cic. Tropic. 5.

Cesso, as. neut. [à cedo] (1) *To cease, to give over, to leave off.* (2) *To delay.* (3) *To loiter, stay, or linger.* (4) *To lie still, to have nothing to do.* (5) *To be deficient, or wanting.* (1) = Neque unquam in suo studio, atque opere cessavit, Cic. de Sen. 5. (2) Cessas alloqui? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6. (3) Aeschinus odiosè cessat, Ter. Adelp. 4, 2, 48. (4) = Cur tam multos deos cessare, & nihil agere patitur? Cic. N. D. 3, 39. (5) Quod cessat ex reditu frugalitate suppletur, Plin. Ep. 4, 2.

Cessurus, a, um. part. *About to yield to.* Cessura nulli Deorum, Ov. Met. 6, 207. Dixerunt, neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cessuros esse, Liv. 3, 41. Sinè ejusdem infamia hostibus cessurus, Just. 2, 13.

* **Cestron**. Herba quae in Galliâ betonica dic. in Italiâ feratula. *The herb betony,* Plin. 25, 46.

* **Cestropendone**, es. f. [ex κέρων, teli genus, & σπένδων, funda] *A sling, an engine of war to throw darts.* Vide Liv. 42, 65.

* **Cestrôta**, pl. n. quae & ἑγχαύται, i. cestro ignito inusta, Plin. 11, 45. *Pieces of ivory, or horn wrought, and inamelled with a*

* **Cestrum**, i, n. instrumentum quo cavatur ebur, vericulum vel veruculum. *An instrument to bore with, a small piercer, a wimble. A dagger,* Plin. 35, 40. *A graving tool used in working ivory, or horn.* Vide Cestrum.

* **Cestus**, i. m. κέρως, à κέρω, ungere. *A marriage-girdle, full of studs, wherewith the husband girded his wife at the wedding, and which he loosed again the first night: a band to tie up vines.* The girdle of Venus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 124. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 63. & Mart. 4, 13. Any kind of band, or girdle to tie with, Varr. de R. R. 1, 8.

Cetaria, ae. f. *A place near the sea, where great fishes are taken, and salted,* Plin. 9, 58.

Cetaria, ōrum. pl. n. *Great ponds near the sea-side, where such fishes are taken, and salted.* Adnabunt thynni, & cetaria crescent, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 44.

Cetarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to whales, or such like great fishes,* Lex. ex Plaut.

Cetarius, i. m. *A fish-monger, a taker, or seller of great fishes,* Col. 8, 17. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.

* **Cete**, n. pl. indecl. κητών. *Whales,* Virg. Aen. 5, 822. Stat. Achill. 1, 55. Plin. 9, 74.

Cetra, ae. f. *A short square target, or buckler, used by the Spaniards, and Moors, made of the ounce. or buffalo's hide,* Liv. 1. 21. Sil. 16, 30. Luc. 7, 232. Unde

Cetratus, a, um. adj. *That useth such a target,* Caes. B. C. 1, 55. Hos cetrati conspectabantur, Ibid. 1, 48. Conf. Liv. 31, 36.

† **Cette**, i. cedite, dicete vel date. *Cette dextras,* Lex. ex V O L. II.

Plaut. *Cette manus, Give us your hands,* Enn. ap. Non.

Cetus, i. m. [à Gr. κῆτος, τὸ, mutato genere] *A whale; or any other monstrous sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 4.

Ceu, adv. simil. *As it were, even, or like as,* Virg. Aen. 2, 416. Ceu verò, *As if,* Plin. 13, 43.

Ceva, ae. f. [fort. à ceveo, i. caudam moveo] *A kind of little cow, a milch cow,* Col. 6, 23.

Cevens, tis. part. *Wagging the tail,* Juv. 2, 21. in obsc. sign.

Cèveo, ère. neut. [ex cœvum, i. clunem agito] *To wag, or move the tail, as dogs do when they fawn upon one.* An Romule ceves? Pers. 1, 87. Metaph. item obsc. Computat, & cevet, Juv. 2, 21.

Ceyx, ycis. m. *A bird breeding in the halcyon's nest,* Vide Ov. Met. 11, 544. & Propr. nom.

C ante H.

* **Chaere**, χαῖρε. *All hail, God save you,* Mart. 5, 52.

* **Chaerephyllum**, i. n. [à χαῖρε, gaudeo, & φύλλον, folium] *An herb called chervil,* Col. 11, 3.

* **Chalasticus**, a, um. adj. *Loosening,* Gal. Correct. leg. Colasticus.

Chalastrium, vel chalastriaeum nitrum; dist. à Chalastria civitate. *Pure salt-petre;* Plin. 31, 46.

* **Chalazias**, ae. m. [à χαλαζα, grando] *A stone like hail, very hard;* Plin. 37, 73.

* **Chalazion**, n. *A stitbe, a little pimple; or wart on the eyelid;* Cels. 7, 7.

* **Chalcanthion**, Cels. 5, 1. & chalcanthum, i. n. Plin. 34, 32. [à χαλκός, aes, & ἄνθος, flos, unde flos aeris dict. Latinis] *Copperas, vitriol, shoe-maker's black. The water of copper, or brass;* Suid.

¶ **Chalcedonius lapis** Jun. & chalcedon; à Chalcedone urbe dict. Prud. *A kind of onyx-stone, called a chalcedony.*

Chalceos. *A kind of thistle, or prickly herb,* Plin. 21, 56.

Chalcetum, i. n. *A kind of thistle, or, perhaps, a place where it grows;* Plin. 26, 25.

Chalceus, a, um. adj. *Of brass, brazen.* Chalcea donanti chrysea dare, Mart. 9, 95.

* **Chalcioecus**, [ex χαλκός, aes, & οἶκος, domus] (1) *Domus aerea, Minerva's temple of brass.* (2) *Also an epithet of Minerva.* (1) Liv. 35, 36. Minervae est templum aereus. (2) Ap. Graecos; & ut quidam volunt, Nep. Paus. 5. Sed locus utrovis modo intelligi potest.

* **Chalcis**, idis. f. (1) *A newt; or eel, a venomous serpent.* (2) *A certain fish of the kind of turbot.* (1) Plin. 29, 32. (2) Plin. 32, 53.

* **Chalcites**. [à χαλκός, aes; quia sunt virgulae quaedam aerei coloris, quae tergum ejus distinguunt,] *A precious stone; of the colour of brass,* Plin. 37, 73.

* **Chalcitis**, idis. f. *The stone from which brass is melted, brass ore; also red vitriol,* Plin. 34, 2. Conf. Cels. 5, 2.

* **Chalcographus**, i. m. [ex χαλκός, aes, & γράφω, scribo] *One that engraveth upon brass.* ¶ Now used for a printer. Lat. *Librarius* commodè hac notione dici potest.

* **Chalcophōnos**, [à χαλκός, aes, & φωνή, vox] *A black stone sounding like brass,* Plin. 37, 56.

* **Chalcosmaragdus**. χαλκοσμάργδος; *The bastard Emerald;* Plin. 37, 19.

* **Chalcus**, i. m. *The thirty-sixth part of a dram; also a coin of seven mites.* Vide Plin. 21, 109.

Chaldaeus, i. m. (1) *A Chaldean, & (2) Per Antonom. An astrologer, a caster of nativities.* (1) Chaldaei non ex artis, sed gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1. (2) Quam multa tunc ipsi Caesari à Chaldaeis dicta memini? Cic. ib. 2, 47.

Chaldaicus, a, um. adj. *Of Chaldea, belonging to astrology, or fortune-telling.* Chaldaicum praedicendi genus, Cic. de Div. 2, 42. Chaldaicae rationes, *A calculating nativities,* Ibid.

* **Chalo**, as. act. [à χαλᾶν] *To slacken the sail,* Vitr. 10, 13.

Chalybēus, a, um. adj. *Of steel.* Chalybeia massa latebat, Ov. Fast. 4, 405. restituente Heins.

* **Chalybs**, ybis. m. [à Chalybibus populo Ponti, qui ferrum nudi effodiunt, Virg. Geor. 1, 58.] *A kind of most hard iron, steel.* Meton. *A sword, or other instrument, made of steel.* Non strictus domuit chalybs, Sen. Thyest. 364. Non ignes candēnt-que chalybs, Sil. 1, 171. Chalybem frenosque momordit, Luc. 6, 398. pro chalybeios frenos, & διὰ δυν. Lethifer chalybs, Val. Place. 6, 342.

* **Chamae**, pl. f. hiatulae. Them. χαῖμα, hisco. *A kind of cockles, or shell-fishes,* Gal.

* **Chamaecacte**, es. f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & ἄκτις, litus] *Wall-wort, or Danewort, a kind of dwarf elder-tree,* Plin. 24, 35. Latine Ebulum.

* **Chamaebalanus**, i. m. [ex χαμαί, humi, & βάλανος, glans] *Pease, or earth-nuts,* Dod.

* **Chamaebatus**, i. f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & βάτος, rubus.] *rubus* genus humi serpens, *The heath-bush, bearing dewberries,* Gloss.

* **Chamaecerasus**, i. f. humilis cerasus. *A dwarf cherry-tree,* Plin. 15, 30.

* **Chamaecissus**, i. f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & κισσός, hederā] *Ground ivy,* Plin. 24, 84.

* **Chamae-**

* *Chamaecyparissos*, i. f. i. e. *humilis cyparissus*. *An herb good against poison; lavender-cotton, as some take it; or, as others, dwarf cypress*, Plin. 24, 86.

* *Chamaedaphne*, es. f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & δάφνη, laurus] *The herb periwinkle; also a sort of laurel growing low, spurge laurel*, Plin. 24, 81, & 21, 39. Latine *humilis laurus*.

* *Chamaedrys*, f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & δρύς, quercus] *The herb germander, or English treacle*, Plin. 24, 80. Lat. *Trifago*.

* *Chamaelea*, f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & ελαία, olea] *A kind of herb having leaves like an olive-tree, five-fingered grass, or spurge olive*, Plin. 24, 82. *Hard. scrib. Chameleca*. Lat. *Humilis olea*.

Chamaeleon, ontis, vel onis. m. [ex χαμαί, humi, & λέων, leo] (1) *A chameleon, a beast like a lizard, living by the air, that will turn himself into all colours, but white, and red.* (2) *Also a thistle, of which there are two sorts, white, and black.* (1) Plin. 8, 51. (2) Plin. 22, 21. & Ruell. 3, 8.

* *Chamaeleuce*, es. f. [ex χαμαί, & λυκή, populus alba humilis] *The herb oras; or, as others, marsh marigold, coltsfoot*, Plin. 24, 85. Lat. *Tuffilago*.

* *Chamaemelon*, i. n. *Al. anthemidis dict.* [ex χαμαί, humi, & μέλον, quod odorem mali habeat.] *The herb camomile*, Plin. 22, 26.

* *Chamaemyrsine*, es. f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & μυρσίον, myrtus] *Of some called holly, holm, butcher's-broom*, Plin. 23, 45. Lat. *Ruscus*.

* *Chamaepeuce*, es. f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & πεύκη, picea arbor] *An herb that hath leaves like the larch-tree*, Plin. 24, 86.

* *Chamaepitys*, yos. f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & πίνος, pinus] *The herb ground-pine; also St. John's-wort*, Plin. 24, 20. Lat. *Abiga*.

* *Chamaeplatanus*, i. m. *Dwarf-plaintain-tree, water-elder*, Plin. 12, 6.

* *Chamaeröpes*, rectius *chamaeriphes*. *A kind of date-trees, dwarf palm*, Plin. 26, 27.

* *Chamaerops*, opis. f. *Dioscorides scribit χαμαίδρυς vel χαμαίδρυς, ex χαμαί humi, & δρύς, quercus* *An herb which, drunk in wine, easeth the pain in the sides, and reins. Germander. See* Plin. 24, 80.

* *Chamaesyce*, es. f. [ex χαμαί, humi, & συκή, ficus] *A kind of herb, tyme, spurge. See* Plin. 24, 49.

* *Chametaerae*, & *chamaethrides*, pl. [ex χαμαί, humi, & ιταίρα, fœdalis meretrix. Them. ιταίρας, fœdalis.] *Little images, resembling handmaids, or waiting women sitting on the ground*, Plin. 36, 4, 7.

* *Chamaetrachœa*, ex genere *cancrorum*. *A kind of sea-crab*, R. ex Plin.

* *Chamaezelon*, [ex χαμαί, humi, & ζῆλος, aemulatio. Plin. 25, 62. *idem quod gnaphalion, sive centunculus. Dod. legi vult chamaexylon, humilis gossypii frutex, Cinque-foil.*

* *Channae*, es. f. [à χαίνω, hisco.] *A fish like a perch, breeding of itself, a ruff; the gaper*, Ov. de Pisc. 108.

* *Chaonides*, m. pl. *Hermol. in Plin. à Chaoniâ regione, ut à Molossia Molossi. A kind of dogs.*

* *Chaos*, n. *Accus. chaos, Dat. & Abl. chao, Ov. [à χάω, hio, vel à χύω, fundo, qu. χύος]* (1) *A confused, and disordered heap of things, the first matter whereof poets supposed all things were made.* (2) *Any deep, dark place, hell.* (1) = *Chaos*, rudis, indigestaque moles, Ov. Met. 1, 7. (2) *Umbræque silentes, & Chaos, & Phlegethon, Virg. Aen. 6, 265.*

Chara, ae. f. *A certain root, eaten instead of bread*, Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

Characatus, a, um. adj. [à χράεξ, pedamentum] *Staked, or propped up, as vines are*, Col. 5, 4, 1. & 5, 5, 16.

Characia, ae. f. *A kind of reed*, Lex. ex Plin.

* *Characias*, ae. m. [à χράεξ, vallum, nam in vallis ferè nascitur. Them. χαράεω, sculpo, excavo.] *A kind of spurge, vulgarly called catapucia*, Plin. 26, 39.

* *Character*, eris. m. [χαράκτηρ, à χαράεω, sculpo. Latine descriptio, aut forma, vertente Cicerone] (1) *A branding iron.* (2) *A character, a style, a form, or fashion of writing, or speaking.* (3) *Also a description, or character.* (4) || *A sigil, or charin, a mark, sign, or hieroglyphic.* (1) = *Agni caractere signari debent*, Col. 11, 2, 14. (2) *Num aut res aut χαράκτηρ eum non delectat?* Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 15. (3) Cic. Top. c. 22. (4) *Vide Augustinum de doctrinâ Christi. 2, 20. It. 29.*

* *Characterismus*, i. m. *Schema quo orator aut vitia, aut virtutes eorum, de quibus loquitur, deformat, Rutil. Lupus. A characterizing, or drawing a character; as, Cùm calvo serviret Roma Neroni, i. Domitiano, Juv. 4, 38. Latine Designatio.*

* *Charadrius*, i. m. [à χαράδρα, terrae fissura. Them. χαράεω, sculpo, excavo.] *A bird, the seeing of which cures those that have the jaundice*, Plin. 30, 28. Lat. *Icterus*.

* *Chärientismus*, i. m. [ex χαριεύομαι, facetè jocor, quod ex χαρίεις, venustus. Them. χάρις, gratia] *Urbanity, facetiousness. A figure in Rhetoric*, Donat.

* *Chäris*, tis. f. *Grace, gracefulness, a loveliness*, Plin. 35, 36, 10. Lat. *Festivitas*.

* *Chäristia*, örüm. pl. n. *A solemn feast, or banquet, in former times, where none but kinsfolks met, that if there had been any quarrel, or falling out amongst any of them, there they might be reconciled, and made friends again. Proxima cognati dixer*

charistia chari, Ov. Fast. 2, 617. Descript. vide ap. V. Max. l. 2. c. 1. No. 8.

Chäritas, ätis. f. *Love, charity, &c. Rectius caritas, quod vide. = Amor, amicitia, benevolentia.*

* *Chärites*, um. pl. f. i. *Gratiae. The three graces. Aglaia, vel Pafithea, Thalia, Euphrosyne, Cic. & Numerus ternarius gratiam, i. e. beneficium, conferendam, accipiendam, & referendam denotat. Nudae, & conjunctae pinguntur, quo admonemur amicitias, beneficiis initas, sinceras, & indissolubiles esse oportere.*

* *Charitöblëphäron*. [ex χάρης, gratia, & βλέφαρον, palpebra] *A kind of shrub growing in the sea, used in love potions*, Plin. 3, 52.

Charoneus, a, um. adj. *ut charonea scrobs. A cave, or damp hole*, Plin. 2, 95.

* *Charonium*, i. n. *Laber. ap. Gell. Vide Catonium, sic enim rectius scrib. Hell.*

* *Charta*, ae. f. χάρτης. *Paper; at first made of the flags of the river Nile, at Memphis, in Egypt, Luc. 3, 222. Is taken for any material to write upon, or a thin plate of any thing; as, Charta plumbea, A sheet of lead, Suet. in Nero, c. 20. Also a charter, a card; a leaf, or side of paper, Cic. Att. 5, 4. A book, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 4. A letter, or epistle, Id. Charta virgo, An original that hath never been copied out, Mart. 1, 67. or, as Jun. that hath never been read. Charta Augustana, Fine paper. Charta bibula, Blotting paper, that will not bear ink, Plin. Ep. 8, 15. Charta Claudia, Paper imperial, or royal, Plin. Charta emporetica, Cap-paper. Vide Plin. 13, 23 & seqq. of the various kinds. Charta Pergamena, apud Pergamum inventa, Parchment, or vellum, Plin. Charta pura, Fair paper, not written upon, Ulp. Charta averfa, The backside of the leaf, Cic.*

|| *Chartaceus*, a, um. adj. *Made of paper*, Ulp.

Chartärius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to paper. Chartariae officinae, Paper-mills, or stationers shops*, Plin. 18, 20.

|| *Chartaeus*, a, um. adj. *Made of paper*, Aufon. Ep. 10, 40.

* *Chartöphyläcium*, i. n. *A place where books, papers, or writings are kept; as the rolls. Lat. Tabularium.*

* *Chartöphylax*. m. [ex χάρτης, charta, & φύλαξ, custos. Them. φύλαξω, custodio.] *He that is in that office; the master of the rolls.*

* *Chartöpiprati*, vel ae. [ex χάρτης, charta, & πωρώ, seu πωπέω, vendo] *potius ap. JCC. Paper-sellers, stationers.*

Chartula, ae. f. [dim. à charta] *A little roll, or piece of paper, a charrel, Cic. Fam. 7, 18. || Chartulae lusoriae, Playing cards, Jun.*

Chartularius, i. m. *A keeper of a register, a book-keeper, a clerk, Dig.*

Chärus, a, um. adj. [à χαρίης, si scribere oportet cum h, sed aliter doctis videtur] *Dear, dearly beloved, Cic. Vide Carus.*

* *Chasma*, ätis. n. [à χάω, seu χαίνω, hisco] *A great gaping, or opening of the earth, or firmament. (2) A gulph. (1) = Terrae motu chasmata, & hiatus vasti aperiuntur, Sen. N. 2, 6, 9. (2) = Fit coeli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26.*

Chaus, i. m. *A wolf spotted like a panther, or leopard, a cat of mountain*, Plin. 8, 28. Lat. *Lupus cervarius*.

Cheirodorus, i. m. *sed rectius Cheiridota. Vid. Chiridota. A kind of short cloak with sleeves. Tunica manuleata, Cic.*

* *Chelae*, ärüm. pl. f. (1) *Crabs claws; the cleys, or forepart of the celestial sign Scorpio, or Libra, confounded with Scorpio by the ancients, which, through ignorance of Libra, they divided into sixty degrees. (2) || Also bulwarks, or piles, to break the force of the water. (1) Quâ locus Erigoneninter, chelâsque sequentes panditur, Virg. G. 1, 33. (2) Coel. Rhod. 5, 2.*

Chelidônia, ae. sc. herba. [à χελιδών, hirundo] *The herbcelandine, very good for the eyes. The swallows cure their young ones of their blindness with this herb: swallow-wort, Plin. 25, 50. Also a kind of figs, Col. 10, 24. The name of a precious stone, Plin. 37, 56.*

Chelidônias, ae. m. *qui & Favonius. The west-wind; so called toward the latter end of February, as coming in with the swallow, and blowing for nine days, Plin. 2, 47.*

Chelidonium minus. *Pilewort, or figwort, Lex. ex Plin.*

* *Chelidonium*, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a swallow. Lapis chelidonium, A stone of a white, or red colour, found in the belly of young swallows, Plin. 11, 79. Chelidonia ficus, A kind of blue, or purple fig, Id. 15, 19.*

* *Chelônia*, ae. f. [à χελών, testudo] *A stone like the eye of an Indian tortoise, which magicians used for divination, Plin. 37, 56.*

* *Chelônia*, örüm. n. *The cheeks, or side-posts of a crane, to lift up great stones, or timber, Vitruv. 10, 2.*

* *Chelonitis*, idis. *A precious stone like a tortoise, used in magic, Plin. 37, 56.*

* *Chelonium*, i. n. *Tegmen testudinis, item convexa dorfi pars. A tortoise-shell, Bud.*

* *Chelydrus*, i. m. [à χελύς, testudo, & ὕδωρ, aqua] *A water-tortoise, a water-snake like a tortoise, Virg. Geor. 3, 414. Lucan. distinguit inter chelydrus, & chersydrus, 9, 750. quamvis saepe confundantur.*

* *Chelys*, yos. f. [à χελύς, testudo] *A lute, or harp, from its likeness to a tortoise-shell; the belly of a lute. Canora chelys, Sen. Troad. 321. moerens, Id. Herc. Oet. 1063. Chelyn intendere, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 11. laxare, Ibid. 4, 4, 33. pulsare, Luc. ad Pison. 159.*

* *Chenä-*

* Chēnālōpex, ēcis. f. [ex χῆν, anser, & ἀλώπηξ, vulpes] *A bird of the goose kind, called a birgander, a barnacle*, Plin. 10, 29.

* Chēnōboscum, i. n. [ex χῆν, anser, & βόσκω, pascō] *Agosopen, or place where geese, and other water-fowl are kept*, Col. 7, 14.

* Chēnōmycon, i. n. [ex χῆν, anser, & μυκός, recessus; quod visā hac herbā in latibula fugiant.] *An herb, the sight whereof affrights geese*, Plin. 21, 36. *Rectius* Chenomyschon.

* Chēnōpus, ōdis. n. [ex χῆν, anser, & πῆς, pes] *An herb like a goose-foot*, Plin. 11, 8. *Lat.* Anseris pes.

* Chērāmītes. *A kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 56. *Rect.* Cērāmites.

* Chernites. *A stone like to ivory, used to preserve dead bodies in*, Plin. 36, 28.

* Chersinus, a, um. adj. [à χῆρος, terra] *Of land: Cherfinae testudines, Land-tortoises*, Plin. 9, 12.

* Chersonēsus, vel cherronesus, i. f. [à χῆρος, terra, & ἤσος, insula] *A peninsula, almost surrounded by the sea.* Quatuor chersonesi celeberrimae sunt, Taurica, Medica, Cimbrica, & Thracica, quae & absolute Chersonesus dicitur Nepoti, Milt. 1: Vid. Fab. apud quem Cherronenus.

Chersonesicē, adv. *After the Chersonese dialect*, Varr. 4. de LL. p. 34. edit. Scal.

* Chērios. *Land, or ground unmanured; a continent; or main land*, Mart. 14, 88.

* Chērydrus, i. m. [à χῆρος, terra, & ὕδωρ, aqua] *A serpent which lives as well on the land, as in the water*, Luc. 9, 711: Conf. Cels. 5, 27.

Cherubini, כְּרֻבִּים. *One of the holy orders of angels*: Voc. Eccles.

Chia, sc. ficus. *A delicious fig of the island Scio, of a poignant taste*, Mart. 7, 24.

* Chiliarchus, i. & chiliarcha, ae. m. [ex χίλιος, mille, & ἀρχή, imperium] *A captain over a thousand, a colonel, or commander of a thousand men*, Curt. 5, 2. & Nepos, Con. 3.

* Chilias, adis. f. *The number of a thousand*, Gell. 1, 16.

* Chiliodynāma, ae. f. [ex χίλιος, mille, & δύναμις, vis. Them. δύναμαι, possum] *An herb so called from its many virtues, a kind of gentian*, Plin. 25, 28.

* Chiliophyllon, i. n. [ex χίλιος, mille, & φύλλον, folium] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow*.

+ Chilo, onis. m. [à χῆλος, labrum, sc. à labris improbius, Charisius] *One who has blubber-lips*, Fest.

* Chimaera, ae. χίμαιρα, capella fabulosa quaedam & monstrofa. *A poetical monster, like a lion in the forepart, a dragon behind, and a goat in the middle*, Virg. Aen. 6, 288. It is really a mountain in Lycia, with a burning top, but the middle part is pasture, and the bottom abounds with serpents. See Plin. 2, 110 & 5, 28. Also the name of a ship in Virg. Aen. 5, 118. & Sil. 14, 498. of a miss in Hor.

* Chimaerifer, a, um. adj. *Productive of chimera's, or monsters*, Ov. Met. 6, 338.

* Chīmērīnus, a, um. adj. [χίμεριος, à χῆμα, hiems] *Winterly; also the winter tropic, whereto when the sun comes, the days in the opposite hemisphere are at the shortest*, Mart. 9, 20.

+ Chīmethylum, sc. ulcus ex hiberno frigore. [χίμηθλος, à χῆμα, hiems] *A kibe, or chilblain*, Pallad.

* Chiragra, ae. f. [à χῆρ, manus, & ἀγρᾶ, captura] *The hand-gout*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31. & Pers. 5, 58.

Chiragricus, a, um. adj. *Analogicē, One having the gout in his fingers*, Cels. 4, 27.

* Chiramaxium, i. n. [à χῆρ, manus, & ἀμαξα, currus] *A child's go cart*, Petron. c. 28.

* Chiridōta, ae. f. sc. tunica. [à χῆρ, manica. Them. χῆρ, manus] *Having long sleeves, which was not the Roman fashion. Tunica chirodota*, Gell. 7, 12. *Lat.* Manuleata.

|| Chirōgrāphārius, a, um. adj. ut chirographarius debitor, *A debtor by bill, or note*, Ulp. Creditor chirographarius, *That hath a bill of one's hand for money he hath lent*, Id. Pecunia chirographana, *Money due by bond, or hand-writing*, Ap. JCC.

* Chirōgrāphum, i. n. [ex χῆρ, manus, & γράφω, scribo.] *Cautio manu alicujus scripta, live subscripta. A hand-writing, a bill, or bond under one's own hand*, Cic. Phil. 1, 7. & Juv. 13, 137.

* Chirographus, i. m. idem. Quint. 6, 3.

* Chiromantes, ae. & chiromanticus, i. m. [à χῆρ, manus, & μαντεῖα, vates] *One that telleth fortunes by the lines in the hand; a chiromancer*, Jun.

* Chironion, i. n. [à Chirone-inventore] *Centaury; also the herb gentian, or fellwort; the third sort of panacea, wound-wart, or all-heals, reckoned up by Plin. 25, 30. Also a vine so called by him*, 23, 17.

Chironius, a, um. adj. *Of Chiron. Chironia vitis, The wild, or black vine, briary*, Plin. 23, 17. Chironium ulcus, *A boil, or sore hard to be cured, such as requires a Chiron, or expert surgeon*, Diosc. & Alex. Aphr. probl. 1. 2. quæst. 92.

* Chirōnōmia, ae. f. [à χῆρ, manus, & νόμος, Lex. Them. νόμος, tribuo] *A kind of gesture with the hands, either in dancing, or carving of meat, or pleading*, Quint. 1, 11.

* Chirōnōmon, ontis. m. part. Graec. pro nomine. *Shewing nimble motions with his hands*, Juv. 5, 121.

* Chirōnōmus, i. m. χηρονόμος, *One that useth motions with his hands in dancing*, Juv. 5, 12.

* Chirōthēca, ae. f. [à χῆρ, manus, & θέκα, theca. Them. τίθημι, pono] *A glove, mittin, or muff*, Jun. Usus ejus antiquis ignotus fuit.

|| Chirothecarius, i. m. *A Glover. Ex Analogia pendet.*

* Chirurgia, ae. f. [à χῆρ, manus, & ἔργον, opus] *The art of surgery, or chirurgery*, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

* Chirurgice, es. f. *Chirurgery, Lex. ex Cels.*

* Chirurgicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to surgery*, Hygin.

* Chirurgus, i. m. *A surgeon, or chirurgeon*, Mart. 1, 31.

* Chius, a, um. adj. *Of the island Scio. Chium vinum, vel absol. Chium, Hor. Chia ficus, Mart. Chiae nuces, Calphurn. Observandum venit studiosis hujus linguae in hujusmodi exemplis primam sapius produci; in nomine tamen insulae ipsi Horatio aliisque corripit.*

Chlāmūdātus, a, um. adj. *Cloaked, having a short cloak on*, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 10.

Chlāmūdūla, ae. f. [dim. à chlāmys] *A little cloak*, Lex. ex Plaut.

* Chlām̄ys, ydis. f. כְּלִימַי. (1) *A cloak, an habit for a man of war, a soldier's coat.* (2) *A tunic, or loose coat to be worn over the vest, or doublet.* (3) *A woman's gown, or mantle.* (4) *Also a child's garment.* (1) Chlāmyde, & pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Aen. 8, 588. (2) Suam qui undantem chlāmydem quassando facit, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 55. (3) Virg. Aen. 4, 137. (4) Virg. Aen. 3, 484.

* Chlōrion, & chlōrio, ōnis. m. *A green, or yellow bird, of the bigness of a turtle, never seen but in summer*, Plin. 10, 45.

* Chlōris, idis. f. [à χλωρός, viridis] *A green-finch, or canary-bird.*

* Chlōrites [à χλωρός, viridis] *A precious stone, green like grass*, Plin. 37, 56.

Choaſpites. [à Choaſpi fluv. in quo invenitur] *A precious stone, green, and glittering like gold*, Plin. 37, 56.

* Choenix, icis. f. χοῖνιξ. *A measure, by which the Grecians measured their servanis allowance of victuals for one day*, Bud.

* Cholos. *A precious stone of the emerald kind*, Plin. 37, 18.

* Chōlēra, ae. f. [à χολή, bilis] *Choler, Littl. sed inē auget. Also the illness of the stomach, with a flux, and vomit*, Cels. 2, 14. = Tormina; Plin. 20, 26.

Chōlēricus, a, um. adj. *Troubled with choler; cholerick. Tormina cholerica*, Plin. 20, 52.

* Choliambi, orum. pl. m. [à χολή, claudus, quasi claudi Iambi] *A kind of verses differing from the Iambic only in this, that they have an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last; called also Scazons.*

* Choma, ātis. n. [à χῶμα, Them. terrā aggestā extruō.] *A water-bank, a sluice, a lock, or wear, a dam*, Ulp. Lat. Agger.

Chomer, Bibl. כֹּמֶת, idem quod corus, כֹּד; mensurā maxima, continens decem bathos, seu ephas.

+ Choo, as. act. unde in comp. inchoo, qu. vid.

* Chōrāgium, i. n. χορηγίον. [ex χορηγῶ, supposito, subministro] (1) *The tiring, or dressing room in play-houses.* (2) *The players apparel, and furniture of the stage, &c.* (3) Synec. Dress, or ornament. (1) Vitruv. 5, 9. (2) Plin. 24, 7. (3) Ad Heren. 4, 50.

* Chōrāgus, i. m. *A setter forth, or the master of plays, who provides all things at his own expence. in Greek authors: but in Latin, The keeper of the apparel, or he who furnishes the attire at the expence of others*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16. Vide & Caſaub. in carm. vet. poetae ap. Suet. Aug. 70.

Chōraules, vel choraula, ae. m. [à χορᾶς, chorus, & αὐλός, tibia] *A minstrel, one that playeth on a pipe, or flute*, Mart. 5, 57.

Chōraulīstria, ae. f. *A she minstrel, or woman-piper*, Prop. 4, 9, 13. *Melius* Choralistria, vel crotalistria, ut al. legunt.

+ Chorda, ae. f. χορδή. intestinum, & fides, quod ex animalium tenuioribus intestinis fieri solet. *A string of an harp, lute, or any other such instrument.* || In geometry, *The right line, which is drawn within any arch, or piece of a circle; called also Subtenſa.* Hinc Anglicē, *A cord.* Ridetur chordā qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor. A. P. 356. Item ant. pro intestino, unde

* Chordapsus, i. m. [à χορδή, & ἀπείσθαι, quod qui manum loco admovet, chordas intensas tangere videatur] *The wringing, and griping pains, or twisting of the small guts; together with a swelling*, Cels. 4, 16. *The wind colic*, Veg.

Chordus, a, um. adj. *Vide Cordus.*

Chōrea, ae. f. χορεία, saltatio cum cantu. *A dance where many dance together, a ball*, Virg. Aen. 6, 644. Media, etsi a diphthongo nata, est communis. Festas duxere choreas, Ov. Met. 8, 581. Pars pedibus plaudunt Choreas, Virg. Aen. 6, 644.

* Chōrēus, i. m. *A foot in verse of one long, and one short syllable; as Scribē.* Called also Trochaeus, Cic. Orat. 3, 8.

* Chōreutes, ae. m. [à χορεύω, salto] *A dancer*, Fragm. Poet.

* Chōriambus, i. m. χορίαμβος, pes ex choreo, & iambo constans. *A foot consisting of two short syllables between two long; as anxietas.*

* Chōrōbātes, ae. m. [ex χορεία, regio, & βαίω, eo, q. d. regionis ambulator.] *A measure twenty foot long, to measure the height of walls, or turrets, and depth of waters, &c.* Vitruv. 8, 6.

* Chōrōcithārista, ae. m. [ex χορᾶς, chorus, & κithάρα, cithara] *He that plays on a harp, or lute with others as they dance*, Suet. Dom. 4.

* Choroci-

- * **Chorocitharistae**, pl. *A concert of instruments, and voices.*
- * **Chorōdidascālus**, i. m. [ex χορός, chorus, & διδάσκαλος, magister. Them. διδάσκω, doceo] *The master of the quire, the chanter; a music master, Platon, & Aristot. Lat. Magister chori.*
- * **Chorōgrāphia**, ac. f. [ἀ χωράς, regio, & γράφω, describo] *A description, or map of a country. Chorographia est regionis aliqujus, Geographia totius terrarum orbis descriptio.*
- * **Chorōgrāphus**, i. m. *locorum descriptor, A describer of countries, and regions, Vitruv. 8, 2.*
- * **Chōrostatēs**, ac. m. *The chanter in a quire, Bud. Latine Chori praecentor.*
- Chors**, tis. per Sync. ex cohors. *A place where poultry are kept, a yard, a barten, a pen, or coop, where capons, or hens are fed. A band, or company of soldiers. Vide Cohors.*
- Chortālis**, e. adj. *Of such a coop, or that is fed in such a coop. Gallina chortalis, Col. in praef.*
- * **Chortinon**. [ἀ χορτός, gramen] *Oleum ex herbā graminis, Plin. 15, 7.*
- Chōrus**, i. m. χορός. (1) *A company of singers, or dancers, a quire, a company, a concert. (2) A band, or company of men. (3) Any company, or assembly. (1) Utque viro Phoebi chorus affurrexerit omnis, Virg. Ecl. 6, 66. (2) Catilina stipatus choro juventutis erat, Cic. pro Mur. 24. (3) Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 77. Risit chorus omnis ab alto astrorum, Stat. Achil. 1, 643.*
- * **Chrestōlogus**, i. blandiloquus. [ex χρεστός, bonus, & λόγος, sermo. Them. λέγω, dico.] *That useth fair words to small effect, that saith well, but doth ill, Capitol. in Petron. c. 13.*
- * **Chreston**, Succory, Plin. 20, 30.
- * **Chria**, ac. f. [ἀ χρεία, usus] *A short moral sentence for an exercise in rhetoric, Quint. 1, 9.*
- * **Chrisma**, ātis. n. *Chrism, unction. Lat. Unguentum.*
- || **Christianismus**, i. m. Ambr. & Christianitas, ātis. f. Casiodor. *Christianity.*
- || **Christianus**, i. m. [ἀ Christo, sic dict, primūm Antiochiae, Aet. 11, 26.] *A Christian, a man professing Christ, and his religion.*
- * **Christicōla**, ac. *A worshiper of Christ, Prud. Cath. 3, 56.*
- * **Christigenus**, a, um. *Born of Christ. Christigena domus, Prud. Ham. 787.*
- * **Christipōtens**, tis. *Powerful in Christ, Prud. in Symm. 2, 709.*
- * **Chrōma**, ātis. n. *Pleasant, and delightful musick, sung with quavers, and graces, Vitruv. 5, 4. Also a set-off, a colour or fair pretence in rhetoric, Boet. Latine Color.*
- Chrōmātiārīi**, pl. m. *Those which have coloured, and tanned skins; for the ancients anointed themselves, and kept in the sun, that the body might drink in the oil, Cornut. in Persf.*
- || **Chrōmāticus**, a, um. adj. i. e. coloratus. *A soft way of singing. § Chromaticum melos, Rhodig. 5, 22.*
- * **Chrōnica**, ōrum. pl. n. [ἀ χρόνος, tempus] *Chronicles, or histories of things done from time to time, Plin. 35, 35.*
- * **Chrōnicus**, a, um. adj. *Libri chronici, Chronicles, records, registers, ancient histories, Gell. 17, 21. || Morbus chronicus, i. diuturnus, sive cērtis temporibus rediens, Ex usu Medic.*
- * **Chrōnicus**, i. m. *A chronologer, an historian, who writes the account of time, Plin. 35, 35.*
- * **Chrōnīssō**, as. neut. *To pass away the time. Agni ludunt blandēque chronīssant, Lucret. 2, 320. Redius couissant.*
- * **Chrōnōlēri**, pl. m. [ἀ χρόνος, tempus, & λήρος, nugae] *Old dotards, Lucret. ap. Litt. sed quaerendo locum frustra fui.*
- * **Chrōnōlōgia**, ac. f. *Chronology, the art of reckoning time.*
- * **Chrōnōlōgus**, i. m. [ex χρόνος, tempus, & λέγω, dico] *A writer of chronicles, a chronologer.*
- * **Chrysālis**, f. *A worm, or grub, of which comes the butterfly, Plin. 11, 37.*
- * **Chrysanthemum**, i. n. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & ἄθος, flos.] *Crow-foot, with yellow flowers, called gold-knaps. Some take it for the corn marigold, Plin. 26, 55.*
- * **Chrysēlēctrum**, i. n. sublt. *Gold coloured amber, Plin. 37, 4, 3.*
- * **Chrysēlēctrus**, a, um. adj. *Lapides chrysēlēctri, Stones of a yellow amber colour, Plin. 37, 12.*
- * **Chrysolidēton**, i. n. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & ἤλεκτρον, ēlēctrum] *A cup tipped with gold, Mart. 2, 43.*
- Chrylīppea**, ac. f. [ἀ Chrylippo inventore dict.] *A kind of herb, Plin. 26, 60.*
- * **Chrysites**, ac. m. *aliter Philogynos dict. Plin. 37, 66. Item genius lapidis mortariorum, Id. 36, 43.*
- * **Chrystitis**, is. f. *Gold foam, the foam that comes off lead tried, being in colour yellow, like gold, Plin. 33, 35. Latine, Spuma auri. Also the herb milfoil, or yarrow, Id. 21, 25.*
- * **Chrysōbēryllus**, i. m. *A crystal stone shining like gold, Plin. 37, 20.*
- * **Chrysōcarpum**, i. n. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & καρπός, fructus] *A kind of ivy, Plin. 16, 62.*
- * **Chrysōcolla**, ac. f. *Auri glutinum, vulgò borax, Plin. 33, 26. Conf. Cels. 5, 6.*
- * **Chrysōcome**, es. f. *The herb milfoil, or yarrow, with golden locks, Plin. 21, 26.*
- * **Chrysōlachānum**, i. n. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & λαχάνον, olus] *The herb orage, Plin. 27, 43.*

- * **Chrysōlampis**, idis. f. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & λάμπω, luceo] *A precious stone, fiery by night, and pale by day, Plin. 37, 56.*
- * **Chrysōlīthos**, i. m. [ex χρυσός, aurum & λίθος, lapis] *A chrysolite, Ov. Met. 2, 109.*
- * **Chrysōmēlum**, i. n. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & μέλον, malum, pomum] *A yellow quince, an orange, Plin. 15, 10.*
- * **Chrysōpastus**, i. m. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & πάσσω, inspergo] *A precious stone, sprinkled, as it were, with gold sand, Sol.*
- * **Chrysōphrys**, ydis. f. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & ὄφρυς, supercili-um] *A fish so called from the gold colour it hath over the eyes. Et auri chrysophrys imitata decus, Ov. Hal. 111.*
- * **Chrysōpis**. [ἀ χρυσός, & ὤψ, aspectus] *A precious stone like gold, Plin. 37, 56.*
- * **Chrysōpylium**, auri lavandi officina [ἀ χρυσός, aurum, & πλύνω, lavo] *A place where gold is tried, or washed from other metals, Bud.*
- * **Chrysōprāsus**, i. m. χρυσόπρασος, [ἀ χρυσός, aurum, & πρᾶσον, porrum, quod fit coloris porracei, i. e. viridis, aureis inter-venientibus guttis, Isid. A kind of green stone mixed with a golden brightness, Plin. 37, 20.
- * **Chrysopterus**, i. m. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & πτερόν, ala] *A kind of topaz, Plin. 37, 32.*
- * **Chrysos**, i. m. χρυσός, i. aurum, Gold, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3. Item piscis aurei coloris, Plin. 32, 54. *A gilt head, a fish, the same, as is thought by some, with chrysophrys.*
- * **Chrysōthāles**. [ex χρυσός, aurum, & θάλλω, germino] *The lesser sort of wall penny-wort, Plin. 25, 102.*
- * **Chrysulca**. [ἀ χρυσός, aurum, & ἔλκω, traho] *Aqua fortis, the water wherewith gold-finers wash gold off, when mixed with other metals, Alciar.*
- * **Chus**. χᾶς. *The same measure among the Greeks, as congius among the Latins, holding six quarts, Bud.*
- Chutra**, ac. f. *A pot, or pipkin, Vid. Chytra.*
- * **Chydaeus**, a, um. adj. [ex χυδαίος, copiosus, ἀ χύδω, copiosè. Them. χύω, vel χέω, fundo] *Vile, of no worth. Chydaee palmae, Plin. 14, 19. Dactyli chydaei, Id. 13, 9. Idaee matri dicati, per jocum dicti chydaei, qu. indigni, qui dicantur Idaei, Martin. Chydaeeum vinum, Wine made of palm, Pallad.*
- * **Chylus**, i. m. *A white juice coming of meat digested in the stomach, the chyle. Med.*
- * **Chymus**, i. m. [ἀ χύω, fundo] *The juice of meat after the second digestion, which by the veins repairs the wast of every part, Med.*
- * **Chytra**, ac. f. *sive chutra [quia aliquid in eam χύεται, i. funditur] A pot, or pipkin, Cato R. R. 158.*
- * **Chytrōpōdium**, i. n. *A little porfnet, or skillet, Pall.*
- * **Chytrōpōla**, ac. m. [ἀ χύτρα, olla, & πωλῶ, vendo] *A pot-seller, Pall.*
- * **Chytrōpus**, ōdis. m. [ἀ χύτρα, olla, & πῦς, pes.] *A porfnet, or pot having feet; also trivet, to set pots on. Vide Adag. in Chil.*

C ante I.

- Cibālis**, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to meat or food, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. || Cibalis fistula, The passage whereby meat goeth into the stomach, the gullet, Laet.*
- Cibāria**, ōrum. pl. n. *Food, meat, victuals, for man, cattle, fishes, &c. Praebere cibaria alicui, To find one in meat, and drink, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 20. Boum Cibaria, Cato R. R. 6, 60. Si piscis domini cibariis faginatur, Col.*
- Cibārium**, i. n. (1) *The second sort of flour. (2) Also food. (1) Plin. 18, 20. (3) Sen. de Ben. 3, 21.*
- Cibārius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to meat, or victuals, or to common food. Cibarius panis, Household bread, boiled, or coarse bread, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. Cibaria uva, A grape, or raisin fit to be eaten, Plin. 14, 4. Cibarium vinum, Small wine for the table, to drink at meals, Varr. Oleum cibarium, Oil for ordinary use, Col. 12, 50. Homo cibarius, A sorry, ordinary fellow, Varr.*
- Cibāturus**, a, um. part. *About to feed. Serpentem ex consuetudine manu sua cibaturus, Suet. Tib. 72.*
- Cibātus**, ūs. m. *Victualling, food, sustenance, provision; the feeding, or fattening of cattle. Cibatus canis propior hominis quam ovis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. = Commeatus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 67.*
- † **Cibicīda**, ac. f. *A greedy-gut, or devourer of meat, Non. ex Lucil.*
- Cibo**, as. act. *To feed, nourish, or fatten. Ea genera quae intra septa cibantur, Col. 8, 10. Conf. Lucr. 1, 1092. & Suet. Tib. 22.*
- Cibōrium**, i. n. (1) *Properly, The Egyptian bean, that grows bulky out of its cod. (2) A large drinking cup, like that bean, or, perhaps, made of it. (1) Dioscor. 2, 97. (2) Oblivioso laevia Massico ciboria exple, Hor. Carm. 2, 7.*
- Cibus**, i. m. (1) *Meat, any kind of victuals, food. (2) Met. Increase, nourishment. (1) Diditur in venas cibus, Lucret. 2, 1124. Onustus cibo, & vino, Cic. de Div. 1, 30. Homini cibus utilissimus simplex, Plin. 11, 117. (2) Animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. de Fin. 5, 19. Haec sunt jucundi causa, cibisque mali, Ov. Rem. Am. 138. ¶ E flammā cibum petere, Prov. To do, or suffer any thing for a meal's meat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38.*

Cicada, ae. f. [à *nikos*, ut fuerit hinc *κικὰς*, ex cuius acc. *κικὰδα*, factum *Lat.* cicada, ut lampada, &c.] (1) *A sauterelle*, or, as others, *balin-cricket*. (2) Per Antonom. *A bad poet*. (1) Veteres ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, *Lucr.* 4, 56. (2) *Vide* Voss. *Instit. Orat.* 4, 12. ¶ Non est quod vulgò, *A grasshopper*, vocamus; sed insectum longe diversum, corpore & rotundiore, & brevior, qui arbusculis insidet, & sonum quadrupulo majorem edit. *A grasshopper recte locustam reddideris, Morl. ex Raio*.

Cicatrix, as. i. cicatricem induco. *To heal up, to cicatrize, to skin, or close up a wound into a scar, Fest.*

Cicatricosus, a, um. adj. *That hath many scars, full of chops, or gashes, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 290.

Cicatricula, ae. f. [dim. à cicatrix] *A little scar, Cels.* 2, 10.

Cicatrix, icis. f. (1) *A scar, or seam of a wound.* (2) *A chop in the bough of a tree.* (3) *Met. A rent, or patch in a shoe.* (4) *The hatchings in a graven image, wherein the gilding sticks.* (1) Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices suas, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 29. (2) Admorfo signata in stirpe cicatrix, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 379. (3) Recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, *Juv.* 3, 151. (4) *Lex. ex Plin.* ¶ Refricare cicatricem, *To rub up an old sore, Cic. in Rull.* 3, 2. Ducitur cicatrix, *A scar is brought over, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 3, 15.

Cicum, i. n. al. *cicum*. (1) *The skin in a pomgranate, that parts the kernels.* (2) *Metaph. A thing of nought, a straw, a rush, a pin, &c.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5. (2) Eluas te, an exungare cicum non interduim, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 22.

Cicer, cris. n. *A small pulse less than pease; of which some are white, some red; vetches, Hor. Sat.* 6, 115. *Cicer arictinum, Chich-pease, Plin.* 18, 32. It is used for a quantity, either in the sing. or plur. as *Ciceris modii tres, Col.* 3, 13. Nec minus ervum, & cicera, *Id.* 3, 11.

Cicera, ae. f. *A kind of pulse good for fodder, Col.* 2, 7.

Cicercula, ae. f. [dim. à cicer] *Chichlings, little chiches, Plin.* 22, 72. *V. Col.* 2, 10.

Cicerculum, i. n. *A kind of cinoper, or red colour, Plin.* 35, 13.

* *Cichoreum*, i. n. *The herb succory, Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 16.

* *Cichorium*, i. n. *Cichory, or succory, the wild endive, Plin.* 20, 30. *Lat. Intybus erraticus.*

* *Cici*, n. indecl. *A shrub in Latin called Ricinus, [because the seeds of it are like the vermin we call ticks] Plin.* 15, 7. It is vulgarly called, *Cataputia major*. Of this is made *Oleum cicinum*, *Id.* 23, 45.

Cicindela, ae. f. [à praep. cis, & candeo; ut à niteo, nitela, *Varr.*] *A worm shining by night, a glow-worm, Plin.* 18, 66.

Cicinum oleum. [à cici, quod & ricinum] *An oil drawn forth of the seed of the shrub cici, good to purge the belly, Plin.* 23, 41.

Cicōnia, ae. f. [à Ciconibus, Thraciae populo] (1) *A stork.* (2) *An instrument wherewith husbandmen make furrows, and ditches even, that no one part may be deeper, and broader than another.* (3) *Met. A mock, when one maketh a sign of a stork's bill with bending his finger at one behind his back.* (1) *Candida pennis ciconia, Ov. Met.* 6, 97. (2) *Col.* 3, 13. ubi descriptionem, & formam videre potes. (3) O Jane, à tergo quem nulla ciconia pinxit, *Perf. Sat.* 1, 58. ¶ Praenestinis dic. conia. *Vide* *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2.

Cicur, uris. omni. gen. adj. [à cieo, teste *Varr. LL.* 6, 5.] *Tame, gentle, mild, that will come to hand.* ¶ *Varia genera bestiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. *Cieur ingenium, A gentle nature, or mild disposition, Varr. LL.* 6.

Cicurio, is. ire. *To cluck like a hen, Philom.*

Cicuro, as. act. *To tame, or make tame, Varr. LL.* 6, 5. ex *Pac.*

Cicus, & *Cicum*. *The skin that divideth the grains; or kernels in a pomgranate, Plaut. Vide Cicum.*

Cicuta, ae. f. *An herb much like our hemlock; the juice of it, through extream cold, is poison; and therefore the Athenians used it in common executions.* (2) *A kind of hellebor (according to Horace, and Persius) to purge melancholy, and madnest, or frenzy.* (3) Also *Meton. A pipe made of the hollow stalk of a hemlock, or hecks; a shepherd's pipe.* (4) *The space, or distance in canes, and reeds betwixt two knots.* (1) Sicut cicuta homini venenum est, sic cicutae vinum, *Plin.* 14, 7. (2) Quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutae? *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 53. (3) Septem compacta cicutis fistula, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 36. (4) *Interp. Serv.*

Cidaris, is. f. [ab Heb. כתר, corona] *A spash about the cap, or turban worn by the Persian kings, and priests; also the cap itself, Curt.* 3, 3.

Cidonium, i. n. *A quince, Litt. Sed rectius scrib. cydonium, à Cydone urbe, quod vide.*

Ciendus, a, um. part. [à cio] *Erectum ciendum, i. haereditas dividenda, JCC.*

Ciens, part. *Raising, or stirring up. Martem cientes, Virg. Aen.* 9, 766. Modò cingulos nomine ciens, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 81, 1. pugnam, *Liv.* 3, 18. bellum, *Just.* 22, 7.

Cieo, es, iui, itum, iere. act. [à *ciw*, moveo, fut. 2. *ciw*, Ion. *ciw*] (1) *To move, to stir.* (2) *To incite, cause, or make.* (3) *To provoke, and egg one on, to rouse, to summon, to call.* (4) *To call upon, or invoke.* (5) *To name.* (6) *To repel, or drive back.* (1) Nereus imo ciet aequora fundo, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 419. (2) Cruciatum ciere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29. gemitum, lachrymas, *Virg.* (3) Aere ciere viros, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 165. (4) Magna

supremum voce ciemus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 68. (5) Ciere nomina singulorum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 21. (6) Errantem dextrâ ciet obvius ignem, *Val. Flac.* 7, 578. ¶ *Alvum ciere, To purge, Col.* 6, 5. *urinam, To provoke urine, Plin.* 26, 49. = *Cio*, civi, citum, à *ciw*, proprie voco, int. moveo.

Cicor, eri. pass. *To be moved, or stirred up. Ad cuius nutum absentis tumultus ciceretur, Tac. Ann.* 14, 61, 5.

¶ *Cifra*, ae. f. quod per s scribi debuit [à Syr. כפר] *A cifre, or cipher.*

† *Cilibantum*. *Vide infra cillibae.*

¶ *Cilicinus*, a, um. adj. *Made of hair, or hair-cloth, Bibl.* à *Cilicibus*, qui primi fecerunt, *Varr. vel à ciliis, i. pilis, quod expilis hircorum fieret, Jof. Scal.* *Hair-cloth made of goats hair, wherewith the Arabians made their tents: a garment of the same cloth, made for the service of the camp, and the use of seamen, Alcon.* Also a garment used by devout ascetics, and penitents, *Eccles.*

Cilium, ii. n. [à cilleo, i. moveo, *M.*] (1) *The utmost edge of the eye-lid, out of which the hairs grow, the eye-lashes.* (2) Also the hairs of the eye-lids. (1) *Plin.* 11, 57. (2) *Cels.*

† *Cilleo*, es. antiq. vel *cillo*, is. *To stir, or move, to twinkle, Serv.* † *Moveo.*

† *Cillibae*, mensae rotundae [à Gr. *κλίσβαι*, *Suid.*] *A round table, or stand with three legs, to set cups on, Fest. Leg. & cillibantum, Varr.*

† *Cillones*, um. pl. m. *Minstrels using filthy, and unclean gestures. Alii cilonas, Cic. in Sallust.*

Cilo, onis. m. *Fest. Al. cillo, leg. One that hath on head with a sharp crown like a sugar-loaf, or, that hath a great forehead, or that is beetle-browed, Flav. Caper vetust. grammaticus.*

Cima, ae. f. *The top of an herb, Plin. Vide cyma, scrib. & cuma.*

† *Cimbri*, idem quod latrones lingua Gall. *Fest.*

* *Cimeliarches*, vel *cimeliarcha*, ae. m. [ex *κίμηλον*, thesaurus (quod à *κίμαι*, jaceo) & *ἀρχή*, princeps. Them. *ἀρχή*, imperium] *The master of the jewel-house; a church-warden, Cod.*

* *Cimeliarchium*, vel *on*, i. n. *A jewel-house; also a vestry in a church, Justinian.*

* *Cimelium*, i. n. *A jewel, or precious thing not daily to be used; also an board, or store, Jun.*

Cimex, icis. m. *A kind of fly, or worm breeding in wood, or paper, a wall-louse, chinch, or bugg, Plin.* 29, 17. *Tritus cimice lectus, Mart.* 11, 33, 1.

Cimolia terra. [à *Cimolus Cretici maris insula*] *Fullers-earth, Plin.* 35, 57.

Cinaediae, arum. pl. *Stones found in the brain of the fish cinaedus, Plin.* 37, 56.

Cinaedus, a, um. adj. *Wanton, lecherous, bawdy. Cinaedica cantio, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 19.

Cinaedulus, a, um. [dim. à cinaedus] *A little wanton, Macr.* 3, 14.

Cinaedus, i. m. [à *κινῆς*, vacuus, & *αἰδῆς*, pudor, qu. sine pudore] (1) *A gelded youth, a catamite, one abused against nature.* (2) *A wanton dancer, or shewer of tricks, a tumbler.* (3) Also a fish all over yellow. (1) *Catull.* 17, 2. (2) Ad saltandum non cinaedus malacus aeque est atque ego, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 73. *interp. Nonio.* (3) *Plin.* 32, 53.

Cinaedus, a, um. or, com. pro cinaedicus. *Soft, wanton, bawdy. Cinaeda frons, Mart.* 6, 39, 12. Ut decuit cinaediorum, *Catull.* 10, 24.

Cinara, ae. f. [à Gr. *κινάρα*] *An artichoke, Col.* 10, 235. ubi eleg. *Carm. descripsit. Scrib. & cynara.*

Cinaris, f. *An herb which is a remedy against poison to the stag, or hart, Plin.* 8, 41.

Cinnatus, a, um. *That hath curled, or crisped hair. Cinnatus ganeo, A deboshe, Cic. post Red. in Sen.* 5.

Cinnulus, i. m. *A little lock, or curl of hair, Varr. dim. à Cinnus, i. m. [à *κινῆς*, inserta liquidâ, Voss.] A bush of hair crisped, curled, or braided; a curled, or frizzled lock. Ma-*

dentes cinnorum fimbriae, Cic. in Pison. 11.

Cinctulus, i. m. [dim. à cinctus] *A short coat girded about the navel, and reaching to the middle of the leg, Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 28.

Cinctorium, i. n. quo cingimur. *A girth, or girdle, a belt, à waist-belt, Pomp. Mela* 2, 1. Ubi vulgò corruptè Tentorium.

† *Cinctulus*, i. m. [dim. à cinctus] *A little girding, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Cinctura, ae. f. *A girding, Suet. Jul.* 45. & *Quint.* 11, 3.

Cinctus, a, um. part. [à cingor] (1) *Girded.* (2) *Encompassed, beset with, surrounded, invironed.* (1) *Cinctus gladio, Liv.* 38, 21. (2) *Humus aequore cincta, Ov. A. A.* 2, 469.

Cinctus, us. m. [verb. à cingo] *A man's girdle, as cingulum is the woman's, Varr.* But this is not observed in authors. Also a kind of short coat girded a little below the paps. *A dress, or garb, as, cinctus Gabinus, A garb of wearing the gown, used by the citizens of Gabii, who threw one part under their right arm, and the same lappet back again over the left shoulder, Virg. Aen.* 7, 612. In which fashion a victory having been once gotten, the consul ever after (for luck's sake) used it when he denounced war, *Serv.*

Cinctutus, a, um. [à cinctus, ut actutum, ab actum, i. cinctu indutus,

C I N

indutus, Litt.] *Armed, and ready to fight, or girt, and trussed up after the old fashion.* Cinctuti Cethegi, *Ancient, or, as some, warlike, Hor. A. P. 50.*

Cinēfacio, ēre, feci, factum [ex cinis, & facio] *To bring, or turn to ashes, unde*

Cinēfactus, a, um. part. *Turned to ashes, incinerated.* At nos horifico cinēfactum te prope busto insatiabiliter deflebitur, *Lucret. 3, 919.*

Cinēraceus, a, um. adj. *Of an ash-colour, Plin. 25, 99.*

|| Cinērālia, orum. pl. n. qui & dies cinerum dic. quo frontes cinere illinuntur. *The feast of Ash-wednesday, or the first day of Lent, Jun.*

Cinērārius, i. id. qu. cinisso. *A tire-man, who makes dresses for women, or attends them when they are dressing.* Qui calamiflos in cinere calefactos ministrabat, à cinere cinerarius est appellatus, *Varr. de LL. 4, 29.* || Cinerarios etiam qui martyrum cineres, & reliquias venerantur, per convicium dixit Vigilantius, *Hier.*

Cinēreus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like ashes, of ash-colour, Plin. 14, 4.* Cinerea vitis, *A kind of hedge-vine, Id. 14, 4.* Al. scrib. Cinaris.

|| Cinēricius, a, um. adj. id. quod cinereus. *Also baked, or roasted under ashes.* Panis cinericius, *Bread baked in the ashes, or on the bare hearth.*

|| Cinērosus, a, um. adj. *Ashy, or full of ashes, Apul. p. 229.*

Cingendus, a, um. part. *To be encompassed, or girded about.* Cingenda sepius altis seges est, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 562.*

Cingens, tis. part. *Tying round, encompassing about.* Tempora cingens viridi pampino, *Hor. Od. 3, 25, 20.* Horae cingentes, *Val. Flac. 4, 92.* Aequora cingentia terras, *Ov. Met. 2, 6.* Cingens aëra ramis lucus, *Luc. 3, 400.*

Cingillus, i. m. dim. Gloss. vett. εἰς γυρῶν, γυρῶν. *A little girdle.* Venit galbino succincta cingillo, *Petron. Frag. Trag. p. 56.*

CINGO, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To tie about.* (2) *To gird.* (3) *To surround, or defend, in a proper, or metaph. sense.* (4) *To surround, or environ, to besiege, or beset.* (5) *To dwell round about.* (1) Spicis tempora cinge, *Ceres, Tib. 2, 1, 4.* (2) Ense latus cinxit, *Ov. Fast. 2, 783.* (3) Muris cum cingeret Albam, *Virg. Aen. 5, 597.* Diligentius urbem religione, quam ipsis muris cingitis, *Cic. N. D. 3, 40.* (4) Cingere urbem obsidione, *Virg. Aen. 3, 52.* (5) Quique lacum cinxere Bicen, *Val. Flac. 6, 68.* § Castra vallo cingere, *To intrench, Liv. 7, 39.* Cingere arborem, i. e. delibrare, *To peel, or bark it, Paul.* Cingere flammā, *Met. To assault by love, Virg. Aen. 1, 677.*

Cingor, i. pass. (1) *To be girt about, or surrounded, &c.* (2) *To be fenced, or secured.* (3) *To be joined, or coupled.* (1) Portus cingitur & concluditur urbe, *Cic. Verr. 5, 37.* (2) Val. Flacc. 6, 477. (3) Claud. 2. in. prim. Conf. Stil. 101.

Cingula, ae. f. *A band to bind beasts with, a girth.* Ut nova velocem cingula laedit equum? *Ov. Rem. Am. 236.*

Cingulum, i. n. (1) *A girdle, or binding band.* (2) *The bridle's girdle.* (3) *The cestus of Venus.* (4) *Met. An herb in the sea growing like a girdle, sea-belt.* (5) *Also the five zones, or climates, are called cingula.* (1) Notis fulserunt cingula bulis, *Virg. Aen. 12, 942.* (2) Fest. (3) Foecunda monstis cingula, *Val. Flacc. 6, 471.* (4) Litt. Nullo autem auct. citato. (5) Cernis terram quasi quibusdam redimitam, & circumdatam cingulis, *Cic. Som. Scip. 15.* || Cingulo spoliare, i. e. dignitate, & magistratu, *Bud. ex Accursio.*

† Cingulus, a, um. adj. *Slender, or small in the waist, Fest.*

Cinisso, ōnis. m. [ex cinis, & flo] (1) *He that makes hot the iron for women to frizzle, crisp, or curl their hair; a frizler, or curler of the hair.* (2) *Also he that made ashes, or powder, to colour wōmens hair, or blew them upon the hair.* (3) *Also a chymist.* (1) *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 98.* (2) *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.* (3) *Ap. recent. Vide Cinerarius.*

|| Ciniphes, um. pl. m. Vulg. interp. al. scrib. cyniphes perperam. [à κύψη, urtica, quia pungunt] *Little flies, but cruelly stinging.* They made one of the plagues of Egypt. *Hos Latine muliones Plinius vocat, 11, 19.*

CINIS, cineris. m. ap. Catull. aliosque vett. f. [ab ant. ciner, à Gr. κίνη] signif. multitudinem, tam in sign. quam plur. (1) *Ashes, embers.* (2) *The cinders;* (3) *Also Met. The reliques, and memory of the dead.* (1) Cinere ut multā latet obrutus ignis, *Lucr. 4, 924.* Incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7.* (2) Met. Adscendit classem cum cineribus Germanici, *Tac. Ann. 2, 75.* (3) Obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, *Cic. pro Quint. 31.* || Cinis lixivius, *Lye made of ashes, Plin. 14, 25.* Suprema ferre cineri, *To solemnize one's funeral, Virg. Aen. 6, 213.* || Dies cinerum, *Ash-wednesday.*

|| Cinisculus, i. m. [dim. à cinis] *Small ashes, Prud. Hymn. 10, 141.*

Cinnabari, n. & cinnabaris, is. f. Ita minium vocant Indi, *Plin. 33, 38.* A gum, or liquor of an Indian tree: also a soft red stone found in mines, called minium, red-lead, vermilion, and by an Indian word cinoper, i. e. dragons-blood, from the colour.

|| Cinnameus, a, um. adj. *Smelling of cinamon, Apul. Met. 5. p. 354.*

* Cinnamolōgus. [ex κιννάμωμον, cinnamomum, & λέγω, colligo] *A bird in Arabia, that makes her nest of cinnamon, Plin. 10, 50.*

C I R

Cinnāmōminus, a, um. adj. *Made of cinnamon, Plin. 13, 1.* Cinnāmōmum, i. n. *The cinnamon-tree, or cinnamon itself, Plin. 12, 42. &*

Cinnamum, i. [κιννάμωμον] Idem, *Ov. Met. 15, 399.* Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 95.

CINNUS, i. m. κύμα, cinnum. *A mingle-mangle, or gallimaufry of several things together, a hotch-potch, or mish-mash, a medly, Cic. in Orat. c. 6. restituent Gruter. ex Non. 1, 295. locum ante depravatum.* Also a kind of potion made up of many sorts of liquor, *Non.* A rolling, or plaiting of the hair in locks, and curls, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32.* Ubi tamen meliores libb. habent cincinnos.

|| Cinxia Juno [à cingendo, quod sponfus solveret cingulum novae nuptae] *Arnob.*

* Cinyra, ae. f. Vulg. int. κύμα [à vel κύμα, à κύμας, i. κύμας, lamentabilis, Hes.] *An harp, or cittern, a musical instrument with ten strings, used at funerals for sad tunes.* It was plaid upon with a quill, or bow, *Joseph.*

Cio, ire, īvi, tum. [à κύω, eo, i. ire facio, moveo, κύω, signif. & dividere, à κύω, i. κύω, unde + erētum non citum, i. e. patrimonium non divisum, Donat.] *To stir, call, or excite.* Ea res aut cit alvum, aut movet febrem, *Col. 6, 5.*

|| Ciphra, ae. f. [à ספירה, i. numerus] *A cipher, or note in numbring.*

Cippus, i. m. (1) *A palisado, or sharp stake.* (2) *Wooden shackles to put the feet of offenders in.* (3) *A grave-stone, or monument.* (4) *A little bill, or mark called a barrow, or goal.* Caef. B. G. 7, 73. (2) *Vetus Gloss. ποδὸδκων, sic interpretatur, Ad Herenn. 1, 13. & Cic. de Inventione 2, 50. soleas ligneas, vocant.* (3) *Leviior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? Pers. 1, 37.* (4) *Val. Probus de notis, CIPP. Cippus, id. est, terminus. Vet. inscript. TERMINAVIT. RIPAM. R. R. PROXIMO. CIPPO.*

Circa, praep. cum acc. *About.* It is said, (1) *Of time.* (2) *Place.* (3) *Persons.* (4) *Things.* (5) *With one, or in his company.* (6) *Concerning.* (7) *About, more, or less.* (8) *Nigh, or near to, bard by.* (9) *In.* (1) *Circa lustra decem, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6.* (2) *Circa Capuam, Cic. Rull. 1, 7.* (3) *Circa regem densae miscetur, Virg. Geor. 4, 75.* (4) *Circa singulas heminas, Gelf. 7, 15.* (5) *Circa regem erat, & Phrygum turba, & Macedonum, Curt. 3, 3.* (6) *Varia circa haec opinio, Lex. ex Plin.* (7) *Circa H. S. vicies, Suet. Claud. 6.* (8) *Circa caprificos ferus, innoxius alioqui, Plin. 8, 51.* (9) *Animus est circa campos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 5.* ¶ *Circa Demetrium, About, near, or in his time, Quint. 1, 4.* Ponitur & adverbialiter, *Every where, round about.* Hostes, exhausto circa omni agro, ad ultimum inopiae venturos sciebat, *Liv.*

Circaea, sc. herba [à Circe] *The herb called night-shade, Plin. 27, 38.*

Circacum, i. n. [à Circe] *herba quae & mandragora dic. Plin. 25, 94.*

Circanea, avis, quae volans circuitum facit, *Fest. Any kind of bird, that fetches a compass in flying; a kite.*

Circenses, sc. ludi, *Fuv. [à circo magno, in quo agitari solebant] Games, or exercises of wrestling, or running, &c. kept by the Romans in a large place, called the circus. Also runnings with great horses, tilts, barriers, juffs, or tournaments, were so called.* ¶ *Agitatores circenses in quaternas factiones dispecebantur, quae & diverso vestitu diversas anni horas repraesentarent, sc. prasina ver, russea aestatem, alba autumnum, & veneta hiemem.* Domitianus duas alias addidit, purpuream, & auratam, quae tamen non durasse videntur; cum de illis postea sit altum silentium.

Circensis, e. adj. [à circus] *Of, or belonging to the circus, or place of exercise, Mart. 14, 160.*

† Circerus, i. m. *A great boy, or galley, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 42. al. leg. cercurum.*

Circes, itis. m. (1) *An hoop, or ring of iron, or brass.* (2) *Any hoop, or ring.* (3) *A sort of olives.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Varr.* (3) *Col. 5, 8.*

Circinatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circino] *An orbicular motion, a turning round, a measuring with the compasses, Vitruv. 3, 3. & 9, 6.*

Circinatō, adv. *By turning round, in manner of a compass, Lex. ex Plin.*

Circinatus, a, um. part. *Compassed, rounded, Plin. 14, 4, 5.* Circinatum tympanum, *The mariners compass, Jun. 4. Amulsi, quod est ap. Vitruv. ab hac notione propius abesse videtur.*

Circino, as. act. [à circinus] *To make a circle, to compass round, to turn round.* Circinare auras, *Ov. Met. 2, 721. Conf. Plin. 17, 17.*

Circinor, āris. pass. *To be measured, or drawn by compass, Plin. 16, 83.*

Circinus, i. m. [à circus] *An instrument called a compass, a pair of compasses, Plin. 2, 13.*

|| Circitellus, i. m. [dim. à circes, circitis, i. circus, five circulus] *A little hoop, a wreath, a wisp, or the like, to put upon one's head, to carry any thing on.* Vulg. cesticillus, *Salm. ap. Fest.*

Circiter, praep. cum acc. [à circa] *About, nigh unto.* It denotes, (1) *Time.* (2) *Place.* (3) *Number.* (1) *Circiter cal. affuturus videtur, Cic. Att. 2, 4.* (2) *Loca haec circiter excidit mihi, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.* (3) *Circiter decem millia, Liv.*

C I R

Liv. Adverbialiter. Circiter pars quarta armis instructa erat, *Sall. B. C.* 59.

Circites, circuli ex aere facti, *Fest.* It. genus oleae, *Col.* 5, 7. *Vid.* Circes.

|| Circitor, ōris. m. [à circum, *Priscian. qu.* circuitor] *A walker, or stroller.* (1) *One that walks about to look to a ground, one that goes the round at nights.* Dux circitorum, *The captain of the watch*, *Veg.* si locus citatus sanus sit. (2) *Also one who carried about clothes from the drapers, wollen, or linen, and sold them*, *Ulp.* Sed in utroque loco aliqui leg. *circuitores*: unus *Cod.* *circatores* in secundâ notione.

Circius, i. m. *Sen.* & *cercius*, *Cato* in 3. *Orig.* [Si Latina vox est, à circum; ob turbinem, & vertiginem, *Gell.* si Celtica, à Brit. *cyrch*, i. *impetus, violentia*, *Camd.*] *A vehement southern wind, which blows out of France through Italy.* *Vid.* *Plin.* 2, 46.

Circulus, i. m. *per Sync. pro* circulus. *A hoop, &c.* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 166.

† Circo, as. aēt. *To go about, to compass, or search about.* Circoque sonantia lymphis, *Propert.* 4, 10, 35. uti restituit *Jos. Scal.* ubi vulgò *circaque* leg.

* Circos, i. m. *A kind of hawk lame of one foot*, *Plin.* 10, 9. *Also A precious stone in shape of a pear*, *Plin.* 37, 56.

Circuco, vel circumeo, ire, ivi, itum. [à circum, & eo] *To go about*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. Inde sonus geminas mihi circuit auras, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 26.

Circuitio vel circuitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A circuit.* (2) *Going the round in a city, or camp.* (3) *Fetching a compass, or arguing by Sorites.* (4) *Going about the bush, a long preamble.* (1) Appenninus pertingit circuitibus contra fretum, *Vitr.* 2, 10. (2) Circuitio, ac cura aedilium plebi erat, *Liv.* 3, 6. (3) Ergo hic circuitione quâdam tollens Deos, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17. (4) = Quid opus est circuitione, & anfractu? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 61. Nihil circuitione usus es, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 28.

|| Circuitor, ōris. m. (1) *A walker of the rounds, that goes about at night to see all is safe, the watch.* (2) *Also he that goes about the streets to sell clothes, a pedlar.* (1) *Veg.* 1, 3. (2) *Ulp.* *Vide* Circitor.

Circuitus, a, um. part. *Gone about, or compassed round.* Castra circuita, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 25. templa, *Suet. Neron.* 19. Orbem circuitis cornibus alligat, *Sen. Med.* 98.

Circuitus, ūs. m. *A compass, or circuit, a going about.* || = Circuitus, & ambitus verborum, *A period*, *Cic. Orat.* 61. Longiore circuitu redeunt febres, *Cels.* 3, 5. *Vide* Circuitus.

Circulans, tis. part. *Turning his head round, staring about him, and not minding what is said*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 54.

|| Circulāris, e. adj. *Round, circular, or belonging to a circle.* Circularis scientia, *All arts, and sciences*, *Vulgò.* Cujus tamen compos. *semicircularis*, ap. *Col.* 5, 2. & *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20.

Circulātim, adv. *Circle-wise, round about, in a circle, or ring*, *Suet. Caes.* 84, 8. † In orbem, *Cic.*

Circulātor, ōris. m. verb. [à circulo, i. circumeo] (1) *Any hawker for gain.* (2) *A fortune-teller.* (3) *A mountebank, a quack.* (1) *Cic. Fam.* 10, 32. (2) *Vid.* *vet. Schol. Juv.* 6, 590. (3) *Cels.* 5, 27.

Circulātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to strollers, mountebanks, &c.* Sermo circulatorius, *Such talk as juglers, and such like lewd fellows, use.* Circulatoria jactatio, *Quint.* 2, 4.

Circulatrix, icis. f. [à circulator] *A she-gypsy, &c. a stroller, or one who lives by acting drolls, and shewing tricks among the people.* Circulatrix lingua, *pro* petulanti, & maledica, *Mart.* 10, 3, 2.

Circūlo, as. (1) *To environ, to compass about, to incircle.* (2) *To turn the head about; to stare round, and not mind what is said.* (1) *Col.* 12. (2) *Videt* oscitantem judicem, nonnunquam etiam circumlantem, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 54.

Circulor, āris. dep. (1) *To meet in companies, to run to and fro.* (2) *To hawk about, to stroll, as pedlars, mountebanks, &c.* (2) Totis castris milites circulari, & dolere hostem ex manibus dimitti, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 64. (2) *Sen. Ep.* 88.

Circūlus, i. m. [dim. à circus] (1) *An orb, circle, or compass.* (2) *A ring, or round chain.* (3) *An hoop.* (4) *An assembly, or company of men standing, or sitting together round.* (5) *Also a kind of a round cake.* (6) *A plain figure with a round circumference, to which all the lines drawn from the centre are equal.* (1) = Circulos suos, orbisque conficiunt stellae, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. (2) Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 559. (3) Circulis vasa cingere, *Plin.* 14, 27. (4) = Nec ignoro in conviviis, & circulis ista incutari, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 54. (5) *Varr. de LL.* 4, 22. (6) *Sipont.*

Circūm, praep. cum acc. [à circus, i. ambitus] (1) *About, round about.* (2) *With, or in company with.* (1) Legatio circum insulas missa, *Liv.* 42, 45. (2) Paucae quae circum illam essent, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 33. Adverbialiter: Anna, vides toto properari littore circum, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 416. || Circa temporis est, & loci; *circiter* temporis, & numeri, & raro loci, circum semper loci, *Cal.* Sed aliq. fallit. Circum in comp. ante r, q, t, d, & f, mutat m in n; ut circuncido, circunquaque, circuntuli, circundo, circunfero, in quibus tamen etiam m scribi potest.

Circumactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circumago] *A turning round*, *Gell.* 17, 20. & *Vitr.* 9, 9.

C I R

Circumactus, a, um. part. *Turned round.* Circumacto anno, *Liv.* 3, 8. & 6, 1. vertente anno, *Cic.* Circumactis equis, *Curt.* 3, 27.

Circumactus, ūs. m. verb. *A turning round*, *Plin.* 28, 37. Circumagendus, a, um. part. *To be whirled about.* In circumagendis equis, *Curt.* 3, 27.

Circumāgens, tis. part. *Whirling about, turning round*, *Liv.* 4. Circumaggērātus, a, um. part. *Heaped about*, *Liv.* Circumaggeratae radices, *Covered over*, *Plin.* 19, 23.

Circumaggēro, as. aēt. *To heap, or cast a heap about*, *Col.* 5, 11.

Circumāgo, ēre, egi, actum. aēt. [ex circum, & ago] (1) *To turn around.* (2) *To turn, or wheel about.* (3) *Meton. To make free.* (1) In ipso conatu rerum circumaget se annus, *Liv.* 9, 18. (2) Priusquam circumagerent frenis equos, *Liv.* 1, 24. (3) Qui servit philosophiae, statim circumagitur, *Sen. Ep.* 8.

Circumāgor, i, actus. pass. *To be carried, or whirled about.* *Meton.* *To be made free*: because when the citizens were made free by the major, the beadle used to turn them round. || Nil opus est te circumagi, *You need not go round, or out of your way*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 16. *Vide* Circumago.

|| Circumambūlo, as. aēt. cum accus. *To walk round about*, *Paul. J. C.*

Circumārō, as. aēt. *To plough round about*, *Plin.* 18, 3. *Liv.* 2, 10.

Circumaspicio, ēre, exi, actum. *To look round about*, *Plin.* 8, 51. Si locus mendā vacet. † Circumspicio, *Cic.*

† Circumcaesura, ae. f. *The setting out of images resembling the dead at funerals*, *Lucr.* 3, 220.

Circumcidāneus, a, um. adj. *Cut about.* Circumcidaneum mustum, *Wine of the last pressing*, *Cato.*

Circumcidendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be cut, or pared off.* (2) *Met. To be forbidden, or debarred the use of.* (1) Latera scrobis circumcidenda, *Col.* 5, 9. (2) In dentium dolore vinum ex toto circumcidendum est, *Cels.* 4, 20.

Circumcīdo, ēre, di, sum. aēt. [à circum, & caedo] (1) *To cut, or pare about.* (2) *To cut off the foreskin.* (3) *To lop, or prune trees.* (4) *Met. To shorten, or take off.* (5) *To take away, to forbid.* (1) Corticem circumcidito, *Varr.* (2) Ap. *Ecclef.* (3) Ars agricolarum circumcidit, amputat, erigit, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. (4) Circumcidere multitudinem sententiarum, *Cic. Acad.* 4. (5) Vinum ex toto circumcidendum est, *Cels.*

Circumcingens, tis. part. *Compassing round*, *Cels.* 11, 15.

Circumcingo, ēre, xi, tum. aēt. *To compass round*, *Sil.* 10, 2.

Circumcirā, adv. [comp. ex duabus praepp. circum, & circa] *Round about, on every side.* Coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere, *Sulp. ad Cic. Ep.* 4, 5.

Circumcisē, adv. *Briefly, in few words*, *Suet. de clar. Rhet.* 6.

|| Circumcisio, ōnis. f. verb. [à circumcido] *Circumcision, a cutting off the foreskin*, *Lactant.* † Praeputii amputatio.

† Circumcisitium mustum, *id. quod* circumcidaneum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 54.

|| Circumcisor, oris. m. verb. [à circumcido] *One that clips, or cuts about*, *Cod.*

Circumcisura, ae. f. *A cutting, or incision.* Arbores à circumcisura ficcatae, fideliores, *Plin.* 16, 79.

Circumcisus, a, um. part. (1) *Pruned, lopped.* (2) *Met. Cut, or pared away, avoided.* (3) *Short.* (4) *Circumcised.* (1) Quod circumcisis vinaceis profluxerit, *Plin.* 14, 23. (2) Circumcisâ inanitate, & errore, *Cic.* Diligenter unguibus circumcisis, *Cels.* 7, 26. Circumcisa omni negotiosa actione, *Id.* 4, 25. (3) = Quid tam circumcisum, tam breve, quàm hominis vita longissima? *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7. (4) Circumcisis quarundam gentium more, *Cels.* 7, 25.

Circumclaudo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To inclose round, or hem in on every side, to environ, or compass round about*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 30.

Circumclaudor, i, sus. pass. *To be inclosed, &c.* Ne duobus circumclaudetur exercitibus, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 30.

Circumcludo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [ex circum, & claudo] *To inclose round, to inclose, to hem in.* Circumcludere vas argento ab labris, *To tip it with silver*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 28.

Circumcludor, i, pass. *To be inclosed round.* Celeriter equitatu cohortibusque circumcluditur, *Hirt. B. H.* 38.

Circumclusus, a, um. part. *Shut, and closed in.* Ille consiliis, laboribus, periculisque meis circumclusus est, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 7.

Circumcōlo, ēre, ui, cultum. [ex circum, & colo] *To dwell, or inhabit round about, or nigh some place.* Qui circumcolunt paludem, *Liv.* 31, 41.

|| Circumcōlumnium, i. n. *A place set about with pillars, a cloister, a piazza*, *Sipont.* † *Cic. Varr.* & *Suet.* usi sunt peristylum.

Circumculco, as. aēt. *To trample all over*, *Col.* 5, 6.

Circumcurrens ars. [dist. quòd circa omnem materiam currat] *An art not limited to any certain matter, but conversant about every thing*, *Quint.* 2, 22.

Circumcursans, tis. part. *Running about.* Circumcursans huc illuc saepe Cupido, *Catull.* 69, 132.

Circumcurso, as. freq. *To run up and down, hither and thither.* Huc, illuc circumcursa, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 2, 1.

Circumdandus, a, um. part. *To be surrounded*, *Cels.* 8, 10. || Circum-

|| Circumdatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The putting on, or wearing of apparel*, Vulg. Interp. 1. Pet. 3, 3.

Circumdatus, a, um. part. [*à circumdor*] *Compassed, invironed*. Armis circumdatus, *Armed, clad in armour*, Virg. Aen. 9, 462. Palla circumdata, *Put about one*, Hör. Sat. 1, 2, 92.

Circundo, as, dēdi, dātum. act. [*ex circum, & do*] *To compass about, to inviron, or inclose, to clap fast about*. Animum circumdedit corpore Deus, Cic. de Univ. 6. § Circumdato me brachiis, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 16. brachia collo, Ov. Met. 6, 479. Exercitum omnem longo agmine circumdat hostium castris, Liv. 3, 28.

Circumdūco, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To lead about*. (2) *To abolish, or erase, to cancel, or draw a line all through, to deface*. (3) *To lead one out of the way, to cheat, to impose upon*. (1) § Plaut. victorem circumducere exercitum, Liv. 8, 13. Istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 157. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Per doctos dolos eam circumducam lepidulē, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 115. § Circumducere aliquem argento, Id. Poen. 5, 2, 16. ¶ Circumducere diem, *To spend the day*, Suet.

Circumducor, i. pass. *To be led round about*. Per coetus epulantium circumduceretur, Suet. Cal. 32.

Circumductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing round*. (2) *An amplification*. (3) *A circumference*. (4) *Met. Cheating, chousing, cozening*. (1) Circumductiones aquae, Viruv. 8, 7. (2) Quint. 9, 4. (3) Circumductio sphaerae, Hyg. 1, 2. (4) Nec pueri suppositio, nec argenti circumductio Plaut. Copt. sub finem.

Circumductum, *circūdō*, Quint.

Circumductus, a, um. part. (1) *Surrounded*. (2) *Wrapped, or muffled*. (1) § Orbes habet circumductos, majores minoribus, Sen. (2) Exit ē balineis, circumductus pallio, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 16.

Circumductus, ūs. m. *A circumference, a winding about*, Quint. 1, 10.

Circumneo, ire, ivi. act. [*ex circum, & eo*] (1) *To go about, or round about*. (2) *To incircle, to encompass, to inviron, or surround*. (1) Unā nobiscum circumierunt, Cic. Fam. 8, 11. (2) Hederæ circumiere caput, Propert. 2, 5, 26.

Circumneor, iri. pass. *To be beset, or incompassed, incircled, or compassed about*. Qui se totius belli fluctibus circumiri, quam illum aut regredi, aut progredi maluit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9.

Circumēquito, as. act. *To ride about*. Duas turmas circumequitare moenia jubet, Liv. 10, 34.

Circumerro, as. act. *To move up and down about one*. Lex. ex Sen.

Circumeundus, a, um. part. *To be gone about*. Metaque ferventi circumeunda rota, Ov. A. Am. 3, 397.

Circumferens, tis. part. *Turning round*. Diu arma circumferens, Curt. 6, 1. Circumferens inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres, Liv. 2, 10.

|| Circumferentia, ae. f. *A circumference, circuit, or compass*, Apul. 4. Extremitas, Cic. Univ. 15.

Circumféro, tūli. act. (1) *To carry about, or in a round*. (2) *Met. To report*. (3) *To purify by lustration*. (1) Codicem circumfer, ostende, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. (2) Fama haec nulla circumfert, Plin. Ep. 3, 16. (3) Ter socios purā circumtulit undā, Virg. Aen. 6, 229.

Circumfēror, erri, lātus. pass. (1) *To be carried round*. (2) *Met. To be reported*. (1) Sol circumfertur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 45. (2) Philippi factum circumfertur, Col. 8, 16.

Circumfirmandus, a, um. part. *To be upheld, or supported round*. Vitis quadrato circumfirmanda est agmine, Col. 4, 17.

Circumfirmo, as. act. *To fortify, and make strong, on all sides, to support*, Col. 4, 17.

Circumflans, tis. part. *Blowing on all sides*. Circumflantibus austris, Stat. Theb. 11, 42.

Circumflecto, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To bend about, to fetch a compass*. (2) *To circumflect a word; as Mōsa, Mūsa*. (1) Longos circumflectere cursus, Virg. Aen. 5, 131. (2) Ap. Gramm.

Circumflexio, ōnis. f. *A turning about*, Macr. Som. Scip. 1, 12.

Circumflexus, a, um. part. *Bowed, or bended about*. Secula circumflexa, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 391. Circumflexus, *sc. accentus*, *The circumflex accent*, in grammar.

Circumfluo, as. act. *To blow on all sides*. Circumflantibus austris, Stat. Theb. 11, 42. Met. Ventis invidiae circumflari, Cic. Verr. 3, 41.

Circumfluo, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To flow about*. (2) *To abound*. (3) *To come together*. (1) Cyzicum circumfluit Propontis, Val. Flacc. 2, 646. (2) = Rebus circumfluere, atque abundare, Cic. Parad. 1. (3) Variae undique gentes circumfluxere, Plin.

Circumfluus, a, um. adj. (1) *That flows, or runs about*. (2) *Flowed about*. (1) Tellus praecincta circumfluo mari, Plin. (2) Urbs circumflua ponto, Val. Flacc. 5, 442. Circumflua Athesi Verona, Sil. 8, 596.

Circumfōdio, ēre, di, flum. act. *To dig about*. Platones circumfodere, Sen. Ep. 12. Et circumfodior, pass. *To be digged about*, Plin. 17, 30. Olivetum debet bidentibus alē circumfodiiri, Col. 5, 9.

Circumforāneus, a, um. adj. (1) *That goes up and down*. (2) *That is carried about the market*. (1) Circumforaneus me-

dicus, *A mountebank, that goes about the country*, Modest. Pharmacopola circumforaneus, *One that sells ointments about the streets*, Cic. pro Cluent. 14. (2) Circumforaneum aes, *Interest-money*, Id. Att. 2, 1.

Circumforatus, a, um. part. *Bored round*. Stipite ab imā parte circumforato, Plin. 17, 43. à

Circumfōro, as. si forte legatur. *To bore round*.

Circumfossor, ōris. m. verb. *He that diggeth, or delveth about, a pioneer*, Plin. 17, 37.

Circumfossura, ae. f. verb. *A digging about the roots of trees*. Cupressus aspernatur circumfossuram, Plin. 17, 39.

|| Circumfrēmens, tis. part. *Raging, and roaring all about*, Amm. à

|| Circumfrēmo, ēre, ui. act. *To chirp, chatter, or make a noise about*. Circumfrēmunt nidos inanes aviculae, Sen. ad Marc. 7.

Circumfrīco, as. act. *To rub all over*. Labia doliorum circumfrices, Cato R. R. 26.

Circumfulgeo, ēre, si. *To shine round about on every side*, Plin. 2, 37.

Circumfundo, ēre, fūdi, sum. act. (1) *To pour, or shed about*. (2) *To encompass*. (1) Amurcam cum aquā ad oleam circumfundito, Cato. (2) Circumfundit aer terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 6.

Circumfundor, di, fūsus. pass. (1) *To be shed, or run over, as water does, when it boils*. (2) *To be surrounded*. (3) *To surround*. (4) *To be routed, or slain*. (1) Cūm fervet (lac) nē circumfundatur, Plin. 28, 33. (2) Cernis ut armatā circumfundare coronā? Sil. 7, 308. (3) Irruimus, densis & circumfundimur armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 383. (4) Vide Circumfusus, N° 3.

|| Circumfusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sprinkling, or pouring about*, Oros.

Circumfūsus, a, um. part. (1) *Compassed about*. (2) *Compassing about, lying round about*. (3) *Routed, slain*. (1) Circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic. (2) Circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus, Ov. 1, 12. Undique circumfusi egregiē se tuebantur, Curt. 3, 11, 4. Circumfusa multitudo in concionis modum, Liv. 2, 28. Confer. Patere. 2, 46. (3) Circumfusus magnā ex parte hostibus, Liv. 4.

Circumgēlātus, a, um. part. *Frozen all over*, Plin. 13, 40.

Circumgēmo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To groan, roar, or make a lamentable noise round about*. Cum acc. Circumgemit urfus ovile, Roars about, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

Circumgesto, as. act. *To carry about with him*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2.

Circumglōbo, as. *Puto non leg. To gather in heaps, or lumps*. Sed circumglobatus, Plin. 9, 71.

Circumgrēdior, i. dep. *To march round about*, Tac. Ann. 12, 28.

|| Circumgressus, ūs. m. *A going about, or fetching a compass*, Amm. 22, 2.

|| Circumhumātus, a, um. adj. *Having earth cast about it, earthen, interred*, Amm.

Circumjācens, tis. part. *Lying round about*. Ingenti luxu provinciae & circumjacentium populorum, Tac. Ann. 2, 72.

Circumjāceo, ēre. act. *To lie about*. Quae circumjacent Europae, Liv. 37, 54.

Circumjēctū, abl. *A laying, or covering round*, Plin. 11, 112.

Circumjēctus, a, um. part. *Laid, cast, situate, or made about*. Circumjēcta muris aedificia, *Buildings erected about the walls*, Liv. 9, 28. Circumjēcta urbi loca, *Lying near about, adjacent*, Id. 34, 28. Circumjēcta nemora, Curt. 3, 10.

Circumiens, euntis. part. *Going round*. His eques instructus perterrita moenia lustrat more lupi clausas circumeuntis oves, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 20.

Circumjicio, ēre, ēci, ectum. [*ex circum, & jacio*] *To cast all about, or on every side*. Circumjicere vallum, *To make a trench round about*, Liv. 35, 4. Rotundo ambitu circumjicere, *To make it round, or compass it about*, Cic. de Univ. 8.

Circuitio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à circumneo*] *A going about, the compass, or reach of a river*, Amm.

Circumiturus, a, um. part. *About to go round*. A fronte & tergo circumiturus hostem, Sil.

Circumitus, ūs. m. verb. [*à circumneo*] *A going about the farthest way*. Quidam circumitu rupes petivere, Curt. 3, 11, 19.

Circumlābens, ntis. part. [*à circumlabor*] *Sliding, or gliding round about*. Prospectumque dedit circumlabentis Olympi, Luc. 6, 484.

Circumlambo, ēre, bi. *To lick about*, Plin. 11, 64.

|| Circumlatro, as. act. *To bark round about one, to rail, and bawl at one*, Amm. 4. Convicior.

Circumlātus, a, um. part. [*à circumferor*] *Carried about*, Plin. 29, 32.

Circumlāvo, as, lāvi, lōtum, & lāvātum. *To wash, or flow round about*. Aegyptum Nilus circumlavat, Hyg. Fab. 276.

Circumlīgo, as. act. *To tie about*. Lignum stupā circumligant, Liv. 21, 8. aliquem umbrā, Stat. Theb. 8, 677. ulnis, Id. Ach. 1, 172.

Circumlinio, īre, īvi, itum. (1) *To anoint, or besmear a thing all over*. (2) *Per Met. To lard a discourse*. (1) Circumlinire

circumlinere alvos fimo, *Plin.* 21, 47. (2) Argumenta ad dicendum tenuiora extrinsecus adductis rebus circumliniunt, *Quint.* 12, 9. al. scrib. alveos.

Circumlinitus, a, um. part. *Besmeared about, painted round on the borders, Col.* 12, 43.

Circumlino, ēre, līvi, lēvi, & lini, lītum. act. *To anoint, or dawb all over. Circumlinere oculum, Plin. Ep.* 6, 88. aliquid oleo, balsamo, &c. *Col.* 12, 43.

Circumlinor, i. tus. pass. *To be smeared, or dawbed about. Circumlini favos fimo bubulo utilissimum, Plin.* 21, 47.

Circumlitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An anointing about.* (2) *Alto a polishing, burnishing, putting the last hand to a picture, or piece of painting, the finishing work.* (1) *Plin.* 24, 24. (2) *Plin.* 35, 40.

Circumlitus, a, um. part. *Anointed round about. Auro circumlitus, Washed over with gold, gilt, Ov. Met.* 11, 136. Saxa musco circumlita, *Grown over with moss, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 7. Facies fuco circumlita, *Lucr.* 2, 744.

Circumlocutio, ōnis. f. (1) *A periphrasis.* (2) *A fetch; or compass of words, a circumlocution, or beating about the bush.* (1) *Quicquid significari brevius potest, & cum ornatu latius extenditur, periphrasis est: cui nomen Latine datum est, non sanè orationis aptum virtuti, circumlocutio, Quint.* 8, 6. (2) *Apul. apol. p.* 845. † *Circuitus, anfractus, Cic.*

Circumloquens, ntis. part. *Speaking by way of circumlocution, Auson. Epigr.* 138, 15.

Circumloquor, i. quutus, & cutus, dep. unde circumloquens, part. *Auson. Etyll.* 168.

Circumlucens, tis. part. *Glaring, glittering, or shining round. Fortuna nimis circumlucens, Sen. ad Marc.* 2.

Circumluo, ēre, lūi, lūtum. act. *To wash about. Mari arcis pars major circumluitur, Liv.* 25, 11. Rhenus amnis tergum ac latera circumtulit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 12, 3.

Circumlūvio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à circum, & lavo*] *The flowing, or compassing about of waters, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38.

|| Circumlūvium, i. n. *A flowing about, Felt. Jus praediorum. Vid. JCC. † Circumlūvio, Cic.*

Circummissus, a, um. part. *Sent round about, § Jugo circummissus Veiens, Liv.*

Circummitto, ēre, si, act. *To send round about. Qui castra Romana aggredierentur post montes circummisit, Liv.* 4, 18.

Circummittor, i, flus. pass. *To be sent all about. Legationes in omnes partes circummittuntur, Caes. B. G.* 7, 63.

Circummoenio, īre, īvi. act. *To wall about, Caes. B. G.* 1, 180.

Circummoenitus, a, um. part. *Walled, or inclosed round about, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 4.

Circummulcens, tis. part. *Gently touching, or licking. Linguis serpentum circummulcentibus, Plin.* 28, 6.

Circummulceo, ēre, si, act. *To stroke softly, or gently on every part, Plin.*

Circummunio, īre, īvi. act. *To inclose, to ditch in all about. Optimum est plantas circummunire caveis, Col.* 5, 9. *Caes. B. C.* 1, 18.

Circummunior, iri. tus. pass. *To be tied, or bound about, Caes. B. G.* 2, 30.

Circummunio, ōnis. f. ver. *The inclosing, or investing of a place. = Id nè fieri posset, obsidione atque oppidi circummunitione fiebat, Caes. B. C.* 1, 19.

Circummunitus, a, um. part. (1) *Defended on every side.* (2) *Secured in prison, guarded.* (1) *Caes. B. C.* 1, 84. (2) *Lex. ex Plaut.*

|| Circummurānus, a, um. adj. *About the walls, Amm.*

Circumnascens, tis. part. *Growing about, Plin.* 2, 106.

Circumnascor, i. natus. dep. *To grow about, Plin.* 2, 106.

Circumnāvigō, āre. *To sail round. Classis oceani circumnavigavit sinus, Patere.* 2, 106.

Circumobruo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To cover over with earth, or all about, to overlay, Plin.* 9, 26.

Circumpactus, a, um. part. [*à circum, & pangor*] *Set round about, as slips, or cions of trees are, Plin.* 17, 21.

Circumpādānus, a, um. adj. [*à circum, & Padus*] *Dwelling, or lying about the river Po, Liv.* 21, 35. *V. Propr.*

Circumpango, ēre, pegi, pactum. act. *To set, or plant round, all about, Plin.* 17, 21.

Circumpāvio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To ram, beat, or knock about. Vix est in usu praeterquam in*

Circumpāvitus, a, um. part. *Paved, and rammed down all over. Area circumpavita, Plin.* 12, 32.

Circumpēdes, um. pl. m. iidem qui & pedibus dicuntur, *Pages, or lacqueys, waiters, or attendants at table. Circumpedes homines formosos, & literatos suos esse dicebat, Cic. Verr.* 1, 36. *Sed, puto, rectius, circa pedes legitur, quomodo Gruterus edidit: num & Curtius in hujus ministerii descriptione circa pedes dixit,*

4, 15, 10.

Circumplector, i, xus. *To embrace, to surround, to encompass, Undique est eas circumplexus, Cic. de Univers.* 7.

Circumplexus, a, um. part. (1) *Surrounding, enviroing.* (2) || *Environed, surrounded.* (1) *Stupet ipse beatas circumplexus opes, & parcius imperat ignis, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 44. (2) *Turris igni circumplexa, Gall.* 15, 1.

Circumplexus, ūs. m. verb. *A clasping, or embracing one another.*

ather, a twining round, or twisting about, *Plin.* 8, 11.

Circumplicatus, a, um. part. *Twisted about, intertwined, infolded. Puer circumplicatus serpentis amplexu, Cic. de Div.* 1, 36.

Circumplīco, as. act. *To fold, or wind about, to roll, or wrap about. Tum esset ostentum si anguem vectis circumplīcavisset, Cic. Div.* 2, 28.

Circumpōno, ēre, fui, itum. act. *To lay, or put all about, Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 75.

Circumpōtatio, ōnis. f. *A quaffing, or drinking round, Cic. de Leg.* 2, 24.

Circumpurgo, as. act. *To cleanse round about, Cels.* 5, 28.

Circumrādo, ēre, si, act. *To shave round, to scrape about; cuius passivum manet*

Circumrādor, i, sus. *To be scraped about. Dens circumradi debet, Cels.* 7, 12.

Circumrāsio, ōnis. f. *Circumrāsio corticis, The scraping off the bark, Plin.* 17, 39.

Circumrāsus, a, um. part. *Shaved, or scraped about, Col.* 4, 26.

Circumrētio, īre, īvi. act. *To entangle, or ensnare, Lucr.* 5, 1151.

Circumrētītus, a, um. part. (1) *Catched in a net,* (2) *Met. Intangled, hampered, hemmed in.* (1) *Mars, & Venus circumrētiti fuerunt, Arnob.* 5, 186. (2) *Circumrētītus frequentia populi, Cic. Verr.* 5, 58.

|| Circumrīgus, a, um. adj. *Watered round about, Litt. ex Catul.*

Circumrōdo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To gnaw about, to detract. Met. Circumrodo quod devorandum est, Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

Circumrōdor, i, sus. pass. *To be gnawed, to be back-bitten, or evil spoken of. Dente Theonino cum circumrōditur, Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 82.

|| Circumrōrans, tis. part. *Sprinkling, or bedewing round about, Apul. Met.* 11, p. 387.

|| Circumrōtor, ari. pass. *To be wheeled, or turned about, as in a mill, Apul. Met.* 9, p. 278.

Circumscalpo, ēre, pli, ptum. act. *vix legitur. To scrape about. Pass. Dentes radice circumscalpi, Plin.* 20, 15.

Circumscarifico, as. act. *To scarify round about, Legitur quidem circumscarificatus, Scarified round, Plin.* 30, 8.

Circumscindo, ēre, scidi, scissum. act. *To cut round about, Liv.* 2, 55.

Circumscribendus, a, um. part. *To be circumscribed, bounded, &c. Cic. Philip.* 13, 9.

Circumscribens, tis. part. *Circumscribing; concealing. Facetis joci sacrilegium circumscribens, Just.* 39, 2.

Circumscribo, ēre, pli, tum. act. (1) *To draw a circle round.* (2) *To circumscribe; limit, or bound.* (3) *To cheat, cozen, over-reach, or circumvent.* (4) *To cast out of office; controul, over-rule.*

(1) *Virgula stantem circumscripsit, Cic.* 8, 8. (2) § *Curriculum vitae circumscripsit nobis natura, Cic. pro G. Rab.* 10. *Laudes ejus circumscribere est tam parca transcurrere, Sen. Helv.*

17. (3) = *Et spoliare doces, & circumscribere, Juven.* 10, 222. (4) *Parata de circumscribendo adolescente sententia colularis, Cic. Orat.* 59.

Circumscriptē. adverb. *Closely, briefly. Res definimus; circumscriptēque complectimur, Cic. N. D.* 2, 59.

Circumscriptio, ōnis. f. (1) *A bounding, or limiting.* (2) *A cheating, or over-reaching.* (1) *Circumscriptio orationis & periodi, Cic. Orat.* 61. (2) *Emptiones falsas apertā circumscriptione fecisti, Cic. pro Flacc.* 33.

Circumscriptor, ōnis. m. verb. *A cozenor, a cheater, one that over-reaches, Cic. Catil.* 2, 4. *Juv.* 15, 136.

Circumscriptus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Met. Circumscribed, confined.* (2) *Discarded; cashiered, laid aside.* (3) *Deceived, cozened, cheated.* (1) *Fluvio Rubicone circumscriptus, Cic. Phil.* 6, 3. = *Vis circumscriptor, & adductor, Plin. Ep.*

1, 16. (2) *Si tribunus plebis notatus, aut senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit, Cic. Att.* 7, 8. (3) = *Captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti, atque decepti, Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 15.

Circumsēco, as, ui, etum. act. *To cut about, Col.* 7, 5.

Circumsecor, aris. pass. *To be cut round, Cic. pro Cluent.* 64.

Circumsectus, a, um. part. *Circumcised; as the Jews, Suet. in Domit.* 12, 26.

|| Circumsēcus, adv. *All about; on both sides, Apul. Met.* 5, p. 157. † *Utrinquecēcus, Lucr.* 4, 937.

Circumsēdeo, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) *To sit round about;* (2) *To besiege:* (1) *Florentes amicorum turba circumsedet, Sen. Ep.* 9. (2) *Saguntum vestri circumsedent exercitus, Liv.*

3, 68.

Circumsedeor, ēri, flus. pass. *To be surrounded, to be besieged, Cic. Att.* 9, 18.

Circumsēpio, īre, pli, tum. act. *To inclose, or hedge in. Armatis corpus circumsepsit, He got him a life-guard, Liv.* 1, 49.

Circumseptus, a, um. part. *Cohortibus armatis circumseptus, Guarded with soldiers, Cic. Vos iisdem ighibus circumscripti, Id. de Har. Resp.* 21. *Stagnum maris instar circumseptum aedificiis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Claud.* 31.

Circumsēro, ēre, vi, atum. act. *To sow, or plant round about, Plin.* 21, 42.

Circumsēror, i, atus. pass. *To be planted about. Genistas circumseri alveariis gratissimum, Plin.* 21, 42.

Circumfessio, onis. f. *A sitting round about*, Varr. 1, 33. *Te hujus circumfessionis tuae causam & culpam in alios transtulisse?* Cic. Verr. 1, 33.

Circumfessurus, a, um. part. *About to surround*, Liv. 25, 13.

Circumfessus, a, um. part. *Beleaguered, surrounded, encompassed*. Met. *Circumfessus lachrymis*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2.

Circumsideo, ēre, sēdi, fessum. act. [*ex circum, & sedeo*] *To beset, besiege, beleague, or block up*, Cic. Att. 9, 12. & Liv. 9, 2.

Circumsideor, ēri. pass. *To be invested*. Ut *circumsideri arcem viderunt*, Curt. 3, 1. *Missus nuncius, qui circumsideri ipsos, & ni subveniretur, arcas res renunciaret*, Tac. H. 3, 69, 70.

Circumsido, ēre, fessum. cum acc. *To lay siege to, to sit about, to beleague, or invest a place, to block it up*. *Plisiam circumfident*, Liv. 9, 21.

Circumsigno, as. act. *To mark all about*, Col. 5, 11.

Circumsilio, ui. *To leap round about*, Juv. 10, 218.

Circumsistens, tis. part. *Standing round about*. Praefectus equitum cum paucis equitibus *circumsistens*, Caes. B. C. 2, 42.

Circumsisto, ēre, stiti, stitum. act. cum acc. (1) *To stand about*. (2) *To gather about, either to assail*. (3) *Or defend*. (1) *Dicere incipientem primores civitatis circumsistunt*, Liv. (2) *At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem armati circumsistunt*, Virg. Aen. 8, 490. (3) *Si qui, graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderunt, circumsistebant*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48.

Circumsistor, i. pass. *To be surrounded*, Apul. p. 600. *Ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, consilia inibat*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43.

Circumsitus, a, um. adj. *Seated, or dwelling round about*.

Circumsita castra Turonas coërent, Luc. 1, 437.

Circumsōno, as. act. (1) *To sound all about*. (2) *To ring again*. (1) *Circumsonat hostes clamor*, Liv. 3, 28. (2) *Aures meae circumsonant his vocibus*, Cic. Off. 3, 2.

Circumsonor, ari. pass. *To be sounded round about*. *Circumsonari armis*, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 11.

Circumsōnus, a, um. *Sounding round about*. *Circumsona turba canum*, Ov. Met. 4, 722.

Circumpendens, tis. *Hanging round*. Aurea lectica margaritis *circumpendentibus* recubat, Curt. 8, 30.

Circumspectans, tis. part. *Looking, or viewing round*, Ad Heren. 4, 49. *Ignota omnia circumspectantes*, Tac. Agr. 32, 5.

Circumspiciator, ōris. m. verb. [*à circumspicio*] *A gazer, one that looks about him on every side*. *Pendet ab auct. seq.*

Circumspiciatrix, icis. f. *A starrer, or gazer, a woman, which looks about on every side of her*. *Circumspiciatrix cum oculis emissit*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2.

Circumspicere, adv. ius. comp. *Advisedly, circumspectly, with good consideration, warily*, Quint. 9, 2. *Circumspicere indutus*, Gell. 1, 5. *Circumspicius donare*, Sen. de Ben. 3, 14.

Circumspicio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à circumspicio*] *Advisement, great consideration, looking round about one, circumspection*. = *Ex circumspectione, & accurata consideratione*, Cic. Acad. 4, 11.

Circumspecto, as. act. (1) *To look about*. (2) *To consider a thing diligently*. (1) *In pallo circumspectant bestiae*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. *Circumspicere patriciorum vultus*, Liv. 3, 37. (2) = *Itaque dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, &c.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.

Circumspector, ari. pass. *To be viewed round*. *Tectum & parietes circumspectabantur*, Tac. Ann. 4, 69, 5.

Circumspectus, a, um. adj. ex part. *Wise, prudent*. (1) *Act. Wise, prudent*. (2) *Wary, circumspect, watchful*. (3) *Pass. Regarded, considered, duly weighed, sed rariis*. (1) = *Circumspicissimus, & prudentissimus princeps*, Suet. Tib. 21. (2) *Solennia sunt omnibus circumspectis, ut mancipia recognoscant, &c.* Col. 1, 8, 16. = *Debent in custodia vigilantes conspici, nec erronei, sed assidui, & circumspecti magis quam temerarii*, Col. 7, 12, 5. *Homo circumspectus*, Gell. 3, 10. (3) *Circumspectis rebus omnibus, rationibusque subductis summam feci*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Circumspingo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To sprinkle about*, Col. 11, 2.

Circumspiciens, tis. part. *Viewing round about*. *Circumspicientes fugam pelluntur Persae*, Just. 2, 12.

|| *Circumspicientia*, ae. f. *Circumspection*, Gell. 14, 2. + *Circumspicio*, & accurata consideratio, Cic. Acad. 4, 35.

Circumspicio, ēre, exi, etum. act. (1) *To look about*. (2) *Met. To take care, to be cautious*. (3) *To boast, or vaunt*. (1) *Nec suspicit, nec circumspicit*, Cic. de Div. 2, 34. (2) *Nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies?* Cic. Parad. 4. (3) *Usque adeone te diligis, & magnifice circumspicis?* Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 2.

Circumspicitur, imperf. *They look about them*, Cic. Orat.

Circumstant, tis. part. *Standing about*, Ov. Met. 3, 441. *Mala circumstantia*, Liv. 21, 55. *res circumstantes*, Ad Heren. 4, 55.

Circumstantia, ae. f. (1) *An encompassing, or encumbrance*. (2) *A circumstance*. (1) Gell. 3, 7. & 14, 2. (2) *Hoc genus argumentorum dicamus ex circumstantia, quia magis dicere aliter non possumus*, Quint. 5, 10. *Cicero dixit, Numeros, tempora, & attributiones, res attributas, res circumstantes*.

|| *Circumstatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A standing round about*, Gell. 7, 4.

Circumstipatus, a, um. part. *Thronged about*. *Ducibus circumstipata curia*, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 595.

Circumstipo, as. act. *To guard*. *Legitur saltem in part. Magna circumstipante caterva*, Sil. 10, 453.

Circumstipor, ari. pass. *To be guarded round about*. *Pennaeque nrum circumstipantur amores*, Claud. 2. in prim. Conf. Stil. 356.

Circumsto, as. stiti. act. *To stand about*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. *Circumstant omnia solem numina*, Ov. Met. 2, 394.

Circumstrepens. Undique belli formidine *circumstrepente*, Just. 6, 5.

|| *Circumstrepitus*, a, um. part. *Fenestrae canticis circumstrepitae*, *Surrounded with noise*, as in serenades, Apul. p. 847.

Circumstrepo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To make a noise on all sides*. *Tum certatim caeteri circumstrepunt*, Tac. Ann. 11, 31.

Circumstrepor, i. pass. *To be surrounded with noise*. *Clamore seditionum & fugacium circumstrepitur*, Tac. Hist. 2, 44, 3.

Circumstructus, a, um. part. *Built about*. *Advi opere lateritio circumstructae*, Col. 9, 6.

Circumstruo, ēre, xi. act. *To build about*, Plin. 11, 5.

Circumsudo, as. dep. *To be all over in a sweat*, Plin. 14, 3.

Circumsuo, ēre, ui. act. *To sew, or stitch round about*. Leg. in part. *circumsutus*, Cels. 8, 5.

Circumsurgens, tis. part. *Rising round about*. *Quantum aquarum circumfurgentibus jugis oritur*, Tac. Ann. 1, 64, 4.

Circumtectus, a, um. part. *Covered round*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.

Circumtego, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To cover all over*. *Coelum circumtegit omnia*, Lucr. 1, 1094.

Circumtentus, *Stretched round*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.

Circumtexo, ēre, ui, xtum. act. *To weave all over*. Leg. in part. *circumtextus*. *Circumtextum velamen acantho*, Virg. Aen. 1, 653.

Circumtextura, ae. f. *A work, or border about*. Lex. ex Lucret.

Circumtinnio, *To sound about*, Varr. 3, 16.

Circumtondeo, ēre, *To clip, or poll round*. *Manet in part*.

Circumtonsus, a, um. *Shaved about*. *Circumtonsa matrona*, Suet. Aug. 45.

Circumtono, as, ui, itum. act. *To thunder, or make a great noise on every side*. *Circumtonare orbem*, Ov. Met. 1, 187. *Et raucae circumtonat ira Maleae*, Stat. Theb. 7, 16.

Circumtremo, ēre, ui. act. *To tremble all over*, Lucr. 1, 1086.

Circumtumulus, a, um. part. *Ferali circumtumulata [i. cincta] cupressu saxa*, *Heaped about*, Petr. Arb. c. 120. *Raro occur*.

Circumvado, ēre, si, sum. act. cum acc. *To seize, or set upon all parts*. *Circumvasit urbem terror*, Liv. 34, 38.

Circumvāgor, ari. dep. *To wander about*, Vitruv. 5, 8.

* *Circumvāgus*, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or running round about, rolling, or tumbling round*, as the sea rolls about the earth. *Oceanus circumvagus*, Hor. Ep. 10, 41. *Or as the sun moves round the world*. *Aethereae moles circumvaga flammae*, Luc. ad Pison. 19.

Circumvallatus, a, um. part. *Incompassed, beleaguered, besieged*, Liv. 3, 25. & Caes. B. G. 7, 44.

Circumvalo, as. act. (1) *To trench about, to inclose, and fortify with bulwarks, or ramparts, to hem in, to draw a line about*. (2) *Met. To assault, surround, encompass, or encumber*. (1) *Oppidum biduo circumvallavit*, Caes. B. G. 7, 11. (2) *Tot res repente circumvallant*, Ter. Adolph. 3, 2, 4.

Circumvectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying, or moving about, a moving round, an orbicular motion*. *Portorium circumvectionis*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. *Solis circumvectio*, Id. de Univ. 9.

Circumvecto, as. freq. *To carry about often*. *Errantes circumvectare penates*, Sil. 3, 291.

Circumvector, aris. pass. *To be carried about*. *Met. To discourse of, to describe*. *Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore*, Virg. Geor. 3, 285.

|| *Circumvectus*, abl. qui solus restat à *circumvectus*, ūs. *By carrying about*, Enn. ap. Cic.

Circumvectus, a, um. part. *Carried about*. *Equo circumvectus*, Liv. 3, 28.

Circumvehens, tis. part. *Sailing round*. *Praefectus circumvehens Peloponnesum*, C. Nep. Timoth. 2.

Circumveho, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To carry about*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45.

Circumvehor, i. ctus. pass. *To be carried about*, Classe *circumvehi*, Liv. 8, 26.

Circumvelo, are. act. *To clothe about; unde*

Circumvelor, ari. pass. *To be clothed about*. *Circumvelari amictu aurato*, Ov. Met. 14, 263.

Circumveniens, tis. part. *Surrounding*. *Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniens*, Tac. Ann. 2, 6, 5.

Circumvenio, ire, vēni, ntum. cum acc. (1) *To come about, or besiege*. (2) *To surround, or encompass*. (3) *To roll about, or infold*. (4) *Met. To flow about*. (5) *To deceive, to circumvent, impose upon, or over-reach*. (6) *To oppress*. (1) *Moenia omnia exercitu circumvenit*, Liv. (2) *Multa incommoda senem circumveniunt*, Hor. A. P. 169. (3) *Ardenti tergo circumvenit anguis*, Val. Flacc. 1, 400. (4) *Cocytus sinu circumvenit atro*, Virg. Aen. 6, 132. (5) *Acerbum est ab aliquo circumveniri*, Cic. pro Quint. 31. (6) *Neque tenuiores propter humilitatem circumveniantur*, Cic.

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Circumvenior, iri. pass. *To be surrounded, cheated, &c.* = Potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 14. Tunc dixerat huic? facinus indignum, Chreme, sic circumveniri, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 9.

|| Circumventio, ōnis. f. verb. *Couzenage, cheating, surprize, over-reaching*, Dig. 4 Fraus, dolus.

|| Circumventor, ōris. m. *A cheater, or beguiler*, Lampr. Circumventurus, a, umi. part. *About to surround, or circumvent*, Liv. 26, 5.

Circumventus, a, umi. part. (1) *Incompassed, surrounded*. (2) *Over-reached, cheated*. (3) Met. *Incompassed, surrounded*. (1) Cerva lupis circumventa, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 165. (2) Circumventus pecuniā innocens, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 29. (3) Circumventus morbo, exilio, atque inopiā, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 22. ex Poët.

Circumverfor, āris. freq. *To roll up and down*. Quaerentes viām circumversantur [venti] *Lucr.* 5, 521.

Circumvertens, tis. part. *Turning round*. Circumvertens se, *Suet. Vitel.* 3.

Circumverto, ēre, ti, sum. act. (1) *To turn round*. (2) Met. *To cheat, or defraud*. (1) Vide Circumventor. (2) § Qui me argento circumvortant, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 127.

Circumvertor, i, sus. pass. *To be turned round*. Rota circumvertitur axem, *Ov. Met.* 15, 522.

Circumvestio, īre, īvi, itum. act. *To invest, to cloath, or cover all over*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 39. ex vet. poët.

Circumvincio, īre, īvi. act. *To bind round about*. Quasi mur-teta juncis, item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 27.

Circumvīso, ēre, si, sum. act. *To view all over, to survey all about*, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 38.

Circumvolans, tis. part. *Flying round about*.

Circumvolans ordines, *Paterc.* 2, 27.

Circumvōātus, a, umi. part. *Flown round about*, *Plin.* 16, 47.

Circumvōlitans, tis. part. *Flying, or being often about*, *Sil.* 4, 165. ā

Circumvōlito, as. freq. [ā circumvolo] (1) *To fly about*. (2) Met. *To be often about a place*. (1) Lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 377. (2) Circumvolitare limina potentiorum, *Col. in Praefat.*

Circumvōlo, as. act. (1) *To fly about, to fly round*. (2) Met. *To surround*. (1) [Venerem] Jocus circumvolat, & Cupido, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 34. (2) Nox atra cavā circumvolat umbrā, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 360.

Circumvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To roll, or turn round*. (2) *To fold, or wrap round about*, (1) *Virg. Aen.* 3, 284. (2) Circumvolvere se spinis, *Plin.* 16, 92. In orbem torquere, *Cic.*

Circumvolvō, i. pass. *To be rolled about*. Sol circumvolvitur annum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 284.

Circumvōlutor, āris. pass. *To be rolled about*, *Plin.* 8, 21.

Circumvōlūtus, a, umi. part. *Inwrapped, twisted about one another*. Serpentes coeunt complexu circumvolutae sibi, *Plin.* 10, 82.

⚡ CIRCUNCIDANEVS, CIRCUNCIDO, CIRCUNCINGO, &c. sic enim in plerisque lexicis scribi solent; hic invenies per [m] scripta, sc. CIRCVMCIDANEVS, CIRCVMCIDO, CIRCVMCINGO, &c.

Circuo, habent lexica, sed gratis, pro circueo, īre, īvi, itum. [ā circum, & eo] *To encompass, or go round*. Sonus circuit aures, *Stat. Syl.* 4, 4, 26.

CIRCUS, i. m. (1) *A rundle, or circle*. (2) *A ring; or large place in Rome, between mount Aventine, and Palatine, walled about by Tarquinius Priscus; wherein the people sat, and saw the games called Circenses, and other exercises, in imitation of the Olympic games; but chiefly horse-races, which had been instituted before by Romulus, and called Equiria: To the circus belonged the Arena, Cavea, Euripus, Spina, Cursus, Carceres, Meta, quae vide suis locis.* (3) *The falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.* (4) *A garland.* (1) § = Duae formae praestantes sunt; ex solidis globus; ex planis autem circus, al. circulus, aut orbis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. (2) Nescis quantum in circo diem ludorum Romanorum fuisse? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 43. (3) *Plin.* (4) *Lex. ex Petron. Arb.* ¶ Candens circus, *The galaxy, or milky way*, *Cic. Arat.* 248. = Lacteus orbis; *Id.* De circo astrologi, *Strolling fortune-tellers*, *Id.*

* Ciris, is. f. [ā κίρῳ, tondeo, unde Ovid. de Nisi filiā in avem mutatā; Ciris, & ā tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo] *A lark, or rather, what the French call, une aigrette*, *Met.* 8, 151.

Cirnea, ae. f. [ā κίρῳ, misceo] *A can, or jug*. Cadus erat vini, inde implevi cirneam, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 273.

Cirrātus, a, umi. adj. denom. ā cirrus] (1) *Curl-pated; having the hair curled, and growing in tufts, and locks.* (1) Cir-rati, *Pers.* & Cirrata caterva, *School-boys*, *Mart.* 9, 30. (2) *Fringed, shagged.* (2) A cirris, i. villis; seu fimbriis dependentibus. Hinc, Cirratae militares, scil. lacernae; *Shagged, or jagged coats*, *Jul. Cap. Vide & cirrus*, N^o. 5.

* Cirriger, era, umi. adj. *Curl-pated, wearing hair in tufts*, Cirrigeri Germani, *Lex. ex Claud.*

CIRRUS, i. m. capillus, qu. in circum tortus [ā κίρῳ, cornu, quod cirri cornuum figuram referant, M.] (1) *A tuft, or lock of hair curled, a curl, or frizzle.* (2) *The crest of feathers on the head of certain birds, as the lark, crane, &c.* (3) *Things like hairs about oysters.* (4) *The hair of the head polled.* (5)

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Also the fringe, or shag of cloths. Ab ejus dim. cirrulus Angl. A curl. (1) Caput nudum cirris grandibus hinc & inde cingunt; *Mart.* 10, 83. (2) Fulicarum generi dedit cirros, *Plin.* 11, 44. (3) Ostreorum rapere lividos cirros, *Mart.* 7, 19. (4) Cirros ad Apollinem ponere solent; *Cato ap. Non.* (5) Tunica destri-cta cirris dependentibus, *Phaedr.* 2, 5, 13.

* Cirsocēle. *A disease in the scrotum*, *Cels.* 7, 18.

Cis, praep. cum acc. It denotes, place, and time. (1) *On this side.* (2) *Before.* (3) *Adverb. In all places about.* (1) Cis Euphratem, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. (2) Cis paucas tempestates, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 17. (3) Cis undique, *Plaut. Compositur cum nominibus propriis montium, & fluviorum; ut, Cisalpinus, Cispadanus; it. cum uno verbo; scil. Cispello.*

* Cis; vermiculus. *A kind of worm among corn, a weevil.*

Cisalpinā Gallia: *A part of Italy, now called Lombardy*, *Caes. B. G.* 6. princ. He also calls it Gallia togata, because the Gauls, inhabiting there, used the Italian toga, *Id.* 8, 24. Vide Propr.

|| Cisiarius, i. m. *A carman; or carter; a waggoner that carries passengers*, *Ap. JCC.*

Cisūm; i. n. *A carriage; or chariot with two wheels, used for speed, a calash.* Inde cisio celeriter ad urbem vectus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 31.

Cispello; ēre; puli. *To keep one out, that he enter not, or that he pass no farther*, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 17. & Aspello.

Cistherianus, a, umi. adj. [ex cis, & Rhēnus] *Which is on the hither side of the Rhine, respecting Rome*, *Caes.*

* Cistsites [ā κιστός; hedera] *A precious stone white, and shining, having the form of ivy-leaves all over it*, *Plin.* 37, 73.

* Cissos, i. m. *A kind of ivy growing alone without a support*; *Plin.* 16, 62. Lat. Hedera.

|| Cissymbium, i. n. *A cup; or bowl; made of ivy, or bound about with ivy*, *Macrobi. Sat.* 5, 21.

* CISTA; ae. f. [αρά το κίστα; Cistac: quod in ea aliquid reponatur:] (1) *A basket, a maund; a pannier of wickers.* (2) *A chest for books, money, &c.* (3) *A ballot-box.* (1) Cista viminea, *Col.* 12, 54. (2) Quaterrios HS. in cistam transferram ex fisco, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 85. Vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos, *Juv.* 3, 206. Occultis conscia cista sacris, *Tib.* 1, 7, 48. (3) Selecti ad custodiendas cistas suffragiorum, *Plin.* 33, 7.

Cistella, ae. f. dim. [ā dim. cistula] (1) *A casket, or cabinet, a little box, or coffer.* (2) Also the ballot-box, wherein, at the choosing of officers, or making of laws, the suffrages of the people were gathered. (1) Cistellam domo effer cum monumentis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 15. (2) *Auct. ad Her.* 1, 22.

Cistellatrix, icis. f. *A maid-servant, that carrieth her mistress's casket; or hath the charge of her cabinet*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 23.

Cistellula, ae. f. dim. [ā cistella] *A little casket, box, or cabinet*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 60.

Cisterna, ae. f. [ā cista] *A cistern; or vessel, wherein they gather rain-water to keep it; an hollow vault*, *Plin.* 31, 21.

Cisterninus, a, umi. adj. *Of, or belonging to a cistern*. Aquā fontana, vel cisternina, *Col.* 12, 43.

* Cistifer, a, umi. *That beareth a coffer; or casket, a cabinet; or box carrier; he who carried the sacra arcana*, *Mart.* 5, 17.

* Cistophorus, i. m. *An ancient coin of Asia, stamped with the image of the cistifer, in value somewhat more than half the denarius, and as much as three oboli, and a half, or about a groat.* In Asia cistophorum flagitare, *Cic. pro Domo*, c. 20. Vide Alex. ab Alex. 4, 15.

Cistula, ae. f. dim. *A little chest; or coffer, a budget, a cap-cases, a casket*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 264.

Cistus; i. m. *A plant something larger than thyme, full of branches*, *Plin.* 24, 48. al. leg. Cisthus.

* Citaris vel potius Cidaris [ab Heb. כתר, corona] *The royal turban worn by the sophy of Persia*, *Curt.* 3, 8.

Citātim, adv. [ā citando] *Hastily, speedily, quickly, in great haste*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 80. & *Cic. Att.* 14, 26. Citatius, *Quint.* 11, 3. Citatissime; *Id.* 27, 50.

Citatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A summoning to appear, an arrest, a citation, or summons.* Multiplicem, & varium ejus usum vide ap. JEC.

Citaturus, a, umi. part. *About to cite*. Quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, *Liv.* 38, 47.

Citātus, a, umi. part. & adj. or, comp. sumus, sup. (1) *Cited, summoned.* (2) *Stirred up, moved.* (3) *Swift, quick.* (1) Quo die citato reo mihi dicendum sit, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 13. (2) Vultus irā citatus riget; *Sen. Med.* 853. (3) Citatissima agmina, *Liv.* 22, 6. Citatior Euro, *Sil.* 4, 6. Citatus arteriarum pulsus; *Plin.* 11, 88.

Citerior, comp. [ā citra] (1) *The hither, nigher, or nearer in place.* (2) *time.* (3) *Or other inferior relation.* (1) Fugit in Hispaniam citeriorem, *Cic. Att.* 12, 37. (2) Citerioris aetatis metas, &c. *Valer. Max.* 8, 7. extr. 10. (3) Animi tranquillitate humana, ac citeriora considerat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 25. ¶ Citeriores, Inferiors, or subjects in a state, quibus opponuntur regentes, *Apul. p.* 523. sed mel. codd. habent deteriores. Sed ita locuti sunt citerioris aetatis auctores.

Cithāra, ae. f. [ā κίθάρα] (1) *An harp.* (2) *Skill in music.* (1) Citharae strepitus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 31. (2) Augurium citharamque dabat, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 394. & It may be used for a viol, lute, cittern, guittar, virginals, &c. Ejus species ap. *Isid.* Orig. 3, 21. & *Pignorum de Servis*, p. 86. videre licet.

* Citharis,

* Citharis, is. *Vide* Citharus.

* Citharista, m. & citharistes, ae. *A player on the harp, an harper*, Cic. Phil. 5, 6.

* Citharistria, ae. f. *A woman harper, a minstrel*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32. = Fidicina, *Id.*

* Citharizo, as. act. κίθαρίζω. *To play upon the harp*. Nam & citharizare & cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est à Dionysio, Cic. Nep. Epam. 2.

* Citharoedus, a. um. adj. κίθαροεδός. *Belonging to a harp, or harper, harper-like*, Citharoedica ars, Suet. Neron. 40.

* Citharoedus, i. m. *He that singeth unto, and playeth upon the harp, or cittern, a fiddler*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. & Hor. A. P. 355.

Citharus, i. m. *A fish called Folio, whose teeth are like a saw*, Plin. 32, 53.

Citimus, a, um. adj. superl. [à cis] *Next; hither, hithermost, nearest to us*. Citima terris, *The nearest to the earth*, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.

Citò, adv. ius, comp. simè, super. [à citus, ut à sedulus, sedulò] (1) *Quickly, nimbly, swiftly*. (2) *Shortly, suddenly, ere it be long*. (3) *Easily*. (1) Abi citò, & suspende te, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 21. Se in curru recipere citissimè consueverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. (2) Quid scribam? citò me ad te esse venturum, Cic. Fam. 9, 3. (3) Non citò dixerim, Cic. de Clar. 76. ¶ Diclò citiùs, *Forthwith*, Virg. Aen. 1, 146.

Cito, as. freq. act. [à cieo] (1) *To call, or summon to appear, to cite*. (2) *To name*. (3) *To produce as a witness*. (4) *To quote*. (5) *To recite, or rehearse*. (6) *To put upon the speed, or gallop*. (7) *To cause, or provoke*. (8) Met. *To excite, to stir up, to encourage*. (1) Per praeconem ad regem citari iussit, Liv. 1, 47. (2) Graeci qui hoc anapaesto citantur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. (3) In hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cic. Verr. 2, 59. (4) Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20. (5) Ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 7. (6) Pompeius equo citato Larissam contendit, Caes. B. C. 96. (7) & Aliae citant urinam, aliae tardant, Caes. 2, 19. (8) Studium vehementius in dies citant, Cic.

Citor, āris. pass. *To be summoned, moved, &c.* Ad suum munus citari, Catull. 59, 42.

Citra, praep. cum acc. [à cis, ut intra, ab in] (1) *On this side*. (2) *Without*. (3) *Before*. (4) *Near upon*, adv. (1) Qui sunt citra Rhenum, Caes. B. G. 6, 31. (2) Citra hoc experimentum, &c. Col. 2, 2. Citra fastidium nominentur, Plin. 3, 4. Peccavi citra scelus, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 23. (3) Citra spectaculorum dies, Suet. Aug. 43. (4) Paucis citrà millibus, Liv. 10, 25. & Ultra, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 107.

Citreum, i. n. malum citreum. (1) *A citron, an orange, a limon*. (2) *Also citron-wood, or oil of citron-wood*. (1) Citrea contra venenum in vino bibuntur, Plin. 23, 56. Unde Virgilio malum felix vocatur, Geor. 2, 127. (2) Plin. 23, 45.

Citreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Which is of the citron-tree*, (2) *Or made of citron-wood*. (1) Citrea mala, Plin. 13, 31. Oleum citreum, *Id.* 23, 45. (2) Mensa citrea, Cic. Verr. 4, 17.

Citrinus, a, um. adj. *Of a citron colour*. Color citrinus, Plin. 19, 23. Hard. leg. Cirini.

Citrius, a, um. adj. *Which hath the colour of a citron, orange-colour, of, or belonging to a citron*, Plin. in quibusd. editt.

Citrò, adv. [à cis] *Jungitur ferè cum ultro. Hither and thither, to and fro, on each side, in and out, up and down, from one to another*. Homines cursare citrò, & citrò Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22.

Citrosus, a, um. adj. Marc. *Idem quod citrinus*. § Citrosa vestis, Naev. à simil. citri, Fest.

Citrum, i. n. (1) *Citron wood*. (2) Meton. *A table, or other thing made thereof*. (1) Citrum in laminas secatur, Plin. 16, 84. (2) Vis spectem citrum vetus, Indicòque dentes, i. e. eburneos pedes, Mart. 10, 98.

Citrus, i. f. *A citron-tree growing in Afric, upon the hill Atlas, of the wood whereof they made tables at Rome. Also another sort, which bore fruits of an excellent grateful smell: a limon, or orange-tree, a pom-citrus*, Plin. 13, 29. Libyssa citrus, Varr.

Citus, a, um. part. [à cio] *Provoked, moved, stirred*. Alvyus cita utique vitanda est, Cels. 3, 22.

Citus, a, um. adj. [ex part. nempe à cieo] or, comp. simus, sup. *Swift, speedy, quick, nimble, hasty, sudden*. Citi canes, Ov. Ep. 5, 20. Cita mors, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 8. navis, Ov. Met. 15, 732. & Tardus, Sall.

Civicus, a, um. adj. *Of a city, or of the citizens, civil*. Corona civica, Cic. vel Civica abs. Quint. *A garland of oak given to him that saved a citizen, by him who was so saved*. Civica jura, *Civil law*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23.

Civilis, e. adj. or, compar. + simus, sup. (1) *Pertaining to the citizens, the city, or state*. (2) *Civil, courteous*. (1) Cic. (2) Ipse pater patriae, quid enim civilis illo? Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 13. [Nerva] civilissimus & aequissimus princeps, Eutrop. 8, 1. Mersari civilibus undis, *To be employed in state-affairs*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16. Civilis quercus, *An oaken garland, given to him, who had saved the life of a citizen in war*, Virg. Aen. 6, 772. Scientia civilis, *Policy, or the art of governing*, Quint. 2, 25. = Publicus, Cic. Humanus, Quint. Parumque id non civile modò, sed humanum etiam vitum, Liv. 5, 23.

Civilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Civility, courtesy, humanity, obliging-*

ness, courtesy which citizens use to one another. (2) *Policy*. (1) Civilitatis clementiaeque documenta, Suet. Aug. 51. (2) Quint. 2, 15.

Civiliter, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *After the manner of citizens*. (2) *Civilly, courteously*. (1) Magis piè, quàm civiliter, Liv. 38, 56. Civilissimè vixit, Eutrop. 7, 8. (2) Civilius quàm parens, Plin. Panegy. 39.

Civis, is. is. c. g. [à coeo (unde coetus, à coetus, à coitu, qu. coivis.) Cives vocati, quòd in unum coeuntes vivant, ut vita communis & ornatior sit, & tutior, Isid.] *A citizen, a free man, or woman, a denizen*. Civis Romanus, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. Attica, Ter. Eun. 1, 3, 16. & Peregrinus advena, Cic. & Hoc nomine Alexander Macedones suos appellat, quibus imperabat, Curt. 6, 3, 5. Conf. Id. 10, 3, 13. Rex igitur & Cives sunt voces relatae.

Civitas, ātis. f. [à civis] (1) *A corporation, or assembly of people, living under the same laws*. (2) *The privileges, or rights of citizens*. (3) *A state, or the whole country*. (4) *A city*. (1) Coetus hominum jure sociati civitates appellantur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. (2) Sylla comitiis centuriatis civitatem eripere non potuit, Cic. pro Domo 30. ¶ Civitate donare aliquem, *To give one his freedom*, Id. pro Balbo 13. Civitatem amittere, *To lose it*, Id. pro Caecina 34. (3) Civitas popularis & regia, Plin. 7, 57. (4) Duas esse censeo patrias; unam naturae, alteram civitatis, Cic. = Urbs, municipium, Id.

Civitātula, ae. f. *A little city, &c.* Sen. de Morte Claud.

C ante L.

+ Clacendix, genus conchae, Fest. Al. leg. Claxendis. *A cockle-fish, a shell-fish, or the shell of a fish, wherewith they were wont to cover any thing they kept close, and marked*, Prisc. ex Plaut.

CLADES, is. f. is. f. [qu. à κλάδος, ramus tener, ut sit propriè clades ramorum, ut strages stratarum arborum, & calamitas, calamorum] (1) *A discomfiture, slaughter, defeat, or overthrow in war*. (2) Synecd. *All kinds of misery, and misfortune*. (3) *Maim, or hurt, ruin, destruction*. (4) *Plague, pestilence*. (5) Meton. *A destroyer*. (1) Turbo saevus venientem cladum, Sil. 1, 40. (2) Cunctis mihi obfessa videor cladibus, Sen. Troad. 989. Ea clade (pestilentia) conterritis hostium animis, Liv. 2, 34. (3) Scaevolae à clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, Liv. 2, 13. (4) Inque ipsos saeva medentes erumpit clades, Ov. Met. 7, 561. (5) Scipiadæ cladem Libyae, Virg. Aen. 6, 843.

CLAM, cum abl. vel acc. ex adverb. praepositionis vim & naturam induit [ab antiq. calim, κρυπτείνω,] *By stealth, privately, secretly, closely, without one's knowledge, unawares*. Clam vos sunt facinora ejus, Cic. in Sall. 15. Clam iis eam vidi, Id. Att. 15, 1.

Clām, adv. (1) *Secretly, covertly*. (2) *Suddenly by way of surprise, or ambuscade*. (1) = At enim clām furtim hic esse vult, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 49. = & Pompejus clām & noctu, Caesar palam & interdiu, Caes. B. C. 3, 30. = In navem clām imponenda, occultè exportanda, curabat, Cic. Verr. 4. (2) Clām ferro incautum superat, Virg. Aen. 1, 354.

Clāmans, tis. part. *Crying, &c.* Ov. Met. 8, 229.

Clāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying aloud*. Quid hic tibi ante aedes clamatio est? *A crying, or bawling*. Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6. Sed in melioribus libris clamitatio.

Clamātor, ōris. m. (1) *A bawler, or maker of a noise*. (2) *He who speaketh over loud*. (1) Ut intelligi possit quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 49. (2) Mart. 12, 26.

Clamātorius, a, um. adj. *Clamorous, bawling, or crying*, Cic. Clamatoria avis, quae & prohibitoria in auguriis, Plin. 10, 17. quòd clamando auspicia prohiberet. Clamatorium genus, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 3.

Clāmatus, a, um. part. *Called to, or upon, cried after*. Visam vocat: clamata refugit, Ov. Met. 2, 443.

Clāmītans, tis. part. *Crying, or calling often*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 177. & Ad. 2, 5, 35.

Clamitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Shouting, bawling*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6. Vide Clamatio.

Clāmto, as. act. freq. [à clamo] (1) *To cry out against, to cry aloud*. (2) *To cry goods about*. (3) *To profess openly, to declare*. (1) Clamitent me sycophantam haereditatem persequi, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 19. (2) Quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat, Cic. de Div. 2, 40. (3) Supercilia penitus abrafa clamitare calliditatem videntur, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 7.

CLAMO, as. act. [à κλέω, voceo, κέκλημαι.] (1) *To cry, or call upon one*. (2) *To beg earnestly*. (3) *To complain, or clamour*. (4) *To speak aloud*. (5) *To proclaim*. (1) Morientem nomine clamat, Virg. Aen. 4, 674. (2) Clamo, atque obtestor, Cic. pro Mur. 37. (3) = Clamant, indecenter obstreunt, Plaut. (4) Illis quae sunt intus clamat de viâ, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11. (5) Clamat virtus beatiorem esse quàm, &c. Cic. de Fin. 2, 20.

Clāmor, ōris. m. (1) *A loud voice, an earnest calling*. (2) *Any loud noise, a clank, humming, lowing, &c. a bawling, a clamour*. (3) *A bawling, a clamour*. (4) *A shriek, an outcry*. (1) Cere-

(1) *Cererem clamore vocent in tecta*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 347. *Implevi clamore vias*, *Id. Aen.* 2, 768. (2) *Mergi clamorem ferunt ad litora*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 362. *Magnis [apes] vocant clamoribus hostem*, *Id.* 4, 76. = *Discessu mugire boves*, & colles clamore relinqui, *Id. Aen.* 8, 216. (3) *Impium lenite clamorem, sodales*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 7. = *Plangoribus aedes femineis ululant*; *Virg. Aen.* 2, 488. (4) *Ferit aurea sydera clamor*; *Virg. Aen.* 2, 488.

Clāmōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Clamorous, full of noise, loud, shrill.* (2) *Re-echoing, that rings again with noise.* (1) *Clamofus juvenem pater excitat*, *Juv.* 14, 191. (2) *Theatrum clamofum*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 16. *forum*, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 172.

Clanculārius, a, um. adj. *Secret, close, unknown, anonymous, or nameless.* *Clancularius poeta*, *One who is ashamed of his name*, *Mart.* 10, 3, 5.

|| *Clanculō.* *Privately, by stealth*, *Apul. & Macrob.* 5, 18. *Idem quod*

Clanculūm, adv. [dim. à clam, *Prisc.*] *Secretly, privily, privately.* (2) *Aliq. Praepositio est. Alii clanculūm patres quae faciunt, Unknown to their fathers*, *Adelph. Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 27.

Clandestīnō, adv. *Privately, in secret, by stealth.* *Negotium aliquod clandestinō agere*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 10.

Clandestīnus, a, um. adj. [à clam] *Secret, hidden, private, clandestine.* *Clandestinis consiliis nos oppugnant*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 1.

Clangens, tis. part. *Sounding, or flourishing, as a trumpet*, *Val. Flac.* 3, 349.

CLANGO, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To sound a trumpet.* (2) *To cry like an eagle.* (3) *A goose.* (4) *Or crane; to shout, to flourish.* (1) *Lueticum clangit tuba*, *Val. Flac.* 3, 349. (2) *Dum clangunt aquilae*, *Auct. Philom.* 28. (3) *Col.* 8, 13. (4) *Stat. Theb.* 12.

Clangor, ōris. m. (1) *The sound of a trumpet.* (2) *The cry of an eagle, the clanking of a goose, or the cranking of a crane, any loud, or shrill noise.* (1) *Clangor tubarum*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 313. (2) *anserum*, *Col.* 8, 13. *gruum*, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 13.

Clārāndus, a, um. part. *To be declared, explained, made clear.* *Natura animi claranda*, *Lucret.* 3, 36.

Clārē, iūs, īssimē, adv. (1) *Brighly.* (2) *Distinctly, clearly.* (3) *Aloud, plainly.* (1) *Clarissimē audire*, *Plin.* 10, 89. (2) *Clarius apparere*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 14. (3) *Unde est? dic clārē*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 15.

Clāreo, ēre, ui, *Cic.* *clarus sum.* (1) *To be clear, and bright, to shine.* (2) *Met. To be illustrious, or noble.* (3) *To be known, or manifest.* (1) *Hoc lumen candidum claret mihi*, *Enn. ap. Non.* (2) *Ex gente Domitiā duae familiae claruerunt*, *Suet. Nero.* 1. (3) *Pōstque magisque viri nunc gloria claret*, *Enn. ap. Cic. Offic.* 1, 24.

Clāresco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow bright, and clear.* (2) *To be manifest.* (3) *To become famous.* (1) *Dies clarescit*, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 123. *Aliud ex alio clarescere corde videmus artibus*, *Lucr.* 5, 1455. (3) *Plausu clarescere vulgi*, *Claud. Conf. Mall.* 3.

★ *Clāricito*, as. act. *To call aloud*, *Lucr.* 5, 946.

|| *Clārifico*, as. act. *To make clear.* [*Nasturtium*] *visum clarificat*, *Plin.* 20, 50. *Sed Harduinus in omnibus MSS. testatur esse compurgat.*

★ *Clārificus*, a, um. adj. *Sounding aloud*, *Catull.* 65, 125.

Clārigātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à clarigo] (1) *A demand of satisfaction for injury, in a set form, with a loud voice, and, upon refusal, a denouncing, or proclaiming war.* (2) *A reprisal, or letter of marque, an arrest, or seizure of person, or goods.* (3) *A levying of taxes.* (1) *Quint.* 7, 4. *Vide & Serv. in Aeneid.* 9, 53. & *Liv. de ritibus belli indicendi*, 1, 32. (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Liv.* 8, 14.

Clārigo, as. act. [à clarus] (1) *With a loud voice to demand amends for injuries done, to proclaim, or denounce war, as heralds used to do.* (2) *To arrest, or to make reprisal, and seizure.* (1) = *Legati ad hostes clarigatum mittebantur, id est, res raptas clārē repetitum*, *Plin.* 22, 3. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

+ *Clārisōnus*, a, um. adj. *Sounding clear, loud, shrill*, *Cic. in Arat.* 280.

Clārītas, ātis. f. (1) *Plainness, clearness.* (2) *Brightness.* (3) *Excellency, fame, and renown.* (4) *Nobleness of birth.* (1) *Claritas vocis*, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 5. (2) *Claritatis tantae est vesper*, *Plin.* 2, 6. (3) = *Ad claritatem, amplitudinēque aptior*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 21. (4) *Non qui claritate nascendi, sed qui virtute maximē excellet*, *Quint.* 5, 11.

Clārītudo, īnis. f. *id. quod claritas.* (1) *Clearness.* (2) *Met. Renown, or fame.* (1) *Vocis claritudo*, *Gell.* 7, 5. (2) *Artes, quibus claritudo paratur*, *Sall. B.* 7, 2.

Clāro, as. act. [à clarus] (1) *To clear, or brighten.* (2) *To declare, or shew, to make plain, and manifest.* (3) *To ennoble, or make famous.* (1) *Iter longae claravit limite flammae*, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 286. (2) *Clarandum versibus*, *Lucret.* 3, 36. (3) *Non labor Isthmius clarabit pugilem*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 3.

Clāror, ōris. m. *Brightness, clearness*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 112.

CLARUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ffimus*, sup. (1) *Clear, bright, fair.* (2) *Plain, manifest, evident.* (3) *Loud, and shrill.* (4) *Famous, renowned.* (5) *Noble, honourable.* (6) *Brave, heroic, gallant.* (1) *Clarā luce refulsit*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 592. (2) *In re tam clarā, tam testatā*, *Cic.* (3) *Ut omnes exaudiant, clarissimā voce dicam*, *Cic.* *Percutit indignos clarō plangore*

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lacertos, *Ov. Met.* 4, 138. (4) = *Ex doctrinā clarus, & nobilis vir*, *Cic.* *Quo nullum Latio clarius extat opus*, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 338. (5) *Sanguine clarus*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 550. (6) = *Clariss, & fortibus viris commemorandis*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10.

Classiārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a navy.* *Classiarius miles*, *Of the marines.* *Vid. Caes. B. C.* 3, 100.

Classicen, īnis. [à classicum, & cano] *He that sounds, or winds a trumpet, or horn, to call the classes together, the common-cryer*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 15.

Classicūla, ae. f. dim. [à classis] *A little fleet; or small navy.* *Cassius cum classiculā suā venerat*, *Cic. Att.* 16, 2.

Classicum, i. n. [à classe classicum dictum, quod non nisi classes, & exercitus per cornu vocarentur, *Scal.*] (1) *The sound, or blast of trumpets to call men together.* (2) *Or, as Servius affirms, the trumpet itself.* (1) *Raptā tubā ingenti spiritu classicum exorsus*, *Suet. Caes.* 2. (2) *Nec dum etiam audierant inflari classica*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 5-9. *Classica jamque sonant*, *Id. Aen.* 7, 637. *ubi vide Serv.* || *Classicum canere*, *To sound an alarm*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 82. & *Canere receptui*, *To sound a retreat*, *Cic.*

Classicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a fleet, or navy.* *Classica bella*, *Wars by sea*, *Propert.* 1, 1, 28. *Horror classicus*, *A terrible sound of the trumpet*, *Luc. ad Pison.* 129.

Classicus, i. m. (1) *He that soundeth a trumpet to call the classes, or companies together to the assemblies, the cryer of the court.* (2) *A seaman, a fore-mast man, a swabber.* (3) *A free-man, or denizen, as opposed to a foreigner, a subsidy-man, a citizen, or free-man paying scot and lot.* (4) *By way of eminence, The prime, or chief citizens.* (5) *Hence An approved author.* (6) *Substantial, undeniable.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 15. (2) *Curt.* 4, 13. (3) *Liv.* (4) *Gell.* 7, 13. (5) *Classicus scriptor, i. idoneus, non proletarius*, *Gell.* 19, 8. (6) *Classici testes*, *Fest.*

CLASSIS, is. f. [qu. calassis, à calando, i. vocando, *Quint.* 1, 6.] (1) *A navy, or fleet of ships, an armada.* (2) *A single ship.* (3) *A class, or rank of citizens, according to their estate, and quality, which was again divided into centuries.* (4) *A form in schools.* (5) *Any division of men appointed to any employment.* (6) *Anciently, an army.* (7) *A troop of horse.* (1) *Mille numero navium classis*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 18. (2) *Lyciae ductorem classis Orontem*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 334. *si Serv. rectē autumat.* (3) *Liv.* 1, 43. *ubi distributiones singulae descriptae sunt.* (4) *Cum pueros in classes distribuerant*, *Quint.* 1, 2. (5) = *Classes non majores quā denūm hominum faciundae, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui*, *Col. R. R.* 1, 9, 7. (6) *Classes clypeatas antiqui dixerunt, quos nunc exercitus*, *Fest.* (7) *Classibus hic locus*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 30. *Sed alii al. interpt.*

Clāthrātus, a, um. part. *Latticed, barred, cross-barred, grated.* *Fenestra clathrata*, *A lattice-window*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 26.

Clathro, as. act. *To shut with lattices, bars, grates, or rails*, *Col.* 9, 1.

Clathrus, i. m. *vel, ut alii, clathrum*, i. n. pl. i. (1) *A bar, or lattice, a grate with cross-bars, or other such like things; a balister.* (2) *Also a harrow, or rake to break clods with.* (1) *Hor. A. P.* 473. (2) *Tu penitus clathris, [al. clatris] eradere viscera matris ne dubita*, *Col. l.* 10, v. 72.

CLAVA, ae. f. [fortasse à ἄλλω malleus] *A club, a battoon.* = *Malē multati clavis, & fustibus repellantur*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43.

Clavārium, i. n. *Tac. Donativi nomen, in clavos calcarios impendendum; unde & Calcearium vocat Suet. Vesp.* 8.

Clavātor, ōris. m. *A servant that carries, or uses a club for his master's defence.* *Eccum clavator advenit*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 25.

+ *Clāvātus*, a, um. adj. *Garnished with nails, set with studs of gold, or purple.* *Calceamenta clavata*, *Hob-nailed, clouted shoes*, *Fest.* *Mantilia cocco clavata*, *Beset with studs of purple, or gold*, *Lamp.*

Claudendus, a, um. part. *To be shut up, or closed*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. *Claudenda domus non est*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 7, 38. *Claudenda ad lumina patris dextram invitat*, *Luc.* 3, 740.

Claudens, tis. part. *Shutting.* *Claudentes ultima signa*, *Manil.* 1, 274.

|| *Claudeo*, ēre. *Id. quod claudio*, *Prisc. ex Caecil.*

Claudianus, a, um. adj. [à Claudius] *ut Charta Claudiana, Royal paper.* *Claudianus cometa*, *In Claudian's time*, *Sen. Claudiana tonitrua*, *Mock thunder invented by Claudius Pulcher*, *Fest.*

Claudicans, tis. part. *Halting, limping.* *Graviter claudicans ex vulnere*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61.

Claudicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Halting, limping, lameness.* *Claudicatio non deformis*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. *Conf. Col.* 6, 12. & *V. Max.* 8, 11.

Claudio, as. [à clādeo, pro claudio] (1) *To halt, to be lame, to limp, to hobble.* (2) *Met. To fail, to be feeble, imperfect, or maimed.* (1) *Ex vulnere accepto claudicare*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61. (2) = *Tota res vacillat, & claudicat*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 38.

Clauditas, atis. f. *Lameness, halting, limping*, *Apul. p. 810.* *Simili modo & fascinationes repercutimus, dextraeque clauditis occursum*, *Plin.* 28, 7. + *Claudicatio.*

CLAUDO, ēre, si, sum. act. [à κλῆω, i. claudio, f. 2. κλῆω, Dor. κλαῖω] (1) *To shut.* (2) *To stanch, to stop.* (3) *To close, or to end, to finish, or conclude.* (4) *To keep off, or withstand.* (5) *To surround, or encompass.* (6) *To be lame, limp, or halt.*

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(1) & Mille

(1) Mille domos claudere serae, *Ov. Met.* 8, 629. (2) Sideritis sanguinem claudit, *Plin.* 26, 83. Claudere sanguinem, *Just.* 15, 3, 13. (3) Claudere quae coenas lactuca solebat avorum, Dic mihi cur nostras incipit illa dapes? *Mart.* 13, 14. (4) Clauditis nos obice pontus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 377. (5) Muros obsidione claudere, *Luc.* 3, 342. (6) Debili verborum numero sonus clauderetur, *Gell.* 1, 7. h. e. claudicaret, vel deficeret. Sed fortasse rectius à claudco, pro claudico.

Claudor, i, sus. pass. *To be shut; also to be lame, or crippled.* Don. in Ter. In angustum claudi, *To be driven to a strait*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 407.

Claudus, a, um. adj. qu. pedibus clausus, i. impeditus, unde & Appius Claudius, qui primum Appius Clausus dictus. (1) *Lame, halting, crippled.* (2) *Met. Wavering, uncertain, feeble, weak.* (3) *Short, deficient.* (4) *Unfit for service.* (1) Quasi claudus futor domi sedet totos dies, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 34. (2) Largus opum, sed clauda fides, *Sil.* 13, 33. (3) Carmina clauda, *Pentameter verses*, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 1, 11. (4) Clauda & inhabilia navigia, *Curt.* 9, 29.

Clavícula, ae. f. dim. [à clavis] (1) *A little key.* (2) *The tendrel, or young twig, or shoot of a vine, wherewith it takes hold of every thing, and climbs up by it.* (3) *A bar, or bolt, to make a gate fast.* (1) *Littl. sed aut. non citat.* (2) *Cic. de Senec.* 15. (3) Ferratos obicit clavícula dentes, *Germ. Caes. in Ar. et Cassiop.*

Claviger, era, um. [ex clava, & gero] *Which carries a club,* an Epithet of Hercules, *Ov. Met.* 15, 21.

Claviger, era, um. [ex clavis, & gero] *That carries keys,* an epithet of Janus, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 228.

CLAVIS, is. f. n. [à κλῆις, Dor. pro κλῆις, interpositio digam.] (1) *A key.* (2) *A lock, or bolt, a cleft in musick.* (1) Magistratus poscit claves portarum, *Liv.* 27, 24. (2) Frustra claves inesse foribus, *Tibull.* 1, 6, 34. ¶ Clausa clavis, *A lock opening only on the inside.* Referat clausa quae praevidet ostia clavi, *Aut. Carm. Moreti.* v. 15. ubi vide *Scal.* Sub clavi esse, *To be under lock, and key*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22. Laconica clavis, *A key to open the door on the outside*, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 57. Adultera clavis, *A picklock*, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 643.

Clavola, ae. f. dim. [à clava] *A graft, a slip of a tree, a cyon, or young set.* = Teneros ramos alii clavolas, alii taleas appellant, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 40.

† Claustrarius, a, um. adj. Claustrarius artifex, *A maker of locks, and keys, &c.* *Lampr.*

† Claustritimus, i. m. *That looks to locks of doors, a keeper of a cloister*, *Gell.* 12, 10.

Clastrum, i. n. [à claudio] *antiq. clostrum.* (1) *An inclosure, bar, or close gate.* (2) *Also any manner of thing that encloseth, or encompasseth any place, as walls, rails, bars, doors, &c.* (3) *A closet, or withdrawing room.* (4) *Also the leaf of a gate, or door; a leaf, or casement for a window.* (5) *A limit, bound, or fence.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 3, 411. (2) *Catull.* 59, 76. (3) *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 47. (4) *Virg. Aen.* 7, 184. (5) *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 32. ¶ Clausura regni, *The key, or inlet of a country*, *Liv.* 9. Daedalea claustra, *A labyrinth*, *Hippol.* 1171. Viarum claustra, *A narrow pass*, *Lucr.* 4, 616.

Clausula, ae. f. dim. [à clausa] (1) *A little sentence in the conclusion.* (2) *A conclusion, or end of a letter.* (3) *An article, or passage of a law.* (4) *A close, or utmost end.* (1) Sunt clausulae quae numerosae, & jucundae cadant, *Cic. Orat.* 64. (2) Veniamus aliquando ad clausulam, *Cic. Philip.* 13, 20. (3) JCC. freq. (4) Beatae vitae clausulam imposuit, *Sen. Epist.* 9.

Clausum, i. n. *A close, a stable, a stall, or hive; any close place.* Domorum clausa, *Close places*, *Lucr.* 1, 355.

¶ Clausura, ae. f. vel clusura. *An inclosure; also a fortress upon the marches, or limits*, *Pancjrol.* Clausurae tempus, *The time when any city, or fort is besieged*, *Veg.*

Clausurus, a, um. part. *That will shut in, or inclose*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 785.

Clausus, a, um. part. [à claudor] (1) *Inclosed, shut up, kept in.* (2) *Environed, surrounded, besieged*, *Liv.* 2, 34. (3) *Met. Finished, ended, concluded.* (4) *Secret, close, confined.* (1) Clausa stabulis armenta, *Plin.* (2) Speluncis lacus clausi, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 364. (3) = Species orationis clausa, & terminata, *Cic. Orat.* 58. (4) Habere clausa sua non potuit consilia, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25. ¶ Clausum mare, *The winter-time; from the 10th of November, to the 10th of March, wherein navigation ceased among the Romans*, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 5.

Clavulus, i. m. dim. [à clavus] *A little nail, a hobnail, a sparable*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

CLAVUS, i. m. [à claudendo, quod claudat, figat, atque continet] (1) *A nail, or spike.* (2) *A note by which the old Romans reckoned their years, serving instead of a calendar.* (3) *A button, or stud.* (4) *A round knob, or stud of purple, wherewith the robes of the senators, and equites were adorned: but for distinction, the former wore broader than the latter; whence those were called laticlavii, these angusticlavii.* (5) *Meton. The dignity itself.* (6) *The rudder, or helm of a ship.* (7) *Fig. Rule, or government.* (8) *A way, or course of life, a fancy, or humour.* (9) *Any callous flesh.* (10) *A corn in the toe, or elsewhere, a little swelling of hard flesh in the corner of the eye.* (11) *A whitlow.* (12) *A shanker, or bubo.* (13) *A puff, or knur in the stem of a tree.* (1) Transstra confixa clavis ferreis,

Caes. B. G. 3, 13. ¶ Clavi trabales, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 18. quibus figuratè denotatur Invieta necessitas. Clavo trabali figere beneficium, *To go thorow stich with it, to do it to purpose*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 21. (2) Eum clavum, quia rarae per ea tempora literae erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, eoque Minervae templo dicatam legem, quod numerus à Minervâ inventus sit, *Liv.* 7, 3. Ubi de ortu, religione, & modo hujus consuetudinis. (3) *Cic.* (4) Purpura cum lato clavo, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 29. * Vide *Suet. Nerv.* 26. & *Oth.* 10. (5) Ego latum clavum à Caesare nostro impetravi, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 9. = Curia restabat; clavi mensura coacta est, *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 10, 35. (6) Ille [gubernator] clavum tenens sedet in puppi, *Cic. de Sen.* 6. (7) Quis clavum tanti imperii, & gubernacula reipub. tenere potest? *Cic. pro Sext.* 9. ¶ Dum clavum rectum teneam, *As long as I do my part*, *Quint.* 2. (8) Saepè notatus cum tribus anellis, modò laevâ Priscus inani, vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 10. (9) Clavi vocantur callosa in albo oculi tubercula; quibus nomen à figurae similitudine est, *Cels.* 7, 7. (10) Clavus nonnunquam etiam alibi, sed in pedibus tamen maximè nascitur, *Cels.* 5, 26. (11) *Plin.* (12) Erat [Silio] natus insanabilis clavus, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7, 2. (13) = Olea clavum patitur, sive fungum placet dici, vel patellam, *Plin.* 17, 37.

Cleagra, ae. f. *An hook to draw up water*, *Pallad.*

* Clēma, tis. n. *The herb polygonon, or knot-grass*, *Plin.* 27, 91.

* Clemātis, idis. f. *The herb periwinkle, or cotton-weed*, *Plin.* 24, 49.

CLEMENS, tis. or. comp. simus, sup. [claram habens mentem, Perot. colens, Donat. clinans, Voss.] (1) *Quiet, peaceable.* (2) *Mild, meek, unmoved, dispassionate.* (3) *Courteous, affable.* (4) *Merciful, compassionate, inclined to pity.* (5) *Smooth, not rough.* (6) *Easy, undisturbed.* (7) *Benign, benevolent, kindly.* (8) *Moderate.* (1) Clemens, placidus, nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, *Ter. Adel.* 4, 5, 10. (2) Eui satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasce, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 4. (3) Clemens aditu, *Claud. Conf. Hon.* 6, 550. (4) Nec in caede principum clementiorem hunc fore, quàm Cinna fuerit, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. (5) *Met.* Nec quā sit clementissimus amnis, quaerit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 118. Undae clementi flammine pulsae, *Catull.* 62, 272. (6) = Clementem vitam, urbanam, atque otium secutus sum, *Ter. Adel.* 1, 1, 17. (7) Ipse Sirius clementi fidere fovit, *Claud. Epith. Pall. & Cel.* 120. (8) Is rumor clemens erat, *Sall. B. J.* 22.

Clēmter, adverb. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Quietly, leisurely.* (2) *Gently, softly.* (3) *Without labour, and pains.* (4) *Favourably, kindly, courteously.* (1) Animo malè est, recipiam anhelitum. AP. Clementer acquiesce, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 21. (2) Sequere sis, C. Sequor. B. At clementer, quacso; calces deteris, *Plaut. Mercat.* 5, 2, 11. (3) Quā juga Apennini clementius adirentur, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 52. (4) = Leniter hominem, clementerque accepit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40. Dixi quo pacto id fieri possit clementissimè, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 5.

Clementia, ae. f. (1) *Easiness, evenness of temper.* (2) *Courtesy, affability, good humour.* (3) *Pity, compassion.* (4) *Met. Calmness, tranquillity.* (5) *A goddess so called.* (6) Clementia tua, *A title given to the later Roman emperors.* (1) Clementia est per quam animi temere in odium alicujus invectionis concitati comitate retinentur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54. (2) = Plena omnia clementiae, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, *Cic. 2. fr.* 1, 1. (3) Haec tua, Persephone, maneat clementia; nec tu Persephones conjux faevior esse velis, *Prop.* 2, 21, 48. Clementia aestatis, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. hyemis, *Col.* 2, 9. Nili, *Sat. Theb.* 3, 527. (5) Hujus imago in nummis antiq. freq. (6) Vide Spart. in Geta, initio, & *Lamprid.* in Severo 65.

* Cleōnicion, i. n. [ex κλέος, gloria, & νίκη, victoria. Them. νικῶ, vinco] *The herb horse-thyme, or wild basil*, *Plin.* 24, 87.

Clepo, psi, ere, ptum. [à κλέπω, ant. κλέπω] (1) *To steal, or pilfer.* (2) *To cover, to shelter, to protect.* (3) *To conceal.* (1) = Rape, clepe, tene, harpaga, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 6. § Sacrum qui cleperit, parricida esto, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9. ex lege ant. Si quis cleplit, nè populo scelus esto, neve cui cleptum erit, *Liv.* 22, 10. ¶ Clepere verba alicujus, *To listen to, or over-hear*, *Plaut.* (2) Se tegmine ingenti clepit, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 799. (3) Levis est dolor, qui capere consilium potest, & clepere sese, *Sen. Med.* 156.

Clepesere, pro clepere, *Lucr. ap. Litt.*

Clepsydra, ae. f. [à κλέπω, furor, & ὕδωρ, aqua] (1) *A vessel measuring time by water; an hour-glass, first in use among the Greeks, by which their orators and pleaders had their time measured out to them: afterwards brought into use among the Romans, by Pompey after his third consulate; whereas before, their time was unlimited.* (2) ¶ *An astrological engine.* (1) Ad clepsydrum latrare, *Cic. de Orat.* Vide & *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11. (2) *Martian.*

* Cleptes, vel clepta, ae. m. *A thief, or robber*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 95.

† Cleptus, a, um. part. *Stolen, &c.* *Liv.* Vide Clepo.

¶ Clēricātus, ūs. m. *Clergy. A being in orders*, *Ecclef.*

Clēricus, i. m. [à clerus] *A clergy-man*, *Ecclef.*

¶ Clēropeplum, i. n. *A clergy-man's tippet, or scarf*, *Ecclef.*

* Clērus, i. m. [à κλέρος, fors, quia clerus fors DEI, vel cleri fors]

[*for* DEUS] (1) It is used by St. Peter in the plural number to signify *The church*, or *body of the faithful*: (2) but by ecclesiastic writers, *The clergy*, or *church-men*. (3) Also a *worm like a spider*, which breeds in bee-hives and makes the bees sick. (1) S. Petr. 1, 5, 3. (2) *Haec notio ap. Latinos scriptores S. Hieronymi temporibus paulo antiquior*. (3) Plin. 11, 20.

* Clibanus, i. m. (1) *A portable oven*, or *furnace*. (2) *A stove*, or *bat-house*. (3) || *A suit of complete armour*. (1) Oblita vasa clibano, vel furno torrefaciunt, Col. 12, 15. De ejus forma vide eundem 5, 10. (2) Cels. 2, 17. princ. (3) Veget. In hac notione Persis originem debere, Capitol. in vita Severi, necnon testatur Amm. 10, 10.

* Clidum, i. n. *The throat of the fish Tunny*, Plin. 9, 18.

* Cliduchus, i. m. [à κλῖς, clavis, & ἔχω, habeo] *The picture of one holding keys*, Plin. 34, 19.

CLIENS, tis. m. & f. [à κλῖν, celebrans, utpote qui colebat patronum] (1) *A client*; one who has put himself under the protection of his patron, to whom he paid all honour, and observance, as was the patron to afford him his interest, protection, and defence. Thus not only private persons, but the Roman provinces, and allies, made choice of some noble family to take care of their interest, to defend their cause, and manage their affairs at Rome: a *retainer*, or *dependent*. (2) *A client*, one who employs a lawyer. (3) *A tenant*, *villain*, or *vassal*. (1) & Qui in odore patronus, nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov. A. Am. 1, 88. Vide Cic. in Div. Plutarch. in Romulo. Dion. Halicarnass. 2, 9, 10, 11. Juvenum nobilium cliens, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 15. Omnes clientes, obaeratoresque suos conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 5. (2) Jus qui profitebatur adfit; facundus causam saepe clientis agat, Ov. A. A. 3, 531. (3) Ap. poster. scriptores. V. Budaeum.

Clienta, ae. f. *A woman retainer*, a *tenant's wife*. Nec Laconicas trahunt honestae purpurae clientae, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 7.

Clientela, ae. f. (1) *The state*, or *relation of clients to their patrons*, or *tenants to their lords*. (2) *Merit*. Clientelae Dependents, homagers. (3) *Synecd. Patronage*, *protection*, *guardianship*. (1) Scis quam diligam Siculos, & quam illam clientelum honestam judicem, Cic. Amico 14, 12. (2) Illis majorum virtus reliquit gloriam, dignitatem, clientelas, Sall. de Rep. Ord. (3) = Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam, & fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9.

Clientulus, i. m. *A poor client*. Ne clientulorum loco potius quam patronorum numerarentur, Dial. de Orat. 36, 11.

* Clima, ätis. n. [à κλίω, inclino] (1) *Geometry*, *A plot of land sixty foot square*. (2) In Astronomy, *A clime*, or *climate*. (1) Col. 5, 1. (2) Inclinationes coeli Graeci κλίματα vocant, Vitr. 1, 1.

* Climacter, äris. m. [à κλίμαξ, scala] Properly, *The step*, or *round of a ladder*: Met. Every seventh year of a man's life; particularly the 63d, as made up of 7 multiplied by 9; which has been observed to be very dangerous, great fits of sickness, and death itself often happening thereon. Vide Gell. 15, 7. Others again, think the 49th year more dangerous, as being made up of seven times seven; Vide Censorin. de die natali, 14. But these observations smell strongly of Chaldean and Egyptian superstition. Vide Just. Martyr. Quaest. 89. ad Orthodox. κλιμακτηριάζας vocat legem annorum scansionem Plinius, 7, 50.

* Climactericus, a, um. adj. *Climacterical*, *ascending*; also *perilous*, *dangerous*, *fatal*, as some years of a man's life are superstitiously accounted, especially the 49th, 63th, and 81st. Habes climactericum tempus, sed evades, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Vide Climacter.

* Climax, äcis. f. (1) *A ladder*, *the round of a ladder*, *an ascent by steps*. (2) In Rhet. *A figure connecting the subsequent to the precedent*. (1) Ex usu Graecorum. Hinc Angl. To climb. (2) Si stas, ingredere; si ingrederis, curre; si curris, advola, Cic. qui Latine gradationem vocat.

Clinamen, inis. n. verb. [ab ant. clino] *A bending*, or *declination*. Exiguum clinamen principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.

Clinatus, a, um. part. *Bent*, *inclined*, Cic. in Arat. 52.

* Clinice, es. f. κλινική, sc. ἰατρική. *A part of physic which prescribes diet and medicine to bedrid people*. Hippocrates instituisse fertur medicinam, quae clinice vocatur, Plin. 29, 2.

* Clinicus, i. m. vel a, um; est enim propr. adj. [à κλῖν, lectus; ut qui aegrotantium lectis assidere solet] (1) *A physician attending bedrid*, or *other sick patients*. (2) *A bedrid person*. (3) *A bearer at funerals*. Κλῖν enim & feretrum significat. (1) Chirurgus fuerat, nunc est vespillo Diaulus; coepit quo poterat clinicus esse modo, Mart. 1, 31. (2) Medetur stomachicis, spasticis, clinicis, &c. Plin. 25, 24. (3) Haec notio colligi potest ex acumine epigrammatis supra laudati.

CLINO, as. [à Gr. κλῖνω] *To bend*, *to incline*. Paulum clinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243. Raro occur. freq. autem in compos. declino, reclino, &c.

* Clinopale, es. f. [à κλῖν, lectus, & πάλιν, lucta] *An exercise in the field of Venus*. Assiduitatem concubitûs, velut exercitationis genus, clinopalen vocabat [spurcissimus homuncio Domitianus] Suet. in vita ejus.

Clinopodium, i. *The herb horse-thyme*, *wild basil*, Plin. 24, 87.

|| Clipeus, m. & clipeum, i. n. sic enim aliqui scribunt, deductes à clepo, abscondo, tigo. *A shield*, *a target*. Vide Clipeus.

CLITELLAE, arum. pl. f. [à κλίς, declivis] (1) *Dorsers set on the backs of labouring beasts*, that they may carry their loads with greater ease; a *pannel*, or *pack-saddle*. (2) *A descent*, or *valley*, particularly a place at Rome so called. (3) *A kind of engine*. (1) Mulos, detractis clitellis, circumducere jubet, Liv. 9, 17. Prov. Bos clitellas, When a person is improper for, or unequal to an undertaking, Cic. Att. 5, 15. (2) Vide Scal. & Fest. (3) Fest.

Clitellarius, a, um. adj. *Bearing a pannel*, or *pack-saddle*. Mulus clitellarius, Col. 2, 22.

Clivina avis [à clivis auspiciis, i. adversis, Fest.] *A bird, that, in south-saying, gave a sign against a thing's being done*, Plin. 10, 17. Hard. scrib. Clivia.

Clivosus, a, um. adj. *Full of cliffs*, *steep*, *craggy*. & Locis aridis, & clivosis altius deponantur vites, quam si humidis, & planis, Col. de Arb. 4. Clivoso tramite vitae, Sil. 6, 120.

Clivulus, i. m. dim. *A little cliff*, or *descent*, Col. 6, 37.

CLIVUS, i. m. & clivum, i. n. [à κλίς, devexitas, per Aecolismum, κλίπός] (1) *Any devexity*, *declivity*, *slanting*, or *sloping*, any *ascent*. (2) Particularly, *the ascent*, or *descent of an hill*, *the side*, or *pitch of an hill*. (3) Met. *Labour*, *difficulty*. (1) Testa mensae subdita clivum sustulit, Ov. Met. 8, 662. Ad te via prona videtur; à te cum redeo, clivus inertis aquae, Id. Ep. 18, 122. (2) Clivus Capitolinus, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Loca ardua, & cliva depressa, Cato, ap. Non. (3) Per aspera duro nititur ad laudem virtus interrita clivo, Sil. 4, 605. Clivo sudamus in uno, Ov. Ep. 20, 41.

Cloaca ae. f. [ab ant. cluo pro colluo, unde Venus Cluacina] *A common-shore*, *a sink*, *a wydraught*. & Illud idem in rapidum flumen, jaceret cloacam, Hor. Sat. 3, 2, 42. & Prov. Arcem facere ex cloaca, To make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic. pro Planc. 40. & Cloacae publicae sunt, latrinae privatae, Col.

Cloacalis, e. adj. *Of a sink*, or *wy-draught*. Cloacale flumen, *A common-shore*, which receives all filth, and nastiness, Cato, ap. Fest.

† Cloaco, as. act. *To defile with dirt*. Cloacare, inquinare Fest.

Cloacarius, a, um. adj. *Cloacarium vestigal*, Ulp. & subst.

Cloacarium, i. n. *The scavenger's duty*, or *wages*, Ulp.

Clodiana vasa, *Vessels so call'd from the maker or inventor*, Plin. 33, 49.

† Clodico, as. pro claudico; ut & clodo pro claudio, plostrum pro plaustrum, &c. dixerunt vet. Cic.

|| Cluden vel cludo, inis. *A tragedian's knife*. Sinè cludine saltas, Apul. p. 526. Sed alii aliter leg.

CLUDO, si, ère, sum. act. *To shut*, *to close*, *to surround*, *to environ*, *to stop*, *to tie about*, &c. Idem quod claudio, & in optimis quibusque auctoribus occurrens. & Gemmas auro cludere, To set them, Plin. 33, 6.

Cludor, èris. pass. *To be closed in*, *enviored*, *surrounded*, &c. Casside minaci cludi, Stat. Theb. 4, 204. Quo mari cingi cludique terrarum orbem fides, Tac. Germ. 45, 1.

Cluens, tis. part. *Excelling*, *remarkable*, *shining*. [Duo Caepiones] cluentes consilio, & lingua, plus auctoritate tamen & gratia sublevabant, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 25. Ubi tamen al. & fortasse rectius, clientes.

CLUEO, es, ère. [à κλύω, fut. 2. κλυῶ. Ion. κλυέω, audio, item dicor, vocor, habeor] (1) *To be named*, or *called*. (2) *To be spoken*, or *talked of*, *to be reputed*, or *esteemed*, *to be famed*, or *highly commended*. (3) *To appear to be*. (1) Ita sis, ut nomen cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 95. (2) § Ut victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 16. Cluere gloria, Id. Poen. 5, 4, 20. (3) Lucr. 1, 45.

Clunaculum, i. n. & per Sync. clunaculum. *A butcher's chopping-knife*, or *cleaver*, Gell. 10, 25.

Clunculus, i. m. dim. [à clunis] *A little haunch*, or *buttock*; *the leg of a fowl*, Gell. 15, 8.

CLUNIS, is. m. & f. [à cluo, purgo] (1) *A buttock*, or *haunch*. (2) *The leg of a fowl*, &c. (1) Pulchrae clunes, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 89. Ad terram tremulo descendunt clune puellae, Juv. 11, 164. (2) Lex. ex Gell.

|| Cluo, ère. Prud. Idem quod clueo; q. vide. [cluo, ant. purgo, Plin. contr. à colluo, Turn.] *To cleanse*, or *rinse*; also *to fight*.

Clupea, ae. f. *A small fish*, by some called a *shad*, Plin. 9, 17.

† Clupeus, ant. pro clypeus, a cluo, i. pugno, Grammaticos putasse ait Plin.

Clusilis. adj. [à cludo, clusi] *Easy to be shut up*, Plin. 9, 41.

Clusinus, a, um. adj. *Of Clusum*, a city of Etruria. Clusinae uvae, Plin. 14, 4. Clusinum far, Col. 2, 6, 3. Clusini fontes, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9.

Clusius. [à cludendo] *A name of Janus*, as also *Patulcius* from the contrary, à pateo. & Modò Patulcius idem, & modò sacrificio Clusius ore vocor, Ov. Fast. 1, 130.

Clusurae, arum. pl. f. i. e. clausurae, idem quod Burgi, limitum, *The boundaries of countries*, Dig.

Clusus, a, um. part. [à cludor] *Shut up*, *inclosed*, Val. Flacc. 1, 34. & Mart. 12, 55.

Clypeatus, a, um. part. *Armed with a buckler*, or *shield*, one that carries a target. Clypeata totis agmina densantur campis, Virg. Aen. 7, 793.

† Clypeo, as. act. *To arm with a buckler*. Chlamyde contorta

tortâ astu clypeat brachium, *i. e.* munit, *Non. ex Pacuv.*

† Clypeoides. *Round in the fashion of a target, Lex. ex Plin.*

Clypeum, *i. n.* id. quod clypeus. Clypea inaurata, *Liv. 35, 10. argentea, Id. 34, 52.*

CLYPEUS, *i. m.* [ἀπὸ τοῦ γλύφειν, a sculpendo, quasi glypeus, quod imaginibus insculptis caelaretur, teste *Plin. 35, 4.*] (1) *A shield, buckler, or target, used by footmen.* (2) *An image painted, or graven upon it.* (1) *Aere cavo clypeus, Virg. Aen. 3, 286.* (2) *Plin. ubi supra, quanquam in hac notione clupeus grammaticorum filii scribi volunt, quos redarguit Plinius.*

* Clyster, *ēris. m.* [ἀπὸ τοῦ κλύειν, quod est abluere] *A glyster, an instrument which is used in giving of glysters, Suet. in Ner. 20. & Claud. 44.*

¶ Clyster ocularius, & auricularius, *A little pipe, or squirt, to cast any liquid medicine into the eyes and ears, Cels. 5, 26. & 6, 18.*

C ante N.

† Cnefusus, *sive* gnefusus, *i. e.* obscurus. Ita *Scal. leg. in Culice, Cnefosaque domos, ubi al. leg. nefosas vulg. detossas. Vid. Cnephosum.*

* Cneōrum, *i. n.* vel cneōron, κνέων. *An herb, or flower used in garlands, Plin. 21, 29.*

† Cnephosum [ἀ κνέφας, tempus obscurum, *sive* nubilum] *Dark, Fest. † Obscurum.*

* Cnicos, vel cnicuis, *f. Bastard saffron, mock saffron, Plin. 21, 107.*

* Cnide. *A kind of shell-fish, Plin. 32, 53. † Urtica.*

* Cnissa, *ae. f. The steam of meat, Arnob. † Nidor.*

* Cnodax, *ācis. m.* [Fort. ex κνός, canis, (*gen.*) & ὀδός, dens] *The gudgeon in the spindle of a wheel, an iron-spike, Vitruv. 10, 6.*

C ante O.

Co pro con, praep. insep. ante vocales, & literam *h.* ut coarctō, coeo, cohaereo, &c.

Coā, *ae. f.* In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nola, *Quint. 8, 6. Aenigma Caecilianum. Coa à coēundo, quae se paratam simulat ad coitum, & tamen nolit, She will and she will not. Vid. Voss. l. 4. Inst. Or. p. 210.*

Coa vestis, *sive* subst. coa, *pl. n. scil. vestimenta, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 13. à Cō insulā. A garment of silk so thin, that one might see the body through it.*

Coaccēdo, *ēre, ssi, ssum. act. To approach, or draw nigh with others, to be added to. Decem pro his coaccēdunt minae, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65. vix alibi occ.*

¶ Coacervātim, *adv. By heaps, Apul. Florid. p. 779. † Acervatim.*

Coācervātio, *ōnis. f. verb. An heaping, or gathering together in heaps, a laying in heaps. Argumentorum coacervatio, Cic. Part. Orat. 35.*

Coācervātus, *a, um. part. [à coacervo] Heaped together. Coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. Luctus coacervati, Ov. Met. 8, 485.*

Coācervo, *are. act. To heap up, to lay on heaps, to amass, Cic. Verr. 4, 24. = Cogere, construere, & coacervare pecuniam, Id.*

Coācervor, *ari. pass. To be heaped up, or amassed. = Coguntur & coacervantur pecuniae, Cic. in Rull. 2, 27.*

Coacesco, *ēre. [ex con, & acefco] To grow sour, tart, stale, or unpleasant. Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas coacescit, Cic. de Senect. 18.*

† Coacon, *i. n. A sort of black plaister, Cels. 5, 19. ubi al. Choacum, vel Chiacum.*

Coacilia, *um. pl. n. Felts, pack-cloths, a kind of cloth used in war, because, being drest with vinegar, it was sword-proof, and would keep out thrusts, Ulp.*

¶ Coaciliārius, *i. m. A felt-maker, one that makes coarse thick cloths, Jul. Capit.*

¶ Coactē, *adv. Tert. item comp. coactiūs, Gell. 10, 11. By compulsion. † Per vim, ingratius.*

Coactio, *ōnis. f. verb. [à cogo] (1) An assembling, or bringing together. (2) The business of a collector. (3) A disease of cattle, when they are tired, or over-wrought. (1) Nocturnis vigiliis & coactione hominum, Cic. de Har. Resp. 26. sed variant codd. (2) § Coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet. Vesp. 1. (3) Veget.*

Coactō, *are. freq. To constrain much, or often, Lucr. 6, 1120. Nescio an alibi.*

Coactor, *ōris. m. verb. [à cogo] (1) A gatherer, or one that drives together, a collector, or receiver, a gatherer of usurers debt. (2) A purveyor. (3) † A constrainer, or enforcer. (1) Ab coactore relegit porcos sextarios, Cato, c. 159. (2) Perquiritur à coactoribus, Cic. pro Cluent. 64. (3) Opus est adiutore, & (ut ita dicam) coactore, Sen. Epist. 53. ¶ Agminis coactor, the bringer up of the rear, the serjeant of a company, Tac. Hist. 2, 68.*

Coactūra, *ae. f. verb. (1) The gathering, or laying up of any thing, an heaping together. (2) The thickning of wool. (1) Reponatur uniuersusque diei coactura, Col. 12, 50. (2) Ex Littl.*

Coacturus, *a, um. part. About to compel. Vi coacturus,*

Caes. B. G. 1. Quibus dicit, non coacturum se ad jurandum neque virgines Vestae, neque Dialem, Gell. 10, 15.

Coactus, *a, um. part. [à cogo] (1) Gathered, assembled, brought together. (2) Curdled (as milk.) (3) Hard bound. (4) Met. Forced, constrained, compelled. (5) Strained, made narrow. (1) = Coacti sunt ii, qui ab aliquo sunt unum in locum congregati, Cic. pro Caec. 21. (2) Lactis massa coacti, Ov. Met. 8, 666. (3) Alvus coacta, Cels. 2, 8. (4) ¶ Coacta dices, sponte quod fari abnuis, Sen. Troad. 573. ¶ Multa arte coactum ebur, Val. Flacc. 2, 464. Arbores coactae brevitas, Plin. 12, 6. Dwarf trees kept low by cutting. (5) Clavi mensura coacta est, Of an equestrian, who wore narrow studs in distinction from the senators, who wore broad ones, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 35.*

Coactu, *m. abl. verb. [à cogo] By constraint, force, or compulsion. = Coactu, atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. 5, 29. ¶ Neque voluntate sua, sed coactu civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.*

† Coacum, *aliis coacon, vel chiacum, A kind of black plaister, Cels. 5, 19.*

Coaddo, *ēre, dīdi, dītum. act. [ex con & addo] To add, or lay together, Cato R. R. 4. & Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 4. Rarè occ.*

Coadjicio, *ēre, ēci, ectum. act. [ex con, ad, & jacio] To cast to, or together, Col. 12, 21.*

† Coadjutor, *ōris. m. A fellow-helper, Grut. Inscript. † Adjutor.*

Coadūnatus, *a, um. part. Gathered together in one, Plin. de Viris ill. sed rara vox, si non & suspecta. † In unum coactus.*

Coaedificātus, *a, um. part. Built close together, contiguous, Cic. in Part. Orat. 10. vix alibi rep.*

Coaedifico, *are. To build close together, Cic. ad Attic. 13, 33.*

Coaequalis, *ae. adj. Like, equal, even, as fellows and partners are, coequal. In gregem coaequalium compellitur, Col. 8, 14. Petron. c. 136. ed Bourdelot. Justin. 23, 4. & 37, 4. † Aequalis, Cic.*

Coaequandus, *a, um. part. To be made equal, or level. Montibus coaequandis, Sall. B. C. 21.*

Coaequatus, *a, um. part. Made equal, or level. Coaequati dignitate, pecuniā, &c. Sall. de Rep. Ordin. 2, 16.*

Coaequo, *āre. act. (1) To make one thing equal and even with another, to level. (2) To make indifferent. (1) Coaequare fulcos, Col. 1, 3. (2) Coaequare leges, Liv. 3, 56. sed variant codd. ¶ Coaequare gratiam omnium, To be in every body's favour, Sall. de Rep. Ordin.*

Coaequus, *a, um. adj. Equal, even, like. Coaequa pars in commerciis, An even share, Plin. 6, 32. sed aequa habent mel. libb. Rarè occ. † Aequus.*

Coaestimo, *āre. act. To esteem alike, Litt. ex Cels. sed q. † Aequè aestimare, pari numero, uno ordine habere.*

Coaestimor, *āri. pass. To be esteemed alike, or all one, Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

¶ Coaetāneus, *a, um. adj. Which is of one time and age, of the same standing, contemporary, Apul. Met. 8. p. 238. & Porcius Latro, seu potius Vibius Crispus, Orat. in Catil. † Aequalis.*

¶ Coaeternus, *a, um. adj. Coeternal, Eccl.*

† Coaevus, *a, um. adj. Of the same age, coeval, Hieron. Ep. 142. Arator, Aët. Apost. 3, 2. Prudent. Kadmu, v. 137. † Aequaevus, aequalis.*

Coaggēro, *āre. act. [decomp. ex con, ad, & gero] To amass, or heap up together, Col. 8, 6.*

† Coāgitatio, *ōnis. f. verb. A moving, or stirring together, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Ubi rect. Contagione pulmonum.*

Coāgito, *are. To move, or shake together, Cic. ap. Littl. sed q. † Agito.*

Coagmentandus, *a, um. part. To be joined, or fastned together, Quint.*

Coagmentatio, *ōnis. f. verb. A joining, or gluing together, a cementing. = Copulatio rerum, & quasi coagmentatio naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46.*

Coagmentātus, *a, um. part. Joined, or packed together. = Quid tam compositum, tamque compactum & coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. de Fin. 3, 22.*

Coagmento, *āre. act. To join, or glue together, to cement. Verba verbis coagmentare, Cic. Orat. 23. Verba compone, & quasi coagmenta, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 26. ¶ Eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20.*

Coagmentor, *ari. pass. To be joined together. Met. To be patched up. = Docebo ne coagmentari quidem posse pacem, Cic. Philipp. 7, 7.*

Coagmentum, *i. n. (1) A strait joining, or couching of things together, a joint. (2) Mortar, cement. (1) Viden' coagmenta in foribus? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 144. (2) Coagmentorum compositio, Vitruv. 2, 9.*

Coāgūlatio, *ōnis. f. verb. [à coagulo] Curdling, the turning to a curd, the coming of cheese, or butter, Plin. 28, 45.*

Coāgūlātus, *a, um. part. Curdled, or congealed together. Pix coagulata, Plin. 16, 22.*

Coāgūlo, *āre. To curdle, or gather into cream, to curdle, or thicken, Plin. 12, 54.*

Coāgūlor, *āri. pass. To be curdled, to come, as butter or cheese doth, Gell. 3, 3.*

Coāgūlum, *i. n. [à cogendo, i. e. densando] (1) The rennet that*

that turneth milk, a calf's maw. (2) The curdled substance of the conception in the womb. (3) Met. Any thing that joineth things together. (1) Miscere novo coagula lacte, Tibul. 2, 3, 17. (2) Conceptum in utero coagulum, Gell. 3, 16. (3) Hinc vinum coagulum convivorum vocat Varr. = Vinculum, coagulum amoris, Gell. 12, 1.

Coaleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [ex con & ant. aleo] (1) When a plant beginneth to fasten itself unto the ground, and take nourishment, to stick fast. (2) Met. To grow, or cleave together. (1) Ut nisi pinguissimo solo coalere non possit, Plin. 14, 4. (2) Concordiā coaluerant omnium animi, Liv. 23, 35.

Coalescens, tis. part. Uniting together. Coalescentibus reipublicae membris, Patere. 2, 90. Populi coalescentes, Liv. 1, 2.

Coalesco, ēre, ui, itum. [ex con & aleo, i. e. cresco] (1) To grow together, or close as a wound doth. (2) To grow into as a graft. (3) To curdle, or gelly, as oil doth. (4) Met. To be united. (1) A partu coalescit vulnus, Plin. 9, 76. (2) Coalescet ficus olivae, Col. de Arb. 27, 11. (3) Gell. 17, 8. sed al. congelascere. (4) Primo quoque tempore cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 3, 48. = Si coalescere, si jungi, miscerique vobis privatis necessitudinibus possunt, Id. 4, 5.

Coālitus, a, um. part. Grown, increased, improved. Vetustate imperii coalitā audaciā, Tac. 14, 1.

Coalluo, ēre, ui. [ex con, ad, & luo] per alluvionem aliquid augere, To cast sand or gravel on heaps, as a river, &c. Pompon.

Coangusto, āre. act. (1) To make narrow. (2) Met. To restrain, to make straiter. (1) Coangustare alveos apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. (2) & Coangustare & dilatare legem, Cic. de Leg. 3, 32.

Coangustor, ari. pass. To be straitened, Cels. 7, 27.

Coarctatio, onis. f. verb. A straitning, or crowding together. Militum coarctatio, Hirt. B. Alex. 74. & Laxatio, Vitr. 9, 19.

Coarctatus, a, um. part. Straitened, or pressed together. Coarctatus in oppido, kept within, Cic. Att. 7, 10.

Coarctē, unde iūs. adv. More strictly. Si interpretari coarctiūs velis, Gell. 19, 2.

Coarcto, āre. act. & coarto, [ex con, & arcto freq. ab arceo] (1) To straiten, or press together. (2) To gather a matter into few words, or narrow compass. (1) Angustae fauces coarctant, iter, Liv. 28, 5. (2) & Quae coarctavit, & angustē referit, dilatet nobis, atque explicet, Cic. de Orat. 35.

Coarctor, ari. pass. To be pressed together. Ima ventriculi pars—in summum intestinum coarctatur, Cels. 4, 1.

Coarguendus, a, um. part. About to be convicted. Ad coarguendam temeritatem artis, Suet. Dom. 15.

Coarguo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) To tax, or charge one down right, to convince, or convict. (2) To prove manifestly, or disprove, to take tardy. (1) Omnibus in rebus coarguitur à me; convincitur à testibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 47. (2) = Refellere & coarguere mendacium, Cic. pro Ligar. 5. § Coarguere aliquem testibus, To convince by witnesses, Id. de Sen. 20.

Coarguor, i. pass. To be convinced, disproved, &c. Cic. Verr. 4, 47. = Vinci, refelli, coargui putant esse turpissimum, Id.

Coaspermans, tis. part. [à coaspermor inust.] Slighting together, Tac. H. 1, 5. vix alibi.

Coasatio, ōnis. f. [verb. à seq.] A boarding, or joining, a planking, or laying a floor, the laying of the joists, Plin. 36, 62. & Vitr. 5, 1.

Coasso, āre. quod & coaxo, sicut dic. affis & axis. To plank, or floor with boards, Vitr. 7, 1.

Coaxatio, idem quod Coassatio. The boarding, or flooring of a room, Vitruv. 5, 1. & 7, 1. It is used also for the croaking of frogs.

Coaxatus, a, um. part. à seq. Boarded, floored, planked, Vitr. 7, 1.

Coaxo, āre. [ex sono fictus] To croak like a frog, or toad, Auct. Philom. 64.

Cōbior, m. usitatus Gobio, A gudgeon, Plin. 32, 53.

Cobion, septima tithymalli species; A kind of spurge, Plin. 26, 45.

* Cōbitis, A smelt, Ap. recent. Athen. 7.

|| Cocceus, a, um. Scarlet, of scarlet, Lampr. † Coccineus.

|| Coccinatus, a, um. adj. Arrayed in scarlet, Mart. 5, 36.

Coccineus, a, um. adj. Dyed in grain, of scarlet, or crimson, Mart. 14, 131.

Coccinum, i. n. A scarlet robe, or garment dyed in grain, Mart. 2, 16.

Coccinus, a, um. adj. [à coccus, κόκκινος] Of scarlet, or crimson colour. Coccina laena, Juv. 3, 283. & absol. coccina, scilicet lacerna, Mart. 4, 28.

Cocum, i. n. (1) The grain wherewith cloth is dyed in grain. (2) Meton. Scarlet cloth dyed in grain. (1) Cocum Galatiae rubens granum, Plin. 16, 12. (2) Ardenti radiabat Scipio cocco, Sil. 17, 400.

* Coccus, i. m. (1) The shrub from which comes the purple grain. (1) Diosc.

* Coccyx, ygis, vel cis. m. A cuckoo, so called from his cry.

* Cochlea, ae. f. [à κόχλος, concha] (1) The shell of a snail, or the snail itself. (2) A fish called a cockle, a periwinkle, a shell-fish. (3) Meton. Any thing in a periwinkle, or spiral form; a vice, or worm; the screw, or spindle of a press.

(4) A pair of winding stairs. (5) A pump to draw up water, a kind of door. (1) Cochleam tarditudine vincere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 29. (2) Varr. 3, 14. ubi de earum procreatione. Conf. Cels. 2, 20. (3) Vitruv. 6, 9. (4) Vitruv. (5) Vitruv. 10, 11. Varr. 10, 11. Id. R. R. 2, 5.

Cochleare, & per apocop. cochlear, aris. n. [à cochlea, propter similitudinem figurae] (1) A spoon. (2) Also a measure, a spoonful. (1) Mart. 14, 21. (2) Plin. 27, 5.

|| Cochlearia, ae. f. The herb spoon-wort, scurvy-grass, Offic. Cochlearis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to a spoon. Cochleari mensurā, Plin. 21, 99.

Cochlearium, i. n. (1) The least measure of liquid things, the twelfth part of cyathus, a spoonful. (2) Also a cockle-pit, a stove, or place to keep cockles, or shell-fish in. (1) Plin. 21, 99. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 14.

* Cochlidium, & cochlis, idis. [à κόχλος, concha] A winding stair.

* Cochlides, um. f. A kind of Gems, Plin. 37, 74.

Cōcio, ōnis. m. An highler, or pedlar. Vetus est, Nihili cocio est, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 51. Qui locus ab interpretibus mirè vexatus est.

Cocles, itis, c. g. Unoculus, quales Arimaspi, Turn. ex Plaut. That is born with one eye only, or that hath but one eye. & Qui altero lumine orbī nascerentur, coclites vocabantur; qui parvis utrisque, ocellus; Luscini injuriae cognomen habuere, Plin. 11, 55. Ab oculo cocles, quasi oculus dictus, qui unum haberet oculum, Varr. de L. L. 6.

† Cocolobis, A Spanish grape, Plin. 14, 4.

Coctānum, i. n. [à κόττω, parvus] A sort of little fig, that came from Syria. Variè scribitur hoc voc. coctānum, cotanum, vel coctonum, vel, cotona opt. sc. à Cotone Syriae urbe, unde Romam advecta, sicut docet Juv. 3, 83.

Coctibilis, e. adj. Easily sod, boiled, or baked, or easy of digestion, Plin. 7, 57. Al. leg. Coquibilis.

Coctilis, e. adj. Sod, baked, roasted. Muri coctiles, brick-walls, Ov. Met. 4, 58.

Coctilitia taberna, A coal kiln to make char-coal, or a char-coal shop, Jul. Capitol.

Coctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à coquo] Seething, boiling, digestion, concoction, Plin. 20, 39.

Coctito, āre. freq. To seethe, or boil often, Lex. ex Plaut.

Coctivus, a, um. adj. That which is easily boiled, or roasted, soon ripe, or perhaps easily concocted, or digested. Coctivae castaneae, Plin. 15, 25.

Coctor, ōris. m. verb. [à coquo] (1) A seether, or boiler, (2) One that hath wasted all his goods, a spendthrift. (1) Coctores insulariūque, Petr. c. 95. (2) Sen. 4. de Ben. 26. Sed Gruī & Gron. hic legunt decoctor.

Coctūra, ae. f. (1) A seething, or that which is sodden. (2) Digestion, also temperateness of the air, or seasonable weather to ripen fruit. (1) Col. 12, 18. (2) Plin. 14, 6.

Coctus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à coquor] (1) Sodden, boiled, dressed. (2) Ripe. (3) Met. Ruminated, digested. (1) Cibum coctum vendere, Sall. B. J. 49. Cocti cibi, Liv. 3, 23. (2) & = Pomia, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura & cocta decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19. (3) Bene coctus & conditus sermo, Cic. ¶ Agger coctus, a brick wall, Prop. 3, 11, 22. Juris coctiores, pro juris doctiores, ad usum captandum, ex ambiguo, & affini sono dixit Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 9. Nam jus est tam culinae, quam fori, & coctus tralatione eleganti id. quod doctus, ut in tertia notione.

Cōcūlum, i. n. vas [à coquo] (1) A pot, or kettle to boil in. (2) Also dry sticks, to burn under such a vessel. (1) Coculum ahenum, Cato R. R. 1, 11. (2) Fest.

Cocus, m. pro coquus, Fest. ut arqus & arcus, Prijs. A cook. † Cōdēta, q. caudeta, Ground over-grown with horse-tail grass, or shave-grass, Fest.

Cōdex, icis. m. [à caudex, ut à caupo, copo, &c.] (1) The body, stump, or stock of a tree. (2) Meton. A book, or volume, being antiently made of boards, as some at this day. (1) Radiculae inveterato codice enascantur, Col. 4, 8. (2) Extremā cerā codicis, Cic. ¶ Accepti & expensi codex, A book of accounts, Id. Rose. Com. 1. Codex robustus, A kind of punishment, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 34. Vid. Caudex.

† Cōdiāminon, Plin. 21, 38. Vid. Codium.

Codicariae naues, Sal. Fragm. dicta sunt, quae & caudicariae, quod antiqui plures tabulas conjunctas codices dicebant, Varr. Ships, or barges made of thick planks, boys, lighters, or ketches, which brought provisions up the Tyber.

Codicarius, a, um. adj. Made of planks, or bodies of trees, Varr.

Cōdicillus, i. m. [dim. à codex] (1) A stick, or bavin. (2) A little book, a table book, a letter missive. (3) In plur. Epistles, letters, also letters patent of a prince. (4) Writings wherein a man disposes of his goods, not having leisure to make a will; papers wrapped and sealed up, as writs, and last wills; a codicil to a will. (1) Codicillos oleaginos amurcā perspergito, &c. Cato 130. (2) Cic. Philip. 8, 10. (3) Suet. Claud. 29. (4) Apud JCC.

* Cōdium, i. n. A kind of lettuce, the flower of the herb codiāminon, blowing twice a year, at the beginning of spring, and end of summer, Plin. Vid. Theophr. hist. plant. 1. 4.

Coelātor, ōris. m. verb. *An engraver.* Vid. *Caelator*.
 Coelebs, ībis. c. g. [qu. κοῖλῆς, ἁ κοῖτη, & λείπω, carens lecto, sc. nuptiali] *A single, or unmarried person, a bachelor, or maid,* Virg. *Al. scrib.* caelebs per ae.

Cōelectus, a, um. συνελεῖσθαι. *Fellow elect, or elect together with another,* Vulg. Int. 1 Pet. 5, 13. † Simul electus.

Coelestis, e. adj. *Heavenly.* Coelestes, m. pl. *The Gods,* Tibul. 1, 9, 5. Vid. *Caelestis*.

Coeliacus, a, um. adj. (1) *Diseased in the lower ventricle.* (2) *Griped in the guts, that cannot go to stool.* (1) Cels. 4, 12. Sed Graecis literis. (2) Plin. 20, 86. & saepe alibi.

Coelibaris haſta. Vid. *Celibaris*.

Coelibatus, ūs. m. *Single life.* Vid. *Caelibatus*.

* Coelicōla, ae. c. g. *An inhabitant of heaven.* Vid. *Caelicola*.

* Coelifer, a, um. *Bearing up heaven.* Coelifera manus, Sen. *Herc. Fur.* 528. nonnulli leg. *teliferam*.

Coelites, um. pl. m. *The Gods, or saints above.* Vid. *Caelites*.

|| Coelitus, adv. *From heaven.* Medii seculi vox. † A coelo.

Coelo, as. act. *To engrave.* Vid. *Caelo*.

* Coelōma, ātis. m. [ἀ κοῖλος, cavus] *A long hollow-fore about the circle of the eye,* Gal.

Coelum, i. n. pl. i. & caelus, m. ap. ant. unde coeli in pl. tantum [ἀ κοῖλον, cavum, quando scrib. per ae, al. à caelando.]

(1) *Heaven.* (2) *The sky, or welkin.* (3) *The air, the firmament.* (4) *The weather.* (5) *A climate.* (6) Met. *The Gods.*

(7) Synecd. *An orb of heaven.* (1) Pompeium ut coelo delapsum intuentur, Cic. pro Leg. Man. 14. (2) Quid si coelum

ruat? Ter. *Heaut.* 4, 3, 41. (3) Coelo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. *Epod.* 15, 1. (4) Vertitur interea coelum, Virg. *Aen.* 2,

250. (5) Coelum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 11, 27. (6) Magna otia coeli, Juv. 6,

393. (7) Quis pariter coelos omnes convertere potis est? Lucr. 2, 1096. ¶ In coelum ferre, *To commend highly.*

Coemendus, a, um. *To be bought.* Dimissis passim ad frumentum coemendum, Liv. 2, 34.

* Coemētērium, i. n. [ἀ κοιμητήριον, dormio] *A church-yard, a sleeping place, a place of burial,* Eccl. † Dormitorium.

Coēmo, ēre, ptum. act. [ex con, & emo] (1) *To buy up commodities.* (2) *Also to hire.* (1) & Non modò non venditabant, verum etiam coemebant, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 59. (2) V. *Torrent.* & *Casaub.* in *Suet. Vesp.* c. 18.

Coemptio, ōnis. f. (1) *A buying up things.* (2) *A form of the civil law, where the man and wife, that were to be, did, as it were, buy one another, so that by that means they had a right to one another's goods.* (1) Cic. pro Flac. 34. (2) Cic. pro Mur. 12.

Coemptionalis, e. adj. Coemptionalis senex, *An old man that is given over and above the bargain (like paper and pack-thread) vid. Graev. ad Cic. Ep. ad famil. 7, 29. Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 52.

Coemptor, ōris. m. (1) *A buyer.* (2) *He that buys, or adopts.* (1) Piperis coemptor, Juv. 14, 293. ubi tamen al. leg. *coempti*. (2) Ulp.

Coemptus, a, um. part. *Bought up.* Multis coemptis equis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60. Frumento ex Etruria privatā pecuniā per hospitum clientiumque ministeria coempto, Liv. 4, 13.

COENA, ae. f. [ἀ κοινὴ sc. δαῖς, communis victus]. (1) *A set meal, when the family met at meat, among the antients: it answers our dinner, or rather was both their dinner and supper; for their prandium was in the morning.* (2) *Also the room where they supped.* (1) Socrates obsonavit coenam ambulando, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 34. (2) Quam coenam appellavit ille nidum, vid. Plin. 12, 5. Tesseram vesperi per castra dedit, ut ante lucem viri equique curati, ac pransi essent, Liv. 28, 14. Praeterea invenio Suetonium luxuriae Vitellium coarguisse, quod epulas trifariam dispertiret, c. 13. ¶ Coena pontificum, Hor. *Od.* 2,

14, 22. Coena dialis, Sen. *A regalia, or costly treat.* Adipalis & adipata, opipara, Ter. *Caput coenae,* Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 34. *The first dish.* Coena recta, *A set, or full supper,* Suet. Aug. 74. *as opposed to the Sportula, which was paid in money.* Ambulans coena, *When there is but one dish, that walks round the table,* Mart. 7, 47. Coenam condicere alicui, *To invite himself to sup with one,* Suet. Tib. 42. *quod & simpliciter condicere dixit Cic.* Cū mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me, *Ad Lentulum* 1, 9. Pater coenae, *The founder of a feast,* Hor. *Sat.* 2, 8, 7.

Coenāculum, i. n. [à coenando, Varr.] *A parlour, or other place to sup in, an upper chamber, or room, a garret, or cock-loft in the top of the house, commonly let to poor tenants,* Bud. Unde Juv. 10, 19. Rarus venit in coenacula miles. & Coenatio divitum, coenaculum pauperum.

Coenans, tis. part. *Supping,* Cic. *Att.* 15, 27. & Hor. *Sat.* 2, 8, 18.

Coenāticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to supper.* Spes coenatica, *Hope of a supper,* Plaut. *Capt.* 3, 1, 36. Rarò occ.

Coenatio, ōnis. f. *A place in the lower part of the house, a summer house, to sup, or eat in, a parlour, wherein the better sort kept,* Plin. *Ep.* 2, 17. *A banqueting-house,* Suet. *Ner.* c. 31. hinc

Coenatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little place, or parlour to sup in, a little room of entertainment,* Plin. *Ep.* 4, 30.

Coenātōrium, i. n. *A night-gown, a garment to sup in,* Mart. 10, 87.

Coenātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a supper,* Petron. 21, 5.

Coenatum est, imperf. *Pridie quàm coenatum apud Vitellios esset, The day before they supped there,* Liv. 2, 4.

Coenātūrio, īre, īvi. *To have an appetite to supper,* Mart. 11, 78.

Coenātus, a, um. part. (1) *Having supped.* (2) *Treated with a supper.* Adject. forma. (1) Qui cum coenati quiescerent, &c. Cic. *de Div.* 1, 27. (2) Superi coenati sunt, & inferi, Plaut. *Aul.* 2, 7, 6.

|| Coenipēta, ae. c. g. [à coenā, & peto] *A smell-feast, or banger-on at meals,* † Parasitus.

Coenito, āre. freq. *To sup often,* Cic. *Fam.* 7, 16, 3.

Coeno, āre, avi. [atus sum, Gram. Liliāna & Lexica habent gratis] *To sup, to be at supper.* ¶ Apud aliquem coenare, *To sup with one,* Cic. *Qu. fr.* 2, 8. Alienum coenare, *To sup at another man's cost,* Plaut. *Perf.* 4, 3, 4. Malum coenare, *To sup of broken bones,* Id. *Asin.* 5, 2, 86. more suo ludens.

* Coenōbiarcha, ae. m. [ex coenobium, & ἀρχή, principatus] *An abbot, or prior.*

* Coenōbium, i. n. [ἀ κοινός, communis, & βίος, vita] *A community of living, a monastery, a convent, or cloister,* Isid.

Coenōfus, a, um. adj. *Dirty, filthy, full of nastiness.* Lacus coenofus, Col. 7, 11. gurgēs, Juv. 3, 266.

Coenūla, ae. f. [dim. à coena] *A little supper,* Cic. *Fam.* 9, 24.

COENUM, i. n. [ἀ κοινόν, immundum] (1) *Dirt, mire.* (2) Met. *Obscurity, poverty, meanness.* (3) Meton. *A vile dirty fellow.* (1) Malè olet omne coenum, Cic. *Tusc. Qu.* 4, 24.

(2) = Se in tenebris volvi, coenòque queruntur, Lucr. 3, 77. (3) = Habeo quem opponam labi illi atque coeno, Cic. pro Sext. 8.

Coēo, īre, īvi, itum. [ex con, & eo] (1) *To come together, to assemble, to meet, to convene.* (2) *To be drawn up as soldiers, to swarm together.* (3) *To close, grow, or shut itself up close again, as a wound doth.* (4) *To join battle, or charge the enemy, to rally.* (5) *To plot unlawfully, or secretly design.* (6) *To couple together in generation.* (7) *To join one's self as in alliances, confederacy, &c. to accompany.* (8) *To shrink, to wax thick, to curdle.* (1) Aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeum, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 4, 1. Quotidie coibant remotis arbitris, Liv. 3, 36.

(2) = Neque conglobandi, coeundique in unum datur spatium, Liv. (3) Arteria incisa neque coit, neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10. (4) Haec pugnae facies, coeunt sine more, sine arte, Stat. *Theb.* 11, 408. (5) In leg. *Cornelia* à Cic. pro *Cluent.* recitata. (6) Quaedam omni tempore coeunt, ut gallinae, Plin. 10, 74. (7) Societatem cum aliquo coire, Cic. pro *Quint.* 24. (8) Coit formidine sanguis, Virg. *Aen.* 3, 30. ¶ Vix memini nobis verba coire decem, *That ten words past between us,* Prop. 3, 15, 8. ¶ Coire in lites, *To join together in an action, by maintenance, or champerty,* Plin. *Ep.* 5, 14.

Coēor, īris. pass. *To be joined,* Coitur societas, Cic. Coitur multo majore damno, Luc. 2, 225.

Coepi, isti, vel coeptus sum. v. defect. *I have begun, or taken in hand,* Cic. Ilioneus—sic coepit, *begun to speak,* Virg. *Aen.* 1, 525. Hoc coepi, Ter. *Heaut.* 4, 5, 38. & Coepisti melius, quàm desinis, Ov. *Ep.* 9, 23. Traduci exercitus est coeptus, Liv. 21, 23.

† Coepio, ēre. *To begin.* Alium quaestum coepiat, Plaut. *Truc.* 1, 1, 23. Coepiam seditiosa verba loqui, Cato. Lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Plaut. *Perf.* 1, 3, 41. † Incipio.

Coeptans, tis. part. *Beginning.* Simul principes Musulamorum defectionem coeptantes securi percutit, Tac. *Ann.* 4, 24, 2.

Coepito, are. *To begin, to undertake, or to be about to do, to set upon a thing, to attempt.* Quid hic coeptat? Ter. *Phorm.* 4, 3, 21. Coeptare arma, Tac. 3, 40.

* Coeptum, i. n. *A beginning, enterprize, an undertaking, or attempt.* Di, coeptis aspirate meis, Ov. *Met.* 1, 2.

Coepturus, a, um. part. [à coepi] *Ready to begin,* Quint. 10, 1. Nemine gnaro aut opinante quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. *Cal.* 46.

Coeptus sum, *I began, to be,* De republicā consuli coepti sumus, Cic. *de Div.* 2, 2.

Coeptus, a, um. part. *Begun, enterprized, attempted.* Leviz praelia fieri coepta, Liv. 37, 18. Coeptum bellum, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 162. Carmina coepta, Id. *Eccl.* 8, 12.

Coeptus, ūs. m. *Idem quod coeptum, A beginning, or undertaking.* Primos coeptus appetere, Cic. *de Fin.* 4, 13. Sed rarò occ.

Coēquito, āre. *To ride together, or side by side,* Liv. 37, 18. Rarò occ.

Coērcendus, a, um. part. *To be restrained.* Ad quos coercendos, Curt. 8, 1. Infaniens fame, vinculis, plagis coercendus est, Cels. 3, 18.

Coērcens, tis. part. *Containing, bounding, &c.* Complexus coeli coercens omnia, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 40. Coercens gressum languor, Luc. 1, 193.

Coērceo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [à con, & arceo] (1) *To restrain, to stop, or stay.* (2) *To bridle, or curb.* (3) *To keep under, to keep in awe.* (4) *To bind, or tie up.* (5) *To comprehend, or contain.* (6) *To force, or compel, to hinder, or forbid.* (7) *To*

7) *To correct, or punish.* (1) Super crescentem carnem coërcet, *Cels.* 5, 19. Ut turbantes civitatis otium pro majestate imperii coërceret, *Liv.* 3, 48. (2) Fraenis ora coërcere, *Ov. Met.* 5, 643. (3) Terras coërcet omnes Caesar, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 3, 61. (4) Vitta coërcibat—capillos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 477. (5) = Mundus omnia complexu suo coërcet & continet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. (6) Alterum sequi, alterum vitare coërcemur, *Ad Herenn.* (7) Magistratus—multa, vinculis, verberibusve, coërcento, *Ap. Cic.* ¶ Modico se coërcere, *To content himself with a little*, *Sen. Hipp.* 213. * Numeris verba coërcere, *To write a poem*, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 8, 73.

Coërcor, ēri. pass. *To be kept in, to be forced, &c.* *Cic.* = Reprimor, *Cic. Vid.* Coërcio.

Coërcitio, ōnis. f. [verb. à coërcio] (1) *Restraint.* (2) *Chastisement, keeping in subjection and good order.* (1) Coërcitio ambitus, *Paterc.* 2, 47. (2) Coërcitionem in hitiones ademit, *Suet. Aug.* 45.

¶ Coërcitor, ōris. m. verb. *A restrainer.* Coërcitor militaris disciplinae, *Eutrop.* 7, 20.

Coërcitus, a, um. part. [à coërcor] *Restrained, refrained, kept in, stopped, compelled, tied up.* Metu coërcitus, *Sail. B.* 7, 96. Gravibus coërcita vinculis, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 3. Angustis ripis coërcita flumina, *Curt.* 9, 6.

¶ Coërcitio, & coërtio, ōnis. f. [contracte à coërcitio, ut pueritia à pueritia] *Restraint, keeping in order, or subjection, punishing, JCC.*

Coeruleus, a, um. adj. [à coelo, *Scal. qu. coeluleus*] *Sky colour, the colour of the heavens.* *Vid.* Caeruleus.

Coerulus, a, um. adj. *id. penè quod coeruleus, Azure, blue, like the colour of the sky, or sea.* *Vid.* Caerulus.

Coelius, a, um. adj. *Gray, gray-eyed, Gell.* 2, 26. *Vid.* Caelius.

Coetus, ūs. m. [à coeundo] (1) *An assembly, a meeting.* (2) *A conventicle, or unlawful meeting.* (3) *A flock.* (4) *An engagement, or charge.* (5) *A conjunction, or union.* (1) Solemnis coetus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. Coetus dulces, valet, *Catull.* 44, 9. (2) Qui coetum fecerit, capitale fit, *Sen.* (3) Aves coetu cingunt polum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 398. (4) Primo coetu vicimus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 25. (5) = Nil tamen hoc ad nos, qui coetu, conjugioque corporis atque animae consistimus uniter apti, *Lucr.* 3, 857.

Coëundus, a, um. part. *vid.* Coëo, n. 7. Efflagitatio ad coëundam Societatem, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 19.

Coëxercitatus, a, um. *Exercised, or practised together, Quint.* 2, 17.

Cogendus, a, um. part. *To be forced, mixed together, levied, raised, &c.* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 62. Unguenti irini quantum satis est ad ea molienda, atque cogenda, *Cels.* 5, 18. Id satis esse ad cogendas pecunias videbatur, *Quæst. B. C.* 3, 32. *Vid.* Cogo.

Cogens, tis. part. [à cogo] *Compelling, constraining, forcing, &c.* *Vid.* Cogo. * Cogens, & vetans Deus, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 4. Cogente Borea nubes, *Luc.* 3, 69.

Cogitabilis, le. adj. *That may be thought upon, Sen. Epist.* 59.

¶ Cogitābundus, a, um. adj. *Musing, or in a brown study, Gell.* 21, 1. † Meditābundus, *Ter.*

Cogitans, tis. part. *Thinking.* Cogitanti assistere, *Quint.* 1, 2.

Cogitatē, adv. *Advisedly, after one hath thought upon it, with good consideration, of purpose, wittingly.* = Accuratē & cogitatē scribere, *Cic. pro Arch.* 8.

Cogitatio, ōnis. f. [*dict. qu. coagitatio, Fest.*] (1) *Thinking, musing.* (2) *A thought.* (3) *Consideration, care, cogitation.* (4) *Imagination.* (5) *An intention.* (1) Minus afficit sensus fatigatio, quā cogitatio, *Quint.* 2, 12. (2) Vigilantes cogitationes insunt in animis, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 67. (3) = Curam & cogitationem suscipere, *Cic. Att.* 8, 15. (4) Cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere, *Cic. T.* 2, 4, 13. (5) In universi belli cogitationem regem avertit, *Liv.* 6. *Bell. Maced.*

† Cogitātō, adv. *Designedly, upon design.* = Consultō & cogitātō facta injuria, *Cic. Off.* 1, 8. * Sed ab hoc vocab. abstinendum, quia lib. MSS. plerique cogitata habent. † Cogitatē.

Cogitātum, i. n. *A thing mused on, devised, or imagined in one's mind, a thought, or resolution.* Cogitata non posse proloqui, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 35.

Cogitaturus, a, um. part. *About to think.* Quum hostes nibil jam de bello essent cogitaturi, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 32.

Cogitatus, a, um. part. *Thought upon, intended, purposed, devised, considered, proposed.* = Meditatus, *Cic. Vid.* Cogito.

Cogito, āre. freq. [à cogo, *qu. coagito, Varr. quod cogitare nil aliud sit, quā animam agitare*] (1) *To think.* (2) *To muse, to cast in mind, or have thoughts about, to regard, to mind.* (3) *To intend, or purpose.* (4) *To belink himself.* (5) *To think of going to, to design for.* (6) *To have in mind, or remembrance.* (7) *To imagine, or devise.* (1) Vivere docto viro est cogitare, *Cic. T.* 2, 5, 38. Ut ne ampliùs eam insulam cogitarent, *Flor.* 2, 2, 27. h. e. de eā insulā. (2) § De consciscendā morte cogitasse dixit, *Suet. Tib.* 31. (3) Non fraudem socio, puero non cogitat ullam, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 122. (4) Alicujus vultum obtutūque in cogitando nōsse, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5. (5) Inde in Tusculanum cogito, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. (6) Me expectes, de me cogites, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 114. (7) Nulla species cogitari potest, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 67.

Cogitor, āri. pass. *To be thought of, or imagined, Cic. Vid.* Cogito, N° 7.

Cognatio, ōnis. (1) *Kindred, chiefly by blood, sometimes by adoption.* (2) *Met. Likeness, agreement.* (1) * Serpit domus foras cognationibus primū, deinde affinitatibus, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 23. Patruelis cognatione, amore germanus, *Ibid.* 5, 1. Dictator propinqua cognatione Licinii se excusavit, *Liv.* 6, 39. Licinius dictatoris filiam duxerat. (2) Cognatio studiorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 37.

Cognatus, a, um. [ex con, & nascor.] (1) *Kin, allied, near a-kin, of the same blood.* (2) *Met. Agreeable, very like, almost of the same nature.* (3) *Nigh, or adjoining to.* (1) Cognatus vester, hujusce fratris filius, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 86. (2) § Cognata vocabula rebus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 280. (3) Sic Italiam & Siciliam vocat *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 1, 144. = Affinis, propinquus, *Cic.* * Cognatus sanguine, affinis matrimonio. Quid distet agnatus. *Vid.* Agnatus.

Cognatus, i. m. *A kinsman properly by blood, a cousin either by father, or mother, also by adoption.* Vos meae estis ambae filiae, & hic est cognatus vester, hujusce fratris filius, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 86.

Cognitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à cognosco.] (1) *Knowledge, judgement.* (2) *Also a trial, or hearing of a cause, cognisance.* (3) *A rule, definition, or precept in arts.* (4) *An examination of things, or tokens in order to some discovery.* (1) Ut deorum cognitionem capere possent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. = Scientia, judicium, *lu.* (2) Rara merces, quae cognitione tribuni non egeat, *Juv.* 7, 228. ¶ Dies cognitionis, *The day of trial, or hearing, Ulp.* Cognitionem sustinere, *To defer, or put off the trial, to put in a demurer, JCC.* (3) *Cic. de Fin.* 3. & de Leg. 2. (4) Ibo intro, de cognitione ut certior fiam, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 12.

Cognitivae, potestates animae tres, *Mens, cognitio, discursus, seu opinio, Coel.* 16, 13.

Cogitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that takes cognisance of a witness.* (2) *A proctor, an attorney, a lawyer that defends one's cause.* (3) *He that overtakes the selling of confiscated goods.* (1) Ut qui neque tibi notus esset, neque cognitorem locupletem daret, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 65. (2) Qui per se litigat, & qui cognitorem dat, *diversa, Cic. pro Rosc. comœd.* 11. (3) JCC. * Cogitor praesentis causam defendit, procurator absentis, *Bud.*

Cognitūra, ae. f. *The office, or practice of an attorney, proctorship, or proctor's fee, a commission for trying, and examining of causes, Suet. Vit.* 2. ubi v. Graev.

Cognitus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. *fimus, sup.* (1) *Known.* (2) *Heard, known by report.* (3) *Tried.* (4) *Enjoyed, lien with.* (1) Incognita pro cognitis ne habeamus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. (2) Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 627. (3) Causa liquidò cognita, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 2. Magis hoc, quo sunt cognitiora, gravant, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 28. Tibi haec luisse, & esse cognitissima, ait Phaeus, *Catull.* 4, 14. (4) Postumia stupro cognita, *Tac. H.* 4, 44. Tacito nam cognita furto Deidamia mihi, *Stat. Achil.* 2, 230.

† Cognōbilis, e. adj. or comp. *That may be known.* Itaque ego cognobiliorem cognitionem esse arbitror, *Gell.* 20, 4. ex Catone. † Nobilior.

Cognōmen, īnis. n. *A surname added to that which one hath of his father, from something remarkable.* * Nomen cum dicimus, cognomen quoque, & agnomen intelligatur oportet, *Cic. de Inv.* c. 9. *Vid.* Agnomen, & Val. Maximo adscript. de nōminum ratione libellum.

Cognōmentum, i. n. (1) *A surname.* (2) *A nick-name.* (1) Pulcher, salve, P. Y. Meum cognōmentum quis cominoravit? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 47. ridic. mora suo, erat enim Pulcher cognōmentum Clodiorum ad differentiam Marcellorum, qui in eadem gente plebei fuerunt. (2) Heraclitus cognōmento qui Exclaves perhibetur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 5.

Cognōminans, tis. part. *Naming, furnaming.* Alia factio ab experimentis se cognominans Empiricen, coepit in Sicilia, *Plin.* 29, 4.

Cognōminātus, a, um. part. *Surnamed, nicknamed, Cic. Part. Orat.* 15.

Cognōminis, e. c. g. *Which hath the same name, or surname, a name-sake, Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 5. & *Plin.* 6, 2.

Cognōminō, āre. act. *To give a surname, to nick-name, unde*

Cognōminor, āri. pass. *Plin.* 21, 39.

Cognoscendus, a, um. part. *To be known, or understood.* * Perdiscendum jus civile, cognoscendae leges, *Cic.*

Cognosco, ēre, vi. cognitum. act. [ex con, & gnosco, quod à γινωσκω, unde agnosco.] (1) *To know a person, or thing unknown before.* (2) *To make enquiry, to sift out, to understand, to be informed.* (3) *To hear a matter debated, and as judge to determine it.* (4) *To observe, or inform himself.* (5) *To view and peruse.* (6) *To find by experience.* (7) *To have carnal knowledge of.* (8) *To be acquainted with.* (9) *Allo for agnosco, to know a person, or thing known before.* (1) Tandem cognōsti qui siem, *Tur. Andr.* 3, 4, 7. (2) = Cognoscere, & perspicere rerum naturam, *Cic. Off.* 1. Cognoscit haud longe abesse, *G. Nep. Dat.* 4. (3) * Si judicas, cognosce, si regnas, jube, *Sen.* (4) Habes consilia nostra, nunc cognosce, de Bruto, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. (5) Cognoscere instrumenta, *Ulp.* (6) Nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 42. (7) Turpiter

piter illa virum cognovit adultera virgo, *Ov. Ep. 6, 133.* (8) Experiendo magis quam discendo cognoscere, *Cic. (9) Mi-*
ferrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5,
2, 7.

Cognoscor, i. nītus sum. pass. (1) *To be learned.* (2) *To be*
taken notice of, &c. (1) Unde facilius bellicae res, aut omnis
 reipublicae disciplina cognoscitur, *Cic. Hortens.* (2) Facillimē
 & in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui se ad cla-
 ros, & sapientes viros contulerunt, *Cic. Offic. 2, 13.*

Cōgo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [contract. ex coago, à con, & ago.] (1) *To gather, to assemble, or bring together.* (2) *To*
make thick, to thicken. (3) *To collect, or receive, as money.*
 (4) *To heap up, or bring together.* (5) *To rally, or bring up.*
 (6) *To curdle.* (7) Met. *To compel, or force.* (8) *To conclude*
and infer by strong arguments. (9) *To draw up, or range under*
certain heads. (10) *To treat a magistrate as a private person.*
 (1) Cogite, oves, pueri, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 98.* (2) Mella cogit
 hyems, *Virg. Geor. 4, 36.* (3) Improbi sunt, qui pecunias
 contra leges cogunt, *Cic.* (4) Quasi ad talenta XV coēgi,
Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94. (5) Substitit ad agmen cogendum,
Liv. (6) Cogere lac, *vid. Plin. 23, 63.* (7) ☞ Quod vos jus
 cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Adelp. 2, 4, 44.* (8) Has
 cogere volebat falsas literas esse, *Cic. Brut. 1, 7.* Aliud quā
 cogebatur, illatum est, *Id. de Inv. 1, 47.* (9) Jus civile dif-
 fusum cogere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 33.* (10) Tribunal in ordinem
 cogi, ut à nullo, ita ne à se quidem decet, *Plin. Ep. 1, 23.*
Videre locum integrum operae pretium est. Se in ordinem cogere,
To waive the authority of magistracy. Liv. 3, 35. ☞ Nodo comas
 cogere, *To truss up her hair, Sen. Hip. 402.* ☞ Verba cogere
 in pedes, *To make verses, Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 10.*

Cōgor, i, coactus, pass. *To be assembled, driven, forced, cur-*
dled, as milk, &c. Aēr concretus in nubes cogitur, *Cic. N.*
D. 2, 39.

Cohaerārius, i. m. *A joint heir, a joint officer, or partner in*
an office. Ex vet. lege ap. *Cic. de Leg. 3, 4.* nec alibi occ. &
 sana lectio suspecta est. Graev. ex Turnebi conjecturā caera-
 tor antiq. pro curator reponit.

Cohaerens, tis, part. *Agreeing, or hanging together, Cic.*
Acad. 1, 7. = Continuatus, implicitus, *Id.* ☞ Disjunctus,
 contrarius, *Id.*

Cohaerenter, adv. comp. iūs. (1) *Together, without inter-*
ruption. (2) *Filly, agreeably.* (1) = ☞ Dimicatum est, non
 continuē & cohaerenter, sed prout causae lacefferunt, *Flor. 2.*
17. (2) = Coharentiūs, & aptiūs, *Gell. 6, 18.*

Cohaerentia, ae, f. *A fastening, or hanging, a sticking to-*
gether. Met. A subsisting. Cic. N. D. 2, 62.

Cohaereo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [à con & haereo.] (1) *To*
stick, or hang together. (2) *To be joined to, to be joined in of-*
fice with another. (3) Met. *To agree, to hang together, to be all*
of a piece. (4) *To cleave together, to be all of one mind, to love*
each other heartily. (5) *To subsist.* (1) Neque enim mate-
 riam ipsam cohaerere potuisse, si nullā vi contineretur, *Cic.*
Acad. 1, 6. (2) *Cic. 3. de Leg. (3) § = Congruunt, &*
cohaerent cum causā, Cic. Orat. 1, 8. § inter se, *Id.* alicui
 rei, *Id. Absol.* Non cohaerent, *Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 24.* (4) Adeo
 cohaesistis, ut invicem obligari putetis, *Plin. Epist. 7, 7.*
 (5) Virtutes sinē beatā vitā cohaerere non possunt, *Cic.* Co-
 haeret, & permanet naturae viribus, *Id.*

Cohaeres, ēdis. c. g. quod & coheres, fortasse rect. *A joint*
heir with another, a co-heir, Cic. Verr. 3, 48. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 54.

Cohaeresco, ēre. incept. *To agree, or hang together, to cling,*
or stick together. Atomī cohaerescunt inter se, *Cic. N. D. 1,*
20. Ut palpebrae cum albo oculi cohaerescant, *Cels. 7, 7, 6.*

Cohibendus, a, um. part. *To be restrained, or curbed.* Spon-
 giā subinde in aceto tinctā cohibendus est, *Cels. 8, 4.*

Cohibens, tis. part. *Restraining, curbing.* Cohibens ventos
 carcere Aeolus, *Ov. Met. 14, 224.* Dum non cohibente ma-
 gistro spargitur in gyros, *Stat. Theb. 6, 443.*

Cohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, act. [ex con, & habeo.] (1) *To keep*
close, or hold in. (2) *To inclose, or tie about, to tie up.* (3) *To*
keep under, to bridle, to refrain, restrain, curb. (4) *To contain.*
 (1) Terra occatum semen cohibet, *Cic. de Senect. 15.* (2) Auro
 cohibere lacertos, *Ov. Ep. 9, 59.* crinem nodo, *Hor. Od. 3,*
14, 22. (3) Non te cohibes? non te respicis? *Ter. Heaut. 5,*
1, 46. Ut compressis venis, pituitae impetum cohibeat, *Cels.*
6, 6. (4) Sidera in se cohibent nitorem, *Lucr. 2, 1030.* ☞ Co-
 hibere aliquem in vinculis, *To keep him close prisoner, Curt. 6,*
2, 11. Cohibere animum, manus, oculos ab alieno, *To ab-*
stain coveting, or meddling with other mens goods, Cic. pro Leg.
Manil. 23.

Cohibeor, ēri. pass. *To be restrained, curbed, or detained.*
 Quod tempestatibus in portubus cohibebatur, *Hirt. B. Afr. 98.*

† Cohibessit, pro cohibuerit, *Lucr. 3, 445.*

Cohibitio, ōnis. f. *A letting, or forbidding to do, a restraint,*
a holding in, Cic. Verr. 5, 14. fin. Vix alibi, & sanē ibi Gru-
ter. leg. prohibitio.

☞ Cohibitus, a, um. part. or, com. ut, cohibitum dicendi ge-
 nus, *A close way of speaking, Gell. 7, 14.* Cujus incessus mo-
 destior, aut habitudo cohibitor, *Auf. Grat. Aët. 4. Pressus.*

Cohonesto, are, act. *To commend, to grace, or set off, to ho-*
nour, amplify, or make more honourable. Cohonestare exequias
 alicujus, *Cic. pro Quint. 15. victoriam, Liv. 38, 47.*

Cohonestor, ari. pass. *To be set off, or graced, Plin. 22, 15.*
 Neque prohibuit, quō minus laudatione pro rostris, caeterisque
 solennibus funus cohonestaretur, *Tac. Ann. 3, 76, 3.*

Cohorreo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To shake and quiver, to shiver*
as in an ague. (2) Met. *To be in great horror, or fear, to*
tremble for fear. (1) *Cic. de Orat. 3.* (2) Quem ut agnovi,
 equidem cohorrui, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 1.*

Cohorresco, ēre. *Id. Suet. Tib. 21.*

Cohors, tis. f. per sync. chors, cors, & curs, *Varr.* (1) *A*
yard, or back side with out-houses, where poultry are kept, a bar-
ton, or coop. (2) *A pen for sheep, or other cattle.* (3) *A band*
of men, or soldiers, a regiment of foot in a legion, of which there
were X. manipuli, or bands, XXX. centuriae, or companies,
LX. (4) *An assembly, or company of what people soever.* (5) Also
 of inanimate things, a crowd, a pack. (1) Cohors in quā pas-
 cebantur gallinae, *Var. R. R. 3, 3, 5.* Abstulerat multas illa
 cohortis avcs, *Ov. Fast. 4, 704.* (2) *Varr. R. R. 1, 13. &*
2, 1. Item Col. 7, 3. & Vir. 6, 9. (3) Cū longa cohortes
 explicuit legio, *Virg. Geor. 2, 280.* (4) Dimissus ē cohorte
 amicorum, *Suet. Neron. 5.* Inuptae cohortes, *Stat. Theb. 12,*
531. (5) Febrium cohors, *Hor. Od. 1, 3, 30.* ☞ Cohors
 praetoria, *Those that did accompany and guard the magistrate,*
that went into a province; a life-guard, retinue, a train, or com-
pany of servants attending upon any nobleman, Cic. Cohors equi-
 tata, *A cohort of about three footmen to one horseman, Hygin. de*
Castram. Grut. 550, 4, 5. ☞ Cohors propriē peditum, *Turma*
equitum, Cal. ex Cic. sed & Cohortis equestris meminit Plin. Ep.
10, 107. ubi vide notas Buchneri. ☞ Si de cohortibus milita-
 ribus scire plura velis, *adi Lipsium de mil. Rom. Dial. 4. c. 2.*
accuratē praecipientem.

Cōhortalis, e. adj. *Fed in a barton, or coop, Col. praef. 1. 1.*
 & 8, 4.

Cōhortandus, a, um. part. *To be exhorted, or encouraged, Cic.*
de Inv. 1, 14. Ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, *Caes. B. G.*
2, 21.

Cohortatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhortation, or encouraging, or*
heartning, Cic. Attic. 16, 13.

Cohortīcula, ae. f. [dim. à cohors] *A small retinue, or train*
of servants, or attendants, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

Cohortor, atus sum. dep. *To exhort, encourage, or hearten.*
 ☞ Majorem vim ad deterrendum habet, quā ad cohortandum.
Cic. de Orat. 1, 61.

Cohum, i. n. *A thong wherewith the ox's bow and yoke are*
tied together, Varr. Also heaven, Enn. scrib. & covum.

☞ Coibilis, e. adj. *Which hangs together. Coibilis oratio,*
Gell. 16, 19. † Coharens.

Coīens, euntis. part. [à coēo] *Meeting, or coming close to-*
gether. Ripae vadi coeunt, Sil. 1, 52. Coeuntia vulnera,
Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 41.

☞ Coincido, ēre. neut. *To fall in with one another. Gram-*
maticis & Philos. relinquendum.

Coinquino, are. act. (1) *To soil, foul, or bedaub.* (2) *To*
corrupt, or infect. (3) Met. *To defile, or debauch.* (1) Mer-
 disque coinquinare albis, *Lex. ex Mart.* (2) Ne totum gregem
 scabies coinquinet, *Col. R. R. 7, 5.* Periculum matres coinqui-
 nari regias, *Cic. N. D. 3, 27. ex poetā.*

Coitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à coēo] (1) *Assembling, or meeting*
together. (2) *Covin, or confederacy in doing of any thing, cor-*
respondence, or partnership. (3) *A shock, or charge.* (4) Car-
 nal copulation. (1) Nocturnis vigiliis, & coitione hominum,
Cic. de Har. R. 26. (2) Ejusmodi pactiones in eā coitione
 factae, ut nemo bonus interesse debuerit, *Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 1.*
 (3) Nulla societatis in aeternum coitio est, *Paul.* Prima coitio
 est acerrima, *Ter. Phorm. 22, 32.* (4) Ap. *Macroh. & Solin.*

Coitūrus, a, um. part. *About to meet, or come together. Coi-*
tura privigno noverca, Ov. Ep. 4, 129.

Coitus, a, um. part. *Assembled, or come together, allied, or*
confederated, Ap. JCC. freq.

Coitus, ūs. m. verb. [à coēo] (1) *A coming together, or as-*
sembling, Stat. (2) *Carnal copulation, or company with a wo-*
man, Gell. 19, 2. ☞ Coitus lunae, *The conjunction of the sun*
and moon, Plin. 2, 10. Coitus humoris, *The gathering of an hu-*
mour, Cels. 5, 18.

* Cōlāphizo, are. *To buffet, box, or beat about the head,*
Bibl. 4. Colaphos infringere alicui.

* Cōlāphus, i. m. [à κολλάω, tundo] *A buffet, or blow with*
the fist, a box on the ear, a clap, or slap on the chops. ☞ Cola-
 phos infringere alicui, *Ter. Adelp. 2, 1, 46.* infligere, *Plin. 8,*
54. incutere, *Juv. 9, 5.* *To give one a box on the ear.*

Cōlātus, a, um. part. [à color, aris] *Strained, Plin. 16, 22.*

* Cōlax, ācis. m. Adulator, qui cibi causā adulatur [à κόλαω,
 cibus] *A flatterer, the name of a parasite in Menander. Vid.*
Ter. Eun. prol. 30.

Cōlendus, a, um. part. *To be worshiped, or revered.* Rex
 mihi colendus sit, *Curt. 8, 19.* Illius est nobis lege colendus
 amor, *Tib. 2, 4, 52.*

Cōlens, tis. part. [à colo] *Worshipping, tilling, &c. Colens*
arva pastor, Ov. Fast. 4, 487.

Cōles, is. m. [à Gr. κωνός, scapus] (1) *A stalk of beans,*
coleworts, &c. (2) Met. *A man's yard.* (1) *Varr. de R. R.*
1, 31. (2) *Cels. 6, 18. & 7, 26.*

Cōleus, i. m. *Cic. [à cole] dicitur & culeus ap. Mart. A*
man's,

man's, or beast's stones, the cods, the cullions. Si coleos habemus, Petr. Frag.

* Cōlias, ae. m. Bastard-tunny, thought by some to be mackerel, Plin. 32, 53.

* Cōlice, es, vel colica, ae. f. [à κόλον, vel κόλον, intestinum crassum, Prima syllaba communis est] The colic, Med.

Coliculus, i. m. [dim. à colis] A little stalk, or tender branch of an herb. Coliculus fabae, The cod, or young stalk of a bean, Col. 11, 2. & alibi. Languidior coliculi tepente thyrsos, Petron. c. 132.

Colicus, a, um. [à κόλον, intestinum, Hesych. quanquam scribitur & κόλον] Colicus dolor, Cels. 4, 13. In intestino dolor, The colick. Colicum medicamentum, A medicine for the colick, Cels. 4, 17.

† Cōlina, ae. antiq. pro culina, A kitchen.

* Cōliphium, i. n. al. colliphium [à κόλα φια, membra robusta] A kind of dry diet, which wrestlers used to make them strong, and firm fleshed. Comedunt coliphia paucae, Juu. 2, 53. Vid. & Mart. 7, 66, 12.

Collābasco, ēre. [ex con, & labasco] To be ready to fall, to stagger, to falter. Si res lassā labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

Collābescio, ēre. act. [ex con, labo, & facio] To loosen, to break, to destroy, to waste; hinc

Collābescētus, a, um. part. Weakened, or melted. Collābescētus auri rigor solvitur aestu, Lucret. 1, 493.

Collābescō, āre. act. To throw down, to enfeeble, or weaken, to discourage, and deter. Vastum collābescētat onus, Ov. Fast. 1, 566.

Collābescō, eri. To be broken, to be cast, or beaten down to the ground, to be dashed into pieces, to founder. Ut navis perfracta rostro tota collābesceret, Caes. B. C. 2, 6.

† Collābello, āre. To kiss close, to bill as pigeons do, Laber. ap. Non. † Labia conjungere.

Collābens, tis. part. Falling down. Ad gemitum collābentis accurrere liberti, Tac. Ann. 2, 31, 4.

Collābesco, ēre. [à collabor] To fail, to decay, to totter, Lucr. 3, 600. Sed var. codd.

Collābor, i, plus. dep. (1) To fall, to sink, or give way. (2) To stumble. (3) Met. To fall away. (1) Domus fastigium collābitur, Suet. Caes. 81. Collābi ruinā, Liv. 29, 18. dolore, Ov. Met. 7, 82. (2) Saxo collābitur ingens Centaurus, Stat. Achil. 1, 195. (3) Clanculum collāpsus est hic in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3.

Collāceratus, a, um. part. Torn, or mangled. Confossus collāceratūque, Tac. Hist. 3, 74, 5.

Collāchrymans, tis. part. Weeping, bewailing together, Liv. 26, 14.

Collāchrymātio, ōnis, f. verb. A weeping with others, Cic. de Orat. 2, 45.

Collāchrymo, āre. To bewail, or weep for a thing with one. § Casum meum toties collāchrymavit, Cic. pro Sest. 58. Tristis, nonnunquam collāchrymabat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 81.

|| Collāctānea, ae. f. A foster sister, Dig.

|| Collāctāneus, i. m. One nursed with the same milk, a foster brother, Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

Collāpsus, a, um. part. [à collabor] (1) Ruined, or fallen down. (2) Out of heart, fainting, fallen into a swoon. (1) Aedes vetustate collāpsae, Suet. Aug. 30. (2) Suet. Nero, 42. ineunt. Famuli collāpsum in tecta ferebant, Virg. Aen. 8, 587. ¶ Iter urinae collāpsum, The urinary passage stopped, or decayed, Cels. 7, 26, 1. Tempora collāpsa, Id. 2, 6.

Collāre, is. n. [à collum] A collar for hounds, or other beasts, a band, or cravat, or neck-kerchief, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Collāria, ae. f. scil. catena. A collar, or iron ring for the necks of malefactors. Collus collariā caret, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, sub fin.

Collārium, i. n. scil. vinculum. A collar, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

Collātātus, a, um. part. Copious, enlarged, amplified. Collātata, & diffusa oratio, Cic. in Orat. 56. Raro occ.

Collātērālis, e. adj. voc. à latere, Caius. Collateral, not in a direct line, but transverse, JCC.

Collātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confero] (1) A bringing, or joining together. (2) Met. A comparing. (3) Also a tax, an assessment, impost, or collection, levied upon the people. (4) Also a benevolence, or voluntary contribution, by way of subsidy, or loan. (5) A rhetorical simile. (1) Collatio signorum, A joining close battle, Cic. de Orat. 1, 48. (2) Ubi facta erit collatio malitiarum, haud vereor ne nos subdola perfidia pervincamur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67. (3) & Collationes remittere, donativum reddere, Plin. Paneg. 41. (4) Collationes in alimoniam atque dotem puellae recepit, Suet. Cal. 42. (5) Collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

Collātītus, a, um. adj. Done by contribution of many, gotten here and there, or by way of loan. Collātītia instrumenta, Furniture hired, or borrowed up and down, Sen. Collātītia sepultura, When the earth is thrown on the dead by several people, as it happens, Quint. Decl. 6. Collātītia stipendia, Wages paid by several hands, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 10.

Collātīvus, a, um. adj. Collātīvus venter, A great paunch, or wem, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16. Collātīva coena, A club-feast, where every one pays his share, Id.

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Collāto, āre. act. To make large, or wide, to enlarge, to widen. Vix legitur, nisi in part. Collātatus, Cic. Orat. 56.

Collātor, ōris. m. [à confero] Symbolorum collatores, They that pay their shot, or club with others, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13.

Collātum est, imperf. There was a contribution made, Mart. 3, 52.

Collāturus, a, um. part. About to confer, or compare, to put off. Vid. Confero, N^o. 9. Dixit, se, quod in longiorem diem collāturus esset, repraesentaturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

Collātus, a, um. part. [à confero] (1) One set, or advanced over-against the other. (2) Compared. (3) Contributed, bestowed, employed. (1) Collato pede, in eodem vestigio stabant, Curt. 3, 11. Collatis cursibus hastas conjiciunt, Val. Flacc. 270. (2) Color roseo collātus Eoo, Prop. 3, 24, 7, vid. & 1, 5, 7. (3) Pecunia ad alicujus honores collata, Cic. pro Flacc. 25.

Collātu, abl. m. [verb. à confero] In comparing. In collātu pari erant conditione, Hirt. de Bell. Hisp. 31. vix alibi occ.

|| Collaudābilis, e. adj. Praise-worthy, Prud. Hamartig. 694. † Laudabilis.

Collaudandus, a, um. part. To be highly praised, or commended; Cic. de Orat. 1, 8.

Collaudans, tis. part. Commending, or praising. Neptis ingenium collaudans, Suet. Aug. 86.

Collaudātio, ōnis. f. verb. Praise, or commendation, Ad Hecrenn. 2, 9. & de Inv. 2, 43.

|| Collaudator, ōris. m. A praiser. Aug. † Laudator.

Collaudatus, a, um. part. Praised, commended, Stat. Theb. 6, 490. Curt. 7, 5, 38. & Liv. 3, 64.

Collaudo, āre. act. To praise with others, to commend, or speak well of, to cry one up, Cic. Att. 1, 16. & Phil. 5, 11. Ter. Enn. 5, 9, 60.

Collaudor, āri. pass. To be highly praised. Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Ab multitudine collaudantur, Caes. B. G. 6, 22.

Collēcta, ae. f. [à colligo] (1) A gathering. (2) A shot, or reckoning, a club, or collection. (3) A short collect, or prayer. (1) Collēcta, quae ex pluribus locis in unum lecta est, Varr. de L. L. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2, 57. (3) Ap. Eccl. ier.

|| Collēctānea, orum. pl. n. Things written, or gathered out of many works, notes, collections, observations, Gell. 4, 14. & Analecta.

Collēctāneus, a, um. adj. (1) Gathered, and scraped up together, collected here and there. (2) Also that gathereth notes out of divers works. (1) Aes collēctāneum, Broken brass, or old brass, Plin. 34, 20. Dicta collēctānea, Suet. Caes. 56. Apophthegms, or notes, a small book of Caesar's so called. (2) Litt. ex Quint.

Collēctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A collection, or gathering together, a picking up. (2) An imposthume, or gathering of humours together, a swelling. (3) A conclusion, or inference. (1) Collēctio dispersa, Cic. pro lege Man. 9. (2) Plin. 22, 58. 22, 12. & 22, 70. (3) Huic collēctioni Peripateticorum quidam respondent, Sen. Ep. 86.

Collēctior, compar. More close, or compact, Apul. p. 438.

Collēctītus, a, um. adj. Gathered up of all sorts, picked up and down, Cic. Ep. 7, 3.

Collēctīvus, a, um. adj. act. (1) Collective, apt to gather, or make inferences. (2) Pass. Collective, that is gathered together into one. (1) Ratiocinativa atque collēctiva quaestio, Quint. 7, 2. (2) Collēctiva scripta, Notes, collections, Sen. Quaest. Nat. c. 7.

Collēctum, i. n. That which is gathered together. Vivere collēcto, To live upon what he has gathered together, Plin. 11, 60.

Collēctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à colligo] (1) Gathered together, assembled. (2) Gotten, obtained. (3) Picked up. (4) Recovered and increased. (5) Tied, or girded up. (1) Mancipis ex omni genere collēctis, Cic. Div. in Verr. 22. (2) Famam collēctam conservare, Cic. Fam. 9, 17. (3) Flores collēcti, Ov. Met. 5, 399. (4) = Post ubi collēctum robur, virēque receptae, Virg. Geor. 3, 235. (5) Nuda genu, nudoque finus collēcta fluentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 324. Illic collēctiora nascuntur, Calp. Flacc. Dec. 3.

Collēga, ae. m. [à legando, quod in legatione & magistratu collegae sunt socii] A fellow, companion, or copartner in office, embassy, or business, one of the same college. = Se Verris collegam & socium esse dicebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 44. Collega in praetura, Id. Off. 1, 40.

|| Collēgātarius, A partaker of a bequest, or legacy with another, JCC.

Collēgālis, e. adj. Belonging to a college, or society. † Collegii fratres.

Collēgium, i. n. [à collega] (1) A college, a corporation, a company of them that have equal authority, or privilege. (2) A company of one mystery, or craft, a fraternity, or society. (3) Fellowship, or partnership in office. (1) Tribunorum plebis collēgium, Cic. pro Dom. 18. (2) Dispice an instituendum putet collēgium fabrorum, duntaxat hominum C. L. Plin. Ep. 10, 42. Collēgium mercatorum instruere, Liv. 2, 27. (3) Nil consilii collēgio firmius ad tuendam RP. Liv. 10, 22. De duobus consiliis. Conf. Patere. 2, 8. ¶ In collēgio recipi, a collēgio recedere, dissolvi collēgia, JCC dicunt.

* Colleticus,

* Colleticus, a, um. [*ἀκόλλα*, gluten] Colletica medicamenta, *Cloving medicines, that fasten and consolidate the parts*, Cael. Rhod. 3, 14.

Collēvo, āre. aēt. *To mitigate, to ease, or give ease*, Mustum collerat jecur, *Plin.* 23, 18. *Hard. leg.* collaevat.

Collibertus, i. m. *He that is made free by the same master*, *Plaut. Poen.* 4, 2, 88.

Collibet, collibuit, collibitum est, *It liketh, it pleaseth*. Collibitum est mihi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 16. *Si collibuisse, If he had been in the humour*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 6.

Colliciae, arum. f. pl. [*q. à colliciendo, ut elices, sic enim Columella vocat, ab eliciendo*] (1) *Gutter-tiles*. (2) *Also pipes, or troughs to convey water; gutters, or drains in the fields*. (1) *Fest.* (2) *Colliciae, quae in fossas aquam deducant*, *Plin.* 18, 49.

|| Colliculus, i. m. *A little hill, a hillock, a tump*, *Apul. p.* 758. † *Grumus*.

Collido, ēre, si, sum. aēt. [*ex con & laedo*] *To beat, knock, or bruise together, to dash one against another*. *Humor ita mollis est, ut facilis premi collidique possit*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. † *Collidere manus, To clap hands*, *Quint. Dec.* 2, 12. *Mille causae nos collident, will set us at variance*, *Petron. c.* 10.

Collidor, i, fus, sum, pass. (1) *To be beaten, or bruised, to be dashed against one another*. (2) *Met. To contradict each other*. (1) *Ne uuae inter se pondere suo pressae colliduntur*, *Col.* 12, 16. *princ.* (2) = *Confligunt, & colliduntur leges*, *Quint.* 7, 3.

Colligandus, a, um. part. *To be bound together*, *Plaut. Ep.* 5, 2, 23.

Colligatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding, or joining together, a tying fast, a knot, or band*. *Met. a conjunction*. *Arctior est colligatio propinquorum*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17.

Colligatum, i. n. *A thing that is bound together*. † *Omne colligatum solvi potest*, *Cic. de Univ.* 11.

Colligatus, a, um. part. *Bound together, fastened, enveloped, suited together*. = *Inter se colligata, & implicata*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 5.

Colligendus, a, um. part. *To be collected, or gathered*. *Ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur*, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 19. *Id enim ex viribus hominis colligendum est*, *Calf.* 2, 15.

Colligens, tis. part. *Collecting, gathering*. *Secundam existimationem circa initia imperii omnibus lenociniis colligente*, *Suet. Claud.* 7.

Colligo, āre. aēt. [*ex con & ligo*] (1) *To tie, bind, or clap together*. (2) *To pinion, or fetter*. (3) *Met. To entangle, or engage*. (4) *To repress, or curb*. (5) *To suit fitly together*. (1) *Colligare in fasciculos*, *Plin.* 19, 3. (2) *I, licitor, colliga manus*, *Liv.* 1, 26. (3) *Quid faciat, non habet, ita se cum multis colligavit*, *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 4. (4) *Impetum furentis vitae suae periculo colligavit*, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 2. (5) = *Series rerum inter se aptare & colligare*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4.

Colligo, ēre, ēgi, ectum. aēt. [*ex con & lego*] (1) *To gather, or bring together*. (2) *To pluck, or pick from the stalk*. (3) *To rally, or bring together*. (4) *To reckon, or sum up*. (5) *To collect, or make a collection of*. (6) *To conclude, or infer, by proof or reason*. (7) *To get, purchase, or acquire*. (8) *To comprehend, or contain*. (9) *To take up*. (10) *To recover himself, or take heart*. (11) *To recover from fear, surprise, &c.* (12) *To call to mind, to recollect*. (13) *To tie, or truss up*. (1) *Meridie ipso stipulam faciam ut colligat*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 62. (2) *Collige, virgo, rosas*, *Virg.* (3) *Colligit amentes Phoebeus equos*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 398. (4) *Puto, rationes colligit*, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, supp. 25. (5) *Aliquorum facete dicta colligere*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. (6) *Ita cogitatione & ratione colligit*, *Cic.* (7) *Colligere existimationem & famam*, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 22.

inimicos, Id. crudelitatis invidiam, Id. Verr. 5, 8. (8) *Colligere 60 passus orbe*, *Plin.* 12, 11. (9) *Liber elapsus est, hunc dum sequitur, colligitque, cecidit*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1. (10) *To colligas, virumque praebes*, *Cic.* (11) *Ut se ex maximo timore colligerent*, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 65. (12) *Maximarum civitatum veteres animo colligo calamitates*, *Cic.* (13) *Capillos colligit in nodum*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 170. † *Colligere vasa*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. *farcinulas, Juv.* 6, 145. *To pack up his awles*. † *Colligere arma navis, To hale in the sheet*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 15. † *Colligere campum, spolia, To have the plunder of the field*, *Veg.* † *Iram colligit, & ponit temere, Is soon angry, and soon pleased*, *Hor. A. P.* 159. † *Frigus colligere, To catch cold*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 13.

Colligor, i, ectus. pass. *To be gathered, &c. to be thought, or judged, &c.* *Ex quo colligi potest*, *Celf.* 4, 5.

|| Collimitaneus, a, um. *Bordering upon one another*, *Solin.* † *Confinis*.

|| Collimitium, i. n. [*à con, & limes*] *The confines, and borders, where two countries meet, an abuttal*, *Am.* 15, 4. † *Confinium*.

Collimitor, āri. pass. *To be bound, or border upon one another*. § *Gelonis Agathyrsi collimitantur*, *Solin.* † *Adjaceo, conterminus sum*.

Collimo, corr. pro

Collineo, āre. aēt. [*à linea, i. e. ad rectam lineam dirigo*] (1) *To level, or aim in a right line*. (2) *Also to hit the mark*. (1) *Si cui propositum sit collineare hastam aliquo, aut sagittam*,

Cic. de Fin. 3, 6. (2) *Quis est, qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineet?* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 59.

Collinatus, a, um. part. [*q. à collinio*] *Daubed over*. *Semina melle collinita*, *Col.* 6, 17.

Collino, ēre, ini, iui, & ēvi, itum. aēt. [*ex con, & lino*] *To besmear, to defile, or daub*. *Crines pulvere collinere*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 20. *Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejùs coeno collinunt*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 133.

Collinus, a, um. adj. *Of a hill, or hillock*. *Collina vinea, that grows on a hill*, *Col.* 12, 21. *aqua, that springs out of an hill*, *Id.* 1, 5.

† Colliphia, ōrum. pl. n. *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 3, 12. v. *Coliphium*. Colliquans, tis. part. *Melting, wasting*, *Lex. ex Celf.*

Colliquatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting, or dissolving; also a kind of dangerous flux*. Aēt.

Colliquefacio, ēre, ēci, actum. aēt. *To melt down, or to dissolve*. *Manet in part*.

Colliquefactus, a, um, *Melted down*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62.

Colliqueo, ēre, cui. neut. *To melt*. *Ut aurum collicuisset*, *Var.* *Rarò occ.*

Colliquefco, ēre. *To begin to melt, or dissolve, to melt down*, *Col.* 12, 22.

Colliquiae, ārum. f. pl. [*ex con, & liquo*] *Drains, or water-furrows, gutters*, *Col.* 2, 8. *vid.* *Colliciae*.

Collis, is. m. (1) *A little hill, an easy ascent, an hillock, a down*. (2) *Also the rising of the back on each side the back-bone*. (1) † *Collis paululum ex planitie editus*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 8. (2) *Litt. ex Cal. fed q.*

Collisio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à collido*] *A breaking, bruising, knocking, or dashing together, collision*. *Collisio abjecti partus, i. e. abortio*, *Just.* 11, 12.

Collisus, a, um. part. [*à collidor*] (1) *Dashed together*. (2) *Met. Battered*. (1) *Collisus trabibus volvuntur murmura luco*, *Sil.* 3, 698. (2) *Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 7.

Collisu, abl. m. verb. *A beating, or dashing together*, *Plin.* 9, 6.

Collitus, a, um. part. [*ex collinor*] *Besmear, dirtied*. = *Nemo est tam luteus, neque coeno collitus*, *Plaut. Poen.* 4, 2, 4.

Collocandus, a, um. part. *To be set, or placed*, *Celf.* 3, 7. *Caes. B. G.* 3, 4.

Collocans, tis. part. *Placing*. *Collocans filiam*, *Just.* 9, 6.

Collocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A placing, setting, or disposing of things, settling, bestowing*. *Collocatio moenium, The regular building them*, *Vitruv.* 9, 4. *siderum, The position of them*, *Id.* = *Ordo & collocatio argumentorum, The methodizing of them*, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 42. *Collocatio filiae, The disposing of a daughter in marriage*, *Id. pro Cluent.* 56.

Collocatus, a, um. part. *Placed, bestowed, set, employed*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 43. à

Colloco, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & loco*] (1) *To set, or pitch in a place*. (2) *To put, or lay*. (3) *To lay out, imploy, or bestow*. (4) *To let out, as money, to let out to hire*. (5) *To give in marriage, or match a daughter*. (6) *To set, as a broken limb*. (1) *Collocavit in campo Martio tabernaculum*, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) *Pedem grabati in collo collocare*, *Catull.* 10, 23. (3) *Curavit ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur*, *Cic. pro Caec.* 4. (4) *Pecunias graviore foenore collocare*, *Suet. in Aug.* 39. (5) *C. filio filiam suam collocavit*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 26. (6) *Collocare coxam fractam*, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 2. † *Collocare se in otium, To dispose himself to ease*, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 2, 7.

Collōcor, āri. pass. *To be placed, bestowed, put, managed, &c.* *Cic. Cat.* 4.

Collōcuplētandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched, amplified, or improved*, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 18.

Collōcuplētō, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & locuplētō*] *To enrich, to make more rich, to adorn and set forth*. *Collōcuplētāsti te*, *Antiphila, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 17.

Collōcūtiō, ōnis. f. vel colloquutio, verb. *A communication, conference, or talking together; a parley*. = *Collocutiones & sermones*, *Cic. Lent.* 1, 9.

Collocutus, a, um. part. *Having talked, or conversed with*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 26.

Collōquens, tis. part. *Talking together*, *Liv.* 3, 36. *Curt.* 8, 15.

Collōquium, i. n. (1) *A talking together, a parley*. (2) *Discourse, talk, conference, conversation*. (1) *Priusquam dimicent, opus esse colloquio*, *Liv.* 1, 23. *Colloquium est cum conveniunt in unum locum, loquendi gratiā*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) *Rerum colloquia leviorum*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 2. *Omnium colloquio in solitudine carere*, *Id. Attic.* 12, 15.

Collōquor, i, ūtus sum. dep. *To parley, speak together, to talk with one, to discourse, to confer*. *Extra turbam ordinum colloquantur simul*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 69. § *Te volo, uxor, colloqui*, *Plaut. Ibid.* 3, 2, 17. § *Nulli colloquor libentiùs*, *Id.* § *Ut colloqui cum Orpheo, Musaeo, &c. liceat*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. *Colloqui inter se*, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 7.

Collūbet, itum est. imperf. *It pleaseth my humour, or fancy*. § *Collubitum est mihi*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 137. *al. collibitum*.

Collūcātiō,

Collucatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The cutting, or thinning of boughs in a grove*, Varr.

Collucens, tis. part. *Shining together*. Collucentes faces. Curt. 3, 8, 22. ā

Colluceo, ēre, xi. neut. *To shine, or give a general light, to glister, to be evident*. § Collucet sol mundo, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. Ut quā maximē coelum omnibus colluceret, Id. de Univ. 9. Totūque sub armis collucere iter, Stat. Theb. 2, 553.

Collūco, āre. [ex con, & luco] *To top, or lop trees, to cut away the boughs that hinder the light*, Col. 2, 22. & Cato 139.

Colluctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrestling, or struggling together*. Ne in colluctationē alter alteri noceat, Col. 6, 2.

|| Colluctator, ōris. m. *A wrestler, or struggler*, Laet. + Lucator.

Colluctor, āri. dep. *To wrestle, or struggle together, to contend*. § Cum eo solo colluctatur, Plin. 27, 2.

|| Colludium, Solin. || Cludium, Tertull. *A playing together, collusion, or deceit*. + Fraus, fallacia.

Collūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex con, & ludo] (1) *To play, or sport together*. (2) Also *to plead by covin to the intent to deceive*. (1) § Puer gestit paribus colludere, Hor. Art. Poet. 159. (2) Freq. ap. JCC.

Collum, i. n. *The neck, the cragg*. Et + Collus, i. m. *Colla* abusive de montibus, Stat. Theb. 9, 643. *The space between the top and the midst*. || Committit alicui collum suum, *To put his life in one's hand*, Cic. Angere collum, *To throttle, or strangle*, Stat. Theb. 4, 827. || Colla lacertis captare, cingere, adducere, complecti, innectere, *To clip one about the neck*, Ov. Obtorto collo, Cic. obstricto, Plaut. *By head and shoulders*. + Collus collariā caret, Id. Capt. 2, 2. sub finem.

|| Collūmino, āre. [ā con, & lumino] *To enlighten*, Lex. ex Apul. + Collustro, Cic.

|| Colluminor, ari. *To be enlightened*, Apul. p. 676. + Collustror.

Colluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex con, & luo, i. e. lavo] *To rinse, wash, or scour*. Ora colluere, Plin. 28, 14. amphoram, Cato 88, 3.

Colluor, i. pass. *To be washed, rinsed, or scoured*, Plin. 21, 105.

+ Collurcinatio, ōnis. f. *Gluttony, gormandizing*, Apul. p. 523. + Inguvies.

+ Collus, i. m. *Plant*. vid. Collum.

Collūfio, ōnis. f. verb. Cic. Verr. 5, 13. & || Collusium, Ulp. *Covin and collusion used among lawyers*.

Collūfor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A play-fellow, a fellow-gamster*. (2) Also *he that doth any thing by covin and collusion*. (1) Delphinus collufor puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. (2) JCC.

|| Collūfōriē, adv. *With covin and fraud, knavishly, by way of collusion*, Ulp. + Fraudulenter.

Collustrans, tis. part. *Viewing, surveying*. Arminius equo collustrans cuncta, Tac. Ann. 2, 45, 4. Omnia collustrans, Virg. Aen. 3, 651.

Collustratus, a, um. part. *Made clear, enlightened, brightned*, Cic. Orat. 11. || Abditus, opacus, Id.

Collustro, āre. act. [ex con, & lustro] (1) *To make clear and lightsome, to enlighten*. (2) *To behold on every side, to look round about him, to take a view of, to take the survey of a place*. (1) Totum collustrat lumine mundum, Ant. Poeta ap. Cic. (2) Cū omnia collustrarem oculis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. Visūque trementi collustrat campos, Stat. Theb. 2, 510.

Collustror, āri. pass. *To be enlightened*, Cic. de Div. 2, 43.

Collūtūlo, āre. act. *To defile*. Met. *To dishonour, to disgrace*. || Haec famigeratio te honestet, me autem collutulet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

Collūtus, a, um. part. [ā colluo] *Washed, cleansed*. Collutis dentibus prodest, Plin. 20, 51.

+ Collūvialis porcus, & colluvaris, *A pig that eats wash*. Fest.

Collūvium, i. n. *A sink, or gutter, a common sewer*, Vitruv. 8, 7.

Collūvies, ei. f. [ā colluo] (1) *Filth, or dirt, a sink, or kennel, stinking dirt of sinks, or such like*. (2) *Hogwash, druff, or swill for swine*. (3) *A rabble of people*. (1) Colluvies nigro limo turbida, Luc. 4, 310. (2) Plin. 24, 116. (3) Et te in certamine vinci cum illo facilius patiaris, quā cum hoc in ea, quae perspicitur futura, colluvie regnare, Cic. ad Att. 9, 10.

Colluvio, ōnis. f. [ā colluo] (1) *Filth, wash*. (2) Met. *Offscouring*. (1) Colluvio rerum, Liv. 3, 9. (2) = Cū ex hac turbā, & colluvione discedam, Cic. de Sen. cap. ult. gentium, Liv. 4, 2.

* Collybistes, sive collybista, ae. m. *A banker, one that pays bills of exchange, or gives current for foreign coin*, Ap. JCC. Mentarius, nummularius.

* Collybus, i. m. (1) *The gain, or loss by changing money*. (2) *Handling, or telling of money*. (1) Nam collybus esse qui potest, cū utantur omnes uno genere nummorum? Cic. Verr. 3, 78. (2) Manibus collybo decoloratis, Suet. Aug. 5.

* Collyra, ae. f. *A little loaf of bread, a bun, a sippet*, Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 12.

Collyricus, a, um. adj. *Bread sopped in broth, a brewis, Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 15, & 17. V. Turneb. 4, 1.*

* Collyrium, i. n. (1) *A medicine for the eyes, eye-salve*.

(2) *A tent, or pessary*. (3) *A clyster*. (1) Hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus illinere, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 30. (2) Melle decocto & sale collyrium tenue inditur foramini, quo meat urina. (3) Col. 6, 30, 4.

Colatus, a, um. part. *Strained, cleansed*. Mel colatum, Plin. 13, 2.

Cōlo, āre. act. *To strain, to purge, or cleanse*. Expressa aqua coletur, Col. 12, 11. || Aurum colare, *To fine, or refine gold*, Apul. p. 769.

Cōlo, ēre, ui, cultum. act. (1) *To till, or husband ground*. (2) *To deck, trim, or adorn*. (3) *To dress, or prune*. (4) *To inhabit, live, or dwell in*. (5) Met. *To worship, to reverence*. (6) *To love, favour, and esteem*. (7) *To make court to, to be attached to, or wait upon one*. (8) *To make love to a woman*. (9) *To exercise, practise, or study*. (10) *To follow, and use*. (11) *To maintain, preserve, and keep*. (1) = Arare, aut colere agrum, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 5. (2) Quin tu te colis, antequam ex eas domum? Curt. 8, 9, 21. (3) Quae ad vitam colendam attinebant, Cic. (4) Laudato ingentia rura, exiguum colito, Vir. Geor. 2, 412. = Colitur ea pars, & habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 4, 53. (5) = Colere, precari, venerarique deos, Cic. (6) || Non solum colere inter se, & diligere, sed etiam vereri, Cic. de Amic. 22. (7) = Caecilium colimus, & ob-servamus diligenter, Cic. Att. 2, 19. extr. (8) Formā impulsī nostrā nos amatores colunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 9. (9) Disciplinam colere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31. = Sequi & colere leges, Id. (10) Ubi tu es, qui colere mores Massilienses postulas? Plaut. Caf. 5, 4, 1. (11) Veritate, amicitia, fide, societas; pietate propinquitat colitur, Cic. || Colere principem donis, *To make him presents*, Liv. § Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere, *They led this kind of life, or lived in this manner*, Virg. Geor. 2, 532. Servitutum apud aliquem colere, *To serve under one*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 7. || Inter se colere, *To love, and live together*, Cic. Att. 13, 11.

Cōlor, i, cultus. pass. *To be tilled, respected, worshiped, &c.* Cic. ut in act.

+ Colobathrarii, *Those that walk upon stilts*, Gl. Vet.

* Cōlōcāstia, ae. f. *The Egyptian bean, which bore such great leaves, that pots and cups were made thereof*, Plin. 21, 51.

* Cōlōcāsum, i. n. *An Egyptian bean*, Virg. Ecl. 4, 20.

* Cōlōcynthis, idis. f. *A kind of wild gourd, purging flegm, the apple whereof is called Coloquintida*, Plin. 20, 8.

* Cōlon, i. n. [κόλον, i. e. membrum] (1) *The great gut winding from the left side into the right, in which is the disease called the colick*. (2) *A member of a sentence*. (1) Coli vitium sanatur, Plin. 30, 20. = Alvus, Gell. 12, 5. = Laxius intestinum, Cels. 1, 7. (2) In membra quaedam, quae Graeci κόλον vocant, dispertiebat orationem libentius, Cic. de Clar. Orat.

Cōlōna, ae. f. *A husbandman's wife, a country woman*. Cum duro parca colona viro, Ov. Fast. 4, 692.

Cōlōnarium, i. n. *A certain rent, or duty paid for things belonging to husbandry, a land-tax*, Caes. ex Cic. & Caes. Si lectio sana sit, rectius, ut videtur, colonarium.

Cōlōnia, ae. f. (1) *A colony, or plantation, whither people are sent to dwell, a company of people transplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for their tillage*. Among the Romans they were either military, or planted by authority of the Senate for different causes, and with different privileges; some being free of Rome, others of Italy only. (2) *A grange, or farm, where husbandry is kept, a fee-farm, or copyhold*. (3) Met. *Any dwelling-house*. (1) In togatam Galliam mittit ad colonias civium Rom. tuendas, Caes. B. G. 8, 24. || Existimamus meliore conditione esse colonias, quā municipia, Gell. 15, 13. (2) JCC. (3) Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40. || Qui plura de coloniis scire velit, adeat Onophrium Panvinium de Republica Romanā copiose differentem, nec non Sigonium de jure provinciarum, cap. 10.

Cōlōnicus, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to husbandry*. (2) *Pertaining to a colony*. (1) Varr. de R. R. 1. (2) Decuriones colonici, Suet. in Aug. 46. Cohortes colonicae, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. Ovis colonica, Plin. 26, 62.

Cōlōnus, a, um. adj. *That may be tilled, or fit to be tilled*. Colonius ager, *Belonging to a plantation, or colony*, Cic. Phil. 5, 19.

Cōlōnus, i. m. [ā colo] (1) *A husbandman, a farmer, a tiller of the ground*. (2) *A hind, or country fellow at service, hinc Angli a clown*. (3) *A planter that goes to settle in some other place*. (1) Qui colonus habuit conductum de Celsennia fundum, Cic. pro Caec. 32. (2) || Comiter agat dominus cum colonis, Col. (3) Adscribere colonos novos, Cic. Phil. 2. || Colonius partarius, *A tenant, that goes shares in the profit of the land with his landlord*, Dig. = Colonius perpetuarius, *A tenant for life*, Gratian. || Colonius catenarum, *A bond slave*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 32. more suo.

Cōlōphon, ōnis. m. *A city of Ionia*. Figuratē, *An end, accomplishment, or achievement of a work, a conclusion*. Colophonem addere, *To make an end, or finish a thing*, Locutio prove vid. Erasmi. Chil.

Cōlor, vel colos, ōris. m. (1) *A natural colour*. (2) *A complexion, or the air of one's face*. (3) *A dye, or hue*. (4) *A painter's colours*. (5) *The outward shew, or beauty of a thing*. (6) *A*

(6) *A cloak, or pretence, an excuse, or plea.* (1) *Cassiae colos triplex, Plin. 12, 43.* Flammeus colos, *Lucr. 6, 207.* (2) *Color verus, corpus solidum & succi plenum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26.* (3) *Triplici diversa colore licia circumdo, Virg. Ecl. 8, 73.* (4) *Hinc picturae quater colorem induxit, Plin. 35, 36.* (5) *Nimium ne crede colori, Virg. Ecl. 2, 17.* (6) *Dic aliquem fodes, dic, Quintiliane, colorem, Juven. 6, 279.* ¶ *Colores rhetorici, Rhetorical figures and ornaments, Cic. Vitae color, The state or condition of life, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 60. Color civitatis, The beauty, or stateliness of a city, Cic. Att. 4, 16.*

Cölöratē, adv. à seq. By way of colour, or pretence, Quint. Decl. 285.

Cölöratus, a, um, part. comp. or. (1) Coloured, painted. (2) Met. Set out, graced and garnished with figures and ornaments, trimmed, varnished over. (3) Disguised, pretended. (4) Also tanned, sunburnt, black, tawny, as Moors are. (1) Coloratus arcus ex nubibus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20. Praestantior ac colorator, Plin. 16, 23. (2) Urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 46. (3) Quae scribis non sunt ficta, nec colorata, Sen. Ep. 16. (4) Virtutem invenies pulverulentam, coloratam, &c. Sen. de Vita Beata. Uque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis, Virg. G. 4, 294.

Coloreus, a, um, adj. & colorius, Of the natural colour. Vestis coloria; Valla, i. ex lana non tineta, Undyed, Vopisc.

Cölōro, āre, act. [à color] To colour, to dye. (2) Met. To give a complexion, or set a gloss on a thing. (3) To infuse, to make tawny. (4) To disguise, to cloak. (1) Lignum si colorare libet, Plin. 30, 20. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2, 14. (3) Quos aurora suis rubra colorat equis, Prop. 3, 13. (4) Val. Max. 4, 2.

Cölōror, āri, pass. To be sun-burnt, discoloured, or tanned, Cic. Orat. 2, 14.

Cölōsseus, a, um, adj. In form of a colossus, or of the height and bigness of such a statue, giant-like, Plin. 36, 4.

Cölōssicoterus, a, um, adj. comp. Colossicoteria onera, i. e. quae ingentiora, More bulky, or heavy, Vitruv. 10, 6. Sed illi tanquam peculiare relinq.

Cölōssicus, a, um, adj. Of a huge height and size, like a colossus. Colossicum signum, Plin. 34, 19. Colossici Apollinis in fano basis, Vitruv. 10, 6.

Cölōssinus color, A bright purple colour, Plin. 21, 27.

Cölōssus, i. m. κολοσσός, i. e. ὑπερμεγέθης ἀνδρῆς, Etymolog. [à caeleto, vel coeleto artifice, Fest. al. à Colosso Lyssippi discipulo, à quo formatus] A great image, or high statue, as that in Rhodes, 70 cubits high, One of the seven wonders of the world. A huge pillar, or statue. Moles statuarum, quas Colossos vocant, turribus pares, Plin. 34, 18.

¶ *Cölōssus, a, um, adj. Colossas statuas, Gruter. ex Lampr. Alex. 8, 25. ubi Colossas, Casaub. V. Colosseus.*

Cölōstra, ae. f. & -trum, i. n. (1) The first milk after the birth, that comes from the teats of a woman, or beasts, beeplings. (2) Met. A term of endearment. (1) Col. 7, 3. (2) Meum cor, mea colostrā, meus molliculus caseus! Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154. more suo.

Cölōstratio, ōnis, f. A disease incident to young ones, by sucking the dam's milk, two days after the birth, Plin. 11, 96.

Cölōstrātus, a, um, Thick like beeplings. Colostrati, Infants that suck the mother's first milk after her child-birth, which is curdy and unwholesome, Plin. 28, 33.

Cölōstrum, i. n. Beeplings. De primo matrum lacte colostrā damus, Mart. 13, 38. Vid. Colostrā.

Cölōtes, ae. m. A kind of lizard, Plin. 29, 28. = Ascalabotes & Galeotes.

Cölüber, bri. m. A serpent lying in the shadow of woods, as some say; others, as Pliny 32, 19. take it for a water-snake; more probably the former, Coluber mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471. Tecto affluet coluber, Id. Geor. 3, 418. Colubri caeci, Belly worms, Col. 10, 130. Colubri ferum monstrum, Ov. Met. 5, 241.

Cölubra, ae. A female snake, or adder, Ov. Met. 6, 559.

¶ *Cölubrifer, a, um, Having snaky treasures, Ov. Met. 5, 241. & Luc. 9, 672.*

Cölubrīnus, a, um, adj. Of a snake. Met. Wily, crafty. Vos colubrino ingenio ambae estis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 6.

Cölūm, i. n. [à κολύω, arceo, quod fordes colando arcentur.] (1) A colander, a strainer. (2) A wheel, such as fishers use. (3) A member of a sentence. (1) Colāque praelorum fumosis deripe testis, Virg. Georg. 2, 242. (2) Plin. 26, 6. (3) Vid. Colon. ¶ Colum nivarium, A strainer, which they filled first with snow, and then put their wine in to cool it, as it ran through, Mart. 14, 104.

† *Columa, antiqui diceb. pro Columna, Quint. 1, c. 7. Unde dimin. Columella.*

Cölūmba, ae. f. [à κολυμβή, urinatrix, anatis genus, Hesych.] A dove, a pigeon, a culver, of which Varro makes three kinds: Columbae agrestes, quae à colore Liviae dicuntur, Wild dove-house pigeons, of a blue colour. Cellares, Tame pigeons, that keep about the house, and come to hand; and Miscellae, A mingled breed of both, de R. R. 3, 7. statim à princ.

Cölūmbar, āris, n. (1) A pillory. (2) Columbaria, pl. Holes in the sides of ships, through which the oars appear, like pigeon-holes. (3) The mortaise-holes, wherein the ends of rafters are fastened, in buildings. (4) Holes and spaces, out of which

water runs, after it is taken up by the water-mill wheel. (1) In columbari collum haud multò post erit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50. (2) Ibid. 19, 2. (3) Vitr. 4, 2. (4) Vitr. 10, 9.

Cölūmbāria, ae. f. domus vel cella, A pigeon-house, Varr. de R. R. 3, 7.

Cölūmbāris, e. adj. Of a dove, or pigeon. ¶ Columbaris cella, A pigeon-hole, Col. Columbare stercus, Id. 8, 8.

Cölūmbārium, i. n. (1) A pigeon-house, a dove-cote. (2) A pigeon-hole for a pair to breed in, a locker. (1) Varr. 3, 7. (2) Varr. ¶ Columbarium fictile, An earthen pot for birds to breed in, Col. 8, 8. statim ab initio.

Cölūmbārius, i. m. He that keeps a culver-house, the keeper of a dove-house, Varr. R. R. 3, 7.

† *Cölūmbātim, vel, ut Vossio placet, Columbatim, adv. Like doves. Columbatim labra conferens labris, Mattius ap. Gell. 20, 8.*

Cölūmbina, ae. f. sc. herba, Vervain. Columбина supina seu militaris, Base, or flat vervain, Apul. Hinc Angl. a columbine.

Cölūmbīnus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to pigeons. Columbinus fims, Plin. 30, 35. Ovum columbinum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 56. Pulli columbini, Young pigeons, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

Cölūmbor, atus sum, i. e. collabellare, To bill, or kiss like doves. Columbatur Maecenas, Ap. Sen. Ep. 114. ubi Lips. Colubatur.

† *Cölūmbulātīm, adv. Billing like a dove. Catullo imputat Litt. sed non invenio. Vid. Columbatim.*

Cölūmbūlus, i. m. A little dove, a young pigeon, Plin. Ep. 9, 25. Vid. Columba.

Cölūmbus, i. m. A cock-pigeon, Col. 8, 8.

Cölūmella, ae. f. [dim. à columna, extrito n. vel à columa, uti antiqui pronunciabant, Quint.] (1) A little pillar. (2) A tomb-stone, or pillar of inscription. (1) Animadverti columellam non procul è dumis eminentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. (2) Lucilli columellā hac situ? Metrophanes. Sic enim emendavit Scal. Luceilei columella heic situ? Metrophanes? It, Martialis 11, 91. Formā salebrosā & obsoletā; & ex hac lectione, Donat. in Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 57. interpretatur columellam servum majorem domus, quod sanè elogium supra servilem fortem esse videtur.

Cölūmellāris, e. adj. Of the fashion of a little pillar, inde columellares dentes, The teeth next to the dog-teeth, or eye teeth; the cheek teeth, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. statim à princip.

Cölūmen, inis, n. [à columis, quod domum columnem praefect.] (1) The wind-beam, principal post, or prop of an house. (2) A mountain. (3) Met. A stay, or support of any thing, a buttress, the chief and principal, the head. (1) Columen in summo fastigio culminis; unde & columnae dicuntur, Vitr. 4, 2. (2) Sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, Catull. 61, 71. (3) Amicorum columen, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. familiae, Ter. Phorm. 15, 57. & ex eo Cic. Ita & Horatius, rerum suarum columen, appellat Maecenatem, l. 2. Ode 17. = Senati columen, praesidium populi, Plaut. Caf. 3, 2, 6.

Cölūmis, e. adj. Whole, sound, safe, healthy, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15. Hinc incolumis.

Cölūmna, ae. f. [columna dict. quod columen sustineat, Vitr. mox laudandus.] (1) A round pillar, or post, that bears up the roof, or top of the house, a column. (2) Met. A support, or one on whom is our dependence. (1) Columen in summo fastigio culminis; unde & columnae dicuntur, Vitr. 4, 2. (2) Vid. Cruquium ad Hor. Carm. 1, 35, 14.

Cölūmnārii, ōrum, pl. m. Bankrupts, spendthrifts, and beggarly fellows, who being much in debt were often sued, and brought to the columna Moenia, where actions of debt were tried. Cael. ad Cic. Ep. 8, 9.

Cölūmnārium, i. n. (1) A tribute that was exacted for every pillar that held up the house, as ostiarium was for the doors. (2) Vent-holes in aqueducts. (1) Cael. B. C. 3, 32. Cic. Att. 13, 6. (2) Columnaria, orum, Vitruv. 8. c. ult.

¶ *Cölūmnatio, ōnis, f. A building, or propping with pillars. Apul. Flor. 811. ed. Delph.*

¶ *Cölūmnātus, a, um, Having many pillars; propped, or under-set with pillars, Varr. de R. R. 3, 5. Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56.*

Cölūmella, ae. f. dim. A little pillar, Cael. B. C. 2, 10. si sana sit lectio. Vid. Columella.

* *Cölūri, orum, pl. m. [ex κολύω, amputo, & ἐγὼ, cauda. Sic dicti quod semper altera eorum pars sub horizonte lateat.] Imaginary circles meeting in the poles of the world, concerning which see, Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.*

Cölurnus, a, um, adj. Made of hazel, or of the cornel tree, Virg. Geor. 2, 396.

Cölus, i. f. raro m. in abl. etiam colu; nam ant. in quarto ordine etiam protulerunt [à colendo, quia ad cultum pertinet, Perot.] A distaff, or rock, a whorl. Quando ad me venis cum tua colu & lanā? Cic. Orat. 2, 68. Colum molli lanā amictum, Catull. Nupt. Pell. 311. quidam tamen libri habent amictum. Lydā pensa diurna colo feci, Prop. 4, 10, 48. Deducat plenā flamina longa colo, Tibull. 1, 3, 86.

Cölustra, ae. f. [à coalescendo] The first milk, or beeplings. Vide Colostrā.

Cölustrum, i. n. Beepling-milk, Mart. Vide Colostrum.

Cölūthca, Juncus, sweet-meats, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7.

* *Cölūmbādes,*

* Cōlymbādes, um. [ἀπό τῆς κολύμβαν, i. e. à nando] *Pickled olives, so light that they swim in the pickle*, Plin. 33, 36.

* Cōlymbus, i. m. *A pond, or place to swim; or wash in*, Lamp. Elog. 23. Lat. Piscina.

Com, praepositio inseparabilis pro con, posita ante p, b, m, ut compingo, comburo, commoveo; remanet item ante e in his, comedo, comes.

* CōMA, ae. f. Gr. [κόμη] (1) *A bush of hair, an head of hair*. (2) Analogicè, *Branches and leaves of trees*. (3) *And of herbs*. (4) *Flakes of fire, that fall from torches*. (5) *The fun-beams*. (1) Scindens identidem dolore intonsam comam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. (2) Arboreas mulceat aura comas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36. (3) Papaveras subsecat ungue comas, Ov. Fast. 4, 438. (4) Viden' ut faces splendidas quatiunt comas? Catull. 59, 78, 99. (5) Iccirco sol auricomus dixit Val. Flacc. 4, 92.

* Cōma, ātis. n. [qu. κόμημα, somnus] *A kind of lethargy*, Gal.

Cōmans, tis. part. [à como, are.] (1) *Having long hair, hairy, bushy*. (2) *Bearing long grass, also full of leaves*. (1) Comantem Androgei galeam induitur, Virg. Aen. 2, 391. (2) Ora comanti mergit humo, Stat. Comans Narcissus, Virg. 4, 122. ¶ Stella comans, *A comet, or blazing star*, Ov. Met. 15, 749.

Cōmarchus, i. m. Vicorum praefectus [ex κόμης, vicus, & ἀρχή, vel ἀρχων, princeps] *An earl; a governor of a town, or city; a burgomaster*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3; 7.

* Cōmāron, i. n. *A wilding; or crab*, Plin. 15, 28.

* Cōmārus, i. *A wilding, a crab-tree, also a crab*, Plin. 15, 28. Lat. unedo dicunt.

Cōmātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Having hair, or a bush of hair*. (2) *Having branches and leaves*. (1) ¶ Calvus cum fueris, eris comatus, Mart. 1, 73. (2) Comata sylva, Catull. 4, 11.

† Combennones, pl. m. [à benna, lingua Gallicā vehiculum] *Fellow-travellers in one waggon*, Fest.

Combibo, ēre, bibi, itum. (1) *To drink together, to suck in, or drink up*. (2) Met. *To learn, to take in*. (1) Ut atrum corpore combiberet venenum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28. (2) Artes combibere, Cic. Fin. 3, 2.

Combibo, ōnis. m. *A pot-companion*, Cic. Ep. 9, 25.

Combibor, i. pass. Ov. Met. 15, 275.

¶ Combino, [καὶ δύο συνδυάζω, Gl. Cyril.] *To couple, or join together*. ¶ Met. Obsequia combinans numeris aequata; non meritis, Sidon. 9, 8. † Adnecto, connecto, conjungo.

Combretum, i. n. *An herb; the same as Volubilis*, Plin. 21, 16. Woodbine.

Comburendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt*. Cochleae cum testis suis comburendae, Cels. 5, 21.

Comburens, tis. part. *Burning, consuming*. Turbine ventorum comburens impete magno, Lucr. 6, 152.

Combūro, ēre, fūi, fūm. act. [ex con & ant. buro, unde bustum] (1) *To burn, or consume with fire*. (2) *To scorch, parch, or dry up*. (3) Met. *To finish, or bury the remains*. (1) Vivos aliquos comburere, Cic. Qu. fr. 1, 2. (2) Nimius calor comburebat gutturem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 22. ubi al. amburebat. (3) Ubi nunc comburemus diem? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43.

Comburo, i. pass. *To be burnt*, Cels. 3, 20.

Combustio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning*. Ne combustionem sentiat, Apic. 4, 4.

Combustus, a, um. part. *Burnt, or consumed in the funeral pile*. Caesar etiam in foro combustus, Cic. ad Attic. 14, 10. Faex combusta, Cels. 5, 18.

* Cōme, es. f. [à comae similitudine] *An herb called goats beard*, Plin. 27, 117. = Tragopogon.

† Comedim pro comedam, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 4. Comedint, Id. Truc. 2, 6, 53.

Cōmēdendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten up, or fed upon*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 19. ¶ Comedendum aliquem propinare, *To invite others to join with him in eating a man out of house & home*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

Comēdo, is. vel esse, ēdi, esum, vel estum. (1) *To eat, to eat up*. (2) *To waste, consume, devour, squander away*. (1) Tam facile vinctes, quam pyrum vulpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32. (2) Comedere rem, Plaut. bona, Hor. nummos, patrimonium, Cic. ¶ Comedere beneficium, *To forget a kindness*, Cic. Phil. 13. ¶ Comedere aliquem, *To eat one out of house and home*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 11.

Cōmēdo, ōnis. *One that eats and consumes all his substance, a wasteful glutton, a riotous person, a spendthrift*, Varr. ap. Non.

† Cōmēdus, i. m. *An eater up, a devourer*, Fest. † Comedo, gurgus.

Cōmens, tis. part. *Combing, or kemberg*, Mart. 12, 83.

† Comeo, ap. vet. pro coco, unde comes & comitia.

Cōmes, itis. c. g. [ex con, & eo] (1) *A companion, a fellow-traveller*. (2) *A colleague, or partner in government*. (3) *An attendant, or follower*. (4) *A partaker*. (5) *An accessory, or abettor*. (6) *A privado, or confidant*. (7) *All sorts of officers accompanying the governors of provinces*. (8) *Also assistants to the judges in the common affairs*. (9) *In the lower empire, the chief manager of any office whatsoever*. Also an earl, or count. (2) Itinerum comes & socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71. Fugae comitem habet uxorem, Patere. 2, 53. (1) Imperii comes, Sen. Hippol. IIII. (3) ¶ = Non ut commilito, sed ut comes, aff-
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seclatorque, Plin. Epist. 8, 23. (4) = Socius atque comes; tum honoris, tum etiam calamitatis, Cic. pro Sull. 24. (5) ¶ Hujus autem rei idem & dux, & comes, Cic. pro Marc. 4. (6) Me supremum habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 15. (7) Praefecti, medici, scribae, accensi, aruspices, praecones, comites illi dilecti, manus tuae erant, Cic. 4. Verr. (8) = Quos tibi comites & adiutores negotiorum publicorum dedit ipsa respub. Cic. 2. fr. 1, 19. (9) ¶ Comes domorum, stabuli, horreorum, operum, &c.

Cōmessabundus, a, um. *Comessabundus exercitus*, Curt. 9, 10, 26. Vid. Comissabundus.

Cōmessans, tis. part. *Revelling, rioting*. Temulentos comessantisque protexit, Curt. 8, 10, 18. Rectius comissans.

Cōmessatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A riotous banquet*. Vid. Comissatio.

Cōmessator, ōris. m. verb. *A reveller*. Vid. Comissator.

Cōmesse, pro comedere, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 21.

Cōmessum, pro comederem, Catull. 27, 14.

Comessor, āris. dep. [à κομᾶσθαι] *To banquet after supper, or at unseasonable times, to revel*. Vid. Comissor, sic enim rectius scrib.

Comest, pro comedit, Plaut. Vid. Comedo.

Cōmestura, ae. f. *An eating, or feeding*, Cato, 157.

Cōmēsus, & comestus, a, um. part. (1) *Eaten up*. (2) *Spent in luxury*. (1) Venenum celerius potuit comestum quam epotum in venas permanere, Cic. in Sall. 20. (2) ¶ Patrimonio non comeso, sed devorato, Cic. Sall. 7.

Comessurus, a, um. part. *About to eat*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 25.

* Cōmēta, & comētes, ae. m. [à κόμη, coma] *A comet, or blazing star*. Cometæ praenuncii calamitatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Belli mala signa cometes, Tibull. 2, 5, 71. Latine Stella cincinnata, Cic. crinita, Plin. 2, 22. comans, Ov.

Cōmicē, adv. *Like a comedy, pleasantly, comically, merrily*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 8.

Cōmicus, a, um. adj. (1) *Belonging to comedy*. (2) *Represented in comedies, comical*. (1) Comicus versus, Plin. 14, 16; poeta, Cic. (2) Davus sis comicus, atque stes capite obstituto, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 91.

Cōmicus, i. m. scil. poeta. *A writer, or maker of interludes, or comedies*. ¶ Tragici & comici nunquam aequae sunt meditati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4.

Cōminia, genus olivae, Plin. 15, 4.

Cōminus, adv. [ex con, & manus] (1) *Nigh at hand, hand to hand*. (2) *Foribwith, presently, instantly*, (1) Unum cominus ense ferit, jaculo cadit eminus ipse, Ov. Met. 3, 119. (2) Jacto qui semine cominus arva insequitur, Virg. Geor. 1, 134.

Cōmis, ē. adj. or, comissimus. sup. [à κόμης, ornatus] (1) *Gentle, mild, gracious, affable, or easy to be spoken to, good natured, kind, courteous*. (2) *Nice, curious, having a delicate taste, loving curious arts*. (1) Quis C. Laelio comior, quis jucundior? Cic. pro Mur. 31. Comissinis sermonibus, Apul. Met. 10. p. 336. (2) Vet. Gloss. comis, κόμης, quin & Plinius Tiberium parum comem dixit, quod elegantiarum [de picturis enim sermo est] negligentior esset, 35, 4.

Cōmissabundus, a, um. adj. *Revelling*, Liv. 9, 17. Plin. 21, 6.

Cōmissatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à comissor] *Revelling, junketing, and making merry, when supper is done*, Cic. ¶ Epulas quadri-fariam dispertiebat; in jentacula, prandia, coenas, comissationes, Suet. Vit. 13.

Cōmissator, ōris. m. *A reveller*, Liv. ¶ Comissatores conjurationis, *Riotous, revelling conspirators*, Cic. ad Att. 1, 16.

Cōmissor, atus sum. dep. [à κομᾶσθαι, quod à κόμης, temulentiae] *Deus, idem qui Moabitarum Deus יידין* *To make good cheer, to revel, dance and be merry*, Hor. Car. 4, 1, 11. Alii scribunt comessor, commessor, comissor, vel commissor.

Cōmitans, tis. part. *Accompanying*. Comitante numero deorum, Ov. Met. 14, 235. Comitante principum juventute, Just. 2, 4.

Cōmitas, ātis. f. *Affability, gentleness, courtesy, humanity, mildness, kindness*. = Conciliat animos comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14. = Virtutes aliae in comitate & beneficentia positae, Id. de Orat. 2, 84. ¶ Quid tam distans, quam à severitate comitas? Id.

Cōmitatus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à comitor] *He that accompanies, or is accompanied, or attended*, Musis comitatus, Ov. A. Am. 2, 279. Parum comitatus, *With little company attending him*, Cic. Bellum comitata femina, Stat. Theb. 8, 590. Aesclepiades, rogatus quidnam ei caecitas attulisset, respondit, ut esset uno puero comitator, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39. Comp. leg. ap. Just. 27, 2.

Cōmitatus, ūs. m. (1) *A train, or retinue of attendants, or followers*. (2) *A prince's court*. (3) *A convoy of provision*. (4) ¶ *A county*. (1) Si modò satis testis est ad comitatum nostrum recipiendum, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. (2) Ausonius Ep. 17. & infer. aevi script. (3) Neque maximi comitatus in castra pervenire poterant, Caes. B. C. 1, 48. (4) Infer. script.

Cōmiter, iſſime. sup. adv. (1) *Gently, courteously, kindly, civilly*. (2) *Splendidly, genteely*. (1) = Comissimè, ac lepidissimè, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66. = Universi comiter, ac benigne tribunos appellare, Liv. 2, 44. (2) Plin. 17, 1.

Cōmitia, ōrum. pl. n. q. consularia comitia, aedilitia, tribunitia,
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būntia, for electing consuls, &c. An assembly of people for choosing officers, or making of by-laws. ¶ Comitia curiata, sub quibus calata continebantur, when the people gave their votes by whole courts, Varr. de L. L. 4. centuriata, when by hundreds, Liv. 2, 2. tributa, when by tribes, Cic. A convention, parliament, or common council may be so called. V. Gruchium de comitiis Rom. & Rosin. antiq. Rom. 1, 6. Vide Comitium.

Cōmitialis, e. adj. Pertaining to such an assembly. ¶ Comitialis morbus, The falling sickness. ¶ Comitialis morbus, The falling sickness. ¶ Comitialis homo, One sick of the falling evil, Plin. 20, 15. ¶ Dies comitialis, A day wherein the people met to consult of matters, Cic. Fest. interp. ¶ Comitiales homines, Litigious people, constantly attending courts, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 7. & Nefasti, *Ibid.*

Cōmitialiter, adv. In manner, or by reason of the falling sickness, Plin. 22, 29.

Cōmitiarius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to, or after the manner of a public assembly, or convocation of people, Liv. 23, 16. Sed alii aliter legunt.

Cōmitiatus, a, um, adj. Chosen by consent of the people in a public assembly, Ascon. in prooem. action. in Verr.

Cōmitiatus, ūs, m. An assembly, or meeting of the people in the court-house, or town-hall, Cic. de Leg. 3, 19.

Cōmitium, i. n. [à comceo pro coeo, Varr.] (1) Properly any assembly. (2) Particularly of people met for making laws, &c. (3) But, more frequently, the place where the assembly met; a parliament-house, the court, or town hall, the state house. (1) Ad comitia amicorum venitavit, Nep. in Attic. 4. (2) Vide Comitium supra. (3) & Forum, comitium, curiam, armatis occupare, Cic. pro Sext. 35.

Cōmito, āre, act. To accompany, Ov. & Propert. frequenter, idem quod

Cōmitor, atus sum. dep. & raro pass. (1) To attend, or wait upon one. (2) To go along with, to follow. (3) To be accompanied. (1) Herilem filium comitatur in scholas, Suet. de Palae-mone grammatico. (2) Nupta senatori comitata est Hippia ludum, Juven. 6, 82. § Pastorem comitantur oves, Virg. Aen. 3, 660. § Quae comitantur huic vitae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35. (3) In alto quoque comitantur marinis canibus, Plin. 9, 55.

* Comma, ātis, n. [à κόμω, seco]. A part of a member in a period marked thus (,) . Lat. incisio vel incisum Cic. vertit. Commata, um, pl. Trenches whereby the water is let out, flood-gates, sluices, Ulp.

Commaculatus, a, um, part. Defiled, stained. Fraudibus involuti, aut flagitiis commaculati, Tac. Ann. 16, 32, 4.

Commaculo, āre, act. [ex con, & maculo] To spot, defile, or stain, to soil. Commaculare manus sanguine, To imbue his hands with blood, Virg. Ecl. 8, 48. Met. Commaculare se ambitu, To stain his reputation by bribery, Cic. pro Coel. 7.

Commadeo, ēre, ui. To be moist, or wet, to be well soaked. Coquito usque dum commadebit bene, Cato, 136.

Commanducatus, a, um, part. Chewed, or champed with one's teeth. Radix commanducata, Plin. 22, 32. Linguam abscissam & commanducatam in eum expuit, Val. Max. 33, 4.

Commanducatus, ūs, m. Champing and chewing, Plin. 24, 7. Sed ibi meliores libri commanducato.

Commanduco, āre, act. To chew meat, to champ with his teeth, Commanducantur radices, Plin. 25, 105. = Mando, Cic.

† Commāneo, ēre, fi, sum. To tarry, or abide together, Macrobi. Sat. 6, 8. + Simul manere.

¶ Commānīpūlaris, is, m. A soldier of the same band, a fellow-soldier, a comrade, Tac. 4, 46. + Contubernalis, Cic.

¶ Commānīpūlatio, ōnis, f. A company of soldiers of one band, Spart. + Contubernium, Cic.

† Commāritus, i, m. He that is instead of a husband, a partner in a wife, Plaut. Cal. 4, 2, 18.

¶ Commāscūlo, āre, act. Commāsculare frontem, To set a bold face upon it, to look like a man, Macrobi. Sat. 7, 11. + Perfricare frontem.

Commeans, tis, part. Going, or passing to and again, way-faring. Intentus & commeans animus, Cic. N. D. 1, 11. Tres biremes appulere ad usus commeansium illo mari, Tac. Ann. 4, 27, 2. § Commeantes, Soldiers that go out upon a convoy, G. ex Veg. 3, 8.

Commeāturus, a, um, part. About to go, Col. 1, 3.

Commeātus, ūs, m. [à comceo] (1) A safe conduct, leave to pass to and fro, a passport, or pass. (2) Also provision of victuals, either publick, or private. (3) Sometimes, a furlow, the time appointed for a soldier's absence. (4) A convoy of a ship, or fleet. (5) Also a convoy of soldiers, that secure provisions coming to the army. (1) Appius collegis in castra scribit, ne Virgilio commeatum dent, Liv. 3, 46. (2) Prohibere commeatu & privato & publico, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 17. (3) Ad diem commeatus venire, Ad Heren. 1, 25. (4) Duobus commeatibus ad exercitum reportare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 23. Prioris commeatus expositis militibus, *Ibid.* (5) Veget.

Commēditor, atus sum. dep. To meditate and muse upon, to think, or consider of a thing diligently, to con it over, Lucr. 6, 111. & ad Heren. 3, 18.

Commēmīni, īsē, verb. defect. To remember, or have in remembrance, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6.

Commēmōrābilis, e. adj. Worth the mentioning, or remem-

bring. Dabo pugnam claram & commemorabilem, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 111. Alia commemorabilia proferre possum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.

† Commēmōrāmentum, i. n. A mentioning, Caccil. ap. Non. + Commemoratio.

Commēmōrandus, a, um, part. Worthy to be mentioned, remembered, or spoken of. O Commemoranda judicia! Cic. Agr. in Verr. 14.

Commēmōrans, tis, part. Mentioning. Refugia salutis suae, & unica praefidia commemorans, Just. 14, 3.

Commēmōrātio, ōnis, f. verb. A mentioning and putting in mind of a remembrance, a commemoration. Itacc commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 16.

Commēmōro, āre, act. (1) To call to mind, to recount. (2) To mention, or speak of, to remember, to call to remembrance. (3) To rehearse, to make rehearsal of, to commemorate. (4) To advertise, or acquaint. (1) Quid quoque die dixerim, audiverim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. de Senect. 11. (2) De quibus ante commemoravi, Cic. pro Font. 14. (3) Beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, Cic. de Amic. 20. (4) Chlamydem commemoros, quanti conducta est, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 88.

Commēmōtor, āri, pass. To be mentioned, or recounted. Haec ab ipsis inflatis commemorabuntur, Caes. B. G. 2, 39. Monumenta clementiae commemorantur in regibus, Cic. pro Deiot. 14.

Commendābilis, e. adj. Worthy to be praised and commended, commendable. Novitate inventi à se operis commendabilis, Patere. 2, 9. fin.

Commendans, tis, part. Commending, trusting, Commendans illi sua, Patere. 2, 123.

Commendatio, ōnis, f. verb. A commendation, or recommendation, a setting forth, or gracing of one. Prima commendatio proficiscitur à modestia, Cic. Off. 2, 13.

Commendatitius, a, um, adj. Commendatitiae literae, Letters of recommendation, or letters recommendatory, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1.

Commendātor, ōris, m. verb. He that commends, or praises, Vopisc. in Prob. Symmach. Ep. 1, 40. hinc.

Commendātrix, īcis, f. She, or it who praises or commends. Legem vitiorum emendatricem esse oportet, commendatricemque virtutum, Cic. de Leg. 1, 22.

Commendatus, a, um, part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. ssumus, superl. (1) Committed to charge, or keeping, commended, or recommended. (2) Valued, praised, esteemed, regarded. (1) = Cui fortunae commendatae sunt atque concreditae, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 39. (2) Commendationis famae esse, Plin. 25, 81. Commendatissimo operi hoc vitium, Sen. Rogo ut habeas meos à me commendatissimos, Cic. Fam. 12, 26.

Commendo, āre, act. [ex con, & mando] (1) To commit, or put one in trust with, to recommend to one's favour, or care. (2) To commend, praise, or set forth, to set off with advantage, to grace and credit, to procure one's favour, and get him esteem. (1) = § Ego me tuae commendo & committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47. § Duos filios apud hospitem commendaverat, Cic. (2) Commendant virtus & benefacta bonos, Ov.

Commendor, āri, pass. To be recommended, praised, &c. Commendatur orator verborum splendore & copia, Cic. de Clar. 59.

¶ Commensalis, is, c. g. A boarder, or tabler, a fellow commoner. + Convictor, Cic.

Commensus, ūs, m. [à commentior] The measure, or size of a thing in proportion to another, Vitruv. 3, 1. vix alibi.

¶ Commentāriensis, is, m. voc. JCC. & recentiorum. One who keeps a register of any thing, particularly the master jailor, Dig. The clerk of a company in a regiment, Ascon. Also the clerk in the treasury, Paul.

Commentāriolum, i. n. [dim. à seq.] A little register-book, or memorial, a journal. A commentariolis suis discedere, Cic. de Fin. 4, 4.

Commentāriolus, i. m. A note-book, a book of comments. Grammaticorum commentarioli, Quint. Inst. Orat. 1, 5.

Commentārium, i. n. A commentary, an abstract, or historical abridgement of things, a memorandum of the heads of action, or discourse. (2) In plural. commentaria, commentaries, as upon Virgil, &c. (1) = Capita rerum & orationis commentarium paulo plenius, Cic. Cl. 18. (2) Gell. 14, 7.

Commentārius, i. m. [sc. liber] (1) A commentary, a brief register, or account of things set down in writing, such as our parliament journals are. (2) Things briefly written, an historical memorial. (3) A book of notes, a day-book, a common-place-book. (4) A comment, or exposition upon an author. (1) In commentario rerum urbanarum, Cic. Fam. 8, 11. (2) Commentarium consulatū mei Graecè compositum misi ad te, Cic. Att. 1, 16. (3) Puerorum commentarii, Quint. 2, 11. Interceperat commentarios, Plin. Ep. 6, 22. & Turpe seni ex commentario sapere; experientia enim multa docet, Sen. ex Zenone Ep. 33. (4) Gell. 14, 3.

Commentatio, ōnis, f. verb. [à commentor] (1) A meditating, musing, thinking upon. (2) A description of a country, and giving an account of it in writing. (1) = Subitam & fort-

guissam

uitam orationem commentatio & cogitatio facile vincit, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. (2) Tentata Indiae commentatione, *Plin.* 6, 21.

Commentator, ōris. m. *A deviser, or inventor of any thing, a forger.* *Litt. ex Quint. qui utinam locum indicasset.* + Commentor.

Commentatus, a, um. part. act. & pass. (1) Pass. *Studied, devised, thought upon, hammered.* (2) *Having thought upon, commented, disputed.* (1) Oratio commentata, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 26. (2) Satisne videor --- commentatus? *Cic.* = Jam accedunt consules --- multos menses de populi Romani libertate commentati atque meditati, *Id. Phil.* 3, 14.

|| Commentior, iri, titus. [ex con & mentior] *To make a story, to agree together in a lie,* *Apul. p. 691.* + Fingere inter se fallaciam, *Ter.*

Commentitius, a, um. adj. [à commentus] (1) *Feigned, devised, romantic.* (2) *Newly invented.* (1) Commentitiā Platonis civitate, *In Plato's fancied Commonwealth, Cic. de Orat.* 1. = Commentitii & ficti dii, *Id. N. D.* 2, 28, = Fabulosus, *Id.* (2) *Suet. Caes.* 81, 3. *Claud.* 21, 2.

Commentor, ātus sum. [freq. à comminiscor, commentus] (1) *To devise, or forge a false story, to romance.* (2) *To reason, argue, and discourse of a thing, to dispute pro and con.* (3) *To write a commentary, to indite, pen, and compose.* (4) *To muse, or think upon, to study, to cast in one's mind, and employ one's thoughts upon.* (5) *To imitate.* (1) Ut citò commentatus est! ecquid te pudet? *Plaut. Cuf.* 2, 3, 25. (2) Cum literatis, exclusis omnibus, commentari, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 22. (3) Summā jam senectute est, & quotidie commentatur, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 23. (4) § Futuras mecum commentabar misērias, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 14. (5) Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* + Commentavi, *Id. Men.* 5, 7, 30.

Commentor, ōris. m. verb. [à comminiscor] *An inventor, or deviser.* *Uvae commentor, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. Fast.* 3, 785.

Commentum, i. n. [à comminiscor] (1) *Any new invention.* (2) *A romance, a feigned story, or false tale.* (1) Praemium pro commento non mediocre obtulit, *Suet. Vesp.* 19. (2) Atque ipsis commentum placet, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 20.

Commentus, a, um. part. [à comminiscor] (1) Act. *That imagineth or deviseth.* (2) Pass. *Forged, feigned.* (1) Deos nihil agentes commentus est Epicurus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. (2) = Dat gemitus fictos, commentāque funera narrat, *Ov. Met.* 6, 565.

Commeo, āre. [ex con & meo] (1) *To go in company.* (2) *To go to and fro, to go and come.* (3) *To come.* (4) *To move.* (1) Sianferes quoque & olores ratione commeant, *Plin.* 10, 32. (2) Crebrò illius literae ab aliis ad nos commeant, *Cic. Att.* 8, 9. (3) Pisciculi ultro ac citro commeant, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 14. (4) Ab ortu ad occasum commeat sol, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Commercium, i. n. [q. d. mercium commutatio] (1) *Commerce, traffick, dealing, merchandise, buying and selling, bartering of wares.* (2) *Also an intercourse, or correspondence, acquaintance, converse.* (3) *A common use.* (1) Commercium thuris primi Minaei fecere, *Plin.* 12, 30. (2) Non habet commercium cum virtute voluptas, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. Commercium sermonum, *Liv.* 5, 15. epistolarum, *Paterc.* 2, 65. (3) Exercere commercia linguae, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 35.

Commercior, ātus sum. dep. *To buy and sell together, to traffick, to buy up commodities,* *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 32.

Commereō, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To merit, or deserve well.* (2) *To deserve ill at one's hands, to commit some great offense.* (1) Quid gravaris? quasi non commeream aliam noxiam, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 56. (2) = Quid commerui, aut peccavi, pater? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 112. § Commerere culpam in se, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 6, 12. de aliqua re, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 9. *To be guilty.* § Commerere ut, *Id.* § Saepius in malam partem, ut mereor, & promeror in bonam, dicitur.

Commereor, eritus sum. dep. *To deserve ill at one's hands, highly to offend.* § Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36. Me culpam commeritum scio, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 8. § Nescio an leg. in bonam partem.

Commēritus, a, um. part. sens. act. *That hath deserved,* *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36.

Commeffor, atus sum. dep. *potius commissor: rectissime commeffor. To banquet, to eat riotously, to gormandize.* *Vid. Comissor.*

Commētiendus, a, um. part. *Measuring.* De commetiendis agris, *Col.* 5, 1, 3.

Commētor, iri, ensus. dep. *To take measure of, to proportion, to adjust,* *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. *Col.* 5, 1.

Commeto [à commeo] *vid. Benth. ad Horat. Serm.* 2, 5, 79.

Commigratio, ōnis. f. *A motion, removing of his quarters, and going elsewhere to dwell.* Aliundē aliō commigratio est, *Sen. Consol. ad Helv.* 6. De stellis loquitur.

Comunigrō, āre. act. & absolute. *To go from one place to another, to dwell, to flit, to shift his lodgings, to change his quarters.* § Commigravit Romam, *Liv.* 1, 34. § huc viciniae, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 43. § in domum suam, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 3. § habitatum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 77. § à Megaribus, *Id.* § intra sua praesidia, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 20.

Commiles, itis. m. *A fellow-soldier, a companion in war,* *Lex. ex Caes. certe Plin.* 37, 6.

Commilitium, i. n. *Fellowship in war, a company of fellow-soldiers.* § In commilitium adscisci, *To be listed as fellow-soldi-*

ers, *Tac.* 1, 60, 3. *Conf. Plin. Ep.* 2, 26. Commilitium studiū pro condiscipulatu dicit *Apul. & Just.* 5, 10. Commilitiū sacra tuenda, *Ov. de Pont.* 2, 5, 72.

Commilito, ōnis. m. *A fellow-soldier, a comrade.* Meus in Ciliciā miles, in Graeciā commilito fuit, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 10.

Comminans, tis. part. [à minor] *Threatning.* Vox comminantis audita est, *Suet. Cal.* 22.

|| Comminans, tis. part. [à mino, i. e. duco] *Gregatim pecua comminantes, Driving cattle in herds,* *Apul. p. 216.* + Co-gens.

Comminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Threatning, braving, cursing swag-gering,* *Liv.* 26, 8. & *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54.

Comminatus, a, um. part. (1) act. *Threatning, & (2) passi-vē, threatened.* (1) § Comminatus aquilifero cuspidē, *Suet. Caes.* 62. (2) Scrupulus comminatae mihi mortis, i. e. intentatae, *Apul. Mil.* 6.

Commingo, ēre, xi, ietum. act. *To piss, or bepiss.* Commi-nxit lectum potus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 90. Rarò occ. Commictum, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 31.

Comminiscor, entus sum. dep. (1) *To devise, invent, or imagine.* (2) *To feign, or forge.* (3) *To recollect, or call to mind.* (1) = Quid machiner? quid comminiscar? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 16. (2) Commenta mater est, esse ex alio viro, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 23. (3) Age, comminiscere ergo, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 133.

Comministro, āre. act. *To minister, afford, supply, or furn-ish one with,* *Plin. Ubi al. rectius commonistro.* + Ministro.

|| Commino, āre. *To drive flocks, and herds of cattle,* *Apul. Vid. Cominans.* + Ago.

Comminor, ātus. dep. *To threaten greatly,* *Liv.* 10, 30. *Suet. Caes.* 14. & 62.

Comminuendus, a, um. part. *To be broken to pieces,* *Ov. de Med. fac.* 73.

Comminuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To break in pieces.* (2) *To bruise, or crumble into small parts.* (3) *To abate, enfeeble, or weaken.* (4) *To diminish.* (1) Nisi mavoltis fores & postes comminui securibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 31. Ego tibi comminui caput, *Id. Rud.* 4, 4, 74. (2) Poti comminuunt, & eliciunt calculos, *Plin.* 20, 13. (3) = Avaritia comminuit atque violat officium, *Cic. pro Quint.* 6. (4) Argenti pondus comminuere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 43.

Comminuor, i, tus. pass. *To be broken to pieces, to be mollified.* Re familiari comminuti sumus, *Cic. ad Att.* 4, 3. Comminui securibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 31. *Vid. Comminuo.*

Comminus, adv. [ex con & manus] *Hand to hand, in close fight.* *Vid. Cominus.*

Comminutim, adv. *By shreds, or pieces.* Comminutim con-cisa, *Apic.* 4, 4.

Comminutus, a, um. part. *Broken in pieces; impaired, di-minished.* Comminutā re familiari, *Made poor,* *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. = Comminutae opes, & depressae, *Id. Verr.* 5.

Commiscendus, a, um. part. *To be mingled, or mixed with.* Et in mare & in foeminā commiscendorum corporum mirae li-bidines, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 51.

Commisceo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To mix, or mingle together, to jumble.* § Jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii commiscebis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 35. Consilium cum aliquo commiscere, *to ad-vise with,* *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 3.

Commisceor, ērii pass. *To be mingled together.* Nunquam temeritas cum sapientiā commiscetur, *Cic. pro Marc.* 2.

Commiserandus, a, um. part. *To be pitied,* *Ad Herenn.* 4.

Commiserans, tis. part. *Pitying, shewing compassion,* *Gell.* 5, 14. + Commiseresco.

Commiseratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Compassion, pity,* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 58.

Commiserescit, imperf. *It moveth to compassion.* § Bacchidem ipsam ejus commiseresceret, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 54.

Commiseror, āri. *To bewail, or condole,* *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 14. Tantum absuit ab insolentiā gloriae, ut commiseratus sit fortunam Graeciae, *Cor. Nep.* 17, 5.

Commisātor, ōris. m. *Vid. Commissator.*

Commissio, ōnis. f. verb. [à committo] *A setting together of two for trial of masteries in any exercise,* *Suet. Cal.* 20. § Com-missio ludorum, *The representing of plays upon the stage, or the beginning of them,* *Cic. Att.* 16, 5. princ.

Commissor, ōris. m. *Fidei commissor, A ffeoffer of trust,* *ap. JCC. Συμβολοποιός, pugnae, Gloss. Gr. L.*

+ Commissor, āri. dep. *To revel.* *Vid. Comissor.*

|| Commisōrius, a, um. adj. *Lex commissoria, An exception, or condition in any contract,* *Ulp.*

Commissum, i. n. subst. ex part. (1) *An undertaking, or attempt.* (2) *An offence, or fault committed, a forfeiture.* (3) *A secret, or trust.* (1) Commissum audax, *Cic. pro Syll.* 26. (2) Non simili poenā commissū luetis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 140. (3) Commissumque teges & vino tortus & irā, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 38. Commissum, sive commissum vectigal, *The confiscation, or sel-zure of contraband, or unlawful goods, or when they steal custom,* *ap. JCC.*

Commissura, ae. f. verb. *A knuckle, a joint of any thing closed and opened, as of the bones, a table, &c. A closure, a seam, a joining close, or couching of things together.* = Digitorum enim contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, propter molles commissu-

ras & artus, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 60. Quid dicam de offibus? quae subiecta corpori mirabiles commissuras habent, *Ib.* 55. Non modò ut sint ordine collocati, elaborandum est, sed ut inter se juncti, atque ita cohaerentes, ne commissura pelluceat, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 7, 10.

Commissurus, a, um. part. *About to commit.* Excusatiùs facilegia commissurus, *Just.* 32, 2. *Conf. Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 78.

Commissus, a, um. part. [*à committor*] (1) *Joined, set, or claspt together.* (2) *Cemented, soldered.* (3) *Communicated, imparted.* (4) *Committed to one's charge, or intrusted.* (5) *Joined together, engaged, begun.* (6) *Committed, done, perpetrated.* (7) *Also forfeited, confiscated.* (1) *Pristis delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum;* *Virg. Aen.* 3, 428. (2) *Si frgeris, altera fiet Cras domus; aut eadem plumbo commissa manebit,* *Juv.* 14, 310. (3) *¶ Homo commissus est fidei, permissus potestati vestrae,* *Cic. pro Font.* Commissum fido ab amico; *Catull.* 99. (4) *Si furtum fecerit, aut si prodiderit commissa fide,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 94. (5) *Commissas acies ego possum solvere,* *Prop.* 4, 4, 59. *Nondum commissio spectaculo,* *Liv.* 2, 36. (6) *Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem,* *Virg. Aen.* 6, 569. (7) *Qui illam haereditatem Veneri Erycinæ commissam esse dicerent,* *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 10.

Commissus, a, um. part. [*à commisceor*] *Mixed, mingled together.* *Frustra cruento per somnum commissa mero,* *Virg. Aen.* 3, 633.

Commitigo, are. act. *To bruise, or make soft.* *Hinc.*

Commigitor, ari. pass. *Committigari videam sandalio caput, i. e. demulceri, ironice.* *To be stroked on the head, to be knocked about the pate,* *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 4.

Committendus, a, um. part. *To be committed, intrusted, begun, joined, permitted, exposed, &c.* *Cic. Vid. Committo.* = *Velandum, neque frigori committendum,* *Cels.* 6, 18.

Committens, tis. part. *Committing.* *Duplici lucro committens praelia,* *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 221.

Committo, ère, misi, missum. [*ex con & mitto*] (1) *To send out together, or at the same time, to let start together.* (2) *To pair, or match,* *Vocab. circi & arenae.* (3) *To compare, to weigh one against another.* (4) *Abfol. To recite publicly.* (5) *¶ To stretch, to screw up, to exert.* (6) *To join, or close together.* (7) *Met. To halloo, to set people together by the ears.* (8) *To intrust with, to commit to one's keeping, or care.* (9) *To impart to, to acquaint with.* (10) *To expose.* (11) *To begin.* (12) *To engage in battle.* (13) *To put in.* (14) *To enjoin, or give in charge.* (15) *Verbum nauticum, To put to sea.* (16) *To offend, to commit a crime.* (17) *To suffer, to give cause, or occasion.* (18) *To confiscate.* (1) *Committere propriè est insimul mittere, ut equos, currus, &c. Fest.* (2) *Latinos pugiles cum Graecis committere solebat,* *Suet. Aug.* 45. *Aequales inter se committere,* *Id.* (3) *Committit vates, & comparat,* *Juv.* 6, 439. (4) *Scribere aggressus est, & cum frequenti auditorio commississet, &c. Suet. Claud.* 41. (5) *Nunc animos saltem committite vestros,* *Catull.* 60, 17. (6) = *Nec femori committe femur, nec crure cohaere,* *Ov. Am.* 1, 3, 43. *Committere vulneris oras futuris,* *Cels.* 7, 19. (7) *Non cessavit criminari alterum alteri, & inter se omnes committere,* *Suet. Cal.* 56, 2. (8) *Bona nostra haec tibi committo,* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 62. *Mulier non satis digna, cui committas primo partu mulierem,* *Ibid.* 1, 4, 3. (9) = *Quid mihi ille non commisit? quid mecum non communicavit?* *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. (10) *¶ Ulcus velandum, nec frigori committendum,* *Cels.* (11) *Nunc committere utimur pro facere, aut pro delinquere, aut pro incipere, Fest.* *Age, puere, à summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos,* *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 19. *Dominus maturo ovo coenam committit,* *Varr. in Endymionibus.* (12) *Eutrop.* 4, 5, 4. & 9, 15, 7. (13) *Vacuis committere venis nil nisi lene decet,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 25. (14) *Rem magnam difficilemque alicui committere,* *Cic. Fam.* 13, 5. (15) *Ventis necessariò committendum existimavit,* *Caes. B. C.* 3, 25. (16) *Non timet qui nihil commiserunt,* *Cic.* *Ille his legibus condemnatus est, quod contra aliam legem commiserat,* *Id. pro Cluent.* 34. (17) *Non est meum committere, ut negligens esse videar,* *Cic.* (18) *Vid. Commissus, n. 7.* *Ne rem committerent eò, should bring things to that pass,* *Liv.* 2, 45.

Committor, i. flus. pass. *To be joined together, committed, intrusted, begun, &c.* *Priusquam committerentur,* *Liv.* 2, 37.

¶ *Commixtio, ònis. f. verb. A mingling together,* *Firm.* + *Admixtio.*

Commixtus, a, um. part. *Mingled, or blended together.* *Italo commixtus sanguine,* *Virg. Aen.* 6, 762.

Commōdandus, a, um. part. *To be lent,* *Cic. Verr.* 4, 3.

Commōdans, tis. part. *Lending,* *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 3, 2.

† *Commōdatio, ònis. f. verb. A lending, or pleasuring of one,* *Lex. ex Apul.* + *Accommodatio.*

¶ *Commōdator, oris. m. verb. A lender,* *Dig.*

¶ *Commōdatus, a, um. part. (1) Fitted, or made fit, suited.* (2) *Also lent.* (1) *Succus stomacho perquam commodatus,* *Plin.* 22, 40. *Hard. leg. Commendatus.* (2) *¶ Nihil suum judicat; sed ut commodatis utitur,* *Sen. Ep.* 120.

Commōdè, adv. us. comp. *fitmè, superl. Well, handsomely, conveniently, fitly, to the purpose, advantageously.* *Commōdè cadit, It happens luckily,* *Cic. Att.* 13, 16. *Minus commōdè audire, to have an ill name, to be ill spoken of,* *Id.* = *scitè, Id.*

cogitatè, *Plaut.* *Nunquam commodiùs herum audiui loqui;* *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 48. *Explorat quo itinere vallem commodifimè transire posset,* *Caes. B. G.* 5, 47. fin.

Commōditus, atis. f. (1) *Commodity, profit, advantage, convenience, fitness, handsomness.* (2) *Opportunity.* (3) *Good-nature, civility.* (4) *Meton. an obliging friend.* (1) *Externae commoditates, vineta, segetes, oliveta, &c. Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. = *Quae, statura brevis, commoditate & aequitate membrorum oculeretur,* *Suet. Aug.* 79. (2) *Commoditas ad faciendum idonea,* *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 12. (3) *Cogimur illius commoditate frui,* *Ov. Epist.* 16, 310. (4) *Quid agis, mea commoditas? EPID.* *Quod miser, Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 8. ¶ *Mea commoditas! Vox in blanditiis, My precious! Id. Poen.* 1, 1, 12. *Men.* 1, 2, 28.

† *Commōdito, are. freq. [à commodo] To lend, or pleasure often.* *Paulum istos commodita,* *Catull.* 10, 26. *Sed libri castigationes habent commoda.*

Commōdo, are. act. [*à commodus*] (1) *To profit, or do good to, to pleasure, or serve one, to advantage, or help.* (2) *Also to lend, properly things to be returned in kind, as the lawyers say; but authors do not always observe that, as appears from the second example.* (3) *To suit, or make fit.* (4) *To give.* (1) *lis commodos omnibus in rebus,* *Cic. Fam.* 13, 35. (2) *Commōdasti tritici modios LX.* *Cic. in Verr.* 4, 9. (3) *Natura stirpium sic se commodat, ut, &c. Col.* 4, 22. *Parvis delictis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare,* *Tac. Agric.* 19, 4. *Candidato vocem & manum commodare,* *Sen. Ep.* 8.

Commōdūle, adv. dim. [*à commode*] *Some-what commodiously, or conveniently,* *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 8.

Commōdūlum, adv. *Pretty well, pretty handsomely.* *Commōdūlum obsona, ne magno sumptu,* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 155.

Commōdum, i. n. (1) *Advantage, gain, profit, commodity, benefit, interest.* (2) *Convenience.* (3) *A reward given to soldiers, over and above their pay at their discharge.* (1) *Ex incommodis alterius sua comparare commoda,* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 4. (2) *Quod commodo reipub. facere possis,* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. (3) *Definitis & temporibus militiae, & commodis missionum,* *Suet. Aug.* 49. *Vide ibi Torrent.* *Commoda emeritae militiae rescidit,* *Id. in Cal.* 44. *Romule militibus scisti dare commoda solus,* *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 131.

Commōdum, adv. [*à commodus*] (1) *In good time, by good leisure, handsomely, pithy, seasonably, luckily.* (2) *Just then, scarcely.* (1) *Ad aquam praebendam commōdum adveni domum,* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 37. (2) *Commōdum ad te dederam literas cum, &c. Cic. ad Att.* 13, 9.

Commōdus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *fitmus, sup. [ex con & modus, q. cum modo]* (1) *Just, exact, proportionable, middling, neither less nor more, neither smaller nor bigger.* (2) *Convenient.* (3) *Commodious, apt, advantageous, profitable.* (4) *Courteous, kind.* (5) *Civil, genteel, good company.* (6) *Lucky and fortunate.* (7) *Seasonable, opportune.* (8) *Near, handsom, exactly placed.* (1) *Viginti argenti commodae minae,* *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 135. *Commōdā staturā homo,* *Ibid.* 2, 3, 21. (2) *Nunc, si commodum sit, apud me sis, volo,* *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 109. (3) = *Nihil fieri potest, neque commodius, neque aptius,* *Cic. Att.* 13, 16. *Hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit,* *Caes. B. C.* 3, 85. (4) *¶ Aliis inhumanus & barbarus, isti uni commodus,* *Cic. Verr.* 3. = *Commodior, & ad res publicas prouior,* *Suet. Tib.* 33. (5) = *Mulier est commoda & faceta haec meretrix,* *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 10. (6) *¶ Quae sit stella homini commoda, quaeque mala,* *Prop.* 2, 27, 4. *¶ Inhumanus,* *Cic.* (7) *Ego commodiorem hominem, adventum, tempus, non vidi,* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 3. (8) *Ubi tu commoda es, capillum commodum esse credito,* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 98.

† *Commoereo, ère, ui. To be very sad and sorrowful.* *Ex Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 61. *quidam adferunt, sed locus corruptus est.* + *Moereo.*

Commōlior, iri. tus. dep. *To go about, or endeavour, to do something, to attempt, or practise,* *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. *Gell.* 3, 19.

Commōlitus, a, um. part. pass. [*à commolor*] *Ground, bruised, or broken and mashed.* *Bacca commolita & expressa,* *Col.* 12, 50.

Commōlō, ère, ui. itum. act. *To grind, bruise, or break small.* = *Olivam primo quoque tempore commolere preloque subicere,* *Col.* 12, 50.

Commōnēfācio, ère, eci, actum. act. (1) *To advise, to admonish.* (2) *To remind, or put one in mind.* (3) *To rehearse, or mention.* (1) *¶ Commonefaciant, ut instituto utatur suo,* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 17. (2) *¶ Amicitiae veteris aliquem commonefacere,* *Ad Herenn.* 4, 24. (3) *¶ Commonefacere rem aliquam,* *Cic. Verr.* 4, 64.

Commōnēfio, eri, factus, neut. pass. *To be put in mind.* *Commonefiat sceleris,* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 43.

Commōneo, ère, ui. itum. act. (1) *To warn, to advise.* (2) *To put in mind of.* (1) *Aliorum exempla me commonent,* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 17. (2) *Mearum me absens miseriarum commones,* *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 38. *¶ Officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier,* *Id. Pseud.* 1, 2, 17. *de re aliqua,* *Cic. Verr.* 1, 59.

Commōnitio, ònis. f. *A warning, an admonishing, a summing up of what was said before,* *Quint.* 4, 2.

¶ *Commōnitōrium, i. n. A letter mandatory, Cod.* *Also a private agreement without writing, or record,* *Justinian.*

Commōnitus,

Commōnitus, a, um. part. *Advertised, warned, put in remembrance.* Commōnitos eos dimisit, *Liv.* 34, 51. *Conf. Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 43.

Commonstro, āre. act. *To shew, or tell what is hid, or unknown.* Aurum defossum commonstrare, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 41. § Parentes meos ut commonstres mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 4.

Commōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à commoror] (1) *A staying, or continuing.* (2) *A dwelling, or place of abode.* (3) *Delay, or lingering.* (4) *Also a figure when one insisteth, and dwelleth long upon the principal point.* (1) Commoratio unā in re, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. (2) Et villa & amoenitas illa commoratio- nis est, non diverforii, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. (3) Propter commo- rationem tabellariorum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (4) Commoratio est, cum in loco firmissimo, quo tota causa continetur, manetur diu- tius, & eodem saepius reditur, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 45.

Commōrātus, a, um. part. *Having staid,* *Cic. pro Mil.* 10.

Commordeo, ēre, di, sum. *To bite close.* Quaedam ferac tela omnia commordent, *Sen. Controv.* 29.

Commōriens, tis. part. *Dying together.* (2) In plur. Com- morientes. *The name of one of Plautus's plays, translated out of the συμμορύνοντες of Diphilus.* (1) Nec finis saepe commori- entibus, *sc. gallis,* *Plin.* 10, 24. (2) *Ter. Adelph.* in Prol. v. 7.

Commōrior, i, tius. *To die together,* *Plin.* 8, 11.

Commōrit pro commoverit, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 15.

Commōro, āre. act. dixit *Plin.* 8, 12. sed solus, ut puto. Longē usitatus est

Commōror, ātus. dep. (1) *To abide with one, to be in a place for a time, to sojourn.* (2) *Also to stop, hinder, or make to tarry.* (3) *Met. To continue, or insist long.* (1) Et Com- morandi diverforium, non habitandi locum dedit nobis natura, *Cic. de Senect.* 23. Paulisper dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, *Cic. pro Mil.* 10. (2) Me nunc commoror, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 31. (3) = Ut haereat in eadem commo- returque sententiā, *Cic. Orat.* 40.

Commorſus, a, um. part. [à commordeo] *Bitten close,* Com- morſi à cane rabiem sentiunt, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Commortālis, e. adj. *Altogether mortal, or frail,* *Col.* 3, 20.

Commōrunt pro commoverunt. Commōrunt aequora venti, *Lucr.* 2, 765.

* Commōſis, [à κόμμι, gluten] *The first ground-work of bees in their making honey, of a gummy substance,* *Plin.* 11, 6.

Commōſsem, ſync. pro commoviſsem. Glebam commōſſet in agro nemo, *Cic.*

Commōtio, ōnis. verb. [à commoveo] *Commotion, trouble, disquiet, disturbance.* Quid, omnīne tibi animi commotio vi- detur infania? *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 4.

Commōtiuncūla, ae. f. dim. [à commoveor] *A small motion or passion, a grudging of a fit, as in an ague,* *Cic. Attic.* 12, 11.

Commōtus, a, um. part. or. comp. [à commoveor] (1) *Rai- sed, stirred.* (2) *Met. Moved.* (3) *Vexed, put into a passion, troubled.* (1) Pulvere commoto, *Sil. Animus commotior,* *Cic. Div.* 1, 37. *Conf. Liv.* 6, 14. (2) Precibus commotus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 510. (3) Graviter commotus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 130.

Commōveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. (1) *To move, or stir.* (2) *To remove.* (3) *Met. To trouble, or disturb, to disquiet.* (4) *To cause pity, or compassion in.* (5) *To astonish.* (6) *To excite, or raise up.* (1) Avis commovet alas, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 217. com- movere aciem, *to get ground,* *Liv.* 2, 65. se, *to bestir himself,* *Id.* 2, 54. (2) Favos sedibus suis commoveat, *Col.* 9, 12. (3) Graviter primo nuncio commotus sum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. (4) Virgo comōrat nos omnes, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 51. (5) Ma- gno alicujus honore commoveri, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 76. (6) Cre- bras expectationes tui commoves, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4.

Commōveor, ēri, otus. pass. *To be moved, &c.* *Cic. pro L. Man.* 9.

Commulceo, ēre, fi. (1) *To tickle, to please.* (2) *To stroke and smooth one up, to cajole.* (1) Thus commulcet sen- sum, *Aynob.* (2) Tiro, Ciceranis libertus, *ap. Gell.* 7, 7. Et Con- frico, *Id.* & Mulceo.

Commulco, āre. *To scourge, or whip.* Multimodis com- mulcare iſtibus, *Apul. Met.* 8. & Caedo.

Commūne, is. n. subst. ex adj. (1) *A commonwealth, a state.* (2) *Met. The publick wealth, or treasure.* (1) A com- muni Siciliae, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (2) Et Privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 14.

Commūnībo pro communiā, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 29.

Communicandus, a, um. part. *To be communicated, or shared.* Seu quid communicandum, seu quid administrandum videretur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 36.

Communicans, tis. part. *Communicating, sharing, or taking in common, imparting.* Res adversas communicans amicitia le- viores facit, *Cic. de Am.* 6. ap. fin.

Commūnīcatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Communication, making of a thing common, partnership.* The bestowing freedom and privi- lege on one. (2) *Also a figure in rhetoric where the orator consults the audience, what they would do in such a case.* (1) = Largi- tio & communicatio civitatis, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 13. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53.

Communicaturus, a, um. part. *About to communicate,* *Liv.* 9, 14.

Commūnīcātus, a, um. part. pass. *Imparted.* Communicato inter se consilio, *Having laid their heads together,* *Liv.* 8, 25.

Consilio cum legatis & quaestore communicato, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 13.

Commūnicatu, abl. *Idem quod communicatione,* *Apul. p.* 670. Commūnīceps, ipis. *One's town's man, or fellow-citizen,* *Aug. & Ejusdem municipii.*

Commūnīco, āre. act. [à communis] (1) *To commune, or talk together, to confer, discourse, and consult with one another.* (2) *To communicate, impart, or share a thing with another, to make partaker of.* (3) *To defile, to make common, or unclean.* (1) § Ille cum Cottā faucio communicat, pugnā ut excedat, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 36. Quibus Pompejus communicare de maxi- mis rebus solebat, *Id. B. G.* 3, 18. Laudem cum aliquo com- municare, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. De officio utriusque nostrūm com- municamus, *Id. Fam.* 4, 1. (2) = Civitatem nostram dedi- mus, communicavimusque vobiscum, *Liv.* 23, 5. § Mensā suā aliquem communicare, *To make him welcome at his table,* *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 51. (2) *Vulg. interp.*

Commūnicor, āri. pass. (1) *To be imparted.* (2) *Also, dep. To impart.* (1) § Praemia virtutis non oportet cum improbis communicari, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 39. (2) Spem communicati, *Liv.* 4, 24.

Commūnio, ivi, ire. [ex con, & munio] *To fortify.* Cae- sar vallo castra communit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 42. Confer *Liv.* 2, 51. & *Hirt. B. Afr.* 47.

Commūnio, ōnis. f. (1) *Communion, mutual participation, an equal privilege, or enjoyment of the same thing.* (2) *Also the community, or whole company.* (1) § Communio sanguinis, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 22. *Id. de Leg.* 1, 7. legis, literarum, & vocum, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 1. sermonis, *Suet. Claud.* 21. (2) *Ulp.*

Commūnis, e. adj. or. comp. [ex con, & munus] (1) *Com- mon, the same, general, universal, all alike.* (2) *Plain, ordi- nary, familiar, gentle, courteous, free.* (3) *Equal, upon a level.* (4) *Also, the universality, or whole body of a state.* (1) Omni aetati mors est comunis, *Cic. de Senect.* 19. § Amicorum omnia inter se sunt communia, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 3, 18. Commune omnium vitium, *Id. Ad.* 5, 8, 30. In commune ut consulas, *Id. And.* 3, 3, 16. = Scelera conjuncta, & communia alicui cum aliquo, *Cic. pro Sext.* 13. (2) = Nec ullo spectaculi ge- nere communior aut remissior erat, *Suet. Claud.* 21. (3) Et At- ticus sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus vide- retur, *Nep. Att.* 3. (4) Statuae inauratae à communi Siciliae datae, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 46. Communissimus, *Suet. Vesp.* 23. tertiā notione.

Commūnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Community, having all things in common.* (2) *Fellowship, society.* (3) *Also right, or justice in mens dealings with one another.* (1) Communitas vitae & victūs, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 24. (2) = Consociatio hominum atque commu- nitas, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 44. (3) Honestas una est cognationis, al- tera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 43.

Commūniter, adv. *In common, indifferently, together, alike, jointly,* *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 4. & *Liv.* 1, 10. = Promiscuē. *Cic. & Separatim, Id.*

Commūnitio, ōnis. f. *A fortifying,* *Vitr.* 10, 19.

Commūnītus, a, um. part. *Fortified, fenced, made strong.* Communita causa Roscii firmissimis & sanctissimis testimoniis, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 15.

Commurmūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. [à seq.] *A whispering, mut- tering, or grumbling together,* *Gell.* 11, 7.

Commurmūro, āre. *To whisper, or murmur together, to grum- ble.* Clauso commurmurat ore, *Sil.* 15, 821. *Conf. Plin.* 31.

Commurmūror, atus sum. dep. *To mutter, or mumble,* *Cic. in Pison.* 25.

Commūtābilis, e. adj. *Changeable, mutable, subject to change.* Commutabilis cera, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. = Varius, multiplex, *Id.*

Commūtandus, a, um. part. *Fit to be altered.* Multum in commutandis moribus hominum medius annus valet, *Plin. Pan.* 59.

Commūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A change, or alteration.* (2) *Also a figure in rhetoric.* (1) Has tam prosperas, tamque inopinatas res consecuta est subita commutatio, *Nep.* 10, 6. (2) In hunc modum, Non ideo vivimus, ut studeamus; sed ideo studemus, ut suaviter vivamus, *Vid. Auct. ad Herenn.* 4, 33.

Commūtātūrus, a, um. part. *About to change,* *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 7.

Commūtātus, a, um. part. *Altered, changed.* Vitae statum commutatūrum ferte non potuit, *Nep.* 10, 4.

Commūtātus, ūs. m. verb. *A change, or alteration,* *Lucr.* 1, 795.

Commūto, āre. act. *To change, to alter, to exchange, to give, or part with one for the other, to barter, truck, or chaffer.* § Vitam cum morte commutare, *To die,* *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. § Tria non commutabitis verba, *He will not make three words with you about it,* *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 33.

Cōmo, āre. *To clothe, to attire, or rather to wear a bush of hair.* Quibus nova nupta comatur, *Tac. Germ.* 18, 3.

Cōmo, ēre, psi, tum. act. poët. [à coma] (1) *To comb, or deck the hair.* (2) *To trim, to attire, to make gay, or trick up.* (1) Nivea comabat fronte capillos, *Sil.* 7, 446. (2) Tibi se laetissima compfit, *Tibull.* 4, 6, 3. V. & Comptus, N. 2.

Cōmor, i, comptus. pass. *To be combed, or dressed.* Dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 11.

* Comoedia, ae. f. [à κόμμη, vicus, & πῶς, cantus, quod ini- tio

fid vicis juvenes cantare soliti essent, antequam in urbem convenissent, *Fest.*] A comedy, or interlude. See the commendation, use, and end of it in Donatus's preface to Terence; its definition in Scal. Poët. 1, 5. It is either old or new. The old, whereof were masters Eupolis, Cratinus, and Aristophanes, is described by Quint. 10, 1. and the excess of liberty, its greatest fault, by Cic. 4: De Repub. The new differed from the old almost in every thing. In matter, manner, time, furniture, style, and verse. Their matter was almost as copious as that of Satire; every action and person, even the greatest commanders and princes not being excepted, and herein more blame-worthy, because it reflected on the good as well as bad. See Cicero in the place quoted. The new fetched its arguments from common life, as also its persons, who were generally young gentlemen in love, and their servants tricking their old masters to gratify their young ones. The old flourished about the time of the Peloponnesian war; the new when Greece had lost its liberty. The furniture of the old very large; of the new, very small, the Chorus being entirely taken away. The style of the old was epic or satirical; of the new, mean or low. The old admitted all kinds of verse; the new only iambic. The necessary parts of both are four, *Prologus, Epitasis, Catastasis, Catastrophe*; which see in their places.

Cōmoedice, adv. *Pleasantly, merrily, comically*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

* *Cōmoedicus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a comedy*, Apul. Flor. 16. p. 799.

Cōmoedus, i. m. *A player, or actor of comedies, a comedian, or stage-player*, Cic. in Orat. 31. ☞ *Comœdus*, the actor; comicus, the author of a play.

Cōmoedus, a, um. *Personating, pretending to be what one is not*, Natio cōmoeda est, *Juv.* 3, 100. de Graecis.

* *Cōmōsis*, *rectius commosis*, is. f. *The ground-work of bees in making combs, or cells*, Plin. 11, 6.

Cōmōsus, a, um. adj. *Stimulus*, sup. (1) *Very hairy*. (2) *Of trees, or herbs, full of branches, or leaves, tufted*. (1) *Comosā fronte*, *Phædr.* 5, 9, 2. (2) *Hemeris in orbem comosa*, Plin. 16, 8. *Comosissimus ex omnibus cauliculis*, *Id.* 26, 45.

Compactilis, e. adj. *Compact, joined, or set together, made of divers pieces*. Trabes compactiles, *Beams rabbated, or riveted one within another*, Vitruv. 4, 7.

Compactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à compingo*] *A joining, or setting together, compacting*. *Compactio membrorum*, Cic. de Fin. 5, 11.

Compactum, i. n. [*à compingo, quo sensu dicimus pangere foedus*] *An agreement, composition, confederacy, a covenant, or bargain*. = § Absol. *compacto, & communi fraude*, *Liv.* 5, 11. § *Ex compacto*, *Suet. Caes.* 20, 11. *De compacto aliquid agere, To do it by contrivance, or previous agreement*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 126.

Compactus, a, um. part. vel adj. [*à compingo*] (1) *Joined together*. (2) *Well set, compact*. (1) § *Septem compacta cicutis fistula*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 36. (2) *Compacta crura*, *Varr. R. R.* 5, 7. *Compacto corpore & robusto*, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

Compāges, is. f. [*à compingo*] *A close joining, or setting together, a closure*. (2) ☞ *A close embrace*. (1) *Compages lapidum*, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 30. *quā jungitur capiti cervix*, *Liv. corporis*, Cic. de Sen. 21. *Conf. Liv.* 35, 26. (2) *Cupidè Veneris compagibus haerent*, *Lucr.* 4, 1106.

Compāgo, inis. f. [*ex con, & pago, i. e. pango*] *A joint, or closure*. *Calami compagine juncti*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 711. *A compagine corporis*, *Cels.* 4, 7. *Caeteri ferè compages*.

Compar, āris. adj. [*ex con, & par*] *Equal, even, like, agreeable, well matcht*. *Compar connubium*, *An equal match*, *Liv.* 1, 9. *Una navis quae compari Marte concurrerat*, *Id.* 36, 44.

Compar, ris. c. g. subst. (1) *A companion, or second*. (2) *A husband, or wife, a compeer, a partner*. (3) *Allo a scheme in rhetoric, when the members of periods have equal syllables*. (1) *Comparem metuo meum*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 3, 9. (2) *Munia comparis aequare*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 2. *de mari*. *Nec tantum niveo gavisa est ulla columbo compar*, *Catull.* 66, 126. (3) *Ad Herenn.* 1.

Comparābilis, e. adj. *That may be compared, comparable*. *Simile ex specie comparabili*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 28. *vid. & Liv.* 39, 52.

Comparandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be gotten, or provided*. (2) *To be compared with*. (1) *Artifex comparandarum voluptatum*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 35. (2) *Cum infimo cive Romano quicquam amplissimus Galliae comparandus est?* Cic. pro Font. 8.

Comparatē, adv. *In comparison, or respect*. ☞ *Cum quae-ritur quale quid sit, aut simpliciter quaeritur, aut comparatē*, Cic. Topic. 22.

Comparatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A getting*. (2) *Provision, or preparation*. (3) *Comparison*. (4) *Analogy, proportion, regard, or consideration*. (5) *Order, or appointment*. (1) *Comparatio voluptatis*, Cic. Fin. 2. (2) *Comparatio novi belli*, Cic. L. Manil. c. 4. (3) = *Comparatio & contentio de duobus honestis, utrum honestius*, Cic. Offic. 1, 43. (4) *Comparatio Latine, ὁμολογία* Graecè dicitur, Cic. de Univ. 4. (5) *Volsceis sine sorte, sine comparatione provincia data est*, *Liv.*

☞ *Comparativē*, adv. *Comparatively*, Gell. 5, 21. ☞ *Com-paratē*.

Comparativum, i. n. subst. *The comparative degree*, Gell. 5, 21.

Comparativus, a, um. adj. *Wherein is comparison, comparative*. *Judicatio comparativa*, Cic. de Inv. 2, 24.

Comparatum est, imperf. *It is appointed, or provided, it is brought to that pass*, Cic. pro Sext. R. 36.

Comparatus, a, um. part. (1) *Procured*. (2) *Ordained, or received in usage*. (3) *Compared*. (1) *Tum Dymnus aperit, in tertium diem insidias regi comparatas*, *Curt.* 6, 7. (2) = *Ratio ita comparata est vitae, naturaeque nostrae*, Cic. de Am. 27. (3) *Cum Aesernino—comparatus viderer*, Cic. ad Q. Frat. 3, 4.

Comparco, ēre, si, sum. neut. *To spare, or husband a thing well*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10.

Compāreo, ēre, ui, itum. (1) *To appear*. (2) *To be ex-tant*. (1) *Qui modò nusquam comparebas*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 2. (2) *Quorum exigua pars comparet*, *Liv.* 25, 40. *Foedera ac leges conquiri, quae comparerent, jusserunt*, *Id.* 6, 1.

Compāro, āre. aēt. [*à con, & paro*] (1) *To prepare, or provide*. (2) *To purchase, buy, or procure*. (3) *To make equal to, to compare, to get together, set together, or make comparisons*. (4) *To take order, confer, or agree about*. (5) *To appoint, or order*. (6) *To go, or to be about, to do a thing*. (7) *To hire, or suborn*. (8) *To join together*. (9) *To raise soldiers, to recruit*. (10) *To dress, deck, or get in a readiness*. (1) *Magnificè comparat convivium*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. (2) *Cum carius pecudes comparetetur*, *Suet. Cal.* 27. (3) *Rem cum re comparare*, Cic. pro Dom. 51. § *se alicui*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 338. § *aliqua inter se*, *Quint.* § *ad aliquem*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 14. *C. Nep. Dat.* 4. (4) *Ut comparerent inter se qui duo cum legatis irent*, *Liv.* (5) *Majores nostri hoc comparaverunt, ut, &c.* Cic. (6) *Si quis urere testā comparet*, *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 267. (7) *Crimen confingunt, testes & accusatores comparant*, Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. 11. (8) *Compāra labella cum labellis*, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 78. (9) *Hos, tempore ad comparandum dato, fecit robustiores*, *Nep. Thras.* 2. (10) *Milo paulisper, dum uxor se comparat, commoratus est*, Cic. pro Mil. 10.

Compāror, āri. pass. *To be procured, prepared, compared, &c.* Cic.

† *Comparsit pro compefecit*, *Fest. ex Ter. Phor.* 1, 19. *sed male*.

Compasco, ēre. *To feed, or keep cattle in pasture together*, Plin. 9, 79.

Compascor, i, tus. *To be eaten up by cattle*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52.

Compascuus, a, um. *Ager compascuus, A common pasture*, Cic. Top. 3. *Jus compascuum, The right of commonage*, *Scaev.*

☞ *Compassio*, ōnis. f. verb. *Compassion, a suffering with one another*, *Ecclef.* 4. *Misericordia, misratio, συμπάθεια*.

☞ *Compātor*, sius sum. dep. *To suffer together, to be afflicted with, to sympathize with*, *Ecclef.* 4. *Vicem alicujus doleo*.

☞ *Compatriōta*, ae. m. *A fellow countryman*, *Catull.* ap. Littl. *Sed non inven.* 4. *Civis*.

☞ *Compatrōnus*, i. m. *A fellow guardian*.

☞ *Compāvesco*, ēre. *To be sore afraid*, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 6.

† *Exhorreo*.

Compēficor, i. [*ex con, & pacificor*] *To bargain*, *Lex ex Plin.*

Compēdis, f. gen. & compede, abl. in sing. solum inveniuntur, plur. compedes, [*dict. quia continent pedes, Isid.*] (1) *A fetter, or shackle for the feet*. (2) *Ornaments that women wear about their feet*. (3) *Also barricadoes, turnpikes*. (1) *Passurus compedis orbes*, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2. *Prol. Quasi compede cohibentur feri mores*, *Col.* *Ducite, ubi ponderosas, crassas capiat compedes*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 64. (2) *Plin.* 33, 54. (3) *Littl. ex Veg.*

Compēdio, ire, īvi, itum. aēt. *To shackle, or fetter, to bind*. *Pedes corrigiis compedio*, *Varr.* *Rebus mortalibus compediri*, *Aug. Ep.* 39.

Compēditus, a, um. part. *Fettered, shackled*, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 24.

Compellatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A calling by name*. (2) *A chiding, or reproving*. (1) *Auctor ad Herenn.* 4. (2) *Quotidianas compellationes meas non tulit*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.

Compellāturus, a, um. part. *About to call upon, or accuse by name*, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.

Compellendus, a, um. part. *To be compelled, or forced*. *Omnia ossa in suam sedem compellenda sunt*, *Cels.* 8, 7.

Compellens, tis. part. *Compelling*. *Utroque mari in arctas fauces compellente terram*, *Curt.* 3, 2.

Compello, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & pello, as. inusitat.*] (1) *To speak to one, to call on him, to call him by name, to accost*. (2) *To chide one*. (3) *To call him before the magistrate*. (1) *Blandè hominem compellabo*, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 72. *nominatim, Ad Herenn.* 1, 14. (2) *Quin etiam fratricidam impiūque detestans compellaret*, *Nep. Alcib.* 4. (3) *Suet. Jul.* 17.

Compello, ēre, ūli, ūsum; [*ex con, & pello, is*] (1) *To compel, drive, or bring together*. (2) *Meton. To compel, force, or constrain, to drive, or chase*. (1) *Canes compellunt in plagas lepidè Lycum*, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 35. = *Homines in unum locum compulsi, & congregavit*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 2. (2) *Ut eum compelleret ad cedendum senatui*, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6. ☞ *Me domo mea*

mea expulstis, Pompeium domum suam conpulstis, *Cic. in Pison. 7.* Compellere lanam in aurem, *To thrust wool into one's ear, Cels. ossa in suam sedem, To set them in joint, Id. 8, 1.*

Compellor, i. pass. *To be compelled, or driven.* Intrā oppida murosque compelluntur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 65.*

† Compellucidus, a, um. adj. *Transparent.* Nihil est macrum, nihil ē nigro compellucidum, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16.* Sed alii aliter legunt. † Pellucidus.

Compendiario, *By a short way, compendiously, Sen. Ep. 73.*

Compendiaria, ae. absol. sc. via, ratio. *A compendious way, a short cut.* Compendiariam facere, *Peiron. 2, 9.* Hanc compendiam invenit, *Sen. Ep. 27.*

Compendiarius a, um. adj. *Brief, short, abridged, compendious.* Compendiaria viā ad gloriam pervenire, *Val. Max. 7, 2. Conf. Cic. Offic. 2, 12.*

Compendiatio, ēre, ēci, actum. *Orationis compendio uti, To abridge, or make short, to profit, or gain, to save, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 4. & Bacch. 2, 2, 6. Most. 1, 1, 51. & alibi.*

Compendiosus, a, um. adj. *Profitable, gainful, compendious.* Quod per se nonnunquam est damnosum, in summā tamen compendiosum, *Col. 1, 4.*

Compendium, i. n. [*à con, & pendo*] (1) *Gain got by saving; profit, advantage.* (2) *A compendious short way, or method; an abridgment, or abstract.* (3) *A short cut, or the nearest way.* (1) In quaestu sunt, compendioque versati, *Cic. Verr. 3, 46.* Privato compendio servire, *Caes. B. G. 3, 32.* (2) Et hoc compendium operae est, *Plin. 17, 35.* (3) Compendium viae quatruidi deprehensum est, *Plin. 5, 5.* Verba conferre ad compendium, *To be brief, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 186.*

Compensandus, a, um. part. *To be recompensed, or made amends for.* Vitia senectutis diligentia compensanda sunt, *Cic. de Sen. 11.*

Compensatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A recompense, satisfaction, a compensation, Cic. N. D. 1, 9.*

Compensatus, a, um. part. *Rewarded, requited.* Damna compensata, *Cic. Verr. 5, 13.*

Compensare, are. act. (1) *To recompense, or make amends.* (2) *To equal.* (3) *To prize, or esteem as much.* (4) *To abridge, or shorten.* (1) Paucitatem pedum gravitatis suae tarditate compensat, *Cic. Orat. 64.* (2) Compensabatur cum summis doloribus laetitia, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 30.* (3) Tot tamen amissis te compensavimus unum, *Ovid. Epist. 3, 51.* (4) Hanc pergam, quā via longum compensat iter, *Sen. Hippol. 84.*

Compensor, āri. pass. *To be recompensed, or requited, to be made equal.* Labores compensantur gloria, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 4. Vid. Compensor.*

† Comperce, [*à comperco, quod ex con, & parco*] Comperce. † *Deline, omitte me attrectare. Forbear meddling with me; let me alone, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 137.*

Comperendinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delay of the action, or pleading, until the third day following, an adjournment, or putting off a trial, Cic. de Orat. 30. Sen. Epist. 97. = Condictio, Coop. ex JCC.*

Comperendinator, ōris. m. verb. *A protractor of suits, Calv.*

Comperendinatus, ūs. m. idem quod comperendinatio, *Cic. Brut. c. 22. & Verr. 1, 9.*

Comperendinatus, a, um. part. *Prolonged, adjourned, Cic. Verr. 1, 7.*

Comperendino, are. act. *Comperendinare est in diem perendinum, sive tertium, differre; quando reus in tertium diem rejiciebatur, Gell. To delay, or prolong, to defer from day to day, to put off, or adjourn, till three days hence. Comperendinare reum, Cic. Aet. in Verr. 11. To adjourn his trial.*

Comperendinus, a, um. adj. *Adjourned, deferred.* Dies comperendini, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 16.* † Comperendinatus.

Comperio, ire, ri rum. act. [*ex con, & pario*] *To find out a thing, to discover it, to know for certain and by trial, to get good intelligence.* § Comperire aliquid testibus, *Cic. pro Cluent. 68. certis indiciis, Liv. 24. per exploratores, ex captivis, Caes. de amore, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6.*

Comperior, tus sum. dep. *To know assuredly, to be sure of a thing upon his knowledge.* Sapientem virum fuisse comperior, *Sall. Jug. 45.*

Compernis, is. c. g. [*ex con, & perna*] *He that bath his knees bowing together, bowing inward, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 128.*

Compertus, a, um. part. vel adj. ex part. *Known for certain, or by experience; found out, discovered, taken in the act, convicted.* = Nihil habuisse illos cogniti, nihil comperti, *Cic. pro Cluent. 47.* § Comperta stupri foemina, *Liv. 22, 57. in stupro generi, Suet. Tibér. 35. Dixit, compertum se habere, Liv. 3, 48.*

Compes, ēdis. Vid. Compedis, in fing.

Compescendus, a, um. (1) *To be quenched, or slack* (2) *To be stopped, suppressed.* (1) Nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda, *Plin. Ep. 10, 34.* (2) Sexcentos Afros ad compescendos eos miserat, *Just. 23, 1.*

Compesco, ēre, ui. act. [*ex con, & pasco*] (1) *To keep within the same pasture, or to pasture together.* (2) *Met. To stop, stay, or check.* (3) *To hold, or keep in, to bridle, or curb.* (4) *To allay, assuage, or ease.* (5) *To quench, as fire, thirst, &c.* (6) *To cut, prune, or lop boughs.* (7) *To forbear, or lounge off.* (1) Vid. Fest. p. 207. (2) Continuò culpam ferro

compesce, *Virg. Georg. 3, 468. Compescere animos, Liv. 2, 43. (3) Hic placet, angustis quoddam equum compescit habenis, Tibull. 1, 4, 11. (4) Vinoque novos compesce dolores, Tibull. 1, 2, 1. (5) Saevis compescuit ignibus ignes, Ov. Met. 2, 313. sitim undā, Ibid. 4, 102. (6) Putatoris officium est vires compescere, Col. 4, 17. (7) Compesce in illum injuste dicere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 59.*

Compescor, i. pass. *To be checked, or restrained.* Tempore Poenorum compescitur ira leonum, *Ov. Trist. 4, 6, 5.*

Competens, tis. part. *Seeking, desiring, or aiming at.* Omnibus unum locum competentibus, *Just. 13, 2.*

Competens, tis. adj. ex part. *Competent, convenient, sufficient.* Competens judex, *Ulp. The proper judge of it.* Competentes, *Suitors for one and the same thing, rivals, Id. 4. Candidati, Cic.*

Competenter, adv. *Sufficiently, competently, duly, Prud. Perist. 10, 118. & sup. competentissimē, Apul. p. 510. † Convenienter, congruenter, Cic.*

Competentia, ae. f. *A proportion; or size, convenience; meetness, competency, fitness, Gell. 14, 1. † Conventientia, conformatio, Cic.*

Competitio, ōnis. f. verb. *Competition, rivalry; canvassing, or suing for one thing, Sidon. Ep. 2, 9.*

Competitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that sues for the same thing that another doth, a competitor, a rival.* Cum competitorē certamen honoris & dignitatis est, *Cic. Offic. 1, 12.*

Competitrix, icis. f. *A rival, feminine, Cic. pro Muræna. 19.*

Competo, ēre, ēvi, itum. i. e. unā peto. (1) *To ask, or sue for the same thing that another doth, to stand for the same place, to be one's rival.* (2) *To agree, to be proper, meet, or convenient; to fall out.* (3) *To join, or meet even one with another.* (4) *Also to be sound in any part of mind, or body, to be in good health.* (1) Unam speciosam duobus competentibus, *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 59, 2.* (2) Si villae situs ita competit, *Col. 9, 5.* (3) Praeterquam ubi recti angulorum competunt ietus, *Plin. Nat. Hist. 2, 16.* (4) Dux segnis, & veluti captus animi. non lingua, non auribus competere, *Tac. Hist. 3, 73, 2.* § Competit in eum actio, *An action lies against him, Quint. 3, 4.*

Compilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Pillage, robbing, pilling and polling, Cic. Fam. 2, 8.*

Compilator, ōris. m. verb. *An extortioner, or robber. Vid. Calv. Lex. † Spoliator.*

Compilatus, a, um. part. *Robbed, pillaged, plundered, Non.*

Compilo, are. act. [*à con, & pilo, i. e. cogo, constipo; à πῖλος, idem; perperam à pilus, lege metri repugnante*] (1) *To pile, or heap up, to bring together.* (2) *To steal and filch, to pilage, to plunder.* (1) Vid. Scal. ad Fest. (2) Ne me Crispini scrinia lippi compilasse putes, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 120.* Illic homo aedes compilavit, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 6.*

Compingo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex con, & pango*] (1) *To compact, or put together.* (2) *To make, or frame a thing of several pieces.* (3) *To thrust in.* (1) = Quid tam compactum & coagmentatum inveniri potest? *Cic. de Fin. 3, 22.* (2) Roboreis axibus solum compingere, *Col. 6, 19.* (3) = Tanquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi & compingi videbam, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.*

Compitalia, um. n. pl. *Feasts in cross streets and ways, celebrated the second day of January, in honour of their rural gods, hence called Lares, or Compitalitii. Tu pridie compitalia memento, Cic. Att. 2, 3.*

Compitalis, e. adj. *Compitales lares, Belonging to the cross-ways, Suet. Aug. 31. Cato 5.*

Compitalitia, ōrum. n. subst. sc. festa, id quod compitalia, *Cic. V. & Varr. L. L. 5, 3.*

Compitalitius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the feasts called Compitalia. Compitalitiae ambulationes, Processions on that festival, Cic. Attic. 7, 7.*

Compitum, i. n. [*Viarum concursus, ubi multae viae in unum competunt, i. e. coeunt, Varr.*] *A cross-way, or street, a place where several ways met, where the country people came together to keep their wakes, and to perform their sacrifices, when they had made an end of their husbandry. Ad compitum Anagninum, Liv. 27, 4. Narrant in multas compita festa vias, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 18.*

Complacere, ēre, ui, & itus sum, itum. neut. *To please, or be well liked.* Postquam me amare dixi, complacita est tibi, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 21.* Hoc Deo complacitum est, *It so pleased God, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 3.*

Complacitus, a, um. part. *Well-pleasing; liked.* Dicit sibi complacitum ejus formam, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25.*

Complaco, are. act. *To gain favour, to make court to.* = Patroni conciliare sibi & complacere judices debent, *Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3.*

Complanabilis, e. adj. *Easy, to be made plain, Hyg.*

Complanator, ōris. m. verb. *That makes even, smooth, and plain, Catull. ap. Littl. certē Apul. p. 409.*

Complanatus, a, um. part. *Made even, levelled with the ground, rased, Cic. pro Domo, 38.*

Complano, are. act. (1) *To make plain, level, or even.* (2) *To smooth, to finish.* (1) Id bene tabulā, aut manibus,

aut pedibus complanato, *Cato* 151. (2) Prope jam constituta opera complanarent, *Hirt. B. Al.* 63.

Complaudo, ēre, si, sum. *To clap hands for joy, or in sign of favour, to applaud.* Stantes complaudebant in re ficta, *Cic. de Amicit.* 7. al. plaudebant. Vid. Complodo.

Complectendus, a, um. part. *To embrace.* Ad complectendum cum concurrat, *Curt.* 7, 7.

Complectens, tis. part. *Embracing.* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 36. Conjuges ac liberōs suos animo complectentibus, *Just.* 12, 3.

Complector, i, xus sum. dep. [*à con, & plector, i. e. necto*]

(1) *To embrace.* (2) *To comprize, comprehend, or contain.* (3) *To clasp and collar, or hug, to take hold of.* (4) *To describe, set forth, or utter in words.* (5) *To compass, or incircle, to set as jewellers do.* (6) *To conceive, to comprehend.* (1) Mediam mulierem complectitur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 106. (2) Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) Hostis hostem complectitur, *Luc.* 3, 694. (4) At contra oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, *Cic.* (5) Effigiemque meam fulvo complexus in auro, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 6, 7. (6) Deum cogitatione complecti non possumus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 22. ¶ Arctā familiaritate complecti aliquem, *To make him his confident, or bosom friend,* *Plin. Ep.* 3, 11. ¶ Pass. *To be comprehended.* *Scaev.*

Complémentum, i. n. [*à compleo*] (1) *A filling up, or perfecting.* (2) *An accumulation, a complement, or completion.* (1) Reperias inania quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 69. (2) Omnium accusationum complementum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38.

Complendus, a, um. part. *To fill, or be filled up.* Ad fossas complendas, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 16.

Complens, tis. part. *Filling up.* Partu complentes aequora pisces, *Manil.* 2, 237.

Compleo, ēre, vi, tum. act. [*ex con, & pleo, inusitat.*]

(1) *To fill up to the top.* (2) *To recruit.* (3) *To finish, or end a thing.* (4) *To supply the place of.* (5) *To fulfil, to make up, to accomplish, to perform.* (1) Castra oppugnant, fossas complent, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 39. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 60. & *Met.* Parafitus complevit me flagitii, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 3. (2) Complere legionem per manipulos, *Sil.* (3) Complere paginam volui, *Cic. Att.* 13, 34. (4) Tres potuit complere duces, *Claud. Bell. Get.* 143. (5) Complere promissum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. § Complere annos centum, *He is compleatly an hundred years old,* *Cic.*

Compleor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be filled, &c.* (2) *To be perfected.* (1) Annus exactis completur mensibus orbis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 46. (2) = Compleri atque ad exitum perducere potest, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 56.

¶ Complētōrium, i. n. Hora completorii, *The compline, or midnight devotions,* *Aug.*

Complētus, a, um. part. *Compleat, full, accomplished, finished, or ended.* = Perfectus, completusque verborum ambitus, *Cic. in Orat.* 56.

Complexio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à complector*] (1) *A comprehension, or comprisal.* (2) *A compass, a period, or full sentence.* (3) *Also the conclusion of a syllogism, or argument.* (4) *A dilemma.* (5) *A grammatical figure, when two syllables are contracted into one.* (1) Brevis complexio totius negotii, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. (2) Longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. (3) Conficitur complexio ex omni argumentatione, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 37. (4) Complexio est, in qua utrum concesseris reprehenditur, sic: *Si improbus est, cur ulteris? sin probus, cur accusas?* *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29. (5) ut, Cum te flagranti dejectum lumine Phaeton, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 1, 5.

Complexus, a, um. part. act. & pass. (1) Act. *Embracing, containing.* (2) Pass. *Embraced, contained, comprized.* (1) Complexus cum Alcmena cubat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 134. (2) Ut uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, *Cic. pro S. Reuc.* 13.

Complexus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An embrace, affection, and love, a caress.* (2) *A space, or compass.* (3) *Comprehension, or enumeration of circumstances.* (1) Complexus, & osculatio, *Cic. pro Coel.* 20. (2) Continet omnia complexu suo mundus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. (3) Citra complexum personarum, temporum, causarum, *Quint.* 5, 8.

Complicandus, a, um. part. *To fold, or be folded up,* *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 86.

Complicatus, a, um. part. *Folded up, or wrapped together,* *Cic. Offic.* 3, 19.

Complico, āre, ui, & āvi, itum, & ātum. act. *To fold up, or wrap together.* Dum hanc tibi, quam trahis, rudentem complico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 1. Cum complicarem hanc epistolam, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 5.

Complodo, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ex con, & plaudo*] *To strike, or clap together.* Complodere manus scenicum est, *Quint.* 11, 3. Vid. Vall. 5, 9.

Complōrātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A lamentation, weeping, or wailing together.* = Comploratio sui patriaeque, *Liv.* 2, 40. mulierum, *Id.* 3, 47.

Complōrātus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented, given up for lost.* Comploratis omnibus pariter vivis mortuisque, *Liv.* 5, 39.

Complōrātus, ūs. m. verb. *A mourning, or lamentation,* *Liv.* 22, 55.

Complōro, āre. act. *To bewail, or weep together, to make lamentation,* *Cic. pro Domo* 37.

Complōsus, a, um. part. *Stricken, or clapt together,* *Sen. de Ira.* 1, 1. Complōsus tenuisse manus, *Luc.* 2, 292.

Compluo, ēre. *To rain upon, to wet all over,* *August. de Gen. cont. Manich.*

Complures, c. g. & haec complura & compluria, n. posit. gradus, non compar. ut ait Gell. *Many, a great many, a great company.*

Compluries, adv. *Oftentimes, full often, many a time,* *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 65.

Complusculi, ōrum. dim. *Many.* Dies complusculos, *For a good many days together,* *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 102.

Compluviātus, a, um. *Fashioned like a gutter.* Compluviata vinea, dicta à cavis aedium compluviis, *A vine growing in breadth, and born up with four stakes, like a penthouse,* *Plin.* 17, 35.

Complūvium, i. n. *A penthouse, or eaves, by which the water slides, a gutter receiving the rain of divers roofs,* *Col.* 4, 24.

Compluvius, a, um. adj. *That whereinto rain falls,* *Varr.* 1, 13.

¶ Compondēro, āre. *To weigh, poize, or balance,* *Apul. Trismeg. p.* 89. ¶ Pondero.

Componendus, a, um. part. *To compose, or be composed of.* Componendis patrum actis delectus à Caesare, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 1. Ad ea, quae defectione turbata erant, componenda processit, *Curt.* 7, 38. Mentem ipsam componendam, *Cels.* 3, 18. Cum in Syriam ad componendum orientis statum venisset, *Just.* 42, 5.

Compōnens, tis. part. *Composing, putting together, joining, closing, comparing.* *Virg. Aen.* 8, 486. Iliaca componentes tempora, *Paterc.* 1, 3.

Compōno, ēre, sui, itum. act. [*ex con, & pono*] (1) *To put, or lay together.* (2) *To make, or frame.* (3) *To set, or place.* (4) *To set in order, to marshal.* (5) *To adorn, to trim.* (6) *To join close together.* (7) *Met. To appease, compose, or quiet, to settle.* (8) *To finish, or make an end of.* (9) *To compose, write, or make any work, as an History, Poem, &c.* (10) *To adjust, or take an order about.* (11) *To counterfeit, or devise.* (12) *To build.* (13) *To bury, or inter.* (14) *To close, or shut up.* (15) *To reconcile, accord, or agree.* (16) *To encounter, or attack.* (17) *To confront.* (18) *To compare, or liken.* (19) *To dispose, or methodize, to construe.* (1) I ergo intrō, & compone quae tecum simul serantur, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 3, 5. (2) Pocula de facili composuitque luto, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 40. (3) Se regina composuit spondā, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 702. (4) Aciem per cuneos componere, *Tac. Germ.* 6. (5) Crines componere, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 417. (6) Labra labellis compono, *Lucil. Sat.* 8. (7) Priusquam animos nostros ratio componat, *Cic.* (8) Gaudens componi foedere bellum, *Cic.* (9) = Componere & describere jura populorum, *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 5. historiam, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 8. carmina, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 63. commentarium, *Cic. literas, Liv. formas judiciorum & stipulationum, Cic.* (10) Compone hoc de argento, de caeteris ego videro, *Cic.* (11) Non benè mendaci risus componitur ore, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 3. (12) Quam tutā possis urbem componere terrā, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 387. (13) T. Junium Crispina filia composuit, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 47. (14) Diem clauso componet vesper Olympo, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 378. (15) Inter vos sic haec potius cum bona ut componantur gratia, *Ter. Phor.* 4, 3, 17. (16) Ibo alacer, solisque manus componere monstro sufficiam, *Sil.* 6, 247. (17) Accita Epicharis & cum indice composita nullis testibus facile confutavit, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 51. (18) Parvis componere magna solebam, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 24. (19) = Componere & construere verba, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. ¶ Componere pretio, *To redeem,* *Sall. societatem cum aliquo, To keep company, Id. fallacias, To trepan,* *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 5, 29.

Compōnor, i, situs. pass. *To be put, or laid together, to be composed, &c. to be buried,* *Ovid. Met.* 4, 157. *To be confronted,* *Tac. Ann.* 15, 51. Vid. Compono.

Comportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried together.* Ad aggerem cespitibus comportandis, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 25.

Comportatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying, or carriage.* Cum habuerint ad moenia comportationes expeditas, *Vitruv.* 1, 5.

Comportātus, a, um. part. *Carried together,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 50.

¶ Comportionālis, e. adj. *Which is in possession of divers men,* *Hyg.*

Comporto, āre. act. *To carry together to some place, to convey,* *Cic. pro Domo* 21.

Comportor, āri. pass. *To be carried together,* *Cic. ad Att.* 5, 18.

Compos, ōtis. c. g. etiam n. g. ut voto compote, *Sen. Qui alicujus rei potis est.* [*ex con, & pos, i. e. potis*] (1) *That hath obtained his desire, or purpose.* (2) *A partaker.* (3) *Also containing himself, in one's right senses.* (1) § Compos mentis, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 38. sui, *Cels.* 5. animi, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 2, 12. animo, *Sall. patriae, scientiae, Cic.* (2) = Compos, & particeps rerum sempiternarum animus, *Cic. de Univ.* (3) § Vix prae gaudio compotes, *Liv.* & Impos. Sui compotes, *Cels.* 5, 26. Compos praedae, *Liv.* 3, 70.

Compositi, adv. *In order, orderly, handsomely,* *Cic. ius, comp.*

¶ Compositi,

= Compositè, & aptè dicere, *Cic. Or. 71*. & Compositiùs cuncta quàm festinantius agere, *Tac. Ann. 15, 3*.

Compōitio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à compono*] (1) *A composition, confection, or mingling.* (2) *A composing, or digesting, a composition.* (3) *A continuance, or disposal.* (4) *A composition, or agreement.* (5) *A matching, or pairing together.* (1) *Compositio unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.* (2) *Juris pontificalis compositio, Cic. de Legg. 2, 22.* (3) = *Ordo, & compositio rerum, Cic. Offic. 1, 40.* (4) = *Pacis, concordiae, compositionis, auctor esse non destiti, Cic. Philipp. 2, 10.* (5) *Ut mihi gladiatorum compositiones mitteres, Cic. Fam. 2, 8.*

Compositò, abf. & de composito. *Of purpose, for the nonce, of set purpose, for design.* Composito est factum, quo modo hanc amans habere posset, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30.* Ex composito orta vis, *Liv. 1, 9.* Clarissimis viris ex composito praeparatis ad petendum, *Id. 5, 14.*

Compōitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that sets, joins, or composes things together, a maker, or composer, a compositor.* Compositor, inventor, actor, *Cic. Orat. 19.* Plus sibi permisit compositore suo, *Ov. Trist. 2, 356.* Compositores gemmarum, *Jewellers, or lapidaries, Lex. ex Plin.*

Compōitūra, ac. f. *A joining, or putting together; a setting in order, Lucr. 4, 328.*

Compōitus, a, um. part. & adj. ōr, comp. ſsimus, ſup. [*à componor*] (1) *Fitted, set together.* (2) *Set in good order, set in array, furnished.* (3) *Ready, disposed, prepared.* (4) *Eloquent, fine.* (5) *Confronted.* (6) *Settled, appointed, or agreed upon.* (7) *Trimmed, adorned.* (8) *Still, calm, quiet.* (9) *False, feigned, contrived.* (10) *Ransomed, bought off at a price.* (11) *Agreed upon.* (12) *Composed, made, fitted, set together.* (13) *Matched.* (1) = *Compositum, compactum, & coagmentatum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 22.* (2) *Numero compositi in turmas, Virg. Aen. 11, 599.* & *Acrior quàm compositor pugna fuit, Liv. 28, 22.* (3) *Agmine in omnes casus composito, Liv. 4, 4.* (4) *Non sunt composita mea verba; parvi id facio, Sall. B. J. 89.* = *Compositissimae & clarissimae literulae, Cic. Att. 6, ult.* (5) *Vide compono, N. 17.* (6) *Lenes fusturri composita repantur hora, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 20.* (7) *Compositis spiravit crinibus aura, Virg. Georg. 4, 417.* (8) *Mare compositum, Ov. Met. 8, 857.* *Mens composita, Sen. 9.* *Falsi, ac festinantes, vultuque composito, Tac. Ann. 1, 7.* *Composita fabula, Liv. 3, 10.* (10) *Pretio compositi, Tac. 11.* *Ut domi compositum cum Martio fuerat, Liv. 2, 37.* (12) *Poëma crasse & illepide compositum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76.* (13) *Non compositus melius cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor. Sat. 1, 20.*

Compōitus, pro compositus, per sync. *Settled, reposed, Virg. Aen. 1, 253.*

Compōitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A banqueting, or drinking one with another, a drinking match, a club.* = *Convivium nominarunt, melius quàm Græci, qui hoc idem tum computationem, tum concoenationem vocant, Cic. de Sen. 13.*

† *Compōtore, To make one master of a thing, Apul. p. 830.*

† *Compotem facere.*

Compōto, āre. *To drink, to banquet together.* Quicquid habet auct. pendet à derivatis.

Compōtor, ōris. m. *One that drinks with another, a pot-companion, a good fellow, Cic. Phil. 2, 17.*

Compōtrix, icis. f. *A drinking gossip, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 8.*

|| *Comprandeo, ēre. Unà prandeo, To dine together, Firm. hinc tamen*

Compransor, ōris. m. verb. *He that dines with another, Cic. Philipp. 2, 39.*

Comprēcatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A supplication, a solemn praying, Liv. 39, 15.*

Comprēcōr, atus sum, dep. *To pray, to beseech.* Deos comprēcāre, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 66.*

Comprēhendendus, a, um. part. *To be apprehended, to be wrapped in.* Ii ad alios conjuratos comprēhendendos distributi sunt, *Curt. 6, 25.* Lanā id comprēhendendum, *Cels. 6, 9.*

Comprēhendo, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*ex con & prehendo*] (1) *To take, or lay hold of a thing, to catch.* (2) *To apprehend, or seize.* (3) *To comprehend, or contain, to comprise.* (4) *To comprehend, understand, or perceive.* (5) *To find out.* (6) *To bind, or join.* (7) *To take root, to conceive, or be with child.* (8) *To embrace, or favour.* (1) *Comprēhendet forfex dentem, Cels. 12, 7.* (2) & *Quod tam capitale hollem non comprēhendere potius, quàm emiserim, Cic. Cat. 2, 2.* (3) *Verbis luculentioribus & pluribus rem eandem comprēhenderat, Cic. ad Att. 12, 21.* (4) *Animis & cogitatione comprēhendere, Cic. pro Flac. 27.* (5) *Adulterium alicujus comprēhendere, Cic. pro Milone.* (6) *Naves vinculo illigatas comprēhendit, Liv. 7, 1.* (7) *Ita quod posueris, citò comprēhendet, Col. Si mulier non comprēhendit, Cels. 5, 21.* (8) *Amicitia aliquem comprēhendere, Cic. pro Coel. 6.* = *Complector, percipio, Id.*

Comprēhendor, i, ſus. pass. *To be laid hold of, &c. Cic.*

Comprēhensē, adv. *Comprēhensē loqui, To speak briefly, or in few words, Cic. de Fin. 2.* Sed non dissimul. in mel. libris legi comprēhensē.

Comprēhensibilis, e. adj. *That may be comprehended, or understood, comprehensible, Cic. Acad. 1, 11.*

Comprēhensio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The laying hold of a per-*

son, the seizure of him. (2) *Met. The understanding of a thing, comprehension, comprisal, compass.* (3) *A period, or sentence, a discovery.* (1) *Comprēhensio fontium, Cic. Phil. 2, 8.* (2) = *Perceptio, & comprēhensio, Cic. Acad. 4, 32.* (3) = *Comprēhensio & ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet) Cic. de Clar. Orat. 44.*

Comprēhensus, a, um. part. (1) *Catched at.* (2) *Apprehended, laid hold of.* (3) *Met. Perceived, understood, compassed.* (4) *Comprēhended, concluded.* (1) *Comprēnsa manus effugit imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 793.* (2) = *Captum & comprēhensum aliquem tenere, Cic. Cat. 3, 7.* (3) = *Quum ita oporteret, nihil haberet comprēhensi, percepti, cogniti, constituti, Cic. 4.* = *Officia domestica conclusa, & comprēhensa, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 5.*

* *Comprēdo, ēre, di, ſum. act. pro comprēhendo per sync. To catch at, to comprehend, &c. Virg. Aen. 6, 626.*

Comprēsse, adv. iūs. com. *Briefly, compactly, in few words, closely.* Comprēssiùs. & *Latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici autem comprēssiùs, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.* Vid. Comprēhensē.

Comprēssio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A squeezing together.* (2) *A close embrace.* (3) *A brief comprehension.* (1) *Aurum comprēssione coactum, intra purum invenitur, Vitruv. 7, 8.* (2) *Comprēssiones arctae amantum, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 64.* (3) *Comprēssiones rerum breves, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 7.*

Comprēssiuncula, ae. f. *A gentle squeezing, or crushing, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 66.*

Comprēssor, ōris. m. *A deflowerer, or ravisher of maids, one that lies with a woman, Plaut. Aul. Arg. 2, 7.*

Comprēssurus, a, um. part. *About to crush, or stop.* Tumultum comprēssurus, *Tac. Hist. 4, 16, 1.*

Comprēssus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Crushed, thrust, pressed close, held hard together, squeezed.* (2) *Kept close under.* (3) *Shut close, clinched, closed, stayed, repressed.* (4) *Ravished, deflowered.* (5) *Stopped.* (6) *Costive.* (7) *Narrow.* (1) = *Comprēssus, atque illisus, Cic. de Har. Resp. 25.* (2) *Manu comprēssa caesaries, Luc. 8, 681.* (3) *Comprēssi oculi, Col. 6, 9.* & *Comprēssa palmā, aut porrectā ferire, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 63.* ¶ *Annona comprēssa, Corn boarded up to make it dearer, Liv. 38, 35.* *Comprēssis manibus sedere, To sit still and do nothing, Id. 7, 13.* (4) *Comprēssa virgo, Plaut. Truc. Arg. 9.* (5) = *Natura vitiosa edomita, & comprēssa doctrinā, Cic. de Fato. 5.* (6) & *Quid comprēssum corpus resolvat, quid solutum teneat, Cels. in praef. 7.* *Comprēssioris oris var, Cels. 2, 11.*

Comprēssu, abl. m. verb. [*à comprimo*] *A pressing close, keeping in, deflowering, ravishing, a lying with a woman.* Virgo ex eo comprēssu gravida facta est, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 29.*

Comprēmendus, a, um. part. *To be turbed, stopped, or repressed.* Comprēmendi tumultus erant, *Liv. 26, 10.* *Albus comprēmenda est, Cels. 1, 10.* *Ad quod bellum comprēmendum Pausanias rex mittitur, Just. 5, 10.*

Comprēmens, tis. part. *Binding, &c. Cels. 4, 16.*

Comprēmis, adv. Vid. Cumprimis.

Comprimo, ēre, effi, effiun. act. [*ex con & premo*] (1) *To press together.* (2) *To keep close.* (3) *To astringe, or make costive.* (4) *To hold in, or keep close.* (5) *To ravish, or deflower.* (6) *Met. To appease, stop, stay, stint, repress, or keep under.* (1) *Comprimerē dentes, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 21.* (2) *Comprimit rosa florem suum, vid. Plin. 12, 23.* (3) & *Si comprēsserit aliquem morbus, aut fuderit, Cels. in praefat. 4.* *Animam comprēssi, aurem admovi, Ter. Phor. 5, 6, 29.* (5) *Comprēssit eam de summo adolescens loco, Plaut. Aul. prol. 28.* (6) = *Illius cupiditatem comprēmmas, atque reſtinguas, Cic. in Pison. 25.* *Voce manūque murmura comprēssit, Ov. Met. 1, 206.* = *Reſtinguo, sedo, Cic.*

Comprimor, i, effi, pass. *To be stayed, or appeased, &c. Cic.*

Comprōbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The approving, commending, or allowing of a thing, an approbation.* Comprōbatio honestatis, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* & *Offensio, Id.*

Comprōbator, ōris. m. verb. *An approver, or alloquer, Cic. de Inv. 1, 28.*

Comprōbātus, a, um. part. *Proved, made out, Cic. pro Coel. 24.*

Comprōbo, āre. act. (1) *To approve, command, allow, or pass.* (2) *To make good, to verify.* (1) = *Laudare aliquid & comprobare, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 24.* (2) *Matris somnium filii crudelitatis comprobavit, Cic. de Div. 1, 23.*

Comprōbor, ari. pass. *To be approved.* Judicium senatus à te comprobabatur, *Plin. Pan. 71.*

Comprōmissarius, a, um. adj. *Comprōmissarius judex, An arbiter, or umpire, Calist. JCC. 4 Arbiter.*

Comprōmissum, i. n. *A bond, or engagement, wherein two parties oblige themselves to stand to the arbitration, or award of the umpire, Cic. pro Rosc. 4. & Fam. 12, 30.*

Comprōmitto, ēre, fi, ſum. act. *To put to arbitration, to give bond to stand to an award, to consent to a reference, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 15.*

Comptē, unde iūs. adv. *Neatly.* Eaque omnia distinctius numeratiusque, ac comptius fortasse dici potuerunt, *Gell. 7, 3.*

Comptus, a, um. part. [*à como*] (1) *Combed.* (2) *Met. Decked, trimmed, made spruce, neat, fine.* (1) *Non comptae mansere comae, Virg. Aen. 6, 48.* (2) *Comptum mittere oportet opus, Tibull. 3, 1, 14.*

Comptus, ūs. m. verb. [à como] *A trimming, decking, attire.* Virgineus comptus, *Womens dress*, Lucr. 1, 88.

Compugnans, tis. part. Clamantes compugnantēque illos reliqui, *Fighting and quarrelling together*, Gell. 14, 5.

+ Compulsio, ōnis. f. *Compulsion, constraint, force*, Digest. 4 Vis.

Compulso, āre. freq. [à compello] *To beat and strike against*, Col. 1, 5.

Compulsor, āri. pass. *To be dashed, or beaten upon.* Aqua compulsatur, Col. 1, 5.

|| Compulsor, ōris. m. verb. [à compello] *One that drives.* Compulsor bovis, Pall. 7, 2, + Agitator.

Compulsus, a, um. part. [à compellor] *Driven, forced, compelled, constrained.* Rex ipse noto compulsus eodem, Virg. Aen. 1, 579. Compulsi in castra, Liv. 3, 5.

Compunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à compungo] *A pricking, a stitch, compunction, or pricking pain*, Plin. 21, 27. Al. leg. punctiones.

Compunctus, a, um. part. *Marked, spotted, pricked, branded*, Cic. Offic. 2, 7.

Compungendus, a, um. *To be pricked.* Postero die acu compungendum, Cels. 6, 18.

Compungo, ēre, xi, ctum. oct. (1) *To prick.* (2) *To offend, to dazzle.* (3) Met. *To sting, to vex, or torment.* (1) Cavendum ne aculeis urticae compungantur, Col. 8, 14. (2) Colores qui compungunt oculos, Lucr. 2, 420. (3) Ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38.

Compungor, i, ctus. pass. *To be pricked, or stung*, Col. 8, 14.

Compurgo, āre. act. *To purify, or clear.* Visum compurgat nasurtium, *clears the sight*, Plin. 20, 50. Rarō occ.

Computābilis, e. adj. *Accountable, that may be counted, reckoned, or numbered*, Plin. 19, 41.

Computans, tis. part. *Counting, reckoning.* Digitis computans, Plin. 34, 19, 29.

Computatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An account, or reckoning, a computation, or casting up*, Plin. 9, 57.

Computator, ōris. m. *A computer, or reckoner*, Sen. Ep. 87.

Computo, āre. act. (1) *To prune, cut off, or lop boughs.* (2) *To deem, or think, to count, or reckon.* (3) *To cast up an account, to score.* (1) Rarō in primā sign. (2) Insūmā, computabam, si munere hoc fungerer, &c. Plin. Ep. 3, 4. (3) Dextera digitis rationem computat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 49.

Computor, āri. pass. *To be counted, or cast up*, Plin. 18, 7.

Computresco, ēre, ui. incept. *To putrify, or wax rotten*, Col. 12, 25.

|| Computus, i. m. *An account, or reckoning*, Firmic. + Computatio.

Con & cum idem significant: sed cum ferè separata, con composita est praepositio, & significat simul, ut conjungo, interdum contra, ut contendo; interdum valdè, ut concrepo. Ante vocalem vel h amittit suum n; ut coalesco, cohabeo: ante labiales migrat in m; ut comburo, compareo, cominus: ante l & m in similem, ut colligo, comineo: ante caeteras manet.

* Conāmen, inis. n. verb. [à conor] *An endeavour, an attempt, an essay, an effort*, Ovid. Metam. 15, 224.

Conāmentum, i. n. *That which helpeth in doing.* Conamentum ligneum, *A lever*, Plin. 19, 7.

Conandus, a, um. part. *To be attempted, or enterprized.* Natus aditus ad ea conanda, Caes. B. G. 1, 31.

Conans, tis. part. *Endeavouring.* Conantes tranare Visurgim, Tac. Ann. 2, 17, 6.

Conātus, a, um. part. [à conor] *Endeavouring, or forcing himself to do something*, Ov. Ep. 4, 7.

Conātus, ūs. m. verb. [à conor] *An endeavour, attempt, enterprize.* * = Cujus ego non factum solum, sed inceptum conatūve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 12.

Concāco, āre. act. *To defile with ordure, to besot*, Phaedr. 4, 17, 11.

Concaedes, ium. pl. f. *The loppings of trees, shreds, or bawines, barricades of trees cut down, to keep off the enemy's horse*, Tac. 1, 50.

Concaenatio. Vid. Concoenatio.

Concālesacio, ēre, ēci, actum. *To warm, to chafe, to heat*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.

+ Concālesaciuntur, condonandum est Vitruv. 4, 7. pro + concālesciunt.

Concālesactio, ōnis. f. verb. *A warming, or heating*, Lex. ex Plaut.

Concālesactōrius, a, um. adj. *That heateth, or maketh warm, hot in operation*, Plin. 21, 83.

Concālesactus, a, um. part. *Heated, warmed, chafed*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18.

Concālescio, ēri, factus sum. neutro pass. *To be heated, to grow hot, or warm*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

Concaleo, ēre, ui. (1) *To be hot or warm.* (2) *To be vexed or chafed.* (1) Ubi cubuisti concaluit locus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 15. (2) Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre. S. concaluit, quid vis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 108.

Concālesco, ēre. *To wax hot or warm*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18.

Concāfacio, *To heat, to make hot, or warm*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.

Concalleo, ēre. neut. [à callus] *To grow brawny, or hard,*

at the hands, or feet with labour. Met. *To be beaten and practised in a thing.* Animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10.

+ Concālo, āre. *To call together*, Enn. + Convoco.

Concāmerandus, a, um. part. *To be arched, or vaulted*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Concāmeratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An arch, or vault, a cieling of chambers, a walk, or arbour in a garden, arched over*, Vitruv. 2, 4.

Concameratus, a, um. part. *Vaulted, arched.* In abditum & concameratum locum se reciperet, Suet. Aug. 90.

Concāmero, āre. act. *To vault, or ciel, to arch over*, Plin. 34, 42.

Concāmeror, āri. pass. *To be arched*, Plin. 11, 28.

Concādeo, ēre. *To be warm, or hot.* Nunquam futilibus concanduit ignibus aether, Manil. 1, 874. Bentl. leg. excaudit.

Concastigo, āre. act. *To chastise, or punish*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 94.

|| Concātenatus, a, um. part. *Chained, or linked together*, Min. Foelix. Oct. 125. + Catenatus.

+ Concāvitas, ātis. f. *An hollowness, or bowing, a concavity.* + Cavatio.

Concāvo, āre. act. *To make hollow, to bend, or bow*, Ov. Met. 2, 195.

Concāvus, a, um. adj. *Speluncarum concavas altitudines, Hollow, bowing, crooked*, Cic. *Concava, pro fossis, Dikes, or ditches*, Claud. Hon. Conf. 3, 47. *Concava aera, Cymbals*, Ov. Met. 4, 30. + Convexus.

Concedendus, a, um. part. *To be granted.* Caesar concedendum non putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 7.

Concedens, tis. part. (1) *Making room.* (2) *Yielding, granting.* (1) Rus habitatum abii concedens vobis, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27. (2) Concedens nemini, Cic. De caet. vid. Concedo.

Conceditur, imperf. Cic. de Amic. 14. Concessum est, Sil. 11, 259. *It is granted, allowed, or agreed to.*

Concedo, ēre, ssi, ssum. act. (1) *To depart, retire, or withdraw.* (2) *To give place to.* (3) *To grant, or allow, to permit, or suffer, to consent, or give way.* (4) *To submit, to yield to.* (5) *To grant, or own, to consent.* (6) *To pardon.* (7) Per Euphem. *To die, to debase.* (8) *To abate.* (1) = Concedite, atque abcedite omnes, de viā decedite, Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 1. § Concede ad dextram, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12. aliquod, Id. ab oculis, Id. ex aedibus, Id. in loca altiora, Liv. 4. (2) Neque nox quoquam concedit die, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 120. (3) = Date hoc, & concedite pudori meo, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. (4) Magnitudini medicinae magnitudo doloris concedit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29. (5) Praestat tamen ingenio alius alium; concedo, Quint. 8. Consules neque concedebant, neque valdè repugnabant, Cic. (6) Cū M. Marcellum S. P. Q. R. concessisti, Id. (7) Ut quodcumque concessero, cum laude; &c. Tac. Ann. 4, 38. concedere vitā, Id. Ann. 13, 45. fato, Plin. (8) Partem octavam pretii, quo quis emerat, concessi, Plin. Ep. 8, 2. ¶ Concedere in sententiam alterius, *to come into his measures*, Liv. 32, 36. falsum, *to suppose to be untrue*, Lucr. alicui artem aliquam, *to allow him the preeminence therein*, Cic. Offic. 1, 1.

Concedor, i, ssum. pass. *To be permitted, allowed, pardoned, &c.* Cic.

Concelebro, āre. act. (1) *To celebrate, to solemnize, to keep solemn, as a feast, banquet, funeral, &c.* (2) *To people, or stock a country.* (3) *To extol, set forth, or make renowned.* (1) Concelebrate, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 32. natalem, funus, Liv. spectaculum magno apparatu, Id. 1, 9. convivia, Cic. de Pet. Conf. 11. (2) Quae terras frugiferentes concelebras, ad Venerem, Lucret. 1, 4. Conf. Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2. (3) Famā, ac literis victoriam ejus diei concelebrant, Caes. B. G. 3, 72.

Concelebror, āri. pass. (1) *To be solemnized, as a holy day, funeral, &c.* Militaribus studiis funus illud concelebratur, Liv. 8, 7.

|| Concēlo, āre. act. *To keep close, to hide, or conceal*, Gell. 11, 9. + Celō.

Concentio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concino] *A concert of voices, an accord in music, a singing in tune, harmony, melody*, Cic. pro Sext. 65. Rarō occ.

|| Concentricus, a, um. adj. *Having the same centre*, Voc. Astronom.

Concenturio, āre. [à centuriis] *To take the votes in the centuries.* Met. *To call over, to call together, to recollect.* Concenturio in corde sycophantias, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 159.

Concentus, ūs. m. verb. [à concino] (1) *A concert of music, a singing in tune.* (2) *Agreement, concord.* (3) *The chirping, or melody of birds.* (1) Sonorum concentus est, Cic. Offic. 1, 14. (2) Omnium doctrinarum consensus, concentusque, Cic. de Orat. 3, 6. (3) Volucres aëra mulcent concentibus, Ovid. Fast. 1, 155.

Conceptaculum, i. n. *A receptacle, a receiver, an hollow thing apt to hold and receive.* Superbia alibi conceptaculum habet, Plin. 11, 51.

Conceptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concipio] (1) *The conception of a female, a conceiving, breeding.* (2) *The wording, writing, or drawing up of bills, &c.* (3) *A grammatical scheme so called.* (1) Chrysippus, & conceptionibus putat conferre multum, Plin. 22, 40. Conceptio mulae, Cic. de Div. 2, 22. Terra coelestium imbrum conceptionibus infeminatur, Vitruv. praef. 8.

Mundus est omnium rerum conceptio summa, *Id.* 9, 4. (2) In jure conceptio privatorum judiciorum constituitur, *Cic. de Inu.* 2, 19. Conceptio formularum, *Plaut. J.C.* (3) *Prisc.*

Conceptivae feriae. *Movaeable feasts*, as Easter, &c. are with us. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16. *Æ* Feriae statae. *feu* stativae.

Conceptus, a, um. part. [*à* concipior] (1) *Conceived*, *ingendred*, *begotten*, *bred*. (2) *Met. Caused*, *occasioned*. (3) *Thought on*, *conceived*, *hatched*. (4) *Also worded in form*, or *set down in writing*. (1) *Tria lustra* puer furto conceptus agebat, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 183. (2) *Concepta aestu pestis*, *Cil.* 7, 5. (3) = *Justitium* istud conceptum, ac meditatum est, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 26. (4) *Dixit se scire illum verbis conceptis pejerasse*, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 10. *Conceptae feriae*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3; *conceptissimus*, *Petron.* 74. *Æ* Statae. *Conceptissimisque* juravit verbis, *Id.* c. 113.

Conceptus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Conception*, or *the act of conceiving*, *breeding*. (2) *The thing conceived*, *the foetus in the womb*. ¶ *Conceptum* facere, *to conceive with young*. (3) ¶ *A conceit*, *a fancy*, *a notion*, *an idea*. (1) = *Ex hominum pecudumve conceptu*, & *latu*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 42. (2) *Conceptus infastae bovis implet parentem*, *Sen. Oed.* 373. (3) *Ap. Phil. + Cogitationes*, *senſa*, *notiones*, *Cicero* vocat. *Flagrante triclinio ex conceptu camini*, *By the chimney's setting on fire*, *Suet. Vitell.* 8. *Conceptus aquarum inertium vastos*, *Great ponds, meers*, or *sloughs*; *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 15.

¶ *Concerno*, ēre, crevi, cretum. (1) ¶ *To sift*, or *mix*. (2) *To see clearly*, *to perceive plainly*. (3) ¶ *To concern*. (1) *Aug.* 5. *Conf. c.* 10. (2) *Ex glossis pendet*. *Concerno* οὐδενος. (3) *Haec notio plane barbara*.

Concerpo, ēre, pſi, ptum. act. [*ex con* & *carpo*] *To pull in pieces*, *to rend*, *to tear*. *Tu eas epistolas concerpo*, *Cic. ad Att.* 10, 12. *Conf. Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. & *Liv.* 38, 55.

Concerpor, i, ptus. pass. *To be torn in pieces*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

Concerptus, a, um. part. *Rent*, *torn in pieces*, *pulled in rags*, or *jags*. *Concerpta lana*, *Plin.* 29, 10. *caro recens*, *Ibid.* 26.

Concertans, tis. part. *Contending*, *striving*. *Pluribus de regno concertantibus*, *Suet. Aug.* 21.

Concertatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Contention*, *dispute*, *jarring*, *wrangling*. (2) *A difference*, or *opposition*. (1) *Studio concertationis* modò ait hoc, modò illud, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. (2) *Concertationes sententiarum*, nullo idem censente, *Plin.* 29, 5.

Concertativus, a, um. adj. *Contentious*, *quarrelsome*, *peaching one another*, *recriminating*, *Quint.* 7, 3.

Concertator, ōris. m. *A striver with a rival*, *Tac.* 14, 29, 3.

Concertatorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a pleading in suits and trials at law*, *controversial*. = *Hoc forenſe concertatorium judiciale non tractavit genus*, *Cic. de Thucydide loq. Cl. Or.* 83.

Concertatus, a, um. part. *Debated*, or *contended for*, *Cic. Part.* 28.

Concerto, āre. neut. (1) *To strive together*, *to quarrel*, *to bicker*, *to squabble*, *to debate*, *to chide*, or *brawl*. (2) *To strive for victory*, *to play a prize*. (1) *Concertare cum inimico*, *confligere cum hoste*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 10. (2) § *Is Hercules*, *quem concertasse cum Apolline de tripode accepimus*, *Cic. de N. D.* 3, 16.

Conceſſatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* conceſſo] *Loitering*, *leaving off*, *ſtopping*, or *ſtaying by the way*, *Col.* 11, 1. *Haud ſcio an alibi*.

Conceſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* concedo] *Sufferance*, *permission*, *a grant*, *leave*, or *licence*, *a concession*, *Cic. Att.* 3, 24.

Conceſſo, āre. *To ceaſe*, or *leave off*; *to be idle*, or *out of employ*, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 9. *Rarò* occ.

Conceſſum, i. n. *A thing granted*, or *permitted*, *a grant*, *a concession*. *Amarè conceſſa*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 453. *petere*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 708.

Conceſſurus, a, um. part. *To remove*, *depart*, &c. *Ter. Hee.* 4, 4, 7.

Conceſſus, a, um. part. [*à* concedor] *Granted*, *given*, *permitted*, *lawful*, *allowed*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50.

Conceſſu, abl. [*ab inuſ*, *conceſſus*, m.] *By permission*, *leave*, *licence*, or *allowance*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 6.

Concha, ae. f. [*à* κόχνη, id.] (1) *A ſhell-fiſh with two ſhells*, as an oſter, an eſcallop, &c. (2) *The ſhell of any ſuch fiſh*. (3) *A pearl*, a hollow veſſel. (4) *A large box for ointments*. (5) *A wine pot*, or *veſſel*, either from the form, or matter. (6) *A trumpet*, or *trump machine*, ſuch as *Triton* uſed; (7) alſo *a little meaſure containing two ſpoonfuls*, or *ſix drams*. *A ladle*. (8) *Meton.* *Natura muliebris*. (1) *De earum generibus conſule*, *Plin.* 9, 52. (2) *Vid. Virg. Aen.* 6, 171. (3) *Non auro*, non *Indis* ſectere conchis potui, *Prop.* 1, 8, 39. (4) *Funde* capacibus unguenta de conchis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 22. (5) *Cum bibitur conchà*, *Juv.* 6, 303. (6) *Tritona* vocat, conchaeque ſonaci inſpirare jubet, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 333. (7) *Conchae ferreae*, quibus depletur oleum, *Col.* 12, 50. (8) *Cave tu harum conchas ſpernas*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 42. ¶ *Concha Cytheriaca*, *Mart.* 2, 47. *Erycina*, *Prop.* 3, 13, 6. *Moiber of pearl*. *Concha falis*, *A ſalt ſeller*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 14. ¶ *Concha coerula*, *The azure arch of heaven*, *Turn. ex Varr.*

Conchatus, a, um. adj. *Faſhioned like the ſhell of a fiſh*, *wide and hollow*. *Conchata cauda*, *Plin.* 10, 22.

Conchis, is. f. *A bean unſhaled*, or *boiled in the ſhales*, or *cods*. Some take it for a ſort of food made thereof, and ſeaſoned with

ſhred leeks, oil, cummin, &c. *Mart.* 13, 7. & *alibi*. *Juv.* 3, 293.

* *Conchita*, ae. m. *He that gathers and takes up ſhell fiſh*, *an oſter man*, *one who fiſhes for the purple fiſh*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 5.

* *Conchoïdes*, κόχκοιδης. [*ex κόχνη*, & *oides*, ſpecies] *Like the ſhell of a fiſh*, *Lex. ex Vitruv.*

Conchula, ae. f. dimi. [*à* concha] *A little ſhell*, *Valer. Max.* 8, 8, 1.

Conchyliatus, a, um. *Dyed with purple*, *of purple*, or *violet colour*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 27.

Conchylium, i. n. (1) *All ſorts of ſhell fiſh*, particularly *a ſhell fiſh*, the liquor whereof makes purple, or violet colour, called alſo *Murex*. (2) *Meton.* *The purple*, or *violet colour itſelf*. (3) *Alſo garments of that colour*. (1) *Nalcentes implent conchyli lunae*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 30. (2) *Lanarum conchyli quis in priſſimum candorem revocet?* *Senec. Epist.* 7. (3) *Horum ego non fugiam conchyli?* *Juv.* 3, 81.

Concidendus, a, um. part. *To be cut in pieces*. *Ex oppido bene magna multitudo ad equitatum concidendum cum exiſſet*, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 4. *Leviter ſumma ſcalpello concidenda erit*, *Gell.* 6, 18.

Concidens, tis. part. *Falling*; *Hujus concidentis viri caſu paſſim audito*, *Hirt. B. Hiſp.* 23.

Concido, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*ex con*, & *caedo*] (1) *To cut in pieces*, *to hack ſmall*, *to chop*, *to mince*, or *haſh*. (2) *To beat*, or *laſh*. (3) *To kill*, *to ſlay*. (4) *Met.* *To laſh*, or *ſerj*, *expoſe*, or *rail at one*, *to maim*, *diſmember*, or *mangle*. (5) *To ruin*, or *utterly deſtroy*. (1) *Haec minute concidito*, *Col.* 12, 22. (2) *Solitus virgis plebem Romanam concidere*, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 47. (3) *Magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt*, *Caſſ. B. G.* 2, 11. (4) *Timocratem totis voluminibus conciderit*, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 33. (5) *Cic. Attic.* 1, 11.

Concido, ēre, di. neut. [*ex con*, & *cado*] (1) *To fall down flat*. (2) *To die*. (3) *To be ſlain*, or *killed*. (4) *To fall into decay*, *to go to ruin*. (5) *To be baffled*, *to fail*. (6) *To ſaint*, *to fail*. (1) *Ad terram pondere vaſto concidit*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 448. (2) *Capellae*, quamvis opimae, atque hilares, ſubito concidunt, *Col.* 7, 7. (3) *Hostia pro damnis concidat icſta meis*, *Ovid. Epist.* 6, 78. (4) *Opes Carthaginiſ conciderunt*, *Cic. Verr.* 2. (5) *Æ* *Malas cauſas ſemper obtinuit*, in optimâ re concidit, *Cic.* (6) *Si cui ſimul animus cum re concidit*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 18.

Conciens, tis. part. *Stirring up*. *Ad arma conciens*, *Paterc.* 2, 74.

Concisco, ēre, iſi, itum. act. (1) *To move*, or *ſtir up*. (2) *To raiſe*, or *call together*. (1) *Quantas turbas concivi inſerens?* *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 17. (2) *Concient miraculo rei homines*, *Liv.* 1, 59.

Conciliabulum, i. n. [*à* concilio] (1) *A place of aſſembly*, *a conventicle*, *a meeting place*, *a riot*. (2) *A junto*, *a cabal*, *an unlawful aſſembly*. (1) = *Nundinas*, & *conciliabula obire*, *Liv.* 7, 15. (2) = *Per conciliabula & coetus ſeditioſa diſſerebant*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 40.

Conciliandus, a, um. part. *To be procured*; &c. *Conciliandus amor moribus & formâ*, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 24.

Concilians, tis. part. *Procuring*; *a reconciler*. *Conciliante nuptias fratre patruele*, *Juſt.* 7, 6. *Conciliantis partes agere*, *Ov. Rem.* 524.

Conciliatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Reconcilement*, *procurement*, or *gaining of favour*. (2) *Acquaintance*, *agreement*. (1) *Pecuniam dedit ad conciliationem gratiae*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 31. (2) = *Conciliationem & conſociationem colere*, *tueri*, *ſervare debemus*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41.

Conciliator, ōris. m. verb. *A reconciler*, or *procurer*, *a purchaſer*. *Conciliator amicitiae*, *Suet. Aug.* 48. *proditionis*, *Liv.* 27, 15. *nuptiarum*, *Nepos Attic.* 12.

Conciliatricula, ae. f. dim. [*à* ſeq.] *A little procureſs*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9.

Conciliatrix, icis. f. verb. (1) *She that procures in a good ſenſe*, *a reconciler*. (2) *A barrow*. (1) *Conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio eſt*, *Cic. de Amic.* 11. (2) *Ancilla conciliatrix dicebat mihi*, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 1, 17.

Conciliatura, ae. f. *A reconciling*, or *procuring of favour*, *Sen. Epist.* 97.

Conciliaturus, a, um. part. *About to procure*. *Se illi regna conciliaturum confirmat*, *Caſſ. B. G.* 1, 3.

Conciliatus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Joined together*. (2) *Made a friend*, *favourable*. (3) *Gained to his part*. (4) *Purchaſed*, *procured*, *bought*. (1) *Plin.* 17, 35. (2) *Conciliator judex*, *Quint.* 4, 2. (3) *Poemina conciliata viro*, *Catull.* 66, 130. (4) *Fugitive*, *prodi*, *malè conciliata*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 2.

Conciliatu, abl. m. verb. *By compoſition*, *mixture*, or *packing together*, *Lucr.* 2, 99. & *alibi*. *Nescio an quis alius*.

Concilio, āre. act. [*à* concilium] (1) *To join*, or *knit together*. (2) *To reconcile*, or *make friends together*. (3) *To gain*, or *procure favour*, *to get one's good will*, *to make one his friend*, *to render propitious*. (4) *To unite*. (5) *To get*, *win*, or *gain*. (6) *To purchaſe*, or *buy*. (7) *To procure as a barrow dole*, *to pump for one*. (8) *To recommend*. (2) = *Concillet*, & *conjunget inter ſe homines ratio & oratio*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 16. (2) *A tuâ mihi*

mihi uxore dicam delatum & datum, ut se ad eum conciliarem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 205. conciliat turbam, *Liv.* 3, 44. (3) Judicum animos sibi conciliare, *Quint.* 4, 1. Tu scepra Jovemque concilias, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 83. (4) Animos conjugum conciliat partus, *Sen. Oct.* 407. (5) Fidem in dicendo conciliat amplificatio, *Cic. Partit.* 5. (6) Auro conciliatur amor, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 278. (7) Existimabatur etiam Servilia filiam suam Tertiam conciliare, *Suet. Caes.* 50. (8) Dictis artes conciliasse suas, *Ovid. Triph.* 3, 11, 42.

Conciliior, āri. pass. *To be joined, procured, &c.* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 51.

Conciliior, ātus. dep. [à con, & ciliis, i. e. pilis] *To full cloth, or work felts.* Apud fullonem vestimentum quum cogitur, conciliari dicitur, *Varr. L. L.* 5.

Conciliium, i. n. [à con, & calo, i. e. voco] (1) *A council, or assembly of counsellors.* (2) *A company, or multitude, an herd, crew, or pack.* (3) Also an agreement and mixture, as of the elements, a coagmentation, in mixt bodies. (4) *A place of meeting.* (5) Also the white flower of the herb jasion. (1) Concilio convocato, de summâ rerum deliberare incipit, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 30. (2) = Concilia, coetusque hominum jure sociati civitates appellantur, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. Concilia ferarum, *Ov. Met.* 10, 144. (3) Materiali conciliium, *Lucr.* 1, 518. (4) In uno concilio, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 94. (5) *Plin.* 22, 39.

Concinnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Fitting, or making fit, a preparing, or mixing,* *Cato* 106.

Concinnator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A trimmer, dresser, one that trims a thing, or makes it fit for his purpose.* (2) *A forger.* (1) Concinnator capillorum. *Col. in praef. l. 1.* (2) Concinator caufarum, *Abaretor, Ulp.*

Concinnatorius, a, um. adj. *Vasa concinnatoria, Pertaining to dressing, or making fit, Dig. de pen. legata. Sed. al. leg. concinnatoria, & interp. coquinaria.*

Concinnatus, a, um. part. *Fitted, trimmed, apparelled, accoutred,* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 49.

Concinnè, adv. *Handsomely, neatly, finely, prettily,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 19. Concinnus, comp. leg. apud *Auson. Grat. Aët.* p. 531. ed. *Delph.*

Concinnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Neatness, spruceness, compactness, quaintness.* (2) *The jingling of words.* (1) Verborum concinnitas, *Cic. in Orat.* 44. sententiarum, *Id. de Clar. Or.* 95. (2) Concinnitas verborum puerilis, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 44.

Concinniter, adv. *Prettily, neatly,* *Gell.* 18, 2. + Concinnè.

Concinnitudo, īnis. f. *Elegancy, politeness, neatness.* = Exordium splendoris & festivitatis, & concinnitudinis minimum debet habere, *Cic. de Invent.* 1, 18. *Rare occur.*

Concinnno, āre. act. [à concinnus, *Fest.*] (1) *To make fit, fine, or neat.* (2) *To make ready, to order, to fit up.* (3) *To mix, or prepare.* (4) *To make.* (1) Concinnare vestem, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 1, 33. (2) Concinnavi tibi munusculum, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. Auceps concinnat aream, & effundit cibum, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 64. (3) Concinnare vinum, *Plin.* 14, 25. (4) Me infanum verbis concinnat suis, *Makes me fit for Bedlam,* *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 69. Concinnare lutum, *To make mortar,* *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 8. pelles, *To dress, or curry leather,* *Lex. ex Plin.*

Concinnor, āri. pass. *To be fitted, &c.* *Cic.*

Concinnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [ex con, & cinnus, i. e. mistura, commillio, ut sit aptè commixtus, vel dispositus] (1) *Fine, trim, well fashioned.* (2) *Compact, elegant, polite.* (3) *Comely, becoming.* (4) *Genteel, pleasant, agreeable.* (1) Testorium concinnum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) = Concinnæ & venustæ sententiæ, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 95. Versus paulò concinnior, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 74. (3) Sat, aedepol, concinnâ facie, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 77. (4) Concinnus amicis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 50. Concinniores, *Cic. Orat.* 6. Concinniora folia, *Plin.* 16, 62.

Concino, ēre, ui, entum. act. [ex con, & cano] (1) *To agree, or accord in one song, or tune.* (2) *To sing.* (3) *To sound, or play, as instruments do.* (4) *To sing one's praise on an instrument.* (5) *To forecast, or prophesy.* (6) *To agree, or consent.* (1) Ite, concinite in modum, *Catull.* 59, 123. (2) Concinit olor, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 2. (3) Concinent tubæ, *Liv.* 9, 32. Classica cornu concinere, *Luc.* 1, 238. (4) Concines majore poëta plectro *Caesarem,* *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 33. (5) Omina non albae concinuistis aves, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 12, 2. (6) Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7.

Concinor, i. pass. *To be sung together, or in tune; to be sounded,* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44.

Concio, īre, itum. act. [ex con, & cio, i. e. cieo] (1) *To call together, to assemble.* (2) *To raise, or stir up.* (1) Obscuram atque humilem conciendo multitudinem, *Liv.* 1, 8. (2) Iram concire, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 33. aliquem ad arma, *Paterc.* 2, 74. seditionem, *Liv.* 4, 48.

Concio, ōnis. f. [à conciendo, i. e. convocando] (1) *An assembly, or congregation of people called together.* (2) *Meton. An harangue, an oration, or public discourse, a speech.* (3) *The pulpit, or desk where the orator standeth.* (1) = Concio convensisque civium, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. (2) Legi concionem tuam,

nihil eâ sapientius, *Cic. Famil.* 9, 14. Concionem habere, *To make a speech,* *Cic. pro Sext.* 50. (3) Ascendi in concionem, concursus populi est factus, *Cic. ap. Gell.* 13, 14.

Conciónābundus, a, um. *Preaching, or making an oration,* *Liv.* 3, 47. & 40, 27.

Conciónālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to an assembly, or to an haranguing.* (2) *The deliberative genus in Rhet. is called Concionalis.* (1) Concionalis clamor, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 4. senex, *Liv.* 3, 72. (2) Concionalis & concionalis genus materiâ varium est, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Conciónans, tis. part. *Making a speech,* *Plin.* 2, 111. & 34, 19, 27.

Conciónārius, a, um. adj. *Which is often in, or cometh to assemblies,* *Cic. ad Qu. fr.* 3, 3.

Conciónātor, ōris. *A speech maker, an haranguer, or public speaker, a demagogue,* *Cic. Cat.* 4, 5. *ferè in pejorem partem.*

Conciónātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to orations, or assemblies, to preachers, or preachings,* *Gell.* 1, 11.

Conciónor, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To make public orations, to harangue, or speak to the people.* (2) *To preach.* (1) *Caesar ad populum concionatus est,* *Caes. B. C.* 1, 7. (2) § De religionibus sacris & ceremoniis est concionatus, *Cic. de Har. R.* 5.

Concipio, ēre, ēpi, tum. act. [ex con, & capio] (1) *To conceive a child, to breed.* (2) *To entertain, or get an habit.* (3) *To devise, plot, or contrive.* (4) *To conceive, or comprehend.* (5) *To gather, sum up, or reckon.* (6) *To resolve, or determine in mind.* (1) Concipere ex marito, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 11. (2) Principes non solum vitia concipiunt, sed etiam infundunt in civitatem, *Cic. de Leg.* 3, 14. (3) Quodnam concipit tantum scelus? *Cic.* (4) Rei imaginem mente concipere, *Quint.* 2, 20, 4. (5) Audet tamen Valerius concipere summas, *Liv.* 3. (6) Nefas aliquod mente concipere, *Ovid. Met.* 10, 352. Concipere verba juramenti, *To give one an oath, to prescribe a form of words to which another must swear, to draw up an oath in form,* *Liv.* 7, 5. Concipere flammam, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 14. ignem, *To take fire, to be on a light fire,* *Lucr.* 6, 880. Concipere iras, *Ov. Met.* 1, 166. furorē, *Sil.* 5, 182. sitim, *Ov. Met.* 5, 446. vires, *Plin.* 17, 35. *To grow angry, mad, thirsty, strong; § inimicitias cum aliquo de re aliqua, To bear him a grudge,* *Caes. B. C.* 3, 16.

Concipior, i, ceptus. pass. *To be conceived, contained, &c.* *Cic.* Voto concipi, *To be wished for,* *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Concipilo, āre. [à con, & antiq. pilo, quod à πῖλον, cogo, pro compilare, ut recipere pro reparare] *To seize upon. Offatim concipilare, To tear in pieces,* *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 61.

Concisè, adv. *In pieces, briefly, concisely,* *Quint.* 2, 21. Conf. *Liv.* 3, 53. = Minutè, *Idem.*

Concisōrius, a, um. adj. *Ferramentum concisorium, A smith's tool, wherewith horses, or oxen's hoofs are pared,* *Veget.* 1, 56.

Concisūra, ae, f. *A cutting, chopping, or hacking,* *Sen. Ep.* 101.

Concisus, a, um. part. [à concidor] (1) *Cut in pieces, hewed, chopt, hackt, battered, bruised.* (2) *Killed.* (3) *Met. Broken, humbled.* (4) *Adj. Short, brief.* (1) Ligna fenex minuit, concisâque construit arte, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 647. Pulsatus rogat, & pugnis concisus adorat, *Juv.* 3, 300. (2) Exercitus tribus horis concisus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 35. (3) Multis judiciis ignominisq; concisus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 5. (4) = Angustis & concisis disputationibus illigari, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 15.

Concitantum, *An incentive, or stirring up, an emotion.* *Sen. de Ira.* 3, 9.

Concitant, tis. part. *Stirring up,* *Liv.* 4, 14.

Concitatō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stirring, raising, or moving.* (2) *A motion, or earnest contention of the passions.* (3) *Mutiny, sedition.* (1) Collocationis & vocis modulatione aliâ concitationem judicium, aliâ misericordiam petimus, *Quint.* 1, 10. (2) Vehementiores animi concitationes, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1. (3) = Plebis contra patres concitatione & seditione nunciata, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 14.

Concitatōr, ōris. m. verb. *A mover, or stirrer up.* = Concitator & stimulator seditionis, *Cic. pro Domo.* 5. multitudinis, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 21.

Concitatōrix, īcis. f. verb. *She, or it, that moves, provokes, or stirs up.* Concitatōrix vis, *Plin.* 26, 62.

Concitatōrus, a, um. part. *About to stir up,* *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 13. *Liv.* 3, 15. & 4, 58.

Concitatūs, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Stirred, provoked, moved, encouraged.* (2) *Put on, speeded.* (3) *Violent, vehement, eager.* (1) § Concitatus ardore animus, *Cic. Mur.* 31. (2) Concitatus calcaribus equus, *Liv.* 8, 39. (3) Motus concitatissimus, *Quint.* 2, 11. Concitator curius, *Liv.* 35, 29. Concitato spiritu, *Curt.* 3, 10.

Concito, āre. freq. [à concieo] (1) *To stir up, or cause.* (2) *To raise.* (3) *trouble, or disturb.* (4) *To prick forward, as a horse, &c.* (1) In morbis, quos bilis concitavit, *Gell.* 2, 13. (2) Aetoli Romanis concitabant bellum, *Liv.* (3) = Animi perturbantur, & concitantur, *Cic. Orat.* 37. (4) Concitat calcaribus equum, *Liv.* 2, 6. Concitare feras, *To chase, or hunt them,* *Ov. Fast.* 2, 286. Concitare aciem, *Liv.* 2, 64.

Concitor, āri. pass. *To be stirred, raised, troubled, &c.* *Cic.* de

de Orat. 1, 47. Concitatur multitudo atrocitate sceleris, Liv.

3, 49.

Concitor, ōris. m. verb. [à concio] *A stirrer, a causer, a disturber, a mutineer.* Belli concitor, Tac. 4, 28, 2.

Concitus, a, um. part. [à concio] (1) *Moved, stirred, raised.* (2) *Incited, provoked.* (3) *Hastened, speeded.* (1) § Concita aequora ventis, Ov. Ep. 2, 38. (2) = Concitus ad rixam, Cic. pro Caec. 5. § irā, Stat. Theb. 2, 589. motu divino, Ovid. Met. 6, 158. (3) Concitus cursu, Virg. Aen. 12, 902.

Concitus, a, um. part. [à concior] *Summoned together,* Val. Flacc. 5, 576.

Conciuncula, ae. f. dim. [à concio] *A small assembly, a short sration,* Cic. Attic. 2, 16.

Conclāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A noise of many together, a shout, an hubbub,* Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 3. & Hist. 4, 1, 5.

Conclāmans, tis. part. *Crying out together.* Conclāmantibus omnibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 6.

Conclāmātum est, imperf. *It is given up for lost, there is no more to be said, it is past all hope,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56. A form of speech taken from a custom of calling the dead party by his name for eight days successively: on the ninth, concluding him past all hopes of recovery, they carried him forth, and buried him.

Conclāmātus, a, um. part. *Dead and buried.* Conclamata nondum corpora jacent, Luc. 2, 23.

Conclāmito, āre. freq. *To cry aloud, or shout all about after one, to make many outcries,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

Conclamo, āre. act. (1) *To cry together, to make a shout.* (2) *To cry, or call upon with a loud voice.* (3) *To make proclamation.* (1) Universi unā mente atque voce conclamāstis, Cic. Philipp. 6, 1. (2) Italiam conclamat Acestes, Virg. Aen. 3, 523. (3) Vasa militari modo conclamare jubet, *He gives orders for marching with bag and baggage,* as in the decamping of an army, Liv. 6, 28. Conclamare auctionem, Plaut. Aen. 5, 9, 94.

Conclāmor, āri. pass. *To be cried out, or proclaimed,* Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

Conclāve, is. n. [ex con, & clavis] (1) *An inner parlour, or chamber, a private room, whereinto the servants cannot come but with one key,* Fest. (2) *A dining room.* (3) *The conclave, where the cardinals meet to choose the pope.* (1) Est mihi ultimis conclave in aedibus quoddam retro, Ter. Haut. 5, 1, 29. (2) In singula conclavia tricenos lectos, Cic. Verr. 4, 26. = Triclinium, Quint. (3) *Ex usu hodierno.*

Conclāvium, i. n. Plaut. & in gen. pl. conclavium, Vitruv. 6, 5. *A parlour.* Sed conclave longè ulitatus.

Conclausus, a, um. part. *Shut up together, inclosed.* Coāctata & conclausa femina, Col. 3, 12.

Conclūdens, tis. part. *Concluding.* Singula statim argumenta conclūdens, Tac. Orat. 31, 6.

Conclūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex con, & claudō] (1) *To shut up, or inclose, to lock up.* (2) *To stop.* (3) *To confine, or circumscribe, to encamp, or hem in.* (4) *To comprehend, or comprize.* (5) *To gather, or infer.* (6) *To conclude, finish, and make an end.* (1) § Me in cellam aliquam cum illā conclūdā, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 13. Animum conclūdit in corpore Deus, Cic. de Univ. 3. (2) Vel pice vel molli conclūdere vulnera cerā, Val. Flacc. 1, 480. Ubi tamen rectius legas *conducere.* (3) Cingitur ac conclūditur portus urbe, Cic. Verr. 5, 36. & Met. Fortuna in unum conclūdit diem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 17. (4) Tamēti verbis interdicti non conclūditur, Cic. pro Caec. 35. (5) Deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, summum bonum voluptatem, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19. (6) Conclūdis epistolam quandam hoc modo, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

Conclūdor, i; fus. pass. *To be inclosed, concluded, &c.* Cic. Vide Concludo.

Conclūse, adv. *Concludingly, closely, roundly, fitly.* = Concluse aptēque dicere, Cic. Orat. 53.

Conclūsiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A shutting up, a siege.* (2) *An end, a conclusion.* (3) *A reasoning, an argument.* (4) *An inference.* (1) Nep. Eumene, 5. & Caes. B. C. 2, 22. (2) = In extremā parte & conclusionē muneris, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1. (3) Haec conclusio quam habeat vim considera, Cic. Acad. 4, 20. (4) Nulla conclusio est, assumptione non concessa, Cic. de Fin. 2.

Conclūsiuncula, ae. f. dim. (1) *A sophism, a captious reasoning.* (2) *A wrested silly inference.* (1) Sophismata aculeata, sic appellantur fallaces conclusiunculae, Cic. Acad. 4, 24. (2) Contortulae & minutae conclusiunculae Stoicorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.

Conclūsura, ae. f. *The end, or extremity of a thing,* Vitruv. 6, 11.

Conclūsurus, a, um. part. *About to conclude, or shut up,* Cic. Verr.

Conclusus, a, um. part. [à conclūdō] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Shut up, inclosed.* (2) *Limited, confined.* (3) *Comprized, comprized.* (4) *Concluded, ended.* (1) Conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. (2) Conclūsiō locus, Hyg. 4, 14. Angustia conclusae orationis, Cic. Orat. 5. (3) = Omnia officia domestica conclusa & comprehensa sunt, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 5. (4) Oratio non conclusa, Cic. Orat. 5.

VOL. II.

= Facinus crudelitate perfectum, atque conclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 34.

Concoctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à concoquo] *Concoction, digestion in the stomach,* Plin. 20, 20.

Concoctus, a, um. part. [à concoquo] *Sod, or boiled with, concocted, digested,* Lucr. 4, 635. Vide concoquo.

Concoenatio, ōnis. f. [ex con, & coeno] *A banquet, or supping together.* Graeci convivium, tūm comotationem, tūm concoenationem vocant, Cic. de Senect. 13.

Concolor, ōris. adj. *Of the same colour.* Cum foetu concolor albo, Virg. Aen. 8, 82.

Concomitatus, a, um. *Accompanied, attended,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10.

Concōpulo, āre. act. *To couple, or join together,* Lucr. 6, 1076.

Concōquens, tis. part. *Digesting, ripening,* Plin. 24, 38.

Concōquo, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To boil, or seethe.* (2) *To concoct, to digest.* (3) Met. *To brook, to endure, to suffer, to abide.* (1) Medea Peliam concoxit fenem, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 80. (2) Bene concoquit Charinus, & tamen pallet, Mart. 1, 78. (3) = Ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15.

Concōquor, i. pass. *To be boiled, or digested.* Quae tarda concoquuntur, Gels. 1, 6.

Concordia, ae. f. [à concors] *Agreement, peace, concord, harmony.* Parvis dives concordia rebus, Sil. & Concordiā parvae res crescant, discordiā maximae dilabuntur, Sall. B. J. 10. = Conjunctio, conspiratio, pax, Cic. (2) *Also a goddess so called,* Ovid. Fast. 1, 637.

† Concorditas, ātis. f. *Agreement,* Pacuv. † Concordia.

Concorditer, simē. sup. adv. *By one consent, peaceably.*

= Concorditer & amore mutuo vixit, Suet. Tiber. 7. Quicum concordissimē vixerat, Cic. pro Rab. 5.

Concordo, āre. (1) *To agree, to be at accord.* (2) *To be in a tune, to hold together.* (1) Si concordabis cum illā, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 86. (2) Sensit varios—concordare modos, Ov. Met. 10, 146.

Concorpōro, āre. act. *To mix, or mingle together, to incorporate, or embody,* Plin. 27, 90. = Commisceo, Cic.

Concorpōror, āri. pass. *To be joined, or mixed in one body, to be embodied,* Plin. 22, 53. = Commisceor, Cic.

Concors, dis. adj. [ex con, & cor per sync. fact. ex antiq. concordis, Prisc.] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Of one mind, or will, unanimous, peaceable, quiet.* (2) *Equal, alike, or of the same sort.* (3) *In tune, tuneable, harmonious.* (1) Moderatus & concors civitatis status, Cic. de Legg. 3, 12. Multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 7. Cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. pro Ligar. 2. (2) Nilus aquis concordibus se junxit, Plin. 5, 10. (3) Sonus concordi sono, Ovid. Met. 5, 664.

Concrēditus, a, um. part. [à seq.] *Intrusted, delivered to one's charge.* = Cui fama mortui, & fortunae vivi, commendatae sunt atque concreditae, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 39.

Concrēdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum. act. (1) *To intrust, deliver, or commit upon trust, to trust one with a thing.* (2) *To venture, or hazard.* (1) § Concredere in custodiam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 9. = Cui tu & rem & famam tuam commendare & concredere solebas, Cic. pro Quint. 20. (2) Concredere gnatum ventis, Catull. 62, 213.

† Concrēduo, ēre, ui. *Idem quod concredo,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49.

Concrematurus, a, um. part. *About to burn,* Liv. 3, 53.

Concrēmo, āre. act. *To burn together, to set on fire.* § Urbe igne concremare, Liv. 6, 33.

Concrēmōr, āri. pass. *To be burnt, or set on fire,* Sen.

Concrēpo, āre, ui, itum. *To make a noise, to rustle, to rattle, to ring, to creek as a door in opening, to cry softly,* Cic. Ostium concrepuit, *The door creaked,* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6. Concrepare digitis, *To make a snapping with his fingers,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51. § Act. cum. acc. Temelaeaque concrepat aera, *He maketh them ring, or jangle,* Ov. Fast. 5, 441.

Concreſcentia, ae. f. [à seq.] *An increase, an abounding.* Ex aquarum in corporibus subsidentia, & concreſcentia, Vitruv. 8, 3.

Concreſco, ēre, au, etum. n. (1) *To grow, or be joined together.* (2) *To congeal, to be frozen.* (3) *To clot, to curdle, to thicken, or grow thick.* (1) Ut ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis, Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. (2) Concreſcunt flumine crustae, Virg. Georg. 3, 360. (3) Concrevit frigore sanguis, Virg. Aen. 12, 905. Concrēſſe; sync. pro concrevisse, Ov. Met. 7, 416.

Concrētiō, ōnis. f. verb. [à concreſco] *A gathering, or growing together, the thickening, congealing, or waxing hard of any thing, concretion.* Mens segregata ex concretionē mortali, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27.

Concrētum, i. n. (1) *A thing grown together, or made of several ingredients, a substance, or solid thing.* = Nihil habet concretum, nil solidi, Cic. N. D. 1. || A term of logic. & Concretum, *the quality considered with its subject, as, nigrum, a black thing.* Abstractum, *when it is considered without, as nigrum, blackness.*

Concrētus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [à concreſco] (1) *Joined together, mixt, compounded, made up.* (2) *Congealed, frozen.*

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frozen. (3) *Clotted.* (4) *Curdled, thickened.* (5) *Gross, thick.* (6) *Fixed, habitual.* (1) *Deus omne quod erat concretum & corporeum subternebat animo, Cic. de Univ. 8.* (2) *Concretas pigro frigore ridet aquas, Mart. 4, 3.* (3) *Gemma vel concreta vel resoluta gelu, Claud. Epigr. 7, 8.* (4) *Concreti sanguine crines, Virg. Aen. 2, 277.* (5) *Concretum lac, Virg. Georg. 3, 463.* (6) *Crassus & concretus aer, Cic. Tusc. 2, 142.* *Concretius aequo semen, Lucr. 4, 1238.* *Concretiusque quam quod serum vocatur, Plin. 11, 96.* (6) *Donec summa dies concretam exemit labem, Virg. Aen. 6, 746. interp. Serv.*

Concretus, ūs. m. A growing together, &c. In concretu allicantis succi & tabescentis, Plin. 12, 35.

|| *Concrimatio, ōnis. f. verb. A joint accusing, Digest.*

Concrimior, ātus sum. dep. To blame, or accuse, to charge, or tax one, to rail against. § Concrimari adversum aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 87.

|| *Concrucio, āre. act. To torment, Firm. sed*

Concrucior, āri. pass. To be tormented all over, Lucr. 3, 149.

|| *Concrustatus, a, um. Made hard, crusted over, Amm. 4. Crustatus.*

Concubina, ae. f. A concubine, a bedfellow, a paramour, a mistress, Cic. de Orat. 40.

Concubinatus, ūs. m. Whoredom, fornication, concubinage, Plaut. Poen. prol. 102. § In concubinatum dare, magis quam in matrimonium, Id. Trin. 3, 2, 65.

Concubinus, i. m. He that lies with one, a catamite, or boy abused against nature, Catull. 59, 130.

Concubitus, a, um. part. About to lie with, Cic. de Facto, c. 13.

Concubitus, ūs. m. verb. [à concumbo] A lying, or lodging together, lying with one another, the act of generation, or copulation. Concubitus neque nimis concupiscendus neque nimis perimiscendus, Cels. 1, 1. Voluptas sollicitat concubitus, Virg. Georg. 3, 130.

Concubium, i. n. (1) The still and dead time of night, when people are in bed, and in their first sleep. (2) A lying together, or the lying with a woman, (1) Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44. (2) Gell. 9, 10.

Concubius, a, um. adj. Concubia nox, When people are in bed, and in their first sleep. Hannibal concubiter nocte movit, Liv. 25, 9. Conf. Tac. Ann. 1, 39. & Cic. de Div. 1, 27.

Conculcandus, a, um. part. To be trod, or trampled upon. = Sin istum re semper illi ipsi domi proterendum esse & conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. pro Placc. 22.

Conculcatio, ōnis. f. verb. Trampling, or pawing with the foot, Plin. 8, 26. Al. leg. proculcatio.

Conculcatus, a, um. part. Trodden under foot, Plin. 14, 23. Firm. à conculcor, pass. à

Conculco, āre. act. [ex con & calco] (1) To tread, or trample under foot. (2) Met. To lay waste. (1) Pedibus virum conculcat equinis, Ov. Met. 12, 374. (2) Conculcari miseram Italiam videbis, Cic. Att. 8, 11.

Conculcor, āri. pass. To be trampled on, harassed, or laid waste. Vid. Conculco, N^o. 2.

Concumbo, ēre, cubui, itum. To lie together. § Si peperit, cum viro concubuit, Cic. de Invent. 1, 29. § At Venus invenit puero concumbere furtim, Tibull. 1, 8, 35. § Non inveni, ut neque concubitus, nisi in rebus venereis.

Concupio, ēre, iui, itum. To covet, or desire earnestly, to long, or lust. Sicut tu semper summe concupisti, Cic. pro Quint. 21. § Vix invenitur in temporibus thematis, pro quibus est in usu concupisco.

Concupiscendus, a, um. part. To be desired. Honos non nimis concupiscendus, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. Bona fama principi concupiscenda est, Plin. Pan. 55. Cum tanto sibi plura in hoste concupiscenda sint, Just. 2, 3. Vid. Concubitus.

Concupiscens, tis. part. Desiring, coveting. Omnes provincias concupiscens, Patere. 2, 18. Nihil alienum concupiscentibus, Just. 2, 2.

|| *Concupiscentia, ae. f. [à concupisco] An eager, or earnest desire, a coveting, as well of good things, as evil; concupiscence, lust, Freq. ap. Eccles. 4. Appetitus, libido. § Legitur haec vox ap. Curt. 6, 8, 19. Sed ut locus sanus sit verentur docti.*

|| *Concupiscibilis, e. adj. That which desires earnestly, Eccles. 8. pallor. condonandum.*

Concupisco, ēre, iui, itum. act. To covet, or desire, to lust after. Quid concupiscas, tu videris; quod concupiveris, certe habebis, Cic. Phil. 5, 12. § Quamvis ista non appetat, tam grate tamen excipit quasi concupiverit, Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

Concupiscor, i. pass. To be desired, Plin. 11, 5. & Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

† *Concupitor, ōris. m. verb. A desirer, Firm. 4. Qui concupiscit.*

Concupitus, a, um. part. [à concupiscor] Coveted, longed for, lusted after. Adipisci aliquid concupitum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6.

|| *Concurator, ōris. m. verb. [à seq.] A fellow guardian, or trustee, Ulp.*

Concuro, āre. act. To take care of, or look to several things together. Haec concuret coquus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23.

Concurrrens, tis. part. Running together, meeting, &c. flowing together. Undarum in se concurrentium tanta pugna est,

Just. 4, 1, Concurrentes cautes, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 3. Vid. Concurro.

Concurritur, imperf. Ad arma concurritur, They run together, Caes. B. G. 7, 4. Concurritur, absol. They give the shock, or charge, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 7.

Concurro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. (1) To run with others, to run together, to come about one. (2) To gather, or flow together. (3) To be, or be placed together. (4) To run at, or against one another, to fall foul on one another, as ships do. (5) To give the shock, or charge. (6) Met. To grapple, or strive with. (7) To concur, to come, to meet, or join together. (8) To agree, to be equal and alike. (1) Tota Italia concurrunt, Cic. 2. fr. 1, 2. (2) Si in stomachum biliosa concurrunt, Cels. 2, 12. (3) Cum nobis non dicitur, sed nobiscum, quia si ita diceretur, obsceniū concurrent literae, Cic. Orat. 45. (4) Credas montes concurrere montibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 692. (5) Audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. Aen. 1, 497. (6) Juvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis, Virg. Aen. 12, 149. (7) Concurrunt multae opiniones, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3. (8) Si accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

Concurfans, tis. part. Meeting, or going together. Ipse pedibus circum milites concurfans, Hirt. B. Afr. 81.

Concursatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A running of people together, a rout and disturbance. (2) An earnest contention. (3) A medley, or confusion. (1) Puerorum concursatio nocturna, Cic. pro Dom. 6. (2) = Concursatio & contentio, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. (3) Exagitatae mentis concursatio, Sen. Ep. 3.

Concursator, ōris. m. verb. A runner to and fro, a skirmisher, or pickqueerer, Liv. 27, 18. & 31, 35.

|| *Concursatorius, a, um. adj. Running together. Concursatoriae pugnae, Skirmishes, or conflicts of parties as they meet, Amm. 16, 14. † Concurfans.*

Concursio, ōnis. f. verb. A running, or meeting together. Fortuitarum rerum concursio, Cic. Top. 19. Vocalium concursio, Ad. Herenn. 4, 12.

Concurso, āre. freq. [à concurro] To run in a huddle up and down, hither and thither, to picquer. Concurrere circum tabernas, Cic. Catil. 4, 8. § Concurrere, coire, & diffultare vicissim, Lucr. 3, 396.

Concursurus, a, um. part. About to come together, or engage. Existimans ante concursuros, Hirt. B. Afr. 58.

Concurfus, ūs. m. verb. [à concurro] (1) A running of people to a place, a resort. (2) An encounter, or engagement. (3) Met. A happening, or coming together, or at once. (1) Concurfus est ad me factus, Cic. Brut. 3. (2) Barbarorum uno concursu maximam vim prostravit, Nep. in Cim. 2. (3) Calamitatum concursu labefactata cogitatio, Cic. Fam. 5, 13.

† *Concurvo, āre. act. To bow, or bend a thing, Macrobi. ex Laber. Sat. 2, 7. † Curvo, flecto.*

|| *Concussio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A shaking, a jumbling, (2) Also a combination against the innocent. (1) Vasa sine concussione portare, Col. 9, 14. (2) Crimen concussionis, When an officer by threats, or pretences of authority, extorts any thing from the people, Ap. JCC.*

Concussio, āre. To shake often, or much, to joggle, Lucr. 2, 215. & 3, 396. Sed in opt. edit. reperitur concursant, concursare.

Concussus, a, um. part. (1) Shaken. (2) Met. Moved, troubled, disquieted, disturbed. (1) Concussa quercus, Virg. Georg. 4, 81. (2) Aeneas casu concussus acerbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 700.

Concussu, m. abl. By shaking, or stirring, Lucr. 6, 546.

Concutiendus, a, um. part. To be shaken. Concutiendumque corpus est multā gestatione, Cels. 3, 21.

Concutiens, tis. part. Shaking, rousing, Plin.

Concutio, ēre, fli, sum. act. [ex con & quatio] (1) To shake, or jog, to stir. (2) To shake, or brandish. (3) To make to tremble, or shake. (4) To pelt. (5) To strike the cloth thick with the flay in weaving. (6) Met. By force, or terror to extort money from people. (7) To terrify, to trouble and disorder, to vex and disquiet. (1) Concutere multā gestatione corpus, Cels. 3, 21. (2) Tela concutere. Ov. Met. 12, 79. (3) Qui templa coeli summa sonitu concutit, Ter. Enn. 3, 5, 42. (4) Hyems concutit plebem grandine, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 24. (5) Apud JCC. (6) Apud JCC. (7) Quaecunque libet nunc concute mentes, Val. Flacc. 6, 476. Fortuna luctu concutit urbem, Virg. Aen. 12, 594.

Concutior, i. pass. To be shaken, &c. Lucr. 6, 357.

Condalium, i. n. A kind of ring that servants wore, a thimble. Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

|| *Condecens, part. Meet, convenient. In loco condecanti, Amm.*

|| *Condecender, adv. Becomingly, seemingly, handsomely, properly, Gell. 16, 12. ubi al. conducenter.*

Condecencia, ae. f. Becomingness, seemliness, fitness, Cic. de Orat. 3, 52.

Condecet [quasi à condeceo] It well becometh, it becometh, it is meet, or fit. Vide an ornatus hic me fatis condecet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 24. Capies quod te condecet, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 90. Meretricem esse similem sentis condecet, Id. Truc. 2, 1, 16.

Condecoratus, a, um. Adorned, graceful, handsome, Varr. L. 4.

|| *Condecorē,*

|| Condecōrē, adv. *Very handsomely, or gracefully*, Gell. 14, 4.
+ Decorē.

Condecōro, āre. act. [*ex con, & decoro*] *To grace, to honour, or credit, to embellish, to adorn, to set forth, to deck*. Poetestas condecorandi ludos, *Terent. Hec. prol.* 37. Digna loca picturis condecoravit, ap. *Plin.* 35, 37.

Condeliqueſco, ēre, ui. *To melt together, to incorporate*, Cato 23.

Condemnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Condemnation*, Ulp. & A abſolutionis, C condemnationis litera, *Aſcon. in Div. Verr.*

Condemnator, ōris. m. verb. *A condemner, an accuſer, or impleader*. Claudiae condemnator, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 66.

Condemnatorus, a, um. part. *About to condemn*. Conſularem virum capitis condemnatorus, *Suet. Dom.* 11.

Condemnatus, a, um. part. *Condemned*. Injuriarum condemnatus, *Caſt in action of trepaſs*. § Scelerum condemnati, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Condemno, āre. act. [*ex con, & damno*] (1) *To accuſe*. (2) *To cauſe to be condemned, or caſt in judgement*. (3) *To condemn as a judge*. (1) § Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. (2) § Apud judicem hunc argenti condemnabo, *Plaut. Moſt* 5, 1, 50. (3) Sorte judex in reum ductus cupidē condemnavit, *Suet. Caſ.* 12. § Hunc hominem Veneri abſolvit, ſibi condemnat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 8. § De alea condemnare, *Id. Phil.* 2, 23.

Condemnor, āri. paſſ. *To be accuſed, convicted, &c.* Condemnari ſponſionis, *Cic. pro Caec.* 31.

Condens, tis. part. *Hiding, covering*. Nubila non ſperat tenebris condentia coelum, *Claud. Nil.* 2.

Condendus, a, um. part. *To be built*. In reliquam ſpem condendae urbis accendit, *Juſt.* 13, 7.

Condensatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thickning, or hardning*. Condensatio, *συμπίεσις*, *Vet. Gloſſ.*

Condenseo, ēre. *To make thick, to condense*. Quia ſe condenſeat aër, *Lucr.* 1, 392.

|| Condensitas, atis. f. *Thickneſs, or cloſeneſs*, *Recent.* + Denſitas.

Condensio, āre. act. (1) *To make thick, to condense*. (2) *To gather, or flock together*. (1) Haec benè unā condensato, quam maximè uti lutum fiat, *Cato* 40. (2) Condensant ſe in unum locum oves, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3.

Condensor, āri. paſſ. *To be thickned, or preſt together*. Caſeus ponderibus condensatur, *Col.* 7, 9.

Condensus, a, um. (1) *Thick*. (2) *Close together*. (1) Condensum corpus, *Luc.* 6, 101. (2) Condensa acies, *Liv.* 26, 5.

Condepiſco, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To mingle, to knead together*. Poſtea farinae libras duas conſpergito, condepiſitōque, *Cato* 67.

Condicō, ēre, xi, ſum. act. (1) *To appoint, order, or agree upon a thing, to declare*. (2) *To undertake, to promiſe*. (3) *To claim in a legal way*. (1) = Sic conſtituunt, ſic condicunt, *Tac. de Germ.* 11, 3. (2) Cū hanc operam condicerem, non eras in hoc albo, *Plin. in praef.* (3) Quarum rerum, litium, cauſarum condixit pater patratus P. R. Quiritium patri patrato priſcorum Latinorum, *Form. Vet. juris ex Liv.* 1, 32. || Condicere inducias, *To agree upon a truce*, *Juſt.* 3. ad Fin. alicui coenam, *To acquaint one that you will come and ſup with him*, *Suet. Tib.* 42. & abſol. condicere, ut, Cum mihi condixiſſet, coenavit apud me, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

|| Condictio, ōnis. f. verb. *An appointment of an action to a certain and ſet day*. Alſo *an action perſonal to recover what we demand*, Ap. JCC. & Vindicatio, actio in rem; *condictio*, in perſonam, Ulp.

|| Condictitius, a, um. adj. *Ad conditionem pertinens*, *Belonging to one's claim, or demand*, Ulp.

+ Condictum, i. n. *An accord, or agreement*, *Fest.* + Pactum.

Condictus, a, um. part. *Mutually appointed, promiſed*. Status condictus cum hoſte dies, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 5. || Subita condictaque coenula, *A ſhort ſupper, ſuch as a man bids himſelf to, and therefore takes ſuch as he finds*, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

Condigne, adv. *Worthily, ſuitably, as becomes one*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 39. & *Bacch.* 3, 2, 8. Condigne & condecōrē, *Gell.* 14, 4.

Condignus, a, um. adj. *Worthy, ſuitable, beſitting, like*. Condignum donum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 39. Dum condignam te ſectaris ſimiam, *Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 25.

Condimentarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to ſauce, or ſeaſoning, ſerving for pickle*. Satureia dicta in condimentario genere, *Plin. Hiſt.* 19, 50.

Condimentarius, i. m. *A ſalter, an oilman*, *Plin.* 19, 50.

Condimentum, i. n. *Sauce, ſeaſoning, pickle, an haut-reuſ*. Cibi condimentum eſt fames, potionis ſitis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 28.

Condio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To ſeaſon meat, to powder, or corn it, to pickle*. (2) *To preſerve, as in conſerves, &c.* (3) *To embalm the dead*. (4) *Met. To ſweeten, to reſiſh*. (1) Non ego item coenam condio, ut alii coqui, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 3, 2, 21. (2) Herbas omnes ita condiant, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. (3) Mortuos cerā circumlitos condiant Perſae, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 45. (4) Hilaritate triſtitiā temporum condire, *Cic. Att.* 12, 9.

Condior, iri. paſſ. *To be ſeaſoned, &c.* Oratio, in qua aſperitas contentionis oratoris ipſius humanitate conditur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 53.

Condiscens, tis. part. *Learning*, *Plin.* 21, 11.

Condiscipula, ae. f. *A ſhe ſchool-fellow*, *Mart.* 10, 35.

Condiscipulatus, ūs. m. *Fellow-ſhip at ſchool, or in learning*, *Juſt.* 12, 6.

Condiscipulus, i. m. *A ſchool-fellow*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 18.

Condisco, ēre, didici. act. *To learn, to learn with others in company*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 5.

Condiscor, i. paſſ. *To be learned*. Ubi à teneris crimen condiscitur annis, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 25.

Conditaneus, a, um. *That may be ſeaſoned and pickled, or that may be kept and laid up*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 24.

Conditio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à condio*] *A powdering, or ſeaſoning*. Ciborum conditio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 58. Jus magis jucundum fit conditione, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

Conditio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à condo*] (1) *A making, or creation, a frame, or make*. (2) *Met. Any ſtate, or diſpoſition of a thing, time, or place*. (3) || *A creature*. (4) *An order, rank, or degree*. (5) *A way, manner, or courſe; a condition, or caſe*. (6) *An boarding, or laying up*. (7) *A bargain, an agreement, or an article, or claufe of it*. (8) *Particularly a treaty of marriage*. (9) *Affinity, a match*. (10) *Unlawful love*. (11) *Power, authority, liberty*. (12) *A choice, election*. (13) *An invitation to ſupper*. (1) Tali conditione naſci, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 16. Conditum ſumus bonā conditione, *Sen.* (2) Legum, judiciorum, temporum, conditio impendit, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 18. Loci conditio, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 5, 16. regionis, *Col.* 11, 12. (3) Dei conditio eſt tuſ & merum, *Tert.* (4) Infimi generis conditio atque fortuna, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. Homo bonae conditionis, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 5. (5) Vitae conditionem aliquam ſequi, *Cic. pro Rab.* 7. Meliore conditione eſt ſenex quā adolescens, *Id. de Senect.* 19. Afflictore conditione eſſe quā caeteri, *Id.* (6) Cultus, & conditiones frugum, *Cic.* (7) = Ab aliquā hominum conditione & paſſione, *Cic. in Topic.* (8) Tu conditionem hanc accipe, atque eam deſponde mihi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 60. Conventa condicio dicebatur, cū primus ſermo de nuptiis & earum conditione habebatur, *Fest.* Hinc etiam formula repudii: Conditione tuā non utor. (9) Multis ac diu, etiam ex equeſtri ordine circumſpectis conditionibus Tiberium privignum ſuum legit, *Suet. Aug.* 63. (10) *Cic. pro Coel.* 15. vid. & *Suet. Aug.* 69. (11) Conditio eſt liberorum populorum poſſe ſuffragiis vel dare, vel detrudere, quod velit, cuique, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. (12) Duae conditiones ſunt: utram tu accipias, vide. *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 118. (13) Coenabis mecum; conditio eſt melior ſi tibi nulla, veni, *Mart.* 11, 53. || Conditio, *conjunctio, familiaritas*. Quare iſta conditio, judices, reſpiciatur, nec Catilinae familiaritatis crimen haereat, *Cic. pro Coel.* 6. Ubi interpres *Gellus* in uſum Delph. per vocem conditio intelligit objectionem. Sub conditione, *conditionally*, *Ov. Trift.* 1, 2, 109. *Phaedr.* 2.

|| Conditionalis, e. adj. *Conditional, that hath a condition joined with it*, *Martian.* & Abſolutus, ſimplex, purus, ap. JCC.

|| Conditionaliter, adv. *Conditionally, with or upon a condition*. + Sub conditione, *Cic.*

Conditivus, a, um. [*à condio*] *Powdered, kept, or laid up*. Tribus menſibus acceptant columbae condititia cibaria, *Col.* 8, 8.

Conditivum, i. n. *A grave, a vault to bury in*, *Sen. Ep.* 60.

Conditivus, a, um. adj. [*vel à condo, vel à condio*] (1) *That is, or may be preſerved, and kept in ſtore for uſe*. (2) *That may be laid up, and preſerved, as fruits are*. (1) Sues conditivis cibis ſuſtinendae ſunt, ne immaturis herbis citetur alvus, *Col.* 7, 9. (2) *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 1, 59. princ.

Conditior, ōris. m. verb. [*à condo*] (1) *A maker, a builder, a founder*. (2) *The firſt inventor, or beginner*. (3) *A compiler, or writer*. (1) Urbis & imperii conditor Romulus, *Flor.* 1, 1, 1. (2) Conditior Peripateticae ſectae Ariſtoteles, *Col.* 9, 3, 1. (3) Hiftoriae conditor, *Ov. Trift.* 2, 416. Romani juris, *Liv.* 3, 58.

Conditōrium, i. n. [*à condo*] (1) *A place to lay up, or hide things in*. (2) *A ſepulchre, or vault to bury in, a coffin, an arſenal, an armoury*. (1) Quint. Decl. 8. (2) In conditorium proſecuta eſt defunctum, *Patron. c. III. Conf. Suet. Aug.* 18.

|| Conditrix, icis. f. *She that makes, builds, or founds*, *Macro. Somn. Scip.* 1, 4. + Quae condit.

Conditum, i. n. ſc. vinum *hippocras*. Aër. Conditum roſatum, *Wine made of roſes, &c.* *Pallad. Feb.* 32.

Conditura, ae. f. [*à condio*] (1) *Sauce, ſeaſoning*. (2) *Pickle*. (1) *Sen. de Ira.* 3, 15. (2) *Col.* 12, 46, 1.

Conditura, ae. f. [*à condo*] *A building, or framing*, *Petr.* 38, 6.

Conditus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à condior*] *Seaſoned, powderd, or corned, well-reliſhed, pickled, tempered, mixed, made ſavoury, or pleaſant, embalmed*. Jus male conditum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 96. Faciunt cibaria conditiora, aucupium & venatio, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. Niſi id quod dicitur ſit voce, vultu, motūque conditius, *Cic. Brut. Met.* Benè coctus & conditus ſermo, *Id. Att.* 13, 52.

Conditus, a, um. part. [*à condo*] (1) *Laid up, hidden, ſhut up, or incloſed*. (2) *Built*. (3) *Met. Made, compoſed*. (4) *Buried*. (5) *Alſo ſtale, long kept, rank*. (1) Pocula condita ſerva, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 47. (2) Homerus fuit ante Romanos conditam, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 1. (3) Condita verſu carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 50. (4) In eo ſepulchro Numam conditum recepit, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22. (5) & Conditum oleum pro viride appoſitum, *Suet. in Caſ.* 53.

Conditus,

Conditus, ūs. m. verb. [à condio] *A seasoning, preserving of grapes, pickling of olives, &c.* Olivas conditui legere licet, Col. 2, 22, 4.

Condo, ēre, dīdi, itum. act. [ex con, & do] (1) *To lay up, to board, to stow.* (2) *To put up.* (3) *To put into.* (4) *To hide, or keep close.* (5) *To bury.* (6) *To make, or build.* (7) *To rebuild intirely.* (8) *To close, or shut.* (9) *Met. To institute, make, or ordain.* (10) *To make, or compose, to write.* (1) Nemo fructus condit, nisi ut promat, Varr. R. R. 1, 62. (2) Condo in crumenam, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 9. (3) In furnum calidum condito, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 1. (4) Notā conduntur in alvo, Virg. Aen. 2, 401. (5) Oſſa parentis condidimus terrā, Virg. Aen. 5, 48. (6) Romam condidere Trojani, Sall. B. C. 6. (7) Corinthum, quae antea fuerat Ephyre, condidit, Patere. 1, 3. Vid. Voff. ad loc. (8) Ut lumina condas, Ov. Ep. 1, 113. (9) Jura condere, Ov. Rem. Am. 465. fata, Virg. Aen. 10, 36. jusjurandum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 18. (10) Carmen condere, Cic. Att. 1, 13. historiam, Plin. tristia bella, Virg. Ecl. 6, 7.

Condor, i. pass. *To be hid, or laid up, &c.* Virg. Aen. 11, 187. Genus urbis & integro conderetur, Just. 18, 3.

Condoceſacio, ēre, ēci, actum. [à con, doceo, & facio] *To teach, to instruct, to acquaint, or inform,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 31.

Condoceſactus, a, um. part. *Taught, instructed.* = Domita & condoceſacta animalia, Tamed, and taught to do as we would have them, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

Condoceo, ēre, ui, ſtum. act. *To teach, to instruct,* Hirt. B. Afr. 5.

Condoctus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Taught, or instructed together,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 2. & Ibid. 4.

Condoleſcentia, ae. f. *Malae notae vocab. A sympathy, or fellow-feeling of another's sorrow, condolence.* Puri sermonis amator, aut sympathizans, aut societas aegritudinis, cum Cic. diceret.

Condoleo, ēre. *To ake, to be much in pain.* Si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. Hinc *to condole*; ſed aliā notione. & Vix legitur niſi in praeter. Condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 80. Mihi de vento miſerac condoluit caput, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 2.

Condoleſco, ēre. incept. *To grieve, to be in pain.* Cum naturā hominem & condoleſcere & concupiſcere dicerent, Cic. Acad. 1, 10.

Condolo, āre. *To make ſmooth,* Lex. ex Apul. † De dolo.

Condomo, āre. *To tame, to overcome, or ſubdue,* Prud. Cath. 7, 98. † Edomo.

Condonandus, a, um. part. *To be forgiven,* Cic. Offic. 2, 22.

Condonatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving away, an expoſing.* Poſſeſſionum contra omnium inſtituta additio & condonatio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4.

Condonatus, a, um. part. (1) *Given, granted.* (2) *Forgiven, pardoned.* (1) Vid. Condone. = Datus eſt tibi ille; condonatus ille, Cic. pro Plane. 31. (2) Id iudicium Attilio condonatum putabatur, Cic.

Condoneo, āre. act. (1) *To give willingly and freely, to beſtow upon one.* (2) *To forgive, pardon, and acquit.* (3) *To omit, or paſs by.* (1) & Sed ego illam non condonavi, ſed ſic utendam dedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 94. (2) § Praeterita ſe Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caef. B. G. 1, 20. h. e. gratiā Divitiaci fratris. Condonarent filium, Liv. 3, 12. (3) Habeo alia multa, quae nunc condonabitur, Ter. Eun. prol. 17. ubi al. condonabuntur.

Condormio, īre, īvi, itum. *To ſleep with others, to fall aſleep together,* Plaut. Moſt. 2, 2, 55.

Condormiſco, ēre. *To fall aſleep, to get, or take a nap,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81. & Mil. 3, 2, 13.

* Condrilla, ae. f. vel condrillon, i. n. *An herb in the ſtalk and ſtewer like wild endive,* Plin. 21, 65. Reſtius Chondrylla, à χονδρῖος, granum.

* Condris, ſive potiùs chondris, f. *The herb called falſe dittany,* Plin. 25, 53.

Conducendus, a, um. part. *To be conducted, or hired.* Qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, Caef. B. G. 2, 1.

Conducens, tis. part. *Conducting, hiring.* Cum juberet praedici conducentibus, Patere. 1, 13.

Conducibilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Profitable, expedient, available.* (2) *Alſo that may be hired.* (1) Conſilium conducibile, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 71. Utrum fuit conducibilis, Ad Herenn. 2, 14. (2) Cal. ſed gratis.

Conducit, in tertiā perſonā, & infin. *It is profitable, advantageous, expedient, or available, it makes much for.* § Id conducit agricolae, Col. § Quae ad ventris victum conducunt, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 6. Ut ea ſcriberem ad te, quae & ſaluti tuae conducere arbitrarer, &, &c. Cic. Ep. 4, 7.

Conduco, ēre, xi, ſtum. act. (1) *To conduct, or bring along with him.* (2) *To aſſemble.* (3) *To hire, or bargain for.* (4) *To undertake to do a thing at a price; to take a piece of work at gr̄at.* (1) Conducere fidicinam domum, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 10. (2) Virgines unum in locum conduxerunt, Cic. de Inv. 2, 3. Conducere cohortes, Tac. 4, 2, 1. (3) Conducere coquos, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 1. navem, Id. Rud. prol. 57. domum,

Cic. 2, fr. 2, 3. (4) Redemptor columnam conduxit faciendam, Cic. de Div. 2, 21.

Conducor, i. paſſ. (1) *To be led, or brought together.* (2) *To be hired.* (1) Tac. Ann. 2, 52. (2) § Non conduci poſſum vita uxoris annua, Plaut. Aſin. 5, 2, 36.

Conduſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A hiring, renting, or taking by leaſe, a taking to do at a price.* (2) *Alſo a colleſtion, or inference, a deduſtion, or corollary.* (1) Qui colonus habuit conductum de Caefenniā fundum; cūm idem ex eadem conduſſione fuerit in fundo, Cic. pro Caecin. 32. (2) Cic. de Inv. 1, 40.

Conduſſitius, a, um. adj. *That is, or may be hired, or taken to hire.* = Mercenariae, & conduſſitiae operae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17. Conduſſitia fidicina, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 8.

Conduſſor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that takes, or hires, a tenant who rents a houſe, or land.* (2) *Alſo an undertaker of work for hire.* (1) Cic. ad Qu. frat. 3, 17. (2) Cato 14, 2.

Conduſſum, i. n. *A thing hired,* Cic. pro Cluent. & Petron. c. 9.

Conduſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Hired, or taken to hire.* (2) *Taken up at uſe.* (3) *Brought together.* (1) Coſtum ego conductus ſum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 9. (2) Conductis coemens opſonia nummis, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 9. (3) Auxilia in unum conducta apud Melitenem, Tac. Ann. 15, 26. ¶ Operae conductae, *Hired ſervants,* Cic. pro Sext. 16. Teſtes conducti, *Knights of the poſt,* Ov. Am. 1, 10, 37.

Conduſſicans, tis. part. *Doubling,* Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 18.

Conduſſicatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A doubling, a duplicate.* (2) *Alſo a figure, when one, or more words are repeated over again.* (1) = Quid hoc eſt conduſſicationis? quae haec eſt congemination? Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 18. (2) Ad Herenn. 4, 28.

Conduſſicatus, a, um. part. *Doubled,* Digest.

Conduſſico, āre. act. *To double; to pay one double, to give one twice as much.* Quod benè promeritus es conduſſicavit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 31. Patrimonia conduſſicare, Juv. 14, 229.

Conduſſicor, āri. paſſ. *To be doubled.* Tenebrae conduſſicantur, Cic. Div. 1, 14.

Condurdon, *An herb wore about the neck in ſcrophulous caſes; an herb that in July bears a red flower,* Plin. 26, 14.

Condūro, āre. act. *To harden greatly,* Lucr. 6, 968.

Condus, i. m. *A butler, a yeoman of the larder, a ſteward, or ſtore-keeper.* & Condus promus ſum, procurator peni, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 14.

* Condyloma, ātis. n. *A ſwelling in the fundament proceeding from an inflammation,* Plin. 28, 61.

* Condylus, i. m. (1) *A knuckle, a joint in the knee, ankle, elbow, &c.* Mart. 5, 7, 9. (2) *Alſo a ring, or thimble,* Feſt. ¶ Complicatis in condylos digitis, *Clutch-fiſted,* Lex. ex Mart.

Confabricor, ātus ſum. dep. *To forge, or make, to deviſe, or contrive.* Odioſe confabricatus, commolitusque eſt originem vocabuli, Gell. 3, extr. † Fabricor.

Confabulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A talking, or prating together, a telling of ſtorieſ,* Firm. † Colloquium, collocutio.

Confabulo, āre. act. *To tell ſtorieſ.* Hanc confabulant fabulam, Lex. ex Plaut.

Confabulor, atus ſum. dep. *To tell tales, to talk, or chat together,* Plaut. Cift. 4, 2, 77.

Conſarreatio, ōnis. f. *A ſolemnizing of a marriage, a ceremony uſed at a marriage, with a bride-cake eaten together,* Plin. 18, 3. & Difſarreatio, Id.

Conſarreaturus, a, um. part. *About to marry with ſuch a bride-cake eaten together.* Talis mulieris publicitus matrimonium conſarreaturus, Apul. Met. 10.

Conſarreatus, a, um. part. [q. à conſarreor] *Married with a bride-cake eaten together.* Parentes conſarreati, *Lawfully coupled in wedlock.* Vid. Tac. Ann. 4, 16.

Conſarreo, avi, atum. *To marry with a bride-cake eaten together.* Omiſſa conſarreandi aſſuetudine, Tac. Ann. 4, 16, 2.

Conſatālis, e. adj. *Of the ſame fate, or deſtiny,* Cic. de Fato 13.

Conſectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conſicio] *A making up, a diſpatching, or ending of any buſineſſ.* Conſectio annalium, *The making, or writing of a chronicle,* Cic. belli. *The diſpatching, or making an end of it,* Id. Att. 14, 1. eſcarum, *The chewing of meat,* Id. N. D. 2, 54.

Conſector, ōris. verb. [à conſicio] (1) *A diſpatcher, ender, finiſher.* (2) *A conſumer, waſter, or deſtroyer.* (1) Negotiorum conſector, Cic. Verr. 2, 44. (2) = Ignis conſector, & conſumptor omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. Conſector ferarum, *One who fought with wild beaſts in the amphitheater,* Suet. Aug. 43. & Ner. 12.

Conſectura, ae. f. *The making, or doing of any thing,* Col. 9, 14.

Conſectus, a, um. part. (1) *Diſpatched, finiſhed.* (2) *Obtained, won.* (3) *Spent, waſted, worn out.* (4) *Deſtroyed, ruined, ſpoiled.* (5) *Killed, murdered.* (6) *Digeſted.* (1) & Suſcepta, & conſecta bella, Cic. Offic. 1, 23. (2) Victoria conſecta, Cic. Phil. 14, 1. (3) Conſecta annis aetas, Col. 1, 8. (4) Civitas ab aliquo conſecta, Cic. pro Mil. 7. (5) Nati cruentā

eruentâ caede confecti jacent, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1160. (6) Cibus confectus coctusque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Conferbeo, ēre, ui. (1) To grow very hot. (2) To grow together, or solder, as broken bones do. (1) Mea cum conferbuit ira, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) Solent adversa inter se ossa conferbere, *Cels.* 8, 10.

Confercio, īre, si, tum. act. [ex con, & facio] (1) To stuff, or fill, to ram, or cram in. (2) To drive thick and close. (1) Myrrham in folles conferciunt, *Plin.* 12, 35. (2) Lucr. 6, 157.

Conferendus, a, um. part. To be compared, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.

Conferens, tis. part. Bringing, or getting together. Conferens atria, *Paterc.* 2, 114. Omnibus cupide ad praesidium salutis suae conferentibus, *Just.* 16, 3.

Confero, tūli, ferre, collatum. [à con, & fero] (1) To bring, carry, put, set, or lay together. (2) To advantage, or avail, to do good. (3) To confer, discourse, or talk together. (4) To contribute, or give, to bestow. (5) To collate, compare, or weigh with. (6) To lay out, bestow, or employ. (7) To lay, impute, attribute, or cast upon. (8) Conferre se, To go, to betake himself to. (9) To defer, or put off. (10) To join. (11) To bend, or apply. (12) To refer to, or be judged by another. (13) To compose, or digest. (1) Horreum, quo conferatur rusticum instrumentum, *Varr.* 1, 6. (2) Comoedia ad eloquentiam confert, *Quint.* 1, 8. (3) Coram brevi tempore conferre, quae volumus, licebit, *Cic. Att.* 2, 25. Conferunt capita, *Liv.* 2, 45. (4) = Nos dabimus, nos conferemus nostro sumptu, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 39. (5) Non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros, *Catull.* (6) Cum studia, & officia in me contulisset, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 1. (7) Verum ne post conferas culpam in me, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 96. (8) Cum se contulisset Rhodum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 56. Conferre se in fugam, *Id. pro Caec.* 8. (9) Quae omnia in Martium mensum sunt collata, *Cic.* (10) Novissima primis conferam, *Cic.* (11) Omnia mea studia in istum unum conferam, *Cic.* (12) Id omne ad tuum arbitrium conferemus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (13) De cultu hortorum in carmen conferemus, *Col.* 9, 16. ¶ Conferre pedem, To set foot to foot, to come to the point, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. manum, ferrum, to fight, *Id.* capita, to consult, *Id.* signa, to engage in battle, *Liv.* rationes, to cast account, or reckon with one, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. castra castris, to pitch their camps one over against another, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 53.

Conferor, ri, collatus. pass. To be carried, &c. *Col.* ¶ Verba si ad rem conferantur, If words come to deeds, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 4.

Confertè, adv. Close, or in a heap, *Lex. ex Mart. & ustitiis.*

Confertim, adv. In a heap, or crowd, close, pell-mell, in great numbers. Acrius & confertim magis utrinque pugnabant, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Confertus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus, sup. [n̄ confercio, i. e. condense] Full, crammed in, thick and close together. § Confertum agmen, A close body of men, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 369. § Conferti cibo, Crammed with meat, or as close as they can cram, *Cic.* In confertissimos hostes incurrit, He rushes into the thickest of them, *Sall. B. Cat.* 60, 8. = Vita plena & conferta voluptatibus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. Hostes in sinistris confertiores steterunt, *Liv.* 9, 27. ¶ Ut nunquam conferti, sed rari, magnisque intervallis praeliantur, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 17.

Conferva, ae. f. An herb called Sponge of the river, good to cure broken bones, *Plin.* 27, 45.

Confervefacio, ēre, To make hot, *Lucr.* 6, 352.

Conserveo, ēre, bui. (1) To be very hot, to boil up. (2) Also to knit and grow together again, as broken bones do. (1) Mea cum conferbuit ira, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (2) Conserverent ossa mota aut soluta, *Cels.* 8, 10.

Conservefco, ēre, incept. To grow scalding, or boiling hot, to seeth. Versando conservefciit, *Viruv.* 5, 3.

Confessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confiteor] A confession, acknowledgement, *Cic. Div.* 1, 17.

¶ Confessōrius, a, um. adj. Actio confessoria, An action upon one's own confession, *Digest.* ¶ Negatoria, *Id.*

Confessus, a, um. part. (1) Act. That confesseth, or acknowledgeth. (2) Pass. Manifest, not to be denied, that which every man grants; confessed, or professed, notorious. (1) Confessus amorem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 703. Conf. *Paterc.* 2, 85. (2) = Confessa res, & manifesta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58. ¶ Confessa, & non dubia signa, *Col.* 2, 2. Ex confesso, *Quint.* 3, 5. In confesso, *Plin.* 6, 33. Confessedly, by every man's own confession.

Confestim, adv. [competenti festinatione, *Sosip.*] Forthwith, by and by, out of hand, immediately, continually, all along — Sine ullâ morâ, & confestim, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 12. ¶ Quae negotium confestim, aut ex intervallo consequuntur, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 28.

Confibula, ae. f. A clasp, or tack, a wooden pin, or thing made to clench, or clasp two pieces together; one of the implements about an oil or wine-press, to keep close the great timbers, *Cato c.* 12.

Conficiendus, a, um. part. To be made, done, procured, killed. Quae quidem res ad conficiendum negotium maxime fuit opportuna, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 15.

Conficiens, tis. part. & adj. issimus, sup. That causeth, maketh, or procureth, effective, efficient. Causae conficientes, eadem quae efficientes, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 26. Conficientissima literarum civitas, That keeps a diligent register, or book of all that is done, *Cic. pro L. Flacc.* 19.

Conficio, ēre, ēci, ectum. act. [ex con, & facio] (1) To dispatch, to finish, or make an end of. (2) To bring to pass, or accomplish. (3) To kill, or slay. (4) To do, to perform, to manage a business. (5) To wear out. Met. to wear, or weary. (6) To chew meat. (7) To consume, to spend, to waste. (8) To concoct, or digest. (9) To pass over time, or place. (10) To get, or procure. (11) To make evident, or prove. (12) To bargain with. (13) In sensu obscuro. (1) Expectandum dum totum bellum conficiam, *Vatin. Ciceroni Fam.* 5, 10. Vid. *Liv. praef. op.* (2) Conficiam facilius ego, quod volo, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 55. Athenienses in Peloponnesios sexto & vigesimo anno bellum gerentes confecisse apparet, *C. Nep. Lysand.* 1. (3) Duodecim propugnatores totidem sagittarum confecit ictibus, *Suet. Vesp.* 5. (4) Non naturâ modò, sed exercitatione conficitur, *Cic.* (5) = Vetustas omnia conficit, & consumit, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 4. Me conficit sollicitudo, *Id.* (6) Nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent, *Liv.* (7) Cum suam rem non minus strenue, quam postea publicam, confecisset, *Cic.* = Comedo, perdo, *Id.* Conficere argentum, to spend, or consume, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 5, 11. to get, or raise it, *Ibid.* 1, 1, 4. (8) *Plin.* 11, 97. (9) Propè centum confecit annos, *Cic. Orat.* 52. Immensum spatium confecimus aequor, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 541. (10) Permagna pecunia ex ea re confici potest, *Cic. Vid. & Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 4. (11) Aut id solum quod conficitur, inferatur, *Cic.* (12) Tu cum Apelle Chio confice de columnis, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 19. (13) *Suet. in Ner.* 29.

Conficior, i. pass. To be dispatched, troubled, spent, wasted away, *Cic. imperf.* Ex quo conficitur, From whence we may gather, or conclude, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 49. Vid. Conficio.

Confictio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confingo] A feigning, forging, or counterfeiting, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 13.

Confictus, a, um. part. Feigned, counterfeited, *Ter. And.* 3, 3, 26.

¶ Confidējussor, ōris. m. A pledge, or surety with another, *Ulp.*

Confidens, tis. adj. ex part. ior, comp. simus, sup. (1) In a good sense; confident, having an assurance, conscious of nothing that is evil. (2) Also grave, steady, firm. (3) In a bad sense, in which it is taken more frequently; fool-hardy, daring, rash, presumptuous. (4) Shameless, impudent. (1) Decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 5, 7. (2) = Senex confidens, catus, *Ter. And.* 5, 2, 14. (3) Homo confidens, qui illum dii omnes perdunt, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 73. (4) Juvenum confidentissime, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 445. Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quae vides, ea pernegat, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2.

Confidenter, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) In a good sense; confidently, boldly, without fear, with assurance. (2) In a bad sense, wherein it is more frequently used; shamefully, impudently. (1) Dicam confidentius de studiis ejus honestis, *Cic. pro Cael.* 19. (2) Confidentissime respondere, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 5. At, ut confidenter mihi contra astitit! *Plaut. Cap.* 3, 5, 6.

Confidentia, ae. f. (1) Confidence, courage. (2) Presumption, boldness, fool-hardiness. (3) Hardiness. (1) Confidentia & vox defuit, quò minus in foro diceret, *Cic.* (2) = Alia causa confidentiae & temeritatis tuae, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 40. (3) Scapularum confidentia, virtute ulmorum, freti, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 2, 3.

† Confidentilōquus, adj. or, comp. A bold speaker, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 164.

Confido, ēre, idi, ius sum. (1) To trust, or put his trust in, to confide, to rely, or depend upon, to put confidence in. (2) To be confident, or well assured. (3) To trust, expect, or hope. (1) § Nisi vestrae virtuti confiderem, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1. ¶ De facie metuit, vitae confidit, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 173. Affinitate alicujus confidere, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 83. § de salute, *Id. B. G.* 2, 5. § in aliquo, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 19. Conf. *Liv.* 2, 45. (2) Quem te & opto esse, & confido futurum, *Cic.* (3) Afflictis melius confidere rebus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 456. ¶ Dicitur de instanti, praeterito, & consequente tempore.

Configo, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) To stick, or thrust into a thing, to nail, to fasten together. (2) To shoot one. (3) Met. To fix earnestly. (1) Configere tabulas aculeis, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) filios suos signatis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28. (3) ut — cogitationes reipub. salute configeret, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 5.

Configurâte, adv. In a like fashion, *Lex. ex Apul.*

Configuratus, a, um. part. Fashioned, *Lact.* 7, 4.

Configuro, âre. act. To fashion, to form, or make alike, *Col.* 4, 20.

Configuror, âri. pass. To be likened, or fashioned alike, *Firm.*

¶ Confinalis, e. adj. Bordering upon another, *Firm.* ¶ Confinis, *Cic.*

Confindo, ēre, fidi, fissum. To rive, or cleave. Cujus auct. pendet à

Confindor, i, fissus. pass. To be cleft. Confinditur aëre pontus, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 173.

Confine, is. n. A place adjoining, or nigh to. Ad confine papillae, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 374.

Configo, ēre, nxi, iclum. aē. (1) *To form, or make.* (2) *Met. To feign, pretend, forge, or invent, to shape, or fashion.* (1) *Apes favos configunt, & ceras, Plin. 11, 3.* (2) *Qui fuerit pater, quae mater, qui cognata tibi sit, omnia haec configam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 80.* = *Configere & comminisci aliquid, Ad Herenn.*

Configor, i. pass. *To be formed, &c.* *Nec unde configantur, invenitur, Plin. 10, 47.*

Confinia, um. pl. n. i. e. loca. *In confinibus, The confines, marches, frontiers, Sen. de Ira, 1, 8.*

Confinis, e. adj. (1) *Next to, adjoining, bordering, bounding, abutting, or lying very near to.* (2) *Joined to.* (3) *Met. Like, of the same sort.* (1) *Confinis ager, Liv. 4, 49.* (2) *Qua collo confine caput, Ov. Met. 1, 718.* (3) *Ei confine est quod dicitur per suspicionem, Quint. 6, 4.* Genus confine ejus generis, *Ad Herenn. 4, 11.* Vicini, *Whose grounds are parted by walls; Confines, only by line.*

Confinis, is. m. subst. *A neighbourer, or borderer, Mart. 2, 32.*

|| **Confinitas**, atis. f. *Nearness, neighbourhood, Tert. + Vicinitas.*

Confinitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bordering on, Firm. pro*

Confinium, i. n. (1) *The marches, frontier, limit, or bound, the confine.* (2) *§ Also nearness of place, likeness.* (3) *Meton. A neighbour.* (1) *Confinia Syriae, Plin. 5, 12.* (2) *Confinium artis, & falsi, Tac. 4, 58, 3.* = *Ergo confinium illis est aeris terminus, initiumque aetheris, Plin. 2, 7.* (3) = *Vicinitatibus & confiniis aequus & facilis, Cic. Offic. 2, 18.* ¶ *Confinia lucis & noctis, Twilight, Ov. Met. 4, 400.*

Confio, eri. (1) *To be made.* (2) *Brought to pass.* (1) *Stercus quod ex pecudibus confit, Col. (2) Hoc confit quod volo, Ter. Adelph. 7, 8, 23.*

Confirmandus, a, um. part. *To be confirmed.* *Ad quam confirmandam, Just. 18, 2. Conf. Cels. 2, 11.*

Confirmans, tis. part. *Confirming, encouraging.* *Per epistolas se invicem confirmantes, Just. 15, 3.*

Confirmatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An affirmation.* (2) *Consolation.* (3) *A confirmation, or assurance.* (4) *A scheme in rhetoric, a making good a proof.* (1) *Gallos hortabatur perfugae confirmatio, Cael. B. G. 3, 18.* (2) *Neque enim confirmatione nostra cgebat virtus tua, Cic. Fam. 6, 3.* (3) *Ad confirmationem perpetuae libertatis, Cic. (4) Cic. de Inv. 1, 24.*

Confirmator, ōris. m. verb. *Confirmator pecuniae, An assurer, or insurer, who engages for it.* = *Sequester & confirmator pecuniae desiderabatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 36.*

Confirmaturus, a, um. part. *About to confirm.* *Confirmaturus vires suas, Patere. 2, 44.*

Confirmatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Confirmed, made strong, fortified.* (2) *Constant, resolute, firm.* (3) *Sure, certain.* (1) *Corpus confirmatum, Cic. Fam. 16, 3.* *Confirmatiorem efficere exercitum, Cael. B. G. 3, 84.* (2) = *Certus & confirmatus animus, Cic. pro Quint. 24.* (3) *In quibus erat confirmatus idem illud, Cic. Att. 10, 15.*

Confirmitas, atis. f. *Sturdiness, stoutness of resolution.* = *Audaciam, confidentiam, confirmitatem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34. + Firmitas, Cic.*

Confirmo, are. aē. (1) *To confirm, strengthen, or fortify.* (2) *To encourage, or hearten.* (3) *To recover from sickness.* (4) *To get strength, to be restored to its former strength.* (5) *To make good, to ascertain.* (6) *To comfort.* (7) *To avow, to affirm, or say boldly.* (1) *Confirmare aliquid rationibus & argumentis, Cic. de Fin. 1, 9. suffragiis, Id. pro Domo 18. Mithridates jam suam manum confirmaverat, Cic. pro Leg. Maril. 9.* (2) = *Erige te & confirma, si qua subeunda dimicatio erit, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3.* (3) *Cum te confirmaris, ad nos venias, Cic. Fam. 16, 13.* (4) *Quiescendum donec membrum confirmetur, Cels. 8, 10.* (5) = *Nostra confirmare argumentis, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 19.* (6) *Milites consolatur & confirmat, Cael. B. G. 5, 50.* (7) *Cum hoc non modo mihi confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5. Promisi & propè confirmavi te non expectasse, Id. Fam. 12, 17.* ¶ *Confirmare plus est quam promittere, minus autem quam persuadere.*

Confirmor, āri. pass. *To be confirmed, strengthened, &c.* *Cic. Confirmatur cicatricula, The wound is perfectly closed up, Cels. 2, 10.*

|| **Confiarius**, i. m. *A promoter, Ulp.*

Confiscatio, ōnis. f. *A forfeiting, confiscation.* *Socii vivique regis confiscationem mandaverit, Flor. 3, 9.*

Confiscatus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid up in the treasury.* (2) *Seized on, confiscated, forfeited to the exchequer.* (1) = *Pecuniam repraesentari jussit; nam & confiscatam semper, repositamque habuerat, Suet. Aug. 101.* (2) *Antiochus Comagenus HS millies confiscatus, Suet. Cal. 16.*

Confisco, are. aē. [in fiscum, i. e. principis aerarium redigere] *To seize as forfeit to the treasury, to confiscate.* *Nititur auct. seq.*

Confiscor, āri. pass. (1) *To be laid up in the public treasury.* (2) *Also to be confiscated, i. e. arrested, seized for the prince's use.* It is used in reference both to estates and persons. (1) *Vid. Confiscatus, N° 1.* (2) *Confiscabantur alienigenae ha-*

reditates, Suet. Dom. 12. Duos equites Romanos confiscari jussit, Id. Cal. 41. their estates.

Confisio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confido] *An affiance, or assurance, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37. fingique ab ipso videtur, nec obtinuisse. = Fidentia. Quod tamen ipsum quoque ex eadem fabrica cudi putarem, ad vim philosophicae notionis felicius exprimendam.*

Confisus, a, um. part. *Trusting, relying, or depending upon.* *§ Confisus benevolentiae, Curt. 4, 10. § causae, Cic. § amari, Tib. 1, 9, 45.*

Confitens, tis. part. *Confessing, acknowledging, Cic. de Fin. 2, 7. &c. à*

Confiteor, eri, essus sum. dep. [à con, & fateor] (1) *To acknowledge, to grant, to confess, or own.* (2) *To declare, profess, or shew.* (1) *Deos esse confitendum est, Cic. N. D. 1, 17. Confessus est adulterium, Id. in Sall. 15.* (2) *Consulatus candidatum se confiteri, Cic. ¶ Ut de me confitear, To speak freely, or the truth of myself, Cic.*

Confixus, a, um. part. [à configor] (1) *Pricked, thrust, or shot through, pierced, stuck.* (2) *Met. Cast, condemned.* (1) *Confixum ferrea textit telorum seges, Virg. Aen. 3, 45.* (2) *Meminerant ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 7. Senatusconsultis confixus, Id. de Har. R. 5.*

|| **Conflacceo**, ēre. *To wither, or faint, to allay, Firm. + Flacceo.*

|| **Conflaccesco**, ēre, *velut C. conflaccesco, To be allayed, or weakened, Gell. 2, 30. + Flaccesco, Cic.*

|| **Conflagitator**, ōris. m. *An earnest suiter, Lex. ex Apul. + Flagitator, Cic.*

|| **Conflagito**, are. *To demand with a general cry, Plin. vulgo tribuitur, sed qu.*

Conflagratus, a, um. part. *Burned, set on fire, or consumed with fire, Ad Herenn. 4, 8.*

Conflagro, are. *To burn, to be on fire, to be set on fire.* *Conflagrare flammis, Liv. 30, 7. Met. Conflagrare invidia, To be greatly envied, or much hated, Cic. Verr. 3.*

Conflans, tis. part. *Blowing, Plin. 35, 40, 32.*

|| **Conflatile**, n. *Simulacrum conflatum. A molten image, Deut. 9, 12. + Fusile.*

|| **Conflabilis**, e. adj. *Cast, or molten, Prud. Per. 10, 295. + Conflatus.*

Conflatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The melting, or casting of metal, Sen. Nat. Q. 3, 29.*

|| **Conflator**, ōris. m. *A founder, or melter of metals, Jun. + Qui conflat.*

|| **Conflatorium**, i. n. *A forge, where metals are cast, Gloss. + Fabrica, fabrile.*

Conflatura, ae. f. *The way of melting, or casting of metal. Auri conflatura, Plin. 7, 57.*

Conflatus, a, um. part. (1) *Blown together.* (2) *Melted down, cast.* (3) *Met. Forged, contrived, or raised.* (4) *Made up, composed.* (5) *Levied, raised, occasioned.* (1) *Tempestas conflata ventis, Stat. Theb. 9, 524.* (2) *A sign. verbi. Falces conflantur in ensen, Virg. Georg. 1, 508.* (3) = *Unde hoc totum ductum & conflatum mendacium est, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 16. Conflata Romae conjuratio, Suet. Ner. 36.* (4) *Monstrum ex diversis naturae studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum, Cic. pro Coel. 5.* (5) *Exercitus clandestino scelere conflatus, Cic. pro Sulla 11. Conflata egestas rei familiaris, Flor. 4, 1. Mors conflata insidiis, Patere. 2, 4.*

+ **Conflexilis**, e. adj. *Pliant, or easy to be turned, Firm. + Flexilis.*

+ **Conflexuose**, adv. *Winding, or with many bendings, Pacuv. + Flexuose.*

+ **Conflexura**, ae. f. *A bending, or turning, R. ex Accio. + Flexus, Cic.*

Conflexus, a, um. part. *Bowed, or bended, Plin. 2, 44. flexus usitatus.*

|| **Confliktatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A fighting, engaging, bickering, or combating, Gell. 15, 18. + Conflictus, Cic.*

Conflictatus, a, um. part. *Struggling, grappling with.* *§ Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortuna, Nep. Pelop. 5. variis morbis, Suet. Claud. 2. ¶ Pass. imprimis dici vult Litt. ego ne semel quidem passivè dici puto.*

Conflictio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confingo] (1) *A crashing, clashing, or dashing of one against another.* (2) *Met. A conflict, combat, skirmish, bickering.* (1) *Sonus est duorum inter se corporum conflictio, Quint. 3, 6.* (2) = *Primus ille status, & quasi conflictio cum adversario, Cic. Partit. Or. 20.*

Conflicto, are. freq. [à confingo] (1) *To struggle, to encounter, to strive.* (2) *Met. To trouble, to pester, and vex.* (1) *Ufus venit ut conflictares malo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 20.* (2) *Plura per scelera remp. conflictavisset, Tac. 6, 48, 4.*

Conflictor, atus sum. dep. (1) *To struggle, to have to do with.* (2) *To be fretted, plagued, or troubled.* (1) *Conflictori, & dimicare cum aliquo, Cic. de Har. R. 19. superstitione, Id. de Legg. 1, 11. molestiis, Id. Fam. 6, 13.* (2) *Qui cum ingeniis conflictatur hujusmodi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 66. i. e. atteritur, Donato interprete; an-ita, neque, doctorum esto judicium. § Conflictori capitis doloribus, Cels. 2, 7. morbo, Plin. 29, 3. fortuna duriore, Cic. Att. 10, 4. fiti, Cels. 3, 7. eadem superstitione, Cic. de Legg. 1, 11. gravi annonâ, Hirt. B. Afr. 24.*

Conflictus,

Confligens, ūs. m. verb. [à confingo] *The dashing, or striking of one thing against another. A jussling together, a contest.* Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, *Cic. Nat. Deor.* 2, 9. Impulsu scutorum, & conflictu corporum, *Cic. pro Caec.* 15.
+ Confligatio, ōnis. f. *A rushing together*, *Pacuv.* + Conflictus, *Cic.*

+ Confligo, āre. *To contend, or fight*, *Pacuv. pro*
Confligo, ēre, xi, xum. act. [ex con, & antiq. fligo] (1) *To contend, or strive.* (2) *To encounter, or skirmish, to bicker, to contest.* (3) *To try it out at law.* (4) *Met. To debate, or dispute.* (5) *To be contrary, or contradict one another.* (1) Venti confligunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 416. (2) § Confligere manu cum hoste, *Cic. Off.* 1, 23. (3) Potuisti leviori actione confligere, *Cic. pro Caec.* 3. (4) Confligere ratione, *Cic.* (5) § = Confligunt inter se leges, & colliduntur, *Quint.* 7, 3.

Confligor, i. pass. *Unde confligitur, They fight, or strive*, *Claud. in Eutr.* 2, 358.

Confluo, āre. act. [à con, & flo] (1) *To blow, or blow together.* (2) *To melt metal, to forge, found, or cast.* (3) *To forge, or make.* (4) *To get, procure, raise, cause, or work.* (5) *To contrive, or devise.* (6) *To make up, or compose.* (1) Ventus conflatur tempestates, *Stat.* (2) Ipsum solitus conflare tonantem, *Juv.* 13, 153. (3) Falces conflantur in ensem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 508. *Met. Conflare mendacium, Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 16. (4) Sanguine civili rem conflant, *Lucr.* 3, 74. Judicia domi conflabant, *Liv.* 3, 36. (5) Scelerum pactiones societatesque conflavit, *Cic. de Har. Res.* 20. (6) = Unde conflatur & efficitur honestum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4. ¶ Aes alienum conflare, *To run in debt*, *Sall. B. C.* 14. Conflare bellum, *To raise war*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. crimen, *to procure an impeachment*, *Id. Verr.* 2, 29. Conflare alicui invidiam, *To draw envy upon him, to make him hated*, *Id. Cat.* 1, 10. negotium, *To cause him trouble*, *Id. Verr.* 2, 34. Sed haec ad quartam notionem pertinent.

Conflor, āri. pass. *To be melted, forged, &c.* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 508.

Confluens, tis. part. *Flowing, or running together*, *Cic. Vid. Confluo.*

Confluens, tis. m. *A place where two rivers run together*, *Plin.* 3, 29. & 6, 31. Conf. *Liv.* 44, 31.

¶ Confluentia, ae. f. *Abundance of humours falling into any part of the body, a confluence*, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 4. + Confluxio.

¶ Conflumineus, a, um. adj. *Bordering on a river*, *Lex. ex Apul.* + Fluvio conterminus.

Confluo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To flow together out of divers places.* (2) *To resort, come, or apply themselves in great numbers.* (1) Ad caput amnis omnis confluit humor, *Lucr.* 6, 636. Imitus in imum, *Id.* 5, 458. (2) Qui supersunt de Hirtii exercitu confluant ad Brutum, *Cic. Fam.* 20, 33. Plures ad ea studia confluant, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 2.

+ Confluxio, ōnis. f. *A flowing together*, *Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Confodio, ēre, di, ssum. act. (1) *To dig.* (2) *To stab.* (1) Hortum confodere jussi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 66. (2) Jugulum confodiam, *I will cut his throat*, *Luc.* 3, 738. aliquem spiculis, *Liv.* 3, 70.

Confodior, i. pass. (1) *To be digged, or delved.* (2) *To be stabbed.* (1) Confodiatur minutè terra, *Cato.* (2) Ut rex vulneribus confoderetur, *Liv.* 24, 7. Atque ita Julius Caesar tribus & viginti plagis confossus est, *Suet. Jul.* 82.

+ Confoedatio, ōnis. f. *A desiling*, *Pacuv.* + Contaminatio.

¶ Confoederatio, ōnis. f. *An agreement, or confederacy.* + Conspiratio.

¶ Confoedero, āre. *To consent, or agree together*, *Eccl.* + Foedus facere, *Cic. ferire, Id. icere, Id. sancire, Id. pangere, jungere, Virg. inire, Ov.*

Confore. Et spero confore, *I hope it will be brought about*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 140.

Conformatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The framing, fashioning, ordering, or disposing of a thing.* (2) *An embellishment, or beautiful proportion.* (3) *The same as Prosopopoeia.* (1) = Conformatio, & figura totius oris & corporis, *Cic. Or.* 1, 25. (2) = Ornamenta & conformationes sententiarum, *Cic. de Clar.* 37. (3) *Cic. Vid. Prosopopoeia.*

¶ Conformatior, ōris. m. verb. *A fashioner, or ressembler*, *Firm.*

Conformatus, a, um. part. *Fashioned, formed, shaped.* Mundum à naturâ conformatum puto, *Cic. de N. D.* 3, 10.

¶ Conformis, e. adj. *Of like form, or fashion, conformable, suitable, fashionable, convenient, agreeable.* Conformis σύμμορφος, *Onom. vet.* + Ejusdem formae, similis.

¶ Conformitas, ātis. f. *Conformity, compliance*, *Sen. ap. Litt.*

Conformo, āre. act. *To form, shape, or fashion, to conform, to bring in fashion, to make like to.* § Conformare se ad voluntatem alicujus, *To comply with him*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8. Animum & mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam, *Id. Arc.* 6.

Conformor, āri. pass. *To be formed, or fashioned.* Animantur ova, & in speciem volucrum conformantur, *Col.* 8, 5.

Conformico, āre. act. *To make like an arch, or vault, to vault, or arch*, *Vitruv.* 5, 5, 4.

Conformicor, pass. *Vitr.* 8, 7.

¶ Conforto, āre. act. *To strengthen, to encourage, to comfort.* Vulg. interpr. + Consolor, confirmo.

¶ Confortor, āri. pass. *To be strong, to be comforted.* Vulg. interpr.

¶ Conforsio, ōnis. f. *A digging, or stabbing*, *Hier.* + Fossura, *Col.*

¶ Confossor, ōris. m. *A digger, one that stabs*, *Tertull.* + Fossor.

Confossus, a, um. part. or, comp. [à confodior] & adj. or, comp. *Digged, stabbed, thrust through.* Super exanimem sese projecit amicum confossus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 445. Confossior forcinâ naeniâ, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 48.

+ Confoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum. *To cherish and keep warm*, *Cato* 5. + Foveo.

Confraceo, confracui. *To wax rotten*, *Varr. de R. R. sit leg. Scal. alli* conflacuit.

¶ Confractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking*, *Dig.* + Fractio, *Plaut.* + Fractura, *Plin.*

Confractus, ūs. verb. *Roughness.* § Corporum ordinem, duritiem, molliem, laevorem, confractum, considerare, *Cels. in praef.*

Confractus, a, um. part. [à confringor] *Broken, bruised*, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 64.

Confragose, adv. *Roughly, ruggedly, harshly*, *Fragm. Poët.*

Confragosus, a, um. adj. [ex con, & fragosus, quod à frago, i. e. frango] (1) *Rough, rugged, craggy, uneven, uneasy, and troublesome to go in.* (2) *Met. Hard to understand, rude in language, unpleasant, hoarse, and jarring.* (1) Locus lapidibus confragosus, *Col.* 2, 2. = Loca confragosa atque aspera, *Liv.* 32, 4. (2) = Argumenta horrida & confragosa, *Quint.* 5, 8.

* Confragus, a, um. adj. [à confringo, ut praeruptus à praerumpo] *Rough, rugged, unpassable*, *Lucan.* 6, 126.

Confrēmitus, ūs. m. *A terrible noise, or roaring*, *Fragm. Poët.*

Confrēmo, ēre, ui. neut. *To murmur, roar, hum, or make a noise together.* Coelum confrēmit, *The air resounded, or rung*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 199.

Confricatus, a, um. part. *Rubbed.* Orchites sale confricatae, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 60. Dentibus confricatis, *Plin.* 29, 9.

Confrico, āre, ui. act. (1) *To rub hard, to rub down, to rub.* (2) *To exasperate.* (1) Confricare sale, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 60. (2) *Gell.* 7, 3.

Confricor, āri. pass. *To be rubbed*, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 80.

¶ Confrigeo, ēre. *To wax cold*, *Firm.* + Frigeo.

Confringo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ex con, & frango] (1) *To bruise.* (2) *To break, or dash in pieces, to break open.* (1) Digitos confregit, *Cic. pro Elacc.* 30. (2) Aulas calicēque omnes confregit, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 8. Confringere navem, *To split his ship*, *Ter. rem, to waste and spend it*, *Plaut. jura, to break, or violate the laws*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22.

Confringor, i. pass. *To be broken.* Ne sub forcipe confringatur dens, *Cels.* 7, 12.

Confugio, ēre, ūgi, gitum. n. (1) *To fly for succour, help, or relief, to go for refuge, or shelter.* (2) *To retire, to have recourse to.* (1) Priamum, cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. (2) Neque tu scilicet ed nunc confugies, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 45. § Confugere ad aram, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. in naves, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 9. ad fidem alicujus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 2. in misericordiam, *Ibid.* ad artes, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 571.

Confugium, i. n. *A place of succour and refuge, a shelter, a retreat, a barbour.* = Qui mihi confugium, qui mihi portus eras, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 6, 2. Animantibus aegris confugium, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 504.

Confulgeo, ēre, si. *To shine all over, to glitter, or glister.* Aedes confulgebant, quasi essent aureae, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 44.

Confundens, tis. part. *Pouring out together, mingling.* Leni adhuc aestu confundente dispares undas, *Curt.* 9, 28.

Confundo, ēre, fudi, fūsum. act. (1) *To pour out together.* (2) *To confound, to mingle, or jumble together, to blend, to huddle.* (3) *Met. To trouble, to disturb, to disorder, to put in disorder, or out of order.* (4) *To abash, and put out of countenance, to dismay and astonish.* (1) Confundere duas res in vas aliquod, *Col.* 12, 28. (2) Quasi cum una multa jura confundit coquus, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 119. (3) Animi sensus confundere, *Lucr.* 2, 945. Ipsum confundebant dicentem, *Liv.* 34, 50. (4) Citatur ex *Liv.* 30, 14. & 30, 15. & *Plin.* 1. Ep. 22. Sed ex his nihil firmi constituitur de hac vocis notione. Confundi pudore cum Ovidio recte dixeris, ad restringendam generalem notionem. Ut & pavor, & dolere, &c. cum Livio. § Confundere Venerem cum vino, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 363. vera fallis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 19.

Confundor, i. pass. *To be mingled, blended, jumbled, &c.* *Lucret.* 4, 562. *To be abashed, or ashamed.* *Vid. Confundo, N° 3.* Nihil est quod hoc nomine confundaris, *Vid. Max.* 4, 7, 2. ext.

¶ Confusaneus, a, um. *Confounded, disordered*, *Gell. praef.*

+ Confusus, *Liv.*

Confuse, adv. ius, comp. *Confusedly, without order, in a jumble*, *Cic.* = § Partes argumentandi confuse & permiste disperimus, post descripte & electe, *Cic. de Invent.* 1, 30. Adta est res hesternâ die confusius, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 1.

Confusim, adv. *Confusedly, in a huddle*, *Plin.* 18, 43. Sed al. *confusum*, peritque ita hac formâ adv.

¶ Confusio, ōnis. f. verb. [à confundo] (1) *A mixing, or jumbling together.* (2) *A confusion, or disorder.* (3) *Met. Trouble*

of

of mind, or disturbance, shamefacedness, blushing. (1) Confusio-
nem suffragiorum flagitasti, *Cic. pro Mur.* 23. (2) = Pertur-
batio vitae, & magna confusio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 2. (3) Erit con-
fusio meae non mediocre solatium, *Plin.* 1. *Ep.* 22. in fine.

Confusus, a, um. part. *About to confound, or disorder.* Fas
nesaque confusura ruit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 586.

Confusus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. *flimus*,
Sup. (1) *Having mixed.* (2) *Confused, jumbled, without order,*
mingled, obscure. (3) *Met. Troubled, concerned at.* (4) *Frighted,*
terrified, or disordered. (1) Confusus gaudia fletu, *Stat. Sylv.*
5, 3, 217. (2) Spectandi ludos confusissimum morem ordina-
vit, *Suet. Aug.* 44. Confusa memoria, *Liv.* 5, 50. (3) Di-
gressu veteris confusus amici, *Juv.* 3, 1. (4) Colligit animum
confusum, *Liv.* 6. Confusior pavor, *Plin.* 7, 1. Propositio
confusior, *Sen. Ben.* 6.

Confutatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A confutation, a disproving, an*
answer, a rhetorical scheme to objections. Confutatio est contra-
riorum locorum dissolutio, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 3.

Confutatus, a, um. part. *Charged, or accused,* *Amm.*
† *Accusatus, Cic.*

Confuto, āre. act. [*ex con, & futo antiq. i. e. arguo*] (1)
To cool the pot by putting in some cold water, or by striving it,
when it boils, to keep it from running over. (2) *Met. To con-*
fute, or convince in reasoning, to disprove. (3) *To reprove, or*
tell one his own. (4) *Also to dazzle.* (1) Coquus ahenum,
quando fervit, paula confutat trua, *Titin. ap. Non.* (2) Con-
futavit verbis admodum iratum patrem, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 13.
(3) Audaciam confutare, *Cic. Partit.* 38. (4) Obtutum meum
confutabat, *Gell.*

Confutor, āri. pass. *To be reproved, &c.* *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 76.

† Confuturus, a, um. part. [*ā con, & fum*] *That will ensue,*
Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66. † *Futurus.*

Congelabilis, e. adj. *Easily congealed,* *Firm.*

Congelatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A freezing, or being frozen,* *Plin.*
31, 21.

Congelatus, a, um. part. *Congealed,* *Mart.* 11, 99. *Col.* 3, 12.

Congelidus, a, um. adj. *Chill, cool, coolish,* *Cels.* 4, 2. † *Ge-*
lidus.

Congelo, āre. act. *To congeal, to starve, to freeze,* *Mart.* 14,
147. *It. neut. Congelare otio, To grow stiff with having nothing*
to do, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 13.

Congelor, āri. pass. *To be frozen, or congealed.* *Congelatur ole-*
um, *Col.* 1, 6.

Congeminans, tis. part. *Doubling, redoubling.* Gravem no-
dis aurōque securim congeminans, *V. Flacc.* 6, 379.

Congeminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A redoubling, a folding. = Quid*
hoc est conduplicationis? Quae haec congeminatio? *Plaut.*
Poen. 5, 5, 18.

† Congeminatus, a, um. part. *Doubled, Amm.* † *Gemi-*
natus.

Congemino, āre. act. (1) *To redouble, or multiply.* (2) *To*
double, or to make two of one. (1) § *Crebros ictus congemi-*
nant, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 714. *Fragorem pectora congeminant,*
Stat. Theb. 6, 42. (2) *Absol. Si pateram peperit patera, om-*
nes congeminavimus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 154.

Congemo, ēre. ut. neut. (1) *To groan, or sigh round.* (2)
act. To bewail, or lament. (1) Congemuit senatus frequens, *Cic.*
pro Mur. 25. (2) = *Quid mortem congemis, ac fles?*
Lucr. 3, 947. § *Supremum congemere,* *Virg. Aen.* 2, 631.
de arbore caesa, to give a crash.

Congener, ēneris. adj. [*ex con, & genus*] *Of one stock, or*
kindred, of the same sort, *Plin.* 15, 28.

Congeneratus, a, um. part. *Begotten together,* *Varr. R. R.*
2, 4. *Col.* 7, 3.

Congenero, āre. act. *To join in alliance, to unite, or associate.*
Quem mihi congenere affinitas, *Acc. ap. Non.*

† Congenitura, ae. f. *The birth of things at one time,* *Firm.*

Congenitus, a, um. adj. *Begotten together.* *Pili congeniti,*
Hairs that are born with one, *Plin.* 11, 94.

Conger & congrus, i. m. *κόρυπος.* *A fish called a conger, like*
a large overgrown eel, *Plin.* 9, 24.

Congeries, ei. f. [*ā congero*] (1) *A mass, a heap, a pile, an*
board. (2) *An accumulation, a rhetorical scheme.* (1) *Disposi-*
tam congeriem secuit Deus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 33. *Silvae congeries,*
Id. § Saeva congeries, A slaughter, *Val. Flacc. Argon.* 6,
511. (2) *v. g. Injuriae, suspiciones, inimicitiae, induciae, bel-*
lum, pax rursum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 14.

Congerminatus, a, um. part. [*ex inus. congermino*] *Budded, or*
growing together, as all of a piece, *Varr. ap. Non.* † *Coniunctus.*

Congerō, ēre, ssi, sum. act. (1) *To heap, or pile up, to a-*
mass, or lay up. (2) *To build nests, as birds do.* (3) *Met. To*
heap, or throw upon. (1) § *Aram sepulchri congerere arboribus,*
Virg. Aen. 6, 177. *Divitias alius fulvo sibi congerat auro,*
Tibull. 1, 1, 1. (2) *Aeriae quod congerere palumbes,* *Virg.*
Eclog. 3, 69. (3) § *Maledicta in aliquem congerere,* *Cic.*
Philipp. 3, 6. § *Congerere aliquid in alvum,* *Plaut.* § *funus*
alicui, *Sen. Med.* 997.

Congeror, i. pass. *To be heaped.* Ne plus aequo quid in ami-
citiā congeratur, non vetendum est, *Cic. de Am.* 16.

Congerro, ōnis. m. [*ā gerris, i. e. nugis, quas inter se tra-*
stant congerrones] *A merry companion, or company keeper, a*
droll, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 3, 27.

† Congestā, adv. *Confusedly, disorderly,* *Capital.* † *Confusē.*
† *Congestim, adv. By heaps, or piles, confusedly,* *Apul. Apol.*
p. 462. *ed. Delph.* † *Acervatim.*

Congestio, ōnis. f. verb. *An heaping, or gathering together,*
Virt. 16, 26. *Macr. Sat.* 5, 15. *Coacervatio.*

Congestitus, a, um. adj. [*ex part. congestus*] *Cast up in*
heaps, heaped up, raised, *Col.* 2, 10. *Locus congestitus, Ground*
laid on heaps, or loose ground. § *Si solidum non invenietur,*
sed locus erit congestitus, *Vitruv.* 3, 3.

Congesturus, a, um. part. *About to heap up,* *Liv.* 3, 38.

Congestus, a, um. part. [*ā congeror*] (1) *Brought together,*
heaped, or piled up, cast in a heap. (2) *Laid up in store.* (3)
Brought on every side, gathered together, built up. (1) *Montes*
congesti, *Ov. Met.* 1, 153. (2) *Congesta cibaria,* *Hor. Sat.*
1, 1, 32. (3) *Congesta manu oppida,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 156.

Congestus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A heap.* (2) *A carrying, or*
bringing of things together. (1) *Congestus arenae,* *Lucr.* 6, 724.
pulveris, *Luc.* 9, 487. (2) *Avium congestus, non humano sa-*
tu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32.

Congialis, e. adj. *Holding a congius, or gallon.* *Fidelia con-*
gialis, A jug, or pitcher containing a gallon, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 15.
Situli congiales, *Virg.* 9, 9.

Congiarium, i. n. [*ā congio, quod ex congio illud distribue-*
rent, vel ex congii capacitate] (1) *A vessel holding a gallon.*
(2) *Meton. A largess given by Roman emperors to the people, a*
dole, a gift in corn, or money, so much a man. (3) *Also a prince's*
present to a private man. (1) *P. J. C. L. tabernae, D. de instr.*
& instr. leg. (2) *Nero populo congiarium, militi donativum*
proposuit, *Suet. Ner.* 7. *Sed hoc non est perpetuum, nam & do-*
na militibus data congiaria dicta sunt. *Duodecim millia in con-*
giarium militum absumpta, *Curt.* 6, 2. (3) *Plancus magno*
congiario donatus a Caesare, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 3.

Congiarus, a, um. adj. *Of the measure congius.* *Congia-*
rius cadus, A rundlet of a gallon, *Plin.* 14, 17. *ubi Harduin.*
millia cadum in congiarium divisit.

CONGIUS, i. m. *A kind of measure containing six sextaries,*
about our gallon, or a little more. *Congii olei in vicos singulos*
dati, *Liv.* 25, 2.

Conglaciatus, a, um. part. *Frozen, turned to ice.* *Grando*
gignitur imbre congelato, *Plin.* 2, 61.

Conglacio, āre. neut. (1) *To freeze, or turn twice.* (2)
Met. To grow stark and stiff, and do nothing at all, or nothing
considerable. (1) *Aqua quae neque congelaret frigoribus,* *Cic.*
de N. D. 2, 10. (2) *Curioni nostro tribunatus congelat,*
Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 11.

Conglisco, ēre. *To shine with others.* Ne scintillam quidem
relinques, genus quod conglicat tuum, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 52.

Conglobatim, adv. *In a round lump, in lumps, or heaps like a*
round ball, *Liv.* 25, 15.

Conglobatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gathering round, or coming to-*
gether like a ball. *Conglobatio ignium,* *Sen. N. 2.* 1, 15. *Vid.*
& Tac. Germ. 7, 3.

Conglobatus, a, um. part. (1) *Gathered round together.*
(2) *Accumulated.* (1) *Conglobatum corpus in pilae modum,*
Plin. 9, 70. *Conglobati ad praetorium redeunt,* *Liv.* 2, 47.
(2) *Conglobatae definitiones,* *Cic. corpuscula,* *Lucr.* 2, 153.

Conglobo, āre. act. *To gather into a ball, or lump.* *Conglo-*
bare se in unum, To rally and gather themselves into companies, to
imbady, *Liv.* 8, 11. *Also to double, or to thicken ranks in an*
army, *Veget.* § *Laxo.*

Conglobor, āri. pass. *To be gathered round on every side.* Ma-
re conglobatur undique aequaliter, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45.

Conglomeratus, a, um. part. *Heaped, or wound together,* *Cels.*
7, 18.

Conglomerō, āre. act. [*ā glomus, eris, ex Heb. גלם*] *To*
wind upon a bottom. *Met. To heap upon one.* *Heu, mea fortu-*
na, ut omnia in me conglomeras mala! Enn.

Conglomeror, āri. pass. *To be wound as on a bottom.* Si pos-
sit conglomerari, *Lucr.* 3, 211.

Conglutinans, tis. part. *Gluing together, joining,* *Cic.*

Conglutinatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A gluing.* (2) *Met. A*
joining, or closing together. (1) *Omnis conglutinatio recens*
aegre, inveterata facillē divellitur, *Cic. de Senect.* 20. (1) *Con-*
glutinatio verborum, *Cic. in Orat.* 23.

Conglutinatus, a, um. part. *Glued together, cemented.* *Met.*
Made up of, composed of. *Ex libidine, petulantia, crudelitate*
conglutinatus, Composed, or made up of lust, &c. *Cic. Phil.*
3, 11.

Conglutino, āre. act. (1) *To glue, or cement.* (2) *To join,*
to close up. (1) *Conglutinare asseres,* *Plin.* (2) *Quae si uti-*
litas amicitias conglutinaret, eadem commutata dissolveret, *Cic.*
de Amic. 9. *Cortex vitium vulnus conglutinatur,* *Plin.* 23, 1.
Met. Meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinare, To confirm a scan-
dalous intrigue by a lawful marriage, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 10.

Congraeco, āre. &

Congraecor, ātus sum. dep. [*ex more Graecorum compo-*
tare] *To feast, or banquet, to make good cheer, to live like a merry*
Greek. *Quod in iustis comedim, & congraecem,* *Plaut.*
Bacch. 4, 4, 91.

Congratulans, tis. part. *Congratulating.* *Congratulantes, quia*
pugnari fortiter, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 20.

Congratulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rejoicing with one for his good*
fortune,

fortune, congratulation, or wishing of joy, Cic. Bruto 3. R. occ. nec satis certa fides loco unde adfertur; al. enim *gratulatio*.

|| *Congrātulator*, ōris. m. *He that rejoiceth at one's prosperity*, Aug. + *Gratulator*, Cic.

|| *Congrātūlor*, atus sum. dep. *To rejoice with, to congratulate, or wish one joy*. Felicitati tuae congratulabere, Cic. pro Marcel. 6.

Congrēdiens, tis. part. *Meeting, or going together with, engaging with*. || Tum congrēdiens cum sole, tum digrēdiens luna, Cic. de N. D. 2, 40. Congrēdiens cum hoste, Liv. 32, 28.

Congrēdiōr, flus sum. dep. [*ex con, & gradior*] (1) *To meet, or go together*. (2) *To converse with*. (3) *To join battle, to encounter*. (4) *To engage in, to cope with*. (5) *To go and talk with one*. (6) *To accost one*. (1) In unam domum congrēdi, Varr. (2) si ipse corā congrēdi poteris, Cic. in Pison. 25. (3) § Ubique cum hostibus congrēdiar, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 6. (4) = Ut ego tecum luctari, & congrēdi de-beam, Cic. pro Sulla 16. (5) Congrēdere aētutum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12. (6) Hanc congrēdiar altu, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 19. v. locum.

Congrēgābilis, e. adj. *Sociable, easily brought together*, Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congrēgans, tis. part. *Gathering, or collecting together*. Ingeniorum similitudines congrēgans, Patere, 1, 17.

Congrēgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A congregation, an assembly, society, or company, an assembling, or gathering together*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 20.

Congrēgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Gathered, or assembled together*. (2) *Condensed, thickened*. (1) Congregata unum in loco multitudo, Cic. Parad. 4. (2) Nix ex aquā congregatā, Cic. Acad. 4, 31.

|| *Congrēgis*, e. adj. *Herding, &c.* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 634.

Congrēgo, āre. aēt. [*ex con, & grex*] *To gather, or assemble together*. § In unum locum congregare, Cic. de Orat. 1, 8.

Congrēgor, āri. pass. *To be assembled, or gathered together, to assemble, or flock together*, Cic. Off. 1, 44.

Congrēssio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à congrēdiōr*] (1) *A coming together, a meeting with one*. (2) *An assembly*. (3) || *An encounter, a conflict*. (1) || Minus miserum fuit, quā fuisse cūm congrēssio, tum vero digrēssio nostra, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. (2) In congrēssione hominum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 43. (3) Primā belli congrēssione, Just. 15, 1, 6. + *Congrēssus*.

Congrēssus, a, um. part. (1) *Meeting, assembling*. (2) *Encountering, or engaging with*. (1) In commune congrēssu quique sibi consuluere, Tac. Hist. 2, 54, 3. (2) § Pelidae forti congrēssus Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 5, 809. Urgetur pugnā congrēssus iniquā, Id. 10, 889.

Congrēssus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A meeting, or coming together*. (2) *Company, or company-keeping, resort, a conference, or congress*. (3) *A conjunction*. (4) *Copulation*. (5) *An engagement, or fight*. (1) Aut scribam ad te aliās, aut in congrēssum nostrum reservabo, Cic. ad Att. 1, 20. (2) Clarorum virorum tacitos congrēssus esse oportet, Cic. Acad. 4, 2. (3) Congrēssus materiae, Lucr. 2, 1064. (4) Congrēssu foeminarum polui, Plin. 12, 30. (5) Nostri in primo congrēssu circiter 70 ceciderunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46.

|| *Congrex*, ēgis. c. g. gregi copulatus, *Of the same flock, or company, or herd*, Apul. p. 220. + *Ejusdem gregis*.

Congruens, tis. part. & adj. flus, sup. (1) *Agreeing*. (2) *Suitable, meet, fit, convenient*. (1) || Oratio verborum discrepans, sententiis congruens, Cic. de Leg. 1, 10. Omnes cae res in unum congruentes, Liv. 3, 14. (2) = Actio congruens & apta ad animos permovendos, Cic. Part. Orat. 15.

Congruenter, adv. *Apely, fitly, agreeably*. = Apte congruentēque dicere, Cic. de Orat. 3, 10. comp. & sup. rep. ap. sequiores script.

Congruentia, ae. f. *Agreeableness, suitableness, likeness*, Suet. Oth. c. 2. = *Aequalitas*, Plin.

Congruo, ēre, ui. [*à gruibus tractum, quae se non segregant, sive cūm volant, sive cūm pascuntur*, Fisl. (1) *To come together as cranes do in a flock*. (2) *To agree with, to accord, to suit, to match, to fall pat*. (1) Cui tam subito tot congruerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3. (2) || Aristoteles & Theophrastus cūm illo congruunt re, genere docendi differunt, Cic. de Legib. 1, 13. § Congruere alicui cū aliquo, Cic. ad aliquid, Liv. 1, 5, inter se, Ter. = *Convenire, cohaerere*, Cic.

* *Congrus*, i. m. γόγρυς, *A fish called a Conger like a great Eel*, vid. Plin. 9, 88.

|| *Congruus*, a, um. adj. *Apt, fit, convenient, agreeable, suitable, proper*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23. sequiores. + *Congruens*, Cic.

* *Congyllis*, is. The γόγγυλις, naphew, or turnip, Col. 10, 421.

|| *Conjectanea*, orum. n. *Books wherein we write our conjectures, common-place books*, Gell. in praef. + *Adversaria*.

Conjectans, tis. part. *Guessing at*, Liv. 5, 21.

Conjectatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A guessing, or conjecturing, a divination*, Plin. 10, 97.

|| *Conjectatoriē*, adv. *By guess, by conjecture, by way of guess*, Gell. 14, 3. sed ibi leg. *conjectatoria*. + *Conjecturā*, Cic.

Conjectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à conjicio*] (1) *A casting, throw-*

ing, hurling, or flinging. (2) *Met. A divination, or interpreting of dreams*. (3) *A casting together, a conjecture, or guess*.

(1) *Conjectio telorum*, Cic. pro Cacc. 15. (2) *Conjectio telorum*, Cic. pro Cacc. 15. (2) *Conjectio somniorum*, Cic. Div. 2, 63. (3) Ulp.

Conjectio, āre. freq. [*à conjicio*] (1) *To throw, or cast*. (2) *To guess, or conjecture, to divine, to imagine*. (1) Aliquem in carcerem conjectare, Gell. 7, 19. (2) Neque scio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5.

Conjector, āri. pass. *To be guessed, or imagined*. Valetudo ex eo conjectabatur, Tac. Ann. 14, 51, 1.

Conjector, ōris. m. verb. [*à conjicio*] *An expounder, or interpreter of dreams, a soothsayer, a diviner*. = *Aruspices, augures, conjectoresque, in genere divinandi numerantur*, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. = *Conjector, & interpretes portentorum*, Ib. 2, 28.

Conjectrix, icis. f. *She who interprets dreams*. = *Praecantatrici, conjectrici, ariolae, atque aruspicae*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Conjectūra, ae. f. [*à conjectu, i. e. directione quādam rationis ad veritatem*, Quint.] *A guessing, or divination, a conjecture, or guess, an imagination, or conceit*. Conjecturā consequi, *to guess right*, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. Conjectura somniorum, *the interpretation of dreams*, Id.

Conjecturālis, e. adj. *Conjecturalis status, Conjectural, when the controversy is about matter of fact, and is to be made out by circumstances*, Top. 11, & Cels. 2, 6.

Conjecturus, a, um. part. *About to cast*. Non ampliūs se in periculum tales tāmque bene meritos conjecturum, dixit Suet. Oth. 10.

Conjectus, a, um. part. [*à conjicior*] (1) *Cast, hurled, flung, thrown*. (2) *Met. Cast upon*. (3) *Conjectured, divined, guessed*. (1) Qualis conjecta cerva sagittā, Virg. Aen. 4, 70. (2) Conjecti in te omnium oculi, Cic. ad Att. (3) Non tam mirabilia, quā conjecta bellē, Cic. de Div. 2, 31.

Conjectus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A casting, hurling, throwing*. (2) *Met. A cast, or glance*. (1) Conjectu telorum confossus cecidit, Nep. Pelop. 5. (2) Oculorum conjectu animorum motus significamus, Cic. de Orat. 3.

* *Conifer, vel coniferus*, a, um. adj. [*ex κόνις, conus*] *Conifera arbor, A tree that beareth taper fruit like the pine-apple*, Virg. Aen. 3, 680.

* *Coniger*, ēra, um. *Idem quod conifer*, Catull. 64, 106.

Conjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast*. Huc tibi, quem perdis, conjiciendus erit, Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 46.

Conjicio, ēre, ēci, ectum. aēt. [*ex con, & jacio*] (1) *To cast together, to throw, or fling, to hurl*. (2) *To drive*. (3) *To digest, to put, to comprize*. (4) *To conjecture, to divine, to guess, to imagine, or fancy*. (5) *To interpret as dreams*. (6) *Briefly to lay open, or state the cast*. (7) *To fix upon, or limit*. (1) Tela conjiciunt, Virg. Aen. 10, 330. (2) Flabra conjiciunt nubila, Lucr. 6, 731. (3) Conjeci id in eum librum, quem tibi misi, Cic. ad Att. 16, 6. (4) Tu conjicito caetera, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 14. (5) Manes dum huic conjicio somnium, Plaut. Cure. 2, 2, 3. (6) Coel. Ciceroni 8, 4. (7) Dixit, nec his temporibus, in quae testis crimen conjecisset, Caesonem Romae visum, Liv. 3, 24. || Conjicere se in pedes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13. in fugam, Cic. Coel. 26. to betake himself to his heels and run away, intro, to run in a doors, Ter. orationem in aliquem, To talk of him. Conjicere pallium in collum, To put on his cloak, or clasp it on his shoulders, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 12. aliquem in laetitiam, to make one glad, Ter. H. 2, 3, 51. in fugam, to put him to flight, Caes. se in verbum, to be intent upon, Cic. de Orat. 3, 50.

Conjicior, i. pass. *To be cast, thrown, &c.* Cic.

Coniscan, tis. part. *Vid. Conissans, quod redius*.

Conisco, āre. *To butt as a ram*, Lucr. 2, 320. Fortasse redius conisso, *To throw the dust about*, interpr. Beemano.

Conisso, āre. [*à κόνις, conisso, pulverem excito, quod faciunt pecudes ludentes, & concertantes*, Voss. ex M.] *To butt with their heads and horns at one another, as lambs and kids do in sport; or to frisk up and down, and raise the dust, or to make ready for fight, or as if they would fight*. Agni ludunt, blandēque conissant, Lucr. 2, 320. || *Alia variant hic lectiones; conissant, coniscant, chronissant, corissant, coniscant: add ut quid scripserit poeta plane incertum*.

* *Conisterium*, i. n. [*à κόνις, pulvis, κόνισμα, in pulvere versor*] *A place where wrestlers in old time, after they were anointed with oil, were besprinkled with dust, that they might take the sure hold of one another*, Vitruv. 5, 10.

Conjugalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to marriage*. Conjugale tempus, Sen. Troad. 890.

Conjugata, orum. pl. *quae sunt, ex verbis ejusdem generis, ut justitia, justus, juste: Words that come of one original*, Cic. in Top. c. 3.

Conjugatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A yoking, or coupling together, a derivation of words, being of one kind*, Cic. de Sen. 15. || *A conjugation, ap. grammaticos*.

Conjugator, ōris. m. verb. *A joiner, or coupler, a matcher*. Boni amoris conjugator, Catull. 59, 45.

|| *Conjugatus*, a, um. part. *Joined, yoked, or coupled, married, wedded*, Aug. + *Conjunctus*.

Conjugalis, e. adj. *Belonging to marriage, wedlock, or to a bridal*.

bridal. Conjugalia festa, *Ov. Met.* 5. princ. jura, *Id.* 6, 336.
Conjūgium, i. n. [à conju, conjugis] (1) *Marriage, wed-
lock.* (2) *Also carnal copulation.* (3) *A pair of creatures, male
and female.* (1) Prima societas in ipso conjugio est, *Cic. Off.*
1, 17. (2) Sine ullis conjugis vento gravidæ, *Virg. Geor.* 3,
27. *de equabus.* (3) Parvis in vicis non plus bina conjugia sunt,
Plin. 10, 15.

Conjūgo, āre. act. [ex con, & jugo] *To yoke, or couple to-
gether.* *Met.* Jucundissima amicitia est, quam similitudo mo-
rum conjugavit, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17.

Conjugulus, a, um. dim. *Having a mate, paired, mated, male
and female.* Conjugula myrtus, *Cato ap. Plin.* 15, 37. In
locis Catonis, c. 8. & 133. unde haustit Plinius, legitur conjugu-
lum myrtum.

Conjūgus, a, um. adj. *Yoked, mated, paired,* *Plin.* 8, 25.

Conjunctē, adv. issimē sup. *Jointly, friendly, familiarly,
dearly.* Cum eo conjunctē vixit, *Nep. Att.* 10. = Conjunctif-
simē & amantissimē cum aliquo vivere, *Cic. de Amic.* 1.

Conjunctim, adv. *Together, jointly.* Omnis pecuniae conjun-
ctim ratio habetur, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 18.

Conjunctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A joining, or mixing together.*
(2) *Union, agreement.* (3) *Familiarity.* (4) *Acquaintance,
mutual love and concord, fellowship, company.* (5) *Alliance, af-
finity, nearness, amity.* (6) *A conjunction.* (1) = Conjunctio
consulūque virtutum, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 23. (2) = Conjunctio
tua cum collegā, amicitiaque vestra, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 11, 15. (3)
= Conjunctio & familiaritas, *Cic.* (4) = Hominum inter
homines conjunctio, & quaedam quasi societas, *Cic. de Fin.* 5,
23. (5) Opto nobis hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore, *Cic.*
Ep. 1, 7. (6) Ap. gramm. = Conviſio, *Quint.* 1, 4. *quam
tamen vocem ipse cudiſſe videtur.*

|| Conjunctum. Vox dialecticorum. *An inseparable accident,
as heat to the fire,* *Gell.* 16, 8.

|| Conjunctura, ac. f. *A joining together, a conjecture,* *Firm.*
4 Junctura.

Conjunctus a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1)
Joined, coupled together. (2) *Familiar, acquainted, intimate.* (3)
Allied, akin. (4) *Belonging, or appertaining to.* (5) *Married.*
(6) *Near to, close.* (1) & Vita maxime disjuncta à cupiditate, &
cum officio conjuncta, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 14. Conjunctus exerci-
tus, *Liv.* 2, 40. (2) Ut nosmetipsi inter nos conjunctiores
simus, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Vir conjunctissimus & amantissimus,
Id. (3) = Motus sensui conjunctus & continens, *Cic. de N.*
D. 1, 11. § Philosophia oratori maxime conjuncta, *Id. de*
Orat. 3, 17. (4) Præcepta naturæ conjuncta, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 2.
i. e. naturalia. (5) O digno conjuncta viro, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 32.
(6) = Dicendi ardore eram propior, & aetate conjunctior, *Cic.*
de Clar. Orat. 92.

Conjungendus, a, um. part. *To be joined together,* *Cic. pro*
Cluent. 16.

Conjūgo, ēre, xi. ſum. act. [ex con, & jungo] *To join
together, to conjoin, to put together, to couple in marriage, to af-
filiate, to ally.* § Conjungere dextras, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 518. dex-
tram dextrae, *Id. Aen.* 8, 164. *To join, or shake hands, vires
suas cum aliquo,* *Val. Flacc.* 6, 732. calamos cerā, *Virg. Ecl.*
2, 32. = Concilio, *Cic.* & Divido, *Id.*

Conjūgor, i. pass. *To be joined together, to be allied,* *Cic.*

4 Conjūx, ūgis. c. g. cum n ut *Prisc.* voluit, ut sit à-con-
jūngo, conjūxi: *A yoke-fellow, an husband, a wife.*

Conjurans, tis. part. *Conspiring.* Nec conjurantis arenae
turba fuit, *Claud. B. Get.* 1, 163.

Conjūratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A confederacy, or conspiracy.*
(2) *A general compact, or agreement.* (1) Conjunctio contra
republicam, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 4. (2) Quae haec est conjuratio,
ut omnes mulieres eadem aequē studeant nolintque omnia? *Ter.*
Hec. 2, 1, 1.

Conjūratūs, a, um. part. (1) *Sworn into a conspiracy.* (2)
Subst. *A fellow conspirator, or plotter.* (1) Conjuncti coe-
lum rescindere fratres, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 280. (2) Conjuncti di-
cuntur qui conjuraverunt, *Cic.*

Conjūro, āre. act. (1) *To conjure, or conspire together.* (2)
To plot, in a bad sense. (3) *To swear together to do all some one
thing.* (4) *Also in a good sense.* (5) *To agree and help one an-
other.* (1) Omne tumultu conjurat trepido Latium, *Virg. Aen.*
8, 5. (2) Cautilina contra rempublicam conjuravit, *Cic. pro*
Sulla 25. (3) Inter nos conjuravimus ego cum illo, & ille me-
cum, *Plaut. Mer.* 3, 1, 38. (4) *Hor. in Art. Poet.* 411. (5)
Gell.

Conjux, ūgis. c. g. [ex con, & jugum] (1) *A husband, or
wife, a married man, or woman, a yoke-fellow, a mate.* (2)
One who was expected to be so. (1) Domina cupida conjugis
novi, *Catull.* 59, 32. Captus alia conjugē, *Ov. Sab.* 2, 3. (2)
Conjugis indigno Nisae deceptus amore, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 18. Per-
ro sceleratam extinguere gentem conjugē praecepta, *Id. Aen.* 9,
138.

Conjūbescio, fieri. *To go to decay,* *Lucr.* 3, 600.

Conlabor, conlachrymor, conligo, conlino, conliqueſco, &c.
Vid. Collabor, collachrymor, colligo, collino, &c.

Conlatro, āre. *To bark with.* *Met.* *To rail at a thing, to de-
cry it.* § Philosophiam conlatrare, *Sen. de Vita beata,* 17.

Conlaxo, āre. act. *To slacken,* *Lucr.* 6, 232.

Conlūco, āre. act. [ex con, & lux, lucis] *To lop the boughs*

away in a wood, which hinder the light, *Cato* 129. *Col.* 2, 22.

Connāto, āre. act. *To swim together.* *Met.* *To haunt, or keep
company with the same woman, to berival another man,* *Lex. ex*
Plaut.

Connectens, tis. part. *Connecting.* Isthmos duo continuo con-
nectens aequora muro, *Claud. B. Get.* 189.

Connecto, ēre, xi, & xui, xum. act. (1) *To connect, knit,
tye, link, or fasten together.* (2) *Met.* *To join, or add to.* (3)
To continue a discourse. (1) Falces, scalisque connectere, *Tac.*
Hist. 3, 27. (2) Amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, *Cic. de*
Fin. 1, 20. (3) Connectere aliquid inexplicabili serie, *Quint.*
5, 14.

Connector, i. pass. *To be joined, or knit together,* *Cic. Vid.*
Connecto, No. 2.

Connexio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tying, or linking together, a con-
nexion, or conclusion,* *Quint.* 5, 14.

|| Connexivus, a, um. adj. *That can knit, or couple together.*

Conjunctio connexiva, *The conjunction copulative,* *Gell.* 10, 29.

Connexum, i. n. vox dialecticorum. *The conclusion of a dis-
course,* *Cic. Acad. Q.* 4, 30.

Connexus, a, um. part. (1) *Joined, or linked together.* (2)
or fitted to. (3) *Tyed, or trussed up close, as hair, &c.* (4) *In-
tangled thick one with another, as boughs are.* (1) Pedibus con-
nexae apes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 257. (2) = Inter se connexa, &
apta, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 38. (3) Crines connexi, *Prop.* 2, 5, 23.
(4) Rami connexi, *Luc.* 3, 40.

Connexus, ūs. m. verb. *A knitting, tying, or joining together,
a joint, or knot,* *Lucr.* 1, 627.

Connicto, ēre. *To vent, or open as a bound,* *Frag. Poët.*

Connicto, āre. freq. [à connivco] *To wink often for fear,*
Frag. Poët.

|| Connidifico, āre. act. *To build, or make a nest,* *Aug.*
4 Nidifico.

|| Connigrico, āre. *To make somewhat black,* *Frag. Poët.*
Nigrico.

Connisus, a, um. part. *Struggling, or striving together.* Laf-
civiā in praealtam arborem connisus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 31, 6. *Conf.*
Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 29. & *Liv.* 3, 70.

|| Conniteo, ēre. *To be bright together,* *Frag. Poët.*

Connitor, i, xus, vel sus sum. (1) *To endeavour, to struggle,
to try to the utmost.* (2) *To lean upon.* (3) *To travail with
child, to yearn, to be delivered of, to bring forth young.* (1) Con-
nituntur, ut sese erigant, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15. Conniti in ali-
quem locum, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 46. § ad aliquid agendum, *Tac.*
Ann. 15, 66. Conniterentur modò uno animo omnes invadere
hostem, *Liv.* 9, 31. (2) In hastam connixus, *Sil.* 10, 252.
(3) Spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, *Virg. Ecl.*
1, 15.

Connivens, tis. part. *Winking, or dissembling.* Oculi somno
conniventes, *Twinkling for want of sleep,* *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 57.

|| Conniventia, ac. f. *A sufferance, or winking at, a conni-
vance,* *Dig.* = Diffimulatio, *Cod.*

Conniveo, ēre, ivi, ixi. [ex con, & niveo] (1) *To wink,
or twinkle with the eyes.* (2) *Met.* *To wink at a matter, to con-
nive at, to dissemble a thing, to take no notice of, to make as if he
did not see.* (1) Ad minima tonitrua & fulgura connivens, *Suet.*
Cal. 51. & Specta quā arcetē dormiunt. dormiunt? illud qui-
dem, ut connivent, volui dicere, *Plaut. Mist.* 3, 2, 145. (2)
Ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam in rebus etiam conniveo, *Cic.*
Phil. 1, 7.

4 Connivo, ēre. ant. *To wink, to nod, to fall asleep.* Jam
gravis ingenti connivere pupula somno, *Calvus ap. Prisc. Vid.*
Conniveo.

Connixus, a, um. part. [à connitor] (1) *Leaning on, bend-
ing, or thrusting forward.* (2) *Also bringing forth young.* (1)
Connixus omnibus copiis Ancus aciem primam vicit, *Liv.* 1, 33.
(2) *Virg. Vid. Connitor.*

4 Connodo, āre. act. *To knit together,* *Cato.* 4 Connecto.

Connubialis, e. adj. *Pertaining to wedlock, or marriage.*
= Heu! ubi pacta fides? ubi connubialia jura? *Ov. Ep.* 6, 41.

|| Connubilis, e. *Marriageable,* *Firm.* 4 Nubilis.

|| Connubilo, āre. *To make dark, or cloudy,* *Firm.* 4 Obnubilo.

Connubilus, a, um. adj. *Cloudy dark,* *Frag. Poët.*

Connubium; i. n. [à con, & nubo] *Wedlock, marriage, a
wedding.* Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit, *Cic. de*
Orat. 1, 9. *Syllab. sec. comm.*

|| Connubius, a, um. *By marriage law.* Connubia lege socia-
tas corrumpis, *Apul.* 9. 4 Conjugalis.

|| Connubo, ēre, pli, tum. *To marry together, to be married,*
Lex. ex Apul. 4 Connubio jungi.

Connūdatus, a, um. part. *Made bare, naked, uncovered,*
Plin. 28, 23.

Connūtrio, īre. *To nourish together,* *Col. teste Litt.*

Conopœum, i. n. *Juv.* conopœum, *Hor. & Prop.* [à κόρυμ-
βή, culex, sc. velum ad arcendos culices] *A canopy, or curtain that
hangs about beds, made of net-work to keep away flies, or gnats;
an umbrella, a pavillion, a testern over a bed.* Testudineum co-
nopœum, *Juv.* 6, 80.

Conor, conatus sum. dep. *To endeavour, to try, or go about,
to attempt.* § Manibus pedibusque conari, *To strive tooth and
nail,* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 52. Conari aliquid fallaciae, *To try to
put a trick upon,* *Ibid.* 1, 2, 26. = Molior, *Cic.*

Conqua-

Conquadrātus, a, um. part. *Squared, or made square*, Col. 8, 3. quod verbum tamen inus. + Quadratus.

Conquassatio, ōnis. verb. *A shaking, or harassing*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.

Conquassatus, a, um. part. *Shaken as with an earthquake, harassed*, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. & de Div. 1, 43.

Conquassio, āre. act. *To shake, or dash, to break in pieces*. Also *to harass, to ruin, and lay waste*, Cato R. R. 52.

Conquassor, āri. pass. *To be shaken, disquieted, harassed*, Lucr. 3, 599.

Conquerens, tis. part. *Complaining*. Patria conquerens onera, Suet. Cal. 42.

Conqueror, i. questus sum. dep. *To complain of, to bewail, to lament, to make complaints*. § Conqueri aliquid, § de re aliqua, § pro republ. Cic. injurias & scelera, Liv. 35, 12.

Conquestio, ōnis. f. verb. [à conqueror] *A complaining, or a making muan*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 1, 7.

Conquestus, ūs. m. verb. [à conqueror] *A complaint, or a complaining*. Libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv. 8, 7.

Conquiesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum. (1) *To be at rest, or repose*. (2) *To be content, or satisfied*. (3) *To cease, to leave off, to be respited, or intermitted*. (4) *To acquiesce, to take delight, and be pleased in a thing*. (5) *To be atayed, or assuaged*. (1) Ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant, Cic. Orat. 30. (2) Quoniam tu, nisi perfectā re, de me non conquiesisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 1.

(3) Hyeme bella jure gentium conquiescunt, Cic. pro Rab. 15.

(4) Conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, *Merchants go not to sea*, Cic. pro Lege Manil. 6. Sanguis conquiescit, *The flux stops*, Cell. 5, 26.

(5) Aetas nostra jam ingravescens in amore atque in adolescentiā tuā conquiescat, Cic. Fam. 2, 1. (5) Sudor, calor, febris, inflammatio, conquiescit, Cell.

Conquiesco, ēre, quexi. [à quies, unde quiescere, cernuare, sive inclinare se reverentiae causā] *To duck the head, to bow, or bend the body, to stoop*, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 75. Ad eam ut conquexi, Pomp.

Conquirendus, a, um. part. *To search for, or be sought, to be probed*. Ad reliquas navos onerarias conquirendas, Hirt. B. Afr. 8. Ergo specillo conquirenda est testa, Cell. 7, 12.

Conquirens, tis. part. *Searching for*. Conquirentibus eum ad necem, Patere. 2, 41.

Conquiro, ēre, sivi, situm. act. [ex cōn, & quaero] (1) *To seek about, to search for diligently*. (2) *To get together, to rake up*. (1) Quem plerique in castris notum aut municipem habebat, conquirat, atque vocat, Caes. B. C. 1, 74. (2) Cū undique nequissimos homines conquisivisset, Cic.

Conquisitē, adv. *Exquisitely, exactly, curiously, accurately*, Ad Herenn. 2, 31.

Conquisitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diligent enquiry, or searching for*. (2) *A pressing of soldiers*. (1) Difficillimum est in omni conquisitione rationis exordium, Cic. de Univ. 2. (2) = Exercitus superbissimo delectu & durissima conquisitione collectus, Cic. de Prov. Con. 2.

Conquisitor, ōis. m. verb. [à conquiro] (1) *A searcher, or inquisitor in any matter*. (2) Conquistores, *Commissioners to raise an army, press masters*. (3) *Also officers which attack offenders, going after them with hue and cry*. (1) Cic. pro Mil. 25. (2) Liv. 21, 11. (3) Plaut. Amph. prol. 65.

Conquisitus, a, um. part. & adj. *Searcht out, chosen*. (2) *Invented, devised*. (3) *Exquisite, fine, dainty, curious, rare, choice, exact*. (1) = Conquisti & electi coloni, Plin. (2) = Fictis, conquistisque vitiis deformatus, Cic. de Har. Resp. 26. (3) = Mentis conquistissimis epulis extruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21.

Conregio, ōnis. f. augurale vocabulum. *A region with a certain compass or circuit*, Varr.

Conreus, i. m. *An accessory, one guilty of the same crime*, Ulp. + Particeps criminis.

Conrideo, ēre, si. *To laugh, or be pleasant*. Conridet omnia, Lucr. 4, 81. Raro occ.

+ Contuo, ēre. act. *Spicas contruebant*, Varr. L. L. 4. Vid. Corruo.

+ Conruspor, ātus sum. *To search out, to summon together*. Conruspare tua consilia in pectore, Plaut. interp. Resp.

Consalutatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A saluting, or greeting one another*, Cic. Att. 2, 18.

Consalutatus, a, um. part. *Saluted, or greeted*. Milites Philippum consalutatum regem appellant, Curt. 10, 18.

Consaluto, āre. (1) *To salute, or greet one another*. (2) *Also all in a body to call, or salute*. (1) Cū inter se consalutarent, Cic. de Orat. 2, 3. (2) Dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant, Liv. 3, 26.

Consalutor, āri. pass. *To be saluted together*. Cū consalutatus essem consul, Liv. 44, 22.

Consanesco, ēre. incept. *To become, or wax whole*. Consanescunt ulcera, Col. 4, 27. vūnēra, Id. 8. & Recrudescō, Cic. Fam. 4, 6.

Consanguineus, a, um. [a con, & sanguis] *A-kin by blood and birth, especially on the father's side; of the same blood and kindred*. Turba consanguinea, Ov. Ep. 14, 121. umbra, Id. Met. 8, 476. Arma consanguinea, Claud. B. G. 286. Thalami consanguinei, Id. 3. Conf. Hon. 154.

Consanguinea, ac. f. *A kinswoman by blood, a cousin german*, Catull. 62, 118.

Consanguineus, i. m. *A cousin, a kinsman, of the same blood by the father's side, a brother by the same father, a cousin german*, Just. 18, 5, 6. Consanguineus lethi sopor, *Cousin german of death*, Virg. Aen. 6, 278. & Consanguinei fratres eodem patre nati; uterini eadem matre.

Consanguinitas, ātis. f. *Kindred by blood, or birth, consanguinity*, Liv. 7, 19. Virg. Aen. 2, 8.

Consano, āre. (1) *To heal*. (2) *To be healed*. (1) Vid. Consanor. (2) Si digitus abscissus consanaverit, Ulp.

Consanor, āri. pass. *To be healed, or cured*. Nec plagae vitis consanentur, Col. 4, 24.

Consarcinarius, i. m. *He that meddles about packs*, Cod.

Consarcinator, ōris. m. *A patcher, or raker together*. Consarcinator litium, *A harreller, a splitter of causes*, Amm. Mar. + Leguleius.

Consarcinatrix, icis. f. *A woman tailor, or botcher*, Dig.

Consarcinatus, a, um. part. *Pieced, or patched, or packed together*, Amm.

Consarcino, āre. *To patch up, or together, to piece*, Gell. 13, 23. + To pack up, ap. JCC.

Consarcio, ire. *To make whole, to piece up*, Dig.

Consarculatio, f. *A weeding, or harrowing*, R. ex Col. sed frustra quaesivi.

Consarculo, āre. *To rake, or weed*, Litt. ex R. ille ex Col. sed frustra sui diligenti investigatione. + Consarrio, Col.

Consartiendus, a, um. part. *To be raked, or weeded*, Col. 11, 3.

Consarrio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To rake, or weed*. Consarrienti sulci, Coll. 11, 3.

Consarritio, f. verb. *A weeding with a weed-hook*, Col. ap. Litt. sed q. + Runcatio.

Consarritor, ōris. m. *A weeder, or harrower*, Col. ap. Litt. sed q. + Runcator.

Consartor, ōris. m. *A botcher, or tailor*, Cod. + Sartor.

Consartus, a, um. part. *Kept safe and sound*, Cod. + Sartus testus.

Consatellitium, i. n. *A guard of men*, Dig.

+ Consativus, a, um. *That may be sown, or planted together*, Litt. ex Col. utinam & monstrasset locum.

Consatiuro, āre. *To fill, or satisfy*, Firm. + Saturo, Cic.

Consauciatio, ōnis. f. *A wounding*, Dig. + Vulneratio, Cic.

Consauciatus, a, um. part. *Wounded together*. Ruina pontis consauciatus, Suet. Aug. 20.

Consaucio, āre. act. *To wound, or hurt*. Caput praetoris consauciavit, Suet. Ner. 26.

Consaucior, āri. pass. *To be hurt, or wounded*, Ad Herenn. 4, 19.

Consceleratē, adv. *Wickedly*, Tert. + Sceleratē.

Consceleratus, a, um. part. & adj. *flimus, sup. (1) Defiled, disstained, profaned*. (2) *Wicked, villainous, damnable*. (1) = Contaminati, & conscelerati homines, Liv. Consceleratissimi filii, Cic. pro Rosc. 24. (2) = Nefarium & consceleratum ejus vultum intuebantur, Cic. pro Cluent. 10.

Conscelero, āre. act. *To profane, or unballow, to pollute, or defile*. Conscelerate aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8. Oculos videndo conscelero, Ov. Met. 7, 34.

Conscendo, ēre, di, sum. [ex cōn, & scando] *To climb, or go up to, to mount, to get up, to take ship, or embark*. § Conscendere navim, in navem, Cic. Simpliciter conscendere, Liv. Petron. Ov. To take shipping, to go on board. § Conscendere equum, Liv. 42, 7. in equum, Ov. Met. 6, 222. To leap on horseback, to take horse. currum, Liv. to take coach. tribunal, Suet. to ascend the bench.

Conscensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking of ship, a mounting on horseback*, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.

Consciens, tis. part. [ex conscio] *Conscious, knowing, privy to*, Aug. + Conscius, Cic.

Conscienter, adv. *With knowledge, or conscience, knowingly*, Aug. + Ex conscientia, Cic.

Conscientia, ac. f. [a part. consciens] (1) *Privy, or the knowledge of another's design, and actions*. (2) *Consciousness, the testimony and witness of one's own mind. Remorse, a sense of guilt, or of innocency*. (3) *Knowledge*. (4) *Remembrance, reflection*. (1) In conscientiam facinoris pauci adsciti, Tac. Hist. 1, 25. His accensi vocibus patres, consilia inde non publica, sed in privato, seductaque a plurium conscientia habere, Liv. 2, 54. (2) Magna vis est conscientiae, &c. Cic. pro Mil. 23. Conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. in Cat. 3, 5. Eum Romam ad purgandam publicam conscientiam mittunt, Just. 31, 4, 2. Nemo regum diutius amissae fortunae conscientiam retinuit, Flor. 2, 12, 10. Et quanquam conscientia fretus, in regiam venerat; tamen, &c. Curt. 7, 2, 12. (3) Mca mihi conscientia plurius est quam omnium sermo, Cic. ad Att. 12, 28. (4) = Conscientia bene actae vitae, & benefactorum reconditio, jucundissima est, Cic. de Sen. 4.

Conscindo, ēre, scidi, scissum. act. (1) *To cut, or tear in pieces*.

pieces. (2) *To lash, jerk, or censure severely.* (3) *To twitch, or pinch.* (1) *Epistolam innocentem conscindere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.* (2) *Me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, Cic. Att. 8, 16.* (3) *Curae conscindunt hominem sollicitum, Lucr. 5, 46.*

Conscindor, i. pass. To be cut, torn, lashed. Met. Reflected upon, or railed at. Vid. Conscindo, N° 2.

Conscio, ire, ivi, itum. To know, to be privy to. = Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa, To be conscious of no evil in himself, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61.

Consciulus, a, um, adj. dim. [à conscius] Guilty, &c. Saepe illam audiivi furtivâ voce loquentem solam consciolis haec sua flagitia, Catull. 65, 41. + Consciens.

Consciscendus, a, um, part. To be proctored, or resolved upon. Aut consciscenda mors voluntaria, Or must have killed myself. Cic. Fam. 7, 3.

Conscisco, ere, ivi, tum, act. [ex con, & scisco] (1) To vote by common consent, to make an order, or act. (2) To commit. (3) To get, or procure. (1) = Senatus P. R. censuit, consensit, conscivit, ut bellum esset, Liv. 1, 32. (2) Neque incolomis fui, Caesare vivo, nisi postquam illud conscivi facinus, Cic. ad Brut. 16. (3) Junius sibi ipsi necem conscivit, Killed himself, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. ¶ Fugam sibi consciscere ex aliquo loco, To flee from. Liv. 5, 33.

¶ *Conscissio, f. A cutting, or paring, Tert.*

Conscisura, ae, f. A gash, a cut, a scar, a rent, a jag, a slash, Plin. 34, 19. ubi Harduin. concisura, à concido.

Conscillus, a, um, part. [à conscindor] Torn, cut, or rent in pieces, Pugnis & calcibus conscillus, Boxed and kicked sadly, Cic. in Verr. 2, 23.

¶ *Conscissus, us, m. A cutting, Firm. + Scissus.*

Conscitus, a, um, part. [à consciscor] Decreed, resolved upon, and acted. Conscitâ nece, Killing themselves, Plin. 36, 24. Liv. 9, 26.

Conscereor, atus sum, dep. To hank, or spit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

Conscius, a, um, adj. (1) Conscious, privy to, or witness of another's counsels, or actions. (2) Obnoxious, guilty. (3) Knowing any thing by one's self. (1) § Numina conscia veri, Virg. Aen. 2, 141. (2) Mentis consciae pavor, Sen. Conscius facinori, Cic. pro Cluent. 20. (3) Conscia mihi sum, à me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter. Adolph. 3, 2, 49. Mens sibi conscia recti, Virg. Aen. 1, 604. futuri conscius, Lucr. 5, 90.

Conscribendus, a, um, part. To be written, or copied out together. Quas Lentulus scribendas curaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

Conscribillo, are, act. [à conscribo] To write down, to register, to enroll, to scrawl, or scribble, Varr. Ne nates inusta turpiter tibi flagella conscribillent, Should write a memento in red letters on thy breech, Catull. 23, 11. ubi licenter secundam corripuit.

Conscribo, ere, psi, ptum, act. (1) To write. (2) To write a letter. (3) To put, or set down in writing, to make, or ordain. (4) To list and levy soldiers. (1) Ut de ratione dicendi conscriberemus, Ad Herenn. 1, 1. (2) De Antonio Balbus ad me conscripsit, Cic. Att. 12, 19. (3) Legem Coss. conscripserunt, Cic. Att. 4, 1. (4) = Rex Seleucus me oravit, ut sibi latrones cogerem & conscriberem, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 75. It. absolute. Haec profer, Plancum decurasse, conscripsisse, &c. Cic. pro Planc. 18.

Conscriptio, ònis, f. verb. A writing, an-enrolling, a registering, Cic. pro Cluent. 67.

Conscriptus, a, um, part. (1) Written. (2) Enrolled, registered, mustered. (3) Scribbled. (1) Epistolum conscriptum lachrymis, Catull. 66, 2. (2) Conscripti milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. (3) Mensa conscripta vino, Ov. Amor. 2, 5, 17.

Conscripti, orum, m. five patres conscripti, Senators, not those first instituted, but those who were taken into that order out of the gentry by Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin, who then began to be called conscripti, to distinguish them from the patricii; at which time the number, which in the time of Romulus was an hundred, and doubled by Tarquin, was augmented to three hundred. Legitur etiam in sing. & absol. Quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, Hor. Art. Poët. 314.

¶ *Conscrutor, atus, dep. To search all about, to search with others, Firm. + Scrutor.*

¶ *Consculptilis, e, adj. Engraved, easily carved, Aug. + Sculptilis.*

¶ *Consculptor, òris, m. An engraver, Hier. + Sculptor.*

¶ *Consculptura, ae, f. Carving, or engraving, Hier. + Sculptura.*

¶ *Consculptus, a, um, Engraven, Tert. + Sculptus.*

Conseco, are, ui, etum, act. To cut, or back, to cut in pieces. § Consecare minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10. § in tenues membranas, Plin. 30, 10. Membra consecuisse, Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 34.

¶ *Consecrâneus, a, um, voc. castrense. Devoted to the same service, engaged in the same cause. Commilitones sacriati, imò verò consecrânei, Jul. Cap.*

Consecrandus, a, um, part. To be consecrated. Auctor consecrandus, Plin. Pan. 10.

Consecratio, ònis, f. verb. [à consecro] A dedication, or con-

secration. § An consecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? Cic. pro Dom. 48. ¶ Dedicatio à pontifice solo, consecratio etiam à trib. plebis fiebat.

Consecratus, a, um, part. (1) Consecrated, devoted. (2) Canonized, sainted. (3) Sworn. (4) Wicked, detestable. (1) Sicilia Cereri consecrata est, Cic. in Verr. 4, 48. § Profanus, Id. (2) Ex hominum genere consecratos, sicut Herculem, Cic. de Leg. 2, 11. (3) Gracii certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti & consecrati, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2. (4) Nonn.

Consecro, are, act. [ex con, & sacro] (1) To consecrate, to devote, to hallow. (2) To canonize, or saint, to make a god. (3) To immortalize, or render immortal. (1) = Dare, donare, dicare, consecrare, Jovi, Opt. Max. Cic. Verr. 4, 29. (2) Aegyptii nullam belluam, nisi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex ea caperent, consecraverunt, Cic. de N. D. 19, 36. (3) Nominis memoriam consecrare, Cic. Verr. 4, 31.

Consecrandus, a, um, part. To follow, or pursue, to be pursued. Ad quos consecrandos Caesar equitatum militi, Caes. B. G. 4, 14. Majore labore ei singulas civitates consecrandas, Just. 2, 12.

¶ *Consecrâneus, a, um, adj. Which follow others opinion, Sidon. + Eiusdem sectae.*

Consecrans, tis, part. Following. Fugiens consecrans Sullae equites, Paterc. 2, 19.

Consecrarium, i, n. A corollary, inference, or deduction, from the foregoing premises, Cic. de Fin. 4, 18.

Consecrarius, a, um, adj. Consequent, deducible, Cic. de Fin. 3, 8.

¶ *Consecrarius, i, m. That followeth any opinion, Tert. + Sectam consequens.*

Consecratio, ònis, f. verb. A following, or pursuing, an imitating, an endeavour to get, or attain; a pursuit, a running after, Cic. in Orat. 49.

Consecrator, òris, m. verb. He which followeth, pursueth, or hankereth after. Nititur auct. seq.

Consecratix, icis, f. verb. She that followeth, pursueth, or hankereth after, Cic. Offic. 3, 33.

¶ *Consecrâlis, e, ad. That may be easily cut, Tert. + Sectilis.*

Consecutio, ònis, f. verb. [à consecro] Cutting, hacking, hewing, felling of trees, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

¶ *Consecitivus, a, um, adj. That is often cut, R. ex Col. sed q. + Sectivus.*

Consecutor, atus, freq. [à consequor] (1) To follow one up and down, to run after. (2) To haunt one's company, to court one. (3) To hunt after. Met. To hanker after. (4) To pursue in the rear. (5) To endeavour to get. (6) To labour to set forth, or enumerate. (7) To imitate. (8) To list after. (1) Angiporta haec certum est consecrari, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 137. (2) Hos consecutor, &c. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18. (3) Consecrâbantur sylvestria saecula ferarum missilibus faxis, Lucr. 5, 965. Neque opes, aut potentiam consecrabitur, Cic. Offic. 1, 25. (4) Equites consecrantur atque occidunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 56. (5) Debita consecrari, Cic. Att. 13, 23. (6) Nisi quodd naturae opera, non prodigia consecramur, Plin. 7, 53. Ac ne plura consecrator, comprehendam brevi, Cic. de Orat. 1, 8. (7) E quibus nos id potissimum consecrati sumus, quo Socratem usum arbitramur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. (8) Consecratus admillarius quâ mares, qua foeminas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20.

Consecutio, ònis, f. verb. [à consequor] A sequel, a consequence, an orderly consequence. Detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, Cic. de Fin. 1, 11. ¶ Consecutio verborum, The grammatical syntax, Id. Part. 6. § Constructio, The rhetorical disposition, Id.

Consecuturus, a, um, part. About to obtain. Tum denuñcient, quod precibus nequeant, armis se consecuturos, Just. 18, 7.

Consecutus, a, um, part. (1) Following, succeeding. (2) Having gotten, obtained. (1) Reliquis consecutis diebus, Cic. Phil. 1, 13. (2) Quia videmur eam famam consecuti, Cic. Fam. 2, 11. § Pass. Consecuta pro impetrata, Varr.

Consēminalis, e, adj. Sown, or planted with several sorts of seeds, or plants, Col. 12, 45.

Consēmīneus, a, um, Sown with divers seeds, or planted with divers plants, one with another, Col. 3, 21.

Consēmīno, are, act. To sow together, Lex. ex Col.

Consenesco, ere, senui, incept. (1) To grow old. (2) To grow out of date. (3) Met. To decay. (4) To lose its force, to grow cool. (1) Moerore & lachrymis consenescebat, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. Carina consenuit, Prop. 3, 5, 50. Consenescere in armis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 8. sub armis, Liv. 32, 3. (2) Non vides, veteres leges ipsâ suâ vetustate consenuisse? Cic. de Orat. 1, 58. (3) Oratorum laus consenescat, Cic. Tusc. 2. (4) Donec rabies & impetus consenesceret, Flor. 3, 3.

Consensio, ònis, f. verb. (1) Consent, agreement, or accord, one mind, or purpose. (2) A plot, or conspiracy. (1) Consensio omnium gentium lex naturae putanda est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. § Unius dissensione totus consensionis globus disiectus est, Nep. Attic. 8. (2) Sceleratae consensionis fides, Cic. Att. 10, 4.

¶ *Consensus, a, um, part. Consented unto, granted, accorded, agreed*

agreed unto. = Syllogismus est oratio, in quâ, consensus quibusdam, & concessis, aliud quid, quàm quae concessa sunt, per ea quae concessa sunt, necessariò conficitur, *Gell.* 15, 26.

Consensus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A consent, accord, or agreement.* (2) *A granting, acknowledging, or owning.* (1) Omnium consensus naturae vox est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 15. = Ex concentu atque consensu, quam *συμπάθεια* Graeci appellant, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15. & Dissensus acerbus, & gravior consensus erat, *Claud. B. Gild.* 301. (2) Defendere aliquid consensu, *Quint.* 1, 5.

Consentaneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Consentaneous, agreeable, consonant, meet, convenient.* (2) *Also reasonable, not unlike, probable.* (1) § Decorum id esse quod consentaneum sit hominis excellentiae, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 27. Mors ejus vitae consentanea fuit, *Id. Phil.* 9, 7. Hoc erat consentaneum cum literis, quas acceperam, *Id. Fam.* 3, 6. (2) § Consentaneum est in iis, sc. *affris*, sensum inesse & intelligentiam, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 15. = Aptus, consequens, *Id.* = Par, *Plaut.* & Dissentaneus, *Cic.*

Consentes. [q. consentientes] Dii penates numero 12. Sex mares, totidemque foeminae; quorum nomina artificiosè *Emm.* ap. *Apul.* seq. vers. complexus est:

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.
Aedes Deum consentum, *Var. L. L.* 7, 38.

Consentia sacra, *Sacrifices to the gods called Consentes, Fest.*

Consentiens, tis. part. *Agreeing, consenting, unanimous.* = Tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 7.

Consentio, ire, si, sum. (1) *To consent, agree, or accord, to be of one opinion, or of the same mind.* (2) *To be agreeable to.* (3) *To plot together.* (1) & Ratio nostra consentit, oratio pugnat, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 3. (2) Ex omni parte secum ipsa consentiat, *Cic. de Univ.* 2. (3) Cum homines nefarii confiterentur se urbem inflammare consensisse, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 7. § Consentire alicui, *Id. Acad.* 4, 47. cum aliquo de aliquâ re, *Ibid.* 4, 42. in aliquâ re, *Id. Att.* 16, 10. cum ipsius oratione, *Id. Fam.* 10, 6. ad communem salutem, *Id. Cat.* 4, 7. sibi ipse, *Id. Offic.* 1, 2. secum ipse, *Id. de Univ.* 3. inter se, *Id. Offic.* 1, 28.

Consentitur. imperf. *It is agreed.* De prioribus consentitur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13, 3. Consensum est, *All men agree upon it, Quint.* 9, 1.

Consépelio, ire. *To bury together, Lex. ex Gell.* † Unâ sepelio.

Consépicio, ire, pli, ptum. act. *To hedge in, to inclose.* Consépicio bustum alicujus, *Suet. Ner.* 33.

Conseptum, i. n. *A close, an inclosure, a place inclosed, or fenced in, Col.* 1, 4.

Conseptus, a, um. part. *Inclosed, hedged in.* Conseptus ager & diligenter consitus, *Cic. de Senect.* 17.

Consequens, tis. part. *Following, succeeding, ensuing, meet and convenient.* Consequens est, *It follows, it is meet, or fit, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 7. & Consequentia & repugnantia vident philosophi acuti, *Cic. de Div.* 2. fin.

Consequens, tis. n. subst. *A conclusion, a sequel, or consequence.* Homo rationis particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4.

Consequenter, adv. *Consequently, by order, by the sequel, Ulp. Pro congruè & merito saepe ap. Hier.* † Porro, deinceps, quod ex eo consequitur, *Cic.*

Consequētia, ae. f. *A sequel, a consequent, or consequence, an orderly following, Cic. de Div.* 1, 56. Per consequentiam, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Consequor, qui, quutus. dep. (1) *Properly, to follow with.* (2) *Met. To follow close.* (3) *To reach, to overtake.* (4) *To get, purchase, win, or procure.* (5) *To imitate.* (6) *To reckon up, to comprise.* (1) Hic se coniecit intrò, ego consequor, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 36. § Consequi aliquem, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 1, 20. prope aliquem, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 11. (2) § Ut voluptati moeror comes consequatur, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 5. Graecâ consecutione. (3) Si accelerare volent ad vesperam consequuntur, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 4. (4) Meo labore, & vigiliis consecutus sum, *Cic.* (5) Eum morem igitur consequar, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 7. (6) Quanta sunt, verbis consequi non possum, *Cic.*

Consequutus, a, um. part. *Following, ensuing, Cic. Vid. Consecutus.*

Conserēnat, *It is fair weather, Liv.* 39, 46. *modò lotus sit sincerus.*

Consero, ere, sēvi, sītum. act. *To sow, set, or plant.* Conserere agnum fabâ, *Col.* 2, 2.

Consero, ere, serui, sertum. act. (1) *To close.* (2) *To join, put, or lay together.* (1) Manum vel manu cum hoste conferere, *To fight hand to hand, to come to handy strokes, Cic. Att.* 7, 20. manus, *Liv.* 28, 15. certamen, *Id.* 28, 14. pugnam inter se, *Id.* 35, 4. (2) Latus lateri conferere, *To join side to side, to set side by side, Ov. Ep.* 2, 58. Met. Conferere leges, *To ordain, or make laws, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 14. ubi al. non feret; capita, *Sen. Apoc.*

Conseror, i. pass. Pugna conseritur, *The armies are engaged, Liv.* 35, 4.

Conserātus, a, um. *Indented, or toothed like a saw, or as a cock's comb. Insigne gallinae corpore conseratum, Plin.* 11, 34. ubi al. ferratum.

Consertere, adv. *Fast, as if they were linked and tacked to one another.* = Omnia consertere, contextèque fiunt, *Cic. de Fato,* 14.

Consertor, ōris. m. verb. *A fastener, a tacker, a bracer, Plin.* 33, 4. ubi tamen al. aliter legunt.

Consertus, a, um. part. [à conseror] (1) *Joined, tacked, pinned.* (2) *Interlaced, interwoven, set together.* (3) *Tacked, or braced together, grappled.* (4) *Inhabited, planted, thronged.* (1) Consertum spinis tegmen, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 594. (2) = Ridicula intexta versibus, & fabellis Atellanis conserata, *Liv.* 7, 2. Bella conserata bellis, *Luc.* 2, 446. (3) Coit conseratis puppibus agmen, *Luc.* 5, 708. Ita leg. Oudend. sed Mattair. conseratis. (4) Arva conserata gentibus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 617. ¶ Ex jure manu conseratum petere, *To recover by law: & ferro, by the sword. Prius est vet. FCC. formula.*

Conserva, ae. f. *She that serveth the same mistress, a fellow maid-servant, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 74. In dat. & ab. pl. Conservabus, *Scav.*

Conservandus, a, um. part. *To preserve, or be preserved.* In singulis militibus conservandis, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 33.

Conservans, tis. part. *Preserving.* Conservans eos, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 22.

Conservatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A keeping, maintaining, or preserving, preservation, Cic. Off.* 1, 28.

Conservator, ōris. m. verb. *A protector, or defender, keeper, or maintainer, a preserver.* = Custodes, & conservatores urbis, *Cic. Att.* 9, 11. patriae, *Id. Fam.* 12, 3. & Oppugnator, *Id.*

Conservatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that preserveth, &c.* Omnis natura vult esse conservatrix sui, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9.

Conservāturus, a, um. part. *About to preserve.* Caesar dixit sese eos conservaturum, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 15.

Conservātus, a, um. part. *Preserved, kept, maintained, saved, Cic. pro Deiot.* 13. Vid. Conservo.

¶ Conservio, ire. *To serve together, Digest.*

Conservitium, i. n. *Fellowship in service, or a being a fellow-servant, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 49.

Conservitus, ūtis. f. *Idem quod conservitium, Cod.*

Conservo, are. act. (1) *To keep, to maintain, to conserve.* (2) *To defend, to save.* (3) *To observe, or mind.* (4) *To keep warily.* (5) *To keep up, or entire.* (1) Qui cursus astrorum, mutationes temporum, rerum vicissitudines ordinēque conservet, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. (2) Conservasti te, atque illam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 40. (3) = Conservate & notare tempora, *Cic. Orat.* 34. (4) Conserva, quaere, parce, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 27. (5) Quaedam exiguo gustu famem ac sitim sedant, conservantque vires, *Plin.* 11, 119.

Conservor, ari. pass. *To be preserved, kept up, &c. Cic. Off.* 2, 24.

¶ Conservula, ae. f. *A woman fellow servant, Aug.* † Conserva.

¶ Conservulus, i. m. *A man fellow servant, Aug.* † Conservus.

Conservus, i. m. *A fellow servant.* & Dominum ferre non potuimus, conservo servimus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 3.

¶ Conserfio, ōnis. f. *A sitting together, Cod.*

Conseffor, ōris. m. verb. [à conserdeo] *He that sits with, or by others, as at a play, banquet, &c.* Praeclarum spectaculum mihi propono, modò te conseffore spectare liceat, *Cic. ad Att.* 2, 15. Cur dives pauperem consefforem fastidiret? *Liv.* 34, 54.

Conseffus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An assembly sitting together, a company, or meeting.* (2) *A session, or sitting in commission.* (1) Omnem lustrare conseffum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 577. (2) Conseffu, conspectūque judicum commoveri, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 7.

Conseffens, tis. part. *Sitting, pitching.* Libra sub emerito conseffens orbe laborum, *Manil.* 2, 251.

Conseffeo, ere, sēdi, fessum. (1) *To sit with, or near to others, to sit together.* (2) *To sit down, pitch, or light.* (3) *To take up his quarters.* (4) *Met. To be at a stand, and go no farther, to have room, or place.* (5) *To be allayed, or asswaged.* (6) *To be settled.* (7) *To sink down.* (1) Quae cum sunt dicta, in conspectu confedimus omnes, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. (2) Platonem, cum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis confedisissent, responsum est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36. (3) Cum quinque cohortes sine legato apud Philomelum confedisissent, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. (4) In eâ, de quâ loquor, mediocritate confedit, *Cic. Orat.* 27. fin. (5) Cum ardor animi confedit, *Cic. Orat.* 24. (6) Non venit in mentem, quorum confederis arvis? *Virg. Aen.* 4, 39. (7) Terra ingentibus cavernis confedit, *Liv.* 30, 38.

Considerandus, a, um. part. *To be considered.* Simul ipse, qui suadet, considerandus est, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 76, 2.

Considerans, tis. part. *Considering.* Modò personam occisi, modò causam occidendi considerans, *Just.* 12, 6.

Considerantia, ae. f. *Consideration, regard, caution, wariness, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 9. Raro occ.

Consideratè, adv. ius, comp. simile, sup. *With consideration, warily,*

warily, cautiously. Ut consideratè fieret, *Cic. pro Quint.* 16. Quid feci non consideratissimè? *Id. Att.* 9, 10. Consideratius utilitati nostrae consuluerò, *Id. Att.* 9, 10.

Consideratio, ònis. f. verb. *Consideration, regard, good heed, advice.* = Naturae consideratio contemplatioque, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 41.

Considerator, òris. m. *A considerer, such as the sceptic philosophers were, Gell.* 11, 5. † Qui considerat.

Consideraturus, a, um. part. *About to consider.* Seipsum consideraturum, quod optimum factu esset, ostendit, *Cart.* 7, 5, 31.

Consideratus, a, um. part. ior. comp. issimus, sup. *Considered, viewed, regarded, heeded, weighed, well thought of.* Adj. Circumspectus, wise, advised, discreet, considerate, considering, wary. = Nihil feci non diu consideratum, ac multò ante meditatam, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 2. = Vivendi via considerata & provisa, *Id. Parad.* 5. consideratius consilium, *Id. Att.* 9, 1. consideratissimum verbum, *Id. pro Pont.* 9.

Considero, are. act. [*considerare à contemplatione fiderum videtur appellari, Fest.* magis placet, ut à confido, confidere, factum sit confidero, ut à recipio, recipere, recupero, q. d. mente & cogitatione defixus confido] (1) *To consider, to think of, to regard.* (2) *To take heed, or care.* (3) *To view and behold heedfully.* (1) Ille ait considerare se velle, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 16. (2) = Videas etiam atque etiam, & considera, quid agas, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 68. (3) = Contemplari unumquodque otiosè, & considerare coeperit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. Pictae vestis considerat aurum, *Juv.* 6, 481. § Considerare secum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1. aliquid cum animo suo, *Id. Verr.* 3, 12. secum in animo vitam alicujus, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 5. de rebus aliquibus cum aliquo, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 14.

Consideror, àri. pass. *To be considered, or taken notice of.* Suum quisque opus à vulgo considerari vult, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41.

Confiditur, imperf. *They sit down, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5.

Consido, ère, sèdi, sessum. (1) *To sit down.* (2) *To pitch, or light, as a bird doth.* (3) *To cease, abate, or slack.* (4) *To settle, or dwell, to take up his quarters.* (5) *To sink down, or lie flat.* (6) *To be allayed, assuaged, or appeased.* (7) *To rest, or settle at the bottom, as dregs in drink.* (1) Neque aut recumbat, aut confidat, *Col.* 7, 3, 26. (2) Apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis confedissee pueri, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 31. (3) Neque adhuc confederat ignis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 408. (4) Vultis & his mecum pariter confidere regnis? *Virg. Aen.* 1, 576. (5) Visum est confidere in ignes Ilium, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 624. (6) Omnis, quae me angebat de republica, cura confederit, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 3. Ubi ira confedit, *Liv.* 38, 17. (7) Aquà pluvia lavatur, & dum confidat, relinquitur, *Plin.* 34, 23.

Consigillaris, re. adj. *Belonging to sealing, Cod.* † Sigillaris.

Consigillatim, adv. *One by one, Cod.* † Sigillatim.

Consigillatus, a, um. part. *Marked, sealed together, Dig.* † Obsignatus.

Consigillo, are. *To seal together, Dig.* † Obsigno.

Consignandus, a, um. part. *Fit to be marked, or taken notice of.* Sidera, è quibus erat motus temporis consignandus, *Cic. de Univ.* 9.

Consignatè, adv. ius, comp. ssumè, sup. *Significantly, Gell.* 1, 25. & 1, 15. † Signatè.

Consignatio, ònis. f. *A sealing, a marking; also a writing sealed, a hand-writing, Quint.* 12, 8.

Consignatura, ae. f. *A sealing together, Cod.* † Consignatio.

Consignatus, a, um. part. (1) *Signed, marked, sealed.* (2) *Put in writing, set down, recorded.* (3) *Implanted, ingraven.* (1) Auctoritate consignatae literae, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 50. (2) A librariis petimus; publicis literis consignatam memoriam nullam habemus, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 20. (3) Consignatae in animis notiones, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24.

Consignificatio, ònis. f. verb. *A signifying, or shewing by tokens, Lexic. ex Apul.* † Significatio.

Consignifico, are. (1) *To signify, or shew by tokens.* (2) *To signify with other words, as prepositions and conjunctions do.* (1) *Lex. ex Apul.* (2) *Ap. Gramm.* † Adsignifico.

Consigno, are. act. (1) *To seal, to sign, to mark.* (2) *To register and record.* (3) *Also to confirm and ratify.* (1) Eamus nunc intrò, ut tabellas consignemus, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 86. (2) Literis consignamus, quae monumentis mandare volumus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 1. (3) Suet. in Claud. 29. ¶ Legem consignare, *To add a condition to a law already written, Ulp.*

Consignor, àri. pass. *To be signed, or sealed, &c. Cic. pro Quint.* 6.

Confileo, ère. *To keep silence, Enn. ap. Fest.*

Confilescio, ère. *To be still, or silent.* Aliquò aufugiam, dum haec confilescunt turbæ, *Till this rout is over, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 100. Conf. *Gell.* 12, 1.

Consilians, tis. part. *Giving, taking, or asking counsel, Hor.* Od. 3, 3, 17.

Consiliarius, a, um. adj. *Giving counsel.* Senatam convocabo in corde consiliarium, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 56.

Consiliarius, i. m. *A counsellor, one of the counsel.* Consiliarii caedis, i. e. conjurati, *The accomplices, or complotters,*

Paterc. 2, 56. Ejus amici & consiliarii molestè ferre coeperunt, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 17.

Consiliator, òris. m. verb. *A counsellor.* Consiliator maleficus, *Phaedr.* 2, 6, 2. = Consiliator & rector, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 1.

Consiliaturus, a, um. part. *About to take counsel.* Et rediere omnes Bononiam, rursus consiliaturi simul, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 53, 3.

Consiligo, ginis. f. [quod in arvis inter filiginem frequentissimè invenitur] *An herb called Pomelea, or Planta leonis, bear-foot, or setter-wort, Plin.* 25, 48.

Consilio, ire, ui & iui, sultum. [ex con, & salio] *To set upon, to assail, or assault, to leap upon, to fall on, Tac. Ann.* 3, 46. & 6, 36, 3. sed alii aliter legunt.

Consilior, àtus sum. dep. *To give counsel.* Bonis faveat, & consilietur amicè, *Hor. A. P.* 192.

† Consiliōsus, a, um. *A wise man, full of counsel, Cato ap. Gell.* 4, 7.

Consilium, i. n. [*à consulendo, ut ab exul exilium, vel ut alii à filendo*] (1) *Deliberation, counsel.* (2) *Advice.* (3) *A design, a device, purpose, intent, drift, or means.* (4) *Also the Roman senate.* (5) *The privy council.* (6) *An assembly of counsellors, a session.* (7) *Reason, or understanding.* (8) *Will, or pleasure.* (1) Ne tam ex consilio, quàm eventu, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (2) Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, *Ter. And.* 2, 1, 9. (3) Memmius autem aedificandi consilium abjecerat, *Cic. ad Att.* 5, 11. Unum consilium, the only means, *Liv.* 2, 55. (2) Nec verò somnia graviora à summo consilio neglecta sunt, *Cic. de Div.* (5) Sibi constituit consilia sortiri semestria, *Suet. Aug.* 35. (6) Ex senatu in hoc consilium delicti estis, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 3. (7) = Animal providum, sagax, plenum rationis & consilii, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 7. (8) Veniendumne sit in consilium tyranni, si is aliquà de re bona deliberaturus sit, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 1.

Consimilis, le. adj. *Very like, or in all things like, just such another, as like as may be.* § Isti formae, mores ut consimiles forent, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 4, 2. § Cujus mos maximè est consimilis nostrum, *Ibid.* 2, 4, 13.

Consimiliter, adv. *Very like, even so, Firm.* † Similiter.

Consimulatus, a, um. part. *Resembled, counterfeit, Mart. ap. Litt.*

† Confino, ère. *To permit, or suffer, Litt. ex Ter.* sed q.

Consipio, ère. *To be well in his wits.* Non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, *Liv.* 5, 42. Vereri sese, ne patres non satis consiperent, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Consistens, part. *Staying, long lasting, or that beareth age well, durable, &c.* Neque is consistens in loco, sed inambulans, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 61. Vid. Consisto.

Consisto, ère, stiti, itum. neut. (1) *To stand, to stand fast, to stand upright.* (2) *To abide, stay, tarry, or keep in one place.* (3) *To be settled.* (4) *To stand, to make an halt.* (5) *To be at a stay, not to go on.* (6) *To be stopped, or stayed, of a looseness.* (7) *To be abated.* (8) *To be at ease.* (9) *To be recovered of a looseness.* (10) *To agree.* (11) *To consist, or depend upon.* (12) *To stand good in law.* (1) Si semel constitit, nunquam cadet, *Cic. Orat.* 28. ¶ Frigore consistere, *To be frozen, as a river, Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 1. ¶ Consistere in anchoris, ad anchoram, *To ride at anchor, Caes. B. C.* 3, 102. ¶ In digitos, *To stand on tiptoe, Virg. Aen.* 5, 426. (2) Otiosè, nunc jam illicò hic consistit, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 1, 2. (3) Latio consistere Teucros, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 10. & per Met. Salus exercitus constitit, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 14. (4) Non ausim praeterire quin consistam & conloquar, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 15. (5) Ne morbus an increpat, an consistat, an minuatur, *Cels.* 3. (6) Ubi verò aliquis revelatus est, jamque cursus piquitae consistit, *Cels.* 6, 6. stomachus, *Ibid.* 4, 5. alvus, *Cato* 125. (7) Ira infracta constitit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 627. (8) Neque enim patrius consistere mentem passus amor, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 647. (9) Tanta me diæmon arripuit, ut hodiè primum videar coepisse consistere, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. (10) Ne verbis consistere, re diffidere, *Cic.* (11) Cum spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 14. (12) *Ap. JCC.*

Consistorium, i. n. *A council-house, a consistory; sometimes, the council assembled in such a place, Tert. & Amm.* † Concilium.

Consitio, ònis. f. verb. [*à confero*] *A setting, or planting, Cic. de Sen.* 15.

Consitor, òris. m. verb. [*à confero*] *A setter, or planter.* Consitor uvae, *Tib.* 2, 3, 67.

Consitura, ae. f. *A setting, or planting, a plantation, or ground planted, Non. ex Cic. Leg. & ap. Col.*

Consitus, a, um. part. [*à confero*] *Set, sown, planted.* Populus est (memini) fluviali consita ripa, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 25. Consita pomus, *Tib.* 2, 1, 43. ¶ Consitus senectute, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 4. Old, overgrown with age. Caeca mentis caligine consitus, *Dark in his understanding, Catull.* 65, 207.

Consobrina, ae. f. *A cousin german, a mother's sister's daughter, Cic. pro Quint.* 4.

Consobrinus, i. m. [*q. consororinus*] (1) *A cousin german.*

A mother's sister's son, a mother's brother's son. (2) Also a father's sister's son. (1) Cic. Fam. 2. ult. (2) Spartian. & Sabinus sunt ex duabus sororibus, consobrini ex fratre, & sorore, Dan.

Consocer, eri. *Those whose son and daughter have married together*, Suet. Claud. 29.

Consociatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Fellowship, society*. = Consociatio hominum & communitas, Cic. Off. 1, 41, ult.

|| Consociatrix, icis. f. *She that joineth in fellowship*, Capit. + Socia, Vet.

Consociatus, a, um. part. & adj. *Associated, joined in fellowship*. = Natura ad civilem communitatem conjuncti, & consociati sumus, Cic. de Fin. 3, 20. Pro nostra consociatissima voluntate, Id. Fam. 3, 3.

Consocio, āre. aēl. (1) *To associate, to join together*. (2) *To make partaker of*. (1) § Cum Gallis arma consociare, Liv. 8, 14. (2) Ne cum malefico usum bonus consociet ullius rei, Phaedr. 4, 10.

Consolabilis, le. pass. (1) *That may be comforted, or appeased*. (2) || *Which comforteth*. (1) Est omnino vix consolabilis dolor, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. (2) Carmen consolabile casus sui canere, Gell. 18, 9.

Consolandus, a, um. part. *To be comforted*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 12. Nemo consolandus fuit, Plin. Pan. 69.

Consolans, tis. part. *Comforting*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.

Consolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Comfort, consolation, by words or reflection*. Consolationis loco ponere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Levat dolorem consolatio, Ibid. 15, 16.

Consolator, ōris. m. *One who comforteth*. Adjunguntque consolatores ipsos confiteri se miseros, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30.

Consolatorius, a, um. adj. *Consolatory*. A Caesare literas accipi consolatorias, Cic. Attic. 14, 20.

|| Consolatus, a, um. part. pass. *Comforted*, Vulg. interp. + Lenitus, refocillatus.

|| Consolida, ae. f. *The herb cumfry, or consound*, Matthiol.

Consolidatio, ōnis. f. *Where one that hath the use and profit of a thing, procureth the title and property of the lord*, Ap. JCC.

Consolidatus, a, um. part. *Joined in one, clapt together*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20.

Consolido, āre. aēl. *To consolidate, to solder*. Consolidare parietem, Vitruv. 2, 8.

Consolidor, āri. pass. *To be consolidated*, JCC.

+ Consolo, āre. aēl. *Idem quod consolor*, Varr.

Consolor, ātus sum. dep. olim com. [ex con, & solo: consolari à viduis, quae cum se solas relictas lamentarentur, oratio leniens desiderium dicebatur *consolatio*, Scal.] (1) *To comfort, to divert one's grief*. (2) *To encourage*. (3) *To be comforted*. (1) Eloquentiā consolamur afflictos, Cic. N. D. 2, 59. Consolor ipse me per literas, Id. Fam. 12, 8. (2) Spes, quae fortiorum animos consolari possit, Cic. Div. in Verr. 5. (3) Cum ob ea, quae speraveram, dolebam, consolabar ob ea quae timui, Afm. ad Cic.

Consonio, āre. *To dream*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 70. Raro occ.

Consonans, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. (1) *Sounding together*. (2) *Very consonant, meet, agreeable, likely*. (1) Ut sint alia consonantiora, graviora, Cic. Part. Or. 5. (2) Virtus perfecta aequalitas est per omnia sibi consonans, Sen. Ep. 31.

Consonans, tis. f. sc. litera. *A consonant*, Quint. 1, 4. & Vocalis, Ibid.

Consonantia, ae. f. *The agreement of voices, harmony*, Vitruv. 5, 5.

Consonantissimè, adv. superl. *Most harmoniously, most agreeably*, Vitruv. 6, 1.

|| Consonè, adv. *With one voice, or accord*, Apul. p. 18. + Uno ore.

Consono, āre. ui. (1) *To make a great noise; to ring again, to echo*. (2) *To agree, or be suitable*. (1) Consonat terra, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 43. omne nemus, Virg. Aen. 5, 149. (2) Ut omnis oratio moribus consonet, Cic. in Sall. init. Vitae illius tenor per omnia consonat sibi, Sen. Ep. 31.

Consonus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of like tune, or sound*. (2) *Convenient, agreeable*. (1) Vox consona linguae, Sil. 17, 444. (2) Credo Platonein vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, &c. Cic. Fam. 14, 16.

Consopio, ire, ivi, itum. aēl. *To lay, bring, or lull asleep*, Lucr. 6, 792. & Cic. Tusc. 1. etsi nolit ita loqui Voss.

Consopior, iri. pass. *To be laid asleep*. = Obdormiscere, & somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

Consopitus, a, um. part. *Laid asleep, cast asleep*, Cic. de Div. 2, 66. & Tusc. 1, 38.

Confors, tis. c. g. (1) *A partner, or consort, a partaker, or sharer*. (2) *Like, of the same condition, friendly*. (1) = Socius & confors laboris, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 1. periculi, Sen. Agam. 978. Confors generis, A kinsman, Ov. Ep. 3, 47. thalami, A bedfellow, Id. Met. 10, 246. Imperii confors, A royal consort, Claud. Nupt. Honor. 277. concilii publici, A common council man, a parliament man, Plin. Ep. 8, 14. (2) Tu qui confortem properas evadere casum, Prop. 1, 21, 1. Non modo

commune, sed confors etiam regnum duobus regibus fuit, Liv. 1, 13.

Confortio, ōnis. f. *Partnership, fellowship, society*. = Quae-nam ista societas? quae-nam confortio est? Liv. 6, 40. & 40, 8. Dissolvitur omnis humana confortio, Cic. Off. 3, 6.

|| Confortitio, ōnis. f. *A choosing, or casting of lots*, Firm. + Sortitio, fortitus.

|| Confortitò, adv. *By casting of lots*, Aug. + Sortitò.

|| Confortitor, ōris. m. *He that draws lots*, Firm. + Sortitor.

Confortium, i. n. (1) *Fellowship, intercourse, partnership; correspondence, sympathy*. (2) Also *mutual affection*. (1) Stomacho cum vesica quoddam confortium est, Cels. 7, 27. (2) Si inter fratres voluntarium confortium initum fuerit, Papin.

Conspicius, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. *Beheld, looked at, gazed upon*. Pictis conspicus in armis, Virg. Aen. 8, 588. Nec in tota conspectior ulla capillis pars fuit, Ov. Met. 4, 794. Platano conspectior altà, Ibid. 13, 794. Eo conspectius, the more remarkable, Liv. 2, 5. Comitatus turbā quā dignitate conspectior, Id. 22, 40.

Conspicius, ūs. m. verb. [à conspicio] *A sight, or view, presence, or regard*. Frui conspectu, *To have the full sight of*, Cic. pro Sylla, 9. In conspectu adstare, *To be present*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2. E conspectu evolare, Id. Verr. 5, 35.

Conspingo, ēre, si, sum. aēl. *To besprinkle, strew, to dash*. § Conspingere fores vino, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80. aras sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1231. scripta sua in hilaritate quadam, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. humum, Phaedr. 2, 6, 15.

|| Conspingo, inis. f. *A sprinkle for water*, R. ex Aug. + Aspergo, Virg.

|| Conspersim, adv. *Here and there mingled*, R. ex Capel. + Sparsim.

|| Conspersio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sprinkling about*, Aug. + Aspersio.

Conspersus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled, strewed, set about with*. (2) Met. *Adorned, embellished*. (1) Conspersum stellis caput, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. (2) Oratio conspersa verborum, sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 25.

Conspicatus, a, um. part. [à conspicio] aēl. *Having spied*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. Pass. *Beheld, or seen*, Lex. ex Apul.

|| Conspicax, ācis. adj. *Evident, clear*, Litt. ex Erasmo.

§ Hoc vocab. ideò inserui, quo ansam arripiam lectorem admonendi, ne hic deinceps talia, qualia sexcenta reperiuntur, expectare velit; sanè non est operae omnem virorum, quantumvis eruditorum, fabricam rursari. + Conspiciuus.

Conspiciendus, a, um. part. *To be seen, or taken notice of*. Conspiciendus eques, Ov. Trist. 2, 114. Veteri nec conspicienda metallo signa tenent, Val. Flacc. 1, 262.

Conspiciens, tis. part. *Seeing, beholding*. Ciliciam propè conspiciente, Cic. Att. 5, 18.

|| Conspicillo, ōnis. m. *One that spieth, or looketh out, a spy, a watchman*. Adfertur ex Plauti Cistellaria, 1, 1, 93. sed parum constat de lectione.

Conspicillum, i. n. [à conspicio] (1) *A peeping hole to look out at*. (2) Also *a pair of spectacles*. (1) In conspicillo observabam, Plaut. ap. Non. (2) Vitrum cedo, necesse est conspicillo uti, Plaut. Gist. 1, 1, 93.

Conspicio, ōnis. f. [à conspicio] *A distant view, a prospect*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.

*Conspicio, ēre, exi, ectum. aēl. [à con, & specio] (1) *To take a view of*. (2) *To see, or behold*. (3) *To look towards*. (4) *To discover, or find out*. (5) Met. *To consider, or mind*. (1) Ut conspiciatis eum mentibus, quem oculis non potestis, Cic. pro Balbo 20. (2) Nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio simul, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 122. (3) Si illud signum solis ortum conspiceret, Cic. in Cat. 3, 8. (4) Locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi, Virg. Aen. 9, 237. (5) Conspicere sibi, quae sunt in rem suam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10.

Conspicior, i. pass. (1) *To be seen, or looked at*. (2) *To be highly valued*. (1) Vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic. in Pison. 25. (2) Bonis animi conspiciere tui, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 34.

|| Conspico, āre. *To behold*, Just. pro

Conspicor, ātus sum. dep. [à conspicio] *To see, or behold, to perceive, to spy, to set sight on*. Cur te ergo in his ego conspicio regionibus? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 32.

Conspiciuus, a, um. [à conspicio] (1) *Conspicuous, easy to be seen, that may be seen far and near*. (2) *Clear*. (3) *Taken notice of, remarkable*. (4) *Excellent, worthy, commendable*. (1) = Per te praesentem, conspicuumque deum, Ov. Trist. 2, 1, 54. (2) Conspiciuus fons in planicie, Plin. 6, 31. (3) Conspiciuum eum novitas, divitiæque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34. = Insignis, clarā conspicuusque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4. Conspiciuus forma, Beautiful, handsome, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 3. toris, strong, Val. Flacc. 1, 253. laude, commendable, Plin. Ep. 3, 3. fide, faithful, Ov. Ep. 5, 139. fulgentibus armis, wearing glittering armour, Id. ex Pont. 4, 7, 31. (4) Conspiciuum virtus hinc tua ponat opus, Ov. Trist. 5, 14, 24.

Conspirans, tis. part. (1) *Agreeing*. (2) *Conspiring, uniting*. (1) = Tanta rerum conspirans, consentiens, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. (2) Conspirans mutuos ardor, Lucr. 4, 1209.

Conspiratè,

Conspiratè, ius, comp. adv. *By way of conspiracy, with great ardour.* Lacedaemonii quoque eò conspiratius ad arma concurrunt, *Just.* 3, 5.

Conspiratio, ònis. f. (1) *Any agreement, a conspiracy, a plot.* (2) *Unanimity, consent.* (3) *A meeting together, an harmony.* (1) Ut contra conspirationem hostium sceleratissimam configamus, *Brut.* ad *Cic. Fam.* 11, 14. (2) = Concordia & conspiratio omnium ordinum, *Lent. Cic. Fam.* 10, 15. (3) = Qualis est omnis conspiratio, consensúsque virtutum, tale est illud ipsum honestum, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 23.

Conspiratur, imperf. In commune conspirabatur ab utroque, *They did conspire, or agree both together.* Conspiratum est in eum, *They conspired against him,* *Suet. Caes.* 80.

Conspiratus, a, um. part. *pro* conspirans. *Having conspired, conspiring.* Conspiratis factionum partibus, *Phaedr.* 1, 3. *Abf.* Conspirati, orum, *Conspirators, plotters,* *Suet. Caes.* 82.

|| Conspiratus, ùs. m. verb. *A conspiracy, consent, or agreement,* *Gell.* 1, 11. + Conspiratio.

Conspiro, are. [simul spiro] (1) *To blow together.* (2) Met. *To conspire, or consent.* (3) *To complot.* (1) *Col.* 3, 13. (2) = Conspirare nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, *Cic. Leg. Agr.* 1. § Ad liberandam rempub. conspirare, *Id. Fam.* 10, 12. (3) Mirum nì senes vicini in unum nidum conspiraverint, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5. *supp.* 28.

Conspiro, are. act. [ex con, & spira] Conspirare se. *To wind round as serpents do,* *Plin. & Victor.* 2, 25, 2. In spiram se colligere, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 154.

Conspisatus, a, um. part. *Thickened, made thick,* *Col.* 2, 18. & *Plin.* 35, 18. à

Conspisso, are. act. *To make thick, to thicken.* Quod vix leg. alià formà.

Conspensor, òris. m. *He that is bound with another, a joint security.* Si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19, 4. *Conf. Ad Att.* 12, 17.

Conspensus, a, um. *Mutually engaged, betrothed, Fest.* = Fide mutuà obligati. Conspensa factio, *Apul. p.* 154. Conspensum foedus, *A covenant agreed upon on both sides,* *Auson. Ep.* 10, 11.

Conspumatus, a, um. part. *Covered with foam, or froth,* *Frag. Poët.*

Conspumo, are. *To foam, or froth up,* ex *Frag. Poët.*

Conspuo, ère, ui, ùtum. act. *To spit upon, to spit on one's face.* Jupiter hyernas canà nive conspuat Alpes, *Fur. Bibac. ap. Hor.* qui *ταρτάρω* notat.

Conspuor, i. pass. *To be spit upon, ut nos, to be pissed on.* = Culpant eum, conspuitur, vituperatur, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 17.

|| Consputatio, ònis. f. *A defiling.* + Inquinamentum, la-bes.

Consputatus, a, um. part. *Defiled, polluted,* *Lex. ex Liv.*

Consputo, are. act. *To defile, to besoul, to bewray.* Prolu-vie ventris cibos & aquam consputat, *Col.* 8, 3. Tetro con-sputare omnia sapore, *Lucr.* 6, 21.

Conspuito, are. freq. [à conspuo] *To spit often at one, to be-spawl.* Clodiani nostros consputare coeperunt, *Cic. ad Qu. fr.* 2, 3.

Consputor, àri. pass. *To be spit upon,* *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Consputus, a, um. part. *Spit upon, or spit at,* *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Constabilio, ire, ivi, ùtum. act. *To make sure, to settle, to assure.* Rem tuam constabilisses, *You had got an estate, been rich, or made a man,* *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 9.

|| Constabilis, le. adj. *Always firm and sure, Firm.* + Sta-bilis.

Constabilitus, a, um. part. *Assured, warranted, strengthened, established,* *Litt. ex Lucr.*

|| Constabularius, i. m. *An hostler, Tert.* + Stabularius, *Col.* It is used now for a constable.

|| Constabulatio, ònis. f. *A stabling, or housing of beasts in winter,* *Lex. ex Apul.* + Tabulatio, *Caes.*

Constabulo, are. neut. *To stand at stable, as oxen, or horses at livery,* *Lex. ex Col.*

|| Constagno, are. neut. *To stand still, as water that floweth not,* *Corn. Front.* + Stagno.

Constans, tis. part. *Costing.* Constans magno, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 47.

Constans, tis. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Steady, re-solved.* (2) *Even, moderate.* (3) *Always the same, fixed.* (1) = Fortis animi, & constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 23. Animus constantior annis, *Lucan.* ad *Pison.* 247. Constantissimus videri, *Cic. pro R. Com.* Nihil constantius, nihil severius, *Id. Att.* 1, 14. (2) = Aequabilis, constans, & moderata ratio vitae, *Cic.* (3) = Certos & con-stantes cursus stellae habent, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 9.

Constanter, adv. ius, comp. *firmè, sup.* (1) *Deliberately, considerately.* (2) *Sedately, evenly.* (3) *Constantly, stoutly.* (4) *Always.* (5) *After one fashion, like itself.* (1) = Consi-deratè constantèrque deferre beneficia, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. (2) = Constanter, & sedatè ferre, *Cic.* (3) = Firmius & con-stantius in conspiciis manere, *Cic.* (4) = Constanter & per-petuo placebit hoc consilium, *Cic. ad Brut.* 16. Constantissime

exquirere quid dicatur, *Id.* (5) = Aequaliter, constantèrque ingrediens oratio, *Cic. Orat.* 58.

Constantia, ac. f. (1) *A subsisting, or being.* (2) *Stedfast-ness, steddiness, perseverance.* (3) *A constant course.* (1) Con-stantia debiti, *Ap. JCG.* (2) = Aequabilitas, firmitas, perpe-tuitas, veritas, stabilitas, gravitas, perseverantia, *Cic. Att.* 7, 14. (3) Incredibili constantia sunt cursus stellarum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 9.

Constat, imperf. *It is evident, plain, and perspicuous, agreed on, or well known.* § Constat de aliquà re, *Caes.* inter omnes, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 41. § Constare alicui cum aliquo, *Ad Herem.*

Constaturus, a, um. part. *That will cost.* Constaturus mini-mo impendio, *Plin.* 18, 6. Constatura sit fides superum cladi-bus, *Luc.* 2, 17.

|| Constellatio, ònis. f. *Voc. sequ. Latin.* *A company of stars, the figure, or position of stars at one's nativity. The horoscope, or figure of a nativity.* + Astrorum affectio.

|| Constellatus, a, um. *Adorned with stars,* *Jul. Cap.* + Stel-lis ornatus.

Consternatio, ònis. f. verb. [à consternor] (1) *A great fear, affrightment, or astonishment.* (2) *Also a mutiny, or rising of people.* (1) = Auxilia pavore, & consternatione quadriga-rum territa, *Liv.* 37, 52. (2) *Val. Max.* 9, 7. & *Curt.* 7, 2, 32.

Consternatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sore troubled, astonished, dismayed.* (2) *Also alarmed, tumultuous.* (1) = Pavida, & consternata multitudo, *Liv.* 3, 15. Consternato agmine, *Id.* 2, 47. (2) Volo scire quid sit propter quod matronae conster-natae procurant in publicum, *Liv.* 34, 3.

Consterno, are. act. [ex con, & sterno] *To astonish, abash, dismay, dash, discourage, or affright, to rout and put into disorder.* Consternavit hostes, *Liv.* 6, 2. Turmasque metu con-ternat inani, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 130. § Consternare est corporis, consternare autem animi, *Vall.* Quod tamen non est perpetuum, nam Ovidius semel atque iterum dixit consternantur equi, *Met.* 2, 314. Consternatis diriperis equis, *Fest.* 5, 310. Et *Sall.* ut videre licet in

Consternor, àri. pass. *To be put into disorder, to be astonished, or put into a fright.* Equi sine rectoribus exterriti aut saucii consternantur, *Sall. ap. Prisc.* 1, 4.

Consterno, ère, stravi, àtum. act. (1) *To strew, or cover all over.* (2) *To pave, or floor.* (1) Altè consternunt terram, concussio stipite frondes, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 444. (2) Consternere contabulationem lapidibus, *To floor, or pave it with stones,* *Caes. B. C.* 2, 9. ¶ Consternere terram corpore, *To prostrate him-self,* *Cic. Arat.* 437. iter floribus, *to strew it,* *Curt.* 9, 10.

Consternor, i. pass. *To be strewed, or covered all over.* Con-ternuntur campi milite, *Sil.* 1, 125. Filicibus vel culmis sta-bula constrata sunt, *Col.* 7, 3.

|| Constipatio, ònis. f. *A cramming close together,* *Amm.* + Stipatio.

Constipatus, a, um. part. *Brought close, or thick guarded,* *Lex. ex Liv.*

Constipo, are. act. *To cram close, to crowd, or throng in,* *Caes. B. G.* 5, 42.

Constipor, àri. pass. *To be crammed, or crowded together.* Ne constipari quidem tantum numerum hominum posse in agrum intelligetis, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 29.

Constirpo, are. [ex con, & stirps] *To set roots, or plants one by another,* *R. ex Col.* sed q.

Constituendus, a, um. part. *To be ordered, governed, &c.* *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. = Regendus, *Id.*

Constituo, ère, ui, ùtum. act. [ex con, & statuo] (1) *To set, put, range, or dispose.* (2) *To constitute, appoint, assign, or pitch upon.* (3) *To purpose, design, mean, or intend.* (4) *To settle, or determine.* (5) *To constitute, or make.* (6) *To stop, or make to halt.* (7) *To build, to place, to erect.* (8) *To agree, to promise.* (9) *To govern and manage, to order.* (1) Consti-tuere aliquem in aliquo munere, *Cic. de Pet. Conf.* 9. Intrà silvam aciem ordinèque constituerant, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 19. ¶ Constituere in digitis, *To count on his fingers,* *Cic. Verr.* 1. ¶ aliquem ante pedes alicujus, *To bring one before a magistrate,* *Id. pro Cluent.* 13. (2) Per quos agendum est, tu optimè con-stitues, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 8. (3) Is hodiè venturum ad me consti-tuit domum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 125. (4) Quid oporteat fieri optimè deliberabis, & constitues, *Trajan. ad Plin. Ep.* 10, 49. (5) Si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 24. (6) Brevi cognitis infidiis, paulisper agmen constituit, *Sall. B. J.* 53. (7) Urbem constituere, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 119. = exaedifico, *Cic.* Ferales ante cupressos constituunt, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 216. (8) Constituere pecuniam, *Ulp.* (9) = Ineun-tis aetatis inciticia senum constituenda, & regenda prudentia est, *Cic. Off.* 1, 34.

Constituo, i. pass. *To be put, or placed, provided, &c.* In eo spes benè gerendae rei constituebatur, *Cic.* § Publicè con-stitui ad rem aliquam, *Id.* § Benè de rebus domesticis consti-tui, *Id.*

Constituta, orum. subst. pl. *Statutes, decrees, ordinances, &c.* *Cic. Att.* 9, 1. = Acta, *Id.*

Constitutio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A constitution, order, or de-cree, an establishment.* (2) *The state, or complexion of the body.* (3) *A stating of a cause.* (1) Religionum constitutio, *Cic. de Legg.*

Leg. 2, 10. (2) Firma constitutio corporis, *Cic. Off. 3, 33.* (3) Vehemens est haec exornatio, & in conjecturali constitutione causae ferme semper necessaria, *Ad Herenn. 4, 41.*

Constitutio, adv. vel adj. suo. tempore. *At the day appointed, according to the appointment, Cic. Cum sit his confitendum, nunquam se, ne congressu quidem & constituto corpisse de tantis injuriis experiri, Cic. pro Coel. 8.*

Constitutor, oris. m. verb. *An ordainer, or appointer. Legis constitutor, The maker of a law, Quint. 3, 6.*

Constitutorius, a, um. *That appoints an order, belonging to an appointment. Actio constitutoria, An action against him, who, after promise of payment, failed, Dig.*

Constitutum, i. n. (1) *A decree, constitution, a judged cause.* (2) *Also a certain time agreed upon for the trial of a suit in law.*

(1) *Constituta & acta alicujus tollere, Cic. ad Att. 6, 1.* (2) *Ad constitutum sc. tempus, At the time appointed, Cic. pro Coel.*

Constitutum est mihi, imperf. *I purpose, or am determined, Cic.*

Constitutus, a, um. part. (1) *Founded, constituted.* (2) *Appointed, settled, determined, agreed upon.* (1) *Ut constituta praclarissime Respub. dilaberetur, Cic. Offic. 2, 23.* (2) *Constitutus locus a iudicibus, Cic. pro Cluent. 34.* ¶ *Corpus bene constitutum, Of a good, or strong constitution, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6.* *Constitutus bene de rebus domesticis, A man well to pass, in a good condition, Id. pro Sext. 45.*

Consto, are, stiti, stitum, & atum. (1) *To stand together.* (2) *To be consistent, or agree with one's self.* (3) *To consist, or be made up, to be built of.* (4) *To abide, continue, or be.* (5) *To cost, or stand in.* (6) *To appear, to be plain, or clear and manifest.* (1) *Constant, conferunt sermones inter se, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.* (2) *Si volet sibi constare, Cic. ad Att. 11, 7.* (3) *¶ Agri constant campis, vineis, sylvis, Plin. Ep. 3, 19.* *¶ Homo ex animo constat, & corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35.* = *Muri Atheniensium ex facellis, sepulcrisque constabant, Nep. Them. 6.* *Quod celeritate maxime constat, Curt. 3, 11, 15.* (4) *Quo minus mea in te officia constarent, Cic. Att. 11, 12.* ¶ *Non constat ei color, His colour comes and goes, Liv. 39, 34.* ¶ *Mente constare, To be in his senses, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.* *Quis feret uxorem, cui constant omnia? That has all things, all good qualities, Juv. 6, 165.* (5) *Res nulla minoris constabit patri quam filius, Juv. 7, 187.* (6) *Quod inter omnes constat, Cic. Verr. 2, 16.*

Constrator, oris. m. verb. [*à consternor*] *A leveller, that lies flat, Auson. Eidyl. 12.*

Constratum, i. n. *The deck of a ship. Constratum puppis, Petr. Arb. c. 100.* *Constrata pontium, The planks of bridges, Liv. 30, 10.* *Constratum navis, Petr. c. 10.*

Constratus, a, um. part. [*à consternor*] *Covered, paved, strewn.* *Forum corporibus civium Romanorum constratum caede nocturna, Cic. pro Sext. 39.* *Constrata navis, i. e. tecta, That hath a deck, Cic. Verr. 5, 34.* & *Navis aperta, Without a deck, Hirt. B. A. 13.*

Constrepo, ere, ui, itum. *To make a great noise, or din, Gell. 4, 1.* + *Perstrepo, Ter.*

Constricta & constrictim, adv. *Briefly, Firm. + Strictim, breviter.*

Constrictio, onis. f. verb. *A fast binding, or tying hard, Macrob. Sat. 7, 6.* + *Colligatio, Cic.*

Constrictus, a, um. part. [*à constringor*] & adj. ior, comp. (1) *Bound hard, strained.* (2) *Narrow.* (1) *Aptis verbis constricta oratio, Cic. Brut. 8.* (2) = *Folium tenuius, constrictius, angustiusque, Plin. 21, 32.*

Constringendus, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *To be tied, or bound as prisoners, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.*

Constringo, ere, xi, itum. act. (1) *To bind fast, to tie strait, to strain, to tie up.* (2) *Met. To constrain, or compel.* (3) *To restrain, or bridle.* (1) *Constringere sarcinam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93.* ¶ *Constringere quadripedem, To bind one hand and foot, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24.* (2) *Necessitate constringi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2.* (3) *Scelus, & fraudem nocentis supplicio constringere, Cic. de Orat. 1.*

Constringor, i, ictus. pass. *To be tied, or bound.* = *Vinciri & constringi amicorum, propinquorumque custodiis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.*

Constructio, onis. f. verb. [*à construo*] (1) *Building, framing, making; a frame, or building.* (2) *Met. Construction, or a joining of words together.* (1) *Totam hominis constructionem fabricata est natura, Cic. Acad. 4, 27.* (2) *Apta & quasi rotunda verborum constructio, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5.*

Constructor, oris. m. *A builder, Firm. + Conditor.*

Constructus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped, or piled up, builded, made, or framed, set together, or in a rank.* (2) *Furnished.* (1) = *Pecunia constructa & coacervata, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 1, 5.* (2) *Mensae constructae dape multiplici, Catull. 62, 304.* = *Constructor & apparitor domus, Cic. de Inv. 1. ubi alia exemp. habent instructor.*

Construo, ere, xi, etum. act. (1) *To heap up.* (2) *To build, to frame.* (3) *To make, to set a thing together.* (1) = *Construere, & recondere res magnificas, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.* (2) = *Construi à Deo atque aedificari mundum facit Plato, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.* (3) *Vocabula rerum construere, Cic. de Fin. 3, 1.*

Construor, i. pass. *To be heaped, or piled up on one another, to*

be built. *Acervus nummorum construitur, Cic. Philipp. 2, 38.* = *Mundus à Deo constructus atque aedificatus est, Id. N. D. 1, 8.*

Constupefactus, a, um. part. *Astonished, Firm. + Stupefactus.*

Constupefacio, ere. *To amaze, or astonish, Hier. + Stupefacio.*

Constupefactio, eri. *To be amazed, or astonished, R. ex Hier.*

Constupeo, ere. *To be driven into a dump, or amazement, Lex. ex Apul. + Obstupeo.*

Constuprator, oris. m. verb. *An adulterer, or ravisher, a deflowerer, or debaucher of women, or maids, Liv. 39, 15.*

Constupratus, a, um. part. *Deflowered, debauched, corrupted.* = *Emptum constupratumque iudicium, Cic. ad Att. 1, 18.*

Constupro, are. act. *To commit adultery with, to ravish, to debauch, to lie with, Ad Herenn. 4, 8. Liv. 29, 17.*

Consuadeo, ere, si, sum. *To advise, or persuade. Saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 32.*

Consualia, um. pl. n. [*à Conso*] *Feasts and games instituted by Romulus in honour of Neptune, at that time when he seized the Sabine virgins, to be wives to his people, whom, the plot succeeding, he therefore called Consus, i. e. the god of counsel, Varr. They were celebrated in August.*

Consuador, oris. m. verb. [*à consuadeor*] *A counsellor, or adviser.* = *Auctore & consuadore Naevio, Cic. pro Quint. 5.*

Consuaviatio, f. *A kissing, or embracing, Ter. + Osculatio.*

Consuaviator, oris. m. *He that kisseth sweetly, Lex. ex Apul.*

Consuavior, vel consavior, dep. *To kiss, Lex. ex Apul. + Osculator, suavior.*

Consubstantialis, le. adj. *Of the same substance, Aug. + Ex eadem substantia.*

Consudasco, ere. *To sweat together, Col. 12, 48, 2.*

Consudo, are. neut. *To be all in a sweat, to sweat, Col. 12, 7, 2. & Cato 96, 1.*

Consuefacio, ere, eci, actum. *To accustom, to inure, or use one to a thing. Ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 29.*

Consueo, ere, evi, etum. *To be wont, or to be used to do.* *Nos, ut consueamus, nostros agitamus honores, Propert. 1, 7, 5. hinc*

Consuesco, ere, evi, etum, & etus sum. neut. & act. [*à consueo*] (1) *To be accustomed, or used to a thing, to be wont, to accustom, or inure himself.* (2) *To have to do with, to be intimate with.* (3) *To accustom.* Act. (1) *Ut aliis parere consuescerent, Cic. de Inv. 1, 2.* (2) *¶ Consuescere mulieri, Cic. Verr. 3, 12.* *¶ cum muliere, Nep. v. & Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 34.* (3) *¶ Consuescere juvenum aratro, Col. 6, 2.*

Consuetio, onis. f. verb. *An use, in obscenâ notione. Claudestina ut celetur consuetio, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 28. ubi al. consuetudo, sed metri lege reclamante. Et sane hanc vocem Plaut. adserit Verr. Flaccus. Vid. Fest.*

Consuetudo, inis. f. [*ex consuetus*] (1) *Custom, usage, use.* (2) *Company, conversation, intimacy, acquaintance.* (3) *Fashion, or manner.* (4) *Also conversation with a woman.* (1) *Vetustatis & consuetudinis vis maxima est, Cic. de Am. 19.* (2) = *Officii, usu, consuetudine, conjunctissimus homo, Cic. pro Sylla 20.* (3) *Ad Graecorum consuetudinem disputare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.* ¶ *Consuetudini Latinae tradere librum Graecum, To translate a Greek book into Latin, Col. praef. 12.* (4) *Cum sororibus stupri consuetudinem fecit, Suet. Cal. 24.* *Consuetudo huic cum Ebutio fuit, Liv. 39, 9.*

Consuetus, a, um. part. & adj. *Accustomed, used, wont, inured, usual, ordinary, customary.* *Consuetus amor, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108.* *Consueta remedia, Liv. 3, 20.* *¶ Consuetissima cuique verba, Ov. Met. 11, 637.*

Consugillo, are. *To defame, or stain with reproach, Firm. + Sugillo.*

Consul, ūlis. m. [*ita dict. quod Reipub. consulat, Pomp. i. e. provideat, vel quod consuleret senatum, Varr.*] *A chief officer among the Romans, of which two were yearly chosen to govern the city. A consul. Qui bene consulti, consulat, consul cluat, Varr. Sometimes it is used by a Meton. for a year's space, because every year new consuls were created. Tibi consul trigessimus instat, Mart. 1, 16, 3.* *Vinum proximis consulibus natum, Wine of the last year, or last vintage, Cic. ad Brut. 83.*

Consularis, subst. *A president of a province; also the emperor's lieutenant, who had the conduct of an army.*

Consularis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to the consul. Vir consularis, One who has been consul, Cic. Phil. 8, 4.* *Aetas consularis, The age of forty three years, wherein by law one might be consul, Id. 5, 17.* *Consulare imperium, Liv. 3, 9.*

Consulariter, adv. *Consul-like; or like a consul, Liv. 4, 10.*

Consulatus, ūs. m. *The consulship, the office, or honour of a consul. Consequi consulatum, Cic. pro Planc. 25.* *Honorum populi finis est consulatus, Id. pro Planc. 25.*

Consulendus, a, um. part. *To be consulted. Profectus ad consulendos augures vicinæ urbis, Just. 11, 7.*

Consulens, tis. part. *Consulting. Discentibus satisfacere, & consulentibus, Cic. Orat. 42.*

Consultur, imperf. *It is consulted, or advised about, Cic. Cat. 2, 12.*

Consulo, ere, sului, sultum. [*ex con, & salio, quia qui consulunt,*

lunt, rationibus in unam sententiam quasi salunt, *M.*] (1) *Ab-*
fol. To consult. (2) *To consult with, or be in councils, to ask coun-*
sel, or advice of. (3) *To give counsel, or advice.* (4) *To pro-*
vide for, to take care of, to do for. (5) *To consider, or regard.*
 (6) *To judge of, or interpret.* (1) = Galli quid agant consu-
 lunt, *Caes. B. G. 7, 83.* (2) Nec te id consulo, *Cic. ad Att.*
7, 20. (3) § Aliter mihi de illis, ac de me ipso, consulendum
 est, *Cic. ad Att. 7, 13.* (4) Saluti, si me amas, consule, *Cic.*
ad Att. 2, 19. Quid me fiat parvi pendis, dum illi consulas,
Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37. (5) Infirmis oculorum, ut jubes, con-
 sulo, *Plin. Ep. 7, 21.* ¶ Consulere in commune, *Ter. Andr.*
3, 3, 16. in publicum, *Plin. Ep. 9, 13.* in medium, *Luc. 5, 46.*
 in unum, *Tac. Hist. 1, 68.* To do, or provide for the common
 good. Consulere in longitudinem, *To mind what will follow, to*
provide for hereafter, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.* tempori, *to have*
respect to the time, *Cic. Fam. 4, 9.* (6) Tu tamen haec, quaeso,
 consule mihi boni, *Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 24.* Vid. & Quint. 1, 6.
 § Consulere suae vitae durius, *to lay violent hands on himself,*
Caes. B. C. 1, 21. Mollius consultum, *were too remiss,* *Liv.*
3, 59.

Consulor, i. pass. (1) *To be consulted, or asked counsel.* (2)
To be provided for, or taken care of, &c. (1) Senatus nihil con-
 sulitur, *Cic. Octav. 2.* = Ab iisdem deis vitae hominum con-
 suli & provideri, *Cic. N. D. 1, 2.* Vid. Consulo.

Consultans, tis. part. Consulting. Consultante Cn. Pompeio
 de mediis ac neutram partem sequentibus, *Suet. Claud. 2.*

Consultatio, ōnis. f. verb. A consultation, an asking, or tak-
 ing of counsel, or advice. = De ejus deliberatione & consultatio-
 ne quaerimus, *Cic. Attic. 8, 4.*

Consultatorius, a, um. Belonging to a consultation, *Macrob.*
Vid. Consultoria.

Consultē, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. Wisely, discreetly,
 warily. = Qui consultē, doctē, atque astutē caver, *Plaut.*
Rud. 4, 7, 14. § Avidius quam consultus, *Tac. Hist. 2, 24, 2.*
 Annonae consultissime providit, *Capitol. in Pert.*

Consulto, āre. freq. [ā consulo] (1) *Abf. To consult, or de-*
bate together. (2) *To ask.* (3) *To provide for, or take care of.*
 (1) Civitates de bello consultabant, *Caes. B. G. 5, 51.* (2)
 Quid me consultas, quid agas? *Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4.* (3) De-
 lecti reipub. consultabant, *Sall. B. C. 6.*

Consultor, āri. pass. To be consulted, or debated, *Varr. R.*
R. 3, 2.

Consultō, adv. Advisedly, deliberately, considerately, purposely,
 for the nonce. § Ea quae gignuntur donata consultō nobis, non
 fortuitō nata videntur, *Cic. de Legg. 1.*

Consultor, ōris. m. verb. [ā consulo] (1) *One who asks*
counsel, a lawyer's client. (2) *A counsellor, or giver of counsel.*
 (1) Vigilas tu de nocte, ut consultoribus tuis respondeas, *Cic.*
pro Muren. 9. Consultor dei, *Luc. 5, 187.* (2) Malum con-
 siliū consultori pessimum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*

Consultōria hostia, quā divina voluntas per exta exquirebatur,
Macrob. Sat. 3, 5. ubi consultoria etiam scribitur.

Consultrix, icis. f. A she adviser, or provider. = § Matura
 consultrix & provida utilitatum omnium, *Cic. N. D. 2, 22.*

Consultum, i. n. (1) *An ordinance, or decree of council, a*
statute, or law. (2) *Also counsel, a wise action.* (1) = Qui
 consulta patrum, qui leges, iuraque servat, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 41.*
 Consulta senatus, *Cic.* Oportere quinquennii consulta & decreta
 omnia rescindi, *Sall. B. J. 11.* (2) Factaque & consulta forti-
 um & sapientium, *Cic. de Leg. 24.*

Consulturus, a, um. part. About to consult, *Liv. 4, 24.* Con-
 sulturus de eventu futurorum, *Just. 11, 11.*

Consultus, a, um. part. (1) *Consulted with.* (2) *Debated,*
considered, weighed. (3) *Also adj. sime, sup. Skilful, of whom*
counsel may be asked, wise, well seen in. (1) Consulti medici
 responderunt, nihil periculi esse, *Cic.* (2) = Re-consultā, at-
 que exploratā, *Cic. ad Att. 2, 16.* (3) Consultissimus juris,
Plin. de Vir. Ill. 44. astrologiae, *Col. 1, 1.* ¶ Consulto opus
 est, *You ought to consider the matter well,* *Sall. B. C. 1, 1.*

Consultus, i. m. subst. A counsellor, one who is consulted. =
 Consultus juris, & actor causarum mediocris, *Hor. A. P. 369.*
 Is absol. Eris tu, qui modō miles, mercator, tu consultus mo-
 do, rusticus, *Id. Sat. 1, 1, 16.*

Consultus, ūs. m. subst. A leaping together, *Litt. ex Luc.*
 sed q. Consultu, by advice, *Liv. 3, 62.*

Consumendus, a, um. part. To be consumed. Cū urbem
 incendio consumendam censerent, *Just. 5, 8.*

Consumens, tis. part. Consuming. Consumens luxu flagitiis-
 que domum, *Claud. Epigr. 25, 8.*

Consummābilis, le. adj. That may, or is to be perfected, *Sen.*
Ep. 92.

Consummāte, adv. Fully, absolutely, perfectly, completely,
 Litt. nullo, quod ego quidem scio, auctore.

Consummatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The sum total.* (2) *A per-*
fecting, a full finishing, or ending, an accomplishment. (1) Con-
 summatione operarum colligitur posse agrum, *Str. Col. 2, 13.*
 (2) *Plin. 26, 28.*

Consummaturus, a, um. part. About to accomplish, or be at
 an end. Nonnullis ante paucissimos quam consummaturi essent
 dies, primos pilos ademit, *Suet. Galig. 41.*

Consummatus, a, um. part. (1) *Summed up.* (2) *Ended,*
accomplished. It. adj. sime, sup. (3) *Compleat, perfect, con-*

summata. (1) Consummata efficiunt duo millia, &c. *Col. 5, 2.*
 (2) = Bella gesta & consummata, *Cic. Phil. 11, 7.* ubi tamen
 al. leg. confecta. (3) Eniam consummatis professoribus difficile,
Quint. 1, 9. Nullus est consummatae sapientiae, *Col. 11, 1, 11.*
 ¶ Consummatissimus juvenis, *A most accomplished youth,* *Plin.*
Ep. 2, 7.

Consummo, āre. act. (1) *To sum up an account.* (2) *To*
make up, or finish, to complete, or make an end of. (3) *Met. To*
accomplish, or perfect. (1) Is numerus consummat per totum
 42000, *Col. 4, 5.* (2) § Consummare opera, ut inchoata sunt,
Plin. Ep. 10, 48. (3) Unā re consummatur animus scientia bo-
 norum, & malorum immutabili, *Sen. Ep. 88.*

Consummor, āri. pass. To be summed up, finished, &c. Con-
 summantur aranei quater septenis diebus, *Plin. 11, 29.*

Consumo, ēre, pli, ptum. act. (1) *To spend lavishly.* (2)
To lay waste. (3) *To consume, or destroy.* (4) *To wear out.*
 (5) *To bestow, or lay out.* (6) *To exhaust.* (7) ¶ To put an
 end to, to satisfy. (8) ¶ To eat up, to devour. (1) = Effun-
 dere & consumere per luxuriam, *Cic. pro Rosc. 2.* (2) Aedes
 consumere incendio, *Liv. 27, 11.* (3) = Interficiunt, & con-
 sumunt serpentes ibes aves, *Cic. N. D. 1, 36.* (4) Consumit
 ferrum lapidēque vetustas, *Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 49.* (5) § Scito
 nie omnem meum laborem, omnem operam, curam, studium,
 in tuā salutē consumere, *Cic. Fam. 6, 14.* (6) Ignominiam
 consumere, *Tac. Hist. 3, 24.* Misericordiam consumere, *Curt.*
6, 8, 6. Consumpsit ventura timor, *Their fear anticipated all*
the calamities imaginable. Stat. Cū mare, cū terras con-
 sumperit, aera tentet, *Ov. Ep. 6, 161.* (7) ¶ Famem tenera
 consumere in agna, *Stat. Theb. 8, 576.* (8) ¶ Consumere men-
 sas, *Virg. Aen. 7, 116.*

Consumor, i. pass. To be spent, consumed, wasted, worn
 away, &c. Consumi fiti, *Caes. B. G. 8, 41.* incendio, *Liv. 27.*
 senio & moerore, *Id. 40.*

Consumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A spending, wasting, consum-*
ption. (2) *A laying out, a bestowing.* (1) Se ipse consumptione,
 & senio aiebat sui, *Cic. de Univ. 6.* (2) = Elaboratio & con-
 sumptio operae, *Ad Herenn. 4, 22.*

Consumptor, ōris. m. verb. A spender, waster, consumer. =
 Ignis confector est & consumptor omnium, *Cic. N. D. 2, 15.*

Consumpturus, a, um. part. About to consume, to have no re-
 putation to lose. Aut consumpturus eos; aut in ultimis terris in
 colonias distributurus, *Just. 12, 5.*

Consumptus, a, um. part. Consumed, wasted, decayed, spent,
 perished. Inedia, & purgationibus, & vi ipsius morbi consum-
 ptus, *Cic. Fam. 16, 12.* = Confectus, exhaustus. § Vivus,
Cic. § Consumptus acie, Patere. 2, 52. § à peste, *Plin. 11,*
20. Ubi tamen legendum est, Rege eā peste consumpto.

Consuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. To sew, or stitch up, *Plin.*

Consurgens, tis. part. Arising with. Consurgens terra, *Luc.*
9, 339. Consurgentibus ab occidente novis Poenorum & Ro-
 manorum imperiis, *Just. 29, 2.*

Consurgitur, imperf. They rise up all at once. Honorificē con-
 surgitur, *Cic. Verr. 4.* Consurrectum est in plausus, *Phaedr.*
5, 8, 28.

Consurgo, ēre, rexi, ctum. act. & neut. (1) *To rise up and*
show respect. (2) *To rise against.* (3) *To arise, of inanimate*
 things. (1) Quum senatus cunctus consurgeret, & ad Caesarem
 supplex accederet, *Cic. Fam. 4, 4.* In venerationem tui theatra
 ipsa consurgent, *Plin. Paneg. 54.* (2) Hispania quoque ad bellum
 consurrexit, *Liv.* (3) Consurgunt quercus, *Virg. Aen. 9, 681.*
 remi, *Id. Aen. 5, 120.* venti, *Id. Aen. 5, 20.*

Consurrectio, ōnis. f. verb. A respectful rising up. Credo
 te audisse, quae consurrectio iudicum facta sit, *Cic. Att. 1, 16.*

Consusurro, āre. act. To whisper together. Syrus cum illo ve-
 stro consusurrat, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.*

¶ Consutilis, le. adj. That is sewed, or stitched together, *Call.*
 ¶ Sutilis.

¶ Consutum, i. n. A seam.

Consutura, ae. f. A sewing, or stitching, *Suet. Vit. 2.* sed
 meliores libri cognituris.

Consutus, a, um. part. (1) *Sewed, or stitched together.* (2)
Met. Invented, pieced up. (1) Consuta tapetia, *Plaut. Stich.*
2, 2, 54. (2) Consutis tunicis advenio, non dolis, *Plaut.*
Amph. 1, 1, 213.

¶ Consydero, &c. Vid. Considero.

Contabefacio, ēre. act. To waste, or consume. Quae me mi-
 seria & cura contabefacit, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 19.*

Contabescens, tis. part. Fainting, wasting. Vulg. interp. a

Contabesco, ēre, tabui. To pine, or waste away with grief,
 &c. Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 31.* Conf-
Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 91.

Contabulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A joining of boards together, a
 planking, a boarding a floor, or wainscoting, a timber frame,
Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

Contabulatus, a, um. part. Boarded, or covered over. Con-
 tabulato mari molibus, *Curt. 5, 23.*

Contabulo, āre. act. (1) *To plank, to floor with boards, to*
frame a building of timber. (2) *To make a bridge over a river.*
 (1) *Caes. B. G. 7, 22.* (2) Xerxes Hellespontum contabula-
 verat, *Suet. Gal. 19.*

Contabulor, āri. pass. To be boarded, or planked. Turres con-
 tabulantur, *Caes. B. G. 5, 39.*

Contactus,

Contactus, a, um. part. [*à* contingor] *Touched, dyed, stained, coloured, tainted, or infected.* ¶ Sale modico contactus, *Corned*, Cels. 2, 24. Colore croci contactus, *Lucr.* 6, 1186. ¶ Contactus religione dies, *An unlucky day*, *Liv.* 6, 28. Contactus locietate peculatus, *Infected*, *Id.*

Contactus, ūs. m. verb. [*à* contingo]. (1) *A touch, or contact.* (2) *An infection.* (3) *Defilement.* (1) Urtica contactu mortifera, *Plin.* 10, 79. (2) Infecti quasi valetudine, & contactu, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 7. (3) Refugit viriles contactus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 241.

Contāges, ūs. f. [*ex* con, & tago, ant. pro tango]. *A contagion, an infection, a rot of sheep, murrain among cattle, any infectious disease*, *Lucr.* 4, 337. & 6, 1241.

Contāgio, ōnis. f. (1) *An effect, or affection.* (2) *Contagion, infection, pollution.* (1) Ut naturae contagio valet, quam ego non tollo, *Cic. de Fato*, 3. (2) Quibus fuit minima cum corporibus contagio, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30.

Contāgiōsus, a, um. *Contagious, infectious*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

Contāgium, i. n. *A contagion, infection, a catching disease, as the murrain, &c.* Pecoris contagia, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 51. *It. Met.* Lucii contagia, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 4. scelerum, *Luc.* 3, 322. Ne cuius facti dicte contagione praefens violer, *lest being caught here, I should be thought an accomplice*, *Liv.* 2, 37.

Contāmen, inis. n. *A defilement*, *Tert.*

Contāminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defilement, a pollution, adultery*, *Ulp.* + *Pollutio*, *violatio*.

Contāminator, ōris. verb. *A defiler, or corrupter*, *Lampr.*

Contāminatus, a, um. part. & adj. *Spoiled by unnatural mixture.* Met. *Corrupt, naughty, base, defiled, debauched, distained.*

Grex contaminatus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 9. = *Judicia corrupta, & contaminata*, *Cic. in Caecil.* 22. = *Homo turpissimus, sceleratissimus, contaminatissimus*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 9. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 37.

Contāmino, āre. act. [*ex* con, & obsol. tamino] (1) *To mix one thing with another, so as to spoil both; to make uneasy.* (2) *To defile, to pollute.* (3) *To disgrace.* (1) Contaminare vitam aegritudine, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 5. Vid. Contaminor. (2) Contaminare, se vitiis, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 8. (3) & Non modo non se contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, *Cic. in Cat.* 1, 12.

Contāminor, āri. pass. (1) *To be defiled, or stained.* (2) *To be mangled, to be patched up.* (1) Culpa contaminabitur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Contaminari non decere fabulas, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 16.

Contārius, [à contus] Miles conto armatus, *Grut.* 40, 3.

Contātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* contor] *Delaying, beating down the price, huckstering, delaying to strike up the bargain.* Emiliensem vituli, quanti indicatus sit, nulla pretii contatione, *Plin.* 28, 57.

+ Contātus, a, um. part. *Having a long time higgled, or dalled, and stood beating the market.* + Cunctatus, *It. à* contus, *Armed with a pike, or lance*, *Veg.* 3, 6.

Contechnatus, a, um. part. *Devising, or playing tricks*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 6, 34.

Contectus, a, um. part. *Covered, hid.* Casa contecta stramine, *A thatched cottage*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 447. Contecti caedibus campis, *Lex. ex Plin. jun.* Vehiculum pellibus undique contectum, *Curt.* 5, 12.

Contegendus, a, um. part. *To be covered.* Contegendis quae prima aetas & summa fortuna expeterent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 13, 3. Quidquid impositum est, betae folio contegendum est, *Cels.* 5, 26, 33.

Contegens, tis. part. *Covering*, *Mart.* 12, 45.

Contēgo, ēre, xi, tum. act. (1) *To cover.* (2) Met. *To cloke, or conceal.* (1) Tumulus contegit corpus, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. (2) Factam injuriam contexeris, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 41.

Contegor, i. pass. *To be covered, buried, &c.* *Caes. B. C.* 2, 10.

Contēmērātus, a, um. part. *Defiled, polluted*, *Tert.* + *Contaminatus*.

Contēmēro, āre. act. *To violate, to injure, to wrong, to profane*, *Mart. de Spect.* 10. Dominae contemerasse torum, *Ov. Am.* 2, 7, 18. R. occ.

Contemnendus, a, um. part. *Contemptible, despicable, to be despised.* Orator non contemnendus, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 13.

Contemnens, tis. *Contemning.* Lenius comitūque scribendi genus contemnens, *Suet. Calig.* 53.

Contēmno, ēre, pti, ptum. act. [*ex* con, & temno]. (1) *To undervalue, to contemn, or despise, not to regard, or care for.* (2) *To bid defiance to.* (3) *To make no account of.* (1) Contemisti L. Murenæ genus, extulisti tuum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 70. (2) Nondum caeruleas pinus contempserat undas, *Tib.* 1, 3, 37. (3) Utrumque timidi est. Nemo contempsit mori, qui concupivit, *Sen. Theb.* 197. edit. Schröderi. In monumentum illud contempsimus, *H. S. We did not value giving, &c.* *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

Contemnōr, i. pass. *To be undervalued, slighted, &c.* = *Contemni se putat, despici, illudi*, *Cic. de Senect.* 18.

Contēmpero, āre. act. *To temper, or mingle together*, *Firm.* + *Tempero*.

Contemplans, tis. part. *Contemplating, viewing.* Deus terras & maria contemplans, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10.

Contemplatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A beholding, gazing upon, regarding.* (2) Met. *Contemplation, study, meditation, a survey,*

a regard. (1) Res diligenti contemplatione dignissima, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. (2) = *Consideratio contemplatioque naturae*, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 41.

Contemplativus, a, um. adj. *Given to contemplation, contemplative, belonging to theory, speculative.* Philosophia contemplativa, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Contemplator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, or viewer.* (2) Met. *One who contemplates.* (1) = *Contemplator, admiratorque mundi*, *Sen. ad Helv.* 8. (2) Homo contemplator coeli, ac deorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28.

Contemplatrix, icis. f. *She that beholds, or meditates, or contemplates*, *Cels. in proem.*

Contemplatu, abl. verb. *By contemplation, or consideration*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 66.

Contemplatus, a, um. part. *Having beheld.* Contemplatusque qui tractus castrorum, quaeque forma esset, *Liv.* 3, 28.

+ Contemplo, āre. *To look, or behold.* Cum hanc magis contemplo, magis placet, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 15. & saepe alibi pro

Contemplor, ātus sum. dep. [*contemplari dictum est à templo, i. e. loco, qui ab omni parte aspici, vel videri potest, quem antiqui templum nominabant, Fest. sc. eo sensu, quo templum usurpabant augures*] (1) *To behold, to look upon, to look wisely, or to gaze upon.* (2) Met. *To muse upon, to consider, to meditate, to contemplate.* (1) Oculis contemplari coeli pulchritudinem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 38. (2) Quod oculis non potes, id animo contemplare, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 14. = *Considero, intueor, &c.*

Contemporālis, le. adj. *Of the same time, or standing*, *Firm.* + *Aequalis*, *Cic.* Extemporalis, *Quint.*

Contemporāneus, a, um. adj. & + contemporārius, id. quod + contemporalis, *Litt.* quibus addidisse poterat + coaevus + coetaneus ejusdem sc. hordeaceae farinae. *That is in one time, of the same age, or standing, contemporary*, *Litt.* + *Aequalis*, *Cic.* Aequaevus, *Virg.*

Contemptibilis, le. adj. ior, comp. *Despicable, contemptible*, *Ulp.* + *Contemnendus*.

Contemptibiliter, adv. *Contemptibly*, *Perot.* + *Contemptim*.

Contemptim, adv. ius, comp. *Scornfully, disdainfully, lightly, with contempt.* Ne nos tam contemptim conteras, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 1, 34. Contemptius vagari, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 47. abuti potentia hominum, *Suet. Dom.* 11.

Contemptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A slighting, despising, or making no account of, contempt.* In contemptionem alicui venire, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 15. = *In rerum humanarum contemptione, & despicentia*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40.

Contemptor, ōris. m. verb. *A contemner, a despiser.* Contemptor deum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 648. deorum hominumque, *Liv.* 3, 57. famae, *Claud. Eutrop.* 1, 434.

+ Contemptor, āri. freq. [*ex* contemno] cum acc. *To slight, to set little, or nothing by*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* + *Contemno*.

Contemptrix, icis. f. (1) *That scorns, or cares not for.* (2) *That fears not.* (1) Contemptrix superum propago, *Ov. Met.* 1, 161. frigorum eruca, *Plin.* 19, 44. (2) turba pericli, *Sil.* 17, 415.

Contempturus, a, um. part. *About to contemn*, *Liv.* 4, 35.

Contemptus, a, um. part. *Slighted, despised, mean.* & adj. ior, comp. simus, sup. = *Homo vita contempta ac sordida*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 5. Nihil illo contemptius, *Cic. Phil.* 3. Contemptiores mage erunt atque avidi minus, ubi al. contentiores, *Plaut. Poen.* 2, 15. = *Tenuissimus victus, atque contemptissimae escae*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 28.

Contemptus, ūs. m. verb. [*à* contemno] *Contempt, despite, scorn, disdain, derision.* Contemptu laborare, *To be despised and set at naught*, *Liv.* 6, 2. Contemptui habere, *To slight*, *Suet. Aug.* 93.

Contendens, tis. part. *Contending.* Contendens nihil sibi admittunt, cuiusquam invisus esset, *Suet. Cal.* 15.

Contendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. (1) *To stretch, or strain.* (2) Met. *To rack.* (3) *To labour, or strive.* (4) *To march, to be on his way in all haste.* (5) Met. *To be earnest with one, in way of request; to press, or urge one with intreaties.* (6) *To be positive in a thing, to undertake to make it good.* (7) *To compare, match, or set together.* (8) *To quarrel, debate, fight, or dispute.* (9) *To struggle, to endeavour.* (10) *To hasten a journey.* (11) *To request, or sue for.* (1) Contende tenacia vincula, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 412. (2) Non libet in tales animos contendere curas, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 5, 11. (3) Litora cursu contendunt petere, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 162. (4) Grave agmen ad Euphratem contendit, *Curt.* 3, 7, 1. (5) Omni studio à te contendo, *Cic. ad Brut.* 14. (6) Ut Asclepiades contendit, *Cels. praef.* 1, 1. (7) Nemo nostros annales cum scriptura eorum contenderit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 32. § Quid enim contendat hirundo cecenis? *Lucr.* 3, 6. consecratione Graeca. (8) Contendunt verbis inter se, non pugnis, *Cic. Parad.* 3. = *Qui stadium currit, eniti & contendere debet, ut vincat*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10. Contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, *Cic. de Fato*, 10.

(10) § Plato in Aegyptum contendit, *Cic.* § Contendere cursum aliquod, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 38. § ad aliquem, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 834. § ut ad castra perveniat, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 7. Deinde Romam contendit, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (11) Magistratus à populo summā ambitione contenditur, *Cic. in Kerr.*

Contendor, i. pass. *To be sued, or fought for, &c.* Propter magnitudinem

magnitudinem potestatis hic magistratus à populo summa ambitione contenditur, *Cic. Verr. 2, 53.*

Contenebrat, àvit. imperf. *It waxeth night, it grows dark, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.*

† Contentus, a, um. *Very quick, or swift, G. ex Lucr.*

Contentè, adv. ius. comp. (1) *Closely, straitly.* (2) *Forceably.* (3) *Earnestly, vehemently.* (1) = Aliquem arcè, contentèque habere, *To keep one short, and allow him no liberty, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 64.* (2) Plaga hoc gravior, quò est missa contentiùs, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.* (3) M. Antonium, cum pro se contentè diceret, vidi terram tangere, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.*

† Contentim, adv. *Earnestly, or hastily, G. ex Curt.*

Contentio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A straining, or stretching.* (2) *An effort, or enforcement.* (3) *Eagerness, vehemency.* (4) *Strife, a law-suit, debate, quarrel, a brawling; a dispute.* (5) *A comparison, or considering things together.* (6) *A rhetorical scheme.* (7) *An equality, or suitableness of the parts to themselves.* (1) & Vocis contentio, & submissio, *Cic. Offic. 1, 41.* (2) Contentio ingenii, animi, virium, *Cic.* (3) Pugna summa contentione pugnata, *Cic. pro Mur. 16.* (4) Non de terminis, sed de totà possessione contentio, *Cic. Acad. 4, 43.* (5) Quaedam hominum ipsorum videtur facienda esse contentio, *Cic. pro Planc. 2.* (6) Ad Herenn. 4, 1, 15. & 44. (7) Gravitatis, & ponderum contentio, *Cic. N. D. 2, 45.*

Contentiosus, a, um. adj. *Contentious, vehement, earnest, quarrelsome, stubborn, Plin. Epist. 2, 19. = pugnax, Ibid.*

Contentus, a, um. part. [à contineor] (1) *Contained, held.* (2) Adj. *Content, satisfied, well pleased with what he hath.* (1) *Litt. sed nullo auctore cit.* (2) § Cum ablat. intelligitur in. Nescio an satius fuerit populo Romano Sicilia & Africa contento fuisse, *Flor. 3, 12, 6.* Paucis contentus, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 74.* § retinere titulum, *Paterc. 2, 49, 5.*

Contentus, a, um. part. [à contendor] (1) *Stretched.* (2) *Strained.* (3) *Bent, or drawn as a bow.* (4) *Drawn, or scrupled close.* (5) Met. *Speedy.* (1) Contenta cervix, *Virg. Geor. 3, 536.* (2) & Onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.* (3) Insonuit contento nervus ab arcu, *Ov. Met. 6, 286.* (4) = Tormenta telorum eò graviores emissiones habent, quò sunt contenta, atque adducta vehementius, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.* (5) Contento cursu clafsis Italiam petebat, *Cic. pro Mur. 15.*

|| Conterebro, àre. *To bore through, Lex. ex Gell. † Te-rebro.*

Conterendus, a, um. part. *To be bruised together. Cochleae cum testis suis comburendae, conterendaeque, Cels. 5, 21.*

Conterminatio, ònis. f. verb. *An adjoining, or bordering on, Litt. ex Liv.*

Conterminatus, a, um. part. *Borderer on, Litt. ex Liv.*

Conterminum, i. n. *A bordering, neighbourhood. Eadem & Pharanitis in conterminio Arabiae, Plin. 37, 40.*

Contermino, àre. neut. *To border upon a place, Amm. 14, 6.*

Conterminus, a, um. adj. (1) *Bounding, or bordering near together, nigh.* (2) Also subst. *A borderer.* (1) Terrae domus est contermina nostrae, *Ov. Met. 1, 774.* (2) Nisi Autolicus ille cuiquam potuit tolerabilis esse conterminus, *Col. 1, 3.*

|| Conternatio, ònis. f. *A dividing by threes, R. ex Hyg.*

Conternatus, a, um. adj. *Parted into companies by threes, R. ex Liv. certe Hygin. de limit. pag. 191. edit. Goef.*

Contéro, ère, trivi, itum. act. (1) *To break, or bruise small, to bray, or pound in a mortar.* (2) Met. *To waste, or consume.* (3) *To spend, or pass over.* (4) *To wear out with using.* (5) *To weary, or tease one.* (6) *To make light of, to despise.* (1) Conterere avem in cinerem, *Plin. 30, 20.* (2) = Quid ego huc recursem, aut operam sumam, aut conteram? *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 54.* (3) Totum hunc contrivi diem, *Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17.* (4) Ufu ferrum conterere, *Ov. A. Am. 91.* (5) Conteris tu tuà me oratione, mulier, *Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 65.* (6) = Reliqua ex collatione facile est conterere, atque contemnere, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 30.*

Conteror, i. pass. *To be worn out, to be tired, or wearied, &c. Cum in causis, & in negotiis, & in foro conteramur, Cic. Orat. 1, 58.*

|| Conterraneus, a, um. [ex con, & terra] *Castrense vocab. A country-man, of the same country, Plin. in praef. † Popularis, Cic.*

Conterreo, ère, ui, itum. act. *To make afraid, to put in fear, to affright, to astonish, to scare, Cic. de Orat. 1, 49. & Col. 7, 12. Multitudo pacem poscentium conterrui, Liv. 2, 39.*

Conterrui, àre. *To put in fear, Litt. ex Stat.*

Conterritus, a, um. part. *Put in fear, affrighted, scared. Aspectu conterritus, Virg. Aen. 3, 53. Conf. Liv. 2, 34. & Curt. 3, 12.*

Contestans, tis. part. *Calling to witness, Cic. Verr. 4, 29. & pro Flacc. 40.*

|| Contestatio, ònis. f. verb. voc. forense. *Litis contestatio, The opening the case before the witnesses, a trial of a cause, Ulp. † Cognitio.*

|| Contestatò, adv. i. testibus adhibitis, *In presence of witnesses, Ulp.*

Contestatus, a, um. part. *Witnessed, proved by witnesses, well known. A contestata virtute majorum non degeneravit, Cic. pro Flacc. 11.*

Contestor, àtus sum. dep. [contestari est cum uterque reus dicit; Testes estote, Fest.] *To call to witness, to make protestation of a thing. ¶ Deos hominésque contestans, Cic. Verr. 4, 29. Contestari litem, To put in the plaintiff's declaration, and the defendant's answer, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 12.*

Contexo, ère, ui, tum. act. (1) *To weave, or join to.* (2) *To tie together.* (3) Met. *To join, or twist together.* (4) *To forge, or devise.* (1) Contexere villos, *Cic. Vid. Contextus.* (2) § Lilia amaranthis contexere, *Tib. 3, 4, 33.* (3) § extrema cum primis, *To make all of a piece, Cic. Fam. 10, 13.* (4) At quàm festivè crimen contexitur, *Cic. pro Deiot. 6.*

Contextè, adv. *Closely, compactly, without interruption, jointly, or together. = Omnia naturali colligatione consertè contextèque fiunt, Cic. de Fato, 14.*

Contextim, adv. *Of one piece, interweavingly, Plin. 10, 74.*

|| Contextio, ònis. f. verb. *A contexture, or composition, Macro. † Contextus.*

Contextura, ae. f. *A composition, or making a thing, a contexture, Lex. ex Vitruv.*

Contextus, a, um. part. *Woven, wrought together, interlaced, made up, or clapt together. Ut ovium villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.*

Contextus, ùs. m. verb. (1) *A weaving, or pleating together.* (2) *A composition.* (3) *The form and stile of a continued discourse, a text, or context.* (1) Pinnarum contextu tegumenta corpori faciebat, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 11. ex Acc.* (2) Eorum contextum vis deberet dissolvere, *Lucr. 1, 244.* (3) = Contextus, & continuatio sermonis, *Quint. Inst. Or. 8, 1.*

Conticeo, ère, ui. n. (1) *To hold one's peace, to keep silence, to become dumb, or speechless.* (2) Met. *To desist, or cease.* (1) Conscientià convictus repente conticuit, *Cic. Cat. 3, 5.* (2) = Studium nostrum conticuit subito & obmutuit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 94.*

Conticesco, ère. incept. *To hold his peace, to be hush, or still. Conticescebat tumultus, Liv. 25, 10. § De re aliquà conticescere, Cic. pro Marc. 3. § ad casus aliquos, Quint. 6, 1.*

Conticinium, i. n. [à conticeo] (1) *The dead time of the night, when all is still, and people are in their first sleep.* (2) = *The time betwixt cock-crowing, and the break of day.* (1) Redito huc conticinio, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 95.* (2) Macro. Sat. 1, 3.

† Conticisco, pro conticesco. *Fores crepuerunt, conticiscam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, fin.*

Contignatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *The raftering, or rearing up of an horse, the boarding of an house,* (2) *A floor, a story of an house.* (1) Caef. B. C. 2, 9. (2) Liv. 21, 62.

Contignatus, a, um. part. *Raftered, or floored, and built into stories, Caef. B. C. 2, 15.*

Contigno, àre. act. *To rafter, or floor an house, Plin. 9, 2.*

Contiguus, a, um. adj. [ex con, & tango] *That toucheth, or is next to, very near, contiguous, adjoining. Contiguas habere domos, Ov. Met. 3, 57.*

Continctus, a, um. part. *Dyed, or coloured. Croci contincta colore, Lucr. 6, 1186.*

Continens, tis. part. & adj. ior. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Adjoining, or next to, joining together.* (2) *Adject. Of one piece, close, in close array.* (3) *Continual, without intermission, or space between.* (4) *Not interrupted.* (5) *Continent, keeping his desires within bounds, moderate.* (6) *Temperate, chaste, virtuous, modest.* (1) = Continentia fundo alicujus praedia atque adjuncta, *Cic. pro Caec. 4.* (2) Continenti agmine septi, *Liv. 2, 50.* Continens agmen migrantium, *Id. 1, 29.* (3) Imber continens per totam noctem, *Liv.* Continenti spiritu, *With one breath, Cic. de Orat. 3, 57.* (4) & Nihil, te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 8.* (5) Non intemperanter concupiscere continentis debet dici, *Nep. Att. 13.* Ne continentior in vitâ hominum, quàm in pecuniâ, fuisse videatur, *Caef. B. C. 1, 23.* Majores nostri continentissimi homines, *Cic. Parad. 1, 1, 5.* (6) = Praeter alios meum virum fui rata sicum, frugi, continentem, amantem uxoris maximè, *Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 5.* Continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum, *Nep. Epam. 3.* Continentia, n. pl. *The hinge, or principal points of a matter in controversy, Cic.*

Continendus, a, um. part. *To be held, or kept in. Nares eadem tantummodo habenâ continendae sunt, Cels. 8, 5.*

Continens, f. sc. terra. *The continent, or main land, Plin. 4, 2. Continens terra, Nep. Them. 3.*

Continenter, adv. (1) *Continently, chastly, soberly, sparingly, closely.* (2) Also *continually, without intermission.* (1) = Honestum est parçè, continenter, severè, sobriè vivere, *Cic. Off. 2, 30.* (2) Cum esset pugnatum continenter horas quinque, *Caef. B. C. 1, 46.*

Continentia, ae. f. (1) *A keeping, or holding in.* (2) Met. *Continency, chastity, temperance, abstinence from pleasure, or covetousness, forbearance.* (3) Also *a joining, or bordering of countries, nearness.* (1) Edictum dicitur meditatus, quo veniam daret flatum crepitumque ventris in convivio emittendi, cum periclitatum quendam prae pudore ex continentia reperisset, *Suet. Claud. 32.* (2) Continentia in victu omni atque cultu corporis tuendi causâ, & in praetermittendis voluptatibus, *Cic. Off. 2, 24.* (3) Continentia regionum, *Macro. 5, 15.*

Contineo, ère, ui, entum, act. [ex con, & teneo] (1) *To hold together.* (2) Absol. *To hold.* (3) *To keep up, or hold in.* (4) Met.

(4) Met. *To keep close, or secret.* (5) *To keep within bounds.* (6) *To keep back, or hinder.* (7) *To stop, or bind.* (8) *To coerce, to bridle, to rule, to govern.* (9) *To forbear, to refrain.* (10) *To keep close, as masters their pupils.* (11) *To contain, to comprize, to comprehend.* (12) *To conserve, or preserve.* (1) Trabes singulae lingulis faxis intersectis arte contineantur, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 23. (2) Animo male fit, contine, quales, caput, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 26. (3) Belluas immanes septis continere, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 3. canes per diem catenis, *Col.* 7, 12. (4) = Quae vera audivi, taceo, & contineo optime, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 23. ¶ Petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quae continet, neque adhuc protulit, explicet nobis, *Sc. Cic.* (5) Exercitum castris continuit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 48. (6) = An te auspiciū commoratum est? an tempestas continet? *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 58. (7) Corpus si profluvio laborat, continere, *Gell. praef.* Continuit animam, *Luc.* 8, 616. (8) = Contineere & regere appetitiones, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. Contineant milites a seditione, *Liv.* 3, 50. (9) Nimis aegrè risum continui, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 36. Vix videtur continere lacrimas, *Id. Most.* 3, 2, 137. (10) In quā quidem quaestione nos te continebimus, *Cic. Trebatio, Fam.* 7, 19. *vid. locum integrum.* (11) = Coërcet & continet mundus omnia suo complexu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. Continet epistola tercia, esse tibi redditam orationem pro Clodio, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 28. (12) = Lex ipsa naturae, quae utilitatem hominum conservat & continet, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 6.

Contineor, eri. pass. *To be contained, or comprized, &c.* In quo foro omnis aequitas continetur, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 1.

Contingens, tis. part. (1) *Touching.* (2) Met. *Relating to.* (3) Adj. *Chancing, or happening, contingent, that may be, or not be.* (1) Luna terram penè contingens, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43. (2) Nullo gradu contingens Caesarem domum, *No kin to the Caesars, Suet. Galb.* 2. (3) Bud. ex philosophorum usu praecipue.

Contingo, ere, tigi, tactum. act. [*ex con, & tango*] (1) *To touch, or lay hold of, to handle.* (2) Absol. *To touch.* (3) *To hit.* (4) *To arrive at.* (5) *Also to reach to.* (6) *To affect, or influence.* (7) *To be akin to.* (8) *To befall one.* (9) *To attain to.* (1) Funem manu contingere gaudent, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 239. (2) Curato ne inter sese contingant, *Col.* 5, 10. (3) Avem contingere ferro non valuit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 509. (4) Contingere portum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 634. (5) Radices montis ripae fluminis contingunt, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 38. Sors Tyrrenum contigit, *The lot fell upon him, Patere.* 1, 1. (6) Cura contingit animum, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 173. (7) Deos quoniam propius contingis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6. (8) Id in magnis animis plerumque contingit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22. (9) Pietas finem contigit illa suum, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 4, 8, 38.

Contingor, i. pass. *To be touched, or reached, &c.* *Liv.* 29, 8. ¶ Crimine contingi, *To be guilty, or accessory to it, Ulp. Vid.* Contingo.

Contingo, ere, xi, nctum. [*ex con, & tingo*] (1) *To anoint.* (2) *To season.* (1) Contingunt corpus amurcā, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 448. (2) Parco sale contingunt, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 403.

Continuans, tis. part. *Continuing.* Continuantes unumquodque praenomen per ternas personas, *Suet. Neron.* 1.

Continuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A joining without interruption, a continuation.* Continuatio imbrum, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 29. = Quaedam continuatio, seriesque rerum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4. verborum, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 13.

Continuatus, a, um. part. (1) *Continued, or joined together.* (2) *Contiguous.* (1) = Continuata & conjuncta verba, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 37. ¶ singuli, *Id.* Continuati clunibus diversi afflunt tauri, *Varr.* 2, 9, 3. (2) Domus continuata foro, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 15, 16.

Continuè, adv. *Daily, Quint.* 2, 20.

Continuitas, ātis. f. *The continuity, or whole length, depth, &c.* *Plin.* 8, 44.

Continuò, adv. (1) *By and by, presently, forthwith, immediately.* (2) *Therefore, for that reason.* (1) Continuò hic adero, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 96. ¶ Cur tanto post potiusque continuò queri malueris? *Cic.* (2) Aequè contigit omnibus fidibus, ut incontentae sint; illud non continuò, ut aequè incontentae, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 27.

Continuo, āre. act. (1) *To continue, persevere, or hold on.* (2) *Also to join, to close together.* (1) Duabus noctibus perpositionem continuavit, *Plin.* 14, 28. (2) Aliae alias [atomi] apprehendentes continuantur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. ¶ Continuare domos muenibus, *To build them close together, Liv.* 12. [Hostes quinque] continuat ferro, *He kills them one after another. Ter. Libas officio continuata meo est, Ovid. Amor.* 3, 6, 24.

Continuor, āri. pass. *To be continued, or joined.* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. Ut neque aedificia moenibus interiore parte continuarentur, *Liv.* 1, 44.

Continuus, a, um. adj. [*à contineo, ut assiduus ab assideo*] (1) *Continual, without intermission, daily, constant.* (2) *Close together, touching each other, plain, even and uniform.* (1) Quae inter continuum perdidit triennium, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 61. (2) ¶ Nunc continua, nunc intermissa tecta villarum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. Continui agri, *Suet. J. Caes.* 38. + Continuus principis, *His constant companion, Tac.* + Conjunctissimus principi.

+ Contollo, ere. *To bear, or lift up together.* ¶ Contollam

gradum, *I will march, or stalk on, mend my pace, Plaut. Aut.* 5, 1, 6.

Contōnat, imperf. *It thunders.* Continuò contōnat sonitu maximo, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 42.

Contonde pro contunde, *Veget.* 2, 57, 3. & 3, 2, 4.

Contor, āri. dep. [*à conto nautarum perticā, quā aquae profunditatem explorant*] *To sound, to feel the bottom in water.* Met. *Also to enquire diligently.* § Cum ex illo de me contaretur, *Cic. Att.* 11, 10. ubi al. cunctaretur. Raro occ. personator, freq.

Contorquendus, a, um. part. *To be wrestled, or wreathed about.* Met. *To be moved, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 17.

Contorqueo, ere, si, sum & tum. act. (1) *To wind about, to twist.* (2) *To turn round, to whirl about.* (3) *To cast, sling, or hurl.* (1) Quae verba contorquet! *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 26. (2) Contorquet cursum Capriensis, *Cic. in Arat.* 61. (3) Ingenitem viribus hastam contorquet, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 51.

¶ Contorreo, ere. *To scorch, to broil, and burn up, Amm.* 18, 7. + Torreo.

Contorsio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à contorqueo*] *A wrestling, or writhing, &c. Vid. Contortio.*

Contortè, adv. ius, comp. *Awry, wily, forcedly, obscurely, intricately.* Ne quid contortè dicatur, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. Haec à Stoicis concluduntur contortius, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 10.

Contortilis, le. adj. *Wreathed, or wrung about, Litt. ex Stat.* sed q.

Contortio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrestling, or screwing.* Contortiones orationis, *Cic. de Fato,* 8.

Contortor, ōris. m. verb. *A wracker, or wrestler.* Legum contortor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 27.

Contortulus, a, um. [dim. à contortus] *Wrestled somewhat,* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18.

Contortuplicatus, a, um. part. Longa nomina contortuplicata, *Wreathed about in many folds, hard to be pronounced. Hoc vix. more sub fecit Plautus, Pers.* 4, 6, 26. Contortiones orationis vocat *Cic. de Fato,* 8.

Contortus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Hurled, or flung with force.* (2) *Violently turned about.* (3) *Intangled, hurricate, perplexed.* (4) *Crisped, curled.* (5) *Wreathed, circled.* (1) Cuspis contorta lacerto, *Ov. Met.* 8, 345. (2) Contortis faucibus convertens in hostem, *Suet. Caes.* 62. (3) Contorta & aculeata sophismata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. (4) Impudicum crine contorto caput, *Sen. Hipp.* 707. (5) Cornua contorta, *Plin.* 11, 45.

Contra, praep. reg. acc. (1) *Against, contrary to.* (2) *Over against, opposite to.* (1) Contra naturam vivere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. (2) Quis hic est, qui contra me altat? *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 13.

Contrà, adv. (1) *On the contrary, on the other hand.* (2) *Contrariwise, otherwise.* (3) *Opposite.* (4) *Also mutually, reciprocally.* (1) Si laudabit haec illius formam, tu hujus contrà, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 53. (2) Contrà quàm ipse censuisset, *Cic. in Pison.* 8. Contrà, ac dicta sunt, evenisse, *Id.* § Contrà atque oporteret, *Id.* Clamare contrà quàm deceat, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 20. (3) Stat contrà, statque jubet, *Juv.* 3, 290. Non carus est auro contrà, *He is worth his weight in gold, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 29. ¶ Contrà ea pro contrà elegantissimè dixerunt Nepos in praefat. *Caes. B. C.* 3, 74. *Liv.* 2, 60. princ. (4) Quae me amat, quam contrà amo, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 23.

Contractio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à contraho*] (1) *Contraction, or shrinking in, a bending, or clinching.* (2) Met. *A contracting, or narrowing.* (3) *Also a figure in grammar, leaving out letters.* (1) Contractio frontis, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. superciliorum, *Id. Off.* 1, 41. ¶ Digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) ¶ Eodem vitio est effusio animi in laetitiam, quo in dolore contractio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 31. (3) Ut sis pro si vis, sultis pro si vultis.

Contractiuncula, ae. f. [dim. à contractio] *A little twitch, a pinch.* Morsus & contractiuncula quaedam animi relinquetur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34.

¶ Contractorium, i. m. *A cord, a string,* *Suet. ascrib. Litt.* sed locum non dicit.

Contractura, ae. f. *The making of pillars small about the top,* *Vitruv.* 3, 2. & 5, 1.

Contractus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. (1) *Gathered, mustered, or drawn together.* (2) *Wrinkled, bunched.* (3) Met. *Moderated.* (4) *Joined close.* (5) *Gotten, procured.* (6) *Contracted, abridged, shortened.* (7) Adj. *Narrow, strait, difficult.* (1) Contractus exercitus, *Liv.* 27, 41. (2) Contracta frons, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 125. (3) Contracta melius parva cupidine vectigalia porrigam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 39. (4) Consuetudines & familiaritates contractae, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (5) Culpā contractum malum acgritudinem acriorem facit, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 22. (6) = Ambitus verborum contractus & brevis, *Cic. de Gl. Orat.* 44. Noctes contractiores, *Id. Parad.* 1. studia, *Id. pro Coel.* 31. (7) Contracta & adducta res in angustum, *Cic. de Amic.* 5.

Contractus, ūs. m. (1) *A contract, covenant, or bargain.* (2) *A lessening, or making smaller.* (1) Apud JCC. (2) Quò minus habuerit altior columna contractum, *Vitruv.* 3, 3. Conf.

Varr. 1, 68.

Contradicens,

Contrādicens, tis. *Contradicting*. Contrādicente nullo, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 20.

Contrādicō, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [ex contra, & dico] *To contradict, gainsay, or oppose*. Cic. *Attic.* 1, 17.

Contrādicor, i. pass. *To be said in opposition*. Cic.

Contrādictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contradicting, a speaking contrary to, an objection*. Quint. *Orat.* 3, 8.

† Contrādo, ēre, didi, tum. *To deliver*. Fidem dictis contrādere, *Lucr.* 1, 402. ubi alii contrādere.

Contrāco, īre. *To go contrary, or against, to contradict*. Sententiae Cassii nemo unus contrāire ausus est, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 45. Nonne putatis sacros Libyae contrāire leones? *Stat. Theb.* 9, 16.

Contrāhendus, a, um. part. *To be contradicted, to be transacted, or done, to be bargained for, &c.* = Appetitus omnes contrāhendi, sedandique sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. Negōtiis contrāhendis simplicari, *Ibid.* 2, 11.

Contrāho, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. (1) *To draw, or get together, to gather, to pick up, to muster.* (2) *To pluck, or shrink in.* (3) *To procure, or get.* (4) *To contract, to bargain, to have to do with.* (5) *To shorten, or abridge.* (1) & Amicitia omnia contrahit, discordia dissipat, *Cic. de Am.* 7. (2) & Partes quae sunt intra dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (3) Virtus contrahit amicitiam, *Cic. de Am.* 14. (4) Cum illo nemo rationem, nemo rem ullam contraherat, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 14. (5) Contrahere orationem, *Cic. Part. Or.* 7. & dilatare, *Ibid.* ¶ Contrahere aes alienum, *To run into debt*, *Cic. ad Qu. fr.* 1, 1. vela, *to furl the sails*, *Id. Att.* 1, 13. collum, *to shrink in his neck*, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 17. lac, *to turn, or curdle milk*, *Plin.* 23, 63. animum, *to sadden the mind*, *Cic. cicatricem, to close up*, *Plin.* 12, 38. ventrem, *to bind, or make costive*, *Id.* 22, 12.

Contrāhor, i. pass. *To be contradicted, or drawn together, to be shrunk in, &c.* Contrahitur plus nummorum, *Col.* 12, 50, 20. *Vid.* Contraho.

Contrāliccor, ēri. dep. *To cheapen, or to offer money for what another is about to buy*. Illo licente, contrāliceri audet nemo, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 18. sed fortasse contra liceri, divisè rect.

Contrāpōitus, a, um. *Opposite, contrary to*, Quint. 9, 3.

Contrāriè, adv. *Contrarily, on the contrary*. In quo aut ambigūe quid sit scriptum, aut contrāriè, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31.

¶ Contrārietas, ātis. f. *Contrariety, opposition, disagreement*, *Macrobi. Som. Scip.* 2, 15.

¶ Contrārio, arc. aēt. *To thwart, or act contrary to one*, *Prosp.*

Contrārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Contrary to, repugnant, hurtful.* (2) *Thwart, directly over against.* (1) = Contrariis, diversis, & pugnantibus inter se studiis, *Cic. pro Coel.* 5. *vid.* *Col.* 8, 17, 5. & 5, 9, 11. (2) & Rapido contrarius orbi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 73. & Vitia virtutum sunt contraria, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24.

Contrāscriptum, i. n. *A thing written against one, a reply, or rejoinder, an answer*, *Cic. Attic.* 16. ubi al. leg. contra scriptum divisè.

Contrāvenio, īre, ni, tum. *To come against, to speak against one, to accuse, to oppose*, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 43. & *Tusc.* 1, 23.

Contrāvenitur, imperf. *Opposition is made*. Si quā ex parte contrāveniretur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 28. ubi tamen alii contra veniretur divisè leg.

Contrēctābilit̄er, adv. *Palpably, manifestly*, *Lucr.* 4, 664.

Contrēctandus, a, um. part. *To be handled, to handle*. Contrēctandae pecuniae cupidine incensus, *Suet. Calig.* 42.

Contrēctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Touching, or handling, dalliance*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 27.

Contrēctatus, a, um. part. *Handled*. Liber contrēctatus manibus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 11.

Contrēcto, āre. aēt. [ex con, & tracto]. (1) *To touch often.* Met. *To handle, or treat of.* (2) *To prurise.* (3) Euphem. *To meddle with, to be concerned with, to lie with.* (1) *Vid.* Contrēctatus. Haec facilius divulsa contrēctant, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 6. (2) Oculis contrēctare aliquid, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 12. (3) Contrēctare aliorum uxores, *Suet. Dom.* 1.

Contrēctor, āri. pass. *To be handled, or meddled with*. Ne contrēctentur pocula, *Col.* 12, 4.

Contrēmisco, ēre. incept. (1) *To tremble for fear.* (2) Aēt. *To be afraid of.* (1) Totā mente atque omnibus artibus contrēmiscere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. (2) Non contrēmiscamus injurias, *Sen. Ep.* 65. fin.

Contrēmo, ēre, ui. (1) Neut. *To tremble, to quake, to shake.* (2) Aēt. *To tremble at, to fear.* (3) *To waver, or falter.* (1) Coelum tonitru contrēmit, *Pacuv.* apud *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 39. (2) Periculum contrēmuit domus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 8. (3) Nunquam fides, virtusque contrēmuit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 31.

Contribuendus, a, um. part. *To be given, or allowed*, *Cic. pro Mil.* 30.

¶ Contribūlis, le. adj. *Of one tribe, or kindred*, *Sid.* † Tribulis, *Cic.*

Contribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. (1) *To contribute, to allow.* (2) *To attribute, to give.* (3) *To account, or reckon among.* (4) *To advise, to distribute.* (1) = Pecuniam ad eam rem dare, contribuere, solvere jubeant, *Cic. Philip.* 14, 14. (2) Quae mihi contribuenda laus esset, *Cic. pro Mil.* 30. (3) Contribuere medicam leguminibus, *Col.* 2, 9, 17. ¶ Contribuere

se alicui, *To join themselves to*, *Liv.* 38, 3. (4) Contribuere in regna, *Plin.* 5, 16.

Contribuo, i. pass. *To be reckoned, or accounted, &c.* In regna contribuuntur tetrarchiae, *Plin.* 5, 16.

¶ Contribūtārius, i. m. *A contributory to anything*, *Dig.* 4 Qui contribuit.

¶ Contribūtum, adv. *Tribe by tribe*, *Dig.* 4 Tributum.

¶ Contribūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contribution, when every one pays his share*, *JCC.* † Tributum, tributū confectio, *Cic.*

¶ Contribūtōr, ōris. m. verb. *That gives his part to any thing, a contributor.* † Qui contribuit.

Contribūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Contributed, or given, counted, or reckoned.* (2) *Under the same government.* (1) Contributa vitae remedia, *Plin.* 32, 15. (2) *Caes. B. C.* 1, 60.

Contristatus, a, um. part. *Grieved*. Contristatae gravi servitio, *Col.* 8, 8, 4. injuriā, *Id.* 9, 14, 11.

Contristo, āre. aēt. (i. e. tristem facio.) (1) *To make sorry, heavy, or sad.* (2) Met. *To make dark, or lowering.* (1) Contristavit haec sententia Balbum, *Caes. Cic.* (2) Contristat Aquarius annum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 36.

Contristor, āri. pass. *To be out of heart, to look sorrowfully*. Tota arbor contristabitur, *Col.* 5, 9. Contristari aestu, caloribus, *Id.* 3, 2, 20. & 3, 20, 1.

¶ Contritio, ōnis. f. verb. *Contrition, sorrow for sin, regret, a bruising, or breaking*, *Lact.* † Dolor ex recordatione flagitii ortus.

Contritor, ōris. m. verb. [à contero] *A wearer out of any thing*. Compedium contritor, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 15. ubi al. compedum tritor.

Contritus, a, um. part. [à conteror] (1) *Broken, brayed, or bruised small.* (2) *Worn, much used, common.* (1) Herba cum caseo, in vino contrita, *Plin.* 20, 51. (2) = Communia & contrita praecepta, *Cic. de Orat.* 1.

Controversia, ae. f. *A controversy, debate, variance, dispute, quarrel.* ¶ Sinē controversiā, *Undoubtedly*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 2. = Contentio, lis, *Id.*

Contrōversiosus, a, um. adj. *Full of controversy, or variance, contentious, litigious*, *Liv.* 3, 72.

Contrōversor, ātus sum. dep. *To contest, or be at variance, to controvert.* = Inter se contrōversari, & concertare, *Cic. ex Protag.* ap. *Prisc.* 8.

Contrōversus, a, um. part. [à controvertor] & adj. (1) *Doubtful, controverted, debated, disputed.* (2) *Also quarrelsome, litigious.* (1) = Dubium & contrōversum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50. = Res contrōversa & plena dissensionis, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 20. Contrōverso jure, *Liv.* 3, 55. (2) Gens acuta & contrōversa, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.*

Contrūcidātus, a, um. part. *Wounded grievously, left for dead*. Contrūcidatum corpus, *Cic. pro Sest.* 20.

Contrūcido, āre. *To kill, or slay, to butcher, to massacre*. Misit qui universos contrūcidarent, *Suet. Cal.* 28.

Contrūdo, ēre, si, sum. aēt. *To thrust together, to crowd in*. Contrudere in balneas, *Cic. pro Coel.* 26. in dolium, *Varr.* 1, 54, 2.

Contrūdor, i. pass. *To be thrust, rammed, or packed together*. Eodem piratas contrūdi imperārat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27.

Contrunco, āre. (1) *To mangle, to chop, to hack, or hew in pieces, to cut off by the stumps.* (2) Met. *To diminish.* (1) Ego illos contruncabo duobus solis ictibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 51. (2) Meum ne contruncet cibum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 48.

Contrusus, a, um. part. *Thrust, or thrashed together*. Casis contrusa corpora, *Lucr.* 6, 1253.

Contubernālis, le. adj. [ex con, & taberna] *Belonging to the same quarters.*

Contubernālis, is. c. g. (1) *A comrade, or chamber-fellow, a companion.* (2) *A colleague, or partner in office.* (1) *Cic. pro Ligar.* 7. Conserva & contubernalis, *Plin.* 36, 17. Contubernalis mulier, *Col.* 1, 8, 5. (2) *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 27.

Contubernium, i. n. (1) *A company of soldiers that lodge in the same tent, or are billeted, or quartered together; a file of soldiers under a serjeant.* (2) Meton. *The hut, or tent itself.* (3) Hence it signifies fellowship in one house. (4) *Conversation, company, acquaintance.* (5) *Also the marriage with a servant, or of servants with one another.* (6) *An unlawful familiarity.* (1) *Veg.* 2, 13. (2) Depositis id contubernio armis vallum relinquebant, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 76. (3) *Suet. Cal.* 10. (4) Magnos viros non schola, sed contubernium facit, *Sen. Ep.* 61. (5) *Curt.* 5, 5, 20. (6) *Suet. Caes.* 49. *Cal.* 36. *Vesp.* 3.

Contuendus, a, um. part. *To be looked upon*. A contuendis nos malis avocat, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 16.

Contuens, tis. part. *Beholding, or looking upon*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3.

Contueor, itus sum. dep. *To look wisely upon, to survey*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. Conf. *Varr.* 2, 5, 16. unde

Contuitus, a, um. part. *Having steadfastly beheld*, *Suet. Aug.* 94. &

Contuitus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An earnest beholding, or steadfast looking.* (2) *Sight, presence.* (1) Oculorum contuitus, *Cic. pro Sest.* 54. sed var. codd. (2) Cognatos fugat à suo contuitu, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 28.

Contumācia, ae. f. [à contumax] (1) *Stubbornness, insolence,*

lenes, wilfulness, haughtiness, fullness, peevishness, contumacy. (2) Sometimes in a good sense; *Stoutness, resolution.* (1) = *Illa tua singularis significatur insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Ferr. 4, 41.* Contumacia oris, *hardness, Liv. 2, 61.* (2) Adhibuit liberam contumaciam à magnitudine animi indutam, non à superbia, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.*

Contumaciter, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Stubbornly, forwardly, proudly.* (2) *With obstinacy.* (1) = Contumaciter, arroganter, & *ἀκατακτάτος* solet scribere, *Cic. Attic. 6, 1.* (2) Gemmae sculpturae contumaciter resistent, *Plin. 37, 30.* Id lignum contumaciùs transmittit ferrum, *Id. 16, 77.*

Contumax, acis, adj. ior comp. simus, sup. [à contuméo] (1) *Swelling, contemptuous, haughty, insolent.* (2) *Rebellious, contumacious.* (3) *Hard and stiff.* (4) *Resty, headstrong, heady, crust.* (5) In a good sense; *constant, steady.* (1) & In superiores contumax, in aequos & pares fastidiosus, *Ad Herem. 4, 40.* (2) Populus contumax regibus suis, *Sen. Thyest. 649.* Fortuna contumacissimum quemque aggreditur, *Sen. de Provid. 3.* Quis contumacior? *Cic. Verr. 2, 78.* (3) Amomum contumax fricanti, *Plin. 12, 29.* (4) Ut contumaces boves gravissima opera non recusent, *Col. 6, 2.* (5) Contumax etiam adversus tormenta scavorum fides, *Tac. Hist. 1, 3, 2.* ¶ Contumax mori, *Loth to die, long time a dying, Plin. 16, 19.* Contumax syllaba, *A syllable hard to be fettered in verse, vid. Mart. 9, 12. Ov. ex Pont. 4, 12. & 14.*

Contumelia, ae. f. [à contuméo] (1) *An haughty speech, tending to depreciate, or lessen another, and so distinguished sometimes from injuria, which, though worse in effect, in opinion is not so.* (2) *A bitter taunt, a sarcasm.* (3) *A pasquinade; a sharp piece of railery; wit.* (4) *Foul language, scurrility, sarcinisi, railing.* (5) *An affront in deeds, as well as words, an injury coupled with contempt.* (6) *A scornful shock, brunt, or onset.* (1) & Non modò per injuriam, sed etiam per contumeliam exprimere frumentum, *Cic. Verr. 3, 55.* Magna verborum contumelià interrogans, *solerentne veterani milites fugere? Caes. B. C. 3, 72.* (2) Non sine verborum contumelià saevit. Uni enim suppl. ceter sepulturam petenti respondisse dicitur, *jam ipsam velutem fore potestatem, Suet. Aug. 13.* (3) Contumelia quae petulantius jacitur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas vocatur, *Cic. pro Cal. 3.* (4) An ille unquam expugnavit carcerem patriam tuam? HA. Contumeliam si dices, audies, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 77.* Adde & exemplum notione superiore allatum. (5) Contumeliam facere, *Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 27. & Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 82. Ter. Haut. 3, 3, 5.* ¶ Contumeliam facere pro pati, ut minus Latinum notare videtur Cicero in verbis Antonii triumviri, quae reperies *Philipp. 3, 9.* injustè, ut aliqui contendunt. (6) = Naves totae factae ex robore, ad quamvis vim & contumeliam perferendam, *Caes. B. G. 3, 4. elegantissime, cum pleraeque naves ventis ludibrium debant.*

Contumeliôsè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Spitefully, reproachfully, outrageously, disdainfully.* = Cum de absentibus maledicè, contumeliôsèque dicitur, *Cic. Off. 1, 37.* Contumeliôsùs facta injuria, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 1.* Cum tu ei contumeliôsissimè maledicas, *Cic. in Vatin. 12.*

Contumeliôsus, a, um, adj. minus, sup. *Reproachful, outrageous, insolent, contumelious, abusive.* Beneficium contumeliôsium, *Cic. Att. 15, 2.* Contumeliôsissimum verbum, *Quintil. 2, 12. sub fin. vil. & Suet. Dem. 2, 3, 2.*

¶ Contuméo, & contumescō. *To swell together, Marcell.*

¶ Contumëlatio, ònis. f. verb. *A burying, or entombing, Aug. 4 Sepultura.*

Contumëlatus, a, um, part. *Interred, intombed, Lex. ex Stat.*

Contumëllo, are, act. *To inter, bury, or lay in the grave.* Aggesta contumelavit humo, *Mart. 8, 57.* ¶ § Perdices ovis stragulum molli pulvere contumulant, *Make their nests in the dust, Plin. 10, 51.*

Contumëllo, are, act. *To be buried, interred, or entombed.* Ut patriâ contumularer humo, *Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 33.*

Contundo, ère, tûdi, tûsum, act. (1) *To beat, or knock.* (2) *To thump, or bang.* (3) *To batter, or bruise.* (4) *To strike down.* (5) *Met. To take one a pin lower, to repress.* (6) *To tame.* (7) *To mitigate, or assuage.* (1) Ferreis pilis contundere, *Col. 7, 7.* (2) Caestibus contundere, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 17.* (3) Hic homo me pugnis contudit, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46.* (4) Diram qui contudit hydram, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10.* (5) Contudi animum, & fortasse vici, si permanerò, *Cic. ad Att. 12, 44.* (6) = Contundere, & frangere exultantis praedonis audaciam, *Cic. Phil. 13, 13.* (7) Simul atque boves iras contuderint, manu producantur, *Col. 6, 2.*

Contundor, i, pass. *To be beaten, or banged. Met. Tamed; &c. Crebro lectu contundi, Claud. 3. Rapt. Prof. 427.*

Contuor, itus sum, dep. *To behold, to spy, or see. Saepè figuras contuimur iustas, Lucr. 4, 39. Tam scio paratum argentum, quam me hunc scipionem contui, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 111.*

Conturbatio, ònis. f. verb. *Troubling, disordering, confounding, disorder, confusion, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.*

Conturbator, òris. m. verb. *A troubler, a bankrupt, one who breaks, an undoer, that puts one to so much charge as would undo one, Mart. 7, 27, 10.*

Conturbatus, a, um, part. vel adj. ior, comp. *Disordered, troubled, disquieted. Ludi conturbati, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 12.*

= Tristis & conturbatus, *Id. in Verr. 4, 14. Mehercule, erant conturbatio, Id. Attic. 1, 12.*

Conturbo, are, act. (1) *To trouble, disquiet, or dismay.* (2) *To disorder, or put in confusion.* (3) Per Ellipsin. *To spend, or waste, to crack his credit, to turn bankrupt, to break.* (1) Conturbat me mora servi hujus, *Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 12.* (2) Ita conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, *Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.* (3) = Pedro conturbat, Matho deficit, *Juv. 7, 129. Conturbabit Atlas, Mart. 9, 4. sc. rationes.*

¶ Conturgeo, ère. *To swell, Lex. ex Sall. 4 Turgeo.*

Contus, i. m. [à contus] (1) *A long pole, or staff to gaze water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep, a spear.* (2) *Allo a weapon wherewith they used to fight beasts upon the stage.* (1) Ipse ratem conto subigit, *Virg. Aen. 6, 302.* (2) Lampyr.

Contusio, ònis. f. verb. [à contundo] (1) *A butting, or bruising.* (2) *A blunting, as of a knife. &c.* (3) *A bruise, or confusion.* (1) Oliva confusione livorem trahit, *C. L. 12, 47.* (2) Confusio falcis hebetioris, *Plin. 17, 37.* (3) *Lex. ex C. li.*

Contusus, a, um, part. [à contundor] (1) *Pounded, jammed, beaten.* (2) *Worn, dulled.* (3) *Bruised, mangled.* (4) *Wasted.* (5) *Disheartened, afflicted.* (1) Plus etiam ejusdem radix contusa prodest, *Col. 2.* Corpora contusa labore, *Lucr. 3, 955.* (3) Pugiles caestibus confusi ne ingemiscunt quidem, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 17.* (4) & Nostrae opes confusae, hostium auctae fuerunt, *Sall. B. J. 43.* (5) Confusos animos, & res miserabere fractas, *Virg. Geor. 4, 240.*

¶ Contutelarîs, re. adj. *That belongeth to a guardian, or tutelage of a child, Ap. JCC.*

¶ Contutelârîus, ii. m. *He that hath the custody of things with another, Ap. JCC.*

¶ Contutor, âri. *To defend together, Ap. JCC.*

Contutor, òris. m. *A tutor, or guardian with another, Ap. JCC.*

¶ Convâcillo, are. *To be unsteady, or wavering, Tert. 4 Vacillo.*

¶ Convâdatus, a, um. *That goeth under surety, Plaut. Curc. 8, 3, 5.*

Convâdor, âtus sum, dep. *To bind one to appear, or put in surety to appear in judgement at the day appointed. Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.*

Convâleo, ère. (vix legitur) undè convâlui, *I am recovered, or well again, Mart. 10, 97. quod fortasse à*

Convâlesco, ère, ui, itum, incept. (1) *To wax strong, to recover health.* (2) *Met. To grow, to get force, or strength.* (1) Hirtius noster tardius convalescit, *Cic. Fam. 12, 22.* (2) Sentis convâlvere mei, *Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 14. Conf. Liv. 1, 14.*

Convalescens, tis, part. *Recovering from sickness. De resurrectione convalescentium à morbo, Cels. 4, 25.*

Convallatus, a, um, part. *Enclosed, or entrenched, surrounded, Gell. 12, 13. Vallatus, Cic.*

Convallis, lis. f. [ex con, & vallis] *A valley, or dale enclosed on both sides with hills, Varr. L. L. 4.*

¶ Convâatus, a, um, part. *Packed up, or clapped together, put in a bundle, Sidon. 4 Confertus.*

Convâlo, are, act. *To truss bag and baggage, to pack, or bundle up, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13.*

Convecto, are, freq. [à conveho] *To carry, convey, or lug along. Convectare juvat praedas, Virg. Aen. 9, 613.*

Convector, òris. m. verb. [à conveho] *A fellow passenger in a ship, Cic. Attic. 10, 17.*

Convectum, i. n. *Provision, or ammunition, laid up aforehand in a town, or magazine, Liv. 24, 36.*

Convectus, a, um, part. *Carried, or brought together. Conmentarios convectos in forum concremavit, Suet. Cal. 15.*

Conveho, ère, xi, ctum, act. *To carry, or convey by cart, beast, or ship, &c. Convehere plaustris, Liv. 4, 60. camelis, Plin. 12, 32. merces ex Hispaniâ, Id. Al. leg. conlatvata. Convehere praedam ex castris, Liv. 3, 23.*

Convehor, i, ctus, pass. *To be carried, or conveyed, Plin. 12, 32. Parum provisum, ut copiae in castrâ conveharentur, Tac. Hist. 4, 22, 2. Conf. Liv. 24, 37.*

Convellatus, a, um, part. *Covered over, close, Plin. 17, 35, 19.*

Convellendus, a, um, part. *To be rent, or weakened. Convellendas etiam vires aegri putavit, luce, vigiliâ, siti ingenti, Cels. 3, 4.*

Convellens, tis, part. *Weakening, shaking. Nunciis & promissis fidem legionum convellens, Tac. Hist. 4, 30, 4.*

Convello, ère, velli, & vulsi, act. (1) *To rend, or pull up.* (2) *To pluck up by the roots.* (3) *To rend or tear asunder.* (4) *Met. To unsettle.* (5) *To weaken.* (6) *To disannul, rescind or reverse.* (7) *To confute, or disprove.* (8) *To destroy.* (9) *To remove.* (10) *To unloose.* (11) *To rob, or steal.* (1) Convellere saxa infima quibus fundamenta continentur, *Caesi. B. C. 2, 11.* (2) § Viridem ab humo convellere sylvam, *Virg. Aen. 3, 24.* (3) Convellere repagula; atque effringere valvas, *Cic. Verr. 4, 43.* (4) = Cum auxilia reipublicae labefactari, convellique videat, *Cic. pro Rab. 1.* (5) Aegri vires convellere, *Cels. 3, 4.* (6) Ne acta Dolabellae convellere videar, *Cic. Phil. 2.* (7) Quae mihi quidam non videntur posse convelli, *Cic. de Div. 1, 51.* (8) & Convellere maluimus, quam tueri, *Cic. pro C. Balb. 27.* (9) § Me convellerunt de pristino statu, *Cic. Att. 8, 23.* (10)

A terrâ convellere funem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 457. (11) Herclê vero convellere illis cogito, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Convellor, i, vultus. pass. *To be shaken, or pulled to pieces, to be disproved, or confuted, &c. Cic. Vid. convolo.*

¶ Convêlo, âre. act. *To cover, or spread over with a veil, to mask, Gell.* 7, 3. † Vêlo.

Convêna, ae. c. g. [*à conveniendo*] *People of divers countries assembled together to dwell in one place, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 9.

¶ Amantes unâ inter se facere convenas, *To bring lovers together, as procurers do, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 61.

† Convênibo, ant. *pro conveniam, Plaut. Cas.* 3, 2, 18.

Conveniendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be brought together in order to hold a conference.* (2) *To bring together.* (1) *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 6. (2) *Notrum studium exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus, Cic. Fam.* 1, 8.

Conveniêns, tis. part. & adj. tior, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Gathering, or assembling together.* (2) *Peccable.* (3) *Meet, suitable, agreeable.* (4) *Proper, becoming, and convenient.* (1) *Conveniêns ex omni morbida parte, Lucr.* 6, 1259. (2) *Benè convenientes propinqui, Cic. Off.* 1, 17. (3) = *Omnia sunt apta inter se, & convenientia, Cic. Off.* 1, 40. *Disciplinae convenientissimae vir, Patere.* 1, 6. (4) *Conveniêns vitae mors, Ov. Am.* 2, 10, 38. *Quid factò Mutii convenientius? Val. Max.* 3, 3, 1. *Parenti publico convenientissimum nihil cogere, Plin. Paneg.* 87. *Dici convenientius erit, Plin.* 34, 16.

Conveniênter, adv. us. comp. (1) *Conveniently, agreeably, to the purpose.* (2) *Fitly, suitably.* (3) *At a very good time and season.* (1) *Non potest convenienter dici, nihil posse comprehendere, Cic. Acad.* 4. (2) = § *Congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. (3) *Convenienter ad fortunae statum loqui, Liv.* 23, 5.

Conveniêntia, ae. f. (1) *A meeting, or coming together of people.* (2) *Agreeableness, proportion.* (3) *Accord, consent, or agreement.* (1) *Facerent convenientias, Plaut. ap. Litt.* (2) = *Nullum aliud animal pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. † *In hac nozione usurpassè primus videtur Cicero cum ait, Quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos, si placet, appellemus convenientiam, de Fin.* 3, 6. (3) = *Convenientia conjunctioque naturae, Cic. Off.* 1, 27.

Convênio, ire, vênî, ventum. neut. [*à con, & venio*] (1) *To come together, to convene, or meet.* (2) *Simply to come, or go to a place.* (3) † *In this and the three following notions, it is chiefly, if not only, read in the third person sing. and plur. To resolve upon a thing together.* (4) *To agree, or accord together.* (5) *To suit, to fit.* (6) *To besit, to bescem.* (7) *To meet with, to come and talk with one.* (8) *To sue one in law, and to convene him before a judge.* (9) *Also to couple in venery.* (1) *Multitudo hominum convenit ad hoc judicium, Cic. pro Rosc.* 5. (2) *In urbem crebrò convenio, Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2, 14. (3) *Convenit hoc mihi cum Deiotaro, ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic. Att.* 6. *Absol. Id convenerat signum, Liv.* 9, 23. (4) § *Pulchrè convenit improbis cinoedis, Catull.* 55, 1, 9. § *Haec fratri mecum non conveniunt, Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 34. *Servitutum, non pacem rati, quae non ipsis civitatibus conveniret, Just.* 9, 5, 3. (5) § *Conveniebátne in vaginam tuam machaera militis? Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 85. (6) *Non omnis aetas ludo convenit, Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 21. (7) *Eam, si opus esse videbitur, conveniam, Cic. Fam.* 5, 11. (8) *Illum in jus conveniam, Plaut. Aëst.* 5, 1, 40. (9) § *Conveniunt illas, cum voluere, viri, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 586. § *Conjugio aranei conveniunt clunibus, Plin.* 11, 29. ¶ *Pax convenit, Peace is agreed upon, Liv.* 1, 3.

Convênior, iri, tus. pass. (1) *To be met and talked with.* (2) *To be convened, sued, or arrested.* (1) *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. (2) *Paul. JCC.*

Convênit, imperf. *It is meet, convenient, suitable, it is agreed upon.* ¶ *Non convenit mihi cum fratre de his rebus, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 29. *Convenit inter nos, We are agreed upon it, Liv.* 2, 23. *Vid. Convenio.*

Convênticûlum, i. n. [*dim. à conventus*] (1) *A little assembly.* (2) *In an ill sense, a conventicle, or house for unlawful meetings.* (1) *Conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. pro Sext.* 42. (2) *Exstructa conventicula, & cauponae, & posita vaeno irritamenta luxûs, Tac.* 14, 15. *Rarò occurrit.*

Conventio, ônis. f. verb. [*à conveniendo*] (1) *A meeting of people, a convention.* (2) *Also a covenant.* (1) *Ad conventionem vocare, Varr. de L. L.* 5, 9. (2) *Fortis & egregia fati conventio, Sen. de Prov.* 2.

¶ Conventiônalis, le. adj. *That is done by agreement, and upon covenant, Pomp.* † *Ex pacto.*

¶ Conventitiûs, a, um. adj. *Belonging to meetings.* *Conventitii patres, Whoremasters, Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 42. † *Sed nulum huic vocabulo stabile stabulum, propter incertam lectionem.*

Conventum, i. n. *A covenant, or agreement, a league, or compact.* *Dictorum conventorumque constantia & veritas fides est, Cic. Off.* 1, 7. = *Pacta, stipulationes, Id.*

Conventurus, a, um. part. *About to come together, or agree.* *Si moram interjecissent, facilius omnia conventura, Tac. Hist.* 3, 81, 3.

Conventus, a, um. part. (1) *Met, and talked with.* (2) *Agreed upon.* (1) *Non est is à me conventus, Cic. Attic.* 15, 1.

Opus esse sibi domino ejus convento extemplo ait, *Liv.* 7, 5. (2) *Pax conventa, Sall. B. J.* 112.

Conventus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An assembly, or meeting of people.* (2) *A pack, or crew.* (3) *An hundred, or county, a district.* (4) *A covenant, bargain, agreement, or contract.* (5) *Also an assize, or session.* (1) *Conventus senatorum, Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. = *Frequentia & conventus, Id. pro Deiot.* 2. (2) *Meretricius conventus, Cic. in Verr.* 1, 52. (3) *Plin.* 5, 29. (4) = *Ex pacto & conventu jam à me discefferat, Cic. Attic.* 6, 3.

(5) *Cum mandatu Praetoris juri dicundo conventus obiret, Suet. Caes.* 7. ¶ *Conventus juridici, The four terms, Plin.* 3, 3.

Converbëratus, a, um. part. *Beaten all over, Plin.* 13, 43.

Converbëro, âre. act. *To beat, Sen. de Ira* 3, 20.

Convergo, ère. *To bow together, Lex. ex Vitruv.*

Converro, ère, ri & si, sum. act. (1) *To sweep, or cleanse all over.* (2) *To brush, to make clean.* (3) *To beat one, to brush his coat for him.* (1) *Diligens pastor stabulum converrit, Col.* 7, 6. (2) *Tu hoc converre, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 27. *Capiam scopas atque hoc converram libens, Id. ib.* 51. (3) *Converret jam hic me totum cum pulvisculo, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 7. *more suo.*

Conversans, tis. part. *Turning about, Cic. de Univ.* 8.

Conversatio, ônis. f. verb. [*à conversor*] (1) *A turning, or whirling about.* (2) *Familiarity, keeping of one company.* (3) *Conversation, behaviour, carriage.* (1) *Ad conversationem universi pertinere, Sen. Ep.* 75. (2) *Ne cui frequentior conversatio sit suspecta, Plin.* 10, 51. (3) *Lusus, conversatio continua etiam invitos ad se oculos poterat deflectere, Cato. Conf. Patere.* 2, 102.

Conversè, adv. [*à converro*] *Neatly, cleanly.* = *Villam conversè, mundèque habere, Cato,* 143.

Conversio, ônis. f. verb. [*à converto*] (1) *A course, or revolution.* (2) *Met. An alteration, or change.* (3) *A turning upside down, a disturbance.* (1) *Conversio coeli, Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. (2) *Naturales esse conversiones rerum publicarum, Cic. de Div.* 2, 2. (3) = *Videtur quantà in conversione rerum, ac perturbatione versetur, Cic. de Univ.* 14. ¶ *Conversio verborum, A period, an equal compass, or fulness of a period, Cic. de Or.* 3, 49.

Converso, âre. freq. [*à converto*] *To turn about, to whirl round, Cic. de Univ.* 8.

Conversor, âtus sum. dep. *To converse, or keep company with one, to haunt, frequent, or be often with, Sen. de Ira* 3, 7. & *Col.* 9, 11.

† Conversus, a, um. part. [*à convertor*] (1) *Turned, converted, changed.* (2) *Turned about.* (3) *Translated.* (4) *Turned towards.* (1) *In quartanam conversa est vis morbi, Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. (2) *Orbis reipubl. conversus, Cic. Att.* 2, 9. (3) *Orationes à Graeco conversae, Cic. de Opt. Gen. Orat.* 6. (4) *Video in me omnium oculos esse conversos, Cic. Catil.* 4, 1. ¶ *Conversus in poenitentiam, Repenting, Suet. in Claud.* 13. *in fugam, Put to flight, Liv. ad dolos, betaking himself to stratagems, Id.*

¶ Conversu, m. abl. verb. *By turning, or whirling about, Macrobi. Saturn.* 7, 9. † *conversione.*

Conversurus, a, um. part. *About to convert, or turn.* *Cuncta rursus in turbas & exitium conversurus, Tac. Hist.* 4, 70, 10.

Convertens, tis. part. *Converting, turning.* *Contortis faucibus singulos convertens in hostem, Suet. Jul. Caes.* 62.

¶ Convertibilis, le. adj. *Convertible, changeable, that may be turned, Prud. Apoth.* 276. † *Mutabilis.*

Converto, ère, ti, sum. act. (1) *To turn about, or whirl.* (2) *To convert, or turn towards.* (3) *To transform.* (4) *To translate.* (5) *To change.* (6) *Met. To apply, set, or give himself, or his mind to a thing.* (1) = *Terra circum axem se convertit, & torquet, Cic. Acad.* 4, 39. (2) *Aspectum quo vellent facillè converterent, Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (3) *Si quis ex homine se convertat in belluam, Cic. Offic.* 3, 20. (4) *E Latino in Graecum convertimus, Cic. Off.* 4, 46. (5) *Castra castris convertunt, Caes. B. C.* 1, 81. (6) *Convertere animos ad agrum colendum, Liv.* 26. ¶ *Convertere se domum, To return home. Convertere se ad vel in locum, Cic. In fugam convertere, To put to flight, Liv.* 30. *In admirationem omnes convertere, To make 'em admire, Id. Convertere vias, They went back the same way they came, Virg. Aen.* 5, 582.

Convector, i, sus. pass. rar. dep. (1) *To be turned, &c.* (2) *To turn.* (1) § *Animus ad nutum alterius convertitur, Cic. de Amic.* 25. (2) *Fugam in se nemo convertitur, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 38.

¶ Convêscens, tis. part. *Eating together, Vulg. Interpr.* † *Comedens.*

Convêstio, ire, itum. act. *To clothe all over, to cover, to deck, or apparel, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 2.

Convêstior, iri. pass. *To be clothed all over.* *Convêstiuntur herbis parata, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 28.

Convêstîtus, a, um. part. *Clothed, or covered all over.* *Domus lucis convêstita, Cic. pro Doma,* 38.

¶ Convexio, ônis. f. *A bending downwards, Gell.* 14, 1. *pro*

Convexitas, âtis. f. *The crookedness and bending, or bowing of a thing downwards, Plin.* 18, 57. & 37, 77.

¶ Convexo, âre. act. *To vex, or trouble one on all sides, Gell.* 10, 6. † *Divexo, Cic.*

Convexus, a, um. adj. [*à conveho, quod supra concavum convehitur*]

convehitur] *Crooked, bending down on every side, like the heavens, vaulted, arched, roofed.* * Coeli convexa, *Heaven*, Virg. Aen. 4, 451. † Convexum quoad externam faciem, concavum quoad internam.

|| Convibro, āre. aēt. *To shake*, Amm. † Vibro.

Convicians, tis. part. *Reproaching, reviling.* Convicianti oculum per centurionem verberibus excussit, Suet. Tib. 53.

Conviciātor, ōris. m. verb. *A railer.* Maledicus conviciator, Cic. pro Mur. 6.

|| Conviciōlūm, i. n. *A little reproach*, Lampr.

Conviciōr, atus sum. dep. *To taunt, or reproach, to rail at one, or revile*, Quint. 3, 8. § Seniori conviciari, Petron. 93.

Conviciūm, i. n. [qu. convocium, *Fest*, cum in unum complures voces conferantur] (1) *A loud noise.* (2) *A reproach, or ill word.* (3) *A brawling, or bawling.* (4) *Impertinuity.* (5) *An exclamation, or crying out against.* (6) *A merry jest, a pleasant droll.* (1) Sex convivium cum rege justum, si supra convivium est, Aufon. Loc. Invit. 5. = Clamorem ranae sustulere ad sidera, convicio permotus quaerit Jupiter, Phaed. 1, 7. (2) † Adulter impudicus, sequester, conviciūm est, non accusatio, Cic. pro Coel. 13. = Pompeius cum pro Milone diceret, clamore, conviciōque jactatus est, Cic. Fam. 5, 1. (3) Ante aedes non fecisse erit melius huic conviciūm, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 26. (4) Epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11. (5) Deturbatus est justissimo, ac honestissimo convicio meo, Cic. Fam. 10. (6) Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles, Mart. 7, 7. † Contumelia, si petulantius jactatur, conviciūm; sin facetiū, urbanitas, nominatur, Cic. pro Coel. 3.

Convictio, ōnis. f. verb. [à convivio] (1) *A living, or boarding together.* (2) [à convinco] *A conviction, or evidence.* (1) Jucundissima convictio, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Sed alii conjunctionis leg. (2) Quint. ap. Litt. certè Augustin.

Convictor, ōris. m. [à convivio] *A companion at table, a daily guest, a table, or fellow boarder.* Familiares, & quotidiani convictores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Conf. Suet. Tib. 56. & Ov. ex Pont. 4, 3, 15.

Convictus, a, um. part. (1) *Thoroughly proved.* (2) *Convicted.* (3) *Vanquished, or overcome.* (1) Hoc apud patres convictum, Tac. 14, 40. (2) Conscientia convictus, Cic. Cat. 2, 6. (3) = Reprehensus, convictus, fractusque Mithridates, Cic. pro Flacc. 17. convictus veris, Liv. 26, 12.

Convictus, ūs. m. verb. [à convivio] (1) *A living together in a house, or at one table, a boarding, or tabling together.* (2) *Ordinary food, meat and drink, diet, company, or society.* (1) = Convictus humanus & societas, Cic. Off. 3, 5. (2) Convictus facilis; sine arte mensa, Mart. 10, 47, 8.

Convinco, ēre, īci, ētum. aēt. (1) *To overcome, to vanquish.* (2) Met. *To prove manifestly.* (3) *To confute, convince, or convict.* (1) Convincere adversarium auctoritatibus, Cic. Verr. 3, 72. (2) Convincit ratio ipsa, & veritas, Cic. Parad. 5. (3) = Opinione hominum convinci, & condemnari, Cic. pro Cluent. 3.

Convincor, i. īctus. pass. *To be convinced, or convicted*, Cic. de Univ. 3. Palam praetor in senatu convincitur, Flor. 4, 1, 9.

Convincitio, ōnis. f. verb. [à convincio] *A conjunction, or particle that joins nouns and verbs together.* = In conjunctionibus quas conjunctiones à plerisque dici scio, Quint. de Part. Orat. 1, 4.

Convīso, ēre, īi, sum. aēt. *To go to see, to visit, to view, to take a view of*, Cic. in Arat. & Lucr. 1, 146.

Convitiator, ōris. m. verb. *A taunter, or railer*, Cic. in Sall. Vid. Conviciator.

|| Convitiōlūm, i. n. dim. *A little reproach, or taunt*, Lampr.

Convitiōr, atus sum. dep. *To check, or taunt.* Vid. Conviciōr.

Convitiūm, i. n. [à con, & vitium] sc. cum plura aedificia simul vicium faciunt, ex vet. inscript. Veronae. Vid. Scal. in Catal. p. 120. Sed vid. Conviciūm, fortasse illud requirit.

Convīva, ae. c. g. [à convivio] *He, or she that is bid to one's table, a guest.* Hilari & benè accepti convivae, Cic. Att. 16, 16. Satur conviva, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 119. Vocet convivam neminem illa, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 23.

Convivālis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to a feast, or banquet.* Convivialia oblectamenta addita epulis, Liv. 39, 6. Fabulae convivales, Tac. Ann. 6, 5.

Convivātor, ōris. m. verb. *An entertainer, a feaster, the founder of a feast*, Liv. 35, 49.

Convivialis, le. adj. *Pertaining to feasts, serving to the table.* Convivialis laetitia, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 1.

Convivium, i. n. [à convivio] (1) *A feast, or banquet, a collation, entertainment, or treat.* (2) *A prince's table, or supper.* (1) = Benè majores nostri accubationem epularem amicorum, quod vitae conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, qui hoc idem tum comotationem tum concoenationem vocant, Cic. de Sen. 13. (2) Suet. Claud. 39. & 44. ubi etiam ab epulo distinguit.

Convīvo, ēre, īi, ētum. neut. (1) *To live, or dwell together.* (2) *To eat and drink together.* (1) Convivere cum adolescentibus, Quint. 5, 9. (2) Misisti ad navim Sofiam, ut hodie tecum conviverem, Plaut. Amph. 3, 2. Supposit.

Convīvor, ātus sum. dep. *To feast, or banquet, to revel.*

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§ Convivari de publico, *To feast at the public charge*, Cic. in Verr. 3, 44. Parentes nolunt filios crebro convivari, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32.

Convocandus, a, um. part. *To be called together, or assembled.* Non omnes qui arma ferre possent convocandos statuunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

Convocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A convocation a calling, or assembling together, an assembly*, Cic. post redit. in senat. R. occ.

Convocaturus, a, um. part. *About to call together, or assemble.* Veteranos convocaturus, Suet. J. Caes. 29. Co. f. Liv. 3, 46.

Convocatus, a, um. part. *Called together, assembled.* Convocatis ad concionem militibus, Suet. J. Caes. 66.

Convōco, āre. aēt. *To call together, to assemble.* Convocare ad concionem, *To summon*, Liv. 7, 36. Ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.

Convōcor, ari. pass. *To be called together, or assembled.* Prius quam senatus edicto convocaretur, Suet. Vesp. 11.

Convōlans, tis. part. *Flying together.* Convolante cohorte, Plin. 7, 45.

Convōlo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly together.* (2) Met. *To come together in all haste.* (1) Convolant grues, Plin. (2) Convolarunt ex Italiā ad me revocandum, Cic. pro Domo 22. Populus covolat, Ter. Hec. prol. 40.

Convolvens, tis. part. *Rolling about*, Cic. de Div. 1, 23.

Convolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. aēt. (1) *To wrap, or wind about.* (2) *To tumble, or roll together.* (3) *To envelop, to encompass.* (1) Convolvuntur in semet dracones, Plin. 10, 92. (2) In offas convolvere, Plin. 12, 19. (3) Mare convolvit gentes, Luc. 5, 623.

Convolvor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be rolled together*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Convolvulus, i. m. *A vine-grub*, Plin. 17, 42. Vid. Convolvulus.

Convōlūtus, a, um. part. *Wrapt, or lapt up*, Plin. 37, 25.

Convolvulus, i. m. [à convolvo, qui & involvulus, Plaut.] (1) *A little hairy worm that eateth vine-leaves, a vine-fretter.* (2) *Also the herb with-wind, or bind-weed.* (1) Convolvulus in vineā ne fiet, Cato 95. (2) Plin. 21, 11.

Convomo, ēre, ui. aēt. *To defile by vomiting, to bespew.* An tu narbone mensas hospitum convomeres? Cic. Phil. 2, 30.

† Convoti, † iisdem votis obligati, Fest.

* Cōnus, i. m. [à Gr. κώνη] (1) *A cone, a figure broad and round at bottom, with a sharp top like a sugar-loaf.* (2) *A pineapple, the fruit of the cypress tree.* (3) *Also the crest of an helmet, where the plume is set.* † Conus est inversus turbo. (1) Cic. N. D. 1, 10. & 2, 18. (2) Conus dicitur fructus cyparissii, Serv. in Aen. 3, 680. (3) Conus insignis galeae, Virg. Aen. 3, 468.

Convulnerandus, a, um. part. *To be wounded.* Convulnerandam punctis frontem praebere, Plin. Pan. 35.

Convulneratus, a, um. part. *Wounded*, Equis convulneratis, Hir. B. Afr. 15.

Convulnēro, āre. aēt. *To wound one grievously*, Col. 4, 24.

Convulsiō, ōnis. f. verb. [à convello] *A plucking, or shrinking up, the cramp, or convulsion of the nerves*, Plin. 20, 40.

Convulsus, a, um. part. [à convellor] (1) *Plucked, or pulled up.* (2) *Shrunk up.* (3) *Taken with the cramp.* (1) Roma convulsa sedibus suis, Cic. in Pison. 22. (2) Artus convulsi pereunt, Luc. 3, 344. (3) Convulsa, & luxata leniunt, Plin. 20, 26.

* Conyza, ae. i. e. cunilago, quae & pulicaria Gazae, & cimicaria, Ruell. *Flea-bane, an herb, the leaves whereof kill gnats and fleas*, Plin. 21, 32.

Coōnēro, āre. aēt. *To burden, or lay a great load on*, Tac. Germ. 30. † Onero.

|| Coōperarius, i. m. *A fellow-worker, or labourer*, Lex. ex Apul.

|| Coōperatio, ōnis. f. verb. à cooperor *To cooperate*, Eccl.

|| Coōperātor, ōris. m. verb. *A fellow-labourer*, Eccl. relinquendum.

Coōperculūm, i. n. *A cover, or lid of a thing*, Plin. 23, 58.

|| Coōperimentum, i. n. *A cover, or covering, a garment, or coverlid*, Gell. 5, 7. † Vestimentum.

Coōperio, īre, ui, tum. aēt. (1) *To cover all over.* (2) *To overwhelm.* (1) Vid. Cooperior. (2) Vid. Coopertus.

Coōperior, īri, tus. pass. *To be covered, or buried alive.* Cooperiri lapidibus, *To be stoned to death*, Liv. 4, 50. & Cic. in Verr. 1, 46.

|| Coōpertorium, i. n. *A garment, or sashock*, Aug. † Vestimentum opertorium.

Coōpertus, a, um. part. *Covered, overwhelmed, buried*, Plin. Met. Coopertus sceleribus, Cic. in Verr. 1, 4. miseriis, Sall. B. Jug. 14.

Cooptandus, a, um. part. *To be chosen with others, to choose with others.* In cooptandis per collegia sacerdotibus, Suet. Claud. 22. Conf. Liv. 3, 65.

Cooptatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choosing, or electing, an election, or choice*, Liv. 4, 4. Cooptatio censoria, Cic. de Legg. 3, 12.

Cooptatus, a, um. part. *Chosen, substituted*, Liv. & Cic. de Clar. Orat. 1.

Coopto, āre. aēt. [ex con, & opto, i. e. eligo] *To choose, or elect by vote.* Cooptare in collegium & in ordinem, *To admit.*

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mit, or to bring in to be one of the college, or company, Cic. *pro Coel.* 2.

Cooptor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be chosen, made choice of, or substituted.* In vacuum locum cooptari, *Liv.* 5, 10.

Coorior, īri, ortus. [ex con. & orior] (1) *To arise, as a storm, or* (2) *Met. as people in a mutiny do.* (1) Cooritur tempestas, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 48. (2) In populo cum seditio coorta est, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 152.

Coortus, a, um. part. *Risen up, arisen,* *Nep.* 15, 8, 5. *Lucr.* 6, 956. Collegae coorti sunt, *Liv.* 43, 3.

Cōpa, ae. f. quae ē cupa. *An hostess, a vintress,* *Suet. Nerōni.* 27, & *Vir. in Catalec.*

|| Copher. [ex Heb. *קופר* quod proprie picem sign.] *Campfire,* *G. ex Plin.*

Cōphīnus, i. m. [κόφινος, corbis] *A twig basket, a pannier, a coffer, a coffin,* *Col.* 11, 3. *Judaeis cophinus foenumque suppellex,* *Juv.* 3, 13.

Cōpia, ae. f. [à corps vel copis, Varr. sc. quasi coopia, ex con & opes] (1) *Plenty, abundance, store.* (2) *Riches, wealth.* (3) *Store, or number.* (4) *Power, ability, possibility.* (5) *Leave, liberty.* (6) *Aid, help, assistance.* (7) *Meton. An assistant, a supplier, an helper.* (8) *The goddess of plenty.* (9) *Copia, & Copiae, arum. pl. Provision of victuals.* (10) *Forces of soldiers.* (1) = *Frugum ubertas, & copia,* *Cic. post Red. in Sen.* 8. *Librorum habeo festivam copiam,* *Id. ad Att.* 2, 6. = *Rerum abundantia, & copia,* *Id. de Am.* 23. (2) & *Neque in summa inopia levis esse senectus potest, ne sapienti quidem; nec insipienti etiam in summa copia non gravis,* *Cic. de Sen.* 4. (3) *Ex omni provinciarum copia Gallias elegit,* *Suet. Caes.* 22. (4) *Facere certum est, pro copia, & sapientia,* *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 8. *Quiescas sine malo, si copia sit,* *Id. Rud.* 3, 5, 2. (5) *Data copia fandi,* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 524. (6) *Cui nullae facultates, exiguae amicorum copiae sunt,* *Cic. pro Qu.* (7) *Tuam copiam, eccam! Chrysalum video,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 3, in fin. (8) *Non Charinus hic quidem est, sed Copia,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 46. (9) *Ille exercitum Cn. Domitii suis copiis & tectis sustentavit,* *Cic. pro Deiot.* 5. (10) *Copis pedestribus magis quam navibus valere,* *Nep. Alcib.* 8. & *Leg. in hac notione & copia, ut, Quae sit me circum copia lustro,* *Virg. Aen.* 2, 564. *Brundisium ducerem hanc copiam, quam ego habeo meam,* *Cic. Fam.* 8, 17.

Cōpiolae, arum. f. pl. dim. *Small force, or store, a little army, or company of men in arms,* *Cic. Fam.* 11, 3.

Cōpiōse, adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. (1) *Abundantly, plentifully.* (2) *At large, copiously.* (3) *With a great train, or attendance, plentifully provided.* (1) = *Pastum animantibus copiose & largē natura comparavit,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. *Copiosissime nascitur herba,* *Plin.* 19, 30. (2) = *Copiose & abundanter loqui,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 35. *Copiosius dicere,* *Id.* (3) *Mallectus in provinciam sic copiose profectus erat,* *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 36.

Cōpiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus. sup. (1) *Plenteous, abundant, copious.* (2) *Rich, wealthy.* (3) *Well provided, furnished, or stored.* (4) *Populous, much frequented.* (1) & *Tenuem victum antefert copiosus,* *Cic. de Amic.* (2) = *Copiosa planē & locuples mulier,* *Cic. in Caecil.* 17. = & *Non modō copiosi ac divites, sed etiam inopes ac pauperes existimandi sunt,* *Id. Parad.* 6, 3. (3) *Magnificē, ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, convivium comparat,* *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 26. (4) = *Urbs celebris & copiosa,* *Cic. pro Arch. Poeta* 3.

* Cōpis, idis. f. [à κόπια, seco] *A kind of faulchion, or cymitar, an hanger.* *Copidas vocant gladios leviter curvatos,* *Curt.* 8, 14, 29.

+ Copis, pe. adj. [qu. coopis, ex con & opis] *Rich, plentiful.* *Ut amantem herilem copem facerem filium,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 117. + Copiosus.

Cōpo, ōnis. m. ant. pro caupo. *An huckster, or victualler.* *A. Binnius copo,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 59.

Cōpōna, ae. f. ant. pro caupona. *A tavern, or victualling-house, Felt.*

* Coprea, ae. & Coprias, ae. m. [à κόπρος, stercus] *A jester, a buffoon,* *Suet. Tib.* 61. *Vid. ibi Torrent. & Casaub. leg. capreas.*

* Copros, i. m. stercus, *Dung.* *Non Hercules potest, qui Augiae agebat copron,* *Varr.*

* Copta, ae. f. [à κόπτος, seco] *A kind of hard cake made of almonds, &c. or rather an hard biscuit that would break one's teeth,* *Mart.* 14, 68.

Cōpūla, ae. f. vinculum [copula ex compello, compuli, qu. compula] (1) *A dog's collar.* (2) *A fetter, or shackle.* (3) *A couple, a band, or tie.* (4) *A conjunction copulative.* (1) *Copula detrahatur canibus,* *Ov. Met.* 7, 769. (2) *Quaeritant me, in manibus gestant copulas; subveni,* *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 11. (3) *Felices quos irrupta tenet copula,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 17. (4) *Ap. Gramm.*

Cōpūlate, adv. *Jointly, together, in one word,* *Gell.* 10, 24.

+ Conjunctē.

Cōpūlatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A coupling, or joining.* = *Copulationes & adhaesiones atomorum inter se,* *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. *Met.* = *Congressus copulationesque consuetudinum,* *Id. ibid.* 1, 20.

|| Cōpūlativus, a, um. adj. *Copulative, that couples, or may couple together,* *Gramm.*

Cōpūlatum. Vox dialectica, *Gell.* 8, 18.

Cōpūlātus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Coupled, joined, compounded.* = *Nihil est in animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex,* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29. *Nihil amabilius, nec copulativius quam morum similitudo bonorum,* *Id. Offic.* 1, 17. & *Verba & simplicia & copulata,* *Id. Orat.* 32.

Cōpūlo, āre. act. *To couple, tie, or join together.* *Meum caput & corpus copulas,* *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 130. *Met. Copulare voluntates,* *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4.

Cōpūlor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be coupled together.* (2) *To be together, to keep company.* (3) & *It. dep. To couple, or join.* (1) = *An haec inter se jungi copularique possint?* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. (2) *Cave sis cum filia meā copulari hanc,* *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 20. (3) *Copulantur dextras,* *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 38.

Coquendus, a, um. part. *To be ripened, or digested,* *Cels.* 5, 25. *Conf. Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4, 23.

Cōquīna, ae. f. *A kitchen, or cook-room,* *Pallad.* 1, 37. *Rare occurrit.*

Cōquīnāria, ae. f. sc. ars. *The art of dressing, and cooking of meat, cookery,* *Lex. ex Apul.*

Cōquīnāris, re. adj. *Belonging to a cook.* *Cultro coquinari se trajecit,* *Varr. ap. Non.*

Cōquīnārius, a, um. adj. *Of the kitchen.* *Vasa coquinaria, Pots, spits, &c.* *Plin.* 33, 49.

Cōquīnor, ātus sum. dep. *Unde in sup. coquinatum, To play the cook, to do the office of a cook, to dress victuals,* *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 3.

Cōquīnus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the kitchen, or cook.* *Coquinum forum,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 1, 1.

Cōquo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To seeth, or boil, to bake.* (2) *To cook, or dress victuals.* (3) *To ripen.* (4) *To dry, to scorch.* (5) *To digest, or concoct.* (6) *To heat in the fire.* (7) *Met. To contrive, or design.* (8) *To put into a ferment, to fret, or vex, to burn one inwardly.* (1) *Coquat exta nefarius Atreus,* *Hor. A. P.* 186. *Coquere lateres in fornacem,* *Cato,* 39. (2) *Coquere coenam, prandium, cibum,* *Plaut.* (3) *Apricis coquitur vindemia saxis,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 522. (4) *Glebas coquere,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 66. (5) *Negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is coquatur, die, & nocte,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. *ubi al. concoquatur.* *Coquere consilia,* *Liv.* 3, 36. (6) *Rastra & farcula tantum assueti coquere,* *Juv.* 15, 166. (7) *Principes occulte Romanum coquebant bellum,* *Liv.* 8, 3. (8) *Cura quae nunc te coquit,* *Enn. ap. Cic. de Senect.* in princ.

Cōquor, i, ctus. pass. *To be boiled, sed, or baked, to be ripened, &c.* *Coquitur vindemia saxis,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 522.

Coquus i. m. vel, quod mavult *Prisc.* cocus. [à coquo] (1) *A cook.* (2) + *A baker.* (1) *Coquus meus praeter jus fervens nihil potuit imitari,* *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20. (2) *Felt.*

Cor, dis. n. [à κόρη contr. καρ] (1) *The heart.* (2) *Meton. The mind.* (3) *Metaleps. Wit, or wisdom, judgement.* (4) *Courage.* (5) *Affection.* (6) *Synecd. The whole man.* (1) *Cor exactissime in medio thorace situm est,* *Plin.* 11, 69. (2) *Allis cor ipsum, animus videtur, ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordisque dicuntur,* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 9. (3) *Corde sagaci aequabat senium,* *Sil.* 8, 465. (4) *Teuerum mirantur inertia corda,* *Virg. Aen.* 9, 55. (5) *Dis pietas mea, & musa cordi est,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 13. (6) *Juvenes fortissima corda,* *Virg. Aen.* 5, 729. *Cor jubet hoc Enni, Perf.* 6, 10. *Forse ad imitationem ipsius Ennii, qui dixerat, Quem credidit esse meum cor suaforem summum,* *Ap. Gell.* 7, 2. *Cor pro anima.* *Hinc discidium illud extitit quasi linguae atque cordis, ut alii nos sapere, alii dicere docerent,* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 16.

* Cōracīnus, a, um. adj. *Coracinus color, Of a crow, or raven, or as black as a raven,* *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

Coracīnus, i. m. *A black fish peculiar to the river Nile,* *Plin.* 32, 53. = *Saperda.*

Cōralitīcus lapis, *A white sort of marble, called Coraline,* *Plin.* 36, 13.

* Cōrālīum, i. n. scrib. & cōrallium, & curallium, & cōrallum, uti & *Gr. κοράλλιον, κωράλλιον, & κωράλιον.* *Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and being taken out waxeth hard as a stone.* *Vid. Curallium, sic enim rectissime scrib.*

Cōrālīum, i. n. *Coral,* *Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 169. *Vid. Curallium.*

* Cōrāloāchātes, *A kind of agat, like to coral,* *Plin.* 37, 56.

Coram, praep. quae (1) *praeponitur.* (2) *postpon.* *Before, in presence of.* & *Coram quibus, magis quam apud quos verba facias, rationem habere,* *Liv.* 35, 49. & *Non coram, sed obversus ad matrem,* *Tac.* 4, 54, 4. (1) *Coram fenatu,* *Cic.* (2) *Senatu coram,* *Tac. Ann.* 3, 14.

Cōram, adv. sine casu. *Face to face, openly.* *Ea coram, me praesente, dixissent,* *Cic. in Rull.* 3, 1. & *Coram id facere prohibebor, absens possum,* *Id.*

* Cōrax, ācis. m. κόραξ, corvus. (1) *A raven.* (2) *An engine so called.* (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 21. *Alludens ad nomen antiqui rhetoris.* (2) *Vitruv.* 10, 19.

Corban, indec. Heb. *קרבן.* *An offering to the treasury, a gift devoted to pious uses.*

Corbicūla, ae. f. dim. corbula, *A very small basket,* *Pallad.* 3, 10.

Corbis, is. f. *Cic. & m. Prisc.* (1) *A twig basket, or pannier.*

nier. (2) Also the top of the mast, made like a basket in bigger ships, whereunto they climb to descry land. (1) Corbis messoria, Cic. pro Sext. 38. pabulatoria, Cal. 6, 3. (2) Cal. ut opinor ex Fest.

Corbita, ac. f. A great ship for traffick, merchandise, or burden, slow of sailing, an hoy, Cic. ad Att. 16, 6. Obsecro operam celocem mihi, ne corbitam date, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40.

Corbito, are. act. i. e. in corbitam immitto, To load a ship. Metaph. To fill, or cram the gut, to gobble. Corbitant, ubi comesse possunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 20. ex test. vet. quam Meursius tuatur, Scal. leg. corvitant, qu. à corvus. al. corbitam cibi comesse possunt, Et sic perit hoc vocab.

Corbula, ac. f. dim. [à corbis] A little pannier, basket, or maund. Cogit aliquot corbulae uvarum, Varr. R. R. 1, 15. Corbulae congestam humum humeris extulit, Suet. Ner. 19.

* Corchorus, i. n. The herb pimpernel, or chick-weed, Plin. 25, 92. Vid. & 25, 95. = Anagallis, Id.

Corculum, i. n. dim. [à cor] (1) A little, or poor heart, a word of endearment. (2) A sweet-heart, a minion. (3) A prudent wary person. (4) A surname of Scipio Nafica. (1) Corculum affudatit ex metu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9. (2) Meum corculum, melliculus caseus, &c. Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14. (3) Plin. 7, 31. (4) Cic. Tusc. 1, 9.

Corculus, a, um. adj. [Corculi apud Romanos cognominati, qui sapientiâ præstiterint] A wise, prudent man. Vid. Plin. 7, 31. Et ibi Dalec.

Cordatè, adv. Wisely, discreetly. = Sapienter, doctè, cordatè, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 96.

Cordatus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. Wise, discreet, prudent, sage, judicious, considerate. = Egregiè cordatus homo catus Aelius Sextus, Enn. ap. Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. Cordatior, Latr. Div. Inst. 3, 20, 2.

* Cordax, acis. m. (1) A kind of dance, used in comedies, a saraband, a drunken dance, so called from the Arabic verb saraba, to drink. (2) Also the Trochaus, a foot fitted thereto. (1) Cordacem melius nemo ducit, In Petr. Fragm. Trag. p. 35. (2) Cic. in Orat. 57.

|| Cordiculus, adv. To the heart, Sid. 4, 6. + Ex corde, ex animo.

Cordolium, ii. n. [ex cor, & doleo] Grief of heart. Tibi erit cordolium, si conspexeris, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 86. quem tamennemo imitatus, extra unum Apul. Met. 9.

Cordus, & Chordus, a, um. adj. [à χορδον, volva, Vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 1.] (1) That comes, or springs late in the year, lateward. (2) Late born. (3) The surname of several men from that reason. (1) Foenum autumnale cordum, Col. 7, 3. & olus cordum, Id. 12, 13. (2) Agni cordi, Varr. 2, 1. (3) Quint. 1, 4. & Suet. Aug. ¶ Foenum cordum, The latter mab, or lateward hay, Cato, 5, 8. Agni cordi, Lambs yeaned after Lammas, coffer-lambs, Plin. 8, 72.

* Cordyla, ac. f. foetus thynni adhuc parvus, qui postea pelamis, & post annum thynnus dic. Plin. 9, 18. & 33, 53. The fry of the fish tunny.

Corelliana castanea. [à Corellio equite Romano] A kind of chestnut so called, Plin. 15, 25. al. Corellina.

|| Coriaceus, a, um. adj. Of leather, or of an hide, leathern. + Ex corio.

|| Coriaginofus, a, um. adj. Sick of the hide-bound, Veget. 1, 38. + Qui coriagine laborat.

Coriago, inis. f. The sickness of cattle being hide bound, Col. 6, 12.

Coriandrum, i. n. The herb called coriander, Plin. 20, 82. & in plur. Famofa coriandra nascuntur, Col. 10. v. 240.

Coriarius, ii. m. (1) A tanner, or currier. (2) Also an herb and shrub with the dry leaves of which they use to tan leather, called by another name, Rhus. (1) Coriatorum officinae, Plin. 17, 6. (2) Plin. 24, 115.

Corias, ac. f. A sort of fish, Plin. 32, 53.

Corinthis, adis. f. An herb healing the stinging of serpents, Plin. 24, 100.

|| Corinthiæae, uvae. Corants, Jun.

Corinthiarius, i. m. A great merchant, or lover of Corinthian vessels, Suet. Aug. 70. A nickname given to Augustus himself upon that account. Vid. Propr.

Coriolana pyra, Pears so called, Plin. 15, 6. Hard. leg. Corio laneo.

* Corion, n. [sylvestre coriandrum] The herb Saint-John's-wort, Plin. 26, 53.

+ Coris, f. Saint-John's-wort, or ground-pine, Plin. 26, 54. It is also used for cimex, a gnat, or chinch, Id.

+ Coriscus, i. m. Non. ex Vir. &

+ Coritus, i. m. A bow-case, Serv. in Virg. Vid. Corytus, quae verissima est lectio.

CORIUM, ii. n. [à caro, quod caro eo tegatur, qu. carium, Id.] (1) The hide of a beast, leather. (2) The skin of a man. (3) The skin of a fish. (4) The husk of chestnuts, acorns, or such like things. (5) The coat of a floor. (1) Canis à corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 83. (2) Perit meum corium cum cistella, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 36. (3) Corium piscium, Plin. 16, 24. (4) Putamine clauduntur nuces, corio casta-

neae, Plin. 15, 34. (5) Coriis arenae, & marmoris, Vitruv. 7, 3. De alieno corio ludere, To cut large things out of another man's hide; or rather, To play tricks which another man is in danger of being beaten for, Prov.

+ Corius, ii. m. An hide, a leather whip, or a thong. Tres corios contristivi bubulos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11.

Corneolus, a, um. adj. dim [à corneus] Almost as hard as an horn. = Duros & quasi corneolos auris habet introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

Cornesco, eie. To grow hard as an horn, Plin. 11, 109.

Cornetum, i. n. A grove of cornel-trees; hence Corneta, a place in Rome, betwixt the sacred way and the stambels, so called from the cornel-trees, which once grew there, Vet. Gloss.

Corneus, a, um. adj. [à cornu] Of, or like to horn, hard, or white as horn, horny, made of horn. Avium cornea rostra, A bird's bill, Cic. N. D. 1, 36. Met. Cornea corpora, That endure all weathers, Plin. 31, 45. Met. Cornea fibra, A rigid disposition, insensibility, Pers. 1, 47.

Corneus, a, um. adj. [à corno arbore] (1) Of the cornel-tree. (2) Made of the wood. (1) Virgulta cornea, Virg. Aen. 3, 22. (2) Cornea pyxis, Plin. 21, 81.

Cornicen, inis. c. g. [qui cornu canit] He who winds, or blows a horn, or cornet, Liv. 2, 64.

Cornicor, atus sum. dep. To chatter, or rattle like a chough. Met. To prate. Cornicaris ineptè, Pers. 5, 12.

Cornicula, ac. f. dim. [à cornix] A chough, or little crow, a jack-daw, Hor. Epist. 1, 3, 19.

Cornicularius, ii. m. [à corniculum] quod v. n. 2:] (1) A cornet of horse, a trooper in the wing of an army. (2) In later times an officer, or clerk under the tribunes. (1) Vid. Suet. Dom. 17. atque ibi Salm. (2) Vid. Cod. lege 1. De apparit. praefect. Praetor.

|| Corniculatus, a, um. adj. Horned, like the moon, Apul. p. 665.

Corniculum, i. n. dim. (1) A little horn, such as snails have. (2) Also a kind of ornament the general presented soldiers with for their good service, worn in their helmets. (3) Mereri corniculo, To be such a soldier. (1) Oculis carent cochleae, itaque corniculis praetentant iter, Vid. Plin. 11, 45. (2) Liv. 10, 44. (3) In Macedonia corniculo, mox equo meruit, Suet. de Clar. Gram. 9.

* Cornifer, a, um. That bears cornels, i. e. the fruit of the cornel-tree, Lex. ex Claud.

* Corniger, a, um. (1) Horned, having, or wearing horns. (2) Subst. A bull. (3) An epithet of Jupiter. (1) Taurus corniger, Cic. N. D. 2, 43. Cervi cornigeri, Ov. Met. 7, 701. (2) Petron. c. 133. (3) Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 142.

Cornipes, edis. adj. (1) That which hath a hard, or horny hoof. (2) Subst. An horse. (1) Fauni cornipede, Ov. Fast. 2, 361. (2) Juga trahebant cornipede, Sil. 7. 684.

Cornix, icis. f. [κορνικον] (1) A crow, or rook. (2) The ring-iron, or knocker at a door. (1) Augurium corvo, laeva cornici omina, Phaedr. 3, 18, 12. Cornicum oculos configere, Prov. ap. Cic. pro L. Murena 11. & L. Flacc. 20. Cornicibus superites, Of a man long-lived, Mart. 10, 67. (2) Litt. & alii lexicogr.

CORNU, n. indecl. plur. cornua. [ex Hebr. קרן] (1) A horn. (2) Met. A cornet, an horn, or trumpet to blow warlike. (3) A corner, or winding creek. (4) The wing of an army, a squadron in a fleet. (5) An horn of the moon. (6) A bow. (7) An elephant's tooth. (8) The extremity of anything; the ends, or bosses of the stick about which they rolled their books were called cornua libri. (9) A lantern. (10) Cornua, the pinch, or chief part of an argument. (11) A curl of hair. (12) Power, courage. (13) The bendings, or divided streams of a river. (1) Camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures, Virg. Georg. 3, 55. (2) Tuba directi aeris, cornu flexi, Ov. Met. 1, 98. Strepuerunt cornua cantu, Virg. Aen. 8, 2. (3) Ab utroque portu cornu moles jacimus, Cic. ad Att. 9, 14. (4) Ipse à dextro cornu praelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. Classem in duo dividit cornua, Curt. 4, 3, 11. (5) Obscurum lunae cornu, Virg. Georg. 1, 428. Cornu Phoebe, The full moon, Luc. 1, 532. Reparabat cornua Phoebe, Ov. Met. 1, 11. (6) Torquere cornu apicula, Virg. Ecl. 10, 59. (7) Plin. 8, 4. (8) Liv. 25, 13. Mart. 11, 108. Cornua antennarum, The yard-arms in a ship, Virg. Aen. 3, 549. (9) Vulcanum in cornu conclusum geris, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 185. (10) Cornua disputationis, Cic. de Div. 2, 10. (11) Serv. (12) Virisque & addis cornua pauperi, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17. (13) Virg. Georg. 4, 371. Benignum cornu, Fortune's horn, the horn of plenty, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16. Foenum habet in cornu, A proverb noting a mischievous person, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 34. for they used to tie hay at the end of their curst cows horns, lest they should gore any body. Cornu Ammonis, A jewel like a ram's horn, Plin. 37, 60.

Cornucopia, ac. f. Abundance of all things, God's plenty, the horn which Hercules broke off from Achelous, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 5. Vid. Achelous.

Cornum, i. n. A cornel, the fruit of the cornel-tree. Lapidosa corna, Virg. Aen. 3, 650. rubicunda, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 9. Plin. 21, 42.

Cornuo,

Cornuo, āre. *To bend like a horn*, Frag. Poët. *To bend, or bow till the horns meet*, Scal. interpr. Umbra cornuata, Poëta ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

|| Cornupēta, [ex cornu, & peto] *A beast that batteth with his horns*, Onom. vet.

Cornus, i, & ūs. [sic dict. ob corneam duritiem, Plin.] (1) *The cornel-tree of both sexes, the female called dog-tree, or the wild cherry-tree.* (2) Meton. *A javelin, or lance made of the wood of that tree.* (1) Bona bello cornus, Virg. Georg. 2, 448. Cornus sonans, Sil. 13, 235. (2) Volat Itala cornus aëra per tenuem, Virg. Aen. 9, 698.

+ Cornus, ūs. m. pro cornu. (ut tonitrus pro tonitru.) Cornus cervini cinis, *Burnt hart's horn*, Plin. 28, 64.

Cornūta, f. *A sea-fish called a gurnard*, Plin. 9, 43.

Cornūtus, a, um. adj. *Horned, having horns*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. || Cornutus syllogismus, *A dilemma*, Hier.

Cōrolla, ae. dim. [à corona] *A little crown, or garland, a chaplet, a coronet.* Hos flores indistinctis plexis tulit ipse corollis, Catull. 58, 283. Corollae dapfiles, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 21.

Cōrollārium, ii. n. [à corollis, quod hæc, cum placuerunt actores in scenā, dari solitæ, Varr.] (1) *A coronet, or reward given to actors, champions, or fencers above their due.* (2) *The vantage, or overmeasure, the overplus.* (3) *Any little present.* (4) *A corollary, or confectary.* (1) = Corollaria, & præmia alienis muneribus offerebat, Suet. Aug. 45. (2) Varr. L. L. 1. (3) Corollarium nummorum addere, Cic. Verr. 3, 50. (4) Boëtius 10, profa 3.

CōRŌNA, ae. f. (1) *A crown, a diadem, a coronet.* (2) *A chaplet, a garland, of which were various sorts; Corona triumphalis, presented to the general after a victory, made at first of laurel, afterward of gold, called hence aurum coronarium, Cic. Obsequialis, given to him who had raised a siege. This was made of the grass of the place wherein they had been besieged, Plin. 22, 4. Civica, given to him who had rescued a citizen in fight, made of oak leaves, Cic. Muralis, given to him who first scaled the walls of an enemy's garison. This was in the form of the pinnacles of a wall, Liv. 26, 48. Vallaris, A crown surrounded by radii, imitating pallisadoes, given to him who first entered the enemy's camp, Liv. quæ & Castrensis, Fest. Navalis, given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship, made beaked, as ships are; these three last were of gold. (3) *A circle, a compass, or company of men standing round about one, or sitting round in a ring.* (4) *A circle about the sun, moon, or stars.* (5) *A constellation in heaven, Ariadne's crown.* (6) *Also any round thing in the fashion of a coronet, the coping, or cornice of a wall, or pillar, to cast off the rain.* (1) Duplex geminis aurorque corona, Virg. Aen. 1, 659. ¶ Sub coronā vaenire, *To be sold for slaves*, as prisoners of war were, with garlands on their heads, or rather because kept with a guard of soldiers round about them, Gell. 7, 4. Coronā cingere, *To besiege*, Liv. 4, 27. *To stand about*, Luc. 1, 321. (2) Coronæ floreæ, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15. (3) Vox in coronam turbamque effundatur, Cic. pro Placc. 28. ¶ Coronā adoriri urbem, i. e. non machinis, sed scalis per milites circumfusus oppugnare, Liv. ¶ Non coronā, sed operibus oppugnare urbem est adortus, Id. (4) Vid. Dalechamp. ad Plin. p. 85. (5) Virg. Georg. 1, 222. (6) Vitruv. 2, 8.*

CōRŌnāmentum, i. n. [coronarum materia] *Stuff wherewith to make garlands, as flowers, and such like*, Plin. 21, 1.

CōRŌnans, tis. part. *Crowning, putting a garland upon.* Parvos coronans marino rore deos, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15.

CōRŌnāria, ae. f. *A woman who makes and sells garlands*, Plin. 21, 3.

CōRŌnārius, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to, or serveth to make garlands, or crowns.* Opus coronarium, *Made round like a garland*, Plin. 15, 39. Aurum coronarium, *Of which crowns, or garlands are made*, Cic. Agrar. 2, 22. interp. Gell. Coronarium aes, *A kind of brass wrought into thin plates, of which the garlands of players on the stage were made*, Plin. 33, 46.

CōRŌnārius, ii. m. *A maker, or seller of garlands*, Plin. || Also a coroner, a very ancient word in Britain for an officer who enquires how a person came by his death who is found dead, Vid. Thom. de S. Quercu Lex. Phil.

|| CōRŌnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A coronation, or crowning.* Quantum ego novi, analogiā solā nititur.

CōRŌnātus, a, um. part. *Crowned, wearing a garland with a crown, or garland on his head.* Coronatus nitentes capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7. frons, Ov. Fast. 5, 341. ignes, Stat. Theb. 10, 604.

|| CōRŌnātus, i. m. Coronati nummi, *A crown-piece, i. e. five shillings*, Coel. Rhod. 10, 2.

Coroneōla, ae. f. *A musk-rose, or rather a canker-rose*, Plin. 21, 10.

* CōRŌnis, idis. f. (1) *The top, or peak of an hill, or of any building, the fane.* (2) *Hence the utmost part, or end of a thing, the conclusion of a book.* (3) *A critical mark used by grammarians, being a straight line hooked at the top.* (4) *The cornice, or top ornament of a pillar, or any structure.* (1) Ex usu Graec. (2) Coronidem imponere, *To finish*, Mart. 10, 1. (3) De hujus variis usibus consule Hephaest. Scholiast. Aristoph. ad Plut. 2, 1. (4) Vitruv. 3, 2. ubi Coronix.

CōRŌno, āre. act. (1) *To crown, to set a garland upon one's head.* (2) *To beset, surround, or encompass.* (1) Victores laureā coronant, Plin. 15, 39. Delubra coronare, Sil. 12, 743. (2) Adytum custode coronare, Virg. Aen. 9, 381.

CōRŌnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be crowned.* Coronari ramis arborum in sacris certaminibus, Plin. 21, 3.

CōRŌnōpōdium, ii. n. *An herb called crow's-foot, plantain, dentelion*, Lex. ex Plin.

CōRŌnōpus, ōdis. *The herb buck's-horn, or dog's-teeth, swine's cresses*, Plin. 21, 59.

Corophium, ii. n. *A kind of crab-fish*, Plin. 32, 53.

Corpōrālis, le. adj. *Corporal, bodily, that hath a body, belonging to the body.* Voluptates corporales morbus inhibet, Sen. Ep. 78. + Corporeus, Cic.

|| Corpōrālitās, atis. f. *Bodiliness, a bodily substance*, Tertull. + Substantia corporea.

|| Corpōrāliter, adv. *Corporally, bodily*, Tert. || Corpotaliter jurare, *To take his corporal oath, to swear laying the hand on the book*, Ulp. + Conceptis verbis jurare.

Corpōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The size, plight, state, and fashion of the body.* (2) *A corporation, company, or body, that hath the privileges of a city.* (1) Ex Col. 6, 2. citat. Steph. & ex illo Litt. Sed meus liber magis appositè ad locum habet incorporatione. (2) Ap. JCC. + Municipium, collegium.

Corpōrātūra, ae. f. *Bulk of body.* Modica corporatura pecudis operarii debet esse, Col. 6, 2. Conf. Vitruv. 6, 1.

Corpōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Embodied, incorporate, having a body.* (2) *Incorporated, those who are of a corporation.* (1) Mundus est undique corporatus, Cic. de Univ. 2. (2) Ap. JCC.

Corpōreus, a, um. adj. *Bodily, corporeal, that hath a body, or belongs to the body.* Corporea substantia, Cic. N. D. 2.

Corpōro, āre. *To form into a body, to give it the shape of a body*, Laet. Also *to kill, and as it were to leave the body without a soul*, Enn. ap. Non.

Corpōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be shaped, or fashioned into a body.* Tempore animatur corporaturque, Plin. 7, 13.

Corpulentē, adv. *Grossly, corpulently*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Corpulentia, ae. f. *Grossness, fleshtiness, corpulency, bulkiness.* Somno concoquere, corpulentiae quàm firmitati, utilius, Plin. 11, 118.

Corpulentus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. [à corpus] *Corpulent, gross, fleshy, well-fleshed, bulky.* Corpulentum pecus, Col. 6, 3. Eugepae! corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 8.

CORPUS, ōris. n. [ex caro, & ant. apo, i. e. ligo,necto, M. quia comprehendit carnem] (1) *A body.* (2) *The flesh.* (3) *All manner of substance.* (4) Synecd. *The whole man.* (5) * *A soul, a spirit, a shade.* (6) *A system, or volume.* (7) *A company, or corporation.* (8) *A whole nation.* (9) *A distinct part of the whole.* (10) *A temper, or constitution.* (1) ¶ Senex corpore, nunquam animo, Cic. de Senect. 11. ¶ Cassum animā corpus, Lucr. 3, 561. Corpus sine pectore, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6. (2) Ossa subjecta corpori miserabiles commissuras habent, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? Phaedr. 3, 7, 5. Privata cibo natura animantium diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr. 1, 1038. (3) Aquae corpus, Lucr. 2, 232. nervorum, Id. atomorum, Id. lapidum, Id. arboris, Plin. (4) Darius pro tribus corporibus tria millia talentum auri Alexandro offert, Curt. 4, 11, 6. ¶ Excepto Laurentis corpore Turni, pro Turno, Virg. Aen. 7, 649. (5) ¶ Deus fies, qui modo corpus eras, Ov. Met. 2, 648. Ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303. (6) Utros habueris libros (duo enim sunt corpora) nescio, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 13. (7) Ap. Recentiores. (8) Reipub. corpus totum cruare praecepit Plato, Cic. Off. 1, 25. (9) Genere par, & ejusdem corporis, Liv. 4, 9. Sui corporis regem volebant Sabini creari, Id. 1, 17. ¶ Genitalia corpora, *The four elements*, Lucr. 1, 53. (10) Valetudo sustentatur notitia corporis sui, Cic. Off. 2, 24.

Corpusculum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little, or small body.* (2) *An atom.* (3) *A collection.* (1) Mors sola fatetur quantula sunt hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172. (2) Corpuscula lacvia pro atomis, Cic. N. D. 1, 24. (3) Florum corpusculum, Just. in praef.

Corrādo, ēre, fi, sum. act. *To scrape, or rake together.* Minas decem corradet alicunde, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 34. Corrali omnia, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 89.

|| Corrāsivus, a, um. adj. *Scraping*, Dig. + Corradens.

Corrēctio, ōnis. f. verb. [à corrigo] (1) *A correction, an amendment.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric, when one unsays what he had said, to say somewhat instead of it more fit, or emphatical.* (1) = Corrēctio philosophiae & emendatio, Cic. de Fin. 4, 9. ¶ Delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, Id. de Amic. 24. (2) Ad Herenn. 4, 26.

Corrēctor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A corrector, or amender.* (2) *A governor, or ruler.* (1) = Corrēctor & emendator civitatis, Cic. pro Balb. 8. (2) Ap. sequiores scriptores.

Corrēcturus, a, um. part. *About to correct.* Rescripturus & corrēcturus, Suet. J. Caes. 56. Veteris patris offensam novis meritis corrēcturi, Just. 35, 2.

Corrēctus, a, um. part. ior, comp. *Corrected, amended, redressed.* = Recentissima quaeque sunt correctæ & emendata, Cic.

Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Ut attentior fiat correctiorque, *Gell. 6, 14.*
 Correo, ere, psi, ptum. neut. To creep, or sneak, or sink into a place. Occultè in aliquam onerariam corrependum, *Cic. ad Attic. 10, 12.* Intrà murum correpsimus, *Varr. R. R. 2, proem.*

Correptè, adv. i. e. correptà syllabà; ius, comp. 3. producè, *Charis.* Quae syllaba nunc correptius exit, *Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 12, 13.*

Correptio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A correction in words, a checking, or rebuking, punishment. (2) A shortning. (1) *Ulp.* (2) 3. Correptiones dierum aut crescentiae, *Vitr. 9, 9.* || Correptio syllabarum, *Gramm.*

Correptor, òris. m. verb. [à corripio] A reprovèr, or rebuker. Pessimus quisque correptorem asperimè patitur, *Sen. de Irà, 3, 37.*

Correptus, a, um. part. (1) Seized, or laid hold on. (2) Reproved, chidden. (3) Made short. (1) Repentè vi correptus, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil. 7.* (2) Correptus voce magistrì, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 257.* Correpti consules, *Liv. 2, 28.* (3) Syllaba correpta, *Gramm. Vid. auctorit. in Correptè.*

Corrideo, ère, si, sum. neut. To laugh, or smile, to look pleasantly. Omnia corrident concepta luce dici, *Lucr. 4, 81.* Rarò occ.

Corrigendus, a, um. part. To correct, or be corrected. Mala corrigenda suscepit, *Suet. Tib. 33.*

Corrigens, tis. part. Correcting, blaming. Gestum histrionis quasi laudans vel corrigens, *Suet. Cal. 54.*

Corrigia, ae. f. [à corrigendo, quòd eà corrigantur, i. e. constringuntur soleae] (1) A latchet of a shoe, a thong of leather. (2) Corrigia canina, A thong of dog's leather. (1) *Cic. N. D. 2, 40.* (2) *Plin. 30, 12.*

|| Corrigiarius, i. m. A point-maker, *Litt. ex Suet.*

|| Corrigiatus, a, um. Tied with a thong, or point, *Vall.*

Corrigibilis, le. adj. Corrigible, that may be corrected, or amended, *Litt. ex Plaut.* sed non inveni.

† Corrigio, are. To make points, *Lucr. ap. Litt.* sed non inveni.

Corrigo, ère, exi, ectum. act. [ex con, & rego] (1) To set to rights, to straighten, to make straight. (2) Met. To correct. (3) To make better, to reform. (4) To make amends for. (1) Corrìgere pampinos, uti rectè spectent, *Cato.* Malum tenenti, nemo digitum corrìgebat, *Plin. 7, 17.* (2) 3. Quae corrìgere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* (3) Corrìgere mihi natum porro enitere, *Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17.* (4) Cursu corrìgam tarditatem tum equis, tum velis, *Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 15.*

Corrìgor, i. pass. To be corrected, or amended, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 90.* Quum priores decemviri appellatione collegae corrìgi reddita ab se jura tulissent, *Liv. 3, 36.*

Corrìgus, al. Corrìvus, & Corrìgus leg. ap. *Plin. 33, 21.* Vid. Corrìvus.

Corrìpiendus, a, um. part. To be seized, to seize. Ad corrìpiendos seditionis auctores, *Just. 12, 11.*

Corrìpiens, tis. part. Rebuking, reprovèr. Corrìpièntibus amicis, *Suet. Neron. 35.*

Corrìpio, ère, pui, eptum. act. (1) To catch up hastily, or snatch. (2) To seize on, or lay hold of. (3) Met. To hasten, hurry away. (4) To shorten, or make short a syllable. (5) To hasten. (6) To take up, rebuke, chastise, to reprove, to snap, to check. (7) To diminish, to cut short. (1) Celeres sagittas corrìpuit, *Virg. Aen. 1, 192.* (2) Hominem corrìpi, ac suspendi iussit, *Cic. Verr. 5, 23.* (3) Corrìpuit derepentè tacitus sese ad filiam, *Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3.* (4) Syllabam corrìpere, *Gramm.* (5) Tarda necessitas lethi corrìpuit gradum, *Hor. Od. 1, 3, 32.* (6) Corrìpies, & castigabis acerbo clamore, *Juv. 14, 54.* (7) Ludorum ac munerum impensas corrìpuit, *Suet. Tib. 34.*

Corrìpior, i, eptus. pass. To be apprehended, to be seized on. Hominem corrìpi & suspendi iussit, *Cic. Verr. 5, 23.* Corrìpi morbis, To be taken with sickness, *Cels. 6, 18.* flammis, To be burnt, *Ov. Met. 2, 210.*

Corrìvales, ium. pl. c. g. (1) They who drink of the same stream. (2) They who love and court one and the same woman. (1) *Plin. ap. Litt.* (2) Patior corrivalium maledicta, *Quint. Declam. 14.*

Corrìvalitas, àtis. f. Rivalship, *Plaut. ap. Litt.* sed non reperi.

Corrìvatio, ònis. f. verb. [à corrivo] The running of water together in one stream, *Plin. 31, 27. & 36, 24.*

Corrìvatus, a, um. part. Running together, or made up of several streams, or currents. Per meatus corrivati septem amnes, *Plin. 36, 24.*

Corrivo, are. [i. e. rivum duco. ex con, & rivus] To draw water out of many streams into one, *Dig.*

Corrìvor, àri, àtus. pass. To run, or flow together from several streams, as a river doth, *Plin. 31, 30.*

Corrìvus, [à corrivatione] Flumen in jugis montium ductum ad lavandum aurum, corrivatione dict. *Plin. 33, 21.* sed de lectione non constet.

Corrobòratus, a, um. part. Made strong, strengthened. = Corroborata & confirmata ingenia, *Cic. de Amic. 20.*

Corrobòro, are. acu. [ex con, & robor] (1) To make strong,

to corroborate. (2) Met. To strengthen, to confirm. (1) Stomachum corroborat, *Plin. 27, 28.* (2) Conjuratorem non credendo corroboraverunt, *Cic. Catil. 1, 12.*

Corrobòror, àri, àtus. pass. To be strengthened. Malum corroboratur quotidie, *Cic. Fam. 12, 1.*

Corròdo, ère, si, sum. act. [ex con, & rodo] To gnaw, corrode, or fret. Si mures corroserint aliquid, *Cic. de Div. 2, 27.*

Corrògatus, a, um. part. (1) Invited, bidden. (2) Gathered, scraped up, got together. (1) Corrogati convenerunt, *Cic. Phil. 3, 8.* A corrogatis laudantur ea, quae non placent, *Quint. 10, 9.* (2) Corrogata ad necessarios usus pecunia, *Caes. B. C. 3, 102.*

Corrògo, are. act. (1) To bring together by intreaty. (2) To seek up and down, to scrape up, or get together. (1) Ipse suos necessarios corrogat, ut sibi adiut, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* (2) Corrogare pecuniam ab hospitibus, *Caes. B. C. 3, 102.*

Corrògor, àri, àtus. pass. To be brought, or got together, *Liv. 33.*

Corròsus, a, um. part. Gnawed, wasted, and worn round about. Totum, corrolis ossibus, edit victrix turba, *Juv. 15, 80.*

Corròtundo, are. act. To make round, *Sen. Ep. 113.*

Corròtundor, àri, àtus. pass. To be made round, *Sen. N. Q. 4, 3.*

Corruda, ae. f. An herb called wild sperage, *Cato 6. & Plin. 19, 19.* = Myacanthos.

|| Corrügatio, ònis. f. verb. A wrinkling. Inde corrugatio pupillae, *Stup. 4.* Erugatio.

Corrügatus, a, um. part. Wrinkled, shrivelled. Ubi satis corrugata erant acina, *Col. 12, 29.*

Corrùgo, are. act. [à con, & rugo] To wrinkle, to make in wrinkles. Corrugare frontem, To frown, to bend, or knit the brows, *Plaut. naves, To make one louth, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.*

Corrumpendus, a, um. part. To be corrupted, or spoiled, *Liv. 3, 17.*

Corrumpens, tis. part. Corrupting, or spoiling. Non corrumpentia sensus dona valent, *Claud. 3. Conf. Hon. 187.*

Corrumpto, ère, upi, ptum. act. [ex con, & rumpto] (1) To marr, or spoil. (2) To infect, destroy, or waste. (3) To lose. (4) To forge, or falsify. (5) To bribe, or suborn. (6) To putrify. (7) To deface. (8) To taint, poison, or infect. (9) To deflower. (10) To debauch. (1) Oculos corrumpere, *Plaut. unguis dentibus, Propert.* (2) Baleares per idem tempus insulae piratica rabie corruerant maria, *Flor. 3, 8.* Res familiaris corruerant, *Sall. B. f. 69.* (3) Dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, *Sall. B. C. 44.* (4) Tabulae publicae corruptae aliqua ratione sunt, *Cic. pro Rosc. 44.* (5) Pollicitis corrumpere, *Or. A. Am. 1, 355.* (6) Conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 7.* (7) = Corrumperè, & interlinere tabulas publicas, *Cic. Verr. 2, 42.* (8) Corrupt lacus, &c. *Virg. Georg. 3, 481.* (9) Plurimas & illustres feminas corrumpit, *Suet. Caes. 50.* (10) Servum haereditarium corrumpere, *Ulp.*

Corrumptor, i, uptus. pass. To be spoiled, corrupted, putrified, &c. Vitio corrumpi. *Lucr. 6, 17.* Vid. Corrumpto.

Corruo, ère, ui. neut. (1) To fall together. (2) To fall, or tumble down. (3) Met. To fail, to miscarry, to come lamely off. (4) To be broken and spent. (5) To decay, or come to utter ruin. (6) Act. To overthrow, to throw down. (7) To heap up. (1) Duo Romani super alium alius expirantes corruerunt, *Liv. 1, 25.* (2) Ille penè timore, ego risu corruì, *Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 10.* (3) In extremo actu corruere, *Cic. de Sen. 18.* (4) = Contentiones saepe franguntur, & corruunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2.* (5) Lacedaemoniorum opes corruerunt, *Cic. Offic. 1, 24.* (6) *Catull. ap. Litt.* Charite corruit corpus, & obnubilavit animum, *Apul. Met. 8.* (7) Ibi me corruere possit aiebas divitias, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58.*

Corruptè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. Depravèdly, improperly, corruptly. = Corruptè & depravatè judicare, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 21.* Minus facundè & corruptius, *Sen. Contr. 9.* Corruptissime judicare, *Astom.*

Corruptèla, ae. f. (1) A bane, or mischief. (2) A corrupter, or spoiler. (3) Met. A debauching. (4) A depraving, falsifying. (5) Bribery. (1) Collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, *Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3.* (2) Adest communis corruptela nostrum liberum, h. e. corruptor, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 7.* (3) = Stupra dico & corruptelas, & adulteria, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 35.* (4) Praevàricatio est accusatoris, corruptela ab reo, *Cic. Orat. Part. 36.* (5) Philippus largitionem corruptelam dixit esse, *Cic. Offic. 2, 15.*

|| Corruptibilis, le. adj. Corruptible, subject to corruption, *Bibl. 4.* Corruptioni obnoxius.

Corruptio, ònis. f. verb. [à corrumpto] Corruption, spoiling. Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.*

Corruptor, òris. m. verb. [à corrumpto] (1) A corrupter, a ruiner, a misleader. (2) A debaucher. (1) Corrupt r juvenutis, *Cic. Catil. 2, 4.* (2) Natus corruptor avarae, *Juv. 1, 77.*

Corruptrix, icis. f. A corrupter, fem. Corruptrix provincia, *Cic. ad Qu. fr. 1, 1.*

Corrupturus, a, um. part. About to corrupt, or spoil. Edicta corruptura duces, *Claud. 1, in prim. Conf. Sil. 278.*

Corruptus,

Corruptus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. ior. comp. minus. *Sup.* (1) *Corrupted, spoiled, marred.* (2) *Mixed, or confounded with.* (3) *Depraved, stark naught.* (4) *Bribed.* (5) *Infected.* (6) *Soft, delicate, wanton.* (7) *Deflowred, debauched.* (1) *Ceres corrupta undis, Virg. Aen. 1, 81.* (2) *Litera Graeca corrupta sono Latino, Ov. Fast. 5, 195.* (3) = *Mores corrupti, depravatique, Cic. Off. 2, 20. Fur corruptissimus, Prud. Apoth. 408. arvum, Id. Ham. praef. 36.* (4) *Largitionibus corruptus est populus Rom. Sall. in Cic. 4.* (5) *Corrupto coeli tractu, Virg. Aen. 3, 138.* (6) *Sardanapalus vir muliere corruptior, Justin. 3, 3.* (7) *Virgo corrupta, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 30.*
Corruptor, atus sum. dep. *To search narrowly, Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Cors, tis. f. ant. *cortes.* [contr. ex cohors] *A place to feed poultry, a coop, a court-yard before the house, Mart. rect. scrib. chors, q. vid.*

* **Corfa**, ae. f. *The fore-part of the head. Met. The garnishing of parches, or doors, Vitruv. 4, 6.*

Corfoïdes. [ex κόρον, capillus, tempora, (quod à κόρον, tondeo) & κόρον, species. Them. κόρον, video] *A certain stone, in colour like hoary hair, Plin. 37, 56.*

Cortes. Sunt villarum intra maceriam spatia, *Non. ex Varr.*

Cortex, icis. dub. [à corium & tego, quod quasi corium lignum tegat, Isid.] *A rind, or bark, a shell, or peel. Nare sine cortice, To go on his own legs, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120.* * **Cortex cavata**, *A mask, Virg. Georg. 2, 387. Hinc Angl. Cork.*

Corticatus, a, um. part. *That hath a rind, or bark, Col. 12, 23. Pallad. 4, 1.*

Cortico, are. *To pull off the bark, Col. in particip. † Decortico.*

Corticofus, a, um. adj. *Full of thick bark. Radice crassa, & corticosâ, Plin. 20, 78.*

Coritcula, ae. f. dim. [à cortex] *A thin rind, or little bark, Col. 12, 47.*

Cortina, ae. f. (1) *A cauldron, or kettle, in which wool was dyed, a dying vat.* (2) *Cortina plumbea, A vessel set under to receive oil, when the olives were pressed.* (3) *The table, or tripod of Apollo, from whence oracles were given.* (4) *Met. The oracle itself.* (5) *A curtain, or hanging.* (1) *Plin. 9, 62.* (2) *Cato R. R. 66.* (3) *Mugire adytis cortina reclusis, Virg. Aen. 3, 92.* (4) *Neque te Phoebi cortina sefellit, Virg. Aen. 6, 347.* (5) *Apud poster. scriptores. † Cortina coeli, The hemisphere, Enn. Cortina theatri, Serv. i. e. tholus, Scal. The round convex compass of it at the top.*

Cortinæle, lis. n. *A place where the kettles, or cauldrons were set, Col. 1, 6.*

† **Cortumio**, ōnis. f. *Augurale voc. A heedful beholding, a wary sight, and consideration, Varr.*

‖ **Cortynia vestis**, pro venatoria; *Claud. fortasse Gortynia, i. e. Cretensis.*

‖ **Corvinus**, a, um. adj. *Of a raven, or crow; also black as a raven, or like a crow. Corvina nigredo, Apul. p. 45. ed. Delph.*

† **Corvito**, are. *To devour, or gobble, like a crow. Corvitant, ubi comesse possunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1. ext. al. leg. corbitant, al. corbitam cibi.*

Cōrus, i. m. ventus, *Plin. 2, 48. qui caurus, Virg. Georg. 3, 356. [ab Heb קור kor, frigus] The north-west wind, put for the west wind by Auson. Mosel. 316. Vid. Caurus. Also an Hebrew measure of thirty bushels, as much as a camel can carry.*

‖ **Cōruscāmen**, inis. n. *A flash, or lightning, Apul. p. 669.*

Cōruscans, tis. part. *Glistening, shining, Claud. 3. Conf. Honor. 29.*

‖ **Cōruscātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A flashing, or glittering, Ap. poster. script.*

Cōrusco, are. neut. [vel à splendore galeae, quae Gr. κόρυς dic. vel à כור, sol.] (1) *To glisten, glitter, flash, shine, or lighten.* (2) *It. act. To brandish, or shake.* (3) *It. neut. eodem sensu, To be shaken, to wave to and fro.* (1) *Flamina inter nubes coruscat, Cic. Orat. 3, 39.* (2) *Strictum coruscat mucronem, Virg. Aen. 10, 651.* (3) *Longa coruscat farrago veniente abies, Juv. 3, 254.*

Cōruscus, a, um. adj. *Glistening, glittering, shining bright, waving, moving. Coruscum extulit enssem, Virg. Aen. 2, 552. fulgura, Lucet. 5, 296. tractus flammaram, Luc. 2, 271.*

CORVUS, i. m. [à Gr. κόραξ.] (1) *A raven.* (2) *Also a fish called a cabot.* (3) *A term in architecture.* (4) *A kind of grapple, or iron hook used in war.* (5) *A surgeon's instrument.* (1) *Nos pasces in cruce corvos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48.*

‡ **Cornix**, q. vid. (2) *Plin. 32, 53.* (3) *Virtuv. 6, 2.* (4) *Corvi & ferreae manus tormentis excussae, Curt. 4, 2. Corvum demolitorem, quem nonnulli gruem appellant, Vitruv. 10, 19.* (5) *Cels. 7, 19.*

Cōrybantes, *Priests of Cybele, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 8. invenitur & in sing. Corybas. Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 150.*

* **Corycaeus**, i. m. *Cic. sed Graecis literis κορυκαίος, à Coryco, Pamphiliæ monte, A spy, a scout, a tell-tale, an informer. Vid. Propr. Omnes corycae videntur subauscultare quae loquor, Cic. Att. 10, 18.*

Corydālus, i. m. [à κόρυς, galea] *A lark, Serv. † Gale-rita, alaunda.*

Cōrylētum, i. n. *A grove, or cops of hawthorn trees. Inter cōrylētā latebat, Ov. Fast. 2, 587.*

* **Cōrylus**, i. f. *An hawthorn, or filbert tree, Virg. Ecl. 1, 14.*

Cōrymbe, es. f. *quae & corambele, An herb which dims the sight. Oculis inimica corambele, Col. 10, 170.*

Cōrymbia, ae. f. *Ferulae caulis decoctus. muriāque & melle conditus, Plin. 19, 56.*

* **Cōrymbifer**, a, um. *Which beareth berries like ivy. An epithet of Bacchus in Ovid. Fast. 1, 393.*

* **Cōrymbion**, vel **corymbium**, i. n. *A peruke, or tour worn by women, a tette. Cōrymbiōque dominae pueri adornat caput, Petron. 110. † Capillamentum.*

* **Cōrymbites**, ae. m. *A kind of spurge, with broad leaves, Plin. 26, 44.*

† **Cōrymbus**, i. m. (1) *A bunch, or cluster of ivy-berries.* (2) *Also the fruit, or flower of the herb chrysocome.* (3) *A bush, or tress of hair, rolled up in the form of a bunch of ivy-berries.* (4) *The head of an artichoke, thistle, or the like.* (5) *Some take it for the beak of a ship.* (6) *Also a rose-bud.* (1) *Racemis in orbem circumactis qui vocantur corymbi, Plin. de hederâ, lib. 16, 62.* (2) *Plin. 21, 26.* (3) *Litt. ex Virg. & Thucydidis Scholiast. interpret.* (4) *Col. 10, 245.* (5) *Auratis Argo reditura corymbis, Val. Flacc. 1, 273.* (6) *Hieron.*

* **Cōryphaeus**, i. m. [à κορυφή, vertex] *The chief, or principal, a ringleader, Cic. N. D. 1, 21.*

* **Cōrytos**, i. m. [γυρτός, qui γυρτός, παρὰ τὸ γυρῆν τὰ ἔντα, Etym. quod capit fusilia, i. e. missilia tela] *A bow-case, or quiver, Virg. Aen. 10, 169.*

* **Cōryza**, ae. f. *The distillation out of the head into the eyes, or nose, a rheum, or running at the nose, Cels. 4, 2. Lat. Gravedo.*

Cos, cotis. f. [à cautes, pro quo cotes, Cic. quod è caute fiat] (1) *A whetstone, an hone.* (2) *A grindstone.* (3) *Met. An incentive.* (1) *Accius cotem novacula discidit, Liv. 1, 26.* (2) *Italia aquarias cotes dedit, Plin. 18, 67.* (3) *Iracundiam cotem fortitudinis esse dicunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19.*

* **Cosmēta**, ae. m. vel f. [à κοσμήω, orno; Them. κοσμήω, ordo] *A valet, or groom of the chamber, a keeper of the wardrobe, Vet. Schol. sed alii volunt ornatrices intelligi. Ponunt cosmetas tunicas, Juv. 6, 476. Lat. Ornator, vel ornatrix.*

Cosmianum, i. n. *sc. unguentum. Rich perfume, of one Cosmus his preparing, Mart. 12, 55.*

Cosmianus, a, um. adj. *Cosmiana unguenta, Very sweet ointments, or perfumes, so called from Cosmus, a perfumer, Petron. in Fragm. Cosmi toto mergatur aheno, Juv. Sat. 8, 85. Vid. Vet. Schol.*

* **Cosmicus**, a, um. adj. *astron. κοσμικός i. e. mundanus. According to the course of the world, Mart. 7, 40.*

* **Cosmographia**, ae. f. [ex κοσμός, mundus, & γράφω, scribo] *Cosmography. † Descriptio orbis.*

* **Cosmographicus**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cosmography, Art. Voc.*

Cosmographus, i. m. *A cosmographer. † Orbis descriptor.*

† **Cosim**, adv. *qu. coxim, à coxa. On both the hips. Hoc sciunt omnes, quantum est qui cosim cacant, Non. ex Pompon.*

Cossis, is. m. *A worm bred in wood, Plin. 30, 39. &*

Cossus, i. m. *five teredo in ligno, tinea in veste, eruca in oleris, tarmes in lardo, Ex Litt. Vid. Plin. 17, 37.*

Costa, ae. f. [fortasse à consto ob firmitatem, extrito n; inde Angl. fit coast.] (1) *A rib, a coast, as of mutton.* (2) *A side.* (1) *Tergora diripiunt costis, Virg. Aen. 1, 215.* (2) *Costae aheni, Virg. Aen. 7, 463. navium, Plin. 13, 19.*

Costatus, a, um. *Ribbed, having large ribs. Costatum pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.*

Costus, i. f. & **costum**, i. n. [à Gr. κόστος] *A kind of shrub growing in Syria and Persia, and having a root of a most pleasant spicy smell. Vid. Plin. 12, 26. Achaemenium costum, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 44. ‖ Also an herb, commonly called herba maria, goes by this name, Litt. It is commonly translated zedoary.*

‖ **Cōtāria**, ae. f. *A quarry, or mine out of which whetstones are digged, Alphen.*

* **Cōthon**, ōnis. m. [à Gr. κόθων, poculum sinubae cavitatis, ob similitudinem, Serv.] *A port, or haven made by art, a kay, a wharf, or dock, Fest.*

Cōthurnatus, a, um. (1) *That wears buskins.* (2) *Meton. Writing in an high style, tragical.* (3) *‖ Writ in a lofty style.* (1) *Dea cothurnata, Ov. Fast. 5, 148.* (2) *Vates cothurnatus, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18.* (3) *Cothurnatus sermo, Macrobi. Sat. 7, 5.*

Cōthurnus, i. m. (1) *A buskin, a shoe fit for either foot, and worn both by men, and (2) by women.* (3) *A sort of shoe coming over the calf of the leg, worn by actors of tragedies, with a high heel, that they might seem the taller.* (4) *Also a choppen, or chippen, a high soled shoe, a pantoffle.* (5) *Meton. A lofty strain, or high style, a tragedy.* (1) *Herculis cothurnos infantibus aptare, Quint. 6, 1.* (2) *Stabis suras evincta cothurno, Virg. Ecl. 7, 33.* (3) *Vid. exemp. primum.* (4) *Brevior virgine Pygmea nullis adjuncta cothurnis, Juv. 6, 505.* (5) *Sophoclaeo tua carmina digna cothurno, Virg. Ecl. 8, 10.*

Cōticula, ae. f. [dim. à cos] (1) *A little whetstone, or grindstone.* (2) *A touchstone to try gold.* (3) *Also a small vessel made*

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made thereof. (1) Plin. 36, 13. (2) Plin. 33, 43. (3) Plin. 31, 45.

Cōtidie, adv. Daily. Vid. Quotidiē.

Cōtinus, i. n. A kind of wild olive, Plin. 16, 30.

Cōtōnea, ae. f. herba odorata, capitula habens thymi, dulcis siliqui & sitim sedans, Plin. 26, 26. An herb so called by the Venetians, which the Gauls called halum, Sipont.

Cōtōneum, i. n. A quince, Plin. 23, 54.

Cōtōneus, a, um. adj. Belonging to a quince. Cōtōnea maurus, A quince-tree. Mala, quae vocamus cotonea, & Graeci cydonia, Plin. 15, 10. scilicet etiam cytonia, Macrob.

Cottābus, i. m. κόταβος, vel κόταβος, Hesych. κόταβος. (1) The noise made by dashing the drink left in the pot upon the floor, or pavement. (2) The sound which the lashing of a whip makes. (1) Alex. ab Alex. (2) Ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 4.

Cottāna, vel cotona, vel cottona, orum. pl. n. [ab Hebr. כוֹטָנוֹ parvus] Plin. 13, 10. Parva cottana, Mart. 13, 28. A kind of small Syrian fig. scrib. & Coctana. Quo pruna & coctana vento, Juv. 3, 83.

Cotula, ae. f. Vid. Cotyla.

Coturnix, icis. [à sono vocis, Fest.] A quail. Primam corripit Juv. 12, 97. Ov. Amor. 2, 6. producit Lucret. 4, 645.

* Cōtyla, ae. f. A measure somewhat less than a pint, or a pound. A kind of dish, or like vessel to drink in, Mart. 8, 71. Lat. hemina, acetabulum.

* Cōtyle, es. f. κοτύλη. The hollow of a bone into which the joint is set, as the hollow of the huckle bone. Vid. Cotyla.

* Cotylēdon, ōnis. f. (1) The hollow of the huckle-bone. (2) Also an herb called great pennywort, wall pennywort. (1) Ap. Graecos. (2) Plin. 25, 101.

Cōtytto, ūs. f. Dea impudicitiae, Juv. 2, 92. ejus sacra nocturna, Cotyttia. Vid. Propr.

† Cōvella, Juno, i. e. coelestis, à covum quod antiq. coelum, Varr.

Cōvinārius, i. m. A charioteer, Tac. Agric. 35, 4. & 36, 4. à seq.

Cōvinus, i. m. [à covus, i. e. cavus, Varr.] A kind of chariot armed with hooks, used in wars by the Britains and Germans. Rector rostrati Belga covini, Luc. 1, 426.

† Cōvino, is. To unite, Litt. ex Plaut. † Conjungo, copulo.

* Cōus, a, um. adj. [ex insula Cō] Cous scilicet jactus xōos, Lat. senio. The sic point in the dice. Album coum, scilicet vinum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 29.

|| Cōutērīnus, i. m. A brother by the mother's side, Aug. † Frater germanus.

Cōvum, i. n. covum, vett. coelum vocabant, quia cavum, Heaven; also a hollow place about a plough, Varr.

Coxa, ae. f. coxa antiq. unde coximi. [à coassio, sive coaxo, qu. coassa, M.] The hip, or haunch, the hucklebone, the joint of the hip. Ima spina in coaxarum ossa definit, Cels. 8, 2.

Coxendix, icis. f. The hip, or haunch, the hucklebone, the joint of the hip. Coxendix luxa, Cato 160.

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Crābro, ōnis. m. [à κρᾶς, cornu, qu. cerabro, quod cornua in capite gerit, uti & Angl. hornet ob id dic.] A kind of great wasp, a hornet. Irritare crabrones, To meddle with waspish, or angry people, Prov. ex Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 75.

† Crācentes, part. qu. à craceo antiq. Growing slender. Succincti gladiis mediā regione cracentes, Enn. ap. Fest.

* Crambe, es. f. A kind of colewort, Plin. 20, 33. Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros, Juv. 7, 155. ubi alludit ad Graecum proverbium, Δὲς κρᾶμβην δεινὰν.

* Crānium, i. n. [à Gr. κρανίον, quod Lat. calvaria dic.] The bone of the head, the skull, or brain pan.

Crāpula, ae. f. [à Gr. κραυή] (1) A surfeit by too much eating, or drinking, the head-ach, dizziness, a surcharge of the stomach. (2) A kind of medicinal mixture of the dregs of rosin put into new wine. (1) Edormi crapulam & exhalat, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. (2) Plin. 23, 24.

|| Crāpulosus, a, um. adj. Over-eating, or over-drinking himself, Firm. † Crapula gravis.

CRAS, adv. i. e. die proxime futuro. [à coram, i. e. xōas, q. d. ante oculos, vel à κρασις, mistura, quod dies crastinus hodierno confinis] To-morrow, in time to come. Cras manē, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 120. Interdum est nomen. Dic mihi cras istud, Postumo, quando venit? Mart. 5, 58. Jam cras hesternum consumpsimus, Pers. 5, 68.

* Crasis, is. f. [à κρᾶσις, seu κρᾶσιν, misceo]. (1) A constitution, temperature, or mixture of natural humours. Latine temperamentum. (2) A contraction of two syllables into one, Gramm.

Crāsāmen, inis. n. [à crassus] A thick matter, as the dregs, grounds, or sediments of any liquor. Crāsāmen in imo aquae requiescit, Col. 12, 23.

Crāsāmentum, i. n. (1) A thickness, or bigness. (2) The sediments, or lees of wine. (1) Surculi duo pari crāsāmento,

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Gell. 17, 9. (2) Aliquod crassamentum in imo simile facci reperitur, Col. 12, 12.

Crāsē, adv. ius, comp. (1) Thickly. (2) Met. Rudely, bunglingly. (1) Crāsē picari, Col. (2) Crāsē compositum illepidēque, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76. Crassius nitent, Plin. 37, 31.

Crāsescō, ēre. incept. i. e. crassus fio. (1) To thicken, or grow thick. (2) To grow fat. (1) Nec crāsescat in nubes, Plin. 2, 44. (2) Aliis frumentis minus crāsescunt, scilicet turtures, Col. 8, 9.

|| Crāsities, ei. f. Thickness, grossness, fatness, Apul. p. 209.

Crāsītudo, inis. f. Thickness, bigness, grossness. Aëris crāsītudo, Cic. de Div. 1, 42. parietum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8. Crāsītudines, Vitruv. 3, 2. & 4, 4.

CRASSUS, a, um. adj. ior, comp. sumus, sup. [à κρᾶς, qu. creassus] (1) Gross, fat, fleshy. (2) Foggy. (3) Clotted. (4) Weighty, thick. (5) Also coarse, homely. (6) Dull, heavy. (7) Fat, fertile, fruitful. (1) Ter. Hec. 3, 4. (2) Crasso sub aethere nasci, Juv. 10, 50. (3) Crassus cruor, Virg. Aen. 6, 469. Sanguis crassus, Plin. 11, 90. (4) Scias eum gerere posse crassas compedes, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 80. § Arbores pedes duos crassae, Cato. Crassissimus cortex, Plin. 16, 8. (5) Crassa toga, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 15. (6) Senes crassi, Varr. Crassa minervā, Homespun, rudely, bluntly, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 3. Crassiore musā, Quint. 1, 10. Hinc Angl. Gross. (7) Ager crassus & laetus, Cato, & Varr.

|| Crāsīndō, adv. scilicet die, To-morrow, Gell. 2, 29.

Crāsīnus, a, um. [à cras] Of to-morrow, or of the time to come. In crastinum differre, scilicet diem, To put off till to-morrow, Cic. de Orat. 2, 90.

Crātacōgonum, i. n. [ex κρᾶτος, robur, & γόνι, genitura. Them. γόνιμα, nascor; quod genitalem vim moveat] Eye-bright, cow-wheat, Plin. 27, 40.

* Crāter, ēris. m. [à κρατήρ, seu κρητήρ, misceo] unde in acc. sing. cratera, pl. crateras. (1) A great cup, or bowl, a goblet. (2) The cistern, or trough, which receives the water that rises from the spring, or runs out of the cocks. (3) A bowl for drink. (4) An hole, or vent, as in mount Aetna, which belches out fire. (5) A constellation which rises about the twelfth of February. (1) Anchises magnum cratera corona induit, Virg. Aen. 3, 525. (2) In hoc fonte crater, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (3) Terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant, Ov. Fast. 5, 522. (4) Crater Aetnae patet ambitu stadiorum viginti, Plin. 3, 14. (5) Hic primos ortus crater ponit, Germ. Caes. sic vertit Arat. v. 448.

Crātera, ae. f. [ex acc. Gr. κρατήρ, id. quod crater] (1) A cup, or goblet, to drink out of. (2) Also a constellation in heaven, the pitcher of Aquarius. (1) Veteri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80. (2) Fulgens cratera relucet, Cic. in Arat. edit. Gronov.

* Crātērītes, A precious stone very hard, Plin. 37, 56.

† Craterra, ae. f. A bucket to take up water, Varr. † Situla.

CRATES, is. f. Liv. & cratis, is. Veg. (1) A hurdle of rods wadded together. (2) A drag, or harrow to break clods. (3) A grate of brass, or wood. (4) An instrument to punish with death by torture. (1) Medlis fere castris locus est conceptus cratibus, Liv. 10, 38. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 95. (3) Aeratae crates, Stat. Theb. 4, 110. Terga suis rara pendencia crate, Juv. 11, 82. Spinae crates, The chine of the back, Ov. Met. 8, 806. (4) Vid. Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65. & Liv. 4, 50.

* Crāteuta, ae. f. [à κρητήρ, teneo] An andiron, or wrack for the spit to turn on.

Crāticula, ae. f. dim. A grid-iron, or roaster, Cato 13. Mart. 14, 221.

Crātio, ire. act. i. e. cratē occo, To cover with hurdles, or grates, to wattle, to harrow, or break clods, Plin. 18, 67.

Crātor, in. pass. To be harrowed, Plin. ibid.

Craticus, a, um. adj. Wattled and daubed. Cratituli parietes, Vitruv. 2, 8.

|| Creabilis, e. adj. That may be created, Lex. ex Apul.

* Creagra, ae. f. [ex κρητήρ & ἀγρᾶ captura] A flesh-hook, to take meat out of the pot, Mart. Cap.

Creandus, a, um. part. To be begotten, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44.

Creatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A creation, a creating, or making. (2) A begetting, a procreation. (1) Creatio consulum, Cic. magistratum, Id. de Legg. 3, 3. (2) Creatio liberorum, Dig. 1, 7, 15.

Creator, ōris. m. verb. [à creō] (1) A maker, or creator. (2) A father. (3) A founder, or builder. (1) Nobis haec portenta Deum dedit ipse creator, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. = Rerum creator & opifex, Luc. 10, 266. (2) Magni creator Achillis, Ov. Met. 8, 309. (3) Princeps ille creator hujus urbis Romulus, Cic. pro Balb. 13.

Creatrix, icis. f. She who makes, or creates, a mother. Rerum natura creatrix, Luc. 1, 662.

|| Creatūra, ae. f. A creature, Eccl. tantum. † Res creata.

Creaturus, a, um. part. About to create, Liv. 6, 41.

Creatus, a, um. part. [à creor] Created, made, framed, formed, born, descended. Unicuique dedit vitium natura creato, Prop. 2, 23. Terrigenae creati, Luc. 4, 552.

Creber, bra, um. adj. or, comp. erimus, sup. || sumus, Gell. 2, ult. (1) Thick, thick grown, close. (2) Frequent, often.

(1) Saliceto

(1) Salictis crebro oppletus locus, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 6, 9. (2) Ictibus crebris juvenes fenestras quatunt, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25. Sermo creberrimus, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 5. Crebriores literae, *Id. Att.* 11, 10.

Crebrè, adv. *Frequently, thick, here and there*, *Vitruv.* 2, 9. Crebescens, tis. part. *Growing thick, or increasing*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 12.

Crebresco, & crebesco, ère. incept. [qu. à crebreo, quod à creber] *To grow, or come thick, to wax common, to increase more and more.* Crebescit sermo, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 222. fragor, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 27. jam aurae optatae crebescunt, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 530.

Crebritas, âtis. f. *Thickness, closeness, frequency*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 1.

Crebriter. *Frequently, closely*, *Vitruv.* 8, 3, & 10, 19.

Crebrò, adv. ius, comp. errimè, sup. *Often, frequently, pell-mell.* & Crebrò insitens, interdum acquiescens, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 5. Velim literas crebrius mittas, *Id. Fam.* 5, 6. fin. Creberrime commemorantur à Stoicis, *Id. de Div.* 1, 27.

Crebro, âre. *To do a thing often*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 29.

Crédendus, a, um. part. *To be believed, or trusted*, *Cic. pro Coel.* 22.

Crédens, tis. part. *Believing, trusting*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 6, 5. & *Ep.* 2, 63.

Credibilis, le. adj. *Credible, that may be believed, likely enough.* Non est credibilis tantus in illo furor, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 7. sermo, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 467.

Credibiliter, adv. *Credibly, probably.* Non modò non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciòse quidem, *Cic. pro Dejot.* 6.

Créditor, ôris. m. verb. *He that lends, or trusts, a creditor.* Audisse arbitror sponsores & creditores convenire, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 4.

|| Creditrix, icis. f. verb. *She that lends, or to whom money is owing*, *Ap. JCC.*

Créditum, i. n. *A debt, any thing committed to one's trust, credit, a trust*, *Quint.* Aliter beneficium, aliter creditum solvitur, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 34.

Creditur, imperf. *People believe, or think.* Non bene ripae creditur, *It is not good trusting to it*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 95. Conf. *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 28. Bovem locutam, cui rei priore anno fides non fuerat, creditum, *Liv.* 3, 10.

Crediturus, a, um. part. *About to believe, trust.* Cùm speraret Caesarem libentiùs crediturum suis promissis, *Hirt. B. Al.* 71. Ait, custodiam corporis sui non Macedonibus tantum se, verum illis crediturum, *Just.* 12, 12.

Créditus, a, um. part. (1) *Trusted.* (2) *Believed.* (3) *Lent.* (1) Navis, quae tibi creditum debes *Virgilium*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 4. (2) Cuncta, ut mos, famae in majus credita, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 44. (3) De pecuniis creditis jus dicendi, *Cic.*

Crêdo, ère, didi, ditum. aët. [qu. cretum do, i. e. decretum certumque, *Prisc.*] (1) *To think, suppose, or imagine.* (2) *To trust.* (3) *To credit, or believe.* (4) *To tell, discover, or disclose.* (5) *To put confidence in.* (6) *To lend.* (7) *To commit, to intrust.* (8) *To venture.* (9) *To put into one's hands.* (10) *Ironically, forsooth, I warrant ye.* (1) Credo ego vos mirari quid sit, *Cic. pro Rosc.* (2) Utrumque vitium est, & omnibus credere, & nulli, *Sen. Ep.* 3. (3) Credis huic quod dicat? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 38. (4) Nec tibi ille est credere ausus, quae est aequum patri, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 104. § Cui omnium rerum ipsius semper credit, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 53. Duarum rerum credere, *Id. Truc.* 2, 2, 52. i. e. quod attinet, *Mira sane loquendi formula, nisi & sic locuti essent Terent.* *Cic. alii.* (5) Moribus & vitae credidit ille meae, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 172. (6) Unde tibi solvat, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, *Cic. de Hor. Resp.* 13. (7) Credere omnes res alicui, *Cic. in Verr.* (8) Credere se Neptuno, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 2. (9) Quae mihi omnem vitam credidit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 38. (10) Fundis, credo, & hastis igne duratis repellentur, *Curt.* 2, 2, 16. Credor, *to be believed.* At certè credemur, ait, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 351.

† Creduam, as, at. pro † credam, as, at. *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 40. & *Bacch.* 3, 3, 72.

Crédulitas, âtis. f. *Credulity, lightheadedness, or rashness of belief.* & Crédulitas enim error est magis, quàm culpâ, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 22. Stultâ credulitas, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 4, 32.

Crédulus, a, um. adj. *Credulous, silly, simple, foolish, easy, light, or rash of belief.* Improvidi & creduli senes, *Cic. de Am.* 26. Inter se credula convivia habuerunt, *Entertainments, that shewed their confidence in each other*, *Just.* 2, 10.

† Creduis. [à creduim] pro † credas, quomodo duim pro dem, dic. *Plaut. & Ter.*

Crémendus, a, um. part. *To be burned*, *Ov. in Ibin.* 518.

Cremanis, tis. part. *Burning.* Cremantes corpus ignes, *Luc.* 8, 744.

* Crémaster, êris. m. Col. sed Graecis literis [à κρεμάω, suspendo] *Any book, but especially the nerve, or sinew upon which the testicle hangs*, *Cels.* 7, 18.

Crématio, ônis. f. verb. *A burning*, *Plin.* 23, 31.

Crématus, a, um. part. *Burned.* Cremato fortis ab Illo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 53. Crematos excitare mortuos, *Id. Epod.* 18, 27.

* Crembalum, i. n. *A child's rattle, a castanet, or such like thing.*

|| Crementum, i. n. *Sipont.* † Incrementum.

Cremium, i. n. (1) *A dry stick, or spray, brushwood or ba-*

vin, &c. (2) *Flesh fried in a pan.* (1) Tenuibus admodum lignis, quae cremia rustici appellant, fornacem incendimus, *Col.* 12, 19. Vid. & *Plin.* 12, 42. (2) *Cal. folus, ut videtur.*

CREMO, âre. aët. *To burn, to set on fire, to bury in fire.* ¶ Cremare in cinerem, *Plin.* 20, 20. Cremare vicos, *Curt.* 4, 40. Nec numero nec honore cremant corpora, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 208. & Corpora condere, quam cremare malunt, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 5, 7.

Crémor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be burned.* Cremari igni, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 13. & *Caes. B. C.* 1.

Crémor, ôris. m. [à Gr. κρέμων, quod est à κρή, hordeum] (1) *The thick juice of barley, panada water, gruel of frumenty.* (2) *Cream.* (1) Vel ptisanæ, vel alicæ, vel oryzae cremor dandus est, *Cels.* 3, 7. Cremore crasso jus collyricum, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 15. Brewis, ut opinor. (2) Cremor lactis, *Coop. sed non laudat auctorem.*

CRENA, æe. f. *A notch of an arrow, the slit, or nip of a pen, that has the cleft in it; also the notch in the horn, or end of the bow, a dent, jag, or notch in the side of a leaf; also a notch, or score on a tally.* Crenae dicuntur etiam asperitates quaedam oesophagi in rubi modum denticulatae, *Plin.* 11, 68. Ubi MSS. habent renis aut venis, teste Harduino, nec alium temere hujus vocab. auct. quam vett. Gloss. crenae γλωφίδες, invenias.

|| Crenatus, a, um. adj. *Notched, jagged, as some leaves are, Jun.*

CREO, âre. aët. [fortasse à κρεῖω, misceo, unde & κρημνός, fíngulus; quòd ex elementari mitione corpora composita sint] (1) *To create, to make, to frame, form, or fashion.* (2) *To beget.* (3) *To breed, or bring forth.* (4) *Met. To occasion, or cause.* (5) *To choose, to ordain, to establish.* (1) Omnium rerum, quas & creat natura, & tuetur, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 13. (2) Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creavit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 126. (3) Cisseis regina Parin creat, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 705. (4) Nonnunquam etiam errorem creat similitudo, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 26. (5) Ducem gerendo bello creare, *Liv.* 1, 23. dictatorem, *Id. magistratum, Caes.*

Creor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be created, begotten, born, &c.* In consulatum creatus est, *Paterc.* 2, 4.

Crêpans, tis. part. *Making a noise, rustling, &c.* *Hor. Epod.* 16, 48.

Crêpax, âcis. adj. [à crepo, ut edax ab edo] *Making a noise, clacking.* Maecenas ap *Sen. Ep.* 114.

Crêperus, a, um. adj. *Doubtful, dark, uncertain.* Creperi certamine belli, *Lucr.* 5, 1295.

Crêpida, æe. f. [à pedum crepitu cum incedimus, *Isid.*] *A low shoe with a latchet, a slipper, a sandal, a pantofle.* Cum crepidis in capitolia statuam videtis, *Cic. pro Rab.* 10. Ne futor ultra crepidam, *Prov. ap. Plin.* 35, 36, 12. Sapiens crepidas sibi nunquam, nec soleas facit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 127.

|| Crêpidarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to slippers, or pantofles.* Crepidarius cultellus, *A shoe-maker's paring knife*, *Sempr. Afell.*

Crêpidarius, i. m. *He that makes pantofles, or slippers*, *Gell.* 3, 20.

Crêpidatus. *Wearing such shoes, or slippers*, *Cic. in Pison.* 38.

Crêpido, înis. [quam aqua crepitans alluit] (1) *A creek, shore, or bank, whereon the water beats.* (2) *The top, edge, or brow of a steep rock.* (3) *A place, or hole by the high-way, where beggars sit.* (4) *The border, mouth, brink, or brim of any thing.* (5) *The foundation, or ground of a pillar.* (1) Maris atrocitas objectu crepidinis frangitur, *Col.* 8, 17. Stabat crepidine ripae, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 492. (2) *Virg. Aen.* 10, 635. (3) Nulla crepido vacat, *Juv.* 5, 8. (4) *Col. R. R.* 3. (5) Omnia tanquam crepidine quadam sustinentur, *Cic. Orat.* 67. Vid. & *Stat. Achill.* 1, 448. & *Silv.* 1, 1, 58.

Crêpicula, æe. f. dim. κρηπίδιον. *A little pantofle.* Hospitam crepidula ut graphicè decet! *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 2, 3.

* Crepis, idis. f. κρηπίς. *A slipper, or pantofle*, *Gell.* 13, 20. Also a kind of herb, our lady's slipper. *Vid. Plin.* 21, 59.

|| Crêpitacillum, i. dim. [à crepitaculum] adfertur ex *Lucr.* 5, 230. sed opt. libri crepitacula legunt.

Crêpitaculum, i. n. [à crepitu] *A child's rattle, a tumbrel, or such like thing made of brass.* Crepitaculis aereis terrere apes, *Col.* 9, 12.

Crêpitans, tis. part. *Cackling, ringing, making a noise, rattling, chattering.* Crepitantia arma, *Ov. Met.* 1, 143.

Crêpito, âre. freq. [à crepo] (1) *To clatter, or make a noise.* (2) *To gnash.* (3) *To growl, or rumble.* (4) *To crackle.* (5) *To creak.* (6) *To chatter as a bird.* (1) Grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 458. (2) Clare crepito dentibus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 5. (3) Vacuus mihi venter crepitat, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 37. (4) Myrtata crepitant in igne, *Plin.* 12, 37. (5) Leni crepitabat bractea vento, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 209. (6) Salutato crepitat Concordia nido, *Juv.* 1, 116.

Crêpitus, ūs. m. verb. *A noise, rustling, or crashing, creaking, or ringing, a jingling, a flashing, or jerking, a clap.* Crepitus dentium, *The chattering, or gnashing of the teeth*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 8. gladiatorum, *The clashing of swords*, *Hirt. B. H.* 31. armorum, *The rattling of armour*, *Plin.* 2, 58. cardinum, *The creaking of the door*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 1. Stoici crepitus aiunt aequè liberos ac ructus esse oportere, *Parti, Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. extr.

CREPO, âre, ui, itum. neut. [à sono dict. *Varr.*] (1) *To make*

make a noise, or sound. (2) *To crack as a door doth.* (3) *To crackle in the fire.* (4) *To jingle.* (5) *To crash as the teeth do.* (6) *To growl, or rumble, as the guts do.* (7) *To clatter, as armour.* (8) Meton. *To burst, or break.* (9) Met. *To chatter, or talk of.* (10) *To brag, or boast of.* (11) *To complain of.* (1) Crepuit siltrum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 783. ¶ Lactum theatris ter crepuit sonum, *Made three huffs's, Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 26. (2) foris, *Ter. Andph.* 2, 3, 11. (3) laurus adusta, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 742. (4) Quid crepuit quasi ferrum modò? *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 65. (5) Dentes crepuere retecti, *Perf.* 3, 101. (6) Intestina crepant, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 22. (7) Arma civilis crepuere belli, *Sen. Thyest.* 562. (8) Remi obnixi crepuere, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 205. (9) Sulcos & vineta crepat mera, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 84. (10) Crepat antiquum genus, *Lucr.* 2, 1168. (11) Quis post vina gravem militiam, aut pauperiem crepat? *Hor. Od.* 1, 18.

† Creppi, Luperi, *recl. Leg.* crepi. [à crepando] *Fest.*

Creputia, òrum. n. [à crepando] (1) *Childrens play-things, baubles, as bells, rattles, puppets.* (2) *Also the first apparel of children, as swath-bands and such like.* (1) Vid. *crepundiorum catalogum ap. Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4. (2) Semelstris locutus est Croesi filius in creputiis, *Plin.* 11, 112.

Crepusci. *Children born about twilight, Varr. L. L.* 5, 2.

Crepusculum, i. n. (i. e. crepera sine dubia lux) (1) *The twilight in the evening after sunset:* (2) *or in the morning before sun rising.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 5, 2. Traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 219. (2) Modò facta crepuscula terris; ultima pars noctis, primaque lucis erat, *Ov. Epist.* 14, 21.

Crescens, tis. part. *Increasing, growing, &c.* Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 17.

Cresco, ère, crèvi, crètum. neut. [à creò, i. e. produco, qu. creasco, cresco] (1) *To grow, to increase, to wax bigger.* (2) *To be brought up.* (3) *To get an advantage by, to rejoice at.* (4) *To increase in honour, or riches, to be promoted, or advanced.* (1) ¶ Ostreis contingit, ut cum lunâ pariter crescant, pariterque decrescant, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. Met. ¶ Facilius crescit, quam inchoatur dignitas, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Cujus domo creverat, *Suet. Otho.* 1. (3) E nostro crescit moerore Charaxus, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 117. (4) Accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, *Cic. pro R. Amer.* 30. Ut ex invidia Senatoria posset crescere, *Idem pro Client.* 28.

Crëta, ae. f. (1) *Chalk, whether white, black, or green.* (2) *Fullers clay, lime.* (3) *Womens white paint.* (4) Meton. *The goal, or mark at the end of a race.* (1) Vid. *Plin.* 33, 57. & *Vitruv.* 7, 7. (2) Cretâ solidanda tenaci area, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 179. Creta cimolia, *Celf.* 2, 33. figularis, *Id.* 5, 1. (3) Ap. *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 6. occultare se cretâ dicuntur, qui rei non bonae bonam causam praetendunt. (4) Quam nunc in circo cretam vocamus, antiqui calcem dicebant, *Sen. Creta fossitia, Marle, Varr.* 1, 7. Creta Asiatica, *The chalk wherewith they marked their slaves feet, or sealed letters, Cic. pro Flacc.* 16. ¶ Cretâ notare, pro approbare, *Perf.* 5, 107. ¶ Carbone notare, *Id. ib.*

Crëtaceus, a, um. adj. *Of chalk, chalky, that grows in the chalky ground, Plin.* 18, 20.

¶ Crëtæfödina, ae. f. (rectius divisè) *A marle, or chalk pit, Dig.*

Crëtarium, i. n. *A chalk-pit, Lex. ex Col.*

Crëtarius, ii. m. *A chalker, or that works in chalk, — Lex. ex Col.*

Cretarius, a, um. *Chalky, of chalk. Cretaria taberna, Varr. L. L.* 7, 30.

Crëtatus, a, um. *Chalked, whitened. Cretati pedes, Feet marked, with chalk, as those of slaves were, Plin.* 35, 58. Met. *Cretata ambitio, A stickling for offices, Perf.* 5, 177. *ad candidas vestes respiciens.*

† Crëteus, a, um. adj. *Of chalk, or plaister. Cretea persona, A mask of plaister of Paris, Lucr.* 4, 298.

Crëticus, a, um. adj. *Creticus pes — ut quid petam praefidi aut exequar? Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. *Cretica terra, White marle.*

¶ Crëtifödina, ae. f. *idem quod cretaefödina, Dig.*

Crætio, önis. f. verb. [à cerno] *Cretio est certorum dierum spatium, quod datur instituto haeredi ad deliberandum, utrum expediat ei adire haereditatem, necne, Ulp.*

Crëtösus, a, um. adj. *Chalky, full of chalk, Cato* 8. *Locus cretosus, Plin.* 15, 19.

Crëtula, ae. f. dim. [à creta] (1) *Chalk which they used in sealing letters.* (2) *A kind of colour.* (1) Cum epistola allata est, signum iste animadvertit in cretula, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 26. (2) Ex omnibus coloribus cretulam amant, *Plin.* 35, 31. pr.

Crëtura, ae. f. [à cerno] *The bouldings, or siftings of meal, pollard, Pallad.* 1, 24.

Crëtus, a, um. part. [à cresco] *Born, descended. § Mortali corpore cretus, Lucr.* 5, 6.

Crëtus, a, um. part. [à cerno] (1) *Severed, or parted from, &c.* (2) *Resolved upon.* (1) Benè cretum cinerem dixit, *Pall.* 10, 22. (2) Satin' tibi isthuc in corde cretum est? *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 33. sed alii leg. certum est.

Crëvi, praet. [à cresco] (1) *I am grown up, or larger.* (2) *I have determined, or resolved.* (3) [à cerno] *I have entered upon an estate.* (1) Hujus voluminis magnitudo crevit, *Ad He-*

renn. 1. Crevit ex metu alieno, ut sit, audacia, *Liv.* 3, 26. (2) Quodcumque senatui creverit, agunto, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 3. Quia te antihac amavi, & mihi amicam esse crevi, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 1. interpr. *Varrone L. L.* 65. ubi & seq. notionem hinc profluxisse docet. (3) Ex testamento crevi haereditatem, *Cic. Att.* 11, 2. * Crex, ècis. f. *A daker-ben, Arut. L.* 9, c. 1. & 17. *Aristoph. in avib.*

Cribellatus, a, um. part. *Sifted, Pall.* 1, 41.

¶ Cribello, are. [à cribrum, unde dim. cribellum] *To sift, or sieve, Theod. Prisc.* † Cribro, cerno.

Cribellum, i. n. dim. *A little sieve, Pallad.* 3, 24. & 7, 11.

Cribrarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a sieve. Cribraria farina, Plin.* 18, 29.

Cribrò, are. act. *To sift, bolt, or range flour, Plin.* 25, 23.

Cribror, ari, atus. pass. *To be sifted, or bolted, Col.* 12, 23.

Cribrum, i. n. [ex Heb. כררר idem, vel q. crebrum, i. e. crebris pertusum foraminibus ad frumenta purganda, vel à cerno crevi, i. e. notione separandi, unde incerniculum dic. *A sieve, or fierce. Cribrum farinarium, A bolting, or ranging sieve, Plin.* 18, 29. ¶ Imbrem in cribrum gerere, *To lose his time and pains, Proverb. ex Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 100. *Carnificum cribrum, Plaut. Mofsell.* 1, 1, 52.

Crimen, inis. n. [à κρίμα] (1) *An impeachment, a charge, or indictment, true, or false.* (2) *A crime, a grievous fault.* (3) *A suspicion, a reproach, a scandal.* (4) *A fault, an error.* (5) Meton. *A villainous person.* (1) Sive ex crimine causa constet, ut facinoris; sive ex controversia, ut haereditatis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 24. Tria sunt, quae obitent S. Roscio, crimen adversariorum, & audacia, & potentia, *Id. pro Rosc.* (2) Id, quod mihi crimini dabatur, crimen non erat, *Cic. pro Demo.* 35. Omni ex crimine lucrum quaesitum, *Juv.* 13, 24. (3) Hera in crimen veniet, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 55. (4) Crimen professoris, non artis, *Celf.* 2, 6. (5) Crimine ab uno disce omnes, i. e. criminoso, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 65.

† Criminālis, e. adj. *Criminal, obnoxious, Ap. JCC.*

† Crimināliter, adv. *Criminally, unlawfully, Ap. JCC.*

Criminans, tis. part. *Accusing, or impeaching, Liv.* 2, 31. *Neronem & Drusum senatus, Tiberio criminante, hostes judicavit, Suet. Cal.* 7.

Criminatio, önis. f. verb. *The objecting a crime, an impeaching. Quae valeant contra falsam criminationem, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 79. *Allatas criminationes repellere, Id. de Am.* 18.

Criminātor, öris. m. verb. *An accuser, an impeacher. Cum illum resciscis crimipatorem meum, Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 28.

Criminātorius, a, um. *Criminatory, accusatory, Plaut. ap. Litt. fed q.*

Criminatus, a, um. part. *Accusing, blaming. Per aliquot dies patrum superbiam ad plebem criminatus, Liv.* 3, 9.

† Crimino, are. *Enn. pro*

Criminor, atus. sum. dep. (1) *To accuse, to charge with a crime.* (2) *To blame, to find fault with.* (1) ¶ Criminari, crimenve dissolvere argumentando, *Cic. de Opt. Gen.* 6. (2) Tu me esse ingratum criminari, *Cic. pro Planc.* 32.

Criminösè, adv. ius. comp. iusimè, sup. *Criminally, scandalously, faultily. Criminosè loquebatur de bello, Sall. B. Jug.* 64. Qui criminosius aut suspiciosius diceret, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 34. Criminosissimè aliquem insectari, *Suet. Tib.* 53.

Criminösus, a, um. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Accusatory, scandalous, reproachful.* (2) *Also criminal, worthy of blame.* (1) Officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinat criminoso, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. Iambi criminosi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16. Criminosior oratio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 40. Criminosissimus liber, *Suet. Caes.* 75. (2) Quod si est criminosum, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 2.

Crinale, is. n. [à crinis] *A bodkin, or pin to divide the hair. Ornabat curvum crinale capillos, Ov. Met.* 5, 53.

Crinālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to hair. Crinalem capiti vittam detrahit, Takes off her hair-lace, Ov. Met.* 9, 770. *Acus crinalis, A bodkin, Apul. p.* 244.

¶ Criniger, a, um. *Wearing much hair. Crinigeros bellis arcere Caycos oppositi, Lucr.* 1, 463.

* Crininus, a, um. adj. [ex κρίνω, liliū] *Crinina unguenta, Ointments made of lilies, Diosc.* 1, 53.

¶ Crinio, unde pass. crinior, tri. *To be crested, or tufted. Frondenti crinitur cassis olivâ, Stat. Theb.* 4, 217. *Crinitur arbor, Id. Syll.* 4, 5, 10.

Crinis, is. m. [à κρίνω, fecerno, *Fest.*] (1) *The hair of the head.* (2) *A tress, or lock of hair.* (3) ¶ *The leaves of trees.* (4) *The fin of a fish.* (5) *A band made of horses hair.* (1) Longo decentia crine tempora, *Ov. Met.* 1, 45. (2) Senis crinibus nubentes ornantur, *Fest.* ¶ Capere crines, *To become a wife, or matron, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 69. interpr. *Lipl.* (3) Foliorum crine revulso, *Venant.* Sic coma passim ap. Poetas. (4) *Plin.* 9, 30. *de polyo pisce.* (5) *Plin.* 17, 35.

Crinītus, a, um. adj. *Hairy, full of hair, having much, or long hair. Crinitus vertex, Stat. Theb.* 9, 129. *Gorgonis os, Cic. Verr.* 4, 56. *Apollo, Id.* 4, 28. *Iopas, Virg. Aen.* 1, 744. Quas Graeci κρίντας, nostri crinitas vocant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. *Cometes, blazing stars, ubi tamen meliores libri circinatas. Sed semel atque iterum à Suet. stella crinita, Vid. Ner.* 36. *Claud.* 46.

* *Crimōmēnon*, [à κρίνω, judico] *The state of the case, or issue in law.* Vid. Cic. Or. 36. & Top. c. 29. Lat. Quaestio, vertente Cicerone.

* *Criōn*, n. *A reddish lily.* Rubens lilium, quod Graeci *crinon* vocant, Plin. 21, 11.

* *Criobolium*, i. n. [à κρίος, aries, & βάλλω, dejicio] *A sacrifice of rams.* TAUROBOLIVM SIVE CRIOBOLIVM FECIT, Grut. Inscript. p. 27. n. 3. & al. ibid. n. 4.

Cripa, ae. f. *A kind of syrup made with vine shoots.* Cripa pampinacea, Col. 12, 20.

* *Crisis*, is. *Judgement; the decision of the conflict between nature and the distemper,* ap. Med. interpr. Celso, Progymn. 1, 8.

Crispans, tis. part. (1) *Shaking, brandishing.* (2) *Quivering, trembling.* (3) *Wreathed, wrinkled.* (1) Bina manu crispans hastilia ferro, Virg. Aen. 1, 317. (2) Crepitus crispans, Plin. 2, 84. buxus, Id. 16, 28. pelagus, Vid. Flacc. 1, 311. (3) Ingenians tremulos naso crispante cachinnos, Pers. 3, 87.

Crispatus, a, um. part. *Curled, or shaken with the wind.* Denso crispata cacumine buxus, Claud. de Rapt. 2, 110.

* *Crispicans*, tis. part. *Waving, curling,* ap. Gell. 18, 11.

* *Crispiforcans*, tis. [ex crispus, & furco] *Crispiforcans igneum fulmen,* Cic. Topic. 16.

† *Crispitudo*, inis. f. *Curledness, a wanton shaking,* Arnob.

Crispo, are. act. *To curl, or wreath.* (2) *To shake, or brandish.* (3) *To cause to shine.* (1) Cinere crispare capillum cum oleo, Plin. 28, 26. (2) Vid. Crispans. (3) Et mixtum cono crispaverat aurum, Stat. Theb. 8, 569.

Crispor, ari. pass. *To be shaken, or brandished.* Ingesto crispatur purpura vento, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 552. Nunc apio viridi crispetur florida tellus, Col. 10, 167.

Crispulus, a, um. dim. à seq. *Having curled tresses, or locks.* & Ne quis, cui rector est coma, crispulis misceatur, Sen. Ep. 95.

Crispus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. issimus, sup. [cujus de etymo parum constat] (1) *Crisped, curled, frizzled.* (2) *Veined, or grained, as stone, wood, &c.* (3) *Crumpled, jagged.* (1) Coma crispa, Sil. 16, 120. Crispiores jubae leonum, Plin. 8, 18. (2) Crispa abies, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. (3) Crispissimum folium, Col. 11, 3.

Crisso, are. *To move wantonly, or obscenely.* De meretricibus dicitur, ut cedere de vitis. Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 69. Vid. & Juv. 6, 321.

Crista, ae. f. [à κράς, caput, q. κράς, unde crista, Beem. vel à κέρα, cornu, quod in capitibus sit corniculum, q. cerista, & contractus crista, M. quod ipse magis probat] (1) *A tuft, or plume on the head of a bird, or fowl.* (2) *A similit. The crest, tuft, plume, or horses hair on the cone of a helmet.* (3) *An herb so called from its likeness to a cock's comb.* (1) Upupa cristā visenda plicatili, Plin. 10, 44. Vid. & n. 3. (2) Caput cristae, Lucr. 2, 632. Insurgens nitenti cono crista, Sil. 16, 557. Crista hirsutus equina, Virg. Aen. 10, 869. † Tollere cristas, *To grow proud,* Juv. 4, 69. (3) Alektorolophos, quae apud nos crista dicitur, folia habet similia gallinaei cristae, Plin. 27, 23. De pilis in naturā foeminae dicitur obscoenē, Juv. Sat. 6, 421.

Cristatus, a, um. adj. (1) *Tufted, combed.* (2) *Crested, wearing a crest.* (1) Cristatus insigniter pullus, Suet. Tib. 14. (2) Cristata galea, Liv. 9, 40. Fulmine cristatum galeae jubar, Stat. Theb. 3, 223.

Cristula, ae. f. dim. [à crista] *A little comb, plume, or crest.* Gallina bona sit rectis, rutilisque cristulis, Col. 8, 2.

* *Cristhe*, es. f. [à κρίθι, hordeum, cui similis est] *A stythe, or fly on the eye, like a barley corn,* Cels. 7, 7. n. 2. ubi de curatione ejus.

* *Criticus*, a, um. adj. *Critici dies, Days observed by physicians, in order to make a judgement of the patient's distemper, which were the odd days, the 3d, 7th, 9th, &c.* Vid. Cels. 3, 4. Lat. Judicarii.

* *Criticus*, sc. censor. *One who judged of the genuineness and goodness of other mens writings.* Vid. Quint. 1, 4. & 10, 1. Henr. Steph. libello singulari, & Senec. Ep. 108. They seem to be antient grammarians, as Aristarchus, who rejected several of Homer's verses as spurious. Ego tanquam criticus antiquus judicaturus sum, utrum vericuli sint τῶν ποιητῶν, an παρὰ τὸν νόμον, Cic. Fam. 9, 10.

* *Crōbylus*, i. m. *A cowl to wear on the head, or roll of hair plaited,* Tertull.

* *Croactum*. *A kind of herb of which poets made garlands,* Litt. ex Plin.

Crocallis, is. *A precious stone like a cherry,* Plin. 37, 56.

Crocatus, a, um. [à crocus] *Tintured with, or coloured like saffron.* Semen crocatum, Plin. 16, 62.

Croceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Like saffron.* (2) *Yellow.* (1) Croceos Tmolus odores mittit, Virg. Geor. 1, 56. (2) Circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Virg. Aen. 1, 653.

Crociās, ae. m. *A precious stone, of a saffron colour,* Plin. 37, 73. ubi al. crocia.

Crocium, i. n. sc. unguentum, *Ointment of saffron.* Crocino nares myrrheus ungit onyx, Prop. 3, 10, 22.

Crocium, a, um. *Of, or belonging to saffron, of the colour of saffron.* Semen crocinum, Plin. 21, 73. Tunica crocina, Catull. 66, 134.

Crocio, ire. neut. [verbum facitium, q. à κόραξ, corvus] *To crow, or croak, like a raven.* Corvus voce crocibat sua, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2.

* *Crocis*, idis. f. [à croco, ut videtur] *An herb of the smell, or colour of saffron,* Plin. 24, 102.

Crocitatio, onis. f. verb. *The croaking of crows, or ravens,* Fest.

Crocito, are. freq. [à crocio] *To croak like a crow,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2.

Crocōdilea, ae. f. *The sweet excrement of the land crocodile; of which women made a cosmetic that took off morpheus, freckles, and the like,* Plin. 28, 28. Stercore fucatus crocodili, Hor. Epod. 12, 11.

Crocōdilius, a, um. adj. *Like a crocodile.* Met. Sophistical, ambiguous, Quint. 1, 10.

Crocōdillum, i. n. *An herb like the thistle, called chamaeleon niger,* Plin. 27, 41.

* *Crocōdilus*, i. m. [à croceo colore] *A crocodile, a beast like a lizard, whereof there be two sorts, the one large, called also the alligator, the other much less, on the land, and feeding only upon sweet flowers.* Plin. 28, 31, & 8, 37. Juv. 15, 2.

† *Crocōmagma*, atis. n. *Dregs of the oil of saffron and other spices, which they made into balls and so kept,* Plin. 21, 82. & Cels. 5, 18. = Unguentum crocomion, Id. ib. & Pallad. 11, 14.

* *Crocōta*, ae. f. sc. vestis. *A woman's garment of saffron colour, a yellow coat, or gown,* Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 21. & Plin. 8, 30.

Crocōtarius, a, um. adj. *Infectores crocotarii, Dyers, or makers of saffron-colour garments,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

Crocōtinum, i. n. *Crocotium, G. [fortasse à colore croci] A cake coloured with saffron, a simnel,* Fest.

* *Crocotta*, ae. f. leg. & crocuta. [à croci colore] *A kind of mungrel beast in Ethiopia,* Plin. 8, 45.

Crocōtula, ae. f. dim. [à crocota] *A little saffron-coloured, or yellow garment,* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

Crocōtularius, i. m. *A dyer, or maker of saffron-coloured garments,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

Crocum, i. n. id. quod crocia, ut Gr. κρόκος & κρόκον dic. *Saffron,* Prop. 4, 1, 16.

Crocus, i. m. κρόκος, *Saffron; also the yellow chieues in the midst of flowers,* Plin. 21, 18.

Crocūta, ae. f. Vid. Crocotta.

* *Cronia*, orum. pl. *The feast of Saturn, the Saturnalia,* Macrobi. 1, 7.

Cronicae. *Certain statues made in honour of them that were thrice victors in the olympic games,* R. ex Plin. sed q.

* *Crotālia*, pl. n. [à κρόταλον, crepitaculum] *Jewels so worn, that they jingle as they strike against one another,* Plin. 9, 56.

* *Crotālīstria*, ae. f. *A woman playing upon the instrument crotalon, like the cymbal; a minstrel,* Petron. c. 55.

* *Crotalum*, i. n. *An instrument of music made of two brass plates, or bones, which being struck together make a kind of music; a castanet,* Cic. in Pison. 9.

* *Crotāphitae*, m. pl. κροφίται. *The two muscles that are in the temples,* Velling.

† *Crotilus*, a, um. adj. *Slender,* Varr.

Croton, onis. *An Egyptian herb called palma Christi,* Plin. 15, 7.

|| *Cruciābilis*, e. adj. *Painful, that putteth to torment and pain, vexatious,* Gell. 3, 9.

† *Cruciābilitas*, atis. f. *Painfulness, anguish,* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3.

Cruciābilitate, adv. *Painfully, cruelly, with great torture and pain,* Hirt. Bell. Afr. 46. & Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 40.

|| *Cruciāmen*, inis. n. *A torment,* Prud. Cath. 10, 90. id. quod

Cruciamētum, i. n. (1) *Torture, pain.* (2) *Trouble, anguish.* (1) & Tormenta carnicum, cruciamenta morborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 4. V. & Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 51. Capt. 5, 4, 2.

(2) *Cruciamenta orbitatis,* Arnob. 7. p. 248.

Cruciandus, a, um. part. *To be tormented, or tortured.* Crucianda relinquit, Ov. Ep. 14, 119.

Crucians, tis. part. *Tormenting, torturing, vexing,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34.

Cruciārius, a, um. adj. *Worthy to be hanged, or tormented,* Petron. c. 112.

Cruciārius, i. m. (1) *A tormenter.* (2) *Also one hanged.* (1) Apul. p. 323. (2) Petron. 112.

|| *Cruciātor*, oris. m. verb. *A tormenter, or torturer,* Firm. † Carnifex.

Cruciātus, ūs. m. verb. [à crucio] (1) *Torment, torture, pain.* (2) *Met. Affliction, grief, anguish.* (1) = Summo cruciatu, supplicioque perire, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. Lateris cruciatibus utor, Ov. Trist. 5, 13, 5. (2) Magno animi cruciatu vitam agere, Cic. de Div. 2, 9.

Cruciātus, a, um. part. *Tormented, tortured.* Cruciata diris corpora tormentis, Ov. Met. 3, 694.

* *Crucifer*, a, um. *A cross-bearer, an epithet of our Saviour,* Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

Crucifigo,

C R U

Crucifigo, ēre, xi, xum. act. *To crucify, to nail to the cross, to hang*, Suet. Dom. 11.

Crucifixus, a, um. part. *Crucified, nailed to the cross*, Suet. Dom. 10. Plin. 8, 18.

† Crucifragium, i. n. *A breaking on a cross*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

|| Cruciger, a, um. *Bearing the cross*. Cruciger nummus, qui & cruciatus, *A cross penny*, Jun.

Crucior, āre act. [à cruce] (1) *To put in pain*. (2) *Met. To torment, to afflict, to vex, to grieve*. (1) Sanguine serpentis cruciari, Ov. Met. 2, 651. (2) Ne crucia te, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15.

Crucior, āi, ātus. pass. (1) *To be tormented, or troubled*. (2) *To be vexed, or fretted*. (1) Quorum alter laetitiam gessit, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4. (2) Crucior lapidem non habere me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69.

† Crucisālus, i. m. [ex crux & salio] *An hang-man, or gallows-climber, a wag-batter*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.

Crūdāria, ae. f. *A vein of silver at the top of a mine*, Plin. 33, 31.

Crūdēlis, e. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [à crudus] (1) *Cruel, fierce*. (2) *Ill-natured, inexorable, hard-hearted*. (1) = Belium crudele & exitiosum, Cic. Att. 9, 5. Parricidae crudelissimi, Sall. B. C. 52. = Animus terus, crudelis, & inhumanus, Ad. Herenn. 2, 19. (2) Crudelis Alexi! Virg. Aen. 2, 6. Crudelior janua, Prop. 1, 16.

Crūdēlitas, ātis. f. *Cruelly, inhumanity, barbarity*, Cic. pro Sext. 65. = Carnificina, Id. 3. Plus clementiae quam crudelitatis, Nep. Timol. 2. = misericordia, Cels.

Crūdēlīter, adv. ūs, comp. sūmē, sup. *Cruelly*, Cic. Off. 1, 24. = Tam acerbē. tamque crudeliter cogitavit, Id. Cat. 4, 5. Crudeliū extingui, Curt. 10, 5. Perire crudelissime, Cic. pro Sylla 27. = Acerbē, Id.

Crudescens, tis. part. *Growing fierce, increasing*. Crudescēte irā, Just. 8, 4.

Crudescō, ēre. [i. e. crudus fio] (1) *To wax raw, green, or fresh*. (2) *To increase more and more, to grow more fierce and cruel*. (1) Coepit crudescere morbus, Virg. Geor. 3, 504. (2) Dejeſta crudescit pugna Camillā, Virg. Aen. 11, 833.

Crūdītas, ātis. f. (1) *Crudity, ill digestion*. (2) *A crude humour*. (3) || Also *cruelty*. (1) Cruditas causa est morbi, Cic. de Fato 15. (2) Lumbrici ferē nascuntur cruditatibus, Col. 6, 25. (3) Amm.

Crūdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [à κρύος, crudus, quod à κρύος, frigus] (1) *Raw, fresh, green, new made*. (2) *Unripe, crude, sour, unpleasant*. (3) *Undigested*. (4) *Raw, not boiled, or roasted*. (5) *Also that hath a raw stomach, queasy*. (6) *Also fierce, cruel, bloody*. (7) *Too young*. (1) Crudum adhuc vulnus medentium manus reformidat, Plin. Ep. 5, 21. Met. Crudum servitium, Tac. 1, 8, 7. (2) Poma cruda, Cic. de Senect. 19. (3) Crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 1, 143. (4) Quid tu curas, utrum crudum, an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16. (5) Crudi postridie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. (6) Crudus, & lethi artifex, Sen. Hipp. 1220. (7) Cruda puella viro, Mart. 8, 64. Cruda senectus, Strong and lusty, Virg. Aen. 6, 304. Solum crudum, A balk of land that lies unplowed, Col. 2, 2.

Cruentatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made bloody, dyed with blood*. (2) *Blood-shot*. (1) Gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 4. (2) Oculi cruentati, Plin. 28, 22.

Cruentē, adv. ūs, comp. *Bloodily, with effusion of blood, cruelly*. Soror, quae tam cruentē saeviat, Just. 39, 3. Caeteri arma cruentius exercuerant, Sen. de Ben. 5, 16.

Cruento, āre act. *To fetch blood of one, to make bloody, to imbrue, or sprinkle with blood*. Tribunus plebis templum cruentavit, Cic. pro Sext. 38. Manus civium sanguine cruentare, Nep. Epam. ult. arva, Sen. Hippol. 1093.

Cruentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be dyed, or imbrued with blood*, Cic. post Redit. 3. Cels. 5, 28.

Cruentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. || sūmus, sup. [à cruor, qu. cruore tinctus] (1) *Of blood, as red as blood*. (2) *Bloody, cruel*. (1) Cruentae guttae, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. Cruentum cadaver, Cic. pro Mil. 13. (2) Cruentum vultus in hostem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 40. = Ipse ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. Met. 12, 592. Cruentissimus fuscus, Laet. M. Perf. 8.

* Cruma, ātis. n. [à κρύος, pulso] *A timbrel, &c.* Vid. Cruma. Crūmēna, ae. f. [fortasse à κρύος, pendeo] *A purse, a bag of leather worn about the neck*. Scrib. & crumina. Hic istam colloca crumenam in collo planē, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 76. Non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11.

|| Cūmēnīseca, ae. c. [à crumena & seco] *A cut purse*, Juh. 4. Qui crumenam pertundit.

Crūmīna, ae. f. id. quod crumena. *A purse, a pouch, a bagget*, Plaut. Vid. Crumēna. Cruminam sibi de collo detrahit, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7.

CRUOR, ōris. m. [à κρύος, frigus] *Blood from a wound, gore*. Nec quae vipereo tela cruore madent, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 36. Leg. & plur. Atros siccatat veste cruores, Virg. Aen. 4, 687. Arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 4.

Crūpelīarii. [fortasse ex κρύος, occulto, quippe quibus esset continuum ferri regimen] *Soldiers armed cap-a-pe*, Tac. 3, 43. 4. ubi Lipf. ciliaris.

C R Y

Crūālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the leg, or knee*. Vid. Crurilis.

† Cruricrēpidae. *Slaves in irons, whose legs rattle with chains*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

† Crurifragium, i. n. *A breaking of legs*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 64. ut &

† Crurifragus, a, um. *Whose legs are broken*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 64. Ubi alii legunt crurifragium, alii verò cruri, ragum.

Crurilis, e. adj. *Belonging to the leg*. Crurules fasciae, Garters, Fragm. Petron. Tragur. & Ulp. ul. leg. Crurales.

CRUS, crūris. n. (1) *The shank, or leg from the knee to the ankle, consisting of shin and calf*. (2) *The hinder leg of a quadrupede*. (1) Crus ex duobus ossibus constat, ex tibia & sura, Cels. 8, 1. Crurum gracilitas, Suet. Calig. 3. (2) O crus! o brachia! Hor. Sat. 2, 92. de equo. Crus arboris, *The stock, or body of a tree beneath the boughs*, Col. 5, 11.

Cruculum, i. n. dim. *A little leg, or shank*. Cruculum formicae, Mart. 3, 93, 3.

* Cruma, ātis. n. [κρύος, sonus, Them. κρύος, pulso] *A timbrel, or tab-r, the found of the organs, or cymbals*, Mart. 6, 71.

Crusta, ae. f. [à κρύος, frigus, unde & κρύσταλλος, ut sit propr. crusta à gelu in glacie] (1) *A crust, or piece of ice frozen*. (2) *Also a piece of wood, or stone, &c. ingraven, and finely inlaid into vessels*. (3) *An inlaid square piece of coloured marble, in floors, or walls, such as were lately discovered at Blenheim house*. (4) *The shell of lobsters, cray-fishes, &c.* (5) *Also an eschar, or an ulcer after the cautery is taken off*. (6) *The scurf and scab of a sore*. (7) *The shell, or peal, or skin, wherewith any thing is covered*. (8) *A shard of marble*. (1) Concreverunt currenti fluminis crustae, Virg. Geor. 3, 360. (2) Vasis crustae aut embleinata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 6, 23. Heliadum crustae, Juv. 5, 38. (3) Plin. 63, 5. & 35, 45. & ante eum P. t. on. 19, 1. (4) Plin. 37, 23. (5) Sipont. (6) Cels. 5, 26. (7) Met. Non est solidā & sincera felicitas, crusta est, & quidem tenuis, Sen. de Prov. 1, 6. (8) Parietes crusta marmoris operire, Plin. 36, 7.

Crustarius, i. m. *A pargetter, a mason, an engraver of little pieces to be inlaid into vessels*, Plin. 33, 12.

Crustatus, a, um. part. *Crusted, pargetted, rough-cast, inlaid with marble, &c.* Crustata domus, Luc. 10, 114. Animalia crustata, *Covered with a shell, or scald*, Plin. 11, 62. Vasa crustata, *Plate inlaid, or embossed with gold*. Porta crasso ferro crustata, Plated, Ammian. 24, 2.

Crusto, āre act. i. e. crustam induco, *To parget, plaister, to set a crust upon, to preserve fruit*, Plin. 15, 18.

Crustosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *That has a hard crust, scab, or shell over it, crusty*, Plin. 12, 19.

Crustula, ae. f. dim. *A little crust, or inlaid piece, as of marble in a wall*. (2) *A little scab, or scar of a sore*. (1) Apul. Met. 10. p. 329. (2) Lens crustulas ulcerum rumpit, Plin. 22, 70.

Crustularius, i. m. *A pasteler, or pastry-cook, one that makes spice cakes*, Sen. Ep. 56.

Crustulum, i. n. dim. *A wafer, or such like, a thin cake, used to be given to children*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25.

Crustum, i. n. [à crusta] *A piece, or morsel of those things which are to be eaten, whether it be bread or any other food, a crust, a bun, or simnel*, Virg. Aen. 7, 115. & Sen. Ep. 99.

Crustumia pyra, à Crustumio oppido, Virg. Geor. 2, 88. ubi v. Serv.

Crustumina pyra, cunctis gratissima. Alii crastumina, à crustumino agro juxta Vejos, *Pears red on one side, such as we call catharine pears*, Col. 5, 10.

CRUX, crucis. f. (1) *A cross, gibbet, or gallows*. (2) *Meton. Any thing, (3) or person, that troubles, vexes, or torments us*. (1) In crucem tollere, Cic. Att. 7, 11. cruci suffigere, Id. in Pison. 18. affigere, Id. Verr. 1, 4. (2) Jus summum antiqui summam dicebant esse crucem, Col. 1, 7. (3) Aliqua mala crux est semper, quae aliquid petat, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 48. ¶ Quae te mala crux agitat? What a mischief ails you? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 4. = Gabalus, antiq. Varr. 3. Crux figuram habuit literae T. Furca seu patibulum literae Y, sicut describit Lucianus, Aien. Carmilov, decussata etiam sic X. Vid. Felt.

* Crypta, ae. f. [à κρύος, abscendo] (1) *A hollow place, or vault low in the ground*. (2) *A grot, a sink under ground, a common sewer, a wy-draught*. (3) *A courtesan's cell*. (4) *Also a cloister, or low gallery*. (1) De crypta Neapolitana, vid. Sen. Ep. 57. (2) Solitus mediae cryptam penetrare Saburrae, Juv. 5, 106. (3) Ego sum ancilla Quartillae, cujus sacra ante cryptam turbabam, Petron. 16. (4) Suet. in Cal. 57.

* Crypticus, a, um. adj. *Hidden, close, secret*. Cryptici arcus, *Vaults under ground*, Sidon. Cryptici homines, *Close fellows who will keep counsel*, Firm.

Crypto-porticus, ūs. f. [ex crypta & porticus] *A close walk, ally, gallery, closed on all parts to be cool in summer, a cloister, a grot*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. & 5, 6.

Crystallinum, i. n. sc. vas. *A crystal glass to drink out of*, Juv. 6, 154.

Crystallinus, a, um. adj. *Crystalline, made of crystal, or like to crystal in clearness*. Duos calices crystallinos in suprema ira fregit illos, Plin. 37, 10.

Crystallum, i. n. *Crystal*. Candida nigrescunt vetulo crystalli Falerno, Mart. 8, 77.

* Crystallus,

* *Cryſtallus*, i. f. [*κρυσταλλος* τὸ διὰ τῆς κρύου περὶ τὴν ὕδωρ, i. e. aquae frigore concreta, *Hesych.*] *Cryſtal*, water frozen into that bright ſubſtance, as *Pliny* thought, 37, 9. *Aquofa cryſtallus*, *Prop.* 4, 3, 52.

A ante U.

Cūbans, tis. part. (1) *Lying*, or *sitting*. (2) *Lying ſick*, or *ill*. (3) *Leaning*, *ſloping*. (4) *Low*, *deſcending*. (1) *Invadunt in lecto cubantem*, *Nep. Dion.* 9. (2) *Narrabat eum graviter de hoc ipſo cubantem diſputaviſſe*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 25. (3) *Lucr.* 4, 520. (4) *Uſticae cubantis ſaxa*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 11.

Cūbātus, ūs. m. [*à cubo*] *A lying down*, or *lodging*, *a lying in*, *a ſitting in broad*, as a hen doth, *Plin.* 10, 78.

Cūbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lying down*. *A cubatione cubiculum*, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 94.

|| *Cububac*, arum. pl. *A drug called cubebs*, *Off.*

Cūbiculāris, re. adj. *Pertaining to a chamber*, or *lodging room*. *Cubicularis lectus*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 65. *Cubicularis imago*, *Suet. in Aug.* 7.

Cūbiculārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a chamber*. *Lucerna cubicularia*, *A watch light*, *Mart.* 14, 39.

Cūbiculārius, i. m. *A chamberlain*, *a groom of the chamber*, *a gentleman of the bed-chamber*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. = *Cubiculo prae-poſitus*, *Suet. Domit.* 16. *decurio cubiculariorum*, *Id. ibid.* 17.

Cūbiculātus, a, um. adj. *Navis cubiculata*, *A pleaſure-boat*, or *yacht with a large cabin*, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 20.

Cūbiculum, i. n. [*à cubo*] (1) *A bed-chamber*, *a lodging-room*. (2) Sometimes *a parlour*, *a pavillon*, or *royal tent*. (1) *Plaut. Aſin.* 4, 1, 42. (2) *Suet. in Ner.* 12.

* *Cūbicus*, a, um. adj. [*à κύβου, teſſera*] *Cubical*, *ſquare*, *like a dye*, *Vitruv. praef. lib.* 5.

Cūbile, is. n. [*à cubando*] (1) *A bed*, or *couch*. (2) *A bird's neſt*. (3) *A den*, or *place where beaſts reſort to lie*. (4) *A bee-hive*. (5) * *A mine*. (6) *A ground-work*, or *course of ſtones in building*. (1) *Terra cubile erat Anacharſi*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 32. (2) *Aves cubilia ſibi nidōſque conſtruunt*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (3) *Deliteſcunt cubilibus beſtiae*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. (4) * *Rimofa cubilia limo unge*, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 44. (5) *Dura cubilia ferri eruere*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 145. (6) *Vitruv.* 2, 8. *Non ſedit in cubili*, *It was not well laid*, or *conched*, *Plin.* 36, 21. *Cubile ſalutatorium*, *A little chapel*, or *cloſet*, *wherein the images of their houſhold gods were ſet*, *Plin.* 15, 10. = *Lararium*.

Cūbital, ālis. n. [*per apocop. ex cubitale*] *A fore-ſleeve for the arm to the elbow downwards*, or, as others, *a cuſhion to put under one's elbow*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 255.

Cūbitalis, le. adj. *A cubit high*, or *long*, *Liv.* 24, 34. & *Plin.* 13, 9.

Cubitans, tis. part. *Lying along*. *Super pedes cubitantis reclinis*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 5, 2.

Cūbitiſſim, adv. *With the elbow*, *Plaut. Caſ.* 5, 2, 42.

Cūbito, āre. [*freq. à cubo*] *To be uſed to lie*. *Puſio cum majore ſore cubitavit*, *Cic. pro Coel.* 15. *Diogenes in dolio cubitavit*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Cūbitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that lieth down*, or *is apt to lie down*. *Cubitor bos*, *Col.* 6, 2.

Cūbitum, i. n. *A cubit*. *Filices bina cubita excedentes longitudine*, *Plin.* 27, 55. *Aſſiduo curſu cubitum nullum proceſſit*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 12.

Cūbitus, i. m. [*à cubando*, quod ad ſumendos cibos in ipſo cubamus, *Iſid.*] (1) *An elbow*, *the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger*, or *to the wiſt of the hand*. (2) *A cubit*, *a meaſure*, *a foot and half*. (1) *Virg. Aen.* 4, 690. (2) *Plin.* 7, 52.

Cūbitus, ūs. m. verb. *A lying down*, *a bed*, or *couch*, *a neſt*, *Plin.* 28, 14. *Cat. R. R.* 5.

CUBO, āre, itum. neut. [*à κύβω, caput declino*, in fut. 2. *κύβω*] (1) *To lie down*, *to be in bed*, or *a bed*. (2) *To keep one's bed in ſickneſs*. (3) *To lie in child-bed*. (4) *To ſit at table*. (1) *Cubare in carcere*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 16. in *faciem*, *Juv.* 3, 280. *Cubando in lecto obdurui*, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 24. (2) *Cubat hic prope Caſaris hortos*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 18. & *Haec cubat*, *ille valet*, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 164. (3) *Quaſi puerperio cubem*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 22. (4) *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 73.

* *Cūbus*, i. m. [*à κύβου, teſſera*] quod Romanis eſt *quadrantal*. *A cube*, or *figure ſquare on all ſides like a dye*; alſo *a dye*, *Gell.* 1, 20. *Vitruv. praef. lib.* 5.

Cūcūbo, āre. neut. *To cry*, or *whoop like an owl*. *Noctua cucubat in tenebris*, *Auſt. Philom. ver.* 41.

Cūcūlio, ōnis. m. (1) *A kind of hood to travel with in the night*. (2) Alſo *a kind of country garments for ſervants to wear in rainy weather*, *a frock*. (1) *Capitol. in Vero*, c. 4. (2) *Cato R. R.* 2.

Cūcullātus, a, um. *Hooded*, *covered*. *Saga cucullata*, *Col.* 11, 1.

Cucullio, ſive *Cuculio*, ōnis. m. [*à cucullus*] *A traveller's hood to keep off the rain*, *Cato R. R.* 2. & *Capitol. in Vero* 4.

Cūcullus, i. m. [*à figura rotunda*, vel *à Brit. cucul*, *pallium*,

Cambd.] (1) *A hood that men*, and (2) *women uſe to cover heads with*, *when it rains*; *a country garment to keep off rain*, &c. *a frock*. (3) *A cornet of paper*, in which *apothecaries and grocers uſe to put their ſpice*; *a coffer*, or *coffin for ſpices*. (1) *Illinc cucullo proſpiciſſe caput teſtus*, *Mart.* 5, 14. (2) *Sumit nocturnos meretrix cucullos*, *Juv.* 6, 118. (3) *Vel thuris piperiſque ſis cucullus*, *Mart.* 3, 2.

Cūcūlo, āre. *To cry like a cuckow*. *Cuculus cuculat*, *Auſt. Philom. v.* 35.

Cūcūlus, i. m. mediā prod. ap. *Plaut.* & *Hor.* at ap. al. corr. (1) *A cuckow*. (2) *A cuckold-maker*, *one who lies with other men's wives*, and gets children of them, *which their huſbands keep*. (3) *A name of reproach on many accounts*. (1) *Cuculus cuculat*, *Auſt. Philom.* 35. (2) *Te cuculum uxor ex luſtris rapit*, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 84. (3) *Magnā compellat voce cuculum*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 31. ubi vid. *Torrent.* & *Lambin.*

Cūcūma, ae. f. *A veſſel of braſs*, or *tin*, *faſhioned like a cucumber*, *uſed to warm water in*. (2) *Synecd.* *A little bath*. (1) *Cucumam ingentem foco appoſuit*, *Petron.* 135. (2) *Mart.* 10, 79.

CUCUMER, ēris. m. *A cucumber*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 21.

|| *Cūcūmērārium*, i. n. *A place where cucumbers grow*, *a lodge in a garden of cucumbers*, *Cypr.* + *Cucumerum hortus*.

Cūcūmis, is. m. in accuſ. *cucumin*, *Plin.* 20, 2. [*à curvare*, *Varr.*] (1) *A cucumber*. (2) *A kind of ſhell fiſh that ſmells and looks like a cucumber*. (1) *Cucumis fativus*, *A garden cucumber*. *Cucumis ſylveſtris*, vel *aſininus*, *Wild cucumber*, *Plin.* 19, 41. *Conf. Celf.* 4, 24. (2) *Plin.* 32, 53.

Cūcūbita, ae. f. [*à curvitate*, *Varr.*] (1) *A gourd*. (2) *Per ſimil.* *A cupping inſtrument anciently made of braſs*, or *horn*, *now commonly of glaſs*, *applied for pains in the head*, and particularly to mad people. (1) *Tumido cucurbita ventre*, *Prop.* 4, 2, 43. (2) *Caput hoc ventofa cucurbita quaerit*, *Juv.* 14, 58.

|| *Cūcūbita vaſculorum*, *The belly of a jug*, or *ſuch like veſſel*, *Hier.*

Cūcūbitūnus, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *like gourds*, *Cato* 7, 2. *Cucurbitina pyra*, *A kind of longiſh pears*, *Id.* 7. & *Plin.* 15, 16.

Cūcūbitūla, ae. f. dim. *à cucurbita*. *A cupping glaſs*, *Celf.* 2, 11.

|| *Cūcūbitūlaris*, ſc. herba. *Ground pine*, or *field cypreſs*, *Jun.*

Cūcūrio vel *cucurrio*, īre, īvi. *To crow like a cock*, or *to cluck*, as *when he calls his hens*. *Cucurire ſolet gallus*, *gallina gracillat*, *Auſt. Philom. v.* 25.

CUDO, ēre, di, ſum. act. [*à caedo*, quod propriè eſt *ferio*, *Perot.*] (1) *To ſtrike as ſmiths do*, *to hammer*, *to forge*. (2) *To ſtamp*, or *coin*. (1) *Col.* 2, 10. (2) *Tace ſis*, *faber*, qui *cudere ſoles plumbcos nummos*, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 11.

Cūdor, i, ſus. paſſ. *To be hammered*, *coined*, &c. ¶ *In me iſthaec cudetur faba*, *I ſhall pay dearly for that*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 89. ubi vid. *Donat.*

Cūdo, ōnis. m. [*à κύδω, corium*] *A cap of fence made of a raw ſkin*, *Sil.* 8, 494. *A leather*, or *ſur cap*, *Jun.*

Cūjas, ātis. pronom. (1) *Of what country*, or *ſect*. (2) *Belonging to whom*. (1) *Socrates cum rogaretur cujatem ſe eſſe diceret*, *Mundanum*, inquit, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 37. (2) *LYC. Cujatis? CUR.* *Ab Therapontigono Platagidoro milite*, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 37.

|| *Cujavis oratio*, *Any man's ſpeech*, *any ſpeech whatſoever*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 532.

Cuicui pro cuicunque, *Varr.*

Cūcūmōdi. *Of what ſort*, or *manner ſoever*, *whatſoever it be*, *be it what it will*, *Cic. Att.* 3, 22.

Cujus, a, um. antiq. *quojus*, *Plaut.* *Whoſe*, or *whereof?* *Virgo cuja eſt?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 24. *Cujum puerum hic appoſuiſti?* *Id. And.* 4, 5, 29. *Cujum pecus?* *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 1. *Whoſe maid*, *boy*, *cattle?* *Indef.* *Cujā intereſt*, *Whom it concerns*, *Cic.*

Cūjuſdammodi. *Of ſome ſort or other*, *whatſoever it be*, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 12.

Cūjuſmōdi, vox eſt indecl. ex duobus genitivis, *cujus* & *modi*. *Of what ſort*, *manner*, *faſhion*, *of what quality?* *Positur relative*, *inſinitive*, *interrogative*, & *admirative*. *Cūjuſmodi ſit*, *Such as it is*, *whatever it be*, *Cic.*

Cūjuſmōdicunque, *Of what manner*, or *ſort ſoever*, *Cic. pro Clu.* 6.

Cūjuſquemōdi. *Of what manner ſoever*, *ſuch as it is*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1.

Culcita, ae. f. & *culcitra*, ſed *perperam*, [*à calcando*, quod *tomento inculcatur*, *Feſt.*] *The tick of a bed*, *a feather*, *flock*, or *wool bed*, *a cuſhion*, or *pillow*. *Culcita plumea*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. *lanea*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 42. vid. & *Suet. Tib.* 54. Alſo *the bottom of a pillow to ſit on*, *Varr.* *Culcitam gladium facere*, *To ſall on his own ſword*, *Plaut. Caſ.* 2, 4, 28.

Culcitella, ae. dim. *A little pillow*, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 14. ſed *nequiter*.

+ *Culcitūla*, ae. f. *A little pillow*, or *cuſhion*, *Plaut. Moſt.* 4, 2, 14. Vid. *Culcitella*.

|| *Culcitrarius*, i. m. *A maker of bed ticks*, *an upholſterer*, *Jun.*

Cūlēāris,

C U L

Culēāris, e. adj. *Containing the measure of the sack culeus.*
Dolium culeare, *Cato*, 112.

Culēarium, i. n. *A measure of forty urns*, *Vitruv.* 6, 9. & *Cato*, 154.

Culcōlus, i. m. *A sachel of leather, a knapsack*, *D. ex Fest.*

† Culis pro qualis est, *Plaut. ap. Non.*

† Culeum vel culleum, *Non. ex Varr. id. quod*

CULEUS, vel Culleus, i. m. *saccus coriaceus*. [à Gr. κελύς, *Ion. pro κελός, vagina*] (1) *A leathern sack, or bag to carry wine, or oil in.* (2) *Also a sack, in which such as murdered their parents were put, and cast into the sea.* (3) *Also a measure containing 20 barrels, or 40 urns; of our measure 180 gallons, a pipe.* (1) *Culleis oleum deportatur*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 78. *Nep. in Eun.* 8, 7. & *Plin.* 14, 25. (2) *Insui in culleum*, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 11. (3) *Cocculum, quod capit culleum*, *Cato*, 11. *Vid. Dalechamp. ad Plin.* 34, 2.

Culex, icis. m. *praeterquam uno loco, eoque incertae lectionis*, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 22. (1) *A gnat, or little fly.* (2) *A kind of herb so called.* (1) *Mali culices*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 14. *rotundi*, *Had. ap. Spartian.* (2) *Pallad. R. R.* 4, 9.

|| Culicarius, a, um. adj. *Culicarius Apollo, An epithet of Apollo, from driving away gnats and flies*, *Alex. ab Alex.* 1, 13, & 15.

Culigna, ae. f. *A bowl, or dish to drink out of*, *Cato*, c. 132.

Culina, ae. f. [qu. colina, quod ibi colerent ignem, *Varr. ap. Non.*] (1) *A kitchen, a place where meat is dressed.* (2) *Culinae, Publick places in the suburbs, appointed for the burial of the poor.* (3) *A sink, common sewer, or bog-house.* (1) *Juventus non tantum Veneris, quantum studiosa culinae*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 80. (2) *Aggenus in Front. de Limit.* p. 60. (3) *Vet. Gloss.*

Culīnarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the kitchen, culinary*, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 230.

Culmen, inis. n. [quia veteres de culmo aedificia contegebant, *Serv.*] (1) *The top, or height of a thing.* (2) *The ridge of an house, or hill.* (3) *The crown of one's head.* (4) *Met. Honour, advancement, dignity.* (1) *Culmen omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent*, *Plin.* 9, 54. (2) *Villarum culmina fumant*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 83. *Culmen aedis Jovis fulmine ictum*, *Liv.* 27, 4. (3) *Circa summum culmen hominis auspiciū fecisse*, *Liv.* 1. (4) *Regale culmen*, *Claud. 6. Conf. Honor.* 64.

* Culmen fabae, *A bean stalk, or bean straw*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 734.

Culminia, ae. f. *A sort of olive*, *Col.* 5, 8. ubi decem genera enumerat.

Culmus, i. m. [ex Gr. κάλυμπος] *The stem, stalk, or straw of corn, from the root to the ear, holm.* *Homo tam bene culmo, quam auro tegitur*, *Sen. Ep.* 8. & *Culmus ipse calamus; stipulae, folia quae ambiunt culmum*, *Serv. ad Virg.*

CULPA, ae. f. *A fault, blame, guilt, miscarriage, an offence done unwittingly.* *Cavendum est etiam, ne major poena, quam culpa sit*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. * *Potare culpā magistrā, To drink to excess*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 123. ubi alii leg. *cuppa*. = *Vitium, suspicio*, *Cic.* & *A culpā facinus scitis abesse mea*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 98.

|| Culpābilis, le. adj. *Worthy of blame, blame-worthy, blame-able*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 423. † pro

Culpandus, a, um. part. *To be blamed.* *Nec levitas culpanda mea est*, *Ovid. A. Am.* 2, 429.

Culpans, tis. part. *Blaming.* *Celebrantes culpantēve*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 21, 7. *Culpantis cupiam sustinuisse femur*, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 4, 22.

|| Culpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blaming, or finding fault*, *Gell.* 10, 22. † *Reprehensio.*

Culpātus, a, um. part. & adj. ior. comp. (1) *Blamed.* (2) *Blame-worthy.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 2, 62. (2) = *Molestius culpatusque*, *Gell.* 11, 7.

Culpito, āre. freq. *To blame, or find fault with one often*, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 19. *vix alibi.*

Culpo, āre. aēt. [à culpa] *To blame, to find fault with, to lay the fault on one, to dislike, to censure.* *Illum laudabunt boni, hoc etiam ipsi culpabunt mali*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 2, 13. *Est etiam, quae me vatem, & mea carmina culpet*, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 4, 21.

Cultellātus, a, um. adj. *Edged, or sharp like a knife*, *Plin.* 32, 5. § *Part. Made plain, measured by a plumb-line, and brought to a level*, *Hygin. Goesii*, p. 214.

Cultello, āre. aēt. [In cultro, i. e. vomere, collocare] *To cut plain, or make even, a term of surveyors, when they measure ground, and bring it to a level*, *Vitruv.* 10, 10.

Cultellus, i. m. dim. [à culter] (1) *A little knife.* (2) *A pruning knife.* (1) *Purgare unguis cultello*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 51. (2) *Plin.* 12, 57.

Culter, tri. m. [à colo, cultum, quod eo terram colerent] (1) *A coulter of a plough.* (2) *The part of a sickle towards the handle.* (3) *A knife.* (1) *Plin.* 18, 77. (2) *Col.* 4, 25. (3) *Acutum cultrum habeo, senis qui exenterem marsupium*, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 2. *Culter tonsorius, A razor*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7. *venatorius, a wood knife*, *Suet. Aug.* 19. † *Relinquere sub cultro, To leave one in great danger*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 74.

V O L. II.

C U M

Cultio, ōnis. f. verb. [à colo] *Tilling, husbanding, manuring; tillage, tith.* *Agri cultio*, *Cic. de Senect.* 16.

Cultor, ōris. m. verb. [à colo] (1) *A tiller, an husbandman.* (2) *A dresser, or pruner of a vine.* (3) *A dweller, or inhabitant.* (4) *A worshipper.* (5) *A lover, respecter, observer.* (1) *Cultor virentis agelli*, *Hor. A. P.* 117. *Aspice & extremis domitum cultoribus orbem*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 114. (2) *vitis*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. (3) *Hominum genus cultores terrae*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (4) *Virg. Aen.* 11, 788. *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 1. (5) *Cultores veritatis*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30.

Cultrarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a knife*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Cultrārius, i. m. (1) *He that kills beasts in sacrifice, the slaughter man.* (2) *Also a cutler.* (1) *Suet. in Cal.* 32. (2) *Jun. vid. etiam Grut. infer. p. 640. n. 11.*

Cultrātus, a, um. *Made sharp, or keen like a knife.* *Folia cultrato mucrone*, *Plin.* 13, 7.

Cultrix, icis. f. verb. [à colo] (1) *A she-polisher, or dresser.* (2) *A worshipper.* (3) *An inhabitant.* (1) *Cultrix rerum sapientia*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. (2) *Cultrix deorum*, *Laet. de Merite Persf.* 11. (3) *Sus cultrix nemoris*, *Phaedr.* 2, 4.

† Cultrum, i. n. *A knife.* *Citant quidam ex Propert.* 4, 5, 72. *Sed al. clathra, al. claustra, ibi legunt.* *Certe Gl. vet. cultrum κωρίς.*

* Cultum, i. n. *Plowed land.* *Pinguia culta*, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 372.

Cultūra, ae. f. verb. [à colo, cultum] (1) *Husbandry, tillage, culture.* (2) *Dressing, or trimming of vines, &c.* (3) *Culture, or instruction of the mind.* (4) *Met. Observance, attendance, and waiting upon.* (1) *Nihil fert ager, nisi multā culturā quaesitum*, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 35. (2) *Si cultura vitium in vite insit*, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 14. (3) *Si modō culturae patientem commodet aurem*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 40. (4) *Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 86.

Cultus, a, um. part. & adj. ior. comp. ssumus, sup. [à color, ēris] (1) *Tilled, manured, husbanded, dressed, cultivated.* (2) *Decked, trimmed, garnished.* (3) *Worshipped, served.* (4) *Adj. Fine, neat, trim, and gay, polite.* (1) *Ager cultissimus*, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 12. *Res rustica bene culta*, *Id. pro Quint.* 3. (2) *Cultus veste candidā sacerdos*, *Plin.* 16, 95. (3) *Dea culta virginibus ministris*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 283. (4) *Avis cultior*, *Cal. Filia cultior*, *Mart.* 10, 98. *Sermone cultissimus*, *Viët. in Valentin.* *Sed ab hac turbā quoque cultiore*, *Sen. Ep.* 114.

Cultus, ūs. m. [à colo] (1) *Tilling, manuring, husbandry, tillage, tith.* (2) *Trimming, finery.* (3) *Apparel, attire, dress, cloathing.* (4) *Worship, honour, service, respect, observance, attendance.* (5) *Provision, furniture.* (6) *A way, or method of living.* (1) *Cultu agrorum defessi*, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 2, 32. (2) *Fabricam deūm fibulas & alia muliebris cultūs*, *Plin.* 33, 4. (3) *Purpureus cultus*, *Stat.* *Cultus externus*, *Tac. Hist.* 11, 16. (4) *Religio deorum pro cultu continetur*, *Cic. N. D.* 2. = *Cultu & honore dignari*, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 53. (5) *Laeto cultu convivio*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 570. (6) *Gens dura, atque aspera cultu*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 730.

Cūlullus, i. m. dim. [à κύλις] *A pitcher, or pot; a jug*, *Hor. A. P.* 434.

Cūlus, i. m. [à κύλις, vagina, *Scal.*] *Mart.* 2, 51. *Priap. idem quod anus.*

CUM, praep. ferv. ablat. [à cum, con, o in c verso, nam ita olim scriptum CYN. In compos. ferè dic. con] (1) *With, together with.* (2) *Against.* (3) *Sometimes in.* (4) *It is used elegantly to denote the quality.* (5) *In conjunction with, assisted by.* (6) *So that, provided that.* (7) *It is often express in English by an adverb signifying the manner.* (8) *It is elegantly redundant.* (1) *Simul consilium cum re amisti?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 10. *Cum fratre*, *Cic.* (2) *Cum hoste pugno*, *Nep.* (2) *Recordari cum animis*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 25. *cum imperio, cum potestate esse*, *Id.* (4) *Homo cum magnā fide, i. e. fidelissimus*, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 4, 3. *Cum spe bonā adolescentes*, *Sal. de Rep. ord.* † *Cum aliquo stare, i. e. ab aliquo*, *Cic. cum primis, in the first place, especially*, *Plaut. cum dicto, forthwith, immediately*, *Apul.* *Duo juvenes cum equis, two youths on horseback*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2. *Cum primoluci, ἀρχαῖοι, cum primā luce, at day break, as soon as it was day*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. *Cum eo mihi omnia sunt, scil. communia, my intimate friend*, *Cic. Mihi cum Cornificio nihil erat, no intimacy*, *Id. Att.* 2, 17. (5) & *Chabrias adversus regem bellum gessit, cum Aegyptiis*, *Nep. in vita ejus*, 3 pr. (6) *Sit sane, sed tamen cum eo quod sine peccato meo fiat*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. p. 574. *Gracv.* (7) *Cum metu dicere, i. e. timide*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18. *Cum laetitia vivere, i. e. laetè, jucundè*, *Id. Sati' cum periculo, i. e. periculose*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 104. *Cum silentio, i. e. silenter*, *Id. Eun. prol.* 44. *Cum fide, i. e. fideliter*, *Suet. Calig.* 16. (8) *Cum ferro invadere aliquem*, *Cic. pro Caec.* 9. *Magno cum metu dicere incipio*, *Id.* *Considerate cum animis vestris*, *Id.* & *Postponitur hisce ablativis, me, te, se, nobis, vobis, qui & ferè quibus, ut mecum, tecum, secum, &c.*

Cūm, adv. & conj. [à quum, ut à quur, cur] (1) *When, at what time.* (2) *Because, for as much as.* (3) *Seeing that.* (4) *Although, albeit.* (5) *Cum sequente tum, us, so, not only, but also.* (6) *Indeed, but especially.* (7) *Since.* (1) *Ut confu-*

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mat nunc, cum nihil obsint doli, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 133. (2) Bene facitis cum venitis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 50. Bonus es, cum hoc existimas, *Ter. Adelph.* Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, quandoquidem ipse est ingenio bono, cumque huic veritus est optimae adolescenti facere injuriam, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 8. (3) Cum hoc non possum, illud minus possem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 30. (4) Nullum hoc frigidius flumen attingi, cum ad multa accesserim, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 3. (5) Cum spe maximâ, tum majore etiam animo, *Cic.* Cum gratulor, tum verò quibus verbis tibi gratias agam, non reperio, *Id.* (6) Luxuria verò cum omni aetate turpis, tum foedissima est senectuti, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. (7) Multi anni sunt, cum ille in aere meo est, *Cic.* ¶ Cum minimum, at the least, *Plin.* 16, 23. Cum maximè, never more, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 5. Cum plurimum, most frequently, *Plin.* 16, 23. ¶ De caeteris hujus particulae elegantis vide *Select. L. L. observationes* à C. V. Joanne Ker scriptas.

Cumâtilis, le. adj. Sky-coloured blue, or sea-green, watered as stuffs, and silks are. Cumatilis toga, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 49.

† Cumbo, êre. n. inus. praeterquam in comp. To lie down.

Cumëra, ae. f. A great wicker vessel to keep corn in, a meal-tub. Vulpecula repperat in cumerum frumenti, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 29.

Cumeratus, a, um. Heaped up. Cumerata cacumina, *Veget.* 3, 3.

Cumînum, & cyminum, i. n. [à Gr. κύμινον] Cummin, the herb and seed. In vino epotum pallorem infert, unde exangue, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 18. pallens, *Perf. vocat.* 5, 55.

Cumpartim, adv. pro partim, *Cat.*

Cumplurimum, adv. unâ voce, i. e. ad summum, at most, *Suet.* At melius divisè leg.

Cumprimis, adv. Very much, mightily, exceedingly. Homo cumprimis locuples, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 28.

Cumulans, tis. part. Accumulating, heaping up. Naturam cumulante manu, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 50.

Cumulatè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. Abundantly, to satisfaction, and more. Cumulatè reddere, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. Cumulatius quid augere, *Id. in Or.* 17. Cumulatissimè gratiam referre, *Id. Fam.* 13, 4. Cumulatè planum, As plain as can be, *Id. Verr.* 5, 64.

Cumulâtîm, adv. By heaps, or piles, one upon another, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 15.

¶ Cumulatio, ònis. f. verb. A heaping up of many actions, or pleas together, *JCC.* † Accumulatio.

Cumulatus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. sismus, sup. (1) Heaped up, more than filled. (2) Pestered, cumbered. (1) Urbs strage virorum cumulata, *Sil.* 15, 409. Cumulator mensura, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 4. Cumulator gloria, *Liv.* 2, 47. Cumulatissimus scelerum, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 16. (2) Locus semirutu muri strage cumulatus, *Liv.* 32, 17. ¶ Cumulatus omni laude, highly commended, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26.

Cumûlo, âre. act. [à cumulus] To heap up, or pile, to augment, to increase. Cumulare altaria donis, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 50. ¶ Cumulare invidiam sibi, To get himself much ill will, *Liv.* 3, 12. gloriam, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 32.

Cumûlor, âri, âtus. pass. To be heaped up. Cumulari gaudio, To be more than brim-full of joy, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 14.

Cumûlus, i. m. [à κύμα, fluctus, qu. acervus aquae. Fortasse rectius à cum notante congeriem] (1) An overflowing of water. (2) An heap, or pile. (3) That which is over and above measure, the heaping of any measure. (4) Met. An accession, or addition. (5) An epilogue, or conclusion. (1) Insequitur cumulo praeceptus aquae mons, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 109. (2) In hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, *Liv.* 3, 34. Cumulus auri, *Claud.* 1. in *Eutr.* 222. (3) Fest. (4) Cumulus accessit ad summam laetitiam, *Cic. Att.* 4, 17. (5) *Quint. Orat.* 6, 1.

Cunabûla, òrum. n. [à cunae, nam bula est productio vocis] (1) It seems to be properly clothes wherewith the child was tucked in the cradle. (2) Meton. or, as some, infancy, the bringing up of children. (3) The original rise, or beginning. (4) A bird's nest. (1) Neque eum quisquam colligare quivit in cunabulis, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 52. (2) A cunabulis sapere, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 48. (3) Gentis cunabula, *Cic. juris, Pompon.* (4) *Plin.* 10, 51.

Cunae, arum. pl. f. [qu. κοιμή, i. e. immundae, quod facpius foedantur, unde & cunite & inquinare verba] (1) A cradle. (2) A bird's nest. (1) Vagire in cunis, *Cic. de Sen.* 23. & Fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 13. (2) Nec aves cunas violasse feruntur, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 167.

Cunctabundus, a, um. Slow, lingering, loth, delaying, being at a stand, *Liv.* 6, 7. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 7.

Cunctans, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. (1) Delaying, tarrying. (2) Slow, heavy. (3) Staggering, doubting. (1) Thalamo cunctans regina, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 133. Ad dimicandum cunctantior factus, *Sut. J. Caes.* 6. actus, *Lucr.* 3, 193. (2) Ingenio cunctantior, *Liv.* Cunctante modestior ira, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 680. Cunctans ad opera, *Col.* 11, 1, 14. (3) Corda cunctantia, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 693.

Cunctanter, adv. ius, comp. Slowly, soft and fair, leisurely, difficulty. Haud cunctanter, not making any pause, or doubt of a thing, *Liv.* 1, 36. & Data utrique venia, Segimero facile, cunctantius filio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 71. vid. & *Suet. Caes.* 19.

Cunctatio, ònis. f. verb. Delaying, lingering, delay, doubt. = Neque cunctatio ulla aut mora inferebatur, *Flirt. B. Alex.* 2. ¶ Abiecta omni cunctatione, Without any more ado, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 21.

Cunctator, òris. m. verb. A lingerer, or proloner of time, a delayer, or dodger, *Cael. Cicer. Fam.* 8, 10. & Cunctator ex acerrimo bellatore factus, *Liv.* 6, 23.

Cunctatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. Doubting. Fides cunctata, *Stat. Theb.* 9. Cunctatior fortasse & cautior esse deberem, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 16.

† Cuncto, âre. n. idem quod

Cunctor, âri, âtus sum. dep. [à conto, quo navigantes aquae altitudinem pertentant, *Fest.*] (1) To dally longer, to delay, to prolong time, to demur. (2) To stay, to stagger, to be at a stand, to dodge, to boggle. (1) Diutius cunctari in vita, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 46. Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, *Id. de Sen.* 4. Tu hic cunctas? alii intus festinant, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 2, 13. (2) = Cum haesitaret, cum cunctaretur, quaevisi quid dubitaret, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6. = An cuncter & tergiverser? *Id. Attic.* 7, 12.

Cunctus, a, um. adj. qu. conjunctus. (1) Altogether, full and whole. (2) Perfect, entire. (1) Nemo cunctam intuens terram de divina ratione dubitaret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. Cuncta terrarum, All countries, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 23. Laborem pro cunctis ferre consuevit, *Cic. Anteq. iret in exil.* 5. (2) Fac istam cunctam gratiam, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 46.

¶ Cûneâlis, le. adj. In form of a wedge, wedge-wise, *Litt.*

Cûneandus, a, um. part. To be wedged, or driven with wedges, *Plin.* 16, 76.

Cûneatim, adv. Wedge-wise, in throngs and crowds, by bands, or companies, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 28.

Cûneatio, ònis. f. verb. A forming wedge-wise, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 47.

Cûneâtus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. Wedged, made like a wedge, broad at top, and narrow at bottom, broad at one end and narrow at the other. Cuneatus ager, *Col.* 5, 2. ubi formam videre licet. Cuneatus acumine longo, *Ov. Met.* 13, 778. Forma scuti ad imum cuneatior, *Liv.* 9, 40.

Cûneo, âre. act. (1) To wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to peg, or pin. (2) To make wedge-wise. (3) To join, or fasten in building, as one joint, or stone, is coquetted within another. (1) Si quid cuneandum sit in ligno, *Plin.* 16, 76. (2) Hispania cuneatur angustis, *Plin.* 3, 4. (3) *Sen. Ep.* 118. extr.

Cûneor, âri, âtus. pass. To be wedged, or fashioned like a wedge. Cuneatur angustis inter duo maria, *Plin.* 3, 4.

Cûneolus, i. m. dim. [à cuneus] A little wedge; also a crooked tent, broad at one end and sharp at the other: to put into a fistula. Adactis arundineis cuneolis arctantur, *Col.* 4, 29.

CUNEUS, i. m. (1) A wedge. (2) The fashion of a wedge. (3) A battailion, or company of foot, drawn up in form of a wedge, the better to break the enemy's ranks. (4) Also seats and benches in the theatre, narrower near the stage and broader behind. (5) A company of men standing thick together. (6) A triangular figure in pavements for ornament. (1) Cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 144. (2) In cuneum tenuatur Britannia, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 4. (3) Acies per cuneos componitur, *Tac. Germ.* 6, 8. & Civilis haud porrecto agmine, sed cuneis astitit, *Id. Hist.* 5, 16, 2. (4) *Vitruv.* 5, 6. & 7, 4. (5) *Virg. Georg.* 2, 509. (6) *Vitruv.* 7, 4. & 18, 5.

Cûniculârius, i. m. A pioneer, a miner, an underminer, *Veg.* 2, 11.

Cûniculâtîm, adv. By holes, or mines under the earth, or in fashion of a pipe. & Cuniculatim, imbricatim, pectinatim, *Plin.* 9, 52. de generibus concharum.

Cûniculôsus, a, um. Full of conies; also full of holes, or mines under ground. Cuniculosa Celtiberiae filii, *Catull.* 35, 18.

Cûniculus, i. m. [à cuneus, formâ dimin. quia cunei instar findit terram] (1) A coney, a rabbit. (2) A coney burrow, a hole, or passage under ground. (3) A mine in the earth. (4) A long pipe of a still, or furnace. (5) Cunning, treachery, underhand dealing, intriguing. (1) Mollior capillo cuniculi, *Catull.* 23, 1. (2) Condensque sese cuniculo fluvijs, *Plin.* 3, 20. Conditis propter vaporem in cuniculos formicis, *Id.* 11, 31. (3) Cuniculos agere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. Cuniculis subruere muros, *Curt.* 4, 6, 21. & *Liv.* 5, 19. Transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere, To countermine, *Id.* (4) *Plin.* 9, 62. (5) Quae res apertè petebatur, ea nunc occultè cuniculis oppugnatur, *Cic. pro L. Agr.* 1, 1.

* Cûnîla, ae. & cûnîla. f. An herb whereof there are three sorts, savory, marjoram with the small leaf, and pennyroyal with the broad leaf, *Col.* 6, 13. = Satureia, Cunila gallinacea, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 90. *Plin.* 19, 50. & 20, 62.

Cûnîlago, inis. f. Flea-bane, or moth-mullein, *Plin.* 20, 63.

Cûnîna, Dea quae cunis infantium praesidere fingebatur, *Laet.* 1, 20, 36.

Cûnio, îre. [à cunis infantium, vel fortasse à coenum cunio,

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nio, ut à poena cunio] *To bewray, or in general to defile, Felt.*

Cunus, i. m. pudendum foeminae dict. à *cu*, praegnantem esse, *Mart.* 7, 17. Meientis mulae cunus, *Catull.* 91, 8. Synec. pro ipsa foemina, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 70.

Cunnilingus, voc. impurissimum, *Mart.* 4, 43.

Cunque. particula adverbialis. [constata ex cum & que, raro extra compositionem] Mihi cunque salve rite vocanti, i. e. utcunque, *Howsoever, or whensoever*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 32, 15. If it be not rather an expletive. Equitatum cunque qui regat. Ubi praeponitur pro Quicunque, *Whosoever*, *Cic.*

Cupa, vel cuppa, ae. f. (1) *A butt, vat, tun, or pipe of wine.* (2) Cupae, *Large empty vessels which they made use of to bear up the hulls of ships, when they careened them and mended their sides.* (3) *A cup, or drinking vessel.* (4) *An hostess, one that sells wine, or rather a tavern.* (5) *A sepulchral vessel.* (1) Cupae pice & taeda refertae, *pitched barrels*, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 11. Cato, 12. (2) Ratem vacuae sustentat undique cupae, *Luc.* 4, 420. (3) Duas cupas mero plenas exhaulit, *Naev.* Hinc Angl. *Cup.* (4) *Varr. ap. Litt. Vid. & Cic. in Pison.* 27. (5) *Vid. Grut. inscriptiones, p. 845, 1.*

Cupedia, ae. f. [à cupedo] *An immoderate desire of dainty fare, liquorishness, daintiness*, *Cic. in Tusc.* 4, 11.

Cupediae, arum. f. pl. [à cupedo, i. e. cupido] *Dainties, fine eating, junkets, tidbits, kickshaws, delicacies*, *Gell.* 6, 13. & 7, 16.

Cupedia, orum. n. pl. id. quod cupediae. Nihil moror cupedia, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 32.

|| Cupediarius, ii. m. *Lex. ex Apul. id. qui*

Cupedinarius, ii. m. *A cook, one who prepares, or sells dainty meat*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 25.

Cupediōsus, a, um. [i. e. cupidus, vel superbus] *Liquorish, squeamish*, *R. ex Liv. sed q.*

|| Cupedius, ii. m. *One that covets dainty food*, *R. ex Fest.*

Cupēdo, inis. f. & cupedo. [tanquam à cupeo pro cupio, *Lucr.* primā longā] *Desire, lust, greediness, gluttony.* || Forum cupedinis, à cupedia, quod & forum cupidinis à cupiditate, *A place where dainty meats were sold, so called from one Cupedius a Roman, who was banished, and his house made a market-place.* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 73. Conscindunt hominem cupedinis curae, *Lucr.* 5, 46.

|| Cupēdula, ae. f. *A dainty, a kickshaw*, *Gell.* 16, 13. ubi tamen al. leg. cupedias.

* Cupellum, i. n. *A cup*, *Pallad. Febr.* 25.

† Cupēncus, linguā Sabinā sacerdos.

† Cūpes, five cuppes. adj. [i. e. cupediis deditus] *One that loves his belly, a dainty mouthed fellow*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 13.

Cupidē, adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. (1) *Desirously, gladly.* (2) *Fondly, affectionately, passionately.* (1) = Cupidē, & libenter mentiar tuā causā, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 16. Cupidiū instare, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 43. Imperata cupidissimē facere, *Id. B. C.* 1, 15. (2) = Quid cupidē à Senatu, quid temerē fiebat, &c. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 21. Praedium ne cupidē emas, *Cato*, 1, 1.

* Cupidineus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to love, wanton.* Sagittae cupidineae, *Ov. Remed. Am.* 157.

Cupīditas, atis. f. [à cupidus] (1) *Desire, earnestness, eagerness*, in a good sensē. (2) *A desire, or appetite*, in a middle sensē. (3) *Also in a bad sensē, Covetousness.* (4) *Ambition.* (5) *Study of revenge.* (6) *Unlawful love, lust.* (7) *Also in a general sensē, cupiditates, desires, passions, or affections.* (1) Ardet cupiditate iusti, & magni triumphi, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) Cupiditas cibi, *Cels.* 7, 3. (3) = Hiantes cupiditates amicorum in magnā fortunā, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 12. & Abstinētia, *Suet. Dom.* 10. (4) = Studia cupiditatēque honorum, atque ambitiones, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 53. (5) Impiam cupiditatem contra salutem alicujus habere, *Coel. Cic. Fam.* 8, 16. (6) Reliquas sorores nec cupiditate tantā, nec dignitate dilexit, *Suet. in Cal.* 24. (7) Docemur auctoritate legum—omnes coercere cupiditates, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 43.

Cupīdo, inis. f. [à cupio] (1) *In a middle sensē, desire, appetite.* (2) *In a good sensē, love, earnest desire.* (3) *In a bad sensē, covetousness.* (4) *Lust, concupiscence.* (5) *Ambition.* (6) *Luxury.* (1) Sic expletur jejuna cupido, *Lucr.* 4, 874. Laticum frugūque cupido, *Id. ib.* 1086. (2) Glorīae cupido sapientibus novissima exiit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 6. (3) Habendi cupido, *Plin.* 33, 14. (4) Capta cupidine conjux, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 189. (5) Honorum caeca cupido, *Lucr.* 3, 59. (6) Profusae cupidines, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 52, 4.

Cupīdo, inis. m. (1) *The god of love, Cupid.* (2) *Covetousness.* (3) *Concupiscence.* (1) Habet sua castra Cupido, *Ov. Am.* 1, 9, 1. (2) Cupido sordidus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 15. (3) Eructa cupidinis pravi sunt elementa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 51.

Cupīdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (Tam in bonam, quam in malam partem) (1) *Desirous.* (2) *Covetous, greedy, eager.* (3) *Fond.* (4) *Partial, of a party.* (5) *Past.* *Desirable, pleasing, to one's mind, or content.* (1) Cupidus vitae, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. pacis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 44. (2) Homo pecuniae, quam recte agendi cupidior, *Paterc.* 2, 97, 1. Ut illius animum cupidum inopiā incenderet, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 126. (3) Homo nostri cupidissimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. Pecoris

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cupidissimi sunt barbari, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 34. (4) Cupidi testes, *Cic. pro Pont.* 6. & Nemo suspicari debet me esse tam cupidum, *Id. in Verr.* 4, 56. (5) Illic si regnum detur, non est cupida civitas, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 12.

Cūpiendus, a, um. part. *To be desired, or coveted.* Regna cupienda bonis, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 66.

Cūpiens, tis. part. vel nom. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Desiring, coveting.* (2) *Desirous.* (1) § In navem conscendimus, domum cupientes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 44. (2) Cupiens nuptiarum, *Id. Mil.* 4, 4, 29. Dominandi suis, quā subigendi externos cupientiores sunt, *Aur. Vict. Caes.* 24, 9. Cupientissimā plebe, *With great good will of the people*, *Sall. B. J.* 84.

Cūpienter, adv. *With great desire, desirously, earnestly*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 3, 17.

Cūpii, pro Cūpivi, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 80.

CUPIO, ēre, † īre, *Lucr.* unde īvi, itum. act. [à capio, mutato a in u, ut in occupo, &c.] (1) *To covet, to desire, to wish, to long for.* (2) *To be ready, and glad to do a thing.* (3) *To wish one well.* (1) Si, quantum cuperem, possem quoque, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 257. § Cupere nuptias, *Ter.* § Ingenuae cupiunt tui, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 17. (2) Cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, commonstret mihi, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 34. || Cupio ad omnes tuas epistolas, *I would answer all your letters*, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2. (3) Caesari honestissimē cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15.

† Cūpio, īre. ant. unde cupiret pro cuperet, *Lucr.* 1, 72. & cupitus, cupitor infra.

Cūpitor, oris. m. verb. *A desirer, or coveter*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 7, 3. & 15, 42, 5.

Cūpitus, a, um. part. *Desired, longed for, coveted.* Cupitus atque expectatus, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 90. & sublt. Huic cupitum contigit, *Id. ib.* 5, 4, 101.

Cuppa, ae. f. ut quidam scribunt. [à *cupe*, i. e. *cupeo*, *He-sych.*] *A cup, a tub, or vat.* Vid. Cupa.

Cupressetum, i. n. *A cypress grove*, *Cat.* 151. & *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 5.

Cupressus, a, um. adj. *Made of cypress tree.* Duo signa cupressae Junonis reginae, *Liv.* 27, 37. *Conf. Vitruv.* 2, 9.

* Cupressifer, a, um. [à cupressus, & fero] *That bears cypress trees*, *Ov. Heroid.* 9, 87. & *Fast.* 5, 87.

Cupressinus, a, um. adj. *Made of cypress.* Cupressinae frondes, *Col.* 2, 2. *Conf. Plin.* 23, 45.

Cupressus, i. vel us. f. *A cypress tree.* Atra cupressus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 64. Funebres cupressi, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 18. Ex junipero, & lauru, & cupressu, *Col.* 4, 26. Imponere farinam, cupressi adjecta, *Cels.* 5, 26, 33. & 6, 6, 16.

Cupreus, a, um. adj. *Of copper.* Vas cupreum, *Plin.* 3, 23, 37. *Hard. leg. Cypreo.*

Cuprinus, a, um. adj. *Made of copper.* Cuprina clavi, *Pallad. Jan.* 15, 18.

|| Cuprum, i. n. *Copper*, *Spart.* † Aes cyprium, *Vitruv. & Plin.*

Cur, adv. interr. pro quur, i. e. quare. Infin. quoque ponitur. (1) *Wherefore? why? for what cause?* (2) *Sine interr. Why, for which.* (3) *Because.* (1) Cur me excrucio? cur me macero? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 15. (2) Non fuit causa cur tantum laborem caperes, *Cic.* (3) Irascor amicis, cur me funesto properent arcere veterino, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 8, 10. *Conf. Od.* 1, 33.

CURA, ae. f. [quasi cor ura, quod cor urat, *Varr.*] (1) *Care, concern.* (2) *Thought, regard.* (3) *Love, or the person beloved.* (4) *Study, diligence.* (5) *Sorrow, grief, trouble.* (6) *The charge, or oversight, or by a Meton. that hath the charge of.* (7) *Providence, foresight.* (1) Cura cor meum movit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 60. = Nulla cura, nulla sollicitudo reliqua est, *Cic.* (2) Cura peculi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 33. (3) Tunc meam potuisti tangere curam? *Prop.* 2, 34, 9. Tua cura Lycoris, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 22. Curā removere soporem, *Ov. Met.* 6, 493. Regina gravi saucia curā, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 1. (4) = Haec curam diligentiamque desiderant, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 48. (5) = Curam & angorem animi levare, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. (6) Immundae cura fidelis harae, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 104. (7) Venerem quoque cura futuri tangit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 423.

|| Curābilis, le. adj. *Curable, that may be cured.* Sed improbat Voss.

Cūralium, ii. n. [Gr. *κυράλιον*, id. quod *κοράλλιον*] *Coral.* Cūralium tempore durefcit, mollis fuit herba sub undis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 415. *Scrib. & corallium, quod vid.*

Curandus, a, um. part. *To be taken care of, to be treated.* Ad curanda corpora, *Curt.* 8, 23. Eo modo curandus est, *Cels.* 3, 7.

Curans, tis. part. *Taking care of, curing.* Vulnera curans, *Curt.* 7, 3. *Cels.* 3, 8.

Cūrantia, ae. f. *Idem quod curatio.* Quod me admones de non curantia, *Of my neglect*, as we say, *non-attendance*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 8. Raro occur. atque alii aliter legunt.

Curātē, adv. unde ius, comp. issimē, sup. *Diligently, well, exactly, carefully*, *Tac.* 2, 27. Ludi curatius editi, *Id.* 14, 21. accuratius alii leg. Eum Jugurtha curatissimē recepit, *Sall. B. J.* 19.

Cūratio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A taking care of, or looking to a thing,*

thing, management, oversight, provision. (2) Ornament, or dressing. (3) An office, or charge. (4) A method of cure. (5) The dressing of a wound. (1) = *Sine cultu hominum & curatione*, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 63. *Valetudinis curatio*, *Id. Off.* 2, 3. (2) = *Omnis cultus & curatio corporis erit eadem adhibenda deo, quae adhibetur homini*, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 34. (3) *Aedes Telluris est curationis meae*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 14. (4) *Planè curationes medici non probo*, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 6. *Periculosa curationes*, *Id. Off.* 1, 24. (5) *Inter primam curationem expiravit*, *Liv.* 2, 20.

Cūrator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that hath the charge to oversee and provide things necessary, a surveyor, an overseer, a bailiff, a commissioner, a trustee.* (2) *A guardian that hath the charge and custody of wards, or others under years of discretion, or such as are out of their wits.* (1) *Suntōque aediles curatores urbis annonae, ludorūque solennium*, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 3. *viae Flaminiae*, *Id. Att.* 1, 1. *munerum ac venationum*, *Suet. Cal.* 27. (2) *Nec medici credis, nec curatoris egere à praetore dati*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 102. *Vid. & Juv.* 14, 287.

|| *Cūratoria*, ae. f. *The office of a guardian, or overseer, guardianship*, *Voc. JCC.* *It. Med. The curing part of physic.*

Cūratur, imperf. *Care is taken*, *Plin.* *Curabitur*, *It shall be taken care of*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 29.

Cūrātura, ae. f. *Ordering, dicting, management.* *Reddunt curatura junceas*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 24.

Curāturus, a, um. part. *About to take care of*, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 6. *Liv.* 3, 64.

Curatus, a, um. part. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. (1) *Done with care, taken care of.* (2) *Procured.* (3) *Administred, dispensed.* (4) *In good plight, or liking, smooth, slick, and plump.* (5) *Accurate, earnest.* (1) *Curatum prandium*, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 17. (2) *Erat curata nobis pecunia*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. (3) *Sacra per Graecas curata sacerdotes*, *Cic. pro Balb.* 24. (4) *Ita boves corpore curatiores erunt*, *Cato*, 103. *Benè curatà cute nitidus*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 15. (5) *Curatissimis precibus protegi*, *Tac.* 1, 13, ult.

Curculio, ōnis. m. (1) *The weasel of a man's throat.* (2) *A little worm that eats out the pith of corn, beans, and lentils, a mite, or weevil.* (3) *Also the name of a shark in Plautus, from whom one of his plays is so called.* (1) *Vid. Serv. in Virg. Georg.* 1, 186. *Met. Detonsus curculio*, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 38. *i. e. penis.* (2) *Vid. Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 31. & *Col.* 2, 10. (3) *Vid. Comœdiam cognominem.* & *Scrib. & gurgulio.*

Curculiunculus, i. m. dim. [*à curculio*] *A little weevil*, *Prov.* *Curculiunculos minutos fabulari, i. e. narrare res nullius usus, quasi de vermiculis sermonem habere*, *M. Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 38.

CŪRIA, ae. f. [*Curia locus est, ubi publicas curas gerebant*] (1) *A court, more especially the place where the senate, or council assembled, the council-house, or state-house, the hall, or moot-house, that belonged to every one of the thirty-five wards of Rome.* (2) *Also the ward itself.* (3) *Meton. The senate.* (4) *Synecd. Any hall.* (5) & *Any consecrated place.* (1) *Ubi conticuerit tumultus, rectè tum in curiam patres revocandos esse*, *Liv.* 22, 55. & *Si minus in curiā atque in foro, at in literis & libris juvare remp. debemus*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. (2) *Cum populum in curias triginta divideret*, *Liv.* 1, 13. (3) *Curia pro Senatu, campus pro comitiis, toga pro pace, &c. appellatur*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 42. (4) *Apud posteriores.* (5) *Varr. L. L.* 5, 6. || *Curia municipalis, A state-house, a guild-hall*, *Vitruv.* *Curia Hostilia, The senate-house built by Hostilius*, *Liv.* 1, 39. *Pompeiana, in qua J. Caesar occisus est.* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 9. *built by Pompey.*

Cūriālis, le. adj. *Of the court, of the same tribe, or ward.* *Cūriales Flamines, Priests belonging to the several wards*, *Fest.* *Curiales mensae, Tables wherein they did sacrifice to Juno, who is called Curis*, *Id.* *Curialis vernula, A servant of the court*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 10.

Cūriālis, is. m. (*idem qui decurio*) *A headborough, a tithing-man, a common-council-man.* *Curiales*, plur. *Those of the same court, or ward*, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18. *Vid. & Plaut. Aul.* 2, 23, 2.

|| *Cūriatim*, adv. *Ward by ward*, *Gell.* 15, 27. + *Tributum.*

Cūriātus, a, um. adj. *Curiata comitia, The assemblies of the wards in their several courts, and hall meetings*, *Gell.* 15, 27. *Lex curiata, A law made by such assemblies; an order made by the common-council*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 74. *Tac. Hist.* 1, 15.

Curio, ōnis. m. (1) *The alderman, deputy, or chief person of every ward, who at their meeting in their court-house took order for their sacrifices, and ceremonies, &c.* (2) *The crier of a court, a proclaimer, or publisher, any public crier.* (3) *It may also be taken for the curate, or rector of a parish.* (4) *Also a lean scrag, pined away with care.* (1) *Curiones dicti à curiis, qui fiunt, ut in his sacra faciant*, *Varr.* *Curio maximus*, *Liv.* 3, 7. (2) *Epigrammata curione non egent*, *Mart. praef.* 1, 2. (3) *Ex Suet. Calp.* (4) *Agnus curio*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 27, 28. *sc. qui, interprete ipso, curā macet, quēque antè curiosum dixerat.*

|| *Cūriōnātus*, ūs. m. *The office of a deputy of a ward*, *Fest.* *Also a curacy*, *Cal.*

Cūriōnius, a, um. adj. [*à curio*] *Belonging to the officer of*

the court, or to the court of each ward. || *Curionium aēs, The deputy of the ward's fees*, *Fest.* *Curionia sacra, The rites, or sacrifices*, *Id.*

Cūriōse, adv. iūs, comp. *issimè*, sup. (1) *Curiously, strictly.* (2) *Affectedly.* (3) *Warily, with care.* (1) *Cum de eo curiosè quaesisset servus*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 3. *Conquiram ista curiosiūs*, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 35. (2) & *Curiosè potius quàm Latinè*, *Quint.* 8, 1. (3) = *Diligenter & curiosissimè*, *Col.* 11, 2.

Cūriōsitas, ātis. f. *Curiosity, over-much care, inquisitiveness*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 12.

|| *Curiosulus*, a, um. *A little too busy, curious, or prying.* *Curiosulus ventus*, *Apul. Met.* 10.

Cūriōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à cura, adjecta literā, i. e. euphoniae causa.* *Sum. in bonam & malam partem*] (1) *Full of cares, inquisitive, curious, busy.* (2) *Over-curious, critical.* (3) *Studious.* (4) *Busy, prying, inquisitive, pragmatical.* (1) = *Curiosus, & negotiis plenus*, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 20. *Quo minùs familiaris sum, hoc sum ad investigandum curiosior*, *Id. Fam.* 4, 13. (2) *Satisfacit difficiliùs curiosis*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 2. (3) *Curiosus medicinae*, *Plin.* 25, 3. (4) = *Speculatore & curiosum ratus*, *Suet. in Aug.* 27. *Curiosus nemo est, quin sit malevolus*, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 54. = *Molestus*, *Cic.* || *Agnus curiosus, That is only skin and bone*, *Plaut. Vid. Curio.*

Cūris, is. f. *A spear.* *Hausta curis priscis est dicta Sabinis*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 447. *Hinc Romulus dictus est Quirinus.*

Cūritis, is. f. [*Curitem Junonem appell. quia curim, i. e. hastam ferre putabant*] *Junō so called by the Sabines, who painted her with a spear in her hand*, *Fest.*

|| *Curini*, n. indecl. *A kind of beverage*, *Ulp.*

Cūro, āre. act. [*à curā*] (1) *To take care of, to see to, to look to a business, to order, to treat, to provide.* (2) *To refresh himself with meat.* (3) *To regard, or attend to.* (4) *To cause, or bring to pass.* (5) *To dress, or set off.* (6) *To tend, or look after.* (7) *To command in war.* (8) *To cook, or dress meat.* (9) *To indulge, or make much of.* (10) *To expiate, or atone.* (11) *To pay respect and homage, to attend, as a client to his patron.* (12) *To administer, in sacred things, to rule.* (13) *To cure, or heal.* (14) *To matter, or value.* (15) *To rule, to govern, to have a mind, or inclination.* (1) *Omnia apparata sunt intus*, *SI—Curāsti probè*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 6. = *Cura & provide, ne quid ei desit*, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 3. (2) = *Reficiendi se & curandi potestas fuit*, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 3. (3) *Et praecepta sobriè ut cures, face*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 217. (4) *Hunc tu cedere domo & patria curāsti*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 3. (5) *Cura te amabo; ficcine immunda, obsecro, ibis?* *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 115. (6) *An ruri, quaeso, non sunt, quos cures, boves?* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 34. (7) *C. Marius legatus cum equitibus curabat*, *Sall. B.* 51. (8) *Nempe ut curentur rectè haec*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 3. (9) = *Se, suāque aetatem bene curant, edunt, bibunt, scortantur*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 34. (10) *Curare prodigia*, *Liv.* 1, 20. (11) *Est locuples, factiosus, curatur à multis*, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 5. (12) *Per Graecas semper sunt curata sacerdotes*, *Cic. sc. sacra, pro Balb.* 24. (13) & *Adolescentes graviùs aegrotant, tristius curantur*, *Cic. de Sen.* 19. = *mederi*, *Id.* (14) *Non ego isthunc curo, quis sit*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 99. *Non curo, quid Aetoli futurum esse censeant*, *Liv.* (15) *Capito Procos. Asiam curaverat*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 36, 3. *Jungere carmina curat*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 451.

Cūror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cured, healed, or made whole, to be looked to, or attended, to be regarded, or respected, &c.* *Vid. exemp. in Curo.*

|| *Cūropalātes*, ae. m. *The master of the household to the Greek emperors.* *Justiniani temporibus.*

* *Cūrotrophium*, i. n. [*ex νέος seu νέος, puer, & τροφή, nutritio*] *An hospital for the maintenance of poor children*, *Hottom. in Lexic. Jurid.*

Currax, adj. [*à curro*] *Diligent, busy, ready to run.* *Laqueus currax, A running knot*, *Grat. Cyn.* 89.

Currens, tis. part. (1) *Running.* (2) *Flowing.* (3) *Turning round swiftly.* (1) & *Facilius est currentem (ut aiunt) incitare, quàm commovere languentem*, *Cic. ad Qu. frat.* 1, 1. *sic Homerus νέον τον σπινδαλον.* (2) *Currentia vina repressit*, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 132. *Hinc Angl. a current.* (3) *Currente rotā cur urceus exit?* *Hor. A. P.* 22.

Curriculò, adv. *In post haste, as fast as one can run, as fast as his legs will carry him.* *Curriculò percurrere, Run all the way*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 11. v. & *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 43.

Curriculum, i. n. [*à curro, ut à veho vehiculum, Voss.*] (1) *A place to run in, the lists.* (2) *A course, or motion.* (3) *A race.* (4) *Met. A term, or space of time.* (5) *A customary exercise.* (6) [*dim. à currus*] *A cart, or chariot.* (1) *Curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 3. (2) *Sed tantum supra terras semper tenet ille curriculum*, *Cic. Orat.* 209. (3) *Sine curriculo & certatione corporum*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9. (4) *Exiguū nobis vitae curriculum circumscripsit natura*, *Cic. pro Rab.* 10. & *Medium noctis abactae curriculum*, *Midnight*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 407. (5) *Hae sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis*, *Cic. de Sen.* 11. (6) *In amnem praecipitavere curricula*, *Curt.* 8, 14.

Curriculus, i. m. dim. [*à currus*] *A little cart, or chariot*, *Non. ex Varr.*

C U R

Curritur, imperf. *They run*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44.

CURRO, ēre, cūcurri, cursum. neut. (1) *To run, to go apace, to pass away, to pass swiftly.* (2) *To flow, or stream, as a river doth.* (3) *To fly swiftly, as a bird.* (4) *To sail apace, or make way.* (5) *To turn swiftly.* (6) *To thrill, to pierce.* (1) Curre, obstericem accersere, Ter. Adelp. 3, 2, 56. Met. Aetas currit, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 13. (2) Amnes in aequora currunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 524. (3) Apul. (4) Aequor vastum cavā trabe currimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 191. (5) V. Currens, n. 3. (6) Tremor ima per ossa cucurrit, Virg. Aen. 2, 120.

CURRŪCA, ae. f. [à currendo, vel à sono vocis, quem edit, Gesn.] (1) *The bird that hatcheth the cuckow's eggs, an hedge-sparrow, or a tom-tit, by other's a pincock.* (2) *Also a cuckold, or wittal.* (1) Vid. Plin. 10, 11. (2) Tu tibi tum, curruca, places, Juv. 6, 275.

CURRUS, ūs. m. [à currendo] (1) *A chariot, a coach, a carriage.* (2) *A waggon, car, or cart.* (3) Synecd. *A triumph.* (4) * *The horses.* (5) * *A pinnace, or fly-boat.* (1) Phaëton currus auriga paterni, Ov. Met. 2, 327. Currum agere, regere, Ov. agitare, Virg. Geor. 3, 181. gubernare, Sen. impellere, Sil. 16, 420. *To drive it.* conscendere, Sil. 16, 376. inscendere, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 112. *To take coach.* Curru vehi, *To ride in it*, Plin. 7, 45. (2) Currus bovem trahit, Prov. cum res inversae sunt. (3) Digna res curru senatui visa, Flor. 4, 12. Quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. (4) * Neque audit currus habenas, Virg. Geor. 15, 14. etiam Sil. & Stat. Desidis aurigae non audit verbera currus, Claud. de Conf. Mal. 187. (5) * Fecit volitantem flamine currum, Catull. 62, 9.

CURSANS, tis. part. *Frisking, leaping, skipping, hopping up and down.* Curfans per littora cornix, Cic. de Div. 1, 8.

|| CURSATIO, ōnis. f. verb. *A running up and down*, Don. + CURSURA.

CURSATURUS, a, um. part. *About to run, or happen upon.* Quam veniam non petissem, ni cursaturus tam tam saeva & infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 1, 5.

CURSATUR, imperf. *They hurry up and down*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

CURSIM, adv. [à curro, cursum] (1) *Hastily, swiftly, roundly, apace, as fast as he can run, in full speed, in a hurry.* (2) *Curiously, by the bye.* (1) = Cursum isti impetum faciunt, ex aliis aliisque partibus convolant, Ad Herenn. 4, 55. vid. & Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 123. & Poen. 3, 1, 64. (2) = Quae cursum arripui, quae subsicivis operis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 89. = Hunc locum cursum & strictum transgressus est, Gell. 9, 4. = Sensim & cursum dicere, Cic. = cito, Plaut.

CURSIO, ōnis. f. verb. *A running.* Campi cursio, *A military exercise of running*, G. ex Veget.

CURSITO, āre. freq. [à curro] *To run to and fro, to trot, or gallop up and down*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.

CURSO, āre. freq. [à curro] *To run to and fro, to hurry up and down.* Alii per foros cursant, Cic. de Senect. 6. Ne forte cursem huc illuc viā deterrimā, Id. Att. 9, 9.

CURSOR, ōris. m. [à curro] (1) *A runner in a race, a racer.* (2) *A lacquey, or messenger, who runs upon errands and carrieth letters, or delivers messages.* (3) *A courier, or stated post.* (1) In stadio cursores exclamant, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. (2) Cursorem sextā tibi, Rufe, remisimus horā, Mart. 3, ult. (3) Cursor ejus generis, qui hemerodromi vocantur, Nep. Milt. 4.

|| CURSORIUS, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to running, cursory.* Navis cursoria, *A packet boat*, Sidon. Ep. 1, 5.

|| CURSORIUS, i. m. *A courser*, Litt. ex Suet. sed q.

CURSURA, ae. [à curro] *A running*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34. Afin. 2, 2, 61. & Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

CURSUS, a, um. part. *About to run.* Cursurus ad honores palmae, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 21.

CURSUS, ūs. m. verb. [à curro] (1) *A running, a race.* (2) *Flying.* (3) *Speed, or haste.* (4) *A voyage.* (5) *A journey, or way.* (6) *A resort, or recourse.* (7) *A manner, or fashion, a course of life.* (8) *The course of the sun, moon, or stars, or of any other thing.* (1) Si quis ad olympiacum venerit cursum, Ad Herenn. 4, 3. (2) * Cursumque per auras dirigite in lucos, Virg. Aen. 6, 194. (3) Cursu festinus anhele, Ov. Met. 11, 347. (4) Miltiades cursum direxit, quo tendebat, Nep. Milt. 1. Incerto cursu, hieme maximā, navigandum est, Cic. Att. 8, 3. Cursus brevissimus undis, Virg. Aen. 3, 507. (5) Cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic. Att. 10, 4. (6) Omnis omnium cursus ad vos, Cic. Fam. 12, 6. (7) Tennes, Caesay, hunc cursum, Plin. Pan. 43. (8) = Cursus conversionisque coelestes, Cic. de Legg. 1, 8. Cursus aquarum, Virg. Geor. 4, 136. Met. honorum, Cic. rerum, Id. Fam. 4, 2. &c. Solpes & in cursu est, Ov. Met. 10, 400.

CURTO, āre. act. *To shorten, to lessen, to diminish*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 124. Iratus heres quod rem curtaveris, Pers. 6, 34.

CURTOR, āri. pass. *To be shortened*, Cels. 7, 9.

CURTUS, a, um. adj. [à Gr. κούτος, curvus, gibbus] (1) *Short, little, small, imperfect.* (2) *Curtailed, or bob-tailed.* (3) *Battered, broken.* (4) *Circumcised.* (1) Curta res, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64. supellex, Pers. 4, extr. = & Nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, nihil redundans, Cic. Orat. 51. (2) Nunc mihi curto ire licet mulo, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 104. (3) Curtus calix, VOL. II.

C U S

Mart. 1, 93, 6. Curta dolia, Lucr. 4, 1020. Curta fenestris vasa cadunt, Juv. 3, 270. (4) Curtis Judaeis oppedere, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 70.

CURVAMEN, inis. n. *A bowing, or bending*, Ov. Met. 2, 130. Plin. Ep. 9, 7.

CURVATIO, ōnis. f. verb. *A bowing, bending, or winding.* Curvatio vitis, Col. 4, 12.

CURVATURA, ae. f. *A bowing, or bending.* Infecatur superior pars curvaturae, Col. 4, 15. Curvatura rotae, Ov. Met. 2, 108. montis, Vir. 2, 10. portus, Id. 5, 1.

CURVATUS, a, um. part. (1) *Bent, bowed.* (2) *Winding as a river.* (1) Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, Ov. Met. 3, 93. (2) Pontus Euxinus—retro curvatus in cornua, Plin. 4, 24.

CURVESCO, ēre. unde incurvesco, Cic.

|| CURVITAS, ātis. f. *Crookedness*, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 15. + CURVATURA.

CURULIS, e. adj. [à currus, abjecto altera r, ut à farre farina] (1) *Belonging to a chariot.* Sella curulis, *A chair of state*, made of ivory, carved, and placed in a chariot, in which the head officers of Rome were wont to be carried into council. (2) Meton. *The chief magistrate.* (1) Sedes honoris, sella curulis, Cic. in Catil. 1, 1. * Curule ebur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53. Curules vacuae, subintell. sellae, Luc. 3, 107. & Subsellia, Acon. Ped. (2) Exultent leges Latiae, gaudete curules, Stat. Silv. 4, 1, 5.

CURVO, āre. act. *To bow, bend, or crook.* Curvare lances, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 41. Manu arcum curvare, Stat. Achil. 1, 487.

CURVOR, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bowed.* Ityraeos taxi curvantur in arcus, Virg. Geor. 2, 448.

CURVOR, ōris. m. *Crookedness.* Cucumeres dicuntur à curvore, Varr. L. L. 4, 21. Cornua dicuntur à curvore, Id. ib. c. 6.

CURVUM, i. n. *The plow handle*, Varr. L. L. 4. = bura, Id. ib.

CURVUS, a, um. adj. [à γῦγος, curvus, inserto digamma] (1) *Crooked.* (2) *Bended, bowed.* (3) *That hath turnings and windings.* (1) Curva senecta, Ov. A. A. 2, 670. & Met. Curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. (2) Curvum litus, Ov. Fast. 3, 469. Arcus curvi, Id. Met. 9, 114. (3) Curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis, Virg. Aen. 3, 674.

CUSOR, ōris. m. verb. [à cudo] *A coiner of money, a forger, or hammerer*, JCC.

CUSPIDATIM, adv. *Point-wise, with a point*, Plin. 17, 24.

CUSPIDATUS, a, um. part. *Sharp, pointed*, Plin. 18, 49.

CUSPIDO, āre. act. *To point, or make sharp at the end, to tag*, Plin. 11, 45.

CUSPIS, idis. f. (1) *The point of a spear, or other weapon.* (2) Synec. *A spear, javelin, arrow, or such like weapon.* (3) *A spit, or broach.* (4) *An earthen pipe.* (5) *A sling.* (1) Acutā cuspide hasta, Ov. Ep. 3, 119. (2) Cuspis contorta lacerto, Ov. Met. 8, 345. (3) Spumeus in longa cuspide fumet aper, Mart. 14, 221. (4) Varr. R. R. 1, 8. (5) Scorpius curvatā cuspide minitans vulnera, Ov. Met. 2, 199.

CUSTODIA, ae. f. [à custos] (1) *Keeping, or preserving.* (2) *Care, charge.* (3) *Watch and ward.* (4) Meton. *The keeper, or guard.* (5) *A prison, or place where prisoners are kept.* (6) *A watch tower.* (7) *Also a prisoner.* (8) *A company of prisoners.* (9) *Tuition, or education.* (1) Pecudum custodia solers, Virg. Geor. 4, 327. Met. Custodia justitiae, Cic. de Fin. 2. (2) Custodia salutis alicujus, Cic. pro Planc. 1. (3) = Non modò excubias & custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus & corporum pollicemur, Cic. pro Marc. 10. (4) Pretium si grande feras, custodia victa est, Tib. 2, 4, 33. (5) Socrates, cum esset in custodia publicā, Cic. de Div. 1, 25. (6) Haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, hoc praesidium stativum, Cic. Phil. 12, 10. (7) Plerisque custodias, receptis in manu catenis, audiebat, Suet. Dom. 14. (8) Suet. Nero, 31. (9) Custodia paedagogorum, Quint. 1, 2. matrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22. || Custodia militaris, *When the prisoner and his keeper were tied together with the same chain, that they might not get asunder*, Sen. Ep. 5. Custodia libera, *Confinement, but not in a prison*, Sall. Catil. 47.

CUSTODIENDUS, a, um. part. *To be kept.* Filium Alexandri cum matre in arcem Amphipolitanam custodiendos mittit, Just. 14, 6. Religiosius quod juraverit custodiendum, Plin. Pan. 65.

CUSTODIENS, tis. part. *Keeping safe, guarding.* E manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt. 3, 33.

CUSTODIO, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum. act. [à custos] (1) *To keep safe.* (2) *To preserve, or defend.* (3) *To look to, to attend.* (4) *To observe, watch, or mark diligently.* (5) *To retain.* (1) Nervo vinctus custodibitur, Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 71. (2) = Tueri, defendere, & custodire aliquem, Cic. Phil. 10. (3) Hoc igitur custodire oportet villicum, Col. 9, 1. (4) = Te oculi & aures speculabuntur & custodient, Cic. Catil. 4. (5) Memoriam custodire, Cic. de Orat. 1, 28.

CUSTODIOR, ĩri, ĩtus. pass. *To be kept, or preserved, to be watched and observed, &c.* Cic. Fam. 6, 5.

CUSTODITE, adv. ĩus. comp. *Reservedly, warily*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16. An illa custoditiis pressiusque dicta, Id. ib. 9, 26.

|| CUSTODITIO, ōnis. f. verb. *A keeping, Fest.*

CUSTODITUS, a, um. part. *Kept, preserved, maintained, guarded, secured, &c.* Custodito, ut dicimus, numero, Plin. 28, 50. 1 A a a

Vacca custodita, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 218. *Vid.* Custodio.

Custos, ōdis. c. g. [à curā, quā rem aliquam tuetur & curat, *Perot.*] (1) *A keeper, or preserver.* (2) *A watchman.* (3) *An overseer.* (4) *A tutor.* (5) *A guard against.* (6) *A spy, or observer of peoples words and actions.* (7) *A sentinel, a porter to stand at the door.* (8) *An house dog.* (9) *A young branch with which a plant may be repaired, if the residue decay.* (1) = Custos & conservator urbis, *Cic. pro P. Sext.* 24. Custos corporis, *A life-guard man, Nep. Eum.* 7. = Sapiencia hominis custos & procuratrix, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 7. (2) = Vigiles custodisque alicujus loci, *Cic. in Verr.* 4, 43. (3) Custos in frumento publico, *Cic. pro Placc.* 19. (4) Juvenis, custode remitto, gaudet equis, *Hor. A. P.* 161. (5) Custos furum atque avium Priapus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 110. (6) Custos factis atque dictis suis, *Suet. Tib.* 12. (7) Numnam tu hic relictus es custos? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 55. (8) Custode sepulto, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 424. (9) *Col.* 4, 21.

Cuticula, ac. f. dim. [à cutis] *A thin tender skin, the outermost skin, Juv.* 11, 203. *Affiduo curata cuticula sole, Pers.* 4, 18.

Cuticularis, e. adj. *Belonging to the skin.* Cuticulares meatus, *The pores, Litt. ex Plin.*

|| Cutio, ōnis. f. [à collofa cute] *A little insect with many feet, a saw, a wood-louse, Marc. Empir.*

Cutis, is. f. [à Gr. *κύτος*, i. e. *cutis digna, Hesych.* s. abjecto, ut à *κίω*, tego] (1) *A skin.* (2) *The rind, peel, or utmost coat of a thing.* (3) *An outward shew.* (1) Ad cutim tonsus, *Gels.* 1, 4. || Curare cutim, *To make much of himself, Juv.* 2, 105. (2) || Cassia est tenui cute verius, quam cortice, *Plin.* 12, 43. || Crusta reguntur glandes, cute uvae, *Id.* 15, 34. Cutis terrae, *Id.* 20, 79. (3) Tenera elocutionis cute operire, *Quint.* 5, 12.

C ante Y.

* Cyānēa, ac. f. [à *κύανος*, faba] *A kind of precious stone, like to a bean when it is broke, Plin.* 37, 73.

* Cyāmos, i. m. *κύανος*, faba. *The Egyptian bean.* = Colocasia, quam cyamon vocant aliqui, *Plin.* 21, 51.

* Cyaneus, a, um. adj. *Of a bright blue, or azure colour.* Cyaneus color, *Plin.* 22, 21. Cyanea penula, *Varr.* Cyaneus lapis, *The azure, or lazule stone, Jun.*

* Cyānus, i. m. *κύανος*, vel *κύανος*, gemma, it. herba. *A kind of blue jasper; some take it for a turquois; others for the lazule stone, Plin.* 37, 38. Also a flower of that colour, the blue bottle, *Id.* 21, 24.

* Cyathisso, āre. *To pour drink into one's cup; to serve one at his cup, Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 29.

* Cyāthus, i. m. (1) *A little pot, or glass to drink out of.* (2) *A glass-full.* (3) Also a small measure containing the twelfth part of a sextarius. (4) *A kind of weight of ten drams.* (5) Also a kind of pincers with an hollow bit, to pluck pellets, or arrow heads out of the flesh. (1) Puer ad cyathum statuatur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 29, 8. Stat Jovis ad cyathos, genuit quem Dardanius Tros, *Auson. Monosyll.* Conf. *Juv.* 9, 47. || Ad cyathos stare, *To be cup-bearer, Suet. J. Caes.* 49. Nebulae cyathos non emam, i. e. re levissimā, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 62. (2) Sume cyathos centum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 13. Septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 19. (3) *Col.* 8, 4. (4) Cyathus pendet per se drachmas decem, *Plin.* 21, 119. (5) *Aurelian.*

* Cybea, ac. f. *A kind of great ship, or carrack, Cic. Verr.* 5, 17.

Cybēles pomum, nux pinea, *A pine apple, Jun.*

* Cybiosactes. [ωαγὰ τὸ σάβιον τὰ κύβια, cybium autem est genus salamenti; & σάβιον onus jumento imponere, *Strab.*] *A fish-monger, one that carries fish to sell about the country; a nick-name by which the Alexandrians called Vespasian for his covetousness, Suet. in Vesp.* 19. sed al. cibiotatem, & cibiotontem, ut non satis constat de lectione.

* Cybium, i. n. [à *κύβος*, quod esset cubi instar quadratum, scil. frustum] *A four square piece of salt fish, a rand of tunny, a young tunny cut into pieces of a cubical form. Divis cybium latebit ovis, Mart.* 5, 79. *Plin.* 32, 53. & 9, 18. *Varr.* 4. de L. L. quibus adde *Oppian. Hal.* 183. ubi legitur *κύβια*.

* Cycbramus, i. m. *A sort of bird accompanying quails in their return to Italy, Plin.* 10, 33.

Cycladātus, a, um. *Having a woman's gown on, Suet. Cal.* 52.

* Cyclamīnus, i. f. & cyclaminum, i. n. *The herb called sew-bread, Plin.* 25, 67.

* Cyclas, ādis. f. [à *κύκλος*, circulus] (1) *A kind of woman's gown of a round form, with a long train.* (2) *A widow's veil, a thin mantle.* (1) Auratā cyclade vertit humum, *Propert.* 4, 7, 40. (2) Hae sunt in tenui sudant quae cyclade, *Juv.* 6, 258. *interpr. Litt. sed eadem vestis utroque loco designari videtur.*

* Cyclicus, a, um. adj. *Circular, or turning round.* || Cyclicum jumentum, *A beast that haib the wives, Jun.* Scriptor cyclicus, *A trivial poet, that gives a continued series of history, without any of the ornaments of poetry, Hor. A. P.* 136. *in-*

terpr. Casaub. & Heinf. a writer of epic rhapsodies, as of the rape of Helen, Achilles, of Priam, &c. Acron. Turneb. a stroler, one who makes and sings ballads about.

* Cyclus, i. m. [à *κύκλος*, circulus] *A cycle, as of the sun, a circle, or round.* || Circulus; orbis Latine vertit *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18.

* Cydonites. *A meat made of fad quinces, pears, and honey, commonly called cotoneatum. Marmalade, Pallad.* 11, 20. *Col.* 3, 2.

Cydonius, a, um. [à Cydone, Cretae civitate] *Cydonium, Quiddam. Mala cydonia, Quinces, Plin.* 15, 10. = Cotonea, *Ibid.*

Cygnēus, a, um. *Of a swan, swan-like, like the dying swans. Jam mea cygneas imitantur tempora plumas, Ov. Trist.* 4, 8, 1. *Cygnæa divini hominis vox & oratio, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 2.

* Cygnus, vel cygnus, i. m. *κύκνος.* (1) *A swan.* (2) *Met. A poet.* (3) *A nickname for a blackmoor.* (1) *Cisc. Tusc.* 1, 30. (2) Dirceum levat aura cygnum, i. e. *Pindarum, Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 25. *Vid. & Od.* 2, 20. (3) Aethiopem vocamus cygnum, *Juv.* 8, 32. *Lat. Olor.*

Cylindrāceus, a, um. adj. *Long and round in the manner of a cylinder, or like a roller, Plin.* 18, 33.

* Cylindrus, i. m. [à *κύλινδρος*, volvo] (1) *A roller to roll walks.* (2) *A round stone, or piece of wood to break clods.* (3) *A rolling-pin, or other thing easy to be rolled.* (4) Also a precious stone, oblong and round, which women used to hang at their ears. (5) *A cylinder, a figure in geometry.* (1) *Arca cum primis ingenti aequanda cylindro, Virg. Geor.* 1, 178. (2) *Cylindro aut pavicula aream coaequato, Cato,* 1, 129. (3) *Cic. de Fato* 19. (4) *Donant arcana cylindros Juv.* 2, 61. || Cylindros ex iis facere malunt, quam gemmas, *Plin.* 37, 20. (5) *Apul. de Mundo,* p. 741.

* Cyma, ac. f. [à Gr. *κύμα*, i. e. *κύμα*, foetus. *Them. xiv.* utrum fero] *The young sprout of coleworts; or other herbs, a little shoot, or branch, Plin.* 19, 41.

* Cyma ūtis. n. *A sprout. Frigoribus caules & veri cymata mittit, Col.* 10, 129.

Cymatilis, e. adj. *Cymatilis vestis, Of a blue colour, like the sea, Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 49. *al. leg. cumatilis.*

* Cymātium, i. dim. [à *κύμα*, i. e. undula, unda, ut ipse exp. *Suid.*] *A kind of carved work, resembling the waves of the sea, Vitruv.* 4, 6.

* Cymba, ac. f. [à Gr. *κύμβα*] *A boat, a pinnace, a ferry boat, a fisher boat. Scandenda est torvi publica cymba senis, Prop.* 3, 18, 24. *Cymbae linique magister, Juv.* 4, 45.

* Cymbalisso, āre. *To play on the cymbal, Non.* 2, 169.

* Cymbalīstes, vel cymbalīsta, ae. m. *He that plays on the cymbal, Apul. de Deo Socrat.* p. 685.

* Cymbalīstria, ae. f. *She that plays on the cymbal, Petron.* c. 22.

* Cymbālum, i. n. (1) *A cymbal, or musical instrument of brass, hollow, making a loud noise.* (2) *A pipe in water engines to make music.* (1) = Neque collegae tui cymbala, & crotala fugi, *Cic. in Pison.* 9. (2) *Vitr.* 10, 13.

* Cymbium, i. n. *A cup to drink out of like a boat. Spumantia cymbia lacte, Virg. Aen.* 3, 66. *Perfecta atque aspera signis, Id. ib.* 5, 267.

Cymbūla, ae. f. dim. [à cymba] *A little boat, a skiff, a sculler, Plin. Ep.* 20, 8.

Cyminatus, a, um. adj. *Mixt with cumin. Cyminati salis aspersio, Pallad. Tit. Novemb.*

Cymīdis, is. f. *A night hawk, enemy to the eagle, Plin.* 10, 10.

* Cymīnum, i. n. [Heb. *כַּמְנִי*] *Cumin. Vid. Cuminum.*

Cymōsus, a, um. adj. [à cyma, ae.] *Full of young sprouts, Col.* 10, 137.

† Cyna, ae. f. *A tree in Arabia, with leaves like the palm-tree, whereof they made them garments, Plin.* 12, 22.

* Cynanche, es. f. [ex *κύων*, canis, & *ἀγχος*, strangulo] *The squinancy, or squinsey, an inflammation, or swelling in the throat, Lat. Angina.*

* Cynāra, ae. f. *The artichoke. Hispidā ponatur cynara, Col.* 10, 235. *sed rectius cinara, q. v.*

* Cynēgetica, orum. pl. n. *Books written of hunting, Flav. Vop. cujusmodi scripsit Xenophon & Oppianus ap. Graecos; Gracius Nemesianus ap. Latinos.*

Cynicē, adv. *After the manner of the cynics. Potius in subfello cynicē accipiemur, quam in lectis, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 22. i. e. sedentes, non accumbentes.

* Cynicus, a, um. adj. *Unde Cynicis philosophis nomen, Cynical, dogged, currish, churlish, like a dog. Cynica gens, Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 43. *Cynica coena, A mean supper, Petron.* 13. *Demetrius cynicus, Suet. Vesp.* 13.

|| Cynips, phis. m. *unde pl. cyniphes, Aug. rect. ciniphes; vulg. interp. inserto, i. [à κύων, vel κύων]* *A gnat, midge, or dog-fly.*

* Cynōcephālea, ae. f. [ex *κύων*, canis, (genit. & *κεφαλή*, caput] *An herb with a flower like a dog's head, called by the Egyptians Osiris, from their chief god Osiris, for the divine virtue it had against all poisons & charms, Plin.* 30, 6.

* Chynō-

C Y N

* Cynocēphalus. [ex κυνός, canis, (genit.) & κεφαλή, caput] (1) *A kind of ape with a head like a dog; a baboon.* (2) Also a name of Anubis. (1) Plin. 7, 2: & 6, 35. (2) Minuc. Felix.

* Cynodontes, um. m. pl. [ex κυνός, canis, (genit.) & ὀδόν, dens] Dentes canini, *The dog-teeth, betwixt the fore teeth and the grinders.* Vid. Plin. 11, 61.

* Cynoglossus, i. m. [ἀκὼν, canis, & γλῶσσα, lingua] (1) *The herb hound's or dog's tongue.* (2) Also a fish so called, a kind of sole. (1) Plin. 25, 41. (2) Faber. Littl. Reyher &c. ex Plin. Sed q.

* Cynomazon, i. n. [ex κυνός, canis, (genit.) & μάζα, maza; quod in maza seu pulve datum canes necet] *An herb that poisons dogs.* Apul. de Herb. p. 109

* Cynomoryon, i. n. [ex κυνός, canis, (genit.) & μόριον, particula, & nonnunquam membrum genitale, quod à μόρος, portio. Them. μέγας, divido] *A kind of weed growing among corn, and killeth it; chook weed.* Plin. 22, 80. = Orobanche, Id.

* Cynomyia, ae. f. quae ē pulicaris. [ex κυνός, canis, & μύα, musca] *A dog fly; also the herb flea bane.* Plin. 25, 90. = Psyllion, cynoides, ficellion. Id.

* Cynorrhodon, i. n. [ex κυνός, canis, & ῥόδον, rosa] (1) *The wild rose, or sweet-briar rose.* (2) Also the flower of the red lily. (1) Plin. 25, 6. (2) Plin. 21, 11.

* Cynobāton, i. n. *An hip.* Plin. 24, 74.

* Cynobatos, i. f. κυνόβατος. [ex κυνός, canis (genit.) & βάτος, rubus.] *The eglantine, or sweet-briar; also the Caper bush.* Plin. 13, 44. = Opheostaphyle, Id.

* Cynosorchis, is. f. dic. & Orchis. [ex κυνός, canis (genit.) & ὄρχις, testiculus] *The herb dog-stones; also gander-goose, or rag-wort.* Plin. 27, 42.

* Cynosūra, ae. f. [ex κυνός, & ὄστρον, cauda] *The lesser bear-star, or the star in the tail of the lesser bear.* Cic. ex Arat. & Cynosura petatur Sidoniis, Helicen Graia carina notet, Ov. Fast. 3, 107.

* Cynofuris, idos. *Having a dog's tail.* Stellis cynofuridos urae, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 7.

* Cynosūrus, a, um. Ova urina fiunt, incubatione derelictā,

C Y T

quae alii cynofura dixere, Plin. 10, 80. Non ab ὄστρον, quod caudam, neque ab ὄστρον, quod ventum sonat; sed ab ὄστρον, quod urinam: unde & κυνός-ουρα vocantur a Philosopho ceu canis urina. Harduin. in Plin. 10, 79.

* Cyparissias, ae. m. *The greatest kind of spurge.* Plin. 26, 43.

* Cyparissus, i. f. *A cypress-tree.* Coniferae cyparissi, Virg. Aen. 3, 608.

* Cypēris, idis. f. *An Indian herb like ginger, which being chewed has the virtue of Saffron.* Plin. 21, 70. Apic. 7, 4.

* Cyperos, i. f. Plin. 21, 70. &

Cyperum, i. n. *Galingal.* Molle cyperon, Petron. c. 127.

* Cyprinus, a, um. ut cyprinum oleum, *A sweet oil made of the flowers of the privet tree.* Plin. 13, 2. Cels. 2, ult.

* Cyprinus, i. m. sc. piscis, *A carp.* Plin. 9, 25. Cyprinus latus, *A bream.* Gessn.

Cyprius, a, um. adj. ab insula Cypro, of, or from Cyprus; ut Aes cyprium, *Copper.* Plin. 33, 29. absolute leg. Id. 36, 66. Cypria hirundo, Id. 24, 50. Merces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 60.

* Cyprus, i. f. *A bush, or tree, much like to what we call privet, of the flower of which in the isle of Cyprus they made a very sweet oil.* Plin. 12, 51. † Also a camphire. Vulg. interp.

* Cypsēlus, i. m. κυψέλος, *A martlet, or marten, a bird somewhat like a swallow.* Plin. 10, 55. = Apus, Id.

† Cyrnea, ae. f. *A flaggon to draw to draw wine out of a Vessel.* Non. 15, 29. Vid. Cirnea, sic enim rectius scrib.

Cysites, ae. m. corr. pro κυσίτης, à κυνός, hederā, a kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 73.

Cytharus, i. m. *A sort of fish.* Plin. 32, 53.

* Cytinus, i. m. *The first bud, or the flower of a pomegranate tree.* Plin. 23, 59.

Cytis. *A kind of precious stones.* Plin. 37, 56. Al. leg. Cysites.

* Cytisus, i. m. frutex inventus in Cythno insulā, ex Cycladum numero, unde & nomen. *A kind of shrub, not unlike a slender willow, good for catles and womens milk.* Vid. Plin. 13, 47. There are two kinds, the one wild, the other planted. Vid. Col. 9, 4.

D.

D, The fourth Roman Letter, is almost of the same figure with that in the famous Βερενικῆ inscription, brought into Britain by *William Sherrard* Doctor of laws, and famous in many parts of curious learning: who, being Consul at *Smyrna*, ordered it with the utmost care and diligence to be copied from an huge stone lying still at *Sigeum*, where the literature used 2300 years ago, which was before the use of the long vowels, and double consonants had obtained, shews itself not only to the wonder and admiration of the curious, but also to the great benefit and advantage of students, and critics in the *Greek* tongue; especially as illustrated by the reverend and learned Divine and Antiquary Mr. *Chishull*. In this monument the angles which are unequal, come nearer the form of the Roman than the modern Δ, whose angles are equal, and therefore more easily slipping into the form of the Italian D, by leaving the left angle as it was, and circumflecting the two others for the greater haste in writing; which was done soon after, as we plainly see in the noble inscription of *Herodes Atticus*, that learned Critic and Antiquary, graven on his pillars exactly both in letters and spelling after the pattern of remote ages: vid. *Gruter. Inscript.* p. 27. Nor is it a wonder that the *Latin* letters are the same with the *Greek*, since *Latium* itself was called antiently *Græcia major*. Thus much I thought fit to premise with respect to the form of the letter. As to its name, this, as all the other letters, the *Romans* seem to have called by the *Greek* names, *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma*, *Delta*, &c. So *Juvenal*,

Hoc discunt omnes, ante Alpha & Beta, puellæ, Sat. 14, 209.

So *Cicero* calls his Country seat at *Formiæ*, *Digamma*, because it begins with the *Æolian* F.

As for the power of this letter, it hath a middle sound between *t* and *th*; and therefore hath its place in the middle of the last Rank of the Mutes, and is a *t* hardned, as *t* is a *d* softned; which, as those of the other ranks, are frequently changed into each other, as from *μῦθος*, *mutus*; from *ἀκιδῶ*, the gen. of *ἀκίς*, *sagitta*; from *ἀδῶ*, *ador*; *πέρω*, *perdo*; *γαθῶ*, *gaudeo*. Neither doth our *English* tongue refuse this change, as *at* from *ad*, *what* from *quid*, *two* from *duo*, so *three*, *thrust*, from *tres*, *trudo*; *water* from *ἵδωρ*. It also admits a substitute out of the second rank of its sisters, to soften its sound, as *quicquid*, *quicquam*, *quicque*, for *quidquid*, &c. Neither doth this letter refuse an intercourse with three liquids, *l*, *n*, *r*. To omit *Greek* words, wherein their mutual offices are most obvious, as less instructive to the younger sort, for whose service these notes upon literature, in the proper sense of the word, are principally designed; the antients said *dingua*, *sedda*, for *lingua*, *sella*; *cadamitas* for *calamitas*; *dispennerere* for *dispendere*; *arventus* for *adventus*; and this letter still keeps its post in *arbiter* and *arcesso*. It also corresponds with the solitary *s*, as *ῥόδον*, *rosa*. It admits before it in the same or diverse syllables, of the mutes, *b*; as *βδέω*, *pedo*, *bdellium*, *ab dico*; and *g*, as *ῥυδος*, *smaragdus*: of the liquids, *l*, *n*, *r*, in diverse syllables; as, *caldæ*, *candor*, *cardo*; and in the *Latin* *tertius*, and *English* *Third*, you have all the three of the last rank exemplified. In the preposition *ad*, almost before any consonant, *d* may keep its place, or be changed into the consonant of the beginning word, except *b*, *v*, and *j*; as, *adcurro*, or *accurro*, &c. but the change is more usual in many words, to make the pronunciation softer, or quicker; for we seldom write *adcommodo*, *adcufo*, &c. indeed herein use is the best rule. This letter also was antiently used to prevent the collision of two vowels in different words, as *Censes med esse?* for *me esse*, *Plaut.* which use it still retains in the same word; as, *prodes*, *proderam*, *prodire*, for *proes*, *proeram*, *proire*. Yea in the most antient times, it was added to the preceding word even before consonants, as it should seem to make the sound more masculine, as in the *Duilian* or *Bilian* pillar, *In altod marid pugnandod* for *In alto mari pugnando*. Lastly, in numerals D stands for 500; being not a letter, but rather used for a numeral mark, as the *Greeks* use *ς* for 6, and *λ* for 90: for the numeral Note of 1000, being CIO from the old *ω*, the half thereof is IO; which, for quicker writing drawn close together, makes D:

D A C

D ante A:

D Majusc. ap. vett. integras voces signavit; qui quidem usus etiam hodiè obtineat in quibusdam propriis nomin. D. Augustus, D. Junius Brutus, &c. pro Divus, Decius, &c.

Dabūla, *A kind of palm among the Scenite Arabians*, *Plin.* 13, 7.

† Dacrima pro lacryma, *Fest.* ex *Liv. Andron.* nempe à Gr. δάκρυμα *A tear*, *C. leg.* etiam Dacryma.

Dactylíothēca, æ. f. [à δάκτυλος, annulus] (1) *A case, or box to put rings in.* (2) *A collection of jewels.* (1) Dactylíothecam non habet, *Mart.* 11, 60. (2) *Plin.* 37, 5.

Dactylícus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to a dactyl. Dactylícus numerus, *Cic. Orat.* 57.

† Dactylis, idis, f. *A long grape like a finger, a date raisin, a raisin of the sun*, *Col.* 3, 2.

* Dactylos, i. f. δάκτυλος, q. d. herba digitalis. *Five fingered grass*, of which there are three sorts, *Plin.* 24, 119.

|| Dactylōtum, i. n. *A kind of cup vessel*, *R. ex Coel.* 17, 27.

* Dactylus, i. m. δάκτυλος, digitus. (1) *A date, the fruit of the palm tree that grows like a finger.* (2) *A dactyl, a foot in versè of three syllables, the first long, the other two short.* (3) *A kind of shell-fish, or muscle.* (4) Also a precious stone like a finger. (1) *Plin.* 24, 119. Dactylorum

D A L

ossa, *Date stones*, *Apic.* (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. = *Heroum pedem voc. id. ibid.* (3) *Plin.* 9, 87, & 32, 53. (4) *Plin.* 37, 61.

* Dādūchus, i. m. *A torch-bearer*, *Jun.*

Daedālus, a, um, & daedaleus, adj. δαῖδαλος. [à δαῖς, scio, vel δαῖδαλλω, artificiosè facio, variego] (1) *Artificial, neatly made, handsomely contrived.* (2) *Of various colours.* (3) Also cunning, skilful, expert. (1) Daedala fingere tecta, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 179. Daedaleum lino cum duce rexit iter, *Præp.* 2, 14, 8. (2) Tibi suaves daedala tellus submittit flores, *Lucr.* 1, 7. (3) Polire signa daedala, *Lucr.* 1450.

* Daemon, ōnis, m. *A demon, or spirit, an angel, good or bad, an angel guardian, a good, or bad genius; but amongst Christians chiefly the latter.* = *Genius*, *Fest.* quos Græci δαίμονας, nostri, opinor, *Lares*, *Cic. de Univ.* 3.

* Daemōniacus, a, um. *Possessed with a devil, mad*, *N. T.*

|| Daemonícus, a, um, adj. *Devilish, of the devil*, *Laet.*

* Daemonium, i. n. dim. [à daemon.] (1) || *A devil.* (2) *A good genius, or angel.* (1) *Tert.* (2) Daemonium cui parebat Socrates, *His demon, or good angel*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54.

† Dalivus, *Dull, simple, mad, silly, a coxcomb, a simpleton, indolent*, *Vid. Fest.* = *Stultus*, *supinus*.

Dalmaticātus, a, um, adj. *Vid. Dalmatia in Propr.*

5 A

Dāma;

D A P

Dāma, ac. c. g. *A fallow deer, a buck, or doe, or as Gefn. a wild goat.* Timidi venient ad pocula damae, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 28.* Pavidae natarunt aequore damae, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 11.*

Dāmum, sc. sacrificium. Quod fiebat in honorem Damiae, five Bonae Deae. *A kind of sacrifice in honour of Bona Dea, performed only by women, either at the consul's, or pretor's house, Fest.*

† **Damnābilis**, e. adj. *Damnable, not to be allowed, Treb. Poll. † Damnandus.*

Damnandus, a, um. part. *To be condemned, or disapproved, Ov. Met. 7, 402.* Damnandus es crimine ruitici rigoris, *V. Max. 2, 2, 3.*

Damnans, tis. part. *Condemning.* Caveā damnante furorem, *Sil. 16, 535.*

Damnās, ātis, per syncop. pro damnatus. *Guilty, sentenced, amerced, fined.* Haecres meus dare illi damnās esto omnia sua, *Quint. 7, 9.* ex vet. formulā.

Damnatio, onis. f. *A condemnation, or condemning.* Recorum acerbissimae damnationes, *Cic. in Pison. 36.* Damnatione, ignominiaque digni, *Id. Attic. 7, 3.*

† **Damnator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that condemns, or dislikes, Tert.*

Damnatorius, a, um. adj. *That condemns.* Judicium damnatorium, *Cic. Verr. 3, 22.* Damnatoria tabella, *A bill, or verdict of a jury finding one guilty, Suet. Aug. 33, 5.*

Damnaturus, a, um. part. *That will condemn.* Damnatura sui non est delicta mariti, *Ov. Met. 7, 834.*

Damnatus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Condemned, cast.* (2) *Blamed, disliked.* (3) *Also bound, or obliged to a thing.* (1) § Falso damnati crimine mortis, *Virg. Aen. 6, 430.* proditiōis, *Nep. Them. 8.* longi laboris, *Hor. Od. 2, 14, 20.* de majestate, *for treason, Cic. Verr. 2, 13.* morti, *Lucr. 6, 1230.* in metallum, *Plin. Ep. 2, 11.* per arbitrium, *Cic. pro Rosc. 39.* § Inter damnatos, magis quam inter reos, *Iac. 16, 14.* (2) Opinione hominum damnatus, *Plin. jun. Quis te damnator? Cic. in Pison. 40.* (3) Damnatus voti, *Liv. 7, 28.* & *Nep. Timol. ult.*

Damnatus, ūs. m. verb. *A condemnation.* Alieno beneficio vixit à damnato suo, *Plin. 7, 45.* Damnato, *Harduin. R. occ.*

† **Damnifico**, āre. i. e. damnum facio, *To damnify, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q. † Damnum inferre.*

Damnificus, a, um. *That brings harm, damage, loss, or prejudice.* Bestia damnifica, *Plaut. Gist. 4, 6, 62.* Damnificum expectare feras maturitates, *Pallad. 3, 9.*

† **Damnigerulus**, a, um. *Bringing harm, or damage, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.* quomodo idem dixit salutigerulus, *nugigerulus.*

Damno, āre. act. [à damnum] (1) *To condemn, to dislike.* (2) *To devote to, or consign over.* (3) *To cast in a suit at law.* (4) *To arraign and prove one guilty. To oblige, or bind one to do a thing.* (1) Miles damnat causamque ducemque, *Luc. 5, 247.* (2) Caput damnaverat Orco, *Virg. Aen. 4, 699.* (3) Fraudis sub iudice damnavit, *Tac. Ann. 3, 36.* (4) Ap. JCC. (5) Damnabis tu quoque votis, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 80.*

Damnōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be condemned, or cast, &c. Cic. Tusc. 1, 22.*

Damnōsē, adv. *Hurtfully, with hurt, or loss, to one's harm, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 34.*

Damnōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup. (1) Hurtful, causing damage, prejudicial. (2) Wasteful, prodigal, expensive. (3) Also full of losses, or that suffers damage.* (1) § Si per partes damnosum est, in summā tamen compendiosum, *Col. 1, 4, 5.* Damnosī canes, *Prop. 4, 9, 20.* Res damnosissima etiam divitibus, *Liv. 6, 11.* (2) Non in alia re damnosior quam aedificando, *Suet. in Neron. 31.* (3) Argentum accipiam à damnofo sene, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 14.*

DAMNUM, i. n. [à demendo, *Varr. qu. demnum*] *Harm, hurt, loss, damage, hindrance, prejudice, disadvantage.* Damnum est nisi hoc faciam, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 23.* § Est ubi damnum praestat facere quam lucrum, *To suffer loss, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 77.* = Detrimentum, *Cic. § Populi strenui damno mihi, improbi usui sunt, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 29.* Damnum dare, *To do a damage, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116.*

Dandus, a, um. part. *To be given, Ov. Met. 2, 431. Cels. 7, 11.*

Dans, tis. part. *Giving.* Dans notas pavidas timor, *Ov. ex Pont. 2, 3, 88. Conf. Sil. 15, 669. & Prop. 4, 5, 47.* Terga dantibus, *Juss. 4, 2.*

* **Dānista**, ae. m. [à dāvelō, foenero, quod à dāveson, foenus. Them. dāvos, donum.] *An usurer, a banker, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 5. & 2, 2, 67.*

† **Danunt pro dant**, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 4.*

Dapālis, e. adj. *Sumptuous, costly.* Dapalis coena, *A noble treat, a sumptuous feast, id. quod, Aditiales epulae, Plin. 29, 14.* Jupiter dapalis, *presiding over feasts, Cato 132.*

† **Dapaticē**, adv. *Sumptuously in cheer, plentifully, Fest. ex Varr. † Amplē, magnificē.*

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† **Dāpālicus**, a, um. adj. *Sumptuous in cheer, Fest. † Amplus, magnificus.*

† **Dāpātilis**, e. adj. *id. quod dapaticus, Varr.*

Dāpes, um. pl. f. *Good cheer, dainties, Mart. Vid. Daps.*

* **Daphne**, es. f. *Poetice, A bay tree.* Et baccis redimita Daphne, tremulaeque cupressus, *Petron. c. 131.*

* **Daphnephāgi**, pl. m. [ex dāpvn, laurus, et dāpva] *edo. Prophets, or diviners, Coel. Rhod. 7, 19. Ad hos respicit Juvenalis, 7, 19. Laurumque momordit.*

* **Daphnia**, ac. f. *A precious stone good against the falling sickness, Plin. 37, 57.*

Daphnoides, is, [f. ex dāpvn, laurus, & dāos, species. Them. dāos, video.] *An herb called loril, or laury, Plin. 23, 80. also a kind of cassia, Id. 12, 43.*

* **Daphnon**, ōnis. m. *A laurel grove, Mart. 10, 79. Lat. Lauretum. Leg. & ap. Petron. c. 126.*

† **Dāpifer**, ēri. m. *He who carries up a dish at a feast, a sewer. Dapifer, σιτοφόρος, Onom. vet. † Dapes ferens.*

† **Dapīno**, are. act. *To provide, or make ready victuals, Dapinare victum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 16. † Obsonare.*

DAPS, dāpis, f. [à dāis, dāis, vel dāirn] (1) *A feast upon a sacrifice either in their winter, or spring seed time.*

(2) *Any banquet, or feast.* (1) = Adhibitis ad ministerium dapemque Potitilis, *Liv. 1, 7.* (2) Expletus dapibus Cyclops, *Virg. Aen. 3, 630.* Siculae dapes, *Hor. Od. 3, 1, 18.*

† **Daps aslaria**, *Roast meat, Cato R. R. 132.*

Dapsilis, e. adj. *Noble, free, bountiful, liberal, costly, stately, plentiful, abundant.* Dapsilis proventus, *Col. 4, 27. lectus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 34. Dictis dapsilis, Id. Pseud. 1, 4, 3.* = Oratione beneficis, *Id. Epid. 1, 2, 14.*

† **Dapsiliter**, adv. iūs, comp. *Plentifully, sumptuously, Næv. ap. Charis. dapsilius, Lucil. 35, 32. † Opipare.*

† **Dardanarius**, i. m. *An ingrosser, regrater, or fore-staller of the market, Ulp.*

Dardaniæ artes. *Witchcraft, Col. 10, 317.*

* **Dāricus**, i. m. *An ancient gold coin bearing the image of Darius, the reverse a chariot drawn by mules, Jun.*

* **Dartos**, i. m. & **Darton**, i. n. [à dēdaptai, præst. à dēpouai, excorior. Them. dēgeis, pellis] *One of the four skins that cover the testicles, Cels. 7, 18.*

* **Dasypus**, ōdis. m. [ex dāovs, hirsutus, et πᾶς, pes] *A coney, or rabbit, according to some. § Dasypodes omni mense pariunt sicut lepores, Plin. 10, 83. vid. & 8, 81. § Quodnam sit animal incertum, si cum Plin. diversum statuamus à lepore & cuniculo.*

Dātārius, a, um. adj. *Freely given, or bestowed.* Nulla salus est mihi dataria, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 2, 13.*

Dātātīm, adv. *By giving from one to another, as in tossing of a ball from hand to hand, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17.*

Dātio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A giving.* (2) *An appointing.* (1) Legum datio, *Cic. Agrar. 2, 22.* In datione remittendum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 9.* (2) Datio iudicis, *ap. JCC.*

Dātīvus, a, um. adj. *Dative, that giveth, Quint. Dativus casus, The dative case, Gramm. Dativus tutor, A guardian appointed by the judge, Justin. by will, Ulp.*

Dāto, āre. freq. [à do] *To give from hand to hand, or from one to another, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 32. & 4, 7, 33.*

Dātor, ōris. m. verb. [à do] (1) *A giver.* (2) *A causer.* (1) Amicam semper datores novos oportet quærere, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33.* § Datores in pilæ lusu, qui pilam mittebant, factores, qui referebant, *Ad Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13.* interpr. *Turneb & Jun.* (2) Lætitiæ Bacchus dator, *Virg. Aen. 1, 738.*

Dātum, i. n. *A thing given, a gift, or present, Cic. de Amic. 16.*

Dātur, imperf. ut, *Quantum datur, As far as I can, or may, Quint.*

Dātūrus, a, um. part. [à do] *Which will give, or about to give, &c. Ov. Met. 3, 579. 13, 552, & Prop. 3, 9, 38.*

Dātus, a, um. part. [à do] (1) *Given.* (2) *Granted.* (3) *Dated as a letter.* (4) *Lent.* (5) *Joined with, or assigned to.* (1) = Multa aliis data atque donata, *Cic. Verr. 4, 16.* (2) Unde hoc datum sumis? *Plaut. Pers. 5, 124.* (3) Datum pridie *Id. Jun. Cic. Fam. 16, 11.* (4) Data reddere nolunt, *Ov. A. Am. 1, 433.* (5) Duo collegæ dati, *Nep. Alcib. 3.* † *Data operā, On purpose, Cic.*

Dātus, ūs. m. verb. *A giving, or granting. Datu meo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 16. § Vix leg. nisi in abl.*

Daucus, i. m. *A kind of wild carrot, Plin. 25, 64, & 19, 27.*

D ante E.

DE, præp. cum abl. sign. terminum à quo, ut *de domo*; partem, ut *de minore parte populi*; subjectum, ut *de re aliquā scribere, vel loqui*; causam, id. quod *propter*, ut *multis de causis*; formam, id. quod *secundum*, ut *de more*; materiam, ut *de dura ferro*; *Ov. Met. 1, 127.* (1) *Of, concerning, touching, or about.* (2) *From, out of.* (3) *From a place.* (4) *By, according to, or after.* (5) *On, or upon.* (6) *After, with respect to time.*

DEA

time. (7) *For*, or upon the account of. (8) *For*, proceeding from. (9) *In*, with regard to. (10) *For* *præ*, By reason of. (1) De jure pacis & belli, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 20. (2) De tanto patrimonio. nihil relictum est, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 9. (3) De loco superiore, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40. (4) Minos leges sanxit de Jovis sententiâ, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 14. (5) Defensor de æquitate nitatur, *Cic. Part.* 36. (6) Non bonus est somnus de prandio, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 8. (7) Ecquid nos amas de fidicinâ istâ? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 4. (8) Non hoc de nihilo est, *Ter.* (9) Modestior est de verbis, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 33. (10) Cor de labore pectus tundit, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 63. ¶ De integro, *Afresh, anew*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 7. De cætero, *Hereafter*, or *henceforward*, *Sen. de Ira.* 3. De compacto, *By confederacy*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 14. De improviso, *Unexpectedly, by way of surprise*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 23. De industria, *For the nonce, or purpose*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 60. De transverso, *Cross-wise, athwart*, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4. In comitium de nocte venit, *Some time before the night was past*, *Cic.* Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 32. De die convivium apparari jubet, *Some time before the day was spent*, *Curt.* 8, 3, 8. De meo, *At my cost*, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 37. De scripto dicere, *To read his speech*, *Cic.* De omnium pop. sententiâ lecti, *By unanimous consent*, *Liv.* 2, 39. § Adverbialiter, Sûsque deque habere, *To slight*, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 5. De præfacili, *Easily*, *Id.* ¶ De in comp. sign. *Deorsum*, ut *descendo, defluo*; aliquando *detractioem*, ut *decortico, deplumo*; aliquando *non*, ut *delumbe, i. e.* non habens lumbos. Interdum intendit, ut *deamo, deparcus*. Aliquando diminuit, ut *decreasco, deferuesco*. Aliq. privat sive negat, ut *debilis, demens*; aliquando in eadem voce & negat, & intendit, ut *deslagro, deservio*. Interdum localem vim obtinet, ut *deambulo*. Aliq. deficientem vim sui simplicis indicat, ut *dedisco*. Aliq. est honoris exhibitiva, ut *defero, deduco*. Aliq. sign. in totum vel omnino, ut *demando*. Aliq. palam seu apertè, ut *demonstro*. De archetypum vel exemplum, unde res aliqua desumpta sit, nonnunquam designat. Oratio dicta de scripto, *Cic. pro Planc.* 30. Recitare de legis scripto, *Id. de Leg. Agrar.* 2, 18. De scripto dicta sententia, *Id. Fam.* 10, 13. Cretum leges sive Minos sanxit de Jovis sententiâ, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 14. At dixit idem ad Atticum scribens, *Lib.* 13, 21. Caerellia studio philosophiæ flagrans describit a tuis: istos ipsos de Finibus habet. Ego autem tibi confirmo a meis eam non habere, nunquam enim ab oculis meis abfuerunt. Verùm hoc loco pronomina tuis & meis ad nomen domesticis potiùs, quàm codicibus, forsan referri debent; prout paulo suprà dixerat: Scripsit Balbus ad me se a te quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, *h. e.* tuo permissu.

Dea, æ. f. [à deus] *A goddess*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.

Deacinatus, a, um. part. *That hath the grapes or berries taken out*. Deacinata dolia, *Cato* 26, vix alibi.

¶ Dealbatio, ònis. f. verb. *Pargetting, or whitening over with lime*, *Aug.*

¶ Dealbator, òris. m. verb. *A pargetter, or white-limer*, *Cod.*

Dealbatus, a, um. part. *Whited*. Columnæ, quas dealbatas videtis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 55.

Dealbo, ãre. act. *To whiten, to white-lime, to parget*. Duos parietes de eadem fideiâ dealbare, *To kill two birds with one stone*, *Prov. ap. Cic. Fam.* 7, 29.

Dealbor, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be whitened*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 55.

Deamatus, a, um. adj. *Greatly prized, or very much valued*. = Dona deamata, acceptaque, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 1, 15.

Deambulatio, ònis. f. verb. *A walking abroad, a walk*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 6, 2.

¶ Deambulatorium, i. n. *An alley, gallery, or place to walk in*, *Capitol. in Gord.* 32. + Ambulatio.

¶ Deambulãtorius, a, um. adj. *Moveable from place to place*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

¶ Deambulãtrix, icis. f. verb. *Agadding, gossip*, *Aug.*

Deambulo, ãre. neut. *To walk abroad, to walk up and down, to take, or fetch a walk*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 63, *Cels.* 1, 3. *Suet.* *Aug.* 83. & 96.

Deamo, ãre. act. *To love one dearly*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 21.

+ Deargentasso, ãre. *To steal, or pilfer money from one*, *Lucil. ap. Non. c.* 2. + Emungere aliquem argento, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4.

Dearmatus, a, um. part. q. à dearmor, *Disarmed*, *Liv.* 4, 10. R. occ. + Armis exutus.

¶ Dearmo, ãre. act. *To disarm*. Pharetram expilet, & sagittas dearmet, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 171. edit. *Delph.*

Deartuatus, a, um. part. *Dismembred*. Met. Entirely ruined, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 108. = Deruncinatus, *Id.*

Deartuo, ãre. act. *To joint, quarter, dismember, or cut to pieces*. Met. Quite and clean to ruin, or destroy, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 14. = Delacerare, conficere, *Id.*

Deasciatus, a, um. part. [à deascior] *Chipped, or hewed with an ax, squared with an ax*. Deasciato supplicare stipiti, *Prud. Per.* 10, 381. + Exasciatus, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 93.

DEB

Deascior, ãri. [ex de & ascia] *To be hewed with an ax*. Met. *To be cajoled*. Miles potis est deasciari, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 11.

¶ Deaurator, òris. m. verb. *A gilder*, *Cod.*

¶ Deauratus, a, um. part. *Gilded, gilt*. + Inauratus, *Cic.*

¶ Deauro, ãre. act. *To gild, to lay over with gold*, *Gloss.* + Auro obduco, perduco.

¶ Debachchãtim, adv. *Ravingly, like a madman*, *Lex. ex Cat.*

¶ Debachchãtio, ònis. f. verb. *A raging, or madness*, *Firm.* + Bacchatio.

Debachchãtus, a, um. part. *Having raged, stormed, or played the madman*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 30.

Dëbacchor, ãri, ãtus sum. dep. (1) *To rage, or roar like a drunken man, to rave like a madman*. (2) Met. *To rage furiously*. (1) Si satis jam debacchatus es, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 30. (2) Quã parte debacchentur ignes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 55.

Dëbellandus, a, um. part. *To be subdued, properly by war*, *Virg. Æn.* 5, 731.

¶ Dëbellatio, ònis. f. verb. *A vanquishing, or overthrow*, *Hier.*

Dëbellato, part. absol. adverbialiter. Velut jam debellato, *As though the war was finished*, *Liv.* 30, 8.

Dëbellator, òris. m. verb. *A vanquisher, or conqueror*, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 545. & *Virg. Æn.* 7, 651.

Dëbellatrix, icis. f. *She that vanquisheth*. Famæ debellatrix, *Laët.* 1, 9.

Dëbellatur, imperf. *The war is at an end*. Debellatum est cum Græcis, *The war is ended with the Greeks*, *Liv.* 37, 58. cum Samnitibus, *Id.* 8, 36. Debellatum apud Actium, *Paterc.* 2, 84.

Debellaturus, a, um. part. *About to conquer in war*. Debellaturus super mensam Alexandrum, *Curt.* 7, 13.

Dëbellatus, a, um. part. *Conquered, vanquished, overcome*. Vi hostis debellatus, *Liv.* 8, 10. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 5, 31.

Dëbello, ãre. act. *To vanquish, or subdue, properly by war*. § Debellare hostem inopiã, *Curt.* 4, 9. & Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos, *Virg. Æn.* 6, 852. & Debellamus homines, expugnamus urbes, castra.

Debens, tis. part. *Owing, indebted*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 21.

Debeo, ãre, ui, ãtum. act. [ex de & habeo, nam debere, est de alieno habere] (1) *To owe, to be in debt*. (2) *To be obliged to one*. (3) Cum infin. *I ought, or should*. (1) & Cal. Fan. debuit, adhuc non solvit, *Cic. Att.* 14, 18. & Reddi di jampridem quicquid debui, *Phædr.* 5, 1. ¶ Animam debere, *To owe more than he is worth*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 56. (2) Omnium qui mihi debere aliquid videntur, gratissimus, *Cic.* (3) Debetis velle quæ velimus, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 39.

Dëbeor, ãri. pass. (1) *To be due, or owing*. (2) Met. *To be obnoxious to*. (1) Non habent in se veram laudem; quæ deberi virtuti uni putatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 84. (2) Debemur morti nos nostraque, *Hor. A. P.* 63.

Dëbilis, e. adj. or, comp. [ex de habilis, i. e. parum habilis] *Weak, faint, feeble, maimed*. = Imbecillis ac debilis senex, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. = Infirmus, imbecillis, mancus, *Id.* & Firmus, *Id.*

¶ Debilitamentum, i. n. *A weakening*, *Aug.* + Debilitatio, *Cic.*

Dëbilitas, ãtis. f. *Weakness, feebleness, decay of strength*. & Bonum integritas corporis; miseria debilitas est, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 28. Debilitates in numero multitudinis dixit *Gellius*, 6, 1.

Dëbilitatio, ònis. f. verb. *A weakening, an enfeebling*. Met. *a discouraging*. = Debilitatio atque abjectio animi, *Cic. in Pison.* 36.

Dëbilitatus, a, um. part. *Weakened, enfeebled, discouraged, dismayed, daunted*. Fractus, & debilitatus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. = Afflictus, abjectus, solutus, *Id.*

¶ Dëbilitèr, adv. *Weakly, feebly*, *Pacuv. apud Non.* 2, 228. + Infirmè.

Dëbilito, ãre. act. (1) *To weaken, or enfeeble*. (2) *To break*. (3) *To discourage*. (1) Conantem debilitabit onus, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 334. (2) Membra debilitant lapidibus, fustibus, ferro, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 30. (3) & Utrum hoc est animos confirmare, an debilitare virtutem? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 2. = Affligo, comprimo, reprimo, frango, *Cic.*

Dëbilitor, ãri, ãtus. pass. (1) *To be weakened, or enfeebled*. (2) Met. *Cast down, disheartened, discouraged*. (1) Debilitor lacrymis, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3. & Saucii homines, cum corpore debilitantur, animo tamen non cedunt, *Id. pro Cæcina* 15. (2) = Consensus populi Romani, si nos languescimus, debilitetur necesse est, *Cic. Phil.* 8, 2.

+ Debilo, ònis. m. *A weak, or feeble fellow*, *Enn. ap. Fest.* + Debilis.

Dëbitio, ònis. f. verb. *An owing*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 28. R. occ.

Dëbitor, òris. m. verb. *A debtor*. Creditorem debitoribus addixisti, *Cic. in Pison.* 35. Debitoribus creditas pecunias condonare, *Id. Off.* 2, 22.

¶ Dëbitrix, icis. f. *She that oweth*, *Ulp.* + Quæ debet. Debitum,

Debitum, i. n. [à debeo] *A debt.* Debita consecrari, *To call in his debts*, Cic. = exigere, *Sen.* Debitum naturæ, *death*, *Nep. de Reg.* 1, 5.

Debiturus, a, um. part. *About to owe.* Scio non æquo animo salutem filii sui debitum tibi, *Curt.* 6, 23.

Dēbitus, a, um. part. [à debeor] (1) *Due, owing.* (2) *Deserved.* (3) *Consigned over, obnoxious.* (1) Debitam pecuniam solvere, *Cic. pro Cluen.* 12. (2) = Meritos honores & debitos persolvere, *Cic.* (3) Fatis debitus Aruns, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 759.

|| Deblāteratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chattering, or blabbing abroad*, ex *Apul.* citatur, sed q.

Dēblāterātus, a, um. part. *Foolishly blabbed out*, *Gell.* 9, 15.

Dēblātēro, āre. *To blab, or talk simply, to prattle, to babble*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 3, 1.

|| Deblāteror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blabbed abroad*, ex *Apul.* citatur, sed q.

|| Dēbuccinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A trumpeter of one's praise*, *Aug.* + *Buccinator*, *Cæf.*

|| Dēbuccinātus, a, um. part. *Blown abroad, or made famous*, *Mart. Cap.* 2.

|| Dēbuccino, āre. act. *To trumpet forth*, *Tert.* + *Buccino*, *Varr.*

|| Debullitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bubbling, or seething over.* *Aug.* + *Ebullitio.*

|| * Dēcāchordum, i. n. [ex δέκα, decem, & χορδή, chorda] *An instrument of musick having ten strings*, *Aug.*

Dēcācūminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lopping off the tops of trees*, *Plin.* 17, 37.

Dēcācūminātus, a, um. part. *Having the top cut off*, *Col.* 5, 6.

Dēcācūmino, āre. act. *To strike off the top, to lop.* *Col.* 4, 7.

Dēcācūminor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be topped, or lopped*, *Col.* 5, 6.

+ Decalcatum, i. e. *Done over with lime*, *Fest.* + *Calce obductum.*

* Decalōgus, i. m. Decem verba. [ex δέκα, decem, & λόγος, sermo. Them. λέγω, dico] *The decalogue, or ten commandments*, *Eccl.*

Decantātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sung, or solemnly pronounced.* (2) *Much spoken of, in every body's mouth.* (1) Omnes causas percuras animo, & propè decantatas habere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 32. (2) Etenim haec decantata erat fabula, *Cic. Att.* 13, 34.

Decanto, āre. act. (1) *To sing, or chaunt.* (2) *To repeat often, to go over the same thing again and again.* (3) *To babble, or prate.* (4) *To praise one much, highly to commend.* (5) *To make an end of singing.* (1) Neu miserabiles decantes elegos, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 3. (2) Qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantat, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 17. (3) Qui neque ad litigatorem, neque ad judicem pertineant, decantaverunt, *Quint.* 12, 8. (4) Compositiones & misturæ inexplicabiles decantantur, *Plin.* 24, 1. (5) Sed & jam decantaverant fortasse, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 22.

Decantor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be praised, &c.* *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 22. Vid. Decanto.

|| Decānus, i. m. [à decem, i. e. decem militum praefectus] (1) *The leader, or foreman of the file, which antiently was ten deep.* (2) *Also the head of the college of priests, a dean.* (1) *Veg.* 2, 8. + *Decurio.* (2) *Alciat.*

|| Decapito, āre. act. *To behead, or cut off one's head.* + *Securi ferire, capitis supplicium sumere.*

* Decaproti. [ex δέκα, decem, & πρῶτος, primus. Them. πρῶ, ante] *The ten chief officers of the empire*, *Ulp.* Decem primi, *Cic. q. v.*

* Dēcāprōtia, æ. f. Alc. Decem primatus.

Dēcāpulandus, a, um. part. *To be laded out*, *Plin.* 15, 6. hic tamen alii leg. *capulandum.*

Dēcāpūlo, āre. act. *To lade, or pour out*, *Plin. Aul.* habet solum a praeced.

|| * Decarchus, i. m. [ex δέκα, decem, & ἀρχή, imperium] *A captain, or ruler over ten, a titling man, or headborough*, *Vall.* + *Decurio.*

* Dēcas, ādis. f. [à δέκα, decem] *The number of ten, a decade, into which the works of Livy in some editions are divided.*

* Dēcāstylus, a, um. [ex δέκα, decem, & στυλος, columna] *Having ten pillars*, *Vitruv.* 10, 1.

Dēcaulesco, ēre. incept. *To grow to a stalk, to shed its leaves*, *Plin.* 19, 36.

Dēcēdens, tis. part. (1) *Departing, giving place.* (2) *Per Euphemism. Dying.* (3) *Altering, changing, varying.* (1) De provinciā decedens, *Liv.* 41, 17. (2) Decedens quidam tres reliquit liberos, *Phædr.* 4, 4, 3. (3) Decedentia certis tempora momentis, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 3.

Dēcēdo, ēre, ssi, sum, neut. [ex de, & cedo] (1) *To depart, to retire, retreat, or withdraw.* Met. *to quit his place.* (2) *To yield, or give place to.* () *To go out of one's way.* (4) *To be diminished, or abated.* (5) *To cease, or go off.* (6) *To weaken, or decay.* (7) *To die.* (8) *To shun one's*

company. (1) Decreto decedere sunt coacti, *Cic.* § Decedere de viā, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 80. provincia, *Cic. pro Mur.* 33. de provinciā, *Id.* jure suo, *Liv.* 3, 33. fide suā, *Id.* (2) Decedam pro omnibus unus tribunatio furori, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 5. (3) = Mihi par est viā decedere & concedere, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 4, 7. (4) De summā nihil decedet, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 30. Id suis decedere opibus credebant, *Liv.* 3, 55. (5) Decedet febris, *Cæf.* 3, 3. hæc ira, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 5, 55. (6) Decedunt vires, *Liv.* (7) Puer festivus nobis decessit, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. (8) Quibus ita interdictum est, iis [al. ab iis] omnes decedunt, *Cæf. B. G.* 6, 12.

Deceditur, verb. imp. (1) *It is departed.* (2) *To have the way given him.* (1) Agro Samnitium decederetur, *Liv.* 9, 4. (2) Hæc sunt honorabilia—salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, *Cic. de Senect.* 18.

DECEM, adj. indecl. plur. [à Gr. δέκα] *Ten*, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 7. *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 49.

December, iis. m. decimus mensis à Martio, ver est adjectio syllabica, slectionis ergo. *The month December*, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 7.

Dēcēbris, e. adj. *Of December.* Libertate Decembri uti, *To play rex, or Christmas-gambols*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 5.

Dēcēmjūgis, e. adj. *Having ten yoked, or coupled together.* Dēcēmjūgis currus, *A chariot drawn by ten horses*, *Suet. in Ner.* 24.

Dēcēmpēda, æ. f. *A perch, or pole of ten feet long, to measure land, &c.* with. Dēcēmpedis metata porticus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 14.

Dēcēmpēdātor, ōris. m. *A surveyor.* Agri privati & publici decempedator, *Cic. Philip.* 13, 18.

Dēcēplex, icis, adj. *Tenfold, or ten times over.* Ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarent, *Nep. Mil.* 5.

Dēcēprimātus, ūs. m. *The office of the Decemprimi*, *Hoitom.*

Dēcēprimi, Græc. δέκαπρωτοι. *The ten chief headboroughs; also general receivers of tribute*, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 9.

Dēcēmscalmus, a, um. *Having ten benches, or oars.* Actuariola decemscalma, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3.

Dēcēmvirālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to the office of the ten governors.* Collegium decemvirale, *The Council of state*, *Cic. Verr.* 4. Decemvires leges, *Liv.* 3, 57.

Dēcēmvirātus, ūs. m. Dignitas & officium decemvirorum, *The office of the ten governors*, *Liv.* 4, 15.

Dēcēmviri, ōrum. pl. m. (1) *Ten men chosen and appointed for writing the twelve tables of the Roman law*, A^o.U.C. 301. which they collected out of the writings of Solon; they also governed the commonwealth instead of consuls, but their government lasted but two years. (2) *Also some peculiar judges, who were to determine differences concerning the freedom of the city.* (1) Vid. *Liv.* 3, 33. & 54, 55. & *Tac. Ann.* 1, 1. (2) *Suet. in Aug.* 36. in quem locum Vid. *Torrent.*

|| Dēcēnnālis, e. adj. *Of ten years, or that lasts ten years*, *Amm.* 15, 12.

|| Dēcēnnia, ium. n. pl. *Solemn games to be kept every tenth year*, *Coel.*

Dēcēnnis, e. *Of ten years, lasting ten years.* Femina decennis, *Plin.* 8, 5. obsidio, *Flor.* 1, 12.

Dēcēnnium, i. n. *The space of ten years.* *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 694. edit. *Delph.* Amisum flecti post trina decennia natum, *Auson. Parental.* 4, 25.

Dēcens, tis. adj. ex part. or, comp. ssumus, sup. *Becoming, be seeming, decent, seemly, comely, handsome.* Decens color, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 17. Decentior equus cujus adstricta sunt ilia, *Quint.* 8, 3. Decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 9.

Dēcēter, adj. ius. comp. ssumè, sup. *Comely, seemly, excellently.* Mille habet ornatus; mille decēter habet, *Tib.* 4, 2, 14. Tepidum hoc optes audire, decēter, *Perf.* 1, 84. Pulsare decētiūs, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 216. Decētiūmē descripta jura finium, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 26.

Dēcētia, æ. f. *Comeliness, decency.* Figurarum venustatem atque ordinem, & ut ita dicam, decētiām, oculi judicant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 58. Hinc liquet eum hanc vacem non probasse, aut saltem eam nondum obtinuisse.

Dēcēo, ēre. ui. neut. *To become, or be seem.* § Decet me hæc vestis, *It becomes me, or fits well on me*, *Plaut.* Experiri quàm se aliena deceant, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31. § Ut nobis decet, *Ter.* Istud facinus generi nostro non decet, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 158. Legitur tantum in tertiā personā, idque fere imperf.

Dēcēptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, deceit, or deception.* Loci dēcēptio, *Vitruv.* 2, 8. R. occ.

|| Dēcēptiuncula, æ. f. dim. *A little deceit*, ex *Apul.* citatur, sed q.

Dēcēptor, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, a beguiler.* Dēcēptor domini, *Sen. Thyest.* 140. R. occ.

+ Dēcēpturus, a, um. part. *About to deceive.* Dēcēptura malis fortuna, *Lucan.* 4, 712. Dēcēpture, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 295.

Dēcēptus, a, um. part. *Beguiled, deceived, caught.* § Errore locorum dēcēptus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 181.

Decernendus,

Decernendus, a, um. part. *To be decreed.* Et aliquanto pleribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, *Suet. Aug.* 38.

Decernens, tis. part. *Decreeing.* Cunctis turbarum metu abolitionem facti decernentibus, *Suet. Tib.* 4.

Decerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum. aēt. (1) *To discern by the eye.* (2) *To judge, give sentence, or conclude.* (3) *To appoint, or determine.* (4) *To put to trial, to contend.* (5) *To design, or purpose.* (6) *To fight, or combat, to dispute.* (7) *To order, or decree.* (1) Qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, *Plaut. in fragm. Amph.* (2) Quid hoc, malum! infelicitatis, nequeo satis decernere, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 6. (3) Uxorem decrērat dare sese mihi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 3. (4) Uno iudicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, *Cic. pro Quint.* 2. (5) Decernere legiones in Syriam, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. (6) Omissā aliā omni spe statuit ipse decernere, *Curt.* 3, 2, n. 1. Decernere pugnam, *Liv.* 28, 33. armis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. ferro, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 28. § Cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes, *Id. Geor.* 3, 218. Decernere classe, *G. Nep. Hann.* 10. (7) § Senatus decrevit, populūque iussit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 67.

Decernor, i, cretus. pass. *To be decreed, or appointed, to be purposed, or determined, &c.* Solicitus sum, quidnam de provincia decernatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 11. Mihi aquam bibere decretum est, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 38. *Vid. Decerno.*

Decerpens, tis. part. *Cropping, gathering,* *Propert.* 1, 20, 39.

Decerpo, ěre, psi, ptum. aēt. [*ex de & carpo*] (1) *To pull, or pluck off, to pull away, to crop, or gather, as flowers and fruits are.* (2) *Met. To get, to gain.* (3) *To diminish, lessen, abate, or take off.* (1) Decerpere uvas, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 20. flores, *Lucr.* 4, 3. folia, *Col.* 5, 10. (2) Plus haurire mali est, quā ex re decerpere fructus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 79. (3) Decerpere ex dignitate alicujus, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 24.

Decerptus, a, um. part. (1) *Gathered, plucked up.* (2) *Met. Taken from.* (1) Pabula decerpta, *Ov. Met.* 13, 943. Herbae decerptae, *Ibid.* 1, 645. Oliva, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 7. (2) Humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. i. e. divinae particulā aurae.

Decertandus, a, um. part. *To be contended for,* *Gell.* 10, 18.

Decertatio, onis, f. verb. (1) *A striving for mastery.* (2) *Also the management of a debate.* (1) *Liv.* (2) Decertatio consulibus commendata, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 9.

Decertatōrius, a, um. *That strives for mastery,* *Quint.* 6, 4.

Decertatur, imperf. *A quarrel, or contention is made.* Hoc animo est decertatum, *Hirt. B. Al.* 16. *vid. & eund. B. Afr.* 19.

Decertaturus, a, um. part. *About to contend.* Quos scio nobiscum decertaturos, *Plin. lib.* 1.

Decertatus, a, um. part. (1) *Contended about, strove, or fought for.* (2) *Performed, or obtained by contention.* (1) Regna decertata odiis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 2. aequora, *Ibid.* 1, 479. (2) Labores decertati, *Claud. laud. Stil.* 1, 21.

Decerto, are, neut. (1) *To contend, to strive, to dispute.* (2) *To try it out by words or blows.* (1) Inter se decertare, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 2. Otho pronus ad decertandum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 33, 2. *Cum dat.* Nec timuit praecepitem Africum decertantem aquilonibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 12. (2) Agmina bello decertare putes, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 822.

Decessio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *Also a lessening, or abatement.* (3) *An intermission in a paroxysm.* (1) § Is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. (2) § Non intelligo, utrū accessionem decumae, an decessionem de summa fecerit, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 11. (3) § Si accessiones incrementum, per decessiones tantum molliantur [febres] *Cels.* 3, 3.

Decessor, ōris, m. *A predecessor in an office,* *Tac. Agric.* 7, 4, *vix alibi.*

Decessus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *A ceasing.* (3) *A decease, death.* (1) Quod ad tuum decessum attinet, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. (2) Sub decessu febris, *Cels.* 3, 12. (3) Amicorum decessu plerique angi solent, *Cic. de Amic.* 3.

Decet, imperf. (1) *It becomes, it beseems, it behoves.* (2) *It is convenient, apt, or meet.* (1) § Oratorem irasci minimē decet, simulare non dedecet, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 25. (2) = Aptum est, et decet, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 55. § Decet me, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 16. § vobis, *Id.* § nostro generi, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 188. *Hellenism.*

Decidium, i. n. *A downfall, a falling downward,* *Met. A decay,* *Senec. Epist.* 30.

Decido, ěre, idi. neut. car. supin. [*ex de & cado*] (1) *To fall down.* (2) *To fall into.* (3) *Met. To lose, or fall short.* (4) *To be brought low.* (5) *To die.* (1) Poma, si cruda sunt, avelluntur; si cocta & matura, decidunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 19. (2) Si decidat in casses praeda, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 2. (3) Quantā de spe decidi? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 9. (4) Potestas urbis decedit, *Claud. B. Gild.* 45. (5) Scriptor abhinc annis centum qui decedit, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 30.

Decido, ěre, di, sum. aēt. [*ex de, & caedo*] (1) *To cut out.* (2) *To determine, to conclude.* (3) *To decide a business.* (4) *To compound, or capitulate.* (5) *To express.* (1) De-

cide mihi collum, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 37. *Met.* Ego istam tragulam decidero, *I will defeat this design,* *Id. Casin.* 2, 4, 18. (2) = Decidis statuisque; quid iis ad denarium solveretur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4. (3) Assem sese negat daturum, nisi prius de rebus rationibusque societatis omnibus decidisset, *Cic. pro Quint.* 5. (4) Decidere iactu coepit cum ventis, *Juv.* 12, 53. § Ne respub. pro libertate decidat, sed omnia experiatur, *Sen. Ep.* 96. (5) *Quint.* 8, ult.

Deciduus, a, um. [*quod decidit*] *Subject to falling, as leaves off trees, hanging down, dangling.* § Cornua cervis decidua, *They shed their horns,* *Plin.* 11, 45. Decidua sidera, *Plin.* 2, 6.

Deciduus, a, um. [*à caedo*] Decidua quercus, *Cut, or hewn down,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 758.

Decies, adv. (1) *Ten times.* (2) *Decies, alone, or with the genit. sestertiūm, sign. so many hundred thousand sesterces.* (3) *Often, never so often, indefinite.* (1) Decies anno pariunt columbae, *Plin.* 10, 74. (2) Decies aeris, *Liv.* 4. (3) § Non semel, sed decies dixi, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 27. Decies repetita placebit, *Hor. A. P.* 365.

Decīma, ae. f. vel decuma, sc. pars. *A tenth, or tithe.* Decimam Herculi devovere, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 36. &.

Decīmae, arum. pl. f. sc. partes. *Tenths, tithes,* *Suet. Cal.* 26.

Decimani, m. pl. *Tithe-gatherers, also those of the tenth legion, or regiment,* *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 11, 12.

Decimanus, a, um. *vid. Decumanus.*

|| **Decimatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Tithing, or taking the tenth, also the punishment of every tenth soldier, decimation, Capitol.*

Decīmo, āre. aēt. *To tithe, to take the tenth part, to punish every tenth man.* *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 24, & *Galb.* 26, & *Cal.* 48. *Tac. Hist.* 1, 51.

Decimor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be decimated, to wit, when every tenth man is put to death,* *Liv.* 2, 49. Ipso, quo decimatum erat, die, *Suet. Dom.* 6.

Decīmōdia, ae. f. *A vessel holding ten bushels,* *Col.* 12, 18.

Decīmūm, adv. *The tenth time,* *Liv.* 6, 40.

Decīmus, a, um. adj. vel decumus, *The tenth,* *Cic. Phil.* 2, 31.

Decipiendus, a, um. part. *To be taken, deceived, or imposed upon.* Mater non hortanda, sed astu decipienda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 194.

Decipio, ěre, ēpi, ptum. aēt. [*ex de, & capio*] (1) *To take, to catch, to intrap.* (2) *Met. To deceive, or beguile.* (1) Decipiemus foveā leonem Lycum, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 59. (2) Decipere expectationem alicujus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71. Si deos decipit & homines, lenonum more fecit, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 16. = fallo, *Cic.* § Solus mihi talentum argenti soli annumeravit, & mihi credidit, neque deceptus in eo, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 94.

Decipior, i, ceptus. pass. *To be deceived, or imposed upon.* Decipimur specie recti, *Hor. A. P.* 25. § laborum, to forget, *Id.* § per aliquem, *Ov. Am.* 2, 10, 3.

|| **Decipula**, ae. f. [*à decipiendis avibus, &c.*] *A snare, or gin to catch birds, a trap,* *Sidon. Ep.* 8, 10. &.

|| **Decipulum**, i. n. id. *Apul. Met.* 8. † *Laqueus, tendicula.*

Decircino, āre. aēt. *To bring within compass, or roundness, to draw a circle with a pair of compasses.* Quam teretis natura soli decircinat orbem in tumidum, *Manil.* 3, 353.

Decirēmis, f. *A kind of galley, or ship with ten ranks of oars,* *Plin.* 7, 57.

Decīlio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A cutting off, decreasing, or diminishing.* (2) *A deciding, determining, or ending of a business.* (3) *A decision, or composition of a matter, or debate.* (1) § Incrementis tamen globi sui, decisionēque luminis menstrua tempora luna significat, *Apul. de Mundo,* p. 742. *edit. Delph.* (2) Dicat decisionem factam esse, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 16. (3) Arbitrari decisionis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 36.

Decisus, a, um. part. [*à decidor*] (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Determined, decided.* (3) *Ended, expressed, declared.* (1) Auribus decisus vivere jubet, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 6. (2) Rebus omnibus actis atque decisus, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 45. (3) Caetera propriis decisus sunt verbis, *Quint.* 8, 6. Post decisa negotia, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 7, 59.

Declamans, tis. part. *Declaiming.* Tiberium nepotem tuum placere mihi declamantem potuisse, peream, nisi, mea Livia, admiror, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Declamatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A declaiming, an oration made upon a theme, a declamation.* (2) *Meton. The subject of a declamation.* (1) Exercitatio declamationis, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 11. Declamatio quotidiana, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (2) Ut pueris placeas, & declamatio fias, *Juv.* 10, 167.

|| **Declamatiuncula**, ae. f. dim. *A little declamation, a short speech,* *Gell.* 6, 8. † *Brevis declamatio.*

Declamator, oris. m. verb. *A declaimer, a pleader,* *Cic. Orat.* 15. & *pro Planc.* 34.

|| **Declamatoriē**, adv. *After the manner of a declamation, a short speech,* *Hier.* † *More declamatorio.*

Declamatoriū, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the exercise of declaiming, declamatory,* *Cic. Q. fratri,* 3, 3. *Consuetudo declamatoria,* *Quint.* 5, 13.

Declamaturus

Declamaturus, a, um. part. *About to declaim.* Cui declamaturus mos erat, *Suet. Clar. Rhet.* 6.

Declamitans, tis. part. *Declaiming often,* Cic. de Cl. Orat. 90.

Declamito, āre. freq. (1) *To declaim, or plead often.* (2) *To cry out of.* (1) Declamitare Graecè causas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4. (2) In vitam hominum declamitare, Cic. Phil. Tironi Fam. 10, 21.

Dēclāmo, āre. neut. (1) *To declaim, to make set speeches.* (2) *To cry out aloud.* (3) *To cry out against, to inveigh.* (1) Suasorias declamare, Quint. ad fluēum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 2. (2) Neque declament medio sermone disertis, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 507. (3) § Declamare contra aliquem, Cic. in Verr. 4, 66. in aliquem, Id. Fam. 3, 11.

Declarans, tis. part. *Declaring.* Reperta sunt proximis comitiis complura suffragia consules eos declarantium; *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 80.

Declaratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaration, a remonstrance.* Amoris declaratio, Cic. Fam. 15, 21.

Declārator, ōris. m. *He that declares, or remonstrates,* Plin. Paneg. 92, 9.

Declaraturus, a, um. part. *About to declare,* Liv. 32, 40.

Dēclārātus, a, um. part. *Declared, reported, remonstrated,* Cic. Att. 2, 23. Nep. in Hannib. 11.

Declāro, āre. act. (1) *To declare, to shew evidently, to make a thing clear.* (2) *To signify, to proclaim, or pronounce.* (1) Plagam accepit, ut declarat cicatrix, Cic. Philipp. 7, 6. (2) Victorem declarat Cloanthum, Virg. Aen. 5, 246. Hominem catum eum esse declaramus, stultum autem illum, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 16.

Declaror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be declared, &c.* Cic. de Orat. 3, 13.

† Declāvo, āre. act. i. e. Claviculas amputo, *To lop off, or prune all the boughs,* Pallad.

Declinandus, a, um. part. *To decline, or be declined, or avoided.* Ad declinanda fatorum pericula, *Just.* 12, 2.

Declinans, tis. part. *Declining, decreasing, drawing toward an end.* Declinante morbo, Plin. 23, 24.

Declinatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stepping aside, a bending.* (2) *A digression.* (3) *A declining, eschewing, or avoiding.* (4) Alio a declension of a noun, or conjugation of a verb. (5) *The climates, or climes.* (1) Exigua corporis declinatione lanceam vitavi, Curt. 9, 7. (2) Declinatio brevis a proposito, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (3) § Appetitio & declinatio naturalis, Cic. N. D. 3, 13. Laboris & periculi declinatio, Id. pro Cluent. 53. (4) Vid. Varr. de analog. 3. & L. L. 7. princ. Graecis nominibus Graecas declinationes dare, Quint. 1, 5. (5) Declinationes mundi, Col. in prooem.

Declinātūrus, a, um. part. *That is ready to step aside, shun, &c.* Cic. Att. 14, 17.

Declinātus, a, um. part. *That swerveth, or is turned aside,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3. Declinata aetas, *Declining years,* Quint. 12, ult.

Declino, āre. act. & neut. (1) *To bend, or turn one way or other.* (2) *To leave, or pass by.* (3) Met. *To decline, shun, avoid, or eschew.* (4) Absol. *To decline, i. e. to lessen, abate, or assuage.* (5) Also *to digress.* (6) *To decline nouns, &c.* (1) Ego declinavi paulum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, fin. Absol. Declinare ad hastam, vel ad scutum, *To face about to the right, or left,* Liv. (2) Urbem mihi amicissimam declinavi, Cic. pro Planc. 4. (3) § Appetere quae secundum naturam sunt, declinare contraria, Cic. N. D. 3, 13. § Ad persequendum aliquid, aut declinandum, Id. Part. Orat. 18. A delictis declinandum, Id. Offic. 1, 40. (4) Paulatim declinat amor, Ov. Met. 9, 460. (5) Declinare a proposito, Cic. Orat. 40. (6) Recto casu accepto in obliquos declinant, Varr. L. L. 70. v. & Gell. 4, 1.

Declivis, e. adj. [ex de, & clivus] (1) *Bending downward, steep.* (2) Met. *Old.* (1) Collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18. § De locis superioribus haec declivia & devexa cernebantur, Id. B. G. 8, 88. (2) Plin. Ep. 8, 18.

Declivitas, ātis. f. *A bending, or leaning downward, a declivity,* Caes. B. G. 7, 85.

Declivus, a, um. Id. quod declivis. Modò per decliva viasque praecipites feruntur, Ov. Met. 2, 206.

Decocta, ae. f. sc. aqua. *Water boiled, then put into a glass, and cooled with snow put about it, an invention of Nero's according to Pliny.* Vid. Plin. 31, 23. & Suet. Nero, 48. Sed frigidae aquae ac calidae usum fuisse antiquiorem discere ex Athenaeo, 3, 34.

Decoctor, ōris. m. verb. [à decoquo] *A spendthrift, a bankrupt.* Lege Roscia certus locus decoctoribus constitutus, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. Decoctoris amica Formiani, Catull. 39, 4.

Decoctum, i. n. *A decoction; a boiling, or seething, broth, or liquor,* Plin. 22, 29.

Dēcoctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Much sodden, or boiled away.* (2) *Melted away.* (3) *Spiritless.* (4) Met. *Well digested, pure, refined.* (5) Met. *Riotously and wastefully spent.* (1) Asparagi decocti in cibo, Plin. 23, 16. (2) Experientibus pars quarta argenti non prohi decocta erat, Liv. 32, 2. (3) Ut orator habeat suavitatem austeram & solidam, non dulcem & decoctam, Cic. de Orat. 3, 26. (4) Si forte aliquid

decoctius audis, *Perf.* 1, 125. (5) Ratio apparet, argentum decoctum est, ὀρυζαν. *Plautina verba ex Trinummo,* 2, 4, 17. quae facete ludens in ambiguo ditorquet in Pisonem *Cicero.*

Dēcoctus, ūs. m. *A decoction, a boiling, or seething of broth, or liquor,* Mellis decoctu nitescunt, sc. geminae, Plin. 37, 74.

§ Decollatio, ōnis. f. *A beheading,* Hier.

Dēcollo, āre. act. [ex de, & collum] (1) *To put, or loose a thing off from one's neck, &c.* because their purse hung about their neck, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 67. Epid. 3, 2, 24. Truc. 3, 1, 7. (2) Met. *To fail, or disappoint one, to be gone.* (3) *To cut off one's neck, to behead.* (1) In collo est, decolles cave, Caecil. ap. Non. (2) Si fors decollasset, gladium faciam culcitam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28. sed Gronovius tum in hoc, tum in aliis locis ap. Plaut. leg. cum τῷ l. simpl. exponitque deliquerit, defluxerit. Quid autem Varroni respondebit, v. c. cujus haec sunt verba; Quorum si alterum decollat, R. R. 1, 2. ipse viderit. (3) Miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32. Manus ad hoc unum satis firmas quo decollare homines solebat, Sen. Ἀποκλ. 849. Jussit illum Caesar decollari, Petron. c. 51. Conf. Scrib. Larg. 62, 194.

Dēcollor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be beheaded.* Vid. Decollo, N. 3.

Dēcōlor, ōris. adj. (1) *Discoloured, that hath lost the colour.* (2) *Depraved, corrupt.* (3) *Tawny.* (4) *Shameful, dishonourable.* (1) Hieme deterior & decolor, Plin. 16, 23. = Cum totus decolor esset Flaccus, & haereret nigro fuligo Maroni, Juv. 7, 226. (2) Decolor aetas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326. Patrias paulatim decolor artes exuit, Sil. Ital. 11, 424. (3) Decolor haeres, Juv. 6, 599. (4) Fama decolor, Ov. Ep. 9, 4.

Dēcōlōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Discolouring,* Cic. de Div. 2, 27.

Dēcōlōrātus, a, um. part. *Discoloured,* Ad Herenn. 2, 5. § Decoloratae collybo manus, Suet. Aug. 4.

Dēcōlōro, āre. act. *To discolour, to tarnish, to stain.* Caedes decoloravere mare, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35. Suppurationes pessimae sunt, quae cutem decolorant, Cels. 2, 8.

Dēcōloror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be discoloured, to have its colour changed,* Col. 12, 16. § Decoloratur id, cujus color viciatur, non mutatur, Sen. 2, Nat. 2, 41.

Decoquendus, a, um. part. *To be boiled,* Cels. 3, 21.

Dēcōquens, tis. part. *Boiling, or wasting away.* Ad scrupula usque singula areis decoquentibus, Plin. 21, 17.

Dēcōquo, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To boil or seethe, to boil away.* (2) *To be separated in melting, as alloy.* (3) Met. *To turn to loss.* (4) *To consume, or waste, to spend all.* (5) *To bankrupt, or break one.* (1) Ad tertias partes decoquant aquam, Plin. 14, 20. Musti Vulcano decoquit humorem, Virg. Geor. 1, 295. (2) Experientibus pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv. 32, 2. (3) Res tamen ipsa jam domino decoxit, Col. (4) Tenēne memoriā praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. (5) Hunc alea decoquit, Perf. 5, 57. § Decoquere fortunae, non vitio suo, *To become bankrupt thro' misfortune,* Cic. Philipp. 2, 18.

Dēcōquor, i, etus. pass. *To be boiled down, to waste, as metals do in melting.* Cubiculum Caesaris juxta decoquitur virus, Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 8. Vid. Decoquo.

Dēcor, dēcoris. comm. 3. *Handsome, sightly, graceful,* Sall. ap. Prisc.

Dēcor, ōris. m. [à deceo] *Comeliness, a fine mien, gracefulness, beauty.* Illam quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flecit, subsequitur decor, Tib. 4, 2, 8. Spoliavit virtutem suo decore, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 9. § Decor formae, decus honoris, decorum actionis, Front. Sed non esse perpetuum exempla allata indicant.

Dēcōrāmen, inis. n. *An ornament.* Vittā, majorum decoramen, Sil. Ital. 16, 269.

Dēcōrandus, a, um. part. *To be set forth, or recommended.* § Clementia omni laude decoranda, Cic. pro Lig. 2. Quae insignia publicis etiam locis decorandis essent, Liv. 10, 39.

Decorans, tis. part. *Malum aurantium decorans domos,* Plin. 13, 31.

Dēcōrātus, a, um. part. *Set forth, recommended, adorned, imbellished,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. Auro decoratus & ostro, Sil. 17, 646.

Dēcōrē, adv. *Comely, seemly, handsomely, gracefully.* Apte & decorē loqui, Cic. de Orat. 1, 32.

Dēcōro, āre. act. [à decus, oris] *To set forth, or recommend, to grace, to adorn, to imbellish, to trim.* § Haec omnia vitae decorabat gravitas, & integritas, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 76. Decorare aliquem honoribus, Id. pro Balb. 6.

Dēcōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be adorned, &c.* Praemiis atque splendore decorari, Cic. de Orat. 1, 43. Conf. Sil. 10, 521.

Dēcortīcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Barking, or peeling of a tree,* Plin. 17, 37.

Dēcortīcātus, a, um. part. *Barked, peeled.* Abies decorticata, Plin. 16, 80.

Dēcortīco, āre. act. [ex de, & cortex] *To peel, or bark a tree,* Plin. 16, 80.

Decorticor,

Dēcorticor, āri, atus. pass. *To be peeled, or barked*, Plin. 16, 76.

Dēcorum, i. n. (1) *Comeliness, good grace, a decorum, handfomeness; good fashion, or carriage.* (2) *The ἀρετή, or suitableness of the character to the person.* (1) *Confusum cum virtute decorum est, sed mente & cogitatione distinguitur, Cic. Off. 1, 27.* (2) *Decorum est — id, quod quaque persona dignum est, & fit, & dicitur, Cic. Off. 1, 28.*

Dēcorus, a, um. adj. [*à decor*] (1) *Handsome, comely, graceful.* (2) *Fashionable.* (1) *Iusta omnia decora sunt, iniusta contra, ut turpia, sic indecora, Cic. Decorus habitu, Liv. 24, 40.* (2) *Ea pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, Nep. Praef. § Decorus ab aspectu, Col. 6, 1, ad ornatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. crine. Hor. Od. 1, 32, 11. || Decorrissimus, Apul. p. 406.*

|| *Dēcōtes*, Togae detritae, *Fest. qu. decutes, i. e. sine cure vel flocco. al. qu. cotibus detritae, Garments worn threadbare.*

|| *Decrēmentum*, i. n. *A decrease; the wane of the moon, Gell. 3, 10. + Imminutio.*

Dēcrēpitus, a, um. adj. [*à seq. decrepo, Scal.*] *Very old, decrepit, crazy. Decrepita anus, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 16. Decrepitus senex, Cic. pro Coel. 16. aetas, Id. Tusc. 1, 39.*

+ *Dēcrēpo*, āre. *To crackle, as a candle doth when it is almost burnt, Scal. ad Fest.*

Decrescens, tis. part. *Decreasing, waxing shorter, or less, falling as water doth, & Crescunt loca, decrescentibus undis, Ov. Met. 1, 345. Conf. Sil. 12, 250.*

Decrescentia, ae. f. *A decreasing. Decrescentia lunae, Vir. 9, 4.*

Decresco, ēre, crēvi, tum. neut. *To decrease, to wear away, to decay, to grow less, to wane as the moon doth; to assuage, to abate. = Contrahimur, mirōque modo decrescimus ipsi, Diminui nostri corporis ossa putes, Maximian. 1, 215. & Valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4. & Ostreae cum lunā crescunt, pariterque decrescunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 14. Decrescit morbus, Cels. 3, 6. merus, Sil. Ital. 7, 82. puero vestis, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 127.*

Decresset pro decrevisset, Liv. 2, 27. decreisse, Id. 3, 45.

|| *Decrētalis*, e. adj. *Ut decretalis possessio, i. e. decreto delata, Ordered by a decree, Ulp.*

Decretorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a decree, judicial, critical, decisive. Dies decretorius, The day when the decision may be judged of, Sen. Ep. Decretorium sidus, The dog-star, sc. which determines whether the vine and other fruits are like to do well, Plin. 18, 68. Stylus decretorius, Sen. de Clem. 1, 14. censorius, A style determining the case at once, Cic. Arma decretoria, Weapons wherewith they fought in earnest, as at sharps, Sen. Ep. 117. hora. The fatal, or last hour, not to be avoided, Id. Ep. 102.*

Decrētum, i. n. (1) *A decree, an ordinance, or statute.* (2) *A principle, or an axiom.* (1) & *Decreta patrum, jussa populi, Liv. (2) Decreta philosophorum, Cic. Ac. 4, 9. = dogmata, Id.*

Decrētūrus, a, um. part. *That will decree, Liv. 39, 4. Relinqueret incertum, quid viso Thrasea reo decreturi patres fuerint, Tac. Ann. 16, 26, 3.*

Decretus, a, um. part. [*à decernor*] *Decreed, ordained. Decreta provincia, Patere. 2, 60.*

|| *Decūbans*, tis. part. *Lying down, couchant, Lex ex Apul.*

Deculco, are. act. [*ex de, & calco*] *To tread under foot, to trample upon, Plin. 17, 11. Stat. Theb. 1, 523.*

Dēcūma, ae. f. *pro decima, sc. pars. The tenth part, Cic. N. D. 3, 36.*

Dēcūmae, ārum. pl. f. *sc. partes.* (1) *The tithes, or tenth of corn, an impost upon land.* (2) *A kind of ticket.* (1) *Cic. R. Post. 11. (2) Suet. Cal. 26. interpr. Torren.*

Dēcūmani, pl. m. [*à decumis, i. e. decimis, quas redimebant publicani, sic dicti*] *The farmers, or gatherers of tenths, or other like taxes, tything-men, Cic. in Verr. 5, 34.*

Dēcūmānus, i. m. [*à decumus, i. e. decimus*] (1) *The tenth.* (2) *Also great, fair, of a large size, huge.* (1) *Decumani milites, Of the tenth legion, Suet. Caes. 70. || Decumani fluctus, Fest. Decimus, Lucr. A huge wave, or billow. = Posterior nono undecimōque prior, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50. Decumanum pomum, A fair large apple. Decumanus acipenser, A huge sturgeon, Lucil. ap. Cic. dict. à superstitione Pythagoreorum, qui magnificè de hoc numero sensere, Voff. & Decumanus limes, A line, or mete, dividing the field from east to west, Fest. p. m. 278. as that from north to south was called cardo, Vid. Plin. 18, 76, & 77. Decumana porta, Caes. B. G. 3, 25, & Liv. 3, 5.*

|| *Dēcūmatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A punishing of every tenth soldier, Capitol. + Decimi cujusque designatio ad supplicium.*

Dēcumbo, ēre, ubui, itum. neut. (1) *To lie down.* (2) *To sit down at table.* (3) *To keep his bed when sick.* (4) *To fall down and die.* (1) *Col. 7, 9. (2) Ad coenam vocat, venio, decumbo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 97. (3) Cels. (4) Honestè decumbunt gladiatores, Cic. Philipp. 3, 14.*

+ *Dēcūmus*, a, um. adj. *pro decimus, The tenth, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 26.*

|| *Dēcūnx*, cis. m. *Ten cuncts.*

Dēcūplō, adv. *Ten fold, Liv. 39, 44.*

Dēcūplus, a, um. adj. *Ten times so much, Liv. 39, 44.*

Dēcūria, ae. f. [*ex de, & curia*] (1) *A sect, or roll of judges.* (2) *A company of soldiers.* (3) *Alto (à decem) a sett of ten men appointed to any business, or office.* (4) *Per jocum, A pack of good fellows.* (1) *Ad tres judicum decurias quartam adiecit ex inferiore censu, Suet. Aug. 32. ubi, vid. Casaub. (2) Decuria, ἐπαρτία, Gloss. vet. vid. Herm. (3) Classes denūm hominum faciundae, quas decurias appellarunt antiqui, Col. 1, ult. (4) Exigam ego te ex hac decuria, Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 63.*

Dēcūriatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dividing into wards, q. d. companies, Cic. pro Planc. 18.*

Dēcūriātus, a, um. part. *Divided into wards, or into bands and troops, Liv. 22, 38.*

Dēcūriātus, ūs. m. verb. *The dividing of soldiers into small companies of ten men each, Liv. 22, 38.*

Dēcūrio, ōnis. m. (1) *A civil officer like our high constable, a tithing-man in a country, an alderman in a corporation, as a senator was at Rome.* (2) *Also a captain over thirty-two men, horse, or foot. The foreman, or leader of the file, a corporal, or serjeant.* (1) *Suet. Aug. 46. (2) Veg. 2, 14, & 100. || Decurio palatii, Marc. qui praestit palatio, The lord-steward, or perhaps the house-keeper. Decurio cubiculariorum, One of the head chamberlains, Suet. Domit. 17.*

Dēcūrio, āre. act. *To put soldiers into files, or into small companies, to rank citizens into wards and companies, Cic. Phil. 7, 6.*

Dēcūriōnalis, e. adj. *Ad decurionem pertinens, Vet. insc. ap. Grut. 36. n. 6.*

Decurionātus, ūs. m. *A captainship over ten, a serjeant's place, Macrobi. Saturn. 2, 3. Honorarium decurionatus, Plin. Ep. 10, 114.*

Decurrens, tis. part. *Running. Amnis Halys, à radicibus Tauri per Cataoniam Cappadociamque decurrens, Plin. 6, 2. Alter ad extremi decurrens sidera Cancri, Manil. 1, 566. vid. Sil. 244.*

Dēcūrritur, imperf. *They run, or have recourse to, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. Si semel ad ea decurritur, Cels. 5, 26. decursum est, Liv. 6, 19. Decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatusconsultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.*

Dēcūrrō, ēre, rī, & dēcūcūrrī. (1) *To run down, or along.* (2) *To run hastily.* (3) *To run a-tilt.* (4) *To resort to for succour, to have recourse to.* (5) *Also to sail along.* (6) *To set down, or describe hastily.* (7) *To run over, to go through with.* (8) *To pass over.* (1) *Summā decurrit ab arce, Virg. Aen. 2, 41. (2) Cito decurrit tramite Virgo, Virg. Aen. 5, 610. (3) Liv. 4, 8. (4) Ad suffragia quasi ad remedium aliquod decurrerunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 20. (5) Ausi vada falsa citā decurrere puppi, Catull. 62, 6. (6) Pugnas virum decurrere versu, Stat. (7) Inceptum unā decurre laborem, Virg. Geor. 2, 39. (8) Decurrere vitam, Propert. 2, 15, 41. aetatis spatium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14. Decurri, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. Cenfer. Liv. 22, 4. Decurrendum est ad medicas exercitationes, Cels. 3, 22.*

|| *Dēcūrrim*, adv. *With hasty running, in post haste, Hier. + Cursum.*

Dēcūrsio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A running, or course, a tilt, or tournament.* (2) *A descent, or inroad of horsemen into an enemy's country.* (3) *A sailing.* (1) *Indicta decursio praetorianis, Suet. Ner. 7. Campestris decursio, Id. Galb. 6. (2) Decursionibus per equites vastat ea loca, Cic. Fam. 11, 10. (3) Tiberina decursio, Cic. de Fin. 3.*

|| *Dēcūrsorium*, i. n. *A place where justing and tilting was used, the lists; the tilt-yard, Jun.*

Dēcūrsurus, a, um. part. *About to run. Acesnem Ganges decursurum in mare intercipit, Curt. 8, 28.*

Dēcūrsus, a, um. part. *Passed, or run over, run out, achieved, finished, ended. = Actā jam aetate decursāque, Cic. pro Quint. 31. Decurso spatio, Id. pro Sest. 23.*

Dēcūrsus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A running down, a descent.* (2) *A tilt, or tournament.* (3) *The end of a course, or race.* (4) *A course, stream, or cataract.* (5) *Met. A going, or passing through.* (1) *Subito ex collibus decursu intercludi, Liv. (2) Gell. 7, 3. (3) Suet. Ner. 24. (4) Magnus decursus aquarum, Lucr. 5, 264. Decursus aquae per semitas, V. Max. 2, 4, 6. (5) Decursus honorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 1.*

Dēcūrtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shortening, or curtailing, Litt. ex Cels.*

Dēcūrtātus, a, um. part. *Shortened, curtailed, maimed. = Radices breves, & veluti decurtatae, Plin. 25, 21. = Decurtata & mutila, Cic. in Orat. 53.*

Dēcūrtō, āre. act. *To shorten, or abridge, Lex. ex Plin.*

Dēcūs, ōris. n. [*à decet*] *A credit, or grace, an honour, or commendation. Ingenium hominis decus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15 = Honestas, laus, ornamentum, lumen, dignitas, Cic. Sumitur & in malam partem, sed per jocum, Capuli decus, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 43.*

Decūsātim,

Decussatim, adv. *Cross-wise, in form of the letter X*, Col. 12, 54. & Vitruv. 1, 6.

Decussatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting a cross, after the fashion of an X, or a star*, Vitruv. 10, 11.

Decussis, is. m. i. e. *decem asses, five denarius*. (1) *A coin, or piece of money, of the value of the Roman denarius, ten asses, ten pounds weight*. (2) *Also the number of ten; also the figure of the letter X*. (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) Vitruv. 3, 1. Ducantur duae lineae in decussis obliquae, Plin. 18, 77.

Dēcussō, āre. act. (1) *To cut, or divide after the form of the letter X*. (2) *To cut equally in the midst, cross-wise*. (1) Latitudinem in speciem Graecae literae X decussare, Col. 3, 13. (2) Longitudinem mediam decussare, Cic. de Univ. 7.

Dēcussus, a, um. part. [*à decutio*] *Shaken, beaten down, or demolished*. Turres non modo ictae fulminibus, sed etiam decussae, Liv. Decussa lilia, Ov. Fast. 2, 707. Decussa cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13, 27.

Dēcussus, ūs. m. verb. [*à decutio*] *A striking, or shaking off, a battering, or beating down*, Plin. 11, 27.

Dēcutiens, tis. part. *Shaking down, or striking off*. Decutiens gladio rubiginem, Plin. 34, 45.

Dēcūtio, ēre, ūi, flum. act. [*à de, & quatio*] *To shake down, to strike, or shake off, to beat down*. Decussisse dicitur baculo summa papaverum capita, Liv. 1, 54. Sylvius honorem decutit December, Hor. Epod. 9, 9.

Dēcutior, i, flus. pass. *To be shaken off, or stricken down*, Plin. 15, 3.

Dēdēcō, ēre. neut. cum acc. *To misbecome, or not to be seem*. Siquid dedecet in aliis, Cic. Off. 1, 41. V. Deceo.

Dēdēcet, imperf. *It misseems, or it doth not become*. Oratorem irasci minimè decet, simulare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25.

Dēdēcōr, ōris. adj. *Unseemly, disgraceful*. Dedecores insultque terga ab hostibus caedebantur, Sall. Frag. 17. Decorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Theb. 11, 760.

Dēdēcōrans, tis. part. *Disgracing, disparaging, dishonouring*, Cic. Offic. 3, 2.

|| *Dēdēcōrātiō*, ōnis. f. verb. *A blotting of one's honesty, or credit*, Tert. † Dedecus.

Dēdēcōrātus, a, um. part. *Disparaged, disgraced*, Suet. Ner. 36.

Dēdēcōrō, āre. act. *To dishonour, disgrace, or disparage*. Dedecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36. faciem bove, Prop. 3, 22, 36.

Dedecorose, adv. *Shamefully*. Dedecorose vixi, turpius pereō, A. Vi. E. 5, 7.

Dedecōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Shameful, disgraceful*. Suspectans necem dedecorofam & venenum dicitur hausisse, Aur. Vi. Epit. 39, 8.

Dedecōrus, a, um. adj. *Shameful, disgraceful*, Tac. Ann. 12, 47, 4. & 3, 32, 2.

Dēdēcūs, ōris. n. *Disgrace, discredit, dishonour, shame, a shameful, or disgraceful thing, or action*, Cic. Offic. 1, 33. Tusc. 2, 5. Dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32. = Turpitudine, probrium, flagitium, infamia, ignominia, Id.

Dedens, tis. part. *Surrendering*, Liv. 9, 9. & 24, 35. Orare coeperunt, ut supplicibus semet deditibus parceret, Curt. 6, 6, 33.

Dedicandus, a, um. part. *To be dedicated*. Pugionem, quo se is occiderat, in Agrippinensem coloniam misit, Marti dedicandum, Suet. Vitell. 10.

Dedicans, tis. part. *Dedicating*. Equi memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 3, 23.

Dēdicātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A dedication, or consecration*. Dedicatio templi, Cic. pro Domo, 46. & Liv. 2, 27.

Dedicatūrus, a, um. part. *About to dedicate*. Duo templa se Romae dedicaturum voverat Marcellus, Cic. in Verr. 4, 55.

Dedicātus, a, um. part. *Dedicated, consecrated, devoted*. Nonne aedem Castori & Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. de N. D. 3, 5.

Dēdicō, āre. act. [*ex de, & dico, as.*] *To dedicate, or consecrate, to devote*, Cic. Smyrnaei delubrum Homero dedicaverunt, Cic. pro Archia, 8. Opus publicum dedicant, Plin. Ep. 10, 117. Legati dedicant mandata, They deliver their message, Caecil. ap. Non. = Consecro, Cic.

Dēdicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be dedicated*. Templum sibi dedicari in eo loco iusserit Romulus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1.

Dedignandus, a, um. part. *To be disdained*, Sil. 13, 538.

Dedignans, tis. part. *Disdaining*. Vicinis connubia patrum dedignantibus, Just. 43, 3.

Dēdignatiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A disdaining, scorning*, Plin. Paneg. 18. & Quint. 1, 2.

Dēdignātus, a, um. part. *Having disdained, and refused with scorn*. Dedignata maritos, Virg. Aen. 4, 536. amicum, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 3.

Dedignor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To count unworthy, not to vouchsafe, to disdain, slight, or scorn*. Qui Philippum dedignatur patrem, Curt. 6, 11, 23. honorem, Plin. Paneg. 63.

† *Dēdim*, pro dabo vel dederim, Ter.

Dēdiscendus, a, um. part. *To be unlearned, to be laid aside and practised no more*. Dēdiscendae tibi sunt sportellae, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

Dēdisco, ēre, dedidici; car. sup. act. (1) *To unlearn, to forget what one hath learned*. (2) *To leave one's former wont*. (1) Haud aequum facit, qui quod didicit, id dedit, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 55. Dedidicisse Latinē, Ov. Trist. 5, 12, 57. loqui, Ibid. 3, 14, 46. (2) Dedit animus iterò quod didicit diu, Sen. Troad. 63.

Dēdiscor, i. pass. *To be unlearned, or forgotten, to be disused*. Dēdiscitur usu amor, Ov. Rem. 503.

Dēditio, ōnis. f. verb. *A yielding up, a surrender*. In deditionem redigere, Cic. Philipp. 4, 5. facere, Hirt. B. H. 20. In deditionem accipere, *To receive, or take his submission*, Tac. Ann. 1, 71. Deditiois formulam vid. apud. Liv. 1, 37.

Dēditūsus, a, um. adj. *That hath surrendered himself into another's power*, Cic. ad Brut. 3. Caes. B. G. 1, 27.

Dēditūrus, a, um. part. *About to surrender*. Neque Tiridatem dediturum se Parthis dixit, Just. 42, 5. Pollicentur sese ei dedituros, Caes. B. G. 5, 20.

Dēditus, a, um. part. [*Dedita valde data, Fest.*] *Given, rendered, yielded up, addicted*. Literis deditus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. amoris, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12. Dedita operā, *Of set purpose, for the nonce*, Cic. pro Coel. 19.

Dēdō, ēre, dedidi, itum. [*ex de, & do*] (1) *To submit, or yield*. (2) *To give up, or surrender*. (3) *To give over*. (1) Tibi, pater, me dedo, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 26. Ancillas dedo, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 6. (2) Aras, focos, seque uti dederent, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 71. Dedere aliquem alteri ad supplicium, Liv. 1, 5. aliquem ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28. (3) Dedere se lamentis muliebriter, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.

Dēdor, i. deditus. pass. *To be resigned, or given up*. Non recusamus, quin illorum libidini S. Roscii vita dedatur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 3. Conf. Liv. 9, 8.

Dedōco, ēre, ūi, etum. act. *To unteach, or teach otherwise*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. & de Orat. 2, 40.

Dēdōlandus, a, um. part. *To be hewed, or squared*, Col. 4, 26. Dedolanda arbor, Plin. 16, 74.

Dēdōlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An hewing, or chipping*, Lexicogr. ex Vitruv.

Dēdōlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An hewer, or plainer*, Lexicogr. ex Apul.

Dēdōlātus, a, um. part. *Hewed, chopped, squared*. Dedolatae ridicae, Col. 11, 2.

Dēdōleo, ēre, ūi. neut. *To grieve thoroughly, or spend one's whole stock of grief; or, as others, to give over grieving, to grieve no more*. Potui dedoluisse semel, Ov. Fast. 3, 480. & Rem. Am. 394.

Dēdōlo, āre. act. *To cut, or hew with an ax, to chip, or square, to fashion*, Mart. 11, 85. Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 106. Col. 11, 2.

Dēdōlor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be plained, hewed, or smoothed*, Col. Dedolari fustibus, *To be well cudgelled*, Apul. Met. 6.

Dēdūcendus, a, um. part. *To be brought*. Disparandos deducendosque ad suos curaret, Caes. B. G. 7, 28. Conf. Cels. 3, 12. Ne deducendi eum causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23.

Dēdūcens, tis. part. *Bringing, or fetching*. Memnoniis deducens agmina regnis, Lucan. 3, 284.

Dēdūco, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To bring down, to fetch, or pull down*. (2) *To lead forth, or transplant*. (3) *To wait upon, to attend*. (4) *To draw, or spin out*. (5) *Also to subtract, or abate*. (6) *To derive*. (7) *To remove, or withdraw*. (8) *To prolong*. (9) *To bring, or lead forth*. (10) *To make small, or slender*. (11) *To persuade*. (1) Carmine vel coelo possunt deducere lunam, Virg. Ecl. 8, 69. (2) Cum etiam Capuam coloniam deducere conatus es, Cic. Philipp. 2, 39. (3) Frequentes eum domum deduxerant, Liv. 23, 23. Uxorem domum deducere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 60. & reducere, Cic. (4) Deducens pollice filum, Ov. Met. 4, 36. Met. Deducere carmen, *To carry it on*, Id. ibid. 1, 4. (5) Ut centum nummi deducerentur, Cic. de Legg. 1. (6) Sole deduxi genus, Sen. Medea, 4. (7) Huius divitiae me de fide deducere non potuissent, Cic. in Verr. 1, 9. § Deducere corpore febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48. Deducere pedes de lecto, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 82. alicui fastidium, *To get him a stomach*. (8) Ut dies plerosque deduceret, Cic. Acad. 1, 12. (9) Deducere legiones in aciem, Tac. Frequentes eum domum deduxerunt, Ibid. § Deducere naves, *To launch them*, Virg. & Subducere, Id. vela, *To spread them*, Ov. (10) Vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pampon. (11) Sibi esse facile regem Thracum deducere, ut eos terrā depelleret, Nep. Alcib. 8. § Deducere carbasa, *To let them loose*, Luc. 2, 697. vela deducunt, Ov. Met. 111, 663.

Dēdūcor, i, etus. pass. *To be brought, removed, abated, &c.* Aëra per gelidum tenuis deducitur axis, Manil. 1, 279. V. Deduco.

Dēdūctiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing, or leading forth*. (2) *A conveyance*. (3) *A deduction, or abatement*. (1) Deductio

(1) Deductio colonorum, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* (2) aquae, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 44. (3) Sinè ulla deductione, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 4. & Beneficia integra, & illibata perveniant, sinè ulla, ut aiunt, deductione, *Sen. de Benef.* 34. & Hinc apparet sine ulla deductione formulam esse usitatam.

Deducto, ãre. freq. *To conduct often*, Lucil. *ap. Non.* 4, 144.

Deductor, òris. m. verb. *A companion, an attendant, a client.* & Deductorum officium majus est, quàm salutatorum, *Q. Cic. de Pet. Conf.* 9.

Deducturus, a, um. part. *About to lead.* Quum exercitum deducturus esset, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 49. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 11. & 34, 23.

Deductus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Brought, fetched, conducted.* (2) *Handed down, derived.* (3) *Slender, low, & Met. mean.* (4) *Divided.* (5) *Abated, deducted.* (6) *Brought over from any thing.* (7) *Wrinkled, contracted.* (1) Homo deductus ex ultimis gentibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 13. Deducta colonia, *Liv.* 2, 31. (2) Mos unde deductus per omne tempus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 19. (3) Nasum à summo eminentiorem, & ab imo deductiorem habuit, *Suet. Aug.* 79. Deductum dicere carmen, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 5. *interp. Macrob.* (4) Sidera praecipiti deducta polo, *Luc.* 6, 500. (5) Deducta parte tertiâ, reliqua dos redditur, *Cic.* (6) Dionysius cum à Zenone fortissimus esse didicisset, à dolore est deductus, *Cic. Tusc.* (7) Projicit ipse suas deductâ fronte coronas, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 165.

Deerrābundus, a, um. *Full of wanderings*, Aug. & Er-rabundus.

Deerrans, tis. part. *Straggling.* Deerrante in foveas aliquo, *Plin.* 8, 8.

Deerro, ãre. neut. (1) *To wander out of the way, to straggle, or go astray.* (2) *Met. To digress from the purpose.* (3) *To miss the mark.* (1) Caper deerraverat, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 7. Sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 29, 2. (2) Si non deerrabimus ab eo, quod coepimus exponere, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. (3) Col. 1, 4. Ubi semel recto deerratum est, *Paterc.* 2, 3.

Defaecatè, adv. *Cleanly, purely, without dregs, or lees*, Lex. ex Cels.

Defaecatio, ònis. f. verb. *A fining from dregs, or lees*, Lex. ex Cels.

Defaecatus, a, um. part. (1) *Fined, clean from dregs.* (2) *Met. Quiet and free from trouble.* (1) Aqua defaecata, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 2. Defaecatum vinum, *Col.* 12, 33. (2) Defaecatus animus, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 1. = liquidus, *Id.*

Defaecis, e. idem quod defaecatus, *Scrib. Larg. & Virg. de Aetna*, 424.

Defaeco, ãre. act. i. e. purgo [ex de, & faex] *To draw from the dregs, to decant, to strain through a strainer, or sieve*, *Plin.* 18, 63.

Defaecor, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be drawn from the lees.* *Met. To be certain, to be plain.* & = Quicquid incerti fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 70. & Notandum aliquos scribere haec composita per e, nempe qui sex non faex scribi volunt.

Defalcatio, ònis. f. verb. *A pruning of vines, or trees*, Lex. ex Col.

Defalcatus, a, um. part. *Pruned, cut away*, Lex. ex Col. à.

Defalco, ãre. act. [à de, & falx] *To prune, shred, or cut away*, JCC.

Defamatio, ònis. f. verb. *A defaming*, Firm. & Suggillatio.

Defamatus, a, um. part. flimus, sup. *Disgraced, defamed*, *Gell.* 9, 2. & Infamatus, diffamatus. Defamatissimus, *Id.* 18, 3.

Defamo, ãre. act. *To defame, slander, discredit, backbite, or speak evil of one*, Lex. ex Gell. & Dehonesto, sugillo.

Defatigatio, ònis. f. verb. *Weariness, a fatigue*, *Cic. de Senect.* 11. *Phil.* 5, 7. = Satietas, *Conf. Liv.* 8, 38.

Defatigatus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearied, tired, spent.* (2) *Worn out of heart.* (1) = & Integri & recentes defatigatis succederent, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 16. Defatigati ab adversariis multitudine verborum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 9. (2) Defatigatum solum, *Col.* 1, 1.

Defatigo, ãre. act. *To weary, or tire.* Labore affiduo aliquem defatigare, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 41.

Defatigor, ãri, ãtus. pass. *To be wearied, or tired out.* In conservandis bonis defatigari, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 6. Opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 14.

Defatiscens, tis. part. *Languishing, feeble.* Defatiscentes arbores, *Plin.* 17, 2.

Defectio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A defection, or revolt.* (2) *A swoon, or qualm, as in those fainting fits women have upon conception.* (3) *A want.* (4) *A failing, or deviating.* (5) *An eclipse.* (6) *Feebleness, weakness.* (1) Subita defectio Pompeii, *Cic. 2. fratr.* 1, 4. (2) Mulierum à conceptu defectioni profunt, *Plin.* 23, 3. (3) Defectio virium, *Cic. de Senect.* 9. (4) A recta ratione defectio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. (5) Defectiones solis & lunae, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61. (6) *Suet. Cal.* 50.

Defectivus, a, um. *That is maimed, or lacketh any part, defective*, Tert. & Mancus.

Defector, òris. m. verb. *A revolter, or runaway, a turn-coat.* Revocatis ad poenitentiam defectoribus, *Suet. Ner.* 43. Soli in principia defectores coirent, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 12, 3.

Defecturus, a, um. part. *About to revolt, or desert*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 3. *Liv.* 24, 1. & 34, 11.

Defectus, a, um. part. or. comp. flimus, sup. (1) *Wasted, spent, worn out, decayed.* (2) *Wanting, or having lost.* (3) *In a swoon.* (4) *Also quite finished.* (1) Albor senio defecta, *Col.* 5, 6. Defectissimus annis, *Id. praef.* (2) Defectior oratione, *Apul.* § Sol defectus lumine, *eclipsed*, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 75. § A menstruis defecta, *Colf.* 1, 8. § Defecti dentibus, *Plin.* 8, 18. (3) Ad recreandos defectos animo, *Plin.* 20, 54. (4) Ab uno Ciceronis loco pendet haec notio, sc. ad *Att.* 13, 23. ubi alii aliter leg.

Defectus, ùs. m. verb. (1) *Defect, want, failing.* (2) *An eclipse.* (1) Defectus lactis, *Plin.* 13, 47. itomachi, *Id.* 19, 29. (2) Monstrent defectus solis varios, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 478. Defectum siderum pavent quadrupedes, *Plin.* 8, 80. ¶ Defectus animi, vel animae, *A swoon, a qualm.* *Plin.* 20, 6.

Defendendus, a, um. part. *To be defended.* Cum Caesaris causam dignitatēque defendendam suscepisset, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 52.

Defendens, tis. part. *Defending.* Paucis defendentibus, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 12.

Defendo, ãre, di, sum. act. [ex de, & inul. fendo, i. e. arceo] (1) *To strike, or keep off, out, or away.* (2) *To defend, to preserve, or keep.* (3) *To avouch a thing, to maintain and stand to it.* (4) *To act, or bear the part of.* (1) Solstitium pecori defendite, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 47. = propulso, *Cic.* (2) = Spoliatum defendo & protego, *Cic. pro Sulla*, 18. & impugno, *Nep. Epam.* 10. Hunc non solum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit, *Id. Phoc.* 2. (3) Potest auctore suam defendere causam, *Ov. Met.* 13, 218. (4) Actoris partes chorus, officiūque virile defendat, *Hor. A. P.* 193. Vid. etiam *Sat.* 1, 10, 12.

Defendor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be kept off.* (2) *To be preserved, or defended.* (3) *To be avouched.* (1) A testis ignis defenditur, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 625. (2) Ab eodem in judiciis defensio, liberatus discesserat, *Nep. Phoc.* 2. (3) Gravissimè & verissimè defenditur, *Cic. Fam.* 5.

Defensaculum, i. n. *A defence, a shield*, *Adhelm. de Virg. c.* 14. Defensio, *Cic. Clypeus, Virg.*

Defensans, tis. part. *Defending.* Armenta suo defensante juveneo, *Claud.* 1. in *Eutrop.* 386.

Defensator, òris. m. verb. *A defender*, Marc.

Defensio, ònis. f. verb. *A defending, a defence.* Defensionem alicujus suscipere, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. A defensione desistere, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 12. & Offensio, JCC. = Propugnatio, *Cic.*

Defensitatio, ònis. f. verb. *A defending.* Aug. & Defensio.

Defensito, ãre. freq. [à defenso] *To defend very often.* Causas defensitare, *Cic. Off.* 1, 33. studiosè sententiam alicujus, *Id. Ac.* 2, 4, 45.

Defenso, ãre. freq. [à defendo] *To defend often.* Mœnia ipsa se defensabant, *Liv.* 26, 45. & *Sall. B.* 7, 60.

Defensor, òris. m. verb. (1) *A defender, or savor from.* (2) *A keeper, or preserver.* (3) *An advocate in law.* (4) *A champion.* (5) *A guardian.* (1) Ultiores sceleris, defensores necis, *Cic. pro Milone.* (2) = Paterni juris defensor, & quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. (3) Defensorem sui juris adoptare, *Civ. Div. in Caecil.* 16. = patronus, *Ter.* (4) Nec defensoribus istis tempus eget, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 521. (5) *Ap. JCC.*

Defensurus, a, um. part. *That will defend, or maintain.* Facile se loci naturâ defensuros dicunt, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 15. *Conf. Liv.* 26, 8.

Defensus, a, um. part. *Defended, kept, maintained.* Ab eodem in judiciis defensio, *Nep. Phoc.* 2.

Deferbeo, ãre. leg. in praet. deferbui. *To grow cool*, *Cic. pro Coel.* 18.

Deferendus, a, um. part. *To be carried, presented, reported*, *Plin.* 18, 15. & *Liv.* 3, 53.

Deferens, tis. part. *Bringing.* Vana quoque deferentes admittere, *Curt.* 6, 24.

Defero, fers, tūli, laturus. act. [ex de & fero] (1) *To carry, or bring, to convey.* (2) *To bring, or carry word.* (3) *To offer, present, or bestow.* (4) *Deferre nomen alicujus, To implead one, or complain of him.* (1) Pecua ad hanc collo in crumenâ obligata deferro, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 64. Navis huc nos dormientes detulit, *Id. Amph.* 2, 2, 69. (2) § Quae audierant, ad legatos deferunt, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 28. § Eadem impia fama furenti detulit, armari classem, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 299. § Deferre de defectione, *Nep. Datam.* 7. (3) & Pallam uxori abstuli, atque huic detuli, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 36. ¶ Deferre primas alicui, *To give him the preference*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6. (4) *V. Suet. Claud.* 9. vid. & *Cic. pro Coel.* 23.

Defēror, ri, latus. pass. *To be carried, conveyed, committed, &c.* Defertur ea res ad Caesarem, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 25. Omnium consensu ad eum defertur imperium, *Ibid.* 7, 4. ¶ Videamus quanti deferatur, *What price is set upon it*, Sen. *Majestatis delatus est, Accused of treason*, Tac. 14, 48.

Defervēfacio, ēre, eci, actum. *To make to boil, to make thorough hot*, Cato 157. = *Coquo*, *Id.*

Defervēfactus, a, um. part. *Boiled well*, Plin. 20, 26. & 23, 64.

Defervēscō, ēre, defervi & deferbui. incept. (1) *To grow cool.* (2) Met. *To relent.* (3) Met. *To be abated.* (1) Aestus defervescunt, *Varr.* 2, 2. (2) Cum defervescat ira, *Cic. Tusc.* 4. (3) Cum adolescentiae cupiditates deferbuissent, *Cic. pro Coel.* 18. = mitigari, *Id.* Sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 72.

Defessus, a, um. part. [à defetiscor] (1) *Weary.* (2) Met. *Languid, listless, heartless.* (1) § Membra defessa dolore, *Catull.* 48, 14. § Defessus sum quaeritando, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 1, 6. quaerere, *Id. Epid.* 2, 2, 13. & 5, 2, 55. Defessus sum pultando, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 41. (2) = Senatum jam languentem & defessum, ad pristinam virtutem revocavi, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 28.

Defetiscor, i, defessus. [ex de & fatiscor] *To be weary, or faint.* Non defetiscar ulquam experiri, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 24.

Deficiens, tis. part. *Failing, fainting, being in an eclipse, &c.* Cum acriter oculis deficientem solem intuerentur, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. Deficiente oratione, wanting matter of discourse, *Liv.* 2, 56.

Dēficio, ēre, eci, ectum. act. & absol. [ex de & facio] (1) *To leave, or fail one.* (2) *To be in an eclipse.* (3) *To faint, or be discouraged.* (4) *To decay.* (5) *To revolt.* (6) *To end in.* (7) *To break as a bankrupt doth.* (1) Animantes, cum calor defecerit, tum interire, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 14. Aequor deficit puppibus, *Stat. Ac.* 1, 446. (2) Luna deficit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29. = extingui, *Id.* (3) § Animo non deficiam, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 4. § Milite, ne deficeret, hortante, animum resumpsit, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. (4) = Quamvis consenuerint vires, atque defecerint, *Cic. de Sen.* 9. (5) Ut primum defecerat Gallia, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 30. = Defecerat Samus, defecierat Hellepontus, *Nep. Timoth.* 3. (6) Deficit in mucrone talis figura, *Plin.* 2, 7. (7) Sic Pedito conturbat, Ma-tho deficit, *Juv.* 7, 129.

Dēficio, i, fectus. pass. *To be destitute, or not supplied, to want.* § Jugatum quadam parte deficitur, quadam superat, *Col.* § Mulier audacia abundat, consilio & ratione deficitur, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 65. Haec amoenitas deficitur aqua salienti, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Defigendus, a, um. part. *To be fastened.* Cucurbitulae tamen defigendae sunt, *Cels.* 4, 20.

Defigens, tis. part. *Gorgoneo tinctum defigens sanguine ferrum*, *Manil.* 4, 594.

Defigo, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To put down, to plant.* (2) *To fasten with nails.* (3) *To thrust into.* (4) Met. *To astonish.* (5) *To pitch a camp.* (6) Diris deprecationibus defigere, *to bewitch one.* (7) *To place, to set.* (8) *To fix, or be intent upon.* (1) Defigere sarmentum in terrā, *Col.* § arborem terrae, *Id.* (2) columellas in trabibus, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 10. aliquem in terram colaphis, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 23. (3) Crabrones spicula vertice nudo defigunt, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 753. Defigere cultrum in corde, *To stab*, *Liv.* 1, 58. (4) Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, *Liv.* 7, 10. (5) Aciem defixere in his vestigiis, in quibus, &c. *Cic.* (6) Defigi diris deprecationibus nemo non meruit, *Plin.* 28, 4. (7) Defigere furta alicujus in oculis populi, *Cic. Philipp.* 14. (8) = Parum defigunt animos & intendunt in ea, quae peripicua sunt, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 15.

Dēfigor, i, xus. pass. *To be stuck down, to be intent upon, &c.* *Cic. pro Rab.* 4. Terrae defigitur arbor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 290. V. Defigo.

Definio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To bound, or limit.* (2) Met. *To end, or conclude.* (3) *To determine, propose, or appoint, to declare, to set down.* (4) *To define.* (1) Imperium populi Romani orbis terrarum terminis definire, *Cic. pro Sen.* 31. = termino, *Id.* (2) = Ut aliquando totam hujus generis orationem concludam ac definiam, *Cic. in Verr.* 4, 52. (3) Ante quem diem iturus sit definire, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 11. Magna praemia definebantur, *Just.* 14, 1, 9. (4) Rem verbis & breviter definire, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 8. circumscribo, complector, *Id.*

Dēfinior, iri. pass. *To be bounded, appointed, &c.* *Cic. pro Arch. Poeta* 10.

Dēfinitē, adv. *Expressly, namely, precisely, particularly, determinatively.* *Cic. pro Balbo* 14. = *Distinctē*, *Plin. jun.*

Dēfinitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A limiting, or bounding.* (2) *A definition, which in few words expresses what the thing is, that is spoken of.* (1) Hominum & hominis temporum definitione sublatā, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 54. (2) Cum quid quidque sit aperitur, definitio est, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 2.

Definitivus, a, um. adj. *Definitive.* Constitutio definitiva, *When the terms of the controversy are first to be explained*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 17.

Definitum est, *It is resolved*, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 43.

Dēfinitus, a, um. part. *Defined, determined, or limited.* Certus ac definitus in coelo locus, *Cic. in Somn. Scip.* 3. Definita die appropinquante, *V. Max.* 4, 7. ext. 1.

Defio, eri. pass. [à de & facio, ut à satisfacio satisfio] *To lack, or to be wanting.* § Nil cum est, nil defit tamen, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 12. § Ne quid defiat, neque superfit, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 4, 3. Nihil tibi apud me defieri patiar, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 2, 1. Legitur in tertia persona tantum.

¶ *Defiocus*, i. m. [cui defit vel deest oculus] *That lacks an eye*, *Mart.* 12, 59. *Rar. occ.*

Defixurus, a, um. part. *About to fasten, set, &c.* Ut in auribus vestris — sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sim, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 3.

Defixus, a, um. part. [à defigor] *Fastened, fixed, set, intent, in a brown study, at a stand.* Virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 6. Obtutu haeret defixus in uno, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 499. Vid. Defigo.

Deflagrans, tis. part. *Consuming, lessening.* Deflagrante paulatim seditione, *Tac. H.* 2, 29, 3.

Deflagratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burning, or consuming with fire, a conflagration.* Terrarum omnium deflagratio, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19.

Dēflāgro, are. neut. (1) *To be burned down, to be set on fire.* (2) Also *to grow somewhat cool, to be allayed.* (1) Fore aliquando ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 37. (2) Spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, purgari suspiciones posse, *Liv.* 40, 8.

Deflectens, tis. part. *Bending.* Deflectens pondere corpus, *Catull.* 60, 51.

Deflecto, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To bend, or bow down.* (2) *To turn aside.* (3) *To be changed and altered.* (4) *To digress from a purpose, to wrest.* (1) Ramum arboris deflece, *Col.* 6, 11. (2) Lapsa consuetudo deflexit de viā, *Cic. Off.* 2, 3. = Ut declinet à proposito defleceatque sententiam, *Cic. in Orat.* 40. (4) § Adhibe orationi modum, & redeat illuc unde deflexit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5.

Deflendus, a, um. part. *To be bewailed.* Semper genitrix deflenda mihi, *Sen. Octav.* 10. v. *Sil.* 9, 260, & *Liv.* 29, 4.

Deflens, tis. part. *Bewailing.* Deflens fata nepotis, *Ov. Met.* 7, 388.

Defleo, ēre, ēvi, ētūm. act. *To bewail, to lament, to weep for.* Illud initium civilis belli deflevi, *Afin. ad Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. Carmine alicujus suprema deflere, *To make an elegy upon one*, Tac. 3, 49. Defletur, *Sil.* 10, 405.

Deflētus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented, deplored.* Mors à multis saepe defleta, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 4.

† *Deflexura*, ac. f. *A little bowing*, Aug. † *Flexus.*

Deflexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bended, or laid as a vine.* (2) *Turned out of the way.* (1) Deflexa vite vel palmite juxta suam arborem, *Plin.* 17, 35, 23. (2) = Amnes in alium cursum contorti, & deflexi, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 19.

Dēflexus, ūs. m. verb. *A bowing, or bending.* *Col.* 1, 26.

Deflo, āre. act. (1) *To blow away, to blow off.* (2) Met. *To blow upon, to slight.* (1) Plin. 28, 5. (2) Diplomata Augusti, ut vetera, & obsoleta deflabat, *Suet. Cal.* 38. ubi tamen al. deflebat.

Dēfloccātus, a, um. part. *Worn out.* Met. Defloccati senes, *Rusty old fellows*, qui floccos, i. e. villos amiserunt, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 10. Nisi malis exponere, bald, without hair, per Catachr.

Dēflocco, āre. act. [tractum à floccis] *To fetch the nap off.* Defloccabit lumbos meos, uti aliqui legerunt, ap. *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 14.

Dēflōratus, a, um. part. (1) *Having shed its blossoms, or lost its fruit.* (2) *Forestalled, anticipated.* (1) Certos atque defloratos fructus ostendere, *Quint.* 7, 6. al. l. deformatos (2) Gloria victoriae deflorata, *Liv.* 37, 58. ubi Gronov. ex Cod. *Mogunt. legit, praeflorata, aptius ad sensum.*

Dēflōrescens, tis. part. *Casting its blossoms.* Inventa est vitis uno die deflorescens, *Plin.* 14, 4.

Dēflōrescō, ēre, deflorui. incept. (1) *To shed its blossoms, to shed, or cast its flowers.* (2) Met. *To decay and fade.* (1) Frumentum octo diebus deflorescit, ac deinde grandescit, *Col.* 2, 12. Cum se multā fronde cooperuit, prius deflorescit, *Id.* 5, 6. (2) Flos carptus ungue defloruit, *Catull.* 60, 43. § Cum corporibus vigent, & deflorescunt animi, *Liv.* 6, 23.

Defluens, tis. part. *Falling off.* Maeotis Tanaim amnem ex Riphæis montibus defluentem accipiens, *Plin.* 4, 24.

Defluo, ēre, xi, xum. (1) *To flow, or swim down.* (2) *To go down by water.* (3) *To fall down.* (4) *To slip out.* (5) *To fall, or slip off, as hair doth.* (6) *To be over, or at an end.* (7) *To flow, or abound.* (8) *To decay.* (9) *To fade.* (10) *To be derived, to descend.* (11) Also *to flow all out, to cease to flow.* (1) Aries defluit amni, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 447. (2) Ostiam Tiberi defluxit, *Suet. Ner.* 27. (3) Moribundus ad terram defluxit, *Liv.* 2, 20. § Cohors tota defluxit equis, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 500. (4) Met. Ne vacuo defluat ex animo, *Prop.* 1, 20, 2. (5) Defluentem capillum confirmat & densat,

& densat, *Plin.* 25, 83. (6) Ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20. (7) Luxu & inertia defluere, *Col.* 12. in *Pro.* (8) Ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, aetas, ingenium defluxere, *Sall. B. J.* 1. (9) Color defluit, *Tibull.* 3, 1, 18. (10) A quibus duplex Octavium familia defluxit, *Suet. Aug.* 2, 20. (11) Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, at ille labitur & labetur, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 42. Defluvium, i. n. *A falling off, as hair doth, Plin.* 11, 47.

Defluus, a, um. adj. (1) *Flowing down.* (2) *Hanging down, long.* (3) *Falling off.* (1) Guttatim defluus, *Apul. Met.* 3. Splendor ab alto defluus, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 3, 54. (2) Deflua caefaries, *Prud. Perist.* 13, 30. (3) Defluus capillus, *Plin.* 20, 13. *Sed alii aliter legunt.*

Defluxio, ōnis. f. *A flowing down of humours, a defluxion.* Defluxio alvi, *A lask, or looseness, Aurel. + Fluxio.*

Defodiendus, a, um. part. *To be buried.* Missi pontifices, qui defodiendam necandamque curarent, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 11.

Defodio, ēre, fodi, fossum. act. (1) *To dig down, to dig in the earth.* (2) *To hide, or bury in the ground.* (1) Antequam vineam defodere incipias, *Cato* 50. (2) Clam omnes in medio foco defodit, *Plaut. Aul. prol.* 8. Defodere cadaver, *Liv.* 3, 33.

Defodior, i, ſus. pass. *To be digged, &c. Col.* 11, 2.

Defoedus, a, um. adj. *Very filthy, nasty.* Affertur ex *Cic. ad Att.* 9, 10. *sed locus est foedissimus, & mirè vexatus.*

Defoenerandus, a, um. qu. [*à defoenero*] *To be ruined by paying interest.* Ad defoenerandas diripiendisque provincias, *Cic. Parad.* 6.

Defoenerator, ōris. m. verb. *He that lets, or takes upon usury, Aug. + Foenerator, Cic.*

Defoeneratus, a, um. part. *Deeply indebted, or much intangled in debt, Apul. Apol. p.* 522. ed. Delph. + Foenore demersus.

Defoeneror, āri. *To borrow, or take up money at usury, Apul. Vid. Defoeneratus. + Foeneror.*

Defore, i. e. defuturum esse, *To lack, to be wanting hereafter, Cic. Leg.* Defore auxilium, *Liv.* 3, 10. Deforem, deforet, deforent, *apud probos auctores.*

Deformatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A deforming, or disgracing.* (2) *A description, or delineation.* (1) Deformatio Majestatis, *Liv.* 9, 5. (2) Deformationes gnomonicae, *Viruv. praef.* 1, 3.

Deformatus, a, um. part. (1) *Disfigured, deformed.* (2) *Disgraced.* (3) *Fashioned, formed, shaped.* (1) *Cic. ad Att.* 11, 20. Deformata membra veneno, *Sil. Ital.* 2, 707. (2) Quia non sustineret videre deformatum virum, *Sen. Conf. ad Helv.* 9. (3) Cuncta in ordine animo certa, & deformata habebam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 3, 11. vid. *Liv.* 8, 32.

Deformis, e. adj. or. com. ſſimus, ſup. [*ex de & forma*] (1) *Deformed, ugly, mishapen, disfigured.* (2) *Ill-favoured, unsightly.* (3) *Rough, uncultivated.* (4) *Sordid, dishonourable.* (1) Genus deformis, bimembres centauri, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 41. Non eam diligere minus debes, quod deformior est, sed misereri potius, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. (2) Motus statusque deformis, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 12. (3) = Deformis & horridus ager, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. (4) Vita deformis, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 333. Deformissima foemina, *Gell.* 5, 11.

Deformitas, ātis. f. (1) *Deformity, ugliness.* (2) *Ill-favouredness, indecency.* (3) *Disgrace, dishonour.* (1) Deformitas & corporis vitium, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. (2) Deformitas fugae negligentiaeque, *Cic. ad Att.* 9, 10. (3) & Si iudicibus aut gloriae futura est absolutio rei, aut deformitati damnatio, *Quint.* 6, 1.

Deformiter, adv. (1) *Disgracefully, with dishonour.* (2) *Poorly, unpleasantly.* (1) Vivere deformiter, ac turpiter, *Suet. Ner.* 49. (2) Sine junctura deformiter sonat, *Quint.* 8, 3.

Deformo, āre. act. [*ab adj. deformis*] (1) *To disfigure, or mar the fashion of, to deform.* (2) *Met. To dishonour.* (3) *ex de & formo, To describe.* (4) *To draw a model.* (1) Vultum deformat macies, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 254. Deformavit victoriam, *Liv.* 3, 71. (2) & In qua concione Pompeium ornat, an potius deformat? *Cic. de Arusp. Resp.* 24. (3) Ille quem supra deformavi, &c. *Cic. pro Caecin.* 5. (4) Deformare lineis imitationem aedificiorum, *Vitr.* 1, 1.

Deformor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disfigured, dawbed, or made foul, Liv.* Turpissimis incendiis & ruinis deformari, *Hirt. B. A.* 24.

Defossus, a, um. part. (1) *Digged, dug out.* (2) *Hidden under ground.* (3) *Buried.* (1) Defossi specus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 376. Defossi verberare terga, *Cut deep into, furrowed, Claud.* 2. in *Eutr.* 351. Oculis, manibus, cruribusque defossis, *Flor.* 3, 22, 26. Ubi Freinshemius *perfossis* legendum existimat. (2) Respondit conjector defossium thesaurum esse sub lecto, *Cic. de Liv.* 2, 65. (3) Defossium cadaver domi, *Liv.* 3.

Defossus, ūs, m. verb. *A digging down, Plin.* 19, 48.

Defractus, a, um. part. *Broken down.* Defractus serere ramos, *Plin.* 17, 27.

Defraenatus, a, um. part. *Unbridled, ungoverned, unruly.* Defraenato cursu volvi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 282.

Defraudans, tis. part. *Beguiling, cozening, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 10. & *Adelph.* 2, 2, 38.

Defraudator, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, A beguiler, Sen. de Ben.* 4, 26.

Defraudo, āre. act. *To beguile, to deceive, to defraud, to cheat, to cozen.* Defraudare aliquem drachmā, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 91. se victoriae fructu, *Liv.* defraudare genium, *to pinch his belly, Ter. Vid. Defraudans.*

Defraudor, ari. pass. *To be defrauded.* Ne lata Mosellae flumina tam celebri defraudarentur alumno, *Auson. Edyll.* 10, 109.

Defrēmo, ui. *To be appeased.* Cum jam satis primus ille impetus defremuisset, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 13.

Defricatus, a, um. & defricus, a, um. part. *Rubbed hard, scoured.* Dolia defricata & diligenter lota, *Col.* 11, 2. Defricata pumice testa, *Id.* 7, 5. dens urinā, *Cat.* 35, 20.

Defrico, āre, ui & avi, ātum & atum. act. *To rub hard.* Amphoram defricato collinitoque, *Cato* 88. Defricare aliquem sale multo, *To be very sharp upon one, to censure, Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 4.

Defricor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be rubbed all over.* Coepit, postquam perfusus est, defricari, *Ad Her.* 4, 5.

Defrīgesco, ēre, xi. incept. *To grow cold.* Coctum defrutum quando defrixit, in vasa transfertur, *Col.* 12, 21. Dum quod decoxeris defrigeſcit, *Id.* 12, 20.

Defringo ēre, fregi, fractum. act. *To break down, or off.* Ramum arboris defringere, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 21. Nisi defregeritis talos, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 1.

Defringor, i. pass. *To be broken down, Plin.* 17, 35. & 19, 42.

Defrutus, a, um. part. *Defrauded.* Defrutata meae non sunt haec fercula mensae, *Auson. Epist.* 3, 17.

Defrūdo, āre. act. *pro defraudo, uti pro cludo, cludo, To defraud, cheat, or cozen.* Etiam insuper defrudet? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 38.

+ Defrūgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drawing out, or sucking out the substance, Lex. ex Col.*

+ Defrūgo, āre. [*ex de & fruges*] *To wear out land, and make it barren, to eat it out of heart, Plin.* 18, 55. *sed rectius legi videtur segetem ne defrudes.*

Defrutarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to sod wine.* Vasa defrutaria, *Col.* 1, 6. Cella defrutaria, *Ibid.*

Defrūto, āre. act. *To boil new wine, Col.* 2, 22.

Defrūtum, i. n. [*à defervendo, contr. pro defervitum, i. e. decoctum, Pallad. Octobr. tit.* 18.] *A mixture made of new wine, whereof the one half (Plin.) or third part (Col.) is boiled away, into which several sweet herbs and spices were put; the chief use seems to be, to cure, and preserve other small vines, vid. Col.* 12, 20, 21. & *Plin.* 14, 11.

+ Defuat, *pro defit, May be wanting, Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 3.

Defugio, ēre, i, itum. act. (1) *To shun, or avoid, to be shy of.* (2) *To refuse to accept of.* (1) Aditum eorum sermonemque defugiant, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 12. (2) Administrationem Reipub. defugere, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 32. Nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, *I'll never disavow my order, I will always declare that you acted by my order, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 98. Auctor sum, ſino, *Mi.* Si auctoritatem postea defugeris, ego pendeam, *Plaut. Poenul.* 1, 1, 17. Vide *Hare ad locum Terent.* qui *Chaereae haec verba, non Parmenoni tribuit.*

Defulguro, are. *To brandish.* Et undantem clypeus defulgurat ignem, *Auson. Perioch.* 5, 3.

Defunctorie, adv. *Carelessly, slightly, covertly.* Defunctorie causam agere, *Sen. Controv.* 31. sub fin.

Defunctorus, a, um. part. *About to finish, Liv.* 29, 21.

Defunctus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath gone thorow with a business.* (2) *Rid, quit, past danger.* (3) *Ended, finished.* (4) *Also dead, defunct.* (1) Defunctum laboribus aequali recreat forte vicarius, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 24, 15. (2) Defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse coeperunt, *Liv.* 4, 52. (3) Defunctum utinam hoc sit modo, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 5, 63. (4) Miserorum non secus ac defunctorum obliviscuntur, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 9. & Defuncta corpora servat, viventia corrumpit cedrus, *Plin.* 24, 11.

Defunctus, i. m. *A dead corps, Plin.* 2, 5.

Defundendus, a, um. part. *To be poured out.* Ovi & album & vitellus in vas defundendum est, *Cels.* 6, 6, 1.

Defundo, ēre, fudi, fustum. act. *To pour out.* Nisi mutatum parcit defundere vinum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 58. *Conf. Col.* 12, 26. & *Cato R. R.* 156.

Defungendus, a, um. part. *To be done, or discharged, Liv.* 2, 35. & 24, 29.

Defungor, i, ſtus. ſum. dep. (1) *To be rid of a business, to go through with it.* (2) *To discharge, or perform his duty.* (3) *To escape, or be quit from a thing, to be past danger.* (4) *To make an end, or finish.* (5) *To be contented, or satisfied with.* (1) Quanquam prospero eventu defunctus erat Alexander, *Curt.* 8, 1, 18. (2) Vili munere orationis defungi, *Planc. ad Cic.* (3) Coorta erat infensa plebs, ut unius poena defungendum esset patribus, *Liv.* 2, 35. (4) Cupiomiſera in hac

re jam defungier, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 32. (5) Parco atque parabili victu defungi, *Curt.* 6, 2, 3.

Dēfusus, a, um. part. *Poured down, poured forth.* Defuso sanguine, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 454. mero, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 33.

Dēfūturus, a, um. part. *About to be wanting.* Consul senatui rei que publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 1.

Dēgendus, a, um. part. *Aetatis degendae, To be led, or lived,* Col.

Dēgēner, ēris. adj. (1) *Unlike his ancestors, degenerating, in a good, or bad sense.* (2) *Ignoble, cowardly, faint-hearted.* (3) *Unworthy, base.* (1) Patrii non degener oris, *Ov. de Pont.* 3, 5. i. e. aequae disertus. Degenerem Neoptolemum narrare memento, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 549. (2) Degeneres animos timor arguit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 13. (3) Nec irritae aut degeneres infidiae suere adversus transfugam & violatorem fidei, *Tac.* 11, 19.

Degenerans, tis. part. *Degenerating,* Liv. 9, 18.

Dēgēnēro, āre. [a degener] (1) *To degenerate, to grow out of kind, or to become unlike his ancestors, whether in a good, or bad sense.* (2) *To grow worse, or wild, of fruit.* (3) *To emasculate, to weaken.* (4) *Not to come up to, to fall short of.* (1) Degenerare a virtute majorum, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 11. Ne degeneraveris a familiā imperiosissimā & superbissimā, *Liv.* 9. (2) Poma degenerant succos oblita priores, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (3) Venus, si teneris conceditur, & corpus & vires capit, animosque degenerat, *Col.* 8, 12. (4) Hanc cave famam degeneres, *Ov. de Pont.* 3, 1, 45. Non degenerabit honorem, *Stat. Silv.* 3, 1, 160.

Dēgens, tis. part. *Living.* Inter feras serpentēque degentes, *Curt.* 9, 3.

Dēgēro, ēre, sili, flum. act. *To carry away.* & § Aurum supillas uxori, & tuae degeris amicae, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 1, 41. Degerere ad meretrices, *Ibid.* 5, 2, 53. R. occ.

|| Deglābris, e, adj. *Bare, or bald,* *Litt. ex Apul.* † Calvus.

|| Deglabro, āre. *To pluck off hairs, to make bald, or bare,* *Paul. J.C.*

Deglūbo, ēre, bi, bitum, & degluptum. act. *To pull, to pull off the skin, or rind.* (2) *Also to flea, or flay.* (1) Quod eo folliculo deglubitur granum, *Varr.* (2) Boni pastoris est tondere oves, non deglubere, *Adag. ap. Suet. Tib.* 32.

Deglūbor, i. pass. *To be peeled, husked, or shelled,* *Varr.*

† Degluptus, a, um. part. [a deglubendo] *Flayed, circumcised.* Deglupta moenas, vel moena, *Flayed,* *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 33.

Deglūtino, āre. act. *To unglue,* *Plin.* 25, 103.

|| Deglūtio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To swallow down,* *Alcim. Avit.* 4, 364. † Devoro.

Dēgo, ēre, gi. [ex de & ago] (1) *To lead, to pass, to spend.* (2) *Abol.* *To live, to dwell.* (3) Degere bellum, *To wage war, for the simple agere.* (1) Degere vitam, aetatem, *Cic. aevum, Lucr. senectam turpem, Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 20. (2) Degere ex aequo cum aliquo, *Plin.* 6, 29. V. & *Lucr.* 4, 996. (3) *Lucr.* 4, 965. ubi al. cernere.

Dēgor, i. pass. *To be led,* *Lucr.* 2, 16. & 4, 1115. † Degetur corium de tergo meo, *Will be pulled off my back,* *Non. ex Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 63. ubi vulgo leg. detegetur.

Degradīnat, imperf. *It hails downright,* *Ov. Fast.* 4, 755.

Degrassātus, a, um. part. *Robbing, or killing upon the highway,* *Stat. Achill.* 1, 406.

Dēgrassor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. inus. *To rob, spoil, or slay, to attack.* *Vid. Degrassatus.*

Dēgrāvātus, a, um. part. *Weighed down,* *Col.* 1, 5.

Dēgrāvans, tis. *Weighing down.* Degravante pulverum mole, *Plin.* 11, 28.

Dēgrāvo, āre. act. *To weigh down, to sink down.* Vitis degravat ulmum, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 3, 35. Degravat unda caput, *Prop.* 3, 7, 58. Etiam peritos nandi lassitudo & vulnera & pavor degravant, *Liv.* 4, 33.

Dēgrāvor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be weighed down, to be wearied.* Labore operis degravari, *Col.* 6, 2.

Dēgrēdior, i, flus. [ex de & gradior] *To go down, to descend.* Postquam Alpibus degressi sunt, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 66.

† Degredi ad pedes, *To alight off his horse,* *Liv.* 3, 62.

Dēgressus, a, um. part. (1) *Going down, or being come down.* (2) *Alighting from horseback.* (1) Degressos tumulis montanos sensit, *Liv.* 21, 32. (2) Cum equitibus ad pedes degressis, *with his dragoons,* *Liv.*

† Degulātus, a, um. part. *Devoured, wasted, guzzled down,* *Plaut. in Fragm.* † Comestus.

Dēgustandus, a, um. part. *To be lightly touched, or, Met. spoken of,* *Quint.* 4, 1.

|| Degustatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tasting,* *Ulp.* † Gustatio.

Degustatus, a, um. part. *Tasted.* Vix degustatam sapiens sub flore juventam, *Manil.* 3, 609.

Dēgusto, āre. act. (1) *To taste.* (2) *Met. To sound, or try one.* (3) *To touch slightly, to speak briefly.* (4) *To catch, as fire doth.* (5) *To essay, to prove.* (6) *To conceive.* (1) Vinum degustare, *Cato* 148. fruges, *Plin.* 18, 2. cruorem,

Sil. Ital. 5, 275. (2) Tu velim a Fabio odorere, & istum convivam tuum degustes, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 8. (3) Degustare genus aliquod exercitationum, *Cic. Parad.* 5. (4) Ignes degustant tigna, *Lucr.* 2, 192. (5) = Visne ipse tandem degustare, & fortunam experiri meam? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. (6) Aliquid speculac ex sermone alicujus degustare, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26.

Dēhaurio, īre, si, flum. act. *To draw out, or off,* *Cato* 6, 6.

Dēhinc, adv. temporis, *Ter. ordinis, Sall.* (1) *From henceforth, henceforward, after this time.* (2) *And then, after that.* (1) Dehinc deleo omnes ex animo mulieres, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia sature, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 135.

Dehiscens, tis. part. *Gaping, opening, cleaving asunder.* Unda dehiscens, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 110. In dehiscentem intervallis hostium aciem emisit equites, *Liv.* 2, 2.

Dehisco, ēre. neut. (1) *To gape, or open wide.* (2) *To cleave, or chap, as a tree doth.* (3) *To chap, or chink, as the ground doth.* (4) *To open, as the sky doth.* (5) *To open and spread, as a flower doth.* (1) Tellus ima dehiscat, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 24. Rimisque dehiscit cymba, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 27. Ossa conjuncta dehiscunt, *Cels.* 8, 1. (2) Arbores comprimāt, si dehiscunt, *Cato* 12. (3) Terrae ardore dehiscunt, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 432. (4) Coelum dehiscere coepit, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 371. (5) Rosa dehiscit, *Plin.* 21, 10. = aperio, *Id.* † Dehiscere in aliquem, *To inveigh, or rail at one,* *Cic.* Itāne in Brutum dehiscis? *Cic. ad Att.* 16, 11. sed al. leg. de istis.

Dehonestamentum, i. n. (1) *A disgrace, or disparagement.* (2) *A blemish, or disfigurement.* (3) *A reproach, or despite.* (1) Generis dehonestamentum, *Just.* 23, 4. Originis dehonestamenta, *Ibid.* 28, 2. (2) Sertorium se aut Hannibalem ferens, simili oris dehonestamento, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 13. (3) = Verba probrosa, ignominiae & caetera dehonestamenta, *Sen. de Const.* 19.

Dehonestātus, a, um. part. *Disfigured, marred.* *Vid. Dehonesto.*

Dehonesto, āre. act. *To disgrace, or disparage, to discredit, or discountenance.* Dehonestari publico Theatro, *Quint.* 14, 15, 1. Bonas artes dehonestare, *Tac.* 3, 70, 4. famam suam, *Id.* 16, 24, 2. Pass. *Deignatus ipse ire, ne dehonestaretur praelio tam foedae gentis,* *Just.* 7, 3.

Dehonestus, a, um. adj. *Uncouth, unhandsome,* *Gell.* 19, 10. † Indecorus.

Dehortans, tis. part. *Dehorting.* Alexander frustra Agamemnone dehortante congregitur, *Auson. Perioch.* 3.

Dehortor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. *To dehort, dissuade, or advise to the contrary.* § Dehortatus est me, ne illam tibi darem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 17. § Dehortari ab aliqua re, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 3.

Dejectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A throwing down.* (2) *Also a stool, or a going to stool, or making water.* (1) Vim dejectionemque facere, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 20. (2) Dejectionibus laborare, *Cels. in praef.* Omnis dejectio lippienti prodest, *Id.* 2, 8.

Dejecto, āre. freq. *To cast down often.* Coquenti vasa cuncta dejectat, *Gell.* 20, 9. v. Stat. *Theb.* 4, 381.

Dejector, ōris. m. *He that casts down,* *Frag. Poët.*

Dejectus, a, um. part. [a dejicio] (1) *Cast down.* (2) *Fallen down, shed.* (3) *Slain, killed.* (4) *Setting, low, declining, as the moon.* (5) *Debased by the loss of, dejected.* (6) *Disseized.* (1) Super juvenum stabat dejectum leo, *Phaedr.* 2, 1, 1. † Met. Spe dejectus, *Disappointed,* *Caes. B. G.* 1. (2) Lumina dejectis turpia lacrymis, *Prop.* 1, 18, 16. (3) Nep. Thrasyb. 3. & Liv. 1, 46. (4) = Equitatus dejectis, & inferioribus locis, constiterat, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 46. & Luna nunc in aquilonem elata, nunc in austros dejecta, *Plin.* 2, 6. (5) Quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto excipit? *Virg. Aen.* 3, 317. (6) Dejectus praetura, *Cic. pro Mur.*

Dejectus, ūs, m. verb. (1) *A throwing down, or turning out of place.* (2) *A bending, or descent, as of a hill.* (3) *The embossment of a precious stone.* (4) *A felling, or cutting down, as of trees.* (1) Armorum virumque dejectus, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 189. Dejectus magistratu, *Liv.* 3, 35. honore, *Id.* 4, 44. (2) Ex utraque parte collis dejectus habebat, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 8. (3) & Neque in dejectu gemmae, aut in recessu renitente, *Plin.* 37, 23. Sed hunc locum aliter et legit et interpretatur Harduinus. (4) Angustias septas dejectu arborum invenere, *Liv.* 9, 2.

Dējēro, āre. [ex de & juro] *To swear downright, or point-blank, to take a solemn oath.* Liqueat mihi dejerare, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 39. Persanctē dejerare, *Id. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 5.

Dejiciens, tis. part. *Throwing down, casting out,* *Cels.* 2, 12.

Dejicio, ēre, ēci, ectum. act. [ex de & jacio] (1) *To throw, or cast down, or out of the way.* (2) *To put out of office, to disseize.* (3) *To remove, or put away.* (4) *To go to stool.* (1) Jussine columnis dejicere operas araneorum? *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 9. Dejicere se a superiore parte aedium, *Nep. Dion.* 4. aliquem equo, *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) § Si me aedilitate

litate dejecisset, *Cic. in Verr.* 1, 8. § De possessione fundi dejicere aliquem, *Id.* (3) Cujus à cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 2. Dejicere metum, *Id. Verr.* 5, 49. (4) Qui dejicere volet, cibus vinisque, quae hoc praestant, utatur, *Cels.* 1, 3.

Dejicior, i, ectus pass. *To be cast down, &c.* Dejici de gradu, *To be degraded, or turned out of his place, Cic. Att.* 16, 15. Met. *To be forced from his resolution, Id.* Dejici de spe, *To be put out of all hope, Caes. B. G.* 1.

Dein, adv. ordinis, *Afterward, hereafter, moreover, furthermore, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 52.

Deinceps, adv. ordinis. (1) *Successively, in order, one after another.* (2) *And then, afterwards.* (3) *Again.* (1) Tres fratres, quos video deinceps Tribunos plebis per triennium fore, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. Duo deinceps reges, *Liv.* 1, 21. (2) *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 6. (3) § Cavendum est, ne id quod semel diximus, deinceps dicamus, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9.

Deinde, adv. ordinis. [ex de & inde] (1) *From thence, from that place.* (2) *And then, next after that, afterward.* (3) *Also hereafter, henceforward.* (1) In balneis delituerunt, deinde profugerunt, *Cic. pro Coel.* 26. (2) An ego tibi obviam non prodirem? primum App. Claudio, deinde imperatori, deinde more majorum, deinde (quod caput est) amico? *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. (3) Quas ad te deinde litteras mitemus, *Cic. ad Q. frat.*

† Deinsuper, adv. *From above, Non.* 12, 48. ex Sall. Deintegro, adv. *Anew, again, afresh, Cic. sed rect. divisè, de integro.*

|| Deiparus, a, um. Deipara Virgo, *The blessed Virgin, our Saviour's mother, Eccl.*

|| Deitas, atis. f. *The godhead, or deity.* Cujus originis aetatisque sit, docet Augustinus de *Civ. Dei*, 71. † Divinitas, *Cic. numen, Id.*

Dejugatio, onis. f. verb. *An unyoking, Litt. ex Col.*

Dejugator, oris. m. verb. *He that unyoketh, Litt. ex Col.*

Dejugis, e. adj. *Unyoked.* Urbis dejugis, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 8, 2. Vertice nunc summo properant, nunc dejuge dorso, *Auson. Mosell.* 164.

† Dejugo, are. *To unyoke, to disjoin, to dissever, Non.* 2, 256. ex Pacuv.

Dejugus, a, um. adj. *Unyoked, Litt. ex Stat.*

Dejunctus, a, um. part. *Disjoined, severed, put asunder. Cic. de Univ.* 5.

Dejungo, ere, xi, ctum. act. *To unjoin, to sever, to part, or put asunder, Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 75.

Dejurius, i. n. *A great and solemn oath, Dejurio vinc-tum esse, Gell.* 7, 18.

Dejuro, are. *To swear deeply, to take his oath on it, Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 36. & Gell. 11, 6.

Dejuvo, are. i. e. non juvo. *Not to help, to leave one to himself, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 63. Nescio an alibi occurrat.

Delabor, i, psus. deorsum labor. (1) *To slip, slide, or fall down.* (2) *To fall to decay.* (3) Met. *To fall into.* (4) *To descend as in speaking, or writing.* (1) § Summo delabor olympo, *Ov. Met.* 1, 212. Ex utraque tecti parte aqua delabitur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 46. (2) Rem familiarem delabi finere flagitiosissimum est, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 18. (3) Delabi in vitium, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 60. (4) Ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, *Cic. de Amic.* 21. § Aut à minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut à majoribus ad minora delabimur, *Id. in Partit.* 4.

Delacero, are. act. *To tear, or rend in pieces, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 14.

Delacrymatio, onis. f. verb. *A weeping, a crying, Plin.* 20, 20.

Delacryma, are. neut. *To weep, or bleed as a vine doth, Col.* 4, 9.

Delactatio, onis. f. verb. *A weaning, Lex. ex Cat.*

Delactatus, a, um. part. *Weaned, or nursed, Lex. ex Varr. † Lacte depulsus.*

Delacto, are. act. *To wean, Cels. ap. Litt. † Lacte depello.*

Delaevo, are. act. *To smooth, or plain, Col. de Arb.* 6.

Delambo, ere. act. *To lick gently all over. Molliaque ejecta delambit vellera lingua, Stat. Theb.* 2, 681.

Delamentor, ari, atus sum. dep. cum acc. *To bewail, to lament. Natam delamentatur adeptam, Ov. Met.* 11, 331.

Delanio, are. act. *To cut, or tear in pieces, Litt. unde non dicit. † Dilanio.*

Delapido, are. act. (1) *To pick out the stones and rid the ground of them.* (2) *Also to pave, or lay a floor with stones.* (1) Cato 46. (2) Fest.

Delapsus, a, um. part. [à delabor] *Slidden, slipt, fallen.* § De coelo delapsus, *Cic. pro L. Man.* 14. § è coelo in provinciam, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1. In scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 82.

|| Delassabilis, e. adj. *Wearable.* Nec delassabile pectus, *Manil.* 4, 242.

Delassatus, a, um. part. *Wearied, tired out.* Delassatus labore, *Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 22. Delassata quasi per certos annos, *Manil.* 4, 817.

Delassio, are. act. *To weary, or tire out.* Loquacem delassare valent Fabium, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 14. Delasset omnes fabulas poetarum, *Mart.* 10, 5, 17.

Delassor, ari, atus. pass. *To be wearied. Vid. Delassatus.*

Delatio, onis. f. verb. [à defero] (1) *An information.* (2) *A secret, or publick accusation, an impeachment.* (1) Crebris apud Neronem delationibus, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 41, 2. (2) Contendit ne haec delatio mihi detur, *Cic. in Verr.* 1.

Delator, oris. m. verb. *An informer, a secret accuser, a pick-thank, a tell-tale.* Princeps, qui delatores non castigat, irritat, *Suet. Domit.* 9. extr.

|| Delatorius, a, um. adj. *Accusatory, ensnaring.* Delatoria curiositas, *Ulp.*

|| Delatura, ae. f. *An accusation, Bibl. † Delatio.*

Delaturus, a, um. part. *About to tell of, or accuse, Liv.* 40, 39. Cum M. Cato denunciaret, delaturum se nomen ejus, simul ac primum exercitum dimississet, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 30.

Delatus, a, um. part. [à defero] (1) *Arrived, brought, carried.* (2) *Conferred.* (3) *Also accused, or complained of.* (1) Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 219. Carthaginem delatum, *Nepos Hannib.* 3. (2) Delato consul sublimis honore, *Sil. Ital.* (3) Cum venefici nomen esset delatum, *Cic. de Inv.* 2.

† Delavo, are. act. *To wash away, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 21. ubi al. elavo.

Delibilis, e. adj. *That may be blotted, or erased.* Nullis debilis annis, *Mart.* 7, 83.

Delectabilis, e. ad. or. comp. *Delectable, pleasant, delightful, savoury.* Infusum delectabili cibo venenum, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67, 1. Doctrina delectabilis, *Gell.* 1, 4. = Delectabilior, jucundior, *Apul. Flor.* p. 808. edit. Delph. † Delectationem afferens, *Cic.*

|| Delectabiliter, adv. *Delightfully, daintily, Gell.* 13, 24. & 15, 21. † Jucundè.

Delectamentum, i. n. (1) *A delight, a pastime.* (2) *A sport, a laughing-stock.* (1) Delectamenta penè puerorum, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) = Qui me sibi pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 79.

Delectandus, a, um. part. *To be delighted, or pleased, Cic.*

Delectatio, onis. f. verb. *Delectation, pleasure, delight.* = Mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas & delectatio, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 43. = voluptas, *Id.*

|| Delectio, onis. f. verb. *Choice upon judgement, Agric. † Delectus.*

Delecto, are. act. [ex de & lacto] (1) *To allure, or draw.* (2) *To delight, to please.* (1) Ubi sementem factururus eris, ibi oves delectato, aliq. delegato, *Cato* 30. (2) Libris me delecto, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 6.

Delector, ari, atus. pass. *To be delighted, pleased, &c.* = Duci ac delectari re aliqua, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 3.

Delectus, a, um. part. [à delegor] *Chosen, made choice of.* Delecta juvenus, *Cic. de L. Agr.* 17. manus, *Nep. Milt.* 1.

Delectus, us. m. verb. (1) *An election, choice, or picking out.* (2) *A detachment, or levy.* (3) *A difference.* (1) Verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiae dixit Caesar, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 72. (2) Legio confecta ex delectu provinciae, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 54. (3) Habere delectum civis & peregrini, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41. = Omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen sustulit pecuniâ, *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 50. § Delectum agere, *Suet. V.* 15. habere, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 11. conficere, *Id. B. G.* 6, 1. instituire, *Id. B. C.* 16. Delectibus exercitum supplere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 4, 3.

Delegandus, a, um. part. *To be delegated.* Caninefates Batavosque minoribus ducibus delegandos, *Tac. H.* 4, 85, 5.

Delegans, tis. part. *Delegating, charging.* Quo delegante, curam ordinandarum bibliothecarum in Octaviae porticu suscepit, *Suet. Ill. Gram.* 21.

Delegatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A sending away, a giving in charge, or putting in commission.* (2) *Also the assignment of a debt over to another.* (1) Nomen illud, quod a Caesare, tres habet conditiones, aut emtionem ab hasta — aut delegationem, à mancipe, annua die, *Cic. Att.* 12, 3. (2) § Non nummis, sed delegatione & verbis perfecta solutio est, *Sen. de Benef.* 6, 5.

Delegatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent away, banished.* (2) *Appointed, assigned, ordered.* (3) *Consecrated.* (1) Exilio legato contentus, *Sen. de Clem.* 1. (2) Ut legato mihi officio vacarem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 20. (3) Fest.

Delegatus, i. m. *A delegate, a commissioner, a referee, JCC.*

Delego, are. act. (1) *To send away.* (2) *To send on an embassy.* (3) *To assign.* (4) *To attribute, to impute.* (5) *To refer.* (6) *To commit, or intrust, to give charge of.* (7) *To draw a bill upon.* (1) Oves delegato, *Cato* 30. ubi tamen al. delectato. (2) Decernunt, ut duodecem delegarentur, *Liv.* (3) Servati Consulis decus ad servum delegat, *Liv.* 21, 46. (4) Causam peccati mortuis delegari, *Hirt.* apud *Caes. B. G.* 8, 22. (5) Studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus,

delegamus, *C. Nep. Cat. 3.* (6) Delegavi amico locupletiori, *Cic. pro Domo, 7.* (7) Apud JCC. *Vid. Delegatio, N^o. 2.*
Delēgor, āri, ātus, pass. To be sent an ambassador, Liv. to be imputed, Hirt. &c. Vid. Delego.

Delendus, a, um, part. To be blotted out, erased. Om-nem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiternā delendam censui, Cic. Philipp. 1, 1. Cato inexpiabili odio delendam esse Carthaginem pronunciabat, Flor. 2, 15.

† *Delēnificus, a, um, adj. Smooth and gentle, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37. R. occ.*

Delēnimen, inis, n. A mitigation, a lenitive, Lex. ex Cels.

† *Delenimentum, i, n. A medicine to make one love, a charm. Vid. Delinimentum.*

Delēnio vel delinio, īre, īvi, itum, act. (1) To mitigate. (2) To ease. (3) To smooth one up, to cajole. (4) To put one out of his wits, to mope one. (1) Plebem delinire, Cic. pro Mil. 35. (2) Dolentem nec purpuratum delenit usus, Flor. Od. 3, 1, 43. (3) Vah! delinire apparatus, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 28. (4) Tu me delenis, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 41. vide locum.

Delēnior, vel delinior, īri, pass. (1) To be mitigated, assuaged, or pacified. (2) To be prevailed upon, to be drawn away, to be ensnared. (1) Verbis deliniri commodis, Plaut. Stich. Arg. 4. (2) = Pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi, ac deleniri posset, Cic. pro Cluent. 5.

Deleniturus, a, um, part. About to mitigate. Longum delenitura laborem intervalla damus, Auson. Edyll. 4, 9.

Delēnītus, a, um, part. (1) Charmed, delighted. (2) Moped. (1) Genus hominum disertorum oratione delenitum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9. (2) Delenitus sum ita, ut me, qui sim, nesciam, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 214.

Delens, tis, part. Blotting out, Sil. 1, 514.

Dēleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, act. [ex de & leo pro lino] (1) To blot out, to deface. (2) Met. To rase, to destroy. (3) To abolish. (4) To kill, or murder. (5) To vanquish, discomfit, and rout. (1) Epistolam lacrymis propē delevi, Cic. Fam. 14, 3. (2) Jupiter urbes delevit, Cic. pro Rosc. 45. (3) Leges unā rogatione delevit, Cic. pro Sest. 26. (4) = Tu cruore & flammā omnia delere vis, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8. (5) Delere exercitum & imperatorem, Caes. = Extinguo, perimo, Cic. & Servo, Id.

Dēleor, ēri, tus, pass. To be blotted out, rased, destroyed, Cic. Vid. Deleo.

|| * *Dēlēterius, a, um, adj. Διλητήριος. [à Διλέω, lædo] Mischievous, poisonous, deadly, Med. † Lethalis, venenolus.*

Dēlētilis, e, adj. That may blot, or wipe out. Spongia deletilis, A sponge to wipe out scores, Varr. ap. Non.

Dēlētio, ōnis, f. verb. A rasing out, or destroying, Non. 2, 217. ex Lucil. R. occ. † Abolitio.

|| *Dēlēctus, a, um, adj. That may be blotted out. Charta deletitia, Such paper as our table-books are made of, wherein one may write and blot out again, Ulp. = Palimpsestus, Cic. Fam. 7, 18.*

Dēlētor, ōris, f. verb. A destroyer. Scelerum deletor, Accius. Vid. Deletrix.

Dēletrix, icis, f. A she-destroyer. Deletrix imperii, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 23.

Dēlērus, a, um, part. Blotted out, defaced, destroyed. Plures deleti sunt homines hominum impetu, Cic. Offic. 2, 5. Quum jam in mari esset deleta Carthago, Flor. 2, 2.

Dēlibāmentum, i, n. [ex de & libo] A sacrifice, a drink-offering, Val. Max. 2, 8. Desid. ap. Liit.

Delibans, tis. Tasting lightly of. Delibante tantummodo eo summarum acervos, neque ex quoquam plus denario auferente, Suet. Aug. 57.

Delibatio, ōnis, f. verb. An essay, or taste, Litt. ex Flor. sed q. A charging an estate with a legacy, Ap. JCC.

Delībator, ōris, m. verb. A taster, or carver, Litt. ex Liv. sed q. A charger of a legacy upon an estate, Ap. JCC.

Delībātorium, i, n. A place fit for sacrifice, Plin. 16, 76. sed alii leg. Diribitorium. Vocab. dubium.

Delībātus, a, um, part. (1) Gently touched. (2) Picked, chosen, taken out of. (3) Defiled. (1) Suet. in Aug. 94. (2) Flos delibatus populi, Cethegus dictus est ab Ennio, Cic. Orat. 15. (3) Leve damnum delibatae honestatis, Gell. 1, 3. || Puer delibatus, ap. Plaut. in obsc. sign. Most. 4, 2, 32.

Delībērabundus, a, um. Deliberating, or considering of. Deliberabundī capita conferunt, Liv. 2, 45. v. 1, 54.

Deliberandus, a, um. To be deliberated, debated, or considered. = Diu deliberandum & concoquendum est, utrum, &c. Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 15.

Deliberans, tis, part. Deliberating. Servis de statu rei publicae deliberantibus, Just. 18, 3.

Deliberatē, unde deliberatius, more deliberately, Gell. 1, 13.

Delībērātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) A deliberation, a debate, or consideration. (2) The deliberative kind in rhetoric. (1) = Consultatio, Cic. Off. 3, 12. (2) In deliberatione spectantur principia, vel non longa, vel saepe nulla, Cic. Orat. Partit. 13.

Delībērātīvus, a, um, adj. Deliberativum genus orationis, Cic. de Inv. 1, 5. Causa deliberativa, pertaining to deliberation, Ibid.

Delībērator, ōris, m. verb. An adviser, or considerer, Cic. pro Sest. 34.

Delībēratur, imperf. Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 15. Deliberatum est, they consult, or advise, Cic.

Deliberaturus, a, um, part. About to deliberate. Deliberaturi quid potissimam à rege peterent, Curt. 5, 18. Conf. Liv. 32, 34. & 38, 53.

Delībērātus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Consulted of, done with advice, deliberate. (2) Resolved upon. (1) Re deliberata, Caes. B. G. 4, 9. & B. C. 1, 10. (2) = Statutum cum animo & deliberatum, Cic. in Verr. 3, 41. Certum est, deliberatūque dicere, Id. pro Rosc. 11. Nec illi quicquam deliberatius fuit, quā, &c. Id. Fam. 5, 2.

Delībēro, āre, [qu. à de & libero] (1) To deliberate, to advise, or take advice, to debate, to consider, or think upon, to bandy, or toss a thing in his mind. (2) Also to resolve. (1) & Deliberandum diu, quod semel statuendum, Publ. Syr. (2) Mihi deliberatum & constitutum est, Cic. de L. Agrar. 1, 8.

Delībo, āre, act. (1) To taste, touch lightly, or take a smack of a thing. (2) Met. To have the first essay of a thing. (3) To pick out, or cull. cum acc. (4) To bruise, or hurt. (5) To take a portion of, to diminish. (6) To distain. (1) & Contentus delibasse cibos, Claud. B. Get. 351. (2) Delibare honores, Liv. 5, 12. (3) = Flosculos delibare, & carpere, Cic. pro Sest. 36. arborem, Col. 2, 2. (4) Ne cursantes inter se teneri delibent aliquid membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. (5) & Nonne de sua gloriā delibari putent? Cic. de Inv. 2, 39. (6) & Quod fit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando & industriā recuperetur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 58.

Delībōr, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be tasted of, to be picked out. (2) Met. To be weakened, or discouraged. (1) Vid. Delibo. (2) Ne animi militum delibarentur, Nep. in Dat. 6. ubi al. debilitarentur. Vid. Delibo, n. 5.

Delībērandus, a, um, part. To be pulled, or peeled off, Col. 4, 24.

Delībērātio, ōnis, f. verb. A taking the bark off, a pulling. Lex. ex Col.

|| *Delībērātor, ōris, m. verb. He that pulleth off bark, or he that openeth any matter, R. ex Aug.*

Delībērātus, a, um, part. Having the bark taken off, pulled, Col. 12, 56.

Delībō, āre, act. [ex de & liber, i. e. cortex] To peel, or pull off the bark, Col. 5, 6, & 4, 24.

|| *Delībō, āre. [à libra] To weigh out, Gell. 15, 8, sed al. leg. Delibari.*

|| *Delibuo, ēre. To anoint, to besmear, Solin. inusit. sed hinc.*

Dēlibūtus, a, um, part. (1) Anointed, besmeared. (2) Daubed over. (3) Met. Stained, defiled. (1) Composito & delibuto capillo, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 46. Coeno delibuta meretrix, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56. Delibutus gaudio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 16. (2) Rubricā delibuta imago, Ad Herenn. 3, 22. (3) Uxor perjura & sacrilegiis delibuta, Sall. in Cic. sub princ.

Dēlicatē, adv. iūs. comp. Delicately, deliciously. = Delicatē & mollitē vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30. Delicatiūs, Sen. de Ira 3, 9. Multa delicatē tecit, Corn. N. Alc. 2, humorsomely.

|| *Delicātulus, a, um, adj. Somewhat dainty, or delicate. Lex. ex Apul. † Delicator.*

Delicātulus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. [à delicium, qu. d. deliciis addictus] (1) Delicate, fine, dainty. (2) Wanton, effeminate. (3) Skittish, coy. (4) Squeamish, nice. (1) Delicatum convivium, Cic. Attic. 2, 14. Delicatio-rior cibus, Plin. 17, 37. (2) Molles & delicatae voluptates, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. (3) Tenello delicatior hoedo, Catull. 18, 15. (4) Delicatifissimum fastidium, Cic. de Fin. 1, 2.

† *Delicia, ae, f. [à deliciendo, unde in plur. deliciae] A delight, a darling, a mis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 29. vid. & Gell. 19, 8. † Deliciae, delicium.*

Deliciae, arum, pl. f. [à delicio, quod ex de & lacio] (1) Delights, pleasures, pastimes, toys, fancies. (2) Wantonness, dalliance. (3) Niceness, nicety, squeamishness. (4) Jokes, banter. (5) Peevishness, frowardness. (6) Also a darling, a sweetheart. (7) A minion, a pert, prattling, little rogue. (8) A delight, that which delights. (1) Cogitatio suppellectilis ad delicias, Cic. Parad. 1, 3. (2) Inficere animum deliciis, Cic. In deliciis disperdidit rem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 53. Infantiam statim deliciis solvimus, Quint. 1, 11. (3) Usque ad delicias votorum, Juv. 10, 191. (4) Enimvero, here, facis delicias, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 68. (5) Ecce autem aliae deliciae equitum, Cic. (6) Passer deliciae meae puellae, Catull. 3, 4. = Rufus mel, ac deliciae tuae, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. (7) Mercatus Phariā de puppe loquaces delicias, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 67. (8) Deliciae digamma, Cic. Att. 9, 9. scil. Formianum, quod incipiat ab ista litera, sed al. aliter. leg.

|| *Deliciāris,*

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|| *Deliciāris*, e. adj. *Commodious*. Tegulae deliciares, *Gutter-tiles for the conveyance of rain-water*, Fest. + *Imbrices*.

|| *Delicias*, ei. f. *A delight*, Apul. + *Deliciae*.

|| *Delicio*, ēre. [ex de & lacio] *To cajole, to wheedle*, Non. ex Titinn. + *Illicio*.

Deliciolae, arum. f. pl. *Tulliola, deliciolae nostrae, tum munusculum flagitat*, Cic. Att. 1, 8.

Deliciolum, i. n. dim. [à *delicium*] *A delight, a darling, a minion*. Populus etiam *deliciolum meum factus est*, Sen. Ep. 12.

Delicium, i. n. *A delight, or pleasure, a plaything*. Stellae *delicium mei columba*, Mart. 1, 8. Sed *usitatus* *Deliciae*.

Delictum, i. n. [à *delinquo*] (1) *A fault, an offence, a failure in duty, a misdeed*. (2) *A sin*. (1) Quò *delictum majus est, eò poena tardior*, Cic. pro *Caecin.* 3. & *Correctio q. v.* (2) *Delicta majorum lues*, Hor. Od. 3, 6. 1.

Delicus porcus [ex de & lac] *A weaned pig*, Varr. R. 2, 4.

Deligandus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or tied up*, Cels. 2, 10.

|| *Deligatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding up*, Lex ex Apul. + *Colligatio*.

Deligatus, a, um. part. *Bound up, or tied*. Navicula *deligata ad ripam*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53. *Deligata in linteolo grana*, Plin. 20, 71.

Deligendus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or chosen*. Duobus locis *deligendae*, Cels. 5, 26. Hic quoque in conditionibus *deligendis* ponendus est *calculus*, Plin. Epist. 1, 15.

Deligens, tis. part. *Choosing*. Nec in bello *judicium deligentium* *fefellit*, Just. 2, 15.

Deligo, āre. act. *To bind up, tie, or make fast*. § *Deligare ad palum*, Cic. in *Verr.* 5. § *apud mensam*, Plaut. *Menaech.* 1, 1, 13. § *naves ad terram*, Caes. B. G. 3, 39. *vulnus*, Quint. 2, 17.

Deligo, ēre, lēgi, ectum. act. [ex de & lego] (1) *To choose, pick out, cull, or make choice of*. (2) *To separate, or alienate*. (3) *To gather, to pick*. (1) P. R. *deligit magistratus, quasi reipub. villicos*, Cic. pro *Planc.* 25. (2) *Me ex aedibus delegit hujus mater*, Plaut. *Afin.* 3, 3, 42. (3) *Deligere ungue rosam*, Ov. Ep. 4, 30.

Deligor, i, lectus. pass. *To be chosen*. Duces ii *deliguntur*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23.

Deligor, ari. pass. *To be bound, or fastened on*. Pluribus locis *deligari* *necesse est*, Cels. 4, 4.

|| *Delimatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A filing, or polishing*, Lex. ex Apul.

Delimatus, a, um. part. *Scraped, or filed off*, Plin. 34, 26. *Elimatus*, Cic.

Delimo, āre. act. inusit. *To file, or shave off*. *Elimo*, Cic. Att. 16, 7.

|| *Delineatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A delineation, the first draught of a picture*, Tert. + *Lineatio*.

Delineator, ōris. m. verb. *He who delineates, or draws a picture*, Litt. ex Liv.

Delineendus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed, or dawbed over*. *Delineendus homo est gypso*, Cels. 3, 19.

Delineo, āre. act. [ex de & linea] *To delineate, to draw the out-lines, or sketch of any thing, to make a rude draught, to chalk out*. Apelles in pariete imaginem *delineavit*, Plin. 35, 36, 14.

Delineor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be delineated, or painted*, Veget.

Delingo, ēre, xi. act. (1) *To lick off*. (2) *To lick up*. (1) *Delingere salem*, Plaut. *Curcul.* 4, 4, 6. (2) *Cochleare plenum delingatur*, Cels. 3, 22.

Delingor, i. pass. *To be licked up, or off*. Vid. *Delingo*, n. 2.

Delinimentum, i. n. (1) *A mitigating, or assuaging*. (2) *Also a love-potion, or powder, a charm*. (1) Liv. 4, 11. *Delinimenta vitae*, Tac. Ann. 15, 63, 2. (2) *Confido tamen me non sic auribus duci, ut omnes aculei judicii mei illarum delinimentis refringantur*, Plin. Epist. 3, 15.

Delinio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex de & lenio] *To touch, or rub softly*. Met. *To appease, or allure with fair words, to cajole one, to speak one fair, to charm one*. *Delinire animos praedā*, Liv. 1, 57. Vid. *Delenio*.

Delinior, iri, itus. pass. *To be mitigated*. = *His rebus animus capi & deliniri potest*, Cic. pro *Cluent.* 5.

Delinitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mitigating, a cajoling*. *Delinitio multitudinis*, Cic. Off. 2, 16. ubi al. *Delectatio*. & *Dubiae itaque auctorit. cum non alibi appareat*.

Delinitor, ōris. m. verb. *A cajoler, or wheedler, a speaker fair, a flatterer, or soother*. *Judicis delinitor debet esse orator*, Cic. de *Clar. Orat.* 70.

Delinitus, a, um. part. *Touched gently, allured, won over, cajoled*, Cic. Also *bewitched, moped*, Plaut. vid. *auct. in Delenitus*.

Delino, ēre, i, ēvi, & ivi, itum. act. *To blot, or blur, to smudge, or deface*. Vix leg. sed *hinc delitus*, Cic. ap. *Prisc.* 1, 9.

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Delinquitur, imperf. *A fault is committed*. Si quid *delinquitur*, *If any fault be*, Cic. Off. 1, 41.

Delinquo, ēre, iqui, etum. neut. (1) *To omit, to fail in his duty*. (2) *To offend, to do wrong*, particularly to women. (1) & *Neceste est eum qui velit peccare, aliquando primum delinquere*, Cic. (2) § *In ancillā si quis delinquere possit*, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 9. § *delinquere aliquid in aliqua re*, Cic. erga aliquem, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 9. = *Pecco*, Cic. + *Delinquit pro deest*, ap. *vett.*

Delinquor, i, ictus. pass. *To be omitted, or left undone*. Magis in aliis, cernimus quā in nobismetipsis, si quid *delinquitur*, Cic. Off. 1, 41.

Deliquamen, inis. n. *The dripping from meat, gravy*, Lex. ex Cels.

Deliquatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A melting*, Lex. ex Cels.

Deliquatus, a, um. part. *Molten*. Frag. Poet.

Deliqueo, ēre, cui. neut. *To melt, to run down, or to grow clear*, Ov. Met. 4, 252. Hinc.

Deliquesco, ēre, cui. incept. *To melt down, to be dissolved, to wax soft, or moist*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. Col. 12, 41. Ov. Met. 4, 253.

Deliquiae, arum. pl. f. *Gutters into which the house-eaves do drop*, Vitruv. 6, 3.

|| *Deliquium*, i. n. [à *delinquo*, as] *A draining, or decanting, or fining down of liquors*, Coel.

Deliquium, i. n. [à *delinquo* sive *antig. delinquo*, i. e. *deficio*] *Lack, defect, want, loss*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 93. ubi *tamen volunt aliqui deliquio, in recto potius accipi*. || *Deliquium animi*, *A fainting, or swooning*, Ap. Med. *Deliquium solis*, *An eclipse of the sun*, Plin. 2, 9.

Deliquo, āre. act. (1) *To drain out water, to decant*. (2) *Also to strain, to clear, or clarify liquor*. (1) Col. 12, 39. (2) Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Deliquor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be fined down, to be strained*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5. Quae ex vino & teruntur, & in ipso usu *deliquantur*, Cels. 5, 20, 5.

Deliquus, a, um. adj. *pro reliquus*, *Wanting*. Quando nil tibi domi *deliquum est*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 23. R. occ.

|| *Delirābundus*, a, um. *Doltish, or doating, apt to doat*, Hier. + *Deliranti* *similis*.

Deliramentum, i. n. (1) *A baulk in ploughing*. (2) *Met. A doating, or foolish idle story*. (1) *Propriae significationis exemplum desid.* (2) Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 64.

Delirans, tis. part. *Doating*. & *Non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16.

Deliratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A going crooked and making of a baulk in earing*. (2) *Met. Dotage, folly, madness*. (1) Plin. 18, 49. (2) *Ista stultitia, quae deliratio dicta est, senum levium est, non omnium*, Cic. de *Senecl.* 11.

Delirium, i. n. *Dotage, or being out of one's wits*. Aliquando ex metu *delirium nascitur*, Cels. 3, 18. & 2, 4.

Deliro, āre. neut. [ex de, & liro, Met. à bobus sumpta, qu. extra liram rationis evagari] (1) *Properly to make a baulk in earing of land*. (2) *Met. To doat, to rave, to talk, or act idly*. (1) *Delirare, aquam sulco derivare, quòd lira sit inter duos sulcos media*, Fest. v. & Non. 1, 62. & Plin. 18, 49. & *Malunt tamen al à λήρο, nugae, quam vocem*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9. *Latine vertit leroe*. (2) *Deliramus interdum senes*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 11. *Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

Delirus, a, um. [ex de, & lira agricolarum, qui quasi lira decedit, sed v. al. Etym. in *Deliro*, āre.] *Doating, silly*. *Delirus senex*, Cic. de *Orat.* 2, 18. *Anus delira*, Id. de *Div.* 68. = *Demens, mente captus*, Id. *Delirior*, Laet. 3, 18.

Delitens, tis. part. *Lurking, sculking*, Plin. 35, 1.

Delitescens, tis. *Lurking*. *Modò in Campaniae secessu delitescens*, Surt. Tib. 5.

Deliteo, ēre, ui. neut. [ex de, & lateo] *To be hid*, Plin. 36, 4, 5. vix alibi, pro quo freq.

Delitesco, ēre. incept. *To lie hid, to sculk, to lurk, to shelter*. Bestiae in cubilibus *delitescunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. *Nec querar in plumis delituisse Jovem*, Ov. Ep. 8, 68. & *In balneis delituerunt, deinde profugerunt*, Cic. pro *Coel.* 26. *Delitescere sub umbrā alicujus*, Liv. 4, 42. in auctoritate alicujus, Cic. Acad. 4, 5.

Delitigo, āre. neut. [à de intensiva particula, & litigo] *To brabble, to brawl, or chide greatly*. *Iratus Chrems tumido delitigat ore*, Hor. A. Poet. 94. R. occ.

Delitus, a, um. part. [à *delinor*] (1) *Besmeared, or anointed*. (2) [à *deleor*] *Blotted, defaced, smudged*. (1) *Ex qua tantum tectorium vetus delitum sit, & novum inductum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 55. (2) Cic. ap. *Diom.*

Delphin, inis. & *delphinus*, i. m. (1) *A dolphin*. (2) *Also a star, or constellation so called*. (3) *A kind of vessel curiously wrought in the form of a dolphin*. (1) *Inter delphinas Arion*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 56. (2) Varr. R. R. 2, 5. (3) Plin. 33, 53.

* *Deltoton*, i. n. *A constellation of stars, like the letter Δ*. *Deltoton dicere Graii Quod soliti, simili quia formā litera claret*, Cic. in *Arat.* 5.

Delubrum, i. n. [De etym. parum constat, nisi forte à *deluendo*] *A church, or chapel, a place consecrated to some God*.

God, also a shrine, or place where some image, or idol stood, an altar, properly a place before the chapel, or near the altar, where they washed before they entered the church, or performed sacrifice. Vidimus ejus aras delubrique in Graecia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19. ¶ Delubra Musarum colere, *To devote himself to his studies*, *Cic. pro Arch.* 11.

+ Delucto, āre. act. *To wrestle*. Met. *to struggle*. Quibus aerumnis deluctavi? *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 20. + pro Deluctor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. *To wrestle, to struggle, or strive and fight*. Cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 4.

Deludifico, āre. act. *To flout, to mock, to make a fool of*. Deludificavit me homo, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 59.

Deludifico, āri, ātus. sum. dep. *To mock, to impose upon*. Deludificatus est me hodie in perpetuum modum, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 3, 41. alii vero te ludificatus leg.

Deludium, i. n. *A giving over play*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 47. Salmat. *Al. diludia, ut translatio sit à gladiatoribus, quibus intra dies pugnae destinati spatium se apparandi dabatur.*

Deludo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To delude, to beguile, to cheat, to deceive*. (2) *To frustrate, or disappoint*. (3) *Also to give over play*. (1) Dolis aliquem deludere, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 4. (2) Terra prius falso partu deludet amantes, *Prop.* 2, 15, 31. (3) Gladiatores cum deluserint, *Varr.* Quae quidem significatio prima videtur.

Deludor, i, fus. pass. *To be deluded, deceived, abused*, *Cic. in Rull.* 2. & *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 5.

Delumbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking, or beating about the loins*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Delumbator, ōris. m. *He that breaketh, or bruisseth the loins*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Delumbatus, a, um. part. (1) *Hipped, or hip-shot*. (2) *Wanting sinews, weak feeble*. (1) *Plin.* 28, 7. (2) Delumbatae sententiae, *Cic. in Orat.* 69. Curva lacunaria ad circum delumbata, *Petr.* 6, 5.

Delumbis, e. adj. (1) *Weak, feeble; q. d. broken-backed*. (2) *Met. Also soft, wanton*. (1) Delumbem se simulans, *Plin.* 10, 51. (2) Summa delumbe salivā hoc natat in labiis, *Pers.* 1, 104.

Delumbo, āre. act. i. e. lumbos frango. (1) *To break one's back, to weaken, or infirm, to hip-shot a beast*. (2) *Met. To mutilate, to make imperfect*. (1) *Plin.* 28, 7. (2) *Cic. in Orat.* 69.

Deluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex de, & luo, i. e. lavo] (1) *To wash clean, or rinse*. (2) *To wash off, or blot out*. (3) *To pay*. (1) Lacerpitium aceto deluito, *Cato R. R.* 116. (2) Lacrymae literas deluebant, *Varr. vid. & Gell.* 15, 2. (3) A Graeco διαλύνειν, *Fest.*

Deluor, i, fus. pass. *To be washed, or rinsed*. Alvus aquā mulsā delui debet, *Cels.* 4, 15.

¶ Delusio, f. verb. *A delusion, a cheat*, *Arnob.* + *Fraus, dolus*.

Delusus, a, um. part. *Deluded, beguiled, cheated, mocked*. Cibo delusum guttur inani, *Ov. Met.* 8, 826. Delusum fide sacrarum sortium, *V. Max.* 1, 8. Ext. 8.

Delūtamentum, i. n. *A daubing*, *Cato R. R.* 128.

Delutio, ōnis. f. verb. [à luo pro lavo] *A washing clean*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Delūto, āre. act. *To daub with clay, or loam, to lute, to lay with a ground floor*, *Cato R. R.* 128.

Demādeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be wet, or moist*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 4, 40. ubi al. emaduisse.

Demādesco, ēre. incept. *To grow wet, or moist*. *Scribon. Larg. Compos.* 18, 73.

Demādīdus, a, um. adj. *Wet, or moist all over*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

* Demāgōgus, *A demagogue, or ring-leader of the rabble, a populous and factious orator*, *Bud.*

¶ Demandatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A commission, or giving in charge*, *Cod.*

¶ Demandator, ōris. m. verb. *He that putteth in trust*, *Dig.*

Demandatus, a, um. part. *Committed, intrusted*, *Suet. Tib.* 6. & *Calig.* 41.

Demandō, āre. act. *To commit, or intrust, to give in charge*. Curam eorum demandabat legatis, *Liv.* 8, 36.

Demandor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be committed to, ordered, or given in charge*. § Plures pueri unius curae demandabantur, *Liv.* 5, 25.

Demāno, āre. neut. *To stream, or flow along as water doth*, *Catull.* 49, 10. ubi al. dimanat.

* Demarchus, i. m. ex δῆμος, *populus, & ἀρχή, imperium*. *A ruler of the people, a burgher-master*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 7. Lat. *Tribunus plebis*.

Demeaculum, i. n. *A descent, or going down*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 175.

Dēmēmini, defect. *I forgot*, *Mart.* 2, 59. Sed lectio suspecta est.

Demendus, a, um. part. *To be taken away*. Ad injuriam demendam se legatos in Graeciam missuros, *Just.* 34, 1. Cupido ignominiae demendae, *Curt.* 7, 8. Demenda lacrymis mora est, *Ov. Pont.* 3, 1, 149. ignominia, *Liv.* 27, 14. At vere paulum cibo demendum, adjiciendumque portioni, *Cels.* 1, 3.

Dēmēns, tis, adj. or, comp. sīmus, sup. [comp. ex de neg. & mens] (1) *Mad, outrageous*. (2) *Hair-brained, simple, silly*. (3) *Ranting, roaring*. (1) Siste dementem impetum, *Sen.* (2) Adeone est demens? ex peregrina? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 11. = Plenus inconsideratissimae ac dementissimae temeritatis, *Cic. de Arusp. Resp.* 27. (3) Audiat dementem strepitum Lycus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 22. Dementior tragico Oreste, *Cic. in Pison.* 20.

Demensio legum, *Auson. Epist.* 5, 11. Vid. Dimensio.

Dēmēnsū, i. n. subst. [à part. demensus] *An allowance of meat, drink, or corn, given to servants to serve them for a month's time*, consisting of four bushels according to *Donatus*, but five, according to *Lipsius*, whence the etymology may be from mensis. Unciatum vix de demenso suo comparit miser, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 9.

Demensus, a, um. part. [à demetior] (1) *Measured out*. (2) *Met. Parcelled, detailed, proportioned*. (1) Vos meministis quot Calendis petere demensum cibum, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 3. (2) Argumentum vobis demensum dabo, *Plaut. Menaechn.* prol. 14.

¶ Dēmētatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making, or being mad, or frantick*, *Litt. ex Apul.* + *Infania*.

Dēmētator, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh mad*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Dementer, adv. *Madly, foolishly, simply*, *Cic. in Catil.* 3, 9.

Dēmēntia, ae. f. *Madness, stupidity, sottishness, silliness*. = Affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementiam, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 5.

Dēmēntio, ire, īvi. neut. *To be mad, or stupid, to doat*. = Animus dementit delirāque fatur, *Lucr.* 3, 465.

¶ Dēmēntior, īri. i. e. valde mentior, *To lie shamefully*. Ex eo sacro coepisse dementiri, *Apul. Apol.* p. 480. ed. *Delph.* ut nonnulli leg. sed alii dementire; h. e. insanire. + Ementior, *Cic.*

¶ Dēmēnto, āre. neut. *To grow mad*. Confessa est sese meā magiā in amorem inductam dementare, *Apul. Apol.* p. 527. ed. *Delph.* sed nonnulli leg. dementire. + *Infanio*.

¶ Dēmēo, āre. neut. Deorsum meo, *To go down*. Venus coelo demeat, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 179. edit. *Delph.* Ad inferos demecavit, *Id. de Deo Socr. extr.* + *Descendo, Cic.*

Dēmērendus, a, um. part. *To be obliged, or endeared*, *Col.* 1, 4, 7.

Demēreo, ēre, ui. act. (1) *To earn*. (2) *To oblige, or endear*. (1) Quid mercedis petasus domino demeret? *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 90. (2) Numina cultu demeruisse, *Ov. ad Liv.* 131.

Demēreor, ēri, ītus. dep. *To oblige, or endear one, to deserve well at one's hands*. Demereri beneficio civitatem, *Liv.* 3, 18. officiis amicos, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 21, 2. uxorem amoenitate, *Col.* 1, 4.

Demergens, tis. part. *Drowning, or swallowing*. Demergens terras oceanus, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Demergo, ēre, si. sum. act. (1) *To dive, to plunge over head and ears*. (2) *To sink*. (3) *To swallow down*. (4) *Met. To pull down, to oppress*. (5) *To put in the ground, to sow, to plant*. (1) Si quando nos demersimus, ut qui urinantur, *Cic. Acad.* 2. Siculo demergere foedera ponto, *Sil.* 1, 62. (2) Rex naves omnes demerit, *Curt.* 4, 4, 9. (3) Demergere dapes in alvum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 105. (4) Fortuna, quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta, *Nep. Dion.* 6. (5) Demergere semen, *Col.* 3, 18. surculos, *Pallad. Febr. tit.* 17.

Demergor, i, fus. pass. *To be sunk, drowned, &c.* § Demergi in aqua, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. in coenum, *Curt.* 3, 13, 11.

Demēritus, a, um. part. [à demereor] *Deserved*. Demeritas dare laetitias, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 14.

¶ Demersio, ōnis. f. *A drowning*, *Macr. Somn. Sc.* 1, 12. *Solin.* c. 43.

Demersus, a, um. (1) *Drowned, overwhelmed, sunk down, or swallowed up*. (2) *Put, or planted deep*. (1) Equus demersus unā mecum apparuit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 68. Mei. & Patriam demersam extuli, *Id. pro Sylla*, 31. ¶ Aere alieno demersus, *Over head and ears in debt*, *Liv.* 2, 29. (2) Refert ut radices penitus demersae sint, *Col.* 2, 10.

¶ Demersus, ūs. m. verb. *A drowning, or sinking*. Gravia demersui, *Apul. Apol.* p. 439. edit. *Delph.*

Demessus, a, um. *Plucked, cropped, gathered*. Demessus virgineo pollice flos, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 68.

Demētātus, a, um. part. *Distinguished, quartered, set out in bounds*. Demetata signa, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. edente Gronov. ubi fortasse rectius dimetatus.

Demētendus, a, um. part. *To be reaped, or cut down*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. Conf. *Liv.* 31, 2.

Dēmētior, īri, mensus sum. dep. *To measure exactly*. Demetiri, & dinumerare syllabas, *Cic. in Orat.* 43.

Dēmētītus, a, um. part. *Measured, set down*, *Cic. à quibusdam trib. in 2 de N. D.* sed libb. castigatiores habent dimetatus.

Dēmētor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. *To set out limits, or bounds*, *Liv.* 8, 38. al. dimetor, q. v.

Demēto,

Dēmēto, ēre, flui, flum. act. (1) *To reap, or mow, to cut down corn.* (2) *To crop, or gather flowers.* (3) *To chop, or cut off.* (1) *Flaventia demetit arva, Catull. 62, 354.* (2) *Qui pollice molles demetitis flores, Col. 10.* (3) *Demetit ense caput, Ov. Met. 5, 104. colla, Sil. Ital. 4, 213. dextram micantem, Id. 5, 286. Acies discordia ferro, Id. 16, 101.*

Demigrans, tis. *Departing*, Stat. Theb. 4, 405. *Sil. 12, 517.*

Dēmigratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Shifting of quarters, a removing from one place to another.* Cum multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem, *Nep. Milt. 1.*

Demigro, āre, neut. *To depart, or remove from one place to another, to change his dwelling, or lodging.* § *Demigrare loco, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 85.* § *ex agris in urbem, Liv. 1. ex aedificiis, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. de oppidis, Ibid. 19, 5. ab improbis, To quit their conversation, Cic. in Vat. 16.* ¶ *Ex vitā, To die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.*

Dēmīnuo, ēre, ui. ūtum. act. *To diminish, to lessen.* *Dēminā unā deminui modō quinque nummos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 10.* *Deminuere caput, To break one's head, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33.*

¶ *Dēmīnativa*, sc. vocabula, *Diminutives*, Gram. † *Dēminuta.*

Dēminuturus, a, um. part. *About to lessen, Liv. 8, 34.*

Dēmīnūtus, a, um. *Diminished, lessened.* *Dēminutus capite, One who has lost his freedom, or is degraded into a meaner order, or family, or one who is adjudged to serve his creditor, or is taken by the enemy, Cic. interpr. Fest. Liv. 21, 17. Ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31.*

¶ *Dēmīrātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A marvelling, or wondering at, M. Capel. † Admiratio.*

Dēmīror, āri, ātus. sum. dep. i. e. valdē miror. *To admire, to wonder at greatly, to think it strange.* At hoc demīror, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 121. conf. Plin. 31, 32.*

Demissē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē. sup. (1) *Low, not high.* (2) *Met. Meanly, pitifully, abjectly, humbly.* (1) ¶ *Hic altē, demissiū ille volabat, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 23.* (2) = *Demississimē & subjectissimē exponere, Caes. B. G. 1, 84.* = ¶ *Non est ausus elatē & amplē loqui, cū humiliter demissēque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8. = Suppliciter, Id.*

Demissio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A letting fall.* (2) *Met. A discouragement, or dispiriting.* (1) *Per clypei reductiones & demissiones, Vitr. 5, 10.* (2) = *Infractio & demissio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7.*

Demissitius, a, um. *Low, hanging down, long.* *Demissitia tunica, A long petticoat, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24.*

Demissus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Sent from.* (2) *Let down.* (3) *Hanging down, long.* (4) *Stowed, bestowed.* (5) *Derived, descended.* (6) *Adj. Low.* (7) *Met. Mean, abject.* (8) *Out of heart, dejected.* (9) *Also humbly minded.* 10 *Sad, melancholy.* (11) *Cheap, undervaluing himself.* (1) *Demissa tempestas ab Euro, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 11.* (2) *Nonnullae de muris per manus demissae, Caes. B. G. 7, 47.* *Demissum victoriae simulacrum, Sall. Fragm.* (3) *Demissis labiis homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44.* *Demissis manibus fugere. To run in all haste, Vid. Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 52.* (4) ¶ *Imbecilla vina demissis in terram doliis servanda, valida expositis, Plin. 14, 27.* (5) *Demissum nomen Iūlo, Virg. Aen. 1, 292.* (6) = *Demissa & palustria loca, Caes. B. G. 3, 49.* ¶ *Celsior, Ov. Met. 8, 205.* *Demissioribus ripis flumen transiērunt, Hirt. B. Alex. 29.* (7) *Cunctis in adulationem demissis, Tac. 16, 73.* ¶ = *Ex alacri atque laeto, erat humilis, & demissus, Cic. Verr. 2, 9.* (9) = ¶ *Probus, demissus, non acer, non pertinax, Cic. de Orat. 2.* (10) = *Moerens, demissus, & afflictus, Cic. pro Sulla, 26.* (11) *Probus, quis nobiscum vivit; multum est demissus homo, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 56.* *Nihilo demissiore animo fuit, &c. Liv. 4, 44.*

Dēmītīgo, āre. act. *To appease, or qualify, Cic. vid. seq.*

Dēmītigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be more gentle and calm, Cic. Attic. 1, 13.*

Dēmītto, ēre, si, flum. act. (1) *To send down.* (2) *To cast, thrust, or let down.* (3) *To hang down, let fall.* (4) *Met. To humble, to submit.* (5) *Also to dig, or sink a well.* (6) *To fell, or cut down trees.* (1) *Juno Irim demisit Olympo, Virg. Aen. 4, 695.* ¶ *Demitte se, To come down, to descend, Caes. B. G. 28.* ¶ *vocem, To speak low, Virg. Aen. 3, 320. per aures, To hear, Hor. Art. Poet. 180. in aures, Virg. Aen. 4, 428.* (2) *Demitte in carcerem, Liv. 34, 44. ad imos manes, Virg. Aen. 12, 884.* (3) *Demitte caput, Virg. Aen. 9, 437. vultus, Liv. 2, 58.* *Met. Demittere & contrahere animum, To faint, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.* (4) *Ad mīdora me demittere non recusabo, Quint. 1, in proem.* (5) *Altē jubebis in solido puteum demitti, Virg. Georg. 2, 231.* (6) *Demitte robora ferro, Val. Flacc. Arg. 1, 94.*

Dēmīttor, i, flus. pass. (1) *To be taken, or let down.* (2) *To be digged, &c.* (1) *Vela subduci & demitti antennis jubet, Hirt. B. Alex. 45.* (2) *Vid. Demitto, n. 5.*

Dēmium, i. n. *A precious stone of the Sarda kind, Plin. 37, 31.*

* *Dēmīurgus*, i. m. [*ex δῆμος, populus, & ἔργον, opus*] *A statesman, a certain officer in some cities of Greece, who moved all things to the people on which they should treat, Liv. 38, 30.*

Dēmo, ēre, pti, ptum. act. [*ex de, & emio, quod antiquis erat sumo, ut sit id. quod adimo, eximo*] *To take away from a whole, to abate, or diminish; to pare nails, &c.* *Demam tibi de ordeo, totum ni badizas, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 116.* § *Demere sollicitudinem alicui, Cic. Attic. 11, 15. servitutis grave jugum, Liv. 3, 15.* ¶ *Demere caput, To cut off the head, Cic. de Petit. Cons. 2.* ¶ *supercilio nubem, To clear up, to be free, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94.*

Dēmōr, i, ptus. pass. *To be taken off, subtracted, &c.* ¶ *Cum quid additur aut demitur, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 27.*

Democratia, ae. f. *A democracy, a free state, or popular government, Bud.*

* *Dēmōcrāticus*, ā, um. adj. *Democratical, or belonging to democracy, Subst. A republican.*

† *Demolībor*, prō demoliar, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 113.*

Demolīens, tis. part. *Demolishing, Liv. 3, 16.*

Dēmōlior, īri, itus. dep. (1) *To demolish, to throw, pull, or take down any thing that is built, or made.* (2) *Met. To destroy, to abolish.* (3) *To remove, or put away.* (4) *The same as molior.* (1) *Demoliri domum, Cic. Offic. 1, 39. tectum, Nep. Paus. 5. parietem, Cic. Top. 4. statuas, Id. Verr. 2, 67.* (2) = *Jus destruet ac demolietur, Liv. 34, 3.* (3) *De me culpam hanc demolibor, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 16.* (4) *Patere, 1, 15. ut Bocclerus interpretatur. Sed locus corrumpi videtur pro in moliendo, vel eo moliendo.*

Dēmōlītio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beating, or throwing down.* *Demolitio statuarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 67. Ferramenta ad demolitionem, Vitr. 10, 19.*

Dēmōlītor, oris. m. *One that casts down, a demolisher.* *Corvus demolitor, Vitr. 10, 19.*

† *Demolītus*, a, um. part. *Cast down, demolished, Ulp.*

Demonstrābilis, e. adj. *Demonstrable, that may be shewed, or proved, Apul. p. 651. ed. Delph.*

Demonstrans, tis. part. *Demonstrating, Plin. jun.*

Demonstrandus, a, um. *To be related, or openly declared, Cic.*

Demonstratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A demonstration, a necessary argument, a clear proof.* (2) *Meton. The demonstrative genus in rhetoric.* (1) ¶ *Gestus rem & sententiam non demonstratione, sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Orat. 3, 54.* (2) ¶ *Demonstratio, & deliberatio genera sunt causarum, Cic. de Invent. 1, 3.*

¶ *Demonstrativē*, adv. *Demonstratively, pointing with his finger, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.*

Demonstrātivus, a, um. adj. *Demonstrative, which relates any thing either in praise, or dispraise of a person.* *Demonstrativum genus, Cic. de Inv. 1, 6.*

Dēmōnstrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A shewer, declarer, or relater.* ¶ *Hujus generis demonstratorem magis esse me, quam inventorem, profiteor, Col. 3, 10. utit. & Cic. de Orat. 2, 86.*

Dēmōnstrātus, a, um. part. *Evidently shewed, declared, demonstrated.* *Re demonstratā, Caes. B. G. 5, 38.*

Dēmōnstro, āre. act. (1) *To shew, to point at.* (2) *To prove evidently, or unanswerably.* (3) *To relate, or declare.* (4) *To act a thing.* (1) *Villam demonstrare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 9. aedes, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 79.* (2) *Argumentis demonstrare, Quint.* (3) *Domi demonstravi ordine, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 2.* = *Ostendo, expono, doceo, Cic.* (4) *Suet. Ner. 39.*

Demonstror, āri. pass. *Rex jusserat naves onustas copiis demonstrari, Just. 25, 1.*

¶ *Dēmōrātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A staying, stopping, or hindering, Hier. † Commoratio.*

Dēmōrātus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Act. Having tarried.* (2) *Pass. Stopped, stayed, hindered.* (1) *Cic. Fam. 12, 15. & Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 40.* (2) *Gell. 19, 8.*

Dēmordeo, ēre, di, sum. act. *To bite off.* § *E ligno demordere aliquid, Plin. 28, 11.*

Dēmordeor, ēri. pass. *To be bitten off, Plin. 28, 11.*

Dēmōrior, i, tuus sum. dep. (1) *To die.* (2) *Met. To be mightily in love with one, to die for love of one.* (1) *Senator demortuus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 124.* (2) *Ea te demortur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 23.*

Dēmōror, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To keep back, stay, stop, or hinder, wait, or look for.* (2) *To tarry, or abide.* (1) *Ne diutius vos demorer, Cic. Fam. 12, 15.* (2) *Quid sacerdoti meae dicam me hic demoratam tam diu? Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 27.*

¶ *Dēmorsīco*, āre. *To bite off.* *Mulieres ora mortuorum passim demorsicant, Apul. Met. 2. † Demordeo.*

Dēmorsus, a, um. part. *Bitten off, gnawn.* *Demorsos sapit ungues, Pers. 1, 106.*

Dēmortuus, a, um. part. *Dead, departed.* *Demortuo collega, Liv. 9, 34. & Id. 40, 19. Vitis demortua, Col. 3, 16.*

Dēmōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Removed, sent away.* (2) *Banished.* (3) *Thrust back, or aside.* (1) Hostes gradu demoti, *Liv.* 6, 127. (2) In insulas demoti sunt, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 30, 1. (3) Demotus manu, & actus praeceps, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 17. Amnis solito alveo demotus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 79, 2.

Dēmōveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum. act. (1) *To remove.* (2) *To send away, to banish.* (3) *To put out, to displace.* (1) § Demovere aliquem gradu, *Liv.* 6, 127. de sententiā, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 1, 46. ex recto, *Cic. in Rull.* 2. oculos ab oculis, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 16. (2) Vid. Demotus, n. 2. (3) § Non alteros demovit, sed utrosque constituit, *Cic. pro Sull.* 21.

Dēmōveor, ēri, tus. pass. *To be removed, banished, turned aside, turned out.* In insulas demoti sunt, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 30, 1. § Fluvius alveo demovetur, *ib.* 1, 9, 2. § Demoveri ex possessione, *Cic. in Rull.* 2.

Dempturus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Tum, neque occisā illā, se virium quicquam Cyziceno dempturum, *Iust.* 39, 3.

Demptus, a, um. part. [à demor] (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Plucked, or pulled off.* (3) *Cropt, or gathered.* (1) § Demptis paucis, paucisque tributis, *Lucr.* 1, 800. Dempto auctore, *being dead*, *Liv.* 2, 42. (2) Dempta pellis, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 10. (3) Pomum arbore demptum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 23.

Dēmūgītus, a, um. part. *Ringings with the noise and lowing of beasts.* Demugitae plaudes, *Ov. Met.* 11, 375.

Dēmūlceo, ēre, si sum, ēē etum. act. *To stroke one softly, to coax, to wheedle.* Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 14.

Dēmūlctus, a, um. part. *Stroke gently.* Met. *Appraised, allured*, *Gell.* 3, 13.

Dēmum, adv. [à demo] (1) *At length, at last.* (2) *Never till now, or then.* (3) *Only.* (1) Anno demum quinto, & sexagesimo, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 16. (2) Nunc demum experior, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 51. (3) Ita demum mihi satisfacies, *Quint. Declam.* 10. Nobis autem utilitas demum spectanda est, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 33. Ea demum magna voluptas est, *Cic. in Sallust.* § Quantum demum? *How much, I pray?* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 107.

|| **Dēmurmūrātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A murmuring*, *Aug.* 1. Murmuratio.

Dēmurmūro, āre. act. *To mutter, or mumble over.* Carmen magico demurmurat ore, *Ovid. Met.* 14, 58.

|| **Dēmūssātus**, a, um. part. *Demussata contumelia, Muttered, past over in silence, taken no notice of*, *Apul. Met.* 3. 1. Mussatus.

|| **Demutabilis**, e. *Changeable.* Nec demutabilis est deus, *Prud. Apoth.* 276.

Demutandus, a, um. *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 7, 8.

Demūtātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A changing*, *Plin.* 28, 27, al. leg. permutatio.

Demūtulo, āre. act. & Demutulo, *To break, or lop off.* Cacumina virgarum, ne luxurientur demutulo, *Col. de Arb.* 11.

Demūto, āre. (1) Act. *To change, or alter.* (2) *To revoke, or unsay a thing.* (3) Neut. *To change, or go from his purpose.* (4) Also *to differ.* (1) Demutant mores ingenium, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 4, 19. (2) Nunquid videtur demutare? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 37. (3) Nihil demuto, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 142. (4) Os tuum minimum à Thyeste tragico demutat, *Apul. Apol.* p. 429. edit. Delph.

Dēmūtōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be changed, or altered*, *Tac.* 4, 16, 6.

Dēnarium, i. n. *A penny.* Denaria Philippea, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 27, sed intelligi potest numismata.

Dēnarius, a, um. [à denus, ut à binus, binarius] *Containing the number of ten, a tenth.* Denarius nummus, *Liv.* 8, 11. Denariae fistulae, *Conduit-pipes ten feet long*, *Plin.* 31, 31.

Dēnārius, i. m. (sc. nummus) *A Roman denier, very near the weight of the Attic drachm, in our present money of the value of eight pence three farthings; seven of them being made out of an ounce Troy weight in the time of Tiberius, as Celsus plainly informs, Sciri volo, faith he, in uncia pondus denariorum septem esse.* *Lib.* 5. c. 17. and we read of no higher value either before, or after that time, which also continued the legal weight in the time of Vespasian, see *Plin.* 33, 13. After this they weighed less, eight being made out of the ounce, which reduced them to seven-pence halfpenny of our money, for whereas their libra before contained but 84, it now contained 96 of them. In the lower empire they scarce weighed half so much, in pure silver.

|| **Dēnarratio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaring, or relating.* Hier. 1. Narratio.

|| **Dēnarrator**, ōris. m. verb. *A relater, or teller*, *Aug.* 1. Narrator.

Dēnarro, āre. act. *To tell in order, or all along, to relate.* Haec illi jam denarrabo, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 51.

Dēnascor, i, nātus. *To cease to be, to die.* § Quae nata sunt omnia, ea denasci aiunt, *Gass. Hemina*, ap. Non. Qui denascitur ignem amittit, & frigescit, *Varr. L. L.* 4.

Dēnāso, āre. act. *To cut, bite, or pull off one's nose.* Os mordicis denasare, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 75.

Dēnāto, āre. neut. *To swim down, or along the stream.* Tusco denatat alvo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 8.

* **Dendrāchātes**, ae. m. *A precious stone of the agate kind*, *Plin.* 37, 54.

* **Dendrōcīssos**, i. f. *A kind of ivy that groweth by itself, like other trees, à δένδρον, arbor, & κισσός, hēdera.*

Dendrītis, f. *A gem, see its virtues described*, *Plin.* 37, 73.

* **Dendrōides**, is. f. *A kind of spurge full of branches like a tree*, *Plin.* 26, 45.

Dēnegandus, a, um. part. *To be denied*, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 72.

Dēnegans, tis. part. *Denying*, *Cic.*

Dēnegaturus, a, um. part. *About to deny.* Desperare misericordiam, quia ipse alteri denegaturus sit, *Curt.* 5, 19.

Denegatus, a, um. part. *Denied.* Expetita colloquia, & denegata, commemorat, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 32.

Dēnego, āre. act. (1) *To refuse, or not to suffer.* (2) *Not to give, or grant.* (3) *To say he will not.* (1) Potest enim denegare occupatio tua, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) Sperata gaudia nymphae denegat, *Ovid. Met.* 4, 369. (3) Dare denegaris, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 78.

Dēni, ae. a. pl. *Ten.* Uxores habent deni inter se communes, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 14. Ter denae naves, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 213. Conf. *Curt.* 6, 8, 19. Denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 43.

* **Denicales** seriae (dicebantur, quibus hominis mortui causa familia purgabatur, vel quod deno post mortem die fierent, vel à Gr. νέκω, mortuus, vel à Lat. nex, nectis, Fest. unde scrib. & denecales) *A kind of solemn purification, the tenth day after any one died out of a house*, *Col.* 2, 22.

|| **Denigratio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A blackening, or making black*, *Aug.*

Dēnigro, āre. act. *To blacken, or smut*, *Plin.* 23, 53, & 23, 81.

Dēnique, adv. [ex de, novo, & que, Perot. qu. denuoque] (1) *To conclude, in fine, at last, finally.* (2) *At length, in process of time.* (3) *Also only, or indeed.* (1) Haec denique ejus fuit postrema oratio, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 4. (2) Luc. 2, 764. Tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, *Cic. Att.* 14, 17. Illum modò denique vidi, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 15. Not till just now. (3) Si qua metu dempto casta est, ea denique casta est, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 4, 3. = deinum.

Dēnōdo, āre. act. *To loose, or untie.* Arcum denodare, *To unbend, or unstring a bow*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* 1. Relmitto.

Dēnōmīnātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *In rhetoric, A denomination, or naming a person, or thing, not by its proper name, but only by some adjunct, or circumlocution*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

|| **Dēnōmīnativus**, a, um. adj. *Denominativus*, that is, derived of a noun, as from dens comes dentatus, *Gramm. Vid. al. notionem in Denominatio.*

|| **Dēnōmīnator**, ōris. m. verb. *That gives the name*, *Boët.*

|| **Dēnōmīnatrix**, icis. f. *She that names*, *Boët.*

Dēnōmīnātus, a, um. part. *Named.* Priores hunc Lamas ferunt denominatos, *Hor. Carm.* 3, 17, 2.

Dēnōmīno, āre. act. *To name, to give a name, to denominate.* Ab eo quod continet, id, quod continetur, denominabitur, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

|| **Dēnōmīnātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A setting out of order*, *Aug.*

|| **Denormātus**, a, um. part. *Set out of order.* Firm.

Denorino, āre. act. [ex de, & norma] *To set out of rule, or square, to make unequal.* Angulus denormat agellum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 9.

Dēnotandus, a, um. part. *To be denoted.* Cum denotandis tot hominum palloribus sufficeret saevus ille vultus & rubor, *Tac. Agr.* 4, 5, 4.

Dēnotans, tis. part. *Marking.* Ne denotantibus vobis ora ac metum singulorum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 53, 1.

|| **Dēnotātiō**, ōnis. f. verb. *A noting, or marking*, *Boët.* 1. Notatio.

Dēnotātus, a, um. part. *Observed, marked, drawn, or chalked out*, *Cic. Acad. Quaest.* 4, 18. Linea conspicuo colore denotata, *Col.* 3, 15.

Dēnoto, āre. act. (1) *To set a mark upon.* (2) *To point out, to set down.* (1) Denotare creta pedes mancipiorum, *Plin.* 35, 58. Met. Denotare aliquem probro, *To brand one with infamy*, *Suet. Cal.* 56. (2) Uno nuncio tot cives necandos denotavit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 3.

Dēnotor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be marked*, &c. Nec signa denotari possent, *Paterc.* 2, 70.

DENS, tis. m. [à Gr. δὲνς, δέντρος] (1) *A tooth.* (2) *A tusk, or fang.* (3) *Anything like a tooth, as the share of a plough, or teeth of an harrow.* (4) *The tine of a prong, or fork.* (5) *The fluke of an anchor.* (6) *A key.* (1) Dentes primores,

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primores, *Plin.* 7, 15. aduersi, *Cic. N. D.* 2. tomici, *Cels.* 8, 1. the fore-teeth, canini, the eye-teeth, *Plin.* 11, 61. molares, the grinders, or cheek-teeth, *Juv.* 13, 212. gemini, qui & intimi, the two farthest teeth, which come last, *Cic.* Dens exertus, A gag-tooth, *Plin.* 11, 61. dentium cavernae, the sockets of the teeth, *Id.* 22, 49. crepitus, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 8. stridor, *Cels.* 2, 7. the gnashing of them. infirmitas, looseness, *Plin.* 23, 38. ¶ Dente aliquem rodere, *Mart.* 5, 29. improbo adpetere, *Phaedr.* 4, 7, 1. maledico carpere, *Cic. pro Balb.* 26. to snarl at, to rail against, albis dentibus deridere, to laugh one to scorn, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 47. (2) Obliquo dente timendus aper, *Ov. Epist.* 4, 104. ¶ Dens Libycus, Ivory, *Propert.* 2, 31, 12. Dens erythraeus, An elephant's tooth, *Mart.* 13, 101. (3) Durum procudit arator vomeris obtusi dentem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 262. ruricolae dentes, *Luc.* 7, 859. dentes crinales, the teeth of a comb, *Claud. de bel. Gild.* 28. ¶ eburnus dens, An ivory comb, *Id.* 2, 53. ¶ perpetui dentes, the teeth of a saw, *Ov. Met.* 8, 246. (4) *Col.* 2, 4. (5) Dente tenaci anchora fundabat naves, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 3. (6) Referat fixo dente puella fores, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 18.

Densans, tis. part. Growing thick. Densante se frondium germine, *Plin.* 10, 43.

Densatio, ōnis. f. verb. A waxing, or making thick, a thickening, *Plin.* 31, 39.

Densator, ōris. m. verb. That makes thick, or close, *Stat. test. Litt. sed q.*

Densatus, a, um. part. (1) Made thick. (2) Standing, or held close together. (1) Densatum lutum, *Cato.* c. 40. (2) Densati ordines, *Liv.* 10, 34. Densatum solum, *Id.* 32, 17. *Curt.* 6, 1, 6.

Densè, adv. unde ius, comp. sime, sup. Thick, close together. *Met. Frequently.* Nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, *Ov. de Pont.* 1, 9, 11. Benè & quam densissime calcatum, *Vitr.* 5, ult.

Denseo, ère. neut. (1) To thicken, or grow thick, to clatter, or clouter, as cream does. (2) It. act. To thicken, or make thick. (1) *V. seq.* Denseor. (2) Vos unanimi densere catervas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 264. Dense opus pectine, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 820.

Denseor, èri. pass. To be thick, to be curdled. Denferi lac non patitur mentha, *Plin.* 20, 53.

Densitas, atis. f. Thickness. Densitas nubium, *Plin.* 2, 42.

Denso, are. act. To thicken, to make thick, to set, or hold close together. ¶ Jupiter austris densat, erant quae rara modò, & quae densa relaxat, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 418.

Densor, ari, atus. pass. To be thickened, or closed. Denfantur nocte tenebrae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 248.

Densus, a, um. or, comp. sime, sup. (1) Thick. (2) Close, set close. (3) Full of. (1) Densa & glutinosa terra, *Col.* 3, 12. Dentior tellus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 29. aer, *Hor. Carm.* 2, 7, 14. ¶ Densa Cereri rarissima terra Lyaeo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 229. (2) Sylva densa atque aspera, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 15. Sepes densissimae, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 22. agmen densum, an army set in close array, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 833. (3) Densae foliis buxi, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 691.

Dentale, is. n. [à dens] (1) The wood wherein the share, or coulter of the plough is put. (2) Synecd. A coulter, or share, the plough tail. (3) A rack, or harrow. (1) Binae aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 172. interpr. Serv. (2) Sulco terens dentalia, *Pers.* 1, 73. (3) Vomeribus & dentalibus terram subigere, *Col.* 2, 2.

Dentatus, a, um. adj. (1) Toothed, having teeth. (2) Single, or gag-toothed. (3) Also one born with teeth. (4) In form of a comb. (5) Smooth, polished with a tooth. (1) Dentata sibi videtur Aegle emptis ossibus, *Mart.* 1, 73. (2) Non ego te ad illum duco dentatum virum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 4, 3. (3) M. Curius dictus est dentatus, quòd cum dentibus natus fuerit, v. *Plin.* 7, 15. (4) Capillos ab aure descendentes dentatâ manu duxit, *Petr. c.* 18. (5) Chartâ dentatâ res agetur, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 14. quem locum *Litt. Erasmus secutus perperam interpretatus est.*

Dentex, icis. A kind of fish with sharp teeth, *Col.* 8, 16.

Denticulatus, a, um. adj. (1) That hath little teeth, or fangs, or that hath teeth like those of a saw. (2) Also jagged, notched. (1) Bina brachia denticulatis forcipibus, *Plin.* 9, 51. de cancri. (2) Denticulatum olus, *Plin.* 26, 93.

Denticulus, i. m. (1) A little tooth. (2) Also a part of a pillar, cut and engraven like teeth. (1) *Pallad.* 1, 28. (2) *Vitr.* 4, 3.

Dentiens, tis. part. (1) Breeding teeth. (2) Chattering with his teeth. (1) Infantes dentientes, *Plin.* 21, 83. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 1. (2) Vid. Dentio, n. 2.

† Dentifrangibulum, i. n. An instrument to break teeth with, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 14. pro more suo.

Dentifrangibulus, a, um. adj. That breaks teeth, ex incude *Plautinâ*, *Bacch.* 4, 2, 23.

Dentifricium, i. n. [quo dentes fricantur] Powder, or any thing wherewith to rub the teeth, a dentifrice. Dentifricium, quod dentes splendidos facit, & confirmat, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 59. v. & *Plin.* 30, 8.

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Dentilegus, a, um. One that may gather up his teeth when they are struck out, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2; 18. pro quo al. legunt dentiloquus.

Dentio, ire, iui, itum. neut. (1) To breed teeth. (2) To chatter. (1) *Cels.* 2, 1. (2) Ne dentes dentiant, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 34.

Dentiscalpium, i. n. A tooth-picker, *Mart.* 14, 23. in lemmate.

Dentitio, ōnis. f. verb. A growing, or breeding of teeth, the pain of breeding them. Ad dentitionem cerebrum pecoris utilissimum est, *Plin.* 30, 47.

Denūbo, ère, psi, tum. neut. (1) To be married, or wedded (1) as a woman, (2) as the vine is to other trees. (1) Julia denupfit in domum Rubellii, *Tac.* 6, 27. alicui, *Id. Ann.* 15, 37, 4. (2) *Col.* 10, 158. ubi al. se nubere.

Denudandus, a, um. part. To be made bare, or naked. Denudanda capita tonsori praeuimus, *Petr. c.* 103.

¶ Denudatio, ōnis. f. verb. A laying bare, *Boët.* † Nu-datio.

Denūdatus, a, um. part. Stript, made bare. Cives denudati ac diuenditi, *Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam.* 12, 15.

Denūdo, are. act. (1) To make bare, or naked. (2) Met. To despoil, strip. (3) To expose the naked body to view. (1) Galba nitens & integrum corpus denudet, *Liv.* 45, 39. Me denudas quotidie, *Apul. Met.* 5. (2) = Denudare & spoliare scientiam juris civilis ornatu, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 55. (3) Ut denudet feminas vestis, *Plin.* 11, 26.

Denūdor, ari, atus. pass. To be laid bare, or naked. Denudari à pectore, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 13.

¶ Denūmeratio, ōnis. f. verb. A present staking of money. *Cod.* † Dinumeratio.

¶ Denūmerator, ōris. m. verb. He that lays down ready money, *Cod.* † Qui dinumerat.

Denūmero, are. act. To tell out, or count money, to pay in ready money. Mihi denumerato; ego illi porro denumera-vero, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 3, 18.

Denūncians, tis. part. Denouncing, forewarning. Monente & denūnciante te, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3.

Denūnciatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A foretelling, or foretelling. (2) A denouncing, proclaiming. (3) A menacing, or threatening. (4) A summoning by a subpoena. (1) = Significatio & quasi denūnciatio calamitatum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 25. (2) Denūnciatio belli, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 2. ingentis terroris, *Liv.* 3, 36. (3) Hac denūnciatione conterritus, scil. obsidionis, *Liv.* 38; 14. Manifestae denūnciatione quietis territus, *Frighted by his dream*, *Paterc.* 2, 70. (4) Denūnciatio testimonii, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 6.

Denūnciatum, i. n. A denouncing, or threatening. Ut sciretur, utrum paucorum ea denūnciata, an univ ersae civitatis essent, *Liv.* 24, 37.

Denuncio, are. act. (1) To foretew, or foretel, to give notice, or warning, to signify, to declare. (2) To denounce, or proclaim. (3) To menace, or threaten. (4) To summon, or subpoena a witness. (1) = Testificor, denuncio, ante praedico, nihil Antonium, &c. *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 3. (2) = Denunciare & indicare bellum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 11. (3) Clodius mihi adhuc denūnciat periculum, *Cic. Att.* 2, 20. (4) Si accusator voluerit testimonium his denūnciare, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38.

Denuncior, ari. pass. To be denounced, or signified, *Cels.* 2, 6. Denunciarique iussit, ut excederēt castris, *Curt.* 8, 13.

Denuo, adv. [i. e. de novo] (1) Anew, afresh. (2) Again. (1) Denuo aedificare aedes, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 36. (2) Si parum intellexti, dicam denuo, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 59.

Deoccatio, ōnis. f. verb. An harrowing, or breaking of clods, *Lex. ex Col.*

Deocco, are. act. To harrow, to break clods, *Plin.* 18, 37.

Deoccor, ari, atus. pass. To be harrowed. Deoccatut vicia, *Plin.* 18, 37.

Deonero, are. act. To disburden, or unload. Met. to ease and discharge, to cast off, *Cic. in Verr. Div.* 14.

Deoperio, ire. act. To uncover, or lay bare. Sed os deoperire tutissimum est, *Cels.* 8, 4.

Deopto, are. To wish for a thing, *Hygin. Fab.* 191.

Deorsum, adv. [ex de, & vorsum, vel versum] (1) Down, downward. (2) Below. (1) Deorsum cuncta feruntur pondera, *Lucret.* 2, 190. Ne fursum deorsum cursites, up and down, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 47. (2) Si autem deorsum comedent, si quid coxerint, superi incoenati sunt, & coenati inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 5. & *Varr.*

¶ Deorsus, adv. pro deorsum, *Apul. Met.* 8. init.

¶ Deosculatio, ōnis. f. verb. A kissing, a worshipping, *Hier.* † Osculatio, *Cic.*

Deosculor, ari. To kiss and hug, *Mart.* 1, 8, 81. Deosculati diu, *V. Max.* 2, 10, 2.

Depaciscor, i, pactus sum. dep. To make a contract, to bargain, to agree upon, covenant, or promise. § Depacisci mortem cupio; si mihi liceat, quod amo, frui, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 14. Depacisci partem suam cum aliquo, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38. ad conditiones

tionis alterius, Id. Verr. 3, 24. In opt. lib. leg. Depescor.

Depactus, a, um. part. [à paciscor] Bargained, covenanted, Cic. Verr. 3, 24.

Depactus, a, um. [à depangor] (1) Fastened, planted, or set in the earth. (2) Also prefixed, or fore-appointed. (1) Depacta in terram, non extrahantur, Plin. 2, 98. (2) Depactus vitæ terminus, Lucr. 2, 1086.

Depalatio, ònis. f. verb. Dierum depalationes, Vitruv. 9, 8. incrementa, Turn. Sed diversas doctorum sententias videre licet in Vossii Etymol. pag. 365.

Depalmo, are. act. To beat, or strike with the palm of the hand, Gell. 20, 1. = Palma verbero, Id.

Depango, ere, xi, & pegi, actum. act. [ex de, & pango] To plant, or set, to fasten, or stick in the ground, Col. 3, 16.

Deparco, ere. To spare, Lucr. ap. Litt. sed q.

Deparcus, a, um. adj. Niggardly, very sparing. = Sorridi acdeparci, quibus ratio impensarum constat, Suet. Ner. 30.

Depasco, ere, pavi, pastum, act. & neut. (1) Neut. To feed as beasts do, to graze, to browse. (2) Act. To feed beasts in a pasture. (3) Met. To eat down, to wear off. (4) To cause his cattle to feed upon, & Met. to waste, or imbezzle. (1) Si hoedi herbas depaverint, Col. 3, 5. Ne se depascant avida quadrupes, Plin. 22, 7. (2) Si depascere saepius voles, usque in mensem Maium, sufficit, Col. 2, 11. vid. & Plin. 18, 45. (3) Stilo depascere luxuriam orationi, Cic. de Orat. 2, 23. (4) Depascere possessionem alienam, Cic. de Legg. 1, 21.

Depascor, i, tus. pass. To be fed, eaten, or grazed. Met. Depasci veterem possessionem ab illo non sinemus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 21.

Depascor, i, tus. sum. dep. To eat up, to feed upon. Silvas depascitur quadrupes, Tibull. 4, 1, 128. Febris depascitur artus, Virg. Geor. 3, 458.

Depastio, ònis. f. verb. Feeding of cattle, Plin. 17, 37.

Depastus, a, um. part. (1) Pass. Eaten up, barked, gnawn, or browsed on. (2) Act. That hath fed, or browsed. (1) Sepes florem depasta salicti, Virg. Ecl. 1, 55. (2) Frondes depastus amaras sonipes, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 239. Conf. Sil. 6, 51.

Depauperò, are. act. To impoverish, or make one poor. § Domum depauperare sumptu, Varr. R. occ.

Depesciscor, i. [ex de, & paciscor] To bargain, covenant, or agree for. Depescisci morte cupio, I would compound with death, I would give my life, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 14. Vid. Depaciscor.

Depecto, ere, xui, xum. act. (1) To comb down, or off. (2) To trim, or dress. (1) Depectere buxo crinem, Ovid. Fast. 6, 229. (2) Vellera foliis depectunt tenuia Seres, Virg. Geor. 2, 121.

Depektor, i, xus. pass. To be scraped, or combed off, Plin. 12, 32.

Depektor, òris. m. verb. [à depeciscor] A solicitor, a splitter of causes in law. Litium depektor, Apul. Apol. p. 522. † Litium redemptor.

Depēcūlātiō, ònis. f. verb. A robbing of the state, Cod.

Depēcūlātor, òris. m. verb. A robber of the state, he that steals, or imbezzeles the publick money; also an extortioner, an open thief, Cic. Verr. 2, 1.

Depēcūlātus, a, um. part. That hath robbed. Laudem honorēque familiae vestrae depeculatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 36.

Depēcūlor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. To rob the exchequer, commit sacrilege, to spoil and undo one, to plunder, or rifle. Cic. Verr. 2, 4. = spolio, Id.

Depellendus, a, um. part. To be driven away, Cic. pro Cluent. 6.

Depellens, tis. part. Driving away. Depellens audacissimum quemque, V. Max. 3, 2, 23.

Depellēculo, are. act. To pluck off the skin, to flay, to excoriate, Cels. ap. Litt. sed q. † Deglubo.

Depello, ere, pūli, pulsum. act. (1) To put away, thrust, or drive out. (2) To expel. (3) To repel and keep off. (4) To drive along. (5) Also to wean. (1) § = Deducere & depellere de loco, Cic. pro Caecin. & restituo, Id. (2) Urbe patriae conservatorem depulit, Cic. de Ar. Resp. 27. (3) Ictus alicui depellere, Val. Flacc. 6, 652. = defendo, Cic. Molestias omnes ratio depellit, Cic. Fam. 2, 6. (4) Teneros depellere foetus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 22. (5) Depellere agnum à matre, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17. Vid. Depulsus.

Depellor, i, pulsus. pass. To be thrust, or driven down, away, or out, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6.

Dependendus, a, um. part. To be paid down, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

Dependens, tis. part. Hanging down, Sil. 15, 679. & Cels. 5, 26. Unci quoque & falces ex iisdem asseribus dependentes, Curt. 4, 3, 24.

Dependeo, ere, di, sum. neut. (1) To hang down. (2) To hang upon. (3) Met. To depend, to be in suspense. (1) Ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301. (2) Ramis dependet galea, Virg. Aen. 10, 836. (3) Dependet fides adveniente die, Ov. Fast. 3, 556.

Dependo, ere, di, sum. act. (1) To weigh, or poise, to give by weight. (2) To pay. (3) To bestow. (4) Met. To examine. (1) Plin. 33, 13. (2) Dependere mercedem, Col. 5, 1. Pecuniam pro capite dependam, Sen. de Ben. 2, 1. (3) Tempora dependere amori, Luc. 10, 80. Operam dependere, Col. 4, 22. (4) Vid. Scal. Aufon. Lect. sect. 1, 17. † Dependere poenas, to be punished, Cic. pro Sext. 67. caput, to lose his life, Luc. 8, 101.

Dependulus, a, um. Hanging down, or hanging fast to, Apul. Met. 3, p. 72. & 11, p. 361. edit. Delph. † Pendulus.

Depensio, ònis. f. verb. A weighing, or paying of money, Digest. † Aeris numeratio, Col.

Depensus, a, um. part. [à dependo] (1) Examined. (2) Weighed, paid. (1) Lex. ex Aufon. † Perpensus. (2) Depenso pretio, Apul. Met. 8, p. 258. † Expensus, solutus.

Deperdens, tis. part. Losing. Nihil igne deperdens, Plin. 10, 4.

Deperditus, a, um. part. Lost, utterly, undone. Letho gnatae deperdita mater, Catull. 60, 119.

Deperdo, ere, didi, ditum. act. (1) To lose. (2) To have killed, or taken in battle. (1) § Ut nequid de libertate deperderet, Cic. Verr. 2, 30. (2) Paucos de suis deperdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28.

Depereo, ire, ivi, & ii, itum. neut. i. e. valde pereco. (1) To perish, to be lost, or gone. (2) To die. (3) To be desperately in love with one. (1) Deperierunt naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. Deperit sapor, Plin. 14, 25. (2) Si is, cujus usus fructus legatus est, deperisset, Cic. Top. 3. (3) § Hic te efficitim deperit, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 19.

Depētīturus, a, um. part. Ready to perish. Gens hominum vitio deperitura, Ov. Amor. 2, 14, 10.

Depesta, òrum. pl. n. [à δέπασσιν, qu. à δέπας, poculum] Wine vessels which the Sabines used in their sacrifices, Varr. L. L. 4, 26.

Depētigo, inis. f. A ring-worm, or tetter, Lucil. ap. Non. † Impetigo, Plin. petigo, Cato.

Depētigosus, a, um. & depetigiosus. (1) That hath the measles, as an hog. (2) That hath the leprosy. (1) Depetigiosus λειχηνιάδης, Gloss. vet. (2) Cels. & Gloss. Cyr.

Depexus, a, um. part. [à depecto] Combed, trimmed, dressed, curried. Depexi crinibus Indi, Ov. Fast. 3, 465. Depexa vellere ramis, Sib. Ital. 14, 665. † Depexum dabo, I will curry his hide, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

Depictus, a, um. part. Painted, embroidered, Suet. Cal. 52.

Depilatio, ònis. f. verb. A pulling off the hair, Lex. ex Cels.

Depilātus, a, um. part. (1) Made bald, that hath his hair pulled off. (2) Also made thin. (1) Sen. de Const. 17. Mart. 9, 28. (2) Non. ex Lucil.

Depilis, e. adj. i. e. sine pilis. Without hair, bald, Varr. de vita P. R. Depiles genae, Apul. Met. 7, p. 213. = Glaber.

Depilo, are. act. To pull off, or take away one's hair, Auct. habet à particip. Depilatus.

Depingo, ere, xi, ictum. act. (1) To paint, or draw, in picture, or sculpture. (2) To describe, to set forth. (1) § Depingere pugnam, Nep. Milt. 6. (2) Depingere cogitatione, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154.

Depingor, i, ictus. pass. To be painted, &c. Nep. Milt. 6.

Deplango, ere, xi, etum. act. To beat. Met. to bewail greatly. Deplangere domum palmis, Ov. Met. 4, 546.

Deplangor, i, pass. To be bewailed. Deplangitur pennis ardea, Ov. Met. 14, 580.

Deplantatus, a, um. part. Planted, or set. Seritur & deplantata pedali solo, Plin. 17, 33.

Deplanto, are. act. (1) To root up a plant. (2) To break off a graft. (3) Also to plant, or set. (1) Plin. 17, 26. (2) Col. 2, 2. (4) Varr. de R. R. 1, 40.

Deplantor, āri, ātus. pass. To be unplanted, or torn up. Leni aurā deplantantur, Plin. 17, 26.

Depleo, ere, evi, etum. act. (1) To empty, to shift out of one vessel into another, to decant, to rack. (2) To drink off, or up. (1) Oleum bis in die depleto, Cato, 64. (2) Fontes digno deplevimus haustu, Stat. Achill. 1, 8. † Deplere sanguinem. To let blood, Plin. 18, 43. vitam querelis supervacuis, Manil. Astr. 4, 13.

Depleor, eri. tus. pass. To be emptied, &c. Conchae ferreae, quibus depletur oleum, Col. 12, 50.

† Deplexus, a, um. part. Winding, or clasping about, Lucr. 5, 1320. † Amplexus.

Deplico, are, avi. act. To unfold, Aug. † Explico.

Deplorabundus, a, um. Like one lamenting, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38.

Deplorandus, a, um. part. To be bewailed, Cic. Catil. 4, 2. & Liv. 29, 16.

Deplorans, tis. part. Bewailing, complaining, lamenting, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13.

Deplorātor,

Dep̄lōrātor, ōris. m. verb. *A lamentér, bewailer; or mourner*, Liv. ap. L'it. sed q.

Dep̄lōrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bewailed, or lamented for.* (2) *Desperate, past recovery, past all hope, given over.* (1) § Ante omnia deplorati erant equites, non privato magis, quàm publico luctu, Liv. 5, 40. (2) § Deploratus à medicis, Plin. 7, 51. Prodest deploratis in phthisi, Plin. 25, 48. Deplorata ulcera, Liv. 26, 14.

Dep̄lōro, āre. act. (1) *To lament, or bemoan.* (2) *To complain, or make grievous complaint to.* (1) Alter tacitā pietate deplorat, Cic. pro Cluent. 24. (2) § = Si ad scopulos haec conqueri, & deplorare vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 67.

Dep̄lōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be lamented, or bewailed*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 52. Dep̄loratur in perpetuum libertas, Liv. 3, 38.

Dep̄lūmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pluming, or plucking off the feathers*, Cod.

Dep̄lūmis, e. adj. *Without feathers, callow, unfledged.* Dep̄lumes hirundines, Plin. 10, 34.

Dep̄lūmo, āre. act. *To plume, to pluck off the feathers*, Aug. † Plumas detraho, vello.

Dep̄luo, ēre, ui, ūtum. neut. *To rain downright, to come down.* § In sinus matris violento depluit imbre, Col. 10, 205. § Multus in terras depluit lapis, Tibull. 2, 5, 72.

Dep̄olio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. *To make perfect, to finish or polish*, Fest. Virgis dorsum depolire, *to paint it with red, to make it all over bloody*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 84.

Dep̄olitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A smoothing, or polishing*, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 339.

Dep̄olitus, a, um. part. (1) *Polished.* (2) *Finished, perfected.* (1) Cote depolitus, Plin. 36, 63. (2) Depolitus, perfectum, Fest. p. 279.

Dep̄onendus, a, um. part. *To be laid aside, or forgotten*, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

Dep̄onens, tis. part. *Laying down.* Deponens verbum ἀποτινέσκω dict. quia deponit aliquid de qualitate communis verbi, sc. passivam significationem, & participium in dus, quod est significationis passivae, Isid. *A verb deponent; quod tamen cum pace ejus non est perpetuum.*

Dep̄ono, ēre, sui, & † livi, situm. act. (1) *To lay, or put down.* (2) *To put off, to lay aside.* (3) *To fix upon.* (4) *To leave, or intrust a thing to be kept by, to deposit.* (5) *To sow, plant, or set.* (6) *To stake down, to wager.* (7) *To take off, or from.* (8) *To resign, or give up.* (9) *To leave off.* 10 *To lay one out for dead.* (11) *To impose upon.*

(1) Deponit caput, condormiscit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81. (2) Deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50. † Deponere animam, *To die*, Propert. 1, 13, 17. sitim, *to quench his thirst*, Ov. Met. 4, 98. § Petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. pro Quint. 13. Tristes animo deponere curas, Virg. Geor. 4, 531. (3) Omnes in Damalin putres deponent oculos, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 18. (4) Deponere pecuniam in fidem publicam, Liv. 24, 18. Quas ego minas apud te deposivi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4. (5) Plantas deposuit sulcis, Virg. Geor. 2, 24. semina, Col. 5, 4. (6) Ego hanc vitulam depono, Virg. Ecl. 3, 31. (7) Neque jumentis onera deponunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 80. (8) Abdicare consulatu jubentes & deponere imperium, Liv. 21, 28. (9) Si audierit te aedificationem deposuisse, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. (10) Vid.

Depositus, n. 3. (11) Ut me deponat vino, eam affectat viam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 39.

Dep̄onor, i, situs. pass. *To be laid down, to be laid aside*, &c. Cic. pro Domo 5.

Depontani, pl. m. *Old men past threescore years of age, discharged from publick busyness, which they called De ponte dejici*, Fest. Vid. Ov. Fast. 5, 623. & seqq.

Depopulandus, a, um. part. *To be depopulated*, Liv. 21, 49. Et ipse ex Asiā ad depopulandos Lacedaemoniorum agros revertitur, Just. 6, 5.

Depopulans, tis. part. *Depopulating*, Liv. 33, 22.

Dep̄opulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wasting, laying waste, spoiling and robbing, pillaging and plundering.* Agorum depopulatio, Cic. in Pison. 17. praediorum, Id. pro Domo 58. = Vastatio, Id.

Dep̄opulātor, ōris. m. verb. *A spoiler, waster, or destroyer*, Cic. pro Domo 5.

Depopulaturus, a, um. part. *About to depopulate.* Liberiūs depulaturi Asiā, Just. 27, 2.

Dep̄opulātus, a, um. part. (1) *Dep. Having depopulated, or laid waste.* (2) *Pass. Depopulated, or laid waste.* (1) Agros Rhembrum depopulati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7. (2) Depopulatis agris, Plin. 2, 54.

Dep̄opūlo, āre. act. *To spoil, and lay waste.* Vestrāmque provinciam vestro impulsu depopulavit, Hirt. B. Hisp. 42. R. occ.

Dep̄opulor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To destroy, or waste, to rob, or spoil, to harass and ravage, to pillage, or plunder.* § Provinciam depopulatus est, Cic. Div. in Verr. 4. agrum, Liv. 24, 17.

Deportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried away*, Liv.

30, 40. Ab Antigono naves ad exercitum in Italiam deportandum, Just. 18, 2.

Dep̄ortatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying, or carrying out of one place into another*, Cato 144. Also *transportation, or banishment, a carrying away captive*, Ap. JCC.

Dep̄ortātor, ōris. m. verb. *An officer, that carried men away into exile*, Dig.

Deportaturus, a, um. part. *About to carry away*, Liv. 40, 4.

Dep̄ortātus, a, um. part. (1) *Carried, conveyed.* (2) Also *banished, exiled.* (1) Decumas omnes ad aquas deportatas habere, Cic. Verr. 3, 14. (2) Tac. An. 16, 9. & freq. ap. JCC.

Dep̄orto, āre. act. (1) *To carry, or bear away, to convey, to bring home.* (2) *To banish, to exile.* (3) Met. *To carry off, to bear away, or transport.* (1) Deportare jumentis, Pomp. Lent. sub Cic. ad Attic. 8, 12. Te in Herculeum deportant esseda Tibur, Propert. 2, 32, 5. (2) Deportare captivos, Liv. vid. & Deportor, n. 2. (3) Deportare gloriam, Curt. 9, 10.

Deportor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be carried, or conveyed.* (2) Also *to be banished, or confined to some foreign country.* (1) Jubet saucios suos plaustris Adrumetum deportari, Hirt. B. Afr. 21. (2) Deportari in solas terras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 85.

Deposendus, a, um. part. *To be demanded*, Liv. 22, 33.

Deposens, tis. part. *Asking for, demanding*, Sil. 17, 129. Populo Romano deposcente supplicium, Suet. Galb. 15.

Dep̄osco, ēre, poposci. act. (1) *To require, call for, or demand.* (2) *To ask, or wish for.* (1) § Deposcere aliquem ad supplicium, Caes. B. G. 8, 38. in poenam, Liv. 21, 6. morti, Tac. 1. supplicia saeva, Stat. Theb. 12, 460. (2) § = Idem non modò non recusem, sed adpetam etiam, & deposcam, Cic. Philipp. 3, 13.

Deposcor, i. pass. *To be demanded*, Liv. 21, 18.

Dep̄ositarius, i. m. *He to whom a thing is laid in gage, or who keeps a thing in trust, a trustee*, Ulp. † Depositum servans.

Dep̄ositio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deposition, a committing of a thing to one's keeping, or trust; also a depositing, or depriving of some dignity.* Depositio aedificii, *a pulling, or taking down*, Ulp. Dies depositionis, *the day of one's death*, Ambr.

Dep̄ositor, ōris. m. verb. *He that commits a thing to another man to keep*, Ap. JCC.

Dep̄ositum, i. n. *A trust which is left in one's hand to keep, a pledge, a wager, or stake.* Neque deposita semper sunt reddenda, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 7.

Depositurus, a, um. part. *About to lay down.* Qui ea suo arbitrio aut deposituri, aut retenturi videntur, Patere. 2, 31. Spondens se depositurum tyrannidem, Just. 21, 2.

Dep̄ositus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid aside, rejected, or refused.* (2) *Deposited, intrusted.* (3) *Desperate, past hope of safety, or recovery.* (4) Also *deposed, or turned out of place.*

(1) Depositā tandem formidine fatur, Virg. Aen. 3, 612. Depositus triumphus, Liv. 2, 47. (2) Pecuniam depositam recuperare, Cic. in Rull. 2. (3) = Videor aegram & propè depositam reipublicae partem suscepisse, Cic. Verr. 3. § Propè depositus per te servatus ero, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 47. (4) Ne imperio turpiter depositus, privatus viveret, Lex. ex Suet.

Dep̄osivi, pro deposui, Catull. 32, 8. & Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 35.

Dep̄ostulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A demanding of what is due*, Dig. † Postulatio.

Dep̄ostulātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that demands what is due*, Dig. † Postulator.

Dep̄ostūlo, āre. act. *To require, or demand*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 1. Raro occ.

Dep̄raedatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A robbing, or spoiling*, Ap. JCC. † Spoliatio, vastatio, Cic.

Dep̄raedator, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, or spoiler*, Ap. JCC. † Praedator.

Dep̄raedor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To rob, or spoil, to plunder and pillage.* Victor Macedoniae agros dep̄raedatur, Just. 24, 6. Spartam, Id. 3, 7.

Dep̄raelians, tis. part. *Scuffling, bustling, buffing*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

Dep̄raeliatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A battle, or fighting*, Lexicogr. ex Liv.

Dep̄raelior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To scuffle, or bustle.* Aliquid habet subsidii in part. Dep̄raelians.

Dep̄ravatē, adv. *Corruptly, against right, or reason.* = Corruptē & depravatē judicare, Cic. de Fin. 1, 21.

Dep̄ravatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A depravation, a depraving, or corrupting, a crooking, or writhing.* (2) *A misinterpreting, a false gloss.* (1) = Depravatio & foeditas turpificati animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29. (2) Haec non interpretatio, sed depravatio verbi est, Cic. de Legg. 2.

Dep̄ravātor, ōris. m. verb. *A corrupter, or misinterpreter*, Lexicogr. ex Liv.

Dep̄ravātus, a, um. part. *Depraved, corrupted, marred, spoiled.* Natura depravata mala disciplina, Cic. de Fin.

Fin. 2, 11. Depravatus nimia consternatione, *V. Max.* 7, 8, 7.

Depravo, are. act. *i. e.* pravum facio. (1) *To deprave, to corrupt, or spoil.* (2) *To wrest, to wrack, and distort.* (1) Quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1. (2) Eas quae depravari non possunt, repudias tabellas, *Cic. pro Arch.* 8.

Depravor, ari, atus. pass. *To be wrested, misconstrued, &c.* Nihil est quin male narrando possit depravarici, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 16.

Depræcabilis, e. adj. *Easy to be intreated, ready to forgive, vulg. interpr. + Facilis, ignoscens.*

Depræcābundus, a, um. part. *Praying, or petitioning,* *Tac.* 15, 53.

Depræcandus, a, um. part. *To be deprecated, or removed by entreaty,* *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. *Conf. Liv.* 6, 21.

Depræcans, tis. part. *Entreating,* *Suet. Aug.* 65. & *Liv.* 30, 30.

Depræcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Prayer, entreaty, petitioning, excusing, begging pardon,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 3. & *Part.* 37.

Depræcator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that sues, or entreats for another, an intercessor, a solicitor.* (2) *An excuser.* (3) *Allo a preserver.* (1) Ut eo deprecatore impetrarent, *Caes. B. G.* 1. (2) Non solum deprecator sui, sed accusator mei, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 8. (3) Nec me solum deprecatores fortunarum tuarum, sed comitem sociūque profitebor, *Cic. pro Planc.* 42. interpr. *Budaco.*

Depræcaturus, a, um. part. *About to beseech, to deprecate.* Deum deprecaturus, *Just.* 13, 7. nullum periculum, *Hirt. B. Al.* 57.

Depræciatus, a, um. part. *restius Depretiatius, Depreciated, undervalued,* *Paul.* + *Despicatui habitus.*

Depræcio, are. act. *To depreciate, or undervalue,* *Sidon.* + *De pretio imminuo.*

Deprecor, ari, atus sum. dep. (1) *To beseech, desire, entreat, or pray earnestly.* (2) *To request of one, sue, beg, or petition.* (3) *Allo to deprecate, to beg pardon.* (4) *To pray, or wish against a thing, to refuse it.* (5) *To avert, remove, or turn away.* (1) Deprecor illam assidue, *Catull.* 89, 3. (2) Sibi non incolumem fortunam, sed exilium & fugam deprecari, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3. (3) Si vultis deprecari huic seni, ne vapulet, *Plaut. Afin. grex* 5. (4) Saepe precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 59. (5) Avaritiae crimina frugalitatis laudibus deprecari, *Cic. in Perr.* 2, 78. Non mortem, sed dilationem mortis deprecantur, *They sue not for life, but a respite from death,* *Just.* 11, 9. Potest observari istud deprecantur in diversâ significatione sumptum esse, *T. Faber.* Cum sibi non incolumem fortunam, sed exilium & fugam deprecaretur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3.

Deprehendo, & deprendo, ere, di, sum. (1) *To catch one, to take unawares, or tardy, to take in the fact.* (2) *To discover, or find out a thing, to come to the knowledge, or understanding of it.* (3) *Allo to overtake.* (4) *To perceive, or discern.* (5) *To seize.* (1) Sic vivimus, ut deprehendi sit subito aspici, *Sen. Ep.* 43. (2) Cum manifestò venenum deprehendisset, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 7. (3) Si itinere impeditos deprehendere possit, exercitum è castris educit, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 75. (4) Verum potest deprehendere Minos, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 104. (5) Deprehendi in domo meretricia, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 18.

Deprehendor, & deprendor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be caught, or taken napping, to be seized.* (2) *To be discovered.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 13, 304. (2) *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18.

Deprehensio, ōnis. f. *A discovery.* Ad extremum manifesta veneni deprehensione conclusa est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18.

Deprehensus, & deprensus, a, um. part. (1) *Caught unawares, taken in the fact.* (2) *Tripping in his evidence.* (3) *Found out, discovered.* (4) *Found in one's house.* (1) Deprehensus omnem poenam contemnet, *Cic. de Fin.* 2. (2) Plus deprehensi testes nocent, quam firmi profuissent, *Quint.* 5, 7. (3) Ars affert deprensa pudorem, *Ov. de Arte* 2. (4) Gladii & fœas apud ipsum deprehensae, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 5.

Deprendo, ere, di, sum. Poët. per Synaer. pro deprehendo, &c.

Deprensus, a, um. part. *Found out, discovered, well known,* *Ov. Vid. Deprehensus.*

Depressio, ōnis. f. verb. [à deprimō] *A keeping, or pressing down,* *Macr. Sat.* 1, 10. + *Pressio.*

Depressitas, atis. f. *Lowness, shallowness,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul. Declivitas, Caes.*

Depressor, ōris. m. verb. *He that keeps, or presses down,* *Lex. ex Apul.* + *Oppressor.*

Depressurus, a, um. part. *About to sink, or make navigable.* Ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros promisserrant, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 42, 3.

Depressus, a, um. part. [à deprimor] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Pressed, or weighed down, kept down.* (2) *Sunk, or drowned.* (3) *Met. Trodden under foot, thrust, or crushed down.* (4) *Adj. Low, shallow, flat,* *Virg.* (1) Depressus sarcinae pondere, *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 105. (2) Navigium multitudine depressum una cum hominibus periit, *Hirt. B. Al.* 21. (3) Saepe depressa veritas emergit, *Cic. pro Cluent.*

65. (4) Locus depressior, *Col.* 1, 5. aedes, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 58. Depressior alterno orbe, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 44.

Depretio, are. act. *To bring a thing down to a lower price, to undervalue, to depreciate,* *Ter.* Detrahere de pretio, *Cic.*

Deprimo, ere, effi, effum. act. (1) *To keep, hold, bear, thrust, press, or weigh down.* (2) *To make one stoop.* (3) *To sink.* (4) *To plant, or set in the ground.* (1) Terrena in coelum tendentia deprimit siderum vis, *Plin.* 2, 38. (2) Deprimunt me quae porto, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 1, 9. *Met.* Meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis, *Cic. in Pison.* 18. (3) Celeriter ambas naves deprimunt, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 7. (4) Virgani à matre in terram deprimere, *Col.* 11, 3.

Deprimor, i, pressus. pass. *To be weighed, or borne down, &c.* Lanx in libra ponderibus impositis deprimitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

Depröcul, adv. *Afar off,* *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 2, 6. ubi al. procul. Depromendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn, or taken out,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 46.

Deprömo, ere, psi, ptum. act. *To draw, take, or fetch out, to bring forth.* § Depromere vinum cellis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 5. ex arcâ, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. de libris, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 59. auri quod sat est, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 74.

Deprömor, i, ptus. pass. *To be drawn out, taken, or fetched out,* *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15.

Depromptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A furnishing, or bringing forth,* *Boët.*

Depromptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bringeth forth, or discovereth,* *Litt. ex Sil. Ital. sed q.*

Depromptus, a, um. part. *Drawn, or taken out.* Deprompta ex aerario pecunia, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 13. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 358.

Depröperandus, a, um. part. *To be hastened,* *Strat.*

Depröperatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An hastening, or speeding,* *Aug.*

Depröpero, are. act. (1) *Abso.* *To make haste, or speed.* (2) *Act.* *To hasten a thing.* (1) Citò deproperate, *Plaut. Caf.* 3, 6, 17. (2) Deproperare apio coronas, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 24. + Depsiticus, vel Depsitius, a, um. part. *Kneaded, moulded with the hand,* *Cato* 74.

Depso, ere, ui, itum. act. [à dē-ψω, subigo] (1) *To knead, or mould, to work dough till it be soft.* (2) *To tan, taw, or curry leather.* (3) *It. obsceno sensu, to lie with a woman.* (4) *To seeth, or boil.* (1) Manibus farinam depsito, *Cato* 76. (2) *Vid. seq.* Depstus, n. 2. (3) = Batuit, inquit, impudenter, Depsit multo impudentius, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. (4) Non.

Depstus, a, um. part. (1) *Kneaded together, worked, or trod with the feet, as dough.* (2) *Tawed, tanned, or curried.* (1) *Vid. Depso.* Luto depsto oblinere, *Cato* 40. & 41. (2) Coria recentia quae depsta sient, *Cato* 135.

Depubis, e, is. adj. & Depuber, eris. adj. *Unripe of age.* § Depubis porcus, *A young sucking pig,* *Fest.* + *Impubis, Cic. & Ov.*

Depüdesco, ere. incept. cum Gen. *To be ashamed, or to grow past shame,* *Hier.*

Depüdet, uit, ere. imperf. *It gives no shame.* Quae depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 4. Depudere didicerat, *to lose all sense of shame,* *Sen. de Const.* 17.

Depüdico, are. act. *To devour,* *Gell.* 16, 7. ex *Laber.* = *Devirgino, Petron.*

Depugnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fighting, or quarrelling,* *Firm.* + *Litigatio.*

Depugnator, ōris. m. verb. *A champion,* *Cod.*

Depugnatur, imperf. *They fight,* *Cic. Attic.* 16, 11.

Depugnaturus, a, um. part. *About to fight it out.* Cum depugnaturus esset Ajax cum Hectore, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 22.

Depugnatus, a, um. *Fought out.* Metuo, ne seio veniam, depugnato praelio, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 31.

Depugno, are. neut. (1) *To fight it out.* (2) *To fight, to contend.* (3) *To disagree.* (1) *Vid. Depugnatus.* Copiae paratae ad depugnandum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 4. (2) Depugnare ferro, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. morti, *Sil. Ital.* 10, 475. (3) Depugnat voluptas cum honestate, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46. cum animo suo, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 24.

Depulsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thrusting, or beating away,* *Litt. ex Apul.* + *Depulsio, Cic.*

Depulsator, ōris. m. verb. *He that puts away,* *Aug.* + *Depulsor, Plin.*

Depulsio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A thrusting, or beating away, a removing.* (2) *A pleading not guilty in law.* (1) Doloris depulsio, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 7. servitutis, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 4. Nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adoptione boni iudicamus, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 13. (2) Depulsio inficiationem significat, quod reus objectum crimen negans illud à se depellere videatur, *Ad Herenn.* Intentione & depulsione, *Quint.* 3, 6.

Depulso, are. freq. [à depello] *To thrust, push, or beat aside.* Cubitis depulsa de viâ, tranquillam concinna viam, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 13.

Depulsor, ōris. m. verb. *He that repels, or puts away.* Depulsor dominatus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11.

Depulsurus, a, um. part. *About to drive away.* Milites Romani

Romani quasi Vologesum, aut Pacorum avito Arfacidarum folio depulsuri, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 40, 3.

Depulsus, a, um. part. [*à* depellor] (1) *Put, or driven away, thrust out by force.* (2) *Weaned.* (1) = Depulsus, & quasi detrusus cibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. Depulsa polo nox, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 574. (2) Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hoedis, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 82.

† Depultus *pro* depulsus, ut pulso *pro* pulso, *Driven, Ad Herenn.* 4, 10.

‖ Depulverans, tis. part. *Beating to dust, or powder.* Luctum depulverans meum, *Plaut. suppl. Aul. ult.* 25.

‖ Depulvero, are. act. *To beat to dust, or powder.* † Pulvero.

Depuratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A cleansing of filthy matter in a wound, Cels. ap. Litt.*

Depurgandus, a, um. part. *To be cleansed, or cleared,* *Liv.* 39, 35.

Depurgo, are. act. *To cleanse, to purge, to clear.* Depurgare locum ab herbâ, *to weed it, Cato* 151. pisces, *to garbage them, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 35. crimina, *to clear himself of them, Liv.*

Depūtatus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off, lopped, pruned.* (2) ‖ *Deputed, assigned.* (1) Plerique cavent, ut plaga deputati cacuminis meridiem spectet, *Plin.* 17, 16. (2) *Sulp. Sev.* † *Delegatus, attributus, destinatus, Cic.*

Depūto, are. act. (1) *To prune, or cut off.* (2) *To judge, or esteem, to think, to repute, account, or reckon.* (1) Falx deputat umbras, *Ov. de Nuce* 63. (2) § Malo me quovis dignum deputem, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 83. Deputare parvi pretii, *Id. Hec.* 5, 3, 1. in lucro, *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 16.

† Depuvio, ire. act. [*ex de & pavio, i. e. caedo*] *To beat, to strike, to bang, Lucil.* † *Caedo, percutio, Cic.*

Dēpygis, e. adj. *One that has but small, or little buttocks, pinch-breeched, Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 93.

Dēque, [*ex de* adverb. posito *pro* deorsum] sūsq̄ deque habeo, i. e. contemno vel negligo, *Up, or down, I care not which way, or how it is. De Octavio sūsq̄ deque, Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Id me sūsq̄ deque habituram putat, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 5.

‖ Dequēror, i. dep. *To complain much, unde.*

Dēquestus, a, um. part. *Having complained of.* Notos dequestus & imbres, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 403. Ante omnes secum dequesta labores, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 449. R. occ.

Derādendus, a, um. part. *To be shaven, or scraped off.* Deinde scalpro id deradendum est, *Cels.* 8, 4.

Derādo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To shave, bark, or scrape off.* De virga lauri deradito, *Cato* 121.

Derāsus, a, um. part. *Shaved, or scraped off.* Ubi derasum attritūve aliquid est, *Cels.* 5, 26. Derasis capitibus, *Plin.* 8, 71.

Derēlictio, ōnis, f. verb. *A leaving, or forsaking.* Communis utilitatis derelictio contra naturam est, *Cic. Off.* 3, 6.

‖ Derēlictor, ōris, m. verb. *He that leaves, or forsakes, Cod.*

Derēlictus, a, um. part. [*à* derelinquor] (1) *Abandoned, left destitute, forsaken, forlorn.* (2) *Solitary, unhusbanded, uncouth.* (1) Derelictus ab omni spe, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 10. (2) = Incultum & derelictum solum, *Cic. Orat.* 4. † *Pro derelicto habere, To give up a thing for lost, Cic. Att.* 8, 1.

‖ Derēlictus, ūs, m. verb. *A leaving, or forsaking, Gell.* 4, 12. † *Derelictio, Cic.*

Derelinquendus, a, um. part. *To be abandoned.* § *Ut illi vel replenda, vel derelinquenda quaeque loca videbantur, Just.* 8, 5.

Derēlinquo, ēre, liqui, etum. act. decomp. *To leave, abandon, or forsake utterly, Cic. in Verr.* 5. = Desero, *Id.*

Derēpentē, adv. *Suddenly, all on a sudden.* Corripuit sese derēpentē ad filiam, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 41.

Derēpo, ēre, psi, tum. *To creep down, Plin.* 8, 54, R. occ. Derēpit ad cubile fetosae suis, *Phaedr.* 2, 4. al. direpit sed malē.

Dereptus, a, um. part. *Snatched away.* Plaustrō derepta nurus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 160.

Deridendus, a, um. part. *To be derided.* Inter doctrinam deridendāsq̄ camoenas, *Auson. Epist.* 4, 66.

Deridens, tis. part. *Deriding.* Deridens ut inflatum, ac levem, & sordidum, *Suet. Cl. Rhet.* 2.

Dērideo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To laugh to scorn, to mock, to deride.* (2) *To despise.* (1) Albis dentibus aliquem deridere, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 49. (2) = Omnes istos deridete, atque contemnite, *Cic. de Orat.* 3.

Derideor, ēri. pass. *To be derided.* Admoneri, ne quid faciat, quod conspici & derideri possit, *Suet. Claud.* 4.

Derīdiculum, i. n. *A scorn, a laughing-stock, a jest.* Quid tu deridiculi gratiā sic salutas? *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 50. = Putare sibi aliquem pro deridiculo, & delectamento, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 79.

Dēridicūlus, a, um. adj. *Fit to be laught at, silly, ridiculous.* Is deridiculus est, quaquā incedit, omnibus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 39, 26.

Dēripio, ēte, ui, eptum. act. [*ex de & rapio*] (1) *To take, or pluck down from a place.* (2) *To steal, or filch.* (1) De curru aliquem capillo deripere, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 117. (2) *Tibull.* 1, 2, 86.

‖ Derīfio, ōnis, f. verb. *A laughing at, or scorning, a derision, Aug.* † *Irrisio, Cic.*

Dērīfor, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A mocker, a scoffer.* (2) *A jester, a parasite.* (3) *A droll, or buffoon.* (1) Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur, *Hor. A. P.* 433. (2) *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 3. (3) *Mart. Ep.* 1, 5.

‖ Dērīsōrius, a, um. adj. *Scoffing, or mocking, Ap. JCC.*

Dērīsus, a, um. part. *Mocked, derided, scorned, Cic. Verr.* 3, 92. & 5, 39.

Dērīsus, ūs, m. verb. *Derision, scorn, mockery, V. Max.* 1, 5, ext. 1. *Quint.* 6, 3.

Derīvandus, a, um. part. *To be turned another way.* Dicam enim non derivandi criminis causā, sed ut factum est, *Cic. pro Mil.* 10.

Derīvatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *The turning of a water course.* (2) *Met. A derivation of a word.* (1) = Ductus aquarum derivationēsq̄ fluminum, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 4. *Vid. & Liv.* 5, 15. (2) *Ap. Gramm.*

Derīvātivus, a, um. adj. *That which is derived from another, derivative, Ap. Gramm.*

Dērīvātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that turneth away, Boët.*

Dērīvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Derived, drawn down in channels.* (2) *Met. Turned, converted.* (3) *Derived, drawn from.* (1) Fossam aquā ex flumine derivatā complevit, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 72. (2) Omnis expectatio largitionis agrariae in agrum Campanum videtur esse derivata, *Cic. Att.* 2, 31. (3) Hoc fonte derivata clades, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 19.

Dērivo, are. act. [*ex de & rivus*] (1) *To drain, to convey water.* (2) *Met. To derive from one to another.* (3) *To turn aside, intercept, or embezzle.* (1) Si de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 12. (2) Ut in me omnem iram derivem senis, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 9. (3) *Justitia nihil in suam domum inde derivet, Cic. Tusc.* 5. interp. *Budaeo.*

Derivor, ari. pass. *To be derived, or conveyed.* Sic imis radicibus montis ferebatur, ut nullam in partem, depresso fossis, derivari posset, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 40.

Dērōdo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To gnaw, or nibble, sibi auct. vendicat. à part. Derofus, q. v.*

Derōgatio, ōnis, f. *A taking from, a derogation, or taking away a part.* § *Videndum est, num quæ abrogatio aut derogatio sit, Ad Herenn.* 2, 10.

‖ Derōgātivus, a, um. adj. *That diminisheth, Diomed. Gramm.*

Derōgātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that derogateth, or abolisheth, Sidon. Ep.* 3, 13.

‖ Derōgātōrius, a, um. adj. *Derogatory, that taketh away in part, Dig.*

Derogaturus, a, um. part. *About to derogate.* Non derogaturus industriam, *Auson. Grat. Act.* 36.

Derōgito, are. freq. [*à* derogo] *To ask, desire, or pray instantly, Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 60.

Derōgo, are. act. (1) *To derogate, to abate, or lessen.* (2) *To take away by a new law, to make some exception to a former.* (1) Non tantum mihi derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut te copiosius, quam me, putem posse dicere, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 32. Certam derogat fidem, *Liv.* 7, 6. (2) *Vide vocabulum sequens.*

Derōgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be lessened, &c. as when some clause in an old law is repealed by a new law.* § *De lege aliquid derogari, aut legem abrogari, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 45.

Derōsus, a, um. part. [*qu. à* derodor] *Gnawn, or nibbled, Cic. de Div.* 2, 7. *Derofa vitis à cochleis, Plin.* 11, 62.

Derumpo, ēre, rupi, ptum. act. *To break off, Tac. Ann.* 2, 80, 5.

Deruncinatio, ōnis, f. *A cutting of bushes, or trees, Lex. ex Col.*

‖ Deruncinator, ōris, m. verb. *He that cutteth bushes, Aug.*

Deruncinatus, a, um. part. *Smoothed, or plained, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 108.

Deruncino, are. act. sign. radere. *To shave with a planting tool. Met. To cheat, Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 6.

Deruo, ēre, ui, utum. act. (1) *To pull down, or take away.* (2) *Neut. To fall down.* (1) De laudibus Dolabellae deruam cumulum, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 13. (2) *Oneris impatiētiā prolapsus deruissēm, Apul. Met.* 6, p. 222.

Dēruptum, i. n. *A steep, or craggy place, Liv.* 38, 2.

Deruptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Broken, craggy, steep, downwards, Tac. = Arduus, avius, Tac. altus, Liv. = Collis arduus & deruptus, Tac. Ann.* 2, 80. *Tumulus altus deruptiorque, Liv.* 38, 2.

Dēsacro, are. act. *To consecrate, or hallow, Stat. Theb.* 9, 586.

Desacrio,

Defaevio, ire, ivi, itum. *To rage extremely, or till the rage is spent.* Dum pelago defaevit hiems, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 52. Plebeio defaevit sanguine virtus, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 748. Nec, dum defaeviat ira, expectat, *Luc.* 5, 303.

Defaltatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading, or ending of a dance,* Litt. ex Mart. *sed q.*

Defaltatus, a, um. part. *Danced over,* Suet. Calig. 54. ab inuit.

† *Defalto*, are. neut. *To leap, or dance, or end a dance.*

Defarcino, are. act. *To unload,* Litt. ex Sen. *sed q.*

Descendens, tis. part. *Descending, going down,* Cic. pro Planc. 14. Horrida cano vertice descendens ingentia colla tegebat Caesaries, *Sil. Ital.* 6, 426.

Descenditur, imperf. *It is going down,* Cic. de Orat. 3. *Descensum est*, Liv. 10, 27. & 21, 37.

Descendo, ere, di, sum. neut. [*ex de & scando*] (1) *To descend, to go, or come down.* (2) *To take root.* (3) *To alight, or light off.* (4) *To condescend, or agree, to be content.* (5) *To degenerate, or grow worse.* (6) *To trickle, or fall.* (7) *To digest.* (1) & Cum surgat, non in lectum in-scendat proximum, neque cum descendat inde, det cuiquam manum, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 32. & Praecipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 32. Met. Descendere in sese, *To examine himself*, Pers. 4, 23. (2) Soli subjacens duritia non patitur in altum descendere, *Col.* 11, 3. (3) § Obtestatur, ut desesso pedite, jam descendant ex equis, *Liv.* 2, 20. § equo, *Id.* (4) Descendo; aequa enim conditio proponitur, *Cic. in Verr.* 4. (5) Gemma ad viciniam crystalli descendit, *Plin.* 37, 40. (6) Descenderunt ex oculis lacrymae, *Plaut.* (7) Descendit cibus, *Cels.* 1, 6. ¶ *Alvus*, *When one goes to stool*, *Id.* 3, 7.

Descensio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A going down, a descent.* (2) *A landing.* (1) In descensione balnearum, *Plin.* 20, 69. (2) Priusquam in continentem descensiones facerent, *Liv.* 28, 31.

Descensurus, a, um. part. *About to descend*, *Liv.* 3, 52. Quod necessario descensuros existimabat, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 81.

Descensus, ūs. m. verb. *A descent.* Facilis descensus Averni, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 126. Descensus speluncae, *Plin.* 16, 46.

Desciscens, tis. part. *Revolting.* Desciscens à societate Romana, *Paterc.* 2, 100. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 19.

Descisco, ere, ivi. neut. [*ex de, & scisco, i. e. statuo*] (1) *To depart.* (2) *To revolt, to alter and change.* (1) ¶ Desciscere à se ipso, *to alter from himself*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4. à vita, *to die*, *Id. Fin.* 3, 18. à natura, *to be unnatural*, *Cic.* (2) Absol. = Defecerat Samos, descierat Hellespontus, *Nep. Chabr.* 3.

Descissus, a, um. part. *Torn, or rent.* Veste descissâ, capite converberato, actum de se pronunciavit, *Suet. Ner.* 42.

Descitum est, imperf. pass. *They revolted.* Descitum à Romanis, *Liv.* 6. Praecipiti cursu à virtute descitum est, *Paterc.* 2, 1.

Desciturus, a, um. part. *About to revolt*, *Liv.* 30, 3.

Describo, ere, psi, tum. act. (1) *To copy, or write out.* (2) *To draw out, or describe.* (3) *To tax, or assess.* (4) *To divide, or distribute.* (5) *To order, make, or appoint.* (6) *To define.* (1) Librum mittam, si descriperint librarii, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 14. (2) Bonus bene ut malos descripsit mores! *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 168. (3) Vestigal describere, *Cic. ad Qu. fr.* (4) Duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 31. (5) Annum in dies certos describere, *Curt.* 3, 3, 10. (6) Describere jura, *to try causes, to sit in judgement*, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 11. = Definire & describere verbis, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 8.

Describor, i. ptus. pass. *To be described, or set down, to be drawn out, to be translated, or removed,* *Cic. pro Sext.* 17.

Descriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A writing out, a copy, or transcript.* (2) *A description.* (3) *A model, or plan.* (4) *A registering, distributing, or inrolling of people.* (5) *An appointing.* (6) *A distribution.* (7) *A characterising, or rhetorical description.* (1) = Descriptio & imago tabularum, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 77. (2) Subtilis descriptio partium corporis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (3) Aedificandi descriptio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 39. (4) Servorum vicatim in tota urbe descriptio, *Cic. pro Domo.* 50. (5) Descriptio magistratuum, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 2. (6) Juris aequa descriptio, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 4. (7) Descriptio, quam Graeci χαρακτήρα vocant, *Cic. in Top.* 22.

Descriptiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A short description*, *Sen. de Contr.* 2.

¶ *Descriptor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that describeth, or telleth any thing*, *Laet.* 5, 9. † *Qui describit.*

Descriptus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Written out, copied, set down, assigned, appointed, set in order, parted and divided; also taxed.* Buxus in formas mille descripta, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. In natura nihil est descriptius, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 22. Vid. *Describo.*

Dēsēcans, tis. part. *Cutting off.* Partes ex toto desecans, *Cic. de Univ.* 7.

Deseco, are, ui, etum. act. (1) *To cut off.* (2) *To cut down.* (3) *To reap, or mow down.* (4) *To clip off, to poll.* (1) & Tu illud desecabis, hoc adglutinabis, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. (2) Desecare vitem, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. (3) Desecare prata, *Col.* 11, 1. *Id.* 5, 6. (4) Crinem desecare, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 394.

Desecratus, a, um. part. *Unballowed, profaned*, *Plin.* 28, 29.

Desecro, are. *To unballow, to profane, or degrade*, *Plin. Vid. Desecratus.*

Defectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à defeco*] *A cutting off, mowing, or reaping down.* Stramentorum defectio tum pecori, tum agro est utilis, *Col.* 6, 3.

Defector, ōris. m. verb. *A mower, a reaper, or cutter down*, Litt. ex Col.

Defectus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut off.* (2) *Mowed down, or reaped.* (3) *Cut.* (4) *Hevn.* (1) Defecta cervix, *Prop.* 4, 11, 37. Auribus defectis, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 4. (2) Gramen defectum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 646. Defecta manipulis seges, *Plin.* 17, 6. (3) Defectae offae in mullum, *Plin.* 14, 19. (4) Saxa defecta metallis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 85.

Deferendus, a, um. part. *To be deserted, or forsaken.* Re integra primo incendendum Avaricum, post deferendum, censuerat, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 30. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 43.

Deferens, tis. part. *Forsaking.* Erat sane somni paratissimi; nonnunquam etiam inter studia instantis & deferentis, *nodding*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5.

Desero, ere, serui, sertum. act. [*ex de, & sero, ut sit desertum quod non feritur, nec colitur*] (1) *To leave off, to let alone.* (2) *To forsake.* (3) *To fail.* (1) Mulier telam deserit continuo, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. (2) Me in his deseruisti malis, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 17. Omnes noti me & amici deserunt, *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 7. Deferere pignus, *to lose it*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 76. vadimonium, *not to appear*, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 3. signa, *to desert.* = Derelinquo, *Cic.* (3) Genua hunc currem deserunt, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 13.

Deseror, i, tus. pass. *To be deserted, or forsaken, &c.* Vereor ne regia causa deferatur, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. ¶ *Deseri à mente*, *To be distracted*, *Id. Attic.* 3, 15.

Deserpo, ere. neut. *To creep down, or along*, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 585.

Desertatus, a, um. part. *Forsaken, deserted.* = Desertatae & relictæ res, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5.

Desertio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaving, or forsaking.* Desertio juris humani, *Liv.* 41, 24.

† *Deserto*, are. freq. *To forsake, or leave to one's shifts*, *Accius.*

Desertor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A deserter, a renegade, a turncoat, one that leaves his religion, prince, or colours, and goes to another.* (2) *An exile.* (1) Antonius, qui in desertores saevire debuerat, desertor exercitus sui factus est, *Paterc.* 2, 85. Desertores salutis meae, *Cic. ad Quir. post Red.* 5. = proditor, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 22. (2) Dardanium sub Tartara mittam, desertorem Asiae, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 15 interp. Serv.

Desertum, i. n. *A desert, or wilderness.* Deserta ardua, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 291. Raro apud probatos auctores occurrit in sing. plur. freq.

Deserturus, a, um. part. *That will forsake*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 28. & 4, 2, 11.

Desertus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* [*à defero*] (1) *Forsaken, deserted, left.* (2) *Also set, planted, stuck fast.* (3) *Adj. Desert, uninhabited, untilled, lonely.* (1) Deserta signa, *Liv.* 2. & Non desertis superfuist, sed desertor occidit, *Paterc.* 2, 119. & Deserta disciplina & jam pridem relictâ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 3. (2) Stipes desertus in agris, *Tibull.* 1, 1, 17. (3) Via deserta, & inculta, *Cic. pro Coal.* 18. Desertior locus, *Id. Att.* 13, 22. Sepulcrum desertissimum, *Id. pro Sext.* 67.

Deservio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. (1) *To be serviceable, to do service to.* (2) *To wait upon, or attend, to be assiduous.* (1) Cuivis deserviant, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. (2) Deservire studiis, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 7. amicis, *Id.* 7, 15. rei ineptae, *V. Max.* 4, 5, 4.

Deses, idis. adj. [*à desideo*] *Idle, slow, slothful, careless.* Sedemus desides domi, *Liv.* 3, 68. § *Deses ab opere suo*, *Col.* 7, 12. sine praeda, *Liv.* 3, 7.

Desiccatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drying up*, *Varr.*

Desicco, are. act. *To dry up*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 30.

Desiccor, ari. pass. *To be dried up*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 30.

Desidens, tis. part. *Sinking under, falling to decay*, *Liv. in Praef.* = labentes, *Id. ib.* Navigantes magnis vorticibus pelagi desidens exterriti, *Just.* 6, 1. Desidente fabulo agilitatem rotarum morabatur, *Curt.* 4, 24.

Desideo, ere, edi, neut. [*ex de, & sedeo*] (1) *To sit still, to be idle, to loiter.* (2) *To go to stool.* (1) Frustra totum desideo diem, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 3, 2. Caesar desedit apud Nicomedem, *Suet. Caes.* 2. (2) In torminibus frequens desidendi cupiditas est, *Cels.* 4, 18.

Desiderabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *To be desired, or wished for.* (2) *Wanted.* (1) Nihil desiderabile concupiscunt, *Cic.*

Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. (2) Desiderabilem efficere, *Liv.* 24, 5. Ut desiderabilior ipse quandoque fieret, *Suet. Tib.* 21.

Desiderandus, a, um. part. *To be desired.* Nobis tamen quaerendus ac desiderandus est, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1.

Desiderans, tis. part. *Desiring.* *Hor. Carm.* 3, 1.

Desideratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A desiring, or wishing for.* Non est tanta voluptatum titillatio in senibus, sed nec desideratio quidem, *Cic. de Senect.* 14.

Desiderativa verba sunt, quæ terminantur in *urio*, ut *scripturio*, *mixturio*, &c. quæ à *Prisc. meditativa* voc. *Verbs of desiring.*

Desiderator, ōris. m. verb. *He that desireth, or lacketh,* *Apud JCC.*

Desideraturus, a, um. part. *About to desire.* Spero, si in adversam valetudinem incidero, nihil me desideraturum vel pudore, vel poenitentia dignum, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 1.

Desideratus, a, um. part. *Desired, longed, or wished for, wanted, rare.* Desiderata magis, quam assidue perspecta delectant, *Cic. post Redit.* 1. adulationes, *Liv.* 9, 18.

Desiderium, i. n. (1) *Desire, love, affection, or longing, craving,* plur. (2) *Want, or lack of a person, or thing.* (3) *Absence.* (4) *Also a request, petition, or supplication.* (1) Desideriis ista fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 15. (2) Desiderium sui reliquit ap. Pop. Rom. *Cic. pro Rab.* 5. Me mirum desiderium tenet urbis, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11. Desiderium, *Id.* (3) Quod tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, crebris nos epistolis appellato, *Cic. Att.* 15, 20. (4) *Suet. Aug.* 53. ¶ Meum desiderium, *My sweetheart, my love,* *Cic. Fam.* 4, 2. Scabendi desiderium, *the itch,* *Plin.* 30, 43. Desiderium ventris, *List to do his needs,* *Mart.* 1, 110.

Desidero, āre. act. [à desido, desiderare, ut à confido, confidere] (1) *To desire, wish, or long for.* (2) *To complain of the want, or lack of.* (3) *To need, or require.* (1) Non caret is qui non desiderat, *Cic. de Senect.* 14. (2) Non curia vires meas desiderat, non rostra, non amici, non clientes, *Cic. de Senect.* 10. (3) Non desiderare solum, sed etiam poscere, & flagitare, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 28. = requiro, *Cic.*

Desideror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be required, or expected.* (2) *To be missing, or lost.* (3) *To be absent.* (1) Desideratur à philosopho gravitas, *Cic.* (2) Accidit, ut nulla navis desideraretur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 33. (3) Sextilem totum mendax desideror, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 2.

Desidia, ae. f. [à deses, desidis] *Idleness, slothfulness.* = Languori, desidiaeque se dedere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 34. Ab industria ad desidiam avocari, *Cic. pro Sext.* 48. Desidiam puer ille sequi solet, odit agentes, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 149.

Desidiabulum, i. n. [ex desidia] *An idle place, a bench where lazy people sit,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 1, 9.

Desidies, ei. f. *idem quod desidia,* *Lucr.* 5, 49.

Desidiosè, adv. *Slothfully, idly.* Desidiosè agere aetatem, *Lucr.* 4, 1129.

Desidiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Lazy, slothful.* (2) *Having nothing to do.* (1) Inertissimum & desidiosissimum otium, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 33. Qui in oppido sedent, quam qui rura colunt, desidiosiores sunt, *Varr. R. R.* 2. in *proem.* (2) Quid melius desidiosus ages? *Mart.* 3, 12.

Desido, ċre. desedi. neut. (1) *To sink, or fall down.* (2) *To settle.* (3) *To sit down, or go to stool.* (4) *To assuage, or fall as a swelling doth.* (5) *To chink, or gape as the ground doth.* (6) *To light down.* (1) Qualis in immenso defederit aëre tellus, *Tib.* 4, 1, 19. (2) Ex urinâ quod desedit album est, *Cels.* 2, 7. (3) Frequens desidendi cupiditas est, *Cels.* 4, 18. (4) *Cels.* 7, 18. (5) Teriae defederunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 35. Terra Velitris ingenti caverna defederat, *Liv.* 32, 9. Vasto defedit hiatus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 329. (6) Confragosa vitantes amoenioribus locis desident, *Quint.* 4.

Desiduò, pro diuturnè, *A long time,* *Fulgent.*

Designatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A designation, or appointment, a noting, or specifying.* (2) *A delineation.* (1) Sinè designatione personarum, ac temporum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31. (2) *Vitruv.* 5, 5.

Designator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A marshal that appointeth a procession, &c. and keepeth order, as at funerals, plays, &c. an herald.* (2) *A master of ceremonies.* (1) *Hor. Ep.* 2, 26. ¶ *Quint. Declam.* 6. (2) *Sen. de Benef.* 6.

Designatus, a, um. part. *Designed, preordained, appointed, marked out, named, elected, or chosen.* Designatus consul, *a consul elect,* *Cic. Fam.* 11, 6. = constitutus, *Id.*

Designo, āre. act. (1) *To mark out.* (2) *To design, assign, or appoint.* (3) *To choose.* (4) *To play some new prank.* (5) *To shew, or signify.* (1) = Notat, designatque oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, *Cic. in Catil.* 1, 2. (2) Agrum seminario designare, *Col.* 3, 1. (3) Fines Jovis templo designare, *Liv.* 1, 10. (4) Modò quid designavit! *M. Quidnam id est? DE.* Fores effregit, &c. *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 7. (5) Victoriae fiduciam designare, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 96.

Designor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be shewed, or pointed at.* (2) *To be branded, &c.* (1) Digitis vulgi designari, *Ov. Am.* 3, 6, 77. (2) Ignominiae notâ, *Liv.* 4. Vid. Designo.

Desiliens, tis. part. *Falling, or running down.* Desiliens aqua, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 428. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 46. & 24, 44.

Desilio, ĩre, ĩvi, ii, ultum. neut. [ex de, & salio] *To leap down, to alight, to vault.* § Desilire lecto, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 130. § equis, *Liv.* 4, 38. § de rhedâ, *Cic.* § ex essedis, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 16. § ad pedes, *Ibid.* 4, 12. § ex navi, *Ibid.* 4, 25. § de navi in scapham, *Plaut. Rud. Prolog.* 75. § in terram è scaphâ, *Ibid.* 1, 2, 84.

Desinens, tis. part. *Desisting.* Fratrem insidiari sibi non desinentem nec occidere, neque seponere sustinuit, *Suet. Vespas.* 9. = Quartana & incipiens & desinens, *Cels.* 3, 3.

Definitur. imperf. *An end is made,* *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 411.

Desino, ċre, ĩvi, & ii, ĩtum. neut. & act. (1) *To leave off, or desist.* (2) *To lay aside, to omit for a time.* (3) *To renounce, to give quite over.* (4) *To hold one's peace.* (5) *To terminate, or end.* (6) *Met. To come to one's end, to die.* (1) Non desinam donec perfecero hoc, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 72. § Coepisti melius, quam desinis, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 23. § incipio, *Cic.* § Definere deos obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. per Hellenism. querelarum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 17. (2) Mulier telam definit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. Si febris non desinit, *Cels.* 7, 27. (3) Libenter artem desinere, & cum similibus sui vivere, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. § Ah! pergisne? *DE.* Jam desino, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 67. (5) = Quae similiter desinunt, aut quae cadunt similiter, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54. ¶ § Definere in tenuitatem, *to be taper, or small at the end,* *Plin.* 8, 51. in piscem, *to have a fish's tail,* *Hor. A. P.* 4. § locis communibus, *Cic. Acad.* (6) = Fragilia & caduca occidunt, desinuntque, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 10.

Desipiens, tis. part. [à desipio] *Doting, silly, foolish.* § Desipiens senectute, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Estne quisquam tam desipiens, qui credat, &c. *Id. de Div.* 2, 23.

Desipientia, ae. f. *Doting, silliness, raving.* Desipientia fit, cum vis animi atque animai conturbatur, *Lucr.* 3, 498.

Desipio ċre, ui. [ex de, & sapio] (1) *To dote, for age.* (2) *To rave, to be light-headed.* (3) *To be transported, or out of one's wits, with joy.* (4) *To be a fool.* (1) Vid. Desipiens = deliro, *Cic.* (2) Desipere intra verba, *Cels.* 3, 18. (3) Dulce est desipere in loco, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12. (4) Desipiunt omnes aequae ac tu, qui tibi nomen insano posuere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 46.

Desistens, tis. part. [à seq.] *Ceasing, ending.* Desistente autumno, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 3, 6.

Desistitur, imperf. *It is desisted.* Istis rebus desisti debet, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 142. Desistitum est, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 8.

Desisto, desīti, desistēre. (1) *To stand apart, not to come near, to depart, to go away.* (2) *Met. To leave off, to give over, to desist.* (1) Quid ille abs te iratus desistit? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 27. (2) Non, hodie si exclusus fuero, desistam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 58. § Nec citò desisto, nec temerè incipio, *Propert.* 2, 20, 36. § Desistere ex toto, *Cels.* 3, 3. bello, *Liv.* 3, 55. de negotiis, *Caes.* dicere de iudiciis, *Cic. fugere, Liv.* 2, 59. ab illa mente, *Id.*

Desiturus, a, um. part. [à desino] *About to leave off.* Sed deprecantibus, ac se artem desituros promittentibus veniam dedit, *Suet. Tib.* 36.

Desitus, a, um. part. [à desero, sevi] *Planted, set,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23.

Desitus, a, um. part. [à desinor] *Laid aside, ceased, left off.* § Si esset factitatum, non esset desitum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 46. *Conf. Liv.* 34, 41.

Desolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laying waste, desolation.* Pendet ab analogia, & Eccles. usu. † Vastatio.

Desolatus, a, um. part. (1) *Left alone.* (2) *Abandoned, forsaken, deserted.* (3) *Laid waste, desolate.* (1) Desolata soror, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1. (2) Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione imminentem necessitatem praevenit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 30. (3) Desolatae terrae, *Ov. Met.* 1, 349. = Deserta, & desolata loca, *Plin.* 10, 16.

Desolo, āre. [ex de, & solus] *To lay waste.* Desolare agros, *Col.* 1, 3, 11. urbes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 917.

Despectans, tis. part. *Looking down upon.* Spectacula Tarpeium propè despectantia culmen, *Calp. Sic. Ecl.* 7, 24.

Despectatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A looking down, a prospect.* Despectationes coenaculorum, *Vitruv.* 2, 8.

Despectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à despicio] *A looking down, Met. a despising.* Humanarum opinionum alta quaedam despectio, *Cic. ap. Non. vix alibi.* † Despectus.

Despecto, āre. (1) *To look down upon.* (2) *Met. To despise.* (1) Despectare terras, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 396. (2) Piso liberos Tiberii, ut multum infra, despectare, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 43, 6.

Despector, ari. pass. *Tac. Hist.* 2, 30, 2.

Despector, ōris. m. verb. *A looking down, Met. a Despiser, Tert. † Contemptor.*

Despectus, a, um. part. & adj. *stimus, sup.* *Looked down upon, Met. despised, contemned, slighted.* = Abiectus, contemptus, despectus à caeteris, *Cic. in Pison.* 41. Ne contemptissimi ac despectissimi videamur, *Id. Verr.* 3, 41. Contemnere hostem, contemnentibus perniciiei, despecto saepe saluti fuit, *Vid. Nep. Thrasylb.* 2. Despecta lucis origo, *of a mean parentage,* *Sil. Ital.* 11, 48. ¶ Pro despectissimo habere, *to account very despicable,* *Suet. Claud.* 3.

Despectus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A looking down.* (2) *Met. A despising, contempt, despite.* (1) *Erat ex oppido despectus in campum, Caes. B. G. 7, 79.* (2) = *Ludibrio & despectui opponi, Ad. Herenn. 4, 39.*

Desperandus, a, um. *To be despaired of, desperate.* *Hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. de Am. 24.* In tam irritatis animis & occasione ancipiti, haud desperandum esse facinus, *Liv. 2, 46.*

Desperans, tis. part. (1) *Being past hope, despairing.* (2) *Also pass. To be despaired of, desperate.* (1) *Servi desperantes vitam domini, Cic. pro Mil. 21.* (2) *Ulceras desperationis, Plin. 22, 50.*

Desperanter, adv. *Hopelessly, despairingly.* *Tecum desperanter locutus est, Cic. Attic. 14, 18.*

|| *Desperatè*, adv. *Despairingly, Firm.* † *Desperanter.*

Desperatio, ōnis. f. *Despairing, despair.* *Desperatio [defn. Cic.] est acritudo sine ulla expectatione rerum meliorum, Tusc. 4, 8.* Saepe desperatio spei causa est, *Curt. 5, 4, 31.*

Desperatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Past hope, past cure, desperate.* (2) *Resolute, through despair.* (1) = *Id habeo in perditis, & desperatis, Cic. Fam. 13, 56.* Haec quanquam nihilo meliora, nunc etiam multo desperatiora, *Id. Fam. 6, 22.* Compositionis spem non desperatissimam puto, *Balbus Cic. ad Attic. 9, 8.* (2) *Exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. in Crat. 2, 3.*

Desperno, ēre, desprevi, tum. act. *To contempt, to slight, to despise much.* *Ne Corydonis opes despernat Alexis, Col. 10, 298. R. occ.*

Despēro, āre. act. *To despair, to be heartless, or out of hope.* § *De Reipub. causā desperavi, Cic. Att. 8, 15.* § *Desperare salutis, Id. pro Cluent. 25.* pacem, *Id. Attic. 7, 20.* de regno, *Caes. B. G. 1, 18.* Ne quis temere desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, *Cic. Off. 1, 21.* Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil, *Sen. Non despero futuros aliquos, &c. Cic. in Pison. 82.*

Desperor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be despaired of.* Sive restituimur, sive desperamur, *Cic. 2. fratr. 1, 3.* Turpiter desperatur, quicquid fieri potest, *Quint. 1, 10.*

|| *Despicābilis*, e. adj. *Contemptible, despicable, pitiful.* *Ammian. & recentiores.* † *Contemnendus, despiciendus.*

Despicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A contemning, a despising; contempt, despite.* *Odia, invidiae, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic. de Fin. 1, 20. R. occ.*

Despicatus, a, um. part. & adj. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Contemning, despising.* (2) *Contemned, disesteemed, disregarded, slighted, despised.* (1) *Primò ut deos venerati, deinde ut homines despicati interfecere, Aur. Vict. in vita Camilli, c. 23.* (2) *Meretrices adolescentiam nostram habent despiciatam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92.* *Despicatissimi tribuni furor, Cic. pro Sextio, 16.*

Despicatus, ūs. m. verb. *Despite, a despising.* *Despicatui duci, Cic. pro Flacc. 27.* *Despicatui habere, Plaut. Menaech. 4, 3, 19.* Non memini me in alio quam tertio casu legisse.

Despiciendus, a, um. part. *To be contemned, or disregarded.* § *Pecori despiciendus, Ov. Fast. 5, 642.*

Despiciens, tis. part. *Slighting.* *Jam ab initio copias P. Attii Vari despiciens, Caes. B. G. 2, 23.*

Despicientia, ae. f. *A looking down at, Met. a despising, or slighting.* *Rerum externarum despicientia, Cic. Off. 1, 20.* = *Contemptio, Id.*

Despicio, ere, exi, ectum. [ex de, & specio] (1) *To look down.* (2) *Met. To disregard, to slight.* (1) *Tollam altius rectum, non ut te despiciam, sed tu ne aspicias urbem, Cic. de Har. Resp. 15.* (2) *Vulgi inscitiam despiciere, Cic. N. D. 3, 15.* = *Omnia, quae cadere in hominem possunt, despiciere, & pro nihilo putare, Id. de Fin. 3, 8.*

Despicio, ectus sum, despici. pass. (1) *To be overlooked, to be viewed.* (2) *Met. To be slighted, contemned, despised.* (1) *Area sic constituenda est, ut à procuratore possit despici, Col. 1, 6.* (2) *Regum magnae despiciuntur opes, Tibull. 1, 8, 34.*

† *Despicor*, āri. (1) *To despise.* (2) *To be despised, sed vix. leg. nisi in particip.* *Despicatus, q. v.*

|| *Despino*, āre. [ex de, & spina] *To pick out thorns, Solinus.* † *Spinas evellere.*

Despoliabulum, i. n. *A place where one is corrupted, Profert Non. ex Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9. sed in MSS. Desidiabula.*

Despoliandus, a, um. part. *To be robbed, spoiled, &c.* *Cic. Verr. 3, 21.*

Despoliator, ōris. m. *A plunderer, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.*

Despoliatus, a, um. part. *Plundered, pillaged.* *In partem miseram & despoliatam venire, Cic. Fam. 14, 3.*

Despolio, āre. act. (1) *To rob, to plunder, to pillage.* (2) *To impoverish, to strip.* (1) *Vulnerare & despoliare aliquem, Cic. Attic. 7, 9.* (2) *Illam despoliare non libet, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 21.* § *Despoliare armis, Caes. B. G. 2, 31. nobilitate, Ibid. 5, 6.*

Despondens, tis. part. *Betrothing.* *Despondente ei Nerone Liviam, Patere. 2, 79. Vid. Liv. 4, 13.*

Despondeo, ēre, di, † sponendi, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 1.* sum [ex de, & spondeo] (1) *To promise freely.* (2) *Specially to betroth, to promise in marriage.* (3) *Met. To think one's self secure of.* (4) *To despair of.* (1) *Vid. Desponsus, No. 1.* (2) *Ego illi nec do, nec despondeo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 31.* *Tulliolam Pisoni despondit, Cic. Attic. 1, 3.* *Despondere filiam in divitias maximas, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 57.* Spondet puellae pater, despondet adolescentis, *Donatus in Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75. sed frustra.* Ex allatis enim exemplis palam est, *despondere de utroque dici.* (3) *Domum alicujus, & hortos sibi despondere, Cic. Attic. 11, 6.* (4) *Despondere sapientiam, Col. 11, 1.* Nec ipsi solum desponderant animos, *Liv. 3, 38.* † *Despondere animum, to fall into despair, Plaut. Menaechm. prol. 35.*

Despondeor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be promised.* (2) *To be betrothed, or given in marriage.* (1) *Quaecunque est spes, ea despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9.* (2) *Ne expectetis dum exeat huc; intus despondebitur, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 16.*

|| *Desponsator*, ōris. m. verb. *A betrother, Ap. JCC.*

Desponsatus, a, um. part. *Betrothed, affianced.* *Tullia Crassipedi desponsata, Cic. 2. fratr. 2, 5. ubi tamen al. Desponsa. Praetextato desponsata, Suet. Caes. 1.*

|| *Desponso*, āre. *To betroth, to espouse, Dig. 4. Desponden.*

Desponsus, a, um. part. (1) *Solemnly promised.* (2) *Specially, betrothed, promised in marriage, affianced.* (1) = *Desponsa, & destinata laus, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 3.* Provinciam desponsam, non decretam habere, *Cic. de Prov. 2.* Privigna Antonii desponsa Caesari, *Patere. 2, 65.*

† *Despretus*, a, um. part. [à despernor] *Despised, slighted, Felt. 4. Spretus, despectus.*

|| *Despumatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A foaming, or frothing, Tert.*

Despumatus, a, um. part. *Clarified, purged, fermented.* *Despumatum mel, Cels. 3, 6. & Pallad. 7, 7.*

Despumo, āre. [ex de, & spuma] (1) *Act. To scum, to take off the froth, to clarify.* (2) *To digest.* (3) *Met. To take off, to lessen.* (1) *Undam aheni despumare, Virg. Georg. 1, 196.* (2) *Indomitum despumare falernum, Pers. 3, 3.* (3) *Sen. Ep. 99.*

Despuo, ēre, tum. act. (1) *To spit down, or upon.* (2) *Met. To spit out in abhorrence, to detest.* (1) *Despuere in terram, Petron. c. 135.* (2) *Quaeso, ut, quae locutus es, despuas, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 26.* § *Despuere mores, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 403.* § *in mores, Pers. 4, 35. preces, Catull. 48, 19.*

Despuor, i. pass. *To be spit down on, to be spit out.* *Ubi nunc despui religio est, Liv. 5, 40.* Comitalem propter morbum despui fectum, *Plin. 10, 33.*

Desquamatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A scaling, as of fishes, Apic.*

Desquamatus, a, um. part. *Barked, or peeled off, as trees, Plin. 22, 68.*

Desquamo, āre. [ex de, & squamo] act. (1) *To scale fishes.* (2) *Also to bark, or pull off the bark of trees.* (1) *Dromo, desquama pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1.* (2) *Plin. 22, 68.*

Desquamor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be scaled as fishes.* (2) *To be scoured, or cleaned.* (1) *Apic.* (2) *Mox desquamatur cimolia, Plin. 35, 57.*

Destans, tis. part. [ex de, & sto] *Standing off one another, or behind one another.* *In orchestra senatorum sunt sedibus loca destantia, Vitruv. 5, 6.*

Desterto, ēre, ui. *To leave off snoring, or dreaming.* *Postquam destertuit esse Maconides Quintus pavone ex Pythagoraeo, Pers. 6, 9.*

Destico, āre. neut. *To squeak like a rat, Philom. R. occ.*

Destillo, āre. neut. *To distil, drop, or run down.* *Destillat humor ex capite in nares, Cels. 4, 2.*

Destimulo, āre. *To goad through, or prick, to waste, or consume.* *Bona destimulant, i. e. rem familiarem tanquam stimulo conficiunt, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.*

Destina, ae. f. *A supporter, or pillar, Vitruv. 5, 12.*

Destinans, tis. part. *Designing.* *Expeditionem in Dacos destinante, Suet. Aug. 8.*

Destinato, adv. *With a full purpose, resolutely, peremptorily.* S Praelia non tantum destinato, sed ex occasione sumebat, *Suet. Caes. 60.*

Destinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A purpose, resolution, or determination.* *Destinatio expirandi, Plin. 7, 46.* Praecipuum destinationis meae documentum habete, *Tac. Hist. 2, 47.* || *Suspicion, or guess, Papin.*

Destinatus, a, um. part. (1) *Bound fast, fixed.* (2) *Destined, designed, appointed.* (3) *Determined, fixed, resolved upon.* (4) *Betrothed.* (1) *Vid. Destinor, n. 1.* (2) *Destinatus magistratus, Suet. Tib.* Tempore ad certamen destinatum, *Liv. 33, 37.* = *Desponsam & destinatam laudem alicui praeripere, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 3.* Debiti destinatique morti, *Liv. 24, 25.* (3) *Sed destinata mente perfer, obdura, Catull. 8, 11. ubi vulgò, etsi reclamante metri lege, obstinata.* (4) *V. Destinor, n. 3.*

Destino, āre. act. (1) *To bind fast together.* (2) *Met. To design, or purpose.* (3) *To order, or appoint.* (4) *To conceive, suspect, or conjecture.* (5) *Also to set a price upon.* (6) *To betroth.* (7) *To mark out, or note.* (8) *To buy.* (9) *To*

To aim, or level at. (1) Arcae — in aquam demittendae destinandaeque firmiter, *Viruv.* 5. c. ult. & *vid.* Destinor, n. 1. (2) Infectis iis quae agere destinaverat, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 33. (3) Me destinat arae, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 129. Interim à quibus regi velitis, destinate, *Curt.* 10, 6. (4) Zeuxippum omnes caedis auctorem destinabant, *Liv.* 33, 28. (5) Quanti destinat aedes? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 113. (6) *Vid.* Destinor, n. 3. (7) *Vid.* Destinor, n. 4. (8) Minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, *Plaut. Rud. prol.* 45. (9) Non capita solum vulnerabant, sed quem locum ibi destinavissent, &c. *Liv.* 4. Destinare spe, *To hope it will be*, *Liv.* sermonibus, *To give out it will be so*, *Id.* Hinc. *Angl. Destiny.*

Destinor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be tied fast.* (2) *To be aimed at, or destined out for.* (3) *To be betrothed.* (4) *To be marked out.* (1) Stipitibus robustis destinanda firmiter, *Vitr.* 5. Lorum, quo fueram destinatus, abrumpo, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 198. (2) Si prius aperuerimus quid oporteat ab ambobus in causā destinari, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 16. Destinari ad mortem, *Liv.* 2, 54. (3) Jam destinata erat egregio juveni, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 16. (4) Dioxippus conjectum oculorum, quibus ut fur destinabatur, ferre non potuit, *Curt.* 9, 7. De caeteris notione. *vid.* Destino.

Destituendus, a, um. part. *To be left destitute.* Destituendus erit mihi aeger, *Ov. Rem.* 110.

Destituens, tis. part. *Forsaking.* Nunquam in dubiis hominem destituens spes, *Auson.*

Destituo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex de & statuo*] (1) *To stick down, or fasten.* (2) *To place.* (3) *To forsake, to leave destitute, or to his shifts.* (4) *To disappoint, or deceive.* (5) *To break promise.* (6) *To loose.* (7) *Alto to leave off, or give over.* (1) Furcas destituere, *Varr.* (2) Destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, *Catell.* Dico destituit signa hīc cum clavis senex, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 43. (3) Me profugum comites destituere mei, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 64. (4) Nec spem vindemiae non destituant, *Col.* 4, 24. Destituere spem, *Liv.* 5, 51. (5) = Socios induxit, decepit, destituit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 40. (6) Navem jubet destitui anchoris, *Naev.* (7) Membra segnia propositum destituere suum, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 14.

Destituor, i, tus. pass. *To be left destitute.* Destitui omnium ope, consiliis, &c. *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. *Vid.* Destituo.

Destitūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaving off, or forsaking, a disappointment.* Destitutione percussus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 5.

Destitutus, a, um. part. (1) *Placed, set.* (2) *Destitute, bereft.* (3) *Disappointed.* (4) *Forlorn, in despair.* (1) Ante pedes destitutum causam dicere iussit, *Liv.* (2) Destitutus bonis, *Cic.* (3) Destitutus promissis, *Cic. 2. fr.* 1, 3. (4) *Suet. Galb.* 11. Destitutis inter patrum & plebis odia addit terrorem alium fortuna, *Liv.* 3, 38.

Destrictē, adv. *Strictly, positively.* Destrictē denegare, *Dig.*

Destrictus, a, um. part. *Bound, or tied hard.* Destrictae cortice virgae, *Grat. Cyneg.* 119. Destrictum vulnus, *Ibid.* 364. † Strictus.

Destrigmentum, i. n. *That which is scraped, or rubbed off any thing*, *Plin.* 28, 13. *Al. leg.* Strigmentum.

Destringendus, a, um. part. *To be pruned, or cut away*, *Col.* 11, 2.

Destringo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To cut, or lop off.* (2) *To scrape, or rase off.* (3) *To scrub, or curry a horse.* (4) *To gather, or pull fruit.* (5) *To diminish.* (6) *To be hard upon, to attack.* (1) Columella, 11, 2. (2) *Plin.* 31, 47. (3) Dum destringitur tegiturque, audiebat aliquid, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. ubi al. distringitur. (4) *Col.* (5) Destringi & abradi bonis, *Plin. Paneg.* 37, 2. (6) Tu qui nasutē scripta destringis mea, *Phaedr.* 4, 6.

Destringor, i, ictus. pass. *To be curried, or rubbed down, &c.* *Plin. Vid.* Destringo.

Destructio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A demolishing, a subversion.* (2) *A refutation.* (1) Quasdam civitates murorum destructione punivit, *Suet. Galb.* 12. (2) = Destructio & confirmatio sententiarum, *Quint.* 10, 5. † Injustē itaque hanc vocem damnavit *Vossius.*

Destructor, ōris. m. verb. *A destroyer, a demolisher.* † Rerum aedificator & destructor, *Tert.* † Perditor.

Destructus, a, um. part. *Destroyed.* † Atque ita Alexander non minori impetu fortunae destructus, quā latus, *Iust.* 35, 2.

Destruens, tis. part. *Destroying.* Destruens quae cumlaverat, *Iust.* 23, 3.

Destruo, ēre, xi, ūtum. act. (1) *To destroy, to pull down, or break up, to overthrow.* (2) *To spoil.* Met. *to abate.* (3) *To discredit, to disparage.* (4) *To invalidate.* (1) † Ut navem, ut aedificiū idem destruit facillimē, qui construxit, *Cic. de Senect.* 20. (2) Longius aevum destruit ingentes animos, *Luc.* 8, 27. (3) Foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, *Plin. in Paneg.* 83. (4) Narrationibus subjungitur opus destruendi, confirmandique eas, *Quint.* 2, 4.

Destruor, i, ūtus. pass. *To be destroyed, overthrown, &c.* *Tac. Ann.* 4, 18.

Desub, praep. *Under.* † Mustum desub massa, & limpidum sit, *Col.* 12, 34. Desub ipsis Italiae faucibus gentes, *Flor.* 2, 3.

Desubito, adv. *All on a sudden*, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 63.

† Desubulo, āre. act. *To pierce, or bore through*, *Varr. ap. Non.* = Terebro, *Virg.*

Desūdāco, ēre. id. quod desudo, *To sweat much*, *Plaut. aut.* seq. nititur.

Desūdāscitur, imperf. *People sweat much.* Damnis desūdāscitur, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 33.

Desūdātorium, i. n. *Abain, or bat-house, a place to sweat in*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

Desūdo, āre. neut. (1) *To sweat much.* (2) *To labour earnestly.* (1) *Cels.* 6, 6, 29. *Stat. Theb.* 3, 277. (2)

Desudare & elaborare in re aliqua, *Cic. de Senect.* 11.

Desūefācio, ēre, ēci, factum. *To make one leave a fashion, or custom*, *aut.* seq. nititur.

Desūefactus, a, um. part. *Unaccustomed, disused*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 40.

Desūefio, ēri. *To be weaned from a thing*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

Desūescendus, a, um. part. *That must be left off, or disused.* Morari in desūescendis, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Desūesco, ēre, ēvi, etum. neut. (1) *To disuse himself, to change his fashion, or custom.* (2) *To make one leave a custom.* (1) Antiquo patrum desūescit honori, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 576. His

vita magistris desuevit quernā pellere glande famem, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 38. (2) *Titinn. ap. Non.*

Desūetūdo, inis. f. *Disuse, lack of custom.* Armorum desuetudo, *Liv.* 1, 19. Desuetudine longā, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 57.

Desūetus, a, um. part. *Disused, worn out of use.* Rem desuetam usurpare, *Liv.* † Desueta triumphis agmina, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 814. verba, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 63. filvis ferae, *Lucan.* 4, 237.

Desultor, ōris. m. verb. [*à desilio*] *A vaulter that leaps from one horse to another, one who in fight used to change his horse*, *Liv.* 23, 29. Equus desultor, *A leer horse, that was led, or stood by, to get upon, if the other failed*, *Cooper ex Varr. Met.* Desultor amoris, *He who courts many mistresses*, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 15.

Desultorius, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaping, jumping, or frisking to and fro, vaulting.* (2) *Met. Inconstant, fickle, wavering.*

(1) Equus desultorius, *a led horse*, *Suet. Caes.* 39. (2) Desultoria scientia, *Apul. Met.* 1. init. *vid.* etiam *Cic. pro Mur.* 27.

Desultura, ae. f. *A vaulting, a jumping down.* † Ego istam insulturam & desulturam nihil moror, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 9.

Desum, esse, fui. [*ex de & sum*] (1) *To be wanting, to fail.* (2) *To absent himself, or to be absent.* (1) † Sive deest naturae quidpiam, sive abundat atque effluit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29. † Hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, absuit; si opus erat, desuit, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 80. Nec desuit ille vitiis, quin periret, *Flor.* 4, 9, 2. (2) Huic convivio puer optimus Quintus tuus, meūque, desuit, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 6. † Deesse officio, *not to do his duty*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 7. occasionē, vel tempori, *to lose an opportunity*, *Liv.* 21, 26. non desunt qui, *there are some who.*

Desūmo, ēre, pti, ptum. act. *To pick out, or choose.* Vacuas desumpsit Athenas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 81. † Bello sibi desumere hostem, *Liv.* 6, 20.

Desumptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking out, or choice*, *Aug.* † Electio, *Cic.*

Desuo, ēre, ui. [*ex de & suo*] (1) *To sew behind.* (2) *To fasten below.* (1) *Liv.* (2) Cupam imbricibus ferreis desues, *Cato* 21.

Desuper, adv. (1) *From above, aloft, overhead.* (2) *Upon, on the top.* (1) Adversas despectat desuper arces, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 424. nonnulli tamen leg. *aspectat.* (2) Excitant rōgum; tum desuper se, subque ferro & igne corrumpunt, *Flor.* 2, 6.

Desurgo, ēre, rexi. [*ex de & surgo*] (1) *To arise from.* (2) *Met. To go to stool.* (1) Vides ut pallidus omnis coenā desurgat dubiā? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 76. (2) In tenesmo saepius libet desurgere sine causā, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 142. al. 192.

Tenesmos, id est, crebra & inanis voluntas desurgendi, *Plin.* 28, 59.

Desyhero. *Vid.* Desidero.

Detectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A detection, or discovery*, *Ulp.* † Patefactio, *Cic.*

Detector, ōris. m. verb. *A discoverer, or discloser*, *Tert.*

Detectus, a, um. part. [*à detegor*] (1) *Laid open, bare, naked.* (2) *Discovered, disclosed, detected.* (1) Detectus caput puer, *without an helmet*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 133. Aedes vetustate detectas, *Nep. Attic.* 20. (2) Detecta fraude, *Liv.* 22, 43.

Detegendus, a, um. part. *To be detected.* Conjunctio impiorum civium detegenda est, *Curt.* 6, 26.

Detegens, tis. part. *Detecting.* Modō celans, modō detegens plagam, *Suet. Oib.* 11.

Detego, ēre, xi, ūtum. act. (1) *To uncover, to lay open, or naked.* (2) *To disclose, detect, or discover.* (1) Detexit ventus villam, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 1, 3. † Texis detexitque me

me illico, *Id. Mosl.* 1, 2, 60. * Ensem detegere vaginā, *to draw it*, *Sil.* 13, 168. (2) Detegere conditas insidias, *Liv.* 10, 4. & 27, 16. = Patefacio, *Cic.*

Detegor, i. pass. *To be detected.* Erasā igitur cerā, belli confilia deteguntur, *Just.* 2, 10.

Detendo, ēre, di, sum. act. *To unstretch, or take down* a tent. Nautici tabernacula detendunt, *Liv.* 43, 3. unde

Detensus, a, um. part. *Unstretched, taken down.* Tabernaculis detensus, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 85.

|| Detentio, ōnis. f. verb. *A with-holding*, *Ulp.* † Retentio, *Cic.*

Dētentus, a, um. part. [à detineor] *With-held, or kept back.* Mox adversā Germanici valetudine detentus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 69.

† Deter, unde comp. deterior, & sup. deterrimus. [à deterendo, quodd, quae detrita sunt, sint deteriora] (1) *Ill, naught, bad* in any kind of things, or persons. (2) *Weak, feeble.* (1) Parte premior vitae deteriore mcae, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 8, 34. Deteriores omnes sumus licentiā, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 1, 74. ‡ Quod optimo diffimillimum est, id esse deterrimum, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 2. § Fructuosior, *Id.* (2) Strenuiori deterior si praedicat pugnas suas, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 10. Equitatu plus valebat, peditatu erat deterior, *Nep. Eum.* 3, ult.

Detērens, tis. part. *Rubbing against.* Juba (i. e. ramos) arborum earum gubernaculis deterentibus, *Plin.* 6, 24.

Detergendus, a, um. part. *To be brushed, or cleansed*, *Liv.* 39, 45.

Dētergens, tis. part. *Cleaning, wiping.* Lacrymas aut vultu diffimulans, aut veste detergens, *Auson. Perioch. Od.* 8.

Dētergeo, ēre, & detergo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To wipe, brush, scour, or cleanse.* (2) *To wipe off, rub off, or cut off.* (3) *To clear up, to uncover.* (4) *To pare, or take only a small part of.* (1) Rubrā detergere vulnera mappā, *Juv.* 5, 27. mensām, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 2. (2) Longum detergere litum ferro, *Sil.* 7, 534. Detergere pulverem pen- nis, *Plin.* 34, 52. lacrymas, *Ov. Met.* 13, 746. remos, by running foul against them to sweep them all away, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 58. (3) Quum neque caligans deterlit sidera nubes, *Cic. Arat. vers.* 246. (4) Sed primo anno LXXX deter- simus, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 10.

Detergeor, ēri. pass. *To be brushed, or cleansed.* Ut nul- lius remi detergerentur, swept away, *Hirt. B. Al.* 15.

Detergo, vid. Detergeo.

Detērius, adv. comp. *Worse, or after a worse manner, more scurvily.* De malis Graecis Latine scripta detērius, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 8. detērius pallere, *Perf.* 3, 96.

|| Determinandus, a, um. part. *To be defined, bounded, &c.* *Laet.* 4. † Terminandus.

Determinatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A boundary.* (2) *Met. A conclusion, or close, a determination.* (1) = Extrema ora & determinatio mundi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. (2) = Conclusio est exitus & determinatio totius orationis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 98.

Determinātūrus, a, um. part. *About to determine, or put an end to*, *Suet. Galb.* 15.

Determinātus, a, um. part. *Determined, limited.* De- terminatus cursus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. alii vero leg. ordinatos. Regionibus certis determinatus, *Gell.* 13, 14.

Dētermino, āre. act. (1) *To determine, appoint, or de- scribe bounds and limits.* (2) *Met. To measure.* (3) *To fix a period, to put an end to.* (1) Regiones ab oriente ad occa- sum determinavit, *Liv.* 1, 18. (2) Id, quod dicit, spiritu, non arte determinat, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 44. (3) *Vid. Deter- minaturus.*

Dētēro, ēre, trivi, itum. act. (1) *To bruise, or beat out, as in threshing.* (2) *To rub one against another.* (3) *To make worse.* (4) *To diminish, lessen, and impair.* (5) *To wear out.* (1) § Deterere frumenta, *Col.* 1, 6. & 6, 12. (2) Clementer quaeso; calces deteris, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2 111, (3) § Nimia cura deterit magis, quam emendat, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 35. (4) Deterere laudes alicujus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 11. Quantum detritum est famae? *Sil.* 7, 247. (5) Aliquid velut usu ipso deteretur, *Quint.* 3, 4.

Dētēror, i, tritus. pass. *To be worn away*, *Quint. Vid.* Detero.

Deterrendus, a, um. part. *To be deterred.* Exemplo supplicii deterrendos reliquos existimavit, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 44.

Deterrens, tis. part. *Detering.* Deterrentibus amicis, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 70.

Dēterreo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) *To deter, to frighten, or discourage, to scare, or dismay.* (2) *To dissuade from without threatening.* (1) Animos nostros avocant atque deter- rent à religione, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 9. Aliquem ab in- dustriā, de sententiā detertere, *Id. maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Phorm. prol.* 3. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25.

Dēterreor, ēri. pass. *To be frightened, discouraged, &c.* Nullā re deterreri à proposito potest, *Cic. ad Brut.* 11.

Dēterrītus, a, um. part. *Dismayed, discouraged, fright- ed, scared.* § Dēterrītus pudore, *Cic. Att.* 10, 13. § ab officio, *Coel. Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. periculo, *Liv.* 2, 54.

Deterfus, a, um. part. *Scoured, wiped, put away.* De-

terā rubigine saevus induitur ferro splendor, *Sil.* 4, 12. Spu- ma pennis deterfa, *Plin.* 32, 25.

Dētestābilis, e. adj. or. comp. (1) *Detestable, abomina- ble.* (2) *Unlucky, unhappy.* (1) Homo execrandus & detesta- bilis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 26. Nihil detestabilius est, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 26. Nihil detestabilius est, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 22. Supplicium sumere ex improbo ac detestabili senatu, *Liv.* 23, 3. (2) Omen detestabile, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 5.

Detestandus, a, um. part. *To be detested.* Ne non tam gaudium parentibus, quam detestandum sui conspectum repor- tarent, *Just.* 1, 14.

Detestatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A summoning, or arresting before witnesses.* (2) *Detestation, a detesting, or abhorring.* (3) *An imprecation, or cursing.* (4) *Also a gelding.* (1) De- testatio enunciationem cum testatione factam significat, *Ulp.* (2) Laurus abdicat ignes quādam detestatione, *Plin.* 15, 40. (3) *Liv.* 10, 38. (4) *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 225.

Dētestātus, a, um. part. (1) *Detested, abhorred, cursed.* (2) *Also, act. having cursed.* (1) Bella matribus detestata, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 25. (2) Precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 30.

|| Detestabiliter, adv. *Detestably, odiously.* = Quod ne- fariē, quod detestabiliter fecit, *Laet.* 5, 10. † Odiosē.

Detestor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To detest, to loath, abo- minate, or abhor.* (2) *To avert.* (3) *To wish by way of* curse. (4) *To avoid, or shun.* (5) *To call earnestly, to wit- ness.* (1) Omnes te vitant & detestantur, *Cic. Vatin.* 16. Omnes memoriam consulatus tui, &c. detestantur, *Id. in Pis.* 95. (2) = O dii immortales, avertite & detestamini hoc omen, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 4. (3) Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 505. (4) = Ut à me pa- triae querimoniam detester ac deprecet, *Cic. in Catil.* 1, 11. (5) Jovem Deosque detestor, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 62. ‡ Haec fortasse, etsi rara, est prima notio.

Detexendus, a, um. part. *To be ended, or finished in* weaving, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 4, 7.

Detexens, tis. *Cic. Arat.* 250.

Detexo, ēre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To weave, or plait.* (2) *Met. To work it off.* (1) Molli junco detexere, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 72. (2) Ab summo jam detexam exordio, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 26.

Detextus, a, um. part. *Woven, or plaited.* Tunc fisci- la levi detexta ex vimine junci, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 19.

Detinens, tis. part. *Detaining.* Alius in manu detinen- tis reliquerit signum, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 62.

Dētineo, ēre, ui, tentum. act. (1) *To detain, stay, stop, or hinder, to employ.* (2) *To entertain, or delight.* (3) *To hold, or keep, one intent, or in doubt.* (4) *To sustain, or support.* (1) Detineo te fortasse, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 48. (2) Duxit silvas, detinuitque feras, *Mart.* 14, 166. (3) Hic est quod me detinet negotium, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 3, 36. † Deti- nent terras nives, the snow lies long on the ground, *Plin.* = Demoror, *Lent. ad Senatum*, ap. *Cic. Fam.* 12, 15. (4) Drusus deinde extinguitur, cum se miserandis alimentis, mau- dendo ē cubili tomento, nonum ad diem detinuisset, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 23, 3.

Dētineor, ēri, entus. pass. *To be detained, &c.* *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 45. Detineri ventis, to be wind-bound, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 4. in lectulo, *Gell.* 3, 14.

Detondeo, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) *To shear, clip, or poll.* (2) *To cut, or lop off.* (1) Detondere capillos, *Mart.* 8, 52. oves, *Col.* 7, 4. (2) virgulta vineae, *Col.* 4, 23.

Detondeor, ēri, sus. pass. *To be clipped, shorn, or cut*, *Prop.* 4, 8, 15.

Dētōno, āre, ui. (1) *To thunder mightily.* (2) *To give over thundering.* (1) In subjectos suo more detonuit, *Flor.* 1, 17. Cum jactatio inter plausores suos detonuit, *Quint.* 10, 9. (2) Detonat ira, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 294. *Litt. interp.* sed commodē meo quidem animo ad priorem nomen revocari potest.

|| Detonso, āre. freq. [à detondeo] *To thunder often*, *Gell.* 15, 10.

Detonsus, a, um. part. *Shorn, or cut off, nipped, shred.* Detonsi capilli, *Mart.* 8, 52. Detonsis mannis, *Propert.* 4, 8, 15.

Detorno, āre. act. *To work as turners do, to make by turning.* Ex quo ligno velares detornat annulos, *Plin.* 13, 18.

Detorqueo, ēre, si, sum, & tum. act. (1) *To turn aside.* (2) *To warp, or draw aside.* (3) *To bend, or direct.* (4) *To misconstrue.* (1) Detorquet ad oscula cervicem, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12. (2) Voluptates animum à virtute detorquent, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 10. (3) Patrium viam detorquet ad amnem, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 398. (4) = Rectē facta detorquere & capere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

Detorsus, a, um. part. [à detorqueor] *Turned away*, *Suet. Galba* 10. ubi tamen opt. cod. notante Torrentio leg. Dertosam.

Detortus, a, um. part. *Rent, wrested, bowed, crooked, deformed.* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 5. *Horat. A. P.* 53. *Vid. De- torqueo.*

Detractio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A drawing, or taking away.* (2) *Met.*

(2) Met. *Detraction, backbiting.* (1) *Detractio & appetitio alieni, Cic. Offic. 3, 6. molestiae, Id. de Fin. 1, 11. doloris, Id. Offic. 3, 33.* (2) *Litt. & Coop. hanc notionem laudant, imo & Calep. qui affirmat exempla nusquam non obvia; sed cum nemo afferat, nec indices quos quidem ego habeo suppeditent, neque aio, neque nego; sed deliberandum censeo, analogicè enim uarà μεταφορὰν rectè dicitur.* ¶ *Detractio sanguinis blood-letting, Plin. 17, 39. Detractio confecti & consumpti cibi, the going to stool, Cic. de Univers. 6.*

Detractor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A detractor, a diminisher.* (2) *A slanderer.* (1) *Ipse haudquaquam sui detractor, Tac. Ann. 11, 11, 5.* (2) *Hujus signif. utinam Litt. & Coop. exempla attulissent. Ego nusquam reperio, nisi quod Jac. Gronov. Liv. 35, 15. legit detractor ubi vulgò detrectator.*

Detracturus, a, um. part. *About to pull off, Liv. 29, 20. & Sil. 17, 183. Affirmabat se annulum quoque aequo animo detracturum sibi, Suet. Jul. Caes. 33.*

Detractus, a, um. part. *Withdrawn, or pulled away, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26.*

Detrahendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled off. Ad tegmenta detrahenda tempus desuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21.*

Detrahens, tis. part. *Pulling off. Ingenti corporum mole secum ad terram detrahentes, Curt. 5, 4, 32.*

Detraho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To draw off, to pluck, or pull away.* (2) *Met. To remove, to take away.* (3) *To draw, or force.* (4) *To diminish, lessen, or abate.* (5) *To detract, disparage, or speak ill of.* (1) *Accurrunt servi, foccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72. § Nudo detrahare vestimenta me jubes, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 79. § De digito annulum detrahare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37. torquem hosti, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7. (2) Errorem mihi detrahe, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 8, 20. menti spem, Ibid. 2, 3, 15. (3) Ut Oppianicum ad accusationem detraheret, Cic. pro Cluent. 64. (4) & § Id quod alteri detraxerit, sibi asumere, Cic. Offic. 3, 5. § Detrahare de teste, to weaken his evidence, Cic. ex summā, Id. Att. 10, 5. (5) § = Qui interpretes legis vituperat, de hominibus, non de jure detrahet, Cic. Libenter de his detrahunt, quos eminere vident altiùs, Nep. Chabr. 3.*

Detrahor, i, ctus. pass. *To be taken off, &c. Cic. Attic. 9, 1. Vid. Detraho.*

Detrectandus, a, um. part. *To be refused. Neu suis sint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula, Caes. B. G. 7, 14.*

Detrectans, tis. part. *Refusing, &c. Detrectans juga bos, Virg. Geor. 3, 57. vid. Sil. 7, 647. Liv. 3, 49.*

Detrectatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A refusal, or denial to do, a drawing back.* (2) *Also a depraving, or dispraising.* (1) *Juniores ad edictum sine detrectatione convenere, Liv. 6, 28. militiae, Id. 3, 68. (2) Litt. ex Gell. sed q.*

Detrectator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A refuser.* (2) *A diminisher.* (1) *Petron. c. 117. (2) Liv. 35, 15. ult.*

Detrectaturus, a, um. part. *About to refuse. Sibi primo, mox omnibus detrectaturus, Suet. Persi vit.*

Detrecto, āre. act. [ex de & tracto] (1) *To refuse, to decline, to disown, to shift off.* (2) *Not to accept of.* (3) *To lessen, diminish, or sink one's reputation.* (4) *Also to detract or speak ill of.* (1) *Also to detract, or speak ill of.* (1) *Belium detrectare, Tac. Ann. 15, 7, 2. certamen, Id. Hist. 4, 67, 2. (2) Principem detrectabant non à se datum, Suet. Tib. 25. (3) Adversae res etiam bonos detrectant, Sall. B. J. 57. (4) Ingenium magni detrectat livor Homeri, Ov. Remed. Am. 365.*

Detrimentōsus, a, um. adj. *That causes much hurt and damage, harmful, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.*

Detrimentum, i. n. [à detritu, quòd ea quae detrita minoris pretii sunt, Varr.] Detriment; damage, loss, hurt. & Plus detrimenti, quàm emolumenti, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. = Incommodum, damnum, Id. & Adjumentum, Id.

Detritus, a, um. part. [à detero] *Worn, worn out. Aspicit lupo à catenā collum detritum canis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 16. Quantum detritum est famae? Sil. Ital. 7, 247. Detrito fune, Prop. 3, 7, 20.*

Detrudens, tis. part. *Thrusting, or shoving away. Magna levi detrudens murmura tactu, Claud. Cons. Mall. 316.*

Detrudo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To thrust down.* (2) *To shove from.* (3) *To defer, or put off.* (4) *To compel, to force.* (1) *Potēstne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur? Cic. pro Caec. 17. § Detrudere aliquem morti, Plin. de Vir. Ill. = de jicio, depello, Cic. (2) Detrudunt naves scopulo, Virg. Aen. 1, 149. (3) Putant fore aliquem, qui comitia in adventum Caesaris detrudat, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (4) Detrusit ad ea necessitas, Cic. Offic. 1, 31.*

Detrudo, i, sus. pass. *To be thrust out, to be delayed, &c. § Detrudi morti, Plin. de Vir. Ill. § de saltu communi, Cic. pro Quint. 6.*

¶ *Detrullo, āre. act.* *To put out of one vessel into another, Apic.*

Detruncatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting off, lopping, or shredding. Detruncatio ramorum, Plin. 24, 37.*

Detruncatus, a, um. part. *Cut, or lopt off. Detruncatis arboribus, Liv. 21, 37.*

Detrunco, āre. act. (1) *To cut, or lop off.* (2) *To maim, or mangle. (1) Detruncare caput, Ov. Met. 8, 769. Vi-*

neas supra quartum pedem detruncant, Col. 4, 22. (2) & Detruncare corpora, brachiis abscissis, Liv. 31, 34. alam regi apum, Plin. 11, 17.

Detruncor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be maimed, cut, chopt, or lopt off, Plin. 17, 35, 22.*

¶ *Detrusio, ōnis. f. verb.* *A thrusting down, Tert.*

Detrusus, a, um. part. (1) *Thrust out, or down. (2) Cast, shiered, or turned out of place. (1) = Stomachus motibus linguae depulsum & quasi detrusum cibum accipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. (2) Cod.*

¶ *Detrus, ūdis. adj.* *Ad ultima salutis detruux, Driven to extremities, G. ex Apul. sed non inven. + Detrusus.*

Detūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be assuaged, or leave off swelling. Detumere animi maris, & clementior auster vela vocat, Stat. Theb. 5, 468.*

¶ *Detūmesco, ēre. idem.* *Detumescunt odia, Petron. c. 109. Prudent. Perist. 145.*

Deturbandus, a, um. part. *To be thrown down, &c. De fortunis omnibus P. Quintius deturbandus est, Cic. pro Quint. 14.*

Deturbatus, a, um. part. (1) *Tumbled, or beat down. (2) Met. Very much troubled, or disturbed. (3) Disappointed.*

(1) *Deturbatis, qui interiora montium obsidebant, Curt. 3, 7. (2) Theophrastus deturbatus verecundiā obticuit, Gell. 8, 9. (3) § Deturbatus ex spe, Cic. Fam. 5, 7.*

Deturbo, āre. act. (1) *To tumble, or throw down. (2) To thrust, or turn out. (3) To disorder, or disturb, dash and confound. (1) Deturbare aedificium, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 9. § aliquem puppi altā, Virg. Aen. 5, 175. (2) § Deturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus, Cic. pro Quint. 14. milites ex stationibus, Liv. 31, 39. (3) Haec verecundiam mihi deturbavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.*

Deturbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cast, or tumbled down, &c. Cic. Fam. 12, 15.*

Deturgeo, ēre. neut. (unde part. deturgens) To be assuaged, to leave off swelling, Plin. 17, 35, 11.

Deturpans, tis. part. *Defiling, &c. Poma rugis deturpans, Plin. 15, 18.*

Deturpo, āre. act. *To defile, to make look ugly. Comatos occipitio raso deturpabat, Suet. Cal. 35.*

Devāgor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. *To go astray, to wander, to straggle, Laet. de Ira 9.*

Devastandus, a, um. part. *To be wasted. Ipse ad devastandos depopulandisque finis Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 8, 24.*

¶ *Devastatio, ōnis. f. verb.* *A wasting, or spoiling, Aug.*

¶ *Devastator, ōris. m. verb.* *A waster, a spoiler, Aug.*

Devastatus, a, um. part. (1) *Wasted, spoiled. (2) Killed. (1) Ita sumus hac aetate devastati, Liv. 4, 59. (2) Agmina ferro devastata, Ov. Met. 13, 255.*

Devasto, āre. act. *To waste, or destroy, to plunder, or make havock of. Marfos inde Marrucinisque & Pelignos devastat, Liv. 22, 9.*

Devectus, a, um. part. *Carried down, brought to. Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. Rheno, Tac. Ann. 4, 73, 1.*

Devehendus, a, um. part. *To be carried away. Conjuges liberisque devehendos Carthaginem tradiderunt, Curt. 4, 14. Vid. Liv. 21, 10.*

Devehō, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To carry, or convey, as in a ship, or waggon. Devenit Tiberi commeatum, Liv. 4, 52: Devehere in ultimas terras, Liv. 21, 10.*

Devehor, i, ctus. pass. *To be carried away, to be transported. Devehi in ultimas terras, Liv. 21, 10.*

Develatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unveiling, or discovering; Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

Develatus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, or revealed; Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Devello, ēre, li, & vulsi, sum. act. *To pull away, to pluck off. Nolito, aedipol, devellisse pennas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 50.*

Dēvelō, āre. act. *To open, unveil, or discover, Ov. Met. 6, 607.*

Devenērandus, a, um. part. *To be prayed against, to be atoned, Tibull. 1, 5, 14.*

Devenēror, āri, ātus. sum. dep. (1) *To worship, adore, or pray unto. (2) To pray against, to atone. (1) Ov. Ep. 2, 18. (2) Vid. Devenērandus.*

Devenio, īre, ēni, ntum. (1) *To come, or go down to. (2) To chance, or happen. (1) Speluncam deveniunt, Virg. Aen. 4, 166. (2) Miseret me tantum devenisse ad eum mali, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2. § devenire ad senatum, Cic. in Verr. 5, 48. in manus victoris, Id. Fam. 7, 3. in medium certamen, Id. de Orat. 1, 1.*

Deventurus, a, um. part. *About to come. Non defuerunt qui interpretarentur, quandoque proculcatam desertamque remp. civili aliqua perturbatione in tutelam ejus, ac velut in gremium, deventuram, Suet. Vesp. 5.*

Dēvenusto, āre. act. *To deface, spoil, or disparage, Gell. 12, 1. + Dehonesto, Cic.*

Deverbero, āre. act. *To beat sorely, or much. Deverberare homines ad necem, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 13.*

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|| Devergentia, ae. f. i. e. devexitas, *A bending down*, Gell. 14, 1.
 || Devergo, ere. *To bend, or decline downward*, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 679. ed. Delph.
 † Deverro, ere, si, sum. Leg. *saltem in part.* Deverrendus, *To be swept, or scrubbed.* Omnis humor deverrendus, Col. 7, 4.
 Deverto, ere, ti, sum. act. *To turn away, or aside*, Cic. Offic. 2, 18. Luc. 6, 59.
 Devertor, pass. *To be turned aside*, Cic. pro Font. 5. Stat. Theb. 3, 41.
 || Devestio, ire, iui. *To divest, to uncloth.* Omnibus iaciniis se devestit, Apul. Met. 3, p. 91. & Met. 4, p. 108.
 † Exuo.
 Deveto, are, act. *To forbid*, Quint. Decl. 1. R. occ.
 Devexatus, a, um. part. *Troubled, disquieted.* Per tot annos republica devexata, Cic. Fam. 10, 3.
 Devexitas, atis. f. *A bending down, a sloping*, Plin. Epist. 2, 65. & 8, 8.
 Devexo, are, act. *To vex, trouble, and disquiet*, Lact.
 † Vexo, Cic. Vid. Devexatus.
 Devexus, a, um. or, comp. [ex de, & veho, q. d. deorsum vehitur] (1) *Bending, hanging, or declining down, shelving.* (2) *Drawing toward an end.* (1) Devexo terrarum margine, Lucr. 9, 495. & Incipit a plano, devexaque prospicit arva, Ov. Met. 8, 330. (2) Devexior dies, Claud. de Consul. Mall. 77.
 || Devictor, oris. m. verb. *A conqueror*, Gruter. Inscr. p. 258. n. 6.
 Devictus, a, um. part. *Vanquished, overcome, conquered.* Capua devicta, atque capta, Cic. in Rull. 2, 33. Met. Consuetudine devictus, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29. ubi al. rectius devinctus.
 Devincendus, a, um. part. *To be conquered.* Ad devincenda regna invictus habebatur, Just. 25, 4.
 Devinciendus, a, um. part. *To be bound up*, Cels. 7, 7. Conf. Liv. 22, 22.
 Devincio, ire, xi, etum. act. (1) *To bind fast.* (2) *To tie up, to oblige, to engage, to endear.* (3) *To assure, or secure.* (4) *To hamper, or intangle.* (1) = Devincire & constringere omnibus vinculis, Cic. pro Leg. Agr. 5. (2) Utrique ab utrisque devincimini, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14. Devincire aliquem praemiis, Cic. Philipp. 2, 45. officio, Id. Fam. 13, 7. caritate, Id. Offic. 1, 17. (3) Cumas, Neapolin, &c. praesidiis devincient, Cic. (4) Si sensit, quo se scelere devinxerit, Cic. de Har. Resp. 3.
 Devincior, iri. pass. *To be bound, or tied up*, Met. assured, engaged. Foederibus devincitur fides etiam cum hoste, Cic. de Off. 3, 31.
 Devinco, ere, ici, etum. *To overcome, to get the victory, to vanquish.* Poenos primus classe devicerat, Cic. de Sen. 13. atque ipsis devincat cladibus orbem, Sil. Ital. 5, 677.
 Devinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound, fettered.* (2) *Tied about.* (3) Met. *Allied, or obliged and endeared.* (4) *Forced, constrained.* (1) Devinctus colla catenis, Sil. 11, 117. (2) Devinctus tempora lauro, Tib. 3, 5, 5. (3) Devinctam consuetudine domum tenere, Cic. pro Arch. 3. devinctus officiis, Id. Fam. 13, 3. Non est devinctior alter, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 42. (4) Devinctus metri necessitate, Plin. Epist. 7, 9.
 || Devirginatus, a, um. part. *Deflowered*, Paul. † Stupratus, Cic.
 Devirgino, are. *To deflower a maiden*, Petron. c. 25. Hygin. fab. 23. † Vitio, Cic.
 Devitabilis, e. adj. *Easy to be shunned*, Litt. ex Apul.
 † Evitabilis, Ov.
 Devitans, tis. part. *Avoiding.* Nihil in hoc quidem aliud devitans, quam *suavissimam* nominis, Suet. Aug. 92.
 Devitatio, onis. f. verb. *An avoiding, shunning, or eschewing.* Devitatio piratarum, Cic. Attic. 16, 2.
 Devitator, oris. m. verb. *A shunner, an avoider*, Litt. ex Plin.
 Devitatus, a, um. part. *Avoided, shunned*, Cic. Attic. 9, 7.
 Devito, are, act. *To eschew, shun, or avoid.* Devitare mortem, Cic. Rusterugio, Id. Verr. 2, 5, malum, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5. dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26. repulsam, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44.
 Devius, a, um. adj. [ex de, & via, qu. a recta via remotum] (1) *Out of the way, or read.* (2) *That dwells, or lies out of the way.* (3) *Uncouth, deserted, unhaunted.* (4) Met. *Also wandering out of the way, or swerving from it, straggling.* (5) *Erroneous.* (1) Devium tibi non erit venire in Pompeianum, Cic. Att. 2, 4. (2) Devia & sylvestris gens, Liv. 4. † Devia avis, the owl, Ov. Ep. 2, 118. (3) Devia lustra, Ov. Met. 3, 370. Regio ab omni devia cursu, Id. Pont. 3, 1, 27. (4) Aequi devius, Sil. 1, 57. Devia recti pectora, Id. 8, 317. (5) Consiliis praeceptis, & devius Cic. Philipp. 5, 13.
 Deunx, cis. m. [dict. a duodecim, una dempta uncia] (1) *A pound lacking an ounce, eleven ounces, eleven parts of any other thing divided into twelve.* (2) *A vessel holding ele-*

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ven cyaths, our pint and six ounces. (3) *A measure of land containing 26400 feet.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 46. & Uncio- lam Proculeius habet, sed Gillo deuncem, Juv. 1, 40. (2) Mart. 12, 28. (3) Col. 5, 1.
 || Devocatio, onis. f. verb. *A calling away*, Litt. ex Apul. † Evocatio, Plin.
 Devocaturus, a, um. part. *About to call.* Loquitur in concilio palam, sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 6.
 Devoco, are, act. (1) *To call, or fetch down from.* (2) *To call away, to recal.* (3) *To invite.* (1) § Devocare coelo, Hor. Epod. 17, 5. § e coelo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6. offa rogo, Tib. 1, 2, 48. (2) § Devocare suos a tumultu, Liv. § de provinciâ, Cic. (3) & Quos invocatos viderat, omnes devocabat, Nep. Cim. ult. Devocare ad auxilium, Liv. 1, 20.
 Devocor, ari, atus. pass. *To be called forth*, Ad. Herenn. 2, 3.
 Devolaturus, a, um. part. *Ready to fly, or come down.* Qui nihil agentis sibi de coelo devolaturam in sinum v. etoriam censeat, Liv. 7, 12.
 Devolo, are, neut. (1) *To fly down.* (2) Met. *To leave, to haste away from.* (3) *To speed, or hasten away.* (1) Constat vulturem in tabernam devolasse, Liv. 27, 11. (2) Simulac fortuna dilapsa est, devolant omnes, Ad. Herenn. 4, 17. † Devolare in sinum, *to drop into one's mouth*, Liv. 7, 12. (3) Praecipites pavore in forum devolant, Liv. 3, 15. Conf. Sil. 12, 702.
 Devolve, ere, vi, utum. act. (1) *To tumble, or roll down.* (2) *To wind off.* (3) Met. *To pour out hastily.* (4) *To reduce.* (5) † *To cut off.* (1) Jumenta cum oneribus ruinae modo devolvere, Liv. 21, 33. (2) Pensa devolvere fulis, Virg. Geor. 4, 349. (3) Verba devolvit, Hor. Od. 3, 2. (4) Devolvi ad spem inanem, Cic. Philipp. 7, 4. (5) Devolvit illa acuta sibi pondera filice, Catull. 64, 4.
 Devolvor, i, utus. pass. *To be rolled off*, Met. *to be reduced*, Cic. Vid. Devolve. Fluvius per mille stadia silvestribus ripis praeceptis inter saxa devolvitur, Curt. 5, 3, 1. Haud secus acer hinc atque hinc jaculo devolvitur Allius actus, Sil. Ital. 4, 568.
 Devolutus, a, um. part. (1) *Tumbled down, devolved.* (2) *Come to.* (1) Monte devolutus torrens, Liv. 28, 6. Devoluta tonitrua, Phaedr. 5, 8, 23. Bonum signum est sonitus ventris inde ad inferiores partes devolutus, Cels. 2, 3. (2) Eo devoluta res est, Liv. 5, 11.
 † Devomo, ere. Caccil ap. Gell. 2, 23. † Evomo.
 Devorandus, a, um. part. *To be devoured, &c.* Dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, Cic. Att. 4, 5. Conf. Cels. 5, 25, 11.
 Devorans, tis. part. *Devouring*, Mart. 1, 97. Vid. Devoro.
 || Devoratio, onis. f. verb. *A devouring, or consuming*, Hier. † Voratio, Catull.
 Devoraturus, a, um. part. *About to devour.* Jam postulabas te totam Siciliam devoraturum insulam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 60.
 Devoratus, a, um. part. *Consumed, devoured.* = Devoratum & comestum patrimonium, Cic. in Sall. 7. Devorata pecunia, Id. in Pison. 37.
 Devoro, are, act. (1) *To devour, to eat up, to swallow down.* (2) Met. *To spend, to waste.* (3) *To take any thing hastily and greedily.* (4) *To bear patiently without taking any notice.* (5) *To look earnestly on a thing, as if one would eat it.* (6) *To take in carelessly without digesting.* (7) *To suppress, to keep under.* (8) Nequam vox. (1) Bos ovum continuo devoret, Cato 78. (2) Devorare omnem pecuniam non dubitavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 79. (3) Mea dicta devorare, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 59. Quid tibi faciam, qui illos libros devorasti? Cic. Attic. 7, 3. † Spe praedam devorare, *to think he has it already*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. (4) Paucorum dierum molestiam devorare, Cic. Philipp. 6, 7. Devorare hominum ineptias, Id. de Clar. Orat. 67. (5) Spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97. (6) A multitudine, & a foro oratio devorabatur, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 82. (7) = Lacrymas intorsus obortas devorat, & clausum pectore vulnus habet, Ov. Fast. 4, 845. (8) Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 71.
 Devoror, ari, atus. pass. *To be devoured, &c.* Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Vid. Devoro.
 Devotio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A vowing, devoting, or giving up.* (2) *An accursing, or damning of one, an imprecation.* (3) *A charm, or magic spell.* (4) || *A devotion, or vowed service.* (1) In devotione vitae, & ipso mortis genere Devotum imitatus est filius, Cic. pro Rab. 1. (2) Devotionibus exemplum in pila lapidea incisum, Nep. Alcib. 4. (3) Objectum est, quod conjugium principis devotionibus petivisset, Tac. 12, 65. (4) Devotionis ac fidei intuitu, Veg. 1, 28. † Cultus.
 Devoto, are, freq. act. (1) *To devote, or give up by vow.* (2) *To conjure, or lay a spell upon.* (1) Cic. Parad. 1, 3. (2) Credo, hercle, devotabit sortes, si attigerit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 36.
 Devotorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a vow, or curse.* Carmina devotoria, Solemn forms of invocation, adfertur ex Liv. 10, 38. sed q.
 Devotus,

Dēvōtus, a, um. part. [à devoveor] (1) *Vowed, devoted, dedicated.* (2) *Destined, determined, designed.* (3) *Execrable, cursed, detestable.* (4) Subst. *A vowed, servant, or client.* (5) *Devout, religious.* (1) Devota morti pectora liberae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14. (2) Dido pesti devota futurae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 715. (3) Vivite devoto semina virque toro, *Ov. Ep.* 6, ult. Devota spolia, *Just.* 9, 3, 3. (4) Caes. B. G. 3, 22. (5) Ap. Christ. script.

Dēvoveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. (1) *To vow, to consecrate.* (2) *To devote to one's service, to engage.* (3) *To accurse, or damn.* (4) *To charm, or bewitch.* (1) Quorum se devovet aris, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 234. = sacris initiare, *Cic.* (2) Devovit se amicitiae ejus, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 22. (3) Devoveo tēque tuosque, *Ov. in Ibin.* 54. (4) = Devovet absentes simulacraque cerea figit, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 91.

Dēuro, ēre, ſi, ſtum. (1) *To burn, to set on fire.* (2) *To sting, to impoison, to invenom.* (3) *To blast.* (1) = Vicos deussit, depopulatūque est, *Liv.* 39, 2. (2) Serpens deurit morsu, *Sen. de Clem.* 1. (3) Quae propiora sunt mari Aquilones deurant, *Curt.* 8, 9, 12.

Deus, i. m. & f. [à θεός, demptā aspiratione] (1) *A God.* (2) *a Goddess.* (3) *A Genius.* (4) *An oracle.* (5) *Met. A patron, or benefactor.* (6) *An angel, a saint as we say.* (1) Dei nutu omnia provisā sunt, *Cic.* Dii majorum gentium 12. vid. Consentes. ¶ Per Deos, for God's sake, *Cic.* si Diis placet, forsooth, I warrant ye, *Id.* Dii vōstram fidem, *O wonderful!* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 1. Dii meliora, *Liv.* Dii averruncant, *Cic. Att.* 9, 2. avertant, *God forbid.* *Id. Philipp.* 3, 14. Dii faciant, *God grant.* *Cic.* ¶ Per Deos in vehementi obtestatione, I beseech you for God's sake, *Cic.* (2) Descendo, ad ducente Deo flammam inter et hostes expedit, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 632. Vid. *Id. Aen.* 7, 498. Quint. Catull. ap. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. (3) Memini relinqui me Deo irato meo, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 24. (4) Vulgūque deus pervenit ad aures, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 338. (5) Non tu hunc habes planē praesentem Deum? *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 31. (6) Facio te apud illum Deum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 19.

Deustus, a, um. part. (1) *Burned down.* (2) *Blasted.* (1) Deusti vici, *Liv.* 10, 4. Deustos turrium pluteos videbant, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 25. (2) Deusta raro revirescunt, *Col.* 4, 29.

* **Deutēria**, ōrum. pl. n. [à δευτέρως, secundus] *Small beverage made of the husks of grapes, see Plin.* 14, 12. Lat. Lora.

* **Deuteronomium**, i. n. Iteratio sive repetitio legis. *Deuteronomy*, the fifth book of Moses, wherein the law is repeated again, ex δευτέρως, secundus, et νόμος, lex. *Them.* νόμος, distribuo.

Deutor, i, sus. dep. *To make ill use of, ap. Nep. Eum.* 11. vix alibi occ.

Devulsus, a, um. part. *Pulled off, plucked away.* Seritur plantis de matre devulsis, *Pallad. Mart.*

Dextans, tis. m. [quod deest sextans] (1) *Ten ounces, or ten parts of twelve.* (2) *A measure of land containing 24000 feet.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) Col. 5, 1.

Dextella, ae. f. dim. *A little right hand, Cic. Attic.* 14, 20.

Dexter, tera, terum, vel tra, trum. ior, comp. dextimus, sup. [à Gr. δεξιτερός, Poet. pro δεξιός,] (1) *Right-handed.* (2) *Fit, suitable, meet.* (3) *Also lucky, favourable, fortunate, propitious.* (1) Signa sex foribus dextris toridēque sinistris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 18. Sinisterior & dexterior rota, *Id. ib.* 138. (2) Quis rebus dexter modus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 294. (3) Dexter adi pede sacra secundo, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 302. Dextro Jove, *Perf.* 5, 115. Sylla cum equitatu apud dextimos, *Sall. B. J.* 105.

Dextera, ae. f. (sc. manus) *The right hand.* Commissa dextera dextrae, *plighted faith, Ov. Ep.* 2, 31. Cum dextera manu, *Flor.* 3, 11. Vid. *Dextra.*

Dexterē, adv. ius. comp. rimē, sup. *Dextrously, successfully, aptly, neatly, handsomely.* Dexterē obeundo officio, *Liv.* 1, 34. Nemo fortunā dexterius est usus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 45.

Dexteritas, ātis. f. *Aptness, readiness, dexterity.* Naturalis ingenii dexteritas, *Liv.* 28, 18. Multa in eo & dexteritas, & humanitas visa est, *Id.* 37, 7. = Commoditas, *Cic.*

Dextra, ae. f. (sc. manus) contr. à dextera. (1) *A right hand, or right side.* (2) *Meton. A hand, aid, or help.* (3) *Alliance, or agreement by league.* (1) Cedo dextram, *Ter.* (2) Da dextram misero, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 370. (3) Jura, fides, ubi nunc, commissāque dextera dextrae? *Ov. Ep.* 2, 31.

† **Dextrabus**, pro dextris, *Liv. ap. Non.*

Dextrorsum, adv. qu. dextro vortum, *Toward, or on the right hand.* Dextrorsum orbem flammeum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 22. ex Poëtā.

Dextrorsus, adv. *Towards the right hand.* § Dextrorsus maritimam oram, *Liv.* 6, 31.

Dextroversum, adv. *Towards the right hand, Plaut.* *Curc.* 1, 1, 70.

Di & Dis, praep. insep. [à δια, ut διαφέρω, differo, vel à δīs, bis, nam divisionem in duas partes plerumque denotat, *Scal.*] **Di**, & **Dis** modo negationem notant, ut *diffido*, i. e. non fido; modò diversitatem, ut *diffentio*, i. e. diversum sentio; modò divisionem, ut *diffocio*, *disjungo*: modò auget sign. ut *discaveo*, valdè caveo, *discrucior*, i. e. valdè crucior; modò idem est quod malè, ut *dispereo*, i. e. malè pereō. § In comp. **Di** adhibetur ante verba inchoata à d, g, l, m, n, v, ut *diduco*, *digladio*, *diluo*, *dimano*, *dinunero*, *diverto*; ante r di & dis, ut *dirumpo*, *dirumpo*. **Dis** ante c, p, g, f, t, ut *discumbo*, *dispello*, *disquiro*, *disfirmulo*, *disfrabo*. Ante j conf. & di & die, ut *dijudico*, *disjicio*. Ante sp, st, s, tollitur; ut *dispicio*, *disto*; ante f mutatur in similem, ut *diffiteor*, ante vocalem di assumit r, ut ab emo, *dirimo*.

Dī pro Dii, m. pl. *The Gods*, à sing. *Deus*; in dat. & abl: *Dīs*, *Paterc.*

* **Diābathra**, [ex δια, per, et βαίω, eo] pl. n. *A kind of shoes used in Greece.*

Diābathrārius, i. m. *A maker of such shoes, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 39.

* **Diabētes**, ae, is. m. [ex δια, per, & βαίω, eo] (1) *A faucet, a tunnel, or water-pipe.* (2) *Also a distemper when one cannot hold his water.* (1) Col. 3, 10. Lat. *Fistula tubula.* (2) *Ap. Med.*

|| **Diābolicus**, a, um. adj. *Devilish.* † *Malignus, maleficus.*

* **Diābōlus**, i. m. [à διαβόλλω, calumnior] *The accuser, the devil.* Lat. *Calumniator.*

* **Diāchyton**, i. n. [ex δια, dis, & χυτός, fusus] *A kind of must, or sweet wine, Plin.* 14, 11. Lat. *Diffusum.*

* **Diācōdion**, i. n. [Th. κωδία, caput papaveris] *A syrup made of the tops of poppy, Plin.* 20, 79.

|| **Diācōnātus**, ūs. m. *A deaconship, or the order of a deacon, Eccl.*

* **Diaconium**, sacrarium, ubi dominica continentur vasa, *Avestry, Caes.* 25, 23. Leg. & gradus *Diaconii, Id.*

* **Diācōnus**, i. m. *A deacon, or in half orders.* Lat. *Minister.*

* **Diācōpus**, i. m. [Th. κρη, scindo] *A breach in the bank of a river; also a sluice, or water-gate, Ulp.* Lat. *Incile.*

* **Diācrommyon**, i. n. [Th. κρόμμυον, cepa] *A medicine made with onions, Litt. ex Apul.*

* **Diādēma**, ātis. n. [Th. δία, ligo] *A white fillet where-with kings and queens encircled their foreheads, a diadem, an imperial, or royal crown, vid. Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. Regnum & diadema tutum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2. vid. & *Stat. Theb.* 10, 76. Harum formam videre licet in nummis vett. regum, non admodum sanè illi dissimilem, quam hodiè gestant Turcae.

Diādēmātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a diadem, or crown* Apollo diadematus, *Plin.* 34, 19, 17.

* **Diādōchus**. *A stone like beryl, Plin.* 37, 57.

* **Diācrēsis**, is. f. [ex δια, dis, & αἰρέω, capio] (1) *A distribution.* (2) *A figure where one syllable is divided into two.* (1) Brevi edictum est propter hanc meam diācrēsin, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. (2) Ap. Gramm. ut aulā, pictā ap. *Vir. pro aulae, pictae.*

* **Diaeta**, ae. f. *Dieta, victus.* (1) *Diet, food, a regular way of life.* (2) *A parlour to sup in.* (3) *Also a summer-house in a garden.* (1) & *Diaetā* curari incipio; chirurgiae taedet, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3. (2) In hanc ego diaetam cum me recepi, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. (3) *Plin. Ep.* 5, 17. vid. & *Suet. Claud.* 10. & ibi *Torrent.* In quibusdam Libb. leg. zeta, sed hoc pro diversa scribendi ratione idem est. Sic recentiores *zabolus*, pro *Diabolus* passim scribunt.

|| **Diaetarius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a place of diet.* *Diaetarii fures, Ulp.*

|| **Diaetarius**, i. m. *Servus in diaetā serviens, A servant attending on supper, Ulp.*

Diaetetica, ae. f. scil. medicina. *The first part of physic, that concerns a regimen in diet, Cels.* 1.

Diaeteticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to diet, Cels. in praef.*

* **Diaglaucion**, *A medicine for the eyes, Plin.* 27, 59.

* **Diagōnios**, i. f. [ex δια, per & γωνία, angulus] *A line in geometry, from one corner to the other, Vitruv.* 6, ult. & 9, 1.

* **Diagramma**, ātis. n. (1) *A description, or draught of a thing.* (2) *A diagram, a figure in geometry to demonstrate any proposition, and in music it is called a proportion of measure distinguished by notes.* (1) *Aristoxeni diagramma subscribebam, Vitruv.* 5, 4. (2) *Vitruv.* 6, 1. vid. *Baldi Lexic. Vitruv.* p. 37.

* **Diagraphice**, es. f. [ex δια, de, & γράφω, scribo] *The art of painting, particularly in box, Plin.* 35, 36, 8. *Hard. leg. Graphice.*

Dialectica, ae. f. & dialectice, es. sc. ars vel disciplina, *The art of logic, teaching to reason.* Dialectica veri & falsi quasi disceptatrix, & iudex, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28. *Aristoteles rhetoricam palmarum, Dialecticam pugno similem esse dicebat, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6.

* **Dialectica**, ōrum. pl. n. [à διαλέγεσθαι, differo, Th. λέγω,

λογω, dico] *Logical matters, logical questions.* In dialecticis omnem curam consumere, *Cic. de Gl. Orat.* 31.

* Dialecticè, adv. *By the art of logic, like a logician.* Dialecticè disputare, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6.

* Dialecticus, a, um, adj. *Logical.* Captiones dialecticae, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6.

* Dialecticus, i, m. *A logician, a disputant.* Suscipiunt dialectici, ut judicent, verumne sit, an falsum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38.

* Dialectos, i, f. *A manner of speech in any language diverse from another, a dialect.* Molestia dialectos, *Suet. Tib.* 56.

* Dialeucon, i, n. [*ex δια, per, et λευκός, candidus.*] *A kind of saffron white through the middle,* *Plin.* 21, 17.

Dialis, e. [*à Διός, Jovis*] (1) *Pertaining to Jupiter.* (2) *Of one day.* (1) Flamen Dialis, *Liv.* 1. (2) Consul dialis, *v. Macrob. Sat.* 2, 20.

* Diallage, es. [*à διαλλάσσω, reconcilio, Them. ἀλλάσσω, muto.*] *conciliatio, A figure when many arguments are brought to the same purpose,* *Quint.* 9, 2.

* Dialogismus, i, m. *A figure when one both objects and answers, as, Revocat; redcam? non si me obsecrat, Ter. Eun.* 1, 1.

* Dialogus, i, m. *A dialogue, or discourse between two, or more,* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

* Dialyton, i, n. [*Th. λύνω, solvo*] *A figure where many words, or members are put together, without any conjunction, as, Ille ego agrestis saevus, tristis, parvus, truculentus, tenax, &c. Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 12.

Diambus, pes duobus constans Iambis, ut *ferocitas, Gramm.*

* Diamēter, rect. Diametros, i, f. *sc. γραμμή, i. e. linea dimetiens.* [*Th. μέτρον, mensura.*] *A diameter, or line dividing any figure into equal parts, or which goes through the middle part of any figure.* Diametros habeat pedes 60, *Col.* 5, 2. Media linea, *Cic. Ex diametro opposita, directly opposite.*

* Dianōme, es. f. *uti Casa. b. leg. διανομή, [Th. νέμω, distribuo.] A distributing, or allotting,* *Plin. Ep.* 10, 117.

* Diapasma, atis. n. [*Th. πάζω, inspergo.*] *A perfume, a sweet powder, a pomander.* Olet gravius mixtum diapasmate virus, *Mart.* 1, 88. *Vid. Plin.* 13, 33.

* Diapāsōn, *διὰ πᾶσων, per omnes, scil. chordas. A concord of music of all eight notes,* *Plin.* 2, 20.

* Diapente, *διὰ πέντε, per quinque, scil. chordas. A concord of five notes,* *Vitruv.* 5, 4.

* Diaphōrēticus, a, um, adj. [*à φέρω, gesto*] *That dissolves and discharges humours by transpiration, Med. Lat. Discutiens, sudores eliciens, Cels.*

* Diaphragma, atis. n. [*Th. φράσσω, sepio*] *The midriff, a membrane that divides the heart and lights from the other entrails, Cels. sed Graecis literis, qui Latinè, reddit, septum transversum, quod membranâ quâdam partes superiores ab inferioribus separat.*

* Diapontius, a, um, adj. [*Th. πόντος, mare*] *That comes from beyond sea, Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 66. *Transmarinus, Cic.*

* Diapōreſis, is. f. *Rhet. διαπόρεσις, addubitatio, [ex δια, per, & priv. & πόρος, transitus, Th. πέρω, transeo] A figure when the orator doubts and consults what to say first, as Quo me vertam, judices, nescio, Cic. pro Cluent. princ.*

* Diapsalma, atis. n. *A pause, or change of note, Hier. It is put by the LXXII. interp. for the Hebrew Selah.*

Diarium, i, n. [*à die*] (1) *A diary, or book of remembrance, a journal, or day-book.* (2) *Provision for one day, a day's allowance, a day's wages.* (3) *Also ordinary, coarse fare.* (1) *Aul. Gell.* 5, 18. (2) *Pueri diaria poscunt, Mart.* 11, ult. (3) *Post asellum diaria non fumo, I'll not put a churl on a gentleman, Petron.* c. 24.

* Diarrhoea, ae. f. [*Th. ῥέω, fluo*] *A looseness, a lask, a flux, Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. *sed Graecis literis. Lat. Profluvium, Col.*

* Diastēma, atis. n. *A space, distance, or interval; also a distance of time, Veget. Intervallum, Vitr.*

* Diastōle, e. f. [*Th. σέλλω, contraho*] (1) *A figure whereby a syllable short by nature is made long.* (2) *The dilating of the heart and breast when we fetch breath, as systole is the contraction of them, when our breath is emitted.* (1) *Gramm. ut Exercet Diana choros, Virg. Aen.* 1, 503. (2) *Galen.*

* Diasyrmos, i, m. [*Th. σύρω, traho*] *A figure when one smartly rallies another, Rhet.*

* Diathyrum, i, n. [*à δια, ostium*] *A screen, or fence of boards, &c. to keep out the wind, a rail, or pale before a door, Vitr.* 6, 10. *sed Graecis literis.*

* Diatōni, vel diatoni lapides, *Bud. [Th. τένο, tendo] Corner stones, band stones, parpen stones, Vitruv.* 2, 4.

* Diatōnos hypaton, D, sol, re, *Fun.*

* Diatōnos meson, G, sol, re, ut, *Fun.*

* Diatōnum, vel diatōnicum, *Plain song, Vitr.* 5, 4.

* Diatretarius caelator, *A turner, or engraver who makes chased work; also one that perforates pearls, Dig.*

* Diatrētum, i, n. *A cup chased and curiously engraved. O quantum diatretra valent! Mart.* 12, 71. *ubi alii diatheca perperam.*

* Diatrētus, a, um, adj. [*διατρῆτος, i. e. tornabilis [à διατρεῖν, i. e. perforo, five torno conficio] Ingraved, imbossed, chased, Ulp.*

* Diatriba, ae. *five diatribe, es. f. [Th. τέρβω, immoror] (1) A discourse, or dispute. (2) Meton. A school, or auditory. (1) Gell.* 1, 16. (2) *Gell.* 18, 13.

* Diaulus, i, m. [*Th. ἀυλός*] *A measure of ground containing two furlongs, Vitruv.* 5, 11. *sed Graecis literis.*

* Diazōma, atis. n. *A girdle, or waist-belt, Vitruv.* 5, 7.

* Dibāpha, ae. f. *scil. purpura, Purple twice dyed, Plin.* 9, 63.

* Dibāphus, a, um. [*à δι, & βαπτω, tingo*] *Things double-dyed, dyed in grain, scarlet. Currus noster dibaphum vestimentum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

* Dica, ae. f. *Δίκη. An action at law, an indictment, a process. Dicam scribere alicui, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 77. & 2, 2, 15. *subscribere, to bring, or enter an action against one, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 30. *impingere, to arrest him, or serve him with a process, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 92.

Dicacitas, atis. f. *Drollery, waggersy, banter, repartee. Peracutum, & breve faceriarum genus dicacitas, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 54. *& Cavillatio, Id.*

|| Dicaculē, adv. *Scoffingly, tauntingly, Apul. Met.* 1, p. 17. & *Met.* 8, p. 257.

Dicaculus, a, um, dim. [*à dicax*] *Full of words, chatting, prating, tattling, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 8.

Dicandus, a, um, part. *To be dedicated. Ejus erit signo Tauri pars sexta dicanda, Manil.* 3, 453.

Dicans, tis. part. *Dedicating. Non similis est conditio publicantium, & nominatim tibi dicantium, Plin. Praef. + Dicassis, pro dicas, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Dicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A devoting, or dedicating; also taking a freedom in a city, Cic. pro Balbo* 11.

Dicātūra, ae. f. *The dedication of a book, &c. Nec fiducia operis haec est, sed in dicatura, Plin. Praef. Ab. aliter leg.*

Dicātus, a, um, part. (1) *Dedicated, consecrated. (2) Designed, or promised. (3) Suited to, employed in. (1) Dicati Apollini cygni, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. (2) = *Donum alicui dicatum & promissum, Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. (3) *& Epitaphium genus gymnasiis, & palaestrae dicatum, (pretum & pulsum foro, Cic. in Orat.* 13.

Dicax, acis. adj. or, comp. *Talkative, jesting, prating, bantering. & Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit, quam factus; est autem illud actoris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic. in Orat.* 26. *& Et tamen haec nonnunquam confundi videntur. Hominibus facietis & dicacibus difficile est habere hominum rationem, Id. de Orat.* 2, 54. *Gratio nemo diacior, Ibid.*

+ Dīce, integr. id. quod dic mutilatum. *Tell me, say, Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 109.

Dicendus, a, um, part. *To be spoken, or said, Cic. & Dicenda tacendâque calles, Pers.* 4, 5.

Dicens, tis. part. *Saying. Interdum, se quoque non debere melius sperare dicentes, Just.* 12, 5.

* Dichorēus, i, m. *Ex duobus constat trochaeis, ut imprimatur, Gramm.*

Dicis. in gen. qu. à rect. dex, dicis, *cujus compos. sunt in usu, ut judex, vindex [à δίκη] Dicis gratiâ vel causâ ap. Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. *Plin.* 18, 1. *Nep. Attic.* 8. *For form, or fashion's sake.*

Dicitur, imperf. *They say, Cic.*

Dico, are. act. [*à δύνω, jus*] (1) *To dedicate, or consecrate. (2) To vow, or promise. (3) To appoint, or design, to devote. (4) To employ, set apart, or bestow. (1) Rura Deo praeclentem arborem dicant, Plin.* 12, 2. (2) *Annos suos dicabant vitae caelibis, Sen. Hippol.* 231. (3) *Vid. Dicatus, No.* 2. (4) *Totum hunc tibi dicamus diem, Cic. de Legib.* 2, 3. ¶ *Dicare se civitati vel in civitatem, To make himself free of a city, or nation, Cic.*

Dico, ere, xi, ctum, act. [*à δέλω, δείξω*] (1) *To speak. (2) To say. (3) To tell. (4) To bid. (5) To call, or name. (6) To give in evidence. (7) To appoint. (8) To write, or set forth. (9) To harangue, to declaim, pronounce, or rehearse. (10) To promise. (11) Also to speak of, to mean. (12) To give his opinion. (13) To declare, or shew. (14) To plead. (15) To object. (16) To translate. (17) ¶ *To play on an instrument. (1) Tibi ego dico, an non? Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 23. (2) *Ecastor haud me poenitet, si, ut dicis, ita futura es, Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 49. (3) *Dic mihi, aufugisti? Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 12. ¶ *Dicere in aurem, to whisper, Horat. Sat.* 1, 9, 10. (4) *Dic argutae properet Neaerae, Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 21. (5) *Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, Virg. Aen.* 1, 534. (6) *Cum tam multi testes dixissent, Cic. Cum testimonium secundum fidem & religionem gravissimè dixissent, Id. ad Q. fr.* 3, 4. (7) *Postquam diem operi dixerat, Cic. Verr.* 1, 57. (8) *Pedestribus dices historiis praelia Caesaris, Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 10. ¶ *Dicendi genus, a style, Quint.* (9) *Non idem loqui est, ac dicere, Cic. in Orat.* 32. *Dicere orationem de scripto, Id. pro Planc.* 30. *sacramentum, Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 10. (10) *Quid dotis dicam te dixisse filio? Ter. Heaut.**

Heaut. 5, 1, 64. (11) Abiens mihi innuit, *Pl.* Eho! nonne id fat erat? *C.* At nesciebam id dicere illam, *Ter.* *Eum.* 4, 5, 10. De fallaciâ dicis, *Id.* *Heaut.* 3, 3, 35. (12) Ego sedulò hunc dixisse credo, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 13. (13) Jam ipsa res dicet tibi, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 48. (14) Dicere apud iudices pro aliquo, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23. causas in foro, *Ibid.* 2, 8. (15) Nihilne interest, dicet aliquis, patrem quis enecet, an servum? *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2. (16) Dicam, ut potero, *Cic. Off.* 3, 21. de transferendis *Euripidis versiculis.* (17) Dicere carmina fistulâ, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 10. Dicor, i. pass. To be said, spoken, expressed, pleaded, &c. *Cic. Vid. Dico.*

* Dīcrotum, i. n. [à δῖς, bis, & κροῖα, pulso] A gally that hath two oars on a seat, or bank, *Cic. ad Attic.* 5, 11.

|| Dictamen, inis. n. A thing written by another's instruction, a prescript, or rule, a dictate. *Philos. voc.* Rationis praescriptio, *Cic.*

Dictamnus, i. m. Dittander, or dittany, garden-ginger, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 410. *Plin.* 25, 53.

Dictans, tis. part. Dictating. Versus non dictante aliquo excepti, *Suet. Neron.* 52.

Dictata, ōrum. pl. n. (1) Precepts, or instructions of any kind. (2) Particularly and most frequently dictates, lessons, or notes, which the master pronounceth to his scholars, school boys exercises. (1) Haec recipiunt juvenes dictata senesque, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 55. (2) Meam in illum orationem pueri omnes quasi dictata perdiscant, *Cic. 2. fratr.* 2, 4. (2) Dictata tyronibus dare, *Suet. Caes.* 26.

Dictator, ōris. m. verb. [à dictando, quòd dictaret, i. e. crebro ediceret, quæ utilia essent reipub. *Dion. Halic. vel* quod à consule diceretur, *Varr. L. L.* 4.] (1) A dictator, or chief magistrate among the Romans, vested with absolute power, from whom lay no appeal; and twenty-four axes were carried before him. He was never chosen but in some great danger or trouble of the commonwealth, and commonly at the end of six months was to resign his authority. (2) Also an ordinary officer in most Latin towns. (1) Titus Lartius primus Dictator, *Liv.* 2, 18. = Magister populi, *Varr. Cic.* (2) Dictator Lanuvinus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 10.

Dictatorius, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to a dictator. (2) Of that family. (1) Dictatorius gladius, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 44. Dictatoria majestas, *Liv.* 4, 14. animadversio, *Paterc.* 2, 68. (2) Dictatorius juvenis, *Liv.* 7, 4.

Dictatrix, icis. f. A governess, or governess, to tell others what they shall do. Tu hic eris dictatrix nobis, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 18.

Dictatura, ae. f. The office, or honour of dictatorship, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31.

* Dictærium, i. n. vel potius dicteria ōrum. [à δεικνῆριον, specimina sive praeludia, quibus mimus in scenam prodians favorem spectatorum captabat, vid. *Scal. ad Manil.*] Jests, witticisms, scoffs, quirps. = Omnibus arrides, dicteria dicis in omnes, *Mart.* 6, 44, 3. = Facetiae, *Cic. dicta.* *Id.* De dictæriis veterum vide omnino, *Macrobi. Sat.* 2.

Dictio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A speaking, or uttering. (2) A style, or manner of speech, an oration, or pleading. (3) Eloquence. (4) An oracle. (5) A word. (1) Neque testimonii dictio est, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 63. (2) Dictioni operam dare, *Cic. Tusc.* 2. (3) Nullum tempus illi vacabat, aut à forensi dictione, aut, &c. *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 78. (4) Data dictio erat CAVERET Acherusiam aquam, *Liv.* 8, 24. (5) Hæc notio Gramm. concedenda est, vel potius fugienda, etsi vindicias secundum libertatem postulet *Borrich.*

|| Dictionarium, i. n. & Dictionarius, scil. liber, A dictionary. Hoc vocab. Gramm. condonandum est, cum destituamur idoneo ex vet. petito, nisi quis tales libros *Ægyptinæ* cum *Vossio* nominaret.

Dictiosus, a, um. adj. Drolling, full of pleasantries, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. Vid. Dictum, n. 6.

Dictitans, tis. part. Saying. Satis multos hostes in Græciâ remanere dictitans, *Just.* 2, 13. Vid. *Liv.* 24, 4.

Dictito, are. freq. [à dicto] (1) To speak, or tell often, or in divers places, to give out. (2) To pretend. (1) Non is es, quem semper te esse dictitasti? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 17. (2) Cum esse hanc sibi belli causam dictitassent, *Nep. Lyfand.* 1.

Dicto, are. freq. [à dico] (1) To say often. (2) To dictate how, or what one shall write. (3) To counsel, or advise, to suggest. (4) To appoint, or order. (5) To promise. (1) Dictitabat se hortulos aliquos emere velle, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. (2) Lippitudine adductus sum, ut dictarem hanc epistolam, *Cic. Att.* 7, 13. (3) Fugam lucis & tædium pudor dictat, *Quint.* 1, 3. (4) Pultes puero dictare, sed in aure placentas, *Juv.* 11, 59. (5) Ut sportulam dictare videantur, *Quint.* || Dictare actionem, to bring an action, *JCC.*

Dictor, ari. pass. To be dictated, or advised. Ubi dictatur facinus, *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 169.

Dictum, i. n. (1) A saying, or word. (2) A proverb. (3) Also a reproach, or ill-word. (4) A jest, or merry saying. (5) A testimony, or evidence. (6) A wipe, or lampoon, such as were used by mimics on the stage. (7) and among soldiers. (8) Also eloquence. (9) Also an order, or command. VOL. II.

mand. (10) A deed, or action. (11) A proof, or argument. (1) Irrita dicta factaque, *Catull.* 28, 10. Dictum sapienti fat est, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 8. (2) Catonis est dictum, Pedibus compensari pecuniam, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 29. (3) Sic existimet, responsum, non dictum esse, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 6. (4) Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 22. (5) Dictis testium recitatis, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 11. Ex testium dictis appellari, *Ibid.* 4. (6) Hinc appellatum dictum in mimo & dictiosus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (7) Hinc in manipulis castrensibus dicta ducibus, *Varr. de L. L.* (8) Nec dicti studiosus erat, *Enn. ap. Cic.* (9) Audientem dicto produxisti filiam, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 40. (10) Feci ego isthaec dicta, quæ vos dicitis, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 4, 17. quomodo *Hebr.* דבר & *Homerus* ἔπος. (11) Quando dicta audietis mea, haud aliter dicetis, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 15. = argumentum, *Id.*

|| Dicturio, ire, ivi. To be about to speak, *Macrobi. Sat.* 7, 2.

Dicturus, a, um. part. About to say. Dicturus prohibita, *Just.* 2, 7. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 40. & 21, 18.

Dictus, a, um. part. [à dicor] (1) Spoken, said, told. (2) Pleased. (3) Called, reputed. (4) Declared, appointed, designed. (5) Promised, &c. (6) Set at a price, valued. || Honore dicto, saving your reverence, *Plin.* 28, 24. Dictum ac factum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 7. Dicto citius, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 146. out of hand, immediately, *Vid. Dico.* (1) Nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 41. (2) = Dicta causa & perorata, *Cic. pro Coel.* 29. (3) = Dicta atque habita est ejus soror, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 14. (4) Hic nuptiis dictus est dies, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 75. (5) Eumeni Cappadocia data est, live potius dicta, *Nep. Eun.* 2. (6) Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus, emi, *Mart.* 8, 13.

* Dictyōton, i. n. quod & Dictyotheton perperam. A kind of building made full of grates for men to look through, *Plin.* 36, 51. *Lat. Reticulatum.* Sed *Hard.* aliter legit.

† Dicundus, a, um. pro dicendus, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 3, 28. *Rud.* 4, 3, 21.

Diditus, a, um. part. (1) Given out, spread abroad. (2) Divided. (1) Tua terris didita fama, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 132. (2) Simulacra in cunctas didita partes, *Lucr.* 4, 241. Hinc fama in populos jurati didita belli, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 186.

Didō, ēre, dididi, diditum. [ex di, i. e. dis, & do, *Don.* al. qu. à divido, recisâ mediâ syllaba] (1) To give out, to spread abroad. (2) To distribute, or divide. (1) *Vid. Didor.* n. 2. (2) Dum munia didit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 67.

Didor, i. pass. (1) To be divided. (2) To be spread abroad, to be given out. (1) *Vid. Dido.* n. 1. (2) Diditur rumor, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 144.

* Didōron, i. n. A tile of two hands breadth long, *Plin.* 35, 49. & *Vitruv.* 2, 3.

* Didrachmum, i. n. vel didrachma, atis. n. A piece of old money containing two drachma's, or denarii, fifteen pence of our money, *Tertull. de Praescr.* 11. *Sedul.* 3, 316.

Diducendus, a, um. part. To be drawn aside, or parted, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 33. à.

Didūco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) To lead, or draw aside. (2) To sever, or part. (3) To set open, to stretch wide. (4) To divide. (5) To digest, to concoct. (6) To drain. (1) Diducendi erant milites, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 33. (2) Complexus diducere, *Prop.* 1, 13, 19. (3) = Cum pugnum diduxerat, & manum dilataverat, *Cic. Orat.* 32. (4) Pueri assem discunt in partes centum diducere, *Hor. A. P.* 326. Ea ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 6, 2. (5) *Vid. Diducor.* (6) Aquam diducere in vias, *Cato* 155.

Didūcor, i, ctus. pass. To be divided, parted, or opened, to be digested, or concocted, &c. Diduci ab aliquo, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 55. Cibus ab integro corpore potissimum diducitur *Cels.* 3, 4. *Vid. Diduco.*

|| Diductio, ōnis. f. verb. A dividing into sundry parts, or places, *Aug.* + Divisio.

Diductus, a, um. part. (1) Separated, dispersed. (2) Opened, cleft, gaping. (3) Divided. (4) Met. Parted, estranged, divorced. (1) Ab inimicis diductum & depravatam Pompeium queritur, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 7. Praetendebat lascivire militem diductum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 2, 2. (2) Diductis terris hauriebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 47, 2. (3) Diducti in studia, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 68, 3. (4) Diductum matrimonium, *Suet. Otho.* 1. *Vid. Diduco.*

Diēcūla, ae. f. dim. A little while, a short space, or time. *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 28.

|| Diennis, e. adj. Lasting two years, *Macrobi.* + Biennis, *Plin.*

|| Diennium, ii. n. The space of two years, *Macrobi.* + Biennium, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 19.

Dierectē, adv. [qu. in malam diem] With a mischief, Feste. interpr. I dierectē, Go and be hanged, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 134. Potius videtur esse originis Graecae, ut & plurima *Plautina,* & i dierectē esse ἀπὸ δειδῆναι, quod uno verbo δειδῆναι efferunt comici, notante *Salmasio.*

Dierectus, a, um. [qu. sub dio erectus, i. e. in crucem actus] Hanged in the open air, gibbeted, trussed up, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 7, 72. *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 103. sed *vid. Dierecta.* Dies,

Dies, ei. & *dii*, dies, die. m. vel f. in sing. in plur. m. [fortasse à *Δις Διός*, qui & hinc *Dijovis*, & *Diespiter*, i. e. *Diei pater*. dict. *Varr.*] (1) *A day natural, or civil.* (2) *A joyful time.* (3) *The light.* (4) *Meton. The transactions of the day.* (5) *Death.* (6) *The day of one's funeral.* (7) *Life.* (8) *Length of time.* (9) *Some time hence.* (10) *For Diespiter.* (1) *Dies noctesque me ames, me desideras, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113.* Quum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset, *Nep. Hannib. 5.* Thebis læta dies adest, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 814.* *Libra die* jomique pares ubi fecerit horas, *Virg. Geor. 1, 208.* *Munera lætitiæque Dii, Id. Aen. 1, 640.* *antiqu. pro diei, sed nonnulli leg. dei.* ¶ In diem vivere, *to live from hand to mouth*, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 34.* *Diem dicere alicui, to appoint one a day to answer a charge*, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 4.* De die, *some time before the day is over*, *Suet. Domit. 21.* (2) *Stratique per herbam Hic meus est, dixere, dies, Corn. Sev. ap. Sen. Suas. 2.* (3) *Eripiunt nubes coelumque diemque, Virg. Aen. 1, 92.* (4) *Totum diem mecum scrutor, Sen. de Ira 3, 36.* (5) *Diem latebrâ vitare, h. e. κἀνδ' ὕπνας, Tac. Hist. 3, 85.* *Diem obiit circiter annos 55 natus, Nep. Dion. 10.* (6) *Supremo die suo efferri, Cic. Phil. 9, 17.* (7) ¶ *Nunc arma diemque projice, Stat. Theb. 2, 657.* ¶ *Sive diem videat, sive tegatur humo, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 44.* (8) *Dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 13.* (9) ¶ *In diem istuc, est fortasse, quod minitare; tu jam pendebris, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 19.* (10) *Vulcanus, Sol, Luna, Dies, dei quatuor, scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21.*

Diespiter, tris. m. [i. e. diei & lucis pater] *Jupiter.* *Diespiter me sic amabat, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 47.* vos perdit, *Id. ibid. 3, 4, 29.*

* *Diezeugmène paraneto; penultima divisarum, D, la, fol, re.*

* *Diezeugmènon nete; E, la, mi, Jun. Gr.*

Diffamans, tis. part. *Slandering.* Se pravè diffamantibus subtrahere, *Tac. Ann. 14, 2, 26.*

¶ *Diffamatio*, ònis. f. verb. *A defaming, or slandering,* *Aug. .j. Sugillatio, Plin.*

¶ *Diffamator*, òris. m. verb. *A defamer, or taker away of one's good name, Cod. .j. Sugillator, Plin.*

Diffamatus, a, um. part. (1) *Published, or talked of.* (2) *Defamed.* (1) *Adulterium diffamatum, Ov. Met. 4, 236.* (2) *Probroso carmine diffamatus, Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 4.*

Diffamo, are. act. *To spread an ill report of, to publish,* *Tac. Ann. 1, 42, 4.* + *Infamo, Cic.*

Diffamor, ari, atus. pass. *To be slandered, or traduced,* *Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 4.* + *To be magnified, or exalted, Aug.*

¶ *Diffarreatio*, ònis. f. [à *dis*, & *far*, quòd fieret farreo libo adhibito, *Fest.*] *A ceremony performed between a man and his wife, at a divorce, as & confarreatio was at their joining in marriage, Tac. 4, 16, 2.*

¶ *Diffarreatus*, a, um. part. *Divorced, Dig.*

¶ *Diffarreco*, are. *To divorce, Dig.*

Differcio, ire, si, tum. [ex *dis* & *farcio*] *To stuff. Ne- scio an legatur nisi in part. differtus.*

Differendus, a, um. part. *To be put off, Liv. 3, 28. & Cels. 4, 3.*

Differens, tis. part. *Different, diverse.* Ab indiseris re plus, quàm opinione differens, *Cic. Orat. 23.* ¶ *Congruens*, par, similis, idem, *Id.*

¶ *Differenter*, adv. *With difference, differently, Solin.* + *Variè, Cic.*

Differentia, ae. f. *A difference.* *Differentia honesti & decori, Cic. Offic. 1, 27.* = *dissimilitudo, Id.*

+ ¶ *Differitas*, atis. f. *A difference, Lucr. 4, 640. & Arnob. lib. 2. p. 54.* + *Differentia, Cic.*

Différo, ferre, distuli, dilatum. act. (1) *To scatter abroad.* (2) *To carry up and down.* (3) *To put off, or delay.* (4) *To spread a report.* (5) *To tear in pieces.* (6) *To distract, teize, or unsettle.* (7) *To plant trees in a row.* (8) *To bear, or endure.* (9) *Neut. To differ, to vary, to be unlike.* (1) *Nos tempestas dextroversum differt ab illis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 39.* *Venti vis nubila differt, Lucr. 1, 273.* (2) *Longè favillam differt, Lucr. 6, 691.* (3) = *Rem differre & procrastinare coeperunt, Cic. pro S. Resp. 9.* *Transfertur etiam ad animum, vid. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 4.* (4) *Rumores distulerunt malevoli, Ter. Heaut. prol. 16.* (5) *Membra inseputa different lupi, Hor. Epod. 5, 99.* *Met. Differri doloribus, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 40.* (6) *Orationem sperat invenisse se, qua differat te, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5.* (7) *In versum distulit ul- mos, Virg. Geor. 4, 144.* (8) *Ut dolori resistat, ut sitim differat, Plin. Ep. 1, 22.* (9) ¶ *Cogitatione differunt, re copulata sunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10.* = *Disso, intersum, Id. esse, simile esse, Id.*

Differor, ferri. pass. (1) *To be carried up and down.* (2) *To be put off, or delayed.* (3) *To be troubled, disquieted, dis- tracted, overcharged, &c.* (1) *Col. 1, 4.* *Castra vi flumi- nis differebantur, Tac. Hist. 5, 23, 7.* (2) *Differri jubet vadimonium, Plin. 7, 54.* (3) = *Exanimor, feror, dif-*

feror, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5. *Differri amore, cupiditate, lætitiâ, Id.*

Differtus, a, um. part. [à *differcio*] *Filled, or stuffed, thrashed, crowded.* *Forum differtum nautis, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 4.* *corpus odoribus, Tac. 16, 6.*

¶ *Diffibulatus*, a, um. part. *Ungirded, or given to lux- ury, Tert. .j. Discinctus.*

Diffibulo, are. act. *To unbutton, open, and ungird.* *Terto chlamydem diffibulat auro, Stat. 6, 57c.* *R. occ.*

+ *Difficacia*, ae. f. *Hardness, or difficulty, Litt. ex Vitr. .j. Difficultas, Cic.*

Difficile, adv. ius, comp. limè, sup. *Hardly, difficult- ly, uneasily.* *Sibi difficile consentiens, Patere. 2, 63.* *Cum id difficilius fieri animadvertit, Caes. B. G. 7, 58.* *Omnium difficillimè apium nascitur, Plin. 19, 35.*

Difficilis, e. adj. or, comp. limus, sup. (1) *Hard, diffi- cult.* (2) *Craggy, rugged.* (3) *Rough, boisterous.* (4) *Met. Hard to please, crabbed.* (5) *Hard-hearted, obdurate.* (1) *Cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6.* = *Diffi- cillimus & carissimus amor, Id. Eun. 5, 4, 4.* (2) = *Diffi- ciles terrae collésque maligni, Virg. Geor. 2, 179.* = *Diffi- lis scopulosusque locus, Cic. Div. in Verr. 11.* (3) *Diffi- cioribus uti tempestatibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 15.* (4) = *Usque eà difficiles & morosi sumus, Cic. Or. 29.* *Difficiles collo- quentibus, Liv. 3, 36. Conf. 10, 33.* (5) = *Te saepe vocanti duram difficilis inane, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 32.* = *facilis, Mart.*

Difficiliter, adv. *Hardly, difficulty, Col. 3, 1. & Cic. bis saltem, Academ. 4, 16.*

Difficultas, atis. f. [à *difficilis, pro difficultas*] (1) *Diffi- culty, trouble.* (2) *Danger, distress.* (3) *Scarcity, dearth.* (4) *A disease.* (1) *Neque ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 105.* (2) *Caeterorum pericula & difficultates, Cic. anteq. ir. in exil. 4.* (3) *Difficultas num- maria, Cic. in Verr. 2, 28.* *annonae, Id. pro Domo 5.* = *In- opia rei frumentariae, Ibid. navium, Verr. 5, 20.* (4) *Diffi- cultas intestinorum, a dysentery, Cels. urinae, the stoppage of it, Plin. 22, 21.* *spirandi, shortness of breath, Cels. 2, 1.*

Difficulus, adv. *With great pain, hardly, with difficulty, with much ado.* = *Difficulus atque aegrè fiebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 62.*

Diffidens, tis. part. *Distrusting, or mistrusting.* ¶ *Facis ex confidente diffidentem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 15.* § = *Dis- fidens & desperans rebus suis, Cic. in Pison. 36.*

Diffidenter, adv. *With distrust, diffidently.* = *Timidè & diffidenter attingere rationem rei, Cic. pro Cluent. princ.* *Timidiùs ac diffidentiùs, Just. 38, 7.*

Diffidentia, ae. f. verb. *Mistrust, diffidence.* *Metus est diffidentia expectati, & impendentes mali, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.*

Diffido, ère, sus sum. (1) *To distrust, or mistrust.* (2) *To despair.* (1) *Ne videar prudentiae tuae diffidere, Sulp. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5.* *Diffidunt muris, Sil. Ital. 10, 581.* (2) *Ut, rem confici posse, non diffiderem, Cic. Qu. fr. 1, 1.*

Diffidor, i. pass. *To be distrusted, Liv. 24, 8.*

Diffindo, ère, fidi, fissum. act. *To cleave, to part asun- der, to slit, to cut.* *Diffidit urbium portas vir Macedo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13.* *Diffindere minutè humum, Col. semen, Cic. diem, to put off a matter in examination till the next court day, Liv. 9, 38.*

Diffingo, ère, xi, ictum. (1) *To new make.* (2) *To marr, or undo that which is made.* (3) *Also to deny, to dis- semble, or pretend.* (1) *Incude diffingere ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 29.* (2) = *Diffinget, insectumque reddet, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 47.* (3) *Equidem nihil hinc diffingere possum, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 79.* *Ubi tamen aliq. legunt diffindere.*

Diffinio, ire, ivi, itum. *To set, or part bounds; also to define, Hygin. Astron. 1, 4, 6.* *sed dubiae auctorit. cum al. leg. definire.*

Diffinitè, adv. *Definitely, Cic. rect. definitè.*

Diffinitio, ònis. f. verb. *A definition, or declaration, Quint. rect. definitio.*

¶ *Diffissio*, ònis. f. verb. *A cleaving, or splitting, Gell. 14, 2.* + *Fissio, Cic.*

Diffissus, a, um. part. [à *diffindor*] *Cleft, or cut asunder, Cic. de Div. 1, 13.*

Diffissus, a, um. part. [à *diffido*] *Mistrusting, or distrust- ing.* *Diffissus ingenio meo, Cic. pro Muraen. 30.* *Latiae habenae, Sil. Ital. 12, 34.*

Diffiteor, èri, sessus sum. dep. *To deny, to say to the contrary.* *Nunquam diffitebor, Cic. Fam. 10, 7.* *Diffiteri opus, Op. Am. 3, 14, 28.*

¶ *Diffietus*, a, um. part. *Diffietis penè oculis, Wept out, Apul. Met. 1. p. 12.* *corruptus, Plaut.*

Difflo, are. act. *To blow, or puff away, to scatter with blowing.* *Legiones difflassi spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17.*

Diffluens, tis. part. (1) *Flowing every way.* (2) *Met. Loose and ready to fall asunder.* (1) *Vid. Diffuio, n. 1.* (2) ¶ = *Efficietur aptum illud, quod fuerat antea diffluens ac solutum, Cic. in Orat. 70.*

Diffuio, ère, xi, xum. (1) *To flow, or run abroad as water doth.* (2) *Met. To melt, to dissolve.* (3) *To fall a- sunder.* (4) *To fall down.* (1) = *Quassatis undique vasis diffuere*

diffuere humorem & laticem discedere cernis, *Lucr.* 3, 436. ¶ Diffuere sudore, *to be all in a sweat*, *Plin.* 21, 44. (2) otio, voluptatibus, luxuriâ, *To be dissolved in idleness and pleasure*, *Cic.* (3) *Vid.* Diffuens, n. 2. (4) Moribundus ad terram diffuxit, *Liv.* 2, 20. *sed rectius defluxit.*

Diffringo, ěre, fregi, actum. *To break in pieces*, *Plaut.* *Vid. seq.*

Diffringor, i, fractus. part. *To be broken.* Crura diffringentur tibi, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 68.

Diffugiens, tis. part. *Flying away.* Et raucæ stagna Padusæ diffugiens nudavit olor, *Claud. Epith. Pall. & Cel.* 110.

Diffugio, ěre, fugi, itum. (1) *To fly, or run away.* (2) *To eschew.* (3) *To refuse to do a thing.* (1) Diffugiunt cadis cum faccē siccatis amici, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 25. (2) Diffugiunt multi, *Cic. in Verr.* 5. (3) Nec tamen diffugio, quin dicam quæ scio, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. *ubi al. leg. de-fugio.*

Diffugium, ii. n. *A refuge, a place to fly unto; also a running away*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 39, 4.

Diffulmino, ěre. *To strike as with a thunder-bolt, to break down.* Diffulminat omnem obstantem turbam, *Sil.* 5, 277.

Diffundens, tis. part. *Pouring out.* Tum diffundente per artus frigore se Stygio, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 528.

¶ Diffundibulum, i. n. *A sieve, or tunnel to pour through*, *Aug. + Infundibulum, Col.*

Diffunditor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be squandered abroad, to be lavished*, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 58. = *Deteror, Ib.*

Diffundo, ěre, fūdi, fūsum. act. (1) *To pour out.* (2) *Met. To spread abroad, publish, deliver down to posterity.* (3) *To dilate, to diffuse.* (4) *To cheer, or make merry.* (1) Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (2) Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 195. Bella quis & paces longum diffundit in aevum? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 8. (3) Dii vim suam longè latèque diffundunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36. (4) Diffudit vultus, & reddidit omnia votis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 272.

Diffundor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be poured out.* (2) *To diffuse itself.* (3) *To be cheered, to rejoice.* (1) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (2) In immensum diffunditur oratio, *Plin. Paneg.* 56. (3) Bonis amici diffundi, *Cic. de Amic.* 13.

Diffusē, adv. *Diffusedly, scatteringly.* = *Res dispersē & diffusē dictæ, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 1.

¶ Diffusilis, e. adj. *That may be diffused, or spread abroad.* Diffusilis aether, *Lucr.* 5, 468.

Diffusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading.* Diffusio animi, *cheerfulness*, *Sen. de Vit. Beat.* 5.

¶ Diffusor, ōris. m. verb. *A scatterer, or spreader of any thing.* Ex vet. inscript. ap. *Grut.* + *Qui diffundit.*

Diffusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Poured, racked, or filled out.* (2) *Diffused, spread abroad.* (3) *Scattered, dishevelled, hanging loose.* (4) *Adj. Large.* (5) *Wide.* (6) *Gay, cheerful, or open countenance.* (1) Diffusum vinum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. (2) Diffusus error longè latèque, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. (3) Comae diffusae, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 114. (4) Suem diffusam glans querna facit, *Plin.* 16, 8. (5) Diffusi campi, *Mart.* 3, 31. Diffusiora conscripta, *Col.* 1, 4. = *Amplius & diffusius meritum, Plin. Paneg.* 53. (6) Vultus diffusus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 2, 54.

¶ Digamia, ae. f. [Th. γαμέω, uxorem duco] *The marrying twice*, *Hier.*

* Digamma, n. *The letter F in sound; in use for V.* It appears in antient inscriptions Γ, as ΔΙΓΓΙ, being made up of the two gamma's inverted, used first by the Æolians, afterwards added to the Roman letters by Claudius Cæsar, see *Suet.* in his life c. 41. *Vid. Quint.* 1, 4, & *conf. Gell.* 14, 5. *vid. & Lips. Comm. in Ann. Tac.* 1. XI. Also a farm, a summer-house of Cicero's beginning with that letter, to wit, *Formianum*, which he calls his *delicium digamma*; *sed variant lectiones.*

* Digāmus, a, um. [Them. γαμέω, uxorem duco] *One who hath been twice married, who hath had two wives, or two husbands, or one that hath two wives, or husbands living.* Lat. *Bimaritus*, quod tamen vocab. fictum dicit *Cicero pro Planc.* 12.

Digerendus, a, um. part. *To be digested, or dissolved*, *Cels.* 2, 14. Virgilius in numeros lunae digerenda quaedam putavit, *Plin.* 18, 75.

¶ Digeries, ei. f. *A disposure, order, or method*, *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 16. + *Methodus, ordo, Cic.*

Digero, ěre, fīi, fīum. act. (1) *To divide, or distribute.* (2) *To dispose, or set in order.* (3) *To dissolve, discuss, or dissipate.* (4) *To loosen, to infeeble, or waste.* (5) *To digest, or concoct.* (6) *Orderly to declare, or explain.* (1) Digerere jus civile in genera, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42. *Vid. Digeror, n.* 1. (2) Tu digere crines, *Col.* 10. (3) *Cels.* 2, 17. (4) Corpora solvit tabes, & digerit artus, *Luc.* 6, 88. Ne imbecillum hominem digerant gestationes, *Cels.* 2, 15. (5) *Cels.* Cibos mansos digerere, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Sic digerit omnia Calchas, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 182.

Digēior, i, fīus. pass. (1) *To be distributed.* (2) *To be digested, or discussed.* (3) *To be sorted.* (4) *To be concocted.* (1) Digeruntur cibus & potus in omnes membrorum partes, *Cels. proem.* (2) Opus est quamplurimum materiae digeri, *Cels. de fritione*, 2, 14. & *coctō, Id.* (3) Etli calculus omnis diversus bicolorque digeratur, *Mart.* 12, 34. (4) *Cels. vid. & Digero, n.* 5.

Digesta, ōrum. plur. n. *The books of civil law so called by Justinian, who first digested and methodized them*, *Alciat.*

Digestio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A setting in order, a disposing.* (2) *The separation of the meats in the stomach, in order to concoction.* (1) Ut digestio potius quàm declamatio videatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 7. (2) & Digestio potius quàm concoctio videatur, *Cels. in proem. iterum*, live concoctio sit illa, sive tantum digestio, *Id.* & Quam quidem differentiam praecipuè notandam putavi, quoniam à plerisque negligi videtur.

Digesto, āre. *To set in order*, *Litt. ex Stat. sed q.*

Digestor, ōris. m. verb. *A digester, or setter in order*, *Litt. ex Stat. sed q.*

Digestorius, a, um. adj. *Digestive.* Digestorium medicamentum, *Plin. Valer.* 2, 8.

Digestus, a, um. part. (1) *Put in order.* (2) *Digested, methodized.* (1) Digestos potui laniare capillos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7. (2) *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 3.

Digestus, ūs. m. verb. *A distribution, a management.* Jam creditur uni sanctarum digestus opum, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 86.

Digitāle, ls. n. *A finger-stall, a thimble, a finger of a glove*, *Varr. R. R.* 12, 5, 5.

Digitālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a finger.* Digitalis gracilitas, *Plin.* 14, 4, 8. crassitudine, *Id.* canaliculus, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

¶ Digitalis, is. f. sc. herba. *The bell-flower, or fox-glove*, *Jun.*

Digitātus, a, um. part. *That bath fingers, toes, or claws.* & Avium aliæ digitatae, aliae palmipedes, *Plin.* 11, 107.

Digitellus, i. m. & Digitellum, i. n. *An herb called sea-green the greater, or prick-madam*, *Plin.* 18, 45. & 25, 102. = *sedum.*

Digitulus, i. m. dim. *A little finger.* Uno digitulo fores aperire, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 53. Digituli primores, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 1, 63.

DIGITUS, i. m. [δείκτερος, ut & ipsum δείκτυλος, qu. δείκτυλος, unde, digito monstrari, *Perf.*] (1) *A finger.* (2) *A finger's breadth.* (3) *A toe.* (4) *A claw.* (1) Digitus auricularis, *the little finger*, *Plin.* Annularis sive medius, *the ring-finger*, *Id.* infamis, *Perf. impudicus*, *Mart. the middle-finger.* Index, salutaris, [à salutando] *the fore-finger*, *Suet.* Aug. 80. pollex, *the thumb.* ¶ Digitum transversum, *a finger's-breadth*, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 18. Primores digiti, *Id.* *Poen.* 3, 1, 63. extremi, *the tips, or tops of the fingers*, *Cic. pro Coel.* 12. Digitum intendere ad, *to point at*, *Cic. tollere, to give the price that is asked for a thing*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 54. which they signified by holding up the fingers; also *to shew favour, or consent*, *Hor.* Medium digitum porrigere, *by way of contempt*, *Mart. minimo provocare, by way of challenge*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 14. Digito coelum contingere, *to think himself happy*, *Cic.* (2) Regulae quatuor digitos patentes, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 10. ¶ Mihi certum est digitum nusquam ab honestissimâ sententiâ discedere, *not a jot*, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 3. (3) Constitit in digitos uterque, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 426. (4) Gallinae, quae quines habent digitos, *Columella*, 8, 2.

¶ Digladiābilis, e. adj. *Fighting one with another.* Digladiabile discidium, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 148. Decertans, *Cic.*

¶ Digladiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fencing, sword-play, a scuffling.* Ex solâ; puto, analogiâ pendet.

Digladiator, ōris. m. verb. *A fencer*, *Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Digladior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To fight with swords, to fence, to scuffle*, *Met. to dispute.* Digladiari inter se, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 9.

¶ Digma, ātis. n. [Th. δεικνύω, ostendo] *An essay, or sample of any thing*, *Cod. Exemplum, specimen, Cic.*

Dignandus, a, um. part. *To be thought worthy*, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 10.

Dignans, tis. part. *Thinking fit to accept.* Nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, *Just.* 41, 4.

Dignatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Reputation, respect, esteem, credit, a post in war, or peace.* (2) *Authority.* (3) *Worth, majesty.* (1) Africam integerrimè, nec sinè dignatione, administravit, *Suet. Vesp.* 4. In principum dignationem pervenit, *was one of the leading men*, *Liv.* 2, 16. Diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, *Just.* 28, 4, 10. (2) Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat, *Paterc.* 2, 69. *vid. & eundem*, 2, 59. (3) Propria viri dignatio auxit invidiam, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 80, 3.

Dignatus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Vouchsafing.* (2) *Also thought worthy.* (1) Dignatus quem honore, *Ov. Met.* 3, 521. (2) Ipse Deum cultu, & sacro dignatus honore, *Sil.* 11, 272. conjugio, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 475.

Digne.

Dignè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Worthily, deservedly.* (2) *Decently, meetly.* (1) Dignè laudare aliquem, *Cic. de Senect.* 1. Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 47. (2) Dignè ornata incedit, haud meretriciè, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 58.

Dignitas, âtis. f. (1) *Dignity, nobility.* (2) *Honour, or credit.* (3) *Gravity, authority, majesty.* (4) *Comeliness, gracefulness.* (5) *Magnificence.* (6) *Excellency.* (1) Tua dignitas & amplitudo mihi est chara per se, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 9. & indignitas, *Id. de Orat.* 2. (2) = Ut parentibus honori sint & dignitati, *Cic. de Amic.* 19. (3) Dignitas sermonis, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 15. ultionis, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 7. (4) & Venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, *Cic. Off.* 1, 36. Dion magnam habuit corporis dignitatem, *C. Nep. Dion.* Dignitas oris Trojanum principem ostentat, *Plin. Pan.* 4. (5) Ut Piræei portus urbem dignitate equipararet, *Nep. Themist.* 6. (6) Ut pro dignitate opsonii haec curaret coquus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 3, 23.

† Digno, âre. act. *To deem worthy,* *Cic. Arat.* 34. & Pacuv. *ap. Non.* 7, 17. † Dignor.

Dignor, âri, âtus sum. dep. (1) *To vouchsafe, to think worthy.* (2) *Pass. To be thought, or esteemed worthy.* (1) Virtutem honore dignati sunt, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 39. (2) Res dissimiles inter se confimili laude dignantur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 7. Observantia est per quam homines dignitate antecedentes cultu quodam & honore dignantur, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 53.

Dignosco, ère, nôvi, notum. act. *To discern, to distinguish.* § Rectum dignoscere curvo, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 24. Terram sapore dignoscere, *Col.* 2, 1.

Dignoscor, i. pass. *To be distinguished, or known asunder,* *Plin.* 11, 36.

Dignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *fitus, sup. [à Dignus, ut dignus sit, cui jure aliquod tribuitur, Voss.]* (1) *Worthy, deserving good, or evil.* (2) *Decent, becoming.* (3) *Meet, fit.* (1) § Dignum laude virum musa vetat mori, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 28. Tua vitâ dignior aetas, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 212. § Majoribus suis dignissimus, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 10. Non ego sum dignus salutis, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 39. Dignus alter eligi, alter eligere, *Plin. Paneg.* 7. (2) Non te dignum Chaerea, fecisti, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 25. (3) = Non decorum, nec Diis dignum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 52. Seriùs quàm dignum fuit, *Id. Philipp.* 6, 7. § Cum abl. intelligitur *pro.*

Digrédiens, tis. part. *Turning aside, departing.* & Luna tum congređiens cum sole, tum digređiens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 35.

Digrédior, i, itus sum. dep. (1) *To go, or turn aside.* (2) *Met. To depart, digress, to go from the purpose.* (1) Digredimur paulum, rursùmque in bella coimus, *Ovid. Metam.* 9, 42. Vid. Digrediens. (2) & Unde digressi sumus, revertamur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23.

Digressio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A parting.* (2) *Met. A digression.* (1) & Cum congressio, tum verò digressio nostra, *Cic. 2. frat.* 1, 3. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54.

Digressus, a, um. part. *Having departed, or turned aside.* Quem digressum à Brutianis castris praediximus, *Paterc.* 2, 76. Mulier digressa à marito, *eloped,* *Suet. J. Caes.* 43.

Digressus, ùs. m. verb. (1) *A departure, or going aside.* (2) *A digression.* (1) Congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum verò non tulissem, *Cic. ad 2. frat.* 1, 3. = decessus, *Id.* (2) Digressus à proposito, *Quint.* 4, 3.

Digrunio, ire, îvi, itum. *To grunt like an hog,* *Phaedr.* 5, 5, 27.

Dijicio, ère, èci. [ex di & jacio] *To cast away, or asunder,* *Varr. Vid. Disjicio.*

Dijudicatio, ònis. f. verb. *A judging between two, a discerning,* *Cic. de Leg.* 1, 21.

Dijudicatrix, icis. f. *She that judgeth between two.* Dijudicatrix omnium rerum, *Apul. p.* 601.

Dijudicaturus, a um. part. *About to judge, or determine between,* *Liv.* 40, 16.

Dijudicatus, a, um. part. *Discerned, or judged.* Dijudicatâ jam belli fortunâ, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 32.

Dijudico, âre. (1) *To discern, or judge between.* (2) *To judge, to believe, to suppose.* (3) *To decide.* (1) Dijudicare vera à falsis, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 40. vid. & *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 8. (2) Unam esse optimam dijudicat, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 45. (3) Dissidentes internecione civium dijudicati sunt, *Cic. in Catil.* 3, 10. Dijudicare controversiam, *Id. pro Caec.* 17.

Dijudicor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be judged, or decided between.* Neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefendus videretur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 43.

† Dijugatio, ònis. f. verb. *A disjoining, or severing,* *Arnob.* † Disjunctio.

† Dijugator, ôris. m. verb. *He that unyoketh, or parteth,* *Litt. ex Mart.*

Dijugo, âre. act. *To unyoke, sever, or part,* *Frag. Poët.* † Dejungo.

† Dijugor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be unyoked, Met. parted,* *Arnob.* † Dejungor, *Hor.*

Dijunctio, ònis. f. verb. *A parting, or disjoining.* & Judicare quae conjunctio, quae dijunctio vera sit, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28, *ed. Grut.*

Dijungo, ère, xi, èum. act. (1) *To unyoke, to unharness.* (2) *To part, sever, or disjoin.* (1) Dijungere jumenta, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 36. (2) Dijungor à te, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. Ex omnibus, quae dijunguntur, unum verum esse debet, falsa caetera, *Gell.* 16, 8.

Dijungor, i. pass. *To be parted,* *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 18.

Dilabens, tis. part. (1) *Falling, or sliding.* (2) *Slipping, or stealing away.* (1) Flumen dilabens in mare, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 35. ubi al. delabens. (2) Dilabentibus, qui simul erant, *Suet. Vitell.* 16. *Liv.* 41.

Dilabidus, a, um. *That falls, slides, or wears away quickly.* Vestes propter brevitatem pili dilabidae, *Plin.* 8, 81. haud scio an alibi.

Dilabilis, e. adj. *Easily, slipping, or falling,* *R. ex Lucr. sed q.*

Dilabor, i. pfus sum. dep. (1) *To slip aside, to steal away.* (2) *To slip out of.* (3) *To waste, or come to nothing.* (4) *To be spoiled, or rot.* (1) Dilabi in agros & in oppida, *Liv.* 3, 4. vid. & *Nepos, Lyfand.* 2. & *Liv.* 6, 17. (2) Memoria meâ dilabuntur, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. Intento opus est animo, ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquid effugerit, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 5. (3) Malè parta malè dilabuntur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27. (4) = Dilabitur vestis condita situ, & corrumpitur, *Col.* 12, 3.

Dilacerandus, a, um. part. *To be torn in pieces.* Dilaceranda feris, *Catull.* 62, 152.

Dilaceratio, ònis. f. verb. *A tearing asunder,* *Aug.* † Laceratio.

Dilaceratus, a, um. part. *Torn, or rent asunder.* Res publica dilacerata, *Sall. B. J.* 45.

Dilacero, âre. act. (1) *To tear, or rend in pieces.* (2) *Met. To destroy, or consume, to spend, waste, or make havoc of, to trouble, and vex.* (1) Dilacerare artus, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 826. (2) Dilacerare opes, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 90. Rempublicam, *Cic. pro Mil.* 9.

Dilacror, âri, âtus. pass. *To be destroyed, spent, wasted,* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

Dilacrumo, âre. *To weep, or drop with moisture.* Ad posteriorem declinatur, ut in terram potiùs devexa, quàm in germen dilacrumet, *Col.* 4, 9. al. *delachrymet.*

† Dilamino, âre. act. *To cleave in two, to split, as a nut-shell.* Puer dilaminat nuces, *Ov. de Nuce* 73. † Dilacero, dilanio, *Cic.*

Dilaniandus, a, um. part. *To be torn, or rent in pieces,* *Cic. pro Mil.* 13.

† Dilaniatus, ùs. m. verb. *A tearing, or rending,* *Aug.*

Dilaniatus, a, um. part. *Torn, rent.* Inornatas dilaniata comas, *Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 52.

Dilanio, âre. act. *To tear, or rend in pieces, to mangle,* *Cic. pro Mil.* 13.

Dilanior, pass. Dilaniantur opes, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 90.

Dilapidans, tis. part. *Stoning, or pelting with stones.* Dilapidans hominum labores grandine Jupiter, *Col.* 10, 329.

Dilapidatio, ònis. f. verb. *A wasteful spending,* *Litt. ex Liv.*

Dilapido, âre. act. (1) *To rid a place of stones.* (2) *To pelt with stones.* (3) *Met. To consume and spend wastefully, to squander away in riot, to imbezzle.* (1) Locum bipalio vertito, dilapidatoque, ubi al. dilapidato, *Cato* 46. (2) Vid. Dilapidans. (3) Priusquam dilapidet nostras triginta minas, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 4.

Dilapsus, a, um. part. [à dilabor] (1) *Gliding along.* (2) *Slipping aside.* (3) *Fallen down, or decayed.* (1) Dilapsus rapidè fluvius, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 3. (2) Dilapsi domos, *Liv.* Ea multitudo dilapsa quum Antium redisset, *Liv.* 3, 4. (3) Aedem vetustate dilapsam refecit, *Liv.* 4. Dilapsa cadavera tabo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 557. Dilapsis equis, *Prop.* 3, 13, 58.

Dilargior, îri, itus sum. dep. *To bestow, liberally.* Quibus voluit, est dilargitus, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 2, 29.

† Dilargitio, ònis. f. *A free grant, Cod.* † Largitio.

Dilargitor, ôris. m. verb. *He that gives, or grants freely,* *Dig.* † Largitor.

Dilargitus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. Having bestowed.* (2) *Pass. Being bestowed.* (1) *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* (2) Dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, *Sall. ap. Gell.* 15, 13.

Dilatans, tis. part. *Enlarging.* Dilatante se cuneo, *Plin.* 10, 32.

† Dilatio, ònis. f. *An enlarging,* *Aug.* † Amplificatio, *Cic.*

† Dilatator, ôris. m. *An enlarger,* *Boët.* † Amplificator, *Cic.*

Dilatatus, a, um. part. *Dilated, extended, stretched.* Imperium Lacedaemoniis dilatatum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 22. ubi tamē al. datum, vid. & eund. de *Legg.* 3, 14.

Dilatefco, ère. incept. *To begin to be hid,* *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Dilatio, ònis. f. verb. [à differo] *A delaying, or deferring.* Haec res dilationem non patitur, *Liv.* 21, 52. Per dilationes

dilationes bellum gerere, *Id.* 5, 5. Dilationem petit & paucos dies, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 18.

Dilatō, āre. act. (1) *To make wide, to open wide.* (2) *To extend, to enlarge.* (1) Dilatare rictus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 378. (2) Contraho, coangusto manum, *Cic.* (2) Dilatare orationem, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 5. aciem, *Liv.* 31, 21.

Dilatōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be enlarged, to be writ at large, &c.* (2) Coangustor, *Plin.* (2) Quae dilatantur a nobis Zeno premebat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7.

Dilatōr, ōris. m. verb. *A delayer, or dallier.* Dilator, spe longus, iher, *Hor. A. P.* 172.

|| Dilatōrius, a, um. *Dilatory, or causing delay.* Dilatoria exceptio, *A demurrer, Ap. JCC.*

|| Dilatō, āre. unde part. dilatrans. *To bark, or yelp,* Hier. + Latro.

Dilaturus, a, um. part. *About to defer.* Cum ego me dilaturum protectionem dixissem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 39.

Dilatū, a, um. part. [à differor] (1) *Deferred, delayed.* (2) *Spread abroad.* (1) Sententia ex die in diem dilata, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 1. Dilato Mithridate, *Flor.* 3, 21, 6. (2) Rumore ab obrectatoribus dilato, *Suet. Aug.* 14.

Dilaudio, ōnis. f. verb. *A commendation, or praise,* Laet. + Laudatio.

Dilaudo, āre. act. *To praise highly, to commend greatly,* Cic. Att. 6, 2.

|| Dilectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Love, charity,* Aug. + Caritas, amor, *Cic.*

Dilectus, a, um. part. or, comp. *vel.* *simus, sup.* (1) *Dearly beloved.* (2) *Choice, or chosen.* (1) O luce magis dilecta sorori, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 31. Stabat praeterea luco dilectior omni laurus, *Claud.* 3. *Rap. Prof.* 74. Augur Apollineis modò dilectissimus aris, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 99. (2) Sodales dilecti, *Enn. ap. Prisc.*

* Dilemma, ātis. n. [ex *dis*, bis, & λαμβάνω, capio, quod à λήβω, inusit.] *An argument that convinces both ways,* Hier. + Complexio, *Cic.*

Diligens, tis. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Diligent, mindful, heedful.* (2) *Studious, industrious.* (3) *Thrifty, wary.* (1) In omni genere diligens, *Cic. Att.* 12, 3. (2) Diligentior ritus patrii custodia, *Patere.* 1, 4, 2. (3) Diligentissimus officii, *Cic. pro Coel.* 30. (3) Homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 18. (2) De alieno negligentes, de suo diligentes, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13. (3) caetera, *Quint.*

Diligenter, adv. ius, comp. *simè, sup.* (1) *Diligently, carefully.* (2) *With distinction.* (1) = Studiosè diligenterque curabo, *Cic. Att.* 16, 6. Diligentius, *Id.* 10, 12. Diligentissimè conservare, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 28. (2) Indigentibus de re familiari impertiendum, sed diligenter, & moderatè, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 15. *Conjungitur cum substantivo.* Summo studio diligenterque curabo, *Id. Fam.* 6, 22.

Diligentia, ae. f. [à diligendo singula] (1) *Diligence, carefulness, attention, labour.* (2) *Frugality, thriftiness.* (3) *Discretion.* (1) = Reliqua quae sunt in curā, attentione, animi cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore, complectar hoc uno verbo, *diligentiā*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 35. (2) Laboriosior est negligentia, quā diligentiā, *Col.* 12, 12. (3) Potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quā ad horum luxuriam aedificare, *Varr. R. R.* 63. (3) Non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, non discrimen, non diligentia, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. (2) Quae fortasse est notio primaria.

Diligo, ēre, exi, ectum, act. [ex *di* & *lego*] (1) *To favour, or respect.* (2) *Alto to love dearly.* (3) *To divide, or cut up.* (1) Me aut amabis, aut, quo contentus sum, diliges, *Cic. ad Brutum.* (2) Nunc denique amare videor, antè dilexisse, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. (2) Visceribus suis plus aliquem diligere, *Maecenas.* Vid. vitam Horatii à Suetonio, ut creditur, scriptam. Non secus aliquem diligere ac filium, *Nep. Dion.* 2. (3) Clypeatus elephantum ubi machaerā diligit, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 54. ubi al. difficit, al. dirigit.

* Dilōgia, ae. f. [ex *dis*, bis, & λόγος, sermo. Th. λέγω, dico] *A rhetorical scheme, when the same word has two notions,* Quint. vid. Alcon. in 2 Verr. Ciceronis.

Dilōrico, āre. act. *To undo, rip, unbuckle, or ungird,* Met. *to tear off,* Cic. de Orat. 2, 26. R. occ.

Dilōricor, āri, ātus. pass. *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 213.

Dilūceo, ēre, xi, neut. (1) *To shine.* (2) Met. *To be clear, evident, or manifest.* (1) Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 13. (2) Dilucere res patribus, *Liv.* 3, 16.

Dilūcescit, imperf. *It dawns, day breaks, it waxes light,* Cic. Catil. 3, 3. & Liv. 36, 24.

|| Dilucidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An explanation, or declaring of a matter,* Capell. + Explanatio.

Dilucidator, ōris. m. verb. *An explainer of a cause,* Litt. ex Sen. sed. q.

Dilucidè, adv. *Evidently, manifestly, clearly.* Dilucidè planèque dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 23. docere, *Liv.* 39, 47. = perspicuè, *Plin.*

Dilucidō, āre. *To declare, to make plain; unde part. dilucidandus, Ad Herenn.* 3, 4.

Dilucidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Clear, bright, manifest.* Dilucida oratio, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 1. Omnia dilucidiora, non ampliora facientes, *Id. in Orat.* c. 5.

|| Dilūcūlat, imperf. *It waxes day,* Gell. 2, 29. & 7, 1. + Dilucescit.

Dilūcūld, adv. *At break of day, very early,* Cic. Attic. 16, 13.

Dilūcūlum, i. n. *The dawning of the day, day-break.* Primo diluculo, *early in the morning,* Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 7.

Dilūdium, i. n. [quasi dilatio ludorum] *A respite of fencers from their exercise,* Hor. Ep. 1, 20.

Diluendus, a, um. part. *To be cleared, or purged,* Liv. 4, 14.

Diluens, tis. part. *Clearing, or purging.* Rem manifestam inficiari auctoris erat crimen, non diluentis, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9.

Diluo, ēre, ūi, utum. act. (1) *To wash, or rinse.* (2) *To wash off, or drive away.* (3) *To temper, mix, or allay.* (4) *To purge, or clear.* (5) *To explain.* (6) *To weaken, or refute.* (1) Pectora sudor diluerat, *V. Flacc.* 3, 557. (2) Ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 10. Jámque orbe renato diluerat nebulas Titan, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 57. Met. Fatigationem somno diluere, *Auson. Perioch Odyss.* 6. (3) Diluit lacrymis unguenta, *Ov. ex Pont.* 9, 53. (4) Accusatoris est inferre crimina, defensoris diluere & propulsare, *Cic. ad Herenn.* (5) Mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 64. (6) Diluitur ejus auctoritas, nec habet satis ponderis, *Sen. Ep.* 29. = Extenuare, infirmare, *Cic.*

Diluor, i, tus. pass. (1) *To be washed off.* (2) Met. *To be refuted, &c.* (1) Diluitur color, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 10, 62. Diluitur memoria praeclarae rei, *V. Max.* 9, 2, 1. Diluerentur stantia aqua, *Prop.* 4, 5, 12. (2) Vid. Diluo, n. 6.

|| Dilūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleansing; also answering,* Cod. + Responso.

Dilūtium, i. n. *An infusion.* Dilutium vinaceorum, *Wine of the second pressing,* Varr. vid. & Plin. 27, 28.

Dilūtus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* *Washed, or wetted, tempered, mingled, or allayed, watery, thin.* Dilutus color, a faint, dilute colour, *Gell.* 2, 26. Vinum dilutus pueris, senibus meracius aptum est, *Gels.* 1, 3. Dilutissima potio, a very thin draught of water, or wine, *Id. ibid.* Diluta labella multis guttis, *Catull.* 96, 7.

Dilūvies, ei. f. [ex *di*, & *luo*, i. e. lavo] *A deluge, a great flood, drowning the ground,* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.

* Dilūvio, āre, act. *To overflow and drown a country,* Lucr. 5, 388.

Dilūvium, i. n. (1) *A deluge, or inundation, an overflowing.* (2) Met. *A calamity, destruction.* (1) Tempestates, & crebra diluvia, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 17. (2) Vltg. Aen. 7, 228. interpr. Serv.

* Dimāchae, ārum. pl. m. [ex *dis*, bis, & μάχουαι, pugno] *Dragoons, soldiers that occasionally served on horseback, or on foot,* Curt. 5, 13, 8.

Dimādeo, ēre, ui. *To grow wet, to melt.* Solibus & nullis Scythicae, cum bruma rigeret, dimaduere nives, *Luc.* 6, 479.

|| Dimānatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A flowing, or the springing of a thing,* Aug. + Emanatio.

Dimāno, āre. neut. *To flow, to abound, Met. to spread abroad,* Cic. pro Coel. 3. Dimanat flamma sub artus, *Catull.* 49, 10.

Dimensio, ōnis. f. verb. [à dimetior] *A measuring, a dimension,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.

Dimensor, ōris. m. verb. *A measurer,* Litt. ex Liv.

Dimensum, i. n. id. quod demensum. *An allowance of victuals, &c.* Vid. Demensum.

Dimensus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Having measured, or meted out.* (2) Pass. *Measured.* (1) Campum sub moenibus urbis dimensi, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 117. (2) Certis dimensus partibus orbis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 231. Illa erant dimensa, & descripta, *Cic. de Senect.* 17.

Dimergo, ēre, si, act. *To drown, or to plunge in the water,* Lex. ex Quint.

Dimētatus, a, um. part. *Measured.* Eorum enim cursus dimetati, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. sic. leg. Verburg.

Dimētatio, ōnis. f. *The measuring of a thing,* Litt. ex Liv.

* Dimēter versus, [ex *dis*, bis, & μετρέω, metior] *A verse consisting of two feet,* Gramm.

Dimētiendus, a, um. part. *To be measured,* Cic. de Sen. 14.

Dimētiens, tis. f. (scil. linea) *The diameter of a figure,* Plin. 2, 21.

Dimētior, īri, ensus sum. dep. (1) *To measure, or mete.* (2) *To account, reckon up, or tell over.* (1) Dimetiri coelum & terras, *Cic. de Senect.* 14. (2) = Dimetiri & dinumerare syllabas, *Cic. Orat.* 43.

Dimēto, ēre, effus. *To lop as they use to lop trees,* Litt. ex Col. sed q.

Dīmētor, āri. inuf. *fed inde part. dimetatus, Measured out*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. *ubi tamen al. dimetitus, Conf. Liv. 8, 38.*

Dimicans, tis. part. *Fighting*, Liv. 2, 46. *Navali praelio dimicantes, Juf. 3, 6.*

Dīmīcātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A skirmish, or battle.* (2) *Met. A struggle, or contest.* (1) *Subeunda dimicatio toties, quot superessent conjurati, Liv. 2, 13.* ¶ *Dimicatio univerſae rei, a pitched battle, Id.* (2) = *In aciem dimicationēque venire, Cic. Orat. 13.* *Dimicatio capitis, famae, fortunarūque, Id. pro Rabir. 2.*

Dīmīcātor, ōris. m. verb. *A challenger, or fighter, Lact. † Puguator, Liv.*

Dimīcātur, imperf. *It is struggled, it is contended, Caef. B. C. 3, 72.*

Dimicaturus, a, um. part. *About to fight, Liv. 4, 5, & 9, 13.* *Se tutō dimicatuſuros exiſtimabant, Caef. B. G. 3, 24.*

Dīmīco, āre, avi & ui. [ex di & mico, quod dimicantes armis micant, Perot.] (1) *To fight, to skirmish.* (2) *To try, to struggle, to contend.* (1) *Nec percelli potuerunt, ut acie dimicarent, Liv. § Cum Etrufcis dimicant acie, Id. 2, 49.* (2) *Dimicandum eſt omni ratione, Cic. Div. in Verr. 22.* § *Dimicare de imperio, Id. Off. 1, 12.* § *inter ſe, Plin. 7, 1.* § *pro re aliqua, Id. 12, 54.* *de fama, C. Nep. 13, 4, 3.*

Dīmīdiātīm, adv. *By halves, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167. ubi rect. dimidiati.*

¶ *Dīmīdiatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A parting in the middle, Tert.*

Dīmīdiātus, a, um. part. *Divided into two parts, halved; alſo half.* *Dimidiati verſiculi, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 23.* *Aper dimidiatus, Suet. Tib. 34.*

¶ *Dīmīdlo*, āre. act. *hinc part. dimidiatus, To divide into two parts, Tert.*

Dimidium, i. n. *The half of any thing.* *Dimidium pecuniae, Cic. 2, frat. 2, 4.* § *Dimidium donare, quā perdere totum mavult, Mart. 1, 76.*

Dīmīdius, a, um. [ex di, & medius] *Half, that is divided into parts.* *Dimidia pars, Plaut. Curg. 3, 78.* *Dimidia decumae, Cic. in Verr. 5.* *Dimidius patrum ſit, dimidius plebis, ne ſecum quidem ipſe concors, Liv. 4, 2.*

Dīmīnuo, ēre, ui, ūtū. act. (1) *To diminish, or leſſen, to impair, to make fewer.* (2) *To break in pieces.* (3) *To alienate.* (1) *Diminuere de re aliqua, Cic. de Inv. 2, 10.* = *detraho, Ibid.* § *numerus militum, Caef. (2) Diminuere caput, to break one's head, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33.* ¶ *Diminuetur tibi cerebrum, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 32.* (3) *Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2.*

Dīmīnuor, i, tus. paſſ. *To be diminished, broken, Cic. de Or. 3, 49.*

Diminutio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diminishing, or leſſening, a diminution.* *Diminutio luminis, Cic. Tuſc. 1, 28.* = *accretio, Ibid. civium, Id. in Catil. 3, 10.* ¶ *Diminutio capitis, the loſing of one's head, or freedom, Caef. B. C. 2, 32. ubi tamen leg. al. deminutio.* *Diminutio mentis, a raving, a loſs of one's ſenſes, Suet. Aug. 22.* *Conf. Liv. 39, 19.*

Dīmīnutivum, i. n. *A diminutive word, Gramm. rectius diminutum.*

Diminūtus, a, um. part. *Diminished, leſſened, impaired.* *Diminutus numerus militum, Caef. B. C. 3, 67.* *Diminutis poſſeſſionum pretiis, V. Max. 4, 8, 3.* ¶ *Diminutus capite, he that hath loſt his freedom, Feſt.* *which might be ſeveral ways, by adoption, by ſerving for debt, by falling into the enemy's hand, &c.*

Dīmīſſio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A diſcharging, or diſmiſſing.* (2) *A ſending forth.* (1) *Dimiſſio propugnatorum, Cic. in Verr. 5, 33.* (2) *Dimiſſio liberorum ad diripiendās provincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2.*

¶ *Dimiſſorius*, a, um. adj. *Dimiſſory.* *Dimiſſoriae litterae, letters of appeal, Modeſt. = Apoſtoli, Apud JCC.*

Dimiſſurus, a, um. part. *About to diſmiſs, Liv. 37, 10.* *Se dimiſſurum oppugnationem dixit, Caef. B. G. 7, 17.*

Dīmīſſus, a, um. part. (1) *Diſmiſſed.* (2) *Loſt, left.* (3) *Sent down, dropt, or thrown down.* (4) *Remitted, not exacted.* (5) *Divorced.* (6) *Diſperſed, diſvulged.* (7) *Diſcharged, or paid.* (8) *Submitted, or lowered.* (1) *Dimiſſio atque ablegato concilio, Cic. Verr. 2, 30.* (2) § *Quantum dimiſſa petitis praefent, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96.* (3) *Lues coelo dimiſſa, Stat. Theb. 11, 274.* (4) *Dimiſſa tributa, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 55, 3.* (5) *Dimiſſae adulterii crimen intenderat, Suet. Dom. 8.* (6) *Dimiſſa in populos nominis tui notitia, Sen. Ep. 31.* (7) *Cum dimiſſis omnibus, creditor ſolus extiterim, Plin. Ep. 2, 4.* (8) *Dimiſſi populo falces, Cic. ap. Non.*

Dimittendus, a, um. part. *To be diſmiſſed.* *Dimittendae erant plures manus, Caef. B. G. 6, 33.* *Conf. Liv. 21, 21.*

Dimittens, tis. part. *Diſmiſſing.* *Arbor nunquam folia dimittens, Plin. 12, 5.*

Dīmītto, ēre, iſi, ſum. act. (1) *To diſmiſs, diſband, or ſend away.* (2) *To ſend about.* (3) *To let fall, or drop.* (4) *To let go.* (5) *To quit, or diſmiſs.* (6) *To leave.* (7) *To let ſlip.* (8) *To diſcharge, or acquit.* (9) *To ſubmit, to reſt.*

(10) ¶ *To thruſt in, || to plunge.* (1) *Jam dimitto exercitum? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 44.* (2) *Per omnes civitates cohortes dimiſit, Liv. 38, 1.* (3) *Imbres dimittere coelo, Ov. Met. 2, 310.* (4) § *Dimittere eum, quem manu prehenderis, Cic. Orat. 28.* (5) *Dimittere equos, Virg. Aen. 10, 366.* (6) *Rex dimittere milites inſepultos erubeſcebat, Curt. 5, 4.* (7) *Vidi ſtatim indolem, neque dimiſi tempus, Cic. Orat. 2, 72.* (8) *Dimittere reos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.* (9) *Vid. Dimiſſus, n. 8.* ¶ *Eō rem dimittit Epicurus, Cic. Acad. 4, 25.* (10) *Manus extimuit jugulo dimittere ferrum, Ov. Ep. 14, 5. al. leg. demittere.*

Dimittor, i, ſus. part. *To be diſmiſſed, &c.* *Univerſi ex vallo ſignificare coeperunt, ut ſtatim dimitterentur, Caef. B. C. 1, 86.*

Dīmōtus, a, um. (1) *Parted, thruſt away.* (2) *Removed.* (3) *Baniſhed.* (1) *Dimotae corpore murmur aquae, Ov. Ep. 18, 80.* (2) *Dimota à centro ſuo tellus, Plin. 36, 15.* (3) *In inſulas dimoti, Tac. 6, 30.*

Dīmōveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. (1) *To thruſt, or put aſide.* (2) *To remove, to put away.* (3) *To remove, to ſtir.* (4) *To diſtinguiſh.* (5) *To diſſeize.* (6) ¶ *To plow, or turn up.* (7) *To baniſh.* (1) *Dimovit obſtantes propinquos, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 51.* (2) *Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. Aen. 3, 589.* *Met. § Odium à ſe dimovere, & in alios ſtruere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 51.* (3) *Virtus nunquam poteſt dimoveri loco, Cic. Philipp. 4, 5.* (4) *Bonis malisque dimotis ad verum pergere, Sall. de R. P. ordin.* (5) *Dimovere loco, gradu, poſſeſſionibus, Cic.* (6) ¶ *Terram dimovit aratro, Virg. Geor. 2, 513.* (7) *Vid. Dimotus, n. 3.*

Dīmōveor, ēri, tus. paſſ. *To be removed, &c.* *Cic. Vid. Dimoveo.*

† *Dīmulgo*, āre. act. *unde part. dimulgandus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12. ubi tamen al. leg. divulgandus, & uti videtur, quidem, rectius, to publiſh abroad, to divulge.*

Dintro, vel *dintrio*. act. *To cry, or ſqueak like a mouſe.* *Mus dintrit, Aut. Philom. 61.*

Dīnūmērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A numbering, paying, or telling, Cic. de Orat. 3, 54.*

¶ *Dīnūmērātor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that pays, or tells, Cod. † Qui dinumerat, Cic.*

Dīnūmēro, āre. act. (1) *To number, to reckon, to count.* (2) *To number, to pay, to tell money.* (1) *Dinumerare ſtellas, Cic. Offic. 1, 43.* (2) *pecuniam alicui, Cic. in Verr. 5, 45.*

Dinumerer, ari. paſſ. *To be numbered.* *Conſulti omnes, atque etiam dinumerati ſumus, Plin. Pan. 76.*

Dīōbōlāris, e. adj. *Hired for a little money, cheap, vile.* *Diobolare ſortum, a common ſlut, a hackney, a bunter, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58.*

* *Dīōbōlus*, i. m. vel *diobolum*, i. n. *Two half-pence, Jun.*

Diocēſānus, i. m. *A dioceſan, he that hath the juriſdiction of a dioceſe, Eccl.*

* *Diocēſis*, is, vel eos. f. [à διοίκησ, adminiſtro, rego, Them. διοικος, domus] (1) *A juriſdiction, a government, a province, a bailiwick.* (2) *A dioceſe.* (1) § *Mirifica expec-tatio eſt Asiae noſtrarum dioceſium, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.* *Lat. Juriſdictio.* (2) *Ap. eccleſ. ſcriptores, Lat. Procuratio.*

* *Diocētes*, ae. m. *A ſteward, a manager, an overſeer, a bailiff.* *Rabirius diocetes fuit regius, Cic. pro Rabir. 8, 5.* † *Procurator, Lat.*

Diomedēa avis. *An bern, or as others, a coot, or moorhen, Plin. 10, 61.*

* *Diōnyſia*, ōrum. pl. n. [à Gr. Διονύσιος, Bacchus] *The feaſt of Bacchus celebrated at Athens, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110.* *Lat. Bacchanalia, vel Liberalia.*

* *Dionyſias*, ādis. f. *A precious ſtone with red ſpots, ſmelling like wine, yet reſiſting drunkenneſs, Plin. 37, 57.*

* *Dionyſonymphas*, ādis. f. [ſic dict. quoniam cum Dionyſio, i. e. Baccho ſeu vino mirè convenit, A magical herb, Plin. 24, 102.

* *Dioptra*, ae. f. [ex δια, per, & ὀπταμαι, video] *A geometrical inſtrument, to take the diſtance and height of a place aſar off, it may be uſed for the looking hole, or ſight of any inſtrument, a perſpective glaſs, &c.* (2) *Allo an inſtrument to poiſe and gage water.* (1) *Plin. 2, 69.* (2) *Vitruv. 8, 6.*

* *Diōryx*, [à διορύσσω, perfodio, Them. ὀρύσσω, fodio] *A ditch, or trench made for a river, Mela, 3, 8.* *Lat. Derivatio.*

* *Dioſpyros*, f. [ex διός, Jovis, & σπυρός, triticum] *The herb-ſtone crop, Plin. 27, 74.* = *Lithospermus, aegonychos, Ib.*

* *Diōta*, ae. f. genus vaſis. [ex δις, bis, & τρεῖς, auris, vel anſa] *A kind of veſſel, or jar, for wine, with two handles; any drinking pot with two ears, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8.*

* *Diphrys*, *A precious ſtone of two ſorts, white and black, male and female, Plin. 37, 57.*

* *Diphryges*, ygis. n. [ex δις, bis, & φρυγες, torreo; quod bis torrefiat; ſive quod et areſiat ab ſole, et ab igne torreatur] *A ſediment of melted braſs, Plin. 34, 37.*

* *Diphthongus*, i. f. [ex δις, bis, & φθόγγος, ſonus] *A diphthong,*

diphthong, made up of two vowels in the same syllable, Gramm. Ut duabus literis disjunctis apud veteres scribi solebat, ita pro duabus literis numerando habebatur:

Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur,
Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus;
Omnis ab infuso numeretur amica Falerno,

Mart. 1, 72.

Vide etiam 9, 94. Tot enim cyathos in unum poculum infusos exhauriebant, quot literas amicae nomen continebat.

* Diplinthius, a, um. i. e. duorum πλινθίων, i. e. laterum. Diplinthius paries, *Of two bricks thickness*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

* Diplōis, idis. f. *A linen garment, now taken for a doublet*, Jun.

* Diplōma, atis. n. [διπλωμα, ἃ διπλωμα, duplicor] scriptum complicatum & lino trajecto obsignatum. (1) *A charter, or a prince's letters patent, an edict, a mandamus*. (2) *Also great speed, and hastening of a journey, a passport*. (3) *A still, called now, balneum Mariae*. (1) Vid. Cic. Fam. 6, 12. = Diptychon, Cod. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Galen.

Dipondarius, a, um. adj. *Of two pounds weight*, Col. 4, 30.

Dipondium, i. n. vel dipondius, i. m. Cic. *five dupondium*, & dupondius, i. m. (1) *A weight of two pounds*. (2) *Also a small piece of money, a penny half-penny*. (1) Varr. de L. L. 4, 36. (2) Dipondio satur intelliges ad saturitatem non opus esse fortunā, Sen. Ep. 18.

* Dipsacon, i. & dipfacum, i. n. & dipfacus, i. m. (1) *A teale, a fuller's thistle*. (2) *Also the same as diabetes, pissing a bed, or not holding one's water*. (1) Plin. 27, 47. (2) Galen.

* Diplas, ādis. f. [ἀ δίπλα, fitis] *A kind of viper, or adder, which having stung a man puts him in a great thirst*, Plin. 32, 17. Atro rabidae effervescente veneno diplades, Sil. 3, 312. Conf. Cels. 5, 27.

* Diptōton, i. n. *A noun that hath but two cases*, Gramm. vid. Isid. 1, 6.

* Diptychus, a, um. [ex δίς, bis & πτυχῆ, plica, Th. δίπτυχον, plico] *Two-leaved*, Cod.

* Dipyros, i. c. g. [ex δίς, bis & πῦρ, ignis] *Twice in the fire*, Mart. 4, 47. Panis nauticus, Bisket, ex Litt.

Diradiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading of vines, or setting them with beams*, Lex. ex Vitruv. ā.

Diradio, āre. act. *To spread, or place vines in fashion of sun-beams*, Col. 5, 6.

Dirae, ārum. pl. f. sc. preces. *Curses, or imprecations; also the furies*. ¶ Dirarum obhuncatio, Cic. de Div. 1, 16. Diras preces fundere, Tac. Ann. 14, 30, 2. Diras imprecari, Ibid. 6, 24, 3. *to curse one to the pit of hell*.

Directē, adv. ius, comp. *Simply, directly, downright*. Cum semel dictum sit directē, Cic. Part. Or. 7. Vid. Directō.

Directio, ōnis. f. verb. *A direction, aim, or mark, a direct leading to a thing*. Directio rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6. Lateres planam habeant inter se directionem, Vitruv. 7, 1.

Directō, & directē. adv. ius, comp. (1) *Straight, directly*. (2) Met. *Simply, without condition*. (1) Directō ad finem spectare, Cic. Part. Orat. 13. Directiūs navem gubernare, Id. Acad. 4, 20. Cū semel directum sit directē, Id. Part. Orat. 7. (2) & Illa bona directō optamus nobis haec, si necesse erit, Sen. Ep. 67.

Director, ōris. m. verb. *A director, or guider*, Liv. ap. Litt.

Directum, i. n. subst. *Right, justice, equity*. = Directum, & verum, & justum, Cic. Part. Orat. 37.

Directura, ae. f. *A laying out by a line*. Ita quo fundatior erit ex arenato directura, eo firmitior erit ad vetustatem soliditas tectorii, Vitruv. 7, 3.

Directus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Directed, ordered*. (2) *Straight*. (3) *Set in array*. (4) *Ruled straight*. (5) Met. *Right, direct, plain, without circumstance*. (6) *Also cut in two, divided*. (1) Directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. de Senect. 17. (2) & Non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. Met. 1, 98. (3) Agmen directaeque acies, Virg. Geor. 2, 281. (4) Membrana directa plumbo, Catull. 20, 8. (5) Sermo directus, Quint. 2, 13. vid. & Liv. 2, 21. (6) Viscera arietis directi, Vet. auctor. Eleg. in obit. Maecen. 109. Vid. Dirigo, n. 8.

Diremptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A separation, or breaking off*. Diremptio iniquitatis crimini subjecta est, V. Max. 4, 7, 1.

Diremptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that separateth*, Aug.

Dirempturus, a, um. part. *About to part, or separate*, Liv. 31, 17.

Diremptus, a, um. part. [à dirimo] *Divided, separated, parted*. Anima morte dirempta, Lucr. 1, 115.

Diremptus, ūs. m. *A parting*. = & Est interitus quasi discessus & secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae junctione tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. ubi tamen al. direptus.

Dirēpo, ēre, pli, ptum, *To creep, creep away*. Direpit ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr. 2, 4, 12. Legunt al. derepit.

Dirēptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à diripio] *Robbing, pillaging,*

ransacking, plundering, rifling. Urbs relicta direptioni & incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. = Expilatio, Id.

Dirēptor, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, spoiler, or rifler*. = Eos in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Cat. 2, 9. & Custos; Id. Philipp. 3, 11.

Dirēpturus, a, um. part. *About to tear in pieces*, Liv. 24, 1.

Dirēptus, a, um. part. (1) *Plucked, or torn in pieces*. (2) *Torn from*. (3) *Robbed, spoiled, plundered*. (4) *Beaten, or pulled down*. (1) Membra direpta manibus nefandis, Ov. Met. 3, 731. (2) = Signa affixa delubris & arma militibus direpta, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 20. (3) Direpta domus, Virg. Aen. 2, 563. (4) Moenia direpta, Luc. 6, 35.

Dirēptus, ūs. m. verb. *A taking away*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. ubi tamen al. diremptus.

Diribeo, ēre, ui. (De cujus etymo sententias diribere longum esset; certè est comitorum propr.) *To count over, to distribute*. Hic est ille, qui gentes & regna diribet, Plin. 36, 24. Dum sententiae diriberentur, V. Max. 9, 12, 7. Dum de te tabellae diriberentur, Cic. in Pison. 40.

Diribitor, ōris. m. verb. *An officer that makes a scrutiny in a muster; also an officer in the Roman elections, who marshalled the tribes into their classes, or orders, and distributed the tables among them, when they voted*. Vid. Torrent. in Suet. Claud. 1, 18. *A judge, or determiner of causes*, Cod. Also a carver, a sewer, Apul. Met. 2, p. 53.

Diribitorium, i. n. *An house begun by Agrippa, and finished by Augustus, wherein soldiers were mustered, and received their pay; also a place where, when the Romans went to give their voices, certain officers called diribitores attended, dum sententiae diriberentur, i. e. were divided as in a scrutiny*, Max. 9, 12. Δεισιβιτώριον οἶκος μέγιστος τῶν πώποτε μέγαν ὄραφον σχόντων, Dion. Cass. 1, 55. vid. Suet. Claud. 18. & ibi Torrent.

Dirigendus, a, um. part. *To be directed, levelled, or measured*. Honestate dirigenda est utilitas, Cic. Off. 3, 21. Conf. Liv. 8, 32.

Dirigens, tis. part. *Directing, levelling*. Hinc dirigens proxima planities aequabatur, Hirt. B. H. 29.

Dirigeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To grow stiff*. (2) *To curdle for cold, or fear*. (3) *To stand an end*. (1) Diriguere oculi, Virg. Aen. 7, 447. (2) Gelidus formidine sanguis dirigit, Virg. Aen. 3, 260. (3) Diriguere comae, Ov. Fast. 3, 332.

Dirigo, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [ex di, & rego] (1) *To direct, to guide*. (2) *To order, to set in array, to range*. (3) *To steer*. (4) *To rule, or guide*. (5) *To level, or aim*. (6) *To raise, or lift up*. (7) *To measure, or mark out*. (8) *To divide*. (1) Ad veritatem dirigit conjectura, Cic. de Div. 1, 14. (2) Direxere acies, Virg. Aen. 7, 523. Dirigere arbores in quincuncem, Cic. de Senect. 17. (3) Ad littora cursum dirigere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. (4) Ad vitam principis dirigimur, Plin. Paneg. 45. (5) Hastile certo contorquens dirigit ictu, Virg. Aen. 12, 490. Invidiam rerum non ad causam, sed ad voluntatem personarumque dirigere, Patere. 2, 30. (6) Dirigere ramuli cacumen ad coelum, Varr. de R. R. 1, 40. (7) Regiones lituo direxit Romulus, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (8) Clypeatus elephantum ubi machaerā dirigit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 54. uti Salmas. legendum probat. Persiam totam dirigit, Titian. ap. Non.

Dirigor, i, ectus. pass. *To be directed, &c.* Simul signa ad hostem converti, aciemque dirigi jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 7.

Dirimendus, a, um. part. *To be determined, or decided*. Res est arbitrio non dirimenda meo, Ov. Fast. 6, 98.

Dirimens, tis. part. *Breaking off, or interrupting*, Stat. Theb. 5, 482. Exiguo dirimens solidam discrimine summam, Manil. 1, 547.

Dirimo, ēre, emi, emptum. act. [ex dis, & emo, s in r mutata, Voss.] (1) *To break off, to interrupt, to divide, to part*. (2) *To determine, to make an end of*. (1) Praelium diremit nox, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 99. (2) Dirimere pugnam aequis manibus, Liv. 27, 13. controversiam, Cic. Off. 3, 33. litem, Ov. Met. 1, 21. certamen, Ibid. 5, 314. iras, Liv. 1, 13. altercationes, Id. 4, 45. similitates, Id. 28, 18. Vid. Dirimendus. ¶ Dirimere auspicia est, irrita reddere. & Conciliare, Cic.

Dirimor, i, emptus. pass. *To be parted, to be distant, or asunder*. Oppida unius diei itinere dirimuntur, Plin. Ep. 6, 94. & Coëo.

Diripiendus, a, um. part. *To be plundered*. Omnes evocat spe praedae ad diripiendos Eburones, Caes. B. G. 6, 33. Vota diripienda ventis, Tibull. 3, 6, 28.

Diripiens, tis. part. *Plundering*. Diripiens plurima miles, Luc. 6, 117. Scrutantes potius quam diripientes, Just. 25, 2.

Diripio, ēre, ui, eptum. act. (1) *To tear asunder, or in pieces*. (2) *To snatch, or pluck away by force*. (3) *To rob, spoil, or ransack, to pillage, or plunder*. (4) *To cast to the ground, to tear open*. (5) *To lessen, or detract from*. (1) Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 1. (2) Diripere aliquem è loco, Cic. de Prov. Consul. 6. (3) = Ad

Ad expilandos socios, diripiendisque provincias, *Cic. pro Leg. Man.* 19. (4) Diripere aras, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 283. interpret. *Serv.* (5) De alicujus auctoritate diripere, *Cic. pro Sulla. sed recte. deripere.* ¶ Diripere librum, *to buy it eagerly, to scramble for it, vid. Vitam Persii.* Te diripiunt potentiores, *Martial.* 7, 75.

Diripior, i, eptus. pass. (1) *To be torn in pieces.* (2) *To be robbed, or rifled, &c.* (1) Cum consternatis diripereris equis, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 310. (2) Incustoditae diripiuntur opes, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 58. *Vid. Deripio.*

Diritas, atis. f. (1) *Fierceness, ruggedness.* (2) *Cruelty, inhumanity.* (3) *Unluckiness, ominousness.* (1) ¶ Quanta in altero fratre diritas, in altero comitas, *Cic. de Senect.* 18. *uti leg. Non. al. duritas.* (2) Quaquam sis omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, *Cic. in Vat.* 2. (3) Diritas dici, *Suet. Ner.* 8.

Diruendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled down, or destroyed.* M. Cato, perpetuus diruendae Carthaginis auctor, *Patere.* 1, 12.

Diruens, tis. part. *Pulling down, or destroying.* *Liv.* 42, 3.

Dirumpo, ere, ūpi, ptum. act. [ex di, & rumpo] (1) *To break, to break in pieces.* (2) *To burst.* (3) *Met. To break off.* (1) Puer paedagogo tabulā dirumpit caput, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 37. Dirumpere tabellas, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 4. (2) Penē me dirupi in judicio familiaris tui, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1, 14. & absol. dirumpi cantando, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 3, 10. (3) Amicitias, exorsā aliquā offensione, dirumpimus, *Cic. de Amic.* 22.

Dirumpor, i, uptus. pass. (1) *To be broken.* (2) *To be burst.* (1) Dirumpuntur tabellae, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 4. (2) Plausu dirumpi, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. dolore, *Id. Att.* 7, 12. & absol. dirumparis licet, *Id. ibid.* 7, 12. ubi al. dirumparis.

Diruncino, are. act. [à runcina cujus origo Graeca ῥύγχος, *Varr. L. L. S. extr.*] *To saw, or plain,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Diruncinor, ari, atus. pass. *To be sawn,* *Litt. ex Col.*

Diruo, ere, ūi, ūtum. act. *To break, or pull down, to overthrow, or destroy.* = Qui Catuli monumentum affixit, meam domum diruit, *Cic. pro Coel.* 32. & Diruit, aedificat, &c. *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 100. Imperatum primum, ut muros diruerent, *Liv.* 38, 34.

Diruor, i, tus. pass. *To be pulled down.* Maceriem jube dirui, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 10. ¶ Aere dirui, *to lose his pay for some crime, Fest. vid. & Cic. jocum, Verr.* 5, 13.

Diruptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bursting.* Corporum diruptio, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 15.

Diruptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that breaks, or wastes,* *Litt. ex Tac.*

Diruptus, a, um. part. [à dirumpor] it. adj. (1) *Burst, or broken, quite wasted.* (2) *Steep, craggy.* (3) *Met. Rugged, harsh.* (1) Illam mediam diruptam velim, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 18. Homo diruptus, dirutusque, *Qu. Caelius, Cic. ludens in paronomasia, i. e. herniosi & diruti, Budaeo interpr.* (2) Quum praecipites diruptaeque utrinque angustiae essent, *Liv.* 21, 33. In altiore diruptiorēque tumulum concessere, *Id.* 38, 2. (3) = Homo diruptus & implacabilis, *Amm.* 27, 11.

Dirus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Direful, cruel.* (2) *Horrible, dreadful, terrible.* (3) *Mournful.* (4) *Fatal, ominous.* (1) = Injusta, infana, vitiosa, dira, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 8. (2) Dirae deprecationes, *Plin.* 28, 4. Dirā execratio, *Liv.* 27, 22. (3) Nec sospite dirum optabis nato funus, pater, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 56. (4) Dirum ostentum, *Plin.* 10, 16. Diri cometae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 488. Mens dira, *Id. Aen.* 2, 519. Exta sine capite, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15. Dirissimus, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 247.

Dirutus, a, um. part. [à diruor] *Broken, or cut down, destroyed, overthrown, ruined.* Dirutae & desertae urbes, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1. ¶ Aere dirutus miles, *a soldier that for some misdemeanor had forfeited his pay, Cicero uses it wittily for a bankrupt, Verr.* 5, 13.

Dis, ditis. c. g. & dite, n. or, comp. simus, sup. *Rich, wealthy, great, fertile, ample.* Tunc dis quidem esses, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 8. Cratini ditis aedes, *Id.* 4, 2, 43. Dite solum, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 296. Ditia castra, *Curt.* 3, 11, 20. Ditiior & affluentior est vera amicitia, *Cic. de Amic.* 16. ¶ Ditissimus aevi, *longest-lived, Sil.* 3, 397.

Discalceatus, a, um. part. *Unshod, without shoes, Suet. Ner.* 51.

† Discaveatus, a, um. *Set open, or gaping, Plin.* 9, 48. *sed rectius leg. discuneatus.*

Discaveo, ere, vi, cautum. neut. *To be very careful, to beware.* § Discaveas malo, *Plaut. Menaech.* 2, 1, 24. R. occ.

Discēdens, tis. part. *Departing, going away, ending.* Discēdens hiems, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 152.

Discēditur, discessum est. imperf. *They, &c. depart.* Ab concilio discēditur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 2. Omnia sunt incerta, cum à jure discessum est, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 59.

Discēdo, ere, fsi, sum. neut. (1) *To depart, to go away.* (2) *To leave, or cease.* (3) *To be parted, or divided.* (4) *To elope.* (5) *To open, or gape.* (6) *To vanish.* (7) *To die, to cease to be.* (8) *To be changed.* (9) *To give place, or yield.* (10) *To go, or come off.* (11) *To except.* (1) ¶ Eo die ego Capuā discessi, & mansi Calibus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 21. § Discēdere à patriā, *Ov. de Trist.* 1, 3, 85. Romā, *Cic. è conspectu, Id.* (2) Discēdamus à nobismetipsis; de sapiente loquamur, *Cic. Acad.* 4. (3) In duas partes discedunt Numidae, *Sall. B. J.* 12. (4) Uxor à Dolabellā discessit, *Coel. Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. (5) Coelum discessisse visum est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (6) Discedit in auras, *Lucr.* 3, 401. (7) Qui discedere animum censent, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 9. (8) Coelius discessu meo, discessit à se, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 79. (9) Si disparibus incidat bellum, discedat pigrior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 17. (10) Si injuria impunita discesserit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 30. ¶ Superior discedit, *he gets the better, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23. Discēdere non malē, *to come well off, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 70. (11) Amoris verò erga me, cum à fraterno amore, domesticoque discessi, tibi primas deferō, *Cic. ad Attic.* 1. *Ex Doletō.*

† Discento, are. [ex dis, & canto] *To sing treble, Litt. ex Lucr.*

Discendus, a, um. part. *To be learned.* ¶ Muliebres mores discendi, obliviscendi stratiotici, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 49.

Discens, tis. part. *Learning.* In ludo inter coaequales discens, *Just.* 23, 2.

Disceptatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A disputing, debating, or reasoning.* (2) *An arbitrement, or umpirage.* (1) *Cic. Off.* 1, 11, 2. ¶ vis, *Id.* = Controversia, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 72. (2) *Ulp.*

Disceptatiuncula, ae. f. *A little debate, or dispute, Gell. Praef.*

Disceptator, ōris. m. verb. *An umpire, an arbitrator, a mediator.* = Disceptator, id est, rei aut sententiae moderator, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 3. = Reconciliator pacis & disceptator de iis, quae in controversiā sunt, *Liv.* 35, 45. § Utriusque disceptator adest, age, disputa, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 16.

Disceptatrix, icis. f. *She that is judge between two.* = Dialectica veri & falsi disceptatrix & judex, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 28.

Disceptatur, imperf. *The point is arguing, Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. Ac si coram de omnibus conditionibus disceptatur, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 24.

Disceptaturus, a, um. part. *About to dispute.* Disceptaturi de suo jure & de legibus, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 37.

Discepto, are. act. [ex dis & capto] (1) *To debate, reason, or dispute any thing, any way.* (2) *To award, to determine, to judge.* (1) Ego conditionibus, illi armis disceptare maluerunt, *Cic. Att.* 8, 15. (2) Hanc, C. Caesar, causam, si in foro dicerem, eodem audiente & disceptante, te, &c. *Id. pro Dejot.* 2. § Disceptare controversias, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3. § de controversiis, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 107. § cum aliquo, *Cic. § inter se, Sall.*

Discernens, tis. part. *Discerning.* Spatiis discernens gaudia parvis, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 364, *Conf. Catull.* 62, 179.

Discernicūlum, i. n. [Instrumentum quo discernitur capillus] (1) *A pin, or bodkin, wherewith women shed, or part their hair.* (2) *Met. A difference, or diversity.* (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 29. (2) *Gell.* 17, 15.

Discerno, ere, crēvi, crētum. act. [ex dis & cerno] (1) *To discern, to put a difference.* (2) *Met. To judge, or determine.* (3) *To appease, or quell it.* (1) Alba & atra discernere non poterat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39. (2) Pecuniae an famae minus parceret, haud facillē discerneres, *Sall. B. C.* 26. (3) Litem discernere, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 898.

Discernor, i, cretus. pass. *To be discerned, distinguished, &c.* Ubi discerni stultus auditor ab sapienti judice possit, *Cic. pro Font.* 6. *Vid. Discerno.*

Discerpendus, a, um. part. *To be torn in pieces.* Clamant, discerpendum esse patriciam manibus eorum, *Curt.* 6, 30.

Discerpo, ere, pfi, ptum. act. [ex dis & carpo] (1) *To pluck, or tear in pieces.* (2) *Met. To divide.* (1) Alligatum corpus equis discerpere, *Varr.* = Dilacerare, *Cic.* (2) Rem propositam in membra discerpere, *Cic. Top.* 5.

Discerpor, i, tus. pass. *To be torn, or divided.* = Discerpi, & lacerari, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

Discerptus, a, um. part. *Torn, or plucked in pieces.* Membra discerpta, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 86. = Divulsus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3.

Discessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à discēdo] (1) *A departure.* (2) *Met. An absence, or want.* (3) *A voting for, or agreeing to an opinion.* (4) *A divorce, or parting.* (5) *Also the intermission of an ague fit.* (1) ¶ Mecum saepe de tua mansionē aut discessione communicat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. ubi al. decessione communicat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. ubi al. decessione. (2) ¶ Eorum neque accessione vita melior fit, neque discessione pejor, *Cic. Off.* 3, 3. (3) Discessio facta est in ejus sententiam, *Cic. Attic.*

Att. 12, 21. (4) Si eveniat, quod Dī prohibeant, discessio, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 37.* (5) *Celf. ap. Lit.*

Discessurus, a, um. part. *About to leave, or quit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 56. Conf. Prop. 4, 12, 35.*

Discessus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A departing, or going away.* (2) *An opening, or going asunder.* (1) *Ut me levārat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, Cic. Att. 12, 49.* (2) *Te nec terrae fremitus, nec coeli discessus, &c. terrebunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 28.* Discessus ē vitā, *decease, death, Id.*

* Disceus. [à disci figurā] *A comet, or some such like impression in the air, Plin. 2, 22.*

Discidium, i, n. [à discindo] (1) *A separation.* (2) *A divorce.* (3) *Discord, dissension.* (4) *Departure, death.* (1) *Discidium ut fieri nequeat finē peste malōque, Lucr. 3, 851.* (2) *Valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14.* (3) *Per vinum exoritur discidium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 60.* (4) *Fratri cari flebile discidium, Catull. 64, 22.*

Discinēte, adv. *Dissolutely, loosely, Littr. ex Liv.*

Discinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Ungirt, in sign of submission.* (2) *Disarmed, or cashiered.* (3) *Dissolute, negligent, retchless, slothful, slovenly.* (1) *Primores equestris ordinis tunicati & discincti pedibūque nudis, Suet. Aug. 100. extr.* Discinctus eques, *Liv. 27, 13.* (2) *Gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13.* (3) *= Segnis eram discinctaque in otia natus, Ov. Amor. 1, 9, 41.* Discinctus nepos, *Hor. Epod. 4. ult.*

Discindendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or rent in two, Cic. Vid. Discindo, n. 3.*

Discindo, ēre, scidi, ūm. act. (1) *To cut asunder.* (2) *To rend in pieces, to cleave, or rive.* (3) *Met. To separate, or break off, to cut asunder.* (1) *Discindere cotem novāculā, Liv. 1, 36.* (2) *Discidit vestem? refarciatur, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 41.* (3) *Amicitiae diffundae magis, quā discindendae sunt, Cic. de Amicit. 21.*

Discindor, i, ūs. pass. *To be broken, or rent asunder.* Discinditur in multas partes anima, *Lucr. 3, 669.*

Discingo, ēre, xi, ūm. act. (1) *To ungird, or undo.* (2) *Allo to be put out of office.* (3) *Met. To confute, to baffle.* (1) *Mart. 9, 103.* (2) *Sil. 8, 34.* (3) *= Discinxit ratione dolos, fraudēque resolvit, Sil. 7, 153. ubi Heinſius legi maluit diffinxit, seu discussit.*

Discingor, i, pass. *To be ungirded, or put off one's clothes.* Ita se apud ipsos gessit, ut neque unquam aut nocte, aut die, aut excalcearetur, aut discingeretur, *Paterc. 2, 41.*

Disciplina, ae. f. [à discipulus] (1) *Discipline, instruction.* (2) *Skill, science, a profession, or trade.* (3) *A fashion, a way, or custom.* (4) *A sect of philosophers.* (5) *An ensample.* (1) *Est in literis ratio reliquisque rebus eadem disciplina, Cic. de Div. 2.* *Non natura tantum, sed disciplina mores facit, Col. 7, 12.* *Disciplina furi, Cic. Verr. 3, 69.* (2) *Multarum artium disciplina, Cic. vid. Suet. Aug. 80.* (3) *Ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, Cic. pro Rab. 10.* *Disciplina est eisdem munerari ancillas, qui ad dominas adfectant viam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59.* (4) *Quid à lingulis philosophiae disciplinis diceretur, persecuti sumus, Cic. de Fin. 1, 2, 75.*

Disciplinābilis, e. adj. *That may be learned, or taught, Ad Herenn. 3, 3. R. occ.*

Disciplinatus, a, um. *Instructed, disciplined. Vulg. Interp. + Eruditus, institutus.*

Disciplinōsus, a, um. *One that hath learned many, as well as good arts, Cato ap. Gell. 4, 9. R. occ.*

Discipula, ae. f. *A she scholar, or auditor.* Dedam te discipulam cruci, *Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 20.* *Audit discipula intentione magna, & reddit, Plin. 10, 43. de lusciniā.*

Discipulus, i, m. *A scholar, a disciple, an apprentice, or learner.* *Hirtium ego & Dolabellam dicendi discipulos habeo, coenandi magistros, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.* *Ipsē dux erat summi imperatoris discipulus, Liv. 37, 20.* *Discipulus coquorum, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2.* *Discipulus est prioris posterior dies, Publ. Syr.*

Discissus, a, um. part. [à discindor] (1) *Rent, or torn.* (2) *Pulled down.* (1) *Discissos laniabant dentibus artus, Virg. Geor. 3, 514.* (2) *Discissis Pergama muris, Stat. Syl. 1, 1, 11.*

Discitur, imperf. *It is learned.* *Audiendo facillimē disci arbitrabatur, Nep. Epam. 3.*

Discludo, ēre, si, ūm. act. *To separate, or set apart, to shut up apart.* = *Discludere mundum, membrāque dividere, Lucr. 5, 439.* *Mons ille Arvernus ab Helvetiis discludit, Caes. B. G. 7, 8.*

Discludor, i, ūs. pass. *To be separated, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10.*

Disclusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shutting up, a separation, Apul. de Deo Socr. init. + Separatio.*

Disclutor, ōris. m. verb. *An abridger of mens liberty, Cod.*

Disclusus, a, um. part. *Shut up, separated.* = *Semotus, Cic. Fibulis disclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.*

Disco, ēre, didici, act. [à δῶ, δῶκα; ut à χῶ, χῶκα, hīco, Scal.] (1) *To learn, or acquire the knowledge of a thing.* (2) *To be informed of, to understand.* (1) *Discere*

dialecticam, Cic. literas, Id. F. 9, 10. *Didicisse fideliter artes emollit mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 47.* (2) = *Animadverti & didici ex tuis literis, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.* § *Discere aliquid ab alio, Id. de alio, Plin. jun. per alium, Ov.*

Discor, i, pass. *To be learned.* *Jus civile discitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 45.* *Per me discuntur amores, Ov. A. Amor. 3, 27.*

* Discobolus, i, m. in acc. discobolon, [ex δίσκος, discus, & βόλος, jactus. Them. βάλλω, jacio] *A quoit-caster, a piece of Myron's workmanship, Quint. 2, 13.* *& Plin. 34, 19, 3.*

Discoctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A seething, or boiling, Lex. ex Celf.*

Discoctus, a, um. part. [à discoquor] *Sod, or well-boiled, Plin. 20, 79. & 28, 81.*

Discolor, ōris. adj. omn. gen. (1) *Of a different colour, discoloured.* (2) *Also unlike.* (1) *Discolor Indus, Propert. 4, 3, 10.* (2) = *Matrona meretrici dispar, & discolor, Hor. Ep. 2, 18, 4.*

Discoloratus, a, um. part. *Diversly coloured, Aug. + Discolor, Cic.*

Discolorius, a, um. adj. *Of diverse and sundry colours, Petr. Arh. c. 97.*

Discondūcit, imperf. *It is not available, or conducive, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.*

Disconvenīenter, adv. *Disagreeably, inconveniently, Aug.*

Disconvenio, īre, ni, ntum. neut. *To disagree, to be unlike, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99. Rarō occ.*

Disconvenit inter me & te, imperf. *We do not agree, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 18.*

Discooperio, īre. act. *To disclose, or discover, Dig. + Retego. Cic.*

Discoophorus, i, m. *One that carries a dish to a table, Hier.*

Discoquo, ēre, xi, ūm. act. *To seeth well, Plin. 29, 39.* *Discoquitur melle in vase novo. Id. ibid.*

Discordābilis, e. adj. *Disagreeable, inconvenient, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 42.*

Discordans, tis. part. (1) *Disagreeing, out of tune, jarring.* (2) *Differing, altering.* (1) *Paterc. 2, 53.* (2) = *Animus à se ipso dissidens, secūmque discordans, Cic. de Fin. 1, 23.* *Barbarico tot discordantia ritu corda virum mansere gradu, Sil. 16, 20.*

Discordatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A diversity, a difference, or jarring, Boët. + Discordia, dissensio.*

Discordia, ae. f. [à dis, & cor] *Discord, variance, debate, strife, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.* = *Dissensio, seditio, dissidium, Cic. & amicitia, Id.*

Discordialis, e. adj. *That breeds discord, or strife, Plin. 37, 54. R. occ. + Dissidens, Cic.*

Discordiosus, a, um. adj. *Contentious, full of discord and variance, quarrelsome, Sall. B. Jug. 66. Rarō occ.*

+ Discordis, e. pro discors, *Prisc. ex Pomp.*

+ Discorditer, adv. *Disagreeingly. + Parum concorditer.*

Discordo, āre. neut. [à discors] (1) *To be at discord, or disagree, to be at variance.* (2) *To differ, to be contrary to.* (1) § *Discordare cum aliquo, Tac. 12, 28, 1. inter se, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 43.* (2) § *Discordat parvus avaro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194.*

Discors, dis. adj. [ex dis & cor] (1) *Discordant, jarring.* (2) *Differing, of a different sentiment.* (3) *Harsh, untunable.* (4) *Contrary.* (1) *Contentione discordes, Cic. de Leg. Agr. ad pop. 33.* *Discordia pectora, Sil. 2, 380.* (2) § *Discors patri, Paterc. 2, 27. ubi al. patris.* (3) *Symphonia discors, Hor. A. P. 374.* *Modi discordes, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 26.* (4) *Ventis discordibus acta phaselus, Ov. Amor. 2, 10, 9.*

Discrepans, tis. part. *Disagreeing, differing.* § *Oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, Cic. de Leg. 2, 1, 10.*

Discrepantia, ae. f. *Variance, disagreeing, difference.* *Major rerum discrepantia quā verborum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 12.*

Discrepat, imperf. *Discrepat inter scriptores, They differ, Liv. 2.*

Discrepatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dispute, a controversy.* *Disputatio inter consules fuit, Liv. 10, 18. R. occ.*

Discrepator, ōris. m. verb. *A disagreeer, one who differs, Dig. + Qui discrepat, Cic.*

Discrepitans, part. *Separate, differing.* = *Inter se disjunctum discrepitansque, Lucr. 3, 804.*

Discrepito, āre. freq. [à discrepo] *Often to disagree, or jar.* *Positura discrepitant haec, Lucr. 2, 1017.*

Discrepo, āre, ui & āvi, itum. neut. [à dis & crepo] (1) *To give a different sound.* (2) *Synecd. To vary, to dissent, to disagree.* (1) *In fidibus aut tibiis, quamvis paululum discrepant, tamen à scienti animadverti solet, Cic. Off. 1, 41.* (2) § *Re continere, verbis discrepare, Cic. N. D. 1, 7. § inter se, ab aliquo, in vel de re aliqua, § facta cum dictis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.* § *Congruo, Id. Haec discrepant inter auctores, Liv. 26, 49.*

Discretē, adv. *Separately, distinctly.* Σ = Partes argumentandi confusē & permixtē disperlimus, post discretē & electē digeremus, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 30.

Discretum, adv. *Severally, distinctly,* Apul. Florid. p. 779. aliqui adducunt ex Varr. R. R. 2, 3. ubi tamen al. discretum, est ideo dubiae auctoritatis ap. *Class. cum vix alibi occurrat.* † Discretē.

Discretio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à discernor*] *A separation, a parting,* Lact. & posteriores. † Secretio.

Discreturus, a, um. part. *About to sever, or separate.* Jus & injuriam discreturi, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 66, 1.

Discretus, a, um. part. [*à discernor*] (1) *Parted, severed.* (2) Adj. *Different.* (1) Saxo discretus ager, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 569. (2) Discreta femina, *Lucr.* 6, 700.

Discremen, inis. n. [*à discerno, vel potius à διακρίνω*] (1) *Diversity, difference, distinction.* (2) *Debate, controversy, or doubt.* (3) *Danger, hazard, peril, battle.* (4) *A space, or distance.* (5) *Also the plowing, or harrowing of land.* (6) *The parting of the hair.* (7) *Discretion.* (1) = Delectu omni & discrimine remoto, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 25. Discrimina gentium, *distinction of families,* Liv. 5, 14. (2) = Venerat res in iudicium atque discrimen, *Cic. Verr.* 5. (3) = Discriminum & periculorum comes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. Ante ultimum discrimen *Aliacum,* Patere. 2, 84. (4) Aequo discrimine Pristis Centauriūque, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 5, 154. (5) Ap. Col. (6) Compositum discrimen erit, *Ov. in Art.* 2, 303. (7) Non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, non discrimen, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4.

Discreminale, is. n. *A bodkin to part the hair,* Bibl. † Crinale, *Ov. Discreminiculum, Non.*

Discreminatim, adv. *Distinctly, severally,* Varr. de R. R. 1, 7. = Articulatim, *Cic.*

Discreminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A severing, or dividing,* Diom. † Discrimen.

Discreminatus, a, um. part. *Distinct, separate,* Liv. 21, 4.

Discremino, āre. act. [*à discrimen*] *To divide, or part.* Hetruriam discretinat Cassia via, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 9. aethera ab aëtois plaustris, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 539. veltes picto auro, *Lucan.* 2, 3, 7.

Discreciatus, a, um. part. (1) *Tortured.* (2) Met. *Troubled, afflicted.* (1) Suet. Aug. 14. (2) *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 18.

Discreciatus, ūs. m. *Torture,* Prud. Hamart. 834. † Cruciatus, *Cic.*

Discrecio, āre. act. *To torment,* Apul. de Habit. doct. Plat. p. 120.

Discreciol, āri, ātus. pass. *To be much vexed, or troubled.* Discreciol animi, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 1.

Discrebitorius, a, um. adj. *Adapted for sitting down at meat.* Discrebitorius lectus, *Lexicogr. ex Plin.*

Discrebitus, ūs. m. verb. *A sitting down at meat.* Ne senioris adventum discrebitu praecurrerent, *V. Max.* 2, 1, 9.

Discrebo, āre, ui, itum. neut. *To lie down to sleep.* Discrebitum noctu ut imus, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 99. Non vidi nisi in praet. & supinis.

Discrebitur, imperf. *They are sitting at the table,* Cic. Verr. 1, 26.

Discrebo, ēre, cubui. neut. (1) *To lie at meat upon a bed after the antient custom; after our custom to sit at the table.* (2) *To lie down to sleep.* (1) Mensis discrebere, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 2, 33. (2) Discrebit in herbā, *Tib.* 2, 5, 95. Discrebitum noctu ut imus, *Plaut. Vid. Discrebo.*

Discreneatus, a, um. part. *Cloven, or opened, as it were with a wedge,* Plin. 9, 48.

Discreneo, āre. act. *To cleave with wedges,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

Discrepio, ēre, iui, itum. *To desire much,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 87. & Catull. 103, 2.

Discrerens, tis. part. *Running up and down, &c.* In duas partes discrerentibus ducibus, *Just.* 13, 6. Discrerens fama per urbem, *Lucan.* 4, 574.

Discrero, ēre, ri, sum. (1) Neut. *To run hither and thither.* (2) Act. *To run over.* (1) Juventus Romana ad rapiendas virgines discrerrit, *Liv.* 1, 9. (2) Fama strenuē totas urbes discrerrit, *Curt.* 4, 1.

Discrerritur, imperf. *Men run different ways.* In varios docto discrerritur ordine gyros, *Claud.* 6. Conf. *Hon.* 633. Ad arma discrerrum est, *Liv.* 24, 31.

Discrerrans, tis. part. *Running up and down,* Quint. 6, 3. Flor. 3, 18.

Discrerratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A running up and down.* Officiosa per urbem discrerratio, *Sen. de Brev. vitae* 3. ubi tamen al. discrerratio.

Discrerrim, adv. *Running severally,* Macr. Sat. 7, 1.

Discrerrio, ōnis. f. verb. *A running about,* Lact. de Op. Dei 3.

Discrerratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A running up and down, or to and fro,* Sen. *Vid. Discrerratio.*

Discrerrito, āre. freq. *To run about, to wander,* Hier. † Currrito.

Discrerritores, *Light soldiers that made invoads.* Amm. † Currritores.

Discrerror, ōris. m. verb. *He that runs about,* Lex. ex Apul. † Currror, *Cic.*

Discrerrus, ūs. m. (1) *A running to and fro, a wandering course.* (2) *Also a discourse, a treatise, a syllogism.* (1) Magno clamore discrerrusque passim se fugae mandant, *Caes.* B. G. 8, 29. Discrerrus telorum, *V. Max.* 3, 1, 1. (2) Ap. posteriores.

* Discus, i. m. (1) *A dish, or platter for meat.* (2) *Also a quoit of stone, brass, iron, &c. which the Grecians and Romans used in exercise, wherein he was victor who threw it highest, or at greatest distance.* (1) Coenarumque reliquiis discus ornatus, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 58. vid. & *Jul. Pol.* 13, 12. de valis mensae. = *γελυκαρα, πινυκας, Id. ib.* (2) *Cutis, lactando, hasta, disco, pugilatu, pilā saliendo sese exercere,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24. *Vid. Merc. de re Gymnastic.* 2, 12.

Discrellio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shaking,* Sen. N. Q. 6, 19. Macr. Sat. 1, 16.

Discrellor, ōris. m. verb. *A cessor, one who values how much a man is worth,* Firm. † Calculator. *Also diligent searcher, inquirer, or examiner,* Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 21. † Investigator, *Cic.*

Discrellorius, a, um. adj. *That hath force to discuss, dissolve, or break,* Plin. 35, 22.

Discrellurus, a, um. part. *About to discuss,* Liv. 2, 28.

Discrellus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken off.* (2) *Dispersed.* (1) Discrellae jubae capiti, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 810. (2) Discrellae umbrae, & lux reddita menti, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 669. Discrellae febres, *Caes.* 3, 15.

Discrellens, tis. part. *Shaking, battering.* Continuatis honoribus rempublicam lacerantium, & gladiis quoque, & caede comitia discrellentium, *Patere.* 2, 12.

Discrellio, ere, fsi, sum. act. [*ex dis & quatio*] (1) *To shake, cast, beat, or batter down.* (2) *To dash in pieces.* (3) *To discuss, or digest.* (4) *To put, or drive away, to shake off.* (1) Arietibus aliquantum muri discrellit, *Liv.* 21, 12. vid. *Caes. B. C.* 2, 9. Periculum discrellit audacia, *Liv.* 2, 52. (2) Tempora lactentis vituli discrellit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 625. (3) Cels. 5, 11. (4) Discutere nubila vultu, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 56. periculum, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 2. somnum, *Propert.* 3, 10, 13.

Discrellor, i. pass. *To be shaken, to be quashed as a bill in parliament.* See *Quash* in the English part.

Discrellē, ius. comp. (1) *Eloquently.* (2) *Expressly, by name.* (1) Ut prudentibus discrellē dicere videaris, stultis etiam verē, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. (2) Cum in foedere discrellē additum fuisset, *Liv.* 31. = Planē, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 30. Causas, inquis, agam Cicerone discrellē ipso, *Mart.* 3, 38.

Discrellim, adv. *Expressly.* Id nomen tunc mihi discrellim, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 87.

Discrellitudo, inis. f. *Readiness of discourse,* Hieron. † Copia, *Cic.*

Discrellus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *flimus, sup. [à differo]* (1) *Copious, full of variety.* (2) *Fluent.* (3) *Subtil, witty.* (4) *Plain, express.* (1) Ut olitor discrellit in areas suas cuiusque generis fructus, sic in oratione qui facit, discrellus, *Varr. de L. L.* 5, 7. Leporum discrellus puer, *Catull.* 12, 9. Σ Popilius non indifertus fuit, filius discrellus, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 95. Σ Alterius salubriores erant conciones, alterius difertiores, *V. Max.* 8, 9. enter. 1. Epistola difertissima, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. (2) Σ Difertus magis, quam sapiens, *Cic. Eun.* 5, 7, 10. Difertae literae, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. (4) *Vid. Difertē, n. 2.*

Discrellasco, ēre. incept. *To begin to chink, or chap.* Σ Arbores comprimere, si discrellascent, *Cato* 12.

Discrellito, āre. freq. [*à disjicio*] *To toss and throw up and down,* *Lucr.* 2, 562.

Discrellor, ōris. m. verb. *He that casts down,* Firm. † Qui disjicit.

Discrellus, a, um. part. (1) *Scattered here and there, dispersed.* (2) *Cast to the ground.* (3) *Routed, discomfited.* (1) Discrellam vidit aequare classem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 132. (2) Tecta discrellata non levi ruinā, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 15. (3) Discrellata per agmina magna voce vocat, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 482.

Discrellus, ūs. m. *A scattering asunder, a severing, a dissipation,* *Lucr.* 3, 941.

Discrellio, ēre, ēci, etum. act. (1) *To cast asunder, to scatter.* (2) *To discomfit, to put to flight, to prevent.* (1) Discrellit rates, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 47. (2) Inimicorum arma inermis discrellit, *Sall. de Rep. ord.* Si disjicere rem possent, *Liv.* 2, 35.

Discrellior, i. pass. *To be cast asunder, or scattered.* Postulat nūi munitiones disjicerentur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 63.

Discrellatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disjoining, or unyoking,* Arnob. 2. † Disjunctus, *Cic.*

Discrellugo, āre. act. *To disjoin, or unyoke,* Arnob. 5. † Disjungo, *Cic.*

Discrellugor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be severed, or parted,* Arnob. † Disjüngor, *Cic.*

Discrelluctē, adv. *Severally,* Ulp. † Singulatim, *divisim.* Discrelluctio,

DIS

Disjunctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A separation, or parting.* (2) *A disagreeing, or differing.* (1) Disjunctio animorum, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 6. (2) Sententiae disjunctio, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 17.

Disjunctivè, adv. *Disjunctively*, Ulp.

Disjunctivus, a, um. adj. *Disjunctive*, Mart. Cap.

Disjunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that separates, or parts*, Litt. ex Apul. + Qui disjungit.

Disjunctum, i. n. *A disjunctive proposition, whereof one part must be true, or else the proposition is false*, Gell. 16, 8.

Disjunctus, a, um. part. or comp. simus, sup. (1) *Separated.* (2) *Divided, alienated, unlike.* (3) *Unyoked.* (4) *Adj. Afar off, at a distance.* (1) Aetolia procul à barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. in Pison. 37. (2) Graeci longè à nostrorum hominum gravitate disjuncti, Cic. pro Sext. 67. (3) Disjunctum bovem curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28. ¶ Nihil est eà cogitatione disjunctius, Cic. Acad. 2, 20. (4) Terrae disjunctissimae, Plin. Paneg. 15. & 25.

Disjungo, ère, xi, etum. act. *To disjoin, to part, to estrange, to unyoke.* § Ea res disjuxit illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 86. ¶ Disjungere à mammâ, to wean, Varr. de R. R. 2, 1, 20.

Disjungor, i. etus. pass. *To be separated, &c.* Cic. Att. 10, 3. Disjungi currus jussit, V. Max. 1, 8. Ext. 9.

Dispalatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wandering, or scattering*, Arnob. + Separatio, Cic.

Dispalatus, a, um. *Scattered, dispersed, straggling.* Dispalati in agris milites, Nep. Lys. 1.

Dispalesco, ère, incept. [à dispalo] *To be published and made known*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123. = divulgor.

Dispalo, âre, act. [ex dis & palo, à castrorum palis, qui huc & illuc transferuntur] (1) *Act. To scatter here and there.* (2) *Neut. To wander hither and thither, to straggle.* (3) *Met. To be spread abroad, to be common, or known.* (1) Vid. Dispalor. (2) = Sparfi dispalatîque milites, Gell. 1, 11. (3) Amm.

Dispālor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be scattered up and down*, Amm. 31, 2.

Dispando, ère, di, passum. Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 7. & pan-sum, Plin. 9, 3. Act. *To stretch out, to spread abroad.* Dispandere hiatum, Lucr. 6, 598.

Dispansio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading abroad*, Aug. + Dissipatio.

Dispanus, a, um. part. *Stretched out, spread abroad.* Arbor vastis dispansa ramis, Plin. 9, 3.

Dispar, āris. adj. [ex dis & par] *Unlike, unequal, different.* § Dispar fui, Cic. de Sen. 21. Disparēs inter se, Id. & Par, idem, similis, Id. = Varius, dissimilis, Id.

Disparandus, a, um. part. *To be parted, or separated.* Disparandos deducendosque ad suos curaret, Caes. B. G. 7, 28.

Dispārāta, ōrum. aliter repugnantia, ut verum falso, aliter disparata, ut dura non duris, Quint. 5, 11. Vid. Cic. de Inv. 1, 28.

Dispārātē, adv. *Diversly*, Aug. + Impariter, Hor. Art. P. 75.

Dispārīlis, e. adj. *Different*, Cic. de Div. 1, 36.

Dispārīlitas, ātis. f. *Unlikeness, Diversity, inequality.* Rerum disparilitas, Gell. in praefat. collationis, Id. 7, 3. + Varietas, Cic.

Dispariliter, adv. *Unequally, diversly.* Haec ad colendum dispariliter habent momentum, Varr. de R. R. 1, 6, 6.

Dispāro, âre, act. (1) *To sever, to separate.* (2) *To be unequal, or unlike.* (1) Jupiter nos per gentes alium alia dispat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 10. (2) Ut aequè disparet, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 51.

Dispāror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be parted, or severed*, Fragm. Poët.

Dispartio, ire, ivi. act. *To divide, or part.* Dispartire opsonium bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3.

Dispartior, iri, itus. pass. *To be divided.* = Dispartiri & dividi, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.

Dispartior, iri, itus sum. dep. Jure consulti quod in una cognitione positum est, in infinita dispartiuntur, Cic. de Leg. 2, 19.

Dispartītus, a, um. part. *Divided.* Dispartitis copiis, Hirt. B. Af. 67.

Dispassus, a, um. part. [à dispandor] *Extended, stretched out.* Dispassae vestes, Lucr. 1, 307. Dispassis manibus patibulum cum habebis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 7.

+ Dispatēscō. *To be published, or spread abroad.* Cato, & Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123. uti leg. in aliquib. MSS.

Dispecturus, a, um. part. *About to consider, regard, or view.* Cogor petere à te, mittas architectum dispecturum, Plin. Ep. 10, 48. Coalitâ libertate, dispecturas Gallias, quem virium suarum terminum velint, Tac. H. 4, 55, 7.

Dispectus, ūs. m. [à dispicio] *Consideration, regard*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9. + Ratio, Cic.

Dispellens, tis. part. *Driving away*, Stat. Theb. 5, 335.

Dispello, ère, pūli, pulsum. act. *To dispel, or drive*

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away, to separate, or divide. Quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Aen. 1, 515. Met. Philosophia ab animo caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26. Tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42. Vid. Dispulsus. & Compellere.

Dispellor, i, pulsus. pass. *To be driven away*, Lucr. 1, 1016.

Dispendiōsè, adv. *With loss, expensively*, Litt. ex Apul. + Damnosè, Hor.

Dispendiōsus, a, um. adj. *Hurtful, costly, prejudicial, dangerous.* Dispendiota est cunctatio, Col. de R. R. 2, 21. Rar. occ. + Damnosus.

Dispendium, i. n. (1) *Expence, cost, charge, loss, damage.* (2) *Also a long way about.* (1) = Eam rem confeci sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 7. (2) Petens dispendia sylvae desertae, Luc. 8, princ. & Compendium.

Dispendo, ère, di, sum. act. [ex dis & pendo] *To spend, to employ, or take up*, Col. 8, 2.

Dispendo, ère, di, pessum. act. [ex dis & pando] *To hang one stretched out diverse ways.* Dispendite hominem divorsum, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 14. ubi alia exempl. habent dispenbite. Vid. Dispenno.

Dispenno, âre. *To stretch out abroad, as a bird flying doth her wings*, Fragm. Poët.

+ Dispenno, ère. *To stretch out*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 14. ubi al. dispendite.

Dispensandus, a, um. part. *To be managed, or distributed.* Dispensanda bella ratus, Just. 7, 6.

Dispensatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The charge of laying out money for another, distribution, management, a stewardship*, Cic. Eripueras aerarii dispensationem, Cic. in Vat. 15. Dispensatio pecuniae, Liv. 7, 21. = Curatio, Id.

Dispensātor, ōris. m. verb. *A dispenser, a steward, or officer that lays out money; a manager.* Dispensator familiae armiger, Juv. 1, 91. Hispaniae, Plin. 33, 52.

Dispensatur, imperf. *It is so ordered, or dispensed*, Plin. 16, 42. & 8, 70.

Dispensātus, a, um. part. *Dispensed, ordered, divided.* Pietas per omnes dispensata modos, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 75. Malè dispensata libertas, Sen. de Ben. 1, 10. Annis deinde saxo, quod alveolum interpellat, repercussus, duo itinera, velut dispensatis aquis, aperit, Curt. 6, 4, 4.

Dispenso, âre, freq. [à dispendo] *To lay out money, to dispense, to manage, to distribute, to dispose, to set in order.* Dispensare rem domesticam, Cic. Att. 11, 1. oscula per natos, Ov. Met. 6, 278. = tempero, Juv. 3, 287.

Dispensor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disposed, managed, or spread*, Plin. 8, 70. Laetitia dispensari potuit, Liv. 27, 50.

Dispercūtio, ère, m. act. *To beat, or dash out.* Tibi jam cerebrum dispercūtiā, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 48.

Disperditio, ōnis. f. verb. *An undoing, or destroying*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12.

Disperditus, a, um. part. *Lost, destroyed, undone*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 9. & Servatus, Ib. ib.

Disperdo, ère, didi, ditum. act. (1) *To lose, or throw away.* (2) *To spend, to consume, to waste, or destroy, to squander.* (1) Disperdere carmen, Virg. Ecl. 3, 27. (2) = Ut possessiones relictas disperdat & dissipet, Cic. in Rull. 1, 1.

Disperdor, i, ditus. pass. *Lost, or spent.* Color disperditur, Lucr. 2, 830.

Dispereo, ire, ii. neut. *To be utterly lost, destroyed, and undone; to be marred, or spoiled.* Dispeream, let me die; forma jurandi, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 47. Fundum disperire pati, Cic. in Rull. 2, 29. Disperii, I am utterly undone, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24.

Dispergendus, a, um. part. *To be dispersed.* Dispergenda per agros quinque millia Praenestinarum, V. Max. 9, 2, 1.

Dispergo, ère, si, sum. act. *To spread abroad, to scatter, to disperse.* Partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic. de Inv. 1, 21. & Dispergere vitam in auras, to die, Virg. Aen. 11, 617. Dispergit saxa aries, makes them fly all about, Luc. 1, 384. = interferere, Ad. Herenn. Brachia dispergere, Cels. 2, 6.

Dispergor, i, sus. pass. *To be spread, &c.* Lucr. 1, 310. An tibi mavis cerebrum dispergi hic? Would you rather have your brains dashed out? Ter. Adelph. 5, 2, 7.

Dispersè, adv. *Scatteringly, here and there.* Res dispersè & diffusè dictae, Cic. de Inv. 1, 52.

Dispersim, adv. *Severally, asunder.* = Alii separatim ac dispersim in libris reliquerunt, Varr. de R. R. 1, 1. Conf. Suet. Jul. Caes. 80.

Dispersio, ōnis. f. verb. *A scattering*, Aug. + Dispersus, Cic.

Dispersus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled, or dashed.* (2) *Dispersed, scattered, or spread abroad.* (1) Testa madent dispersa cerebro, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1007. (2) = Fusi per agros & dispersi, Cic. pro Sext. 42.

Dispersus, ūs. m. verb. *A dispersing, a scattering*, Cic. Att. 9, 9. R. occ. Haud scio, an alibi.

Dispercio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex dis & partio] *To divide,*

vide, to distribute, to give part to one, part to another. Praedarum partem suis dispartit, *Nep. Agef. 8. & ipse, Cic. Off. 2, 11.* Dispartire tempora voluptatis laborisque, *Id. pro Mur. 35.*

Dispartior, tri, itus, pass. Cum regna familiaribus dispartirentur, *Nep. Eun. 2.*

Dispartitus, a, um, part. Parted, divided, distributed, *Cic. Fam. 5, 2.*

Dispersens, tis, part. Separating, dividing. Africam ab Aethiopia dispersens, *Plin. 5, 10.*

Disperco, ere, ui. (1) To drive cattle into several pastures. (2) Met. To separate, or divide. (1) Festi auctoritate pendet & analogia. (2) Africani, Europam, Asiamque dispercit oceanus, *Plin. 2, 68.*

Dispercor, i, pass. To be driven from meat, *Lex. ex Stat.*

Dispersus, a, um, adj. Driven from pasture, *Iatt. ex Stat.*

Dispersus, a, um, part. [à dispartor] Stretched wide, or asunder. Dispersis manibus, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 7.* pro dispersis manente *Gell. 15, 15.*

Dispicio, ere, exi, ectum, act. (1) To look about on every side, to discern, to espy. (2) Met. To consider. (1) Ut primum dispexit, quaelivis salvusne esset clypeus, *Cic. de Fin. 2.* (2) Sine ad me ut redeam, tum aliquid dispiciam, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16.*

Displicatio, onis, f. verb. A scattering abroad, *Aug. 4.* Dispersus, us, *Cic.*

Displicens, tis, part. Misliking. Sibi displicens levitas, *Sen. de Brev. vitae, 2.*

Displacencia, ae, f. A displeasing, misliking, or discontent, *Sen. de Tranq. vit. 2.* Rar. occ. + Offensa, offensio, molestia, *Cic.*

Displisco, ere, ui, itum, neut. To displease, or disgust. Quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, *Cic. Att. 13, 21.*

Displaciturus, a, um, part. About to displease. Si quid pro altero ordine tulisset, alteri displiciturum videretur, *Iust. 2, 7.*

Displacitus, a, um, part. Displeasing, disagreeable, *Gell. 1, 21.*

Displodo, ere, si, sum, act. To break asunder with a great noise, or sound, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 9.* To discharge, or let off a gun, *Ap. recent.*

Displodor, i, sus, pass. To be broken, &c. *Lucr. 6, 130.*

Displorus, a, um, part. Discharged, or let off with a crack. Displora vesica, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46.* Tempia coeli displora, *Lucr. 6, 284.*

Displuviatus, a, um. Made shelving to carry off the rain both ways. Displuviatum de cavis aedium genus quartum, *Vitruv. 6, 3.*

Dispoliabilum, i, n. A place where robbery is committed, or any other villany, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.*

Dispoliatio, onis, f. A spoiling, or robbery, *Aug. 4.* Spoiliatio, *Cic.*

Dispoliator, oris, m. verb. A spoiler, or robber, *Firm. 4.* Spoiliator, *Cic.*

Dispolio, are, act. To spoil, or rob, to despoil. Illam dispoliare non libet, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21.* ubi al. despoliare.

Dispolior, ari, atus, pass. To be spoiled, &c. Ut etiam cum caeteris siculis dispoliaretur, *Cic. Verr. 4, 20.*

Disponendus, a, um, part. To be disposed of. Cum in omnibus rebus tum in disponendis facultatibus, plurimum tibi & usus & providentiae superest, *Plin. Ep. 3, 19.* Conf. *Liv. 3, 15.*

Disponens, tis. Disposing, *Sil. 12, 172.* Prop. 3, 5, 9.

Dispono, ere, posui, itum, act. (1) To dispose, or set in order. (2) To appoint. (3) To put, or set. (4) To divide, to distribute. (1) Disponere suo quidque ordine, *Col. 12, 2.* R. 12, 2. (2) Disposuit remedia homini natura, *Plin. 24, 1.* (3) Disponere tormenta in muris, *Caes. B. C. 1, 17.* (4) Legiones hyemandi causa disponere, *Caes. B. C. 1, 37.*

Disponere diem, *Tac. Germ. 30.* Captivos & praedas ex confilio ducis disponit, *Liv. 26, 51.*

Disponor, i, positus, pass. To be disposed, or appointed, &c. *Caes. B. C. 7, 61.* Disponitur in partes, *Tib. 4, 1, 152.*

Dispositè, adv. Orderly, methodically. Non possum dispositè ipsum accusare, *Cic. Verr. 4, 40.*

Dispositio, onis, f. verb. [à dispono] Disposition, a disposal, or setting in order. = Nihil pulchrius dispositione & ordine, *Col. 12, 2.* Conf. ad *Her. 1, 2.*

Dispositor, oris, m. verb. A disposer and setter in order. Dispositor ille mundi DEUS, *Sen. N. 2, 5, 18.*

Dispositura, ae, f. A disposition. Tandem deveniunt in taleis disposituras, *Lucr. 1, 1026.*

Dispositus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Disposed, set in order. (2) Ranked, or ranged, set in array. (1) Aptum & ratione dispositum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 45.* Quo nec formosius est quicquam, nec dispositius, *Sen. N. 2, 1, 1.* Habere consilia disposita in omnem fortunam, *Liv. 42, 29.* (2) Acies disposita, *Tac. Hist. 2, 41, 4.* Incompositus, *Liv. 24, 36.*

Dispositus, us, m. verb. A disposal, or placing in order. Dispositu provisusque rerum, *Tac. Hist. 2, 5.* an alibi, nescio.

Disprectus, a, um, part. Despised, *Gell. 7, 18.* + Sprectus, despectus, contemptus, *Cic.*

Dispuet, ere, uit, itum, est. To be ashamed of, *Ter. Eun. 5, 11, 16.*

Dispulsus, a, um, part. Separated. Amores dispullos compulit, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 148.*

+ Dispulvero, are, act. To bring a thing to powder, or dust. Naev. ap. Non. 2, 2c6. + In pulverem redigo.

Dispulvor, ari, atus, pass. To be made into dust, or powder, *Fragm. Poët.*

Dispumo, are, act. To scum off, *Col. de R. R. 12, 38.* Vid. Despumo.

Dispunctio, onis, f. verb. A pricking, or crossing out, a casting up a sum, Met. a recompensing, or requiring, *Ulp.*

Dispungo, ere, xi, ctum, act. (1) To put out things written, by setting pricks under every letter, to note, or set down, to examine, or balance an account. (2) Met. To divide. (1) *Ulp. 56, 4.* de verb. signif. (2) Intervalla negotiorum otio dispungere, *Paterc. 1, 13.*

Disputabilis, e, adj. That may be disputed, or disputable, controversial, *Sen. in Epist. ad Lucil.*

Disputatio, onis, f. verb. A discourse, a disputation, reasoning, talking, or debating, a dispute, a debate, *Cic. passim.*

Disputatiuncula, ae, f. dim. A small, or trivial discourse, or dispute. In disputatiunculis inanibus vanissima subtilitas, *Sen. Ep. 117.*

Disputator, oris, m. verb. A disputer, a disputant. Disputator subtilis, *Cic. de Off. 1.* vid. & *V. Max. 8, 12.* princ.

Disputatrix, icis, f. verb. She that disputes. Disputatrix virtus, *Quint. 2, 20.* = Dialectica, *Id. 12, 2.*

Disputatur, imperf. They dispute, *Quint. 1, 5.*

Disputo, are, act. [ex dis, & puto, i. e. putum. live putum facio, ex mente *Varr. de L. L. 5, 7.* ex dis & puto, vel quod disputantes diversi putant, quod aliis placet] (1) To make plain, or clear. (2) Met. To adjust, or settle. (3) To reason, discourse, or treat of. (4) To argue a matter, to dispute. (1) Is serino, in quo pura disponuntur verba, ne sit confusus, atque ut diluceat, dicitur disputare, *Varr. L. L. 5, 7. p. 57.* (2) Putatur ratio cum argentario, ubi disputata est, &c. *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55.* (3) = Rem disputavi, & diu volutavi, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 4.* (4) Disputare de omni re in contrarias partes, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.* Disputare ad aliquid, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.* circa aliquid, *Quint.*

Disputor, ari, atus, pass. To be reasoned, &c. *Cic. Att. 11, 27.*

Disquamatus, a, um, part. Unscaled, *Plin. ap. Litt. rectius desquamatus.*

Disquiro, ere, sivi, itum, act. To search, or enquire diligently. Impransi mecum disquirite, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 7.* Exquiro, *Cic.*

Disquisition, onis, f. verb. Diligent search, inquiry, or examination, *Liv. 26, 31.* & *Suet. N. 2.*

Disquisitor, oris, m. verb. He that searcheth for any thing, *Aug. 4.* Inquisitor, *Plin. Vestigator, Col.*

Disraro, are, act. unde pass. To cut away here and there, to make thin, *Col. de R. R. 4, 32, 4.*

Disrumpe, ere, rupi, ruptum, act. To break off. = Nubis partem dividere & dirumpere, *Cic. de Div. 2, 19.*

Dirumpor, i, uptus, pass. To be broken off. Necessè est dirumpi pacis societatem, *Cic. Off. 3, 5.* Dirumpor, I am ready to burst, I can hold no longer, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 6.*

Dissecatio, onis, f. verb. A cutting in pieces, *Lex. ex Cell.*

Dissecator, oris, m. verb. He that cuts asunder, an anatomist, *Lex. ex Cell.*

Disseco, are, ui, ctum. To cut in pieces, to cut open, to cleave asunder, to dissect, *Plin. 11, 70.*

Dissecor, ari, atus, pass. To be dissected, *Plin.*

Dissectio, onis, f. verb. (1) A dissection, or cutting asunder. (2) A cutting down, a reaping. (1) *Lex. ex Cell.* (2) Dissectio messis, *Col. 6, 3.*

Dissectus, a, um, part. Cut in pieces. Unio dissectus, *Plin. 9, 58.* & 37, 67.

+ Dissematio, onis, f. A sowing, or spreading all about, *Tert.*

Disseminator, oris, m. verb. He that spreadeth, or soweth, *Litt. ex Gell.*

Disseminatus, a, um, part. Spread abroad, published, *Cic. pro Planc. 23.*

Dissemino, are, act. (1) To sow up and down. (2) Met. To spread abroad, to publish. (1) Propri. signif. anct. non adept. (2) *Cic. pro Archia Poëta, 12.* = Spargere, *Id.*

Disseminor, ari, atus, pass. To be spread abroad. Latius opinione disseminatum est malum, *Cic. Catil. 4, 3.*

Dissenso, onis, f. verb. (1) A dissent. (2) Discord, dissension, strife, variance. (1) Confectionis globus unius dissensione disiectus est. *Nep. Att. 8.* = Non dissensione

ac diffidio, sed voluntate, *Cic. Att. 1, 17.* (2) Diffensio civilis, *Cic.*

Diffensurus, a, um. part. *About to dissent.* Nec contra absolventes mox diffensuri congregarentur, *Plin. Ep. 8, 14.*

Diffensus, ūs. m. verb. *Diffension, variance.* Vario diffensu scindunt urbem, *Stat. Theb. 10, 558.* Mediis diffensibus, *Claud. de Laud. Stil. 2, 86.*

Diffentāneus, a, um. adj. *Disagreeing.* ☞ Aut consentanea, aut diffentanea, *Cic. Partit. Orat. 2.*

Diffentiens, tis. part. *Disagreeing,* *Cic. Tusc. 4, Liv. 21, 53.* Diffentientibus Graecis, *Just. 5, 2.*

Diffentio, ire, si, sum. neut. *To dissent, to disagree, to be of a contrary sentiment.* ☞ Assensit senatus, ego diffensi, *Cic.* ☞ Diffentire ab aliquā, in re aliquā, de re aliquā, inter se, *Id.* Orationi vitā diffentit, *Sen. Ep. 20.* Diffentire cum aliquo, *Cic. Off. 3, 22.*

☞ Diffēpimentum, i. n. *Properly any partition, the skin of a walnut, wherewith the kernel is divided,* *Fest.*

Diffēpio, ire, psi, ptum. act. (1) *To break down an hedge, mound, or inclosure, to dispart.* (2) *To part, to separate.* (1) *Stat. Theb. 10, 880.* (2) Limitibus disseperat omnia certis, *Ov. Met. 1, 69.* Aër dissepit colleis, atque aëra montes, *Lucr. 1, 998.*

☞ Disseptum, sive dissepium, i. n. (1) *Walls about an house, an inclosure.* (2) *The midriff.* (1) Dissepia domorum saxea, *Lucr. 6, 951.* (2) Disseptum vocatur, quod ventrem & caetera intestina secernit, *Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.* ☞ Septum transversum.

Disseptus, a, um. part. *Separated.* Disseptoque aggere rursus utitur, *Stat. Theb. 10, 880.*

Disserenat, imperf. *It waxeth fair weather,* *Plin. 18, 82.* ☞ *Liv. 39, 46.*

Disserendus, a, um. part. *To be discoursed, or treated of.* Multis mihi differendum fuisset, docendūque, *Sall. in Fragm.*

Disserēno, āre. act. [In diversis partibus serenus fio] *To clear up.* Cum undique differenasset, *Liv. 39, 46. edit. Gronov.*

Dissero, ēre, ēvi. act. *To sow seed, to transplant,* *Varr. L. L. 5, 7. ☞ Col. 11, 3.*

Disseror, i. pass. *To be transplanted, &c.* *Col. 11, 3.*

Dissero, ēre, ui, ertum. [ex dis, & sero] (1) *To sow, or plant.* (2) *Met. To discourse, or reason, to declare.* (1) Olitor differit in areas suas, &c. *Varr. de L. L. 5, 7.* (2) Quā de re differere aggredior, *Cic.* ☞ Differere cum aliquo, de re aliquā, in utramque partem, *Id.* ☞ Quae disputans differere malim, quam judicare, *Cic. N. D. 3, extrem.*

Disseror, i. pass. (1) *To be sown.* (2) *To be controverted, disputed, &c.* (1) Panax subactā terrā rarissimē differitur, *Col. 11, 3.* (2) ☞ Ut, inter quos differitur, conveniat, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 1.*

Disserpo, ēre. neut. *To spring, or arise here and there,* *Lucr. 6, 540. R. occ.*

☞ Dissertābundus, a, um. *Discoursing, reasoning, &c.* *Lexicogr. ex Gell. sed q. ☞ Dissertans.*

Dissertatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discourse, or relation, a dissertation.* Reliqua subtexetur dissertatio, *Plin. 10, 87.*

Disserto, āre. freq. [à dissero] *To discourse, argue, or debate.* Quid ego cum illo dissertem amplius? *Cato.* Dissertare bona pacis, *Tac. Hist. 4, 69.*

☞ Dissico, ēre. pro disseco. [à seco, as] *To cut in pieces.* Clypeatus elephantum machaerā difficit, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 54.* ubi al. derigit, al. diffidit, al. quibuscum sentio, verbum difficio pro discio agnoscunt. Vid. *Parei Lexicon Crit. p. 371.*

Diffidens, tis. part. *Disagreeing.* Partem civitatum, à se fiduciā virium diffidentem, armis subegit, *Just. 23, 1.*

Diffidentia, ae. f. *Discord, disagreement, strife,* *Plin. 29, 24. R. occ.*

Diffideo, ēre, ēdi, sum. neut. [à dis, & sedeo] (1) *To be at variance, or discord, to disagree.* (2) *To be unlike, to be contrary to, to differ.* (3) *To be separated.* (4) *Also to be divorced.* (1) = Inter se diffident & discordant, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 18.* (2) Temeritas à sapientiā diffidet plurimum, *Cic. Off. 2, 2.* (3) Omnem equidem sceptris terram quae libera nostris diffidet, extremam reor, *Virg. Aen. 7, 369.* (4) *Suet. Tib. 7.* ☞ Diffidere ab aliquo, cum aliquo, inter se, *Cic. alicui, Hor. constructione Graeca.*

Diffidium, i. n. [à diffideo] (1) *A parting, or separation, disagreement, breach of friendship.* (1) Acerbissimē alicujus diffidium ferre, *Cic. Att. 4, 7.* = divortium, dissensio, *Id.* (2) Ex cupiditatibus, odia, diffidia, discordia nascuntur, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 13.* ubi al. discidia legere malunt.

Diffignātor, ōris. m. verb. *An officer who appoints places in public solemnities,* *Plaut. Poen. prol. 19.*

☞ Diffigno, āre. *To break the seal, to cancel,* *Vinc. Lir. ☞ Resigno, Cic.*

Diffiliens, tis. part. *Breaking, shivering,* *Sil. 5, 617. ☞ 17, 282.*

Diffilio, ire, ui, & iui, ultum. neut. (1) *To leap hither and thither, to shiver, or break.* (2) *To burst, or break asunder, to chop, or chink.* (3) *Met. To be dissolved.* (1) Mortalis mucro icū diffiluit, *Virg. Aen. 12, 741.* Romani ruina imperii in totum diffiluit orbem, *Sen. Ep. 71.* (2) Haec V O L. II.

loca vi quondam dissiluisse ferunt, *Virg. Aen. 3, 416.* (3) Gratia fratrum dissiluit, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42.*

Dissimilares, partes. *Medic. Organical parts, compound- ed of more. ☞ Dissimiles.*

Dissimilis, le. adj. or, comp. limus, sup. *Unlike.* ☞ Illarum dissimilior, *Cic. Acad. 4.* ☞ generi suo, *Sen. Theb. 81.* Dissimillimi tui cives, *Cic. Fam. 10, 6.* inter sese, *Id. de Orat. 1.* Fide patri dissimillimus, *Paterc. 2, 73, 1.*

Dissimiliter, adv. *In diverse fashions, or manners, diversly,* *Ad Herenn. 2, 13. ☞ Liv. 27, 48.*

Dissimilitudo, inis. f. *Unlikeness.* = Ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines, ita in animis existunt majores varietates, *Cic. Off. 1, 30. Conf. C. Nep. 7, 1, 4.*

☞ Dissimulābilis, e. adj. *That is, or may be dissembled,* *Litt. ex Gell. ☞ Qui dissimulari potest.*

Dissimulandus, a um. part. *To be dissembled, or concealed.* Factaque narrabas dissimulanda tibi, *Ov. Ep. 9, 84.*

Dissimulans, tis. part. *Concealing, disguising, winking at.* Domitius dissimulans, in concilio pronunciat Pompeium celeriter subsidio venturum, *Caes. B. C. 1, 19.* Agebat mēdium, plurima dissimulantis, aliqua inhibentis, *Paterc. 2, 114.*

Dissimulanter, adv. *Covertly, secretly, closely, dissemblingly.* = Caeteri sunt obscurius iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati, *Cic. Fam. 1, 5.* = vanē, *Id.* ☞ apertē, *Id.* ☞ palam, *Suet.*

Dissimulāntia, ae. f. *Dissembling, pretending what is not,* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 67. vix alibi.* ☞ Hanc vocem à Cicerone, ut videtur, fabricatam non obtinuisse credibile est.

Dissimulātim, adv. *Closely, secretly,* *Quint. 10, 1.*

Dissimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Dissembling, cloaking, concealing, or disguising, dissimulation.* (2) *Also an irony.* (1) ☞ Ex omni vitā simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, *Cic. Off. 3, 15.* (2) = Dissimulatio, quam Graeci ἐσπασίαν vocant, *Cic. Acad. 4, 5.*

Dissimulātor, ōris. m. verb. *A dissembler, one who makes as though that were not, which is.* Dissimulator artis fuit, *Quint. 2, 17.* ☞ Cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator, *Sall. B. Catil. 5.*

Dissimulātorus, a, um. part. *About to disguise, or conceal.* Magnarum rerum curam non dissimulaturi, *Tac. Ann. 13, 49, 4.*

Dissimulātus, a, um. part. (1) *Dissembled.* (2) *Synecd. Concealing.* (1) = Bene dissimulatum amorem & celatum indicat, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105.* (2) Veste virum longā dissimulatus, *Ov. Art. 1, 690.*

Dissimulo, āre. act. (1) *To dissemble, cloak, or conceal.* (2) *To take no notice of, to pass by.* (1) = Quicum nihil fingam, nihil diffimulem, nihil obtegā, *Cic. Att. 1, 18.* (2) Dissimulare acceptam injuriam, *Quint. 5, 13.* Dissimulabo hos, quasi non videam, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2.* ☞ Quod non est simulo, dissimuloque quod est, *Vulg.*

Dissimulor, āri. pass. *To be dissembled.* Res diutius tegi dissimularique non potuit, *Caes. B. C. 1, 19.*

Dissipābilis, e. adj. *That may be scattered, or dispersed.* = Natura cedens & dissipabilis, *Cic. N. D. 3, 12.*

Dissipatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dissipation, a scattering, a wasting,* *Cic. Philipp. 13, 5.*

☞ Dissipātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that casteth abroad, or spreadeth.* *Prud. Psychom. praef. 34.* ☞ Qui dissipat.

Dissipātus, a, um. part. (1) *Scattered, spread abroad, dispersed.* (2) *Torn, or shattered in pieces.* (3) *Discomfited, driven asunder, routed.* (1) Initio genus hominum in montibus ac sylvis dissipatum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 37.* (2) ☞ Dissolutum offendi navigium, vel potius dissipatum, *Cic. Att. 15, 11.* (3) = Dispulsis ac dissipatis copiis, *Cic. pro Domo, 7.* Ex dissipato cursu, *Liv. 2, 59. Conf. 6, 29.*

☞ Dissipāmentum nauci, *Fest. Vid. Dissepimentum.*

Dissipo, āre. act. [ex dis, & ant. sipo] (1) *To scatter, to dissolve.* (2) *To drive away, to disperse.* (3) *To put into disorder.* (4) *To discuss, or dissipate.* (5) *To consume and waste, to squander.* (6) *To spread abroad, to publish.* (1) ☞ Contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, *Cic. de Amic. 7.* Dissipare ordines, *Liv. 6, 12.* (2) Hostem dissipare, *Cic. Fam. 2, 9.* (3) = Cuncta disturbat & dissipat, *Cic. N. D. 2, 14.* (4) Medicamenta quae humorem educant, vel dissipant, *Cels. 5, 28.* (5) = Disperdere ac dissipare patrimonium, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 1, 1.* (6) Dissipare sermones, *Cic. in Ferr. 1, 6.* famam, *Id. Philipp. 14, 6.*

Dissipor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be scattered, &c.* *Cic. Fam. 4, 7.*

Dissitus, a, um. part. (1) *Set far distant.* (2) *Also scattered up and down.* (1) Neque longulē dissita, neque proximē adlita possumus cernere, *Apul. Flor. p. 759.* (2) ☞ Pars animae per totum dissita corpus, *Lucr. 3, 144.*

Dissociābilis, le. adj. *That cannot be brought to fellowship, that are to be parted, of a different nature, opposite.* Deus abscondit oceano dissociabiles terras, *Hor. Od. 1, 3, 22.* ☞ Res dissociabiles miscere, principatum & libertatem, *Tac. Agric. 3.*

Dissociatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A separating of company.* (2) *An antipathy, an unwillingness to mix.* (1) Dissociatio spiritūs, & corporis, *Tac. 16, 34.* (2) Aquas respuit, persusum sicco simile est; tanta dissociatio est, *Plin. 22, 30.*

Disociatus, a, um. part. *Parted, separated, asunder.*
 Disociata ligare, *Ov. Met.* 1, 25. *aptus. Vid. Dissolvo.*

Dissocio, are. aet. (1) *To break company, to dissolve fellowship.* (2) *To part, to separate.* (1) Morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, *Cic. de Amic.* 20. (2) Legionem à legione dissociat, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 37.

Dissocior, ari. pass. *To be parted.* Montes dissociantur opaca valle, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 5.

|| Dissoleo, ere, itus. neut. *Not to be accustomed,* *Ulp.*
 Dissuesco.

Dissolvendus, a, um. part. *To be discharged, broken.*
 Ne solutos se Spartani religione jurisjurandi in dissolvendis legibus arbitrarentur, *Just.* 3, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 4, 29. Causa dissolvendae disciplinae severitatisque, *Hirt. B. Al.* 65. Dissolvenda flamina, *Tib.* 1, 7, 2.

Dissolubilis, le. adj. *Easy to be loosed, or dissolved.* = Mortale omne animal dissolubile, & dividuum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12.

Dissolvens, tis. part. *Dissolving.* Ossa dissolvens cum corpore tabificus seps, *Lucan.* 9, 726.

Dissolvo, ere, vi, utum. act. (1) *To loose and dissolve.* (2) *To break, or melt.* (3) *To unbind.* (4) *To disengage.* (5) *To disannul, cancel, or abrogate.* (6) *To pay debts.* (7) *To answer a question, to resolve.* (8) *To perform.* (9) *To purge, to refute an accusation.* (10) *To free one from suspense.* (11) *To cause to die.* (1) *Eadem hominem, quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen.* 20. Facilius est apta dissolvere, quam dissipata connectere, *Id. in Orat.* c. ult. (2) Glaciem dissolvere, *Lucr.* 6, 963. (3) *Fraus distringit, non dissolvit perjurium, Cic. Off.* 3, 32. (4) Dissolvi me, otiosus operam ut tibi darem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 102. (5) Acta Caesaris dissolvi, ferendum non puto, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 7. (6) *Qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 50. Dissolvere aes alienum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. (7) Dissolvere interrogationem, *Cic. Acad.* 4. (8) Pristina vota novo munere dissolvo, *Catull.* 64, 38. (9) Dissolvere criminationem, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* (10) *Dissolve me, nimis diu animi pendeo, Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 54. (11) Plerisque incolas natura dissolvit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 17.

Dissolvor, i, utus. pass. *To be pulled in pieces, or asunder.*
 Pons dissolvitur, *Nep. Themist.* 5. Suis viribus dissolvi, *Liv.* 2, 44.

Dissolutè. adv. *Without care and regard, dissolutely, negligently.* Dissolutè rem aliquam conficere, *Cic. Philipp.* 6. init.

Dissolutio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A dissolving, or loosing, a dissolution.* (2) *A purgation, or answering.* (3) *An abolishing, or breaking.* (4) *Weakness, or queasiness.* (5) *An easiness of temper.* (6) *Allo dissoluteness, or looseness of life.* (1) Mors est dissolutio naturae, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 31. (2) Confutatio est contrariorum locorum dissolutio, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 3. (3) Legum omnium dissolutio, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 9. (4) Dissolutio stomachi, *Plin.* 20, 91. (5) = Si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissimà injurià remissio animi, ac dissolutio, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. (6) || *Spartian.*

Dissolutus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus. sup. (1) *Loosed, dissolved.* (2) *Dishevelled.* (3) *Broken, abolished.* (4) *Shaken off, or avoided.* (5) *Adj. Weak.* (6) *Allo dissolute, debauched, riotous, wasteful.* (7) *Allo queasy.* (1) *Alterum nimis est vinctum, alterum nimis dissolutum, Cic. Orat.* 195. (2) Dissoluti capilli, *Plin.* 28, 23. (3) Institutum dissolutum, *Cic. de Leg.* 5, 2. (4) Ea urbanitate tota est invidia criminis dissoluta, *Quint.* 6, 3. (5) *Dissolutum vel potius dissipatum navigium, Cic. Att.* 15, 11. (6) = Adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 25. Omnium hominum dissolutissimus, *Id. Verr.* 3, 56. Libelli dissolutiores, *Sen. praef.* 1, 5. (al. 10.) *Controv.* (7) Dissoluti stomachi adjuvantur, *Plin.* 20, 26.

Dissonans, tis. part. *Disagreeing.* Loci dissonantes, *Vitruv.* 5, 8.

|| Dissonantia, ae. f. *A discord in tunes and voices,* *Hieron.*

Dissono, are, ui, utum. neut. *To be discordant, or disagree.* *An huic culturae respondeant, an dissonent, Col.* 1, 1.

Dissonus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dissonant, different.* (2) *Confused.* (1) Dissonae sermone gentes & moribus, *Liv.* 1, 18. (2) Clamores dissoni, *Liv.* 21, 33. Dissona vulgi ora, *Luc.* 3, 289. corda, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 45.

Dissors, tis. *Disagreeable to.* Dissors ab omni milite gloria, *Ov. Am.* 2, 2, 11. foetus, *Id. Met.* 8, 133.

|| Dissortio, ònis. f. *A sharing, or dividing by lot,* *Fest.*
 Dissortio, sortitus.

Dissuadendus, a, um. part. *To be dissuaded,* *Liv.* 30, 37.

Dissuadens, tis. part. *Dissuading.* Dissuadens legem, *Paterc.* 2, 31.

Dissuadeo, ere, si, sum. act. *To dissuade, to advise to the contrary.* *Modò quod suavit, dissuadet, Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 10. *Concedo, Caes. B. G.* 7, 15.

Dissuasio, ònis. f. verb. *A counselling to the contrary,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 51.

Dissuasor, òris. m. verb. *A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.* *Multarum legum aut auctor, aut dissuasor fuit, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 1. = Dissuasor & intercessor legis Agrariae, *Liv.* 2, 41. Dissuasor justii gladius, *Lucan.* 4, 248.

Dissuavior, ari, atus. sum. dep. *To kiss sweetly,* *Cic. Fam.* 16, 27. al. dissavior.

Dissultans, tis. part. *Breaking asunder,* *Sil.* 9, 609.

|| Dissultatio, ònis. f. verb. *A leaping to and fro,* *Aug.*

Dissulto, are. freq. [à dissilio] (1) *To break and fly all about.* (2) *To roar from.* (1) Ut ferrum utrinque delulset, *Plin.* 37, 15. (2) Nec fulmine tanti dissultant crepitus, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 923.

Dissuo, ere, ui, utum. act. *To unsitch, to unrip, or break off by little and little.* *Amicitias magis decet sensim dissuere, quam repente praecidere, Cic. Off.* 1, 33.

Dissupo, are. pro dissipio, *Lucr.* 1, 351.

|| Dissutillis, le. adj. *Easily ripped,* *Aug.* + Facile dissuendus.

Dissutus, a, um. part. *Ripped, unsewed.* Dissuto pectus aperta sinu, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 408.

Distabesco, ere. incept. *To consume, or melt away,* *Cato.* 24.

Distaedet, uit, & aesium est. *It loatheth, or irketh.* Me cum hoc ipso loqui distaedet, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 21.

Distans, tis. part. *Differing, or distant, far asunder.*
 Quid enim tam distans, quam à severitate comitas? *Cic. Orat.* 10.

Distantia, ae. f. (1) *Distance, a space between.* (2) *Difference.* (1) Longissimi distantiae fines, *Plin.* 2, 12. (2) Morum distantia, *Cic. de Amic.* 20.

* Distegus, a, um. [ex dis, bis, & στεγν, tectum. Them. στεγν, tego] *Two stories high.*

Distendens, tis. part. *Stretching out.* Oraque distendens avidus spumantia prester, *Lucan.* 9, 725.

Distendo, ere, di, tum & sum. act. (1) *To stretch, or reach out.* (2) *To fill, or stuff out.* (1) Ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, *Quint.* 1, 11. Distendere copias, *Liv.* 3, 23. curas hominum, *Id.* 27, 40. (2) Dulci distendunt nectare cellas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 437. vid. & *Geor.* 3, 12.

Distendor, i, tus. pass. *To be distended.* Ut acies distenderetur, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 92. *Contrahor, Col.*

Distensus, a, um. part. *Stretched out.* Distensis suis navibus, *Hirt. B. Al.* 45.

Distentio, ònis. f. verb. *A stretching, or standing out.*
 Distentio nervorum, a convulsion, or cramp, *Cels.* 2, 8. ap. *Aug. scrib. distensio.*

Distento, are. freq. (1) *To stretch out, to make large.* (2) *To stuff, to cram.* (1) Distentant ubera vaccae, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 31. (2) Distentat spicis horrea plena Ceres, *Tib.* 2, 6.

Distentus, a, um. part. [à distendor] it. adj. ior, comp. *Stretched out, stuffed out, extended, filled up.* § Capellae lacte distentae, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 3. Distentius uber, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 110.

Distentus, us. m. verb. *A stretching out.* Sufflatae cutis distentu, *Plin.* 8, 58. R. occ.

Distentus, a, um. part. [à distineor] simus, sup. *Busied, taken up, lett, hindered.* Sylla negotiis distentus est, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 8. Intelligo te distentissimum esse, *Id. Att.* 15, 18.

Disteterminans, tis. part. *Bounding.* Arabas, Oreos, Adiabenosque disteterminans, *Plin.* 6, 31.

Disteterminatio, ònis. f. verb. *A dividing of bounds and limits,* *Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

|| Disteterminator, òris. m. *A divider of bounds and limits,* *Apul. de Mundo,* p. 708.

Disteterminatus, a, um. part. *Bounded.* Disteterminatus ab Asturià Vettonibus, *Plin.* 4, 34.

Distermio, are. act. *To bound place from place, to divide, or separate.* Quas intervallum binas distermiat unum, *Cic. in Arat. vers.* 94. Arabia Judaeam ab Aegypto distermiat, *Plin.* 12, 46.

Distermior, ari, atus. pass. *To be separated from, to be in divers limits,* *Plin.* 3, 4.

Distermius, a, um. *Separated from.* Audit Tartesso latis distermia terris, *Sil. Ital.* 5, 400.

|| Disterno, ere. *To spread, or cover.* Accuratissime disternebatur lectus, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 353.

+ Distero, ere, trivi, itum. act. *To break small, to pound, or break in a mortar,* *Cato.* 75.

* Distichon, i. n. [ex dis, bis, & στιχος, versus. Them. στιχος, ordine incedo] *A distich,* *Mart.* 6, 65. & 13, 3.

Distichum hordeum, cujus spicae binis granorum vertibus seu ordinibus constant. *A fine white sort of barley,* *Col.* 2, 9.

Distillans, tis. part. *Distilling, dropping.* Distillantes hiberno gelu stiriae, *Plin.* 34, 22.

Distillatio, ònis. f. verb. *A distillation, a rheum, or catarrh,* *Plin.* 20, 21. & *Suet. Aug.* 81.

Distillator, òris. m. verb. *A distiller of herbs and medicines,* *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Distillo, are. neut. *To distil and drop down by little and little.*

little. § Distillant tempora nardo, *Tibull.* 2, 2, 7. Distillat ab inguine virus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 281.

Distillor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be distilled.*

Distinctè. adv. iūs, comp. *Distinctly, orderly, plainly.*

§ Distinctè, graviter, & ornatè dicere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 21.

= Ea nunc articulatiùs distinctèque dicuntur, *Id. in Orat.* 78.

Distinctiùs demonstrare, *Suet. Aug.* 9.

Distinctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A distinction, a noting of difference, diversity, a point, or note.* (2) *An adorning, or setting off.* (1) Lex est iustorum iniustorumque distinctio, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 5. (2) = Distinctionem atque ornatum oratoris alteri relinquere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2. extrem.

Distinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Noted, pointed.* (2) *Divided into several parts, or ranks.* (3) *Set, inamelled, imbellished, striped, diversified.* (4) *Met. Distinct, methodized.* (1) = Distincta & interpuncta intervalla, *Cic. Orat.* 53. (2) Alexandro phalanx unius generis, Romanis acies distinctior, *Liv.* 9, 19. (3) Pocula gemmis distincta, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Vestes intextae auro, purpuræque distinctae, *Curt.* 9, 7. Vario distincta lepore omnia, *Lucr.* 5, 1375. (4) = Sermo dilucidus ac distinctus, *Quint.* 5, 14.

Distinctus, ūs. m. *A distinction, or separation, variety.* Distinctupinnarum, *Tac.* 6, 28. Viridis cum regula longo Synnada distinctu variat, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 41. *vix leg. nisi in ablat.*

Distinendus, a, um. part. *To be kept apart so that it cannot join.* Qui eam manum distinendam curet, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 11.

Distineo, ēre, ui, entum. act. (1) *To hinder, to keep, or hold employed.* (2) *To keep off, to stop.* (3) *To divide, or part.* (4) *Met. To puzzle, or perplex.* (1) Ne quid pacem distineat, *Liv.* 2, 15. Pax distinetur, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 12. (2) Distinet hostem agger murorum, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 381. Distinet oceanum, *Luc.* 4, 675. (3) Mare terrarum distinet oras, *Lucr.* 5, 204. Distineere unanimos, *Liv.* 7, 21. (4) Duæ sententiae Galbam distinebant, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 32, 3.

Distineor, ēri. pass. *To be hindered, to be busied, &c.* Distineri bello, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. & *Tac. Ann.* 14, 25, 2. = Occupari, *Cic. vid. Liv.* 21, 8.

Distinguens, tis. part. *Distinguishing.* Planitiem ejus crebris distinguuntibus rivis, *Curt.* 3, 9. *vid. distinctus, n. 3.*

Distinguo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ex di & stinguo, aut à σίζω. pingo] (1) *To distinguish, or put a difference by some note, or mark.* (2) *To part, or divide.* (3) *To diversify.* (4) *To set, or garnish, to imbellish, or inamel.* (5) *Met. To utter distinctly.* (1) Albis maculis rutilum colorem distinguere, *Plin.* 8, 27. *Met. Civem ab hoste animo factisque distinguere, Cic. Parad.* 4. (2) Duo sunt, quae nos distinguunt, millia passuum, *Mart.* 2, 5, 3. (3) Historiam varietate locorum distinguere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 13. (4) *Vid. Distinctus, n. 3.* (5) = Ut tari, primamque datum distinguere linguâ Hannibali vocem, *Sil.* 1, 78.

Distinguor, i, etus. pass. *To be distinguished, to be known from one another, to be diversified, &c.* Aër diē & nocte distinguatur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39.

Distito, āre. freq. *To stand apart, to be distant from one another.* Distitent inter se aliquanto spatio, *Col. lib.* 7.

Disto, āre, stiti. neut. [à di & sto] (1) *To be distant, or at a distance from one another.* (2) *To differ, to be unlike.* (1) § Sol ex aequo metâ distabat utrâque, *Ov. Met.* 3, 145. (2) § Cùm à veris falsa non distent, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 18. § Paulùm sepultae distat inertiae celata virtus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 29.

Distorquens, tis. part. *Turning away.* Oculos distorquens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 65.

Distorqueo, ēre, si, tum. act. *To set awry, to wrest aside.* § Os ut sibi distorsit carnufex! *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 3.

Distortio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrestling, or writhing, crookedness.* = Si peccetur distortionē & depravatione, aut metu statim deformi, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11.

§ Distortor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh crooked, or awry, Aug.* + Qui distorquet.

Distortus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *flimus, sup. Distorted, bowed, misshapen, crooked, deformed, irregular.* Crura distorta, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 47. Soli sapientes, si distortissimi sint, formosi, *Cic. pro Muraena* 29. Distortius genus enunciandi, *Id. de Fato.* 8. § Stirpes curvae & distortae, *Col.* 4, 20.

Distractio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A separation, alienation.* (2) *A selling.* (3) *A divorce, desertion.* (1) § Nulla nobis cum tyrannis societas, sed summa potius distractio, *Cic. Off.* 3, 7. (2) *Ap. JCC.* (3) *Ap. JCC. sed vid. Discessio, n. 4.*

§ Distractor, ōris. m. verb. *He that divideth, draweth, or selleth, Cod.*

Distractus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. *flimus, sup.* (1) *Drawn, or pulled asunder.* (2) *Met. Parted, or divided.* (3) *Spread throughout.* (4) *Distracted, confused.* (1) = *Met. Religatus & in diversa distractus, Plin. de Vir. illustr.* (2) Pompeius & Caesar perfidiâ hominum distracti, *Balb. Cic. Fam.* 8, 24. Imperium distractum in plura regna, *Liv.* 45, 9. (3) Ejectus animae divisiō ac distractio, *Lucr.*

4, 958. (4) Distractissimus est ejus animus, onusius moles *Paterc.* 2, 114.

Distrahendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be parted, drawn asunder.* (2) *Sold, parcelled out.* (3) *Ended, broken off, &c.* (1) Corpus distrahendum dare, *Liv.* 1, 28. (2) Empiores ad res distrahendas, *Cic. Caccin.* 1. (3) Controversiae distrahendae, *Suet. Caes.* 85.

Distraho, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To pull, or draw asunder, to part, to separate, to divide.* (2) *To break off.* (3) *Also to sell by retail.* (4) *To delay, or put off a thing.* (5) *Also to end, or finish.* (6) *To make a diversion.* (1) Illam à me distrahit necessitas, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 41. = segregare, *Cic.* § contrahere. Distrahere exercitum in diversissimas regiones, *Liv.* 26, 41. (2) Cùm visum fuerit, distraham cum illo societatem, *Sen. Ep.* 65. (3) § Coëmendo quaedam, ut plurius postea distraheret, *Suet. Vesp.* 1, 6. (4) *Caes. B. C.* 1, 33. (5) Controversias distrahere perleveravit, *Suet. Caes.* 85. (6) Hostem distrahere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 60.

Distrahor, i, etus. pass. *To be parted, &c.* = Ut ab eâ nullo modo nec divelli, nec distrahi possint, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 16.

Distribuendus, a, um. part. *To be distributed, Caes. B. G.* 3, 10.

Distribuo, ēre, ui, utum. act. (1) *To distribute, or divide, to deal.* (2) *To bestow.* (3) *To appoint.* (1) Distribucere exercitum in civitates, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 24. (2) Distribucere in singulos quadraginta millia nummum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 27. (3) Distribucere in ministeria, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 41.

Distribucere. adv. iūs, comp. *Distinctly, particularly.* Neque distribucere, neque ornatè scribere, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 3. Distributiùs tractare, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 59.

§ Distributiim. adv. *Distinctly, particularly, Oros.*

Distributio, ōnis. f. verb. *A distribution, or division, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11. *Also a figure in rhetoric, vid. Auct. ad Herenn.* 1, 17.

Distributor, ōris. m. verb. *A divider, or distributor.* Distributores tabularum, *Cic. in Pis.* 15.

Distributurus, a, um. part. *About to distribute.* Aus consumpturus eos, aut in ultimis terris in colonias distributurus, *Just.* 12, 5.

Distributus, a, um. part. *Divided, distributed, bestowed, spread abroad.* Distributae leges Atheniensibus in omnes terras, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 26. Oratio distributa in plures partes, *Id. pro Domo* 12.

Districte. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Shortly, in few words, briefly.* (2) *Sharply, straitly.* (1) *Cic. Philipp.* 2. ubi tamen al. distinctiùs. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 9, 21.

Districtim. adv. *Straitly, shortly, Sen. Controv.* 1, 7.

§ Districcio, ōnis. f. verb. *Difficulty, hindrance, JCC.* + Mora, impedimentum, *Cic.*

Districus, a, um. part. [à distringor] or, comp. (1) *Bound.* (2) *In a strait, perplexed.* (3) *Troubled, busied, engaged in.* (4) *Drawn as a sword.* (5) *Adj. Severe, hard, rigorous.* (1) = Districus & obligatus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2. (2) Districus mihi videris, cùm & bonus civis & bonus amicus es, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 14. (3) Crassi fuit ambitionis labore vita districta, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 2. A causis districtior, *Id. ad Q.* 2, 16. Et districta epulis ad cunctas aula patebat insidias, *Lucan.* 10, 422. (4) Districtus ensis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 17. Securis districta, *Flor.* 2, 2, 17. (5) Districtior accusator, *Tac.* 4, 36. foeneratrix, *Val. Max.* 8, 2.

§ Districus, ūs. m. *A district, or territory, a place of jurisdiction, JCC.*

Distringens, tis. part. (1) *Scrubbing.* (2) *Binding, busying, &c.* (1) *Plin.* 34, 19. (2) *Cic.*

Distringo, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To bind fast, to strain hard.* (2) *Met. To busy, or take one up.* (3) *To strike, prick, or touch softly, to graze, or to wound slightly.* (4) *To rub, or cleanse the body.* (5) *To chip, or pare.* (6) *To break in small pieces, to crumble.* (7) *To draw a sword.* (8) *To distract, or put into confusion.* (9) *To strip, fruit, or leaves off the branches.* (1) § Fraus enim distringit, non dissolvit perjurium, *Cic. Off.* 3, 32. (2) Distringor officio, ut maximo, sic molestissimo, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10. (3) Extanti distinxit arundine pectus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 526. al. destrinxit. (4) Pergamus has strigiles misit curvo distringere ferro, *Mart.* 14, 51. (5) Crustam panis distringere, *Col.* (6) Exiguum thymi super lac distringito, *Col.* 12, 8. (7) Confestim gladium distinxit, *Cic. Off.* 3, 31. (8) Distringere incendiis urbem, *Flor.* 4, 1, 2. (9) Olivam distringere, *Col.* 12, 47, 9.

Distringor, i, etus. pass. *To be bound, straitened, &c. Cic. Plin. Ep.* 5, 5.

Distrucio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting off, a maiming, Litt. ex Cels.*

Distrucio, ōris. m. verb. *He that maimeth, or cutteth off, Litt. ex Cels.*

Distruco, āre. act. *To cut off a piece, to cut in pieces, to quarter one, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 53. R. occ.

§ Distruo, ēre, xi, etum. act. *id. ac destruo, q. v.*

Disturbatio, ōnis. f. *A casting down, a disordering, Cic. Off.* 3, 11.

Disturbo, āre. act. (1) *To overthrow, to cast down.* (2) *To*

To disorder, or confound. (3) *To let and hinder.* (1) Nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, *Plant. Pseud.* 1, 5, 137. = deicere, *Ad Herenn.* Disturbare testis, *Cic. pro Domo.* (2) Disturbat vitae societatem, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38. Et multo disturbat sanguine pacem, *Lucan.* 4, 210. (3) Disturbavi rem, totamque vobis integram reservavi, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 21.

Disturbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be overthrown,* *Cic.*

Ditandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched.* Tecum praelarga vocavit ditandas ad dona tribus, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Non.* 73.

Ditatus, a, um. part. *Enriched, stored.* Urbs triumphis ditata certissimis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Ditescere, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow rich.* (2) *To be full, to be well stored.* (1) Praeda ditescere, *Lucr.* 5, 1248. (2) Horrea ditescunt, *Claud. de Laud. Stil.* 2, 396.

Dithyrambicus, a, um. adj. Ad dithyambos pertinens, *Belonging to a dithyrambic.* Poeta dithyrambicus, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1.

Dithyrambus, i. m. (1) *A name of Bacchus.* (2) *A song in honour of Bacchus.* (1) *Vid. Propr.* (2) Per audaces dithyrambos, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 10.

Ditio, ōnis, f. [à dis vel ditis, quod divites imperium habent, nisi forte pro deditio, cui quidem etym. syllabae primae quantitas favet] (1) *Rule, power, authority, empire, lordship.* (2) *A shire, or place of jurisdiction,* as our judges circuits. (1) = Ditione atque numine Deorum res geruntur, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 7. (2) Totidem praetores, quot provinciae in ditiones venerant, creati sunt, *Pompon.* Manifesto distinguit inter regionem & ditionem, *Curt.* 4, 1, 26.

Ditis, e. adj. [à dis, ditis] ior, comp. issimus, sup. *Rich, fruitful.* Dis quidem esses, ac tuam rem constabilisses, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 8. Animi ditior, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 481. Fuit pauper cum ditissimus esse posset, *Nep. Phoc.* 1. Dite solum, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 296.

Ditissimè, adv. *Most richly.* Domos ditissimè exornant, *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 699.

Dīto, āre. act. *To enrich.* Castra militem ditavere, *Liv.* 21, 60. Sermonem patrium ditavit, *Hor. A. P.* 57.

Dītor, āri. pass. *To be enriched.* Illyricis iterum ditabitur aula tributis, *Claud.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 207.

* Ditōnus, i. m. [ex dīc, bis, & τῶνος, vocis intentio, accentus. Them. τῶνος, tendo] *A concord of music in two parts,* *Paul.*

* Ditrōchaeus, i. m. *A double trochee, as imprimatur,* *Gramm.*

Diu, adv. tius, comp. ssimè, sup. [à dies, unde & in comp. interdiu] (1) *A long time, or while, long, of long continuance.* (2) *Also in the day time.* (1) & Id actutum diu est, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 32. & Scro flebis amata diu, *C. Gall.* Quid est in vita hominum diu? *Cic.* Diutius quatuor mensibus, *Nep. Epam.* 7. Diutissimè senex futurus, *Cic. de Senect.* 1. (2) & Noctūque & diu, *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 4, 5.

Dīva, ae. f. (1) *A goddess.* (2) *A she saint.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 3, 552. (2) *Ecl.*

|| Dīvāgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A straying about,* *Tert.* + Vagatio, *Liv.*

|| Divagor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To go astray, or wander,* *Lact.* + Vagor.

|| Dīvārigatio, ōnis. f. *A severing into divers parts,* *Aug.* + Separatio.

Dīvāricatus, a, um. part. *Severed, straddling, splay-footed,* *Vitruv.* 10, 2. à

Dīvārico, āre. act. [ex di & varico] (1) *To stride, or spread one from another, to straddle,* (2) *To set asunder, or at a distance.* (1) *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40. (2) *Cato, c.* 45.

Divellens, tis. part. *Pulling asunder,* *Stat. Theb.* 2, 604.

Divello, ēre, velli & vulsi, vulsum. act. (1) *To pull asunder, or in pieces.* (2) *To loose, hinder, or undo.* (3) *To take away by force.* (1) Non potui abreptum divellere corpus? *Virg. Aen.* 4, 600. (2) Nodos divellere tentat, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 220. Cura divellit somnos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 18. (3) Divelli liberos à conspectu parentum, *Sall. B. C.* 50.

Divellor, i, vulsus. pass. *To be torn away, or loosed,* *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2.

Divenditio, ōnis. f. *A selling to different persons,* *Liv.* 21, 21.

Divenditus, a, um. part. *Sold in parcels,* *Liv.* 3, 13.

Divendo, ēre, didi, itum. act. *To sell to divers persons, or in divers parcels, to set to sale,* *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 3.

|| Diverberatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A striving, or beating,* *Capel.*

Diverbero, āre. act. (1) *To strike, to beat, to bang.* (2) *To cleave, or cut.* (1) Ferro diverberet umbras, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 294. (2) Volucres diverberat auras sagittā, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 503.

Diverberatus, a, um. part. *Beaten, or cleft asunder.* Bellua, diverberatis fluctibus allevans semet, utrinque conspecta est, *Curt.* 4, 16.

Diverbium, i. n. [ex dis & verbum, ubi diversi loquuntur] *The first part of a comedy, the protasis,* *Liv.* 7, 2. R. occ.

|| Diveigium, i. n. *The parting of a river into two streams,* *Aggen.*

Diversè, adv. ius, comp. issime, sup. *Diversely, in divers parts.* Tot curae animum diversè trahunt, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 25. Paulo diversus, *Sall. B. Catil.* 61, 3. Quibus diversissime afficiebatur, *Suet. Tib.* 66.

Diversitas, ātis. f. *Diversity, contrariety, difference, unlikeness,* *Plin. Paneg.* 25. & Avunculus, 11, 112.

|| Diversito, āre. freq. [à diverto] *To resort often to, to turn aside,* *Gell.* 17, 20.

Diversitor, ōris. m. *An host that keepeth an inn, or a public house,* *Petron. Arb. c.* 95.

Diversor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To resort to a place, to sojourn, lodge, or inn.* § Diversari apud aliquem, *to lodge at one's house,* *Cic. Verr.* 1, 27. ad eam domum, *Id. in domo aliquā, Id.*

Diversor, ōris. m. *A guest, or lodger,* *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 4.

Diversōriolum, i. n. *A little inn, or lodging,* *Cic. Fam.* 12, 20.

Diversōrium, i. n. *An inn, a lodging, an harbour.*

§ Villa & amoenitas commorationis est, non est diversorii, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. Libentiùs emerim diversorium Tarracinae, ne semper hospiti molestus sim, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.

Diversorius, a, um. adj. *Taberna diversoria, An inn, a place to lodge, or bait in,* *Suet. Ner.* 27.

|| Diversum, pro diversè, adv. *Diversely,* *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Diversus, + divorfus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Sundry, several, different, divers.* (2) *Contrary.* (3) *Overthwart.* (4) *Apart.* (1) & Non unā facie, nec diversā tamen, *Qv. Met.* 2, 14. Diversissimis gentibus contractus exercitus, *Tac. vit. Agr.* 32, 2. Pretia diversiora, *Plin.* 12, 43. Singuli ibant diversi domum, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 7, 26. (2) Utilitate & prope naturā diversā, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1. (3) Ex diverso coeli, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 232. (4) Diversi interrogabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 56, 1. = Dissimilis, disjunctus, longinquus, varius, *Cic.*

Divertens, tis. part. *Turning aside.* Nullis matrimonii divertentibus, *Gell.* 4, 3.

Diverticulum, i. n. (1) *A turning, a side-way, a by-path, or passage, a lane.* (2) *Also an inn, or lodging.* (3) *Met. A shift, a hole to get out at.* (4) *A digression.* (1) Ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constitui, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 2, 7. (2) Cum gladii ex omnibus locis diverticuli protraherentur, *Liv.* 1, 51. (3) Fraudis & insidiarum diverticulum, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 17. (4) A diverticulo repetatur fabula, *Juv.* 15, 72.

Diverto, + divorto, ēre, ti, sum. neut. (1) *To turn aside, or out of the way, to take lodging, or to bait, to take up his inn.* (2) *Met. To digress, or go from his purpose.* (3) *To differ.* (4) *To lead, or turn one aside.* (1) Ad hospitium divertere, *Cic. Conf. Liv.* 21, 48. (2) Redeamus illuc, unde divertimus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. (3) Divertunt mores longè virni ac lupae, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 22. (4) Victor cedentibus instat, divertitque acies, *Luc.* 2, 470.

Divertor, i, sus sum. dep. *To lodge, to inn, to take up his lodging, &c.* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 81. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 57. Alternò divertitur angulus atre, *Manil.* 2, 362.

Dives, itis. divitior, comp. divitissimus, sup. (1) *Rich, wealthy, opulent.* (2) *Abundant.* (1) § Dives pecore, *Hor. Epod.* 15. pecoris, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 20. Uter divitior, cui deest, an cui superat? *Cic. Parad.* 6. Fuit pauper, cum divitissimus esse posset, *Nep. Phoc.* 1. & Inops, *Cic.* (2) § Terra dives triumphis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 38. § artium, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 5.

Divexandus, a, um. part. *To vex, or torment.* Neque in divexanda quicquam pensi habuit, *Suet. Neron.* 34.

|| Divexatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A vexing, or grieving,* *Aug.* + Vexatio.

Divexo, āre. act. (1) *Many ways to vex; to rifle and spoil, to harass.* (2) *To waste, or consume.* (1) = Divexare & diripere omnia, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 2. (2) Corruptor meam rem divexavit, *Plaut. Perf.* 5, 2, 4.

Dīvexor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be rifled,* *Liv.*

Dīvi, ōrum. pl. *The gods, or canonized saints.* Divi potes, i. e. dii vel dei potentes, *Cic.*

Diviana, epitheton lunae, quia divia incedebat, qu. diva Jana, *Scal. An epithet of the moon,* *Varr.*

Dividendus, a, um. part. *To be divided.* Solus municipatim dividendos, custodiendosque, publicatis bonis, censuit, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 14. Triumviros agris dividendis, colonisque deducendis creavit, *Paterc.* 2, 2.

Dividia, ae. f. [à dividendo] (1) *Discord, strife, variance.* (2) *Also discontent, grief, trouble, heart-breaking.* (1) *Fest. & Non.* (2) Illaec res est magnae dividiae mihi, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 1.

|| Dīvidicula, ōrum. pl. n. ant. *Heads of conduits,* *Fest.*

Dīvido, ēre, si, sum. act. [à dis & Hetrusco verbo, iduo, i. e. partior] (1) *To divide.* (2) *To distribute.* (3) *To sever, to cut off.* (4) *To break down.* (5) *To distinguish.* (6) In notione obscen. (1) = Omne animal secari, & dividi potest, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. (2) § Dividere nummos viris, *Cic. Att.* 1, 3. in viros, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 30. Plura divitit oscula, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36. (3) Liberta securi divisit medium, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 100. (4) Dividimus muros, *Virg. Aen.*

Aen. 2, 234. (5) Legem bonam à malâ dividere, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 10. (c) *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 4.

Dividor, i, f. *pass.* *To be divided, &c.* Caesar legem tulit, ut ager Campanus plebi divideretur, *Patere.* 2, 44.

Dividuë, adv. *By halves, share and share like*, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

|| *Dividuitas*, âtis. f. *A division, or parting into halves*, *JC.* + *Divisio*.

Dividuo, ant. *pro divido*.

Dividuus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is, or may be parted and divided, half.* (2) *Cut, or divided into several parts.* (1) *Æ* Potius quàm perdas totum, dividuum face, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 2, 33. (2) *Dividua* serarum viscera, *Plin.* 5, 1. *Dividuus* Nilus, *Lucan.* 8, 465.

Divinâ, ae. f. [*à m. divinus*] *A prophets.* § *Imbrium* divina avis imminentum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27.

Divinans, tis. part. *Guessing, foreboding, presaging.* = Est quiddam in barbaris gentibus praesentens, atque divinans, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23.

Divinatio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *A conjecturing, or telling of things to come, divination.* (2) *A natural goodness of temper.* (3) *A trial for the preference in accusing.* (1) = *Divinatio* est praesentio, & scientia rerum futurarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. (2) *Atticus* potius divinus fuit, si divinatio appellanda est perpetua naturalis bonitas, *Nep. Att.* 9. (3) *Æ* Dicitur etiam *divinatio* iudicium de constituendo accusatore, unde *Ciceronis* oratio prima inter *Verrinas* *Divinatio* dic. quod *Cicero* electus fuit accusator, *Quint.* 7, 4.

|| *Divinator*, ôris. m. verb. *He that guessth, or prophe- sieth*, *Firm.* + *Conjector*, ariolus, augur, aruspex, *Cic.*

Divinatus, a, um. part. *Gussed, deemed, divined*, *Ovid. de Nuce* 80.

Divinè, adv. *Of God, as it were by inspiration, divinely*, *Cic. Attic.* 18, 1. & *Div.* 1, 55.

|| *Divinipotens*, tis. m. *Divinely powerful*, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 297. + *Vi divinâ* praeditus.

Divinitas, âtis. f. *Godhead, divinity.* Ex divinitate animos haustos habemus, *Cic. Div.* 2, 11.

Divinitus, adv. (1) *From God.* (2) *Divinely.* (1) Quia fit divinitus illis ingenium, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 415. (2) Multa à Platone disputata divinitus, *Cic. Orat.* 2.

Divino, are. act. *To foretel things to come, to divine, or judge.* Quid futurum sit non divino, *Cic. de 2. fr.* 2, 2.

Divinus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* [*à divus, Prisc.*] (1) *Pertaining to, or coming from God, divine, heavenly* (2) *Blessed.* (3) *Very great, more than human.* (4) *Prefaging, foretelling.* (5) *Alto holy, consecrated.* (1) *Æ* Ludit in humanis divina potentia rebus, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 3, 45. Animo nihil est divinius, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 4. (2) *Divini* gloria rursus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 168. *Divinissima* dona, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 18. (3) *Divino* apparatu aggressus est, *Flor.* 3, 6, 7. (4) Quod puero cecinit divinâ moia anus urnâ, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 30. *Æ* Non sunt scientiâ divini, sed superstitiosi vates, *Enn. ap. Cic. de Div.* 1, c. ult. (5) *Consilia* firmiora sunt de divinis locis, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 55. ¶ *Rem* divinam facere, *to sacrifice, to be at prayers*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 7.

Divinus, i. m. *A soothsayer, a diviner, a conjurer.* Non sum divinus, sed scio quid facias, *Mart.* 3, 71.

Divisè, + *divisim*, adv. *Sundry, or severally.* Utrumque *Litt. quod miror*, *Cic. trib.* Gellius quidem habet illud, *lib.* 1, c. 22. & 7, 2. hoc malae notae, *Voss.* + *Separatim*, *seorsim*.

Divisio, ônis. f. verb. [*à divido*] (1) *Division, partition, distribution, severing.* (2) Et in obsoenis. (1) *Quadrupartita* fuit divisio tua, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 2. (2) In verbis honestis obsoena ponimus: Quid enim? Non honestum verbum est divisio? *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. *ubi al. divisor.*

Divisor, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A divider, parter, or distributor.* (2) In particular, *he who at elections of officers distributed money among poor citizens, to buy their vote.* (3) In notione obsoenâ. (1) *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 29. (2) Quo divisore corrupta est tribus, *Cic. pro Planc.* 19. (3) *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. *Vid. Divisio*, n. 2.

Divisura, ae. f. *A division, cleft, chop, notch, or gap*, *Plin.* 14, 4. & 12, 58. *vix alibi.*

Divisurus, a, um. part. *About to divide*, *Liv.* 2, 41.

Divisus, a, um. part. ior, comp. *Divided parted, distributed, cut off, discontinued.* Et divisior inter se, ac distractior intus, *Lucr.* 4, 958. *Vid. Divido.*

Divisus, us. m. verb. *A dividing*, *Liv.* 33, 46. & 45, 30.

Divitiae, ârum. pl. f. *Riches.* *Æ* *Divitiae* opportunaesunt, ut utare; opes, ut colare; honores, ut laudare; &c. *Cic. de Amic.* 6.

Divorto, ère. *Vid. Diverto.*

Divortium, i. n. (1) *A turning, or passage, a division.* (2) *Met. A separation, a parting; more particularly of man and wife, a divorce.* (1) *Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 378. Ad aquarum divortia castra posuit, *Liv.* 38, 45. *vid. & Tac. Ann.* 12, 63. (2) = *Saepe fieri divortia, atque affinitatum dissidia vidimus*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 67. Si quid divortii fuit, *Plant. Aul.* 2, 2, 56. *Æ* *Divor-*
V O L. II.

tium inter conjuges, Repudium inter sponfos. Amnes magnis deinde aquarum divortio iter, quod cepere, percurrunt, *Curt.* 5, 2.

Dium, i. n. [*à dius, a, um.*] *The day-light, under the firmament, the open air abroad.* Sub dio (aëre) morari, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 23.

|| * *Diureticus*, a, um. adj. [*à διαίω, permeio, quod ex δια, per, & αἴω, mingo. Them. αἴω, urina*] *Diureticum* medicamentum, *a medicine to provoke urine*, *Med.*

+ *Diurno*, âre. neut. *To live long*, *Claud. ap. Gell.* 17, 2. + *Diu vivere.*

Diurnum, i. n. (1) *A day's hire, or provision.* (2) *A book, or register to note things daily done, a diurnal, or journal.* (1) *Diurnum* accipit, in centunculo dormit, *Sen. Ep.* 80. (2) Relegit transacta diurni, *Juv.* 6, 482.

Diurnus, a, um. adj. i. e. *diuturnus.* [*à diu, quod à dies*] (1) *Belonging to the day.* (2) *Daily.* (1) *Æ* *Spatium* diurnum & nocturnum, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. (2) *Diurna* actorum scriptura, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 3, 2. *Diurna* acta, *Suet. Caes.* 20.

Dius, a, um. [*à Gr. δῖος, divinus*] *Divine, heavenly, excellent, of a noble house; descended of Jupiter.* De hoc vocab. *vid. locum Varr. insigneni, L. L.* 4, 10.

Diutinë, adv. *A long time, a great while*, *Plant. Rud.* 4, 7, 15.

Diutinus, a, um. adj. *Long, continual.* *Diutinus* labor, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 13.

|| *Diutulè*, adv. [*dim. à diu*] *A little while*, *Gell.* 5, 10. & 11, 16. + *Aliquamdiu*, *Cic.*

Diuturnè, adv. *A long time.* Tibi ista acerbitas non diuturnè erit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10. *sic habent ept. codd. al. tamen leg. diuturnum.*

Diuturnitas, âtis. f. *Long continuance, lastingness, length of time.* *Æ* *Aetas* non subito, sed diuturnitate frangitur, *Cic. de Senect.* *Æ* *Celeritas*, *Id.*

Diuturnus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *Lasting, of long continuance, of long life.* Nec simulatum quicquam potest esse diuturnum, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. Hic qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset, *Ov. Met.* 3, 72.

Divulgandus, a, um. part. *To be published abroad.* *Æ* *Occultius* agendum, neque ullo modo divulgandum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12.

|| *Divulgatio*, ônis. f. verb. *A publishing, or a making of a thing common*, *Tert. de Animâ*, c. 5.

Divulgator, ôris. m. verb. *A publisher, or spreader abroad of a report*, *Litt. ex Tac. sed q.*

Divulgatus, a, um. part. *simus, sup.* (1) *Celebrated, everywhere extolled.* (2) *Abandoned, or given up to.* (3) *Common, easily gained.* (1) *Divulgata* ad coelum gloria tertur, *Lucr.* 6, 8. (2) *Tempus* primum aetatis ad omnes libidines divulgatum, *Cic. post Red. in Sen.* 5. (3) = *Levissimus & divulgatissimus* magistratus, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 26.

Divulgo, âre. act. *To publish, or divulge, to set, or spread, to make common, to publish.* Divulgare consilium alicujus, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 20. *librum*, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 40.

Divulgor, âri, âtus. *pass.* *To be spread abroad*, *Cic. Orat.* 31.

Divulsio, ônis. f. verb. *A pulling in pieces, or asunder*, *Litt. unde neque ille dicit, neque ego invenio.*

|| *Divulsor*, ôris. m. verb. *He that pulleth asunder*, *Aug.* + *Qui divellit.*

Divulsus, a, um. part. [*à divellor*] *Pulled asunder, broken, divorced, parted, forced.* Amor divulsus querimoniis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 19. consensus, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 28.

Divum, id. quod *dium.* *The open air*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 19. *Æ* *Melior* est ambulatio sub divo, quàm in porticu, *Gell.* 1, 2.

Divus, a, um. adj. [*à Gr. δῖος, digamma interposito*] *Divine, sacred.* *Diva* caro, *Prud. Psych.* 76.

Divus, i. m. (1) *A God.* (2) *A saint.* (1) *Praesens* divus habebitur Augustus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 2. (2) *Ex usu Eccles.*

D ante O.

D.O., dare, dēdi, dātum. act. [*à δῶ, δῶ*] (1) *To give, bestow.* (2) *To grant, or yield.* (3) *To commit, or intrust.* (4) *To apply, or give one's self to.* (5) *To proffer.* (6) *To offer.* (7) *To tell, or shew.* (8) *To commit, or deliver.* (9) *To appoint, to assign.* (10) *To do, to bring.* (11) *To make, or ordain.* (12) *To allow, to suffer, to admit.* (13) *To sell.* (14) *To throw, or cast.* (15) *To lend.* (1) *Rationem* hominibus *Dii* dederunt, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. (2) Hoc mihi da, atque largire, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 50. (3) *Dat* amico suo cuidam negotium, *Cic. Ferr.* 2, 7. (4) § *Da te*, quaeso, huic generi literarum, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 3. (5) *Milites* summo studio nominant, *Cic. Att.* 7, 12. (6) *Et si nullis modis reprehendi potest, tamen accipio quod dat*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. (7) *Iste deus* qui sit, da, *Tityrè, nobis*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 19. (8) *Dabit* hoc Pompeio, *Cic.* (9) *Arbitros* inter civitates dat, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 1. (10) *Dare* damnum aut malum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 116. (11) *Hanc* dederat Proserpina legem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 487.

487. (12) Dum tempus datur, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 24. (13) Ego me mancipio dabo, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 23. (14) Tu te in laqueum ne duis, *Plaut. Cas.* 1, 25. ubi tamen al. leg. induas. Dare se in aequor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 528. = Aquila duos corvos afflixit, et in terram dedit, *Suet. Aug.* 96. Aristobulo, quia renuebat eam rem, catenas dedit, *Flor.* 3, 5, 30. *Vid.* etiam 4, 2, 60. (15) Aliquid paululum prae manu dederis, reddet tibi citò, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 23. ¶ Animam dare, *to die*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 204. animos, *to encourage*, *Id. Aen.* 4, 483. tempus, *to appoint it*, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 10. labem, *to fall down*, *Lucr.* 2, 1145. Literas alicui ad aliquem, *to send letters by one person to another*, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 4. manus, *to yield*, *Id. Cat.* 2, 22. operam, *to do his endeavour*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 29. aliquid auribus, *to soothe*, or *flatter*, *Vid. Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. terga, *to fly*, or *run away*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 85. vela, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 57. lintea ventis, *to hoist sail*, *Id. Met.* 7, 40. It is often englished by the verb of the following substantive; as, Dare amplexus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 687. cantus, *Id. Aen.* 1, 398. gemitum, *Id. Aen.* 2, 53. lacrymas, *Id. Aen.* 4, 370. motus, *Id. Geor.* 1, 350. ruinam, *Id. Aen.* 2, 310. saltus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 165. oscula, *Id. Am.* 2, 5, 51. mutuum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 41. indicia, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 18. insidias, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 52. *to embrace*, *sing*, *groan*, *weep*, *dance*, *fall*, *leap*, *kiss*, *lend*, *betoken*, *to lie in wait*. Praecipitem dare, *to tumble down headlong*, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 27. Dare viam, *to make way*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 1. Dare aliquem exornatum, *to dress*, or *curry him*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 77. aliquid effectum, *to do*, or *dispatch it*, *Id. Eun.* 2, 1, 7. aliquid utendum, *to lend it*, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 5. Dare se in viam, *to be upon a journey*, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 12. aquam in alvum, *to squirt it in*, *Cels.* 4, 15. rem in causam, *to hazard*, or *adventure it*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14. item secundum aliquem, *to give him the cause*, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 1. se in conspectum, *to shew himself*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33. Ut res dant sese, *as things go*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 20. Haud paternum istud dedisti, *you did not take after your father in that*, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 4, 4. Dare in custodiam, *to imprison*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. Dare aliquid naturae suae, *to indulge himself in it*, *Id. Dare aliquem exitio*, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 34. morti *Ov. in Ibm.* 663. letho, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 157. neci, *to kill*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 480. aliquid dono, *Id. Ecl.* 2, 37. muneri, *Quint.* 1, 17. *to give freely*. crimini, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. vicio, *Ter. prol. Andr.* 8. laudi, *to accuse*, *blame*, *commend*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 2, 1. Dare poenas, *to be punished*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 405. verba, *to cheat*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 6. civitatem alicui, *to make one free*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12. Dare Jovem testem, *to call him to witness*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 66. ¶ Hoc Bruto dedi, *This I did to oblige Brutus*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Dor (non legitur) daris, datur, pass. *To be given, bestowed, taught, yielded, invented, &c.* *Cic. passim. Vid. Do.* Docendus, a, um. part. *To be taught, given, &c.* ¶ Cum aut docendus is est, aut dedocendus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 17. Docens, tis. part. *Teaching*, *Cic. subst. a teacher.* Culpa docentis arguitur, *Juv.* 7, 158. Docere, ere, ui. sum. act. [*à δαίω*, existimo, unde *διδυματα*, i. e. placita & decreta doctorum] (1) *To teach*, or *instruct*. (2) *To inform*, *declare*, *tell*, or *advertise*. (3) *To prove*, or *make out*. (1) = Studiosos docendi erudiunt atque docent, *Cic. Off.* 1, 44. (2) Docui literis id nec opus esse, nec fieri posse, *Cic.* (3) Docuit post exitus ingens, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 523. Doceor, eri, etus. pass. *To be taught, instructed, &c.* passim. * Dochimus, i. m. [*à δοχμὸς*, obliquus] *A foot*, or rather *number of this quantity*, amicos tēnes; rectius dochmius, *Cic. in Orat.* 64. Docibilis, le. adj. *Apt to be taught, docible*, *Hier.* 4. Docilis. Docilis, le. adj. or, comp. *Quickly taught, apt to learn.* § Docilis ad disciplinam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. Docilis modorum vatis Horati, *Hor.* 4, 6, 43. § Latino sermone, *Plin.* 10, 51. Docilior & intentior, *Quint.* 4, 2. Dociles fundere in usus, *Prop.* 4, 2, 63. + Docillimus, unde nescio. Docilitas, atis. f. *Aptness to learn, easiness to be taught, docility.* Prioris generis est docilitas, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 13. ¶ Docis, idis. f. *A fiery impression, or meteor like a beam*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 714. Docē, adv. ius. comp. *Learnedly, skillfully.* (2) *Subtily.* (1) Maconio doctius ore loqui, *Mart.* 7, 45. Doctissime eruditus, *Sall. B.* 7, 95. = Doctē & peritē facere, *Cic. in Sall.* (2) Doctē atque astu quaerit filias, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 111. Doctor, oris. m. verb. *A master, a teacher of a school, a doctor, an instructor, a tutor.* Doctor literarum Graecarum, *Nep. Hannib.* 13. ¶ Pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 26. Doctor in urbe sua linguae sub flore Menander, *Manil.* 5, 475. ubi Bentl. Doctor est *διδασκαλος*, poeta ipse: unde fabulam docere, hoc est, componere. = Praeceptor, *Cic.* ¶ Discipulus, *Id.* Doctrina, ae. f. *Doctrine.* (1) *A way of teaching, theory*, as opposed to practice. (2) *Instruction, the office of teaching.*

(3) *Learning, erudition.* (4) *Wisdom, philosophy.* (5) *An art, or science.* (1) ¶ Illa sunt ejusmodi praecepta, non aliquid mihi doctrinā tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, *Cic. Orat.* 1. (2) Mihi cepi hoc loco doctrinam juventutis, *Cic.* (3) = Perugium doctrinae, ac literarum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 13. (4) Neque id fecit naturā solum, sed etiam doctrinā, *Nep. Attic.* 17. (5) Adde repertores doctrinarum, *Lucr.* 3, 1049. Doctus, a, um. part. vel adj. ior, comp. *Learned, sup.* (1) *Taught, instructed.* (2) *Adj. Learned.* (3) *Skilful.* (4) *Subtil, cunning.* (5) *Edified, instructed.* (1) § Te de aliis, quā alios de te suavius est fieri doctus, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 3, 70. (2) Doctus literis, *Cic. Brut.* 46. Grammaticae artis doctissimus, *Plin.* 25, 3. § Doctē sermones utriusque linguae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8. ¶ rudis, *Cic.* (3) Sit doctā barba resecta manu, *Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 518. (4) Nimis doctus dolus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 93. (5) Quanti est sapere! nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam doctior, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 21. Docūmen, inis. n. *A document, a warning, a lesson.* Documen mortalibus acre, *Lucr.* 6, 391. Docūmentum, i. n. (1) *An example, a proof.* (2) *A warning, a lesson, an omen, or presage.* (3) *Reputation, honour.* (1) Illud referatur documentum tanti mox evasuri viri, *Patere.* 2, 42. Documenta damus, quā sumus origine nati, *Ov. Met.* 1, 415. (2) Ego aliis captivis documenta dabo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 6, 94. (3) Sat tibi sunt documenta domūs, *Sil. Ital.* 13, 671. Et totum vulgata per orbem stant documenta domus, *Id.* 6, 123. * Docus, i. f. [*δούρος*, i. e. trabs] *A beam, a meteor like a beam*, *Plin.* 2, 26. † Dōdecātheos. f. [*Gr. à δώδεκα*, duodecim, & θεός, deus] *A kind of herb with leaves like a lettuce*, *Plin.* 25, 9. ubi tamen al. 'dodecantheon'; alio a secret banquet that Augustus made, consisting of twelve guests of both sexes, *Suet. Aug.* 70. Dodecatemorion, ii. n. [*ex δώδεκα*, duodecim, & μέρος, pars. Them. μέω, divido] *The twelfth part.* His finibus esse dodecatemorion constat, *Manil.* 2, 699. Dōdrans, tis. m. [*dict. quod ad conficiendum alium desit quadrans*, *Varr.*] (1) *Nine ounces, or inches.* (2) *Nine parts of twelve, or three parts of four.* (3) *A measure of land containing 21601 feet, being three fourths of an acre.* (1) Malloleolus nec major pede, nec minor dodrante, esse debet, *Col.* 3, 19. (2) Ex dodrante haeres, *Nep. Attic.* 5. (3) *Col.* 5, 1. Liv. 8, 11. Dodrantalis, le. *Weighing nine ounces; nine inches long, high, or deep*, *Col.* 11, 3, 44. *Plin.* 22, 76. * Dogma, atis. n. [*Them. δόγμα, censeo*] *A decree, a received opinion.* Decreta sua Graeci vocant dogmata, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3. ¶ Dogmaticus, a, um. adj. *Dogmatical, positive*, *Auf. Eid.* 17, 16. * Dogmatistes, ae. m. *A dogmatical teacher*, *Hier.* * Dogmatizo, are. *To dogmatize, or say positively*, *Aug.* + Confidenter affirmo. Dōlabella, ae. f. [*à dolabra*] *A little ax, or hatchet, a little plane*, *Col.* 4, 24. & de Aib. 10. Dōlabelliana pyra, *Pears with a long stalk*, *Plin.* 15, 16. Dōlabra, ae. f. [*à dolando*] *A carpenter's ax, a chip-ax.* Securibus dolabrique caedebantur, & refringebantur portae, *Liv.* 28. *Conf. Curt.* 5, 6, 5. ¶ Dōlāmen, inis. n. *A hewing, or squaring with an ax*, *Apul. Flor.* p. 758. Dōlabrātus, a, um. *Chipped with an ax*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 15. ¶ Dōlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A smoothing, hewing, or planing*, *Aug.* Dōlātus, a, um. part. *Rough-hewn.* Stipes properanti falce dolatus, *Prop.* 4, 3, 59. Dōlendus, a, um. part. *A thing to be lamented.* Quae venit indignē poena, dolenda venit, *Ovid. Ep.* 5, 8. Dōlens, tis. part. & adj. ior, comp. (1) *Grieving, or repining at.* (2) *Adj. Grievous, painful.* (1) Laude dolens alienā, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 3. (2) = Ne quid haberent aut dolens, aut aegrum, *Cic.* Nil vidisse dolentius, *Ov. Met.* 4, 246. nisi malles adverb. Dōlenter, adv. ius. comp. *Sorrowfully, grievously.* Dolenter magis, quā inimicē scribo, *Planc. ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 24. aliquid ferre, *V. Max.* 3, 5, 2. Dolentia, ae. f. *Grief, sorrow, heaviness, pain, anguish*, *Gell.* 19, 7. + Dolor. DOLEO, ere, ui, ium. neut. (1) *To be in pain, to ache.* (2) *Met. To be sorry, to be displeased.* (3) *To envy.* (4) *To repine, to vex, to fret.* (1) Nam etiam misero nunc malae dolent, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 252. Caput dolet, *Ibid.* 5, 1, 7. § Si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, *Id. Truc.* 4, 2, 55. (2) § Alterius vicem dolere, *Cic. de vel ex re aliqua, to be sorry for it*, *Id.* § Id mihi vehementer dolet, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 48. (3) § Dolere laude alicujus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) Facile sit illi, quod doleat, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 58. Dōlārīs,

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Doliarius, re. adj. *As big as a tun, gorbelled.* Anus doliarius, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 64.

|| Doliarium, i. n. *A wine cellar, a place to lay great vessels in,* Caius JC.

Doliarius, i. m. *A cooper, one that maketh great vessels,* Plin. 3, 12.

* Döllichus, i. m. *A space of ground containing twelve furlongs,* Budaeus; or, as Suidas, *twenty-four.* Also the same as phaseolus, *a french bean,* Matthiol.

Dölolium, i. n. dim. *A little barrel,* Col. 12, 43.

Dölüturus, a, um. part. *That will be grieved with; or sorry for,* Phaedr. 3, 10, 16. & Liv. 39, 43. Propert. 1, 15, 27.

Dölum, i. n. [dolando factum] *A tub, any great vessel, a tun, pipe, or hoghead.* Relevi dolia omnia, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 1, 51. In pertusum ingerere dicta dolum, *To lose one's breath, to talk in vain,* Prov. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 135.

Dölo, äre [ex Heb דל dhal, attenuo] (1) *To cut, or becu smooth, to chip, to square.* (2) *To rough becu.* (3) Met. *To bang.* (4) *To contrive.* (1) Dolare perticam in quadrum, *Col.* 3, 6. (2) Quis robur illud occidit, dolavit? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. (3) Met. Lumbos saligno fuste dolat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 22. (4) Hunc nos dolum dolamus, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 64.

Dolon, & dolo, önis. m. [à dolus, quod decipiat ferro, cum speciem preferat ligni, *Serv.*] (1) *A stuff with a little rapier in it, a little sword, or skene.* (2) *Also a small sail in a ship, called the trinket.* (3) Met. *The sting of a flie.* (1) Gerunt in bella dolones, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 664. (2) Dolonibus erectis altum petere intendit, *Liv.* 36, 44. (3) Vide, ne dolone collum compungam tibi, *Phaedr.* 3, 7, 3.

Dölor, äri, ätus. pass. *To be becu, &c.* Col. 11, 2.

Dölor, öris. m. [à doleo] (1) *Pain, smart, ach, soreness.* (2) *A throw, or pang, as in child-birth.* (3) Met. *Sorrow, discontent.* (4) *Rage, anguish.* (1) Coxarum dolor, *the sciatica,* Cels. *laterum, the pleurisy,* Id. 2, 7. *articularum, the gout,* *Cic. Attic.* 1, 5, sub fin. (2) Laborat è dolore, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 34. Dolores occipiunt primulum, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 1, 2. (3) Dolorem refricare, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 17. & Magno in dolore sum, seu moerore potius, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 1. (4) = Non parere dolori, non iracundiae servire, *Cic. de Prov. Corif.* 1.

Dölösè. adv. *Craftily, deceitfully,* *Cic. Off.* 3, 15. *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 9.

Dölösitas, ätis. f. *Deceitfulness,* *Vulg.* + *Fallacia, calliditas, Rom. vett.*

Dölösus, a, um. (1) *Cunning, crafty.* (2) *Deceitful, treacherous.* (1) Aliquam parabo dolosam fidicinam, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 36. (2) Amici ferre jugum pariter dolosi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 28.

Dolus, i. m. [Gr. δόλος] *Vox media.* Antiqui enim in bonis rebus utebantur, *Fest.* Hinc, Dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirit? *Virg.* (1) *A device, a crafty purpose, or fetch, a wile, a trick.* (2) *Guile, deceit, treachery, fraud, collusion, falsehood.* (1) Doli non sunt doli, nisi actu colas, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 26. Dolum comminisci, procudere, *Id. Pseud.* 4, 7, 64. Dolus doctus, *Id. Mil.* 2, 2, 93. & Regnum dolo partum jure adeptus videbatur, *Liv.* 1. (2) = Ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus adhibeatur, *Cic. pro Domo,* 12. = *Fallacia, Plaut. praestigiae, Id.*

|| * Döma, tis. n. *A solar, or flat roof of an house,* Hier. + *Solarium, Cic.*

Dömähilis, le. adj. *Easy to be tamed, or subdued.* Te Cantaber non ante domabilis miratur, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 41.

Dömandus, a, um. part. *To be tamed, or subdued,* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 206. *Sil.* 15, 186. *Prop.* 3, 34, 50.

Dömans, tis. part. *Taming, subduing,* *Sil.* 3, 499. & 15, 78.

Dömätio, önis. f. verb. [à domo] *A taming, breaking, subduing,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Dömätör, öris. m. verb. *A tamer, or subduer,* *Tibull.* 4, 1, 116.

|| Dömätus, a, um. part. *Tamed, subdued,* *Don.* + *Domitus, Cic.*

Dömefactus, a, um. *Tamed.* Met. *cultivated, plowed.* Terra aratro domefacta nitet, *Petron. c.* 99. *vix alibi.*

Dömesticätim. adv. *House by house, by households,* *Suet. Caes.* 26, 6.

Domesticus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of the same house.* (2) *Domestic, as opposed to foreign.* (3) *Staying at home.* (4) *Civil, private, as opposed to public.* (5) *Tame, familiar.* (1) = Convictor, densöque domesticus usu, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 3, 15. & forensis, q. v. (2) & Externa libentiüs, quam domestica recorder, *Cic. Off.* 2, 8. (3) Domesticus otior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 128. (4) & Domestica feremus, ut censes; & publica paulo etiam fortius, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. & Domesticae fortitudines, non inferiores militaribus, *Id. Off.* 1. Ubi quod alienum esset, vicisset, superavit quod erat domesticum, *Id.* & Omne ferum animal domestico levius, *Cels.*

|| Domesticus, ci, subst. m. *An household officer,* *Panciro.*

Domicilium, i. n. (1) *A sojourning place, an abode.* (2) *A receptacle.* (1) & Hosticum hoc mihi domicilium est,

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Athenis domus ac herus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 46. (2) Domicilium sermonum, aures, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 1.

Dömicoenium, i. n. *A supper at home in a man's house,* *Mart.* 12, 78.

|| Domicula, ae. f. *A little house,* *Front.* + *Casula, Juv.*

+ Domifico, äre. *To build,* *Varr.* + *Aedifico.*

Dömina, ae. f. *A lady, a mistress, a dame, a governess,* *Cic. pro Marcell.* 2. Domina virtutum, *Id. Off.* 3, 6. & Ancilla, *Id.*

Döminans, tis. part. tior, comp. *Bearing rule, or sway, governing.* Dominans ille in nobis Deus vetat, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. Dominantia verba, *reigning, plain, home-spun, vulgar, calling every thing by its proper name.* § Dominantior ad vitam, *Lucr.* 3, 398. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 152. Dominantia nomina, h. e. propria, non facta, *Hor. A. P.* 234.

Döminätio, önis. f. verb. (1) *Dominion, rule, authority, sovereignty, lordship.* (2) *Tyranny, despotic government.* (3) *Meton. A governor.* (1) Dominatio rationis in libidinem, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54. Pandere viam ad dominationem, *Liv.* 4, 15. (2) Vita sub dominatione misera est, *Afin. Poll. Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. & Diversa natura dominatio & principatus, *Plin. Paneg.* 45. & Dominationem nemo concupivit, quin libertatis vocabulum usurparet, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 73. (3) Ingruentium dominationum provisor, *Tac.* 12, 4. & Non dominationem, & servos, sed rectorem & cives cogitare, *Id.* 12, 11.

Döminätör, öris. m. verb. *A master, or lord, a governor, or ruler.* Rerum dominator Deus, *Enn. ap. Cic. N. D.* 2, 2.

Döminätrix, icis. f. *A mistress, lady, or governess.* Dominatrix caeca & temeraria animi cupiditas, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2.

Döminätus, a, um. part. *Having ruled, or governed.* Urbs multos dominata per annos, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 363.

Döminätus, üs. m. verb. *Mastership, rule, authority, lordship, sovereignty, power.* = Potestate, dominatüque dignissimus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 11. = principatus, *Id.* sed has voces opponi posse, *vid.* Dominatio, n. 2. § Dominatum imperio tenere, *to have both the name and power of a king,* *Nep. in Regib. princip.*

|| Döminica, ae. f. *sc. dies.* The lord's day, sunday, *Ecel.*

Döminicälis, le. adj. *Dominical, belonging to the lord, or to the lord's day.* Dominicales curiae, *court patrons, the king's domains,* *Dig.*

Döminicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the lord, or master.* Subjecta dominicis habitationibus vivaria, *Col.* 9, 1. Dominicus sumptus, *Virg.* 7, 5. *the expences of the master workman.* Dies dominica, *sunday, or the lord's-day,* *Ecel.*

Döminium, i. n. *Lordship, rule, dominion, empire, a domain.* Ab impatientibus dominii, *fastious malecontents,* *Suet. Tib.* 59. Dixit, scire dominium & jus eorum qui dederint, esse, *Liv.* 45, 13. Rerum suarum dominium ei concessum est, *Paterc.* 2, 80.

Döminor, äri, ätus sum. dep. [à dominus] (1) *To be lord and master, to rule, to bear rule.* (2) *To domineer.* (3) *Antiq. pass. To be governed.* (1) = Cleanthes solum dominari, & rerum potiri putat, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 41. § Dominari in suos, *Id. de Senect.* 11. § inter nymphas, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 63. (2) § Non ut in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum dominentur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 30. (3) § O domus antiqua, heu! quam dispari dominare dominol *Cic. Off.* 1, 39. ex vet. Poëta.

|| Döminülus, i. m. *A little lord, or young master,* *Dig.*

Döminus, i. m. [qui domui praeest] (1) *A master of an house.* (2) *Sometimes the son, or young master.* (3) *A possessor, an owner.* (4) *A husband.* (5) *He that makes a banquet.* (6) Κατ' ἐξοχήν, a God. (7) *A jailer.* (8) *A compellation in speaking to an unknown person.* (1) *Vid.* Dominor, n. 3. & Servus domini pauperis, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 33. (2) *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 18. (3) Brevis dominus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 24. (4) Dominum Aeneam in regna recepit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 214. (5) Aut dominum, aut vinum, aut aliud quid laudato, *Varr.* (6) Domino solvere vota Jovi, *Lex. ex Ov.* (7) *Suet. Tib.* 8. (8) *Mart.* 1, 113. Obvios, si nomen non occurrat, dominos salutamus, *Sen. Ep.* 3.

Dömipörta. *A snail's epithet, a shell snail that carries her house on her back,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 64.

Dömitätio, önis. f. verb. *A taming, or breaking,* *Litt. ex Cic. sed q.* + *Domitus.*

|| Domitio, önis. f. verb. *A breaking, or taming of an horse,* *Alcon.* + *Domitura.*

Dömítő, äre. freq. [à domo, are] (1) *To tame.* (2) *To break, or weary.* (1) Prensos domitare boves, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 285. (2) Dominant in pulvere currus, *Id. Aen.* 7, 163. *vid. Stat. Theb.* 6, 304. *Sil.* 3, 101.

Dömítőr, öris. m. verb. [à domo] (1) *A tamer, a breaker.* (2) *A vanquisher, subduer, or conqueror.* (1) Domitor equorum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 26. (2) = Infinitae potestatis domitor ac fraenator animus, *Plin. Paneg.* 55.

Dömötrix, icis. f. verb. *She that tames, or subdues.* Equorum domitrix Epidaurus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 44.

Domitüra,

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Domitūra, ac. f. (1) *A taming, breaking.* (2) *Pruning.*
(1) Exiguus in domitūra labor, *Col.* 6, 2. (2) Litt. ex *Col.*

Domitūrus, a, um. *That will tame, or subdue,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 102.

Domitus, a, um. part. (1) *Tamed.* (2) *Subdued, vanquished.* (3) *Entirely reduced.* (1) = Domitae & condoces belluae, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. (2) = Subacti ac bello domiti, *Cic. pro Font.* 2. (3) = Creditis tot gentes eodem praelio domitas esse, quo victae sunt? *Curt.* 6, 3. Germani victi magis, quam domiti, *Flor.* 4, 12, 30.

Domitus, ūs. m. verb. [à domo] *A taming, or breaking.* Quadrupedum domitu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. *haud scio an leg. in alio casu.*

Dōmo, āre, ui, itum. act. [à δαμάω, δαμῶ] (1) *To break wild creatures, &c.* (2) *Met. To tame, to vanquish, to overcome.* (3) *To keep under.* (4) *To boil.* (1) Obsequium tigres domat, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 183. Equos domare, *Cic. Off.* 1, 14. vaccas aratro, *Col.* 6, 22. (2) = Coercere, compellere, domare nationes, *Cic.* (3) Avidum domare spiritum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 10. (4) Sectam partem domat ferventibus undis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 650.

Dōnor, āri, ūs. pass. *To be tamed, &c.* = Has nationes frangi domarique cupiunt, *Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 13.

|| Domus in gen. pro domus, *Non.*

Dōmūtio, ōnis. f. *A going, or returning home again.* Jam domutionem reges Atridae parant, *Ad. Herenn.* 3, 21. *ex patre.* = Domum itio, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 32.

Dōmuncula, ac. f. dim. *A little house, a cottage, offices.* Domuncula una Aeliis, *V. Max.* 4, 4, 8. Dextra ac sinistra domunculae construuntur, *Vitr.* 6, 10. † Casa, *Cic.*

Domus, ūs, vel. i. f. [à Gr. δῶμος, quod à δέω, aedifico] est secund. & quart. decl. sed me in voc. sing. mi, in nom. pl. & mi in dat. & abl. plur. vix leg. quibus addunt grammaticorum ūli, mu in abl. sing. Dixit tamen in abl. sing. domu, *Traj. ad Plin.* 10, 72. & *Plaut. in Mil.* 2, 1. (1) *An house, a lodging, a dwelling.* (2) *A temple, a church.* (3) *Peace as opposed to war.* (4) *A family, an household.* (5) *A lineage, a nation.* (6) *A nest.* (7) *A stable.* (8) *A settled habitation, one's country.* (9) *A town, or city by a river of the same name, or rather the fountain, or spring-head of a river.* (10) *A sect, all the followers of a sect.* (1) Domui domus est contermina nostrae, *Ov. Met.* 1, 774. = Domi & foris, *Ter.* = Militiae & domi, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 4, 49. *at home and abroad.* (2) Ostia domus patuere ingentia centum, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 81. Ante domum Veneris, *Juv.* 4, 40. (3) = Quocum & domus & militia communis, *Cic. de Amic.* 4. (4) Eun sic commendo, ut unum è nostrā domo, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 46. (5) Domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 97. (6) = Domus avium, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 209. (7) = Pecorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 367. (8) Da proprium, Thymbraeae, domum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 85. (9) Domus Albunea resonantis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 12. (10) Libros, Panneti, Socraticam & domum mutare loricis Iberis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 29, 14.

Dōnābilis, le. adj. *Infortunio donabilis, worthy to receive a mischief,* *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 40.

Dōnandus, a, um. part. *To be presented with, or to have given him.* Laureā donandus Apollinari, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 9.

Donans, tis. part. *Giving, presenting.* Donans fortes viros pro concione, *Curt.* 10, 13.

Dōnārium, i. n. [à donum] (1) *The temples wherein gifts and presents were offered to the Gods.* (2) *Meton. The gifts themselves.* (1) Uris imparibus ducti alta ad donaria currus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 533. (2) Eois splendent donaria gemmis, *Luc.* 9, 515. = An hic locus à Fabro adductus hanc notionem astruat, videndum: alius certè non adest ex vet. ante *Macrob.* quò magis miror Vallam ausum Servium de loco interpretantem obtorto collo in jus trahere, praesertim cum ab hujus sententiā stet analogia. Hanc notionem tanquam primam à plerisque Lexicogr. poni scio, an fatis rectè, eruditorum esto iudicium. Donaria, quae ad ministerium Dei dedicata sunt, *Justinian.* 2, 1, 9.

|| Donatīvus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a gift.* Donaticae coronae, *Resp.*

Dōnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A giving freely, or bestowing, a donation.* Bonorum donatio, *Cic. Phil.* 4, 4. Furta, rapinae, donationes, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 9.

Dōnātivum, i. n. *A prince's, or commander's largess, or benevolence, a gift in money, or corn, to soldiers, a donative, a dole.* = Congiarium populo, militi donativum proposuit, *Suet. Ner.* 7.

|| Dōnātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gives any thing freely, a bestower,* *Cod.* † Largitor, *Liv. Dator, Cic.*

|| Donatrix, icis. f. *Prud. Peri Steph.* 11, 171.

Dōnātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bestowed, given.* (2) *Granted.* (3) *Forgiven, remitted.* (4) *Also having a present given.* (1) = Homo quasi divino munere donatus reipub. *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 4. (2) Nec diutius dilatio donata est, *Flor.* 4, 2. (3) Aes alienum donatum sibi à Caesare dicunt, *Brut. Cic. inter Epist. ad Brut.* 6. (4) Nemo ex hoc nu-

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mero mihi non donatus abibit, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 305. Donatus munere, *Sil.* 16, 521.

* Dōnax, ācis. m. *A reed, or cane whereof they made arrows, an angling rod,* *Plin.* 16, 66. *Allo a kind of sea-fish,* *Id.* 32, 53.

Dōnec. adv. [contract. ex donicum, quod ex dum & quum] (1) *Until.* (2) *As long as, while that.* (1) Haud defetiscar, donec effecero, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1. fin. (2) Donec eris felix, &c. *Ov. Trist.* 1, 8, 5.

Dōnicum. adv. [ex dum & cum] *Until.* Donicum vi visissent, *Nep. Hamilc.* 1. Donicum ille huc redierit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 89.

Dōno, āre. act. [à donum] (1) *To give liberally, to bestow.* (2) *To present gratis, to offer.* (3) *To forgive, to remit, to give up, to sacrifice.* (1) Praedam militibus donat, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 21. (2) Universos frumento donavit, *Nep. Att.* 2. (3) Multa ingeniis donanda puto; sed donanda vitia, non portenta sunt, *Sen. Contr.* 5. Postquam domuerat ingratos hominum sacris suis lamaeque donavit, *Flor.* 3, 5, 10. Spes suas ambitioni donare, *Petron.* c. 4. Donare inimicitias suas reipublicae, *To sacrifice his resentments to the interests of his country, Cic. Fam.* 5, 4. Nubibus irrita donant, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 313. Casus iste donat metum, *Sen. N.* 2, 2, 59. Moram supplicii dona meis, *Sen. Med.* 1013.

Dōnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be presented, &c.* *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *Prop.* 3, 23, 21.

Dōnum, i. n. [à dando] (1) *A free-gift, a present.* (2) *A reward.* (3) *A bribe.* (4) *An offering.* (5) *Also a promise.* (1) Hanc tibi dono do, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 11. (2) = Quodvis donum & praemium à me optato, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 11. (3) = Tantum donis datis muneribusque perfecerat, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 24. (4) Junonem supplicibus supera donis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 439. (5) Ubi dona peregit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 362.

Dōrcas, ādis. f. (1) *A doe, roe, or buck.* (2) *A lean woman so called.* (1) Delicium parvo donabis dorcada nato, *Mart.* 13, 30. (2) *Lucr.* 4, 1154.

* Dorceus, i. m. [à δῖρκω, perspicio] *The name of a dog,* *Spy-all, Ov. Met.* 3, 210.

Dōris, īdis. f. *A certain herb which is also called anchusa,* *Plin.* 22, 24.

Doris dialectus, *The Doric dialect.*

Dormiendus, a, um. part. *To be slept,* *Catull.* 5, 6.

Dormiens, tis. part. *Sleeping, doing nothing at all.* Credebas dormienti tibi haec confecturos deos? *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 59.

DORMIO, īre, ivi, itum. neut. (1) *To sleep, to be asleep.* (2) *To be unemployed.* (1) Dormire in utramvis aurem, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 101. *id. ac in utrumvis oculum conquirere, to sleep securely,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 121. † Dormibo, pro dormiam, *Id. Trin.* 3, 2, 100. (2) Dum reperiam argentum, vos dormitis intra domi, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 24.

Dormisco, ēre. incept. *To begin to sleep,* *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 81.

Dormitans, tis. part. *Nodding, taking a nap,* *Cic. Att.* 2, 16. & *Id. de Orat.* 2, 33.

Dormitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Sleeping, or slumbering,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* sed non inveni.

Dormitator, ōris. m. verb. *A sleeper, a sluggard; one that robs by night, and sleeps by day.* Mira sunt, ni illic homo'ft, aut dormitator, aut lector zonarius, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 20. = Hunc Hesiodus vocat ὑπνερπνοῖτον, *EPT. καὶ HM.* 2, 227.

Dormito, āre. freq. vel desid. dormire cupio, vel leviter dormio. (1) *To be sleepy.* (2) *To slumber, to take a nap.* (3) *Met. To be careless.* (4) *To grow dim as a candle doth at the approach of day-light.* (1) Te dormitare aiebas, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 175. (2) Ad lucem arcet & graviter dormire, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 28. (3) Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *Hor. A. P.* 359. = Cunctator, *Plaut.* (4) Sub aurorā jam dormitante lucernā, *Ov. Ep.* 19, 195.

Dormitor, ōris. m. verb. *A long sleeper.* Quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion? *Mart.* 10, 4. *Rar. occ.*

Dormitorium, i. n. *A dormitory, a sleeping-place, a bed-chamber,* *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Dormitōrius, a, um. adj. *That pertains to, or serveth for sleep.* Cubiculum dormitorium, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

|| Dormitūrio, īre. desid. *To be sleepy, or drowsy,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* sed q. † Dormito, *Cic.*

Dormiturus, a, um. part. *About to sleep,* *Cels.* 5, 25. Cum meridie dormiturus me recepissem, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 4.

* Dōron, i. n. (1) *An handbreadth.* (2) *Met. A gift.* (1) Graeci antiqui Doron palmam vocabant. (2) Et ideo Dora munera, quia manu darentur, *Plin.* 35, 49.

Dorsiculum, i. n. dim. [à dorsum] *A little back,* *Plaut. ap Litt.* sed q.

|| Dorsuāle, is. n. *A horse-cloth, a pack-saddle, an housing,* *Jul. Cap.*

|| Dorsuālis, le. adj. *Belonging to the back,* *Apul. Met.* 11. p. 383.

Dorsum, i. n. (1) *The back of a man.* (2) *or of a beast.* (3) *A promontory, or hill lying out.* (4) *Also a shelf, or heap of sand gathered in the sea.* (5) *A ridge, or side of a hill.* (6) *The*

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(6) *The shell of a tortoise, or such like.* (1) *Dorsus totus prurit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44. pro dorsum.* (2) *Subire onus dorso, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 21.* (3) *Dorsum editissimum, Plin. Ep. 6, 31.* (4) *Dorso dum pendet iniquo puppis, Virg. Aen. 10, 303.* (5) *Dorsum Apennini, Suet. Caes. 44.* (6) *Curt. 9, 8, 2.*

|| *Dorsuosus, a, um. adj. Great backed, that hath many ridges full of shelves, Solin. c. 27. Amm. Marc. 22, 20.*

† *Dorsus, i. m. A back. Ita dorsus totus prurit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44.*

|| * *Dorx, cis. f. A roe buck, or doe, Grat. 200. unde ē dorcas.*

* *Dorycnium, i. n. [ex δόρυ, hasta, & κνέω, scindo. Plinius sic appellatam scribit, quod cuspides in praeliis illā passim nascentē tingerentur] A poisonous herb, wherewith they poison arrow heads, darts, &c. rock-rose, Plin. 21, 105. & 32, 45. = Acneoron album.*

* *Doryphorus, i. m. [ex δόρυ, hasta, & φέρω, fero] A life-guard man, a pensioner, or partisan, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 86. Curt. 3, 3, 14.*

Dos, tis. f. [à Gr. δῶς, i. δῶς, Hesych.] A portion, or dowry, money, goods, or lands, given with a wife, in marriage. (2) Alio a property, a nature, an advantage, or privilege. (1) Dos est decem talenta, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 48. (2) Nec poteris simillae dotes numerare nec usus, Mart. 13, 10.

* *Dosis, is. f. δῶσις. A dose, or quantity of physic to be given at one time, Medic.*

* *Dōso, ōnis. m. [δῶσω, i. e. daturus] A great promiser, but no performer. Antigonus the grandson of Demetrius, so called by Plutarch in Coriolanus, & in P. Aemilius.*

Dossuarius, a, um. adj. ant. pro dorsuarius, Which beareth burdens on his back. Dossuaria jumenta, pack-horses, or mules, Varr. R. R. 2, 6.

† *Dossum, pro dorsum, Varr.*

Dōtālis, le. adj. Of, or pertaining to a dowry that is given with a woman in marriage. Dotalia praedia, Cic. Att. 15, 20. Dotales aedes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 30. Dotales agri, Ov. Fast. 5, 209. Super dotem haec tibi à me dotalia dona accedent, Liv. 26, 50. Nurus toto dotanda mari, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 646.

† *Dotalitium, i. n. A dowry, JCC. † Dos, Cic.*

|| *Dotaria, ae. f. A dowager, Cambd.*

|| *Dotarium, i. n. A dowry, JCC. † Dos, Cic.*

Dōtata, part. fima, sup. (1) Endowed, that hath a portion, or dowry given her. (2) Married, joined. (1) Dotatae maerant & malo & damno viros, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 60. Mulier dotatissima formā, whose beauty is portion enough, Ov. Met. 11, 301. (2) Ulmus vite dotata, Plin. 18, 68.

|| *Dōtātim, adv. Plentifully, Lexicogr. ex Plaut. sed q.*

|| *Dōtātio, ōnis. f. verb. An endowing, Cod.*

|| *Dōtātor, ōris. m. verb. He that gives a dowry, an endower, Cod.*

Dōto, āre. act. [à dos, dotis] To endow, to give a dowry. Vitellii filiam maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14.

Dōtor, āri, ātus. pass. To be endowed. Virgo formosa abundē dotata est, Apul. Apol. p. 547. Olea dotatur lacryma, Plin. 12, 38.

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Draba, vel Drabe, An herb growing a cubit high, having a tuft like elder at the top; yellow cress, Arabian mustard, Ruell. lib. 2. c. 89.

|| *Dracaena, ae. f. The female, or she dragon, Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. 2, 63. & Geor. 3, 245.*

Drachma, ae. f. [à Hebr. דַּרְחָמָן drachmon] A dram, the eighth, or rather the seventh part of an ounce, eighty-four of them going to a pound, twelve ounces to the pound, Scrib. Larg. Also a Greek coin, the same as the Roman denier, of the value of four sesterces, 7 d. ob. Vix drachmis obsonatus est decem, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20. Mille drachmarum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23.

Drāco, ōnis. m. δράκων [ἀπὸ τοῦ δράκω, ab acie acutā] (1) A dragon. (2) An old hardened vine-branch. (3) A fish called a quaviver. (4) Also the ensign to the several companies in a regiment. (5) The herb tarragon. (1) Vidi- mus immani specie tortūque draconem, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. ex Poëta. (2) Col. 5, 5. (3) Plin. 9, 43. (4) Amm. 16, 30. & Veg. 2, 13. (5) Jun.

|| *Drācōnārius, i. m. Qui draconis signum fert. An ensign- bearer, an antient, Veg. 2, 7.*

* *Drācōnigēna, ae. c. g. Which is bred of a dragon. Urbs draconigena, Thebes, Ov. Fast. 3, 865.*

* *Drācōnites, draconitos, seu draconitia, ae. m. A pre- cious stone taken out of the brain of a dragon, whilst alive, Plin. 37, 57. & Solin. c. 43.*

Dracontium, i. n. (1) Dragon-wort. (2) Also a kind of generous vine. (1) Plin. 24, 91. (2) Col. 3, 2.

VOL. II.

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Drācunculus, i. m. (1) A little dragon. (2) A herb, a kind of yarrow, having the stalk speckled like a dragon, or a root twisted like a dragon's-tail, dragons wort, or dragons. (3) Dracunculus hortensis, tarragon. Also a kind of shell-fish. (1) Lampr. in Alex. 14. (2) Plin. 25, 6. (3) Plin. 32, 53.

|| * *Drāma, ātis. n. [à δράω, ago, quomodo & fabu- lae partes actus dic.] The action of a play, comedy, or tra- gedy, Sidon.*

* *Drāmāticus, a, um. adj. Dramatic, belonging to the acting of plays.*

* *Drāpēta, ae. m. [à δράω, fugio] A fugitive, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.*

Draucus, i. m. voc. nequam. [à δράω, ago] Ut pathi- cus à τραδῆν pati, Mart. 11, 9.

Drenso, āre. act. To sing as a swan, Auct. Phi- lom. 23.

* *Drēpānis. f. A sea-swallow, Plin. 11, 107.*

* *Drōmas, ādis. [à δράμος, cursus] (1) A dromedary, a kind of camel very swift. (2) Also the name of a dog. (1) Cameli quos appellant dromadas, Liv. 30, 40. vid. & Curt. 5, 2, 10. (2) Ov. Met. 3, 217.*

Drōmedarius, i. m. A dromedary, Vulg. interpr. † Dromas.

* *Drōmo, ōnis. m. [à δράμος, cursus, quia celerrimē decurrit per summas aquas] (1) A pinnace, or swift bark that scoureth the seas. (2) Also a kind of fish very swift. (1) Cassiod. (2) Plin. 32, 53.*

* *Drōpax, cis. m. δράπαξ. A medicine, or ointment to take away hair, Mart. 10, 60.*

* *Drōsōmēli, n. [δρόσος, ros, & μέλι, mel] Honey-dew, Jun.*

Druidae, m. pl. Plin. & druides, Caes. [à Saxon. dry, i. e. magus] The druids, philosophers, or wise men among the Gauls and Britons, de his vid. Caes. de B. G. 1. 6. & Cic. de Div. 1, 40. & Plin. 16, 95.

|| *Drungus, i. m. A squadron, or loose band of soldiers, Veget. 3, 16. † Manus militum.*

Drūpac, pro dropetae, arum. f. pl. Unripe olives, or ra- ther olives waxing black with ripeness, and ready to fall off the tree, Plin. 17, 37.

* *Dryades, um. pl. f. [à δράί, quercus] The nymphs of the woods, Virg. Geor. 3, 40.*

* *Dryates, m. A precious stone found in the roots of trees, which burneth much like wood, Plin. 37, 73.*

* *Dryōphōnon, n. [ex δράς, quercus, arbor, & φέρω, caedes. Them. φέρω, occido] An herb like oak-fern, Plin. 27, 49.*

Dryophyte, es. A kind of frog, Plin. 37, 24. sed ib. al. diapetes.

* *Dryopteris, f. [ex δράς, & πτερίς, filix. Them. πτερά, ala. Nomen habet à vietis mucosisque roboribus, in qui- bus nascitur] An herb called oak-fern, petty-fern, Plin. 27, 48.*

* *Dryos hyphear, āris. n. A kind of mistletoe that groweth on oaks, Plin. 16, 94.*

D ante U.

† *Dua, pro duo, Two, or † twain. Vides sepulcra dua- duorum corporum, Cic. Orat. 46. ex Accio. Vid. etiam Quint. 1, 10.*

Duālis, le. adj. Pertaining to two, dual. Dualis nume- rus, Quint. 5, 1.

Dualiter, adv. In the dual number, Serv.

Dubiē, adv. Doubtfully, uncertainly. Signum dubiē da- tum, Cic. de Div. 1, 15. Conf. Liv. 22, 16.

|| *Dubiētas, atis. f. Doubtfulness. Sinē dubietate aliqua, Eutr. 6, 19.*

|| *Dubiosus, a, um. Doubtful, Gell. 3, 3. & 5, 10.*

Dubitandus, a, um. part. To be doubted. Dubitandaque pauci praescribunt alimenta dies, Glau. B. Gild. 102.

Dūbitābilis, e, adj. That may be doubted of, Ov. Met. 1, 223. & 13, 21. Also doubting. Dubitale pectus, Prud. Apoth. 580.

Dūbitans, tis. part. Doubting, Cic. pro Cluent. 28. Sall. B. C. 28. Hovering betwixt life and death. Dum supre- mam Telephus in auras exhalat lucem, & dubitantia lumina condit, Sil. Ital. 10, 154.

Dūbitanter, adv. Doubtingly, uncertainly. & Sinē ullā affirmatione dubitanter unumquodque dicere, Cic. de Inv. 2, 2.

Dūbitātio, ōnis. f. verb. A doubt, or mistrust. = In- jectus est hominibus scrupulus, & dubitatio, Cic. pro Cluent. 28. Nullam dubitationem apud me reliquisti, quantum me amares, Cic. Fam. 15, 23.

Dūbitātor, ōris. m. He that doubteth, Aug. † Qui dubitat.

Dūbitātur, imperf. It is doubted, Cic. pro Caecin. 22. Dubitatum est apud provincias, Tac. 12, 60.

Dūbitātus, a, um. part. Doubted, disbelieved. Intravit dubitati testā parentis, Ov. Met. 2, 20.

5 O

Dubite,

Dūbīto, āre. neut. [ā duo & bīto, eo] (1) *To doubt, or be in doubt, to mistrust.* (2) *To fear, to boggle, or hesitate.* (3) *To protract time, or delay.* (4) *To consider, to muse.* (5) *To waver.* (1) = *Dubitant*, haesitant, revocant se interdum vinolenti, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. (2) *Non dubitat mandare Lentulum vinculis, Cic. in Catil.* 4, 2. (3) *Dubitanti vestis adempta est, Ov. Met.* 2, 461. (4) *Restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 18. *Percipe, porro, quid dubitem, Virg. Aen.* 9, 190. (5) *Tac.* 6, 35.

Dūbium, i. n. (1) *A doubt, a question.* (2) *Danger, hazard.* (1) *Anima nostra in dubio est, Sall. B. C.* 52. (2) *Gnatae vita in dubium veniet, Ter. Adelp.* 3, 2, 42. *Pessimus in dubiis augur timor, Stat. Theb.* 3, 6.

Dūbīus, a, um. adj. [qu. duvius, quod duas vias habeat] (1) *Doubtful, dubious, variable, sharp on each side.* (2) *Dangerous, perilous.* (1) *Sumere pro certo, quod dubium est, Cic. de Div.* 2, 51. & *Si est exploratum, non est cunctandum, si dubium, non est conandum, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. *Dubia meditatae cuspide vulnus, Sil. Ital.* 4, 188. § *Dubius animi, Virg. Geor.* 3, 289. ¶ *Coena dubia, where there are so many dishes, that a man knows not which to eat of, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 28. *Dubia lux, twilight, Sen. Hippol.* 1, 8. (2) *Dubiis ne defice rebus, Virg. Aen.* 6, 196. *Is est amicus, qui in re dubia, re juvat, ubi re opus est, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 10. & *Conjux prosperis dubiisque sociis, Tac. Ann.* 12, 5, 5.

¶ *Dūcālis*, le. adj. *Belonging to a duke, or captain, ducal, Gloss. vet. ὀδυσσεύς.* † *Ad ducem pertinens.*

¶ *Dūcator*, ōris. m. *A pilot, or steer-man of a ship, Ulp. † Gubernator.*

¶ *Ducatix*, icis. f. *A she pilot, or conductress. Vitiorum ducatrices iracundia & libido, Apul. de Habit. doct.* Plat. p. 598.

Dūcātus, ūs. m. [ā duce, ut ā tribuno tribunatus] (1) *A conduct, or leading, a charge, or government, a generalship, a captain's place.* (2) *A play that children used of king and subject.* (3) *A dukedom, a duchy.* (1) *In omni ducatu ostentum expertissimum, Suet. Tiber.* 19. *Ducatum sceleri praebere, Flor.* 3, 21, 2. (2) *Puer ferebatur ducatus & imperia ludere, Suet. Ner.* 35. (3) *Ex usu hodierno.*

Duce, imperat. ā duco, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 4, 1. *Trin.* 2, 2, 103.

Dūcēnaria, ae. f. *The office of the ducenarius, Litt. ex Apul.*

Dūcēnarius, a, um. adj. *Of two hundred, Plin.* 7, 19. *Ducenarii judices, who judged in trials of small sums, Suet. Aug.* 32. & *Claud.* 24.

¶ *Dūcēnarius*, i. m. *A captain of two hundred men, Veget. Also called primus hastatus, Id.*

Ducendus, a, um. part. *To be led. Ex quibus unam legionem in Morinos ducendam C. Fabio legato dedit, Caes. B. G.* 5, 24.

Dūcēni, ae. a. pl. *Two hundred. Duceni nummi, Suet. Aug.* 41. *Ducena quinquaginta millia capitum, Liv.* 9, 19.

Ducens, tis. part. *Leading, drawing, bringing, deriving, &c. Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 63. *Vid. Duco.* ¶ *Sucking. Nec sequitur ducentem lacteus humor, Ov. Met.* 9, 258. *Conf. Sil.* 10, 98.

Dūcentēsimus, a, um. adj. *The two hundredth, Suet. teste Litt. sed q. certē Gell.* 14, 7.

Dūcenti, ae. a. pl. *Two hundred, Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 13.

Dūcenties, adv. *Two hundred times. Ducenties H. twenty million of sesterces, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 16.

¶ *Dūcīssa*, ae. f. [ā duce] *A duchess. Deficit idoneus auct. † Princeps femina, dux, Cic.*

Duco, ēre, xi, ūm. act. (1) *To lead, go along with, conduct, or wait on.* (2) *Ducere se, to sink.* (3) *To induce, move, or persuade.* (4) *To draw.* (5) *To form, to fashion, to beat out, to forge.* (6) *To protract, prolong, or delay.* (7) *To take, or derive.* (8) *To esteem, or reckon.* (9) *To wheedle, or cajole.* (10) *To marry.* (11) *To receive, to take along with him.* (12) *To begin.* (13) *To reckon, or compute.* (14) *To pass away.* (15) *A term in actions at law.* (16) *Met. To expose to sale.* (1) *Duc me ad eam, Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 23. & *Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep.* 107. *In ludum ducere & reducere, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 36. (2) § *Ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 8, 8. (3) § *Me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18. (4) *Pulmones & cor extrinsecus spiritum ducunt, Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. ¶ *Ducere suspiria, to sigh, Ov. Met.* 10, 402. *animam, spiritum, to live, Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 12. *alvum, to purge, Cell.* 7, 30. *naribus, to snuff up, Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 31. ¶ *Ducere aquam, to convey it, Cic. colorum, to take it, Virg. Ecl.* 9, 49. *fossam, vallum, to throw it up, Liv. poculo, to quaff, or drink up, Propert.* 2, 9, 21. *lanam, Ov. Met.*

4, 34. *penfa, to spin, Juv.* 12, 65. *ensem, Sil. murem, Virg. Aen.* 12, 378. *to draw it. aliquem in jus, to arrest him, Ter. aliquem in carcerem, to drag him to prison, Cic. Verr.* 5, 30. (5) *Ocreas lento ducunt argento, Virg. Aen.* 7, 634. *Ducere vivos de marmore vultus, Id. Aen.* 6, 583. *Ducere versus, to compose them, Ov. Trist.* 5, 12, 63. (6) *Nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. Ecl.* 9, 56. (7) *Ab auctoris ducunt libamina nomen, Ov. Fast.* 3, 733. (8) *Nihil ducere in bonis praeter virtutem, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 3. (9) *Ut phaleratis dictis me ducas, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 15. (10) *Emoriar, si non hanc uxorem duxero, Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 49. (11) *Duxit sua praemia victor, Ov. Met.* 10, 680. (12) *Qui commendationem ineuntis aetatis ad scelere duxerit, Cic. pro Deiot.* 1. (13) *Ut foenus quaternis centesimis ducant, Cic. Att.* 6, 2. (14) *Ducere aetatem, Hor. vitam, Cic. to live, or lead his life. ¶ diem somno, to sleep all day, Sen.* (15) *Vid. Ducor.* (16) *Injuste totum ducit, venditque poema, Hor. Ep.* 2, 75.

Dūcor, i, ūs. pass. Besides the other significations from *Duco*, it often signifies, by an ellipsis, *to be led to execution, to be sued in law.* A calvo ad calvum duci imperavit, *Suet. Cal.* 27. *Perseverantes duci jussi, Plin. Ep.* 10, 97. *vid. etiam Sen. de Ira,* 1, 16. *de Tranq. Anim.* 14. & alibi.

† *Dūco*, āre. *To govern, Varr.*

Ductans, tis. part. *Drawing along, &c. Tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Adelp.* 4, 7, 34. *Vid. Ducto.*

Ductarius, a, um. adj. *That draweth, or guideth. Funis ductarius, the line, or rope that runneth in the pulley, Vitruv.* 10, 5.

Ductilis, le. adj. (1) *Easy to be drawn, ductile, that can easily be beaten into thin plates with a hammer.* (2) *Conveyed into.* (1) *Aes ductile, quod & regulare, Plin.* 34, 20. (2) *Ductile flumen, an aqueduct, Mart.* 12, 31.

Ductim, adv. *By little and little, leisurely, as it were by drawing. ¶ Pars operis ductim potius, quam caesim facienda, Col.* 4, 25. *Conf. Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 13.

Ductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying, a drawing. ¶ Ductio rudentum, Vitruv.* 10, 19. *Aquarum ducti-ones, aqueducts, Id.* 1, 1. *Alvi ductio, a purge, Cell.* 2, 12.

¶ *Ductitatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A leading often about, Aug.*

Ductitius, a, um. adj. *Easy to be led, ductile, malleable. Ferrum ductitium, Quint. lib.* 6.

Ductito, āre. (1) *To lead quickly away.* (2) *To lead up and down.* (3) *To cheat, to decoy.* (4) *To take for a wife, or miss.* (1) *Venales illuc ductitavit quisquis est, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 26. (2) *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 7, 34. *sed alii aliter leg.* (3) *Ego follitim ductitabo, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 15. (4) *Quasi bella sit, quasi campse reges ductitent, Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 60.

Ducto, āre. freq. (1) *To lead.* (2) *To wheedle.* (3) *To keep a miss.* (4) *To esteem, or account.* (1) *Sylla exercitum ductavit, Sall. B. C.* 11. ¶ *Hoc Quintiliani, cum castē & antiquē dictum esset, aevo videbatur, ob. freq. usum vā ductare, in obs. Aded honesta verba moribus perdimus.* (2) *Me ductavit dolis, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 109. (3) *Amicam ductat decrepitus senex, Plaut. Afn.* 5, 2, 13. *vid. & Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 15. (4) *Omen ego pro nihilo esse ducto, Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 86. ¶ *Cornua ductare nervo, to draw a bow, Val. Flacc.* 6, 376. *Ductare aliquem labiis, to gibe, or make mouths at, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 15.

Ductor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be led, or guided, to be cheated, &c. Vid. Ducto.*

Ductor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A guide, a captain, a leader.* (2) *A conveyer.* (1) *Ductores Danaum, Virg. Aen.* 2, 14. (2) *Ductor aquarum Tiberis, Stat. Syl.* 3, 5, 11. *Gregis ductor, a bull, Sen.*

Ducturus, a, um. part. *About to lead. Qua terrestri itinere ducturus exercitum videbatur, Curt.* 9, 31. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 45. & 34, 16.

Ductus, a, um. (1) *Led on, direct, straight.* (2) *Drawn.* (3) *Moved, induced.* (4) *Met. Begun, drawn out.* (5) *Derived.* (6) *Counted, or computed.* (1) = *Ductae & directae viae, Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (2) *Sorte ducti, Tac.* 13, 29. (3) *Caritate patriae ductus, Nep. Alcib.* 5. (4) *Sermo ductus ē percontatione, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 60. (5) *Unde hoc totum ductum & conflatum mendacium est? Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 16. (6) *Solvere centesimis ductis, cum renovatione singulorum annorum, Cic. Attic.* 6, 1. *Vid. Duco.*

Ductus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A leading, conduct.* (2) *A draught, shape, form, or figure.* (3) *Also a conduit-pipe for the conveyance of water.* (1) *Pompeius rem optime ductu suo gessit, Cic. pro L. Manil.* 21. & *Partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis, Suet. Aug.* 21. *Recepta signa ductu Germanici,*

Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. 2, 41. (2) Literarum ductus pueri sequantur, Quint. 10, 2. Qui ductus oris, qui vultus, Cic. de Fin. 5, 17. ¶ Labiorum ductus, a making of wry mouths, Gell. 18, 4. (3) Adde ductus aquarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4.

Dudum, adv. (1) But late, a while ago, not long since. (2) Heretofore. (3) Also a great while since, long ago. (1) Dixi dudum, materiam aliam esse joci, aliam severitatis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. (2) Incertior sum quam dudum, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5. (3) Ut beneficium verbis initum dudum, re comprobet, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 5.

¶ Duella, ae. f. The third part of an ounce, Bud.
¶ Duellarius, a, um. adj. Martial, belonging to war, Litt. ex Caes. sed q.

† Duellator, ōris. m. verb. A warrior, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68. † Bellator.

† Duellicus, a, um. adj. [à duellum] Warlike, martial. Equorum duellica proles, Lucr. 2, 660. Ars duellica, Plaut. Epid. 2, 4, 14.

¶ Duellis, is. c. g. unde in comp. perduellis, An enemy, Arnob.

Duellum, i. n. Battle, war between two people, kings, or parties. Antiqui nomina contrahebant, quo essent aptiora, ut duellum, bellum, vid. Cic. in Orat. 45. Duellum Populo Romano cum Carthaginiensi est, Liv. Duellum Pop. Rom. cum rege Antiocho esse iussit, Id. ¶ Domi duellique, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 13. Conf. Liv. 22, 10.

† Duellus, a, um. adj. Duellus quidam dicere bellos ausi, Quint. 1, 4. Facies virginis duella, Pretty handsome, Naev. † Bellus.

Duicentis dicebatur cum altero, i. e. cum filio census, vel quis cum prole in civitatem adscribebatur, Fest.

¶ Duidens, pro bidens, Fest.
† Duigae. Vid. Bigae, Varr.

Duim, is, &c. pro dem, des, det, dent. Quod edat tam duim quam perduim, Plaut. Aul. 5, 6, 6. Ne duis, Id. ib. 2, 2, 61. Ne verba imprudenti duit, Cic. Catil. 1, 9.

† Duini, Twain, Varr. † Bini.

† Duis, adv. [à Gr. δὲ, unde postea bis] Glc.

† Duis & duint, pro dederis & dederint, Plaut. Vid. Duim.

¶ Duistae, arum. pl. m. A sort of hereticks, such as Marchion, who held a duty in the godhead, Prud. Ham. praef. 37.

¶ Dulcicidus, a, um. Bitter sweet, Qu. Seren.

Dulcè, adv. sime, sup. Sweetly, comically, pleasantly. = Astitit & dulcè & comoedicè, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58. ubi dulce legit Gulielm. Tutius itaque dixeris dulciter, q. v.

Dulcedo, inis. f. (1) Sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness, fondness, desire. (2) Harmony, melody. (3) Luxury. (1) Movit dulcedine sensum voluptas, Cic. de Fin. 2, 13. ¶ Amaritudo, Id. Dulcedo invasit proximis comitiis tribunorum militum plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13. (2) Avium dulcedo, Ad Herenn. 2, 21. (3) = Dulcedine corruptelaeque mores depravati, Cic. de Legg. 2, 15.

Dulcesco, ère. incept. To wax sweet. Uva maturata dulcescit, Cic. de Senect. 15.

Dulciarius, a, um. adj. Dulciarius pistor, A maker of march-panes, or other such like sweet things in paste, a confectioner, Mart. 14, 222. in lemmate.

Dulciculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à dulcis] Sweetish, somewhat sweet. Dulcicula potio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. Dulciculus caleus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 177. Formula blanditiarum, ubi & plures legas.

¶ Dulciferus, a, um. Bearing sweet. Cantharum dulciferum propinare, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 18.

¶ Dulcilocus, a, um. Sweetly sounding. Dulciloquos calamos Euterpe flatibus urget, Auson. Eidyll. 20, 4.

¶ Dulcimodus, a, um. adj. Sweet, or melodious. Dulcimodi psalmi, Prud. Psych. 664. † Suavis, dulcis.

Dulcio, ire. To become sweet. Humor dulcit, ubi per terras crebrius percolatur, Lucr. 2, 473.

¶ Dulciolum, i. n. A sweet-meat, or a junket, Apul. p. 131.

Dulcis, ce. adj. ior, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Sweet, delicious. (2) Pleasant, delightful, charming. (3) Loving, dear, beautiful, lovely. (4) Successful. (5) Fresh, sweet, not salt. (1) Omne animal sentit dulcia atque amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13. Suaviolum ambrosia dulci dulcius, Catull. 96, 2. ¶ Vinum dulce & salum, Cels. 2, 29. (2) Fugiente dulcis murmurat rivo sonus, Sen. Hip. 514. (3) Optime & dulcissime frater, Cic. de Legg. 3, 11. (4) Cleopatra fortunâ dulci ebria, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 12. ¶ acerbis, Cic. (5) Mare Caspium dulcius ceteris, Curt. 6, 4, 18.

† Dulcitas, atis. f. Sweetness, Naev. † Dulcedo.

Dulciter, adv. Sweetly, gently. = Sensus dulciter & jucundè movetur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. Dulcius, Id. in

Orat. 47. Historia Graeca dulcissime scripta, Id. de Clar. Orat. 19.

Dulcitus, inis. f. Sensus dulcitudine commovetur, Cic. de Orat. 3, 25.

¶ Dulco, are. act. To sweeten, Sidon. Edulco, Mart. ap. Gell.

Dulcor, ōris. m. [à dulce] Sweetness, Plin. ap. Litt. sed q.

Dulcoratio, ōnis. f. verb. A making sweet, Afran.

* Dūlia, ae. f. [à δῦλος, servus] The service of a bondman, or slave, Eccl.

† Dulicè, adv. Slavishly, servilely, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

Dum, adv. (1) Until. (2) Upon condition that, provided that, so that. (3) While, whilst, as long as. (4) As yet. (1) Expectat dum Atticum conveniam, Cic. Att. 7, 1. (2) Dum res maneant, fugiant verba, Cic. (3) Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17. (4) Nihil dum enim sciebat, Cic. Fam. 10, 12. ¶ It. syllabica adjectio, ut adedum, agedum, quidum, eodum. quae vid. suis locis.

Dūmētum, i. n. (1) A place full of bushes, or brambles. (2) Met. Intricacy, perplexity. (1) Septum vepribus & dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. (2) Stoicorum dumeta, Cic. Acad. 4, 35.

Dummōdo, adv. So that, provided that. Omnia honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur, Cic. Offic. 3, 21.

Dūmōsus, a, um. adj. Full of bushes, brambles, or briars, bushy. Arva dumosa, Virg. Georg. 2, 180. Dumosi montes, Col. 4, 33.

Dūmus, i. m. [qu. à δῦμα, quod illos subeant animalia] A bush, all kind of thorns, briars, or brambles, a grove. Horrida dumis rura, Virg. Aen. 4, 526.

Duntaxat, adv. (1) Only, alone. (2) At least. (3) To wit. (1) Peditatu duntaxat utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Liv. (2) Nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis, quam cum florebamur, Cic. Att. 4, 3. (3) Vitia quoque & delicta duntaxat modica perpeffus, Suet. Aug. 66. Sic interpretatur Casaub. ut respondeat τὸ δὴ μάλιστα vet. Gloss. etfi commodè ad secundam notionem referri posse videtur.

Duo, ae, o. [à dua, ante Quintiliani aetatem ab omnibus dici notat ipse, Inst. 1, 5.] pl. à δῦο, Id. (1) Two, twain. (2) Both. (1) § Duo, nec plures, Glc. (2) Legem duabus proposuit partibus, Phaedr. 3, 13. ¶ Duo aliquando in acc. ponitur pro duos, Duo plurimi facio, Cic. Fam. 3, 4. Si duo praeterea tales Idea tulisset terra viros, Virg. Aen. 11, 285.

Dūōdecies, adv. Twelve times, Cic. Verr. 2, 75. Liv. 38, 28.

Dūōdecim, adj. indecl. Twelve, Cic. de Legg. 1, 5.

Dūōdecimus, a, um. adj. The twelfth, Caes. B. G. 2, 23.

Duodēnarius, a, um. adj. Of twelve, Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

Duodēni, ae. adj. a, pl. Twelve, Caes. B. G. 5, 14.

Duodēnāginta, plur. indecl. Eighty-eight, wanting two of ninety, Plin. 3, 20.

¶ Duodenum, i. n. One of the intestines so called, Med.

Duodēoctōginta, pl. indecl. Seventy-eight, Plin. 3, 9.

Duodēquadrāgeni, ae, a, pl. Thirty-eight, Plin. 36, 2.

Duodēquadrāgesimus, a, um. The eight and thirtieth, Liv. 1, 40.

Duodēquingenta. Forty-eight, Col. 9, 14. Liv. 9, 35.

Duodēsexagesimus, a, um. The fifty-eighth, Paterc. 2, 53, 3.

Duodētricēsimus, a, um. The eight and twentieth, Gell. 3, 10.

Duodētricies, adv. Eight and twenty times, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

Duodētrīginta, pl. indecl. Eight and twenty, Varr. 1, 1. Liv. 28, 18.

Duodēviceni, ae, a. Eighteen, Liv. 21, 41.

Duodēvicēsimus, & duodēvigēsimus, a, um. The eighteenth, Tac. Hist. 1, 55, 3. Liv. 27, 12.

Duodēvicēsimānus, a, um. Of the two and twentieth legion, Tac. Hist. 5, 1, 3.

¶ Dūōnum, bonum. ant. Fest.

Dupla, ae. pro duplum, sc. pars, Varr.

¶ Duplares. Soldiers having double allowance, or pay, Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

Duplariae sive duplares actiones, dicuntur à JCC. quae in duplum dabantur.

Duplex, icis. adj. [ex duo, & plico, i. e. duas habens plicas] (1) Double, twofold. (2) Twice as much, big, or many. (3) Also broad. (4) Crafty, subtil, wily. (1) Duplici panno patientia velat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25. (2) Duplex

Duplex stipendium, *Liv.* ¶ Duplici spe uti, *to have two strings to his bow*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 2, 13. Et nux ornat mensas cum duplici ficu, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 122. i. e. *marisca*. vid. *Plin.* 15, 19. Duplicia ferraamenta, *Col.* 1, 8. (3) Duplici aptantur dentalia dorso, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 172. (4) Cursus duplicis per mare Ulyssæi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 6, 7.

Duplicandus, a, um. part. *To be doubled*, *Liv.* 27, 11.

Duplicans, tis. part. *Doubling*, *Sil.* 13, 234.

Duplicarius, vel duplicarius, a, um. adj. Duplicarius miles, *A soldier that had double pay, or wages for his good service*, *Liv.* 2, 59. & *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16.

Duplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubling*, *Sen. Q. N.* 4, 8. *Vitruv.* 3, 3.

Duplicato, adv. *Two ways and manners*, *Plin.* 2, 14.

Duplicatus, a, um. part. (1) *Doubled, made twice as many, or great.* (2) *Bowed, or bended.* (1) *Iterata & duplicata verba*, *Cic. in Part. Orat.* (6) *Duplicata gloria descendere*, *Id. pro Domo*, 35. (2) *Duplicato poplite*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 927.

Dupliciter, adv. *Doubly, for two causes.* Dupliciter delectatus sum tuis literis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

Duplico, āre. act. (1) *To make twice as much, big, or long.* (2) *To increase, or make bigger.* (1) *Duplicavit modum battae*, *Nep. in Iph.* 1. *Duplicare numerum*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 22. (2) *Sol decedens crescentes duplicat umbras*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 67.

Duplicor, āri. pass. *To be doubled.* Materiēque manu certā duplicarier arte, *Manil.* 4, 248. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 417.

Duplio, ōnis. m. [à duplus, ut à ternus, ternio] *The double, the paying double the trespass*, *Plin.* 18, 3.

Duplō, adv. *Twice as much.* Duplō major, *Plin.* 11, 16. sed potest esse nomen à duplus, q. v.

¶ Duplo, āre. unde pass. duplari, *To double*, *Caius.* † *Duplico*, *Cic.*

Duplum, i. n. *The double, or twice so much.* Poena dupli, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 3.

Duplus, a, um. adj. *Double, twice so much.* Dupla pars, *Cic. de Univers.* 7. Duplo & triplo intervallo distans septem orbes inveniuntur, *Cic. de Univers.* 7. Duplam pecuniam in thesauris reposuit, *Liv.* 29, 19. ¶ Dupla agnina, *lamb so big that it may equally be called mutton*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 39.

Dupondarius, & dipondarius, a, um. *Holding, or weighing two pounds*, *Col.* 4, 30. *Plin.* 34, 2.

Dūpondius, qui duo pondo continet. *Of two pounds weight, or three halfpence.* Vid. *Varr. de L. L.* 4. in extr.

¶ Dura mater. *The membrane which covers the brain*, *Medic.* Membrana cerebrum amiciens, *Scal. cerebri custos*, *Gaza.*

Durābilis, le. adj. *Durable, of long continuance, lasting.* Quod caret alternā requie durabile non est, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 89. Durabilia & scetilia, quae modicē humida, *Plin.* 16, 83.

Durābilitas, ātis. f. *Long continuance*, *Pallad.* 1, 36. *Poma durabilitate praecipua sunt*, *Id.* 12, 7.

Durācinus, a, um. adj. *That hath an hard, or tough skin, or rind, or the body whereof cleaves to the wood.* Duracinae uvae, *grapes with tough skins*, *Suet. Aug.* 76. Duracina Persica, *peaches that will not easily part from the stones*, *Plin.* 15, 11.

Durāmen, inis. n. & duramentum, i. n. (1) *An hardening, a congealing.* (2) *The arm of a vine.* (3) *Met. Constancy, stability, hardening, strengthening.* (1) *Vis magna geli, magnum duramen aquarum*, *Lucr.* 6, 529. (2) *Cujus longitudinis sint duramina*, *Col.* 4, 22. Et partem duramenti recidere, *Id. ibid.* (3) *Humanae imbecillitatis efficacissimum duramentum necessitas*, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 10.

Durans, tis. part. (1) *Hardening, astringent.* (2) *Continuing, abiding, lasting.* (1) *Sorba nimium durantia ventres*, *Mart.* 13, 26. (2) *Durante antiquorum memoria*, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 24.

* Durateus, a, um. adj. [à δούρα, seu δέγρα, ligna. Them. δέβ, lignum] *Wooden, or of wood.* Equus durateus, *the Trojan wooden horse*, *Lucr.* 1, 477.

Duratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Continuance, perseverance, duration*, *Litt. ex Liv.* sed locum non citat.

Duratrix, icis. f. verb. *She that hardeneth.* Duratrix firmitas, *Plin.* 14, 3.

Duratus, a, um. part. (1) *Hardened.* (2) *Dried.* (3) *Frozen.* (4) *Met. Confirmed.* (5) *Patient.* (1) *Duratae igui battae*, *Curt.* 3, 2. (2) *Piscibus sole duratis vescuntur*, *Curt.* 9, 10. (3) *Duratus frigore pontus*, *Ovid. ex Pont.* 4, 9, 85. *Durata unda riget*, *Tib.* 4, 1, 156. *caementis*, *Liv.* 21, 11. (4) *Duratus malis laboribus, usu armorum*, *Liv.* 38, 17. & 42, 52. (5) *Fatale exitium corde durato feram*, *Phaedr.* 2, 9.

Durē, adv. *Hardly, harshly.* Pleraque durē dicere credit eos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 66. *Rar. occ. duriter saepius.*

Dureo, ēre. inusit. nisi in praet. duruerant, *To be hard*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 830.

Durescens, tis. part. *Growing hard.* Durescente materia, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 8.

Dūresco, ēre. incept. [à dureo] (1) *To wax, or become hard, to be hardened.* (2) *To be frozen.* (3) *To continue long.* (1) *Limus durescit*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 80. (2) *Frigoribus durescit humor*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) *In Catonis lectione durescere*, *Quint.* 2, 5.

Dureta, ae. f. voc. *Hispanicum.* A vessel, or wooden chair in a bath to sit and bathe in, *Suet. Aug.* 82.

¶ Dūricordium, ae. f. *Durities cordis, Hardness of heart*, *Ter.* † *Duritia*, *Ov.*

Dūricorius, a, um. adj. *Which hath a hard skin*, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 16. Vid. *Plin.* 15, 19.

Dūritas, ātis. f. *Churlishness, rigour, cruelty.* ¶ Quanta in alterā duritas, in alterā comitas? *Cic. de Senect.* 18. *Duritas morum*, *Id.*

Dūriter, adv. ius. comp. (1) *Hardly, painfully.* (2) *Rudely, roughly, ungently, harshly, ruggedly.* (3) *Grievously, heinously.* (1) = *Vitam parē ac duriter agebat*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 47. *Durius proferre aliquid*, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. (2) *Factum à vobis duriter immisericorditerque*, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 5, 29. (3) *Durius accipere visus est*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Duritia, ae. f. (1) *Hardness.* (2) *Met. Cruelty, ruggedness, harshness.* (3) *Costiveness.* (4) *Sparing, living hard.* (5) *Stupidity.* (6) *Duritiae, pl. Tumor, swelling.* (1) *Lignum intus grandis firmaeque duritiae*, *Plin.* 13, 18. *Duritia lacertorum, brawniness, firmness*, *Plin. Paneg.* 82. (2) *Timet ne sua duritia illa antiqua adaucta sit*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 26. ¶ *Lenitas*, *Suet.* (3) *Cum amitam ex duritiā alvi cubantem visitaret*, &c. *Suet. Ner.* 34. (4) = *Parfimoniā & duritiā disciplinae aliis eram*, *Plaut. Moss.* 1, 2, 75. (5) ¶ *Fortitudinem audacia imitatur, & patientiam duritia immanis*, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. (6) *Ammoniacum duritias emollit*, *Plin.* 24, 14. ¶ *Duritia oris, impudence*, *Cic.*

Durities, ei. f. idem, *Cic. pro Domo*, 38. *Lucr.* 4, 269.

Dūriusculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat rough, harsh, unpolished.* Inferit dūriusculos quosdam versus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16.

Duro, āre. act. & neut. (1) *To harden, or inure to hardships.* (2) *To full, mill, or thicken cloth.* (3) *To make hardy, or strong.* (4) *To abide, or bear.* (5) *To last, or continue.* (6) *To forbear.* (7) *To last.* (8) *To become hard.* (9) *To stop, or make costly.* (1) *Mula ungulas durat*, *Col.* 6, 37. *Durabat exercitum*, *Paterc.* 2, 78. ¶ *Frictio vehemens durat corpus, lenis molit*, *Cels.* 2, 14. (2) *Litt. ex Plaut.* (3) *Hoc se labore durant adolescentes*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 27. (4) *Carinae durare nequeunt imperiosius aequor*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 7. (5) *Ira manet duratque dolor*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 384. (6) *Nec durare valuit, quin*, &c. *Suet. Claud.* 26. (7) *Afinius paenē ad extremum duravit*, *Cic. Dial. de Orat.* 17. (8) *Tum durare solum coeperit*, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 35. (9) *Sorba durantia ventres*, *Mart.* 13, 26.

Duror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hardened, &c.* Duratur cortice pellis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 494. Vid. *Duro.*

DURUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup. ab Hebr. דור duravit*] (1) *Hard, stiff.* (2) *Rough, unpleasant, stale.* (3) *Obstinate, inexorable.* (4) *Blunt, clownish, boorish, rustic, hardy.* (5) *Sharp, nipping, pinching.* (6) *Hardy, rugged, patient in labour.* (7) *Rigorous, cruel, severe.* (8) *Costive, bound.* (9) *Scarce, dear.* (10) *Gripping, tenacious.* (11) *Impudent, shameless.* (12) *Dull, harsh, without spirit, unpolished.* (1) *Cautes durae*, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 43. *glebae*, *Id. Aen.* 7, 747. ¶ *Calamidis dura signa sed molliora quam Canachi*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 70. (2) *Mella durum Bacchi domitura saporem*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 102. *Duriora vina*, *Col.* (3) = *Adeone ingenio te esse duro, & inexorabili?* *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 12. ¶ *Durae sorores, the fates*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 184. (4) = *Ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. = *Cavendum ne quid durum, aut rusticum sit*, *Id. Off.* 1, 35. *Apenninus durissimos boves pro generat*, *Col.* 6, 1. (5) *Dura hyems*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 239. (6) = *Gens dura ac aspera cultu*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 730. *Durus Ulysses*, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 5, 51. *quem & laboriosum vocat Horatius.* (7) = *Scio saevus quam sit homo, & durus*, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 20. sed al. aliter leg. (8) *Dura alvus*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 27. (9) *Annona facta erat durior*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 6. (10) = *Durus nimis attentusque videris*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 91. (11) *Duri puer oris & audax*, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 451. ¶ *Non constans, sed durum videtur*, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 34. *Durior inventus est Caelius*, *Caes.*

Caes. B. C. 3, 20. (12) *Attilius poeta durissimus, Cic. Att.* 14, 20.

|| *Dufius*, i. m. *The devil.* Quosdam daemones, quos duos Galli nominant, *Aug. unde Brit. The duce take thee.* *Vid. Coel.* 2, 6.

Duumvir, i. m. & *duumviri*, ōrum. *Two officers of Rome that had an authority like our sheriffs, vid. Liv.* 1, 26. & *Caes. B. C.* 1, 30.

Duumvirālis, le. adj. *Pertaining to that office, Digest.* 50, 3, 1.

Duumvirātus, ūs. m. *The office of two in equal authority; the sheriffdom in a city, Plin. Ep.* 4, 22.

Dux, dūcis. c. g. [à *duco*, *dux*] (1) *A leader, a leading person, a ring-leader.* (2) *A king.* (3) *A commander, a captain general, a leader.* (4) *A lieutenant-general, an admiral.* (1) = *Dux* & *princeps* *ficariorum, Cic. Nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem praebuit, Id. de Amic.* 11. & *Clodium* aut *ministrium* *seditionis, aut ducem vidistis, Cic. pro Coel.* 32. = *signifer, Id. Dux gregis, the ram, Ov. Amor.* 3, 13, 17. *armenti, the bull, Id. Met.* 8, 882. (2) & *Cum populo* & *duce* *fraudente, Hor. Od.* 3, 3. (3) *Pompeius dux prudentissimus, Patere.* 2, 29. & *Res Romana* *validior ducibus, quàm exercitu, Liv.* (4) & *In Leuctrica pugna, imperatore Epaminonda, Pelopidas fuit dux, Nep. Pelop.* 4. *Dux* & *praefectus* *classis, Cic.*

* *Dyas*, ādis. f. *Two, a duce, a brace, a couple, Arithm.* 4. *Numerus binarius.*

* *Dynamis*, f. [*δύναμις*, *potestas.* Th. *δύναμις*, *possum*] *Power, plenty, store, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 77.

* *Dynasta*, vel *dynastes*, ae. m. *A nobleman of great power, a prince, a ruler, a potentate, a lord.* Si erit iste nebulo cum his *dynastis* in gratiā, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. Erat eo tempore *Thyus dynastes Paphlagoniae, C. Nep. Datam.* 2, 2.

Dynastia, ae. f. *A government, seniority, or lordship, particularly among the Egyptians, Chron.*

* *Dyota*, ae. f. *A pot with two ears, Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 8. *Vid. Diota.*

|| * *Dyscōlus*, a, um. adj. [*ex δύς*, *difficulter*, & *κόλον*, *cibus*] *Forward, wayward, peevish, Vulg. interpr.* 1 *Petr.* 2, 18. † *Difficilis, durus, Cic.*

* *Dysenteria*, ae. f. [*ex δύς*, & *έντερον*, *intestinum.* Them. *έντός*, *intus*] *The bloody flux, or the griping of the guts, Cels.* 4, 22. *Saepe & Cic. sed Graecis literis.*

* *Dysentericus*, a, um. adj. *One that is troubled with that disease, Plin.* 20, 5.

|| * *Dysphoricus*, a, um. [Them. *φέρω*, *fero*] *Set on, hard, rigorous, Firm.*

Dyspnoea, ae. f. [à *δύς*, *aegrè*, & *πνέω*, *spiro*] *Hardness, or shortness of breath, purfness, Plin.* 23, 24. *Cels.* 4, 4.

* *Dysūria*, ae. f. [à *δύς*, & *ένρον*, *urina*] *The difficulty of making water, Cic. Att.* 10, 10.

* *Dysūricus*, a, um. *Dysuriā laborans, δυσουρία πόνον, Graecis literis, Cic. Fam.* 7, 26.

E.

E, the second vowel, and fifth letter in the Greek alphabet, from the Hebrew ע, to which it answers in alphabetical order, and from which it takes its figure; for by turning it to the right hand, to comply with our way of writing, it stands thus Π, and by taking the separate perpending line, and joining it transverse to the foot, that it may answer the top line, we easily form E. There is indeed another figure of the Greek letter, but later, viz. Ε, which our Saxon ancestors borrowed from them without any variation. This letter was both long and short in the old Greek, as it is still in most languages, who pronounce λέγω, and λήγω, though of a quite different sense, and innumerable such words, after the same manner; from which ambiguity often ariseth. To obviate this, and perhaps some other inconveniencies, they invented Η to express the long sound, or, to speak more properly, robbed their alphabet of one of its letters, which were but sixteen, and supplied the want of it by a mark of aspiration, writing εθμός for HETHMOΣ. But this only could supply the want of their banished Η in the beginning of their words, therefore they found themselves under a necessity of inventing three letters more to express it in the middle, namely Θ, Χ, Φ. But of this see more in the letter Η.

To proceed, this letter E in old Greek was pronounced like a, as Ο was sounded like s. In Latin it is changed into, and hath a mutual intercourse with, all its sister vowels, as they with it; into a, as from *sero*, *satus*, *reor*, *ratus*; so in like manner a into e, as *tracto*, *detrecto*; e into i, as *emo*, *eximo*, *perimo*; as in like manner i into e, as *eligans* was writ by the antients for *elegans*, as *Gellius* 11, 2. tells us; and in some words these vowels are writ indifferently, as *beri* or *here*. So Augustus and Livy, as we are told by *Quintilian*, *Instit. Orat.* 1, 7. took the liberty of writing other words, as *sibe* and *quase* for *sibi* and *quasi*, supposing this way of writing came nearest to the common pronunciation; for e in Latin, as well as Greek, was pronounced ei; hence the Romans, in the three like Cases of the plural number of the third declension, writ many, if not all, words indifferently in *is*, *es*, or *eis*, as *partis*, *partes*, or *parteis*; and in the accusative and ablative singular of the same declension, in many words these endings are indifferently used, as might be shewn by innumerable examples. That e and o are thus interchangeably used, is evident in *pendo*, *pondus*, *tego*, *toga*, and in Greek λέγω, λόγος, τρόπος, so in like manner o into e, as from *vos* is derived *vester*; to omit that *vostrum* and *vestrum*, *advorsum* and *adversum* are read in pure writers. Lastly, the same is also observed in e and u, u and e, as in *percello*, *perculi*, *perculsum*; *juro*, *dejero*, *pejero*. In the composition of diphthongs, e is a prepositive only in two words, *hei* and *heu*; subjunctive after words innumerable in a, as *aedes*, *ager*, &c. Also after o in words from the Greek diphthong oi, as οἶστρος, *oestrus*, οἰδίππης, *Oedipus*. In the contracted notes of the antients, E. is put for *Est*, *Ennius*, *Edilis*; E. B. *Ejus Bona*; E. D. *Ejus Domus*; E. E. *Ejus Etas*; E. F. *Egregia Femina*; *Erigere fecit*; E. F. *vel E. FIL. Ejus filius*.

E A E

E ante A.

E. Praep. cum abl. per apoc. ab. *ex*; ut a, ab; ἐκ, ἐξ.
(1) *Out of*. (2) *Of, or from*. (3) *Of the matter*.
(4) *Of the cause, for*. (5) *After*. (6) *In, or according to*. (1) E flammâ petere cibum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 38. (2) E servo libertus, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 10. (3) E rubigine, non è ferro factum est, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 13. (4) Laborat è dolore, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 34. (5) Statim è somno, *Tac. de Germ.* 22, 1. (6) E meo quidem animo facias rectius, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 3. ¶ E cum suo casu quasi adverbialiter saepe usurpatur; ut, è contrario, *Plin.* 10, 54. è diverso, *Id.* 2, 51. è contrariâ parte, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 39. contrariwise, on the other side, or part. è facili, easily, *Plin.* è longinquo, afar off, *Id.* è regione, over against, just opposite, *Cic.* è republicâ, for the profit of it, *Id. pro Planc.* 4. è vestigio, out of hand, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 5. è me nihil metuas, as to me you need fear nothing, *Ter.* è re natâ, according to the present occasion, *Id. Adelph.* 3, 1, 8. è re alicujus, for one's good, *Plaut.* & ab re, *Id.* ¶ In compositione signif. modò eminentiam & perfectionem; ut, *eludo*, *exoro*; aliquando privationem; ut *enodis*, *exanguis*; aliquando intentionem; ut, *edurus*. § Aliquando privat & intendit in eâdem voce, ut *elevo*. Quandoque signif. extra, ut *educo*, *excludo*, i. e. extra duco, extra claudio, *It.* in compos. est jurandi particula, ut *Ecastor*. i. e. Castore affirmo; tanquam eo citato teste, *M.* vel. per Aphaer. pro Mecastor, *Becm.* ¶ E in appositione & in compositione invenitur ante b, d, g, l, m, n, r, & ante j & v, loco consonantium.

Ea, ejus, ei. f. [à m. is, pron.] *She*, or *that*. Ea habitabat Rhodi, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 27. Eâ sum aetate, *Id. Hec.* 5, 1, 10.

Ea, adv. loci. *That way*, quasi eâ viâ. Ea transire flumen, qua transductus esset equitatus, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 64.

Eadem, ejusdem. f. ab *idem* pronomine. *The same*. Idem vultus, eadem frons, *Cic. Off.* 1, 26.

Eae, pl. f. ab *ea* pronom. *They, those*.

E B L

Eale, *A beast in India of the bigness of an horse, with moveable horns*, *Plin.* 8, 30.

Eamse, *pro eam ipsam*. *Her very self*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 17, &c.

Eapse, *pro ea ipse*, *Fest.* unde, Reque eapse *pro* reapse, *Scip. Afr.*

* Earites, ae. m. [ab εαρ, Poët. sanguis] Idem quod Haematites, *Plin.* 36, 37. *The blood-stone*, *Coel.* 3, 12.

Eatenus, eâ sc. parte tenus. *So far forth, so far, so long, hitherto, or to that time*. Ferre aliquem eatenus, quoad, &c. *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3.

E ante B.

¶ Ebacchor, ari, *To be very drunk*, *Lamprid.* † De bacchor, *Ter.*

Ebënum, i. n. *The wood of the eben tree, ebony*. India nigrum fert ebënum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 117.

Ebënus, i. f. [ex Heb. עֲבֹנִים *Hebnim* in plur. propter duo genera: erat enim & ebur fossilis, *Plin.* 36, 29.] *The eben-tree* whereof the wood is black as jet within, and bears no leaves nor fruit. Spississima ebenus & buxus, *Plin.* 16, 76.

Ebibbo, ère, bi, tum. act. [ex è & bibo] (1) *To drink up all*. (2) *Simply to drink*. (3) *To suck dry*. (4) *By drinking to forget*. (1) Ut ego vini cirneam ebiberim, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 276. (2) Quid comedent? Quid ebibent? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 14. (3) Ubra ebiberant nati, *Ov. Met.* 6, 342. (4) Heri sui imperium ebibere, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 84. sed joco, more suo.

Ehibor, i. pass. *To be drunk up*. Ebibitur fluvius ab alio, *Plin.* 5, 15.

Eblandior, iri, itus sum. dep. (1) *To get, or obtain a thing by flattery, or fair words, to coax, or charm one*. (2) *Pass. To be soothed*. (1) § Neque omnia emebat, aut eblandiebatur, *Liv.* 27, 31. Aspectus ejus scenae eblandiebatur omnium visus, *Vitruv.* 7, 5. (2) Voluptates captare, quibus solitudines ruris eblandiantur, *Col.* 8, 11.

Eblanditus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. Having obtained by flattery, or fair words, flattering*. (2) *Pass. Being obtained by*

by wheedling, or fair words. (1) Coelo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, *Plin.* 16, 51. (2) Eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. Urbanâ conjuratione eblanditae preces, *Plin. in Paueg.* 70.

† Ebor, ōris. n. ant. Ivory. *Vid.* Ebur.

Eborarius, a, um. part. *Belonging to ivory.* Eboraria, scil. ars, *Plin. in argum. libr.* 7. *vid. lib.* 1. 39.

|| Ebōrārius, i. m. *A worker in ivory,* Ulp.

Ebōrātus, a, um. part. *Covered, or inlaid with ivory.* Eborata vehicula, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 46. ubi al. eburata. *Vid.* Eburatus. = Ebores vermiculatus, tessellatus.

Ebōreus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory,* *Plin.* 7, 54. *Quint.* 3, 6. Eburnus, *Virg. Tib.* & eburneus, *Cic. Liv.*

Ebriatus, a, um. part. *Made drunk, fuddled,* *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 36.

Ebrietas, ātis. f. *Drunkenness, fulness of juice, or liquor.* Inter ebrietatem & ebriositatem interest, aliudque est esse amantem, aliud amatorem, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

|| Ebrio, āre. act. *To make drunk,* *Macrob.* 7, 6. † Inebrio, *Plin.*

Ebriola, ae. f. *A drunken woman,* *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 36.

† Ebriolātus, a, um. part. *Almost fuddled,* *Plaut. ap. Non.* 2, 306. † Bene potus.

† Ebriōlo, āre. i. e. ebriolum facio; *To make drunk, to fuddle one,* *Laber. ap. Non.* † Inebrio, ebrium reddo.

Ebriolus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat drunk, fuddled,* *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 15. & 1, 3, 36.

Ebriōsitas, ātis. f. *An habitual drunkenness,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12. *Vid.* Ebrietas.

Ebriōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Drunken, or given to drink.* (2) *Full of strong liquor.* (1) Hoc quis ferre potest, ebriosos sobriis insidiari? *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5. (2) Ebriosā acinā ebriosior, *Catull.* 25, 4. *vid. & Sen. Ep.* 88.

Ebrius, a, um. adj. [qu. ebiberius, ab hauriendo potu, *Perot.*] (1) *Drunken.* (2) Soaked, dipt, drenched. (3) *Intoxicated, mad.* (4) *Also plentiful.* (1) Vel ex sobrio, vel certē ex ebrio, scire posses, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 17. (2) Lana sanguine conchae ebria, *Mart.* 14, 154. (3) Fortunā dulci ebria Cleopatra, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 12. (4) Facite coenam mihi, ut ebria sit lepidē, *Plaut. Casin.* 3, 1, 19. E-brius dic. de actu, ebriosus de habitu bibendi largius. *Vid.* Ebrietas.

Ebullio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. (1) *To boil, or bubble up, to fret, or work as wine doth.* (2) *Met. To utter, to break out into talk, to avow, to vaunt.* (1) Ubi ebullivit vinum, ignem subducito, *Cato* 105. ubi al. bullabit. (2) Si virtutes ebullire velint, & sapientias, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. † Ebullire animam, *to die,* *Petron. c.* 42.

Ebullo, āre. *To bubble out, to burst out.* O si ebullit patrii praeclarum funus! *Perf.* 2, 10. ubi leg. vel ebullit ἐκχυνέω, ut in edim, *Cat. duim,* *Plaut. vel potius ebulliat τριψύλλαι. per οὐνίζω.*

Ebūlum, i. n. ebūlus, i. f. *Walkwort, or danewort, dwarf elder.* Ebuli fumo fugantur serpentes, *Plin.* 25, 71. Ebuli baccae, *Col.* 10, 10.

Ebur, † & ebor, ōris. n. [ab e. prosthēt. & barrus, i. e. elephas] (1) *Ivory.* (2) *Meton. Any thing made of ivory, or an elephant's tooth.* (1) Ebores dolatus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 31. Signum ex ebores, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 73. † Ebur atramento candefacere, *to spoil nature by art, to sophisticate what cannot be made better,* *Prov. ap. Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 102. (2) Ebur curule, *the chair of state made of ivory,* *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 53. Flevit in templis ebur, *Sen. Thyest.* 702.

|| Ebūrārii. *Workers in ivory,* *C. ex Cod. & Inscript. Grut.* p. 65.

Ebūrātus, a, um. dim. *Set with little pieces of ivory.* Lecti eburati, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 53.

Eburneolus, a, um. *Made of ivory.* Eburneola fistula, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 60.

Eburneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of ivory.* (2) *Fair, white, like ivory.* (1) Sella eburnea, *Liv.* 5, 41. † Eburnea cufos telorum, *a quiver,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 320. (2) Eburnea colla, *Ov. Met.* 4, 335.

Eburnus, a, um. adj. *Made of ivory.* Sceptro innixus eburno, *Ov. Met.* 1, 178. Plectrum eburnum, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 39.

E ante C.

Ecastor, jurandi adv. per Castorem, al. aecastor, i. e. per aedem Castoris, *An oath commonly used by women,* *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 10.

* Echāsis, is. f. *A figure called Digression,* *Rhet. Ex. empl. vid. Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 6. & Νέξος.

* Ecchōlās, ādis. f. *A sort of grape,* *Plin.* 14, 22.

Ecchōlia, orum. & ecchōlināe, arum. & eccholades, um. f. [ab ἐκβάλλω, ejicio] *A medicine to fetch a dead child out of the womb; also a kind of grapes,* *vid. Plin.* 14, 22.

Ecce, pro ecce ea. f. pron. demonstr. *Mind her there.* Ab se ecce exit, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 13. Ecce ipsa egreditur, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 34.

Eccam, i. e. ecce eam, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 1, 15.

Ecce, adv. demonstr. idē. [ab ἐκ & particula ce, quod est en hicce; potius ab ἐκεί, *Morl.*] Lo! see, behold. § Ecce literae, *Cic. Att.* 13, 16. ecce tibi, *Id. pro Cluent.* 28. ecce me, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 5. & *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 15.

Eccentricus, a, um. adj. *Eccentrical.* Eccentrici orbes, circles, or spheres inclosing one another, yet not having one common center, *Astron.*

Eccēre, demonstr. adv. qu. ecce res, vel ecce rem, *Plaut. al. ser. ecere, per Gererem.* Certē Gloss. interpret. κατὰ τὴν ἀντιφρόνησιν. al. ser. Aeccejerem, ut Aecastor per aedem Castoris, ita aecere per aedem Cereris. *Vid. interpretes, Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 4.

* Eccheuma, ātis, vel tum, ti. n. [ab ἐκχέω, effundo] *The pouring out as of ointments.* Unguentum eccheumatis replebo te, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 88.

Eccillam, pro ecce illam. See, there she is, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 51.

Eccillum, pro ecce illum. See him, look where he is, *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 2, 65.

Eccistam, pro ecce istam. See, there she is, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 17.

* Ecclesiā, ae. f. (1) *A congregation, or assembly and meeting of people.* (2) || *A particular church, or assembly.* (3) || *Also the church in which the meeting is.* (1) Et bule & ecclesia consentiente, *Plin. ad Trajan.* 3. (2) *Eccles.* † Coetus sanctus Christianorum. (3) *Eccles.* Lat. Aedes sacra.

|| * Ecclesiastes, ae. m. ἐκκλησιαστής. *A preacher, a churchman,* *Bibb.*

* Ecclesiasterium, ii. n. *A place for the meeting of public assemblies,* *Vitruv.* 7, 5.

Ecclesiasticus, i. m. sc. liber. *A book of apocryphal scripture, written by Jesus the son of Sirach.*

Eccos, i. e. ecce eos. See them there, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 15.

Eccubi, adv. loci. [ab ecquis] *Whether, any where? Ex analogiā pendet.*

Eccum, i. e. ecce eum. Look there he is, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 2.

* Ecdicus, i. m. vindex, defensor, ultor, qui pro republ. agit, qualis procurator fisci, *Alciat. A proctor, or solicitor of a corporation,* *Cic. Fam.* 13, 56.

Ecere, adv. jurandi. *Vid.* Eccere.

† Ecferre, pro efferre, *Plaut.*

† Ecfidio, ant. pro effodio, *Plaut.*

|| * Echemythia, ae. f. *The five years silence which Pythagoras enjoined his scholars,* *Gell.* 1, 9.

|| * Echēmythus, i. m. *He that keeps silence in a common assembly,* *Bud.*

* Echēneis, idis. f. *A little fish that sticking to the keel of a ship stops its course, a sea lamprey,* *Plin.* 9, 41. Puppina retinet in mediis echeneis aquis, *Luc.* 6, 675.

* Echētae, pl. m. *Vid.* Achetae, *Grass-hoppers that sing,* *Vid. Aristot. Hist. An.* 5, 30.

Echidna, ae. f. *A viper, by the poets it is taken for any serpent, and chiefly for the Hydra.* Virus echidnae, *Ov. Met.* 9, 158. *vid. & Paet.* 5, 405.

|| * Echidnion, i. n. *Vipers bugloss,* *Apul. de Herb. c.* 5. *Vid.* Echion.

Echīnātus, a, um. [ab echinus] *Covered, or set with prickles.* Echinata castanea, *Plin.* 27, 47.

Echīnōmētra, ae. f. *A small shell fish of a reddish and green colour,* *Plin.* 9, 51.

Echīnophōra, ae. f. *A sort of shell-fish,* *Plin.* 32, 53.

* Echīnopus, odis. f. *A kind of prickly herb, by some called Globetistle,* *Plin.* 11, 8.

* Echīnus, i. m. ἐχῖνος, q. spinis ἔχεται. (1) *An urchin, or hedge-hog.* (2) *A sea-urchin, which is a kind of crab-fish, having prickles instead of feet,* *Plin.* 9, 51. (3) † *The belly, or rough tripe of a beast that chews the cud.* (4) *The rough prickly shells of chestnuts.* (5) *Also a vessel, but of what name, or use, uncertain.* (1) *Ex usu Graecorum,* erinaceus vel hericius, *Lat.* (2) *Mart.* 13, 86. (3) *Coel. Rhod.* (4) *Plin.* 15, 25. (5) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 117. ubi vid. interpr.

* Echion, i. n. *Wild burrage, or vipers bugloss,* *Plin.* 25, 58. *Also a medicine for sore eyes,* *Plin.* 29, 38.

* Echite. *An herb like to scammony,* *Plin.* 24, 89.

Echites, ae. m. [ab ἐχίς, vipera mas] *The viper stone,* *Plin.* 37, 72.

* Echo, ūs. f. [ab ἦχος, sonus] *A rebounding of a noise, or voice, in a valley, or wood, an echo,* *Ov. Met.* 3, 358.

† = Voci imago, *Virg. montis, Hor.* † Descriptionem ejus pete ex *Lucr.* 4, 570. & deinceps, & *Ov. Met.* 3, 337. & seqq.

* Eclecta, ōrum. n. pl. *Things pickt, or chosen out of divers others, choice pieces,* *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. *Collects, Jun.*

* Ecligma, ātis. n. *A kind of medicine to be sucked, or licked, a lioch, an electuary,* *Plin.* 23, 16. *Scrib. & eclegma. Lat. Linctus.*

* Eclipsis,

* Eclipsis, is. f. [ἐκλειψις, defectio, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκλείπειν, de-
ficere] (1) *A waining, or falling, an eclipse.* (2) Also a
figure in grammar, when a word is wanting in a sentence.
(1) Solis eclipses magis mirantur, quàm lunae, *Ad Herenn.*
3, 22. (2) Ap. Gramm. ut Verbum unum cave de nuptiis,
Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 65. *supple dicas.* Alii naufragio, alii à
servis ipsius interfectum eum scriptum reliquerunt, *C. Nep.*
Hann. 8. Ubi periisse intelligi videtur.

Eclipticus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an eclipse,* *Plin.* 2,
13. Ecliptica linea, the ecliptic line in the middle of the zo-
diac, in which the sun makes his motion, and under which the
eclipses always happen, *Astron.* See it described *Manil.* 4,
816.

* Eclōga, ae. f. [Them. ἐλεγος, eligo] *An eclogue, or*
choice piece, a title of Virgil's bucolics, called his eclogues,
and once of Horace's odes. alii scribunt Aegloga, *Sidon.*

Eclōgarius, i. m. *A collector, or writer down of such*
things summarily as he hath read, *Cic. Att.* 16, 2.

* Ecnēphias, ae. m. (ἀνεφες, nubes) *A storm that breaks*
out of a cloud, *Plin.* 2, 49.

|| Econtrā, adv. *Contrariwise, on the contrary, over-*
against, *Bibb.* † E contrario.

* Ecephōra, ae. f. *A jutting, or bearing out in building,*
Vitruv. 6, 2.

Ecquando, adv. *At what time? whether at any time?*
but when? *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 2, 7. *Ecquandone tibi*
liber sum visus? *Propert.* 2, 8, 15. *Ita leg. Broukhuf. = an*
aliquando?

Ecquid, adv. *Whether or no, any thing.* It is sometimes
(1) interrogative, and sometimes (2) indefinite, *whether any,*
whether, or no. (1) *Ecquid te pudet?* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 50.
(2) *Vid. Ecquis.* *Ecquidnam lucelli patet?* *Catull.* 26, 6.

Ecquis, ecqua, ecquod, vel ecquid, & ecquisnam, ecquae-
nam, ecquodnam [ex & interrog. & quis] (1) *What, who,*
or whether, any man, woman, or any thing. (2) *Whether at*
all. (1) *Heus! ecquis in villā est?* *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 82.
(2) *Ecquaenam fieri posset accessio,* *Cic. de Fin.* 4. *Ecquid*
in Italiam venturi sitis, fac sciam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 16. *Ec-*
quis = an aliquis?

Ecquisnam, aenam, odnam vel quidnam. *Whether any*
man, woman, or thing, *Cic. in Vatin.* 16. *Catull.*
28, 6.

Ecquod, adv. *Whither,* *Cic. Att.* 13, 24.

† Ecscriptus, pro exscriptus, *Plaut.*

* Ecstāsis, is. f. excessus mentis. *A trance, an ecstasy,*
a damp, a sudden surprise. † Qui hāc corripuntur, fa-
naticos, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 57. *Mente commotos,* *Plin.* 23, 16.
vocat.

* Ecstāsis, f. productio. [ab ἐκτείνω, extendo] *A figure*
by which a short syllable is made long, *Gramm.* † Sytrole.

* Ecsthlipsis, is. f. [ab ἐκθλίβω, elido. Them. θλίβω, pre-
mo] *When M is cut off before a vowel, or S before a consonant,*
Gramm. Lat. Elifio.

* Ecstrāpēlus, i. m. [ab ἐκτρέπω, avertō, ἐκτρέπελος, aver-
sāndus, monstrosus. Them. τρέπω, verito] *That in stature*
and form differs from the common fashion of nature, monstrous.
Ecstrapelos Graecē eos vocant; in Latino nomen non habent,
Plin. 7, 17.

|| * Ecstrōma, ātis. n. *That which is born out of time,* *Tert.*
Lat. Abortus.

* Ecstrōpium, i. n. *A disease in the eyes, when the nether*
lid will not close with the other, *Cels.* 7, 7, 10.

* Ecstypum, i. n. *A copy taken from the original,* *Plin.*
35, 43.

* Ecstypus, a, um. adj. *Copied from the original,* *Plin.*
35, 43. & 37, 63. † Prototypus. Ecstypa gemma, *Senec.*
de Ben. 3, 26.

Eculeus, i. m. *A little horse, a colt,* *Cic. ap. Non. Vid.*
Equuleus.

E ante D.

ED. vel EDIL. CUR. Aedilis curulis. ED. P. Aedilis
plebis.

Edācitās, ātis. [ab edax] f. *Greedy eating, gormandizing,*
Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 9.

Edax, ācis. adj. simus, sup. [ab ēdo] (1) *Eating much,*
gluttonous, gormandizing. (2) *Met. Wasting, consuming.* (1)
Vultur edax, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 6, 33. (2) § *Ignis edax nemo-*
rum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 541. *luctus edax,* *Sil.* 13, 581. *vetustas,*
Ov. Met. 15, 872. *Edacissimorum animalium aviditas,* *Sen.*
Ep. 60.

|| Edēcimatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choosing forth of soldiers to*
punish every tenth man, *Veget.* † Decimatio.

|| Edēcimātor, ōris. m. verb. *The officer that makes this*
choice by lot, *Veget.*

|| Edēcimātus, a, um. & edecumatus. part. *Picked, or*
chosen out of ten, *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 5. † Decimatus.

|| Edēcimo, & edēcūmo, āre. [ex ē & decumus] *To choose*
out every tenth, *Symmach.* Ep. 3, 51.

Edendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten,* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.
Edenda lupis viscera, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 90.

Edens, tis. part. [ab edo, edidi] *Publishing, setting forth,*
casting out, *Ov. Met.* 9, 207. & edens [ab ēdo, edi]
Eating, *Id. Met.* 2, 768. *Vid. Edo.*

Edendatio, ōnis. f. *A pulling forth of teeth,* *Lexicogr. ex*
Cels.

Edentātus, a, um. *That hath his teeth pulled, or stricken*
out, *Macrobi.* Sat. 7, 13. *vid. seq.*

Edento, āre. [ex ē & dens] *To strike, or dash out one's*
teeth. *Nimis velim hominī malas edentaverint,* *Plaut. Rud.*
3, 2, 48.

Edentūlus, a, um. adj. *Toothless, or one that hath few*
teeth left. *Vetula edentula,* *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 118. †
Vinum edentulum, racy, old, noble wine, *Id. Poen.* 3, 3, 87.
jocosē.

Edepol, adv. jurandi, i. e. per Deum Pollucem, ut epol,
per Pollucem, al. Aedepol, ut sit per aedem Pollucis, *Ter.*
Andr. 2, 1, 5.

Edera, vid. Hedera.

Edico, ēre, xi, ūm. act. [ab ē & dico, is] (1) *To tell*
plainly, to declare. (2) *To advertise and tell beforehand.* (3)
To order, to appoint, give warning, or notice. (4) *To publish*
by edict, or proclamation. (5) *Also simply, to speak.* (1) †
Dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum herilem filium, *Ter.*
Eun. 5, 9, 33. (2) *Est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus*
in jure dicendo, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 22. (3) *Edicam servis, ne*
quoquam efferri sinant, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 50. (4) *Dictator*
praeclam omnem militibus edixerat, *Liv.* 8, 36. (5) *Sanus*
si videar, edicam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 3, 44. *Sed meliores libri*
leg. *Sanus si videare, dicam.* † Edicere jus Praetori tri-
buit, *Cic. pro Quint.* 27.

Edictatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaring, or pronouncing,*
Cic. laud. Litt. sed q.

|| Edictator, ōris. m. verb. *He that publishes, or pro-*
nounces any thing, *Cod.* † Qui edicit, *Cic.*

Edictio, ōnis. f. verb. *A command of one in authority, a*
charge, or injunction. *Basilicas edictiones habet,* *Plaut. Capt.*
4, 2, 31. *vid. alibi.*

Edicto, āre. freq. (1) *To declare and pronounce.* (2) *To*
tell, to inform, to make known. (1) *Tuae edictas fata tua,*
Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 184. (2) *Edictavi illi omnia,* *Plaut.*
Epid. 1, 2, 2.

|| Edictor, ōris. m. verb. *He that orders, or pro-*
claims to have any thing done, or not done, *Dig.* † Qui edi-
cit, *Cic.*

Edictum, i. n. (1) *A command, or ordinance of one in*
authority, a proclamation, a mandamus from a prince, ruler,
or magistrate. (2) *Also the command of a private man.* (1)
Rex edicto vetuit, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 239. † *Pecuniam neque*
ex edicto, neque ex decreto depositam habui, *Cic. Fam.* 13,
56. (2) *Ne quid credas adversus edictum tuum facere esse*
aufam, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 10. = Imperium, *Id.*

Edicturus, a, um. part. *About to declare,* *Liv.* 22, 33.

Edictus, a, um. part. *Proclaimed, pronounced, published.*
Edicto mercatu vendere, *Plin.* 12, 41.

|| Edilis, le. adj. *Eatable,* *Gell.* 17, 11. † Edulis,
Hor.

|| Edilitius, i. m. *The clerk of the market,* *Dig.*

|| Edim, pro edam, ut duim pro dem, *Plaut. Aul.* 3,
2, 16.

Ediscendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be learned by heart.*
Ad verbum ediscendus libellus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 44.

Edisco, ēre, didici. act. (1) *To con, or learn by heart, to*
get without book. (2) *Also simply, to learn.* (3) *To discern,*
or distinguish. (1) *Audiit Eurotas jussitque ediscere lauros,*
Virg. Ecl. 6, 84. *Ediscere linguas,* *Val. Max.* 8, 7. ext.
16. (2) *Artes contenta paternas edidicisse fuit,* *Ov. Met.* 2,
639. (3) *Nec potuit similes voluitque ediscere vultus,* *Val.*
Flacc. 1, 368.

Ediscor, i. pass. *To be learnt by heart.* *Non ut legan-*
tur modò, sed etiam ut ediscantur, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 11.

Edisserendus, a, um. part. *To be discoursed of,* *Liv.* 34,
52. *Edisserenda singula,* *Plin.* 3, 6.

Edisserens, tis. part. *Declaring.* *Cunctandi utilitates*
edisserens, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 52, 3.

Edisero, ēre, uij, rum. act. (1) *To declare, or rehearse.*
(2) *To dispute, or discourse.* (1) *Mihi haec edisere vera ro-*
ganti, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 149. (2) *Quis in docendo, edissen-*
dōque subtilior? *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 17.

Edisertatio, ōnis. f. *A relation, or dissertation.* *Reliqua*
subtexetur edisertatio, *Plin.* 10, 87. *extrem. ubi leg. in*
plur. MSS. liber observante Hard.

Edisertator, ōris. m. *A declarer,* *Auson. Sap. prol.* 33.

Ediserto, āre. freq. *To tell, or declare plainly, and par-*
ticularly, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 53. *vid. & Liv.* 22, 54.

|| Edisertor, ōris. m. verb. *A discourser, or declarer,*
Cod.

Ediserturus, a, um. part. *About to discourse of.* *Dixit*
se viam gerendi belli ediserturum, *Just.* 31, 5.

Editio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab edo] (1) *A setting forth of plays.*
(2) *An edition, a publishing.* (3) *A naming, a creating.* (1)
Diem editionibus, noctem conviviiis trahere, *Tac. Ann.* 3,
37. (2) *Editio libri,* *Quint. Ep. ad Tryph.* (3) *Editio*
consulum

Consulium & magistratum, *Liv.* 4. Editio iudicium non acerba est, *Cic. pro Planc.* 17.

Edititius, a, um. *Named, allowed, set forth, or to be set forth.* Edititius iudex, a judge, or umpire chosen by one party, *Cic. pro Mur.* 23.

Editor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab* edo, edidi] *A publisher, or setter forth, a putter forth, an utterer,* *Luc.* 2, 423.

Editurus, a, um. part. *About to publish, exhibit, produce.* Dixit, edituros deinde egregium hostibus suis spectaculum, *Just.* 13, 3. Cum an marem editura esset, variis captaret omnibus, *Suet. Tib.* 14.

Editus, a, um. part. [*ab* edo] (1) *Published, uttered, declared, exhibited, spread abroad.* (2) *Named, or appointed.* (3) *Set forth, made for the public.* (4) *Born, or begotten, descended, sprung.* (5) *Met. Hatched, brought forth.* (1) Quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 29. Editae orationi inferuit sententiam, *Val. Max.* 5, 9, 2. Qui editis hostium consiliis dimissi cum donis, *Liv.* 10, 27. (2) Nomen editi iudicis non tulerunt, *Cic. pro Planc.* 17. (3) Asia ludī curatius editi, *Tac.* 14, 21. Magnificentissimo munere aedilitatis edito, *Paterc.* 2, 93, 2. (4) Simulatque editi in lucem, & suscepti sumus, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 1. (5) Scelerata in patriam edita, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 27.

Editus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ilinus, sup. *High, lofty.* = Locus editus & praecelsus, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 48. Tumulus editor, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 43. Editissimus castrorum locus, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 31. Editissima villa subjectos sinus prospectat, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 9, 2. Pampinus in transversa potius quam in edita, *Col.* 4, 12.

|| Editus, ūs. m. verb. *A setting forth.* Editus boum, ox, or cowdung, *Ulp.* + Editio.

Edo, ēre, *vel* esse, es, est, ēdi, ēsum, *vel* estum. (1) *To eat, to graze.* (2) *Met. To consume, to waste.* (1) Catulus foenum alios aiebat esse oportere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 57. (2) Est mollis flamma medullas, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 66.

Edor, i. pass. (1) *To be eaten.* (2) *To be consumed.* (1) Dies noctesque estur, bibitur; *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 77. Cibus ille non estur propter amaritudinem, *Plin.* 20, 35. (2) Estur vitiata tereidine navis, *Ov. ex Ponto* 1, 1, 69.

Edo, ōnis. m. *A great eater, a glutton,* *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 237.

Edo, ēre, dīdi, tum. act. [*ex* ē & do] (1) *To utter, to put forth.* (2) *To publish, to set out in writing.* (3) *To declare, to tell.* (4) *To bring forth.* (5) *To produce, or shew.* (1) Frondem edit arbor, *Col.* 5, 6. Edidit trecenta sexaginta quinque vasa vitis, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23. ¶ Edere extremum spiritum, *to die,* *Cic. Phil.* 12, 9. urinam, *to piss,* *Plin.* (2) Ut annales suos emendem, & edam, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 16. Edere oratoriae artis libros, *Val. Max.* 8, 14. ext. 3. (3) Ede tuum nomen, nomēque parentum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 580. (4) Crocodilus in terrā partum edit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 51. Edere ovum, *to lay it,* *Plin.* 10, 57. (5) = Edant & exponant quid in magistratu gesserint, *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 20. In aliquos omnia exempla cruciatūs edere, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 31. Perseverantiae exemplum edidit, *Val. Max.* 3, 8. ext. 3. ¶ With nouns it is englished by verbs of those nouns; as, Edere sonos, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 318. cantus, risus, *Cic. gemitus, Lucr.* 4, 1009. planctus, *Juv.* 10, 261. questus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 587. pugnam, hinnitus, *Liv.* *to sound, sing, laugh, groan, wail, complain, fight, neigh.*

Edor, i. pass. *To be uttered, issued forth, committed.* Vatum responsum edebatur in vulgus, *Curt.* 3, 6. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 7. Major caedes editur, *Just.* 2, 11.

|| Edocenter, adv. *Edocenter aliquid scribere, After the manner of teaching, in a teaching way,* *Gell.* 16, 8. + More docentis.

Edocens, tis. part. *Instructing, teaching,* *Liv.* 40, 27.

Edoceo, ēre, ui, doctum. act. (1) *To instruct, to teach diligently.* (2) *To certify, to inform.* (1) Quem Minerva omnes artes edocuit, *Sall. Declam. in Caesi.* (2) § Senatum edocet de itinere hostium, *Sall. B. G.* 49. Quum ordine omnia edocuisset, *Liv.* 24, 24.

|| Edocibilis, le. adj. *Easily taught,* *Boët.* + Docilis, *Hor.*

Edoctus, a, um. part. (1) *Taught, instructed.* (2) *Advertised, informed.* (1) Sub magistro edoctus artes belli, *Liv.* 25, 40. (2) Edoctus omnia per legatos, *Sall. B. Catil.* 45.

|| Edolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A smoothing, Aug.*

Edolator, ōris. m. verb. *A polisher, or one that makes smooth, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Edolo, āre. act. [*ex* ē, & dolo, perfectē dolo] *To cut smooth, to polish, to make perfect, to finish,* *Cic. Att.* 13, 47. & *Col.* 8, 11.

|| Edomābilis, le. adj. *That which may be tamed, tameable, Hier.* + Domabilis, *Hor.*

|| Edomatio, ōnis. f. *A taming, Aug.* + Domitura, *Col.*

|| Edomator, ōris. m. verb. *He that tames, or overrules, Hier.* + Domator, *Tibull.* Domitor, *Cic.*

Edomitus, a, um. part. (1) *Broken, of an horse.* (2) V O L. II.

Tamed, brought into subjection. (1) Edomiti equi, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 379. (2) Roma edomiti possidet orbis opes, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 114.

Edomo, ui, āre, itum. (1) *To tame, to make gentle, or pliable.* (2) *To conquer, to subdue.* (1) Edomare vitiosam naturam, *Cic. de Fatō,* 5. (2) Mos & lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22.

Edomor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be tamed, Plin.*

Edor, edi, estur. pass. *Plaut. Vid. Edo.*

Edormio, ire, īvi, itum. act. *To sleep out, or away, to sleep soundly, or to the full.* Edormi crapulam & exhalā, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

Edormior, īri, itus. pass. *To be slept out, &c.* Dimidium ex hoc edormitur, *Sen. Ep.* 100.

Edormisco, ēre. incept. *To sleep out, to digest by sleeping.* Aliquid abeam, & edormiscam hoc villi, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 2, 11. Paulisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 65.

|| Edormitio. f. verb. *A full sound sleeping, or sleeping out, Capell.*

Educandus, a, um. part. *To be educated.* Pauperibus educandis una ratio est, bonus princeps, *Plin. Pan.* 26. ubi tamen legendum est, educandi.

Educatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breeding up, a nurturing, or nourishing.* (2) *Education, or learning.* (1) Educatio bestiarum, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19. pullorum, *Col.* 8, 5. Cum etiam feras inter sese partus, atque educatio, & natura ipsa conciliet, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 22. (2) Institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinaque liberali, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 31.

Educator, ōris. m. verb. *One that brings up.* Educatores cum gratā recordatione in mentē variantur, *Cic. pro Planc.* 33. = Omnium rerum seminator & factor, & parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator, & alter est mundus, *Id. N. D.* 2, 34.

Educatrix, icis. f. verb. *A nurse that brings up, Col.* 8, 8. = *Met.* Earum rerum parens est educatrixque sapientia, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 24.

Educatus, a, um. part. *Brought up, educated.* Homine ingenuo liberaliterque educato dignum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31.

|| Educatus, ūs. m. *Tert.* + Educatio, *Cic.*

Educendus, a, um. *To be drawn out.* Post haec educenda acus recta est, *Cels.* 7, 7, 14.

Educo, āre. act. [*ab* e & duco, *Perot.*] (1) *To maintain, to feed.* (2) *To cherish, to feast continually.* (3) *Met. To teach, or instruct.* (1) = Si quod peperissem, id educarem & tollerem, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 45. Educavit eam sibi pro filiā, *Id. Cist.* 1, 3, 24. (2) = Illic homo homines non alit, verum educat, recreatque, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 22. Educavit florem imber, *Catull.* 60, 41. (3) Si mihi tradatur educandus orator, *Quint. proem.* 1, 1.

Educor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be brought up, or educated.* Unā a pueris parvuli sumus educati, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 4, 48. Educari in domo avunculi, *Val. Max.* 3, 1, 3. Apud avunculum, *Id.* 5, 1, 7.

Educo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex* e & duco] (1) *To lead forth.* (2) *To draw out.* (3) *To raise up, or to build.* (4) *To midwife, to bring into the world.* (5) *To nourish, to bring up.* (6) *To drink all off.* (1) Ex oppido legiones educunt suas, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 63. (2) Educere gladium ē vaginā, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 4. (3) Aram coelo educere certant, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 178. (4) & Educit obstetrix, educat nutrix; instituit paedagogus, docet magister, *Varr.* apud *Non.* 5, 105. Aestate undevicesimo die educunt foetus, *Plin.* 10, 54. (5) Eduxit mater pro suā, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 7. Eduxi a parvulo, *Id. Adelp.* 1, 1, 23. (6) Hirneam vini educere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 274.

Educor, i, ctus. pass. *To be led forth, &c.* De senatu jussit educi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 40. Educī clam equum jussit, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 21.

Educturus, a, um. part. *About to lead out.* Quanto cum periculo legionem ex hibernis educturus, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 45.

Eductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought up, bred.* (2) *Drawn forth.* (3) *Raised high.* (4) *Also run out, drained.* (5) *Drawn, unsheathed.* (1) Bene & pudicē ductum atque eductum ingenium, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 40. In contubernio legionum eductus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 41, 4. Puer a parvo eductus, *Liv.* 1, 39. (2) Copiae ex castris eductae, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 8. legiones, *Ibid.* 7, 51. (3) Turris educta sub astra, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 461. Ultraque nubes Othrys eductus riget, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 494. (4) = Lacus emissus & eductus, *Cic. de Div.* 1. (5) Gladii educti, *Cic. pro Mil.* 10.

|| Edulcābilis, le. adj. *Very sweet, Litt. ex Fragm. Poët.*

Edulco, āre. act. *To make very sweet, to sweeten.* Edulcare convenit vitam, *Primus auctor hujus verbi Cn. Mattius, teste Gellio,* 15, 25.

Edule, is. n. *Apul. Vid. Edulium.*

Edulis, le. adj. *Eatable.* Edules capreae, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 43.

|| Edulitas,

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¶ *Edulitas*, ātis. f. *The prince's largess, or allowance of victuals*, Lampr. + *Congiarium*, Cic.
Edulium, i. n. *Meat, food, any thing to be eaten*, Suet. Calig. 40.
Eduratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An hardening*, Lex. ex Cels.
Edurē, adv. *Very hardly*, Met. *very unkindly*, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 476. *ubi al. eduro & fortasse rect.*
Eduro, āre. neut. *To endure, to continue, to hold out*.
Ut quina aut dena secula edurent, Sen. de Brevi. Vit. 1. *Cadentis solis vulgor in ortus edurat*, Tac. Germ. 45, 1.
Edurus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very hard, tough*. (2) Met. *Unkind, hard-hearted*. (1) Virg. Geor. 4, 145. (2) *Nec tamen eduro quod petit ore nega*, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 476. *ubi al. edurē quod petit illa*. & *Facilis*, Ibid.

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¶ *Effabilis*, le. adj. [*ab effando*] *That may be spoken of, uttered, or expressed*. *Nemini effabilis*, Apul. Apol. p. 509. + *Affabilis*, Cic.
Effaceo, āre. unde *effaceatus*, part. *A facibus purgo, To purify from dregs*. *Purgatā & effaceatā animi voluptate*, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 617. + *Defaceatus*.
Effandus, a, um. part. *To be declared*, Cic. Att. 13, 42.
Effarcio, ire. tum. vel *effercio*, act. *To stuff, or fill hard, to cram*. Vid. *Effercio*. unde
Effarcior, iri, itus. pass. *Grandibus saxis effarciuntur*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23.
Effarctus, a, um. part. *Stuffed, crammed*. *Effarctum fame, pro famelico*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6. *ubi alii leg. effertum*.
Effascinamentum, i. n. *A bewitching*, Aug. + *Effasinationio*.
Effascinans, tis. part. *Bewitching*, Plin. 7, 2.
Effascinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bewitching, or charming*, Plin. 19, 19. & 37, 54.
Effascinator, oris. m. verb. *He that charms, or bewitches*.
Effascino, āre. act. *To bewitch, to charm, to overlook*, Plin. 7, 2. & Gell. 9, 4.
Effatum, i. n. (1) *A dialectical proposition, a maxim, or avowed rule*. (2) *Effata*. pl. *Solemn prayers, or speeches of diviners; oracles, prophecies*. (1) *Ἀξιωμα* quod est quasi *effatum*, Cic. Acad. 4, 29. (2) *Vatum effata incognita*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8.
Effatus, a, um. part. (1) *Speaking, or having spoken*. (2) *Pass. Dedicated, or consecrated with solemn words*. (1) *Nec plura effatus*, Virg. Aen. 8, 443. (2) *Templa liberata & effata habento*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8. *Effati fines urbis*, Gell. 13, 14.
Effectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab efficio*] *A making, or effecting*. *Recta effectio, κατὰ φύσιν enim sic appello*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 14.
Effectivē, adv. *Effectively*, Quint. 2, 18. *Efficienter*, Cic.
Effectivus, a, um. adj. *Effectual, or effective*, Lexicogr. ex Plin. + *Efficiens*, efficiendi vim, naturam, virtutem habens.
Effector, ōris. m. verb. *A maker, or worker, a finisher*. *Effector & magister dicendi praestantissimus stilus*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. *Deus hujus mundi effector*, Laet. 5, 8.
Effectrix, icis. f. verb. *She that makes, or procures*. *Est enim effectrix multarum & magnarum voluptatum pecunia*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 17. *Dici noctisque effectrix*, Id. de Univ. 10.
Effectum, i. n. *An effect, a thing done*, Quint. 8, 3.
Effecturus, a, um. part. *About to effect*. *Id silentio noctis conati, non magna jactura suorum sese effecturos sperabant*, Caes. B. G. 7, 26. vid. & Liv. 40, 37.
Effectus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Made*. (2) *Done, dispatched, brought to pass*. (3) *Finished, completed*. (1) *Urbs effecta ex latere & caemento*, Cic. de Div. 2, 48. (2) *Ego hoc effectum lepide tibi tradam*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 15. ¶ *Effectum dare aliquid, to do a thing effectually*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7. (3) *Auribus nitidius quid & effectius postulantibus*, Quint. 12, 10. & *Respondetis non posse perinde inchoata placere, ut effecta*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.
Effectus, ūs. m. verb. *An effect, a bringing to pass, a thing made, or procured*. *Effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. *Sine effectū*, Id. de Fin. 3, Postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, Liv. 21, 7.
Effeminatē, effeminatus, effeminatio, effeminor, *quam recte sic scribi videntur, tamen, cum in plerisque impressis libris cum oe legantur, vid. Effoeminatē, &c.*
Efferratio, ōnis. f. *A making wild, or mad*, Tert.
Efferratus, a, um. part. ior, comp. *simus, sup. Made wild, or fierce, enraged, savage*. *Efferratus immanitate*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23. § *Odio, iraque efferrati*, Liv. 5, 27. *Mores efferratiores*, Id. 34, 24. *Efferrata barbarorum in-*

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genia, Val. Max. 5, 1. ext. 6. *Affectus efferratissimi*, Sen. Ep. 121.
Efferbeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be hot, or angry*. Vid. *Efferveo*.
Effercio, ire. act. *To fill, or cram full*. = *Este, effercite vos, saginam caedite*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62.
Efferendus, a, um. part. *To be carried out, to be buried*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 32.
Effers, tis. part. (1) *Lifting up, advancing*. (2) *Extolling, boasting*. (1) *Extra aquam se effers*, Plin. 9, 45. (2) *Gloria se effersentes*, Hirt. B. H. 23.
Effero, āre. act. (1) *To make wild, or savage as beasts are*. (2) *To enrage one*. (1) *Promissa barba & capilli effervant speciem oris*, Liv. 2, 23. *Affuetudine mali effervant animos*, Id. 25, 26. (2) *Quid est quod te efferrit, quod novos suffixerit stimulos dolori?* Sen. Theb. 206.
Efferror, āri, ātus. pass. *To grow wild*. *Sues in tantum efferrantur, ut hominem lacerent*, Plin. 10, 83. *elephanti*, Id. 8, 9. *immanitate belluarum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.
Effero, fers, extuli, elatum. [*ab ex & fero*] (1) *To carry forth, or out*. (2) *To carry*. (3) *To carry forth to burial*. (4) *To bring forth fruit*. (5) *To raise, advance, promote*. (6) *To utter, or pronounce*. (7) *To divulge, or make public*. (8) *To transport, or carry beyond bounds*. (9) *To praise magnify, set off, or commend*. (10) ¶ *To bear out, or surmount by suffering*. (11) *To disengage, to extricate, to disentangle*. (1) *Si quid telorum esset, efferreret*, Cic. Catil. 3, 3. ¶ *Pedem efferre domo, to stir out of doors*, Id. Att. 6, 8. (2) *Cum filium penē in humeros suos extulisset*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 53. (3) *Maximus extulit filium consularem*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31. *Extulit corpus ejus amplo funere*, Val. Max. 5, 1, 2. (4) *Ager uberior effert fruges*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 4. (5) *Efferre per omnes honorum gradus ad summum imperium*, Cic. Att. 6, 8. (6) *Decenter aliquid efferre*, Quint. 1, 5. *Suaves sententiae, si inconditis verbis efferrantur, offendunt aures*, Cic. Orat. 44. (7) *Petam a vobis, ne has meas ineptias efferratis*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 24. *Efferre foras peccatum suum*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65. vid. & *Adelph.* 4, 4, 16. (8) *Efferrī odio, iracundiā, dolore*, Cic. *Comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt*, Id. Fam. 2, 10. (9) *Hic me magnifice effero*, Ter. Haut. 4, 3, 31. ¶ *Efferre aliquem verbis, highly to commend him*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 14. *summis laudibus in coelum*, Id. Fam. 9, 14. (10) ¶ *Malum, quod non natura humana patiundo efferrat*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29. ex poeta. (11) = *Ex eo emerit, se eiecit, & extulit*, Cic. pro Coel. 31.
Efferror, erri, elatus. pass. *To be carried out, to be transported, or carried away beyond bounds, &c.* Cic. *to be buried*, Nep. Lyland. 4. & *Pausan.* 3. Liv. 2, 8. Vid. *Effero*.
Effertus, a, um. part. & adj. *simus, sup. [ab effercio, qu. ab ex & fercio] Stuffed, full, plentiful*. *Effertus fame*, Plaut. *ridiculē pro inanis dixit*, Capt. 3, 1, 6. *Haereditatem adeptus sum effertissimam*, Id. Asin. 2, 2, 16.
Efferveo, ēre, ui. id. *quod effervesco*, q. v.
Effervescens, tis. part. *Very hot, fuming, or chafing*. *Verba effervescencia*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 20. *Effervescens venenum*, Sil. 3, 312.
Effervescencia, ae. f. *A sudden boiling*, Met. *anger, or fury*, Lex. ex Cels. + *Ebullitio*.
Effervesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To be very hot, to boil over*. (2) *To ferment*. (3) *Met. To be chafed, troubled, or moved*. (4) *Allo to be allayed and grown cool*. (1) *Aquae effervescunt ignibus subditis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. (2) *Campus & undae comitorum effervescunt quodam quasi aestu*, Cic. pro Planc. 6. (3) *Effervescit adeo caeco furore summa quaeque crudelitas*, Val. Max. 9, 2. ext. 5. *Si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus ferocitas*, Cic. pro Coel. 31. (4) *Sed censeo latendum tantisper ibidem, dum efferveat haec gratulatio*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. consensu MSS. at *Graevius deservescat scriptum fuisse suspicatur*.
Effervo, ēre, vi. *Effervere vidimus Aetnam*, Virg. Geor. 4, 470.
Efferus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wild, outrageous, distracted*. (2) *Pierce, eager*. (1) *Coeptis immanibus effera Dido*, Virg. Aen. 4, 642. (2) *Saevit juvenus effera*, Virg. Aen. 8, 6. *Effera Romanos agitat discordia manes*, Luc. 6, 780.
Efficacia, ae. f. *Force, efficacy, strength, virtue*, Plin. 11, 4.
Efficacitas, ātis. f. *Efficacy, force, power*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. R. occ.
Efficaciter, adv. ius, comp. *simē, sup. Effectually with effect*. *Ulcera urina tauri efficaciter sanat*, Plin. 28, 46. *Efficacius rogare*, Plin. Ep. 6, 6. *Efficacissime sanari dicuntur*, Plin. 28, 79.
Efficax, ācis. adj. ior, comp. *simus, sup. (1) Effecting, toiling effectually*. (2) *Effectual, forcible, prevailing much*. (3) *Efficacious, powerful, of force, strength, and power*. (4) *Stirring, active*. (1) *Efficax Hercules*, Hor. Epod. 3, 17. (2) *Efficaces ad muliebre ingenium preces*, Liv. 1, 9. Utrum

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Utrum sit efficacius, *Plin. Panegy.* 84. (3) Efficax amara curarum eluere cadus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 20. § Ad omnia efficacior vis, *Plin.* 20, 43. § Efficax contra serpentes, *Id.* 22, 25. Ludicrum ad excitandam virtutem efficacissimum, *Paterc.* 1, 8, 1. (4) Tardus & parum efficax homo, *Coel.* ad *Cic. Fam. Ep.* 8, 10.

Efficiendus, a, um. part. *To be effected.* Quod fuit illis conandum, atque omni ratione efficiendum, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 65.

Efficiens, tis. part. *vel adj.* (1) *Making.* (2) *Causing, bringing to pass.* (3) Res efficientes, *The efficient cause.* (1) Causa & ratio efficiens magnos viros, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 20. (2) § Virtus efficiens utilitatis, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 3. (3) = Proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur, deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, *Cic. Topic.* 14.

Efficienter. adv. *Causally, in nature of a cause, with effect.* Quod cuique efficienter antecedit, *Cic. de Fato*, 15, R. occ.

Efficientia, ae. f. *Efficiency, the virtue, or power to effect.* Efficientia naturalis, *Cic. de Fato* 9, solis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 38. Hanc tamen vocem ipse cudisse videtur, quae tamen non obtinuit; pro qua potius vis, efficacia, potentia.

Efficio, ēre, ēci, ētum. act. (1) *To bring to pass, to effect, to fulfil, to accomplish.* (2) *To do.* (3) *To make.* (4) *To procure, or get.* (5) *To perform.* (6) *To prove by argument, to conclude.* (7) *To serve, or be instead of.* (1) Dum efficias id, quod cupis, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 6. (2) Lepidè efficiam meum officium, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 1. (3) Sapientia efficit sapientes sola per se, *Cic. Top.* 15. (4) Satin' est, si hanc mulierem efficio tibi? *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 110. (5) Donec tibi id, quod pollicitus sum, effecero, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 24. Quae cum res tota ficta sit pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (6) = Innumerabilia sunt, ex quibus effici cogique possit, nihil esse, quod sensum habeat, quin intereat, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. Ex quo efficitur, hominem naturae obedientem, homini nocere non posse, *Id. Offic.* 3, 5. (7) Nuclei palmarum spodi vicem efficiunt, *Plin.* 23, 51. ¶ Argentum efficere alicui, *to procure money for him*, *Plaut.* Efficere epistolam, *to write a letter*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 27.

Efficior, i. pass. *To be fulfilled, done, made, &c.* *Cic.*

Efficitur, imperf. *It is brought to pass, or proved and made good.* *Vid.* Efficio, n. 6.

Effictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab effingo*] *an expressing, or representing, a fashioning*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 49.

Effictus, a, um. part. *Drawn out, expressed, represented*, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 16.

† Effigia. *An image, a likeness*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 7. *Lucr.* 4, 46. 83, 103. *Vid.* Effigies.

Effigiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fashioning*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † Assimilatio.

¶ Effigiator, ōris. m. verb. *He that draws pourtrai- tures, or fashions any thing*, *Aug.* † Pictor, sculptor.

Effigiatus, a, um. part. *Fashioned, formed.* Truncus dolamine effigiatus, *Apul. Flor.* p. 758. † Expressus, *Cic.*

Effigies, ei. f. [*ab effingo*] (1) *An image, pourtrait, statue, or resemblance.* (2) *A shape, likeness, form.* (3) *A manner.* (4) *A pattern.* (1) Effigies simulacrumque Mithridatis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 65. § Vidisses non fratrem tuum nec vestigium quidem aut simulacrum, sed effigiem quam- dam spirantis mortui, *Id. Q. frat.* 1. Effigies saxea, *Catull.* 62, 61. Spirantes effigies patru, *Sil.* 17, 399. Effigies, imo umbrae hominum, *Liv.* 21, 40. (2) Mammarium effigie orthomastia mala, *Plin.* 15, 15. (3) In effigiem pelagi lacus exundabat, *Sil.* 5, 5. (4) Relinquere virtutum nostrarum effigiem, *Cic. pro Arch.* 12.

¶ Effigio, āre. act. *To imitate in painting, carving, &c. to pourtray, or draw a picture.* Hominem effigiasti, *Prud. Cath.* 10, 4. Animam similem sibi conditor effigiavit, *Id. Apoth.* 807.

Effindo, ēre. *To cut, or divide.* Fluctusque effindere rectos, *Manil.* 4, 283.

Effingens, tis. part. *Fashioning*, *Sil.* 1, 404.

Effingo, ēre, xi, ītum. act. (1) *To fashion, to work, engrave, pourtray, or make.* (2) *To represent, or express.* (3) *Met. To imitate.* (4) *To rub, or wipe.* (1) Conatus erat casus effingere in auro, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 32. Animosa effingere signa, *Prop.* 3, 7, 5. (2) = Effingere & exprimere verbis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 49. (3) Platoniam sublimitatem effingit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 10, 5. (4) Fiscinas spongia effingat, *Cato* 67. Ille manus istas effingit, & affidet aegrae, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 137.

Effingor, i. pass. *To be fashioned.* Nuper ad lyrica deflexit, in quibus ita Horatium, ut in illis illum alterum, effingi putes, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 22.

Effio, ieri, fectus. *To be made, done, or brought to pass*, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 9.

Efflagitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An importunate suit, or begging, an earnest request.* = Studio atque efflagitatione om-

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nium, *Cic. ad Brut.* 56. Efflagitatio ad coeundam societatem, *Id. Fam.* 5, 19.

¶ Efflagitator, ōris. m. verb. *He that earnestly desires*, *Aug.* † Flagitator, *Cic. Postulator*, *Suet.*

Efflagitatus, a, um. part. *Instantly, or earnestly required.* Tribunitia potestas efflagitata, *Cic. in Div. Verr.* 3.

Efflagitatus, ūs. m. *Importunity.* = Coactu atque efflagitatu meo, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 29.

Efflagitans, tis. part. *Importuning.* Suppliciter nec non & minaciter efflagitantes, *Suet. Vespas.* 5.

Efflagito, āre. act. (1) *To desire, or crave.* (2) *To exhort.* (1) § Auxilium ab alienis efflagitare, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 4. § Notum efflagitat ensem, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 759. (2) Efflagitasti quotidiano convitio, ut, &c. *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 10.

Efflans, tis. part. *Breathing forth.* Animam efflans, *Cic. pro Mil.* 18.

Effleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. *To weep out.* Efflevit oculos, *Quint. Declam.* 6.

Efflictim. adv. *Beyond all measure, desperately, over head and ears.* Hic te efflictim deperit, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 19.

Efflictio, ōnis. f. verb. *Torment, affliction.* *Litt. ex Col.*

Efflictor, āri. pass. *To be tormented, or vexed.* Non tu scis, quam efflicentur homines noctu, hic in viā, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 26.

Efflictus, a, um. part. [*ab effligor*] *Wretched, undone*, *Capitol. in Vero*, c. 4.

Effligo, ēre, xi, ētum. act. (1) *To straiten.* (2) *To vex sore.* (1) Filium misit ad effligendum Cn. Pompeium, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 19. ubi al. affligendum. (2) Quam tu propediem effliges, scio, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 2, 9.

Efflo, āre. act. *To breathe out.* Efflare extremum hali- tum, *to die*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. colorem, *to lose it*, *Lucr.* 2, 831. ignes, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 948. Multi raucifonis effla- bant cornua bombis, *Catull.* 62, 263.

Efflor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be breathed out*, *Suet. Aug.* 100.

¶ Effloreo, ēre, ui. neut. *To bloom, or spread as a flower*, *Tert.* † Floreo.

Effloresco, ēre. incept. (1) *To blow as a flower, Met. to spring forth.* (2) *To flourish greatly, to be copious.* (1) § Efflorescit ingenii laudibus, *Cic. pro Coel.* 31. (2) = Efflo- rescat & abundet oportet oratio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 6.

¶ Effluenter. adv. *Abundantly*, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 68. *sed al. leg. affluenter.*

Effluentia, ae. f. *A flowing, or running out; a flux, or issue*, *Plin.* 26, 61. ubi tamen al. affluentia.

Effluo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To flow, or run out.* (2) *To run over, or abound, to leak.* (3) *To slip and slide away.* (4) *To be published and spread abroad.* (5) *To decay.* (6) *To be quite lost.* (7) *To be quite and clean forgot.* (1) = Vinum effluet, aqua manebit, *Cato*, 3. § Inffluo, *Cic.* Ac viso mens aegra effluxit hiatu, *Sil. Ital.* 6, 245. (2) § = Sive deest quicquam, sive abundet, atque effluit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29. ubi al. affluit. (3) Aetas effluit, *Cic. de Senect.* 2. (4) Utrumque hoc fallum est, effluet, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 41. *Vid. notionem* 1. (5) Effluunt vires lassitudine, *Liv.* 7, 33. (6) = Illud quod praeteriit, effluxit, *Cic. de Senect.* 19. (7) § Commonuit Pisonis annulus quod totum effluerat, *Cic. in Verr.* 4, 26. § Meminisse, *Id.*

Effluvium, i. n. *A flowing, or running over*, *Tac.* 12, 57, 3. & *Plin.* 7, 52.

Effluus, a, um. adj. *Running, or flowing out*, *Fragm. Poët.* & *Fest. Avien.*

¶ Effluxio, ōnis. f. verb. &

¶ Effluxus, ūs. m. verb. *A running, or flowing out, an efflux, leakage*, *Litt. unde non dicit, neque ego scio.*

Effocandus, a, um. part. *To be choaked, or strangled.* Quum effocandas invicem fauces praebuissent, *Flor.* 2, 11.

Effocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choaking up*, *Litt. ex Cels.* *sed q.*

Effoco, āre. act. [*ab ex & fauce*] *To choak, or strangle*, *vix legitur nisi in*

Effocor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be choaked.* Bonis suis effo- cantur, *Sen. de Brev. vitae*, 2. R. occ.

¶ Effodio, āre. *To dig, or pluck up*, *Hier. pro*

Effodio, ēre, ōdi, ōstum. act. (1) *To dig out, to dig up, to pull out.* (2) *Met. To grieve sore.* (1) Effodere argentum penitus abditum, ap. *Cic. Off.* 2, 3. oculos alicujus, *Id. N. D.* 3, 38. (2) Marcellorum meum pectus memoria effo- dit, *Id. pro Marcell.* 4.

Effodior, i, flius. pass. *To be digged out, or up.* Ef- fodiuntur opes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 149. oculi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 2.

Effoeminandus, a, um. part. *To be softened, to be made of a womanish tenderness.* Quae ad effoeminandos animos pertinent, *Caes. B. G.* 1, princ.

Effoeminatè. adv. (1) *Womanly, unbecomingly, tenderly.* (2) *Nicely, effeminately.* (1) = Indecore effoeminatèque fa- cere,

tere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4. Effoeminatè mortem timuerant, *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 9. (2) Σ = Nec minus acerbè & asperè, nec molliter & effoeminatè, *Sen. ad Polyb.* c. 36.

|| Effoeminatio, ònis. f. verb. *A making effeminate*, *Jul. Firm.*

|| Effoeminātor, òris. m. verb. *He that maketh effeminate*, *Boët.*

|| Effoeminātrix, icis. f. *She that effeminateth, or maketh delicate*, *Boët.*

Effoeminātus, vel effeminatus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. simus. sup. (1) *Womanlike, delicate, nice, tender, effeminate.* (2) *Also a pathic.* (1) Σ Ne quid effoeminatum aut molle, & ne quid durum aut rusticum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 35. Effoeminatio fuit multitudo Cypriorum, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, ext. 7. Effoeminatissimus animus, *Cic. Fam.* 16, ult. (2) Servire impuro, impudico, effoeminato, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 5.

Effoeminō, āre. act. *To make female, to femalize.* Effoeminārant autem eum aerem seil. Junonique tribuerunt, quod nihil est eo mollius, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 26.

Effoeminor, āri, ātus. pass. *To grow effeminate, dainty, or nice.* = Remollefcere homines ac effoeminari arbitrantur, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 2. Leges effoeminari virum vetant in dolore, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29. & Rectius femina per e unā cum compositis scribi reor.

Effoetè. adv. vel. effetè. *Barrenly, remissly, feebly, weakly*, *Mart.* 2, 27.

Effoetus, vel effetus, a, um. [ab ex & foetus] (1) *Past having young, or* (2) *bearing fruit.* (3) *Met. Worn out, decayed, broken, feeble, past work.* (4) *That bath lately hatched, or brought forth.* (5) *Also that is hatched.* (1) Effoeta gallina, *Plin.* 10, 74. (2) Agri effoeti, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 81. (3) Frigent effoetae in corpore vires, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 396. (4) Primus effoetae partus amovendus est, *Col.* 7, 12. (5) Cum grex fuerit effoetus, *Col.* 8, 5, 16. *Al. leg. Effectus.*

Effor, non leg. āri. ātus sum. dep. [ab ex & fari] (1) *To speak, to speak out, to utter.* (2) *Solemnly to pronounce.* (1) Si qua honestè effari possum, *Cic. in Sall.* 8. (2) Neque ullum verbum solenne potuit effari, *Cic. pro Domo.* 55.

Efforātus, a, um. part. *Bored through*, qu. ab

Efforor, āri. *To have holes bored, or made through*, *Col.* 9, 1. *vix alibi leg.*

|| Effossor, òris. m. verb. *He that diggeth, or breaketh out, or through*, *Cod.* † Qui effodit.

Effossus, a, um. part. [ab effodior] (1) *Digged, or turned up.* (2) *Digged out of the ground.* (3) *Digged, or pulled out.* (1) Ruat emeriura juventus effossi per opera soli, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 331. (2) Marmor effossum, *Claud. Apon.* 23. (3) Oculi effossi, *Sen. Oedip.* 973. *Met.* Effossum alterum imperii lumen, *Paterc.* 2, 52, 2. Effossa viscera, *Sen. Thyest.* 10.

|| Effoveor, ēri. pass. *To be nourished, or succoured*, *Cod.* † Foveor, *Vett.*

Effractārius, i. m. *A burglar, or house-breaker.* Vile videtur, quicquid patet, aperta effractarius praeterit, *Sen. Ep.* 68.

|| Effractor, òris. m. verb. [ab effringo] *A burglar that breaketh open doors, or walls*, *Paul.* † Perforor parietum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 23.

|| Effractūra, ae. f. *A breaking open, a bursting*, *Paul. Dig.* 1, 15, 3.

Effractus, a, um. part. [ab effringo] (1) *Broken, broken down, broke open.* (2) *Dashed out.* (1) Janua effracta & revulsa, *Cic. pro Mur.* 15. *al. effertum.* Effractis portis, *Liv.* 24, 32. (2) Effracto illisit in ossa cerebro, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 480. ¶ Effractus fame, *hunger-starved*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 6.

Effraenatè. adv. iūs, comp. *Rashly, fiercely, unruly, loosely.* = Temerè & effraenatè, *Cic. de Senect.* 12. Cū effraenatiūs in aciem hostium irrupisset, *Cic. Tusc.* 3.

Effraenatio, ònis. f. verb. *Unbridled rashness, unruly headiness.* Quae effraenatio impotentis? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8. *R. occ.*

Effraenātus, vel effrenatus, a, um. part. ior, comp. simus, sup. *Unbridled, loose, rash, headstrong.* Nec tutò eos adituros inter tot tam effraenatarum gentium arma, *Liv.* 21, 9. Σ Languentis populi incitatio & effraenati moderatio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 9. Quò impunitior libido, eò effraenatior est, *Liv.* 3, 50. Effraenatissimus moderator, *Sen. Ep.* 45.

Effrenis, me. adj. *Unbridled.* Effrenis mula, *Plin.* 8, 69. *Vid. Effraenus.*

Effreno, āre. act. *To unbridle*, *Lex. ex Sil.* † Frenos detraho, *Liv.*

Effrenus, a, um. [ab ex & frenum qu. carens freno] (1) *Unbridled, rash.* (2) *Met. Headstrong, unruly.* (1) Effreno equo in medios ignes infertur, *Liv.* 4, 33. (2) Amor effrenus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 465. Effrena conjux, *Sen. Med.* 103.

Effricandus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed off.* Rubigo animorum effricanda est, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Effricatio, ònis. f. verb. *A rubbing out*, *Sen. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Effrico, āre. act. [ab ex & frico] *To rub off.* (2) *Seridum enormem cluviem operosè effrico*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 13. *Vid. Effricandus, scrib. etiam exfrico ap. eund. p. 5.*

Effringo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [ab ex & frango] (1) *To break up, or open.* (2) *To break down, or in pieces.* (3) *To infeeble.* (1) Thesaurum effringere, *Plin.* 34, 17. (2) Fores effringere, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 8. Vestras effringet in urbes, *Sil.* 1, 647. pro effringetur. (3) Effringere corpus, *Sen. Theb.* 159.

Effringor, i. pass. *To be broke open*, *Liv.* 24, 32.

Effrons, tis. c. g. [ab ex, i. e. extra, & frons] *Bold, impudent, shameless*, *Frag. Poet. Sil.* 8, 390.

Effugiendus, a, um. part. *To be avoided, or eschewed.* Quod ad effugiendos intolerabiles dolores fuit aptissimum, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 4.

Effugiens, tis. part. *Escaping.* Tum vulnere multo effugientem animam lassos collegit in artus, *Lucan.* 3, 618. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 9, 283. Effugiensque oculus celeri levis Umbra (piscis) natatu, *Auson. Etyll.* 10, 90.

Effugio, ēre, ūgi, itum. act. & neut. *To escape, fly, or shun, to avoid, or speedily to pass by.* § Effugere manus, § de manibus, § de praeli, *Cic. patriā, Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 75. offensionem, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4. crimen, *Id. pro Flacc.* 3. maculam, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 31.

Effugior, i. pass. *To be escaped, or avoided.* Haec morte effugiuntur, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 36.

Effugium, i. n. (1) *A flying away, a flight, an escape.* (2) *A shunning, an escaping.* (3) *A place to escape, a passage, or way to escape.* (1) Effugium pennarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Perpaucis effugium patuit, *Liv.* 9, 31. (2) Unicum effugium mali, *Sen. Hippol.* 253. Qui effugia infederant, *Tac.* 1, 43. (3) Cū pateat malis effugium, *Sen. Agam.* 591.

|| Effugo, āre. act. *To put to flight, to drive away*, *August.*

Effulcio, īre. act. *To stay, or prop up, to underfet, to bear, or hold up.* Non invenitur nisi in part. *effultus.*

Effulgens, tis. part. *Shining, glittering.* Hoc deus effulgens habitu prospectat cuntes dejecta cervice Getas, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Honor.* 178. Ante aras stat veste sacerdos effulgens niveā, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 696.

Effulgeo, ēre, si. neut. *To shine forth, to appear, to show itself, to glitter.* Nubes effulget, *Liv.* 22, 1. § Effulsi oculis lux, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 110. mari Phoebus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 25.

Effulgidus, a, um. adj. *Bright, shining, clear*, *Frag. Poët.*

Effultus, a, um. part. [ab effulcior] *Stayed, or borne up*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 94. & *Sil.* 7, 292. *Prop.* 3, 7, 50.

Effundendus, a, um. *To be let, or poured out.* Per hanc effundendus humor est, *Cels.* 7, 15.

Effundens, tis. part. *Pouring out.* Turrigero canos effundens vertice crines, *Lucan.* 1, 188. *Conf. Sil.* 9, 629.

Effundo, ēre, ūdi, ūsum. act. (1) *To pour out.* (2) *To shed.* (3) *To disemboque.* (4) *Met. To come, or run forth in companies.* (5) *To put, or bring forth in great store.* (6) *To lavish, spend, or waste riotously.* (7) *To spread abroad.* (8) *To tell, relate.* (9) *To discomfit and rout.* (1) Effundere sanguinem pro republicā, *Cic. pro Mil.* 37. vinum super ossa, *Petr. c.* 65. § Effundere animam, *to expire*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 102. § Effundi equo, *to fall from his horse*, *Liv. lib.* 10. (2) Effundere lacrymas, *Cic. pro Planc.* 42. (3) Se in Eoum oceanum effundit Ganges, *Plin.* 2, 112. Effunditur amnis in Atlanticum oceanum, *Id.* 3, 2. (4) Civitas tota se effundebat, *Cic. ad Brut.* 1. (5) Effundit fruges Autumnus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 11. (6) Ne juventus patrimonium effundat, *Cic. pro Coel.* 18. Σ Patrimonium non effudit, sed in salutem reipublicae collocavit, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 2. = consumere, *Id.* (7) Vox in turbam effunditur, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. (8) Σ Effudit illa omnia, quae tacuerat, *Cic. Att.* 16, 7. (9) *Vid. Effusus, n. 6.*

Effundor, i, usus. pass. *To be poured out, disemboqued, &c.* Vitis effunditur in materiam & frondem, *Col.* 4, 21. *Vid. Effundo.*

Effusè. adv. iūs, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Out of measure, prodigally, largely.* (2) *In a loose, disorderly manner.* (3) *Vehemently, passionately.* (1) = Non pauca largè effusèque donabat, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 8. (2) Σ Densatis ordinibus, effusè fluentem in se aciem excepere, *Curt.* 6, 1, 6. Effusius praedari, *Liv.* 34, 16. (3) Effusissimè diligere, *Plin. Paneg. c.* 84.

Effusio, ònis. f. verb. [ab effundo] (1) *A pouring out.* (2) *Met. Prodigality, effusion, wasteful and extravagant spending.* (3) *A rout, company, or multitude.* (4) *An excessive dilatation.* (1) Effusio aquae, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) Σ Liberalitatem effusio imitatur, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 81. (3) Effusiones hominum ex oppidis, *Cic. in Pison.* 22. (4) Σ Effusio animi in laetitiā, in dolore contractio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 31.

|| Effusor,

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|| Effusor, ōris. m. verb. *Aspendthrift, Spieg.* † Prodigus, nepos, *Vett.*

|| Effusōriē. adv. *In a prodigal, or riotous manner, Amm.* † Effusē.

Effusus, a, um. part. *About to pour out.* Effusus se in nostras provincias, *Val. Max.* 7, 6, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 17.

Effusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. flumus, sup. (1) *Poured out, dashed out.* (2) *Overflowing, running over the bank.* (3) *Met. Wasted, squandered away.* (4) *Swift, quick.* (5) *Thrown off an horse.* (6) *Discomfited, scattered.* (7) *Adj. Wide, open.* (8) *Bountiful, liberal.* (9) *Very prone, much given to, exceeding, immoderate.* (10) *Having earnest recourse to.* (1) Effuso atramento infusata aqua, *Plin.* 9, 45. Effuso cerebro expiravit, *Paterc.* 2, 7. (2) Effulus Tyberis super ripas, *Liv.* 1, 4. (3) = Effulus, ac dissipatis fructibus vestris, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 33. (4) Cursus effusus, *Curt.* 5, 13, 12. & *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 11. Effusissimis habenis, *Liv.* 37, 20. (5) & Equus procubuit, posito magis rege, quā effuso, *Curt.* 8, 14. (6) = Effuso ac profligato exercitu, *Sall.* (7) Cum is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, *Liv.* 21. *Vid. Salmasium ad Flor.* 2, 6. (8) In largitione effusior, *Cic. pro Coel.* 6. & Rarus, q. v. (9) In amorem effusus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 54, 3. § in venerem, *Liv.* § In verbis effusior cultus, *Quint.* (10) § Ad preces lacrymasque effusus, *Liv.*

Effutio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To prate, babble, or speak foolishly.* (2) *To blab out.* (1) Certē ita temerē de mundo effutiant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 37. (2) Ne vos fortē imprudentes foris effutiretis, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 19.

Effutius, a, um. adj. *Rashly, or foolishly blabbed, rattled,* *Cic. teste Litt. certē, Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

|| Effutitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that telleth forth every thing, a babbler, Firm.* † Taciti vulgator, *Tac.*

Effutitus, a, um. part. *Foolishly, or rashly spoken abroad, or uttered.* & Partim ficta apertē, partim effutita temerē, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 55.

Effutuo, ui, ēre. *To spend on mistresses, ap Suet. Caes.* 51.

E ante G.

|| Egēlātus, a, um. part. *Lukewarm, Coel. Aur.* † Tepidus, egelidus, *Vett.*

|| Egēlidē. adv. *Coldly, lukewarmly, Aug.* † Tepide, *Plin.*

|| Egēlido, āre. act. & egelidor, pass. *To dissolve, or thaw, Sidon.* † Regelo, *Col.*

Egelidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Lukewarm, that bath the cold taken off.* (2) *Also very cold.* (1) & Gelidus Boreas, egelidusque Notus, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 11, 10. Ver egelidos refert tepores, *Catull.* 44, 1. Aquā calidā, mox egelidā os fovendum est, *Cels.* 1, 8. & Porio egelida, & frigidae propior, *Id.* (2) Ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 610. *interpr. Serv.* sed videant docti an rectē.

Egens, tis. part. *Needy, poor, in want.* § Egens omnibus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, ult. = Egentes inanēque discedere, *Id.* & Egentes abundanti, & imbecilli valent, *Id. de Amic.* 7. Nihil rege egentius est, *Id. Attic.* 6, 1. Egestates egentissimorum, *ibid.* 9, 7.

Egēnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Wanting, destitute.* (2) *Distressed, necessitous.* (1) § Omnium egenos, urbe, domo, socias, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 603. (2) Rebus veni non asper egenis, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 91.

EGEO, ēre, ui. neut. *To need, to lack, to be in want, to stand in need of.* & § Consilio non eges, vel abundas potius, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 16. § Egeo consilii, *Id. Att.* 7, 21. § Pauca munimenta egebat, *Sall. B. J.* 98. Nec quicquam eges, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 12. Absolutē etiam; Egebat acarium, *h. e.* pecuniā vacuum erat, *Flor.* 2, 6, 24.

Egerendus, a, um. part. *To be carried out.* Tantum nivis fodiendum atque egerendum fuit, *Liv.* 21, 37.

Egerens, tis. part. *Carrying out.* Egerentes humum, *Liv.* 38, 7. Modicum id litus, sed egerentibus inexhaustum, *Tac. H.* 5, 7, 4.

|| Egēries, ei. f. [ab egero] *A casting out, a voiding of dung, or ordure, Solin.* † Egestus.

|| Egerminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A budding forth, Hier.* † Germinatio, *Plin.*

Egerius, i. m. *A man so nicknamed, who was very poor, Liv.* 1, 34.

|| Egerminātus, a, um. part. *Budded forth, Aug.* † Germinatus, *Plin.*

Egermino, āre. act. *To spring, or bud forth, Col.* 4, 17.

Egero, ēre, si, stum. act. (1) *To bear, or carry out.* (2) *To cast, or spout out.* (3) *To pass over, or spend.* (1) Egerere praedam ex hostium tectis, *Liv.* 6, 3. † Egerere urinam, *to make water, Plin.* 29, 33. (2) Fons purgamenta egerit, *Plin.* 31, 30. & Fons egerit aquam & recipit, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 1. (3) Diem egerere querelis, *Val. Fl. Arg.* 8, 454. Egeffit pro egefferit, *Prop.* 4, 6, 34.

V O L. II.

E H O

Egeror, i, stus. pass. *To be carried off, discharged, &c.* Egeritur lacrimis dolor, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 3, 38.

Egestas, ātis. f. (1) *Extreme poverty, beggary.* (2) *Lack, or want.* (1) & Paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem tuam nunquam obscurē tulisti, *Cic. Parad.* 6, c. 1. (2) Verborum paupertas, imō egestas, *Sen. Ep.* 58. & Inopiā vel potius egestate patrii sermonis, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 18.

Egestio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab egero] (1) *A casting forth, a voiding.* (2) *Met. A laying out.* (1) Abundantiā laboranti aliquo genere egestionis lubvenire, *Suet. Claud.* 44. (2) Publicarum opum egestio, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6.

|| Egestōsus, a, um. *Cypr.* & egestuosus, adj. *Very poor, or needy, Aur. Vict. Epit.* c. 12. † Omnium egenus, *Virg.*

|| Egestum, i. n. *Ordure, or dung of man, or beast, Litt. ex Gell.* † Fimus, stercus, *Vett.*

Egestus, a, um. part. *Cast, carried out, voided.* Scrobibus egesta humus, *Col.* 2, 2. Egestum aurum, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 2. Praedae plus paene, quā ex omni Saminio unquam egestum, *Liv.* 9, 31.

Egestus, ūs. m. verb. *A casting forth, a voiding, Sen. Nat. Quaest.* 3, 30. & *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 43.

Egeitur, imperf. Egetur acriter, *I am in great want, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 39.

Ego, mei, mihi, me. pron. [à Gr. ἐγώ] *I, I myself.* Idem ego, *I the same person, Cic. pro Sull.* 6. Ego is sum, *I am the man, I am such a man, Cic.*

Egomēt, *I myself, Ter. Ad.* 4, 3, 13.

Egone, *Who I? Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 5.

Egrediens, tis. part. *Going out, Just* 39, 1. *Sil.* 6, 622.

Egrēdiōr, i. stus sum. dep. [ex è & gradior] (1) *To step forth, to go out.* (2) *To debark, or land.* (3) *To go beyond, to transgress.* (1) § Pedem è villā adhuc egressi non sumus, *Cic. Att.* 13, 16. Egressi tecta consistimus, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 8. *vid. & Curt.* 9, 6, 20. & *Tac. Hist.* 3, 30. (2) § Ad egrediendum idoneus locus, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 23. (3) Historia non debet egredi veritatem, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 33.

Egrēgiē. adv. ius, comp. (1) *Extremely, extraordinarily.* (2) *Rarely, accurately.* (3) *In a singular manner, beyond others.* (1) Nihil egregiē praeter caetera studebat, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 31. (2) Cū uterque Graecē egregiē loquatur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6. (3) Egregiē ad miseras natus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 12. † Egregius coenat meliusque miserrimus horum, *Juv.* 11, 12.

Egrēgius, a, um. adj. or, comp. † flumus, sup. [Ex toto grege lectus] *Excellent, egregious, choice, singular, chosen out of the flock.* Egregia & praeclara indoles, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 29. Egregius & sanctus civis, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 8. Egregium dictum, *Id.* 2, 7. ext. 2. opus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 36. Vir ad omnia egregius, *Liv.* 37, 7. Egregium facinus, *Id.* 8, 24. Egregium publicum, *the public honour, Tac.* 3, 17. Egregius nihil est, *Lucr.* 4, 468. R. occ. in comp.

|| Egrēgo, āre. act. *To separate, to set apart, Litt. ex Apul.* † Segrego, *Vett.*

Egressio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A going forth.* (2) *A digression.* (1) Matutinā etiam prohibeant egressionē, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 247. † Egressus, *Cic.* (2) *Quint.* 4, 3.

|| Egressor, ōris. m. verb. *He that goeth forth, or strayeth, Litt. ex Apul.* † Qui egreditur.

Egressus, a, um. part. (1) *Gone forth.* (2) *Met. Exceeding, gone beyond.* (3) *Landing, or debarking.* (1) Domo egressus ad bellum, *Cic. pro Lig.* 2. (2) Virtus egressa modum, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 834. Sexum egressa mulier, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 10, 5. (3) Egressi optatā Troēs potiuntur arenā, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 176.

Egressus, ūs. m. (1) *A passage, or going forth, an egress.* (2) *A debarking, or landing.* (1) Rarus egressu Caesar, *Tac.* 15, 53. (2) *Caes. B. G.* 5, 8. = exscensus, *Liv.* 22, 20.

Egula, ae. f. *A kind of brimstone to whiten wool, Plin.* 35, 50.

|| Egurgitatio, ōnis. f. *A devouring, or supping off, Aug.*

|| Egurgitator, ōris. m. verb. *He that devoureth, or supbeth off, Hier.* † Gurgēs, helluo, *Cic.*

Egurgito, āre. act. *To draw out, as liquor out of a place, to empty, to disgorge, to disembogue, Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 12. Evomo, effundo, *Cic.*

E ante H.

Ehe, interj. *Alas! ha! Enn.*

Ehem, interj. *O strange! hab! ahah! Ter. Eun.* 2, 6.

Eheu, interj. *Ah, alas! well-a-day! Eheu conditionem hujus temporis! Cic. anteq. irēt in exilium, 12.*

Eho, interj. *Estque admonentis. What! pray say! good now! for God's sake! aut vocantis. Ho, sirrah, John!*

soho! Admirantis, *O strange, wonderful!* Ter. Andr. 5, 4. 5. interrogantis, *how?* Ter.
Ehōdum. adv. [*ex* *eho* & *dum*] *Come hither, prithee now,* Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10.

E ante I.

† *Ei*, dativo *ab* *is*, *ea*, *id.* *it.* pro *li.* in nom. pl. *Ei* homines coenas sibi coquunt, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 30. sed antiq.

Eja, interj. *ha.* *Good Sir! I marry! away, o fy!* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35. Et hortandi particula, *Eja* age, rumpe moras, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 569.

‖ *Ejaculatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting forth in a sling,* Veget.

Ejaculātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that casteth out, or draweth forth,* Veget. † *Jaculator*, *Hor.*

Ejaculatus, a, um. part. *Having cast, or darted out,* Ov. Met. 6, 259.

‖ *Ejaculo*, āre. act. *To shoot, or cast out,* Gell. 16, 19. pro

Ejaculor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To shoot, dart, to cast afar off.* (2) *To spout, or squirt out.* (1) *Athos ejaculatur umbram,* *Plin.* 4, 20. (2) *Fistula longas ejaculatur aquas,* *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 270.

‡ *Eicio*, pro *ejicio*. *Nec radicitus ē vitā se tollit & cicit,* *Lucr.* 3, 890.

Ejectamentum, i. n. *That which the water casteth up to land,* *Tac. Germ.* 45.

Ejectans, tis. part. *Casting out,* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 101. *Lacero manantem ex ore cruorem ejectans consul,* *Sil. Ital.* 10, 278.

‖ *Ejectatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting, or throwing out,* *Sidon.* † *Ejectio*, *Cic.*

Ejectatus, a, um. part. *Cast, or thrown forth.* *Ejectata* favilla, *Ov. Met.* 2, 231.

Ejectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab* *ejicio*] *A casting, or throwing out.* *Mortem & ejectionem timeamus,* *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. *Sanguinis ejectio, the spitting of blood,* *Vitruv.* 1, 6.

Ejectitius, a, um. adj. *Cast out, that casteth its burden before the time, and that is cast, or slunk before its time,* *Plin.* 11, 84.

Ejecto, āre. freq. [*ab* *ejicio*] *To cast, or throw out often, to vomit.* *Eliso ventre per ora ejectat sanicem permixtus viscere sanguis,* *Lucan.* 3, 657. *Ejectat arenas sub Aetna Typhoeus,* *Ov. Met.* 5, 352. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 290.

Ejector, ōris. m. verb. *He that casteth forth,* *Tac. laud. Litt. sed q.*

Ejectus, a, um. part. (1) *Cast out, or shut out.* (2) *Shipwrecked.* (3) *Stretched out at length.* (4) *Slunk.* (1) § *C. Cotta ejectus est ē civitate,* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3. = *Expulsus* atque *ejectus ē praedio,* *Id. pro Quint.* 7. (2) *Ejectum litore, egentem, excepi,* *Virg. Aen.* 4, 373. (3) *Ejecto incumbit cernuus armo,* *Virg. Aen.* 10, 894. (4) § *Ejecto partu melior quā edito,* *Plin.* 11, 84.

Ejero, āre. [*ex* ē & *juro*] *To refuse, or except against a judge, or court.* *Non ego mihi illum iniquum ejero, verum omnibus,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 70. *Vid. Ejuro.*

† *Eji*, pro *ei*, in dat. sing. *Plaut. Cas. prol.* 35. *Cist.* 1, 2, 19.

Ejciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast out, or ejected,* *Cels.* 5, 21.

Ejicio, ēre, eci, ectum. act. [*ex* ē & *jacio*] (1) *To cast, or thrust out.* (2) *Se ejicere, To go out hastily.* (3) *Met. To shew itself, to break out.* (4) *To cast off.* (5) *To miscarry, or cast its young.* (6) *To throw up, to vomit.* (1) = *Te in viam extrudam, & ejiciam,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 58. ‖ *Ejicere* aedibus, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 2, 1. ē *senatu,* *Cic. pro S.* 12. de *senatu,* *Liv.* 41, 27. in *exilium,* *Cic. Part.* 4. in *terram,* *Liv.* (2) *Pompeius se ex castris ejecit,* *Caes. B. C.* 3, 96. (3) § = *Voluptates compressae, & constrictae se profundunt & ejiciunt,* *Cic. pro Coel.* 30. (4) *Omniem ejicere animum patris,* *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 2. (5) *Si mulier val equa lectu ā te percussa ejecerit,* *Ulp.* † *Abortum pati,* *Vett.* (6) *Ejiciendo vorandi facultatem moliantur,* *Cels.* 1, 3.

Ejicior, i. pass. *To be cast out, or ejected.* *Tela magno negotio saepe ejiciuntur,* *Cels.* 7, 5, 1. *Nonnunquam ex castello, propter eorum excubas excursions, ejiciebatur,* *Hirt. B. H.* 40.

Ejulābilis, e. adj. *Howling,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Ejulans, tis. part. *Howling, yelling.* *Ipsū Herculem viderat in Oetā magnitudine dolorū ejulantem,* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7. *Ante aedes nostras ejulans,* *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 39.

Ejulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wailing, or crying out, pitiful yelling.* = *Laelius, lessum quasi lugubrem ejulationem, ut vox ipsa significat,* *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 23. *Ille non virilis ejulatio,* *Hor. Epod.* 10, 17.

Ejulatus, ūs. m. *Wailing, lamenting,* *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23.

Ejulo, āre. neut. *To cry, to wail, to howl.* *Cur ejulas?* *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 66.

Ejuncesco, ēre. [*à* *juncus*] *To be slender, weak,* *Plin.* 17, 35. *ubi Harduin. evanescit.*

Ejucidus, a, um. adj. *Dry, lean, slender, dwindled away.* *Sarmentum ejucidum,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. *Vitis ejucida,* *Plin.* 17, 35, 9.

Ejūno, adv. Per *Junonem.* *An oath used by women,* *Lex. ex Petron.*

Ejūratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A renouncing, a forswearing of a thing, a protesting against it.* *Ignominiosa consulum ejuratione,* *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 7. *Odissē virtutem spei bonae ejuratio est,* *Sen. B. V.* 26.

‖ *Ejūratio*, ōris. m. verb. *He that renounceth, or resigneth up,* *Cod.* † *Qui ejurat.*

Ejuratus, a, um. *Being sworn against.* *Vitaci coetus ejuratiq̃ tumultus.* *Anson. Eidyll.* 2, 31. *Conf. Stat. Ach.* 2, 187. *Ejurare* dicimur omne id, quod cū antē habuerimus & p̃ae nobis vulerimus, abjicimus & omittimus. *Ut ejurare bonam copiam, liberos, parentes, fidem.* *J. Fr. Gronov. ad Stat. Achill.* 2, 187.

Ejūro, āre. act. [*ex* ē & *juro*] (1) *To swear against a thing, to quit, resign, or surrender it on oath.* (2) *To refuse a judge, or court.* (1) *Ejurare imperium,* *Tac. Hist.* 3, 68, 7. *magistratum,* *Id. Ann.* 12, 4, 4. *patriam,* *Id. Hist.* 4, 28, 3. *liberos,* *Sen. Consol. ad Marc.* 19. *bonam copiam, i. e. non esse sibi,* *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (2) *Praetor provinciam suam totam sibi iniquam ejurat,* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 60.

Ejuscemodi, adj. indecl. *Of the same sort.*

Ejusdemmodi, adj. indecl. *Of the same sort,* *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 4.

Ejusmodi, nom. indecl. *Such like, of the same sort.* *Ejusmodi mulier,* *Cic. pro Coel.* 29. *aliquid,* *Id. ib.* 30. *Reliqua sunt ejusmodi,* *Id. Fam.* 4, 11.

E ante L.

‖ *Elābilis*, e. *That easily slips, or fades away,* *Sidon.* † *Elabens,* *Cic.*

Elābor, i, plus sum. dep. [*ex* ē & *labor*] *To slide, or slip away, to fall out, to escape.* § *Elabi ē vel ex manibus,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 50. & *Att.* 10, 4. de *manibus,* *Ibid.* 1, 16. = *ex ore, & excidere,* *Id. pro Domo.* ex *praelio,* *Caes. B. G.* 5, 36. § *pugnam,* *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61, 5. *vim ignium,* *Ibid.* 4, 64, 5. § *Lacchidi,* *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 94. § *inter tumultum,* *Liv.* 1, 53.

Elāborans, tis. part. *Taking pains about a thing,* *Cic. de Sen.* 11. *Vid. Elaboro.*

Elāborāte, adv. *Painfully, accurately,* *Litt. ex Cic.* sed non inven.

Elāborātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking of great pains, exactness in doing a thing,* *Ad Herenn.* 4, 22.

‖ *Elāborātor*, ōris. m. verb. *A labourer, or pains-taker,* *Digest.* † *Qui elaborat,* *Vett.*

Elāborātus, a, um. part. (1) *Industriously employed.* (2) *Elaborate, laboured, requiring pains.* (3) *Perfectly, exactly, or curiously done.* (1) *Curriculum industriae propulsandis periculis elaboratum est,* *Cic. Attic.* 7, 7. (2) *Anacreon flevit amorem non elaboratum ad pedem,* *Hor. Epod.* 14, 12. (3) *Elaborata concinnitas,* *Cic. Or.* 25.

Elāboro, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To work as an artificer.* (2) *To labour.* (3) *To take pains, or endeavour.* (4) *To procure, cause, or make.* (1) *Candelaborum superficiem duntaxat elaboravit,* *Plin.* 34, 6. (2) *Sed in literis certē elaboravi,* *Cic. de Senect.* 8. = *desudare,* *Id. contendere,* *Id.* (3) = *Enitere,* *elabora,* vel potius *eblandire,* *Cic. Attic.* 16, 16. (4) *Non Siculae dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem,* *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 19.

Elāboror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wrought, laboured, endeavoured, &c.* *Quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit,* *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

* *Elācate*, es. f. & *elacatena.* *A kind of tunny, a fish, usually salted,* *Col.* 8, 17.

Elātesco, ēre. incept. *To wax white as milk,* *Plin.* 20, 84. *ubi al. leg. lactesco.*

Elācto, āre. act. *To give suck,* *Lucr. ap Litt. sed q.*

* *Elācōmeli*, neut. [*ex* *oleo* & *melle* nomen habet, nam *ἐλαον*, oleum sonat, & *μέλι*, mel] *A sort of gum thinner than rosin, and thicker than honey, of a purging nature,* *Plin.* 15, 7, & 23, 50.

* *Elācon*, i. n. *Latine oleum, Oil,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

* *Elacōthēfium*, i. n. [*ex* *ἐλαον*, oleum, & *θεῖον*, positio. *Them. τήνημι, pono*] *A place where they used to be anointed by the aliptae after bathing,* *Vitruv.* 5, 11.

Elāevigatio, ōnis. f. *A smoothing,* *Litt. ex Vitruv.* 7, 1. ut opinor, *ubi nunc laevigatio.*

Elāevigātor, ōris. m. *He that polisheth, or plaineth,* *Vitruv. tess. Litt. sed q.*

‖ *Elāevigo*, āre. m. *To polish, smooth, or make plain,* *Litt. ex Gell.* † *Laevigo.*

‖ *Elanguēfācio*, ēre, feci. *To make faint, to enfeeble,* *Firm.* † *Languēfācio,* *Cic.*

Elanguēo,

Elanguere, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To languish, droop, or pine away.* (2) Met. *To slake, or cool.* (1) *Observatum est elanguisse, Suet. Galb. 1.* (2) *Differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv. 5, 26.*

Elanguescens, tis. part. Elanguescens & jam casura cornus, *Sil. Ital. 4, 140.*

Elanguesco, ēre. incept. *To grow faint, cold, or remiss.* Non esse elanguescendum, *Liv. 35, 45.* Ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, *Id. 1, 46.* Elanguit res differendo, *Id. 5, 26.* Vigor animi corporisque elanguescit, *Gell. 3, 1.* = effeminari, *Sall.*

|| Elanguide, adv. *Faintly, weakly, sickly, Litt. ex Gell.* † Remisse, *segniter, Vett.*

|| Elanguidus, a, um. *Faint, weak, feeble, Macrob.* † Languidus, *Cic.*

† Elape, es. vel potius elaps, is. f. *A kind of serpent, Plin. 32, 17.*

* Elaphoboscon, i. n. *An herb called commonly pabulum cervi, or pastinaca latifolia sativa; and by apothecaries gratia dei, wild parsnip, Plin. 22, 37.*

|| Elapidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gathering of stones forth of the ground, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

|| Elapidator, ōris. m. verb. *He that gathereth stones from a place, Aug.*

Elapidatus, a, um. part. *Rid of stones, Plin. 17, 14. & 18, 43. ex*

Elapido, āre. act. *To rid a place of stones, quod vix leg. nisi in part. jam dicto.*

Elapso, ōnis. f. *A sliding forth, or away, Cod. † Lapsio, Cic.*

Elapsurus, a, um. part. *About to escape. Elapsurum te omni suspicione arbitrabare, Cic. V. 1, 39.*

Elapsus, a, um. part. [ab elabor] (1) *Slipped away, or aside.* (2) *Escaped.* (3) Met. *Gone, past.* (1) Elapsa est oculis hominum anguis, *Liv. castris, Sil. 9, 130.* (2)

Elapsus telis, *Virg. Aen. 2, 318.* (3) Ea spes elapsa est, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 101.*

|| Elaqueatus, a, um. part. *Rid out of snares, at large, Amm. Marcell. † Laqueis elapsus.*

|| Elaqueo, āre. act. *To unsnare, or unfold, Prud. in Symm. 2, 147. † Solvo.*

|| Elargio, īre, ivi. act. *Frag. Poët. pro*

Elargior, īri. tus sum. dep. *To give largely and bountifully. § Elargiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 3, 1.*

§ Elargiri patriae, *Perf. 3, 71.*

Elargitio, ōnis. f. *A free bestowing, or giving, Cod. † Largitio, Vett.*

|| Elargitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that giveth freely, Digest. † Largitor, Liv.*

Elasseco, ēre. incept. *To grow weary, decay, or wear out, Plin. 16, 41.*

* Elate, es. f. Gr. ἐλάν, abies, *A kind of date tree, Plin. 12, 62. & 23, 53.*

Elatè. adv. ius. comp. (1) *Sublimely.* (2) *Loftily, haughtily.* (1) *Elatè dicere, Cic. de opt. gen. Or. 4.* (2)

= Elatiùs, inflatiùsque fame percrebuit, *Caes. B. G. 3, 79.*

Elatiùs se gerere, *Nep. Pauf. 4.* = § Non est ausus elatè & amplè loqui, cùm demissè, humilitèrque sentiret, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 8.*

* Eläterium, i. n. *A strong purge, a medicine of the juice of wild cucumbers, to purge choler and phlegm, Plin. 20, 2. Conf. Cell. 5, 12.*

* Elatine, es. f. *A weed called buck-wheat, or bind-corn, or as some fluellin, dog-burr, Plin. 27, 50.*

Elatiò, ōnis. f. verb. [ab effero] (1) *A lifting, or taking up.* (2) *Height.* (3) Met. *Loftiness, greatness of soul, magnanimity.* (4) *Sublimity.* (1) *Elationes onerum per machinas, Viruv. 10, 8.* (2) § Parium comparatio, nec elationem habet, nec submissionem, *Cic. Top. 18.* (3) = Elatio

& magnitudo animi, *Cic. Off. 1, 19.* (4) = Elatio atque altitudo orationis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 66.*

Elatites, ae. m. *A kind of blood-stone, Plin. 36, 38.*

|| Elatratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A barking, or loud crying, Firm. † Latratus, Ov.*

Elatrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that rails and slanders people, Digest. † Latrator, Virg.*

Elatro, āre. act. *To bark, to yelp, Catachr. to speak aloud. Ut non acriter elatrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.*

Elaturus, a, um. part. *About to carry out, Liv. 40, 28.*

Elaturus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Carried out.* (2) *Carried to burial.* (3) *Lifted up, puffed up, transported.* (4) Adj. *Lofty, sublime.* (5) *Arrogant, haughty.* (6) *Published, divulged.* (1) *Corvus è conspectu elatus orientem petit, Liv. 7, 26.* (2) *Elatam jam crede nurum, Juv. 14, 220.* (3) = Quibus illi rebus elati & inflati, *Cic. in Rull. 35.* (4)

Elatis verbis incensa oratio, *Cic. Orat. 36.* (5) Timebatur ne elatus opibus tyrannidem concupisceret, *Nep. Alcib. 7.* (6) Vides tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65. vid. & Nep. Dion. 8.*

|| Elaudatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A praising of a thing, Sidon. † Laudatio, Cic.*

† Elaudo, āre. act. *To name one to his praise, Fest. † Laudo, Cic.*

Elävo, āre, vi, lötum. act. *To wash clean, to rinse, or scour, Col. 12, 50. § Met. à balneis, Elavare se bonis, to be a clear gentleman, when he bath spent all, Plaut. Afin. 1, 2, 9. Rar. occ.*

Elautus, a, um. part. *Well and thoroughly washed. § Mulier quae elauta est, nisi perculta est, illauta est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 22.*

|| Elaxatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unloosing, or untying, Hier. † Resolutio, Vett.*

|| Elaxo, āre. act. *To unloose and make wider, Sidon. † Relaxo, Cic.*

Elecebra, ae. f. [ab elicio] *An allurement, a lure, Met. a wheedler, a coxer. Mala es, atque eadem, quae soles, elecebra, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81. § Elecebrae argentariae, courtesans, who pick their gallants pockets, Id. Men. 2, 3, 26.*

Electè. adv. ius. comp. *Choicely, with choice, distinctly. Electè dirigere, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30. Electiùs loqui, Gell. 18, 7. † Purius, Cic.*

Electilis, e. adj. *Choice, dainty. Electilis piscatus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41.*

Electio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eligo] *An election, or choice. = Id autem est iudicium, electioque verborum, Cic. de Fin. 4, 17. civitatis, Id.*

Electiuncula, ae. f. *A little choice, Litt. ex Tac. sed vix alib. occ.*

Electo, āre. freq. [ab elicio] *To invite, or allure, to cajole, to wheedle a thing out of one. Electabo quicquid est, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 29.*

Electo, ōris. m. verb. *A chooser, an elector, Ad Herenn. 4, 4. R. occ.*

Electrifer, a, um. *That beareth amber, Claud. Fescenn. 55.*

|| Electrinus, a, um. adj. *Made of amber, Spart. † Ex electro.*

Electrum, i. n. (1) *Amber whereof beads are made.* (2) *Allo a mixture of gold and silver, whereof the fifth part was silver.* (1) *Sudant electra myricae, Virg. Ecl. 8, 54.* (2) *Plin. 33, 25. & 37, 11.*

|| Electuarius, i. n. *An electuary, a medicinal confection, Medic. † Ecligma, Plin. 23, 16. Rest. Electarium.*

Electurus, a, um. part. *About to elect, Liv. 40, 35.*

Electus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. *simus, sup. [ab eligor] (1) Chosen, picked out, elected. (2) Adj. Choice, singular. (1) Electi & conquisiti coloni, Cic. in Rull. 2, 35. (2) Electis verbis dictatae res, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11. Electissimi viri civitatis, Cic. pro Quint. 2. Electior sensus, Aug. de Civ. D. 29.*

Electus, ūs. m. verb. *An election, or choice. In necis electu, Ov. Ep. 2, 144.*

* Eleemosyna, ae. f. [Them. ἐλεος, misericordia] *Pity, compassion, Meton. alms, Eccles.*

|| Eleemosynaria, ae. f. *She that giveth alms, Ambros.*

|| Eleemosynarius, i. m. *An almoner, that giveth an alms, or dole, ex usu Eccles.*

|| Eleemosynor, āri, ātus. pass. *To receive alms, Aug.*

* Eleeson. [ἐλεησον, ab ἐλεω, misereor] *Have pity on. Lat. Miserere, Eccl.*

Elègans, tis. adj. or. comp. *simus, sup. [ab eligendo, teste Cic. tanquam electus] (1) Eligible, handsome, fit, preferable. (2) Expert in any thing. (3) Neat, polite, trim, spruce, fine but not costly. (4) Curious, critical, delicate. (5) Eloquent. (1) Mirari subit Ciceronem hac voce in hac notione usum Antonium sugillare, quum certè, si etymon à se allatum agnoscamus, oportet esse primariam. Et sanè ipsum Livium sic usum fuisse apparet l. 25. Is elegantius facturos dicit, si iudicio patrum, quàm si sorti eam rem permisisset. (2) Regem elegantem narras, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 18. (3) § Atticus elegans fuit, non magnificus, omnique diligentia munditiam, non affluentem affectabat, Nep. Attic. 8. § Elegans, non parvus, Cic. Orat. 83. § Till Cato's time it signified a beau, or nice finikin fellow, vid. Gell. 11, 2. whence in Plautus you find him in very bad company, Harpago, mendax, cuppes, avarus, elegans, despoliator, Trin. 2, 1, 13. Terence afterwards useth it in a middle sense, vid. n. 2. (4) Elegans formarum spectator, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18. (5) Elegans in dicendo, Cic. Brut. 68. Polita, urbana, & elegans oratio, Ibid. c. 82.*

Elèganter. adv. ius. comp. *simè, sup. (1) Choicely, elegantly, purely. (2) Artfully, finely. (3) Sumptuously, luxuriously. (4) Genteely, courteously. (1) § Neque distinctè neque distributè, neque eleganter, neque ornatè scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3. (2) Saltare elegantius quàm necesse est probae, Sall. Catil. 24. (3) Lautiores elegantissimè accepti, Cic. Attic. 13, 50. (4) Zeno ob eleganter actam vitam magnae auctoritatis, Liv. 35, 31.*

Elègantia, ae. f. (1) *Spruteness, finery. (2) Elegancy, politeness, consisting in purity and plainness. (3) Luxury. (4) Civility.*

(4) *Civility, genteelness.* (1) Mulier regebat, annos celans elegantia, *Phaedr.* 2, 2. = Verrius & Camillus quâ munditia, homines, quâ elegantia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20. Non quicquam sine grandi malo, praequam res patitur, studuit elegantiae, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 23. (2) Agricultura abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2. (3) Petronius in vitia delapsus, assumptus Neroni elegantiae arbiter, *Tac.* 16, 18. (4) Cum summa elegantia, & integritate vivere, *Cic. pro Sull.* 28. Elegancia morum, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 8.

Elégia, ac. f. *An elegy, or elegiac verse, Ov. Amor.* 3, 9, 3. &

Elégia, ac. f. [ab ἐλέγῃ, quae flentis vox est ap. Aeschyl.] (1) *An elegy, a mournful song, a lamentable ditty.* (2) *A love sonnet.* (3) *Also a weed creeping along near the ground.* (1) Elegia flebile carmen, *On. Ep.* 15, 7. (2) Ovid. *Remed. Amor.* 379. *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 7. (3) *Plin.* 16, 66.

Elégia, orum, pl. n. τὰ ἐλεγεία. *Elegies, lamentable verses, Plaut. Merc.* 3, 2, 74.

Elégiacus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to elegy, or alternate verse, Gramm.* Versus elegiacus, a pentameter, or short verse, *Jun.*

* Elegidarium, i. n. *A small composition, or poem in elegiac verse, Petron. c.* 109.

Elégidium, i. n. dim. *A little elegy.* Si qua elegidia crudi dictarunt proceres, *Perf.* 1, 51.

|| * Elégiographus, i. m. [Them. ἐλεγῖς, scribo] *A writer of elegies, Gramm.*

Elegos, i. m. *An elegiac verse, an elegy, a mournful ditty.* Neu miserabiles decantes elegos, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 33, 3. componere, *Ov. Am.* 3, 15, 3. emittere, *Hor. A. P.* 77.

Eleleis, idis, f. *A distracted priestess of Bacchus.* Bacchi furis eleleides actae, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 47.

* Elelisphacum, i. n. *Col. G. elelisphacos, i. f. [ex ἐλέω, verso, & σφάζω, salvia] Plin.* 22, 71. *The herb sang, or, according to others, sage.*

Elementarius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to letters, principles, elements.* Literae elementariae, the letters of the cross-row, *Jul. Cap.* Elementarius senex, which hath not yet learned his A B C, *Sen. Ep.* 36. Quem bullâ dignissimum vocat *Juvenalis, Sat.* 13, 33.

Elementum, i. n. [ab ant. eleo, pro cleo, i. e. cresco, quod inde omnia crescunt ac nascuntur, *Voss.*] (1) *An element, of which there are four, fire, air, water, earth.* (2) *Also a letter, as A, B, C.* (3) *The first rudiment, or ground of any thing.* (4) *Also, as some will have it, the sea.* (1) = Illa initia, &c., ut è Graeco vertam, elementa dicuntur, *Varr. ap. Cic. Acad.* 1, 7. (2) Elementa velint ut discere prima, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 26. (3) Rationis elementa, *Lucr.* 1, 82. vitiorum, *Juv.* 14, 123. (4) *Curt.* 9, 9, 27. quem lacum Sciop. de aqua duntaxat interpr.

* Elenchus, i. m. [Them. ἐλέγχο, arguo] *Redargutio uti interpret. Boët.* (1) *An argument, or confutation, commonly a sophistical one.* (2) *Also a bob, or drop at women's ears, a kind of long pearl.* (3) *A table in a book to shew places.* (1) *Ap. Dialect.* (2) Auribus extensis magnos commisit elenchos, *Juv.* 6, 459. (3) *Elenchos librorum omnium, ex vett. exemplarium libb. Plin. post. praef. sed melior auctoritas requiritur.*

Elencticus, a, um, adj. *Serving for confutation, Quint.* 2, 6.

Eleo, ère, èvi, act. [ab è augente, & leo, i. e. lino] *To spot, or spoil, Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 273. + Deleo, maculo.

|| * Eleos, i. m. ἐλέος. *A night bird with crooked claws, Litt. ex Apul.*

Elephantia, ac. f. *A white scurf which maketh the skin rough, and like that of an elephant, the scurvy, Cels.* 3, 25.

|| Elephantiacus, a, um, adj. *Leptous, Lact.* + Elephantia implicatus.

* Elephantiasis, is, f. *A white scurf, like a leprosy, Plin.* 26, 5. & 25, 24. *Lat. Vitiligo.*

Elephantinum, i. n. *A black paint made of burnt ivory, Plin.* 35, 25.

Elephantinus, a, um, adj. *Of an elephant, Meton. of, or like ivory.* Elephantini libri, books wherein the orders and decrees of the senate were writ, *Vopisc.* Elephantinum emplastrum, a plaster so called for its whiteness, *Cels.* 5, 19.

|| Elephantiosus, a, um, adj. *Full of the scurf, or leprosy, Theod. Prisc.* + Mala scabie homo, *Hor.*

Elephantus, i. m. [ex ἑλέφας, quomodo & Latine bos *Lucas voc.*] (1) *An elephant.* (2) *A sea-monster.* (3) *A kind of lobster.* (4) *Meton. Ivory, or the elephant's tooth.* (1) Elephantus belluarum nulla prudentior, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. Manus elephantis, his trunk, *Liv.* Elephantis corio circumtectus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 80. a dull heavy fellow. (2) *Plin.* 32, 53. (3) Elephantis locustarum generis nigri, &c. *Plin.* 32, 53. (4) Ex auro, solidoque elephanto, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 464.

Eléphas, antis, m. (1) *An elephant.* (2) *The leprosy.*

(1) Manus data elephantis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) Est elephas morbus qui propter flumina Nilî gignitur, *Lucr.* 6, 1112.

|| Elevamentum, i. n. *A lifting, or helping up, Aug.* + Levamentum, *Cic.*

Elevatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A debasing, or disparaging, Quint.* 9, 2.

Elevatus, a, um, part. *Debased, disparaged, Quint.* 5, 7.

† Elevies, ei, f. [ab eleo, cvi, i. e. purgo] *A cleansing, or winnowing.* Eleviem facere per ventum, *Lucil.* + Ventilo.

Elêvo, âre, act. (1) *To lift, or heave up.* (2) *To extenuate, diminish, lessen, or alloy.* (3) *To slight, disparage, or undervalue.* (1) Contignationem floreâque elevabant, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 9. (2) Solitudines elevare tua te prudentia postulat, *Lucei. Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. (3) Causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, sapientis est, *Cic. de Am.* 24.

Elêvor, âri, âtus, pass. (1) *To be made low.* (2) *To be lessened, to be slighted, &c.* (3) *To be disparaged.* (1) & Molac vel submitti vel elevari possunt, *Col.* 12, 50. (2) Perspicuitas argumentationibus elevatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. (3) Index indiciumque elevabatur, *Liv.*

* Eleutheria, orum, pl. n. [ab ἐλευθερος, liber] *Feasts which bondmen, or servants made when they were set at liberty, in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius.* Basilicè agito eleutheria, *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 1, 29.

Elîbatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A tasting, or offering of sacrifices, Plin. teste Litt. sed q.*

|| Elîbatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A freeing, or delivery, Aug.* + Liberatio, *Cic.*

|| Elîbero, âre, act. *To set free, or at liberty, Cod.* + Libero.

|| Elîbo, âre, act. [ex è & libo] *To taste, or pour out, Tac. ascrib. Litt. sed q.* + Libo, *Cic.*

Elîbro, âre, act. *To weigh, or balance, to poise, JCC.* + Libro.

Elîces, pl. m. [ab eliciendo dict.] *Gutters for water-drains, Col.* 2, 8. = Sulci aquarii, *Id. ib.*

Elîciendus, a, um, part. *To be fetched, or drawn out.* Acribus est stimulis eliciendus amor, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 444. *Conf. Liv.* 29, 34.

Elîciens, tis, part. *Enticing, or drawing out.* Hic omnibus insidiis tentatus elicientium, cogentiumque se ad querelas, nullam unquam occasionem dedit, *Suet. Calig.* 10. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 473.

Elîcio, ère, ui, itum, act. [ex è & lacio] (1) *To entice out.* (2) *To draw out.* (3) *To scrow out.* (4) *To strike out.* (5) *To call, or fetch out.* (1) Elîcere aliquem blanditiis ad iudicium, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. ad pugnam, *Liv.* 21, 54. Filiam pater avertentem causam doloris elicit, comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, &c. *Liv.* 6, 34. (4) Elîcere ferrum terrae cavernis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (3) Arcana ejus elicit, *Liv.* 40, 73. (4) Elîcere ignem ictu & confictu lapidum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (5) Animas inferorum elîcere, *Cic. in Vatin.* 6. || Elîcere alvum, to purge, *Plin.* 19, 26. sanguinem, to let blood, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48.

Elîcior, i, pass. *To be enticed, or drawn out.* Domitius sperans Scipionem ad pugnam elici posse, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 38. Sudor duobus modis elicitur, *Cels.* 2, 17.

|| Elîcîrâtiô, ōnis, f. verb. *A drawing out, also a prizing, Cod.* + Licitatio, *Vett.*

|| Elîcîtor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *To out-prize, to out-bid, Digest.*

Elîcîtus, a, um, part. *Drawn forth, drawn out, Paterc.* 2, 104.

Elîdendus, a, um, part. *To be broken off, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34.

Elîdens, tis, part. *Striking, dashing, &c.* Tumida tenerâ guttura elidens manu, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 221.

Elîdo, ère, si, sum, act. [ex è & laedo] (1) *To strike, dash against, or out.* (2) *To strangle, or throttle.* (3) *To stamp, or pound small.* (4) *To kill, overlay, or stamp to death.* (5) *To strike, or force out, to emit.* (1) Elîdere leonem clavâ, *Suet. Ner.* 53. Caput pecudis faxo elisit, *Liv.* 21, 45. Elîdere oculos, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 45. (2) Elîdere angues, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 288. || Elîdere partum, to cause abortion, *Cels.* (3) Herbas elîdere, *Varr. R. R.* 47. (4) Super alias aliae fues cubant, & foetus elidunt, *Col.* 7, 9. (5) Elîdere ignem velut è filice, *Plin.* 11, 86. Lituusque adunco stridulos cantus elisit aere, *Sen. Oedip.* 734.

Elîdor, i, sus, pass. *To be dashed, strangled, &c. Cic. Tusc.* 5, 6. *Vid. Elido.*

Elîgendus, a, um, part. *To be chosen, or picked out.* Sunt igitur firmi, & stabiles, & constantes amici eligendi, *Cic. de Am.* 17.

Elîgens, tis, part. *Choosing.* Honestiorem viam eligentes, *Juss.* 26, 1.

Elîgo, ère, ègi, ètum, act. [ex è lego] *To choose, elect, or pick out.* De tribus eligere quem velis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 2. & a multis, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 2. & ex multis libris versus, *Id.*

Id. Orat. 56. § ad aliquod munus, *Id. pro Domo*, 1. Eligurio, ire, ivi. act. *To consume, or gormandize*, Varr. Ligurio, Ter.

† Eliguritor, ōris. m. verb. antiq. *He that riots away his estate, a spendthrift*, Gloss. † Qui ligurit.

‖ Elimatē. adv. *Curiously, smoothly*, Lexicogr. ex Gell. † Accuratē, Cic.

‖ Elimātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that polisheth, or fileth anew*, Tert. † Qui elimat.

Elimātus, a, um. part. (1) *Filed, filed off*. (2) Met. *Made smooth, or even*. (1) Elimatam scobem in fictili coquant, *Plin.* 34, 50. (2) Rationes ad tenue elimatae, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 20.

‖ Eliminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting forth of house and home*, JCC. † Ejectio.

‖ Eliminium, i. n. ut postliminium. [*ex ē & limen*] *A disseisure*, Scal.

Elimino, āre. act. (1) *To put, or turn out, or cast forth of doors*. (2) *To publish, to tattle abroad, to babble*. (1) Quonam clam vos eliminat? *Pacuv.* (2) Ne fides inter amicos sit, qui dicta foras eliminat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 26.

Elimo, āre. act. (1) *To cut off with a file*. (2) *To make even, smooth, or perfect*. (3) *To polish*. (1) Catenas elimare, *Ov. Met.* 4, 178. (2) Rationes ad tenue elimare, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 20. (3) Commodius aliquid elimare, *Quint.* 2, 8.

‖ Elineor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blotted, or rased out*, Digest. † Expungor.

Elinguandus, a, um. part. *Whose tongue is to be cut out*. Elinguandum te dabo usque a radicibus, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 72.

Elinguis, e. adj. [*ex ē & lingua*] *Dumb, speechless, that does not know what to say*. Cūm Fannius nunquam habitus sit elinguis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 26. Elinguem aliquem redere, *Val. Max.* 5, 3, ext. 3.

Elinguo, āre. act. leg. in part. Elinguandus, *Plaut. v.* Vix alibi occ.

‖ Elinguor, āri, ātus. pass. *To want a tongue, or to be speechless*, Macro. † Conticesco, Vett.

Elino, ēre, lēvi. act. *To blot out, rase, or ungild*, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 273.

Elīquābilis, e. adj. *That may be melted*, Litt. ex Cels.

Elīquamen, īnis. n. *Fatness, or gravy coming out of fish, or flesh, dripping of meat*, Col. 9, 14.

Elīquātus, a, um. part. *Cleared, melted*. Fons liberatus elīquatūque, *Sen. N. Qu.* 3, 26. adde Col. 12, 19. & 12, 41.

Elīquesco, ēre. incept. *To be dissolved, to melt*, Varr. R. R. 1, 55.

Elīquo, āre. act. (1) *To melt down, to make liquid*. (2) *To clarify, to strain liquor*. (3) Met. *To consume, or spend*. (4) *To sing softly and effeminately*. (1) Varr. 1, 55. (2) Cūm in alia vasa transfuderint & elīquaverint, Col. 12, 12. (3) = Elīquare & consumere annos, Cornut. in *Perf.* (4) Vatum plorabile si quid elīquat, *Perf.* 1, 35.

Elīlio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A squeezing*. (2) *The cutting off of a vowel in verse at the end of a word, elision*. (1) Hae lacrymae per elisionem cadunt, *Sen. Epist.* 99. (2) Gramin.

† Elīffe, pro elīfisse, Lucil.

Elīsurus, a, um. part. *About to strangle, or otherwise to put to death*. Elīsurus eo Stipite victum, ni prohibitus esset a rege, *Curt.* 9, 7, 22.

Elīsus, a, um. part. [*ab elidor*]. (1) *Burst*. (2) *Squeezed*. (3) *Strangled, or throttled*. (4) *Forced through, emitted*. (1) Cavis elīsi nubibus ignes, *Ov. Metam.* 6, 696. (2) Saepe prae turbā elīsi exanimatūque sunt, *Suet. Caes.* 39. (3) Laqueo fauces elīsaque guttura fregit, *Luc.* 2, 154. (4) Tunc stridulus aēr elīsus lituis, *Luc.* 7, 476.

Elix, īcis. m. [*ab eliciendo*] *A gutter, or furrow for the draining, or carrying away of water*, Col. 11, 7.

Elixatim. adv. *By way of boiling, or stewing*, Apic. 5, ult.

Elixatūra, ae. f. *A seething, or boiling*, Apic. 9, 1.

‖ Elixir. n. indecl. An Arabic word signifying quintessence.

Elixo, āre. act. [*ab elixus*] *To seeth, or boil*. Avem elixare, *Apic.* 6, 6. ptisanam, *Id.* 5, 5.

Elixus, a, um. part. [*fortasse ut ab ago, axo, ita ab elīquo, elīxo*] (1) *Boiled, sodden*. (2) *Also moistened, wet*. (1) & At simul affis miscueris elixa, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 73. & Eadem vel jurenta, vel elixa, *Cels.* 2, 29. (2) In humum calceos facis elixos, Varr.

Ellam, pro en illam. See where she is, *Plaut.*

* Ellēborine, es. f. *The herb otherwise called epicaetis*, *Plin.* 13, 35.

Ellēbōrum, i. n. Lat. Veratrum. Vid. Helleborum.

* Ellipsis, is. f. defectus. [*ab ἐλλείπω, praetermitto*] *A defect*, Gram. & Rhet. Also a certain crooked line coming off the bias, cutting of a cone, or cylinder, Geom. an oval.

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Ellum, pro en illum. See where he is, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 13.

* Ellychnium, i. n. [*Them. λύχνος, candela*] *The match of a lamp, the wick of a candle*, *Plin.* 35, 50.

Elōcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Removed out of his place, carried into captivity*. (2) *Let to farm, let to hire*. (1) Quān cara illa gens Judaeorum diis immortalibus efflet, docuit quod est victa, quod elocata, quod servata, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 28. (2) Fundum elocatum esse dicebat, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 22.

Elōco, āre. act. (1) *To remove, or put out of place*. (2) *let to hire, to let to farm, or set out at a price, to lease out*. (3) *To dispose of in marriage*. (1) Vid. Elocatus. (2) Maximē vexant servi, qui boves elocant, *Col.* 1, 7. † Elocare funus, to bargain for the charges of it, *Plin.* 21, 7. sese in morbo curandum, *Id.* 26, 3. (3) Cal. & Litt. unde neque dicunt, neque ego scio, certē locare filiam, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 40. & collocare *Nep. Aristid.* ult. & *Suet. Caes.* 21.

Elōcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab eloquor*] *Elocution, a fit and proper order of words and sentences, utterance, delivery*. Elocutio tres res in se habere debet, elegantiam, compositionem, dignitatem, *Auē.* ad *Herenn.* 4, 12.

Elōcūtorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to elocution*, *Quint. Inst.* 2, 14.

Elōcūtrix, īcis. f. verb. [*ab eloquor*] *She that speaks readily*, *Quint. Inst.* 2, 14.

Elōcūtus, a, um. part. *Having spoken, &c.* Ille unum elocutus, &c. *Caes.* 1. C. 2, 34.

* Elodes, Oily. Acopum elodes nervis utile, *Cels.* 5, 24. 2. Rectius Elaeodes, ab ἐλαιον, oleum.

Elōgium, i. n. pro ellogium. [*à Gr. ἐλλόγιον, brevis rei expositio*] (1) *A brief saying, or sentence*. (2) *A poem*. (3) *A certificate, a testimonial in praise, or otherwise, a label*. (4) *An epitaph, or superscription on a tomb*. (5) *A testament, or last will*. (1) Solonis quidem sapientis elogium est, quo se negat, &c. *Cic. de Senect.* 20. (2) Expressitque elogium, cujus initium est, *Quum tot sustineas, &c.* *Suet. in vit. Horat.* (3) Reliquit formosam haeredem, & adjecit elogium, *Quia pudicam comperi*, *Sen. Controv.* 2. Exhaeredatus elogio, propterea quod is meretricem amaret, *Quint.* 7, 5. vid. etiam *Suet. in Cal.* 24. atque ibi *Torrent.* (4) Quid ipsa sepulcrorum monumenta, quid elogia significant? *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 14. (5) *Cic. vid. Vallam*, 4, 66.

Elohim. Heb. אֱלֹהִים Deus dict. terminatione plurali ob majestatem, vel ob mysterium Trinitatis. *The sacred name of GOD*, Bibb.

‖ Elongo, āre. act. elongor, pass. *To remove afar off, to defer, or prolong, to eloin; also to lengthen*, Gloss. Cyril. † Procrastino, Vett.

* Elops, ōpis. m. *A choice fish, some take it to be the same with the sturgeon*, *Plin.* 9, 27. Pretiosus elops nostris incognitus undis, *Ov. Halieut.* 96. Aliter scrib. Ellops.

Elōquens, tis. adj. *Eloquent, that hath a grace in speaking, well spoken*, passim ap. *Cic.*

Elōquentes. per Antonom. Orators. Philosophi solent in officiis tractare, grammatici in poëtis, eloquentes in omni & genere & parte causarum, *Cic. Orat.* 21.

Elōquentia, ae. f. *A gift, or good grace in speaking, eloquence*. Fuit disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentiā, *Nep. Epam.* 5. † Eloquentia corporis, action in speaking, *Quint.* 11, 1.

Elōquenter. adv. *vix reperitur, sed eloquentius, comp. & eloquentissime, sup.* *Eloquently, gracefully*, ap. *Plin. Ep.* 3, 18. & 2, 11. † Eleganter, diserte, facundē.

Elōquium, i. n. (1) *Discourse*. (2) *Eloquence, eloquent speech, graceful delivery*. (3) *An oracle*. (1) Prodigiorum interpretes singularem eloqui suavitatem ore ejus emanaturam dixerunt, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, ext. 3. (2) Quaelibet eloquio fit bona causa tuo, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 8, 45. Eloquio vincere, *Id. Met.* 13, 63. Eloquio partum decus, *Sil.* 3, 619. Eloquio sed uterque perit orator, *Juv.* 10, 118. (3) *Litt.* unde non dicit.

Elōquor, i, quātus sum. dep. (1) *To speak out, or plainly to declare, or deliver*. (2) *To speak*. (3) *To speak eloquently*. (4) *To be at a word*. (1) Nempe ludificari militem vis? *P.A. Elocuta es, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 33. Quod veni, eloquar, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 3. (2) & Eloquar, an sciam? *Virg. Aen.* 3, 39. (3) Domina rerum eloquendi vis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. (4) Uterque, si ad eloquendum venerit, non plus, quān semel, eloquetur, *Cic. Off.* 3, 15. de venditore & emptore. & Passive usurpatur, *Ulp. L.* 13. § 6. ff. de his qui notant infam.

Elōtus, a, um. part. [*ab elavo*] *Washed, or cleansed with water*. Cūm fuerit oliva elota, *Col.* 12, 50. Elotus in balineis, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 6, 5. Plumbum elotum cum vino, *Cels.* 7, 27.

† Eluacrum labrum, *A bucking tub*, *Cato R. R. c.* 10.

Elūcens, tis. part. *Bright, shining*. Circus elucens, quem vos, ut a Graeis accepistis, orbem lacteum nuncupatis, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3.

Elūceo, ēre, xi. neut. (1) *To shine forth, to be bright, apparent*, 5 S

apparent, and manifest. (2) Met. *To be notable, to shew itself, to appear.* (1) Ingenium in eo elucet, Cic. pro Coel. 19. Eluxit flamma ex capite concionantis, Val. Max. 1, 6. 2. Elucet aliae apes fulgore corusco, Virg. Geor. 4, 98. 3. Tenuitas nominis eò magis elucet, quò magis occultatur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 31.

|| Elucesco, ère. incept. *To wax bright, to shine forth,* Hier. + Eluceo, Vett.

|| Elucidatio, ònis. f. verb. *A comment, or gloss,* Litt. ex Tac. sed q.

|| Elucido, àre. act. *To make bright, or brighten,* Vulg. interp.

+ Elucifacio, ère, feci, etum. *To make to shine,* Laber.

+ Elucifico, àre. *To deprive of light, to pull out one's eyes.* Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17.

Eluctabilis, e. *That may be surmounted, or passed over.* Lacus nec pediti eluctabilis, nec navigio, Sen. N. 2, 6, 8.

Eluctandus, a, um. part. *To be struggled through.* Eluctanda via, & cursu, quem labor, eundum est, Val. Flacc. 8, 184. Conf. Liv. 24, 26.

Eluctans, tis. part. *Struggling to get out.* Eluctantia verba, Tac. Ann. 4, 31, 3.

Eluctatus, a, um. part. *Having struggled and escaped through.* Locorum quoque difficultates eluctatus, Tac. Agr. 17, 3. Tandem Tyrhenas vix eluctatus in undas, Luc. 2, 21. Oppositum vox eluctata furorem est, Stat. Achill. 1, 525. Sil. 13, 742.

+ Elucio, àre. Litt. ex Plaut. pro.

Eluctor, àri, àtus sum. dep. *To struggle, or strive to get out, to break through, to escape.* Eluctari nives, Tac. Hist. 3, 59, 3. iram, Grat. Cyn. 520. Aqua eluctabitur omnis, Virg. Geor. 2, 244.

Elucubratus, a, um. part. *Studied and wrought by candlelight.* Orationes diligenter elaboratae, & tanquam elucubratae, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 90. Cunctante stilo elucubratum opus, Val. Max. 3, 7. ext. 1.

Elucubro, àre. act. *To write by candlelight.* Quicquid est quod elucubravimus, Col. praef. l. 10.

Elucubror, àri, àtus sum. dep. *idem quod elucubro.* Epistolam, quam eram elucubratus, ad te non dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 19.

Eludendus, a, um. part. *To be eluded.* Ad eludendas vaticinationes, Suet. Jul. Caes. 59.

Eludens, tis. part. *Mocking, deceiving,* Cic. de Div. 2, 70. Sil. 12, 377.

Eludo, ère, si, sum. act. (1) *To make an end of playing.* (2) *To conquer at play.* (3) *To shun, parry, or avoid a blow, or thrust.* (4) *To shift off, or avoid in words.* (5) *To make a fool of one, to chouse, to elude.* (6) *To disappoint.* (1) JCC. Vett. definierunt litus, quàm fluctus eluderet, test. Cic. Topic. 7. & Met. à gladiatoribus sumptâ, (2) Elusi militem in aleâ, Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 11. (3) Motu cito rigidos eludere caestus, Manil. 5, 163. Quamdiu furor iste tuus nos eludet? Cic. Catil. 1, 1. (4) Accusatoris minas eludere, Cic. Att. in Verr. 10. Mordacem Cynicum sic eludebat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18. (5) Certum est hominem eludere, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 109. (6) Neu seges eludat messem fallacibus herbis, Tib. 2, 1, 19. Nos ab isto nebulone facilius eludimur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 44.

Eludor, i, sus. pass. Liv. 4, 9. Eluditur ratione maritus, Ov. A. Am. 3, 611.

Elvenaca vitis. [ab Elvio oppido] *A noble sort of vine,* Col. 5, 5.

Elugeo, ère, xi, etum. neut. (1) *To leave off mourning.* (2) *Also, Met. To mourn for one the full time.* (1) Quid aliud in luctu, quàm purpuram atque aurum deponunt? quid, quum eluxerunt, sumunt? Liv. 34, 7. vid. & Gell. 7, 5. (2) Patriam eluxi jam & gravius & diutius, quàm ulla mater unicum filium, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

Elul. *The month of August among the Jews, the last of their civil year.*

|| Elumbatus, a, um. part. *That hath his loins broken,* Non. &

Elumbis, e. Evulso lumbo, *One that hath feeble loins, broken-back.* Fractus atque elumbis, Tac. Orat. 18, 7. + Delumbis, Plin.

Eluo, ère, ui, etum. act. (1) *To wash out, to rinse, to make clean.* (2) *Met. To wash away.* (3) *To wipe off, to clear himself of a thing.* (1) Vascula intus purè propera atque elue, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3. (2) Cadus amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20. (3) Eluere maculas furtorum, Cic. in Verr. 5, 46. maculam vestium, Plin. 20, 28. Labem hanc pudoris eluet noster cruor, Sen. Hipp. 893.

Eluor, i, tus. pass. *To be washed, &c.* Animi labes nec diuturnitate vaneſcere, nec manibus ullis elui potest, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10. Nec eluentur maculae, Catull. 55, 5.

+ Elus, elera. ant. pro olus, olera.

|| Elusco, àre. act. [ex è & luscus] *To make purblind, or to put out one eye,* Ulp. + Lusum facio.

Elusio, ònis. f. verb. [ab eludo] *A scoffing, mocking, Gloss. vett.*

Elufurus, a, um. part. *About to elude.* Mox praevaricando ultionem elufurus, Tac. Ann. 14, 41, 2.

Elusus, a, um. part. (1) *Deluded.* (2) *Mocked, deceived.* (1) = Dolabella est impulsus, elusus, inductus, Cic. Philipp. 2, 32. (2) Elusa imagine tauri Europa, Ov. Met. 5, 103.

Elutia, orum. pl. n. [à λυγερ, lavacrum dict.] metalla auraria, in quibus aqua emissâ elutis sordibus metallum ostendit. Gold, metal, Plin. 34, 47. ubi tamen al. leg. aluta.

Elutriatus, a, um. part. *Poured out of one vessel into another,* Plin. 14, 21. & 9, 62.

Elutrio, àre. act. [ab eluo, elutum] *To pour out of one vessel into another, to decant, to shoot, or draw off liquor.*

+ In alia vasa transfundo, eliquo, Col. Elutriare lintea, to rinse, Gell. 16, 7.

Eliutus, a, um. part. [ab eluo] (1) *Washed, rinsed, watered.* (2) Adj. or, comp. Watry, flashy. (1) & Eluta & ficcata vinaria, Col. 6, 34. (2) Irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 16.

Eluvies, ei. f. [ab eluo] (1) *A water-pool, or piece of ground drowned with water, a bog, a quagmire, a common-sewer, or sink.* (2) *The off-scouring, or filth of kennels, and gutters.* (3) Met. *A dirty thing, or person.* (1) Torrentes & eluvies iter morabantur, Curt. 6, 4, 20. = Voragine, Id. 8, 11, 7. (2) Oppida crebris ad eluvium cuniculis cavata, Plin. 2, 84. (3) = Labes & eluvies civitatis, Cic. pro Domo 20.

Eluvio, ònis. f. *A deluge, or inundation, an overflowing of water into fields, a breaking, or wasting away of the earth by great floods,* Cic. Offic. 2, 5. & Somn. Scip. 7.

Eluxatus, a, um. part. *Out of joint, put out of its place,* Plin. 20, 33.

+ Eluxo, àre. act. *To put out of joint,* Nonn. + Luxo.

Eluxurior, àri, àtus sum. dep. *To grow rank, to be over full of fruit, or branches,* Col. de Arb. 3, 2. vix alibi occ.

Elysius, i. n. *Paradise.* Vid. Propr. Amoena piorum concilia, Elysiûmque colo, Virg. Aen. 5, 735.

Elysius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to Elysius.* Colle sub Elysiis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 49. Campi elysii, Virg. Geor. 1, 38.

E ante M.

EM vel EIM, ejusmodi.

E. M. ex more.

EMP. emptor.

Emaciatatus, a, um. part. *Made lean.* Morborum variis generibus emacerati, Sen. ad Marc. 10. Ab inus. emacero.

Emaceſco, ui. neut. [ex è & maceo] *To be lean, lank, or thin.* Mulieri si mammae emacuerunt, Cels. 2, 8. vid. & eund. 2, 2.

Emaciatus, a, um. part. *Made lean.* Emaciatæ vites, Col. 3, 10. Armentum emaciatum, Id. 2, 11.

Emacio, àre. act. *To make lean, to emaciate,* Col. 4, 24.

Emacior, àri, àtus. pass. *To be made lean,* Col. 2, 14.

Emacitas, àtis. f. [ab emo] *A desire to be always buying,* Col. 4, 3. Erat φιλανδρος usque ad emacitatis reprehensionem, Plin. Ep. 3, 7.

Emacresco, ère. incept. *To grow lean, to fall away,* Cels. 2, 7. & 2, 4.

Emacror, àri, àtus. pass. vel sum. dep. *To wax lean, to make lean.* Terram emacrari hoc fatu existimantes, Plin. 18, 25. sed incert, auctorit. variantibus MSS.

Emaculo, àre. act. *To make clean, to take out spots,* Plin. 21, 75.

Emanans, tis. part. *Driveling, dropping.* Olearum succus utilis est saniem emanantibus, sed Harduinus legit = Sanie manantibus, Plin. 23, 34.

Emanat, abat. imperf. *It is known abroad,* Liv. 42, 16.

|| Emanatio, ònis. f. *A flowing, or issuing from, an emanation.* § It, processio Spiritûs Sancti à Patre & Filio, Calv.

Emanâturus, a, um. part. *To be known abroad, or come to light.* & Ita compresseram orationem, ut nunquam emanaturam putarem, Cic. Attic. 3, 12. ubi al. manaturam. Emanaturam ore ejus suavitatem eloquii dixerunt, V. Max. 1, 6. ext. 3.

Emancipatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A setting free, or at liberty, properly of children out of their father's tuition.* (2) *Also the alienation and surrendry of an estate.* (1) Quint. 11, 1. (2) Ap. JCC.

Emancipatus, a, um. part. (1) *Alienated, or made over to another man, and put into his possession.* (2) *Enslaved, or under the power of another.* (1) Venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, Cic. Philipp. 2, 21. (2) § Emancipatus feminae, Hor. Epod. 9, 11. § ad omne facinus, Apul. Met. 10. p. 319. Senectus nemini emancipata, Cic. de Sen. 11.

Emancipo,

Emancipo, āre. act. [extra mancipium, *h. e.* extra dominium nostrum ponere] (1) *To set at liberty his son, nephew, or any other under his jurisdiction.* (2) *Also to alienate, sell, or make away his title to another.* (3) *To put in service, or subjection to one, to enslave.* (1) *Filium in adoptionem alicui emancipare, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.* (2) *Totum agrum redemit, emancipavitque, Suet. Oth. 4.* (3) *Nunc ego, mulier, tibi me emancipo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59.* Non enim me cuiquam emancupavi, nullius nomen fero, *Sen. Ep. 45.*

† Emanco, āre. act. *To maim, or cut off some limb.* Gaudeo me non omnes emancasse, *inquit Lab. ap. Sen. Controv. 4, 33.*

† Emancipo, āre. ant. *pro emancipo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59.*

|| Emaneo, ēre, si, sum. neut. [ab ē & maneo] *To tarry out, to truant, to loiter.* It is properly said of soldiers who exceed their furl, *Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.*

Emāno, āre. neut. *To issue, flow, or run out, to be spread, or known abroad.* Mala nostra isthinc emanant, *Cic. Attic. 7, 21.* § Emanare in vulgus, *Id. pro S. Rose. 1.* Quaeque dicta ab rege, quaeque responsa essent, emanavere, *Liv. 42, 14.*

|| Emanatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Truanting, loitering, JCC.*

|| Emanator, ōris. m. verb. *A truant, or loiterer, a soldier that exceeds his furl, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.*

Emarcesco, ēre. incept. *To wither, or fade away.* In sterilitatem emarcuit majestas, *Plin. 15, 36.*

Emargino, āre. act. *To take away the scurf about the brims of wounds and ulcers.* Emarginare ulcera, *Plin. 28, 41. R. occ.*

|| Emasculātor, ōris. m. verb. *A gelder, or buggerer, Apul. Apol. p. 522. † Paedicator, Suet.*

Emasculo, āre. act. *To geld, take away a man's mettle, Apul. Met. 7. p. 226. † Castro, Vett. Also to abuse one against nature, to bugger. † Paedico, Catull.*

Emātūresco, ēre. incept. fin. praet. (1) *To grow full ripe.* (2) *To be at the highest, to be past.* (1) *Si non ematuruit, Plin. 25, 17.* (1) *Si modò laesi ematuruerit Caesaris ira, Ov. Trist. 2, 123.*

Emātūrus, a, um. part. *More than ripe, rotten ripe, or mellow, Litt. ex Catone, sed q.*

Emax, ācis. adj. [ab emo] *Ready to buy, a great buyer.* Non esse emacem, vestigal est, *Cic. Parad. 6, 3.* § Patrem familiās oportet esse vendacem, non emacem, *Cato R. R. 2.*

Embaenētica, *sc. ars. Merchandising by sea, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 1. sed mirè inter se discrepant lectiones.*

* Embamma, atis. neut. [Them. βαμνω, tingo] *All kind of sauce, Col. 12, 55.*

|| Embas, ādis. f. cothurnus. [Them. βαίω, eo] *A sort of shoe worn by comedians, Coel. Rod. 5, 13.*

* Embasicoeta, ae. m. *Qui perambulat cubilia, Petron. c. 24.*

|| * Embātae, pl. f. *Ships to carry passengers, packet-boats, Ulp.*

* Embāter, ēris. m. *The hole, or sight of a cross-bow, Vitruv. 1, 2.*

|| Embateuticon jus. *A law by which people might keep things pawned to them in their own possession, Ap. JCC. Vid. Alciat. l. 1. c. 56.*

* Emblēma, ātis. n. ἐμβλημα, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐμβάλλειν, ab inferendo, *Lat. Infertam dici vult Scal. ex Publ. Mimo* (1) *An emblem, picture-work of wood, stone, or metal, finely inlaid in divers colours, as in pavements, walls, &c.* (2) *Also small images, flowers, or like ornaments, set in bosses on plate, to be taken off, and put on, when we will.* (3) *Also grafts of wild fruit set into wild stocks.* (4) *Flowers of rhetoric.* (1) *Tesserulae arte, pavimento, atque emblemate vermiculato compositae, Lucil.* (2) *Illigare & includere emblemata aureis poculis, Cic. in Verr. 6, 24. Id. in Verr. 2, 4. & Plin. 36, 6.* (3) *Litt. ex Plin.* (4) *Quint. 2, 4.*

|| * Embōla, ae. f. *The lading, or carrying corn by ships, Cod.*

* Embōliārius, a, um. adj. [ab ἐμβολῆ, injectio, aut q. d. insertio. Them. ἐάλλω, jacio] *Mulier emboliaria, A kind of woman player that came in at the middle of a play to make sport, Plin. 7, 49.*

Embōlicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the corn which Egypt paid by agreement to Rome, Vopisc. interpr. Turnebo.*

* Embōlimaeus, *sc. annus, [ab ἐμβάλλω, injicio, interfero] i. e. intercalaris. The leap year, Astron.*

* Emboline, es. f. *A shrub growing in Asia, the leaves whereof are small, and good against poison, Plin. 27, 52. & 13, 35. = Epicaetis, Id. al. leg. Elleboline & Epipactis.*

* Embōlimus, i. m. *The adding, or putting in of a day in leap-year. Vid. Macrobi. Saturn. 1, 13. & Meurs. ibid. & Gronov. qui embolimum scribi maluit.*

* Embōlium, i. n. (1) *An interlude.* (2) *Also a linch-pin; the pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.* (1) *Cic. pro Sext. 54.* (2) *Vitr. 10, 2.*

* Embōlus, i. m. (1) *A bar of a door, a spoke, a pin, a*

wedge. (2) *The beak, head, or stem of a ship.* (1) *Vitruv. 10, 12.* (2) *Petron. c. 30. † Rostrum, freq.*

* Embractum, i. n. genus intriti, *Apic.*

Embryo, ōnis. m. *An embryo, Medic. &*

* Embryon, i. n. [παρὰ τὸ ἐμβρύον, *h. e.* ab eo quòd intus in utero alatur] *The child before it hath its perfect shape in its mother's womb. Vid. Suidam. Lat. Crudus & indigestus partus.*

Emeditatus, a, um. *Premeditated, or prepared before, Apul. 62.*

Emēdullatus, a, um. part. *That hath the marrow and pith taken out, Plin. 22, 43. ex*

Emēdullo, āre. act. (1) *To take out the marrow, or pith, to rack, or take away the strength of.* (2) *Met. To declare, or lay open a thing.* (1) *Vid. particip. praeced.* (2) *Narra nobis rem omnem, atque emedulla, Steph. ex Plaut.*

† Emembro, āre. act. *To geld, or dismember, Pacuv. † Castro, eviro, Postler.*

Emendābilis, e. adj. *Amendable, that may be amended.* In errorem emendabilem lapsus, *Liv. 44, 10. Aetas emendabilis, Sen. Cl. 2, 7.*

Emendandus, a, um, part. *To be amended.* Ipse praeterea quaedam emendanda annotavi, *Plin. Ep. 5, 13. Conf. Gelf. 3, 18.*

Emendans, tis. part. *Amending.* Cogito ad verbum scribenti emendantique similis, *Plin. Ep. 9, 36.*

Emendatè, adv. ius. comp. *Purely, accurately; without fault, correctly. = Purè & emendatè loqui, Cic. de Orat. 4, 9. Emendatius facere, Plin. 34, 19.*

Emendatio, ōnis. f. *An emendation, strengthening. Memoriae frequenti emendatione proficitur, Plin. Ep. 9, 40.*

Emendātor, ōris. m. verb. *A corrector, or amender. = O correctorem, atque civitatis emendatorem! Cic. pro C. Balb. 8. sermonis, Id. Cl. Or. 74.*

Emendatrix, icis. f. *She that corrects, or amends.* Vitorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 22.*

Emendātūrus, a, um. part. *That will correct, or amend.* Arte fortunam emendaturus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30.*

Emendatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Amended, made better, improved, reformed, both* (1) *of things, and* (2) *persons.* (1) *= Recentissima quaeque sunt correctæ & emendata maxime, Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Emendatissimi libri, Laet. 2, 4. (2) Sapiens emendatūque, Cic. de Clar. Or. 74. Mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior, Petron. c. 126.*

Emendicābilis, e. adj. *Which may be gotten by begging, Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| Emendicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A begging, or asking, Aug. † Mendicatio, Sen.*

|| Emendicātor, ōris. m. verb. *A begger, Aug. † Mendicus, Vett.*

|| Emendicātrix, icis. f. *A woman begger, Hier. † Mendicula, Plaut. 8.*

Emendicātus, a, um. part. *Begged, gotten with much intreaty. Pecunias accepit emendicatas, Suet. Caes. 54.*

Emendico, āre. act. *To ask as a begger, to beg.* Stipein emendicabat à populo, *Suet. Aug. 91.*

Emendo, āre. act. [à menda purgo] *To amend, correct, or make better.* (2) *To heal, cure, or take away.* (1) § Cupiditatibus infici solet civitas, corrigi & emendari continentia, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 13.* (2) *Alvum citam emendat flos hederæ, Plin. 24, 47.*

Emendor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be amended, or cured.* Tu mihi si emendari potes, multum mihi debes, *Curt. 8, 7, 15. Vid. Emendo.*

Emendus, a, um. part. *To be bought, or bribed.* Oppianicum judici ad emendas sententias dedisse pecuniam, *Judicatum est, Cic. pro Cluent. 36.*

Emens, tis. part. *Buying.* Quorum pretium non ex ementium commodo, sed ex inimicorum odio extenditur, *Just. 11, 4.*

Emensus, a, um. part. [ab emetior] (1) *Act. That hath measured, or passed.* (2) *Pass. Measured, or passed over.* (1) *Oculis spatium emensus, Virg. Aen. 10, 772. Emenso terras jam sole, Sil. Ital. 4, 480. (2) Emenso cum sol cecidet Olympo, Virg. Georg. 1, 450. Postquam partem itineris emensam cernant, Liv. 21, 30.*

Ementiendus, a, um. part. *To falsify, or be falsified.* Ementiendae stirpis, *Liv. 9, 18. Conf. 21, 63.*

Ementiens, tis. part. *Lying, falsifying, Cic. de Div. 1, ab.*

Ementior, īri, itus sum. dep. (1) *To lie downright, to feign what is not true, to counterfeit, forge, or pretend, to take upon him.* (2) *To belie.* (1) *Illum quem ementitus es, ego sum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 143. (2) Alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, Cic. Partit. Orat. 14.*

|| Ementitè, adv. *Lyingly, falsely, forgedly, Marcell. † Fictè, falsò, Vett.*

|| Ementitor, ōris. m. verb. *A liar, or counterfeit.* Macr. † Mendax.

Ementitus,

Ementitus, a, um. part. (1) A&T. *That counterfeits, be-
lies, or feigns.* (2) Pass. *Counterfeited, feigned.* (1) Genus
sum ementitus, *Cic. pro Balb.* 2. (2) = Ementita ea &
falsa, plenaeque erroris, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21.

|| Emecatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A buying, Cod. † Em-
ptio, Vett.*

|| Emecator, ōris. m. verb. *A buyer, Cod. † Emptor,
Vett.*

Emecor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To buy.* Emecari aditum
principis, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 1, 2. adulterium, *Ibid.* 13, 44, 1.
avaritiam praefecti, *Ibid.* 12, 44, 5. hostes ad exuendam
fidem, *Ibid.* 12, 14, 1.

Emereo, ēre, ui, itum. act. (1) *To merit, or deserve.*
(2) *To do harm.* (1) Emeruit nullus non esse superstes,
Luc. 5, 688. (2) Quid ego emerui mali? *Plaut. Aul.* 4,
10, 5.

Emereor, ēri, itus sum. dep. (1) *To deserve, to win, or
get.* (2) Pass. *To be ended, to serve one's whole time.* (1)
Emereri honores, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 6. iudicium hominum,
Quint. proem. lib. 1. (2) Annuae mihi operae a. d. cal.
Sextilis emerentur, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2.

Emergens, tis. *Arising, or swimming out.* Littora emer-
gentia ponto, *Manil.* 4, 634.

Emergi, *To arise, or be freed, to come well off, Ter.
Adelph.* 3, 2, 4.

Emergo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To swim, issue, or
come out.* (2) *To pop up, to appear, or shew itself.* (3) Met.
To rise up. (4) *To escape, or recover.* (5) *To extricate, or
disintangle.* (6) *To be manifest.* (7) *To come to, to arrive
at.* (1) & Aves se in mare mergunt, & emergunt, *Cic. N.
D.* 2, 49. § Emergere de paludibus, *Liv.* 1, 13. ex aquā,
Cic. de Fin. 5, undis, *Sen. Oct.* 134. (2) § Emergere extra
terram, *Plin.* 19, 23. § supra terram, *Col.* & delitescō,
Cic. (3) & Improbitate depressā veritas emergit, *Cic.
pro Cluent.* 65. Emergere in fastigium, & attolli, *Pa-
terc.* 2, 65. (4) Incommoda valetudo, quā jam emerferam,
Cic. Attic. 5, 8. (5) Ex eo emerfit, se ejecit, & extulit,
Cic. pro Coel. 32. Quibus ex malis ut se emerferat, *Nep.
Attic.* 11. Emergere sese ex malis, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 30.
(6) Ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, *Cic.
Offic.* 1, 31. (7) § Emergere ad summas opes, *Lucr.* 2, 13.
§ in Appiam, *Cic. Att.* 2, 8.

|| Emeritum, i. n. *A pension, or stipend of an old soldier,
Modest.*

Emeritus, a, um. part. (1) *Deserved, earned.* (2)
Also compleat, finished, ended. (3) *Discharged, acquitted.*
(1) Ut P. Ebutio emerita stipendia essent, *Liv.* 39, 19.
Emerito sacrum caput inferre coelo, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 19. (2)
Emeriti cursus, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 43. Militia emerita, *Suet.
Calig.* 44. (3) Emeriti equi, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 688. milites,
Luc. 1, 344.

Emersurus, a, um. part. *Which will escape, or come out.*
Ruat emersura juvenus effossi per operta soli, *Claud.* 4. *Conf.
Honor.* 330.

Emerus, a, um. part. *Risen, or appearing out, come
out.* Homo emerfus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac
stuporum, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9.

Emersus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A coming forth, or out, as
from a mine.* (2) *A rising up.* (1) Neque certum locum
scire poterant, quo emersum facturi fuissent hostes, *Vitr.* 10,
22. (2) Emersus caniculae, *Col.* 7, 3.

* Emēticus, a, um. adj. [*ab emeo, vomo*] Vomitum
proritans, *Causing a vomit, Medic.*

Emetiens, tis. part. *Measuring, Liv.* 31, 24.

Emetior, īri, ensus sum. dep. (1) *To measure out, or be-
stow.* (2) *To travel, to go, or pass over.* (3) *To finish, or
make an end of.* (1) Non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris
acervo? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 105. (2) Ingens spatium uno die
emetiri, *Liv.* 31, 24. (3) Pelagi labores emetiri, *Sen. Med.*
611. & Emetior, cumulatē praesto. Ego autem voluntatem
tibi profecto emetiar, sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor, *Cic.
de Clar. Orat.* 16.

Emeto, ēre, flui, flum. act. *To reap, or mow down.*
Ne plus frumenti emetat, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 6, 21.

Emicans, tis. part. *Shining, or glittering, issuing out of.*
Magna vi sanguinis emicante, *Curt.* 9, 5, 10. Saxa tor-
mento emicantia, *Liv.* 44, 10. *Vid. Emico.*

|| Emicant, adv. *Glisteringly, Sidon. Ep.* 2, 13. † Ni-
tidē.

|| Emicatio, ōnis. f. *A shining, or appearing aloft, a
springing, or rising up, Apul. de Mundo, p. 743.*

Emico, āre. ui. neut. (1) *To shine forth.* (2) *To jump,
leap, or sally out.* (3) *To assail.* (4) *To rise.* (5) *To grow,
or spring.* (6) *To gush, or issue forth, to start out.* (7) *To
shew himself.* (8) *To excel, to be eminent.* (1) Emicant fa-
ces, *Plin.* 2, 25. Flamma emicat ex incendio, *Sen. de Be-
nef.* 2, 27. (2) Juvenum manus emicat ardens, *Virg. Aen.*
5, 319. Scaturigines turbidae primò & tenues emicant, *Liv.*
44, 33. (3) Emicant, sinè discrimine insultant, *Flor.* 1,
18. (4) Emicare in jugum, *Col.* 4, 20. (5) Multis cala-
mis ex unā radice emicantibus, *Plin.* 27, 40. Superiores
ejusdem rami in excelsum emicant, *Id.* 12, 11. (6) Sanguis

emicat per mille foramina, *Stat.* Cruor emicat altè, *Ov.
Metam.* 4, 121. Emicat vallo fragore major humano sonus,
Sen. Oedip. 232. (7) Nondum speratus Jason emicuit, *Val.
Flacc.* 7, 397. (8) Ante omnia corpora Nifus emicat, *Virg.
Aen.* 6, 9.

Emigrans, tis. part. *Removing his dwelling.* Ductor po-
puli longè emigrantis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 47.

|| Emigratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing, Cod.*

|| Emigrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that departs from a
place, Dig.*

Emigro, āre. neut. *To go from one place to another, to re-
move.* Emigrare domo, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31. è vitā, *to die,
Cic. de Legg.* 2, 19.

Eminatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab emino*] *A threatening aloud.*
Quae illaec eminatio est? *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 19.

Eminatus, a, um. part. [*ab emino*] *Having threatened,*
Flor. 2, 12, 7. ubi al. minatus.

Eminens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. flmus, sup. (1)
Appearing aloft. (2) *Rising up, standing out.* (3) Adj.
Eminent, high. (4) *Conspicuous, remarkable.* (1) Eminens
è mari globus terrae, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. (2) Eminentia saxa
complexi conabantur ascendere, *Curt.* 5, 3, 20. Eminen-
tior nasus, *Suet. Aug.* 79. (3) Eminentes aedes, *Flor.* 1,
9, 4. & Eminentem domum civitas humilis tremit, *Sen.
Thyest.* 456. Statura eminens, *Col.* 3, 8. (4) Moderatio
& continentia eminentia bona, *Curt.* 6, 6, 1. Eminentissi-
mae simplicitatis vir, *Sen. Ep.* 115. Eminentissimus mons,
Flor. 4, 12, 49.

Eminentia, ac. f. (1) *A protuberance, a standing out.*
(2) *A relief in a picture, or statue.* (3) Met. *Eminence, ex-
cellency.* (1) Habere eminentiam & soliditatem, *Cic. N. D.*
1, 38. Habere eminentias similes verrucis, *Plin.* 37, 63.
(2) Multa pictores vident in umbris & eminentiis, *Cic. Acad.*
4, 7. (3) *Gell.* 5, 11.

Emineo, ēre, ui. neut. & act. [*ex è & mineo, quod leg.
ap. Lucr.* 6, 562. & 1194.] (1) *To stand, or shew itself above
others.* (2) *To be higher, to appear above, to overtop.* (3)
Met. *To excel, to be eminent.* (4) *To be notorious, or remark-
able.* (1) = Vallum eminere, & procul videri, necesse erat,
Caes. B. G. 1, 41. (2) § Jamque moles aquam eminebat,
Curt. 4, 2, 21. § Eminere super undas, *Id.* 4, 4, 4.
Eminebant in machinā stimuli, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. ext. 1. =
extare, apparere, *Cic.* & opprimi, abscondi, *Id.* (3) § In-
ter omnes unus eminet Demosthenes, *Cic. Orat.* 29. = Hoc
magis excellit atque eminet, *Plin. Paneg.* 2. § Eminere in
re aliqua, *Quint.* (4) = Illorum eminet audacia atque pro-
jecta est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 65. Tam notabiliter pro fratre
recitante primum metus ejus, mox gaudium eminebat, *Plin.
Ep.* 5, 17. Major in dies ira eminebat in suos, *Liv.*
2, 35.

† Emingo, ēre. *To piss afar off, Litt. ex Sall. sed q.*

Eminator, āri. *To threaten often, Litt. ex Plin.*

Eminor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To threaten openly.* Emi-
nor, interminorque ne quis obstitere obviā, *Plaut. Capt.*
4, 2, 11.

Eminulus, a, um. adj. *Rising somewhat in height, stick-
ing out a little, Varr. de R. R.* 2, 5. & 9, 3.

Eminuo, ēre. act. *To diminish, lessen, or abate, Aug.
† Minuo.*

Eminus, adv. [*ex è & manus*] *Far off, aloof, at a dis-
tance.* & Nec minus hastis, aut cominus gladiis uti, *Cic.
de Sen.* 6.

|| Eminutio, ōnis. f. *A lessening, Boet. † Diminutio,
Cic.*

Emīror, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To marvel greatly at, to gaze
at a distance.* Nigris aequora ventis emirabitur insolens,
Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8. R. occ.

Emisceo, ēre, ui, flum. act. *To fill out, to pour out.*
Nec parca vina recepta hauriet emiscens, *Manil.* 5, 247.

Emissarium, i. n. *A sluice, or other contrivance to let
water out of a pond, or river, a flood-gate, a water gate,
Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. Emissarium Fucini lacus, *Suet. Claud.*
20.

Emissarius, a, um. adj. *Sent out, put forth, put apart
for breeding.* Emissarius palmes, a branch, or young bough,
Plin. 17, 35, 25. || Caper emissarius, the scape-goat, *Vulg.
interpr.*

Emissarius, i. m. (1) *An emissary, a trepan, an informer.*
(2) *One appointed as an officer to procure bribes, or to bring
tales, a messenger at hand.* (3) *Also a setter for thieves.* (4)
*A picqueteer, one who is sent out before battle to defy, and pro-
voke the enemy, one of the van guard.* (5) *A procurer, a pimp.*
(1) Persuaserat nonnullis invidis meis, se in me emissarium
semper fore, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. (2) *Suet. Dom.* 11. (3)
Turpio quidam, istius excursor & emissarius, *Cic. in Verr.*
2, 8. (4) Per emissarios factionis suae interfecit, *Vell. Pa-
terc.* 2, 18. (5) *Plaut. in Mil.*

|| Emissilis, e. adj. *Which may be cast, or sent out, Litt.
ex Notitia.*

Emissio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab emitto*] *An hurling, or shoot-
ing forth, a bounce, or discharge.* Emissiones tormentorum,
Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 24. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 17.

Emissitius,

Emissitius, a, um. adj. *That is sent, or cast out.* Emis-
sitii oculi, *staring, prying eyes*, Plaut. *Aul.* 1, 1, 2.

Emissurus, a, um. part. *About to utter.* Nec incassum
postremas voces emissurus, *Just.* 11, 15.

Emissus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent forth.* (2) *Hurled, or
flung.* (3) *Let out.* (4) *Uttered, or spoken.* (5) *Freed, de-
livered.* (1) = A Deo evocatus atque emissus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1,
30. Emissam hyemem sensit Neptunus, *Virg. Aen.* 1,
128. (2) Nostri emissis pilis gladiis rem gerunt, *Caes. B. G.*
7, 88. (3) Emissus lacus, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 84. (4) Emissum
volat irrevocabile verbum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19. (5) § Emissus
è carcere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. ¶ Manu emissus, *made free*,
Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 2.

Emittens, tis. part. *Sending forth*, *Cels.* 7, 29.

Emitto, ère, si, flum. act. [ex è & mitto] (1) *To send
forth, or out.* (2) *To let go, or escape.* (3) *To throw away.*
(4) *To publish, to set forth.* (5) *To hurl, throw, or sling.*
(6) *To let out, to empty.* (7) *To breed, or lay.* (8) *To utter,*
(9) *To make one free.* (1) Subitò Labienus duabus portis
omnem equitatum emittit, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 56. Emisit illum
postico clam, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 6. (2) § E manibus tuis in
Italiam emisisti, *Liv.* 28, 42. (3) § Scutum manu emittere,
& nudo corpore pugnare, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 25. (4) Si quando
aliquid dignum nostro nomine emisimus, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 33.
(5) Emittere tela, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 1. fulmen saevà manu,
Sen. Hip. 673. (6) Emittere lacum, *Suet. Claud.* 21. (7)
Emittunt ova aranei, *Plin.* 11, 29. (8) § Nullum verbum,
quod revocare vellet, emisit, *Cic.* (9) Accipe argentum, &
mulierem emitte, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 17. ubi manu retice-
tur. Nunquam erit tam avarus, quin te gratus emittat ma-
nu, *Id. Capt.* 2, 3, 48. ¶ Emittere lacrymas, *to shed them*,
Ov. Met. 11, 458. sanguinem, *to let it*, *Id. manum, to give*
security, *Modest. Dig.* 22, 3, 15. se, *to burst out*, *Cic.*
oculos, *to stare about*, *Plaut.* § aculeos in aliquem, *to thrust*
them into him, *Cic. pro Coel.* 17.

Emittor, i. flus. pass. (1) *To be let out, to be dismissed.*
(2) *To be sent forth, &c.* (1) Emitti quenkum vetabat,
Suet. Cal. 26. (2) § Ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed
immissus in urbem esse videatur, *Cic. in Catil.* 1, 11. *De*
caeteris vid. Emitto.

Emmanuel. Heb. *God with us.*

* Emmoton, i. n. [ἐμμότον, Them. μόνος, linteum
carptum] *A soft and liquid medicine wherein tents are dipt*,
Cels. 7, 13.

Emo, ère, èmi, emptum. act. [ex èpòs, q. èμν ποίω] (1)
To take, get, obtain, or purchase. (2) *To buy.* (3) *To bribe,*
or hire. (1) Emere sibi aliquem beneficiis, *Plaut. Asin.* 1,
1, 57. ¶ Hanc esse primariam notionem docent comp.
demo, eximo, &c. (2) § Talento inimicum mihi emi, ami-
cum vendidi, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 49. ¶ Benè, malè emere,
to buy cheap, dear, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. Emere spem pretio, *to*
buy a pig in a bag, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 12. (3) Custodem
munere emere, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 652.

Emor, i. ptus. pass. (1) *To be got, to be obtained.* (2)
To be bought, &c. (1) Emitur virtute potestas, *Hor. Ep.*
1, 2, 55. (2) Creta pondere emitur, *Plin.* 35, 57.

Emoderandus, a, um. part. *To be moderated.* Emode-
randus dolor verbis erit, *Ov. Rem.* 130.

Emodulandus, a, um. part. *To be sung, or tuned.* Musa
per undenos emodulanda pedes, *Ov. Am.* 1, 1, ult.

¶ Emodulatio, ònis. f. verb. *A singing in tune*, *Boët.*
¶ Modulatio, *Plin.*

¶ Emodulator, òris. m. *One who sings in tune*, *Boët.*
¶ Modulator, *Hor.*

Emodulor, àri, àtus sum. dep. *To sing, or warble*, *Leg.*
ap. Ov. in particip. emodulandus, q. v.

Emolior, ìri, ìtus sum. dep. (1) *To accomplish, to effect.*
(2) *To stir, or raise up.* (3) *To cast out by force, to get up*
phlegm by coughing. (1) § Molior negotium, metuo ut
possim emolirier, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 2. (2) Infesti venti
fretum emoluntur, *Sen. Agamem.* 478. (3) Sicca tussis,
quae nihil emolitur, *Cels.* 4, 6. Pituitam per nares emoliri,
Col. 8, 5.

Emollesco, ère. incept. *To grow soft and supple.* Sinè
ulla vi clavus in pedibus emollescit, *Cels.* 5, 28.

¶ Emollidus, a, um. *Soft, tender, limp, limber*, *Liv.* 34,
47. ubi mel. libri habent mollia.

Emolliendus, a, um. part. *To be softened, &c.* Alteram
ab emolliendo ventre dictam putant malachen, *Plin.* 20, 84.
Conf. Cels. 8, 4.

¶ Emolliens medicamentum, *A mollifying medicine*, *Jun.*
Emollimentum, i. n. *A softening, or assuaging*, *Litt. ex*
Cels.

Emollio, ìre, ìvi, ìtum. act. (1) *To make soft, or loose,*
to soften. (2) *To loosen.* (3) *To effeminate.* (4) *To civilize.*
(1) Humor arcus fundasque & jaculorum amenta emolliat,
Liv. 37, 41. (2) Pèpones emolliunt alvum, *Plin.* 20, 6.
(3) Metuens ne urbis amoenitas emolliet exercitum, *Liv.* 27,
3. Plus tamen ferociae Britanni praeferunt, ut quos nondum
longa pax emolliet, *Tac. Agric.* 11, 6. (4) § Didicisse
artes emollit mores, nec sinit esse ferus, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2,
9, 47.

V O L. II.

Emollior, ìri, ìtus. pass. *To be softened, &c.* Ova
aceto macerata in tantum emolliuntur, ut per annulos transle-
ant, *Plin.* 10, 80.

¶ Emollitio, ònis. f. verb. *A softening*, *Apic. ap. Litt.*
sed q.

Emollitus, a, um. part. *Softened, effeminated.* Emolli-
tus amoenitate Asiae, *Liv.* 38, 49. Igni emollita, *Plin.*
26, 87.

Emolo, ère. act. *To grind thoroughly, to spend, to con-
sume.* Granaria emole, *Perf.* 6, 26.

Emolumentum, i. n. (1) *Profit gotten properly by grist;*
hence by any labour and cost. (2) *Benefit, advantage.* (1)
Laus suscepta sinè emolumento & praemio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2,
85. (2) Plus emolumenti, quàm detrimenti, *Cic. de Fin.*
1, 16.

Emoneo, ère, ui, ìtum. act. *To warn, to put in mind*
of, strictly to charge, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 2, 17. *sed variè leg.*

Emoribundus, a, um. part. *About to die, at the very*
point of death, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Emoriens, tis. part. *Dying.* Immobiles undae in quibus
emoriens natura defecerit, *Curt.* 9, 12.

Emorior, i, tuus. (1) *To die.* Per gradus emoritur amor,
Ov. Rem. 654. (2) *Met. To decay, utterly.* (1) § Emori
cupio, *Chr. prius disce quid sit vivere*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 18.
(2) Quorum laus emori non potest, *Cic. Parad.* 2. ¶ Risu
emoriri, *to burst his sides, to kill himself with laughing*, *Ter.*
Eun. 3, 1, 42. ubi *Donat.* vitiosè dictum ab imperito
milite. Sanè in exemplo jam dicto scripsit poeta emori
cupio.

¶ Emorsus, ùs. m. *Remorse, gnawing and stinging of*
conscience, *Amb.* ¶ Morsus, *Cic.*

Emortualis dies. *The day of one's death*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4,
7, 139. § natalis.

Emortuus, a, um. (1) *Dead, senseless.* (2) *Dull.* (1)
§ Illorum alter vivit, alter est emortuus, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2,
14. Caro emortua, *Cels.* 8, 3. (2) Emortuo verba facere,
Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18.

¶ Emotio, ònis. f. verb. *Astirring, a moving forth, an*
emotion, *Digest.* ¶ Motio, *Cic.*

Emotus, a, um. part. [ab emoveor] (1) *Removed, cast*
off. (2) *Stirred, cast up, or disturbed.* (3) *Met. Thrown*
off. (4) *Sent away, or caused to depart.* (1) Emoti car-
dine postes, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 493. Venus emoti facie conter-
rita ponti, *Sil. Ital.* 17, 288. (2) Emotum solum, *Col.* 3,
18. (3) His dictis curae emotae, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 382. (4)
Emotis deinde curia legatis, *Liv.* 30, 23.

Emoveo, ère, vi, òtum. act. (1) *To put out of its place.*
(2) *To transplant, to remove.* (1) Licetor plebem de medio
emovit, *Liv.* 6, 38. (2) Emovere herbas, *Col.* 8, 3. ¶
Emovere flammam spiritu, *to blow the fire*, *Val. Max.* 2, 4,
5. Totum sol emoverat orbem, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 367. ubi al.
emerferat.

* Empetron, i. n. dict. quod in nudo saxo nascitur
[Them. πέτρα, petra] *The herb called samphire, or as some*
saxifrage, *Plin.* 27, 51.

* Emphasis, is. f. [Them. ἐνυλ, dico] *Earnestness, or*
express signification of an intent. *Auct. ad Herenn.* 4, 53.
significationem, *Quint.* 8. *significantiam* vertit. *An emphasis,*
an accent set upon a word in the speaking of it, *Gramm.*

¶ Emphaticè, *Earnestly, forcibly*, *Gramm.* *Significanter*,
Quint.

† Emphatico, àre. act. *To speak earnestly*, *Litt. ex Liv.*
sed q.

¶ * Emphaticus, a, um. adj. *Emphatical, having an*
energy, *Gramm. vid. Quint.* 8, 2.

¶ * Emphractus, a, um. Naves emphractae, i. e. tectae.
Ships, or barges covered, *Ulp. al. leg. embatae, & ἐμ-
βάδες.*

* Emphragma, atis. n. *The griping of the guts*, *Veget.*
interp. Litt. sed fortasse rect. Faber, an inclosure.

¶ * Emphyteusis, is. f. *A grafting, or planting, the rent-
ing of land upon condition to plant it, which was not to return*
to the lord, but in default of a settled payment, or rent,
JCC.

¶ * Emphyteuta, & emphyteutes, ae. m. *A tenant of*
land, a copyholder, *JCC.*

¶ Emphyteuticarius, i. m. *Justinian. idem. vid.* 4, 66.

¶ * Emphyteuticus, a, um. adj. *ut emphyteuticus ager,*
i. e. vectigalis. Let out to farm, hire, or rent, or for which
rent is paid, *JCC.*

* Empirice, es. f. *Skill in physic gotten by mere practice*,
Plin. 29, 4.

* Empiricus, i. m. *A physician by practice only, an empi-
ric, a mountebank.* Qui se empiricos ab experientia nominant,
Cels. in praef. & Cic. Ac. 4, 39.

¶ * Emplagia, ae. f. *A palsy*, *Paul.* ¶ Paralyfis, *Cels.*

¶ * Emplasticus, a, um. adj. *Of a plaster, sticking like*
a plaster, *Morell.*

Emplastratio, ònis. f. verb. *A kind of grafting, or inocu-
lating*, *Col.* 5, 11. & *Plin.* 17, 26.

Emplastraturus, a, um. part. *About to ingraft*, *Col.*
5, 11.

5 T

Emplastro,

Emplastro, āre. act. To graff, or inoculate, Col. 11, 2.

* Emplastrum, i. n. [ab ἐμπλάττω, subigo, vel in unam massam formo] (1) A plaister, or salve of divers things. (2) A plaister of clay, or wax to lay on a graff. (1) Cell. 5, 18. (2) Col. 16, 9. & 5, 11.

* Emplecton, opus. [ἐμπλεκτον, ab ἐμπλέκω, implico. Them. πλέκω, νεκτο] Work well knit and couched together, Vitruv. 2, 8. vid. Lexic. Vitruv.

* Empōreticus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to merchants. Charta emporetica, Pack paper, cap paper, or brown paper, Plin. 13, 23.

* Empōrium, i. n. Forum nundinarium. [ἐμπορεῖον, i. e. à mercando] (1) A market town. (2) A place where a fair, or market is kept. (1) Emporium Thespensium, Liv. 36, 21. Puteolanorum, Cic. Attic. 5, 2. (2) Apud emporium in macello, Plant. Amph. 4, 1, 4.

Emptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab emo] A getting, buying, or purchasing. Emptione facta pecunia solvitur, Cic. pro Caelinn. 6.

Emptionālis, e. Using to buy proscribed goods. Inter vos senes emptionales, Cic. Attic. 7, 29. sed Gracivus leg. ex MSS. coëmptionalis.

Emptitātus, a, um. part. Bought often. Ternis denariis singuli emptitati. Col. 8, 10.

Emptiticius, a, um. adj. That is, or may be bought, or hired for money. Hic aprum glans emptitia facit pinguem; illic gratuita exilem, Varr. de R. R. 2, 9. vid. & 3, 2.

Emptito, āre. freq. To use to buy, to buy often. Qui talem operam emptitasset, vendidissetque, Tac. 14, 41. Quicquid venale audiunt, emptitant, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 5. Vid. Emptitatus.

+ Emptivus miles. A soldier hired for pay, Fest.

Emptor, ōris. m. verb. A purchaser, buyer, or chapman. Ne quid omnino, quod venditor nōrit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. Dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

Emptūriens, tis. part. About, or going to buy, Varr. praef. 1, 2.

Emptūrio, ire, īvi, itum. To long, desire, or intend to buy, Varr. Vid. Empturiens.

|| Empturiō, ōnis. f. A desire to buy, Dig.

Empturus, a, um. part. About to buy. Emptura societatem viri periculo spiritus sui, Just. 23, 2.

Emptus, a, um. part. [ab emor] (1) Purchased, procured. (2) Bought. (3) Bribe. (1) Nocet empti dolore voluptas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55. Pulmenta laboribus emptā, Id. Od. 1, 18, 48. (2) Quae ex empto, aut vendito, conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 30. (3) = Emptum constupratumque iudicium, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

+ Empūris, i. e. calcifraga. Sapphire, Litt. ex Plin.

* Empūsa, ae. f. An hobgoblin, or spirit that hops upon one leg, and changeth itself into many shapes, Coel. Rod. 6, 38. Empusae ludus, scotch-hoppers, Jun. Empusā mutabilior, vid. Chiliad. ἐμπύσα. Lat. Spectrum.

* Empyēma, ātis. n. ἐμπύημα. A collection of corrupt matter in a body, about the breast and lungs, Medic. Lat. Abscessus thoracis purulentus.

* Empyraeus, a, um. adj. Coelum empyraeum, The empyreal, or highest heaven, Eccles.

Emtio, emtionalis, &c. Vid. Emptio, emptionalis, &c.

Emucidus, a, um. adj. Very mouldy, Plin. 17, 35, 9. Vid. Ejuncida.

Emugio, ire, īvi, itum. To bellow out, Met. to cry, or speak aloud, Quint. 2, 12.

|| Emulceo, ēre. act. To stroke gently, to cherish with the hand, Litt. ex Val. + Demulceo, Ter.

Emulcētrale, is. n. A milking pail, Litt. ex Catone.

|| Emulgatio, ōnis. f. A publishing abroad, Tert.

|| Emulgator, ōris. m. verb. He that reporteth, or telleth abroad, Cod. + Vulgator, Ov.

Emulgendus, a, um. part. To be milked out, Col. 7, 3.

Emulgentes venae. Two large veins which, rising out of the vena cava, are carried into the reins of the back, Medic.

Emulgeo, ēre, si & xi, sum vel eum. act. To milk out, or stroke, Col. 7, 3.

|| Emulgo, āre. act. To publish, blaze, or make known, ex antiq. infer. + Evulgo, Liv.

Emulsus, a, um. part. Emulsā palude, Drawn dry, or drained, Catull. 66, 110.

Emunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab emungo] A wiping the nose, Quint. 11, 3.

|| Emunctor, ōris. m. verb. A snuffer, or wiper, Met. a coufener, or chouser, Digest. + Qui emungit.

|| Emunctorium, i. n. Snuffers, such as they use in snuffing candles, Vulg. interpr. Desid. vocab. ap. idoneos auct.

|| Emunctura, ae. f. The snuff of a candle, Med. Gram. + Myxa, Mart.

Emunctus, a, um. part. [ab emungor] Snuffed, wiped. (2) Cheated, choused. (1) ¶ Emunctae naris homo, a man

of a delicate taste and judgement, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 8. (2) Psychias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, Hor. A. P. 238.

|| Emundatē. adv. Very cleanly, handsomely, Aug.

+ Mundē, Col. Munditer, Plant. Poen. 1, 2, 20.

|| Emundatio, ōnis. f. verb. A cleansing, Tert.

Emundo, āre. act. To cleanse. Nam his rebus plumam, pinnasque emundant, Col. 8, 4. Ovilia debent emundari, Id. 2, 15.

Emungens, tis. part. Wiping. Quoties ego vidi patrem tuum cubito emungentem? Suet. vita Horatii.

Emungo, ēre, xi, eum. act. [ex ē & mungo] (1) To wipe, or sniff the nose. (2) Met. To sniff a candle. (3) To cheat one of his money. (1) Pater se cubito emungere solebat, Ad Herenn. 4, 54. (2) Sic usus obtinuit, & merito, quoniam facilis est translatio, & desid. verbum hujus notionis, ni fallor, ap. Vet. (3) Emunxi argento senes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4.

Emuniendus, a, um. part. To be fortified, or fenced, Tac. Agric. 31, 3.

|| Emunimen, inis. n. A fortification, Notit. Imp. + Munimentum, agger, vallum, Vett.

Emunimentum, i. n. A fortification, Litt. ex Vitruv.

Emunio, ire, īvi, itum. (1) To fence, or inclose. (2) Met. To secure. (1) Emunire vites ab injuriā pecoris, Col. 5, 6. (2) adversus metum animum, Sen. Controv. 17.

Emunior, īri, itus. pass. To be fenced, &c. Murus supra caeterae modum altitudinis emunitus erat, Liv. 21, 7.

|| Emunitor, ōris. m. verb. He that maketh a fortress, or defence, Veget. + Munitor, Liv.

Emunitus, a, um. part. Fortified. Locus saxo quadrato septus, atque arcis in modum emunitus, Liv. 24, 21. vid. & Col. 1, 6.

|| Emurmurātor, ōris. m. verb. A grumbler, or mutterer, Hier.

|| Emurmūro, āre. act. To mumble, to mutter, to say the Devil's-pater noster, Aug. + Murmuro, Ov.

Emusco, āre. act. [ex ē & muscus] To rub off moss, to rid, or clear from moss, vix. leg. sed hinc

Emuscor, āri, ātus. pass. Oleae putantur & emuscantur, Col. 11, 2.

|| Emulsitatum, Fest. Made, or wrought by rule. + Amulsitatum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

Emūratus, a, um. part. [ex inusit. emuto] Changed. Emutatis in perversum dictis, Quint. 8, 2.

Emutio, ire, īvi, itum. neut. To mutter, to speak indistinctly, Plaut. Mer. 5, 2, 55. sed Lamb. & Taubmann. leg. metuis.

+ Emūto, āre. act. To change for the better. Et appositis caput emutare capillis, Manil. 4, 149.

E ante N.

E. N. in notis antiq. pro etiam nunc.

EN. adv. demonstrandi. [à Gr. ἐν, quod ab Heb. 77] Lo, see, behold. § En Priamus, Virg. Aen. 1, 465. § En tectum, en tegulas, Plaut. En scelera, Sen. Hipp. 826. § En cui liberos tuos committas, Cic. Verr. 5.

Enallage, es. f. [Them. ἀλλογ, alius] A change, as of mood for mood, tense for tense, Gramm.

* Enargia, ae. f. [Them. ἐνάργεια, clarus] Evidence, clearness of expression, ἐνάργεια, à Cicerone illustratio & evidentia nominatur, Quint. 8, 3.

Enarrābilis, e. adj. That may be declared, or showed. Clypei non enarrabile textum, Virg. Aen. 8, 625.

Enarrandus, a, um. part. To be related. Non recipit enarranda hic scripturae modus, Paterc. 2, 52. Conf. Liv. 29, 29.

Enarratio, ōnis. f. verb. A plain declaration, or interpretation, Quint. 1, 9. & 2, 5.

Enarratius, adv. More plainly, Gell. 10, 1. & Subobscure, Id. ib.

Enarrator, ōris. m. verb. He that declareth, or interpreteth, an interpreter, Litt. ex Liv. sed q. Enarrator Sallustii, Gell. 18, 9. vocum antiquarum, Id. ib. 6.

Enarro, āre. act. To tell things at length, to recite the particulars, to rehearse, to declare. Saepe fatis est, quod factum fit, dicere, non ut enarres quemadmodum factum fit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 20. Omnem rem seni enarramus ordine, Ter. Adelp. 3, 3, 11. Ede, & enarra omnia, Sen. Troad. 1067.

Enascor, i, natus. To grow, or spring out of a thing, to be born of, Varr. de R. R. 1, 41.

Enātans, tis. part. Swimming out. Enatantes ab aqua imagines, Vitr. 6, 2.

|| Enatatio, ōnis. f. A swimming out. Aug. + Emersus.

Enāto, āre. neut. (1) To swim out, to swim to land. (2) Met. To escape, to disentangle. (1) Si fractis enatat exspes navibus, Hor. A. P. 20. Enatasti inter undas, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23. (2) Reliqui habere se videntur angustius, enatant tamen Epicurus, &c. Cic. Tusc. 5, 31.

Enātus, a, um. part. [ab ē & nascor] (1) Grown out. (2) Met. Sprung up. (1) Enatis duobus dentibus, Varr.

Enata humo virgulta, Tac. Ann. 2, 14, 3. Enata palma, Val.

Val. Max. 1, 6, 12. vitis, *Id.* 1, 7, ext. 5. (2) Ex multis curis est una enata, *Cic. Att.* 11, 2. sed var. lect. vid. & *Col.* 2, 10. Enata dies, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 642.

Enāvātus, a, um. part. Carefully employed, bestowed. Praemia enavatae operae ptebant, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 74, 3. ubi alii lib. navatae.

Enāvīgandus, a, um. part. To be sailed over, or through. Unda omnibus enaviganda, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 11.

Enāvīgatio, ōnis. f. verb. A sailing by, or through, Aug. + Praetervectio, *Cic.*

Enāvīgātus, a, um. part. Sailed over, or passed through, *Plin.* 9, 2.

Enāvīgo, āre. neut. (1) To sail out, or through. (2) To land. (3) Met. To escape, to get out of. (1) Adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, *Suet. Tib.* 11. Quidam enavigare conantes, *Curt.* 9, 9, 13. (2) Alexander navigavit in Indo, nec potuit ante menses quinque enavigare, *Plin.* 6, 21. (3) E scopulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 14.

Enāvo, āre. act. To employ, or bestow carefully. Vid. Enavatus.

* Encaenia, ōrum. pl. n. [Them. καὶνός, novus] Anniversary feasts on the days whereon cities were built, *Quint.* 7, 2. Also a feast among the Jews, called the feast of the dedication of the temple, Aug. Among Christians, the consecration, or wake days of our churches.

* Encardia, ae. f. [Them. καρδία, cor.] A precious stone having in it the figure of an heart, *Plin.* 37, 58.

* Encarpa, pl. n. Flowers, or fruit-work graven in chapiters of pillars, *Vitruv.* 4, 1.

* Encaustes, ae. m. An enameller, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Encaustice, es. f. & encaustica, ae. f. Enamelling, making images with fire. Vid. Ceracestrum, & *Plin.* 35, 39.

* Encausticus, a, um. adj. Enamelled, or wrought with fire. Encaustica pictura, painting enamelled, *Plin.* 35, 39.

* Encaustum, i. n. Varnish, or enamel; a sort of picture wrought with fire. Figulinum opus encausto pinxit, *Plin.* 36, 64.

Encaustus, a, um. [Them. καίω, uro] Enamelled, or wrought with fire. Encaustus Phaethon, *Mart.* 4, 47.

* Enchiridium, i. n. [ex 'ev, in, & χεῖρ, manus] (1) A dagger. (2) That part of the oar which the mariner holds in his hand. (3) Met. A manual, or portable volume, a pocket-book. (1) Ap. Graecos, *Lat.* Pugio. (2) Pollux, *Lat.* Manubrium. (3) Pollux, *Lat.* Pugillaris. Hae enim notiones Graecae sunt, nec ad classem Romanam spectant.

* Enchirista, ōrum. pl. n. Thin ointments, *Litt. ex Cels.*

* Enchūsa, ae. f. A kind of bugloss, *Plin.* 22, 25. Vid. Anchusa.

* Encliticus, a, um. adj. Encliticae conjunctiones, quae, ne, ve, quod inclinent ad se accentum, *Gramm.*

* Encolpias, ae. m. [Them. κόλπος, sinus] A wind arising out of crooks and nooks, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 8.

* Encombōmata, a, um. [ex 'ev, & κόμβος, nodus] Petticoats for girls, *Varr. ap. Nonn.* c. 14. n. 38.

* Encōmīastes, ae. m. He that praises another by word, or song, an encomiast. *Lat.* Laudator.

* Encōmīasticus, a, um. adj. ἐγκωμιαστικός, i. e. laudativus. Carmen encomiasticum, an encomiastic, or copy of verses in one's praise.

* Encōmīum, i. n. [Them. κῆρυ, vicus] A praise, an oration, or song in commendation, *Lat.* Laudatio, *Cic.*

* Encyclius, i. Encyclios disciplina, *Vitruv.* in praefat. 1. 6.

* Encyclopaedia, ae. f. That learning which comprehendeth all the liberal sciences, *Plin.* praef. sed Graecis literis. Orbis doctrinae, *Quint.* pertente 1, 10.

* Endelexia, ae. f. continuitas. Vid. Entelechia.

* Endiaecum, i. n. Jun. Vid. Eudiaeum.

* Endo. ant. pro in praep. Fest. al. scrib. indu, unde induperator, *Juv.* 10, 138. pro imperator, endogredi, pro ingredi, *Lucr.* 1, 83. endopedite, pro impedite, *Id.* 1, 241.

+ Endoitium. n. pro initium, *Fest.*

* Endrōmidatus, a, um. Covered with a shag, or frize mantle, *Sidon.* + Endromide vestitus.

* Endrōmis, idis. f. A thick shag mantle, concerning its name, maker, and use, see *Mart.* 4, 19.

Enēcandus, a, um. part. To be killed, *Cels.* 6, 7.

Enēcatio, ōnis. f. verb. A slaying, or killing, *Firm.* + Interemptio, *Cic.*

Enēcātus, a, um. Killed, oboaked, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Enēco, vel enico, āre, ui, & āvi, ctum, & ātum. act. (1) To kill, or slay. (2) To trouble, plague, or tease. (1) Puer ambos angues enecat, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 67. (2) Cur me enecas? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 36.

Enēcor, āri. ātus. pass. To be killed. Ne herbis enecatur ruta, *Col.* 11, 3.

Enēctus, a, um. part. [ab enecor] Almost slain, or killed, almost dead. Fame, frigore, illuvie, iqualore enecti, contriti ac debilitati, *Liv.* 21, 40. Avis fame enecta, *Cic.* de

Div. 2, 35. Inopia enectus, *Ibid.* 1, 29. fiti, *Id.* *Tusc.* 1, 5.

* Enēma, āre. n. [ἐνίμμι, immitto, quod immititur] Aglister, *Theod. Prisc.*

* Energia, ae. f. [Them. ἐργον, opus] Efficacy, effectual operation, energy, force, *Hier.* + Efficacia, vis, *Vett.*

* Enervatio, ōnis. f. verb. A weakening, or making feeble, *Hier.* + Debilitatio.

Enervator, ōris. m. verb. That maketh tender, or weak, *G. ex Tac.* sed invenire non potui.

Enervatus, a, um. part. (1) Feeble, faint, heartless. (2) Also soft, effeminate. (1) = Tam afflictus, tam infirmus, tam enervatus reus, *Cic. in Pison.* 33. (2) = Enervata & muliebris sententia, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 6.

Enervis, e. adj. Feeble, weak, faint, without sinews, lank, slim. Enervis & frigida juvenia, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 3. enerves animi, *Id.* 2, 7, 15. Spectaculum non enerve, *Plin. Paneg.* 33. = Duram atque asperam compositionem malim esse, quam effeminatam & enervem, *Quint.* 9, 4.

* Enervitas, ātis. f. Feebleness, weakness, *G. & Litt. ex Curtio*, qui utinam monstrassent locum.

Enervo, āre. act. (1) To enervate, weaken, or enfeeble. (2) To effeminate, make tender, or nice. (1) = Non plane me enervavit, non afflixit senectus, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. Enervare animos, *Ov. Rem.* 753. vires, *Hor. Ep.* 8, 2. (2) Vid. Enervatus. Allo to cut the ham-strings, *Poplites* meos enervare securi saeva comminaretur, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 264.

Enervor, āri. To be enervated. Non enervatur oratio compositione verborum, *Cic. Or.* 68.

* Enervus, a, um. adj. Weak, feeble, *Litt. ex Apul.* + Enervis.

* Engōnāsi, indecl. ἐν γόνασι, in genibus. A sign in the firmament, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42. *Manil.* 5, 646. Hyginus Herculem esse dicit, qui dextro genu nixus capitis draconis partem dexteram sinistro pede opprimere conatur. *Lat.* Genū nixus, *Ov.*

* Engōnāsis. f. Firm. idem. Ἐγὼνάσιον vocitant genibus quod nixa feratur, *Cic. in Arat.*

* Engōnātos, a, um. Ἐγγώνατος. Having several angles. Engonaton, scil. horologium, *Vitr.* 9, 9.

* Enhydri, idis. [Them. ὕδωρ, aqua] An adder, or water-snake, *Plin.* 30, 8.

* Enhydros, i. f. A round stone, smooth and white, wherein somewhat seems to move to and fro, *Plin.* 37, 73.

Enico, āre. To kill. Vid. Eneco.

Enigreo, ēre. & enigresco, ēre. To be, or wax black, *Litt. ex Catone.* + Nigresco, *Virg.*

Enigro, āre. act. To make black, *Litt. ex Catone.* + Nigro, *Lucr.*

Enim, conj. (1) For. (2) Also truly, verily, forsooth. (3) But. (4) Therefore, indeed, yea verily. (1) & In prima significat. secundo, vel etiam tertio loco ponitur, ut Attendite enim diligenter, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 34. (2) In secundā autem tam primo quam secundo. Enim me nominat, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 10. At enim, verò enim, imò enim, *Ter.* (3) *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 12. (4) *Virg. Geor.* 3, 70.

Enimvero, conj. (1) Verily, truly, indeed. (2) Ironice. Forsooth, I warrant you. (3) Really, on my word, spoken by one, or of one in a passion. (1) Enimvero inquit, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 36. Ille enimvero negat, *Id.* in *Verr.* 4, 66. (2) Is enimvero hinc nunc abest, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 7. Blasius de proditiōe Dasiū appellabat. Enimvero ille, &c. *Liv.* 26, 38. Enimvero reticere nequeo; multimodis injurius es, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 79.

Enīsus, a, um. part. [ab enitor] (1) Clambering. (2) Met. Endeavouring. (3) Endeavoured. (1) = Sol Aquilonem scandens, ac per ardua enīsus, *Plin.* 18, 68. (2) Enīsus in aliquo, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 3, 9. (3) Regis fautoribus summa ope enīsum, ne tale decretum fieret, *Sall. B. Jug.* 25, 2.

Enītens, tis. part. [ab enitor] Labouring, striving, yearning, bringing forth its young. Contra-enītentes, *Liv.* 21, 58. & *Gell.* 2, 23.

Enītens, tis. part. [ab eniteo] Shining, glistening. Enītens myrtus ramulis, *Catull.* 59, 21.

Enīteo, ēre, ui. (1) To shine, to appear fair, bright and charming. (2) Met. To be famous and renowned. (1) Rudis epuit impulso vomere campus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 211. (2) Enītuit in bello, sed obsolevit in pace, *Plin. Paneg.* 4. Enītent Athenae cunctis gentibus, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 7.

Enītesco, ēre. incept. (1) To shine. (2) To become glorious. (1) Mel optimae notae enītescit, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) Enītescit dictis factisque, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 1. & obsolesco, *Cic. Parma virtusque felicitatis Romanae apud exterarum gentes enītescere incoeptabat, Gell.* 17, 21.

Enītor, i, ītus, & xus sum. dep. (1) To climb up with pain, to clamber. (2) To tug, or pull. (3) Met. To endeavour, to strain hard. (4) To travel with child. (5) Taking forth, to farrow, year, &c. (1) Pars objectum aggerem enteretur, *Tac.* 2, 20, 2. (2) Enīti remis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 680.

680. (3) = Qui stadium currit eniti & contendere debet, *Cic. Off.* 3, 10. = pugno, elaboro, *Cic.* § Eniti ad honores, *Patere.* 2, 127. (4) Geminos Alcmena enitur, *Argum.* 2. *Amph. Plaut.* 9. (5) Sus foetus enixa, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 391. ¶ Eniti ova, to lay eggs as a hen doth, *Col.* 8, 11.

Enixè, adv. qual. ius. comp. simè, sup. *Earnestly, tooth and nail.* Ob eam rem enixè expeto, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 26. Enixius opem ferre, *Suet. Tib.* 50. reficere, *Liv.* 37, 8. Enixissimè juvit, *Suet. in Caes.* 5.

† Enixim, adv. *Non.* 2, 301. ex *Sifen.* idem.

Enixurus, a, uni. part. *About to strive,* *Liv.* 29, 15.

Enixus, a, um. part. cum acc. or. comp. simus, sup. *Boet.* (1) *Having endeavoured.* (2) *Sirenuous, laborious, industrious.* (3) *Having brought forth, farrowed, yeaned.* (4) *Being brought forth, or born.* (1) *Fratri opibus enixus,* *Tac.* 14, 27. (2) *Enixioris operae sibi conscii,* *Plin.* 9, 9. Q. Fulvius Flaccus aedem Fortunae faciebat enixo studio, *Liv.* 42, 3. (3) *Utraque à partu, utraque filiam enixa decessit,* *Plin. Ep.* 4, 21, 1. Utero toties enixa gravi pignora pacis, *Sen. Octav.* 937. (4) *Pueri in luo Martis enixi,* *Justin.* 43, 2, 7. *vix alibi.*

Enixus, us. m. *Travailing, or delivering of young, foaling, yeaning, &c.* Equae post unum annum ab enixu utiliter admittuntur, *Plin.* 10, 83.

* Enncaphyllon, i. n. *A certain herb with nine long leaves,* *Plin.* 27, 54.

|| * Enneas, adis. f. *Nine, the number of nine,* *Jun.*

* Enneemimeris. f. [ex 'εννέα, novem, ἑμὶ, semī, & μέρος, pars, *Cic.*] *A caesura, after the fourth foot, or in the ninth syllable, reckoning two short syllables for one.*

Eno, are. neut. [ex è & no] *To swim out, to escape, to pass through.* § Enare è conchâ, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19. § in auras, *Lucr.* 3, 590. § ad arctos, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 16. Multae naves ejectae, multae ita haultae mari, ut nemo in terram enaverit. *Liv.* 33, 41.

Enodātè, adv. ius. comp. *Clearly, plainly, evidently.* Diligenter & enodatè narrare, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 21. Enodatiùs explicare, *Id. de Fin.* 5, 9.

Enodatio, ònis. f. verb. *An explication, or explanation.* = Explicatio fabularum & enodatio nominum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 24.

|| Enodator, òris. m. *He that explaineth, or unravelleth,* *Tert.* † Explicator, *Cic.*

Enodatus, a, um. part. (1) *Having the knots cut off.* (2) *Explained, made manifest and evident.* (1) *Vitem bene enodatam deligato rectè,* *Cato,* 33. (2) *Præcepta enodata diligenter exposuit,* *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

Enodis, c. adj. [ex è & nodus, i. e. sine nodo] (1) *Without knots, smooth.* (2) *Met. Also plain, without difficulty.* (1) *Enodes trunci,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 78. vites, *Col.* 4, 29. (2) *Enodes elegi,* *Plin. Ep.* 5, 17, 2.

Enodo, are. act. (1) *To unknot, to cut away the knots of trees.* (2) *To declare, explain, or expound.* (1) *Vid. Enodor.* (2) *Contrariae legis enodabimus voluntatem,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10.

Enodor, àri, àtus. pass. *To have the knots cut off.* Summae ulmi virgae falce debent enodari, *Col.* 5, 6.

Enodulo, are. *To make plain, even, or smooth,* *Tib. laud. Litt. sed q.*

* Enorchis, e. f. [Them. ὀρχη, testiculus] *A stone that being broke is like a man's testicle,* *Plin.* 37, 58.

Enormis, e, adj. [ex è & norma] (1) *Out of rule, out of square, irregular.* (2) *Exceeding great, vast, huge, enormous.* (1) = Flexi atque enormes vici, *Tac.* 15, 38, 3. (2) *Enormes Colossi,* *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 51.

|| Enormitas, àtis. f. *Irregularity, vastness, hugeness,* *Spart.* † Declinatio ab regula.

Enormiter, adv. *Unmeasurably out of square, irregularly,* *Plin.* 36, 15. Terra inaequalis & enormiter projecta, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 1.

|| Enotabilis, e, adj. *Worthy to be noted, or marked forth,* *Aug.* † Notabilis, *Cic.*

|| Enotatio, ònis. f. verb. *A noting, or marking out,* *Hier.* † Notatio, *Cic.*

|| Enotator, òris. m. *One that noteth, or marketh,* *Macr.*

|| Enotatus, a, um. part. *Set, or marked upon,* *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 274. † Notatus, *Cic.*

Enotesco, ère, ui. incept. *To come to knowledge, to be known.* Enotuerè quidam tui versus, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 10, 3. Quod ubi enotuit, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 34, 4.

Enoto, are. act. *To mark, or gather out, to observe.* Meditabar aliquid enotabamque, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 6, 1. Figuras dictare enotaréque, *Id.* 6, 16, 10.

|| Enovatio, ònis. f. verb. *A change, or innovation,* *Cod.* † Novatio, *Cic.*

|| Enovator, òris. m. verb. *He that changeth, or maketh new,* *Digest.* † Novator, *Gell.*

Enovatus, a, um. part. *Become, or made new.* Pictis anas enovata pennis, *Petron. c.* 93. sed al. malunt enotata & fortasse rectius. † Novatus, *Ov.*

Ens, tis. part. [à sum, es, ens apud antiq. *Prisc.*] *Being.* Ens, tis. n. τὸ ὄν. *A being.* Ens & essentia ex Graeco à Sergio Flavio formata, cur tantoperè aspernemur nihil video, *Quint.* 8, 3. ¶ Semper tamen per plura verba exprimit *Cicero.*

† Ensatus, a, um. part. *Armed with a sword,* *R. ex Mart. sed q.*

Ensiculus, i. m. dim. [ab ensis] *A little sword, or rapier,* *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 112.

¶ Ensiser, èra, erum. [ab ensis & fero] *That beareth a sword, an epithet of Orion,* *Ov. Fast.* 4, 388. sed *Heinsius* leg. ensiger. Ensiserae stupuit mucrone coronae, *Claud. in Ruf.* 293. Ensiseri nimium fulget latus Orionis, *Lucan.* 1, 660.

¶ Ensigner, id. ac. ensifer, q. v. Ensigner Orion, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 56.

ENSIS, is. m. incert. orig. (1) *A sword, a rapier, a tuck.* (2) *Meton. An office, or command.* (3) *Government.* (1) *Constantur falces in enses,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 508. (2) *Cuique facer primum tradit Germanicus enses,* *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 177. (3) *Sacrum in populos puer accipit enses,* *Luc.* 5, 61.

* Entelechia, ac. f. 'εντελέχεια, qu. d. perfecti-habia. [ab 'εντελής, perfectus, & ἔχω, habeo] *Continuatam quandam & perennem motionem* interpr. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 10. *Al. leg.* 'εντελέχεια. *The soul so called by Aristotle, either as the perfection of nature, or the principle of motion.*

* Entèrocèle, es. f. [ex 'εντερον, intestinum, & κήλη, hernia, scroti tumor] *A kind of burstness, when the guts fall into the cod,* *Cels.* 6, 18. *Plin.* 27, 89.

* Entèrocèlicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to such a burstness,* *Plin.* 26, 49.

* Enthēatus, a, um. qu. part. ab entheo. *Inspired with God.* Turba entheata Bellonae, *Mart.* 12, 57. Lat. Numine afflatus.

|| * Enthēca, ac. f. 'ενθήκη. [ab 'εν & τίθημι, repono] *A case to put any thing in, a granary, a storehouse, a store, or stock laid up for common use,* *Eccles.* Entheca dos praediorum, *Ap. JCC.*

|| * Enthēmāta, um. pl. neut. *Applications to green wounds, to stop the blood and course of humours,* *Medic.*

* Enthēus, a, um. adj. *Sacred, inspired.* Enthea lauro tempora premit, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 227. Entheo silvas gradu terret, *Sen. Troad.* 674. Enthea gnatos manu lacerare, *Id. Oedip.* 628. Entheos cursus, *Id. Med.* 382. Lat. Oestro divino percitus.

|| * Enthusiasmus, i. m. [ab 'ενθουσιάζομαι, affluor numine] *Enthusiasm, fanaticism, or a pretended divine inspiration,* *Eccles. Lat. Fanatica percussio.*

|| * Enthusiasta, ac. m. *An enthusiast, or fanatic that pretends to be inspired,* *Eccles.*

|| Enthusiasticus, a, um. adj. *Enthusiastical,* *Eccles.*

* Enthymēma, àtis. n. [Th. θυμὸς, animus] (1) *An argument drawn from contraries.* Latine commentum, commentatio, *Quint.* 5, 10. (2) *An imperfect syllogism, wanting the major, or minor proposition, an enthymem.* (1) = Rhetorum ex contrariis conclusa, quae ipsi enthymemata appellant, *Cic. in Top.* 13. (2) *Curtum sermone rotato torqueat enthymema,* *Juv.* 6, 448.

Enūbo, ère, psi, ptum. *To be married out of one's order, estate, or degree.* Virginiam patriciam, quod è patribus enupisset, matronae sacris arcuerant, *Liv.* 10, 23.

Enucleandus, a, um. part. *To be explained, or cleared.* Nec quidquam in amplificatione enucleandum est, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 17.

|| Enucleanter, & enucleatim, *Veget. pro*

Enucleatè, adv. *Met. Clearly, politely, exactly, plainly.* = Enucleatè, eleganter, & politè dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 9. Subtiliter, pressè, enucleatè, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 9. Scitè perquam atque enucleatè disputare, *Gell.* 12, 13. scripta, *Id.* 1, 3.

|| Enucleatio, ònis. f. verb. *A plain declaring, or unfolding,* *Aug.* † Declaratio.

|| Enucleator, òris. m. verb. *He that declareth, or explaineth,* *Cod.* † Declarator.

Enucleatus, a, um. part. (1) *Having the kernel, or stones pickt out.* (2) *Met. Declared, made manifest.* (3) *Thoroughly scrutinized, sifted, and weighed.* (1) *Enucleatae uvae,* *Theod. Prisc.* 1, 20. (2) *Est enim plenius, quam hoc enucleatum,* *Cic. Orat.* 26. (3) = Eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, *Cic. pro Planc.* 4. Enucleatae reprehensiones, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Enucleo, are. act. (1) *To take out the kernel.* (2) *Met. To declare, or explain.* (1) *Duracina enucleabis,* *Apic.* 4, 5. (2) *Haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est,* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 8.

Enucleor, àri, àtus. pass. *To be declared, or explained,* *Enucleari & excuti ab hominibus negotiosis,* *Gell.* 11, 8.

Enūdātè, adv. *Very plainly,* *Aug.* † Clarè, *Cic.*

|| Enūdatio, ònis. f. verb. *A making plain, or bare,* *Dig.* † Nudatio, *Plin.*

|| Enūdo.

Enūdo, āre. act. *To make naked, or bare, Met. to expound, or lay open.* Rerum plurimarum obscuras & necessarias intelligentias enudavit, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 9.

Enūla, seu enula campana, the herb elicampane, *Offic. Helenium, Plin. inula, Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 44. *Col.* 10, 118.

Enūmērābilis, e. adj. *Which may be counted, Firm.* Numerabilis, *Hor.*

Enūmērans, tis. part. *Enumerating.* Nescio an enumeranti mihi quasdam ipsarum provinciarum multitudo subdixerit, *Curt.* 6, 34.

Enūmērātīm. adv. *By number, Arnob.* + Numero, *Vett.*

Enūmērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reckoning up, a rehearsing, or enumeration, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29. malorum, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 10. argumentorum, *Id. pro Cluent.* 24.

Enūmērātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that counteth, Litt. ex Liv.*

Enūmērātūrus, a, um. part. *About to reckon up, or count, Litt. ex Cic.*

Enūmērātus, a, um. part. *Reckoned up, enumerated.* Septem & viginti enumeratis stipendiis, *Liv.* 3, 58. Enumeratis familiis, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 14.

Enūmēro, āre. act. (1) *To enumerate, count, or reckon up.* (2) *To pay.* (1) Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves, *Propert.* 2, 1, 44. Quos paulò antè enumeravimus, *Paterc.* 1, 1, 16. Ordine enumeravit, *Nep. Attic.* 18. (2) Enumerare pretium, *Cic. Vid. Enumeror.*

Enumeror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be reckoned up.* (2) *To be paid.* (1) Bias enumeratur inter septem sapientes, *Cic. Parad.* 1. (2) Praetereuntes pretium enumerari audiebant, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 46.

Enunciandus, a, um. part. *To be uttered.* Per ambitum verborum rem enunciandam censuit, *Suet. Tib.* 71.

Enunciatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An axiom, or maxim.* (2) *A proposition.* (1) Ratio enunciationum, quae Graeci ἀξιώματα vocant, *Cic. de Fato, c.* 1. (2) Quint. 7, 2. Enunciatum, *Cic.*

Enunciativē. adv. *By way of proposition, JCC.* + Per enunciationem, *Vett.*

Enunciativus, a, um. adj. *Expressive, apt to pronounce, or propose.* Motus animorum enunciativi corporum, *Sen. Ep.* 117.

Enunciātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that signifieth, or pronounceth, Digest.* + Qui enunciat, *Cic.*

Enunciātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that pronounceth, or speaketh, Quint.* 2, 15. Enunciatrix sensuum lingua, *Prudent. Perist.* 10, 771.

Enunciātum, i. n. *A proposition.* Omne enunciatum est verum, aut falsum, *Cic. de Fato, 2, 9.*

Enunciāturus, a, um. part. *About to utter, Liv.* 10, 38.

Enunciātus, a, um. part. *Spoken, pronounced, uttered, Caes. B. G.* 1, 16.

Enuncio, āre. (1) *To utter, deliver, pronounce, or speak.* (2) *To signify, tell, or declare.* (3) *To publish, disclose, or reveal.* (1) Enunciare verbis, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 2. (2) Bonus homo, qualem esse eum tuae literae enunciant, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 19. alii verò leg. nunciant. (3) Enunciare apud homines familiarissimos, quod tacendum erat, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. Enunciare arcana consilia, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 1.

Enuncior, āri. pass. *To be uttered.* Ne ea, quae dixissent, enunciantur, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31.

Enuptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab enubo] *A woman's marrying out of her tribe, quality, &c. Liv.* 39, 19. & 10, 23.

Enutrio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To nourish, feed, cherish, maintain, or bring up.* Sata non ita enutrient, ut convalescant, *Col.* 3, 3.

Enutrior, iri, tus. pass. *To be nourished, fed, &c. Plin.* 13, 16.

* Enydris, is. f. *A water-snake, Plin.* 32, 32. rectius enhydriis.

* Enydros, i. m. *A kind of gen, Plin.* 37, 73. *Vid. Enhydros.*

E ante O.

Eo, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [ab inuit. Graec. εἶμι, εἶμι] (1) *To go.* (2) *To walk.* (3) Sometimes *to come.* (4) *To sail.* (5) *To fly away.* (6) *To flow.* (7) *To swim.* (8) *Met. To proceed.* (9) *Being joined with the first supine, it denotes the same as the infinitive mood of that supine.* (1) Intrò te hinc auferam. *Mn.* Imo ibo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 42. = Nec jam iubet ire, sed ipse vadit, *Ov. Met.* 3, 702. = Capitolas itque reditque vias, *Mart.* 6, 10, 8. (2) Praestantior omnibus ibat Herse, *Ov. Met.* 2, 724. (3) Ecceum ire Syrum video, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 7. (4) Satis est Stygios semel isse per amnes, *Ov. Met.* 14, 591. (5) Plumbum incandescit eundo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 728. (6) Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 276. Flumina nectaris ibant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 111. (7) Pisces ire nequibant, *Lucr.* 1, 381. (8) Incipit res melius ire, quam putaram, *Cic. Att.* 14, 15. It in melius valetudo, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 68, 3. (9)

Defistas tanto opere ire oppugnatum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 6, 52. Quis magis potueris mihi honorem ire habitum, *Id. Cist.* 1, 1, 4. ¶ Ire inficias, *to deny, Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 45. ¶ obviā alicui, *to go to meet him, Id. ¶ Ire ad arma, to take up arms, Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. ad faga, *to go to be a soldier, Id. Philip.* 6, 3. ¶ in auras, *to vanish, Ov. Met.* 7, 351. in melius, *to grow better, Cic. Att.* 14, 15. & Tac. Ann. 12, 68, 3. ¶ exemplis, *to imitate, Ov. Trist.* 5, 3, 27. ¶ in hostem, *to set upon him, Stat. in jus, to enter an action against, Plin. jun. in lacrymas, to dissolve into tears, Stat. Theb.* 11, 193. in opus alienum, *to meddle with it, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 36. in ora alicujus, *to fly in his face, Val. Flacc. Arg.* 7, 204. in possessionem, *to take possession, Cic. Verr.* 1, 48. in secula, *to be ever remembered, Plin. Paneg.* 55. in sententiam alicujus, *to subscribe to his opinion, Liv.* 1, 32. & 5, 9.

Eō. adv. (1) *Thither, or to that place.* (2) *To that pass, or condition.* (3) *Therefore, or thereupon.* (4) *To that end, or intent.* (5) *So far as.* (1) Ni eō ad mercatum venio, damnum maximum est, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 24. (2) Eō deducta res est, *Nep. Epam.* 7. (3) Eōne es ferox, quia habes imperium in belluas? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 25. (4) Eō pluribus scripsi, ut intelligeres, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 69. (5) Usque eō, quod opus erit, prosequemur, *Ad. Herenn.* 1, 9. ¶ Causa nostra erat eō loci, *in that state, or condition, Cic. pro Sext.* 31. Nec eō secius, *and nevertheless, Suet. Ner.* 24.

Eodem. adv. (1) *To the same place.* (2) *To the same purpose.* (3) *To the same state, or condition.* (1) Omnes clientes eodem conduxit, *Caes. B. G.* 1. (2) Haec atque alia eodem pertinentia, *Liv.* 1, 50. ¶ Cum gen. Eodem loci, *in the same place, Plin. Paneg. init.* (3) Eodem se redigere, quo, *Cic.*

† Eon, vel cone. *The tree whereof the ship Argo was made, Plin.* 13, 39.

EOR. in notis antiquorum pro eorum.

* Eos, f. *The morning.* Proxima victicem cum Romam inspexerit Eos, *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 389. Noctem summover Eos, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 614. Eois campis, *Id. Oedip.* 115. genitrix primae lucis, *Id. Thyest.* 816.

Eous, a, um. adj. [prim. syll. comm.] *Eastern.* ¶ Tradimus Hesperias gentes, aperimus Eoas, *Luc.* 4, 352. Eoae Atlantides, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 221. Eoa unda, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 662. terra, *Id. Oed.* 426. Eoi sinus, *Id. Agam.* 483. Eoum litus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 246.

Eous, i. m. (1) *The day star, Lat. Lucifer.* (2) *Also one of the horses of the sun.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 288. & Sil. Ital. 9, 180. (2) *Ov. Met.* 2, 153.

Eousque. adv. (1) *So far forth.* (2) *So long.* (3) *To that height.* (1) Caesar brachiis perfectis promotisque eousque, ut, &c. *Hirt. B. Afr.* 56. (2) Agetur pecus, eousque dum anhelet, *Col.* (3) Vitem enatam eousque crevisse, donec, &c. *Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 5. *Scrib. & divisè eō usque.*

* Epactae, pl. f. Gr. ἐπακται [ab ἐπαγω, induco. Them. ἀγω, duco] scil. ἡμέραι. Dies intercalares, the epact, Astron.

* Epagon, ontis. m. [ab ἐπαγω, induco, quod ex ἐπι in, & ἀγω, duco] *A truckle in a crane, or like engine, Vitruv.* 10, 5. = Artemon navis.

* Epānādiplōsis, is. f. [ex ἐπι, super, ἀνὰ, re, & διπλός, duplus] *A figure when a sentence beginneth and endeth with the same word, Rhet. as, Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus, Virg. Aen.* 12, 29. Lat. Reduplicatio.

* Epānāleptis, is. f. *A repetition of the same word after a long parenthesis, Rhet. Vid. Quint.* 9, 3. Lat. Resumptio.

* Epānaphōra, ae. f. *A figure when divers clauses begin with one and the same word, Rhet. as, Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora movebat, Virg. Aen.* 3, 490.

* Epānōdos, i. f. [ex ἐπι, super, ἀνὰ, re, & ὁδός, via] *A figure when we return to that which once we quitted, by way of prolepsis, Rhet. Divellimur e Iphitus, &c. Virg. Aen.* 2, 434. Lat. Regressio, Quint.

* Epānorthōsis, is. f. [ex ἐπι, super, ἀνὰ, re, & ὀρθός, rectus] *A correction, a figure in rhetoric, when we correct what we have said, to say it otherwise, or more emphatically; as, C. Caesar patrimonium suum effudit, quanquam non sumus usi eo verbo, quod decuit; non enim effudit, sed in salutem Reipub. collocavit, Cic. Off.* 2, 15. ¶ Dicitur etiam, Amphidiorthosis.

* Epaphaeresis, is. f. [ex ἐπι, super, ἀνὰ, ab, & ἀφαιρέω, capio] *A rounding, or polling off the hair, and cutting it into steps, Mart.* 8, 52, 9.

Epar. *Vid. Hepar.*

Epastus, a, um. part. *Eaten.* Epastas escas ruminare, *Grat. Hal.* 143. *Conf. Ov. Hal.* 119.

* Epaticus, a, um. adj. [ab epar, pro hépar] *Of the liver, Plin.* 20, 55. *Harduin. leg. Hepaticus.*

* Epauxisis, is. f. [ex ἐπι, super, & αὐξάνω, augeo] *An increase, a figure in rhetoric, Rhet.*

* Epenthesis, is. f. [ex ἐπι, super, ἐν, in, & θέσις, positio. Them. τίθημι, pono] *The putting in of a letter, or syllable the*

the middle of a word; as, Reliquias, Induperator, Gramm. Lat. Interpositio.

Epha, vox Heb. **עֶפְא**. A measure containing ten ounces among the Hebrews.

Ephēbātus, a, um. Hunc ephebatum mulieravit. One come to fifteen years of age, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 552.

Ephēbeum. Vid. Ephebiū.

* Ephēbia, ac. f. [ex ἐπι, in, & ἡβη, pubertas] The age of striplings, beginning at the fifteenth year. † Pubertas, Cic.

* Ephebicus, a, um. adj. Youthful, or belonging to youth. Ephebia chlamyda, Apul. Met. 10. p. 345. Lat. Juvenilis.

Ephēbicus, i. m. Locus in Theatro ubi puberes spectabant, vid. Lexic. Vitruv.

Ephēbiū, i. n. The place where young men wrestled and exercised themselves, Vitruv. 5, 11. al. scrib. Ephebeum.

* Ephebus, i. m. [ab ἐπι, & ἡβη, pubes] A stripling of fourteen years old, a youth, a lad. Excedere ex ephebis, to write himself man, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24. Lat. Puber.

* Ephedra, ac. f. [ex ἐπι, super, & ἐδεα, sedes, quod ab ἔζομαι, sedeo, nam arboribus infidet] The herb horse-tail, Plin. 26, 20.

* Ephēlis, idos. f. [ex ἐπι, & ἥλος, clavus] A certain cuticular disease. Asperitas quaedam & durities mali coloris, Cels. 6, 5.

* Ephēmeris, dis. f. Diarium. [ex ἐπι, & ἡμέρα, dies] (1) A day-book, a journal, a cash-book. (2) An almanack, an ephemeris. (1) Ex ephemeride scire, Nep. Attic. 13, 6. (2) In cuius manibus seu pingua succina tritas cernis ephemeridas, Juv. 6, 574.

* Ephēmeron, vel rum, i. n. ἐφήμερον. The herb hermodactyl, or as others maylilies, lily of the valleys, meadow saffron, Plin. 25, 107.

|| * Ephēmerus, a, um. adj. Ephemera febris, a quotidian fever, Med. Ephemera. pl. n. Wind-flies, or day-flies, which live not above a day, Arist. Animal. 1, 5.

|| * Ephētas. m. pl. [ab ἐφεται, ab ἐφηναι, appello, quod ad eos provocaretur, ab iis verò provocare non liceret] Judges at Athens, fifty in number, and were not to be less than fifty years of age, who tried causes of man-slaughter and chance-medley, as those of wilful murder were tried in Areopagus, Suid.

* Ephialtes, ac. m. [ex ἐπι, in, & ἄλλομαι, salio παρὰ τὸ ἐπὶ αὐτῷ, ab insiliendo] The disease commonly called the night-mare, Vid. Plin. 25, 10. Lat. Incubus. Vid. huius mali descrip. Virg. Aen. 12, 908. & seqq.

Ephippiarius, i. m. A saddler, Litt. ex Caes. qui utinam & locum indicasset.

Ephippiatus, a, um. Saddled, also that uses, or rides with a saddle, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

* Ephippium, i. n. [ab ἐπι, & ἵππος, equus, i. e. super equum] The harness of an horse, a saddle, an housing, or horse-cloth, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. Optat ephippia bos piger, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44. Prov. in eos qui suam sortem dolent alienamque expetunt.

|| Ephippio, āre. To trap, barb, or trim horses, Alex. ab Alex. † Ephippiis ornare.

* Ephod, indecl. Heb. **עֶפֹד**. One of the priest's garments among the Jews, Bibb.

Ephorus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐφορᾶν, i. e. inspiciendo] Magistrates of great power among the Lacedemonians, the same with tribunes in Rome, Cic. de Legib. 3, 16.

* Epiālos, i. m. A fever caused by cold phlegm, Cels.

* || Epibādes, um. pl. f. [ab ἐπιβαίνω, ingredior, conscendo] Passage boats, Ulp.

* Epibāta, ac. vel epibates, m. A soldier serving at sea, or on shipboard, Hirt. de B. Alex. 11. Lat. Classarius, Caes.

* Epibathra, ac. f. [ab ἐπιβαίνω, conscendo, Them. βαίνω, eo] A scale, or ladder, Vitruv. 10, 19.

* Epicaunia, atis. n. [ex ἐπι, & καίω, uro] A foul sore in the eyes, Cels.

* Epicēdium, i. n. [ex ἐπι, & κῆδος, funus] A funeral song, verses in praise of the dead, Serv.

* Epichīrema, atis. n. [ex ἐπι, & χεῖρ, manus] A proof of a proposition by argument, Quint. Ratiocinatio, Cic. Aggressio, Quint. Quam prope absit syllogismo ipsum confute, 5, 14.

* Epichylis, is. f. [ex ἐπι, super, & χύσις, fusio. Them. χύω, seu, χύω, fundo] A large vessel like an ewer, out of which wine was poured into cups, or glasses, or, as some, a tunnel, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32. Lat. Infundibulum.

* Epichytum, i. e. superfusum. [ex ἐπι, super, & χυσις, fusio] A wafer, or cake, Vulg. interp. Lat. Libam, crustulum.

|| * Epicithāisma, atis. n. [ex ἐπι, post, & κίθαρα, citharra] The last part of the interlude, or a flourish of music after the play, Tert.

|| * Epiclīntae, m. pl. ἐπικλίνται, Arist. [ab ἐπικλίνω, inclino] Earthquakes moving sidelong, Apul. de Mund. p. 730.

* Epicoenus, a, um. adj. [ex ἐπι, & κοινός, communis] Common, epicene, of both sexes, or kinds. Epicoenum genus,

Gramm. Promiscua quae epicoena dicuntur, in quibus sexus uterque per alterum apparet, Quint. 1, 4.

Epicrocus, a, um. Yellow, or saffron coloured, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16.

|| * Epicrotos. [ex ἐπι, & χροίω, pulsa, pavio. Them. κρότος, pulsus] A paved way, Coel. † Via strata.

Epicroeus, a, um. adj. (1) Of the sect of Epicurus. (2) Voluptuous, given to nothing but pleasure. (1) Epicurei viri optimi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21. (2) Haec notio est poster. sec. † Voluptuarius, Cic.

* Epicurus, i. m. An epicure, or one that giveth himself wholly to pleasure. Hanc notionem Ciceronis esse Litt. ait, sed locum non dicit; certè, Cic. hominem non malum, vel potius virum optimum, Tusc. 2, 19. atque alibi, hominem durum ac asperum appellat, quae huic notioni adversari videntur.

* Epicus, a, um. adj. Epicum poema, which is made chiefly in heroic, or hexameter verse, Cic. Epicus poeta; that writes such verses, Idem de Ennio, De opt. gen. Orat. 1.

|| * Epicyclus, i. m. [ex ἐπι, in, & κύκλος, circulus] A lesser circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, Astron.

|| Epidēmēticus, i. m. An harbinger, a quarter-master. Justinian. & poster. seculi scriptores.

|| * Epidēmicus, a, um. adj. [ex ἐπι, in, & δῆμος, populus] Public, universal, epidemical, Med.

* Epidermis, idis. f. [ex ἐπι, super, & δέρμα, pellis. Them. δέρμα, id.] The outward thin skin of the body, Med.

* Epidicazōmenos. m. [ex ἐπιδιμάζω, vindicias secundum libertatem postulare. Them. δίκη, justitia] The name of a Greek play which Terence translated, Ter. in prol. Phorm.

* Epidicticus, a, um. adj. [ex ἐπι, & δεικνύω, ostendo] Epidicticum dicendi genus, Cic. Orat. 11. & 61. Lat. Demonstrativum, sive laudativum.

* Epidipnis, idis. f. [ex ἐπι, super, & δειπνον, coena] A collation, a treat after supper. Seras epidipnidas parabit, Mart. 11, 32.

* Epidromis, idis. f. [ex ἐπι, & δρόμος, cursus. Them. δρέμω, inusit. id. qd. τρέχω, curro] The arming of a net, Plin. 19, 2. ubi habet epidromis in abl. pl. fort. ab epidroma, dict. quod retium plagae per eas discurrant.

* Epidromus, i. m. The misen sail in a ship, Cato 13. Plin. 19, 2.

|| * Epigaeum, i. n. [ex ἐπι, & γαῖα, terra] The lower part of the circle in which the planet moves, next to the earth, Astron.

* Epigastrium, i. n. [ex ἐπι, & γαστήρ, venter] The outward part of the belly, from the waist down to the privy members. Lat. Abdomen, Cels.

* Epiglottis, idis. vel epiglottis, f. [ex ἐπι, super, & γλῶσσα, seu γλῶττις, lingua] The cover, or flap of the wouland, Plin. 11, 66.

* Epigōnātis, idis. f. [ab ἐπι, & γόνυ] The patella, or knee bone, Med. Lat. Patella, Cels.

* Epigramma, atis. n. [ex ἐπιγράφω, inscribo. Them. γράφω, scribo] (1) An inscription upon a statue, monument, or the like, whether in verse, or prose. (2) An epigram. (3) Also a brand, a fugitive's mark. (1) Epigramma incisum habuit in basi, Cic. Verr. 4, 57. Epigramma mortuo facit, Petr. Arb. c. 115. Lat. Inscriptio. (2) Epigramma fecit alternis versibus longiusculis, Cic. pro Arch. 10. Facile est epigrammata bellè scribere, Mart. 7, 84. (3) Fugitivorum epigramma, Petr. Arb. c. 103.

Epigrammātarius, i. m. A maker of epigrams, Liv. ap. Litt. sed q. certè Vopisc. in Florianò, 3.

* Epigrammation, i. n. A short epigram, or inscription, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

* Epigrammatista, ac. m. An epigrammatist, Sidon. † Epigrammatum scriptor.

* Epigrāphe, es. f. An inscription, Jun. Lat. Inscriptio, titulus.

Epigrus, i. m. A shoe. Nisi in os senatoris ingessisset imperator epigros suos, Sen. B. 2, 12. Vid. Gron. in loc. Vol. 1. p. 628.

* Epigrȳphus, i. m. He that has a crooked, or hawk's nose, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Epilepsia, ac. f. [ex ἐπι, & λήβω, inusit. id. qd. λαμβάνω, capio] The falling sickness, Med. Lat. Passio sacra, morbus comitialis.

|| Epilepticus, a, um. adj. Sick of that disease, Med.

† Epilogo, āre. To conclude, or end, to make the epilogue, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

* Epilogus, i. m. [ex ἐπι, post, & λόγος, sermo. Them. λέγω, dico] A conclusion, or close of a speech, an epilogue of a play. Orator in epilogo misericordiam movet, Cic. de Orat. 2, 69. Lat. Peroratio.

* Epimedium, i. n. The name of a plant, Plin. 27, 53.

* Epimēlas,

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* Epimēlas. [ex ἐπι, super, & μέλας, niger] *A white precious stone, having a blackish colour over it*, Plin. 37, 58.

* Epimēnia, ōrum. pl. n. [ex ἐπι, post, & μῆν, mentis] *Small presents sent from Afric to Rome every month; a soldiers monthly pay*, Juv. 7, 120.

* Epimenidium, ii. n. [ab Fort. Epimenide inventore] *A kind of onion*, Plin. 19, 30.

* Epimōne, es. f. [ex ἐπι, in, & μένω, maneo] *A figure, when to move affection the same word is repeated; as, Sic ô sic positum affati discedite, corpus, Virg. Aen. 2, 644. or, as some, when a verse, or sentence is often repeated, and made, as we say, the burden of the song; as, Incipe Maenalius, &c. Virg. Ecl. 8, 21. & seq. Impia quid dubitas Deianira mori? Ov. Ep. 9, 145.*

|| * Epimythium, i. n. [ex ἐπι, super, & μῦθος, fabula] *The moral of a fable*, Bud.

* Epinicion, i. n. [ἐπι, post, & νίκη, victoria] *A song of triumph. Inter laetos cantare epinicia, Suet. Ner. 43.*

* Epinyctis, idis. f. [ex ἐπι, & νύξ, nox] (1) *A wheal, or push rising in the skin by night.* (2) *Also a sore in the eye that dulls the sight of it.* (1) Plin. 20, 51. (2) Plin. 20, 82.

* Epipetros. [ex ἐπι, super, & πέτρα, rupes] *An herb which never flowers, and comes spontaneously*, Plin. 21, 52. = Acinus, Id. ib.

* Epiphānia, ae. f. vel epiphania, ōrum. pl. n. [ex ἐπι, & φαίνομαι, appareo] *Hier. Επιφάνια, apparitio, Onomast. vet. sive manifestatio; quod eo die Christus apparuit Magis adorandus, Isid. Epiphany, or twelfth day, also Christmas day anciently so called, when Christ was first manifested in the flesh, or rather all the days in Christmas were so called; also the surface when the breadth is measured with the length, as in glass, &c. Aug.*

* Epiphonēma, ātis. n. [ex ἐπι, & φωνή, vox] επιφώνημα, i. e. acclamatio. *A smart close at the end of a narration, a moral reflection, a figure of rhetoric*, Quint. 8, 5.

* Epiphōra, ae. f. επιφορά. [ex ἐπι, & φέρω, fero] (1) *The watering, or dropping of the eyes by reason of rheum.* (2) *Also the fall of water into the cod, womb, belly, &c.* (3) *A scheme of rhetoric, where a word is repeated in the end of several members.* (1) Cic. Fam. 16, 23. & Col. 6, 17. Scrib. Larg. c. 3. Lat. Delacrymatio, Plin. 25, 103. & 35, 15. Pituitae cursus Cels. 7, 7. (2) testium, Plin. 20, 51. uteri, Id. 26, 90. ventris, Id. 28, 58. dentium, Marcell. 12. articulorum, Galen, 6, 4. (3) Surgamus, gravis esse solet cantantibus umbra; juniperi gravis umbra; nocent & frugibus umbrae, Virg. Ecl. 10, 76.

* Epiplōcēle, es. f. [ab ἐπιπλοον, omentum, & κήλη, hernia] *A kind of rupture, when the caul falls into the cods*, Cels. 7, 18. sed Graec. literis al. dic. enterocoele.

Epīrhēdium, i. n. *A waggon, or cart. Tritōque trahunt epirhedia collo segnipedes, Juv. 8, 66. Quint. 1, 5.*

Epīrōticus, a, um. adj. [ab Epiro] Epiroticum malum, an apricock, Plin. 15, 15.

* Episcenium, i. n. Contignationum ordines, qui super scenam extruuntur, Philand. Vid. Vitruv. 7, 5. & Baldi Lex. p. 46.

* Epischidion, i. n. & epischis, idis. f. [ex ἐπι, & σχίζω, fido] *A wedge to cleave wood with*, Vitruv. 10, 17.

|| Episcōpālis, e. adj. *Of a bishop, like a bishop, episcopal*, Prud. Peristeph. 6, 11. & 13, 33.

Episcōpātus, us. m. *The office and dignity of a bishop, episcopacy*, Bibl.

* Episcopius, a, um. adj. επισκοπιος, i. e. exploratorius. Phaselus episcopius, *A brigantine, or ship sent out to espy*, Cic. Att. 14, 16.

|| Episcopo, āre. επισκοπέω. *To oversee diligently*, Eccl.

|| Episcopor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made a bishop*, Eccl.

* Episcōpus, i. m. επισκοπος, inspector. [Them. επισκοποι, video] *An overseer, a lord lieutenant of a country*, Cic. Att. 7, 11. sed Graecis literis. *One who was to take care of bread and other provisions, a clerk to the market*, Arcad. Also and more especially a chief officer in the church, a bishop, a superintendent. Episcopus designatus, *a lord bishop elect*, Jun. Eusebius also calls Constantine episcopum communem à Deo constitutum.

* Epistalma, ātis. n. [Them. ἐπίσταλμα, mitto] *Mandatum quod fit per epistolam, A prince's commission under hand and seal*, Alciat.

* Epistates, ae. m. [ab ἐπιστάμι, sisto, praeficio, quod ex ἐπι, super, & ἵστημι, statuo] *An overseer, a proctor, steward, or bailiff*. Villicō, villicae, epistatae, opillioni, Cato de R. R. 56.

* Epistathmi, m. pl. [ex ἐπι, & σταθμός, statio. Them. ἵστημι, statuo] *Harbingers, appointers of lodging for a prince's train*, Bud.

* Epistōla, ae. f. [ab ἐπιστέλλω, mitto] *An epistle, a letter sent*, Cic. passim. Epistolae plur. pro una, Plin. Ep. 10, 5, 1. Ab epistolis, *a secretary*, Suet. Tib. 28.

Epistōlāris, e. adj. *Serving to write letters. Epistolaris charta, writing paper*, Mart. 14, 11. in lemmate.

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|| Epistōlicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to epistles*, Gell. 20, 1. + Epistolarius.

* Epistōlium, i. n. dim. *A little epistle, or letter. Conscriptum lacrymis epistolium, Catull. 66, 2.*

* Epistōlōphōrus, i. m. *A letter-carrier*, G. ex Sen. sed q.

* Epistōmium, i. n. [ex ἐπι, & στόμα, os] (1) *A cock, or spout in a conduit, a tap, a spigot.* (2) *Also a bung.* (3) *Likewise the stop in an organ, whereby the sound is made high, or low.* (1) Aquam argentea epistomia fuderunt, Sen. Ep. 86. (2) Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (3) Vitruv. 10, 13.

* Epistrophe, es. f. [ex ἐπι, & στροφή, verro] *A figure when several sentences end in the same word*, Quint. 9, 3. Graecis elementis.

* Epistylium, i. n. [ex ἐπι, super, & στυλος, columna] *The chapter of a pillar*, Vitruv. passim.

* Epitaphium, i. n. επιτάφιος [qu. ἐπι τῷ τάφῳ, h. e. in sepulcro, solet scribi] *An epitaph, or inscription set on a tombstone; also a funeral song, or verse. Quid verò in epitaphio? Cic. Tusc. 5, 12.*

|| * Epitasis, is. f. [ab ἐπιτέλλω, intendo] *The busiest part of a comedy; also emphasis, or stress of a word*, Gramm.

* Epithalamium, i. n. [ex ἐπι & θάλαμος] *A song at a wedding, verses in praise of the married pair, such as that of Catull. 60, Vesper adest, juvenes, &c.*

* Epithēca, ae. f. [ex ἐπι, super, & θέκη, Them. τίθημι, pono] *An addition. Nisi etiam laboremad damnum apponam epithecam insuper? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3; 18.*

|| * Epithēsis, is. f. [ab ἐπιτίθημι, invado, adior, Them. τίθημι, pono] *A pasquinade, or lampoon stuck up anywhere*, Ulp.

* Epitheton, vel epithetum, i. n. [ex ἐπι, ad, super, θετός, positus] *An epithet*, Quint. 9, 1. Lat. Appositum, Id.

* Epithymon, i. n. [ex ἐπι, super, & θυμός, thymus] *A weed that grows winding about thyme, like withwind, and hath a flower like thyme, dodder*, Plin. 26, 35.

* Epitimia, ae. f. [ex ἐπι, & τιμή, ultio.] Them. τίω, punio] *A check, a reprimand*, Modest. + Reprehensio, oburgatio, Vett.

Epitōgium, i. n. v. hybrida. [ex ἐπι, & Lat. toga] *A tabard, a garment worn upon a gown (and may be used for the habit, or hood that graduates wear in universities)* Quint. 1, 5.

* Epitōme, es. & epitoma, ae. f. [ex ἐπι, & τέμνω, secō] *An abridgement, or sum, an epitome*, Cic. Attic. 13, 8. Lat. Compendium.

* Epitōnium, i. n. [Them. τείνω, tendo] *An instrument wherewith cords are stretched, a pin, or peg in a stringed instrument, as in a lute, to set the strings higher, or lower*, Varr. de R. R. 3, 5.

* Epitoxis, idis. f. [Them. τόξον, arcus] *The notch in a cross-bow*, Vitr. 10, 15.

|| * Epitritus, i. m. [ab ἐπιτρίτος, τρίτος, tertius] *A foot consisting of four syllables, whereof one is short, and the rest long, as, recantātis ingēmīscūunt opprōbrīs, āngūntūrquē, Sipiō. Also a proportion containing some number and a third part thereof.* Vid. Gell. 18, 14. & Vitruv. 3, 1.

* Epitrochasmus, i. m. [τρέχω, curro] *A figure whereby we do speedily run over several things we speak of, as, Fūnus pīcedit, sequimur, in ignem polita est, fletur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 102.*

* Epitrophe, es. f. [ab ἐπιτρέπω, committo, trado. Them. τρέπω, verro] *A figure when we seem to permit one to do what he will, and yet think nothing less. Habeat, valeat, vivat cum illā, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 18. I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas, Virg. Aen. 4, 381. Lat. Permissio.*

* Epitropus, i. m. *A bailiff, farmer, or factor*, Auson. Ep. Paulino suo, Lat. Villicus.

* Epityrum, i. n. [ἀ τυρόν, caseus, non quod ex caseo fieret, sed quod ad caseum accederet] *A kind of sallad made of olives, with oil, vinegar, cummin, fenel, rue, and mint, used to be served up with cheese.* Vid. Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24. Modum conficiendi v. ap. Catonem, 119.

* Epiurus, i. m. [ἐγερ, custos] *A keeper, Met. a wooden peg, or pin*, Pall. Tit. 7. de Pruno.

* Epizeuxis, is. f. Gr. ἐπιζεύξις. [ab ἐπιζεύγνυμι, adjungo] *A figure doubling the same word in one sense, and no other word coming between, as, O Corydon, Corydon, Rhet.*

Epizygis, is. f. [ex ἐπι, & ζυγός, jugum. Them. ζευγνύω, jungo] *The hole wherein the nut of the steel bow lies*, Vitruv. 10, 15, & 17.

|| * Epōcha, ae. f. Gr. ἐποχή. [ab ἐπιτέλλω, a retinendo, quod mensurae temporum illā retinentur] *A solemn date of time from some memorable action, as from the birth of Christ*, Chron.

* Epōdes, is. m. *A kind of fish*, Ovid. Halieut. 126; & Plin. 32, 54.

* Epodus, i. m. [ab ἐπείδω, contra canō] *Horatii librum Epodon dictum putant Gramm. quod singulis longioribus versibus singuli breviores accinantur. Sic Grammatici, sed, ut puto, male, quia duo carmina in Canidiam sunt monocola.*

A kind

A kind of verses; a title of a book of Horace, next after his odes, Quint. 10, 1.

|| Epol. adjuratio per Pollucem, *scut Ecastor per Castorem, Fest.*

* Epōmis, idis. f. [ἐπῶμις, humerus] Vestis superhumeralis, *A hood such as graduates and liverymen wear, a mourning hood, Jun. interpr.*

|| * Epops opis. m. *A kind of bird, Poll. 5, 13. Lat.*

Upupa.

* Epos. indecl. [ἔπος, verbum] *A verse, a poem chiefly in hexameter verse, Mart. 12, 94.*

|| Epostracismus, i. m. *Poll. Vid. Ostracismus.*

Epōto, āre. act. (1) *To drink up. (2) To suck in as wood doth a dye, or colour. (1) Epotare medicamentum, Liv. 8, 18. (2) Tyron epotavere lacernae, Mart. 2, 29, 3.*

Epōtus, a, um. part. *Drank up, swallowed, or sucked up. Epotum venenum, Cic. pro Cluent. 62. Meton. Venit & epoto Sarmata passus equo, sc. equi sanguine, Mart. de Spect. 3. Epoto medicamento omnes interierunt, Liv. 8, 18.*

Epūlae, ārum. pl. f. [qu. edipulae] (1) *Banquets, feasts, victuals, dishes of meat. (2) Aliq. any sort of food for any creature. (1) Si epulae potius, quam popinae nominandae sunt, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. (2) Epulas draconi dare, Virg. Aen. 4, 484. Vestis tinearum epulae, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 119. philomelae, Grat. Cyneget. 34. vid. & Ov. Met. 8, 849.*

Epūlandus, a, um. part. *To be eaten, devoured, or fed upon. Corpora epulanda, Ov. Met. 15, 110. parva membra, Sen. Troad. 1109.*

Epūlans, tis. part. *Feasting, Cels. 3, 18. Lugubris clamor barbaro ululatu planctūque permixtus, epulantes conterruit, Curt. 3, 12, 3.*

Epūlaris, re. adj. *Belonging to feasts, or banquets. Epularis dies, a feasting day, Suet. Dom. 13. Epulare sacrificium, Cic. de Orat. 3, 19.*

Epūlarium, i. n. *A banqueting-house, or place, Lucr. riste Litt. sed q.*

Epūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A feasting, or banqueting. (2) A banquet, or feast. (1) = Mensa quotidiana, atque epulatio, Col. 12, 3. (2) Quā epulatione equiti Romano partes suas dedit, Suet. Calig. 18, 5.*

|| Epūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A feaster that makes, or is at good cheer, Aug. † Convivator, Flor.*

|| Epūlātorius, a, um. adj. *Fit for banqueting, or feasting. † Convivalis, Liv.*

Epūlāturus, a, um. part. *About to feast, V. Max. 3, 6, 4.*

Epūlātus, a, um. part. *Having feasted, or made good cheer. Epulati cum matre, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47.*

* Epūlis, idis. f. [ab ἐπὶ & ἔλων, gingiva] *Flesh growing, or swelling about the gums, Coel. Rod. 4, 1.*

Epūlo, ōnis. m. *Epulones, antiq. Epuloni, Fest. [dict. quod epulas indicendi Jovi caeterisque diis potestatem haberent] (1) One of the three officers in Cicero's time, whose duty it was to furnish banquets for Jupiter and the rest of the Gods. (2) The same officer after the number of public sports was increased. (3) Also a guest at a banquet. (1) Pontifices tres epulones esse voluerunt, Cic. de Orat. 3, 19. (2) Septemvir epulonum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. (3) Frequens ibi numerus epulonum, Apul. Met. 2. p. 52. & in composit. O Jupiter terrestris, te coepulonum compellat tuus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.*

† Epūlonius, vel epolonius, *Fest. idem quod epulo.*

Epūlor, āri. ātus sum dep. & transit. (1) *To banquet, or feast. (2) To eat. (1) Epulabar cum sodalibus, Cic. de Senect. 13. § Epulari in publico, Liv. 24, 16. (2) § Carnem humanam epulari, Hygin. Fab. 125.*

Epūlum, i. n. contr. pro edipulum. *A solemn feast, or banquet, a great treat, a regale, a meal. Epulum funebre, a funeral feast, Cic. in Vatin. 12. Epulum dare exercitui, Val. Max. 8, 7. ext. 4. populo, Id. 7, 5, 1.*

† Epulus, a, um. adj. unde epulae oves, Varr. & epulae, subst. sc. dapes.

E ante Q.

EQ. in not. antiq. *Eques, vel equestris ordo.*

EQ. AUR. *Eques auratus.*

EQ. M. *Equitum magister.*

EQ. P. *Equestris persona, vel Equus publicus.*

EQ. R. *Eques Romanus.*

Equa, ae. f. *A mare. Equa trima campis ludit exultim, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9.*

|| Equānium, i. n. *The herb alifander, or lovage, Jun.*

Equāria, ae. f. *An herd of horses, or stud of mares, Varr. R. R. 2, extr.*

Equārius, a, um. adj. *Equarius medicus, A farrier, a leach, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.*

Equārius, i. m. *A horse, or colt-breaker, Solin. † Equorum domitor, Virg.*

Eques, itis. e. g. (1) *A horseman, or woman. (2) A man of arms among the Romans. (3) A knight, or chevalier, one of the three orders in Rome, betwixt the senators and the commonalty. (4) Met. An horse. (5) The cavalry of an army. (6) Met. The place in the theatre where the gentry sat. (1) & Neque eques, neque pedes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 54. (2) Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 7. (3) & Vescitur omnis eques tecum, populūque, patrēque, Mart. 8, 50, 7. (4) Capti homines equitēque producebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39. vid. & Hor. Epod. 16, 11. Minuc. Fel. in Octav. c. 7. vid. & Gell. 18, 5. (5) Simul pedes, eques, classis convenere, Tac. 1, 60, 3. (6) Licentia spectandi in equire, Suet. Dom. 8.*

Equester, vel equestris, tre. (1) *Of, or belonging to an horse. (2) Of, or belonging to the horsemen, or cavalry in an army. (3) Knightly, belonging to the order of knighthood. (1) Equestris fracta tellus pede, Sen. Theb. 396. (2) Pugna equestris, Cic. Verr. 4, 55. Copiae equestres, Id. de Fin. 2, 34. (3) Ordo equestris, Plin. 33, 8. Annulus equestris, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 53. Equestrem obtinuit dignitatem, Nep. in Att. 1.*

|| Equestre, is. n. *The race of an horse, Jun. Item quod equiti dabatur, sc. stipendium.*

Equestria, um. pl. *Fourteen seats in the theatre for the gentry to sit in, and see shows and plays, Sen. de Ben. 7, 12.*

Equidem. conj. [et quidem] *Jungitur omnibus personis, Verily, truly, indeed, Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.*

Equifērus, i. m. [ex equus & ferus] *A wild horse. De equiferis non scripserunt Graeci, Plin. 28, 45.*

† Equila, & equula, ae. f. *A mare, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 290. & Plaut. Cistell. 4, 2, 28.*

Equile, is. n. *A stable for horses. Suadet fraenos in equilli suspendere, Cato, 14. vid. & Varr. R. R. 2, 7. & Vir. 6, 9.*

Equimentum, i. n. *The hire of a stallion horse, for covering, or leaping a mare, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 9.*

Equinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to an horse. Nervus equinus, a bow-string made of horse-hair, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 1, 2, 21. Cornu equinum, an horse hoof, Val. Flacc. 5, 154.*

Equio, ire, ivi. neut. *To desire to go to horse, as a mare doth. Equas demitas sexaginta diebus equire, Plin. 10, 83.*

Equiria, ōrum. pl. n. *Certain horse-ridings, or races, plays instituted by Romulus to Mars, performed in the Campus Martius, vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & Ov. Fast. 2, 850.*

Equisēlis, vel equisetis, is. f. *The herb horse-tail, Plin. 18, 67.*

Equisētum, i. n. *Herba est à caudae equinae similitudine nomen habens. Horsetail, Plin. 26, 83. al. ephedron, & anabasis appell.*

Equiso, ōnis. m. (1) *A horse's rider, or master, an equerry, or groom of a stable. (2) A jockey, an horse-master. † Equisones nautici, mariners, or seamen, who ride on wooden horses, Varr. (1) Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2. (2) = Equus traditur magistro, ut equiso doceat equum totum incedere, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 288.*

Equitābilis, e. adj. *Easy to be rid upon, or that may be rid over. Equitabilis & vasta planities, Curt. 4, 9, 10.*

Equitans, tis. part. *Riding. Dorso equitantium modo impositi, Plin. 8, 38.*

Equitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Riding. Equitatio coxis & stomacho utilissima, Plin. 28, 14.*

Equitātus, a, um. part. *Ridden upon. Equitātūque summi culmina Taygeti trepidae vidistis Amyclae, Claud. B. G. 192.*

Equitātus, ūs. m. (1) *The act of riding. (2) Also a company of horsemen, the horse, the cavalry. (1) Femina atteri adurique equitatu notum est, Plin. 28, 61. (2) Equitatum magnum habet, Cic. pro Font. 21.*

|| Equites pedarii, Gell. 3, 18.

Equitiārius, i. m. *He that looks to the breed of horses, Firm. † Peroriga, vel pruriga, Varr. & Plin.*

† Equitissa, ae. f. *An horse-woman, a lady, Liut. ex Plaut. sed q.*

|| Equitium, i. n. *A stud, breed, or race of horses, Ulp.*

Equito, āre. equo iter facio. (1) *To ride, to sit an horse, to bestride an horse, or other beast. (2) To be a trooper. (3) Met. To run, or gallop along. (1) Inter aequales equitare, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6. in arundine longa, Id. Sat. 2, 3, 248. (2) Equitarē diceb. ant. equo publico merere, Fest. (3) Euris per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 44. sc. Euripidem respiciens, qui Ζεύς ποταμὸς ἱππεύσαντος ἐν ἑρῶν ἱσχυρῶν, Phoeniss. Chor. 1.*

Equitor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be ridden. Equitantur in praeliis, Plin. 8, 26. Dum per flumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5.*

Equula, ae. f. dim. [ab equa] *A mare-colt, a filley, Varr.*

Equuleus,

Equuleus, i. m. (1) *A horse-colt.* (2) Also an instrument of torture made like an horse. (1) Exagitantur tactu equulei freno injecto, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 28. (2) In equuleum impositi, *Curt.* 6, 10, 10. vid. & *Cic. pro Mil.* 21.

Equulus, i. m. dim. [ab equus] *A colt, a nag, a little horse.* Post annum & sex menses equulus domatur, *Varr. conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 14.

Equus, i. m. (1) *An horse.* (2) *An engine of war, otherwise called aries.* (3) Also a river-horse. (4) Also a constellation. (1) Equo vehi, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 68. In equum ascendere, *Id. de Sen.* 10. insilire, *Liv.* 6, 7. equum incitare, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 24. equo gestari, *Mart.* 1, 13. Equus curulis, a coach-horse, *Fest. venator, a hunting nag,* *Claud. Epithal. Hon. & Mariae,* 5. (2) *Plin.* 7, 57. (3) *Plin.* 8, 30. (4) *Cic. in Arat. & Plin.* 18, 65.

E ante R.

Erādendus, a, um. part. *To be scraped out, or erased.* Eradenda sunt cupidinis pravi elementa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 51.

Erādicātus, a, um. part. *Rooted out,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 6.

Erādicitus, adv. *From the very root.* & Non radicitus, verum etiam eradicitus, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 63.

Erādico, āre. act. *To pluck up by the roots, to root up, Met. to destroy utterly.* ¶ Dī te eradicent, formula execrandi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 22. = Rem suam perisse clamat, seque eradicari, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 21. ¶ Eradicare aures alicujus, *to deafen one,* *Id. Ep.* 3, 3, 53.

Erādo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To scrape off, or out.* (2) *To put out, to blot out.* (1) Surculos, quos inferere voles, eradito, *Col. de Arb.* 9. (2) Judicium albo aliquem eradere, *Suet. Dom.* 8.

¶ Erania pecunia. Gr. ἐράνιον. *The money that collectors gather,* *Dig.*

* Erānus, i. m. (1) *A gatherer of money.* (2) *A sum, or contribution raised on a charitable account.* (3) Also the stone called a turquoise. (1) Vide Buchnerum in *Plin. Epist.* 10, 93, 94. (2) Vid. *Casaub. in Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 7. & *ibid. Gronov.* eidem contra Graevium astipulantem. (3) *Jun.*

Erāsus, a, um. part. [ab erador. (1) *Rased, or scraped out.* (2) *Put out of pension, or pay.* (3) *Met. Clean taken out.* (1) Genae erasae, *Propert.* 4, 8, 26. (2) In locum erasorum subditi, *Plin. Paneg.* 25, 3. (3) Timor erasus ex animo, *Sen. Thyest.* 517.

† Erceo, ēre, ui, itum & erectum. [ab ἐργω, i. e. κολώω, arceo, veto] *idem quod arceo.*

Erciscendus, a, um. part. *To be divided, or parted,* *Cic. pro Caecin.* 7. Vid. Erciscundus.

Ercisco, ēre. i. e. bona divido. [ab ant. erceo] *To divide an estate. al. scrib. Hercisco, quod vide.*

Erciscor, i. dep. *To divide lands between divers heirs,* *Cic. Orat.* 1, 56.

Erciscundus, a, um. part. pro erciscendus. *To be divided.* Familia erciscunda, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 7. i. e. divisio haereditatis inter haeredes facienda.

Ercitum, i. n. ſc. patrimonium. Erciti citus, i. e. divisio. *An estate, or inheritance.* Ercitum citum fit inter consortes, ait *Festus, i. e. cohaeredes.* Vid. Herctum.

Erēbēus, a, um. adj. *Hellish, of hell.* Erebeae colubrae, *Ov. in Ibin.* 227.

* Erēbinthus, i. m. *Chich-pease,* *Col. teste Litt. sed q. certē Galen.*

Erēbus, i. m. [ab Heb. עֶרֶב erēb, vesper, tenebrae] *Hell, a dark place of hell,* *Vir. Vid. Propr.*

Erectē, unde comp. erectiūs, *More rightly.* Erectiūs de his meis verbis existimabit, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Erectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lifting up, or rearing, an erecti-on.* Sine lignorum erectionibus, *Vitruv.* 10, 5.

¶ Erector, ōris. m. verb. *He that raiseth, or listeth up,* *Arnob.* † Qui erigit.

Erectus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. [ab erigor] (1) *Made erect, or upright.* (2) *Standing upright.* (3) *Raised high.* (4) *Proud, haughty.* (5) *Stout, courageous, undaunted.* (6) *Intent, earnest.* (7) *Sublime, aspiring.* (8) *Gay, sprightly.* (9) *Very joyful.* (1) & = Deus homines, humo excitatos, celos & erectos constituit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. (2) Erectus horret crinis, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 707. (3) Pyra sub auras erecta, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 504. (4) *Stat. Theb.* 1, 186. (5) = Animum altum & erectum prae se gerebat, *Hirt. de B. Afr.* 10. (6) = Ardentes & erecti ad libertatem recuperandam, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Erectior senatus sententiis nostris excitatus, *Id. ad Brut.* 10. Civitatem omnem in expectationem belli erectam invenerunt, *Liv.* 21, 20. (7) Animus sanus, erectus, & despiciens fortunam, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 13. (8) Ubi frigus est, erectior mens est, *Celf.* 1, 9. (9) Erecti patres, erecta plebs; sed patribus luctuosa ea laetitia fuit, *Liv.*

Erēgione. [potius ē regione] (1) *Fust over-against.* (2) *Straight, directly.* (1) Luna, quando est ē regione solis, obscuratur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (2) & Alterum ē regione movetur, alterum declinat, *Cic. de Fato, c.* 9. & c. 20.

¶ Erēmīcōla, ae. m. *An hermit, or one that dwelleth in the wilderness,* *Hier.* † Solitarius.

Erēmīgātus, a, um. part. *Sailed, or passed over.* Totus septentrio eremigatus, *Plin.* 2, 67.

Eremigo, āre. *To sail over.* Olor pedibus tacitas eremigat undas, *Sil. Ital.* 14, 192.

¶ Erēmipēta, ae. m. *An hermit, one who loves solitary places,* *Tert.* † Deserta petens.

¶ Erēmīta, ae. m. *An hermit, a dweller in the wilderness,* *Jun. vulgo scrib. heremita, sed malē.* † Deserta colens, *Claud.*

¶ Erēmīticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to an hermit,* *Ecccl.*

¶ * Erēmōdīcium, i. n. [qu. ἐρήμην δίκην, deserta causa, seu lis] *Ulp. Dig.* 4, 4, 7.

* Erēmus, i. f. Mediam syllabam malē corripit Prudentius. *A wilderness, a desert, a solitary place,* *Bibl.* † Solitudo, *Caes.*

Erepo, ēre, pli, ptum. neut. (1) *To creep out, to get out hardly.* (2) *To pass over with difficulty.* (3) *Met. To ascend gradually.* (1) Foras, lumbrice; qui sub terrā erepisti, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 1. (2) Montes, quos nunquam erepsemus, i. e. erepissimus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 79. (3) Per obliquas erepit porticus arces, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 30.

Ereptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab eripio] *A violent taking away.* & Putabant ereptionem esse, non emptionem, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 5.

Erepto, āre. freq. [ab erepo] *To creep along often.* Regis agrum nuda cruentis ereptat genibus, *Juv.* 6, 526.

Ereptor, ōris. m. verb. [ab eripio] *A spoiler, a taker away by force, a robber, a ravisher.* Possessor, expulso, ereptor, *Cic. pro Quint.* c. 8.

Erepturus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Neque dubitare debeant, quin si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unā cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 18.

Ereptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away from.* (2) *Taken out.* (3) *Delivered, saved, rescued.* (4) *Stolen.* (5) *Dead.* (1) Ereptus Galbae consulatus, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 50. (2) Munera erepta ruinis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 651. (3) Vita S. Roscii erepta de manibus sectorum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 51. (4) Ereptum dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 342. (5) Conjux primis ereptus in annis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 316. Damna consulis erepti, *Ov. ad Liv.* 200.

Eres, is. m. *An hedge-hog.* Implicitumque sinu spinosi corporis erem, *Nemes.* 57. Nusquam alibi, quod sciam. Adferunt aliqui locum ex *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 81. Venare leporem, nunc erem tenes, sed incerta est lectio.

Eretria, ae. f. [ab Eretria regione] *A kind of ceruse.* Eretria terra, *Plin.* 35, 21.

Erga. praep. (1) *Towards.* (2) *Against.* (3) *Over-against.* (1) Divina bonitas erga homines, *Cic. de N. D.* 23. (2) Odium quod erga regem susceperant, *Nep. in Datam.* 9, extr. (3) Quae modō erga aedes habet, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 52.

¶ Ergasterium, ii. n. *A shop, a workhouse,* *Dig.*

Ergastulārius, i. m. *A keeper of a workhouse, a jailor, or keeper of a prison, or house of correction,* *Col.* 1, 8.

Ergastulum, i. n. [ab ἐργαστομα, operor] (1) *A workhouse, a house of correction, or prison.* (2) Also a slave, or prisoner. (1) & = Ductus non in servitium, sed in ergastulum ad carnificinam, *Liv.* 2, 23. (2) Quem mirē afficiunt inscripta ergastula, *Juv.* 14, 24.

¶ Ergastulus, i. m. *A rogue, or slave kept in prison, and forced to work,* *Non.* 5, 102. Also a jailor, ut. al. volunt, sed perperam, iudice Lipsio.

* Ergāta, ae. [ab ἐργον, opus, ἐργάτης, scil. ὄνος, vel μολός] *An engine called a capstand, a wind-beam, or draw-beam, a crane, an iron crow,* *Vitr.* 10, 4.

Ergo. conj. [Ergo correptum ēv, igitur; productum valet χάριν, gratiā, Fest. illud ab ἀράγε, hoc ab ἐργον, ἐργω] (1) *Therefore, then.* (2) *A participle of explication for inquam.* (3) *For, because, for one's sake.* (1) Quid ergo bibis? *Mart.* 9, 97. (2) O mi hospes, salve multum; nam mihi tuus pater; pater tuus ergo, hospes Antidamas fuit, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 90. Eo ego hinc haud longē, *Poe.* Et quidem eo haud longē. *So.* Quo ergo, scelus? *Id. Pers.* 2, 2, 35. vid. & *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 8. & deinceps. (3) Illius ergo venimus, we come for his sake, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 670.

Erica, ae. f. *The sweet broom, heath, or ling,* *Plin.* 11, 15.

Ericaeus, a, um. Mel ericaeum, a kind of wild honey, *Plin.* 11, 15.

¶ Ericētum, i. n. *A place where store of heath grows, a heath, a broom close,* *Jun.*

Ericeus, & **ericius**, i. m. [ab eres, eris, ut à pellis, pelli-
ceus] (1) *An urchin, or hedge-hog.* (2) *Also a warlike en-
gine made of iron, full of sharp-pointed nails, or spikes.* (1)
Varr. ap. Non. 2, 292. (2) *Erat objectus portis ericeus,*
Caes. B. C. 3, 67.

Erigens, tis. part. *Erecting, lifting up.* *Jacentes quos-
dam erigens,* Curt. 7, 11. *Conf. Liv. 21, 32.*

* **Erigeron**, tis. m. [ex ἔρῃ, vere, & γέρων, senex, quia vere
senescit. Them. γῆρας, senectus] *The herb groundsel,* Plin.
25, 106.

Erigidus, a, um. adj. i. e. [valde rigidus] *Very cold.*
Erigidus horror, Petron. in *Fragm.* p. 681.

Erigo, ère, cxi, ectum. act. [ab è & rego] (1) *To erect,*
or make upright. (2) *To build up.* (3) *To lift, or hold up.*
(4) *To set up.* (5) *To advance.* (6) *To succour, comfort, or*
relieve. (7) *To make famous.* (8) *To rouse, or excite.* (9)
To draw up an army. (1) & Cum Deus caeteras animantes
abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, *Cic. de Legg.*
1, 9. (2) *Hae manus Trojam erigent?* Sen. Tro. 740. (3)
Ut erigere oculos & vivere videretur, Cic. pro Sext. 31. (4)
Erigere scalas ad moenia, Liv. (5) *Maccenas erexit Varium,*
Ov. vel Lucan. in Pison. 227. (6) = *Erigere & recreare*
aliquem afflictum, Cic. in *Verr.* 3, 91. (7) *Patriam prae-*
cepta Platonis erexere, Claud. *Conf. Mall.* 150. (8) =
Erige te & confirma, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. (9) *In colle, qui*
inter urbem & castra erat, aciem erexit, Liv. 10, 26. =
Erigimur, & altiores fieri videmur, Cic. *Acad.* 4. & Quae
contumelia non fregit, sed erexit, *Nep. Them.* 1. & *Erigere*
aures, to prick them up, Cic. pro *Sylla* 11. *jubam, to set up*
his bristles, Sen. *Hip.* 10. *gradum, to climb,* Sil. 3, 529.
& *Erigere ad spem,* Liv. 30, 15. *in spem,* Cic. pro *Domo*, 10.

Erigor, i. pass. *To be raised, or lifted up,* Cic. *to be*
encouraged, Hor. *In digitos erigi, to stand on tiptoe,*
Quint. 2, 3.

Erigoneus, a, um. canis. *The dog-star,* Ov. *Fast.* 5,
725.

Erinaceus, i. m. [ab eres, erinus, hinc erinaceus] *A hedge-*
hog, Plin. 8, 56. *al. scrib. herinaceus, sed, ut puto, male.*

* **Erinnys**, yos, & yis. *A fury, or hag of hell,* Boët.
Vid. *Prop.*

|| * **Erioxylon**, i. n. [ex ἔριον, lana, & ἔξυλον, lignum
lignea lana] *A sort of wool that comes of trees, cotton,*
Ulp.

* **Eriphia**, ae. f. [ab ἔριφος, hoedus] *An herb which*
some call hollow root, or holy wort, Plin. 24, 103.

Eripiendus, a, um. part. *To be taken away.* *Quia non*
hominis, sed accipitris ritu, in alienis eripiendis vitam secta-
retur, Just. 27, 2.

Eripiens, tis. part. *Taking away, rescuing.* *Tandem*
remis pertinacius everberatum male, veluti eripientibus navi-
gia classicis cessit, Curt. 4, 3, 18.

Eripio, ère, ui, eptum. act. [ex è & rapio] (1) *To take*
away by force. (2) *To pluck, or pull out, to snatch.* (3) *To*
take away. (4) *To deliver, or rescue.* (1) & Virtus nec
eripi, nec surripi potest unquam, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. =
Eripere vobis atque è manibus extorquere conatus est, Cic.
contra *Rull.* 2, 7. & Nil eripit fortuna, nisi quod & dedit,
Publ. Syr. (2) *Adolescenti ipsi oculos eriperem,* Ter. *Adelph.*
3, 2, 20. (3) & Eripit, interdum; modò dat medicina sa-
lutem, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 269. (4) & Eripe me his malis, *Virg.*
Aen. 6, 365. & Eripere aliquem morte, *Id. à morte,* Cic.
D. 2, 10. *ex insidiis, Id. orationem ex ore,* *Plaut. Merc.*
1, 64.

Eripior, i, eptus. pass. *To be taken away, &c.* Cic. pro
Muraen. 38.

* **Erisma**, atis. n. *A short ladder.* *Scalae erismate fultae,*
Vitruv. 6, 11.

* **Erisma**, ae. f. [ἐρίσμα, fulcio] *An arch, buttress, or prop*
to hold up a wall that is likely to fall down. *Deinde in fron-*
tibus anterides sive erismatae sunt, *Vitruv.* 6, 11.

* **Eriythales**, is. [ex ἔρῃ, traho, & ἔλλα, vireo.] *An*
herb with a yellow flower, and leaved like Acanthus, Plin.
26, 85. *al. scrib. Erythales, & quidem rectius.*

* **Eriythace**, es. f. *A kind of wax, or honey, a red juice in*
the honeycombs of bees, Plin. 11, 7. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

* **Eriythacus**, i. m. [ἐριθᾶκος, rubellio, rubecula, ἔρυθος,
rubor] *A robin redbreast,* Plin. 10, 44.

* **Eriythales**, f. [ab ἔρῃ, valde, & ἔλλα, vireo] *The herb-*
prickmadam, seagreen, or houseleek, Plin. 25, 102. *ubi vid.*
plura nomina. Lat. *Sedum.*

Eritius, i. m. *Machina militaris undique horrens telis &*
aculeis, Caes. B. C. 3, 67. *Vid. Ericius.*

Erivatio, ònis. f. *A drawing of water away,* Lex. ex
Vitruv.

Erivo, àre, act. & erivor. pass. [ex è & rivus] *To drain*
away water by a sluice, Plin. 18, 40.

Erix, icis. *Broom.* *usitatus erica, vel erice,* Plin. 24, 38.

Erneum, i. n. *A cake baked in an earthen pot,* Cato, 81.

Erödens, tis. part. *Gnawing.* *Erodente se ipso corpore*
Plin. 7, 44.

* **Erödus**, i. m. *A bird, uncertain of what kind; a gersfal-*

con, Med. Gr. an heron; Theod. Gaza, a mazzr-ben, Aug.
a stork, Suid.

Erödo, ère, fi, sum. act. *To gnaw off, or out, to eat*
into. *Teneras audens erodere frondes,* Col. 10, 323.

Erogandus, a, um. part. *To be bestowed, &c.* *Erogan-*
da in pecunia occupatus, Val. Max. 4, 8, ext. 2.

Erogans, tis. part. *Bestowing, &c.* *Animus erogantis,*
Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.

Erogatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A bestowing, or laying out.*
(2) *A profuse spending of money.* (1) = *Ut tot impendis, tot*
erogationibus sola sufficiat, Plin. Pan. 41. (2) *Erogatio pec-*
uniae, Cic. *Attic.* 15, 2.

|| **Erogator**, òris. m. verb. *An almoner, or almsman,*
Tert. + *Qui erogat.*

|| **Erogatorius**, a, um. *Modiolus erogatorius, that emp-*
ties the water into the receiver, Front. de *Aquaeduct.* p. 233.
& *acceptorius,* Ib. ib.

Erogaturus, a, um. part. *About to lay out.* *Quod in*
vestes, margaritas, gemmas fuerat erogaturus, Plin. Ep.
5, 16.

Erogatus, a, um. part. (1) *Distributed, delivered out,*
spent, bestowed. (2) *Also intreated, or prevailed upon.* (1)
Multae pecuniae erogatae, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 19. *Erogata fel-*
citer beneficia, Val. Max. 5, 2, ext. 4. *Felicitatis cultus,*
maior ex parte adulationi, quam charitati erogatus, suf-
fectus est, Id. 4, 7, 1. (2) *Precibus erogatus,* *Apul. Met.*
5, p. 153.

* **Erogneton**, i. n. *An herb causing love,* Lexicogr. ex
Plin.

Erögito, àre. freq. [ab erogo] (1) *To ask, or desire hear-*
tily. (2) *To get out, to extort.* (1) & *Nomenque decusque*
erogitat, Sil. 10, 475. (2) *Ex hac statua verbereâ volo ero-*
gitare, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 32.

Erögo, àre. act. [rogatione do] (1) *To make a law and*
order for the employing and laying out the publick money. (2)
To lay out and bestow a thing upon. (3) *Also to beg and in-*
treat, to get by begging. (1) *Erogarique pecunias ex aerario*
tuis legibus? Cic. in *Vatin.* 12. (2) *Erogare pecuniam in*
aliquem, Tac. *Ann.* 16, 17, 5. *spiritum pro alimentis pa-*
rentum, Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 3. *summam dotis ex aera-*
rio, Id. 4, 4, 10. (3) *Erogare stipes in viis,* *Apul. Met.* 1,
p. 11.

Erögor, àri, àtus. pass. *To be laid out,* Liv. 1, 20.
Erogabantur dotes virginibus, Val. Max. 4, 8, ext. 2.

Erösio, ònis. f. verb. *An eating up, or consuming,* Litt.
ex *Cels.*

Erösus, a, um. part. [ab erodor] *Gnawen round about,*
eaten into. *Sale erosus,* Plin. 12, 20.

* **Erötëma**, àtis. n. [ab ἔρωτω, interrogo] *A figure, when*
by heaping many questions, we aggravate a business; Rhet.
Interrogatum, Cic.

* **Eröticus**, a, um. [ab ἔρως, amor, cupido. Them. ἔρως,
amo] *Scripta erotica, Romances,* Gell. 19, 9.

* **Erötopaëgnion**, n. [ex ἔρως, amor, & παῖγνον, lusus.
Them. παῖγνo, ludo] [i. e. ludicrum amatorium] *A poem of*
Livius Andronicus concerning lovers, a romance, vid. Plin.
Ep. 5, 17. & Gell. 2, 24.

* **Erötÿlos**, i. m. *A precious stone like a flint, used in*
divination, Plin. 37, 58. = *hieromnemon, amphi come.*

Erräbundus, a, um. *Wandering, straying, vagrant.*
Errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, Liv. 1, 29. *Errabun-*
da bovis vestigia, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 59.

Errandus, a, um. part. *To be wandered, &c.* Ov. *Met.*
4, 87.

Errans, tis. part. (1) *Wandering, straying.* (2) *Creep-*
ing here and there. (3) *Mistaken.* (4) *Unfixt, mutable.*
(1) *Errans propter te patriâ careo,* Ter. *Heaut.* 2, 3, 16.
& *Errans terris, & fluctibus,* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 760. *Errantia*
huc atque illuc vestigia, Val. Max. 6, 8, 7. *Errantia fide-*
ra, the planets, Plin. 2, 4. (2) *Greges errantes,* Hor. *Epod.*
2, 14. (3) *Errans opinio,* Cic. de *Fin.* 2, 22. (4) & De
diis non errantem & vagam, sed stabilem certamque ha-
bere sententiam, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 1.

† **Errantia**, ae. f. *A wandering,* Accius ap. Non. 3,
86. + **Erratic.**

Erräticus, a, um. adj. (1) *Unfixt, wandering, or stray-*
ing abroad. (2) *Wild.* (1) *Erratica Delos,* Ov. *Metam.* 6,
333. *stella, a planet,* Gell. 3, 10. *Erraticus homo, a va-*
gabond, Id. 9, 2. + **Erro**, vagus, Vett. (2) *Papaver er-*
aticum, Plin. 19, 53.

Errätio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A wandering, a going out of*
the way. (2) *Met. Mutability, inconstancy.* (1) = *Hac*
propius ibis, & minor est erratio, Ter. *Adelph.* 4, 2, 41.
(2) = & *In coelo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec erratio,*
nec vanitas inest; contraque omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, con-
stantia, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 21.

|| **Errätitius**, a, um. *That uses to wander, or stray.*
Front. + *Qui solet errare.*

|| **Errätor**, òris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a fugitive,* Tert.
+ **Erro**, vagus.

|| **Errätrix**.

Errātrix, f. *She that wanders*, Front. + Errans.

Erratum, i. n. (1) *A mistake*. (2) *A fault, a thing done amiss, a miscarriage*. (1) Illud si sequa est, commune erratum est, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Nullum non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Id. pro Cluent. 48. (2) Cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus, Cic. contr. Rull. 2, 2.

Erratur, imperf. *They are mistaken*. Quae tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. Erratum sit, Liv. 24, 8.

Errāturus, a, um, part. *About to err, or wander*, Litt. ex Sen.

Errātus, a, um, part. *Wandered about, or strayed over*. Relegens errata retrorsum litora, Virg. Aen. 3, 690. Erratus orbis, Val. Flacc. 4, 447.

* Erhīnum, i. n. [ex ī & ēn, naris] *A medicine taken at the nose to clear the brain, snuff*, Jun.

Erro, are, neut. [à Gr. ἔρρω, i. e. aegrè eo, vagor] (1) *To rove up and down, to wander*. (2) *To straggle, to go out of the way*. (3) *To walk abroad, or up and down*. (4) Met. *To mistake, to misunderstand, to be mistaken, or out*. (5) *To offend*. (6) *Not to understand, to be at a loss*. (7) *To graze, to feed, to pasture*. (1) = Stellae sponte sua iussaene vagentur & errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17. Ingressi liberè, non licenter errare, Cic. Orat. 77. (2) Erravitne viā, seu lassā resedit, Virg. Aen. 2, 739. (3) Volo circum villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att. 8, 9. § per urbes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 16. urbibus, Id. Herc. Fur. 163. in umbris, Id. Tro. 159. § ad flumina, Vir. (4) Huic, non tibi, habeo; ne erres, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 21. § Quin mone, si quid erro, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30. (5) = Et illi priores errant, & Ephorus in culpā est, Cic. Orat. 57. (6) Erro, quam infestas viam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 198. (7) Ille meas errare boves permisit, Virg. Ecl. 1, 9.

Erro, ōnis, m. *A wanderer, a loiterer, a vagabond, a starter aside, a straggler, a landleaper*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 12. Errones, *wandering stars*, Gell. 3, 10. & 14, 1.

Errōneus, a, um, adj. *Running up and down, erroneous*. Canes non debent esse erronei, sed assidui & circumspēcti, Col. 7, 12.

Error, ōris, m. (1) *Amaze, or wandering*. (2) *A winding, or turning out of the way*. (3) *A deceit, or surprise*. (4) Met. *An error, or mistake*. (5) *A wrong, or false opinion*. (6) *Also a weakness, or infirmity*. (1) Quam multa passus est Ulysses in illo errore diurno? Cic. Offic. 1, 31. (2) Inobservabilis error labyrinthi, Catull. 62, 115. (3) Aliquis latet error, Virg. 2, 48. (4) Errorem creat similitudo, Cic. de Div. 2, 26. = Ignoratio, Id. (5) Eum errorem ratione depellito, Cic. de Div. 2, 28. (6) Et si aliquā culpā tenemur erroris humani, à scelere certe liberati sumus, Cic. Acad. 1.

Erubescendus, a, um, part. *To be ashamed of, base, mean, poor, sorry*. Te Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15. Erubescendus civitatis status, Val. Max. 3, 8, 3. Erubescendae & graves claves, Id. 9, 1. ext. 2.

Erūbesco, ēre, bui, incept. (1) *To be red, to colour, to blush*. (2) *To be ashamed*. (1) Saxa roratis erubuere rosis, Ov. Ep. ex Pont. 2, 1, 36. Erubuit, expalluit, titubavit, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. (2) Erubescere ora alicujus, Cic. in Sall. aliquem ire, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1707. fortuita, Curt. 5, 5, 17. fateri, Id. 8, 2, 2. re aliqua, Cic. de Legg. 1, 14. loqui, Ibid. 1, 19.

Erūca, ae, f. (1) *A palmer, or canker worm*. (2) *Also the herb rocket*. (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) Erucas aptum est vitare falaces, Ov. Remed. Am. 799. Conf. Cels. 2, 21.

Eructans, tis, part. *Belching, casting, or vomiting out*. Viscera montis eructans, Virg. Aen. 3, 576. Horriferos eructans faucibus aestus, Lucr. 3, 1025. scopulos, Virg. Aen. 3, 576.

Eructatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A belching, or breaking of wind*. Exhalatio terrenis eructationibus surgit, Apul. de Mundo, p. 718.

Eructator, ōris, m. verb. *He that belcheth, or breaketh wind upwards*, Litt. ex Cels.

Eructo, āre, freq. [ab erugo, ere, Fest.] *To belch, or throw up*. Gurgēs eructat arenam, Virg. Aen. 6, 297. faniem eructare, Ibid. 3, 632. Met. Eructant sermonibus suis eadem bonorum, Cic. Catil. 2, 5.

Eructus, a, um, part. [ab erugo] *Belched up, loathsome*. Vinum eructum & foetidum, Gell. 11, 7.

Eruderatus, a, um, part. *Cleansed from rubbish*. Eruderatum solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. ab inuit.

Erudero, āre, act. [ab ex & rudus, eris] *To throw, or carry out rubbish*, Sidon. Ep. 5, 7.

Erudiendus, a, um, part. *To be taught, or instructed*. In patrias artes erudiendus erat, Ov. Ep. 1, 112.

Erudiens, tis, part. *Teaching, or instructing*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2.

Erudio, īre, īvi, itum. [qu. ex rudi doctum facio] *To teach, to instruct, to inform, to bring up, or exercise*. § Erudire aliquem artibus, Liv. 1, 39. § in artes, Ov. Ep. 1, 112. § artes, Id. Met. 8, 215. de republica, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. § ad majorum instituta, Id. Verr. 3, 69. telas percur-

rere, Ov. Fast. 3, 819. cauta probare, Sil. 7, 386. Nec me tantum Tritonia cursus erudit, Val. Flacc. 2, 50. = doceo, Cic. instituo, Id. Dicitur etiam de rebus inanimatis, ut, Erudit admotas ipse capillus acus, Ov. Amor, 1, 14, 30.

Erūdior, īri, tus, pass. *To be taught*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 1. Erudiri in scholis, Quint. 1, 2. Graecis literis, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1.

Erūditiē, adv. iūs. comp. simē, sup. *Learnedly, skilfully*. Quicquid habet auctoritatis, debetur, comp. ut, Si videbitur eruditius disputare, Cic. de Senect. 1, 10. & superl. Atilius noster eruditissime simul & facetissime dixit, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 8.

Erūditiō, ōnis, f. verb. *Learning, scholarship, erudition*, especially in philology. Sinē eruditione Graeca intelligi non possunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2. Eruditio ad humanitatis studia pertinet; doctrina ad graves disciplinas, Voff. E disciplinis liberalibus minimum eruditioni, eloquentiae plurimum attendit, Suet. Cal. 53.

Eruditrix, icis, f. *A mistress, or teacher*. Hispania Anibalis eruditrix, Flor. 2, 6, 38.

Eruditulus, a, um, dim. *Somewhat learned, subst. a smatterer*, Catull. 55, 7.

Eruditus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Taught, instructed, bred up*. (2) *Practised in*. (3) Adj. *Inured, accustomed*. (4) *Learned, skilful*. (5) *Curious, nice*. (1) A magistro eruditus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7. (2) Diuturnā servitute ad nimiam assentationem eruditi, Cic. 2, fr. 1, 1. (3) Genus araneorum eruditā operatione conspicuum, Plin. 11, 28. (4) Disciplinā juris civilis eruditissimus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 39. Eruditore aliquo sermone tractavit, Quint. 12, 2. Alia est erudita, alia popularis oratio, Cic. Parad. c. 1. (5) = Docta & erudita palata, Col. 8, 16.

Eruendus, a, um, part. *To be searched out, to be overthrown*. Eruenda est memoria nobilitatis, Cic. pro Mur. 7. Vociferabatur eruendam delendamque urbem, Paterc. 2, 27.

Erugatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A taking away of wrinkles*. Cutis erugatio, Plin. 28, 50.

Erugatus, a, um, part. *Smooth, without wrinkles*, Litt. ex Plin.

Erugo, āre, act. *To take away wrinkles, to make smooth*. Oleum amygdalinum erugat cutem, Plin. 23, 42. Lili radices erugant corpora, Id. 21, 74.

+ Erugo, ēre. [ex ē & rugo, unde ructo] *To belch and break wind upwards*, Fest. p. 284. + Eructo.

Ervilia, & ervilla, ae, & ervillum. *A kind of vetches*, Varr. R. R. 1, 33.

Erumpens, tis, part. *Breaking out*. Erumpentes acerri-mae tempestates, Caes. C. G. 8, 5. conf. Sil. 6, 148.

Erumpo, ēre, ūpi, uptum, neut. & act. (1) *To break, or burst out*. (2) *To issue, or sally out, to attack, or set violently upon*. (3) *To vent, or discharge*. (4) *To come abroad to mens knowledge*. (5) *To shew, or discover*. (1) Ignēs ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Erumpit ē naribus sanguis, Scrib. Larg. c. 7. (2) Ne quo loco erumperent Pompeiani, Caes. B. G. 3, 44. (3) Terra fontibus erumpit liquores, Virg. Geor. 1, 445. Met. Ne in me stomachum erumpant, Cic. Attic. 16, 3. (4) Conjuratio ex tenebris erupit, Cic. pro Sext. 4. (5) Inter nubila sese erumpent radii, Virg. Geor. 1, 446.

Erumpor, i, uptus sum, pass. *To be broken forth*. Post incita cum vis exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. 6, 582. Erumpi cogunt sanguinem, Scrib. Larg. c. 21.

Erusco, āre, act. *To weed out, to pull out weeds*. Herbas eruncare, Gal. 11, 3.

Eruo, ēre, ui, utum, act. (1) *To pluck, root, or tear up*. (2) *To scratch, or pull out*. (3) *To search, or find out, to bring forth*. (4) *To dig up*. (5) *To subvert, or overthrow*. (1) Sus rostro semina eruit, Ov. Metam. 15, 113. Anosam quercum Boreae eruere certant, Virg. Aen. 4, 443. (2) Oculos eruere, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1. (3) Aliquid indagare, invenire, ex tenebris eruere, Cic. Agrar. 1, 1. = scrutor, Id. (4) Aurum terrā eruere, Ov. Amor. 3, 8, 53. Met. Missa latus eruit hasta, Ibid. 12, 477. (5) Totam a sedibus urbem eruit, Virg. Aen. 2, 612. cuncta funditus, Sen. Tro. 685.

Eruors, i, tus, pass. *To be plucked out, &c.* Ov. Met. 12, 269.

Eruptio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A bursting forth*. (2) *An issuing, or breaking forth, a violent assailing, a sally*. (1) Carbonēs expuunt cum eruptionis crepitu, Plin. 16, 19. (2) Repente ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 49. Conf. Liv. 42, 52.

Erupturus, a, um, part. *That will break out*. Haec quo eruptura sint timeo, Cic. Att. 3, 20. Vid. & Liv. 35, 11.

Eruthrinus, & eruthinus, *A rocket*, R. ex Plin.

Erutus, a, um. *To pull, or pluck out*. Negarunt se Spartani ex duobus Graeciae oculis alterum eruturos, Fest. 5, 8.

Erutus,

Erutus, a, um. part. [ab eruor] (1) *Plucked, or weeded out.* (2) *Cast up.* (3) *Digged, or taken up.* (4) *Subverted, and overthrown.* (5) *Pulled up by the roots.* (6) *Found out, or discovered.* (1) *Cepa eruta*, Ov. *Fast.* 3, 340. (2) *Remis eruta canet aqua*, Ov. *Ep.* 5, 54. (3) *Erutus mortuus*, Cic. *de Div.* 1, 27. (4) *Eruti ab imis fundamentis penates*, Val. *Max.* 6, 3, 1. Tantôque fragore eruta convulsis prosterne oppida muris, Sil. 3, 212. (5) *Eruta pinus*, Virg. *Aen.* 5, 449. (6) Hoc tanquam occultum & à se prudenter erutum scribunt, Quint.

Ervum, i. n. *A kind of pulse like vetches, or tares.* Nec ervi operosa cura est, Plin. 18, 38. *Ervum molitum*, Scrib. *Larg.* c. 30. Ex quibus, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devorasse, Cels. 5, 25. init.

* **Eryngion**, i. n. *Sea-holm, or sea holly*, Plin. 21, 54.

* **Erysimon**, i. n. [ἐρύσω, traho] *A kind of seed, or as some, an herb; wild cresses, hedge mustard*, Plin. 22, 75. = *Irio*, v. & Cels. 5, 18.

* **Erysipelas**, ātis. n. [ex ἐρύω, traho, & πέλαις, prope] *A swelling full of heat and redness, a sore commonly called saint Antony's fire*, Cels. 5, 26, 31.

* **Erylisceptrum**, i. n. [ex ἐρύω, traho, & ἑκλήριον, baculus. Them. ἑκλήριον, innitor] *English galingale, also base, or flat vervain*, Plin. 24, 69. al. *diptacum*.

* **Erythace**, es. f. *That wherewith the bees join the outermost parts of their combs*, Varr. *R. R.* 3, 16. Rect. *erithace*.

* **Erythrinus**, i. m. *Piscis, idem quod erythrinus*, Plin. 9, 23. & 9, 77.

* **Erythraeus**, a, um. adj. *Erythraeus lapillus, sc. ab Erythraeo mari petitus, a pearl got out of the Red sea*, Stat. *Sylv.* 4, 6, 18. *Erythraei mare*, Plin. 6, 28. *Erythraeae gemmae*, Claud. 4. *Conf. Hon.* 605.

* **Erythrinus**, i. m. *A sea fish all red but the belly, which is white*, Plin. 9, 77.

* **Erythricomus**, i. m. [ex ἐρυθρός, ruber, & κόμη, capillus] *A kind of orange*, Plin. 13, 31.

* **Erythrodium**, i. n. [à radice rubedine] *An herb having a red root, madder that dyes use*, Plin. 24, 56.

* **Erythron**, i. n. *Sumach, a shrub, the leaves whereof carriers use to dress their leather*, Plin. 21, 105. Diosc. 1, 147.

|| * **Erythrotaon**, ōnis. m. [ab ἐρυθρός, ruber, & ταῶν, pavo] *A kind of pheasant, or bustard.* Olim legeb. ap. Suet. ubi rectius *tetraones*, de quib. v. Plin. 10, 29.

E ante S.

Es. indicat. [à sum] *Thou art*, Cic.

Es. imperat. [a sum] *Be thou*, Luc.

Es. imperat. [ab edo] *Eat thou.* Es, bibe, animo obsequere mecum, Plaut. *Mil.* 3, 1, 8.

Esca, ae. f. [ab edo, esum] (1) *Meat, or food for man.* (2) *for other creatures.* (3) *A bait to catch fishes, or birds with.* (1) & *Esca* & *potionibus non vescuntur Dii*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 23. (2) *Sus quid habet praeter escam?* Cic. *N. D.* 2, 64. *Caro tua sit esca piscibus, atque avibus, ferisque*, Liv. 25, 12. (3) *Esca voluptatis capiuntur homines, ut hamo pisces*, Cic. *de Senect.* 13. ¶ *Ignis esca, fuel*, Liv.

|| **Escāle**, is. n. *A dish, or platter to serve meat in.* *Escāle & patorium argentum, plate for the table*, Paul. *JC.*

Escāra, rect. *Eschara*, ae. f. ἑσχάρα, ignis, focus. *Alfo a crust made by caustic medicines, or a hot iron, an eschar*, Coel. *Med. Vid. Cels.* 5, 26. & *Scrib. Larg. comp.* 25.

Escāria, ae. f. *A gridiron*, Litt. ex Vitruv. 10, 17. but there it signifies *a basis of beams laid cross-wise*.

|| **Escāriae**, rect. *Eschariae*. [ab ἑσχάρα, focus] *mensae quadratae voc. in quibus homines epulantur*, Fest.

Escārius, a, um. adj. [ab esca] *Pertaining to meat.* *Escaria vasa*, Plin. 37, 7. ¶ *Escaria vincula, when we are tied by the teeth*, Plaut. *Men.* 1, 1, 18.

|| **Escatio**, ōnis. f. *A feeding upon meat*, Aug. + *Esus*, Vett.

Escendo, ēre. *To ascend, to go up*, Plaut. Varr. Liv. & alii, testibus Gruter. & Gronov. *Navem escendere, to go on board*, Nep. *Ituem*, Sen. *Phoen. five Theb.* 112. Liv. 2, 28, 8, 17.

* **Eschārites panis**. *Bread baked, or toasted on a gridiron*, Pollux. 6.

* **Eschātocolion**, i. n. [ex ἑσχάτος, ultimus, & κόλλα, gluten, ἑσχάτοκόλλιον, vel potius ἑσχάτοκόλλος, ut respondeat formae τῷ πρῶτοκόλλος] *The latter end of a book*, Mart. 2, 6.

|| **Esco**, āre. act. *To feed upon a thing*, Solin. 53. + *Edo*.

Esco, āri, ātus. pass. *To be fed upon*, Litt. ex Cels.

Esculenta, orum. n. *Meat*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 56.

Esculentus, a, um. adj. *Any thing to be eaten, or pertaining to eating.* *Esculento ore homo, one with meat in his mouth*, Plin. 8, 37. *Esculenta merx, victuals to be sold*, Col. 11, 3.

Esculētum, i. n. [ab esculus] *A grove of beeches*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 22, 14.

Esculeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a beech.* *Esculea frons, h. e. corona*, Ov. *Met.* 1, 449.

Esculinus, a, um. adj. *Made of beech*, Vitruv. 7, 1.

Esculus, i. f. [ab esca, ut fagus à φάγην, dict. quod primi mortales, nondum inventis frugibus, glande pro escā uterentur] *A beech, or mast tree*, Serv. *ad Virg. Geor.* 2, 29.

+ **Esēcatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting of a child out of the mother's belly*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| **Esēco**, āre. act. *To cut a child out of the mother's belly*, Seren. + *Execo*.

Esitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often eating, or cramming*, Litt. ex Cels.

|| **Esitator**, ōris. m. *He that eats often*, Firm.

Esitatus, a, um. part. *Eaten*, Lexicogr. ex Col.

Esito, āre. freq. [ab edo esum] *To eat often, to use to eat.* *Meas qui esitabunt escas*, Plaut. *Pseud.* 3, 2, 41. *Sentiēne esitas?* Id. *Capt.* 1, 2, 85.

* **Esöpon**, i. n. *A kind of wild lettuce, or endive*, Plin. 20, 24. sed *Harduinus leg. caesapon*.

|| **Esötēricus**, a, um. adj. [ab ἑσώδης, ut neotericus] *Inward, &c.* Aug. + *Internus*.

Esox, al. leg. *exox*. *A great fish in the river Rhine, a lax, some take it for a salmon*, Plin. 9, 17.

Esse, infin. [à verb. sum, es] *To be.* ¶ *Esse pulchrè, lepidè, benè, to live well, to feast*, Plautina sunt, nisi forte ab *edo*. *Esse in timore*, Nep. *Milt.* 8. in dolore, Scrib. *Larg.* c. 1. It. infin. [ab edo, es] *To eat, exempla passim.*

Esfēda, ae. f. *A chariot, chaise, or waggon*, Sen. *Ep.* 56.

Esfēdārius, ii. m. *A waggon, or cart-maker, a carter, or waggoner; a charioteer; also he who fights in a chariot.* Ne ab *esfēdāriis decipiaris, caveto*, Cic. *Fam.* 7, 6.

Esfēdum, i. n. (vox Gallica) *A wain, chariot, or waggon, a chaise used by the Gauls and Britons.* Belgica *esfēda*, Virg. *Geor.* 3, 204. *Britannia*, Propert. 2, 1, 76.

Essentia, ae. f. [qu. à part. essens, ut absum, absens] *The being of any thing, essence.* Ex *fabrica Ciceronis est hoc vocabulum, teste Sen.* Ep. 59. vide etiam *suffragium*, Quint. 8, 3.

|| **Essentiālis**, e. adj. *Essential*, Theolog.

|| **Essentiālīter**, adv. *Essentially*, Aug. + *Secundum essentiam*.

+ **Essi**, pro *edi*, Lex. ex Plaut.

Est. [à sum] *He, she, it is.*

Est. [ab edo] *He eateth.* *Oleas est, & sylvestria corna*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 2, 57.

Esto, imperf. [à verb. sum] *Put case it is so, be it, or suppose it be so*, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 19.

Estor, ōris. m. verb. [ab edo] *He that eateth much, unde*

Estrix, icis. f. verb. [ab edo, es] *A she ravenor, or great eater.* *Estrices mulieres*, Plaut. *Cas.* 4, 1, 20.

Estur. [à verb. edor] *They eat, it is eaten.* *Diēque noctēque estur*, Plaut. *Most.* 1, 3, 78. *Estur putredine navis*, ex *Pont.* 1, 1, 68.

Esūla, ae. f. *The herb spurge*, Med. = *Tithymallus*.

Esūriālis, e. adj. *Belonging to fasting.* *Esuriales feriae*, Plaut. *Capt.* 3, 1, 8.

Esūribo, pro *esuriam*, more vett.

Esūribundus, a, um. adj. *Very hungry*, Lex. ex Col.

Esuriens, tis. part. *Being hungry.* (2) *Met. Greedy, covetous.* (1) *Num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombūmque?* Hor. *Sat.* 1, 2, 115. (2) Hor. *Sat.* 2, 3, 113.

|| **Esūrienter**, adv. *Hungrily.* *Esurienter exhibitas escas appetebam*, Apul. *Met.* 10. p. 333. + *Esurientium more*.

Esūries, ei. f. *Hunger*, Met. *niggardliness, or misery*, Coel. *ad Cic. Fam.* Ep. 8, 1.

+ **Esūriigo**, inis. f. *Hunger.* *Esurigo findebat costas*, Varr. *ap. Non.* 2, 291.

Esūrio, ire, iui, itum. desiderat. [ab edo, esum] (1) *To desire to eat, to hunger, or to be hungry.* (2) *To be poor.* (1) *Nostrae copiae facile algere, & esurire confuerunt*, Coel. *Cic. Fam. Ep.* 8, 17. (2) *Qui homo non parit pecuniae maturè esurit*, Plaut. *Curc.* 3, 11.

Esūrior, iui. pass. *To be hungred after, or longed for.* Nil ibi, quod nobis *esuriatur*, erit, Ov. ex *Pent.* 1, 10, 10.

Esūrio, ōnis. m. *A hungry fellow.* ¶ *Esurio venio, non venio saturio*, Plaut. *Perf.* 1, 3, 23. sed *jocum captans*, *Perf.* 1, 3, 23.

Esūritio, ōnis. f. verb. *Hunger, one's being hungry.* *Pater esuritionum*, Catull. 19, 1. *Esuritione corpora sicciora cornu*, Id. 21, 14.

Esūritor, ōris. m. verb. *One that is often hungry*, Romanam petebat *esuritor*, Mart. 3, 14.

Esūritrix, icis. f. *She that is often hungry*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

Esūritūrus, a, um. part. *Who shall be hungry.* *Spes est Cl. quae?* Sy. nos *esurituros satis*, Ter. *Heaut.* 5, 2, 28.

Esurus,

E U

Esurus, a, um. part. *About to eat.* **Esuri** tertia per ora canes, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 38.

|| **Esus**, ūs. m. [*ab edo*]. *An eating*, Gell. 4, 1. Plin. 26, 26. quoque laudant al. sed malè, *usu enim ibi legendum*. + **Comestio**.

E ante T.

ET. conj. cop. [*à Gr. ἔτι pro ἔτι, adhuc*] *And, also, yet.* *Et* est conjungendi, hortandi, confirmandi, interrogandi, indignandi, ordinandi, augendi; exempla passim, quibus brevitatis ergo supersedeo. *Even, both, and afterwards, although.* Cassander & Lysimachus & ipsi regiam sibi majestatem vindicaverunt, *Just.* 15, 2, 12. Aliquando copulat participium & verbum. Tunc deflexus ipsa lugubrique voce acerbam ciet, *Id.* 18, 4, 13. Aliquando diversos casus. Per defectionem civium, Pharnacisque filii scelere praeventus, *Flor.* 3, 5, 26.

Etenim. conj. *For, because, that, and also, but,* Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 11. || Aliquando partes compositi. per. Tmesin disjunctae sunt, *ut, Et dicere enim nemo potest; Cic.*

Etenimvero. *For truly,* Litt. ex Plaut. *sed q.*

Etēsiāca vitis. *A sort of vine.* Vel uva quae etēsiis variat, *vid.* Plin. 14, 4.

* **Etēsias**, ae. m. [*ab ἔτος, annus*] *A northeast wind that blows constantly every year for forty days together in the dog-days,* Plin. 18, 77. *vid. & Col.* 12, 2. Gell. 2, 22.

Etēsius, a, um. adj. *Yearly, or belonging to the eastern winds.* Etēsia flabra Aquilonum, *Lucr.* 5, 741.

Eteſicūlatio. *Agelding,* Lexicogr. ex Cels.

+ **Etexo.** *To untwine, or untwist,* Pacuv. + **Detexo.**

Ethēsiās. *A mortar stone,* Plin. 36, 43. *ubi al. epheſius.*

Ethica, ōrum. n. pl. *Books of moral philosophy, ethics.* Lat. Libri de moribus; libri morales, ex mente Ciceronis.

* **Ethice**, es. f. *vel ethica*, ae. f. [*ab ἠθος, mores*] *Moral philosophy.* Eam partem philosophiae de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augmentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, *Cic. de Fato* 1. *in principio.*

|| * **Ethicus**, a, um. adj. *Moral, belonging to manners, or behaviour.* Lat. *Moralis, vid. Cic. in Orat.* 37.

|| * **Ethnicus**, a, um. adj. [*ἔθνος, gens*] *A gentile, ethnic, or heathen,* Hier. Lat. *Gentilis* ad verbum commodè, ad notionem angustius.

* **Ethōlōgia**, ae. f. [*ex ἠθος, mores, ἔθνος, Sermo. Them. ἠγώ, dico*] *The art, or skill of counterfeiting mens manners, a figure in rhetoric,* Quint. 1, 9.

* **Ethōlōgus**, i. m. *He that expresseth other mens manners by voice, or gesture, a jester, a buffoon, a mimic.* Mimorum & ethologorum est, si nimia est imitatio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 59.

* **Ethōpoeia**, ae. f. [*ex ἠθος, mores, ἔθνος, facio*] *A representation of manners, carriage, or behaviour,* Hldor. 2, 14.

Etiam, conj. [*ab et ἔτι jam*] *Also, too, yea, farther.* Etiam atque etiam, *again and again,* Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11. Etiam dum, *yet, till that time,* Id. Etiamne, *what still?* Id. Etiam nunc, *still, immediately,* Plaut. Post etiam, *in the next place,* Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. Etiam tum, *even then,* Id. Etiam tu, *here, isthunc amoves abs te? why don't you?* Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 124. Nullius auctoritas imminuta est, *aucta etiam, yea rather,* Plin. Paneg. 77. Etiam scelus! malè loquere? *what! you rogue, do you rail?* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 19. || Aut etiam, *aut non, either yea, or no,* Cic.

Etiamnum. adv. [*ex etiam ἔτι nunc*] *As yet, to this very time, still,* Plaut. Poen. Prol. 9.

Etiamſi. conj. *Though, although,* Cic. de Fin. 5, 7. Potest etiam scribi etiam si divisè.

Etiā, conj. cum ind. ἔτι subj. *Although, albeit, sequentibus tamen, veruntamen, at, attamen, sed;* aliquando verò sine illis, *ut, Do poenas temeritatis meae; etiā quae fuit illa temeritas?* Cic. Att. 9, 9. Cum redditivā tamen quater repetit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. princ.

* **Etymōlōgia**, ae. f. [*ἐτυμολογία, i. e. sermo de etymis, ut ἀσπολογία, de astris*] *Etymology, or an account of the original and derivation of words; it is also one of the four parts of grammar, vid. Cic. Top. c. 8. qui veriloquium etiam finxit, sed idem reformidabat, teste Quint. 1, 6. Lat. Notatio, Cic. l. cit.*

|| **Etymōlōgicus**, a, um. adj. *That pertaineth to etymology, etymological,* Gell. 1, 18.

* **Etymōlōgus**, i. m. [*ex ἐτυμός, verus, ἔθνος, Sermo. Them. ἠγώ, dico*] *An etymologist, that searches the true interpretation of words,* Gramm.

Etymon, i. n. *The etymon, or original of a word.* Gluma videtur etymon habere à glubendo, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48.

E ante U.

Eu. interj. [*ab ἔυ, bene*] *Rarely done! a brave!* Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 26. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

V O L. II.

E V A

Evacuandus, a, um. part. *To be emptied.* Ad evacuandum alvum, *Plin.* 20, 23.

|| **Evacuatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An emptying, or voiding;* Tert. + **Exinanitio**.

|| **Evacuēfactus**, a, um. part. *Emptied, made clear,* Hier. + **Vacuēfactus**, *Val. Max.*

Evācuo, āre. act. *To empty, to make void, to evacuate.* Evacuare alvum, *to go to stool,* Plin. *vid.* Evacuandus.

|| **Evadātus**, a, um. *He that goeth under sureties,* Dig. + **Vadatus**.

Evādens, tis. part. *Getting away.* Quantum cunque flumen intervenit, idem futurum discrimen est evadentium in terram, *Curt.* 9, 2, 18.

+ **Evadesco**, ēre. *To grow less and less in esteem,* Litt. ex Plaut.

Evādo, ēre, si, sum. neut. ἔσ act. (1) *To get away, or out of.* (2) *To avoid.* (3) *To pass over.* (4) *To get, or come to.* (5) *To go, or reach to.* (6) *To climb, or mount.* (7) *To become, or grow.* (8) *To come to pass.* (1) = Abiit excessit, evasit, erupit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. § Evadere claustris, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 570. tectis patriis, *Id.* 7, 163. (2) Evadere nostras sperasti te posse manus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 560. necem, *Val. Max.* 5, 7, 3. (3) Amnem haud difficulter evadit, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 35, 3. (4) § Evasit ad castra, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 6. Evadere ad superos, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 583. (5) Lapis nec spatium evasit, totum nec pertulit ictum, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 907. (6) Sic fata, gradus evaserat altos, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 685. || Evadere scalis, *to scale the wall,* *Tac.* 12, 17. Cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, *Liv.* 3, 17. (7) Evadere gloria superior, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 1. insigni pugna clarus, *Id.* 5, 1, 3. (8) Miramur aliquando id, quod somniamus, evadere? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 59.

|| **Evāgābundus**, a, um. *That wanders, or roves about,* Aug. + **Vagabundus**, *Sen.*

Evāgans, tis. part. *Overflowing.* Evans Nilus, *Plin.* 10, 49.

Evagatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wandering, or roving abroad,* Plin. 2, 14. **Vagatio**, *Liv.*

Evāgator, ōris. m. verb. *He that strays away,* Litt. ex Sen.

|| **Evāgātrix**, icis. f. verb. *She that gaddeth abroad,* Tert.

|| **Evāginatio**. f. *An unsheathing, a drawing of a sword out of the sheath,* Tert.

|| **Evaginātor**, ōris. m. verb. *He that draws his sword,* Aug. + **Qui distringit gladium.**

Evaginatus, a, um. part. *Being unsheathed, out of the scabbard.* Gladio sua sponte evaginato, *Just.* 1, 9.

|| **Evāgino**, āre. [*unde part. evaginatus*] *To draw out of a sheath, or scabbard,* Vulg. interp. + **Stringo**, educo, distringo.

|| **Evāgio**, ire, ivi. *To cry, or squall as a little child doth,* Arnob. + **Vagio**, *Cic.*

Evāgor, āri, ārus sum. dep. (1) *To wander, stray, or run abroad, to rove about, to ramble.* (2) *To grow luxuriant as the boughs of trees do.* (3) *To overflow.* (4) Met. *To spread.* (5) *To digress from his purpose.* (1) Nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, *Liv.* 22, 47. Ne evager longius, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 1. (2) Evagatur in luxuriam praevalens vitis, *Col.* 5, 6. (3) Evagari Nilus incipit, *Plin.* 18, 47. (4) Evagata est late vis morbi, *Liv.* 3, 7. (5) Haecenus evagari latis fuit, *Quint.* 2, 4.

Evāleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To be of power, to be able, to may, or can.* (2) + **Alſo to be worth.** (1) Quae pervincere voces evaluere sonum? *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 201. Sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum evaluit, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 757. (2) Cum margarita centies HS evaluisset, *Macrob. Sat.* 17. + **Valeo**.

Evālesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax very strong, to prosper and grow.* Adjuta curā natura magis evalescit, *Quint.* 2, 8. Multa secutura essent, quae ad bellum evalescerent, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 58, 6. **Valeo**, *vet.*

|| **Evallatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A casting out of the trench, or doors,* Veg.

Evallēfacio, ēre. *Varr. ap. Non.* 3, 158. id. quod

Evallo, āre. act. *To cast out, to put out of doors,* *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 259.

Evallo, ēre, itum. act. *To winnow, or make clean corn,* Plin. 18, 23.

Evallor, i. pass. *To be winnowed,* Plin. 18, 23.

Evān. Vox bacchantium; item ipse Bacchus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 15.

Evaneo, ēre, ui. unde evanesco.

Evānescens, tis. part. *Vanishing away, decaying,* *Sen. de Ben.* 1, 12.

Evānesco, ēre, nui, incept. (1) *To vanish away.* (2) *To perish and be lost.* (3) *To decay, to wear away.* (4) *To be consumed.* (5) *Also to grow out of esteem.* (1) Ut cornua extremae lunae evānescere vidit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 117. (2) Is orationes reliquit, quae nunc evānerunt, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 27. (3) = Omnis eorum memoria obscurata est, & evānit, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23. Ne vires evānescant, *Scrib. Larg. c.* 104.

104. (4) Evanuisse aiunt vetustate vim ejus loci, *Cic. de Div. 2, 57.* (5) Cum jam pene evanisset Hortensius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 94.*

|| Evangelicè, adv. *Gospel like, Eccl.*

|| Evangelicus, a, um, adj. *Of the gospel.* Evangelicus libellus, *Prud. Apoth. 15.*

|| Evangelismus, i. m. *A feast in memory of the Annunciation, Eccl.*

|| Evangelista, ae. m. *An evangelist, Eccl.*

* Evangelium, i. n. i. e. bonus nuncius [ab *eu* & *aggelion*, nuncio] (1) *Good news.* (2) *Also rewards given to those that brought them.* (3) *The gospel.* (4) *Evangelia, orum. n. pl. Processions and prayers made for joy of good tidings.* (1) *Εὐαγγέλιον Ἀντωνίου φέρωντες, Appian. Alex. de nece Ciceronis.* (2) *Εὐαγγέλια quae reddam nescio, debere quidem planè fateor, Cic. Att. 2, 12.* *Εὐαγγέλιον ἐστὶ δῶρον ὑπὲρ ἀγαθῶν ἀγγελίας, Eustath. in Hom. Il. 5 v. 152.* (3) *Eccles. (4) Ibid.*

|| * Evangelizo, are. *To preach the gospel, Aug.*

Evangelus, i. m. *A bringer of good tidings, Vitruv. 10, 7.*

Evānidus, a, um, adj. [ab inul. evaneo] *Vain, fading, apt to decay, unfruitful, frail, that will soon perish.* Leve & evanidum gaudium, *Sen. Ep. 35.* Evanida pectora, *Ov. Met. 5, 435.* Materia vetustate evanida, *Vitr. 2, 8.*

Evanno, are. act. [vel ēre, ut aliqui volunt] *To van, or make clean, to winnow corn; also to cast out of doors.* Quod levissimum est, evannetur foras extra aream, *Varr. 1. R. R. 52. al. legunt evannatur, fortasse melius, quia Lucil. ap. Non. 1. n. 5. frumentum vannere.*

|| Evannor, pass. evannetur. *Pompon. i. e. ejiciatur foras.*

Evans, tis, part. [ab Evoè, *ivoi*, quod Baccho acclamatum, qui inde *εὐαν* & *ισ* ipse dictus] *Shouting in praise of Bacchus, Virg. Aen. 6, 517. & 10, 702.*

Evaporatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breathing, or steaming out, an evaporation, Sen. Nat. Quaest. 1, 1. & 3, 24.*

|| Evapōro, are. act. *To steam out, to evaporate, Solin. c. 8. † Exhalo, Cic.*

Evapōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be steamed out, or evaporated, Gell. 19, 5.*

|| Evāsiō, ōnis. f. verb. [ab evado] *An evasion, or escape, Vulg. interpr. † Fuga, Liv.*

Evastandus, a, um, part. *To be wasted, or destroyed.* Evastanda tibi tellus, *Sil. 15, 184.*

Evastatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wasting, or laying waste, Litt. ex Plin. † Vastatio, Cic.*

Evastātor, ōris. m. verb. *A waster, or consumer, Aug. † Vastator, Stat.*

Evastatus, a, um, part. *Wasted, Liv. 8, 37.*

Evasto, are. act. *To waste, spoil, or destroy.* Quinque mensium spatio omnia evastarunt, *Liv. 10, 15.*

Evastor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wasted, or destroyed.* Culta evastata sunt bello, *Liv. 5, 5.*

Evasurus, a, um, part. *About to come off, or end.* Haec paucis diebus intelliguntur, quorsum evasura sint, *Cic. Att. 7, 17.* Quantus evasurus esset, *Paterc. 2, 94. Vid. & Liv. 30, 21.*

Evax. interj. exultantis. [ab *ivoi* voce bacchantium] *A voice of joy, an huzza, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18. Casin. 4, 4, 14.*

|| * Eucaeria, ae. f. [ex *eu*, bene, & *καρία*, occasio] *Opportunity. Lat. Opportunitas, occasio, Cic.*

|| * Euchāris, adj. [ex *eu*, bene, & *χαρις*, gratia] *Gratious. Lingua eucharis, Sirac. 6. Lat. Gratiola.*

* Eucharistia, ae. f. *Thanksgiving, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist, Eccl. Lat. Gratiarum actio.*

* Eucharisticus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to the eucharist, or thanksgiving, Eccl.*

|| * Eudaemon. adj. [ex *eu*, bene, & *δαίμων*, genius] *Happy. Eudaemonem Arabiam, Mela, 3, 8, 35. i. e. felicem.*

|| * Eudoxia, ae. f. [ex *eu*, bene, & *δόξα*, opinio. Them. *δοξία*, puto] *A good name, Lat. Bona fama.*

|| Evectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying forth.* (2) *Meton. Evectiones, licences to use stage horses, post warrants.* (3) *Also cockets at the customhouse for exporting of goods.* (1) *Sublimis evectio, Apul. Met. 5. p. 162.* (2) *Sidon. 5, 20. Symmach. 4, 6. (3) Ap. recentiores.*

|| Evector, ōris. m. verb. *He who advances, or lifts up, Litt. ex Sen.*

|| Evectrix, icis. f. *She who lifts up, Tert.*

Evectus, a, um, part. (1) *Carried, or brought out.* (2) *Carried, mounted.* (3) *Met. Advanced, exalted.* (4) *Carried through, or beyond.* (1) *Ut semel e Piraeo evecta est eloquentia, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 13.* Evectae prono laxantur habenae aethere, *Val. Flacc. 2, 35.* (2) *Evectus equo, Liv. = asportatus, Cic.* (3) *Evecta super humanam fidem munificentia, Paterc. 2, 130.* Meritis evectus ad auras, *Ov. Met. 14, 127. eo claritatis, Val. Max. 6, 9. ext. 7. (4) = Fama ejus evecta insulas, & provincias pervagata, Tac. Ann. 12, 36, 2.*

Evectus, ūs. m. verb. *Carriage, conveyance by ship, or otherwise, Plin. 18, 6.*

Eveho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To carry out, to convey.* (2) *To extol and lift up.* (3) *To praise, to advance.* (1) *Ubi tranquillitas maris in altum evexit, Liv. 25, 27. suas merces, Plin. 6, 22. Quacunque pavidos rapidus evexit furor, Sen. Hip. 1070. (2) Evehere aliquem ad fastigium regium, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1. = Fortuna altius evexit ac levavit humanas opes, Sen. Tro. 260. (3) Evehere aliquem in coelum, Juv. 1, 38. Evexit Q. Catulum voce sua tantum non ad sidera usque, Val. Max. 8, 15, 9.*

Evehor, i, ctus. pass. *To be carried, Met. to be exalted, &c.* Ad regem Theffaliae Deucalionem ratibus evehti sunt, *Just. 2, 6.* In id evehti, super quod ascendi non potest, *Paterc. 2, 53.* In stationem atque ipsas prope portas evehti sunt, *Liv. 22, 45.*

Evellendus, a, um, part. *To be plucked up.* Qui non eos modò ex memoriâ, sed etiam ex fastis evellendos putet, *Cic. pro Sext. 14.*

Evellens, tis, part. *Pulling off.* Evellens comam luctus, *Sen. Oedip. 592.*

Evello, ēre, velli, & vulsi, ultum. act. (1) *To pluck up, or out.* (2) *To pull off.* (3) *To deliver.* (4) *Met. To root out, to abolish.* (1) *Evellere sese ex coeno, Plin. 8, 64. Córque tot scelerum capax evelle, Sen. Theb. 160. (2) Canos puella, nigros anus evellerat, Phaedr. 2, 3, 10. (3) Castra obfessa evellere, Sil. (4) & Inferere novas opiniones, evellere insitas, Cic. Or. 28. scrupulum ex animo, Id. pro S. Rosc. 3.*

Evellor, i, ultus. pass. *To be plucked up, &c.* Ut semel evulsa jugis, *Val. Flacc. 3, 709.* Evelli jussit hastam, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 30.*

Evēnio, ire, vēni, ntum; neut. (1) *To come out, or proceed.* (2) *Simply to come.* (3) *To happen by chance, to come to pass, to fall out.* (4) *To fall to one's lot.* (1) *Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 65. (2) & Sine modo rus evēniat, remittam ad se virum, Plaut. Gaf. 2, 8, 1. ubi al. veniat. certè 3, 2, 17. q. v. (3) = Timebam ne evenerent ea quae acciderunt, Cic. Fam. 6, 21. & In hac notione legitur in tertiis personis tantum. (4) Metello Numidia evenit, Sall.*

Evēnit, imperf. *It happens, or falls out.* Malè istis eveniat, *mischief take them, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 39. Absol. Quid tu Athenas insolens? C. Evenit, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 4.*

|| Eventilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A winnowing, or fanning, Aug. † Ventilatio, Plin.*

|| Eventilator, ōris. m. verb. *A sifter. Met. Eventilator causae, a sifter of the matter, Arnob. † Ventilator, Col.*

Eventilatus, a, um, part. *Winnowed.* Frumentà eventilata mundiora sunt, *Col. 1, 6.* Eventilato terrestri spiritu, *Just. 44, 1, 10.*

Eventilo, are. act. *To winnow, to fan, or van, Plin. 31, 28.*

Eventilor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be vanned, or winnowed. Vid. Eventilatus.*

Eventum, i. n. *The event, or issue.* Causae eventorum magis movent, quàm ipsa eventa, *Cic. Att. 9, 4. Moerore hoc ejus eventum vereor, Id. de Amic. 4.*

Eventurus, a, um, part. [ab evenio] *That will come to pass hereafter.* Quid eventurum sit, ignorant, *Cic. de Div. 2, 49. Nostrā interest scire ea, quae eventura sint, Ibid. 51.*

Eventus, ūs. m. verb. [ab evenio] (1) *Hap, chance, success, that follows the doing of any thing.* (2) *The end, issue, or event.* (3) *A god chiefly worshipped by husbandmen, Bonus eventus.* (1) *Fortunae eventus varii sequebantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 22. (2) Eventus belli non ignarus, Caes. B. G. 6, 41. (3) Varr. R. R. 1, 1.*

Everberatus, a, um, part. *Beaten, Met. plied. Remis everberatum mare, Curt. 4, 3, 18.*

Everbero, are. act. *To beat, to pummel, to slap, Met. to ply. Everberare fluctus, Curt. 4, 3, 13. pectus armis, Val. Flacc. 6, 737.*

† Everganeus, a, um, adj. *Everganeae traves, beams will and workmanlike wrought, Vitruv. 5, 1. Lat. Affabre factus.*

Evergo, ēre. act. *To cast, or send forth, Liv. 44, 33. Nescio an alibi.*

Everrendus, a, um, part. *To be swept, brushed, scrubbed, Col. 7, 4. Vid. Everro.*

† Everriator, ab everrae, qui facit everras, i. e. munditias circa mortuos, *Fest.*

Everriculum, i. n. (1) *A drag net, a sweep, or draw net.* (2) *Met. One who by extortion robs the country.* (1) *Everriculo in littus educere pisces, Varr. de R. R. 3, ult. (2) Verrem everriculum in provincia vocat, Cic. in Verr. 4, 24. vid. & N. D. 3, 30.*

Everro, ēre, ri, sum. act. (1) *To sweep clean, or away, to brush to scrub.* (2) *Met. To examine curiously, to sift.* (1) *= Stabula everrenda & purganda, Goh. vid. & Varr. R. R. 2, 2. (2) Sermones, etiam si secretò habiti sunt, everrit, Sen. de Ira, 3.*

Everrio,

Eversio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab everso*] (1) *An overthrowing, or overturning.* (2) *Met. A ruin, a destruction, or overthrow.* (1) *Eversiones vehiculorum, Plin. 22, 20.* (2) *rerum publicarum, Cic. de Sen. 12.* *Omnis vitae eversio, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 31.*

Eversor, ōris. m. verb. *An overthrower, or destroyer.* Priami regnorum eversor Achilles, *Virg. Aen. 12, 545.* Quis, ede, nostri decoris eversor fuit? *Sen. Hipp. 894.*

Eversurus, a, um. part. *About to overturn,* Liv. 30, 32. *Murum circumdatum nemori eversuros denunciant, Curt. 7, 2, 29.*

Eversus, a, um. part. [*ab evertor*] (1) *Overthrown, overturned.* (2) *Destroyed, cast down, ruined.* (3) *Broken, shattered.* (4) *Plowed, turned out of.* (5) *Sore tossed.* (1) *Equus cuspidē eversus, Propert. 4, 11, 8.* (2) = *Urbs excisa & eversa, Cic. pro Sext. 15.* = *Perdita & planē eversa, Id. Att. 5, 16.* = *Eversum & subritum obitu ejus se videt, Val. Max. 5, 10, 3.* (3) *Everfo juvenem succurrere saeclo ne prohibete, Virg. Geor. 1, 500.* *Repletum tatibus everfis mare, Sen. Agam. 1006.* (4) *Everfo jacias dum semina campo, Val. Flacc. 7, 75.* (5) = *Afflictus atque eversus, Cic. pro Quint. 23.*

Eversus, a, um. part. [*ab everso*] *Brushed, scrubbed, Met. robbed, pillaged.* = *Quod sanum non eversum atque extersum liquerit? Cic. Verr. 2, 21.* *Domus mea eversa est ab inimico, Cic. pro Domo, 38.*

Evertendus, a, um. part. *To be overthrown.* Nec tantum in statuenda Lepidi statuā factum est mali, quantum in evertenda boni, *Cic. ad Brut. 15.*

Everso, ēre, ti, sum. act. (1) *To turn upside down, or topsyturvy.* (2) *To turn out of.* (3) *To overthrow, to destroy, to beat down.* (4) *To subvert.* (5) *To overset, to dig down.* (6) *To confute, or confound.* (1) *Ab imo evertere summam, Lucr. 5, 164.* (2) *Bonīs qui hunc adolescentem evertisset suis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 177.* *Evertēre agro, aedibus, Ibid. 3, 1, 15.* *familiā, fundis, fortunis, Cic.* (3) *P. Scipio Carthaginē, quasi fatali eventu, solus evertit, Cic. de Har. Resp. 4.* *Met. Evertunt conjugia nonnunquam funditus domos, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1.* (4) *Evertēre rempublicam, Cic. Att. 16, 15.* *leges, Id.* (5) *Evertēre naviculam in portu, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.* (6) = *Ut retineamus eam definitionem, quam Philo voluit evertēre, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 6.*

Evertor, i, sus. pass. *To be overthrown, turned out, &c.* *Odiis atque insidiis funditus everti, Cic. de Amic. 7.* *bonis, Id. pro Quint. 31.*

|| **Evestigatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A finding, or seeking out,* Aug. + *Investigatio, Cic.*

|| **Evestigātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher, or finder out,* Aug. + *Investigator, Cic.*

Evestigātus, a, um. part. *Found, or traced out.* *Post investigata fugitivorum arma ditissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.* *Evestigata ingeniis priorum, Ov. Met. 15, 146.*

Evestigō, adv. *By and by, forthwith, out of hand,* Cic. Fam. 4, 12.

|| **Evestigō**, are. act. *To seek, to follow, to hunt after,* Arnob. + *Investigo, Cic.*

Evēto, āre. *To forbid, to forewarn, Litt. ex Val. Flacc. sed q.*

* **Eugalaetōn**, i. n. [*ex eu, bene, & γάλα, lac*] *A kind of herb good to breed milk, Plin. 27, 58.*

Euge, interj. [*à Gr. εὖ*] *O brave! well done!* Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 13. *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 79.*

Eugēnia, f. uva, *Plin. 14, 4. i. e. nobilis.* *Eugeniae uvae [ab ευγενής, generosus] An excellent sort of grapes, Col. 3, 2.*

Eugepe, interj. *gaudentis.* *O brave boy, rarely said, or done, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24. & 4, 2, 4.* *Ironice etiam dicitur, Id. Amphitr. 4, 1, 10.*

+ **Eugium**, i. n. [*ab ευωος, fertilis*] *Natura muliebris, Non. 2, 304. & Lucil.*

Euhōe, fve evohe. interj. *Gr. εὐή! Hō! oh! oho!* *Virg. Aen. 7, 389.*

Evivratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shaking, brandishing, and darting, Litt. ex Sen.*

|| **Evivro**, āre. act. *To shake, or brandish, to shoot, or discharge, Met. to incite, or stir up, unde*

|| **Evivror**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be shaken, &c. Met. to be incited.* = *Ut excitarentur atque evivrentur animi, Gell. 1, 2.* + **Vibro**, incito.

|| **Eviatio**, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab evinco*] *A conviction by law.* *Vocab. forense.*

|| **Eviator**, ōris. m. *He that convinceth by law, Constit.*

Eviatus, a, um. part. (1) *Overcome.* (2) *Convicted by law, cast, proved guilty.* (3) *Prevailed upon.* (4) *Met. Cut down.* (1) *Eviata dōlōre, Virg. Aen. 4, 474.* *Eviata matrum corda, Val. Flacc. 2, 186.* (2) *Multis testibus eviatus, Cic. in Verr. 1, 1.* (3) *Eviatus longo tempore Caesar erit, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 76.* *Eviatus meis lacrymis, Sen. Med. 491.* *precibus, Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 3.* (4) *Arbor vulneribus eviata, Virg. Aen. 2, 636.*

Evidens, tis, adj. or, comp. *flimus, sup. Evident, clear,*

apparent, plain and easy. = *Perspicuae & evidentes res, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 14.* *Quod multo est evidētius, Cic. de Amicit. 8, 8.* *Evidētissimi Graeciae auctores, Plin. 19, 15.* *Effectus evidētissimus, Cels. 7. praef.* *Evidētissimae clades, Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 9.*

Evidenter, adv. *flimē, sup. Clearly, evidently, apparently, plainly.* *Evidenter noxiis profuit, Val. Max. 8, 1, obs. 11.* *vid. & Liv. 6, 26.* *Evidētissimē S. Scriptura testatur, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 29.*

Evidentia, ae. f. *Evidence, perspicuity, clearness.* *Græcum Εvidενεια, quo exprimeret Cicero hanc vocem, fabricasse videtur; sic enim ait, Εvidενεια, perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, fabricemusque, si opus erit, verba, Acad. 2, 4, 6.*

Evigilandus, a, um. part. *To be passed without sleep.* *Nox multis evigilanda modis, Tib. 1, 8, 64.*

Evigilatio, ōnis. f. *A waking, Litt. ex Varr.*

Evigilātus, a, um. part. *Done by watchfulness, care, or good advice.* *Evigilata consilia, Cic. Att. 9, 12.* = *Meditata evigilatāque, Gell. 1, 7.*

Evigilo, āre. neut. (1) *To watch, to be careful and laborious in a thing.* (2) *To awake.* (3) *Act. To study by night.* (1) *In quo evigilaverunt curae & cogitationes meae, Cic. Parad. 2.* (2) *Puppe magister excidit, & evigilavit in undis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 128.* (3) *Studium libros evigilavit, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 107.*

Evilescō, ēre. *To grow cheap and of small esteem.* *Ushue eo evilit, ut propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15.* *Evilescit pretium pietatis, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7.*

Evincendus, a, um. part. *To be subdued, to be cured.* *Evincendi sunt quamvis pestiferi morbi, Col. 6, 5.*

Evincio, īre, vinxi. act. *To bind, to tie about.* *Tiridatem insigni regio evinxit, Tac. 6, 42.* *vid. & eundem, 15, 2.*

Evincō, ēre, ici, ictum. act. (1) *To vanquish, to subdue, to master.* (2) *To evince, to prove.* (3) *To bear down.* (4) *To overthrow.* (5) *To prevail, or gain his point.* (6) *Also to convict and recover by law.* (1) *Evincas utinam fera jura ferae Stygis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 558.* *Dubiusque evincite rebus, quae meminisse juvet, Val. Flacc. 1, 248.* (2) *Si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 250.* (3) *Oppositas evicit gurgite moles, Virg. Aen. 2, 497.* (4) *Arbor cello vertice evincet nemus, Sen. Hipp. 457.* (5) *Precibus evicit gener, Sen. Med. 184.* (6) *Notio haec frequens ap. JCC.*

Evincor, i, pass. *To be vanquished, or subdued.* *Negue facile hic morbus, cum inveteraverit, evincitur, Cels. 3, 22.*

Evinctus, a, um. part. [*ab evincior*] (1) *Bound, tied up.* (2) *Fettered, manacled.* (1) *Evinctus vittā crines albente sacerdos, Ov. Met. 15, 676.* *Evinctus tempora ramis, Virg. Aen. 8, 286.* (2) § *Evincti geminas ad sua terga manus, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 2, 72.* § *Evincti brachia capta duces, Tib. 1, 7, 6.*

Eviratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A gelding, a making effeminate.* (2) *A weakening, or discouraging.* (1) *Plin. 29, 8.* (2) *Lacessere virtutem bonae spei eviratio est, Sen. de vita beat.*

Evirātus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Unmanned, gelded.* (2) *Effeminate.* (1) *Eviratus adolescens, Lexicogr. ex Plaut.* (2) *Spadone cum sis eviratio fluxo, Mart. 5, 42.*

Eviresco, ēre. incept. *To become green.* *Exanguibus dolore evirescat colos, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 258.*

Eviro, āre. act. [*ex ē & vir*] *To geld, to make effeminate, or weaken, to unman.* *Corpus evirātis Veneris nimio odio, Catull. 61, 17.* *R. occ.*

|| **Eviscerātor**, ōris. m. *The officer that draws out the bowels of the sacrifice, Tert.*

Eviscerātus, a, um. part. *Bowelled, or without his guts and bowels, Cic. de Div. 2, 64.* *ex Pacuv. conf. Tusc. 1, 44.*

Eviscero, āre. act. [*ex ē & viscus*] *To bowel, or draw out the garbage, or guts.* *Pedibus eviscerat uncis, Virg. Aen. 11, 723.* *conf. Sil. 13, 847.*

Evitabilis, e, adj. *Avoidable, that may be shunned.* *Evitabile telum, Ov. Met. 6, 235.*

Evitandus, a, um. part. *To be avoided.* *Ad praesens imperium evitandum, Caes. B. G. 8, 24.*

Evitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An eschewing, avoiding, or shunning.* *Ad Herenn. 2, 2. & Quint. 5, 10.*

Evitaturus, a, um. part. *About to avoid, Liv. 40, 13.*

Evitatus, a, um. part. *Avoided, shunned, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 4. & Ov. Met. 12, 123.*

Evito, āre. act. [*ex ē & vito*] *To shun, to fly, to eschew, or avoid.* *Offensionum causas tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre sapientis est, Cic. de Am. 24.* *Evitare Veneris nefas, Sen. Hipp. 913.* *hostium manus, Id. Agam. 911.*

Evito, āre. act. [*à vita*] *To deprive of life, unde*

Evitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be killed.* *Priami vi vitam evitari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.* *ex vet. poëta.*

* **Eulogia**, ae. f. [*ex eu, bene, & λόγος, sermo. Them. λόγο, dico*] *Praise, or benediction; also a good and probable*

hable reason, Cic. Att. 13, 22. sed Graecis literis. Lat. Benedictio.

|| Eulogium, i. n. *An eulogy, or commendation.* Vid. Elogium.

* Eumēces, is. f. [ex εὖ, bene, & μέγας, longitudo] *A kind of balm*, Plin. 12, 54.

* Eumētris, f. [ex εὖ, bene, & μέτρον, mensura] *A precious stone like a flint; which put under the head causes strange dreams*, Plin. 37, 58.

|| Eunūchinātus, a, um. *Gelt, or made an eunuch*, Tert.

† Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

* Eunūchion, i. n. *A kind of broad lettuce so cold that it allays the heat of lust*, Plin. 19, 38.

* Eunūchizo, āre. aēt. *To castrate, unde*

|| Eunūchizātus, a, um. part. *Castrated, gelded*, Hier.

† Eunuchus factus, eviratus.

Eunūcho, āre. aēt. *To geld*, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 289.

* Eunūchus, i. m. [ex εὖν, cubile, & ἔχω, habeo, q. d. lecti custos, vel ἀπὸ τοῦ εὖν ὡς ἔχων, quod bene affectam habeat tem, Scal.] (1) *A continent man.* (2) *An eunuch, a gelded man.* (3) *A chamberlain, or great officer in a king's court.*

Εὐνῆχος ἄλλ' ὃ μὴ δυνάμενος, ἀλλ' ὃ μὴ βελόμενος φιλονεικῶν, Clem. Alex. Paed. 3, 4. (2) Qui isthuc facere Eunuchus potuit? Ter.

Eun. 4, 3, 15. (3) Vid. LXXII. interpr. in Gen. 39, 1. ubi Potiphar maritus dictus est Εὐνῆχος Φαραῶν.

Evocandus, a, um. part. *To be called forth.* Evocandus plagis noctis aeternae, Sen. Oed. 393. Conf. Cels. 5, 21.

Evōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling forth, invocation, or calling upon; a sudden calling out to battle man by man, a summons*, Ad Herenn. 3, 2. & Plin. 30, 1. De Grammaticorum evocatione ipsos consule.

Evōcātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that calleth forth*, Cic. in Catil. 1, 11.

Evōcātus, a, um. part. (1) *Called out, summoned.* (2) *Implored, &c.* (3) *Let out.* (1) Principibus Galliae evocatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 6. (2) Misericordia nullius oratione evocata, Cic. pro Deiot. 14. (3) Ubi major pars ejus humoris evocata est, Cels. 7, 15.

Evōcātus, i. m. *A veteran soldier, who, after his dismissal, was called again to service, and preferred to be a captain*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. Alfo one of the emperor's guards, a pensioner, or squire of the body, an exempt. Vid. Suet. in Galb. 10. & in Aug. 56.

Evōco, āre. aēt. (1) *To call out, or bid to come, to call forth, or away.* (2) *To invite, allure, or entice.* (3) *To provoke, challenge, or dare.* (4) *To summon, to command to appear.* (5) *To call upon for help, to implore.* (6) *To conjure, or raise up.* (7) Alfo *to draw forth to the outward parts, to cause to spring, or come forth.* (8) *To recall.* (1) Evocate huc Davum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 47. Patrem castris evocat, Ov. Fast. 2, 816. Evocato aliquem intus ad te, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 145. (2) Gubernatorem à navi huc evoca verbis meis, ut mecum prandeat, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 12. Evocavit luxuria exercitum acerrimum ad somnum & delicias, Val. Max. 9, 1. ext. 1. (3) Contumeliā verborum nostros ad pugnam evocant, Caes. B. G. 5, 56. (4) & Venit vel rogatus, ut amicus; vel arcessitus, ut socius; vel evocatus, ut is qui senatui parere didicisset, Cic. pro Deiot. 5, § Evocare testes, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 2. ad causam dicendam, Liv. (5) Vid. Evocatus, n. 2. (6) Evocare animas orco, Virg. Aen. 4, 242. proavos atavósque sepulcris, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17. vid. & Plin. 30, 6. (7) Evocare vim vitium in palmites, Plin. 14, 3. Zephyrus vernas evocat herbas, Sen. Hipp. 12. nubibus siccis aquas, Id. Med. 754. (8) Evocare animum à negotio, Cic. Tusc. 1.

Evōcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be called forth, &c.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30.

Evocē, dissyl. interj. [à Gr. ἰωῆ] *A word, or acclamation often repeated by the priests of Bacchus*, Catull. 62, 61. & ib. 255.

Evōhe, vel euōe. interj. idem. Euōe Bacche, Virg. Aen. 7, 389. Euōhe, Bacche, sonat, Ov. Met. 4, 523.

Evolans, tis. part. *Flying out of.* Evolans ex ore anima, Plin. 7, 53.

Evōlāticus, a, um. *That flies and gads abroad.* Evolatici homines, Plaut. Poen. 2, 28. pro more suo. Volaticus, Cic.

Evōlāturus, a, um. part. *About to fly.* Polliceris futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris, statimque ad nos evoluturum, Plin. Epist. 9, 28.

Evōlito, āre. freq. *To fly out often.* Per quas fenestras ad requirendos cibos evolitant, Col. 8, 8. de columbis.

Evōlo, āre. neut. [ex è & volo] (1) *To fly out, or away, to his away speedily.* (2) Met. *To pass away quickly.* (3) *To rush out speedily.* (4) Aēt. *To escape, and get away from.* (1) Ex arbore evolat ales, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1. Evolare praepeti cursu, Sen. Hippol. 1061. (2) & Ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 78. (3) Evolārunt ex omnibus partibus silvae, & in nostros impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. Evolārunt praeclari testes, Cic. pro Coel. 26. (4) Poenam aliorum opibus, non suis evolārunt, Cic. de Provinc. Conf. 6.

Evōlo, āre. aēt. [ex è & volo, qu. è volo rapere] *To plun-*

der, or take away by stealth. Cistellam adolescens hic rhihi evolavit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 65. qui, ut videtur, cudit. Sed alii leg. cistella, ex quo fit, ut vocab. ipsum in hac notione evolēt: est n. non à volo, sed à praeced. evolo.

Evolvendus, a, um. part. *To be rolled, &c.* Evolvenda antiquitas, Tac. Orat. 29, 6.

Evolvens, tis. part. *Rolling, tumbling down.* Flatus alta arbuta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 139. conf. Sil. 2, 652.

Evolvere, ēre, vi, ūtum. aēt. (1) *To roll, or tumble away, or over.* (2) *To pull out.* (3) Met. *To unfold, to expound, to declare, tell, or utter.* (4) *To extricate, or disengage.* (5) *To cast in one's mind, to find and search out.* (6) *To muse, or think upon.* (7) *To turn over a book, to peruse and read over.* (8) *To sever and separate.* (1) Tollere conatur, jactāque evolvere filvas, Ov. Met. 12, 519. Evolvere secula tarda celeri rotā, Sen. Oed. 252. (2) Ille cavis evolvit sedibus orbes, Lucr. 2, 184. i. e. oculos effodit. (3) Tales evolvit pectore questus, Valer. Flacc. 4, 117. (4) § Hac re omni te turbā evolves, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 56. (5) Non possum evolvere exitum rei, Cic. pro Coel. 23. (6) Et gelidis haec evolvisse sub antris, Virg. Geor. 4, 509. Evolvere secum semineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116. (7) Evolve diligenter eum librum, qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11. (8) Elementa evolvit, caecōque exemit acervo, Ov. Met. 1, 24. ¶ Argentum evolvere sibi alicundē, to get, or procure it, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 82.

Evolver, i, utus. pass. *To be rolled in, or poured into.*

Evolvitur in pontum sex fluminibus Danubius, Plin. 4, 24.

Evolutio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rolling, or tumbling over, Met. a reading over.* Poëtarum evolutio, Cic. de Fin. 1, 7.

Evōlutor, ōris. m. verb. *He that rolls, or tumbles over, Litt. ex Tac. sed q. † Qui evolvit.*

Evōlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Unfolded.* (2) *Stripped of.* (3) *Turned out.* (1) Anguis evoluta repente, atque ex oculis elapsa, Liv. 26, 19. (2) = Evolutum integumentis dissimulationis nudatūque te perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86. (3) Occurrent aēti in exilium & bonis evoluti, Sen. Ep. 75.

Evōmens, tis. part. *Vomiting up.* Ille tanquam nifus evomentis adjuvaret, Tac. Ann. 12, 67, 3. Colle in ea nocturnas evomente flammās, Plin. 3, 14.

Evōmo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. (1) *To vomit up.* (2) *To spue, or cast out.* (3) Met. *To utter, or speak despitely, or maliciously.* (4) *To disembody, or discharge.* (1) Avis implet se conchis, eāque evomit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. (2) Evomuit spiritum cruore ac minis mistum, Val. Max. 9, 3, 8. spiritu flammam, Id. 2, 4, 5. (3) Apud quem evomat virus acerbatis suae, Cic. de Amic. 23. (4) Multis quamvis faucibus evomit se in Aegyptium mare, Plin. 5, 10.

* Euonŷmus, i. f. [ex εὖ, bene, & ὠνῆμα, nomen] *The spindle-tree, or prick-timber*, Plin. 13, 38.

* Eupatōria, ae. f. & eupatōrium, i. n. [à Mithridate, Eupatore nomen sortita] *The herb agrimony, or liverwort*, Plin. 25, 29.

* Eupētālos, i. f. εὐπείταλος. [ab εὖ & πείταλον, folium] (1) *A precious stone of four colours, fiery, blue, vermilion, and green.* (2) Alfo *a kind of laurel.* (1) Plin. 37, 58. (2) Diosc. 4, 143. & Plin. 15, 39.

* Euphēmismus, i. m. [ex εὖ, bene, & φημι, dico] *A figure when an offensive thing is express by an inoffensive word, or phrase, as, when instead of mortuus est we find excessit, decessit; or when by an abrupt pathos we collect it, or when the evil is transferred to some other, both which are in one line in Ter. Andria 4, 5. Itanē Chrysis? hem! Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit.*

* Euphōnia, ae. f. [ex εὖ, bene, & φωνή, vox] *A good sound, a pleasant utterance of words*, Gramm. Vocalitas, Quint. sed illius, non hujus usus obtinuit.

* Euphorbia, ae. f. *A tree first found by king Juba, and called by the name of his physician Euphorbus*, Plin. 25, 38.

* Euphorbium, i. n. *The gum, or sap of that tree*, vid. Macr. Sat. 7, 5. & Scrib. Larg. c. 16.

* Euphrosyna, ae. f. [ex εὖ, bene, & φρῆν, mens, εὐφροσύνη, laetitia] *Burrage, or bugloss, so called because drank in wine it cheers the heart.* = Buglossum, Plin. 25, 40.

Euplea, ae. f. *An herb of a magical use*, Plin. 25, 81.

* † Euplocamus, a, um. [ex εὖ, bene, & πλόκαμος, cirrus. Them. πλέκω, plecto,necto, ἐνπλόκαμος, calamistratus] *Curled, trimmed.* Euplocamo digitis discerniculumque capillo, Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 155.

* Euresos, f. *A precious stone like an olive kernel*, Plin. 37, 58.

Eurinus, a, um. adj. *Eastern, of the east.* Incipit occidere ventus eurinus, Col. 11, 2.

Euripus, i. m. [ex εὖ & εὐρύς, quod facillè moveatur] (1) *An arm of the sea between Aeolis a port of Boeotia, and Euboea.* (2) Alfo *another in Sicily, which ebbs and flows seven times in twenty-four hours, or oftener.* (3) *A canal, a pool, or stand of water, a ditch, trench, or moat about a place; also an inlet, or small creek.* (1) Plin. 2, 99. (2) Cic. de Legg. 2, 1. (3) Suet. Caes. 39.

Euroaëquilo, ònis. m. ventus typhoniùs. Gr. *Ευροαῖλος*, vid. *Æt. Apost.* 27, 14. *A turbulent tempestuous wind, the north-east wind.* Caecias, Gell.

Euroauster, tri. m. *A south-east wind*, Col. 11, 2.

* Euroclydon, ònis. m. *id. quod Euroaëquilo.* [ab *Ευρος* & *κλύδων*, aestus, gurgis] Caecias, Gell.

Eurōnōtus, i. m. *A south-east wind*, Col. 11, 2. Vitr. 1, 6.

* Eurōtias, ae. m. *A precious stone, black, but with a kind of mould upon it*, Plin. 37, 58.

* Eurus, i. m. *Ευρος*. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἑω γέων, quod ab oriente fluat, Gell. (1) *The east wind.* (2) Meton. *The eastern parts.* (1) Eurus ad auroram recessit, *Or. Met.* 1, 61. (2) Valer. Flacc. 1, 538.

* Eurythmia, ae. f. [ex *εὖ*, bene, & *εὐθυμία*, concinnitas] *A graceful proportion and carriage of body*, Vitruv. 1, 2. Lat. Decens corporis motus, *Quint.* 1, 10.

* Eufchēme, adv. [ex *εὖ*, bene, & *σχῆμα*, forma, Them. *ἔχω*, habeo] *Handsomely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58. & Trin. 3, 1, 24. Lat. Decenter, decorè.

* Eusēbes, adj. [ex *εὖ*, bene, & *εἰβω*, veneror] *Pious, or devout.* Regem Ariobarzanem eusebem, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 2.

* Eusēbes. *A precious stone of which a seat was made at Tyre, in the Temple of Hercules*, Plin. 37, 58.

Evulgatio, ònis. f. *A publishing abroad*, Litt. ex Tac.

Evulgator, òris. m. verb. *A publisher*, Litt. ex Luc.

Evulgo, āre. act. *To publish, or spread abroad.* Civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, *Liv.* 9, 46.

Evulsio, ònis. f. verb. [ab *evello*] *A plucking, pulling, or drawing out.* Dentis evulsio, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22.

|| Evulsor, òris. m. verb. *He that plucks out*, Constit. + Qui evellit.

Evulsus, a, um. part. (1) *Pulled, or rooted up.* (2) *Also drawn out, or drained.* (1) *Excisa*, non evulsa arbor, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 4. (2) Palus evulsa, *Catull.* 66, 110. sed meliores libri habent *emulsa*.

* Euzōmos, f. vel euzōmon. n. [ex *εὖ* bene, & *ζωμός*, jus] *The herb rocket, so called because it gives a good taste in potage*, Plin. 20, 49. & Diosc. 2, 170.

E ante X.

EXCUR. excursio. EX. DO. AV. ex dono Augusti. EX. R. exactis Regibus. EX S. C. ex senatus consulto. EX S. D. ex senatus decreto.

Ex. praep. [à Graec. *ἐξ* vel *ἐκ*] (1) *Out of.* (2) *For, or by reason of.* (3) *By, or according to.* (4) *From, or by the efficient cause.* (5) *With.* (6) *Above, or before.* (7) *Of, or from a person.* (8) *Of, or from a place.* (9) *Of, before the matter.* (10) *Of, or in the part affected.* (11) *Of the distemper.* (12) *Of, among, or one of.* (13) *From, or since respecting time past.* (14) *From, respecting time to come.* (15) *In respect to, for the sake of.* (16) *Of, or from the former state.* (17) *After.* (1) Ex obliuione in tutum eduxi, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 7. (2) Ex amore hic admodum quàm faevus est! *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 43. Nec ex hoc aes alienum profitebor, *Cic.* (3) Ex foedere naves sociis imperatae, *Curt.* 3, 1, 20. (4) Malo ex principio magna familiaritas conflata est, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 35. (5) Ex aquâ pullis nasturtium apponitur, *Varr. R. R.* 3. Ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorant, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 17. (6) Ex aliis Gallis ei maximam fidem habebat, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 41. (7) Nemo ex me scibit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 39. (8) Ex Aethiopiâ est usque haec, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 18. (9) Simulacrum ex marmore, *Cic. pro Domo* 43. poculum ex auro, *Id. Verr.* 2, 35. (10) Laborare ex pedibus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 23. (11) Ex duritiâ alvi cubare, *Suet. Neron.* 34. (12) Tibi ex latronibus suis detulit principatum; *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3. (13) Ex eo die, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. Ex hoc sanguis ac pietas die colantur, *Sen. Thyest.* 510. (14) Vereor ne ex Cal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 9. (15) Facis ex tuâ dignitate, & è re publica, *Cic. ad Brut.* 4. (16) Juvenes fieri ex infantibus, *Lucret.* 1, 187. (17) Ex consulatu Hispaniam obtinuit, *Paterc.* 2, 78. Quod paucis ante annis ex praeturâ eam provinciam obtinuerat, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 31. ¶ Ex equo pugnare, *to fight on horseback*, Plin. 7, 57. Diem ex die expectare, *to look for from day to day*, *Cic.* Ex industriâ, *for the nonce*, *Liv.* 1, 56. Ex intervallo, *at some distance*, *Cic.* 4, 17. Ex transverso, *across*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 45. Ex usu, *useful*, *Ter.* Ex me nati, *my children.* Ex fratre, *my brother's*, *Plaut.* Ex se, *of his own*, *Id.* ¶ Many times with its case, it ought to be rendered adverbially, as, Ex animo, *heartily, from the heart*, *Cic.* Ex vero, *truly*, *Plaut.* Ex facili, *easily*, *Val. Max.* 6, 8, 6. Ex tuto, *safely*, *Id.* Ex aperto, *openly*, *Liv.* Ex commodo, *leisurely*, *Col.* Ex continenti, *immediately*, *Just.* Ex fide, *faithfully*, *Plin. jun.* Ex improvise, *suddenly, at unawares*, *Cic.* Ex necessitate, *necessarily*, *Id.* Ex occulto, *secretly*. Ex insidiis, *privily*, *Cic. Off.* Ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, ext. 2. Ex integro, *afresh, anew*, *Plin. jun.* Ex obliquo, *overthwart*, *Plin.* Ex ordine, *orderly, in order*, *VOL. II.*

Virg. Ex parte, *partly*, *Liv.* Ex professo, *professedly*, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 8. Ex supervacuo, *superfluously*, *Liv.* Ex vano, *foolishly, or without cause, also falsely*, *Id.* ¶ Ex in compolit. interdum negat, interdum auget, interdum in eadem voce contrarias admittit significationes. v. g. *Exarmare*, & armis privare; & armis instruere est. ¶ Ex ante vocales & h, & ante c, p, q, t, & f, retinet suum x; ut *exaro, exeo, exigo, exoleo, exuro, exhalo, excutio, exquiro, expeto, extraho, exsequor*, ante f, vertit in similem, ut *effero*. Ante reliquas, deposito ex fit e. Ex aliquando denotat materiam, unde res facta est. Signum Cupidinis è marmore, Hercules factus ex aere, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. Vide De.

Exaceratus, a, um. part. *Winnowed, cleansed from chaff*, *Liv. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Exacerbator, òris. m. verb. *He that grieves and galls*, *Lex. ex Tac.*

Exacerbatus, a, um. part. *Soured, provoked to anger, stirred up*, *Liv.* 29, 6. & *Suet. Tib.* 62.

|| Exacerbescio, ère. incept. *To wax angry*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 534. + Excandescio, *Cic.*

Exacerbo, āre. *To sowre, or provoke.* Atque eo quidem nomine omnes exacerbavit, *Suet. Galb.* 16. Vid. Exacerbatum.

Exacerbor, āri. pass. *To be sowred, or provoked.* Sed hoc magis exacerbatur, quod amittit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 5.

Exacero, āre. act. *To purge from chaff*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

|| Exacervans, tis. part. *Heaping up together*, *Amm.* + Coacervans, *Vett.*

Exacervatim. adv. *Heap by heap*, *Litt. ex Gell.* + Cumulatim, *Vett.*

Exacervatio, ònis. f. verb. *A heaping up together*, *Liv. ap. Litt.* + Coacervatio, *Cic.*

Exacervo, āre. act. *To heap, or gather together*, *Amm.* 23, 5. Coacervo, *Cic.*

Exacresco, ère. ui. incept. *To wax sowre, tart, or sharp*, *Col.* 12, 17.

Exacino, āre. act. *To pull, or press out the berries*, *Cato ap. Litt. sed q.*

Exacon. *One of the kinds of centauries*, *Plin.* 25, 31.

|| Exactè. adv. *Perfectly, exactly*, *Dig.* + Perfectè, accuratè, exquisitè, *Cic.*

Exactio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Exaction, a levying, or gathering of public money.* (2) *A driving out, or expelling.* (3) *A demanding, requiring, or dunning.* (1) Argentum coactum de publicis exactionibus, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 32. (2) Exactio regum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 9. (3) Ne extrema exactio nostrorum nominum expectetur, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 1.

Exactor, òris. m. verb. (1) *A gatherer, or receiver of money, a collector of taxes and tolls.* (2) *A driver out.* (3) *A nice person, a critic.* (1) Provincia conferta praefectis atque exactoribus, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 32. (2) Exactor regum, *Liv.* 9, 17. (3) Exactor disciplinae gravissimus, *Suet. Caes.* 65, 2. Exactor Latini sermonis molestissimus, *Id. de Clar. Gramm.* 22.

|| Exactrix, icis. f. verb. *She that gathers money*, *Aug.* + Quae exigit.

Exactum, i. n. *An exact, or absolute thing*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 3, 33.

Exacturus, a, um. part. *About to pass over, exact, &c.* Exacturi piacula, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 14. Conf. *Sil.* 7, 280.

Exactus, a, um. part. or, comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Passed over.* (2) *Thrust.* (3) *Driven out.* (4) *Hurried, plagued.* (5) *Exacted, demanded.* (6) *Perfectly done and finished.* (7) § Adj. *Almost spent.* (8) *Exact, perfect, firm, and steady.* (1) Exacta erat media aetas, *Liv.* Exactis mensibus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 139. (2) § Eat per artus ensis exactus meos, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 845. § Hasta cervice exactâ, *Ov. Met.* 5, 139. (3) Exacti reges, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. Exacta sereno coelo tempestas, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 475. exactae volucres, *Id.* 4, 633. (4) Orestes exactus furiis, *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 4, 70. (5) Pecunia exacta, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 84. Exactum satis poenarum, *Sen. Troad.* 286. (6) His demum exactis, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 6, 637. (7) Exactae jam aetatis Camillus erat, *Liv.* 6, 22. Exactâ aetate moriuntur, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 39. (8) Emendata, pulchra, & exactis minimum distantia carmina, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 172. ¶ Nihil exactius eruditiusve, *Mart.* 4, 42. Exactissimus vir, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 23, 5.

Exactus, ūs. m. verb. *A sale, or utterance.* Mercator opportunum mercis exactum invenit, *Quint. Decl.* 19.

Exacuendus, a, um. part. *To be sharpened.* Scilla medicamini nata, acetoque exacuendo, *Plin.* 19, 30.

Exacuens, tis. part. *Sharpening, exciting.* Exacuens varia ad conamina mentem, *Sil.* 7, 142.

Exacuo, ère. ui. ūtum. act. (1) *To whet, or sharpen.* (2) *To make a sharp edge, or point.* (3) *Met. To quicken, or clear.* (1) Dentes exacuit sus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 255. (2)

Exacuant alii vallos, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 264. (3) Scarabaei viridis natura contuentium visum exacuit, *Plin.* 29, 38.

Exacuor, i. pass. *To be sharpened*, *Met.* *To be incensed*. Plurimi exacuebantur propter prodigionis suspicionem, *Nep. Phoc. ult.*

5 Z

Exacutio,

EXA

Exacutio, ōnis. f. verb. *The pointing, or making of a thing sharp.* Calami excacutio, *Plin.* 17, 24.

Exacutus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Whetted, made sharp, or pointed.* *Plin.* 17, 27. = *Exacutior* in mucronem fastigiatus, *Id.* 18, 48.

Exadversum, adv. & exadversus. *Over against.* § *Exadversum* ei loco tonstrina est quaedam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 38. § *Exadversus* est fabrica, *Id. Adelp.* 4, 2, 46.

|| **Exadvocatus**, i. m. *One who has been an advocate.* Aug. 4. Qui fuit advocatus.

Exaedificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A building up, or making of a thing perfect.* Ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus & verbis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 15.

|| **Exaedificator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that buildeth, or perfecteth.* Firm. 4. Aedificator, *Vett.*

Exaedificatus, a, um. part. *Built up.* Exaedificatus mundus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 40. Villae in urbium modum exaedificatae, *Sall. B. Catil.* 12.

Exaedifico, āre. act. (1) *To build up.* (2) Met. *To finish and make an end.* (3) *Allo to cast out of the house.* (1) = Capitolium exaedificari atque effici potuit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 19. (2) & Ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35. (3) Exaedificasset me ex his aedibus, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 3.

|| **Exaequabilis**, e. adj. *Which may be made smooth.* Litt. ex Vitruv.

|| **Exaequamentum**, i. n. *An evening, or equalling.* Tert. 4. Exaequatio, *Liv.*

Exaequandus, a, um. part. *To be equalled.* Facta dictis exaequanda sunt, *Sall. B. J. c.* 3. Italiam ad jus civitatis nobiscum exaequandum confurgere passae non sunt, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1.

Exaequatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A levelling, or equalling.* Liv. 34, 4.

Exaequatus, a, um. part. *Made equal, smooth, plain, level, or in a line.* Exaequata belli certamina, *Lucr.* 5, 1295. Cortex cum cortice exaequatus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40.

Exaequo, āre. act. (1) *To make equal, or even, to make smooth, and plain.* (2) *Also to equalize.* (1) § Exaequare aliquem dignitate cum altero, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 3. Exaequat duos, licet impares sint, gladius, *Senec. Theb.* 630. (2) Nos exaequat victoria coelo, *Lucr.* 1, 80. vid. *Sil.* 14, 178.

Exaequor, āri, ātus. (1) Pass. *To be equalled.* (2) Dep. *To equal, to make, or count equal.* (1) Superiorem esse contra improbos minus est negotij, quam exaequari bonis, *Cic. ad Quir.* post reddit. 9. (2) Pisonem exaequamur avis, *Luc. in Pison.* 25. R. in hac notione occ.

Exaequans, tis. part. *Boiling up.* Mare exaequans, *Curt.* 6, 4, 19.

Exaequatio, ōnis. f. *A boiling, or seething, an enraging.* Solin. c. 11.

Exaequo, āre. neut. (1) *To boil, and cast up waves and surges.* (2) *To boil over as a pot doth.* (3) Met. *To be greatly moved, or in a great heat.* (1) Exaequatur fretum, *Curt.* 4, 2, 16. (2) Exaequatur acrius ignis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 867. (3) Mens exaequatur ira, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 798.

|| **Exaequosus**, a, um. *Boiling hot.* Met. troublesome, *Lex. ex Prud.* 4. Exaequans.

Exaevio, ire, ivi, & ii, itum. [ab ex & saevio] *To wax gentle and mild, to make an end of rage.* Dum reliquum tempestatis exaeviet, *Liv.* 30, 39. Rect. exsaevio.

|| **Exagens**, tis. *One who has been an agent.* Amm.

Exaggerandus, a, um. part. *To be heightened, or increased.* = Ad exaggerandam & amplificandam orationem, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 27.

Exaggerans, tis. part. *Heightening.* Rem familiarem omni ratione exaggerantes, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26.

Exaggeratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An heaping together, an increasing, or exaggerating, a building of a bulwark, or rampart.* Met. a raising up. (2) *A rhetorical heaping up of words.* (1) Apud Homerum ejusdem rei atque sententiae luculentia exaggeratio est, *Gell.* 13, 24. (2) *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 26.

|| **Exaggerator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that heaps up together.* Dig. 4. Qui exaggerat.

Exaggeratus, a, um. part. (1) *Heaped up, increased, amplified.* (2) *Enlarged, heightened.* (1) = Auctae atque exaggeratae fortunae, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 9. (2) Exaggerata altius oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 17.

Exaggero, āre. act. (1) *To heap up together.* (2) *To enlarge, or increase.* (3) *To amplify, or set off.* (4) *To aggravate.* (1) Exaggerando accumulare, *Plin.* 19, 41. (2) Qui magnas opes exaggerare quaerit omni vigilia, *Phaedr.* 3, 26. (3) Beneficium verbis exaggerare, *Cic. pro Planc.* 29. (4) Injuriam nostram exaggeramus, *Quint.* 6, 2.

Exaggeror, āri. pass. *To be heaped up, to be filled.* Caedi sylvas jubet, aggestaque humo ē montibus planitiem ramis impeditam exaggerari, b. e. impleri, *Curt.* 6, 12.

Exagitandus, a, um. part. *To be driven, hunted, &c.* Et lepus hic aliis exagitandus erit, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 662.

EXA

Exagitans, tis. part. *Harrassing, chasing, &c.* Exagitans immiti corde furor, *Catull.* 62, 94.

Exagitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stirring, or moving.* Lexicogr. ex Tac.

Exagitator, ōris. m. verb. *A vexer, a disquieter, a teaser, an evil speaker.* Exagitator omnium rhetorum, *Cic. Orat.* 13.

Exagitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Harrassed, driven out.* (2) *Bandied, tossed to and fro, canvassed.* (3) *Beaten with poles as in hunting.* (1) Disputationibus exagitatus, *Cic. Orat.* 3. Sedes suas patrias istius injuriis exagitati reliquerunt, *Id. Verr.* 3, 18. Ad te confugi exagitatus à cuncta Graecia, *Nep. Them.* 9. (2) Dissensio multos annos exagitata, *Cic. pro Sulla*, 21. Res exagitatae & in summam invidiam adductae, *Id. Ep. Fam.* 1, 1. (3) Exagitata sylva, *Mart.* 4, 66, 6.

Exagito, āre. act. (1) *To move.* (2) *To rouse, or hunt up.* (3) *To chase away.* (4) Met. *To disturb, or disquiet.* (5) *To provoke, or excite.* (6) *To pester, or terrify.* (7) *To discuss, or debate.* (1) Planctumque imitantibus alis exagitant Zephyros, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 515. (2) Exagitare lustra *Sil.* 8, 567. & 16, 553. (3) Exagitant & Lar & turba Diania fures, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 141. (4) Exagitet nostros manes, *Propert.* 2, 8, 19. Quis hic tumultus viscera exagitat mea? *Sen. Thyest.* 999. (5) Ne meum moerorem exagitem, *Cic. Att.* 3, 7. (6) Desertam rabidis clamoribus urbem exagitat, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 97. (7) Exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes & fallaciae, *Cic. pro Cluent.* ¶ Di exagitent me, si quicquam. Formula jurandi ap. *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 54.

Exagitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be roused, &c.* *Cic. Orat.* 8.

* **Exagōga**, ae. m. [ex iğ, ex, & āyo, ducō] *A carrier away, or exporter of goods.* *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 6.

* **Exagōgicus**, a, um. *Belonging to exportation.* Exagōgica, *custom for goods exported.* Ap. JCC.

Exalbescō, ēre. incept. *To wax pale and wan.* Si qui tremerent & exalbescerent motu mentis aliquo, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 15. Exalbescere in principiis dicendi, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 26. metu, *Ibid.* 3, 58.

Exalbidus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat pale, or white.* Folia exalbida, *Plin.* 24, 92. vina, *Id.* 23, 22.

Exalburno, āre. act. unde part. *Exalburnatus*, alburnum detraho. *To take out the fat, or fatty white that is in wood.* *Plin.* 16, 76. R. occ.

Exalgeo, ēre. *To be very cold.* Litt. ex *Lucr. sed q.*

|| **Exaltatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Highmindedness, pride.* Tert. 4. Superbia.

|| **Exaltator**, ōris. m. verb. *He that praiseth, or exalteth.* Aug. 4. Gloriosus, *Vett.*

|| **Exaltatus**, a, um. part. *Exalted.* *Erasm.* 4. Evectus *Cic.*

Exalto, āre. act. *To exalt, raise, or lift up.* || Met. *highly to praise.* Sulcum paulatim exaltare, *Col.* 3, 13. vix al. occ. 4. Promoveo, effero, laudo, &c.

Exaluminatus, a, um. part. *Clear, like alum, orient.* Uniones exaluminati coloris, *Plin.* 9, 56.

Exāmen, inis. n. (1) *A swarm of bees.* (2) *A flock.* (3) *A shoal.* (4) *A company.* (5) *Also the tongue, beam, or needle of a balance.* (6) Met. *Examination, or trial.* (1) Apum examen, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 44. apium, *Juv.* 13, 68. (2) pullorum, *Lucr.* 5, 1363. graculorum, *Plin.* 10, 41. (3) concharum, *Plin.* 9, 55. (4) infantium, *Plin. Paneg.* 26. juvenum, *Hor.* 1, 35, 31. (5) Jupiter ipse duas aequato examine lances sustinet, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 725. (6) Longae examina vitae poscam, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 103.

Exāminandus, a, um. part. *To be weighed, or examined.* Examinandum ipsi pondus relinquit, *Val. Max.* 3, 3, ext. 7.

|| **Exāminatē**. adv. iūs, comp. *Advisedly, considerately.* Amm. 25, 23. 4. Cautē, circumspectē, *Vett.*

|| **Exāminatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *An examination, or weighing, a trial at law, the cognizance taken by a magistrate.* Ulp. vid. & Vitruv. 10, 8.

|| **Exāminator**, ōris. m. verb. *An examiner.* Cod. 4. Inquisitor, *Cic.*

Exāminatus, a, um. part. *Weighed, examined.* Taleae ferreae ad certum pondus examinatae, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 12. Examinata est probitas, *Val. Max.* 2, 9, 1.

Exāmino, āre. act. (1) *To breed swarms as bees do.* (2) *To examine, or try, to try by weight.* (1) Examinant apes, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) Pondera verborum examinare, *Cic. Orat.* 8. Male verum examinat omnis corruptus iudex, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 8. Examinare decreta patrum, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 7. religionis momenta, *Id.* 1, 1, 8. = pondero, *Id.* = Perpendo, expendo, *Plin. jun.*

Exāminor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be weighed, or considered.* Quadam populari trutinā examinari, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38.

4. Exāmitum, i. n. *An amess, or robe for a priest.* Litt. ex Liv.

Examo, āre. act. ut deamo. *To love greatly.* Litt. ex Plaut.

Examurco,

Examurco, āre. act. unde pass. examurcor, āri. *To be cleansed from the mother, or dregs.* Dum coelestis vaporis flammis examurcatur, *Apul. Met.* 4. p. 118. † Defaeco.

† Examusātim. adv. *Diligently, exactly, Litt. ex Vett. vocab.* † Examuffim.

Examuffim. adv. *Exactly, by rule, very perfectly,* Plaut. *Amph.* 2, 2, 213. Examuffim rem laudare, *Id. Most.* 1, 2, 19.

‖ Exancillor, āri, ātus sum. dep. inusit. *To wait upon.* unde part. Falsis diis exancillata, *Tert. Apol.* 17. † Ancillor.

Exancio, āre. *Vid.* Exantlo.

Exanguis, e. adj. *Lifeless, pale.* *Vid.* Exanguis.

Exangulus, a, um. adj. *Without corners,* *Litt. ex Vi-truv.*

Exanimālis, e. adj. (1) *Killing.* (2) *Without soul, or life.* (1) Curae exanimales, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 2. (2) Illum exanimalem faxo, si convenero, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 7.

Exanimātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A being troubled in mind, solititude, disheartening.* = Ne in perturbationes atque exanimatio-nes incidamus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 36. Exanimatio est metus subsequens & quasi comes pavoris, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 8. Exanimatio exercitūs, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 6.

‖ Exanimātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that affrighteth, or discourageth,* *Dig.* † Qui exanimat, perturbat, deterret.

Exanimātus, a, um. part. (1) *Troubled in mind, astonished, amazed.* (2) *Stunned, struck dead.* (3) *Faint, out of breath.* (4) *Without heart, as if dead.* (1) Exanimatus metu, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 33. (2) Foemina nimio gaudio exanimata, *Liv.* 22, 7. Exanimata est ad primum conspectum redeuntis, *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 2. (3) Quem ego nunc credo toto me oppido exanimatum quaerere, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 5. Curfu ac lassitudine exanimati, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 23. (4) Exanimatum amittat domum, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 3, 10.

Exanimis, e. adj. (1) *Astonished, lifeless, heartless.* (2) *Dead.* (1) Audiit exanimis foror, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 672. (2) Exanimis artus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 53. Exanime corpus, *Val. Max.* 9, 9, 2. Datūque tumulo debita exanimis tulit, *Sen. Troad.* 604.

Exānimo, āre. act. [*ab ex & animus, vel anima*] (1) *To astonish, to stun.* (2) *To kill.* (1) Oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 17. (2) Taxo se exanimavit, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 30. Multos exanimavit rigor nivis, *Curt.* 7, 3, 13.

Exānimo, āri, ātus. pass. *To be stunned, or killed.* Gravi vulnere exanimari, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30. Ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est, *Nep. Epam.* 9.

Exānimus, a, um. adj. *id. quod exanimis.* Exanimus auro corpus vendebat, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 488. Domus corporibus exanimis complebatur, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13.

Exanio, āre. [*ab ex & sanies*] *To squeeze out matter, or corruption,* *Cels.* 5, 27. *rest.* exsanio.

Exānior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be squeezed out as corrupted,* *Col.* 12, 47. *Rest.* exsanior.

Exante. praep. *vel ex ante.* Exante diem non. Jun. *before the nones of June,* *Cic. Att.* 3, 17. Supplicatio indicta est exante diem quintum *Id. Oct. Liv.* 45, 2.

* Exanthēmāta, um. pl. n. [*ex ē, & ādos, flos*] *The measles, or small-pox, wheals, or pushes in a man's skin,* *Med.*

Exantlātus, a, um. part. *Pumped out, exhausted, spent; also endured, undergone, and performed.* Multa dictu gravia corpore exantlato atque animo pertuli, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. *vid.* & *Acad.* 4, 33.

* Exantlo, āre. act. *proprie sentinam exhaurire, ἀντλία, sentina, ἔξαντλῶ al. ἔξαντλῶ, exhaurire, [ab ex & ἀντλῶ, i. e. ἀντλῶ, sustollere]* (1) *To draw out, to empty.* (2) *Met. To suffer, sustain, endure, or overcome with great pain.* (1) § Exantlare vinum poculo, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 116. *ubi al. exanciare.* (2) Labores, corpus, annos exantlare, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30. *Tusc.* 1, 49, &c.

‖ Exapto, āre. act. *To fit, or make ready.* Magno Deo coronas exaptat, *Apul. Met.* 11. p. 393. † Apto usitatus.

Exaptus, a, um. adj. *Very apt and fit, well compacted,* *Lucr.* 4, 827.

‖ Exaratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plowing, Met. a writing,* *Sidon.* 9, 335. † Aratio, scriptio, *Cic.*

Exārator, ōris. m. verb. *A plower, writer, engraver, or scraper out,* *Plin. adscribit Litt. sed q.*

Exārātus, a, um. part. *Plowed, defaced, digged up in plowing,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 23. *vid.* *Suet. Neron.* 52.

* Exarchus, i. m. [*ex ē, & ἀρχή, imperium*] *The emperor's viceroy of Italy so called, whose residence was at Ravenna, Hist. med. aevi.*

Exardeo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To be on fire, or all in a flame.* (2) *To be, or wax very fierce, or hot, to burn, or be very vehement.* (3) *Met. To become terrible.* (1) Igneis exarsit facibus, *Sen. Thyest.* 171. *Met.* Exarsit dies, *Mart.* 3, 67, 6. (2) Exardere vehementius adversus delictum servi, *Valer. Max.* 4, 1, ext. 2. § Exardere irā, *Liv.* § in iras,

Mart. Spect. 9. § contra aliquem, *Cic. in necem patriae parentis, Val. Max.* 6, 8, 4. § ad spem libertatis, *Id.* (3) Totāque jam sparsis exarserat insula monstis, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 248.

Exardescens, tis. *Glowing hot,* *Plin.* 17, 57.

Exardesco, ēre. incept. *To grow hot, Met. to be very desirous.* § Exardescere iracundiā, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. § ad aliquid, *Id. Philipp.* 4, extr. ad aliquem, *Id.*

Exaresio, eri, factus. *To be made dry, to be dried up,* *Plin.* 26, 66.

Exarēno, āre. act. unde exarenor. pass. *To purge from sand and gravel,* *Plin.* 33, 20.

Exāreo, ēre, ui. neut. & exaresco, ēre. (1) *To be, or wax dry.* (2) *To wither.* (3) *To pine, to decay, and wear away, to fall away.* (4) *To wear out of mind and esteem.* (1) Exaruerunt amnes, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 19. (2) = Sole & vento ficcari & exarescere, *Col.* 11, 2. (3) § Neque dum exarui ex amoenis rebus & voluptariis, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 46. § Exarere diuturnā miseriam, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 16. (4) Vetus urbanitas exaruit, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 24. Exaruerunt orationes Galbae, *Id. de Glar. Orat.* 21.

Exāresco, ēre. incept. *To become dry, &c.* *Col.* 3, 11. *Vid.* Exāreo.

‖ Exarmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disarming, or taking away of harness,* *Veg.*

Exarmātus, a, um. part. *Disarmed, wanting armour.* *Sen. Conf. ad Helv. extr.* Mens nullis venenis potandi exarmata, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 310. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 307.

Exarmo, āre. act. *To unarm, or disarm, Met. to weaken.* Longinum manibus coercent atque exarmant, *Tac.* 1, 31. Exarmare taurum, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 597. accusationem, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 29. serpentes veneno, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 411.

Exarmor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disarmed.* & Dum frater exarmatur, armatus mane, *Sen. Phoen. five Theb.* 482.

Exāro, āre. act. (1) *To receive, or get by plowing.* (2) *To plow up, to dig up.* (3) *Catachrest. To furrow.* (4) *Met. To write, or indite, to scribble, to scrawl.* (1) Patres tantum labore suo frumenti exarabant, *Cic. in Verr.* 5, 38. (2) Exarare sepulcra, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 23. radices, *Plin.* 17, 30. (3) Frontem senectus exarat, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 3. (4) = Cum scriberem contra Epicureos, exaravi nescio quid ad te, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 18. Id ipsum his versibus exaravi, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 7, 6. & Exarare ponimus, cum designamus aliquid a nobis, vel negotiorum magnitudine oppressis, vel fastidiosis & negligenter, lentēque non tam bene scriptum, quam quoquo modo excidisse, *Dol.*

Exarsurus, a, um. part. *About to burn out.* Majus bellum exarsurum, *Just.* 22, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 33. & 40, 35.

Exarticūlo, āre. act. *To put out of joint, Lex. ex Cels.*

Exartuō, āre. act. *To joint, or carve as we do meat. leg. in part. exartuatus, a, um. Vid. Bosium ad Cic. Epist. ad Attic.* 7, 2.

Exasciātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that heweth out rudely,* *Boet.* † Qui exasciat.

Exasciātus, a, um. part. *Rough hewed, squared out, begun in a rough draught.* Jam exasciatum est hoc opus, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 90. unde aliquid auctorit. accedit &.

Exascio, āre. act. *asciā seco.* *To rough hew, to chip with an ax.*

Exasperatio, ōnis. f. *A making sharp.* Lipara ad intertrigines & exasperationem mirifica, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 86.

Exasperaturus, a, um. *About to exasperate, or vex.* Si qua sunt quae exasperatura eorum animos sunt, *Cels.* 3, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 24.

Exasperātus, a, um. (1) *Sharpened.* (2) *Met. Vexed.* (1) *Cels.* 5, 13. (2) Neque convenit aestu medio exasperatas apes laceffiri, *Col.* 9, 15. Exasperatos animos inflammare, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 1. *Vid.* Exaspero. Mare fluctibus exasperatum, *Liv.* 37, 12.

Exaspero, āre. act. *valde asperum facio.* (1) *To make sharp, or rough,* (2) *To whet.* (3) *Met. To make angry, to vex, to exasperate.* (1) Triton exasperat undas, *Ov. Am.* 2, 11, 27. (2) Saxo exasperat ensē, *Sil.* 4, 19. (3) & Ad quorum primum adventum exasperati animi, mox placido sermone leniti sunt, *Liv.* 28, 25. Exasperare majorem civitatis partem, *Val. Max.* 6, 5, 3.

Exasperor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made sharp, &c.* Nitro & aceto locus exasperatur, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 101. lingua, *Id.* c. 55.

Exassessor, ōris. m. *One who hath been an assistant on the bench,* *Amm.* † Quondam assessor, *Cic.*

Exātiatus, a, um. part. *Satiated, glutted, cloyed.* Corda exatiata cruore, *Sil.* 16, 542. clade domus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 542. *Rest.* exsatiatus.

Exatio, āre. act. [*ab ex & satio*] *To satisfy, satiate, cloy, glut.* Cruore exatiare enses, *Sil.* 7, 535. *Rest.* exsatio.

Exatior, āri, ātus. pass. *Populum Romanum ne morte quidem P. Scipionis exatiari dixit, Liv.* 38, 54. *Vid.* Exsator.

Exatūrāndus, a, um. part. *To be glutted.* Visceribus veniebat bellua ponti exaturanda meis, *Ov. Met.* 5, 19. *Rest.* exsaturor.

‖ Exatūratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A satiating, or glutting,* *Firm.*

Exatūrator,

Exatūrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that feedeth, or satisfieth,* Litt. ex Hyg.
 Exatūratus, a, um. part. *vel exsaturatus. Glutted.* Exsaturata libido, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 35. Juno odiis, Virg. Aen. 7, 298.*
 Exatūrō, āre. act. [*ab ex & saturo*] *To fill an hungry stomach, Met. to satisfy a greedy mind. Animum alicujus supplicio exaturare, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. Vid. Exsaturo.*
 Exauctoramentum, i. n. *Appian. & exauctoratio, Vulg. & exauctoritas, Coel. a disbanding. + Missio.*
 Exauctoratus, a, um. part. *Cashiered, put out of office, discharged, dismissed, put out of pay and service, disbanded.* Exauctorati tribuni, *Tac. Hist. 1, 20, 5. Exercitus velut exauctoratus morte ducis, Liv. 25, 20. Milites exauctoratos dimisit, Id. 36, 40.*
 Exauctorō, āre. act. *To discharge one from his place, to put out of commission, to cashier a soldier, to disband, to dismiss out of service. (1) either with disgrace. (2) or honour. (3) To excuse from all military service, except fighting. (1) Vid. Ulp. lege, § 2. Dig. & Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5. (2) & De legendo vel exauctorando milite, Suet. Tib. 30. Bello inutilis exauctoravit, magnificentissimeque donatos dimisit, Curt. 10, 4, 7. (3) Vid. Tac. Ann. 1, 36. Ubi observetur quomodo differant. Miles missus, & Exauctoratus.*
 Exaudiens, tis. part. *Hearing perfectly. Haec quassa adhuc voce subdeficiens vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 20.*
 Exaudio, īre, īvi, itum. act. (1) *To hear perfectly. (2) To hear. (3) To regard. (1) Ut omnes exaudiant, clarissimā voce dicam, Cic. pro Sulla, 12. (2) Quae exaudio, dissimulare non possum, Cic. Catil. 4, 7. (3) Preces supplicis exaudi, Ov. Met. 13, 856. Exaudire verba juris civilis, Val. Max. 5, 2, 8. Quod imperatur, omnes exaudiunt, Curt. 3, 2, 14.*
 Exaudior, i. pass. *To be heard perfectly. Quando vox exaudiri non poterat, Curt. 4, 37.*
 Exauditus, a, um. part. (1) *Heard. (2) Granted. (3) Regarded. (1) Clamor exauditus, Ad. Herenn. 2, 5. (2) Vota numinibus exaudita malignis, Juven. 10, 111. (3) Ridebit monitor non exauditus, Flor. Ep. 3, 20, 14. Conf. Stat. Theb. 11, 616.*
 Exaugeo, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To increase much. Concurrent multae opiniones, quae mihi animum exaugeant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3. Benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 9.*
 Exauguratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unhallowing. Exauguratio facellorum, Liv. 1, 55. R. occ.*
 Exaugurātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that unhalloweth, Litt. ex Tac.*
 Exauguratus, a, um. part. *Unhallowed, made common, Litt. ex Liv.*
 Exauguro, āre. act. *To unhallow, to profane what was hallowed. & Exaugurare sana, quae inaugurata fuerant, Liv. 1, 55.*
 Exauspicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unlucky beginning of a thing, Litt. ex Liv.*
 Exauspico, āre. *To do a thing unfortunately, or have ill luck, to come forth in an ill hour. & Exauspicavi ex vinculis, nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, fin.*
 Exalisto, āre. act. *To sling stones at one, to shoot out of a cross-bow, Met. to cozen one, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 10. & Fabricavit ex nomine Ballionis Comicus.*
 Exbibō, ēre. *To drink, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19.*
 || Exbromo, āre. act. *To pick off the filth. Exbromare rapas, Apic. 6, 2.*
 || Excaecatio. f. verb. *A blinding, or making blind, Arnob. + Occaecatio, Cic. ap. Non.*
 Excaecātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh blind, Litt. ex Plin.*
 Excaecatus, a, um. part. (1) *Blinded. (2) Met. Stopped up. (1) Plin. 29, 38. (2) Flumina profiliunt, aut excaecata residunt, Ov. Met. 15, 272. Excaecata itinera pituitae, Cels. 7, 7.*
 Excarco, āre. act. (1) *To make blind, to put out one's eyes. (2) Met. To deprive one of one's reason. (3) To stop, or choke. (4) To hide. (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) Num ergo is nos excaecat, aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Acad. 4, 23. (3) Limus venas excaecat in undis, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 2, 17. (4) Excaecata itinera pituitae, Cels. 7, 7.*
 Excalceandus, a, um. part. *About to have one's shoes pulled off. Ut sibi pedes praeberet excalceandos, Suet. Vitell. 2.*
 Excalceatus, a, um. part. *Unshod, barefooted. Excalceatus ire coepit ad coenam, Mart. 12, 89.*
 Excalceo, āre. act. *To pull off one's shoes. Vid. Excalceandus.*
 Excalceor, āri. pass. *To have one's shoes pulled off. Ut nunquam excalcearetur, Patere. 2, 41.*
 Excalefacio, *vel excalfacio, ēre, feci, factum. act. To make very hot. Picis natura excalfacit, Plin. 24, 23.*
 Excalfactio, ōnis. f. verb. *A heating, or making hot, Plin. 31, 45.*

Excalfactor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh hot, Lex. ex Plin.*
 Excalfactorius, a, um. adj. *That heateth, or is apt to heat. Excalfactoria vis, Plin. 25, 95. Vini natura excalfactoria, Id. ibid.*
 Excalfio, ēri, factus. *To be made hot. Cum quid siccari excalfierive opus sit, Plin. 24, 28.*
 Excalso, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [*ab ex & scalpo*] *To scratch, or claw, to ingrave, or cut in. Excalpere signum ex lapide, Quint. 2, 9.*
 Excaltus, a, um. part. *Ingraved, or cut in, Cato, 18, 1.*
 || Excambium, i. n. *An exchange, a changing one thing for another. Vulgō receptum, at veteribus inauditum.*
 Excandefacio, ēre, feci, factum. *To make very hot, white, or angry. & Excandefacere annonam, to make victuals very dear, to raise the price of corn, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*
 Excandefcentia, ae. f. *Great heat, or anger. Excandefcentia est ira nascens & modō existens, Cic. 4, 9.*
 Excandescō, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To wax very hot. (2) Met. To be very angry, to be in a fume. Cū bitumen additum est, excandescet, Cato, c. 95. (2) Id postquam rescit, excanduit, Coel. ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 12. Sic dii spreti excandescunt, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11.*
 Excantatus, a, um. part. *Charmed out of its place. Sidera excantata voce Thessalā, Hor. Epod. 5, 45.*
 Excanto, āre. act. (1) *To enchant, to charm. (2) By enchanting to bring from, or out of a place. (1) Veneficus hanc excantat tibi familiam, Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 71. (2) Clausas excantare puellas, Propert. 3, 3.*
 Excarnificatus, a, um. part. *Quartered, or hewed in pieces. Anaxarchus à Cyprio Tyranno excarnificatus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33.*
 Excarnifico, āre. act. (1) *To quarter, or cut in pieces. (2) To torment, or vex. (1) Vid. Excarnificor. (2) Res comminiscere, ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9.*
 Excarnificor, āri, atus. pass. *To be quartered, &c. Minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus atque confectus est, Suet. Vitell. 17.*
 || Excastratus, a, um. part. *Gelt, spaded, Gell. 9, 9. Benefacit sinapi ex aceto tritum, & non excastratum, Scrib. Larg. 1, 9.*
 Excavatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making hollow. Excavatio ex casu stillicidii rotunda est, Sen. N. 2, 4, 3.*
 Excavatus, a, um. part. *Made hollow. Trulla excavata cum manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 6, 27. Loca excavata, Sen. Ep. 90.*
 Excavo, āre. act. *To make hollow. Hirundines ripas excavant, Plin. 10, 49.*
 Excēdens, tis. part. *Departing, Euphem. Dying, exceeding, &c. Procul horruit Aeson excēdens, Val. Flacc. 1, 826. Excedentia supra rationem, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 19.*
 Exceditur. imperf. *It is departed. Excessum est, Liv. 24, 3.*
 Excēdo, ēre, fsi, fsum. neut. (1) *To depart, to go forth, or out. (2) To be gone, and worn out. (3) To go, come, or arrive at last. (4) Per Euphemismum. To die. (5) Act. To exceed, to surmount, or surpass. (1) = Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Catil. 2, 1. § Excedere acie, § ex acie, Liv. è memoriā, Id. 26, 13. patriā, Val. Max. § in locum, Cic. foribus, tectis, Ov. (2) Neque adhuc de pectore caedis excessere notae, Ov. Met. 6, 670. (3) Ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. Excessit ad clarissimum lumen gloriae, Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 1. Excesserunt in tantum amplitudinis opes, Id. 2, 9, 1. (4) Cū is excessisset, qui caedi, &c. Cic. post redit. in Sen. 3. (5) Excedere magnitudinem hominum, Plin. 6, 24. Excedere modum, Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 1. legitimum obtinendi imperii tempus, Id. 5, 4, 3. Excessitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum, Ov. Met. 7, 166.*
 Excellens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. fsumus, sup. (1) *High, rising, topping. (2) Met. Excelling, in good, or evil, surmounting. (3) Excellent. (1) Oppidorum magna pars excellentibus locis constituta, Hirt. B. Hist. 8. Grumus est excellens naturā, Ibid. (2) Nihil Alcibiade fuit excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus, Nep. in vita ejus. 1. Excellens bellicis operibus, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. opibus, Id. 4, 8, ext. 2. scientiā juris, Id. 8, 2, 2. Vir excellenti virtute, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. (3) Excellentissima virtus justitia, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. = perfectus, praestans.*
 Excellenter. adv. *Excellently, passing well. Fortiter excellentēque gesta sunt, Cic. Offic. 1, 18. Excellenter pronunciare, Nep. Attic. 1.*
 Excellentia, ae. f. *Excellence, excellency. Animi excellentia, Cic. Offic. 1, 5. Magnā cum excellentiā, Ibid. 28.*
 Excello, ēre, ui, fum. neut. [*ab ex & antiq. cello*] (1) *To be high, to ascend. (2) To excel, to pass, to surmount. (3) Met. To lift up on high, to raise aloft. (1) Vid. Excello, n. 1. (2) = Uti is gloriā maximē excellat, qui virtute plurimū praestet, Cic. pro Planc. 25. Excellit urbs virtute*

virtute arinisque, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 2. § Excellere aliis, super alios, inter alios praeter caeteros, *Cic.* (3) Excellere aimum, *Cato ap. Gell.* 7, 3. sed fortasse vel figuratè vel antiq.

Excelsè, adv. ius. comp. simè, sup. *Haughtily, loftily, on high, highly.* = Excelsus magnificentiùsque & dicet & sentiet, *Cic. Orat.* 34. Sparta excelsissimè floruit, *Paterc.* 1, 6. Si vitis scandit excelsius, *Col.* 4, 1.

Excelsitas, ātis. f. (1) *Height, loftiness.* (2) *Haughtiness, nobleness.* (1) Nec ulla florum excelsitas major, *Plin.* 21, 11. Haemi montis excelsitas, *Id.* 4, 1. (2) = Excelsitas animi & magnitudo, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 5.

Excelsus, a, um. adj. or. comp. simus. sup. [ab ex & celsus] (1) *High, tall, lofty.* (2) *Met. Noble, stately.* (1) Mons excelsus, *Plin.* 12, 30. Arces excelsae, *Luc.* 3, 462. (2) = Natura finxit te magnum & excelsum, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 29. Princeps omnibus excelsior, *Plin. Paneg.* 94. Excelsior mortali specie, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 1. In excelsissimis rupibus, *Plin.* 10, 7. Excelsissima victoria, *Paterc.* 2, 96, 3. Coelitus excelsissimus, *Sen. Thyest.* 911.

Exceptans, tis. part. *Taking up.* Videat aliquem barbatus mullos exceptantem de piscinā, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. Eos ipse rursus singulos exceptans, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 47.

† Exceptatio, onis. f. *A receiving often, Pacuv.*

Exceptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab excipio] (1) *An exception, or clause, restraining, in some point, a generality.* (2) *Also an exception required by the defendant, to be made in the form of a process, or suit.* (3) *A demur.* (1) Neque te patiar cum exceptione laudari, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1. Sinè exceptione laboris, aut temporis, *Id. Fam.* 6, 5. (2) *Cic. de Invent.* 2, 57. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

Exceptitius, a, um. adj. *That is taken, or received, kept back, or excepted, Plin.* 18, 20.

Exceptiuncula, ae. f. *A small exception, Sen. Ep.* 20.

Excepto, āre. freq. [ab excipio] *To take, or draw in, gather, or receive often.* Exceptant leves auras, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 274. Per pectora saevas exceptat mortes, *Sil.* 9, 369.

Excepto. in morem adv. *Except, unless, saving, Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 50.

Exceptor, ōris. m. verb. *A notary, one that writes one's words as he speaks them, Ap. recent.*

|| Exceptorius, a, um. part. *That will receive, or except, Ulp. Dig.* 33, 7, 8.

Excepturus, a, um. part. *About to receive. Exceptura* natatus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 25. *Conf. Liv.* 36, 5.

Exceptus, a, um. part. [ab excipior] (1) *Excepted.* (2) *Received, welcomed, entertained.* (3) *Taken prisoner.* (4) *Taken, or understood.* (1) Regiā causā exceptā, caeteris in rebus, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. (2) Exceptus hospitio, *Val. Max.* 9, 6, 3. Excepti benignissimè hospites, *Id.* 4, 8, ext. 2. Excepti pluribus ferculis, *Petron. c.* 2. (3) Cū descendisset ad littus, penè exceptus est, *Suet. Aug.* 16. Viator à latronibus exceptus, *Cels. in praef.* (4) Id aliter à proximis exceptum est, *Suet. Tib.* 11.

|| Excerebratus, a, um. part. *He that wants brains, or is witless, Sidon.*

Excernicūlum, *A sieve to purge grain, lime, or other things, a sieve, Litt. unde non dicit.* † Cribrum, *Plin.*

Excerno, ēre, crēvi, cretum. act. (1) *To sift, purge, or sieve.* (2) *To hawk, or spit up.* (3) *To void by stool.* (1) *Col.* 2, 21. (2) Modò parum excernere aegros, modo nimium dicunt, *Cels. in praefat.* (3) Πυλῶν Graeci vocant, quoniam portae modo, in inferiores partes, ea, quae excreturi sumus, emittit, *Cels.* 4, 1.

Excernor, i. pass. *To be hawked, or spit up, Cels.* 2, 4.

Excerpens, tis. part. *Picking out. Excerpens femina* pomis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 272.

Excerpo, ēre, pſi, ptum. act. [ab ex & carpo] (1) *To pick out, to take out, or choose.* (2) *Also to exempt.* (1) Tu id, quod boni est, excerpis, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 17. vid. & *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10. Excerpere nomina è tabulis, *Liv.* 24, 18. (2) Me illorum, dederim quibus esse poetas, excerpam numero, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 40.

Excerpor, i, ptus. pass. *To be picked, or taken out, &c.* Excerpi à rege omnem nobilitatis indolem animadvertit, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 2.

Excerpta, orum. n. pl. *Things picked, or culled out, Sen. Ep.* 33.

|| Excerptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A picking, or culling out. Gell.* 17, 21.

|| Exceptor, ōris. m. *A picker, or culler, Ulp. Dig.* 19, 2, 19.

Excerptus, a, um. part. *Chosen, or picked out. Excerptus è numero Caesarum, Sen.*

Excēssis, pro excesseris, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 21.

Excessurus, a, um. part. *About to exceed, or depart.* Neque excessurum eum putabat, *Hirt. B. Al.* 65. Jurejurando obstrinxit, se non excessurum, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

Excessus, ūs. m. verb. [ab excedo] (1) *Excess, going out, departure.* (2) *Absol. Death, decease, ἐξοχμός.* (3) *A standing out, a hanging over.* (4) *Also a digression.* (5) *A deviation, an aberration.* (1) & Excessus è vitā, & in vitā man-

fio, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. (2) Excessus Augusti, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 14, 3. (3) *Litt. ex Suet.* (4) Quid audentius illo longissimo Demosthenis excessu? *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26. (5) Minuti à pudore excessus puniebantur, *Val. Max.* 8, 2, 7.

Excetra, ae. f. hydra, serpens. [ab excreſco] *A viper, or serpent, whose head being cut off, three rose up in the place of it; also any other serpent, vid. Serv. ad Virg. Aen.* 6. Item verbum maledicendi, seu convicia jaciendi. *Vid. Liv.* 39, 11. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2. & *Id. Cas.* 3, 5, 19.

Excidendus, a, um. part. *To be pulled down, or destroyed.* Africanus in excidendā Numantiā reipublicae profuit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 22.

Excidio, ōnis. f. [ab excidendo] Excidionem facere oppidis, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 2. ubi al. libb. habint excidionem ab excindendo.

Excidium, i. n. & excidium. [ab excindendo, M. nam secunda est brevis, ut in excidi] (1) *The sacking of a city.* (2) *Ruin, destruction.* (1) Istria trium oppidorum excidio pacata est, *Liv.* 41, 15. Satis una superque vidimus excidia, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 643. (2) Excidium legionum, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 61, 2.

Excido, ēre, di. neut. [ab ex & cado] (1) *To fall out, or away.* (2) *To fail, or perish.* (3) *To fail, or forget.* (4) *To be forgotten, to slip out of memory.* (5) *To scape out of.* (6) *To dissent.* (1) = Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. Excidit tumor corde, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 654. (2) Magnis excidit ausis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 328. (3) Sensibus ereptis mens excidit, *Catull.* 64, 25. (4) Excidere è memoriā, *Liv.* 27, 3. Quae cogitatio cū mihi non omnino excidisset, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. & Excidentes unius verbi admonitione in memoriam reponuntur, *Quint.* 1, 11. (5) Vinculis excidit, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 480. (6) Ego ab Archilocho excido, *Lucil.* ¶ Excidere formulā, *to be cast in his suit, Suet. Claud.* 14.

Excido, ēre, di. sum. act. [ab ex & caedo] (1) *To cut out.* (2) *To cut down, to hew.* (3) *Met. To destroy, to sack, and rase.* (4) *To abolish and root out.* (1) Columnas rupibus excidunt, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 433. (2) Sylvas excidere, *Lucr.* 5, 1065. (3) Domus inimicorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 44. (4) Si ex rerum naturā non possum evellere, ex animo quidem certè excidere, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 18.

Excidor, i. pass. *To be cut up. Exciditur cespes, Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 7.

Excians, tis. part. *Raising, or stirring up. Exciente* buccinā Tritone argenteo, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

Exciseo, vi. *To raise, or stir up. Liberiorem poenitentiam solitudo exciebat, Curt.* 8, 7.

Excindendus, a, um. *To be cut out, to be destroyed.* Haec tibi est excindenda lingua, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. sed variant lectiones. *Rediūs excindendus.*

Excindo, ēre, di, sum. act. [ab ex & scindo] (1) *To cut out, or down.* (2) *To rase, to overthrow, root out, or abolish.* (1) Excindere linguam, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. Excindere arborem, *Id.* (2) Numantiam excindes, *Cic. Samn. Scip.* 2. Excindere gentem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 137. domos, *Id.* 12, 643. *Rediūs excindo.*

Excindor, i, flus. pass. *To be cut off, or rased.* Vidi-mus templum inflammari, excindi, fucitari, *Cic. pro Milon.* 33. *Rediūs excindor.*

Excingo, ēre, xi. *To ungird, to despoil.* Purpureā talos excinxerat ora, *Catull.* 62, 308. ubi al. incinxerat.

Excinctus, a, um. part. *Spoiled, Litt. ex Sil.*

Excio, ire, iſi, itum. act. [ab ex & cio] (1) *To call out.* (2) *To raise up, to waken, to rouse.* (3) *To summon, to challenge.* (1) Quis homo tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit subito foras? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. (2) § Exire aliquem somno, vel ex somno, *Liv.* terrorem, *Id.* 10, 4. (3) Hostem ad dimicandum excire, *Liv.* 2, 30. ¶ lacrymas alicui, *to make one weep, Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 114.

Excior, iri, itus. pass. *To be called, to be raised, &c.* Exciri in pugnam, *Luc.* 6, 11.

Excipiendus, a, um. part. *To be received, excepted, &c.* Linquor, & ancillis excipienda cado, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 130.

Excipiens, tis. part. *Excepting, &c. Cic. de Div.* 1, 6. *writing in short-hand.* Excipiens longas novā per compendia voces, *Manil.* 4, 199.

Excipio, ēre, ēpi, eptum. act. [ab ex & capio] (1) *To receive.* (2) *To take up.* (3) *To take upon him.* (4) *To entertain, or welcome.* (5) *To except.* (6) *To entrap, to catch, to ensnare, to surprise.* (7) *To gather, to catch water, or blood, &c.* (8) *To hear, to listen after.* (9) *To succeed, or follow.* (10) *To pull out.* (11) *Notis excipere, to write in short hand what another speaketh.* (12) *To sustain, or bear off.* (13) *To answer.* (1) Excipit ictus galeā, *Ov. Met.* 12, 375. (2) Illunc hodiè excepi vidulum, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 140. Tarquinium moribundum qui circa erant, exceperunt, *Liv.* 1, 40. Excipere tellure cadentem, *Stat. sc. recens natum more prisco.* (3) & Omnes labores te excipere video, timeo ut sustineas, *Cic. Terentiae.* (4) Gratium erat cunctis, quod senatum osculo exciperes, *Plin. Paneg.* 23. Excipere aliquem paterno sinu, *Sen. Med.* 284. hospitio, *Valer. Max.* 5, 1, 1.

¶ Excipere oculos, *to delight the eyes*, Plin. 16, 53. (5) ¶ Hos ego homines excipio & secerno libenter, Cic. Catil. 4, 7. (6) Excipere aprum fruticeto, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12. Met. aliquem cautum, Virg. Aen. 3, 332. (7) Hunc aiunt excepiisse sanguinem paterā, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 11. (8) Mittebat, qui rumores Africanos exciperent, & ad se referrent, Cic. pro Deiot. 9. (9) Turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61. Excipit Pompilius Numam Tullus Hostilius, Flor. 1, 3, 1. (10) Excipere dentes, Cels. 7, 12. (11) Notis velocissimè excipere solitus, Suet. Vespas. 3. (12) Tela unus pro universis excepi, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 9. (13) Tum sic excepit regia Juno, Virg. Aen. 4, 114. vid. & Ov. Met. 7, 681.

Excipior, i, eptus. pass. *To be received, &c. passim leg.*
 ¶ Excipulae, arum. pl. f. *Wicker snares to catch fish in, weels, snatches*, Jun. sed melioris auctorit. est
 Excipulus, i. m. [ab excipiendis rebus] *An instrument to take, or catch any thing in, a weel, a snatch, and probably any vessel whatsoever to save and receive any thing in*, vid. Plin. 9, 38. & 25, 38.

¶ Excipuus, a, um. adj. *Excipuum quod excipitur; ut praecipuum quod ante capitur, what is taken, or received, Fests.*

† Excisatus, a, um. *Cut off, wounded, crompt. Capillo scisso, & excisatis auribus*, Plaut. in Fragm. Quo tamen posteri se abstinerunt.

Excisio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab excido] *A breaking down, wasting, raising, or destroying. Excisio tectorum*, Cic. pro Domo, 58.

† Exciso, are. freq. [ab excido] *To wound, crop, tear, cut. Vid. Excisatus.*

Excisōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to cutting, or carving. Excisōrius scalper, a surgeon's instrument to cut out a foul, or perished bone*, Cels. 8, 3.

Excisus, a, um. part. [ab excidor] (1) *Cut out, cut down, or cut off.* (2) Met. *Destroyed, raised, and defaced.* (1) Trabs excisa, Virg. Aen. 2, 481. Intempestivos postes excisos credo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141. Excisum caput, Plin. 33, 14. (2) Excisa Troja, Virg. Aen. 2, 637. domus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1035. Vid. Excido.

Excitandus, a, um. part. *To be raised up. Excitanda diligentia*, Cic. Off. 1, 29. Excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, Id. pro Font. 12.

Excitātē, adv. *Vehemently, briskly, unde comp. Excitatus fulgent*, Plin. 37, 31.

¶ Excitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stirring up, a provocation, Arnob. † Incitatio, Cic.*

¶ Excitator, ōris. m. *An exciter*, Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

Excitaturus, a, um. part. *About to stir up. Surgebam invicem, si quiesceret, excitaturus*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

Excitatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Moved, or stirred up.* (2) Adj. *Raised, exalted, advanced.* (3) *Loud, shrill, brisk, vehement.* (1) Tantus clamor concionis excitatus est, ut admirabile esset, Cic. Orat. 63. (2) ¶ Ab excitatā fortunā ad inclinātam & propē jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. (3) = Acuto & excitato movetur sono, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5. Clamor excitator & crebrior ab hoste sublatus, Liv. 4, 37. Excitatiorem anhelitum recuperare, Val. Max. 5, 7, ext. 1. Optimum quā excitatissimi odoris, Plin. 20, 17.

Excito, are. act. freq. [ab ex & cieo] (1) *To move, stir, or raise up.* (2) *To waken.* (3) *To erect.* (4) *To rouse, start, or put up as in hunting.* (5) *To root up.* (6) *To enliven, or invigorate.* (7) Met. *To quicken, to encourage.* (1) ¶ Motus vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. Excitare animos juvenum ad vigorem, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 2. (2) Dormientes spectatores metuis ne à somno excites, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 48. § Excitare aliquem somno, de, è, & ex somno, Cic. (3) Aedificia excitare, Sen. sepulcrum è lapide, Cic. de Legg. 2, 27. (4) Feras excitare & cursu consequi, Sen. (5) = Sus rostro suffodiat, & cespites excitet, Col. 2, 18. (6) ¶ Rarus concubitus corpus excitat, frequens solvit, Cels. 1, 1. Te languentem excita, Sen. Med. 902. (7) = Excitare & in spem inducere, Cic.

Excitor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be raised, moved, &c. In republicā fluctus excitantur*, Cic. pro Sext. 46.

Excito, are. freq. [ab ex & cio] *To excite, to provoke. Ceu victor ad arma excitet Tyrius*, Sil. 5, 191. R. occ.

Exciturus, a, um. part. *About to stir up*, Liv. 36, 7.

Excitus, a, um. part. [ab excior] *Called, or raised up. Commotis excita sacris*, Virg. Aen. 4, 301. Excita sedibus suis moles, Curt. 3, 2, 12. Exciti sonipedes mente pavidā, Sen. Hipp. 1082. Conf. Liv. 21, 16.

Exclamatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A crying out, an exclamation, an outcry.* (2) *Also a scheme in rhetoric.* (1) Acutas voces exclamations fugere debemus, Auct. ad Herenn. 3, 12. (2) De hoc schemate vide Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 15.

Exclamator, ōris. m. verb. *One that shouts, or bawls, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Exclamo, are. neut. & act. (1) *To cry out for anger.* (2) *for joy, &c.* (3) *To call aloud, to exclaim.* (4) *Also to call out, to call with a loud voice.* (1) Furiosè exclamare, Quint. 3, 8, sub fin. (2) gaudio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 30.

disertissimè, Quint. barbare, Id. (3) Magna voce exclamat uxorem tuam, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 68. (4) Multa memoriā digna exclamaverunt, Quint. 2, 11.

Exclaror, ari. pass. *To be enlightened.* ¶ Quod ea coeli regio neque exclaratur, neque obscuratur solis cursu, Vitruv. 1, 2.

Excludens, tis. part. (1) *Shutting out.* (2) *Hatching.* (1) Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1. (2) Col.

Excludo, ère, fi, sum. act. [ab ex & claudo, vel antiq. cludo] (1) *To shut out.* (2) Met. *To exclude, to reject and refuse, to keep and debar from, to put out, not to admit.* (3) *To prevent, or hinder.* (1) Me excludunt foras, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 51. ¶ Me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Id. Men. 4, 2, 108. (2) Excludit illum à repub. diffraxit, segregavit, Cic. Philipp. 5, 11. (3) Diei tempore exclusus in posterum oppugnationem differt, Caes. B. G. 6, 11. Haec spatis exclusus iniquis praetereo, Virg. Geor. 4, 147. ¶ Excludere ova, to hatch them, Plin. oculum aliqui, to put it out, &c. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 95.

Excludor, i, sus. pass. *To be shut out, hindered, &c. Ne ab haereditate fraternā excluderetur*, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. Ne remedium efficacissimum excludatur, Scrib. Larg. c. 7.

Exclusio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A shutting out, a debarring, an exclusion.* (2) *A demur.* (1) De exclusionē verbum nullum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 8. (2) Ulp.

¶ Exclusivē, adv. *Exclusively*, JCC.

¶ Exclusōrius, a, um. adj. *That hath power to exclude*, Ap. JCC.

Exclusurus, a, um. part. *That will shut out. Nulla exclusura genientes janua*, Tibull. 2, 3, 77. Deum, Ov. Met. 2, 815.

Exclusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Shut, cast, or thrust out.* (2) *Debarred, hindered.* (3) *Hatched.* (1) Matres pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, ab extremo complexu liberū exclusae, Cic. Verr. 5, 45. (2) Exclusi paternis opibus liberi, Patere. 2, 28. Spatis exclusus iniquis, Virg. Geor. 4, 147. (3) Pulli exclusi, Col. 8, 5. Exclusissimus, the veriest outcast in the world, Plaut. ut videtur, finxit Men. 4, 3, 24. qui & Curc. 1, 1, 15. pariter occlusissimum ostium dixit.

¶ Exclusus, ūs. m. *A shutting out*, Ulp.

Excoctus, a, um. part. [ab excoquo] (1) *Thoroughly sodden.* (2) *Parched, tanned, baked to a crust.* (3) *Perfectly tried, of metals.* (1) Scoria excocta diligenter, Plin. 34, 49. (2) Tam excoctam reddam atque atram, quā carbo, Ter. Adulph. 5, 3, 63. (3) Excocta flammis metalla, Plin. Pan. 52.

Excogitandus, a, um. part. *To be found out, or devised. At ne Etrusci quidem parūm feroces in poenā excogitandā*, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 10.

Excogitans, tis. part. *Devising. Nova ludibria subinde excogitante fortunā*, Curt. 5, 12, 20.

Excogitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A meditation, invention. = Vis, quae investigat occulta, inventio atque excogitatio dicitur*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. Haec non habent difficilem excogitationem, Id. de Orat. 2, 27.

Excogitator, ōris. m. verb. *An inventer, or deviser*, Quint. Declam. 10.

Excogitatus, a, um. part. & adj. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Thought upon, found out.* (2) *Also exquisite, exactly devised.* (1) Ratio excogitata, Cic. pro Cluent. 13. Excogitatae salutariter leges, Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 2. Excogitata remedia, Id. 2, 5, 6. (2) Excogitatissimas hostias instituit, Suet. Cal. 22.

Excogito, are. act. (1) *To find out, or feign, to devise.* (2) *To think, or consider thoroughly.* (1) Excogitare, quae tua ratio sit, non possum, Cic. Philipp. 8, 6. Excogitare interitū nova genera, Val. Max. 3, 2, 7. rationem armis valentiorē, Id. 7, 4, 2. cruciatus, Id. 9, 2, ext. 11. (2) ¶ Cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic. ad Att. 9, 6.

Excogitor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be found out, or feigned, &c. Quid sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit?* Cic. Catil. 1, 4.

Excolendus, a, um. part. *To be taught, or trained up. Demus ergo nos huic philosophiae excolendos, patiamurque nos sanari*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38.

Excolo, ère, ui, ultum. act. (1) *To till, or cultivate.* (2) *To garnish, deck, or polish.* (3) Met. *To trim up.* (4) *To instruct.* (5) *To perform, or practise.* (1) Excolere rura, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 195. (2) Emas marmora, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 39. Quosunque Prometheus excoluit, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 493. (3) ¶ = Nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendet oratione, & tanquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. 1, 1. (4) Excolere liberos disciplinis, Col. 4, 3. Ingenium singulari rerum militarium prudentiā excoluit, Patere. 2, 29. (5) ¶ In officio excolendo sita vitae est honestas omnis, & in negligendo turpitudine, Cic. Off. 1, 2. Excolere jus amicitiae, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

Excolor, i, cultus. pass. *To be tilled, polished, &c. An victus hominum, Atheniensium beneficio, excoli potuit, oratio non potuit?* Cic. Orat. 9.

† Excolubro,

† Excōlubro, āre. *Curiously to search out as serpents do, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.*

|| Excommunicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excommunication, Decr. † Sacrorum interdictio, anathema.*

|| Excommunicatus, a, um. part. *Excommunicated, Eccl. † A sacris femotus, secretus, prohibitus.*

|| Excommunico, āre. act. *To excommunicate, Eccl. † Communibus sacris interdico, sacrorum usu arceo, prohibeo.*

Excompactō. adv. *On purpose, by agreement, Suet. Caes. 20. sed rectius ex compacto divisē.*

|| Exconsul, ulis. m. *He that hath formerly been consul, Cod.*

|| Excontinenti. adv. *By and by, incontinently, immediately, JCC. potest etiam scribi divisē.*

Excōquo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To boil thoroughly, to boil away.* (2) *To refine metals.* (3) *To dry up by heat, or (4) cold.* (5) *Met. To devise, invent, or procure.* (1) *Per ignem excoquitur vitium, Virg. Geor. 1, 88.* (2) *Ignis excoquit vitium metalli, Ov. Fast. 4, 786.* (3) *Sol terram excoquit, Lucr. 6, 962.* Quamvis liccus ager languentes excoquat herbas, *Calpurn. 76.* Met. Acrior mentem excoquat, quam qui caminis ignis Aetnaeis furit, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 105.* (4) *Vis frigoris excoquit terram, Steph. ex Col.* (5) *Dum excoxero lenoni malum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 53.* Unde excoquat servum, (al. sebum,) senex, *Id. Capt. 2, 2, 31.*

Excōquor, i, ctus. pass. *To be thoroughly boiled, &c. Rapidis excoquitur flammis scopulus, Sil. Ital. 3, 642. Vid. Excoquo, n. 1.*

|| Excōrio, āre. (1) *To pluck off the skin, or hide, to excoriate.* (2) *To whip.* (1) *Ex Gloss. eruitur.* (2) *Ap. med. aevi scriptores.*

Excors, dis. adj. (1) *Heartless, spiritless.* (2) *Witless, foolish, simple, silly.* (1) *Quis tam excors, quem ista non moveant? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6.* (2) = Neque tu eras tam excors, tamque demens, *Cic. pro Domo, 18.* = Infanus, *Hor.*

Excreābilis, le. adj. *That may be spit out, Plin. 20, 55. Rectius excreabilis.*

Excreans, tis. part. *Spitting out, &c. Excreantes sanguinem, Plin. 20, 13.*

Excreatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spitting out with retching, or hauking, Sanguinis excreationes, Plin. 21, 73. Rectius excreatio.*

Excrēmentum, i. n. [ab excerno] *An excrement, as urine, sweat, snivel, spittle, but chiefly ordure, Plin. 11, 10. & 10, 94. Oris excrementum, spittle, Tac. Hist. 4, 81, 3. manūs, the nails, Lucan. 6, 543.*

Excreo, āre. act. [ab ex & screo] *To spit out with retching, to hawk. Ut cum dentibus linguam excrees, Plaut. Amph. inter supposit. Spumantem sanguinem excreare, Cels. 2, 7. vid. & Ov. Ep. 21, 24. Rectius excreo.*

Excreor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spit out, &c. Si pura excreentur, Plin. 20, 22. conf. Cels. 3, 22.*

Excrefcens, tis. part. *Growing out, &c. Excrefcens caro, Scrib. Larg. c. 4. & c. 89. Omnia in corpore excrefcencia fanat, Plin. 21, 83.*

Excrefcō, ēre, crēvi, ctum. n. *To grow out, much, or up; to increase, to rise as the water doth at tide, Col. 5. & Plin. 37, 7. Luc. 4, 11. & Decrefco.*

Excrētio, ōnis. f. verb. *The avoiding of excrements, Plin. 27, 91. Sed ibi Hard. leg. Excreationes.*

Excrētum, i. n. [ab excerno] *The refuse, or offal of corn, or meal sifted, the gurgeons. Excreta tritici, Col. 8, 4.*

Excrētūrus, a, um. part. *About to void by stool, Cels. 4, 1.*

Excrētus, a, um. part. [ab excrefcō] *Well grown. Excretos prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. Geor. 3, 597.*

Excrībo. *To write out. Vid. Exscribo.*

Excriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A copier out, Dig. Rectius exscriptor.*

Excrūciābilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be tormented, punishable. Anus excruciables, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1.*

Excruciandus, a, um. part. *To be tormented. Minutium libertis transfidit excrucandum, Hirt. B. Al. 55. Quem in ultionem perfidiae excrucandum fratri Darii tradidit, Just. 12, 5.*

Excrūciātus, a, um. part. *Tortured, tormented. Hominem fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. Excruciatus epulis, Tac. Ann. 2, 31, 2. doloribus, Suet. Tib. 44. Excruciata gravissimis tormentis, Id. Calig. 16.*

Excrūcio, āre. act. *To torment, or vex. Nec me meae miseriae magis excruciant, quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3. & Illud angit, seu potius excruciat, Id.*

Excrūciōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be tormented, vexed, &c. Cic.*

Excūbans, tis. part. *Keeping watch. Excubans pro Caesaris partibus, Val. Max. 3, 8, 7.*

Excūbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching, a keeping guard. Excubatio perpetua, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.*

Excūbātur. imperf. *Men watch and take pains. Rerum, non animi, pretiis excubatur, Plin. 35, 32.*

Excūbātūrus, a, um. part. *About to watch, or keep centry. Ante cubiculi fores excubaturi, Curt. 8, 6, 18.*

Excūbiae, ārum. pl. f. [ab excubando] (1) *A lying abroad all night.* (2) *Watch and ward as well by day as by night, the centry, the guard.* (1) *Sperat sibi fore speratas clam uxore excubias foris, Plaut. prol. Cas. 54.* (2) = Nos tibi excubias & custodias pollicemur, *Cic. pro Marcell. 10.* Excubias agere, *Suet. Galb. 10. disponere, Tac. Hist. 2, 44, 4. fortiri, Val. Flacc. 3, 71. tenere, Id. 5, 252.*

|| Excūbiculārius, i. m. *He that hath been a chamberlain, Cod.*

Excūbitor, ōris. m. verb. *qui excubat. One that watcheth and wardeth by night, a sentinel, one of the guard.* = Haec eadem noctu excubitoribus & firmis praetidiis tenebantur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 69. Somnosque non defendit excubitor meos, Sen. Thyest. 458.*

Excūbius, ūs. m. *A watch. In statione & excubitu, Hirt. B. Hesp. 6.*

Excūbo, āre. neut. (1) *To lie out, to stand centry, to keep watch and ward as in a prince's guard.* (2) *To stand upon his guard.* (3) *Also to grow.* (1) § Excubare pro portis, *Liv. 5, 39. ad portum, Caes. B. G. 2, 22. ante domum, Ov. in muris, Liv. 34, 9. pro capite Augusti, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 4. pro salute civium, Id. 3, 5, 4. Cohortes nonae legionis excubuerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 63.* (2) *Excubo animo, nec partem ullam capio quietis, Cic. Attic. 9, 12. Excubuisse pro imperio populi, Val. Max. 1, 8, 1.* (3) *Alni contra amnium impetus in tutela ruris excubant in aquis satatae, Plin. 16, 67. Conf. No. 1.*

Excubor, āri. pass. *Watch is kept. Excubatur rerum, non animi pretiis, Plin. 35, 32.*

Excūdo, ēre, di, sum. act. [ab ex & cudo] (1) *To beat, or strike out.* (2) *To stamp, or coin, to forge.* (3) *To hatch eggs.* (4) *Met. To find out with study, to make, or compose.* (5) *To wrest from, or obtain by intreaty.* (1) *Silici scintillam excudit Achates, Virg. Aen. 1, 178.* (2) *Excudent alli aera, Virg. Aen. 6, 847.* (3) *Negatur anser aliena excudere ova, nisi, &c. Col. 8, 14.* (4) = Effinge aliquid atque excude quod sit perpetuo tuum, *Plin. Ep. 1, 3.* (5) *Excudit mihi cultus hortorum, ut conscriberem, Col.*

Excudor, i. pass. *To be forged. Sed cum fornacibus ferum, quod excudi, h. e. fabricari, oportebat, impositum esset, Curt. 4, 9.*

|| Exculcatores. m. pl. *Slingers, or gunners, Veget. 2, 15. Vid. Stewech. Comm. in loc.*

|| Exculcātus, a, um. part. *Kicked out, out of use, out of date. Verbis uti nimis obsoletis exculcatisque, Gell. 11, 7. † Antiquatus, obsoletus.*

Exculco, āre. act. [ab ex & calco] (1) *To tread, or trample upon.* (2) *To spurn at, to kick out, to wring out.* (1) *Vid. Exculcor.* (2) *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.*

Exculcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be trod upon, to be cramped. Singuli ab infimo solo pedes terrā exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.*

Exculpo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [ab ex & sculpo] (1) *To engrave, or carve as images.* (2) *To pull out, to erase.* (3) *Met. Also to get hardly, and wrest from one.* (1) *Exculpere aliquid e quercu simile simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28. signum ex lapide, Quint. 2, 19.* (2) *Etiā exculpe oculum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7. ult. ut leg. Muret. sed al. leg. exclude. Hos versus Lacedaemonii exculperunt, Nep. Paus. 1. sed alii aliter leg.* (3) *Possumne hodie ex te exculpere verum? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45. In quaestione vix exculpsi, ut diceret, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6. Rectius exculpo.*

Excultus, a, um. part. [ab excolor] *Garnished, polished, dressed, cultivated. Artibus exculta hominum vita, Cic. Off. 2, 4. = expolitus, Id. de Clar. Orat. 95. Vid. Excolo.*

|| Excūneātus, a, um. *Cui sedendi non erat locus in cuneis theatri, Extimus quisque excuneati queruntur, Apul. Florid. p. 799.*

Excūrātus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Handsomely received, entertained, or treated; dressed, or handled diligently.* (2) *Choice, curious, dainty.* (1) *Lepide excuratus incessisti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6.* (2) *Vicstu excurato & munditiis acceptus sui, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 8.*

|| Excūriatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab ex & curia] *A putting off the court, or out of the court, Cod.*

† Excūrio, āre. [ab ex & curia] *To turn out of the court, Apollonium ideo excuriant, quia nihil habebat, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 164.*

Excurrens, tis. part. (1) *Sallying forth.* (2) *Superfluous, redundant.* (1) *Excurrens in pericula, Sen. Excurrens in meridiem planities, Plin. 17, 3.* (2) = Mutila quaedam & quasi decurtata, productiora alia & quasi excurrentia, *Cic. Orat. 53. ¶ Summa excurrens, a sum with an overplus, Paul. J. C.*

Excurro, ēre, curri, & cucurri, sum. neut. (1) *To rush hastily.* (2) *To sally out, to make an inroad.* (3) *To extend to, to shoot out in length, or breadth.* (4) *Met. To run out into other matters.* (5) *To exceed, to be over and above.* (1) *Excurro ad Pompeianum, Cic. Attic. 5, 15. Cum se excurrens illuc frustra sciverit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 125. Prius qui in cruce excurrens, Id. Most. 2, 1, 12. (2) In*

In fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, *Liv.* 1, 15. (3) Ab intimo sinu peninsula excurrit, *Liv.* (4) Quint. 4, 3. (5) Viginti annos, & quod excurrit, pax, *Veget.* 1, 28. ¶ Decem aurei, & quod excurrit, *ten crowns and odd money*, Paul. JC.

Excursatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excursion, an inroad.* Excursationes crebrae, *Val. Max.* 2, 3, 3.

¶ Excursator, ōris. m. verb. *An outrider, or light horseman*, Amm. lib. 24. † Excursor, Cic.

Excursio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An invasion, or inroad, a sally.* (2) Met. *An excursion, a digression in speech.* (3) *A diversion from some business.* (1) Excursio equitatus, Cic. pro Leg. Man. 6. Excursiones & latrocinia hostium, Id. pro Deiot. 8. Adversariorum excursionibus officere, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 61. (2) Excursio orationis, Cic. de Div. 2, 10. (3) An intentione rei familiaris obeundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? *Plin. Ep.* 1, 3, 2.

Excursio, āre. act. *To run up and down.* Innumeris videt excursare latebris, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 550.

Excursor, ōris. m. verb. *A skirmisher, a robber in war, a courier, a straggler, a corsair.* = Est omne certamen cum excursore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, Cic. Philipp. 4. c. ult. Excursor paratissimus, *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 7.

Excursurus, a, um. part. *About to go abroad.* Excursurusque cum valida manu fuerat ad Athenas delendas, *Iust.* 13, 5.

Excursus, a, um. part. *Run out, passed over.* Propè jam excursu spatio, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 6.

Excursus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A going abroad, a stage.* (2) *A course beyond due bounds, a running, or lying, out in length, a digression.* (3) *A sally, a charge.* (1) Excursus breves tenuit apes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 194. (2) ¶ Non excursus, sed opus ipsum est, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 43. (3) = Ut primus excursus vitæ militum infringere, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 95.

¶ Excursus, a, um. adj. *Without care*, *Litt. ex Apul.* † Securus.

Excusabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That may be excused, excusable.* Crimen vix excusabile, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 4, 1, 1. Quo excusabilior est error equi, *Val. Max.* 8, 11, ext. 4. Onus invidiae non excusabile terris, *Manil.* 2, 585. ut leg. cliv. Benteius; al. excusabile.

¶ Excusabundus, a, um. part. *About to excuse.* Posset videri excusabunda, *Apul. Apol.* p. 527.

Excusandus, a, um. part. *To be excused.* De me excusando apud Apuleium dederam ad te pridie literas, Cic. Att. 12, 14.

Excusans, tis. part. *Excusing.* Cui Laelius se excusans, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 26. Conf. *Liv.* 27, 17.

Excusate, adv. ius, comp. *Tolerably, without blame, with excuse.* = Et fieri id videtur excusate, citra culpam, *Quint.* 2, 1. Excusatus facies, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 5. Sperabat se excusatus sacrilegia commissurum, *Iust.* 32, 2, 1.

Excusatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excuse, or defence.* Stultitia excusationem non habet, Cic. de Orat. 1, 27. Hanc eram excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, Id. Att. 9, 14. Excusationis verba quaerere, *Val. Max.* 4, 7, ext. 2.

¶ Excusator, ōris. m. verb. *He that excuseth*, *Const. Theod.* † Qui excusat.

Excusaturus, a, um. part. *About to excuse.* Germanos nunquam satis excusatuuros, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 59.

Excusatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Excused, sup.* Excused, or taken for an excuse. Me vehementer excusatum volo, Cic. Verr. 1, 40. Excusatum habeas me, rogo, *Mart.* 2, 79. Excusatoris, *Sen. Controv.* 1, 4. Excusatissimus essem, Id. de Vit. Beat. 29.

Excusè, adv. *Exactly, with diligent search*, *Sen. Ret.* excusè, q. v.

Excuso, āre. act. [ab ex & causa] (1) *To excuse.* (2) *To cloak, to effoin, to bring for an excuse, to alledge in excuse.* (1) ¶ Me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 2. Literarum tarditatem excusare, Id. Att. 15, 26. factum suum, *Valer. Max.* 7, 3, ext. 1. (2) Oculorum valetudinem excusavit, *Liv.* 26, 22. Uni valetudinem excusanti lecticam misit, *Suet. Calig.* 27.

Excusor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be excused.* Apud Apuleium in dies ut excuser videbis, Cic. Att. 12, 15.

Excusor, ōris. m. verb. [ab excudo] *A beater, or hammerer out of any work, a printer, a founder, a coiner, a maker of pots, or images of brass*, *Quint.* 2, 21.

Excusè, adv. *Critically, exactly, strictly.* = ¶ Non tam rigide, non tam excusè, sed languidiùs & remissè occurremus, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 17.

¶ Excussio, ōnis. f. verb. [ex excutio] *A strict inquiry into the debtor's estate, a detention of his goods till full payment was made*, JCC. voc. † Inquisitio diligens.

¶ Excussor, ōris. m. verb. *A winnower.* Excussor equus, *a horse that flings his rider.* † Excutiens fessorem.

Excussorius, a, um. part. *That shakes out.* Cribrum excussorium, *a bolting sieve*, *Plin.* 18, 28.

Excussus, a, um. part. *Shaken off.* (2) *Chased, or driven out.* (3) *Flung, or cast.* (4) *Examined, searched.* (5) *Saved out of.* (1) Excussa pectore Juno, *Virg.*

Aen. 5, 679. (2) Excussus patriâ, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 299. (3) Excussus curru, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 590. (4) Excussae diligenter filiae aditum ad eam dedit, *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 7. = Exploratum & excussum consilium, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 2. (5) Agna excussa dentibus lupi, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 78. Excussissima palma os hominis pulsavit, *Petron.* c. 95. Vid. n. 3.

Excusus, a, um. part. [ab excudo] *Forged, printed, coined.* Vid. Excudo.

¶ Excütia, ae. f. vel excutium, i. n. *A brush, or rubber*, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 22. uti *Lambinus* legit & interpret. Sed de vera lectione non constat.

Excütendus, a, um. part. *To be shaken off.* Vi mea rusticitas excutienda fuit, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 186. Digitis excutiendus, Id. Ib. 150.

Excutiens, tis. part. *Shaking off, &c.* Artes excutiente Deo, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 242. Conf. *Sil.* 15, 771.

Excütio, ère, ñs, ñum. act. [ab ex & quatio] (1) *To shake off.* (2) *To shake out.* (3) *To make to fall out.* (4) *To drive.* (5) *To strike, or dash out.* (6) *To fling as a horse doth his rider.* (7) *To examine, to canvass.* (8) *To search any one.* (9) *To dislodge, to rouse.* (10) *To pillage.* (11) *To pick and cull.* (1) Excutere somnos, *Ov. in Ibin.* 156. otia oculis, Id. *Trist.* 2, 224. frigus sensibus, Id. ex *Pont.* 3, 4, 36. jugum, *Plin. Paneg.* 11. ignem digitis, *Sen. Med.* 112. (2) Excutere cibos ore, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 603. (3) Tremor excutit trientem è manibus, *Pers.* 3, 101. (4) Lapide excutiunt clavum, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 10. (5) Cerebrum excutiunt tua dicta; lapides loqueris, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 29. (6) Excutit equitem equus, *Liv.* 8, 7. (7) Hanc excutere opinionem mihi met volui radicitus, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 46. (8) Non excutio te, si quid fortè ferri habuisti, Cic. pro *Rosc.* 34. (9) Excutere cubilibus feras, *Plin. Paneg.* 81. (10) Te iudices emiserunt excussum & exhaustum, Cic. de *Har. Resp.* 18. (11) Juventutem omnem ex tota Italia excussimus, Cic. ¶ Lacrymas excutere, *to make one cry*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 115. intelligentiam, *to rouse it*, Cic. *Off.* 3, 20.

Excütior, i. pass. *To be shaken off, &c.* Excutimur cursu, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 200.

¶ Exdecumatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choosing of the tenth*, *Symm.*

¶ Exdecumo, āre. act. *To choose out the tenth*, *Symm. Ep.* 5, 83.

Exdorsatus, a, um. *Split out*, *Apic.*

Exdorso, āre. *To flay, or split out*, *Tac. ap. Litt. sed q.* † Exdorsuo, *Plaut.*

Exdorsuo, āre. i. e. dorsum confringo, vel adimo. *To split out, or part along the ridge bone just in the midst.* Muraenam exdorsua, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 9, 2.

Exëco, āre, ui, ctum. act. [ab ex & seco] (1) *To cut.* (2) *To cut off, or out.* (3) *To make a hole in.* (4) Met. *To take off, to rid off.* (5) *To castrate.* (1) Execare medicina dicitur & sanare, Cic. *Attic.* 2, 16. (2) Execare linguam, Cic. pro *Cluent.* 66. Ubi alii legunt, *Exsecare.* (3) Arborem serrâ diligenter execato, *Col. de Arb.* 26. (4) Execare pestem civitatis, Cic. pro *Sext.* 65. nervos reipublicae, Id. *Leg. Agr.* 2, 33. (5) Vid. Executus, n. 3. Rectius exëco.

Execrabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Cruel, detestable.* (2) *Horrible, dire, dreadful.* (1) Odium execrabile in bis captos erat, *Liv.* 9, 17. (2) Praeentibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus, *Liv.* 31, 17. quo sc. se morti devovebant.

¶ Execrabilitas, ātis. f. *Cursedness, execrableness.* Pariunt execrabilitatem, *Apul. de Hab. Doctr. Plat.* p. 613. † Detestatio.

Execrabiliter, adv. *Execrably*, *Ulp.*

Execrandus, a, um. part. *Cursed, execrable.* = Homo execrandus & detestabilis, Cic. *Philipp.* 2, 26.

Execrans, tis. part. *Cursing.* Verba execrantia, *Ov. Met.* 5, 105. vota, Id. in *Ibin.* 91. Execrans saevitiam, *Val. Max.* 6, 2, 8.

Execratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An execration, or cursing.* Execrationibus publicis sancitum est, Cic. *Off.* 3, 13. Diram execrationem in populares compoluerunt, *Liv.* 26, 25.

¶ Execrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that curseth*, *Sidon.*

Execratus, a, um. part. *Curst, sup.* (1) *Curst.* (2) *Detested, abhorred.* (3) *Devoting, cursing.* (1) Civitas execrata, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 18. Execratissima auguria, *Plin.* 28, 5. (2) ¶ Arbor ferens malum execratum aliquibus, aliis expetitur, *Plin.* 13, 31. (3) Seipsum, suolque commilitones execratus, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 20.

Execror, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ab ex & facro] (1) *To curse, or ban, to wish mischief to one, to accurse.* (2) *To abhor, to detest.* (1) Pestem alicui exoptare & eum execrari, Cic. in *Pison.* 14. in caput alicujus, *Liv.* 30, 20. (2) Catilinae consilia execrari, *Sall. B. C.* 48. Rectius execror.

Exectio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab execo] *A cutting off.* Exectio linguae, Cic. pro *Cluent.* 69. fundi, *Ibid.* 64. Rectius exfectio.

Exectus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut out.* (2) *Cut off.* (3) *Castrated.* (4) *Cut short, or barred from.* (1) Execta lingua,

lingua, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 66. (2) Cornu exectum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 59. (3) Juventus execta virum, *Luc.* 10, 134. (4) = Exectus exemtusque honoribus senatoriis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 12, 2. *Rectius* Exfectus.

Executio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab exequor*] (1) *An execution, a doing of a thing, a pursuit.* (2) *An administration, a government.* (1) Neque instituti operis est talis executio, *Plin.* 35, 34. (2) *Tac.* 15, 25, 4.

Executor, ōris. m. verb. *A punisher, an avenger, an executor.* Inimicitiarum memor executorve, *Suet. Vesp.* 14. Malorum propositorum executor acerrimus, *Paterc.* 35, 8.

Executus, a, um. part. *About to execute.* *Liv.* 37, 33. & 40, 40. Admonebat reos, executurum se quae senatus consulto containerentur, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 21.

Executus, a, um. part. *That hath followed.* Sectam meam executae duce me, *Catull.* 61, 15.

Exedendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten up.* Tibi omne est exedendum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 4.

Exedens, tis. part. *Eating, corrosive.* Emplastra exedentia, *Cels.* 5, 19.

Exedentulus, a, um. adj. *Toothless.* *Tert. ap. Litt. sed q.* † Edentulus.

Exedo, ēre, ēdi, ēsum. act. [*ab ex & edo*] (1) *To eat as an ulcer, or sore doth.* (2) *To eat up, to consume.* (3) *To eat one out.* (1) Exest ac perrumpit vasa permanens tabe dirā, *Plin.* 33, 32. Aristolochia quoque putria ulcera exest, *Id.* 26, 87. Exedere artus, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1226. (2) = Lacerat, exest animum, planēque conficit aegritudo, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 13. Multa in ea regione monumenta vetustas exederat, *Curt.* 3, 4, 10. (3) Quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 53.

Exedor, i, sus. pass. Solitudinibus animi noctes atque dies exeduntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 16. = Exedor, atque exenteror, nimisque diu maceror, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 1.

Exedra, ae. f. [*ab ἐξ & ἔδρα*] *A by place, a jutting building with seats, either for study, or discourse.* *Vitruv.* 5, 11. Alia a parlour, a withdrawing room. Offendi eum sedentem in exedra, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6. alii rectius scrib. exhedra.

Exemplar, āris. n. & exemplāre, is. n. (1) *A sampler, a resemblance, or model.* (2) *A copy of a thing.* (3) *Also the same as exemplum.* (4) *A similitude.* (1) Sui aliquod exemplar intuetur, qui amicum intuetur, *Cic. de Am.* 7. (2) Ex literis, quas Pansae misi, cognosces omnia, nam tibi earum exemplar misi, *Asin. Poll. Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. (3) Exemplar propositum ad imitandum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 31. (4) Rerum magnarum parva potest res exemplare dare, *Lucr.* 2, 123.

Exemplatus, a, um. part. *Written, or copied out, exemplified.* *Sidon.* † Ad exemplum descriptus.

Exemplo, āre. act. *To take the copy of a writing, to transcribe it.* *Greg. Turon.* † Ad exemplum describo.

Exemplum, i. n. [*ab ex & amplum, ut plerique; de hujus autem voc. etymo parum constat*] (1) *An example, or precedent to follow, or eschew.* (2) *A copy, a draught, a plan.* (3) *A way, or manner.* (4) *A model, a resemblance, a sample.* (5) *A thing brought in for the proof and declaration of a matter.* (6) *A warning to others.* (7) *Exempla, tortures, torments.* (1) = Nullius apud te gravis auctoritas? nullum exemplum quod sequi velles? *Cic. Non tibi exemplo satis sum? Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 47. (2) Pluribus exemplis scripta fuisse reor, *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 6, 24. Aedes probant, sibi quisque inde exemplum expetunt, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 21. (3) Multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 11. (4) = Exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. (5) & Inter exemplum & testimonium hoc interest, &c. *Ad Herenn.* 4, 3. Exempli gratia, *Nep. Lyfandr.* 2. (6) Exempla in te edent, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 21. Exemplum faciam ego in te, *Id. Adelp.* 5, 1, 9. † Res pessimi exempli, *a thing of scurvy and dangerous consequence.* *Suet. Aug.* 32. (7) Ut te omnes dii malis exemplis perdant, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 7.

Exemptilis, e. adj. *That may be easily taken out, or away.* *Col.* 8, 11.

Exemptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab eximo*] *A taking away, an exception, an exemption.* *Col.* 3, 19.

Exemptor, ōris. m. verb. *A taker away, an hewer of stones out of quarries.* *Plin.* 36, 24.

Exemptus, ūs. m. *A removing, or taking away.* & Cuneorum adjectus aut exemptus, *Vitruv.* 9, 9.

Exemptus, a, um. part. [*ab eximor*] (1) *Exempted, spared.* (2) *Privileged, chosen out.* (3) *Excluded.* (4) *Taken out.* (1) *Vid. Eximo.* (2) Colonia regum ditioni exempta, *Plin.* 5, 1. (3) Exfectus & exemptus honoribus senatoriis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 12, 3. (4) Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 212. & Exempta, actio dicitur, quae precepta est, cum desit quis agere posse, *Digest.*

Exentēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bowelling, or taking out of garbage.* *Apic.*

Exentērator, ōris. m. verb. *He that pauncheth, or bowelleth.* *Apic.*

Exentēro, āre. act. (1) *To pull out the garbage, or gut of a thing, to draw a fowl, to gut a fish, to bowel.* (2) *Met. To empty.* (1) *Hygin. Fab.* 30, 2. (2) Exenterare marfupium, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 2.

Exentēror, āri, ātus. pass. *Met. To be inwardly vexed.* = Exedor miser, atque exenteror, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 1, 1.

Exeo, ire, īvi, itum. neut. (1) *To go out, or come out.* (2) *To launch forth, to set sail, to depart, retire, or withdraw.* (3) *To be continued.* (4) *To sprout, or spring forth.* (5) *To grow up.* (6) *To be discovered, to be spread abroad, or divulged.* (7) *To be past.* (8) *To be rid of.* (9) *To vanish.* (10) *To fall, or run as rivers do.* (11) *To be put forth, or published as a book.* (12) *To end.* (13) *To avoid.* (14) *To exceed.* (1) & Introire neminem video, exire neminem, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 26. § Exire limen, *Id. Hec.* 3, 3, 18. § A patriā exire, *Cic. in Pis.* 14. † Exire aere alieno, *to get out of debt.* *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 6. § Exire foras, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 16. § Mane dum parumper, jam ad te exeo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 24. (2) Postquam ē portu piratae exierant, *Cic. Hoc sinu immenso exeat, Sen. Herc. Oet.* 262. (3) In tertium diem probationes exierunt, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11. (4) Alterum caput grani in radicem exit, alterum in herbam, *Plin.* 18, 10. (5) † Quoniam ibi ad praecipuam amplitudinem exeunt, *Plin.* 14, 2. Exiit ad coelum arbor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 81. (6) Fieri potis est, ne qua exeat, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 4, 17. = efferri, *Id. ib.* 17. Exire atque in vulgus emanare, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 1. (7) Nec dum exierat, induciarum dies, *Liv.* 22, 33. (8) Ut tandem ē tot miseris exiremus, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. (9) Spiritus exit in auras, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 3, 41. (10) Fluvius exit septem aquis, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 187. (11) Libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, &c. *Cic. Att.* 13, 13. (12) Dummodo per eandem literam exeant, *Quint.* 1, 6. (13) Vim viribus exit, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 750. Corpore tela exit, *Id.* 5, 438. (14) Exiit modum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 630.

Exequendus, a, um. part. *To be executed.* Quod conjugum, quod patriae admonitos, pigriores ad caetera munia exequenda fecisset, *Curt.* 6, 9, 29.

Exequens, tis. part. *Executing, treating of.* Exequentibus nobis morborum curationes, *Cels.* 2, 18.

Exequētissimus, a, um. sup. cum gen. *Most diligently, conversant in.* *Gell.* 10, 12. † Studiosissimus.

Exequiae, arum. pl. f. [*ab exequor, i. e. sequor pompam funebrem ad sepulturam, vid. Exequor*] *Funeral solemnities at a man's burial, the train of a funeral pomp, a burial.* Justis exequiarum caruerunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 17. Exequias Chremeti, quibus est commodum ire, jam tempus est, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 37. *Formula indictionis funebis.* Exequias celebrare, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 12, 5. *Rectius* exsequiae.

Exequialis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a funeral.* Carmina exequialia, *Ov. Met.* 14, 435. *Rectius* exsequialis.

† Exequior, āri. *To perform the funeral rites.* *Varr. absol.*

Exequor, i, cūsus sum. dep. [*ab ex & sequor*] (1) *To follow after particularly a funeral.* (2) *Met. To go on, to persist, to bring to pass.* (3) *To set forth, to recount.* (4) *To desire earnestly.* (5) *To do, to execute, to perform, to accomplish.* (6) *To punish.* (7) *To prosecute, to revenge.* (8) *To follow, or imitate.* (1) Vivus fratrem nunquam desitam exequi, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 20. Exequi funus, *Varr. vid. & Plaut. Epid.* 2, 1, 16. (2) Ego te, ut merita es, tractare exequar, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 8. † Exequi suum jus, *to pursue it.* *Caes. B. G.* 1, 4. sententias, *to report them.* *Tac.* 3, 65, 1. mortem, *to die.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 39. (3) Quae Tullius divinē, ut omnia, exequitur, *Quint.* 1, 6. (4) Mater exanimata exequitur aspectum tuum, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 3. (5) Quid nunc primum exequar? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 24. Exequi imperium alicujus, *Plaut.* (6) Neque delicta pro modo exequatur, *Suet. Caes.* 67. (7) Exequi injurias accusationibus variis, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 4, 5. (8) Cur non omnes factum illius executi sumus? *Cic. Att.* 9, 14. *Rectius* exsequor.

Exequūtus, a, um. *Which hath followed, &c.* Exequutae sectam meam, *Catull.* 61, 15.

Exercens, tis. part. *Exercising, pursuing, driving.* Nullo exercente refugit, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 14, 35. Indomitis ignem exercentibus euris, *Id. Ep.* 15, 9.

Exerceo, ēre, ni, itum. act. [*ab ex & arceo*] (1) *To exercise, to ply.* (2) *To use, to practise.* (3) *To instruct, or train up.* (4) *To till, to occupy.* (5) *To vex and trouble.* (6) *To keep from idleness, to find one work.* (7) *To employ, or lay out to advantage.* (8) *Per. Meton. To get, or earn.* (1) Exercet arma juvenus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 87. & quiescere *Cels.* 1, 1. (2) Quam quisque nōrit artem, in hac se exerceat, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 18. Exercere foenus, *Apud. JCC.* (3) Vario modo quisque discipulos exercuerunt, *Suet. de Cl. Rhet.* 1. (4) Exercet frequens tellurem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 99. (5) Hancine aetatem exercere me mei amoris gratia? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 32. Te de praedio avi exerceri molestē fero, *Cic. Att.* 13, 22. (6) Ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, silicernium, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 2, 48. (7) Exercere formam, & fugientibus utere donis, *Stat.* (8) Servi victum exercent suum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 91.

Exerceor, ēri, itus. pass. *To be exercised, to be practised.* Ut exerceamur in venando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. *Vid. Exerceo.*

Exercitandus, a, um. part. *To be exercised, &c.* Luditum certamen ad exercitandam corporis animique virtutem efficacissimum, *Paterc.* 1, 8.

Exercitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Exercise, use, custom.* (2) *Recreation.* (1) = Consuetudo exercitatioque prudentiam acuit, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 20. (2) Habenda ratio valetudinis, utendum exercitationibus medicis, *Cic. de Sen.* 11.

Exercitator, ōris. m. verb. *An exerciser, a master of an exercise.* Agilitatis exercitator, *Plin.* 35, 40, 30.

Exercitatrix, icis. f. verb. *The art, skill, or practice of exercise.* Quint. 2, 15. *Æ Medicina.*

Exercitatus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Exercised, practised, experienced, accustomed, hardened.* (2) *Also vexed, disquieted, turmoiled.* (1) = Exercitatus & versatus causis, *Cic. pro Quint.* 1. Exercitator ad bene de multis promerendum, *Id. de Off.* 2, 15. (2) Homines in rebus marinis exercitissimi, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 18.

Exercitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Exercise, the taking of money for carriage, or conveying by water.* (2) *A share in a ship.* (1) *Cato ap. Gell.* 11, 2. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

Exercitium, i. n. *Use, exercise, practice.* Exercitium dicendi, *Gell.* 20, 5. *† Exercitatio.*

Exercitiū, adv. *More busily.* Mecum ipse cogitationes exercitiū cogitabam, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 394.

Exercito, āre. freq. *To exercise often.* Achilles se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, *Mela,* 2, 1. *Hinc part. exercitatus & exercitandus.*

Exercitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A tutor, or master, who teacheth others.* (2) *Also the master of a ship.* (1) Magister mihi exercitor animus hinc est, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 3. (2) *JCC.*

Exercitorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to exercise.* Navis exercitoria, *a ketch that plies to and fro for carrying of goods.* Actio exercitoria, *an action against him that taketh charge for carriage by water.* *Ap. JCC.*

Exercitus, a, um. part. fatigatus, agitatus. *Non.* (1) *Exercised, employed, inured to, or hardened in any thing.* (2) *Also tormented, troubled, teased, vexed, turmoiled.* (3) *Wearied.* (4) *Also tried, and approved.* (1) Exercitus usu bellorum, *Cic. pro Font.* 14. *sed alii leg. exercitatus.* Exercito aeo inter arma morieturque, *Plin.* 7, 6. (2) = Quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum fingi potest? *Cic. pro Milon.* 2. (3) Curis exercita corpora somnus occupat, *Ov. Met.* 7, 634. (4) Probitas exercita rebus adversis, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 5, 49. *Exercitior, & exercitissimus, Fest.*

Exercitus, ūs. m. [quod exercitando, vel exercendo, fit melior] (1) *An host, or band of armed soldiers, an army.* (2) *A great flock, or shoal.* (3) *Also trouble, or grief.* (4) *Exercise.* (1) = Exercitum dicimus non unam cohortem, nec unam alam, sed numeros multos militum, *Ulp.* Campis exercitus ibat apertis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 25. (2) Corvorum exercitus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 382. Phorci exercitus omnis, *Id. Aen.* 5, 824. (3) Noli lacrymis tuis exercitum imperare, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 60. abusive. (4) Pro exercitu gymnastico & palaestrico hoc habemus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 7. *Exercitum cogere, Sall. B. J.* 54. colligere, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 2. conficere, *Id. Phil.* 5, 16. conflare, *Ibid.* 4, 6. conscribere, comparare, *Ibid.* 5, 1. parare, *Sall. B. C.* 29. facere, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 8. dimittere, *Id. Pis.* 20. recensere, *Suet. Cal.* 44. reficere, *Liv.* 3, 10. supplere, *Id.* 27, 7.

Exero, erere, ui, tum. act. [ab ex & sero] (1) *To thrust out, or put forth.* (2) *To draw out as a sword.* (3) *To advance, or lift up.* (4) *To bring forth, or expose to view.* (5) *To shew, to lay bare.* (6) *To discover, to shew, to exert.* (1) Digitum exere, peccas, *Perf.* 5, 119. (2) Exerere enssem, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 450. & 11, 377. (3) *Exerere caput ponto,* *Ov. Met.* 13, 838. Roma caput urbibus altè exerit, *Sil.* 1, 29. (4) Exere doctos, Roma, choros, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 491. (5) Subnectens exertae cingula mammae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 496. (6) = Paulatim principem exeruit, praestititque, *Suet. in Tib.* 33. *al. exercuit perperam. Rectius scrib. exfero.*

Exerro, āre. neut. *To decline out of the way.* Dexter exerrat Arion, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 444.

Exertans, tis. part. *Thrusting out.* Cohibet spelunca Scyllam ora exertantem, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 425. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 4, 731.

Exertè, adv. *Plainly, openly.* Tert. *† Disertè.*

Exertim, adv. *By way of thrusting out.* Litt. ex *Lucr. sed q.*

Exertissimè, adv. sup. *Most strictly, most nicely.* Spart. *† Accuratissimè, Cic.*

Exerto, āre. freq. *To thrust, or hold out.* Exertare humeros, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 413. linguas, *Id.* 4, 731.

Exertus, a, um. part. *Shewed, or put forth, standing out, open, laid bare, drawn, taken out.* Exerti dentes, *Plin.* 11, 61. Ensisbus exertis, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 814. *Vid. Exero.*

Exesor, ōris. m. verb. [ab exedo] *An eater up, or waster.* *Lucr.* 4, 221. & 6, 926.

Exesurus, a, um. part. *That will eat up.* Litt. ex *Plin.*

Exesus, a, um. part. [ab exedo] (1) *Eaten up, gnawn.* (2) *Old, worn, eaten up with age, or rust.* (3) *Rotten, hol- low.* (1) Exesae fruges, *Col.* 1, 6. (2) Exesae literae, *Cic.* Exesum antrum, *Sen. Thyest.* 75. Exesus rubigine, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 7. (3) Exesa arbor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 44.

Exfacili. *Easily.* *Plin.* 30, 8. *Ex facili* fortasse rect.

Exfibratus, a, um. *Pulled up, or having the root and strings broken.* *Lex. ex Cat.*

Exfibro, āre. act. *To break the root strings.* *Col.*

Exfilo, āre. act. *To stitch a thing on.* Aug. *† Affuo.* *Also to unclot, or strip.* *Jos. Scal. in Varr.* *† Exuo, Vett.*

Exfociont. *They flee away.* *Column. Duil. i. e. effu- giunt.*

Exfodio, ēre. di. *To dig out, or up.* *Lex. ex Plaut.*

† Effodio, *Cic.*

Exfrico, āre. *To rub off.* *Apul. Met.* 1. princip. *† De- frico, Vett.*

Exfundatio, f. verb. *A casting forth of the ground.* *Ap. JCC.*

Exfundo, are. a fundo evertere. *To cast out of the ground, or from the bottom.* *Non.* *† Effundo.*

Exfututus, a, um. part. *Exfututa latera, i. e. nimia Venere exhausta.* *Catull.* 6, 13.

Exgrūmo, āre. neut. vix leg. *sed hinc part. exgrumans.* *To come, or creep out of a hillock, or molehill.* *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14.

Exgurgito, āre. act. *To throw out, as we say, by pail- fuls.* *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 12. *Rectius egurgito.*

Exhaeredans, tis. part. *Disinheriting.* *Æ Fratrem ex- haeredans te faciebat haeredem.* *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 16.

Exhaeredatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disinheriting, or disheri- son.* *Quint.* 7, 2.

Exhaeredator, ōris. m. verb. *He that disinheriteth.* *Ap. JCC.*

Exhaeredatus, a, um. part. *Disinherited.* A necessariis omnibus exhaeredatus est, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 23. *Exhaeredatus à patre.* *Val. Max.* 7, 7, 3.

Exhaeredo, āre. act. *To disinherit a son, to deprive him of his inheritance.* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 48. *Exhaeredavit severi- tas publica.* *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 2.

Exhaeres, ēdis. c. g. *One that is disinherited.* *Exhae- res paternorum bonorum.* *Cic. de Or.* 1, 38. *Exhae- redem vitae suae aliquem facere, to kill him.* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 8. *Exhaeredem se facere bonis suis.* *Id. Most.* 1, 3, 77.

Exhalans, tis. part. *Breathing, or casting out, yielding up.* *Exhalans vitam.* *Ov. Metam.* 5, 62. *flammam.* *Id. ib.* 15, 343. *nebulam.* *Sil. Ital.* 5, 35.

Exhalatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An exhalation, a fume, or va- pour rising up.* *Exhalationes terrae.* *Cic. Tusc. Q.* 1, 19. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 6.

Exhalatus, a, um. part. *Breathed out, yielded up.* In ventos anima exhalata recessit, *Ov. Metam.* 11, 43.

Exhalo, āre. act. *To exhale, or breathe out, to steam, to cast, or send forth a fume, or vapour.* *Exhalat odores hara.* *Lucr.* 2, 417. *Exhalare vitam, to breathe his last, to die.* *Virg. Aen.* 2, 562. *Exhalare animam.* *Ov. Met.* 6, 247. *crapulam.* *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12. *vinum.* *Id.* 2, 17. *Fumidam exhalari caliginem certum est.* *Plin.* 2, 42.

Exhauriendus, a, um. part. *To be emptied, &c.* Ur- banam plebem nimium in republica posse, exhauriendam esse, dictum est, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 21.

Exhaurio, ire, si, stum. act. (1) *To draw out, to empty.* (2) *To dig up.* (3) *To pillage, rob, or take from one all he hath.* (4) *Met. To spend, consume, or waste, to exhaust, to draw.* (5) *To dispatch, or accomplish.* (6) *To detract, or take from.* (7) *To suffer, or undergo.* (1) *Exhaurire pocula.* *Ov. Fast.* 5, 513. (2) *Ligonibus duris humum exhauriebat.* *Hor. Epod.* 5, 31. (3) = *Aerarium exhaustit.* *R. P. com- pilavit.* *Cic. in Vatin.* 2. (4) *Exhaurire facultates suas.* *Cic. Multum laboris exhaurire.* *Liv.* 44, 39. (5) *Reliquum est, ut mandata nostra exhaurias.* *Cic. Att.* 5, 1. (6) *Liben- tius laudes meas ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis.* *Cic. Fam.* 9, 14. (7) *Quantum laboris exhauserim?* *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 1. = *Non plus Carthago tu- lit, exhausitque laboris.* *Sil. Ital.* 17, 355.

Exhaurior, iri, stus. pass. *To be drawn out, to be ex- hausted, &c.* Tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nullā posset injuriā, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21. *Exhauritur aerarium.* *Val. Max.* 7, 2, 3.

Exhaustio, finitio, Serv.

Exhaustum, i. n. *The taking of pains.* Labor, cui nun- quam exhausti satis est, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 398.

Exhaustus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn out, emptied, ex- hausted.* (2) *Met. Drained, sucked dry.* (3) *Undergone.* (4) *Quite wearied, or tired.* (5) *Ended, or finished.* (6) *Begged, reduced to want.* (1) *Exhaustus fons perennis.* *Hirt.*

Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 43. (2) = Inops & exhaustum aerarium, *Cic. Verr. 5, 70.* (3) *Vid. Exhaurio, n. 7.* (4) Multo sudore exhausta juventus, *Luc. 4, 303.* (5) Nostrium exhausto jus clauditur anno, *Luc. 5, 44.* (6) Exhausta plebs impensis, *Liv. 6.* Exhaustis Romani imperii viribus clade, *Val. Max. 3, 7, 10.*

Exhëbënus, i. m. *A fair white stone, wherewith goldsmiths polish gold, Plin. 37, 58.*

Exhedra, ae. f. *A room to converse in, Cic. de Orat. 3, 5. Vitr. 5, 11. Vid. Exedra.*

Exhedrium, ii. *Id. Cic. Fam. 7, 23.*

Exherbandus, a, um. part. *To be weeded.* Exherbandus erit locus, *Col. 4, 11.*

|| Exherbatio, ònis. f. verb. *A weeding, or plucking up of weeds, Aug. 4 Sarculatio.*

Exherbo, are. act. *To pluck up herbs, or weeds, Col. 4, 31.*

Exherbor, äri, ätus. pass. *Col.*

Exhibendus, a, um. part. *To be exhibited.* Ne hanc quidem exhibendae veritatis fidem deprecor, *Curt. 6, 10, 29.*

Exhibeo, ère, ui, itum. act. [*ab ex & habeo*] (1) *To shew, to make to appear.* (2) *To represent, to exhibit.* (3) *To resemble.* (4) *To offer, to present, or give.* (5) *Allo to give food and all necessaries.* (6) *To make, to produce forthwith.* (1) Exhibeas herum volo, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 65.* (2) Tutor mihi relictus, affectum parentis exhibuit, *Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8.* (3) Faciem parentis exhibere, *Plin. 15, 12.* (4) Librum, quem promiseram, exhibeo, *Plin. Ep. 1, 2.* (5) Ap. JCC. (6) Exhibuit vivos carbasus alba focos, *Prop. 4, 12, 54.* || Exhibere alicui negotium, *to work one trouble, to find him business, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 38.* § Exhibere cum accus. personae & ablat. rei. Alimentis exhibere aliquem, *Vid. Just. 9, 2.*

Exhibeor, èri, itus. pass. *To be exhibited, &c. Cic. de Off. 3, 31.*

Exhibitio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A giving, a shewing, a producing.* (2) *An exhibition, or allowance for maintenance.* (1) Exhibitio chirographi, *Gell. 14, 2.* (2) Ap. JCC.

|| Exhibitor, òris. m. *He that giveth, or offereth, Ap. JCC.*

Exhibiturus, a, um. part. *About to shew, or exhibit.* Populo aliquid exhibiturus, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 5.* Exhibitura puellis curam ovis, *Tib. 2, 1, 61.*

Exhibitus, a, um. part. (1) *Shewed, plainly discovered.* (2) *Exhibited, given, shewed, allowed.* (1) Exhibita est Thetis, *Ov. Met. 11, 264.* (2) In non exhibitis toris, *Ov. Ep. 17, 194, sc. illicitis.*

|| Exhiläratio, ònis. f. verb. *A comforting, or chearing, Aug.*

|| Exhilärator, òris. m. verb. *He that maketh a man merry, Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Exhiläratus, a, um. part. *Comforted, made merry, or refreshed.* Miraris, tam exhilaratam esse servitute nostram? *Cic. Fam. 9, 26.* Pecudes pabulo exhilaratae, *Col. 6, 24.*

Exhiläro, äre. act. *To rejoice, delight, make merry, or exhilarate.* Exhilarant ipsos gaudia nostra Deos, *Mart. 8, 50.*

Exhiläror, äri, ätus. pass. *To be rejoiced, &c. Plin. 16, 39. conf. Cels. 3, 24.*

Exhinc. *Next.* Quidam afferunt ex *Suet.* Sed meliores libb. hab. *Exin. q. v.*

Exhio, äre. *To gape wide, Lexicogr. ex Plin.*

Exhorreo, ère, ui. neut. *To dread.* Nec mutato loco ficos exhorreät aestus, *Col. 10, 154.* Rar. occ.

Exhorresco, ère. incept. (1) *To tremble.* (2) *To dread, to be sore afraid of.* (1) Exhorruit aequoris instar, *Ov. Met. 4, 135.* (2) Adveniat, vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, *Virg. Aen. 7, 265.* Exhorruit angues, *Val. Flacc. 6, 52.* Exhorruit captivus carcërem, *Valer. Max. 6, 9, 9. Conf. Sil. 10, 107.*

Exhortandus, a, um. part. *To be exhorted.* Promovet ad exhortandam parsimoniam, sustinendamque inopiam, *Gell. 13, 23.*

Exhortans, tis. part. *Exhorting, encouraging.* Exhortans milites ad ultionem, *Plin. 2, 111.*

Exhortatio, ònis. f. verb. *An exhortation, an encouraging.* Variis exhortationibus exhilarare, *Col. 11, 1.*

Exhortatus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. That hath exhorted, or encouraged.* (2) *Pass. That is encouraged.* (1) Sic exhortata reliquit incertam, *Virg. Aen. 12, 159.* (2) In convivio exhortatus est a scorto, *Cic. de Sen. 12.*

Exhortor, äri, ätus sum. dep. (1) *To exhort, incite, encourage, or cherish.* (2) *Pass. To be exhorted, to be desired.* (1) § Cives exhortari in hostem, *Ov. Metam. 13, 234.* § ad virtutis studium, *Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 4.* (2) *Vid. Exhortatus.*

† Exhübero, äre. *Col. Vid. Exubero.*

|| Exhydriæ. *Winds that arise with much rain.* Flabra, quæ exhydriæ Atticorum lingua vocitantur, *Apul. de Mundo, p. 721.*

Exhibilatio, ònis. f. verb. *An hissing forth. Sed potius exhibilatio, q. v.*

Exibilo, äre. act. [*ab ex & sibilo*] *To hiss off the stage.* Ore subdulo anguina verba exhibilat, *Prud. Peristeph. 5, 176. Rediüs exhibilo.*

Exibilor, äri, ätus. pass. *To be hissed off the stage.* = Histrio exhibilatur & exploditur, *Cic. Parad. 3, 2.*

Exiccatio, ònis. f. verb. *A drying, or parching, Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Exiccatus, a, um. part. *Dried up.* Arbores hiemali tempore exiccatae, *Cic. de Div. 2, 14.* Exiccatum orationis genus, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 84.* Rediüs exiccatus.

Exicesco, ère. incept. *To grow dry, or hard.* Uti exicescat stillando fructus, *Vitruv. 2, 9.*

Exicco, äre. act. [*ab ex & sicco*] (1) *To dry thoroughly.* (2) *To quaff.* (1) Sulcos infecuti aestus exiccant, *Plin. 18, 65.* (2) Dives aureis mercator exiccet culullis vina, *Hor. Od. 1, 31, 10.*

Exiccor, äri. pass. *To be thoroughly dried, Cels. 6, 15.*

Exiens, euntis. part. [*ab exco*] *Going out, ending.* Quinto autem anno exeunte, *Cic. de Div. 1, 25.*

Exigendus, a, um. part. *To be demanded.* Per causam exigendae pecuniae, *Suet. Jul. Caes. 2.*

Exigens, tis. part. *Driving, requiring, &c. Val. Max. 2, 2, 6. & Liv. 22, 49.*

Exigo, ère, ègi, actum. act. [*ab ex & ago*] (1) *To drive out.* (2) *To divorce.* (3) *To try, prove, weigh, examine, or measure.* (4) *To require, demand, extort, or exact.* (5) *To end, or finish, to dispatch.* (6) *Allo to dispute, or reason.* (7) *To thrust, or push.* (8) *To finish.* (9) *To spend, or pass away.* (10) *To hiss off, or explode.* (11) *To take out, or away, to clear.* (1) § Exigam ego te ex hac decuriâ, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 63.* Omnes exegit foras, *Id. Aul. 3, 1, 7.* (2) Mimam illam suam exegit, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 28.* § Ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu eadem exigunt, *Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45.* (3) Exigere ad perpendiculum columnas, *Cic. Verr. 3, 51.* Ea quæ Romae sunt, ad suas leges exigere, *Liv. 34, 31.* (4) § Ne exigere magis, quam rogare, videatur, *Cic. Fam. 2, 6.* (5) Exegi monumentum aere perennius, *Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1.* Opus exegi, *Ov. Met. 16, in perorat.* Tum partes quique secutus exegere suas, *Grat. Cyneg. 12.* (6) Destines diem, quo de illis & de his coram exigere possimus, *Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 13.* Exige, si qua meis respondet ab artibus ergo gratia, *Grat. Cyneg. 73.* (7) Exegit ferrum sua per praeordia, *Ov. Epist. 9, 157.* (8) Spatiis exegit quatuor annum, *Ov. Met. 1, 118.* (9) Molles inglorius annos exige, *Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 44.* Exigere aevum carcere, *Sen. Agam. 988.* (10) Spectandae, an exigendae sint vobis prius comediae, *Ter. Andr. prol. 27.* (11) § Ego ex corpore exigam omnes maculas moerorum tibi, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 61.*

Exigor, i. pass. *To be driven out, &c. Cic. de Orat. 2, 48.* || Uxor exigitur matrimonio, *is divorced, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 6.* Exigatur ensis per latus, *Sen. Agam. 200.*

Exiguë. adv. (1) *Very little, hardly.* (2) *Niggardly, slenderly, sparingly, scarcely.* (3) *Slightly.* (1) Exiguë habuit frumentum dierum triginta, *Caes. B. G. 7, 71.* (2) Praebent exiguë sumptum, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33.* (3) Exiguë scripta epistola, *Cic. Attic. 11, 16.*

Exiguitas, ätis. f. *Littleness, slenderness, scantiness, shortness, small store.* Exiguitas temporis, *Caes. B. G. 2, 21.* castrorum, *Ibid. 4, 30.* copiarum, *Coel. Cic. Epist. Fam. 8, 10.* temporis, *Liv. 24, 17.*

Exiguum, i. n. *A little.* § Exiguum de mare demat aquae, *Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 20.* Exiguum salutis, *Sil. 4, 248.* § de veneno, *Juv. 3, 123.*

Exiguus, a, um. adj. *slimus, sup.* (1) *Little, small.* (2) *Pitiful, sneaking.* (1) § Oratorem ex ingenti quodam immensoque campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 19.* Exiguum viri patrimonium, *Val. Max. 3, 10, 8.* Pars exiguissima restat, *Ov. Ep. 14, 115.* Exiguum campi ante castra erat, *Liv. 27, 27.* (2) § Abundans corporis, exiguisque animi, *Glaud. in Eutrop. 2, 381.* Exiguissima legata, *Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7.*

Exilio, ire, ui, & ii. ultum. neut. [*ab ex & salio*] (1) *To go out hastily, or quickly, to leap out.* (2) *To skip, to start up.* (3) *To sparkle forth.* (4) *To leap for joy.* (5) § To fly up. (1) Illico cognovi, ad te exilui, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44.* (2) Exilit e cunis puer, *Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 63.* (3) Lapidem si percutiat lapis, lumen exilit, *Lucr. 6, 162.* (4) Perlectis tuis literis, exilui gaudio, *Cic. Fam. 16, 16.* (5) Exilit arundo in coelum, *Sen. Herc. Oet. 818.*

Exilis, e. adj. or. comp. De etymo mirè se torquent viri docti. [*fortasse ab ex & ile*] (1) *Thin, lean.* (2) *Mean, small.* (3) *Fine, slender.* (4) *Hungry, or barren.* (5) *Trifling, low, creeping.* (6) *Sbrill, treble.* (7) *Free from, void of.* (1) § Aprum glans emptitia facit pinguem, gratuita exilem, *Varr.* (2) Exiles res animi magnitudinem imminuebant, *Nep. in Eum. 5.* (3) Digni exiles, *Ov. Met. 6, 143.* artus, *Id. ex Pont. 1, 10, 27.* (4) = Exile & macrum solum, *Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 25.* (5) Exilior oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Or. 21.* (6) § Bubus feminis vox gravior, omni in

in alio genere exillior quam maribus, *Plin.* 11, 112. (7) § = Uxor me exilem atque inanem fecit aegritudinum, *Plaut.* *Stich.* 4, 1, 21.

Exilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Slendernefs, smallnefs.* (2) *Barrennefs.* (3) *Met. Flatnefs, poornefs.* (1) Ne oneretur exilitas vites, *Col.* 5, 5. Exilitas femineae vocis, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Propter exilitatem foli, quae litori vicina est, *Col.* 8, 16. (3) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 12. § Copia ubertas.

Exiliter. adv. *Faintly, poorly, jejune, barely.* § Nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata & quasi anhelata gravius, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 11. = exigue, *Id.* *Annales* exiliter scripti, *Id.* de *Cl. Orat.* 27.

Exilium, i. n. [ab exul] *Exile, banishment.* Exilium in maximis malis ducitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. Quos leges exilio affici volunt, exules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarunt, *Id.* in *Parad.* 4. § Aliquem in exilium agere, *Liv.* 1, 49. pellere in exilium, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 13. ejicere, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 6. pellere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 13. projicere, *Id.*

Eximendus, a, um. part. *To be taken out.* Adnotavi, quae commutanda, quae eximenda arbitrarer, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 29. & *Cels.* 6, 7.

Eximie. adv. (1) *Choice, select.* (2) *Excellently, notably, marvellously.* (3) *Intirely, or dearly.* (4) = *Sumptuously.* (1) = licet & eximie disposita, *Lucr.* 2, 643. (2) Tollit eximie verrucas, *Plin.* 22, 31. (3) Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. (4) Atticus eximie si coenat, *Juv.* 11, 1.

Eximius, a, um. adj. [ab eximo, q. exemptus ē multis aliis, ut egrepius, qu. ē grege electus] (1) *Choice, select.* (2) *Unparalleled, either in a good, (3) or, a bad sense.* (4) *Exempted, particular.* (1) Quatuor eximios tauros delige, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 538. (2) = Virtus eximia & singularis, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 1. (3) Eximia & acerba injuria, *Cic.* (4) Non verisimile est, cum omnibus Siculis faceret injuriam, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 16. Eximium habere aliquem, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 9.

Eximo, ēre, emi, emptum, act. [ab ex & emo] (1) *To take out.* (2) *To take away.* (3) *To dig, or hew out.* (4) *To except.* (5) *To free, deliver, or discharge.* (6) *To waste, to spend.* (1) § Eximere de dolio, *Cato.* (2) Hinc pateram tute exemisti, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 164. (3) Lapides de terra eximere, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 72. (4) Cyrum eximit virtus numero beatorum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 19. (5) § Cremonam obsidione exemit, *Plin.* 7, 29. § Eximere aliquem noxae, *Liv.* 8, 35. § servitio, *Id.* 28, 39. § de vel ex reis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. (6) Quia ea res exemisset illum diem, ait se postero acturum, *Liv.* 1, 50. Eximebat dicendo diem, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 2, 1. Eximere diem, tempus, est deripere & abstrahere negotiis, siue feriarum causā, siue ne quod opus, aut quod institutum erat, agatur et perficiatur, *J. F. Gronov.* Eximere dentem, *to draw a tooth*, *Sueton. spinam, Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 212.

Eximor, i, emptus. pass. *To be taken away, freed, &c.* *Liv.* 8, 35.

Exin. adv. ordinis. *Afterwards, from thenceforth, from that place, or thing.* Exin bella viro memorat, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 890. vid. Exinde, quod idem est.

Exinaniendus, a, um. part. *To be evacuated, &c.* *Plin.* vid. seq.

Exinaniens, tis. part. *Evacuating, wasting, &c.* Paulatim exinaniens imos, *Plin.* 36, 21.

Exinānio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To evacuate, or discharge.* (2) *To waste away.* (3) *To strip or plunder.* (4) *To unlade.* (1) Vesicas exinanire, *Plin.* 32, 31. Ad exinaniendas alvos, mensēque mulierum, *Id.* 27, 36. (2) Ova sale exinaniri creduntur, *Plin.* 10, 60. (2) = Depopulari, vastare, exinanire, spoliare, *Cic. in Verr.* 4. (4) Nox exinaniendā nave consumitur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25. Vehicula cum culeis onusta, donec exinanirentur, sustinere solitus, *Plin.* 7, 19.

Exinanior, īri. pass. *To be evacuated, or discharged,* *Cels.* 3, 4.

Exinānitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that makes void and waste,* *Litt. ex Liv. sed q.*

Exinānitio, ōnis. f. verb. *An emptying, purging, or evacuating.* Praecepti alvi exinānitio, *Plin.* 13, 38.

Exinānitus, a, um. part. (1) *Emptied, plundered.* (2) *Brought to nought.* (1) Exinanita urina, *Plin.* 8, 56. Alvi apum exinanitae, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) Regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 27.

Exindē. adv. ordinis. [ab ex & inde] (1) *From that time.* (2) *From a place.* (3) *From a thing.* (1) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (2) Ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 84. (3) Duplex exinde fama est; alii praelio victum Latinum, &c. *Liv.* 1, 1.

Exinsperatō. adv. *Unlooked for, unexpectedly.* Servatus est exinsperatō, *Plin.* 25, 6. Nisi fortē debeat scribi divisē.

Exintegrō. adv. *Afresh, anew, or again, from the beginning.* Leges retractavit, & quasdam exintegrō sanxit, *Suet. Aug.* 34. Sed fortasse rect. ex integro.

Exinterātus, a, um. part. *Paunched, having the bowels taken out.* Exinterato lepori inseritur, *Just.* 1, 5.

Exinuatus, vel exsinuatus, a, um. part. *Unfolded, or spread.* Velum exsinuatum, *Paul. Nol.*

Exinuo, āre. vel. potius exsinuo. *To do, or unfold, spread, or loosen.* Collectos illa exsinuabat amictus, *Auson. Eid.* 14, 29. vid. & *Prudent. Hippol.* 222.

Exjōcor, āri. *To sport and pass away the time in jest and merry talk.* Simul exjocaris unā, *Catull.* 21. curante *Scal.* Sed cum alibi non legatur, aut dubiae, aut obsoletae est auct. + *Jocor.*

Existens, tis. part. *Being, existing.* Existente uno qui diceret, *Suet. Dom.* 12.

Existētia, ae. f. *A being, an existence,* *Philos.*

Existimandus, a, um. part. *To be esteemed, &c.* Existimanda est nostra civitas, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, 8.

Existimans, tis. part. *Esteeming, thinking, supposing.* Ipse de se bene existimans, *Cic. Off.* 3, 6.

Existimatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Act. A supposal, a private opinion good, or bad.* (2) *Pall. Reputation, respect, esteem, credit, or countenance.* (1) § Est quidem nostra existimatio, sed judicium parentis, *Cic.* Veritus populi existimationem, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 43. Dictum ullum factumve alicujus existimatione laedere, *Suet. Tib.* 58. (2) = Tua mihi existimatio & dignitas carissima est, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 4. Bona existimatio pecuniis praestat, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 40. = honor, fama, *Id.*

Existimātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that gives his opinion.* § Ut existimatores videamur, non magistri, *Cic. in Orat.* 31. Alieni artificii existimator, *Id.* de *Orat.* 3, 22.

Existimaturus, a, um. part. *About to esteem,* *Liv.* 31, 48. Sed omnia illa leviter fuisse existimatos, *Just.* 29, 3.

Existimātus, a, um. part. *Praised, esteemed, valued.* Deiotarum saepe a senatu regali nomine dignum existimatum, tu etiam regem appellari jubes, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 13.

Existimo, āre. act. [ab ex & aestimo, qu. ex aestimatione statuo atque decerno] (1) *To judge.* (2) *To esteem, or think.* (3) *To suppose, or imagine.* (1) Define unumquemque moribus tuis existimare, *Cic. in Sall.* 8. sed aestimare alii leg. (2) § Non omnes eos contemnunt, de quibus male existimant, *Cic.* (3) § Facilius est id existimare, quam scribere, *Brut. Cic.* § De se bene existimare, *to have a good opinion of himself, Id.*

Existimor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be accounted.* (2) *To be judged.* (1) Honestus existimatus est, *Cic. pro Caecim.* 4. (2) Ex orationibus de oratorum ingeniis existimari potest, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 21.

Existō, ēre, existi. neut. [ab ex & sisto] (1) *To be.* (2) *To exist.* (3) *To appear, to be seen.* (4) *To rise, spring, or come of.* (1) Timeo, ne in eum existam crudelior, *Cic. ad Att.* 10, 11. (2) Quippe videre licet, vivos existere vermeis stercore de tetro, *Lucr.* 2, 870. Vid. *Not.* 4. (3) In lucem non existunt primordia rerum, *Lucr.* 2, 795. (4) E virtutibus beata vita existit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61.

Exitiābilis, e. adj. (1) *Hurtful, destructive.* (2) *Fatal, cruel.* (3) *Pestilent, venomous.* (1) Bellum comparare suis civibus exitiabile, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. Leges exitiabiles, *Paterc.* 2, 18. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 23. & 30, 7. (2) Manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 257. Exitiabilis clades, *Paterc.* 2, 112. (3) Exitiabilis morbus, *Tac.* 16, 5, 3.

Exitialis, e. adj. *Mischievous, destructive, pernicious, mortal, fatal.* Exitialis tempestas, *Paterc.* 2, 72, 5. Exitiales exitus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6. Donum exitiale, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 31. scelus, *Id.* 6, 511.

Exitio, ōnis. f. *A going forth.* Exitio ex utero, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 30.

Exitiosus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Deadly, mischievous, dangerous.* § Non profutura, sed exitiosa, *Tac.* 16, 26. Exitiosum bellum, *Cic. Att.* 9, 8. Conjunctio exitiosa, *Id.* *Catil.* 4, 3. Exitiosior discordia, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 12, 1.

Exitium, ii. n. [ab exeo] (1) *A going out, a decease, evphros, death.* (2) *Ruin, mischief.* (3) *Meton. A distemper, the plague.* (4) *A destroyer.* (1) Haec ante exitium dant signa, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 503. (2) Quod remedium huic exitio inveniam? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 23. = fraus, *Tac.* 6, 30. (3) Exitium superabat opem, *Ovid. Met.* 7, 526. (4) Non Laertiaden, exitium tuae gentis, respicis? *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 21.

Exitur. imperf. *Somebody comes forth,* *Plaut. Cal.* 4, 2. ult.

Exiturus, a, um. part. *About to go out.* Eodem die exiturus, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. Satis constat exituro viaticum de fuisse, *Suet. Vitell.* 7. *Conf. Liv.* 30, 10.

Exitus, ūs. m. [ab exeo] (1) *A going forth.* (2) *Met. The issue, or end of a business.* (3) *Also death.* (4) *An effect.* (1) In omnibus aedificii partibus exitus habere, *Nep. Hannib.* 12. Liber patet exitus, *Lucr.* 4, 399. (2) Armorum exitus incerti, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. § initium, *Id.* ad *Brut.* 7. Exitus acta probat, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 85. Exitus anni, *Liv.* 24, 7. (3) Saevus & illum exitus eripuit, *Juv.* 10, 127.

127. (4) Vis orationis, quâ causae rerum & exitus cognoscuntur, Cic.

† Exjūro, āre. To vow with an oath, to say, and swear to it. Exjuravisti te mihi dixisse per jocum, Plaut. in Fragm. Amph. 3, 8.

Exlēcebra, ae. f. A device, or gin, to drain, or draw forth, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 20.

Exlex, ēgis. c. g. He, or she that liveth without law, lawless. Non quod Syllam exlegem esse putarent, Cic. pro Cluent. 34.

† Exlōquor, i, quutus. pro eloquor, Litt. ex Plaut.

Exmōveo, ēre. To remove. Suum nomen omne ex pectore exmovit meo, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59.

|| Exobrūtus, a, um. part. Hidden, or overwhelmed. Exobrutum dolium, Apul. Met. 9. p. 272. † Obrutus, Vett.

Exobsecro, āre. To make great, or earnest intreaties, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 93.

* Exōchas, ādis. f. [ab ēξέχω, promineo. Them. ξχω, habeo] A pimple, or wheal in the fundament, Aug.

* Exocoetus, i. m. qui & Adonis dict. [ἐξοκωτος, ex ēξω, extra, & κωτος, cubile quod in ficcum somni causâ exeat.] A fish so called, because it goeth on land to sleep, Plin. 9, 34.

† Exoculassitis. antiq. pro exoculaveritis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26.

Exōcūlātus, a, um. part. Blinded. Eūque prorsus exoculatum relinquens, Apul. Met. 8, p. 245. † Excaecatus.

Exōcūlo, āre. act. To put, or pull out one's eyes, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26.

Exōdiārius, i. m. An interlude rhymers, who at the end of a tragedy used to sing and shew tricks, to make the spectators merry. Schol. vet. in Juv. 3, 175.

Exōdium, i. n. [ex ἐξόδος, exitus] (1) The end of any thing. (2) An interlude, or farce at the end of a tragedy, to make people laugh. (1) & Ab origine ad exodium, Varr. (2) Redit ad pulpita notum exodium, Juv. 3, 175. De exodii origine, vid. Liv. 7, 2.

Exōleo, ēre, ēvi. [ab ex & oleo, cresco] To fade, wither, or fall away, Cic. Non leg. nisi in praet. quod vid. in Exolesco.

Exolescens, tis. part. Growing old, falling to decay. Litteris pene jam exolescentibus scriptum, Suet. Aug. 7. Exolescente favore recentis imperii, Juv. 36, 1.

Exōlesco, ēre, ui, ēvi, ētum. [ab exoleo, quod habent lexica] (1) To wax stale, to grow out of use. (2) To be out of mind, to be forgotten. (1) Antiquitus instituta exolescunt, Tac. Hist. 4, 8, 2. (2) Hic dies nullo exolescet aevo, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 99. Mitium dominorum apud servos ipsâ consuetudine metus exolescit, Plin. Epist. 1, 4, 4. In privatorum animis exoleverat priscum mortalium bonum amicitia, Plin. Paneg. 85, 1.

Exōlētus, a, um. part. [qui olefcere, i. e. crescere, defuit, Fest.] (1) Past the prime, growing stale. (2) Out of use, defaced, and worn out. (3) Decayed. (1) Reliqui domi exoletam virginem, Plaut. in Fragm. (2) Exempla annalium vetustate exoleta, Liv. 27, 15. Odium vetustate exoletum, Id. 2, 35. = Exoletae & reconditae voces, Suet. Aug. 86. (3) Saepe jam spatio obrutam levis exoletam memoriam revocat nota, Sen. Oedip. 821.

Exōlētus, i. m. subst. An old catamite, Suet. Caes. 76.

Exolvero, ēre, vi, utum. act. [ab ex & solvo] (1) To unbind, to loose. (2) Met. To free, or rid. (3) To pay. (4) To disentangle, or disengage. (5) To perform, or fulfil. (6) To melt. (1) Quid ego exolvam cistulam? Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 151. (2) Me his exolvite curis, Virg. Aen. 4, 652. (3) Decumanis, quantum iste imperavit, exolvit, Cic. Verr. 3, 22. (4) Religionum animos nodis exolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 931. (5) Nec exolvit, quod promiserat, Cic. Offic. 3, 2. (6) Mutat & exolvit glaciem, Lucr. 6, 878. || Exolvere poenas, to suffer punishment, Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 5. aliquem poenâ, to free him from it, Id. Hist. 14, 12, 6. obsidium, to raise a siege, Id. Ann. 3, 39, 1. grates, to return thanks, Valer. Flacc. 7, 284. Rectius exsolvo.

Exolvero, i. pass. To be loosed, &c. Jussi illico hunc exolvi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 13. Rectius exsolvor.

|| Exolūtio, ōnis. f. verb. A full and perfect payment, Tert. & JCC.

|| Exolūtōr, ōris. m. verb. He that fully payeth, or dischargeeth, JCC. relinquendum.

Exolūtus, a, um. part. (1) Loosed. (2) Unbound, not captive. (3) Met. Explained. (1) Exoluta compes, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 4. (2) alvus, Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 6. (3) Exoluti legis nexūs, Tac. Ann. 3, 28, 6. Rectius exsolutus.

* Exōmis, idis. f. ἐξωμῖς. [ab ἐμος, humerus] Substricta & brevis tunica citra humeros definens, Gell. 7, 12. Comicus vestitus exertis humeris, Fest. A jacket, a sleeveless jerkin, a graduate's, or freeman's hood.

Exomnis. e. vel potius exsomnia. [ab ex & somnus] Sleepless, Patere. 2, 127. Vid. Exsomnia.

Exonerandus, a, um. part. To be unburdened. Ut pinna in os inderetur, ad exonerandum stomachum, Suet. Claud. 33. V O L. II.

Exonerans, tis. part. Unloading. Exonerantes in eum sese lacus, Plin. 3, 20.

Exōnērātūrus, a, um. part. Which will discharge. Exoneraturus alvum, Plin. 10, 44. ventrem, Mart. 10, 48, 7.

Exoneratus, a, um. part. Unloaded, discharged. Exoneratus sentinâ, Plin. 9, 47. Conf. Liv. 10, 6.

Exōnēro, āre. act. (1) To unload, unburden, or put off. (2) Met. To discharge, or free from. (1) = Excipiunt eas ternae, quaternaeque, & exonerant, Plin. 11, 10. Ense fessum miles exonerat latus, Sen. Agam. 423. (2) Exonerare aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 2. Curas Bacchus exoneret graves, Sen. Hipp. 445. Met. Exonerare conscientiam, Curt. 6, 8, 12. || aliquid in aurem alterius, Sen. Ep. 4.

Exoneror, āri. pass. To be unloaded. Exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, Tac. Ann. 3, 54, 9.

Exōpīnāto, adv. When one is aware; also of a sudden, or unawares, Litt. ex Liv. Rectius ex opinato.

Exoptābilis. e. adj. To be desired, or wished. Exoptabile tempus, Sil. 11, 387. Nunciare nuncium exoptabilem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67.

Exoptandus, a, um. part. To be earnestly desired, or wished for. Ex omnibus unus exoptandus est, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

Exoptans, tis. part. Earnestly desiring, wishing. Exoptans animam certantem ponere dextrâ, Sil. 10, 303. conf. 7, 644. & Liv. 9, 25.

|| Exoptatio, ōnis. f. verb. An earnest wishing, Aug. † Optatio, Cic. Optatum, Ter.

† Exoptāto, adv. Even as one would wish. Nisi quid te impediet, mihi exoptatō veneris, Cic. Att. 13, 28. ubi mel. lib. habent optatō.

Exoptātus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Greatly desired. (2) Earnestly wished, or longed for. (1) Nuntius exoptatus, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 7. (2) Nihil exoptatus adventu meo, Cic. Attic. 5, 15. Exoptatissima gratulatio, Id. Att. 4, 1. Dulces nati, exoptatūque parens, Virg. Aen. 2, 138.

Exopto, āre. act. To wish heartily, to desire frequently, or greatly. Multis de causis te exopto quàm primū videre, Cic. Att. 4, 6. Quem ego nunc potissimum exoptem mihi dari? Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 6.

Exōrābilis, e. adj. or, comp. Easily to be intreated. Minus exorabilem aliquem experiri, Cic. Att. 1, 3. Si pecces, Deus exorabilis ille est, Prop. 2, 31, 11. In suis, quàm in alienis injuriis exorabilior, Sen. de Clem. 2, 20. Act. Carmen exorabile, intreating, Val. Flacc. 1, 782.

Exōrābūlum, i. n. An argument, or motive to persuade. Quotquot exoretur exorabilis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6.

Exōrandus, a, um. part. To be wooed, or intreated. Restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.

& Exoranda tibi, non rapienda fui, Ovid. Ep. 21, 128.

Exōrans, tis. part. Obtaining by request, prevailing.

Thura exorantia divos, Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 23.

Exōrātor, ōris. m. verb. He that prevails by intreaty.

& Orator ad vos venio, finite exorator ut sim. Ter. Hecyr. prol. 10.

Exoraturus, a, um. part. About to intreat. Flumina Parcarum colos severas exoratura, Claud. Apon. 87.

Exōrātus, a, um. part. Gotten, or obtained by intreaty; persuaded, prevailed upon. & Sive iratus, sive exoratus, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 17. Non exorato stant adamante viae, Prop. 4, 12, 4.

Exorbeo, ēre, ui, ptum. act. [ab ex & sorbeo] (1) To sup, or drink up. (2) Met. To sustain, or overcome. (3) To swallow, & Met. to shed plentifully. (4) Obscoena not. (1) Ut decies solidūm exorberet, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 240. (2) = Arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorbuit, Cic. pro Mur. 9. (3) & Gustâras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exorbueras, Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. (4) Quot viros exorbeat uno Maura die, Juv. 10, 223. || Exorbere animam, to kill, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28. Rectius exorbeo.

|| Exorbīrans, tis. part. Exorbitant, irregular, Ap. JCC.

|| Exorbīto, āre. neut. [ab ex & orbita] To go out of the right way, or road, Tert. † Deflecto, decedo de via, Vett.

Exorbo, āre. act. To bereave. Animam alicujus exorbare, to kill him, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28.

|| Exorcismus, i. m. [ab ἐξ & ὄρκος, juramentum] An adjuration, or conjuring for the laying of spirits, or casting them out, Eccl.

|| Exorcīso, āre. Ulp. Vid. Exorcizo.

* Exorcīsta, ae. m. [ab ὄρκος, juramentum] A conjurer, an exorcist, Eccl. † Adjurator, Isid.

* Exorcīzo, āre. To adjure, to conjure, to exorcise, to raise, or lay spirits, Bibb. † Adjuro, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3.

|| Exordesco, ēre. incept. To grow filthy and nasty, Gell. 9, 2. Rectius exsordesco. † Sordesco.

Exordine. Orderly, Virg. Geor. 3, 341. Rectius ex ordine.

Exordior, īri, sus sum. dep. (1) *To lay the warp as weavers do.* (2) *Met. To begin.* (3) *Also to use a proem, or preamble before he comes to the matter.* (1) Exordiri telam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 4, 6. (2) *Met. & Detexere, retexere, Cic. & Pertexere quod exorsus es, Id. de Orat.* 2. Exordiri bellum, *Liv.* 4, 17. (3) Exorsus es non gloriōse, &c. *Cic. de Or.* 2, 8.

Exordium, i. n. (1) *A beginning, a principle.* (2) *A preface, a preamble, a proem.* (1) Cunctarum exordia rerum, *Lucr.* 2, 333. (2) Ergo instituto veterum hinc capiamus exordium, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9.

Exoriens, tis. part. *Rising as the sun, springing, &c.* Sol exoriens, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 438. amnis, *Lucr.* 6, 723. *Vid. Exorior.*

Exorior, rēris, īri, ortus sum. dep. (1) *To rise as the stars or sun, &c.* (2) *To spring up.* (3) *To be born, to appear.* (4) *To proceed.* (5) *To be comforted, or refreshed.* (6) *To be made.* (1) Post solstitium canicula exoritur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 44. Exoritur suo tempore stella, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, prol. 4. Exoriens sol, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 438. aurora, *Catull.* 62, 271. Exoritur dies, *Luc.* 1, 233. (2) Quae terris exoriuntur, *Lucr.* 1, 870. (3) & = Nihil est, quod non antē extingui atque opprimi potest, quā planē exortum & natum sit, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 33. (4) Honestum ex virtutibus exoritur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 23. (5) Ego nunc primum exorior, & maximē quidem his literis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 26. (6) Annuli beneficio rex exortus est *Lydiae, Cic. Off.* 3, 9.

Exornatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A decking, a trimming, garnishing, or apparelling.* (2) *Elegancy, a term in rhetoric.* (1) *Col.* 12, 3. (2) & Dicentur simplicitate, sinē ulla exornatione, *Cic. De Rhetorica Exornatione, vid. Cic. de Inv.* 4, 34.

Exornator, ōris. m. verb. *A setter off, a garnisher.* Caeteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 12.

Exornatrix, icis. f. *She that decketh, or trimmeth,* *Marcell.* + Quae exornat.

Exornaturus, a, um. part. *About to adorn.* Mulieres cultius exornaturus, *Juss.* 7, 3.

Exornatus, a, um. part. simus, sup. *Adorned, well dressed, or trimmed.* Variā veste exornatus fuit, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 16. Exornatissima auro cithara, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 47.

Exorno, āre. act. (1) *To dress, to adorn, to imbellish, to deck, or trim.* (2) *To set forth, or commend.* (1) Pythagoras praestantissimis institutis & artibus exornavit magnam Graeciam, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 4. Te exornavi ego, venibis tu hodie, virgo, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 1, 7. (2) Opus verbis exornare, *Prop.* 4, 5, 19. & Exornare se lepidis moribus, *to put himself into a pleasant humour, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 12. & Deformo, *Id.*

Exornor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be adorned,* *Ad Herenn.* 4, 15.

Exoro, āre. act. (1) *To get by intreaty.* (2) *To invite.* (3) *To force.* (4) *To intreat, or beg earnestly.* (1) & Illa ea exorabat, quae volebat auferre; tu extorques, *Cic. Brut.* Ep. 8. (2) Facies exorat amorem, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 43. (3) Non queo lacrymam exorare, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 74. & Qui olivetum arat, rogat fructum; qui stercorat, exorat, *Col.* 5, 9. (4) = Exoro & quaeso, ut ejus sit mihi copia, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 13. § Exorare aliquem aliquid, *Id. Bacch.* 5, 2, 82. aliquid ab aliquo, *Idem. Trin.* 2, 2, 44. Te exorabo profecto, &c. *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 4.

Exoror, āri. pass. *To be obtained by intreaty.* Nam ut omnino revocaret, exorari nullo modo potuit, *Suet. Aug.* 65. Interim sufficit, ut exorati te finas, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 21.

Exors, tis. adj. [ab ex & fors, qu. extra sortem] (1) *Without share, shareless.* (2) *Given by choice, extraordinary, choice.* (1) Dulcis vitae exors, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 428. Cos exors secandi, *Hor. Art. Poet.* 305. (2) Exortem ducere honorem, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 534. & Exors equus, *an horse not mounted before, or perhaps an extraordinary one, Virg. Aen.* 8, 552. Rectius exfors.

Exorsum, i. n. [ab exordior] (1) *A beginning, an enterprise.* (2) *A story, a long preamble.* (1) Sua cuique exorsa laborem, fortunamque, ferent, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 111. (2) = Non te per amittages & longa exorsa tenebo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 46.

Exorsus, a, um. part. [ab exordior] (1) *Act. That has begun.* (2) *Pass. Also begun, put into the loom.* (1) Soror exorsa clamore, *Cic. pro Coel.* 15. (2) Exorsa haec tela non malē omnino mihi est, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 116.

Exorsus, ūs. m. verb. *A beginning, or entrance of a discourse.* Exorsus orationis meae, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 4.

Exortium, i. n. [ab exors] *The being without share,* *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 689. sed variant lectiones.

Exortivus, a, um. adj. *That pertains to rising, or the eastern part,* *Plin.* 18, 77. & A septentrione in exortivum oceanum, *Id.* 37, 11.

Exortus, a, um. part. [ab exorior] (1) *That is risen, or appeareth.* (2) *Begun.* (1) *Lucr.* 3, 1058. (2) Exorta caedes, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9.

Exortus, ūs. m. verb. *A rising, a beginning.* Solis exortus, *Plin.* 12, 23. Exortus Danubii, *Id.* 31, 19.

Exos, flis. adj. *Without bones, boneless.* Animantium copia exos, *Lucr.* 3, 721.

Exosculans, tis. part. *Kissing,* *Suet. Claud.* 28. Vulnus manusque ejus exosculantes, *Tac. H.* 2, 49, 5. *Vid. Exosculator.*

Exosculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kissing, the billing of doves,* *Plin.* 10, 52.

Exosculator, ōris. m. *He that kisseth,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Exosculatus, a, um. part. *Having kissed.* Multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 17.

Exosculator, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To kiss.* (2) *To praise greatly, invenitur in part.* (1) Sporum identidem exosculans, *Suet. Ner.* 28. Allevatūque dextrā exosculatus est, *Suet. Claud.* 13. (2) Verborum ejus elegantiam exosculatus, *Gell.* 2, 26.

Exosor, ōris. m. *One who hateth, an envious person,* *Sidon.* + Olor, *Plaut.*

Exosātim, adv. *By taking the bones out,* *Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

Exosatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pulling forth of bones,* *Apic.*

Exosātus, a, um. part. *That hath the bones, or teeth plucked out, or broken.* Exosātum os, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 162. & Exosātus ager, *a field not cleared of bones, Pers.* 6, 52. abusivē, i. e. *stones, perhaps alluding to Ov. Met.* 1, 393. Lapides in corpore terrae ossa reor dici. Exosātum pectus, i. e. *ita inflexum, ut exosātum videatur, Lucr.* 4, 1264.

Exosso, āre. act. *To bone, or pluck out the bones, to break bones.* Suem cum occideris, exossato, *Col.* 12, 53. Hic me quasi muraenam exossare cogitat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 163.

Exossor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be boned,* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 25.

Exossus, a, um. adj. *Without bones.* Exossa saltatio, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 8. al. leg. exossis.

* Exostrea, ae. f. ἐξωστρα. [ab ἔξω, impello] *An engine of wood in scenes, by which things done behind the stage, by turning it about, might be seen; a petard, to blow open a port, or gate, Scal. Vid. Polluc. & Hesych.*

Exosus, a, um. act. [ab odi] (1) *Hating.* (2) *Pass. Hated.* (1) Desertas exosus opes, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 164. Si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 687. Exosus omne feminae nomen fugit, *Sen. Hipp.* 230. (2) *Gell.* 2, 18. haud scio an alibi.

* Exoticus, a, um. [ab ἔξω, extra] *Brought out of a strange country, outlandish, foreign.* Unguenta exotica, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 41. Lat. Transmarina, adventitia, *Cic.*

Expalleo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be very pale and wan.* Expalluisse signum conscientiae est, *Ad. Herenn.* 2, 5. Expalluit fulgore auri, *Catull.* 62, 100. conf. *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5, 13.

Expalliatus, a, um. part. *Stripped of his cloak.* Expalliatus sum miser, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 10, 6.

Expalpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A getting of a thing by flattery, Tert.*

Expalpo, āre. act. *To grope, or feel, Met. to get by flattery, to soothe one up.* = Exora, blandire, expalpa, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 144.

Expampino, āre. act. *To prune a vine, Lex. ex Col.*

Expanditor, ōris. m. verb. *A river that flows abroad, or over the banks, as the Nile.* Expanditor omnis, *Plin. Paneg.* 30. Verbum vix admitto. *Lipsius.*

Expando, ēre, di, passum. act. (1) *To spread out, or abroad, to display.* (2) *To open wide as a flower doth at noon.* (3) *Met. To declare and expound, to lay open.* (1) Expandunt alas aves, *Plin.* 10, 38. Ficos in sole expandunt, *Col.* 12, 15. (2) Rosa meridie expandit florem, *Plin.* 12, 11. (3) Rerum naturam expandere dictis, *Lucr.* 1, 127.

Expandor, di, affus. pass. *To be spread.* Herbae sub umbram expanduntur, *Col.* 12, 13.

Expango, ēre, xi, actum. *To set, or fix, to order, or marshal.* Sidera ad normam expangere, *Plin.* 2, 24. ibi legit *Harduin.* Ad nomen expungere.

Expansio, ōnis. f. verb. *A displaying, an opening, a spreading, &c. Coel. Aurel. Tard.*

Expansum, i. n. *The firmament, Bibb.* + Aether.

Expansus, a, um. part. *Displayed, spread abroad, laid open.* Expansa retia, *Plin.* 10, 10. + Expassus, *Tac.*

Expapillatus, a, um. *Stretched forth.* Expapillato brachio, *with the arm made bare to the paps, Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 4. al. leg. effasillatus, sed perperam.

Expasus, a, um. part. [ab expando] *Opened, laid open.* Expasae fores, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 2. Flammeum expasum, *Gell.* 15, 15. ex Caecilio.

Expātians, tis. part. (1) *Running abroad over the banks.* (2) *Of large compass.* (1) Expātians lacus, *Plin.* 16, 66. (2) Expātiantia recta, *Plin.* 3, 9. Rectius expātians.

Expātiator,

Expātiātor, ōris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a gadder*, Tac. *ap Litt. sed q.*

Expātiātus, a, um. part. *That spreadeth, or floweth far abroad.* Expātiata ruunt flumina, *Ov. Met. 1, 285. Reſtius expātiatus.*

Expātor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To wander, or stray abroad.* (2) *Met. To expatiate, to enlarge on a subject.* (1) Expātiatur equi, *Ov. Met. 1, 202.* Ignes clarē expātiatur in auras, *Sil. 17, 95.* (2) *Ut juvenes expātiuntur, & gaudeant materiā, Quint. 2, 10.*

|| Expātritiūs, i. m. *He that has been senator*, Cod.

Expātro, āre. verbum nequam, expātrare est ſcortando *μασάσθαι, ἀπαίδεισθαι.* An parum expātravit? *De Jul. Caes. Catull. carm. 27, 16. quod ap. Suet. in vita ejus 51. dicitur effutuere.*

Expāvefacio, ēre. unde part. expāvefaciens. *To terrify, to make afraid, to frighten.* Expāvefacere ad occursum hominem, *Sen. Epist. 86.*

Expāveo, ēre. vi. neut. evanuit, si dederit. praet. τῶ

Expāveſcens, tis. part. *Greatly fearing.* Expāveſcentia ad tumultum, *Plin. 10, 97.*

Expāveſco, ēre. vi. incept. (1) *To be greatly afraid.* (2) *To be frightened at.* (1) Tumultu expāvit domus, *Stat. Theb. 8, 638.* (2) Non expāvit ensem, *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22.* Expāvere trucem per vasta ſilentia vocem, *Sil. 1, 67.* Expāveſcere cuncta, *Sen. Oed. 27. diem, Ibid. 338.* Quum ad id expāviſſet minor Fabia, *Liv. 6, 34.*

|| Expāvidus, a, um. *Frighted*, Gell. 1, 8. + Peterreſactus, *Cic.*

Expēctābilis, e. adj. *To be expected, or looked for*, *Litt. ex Tac. + Expectandus, Vett.*

Expēctandus, a, um. part. *To be expected.* Expēctanda ergo intermiſſio eſt, *Cels. 2, 10.* Auctor non expēctandi auxilii, *Just. 2, 9. Conf. Sil. 8, 5.*

Expēctans, tis. part. *Expecting, waiting for, &c.* Omnia magis quā praelium expēctantes, *Sall. B. J. 58.* Expēctans ſola puella virum, *Prop. 3, 2, 20.*

Expēctatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Expectation, attendance.* (2) *Dependence.* (3) *A looking, longing, or hoping for.* (4) *Fear of things to come.* (5) *Attention.* (1) = Ea cauſa quo concurſu hominum, quā expēctatione deſenſa eſt? *Cic. de Orat. 39.* Civitatem omnem in expēctationem belli erectam invenerunt, *Liv. 21, 20.* (2) = Obscura ſpe & caeca expēctatione pendere, *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 25.* (3) *Quantam expēctationem dediſti mihi convivii iſtius? Cic. Att. 2, 12.* (4) *Acerbior expēctatio reliquorum, Cic. de Cl. Or. 76.* (5) *Varroniſ ſermo ſacit expēctationem Caſaris, Cic. Att. 3, 15.*

|| Expēctātor, ōris. m. verb. *An expecter*, Boët. + Qui expēctat.

Expēctaturus, a, um. part. *About to expect.* Igitur non expēctaturos Scythas dum ad ſe veniatur, *Just. 2, 3. conf. Liv. 36, 44. Stat. Theb. 6, 78.*

Expēctātus, a, um. part. or. comp. ſimus, ſup. (1) *Expected, hoped, or looked for.* (2) *Earnestly deſired, welcome.* (1) *Expectata ſeges vanis eluſit avenis, Virg. Geor. 2, 226.* (2) = Charus omnibus expēctātūſque venies, *Cic. Fam. 16, 7.* Expectatior illo nemo venit, *Plaut. Moſt. 2, 2, 12.* Expectatiſſimae literae, *Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4.*

Expēcto, āre. act. [*ab ex & ſpecto*] (1) *To look for.* (2) *To tarry, or wait.* (3) *To hope, to wiſh for.* (4) *To fear a thing will come to paſſ.* (5) *To wait for.* (6) *To reſpect.* (7) *To expect.* (8) *To deſire to know.* (9) *To watch in order to attack.* (1) *Senem quoad expēctatis veſtrum? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 98.* (2) *Ruſticus expēctat dum deſluat amnis, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 42.* (3) = Illum, ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem expēctant, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 20.* (4) *Nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expēcto malum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 16.* (5) *Intenti expēctant ſignum, Virg. Aen. 5, 137.* (6) = Dum metuar, ſemper, terrāque expēcter ab omni, *Luc. 5, 671.* (7) = Longiores epiſtolas expēctabo, vel potiūſ exigam, *Cic. Fam. 15, 16.* (8) *Expēcto, quid velis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7.* (9) *Paludem ſi noſtri tranſirent, hoſtes expēctabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9.*

Expēcto, ēre. *To comb out*, *Quint. 7, 2.*

Expēctor, āri. paſſ. *To be expected*, *Cels. 2, 12.* Virtus veſtra expēctatur, *Tac. Hiſt. 1, 38, 2.*

Expēctōro, āre. act. *To throw out of his breaſt, to expēctorate*, *Met. To diſcharge, or free one's mind.* Favor ſapientiam mihi omnem ex animo expēctorat, *Enn. ap. Cic. Tuſc. 4, 8.* Hanc vocem tanquam antiquam nimis improbat *Quint. 8, 3.*

Expēcūliātus, a, um. Qui peculio eſt exhaustus. *Having loſt his ſtock*, *Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 21.*

+ Expēdibo, pro expēdiam, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36.*

Expēdiendus, a, um. part. *To be freed, got ready, finiſhed, &c.* Servos ad expēdiendas pecunias dimiſerat, *Suet. Jul. Caes. 4.*

Expēdio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [*ab antiq. pedio à pes*] (1) *To free, quit, diſcharge, or rid, to unloofe, to undo.* (2) *To diſengage, to finiſh, to put an end to.* (3) *To get in a readi-*

neſs. (4) *To ſet out.* (5) *To bring to paſſ.* (6) *To ſpeed, haſten, or ſend in haſte.* (7) *To declare, tell, utter, or ſhew.* (8) *To get, or procure.* (1) = Dum expēdire ſe vult, induit, *Cic. Verr. 2, 43.* = Te impeditum jam expēdiam, *Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 11.* (2) *Si me expēdiero, ut in iſta loca venire poſſim, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.* = Iram expēdies, ruſum in gratiam reſtitues, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11.* (3) *Ad Naſidium perveniunt, ibique naves expēdiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 4.* (4) *Inſtitor expēdit merces ſuas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 422.* (5) = Expēdiendis conſciendisq; rebus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 42.* (6) *Expēdio me ad Drufum, inde ad Scaurum, Cic. 7.* Id, ſi potes, verbo expēdi, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 20.* (8) *Expēdire arcu alimenta ſibi, Tac. Ann. 6, 43, 3.* = Expēdire nomina, *to pay debts, Cic. Att. 16, 6.*

Expēdior, īri, itus. paſſ. *To be freed, to be got ready, &c.* Dum hic nodus expēdiatur, *Cic. Att. 5, 21.* Expēditur ejus curā hoſpitiū adolescenti, *Val. Max. 5, 1, 1.*

Expēdit. imperf. *It is expedient, needful, profitable.* Omnibus bonis expēdit, ſalvam eſſe rempublicam, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 8.*

Expēditē. adv. iūs. comp. ſimē, ſup. *Speedily, readily, eaſily, without let, or hindrance.* Quod propoſuerat, explicans expēditē, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67.* Expēditūſ, *Id. de Inv. 2, 23.* Deſenſus expēditūſimē, accuſavit vehementer, *Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6.*

Expēditio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A military preparation, an expedition, a voyage.* (2) *A quick diſpatch.* (1) *Expeditionis Cypriacae ſidus comes, Val. Max. 4, 3, 2.* Educere exercitum in expeditionem, *Cic. D. 1, 33.* (2) *Multarum rerum expeditio, Ad. Herenn. 4, 54.*

|| Expēditionālis, e. adj. *Belonging to an expedition, Spart. Alſo ſpeedy, or quick of diſpatch, Amm.*

Expēditus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. ſimus, ſup. (1) *Diſengaged, freed, rid of.* (2) *Nimbly thrown, or hurled.* (3) *Provided, prepared, &c.* (4) *Adj. Prone, ready, in a readineſs.* (5) *Nimble, light, ſpeedy.* (6) *Eaſy, fluent.* (1) *Curis vago expēditus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11.* = Me expēditum ex impedito faciam, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 79.* (2) *Trans ſinem jaculo nobilis expedito, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12.* (3) = Expedito nobis homine & parato opus eſt, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 10.* (4) *Expediti ad caedam homines, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 30.* = Ego ad promerendum officiū expēditus, vos ad referendam gratiam tardiores, *Id. Anteq. irer in exil. 2.* (5) *Expeditos equites educit, Sall. B. J. 71.* Expedita curatio, *Cels. 5, 28.* (6) = Expedita & perſacile currens oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 63.* Expeditior via ad honores, *Cic. pro Placc. 41.* Reditus in coelum patet optimo & juſtiſſimo cuique expeditiſſimus, *Cic. de Am. 4.*

Expellendus, a, um. part. *To be expelled.* Auxilia ſorori ad expellendum Cappadociā Nicomedem mittit, *Just. 38, 1.*

Expellens, tis. part. *Expelling.* Quidam ex officio admiſſionis ſimul expellens eum, *Suet. Velpaf. 14.*

Expello, ēre. pūli, pulſum. act. (1) *To expel, put, thruſt, drive, or chaſe forth, out, or away.* (2) *To reject.* (3) *Alſo to thruſt forth in length.* (1) = Haec tanta virtus, ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? *Cic. pro Mil. 37.* (2) *Expellere ſententiam, Plin. Ep. 8, 14.* (3) *Vid. Expulſus.* = Expellere aliquem regno, *Caes. ex urbe, Cic. in opus, Plin. animam per vulnera, Ov. Met. 6, 618.*

Expendens, tis. part. *Weighing.* Expendens animo viſa, *Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34.*

Expendo, ēre, di, ſum. act. (1) *To weigh.* (2) *To rate, or value.* (3) *To ponder, or conſider, to examine ſtriſtly, or diligently.* (4) *To ſpend, to lay out money, to put out money to intereſt.* (1) *Aurum auro expendetur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.* (2) = Haec expendite atque aeſtimate pecuniā, *Cic. Verr. 5, 9.* (3) *Expendere inter ſe contraria apud animum, Valer. Max. 6, 9, 6.* (4) *Nep. Attic. 13.* Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105.* = Expēdere poenas alicui, *to ſuffer puniſhment, Cic. Tuſc. 2, 10. capite, to be put to death, Tac. Ann. 12, 19, 3.*

Expendor, i, ſus. part. *To be weighed, &c.* *Plaut. & Cels. 5, 19. Vid. Expendo.*

Expēſa, ae. f. *Expence, charge, coſt*, *Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Claud. in Stilicon. 2, 146.* Expēſis longinquis non ſufficit aerarium, *Val. Max. 7, 6, 1.*

|| Expēſilatio, vel diviſe potiūſ expēſi latio. *An acknowledgment of money lent*, *Gell. 14, 2.*

Expēſo, āre. freq. *To ſeal up, and deliver money by weight*, *Ap. JCC.* Alſo *to recompenſe, or make amends*, *Macrob.* Alſo *to uſe, to lay forth.* = Argentum accepto, expēſo, *Plaut. Pf. 2, 2, 32.*

Expēſum, i. n. *Expence, money laid out*, *Cic. Expēſum ferre, eſt ſcribere ſe pecuniam dediſſe, Ulp. Vide.*

Expēſus, a, um. part. *Weighed, pondered, conſidered, laid out, reckoned.* = Expēſo gradu, *with a ſlow pace, ſtep by ſtep*, *Propert. 2, 4, 6.* Expēſum alicui ferre, *To charge one with money lent, to ſet one down debtor, Cic. Attic. 15, 20.*

⌘ Bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, *Plaut. Mos. 1, 3, 146.*

Expergescio, ēre, ēci, actum. *To awaken out of sleep, to stir up.* Hic Italiam tumultus expergescit terrore subito, *Ad. Herenn. 4, 34.*

Expergesfactus, a, um. part. *Roused, awakened out of sleep.*

Expergesfactum caput erigere insit, *Lucr. 5, 1207. ab*

Expergesio, eri, factus. *To be roused up, or awakened,* *Suet. Cal. 38.*

⌘ Expergesicus, a, um. *That doth awaken.* Carmen expergesicum gallorum, *Apul. Flor. 13, p. 786.*

Expergescens, tis. part. *Waking,* *Lexicogr. ex Plin.*

Expergescor, i, rectus sum. dep. [*ab expergo*] (1) *To awake.* (2) *Met. To bestir himself, to take heart.* (1) ⌘ Si dormis, expergescere, *Cic. Att. 2, 13.* (2) ⌘ Cessatum utque adhuc est, nunc jam expergescere, *Ter. Adelp. 4, 4, 22.* Nunc expergescere verè, *Liv. 1, 41. Item pass. Ut omnes expergescantur ad libertatem, Sall. de Rep. ordin.*

⌘ Expergitè. adv. *Watchfully, heedfully.* Expergitè munus obire, *Apul. Met. 2, p. 57. auscultare, Ibid. 8, p. 265.*

Expergitus, a, um. part. *Wakened by another.* Nec quisquam expergitus extat, *Lucr. 3, 942.*

⌘ Expergo, ēre, si, sum. act. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To sprinkle all over,* *Serv. † Conspargo.*

⌘ Expergo, ēre, exi, ectum. act. *To awaken.* Animos juvenum expergebat, *Gell. 6, 10.*

Expergor, i, itus. pass. *To be awakened,* *Lucr. Vid. Expergitus.*

Experendus, a, um. part. *To be tried.* Nunc, si vel periculo experiendum erit, experiat certè, *Cic. Att. 9, 10.* Ad experiendum Sejanum, *Paterc. 2, 128.* Experienda mens, *Val. Flacc. 5, 320.*

Experiens, tis. part. & adj. simus, sup. (1) *Having experience, acquainted with the world.* (2) *Inured to.* (1) Decus & famam rectè petit experiens vir, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 42.* (2) = Genus durum sumus, experientque laborum, *Qu. Met. 1, 414.* Experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, *Cic. Verr. 3, 21.*

Experientia, ae. f. (1) *Trial.* (2) *Practice, experience, good management, knowledge.* (1) Haec illi placet experientia veri, *Qu. Metam. 1, 225.* Experientia belli milites durare, *Paterc. 2, 78, 2.* (2) Apibus quanta experientia parcis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 4.* = Usus & experientia dominatur in artibus, *Cic. pro Rabir. Post. 16.*

⌘ Experimentosus, a, um. part. *Full of experience,* *Aug. † Experimentissimus, Cic.*

Experimentum, i. n. (1) *An experiment, proof, or trial, an essay.* (2) *Practice as opposed to theory.* (1) Hoc maximum est experimentum, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 30.* Experimenta virtutis, *Paterc. 2, 116.* (2) ⌘ Minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, *Quint. 1, 5.*

† Experio, ire. antiq. *Omnia experivit frustra, Cato.*

Experior, iri, ertus sum. dep. [*ab ex & ant. perior, unde & peritus; vel ab ex & pario, quartae conj. Prisc. unde & aperis, &c.*] (1) *To attempt, or try.* (2) *To essay, or prove.* (3) *To find.* (4) *To try his right by law, war, &c.* (1) ⌘ Omnia experiar, &, ut spero, assequar, *Cic. Att. 7, 2.* Experiar dissimulare, *Ovid. Ep. 17, 76.* (2) Vim veneni niunt Coellum esse expertum in servo, *Cic. pro Coel. 24.* (3) Terram experiere colendo facilem pecori, *Virg. Geor. 2, 222.* (4) Jure experiri, *Cic. pro Quint. 11.* Priusquam experitur certamen, metu in deditiōem venerunt, *Liv. 37, 18.*

† Expernor, ari. *pro aspernor, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Experrectus, a, um. part. (1) *Wakened, risen.* (2) Adj. or, comp. *Brisk, pert.* (1) Quum simul cum sole experrectus essem, *Cic. Att. 13, 28.* (2) Experrecta nobilitas, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 49.* Experrectiores apes, *Col. 9, 7.* ⌘ ignavus, *Id. ib.*

Expers, tis. adj. [*ab ex & pars, q. absque parte*] (1) *Without, destitute.* (2) *Free, void, that hath no experience of.* (3) *Free, absent from.* (1) = Antonius eruditionis expers, & ignarus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 1.* expers sceleris consilii, *Sall. B. C. 41.* (2) Omnium periculorum expers, *Cic. Fam. 4, 14.* ⌘ Assuetis utilius, quàm expertibus, *Plin. 22, 49.* (3) *Exares me domo expertem facit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40.*

Expersus, -a, um. part. [*ab expergor*] *Over-sprinkled, wet all over.* Ita Seryius contendit leg. ap. *Virg. Aen. 3, 625.* ubi vulgo aspersa.

Expertor, ōris. m. verb. *One that proves, or finds out.* Turbarum expertor, *a maker of troubles, Sil. 12, 502.* Sed locus suspitione non vacat.

⌘ Expertum est. *It is found by experience.* Expertum est in senioribus plerisque omnibus, *Gell. 15, 7.*

Expertus, a, um. part. & adj. simus, sup. (1) Act. *Having tried, or made proof of.* (2) Pass. *Tried, proved.* (3) Adj. *Expert, skilful, of good experience, experienced.* (1) Benignitatem tuam mihi experto praedicas, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18.* Cum respub. expertum honoribus virum posceret,

Plin. Paneg. 61. Confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, *Suet. Tib. 19.* (3) ⌘ Homo non tam doctus, quam (id quod est majus) expertus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 17.* Viro acri, & pro causâ plebis expertae virtutis, *Liv. 3, 44.*

Expes, omnium gen. [*ab ex & ipes*] *Without, void, or past hope, hopeless.* Si fractis enatat expes navibus, *Hor. A. P. 20.* § Expes vitae, *Tac. Ann. 6, 54, 3.*

Expētendus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be desired.* = Expetenda atque optabilia dicendo ornat orator, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 51.* Nihil est in vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi laus & honestas, *Id. pro Arch. 6.*

Expētens, tis. part. or, comp. *Earnestly desiring, requesting, &c.* Sana consilia expetens, *Sen. Hipp. 179.* Animal odoratorum fruticum expetentius, *Plin. 12, 37.* Sed Hard. leg. appetentius. *Vid. Expeto.*

† Expetessio, ēre. *Greatly to desire, to long.* Consilium à te expetessio, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 70.*

Expetibilis, e. *To be desired, or wished for.* Quòdque Juvenalium ludicro parùm expetibilem operam praebuerat, *Tac. Ann. 16, 21, 2.*

⌘ Expētissio, ēre. vel expetessio. *To desire earnestly,* *Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 16.* † Expeto.

Expētīt. imperf. *It is meet, or suitable.* Expetit tuam aetatem illud facere, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

⌘ Expētitor, ōris. m. verb. *A great desirer of any thing,* *Sidon. † Qui expetit.*

Expetiturus, a, um. part. *About to seek, or demand.* Dixerunt, destitutos se inter insectas indomitâsque gentes, expetituras tot cladum suarum poenas, *Curt. 10, 21, conf. Liv. 28, 34.*

Expētītus, a, um. part. *Greatly desired.* Expetitum littus, *Sen. Agam. 401.* Complexus mihi redde expetitos, *Id. Thyest. 509.* Expetita spolia, *Id. Med. 471.*

Expēto, ēre, īvi, itum. act. (1) *To desire much, to covet, to endeavour to get.* (2) *To ask, to demand.* (3) *To pray.* (4) *Neut. To happen.* (5) *To fall, or light upon.* (6) *Also to last, to be remembered.* (1) ⌘ Nec me nevō in expetendo cognosces, nec ἀνθρώπων in abijciendo, *Cic. Attic. 6, 9.* (2) Primum abs te hoc bonâ veniâ expeto, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 31. sed alii peto leg.* (3) Jovis supremi multis hostiis pacem expetam, *Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 75.* (4) In servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 20.* (5) Illius ira in hanc & maledicta expetent, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 15.* (6) Bono si quid malefacias, aetatem expetit, *Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 23.*

Expētor, i, itus. pass. *To be desired, &c.* Si pecunia tantopere expetitur, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 40.* † Expetitur unguentis radix aspalathi, *is good, Plin. 12, 52.*

Expiābilis, e. adj. *That may be purged, or satisfied for.* Bellum expiabile, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 1. sed meliores libri habent inexpiabile, quod etiam legitur ap. Liv. 4, 35.*

⌘ Expiamentum, i. n. *A satisfaction, an atonement, Bud.*

Expiandus, a, um. part. *To be expiated.* Expiandum forum P. R. ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis esse dico, *Cic. pro Rabir. 4.* Sanguine sanguis expiandus, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* Expianda est parentum ac deorum violatio, *Valer. Max. 1, 1, 13.*

Expiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An expiation, a satisfaction, a purging, or atoning by sacrifice.* Diis violatis expiatio debetur, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 10.* Expiatio foederis, *Liv. 9, 1.*

Expiaturus, a, um. part. *About to expiate, &c.* Expiaturis consulibus id sacrificio, *Val. Max. 1, 7, 3.*

Expiatus, a, um. part. *Expiated, &c.* Expiato foro, dissipato concursu impiorum, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 12. conf. Liv. 9, 1.*

Expictus, a, um. part. [*ab expingor*] *Painted, drawn to the life.* Motus hominum expicti, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.*

Expilātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pillaging, extortion, robbing.* = Expilatio direptiōque sociorum, *Cic. Off. 2, 21.*

Expilātor, ōris. m. verb. *A pillager, robber, extortioner, or plunderer.* ⌘ Cū domus hospitem, non expilatorem, recepisse videatur, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 1, 2.*

Expilātus, a, um. part. *Ransacked, robbed.* Armarium expilatum, *Cic. pro Cluent. 64.* = Regem ex provinciâ spoliatum expilatūque dimittere, *Id. Verr. 4, 27.*

Expilo, āre. act. [*ab ex & pilus, ut nullus qu. pilus superfit, Becm.*] *To rob, to take by extortion, or deceit, to spoil, to pillage, or plunder.* = Si socios spoliâs, aerarium expiles, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 19.* Fana templaque deūm donis referata expilavit, *Suet. Caes. 54.* thesauros, *Liv. 31, 12.*

Expingo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. *To paint, to draw, to limn, to represent in picture.* Pericula expingere, *Plin. 35, 31. Rar. occ.*

Expinfo, ēre. act. *To grind out, unde*

Expinfo, i. pass. *To be ground out.* Expinfo potuisse far, *Cato, 2.*

Expio, āre. act. [*ab ex & pio, i. e. colo*] (1) *To expiate, or atone, to purge by sacrifice.* (2) *To punish.* (3) *To hallow, to consecrate.* (1) Paratus expiare, seu poposcere centum juvenecos, five, &c. *Hor. Epod. 17, 38.* Expiaverat sacrificio supplicem,

supplicem, *Val. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 4. Sine foedatum te funere pontus expiet, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 276. (2) Quae omnia expiavit bellum civile, *Plin.* 33, 51. (3) Primum expiabo religionem aedium mearum, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 5.

Expirans, tis. part. *Breathing, or reeking out.* Sanguinis expirans calidum de pectore flumen, *Lucr.* 2, 354. *conf. Sil.* 5, 333. *Catull.* 62, 87. *Reſtius* expirans.

Expiratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breathing out.* Terrae expirationibus aer alitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32.

Expiratur, imperf. *A man dieth, or fetcheth his last breath,* *Plin.* 11, 67.

Expiraturus, a, um. part. *About to die, or wither.* Flos primos expiraturus ad austros, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 106. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 28.

Expiro, are. act. [*ab ex & spiro*] (1) *To breathe forth, to cast, or send out.* (2) *To expire, to give up the ghost, to die, to breathe his last.* (1) Aetna expirat flammam caminis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 580. (2) Inter primam curationem expiravit, *Liv.* 2, 20. Effuso cerebro expiravit, *Paterc.* 2, 7. *Met.* Expiravit libertas, *Plin. Paneg.* 57.

Expiscor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To fish out; also Met. to search out diligently, to get out of one.* Nihil expiscatus es, *Cic. in Pison.* 28. Proinde expiscare, quasi non noſſes, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 35.

Expissatus, a, um. part. *Thickened.* Expissatum lac. *Plin.* 20, 24. *Reſtius* expissatus, sed *Hard. leg.* spissatum.

Expisso, are. act. [*ab ex & spisso*] *To make thick, to thicken.* Sole densatus in pastillos necat sanguine expissando, *Plin.* 25, 95. sed *Hard. leg.* spissando.

Explaco, are. act. *To appease, or mitigate,* *Liv. ap. Lit. sed q.*

Explānābilis, e. adj. *Distinct, uttered leisurely, that may be explained.* Vox explanabilis, *Sen. de Ira.* 1, 3. *Conf. Id.*

Explānandus, a, um. part. *To be explained.* De cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt; quam initium narrandi faciam, *Sall. B. C.* 4.

Explānātē. adv. iūs, comp. *Plainly, clearly, intelligibly.* Explanātē scriptum, *Cic. in Orat.* 33. Definire explanātūs, *Ibid.*

Explānatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An explanation, a declaration.* (2) *An interpretation, or exposition.* (3) *Utterance.* (4) *Expiation.* (1) = Illustis explanatio & commoratio una in re permultum movet, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. (2) Explanatio adhibitae sunt interpretum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 51. (3) Explanatio animi nos distinguit a feris, *Plin.* 11, 112. (4) Religionis explanatio, vel ab uno pontifice perito recte fieri potest, *Cic. de Arusp. Resp.* 7. Nisi cum Sigionio utrobique expiatio legendum putes.

Explānator, ōris. m. *An explainer, expounder, declarer, interpreter.* Explanatores grammatici poetarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 51.

Explanaturus, a, um. part. *About to explain.* Jam eam partem explanaturus, *Cels.* 7, 17.

Explānātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made plain, or smooth.* (2) *Declared, explained, distinctly pronounced.* (1) Explanatus in denos pedes cortex, *Plin.* 16, 8. (2) Explanata vocum impressio, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 5.

Explāno, are. act. (1) *To make plain, or smooth, to smooth.* (2) *Met. To explain, to make manifest, to expound.* (1) *Vid.* Explanatus, n. i. (2) Docet & explanat quid faciendum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 28, fin.

Explānor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made plain, clear, &c.* Qualis autem differentia sit honesti & decori, facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest, *Cic. de Offic.* 1, 27.

Explantator, ōris. m. verb. *He that pulleth up plants,* *Litt. ex Col.*

Explanto, are. act. *To pull up what is set, or planted.* Explantare arbusculum, *Col.* 5, 9.

Explantor, āri, ātus. pass. Ne pampini ventis explantentur, *Col.* 4, 14. *Immeritam* hanc vocem proſcripſit, *Voff.* Mallem tamen dicere, *extirpare,* cum *Cic.* vel *eradicare,* cum *Ter.*

Explebilis, e. adj. *That may be filled, or satisfied.* Libido explebilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9.

Explemētum, i. n. *A filling, a satisfying.* Explemētum ventris, *Sen. Ep.* 110.

Explendeo, ēre. [*ā splendeo*] *To be bright, or shine forth.* In puero statim corporis animique dotes explenduerunt, *Suet. Tit.* 3.

Explendescens, tis. part. *Shining forth, bright.* Sirius explendescens, *Plin.* 11, 12.

Explendēſco, ēre, splendui. [*ab ex & splendeſco*] (1) *To wax bright, to shine and glitter.* (2) *Met. To be eminent; to be conspicuous.* (1) *Ignis* qui explendescat, non exiliat, *Sen. 2. Nat.* 2, 23. (2) Clariūſ explendescēbat, quāſ generoſi condiscipuli aequo animo ferre poſſent, *Nep. Attic.* 1.

Explendus, a, um. part. *To be filled.* Avidus explendi supplicii, *Curt.* 7, 20.

Expleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. act. [*ab ex & pleo*] (1) *To fill.* (2) *To perfect, compleat, or finish.* (3) *To make up.* (4) *To*

fatiate, to satisfy, or content. (5) *To quench, to comfort.* (6) *To close up.* (7) *To empty, or diminish.* (8) *To perform.* (1) Ego me intus explevi probē, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 16. Veteres ſupplemento explere legiones, *Liv.* 1, 30. (2) Triginta magnos orbes imperio explebit, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 274. (3) Explere quatuor digitos longitudine, *Plin.* 18, 67. (4) Illis modō exple animum, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 1. *Spem mercantium* vel frustrari, vel explere, *Suet. Aug.* 74. Soliciti sunt, ut me unum expleant, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 77. (5) Sitim diurnam explere, *Cic. de Senect.* 8, sub fin. (6) Explet cicatrices & emendat, *Plin.* 36, 42. (7) Explebo numerum, reddāque tenebris, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 545. Sic *Serv.* & alii, sed nihil opus tam reconditā & inuſit. notione, potius refer ad n. 2. ut ſit, *I will conclude.* (8) Ut amicitiae munus expletum ſit, *Cic. de Am.* 19. *Explere mortalitatem, to die,* *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 6. *Vulnus* explevit tenebras, *made him stark blind,* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 754.

Expleor, eri. pass. *To be filled, or compleated,* *Cels.* 3, 1.

Expletio, ōnis. f. verb. *A filling, an accompliſhing.* In expletione naturae, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14.

Expletivus, a, um. adj. Gram. *Expletivae conjunctiones,* quia explet propoſitionem rem, *Iſid.* *Expletive, not pertaining to the ſenſe, but only to ornament, or number,* Gramm.

Expleturus, a, um. part. *About to fill, or satisfy.* Famam expleturus, *Cic. pro Domo.* 23. ſe ſanguine, *Curt.* 10, 7, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 24.

Expletus, a, um. part. *Filled up, accomplished, finiſhed, replenished, ſatisfied, contented.* Expletus omnibus ſuis numeris & partibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. dapibus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 630. Expletis nonaginta annis, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 5. Expleta fata, *Sen. Troad.* 605.

Explicabilis, e. adj. *That may eaſily be explained,* *Plin.* 4, 28.

Explicandus, a, um. part. *To be explained, &c.* Quae ſit diſtione explicanda, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 15. Vix multis voluminibus res explicandae, *Paterc.* 2, 46.

Explicābiliter. adv. *Exprefly,* *Diom. pro*

Explicātē. adv. *Plainly, openly, clearly.* = *Diſtinctē* & explicātē dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 14.

Explicatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An unfolding, or untwiſting.* (2) *Met. An expoſition, an explication.* (3) *Determination.* (1) Rudentis explicatio, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 56. (2) Verborum explicatio probabatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2. (3) Varia ſunt iudicia, nec facilis explicatio, quae forma maximē excellat, *Cic. Orat.* 11.

Explicātor, ōris. m. verb. *An explainer, or interpreter.* Rerum explicator prudens *Thucydides,* *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

Explicātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that explaineth.* Explicatrix viſ dicendi, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 8.

Explicaturus, a, um. part. *About to explain.* Ibi ſe reliquum conſilium explicaturos conſidebant, *Caef. B. C.* 1, 78.

Explicātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Unfolded, ſmooth, without wrinkles.* (2) *Explained.* (3) *Plain, eaſy.* (4) *Finished, perfect in kind, diſpatched.* (5) *Rescued, freed from, recovered.* (6) *Exposed to view.* (1) Explicata veſtis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. (2) *Si plus adipiſcare re explicatā boni, quāſ addubitātā, mali,* *Cic. Off.* 1, 24. (3) = *Facilis & explicata cauſa,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 5. ubi al. explicita. (4) = *Literis tuis nihil explicatius, nihil perfectius,* *Cic. Attic.* 9, 7. (5) *Liberata, ſed non omnino explicata provincia,* *Cic. Gravi valetudine explicatus,* *Sen. de Tranquil.* 2. (6) Capua planiſſimo in loco explicata, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 35.

Explicātus, ūs. m. (1) *An untwiſting, diſplaying, unfolding.* (2) *Met. An expoſition, an explication.* (1) Mollis alterno pedum explicatu glomeratio, *Plin.* 8, 67. (2) Ut intelligeres, quāſ difficiles explicatus haberet, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

Explicit. i. e. definit; quum plicis omnibus evolutis explicatur volumen, vid. *Mart.* 11, 108.

Expliciturus, a, um. part. *About to draw up, or diſpatch.* Atria congeſtos ſatis explicitura clientes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 146.

Explicitus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Unfolded, declared,* (2) *Drawn up.* (3) *Diſpatched, ended, or finiſhed.* (1) Ejus rei juſta deſenſio & explicita, *Cic. pro Planc.* 5. ubi al. explicata. (2) Stetit explicito prius agmine pubes, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 561. (3) = *Explicitus liber & quaſi perfectus,* *Mart.* 11, 108. Explicitus conſilium videbatur ad Herdam reverti, *more feaſible, practicable,* *Caef. B. C.* 1, 78.

Explico, are, ui & āvi, itum & ātum. act. (1) *To unfold, unfurl.* (2) *To open.* (3) *To make larger.* (4) *To diſcover, or diſplay.* (5) *To ſet in array, to draw up.* (6) *To diſengage, or ſet free.* (7) *To unravel.* (8) *To treat more largely of, to be more copious in.* (9) *To accompliſh, or make an end of.* (10) *To ſet out, or bring forth.* (11) *To extend.* (12) *To deliver, looſe, or rid out of trouble.* (13) *To make ſmooth.* (1) Velum explicare, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 7. *Paean Pythona ſagittis explicuit, ſtretched him out at length,* *Luc.* 5, 81. *Met. Medea per artus fratris explicuit ſugam,*

made way for, Phaedr. 4, 6. ¶ Explicare frontem, to look cheerfully, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16. Conf. No. 13. (2) frontes, Virg. Geor. 2, 335. (3) aedificium, Cic. ad Att. 4, 16. (4) vitam alicujus, Cic. Div. in Verr. 8. (5) agmen, Liv. 30, 5. turmas, Luc. 6, 9. legiones, Caes. B. G. 2, 26. naves, Nep. Them. 4. (6) Da operam ut te explices, & huc venias, Cic. Att. 8, 12. = libero, Id. (7) Res involutas definiendo explicavimus, Cic. Or. 29. = expono, Id. (8) = Crassus haec, quae coarctavit, & perangustè referit in oratione sua, dilatat nobis, atque explicet, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35. (9) = Ut negotia explices, & expedias, Cic. Fam. 13, 20. (10) Explicat coenas unica mensa duas, Mart. 1, 104, 8. (11) Sed neque se pingues tum candida flamina per auras, explicuit, Val. Flacc. 2, 248. (12) Siciliam undique circum periculis explicavit, Cic. pro L. Manil. 11. (13) Turbidum explicui mare, Sen. Herc. Oct. 455.

Explicor, ari, atus, pass. To be unfolded, Met. explained, &c. Illa potius explicetur incredibilis fabrica naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55.

Explodo, ere, si, sum, act. [ab ex & plaudo, cum sono ejicio] To drive out with clapping of hands, to hiss, to stamp off the stage, Meton. to dislike, or disapprove, to explode. Hoc genus divinationis vita jam communis explosit, Cic. de Div. 2, 41.

Explodor, i, sus, pass. To be exploded, or rejected. = Te quod explosum & rejectum est, retulisse demiror, Cic. pro Cluent. 31. Histrio exhibetur & exploditur, Id. Parad. 3, 2.

Explorandus, a, um, part. To be diligently searched into, &c. Explorandae rei gratia, Val. Max. 1, 6, 3. vid. & Liv. 22, 55.

Explorant, tis, part. Diligently searching, Liv. 37, 28.

Exploratè, adv. ius, comp. For a certainty. Ad te exploratè terro, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 14. = Explorate & sine omni dubitatione, Id. N. D. 1, 1. Exploratius permittere, Id. Fam. 6, 1, 15.

¶ Exploratio, ònis, f. verb. A trial, or searching out. Adulterii exploratio, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 2. ¶ Investigatio, Cic.

Exploratio, abl. part. ablol. positum. After search was made, Tac. Hist. 2, 49, 3. & 3, 20, 3.

Exploratò, adv. Certainly, assuredly, Litt. ex Liv. Exploratè, Cic.

Explorator, òris, m. verb. A scout, a spy, or private searcher, passim ap. Caes.

Exploratorius, a, um, adj. Pertaining to searching, or spying, Suet. Cal. 45, 2.

¶ Exploratrix, icis, f. verb. She that watcheth, or setteth spies, Aug.

Exploratus, a, um, part. or, comp. simus, sup. Well, or certainly known, certain, undoubted, tried, or sure. ¶ Exploratum habeo, I am sure of it, Cic. N. D. 1, 19. = Exploratum & excussum consilium, Val. Max. 7, 2, 2. Explorata habet crimina de filio, Id. 5, 9, 1. Facilior & exploratio devitatio, Cic. Att. 16, 2. Cum hoc mihi esset exploratissimum, Cic. ad Quir. post. red. 6. Exploratissima victoria, Patere. 2, 84. Exploratam perferrent, Liv. 10, 27.

Exploro, are, act. [ab ex & ploro, quo antiq. pro explorare usi sunt, sed postea pro perspicere & sagaciter inquirere, Fest.] (1) To view, or search diligently. (2) To grope, or feel. (3) To sound, to endeavour to find out. (4) To try, essay, or prove. (5) To spy out, to scout. (6) Antiq. To cry, lament, bewail, or bemoan. (1) = Explorare atque scrutari locum, Nep. Datam. 11. Africam exploravit, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 12. (2) Dextra caecum iter explorat, Ov. Met. 10, 456. (3) Explorare consilium hostium, Caes. B. G. 5, 47. (4) Taurus cornua explorat in truncis, Luc. 2, 603. (5) Equitatum ad explorandum iter Domitii praemisit, Caes. B. C. 1, 81. (6) ¶ Gemit, explorat, turbam omnem concitat, Varr. ¶ Quam quidem notionem jure suo primam, quoniam obsolevit, huc rejecimus.

Exploror, ari, pass. To be diligently searched. Ubi explorari vera non possunt, falsa per metum augentur, Curt. 4, 10, 10.

Explosio, ònis, f. verb. Met. A casting off, or rejecting. Ludorum explosiones, Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 12. R. occ.

Explosus, a, um, part. Driven out of the place with clapping, rejected, or cast off, hissed off the stage. Explosa sententia, Cic. Q. frat. 2, 11. Vid. Explodo.

¶ Expoliatio, ònis, f. verb. A spoiling, or wasting, Aug. ¶ Spoliatio.

Expoliatus, a, um, part. Deprived of, or suffering loss in his goods. Omnibus rebus expoliatae, Just. 26, 1. ¶ Spoliatus, Cic.

Expoliendus, a, um, part. To be spoiled. Expoliendum limandumque se viro docto permittere, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11.

Expolio, are, act. [ab ex & spolio] To spoil, or rob, to deprive, or take from. Expoliare aliquem provinciâ & exercitu, Cic. Attic. 10, 1. Vid. Expolio.

Expolior, ari, atus, pass. To be spoiled, or robbed. Fana atque domos expoliari dixerunt, Sall. B. C. 50.

Expolio, ire, iui, itum, act. (1) To polish exactly, to furbish, to make smooth. (2) Met. To adorn, or set off. (3) To finish, or compleat. (1) ¶ Cum expolivero magis, hoc demum dices. Nunc etiam rude est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 6c. (2) Inventum expolire difficillimum est, Ad. Lierenn. 2, 18. = limare, Plin. jun. (3) Nihil omni ex parte perfectum natura expolivit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1.

Expolitè, adv. Very finely, or curiously, Litt. ex Tac.

Expolitio, ònis, f. verb. A polishing, a trimming, a burnishing. Artificiosa invenit expolitio, Cic. de Invent. 1, 40.

Expolitus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Polished, made smooth. (2) Met. Neat, trim, or fine. (3) Winnowed. (1) Libellus pumice expolitus, Catull. 1, 2. Dens expolitior, Id. 37, 20. (2) = Pictum atque expolitum orationis genus, Cic. (3) Frumenta expolitiora, Col. 2, 21. Expolitissimus, Gell. 2, 20.

¶ Expounditatio, ònis, f. verb. A weighing, consideration, or deliberation, Dig.

¶ Expounditator, òris, m. verb. He that weigheth, or considereth, Dig. ¶ Qui ponderat.

Exponendus, a, um, part. (1) To be expounded, explained, or described. (2) To be exposed as a young child, &c. (1) In exponendis Graiorum moribus, Nep. in praef. (2) Dat puellam servo exponendam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 18. vid. & Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37.

Expōno, ere, sui, itum, act. (1) To set forth. (2) To lay abroad in view. (3) To put out, or set on shore. (4) To expose, or subject. (5) To leave to the wide world. (6) To set to sale. (7) To teach, or expound. (8) To shew, declare, or give an account of. (1) Stravit lectulos, & exposuit vasa Samia, Cic. pro Mur. 36. ¶ Ne exposuisse verius, quam explicuisse viderer, Id. (2) Foenum in sole exponere, ut siccescat, Col. 11, 28. (3) Inde Ephesum pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit, Nep. Them. 8. (4) Cum tibi exposita esset omnis ad praedandum Pamphylia, Cic. (5) In proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv. 1, 4. (6) Frumentum advexi, exposui, vendo, &c. Cic. Off. 3, 12. (7) Qui artes rhetoricas exponunt, Cic. de Orat. 3, 20. (8) = Edant & exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic. de Legg. 3, 20.

Expōnor, i, situs, pass. To be set forth, explained, &c. Hoc in sermone, cum à me exponeretur, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.

Expōpūlatio, ònis, f. verb. A wasting, spoiling, or ravaging. Uvae Apianae dictae ab expopulatione apium, Col. 3, 2. = Depopulatio, Cic.

¶ Expōpulator, òris, m. verb. He that spoileth, or wasteth, Marc. Empir. ¶ Depopulator, Cic.

¶ Expōpūlor, ari, atus sum, dep. To dispeople, to waste, rob, or spoil, Litt. unde non dicit. ¶ Populor, Cic.

Expurccllus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Stretched out. (2) Smooth, without wrinkles. (3) Brisk, active. (1) Expurccto trutinari verba labello, Pers. 3, 82. (2) Vid. Exportigo. (3) ¶ Ut expurcctiores sint apes; nam frigus ignaviam creat, Col. 9, 7. Vid. Experrectus.

Exporrigenis, tis, part. Extending, prolonging. ¶ Exporrigenia se verius, quam crescentia, Plin. 11, 48.

Exporrigo, ere, exi, ectum, act. & exporgo ap. comicos. (1) To extend, or stretch out. (2) To prolong. (1) Propius eorum aciem instituit exporrigere munitiones, Hirt. B. A. 42. Pacidius suos equites exporrigere coepit in longitudinem, Ibid. 78. (2) Quid longum temporis seriem exporrigis? Sen. de brev. vit. c. 9. ¶ Exporrigere frontem, to look cheerfully, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 53. ¶ caperare, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3. Expōrgi melius est lumbos, atque exurgier, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 24.

Exporrigor, i, pass. To be extended, or prolonged. In calida exporrigi, Plin. 18, 23.

Exportandus, a, um, part. To be carried out. O portentum in ultimis terras exportandum! Cic. Verr. 1, 15.

Exportatio, ònis, f. verb. (1) A conveying, or carrying out, an exportation. (2) Also banishment. (1) ¶ Exportatio earum rerum, quibus egemus, & investio, Cic. Off. 2, 3. (2) Sen. de Tranq. vit.

¶ Exportator, òris, m. verb. He that exporteth, or carrieth out, Dig. ¶ Qui exportat.

Exportatus, a, um, part. Carried out. Ibique cognovit Darium clauso vehiculo per noctem exportatum, Just. 11, 16. Cadaver sandapila per vespillones exportatum, Suet. Dom. 17.

Exporto, are, act. (1) To bear, carry, or convey out. (2) To export. (1) ¶ Corpora luce carentium exportant testis, Virg. Geor. 4, 256. (2) Vid. Exportor.

Exportor, ari, atus, pass. To be carried out, or exported. Cum frumentum ex Italia exportaretur, Cic. pro Flacc. 28. ¶ Exportari è civitate sua libros Archilochi jubent, Val. Max. 6, 3, ext. 1.

Exposcendus, a, um, part. To be earnestly required, or demanded, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1.

Exposcens, tis, part. Demanding, Liv. 39, 50. Pacem deorum sanguine eorum exposcens, Just. 18, 6.

Expesco,

EXP

Exposco, ēre. poposci. act. (1) *To ask, or require earnestly.* (2) *To demand one to be delivered up to be punished.* (1) = Implorare & exposcere misericordiam, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. Exposcere precibus pacem, *Liv.* 1, 16. Exposcere alicujus opem, *Ov. Met.* 9, 545. (2) Exposcere auctores factionis, *Liv.* 38, 33.

Exposcor, i. pass. *To be demanded.* Ne quid exposceretur, *Suet. Tib.* 47.

Expōitē. adv. *Plainly, manifestly.* = Expōitē atque apertē, *Gell.* 3, 2. † Explanatē, *Cic.*

Expōitio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab expono] (1) *An exposition, or declaration, an exposing.* (2) *Also a scheme in rhetoric.* (1) Expōitio sententiae suae, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. Expōitio pueri, *Just.* 1, 5. (2) *Vid. Quint.* 4, 2.

Expōititius, a, um. adj. *Exposed to hazard, left to the wide world.* Revertar ad puellam expōititiam, *Plaut. Cas. prol.* 79. R. occ.

‖ Expōitor, ōris. m. verb. *An expositor, or expounder,* Aug. † Narrator, explicator, *Cic.*

Expōiturus, a, um. part. *About to explain, or declare.* Quasi gesta bello expōiturus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2.

Expōitus, a, um. part. [ab exponor] (1) *Exposed, open to.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Set out, declared, propounded, or interpreted.* (4) *Open, obvious, ready; of which all may partake.* (5) *Common, trifling, obvious.* (6) *Put on shore, landed.* (1) Expōitus solibus locus, *Plin.* 15, 6. † Imbecilla vina demissis in terram doliis servanda, valida expōitis, *Id.* 14, 27. Expōita rostris capita, *Sen. Octav.* 510. (2) Corinthus inter maria Ionium & Aegaeum quasi spectaculo expōita, *Flor.* 2, 16. (3) = Diēta expōita & demonstrata, *Cic.* † Capita multa expōita, nec explicata, *Id. de Clar. Or.* 44. (4) Prompta expōitāque fides, *Cic. pro Caec.* † Expōitum nullique negatum numen, *Luc.* 5, 102. Licet ire & redire per expōitum limen, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 34. (5) Yates qui nihil expōitum soleat deducere, *Juv.* 7, 54. (6) Expōitae in terrā legiones, *Paterc.* 2, 79.

Expōitulus, a, um. part. *To be expostulated,* *Liv.* 21, 25, & 22, 33.

Expōitulus, tis. part. *Demanding, or requiring.* Expōitulus computationem, *Plin.* 9, 57.

Expōitūlatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A quarrelling, or complaining for a thing done, an expostulation.* Fuerunt contumeliae in Gellium, expōitulationes cum absente Pompeio, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 1.

‖ Expōitūlator, ōris. m. verb. *He that complaineth of wrong done.* Expōitulator, ἐξαιτῶν, *Gloss.*

Expōitūlatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that complaineth of wrong,* *Const.*

Expōitulus, a, um. part. *To be earnestly demanded, or required.* Expōitulae tabulae, *Val. Max.* 2, 10, 1.

Expōitūlo, are. act. (1) *To demand, or require earnestly.* (2) *Also to argue the case, to expostulate, or take one to task, to take one up.* (1) † Vix hoc tu expōitulare auderes, & impetrare posses, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 17. Expōitulare aliquem ad supplicium, *Tac. H.* 1, 73. (2) Adeāne ad eum, & cum eo injuriam hanc expōitulem? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 15.

Ex-praepārato. *According as they had appointed,* *Litt. ex Liv.*

Ex-praetērto. *For what was past,* *Litt. ex Liv. Rectius puto divise.*

Expresē. adv. iūs. comp. *Aptly, and to the purpose, expressly, to the life.* Expresē conscripta ponere oportet exempla, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 7. Quod ipsum expressius significavit Herodotus, *Col.* 11, 1.

‖ Expressim. adv. *Expressly, directly, namely,* *Paul. Dig.* 46, 3, 98. † Expresē.

‖ Expressio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab exprimo] *A straining, wringing, or squeezing out, an expression, an extract in physic.* Expressio secunda mellis, *Pallad.* c. 7.

Expressiones, um. f. *A term in architecture,* *Vitruv.* 4, 4. vid. *Lex. Vitruv.*

‖ Expressio, are. freq. *To wring, or strain out,* *Lex. ex Apul.* † Exprimo.

Expressus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. (1) *Squeezed, or beat out.* (2) *Wrested, forced, constrained.* (3) *Sounded, or pronounced too full.* (4) *Made, framed.* (5) *Translated.* (6) *Done to the life, declared.* (7) *Express, writ out, lively set forth.* (1) Caput ruptum cerebro penitus expresso, *Sen. Tro.* 1114. Expressi per aures sanguinis poena exacta est, *Plin.* 7, 45. (2) Expressa necessitas obsides dandi Romanis, *Liv.* 2, 13. (3) † Sonus erat dulcis, literae neque expressae, neque oppressae, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. = Ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quaeque literae sonis enuntientur, *Quint.* 1, 11. (4) Materia ex qua omnia expressa atque effecta, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 7. (5) Mitto haec expressa tibi carmina Battiadæ, *Catull.* 63, 16. (6) Expressi vultus per aeneas signa, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 29. (7) = † Res solida & expressa, non adumbrata, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, princ. Omnem illius meumque sermonem expressum ad te mittam, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 15. Ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 15, 3.

† Expreta. *Vett. pro expertia, Fest.*

EXP

Exprimendus, a, um. part. *To be squeezed, or forced out, to be expressed, &c.* Oratio ad sensus exprimendos reperta, *Cic. Or.* 55.

Exprimens, tis. part. *Squeezing, expressing, &c.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 59. & *Liv.* 37, 1.

Exprimo, ēre, effi, flum. act. [ab ex & premo] (1) *To press, wring, or strain out, to squeeze.* (2) *Met. To extort, to constrain.* (3) *To express, to pourtray, to draw out.* (4) *To resemble, to be like, to copy out, or imitate, to pronounce.* (5) *To translate.* (6) *To declare, and make apparent.* (1) Exprimere oleum, *Plin.* 12, 46. (2) Expressit hoc necessitas patribus, *Liv.* 3. Expresserat non assensionem modò, sed etiam vocem, *Curt.* 8, 5, 20. (3) Qui non verba, sed vim Graecorum expresserunt poetarum, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 10. (4) Esse nobis curae solet, ut facies nostra ab optimo quoque artifice exprimatur, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 33, 2. (5) Exprimere verbum è verbo, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (6) † Nemo superiorum, non modò expresserat, sed ne dixerat quidem, posse hominem nihil opinari, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. = Effingo, assimulo, *Cic.*

Exprimor, i, effus, pass. *To be squeezed, expressed, &c.* Exprimitur & succus radici, *Plin.* 27, 109. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

‖ Exprobrābilis, e. adj. *Reproachable, blameable,* *Vulg. interp.*

Exprobrans, tis. part. *Upbraiding, or reproaching.* Odiosum sanè genus hominum officia exprobrantium, *Cic. de Amic.* 20.

Exprobratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reproach, a twitting, an upbraiding.* Exprobratio immemoris benefici, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 17. dotis, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, ext. 1.

Exprobrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that upbraideth,* *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 1. & *Contr.* 21.

Exprobratrix, icis. f. verb. *She that upbraideth.* Exprobratrix memoria, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 22.

Exprobraturus, a, um. part. *About to reproach.* Exprobraturus sibi fuisset vitam à semetipso datam, *Curt.* 8, 1, 39.

Exprobratus, a, um. part. *Upbraided, or reproached.* Exprobrata illis ab eo paupertas, *Val. Max.* 7, 5, 2. Exprobratum vitium, *Id.* 8, 11, ext. 3.

Exprobro, are. act. (1) *To upbraid, reproach, or cast in the teeth.* (2) *To charge with, to reprove, or disallow.* (1) Num tibi iniultare in calamitate, num casus bellicos exprobrare videor? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. Define de uxore mihi exprobrare, *C. Nep. Epam.* 5. (2) *Suet. Tib.* 59.

Exprobror, āri. pass. *To be upbraided.* Vera exprobrari fatentes, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 44, 1.

Expromens, tis. part. *Drawing out, or producing.* Magno ejulatu expromens indignationem casus tanti viri, *Paterc.* 2, 19.

‖ Exprōmissor, ōris. m. verb. *A surety, he that promiset, or undertaketh for another,* *Apud. JCC.*

Exprōmitto, ēre, ti, flum. act. *To promise, or undertake for another, to be security,* *Juris vocab.*

Exprōmo, ēre, pli, ptum. act. (1) *To draw out.* (2) *To shew forth, to tell plainly.* (3) *To produce, or bring out.* (4) *To lay out, to spend, to employ.* (1) Neque heminas octo exprompli in urceum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 18. (2) Quae nunc expromam absens audaciùs, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Expromere quid sentias, *Liv.* 20, 1. (3) Expromptit nummos, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (4) Omnem industriam vitae coenis expromere, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10.

Exprōmor, i, ptus. pass. *To be drawn out, shewed, produced, &c.* *Cic. Orat.* 36. Exprōmitur effigies ejus, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 2.

Expromptus, a, um. part. *Taken out, shewed abroad, in a readiness.* Exprompta memoria, a ready wit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 2.

Expuens, tis. part. *Spitting out.* Sanguinem expuentibus subvenit agaricum, *Plin.* 26, 19.

Expugnābilis, e. adj. *That may be overcome, or won by assault.* Situ non expugnabile robur, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 103. Nulli ruis expugnabilis astro, *Ibid.* 4, 836.

Expugnandus, a, um. part. *To be conquered, &c.* Expugnandis urbibus reperta, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 7.

Expugnans, tis. part. or. comp. *Vanquishing, or getting by force.* Expugnantior herba, *Ov. Met.* 14, 21. ubi alit leg. expugnaciō. Sic ille furem circuit expugnans, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 779. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 12.

† Expugnassere pro expugnaturum esse. Sese igitur summa vi virisque eorum oppidum expugnassere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 55.

Expugnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conquering, or winning by force, or assault, the storming of a town.* Ut urbium expugnationes recordentur, *Cic. de Sen.* 5. Expugnatio castrorum, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 40. Expugnationem peragere, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 5.

Expugnator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A conquerer.* (2) *Met. A ravisher, ravager.* (1) Expugnator coloniae, *Liv.* 6, 22. Dementius expugnator cognominatus, *Plin.* 7, 39. scil. ἀποπληκτής.

(2) Expugnator pudicitiae, *Cic. in Verr. 1, 3.* Pecoris lupus expugnator opimi, *Stat. Theb. 4, 363.*
 || Expugnatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that overcometh, Litt. ex Apul.*
 Expugnatus, a, um. part. *Vanquished, won by assault, taken by storm, subdued, conquered.* Mocnia expugnata, *Lucr. 2, 1145.* Met. Fatidici mens expugnata fatiscit, *Stat. Theb. 4, 187.*
 Expugnax, cis. *Powerful in subduing.* Legitur saltem in comp. Expugnacior herba, *Ov. Met. 14, 21.*
 Expugnaturus, a, um. part. *About to take by assault, Liv. 3, 4.*
 Expugno, are. (1) *To win by storm, assault, or force.* (2) *To conquer, to overcome, to vanquish, to sack a town, or city.* (3) *To break open by violence.* (4) Met. *To gain, or win by reason, gifts, flattery, &c.* (1) Expugnare Babylo-nem, *Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 4. urbem, Id. 7, 4, 5.* (2) Reges expugnant, *Lucr. 4, 1007.* (3) Primum aedes expugnabo, *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3.* Flumina id oppidum expugnavere, *Plin. 6, 31.* (4) Expugnare aliquem ratione, *Cic. Verr. 4, 52.*
 Expugnor, ari, atus. pass. *To be overcome, expelled, &c.* *Cic. Parad. 4.* Lacte equino venena & toxica expugnantur, *Plin. 28, 45.*
 Expulio, onis. f. verb. *A spitting out.* Sanguinis expulio, *Plin. 23, 14.* Restius expulio.
 † Expullesco, ere. incept. *To begin to be a chicken, Litt. ex Col.*
 || Expululo, are. *To begin to bud forth, R. ex Arnob.*
 † Pullulo, fect.
 Expulpo, are. act. *To pull flesh away, to consume, Apic.*
 Expulsum. adv. *By striking a ball at length to keep it up from the ground.* Videbis pueros pilā expulsum ludere, *Varr. apud Non. 2, 281.*
 Expulso, onis. f. verb. [ab expello] *A driving out, banishment.* Civium expulsionones, *Cic. Off. 2, 6.*
 Expulso, are. *To hang about, or beat to and fro.* Si me nobilibus suis expulsoare sinistris, *Mart. 14, 46.*
 Expulso, onis. m. verb. *An expeller, one that driveth out, Cic. pro Quint. 8.*
 Expulsus, a, um. part. (1) *Put, or thrust out.* (2) Met. *Expelled, banished.* (3) *Torn up.* (1) Expulsa atque exturbata filia, *Cic. pro Cluent. 5.* (2) Expulsum domo patriā accepit, *Ov. Met. 11, 269.* Expulsa quies, *Id. 8, 828.* (3) Segetes ab radicibus inis expulsa, *Virg. Geor. 1, 320.*
 Expultrix, icis. f. verb. *An expeller, or driver away.* Philolophia expultrix vitiorum, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 2.*
 || Expumico, are. act. *To purge, or make clear, to smooth, or polish, as with a pumice stone, Tert. † Pumice expolio.*
 Expūmo, are. neut. vel potius expumo. *To cast out foam, or froth, to froth.* Donec inde humor aliquis expumet, *Cels. 6, 7, 8.*
 || Expunctio, onis. f. verb. *A paying of a debt, a crossing out, Ap. JCC.*
 Expunctus, a, um. part. *Crossed out of the bill, put out of pay.* Expunctus manipulus, *Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 29.*
 Expungo, ere, xi, tum. act. (1) *To put, or cross out, to expunge.* (2) *To grub, or pull out hairs with tweezers.* (1) Ut expungatur nomen meum, ne quid debeam, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 41.* (2) Expungit genas, *Mart. 7, 82. iterum, 85. sed al. legunt expingit.*
 Expungor, i, tus. pass. *To be crossed out, Plaut. Vid. Expungo.*
 Expuo, ere, ui, utum. act. (1) *To spit out.* (2) *To pour out.* (3) Met. *To cast out.* (1) Cum me videret, expuit, *Maxim. § Expuit in os tyranni, Plin. 7, 23.* (2) Oculi expuunt lacrymas, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 74. durius.* (3) Ubi illam expuerit miseriam ex animo, *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16.* Ferro peremptus spiritum inimicum exspuat, *Sen. Thyest. 245.*
 Expurgandus, a, um. part. *To be purged, &c.* Quo magis expurgandus est sermo, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 74.*
 Expurgatio, onis. f. verb. *A purging, clearing, or making clear, Met. a clearing, or justifying of himself.* Habui expurgationem, pax facta est, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 10.*
 Expurgator, onis. m. verb. *He that purgeth, or voideth, Litt. ex Cels.*
 Expurgatorius, a, um. adj. *Which hath the virtue to purge, Litt. ex Cels.*
 Expurgaturus, a, um. part. *About to clear, or defend.* Expurgaturum se asseverans, *Tac. Ann. 16, 24, 1.*
 Expurgo, are. act. (1) *To purge, or cleanse.* (2) *To clear, or justify.* (1) Sordida ulcera expurgat, *Plin. 26, 87.* (2) Expurgare volo me, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 87.* Postquam sese parum expurgat, condemnatus est, *Sall. B. J. 72.*
 Expūtatio, onis. f. verb. *A pruning, or lopping of a tree, Litt. ex Col.*
 Expūtatus, a, um. part. *Lopped off, cropped.* Palos expu-tatos acuere, *Col. 11, 2.*

Expūto, are. act. [ab ex & puto] (1) *To lop, prune, or shed trees.* (2) Met. *To understand perfectly, to imagine.* (3) *To examine, and weigh.* (1) Vitem totam exputare, *Col. 3, 15.* (2) Quae mens illa avocavit, exputare non possum, *Planc. ad Cic. ap. Fam. 10, 24.* (3) Utramque rem simul exputem, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8.*
 † Exputreo, ere, ui. *Dedit suum praeteritum τῷ*
 Exputresco, ere, ui. *To rot, to putrefy.* Intestina tibi exputrescunt, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.*
 || Exquaestor, onis. m. *He that hath been a treasurer, Cod. † Quaestura defunctus.*
 Exquirendus, a, um. part. *To be searched into, or examined, &c.* Cogitatio in vero exquirendo maximè versatur, *Cic. Off. 1, 36.*
 Exquirens, tis. part. *Searching into, examining.* Exquirentes ea consilia, quae ad pacem pertinerent, *Cic. de Fato, 1.*
 Exquiro, ere, sivi, situm. [ab ex & quaero] (1) *To search into, to inquire diligently, to examine, or search out.* (2) *To pray for, or ask.* (1) Exquirere consilium, *Cic. Fam. 4, 2. verum, Id. Offic. 2, 36. veritatem, Id. pro Leg. Manil. 17.* Ea me exquirere, iniqui patris est, *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15.* Exquirere regem & terras, *Val. Flacc. 4, 734.* (2) Pacem per aras exquirunt, *Virg. Aen. 4, 57.* § Exquirere aliquid à vel ex, *Plaut. de aliquo, Cic.*
 Exquiror, i, situs. pass. *To be searched into, or examined.* Verba subtiliter exquiri omnia noluerunt, *Cic. pro Caecin. 20.*
 Exquiritè, ius, comp. simè, sup. & exquisitum. *Exquisitely, curiously, exactly.* = Accuratè atque exquisitè dis-putare, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 80.* Aeger medicos exquisitum con-vocabat, *Varr. ap. Non. 11, 35.* Rationes exquisitiùs à philosophis colliguntur, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.* Libros exquisitissi-mè componere, *Gell. 13, 7.*
 Exquisititius, a, um. adj. *Not natural, but gotten by art, Litt. ex Sen.*
 Exquiritum est. *It is found out, or known for certain.* Satin' isthuc mihi exquisitum est? *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105.*
 Exquisiturus, a, um. part. *About to search into.* Jacta-bat, exquisiturum se vel fidiculis de Caesoniā suā, *Suet. Calig. 33.*
 Exquisitus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Much searched for, exquisite, choice, curious, thoroughly examined.* (2) *Rare, dainty, fine, accurate, exact.* (1) = Omnia ad nos consulta & exquisita deferunt, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 58.* (2) = Lautum, elegans, exquisitum, *Cic. in Pison. 27.* = Tum etiam accuratius quoddam dicendi & exquisitius afferebat genus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 82.* Illa tanquam exquisi-tiora miramur, *Quint. 2, 5.* Exquisitissimae epulae, *Col. in proem.* Sententia exquisitissimae subtilitatis, *Plin. 6, 39.*
 † Exsacrifico, are. act. *To offer in sacrifice.* Exsacrifi-cabat hostiis balantibus, *Enn. ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 21.*
 Exsaevio. *To cease to rage, Liv. 30, 39. Vid. Exaevio.*
 Exsanguinatus, a, um. *Bloodless.* = Animalia exsan-guinata & exsucta, *Vitruv. praef. lib. 8.*
 Exsanguis, e. adj. *Bloodless, lifeless.* Mortui exsangues, *Cic. Verr. 5, 49.* Exsanguis, attonitòque similis, *Curt. 7, 7, 26.*
 Exsanio, are. act. *To squeeze out corruption, Cels. 5, 27. Col. 12, 47.*
 Exsanior, ari. *To have the corruption taken away, Col. 12, 47.*
 Exsatiatus, a, um. part. *Exsatiated.* Flentes eum ora-bant, ut tandem exsatiatae laudi modum faceret, *Curt. 9, 6, 15.* Exsatiata clade domus, *Ov. Met. 8, 541. Vid. & Liv. 40, 28.*
 Exsatio, are. act. *To fate, gorge, or cloy, Met. to exsatiare, to glut, Liv. 33, 54. Exsatiare enses cruore, Sil. 7, 537.*
 Exsator, ari. pass. *To be satiated, Stat. Theb. 8, 651. & 9, 14.*
 Exsaturandus, a, um. part. *To be glutted.* Exsaturanda bellua visceribus, *Ov. Met. 5, 19.*
 Exsaturatus, a, um. part. *Glutted, satiated.* Captasque refugerat arces exsaturata Venus, *Stat. Theb. 5, 303.*
 Exsāturo, are. act. (1) *To glut.* (2) *To content, and sa-tisfy.* (1) Visceribus exsaturare belluam ponti, *Ov. Met. 5, 19.* (2) Exsaturare animum alicujus supplicio, *Cic. Verr. 3, 27.*
 Exscalpo, ere, psi, ptum. act. (1) *To pierce, or drill out.* (2) *To scratch out, to erase.* (1) Cato 18. (2) Nep. Pausan. 1.
 Exscalptus, a, um. *Erased, Cato R. R. 18.*
 Exscendo, ere. *To go forth, to debark, to land.* Legati Asiam petentes cum exscendissent, *Liv. 29, 11. alii ascen-dissent.*
 Exscensio, onis. f. verb. [ab exscendo] *A descending, or coming forth.* Ad Clupeam urbem exscensione facta, *Liv. 27, 29. al. leg. extensio. Sed leg. ap. Curt. 9, 4, 4. & Liv. 21, 51.*
 Exscensus,

Exscensus, ūs. m. *A descent from off ship-board.* Exscensu ē navibus in terram facto, *Liv.* 22, 20. *Ita Gruter.*
 exscensione, *Gronov.*
 Exscidio, ōnis. f. *The rasing and destroying of a town.*
Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2.
 Exscidium, n. *Vid.* Excidium.
 Exscindo, ēre. *Vid.* Excindo.
 Exscratio, ōnis. f. *An hawking, or spitting up.* *Plin.* 21, 89. & 20, 90.
 Exscreo, are. *To hawk, or spit up.* *Ov. Ep.* 21, 24.
Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 27.
 Exscribendus, a, um. part. *To be written, or copied out.*
Petisque si sunt istic imagines exscribendas, pingendāsque, de-
legem, Plin. Ep. 4, 28.
 Exscribo, ēre, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To write out, to copy.*
 (2) *To resemble, or be like.* (1) *Exscribere tabulas, Cic.*
Verr. 2, 77. (2) *Filia patrem totum mirā similitudine ex-*
scripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.
 Exscripium, i. n. *A copy, an extract, or draught.* *Ap.*
JCC.
 Exscriptus, a, um. part. *Written, or copied out.* *No-*
mina exscripta, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15.
 Exsculpo, ēre, pſi, ptum. act. *To engrave.* *Vid.* Ex-
 culpo.
 Exsecrabilis, e. or. comp. *Cursed, execrable.* *Exsecra-*
bilius animal, Plin. 9, 72.
 Exsecrans, tis. part. *Cursing.* *Exsecrantia verba, Ov.*
Met. 5, 105.
 Exsecror, āri. [*ex facris excludo*] *To curse.* *Vid.* Ex-
 ecor.
 Exsectus, a, um. part. *Cut out.* *Exsectae pelles, Ov.*
Fast. 2, 446. *Vid.* Exectus.
 Exsecutio. *Vid.* Executio.
 Exsecuturus, a, um. part. *About to execute.* *Tac. Ann.*
 6, 4, 3.
 || Exseminato. *By the root.* *Ulp.* + *Stirpitus.*
 Exsequendus, a, um. part. *To be executed.* *Tac. Ann.*
 14, 4, 5.
 Exsequiae. *Funeral rites.* *Vid.* Exequiae.
 Exsequor, i. dep. *To perform, to execute, to punish.* *Vid.*
 Exequor.
 Exsero. *To thrust out.* *Vid.* Exero.
 Exsertim. adv. [*ab exsero, exsertum*] *By thrusting out,*
Litt. ex Lucr.
 Exsibilo, āre. act. *To hiss off the stage.* *Cic. Vid.* Ex-
 ibilo.
 Exsicco, āre. act. *To dry up.* *Cic. Vid.* Exicco.
 Exsigno, āre. act. unde exsignatus. part. *To seal, to*
mark, to shew by signs. *Liv. quin & ipsum verbum leg. ap.*
Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29.
 Exsilio, irē. *To leap out.* *Vid.* Exilio.
 Exsilium, i. n. *Exile, or banishment.* *Vid.* Exilium.
 + Exsinceratus, a, um. *Bewrayed, or bloodied.* *Tergum*
exsinceratum, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 11. *Sed ex conjecturā*
Camerar. solum.
 Exsisto, ēre. *To exist, to be, to appear.* *Vid.* Existo.
 Extol, antiq. *pro exsul, Non.*
 Exsolvendus, a, um. part. *To pay, or be paid.* *Tac.*
Ann. 3, 39, 1.
 Exsolvo, ēre. *To unloose.* *Vid.* Exolvo.
 Exsoluturus, a, um. part. *About to pay.* *Tac. Hist.*
 1, 46, 6.
 Exsomnia, e. adj. *Sleepless, waking, or awakened.* *Ex-*
somnia stupet Evias, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.
 Exsorbeo, ēre. *To swallow up.* *Vid.* Exorbeo.
 || Exsordesco, ēre, ui. *To become filthy and nasty, to wax*
out of esteem. *Gell.* 9, 2. + *Sordesco.*
 Exsors. adj. *Without share.* *Vid.* Exors.
 || Exsortium, i. n. *A being without share.* *Litt. ex*
Apul.
 Exspatians, tis. part. *Running abroad.* *Vid.* Expa-
 tians.
 Exspatior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To run, or wander a-*
broad. *Vid.* Expatior.
 Exspecto. *To wait, or look for.* *Vid.* Expecto.
 Exspargo, ēre. [*ab ex & spargo*] *To besprinkle, unde*
Exspersus, a, um. part. Met. Dissolved, dispersed, Virg.
Aen. 3, 625. *auē. Serv. al. asperfa.*
 Exspes. adj. *Hopeless, without hope.* *Hor. Vid.* Expes.
 Exspiro, āre. *To expire, to die.* *Vid.* Expiro.
 Explendesco. *To shine out.* *Vid.* Explendesco.
 Exspolio, āre. *To spoil, rob, or plunder.* *Cic. Vid.* Ex-
 polio.
 Exspuitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A spitting out.* *Exspuitio san-*
guinis, Plin. 23, 14.
 Exspumo, āre. act. & neut. *To cast out a foam.* *Vid.*
 Expumo.
 Exspuo, ēre. *To spit up, to cast up, or out.* *Vid.*
 Expuo.
 Exstercoro, āre. *To carry forth dung.* *Vid.* Extercoro.
 Exstimulatus, a, um. part. *Spurred on.* *Exstimulatae*
 V O L. II.

aculeo, *Plin.* 9, 61. *Tigris exstimulata fame, Ov. Met.*
 5, 165.
 Extimulo, vel extimulo. *To spur on, to prick forward,*
to excite. *Dictis extimulare, Ov. Fast.* 6, 588. *corda furore*
bellandi, Sil. 1, 33.
 Exstimulor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be spurred on, or excited.*
Sidera conjectu radorum exstimulata sunt, Plin. 2, 39.
 Exstinguo, ēre, xi, ōtum. act. [*ab ex & stinguo*] *To*
quench. *Vid.* Extinguo.
 Exstirpo, āre. *To root out.* *Vid.* Extirpo.
 Exsto, āre. *To appear.* *Vid.* Exto.
 Exstruo, ēre. *To build up.* *Vid.* Extruo.
 Exsuccus, a, um. adj. *Dry, barren.* *Corpus exsuccum,*
Sen. Ep. 30. = *Exsuccus, exsanguis, Quint.* 12, 10.
 Exsūdo, āre. act. *To sweat out.* *Virg. Vid.* Exudo.
 + Exsugebo, pro exsugam. *Eorum exsugebo sanguinem,*
Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 5.
 + Exsugeor, ēri. *id. quod exugor, Litt. ex Plin.*
 Exsul, ūlis. c. g. [*qu. ex solo*] *Banished.* *Vid.* Exul.
 Exsulto, āre. *To exult.* *Vid.* Exulto.
 Exsuperō, āre. *To overcome.* *Vid.* Exuperō.
 Exsurdo. *To make deaf.* *Vid.* Exurdo.
 Exsurgo, ēre. *To rise up.* *Vid.* Exurgo.
 Exsuscito, āre. *To raise up.* *Vid.* Exuscito.
 Extā, orum. pl. n. *The bowels, inwards, or entrails,*
Cic. Topic. 20. *Extā tritici, the gurgeons, Jun.*
 Extādo, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To wear, or pine away,*
to become dry, to consume. (2) *Met. To grow old, and out of*
age. (1) *Ex abuit macie corpus, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12. *ex antiq.*
poet. (2) *Videmus opiniones diuturnitate extabuiffe, Cic.*
N. L. 2, 2.
 || Extālis, is. f. *The lower part of the great gut, Vulg.*
interp.
 Extans, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Standing out.* (2) *Over-*
topping. (1) *Signis extantibus asper antiquus crater, Ov.*
Met. 12, 235. (2) *Musacum turba humeris extantem su-*
spicit altis, Virg. Aen. 6, 668. *Utroque extantior aggere,*
Stat. Theb. 9, 455.
 Extantia, ae. f. *A standing up, or appearing above.* *Col.* 5, 5.
 Extar, aris. n. (1) *A pot to boil beasts entrails in.* (2)
Money given at a gate to come in to see a play, or the like. (1)
M. ex Gloss. (2) *Sosip.*
 Extaris, e. adj. *Belonging to the entrails.* *Aula extaris,*
Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 47. *R. occ.*
 || * Extasis, is. f. *An extasy, or trance.* *Med.* + *Ani-*
mi deliquium. Rectius Ecstasis.
 Extāturus, a, um. part. [*ab exto, āre*] *That will appear.*
 Extatura etiamnum duabus gemmis, *Plin.* 17, 35, 7. *Rectius*
extaturus.
 Extemplō. adv. *Soon, quickly, immediately.* *Extemplō*
sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 377.
 Extemporalis, e. adj. *Sudden, without premeditation, or*
study, done, or spoke extempore. *Extemporalis facultas, Suet.*
in Aug. 84. *oratio, Quint.* 4, 1. *Extemporales figurae,*
Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 10.
 Extemporalitas, ātis. f. *A promptness, or readiness, with-*
out premeditation, or musing. = *Promptus facilisque vel ad*
extemporalitatem, Suet. Tit. 3. *R. occ.*
 Extemporāneus, a, um. adj. *id. quod extemporalis, Quint.*
ap. Litt. sed non reperio. Improbant Voss. & Cellar. Utut
fit, tutior usus rā extemporalis.
 Extemporārius, a, um. adj. *Extemporary, all on a sud-*
den, Mart. ap. Litt. sed frustra quaelivi.
 Extempore. adv. *Immediately, without stay, out of hand,*
all on a sudden, extempore; also as the time requireth, Sall.
ap. Litt. sed rect. divisē ex tempore scribi videtur.
 + Extempulō, pro extemplō, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 15. &
Mil. 2, 5, 51.
 Extendens, tis. part. i. e. intendens. *Raising the price of*
a thing, extending, Suet. Calig. 38. *Inter haec auream aqui-*
lam pinnas extendenti similem sacraverant, Curt. 3, 3, 16.
conf. Liv. 38, 14.
 Extendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. act. (1) *To extend; or*
stretch out. (2) *To continue; lengthen, enlarge, or make*
longer. (3) *To defer.* (4) *To make bigger.* (5) *To exert,*
or employ. (1) *Extendere vitem ad palum, Col.* 5. (2) *Ex-*
tenderem preces, nisi tu rogari diu nolles, Plin. Ep. 2, 13,
 11. *Extendere epistolam, Id.* 3, 5, 20. (3) *Consulatum*
extendere, Plin. Paneg. 61. *Fata an extendo mea? Sen.*
Herc. Oet. 971. (4) & *Vincula efcaria, quō magis extēdas,*
tanto astringunt arctius, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19. (5) *Exten-*
dere omnes imperij vires consules iussit, Liv. 7.
 Extendor, i, sus. pass. *To be extended, deferred, &c.*
Munimenta castrorum iussit extendi, Curt. 9, 3, 19. *Mors*
extendi potest. Sen. Herc. Oet. 866.
 || Extensio, ōnis. f. verb. *The convulsion, or cramp, a*
crick, Jun. + Tetanus, Cels.
 || Extensio, ōnis. f. *An extension.* *Vitr.* 9, 4.
 || Extensivus, a, um. adj. *Which may be stretched out,*
extensive, Paul. JCC.
 Extensus, a, um. part. *stimus, sup. Stretched out, drawn*
 5 E e

put in length. *Extensi digiti, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 47. Extensissima vallis, Liv. 21, 32.*

Extento, are. freq. To stretch, or thrust out. Qui vires tuas extentes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3.

Extentus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) Extended, stretched out. (2) Drawn out in length, long. (3) Of great extent. (4) Alto loud, or shrill. (1) Funis extentus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210. (2) Vivet extento Proculeius aevum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5. (3) Liv. 2, 32. (4) Modulatus editur sonus, creber, extentus, Plin. 10, 43.

Extenuandus, a, um. part. To be dispersed, or dissolved. Spiritus extenuandus in auras ibit, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 11. sed alii leg. tenuandus. Cura longâ est extenuanda morâ, Id. ex Pont. 1, 3, 26.

Extenuans, tis. part. Diminishing, lessening. Omnia pituitam extenuantia, Cels. 6, 6, 8.

Extenuatio, ōnis. f. verb. A diminishing, or lessening, an extenuation. = Concisa brevis & extenuatio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. Vitium extenuatio, Plin. 17, 39.

Extenuator, ōris. m. verb. He that diminisheth, or impaireth, Litt. ex Tac.

Extenuatus, a, um. part. finis, sup. Made thin, lean, or slender, diminished. & Aer fufus & extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. Meae copiolae sunt extenuatissimae, Brut. ap Cic. Fam. 11, 13. conf. Liv. 21, 62.

Extenuissimè. adv. Very slenderly. Extenuissimè maritus, Sen. Controv. 1, 4. Non invenio.

Extenuo, are. act. (1) To grind small, to chew, to make thin, lean, or slender. (2) Met. To debase, or undervalue. (3) To diminish, or lessen, to extenuate. (4) To set in thin array one from another. (1) = A dentibus extenuatur & molitur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. (2) & Non auget suum munus, sed extenuat, Cic. Offic. 2, 20. (3) Quam querelam, et si spero esse falsam, nunquam tamen verbis extenuabo, Cic. pro Marcell. 7. Extenuare alicujus laudem, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10. (4) Extenuare aciem, Liv.

Extenuor, ari, âtus. pass. To be made thin, lessened, &c. Quo tutissimo remedio consensus multitudinis extenuatur, Tac. Hist. 4, 46, 10. In pulverem inutilem extenuatur, Plin. 18, 43.

Exter, a, um. adj. Foreign, of another country. Exter honos, Stat. Theb. 11, 429. Insolens verbum, quod neque Prisc. auctoritas satis suspicioni eximit, Gronov.

Extercoratio, ōnis. f. verb. A carrying forth of dung, Litt. ex Col.

Extercoro, are. act. To cleanse, to void dung, or ordure, Dig. Restius extercoro. + Stercoro, Cic.

Exterebratio, ōnis. f. verb. A piercing through, an escape, Litt. ex Hyg.

Exterebro, are. act. (1) To pierce, and make a hole through. (2) Met. To screw out a thing. (1) Ex eo auro quod exterebratum esset, Cic. de Div. 1, 24. (2) Nunquam istuc exterebrabis tu, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 57.

Extergeo, ere, si, sum. act. To wipe clean. Pernas eximito & extergito, Cat. Manantes lacrymas pollice extersit, Petron. c. 9.

Extergeor, eri, sus. pass. To be wiped clean. Ut ea facilius extergeantur, Virg. 7, 3.

Exterminandus, a, um. part. To be turned out, or banished. Ex finibus humanae naturae exterminandum puto, Cic. Philipp. 13, 1.

Exterminatio, ōnis. f. verb. A driving forth, a destroying, Dig. + Expulsio, Cic.

Exterminator, ōris. m. verb. A banisher, or driver out, a destroyer. Ante oculos exterminatoris sui, Cic. pro Domo, 54.

Exterminatus, a, um. part. Banished, destroyed, overthrown, utterly undone. Respublica exterminata mecum, Cic. pro Domo, 55.

Exterminium, i. n. A banishment, or exile, Litt. ex Caes. certè ap. poster. non infrequens.

Extermino, are. act. [extra terminos ejicio] (1) To drive, or cast out, to banish, or exterminate. (2) To destroy, or root out. (3) Met. To send away, in a good sense. (1) = Expellere, exterminare, & ejicere ex urbe virtutem, Cic. pro Mil. 37. & a suis diis penatibus, Id. pro Sext. 13. (2) Exterminare rempublicam, Cic. (3) Regium morbum in vino exterminat potum, Plin. 31, 46.

Exterminor, ari, âtus. pass. To be banished. Catilinam exterminari volebam, Cic. Catil. 3, 2.

Externatio, ōnis. f. verb. An astonishment, Aug. + Consternatio, Liv.

Externatus, a, um. part. Astonished, scared, frightened. Io se externata refugit, Ov. Met. 1, 641. Externata malo, Catull. 62, 165.

Externo, are. act. [ab ex & sterno] To astonish, to fright out of his wits. Miseram assiduis luctibus externavit, Catull. 62, 71.

Externo, are. act. [ab externus] To make, or look upon

one as a stranger, Apul. Apol. p. 554. ubi tamen al. extraneasse.

Externus, a, um. adj. [ab exterus] (1) Outward, external. (2) Strange, alien, of another country, a foreigner, a stranger. (1) = Externus & adventitius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. (2) & Externis hostibus magis, quam domesticis laboramus, Cic. ad Brut. 10. & Externa magis, quam interiora, Id. N. D. 1, 33.

Extéro, ere, trivi, tritum. act. (1) To wear, scrub, or rase out. (2) To beat out, to whet, or grind. (3) To thresh. (4) To digest. (1) & Opus poliat limâ, non exterat, Quint. 10, 4. (2) Calcibus frontem exterere, Phaed. 1, 21, 9. (3) Exterere grana è spicâ, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. (4) Alvus calore multo cibum exterit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. & Exterere literam, to rub it out, Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

Extéror, éri. pass. To be trod, or beat out. § E spicis exteruntur grana, Varr. de R. R. 1, 52. Frumentum exteritur pecudibus, Col. 2, 21.

† Exterrâneus, a, um. adj. [ex alia terra] Strange, foreign, Fest. + Externus, Cic.

Exterreo, ere, ui, itum. act. To put in fear, to frighten, or scare one. Exterere aspectu, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. metu, Liv. 4, 23. Exterruit bos animos, Val. Max. 1, 6, 5.

Exterreor, éri. pass. To be greatly affrighted. Praeter modum plerique exterrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 10.

Exterritus, a, um. part. Frighted, scared. Armenta exterrita, Virg. Geor. 3, 149. Novâ re exterritus, Curt. 10, 9, 9. Exterrita atrocitate somnii, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2. Exterritus conscientia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7.

|| Extersio, ōnis. f. verb. A wiping, or rubbing out, Litt. ex Apul.

|| Extersorius, a, um. adj. That cleanseth, or taketh away the filth, Jun. + Qui extergit.

Extersus, a, um. part. [ab extergor] (1) Wiped clean, cleansed, scoured. (2) Met. Ransacked, plundered, left without any thing. (1) Aera extersa rubiginem celerius trahunt, quam neglecta, Plin. 34, 21. (2) = Quod sanum adisti, quod non eversum atque exterisum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21.

Extérus, a, um. adj. or comp. Strange, foreign, of another country. = Exterus hostis atque longinquus, Cic. Catil. 2, 13. Exterior. comp. More outward, in a lower, or baser place, or degree. Exterior orbis, Cic. de Univ. 7. & Comes exterior, on the right hand, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 17. ut interior qui sinister, M.

|| Extesticulo, are. To castrate, Litt. ex Apul. + Castro, Vett.

Extexo, ere, ui, tum. act. To unweave, to unravel, Met. to turn one from his purpose. Extexam ego illum pulchrè, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

Extillatio, ōnis. f. verb. A dropping out, Litt. ex Cels.

Extillo, are. act. [ab ex & stillo] To drop out, to trickle down with tears. Sinapi, oculi ut extillant, facit, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 29. § Lacrymis extillare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 82. liquorem, Col. 12, 48. Restius extillo.

Extimeo, ere, ui. neut. To be in great fear, to be sore afraid, Cic. Dedit praeteritum tibi extimesco.

Extimescendus, a, um. part. Greatly to be feared. Nec ob eam causam fatum, aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic. de Fato 12. Navibus casus erant extimescendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.

Extimesco, ere, ui. incept. To be greatly afraid. De fortunis communibus extimescebam, Cic. pro Deiot. 1. Adeon' rem rediisse, ut patrem extimescam? Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2. Extimuit victorem, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2.

Extimo, are. antiq. pro existimo. unde part. extimans. Infociabile regnum extimantes, Tac. Ann. 13, 17, 1. ex edit. Bernegg. sed existimantes leg. Ryckius.

Extimulatio, ōnis. f. verb. A pricking forward, Litt. ex Col.

Extimulátor, ōris. m. verb. An encourager, a stirrer up. Acerrimus extimulátor, Tac. 3, 40, 1. Restius extimulátor.

Extimulátus, a, um. part. Pricked, or stirred up. Fame tigris extimulata, Ov. Met. 5, 164. = Impulsa aut extimulata, Plin. 2, 39. Restius extimulatus.

Extimulo, are. [ab ex & stimulo] To prick forward, to stir up, Sil. 17, 329. Vid. Extimulo.

Extimulor, ari, âtus. pass. To be stirred up. Extimulari furiis, Col. 6, 27.

Extimus, a, um. adj. superl. [ab exterus] The uttermost, outmost, or last. Orbium extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 4. Extimae gentes, Plin. 2, 80.

Extinctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab extinguo] A putting out, a quenching, an abolishing. Si supremus ille dies non extinctionem, sed comminationem affert loci, quid optabilius? Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.

Extinctor, ōris. m. verb. (1) A quencher, a destroyer. (2) A suppresser, one that maketh an end of a thing. (1) Extinctor

tinctor patriae, *Cic. pro Sylla*, 31. (2) Belli domestici extinctor, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 23.

Extinctōrium, i. n. *An extinguisher to put out a candle.* In re nova verbo novo analogicè formato danda est venia.

Extincturus, a, um. part. *About to extinguish*, *Liv.* 10, 24.

Extinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Put out.* (2) *Quenched.* (3) *Extinct.* (4) *Killed, dead.* (5) *Gone and lost.* (6) *Abolished.* (1) Extincta flamma revixit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 77. (2) Nec prius est extincta sitis, quam vita, bibendo, *Ov. Met.* 7, 569. (3) Extinctum est jam illud maledictum crudelitatis, *Cic. pro Domo*, 35. (4) Vir egregius extinctus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 1. (5) Extinctus pudor, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 322. (6) Extincta spes, *Liv.* 23, 45. Memoria non extincta, sed repressa vetustate, *Cic. pro Cael.* 30.

Extinctus, ūs. m. *The putting out of a candle, &c.* A lucernarum extinctu, *Plin.* 7, 5.

Extinguendus, a, um. part. *To be extinguished.* Favorem extinguendis incendiis auxerat, *Paterc.* 2, 91.

Extinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab ex & stinguo*] (1) *To put out any thing that burneth, to extinguish, to quench.* (2) *Met. To appease, or stint.* (3) *To abolish, or put an end to.* (4) *To put to death.* (5) *Also to make a difference, or to distinguish.* (1) Extinguere ignem, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 22. fulmina flammis, *Sen. Octav.* 809. (2) Extinguere bellum, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 23. (3) Invidiam extinguet mors, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 6. Extinguere memoriam egregii facti, *Val. Max.* 5, 6, ext. 4. (4) Si ignis vivet, tu extinguere, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 15. (5) Quam si subtraxeris, qui extingues artificem ab incio? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 7. sed meliores libri habent distinguere.

Extinguor, i, inctus. pass. *To be extinguished, appeased, or abolished.* Nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis extinguitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 19. Non potest divinitas extinguī, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 8.

Extirpandus, a, um. part. *To be rooted up.* Silvae extirpandae ratio, *Plin.* 18, 8. *Met.* Quas perturbationes nos extirpandas putamus, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 19.

Extirpatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plucking up by the roots, a rooting out.* Extirpatio filicis, *Col.* 2, 2.

Extirpator, ōris. m. verb. *He that plucketh up by the roots*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

Extirpatus, a, um. part. *Rooted up.* Extirpatis radicibus herbarum, *Plin.* 19, 32. *Met.* Nisi ex ejus animo extirpatam humanitatem arbitremur, *Cic. de Am.* 13.

Extirpo, āre. act. (1) *To pluck up by the roots.* (2) *Met. To root out, to extirpate.* (1) Extirpare arbores radicitus, *Col.* 2, 2. Lucos quoque sacros non caedunt modò, sed etiam extirpant, *Curt.* 7, 5, 34. pilos corporis, *Mart.* 6, 56. (2) Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia, *Cic. de Fato* 5. Rectius extirpo.

Extirpor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be rooted up, or extirpated.* Tu ignoras arbores magnas diu crescere, unā horā extirpari, *Curt.* 7, 8, 14. Silvestris ager decrescente lunā utilissimè extirpatur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Extispex, icis. c. g. [*ab extā inspiciendo*] *A soothsayer, a diviner, who foretelleth things to come from the entrails of beasts.* Extispici disputanti relinquito, *Varr.*

Extispicium, ii. n. *The craft of soothsaying, the looking into the entrails of beasts sacrificed, and thence foretelling things to come.* Attendit & extispicio, *Suet. Ner.* 56.

Exto, are, iti, itum & atum. neut. [*ab ex & sto*] (1) *To stand out.* (2) *To stand, or stick up.* (3) *To be.* (4) *To remain, or be left.* (5) *To be apparent, to be seen above others.* (6) *Met. To exceed, to excel.* (7) *To spring out.* (1) Pinguis aqualiculus propenso sesquipede extat, *Pers.* 1, 57. (2) Longā trabe rectior extat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 78. ubi alii exit. Venis malè juncta trementibus ossa extant, *Sil.* 2, 468. (3) *Suet. Tit.* 10. & *Quint.* 10, 1. (4) Sive extant, sive interciderunt, *Plin. conf. Flor.* 1, 13, 24. (5) Quò magis extare atque eminere videatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. Obscurum esse, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2. (6) Quantum egomet Nereidas exto, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 115. (7) Extant furculi de arbore, *Col. de Arb.* 26. Rectius exto.

Extollens, tis. part. *Extolling, lifting up*, *Liv.* 21, 20. Omnia extollens, *Just.* 2, 13. Extollens vix palmas gurgite, *Prop.* 2, 26, 11.

Extollo, ēre, tūli, elatum. act. (1) *To lift, or hold up.* (2) *Met. To raise up.* (3) *To praise.* (4) *To prolong, to put off, to defer.* (5) *Also to bring up.* (1) Extollunt ambo capita, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 57. (2) Percussam, ipsa respub. manibus suis extollit, *Cic. pro Domo*, 45. Jacentem non modò extollere, sed pristinam dignitatem amplificare, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 3. (3) Vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? *Cic. in Pison.* 18. Extollere aliquid in majus, *Liv.* 28, 31. (4) Res serias extollo ex hoc die in alium diem, *Plaut. Poen.* 2, 52. Fugiam, & in diem extollam malum, *Id. Mil.* 3, 2, 47. (5) Parentes extollunt liberos, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 41.

Extorquendus, a, um. part. *To be extorted from.* Missus

Lamachus cum exercitu ad extorquendum quod negabatur, *Just.* 16, 3.

Extorqueo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To wrench, or put out of joint.* (2) *To force, or wrest from.* (3) *Met. To extort, or get out of one.* (1) Fregit aliquis crus, aut extorsit articulum, *Sen. Ep.* 104. (2) Arma è manibus extorquere, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6. Extorserat Vatinio legiones, *Paterc.* 2, 69. (3) Ille exorabat, tu extorques, *Cic. ad Brut.* 1, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 29.

Extorqueor, ēri. pass. *To be extorted, &c.* *Caes. B. C.* 1, 9. Extorquetur ipsi causa optima, *Val. Max.* 8, 9, 3.

Extorrescacio, ēre. act. *To broil, or parch*, *Sen. ap. Litt.*

Extorreo, ēre. act. *To toast, roast, or bake, to parch and dry, to burn up.* Febris extorret, *Cels.* 3, 7.

Extorridus, a, um. adj. *Parched, dried, burnt up*, *Frag. Poët.*

Extorris, is. c. g. *An exile, a banished man, one who is forced to live out of his country.* Extorris ab patrio solo, *Liv.* 5, 30. Finibus extorris, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 616.

Extortor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab extorqueo*] *One that wresteth and wringeth, an extortioner.* Bonorum extortor, legum contortor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 27.

Extortus, a, um. part. (1) *Wrested, or forced from.* (2) *Also tormented, tortured.* (1) Extorta est contenti sica, *Cic. pro Milon.* 7. Extorta manibus hostium victoria, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 9. (2) Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti, *Sen. Ep.* 66. Extortus moritur, *Liv.* 34, 25.

Extra. praep. (1) *Externally, without.* (2) *Out of, not in.* (3) *Beyond.* (4) *Except, saving, over and above.* (1) Et in corpore, & extra quaedam bona, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 21. Intus, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 36. (2) Extra conjunctionem esse, *Cic. pro Sylla*, 13. (3) Ne extra modum sumptu prodeas & magnificentia, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 39. (4) Extra unum te mortalis nemo corpus corpore contigit, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 24.

Extra. adv. *Without, on the outside.* Pomum simile amygdalis extra, intus contortis nucleis, *Plin.* 12, 20.

Extractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A drawing out, an extraction*, *Arithmet.*

Extractorius, a, um. adj. *That hath the power and nature to draw out.* Arundo extractoriam vim habet, *Plin.* 24, 50.

Extracturus, a, um. part. *About to draw out*, *Liv.* 38, 44.

Extrahor, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab extrahor*] (1) *Drawn out by force, or persuasion.* (2) *Prolonged, continued, spun out.* (1) Extracta hasta, *Curt.* 7, 4, 37. Extracta oculo sagitta, *Plin.* 7, 37. Rure in urbem extractus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 11. (2) Pars major anni certaminibus extracta, *Liv.* 4, 43. Extractum in tertium annum bellum est, *Id.* 3, 2. usque ad noctem, *Id.* 4, 41.

† Extrahor, ire. *To go out*, *Non. ex Afran.* † Exeo.

Extrahendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn out, &c.* Extrahendae aquae quaestus, *Val. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 11. *Conf. Cels.* 8, 4.

Extraho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To draw, or pluck out.* (2) *To extract.* (3) *To extricate, or rid out of.* (4) *To prolong, delay, defer, or continue.* (5) *Also to draw one by persuasion.* (6) *To extort.* (7) *To bring off, or withdraw.* (1) Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 13. (2) Extrahere venena corpori, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Neque scio quo modo me inde extraham, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 3. (4) Triduum disputationibus extrahitur, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 33. (5) Vulgus extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, *Liv.* Sequē ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (6) Verberum vis extrahat secreta mentis, *Sen. Hipp.* 881. (7) Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 43.

Extrahor, i, ctus. pass. *To be drawn out, &c.* Extractus erat palude, *Val. Max.* 8, 2, 3. *Vid. & Liv.* 10, 27. & 27, 26.

Extraneus, a, um. adj. *Strange, foreign, of another country, outward.* Pax extraneis gignitur, cum jam domesticis non insideat? *Cic. anteq. iter in exil.* 4.

Extraordinarius, a, um. adj. *Extraordinary, contrary to common order and fashion, additional.* Extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 7. Extraordinariae potestates, *Id. pro Domo*, 9. Rex extraordinario periculo defunctus, incolumes suos reduxit in castra, *Curt.* 4, 16, 25. cura, *Liv.* 26, 18. porta, *Id.* 40, 27. cohors, *ibid.*

Extraquam, adv. *Except, or saving that*, *Liv. Rectius extra quam.*

Extrarius, a, um. adj. [*ab extra*] *Outward, foreign, strange, of another house, or kindred.* Hanc conditionem si cui tulerò extrario, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 13.

Extremisco, ēre. incept. *To tremble, or shake for fear*, *Sidon.* † Contremisco, *Vett.*

Extrēmītas,

Extrēmītas, ātis. f. (1) *The end, or extremity of any thing, the edge, or brim of a thing.* (2) *A frontier of a country.* (1) Extrēmītas mundi, *Cic. de Univ.* 6. (2) = Regionēs, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extrēmītas, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 31.

Extrēmō, adv. *Lastly, finally, in the end.* Prius, dein, extrēmō, *Cic. in Pison.* Extrēmō, quum prope jam ad desperationem pervenissent, *Nep. Hamil.* 2.

Extrēmum, adv. idem, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 429.

Extrēmum, i. n. *The extreme part.* (1) *The beginning.* (2) *or end.* (3) *The hem of a garment, &c.* (4) *Hazard, danger.* (5) *The remotest parts.* (6) *Death.* (1) Dici extrēmum erat, *Sall. B.* 7, 24. Extrēmum anni, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) & Quid primum quidve extrēmum deslere paras? *Sen.* & Quid est, cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extrēmum? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. (3) Callosis in extrēmo tunicis, *Plin.* 11, 54. (4) Si vobis audentem extrema cupido est certa sequi, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 349. (5) Libyae lustrare extrema jubebo, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 581. (6) & Seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 223.

Extrēmus, a, um. adj. sup. [ab exterus] (1) *The last.* (2) *The extreme, outermost, or utmost.* (3) *The lowest, or most afflicted.* (4) *The basest, or worst.* (5) *Also remote, far off.* (1) Extrēmum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 1. (2) In extrēmo ponte, *on the end of the bridge*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 28. ¶ Extrēmā lineā amare, *to love at a distance*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 2, 12. (3) Ut extrēmo tempore civitati subvenirent, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 4. (4) *Virg. Aen.* 4, 179. secundum, *Serv.* (5) Extrēmos currit mercator ad Indos, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 45.

¶ Extricabilis, a, adj. *Which may be got out of.* Labyrinthus non extricabilis, *Plin.* 36, 19. sed inextricabilis leg. *Harduinus.*

¶ Extricatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delivery, an escape*, *Aug.* ¶ Effugium, *Liv.*

Extricatus, a, um. part. *Disintangled, escaped.* Extricata densis cervæ plagis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 31.

Extrico, āre. act. denom. [ab ex & trica] (1) *To rid out, to deliver, to disintangle, or disengage.* (2) *Met. To get an account of, or understand.* (3) *To get, or obtain by any means, to procure.* (4) *To cleanse.* (1) = Aliquā ope me exolvam, extricabo me aliquā, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 49. Magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, *Phaedr.* 4, 21, 4. (2) De Dionysio tuo, nihil adhuc extrico, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. (3) Nisi mercedem aut nummos, unde, unde, extricat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 88. (4) *Vid. Extricator.*

Extrīcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cleared, or cleansed.* Sylvestris ager, etsi frutetis obsessus, facili extricatur, *Col.* 3, 11.

¶ Extrilidus, a, um. *Fearless, without danger of being hurt.* = Impavidus & extrilidus, *Gell.* 11, 1.

Extrīnsecus, a, um. adj. *That is outward, on the outside*, *Boët.* ¶ Externus, casti scriptores.

Extrīnsecus, adv. *Outward, on the outside, out of the matter, from without.* Pulmones extrīnsecus spiritum adducunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. & Gallinaria extrīnsecus, & intrīnsecus poliuntur, *Col.* 8, 3. Bella extrīnsecus imminetia, *Liv.* 2, 33.

Extrītus, a, um. part. [ab exterior] *Rubbed, or worn out.* Validis extrītus viribus ignis, *struck out as out of a flint*, &c. *Lucr.* 5, 1097. Oculi acies viribus extrīta, *Vitr.* 3, 3.

¶ Extro, āre. [ab extra] *To go out.* & Simul limen intra-bo, illi extrabunt illico, *Afran. ap. Non.* ¶ Egre-dior.

Extrorsum, adv. *Towards the outside, or outward parts*, *G. & Litt.* Analogice quidem dicitur, sed auct. desid.

Extrūctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab extruo] *A building up.* Extrūctio tectorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60.

Extrūctor, ōris. m. verb. *A setter up, or builder*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

Extrūctorus, a, um. part. *About to build, or erect.* Pompeii theatrum, igne fortuito haustum, Caesar extrūctorum pollicitus est, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2.

Extrūctus, a, um. part. simus, sup. (1) *Built, or raised.* (2) *Furnished, heaped up.* (1) Satis altitudo muri extrūcta, *Nep. Them.* 6. Aedificiorum species extrūctissimæ & ornatissimæ, *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 699. (2) Extrūcta mensa carne subrancidā, *Cic. in Pison.* 27.

Extrudo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ab ex & trudo] (1) *To thrust, or drive out.* (2) *To hasten, or send away with speed.* (3) *To utter, or sell, or put off.* (1) Me extrusit foras, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 11. (2) Statim extrusi tabellarios, *Cic. ad Brut.* 14. (3) Laudat venales qui vult extrudere merces, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 11.

Extrudor, i, sus. pass. *To be thrust out, &c.* Extrudi a loco minimè apposito, *Cic. Att.* 3, 14.

Extruendus, a, um. part. *To be erected, built, or furnished.* Ad hunc Tusculanum montem extruendum, *Cic. in Pison.* 21.

Extruo, ēre, xi, sum. act. [ab ex & struo] (1) *To erect, set, or pile up.* (2) *To build.* (3) *To furnish.* (1) Materiam pro vallo extruebat, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 28. (2) Ad coelum vil-

lam extruxit, *Cic. pro Domo.* 47. (3) Menfas epulis extruere, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. Cerealeis coenas dat, ita menfas extruit, *Plant. Menæch.* 1, 1, 25. verba in numerum, *to couch his words finely, to make them chime*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 31. Rectius extruo.

Extruor, i, sus. pass. *To be erected, built, or furnished.* Menfas conquistissimis epulis extruebantur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21.

Extubērans, tis. part. *Swelling out.* & Cavæ aut extuberantes gemmæ viliores aequalibus, *Plin.* 37, 75.

Extubēratiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A blotch, a swelling, or rising in the body*, *Plin.* 31, 45.

Extubēro, āre. neur. (1) *To swell much, to bunch out, to rise up like a bunch.* (2) Act. *To make to swell.* (1) Veluti malum extuberat, *Plin.* 21, 55. (2) Subrigit plana, valles extuberat, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 4.

† Extūlo. antiq. in praef. unde extuli.

Extūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To swell, or rise up.* Uterum illi nunquam extumere sensi, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 97.

Extumescens, tis. part. *Swelling out.* Extumescences smaragdi, *Plin.* 37, 18. à seqq.

Extūmesco, ēre. incept. *To begin to swell.*

Extūmidus, a, um. part. *That swelleth, or riseth.* Arca media paulò extumida, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 51.

† Extunc. adv. *From that time*, *Vulg. interp.* † Ex eo tempore, *Vett.*

Extundo, ēre, tūdi, tūsum. act. (1) *To beat, knock, or thump, to hammer out.* (2) *Met. To find, or get out with thought, to invent.* (3) *To extort.* (4) *To drive away.* (1) Lapia ancilia coelo extuderat, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 665. (2) Quis nobis extudit artem? *Virg. Geor.* 4, 315. (3) Extudit convitio, magis quàm precibus, *Suet. Vesp.* 2. (4) Cùm labor extuderit fastidia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 14.

Exturbandus, a, um. part. *To be thrust out, &c.* Judicium suum firmitate ac magnitudine direxit in exturbando Antonio, *Brut. Cic. inter Epist. ad Brut.* 16.

Exturbans, tis. part. *Thrusting out*, *Sil.* 16, 481.

¶ Exturbatiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A thrusting out*, *Hier.* † Ejectio, *Cic.*

¶ Exturbātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that thrusteth forth*, *Aug.*

Exturbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Thrust, or tumbled out.* (2) *Pulled up by the roots.* (1) Antiochus praeceps, provinciā exturbatus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 30. (2) Radicibus exturbata pinus, *Catull.* 62, 108.

Exturbo, āre. act. (1) *To drive, or thrust out, to banish.* (2) *Met. To trouble, discompose, or confound.* (1) Qui me exturbant, ipsi domi manent, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16. § Exturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus, *to turn him out of all*, *Id. pro Quint.* 31. § alicui oculos, *to pull out his eyes*, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 109. calculos, *to bring them away*, *Plin.* 20, 10. (2) Multa convenerunt, quæ exturbarent mentem meam, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 4. Nunquid Tranio turbavit? *TH.* Imò exturbavit omnia, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 3, 38.

Exturbor, āri. pass. *To be driven, or thrust out.* Expellere penatibus gestiunt? Suis exturbentur, *Plin. Pan.* 35.

Extussiens, tis. part. *Coughing up.* Purulenta extussientes, *Plin.* 35, 50. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 8.

Extussio, ire, iui, itum. act. *To cough out, to void with coughing.* Putamina extussunt, *Plin.* 10, 92.

Extussior, iui, itus. pass. *To be voided with coughing.* Vomicam excitat, sic ut extussiat, *Cels.* 2, 8.

† Exuber. *Weaned from the dug, from sucking*, *Fest.*

Exubērans, tis. part. simus, sup. *Abounding.* Exubērans fons, *Laët.* 4, 29. Color exuberantissimus, *Gell.* 3, 9.

Exubērantia, ae. f. *Abundance*, *Gell.* 2, 26. † Exuberatio.

Exubēratiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A swelling, or abounding.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric, when more is said than is strictly true.* (1) Exuberationibus aut defectibus laborare, *Vitruv.* 1, 4. (2) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

† Exuberēs, *Fest.* uti *Scal. legit.* Weaned children.

Exubēro, āre. neut. [ab adj. uber] (1) *To abound, to be plentiful, or bear in great abundance.* (2) *To overflow.* (3) *To make to abound.* (1) Pomis exuberat annus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 516. (2) Spumis exuberat amnis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 465. (3) Quæ herbas savorum ceras exuberant, *Col.* 9, 4.

Exuccē. adv. *Driily, without juice*, *Frag. Poët.* Rectius exsuccē.

Exuccus, a, um. adj. [ab ex & succus] *Dry, without juice, sap, or liquor, sapless.* Exuccum corpus, *Sen. Ep.* 30. = Unde nunc aridi & exucci & exanguēs, *Quint.* 12, 10. Rectius exsuccus.

Exuctus, a, um. part. or, comp. [ab exugor] *Sucked out, dry, without moisture.* Animalia exsanguinata & exucta, *Vitruv. praef. lib.* 8. Exucta medulla, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 37. Restibiles segetes sunt exuctiores, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. Rectius exsuccus.

Exudatio, ōnis. f. *A sweating out*, *Litt. ex Cels.* Rectius exsudatio.

Exūdātus,

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Exūdātus, a, um. part. *Sweated out.* Exudati labores, *Sil.* 3, 531. *Rectius* exūdatus.

Exūdo, āre. [ab ex & sudo] (1) Absol. *To sweat.* (2) Act. *To sweat out.* (1) Exudat inutilis humor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (2) Exudare liquorem, *Col.* 7, 8. ¶ Exudare laborem, *to sweat at his work*, *Liv.* 5, 5. caulas, *to take much pains in them*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 28. *Rectius* exūdō.

Exvēlātus, a, um. part. *Uncovered, stripped.* Pudor exvelatus amictu, *Propert.* 3, 15, 3. ut vult *Scal. & Broukhuf. alii* velatus.

Exvello, ēre. *To pluck out*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* † Evello.

Exuendus, a, um. part. *To be put off.* Exuendam ad fidem emercari, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1.

Exuens, tis. part. *Stripping.* Exuentem se, ac nudatum, gladio trajicit, *Just.* 3, 1.

Exverrae, vel exverriac. *The sweeping, or purging, of a family, out of which a dead body was carried to be buried*, *Varr.* the ceremony was performed by the heir, thence called *everriator*, *Fest.*

Exverro, ēre. *To sweep out*, *Cato.*

Exverto, ēre, ti. act. *To prevent*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* † Everto.

Exūgeo, ēre. antiq. unde exugebo pro exugam, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 5.

Exūgo, ēre, xi, etum. act. [ab ex & fugo] *To suck out, to drink up.* Ego illi advenienti sanguinem exugam, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 2, 37. humorem, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 70. succum, *Cato*, 156. conf. *Cels.* 5, 27. *Rectius* exūgo.

Exūgor, i, etus. pass. *To be sucked up.* Ab imo latere exugitur, *Col.* 4, 24. *Rectius* exūgor.

Exul, is. & saepe exul. c. g. [qu. extra solum patrium sc. ejectus] *A banished man, or woman, an exile.* = Hannibal exul, Carthagine expulsus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 18. Quid enim exul? ipsum per se nomen calamitatis, non turpitudinis, *Id. pro Domo*, 27. ¶ Relegati, non exulis in me nomine utitur, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 11, 21. ¶ Confundit tamen ipse, Sustinuit conjux exulis esse viri, *Ibid.* 4, 10, 74.

Exūlans, tis. part. *Banished, living in exile.* Exulans apud Prusiam Hannibal, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 24. = Pulsus patriā, exulans, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 18.

Exūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Banishment.* Principes exulatione multavit, *Flor.* 1, 22, 3. R. occ.

Exulaturus, a, um. part. *About to live in banishment.* Illae quasi in perpetuum cum viris exulaturae, *Just.* 26, 1.

Exulcerandus, a, um. part. *To be ulcerated*, *Cels.* 3, 21.

Exulcerans, tis. part. *Exulcerating, eating.* Exulcerantia medicamenta, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 90.

Exulcerātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A soreness, a making of a blotch.* (2) Met. *An aggravation.* (1) Vesicarum exulcerationes, *Plin.* 20, 8. vid. & *Cels.* 4, 25. Tenere in exulcerationem, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 43. (2) ¶ Non consolatio, sed exulceratio, *Sen.*

Exulceratōrius, a, um. *That causeth wheals and blisters to arise, that is apt to fret and break the skin, or to make it sore.* Exulceratorium medicamentum, *Plin.* 23, 64.

Exulcerātrix, icis. f. *That hath power to fret, &c.* Vis ei styptica & ulceratrix, *Plin.* 27, 80.

Exulcerātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made sore, fretted.* (2) Met. *Galled, aggravated.* (1) Exulcerata cutis, *Cels.* 5, 26. vesica, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 57. (2) Exulceratus animus, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 3.

Exulcēro, āre. act. ulcus facio. (1) *To make sore, to gall, fret, or eat the skin.* (2) Met. *To anger, and fret one, to exulcerate.* (1) Nihil est pestiferum, nisi quod pulmonem exulcerat, *Cels.* 4, 4. Ea sunt imponenda, quae etiam sana corpora exulcerant, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 43. (2) ¶ Ea, quae sanare queunt, exulcerant, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 75.

Exulcēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be ulcerated*, Met. *to be vexed, or fretted.* Suspicionibus hominum & scelere exulcerari, *Cic. pro Domo*, 11. Oculi exulcerantur, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 54.

Exūlo, āre. neut. (1) *To be banished, to live in exile.* (2) Met. *To be sent packing.* (1) Ignotis exulat oris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 225. Domo exulo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 62. (2) Peculatus ex urbe & avaritia si exulant, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 4, 7.

¶ Exulor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be banished.* Tunc iterum exulatur, *Hygin. fab.* 26.

Exultabundus, a, um. part. *Velut exultabundus intrare.* *Like one frisking with joy*, *Just.* 18, 7.

Exultans, tis. part. (1) *Leaping up.* (2) *Spiriting out.* (3) Met. *Rejoicing, triumphing.* (1) Loliginibus exultantibus tempestas significatur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70. (2) Sanguis altè exultans è corpore emicat, *Lucr.* 2, 195. (3) Exultans successu animisque, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 386. Verbum exultantissimum, *Quint.* 9, 4. *Rectius* exultans.

Exultantia, ae. f. *Exultancy, or dancing for joy, leaping for joy, a triumphing; also a beating as a fore, or pulse doth*, *Plin.* Doloris morbique exultantia, *Gell.* 12, 5. *Rectius* exultantia.

Exultantiūs. adv. *More jocund and jocosely.* Exultantiūs scripsi, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 18.

VOL. II.

EXU

Exultātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Rejoicing, leaping for joy, exultation.* (2) *Boasting, vaunting.* (1) Simiae novam lunam exultatione adorant, *Plin.* 8, 80. (2) = Constituit gloriam exultationemque eorum pati, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 31. *Rectius* exultatio.

Exultim. adv. *With leaps and frisks.* Equa trima campis ludit exultim, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 10.

Exulto, āre. neut. [ab ex & salto] (1) *To leap and frisk about.* (2) *To bubble, to boil, to rise with surges.* (3) Met. *To rejoice exceedingly.* (4) *To brag, to vaunt.* (1) Verberibus cogeat equos exultare, & calces remittere, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (2) Exultant vada, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 557. Pars ad fastigia missas exultant haesisse faces, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 524. (3) = Exultat & triumphat oratio, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 2. (4) Alacris improbitas exultat in victoriā, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 15. ¶ Exultare in aliquem, *to insult and domineer over him*, *Cic. Rectius* exulto.

¶ Exululātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A shrieking and crying out*, *Aug.* † Ululatus, *Virg.*

Exululātus, a, um. part. *Howling, or having howled.* Baccha Idaeis exululata jugis, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 1, 42.

Exulūlo, āre. neut. *To howl, or cry out, to make a place ring with howling and crying.* Nactus [Lycaon] silentia ruris exululat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 233.

Exunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab exungo] *An anointing, or besmearing*, *Cels. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Exundans, tis. part. (1) *Overflowing, abounding.* (2) *Raging, or boiling.* (1) Largus & exundans ingenii fons, *Juv.* 10, 119. Exundantes opes, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 1. Alto sanguine exundans solum, *Sen. Agamem.* 222. (2) Tandem exundanti permittit verba furori, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 609.

¶ Exundanter. adv. *Overflowingly*, *Hier.* † Abundanter, copiose, *Cic.*

Exundātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An overflowing, a superfluous abounding.* Exundatio fluminum, *Plin.* 19, 13.

Exundo, āre. neut. (1) *To overflow, to break out.* (2) Met. *To spread far, to diffuse itself.* (1) Praeruptum exundat pelagus, *Sil.* 3, 51. Trunco cruor exundat, *Sen. Agam.* 902. Aetnaeo vapor exundat antro, *Id. Hipp.* 103. Flammaram exundat torrens, *Sil.* 14, 63. (2) = Exundat & exuberat illa admirabilis eloquentia, *Tac. Orat.* 30, 5.

Exungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To anoint, to besmear all over.* Eluas tu, an exungare, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 21.

Exungūlo, āre. act. *To take away the nails, or hoofs*, *Olim. leg. ap. Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 57. hodie non admittunt optimae editiones.

Exuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ab ex & suo, *Perot.*] (1) *To put off clothes, &c.* (2) Met. *To divest, to strip.* (3) *To shake off.* (4) *To free.* (1) Exuerat tunicas, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 171. Exuit serpens annos, *Tib.* 1, 4, 35. (2) Et tu Trojanos exue caestus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 420. Exuere quem regno, *to dethrone*, *Plin. Vir. Illust.* (3) Exue fastus, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 241. (4) Si ex his laqueis te exueris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. § Exuere se jugo, *Liv.* 34, 13. sibi jugum, *Id.* 35, 17. servitutem, *Id.* 34, 8. servitium, *Tac. H.* 4, 25, 5. Exuere mentem, *to change his mind*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 319. fidem, *to break his word*, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 1. habitum, *to leave it*, *Id. Germ.* 31, 1. hostem castris, *to beat him out of his quarters, or out of the field*, *Liv.* 29, 2.

Exuor, i, utus. pass. *To be put off.* Dum vestis exuitur, *Curt.* 6, 31. Conf. *Prop.* 4, 9, 43.

Exūpēabilis, e. adj. *That may be exceeded, surpassed, or got over.* Exuperabile saxum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 39. Vallum non exuperabile, *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 127. *Rectius* exsuperabile.

Exūpērans, tis. part. *Exceeding, excelling, surpassing.* Materiā vires exuperante meas, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 56. Exuperantior, *Gell.* 14, 3. Exuperantissimus, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 740, & 745.

Exūpērantia, ae. f. *Excellence, preeminence.* Nonne omnem virtutis exuperantiam oderunt? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 36.

Exūpēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An excelling, surpassing; also a scheme in rhetoric, when more is insinuated than expressed*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53.

Exūpēratus, a, um. part. *That is exceeded, surmounted, or passed.* Cedunt gravioribus exuperata, *Lucr.* 2, 234.

¶ Exuperbio, īre. *To be very insolent, or proud*, *Capell.* † Superbio, superbiā efferor, *Cic.*

Exūpēro, āre. act. [ab ex & supero] (1) *To exceed, surmount, or get beyond, to surpass.* (2) Also, absol. *to be predominant.* (1) Exuperat ejus stultitia haec omnia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 5. Exuperat juga dira, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 557. (2) Flammae exuperant, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 759.

† Exurculārius, i. m. *He that pruneth trees, and shredeth branches*, *Litt. ex Col.* † Frondator, *Virg.*

† Exurculo, āre. [ab ex & surculus] *To prune trees, or cut off twigs*, *Cato.* † Surculo, *Col.* *Rectius* exurculo.

¶ Exurdeo, ēre. *To wax deaf*, *Aug.* † Obsurdeseo, *Cic.*

Exurdo, āre. act. [ab ex & surdus] (1) *To make deaf, to deafen, to make dull.* (2) Met. *To spoil, or mar.*

E X U

p1) Paniculae flos exurdat, *Plin.* 32, 52. (2) Exurdant vina alatum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 38. *Reliūs* exsurdo.
 Exurdor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be deafened*, Exurdantur aures curiae, *Val. Max.* 2, 2, 3.
 Exurens, tis. part. *Burning*. Fervido solo exurente vestigia, *Curt.* 4, 7, 6.
 Exurgeo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To squeeze, or crush out*. Exurgebo quicquid humoris tibi 'st, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 70. Quasi penicillus novus exurgeri solet, *Id.* v. 69.
 Exurgens, tis. part. *Rising up*. Exurgens inter medias faces, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1736. clamor, *Lucan.* 9, 114.
 Exurgo, ēre, rexi, etum. [ab ex & surgo] (1) *To rise up*. (2) *To rise out of trouble*. (3) *To increase*. (1) Ut de nocte multa impigrēque exsurrexi, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 10. (2) Auctoritate vestra respub. exurget, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 10. (3) Roma tota exurgere aedificiis coepit, *Liv.* 6, 4. Gravior exurgat dolor, *Sen. Med.* 49. *Reliūs* exurgo.
 Exūro, ēre, si, stum. act. (1) *To burn out*. (2) *To burn*. (3) *To parch*. (4) *To consume*. (1) Minatur mihi oculos exurere, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 89. (2) Infaustas exurite puppes, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 635. (3) Sitis exurit miseros, *Lucr.* 3, 930. (4) Vim veneni, quod in Macedonia gignitur, talem esse constat, ut ferrum quoque exurat, *Curt.* 10, 10, 6.
 Exūror, i, stus. pass. *To be burnt out*, *Met.* *to be purged*. Eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 742.
 Exuscitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stirring up, a wakening*, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 42. *Reliūs* exuscitatio.
 Exuscito, āre. act. [ab ex & suscito] (1) *To waken from sleep*. (2) *Met.* *To encourage, to raise, to rouse up*. (1) Te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exuscitat, *Cic. pro Mur.* 9. (2) = Quae cura exuscitat animos, & majores ad rem gerendam facit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. *Reliūs* exuscito.
 Exuscitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be raised*. Auditoris animus aut renovatur ad ea, quae restant, aut omnibus jam dictis exuscitatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 15.

E X U

Exustio, ōnis. f. verb. *A firing, or setting on fire*, both act. and pass. Exustio solis, *Plin.* 17, 37. terrarum, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 7.
 || Exustor, ōris. m. verb. *He that burneth, or fireth*, *Macrob.* † Qui exurit.
 || Exustulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A scorching, or singeing*, *Boët.* † Exustio, *Cic.*
 || Exustulātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that scorseth, or fireth*, *Boët.* † Qui exurit.
 || Exustūlo, āre. act. *To burn, scorch, or singe*, *Aug.* † Exuro, *Cic.*
 Exusturus, a, um. part. *About to burn*. Exusturus sol terras, *Plin.* 2, 8.
 Exustus, a, um. part. [ab exuror] (1) *Burned*. (2) *Parched, scorched, dried, or withered*. (1) Vici exusti com- plures, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 2. (2) Exustus ager morientibus aestuat herbis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 107. Exustus siti fervidā, *Sen. Agam.* 19.
 Exūtus, a, um. part. [ab exuor] (1) *Divested, strip- ped of*. (2) *Freed from*. (3) *Plundered, left naked and bare*. (1) Piso, exutā dignitate, *Ec. Tac.* 3, 17. (2) Exutae vinclis palmae, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 153. (3) Bonis exutus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 21, 5. copiis, *Paterc.* 2, 37 navibus, *Ibid.* 79.
 Exūviae, arum. pl. f. (1) *Clothes, hair, &c. put, or left off*. (2) *Spoils taken from an enemy in war, booty, pillage*. (3) *The skin, felt, or hide of a beast, taken from the flesh*. (4) *The cast skin of a snake, or adder, a slough*. (1) Dulces exuviae, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 651. & Induviae tuae, atque uxoris exuviae, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 9. Capitis exuvias cape, *Sen. Hipp.* 1181. (2) = Exuviis nauticis, & classium spoliis ornatus, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 18. (3) Manē castigabit eos bubulis exuviis, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 1, 26. (4) Positis exuviis novus coluber, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 473. = Vernatio, ὁ γῆρας.
 || Exūvium, i. n. *The same as exuviae*, *Salu.*

F.

F f Roman, and now in common use, *F f* Ital. which also is in modern use, *ff* f in old English, as commonly called, though long after the time of the Saxons, in modern use, but chiefly in acts of parliament and proclamations, the sixth letter in the Hebrew, Latin, and many other alphabets, may seem to have lost its place, and figure in the Greek alphabet now used; but however, its place is supplied in the numerals by ς, which is called Βαυ ἐπισημιον, and its power of being a vowel, consonant, and quiescent letter, which it had in the old Greek alphabet, is still otherwise supplied. This sixth Cadmean letter answering to ς was first turned to the left, as its original, thus, Ϝ, and afterwards to the right *F*. The *Æolians* used the former way, and turned it upside down, thus, ϝ. These people used it before soft vowels, writing ϝιϝ for ϝιϝ; for an aspirate, as, ϝαϝ for ϝαϝ, also in the middle of words to stop a gap between two vowels, in order to prevent their collision, as ϝις for ϝις. The old Latins also received it from them, only turning it to the right hand, and setting it upright as we now use it. They, as well as the *Æolians*, used it for *b* both in the beginning and middle of words, writing *fordeum* for *bordeum*, *veso* for *vebo*; and sometimes turned it into *v*, instead of ϝις, writing *ovis*, thereby shewing its affinity to the Hebrew *vau*. This letter being in the form of two *r*'s clapt one upon another, perhaps through the supineness or ignorance of Grammarians, was, and so continues to be, called *digamma*. Certain it is, there is no affinity between the powers of *f* and *g*. In after times, this letter growing into disuse among all the Greeks they cut an *o* into two parts, the former whereof they clapt upon words which antiently had begun with the letter *b*, or its substitute ϝ, and the other half upon such as began with a soft vowel. The Latins also, both in the beginning and middle of words aspirated, resumed the old letter *b*, instead of *foctis*, writing *hostis*, and instead of *trafo*, *trabo*. But though its place and analogous use favour its descent from the Hebrew *vau*, yet perhaps as much may be said for its pedigree from the Hebrew ϝ, and so make it difficult to determine in that matter. As to its figure it may be as well formed from ς turning it to the right hand, and adding the middle declining line, as above; or from the final ϝ by turning it, and joining to the middle a small line taken from the top; or from the old Greek Ϝ by taking its short leg, and joining it to the belly. But when we carefully attend to the sound and power of this letter, we cannot but observe that it comes nearer to the sound of ϝ *phe*, and ϕ *phi*, than *ve* and *vi*, as our Western people sound it. And in Latin words of Hebrew extraction, ϝ is more generally changed into *f*, than *v*. Thus from the Hebrew פרה comes the Greek *oφ*, and the Latin *fera*; from פור, *fors*; from פוך, *fucus*, &c. But since from what hath been said may be gathered its relation to ς in place, and primitive use, and perhaps in its figure, but that in sound at least it seems more nearly related to the Hebrew ϝ or the Greek ϕ, we may conclude it participates of both. And I am inclined to think, that a very probable reason may be given from such a conclusion, why the antient Greeks so early dismissed this letter; namely, because having otherwise supplied the uses it had from the primitive ς, finding its sound nearly related to their ϕ, they concluded they had no farther occasion for it, and so left it out. But whether it comes nearer to *v* or *ph*, this is certain, whatever some great men may have argued to the contrary, that it is a *mute*, and of the first rank also. Nor is it any argument of its being a *liquid*, that we put *e* before it, calling it *ef*, analogous to the liquids *el*, *em*, *en*, *er* (for so by the way we ought to call that letter, not *ar*, if we would keep to analogy) whereas in the mutes we pronounce *e* afterwards, as *be*, *ce*, &c. For this custom hath no foundation in the nature of the letter itself, nor in the Hebrew and Greek tongues, who say not *ep* and *eph*, but *pe* and *phe*, *pi* and *phi*; but hath obtained from the hypercriticism, perverseness, ignorance, or inadvertency of Grammarians. And indeed, if this custom would prove it a semivowel, we must also adopt *s* into the family of the liquids, and, what is still more absurd, make a semivowel of two consonants, whereof at least they confess one to be a mute, namely *x*, which they call *ex*, just with as much reason as they call *f* *ef*. Besides, *f* precedes the liquids *l* and *r* in the same syllable, as in *flos*, *fraus*, &c. and surely in Latin words two liquids cannot begin a syllable. In the notes of the antients *F*. stands for *Filius*, *Filia*, *Feci*, *Frater*; *F. FA. Filius familiās*; *FAB. Fabius*; *FABR. Fabricius*; *FAC. Factum* *FAC. C. Faciendum curavit*; *F. C. Fidei commissum*; *F. D. Fides data*; *F. E. Fides ejus*; *F. E. D. Factum esse dicitur*; *F. F. Fecit, fecerunt, Fabricari fecerunt, Fabrefactum, Filius familias, Fidem fecit*; *F. F. vel ff. Pandectæ*, which the later Lawyers barbarously used for *P. P.* See *Barth. Advers.* 2, 17. *F. F. E. Fiat fides ejus*; *F. F. F. Ferro flamma*, fame vel *Flavius filius fecit*; *F. Fl. vel FR. F. Fratris filius*; *F. H. Filius hæres*; *F. J. Fieri jussit*; *F. M. Fieri mandavit*; *F. M. I. Fieri munus imperavit*; *F. N. Fides nostra*; *F. N. C. Fidei nostræ commissum*; *F. V. C. Fraudifve causa*.

F A B

F ante A

FABA, æ f. [*fortasse qua. paba, à πῶ, pasco, unde & pabulum*] *A bean*. § *Faba nigra* in judiciis signum damnationis, *alba* absolutionis. ¶ *Isthaec in me cudetur faba, I shall bear that blame*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8.
Fābāceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a bean*. Puls fabacea, *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 12.
Fabacia, æ f. *A bean cake*, Plin. 18, 30.
Fābāginus, a, um. adj. *Of beans*. Fabaginum acus, *Cato*, 54.
Fabago, inis. f. *Bean chaff*, Litt. ex Catone.
Fābāle, is. n. *A bean straw, or stalk on which the cods hang*, Col. 2, 10.
Fābālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a bean*. Stipula fabalis, *Id.* Plin. 17, 6. & *Ov. Fast.* 4, 725.
Fābārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to beans, one that lives on beans*. Fabariae insulae, *Plin.* 4, 27.
 ¶ *Fabataria*, n. pl. *Great Vessels, or dishes to serve up beans in*, Lampr.
Fābellā, æ f. dim. [*à fabula*] *A short tale, or story, a little interlude, or play*. Parvi fabellarum auditione ducuntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15. Fabellæ commentitiæ, *Id. de Div.* 2, 38. § Si nec fabellæ te juvent, nec fabulæ, *Phaed.* 4, 6.
 VOL. II.

F A B

¶ *Fābellarius*, i. m. *He that often telleth tales*, Tert.
 ¶ *Fābellator*, oris. m. verb. *A maker, or teller of tales and stories*, Lexicogr. ex Apul.
 † *Fābellatrix*, icis. f. *She that talketh much, a prating gossip*, Afran.
Fābello, are. *To report, or tell tales*, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.
Fāber, ra, um. adj. rimus, sup. *Ingenious, workmanlike, artificial*. Daedalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 159. ¶ *Faberrimus*, *Apul.* p. 777.
Fāber, ri. m. [*à facio, per Sync. pro faciber, ut à mulceo, mulciber*] (1) *A workman, properly in iron or other hard materials, a smith, a forger, a hammerer*. (2) *Met. A Maker*. (3) *A kind of fish*, by some called a trout. (1) = § *Assutit fabri architectique, si non nos materiarius remoratur, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 45. *Faber ferrarius, a blacksmith*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 47. *lignarius, a carpenter*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 73. *aerarius, a coppersmith*, *Plin.* 34, 19. *matmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit, Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 96. (2) *Suae quisque fortunæ faber, Sall. de Rep. ordin.* 1, 1. (3) *Plin.* 9, 32.
Fābētum, i. n. *A place where beans grow, a bean plat*, Litt. ex Plin.
Fābrē, adv. errimē, sup. [*à faber*] *Cunningly, workmanlike, artificially*. Trabs fabrē teres, *Sil.* 14, 321. Hoc factum est fabrē,
 2 A

fabrè, *Plant. Men.* 1, 2, 23. *Uvae faberrimè politae, Apul. Met.* 2. p. 40.

Fabrificatio, ère, feci, factum. *To work, build, or make artistically.* Duilius classem validam fabrefecit, *Aur. Viét. de Vir.* ill. 38, 1.

Fabrefactus, a, um. part. *Cunningly wrought, or devised.* Haec fallacia est fabrefacta à nobis, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 37, 27.

Fabrica, ac. f. fabri officina. (1) *A shop, or workhouse.* (2) *The art of framing, or making.* (3) *The fabric, frame, make, fashion, or design of a thing.* (4) *Met. A wile, deceit, or crafty device.* (1) Fabrica ferrea, *Plin.* 7, 57. (2) Confectionis materiae fabrica, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 51. (3) Explicetur incredibilis fabrica naturae. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Admirabilis fabrica membrorum, *Ibid.* 47. (4) Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 34.

Fabricandus, a, um. part. *To be made, or formed.* *Sil.* 15. 197.

Fabricans, tis. part. *Making, or forming.* Et naves mercaturae causâ fabricantibus magna commoda constituit, *Suet. Claud.* 19.

Fabricatio, ônis. f. verb. *A framing, or making.* Si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53.

Fabricator, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A framer, a builder, or maker.* (2) *An inventor, a contriver.* (3) *A causer.* (1) Ille fabricator tanti operis, *Cic. de Univ.* 2. (2) Doli fabricator Epëus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 264. (3) Morbus lethi fabricator, *Lucr.* 3, 473.

+ Fabricatura, ac. f. *A making, workmanship.* *Cod.* + Fabricatio, *Cic.*

Fabricatus, a, um. part. pass. *Framed, made.* Scalae ad editam altitudinem arcis fabricatae, *Liv.* 29, 6. Fabricata vasa argentea exquisitâ arte, *P. Max.* 4, 3, 7. Fabricata moenia diuina manu, *Sen. Agam.* 651.

|| Fabricensis. m. *An armourer, a workman in common.* *Amm.* Also *the surveyor, or master of the works.* *Cod.*

Fabrico, are, uet. & fabricor, âtus sum. dep. (1) *To make, forge, or frame, to build.* (2) *Met. To invent, or devise.* (1) Aliqua vis cum consilio & ratione fabricata est hominem, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 27. Craterem fabricaverat Alcon, *Ov. Met.* 13, 683. (2) Fabricemus, si opus est, verba, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6.

Fabricor, ari, âtus. pass. *To be made, or formed.* Quicquid & argento fabricatur, quicquid & auro, *Manil.* 4, 249.

|| Fabricus, a, um. adj. *Of a smith.* *Paul. pro*

Fabrilis, e. adj. *Belonging to smiths, or carpenters work.* Trastant fabrilis fabri, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 116. Sepimentum fabrilis, *a stone, or brick wall.* *Varr.* Fabrilis libella, *Col.* 3, 13.

|| Fabriliter, adv. *Workmanlike.* Opifex fabriliter aptans composuit, *Prud. Apath.* 519. + Affabre, *Cic.*

Fabrûm. in gen. pl. *usitatus quam fabrorum.* Praefectus fabrûm, *Pater.* 2, 76.

Fabûla, ac. f. [*à fando*] (1) *A tale, or discourse, a story, whether true, or false; an argument of a play.* (2) *A fib, a feigned device.* (3) *A play, or comedy.* (4) *Meton. A part, or a character in a play.* (1) Quod *Plautus* atque *ecce* tibi lupum in sermone, *Stich.* 4, 1, 71. *id Terent.* ita expressit *Lupus* in fabulâ, *Adelph.* 4, 1, 21. Extrahit insomnes bellorum fabula noctes, *Luc.* 4, 201. Nec fabellae te juvant, nec fabulae, *Phaedr.* 4, 6. (2) Num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 55. (3) Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas; *Ter. And. prol.* 3. (4) *Cic. Off.* 1, 31. § Fabulae, whims, idle stories, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 95.

Fabûla, ac. f. dim. [*à faba*] *A little bean.* Nucibus fabulis, *ficulis.* *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 8.

Fabulans, tis. part. *Talking, discoursing.* Ad communionem sermonis tacentes vel submissim fabulantes provocabat, *Suet. Aug.* 74.

Fabûlaris, e. adj. *Of, or like a fable, fabulous.* Historia fabularis, *Suet. Tib.* 70.

Fabûlator, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A maker, or teller of tales and stories.* (2) *A maker, or writer of fables, a mythologist.* (1) *Suet. Aug.* 74. (2) Aescopus Phrygius ille fabulator, *Gell.* 2, 29.

Fabûlis, e. adj. *Belonging to a bean.* Fabules alae, *bean stalks.* *Litt. ex Catone.*

+ Fabûlo, are. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 18. idem quod Fabûlor, âri, âtus sum. dep. (1) *To speak, talk, prate, or chat.* (2) *To make, or tell stories.* (1) = Omnes sapientes decet conferre & fabulari, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 8. (2) *Liv.* 45, 39.

Fabûlosè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Like a fable, or story, fabulously, romantically.* *Plin.* 37, 63. Antiquitate fabulosius extollente, *Amm.* Fabulosissime narrata, *Plin.* 5, 1.

Fabûlositas, atis. f. *Lyingness, fulness of stories.* Poëtica fabulositas, *Plin.* 7, 29.

Fabûlosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Fabulous, full of stories, or that of which many stories go.* (2) *Much talked of.* (1) Fabulosa antiquitas, *Plin.* 12, 42. (2) Fabulosus Hydaspes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 7. Fabulosissimus Atlas, *Plin.* 5, 1.

Fabulum, i. n. (1) *Bean chaff.* (2) *Also henbane.* (1) *Gell.* 4, 11. (2) *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 813.

|| Fabulus, i. m. *A little bean.* *Gell.* 4, 11. fabula *Plaut.*

Fac. imperf. [*à facio*] cum infin. concedentis est. *Grant it*

be so, suppose, or put case. Fac animum interire, ut corpus, *Cic.*

Facessitur, imperf. *It is doing.* *Varr.*

Facessitus, a, um. part. Cum audissent ei facessitum negotium, when they found he was perplexed, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 64.

Facessio, ère & fivi, sum & situm. act. [*à facio*] (1) *To go about to do, to do, to accomplish.* (2) *To procure, cause, or create.* (3) *Neut. To get one gone, to go away, or be packing.* (1) Iussa facessunt, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 295. (2) Ne innocenti periculum facesseris, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 14. (3) Facessit hinc Tarquinius aut Corinthum. *Liv.* 1, 47. Haec hinc facesset, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 30. Facessere ex urbe, *Liv.* 6, 17.

Facessor, i. pass. *To be caused, or procured.* Si cui fortè hac lege negotium facessetur, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 57.

Facète. adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Merrily, prettily, wittily.* Facetè dictum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 57. Nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quàm putamus, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 44. Facetissimè tres libellos tribus legendos dedit, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 55.

Facetia, ac. f. sed saepius facetiae, arum. pl. f. *Merry and pretty conceits, witty and pleasant sayings, repartees, drollery, railery.* Haec facetia est, amare inter se rivaes duos, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 47. Superabat sale facetisque omnes Scipio, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 34. Dulces Latini leporis facetiae, *Pater.* 1, 17.

Facetiosus, a, um. adj. *Full of mirth and pleasantry.* Urbanitas facetiosa, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 31. citante *Fabro*, sed ibi legitur *facetorum.*

Facëtus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Facetious, merry, pleasant, witty.* (2) *Fine, choice, dainty.* (3) *Soft, graceful.* (1) = Faceta & elegans ironia, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 85. (2) Facetis victibus vivere, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 43. (3) Molle atque facetum epos Virgilio annuerunt Camoenae, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 44. de Georg. ejus. adi. quae so, *Quint.* 6, 3. Quò facetior videri, & scire plus quam caeteri, *Lucil. ap. Fest.* Facetissimus poeta, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 15. = Elegans, *Cic.*

Faciendus, a, um. part. *To be done, or made.* Promissum potius non faciendum, quàm tam tetrum facinus admittendum fuit, *Cic. Off.* 3, 25.

Faciens, us. part. *Making, doing, causing.* Per agrum Leoninum iter faciens, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 33.

Facies, ei. f. (1) *A face, a visage.* (2) *The make, or fashion of a thing.* (3) *The resemblance, or shew.* (4) *The stature of the body.* (5) *The pourtrait, or outside figure.* (1) Cadaverosa facies, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 27. formosa, *Mart.* 3, 5. liberalis, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 14, 8. (2) Facies arboris, *Plin.* 17, 37. (3) Sardinia facies vestigii humani. *Sall. ap. Gell.* 13, 28. (4) Quà facie est homo? *ST.* sesquipedem quidem est quam tu longior, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 58. (5) Tabulae quae belli pictam faciem habent, *Plin.* 35, 10. Facies est factura quaedam totius corporis. *Gell.* 13, 29.

Facile, adv. ius, comp. limè, sup. *Easily, without any ado, certainly, without all question, or peradventure.* Facile princeps, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42. Tempestatem ferre facilius, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 13. Facillimè intelligetis, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 12. § Facillimè agere, to live in plenty and ease, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 56. 67. Facile cum certe conjungit *Cic. Ep.* 6, 10.

Facilis, e. adj. or, comp. limus, sup. [*à faciundo*] *Easy, feasible, facile, gentle, plain, or pliable, tractable, to do what you will with it, good natured, easy to be pleased; also kind, favourable, courteous.* Ov. ¶ Faciles oculi, rolling eyes, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 310. & *Manil.* 1, 68. Ex facili, easily, *Tac. Agric.* 15, 2. Quum exitus haud in facili essent. h. e. faciles, *Liv.* 3, 8. Res faciliores, happening according to our desire, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 5. & *Liv.* 23, 11. Factu facillimum, *Sall. B. G.* 14. = Promptus, proclivis, expeditus, explicatus, commodus, lenis, liberalis, *Cic. mollis, placidus.* Ov. pronus, *Juv.* & morosus, *Cic.*

Facilitas, atis. f. *Easiness.* Ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate par infimis esse videatur, *Cic. pro L. Man.* 14. Facilitas assiduitate paratur, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 29.

Faciliter, adv. *Easily.* His permittamus facilliter dicere, *Quint.* 1, 6. *Conf. Vitr.* 1, 1. & 2, 1.

|| Facinorôsè, adv. *Villainously, wickedly.* *Aug.*

Facinorôsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. *Villainous, wicked, stark naught, ungracious.* Facinorosa vita, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 14. Exilio facinorosior redditus, *Just.* 16, 4. Facinorosissimus sicarius, *Cic. pro Sext.* 38.

Facinus, ôris. n. [*à facio*] (1) *In a good sense, a great action, an exploit, an enterprise, or adventure.* (2) *In a bad sense, a foul fact, a villainous deed, or prank.* (1) Praeclari facinoris famam quaerere, *Sall. B. G.* 2. (2) In facinus jurasse putes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 242. Facinus abest peccato meo, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 44. & Nullum scelus, nullum malum facinus est, ad quod suscipiendum non libido voluptatis impellat, *Cic. de Sen.* 12.

FACIO, ère, feci, factum. act. (1) *To do.* (2) *To make.* (3) *To cause.* (4) *To paint, limn, draw, or fashion.* (5) *To follow, practise, or be employed in, to exercise.* (6) *To compose.* (7) *To give, to grant.* (8) *To commit, to perpetrate.* (9) *To suppose, to pretend.* (10) *To get either good, or bad.* (11) *To perform, to make good.* (12) *To introduce, to bring in.* (13) *Sometimes it is elegantly redundant.* (14) *To be suitable, to conduce.* (15) *To value, or esteem.* (16) *To forbear, or keep himself from a thing.* (17) *To sacrifice.* (18) *To bring forth.* (19) *To*

(19) *To force, or compel.* (20) *To make up, to constitute.* (21) *To abide, stay, or continue at.* (22) *To be fit, meet, or proper.* (23) *To hinder.* (24) *To suppose, or put the case.* (1) Σ Quod facere turpe non est, modò occultè, id dicere obscœnum est, *Cic. Off.* 1, 35. (2) Faber, cum quid aedificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, *Cic. N. D.* 3. ut citat *Laëtant.* 2, 8. (3) Nulla remedia tam faciunt dolorem, quam quae sunt salutaria, *Cic. Octav.* (4) Praxiteles fecit puberem Apollinem, *Plin.* 34, 19, 10. Alcmanes fecit marmorea. *Id.* 34, 19, 12. (5) Cum piraticam ipse fecisset, *Cic. post red. in sen.* 5. Facere mercaturas, *Id. Verr.* 5, 28. (6) Apollo versus facere desierat. *Cic. de Div.* 2, 56. (7) Si quid de his rebus dicere veller, feci potestatem, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 5. (8) Strato ille medicus domi furtum fecit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. (9) Plato à Deo aedificari mundum facit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. (10) A quibus rex magnas praedas faciebat. *Nep. Chabr.* 2. Respublica detrimentum fecit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 9. (11) Promissâ non faciendâ nonnunquam, *Cic. Off.* 3, 25. (12) Plato facit Socratem disputantem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 12. (13) Non faciam, ut enumerem miseras omnes, *Cic. Att.* 3, 7. (14) Non facit ad nostras hostia major opes. *Ov. Trist.* 1, 9, 44. ad difficultatem urinae, *Plin.* 22, 21. (15) Te semper feci maximi, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 42. (16) Facere non possum, quin quotidie ad te mittam, *Cic. Att.* 12, 27. (17) \S Juno sospita, cui omnes consules facere necesse est, *Cic. pro Mur.* 41. \S Cum faciam vitulâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 77. \S Bidentes propter viam facere, *Laber.* (18) Plerumque anseres pullos similes sui faciunt, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 22. (19) Qui nati coram me cernere lethum fecisti, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 539. (20) Romulus ex variis elementis populum Romanum fecit, *Flor.* 1, 1. (21) Apameae quinque dies morati, Iconii decem fecimus, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. (22) \S Non facit ad lacrymas barbitos ulla meas, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 8. Non faciet capiti dura corona meo, *Propert.* 3, 1, 20. (23) Nunquam quisquam faciet, quin soror ista sit germana hujus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 63. (24) Fac ita esse, *Cic.* Fac potuisse, quod est, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 3. Fac igneam, fac spirabilem; nihil ad id, de quo agimus, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 29. sed in hac notione vix legitur nisi in imperativo. \P Facere ab vel cum aliquo, *to be on his side, to make for him, Cic.* Facere absolute, *to do his duty, to perform his part, Id.* abortum, *to miscarry, Plin. Praef.* aequi bonique aliquid facere, *to take in good part, Ter.* aes alienum, *to run into debt, Liv.* animos, *to puff up, to make proud, Cic.* animum, *to encourage, Liv.* 25, 23. basia, *to kiss, Catull.* castra, *to encamp, Liv.* aliquem consulem, *to give one's vote to make him consul, Liv.* 3, 21. contumeliam, *to affront, to reproach, Ter. Ph.* 5, 8, 79. convicium, *to rail, Plaut. Merc.* 2, 1, 11. copiam consilii sui, *to impart it, Liv.* cum aliquo, *to make for one, to agree with, Cic.* damnum, detrimentum, *to lose, to receive damage, Id.* deditionem, *to surrender, Liv.* 31, 18. delicias aliquem, *to play the fool with, to jeer at, Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 68. duritias, *to be astringent, Plin.* exercitum, *to raise an army, Sall.* ex sua dignitate, *to do as becomes him, Cic.* fraudem, *to wrong him, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 9. gratiam alicui, *to show him favour, Liv.* gratiam delicti, *Sall.* jurisjurandi, *Suet.* *to absolve, or acquit him.* gratiam legis, *to dispense with it, Liv.* gratum alicui, *to oblige one, Cic. Att.* 1, 20. jaeturam, *to suffer shipwreck, or loss, Id. Fin.* 2, 24. impetum, *to charge, to struggle, Liv.* insidias alicui, *to lie in wait for one, Cic. pro Syll.* 6. iusta alicui, *to perform one's funeral rites, Cic. pro Flacc.* 38. manum, *to raise forces, Cic. pro Caecin.* 12. medicinam, *to practise physic, Phaed.* 1, 14, 2. missum, *to let alone, to let go, Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 57. moram, *to delay, Liv.* 3, 2. negotium, *to trouble one, Quint.* nomina, *to borrow, or take up money, Cic. Fam.* 7, 23. ova, *to lay eggs, Varr.* palam, *to divulge, Cic.* paria, *to requite, Id.* praelium, *to join battle, Caes. B. G.* 1, 18. Fac qui ego sum, esse te, *put yourself in my case, Ter.* ratum, *to ratify, Liv.* reliquum, *to leave, Cic.* rem, *to thrive, or get an estate, Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 12. rem divinam, *to supplicate, or perform any religious service, Cic.* reum, *to impeach, Id.* sacra, sacrificium, *to sacrifice, Liv.* sanguinem, *to shed blood, Id.* satis, *to satisfy, Cic. Cl.* 5. stipendium, *to be a soldier, or to serve in war, Liv.* 5, 7. sumptum, *to spend, or disburse, Cic.* tedium, *to weary him, Liv.* 4, 57. Domi aditis, facite, *see you be at home, Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 53. vadimonium, *to oblige himself, to promise faithfully, Cic.* Verba facere, *to discourse, Liv.* verbum, *to speak never so little, to open his mouth, Cic.* vestigium in possessionem, *to enter upon it, Id. pro Caec.* 14. vitium, *to crack, or flaw, as a house does before it falls, Cic.* Dii malè faciant, *Id. imprecandi formula.* \S Quid illo faciemus? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 21. \S Additur nonnunquam cum vel de; alias dativus usurpatur. *Vid. Donat.*

Factio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à facio*] (1) *A power of making, a doing, or making.* (2) *A deed, good, or bad.* (3) *Riches, authority, ability, credit, power.* (4) *A faction, party, a side, or sect.* (5) *A company, or band of men.* (6) *Anciently a consent, or friendship among good men.* (7) *But in Cicero's time used generally in a bad sense, as also factiosus.* (1) Cui testamenti factio nulla esset, *Cic. Top.* 11. (2) *Vid. Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 2. \S Fest. (3) Dei divites sunt, deos decent opulentiae & factiones, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 90. (4) Factio optimatum, *Suet. Caes.* 11. popularis, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 13. (5) Factio prafina, *Suet. Cal.* 55. aurati purpureisque panni, *Id. Domit.* 7. (6) Factio nobilium, *Liv.* (7) Σ Inter bonos amicitiae, inter malos factio, *Sall. B. J.* 21.

Factiose. adv. *Factiously, Litt. ex Liv.*

Factiosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *One that promiseth to do great things.* (2) *Factionous, mutinous.* (3) *Also wealthy, noble.* (1) Σ Lingua factiosi, inertes opera, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 13. (2) Piso adolescens nobilis, egens, factiosus, *Sall. B. C.* 18. In summo gradu factiosissimus, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 4. (3) Σ Venit in mentem te esse divitem, factiosum; me item esse pauperum pauperrimum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 50. \parallel *factiosior leg. ap. Aur. Vict.* in Carac.

\parallel Factitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often making, or doing, Tert.*

\dagger Effectio, *Cic.*

\parallel Factitator, ōris. m. verb. *One that doth often, Tert.*

\dagger Effector.

\parallel Factitatrix, icis. f. *She, or it, fem. that often maketh, Hier.*

\dagger Quae factitat.

Factitatus, a, um, part. *Made, or done.* Haec apud majores nostros factitata, *Cic. Off.* 2, 24. Factitatis in Neronem carminibus probrois exilio multatus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14, 1.

Factitius, a, um, adj. *Artificial, done, or made by art.* Color factitius, *Plin.* 31, 42. Gemmae factitiae, *Id.* 37, 26.

Factito, are. freq. [*à facio*] (1) *To do often, to practise.* (2) *To make, or compose.* (1) Idem Pyrrhus factitavit, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 13. (2) Nec satis apparet, cur versus factitet, *Hor. Art. Poet.* 470.

\dagger Facto, are. *To make.* Lucrum ingens facto, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 94. *Rar. occ. \dagger Factito.*

Factor, ōris. m. verb. [*à facio*] (1) *A maker, or doer.* (2) *A presser of wine, or oil.* (3) *A tennis player.* (4) *A criminal.* (5) \dagger *A factor, that trades abroad for a merchant.* \dagger *Also the number multiplying in arithmetic.* (1) Cuparum, doliorumque factores, *Pallad. de R. R.* 1, 6. (2) Cato, 13. Σ Hos factores contenti dixisse vett. notionem latius non extenderunt. (3) Σ Et datores & factores omnes subdam sub solum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 18. ut aliique exponunt; alii aliter, Σ fortasse rect. *vid. Gronov. & Lambin.* (4) *Macer, JCC. lib. 7. Dig.* (5) *Apud medior. secul. script.*

Factum, i. n. *A deed, a thing done, or made, a fact, or feat,* either (1) *good,* (2) *or bad.* (3) *A making, as of oil, wine, &c.* (1) Factum praeclarum atque divinum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 44. (2) Nec ullus error, qui facti crimen obumbret, erit, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 48. B. F. bonum factum; *Formula edictis bonae fidae causâ praemissa.* (3) Factum olei vocant, quod uno tempore conficiunt, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 24.

Factura, as. f. *The making of a thing, Plin.* 34, 41. *Hinc Angl. Feature.* Facies est factura quaedam totius corporis, *Gell.* 13, 29. Passive ap. recentiores, *Factura Dei est anima, Prud. Apoth.* 792.

Facturio; ire. *To desire to do, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Facturus, a, um, part. *About to make, or do.* Sacra Jovi facturus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 26. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18. & 24, 32.

Factus, a, um, part. *Made, or done.* Homo ad unguem factus, *a compleat man, Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 33.

Factus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A making, or building.* (2) *A pressing, as of olives.* (3) *Also as much as is made at a time.* (1) Σ Quò villa exornatior esse posset fructu, quam factu, *Varr.* (2) Cato, 1, 66. (3) *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 24. Σ Col. 12, 50.

Facula, ae. f. dim. [*à fax*] *A little torch, Prop.* 2, 29.

\parallel Facularius, i. m. *A torch bearer, a link boy, Hier.*

Facultas, atis. f. [*ab ant. facul, pro facile*] (1) *Easiness, quickness, readiness, aptness, promptness.* (2) *Art, science.* (3) *Liberty, or advantage.* (4) *Matter, cause, or occasion.* (5) *Opportunity, convenience.* (6) *Estate, or substance.* (7) *Efficacy, or virtue.* (8) *Facultates in plurali, wealth, means.* (1) Di date facultatem huic pariendi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 4, 5. i. e. *facilem partum.* Sic stylo facultas continget, *Quint.* (2) In aliqua arte & facultate excellens, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 50. (3) Summa facultas vacui, ac liberi temporis, *Lexic. ex Cic.* (4) Stoici dant sui irridendi facultatem, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17. (5) Alio tempore, si facultas erit, explicabuntur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 46. (6) Videndum est, ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, *Cic. Off.* 1, 14. (7) Facultas secreta certis in rebus ineft, *Lucr.* 1, 174. (8) Implere facultates equestres, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 19, 2.

Facundè. adv. *Eloquently. simè, sup.* Hostem facundè alloquendo sibi conciliavit, *Liv.* 28, 18. Totius mundi naturam prudentissimè & facundissimè exprompsit, *V. Max.* 3, 3, ext. 4.

Facundia, ae. f. *Eloquence, a grace in ready speaking.* Facundiae parens Cicero, *Plin.* 7, 31. Juvit facundia causam, *Ov. Met.* 7, 505.

\parallel Facundiŏsus, a, um, part. *Full of eloquence, Sempron. ap. Gell.* 4, 9. \dagger *Eloquentissimus, Suet.*

Facunditas, atis. f. *Eloquence.* Facunditatem virtus argutam invenit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 13.

\parallel Facundo, are, act. *To make eloquent, Sidon.* \dagger *Facundum reddo.*

Facundus, a, um, adj. [*à fando*] or, comp. *simus, sup.* *Eloquent, well spoken.* Plus quàm facundus Ulysses, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 129. = *Eloquentiae attendit Caius, quantumvis facundus & promptus, Suet. in Vita,* 53. Alius alio facundior, *Quint.* 12, 10. Facundissimum quemque proponere sibi ad imitandum, *Id. ibid.* 2. Facundissimus sermo, *V. Max.* 2, 6, 8.

Faecarius,

Faccarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to dregs.* Sportae fac-
cariae, *Cato*, 11.
Faccatus, a, um. *Made of dregs, unsettled, not fined.* Fac-
catum vinum, *Cato*, 153.
Faccialis. *An herald.* *Vid.* Fecialis.
Faccinus, & facinus, a, um. *Faccinae uvae, grapes*
yielding more lees than other grapes do, *Col.* 3, 2. *Faccinum*
vinum, *Col.* 12, 45.
Faccosus, a, um. adj. *Dreggy, full of dregs, or grounds.*
Faccosum garum, *Mart.* 13, 102.
Faccula, ae. f. *Small dregs, lees, or grounds of wine, tartar*
sticking to the bottom and sides of wine vessels, *Lucr.* 2, 430.
Also a sauce made of it. *Faccula Con*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 9.
Facculentè. adv. *Dreggily*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*
|| **Facculentia**, ae. f. *Dregginess*, *Sidon. Ep.* 3, 13.
Facculentus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to lees, or dregs,*
dreggy, seculent. *Crassamentum vini faeculentum*, *Col.* 12, 46.
Faeculentum pus, *Cels.* 5, 26. *¶ Movetur gradibus apud re-*
centiores.
|| **Faecutinus**, a, um. adj. *idem quod faeculentus.* *Full of*
lees, *Gell.* 13, 19.
Faedus, a, um. adj. [*à faids, fuscus*] *Filthy, dirty, nasty.*
Al. scrib. foedus.
Faenus *vide* Foenus.
FARX, accis, f. (1) *Dregs, or lees of wine.* (2) *Also a*
kind of colour made of it, wherewith actors daubed their faces
before vizors were in use; the grounds, or settlement of any
liquor. (3) *A kind of sauce; also the dregs of metal.* (4) *Met.*
The baser sort, the mob, the scum. (1) *Dilugunt cadis cum*
faece liccatis amici, *Hor. Carm.* 1, 35, 26. (2) *Peruncti*
faecibus ora, *Hor. Art. Poet.* 277. (3) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 73.
(4) *Faex civitatis*, *Cic. pro Placc.* 8. = *Apud sordem urbis, &*
faecem, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16.
Fageus, a, um. adj. *Of beech.* *Glans fagea*, *Plin.* 16, 6.
Fagineus, a, um. adj. *Of beech.* *Arcula faginea*, *Col.* 12,
45.
Faginus, a, um. adj. *Made of beech.* *Pocula fagina*, *Virg.*
Ecl. 3, 36.
Fagus, i. f. [*à Gr. φαγός, Dor. φαγός*] *A beech tree.* *Sub*
tegmine fagi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 1.
Fagūtal. n. *Sacellum Jovis, in quo fuit fagus arbor Jovi*
facta, a chapel consecrated to Jupiter in Rome, Fest.
Fagutalis, e. adj. *Belonging to beech.* *Fagutalis Jupiter*, *Varr.*
de L. L. 4, 32. & *Plin.* 16, 15.
Fāla, ae. f. *A high tower made of timber, a gallery, a scaf-*
sold, to shoot, or throw darts out of. *Qui hastis trium nummiorum*
causa subeunt sub fālā, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 10.
|| * **Falandum**, i. n. *pro coelo, Hetrusce.* [*à φαλαγρον, quod*
à φαλός, albus, nitens] *Heaven, Fest.*
Fālārica, ae. f. *A spear bound about with wildfire shot out of*
an engine, a rolling tower brought against a besieged city, *Veget.*
4, 18. & *Liv.* 21, 8. *A fiery dart.* *Magnum stridens con-*
torta falarica venit, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 705.
Falcarius, i. m. *He that useth a scythe, or hook, a mower, a*
maker of scythes; also armed with a bill. *Dico te venisse inter*
falcarios, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 4.
Falcator, ōris. m. *A bill-man*, *Lexicogr. ex Col.*
Falcatus, a, um. part. (1) *Hooked.* (2) *Crooked, bowed*
like a hook. (3) *Armed with hooks, or scythes.* (4) *Also leapt*
with bills, or pruning hooks. (1) *Falcatus ensis, a faulchion,*
or scimitar, *Sil.* 3, 278. (2) *Sinus falcatus in arcus*, *Ov. Met.*
11, 229. (3) *Falcati currus*, *Liv.* 37, 41. (4) *Arbores fal-*
catae, *Plin.* 17, 11.
Falcicūla, ae. f. *A small sickle*, *Pall.* 1, 43, 3.
Falcifer, a, um. *That beareth an hook, or scythe.* *Manus*
falciferae, *Ov. Met.* 13, 930. *Agmina falcifero circumvenit arcta*
covino, h. e. curru bellico, *Sil.* 17, 422. *Falciferi currus*,
Lucr. 3, 643.
Falciger, a, um. *idem*, *Anon. de Ter. Rom.* 36.
† **Falcilla**, ae. f. dim. [*à falcula*] *A little book, or knife*,
Varr.
† **Falcillus**, i. m. *A knife to cut vines, a grafting knife*, *R.*
ex Stat.
† **Falcito**, āre. *To cut with an hook*, *Litt. ex Col.*
Falco, āre. act. *To cut, or prune with a bill, or hook*, *Plin.*
17, 11.
|| **Falco**, ōnis. m. [*à falx, qui ungues falcatos habet*] *An*
hawk, a falcon; also one whose great toes are bent and crooked
inward, *Turn.*
Falcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be pruned, unde Falcatus.*
Falcūla, ae. f. dim. [*à falx*] (1) *A little book, or bill, a*
wine, or grape knife, crooked like a sickle; also a crooked claw,
or talon. (2) *Also a kind of swallow, a bank martin.* (1) *Col.*
12, 18. (2) *Plin.* 8, 17.
Falcunculū, i. m. dim. [*à falx*] *A little falcon, or lanaret*,
Plin. ap. Litt.
Fālère, is. n. *A pile, or buttress.* *Lapis falere pedem &*
dodrantem alta, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 5.
Fālernum, sc. vinum, & falernus, sc. liquor. [*à Falerno*
agro] (1) *Muscadine, a rich sort of wine.* (2) *Also a sort of*
amber. (1) *Aufidius forti miscebat mella falerno*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4,
24. & *Originem hujus vini fabulosam & etiam nominis lege ap.*

Sil. 7, 166. & seqq. *Nunc mihi fumosos veteris proferte fa-*
lernos consulis, *Tib.* 2, 1, 27. *Ubi commodè cados intelli-*
gatur. (2) *Ap. Plin.*
Fāliscā, ae. f. [*à Fālisco ligno*] *A crib, or rack for oxen and*
beasts to eat their meat in. *Fāliscāe activae*, *Cato*, 14.
Fāliscus, a, um. [*à fālertiis, i. e. fāliscis, dict. ut lucanica*
à Lucanis] *A baggise, or hog's basket, a pudding in a pig's belly.*
Lucanica ventre cum fālisco, *Mart.* 4, 46, 8.
Fallācia, ae. *Deceit, a crafty device, a fallacy.* = *Sine fuco &*
fallaciis homo, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. *Fallacia alia aliam trudit*, *Ter.*
Andr. 4, 4, 39.
† **Fallaciloquentia**, ae. f. *Deceitful speech*, *Acc. ap. Cic.*
de Fin. 4, 25. *sed al. fallaciloquae, al. fallacis loquelae.* = *Doli,*
machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae. *Cic.*
|| **Fallāciōsus**, a, um. adj. *Full of deceit, fallacious*, *Gell.*
14, 1. † **Fallaciāe** plenus.
Fallaciter. adv. *simè, sup. Deceitfully, falsely.* = *¶ Sed non*
fictè & fallaciter, sed verè & sapienter, *Cic. pro Domo*, 29.
Fallacissimè adulteratur myrrha, *Plin.* 12, 35. *utitur & ipse Cic.*
de Harusp. Resp. 23.
Fallax, ācis. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Deceitful, false,*
adulterate. (2) *Lying, vain, uncertain.* (1) = *Fallaces &*
fucosae merces, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 14. (2) *Astrologi vani &*
fallaces, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 19. *Fallacior undis*, *Ov. Met.* 13,
799. *Homo fallacissimus*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 9.
Fallendus, a, um. part. *To be deceived.* *Vix pueris dignas*
ambages fidei fallendae exquirat, *Liv.* 9, 11. *Fallenda pollice*
clathra forent, *Tib.* 4, 5, 72. *conf. Sil.* 11, 390.
Fallens, tis. part. (1) *Sliding, or slipping.* (2) *Lying,*
deceiving. (3) *Beguiling, diverting.* (1) *Fallens vestigium*,
Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5. *In prono citius pede se fallente*, *Liv.* 31,
36. (2) = *¶ Diligimus omnia vera, id est, fidelia, simplicia,*
constantia; vana, falsa, fallentia odimus, *Cic.* (3) *Studio fal-*
lente laborem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 12.
FALLO, ēre, fefelli, fallum. act. [*à φαλλω, idem*] (1) *To*
slip, or slide. (2) *To deceive, to beguile, to cozen, or cheat.*
(3) *To disappoint.* (4) *To lurk, to sculk, to abscond.* (5) *To*
escape notice, to be obscure. (6) *To counterfeit.* (1) *Saxa lu-*
brica vestigium fallunt, *Curt.* 4, 9, 8. *Vid.* Fallens, n. 1.
(2) = *Roscius socios induxit, decepit, destituit, fraude & per-*
fidiā fefellit, *Cic. pro Rose. Amer.* 40. (3) *Multum te opinio fallit*,
Cic. in Sall. 3. (4) *Speculator qui per biennium fefellerat*,
Romae deprehensus, *Liv.* 22, 33. (5) *Nec vixit malè, qui na-*
tus moriensque fefellit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 10. (6) *Tu faciem*
illius falle dolo, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 688. *Neque te fefellit, nor are you*
ignorant, *Cic. passim.* ¶ *Fallere mandata, not to do them*, *Ov.*
Met. 9, 696. *visum, not to be seen*, *Plin.* 9, 74. *curam somno,*
to sleep it away, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 114. * *jura tori, to commit*
adultery, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 384. *tempora, to pass away*, *Id. ex Pont.*
4, 10, 67.
Fallor, i, sus. pass. *To be deceived, mistaken, &c.* *Fallitur auro*
Jupiter, *Prop.* 4, 1, 81.
Falsārius, i, m. *A forger of writings, a falsifier of evidences,*
a cheat. *Falsario praecidendae manus*, *Suet. Claud.* 15. *Conf.*
Tit. 3.
Falsè. adv. *Falsly.* *Assentiri falsè*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46.
Falsidicus, a, um. adj. *A liar, a false reporter*, *Plaut. Capt.*
3, 5, 13. *Mendax*, *Cic.*
|| **Falsificātio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A falsifying, or counterfeiting*,
Cod.
|| **Falsificator**, ōris. m. verb. *A falsifier*, *Dig.* † **Falsarius**,
Suet.
|| **Falsificātus**, a, um. part. *Falsified, counterfeited*, *Prud.*
Hamart. 549. † **Adulterinus**, *Cic.*
|| **Falsifico**, āre. act. *To falsify*, *Dig.* † **Adultero**, *Cic.*
Falsificus, a, um. *He that worketh deceit, or guile*, *Plaut.*
Mil. 2, 2, 36.
Falsijūrius, a, um. *That useth to swear falsly*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2,
2, 36.
Falsilōquentia, ae. f. *False speaking*, *Litt. ex Cic.*
Falsilōquus, a, um. *A liar, one that speaketh false.* *Quarum*
rerum te falsiloquum esse nolo, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 14.
† **Falsimōnium**, i. n. *A deceit, or falsehood*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3,
6, 12.
* **Falsipārens**, tis. c. g. *That owns a wrong father.* *Falsipa-*
rens Amphitryoniades, *Catull.* 66, 112.
Falsitas, atis. f. *Falsehood.* *Parum virium falsitas habet*, *Cic.*
pro Cluent. 2.
Falsò, adv. *Falsly, wrongfully, without cause.* *Falsò queritur*
de natura sua genus humanum, *Sall. B. J.* 1. *Falso plurima*
vulgas amat, *Tib.* 3, 3, 20. *Falso lugere aliquem*, *Liv.* 34, 32.
|| **Falso**, āre. act. *To forge, counterfeit, or falsify*, *Mod. Dig.*
48, 103. † **Adultero**.
Falsum, i. n. *A falsehood.* *Nihil falsi dixi*, *Ter. Andr.* 4,
5, 49.
Falsus, a, um. part. [*à fallor*] (1) *Deceived, mistaken.* (2)
Adj. False, lying, unfaithful, deceiving. (3) *Spurious.* (1) § *Ut*
falsus animi est, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 43. (2) § = *Quae vera audiui*
contineo omnia, sin falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, conti-
nud palam est, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 24. *Ambitio multos mortales*
falsos fieri subegit, *Sall. B. C.* 10. (3) *Licet sit falsa progenies*
mihi, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1502. *Falsissimus*, *Col.* 1, 6. **FALX**,

FALX, eis. f. [à Gr. *πέλεκυς*, securis] (1) *An hook, bill, scythe, or sickle.* (2) *An engine of war, crooked like an hook, to pluck the stones out of the wall of a besieged city, or to cut in sunder the tackling of the enemy's galleys.* (1) Harum genera, Cato, 10, 11. partes vero, Col. 4, 25. recenset. (2) Hujus formam & usum, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. docebit.

FAMA, ae. f. [à Gr. *φῆμη*, Dor. *φάμη*] (1) *Fame, rumor, common talk, or report, tidings.* (2) *Renown, praise, a good name, or reputation.* (3) *Infamy.* (4) *A tradition, or hearsay.* (1) Ut majora omnia fore, quam famā viderentur, Cic. (2) = Perpetua commendatio & fama, Cic. Off. 2, 20. Fama & laus perennis, Id. de Div. 2, 30. Hujus non fugio mortem, si famam assequar, Phaedr. 3, 9, 3. (3) Fama inconstantiae, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. temeritatis, Id. ad Brut. 18. Neque enim specie famāve movetur, Virg. Aen. 4, 170. (4) Ex vetere famā Graeciae haec collecta sunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. Famae in plur. Plaut. solus.

Famelicē, adv. *Very hungrily*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Famēlicus, a, um, adj. *Hungry, hunger-starved.* Dum ridebunt satiri, mordebunt famelici, Plaut. Trin. prol. 14. Famelicus senex, Sen. Contr. 1, 1.

FAMES, is. f. (1) *Hunger, fasting.* (2) *Dearth.* (3) *Met. A greedy desire of.* (1) Sacris dum vincitur extis prima fames, Val. Flacc. 2, 348. Fames & mora bilem in nasum conciunt, in supposit. Plaut. Amphitr. (2) In fame frumentum exportare erat ausus, Cic. pro Flacc. 17. (3) Auri sacra fames, Virg. Aen. 3, 57. Antiq. Fames, ei, unde in abl. fame adhuc producit ultimam, Ut, Fractus morboque famēque, Ov. Met. 13, 52. § Famem depellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11. compescere, Sen. Hipp. 515. implere, Id. Herc. Oet. 621. propulsare, Curt. 9, 2, 6.

|| Famescō, ēre. *To wax hungry*, Alcim. + Esurio.

* Famiger, ēra, ērum. *One that carrieth tales, and slandereth, or backbiteth.* Var. de L. L. 5, 7.

|| Famigērābilis, e. adj. *Famous, renowned*, Apul. Met. 1. p. 13. + Celebris, Cic.

Famigēratiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A spreading of a report.* Plautus finxit, Trin. 3, 2, 66.

Famigērātor, ōris. m. verb. *A teller of news, a spreader of reports.* Ex Plauti fabrica, Trin. 1, 2, 178.

|| Famigērātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that reporteth, and telleth news*, Lexicogr. ex Apul. + Quae spargit rumores.

|| Famigērātus, a, um, part. *Renowned, famous*, Apul. Florid. p. 790. + Celebratus.

|| Famigēro, āre. act. *To report, or blaze abroad*, Litt. ex Apul. + Praedico, celebros, Cic.

Fāmilia, ae. f. & as. f. [à famul aut famulus, ut sit propriè famulorum] (1) *Antiently and properly the servants belonging to one common master.* (2) *Afterwards together with them the wife and children, or what we from this word call a family, of which the master was called pater familias, the mistress mater familias.* (3) *The branches descending from one common ancestor, or adapted into the same lineage.* (4) *A society, company, or fraternity of men of the same sect, or profession.* (5) *A man's estate, or substance.* (6) *A dwelling house.* (7) *A pack of cards.* (1) Ne de fundo familia opere decedat, Varr. de R. R. 1, 16. ubi vid. plura; adi etiam Suet. Ner. 44. § Aescopus, domino cum solus esset familia, Phaedr. 3, 19. (2) Amplae & honestae familiae plebeiae, Cic. pro Mur. 7. (3) § Ex gente Domitia duae familiae claruerunt, Suet. Ner. in princ. (4) Peripateticorum familia, Cic. de Div. 2, 1. gladiatorum, Id. pro Sull. 19. Unde bella servilia, nisi ex abundantia familiarum? Flor. 3, 12, 10. (5) Proximus agnatus familiam habeto, Lex XII Tab. Arbitrum familiae eriscundae postulavit, Cic. pro Caecin. 7. Decem dierum vix erit mihi familia, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36. (6) Lar sum familiaris ex hac familia, unde me exeuntem aspexistis, Plaut. in prol. Aul. (7) Novae rei vet. vocab. satis aptè accommodavit Jun.

Familiaricus, a, um, adj. *Of a family.* Sella familiarica, quae & Patrocliana, a closefool, Varr. de R. R. 1, 13.

Fāmiliāris, e. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. ad familiam pertinens; ex eadem familia. (1) *Of the same family, or household, belonging to a family.* (2) *Familiar, usual, friendly.* (1) Ego sum LAR familiaris, Plaut. Aul. prol. (2) Cum ipsi sit familiarior, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 9. Conf. Liv. 24, 5. Familiarissimus amicus, Cic. Fam. 13, 17. Demosthenes familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. de Orat. 3, 19. = Vir optimus, mihiq; familiarissimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 30. = Intimus, proximus, familiarissimus sibi pertimuit, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 4. Vultu minus familiari aliquem respicere, Suet. J. Caes. 78.

Fāmiliāris, is, m. (1) *A servant of the family.* (2) *A friend, a familiar, one of nigh, or long acquaintance.* (1) Haec solā fanam mentem gettat meorum familiarium, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 31. Inspectavit nescio quis familiarium, Id. Mil. 2, 2, 18. (2) § = An ego non venirem contra alienum pro familiari ac necessario meo? Cic. Philipp. 2, 2.

Fāmiliāritas, atis. f. (1) *Familiarity, acquaintance, familiar friendship, intimacy.* (2) *Meton. A familiar friend.* (1) Familiaritatem consuetudo attulit, Cic. pro Dejot. 14. (2) = Omnes amicitias familiaritatesque affixit, Suet. Tib. 51.

Fāmiliāriter, adv. ius. comp. simè, sup. (1) *Familiarly, homely.* (2) *Plainly.* (3) *Privately, thoroughly.* (4) *Tenderly,*

with great concern. (1) Nimiūm familiariter me attrectas, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 6. (2) = Ut te audacter moneam, & familiariter, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 6. (3) Familiariter nōsse causam alicujus, Quint. 6, 5. (4) Mortem hujus tam fert familiariter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 84. = Familiarissimè atque amicissimè cum aliquo vivere, Cic. Div. in Ver. 9.

Familias, ant. gen. pro familiae.

Famōsa, ae, f. subst. *A mistress, a courtesan.* Ad famosas me vetuit mater accedere, Cic. de Orat. 2, 68.

Fāmōsus, a, um, adj. simus, sup. (1) *That hath an ill name, infamous, notorious.* (2) *Greatly renowned, much spoken of.* (1) Moechus, aut ficarius, aut alioqui famōsus, Her. Sat. 1, 4, 5. § In hunc sensum accipiunt vetustiores ferè omnes. (2) Famōsa urbs, Tac. Hist. 5, 2, 1. Famōsi equi, Suet. Cal. 19. ¶ Famōsi libelli, libels, Suet. Aug. 54. Famōsum carmen, a lampoon, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31.

+ Famul, pro famulus, Enn. ap. Non. 3, 322. Proinde ac famul infimus esset, Lucr. 3, 1048. Servus ab Oscis sic dict. Fest.

Fāmūla, ae. f. *A maid, or maid servant.* Famulasque ad lumina longo exercet penso, Virg. Aen. 8, 411. Vid. & Luc. 8, 63. Propert. 3, 13, 15.

Fāmūlans, tis, part. *Attending.* Nec erubuit famulantis fistula Phoebi, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 58. Fortunā famulante, Claud. B. Get. 513. + simus, sup. *Very pliant, or obedient*, Boët.

Fāmūlanter, adv. act. *Humbly, serviceably.* Non. 2, 331. + Obedienter, Liv.

Fāmūlāris, e. adj. *Of a servant.* Vestis famularis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. turba, Stat. Achill. 2, 67. cultus, V. Max. 5, 6. ext. 1. Nec famulare timens, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 40, i. e. serviliter. Famularia jura, Ov. Met. 15, 597.

|| Famulātiō, ōnis, f. verb. *Attendance, or doing service*, Non. 3, 99. + Famulatus, Cic. Alfo a retinue of men and maid servants. Mulier frequenti stipata famulatione, Apul. Met. 2. p. 37. + Familia, Cic.

Fāmūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *An attendant*, Lexicogr. ex Stat. || Fāmūlātrix, icis. f. *A she waiter*, Donat. ad Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 3. + Famula.

Fāmūlātus, ūs. m. *Serviceable attendance.* Quam miser vitutis famulatus, servientis voluptati? Cic. Off. 3, 33. Famulatus gravis, Sen. Hipp. 991. miserrimus, Col. praef.

+ Fāmūlitas, atis. f. *Service*, Accius ap. Non. 2, 319. pro Fāmūlitium, i. n. (1) *Service, attendance.* (2) *Alfo a company of servants.* (1) Duro famulatio adstrictus, Varr. (2) Unus ē famulatio, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 7.

Fāmūlor, āri, ātus, sum. dep. *To serve, attend, or wait upon.* Est genus injustae servitutis, cum hi famulantur, &c. Cic. ap. Non. 3, 313. Famulari alicui, Cato, 64, 161. Externis famulantur sacris, Plin. 2, 5.

Fāmūlus, a um, adj. *Of, or belonging to a servant.* Tradiderat famulas jam tibi Rhenus aquas, Ov. Fast. 1, 286. Conf. Luc. 4, 207. & 10, 127.

Fāmūlus, i. m. [à famul. i. e. servus apud Oscos] *A servant, an household servant, a waiting man.* § Sed iis sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 7. Famulus sacrorum, a parish clerk, a curate, Jun.

|| Fānāticē, adv. *Madly.* Fanaticē pervolaht, Apul. Met. 8. p. 60. + Furiosē.

Fānāticus, a, um, adj. prop. de sacerdotibus; *Fanaticus* Gl. Phil. qui insanire videbantur aut furere, cum ē fano darent responsa; hinc sum. pro quovis furioso, & insano. (1) *Inspired, possessed.* (2) *Beside himself, mad, frantic.* (1) Crine senex fanaticus albo sacrorum antistes, Juv. 2, 112. (2) = Muliebre fanaticum agmen pavescere, Tac. Ann. 14, 30, 3. Conf. Liv. 37, 9. Jactare caput fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3.

Fandi, gerund. *Of speaking.* Coram data copia fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 524.

Fando, gerund. (1) *Act. In relating.* (2) *Pass. By report.* (1) Quis talia fando temperet a lacrymis? Virg. Aen. 2, 6. (2) Ne fando quidem auditum est, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. § Hic usus frequentior atque venustior.

Fandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be divulged.* (2) *Fit to be spoken; lawful, right.* (1) Neque me Apollo satis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex poeta. (2) § Sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 547.

Fans, tis, part. *Speaking.* Subtrahit haec fanterā tortā vertigine fluctus, Propert. 3, 7, 65.

Fānum, i. n. [à fando, quod pontifices a sacrando fanum fiantur, quod vocabant effari templa, Varr. sed de etymo non constat, adi Voss.] *A temple, a church, or plat of ground consecrated.* Fanum locupletissimum & religiosissimum, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 9. Fanum Neptuni, Nep. Paus. 4. Fortunae, Liv. 10, 37. In tuo luco & fano modo est situm, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 8.

FAR, farris. n. [ab Heb. *פֶּרֶךְ* Far, frumentum, triticum] *All manner of corn, beer barley.* De cujus spec. consule Col. 2, 6. & 11, 2. Alfo meal, or flour. Farre pio venetatur, Virg. Aen. 5, 745. sc. molā falsā. Farre sparguntur exta; V. Max. 2, 5, 5. Farra frangere saxo, Val. Flacc. 2, 449.

Farcimen, inis. n. *A gut pudding, or sausage.* Ab eadem farturā farcimina extis appellata, Var. de L. L. 4, 22.

|| Farcimentum, i. n. *A stuffing*, Tert.

|| *Farciminosus*, a, um. adj. *Full of the farcies*, Veget. 1, 14. Danda est huic vocab. *venia*, cum nesciam an aliud sit melius.

|| *Farcinum*, i. n. *The farcies*, Veget. 1, 7.

FARCIO, ire, si, tum & &um. [*ἀφάρκω* per Metath. *ἀφάρκω*, *farctum*] *To stuff, to farce, to frank, or feed, to fat, or cram.* Anseres *farciare*, Cato, 89. || *Farciare centones, to cram with lies*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 19. *to puff*.

+ *Farctus*, a, um. part. *Stuffed*, Varr.

Farctor, *farctus*. *Vid.* *Factor*, &c.

Farctura, ac. f. (1) *A cramming*. (2) *The filling of stones, the filling of the walls in the midst with rubbish*. (1) Col. 8, 7, extr. (2) Vitruv. 2, 8.

Farfarum, vel *farferum*, i. n. vel *farfarus*, i. f. *Folia sunt farfari & nugae merae*, Litt. ex Apul. *A kind of herb, or shrub like coltsfoot*, Metam. 1. Plin. 24, 85.

Farfugium, i. n. *The white poplar tree*, Plin. 24, 85.

Fari. *Cic.* *Vid.* *For*.

Farina, ac. f. [*à farre dict.* Plin. quod sit *far molitum*] (1) *Meal, flour*. (2) *Also powder, or dust*. (1) *Hordeacea farina*, Varr. (2) *In farinam folia ficcantur*, Plin. 23, 81. *Farina pumicis*, Id. 14, 28. *marmoris*, Id. 36, 28. || *Farinae ejusdem, never a barrel the better berring*, Prov.

Farinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to meal*. *Farinario cribro subcernit*, Plin. 18, 29.

Farinarius, i. m. *A mealman*, Cato, 76.

|| *Farinulentus*, a, um. adj. *Like meal, mealy, full of meal*. *Farinulento cinere sordide candidati*, Apul. Met. 9, p. 280. + *Farraceus*, Plin.

Fario, ōnis. m. *A trout*, Auson. M. f. 130. *Trocta*, Vett. Gl.

+ *Fārior*, āris. [*à fando*] *To pronounce, or declare*, XII Tabb.

Farnus. *A kind of oak*, Vitruv. 7, 1.

Farraceus, a, um. adj. *Of corn*. *Cum polline farraceo*, Plin. 24, 23. *Farracea seges*, Varr. de R. R. 1, 31.

Farraginaria, orum. n. pl. *Loca farragine sata*, Col. 11, 2.

Farrago, inis. f. [*ex farre & ago, quod est misceo*] (1) *A mixture of sundry grains together, meselene*. (2) *Met. A mixture of good and bad together, a hodgepodge*. (1) *Var. de R. R. 1, 3*. (2) *Farrago libelli*, Juv. 1, 86.

|| *Farrarius*, a, um. adj. *ut, Ager farrarius, that bringeth forth corn*, Saev. Dig. 7, 1, 3. + *Seges*.

|| *Farratum*, i. n. *Food made of corn, as frumenty, or a hasty pudding*, Juv. ex

Farratus, a, um. *Done with corn*. *Olla farrata*, Pers. 4, 31. *vid. & Juv. 11, 109*.

|| *Farratio*, onis. f. verb. *A joining people in marriage with the ceremony of a cake*, Cod.

|| *Farreator*, oris. m. verb. *He that so joineth together in marriage*, Cod.

|| *Farreatus*, a, um. part. *Joined together in marriage with a cake*, Cod. + *Matrimonio conjunctus, conjugatus*.

|| *Farreo*, āre. *To join together in marriage with a cake*, Dig.

Farreum, i. n. *Genus cibi ex farre factum*, Fest. *Item farreum, dicebant horreum*, Fest. *A wheat cake used in marriage; also a barn to lay corn in; also a vessel to fry corn in*. *Novae nuptae farreum praeferebant*, Plin. 18, 3.

Farreus, a, um. adj. *Of corn*. *Panis farreus*, Col. 7, 12. *Farreae mensae*, Aur. Viti. Orig. Gen. Rom. 11, 1.

Fartilia, um. pl. n. *Balls, or pellets to cram fowls, or poultry with*, Jun. à

Fartilis, e. adj. *That is crammed in order to be made fat*. *Anser fartilis*, vid. Plin. 10, 27.

|| *Fartim*, adv. i. e. *confertè*. *By stuffing, or cramming*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 42. + *Confertim*.

Fartor, ōris. m. verb. [*à farcio*] (1) *A poulterer that feedeth, or crammeth fowls*. (2) *A pudding or sausage maker*. (1) *Gallinam pinguem facere fartoris, non rustici officium*, Col. 8, 7. (2) *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26*. § *It. nomenclatores, sic dict. quod saluatorum nomina candidatis in aurem clam infarcirent*, Fest.

Fartum, i. n. [*à farciendo dictum*] *A pudding, or sausage; also a kind of meat offering made up of several sorts of stuff*. *Extis & opimo vincere farto*, Pers. 2, 48.

Fartura, ac. f. *The filling, or cramming of fowls to make them fat*, Col. *Vid.* *Farctura*.

Fartus, a, um. part. & *farctus*. *Stuffed, crammed, laden*. *Pulvinus rosā fartus*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. *Parietes caemento farti*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48. *Rex infinitis vectigalibus erat fartus*, Vitruv. 2, 8.

Fartus, ūs. m. *A stuffing, filling, or cramming*, Col. 5, 10. *Non vestem mulieris amant, sed vestis fartum*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 13.

Fas. n. indecl. [*à fando sc. proprie, vel quod dii vel sacerdotes fati sunt, Fest. vel quod fari dignum sit, ut nefas, quod est nefandum, i. e. non fandum*] (1) *Piety, justice, equity, right*. (2) *A thing lawful, (3) or possible*. (1) & *Fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum discernunt avidi*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10. (2) & *Quod aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges liceat*, Cic. pro Mil. 16. & *Festis quaedam exercere diebus fas & jura sinunt*, Virg. Geor. 2, 168. (3) *Plus quam superis contingere fas est*, Ov. Met. 2, 57.

Fascia, ac. f. [*dict. quod eā aliquid tanquam in fascem colligamus*] (1) *A swath, band, or roller, used by the ancients on*

their thighs and legs, instead of our breeches. (2) *A bandage for wounds, or broken limbs*. (3) *Also a cloud*. (4) *Also a wreath about the top of a pillar*. (5) *Also a diadem*. (6) *A stomacher, or breastcloth, a child's bib*. (7) *An hairlace, or headband*. (1) *Vide Casaub. doctiff. dissert. de feminalibus & tibialibus*, ap. Suet. Aug. 82. *Fasciae crurales*, Quint. 11, 3. (2) *Rectè genibus applicantur, & fasciis circumdantur*, Col. Conf. Cels. 5, 26. (3) *Nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur*, Juv. 14, 294. (4) *Vitruv. 3, 3*. (5) *Sub regis fascia multum latet mali*, Sen. Ep. 80. (6) *Fascia crescentes dominae compefce papillas*, Mart. 14, 134. (7) *Fascia crinalis*, Ulp.

Fasciatim, adv. [*à fascis, non à fascia; sign. n. non per fascias, sed per fascies, Diom.*] *Bundlewise*, Quint. 1, 4.

|| *Fasciator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that swaddeheth*, Hier. + *Qui fasciā ligat*.

Fasciatus, a, um. part. *Swathed*. *Nec fasciato naufragus loquax trunco*, Mart. 12, 57, 12.

|| *Fasciculāris*, e. adj. *Belonging to a bundle*, Const. Imp.

Fascicularia. pl. *Bundles of wood, straw, &c. which soldiers got by foraging*, Veget. 2, 19.

Fasciculus, i. m. dim. [*à fascis*] (1) *A packet, or little bundle*. (2) *A posy, or nosegay, a handful*. (3) || *A pack of cards*. (1) *Fasciculus epistolarum*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11. *librorum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 13. (2) *Fasciculum ad nares admovebis*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18. (3) *Vives*.

|| *Fascinamentum*, i. n. *Incantamentum. A kind of bewitching, a charm*, Litt. ex Apul.

Fascinans, tis. part. *One that bewitcheth, or foreseeth*, Plin. 13, 9.

Fascinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bewitching, inchanting, or charming*. *Fascinationibus adoratione peculiari occurrimus*, Plin. 28, 5.

|| *Fascinator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that bewitcheth*, Gloss. vett.

Fascinatrix, icis. f. *She that bewitcheth*, Litt. ex Apul. + *Quae fascinat*.

+ *Fascini*. antiq. *fascinoe dicti; qui fascinum depellere credebantur*, Fest.

Fascino, āre. (1) *To bewitch, forelook, or forespeak*. (2) *To praise and commend one over-much*. (1) *Oculus mihi fascinat agnos*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 103. (2) *Malā fascinare linguā*, Catull. 7, 12.

Fascinum, i. n. [*à Gr. βᾶσνον*] (1) *A bewitching, a disease wherewith children pine away*. (2) *Amulets, or counter charms*. (3) *Item membrum virile*. (1) *Fascino morderi*, Sym. i. e. *malā linguā, quippe duplex fascinum, alte um oculorum, linguae alterum*. (2) *Vid. Pignorium in explicatione mensae Iliacae, qui amuleti figuram exhibet*. (3) *Num minus languet fascinum?* Hor. Epod. 8, 18.

Fascinus, i. m. *The God that frighteth away charms and witchcraft*. *Vid.* Plin. 28, 5.

Fascio, āre. *To swathe, Spart. To be swathed, or bound up with a truss*, Litt. ex Cels.

Fasciola, ae. f. dim. [*à fascia*] *A little winding band, or swathing cloth, a garter*. *Fasciolae purpureae*, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21.

Fascior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be swathed*, Capitol.

FASCIS, is. m. (1) *A bundle of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, &c. a fagot, or baven*. (2) *A bundle, fardel, burden, or packet*. (3) *Fasces plur.* *Bundle of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an ax bound up in the middle of them, so as to appear at top*. (4) *Also the office and dignity itself*. (1) *Fascis virgultorum & stramentorum*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15. *calamorum*, Mart. 14, 38. *in lemmate*. (2) *Ego hoc te falce levabo*, Virg. Ecl. 9, 65. (3) *Flor. 1, 5*. *Fasces sunt fasces, i. e. honos est onus*, Prov. vid. Vallei. 2, 99, 3. || *Dictator fasces habuit 24, Consul 12, Praetor urbanus 2*.

+ *Fāsēlus & fascolus*. *Vid.* *Phaselus*.

Fassurus, a, um. part. [*à fateor*] *About to confess*, Ov. Met. 14, 353. *Fassura Ceres crimina*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 24.

Fassus, a, um. part. [*à fateor*] *That hath confessed*. *Parce, precor, fallo*, Ov. Ep. 16, 11. *Da veniam fallo*, Id. ex Pont. 1, 7, 22.

(1) *Fasti*, orum. pl. m. (2) & *fastus*, uum. pl. m. *In quibus dierum omnium ratio exponitur; verum cum dies fasti plures sint nefastis, hinc appellab. à potiori parte, Fasti. Calendarii, wherein were set down their festivals, the names of their officers, their pleading days, and all the public business they had throughout the year; a book of Ovid's so called for that reason*. (1) *Ediscendos fastos populo proposuit*, Cic. pro Mur. 11, vid. & Suet. Tib. c. 5: & ibi *Torrent*. (2) *Sequor astrologorum. fastus*, Col. 9, 14. *Varro quoque & Luc. 10, 187. quibus adde Sil. 2, 10. nec non Claud. ad Prob. ver. 15*.

Fastidiendus, a, um. part. *To be disdained, &c.* *Fastidiendus candidatus*, V. Max. 6, 9, 14. *Verba fastidienda dictu*, Id. 9, 13, 2.

Fastidens, tis. part. *Loathing, &c.* *Fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare*, Sen. Ep. 2.

|| *Fastidienter*. adv. *In disdain*, Apul. Met. 5, p. 156. + *Fastidiosè*, Cic.

+ *Fastidiliter*. adv. *idem Varr. ap. Non. 2, 336*.

Fastidio,

F A T

Fastidio, īre, īvi, itum. aēt. [cum fastu quodam contemno, *Perot.*] (1) *To abhor, to disdain, to scorn, to set light by, to make no account of.* (2) *To loath, to be ready to vomit.* (1) § *Fastidit mei, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 10.* § *Si te hic fastidit Alexis, Virg. Ecl. 2. extr.* (2) § *Absol. Mane, quanquam fastidis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7.* § *Fastidire olus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 16.*

Fastidior, īri. pass. *To be disdained, or scorned.* Praetura fastidiebatur, *Liv. 32, 21.*

Fastidiosè. adv. iūs, comp. *Scornfully.* Stomachans fastidiosè, *Cic. pro Planc. 27.* invitius, fastidiosius, *Id. de Orat. 2, 89.* Fastidiosè aestimas, *V. Max. 2, 2, 5.*

Fastidiosus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup.* (1) *Disdainful, scornful.* (2) *Queasy, squeamish, that loatheth, and cannot brook.* (3) *Curious, nice.* (1) Fastidiosus literarum Latinarum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70.* § *In pares fastidiosus, Ad Herenn. 4, 40.* (2) Aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, *Ad Herenn. 4, 23.* (3) Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis, Crassus fastidiosior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 57.*

|| **Fastiditor**, ōris. m. *A loather, Ulp.*
Fastiditus, a, um, part. *Despised, slighted, loathed.* Pars turbae fastidita jacet, *Luc. 7, 844.* Verba fastidita repellere, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 1, 19.*

Fastidium, i. n. (1) *Pride, haughtiness.* (2) *Nauseousness, loathing.* (3) *Queasiness, or qualms of women with child.* (1) Superba pati fastidia, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 15.* (2) Cibi fatietas & fastidium, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 17.* (3) Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 61.*

Fastigans, tis. part. [ab inus. fastigo] *Raising up with a point, Sil. 5, 50.*

|| **Fastigatissimus**, a, um, superl. *Raised to the highest pitch, most advanced, Sidon.*

|| **Fastigiatè**, adv. *With a sharp point towards the top, Boët.*
Fastigiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The making of a thing sharp towards the top, Plin. 17, 24. ubi al. legunt fastigatio.*

Fastigiator, ōris. m. *He that maketh a sharp point at the top, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Fastigiatus, a, um, part. *Sharpened at the top like a pyramid.* Tigna prona & fastigiata, *Caes. B. G. 4, 17.* Pavimentum fastigiatum, *Vitruv. 7, 4.*

Fastigio, vel potius fastigo, āre. *To raise, or build up to a sharp top, Mel. 1, 4.*

Fastigior, ari, ātus. pass. *To be raised, or built up to a sharp top, Plin. 18, 10.*

Fastigium, i. n. [à fastu, ut à lite litigium; nam fastuosi altum sapiunt] (1) *The top, or height of a thing, the ridge of an house.* (2) *Also the bottom, or depth as of a pit.* (3) *A temple set on the tops of great houses, raised in form of a pyramid.* (4) *Met. The accomplishment, or close of a work.* (5) *Rank, or quality.* (6) *Sort, or kind.* (1) Fastigia suspicit urbis, *Virg. Aen. 1, 442.* (2) Forsitan & scrobibus quae sint fastigia, quaceras, *Virg. Geor. 2, 288.* (3) D. Julius habuit pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, &c. *Cic. Philipp. 2, 43.* (4) Quoniam operi inchoato tanquam fastigium imponimus, *Cic. Off. 3, 7.* (5) Pari fastigio stetit in utraque fortuna, *Nep. Attic. 14.* (6) Varr. 1, 6.

Fastosè. adv. *Proudly, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Fastosus, a, um, adj. *Proud, disdainful, haughty.* Fastosae limina maechae, *Mart. 10, 13.*

Fastuose. adv. *Proudly, disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily, Serv.*

Fastuositas, ātis. f. *Disdain, Litt. ex Catone.*

Fastuosus, a, um, adj. *Disdainful, Litt. ex Sen.*

Fastus, ūs. m. [à fando] *Haughtiness, pride, disdain.* Fastus inest pulcris, *Ov. Fast. 1, 457.*

Fastus, a, um, adj. [à fas] *Lucky, lawful, Ov. Fast. 1, 48.* Fasti dies, quibus certa verba legitima sine piaculo praetoribus licebat fari, *Varr. Erant autem haec tria, do actionem, dico jus, addico aliquid meā sententiā, pleading days.*

Fatālis, e. adj. (1) *Fatal, ordered by fate.* (2) *Killing, deadly.* (3) *Natural.* (1) = Fatalis & immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, *Cic. Acad. 1, 7.* Quicquid ex fato impendit, seu bonum, seu malum sit: Fatale familiae suae Capitolium invalit, *Flor. 3, 15, 4.* (2) Jaculum fatale parabat mittere, *Ov. Met. 5, 182.* (3) Seu fatalem, seu conflatam insidiis mortem obiiit, *Vellei. 2, 4.*

Fatāliter. adv. *Fatally, by order of destiny.* Fataliter esse definitum, *Cic. de Div. 2, 7.* ¶ Fataliter mori, *to die a natural death, Eutrop. 1, 10.*

Fatatum. *Decreed by fate.* Cui fatatum, urbis potiri, *Sall. B. C. 47. alii leg. fatum.*

Fatendus, a, um, part. *That is to be confessed.* Sunt tamen eventus vera fatenda meo, *Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 16. conf. Liv. 27, 13. & 40, 9.* Peccatum fatendum est, *Ov. Trist. 2, 315.*

Fatens, tis. part. *Confessing, Ov. Met. 9, 560.*

FATEOR, ēri, fassus sum. dep. (1) *To confess, to own, to grant.* (2) *To discover.* (3) *Sometimes, pass. to be owned, or granted.* (1) Fateri & profiteri videtur, *Cic. pro Caecin. 9.* (2) Animum pallore fatebar, *Ov. Fast. 6, 19.* Hominum color ab uno venire coelo fatebatur, *Flor. 4, 12, 62.* (3) Ager qui publicus esse fateatur, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar. 2, 21.*

¶ **Fatiscānus**, a, um, vel faticinus. [ex fatum & cano]

F A T

Foretelling what is to come. Faticano dixit ore, *Ov. Met. 9, 417.* Fatieinae fortes, *Id. Ibid. 15, 436.* Rar. occ.

Fatidicus, a, um. [à fato dicendo] *Soothsaying, or fortune-telling.* Fatidica anus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 8.* Oracula Fauni fatidici geutoris adit, *Virg. Aen. 7, 81.* Fatidica quercus, *Sen. Herc. Oct. 1474.*

Fatidicus, i. m. *A prophet, or foreteller of things to come, a fortuneteller.* = Fatidicorum & vatum effata, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 8.*

¶ **Fatifer**, a, um. *Destructive, deadly, mortal.* Fatifero Mavors accingitur ense, *Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29.* Fatifer arcus, *Sil. 2, 116.*

Fatigandus, a, um, part. *To be tired, or worn out, Cic.*
Fatigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sore wearying, or tiring, weariness, fatigue.* Minus afficit sensus fatigatio, quam cogitatio, *Quint. 1, 12.* Fatigatione continuati laboris affici, *Curt. 7, 11, 17.*

|| **Fatigator**, ōris. m. *He that wearieth, Aug.*

Fatigatrix. *She that wearieth, &c. Litt. ex Peiron.*

Fatigaturus, a, um, part. *About to weary, Liv. 38, 19.*

Fatigatus, a, um, part. *Wearied, tired.* Magno aestu fatigati, *Caes. B. C. 3, 95.* levibus praeliis, *Liv. 27, 13.* Fortuna veluti fatigata, *Patere. 2, 69, 6.* ¶ *Fatigatus corpore, fessus animo, Serv. fed saepe fallit.*

Fatigo, āre. aēt. [à fatim, id. quod affatim, & ago] *Unde fit ut abundanter, valdè vel intentè significatione suā involvat. This verb hath so many elegant significations, and so remote from the use of our tongue, that it is difficult to fix them.* (1) *To fatigue, weary, or tire.* (2) *To vex, or trouble much.* (3) *To importune.* (4) *To distress, or torment.* (5) *To give no rest.* (6) *To spur.* (7) *To baffle, and confute.* (8) *To drive, or beat.* (9) *To wear out, or spend.* (1) Quum jam obsidio sua Barbaros fatigasset, *Flor. 1, 13.* Fatigent scriptorem bella gesta, *Patere. 2, 89.* (2) Quae mare nunc, terraque metu, coelumque fatigat, *Virg. Aen. 1, 284.* (3) Precibus cuncti fremituque fatigant Aesoniden, *Val. Flacc. 8, 386.* (4) Fatigabat inopia aquae, *Tac. Hist. 5, 3, 3.* (5) Jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat, *Virg. Aen. 5, 253.* (6) Quadrupedem ferratā calce fatigat, *Virg. Aen. 11, 714.* (7) Non verbis, sed vinculis, & carcere fatigandi, *Cic.* (8) Versaque juvenum terga fatigamus hastā, *Virg. Aen. 9, 610.* (9) Noctemque diemque fatigant, *Virg. Aen. 8, 94.* ¶ *Dentem in dente fatigare, to grind his teeth, Ov. Met. 8, 825.*

Fatigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wearied, fatigued, &c. Acquirendā praedā fatigari, Curt. 9, 5. agresti opere, V. Max. 6, 9, 1. referendo facta, Id. 3, 7, 1.*

¶ **Fatiloquus**, a, um. [ex fatum & loquor] *Carmenta fatiloqua, Liv. 1, 7.*

|| **Fatim**. adv. unde in comp. *affatim.* [à fando, *Perot.*] *Abundantly, intensely, very much, Serv.*

Fatiscens, tis. part. *Being weary, faint.* Ille fatiscens in caput, inque humeros ipsā vi molis & irae proruit, *Val. Flacc. 7, 598.*

Fatisco, ēre. [ex fatim, i. e. valdè, & hisco, i. e. hio, *Serv.*] (1) *To chink, clap, or cleave, to split, to gape.* (2) *Also to leak, as a ship, to fail, to grow faint, or feeble.* (3) *To be wrought out of heart as land is.* (4) *Met. To be weary, to tire.* (1) Area fatiscit, *Virg. Geor. 1, 180.* Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt, *Virg. Aen. 1, 127.* (2) Ne (rex) apum fatiscat, *Plin. 11, 16.* (3) Omni solo, quod praedictorum leguminum segetibus fatiscit, una praesens medicina est, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 14.* (4) Donec fatisceret seditio, *Tac. Hist. 3, 10, 8.*

|| **Faciscor**, i, fessus. *Acc. & Pacuv. ap. Non. unde Defestiscor, defessus. To be weary, to give out.*

|| **Fatiscuntur**, pro fatiscunt, *Litt. ex Gell.*

Fatuè, adv. *Foolishly, Quint. 6, 5.*

Fatuitas, ātis. f. *Foolishness, simplicity, sottishness, Cic. de Invent. 2, 32.*

Fatuor, āri. dep. *To dote, to play the fool, or ninny.* Audi me, & define fatuari, *Sen. Lud. de morte Claudii.*

Fatuor, āri, ātus. pass. [à Fatuā Fauni uxore] *To be inspired, or prophesy.* Ut dicit Iulianus, *43, 1, 8.*

Fatum, i. n. [à fando, *Dei fatum, i. e. dictum, decretum, Quid n. aliud est fatum, quam quod de unoquoque nostrum Deus fatus est? Minut. Fel.*] (1) *God's providence, or decree.* (2) *Fate, the order and series of causes, the course of nature.* (3) *Destiny, or fortune, as they call it.* (4) *Calamity, mischief, misfortune.* (5) *Death, a natural death.* (6) *More rarely, an unimely death, sometimes also it is taken for a man's fortune, or circumstance.* (7) *Also an oracle, id. quod effatum.* (1) Fatum est quod dii fantur, *Stat. vet. poeta ap. Serv. in Aen. 2.* (2) Fieri omnia à Fato, ratio cogit fateri, *Cic. de Div. 1, 55.* = ¶ *In incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium, & necessitate immutabili, an sorte volvantur, Tac. Ann. 6, 22, 1.* (3) ¶ *Circa Deos & religiones negligentior, quippe addictus mathematicae, persuasionisque plenus, cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69.* (4) Quibus ego confido impendere fatum, ali-quod, *Cic. Catil. 2, 5.* (5) ¶ *Nec fato, meritā nec morte peribat Dido, sed ante diem, Virg. Aen. 4, 696.* (6) *Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste, Virg. Aen. 10, 438.* = *Fortunam*

yunam facere, & dare homini novum fatum, *Pac. Paneg.* 27.
(7) Victor. 1, 10, 6.

Fatus, a, um. part. [*à fari*] *Having spoken.* Sic fata, evaserat, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 685. pass. ant. *spoken.* Unde *Fatum*, i. e. dictum & iustum dei, *Serv.*

Fatuus, a, um. adj. (1) *Insipid, malkish, that hath no taste.* (2) *Silly, simple, foolish, oafish, doltish.* (3) § Subst. *A fool, a simpleton, an idiot, a sot, an oaf, a mere tony, a prating coxcomb.* (1) *Fatuus betae*, *Mart.* 13, 13. (2) = *Fatuus est*, infusus, tardus, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 49. (3) *Pene effregisti, fatue*, foribus cardines, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 6.

Fauces, pl. *The chops.* *Vid. Faux.*

Favens, tis. part. *Favouring.* Lingua favens adit, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 5, 5. § Faventes Sullae partibus, *Paterc.* 2, 26. *Conf. Sil.* 12, 79.

|| Faventia, bonam ominationem sign. *A favouring, or wishing one well, Fest.*

Favere, ñre, vi, fautum. (1) *To favour, or countenance, to befriend.* (2) *To be for one, or on his side.* (3) *To wish one well.* (4) *To desire.* (5) *To attend with silence.* (1) Favete innocentiae, *Cic. Anteq. iret in exil.* 10. § Favere gloriae alicujus, *V. Max.* 1, 6, 12. (2) = *Ut mihi faveas, adiutorque sis, rogo*, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. (3) Illi faveo virgini, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 7. (4) Aleribi factis procerumque tuisque se favet, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 100. (5) Dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras, quisquis ades, lingua, vir, mulierque fave, *Tibull.* 2, 2, 2. Linguisque animisque favete: Nunc dicenda bona, sunt bona verba, die, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 71. || Favere ore, *to attend with silence, or rather to abstain from words of an ill omen*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 71.

Favetur, imperf. *Men favour.* § Non modò non videtur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13.

Favilla, ae, f. [*à zavier, Perat.*] *An hot ember, the white ashes when the fire is raked up.* Atque illi favillae plena sit saxo, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 60. Se scindit unius sacri discors favilla, *Sen. Oedip.* 323.

|| Favillaceus, a, um. adj. *Of embers*, *Solin.* c. 48.

Favillae, f. pl. *Cellars under ground in the Capitol of Rome, where they laid up old decayed things of that place, as statues and projects, that were grown past service*, *Gell.* 2, 10. ex *Varr.*

|| Favillor, ñris. m. *A favourer*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 548. *Lips. tamen Favitor antiq. pro. fautor leg. mavult.*

† Favitor, ñris. m. verb. [*à faveo*] *A favourer.* Sat habet favitorum, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 79.

Favoniana pyra. [*à Favonio insitore dicta, vel fortasse, à Favonio vento*] *Katharine pears, or the like*, *Plin.* 15, 16.

Favonius, i. m. [*favonius dict. qu. à favendo, quia favet geniturae, i. e. rebus nascentibus*] *The west wind.* Viget genitabilis aura Favoni, *Lucr.* 1, 11. Solvitur acris hyems gratà vice veris & Favoni, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 1.

Favor, ñris. m. *Goodwill, favour, kindness.* Eum amorem, & eum, ut hoc verbo utar, favorem in consilium advocabo, *Cic. in Fragm. Ep. ad Brut.* Favor ingens, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 467. *Stabilis*, *Id. Thyest.* 351. O funestus multis populi dirisque favor! *Id. Orest.* 878.

Favörabilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) Pass. *Who, or what is favoured.* (2) Also sometimes *favourable, or what favoureth.* (1) Octavius Caesar, aetate & injurià favorabilis, *Flor.* 4, 3. Favorabilem reditum opinio fecerat, *Paterc.* 2, 40. (2) Aura favorabilis populi, *Liv.* 22, 26. Adjiciunt magi, succo totius cum oleo perunctos favorabiliores fieri, *Plin.* 20, 30.

Favörabiliter. adv. *Favourably, with favour.* Trojam favorabiliter lófit, *Suet. Ner.* 7. Recitando favorabiliter exceptus est, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 1.

Faultè. adv. *Prosperously, luckily, successfully.* = *Ut ea res faultè, feliciter, prosperèque eveniret*, *Cic. pro Mur.* 1.

Faultitas, ñtis. f. *Good luck, happiness, or the goddess thereof.* Nutrit rura Ceres almáque faultitas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 18. sed incertum an propr. an appell.

FAUSTUS, a, um. adj. *Lucky, fortunate, prosperous.* O faustum & felicem hunc diem! *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 54. Fausta proles, *V. Max.* 1, 8, 8. = *Felix, prosper*, *Cic.* § *Horribilis*, *Id.*

Fautor, ñris. m. verb. [*à faveo*] *A favourer, a furtherer, or maintainer.* = *Cujus ego fautor atque adiutor fui*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. § *Semet fautorem, aut adversarium ostendere*, *Tac.* 16, 22. Fautor optimatum, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.

Fautrix, ñcis. f. *She that favoureth.* Nostrae est omni fautrix familiae, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 22. § *Naturam fautricem in tribuendis animi virtutibus, maleficam vero nactus est in corpore Agestilaus*, *Nep. Ages.* 8.

Fauturus, a, um. part. [*à faveo*] *That will favour.* Rescripsi me ei fauturum, *Cic. Att.* 12, 49.

Fävus, i. m. (1) *A honey comb.* (2) Also *a six square, or six cornered tile.* (1) Prima savis ponunt fundamina, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 161. Apes complet melle favos, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 50. (2) *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

Faux, cis. f. pl. fauces. (1) *The jaws, the chops, or the ps, the gerge, or gullet pipe.* (2) *Met. The straits, or narrow passages between hills.* (3) *The mouth of a river.* (4) *Fauces pl. The starting place.* (1) Os devoratum fauce quum haereret lupi, *I bacdr.* 1, 4, 4. Onus, elisà fauce, pendit, *Ov. Met.*

14, 738. = *Ex belli ore, & faucibus ereptus, from imminent war*, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. (2) *Corinthus erat sita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae*, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar.* 2, 32. (3) *Multis faucibus in Aegyptium mare se evomit*, *Plin.* 5, 10. (4) *Quam mox emittat Consul pictis ex faucibus currus*, *Cic.*

Fax, fäcis. f. [*fortasse à fax, lux*] (1) *A torch, a flambeau, a link, a taper, a firebrand.* (2) *Per Tapinofin poeticam, the sun, or any star.* (3) *Met. A bonteseu, an incendiary.* (4) *Met. Marriage.* (1) *Fax fridula fumo*, *Ov. Met.* 10, 6. || *Facem subdere*, *Sen. Ep.* 115. *addere, to excite*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 24, 1. (2) *Phoebea fax*, *Sen. Hipp.* 379. *Noctivagae faces coeli*, *Lucr.* 5, 1190. (3) *Incendiorum Antonii fax Clodius*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 90. (4) *Legitimae faces*, *Sen. Med.* 67.

† *Faxem, pro fecissem*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 84.

† *Faxim, is, it, ant. pro fecerim.* Utinam dii faxint, *may the gods grant that*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 85.

Faxo, is, it, ant. pro fecero. *I will see to it*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 154.

F ante E.

Fëbricitans, tis. part. *Sick of a fever, or ague.* Febricitans bos, *Col.* 6, 9. Hephæstion febricitans moritur, *Curt.* 10, 4, 11.

Febricitatio, ñnis, f. verb. *A sickening, or inclining to an ague, or fever*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Febricitò, ñre. *To be sick of a fever, or ague.* = *Febricitavit quis aut inhorruit*, *Cels.* 2, 7. *vid. & Scrib. Larg.* c. 28.

Febricitor, ñri. *idem Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.*

Febricula, ae, f. dim. *A little slight fever, or ague.* Ex labore in febriculam incidi, *Planc. Cic. Fam.* 10, 21. Febriculae intercurrentes, *Scrib. Larg.* c. 15. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 7.

|| Febricularius, a, um. adj. & febricularis, e. *Feverish, aguish*, *Boët.*

|| Febriculosè. adv. *Feverishly, aguishly*, *Boët.*

Febriculösus, a, um. adj. (1) *Feverish, aguish, that hath, or is subject to a fever, or ague.* (2) *Hot, lascivious.* (1) *Gell.* 20, 1. (2) *Nescio quid febriculosi scorti diligit*, *Catull.* 6, 4.

Febriens, tis. part. *Sick of a fever, or ague.* Febriens mula, *Col.* 6, 38. Febrienti simplicem cibum dare, *Macrob.* 7, 4.

|| Febrifuga, ae, f. *Feverfew*, *Diosc.*

|| Febrilis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to a fever, or ague*, *Vet. Onom.*

Febrio, ñre. *To have a fever, or ague.* Si non febricit, venter solvendus est, *Cels.* 4, 7. Si febricit puer, *Id.* 6, 11.

Fëbris, is. f. [*à ferbeo, per Metath. Perat.*] (1) *A fever.* (2) *An ague.* (1) *Continua febris*, *Cels.* 2, 7. (2) *Tertiana & quartana*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. § *Vett. raro plur. Recentt. raro sing. hoc nomen protulerunt.* || *Accessus febris, the coming of the fit*, *Plin.* 28, 11. *decessus, its departure*, *Cels.* 3, 12. § *Febris acuta*, *Cels.* 2, 4. *ardens*, *Id.* 2, 8. *lenta*, *Id.* 2, 17. *finita*, *Ibid.* *vehemens*, *Id.* 2, 10. *surrepens*, *Sen. Ep.* 104. *Febrim arcere*, *Plin.* 28, 20. *abigere*, *Id.* 25, 59. *discutere*, *Cels.* 2, 15. *tollere*, *Id.* 2, 12. *Febri implicari*, *V. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 16.

Februa, orum. pl. n. i. e. *sacra expiatoria.* [*à fervendo*] *Sacrifices for the ghosts of the dead, purifications.* Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 19.

Februarius, ii. m. [*dict. quòd tum in extremo mense anni, populus februaretur, i. e. lustraretur & purgaretur*] *The month of February*, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 31.

Febrüatus, a, um. part. *Purged with sacrifice*, *Varr. de L. L.* 5, 3.

Februo, ñre. [*qu. ferbuo, à ferbeo, quoniam adolendo & flammis ferventibus fieri solebat*] *To purify, or cleanse by sacrifice.* Liba februarè, *Varr. ap. Non.* c. 2. n. 255.

Februor, ñri, ñtus. pass. *Litt. ex Liv.*

Februum, i. e. *purgamentum Sabinis*, *Varr.* [*à ferbeo, ferbuum, per Metath. februum; quod lustratio fieret plurimum igni aut aquà fervente*] *Any thing that purifieth.*

Februus dictus est Pluto, inferorum Deus, cui mense Februario sacrificatur, *Serv.* vel Plutonis pater, ut alii volunt.

Fecialis, is, pl. feciales, ium. m. [*à faciendo, quòd belli pacisque faciendae penes eos jus erat, Fest.*] *An herald at arms who denounced war, or peace, of the order of priests*, *vid. Liv.* 1, 24. & 9, 9.

Fecialis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to heralds at arms.* Jus feciale, *Cic. Off.* 1, 11.

Fecinium, i. n. *A small kernel in a grape*, *Litt. ex Sen.*

Fecundè, Fecundo. *Vid. Foecundè, Foecundo.*

Fecunditas, ñtis, f. [*per e simplex, prout Catonis seculo scribeb.*] *Fruitfulness*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. *Tac. Ann.* 12, 2, 3. *Gell.* 16, 12. *Vid. Foecunditas.*

Fecundus, a, um. adj. [*à feo, absol.*] *Fruitful*, *Voss. Vid. Foecundus.*

|| Fecutinus, a, um. adj. *Dreggy*, *Gell.* 13, 20. † *Faeculentus*, *Plin.*

† *Fedus, pro hoedus*, *ant. Fest.*

FEL, fellis. n. (1) *Gall.* (2) *Meton. Bitterness, ill-nature, grief of spirit.* (3) *Poison.* (1) *Gallinaceum fel*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 12. (2) *Sales fustuli felle*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 565. (3) *Veneni felle armata sagitta*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 857.

Felles, *Phaedr.* & felis, is. f. *Cic.* [*à fallax, nam metaphoricè usurpatur pro furace vel rapace*] (1) *Acat.* (2) *Met. A*

baud that picks up girls. (1) Qui canem, & selem, ut Deos, colunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 11. (2) Felis virginalis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 43. de lenone.

Felicitas, atis. f. (1) *Fortune.* (2) *Felicity, happiness.* (3) *Opulency, wealthiness.* (4) *Fruitfulness, fecundity.* (1) Cui omnes bonae felicitates magis adversae sunt, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 33. (2) Felicitatem praestare de seipso nemo potest, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 16. ☞ Fama magis felicitate, quam virtute parata, *Nep. Lyfand.* 1. ☞ prudentia, *Id.* (3) Magna felicitate, & florente regno decessit, *Nep. de Reg.* 2. (4) Felicitas terrae, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. *vid. & felix, n.* 4.

|| Felicitatus, a, um. part. *Made happy, Sidon.*
Feliciter, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Fruitfully, plentifully.* (2) *Happily, prosperously, luckily.* (1) Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. (2) Rebus felicissimè gestis, *Curt.* 8, 19. ☞ Feliciter, formula bene optandi, *speciatim in nuptiis, vid. Juv.* 2, 119. & ibi interpr.

|| Felicito, are. *To make prosperous, or happy, Sidon. Infelicitato* quidem legitur ap. *Plaut.*

Felineus, Serv. & felinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a cat.* Felinum stercus, *Cels.* 5, 18.

Fēlis, is. f. *A cat, Cic. Vid. Feles.*

FELIX, icis. adj. [*ab ἡλίξ, aetas, proprie florens, Becm.*] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Happy, prosperous, fortunate.* (2) *Favourable, kind.* (3) *Profitable.* (4) *Fruitful.* (1) Nemo malus felix, *Juv.* 4, 8. (2) Sis bonus, ô felixque tuis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 65. (3) Felix domino, *Mart.* 1, 102, 2. (4) = Nulla felix arbor, nihil frugiferum in agro relictum, *Liv.* 5, 24. Multi dubitavere fortior, an felicior esset, *Sall. B. J.* 101. Felix curarum, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 46.

Fellator, ôris. m. verb. *A sucker, Mart.* 14, 74. De corvo, quod ore coire putaretur, *Plin.* 10, 15. Et saepe alibi in obs. notione.

Felleus, a, um. adj. *Of gall, as bitter as gall.* Sudores fellei, *Plin.* 26, 76.

|| Fellico, arc. [*à fello*] *To suck, Solin. c.* 8.

Fellicus, a, um. adj. *Bitter as gall, Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| Felliplus, a, um. adj. *Felliflua passio, the overflowing of the gall, Jun.*

|| Felltus, a, um. *Bitter as gall, Macer.* 1, 7.

|| Felltito, are. [*à fello*] unde part. fellitans. *To suck, Amm.*

Fello, are. act. *To suck.* Lac humanum fellasse, *Varr. ap. Fon.* Martialis obscenè.

Fellor, âri, âtus. pass. *Petron. Arb.*

|| Felonia, ae. f. *A capital crime, Calv. ex feud. Felony, a vassal breaking his oath with his master, Voc. orig. Germ.*

Femella, ae. f. *A female, Catull.* 53, 8.

FEMEN, inis. n. [cujus etym. incert.] *The inside of the thigh, Cic. N. D.* 1, 35.

Fēmina, ae. f. Sic enim ferè nummi, lapides, & inscripp. antiquae, non foemina habent. [*à feminum partibus, quibus distinguitur à viro, Isid.*] *A woman, q. d. a womb-man. Vid. Foemina.*

|| Feminale, n. Pars ea, quā femina est, femina *Apul.*

Fēminālia, um. n. pl. *Bands to wrap about the thighs, slops, drawers, galligaskins, Suet. Aug.* 82. *sed vid. omnino Calaub. ibid.*

Femininus, a, um. *Feminine, Plin.* 18, 34.

Fēmōrāle, is. *Armour for the thigh, Lex ex Suet.*

Femoralia, um. n. pl. [dict. quod femora tegant, id. quod feminalia] *Breeches, drawers, trowsers, Suet. Aug.* 82.

Fēmūr, ôris. n. [fortasse, à Gr. ὀμῆδος, praeposito digamm.] *The thigh, properly the outside of the thigh. Femur percutere, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 80.

FENDO, ère. inuf. *To provoke to anger, unde offendo, de-fendo, &c.*

Fēneratō. adv. *With use, Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 52.

Fēnero, are. *To let money out to use. Vid. Foenero.*

Fēnestella, ae. f. dim. *A little window, a hole to let in light, Col.* 8, 3. *Fenestellae portae, Ov. Fast.* 6, 578.

FENESTRA, ae. f. [*à φαῖνα, qu. phaenestra, Non.*] (1) *A window.* (2) *An entry, or way into, a hole, a gap.* (3) *Met. An inlet, an occasion.* (1) Excelsa fenestra, *Tibull.* 2, 6, 39. Per fenestras in novam viam verfas, *Liv.* 1, 41. (2) *Vitruv. in peroratione operis.* Ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 472. (3) Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 72. Si hanc fenestram aperueritis, nihil aliud agi finetis, *Suet. Tib.* 28.

Fēnestralis, e. adj. *Belonging to a window. Porta fenestralis, a gate in Rome so called, Ov. Fast.* 6, 578. *sed libb. emendatiores leg. fenestellae.*

Fēnestratus, a, um. adj. (1) *Having windows.* (2) *Met. Open, clear, manifest.* (1) Fenestrata domus, *Plaut.* (2) Pectora fenestrata & aperta, *Vitruv.* 3, in proem.

Fēnestro, are. *To open, to make a window. Media oculorum cornea fenestravit pupilla, Plin.* 11, 55.

|| Fēnestrūla, ae. f. dim. *A little window, Apul. Met.* 9, prope fin.

Fēnus, ôris. n. [fi sit ab ant. feo] *Use, use money, interest, profit, gain. Sed vulgo scrib. foenus, q. v.*

† Feo. inuf. unde fetus, & secundus, semen, femina, &c. Voff.

Fēra, ae. f. [*à δῆρ, Aen. cōg, al. à feriendo, quod cum impetu feratur.*] *A wild beast, any kind of beast; or wild fowl. Vultur & ferae graviores nisi ex procurfu non evolant, Plin.* 10, 54. ☞ Omne animal domi natum, omnis grandis fera, *Cels.* 2, 17.

Fēracissimè. adv. *Most fruitfully, Litt. ex Petron. Arb.*

Fēracitas, atis. f. *Fruitfulness, Col.* 3, 2. *Ubertas, Cic.*

Fēracius. adv. *More plentifully, or fruitfully, Liv.* 6, 1.

Fēralia, um. n. Diis manibus sacrata festa [*à ferendis ad tumulum epulis, vel à ferendis pecudibus, Fest.*] *Feralia, deum manium, dies in Februario ap. Rom. Varr. à ferendo, quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare] Sacrifices for the dead, also the time of the solemnity. Hanc, quia iusta ferunt, dixerunt feralia lucem, Ov. Fast.* 2, 569.

Fēralis, e. adj. [*à fera, i. e. morte, ant.*] *Deadly, dismal, mournful, belonging to funerals. Ferali carmine bubo, Virg. Aen.* 4, 462. *cupressus, Ov. Trist.* 3, 13, 21.

|| Feratrina, ae. f. *A park, Non. † Vivarium.*

Fērax, acis. adj. [*à ferendo fructum*] or, comp. simus, sup. *Fertile, fruitful, abounding, full of. Terra ferax Cereris, multoque feracior uvis, Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 7. = *Feracior & uberius locus, Cic. Off.* 3, 2. *Feracissimi agri, Col.* 1, 4.

Ferculum, i. n. [*à ferendo, quod ad mensam feratur*] *A dish, or mess of meat born to the table, Hor. Fercula madent deliciis, Propert.* 4, 4, 76. *Ferculum pompae, a pageant carried about in triumphs, with the representations of countries conquered, Cic. Off.* 1, 36.

Ferè. adv. (1) *Almost, nigh, within a little.* (2) *For the most part, generally, ordinarily, commonly.* (3) *Greatly, very much.* (4) Sometimes it seems redundant. (1) Eadem ferè horâ, *Cic. Att.* 14, 22. (2) Probabile est id, quod ferè fieri solet, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 29. (3) Redeo inde domum moestus, atque animo ferè perturbato, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 70. ☞ Hanc notionem & habere ferme, *vid. Ferme, n.* 2. (4) *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 39.

Fērendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be borne, or suffered.* (2) *To be borne with.* (3) *To be brought forth, or procreated.* (1) Onus ferendum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 403. (2) Tantam arrogantiam sumperat, ut non ferendus videretur, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 33. (3) Quae sit rebus natura ferendis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 178.

Fērens, tis. part. *Bearing, carrying, suffering, enduring, &c. Cic. Graviter ferens aliquid à se factum infirmari, Patere.* 2, 2. *Vid. Fero.*

Ferentarius miles. [*à ferendo auxilio dict. Fest.*] *A light harnessed soldier coming quickly to succour, a slinger. ☞ Ferentarius gravisque miles, Tac. Ann.* 12, 35, 5. = *Funditor, Veget.* 1, 20. *Met. Ferentarius amicus, a friend ready to help at a pinch, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 55.

Fēreola vitis. [*à ferendo*] *A kind of fruitful vine, Col.* 3, 2.

Fēretrius. ita dict. est Jupiter. [*à ferendo pacem, Liv. vel à feriendo, Plin.*] *One of Jupiter's epithets.*

Fēretrum, i. n. [*à ferendo dict.*] (1) *A bier, or coffin.* (2) *Also that whereon spoils were carried in triumph.* (1) Pars ingenti subiere feretro, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 222. (2) Spolia ducis suspensa fabricato ad id aptè feretro gessit, *Liv.*

Fēria, ae. f. [*à ferendis victimis appellata, Fest.*] *A holy-day, † also any day of the week; as feria prima, sunday, secunda, monday, &c.*

Fēriae, arum. pl. f. [*qu. ἱεραὶ sc. ἡμέραι, dies sancti*] *Holy-days, days vacant from labour and pleading; also an idle, or holyday life. Feriae imperativae, appointed by the magistrate on some particular occasion, Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 16. *Feriae stativae, set holydays, immovable feasts, Id. ibid. conceptivae, moveable, Id. ibid. esuriales, fasting days, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 8. *praedicaneae, holyday eves, or vigils, Gell.* 4, 6. *Ferias ac jocos celebrare, Liv.* 1, 4.

|| Feriālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to holydays, Bud.*

|| Feriatio, ônis. f. *A keeping holy, Boët. † Vacatio, re-creatio.*

Fēriatus, a, um. *Unemployed, idle, having nothing to do. Male feriatus, idling, and mispending his time, Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 14. *Feriaty dies, holydays, Plin. Ep.* 3, 14, 6. *Deum feriatum volumus otio torpere, Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. *Feriaty Musae, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 1.

Fēriendus, a, um. part. [*à ferior*] *To be stricken. Ille mihi feriendus aper, Ov. Met.* 3, 715.

Fēriens, tis. part. *Striking. Ferientes cuncta sagittae, Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 59. *Tinnulas plectro feriente chordas, Sen. Tro.* 831. *Feriens humanam animam Deus, Luc.* 5, 98.

Fērina, ae. (sc. caro) f. *Flesh of a wild beast, venison. Implentur pinguis ferinae, Virg. Aen.* 1, 219.

Fērinè. adv. *Beastly, wildly, Litt. ex Lucret. sed q.*

Fērinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to wild beasts. Ferinus victus, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 2. *Ferina caro, Sall. B. J.* 21. *vestis, Lucr.* 5, 1417. *Ferina ista rabies est, sanguine gaudere ac vulneribus, Sen. Cl.* 1, 24.

Fērio, irè, percussu. act. [dict. quod ferientes feriuntur irâ, *Fest. al. à sera, quod sit illi proprium*] (1) *To but, or push.* (2) *To strike, hit, or knock.* (3) *Met. To sacrifice.* (4) *To make, or ratify.* (5) *Met. To coin, or stamp.* (6) *Met. To compose, or make.* (1) Cornu ferit caper, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 25. (2) Fe-

(2) Feriunt summos fulmina montes, *Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11.*
 (3) Nos humilem feriemus agnam, *Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32.* (4)
 Poedera feriebantur provinciarum, *Cic. pro Dom. 50.* (5)
 Plin. 33, 13. (6) Communi feriat carmen triviale monetâ,
Juv. 7, 55. ¶ Geta ferietur alio munere, *shall bleed afresh,*
i. e. be obliged to make a new present. Metaph. à gladiatoribus,
Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 13. ¶ Frigore ferire aliquem, *to receive*
one coldly. *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 62.*

Feriones. pl. m. [à feriendo] *Usurers,* *Cic. Att. 14, 14.*
ut leg. Turneb. alii vero Phetiorum, alii Pharionum, alii Phe-
riorum.

Ferior, iri. pass. *To be struck, or wounded.* Saepius ipsi
 feriebantur, quam vulnerabant, *Curt. 8, 37.*

Ferior, ani, atus sum. dep. *To be idle, or at leisure, to keep*
holiday. Ne putes in Asia feriatum illum à studiis futurum,
Trch. Cic. inter Ep. Fam. 12, 16. Tertium jam diem feriat
 sumus, *Cic. ap. Mact. Somn. Scip. 4, 4.*

Feritas, âtis. f. *Wildness, fierceness, cruelty; also a com-*
pany of wild trees growing together. Ex feritate ad mansue-
tudinem transducere, Cic. pro Sext. 42. Feritatem alicujus
 emollire, *Sen. B. 7, 20.* Feritas in amoena viae, *Stat. Sylv.*
2, 2, 33.

Ferme, adv. [ex Lat. ferè, *At al. qu. firmè*] (1) *Almost,*
for the most part. (2) *Near, thereabouts, more or less.* (1)
 Mihi quidem aetas aëta ferme est, *Cic. ad Brut. 2, ex Plaut.*
 Nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, *Liv. 1, 24.* (2) Cen-

tena ferme equitum, *Liv.*
 ¶ Fermentatio, ônis. f. verb. *A leavening, a fermentation,*
Hier. sed ad class. non pertinet.

¶ Fermentator, ôris. m. verb. *He that leaveneth bread,*
Aug. 4. Qui fermentat.

Fermentatus, a, um. part. (1) *Leavened.* (2) *Also puffed*
up, swollen, or heaved. (1) Fermentatus panis, *Cels. 2, 25.*
 (2) Fermentatum solum, *Col. 4, 1.*

Fermentescens, tis. part. *Puffing as if leavened.* Fermen-

tescens inter digitos, *Plin. 28, 28.*
 Fermentesco, ère. incept. *To puff, or rise up by leavening,*
to be light and puffy. Tellus quoque illo modo fermentescit,
Plin. 17, 2.

Fermento, âre. act. (1) *To leaven with dough.* (2) *To*
ferment, or make a thing light, puffy, or loose. (1) Panis hor-

deaceus fermentabatur, *Plin. 18, 11.* (2) *Col. 2, 15.*
 Fermentum, i. n. (1) *Leaven, a lump leavened.* (2) *That*
which is light and puffy. (3) *Fermented liquor, as beer, ale,*
&c. (4) *Met. A fretting, anger, discontent.* (1) *Plin. 18,*
12. (2) *Col. 3, 11.* (3) *Pocula lacti fermento, atque acidis*
imitantur vitea sorbis, Virg. Geor. 3, 380. (4) *Uxor tota in*
fermento jacet, Plaut. Mact. 5, 3, 14.

FERO, fers, tûli, & têtûli, ferre, latum. act. [à φέρω] (1)
To carry. (2) *To bear away.* (3) *To bring.* (4) *To carry, or*
bring with one. (5) *To condescend, or vouchsafe.* (6) *To bear*
with. (7) *To lead.* (8) *To be disposed, or inclined.* (9) *To*
extol. (10) *To produce, breed, or bring forth.* (11) *To pro-*
pose. (12) *To get, receive, gain, or purchase.* (13) *To shew,*
to manifest. (14) *To have, receive, or possess.* (15) *To bear,*
or sustain a good, or bad fortune. (16) *To suffer, to permit.*
 (17) *To prescribe.* (18) *To give out, or report.* (19) *To suf-*
fer, or endure. (1) *Onus impositum tulit, Ov. (2) Omnia*
fert acta, animum quoque, Virg. Ecl. 9, 51. (3) *Ubi hanc*
ego tetulero intra linien, Plant. Cist. 3, 19. Mores pro dote
 ferant, *Id. Aul. 3, 5, 19.* (4) *Quid domum fertis, nisi dede-*
cus? Ov. Met. 13, 227. (5) *Servo nubere nympha tuli, Ov.*
Epist. 5, 12. (6) *Consuetudine vitia ferimus, non reprehendi-*
mus, Publ. Syr. Quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum?
Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28. (7) *Via fert Acherontis ad undas,*
Virg. Aen. 6, 295. (8) *Fert animus mutatas dicere formas,*
Ov. Met. 1, 1. (9) *Virtutem animi ad coelum ferunt, Sall.*
B. C. 57. (10) *Si duo tales tulisset terra viros, Virg. Aen.*
11, 285. *Omnis feret omnia tellus, Id. Ecl. 4, 39.* (11) *Ni-*
hil ad plebem latum esse dico, Cic. pro C. Balb. 14. Ferre

rogationem, *to bring in a bill, in order to be made a law, Cic.*
de Clar. Orat. 23. legem, *to make a law, Id. Off. 2, 21.* (12)
 Pro labore ab iis fero odium, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 16.* Sat ha-

beo, si cras fero, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 125.* ¶ Feras quod lae-

dit, ut id quod prodest, feras, *Publ. Syr. (13) Quos spiritus*
gessisset, vultu ferebat, Tac. Hist. 4, 85, 2. (14) *Ex his Cotta*
& Sulpicius iudicio omnium facile primas tulerunt, Cic. de Clar.
Orat. 49. (15) *Benè ferre magnam disce fortunam, Hor. Od. 3,*
27, 74. Qui vestrum noluitis ferre bonum, malum perferte,
Phaedr. 1, 2. (16) *Quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat,*
tu percipies, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. (17) *Hanc conditionem misero*
ferunt, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 11. (18) *Ferebat se regiae stirpis,*
Patere. 1, 11. (19) *Ignominiam & infamiam ferunt sine do-*
lore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20. ¶ Ferre optionem, *to proffer, or give*
it, Liv. gradum, to go to, Plaut. expensum, acceptum, to set
it down as laid out, received, Cic. repulsam, to be rejected, or
refused, Id. Tusc. 5, 19. dimidium, *to get it, Ter. manum,*
to encounter, Vir. prae se, to pretend, to avow, Cic. in oculis,
to love dearly, Id. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 3. fusque deque, *not to care,*
Plaut. aliquid obscure, not to take notice of it, Cic. sententiam,
to pass, or give it, Id. osculum alicui, to kiss, Plaut. Ep. 4,

4, 4. ¶ Ferre tribum, centuriam, &c. *to have their vote,*
Cic.

Ferociens, tis. part. *Fierce.* Ferociens oratio, *Gell. 1, 11.*
 Feror, ri, latus. pass. (1) *To be carried.* (2) *inclined.* (3)
talked of, &c. (1) *Ne ferar in praeceptis, Ov. Met. 2, 69.*
 (2) *Studio ad remp. latus sum, Sall. B. C. 3.* (3) *Hoc verum*
est, totâ te ferri, Cynthia, Româ, Propert. 2, 5, 1. Vid.
 Fero.

Ferocia, ae. f. *Fierceness, harshness, cruelty.* Effraenata
 ferocia, *Cic. ap. Non. 8, 15.* Comprimere ferociam alicujus,
Id. de Arusp. Resp. 1. Aetolorum omnis ferocia in verbis,
 non in factis, *Liv. 35, 49.* Ferociam Thracum disciplina Ma-

cedonum temperaverant, *Flor. 2, 12, 3.*
 Ferocio, ire. *To be fierce, cruel, heady, or unruly, to buff,*
or beator. Juventus intractati more ferocit equi, *Lex. ex Ov.*
 Immodicè ferocire, *Gell. 1, 3, 11.*

Ferocitas, âtis. f. (1) *Headiness, fierceness, rashness.* (2)
Surliness, moroseness. (1) *Infirmas puerorum, ferocitas*
juvenum, & gravitas constantis aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 10. (2)
 = Ferocitatem tuam comprimerem, & audaciam frangerem,
Cic. in Vatin. 1.

Ferociter, adv. ius. comp. simè, sup. *Fiercely, hastily,*
cruelly. Ferociter legatos nostros increpant, *Plaut. Amph. 1,*
1, 57. Multò ferocius, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 12.* Cum qua
 ferocissimè pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus ste-

terat, *Liv. 23, 8.*
 Feroculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à ferox] *Somewhat fierce,*
curst, surly. Quid, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? *Hirt. B.*
A. 16.

Ferox, ôcis. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Fierce, stout.*
 (2) *Lusty, hardy.* (3) *Cruel, curst, surly, insolent, proud,*
buffy. (4) *Full of courage, mettlesome.* (1) *Latium ferox,*
Hor. Od. 1, 35, 10. (2) *Animo feroci negat se totiens fufum*
Numidam pertimescere, Sall. B. C. 114. (3) *Ingenium for-*
didum & ferox, Suet. Aug. 65. (4) *Sonipes ferox fraena man-*
dit, Virg. Aen. 4, 135.

¶ Ferramentarii. pl. *They that work in iron, or make iron*
tools, Firm. 4. Fabri ferrarii, Plin.

Ferramentum, i. n. (1) *An instrument, or tool of iron.*
 (2) *An edged, or pointed weapon.* (1) *Cras ferramenta tol-*
letis, fabri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86. (2) *Eodem ferramento ad*
mortem viam quaero, Petron. c. 94.

Ferraria, ae. f. *An iron mine.* Apud eos magnae sunt fer-

rariae, *Caes. B. G. 17, 22.* Conf. *Liv. 34, 21.*
 Ferrarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to iron.* Ferrarius fa-

ber, *Plin. 14, 5.* Ferraria officina, *Id. 13, 45.* aqua, *Id.*
28, 63.

Ferratilis, e. adj. *Belonging to iron.* Ruri augebis nume-

rum, genus ferratile, *Plant. Most. 1, 1, 18.* a slave in chains.
 Ferratus, a, um. (1) *Done with iron, hard as iron.* (2)
 Also *harnessed, armed, or closed in iron.* (3) *Fettered, shackled,*
or laid in irons. (1) *Veftes ferrati, Plin. 36, 32.* ¶ Fer-

rati orbes, *cart, or chariot wheels, Virg. Geor. 3, 361.* (2)
 In fronte statuerat ferratos, *Tac. Ann. 3, 45, 3.* (3) *Ferratus*
in pistrina aetatem conteres, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11. Aquae
 ferratae, *chalybeate waters, Scrib. Larg. c. 38.*

Ferrea, ae. f. *A kind of instrument used in husbandry, Varr.*
de R. R. 1, 22. & Cato, c. 10.

Ferreum, i. n. *An andiron, or cobiron, Litt. ex Plin.*

Ferreus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of iron.* (2) *Met. Hard, stout.*
 (3) *Unkind, cruel.* (4) *Indolent, insensible.* (5) *Grabbed, hard,*
difficult to be understood. (1) *Ferreus annulus, Ov. A. Am. 1,*
473. (2) *Ferrei corporis & animi, Gell. 1, 11. conf. Liv. 39,*
40. In navem ferreas manus injicere, *Liv. 36, 44.* Ferreis
 injeclis manibus navem religare, *Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 2.* Ferreas
 manus *Harpagones* vocant. *Grappling irons, Curt. 4, 2, 12.*
 (3) = *Quem ego ferus ac ferreus è complexu dimisi meo, Cic.*
ad Q. fr. 1, 3. (4) *Quis iniquae tam patiens urbis, tam fer-*
reus, ut teneat se? Juv. 1, 36. (5) *Ferreus scriptor, Cic.*
de Fin. 1, 2. ¶ Ferreum os! *an impudent fellow! Cic. in*
Pison. 26.

Ferricrepidinae insulae, ubi ferrei compedes crepant. Pri-

sons, or workhouses, where the irons about the heels of slaves
 make a clinking noise, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 21.* sed meliores libri ha-

bent ferricrepinas.

Ferricrepinus, a, um. *Ved. Ferricrepidinae.*

Ferrifodina, ae. f. *An iron stone pit, Varr. de L. L.*
7, 33.

Ferriterus, i. m. qui ferrum terit. *A slave in chains, Plaut.*
Trin. 4, 3, 14.

Ferriterium, i. n. *A prison, a place where fetters clink.*
 Inde in ferriterium, *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55.*

Ferritribax. adj. [ex ferrum & τριβω, *tero*] *A jailbird, one*
shackled, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 9. ridiculè.

Ferrugineus, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of rusty iron, or*
foet, dark blue, or murrey, mingled of black and red. Ferru-

gineâ subvectat corpora cymbâ, *Virg. Aen. 6, 303.* Ferrugineâ
 hyacinthi, *Id. Geor. 4, 183.* Nemus ferrugineum, *Stat. Theb.*
10, 3.

¶ Ferruginosus, a, um. adj. *Rusty, or full of rust, Sidon.*
 + Ferrugineus.

Ferrugo,

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Ferrūgo, īnis. f. [ferri rubigo] (1) *Rust of iron.* (2) *The colour of polished iron, a dark murrey colour, a sad blue.* (1) Plin. 23, 7, 9. (2) *Ferrugine clarus Iberā, Virg. Aen. 9; 582. Ferrugine pallens, Val. Flacc. 1, 775.*

FERRUM, i. n. cuius etym. incert. (1) *Iron.* (2) *Meton. Any weapon, or tool made of iron, a plowshare.* (3) *A sword.* (4) *Fetters of iron.* (1) *E terrae cavernis ferrum elicimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.* (2) *At prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, Virg. Geor. 1, 50.* (3) *Huic urbi ferro ignique minituntur, Cic. Philipp. 11, 14.* (4) = *In ferrum atque in vincula coniecti, Cic. 87 Ferrum vivum, a piece of iron, that being touched with a loadstone, draweth other iron to it.*

Ferrūmen, īnis. n. & ferrumentum, i. n. *Solder, glue, pitch, or such like binding things; also steel, or iron hardened.* **Ferrumen caementorum**, Plin. 36, 23. vid. *Celf. 7, 7.*

Ferruminandus, a, um. part. *To be cemented, or glued.* **Ferruminandae fracturae**, Plin. 31, 33.

Ferruminans, tis. part. *Cementing, or gluing.* **Muros aqua ferruminantes**, Plin. 31, 39.

|| **Ferruminatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A soldering, a fastening together, properly of iron, Paul. J.C. Dig. 6, 1, 23. + Conglutinatio, Cic.*

Ferrūminātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that soldereth together, glues, or cementeth, Lexicogr. ex Vitruv.*

Ferrūminatus, a, um. part. *Cemented, glued, &c.* **Ferruminatis Babylonis muris**, Plin. 35, 51. **Annulus ferreis velut stellis ferruminatus**, Petron. 34.

Ferrūmino, āre. act. (1) *To solder.* (2) *To cement.* (3) *Met. To join, or close.* (1) *Aquā marinā ferruminat fracturas, Plin. 31, 33.* (2) *Per clavos panes aerei ferruminantur, Plin. 34, 24.* (3) *Labra labellis ferruminant, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25. 87 Coagmento, agglutino, conglutino, utitur Cic.*

Fertilis, e. adj. or, comp. *ffimus, sup. Fertile, rank, fruitful.* **Fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia**, Liv. 5, 34. **Fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris**, Ov. A. Am. 1, 349. **Fertilissimus ager**, Liv. 29, 25. **Locus doctrinā fertilissimus**, V. Max. 8, 7, ext. 3.

Fertilitas, ātis. f. *Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance.* **Fertilitas agrorum**, Cic. de Div. 1, 57.

Fertiliter, adv. unde comp. *fertilis.* *Abundantly, fruitfully.* **Fertilis reviviscunt**, Plin. 34, 49.

+ **Fertim**, adv. *Thick and close, Lex. ex Auson. + Confertim.*

Fertum, i. n. & ferctum, *Fest.* *A cake made of several grains and spices.* **Extis & opimo vincere fertio intendit**, Perf. 2, 48. *ubi al. farto.*

Fertus, a, um. adj. ant. *Fruitful.* **Frugifera & ferta arva Asiae tenet**, Cic. Orat. 49. *ex Poeta.*

Fervēfacio, ēre, ēci, factum. *To make to seethe, or boil, to heat, or make hot.* **Ipsae sese patinae fervefaciunt**, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 44. **Aquam fervefacere**, Celf. 4, 24.

Fervefactus, um. part. *Made hot.* **Fervefacta jacula**, Caes. B. G. 5, 42. *pix, Ib. 6, 22. vinum, Plin. 20, 8.*

Fervens, tis. part. or, comp. *ffimus, sup. (1) Fervid, scalding, boiling. (2) Hot, burning. (1) Aqua fervens, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. (2) Faciam te ferventem flagris, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 10. Animus ferventior, Cic. Off. 1, 15. Aqua ferventissima, Col. 12, 50. Ferventissimus aestus, Plin. 31, 27.*

Ferventer, adv. || iūs, comp. *ffimē, sup. Hotly, hastily.* **De damnatione ferventer loqui est coeptum**, Coel. Cic. inter Ep. Fam. 8, 8. **Quae ferventiū aguntur**, Aug. **Curio ferventissimē concepitur**, Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

FERVEO, ēre, i, bui. neut. [à Gr. *ῥίπω*] (1) *To be hot.* (2) *To boil, or seethe.* (3) *To work, or ferment, as wine in a vessel.* (4) *To rage, to fret, or to be rough and troublesome.* (5) *To be busily occupied and troubled with.* (6) *Met. To be in a chafe, or heat.* (7) *To be transported by any passion.* (1) **Et fervent multo linguaue corque mero**, Ov. Fast. 2, 732. (2) **Ferventibus artus mollit aquis**, Ov. Met. 1, 228. (3) **Vina musta fervent**, Plin. 14, 25. (4) **Fervet vertigine pontus**, Ov. Met. 11, 549. (5) **Opere omnis semita fervet**, Virg. Aen. 4, 407. (6) **Animus tumidā fervebat ab irā**, Ov. Met. 2, 602. (7) **Fervet avaritiā, miserāque cupidine pectus?** Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33.

Ferveſco, ēre. incept. *To grow or begin to be hot*, Lucr. 6, 851. **Ferveſcit Aetna minis**, Sen. Med. 410. **Ventorum validis ferveſcunt viribus undae**, Lucr. 3, 493.

Fervidē, adv. *Hotly, earnestly, with great heat.* **Fervidē ut tota floret**, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2. *sed vulgo leg. ver vide; ut, &c.*

Fervidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ffimus, sup. (1) Scorching, torrid, burning. (2) Fermenting, working. (3) Met. Fierce, hasty, vehement, earnest. (1) Fervida pars terrae, Plin. 13, 6. Fervidus cinis, Sen. Tro. 101. ignis, Id. Oed. 928. Dei fervidissimum tempus coeperat, Curt. 3, 11. (2) Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 72. (3) Acmon fervidus ingenio, Ov. Met. 14, 485. Paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 28. Vir fervidi animi, Liv. 2, 52. ingenii, Sil. 17, 402.*

Ferula, ae. f. [à feriendo] (1) *An herb like big fennel, and may be called fennel-giant.* (2) *A rod, stick, or ferula, where-with children are corrected in schools.* (3) *A cane, or reed, a*

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walking staff. (4) **Ferulae**, *Splints used about the binding up of broken bones.* (1) Plin. 13, 42. (2) = *Ferulae tristes, ſcepra paedagogorum, ceſſent, Mart. 10, 62, 10. (3) Senex ferula titubantes ebrius artus ſuſtinet, Ov. Met. 4, 26. (4) Celf.*

Ferūlaceus, a, um. adj. *Like the herb ferula.* **Caulis ferulaceus**, Plin. 25, 21.

Fervo, ēre. *pro ferveo, ēre.* **Videbis fervere littora flammis**, Virg. Aen. 4, 567. & alibi.

Fervor, ōris. m. (1) *Heat.* (2) *A boiling, or raging.* (3) *A scorching.* (4) *Met. Earnestness, vigor, passion.* (1) **Loca inhabitabilia fervore**, Plin. 5, 1. (2) **Maris fervor**, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 12. (3) **Fervores febrium**, Plin. 31, 45. (4) **Fervor mentis**, Cic. de Orat. 1, 51. *actatis primae, Sen. Tro. 251.*

Fērus, a, um. adj. [à *ῥῆρ*, fera] (1) *Wild.* (2) *Savage, cruel, fierce.* (3) *Uncultivated, unlearned.* (1) & **Varia genera bestiarum, vel cicurum, vel ferarum**, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. (2) = *Quam ferus, & verè ferreus ille fuit? Tibull. 1, 10, 2. & Mitis, mansuetus, Cic. (3) & Ira feras mentes obſidet, eruditae praeterlabitur, Petron. c. 99.*

Fērus, i. m. subst. *A wild beast, particularly a boar, Ov. Amor. 3, 9, 16. a ſtag, Virg. Aen. 7, 489. an horſe, Id. 2, 51. an aſs, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8.*

Fescenninus, a, um. **Fescennini verſus**, Liv. 7, 2. [à *Fescennia* *Hetruriae oppido*] *Wanton, smutty.*

Fesſitudo, f. *Weariness, Litt. ex Plaut. ſed q.*

Fessus, a, um. part. [à *fatiscor*] *Weary, tired.* & *In recentem equum ex fesso transultare, Liv. § Fessus de viā, Cic. Somn. Scip. 1: Fessus curis, Sen. Hipp. 247. Fessi rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 178. Fessus vivendo, V. Max. 8, 13, 5. navigatione, Val. Flacc. 5, 178. valetudinibus, Tac. Hist. 3, 2.*

Festinabundus, a, um. *Hasty, quick.* **Laureae ramulos festinabundā manu decerpserunt**, V. Max. 2, 8, 5.

Festinans, tis. part. *ffimus, sup. (1) Making haste. (2) Being troubled.* (1) **Festinanti semper locupletior obstat**, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 113. (2) **Festinantibus in summa penuria patribus**, Sal. in *Fragm.* vid. *Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 3.*

Festinanter, adv. iūs, comp. *Hastily, quickly, speedily.* **Festinanter dictum videtur**, Cic. de Fin. 5, 26. = & **Festinanter & rapide, non segniter & delicate, Suet. Calig. 43. Festinantius publicatum cautumque est**, Id. Aug. 29.

Festinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Haste, speed.* = *Quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 34. Festinatione nil tutius in discordiis civilibus, Tac. Hist. 1, 62, 2. Festinatio praepropera, V. Max. 4, 1, 2, & in plur. & Cavendum est, ne aut tarditatibus utamur in gressu mollioribus, aut in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36.*

Festinato, adv. iūs, comp. *Quickly, speedily.* **Festinato coactus senatus**, Suet. Caes. 16. & **Compositiū cuncta, quam festinatiū agerent**, Tac. Ann. 15, 3, 1.

Festinaturus, a, um. part. *About to make haste.* **Festinaturi quantum itineris ratio permiserit**, Plin. Ep. 4, 1.

Festīnātus, a, um. part. *Hastened, done with speed, or before due time.* **Festinatum praelium**, Tac. Hist. 3, 15, 3. **Festinata judicia**, Id. Ann. 15, 71, 2. **Honores festinati**, Luc. 8, 24.

Festīnē, adv. *In haste, speedily.* **Soles festīnē odorari**, Cic. Att. 14, 14.

Festīno, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To make haste.* (2) *Act. To hasten, or do a thing speedily.* (3) *To be concerned, or troubled.* (1) **Festinate nunc jam quantum lubet**, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 5. (2) **Festinate fugam**, Virg. Aen. 4, 575. **Festinare in se mortem**, Tac. Ann. 4, 28, 3. (3) *Vid. Festinans, n. 2.*

Festīnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hastened.* **Cum belli civilis praemia festinantur**, Tac. Hist. 3, 37, 5. **Festinantur virgines**, Id. de morib. Germ. 20, 4.

Festīnus, a, um. adj. *Quick, hasty, speedy.* **Cursu festinus anhele**, Ov. Met. 11, 348. **Canities festina venit**, Claud. Epithal. Honor. & *Mariae*, 325. **Festina senectus**, Val. Flacc. 6, 570. **Festinae tediae vitae**, Ibid. 325.

Festivē, adv. *ffimē, sup. Pleasantly, jocosely, handsomely, with a good grace.* = *Bellē & festivē dicere, Cic. de Orat. 3, 24. Dialectica primo progressu festivē tradit elementa loquendi, Id. Acad. 4, 28. Festivissimē respondere, Gell. 9, 15. rescribere, Id. 13, 4.*

Festīvitas, ātis. f. (1) *Mirth, pleasantness, a good grace, merriment, drollery.* (2) *In blandimentis.* (3) || *Allo a festivity, or festival time.* (1) **Dicendi vis egregia, summa festivitate, & venustate conjuncta, profuit**, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57. (2) **Quid agis, mea festivitas! my joy, my delight!** Plaut. Caf. 1, 47. (3) **Lamprid. & Prosp. Acquit.**

Festiviter, adv. *Pleasantly, &c. Gell. 18, 8. + Festivē, Cic. + Festivo, āre. act. unde pass. festivor. To keep holyday, Litt. ex Lucr. ſed q.*

Festīvus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ffimus, sup. (1) Festival. (2) Merry; pleasant, jocosely. (3) Of a sweet temper. (4) Handsome, fine, clever. (1) In festivo loco festive accepti ſumus, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 9. (2) Nihil poteſt eſſe feſtivus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4. (3) O mi pater feſtiviſſime, Ter. Adelp.*

5, 9, 26. (4) Usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum est festivissima, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 17.

Festuca, ac. f. [à fetu, *Fest.*] (1) *The shoot, or stalk of a tree, (2) or herb. (3) Also a rod, or wand, which the pretor used to lay upon the servant's head, and so make him free. (1) = Festucae circuli in aviariis spargendi sunt, Col. 8, 15. (2) Donec herba in festucam creverit, Plin. 18, 67. (3) Quid ea? ingenua aut festuca è serva libera facta est? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15.*

|| Festucago, f. *Wild oats, Jun.*

Festucarius, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a young set, or plant, &c. Also of, or belonging to the pretor's rod, Gell. 20, 9.*

Festum, i. n. *An holiday, a feast, a day of good cheer. Annua festa celebrare, Ov. Met. 10, 431.*

Festus, a, um, adj. or, comp. *Festival, solemn, joyful, merry, pleasant. Festo die si quid prodegeris, profecto egere liceat, Plaut. Aut. 2, 8, 10. Festa epulatio, V. Max. 2, 5, 4. Festae aedes, Sen. Phoen. 506. noctes, Id. Hipp. 444. matres, Id. Agam. 643. Festa convicia, Id. Med. 113. Festae mentae, Val. Placc. 3, 159. taedae, Id. 8, 240. ¶ Meus festus dies: Form. bland. my joy! Plaut. Cal. 1, 1. Festior annus eat, Claud. 3. Conf. Non. 3.*

Fetiales, m. pl. *Heralds, Varr. Vid. Feciales.*

Fetura, ae. f. *Vid. Foetura.*

Fetus, a, um, part. & adj. [ab inul. seo, *Voss.*] *Big with young. Vid. Foetus.*

Fetus, us, m. verb. [ab inul. seo, *Voss.* quod à *féu*, produco] *The young of any thing. Vid. Foetus.*

|| Fendatarius, i. m. qui feudum à patrono sibi commissum accipit, *Galer.*

Feudum, i. n. *A fee-farm, a copyhold, Bottom. Barb. vocab. à Gothis ortum vult; qu. sedum à sede; quod ant. fidem sign. Est enim usufructus rei mobilis, sub conditione fidei. al. scrib. feudum.*

Fex, eis, f. [à *féu*, qu. *féu*, spissamen] *The dregs, or settlings at the bottom. Vid. Faex.*

F ante I

Fi, *be thou, & sita, be ye. imper. ex fin.* Fi mihi obsequens, *Plaut. Cure. 1, 1, 87. Fite causà meà Lydi barbari, Ibid. 1, 2, 63.*

Fiber, ri, m. *A beast called a beaver. Some take it for a badger, or gray, Plin. 8, 49.*

† Fiber, a, um, adj. antiq. pro extremus, *Varr. de L. L. 4, 13.*

Fibra, ae. f. [ab adj. fiber, bra. i. e. extremus] (1) *The border, or brim of a river, or any other thing. (2) Small sprouts, or strings like hairs hanging at the roots of herbs. (3) The inwards, or entrails. (1) Varr. de L. L. 4, 13. (2) Fibras radicum evellere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6. (3) Fibræ ovium, Pers. 2, 26. Fibras latentes, Luc. 6, 525. Fibras effodere, Sen. Herc. Oct. 947.*

Fibratus, a, um, adj. *Having small strings like hair, or thread hanging at it, as onions have. Radix fibrata, Plin. 25, 21. Sed Hard. leg. Fimbriata.*

Fibrinus, a, um, adj. *Of a beaver, or castor. Pellis fibrina, Plin. 17, 47.*

Fibula, ae. f. [quod fibras, i. e. extremitates vestium, constringat. Aliq. ponitur pro circulo aeneo, quo adolescentulorum virilia solebant coarctari conservandae vocis gratià] (1) *A clasp, or buckle. (2) A button. (3) In building a brace to fasten beams, a hook to hold square stones together. (4) A hasp, a little hook, or ring of brass. (5) A surgeon's instrument, wherewith a wound is stretched and drawn together. (6) || The lesser bone of the leg, the calf of the leg. (7) || The nut of a cross-bow. (1) Subnectit fibula vestem, Virg. Aen. 4, 139. Pharetram tereti subnectit fibula gemmâ, Ibid. 5, 313. (2) Nullius fibula durat vocem vendentis Praetoribus, Juven. 6, 379. (3) Tignabinis utrinque fibulis distinguebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. (4) Col. 6, 5. (5) Cels. 7, 25. (6) Jun. (7) Jun.*

|| Fibularis, is, m. *A lace maker, Jun. sec. analogiam.*

Fibulatio, ònis, f. verb. *A bracing and fastening together. Tignorum fibulationes, Vitruv. 10, 3.*

|| Fibulātor, òris, m. *He that buttoneth, Dig.*

|| Fibulātōrius, a, um, adj. *Made with clasps, or buttons. Treb. Poll.*

Fibula, ãre, act. *To button, or fasten together, Col. 2, 6.*

Ficaria, ae. f. *A fig-tree, a place where fig-trees grow, Pallad. 4, 10.*

Ficarius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to figs, an eater of figs.*

Ficariae crates, *Cato, 48. Ficarii culices, Plin. 11, 41.*

Ficedula, ae. f. [à fici edendis dict. avis, sed ficedula, *Mart. 13, 5.*] (1) *A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes, a fig-pecker, or beccafico. (2) A street of Rome so called. (1) Jure natantes mergere ficedulas didicit, Juven. 14, 9. (2) Ad hunc vicum respicit Plaut. in voc. seq. ex Lamb. & Graev. Lat. Atricapilla.*

Ficedulensis, e, adj. (1) *A provider, or dresser of those birds. (2) Also that liveth in that street. (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.*

Ficetum, i. n. (1) *A place where fig-trees grow. (2) Also the place where the piles grow. (1) In locis frigidis*

ficeta fieri non possunt, *Varr. de L. L. 1, 41, 1. (2) Vendidit hortos, nil nisi ficetum nunc Labienus habet, Mart. 12, 33. jocus captans ex ambiguo.*

† Ficitas, atis, f. ut olivitas. *The year's increase of figs, Naev. ap. Non. 2, 317.*

† Ficitor. *A gatherer of figs, Naev.*

Ficosus, a, um, adj. *Imus, sup. Full of fores, scabs, or the piles. Ficola est uxor, ficosus & ipse maritus, Mart. 7, 10. Ficosissimus leg. in Priapeis carm. 50.*

Ficile, adv. *Dissemblingly, feignedly, falsely. X = Non fidè & fallaciter, sed verè & sapienter, Cic. pro Dom. 29.*

Ficile, is, n. *A vessel, or thing made of earth. Auro Thufcum fidile mutat, Pers. 2, 60.*

Ficilis, e, adj. *Earthen, or made of earth. Summanus tum erat fidelis, Cic. de Div. 1, 10. Fictilibus vasis esse contentus, V. Max. 4, 4. Fictilia decorum simulacra, Plin. 34, 16.*

Fictio, ònis, f. verb. [à fingi] *A fiction, a lie, a cog, a device, a feigning, or counterfeiting, Quint. 5, 10. & 8, 6.*

Fictitius, a, um, adj. *Counterfeited, feigned, fictitious. Fictitium non potest videri, Plin. 23, 26. = Fictus, commentitius, Cic.*

Fictor, òris, m. verb. *A potter, one that worketh in clay, a feigner, or counterfeiter. (2) A maker, or deviser. (3) A confessor. (1) Deos eà facie novimus, quâ pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. (2) Legum atque jurium fictor, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 86. (3) Fictores dicti à fingendis libis, Varr. de L. L. 6, 3.*

|| Fictosus, vel fictiosus, a, um, adj. *Full of lying, R. ex Apul.*

Fictrix, icis, f. verb. *A she potter, feigner, maker, or deviser. Materiae fictrix & moderatrix divina providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.*

|| Fictura, ae. f. *A feigning, Gell. 10, 5. Conf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 86.*

Fictus, a, um, part. & adj. [à fingi] (1) *Formed, fashioned. (2) Feigned, counterfeited, graven, wrought, or trimmed up. (3) Adj. False, counterfeit. (1) Homulus ex argilla & luto fictus, Cic. in Pison. 25. (2) Neque fictum, neque pictum, neque scriptum in poematis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 22. (3) = Si falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24. Ficta majestas, Sen. Hipp. 915.*

|| Ficulnea, ae. f. *ficil. arbor. The Fig-tree, Vulg. interpr. † Ficus.*

Ficulneum, i. n. ut ficetum. *A place where fig-trees grow, Litt. ex Plin.*

Ficulneus, & ficulinus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of a fig-tree. (2) Also sorry, good for nothing. (1) Ficulnea ligna, Varr. de R. R. 16, sine. Arbor ficulnea, Col. 5, 11. Ficulnea cacumina, Pallad. c. 10. Ficulnei caules, Plin. 15, 34. (2) Ficulneum praesidium, Prov.*

Ficulus, i. dim. *A little fig, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.*

Ficus, i. f. plerumque, si unquam aliter; item ficus, us, f. (1) *A fig. (2) A fig-tree. (3) Also ficus, i. a disease called the piles in the fundament, because like a fig. (4) Also, Meton. one troubled with this disemper. (1) Siccae fici stomachum laedunt, Plin. 23, 63. matura, Id. ib. serotinae, Id. 17, 43. integrae, Cato, 99. Fici, quas edimus, Varr. pinguisimae, Col. R. R. 1, 41. Piper cum ficu contusum, Cels. 4, 3. pinguisimae fici unciae tres, Id. 4, 4. (2) Ficus arbor ipsa riguis alitur, pomum vero ejus marcescit, Plin. 17, 39. (3) Ficos non habet unus ager, Mart. 7, 70. (4) Qui modo ficus eras, nunc caprificus eris, Mart. 4, 22. In tertia notione volunt grammaticorum filii esse masc. generis, adducti, ut videtur, epigrammate Mart. 1, 66.*

Cum dixi, ficus, rides quasi barbara verba,

Et dici, ficos, Caeciliane, jubet.

Dicemus ficus, quas scimus in arbore nasci;

Dicemus ficos, Caeciliane, tuos.

(Neque enim alibi apud bonae notae auctorem cum adj. vel masc. vel feminino junctum reperiri putò) sed de lectione parum constat, ut neque de interpretatione, vid. Vallam, 1, 4. Non enim reprehenditur Poëta de genere, sed de declinatione; idèoque *ficus tuas* reponi debere aliqui censent; quod sane, quidem existimaverim, quoniam constat *marisca* esse adjectivum, cujus etiam m. mariscus & n. mariscum leguntur. Sic intellecto substantivo *fuvenalis*, Caeduntur tumidae, medico ridente, mariscae, *sc. fici, Sat. 2, 13. & Cato. Ficos mariscas loco cretoso serito, expresse dixit, c. 8. quin & Seneca, Ficos non esset nisi mariscas, Suafor. 12. Et profecto non est Latini moris, mutatà figuratè vocis signif. mutare genus; praesertim in illis, quae ducuntur à similitudine: Lupus sive bestia, sive piscis, sive frenum; lingua sive membrum, sive promontorium, sive herba significatur, non mutat genus, quod & in plurimis aliis observare licet. Esto tamen scripsisse Martialem tuos, non necesse habemus referre ad *ficos*, sed potius ad filios, famulos, &c. quomodo alibi non semel *ficus* pro *ficosus* posuit, vid. n. 4.*

Fidè, adv. *Faithfully, simè, sup. Quae fidelissimè & aman-*

tissimè proponuntur, *Cic. Fam. 2, 16.*

† Fideliāgus, i. m. *A traitor, a betrayer, or he that useth treachery, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

|| Fideicommissarius, i. m. *A feeoffee in trust, one put into trust to dispose and order a thing, Ap. JCC.*

|| Fideicommissio, ònis, f. *A feoffment of trust, Dig. || Fideicommissor*

F I D

|| Fideicommissor, i. m. verb. *He that committeth a thing to be disposed of by another, Cod.*

|| Fideicommissum, i. n. *A feoffment of trust, when a thing by will is put into one's hand upon his honesty, to dispose of to some certain use, Ulp. Fide commissa, i. e. fidei, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 95.*

|| Fideicommissus, a, um. *Committed to one to be disposed to a certain use, Ulp. † Fidei commissus, Vel.*

Fideicommitto, ēre. unde pass. fideicommittor. *To infeoff, or put into one's trust, Dig. † Mando fidei, Ter.*

|| Fidejūbeo, ēre, ssi, sum. i. e. jubeo seu suadeo aliquid fide meā, fide mea pro alio obligatā jubeo, *To be surety, or undertake for, Ulp.*

|| Fidejussio, ōnis. f. verb. *Suretiship, Dig.*

Fidejussor, ōris. m. verb. *A surety for another, especially in a matter of money, Ulp. † Sponsor, Cic.*

Fidejussorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to suretiship, Dig.*

† Fidelē. adv. *pro fideliter, Prud. in Rom. 426.*

Fidelia, ae. f. [quod fideliter servet recondita] *An earthen vessel serving to divers uses; a crack of earth, a stone jug; also a carpenter's line chalked to mark the even proportions of things; a vessel, or pot, wherein they put lime, or mortar. Multa fidelia putet in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 73. Tumet alba fidelia vino, Id. 5, 183. Fictilis fidelia, Col. 12, 38. Duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, Curius in Ep. ad Cic. 7, 29.*

Fidelis, e. adj. [a fido] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Faithful, loyal, trusty, sure.* (2) *Just and reasonable.* (3) *Sure, fast.* (1) Illi fuisti, quam mihi, fidelior, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 58. Fidele conjugium, Sen. Agam. 245. (2) Desideriis ista fide libus quaerit patria Caesarem, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15. (3) Rimis explendis fidelior pice, Plin. 16, 64. Fideiores focii, Cic. Att. 5, 18. Conjux fidelissima, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3. Fidelissima custodia, Plin. Paneg. 49, 3.

Fidelitas, atis. f. *Faithfulness, loyalty, trustiness, fidelity. Perutilis ejus & opera & fidelitas, Cic. Att. 9, 17.*

Fideliter. adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. *Faithfully. = Constant & fideliter, Liv. 33, 35. Fidelissimē, Plin. Pan. 56.*

Fidens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Trusting.* (2) Adj. *Bold, hardy, having a good confidence.* (1) Ubi fidem fraudaveris, Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 15. (2) = Qui fortis est, idem & fidens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7. § Animi fidens, Virg. Aen. 2, 61. Animus prudentia consilioque fidens, Cic. Offic. 1, 23. Fidens dictis, V. Flacc. 8, 112. Fidentius nihil hac severitate, V. Max. 6, 4, 5. Paulo fidentior intra limen, Apul. Met. 5, p. 143. Fidentissimus impetus, Amm. 27, 24.

Fidenter. adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. *Boldly, courageously, confidently.* § Timidē signifet evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, Cic. de Div. 2, 31. Vellem fidentius respondisses, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Dimicantes fidentissimē, Amm. 19, 8.

Fidentia, ae. f. *Boldness, confidence, trust, assurance.* Audacia non contrarium est fidentiae, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54. Fidentia, id est, firma animi consilio, Id. Tusc. 4, 37.

FIDES, ei. f. [quia sit quod dictum est, Cic. vel a Gr. πίστις, unde πίστις] (1) *Faith, truth, honesty.* (2) *Trust, credit.* (3) *Safeguard, warrant, assurance.* (4) *Authority.* (5) *Defence, protection.* (6) *Faithfulness, conscience.* (7) *Friendship, a solemn league, or contract, good, or bad.* (8) *A goddess of that name.* (9) *Public credit among merchants.* (10) *Word, or promise.* (11) *Safe keeping, or custody.* (12) *Justice, uprightness.* (13) Ecclesiastical writers use it for religion, the creed. (1) Fundamentum justitiae & fides, Cic. Offic. 1, 7. (2) Perfidiosum & nefarium est fidem frangere, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 6. (3) Do fidem ita futurum, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 30. (4) Tabularum fides, Cic. pro Arch. 5. (5) Illa nunc fidem vestram implorat, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 43. (6) Vir haud magnā cum re, sed plenus fidei, Cic. de Sen. 1, ex poetā. (7) Accipe dāque fidem, Virg. Aen. 8, 150. Quae scelere pacta est, scelere rumpitur fides, Sen. Med. 55. (8) Fidei censebam maximam multo fidem esse, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 1. Colitur Pax atque Fides, Juv. 1, 115. (9) Scimus Romae, solutione impedita, fidem concidisse, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 7. (10) Fidem ei publicam, jussu senatus, dedi, Cic. Catil. 3, 4. (11) Tuae fidei concedidi aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 8. (12) Mira visa est fides imperatoris, Flor. 1, 12. (13) Hos usus ab illis pete. || Fides affecta, Tac. Hist. 3, 65, 2. concussa, Lucr. 1, 182. a crackt credit. Fidem liberare, to make good his word, Cic. pro Flacc. 20. fallere, to break it, Id. pro Rosc. Com. 6. Fidem habere, to give credit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 59. adhibere, to be faithful, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2. Bonā fide, without fraud, or covin, Flor. 2, 1. Item pass. Debet habere fidem nostra praedictio, Dol. ex Cic.

Fides, is. ēs fidis, is. f. (1) *A string of an instrument.* (2) *Also a fiddle, lute, or any stringed instrument.* (3) *Also a constellation.* (1) Festus. (2) Discebant fidibus antiqui, Cic. de Sen. 8. Fides canorae, V. Max. 8, 8, ext. 2. Fidibus tractandis operam dare, Id. 8, 7, ext. 8. (3) Fidis incipit occidere, Col. 11, 2. § Vix leg. in fing. ap. oratores.

Fidicen, inis. m. qui fidibus canit. *A harper, lutanist, a minstrel, he that playeth on a stringed instrument.* Romanae fidicen lyrae, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 23. Socram fidibus docuit nobilissimus fidicen, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

V O L. II.

F I G

Fidicina, ae. f. *A woman that playeth on the harp, lute, &c. De fidicina isthac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4.*

Fidicinius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to playing on instruments. Ludus fidicinius, a musick school, Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.*

Fidicula, ae. f. dim. [a fides, is.] (1) *A little lute, a guitar, a fiddle.* (2) *Also a company of stars resembling an harp.* (1) Fidiculae sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8. Fidiculas laxavit, V. Max. 3, 3, ext. 5. (2) Fidicula vespere occidit, Col. 11, 2.

Fidiculae, arum. pl. f. Tormenti genus ex funibus, quibus fontes, velut fidibus distenduntur, little cords wherewith they stretched people upon the rack, to make them confess, Suet. Cal. 33.

† Fidius, pro filius, antiq. unde medius julius, q. d. ita me Jovis filius juvet.

FIDIO, ēre, filus sum. *To trust to, or in, to put trust, or confidence in a thing. Fidere ingenio suo, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 12. victoriā, C. Nep. 12, 1, 2. cursu, Ov. Met. 7, 545. Non secundis rebus nimium fidendum, Sen.*

Fiducia, ae. f. (1) *Self-consciousness, courage, confidence, in a good sense.* (2) *Boldness, assuming, in a bad sense.* (3) *Trust.* (4) *Dependence.* (1) § Audacia creditur a multis fiducia, Juv. 13, 110. Fiduciam ei conscientia dedit, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1. (2) Vid. Serv. in Aen. 2. Quā fiduciā facere audeam? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 7. (3) Fiduciam accipere, Cic. Tep. 10. (4) Falsa est fiducia formae, Prop. 3, 24, 1.

|| Fiducialiter. adv. *Confidently, assuredly, Aug. † Fidenter, Cic.*

Fiduciarius, a, um. adj. *That taketh, or is taken upon trust; so as to be repored again, Liv. 32, 38. Caes. B. C. 2, 17. Fiduciarium regnum restituit, Curt. 5, 9, 8.*

Fiduciarius, i. m. *A feoffee in trust, Ap. JCC.*

Fiduciatu, a, um. part. *Put in trust with any thing, Ap. JCC.*

|| Fiducio, āre, act. *To make a condition of trust, Ap. JCC.*

|| Fiducior, āri, atus. pass. *To be put in condition of trust, Ap. eosd.*

Fidus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Faithful, true-hearted, trusty.* (2) *Safe, secure.* (1) § Intellexit quos fidos amicos habuisset, quosque infidos, Cic. de Am. 15. Ut eos sibi fidores redderet, Juv. 16, 5, 2. Fidissimum tyranno suspectum reddidit, V. Max. 3, 3, ext. 2. (2) Fidissima custodia principis ipsius innocentia, Plin. Pan. 49. Fida praesidia, Sen. Agam. 917. Fida pax, V. Max. 7, 2, 6. § Fidelis fit, fidus nascitur, Front. Fidum amicum, famulum fidelem dicit, Caper. Fidus in maximis, fidelis in minoribus negotiis, Don. sed aliq. fallunt.

† Fidus, ēris. n. *pro foedus, Enn.*

† Fidustus, a, um. [a fidus, ut a vetus, vetustus] *Very faithful. Fidusta a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant, Fest.*

|| Fiere, pro fieri, Gell. 19, 7.

Figens, tis. part. *Fixing, wounding.* Spectavere plerique cum ex industria quarundam ferarum capita figentem, ut duobus ictibus quasi cornua effingeret, Suet. Dom. 19. Conf. Sil. 11, 333.

Figlina, ae. f. per sync. pro figulina, sc. ars vel officina, est n. proprie adj. (1) *The potter's craft.* (2) *Also the potter's workhouse.* (1) Figlinas Coroeus Atheniensis invenit, Plin. 7, 57. (2) Figlinas exercere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

|| Figlinarius. m. *A potter, Dig.*

Figlinum, i. n. sc. opus. *A vessel made of earth. Donec percoquatur figlinum, Plin. 34, 26.*

Figlinus, a, um. *Belonging to a potter. Creta figlina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. Opus figlinum, Plin. 28, 4. vid. & Vitruv. 5, 10.*

|| Figmentum, i. n. [a fingo] (1) *The work, or workmanship.* (2) *A forgery, a lye, a device, a crotchet.* (1) Caprae figmentum juxta simulacrum Vejovis stare dixit, Gall. 5, 12. (2) Litt. fortasse a Stephano, qui sic laudat, Cic. Sine figmentis, lucōque puerili, de Orat. 2, 45. ubi pigmentis ad loci genium accommodatissimē tam in antiquis edd. quam in accuratissima Gruteriana invenitur. Tritum quidem est posterioris aevi scriptoribus: Ut ut fuerit, commentum, tutius dixeris.

FIGO, ēre, xi, xum. act. [a Gr. φημι; φημι] (1) *To stick, to fix, to fasten, to thrust in.* (2) *To shoot, to hit, or wound.* (3) *To set up publicly.* (1) § Verubus figunt viscera, Virg. Aen. 1, 216. Figere palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4. plantas humo, Virg. Geor. 4, 115. vultus in imaginae Divae, Ov. Fast. 4, 317. in humo lumen, Id. Trist. 4, 2, 29. || Clavo trabali figere beneficium, Cic. Verr. 5, 21. (2) Figere cervos, Virg. Ecl. 2, 29. Cuspide fixit apros, Ov. A. Am. 2, 190. Celato figit sua pectora ferro, Id. Fast. 2, 831. Met. Adversarios figere, Cic. Orat. 26. (3) Tabulae figuntur, dantur immunitates, Cic. Philipp. 2, 36.

Figor, gi. pass. *To be fixed, &c. Deorum tela in impiorum mentibus figuntur, Cic. de Arusp. Resp. 18.*

Figularis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a potter. Figularis creta, Col. 8, 2. || Versutior es quam rota figularis, Prop. you are as crafty as a fox, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 35.*

Figulina, ae. f. id. qu. figlina, Plin. 36, 64.

|| Figulo, are. *To make, or fashion as potters do, Ter.*

† Fingo.

2 D

|| Figulor,

Figulor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be formed of earth*, Aug. + Figor.
Figulus, i. m. [à figo] *A potter, or worker of things in clay*. Figulus primus invenit ex argilla fingere similitudines, *Plin.* 35, 43.

Figura, ae. f. [à figo] (1) *Figure, shape, or fashion*. (2) *An image, portraiture, draught, likeness*. (3) *A scoff, or taunt, slyly expressed*. (4) *A figurative expression*. (1) = Hominum figura vincit omnium animantium formam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 18. = Esse pari filo, similique adfecta figura, *Lucr.* 2, 341. (2) Signatur cera figuris, *Ov. Met.* 15, 169. (3) Suet. *Vesp.* 13. (4) Figura apud grammaticos est conformatio quaedam orationis, &c. *Quint.* 9, 1. = Species, similitudo, *Cic.*

Figurandus, a, um. part. *To be fashioned, or framed*. Huic ad caecos figurandos coaguli vis, *Plin.* 16, 72.

Figuratè. adv. *Figuratively*, *Ascon. Ped.* in prooem. *Aët. Verr. an quis alius antiq. nescio; condonand. tamen Gram. & Rhetoribus*. Compar. Figuratus, *Sidon. Ep.* 5, 8. sup. Figuratissimè, *Mart. Capell.*

Figuratio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A fashioning, resembling, or shaping*. (2) *An imagining*. (1) Ut in unoquoque poscit figuratio, *Plin.* 11, 88. Depicta figuratio, *Vitr.* 9, 4. (2) *Quint. Decl.* 6.

Figurativus, a, um. adj. *Figurative, expressed by a figure*, *Ap. Gram. & Rhetores*.

Figuratus, a, um. part. (1) *Fashioned, formed, coined*. (2) *Figurative*. (1) Bonum terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. Signum in modum liburnae figuratum, *Tac. Germ.* 9, 2. (2) Figurata verba, *Quint.* 1, 8. ¶ Figurata controversia, a reflecting upon one, *Id.* 9, 2.

Figuro, āre. act. (1) *To make, form, or fashion*. (2) *To imagine, or conceive*. (3) *To set off with figures*. (4) *Met. To form, fashion, or frame*. (1) Formare, figurare, colorare, animare non possunt atomi, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 39. (2) Figurare potestis, qui tunc animus mihi fuerit, *Quint.* (3) *Quint.* 9, 1. (4) Figurare os pueri, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 126. i. e. vocem fingere, *vid. & Lucr.* 4, 550. Urli lambendo foetus figurant, *Plin.* 8, 54.

Figuror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be fashioned, &c.* In eandem lapidis naturam figurantur, *Plin.* 36, 45. Figuratur statu vitrum, *Id.* 36, 65.

Filicilla, ae. f. quae fila scindit vel caedit, *A spinster*, *Col. ap. Litt. sed non invenio*.

Filago, inae. f. *A kind of cotton weed, bloody-flux weed, or catweed*, *Gerard.*

Filamenta, n. pl. *Little threads, or rags appearing in urine*, *Medicis condonandum*.

Filarium, ii. n. *A bottom of thread*, *Col. ap. Litt. sed non invenio*.

Filatum. adv. *Thread by thread*. Filatum dum distrahitur, deperditur omnis, *Lucr.* 2, 830.

Filia, ae. f. *A daughter*. Filiae conditionem quaerere, to *hook out for a husband for her*, *Liv.* Despondere alicui filiam, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. collocare nuptui, *Col.* 4, 3. nuptum, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 18. Filiis pro filiabus, *Plant. Poen.* 5, 3, 9. & *Atch.* 4, 1, 61.

Filialis. e. adj. *Filial, child like*, *Eccl.* 4. Quod filium decet, agere, Filialis amor *Latine dicitur pietas*.

Filaster, āri. m. *A son-in-law by a former wife, or husband*, *Vall.* unde non dicit.

Filastira, ae. f. *A daughter-in-law by another man, or woman*, *R. ex Liv. sed nequeo invenire*.

Filicatus, a, um. *Indented about like fern, notched, scalloped*. Filicatae paterae, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3. lances, *Id. Att.* 6, 1.

Filicetum, i. n. *Ferny ground*, *Col.* 2, 2.

Filiceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to fern*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Filicetum, i. n. [à filix, ut à falix, salicetum] *A fern field*, *Col.* 2, 2.

Filicula, ae. f. *Fern of trees, wall fern, the herb polypody*. = Filiculam nostri polypodium vocant, *Plin.* 26, 37. *vid. & Caton. R. R. c.* 158.

Filiola, ae. f. dim. [à filia] *A little daughter*. Paulus filiolum animadvertit trifliculam, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 46. ¶ Oculari scientiam tanquam filiolum, to *love it dearly*, *Id. pro Mur.* 10.

Filiolus, i. m. dim. [à filius] *A little, or young son*. Filiolo me auctum scito, salvā Terentiā, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. Tibi filiulus nascitur, *Juv.* 9, 84.

Filipendula, ae. dict. quod qu. filis dependent folia. *Dropwort*, *Offic.*

Filius, ii. m. [à φίλος, amor] (1) *A son, a child*. (2) *The young of any creature*. (1) Acerbum est parentum scelera filiorum poenis lui, *Cic. ad Brut.* 12. Filius familiās, *Cic. pro Coel.* 15. ¶ Terrae filius, an obscure, mean fellow, *Lact.* 1, 11. Fortunae filius, *A favourite of fortune*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 49. (2) Ejusmodi admittarius nepotibus magis, quam filiis utilior, *Col.* 6, 37. Justus filius, a son begotten in wedlock, *Jurisc.*

Filix, icis. f. [à filum, qu. filatum incisa] (1) *Fern brake*.

(2) *A small fibre from a root*. (3) * Catachres. *Thick hair*. (1) Filicis extirpatio, *Col.* 2, 11. Urenda filix, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37. Filicum manipuli, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 297. (2) ¶ Ex una radice plures exeunt filices, *Plin.* 27, 55. (3) *Perf.* 4, 41.

FILUM, i. n. [dict. qu. pilus, quod ex pilis animalium fit, *Fung.* Filum quod minimum est hilum, id enim minimum est in vestimento, *Varr.*] (1) *A thread, yarn*. (2) *A line, or streak*. (3) *The string of an instrument*. (4) *A lineament, or feature*. (5) *Met. The proportion, or draught of a thing*. (6) *The style, and manner of speech*. (1) Tenuia fila aranei, *Lucr.* 3, 384. Tenui filo suspensa salus, *V. Max.* 6, 4, 1. (2) Sumpto atramento futorio filum duxit, *Varr.* Hinc Angl. a file for papers, a file of soldiers. (3) Vates fila sonantia movit, *Ov. Met.* 10, 89. (4) Satis scitum filum mulieris, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4, 15. (5) *Lucr.* 3, 341. (6) Tenui ducta poemata filo, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 225. Gracili connectere carmina filo, *Col.* 10, 225.

Fimarium, ii. n. *A dunghil, or mixen*, *Col. ap. Litt.* sed frustra fui quaerendo.

Fimbria, ae. f. [à fibrum, quod ant. dicebant extremum, *Varr.*] (1) *Any extremity, or end of any thing, the border, or welt of a garment, the list of cloth*. (2) *A fringe*. (1) Fimbriae sunt omnis extremitas, *Non. Mar.* Madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, *Cic. in Pison.* 11. *vid.* locum *Varr.* modò adductum. (2) Mappa laticlavica fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendens, *Petron. c.* 32.

Fimbriale, lis. n. *A fringe*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Fimbriatus, a, um. *Escalloped, fringed, hemmed, jagged, welled*. Urtica fimbriatis foliis, *Plin.* 21, 55. Latus clavus ad manum fimbriatus, *Suet. Caes.* 45. ubi *vid. Casaub.*

Fimētum, i. n. *A dunghil, a mixen, a lay-stall, or lay-soil*, *Plin.* 17, 8.

Fimōsus, a, um. adj. *Filthy, or full of dung, dungy, mucky*, *Dig.* ¶ Fimo plenus.

Fimum, i. n. *Dung*, *Plin.* 28, 57.

Fimus, i. m. [à fīo oleo, ut à suffio suffimen] *Dung, or ordure of men, birds, cattle, &c. compost*. Fimum reddere, *Plin.* 8, 16. M. Varro principatum dat turdorum fimo, *Id.* 17, 6. Ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 80.

Finalis, le. adj. *Of the end, final*, *JCC. & Philos.* relinquendum. ¶ Ultimus, postremus.

Finaliter. adv. *To conclude, finally, in fine*, *Dig.* ¶ Denique, novissimè.

Findendus, a, um. part. *To be cleft, or split*, *Cels.* 7, 26.

Findens, tis. part. *Cleaving, dividing, Ganges, findens ripas, multas arbores cum magna soli parte exorbitet*, *Curt.* 8, 28.

FINDO, ēre, fidi, fissum. act. [fortasse à σίζω, σκιδω, unde etiam scindo] (1) *To cleave, to rive, to slit, to chap*. (2) *To divide*. (1) Falce peracutissimā findere, *Col.* 1, 3. Findere in geminas trabes, *Sen. Hipp.* 1224. ¶ Mare findere carinā, to *fail*, *Prop.* 3, 9, 35. freta classe, *Id.* 3, 42. Aëra findere, to *fly*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 666. aratro coelum, to *plow it*. (2) Partes se via findit in ambas, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 540.

Findor, i, fissus. pass. *To be cloven, divided, &c.* Fulgetris finditur nubes, *Plin.* 2, 43.

Fingendus, a, um. part. *To be formed, or fashioned*. Cerrisque fingendis oblectabatur, *Just.* 36, 4.

Fingens, tis. part. *Forming, or pretending*. Fingens regna patere, *Lucan.* 8, 564.

FINGO, ēre, xi, ictum. act. cujus etym. incert. (1) *To make, to fashion, or mould*. (2) *To make, frame, or build*. (3) *To imagine, to suppose, to devise, invent, or contrive*. (4) *To feign, to counterfeit*. (5) *To suit, adapt, or accommodate*. (1) ¶ Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi, à Lyfippo fingi volebat, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) = Vis quae finxit, & fabricata est hominem, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 27. = Volucres videmus fingere atque construere nidos, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 6. (3) Quid te aut fieri, aut fingi dementius potest? *Cic. pro Dom.* 29. (4) Tristi mente fingere jocum, *Tib.* 3, 7, 2. Junius Brutus stultitiam finxit, *Plin. de Vinis illustr.* 10. (5) Instituti hominum commode fingere orationem, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. = Ad arbitria hominum se fingere & accommodare, *Id. Orat.* 8.

Fingor, i. pass. *To be fashioned, imagined, &c.* Quid magis sollicitum dici aut fingi potest? *Cic. pro Mil.* 2.

Finiendus, a, um. *To be finished, &c.* Voto finiendum volumen sit, *Paterc.* 2, ult. Finiendae seditionis gratiā, *V. Max.* 2, 2, 9. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 40.

Finiens, tis. m. sc. circulus, *Astron.* The horizon. Orbes qui à Graecis ἐπιζωγες nominantur, à nobis finientes rectissime nominari possunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 44.

Finio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To finish, or end, to accomplish*. (2) *To determine, appoint, prescribe, assign, or limit*. (3) *To define*. (4) *To quench, to satisfy*. (5) *Absol. To die, sc. vitam vel se suppresso*. (1) ¶ Opus finiam, quod cepi, *Cic.* (2) Sepulcris novis finivit modum *Demetrius, Cic. de Legg.* 2, 26. (3) Si finias equum, genus est animal, *Quint.* (4) Sitim finit copia lymphae, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 146. (5) Tiberius finivit

finivit aetatis anno septuagesimo octavo, *Tac. 6, 50, ult.* Vitam finire laqueo, *Sen. Hipp. 259.* suspendio, *Suet. Aug. 65.* to be hanged. Non finivit tantum se ipse, sed sepelivit, *Sen. praef. 1. 4. Controv.* Finitur epistola verbo, *Ov. Trist. 5, 13, 33.*

Finior, īri. pass. (1) *To be ended, determined, defined, &c.* (2) *To be extinct, to die.* (1) *Vid. Finio.* (2) Atrocius aliquanto Euripides finitus est, *V. Max. 9, 12.*

FINIS, is. m. vel f. [à fio, cum sit id cuius gratiā aliquid fit, *Jul. Scal.* (1) *The intent, or purpose of a thing done.* (2) *The end, the conclusion.* (3) *A bound, border, or limit.* (4) *A definition of a thing.* (5) *A country, or territory.* (6) *Death.* (1) Illud cuius causa aliquid facimus, finem appellabimus, *Cic. de Invent. 1, 5.* (2) = Quis modus exilio? quis finis fugae? *Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 67.* Quae finis funestae familiae? *Cic. de Legg. 2, 22.* (3) = Sibi certos fines terminosque constituere, *Cic. pro Quint. 10.* = Finem & modum transeunt appetitus, *Id. Off. 1, 29.* (4) Hic frequentissimus finis Rhetoricen esse vim persuadendi, *Quint.* (5) Apud finem Ligurum id temporis erat, *Tac. Ann. 16, 15, 1.* In hac notione frequentius leg. in plurali. (6) Imminentem damnationem voluntario fine praevertit, *Tac. Ann. 4, 19, 4.* § Ad eum finem, pro utque eo, *Nep. Epam. 2.* Usque ad eum finem, *Cic. N. D. 1.*

Finītē. adv. *Determinately, with certain measure and bounds.* = Ergo avarus erit, sed finitē; & adulter, verum habebit modum, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 9.*

Finitimus, a, um. (1) *Bordering upon.* (2) *Nearly related, or allied, like, close, or near to.* (1) = Finitimi ac vicini, *Cic. pro Sulla, 20.* Mari finitimus est aer, *Cic. N. D. 2, 39.* Finitimo implicati bello, *V. Max. 3, 1, ext. 1.* (2) Pertinacia perseverantiae finitima est, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.*

Finitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A definition, or bounding.* Conspicitur ex ea domo moenium tota finitio, *Viruv. 2, 8.* Si non in partes hemisphaerium dividatur, sed in alias quotlibet finitiones, *Hygin. Astron. 1, 6.* Propriis finibus confirmatur finitio, differentibus solvitur, *Quint. 5, 10.*

|| Finitivus, a, um. *Which defineth, limiteth, or conditioneth,* *Quint. ap. Litt.*

Finitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A surveyor of lands that setteth bounds.* (2) *That putteth an end to any thing.* (3) *Also the horizon which boundeth our sight.* (1) Ejus nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo, ei rei sum factus finitor, *Plaut. Poen. prol. 50.* (2) Stat. Theb. 8, 19: (3) Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 17.

Finiturus, a, um. part. *About to finish.* Finiturus eram. *Ov. A. Am. 1, 755.* Conf. *Liv. 28, 38. & 39, 17.*

Finitus, a, um. part. (1) *Finished, ended.* (2) *Bounded, confined.* (3) *Determined, fixed.* (1) Finita aetas, *Ov. Fast. 5, 65.* Ciceronis, vel fatiato Antonio, poenā finitā, *Paterc. 2, 64.* (2) Lingua dentibus finita, *Cic. N. D. 2, 59.* (3) Potestas finita cuique, *Lucr. 1, 77.*

|| Finitus, ūs. m. *The close, or ending of any thing,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Fio, fis, factus sum, fieri. n. [à φύω] (1) *To be made, to consist.* (2) *To be done.* (3) *To be esteemed.* (4) *To happen, to come to pass.* (5) *To wax, grow, or become.* (6) *To be bred.* (1) = Alter ex longis constat, alter è brevibus fit, *Cic. Orat. 57.* Fit via vi, *Virg. Aen. 2, 494.* (2) = Honorificentius à me fieri non potuit, quā fecerim, *Cic. Att. 12, 18.* (3) Quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, *Cic. de Am. 16.* (4) = Si nihil fieri potest, nihil accidere, nihil evenire, &c. *Cic. de Div. 2, 7.* (5) Fis anus, *Hor. Od. 4, 13, 2.* (6) Ibi maximi existimantur fieri hoedi, *Varr.* In Macedonia fiunt permagni lepores, *Plin.* ¶ Obviam fieri alicui, to meet him, *Cic.* Quid mihi, me, vel de me fiet? what will become of me? *Plaut. Fiat, be it so, content, Id. Most. 4, 3, 43.*

Fio, is, ire, unde in comp. suffio. à φύω, Aeol.

¶ Firmāmen, inis. n. *The ground, principal point, or foundation of a cause, or matter; the state of a question, an establishment.* Firmamina trunci, *Ov. Met. 10, 491.* Unicum lapsae domūs firmamen, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 1251.*

Firmamentum, i. n. (1) *A ground, or stay, the chief point of a business.* (2) *Also the firmament.* (1) = ¶ Sicut aliis in locis parum firmamenti & parum virium veritas habet, sic in hoc loco falsa invidia imbecilla esse debet, *Cic. pro Cluent. 2.* Firmamentum praecipuum exercitui suo adjecit mancipia, *V. Max. 7, 6, 1.* (2) *Ap. recent.*

Firmandus, a, um. *To be strengthened; &c.* Firmandus est animus ad dolorem ferendum, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 15.* Tenerae nimis mentes asperioribus firmandae studiis, *Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52.* Conf. *Liv. 23, 34.*

Firmans, tis. part. *Strengthening, confirming,* *Stat. Theb. 4, 582.*

|| Firmatio, f. *A strengthening, a confirming,* *Aug. 4.* Confirmatio.

Firmator, ōris. m. verb. *A confirmer, or establisher.* Firmator pacis, *Tac. Ann. 2, 46, 7, disciplinae, Plin. Ep. 10, 38.*

Firmaturus, a, um. part. *About to confirm, or strengthen.* Regalibus nuptiis regnum firmaturus, *Just. 1, 10.*

Firmatus, a, um. part. *Established, made strong, confirmed.* Opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, *Cic. de Div. 1, 1.* Firmata actas, ripe years, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 37.* Acies firmata subfidiis, *Liv. 4, 37.*

Firmē. adv. firmē, sup. *Affuredly, steadfastly.* = Firme, graviterque aliquid comprehendere, *Cic. de Fin. 1, ult.* Firmissime aliquid asseverare, *Id. Att. 10, 14.*

Firmitas, atis. f. (1) *Firmness, soundness.* (2) *Strength, steadiness, constancy.* (1) Postes cujusmodi! quantā firmitate facti, & quantā crassitudine! *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 134.* (2) = Firmitatem & constantiam, si modò fuit aliquando in nobis, eandem cognosces, quam reliquisti, *Cic. Fam. 9, 11.*

Firmiter. adv. *Firmly.* Nostri neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere potuerunt, *Caes. B. G. 4, 26.*

Firmitudo, inis. f. (1) *Firmness, strength.* (2) *Met. Constancy, resolution.* (1) Vocis firmitudo, *Ad Herenn. 3, 11.* (2) = Firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, *Cic. Fam. 5, 13.*

Firmo, āre. act. i. e. firmum facio. (1) *To strengthen.* (2) *To make steady.* (3) *To establish, to confirm.* (4) *To harden.* (5) *To bind, or make cossive.* (1) Urbem, antè naturā munitam, praesidiis firmare, *Paterc. 2, 26.* Conf. *Liv. 24, 21.* (2) Pinus vestigia firmat, *Virg. Aen. 3, 659.* (3) Firmat & auget etiam latronum opes justitia, *Cic. Off. 2, 11.* ¶ Fabulis fidem firmare, aut historiis demere, *Suet. de Cl. Rhet. init.* Vetustum jus ut firmaretur petentibus, *Tac.* (4) Corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 15.* (5) Solutam alvum firmare, *Plin. 14, 22.*

Firmor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be strengthened, &c.* Si vis & natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, *Cic. de Fato, 5.*

FIRMUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. firmus, sup. [ab εἰμυς, nexus, praep. digamma, quia quae connexa, ea firma] (1) *Firm, steady, constant, sure, strong, lusty, bold, hearty, able.* (2) *Hard, solid.* (3) *To be depended upon.* (4) *Nourishing, strengthening.* (1) Poplite nondum firmo constitit, *Ov. Met. 15, 223.* Nondum satis firmo corpore cū esset, *Cic. Fam. 11, 27.* Valetudo firmior, *Plin. 11, 74.* ¶ Firmi satis nihil video, *I see no cogent reason, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96.* (2) Panificia omnia firmissima sunt, *Cels.* (3) Illum discessisse Alexandriae rumor est non firmus, *Cic.* = Accusatorem firmum verūque esse oportet, *Id. Divin. in. Caecil. 9.* Copias non firmas habuit, quia inexercitatae erant, *Nep. Eum. 3.* (4) Cibus firmus, *Cels. 2, 18.*

|| Fiscalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to the exchequer, or the king's treasure,* *Ap. JCC.* Fiscales calumnias magna calumniantum poena repressit, *Suet. Dom. 9.*

Fiscella, ae. f. dim. [à fiscina] (1) *A little basket of twigs, or a frail; a wicker basket thro' which the whey runneth while the cheese is pressed.* (2) *The curd basket, or cheese vat.* (3) *An instrument with twigs and strings to muzzle cattle, that they may not eat the tender grass.* (1) *Col. 12, 18.* (2) *Tib. 2, 3, 19.* (3) Fiscellis capistrari boves oportet, *Plin. 18, 49.*

Fiscellum, i. n. *A little basket, &c.* *Col. 12, 38.*

Fiscina, ae. f. [à ferendo, *Varr. qu. feriscina, pot. à seq. fiscus*] *A bag to put money in, a frail, a pannier.* Facilis rubēa texatur fiscina virgā, *Virg. Geor. 1, 266.* Fiscina ficorum, *Cic. pro Flacc. 17.* || Also the font where children are baptized, *Eccles. Corr. pro piscina id. qd. lavacrum, κολυβήθρα, Joann. Evang. 5, 2.*

Fiscus, i. m. [à φάσκος, aluta, unde φάσκωλος, marsupium, pera, *Scal.*] *Lat. Pasceolus, i. e. faccus ex alutā, Non.* (1) *A great frail used in pressing and straining of olives, &c.* (2) *A great money bag.* (3) *Also the money itself, particularly a king's revenue, or exchequer.* (1) Intrita oliva novo fisco includitur, & prelo subjicitur, *Col. 12, 49.* ¶ Lineus fiscus, a sieve. (2) *Ascon.* (3) Non eadem severitate fiscum, quā aerarium, cohibes; immo tanto majore, quanto plus tibi licere de tuo, quā de publico credis, *Plin. Paneg. 36, 3.* ¶ Fisco ex suo aes alienum solvi jussit, *V. Max. 6, 2, 11.* ¶ Res fisci est, it is the emperor's, *Juv. 4, 55.*

|| Fissicillo, āre. act. [à findo, fissum] *To open the better to pry into them.* Extis fissiculandis, *Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 674.*

Fissilis, e. adj. (1) *That is,* (2) *or may be cleft, slit, or cloven.* (1) Ad focum si adesses, non fissile haberes caput, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 26.* (2) Cuneis & fissile robur scinditur, *Virg. Aen. 6, 181.*

Fissio, ōnis. f. verb. [à findo] *A cleaving, or chapping.* Fissio glebarum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 63.*

|| Fissipes, edis. c. g. *Cloven footed,* *Auson. Ep. 5, 1. & 7, 49.*

Fissum, i. n. (1) *A cleft, a chap, a disease about the fundament.* (2) *Also that skin which divideth the liver, and is used by soothsayers to divine what shall befall to themselves, or enemies.* (1) Si qua fissa in ano induruerunt, *Cels. 7, 30.* (2) Fissum familiare & vitale tractant, *Cic. Div. 2, 13.*

Fissura, ae. f. (1) *A cleft, slit, a rift, a chap.* (2) *The division between the fingers and toes.* (1) Fissuram cuneo redae pineae

pineae adigito, *Col.* 5, 10. (2) Quorum in digitis pedum fissura, divisa est, *Esc.* *Plin.* 10, 83.

Fissus, a, um. part. [*à fissor*] *Clavus, riven, divided, split, split, chinked.* Lignum fissum, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 413. paries tenuis rimā, *Ov. Met.* 4, 65. Lingua in duas partes fissā, *Ibid.* 4, 586. Fissā adactis cuneis quercus, *V. Max.* 9, 12, est. 9. Fissā vulnera, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 479.

Fissus, ūs. m. verb. *A clest, cut, or cleaving and cutting.* Quis invenit fissum jecoris? Quis cornicis cantum notavit? *Cic. N. D.* 3, 6.

Fistula, ae. f. [*ab isē, statuo, Poss.*] (1) An instrument to drive piles of wood in the ground, called a commander. (2) Also to beat stones in paving, a rammer. (1) *Caes. B. G.* 4, 17. (2) Pavimenta fistulis pavita, *Plin.* 36, 61.

Fistulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A driving of piles, or ramming down of stones,* *Vitruv.* 10, 3.

Fistulatus, a, um. part. *à seq.* That is rammed, or driven down, *Vitruv.* 7, 4.

Fistulico, āre. act. *To drive piles into the earth, to ram stones in paving,* *Cato*, 1, 18. & *Plin.* 36, 61.

Fistula, ae. f. cujus etym. incert. (1) A pipe to carry water. (2) A pipe, or flute made of reed, or other stuff, a flagellet. (3) Also the windpipe of the throat. (4) A needle, or bodkin to plait the hair withal. (5) A hollow cozing ulcer.

(1) Fistulas, quibus aqua suppeditabatur, praecidi imperant, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 11. (2) Dispar septenis fistula cannis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 682. Indocta fistula, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 129. b. e. pastoritia. Fistula cava sonat ritu Arcadico, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 384. Hinc Anglicè a whistle. (3) *Plin.* 9, 6. (4) Scal. (5) Per lumbos fistula putris erupit, *Nep. Attic.* c. ult. & De fistulis, & earum curatione, *vid. Cell.* 1, 5, & 7.

|| Fistularis, e. *Of, or pertaining to a pipe.* Fistulare medicamentum, *Veget.* 2, 13.

|| Fistulatum. adv. *In manner of a pipe, or squirt.* Fimo fistulatum exensio, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 104.

Fistularior, ōris. m. verb. *A piper, or player on a flute.* Fistulariorum domi relinquētis, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 6.

|| Fistulatori, a, um. *Fistulatoriae artes, of futing, or piping,* *Arnob. lib.* 2. || *Fistularis.*

Fistulosus, a, um. *Made hollow like a pipe.* *Vid. Suet. Ner.* 31. & ibi interpr.

Fistulo, āre. n. *To be hollow, like a sponge, or pipe.* Terra fistulosa, & pumicis vice fistulans, *Plin.* 18, 29. *Harduin. leg.* *Fistulosa.*

Fistulosus, a, um. adj. *Full of eyes, or holes, spongy.* Caeus fistulosus, *Col.* 7, 8. Terra fistulosa, *Plin.* 17, 3. Saxum fistulosum, *Vitruv.* 1, 5.

Fisus, a, um. part. [*à fido*] *Trusting, confiding, relying.* Fisus indicio moderationis, *V. Max.* 4, 1, 14.

Fit. imperf. *It cometh to pass.* || Cum pro populo fieret, when they were at sacrifice, *Cic. Att.* 1, 10.

Fixurus, a, um. part. [*à figo*] *About to pierce, or wound.* Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 504.

Fixus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) Fixed, or stuck up. (2) Fixed, or impressed. (3) Unmovable. (4) Adj. Firm, fast, steady, constant. (5) Permanent. (1) Fixum jaculo caput ferre, *V. Max.* 9, 9, 1. Fixis decorantur ovilia ramis, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 737. (2) Fixa pedum vestigia, *Lucr.* 3, 4. (3) In solidā fixus Olympus humo, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 442. (4) Phasias est telis fixa puella meis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 80. (5) = Stabile, fixum, & ratum decretum, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 9.

F ante L.

* Flabellifer, a, um. *That beareth a fan,* *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 22.

Flabellum, ī. n. dim. (1) A fan to blow wind. (2) Met. A stirrer up. (1) Cape hoc flabellum, & ventulum huic sic facito, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 47. (2) Flabellum seditionis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 23.

Flabilis, e. adj. (1) That may be blown, easily blown, airy. (2) Also spiritual. (1) *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 27. (2) *Prud. in Agon. Rom.* 346.

Flabrum, ī. n. [*à flando*] A blast, or puff of wind. Neque hic boreae flabra, neque arma timet, *Prop.* 2, 27, 12. & *Vix leg. in sing. observat Serv.*

Flacceo, ēre. ui. neut. [*à flaccus*] *To wither, to be feeble, or weak, to hang down, to flag, to decay, fade, or fail,* *Col.* 5, 12.

Flacceco, ēre. incept. *To flag, to grow faint, and lank.* Flacceffit oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 24.

Flaccidus, a, um. *Withered, feeble, weak, hanging, lolling, or flagging.* Herba folio maximo flaccidoque, *Plin.* 15, 39. Aures flaccidae, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

FLACCUS, a, um. adj. *Flapeared, flagging and hanging down.* Aures flaccae, *Cato, R. R.* 2, 9.

Flagella, ae. f. A little whip, *Litt. ex Col.* sed q.

Flagellarius, ī. m. A beadle, a flogger of beggars, *Litt. ex Aust. ad Herem.*

Flagellator, ōris. m. verb. A threshers. Flagellator annonae, an ingrosser of corn to make it dearer.

Flagellatus, a, um. part. *Scourged, beaten.* Radiorum multiformi jactu flagellatus aer, *Plin.* 2, 45.

Flagello, āre. act. (1) To whip, to scourge, to jerk, or lash. (2) To thresh. (3) Also to keep close locked up. (1) *Plin.* 8, 19. (2) Flagellare messes perticis, *Plin.* 18, 72. (3) Laxas arca flagellat opes, *Mart.* 2, 30. || Flagellare annonam, to raise the price of provisions, as forestallers of markets do, *Plin.* 33, 37.

Flagellor, āri. ātus. pass. To be beaten, &c. *Plin.* 8, 19.

Flagellum, ī. dim. [*à flagrum*] (1) A whip, or scourge. (2) A small branch, or twig of a tree; the young shoot of a vine. (3) A clew, or claw of a shell fish. (1) & Porcia lex ab omnium civium Rom. corpore virgas amovit, hic misericors flagella retulit, *Cic. pro C. Rabir.* p. r. 4. Flagellis aliquem caedere, *V. Max.* 6, 1, 13. Flagellum tortum Furiarum, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 20. Flagelli ira quatit illum, *Id.* 7, 149. Hinc Anglicè a flail. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 399. ubi vid. servium. (3) Polypus hostem continet ex omni cernissis parte flagellis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 367.

Flagitandus, a, um. part. To be earnestly craved. & Stipendia illis non à se flagitanda esse, sed ab hoste quaerenda, *Just.* 22, 8.

Flagitans, tis. part. Earnestly craving, desiring, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 22.

Flagitatio, ōnis. f. verb. An earnest intreaty, or desire. Nolui deesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, *Cic. Top.* 1. Uxorū flagitatione revocantur, *Just.* 2, 3.

Flagitator, ōris. m. verb. (1) A demander, one who instantly requesteth, or asketh. (2) A creditor demanding the money due unto him, a dun. (1) Flagitator molestus, assiduus, acer, *Cic. in Brut.* 5. Triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, *Liv.* 8, 12. (2) Ducite ex animo curam atque alienum aēs, ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 81.

|| Flagitatrix, icis. f. verb. She that earnestly desireth, *Arnob.*

Flagitatus, a, um. part. Inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares qui stuprum passi aliquando essent, *Fest.*

Flagitiōse. adv. sūmē, sup. Ungraciously, mischievously, naughtily, villainously, scandalously, infamously. = Impiē ac flagitiōse vivere, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11. Flagitiōsissime servire aliorum amorī, *Id. Catil.* 2, 4. & Comparat. legitur ap. *Arnob.*

Flagitiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [*à seq.*] (1) Ungracious, full of mischief, lewd, naughty, villainous. (2) Infamous, scandalous, base. (1) = Flagitiōforum atque facinorosorum catervae, *Sall. B. C.* 14. (2) Videas maxime dolere rebus flagitiōsis modestos, *Cic. Socordia flagitiōsor.* *Sall. B. J.* 85. Homo flagitiōsissimus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, ult.

Flagitium, ī. n. [*quod flagris dignum, Valla, à flagitando, Isid.*] Flagitium ap. Vett. significabat infamiam, itaque *Plaut.* [*maior cum flagitio reddes postea, h. e. infamiā*] (1) A naughty, or base action, a scandalous crime, more particularly the debauching a woman. (2) Any base, or scandalous action. (3) A serenade at a lady's window, or door; also an earnest, or clamorous demand. (4) A reproach, or scandal. (1) Stupra & adulteria, & omne tale flagitium, nullis aliis illecebris excitantur, nisi voluptatis, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. = Noctis longitudo stupris & flagitiis conturbatur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 10. (2) Si à multis esset flagitium rei militaris admissum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 46. Flagitio damnum additis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 26. An id flagitium est, si in domum meretriciam deducar, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 90. (3) *Lucil.* (4) Peritulum se potius dixit, quam cum tanto flagitio domum rediret, *Nep. Hannib.* 1.

Flagito, āre. [*fortasse à flagro, ut sit flagranter expetere*] (1) To ask and demand with earnestness and clamour. (2) To dun one with importunity. (3) To ravish, or lie with one. (4) To accuse, impeach, or implead one. (1) & Tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, *Cic. pro Quint.* 3. & Metuo ne te fortè flagitent, ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, *Id. Fam.* 9, 8. (2) *Vet. Gloss.* flagitare, *Metà ποῖς ἀπαίρειν, vid. & Flagitator.* (3) Si quis alienam ancillam surripuerit, & flagitaverit, utraque actione tenebitur, *Ulp.* (4) Ut peculatorem flagitari iussit, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 53.

Flagitor, āri. ātus. pass. To be demanded, accused, &c. & Postulatur à te jamdiu, vel flagitatur potius historia, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 2.

Flagrans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Burning, flaming. (2) Glowing, blushing. (3) Shining, glittering, flagrant. (4) Eager, earnest, violent. (1) Manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 72. Sol flagrantissimus, *Plin.* 34, 22. Flagrantia teeta, *Liv.* 23, 42. (2) Lavinia flagrans perfusa genas lacrymis, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 65. (3) Sidereo flagrans clypeo, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 167. (4) Literarum amore flagrans, *Quint. pr.* 1, 1. Flagrantior aequo non debet dolor esse viri, *Juv.* 13, 11.

Flagranter. adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. Eagerly, passionately. Specie recusantis flagrantissime concupiverat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 3. Exarsere flagrantius, *Amm.* 31, 26.

Flagrantia, ae. f. (1) A burning, flaming, or bright shining. (2) Ardent desire, flagrancy, lewdness. (3) Violence, rage. (1) Flagrantia montis, *Gell.* 17, 10. (2) oculorum, *Cic. pro Coel.* 20. (3) suis, *Arnob.*

* **Flagrifer**, a, um. *Carrying a whip as a coachman doth*, *Auson. Ep.* 14, 10.

Flagrio, ōnis. m. *Flagriones dicti sunt servi, quod flagris subiecti sint, ut verberones à verberibus, a slave, a knave subiect to the lash*, *Afran.* *Flagriones* *μαστιγίαί*, *Onom. vet.*

Flagritriba, ae. m. [vox hybrida, qui flagra τριβει, i. e. terit] *A fellow used to be often whipped, a whipping-stock*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 5.

FLAGRO, āre. [ἀ φλέγω, fut. secund. φλεγω] (1) *To burn, to be on fire, to be all on a flame.* (2) *Met. To be violent, to be inflamed with love, envy, &c.* (1) *Nimio ardore flagrare*, *Plin.* 37, 12. (2) *Flagrare amore immortalitatis*, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 9. *invidiā*, *Id. Aet. in Verr.* 1, 2. *infamiā, to be evil spoken of*, *Id. Att.* 4, 18. *cupiditate*, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 30. *industria*, *V. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 14. *Flagravit pectus ejus abstruso incendio*, *Paterc.* 2, 130.

Flagrum, i. n. [ἀ flagro, unde urere loris dixit, *Hor.* à Gr. φλέγω] *A whip, a scourge, a lash.* *Caesa flagro est Vestalis*, *Liv.* 28, 11. *Dura flagra pati*, *Juv.* 5, 173. *Flagro admoneri*, *V. Max.* 1, 1, 6.

Flāmen, inis. n. *A blast, or puff of wind.* (2) *A blast, or sound of an instrument.* (1) *Vibrabant flamina vestes*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 528. (2) *Cur Berecynthiae cessant flamina tibiae?* *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 19.

Flāmen, inis. n. [ἱεροφάντης. Quod in Latio capite velato erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant *filo*, *Varr.*] *A priest, or arch priest.* *Hos Numa instituit*, *vid. Liv.* 1, 20.

Flāminia, ae. f. *Gell.* 10, 15. *Aedes flaminis, the house of the arch-priest*, *Fest.*

Flaminica, ae. f. *The arch-priest's wife*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 16, 6.

Flaminium, ii. n. *The arch-priest's office, or dignity, the priesthood.* *Flaminio abire*, *Liv.* 26, 23.

Flaminus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the arch-priest.* *Flaminus lictor, his beadle*, *Fest.* *Flaminus Camillus, the boy that attended him*, *Id. circus*, *Id.* *Flaminiae aedes*, *Id.*

FLAMMA, ae. f. [dicta quod flatu folium excitetur, *Isid.* rect. ἀ φλέγμα, *Aeol.* φλέγμα, *inflammatio*] (1) *A flame, or bright burning fire, a blaze, a flash, or flake of fire.* (2) *Vehegency, ardour.* (3) *Love.* (4) *Danger, hazard.* (1) *Flamma fumo est proxima*, *Prov.* apud *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 53. *Exuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 759. (2) = *Omnis vis & quasi flamma oratoris extinguitur*, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 24. (3) *Toto concepit pectore flammam*, *Catull.* 62, 92. (4) *Galba eripuit sese de flamma judicii*, *Cic.* ¶ *E flammā cibum petere*, *Prov.* *to run any risque, or rather to submit to any thing though never so base*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 38.

Flammandus, a, um. part. *To be burned.* *Crucibus affixi, aut flammandi*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 44, 7.

Flammans, tis. part. (1) *Flaming.* (2) *Met. Sparkling, burning.* (1) *Flammentem facem direxit*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 568. (2) *Flammantia lumina torquet*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 433.

¶ **Flammatio**, onis. f. verb. *A setting on fire*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Flammator, ōris. m. *He that setteth on fire*, *Lexicogr. ex Stat.*

Flammatus, a, um. part. (1) *Inflamed, set on a light fire.* (2) *Also armed with flames.* (3) *Met. Inflamed, excited.* (1) *Soror flammati Phaeontis*, *Catull.* 62, 291. (2) *Flammatus Jupiter*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. *ex quodam poeta.* (3) *Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 54. § *Juventus flammata pudore*, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 655.

Flammearius, ii. m. *A dyer of clothes in flame-colour*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

Flammeolum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little veil, or scarf of flame-colour, such as brides wore.* (2) *A flag, or banner.* (1) *Sedet illa parato flammeolo*, *Juv.* 10, 333. (2) *Veget.*

Flammeolus, a, um. *Somewhat of flame-colour.* *Pressa flammeolâ rumpatur fiscina calthâ*, *Col.* 10, 337.

Flammeum, i. n. [dict. quod flammæ esset coloris, ut nè pudor nuptae virginis proderetur, *Bec.*] (1) *A kind of yellow scarf, wherewith the bride's face was covered.* (2) *A veil, or garment of flame colour, which the high-priest's wife wore continually.* (1) *Lutea demissos velarunt flammea vultus*, *Luc.* 2, 361. (2) *Fest.*

Flammeus, a, um. (1) *Burning, flaming.* (2) *Also of flame colour, yellow.* (1) *Stellae naturae sunt flammeae*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (2) *Color debet esse flammeus*, *Plin.* 35, 22.

Flammidus, a, um. (1) *Of a fiery, or flame-colour.* (2) *Living in fire.* (1) *Lucr. ap. Litt.* (2) § *Glacialibus flammida confundit*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 732.

* **Flammifer**, a, um. *That bringeth flames, or ashes.* *Abige à me flammiferam hanc vim*, *vet. poet. ap. Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 28. *Flammiferi radii*, *Sil.* 1, 257. *tauri*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 434. *Flammia fero confedit Olympo*, *Id.* 1, 4.

* **Flammiger**, ra, rum. *That carrieth fire, or flames.* *Flammiger ales*, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 676. *Flammigeri solis proles*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 581.

¶ **Flammigo**, āre. *To cast out flames, or flashes.* *Gell.* 17, 10. *Non flammigero*, *ut Litt. leg.*

* **Flammivomus**, a, um. *Vomiting, or spitting out fire*, *Juven.*

Flammo, āre. neut. (1) *To flame, or flash, to make bright, or glittering.* (2) *Aet. Met. To inflame, or incense.* (3) *To set*

on fire, to excite, (1) *Flammabat aquas sol*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 178. (2) *Omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium à Vittelio militum*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 74, 3. (3) *Juvenem facta ad Māvortia flammata*, *Sil.* 1, 55. *Cuspide flammata equum*, *Id.* 14, 195.

Flammor, āri, ātus. *To be inflamed, &c.* *Val. Flacc.* 8, 300. *Stat. Theb.* 12, 714.

Flammula, ae. f. dim. (1) *A little flame, or blaze.* (2) *A small standard.* (1) *Papiliones, dum circa flammulam volitant, aduruntur*, *Col.* 9, 14. (2) *Veget.* 3, 5.

Flans, tis. part. *Blowing.* *Austro aut Euro flante*, *Cels.* 6, 8.

¶ **Flatilis**, e. adj. *That is blown, or made by blowing*, *Amm. + Flabilis.*

Flator, ōris. m. (1) *One that doth blow, a piper.* (2) *A founder, or melter.* (1) *Flator, tibicen*, *Fest. αὐλητής*, *Vet. Gloss.* (2) *Aeris flator*, *Pomp. JC.*

¶ **Flatulentus**, a, um. *Windy, flatulent*, *Ap. Med.*

¶ **Flātuosè**. adv. *Windily, flatulently*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

¶ **Flatuosus**, a, um. *Flatuous, full of wind*, *Medicis relinquo.*

¶ **Flātūra**. ae. f. *The founding, or melting of metal*, *Firm. + Aeris flatura*, *Vitruv.*

¶ **Flatuarius**, a, um. [ab aere flando] *A founder, or melter of metals*, *Cod. Theod. + Flator.*

Flātus, ūs. m. verb. [à flo] (1) *A puff, or blast.* (2) *A gale of wind.* (3) *A gentle breeze.* (1) *Hybernis parcebant flatibus Euri*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 339. *Flatibus fulmineis se inferre*, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 583. ¶ *Emittere flatum ventris, to break wind backward*, *Suet. Claud.* 32. (2) *Met. Unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do*, *Cic. Or.* 2, 44. (3) *Aram quam flatu permulcet spiritus Austri*, *Cic. in Arat.* 184.

¶ **Flāvedo**, inis. f. *Yellowness*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

Flāvens, tis. part. *Of yellow colour, or being yellow.* *Flāventes arenae*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 350. *Flavens prima lanugine malas*, *Id. Aen.* 10, 324.

Flāveo, ēre. *To be yellow, or of colour like gold.* *Cum maturae flavebit messis aristas*, *Col.* 10, 311.

Flavescens, tis. part. *Growing yellow.* *Gargara flavescientia centum messibus*, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon.* 388.

Flavesco, ēre. *To grow yellow.* *Maturum est hordeum, ubi flavescit*, *Cato*, 151.

Flaviales, m. pl. *Soldiers added to the former companies by Flavius Vespasian, and so called from him, as Augustales were from Augustus*, *Veget.* 2, 7.

* **Flavicōmans**, tis. adj. *Having yellow hair*, *Prud. Apoth.* 495.

* **Flavicōmus**, a, um. *Id. Petr. c.* 110.

Flāvidus, a, um. [à flaveo] *Yellow, inclining to yellow*, *al. leg. flaccidus*, *Plin.* 15, 39.

FLAVUS, a, um. adj. [à flamma, cui similis; vel à flando, quod is fit color flati metalli, *Perot.*] *A bright yellow like gold, or such as ears of corn have, when they are fully ripe.* *Crinis flavus*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 698. *Flava Ceres*, *Id. Geor.* 1, 96. *Caesaries*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 225.

Flebilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Doleful, to be lamented, and wept over.* *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, nulli flebilior quàm tibi*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 9. *Flebile carmen, an elegy.* *Conf. Liv.* 9, 7, & 22, 60.

Flebiliter. adv. *Lamentably, sadly, sorrowfully.* *Flebiliter canere*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. *Gemens flebiliter*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 5.

Flectens, tis. part. *Bending.* *Flectenti faciles Medus tibi cessit habenas*, *Claud. 1. Conf. Stil.* 67.

Flectio, ōnis. vel flexio, f. verb. [à flecto] (1) *A bowing.* (2) *A turning, or altering of the voice.* (3) *A winding, or declining.* (4) *The declining of a word.* (1) *Virilis laterum flectio*, *Cic. Orat.* 18. (2) *Flectio vocis*, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (3) = *Quos tum Maeandros, quae diverticula, flectionesque quac-*

fisti? *Cic. in Pison.* 22. (4) *Ap. Gramm.*

FLECTO, ēre, xi, xum. (1) *To bend, to bow, to crook, or turn.* (2) *To incline, to apply.* (3) *To decline, to shun, or avoid.* (4) *To persuade one, or prevail with.* (1) = *Omne animal, quo vult, membra flectit & contorquet*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. *Exercitus flectit cornua ad circumsonantem clamorem*, *Liv.* 27, 18. (2) *Gaditani mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt*, *Cic. pro G. Balbo*, 17. (3) *Ut eam flectas viam te rogo*, *Cic. Att.* 11, 18. (4) *Sed quid oratione te flectam?* *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 14. = *Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 312.

Flector, i. pass. *To be bent, moved, &c.* *Flecti non vult mentis suae rigorem*, *V. Max.* 3, 8, 3.

Flegmum, i. n. [ἀ φλέγω, uro.] *A swelling of the liver, or eyes*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Flemen, inis. n. pl. *flamina. The falling down of blood to the ancles, by reason of overmuch walking*, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 5. *vid. Camer.*

Flendus, a, um. part. *To be lamented, or bewailed.* *Flendus amor meus est*, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 7.

Flens, tis. part. *Weeping, crying.* *Uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 17.

FLEO, ēre, ēvi, tum. aet. [ἀ λλαίω, *Isid.*] (1) *To weep, to cry.* (2) *To bewail, or lament.* (3) *Also to drop.* (1) *Flere, ac lamentari lapides cogere*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. (2) § *Flere funera*

funera alicujus, *Ov. Ibis*, 16. = Quid mortem congemis, *Luc.*
Luc. 3, 947. (3) Uberibus flent omnia guttis, *Luc.*

1, 350.
 Fletor, āri. pass. *To be lamented.* Fleri Herculemi virtus
 vetat, *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1835.

* Fletifer, a, um. *Yielding tears, or drops,* Aufon. *Idyll.*
 6, 74.

Fletur imperf. flebitur. *They weep.* In ignem posita est;
 fletur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 103. At bona, quae nec avara fuit,
 ardentem flebitur ante rogam, *Tibull.* 2, 4, 46.

Fleturus, a, um. part. *About to weep, or cry.* Non aliter flevi,
 quam me fleturus adeptum ille fuit, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 79.

Fletus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, lamented,* Virg. *Aen.* 6,
 481.

Fletus, ūs. m. *Weeping, tears.* = Lacrymae & fletus cum
 singultu, *Cic. pro Planc.* 31. Fletibus auget aquas, *Ov. Met.*
 1, 584.

Flexānīmus, a, um. *That turneth, or inclineth the mind.*
 Quae tibi flexaninio mentem perfundat amore, *Catull.* 62, 330.

Flexibīlis, e. adj. (1) *That may be bent, or bowed.* (2)
Tender, tractable, flexible, pliant. (3) *Also inconstant, wa-*
vering. (1) Arcus flexibilis, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 183. (2) Oratio
 mollis, & tenera, & ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocunque tor-
 queas, *Cic. Orat.* 16. (3) = Flexibilis & commutabilis om-
 nium rerum materia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39.

Flexilis, e. adj. *Easy to be bent, or bowed.* Nares modicum
 eminent flexili mollitia, *Plin.* 11, 87. Flexilis aura, *Val. Flacc.*
 5, 589. * Flexile cornu, a bovis, *Ov. Met.* 5, 383.

Flexilōquus, a, um. *That speaketh doubtfully, so that his*
words may be taken divers ways. Oracula flexiloqua, *Cic. de*
Div. 2, 56.

Flexio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding, or bowing.* *Vid. Flectio.*

* Flexipes, adj. *Crook-footed.* Flexipedes hederæ, *Ov.*
Met. 10, 99.

Flexōsē, adv. *Crookedly, with turnings and windings.* Flamma
 flexuosē volitat, *Plin.* 18, 84.

Flexuosus, a, um. adj. *Simus, sup. Full of turnings and*
windings. Flexuosum iter, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. Flexuosissimi
 orbes, *Plin.* 11, 79. * Melior ambulatio recta, quam flexu-
 osa, *Cels.*

Flexura, ae. f. *A being crooked, bending, bowing, or de-*
clining. Ut flexura materias profundat, *Col.* 5, 5. Lateris
 flexura, *Lucr.* 4, 312. Flexura verborum, *Varr. L. L.*
 9, 1.

Flexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bowed, bent, turned, crooked,*
crisped, curled. (2) *Met. Inclining to.* (3) *Also reflected, or*
beaten back. (1) Arcus flexos incurvant, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 500.
 Taurea punit flexi crimen facinusque capilli, *Juv.* 6, 492.
 (2) Flexum in moestitiam os, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 16, 3. (3) Flexi
 fractique motus, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 12.

Flexus, ūs. m. verb. [*ā flecto*]. (1) *A winding, or bend-*
ing. (2) *A turning in the way.* (3) *A curl.* (4) *The end of*
the race where they turn again. (5) *A changing of the tune, or*
voice in pronunciation. (1) Duros & quasi corneolos habent in-
 troitus aures, cum multis flexibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2)
 Ad pontem flexus est ad iter Arpinas, *Cic. Att.* 16, 13. (3)
 Flexus capillorum, *Quint.* 9, 2. (4) In flexu hærere ad me-
 tas, *Cic. pro Coel.* 31. (5) *Quint.* 1, 10.

Flictus, ūs. m. verb. [*ā seq. fligo*] *A striking, or dashing*
against a thing, Virg. *Aen.* 9, 667. & *Sil.* 9, 322.

Fligo, ēre, xi, etum. [*cujus etym. incert.*] (1) *To beat,*
and dash against the ground. (2) *Met. To afflict, and vex.* (1)
 Obvia cum flixere, fit, ut diversa repente dissiliant, *Lucr.* 2, 85.
 (2) *Vid. Non.*

Fligor, i. pass. *To be dashed, &c.* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Flo, āre. act. [*ā flāō, flāō, idem, Scal.*] (1) *To blow,*
 (2) *To found, or cast metal.* (3) *To make, or coin money.* (1)
 Corus ventus, qui in his locis flare consuevit, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 7.
 * Flare simul & forbere haud factu facile est, *to do two things*
at once, Prov. ap. *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 104. (2) Ill. vir
 A. A. A. F. F. Triumvir auro, argento, aere, flando, feriando,
 in nummo Augusti & aliorum. (3) * Quae ratio aut flandae,
 aut conflandae pecuniae non reperiebatur? *Cic. pro Sext.* 30.

Flor, āri, ātus. pass. f. Tibia flatur, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 341.

Floccidus, a, um. *Nappy, flocky.* Vestis in sinus floccidos
 abundans, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 212. sed meliores libb. hab. flac-
 cidos.

Floccifacio, ēre, ēci, actum. [*ā floccus & facio*] *To set*
nought by, to esteem as light as a flock, or a rush, to make little,
or no account of, Cic. *Att.* 4, 15. & *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 10.
Rectius verò divisē.

Floccipendo, ēre. id. quod floccifacio, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 21.
 sed rectius divisē.

Floccipendor, i. pass. *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Flocco, as. *To snow in flakes,* Varr. ap. *Litt.*

Flocculus, i. m. dim. *A little lock of wool,* Plin. 16, 10.
 sed *Hard. leg. floccos.*

Floccus, i. m. [*de etym. alii aliud, sed nihil comperti*]
 (1) *A lock of wool, a flock of the shearing of woollen cloth; the nap*
of clothes. (2) *Also A slight, or sorry business worth no*
notice. (3) *A flake of snow.* (1) Diligentiores tegeticulis
 subiectis oves tondere solent, ne qui flocci intereant, *Var.*

de R. R. 2, 11. *vid. & und.* 1, 59. (2) *Cels.* (3) *Varr. ap.*
Litt.

Flōces. f. pl. [*ā φλόξ, vel ā φλόω dict.* quia infunt *flocci*
 quidam & panni, *Turneb.* unde Pannosam faecem morientis for-
 bet aceti, *Perf.* 4, 32.] *The dregs, or lees of wine,* *Gell.*
 11, 7.

Floralla, ium. n. pl. *Holidays and plays instituted in honour*
of Flora, the goddess of flowers. Quo anno Floralia ludorum
 factum est initium, *Paterc.* 1, 14.

Floralis. e. adj. *Florale sacrum,* *Ov. Fast.* 4, 947.

Floralitius, a, um. adj. *That which pertaineth to, or was*
used in those plays, Mart. 8, 66.

Flōrens, tis, part. & adj. or, comp. *Simus, sup.* (1) *Flou-*
rishing, in the prime. (2) *In great repute.* (3) *Prosperous,*
successful. (4) *Bright, glittering.* (1) *Herbae florentes,*
Virg. Geor. 3, 126. Florente juventū fervidus, *Hor. A. Poet.*
 115. (2) Florentissimus ingenio, *Paterc.* 2, 2. (3) = Quic-

quid est laudabile, idem est beatum & florens, *Cic. Parad.* 2.

* Florentem concelebravit, labentem non deferuit, *Tac.* 16, 33.

* = Majores nostri ex minimā tenuissimāque republ. maximam,
 & florentissimam nobis reliquerunt, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 18.

* Ab afflictā amicitia transfugere, ad florentem aliam devolare,
Id. pro Quint. 30. Quae mihi florentiora sunt visa, *Id. Att.*
 16, 11. (4) Florentia lumina flammis, *Lucr.* 4, 452. Flo-

rentes aere catervae, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 804.

† Florentia vitis. *A kind of wine in Tuscany,* Plin. 14, 4.

Flōreo, ēre, vi. neut. (1) *To flourish, to have, or to bear*
flowers, to blossom. (2) *Met. To be at one's prime.* (3) *To be*
in repute, or esteem, to be highly valued, to take, to come into
fashion. (4) *To be bright, to sparkle, to glisten.* (1) Floret

arbor, *Cic. Div.* 1, 9. vinca, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 264. Serpyllum,
 abrotonum, &c. Plin. (2) Parte ex aliā florens volitabat

Iacchus, *Catull.* 62, 251. Nos quoque flouimus, sed flos fuit
 ille caducus, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 8, 19. (3) = Florent verba modō

nata, vigēntque, *Hor. A. P.* 62. (4) *Vid. Florens, n. 4.*

Flōresco, ēre. incept. (1) *To blossom, or begin to bloom.*
 (2) *Met. To flourish, to prosper, to be in repute.* (1) Flores-

cunt tempore certo arbuta, *Lucr.* 5, 669. (2) * Illa fe-
 nescere & haec contra florescere cogunt, *Lucr.* 2, 73. (2)

Justitia & lenitas florescit quotidie magis, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 4.

|| Floretum, i. n. *A garden, or place of flowers,* *Cod.*

Flōreus, a, um. adj. *Flowry, adorned with, or made with*
flowers. Florea rura, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 434. Corona florea,
Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 68.

* Florēōmus, a, um. *That bath his head, or hair, adorned*
with flowers, Aufon. *Epist.* 4, 47.

* Flōridūlus, a, um. dim. *Blooming, or gay,* *Catull.* 59, 198.

Flōridus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Flowry, adorned, or*
dress, with flowers. (2) *Met. Florid, gay, lively, brisk, fresh.*

(1) Floridior pratis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 791. (2) Floridus color,
Plin. 35, 12. Floridior in declamando, *Sen. praef.* 4. *Contr.*

* Flōrifer, ēra, um. *That beareth flowers.* Floriferis ut
 apes in saltibus omnia libant, *Lucr.* 3, 11. Floriferum ver,
Sen. Oed. 649.

† Florifertum, i. n. [*dict. quod eo die spicae ad sacrificium*
(Sacrarium) ferebantur, Fest.] *An holiday among the Romans*
upon getting in their harvest, Fest.

* Florilēgus, a, um. *That gathereth flowers, or out of*
flowers, as bees do. Florilegae apes, *Ov. Met.* 15, 366.

† Florus, a, um. *Flourishing as the first hair, growing fresh,*
lively. *Lucr. ap. Litt. certe Pacuv. ap. Fest. & Laber. ap.*
Macrob.

Flos, ōris. m. [*ā φλόξ, Perot.* quia emicat ut flamma; sic
 ελόξ οὐρα, *Eurip.* flos vini, *Plaut.*] (1) *A flower.* (2) *A*
bloom, or blossom. (3) *Met. The prime of age, the best state*
of any thing; honour, or esteem. (4) *The choice of any*
thing. (5) *Virginity.* (6) *The down of one's cheeks.*

(1) E floribus adstantur suavitates odorum, *Cic. de Sen.* 17.

Fundit humus flores, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 41. (2) Arbor rosei
 floris, *Plin.* 12, 23. Fructum flores gignunt, *Id.* 16, 39.

(3) Viridissimo flore nupta puella, *Catull.* 18, 14. In ipso
 Graeciae flore, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. *vid. & Floreo, n. 3.*

(4) Virum excellentem florem populi dixerunt, *Cic. de Cl.*
Orat. 15. Gallia provincia flos Italiae, *Id. Philipp.* 3, 5.

Flos orationis, *Id. Parad.* 1, 1. Bacchi, *Lucr.* 3, 222.

Flos veteris vini, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 1. (5) Castum cum
 virgo amisit polluto corpore florem, *Catull.* 60, 46. (6) Tum

mihi prima genas vestibat flore juvena, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 160.

Flōscūlus, i. m. dim. [*ā praeced.*] (1) *A blossom, a little*
flower. (2) *An ornament of style, or figure of rhetoric.* (1)

Ficta omnia cito, tanquam flosculi, decidunt, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12.

(2) Omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, *Cic. pro*
Sext. 56.

Flotac. f. pl. *rectius flutae.* *Fishes floating on the water,*
Col. 8, 17.

† Flox. inuf. unde flocces, q. v.

Flucticulus, li. (dim. ā *Fluctus*) *Apul. Apol.* 462. *A little*
wave, or surge.

* Fluctifer, ēra, um. *Raising, or bringing waves,* *Litt. ex Luc.*

* Fluctifragus, a, um. adj. [*ā fluctus & frango*] *Breaking*
the waves, *Lucr.* 1, 306.

* Fluctigēna, ae. c. g. *Born, or bred, in the sea,* Mart. *Capella.*
 * Fluctigēna,

* *Fluctigenus*, a, um. *Id. Avien. in Arat. 1159.*
 * *Fluctiger*, era, um. *Bearing the waves. Tunc se fluctigero tradit, mandátque paróni, Fragm. Ciceronis ap. Isid. orig. 19, 1.*
 * *Fluctisonus*, a, um. *Roaring, or sounding with waves and billows. Insula fluctifono circumvallata profundo, Sil. 12, 355.*
 * *Fluctivagus*, a, um. [*à fluctus & vagor*] *Wandering on, or tossed by the waves, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 84. & Theb. 1, 271.*
Fluctuans, tis. part. (1) *Floating.* (2) *Met. Wavering, doubtful, uncertain.* (1) *Quadrirremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. Conf. Liv. 29, 2.* (2) *Fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, Cic. Attic. 1, 20.*
 † *Fluctuatim*. adv. *Waving, or like a wave, bouncing, Afran. ap. Non. † Jactanter.*
Fluctuatio, ónis. f. verb. (1) *The swimming of the stomach.* (2) *A wavering, or wagging to and fro.* (3) *Floating, doubling, wavering.* (1) *Plin. 31, 47. Hard. leg. Fluctio.* (2) *Artus trepidi, inquietae manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35.* (3) *In ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25.*
Fluctuatus, a, um. *Shaken, or tossed with waves, floating on the waves. Delos diu fluctuata sola motum terrae non sensit, Plin. 4, 22.*
Fluctuo, are. neut. (1) *To rise in waves.* (2) *To swim on the waves.* (3) *Met. To be in suspense, to be carried hither and thither.* (1) *Nunc validè fluctuat mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 14.* (2) *Lapidem è Scyro insula integrum fluctuare tradunt, Plin. 36, 26.* (3) *Tota res etiam nunc fluctuat, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.* 33 *Potin ut animo sis tranquillo? CH. Quid si animus fluctuat? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 49.*
Fluctuor, ari, átus sum. dep. *The same as Fluctuo. Incertis adhuc viribus fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33. Fluctuari animo rex coepit, Curt. 4, 12, 21. Conf. Quint. 9, 3.*
Fluctuosus, a, um. (1) *Full of waves, boisterous.* (2) *Wavy, like waves, veiny.* (1) *Mare fluctuosum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5.* (2) *Smaragdi fluctuosi, Plin. 37, 18.*
Fluctus, ús. († *uis, vid. Gell. 4, 16, & Aucti, Acc. ap. Non.) m.* (1) *A wave, a surge, a billow.* (2) *Met. A crowd, a multitude.* (3) *Uncertainty, disquiet, distraction.* (1) *Fluctibus jactari, Cic. Orat. 30. operiri, Id. Varr. 4, 53.* (2) *Fluctum totius Barbariae capere una urbs non potest, Cic. Attic. 7, 4.* (3) *Qualibus incensam jactastis mente puellam fluctibus! Catull. 62, 98.*
Fluens, tis. part. (1) *Flowing, gushing out.* (2) *Dropping, falling.* (3) *Succeeding, or going well.* (4) *Loose, dissolute.* (5) *Spreading, extending.* (1) *Eunt anni more fluentis aquae, Ov. A. Am. 3, 62. Lacrymae fluentes, Id. Met. 4, 581. Liberè fluens oratio, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 79.* (2) *Rami fluentes, Virg. Geor. 2, 370. vid. & Fluo, n. 6.* (3) *= In rebus prosperis, & ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 26.* (4) *Otio ac mollitiis penè ultra feminam fluens, Patere. 2, 88.* (5) *Comae per levia colla fluentes, Propert. 2, 3, 13.*
Fluenter. adv. *Flowingly.* * *Fluenter ferri, to proceed, to have an emanation, Lucr. 4, 226.*
 * *Fluentisonus*, a, um. *Sounding with waves. Fluentisonum litus, Catull. 58, 52.*
 * *Fluentum*, i. n. *A river, a stream. Rauca fluenta, Virg. Aen. 6, 327. humore lubrica, Lucr. 5, 947.*
Fluidus, a, um. (1) *Fluid, waterish.* (2) *Falling, or dropping off.* (3) *Weak, or languid.* (1) *Hoc animal fluida carne, non habet callum, Plin. 9, 50.* (2) *Fluidae frondes, Lucr. 2, 596.* (3) *Fluidi lacerti, Ov. Met. 15, 231.*
Fluitans, tis. part. (1) *Flowing.* (2) *Floating, swimming.* (3) *Loose.* (4) *Wavering.* (1) *Fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4.* (2) *Fluitantes & inpatantes belluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.* (3) *Amictus fluitans, Catull. 62, 68.* (4) *= 33 Mobilia, & caeca fluitantia forte redderè certa, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 269.*
Fluito, are. neut. *To flow. Haec lacera, & omni decore populato levis fluitat, Sen. Agam. 499.*
Flumen, inis. n. [*à fluo*] (1) *A flowing, a stream, a running water, a river.* (2) * *A flood of tears.* (3) *Met. An overflowing, an exuberancy.* (1) *Languido flumine errans Cocythus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 18. Flumine vivo se abluere, Virg. Aen. 2, 720. Flumina Nili, Mart. Spectac. 3, 5. 33 Pisces vel ex stagno, vel lacu, vel flumine, alii aliis graviores sunt, Cels. 2, 18.* (2) *Largo humectat flumine vultum, Virg. Aen. 1, 465.* (3) *Flumen ingenii, Cic. pro Marcell. 2. orationis & verborum, Id. Acad. 4, 38.*
Fluminicus, a, um. *Of, or pertaining to a river. Aqua fluminica, Ov. Fast. 2, 596. volucris, Id. Met. 2, 253. Flumineo agmine frangi, Val. Flacc. 4, 721.*
Fluo, ere, xi, xum & cum. neut. [*à βλώω, abundo, diffluo*] (1) *To flow, to run as liquids do, to melt, to gush, to trickle.* (2) *Met. To flow from, to proceed, or come from.* (3) *To slip, or pass away.* (4) *To spread.* (5) *To hang loose.* (6) *To drop, or fall out.* (7) *To succeed, to be prosperous.* (8) *Also to flag, or droop.* (1) *Fluvius Eurótas propter Lacedaemonem fluit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 31. Fluvius atratus sanguine*

fluxit, Id. de Div. 1, 43. Suspensaeque diu lacrymae fluxere per ora, Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 57. (2) *Ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum & malorum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 11.* *Fluxit constantia lenis è mansueto pectore, V. Max. 3, 8, ext. 2.* (3) *Fluit voluptas, & prima quaeque avolat, Cic. de Fin. 2, 32.* (4) *Pythagorae autem doctrina cum longe lateque fluere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1.* (5) *Per colla fluant moesta capilli, Sen. Troad. 84. Corpora in summis fluitare videmus rebus, Lucr. 2, 1010.* (6) *Excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic. Philipp. 12, 3.* (7) *Vid. Fluens, n. 3.* (8) *= Ex illo fluere, ac retro sublapsa referri spes Danaum, Virg. Aen. 2, 169.*
Fluor, óris. m. (1) *A course, or stream.* (2) *Fluores. Womens monthly courses.* (1) *Jugi fluores à corporibus manantes, Apul. Apol. p. 426.* (2) *Scrib. Larg. Compos. 121.*
Fluta, ae. f. *A kind of lamprey always swimming on the top of the water, Varr. de R. R. 2, 6. & Col. R. R. 2, 17.*
Fluto, are. contract. *pro fluo. To flow often, to flow. Aqua flutat, Lucr. 3, 190. Vela flutant, Id. 4, 75.*
Fluvialis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to a river. Aqua fluvialis, Col. 6, 22. arundo, Virg. Geor. 2, 415.*
Fluviaticus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a river, Col. 8, 15. & Vitruv. 1, 4.*
Fluviatilis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to a river. Testudines fluviales, Cic. N. D. 2. arenae, Plin. 36, 54.*
Fluviatus, a, um. *Steeped, or soaked in river water. Abies fluvata, Plin. 16, 76.*
 * *Fluvius*, a, um. insert. digam. *pro fluvis, Lucr. 2, 463.*
Fluvius, i. m. [*à fluvi praet. antiq. à fluo*] (1) *The water in a river.* (2) *A river.* (1) *Alveus in limo, fluvis deficiente, sedet, Ov. Fast. 2, 410.* (2) *Fluvii gelidi, Lucr. 6, 1170.* 33 *Jungitur cum propriis, ut Fluvius Hypanis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.* 4 *Rapidus fluvis est hic, non temerè transiri potest, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52. Allegor. de meretrice.*
Flux, adv. *Copiously, abundantly, Varr. de R. R. 2, 11.*
Fluxio, ónis. f. verb. [*à fluo*] (1) *A flowing, a running of liquids.* (2) *The flux, a disease.* (1) *Fluxio aquarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 49.* (2) *Plin. 22, 47. & 22, 67.*
Fluxura, ae. f. *Weakness, tenderness, Col. 3, 2.*
Fluxurus, a, um. part. *About to flow. Fluxurus in terras sanguis, Lucan. 6, 6.*
Fluxus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *That easily floweth.* (2) *Leaking.* (3) *Loose, hanging down, ungirt.* (4) *Perishable, not continuing, transitory.* (5) *Mutable, uncertain.* (6) *Dissolute, effeminate.* (1) *Fluxos habere succos, Plin. 9, 62.* (2) *= Fluxus pertusaque, Lucr. 6, 19.* (3) *= Laxas vestes, & vestimenta virorum fluxa vides, Luc. 8, 367. Fluxior cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45.* (4) *= 33 Forniae gloria fluxa & fragilis est, virtus clara, aeternaque habetur, Sall. B. C. 1.* (5) *Fortuna belli fluxa, Cic. ad Brut. 10.* (6) *= Tib. Drusus animi fluxioris, remissiorisque vitae erat, Suet. Tib. 52.*
Fluxus, ús. m. verb. [*à fluo*] *A flowing, a streaming, Quint. 11, 3. Fluxus ventris, Cels. 4, 19.*

F ante O.

Focæle, is. n. [*quasi faucæle, i. e. involucrum faucium, quo arcetur frigus à faucibus & collo*] *Factum è lanà videtur, vid. Cels. 4, 2. & Mart. 6, 4. a muffler to keep the throat and neck warm, used chiefly by those who were to speak, or recite publicly, to prevent hoarseness, Mart. 14, 142. Quint. 11, 3.*
Focæle, is. n. [*à focus*] *A garment worn by the fire side, Sen. N. Q. 4, 13.*
Focæneus palmes. [*quod inter duo brachia vitis enatus velut fauces obsidet*] *See it described by Col. 4, 23.*
 || *Focæria*. sc. ancilla. [*quae focum curat*] (1) *A kitchen maid.* (2) *Also a concubine.* (1) *Hieron. sic reddidit μαγειρίσσαι, 1 Sam. 8, 13.* (2) *FF. L. 3. C. De Donat. inter vir. & ux.*
 || *Focarius*, a, um. [*à focus*] *Belonging to the fire, or fire place, Dig. 4, 9, 1.*
 † *Focarius*, i. m. *A servant that looketh to the fire, or doth other drudgery, a stoker, Dig. † Mediastinus.*
Focillatrix, icis. f. *She who cherisheth, Litt. ex Plin.*
Focillatus, a, um. part. *Cherished, recovered, kept up. M. Antonii societatem semper dubiam & incertam, reconciliationibusque variis male focillatam abruptit tandem, Suet. Aug. 17. Ipse paucis diebus aegre focillatus, Plin. Ep. 3, 14.*
Focillo, are. aet. [*à focus*] *To warm, or cherish. Pudet me sic tecum loqui, & tam levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13.*
Focillor, ari, átus sum. dep. *To cherish, Varr. ap. Non. 7, 108.*
Focilo, are. [*à focus*] *To cherish, to warm. Sed miserum parvâ stipe focilat, Ov. ad Pison. 114.*
 † *Focula*, órum. n. pl. *Dainties, hot meats. Interpr. Non. Focula ventris, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24.*

Foculus,

Foculus, i. m. dim. [à focus] (1) *A little fire-hearth*, Meton. *a fire*. (2) Synecd. *A chafingdish*. (1) Jam lavat, & buccâ foculum excitat, *Juv.* 3, 262. (2) Epulas fovere foculis ferventibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67. Sed hunc abl. volunt aliqui à focula, orum, q. v.

Focus, i. m. [quod foveat ignem] (1) *A fire-hearth*. (2) Synecd. *An house*. (3) Meton. *The fire*. (1) Stent line igne foci, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 564. At focus a flammis, & quod foveat omnia, dictus, *Id. Fast.* 6, 301. (2) Agellus habitatus quinque foci, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 2. Agrum, aras, focos, seque dedere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 71. ¶ Ignare pro aris & foci, for God and one's country, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 40. (3) Accendi foci, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 76. ¶ Ante focum, si frigus erit, *Virg. Ed.* 5, 70.

Fodicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A piercing, or boring*, *Litt. ex Celf.*

Fodico, āre. (1) *To pierce, or bore*. (2) Met. *To sting, to vex, to grieve, to torture*. (1) Emere laevum qui fodicit latus, to buy a nomenclator, who may give him a secret push, when he meeteth any person whom he is to salute, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 51. Ex Turnebi lectione. (2) = Aculeata sunt, animum fodiant, & famam sauciant, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 30.

Fodiendus, a, um. part. *To be dug*. Dat centurionibus negotium, ut, reliquis operibus intermissis, ad fodiendos puteos animum conferant, *Hirt. B. dl.* 9. conf. *Sil.* 11, 357. & *Liv.* 21, 37.

Fodiens, tis. part. *Digging*. Sollicitis fodiens rimatur collibus aurum, *Claud. Conf. Prob. & Ol.* 50. conf. *Sil.* 5, 562.

Fodina, ae. f. *A mine, a quarry*, *Plin.* 33, 31.

FODIO, ēre, + he. *Cast. Plaut. Cel.* flum. (1) *To dig, to delve*. (2) *To mine, to get by mining*. (3) *To prick*. (4) *To pick, or push*. (5) *To jog, or push by way of notice, or admonition*. (6) In obsoleta notione. (1) Fodere puteum, *Hirt. B. dl.* 9. ¶ Conspicor te fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere, *Ter. Haut.* 1, 1, 17. (2) Fodere metallum, *Plin.* 2, 63. Argentum incolae fodiunt, *Liv.* 28, 3. (3) Fodere stimulis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. (4) Fodere guttura cultro, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 315. ¶ Punget dolor, vel fodiat sane, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 14. (5) Noli tolere; jussi, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 5, 17. (6) *Juv.* 9, 45.

Fodi r, i, flus. pass. *To be dug, pricked, &c.* Cor stimulo foditur, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 39.

Focialis. *An herald. Rectius fecialis*, q. v.

Fœcundē, adv. hinc fœcundius. *More fruitfully*. Arundo recisa fœcundius refurgit, *Plin.* 16, 65.

Fœcunditas, atis. f. (1) *Fruitfulness, abundance*. (2) Met. *Exuberance, fluency, eloquence*. (3) *The Goddess so called, frequent in the coins of the Roman empresses*. (1) Fœcunditas foeminarum, *Plin.* 20, 22. terrarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Se efficit in adolescente fœcunditas, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 21. (3) Additae supplicationes templumque fœcunditati, *Tac.* 15, 23. ¶ In nummis vet. scrib. FÆCVNIDITAS.

Fœcundito, āre. freq. a seq. fœcundo. *To make fruitful*. Vox aureae ætatis deprompta ex fragmento funebri orat. ap. *Fabrett. inscript.* p. 169.

Fœcundo, āre. act. [à fœcundus]. *To make fertile, or fruitful*. Fluvius viridem Aegyptum nigrâ fœcundat arenâ, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 291.

Fœcundus, a, um. [à foetu] or, comp. flmus, sup. (1) *Fruitful, apt to bear young*. (2) *Abundant, copious*. (1) Genetrix fœcunda Deorum, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 319. Sue nihil genuit natura fœcundius, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Fœcundissimus & melle & felle amor, *Plaut. Crisp.* 1, 1, 71. = Quæstus fœcundus & uber, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 20. Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 19. vid. & fecundus. Sic enim, ut opinor, rect. scrib.

Fœdans, tis. part. *Dawbing, defiling*. Fœdans cruore peregrino templa, *Ov. Met.* 9, 183. Conf. *Sil.* 13, 311.

¶ **Fœdator**, ōris. *A defiler*, *Litt. ex Gell.* + Contaminator, pollutor.

Fœdaturus, a, um. part. *About to dawb, or defile*. Magno cruoris imbre omnia fœdaturam, *Just.* 29, 3.

Fœdatus, a, um. part. *Defiled, fouled*. Fœdata brachia tabo, *Ov. Met.* 14, 190. Fœdatis pulvere turpi crinibus, *Id. Trist.* 1, 3, 93.

Fœdē, adv. iūs. comp. flmē, sup. (1) *Foully, dirtily*. (2) Met. *Basely, dishonourably*. (1) Tempestas fœdē turbida, *Lucr.* 4, 170. (2) Fœdius inde pulsus, quam pridē populerat, *Liv.* 2, 51. Fœdissimē causam egit, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 7.

¶ **Fœdērātio**, ōnis. f. *A confederacy*, *Dig.* + Fœdus.

¶ **Fœdērātor**. *A conspirator, one that maketh a league*, *Dig.* + Conjuratus; qui fœdus icit.

Fœdērātus, a, um. *Confederate, allied*. = Socii & fœderati populi, *Cic. pro Balb.* 8. Fœderatae civitates, *Id. pro Arch.* 4.

+ **Fœdērīfragus**, a, um. *Breaking a league*, *Gell.* 11, 7.

+ **Fœdifragus**.

¶ **Fœdēro**, āre. *To make a league*, *Amm.* + Fœdus icere, sancire, facere, *Cic.*

¶ **Fœdērōr**, āri. *To be confederate*. + Fœdere jungi.

Fœdifragus, a, um. *That breaketh a league*. Poeni fœdifragi, *Cic. Off.* 1, 12.

Fœditas, atis. f. (1) *Ugliness, deformity*. (2) *Dirtiness*. (3) *Stink, nastiness*. (4) *Horror*. (5) *Dishonour, baseness*. (1) Notabilis fœditas erat vultus, *Plin.* 36, 4. (2) Fœditas vestitus, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 6. (3) Fœditas odoris, *Cic. N. D.* 2, ult. (4) Avertere omnes à tanta fœditate spectaculi oculos, *Liv.* 1, 26. (5) Nisi fœditate suâ turpitudine ipsa deterreat, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11. = Depravatio, *Id.*

Fœdo, āre. (1) *To dawb, defile, pollute, or stain*. (2) *To lay in the dust, to bear down, to dash*. (3) *To disgrace*. (4) *To tear, or rend*. (1) Quae causa indigna fœrenos fœdavit vultus? *Virg. Aen.* 2, 286. ¶ Sanguine fœdare, quas sacraverat, aras, *Ibid.* 502. Calido tellurem sanguine fœdat, *Ov. Met.* 6, 238. (2) = Fœdant & proterunt hostium copias, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 91. (3) Spurius nos quam alios opicos appellatione fœdant, *Cato ap. Plin.* 29, 7. (4) Ora unguibus fœdare, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 673. Fœdare est lacerare, & fœdum est crudele, *Serv.*

Fœdor, āri. *To be defiled, &c.* Quanti fœdabitur ævi canities? *Claud. i. Eutrop.* 476. *Vid.* Fœdo.

Fœdus, a, um. adj. [ex fœdus præposito digamma] or, comp. flmus, sup. (1) *Filthy, nasty, dirty*. (2) *Stinking, unpleasant*. (3) *Deformed, unsightly*. (4) *Boisterous, tempestuous*. (5) *Mean, sorry, rude*. (6) *Cruel*. (7) *Base, shameless*. (8) *Destructive*. (1) Fœda capitis animalia, *Plin.* 22, 50. Caput fœdum impexa porrigine, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 126. = Maculosus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 33, 2. (2) Paedor fœdus, *Sen. Her. Fur.* 626. odor, *Plin.* 11, 19. sapor, *Lucr.* 2, 401. Met. Fœdum relatu, *Ov. Met.* 9, 167. (3) Corpora fœda podagra, *Tib.* 1, 9, 73. Tergum fœdum recentibus vestigiis verberum, *Liv.* (4) Fœdissimâ tempestate lacerata navis, *Liv.* 9. (5) ¶ Carmine fœdo splendida facta linunt, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 236. (6) *Vid.* Fœdo, n. 4. (7) = Fœdior atque inquinatio in Cn. Pompeio accusando, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 24. Fœdius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis amictu, *Juv.* 2, 82. (8) Pestilentia fœda homini, fœda pecori, *Liv.* 3, 32.

Fœdus, eris. n. [à Fides, Fœst. vel quod in fœdere fœta porca immolaretur; mallem ego à fœdis, i. e. cruentus, quia sine cruore non feriebantur fœdera] (1) *A league, a covenant, a treaty, which is threefold; when the victor imposeth laws on the vanquished; when such as are equal in fight make a truce, or peace; or, when friends tie themselves in a stricter bond of fidelity to each other*. (2) *A stipulation between two, or more*. (3) *Marriage*. (4) *Hospitality*. (5) *A conspiracy*. (6) *A firm order, a settled decree*. (7) *A mutual relation*. (1) Fœdus facere, inire, ferire, icere, percutere, jungere, firmare, sancire, pangere, apud optimos quosque auctores. ¶ Fœdus vel fœdera negligere, violare, rumpere, infirmare, facere contra, *Cic.* ¶ Morem fœderis percutiendi inter Romanos, *vid. ap. Liv.* 1, 24. ap. Barbaros, *Tac.* 12, 47. (2) Ad herum meum venio fœdus commemoratum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 36. (3) Fœdere sociata conjux, *Ov. Ibis.* 15. Fœdus geniale, *Stat. Ach.* 2, 354. conjugiale, *Ov. Met.* 11, 743. (4) *Liv.* 1, 9. (5) Oblinguntur tacito fœdere inter se legiones, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 54. (6) Orgia naturae, secretaque fœdera coeli, *Col.* 10, 217. = Has leges aeternaeque fœdera certis imposuit natura locis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 60. (7) *Plin.* Ep. 3, 9. ¶ Fœdus facere, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. ferire, *Id. pro Dom.* 50. icere, *Id. in Pisom.* 12. frangere, *Id. pro Dom.* 25. rumpere, violare, *Id. pro Balb.* 5.

Fœlicitas. *Vid.* Felicitas.

Fœliciter. *Vid.* Feliciter.

Fœlicito. *Vid.* Felicito.

Fœlix. *Vid.* Felix.

Fœmen. *Vid.* Femen.

Fœmina, fœminal, fœmineus, fœmininus. *Vid.* Femina, feminal, &c.

Fœnārius, a, um. *Pertaining to bay*. Falces fœnariae, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31.

Fœnebris, e. adj. [à fœnus] *Pertaining to usury*. Fœnebres leges, *Liv.* 35, 7. Fœnebre malum, *Suet. Cal.* 41. & *Tac.* 6, 5.

Fœneralia, ium. n. pl. *Days of paying interest*, uti in *Alcina*, *Froben. Gruter. aliisque edit.* leg. ap. *Liv.* 35, 7. Sed *Gronov.* edit. quâ utor, Fœneralia habet, & sane operae erit Gronovii notam in hunc locum consulere.

Fœnerātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A letting out of money to usury*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 23, fin. = quæstus, *Id. Leg. & ap. Col.* in *Praef.* lib. 1.

¶ **Fœnerātō**, adv. *With gain upon interest*, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 51.

Fœnerātor, ōris. m. verb. *An usurer*. Majores nostri fœrem dupli condemnarunt, fœneratorem quadrupli, *Cato princip. lib.* In odia hominum incurrunt fœneratores, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. Fœnerator nummorum suorum, *V. Max.* 4, 8, 3.

Fœnerātorius, a, um. *Pertaining to usury*. = ¶ Avara & fœneratoria Gallorum philosophia, alacris & fortis Cimbriorum, *V. Max.* 2, 6, 11. R. occ.

Fœneratrix, icis. f. *She that taketh usury*, *V. Max.* 8, 2, 2.

Fœnerātus,

Foenerātus, a, um. *Put out to interest, Met. returned with advantage.* Foeneratum istud beneficium pulcre dices, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 8.

Foenerō, āre. (1) *To lend upon usury.* (2) *To give, or bestow.* (3) *To bring in usury.* (1) Foenerare idem quod occidere, *Cic. Off.* 2, 25. ex *Catone*. Minerva omnes foenerat una deos, *Mart.* 1, 77. *lends them money on usury.* Sed *J. F. Gronovius* hunc locum sic explicat. Arca Minervae foenerat, confert, tribuit omnes deos, i. e. quicquid à diis peti, sperari, dari potest. (2) Foenerat sol lumen suum caeteris sideribus, *Plin.* 2, 6. (3) § Metuisti, ne non isthuc tibi foeneraret, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 12.

Foeneror, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To lend on usury.* (2) *To borrow on usury.* (1) Pecunias istius grandes suo nomine foenerabatur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 70. Foenerari beneficium, *to do one a kindness with a view of receiving a greater, or by which a greater is received,* *Cic. de Am.* 9. (2) Dig. vid. Vallam, 5, 25.

Foeneus, a, um. *Made of hay.* Foenei homines, i. e. simulacra ad irritandos tauros, *Cic. pro Cornel. de Majest.* ap. Ascon.

Foenicūlarius, a, um. *Belonging to hay,* *Cic. Attic.* 12, 8.

Foenicūlum, i. n. *The herb fennel, or finkel,* *Plin.* 19, 56. & 20, 95. *Cels.* 2, 21.

Foenile, is. n. *An hayloft; or other place where hay is laid up,* *Col.* 1, 6. Nec totā claudes foenilia brumā, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 321.

Foenisēca, ae. c. g. *A mower, or cutter of grass,* *Col.* 2, 19. & *Perf.* 6, 40.

Foenisēcium. [à foenum & seco] *Haymaking time,* *Col.* 2, 19.

Foenisēctor, ōris. *A mower,* *Litt. ex Col.* 11, 1. ubi fortasse rectè divisè foeni seētor.

Foenisēx, icis. m. *A mower,* *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 49. & *Plin.* 18, 67.

Foenisēcia, ae. *The harvest of hay.* Foenisēciae conduntur melius sub tecto, quàm in acervis, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 56.

Foenisēcium, i. n. *Col.* 2, 18, & 19. & 11, 2. *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 17. *Vid. Foenisēcium.*

Foenorātō, foenorātus, foenoratorius, foenoro, foenoror. *Vid. Faeneratō, &c.*

Foenum, i. n. [à Celt. foen, idem] *Hay.* Foenum secae, *Col.* 2, ult. *Meta foeni, a cock of hay,* *Id.* Foenum cordum, *latter math,* *Id.* Foenum Graecum, *fengreek,* *Id.* Foenum versare, *to turn it,* *Varr. in manipulos colligere, to make it into trusses,* *Col.* 2. ¶ Foenum habere in cornu, *to be mischievous,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 34.

Foenus, ōris. n. [ab antiq. ποῖνος, merces, ut sit merces pecuniae mutuō acceptae] *Interest upon money lent, use-money, usury.* § Is tibi & foenus, & sortem dabit, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 84. § Si mutuas non potero, certum est sumere foenore, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 95.

Foenuscūlum, i. n. dim. *A little interest, or bribe,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 53.

Foeta, ae. vel foetus, a, um. (sc. femina) (1) *A female big with young.* (2) *An ew that hath newly had young.* (1) Non infueta graves tentabunt pabula foetas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50. (2) *Vid. Serv. in cit. loco, & Censorinum, cap. 11.*

Foeteo, ēre. n. (1) *To stink, to have an ill smell.* (2) *Met. To be nauseous, to offend.* (1) An foetet anima uxori tuae? *Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 44. (2) Foetet mihi tuus sermo, *Plaut. Casin.* 3, 6, 7.

¶ Foetiditas, ātis. *Stinkingness,* *Sen. Ep.* 110. ubi tamen meliores libri, Foeditas.

Foetidus, a, um. *Stinking, rank.* Pisces foetidi, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 3, 13. Os foetidum, *Cic. in Pison.* 6. Anima foetida, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 3, 13.

Foetifer, a, um. [à foetu] *Prolific, fruitful.* Foetifer potu Nilus, *Plin.* 7, 3.

Foetifico, āre. *To be fruitful, to have young.* Accipitres Massiliae humi foetificant, *Plin.* 10, 9.

Foetificus, a, um. *Causing to bear young, fruitful, prolific.* Humor foetificus, *Plin.* 9, 74.

Foeto, āre. *To bring forth young.* Columbae domesticae nec multum ineunt, nec saepius foetant, *Col.* 8, 8.

Foetor, ōris. m. [à foeteo] *A stink, a rank smell.* Redolere foetorem, *Col.* 12, 18. Foetores oris emendare, *Plin.* 28, 27.

¶ Foetulentus, a, um. *Stinking, fetulent,* *Apul. Apol.* p. 410. ¶ Foetidus.

Foetūra, ae. f. [à foetus] (1) *The breeding of cattle.* (2) *The time from conception to the birth.* (3) *The growth, or springing of grass.* (1) Foetura gregem supplet, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 36. (2) Appello foeturam à conceptu ad partum, *Varr.* 5, 10. (3) Foetura pratorum, *Plin.*

Foetus, a, um. (1) *Big, or great with young.* (2) *Also that hath young.* (3) *Abounding.* (1) Vaccae foetae, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 176. *Absol.* Graves tentabunt pabula foetas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50. (2) *Virg. Aen.* 8, 630. (3) Terra foeta frugi-

bus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. § Novi foeta viri bello praecordia, *Sil.* 17, 380. § furentibus austris, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 55.

Foetus, ūs. m. [ab antiq. ποῖμα, in eo, Scal.] (1) *The young of any creature.* (2) *The fruit of trees.* (3) *A birth.* (1) Apes, spem gentis, adultos educunt foetus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 163. (2) Arborei foetus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 55. (3) Pater curavit uno ut foetu fieret, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 25.

Foetutina, ae. f. *A dunghill,* *Apul. Apol.* 411.

Fōliaceus, a, um. *Of, or like leaves,* *Plin.* 19, 15.

Fōliatio, ōnis. f. denom. *A putting forth of buds, or leaves,* *Litt. ex Col.* ¶ Germinatio.

Fōliātum, i. [sc. unguentum è malobathro quod, ipsum quodque folium vocatur] *A precious ointment made of spikenard,* *vid. Plin.* 13, 2. Moechis foliata parantur, *Juv.* 6, 465. = Nardinum, *Plin.*

Fōliātūra, ae. f. *The order, or manner of leaves.* Cupressa foliatura, *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Fōliātus, a, um. (1) *Leaved, or having leaves.* (2) *Like, or thin as a leaf.* (1) *Plin.* 21, 50. (2) Aurum foliatum, *leaf gold.* Recent.

Fōliōsus, a, um. or, comp. *Leafy, or full of leaves.* Chamaecissus ramulis quinis fere foliosa, *Plin.* Arbor foliosior, *Id.* 12, 23.

Fōlium, i. n. [à φύλλον] (1) *A leaf of a tree, flower, or herb.* (2) *A leaf of a book.* (1) In arboribus rami, trunci, folia, &c. *Cic. de Or.* 3, 46. Herba folia contrahens, *Plin.* 24, 112. *Met.* Ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 26. (2) Credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae, *Juv.* 8, 126. § Sed haec notio ad priorem revocari potest, quia Sibylla carmina foliis mandavit, descripsitque.

Follico, āre. *To puff, to draw breath through the nose, to bag out,* *Apul.* 280.

Follicūlus, i. m. dim. [à follis] (1) *A little bag of leather.* (2) *A small leather ball blown with wind.* (3) *The husk, or hove of wheat, or other grain.* (4) *The hull, or peel inclosing the seed.* (5) *A body, a case of flesh.* (6) *The womb.* (1) Eques folliculis frumentum vehebat, *Liv.* 9, 13. (2) *Suet.* Aug. 83. (3) *Col.* 2, 8. (4) *Sen. Q. Nat.* 5, 18. (5) Ego quis sum, & quo folliculo sum indutus, *Lucil. ap. Non.* (6) Quod foetum involvat.

Follis, is. m. (1) *A bag, purse, or scrip of leather.* (2) *A pair of bellows.* (3) *A ball made of leather, and filled with wind, to be struck by the hand.* (1) Follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. Si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem, *Juv.* 13, 61. = Tense folle reverti domum, & tumida superbus aluta, *Id.* 14, 281. (2) *Liv.* 38, 7. § Taurinis follibus auras accipere, ac reddere, *to blow with bellows,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 171. (3) Folle decet pueros ludere, *folle senes,* *Mart.* 14, 47.

Follitim, adv. *By the large bag.* § Non peratim, sed follitim duetare, *not to play at small game, not to cheat for pence, but pounds,* *Prov. Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 15.

Fōmentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be nourished, or cherished,* *Cels. ap. Litt. foveri tutius dixeris.*

Fomentum, i. n. [à foveo] (1) *An application to assuage pain, either hot, or cold.* (2) *Met. Consolation, an allaying of grief.* (3) *Softness, luxury.* (1) Fomenta calida sunt milium, sal, arena, *Cels.* 2, 17. ubi v. plura. Quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus est, *Suet. Aug.* 81. Fomenta nutricis, *a nursing,* *Sen. de Benef.* 3. (2) Fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29. = Haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta dolorum, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 24. (3) Fomenta Campaniae enervarunt Hannibalem, *Sen.*

Fōmes, itis. m. (1) *Fuel, coal, wood, or any thing that kindleth, or keepeth the fire in.* (2) *Met. An incentive, an inducement.* (1) = Arida circum nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 77. (2) = Fomes & ignitabulum ingenii, *Gell.* 15, 2.

Fons, tis. m. [unde funditur à terra aqua viva, *Varr.*] (1) *A fountain, a spring, a well, a font.* (2) *Meton. Water.* (3) *Met. The spring head, or principal cause of any thing.* (1) Fons aquae dulcis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53. (2) Alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 119. (3) Tardi ingenii est, rivulos consuetari, fontes rerum non videre, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 27. = Causa & fons moeroris, *Id.* = Ab illo fonte & capite, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 10. Fons vitii & perjurii, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 51. Fons ingeniorum *Homerus,* *Plin.* 17, 3.

Fontanalia, vel Fontinalia. n. pl. *Solemn feasts about wells,* *vid. Feft. & Varr. de L. L.* 5, 7.

Fontānus, a, um. *Of a fountain, or spring.* Aqua fontana, *Col.* 12, 11. Ora fontana, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 269.

Fonticūlus, i. m. dim. *A small fountain, a little spring.* § Magno de flumine malle, quàm ex fonticulo sumere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 56. v. *Col.* 11, 1. Also an issue, *Ap. Med.*

For, inusit. dep. sed faris. fatur, fari, &c. [à φέρω, φῶ, unde φημι] (1) *To speak, to utter an articulate voice.* (2) *To speak of, to describe.* (1) Pueri, cum emittunt vocem, fari dicuntur, *Varr. de L. L.* 5, 7. Puer nescius fari, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 18. § Latine fari, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40. sed fere ali leg. (2) Tarpeiae turpe sepulchrum fabor, *Propert.* 4, 4, 1. *Vid. Fari.*

Forabilis, e. adj. *That may be bored, pierced, or wounded.*
Nullo forabilis leu Cymus, *Or. Met.* 12, 170.

Forago, inis. f. *A ship, or lot of yarn, Felt.*

Foramen, inis. f. *A hole, natural, or artificial.* Foramen ad extremitatem corporis, *Utr.* 1, 32. Foramina patent ad animum a corpore, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 70. Tibia simplex foramine paucio, *Hor. A. P.* 203. Foraminibus absumpto sento, *Val. Alex.* 3, 2, 23.

Foratus, a, um. part. *To be bored, or pierced.* Digito corpus illud forandum est, *Gell.* 7, 29.

Foras, adv. [*à foris, quod à foris, janua*] *Out of doors, forth.* Foras ire, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 11. Uxor quae eras veniat, perendie foras feratur, i. e. effertur, sepeliatur, *Plant. Aul.* 2, 1, 34. Foras proferre, quod in aedibus geritur, *Cic. pro Coel.* 23.

Forator, cris. m. verb. *A borer, or piercer.* Litt. ex Col.

Foratus, a, um. part. *Bored, pierced.* Forata arbor, *Col.* 5, 10. Regulæ foratae, *Vitr.* 10, 13. Forata ferro gellera vestigia, *Sen. Oed.* 812.

Forceps, ipis. f. raro si unquam m. [*à formus antiq. calidus, & capio*] (1) *A pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, tweezers, or like instrument.* (2) *A crab's, or lobster's claw.* (3) *An iron hook.* (1) Ferrum, quod forceps curva faber educit, *Or. Met.* 12, 277. (2) Forceps denticulatae cancerorum, *Plin.* 9, 51. (3) *Vitr.* 10, 2.

Forceillo, are. *Plant. Pifal.* 2, 2, 36, sed var. codd.

Forcilla, e. per foris, *Fest. ex XII. Tab.*

Forda, ae. f. [*à foris, quod à foris, janua*] *Out of doors, forth.* Ubi post munus coitum, forda non admittit tantum, *Col.* 6, 24, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 10.

Fordeum, inis. m. pl. [*à foris, quod à foris, janua*] *Fordeum wherein comes with calf were offered, solemnized the fifteenth of April,* *Var. de L. L.* 5, 3.

Fordeum, pro hordeum. Antiqui enim vocibus ab aspirata, vel nuda vo. si incipientibus praecedebant digamma.

Forem, es. & pla. forent. [*à suo, antiq. q. fuorem*] *I might be.*

Fore, infin. à fore. *To be hereafter, Cic. Att.* 7, 26.

Forensis, e. adj. *Belonging to the forum, or courts of pleading.* Causae forenses, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. Forensia vestimenta, *Suet. Aug.* 73. Forensia ministeria, *Val. Alex.* 8, 8, 2. Forensia, *Id.* 7, 2, 5.

Fore, inis. m. pl. f. *The door, quod geminae erant, usitatus legitur in plurali.* Fore, effingere, *Cic. pro Coel.* 16. Foribus passidum obdere, *to bar the door, Ter. Hec.* 2, 3, 37. *Phil. Foris.*

Forix, is. f. cupis etym. incert. (1) *A pair of scissors, or sheers.* (2) *A pair of pincers to pull out teeth.* (3) *An iron hook, or crampiron.* (4) *A body of men in this form V to receive the cuneus.* (1) Grana vitiosa foricibus amputant, *Col.* 12, 43, 2. (2) *Gell. ap. Litt.* tace quidem inveni foriceps in hac notione ap. *Gell.* nusquam forix. (3) Varr. (4) Opponebatur forix cuneo hostium, *Figet.* 3, 13.

Foricula, ae. f. (dim. a forix) (1) *A forked claw of any thing, a claw of a lobster.* (2) *A pair of scissors.* (1) *Plin.* 32, 53. (2) *Id.* 25, 23.

Fori, orum. pl. m. [*à foris, i. e. sub dio, Voss.*] (1) *The decks of a ship.* (2) *Scaffolds, or galleries from whence plays were seen in the Circus.* (3) *Alleys, or lower places in gardens.* (1) Cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursitent, *Cic. de Senect.* 6. (2) Loca divisa patribus, equitibusque, ubi spectacula fierent, fori appellati, *Liv.* 1, 35. (3) *Col.* 10, v. 93. *Legitur in singul. ap. Gell.* In summae puppis foro, 16, 19.

Foria, orum. pl. n. *Thin excrements, or dung, Non. c.* 2, n. 352. unde fortasse

Forica, ae. f. *A public jakes, or house of office, Juv.* 3, 38. unde

Foricarius, i. m. *A transfer of jakes, Scaev. JC.*

Foricula, ae. dim. f. [*à foris*] *A little door, or wicket, Varr. de R. R.* 1, 59.

Forinsecus, adv. [*ex foris & secus*] *Outward, from without.* Lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est, forinsecus, *Plin.* 13, 42. Oculos forinsecus curare, *Pallad.* 1, 27.

Foriolus, i. m. *One that bath a looseness, Laber. ap. Non.*

Foris, is. f. *A door.* Quidnam foris crepuit? *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 11. Constitit ad geminae limina prima foris, *Or. Ep.* 12, 150. Cum licet forem virgâ pcreuteret, *Liv.* Exclusus fore, *Hor. Sat.* 12, 67. Sed usitatus legitur in plur. = Fores limenque carceris, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 28.

Foris, adv. (1) *From abroad, without doors, on the outside of any place.* (2) *Met. Extrinsically.* (3) *In other peoples affairs.* (1) Ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 5. Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *Cic. Off.* 1, 22. Intra vallum & foris, *Nep. Dat.* 6. (2) Non ex sua vi atque natura, sed foris assumere argumenta, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. (3) Foris sapere, sibi non posse auxiliarier, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 1, 50.

FORMA, ae. [*sortasse à foris, per Metath.*] (1) *A natural form, or shape.* (2) Sometimes an artificial form. (3) *The air of the face, and mien of the body.* (4) *A figure abstractedly considered.* (5) *Synecd. Beauty.* (6) *A fashion, or make.* (7) *A plot, or*

model of a building. (8) *A stamp, or matrix for money.* (9) *Meton. Money, a coin.* (10) *A shoemaker's last.* (11) *A chresemat.* (12) *A likeness, or resemblance.* (13) *An idea.* (14) *A phantasm, a vision, a ghost.* (15) *A rescript, or mandate.* (16) *A set form of words.* (17) *A form of law.* (1) Forma est naturalis nota cujusque, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 29. MI. Specie venustâ, ore parvo, atque oculis pernigris, *HA.* Formam quidem verbis depinxi mihi, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 3, 153. (2) Curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 170. (3) In formis aliis dignitas inest, aliis venustas, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. (4) Rotunda formâ ullam negat esse pulchriorem Plato, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10. (5) Si mihi difficilis formam natura negavit, *Ec. Ov. Epist.* 15, 31. (6) Literarum formas pueri discant, *Quint.* 1, 1. (7) Cum formam reipublicae viderim, quale aedificium futurum sit, scire possim, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 8. (8) Suet. teste Litt. *Elegantem quidem Metaphorâ dixit, omnia facta dictaque tua respondeant sibi, & unâ formâ percussâ sint, Sen. Ep.* 34, extr. (9) Formas denarias, quinquarias dixit pro denariis, quinquariis, *Lampr.* (10) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 106. (11) Liqueor in calathos, vel formas transferendus est, *Col.* 7, 8. (12) = Suam quodque animal formam & speciem diligit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 47. (13) *Idem formas vertit Cic. Top.* 7. (14) Terribiles formae nocturno tempore visae, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. ex postea. (15) Unde formales epistolae dicuntur, vid. *Suet. Dom.* 13. & ibi *Torrent. & Casaub.* (16) Forma ultimae necessitatis, NE quid detrimenti respublicae capiat, *Liv.* (17) Quae forma viros fortunave meruit, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 615. interp. *Serv.* ¶ Forma in legg. impp. est ea pars aqueductus, quâ aqua decurrit, *A. Aug. D.* 4, p. 61.

Formaceus, a, um. Formacei parietes. *Mud-walls, so called in Spain, &c. Plin.* 35, 48.

Formalis, e. adj. *Made in due form, in conceived, or set words, Suet. Dom.* 13. vid. ibi interp.

¶ Formalitas, atis. f. *Formality, Philos. vocab.*

¶ Formaliter, adv. *Formally, Cod.*

Formamentum, i. n. *A mould, or form.* Principiorum formamenta, *Lucr.* 2, 317. Raro occ.

Formans, tis. part. *Forming.* Formantibus astris, *Manil.* 5, 360.

Formandus, a, um. In has leges traditam sibi urbem, Lacedaemonii formandam Lyfandro tradiderunt, *Just.* 5, 8. Ego ideo prudentiam tuam elegi, ut formandis istius provinciae moribus ipse moderareris, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 118.

Formatio, onis. f. verb. *A forming, or framing.* Horum formationes exprimuntur his rationibus, *Vitr.* 3, 1. *Legitur & in compos. conformatio, deformatio, &c.*

Formator, oris. m. (1) *A maker, a creator.* (2) *Met. A former, an instructor.* (1) Quisquis formator universi fuit, *Sen. ad Helv.* 8. (2) Animi sibi quisque formatorem, praeceptoremque virtutis è coetu sapientum arceffat, *Col. Praef.* 1, 1.

Formatura, ae. f. *A shape, a forming, or fashioning.* = *Se-* vat formaturam, servatque figuram, *Lucr.* 4, 560.

Formaturus, a, um. part. *About to form.* Multisque gemunt incubilibus aera formatura nefas, *Claud.* 2. *Eutrop.* 72. Ita veluti reipublicae statum formaturus, *Just.* 22, 2.

Formatus, a, um. part. *Formed.* Auxiliorum quoque portionem, formatam in disciplinam Macedonum, exercitui suo miscet, *Just.* 12, 12. *Conf.* 18, 3, 10.

Formica, ae. f. [*à μύρμηξ, Acol. & Dor. μύρμηξ, nisi malis à ferendis micis*] *An ant, a pismire.* In formicâ non modo sensus, sed etiam mens, ratio, memoria, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 9, v. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 33.

Formicans, tis. *Thick and low, creeping.* Percussu formicante venarum, *Plin.* 7, 52.

Formicatio, onis. f. *A tingling, or pain like the stinging of pismires, Plin.* 28, 20.

Formicetum, i. n. *An anthill, Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

Formicinus, a, um. *Formicinus gradus, a thick but short pace, such as that of ants, Plaut. Men.* 5, 3, 19.

Formico, are. *To rise in pimples.* Donec formicet cutis, *Plin.* 30, 41.

Formicosus, a, um. adj. *Full of ants, Plin.* 10, 95.

Formidabilis, e. adj. *Dreadful, formidable.* Formidabilis serpens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 174. *Aeneas, Ibid.* 14, 116.

Formidandus, a, um. part. *To be dreaded, or feared.* Quo etiam fatietas formidanda est magis, *Cic. Orat.* 63.

Formidans, tis. part. *Fearing, fearful.* Cervi formidantes, *Ov. Met.* 15, 475. = Metuens pueris, mihi formidans, *Plant. Amph.* 5, 1, 61.

Formidatio, onis. f. verb. *A fearing.* Tribuitur *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4. sed alii aliter leg.

Formidatus, a, um. part. *Feared, dreaded.* Nautis formidatus Apollo, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 275. Aethiops classe formidatus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 15.

Formido, are, act. *To fear, or dread.* = Intus paveo, & formido foris, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 20. § Euclio formidat auro, *Id. Aul. arg.* 6. Iracundiam alicujus formidare, *Cic. Att.* 8, 16.

Formidor, ari, atus. pass. *To be feared, Stat.*

Formido, inis. f. (1) *Fear, dread, terror, astonishment.* (2) *Meton. A scil, or net set with various feathers, to scare wild beasts.* (1) Formido est metus permanens, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 8. ex defin. Stoicorum. Post has fugas & formidines, *Id. Att.* 8, 14. (2) *Sen. de Ira.* 1, 12.

Formidolose.

FOR

Formidolōsē. adv. iūs, comp. *Fearfully, timorously*, Cic. *pro Sext.* 19. Formidolōsius, *Charif. ex Catone.*

Formidolōsus, a, um. ior, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Act. Fearful, timorous.* (2) *Pass. To be feared, horrible.* (1) Num formidolōsus obsecro es, mi homo? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 18. (2) Formidolōsior hostium exercitus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 62, 3. Tempus formidolōssimum, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 2.

Formio, ōnis. *A twig basket*, Ulp. 4. Fiscella.

Formo, āre. aēt. [*à forma*] (1) *To form, frame, mould, or fashion.* (2) *To build.* (3) *To compose.* (4) *To instruct.* (5) *To feign, or imagine.* (1) Corpora ad membrorum flexus formare, *Quint.* 1, 1. Formare se in alicujus mores, *Liv.* 3, 36. (2) Phrygiā formabat in Idā Aeneas clatrem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 80. (3) Edicta, epistolas, orationesque alieno formabat ingenio, *Suet. Dom.* 20. (4) Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida dictis formarat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 287. (5) Personam formare novam, *Hor. A. P.* 125.

Formor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be formed, framed, moulded, &c.* Verba quae formare similitudine nullā possunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 83. — Conscripta formatur imagine tela, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 117.

Formosē. adv. *Neatly.* Formosē cubare, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 160. + Nitidē, bellē, *Vett.*

Formositas, ātis. f. *Handsomeness, beauty.* Positum est in formositate, *Cic. Off.* 1, 35.

Formosus, a, um. adj. [*à forma*] ior, comp. *simus, sup.* *Fair, beautiful, charming, handsome.* Formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 44. Formosissimus annus, *Id. ibid.* 3, 57. — Nihil virtute formosius, nil pulchrius, *Cic.* & Formosus, an deformis, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 24.

Formula, ae. f. dim. [*à forma*] (1) *Beauty.* (2) *A rule, or maxim.* (3) *A form in law, a writ, the words wherein a law is conceived.* (4) *A suit, process, or indictment.* (5) *An order.* (6) *A shoemaker's last.* (1) Tempori hanc vigilare oportet formulam, atque aetatum, nē ubi capillus veripellis fiat, foedē semper servias, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 47. (2) Erit haec formula Stoicorum disciplinae consentanea, *Cic. Off.* 3, 4. & Vid. & *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 18. (3) Jura & formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 8. Protulit de dolo malo formulas Aquillius, *Id. Off.* 3, 14. Ubi illa erit formula fiducia, ut INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET, *Id. Fam.* 7, 12. (4) Injuriarum formulam intendere, *Suet. Vitell.* 7, & passim ap. *JCC.* (5) Parare milites ex formulā, *Liv.* 27, 10. (6) *Litt. unde incert.*

Formulārius, i. m. [*à formula*] *One that maketh out writs.* — Formularii, vel, uti Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, *Quint.* 12, 3.

+ Formus, a, um. adj. *Hot, Fest.*

Fornacalia, orum. n. pl. Sacra erant, cum far in fornaculis torrebant, *Fest.* *A sort of sacrifice offered before the grinding of corn.* Curio legitimis nunc Fornacalia verbis maximus indicit, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 527.

|| Fornacārius, a, um. *Belonging to a bakehouse*, Dig.

|| Fornacator, ōris. m. *The firemaker in the baths*, Paul. JC.

Fornaceus, a, um. *Made like a furnace*, Plin. 35, 48. *Hard. leg. Formaceos.*

Fornācula, ae. f. dim. [*à fornax*] *A furnace*, Juv. 10, 82. *Vitr.* 7, 10.

Fornax, ācis. f. *A furnace.* Fornaces immensae, *Lucan.* 6, 405. Quantis fluerent fornacibus aera effigies ductura tuas? *Cloud.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 177.

|| Fornicāria, ae. f. *Meretrix, a common prostitute*, Tert.

Fornicārius, i. m. *Belonging to the stew.* — Quis non fornicarius, non adulter? *Vulg. interpr.* + Scortator, *Cic.*

Fornicātim. adv. *In the form of an arch*, Plin. 16, 81.

Fornicatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à fornico*] *A vaulting, or arching over.* Parietum fornicationes, *Vitruv.* 6, 11. Lapidum fornicatio, *Sen. Ep.* 95. || *Also fornication*, *Ecclef.* quā notione à *proprie* deductum videtur. Vid. *Fornix*, not. 2.

|| Fornicātor, ōris. m. *A fornicator*, *Ecclef.* + Scortator, *Cic.*

|| Fornicātrix, icis. f. *She that haunteth brothel-houses*, Dig.

Fornicātus, a, um. part. *Arched, or vaulted over.* Paries vel solidus, vel fornicatus, *Cic. Top.* 4. Ceras fulciunt pilarum intergerinis à solo fornicatis, *Plin.* 11, 10.

Fornico, āre. aēt. *To vault, or arch over*, Sidon. *Ep.* 1, 5.

Fornicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be arched, to be bent downward.* Palma fornicatur, *Plin.* 16, 81. || Dep. *To commit fornication*, *Ecclef.*

Fornix, icis. m. [*de etym. parum constat*] (1) *An arch, or vault in houses, a triumphal arch in memory of some great victory.* (2) *Also, Meton. a brothel house, because these were in vaults and wells under ground.* (1) Adverso fornice portae, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 631. Hujus fornix in foro Syraculis est, in quo nudus filius stat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 63. (2) Fornix tibi & uncta popina incutiunt urbis desiderium, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 14, 21.

Fōro, āre. aēt. [*à foris*] *To bore, or pierce.* Te forabunt patibulatim per vias stimulis, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 53. sed usitatus est *perforo.*

Foror, āri. pass. *To be bored, or pierced*, Cels. 8, 2. & 8, 9.

Forpex, icis. f. *A pair of scissors, or nippers*, *Isid.* Sed hanc corruptam à *forfice* suspicantur viri docti.

Fors, tis. f. [*de etym. nihil compertū*] (1) *Fortune.* (2) *Luck, chance, hazard.* (1) Sit sane fors domina campi, *Cic.*

FOR

in *Pison*, 2. (2) Fors aliquibus in rebus plus quā ratio potest, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. & In incerto judicium est, fatōne res mortalium & necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 34. & Ut cuique fors, aut virtus, *Ibid.* 12, 39. Forte suā Libycis tempestas nos appulit oris, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 381.

Forsan. adv. [*à fors, & partic. an*] *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* Forsan & haec olim meminisse juvabit, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 207.

Forsitan. adv. [*ex fors, sit, & an*] *Perhaps, it may be.* Forsitan hic mihi parum habeat fidem, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 117.

Forfit. adv. [*ex fors & sit*] *Perhaps, it may be*, *Lucr.* 6, 735. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 49. Forfit carior alter erit, *Prop.* 2, 9, 1.

|| Fortalitium, i. n. *A fort, a sconce, a strong place.* + Castellum, *Caes.*

Fortalsē. adv. [*quasi fortē esse*] *It may be, perhaps, peradventure.* & Genus orationis fortalsē subtile, ceriū acutum, *Cic.*

|| Fortalsēan. adv. *Peradventure*, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Fortassis. adv. *Perchance, perhaps.* Sed ego fortassis vaticinor, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

+ Fortax, acis. f. [*à fortitudine*] *The bottom, or compass of an oven, furnace, or kiln*, *Cato*, 38. R. occ.

Fortē. adv. vel pot. à fors. *As hap was, as it fortune'd, by chance, peradventure.* Fortē fortuna, *as good luck would have it*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 54. Quam sapē fortē temerē eveniunt, quae non audeas optare! *Id. Phorm.* 5, 1, 31. Forte suā, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 381.

|| Fortēan. adv. [*ex fortē & an*] *Peradventure*, *Fest.* + Forsan, forsitan, fortē.

+ Fortesco, ēre. *To wax or grow strong*, *Gell.* 19, 7. ex *Naev.* + Fortis fio.

Forticulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat patient.* Quamvis Epicurus forticulum se in torminibus praebeat, *Cic. Tus.* 2, 19.

|| Fortificatio, ōnis. f. *A fortifying*, *Aug.* + Municio, *Caes.* Propugnaculum, *Cic.*

|| Fortificātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh strong*, *Hier.* + Propugnator.

|| Fortificō, āre. fortem facio. *To fortify, to strengthen.* Aegrotantium fortificare corpora, *Coel. Aur. Tard.* 3, 2, 38. + Confirmare, munire.

Fortis, e. adj. [*à ferendo adversa: vel à fors, nam fors adjuvat audaces*] or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Hardy, patient.* (2) *Stout, constant.* (3) *Courageous, valiant, magnanimous.* (4) *Well-bred, honest, honourable.* (5) *Rich, powerful.* (6) *Hale, lusty, strong.* (7) *Swift.* (8) *Fair.* (1) Qui me vir fortior est ad sufferendas plagas? *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 11. (2) = Vir fortis & animosus, & acriter morti se offerens, *Cic. pro Milon.* 34. Viri fortissimi, *Sall. B. C.* 20. (3) = Homo fortis, atque bellator probus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 35. (4) Cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 14. Hicne est leno, qui fuit quondam fortis? *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 65. (5) Fortis familia, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 9. Rex peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum esse quā ferrum, pacem emit, *Flor.* 3, 1, 7. (6) = Incolumis & fortis aliis super alia oneribus augeas, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 59. & Neque à fortissimis infirmissimo generi resisti posse, *Sall. B. J.* 71. (7) & Quid tam egregium, si femina forti fidis equo? dimitte fugam, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 705. (8) Ecquid fortis visa est? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 13. ubi vid. *Scal.* Bacchis etiam tibi fortis visa est? *Id. Bacchid.* 2, 2, 38. Ex his colligere licet, omnia tam animi, quā corporis bona, in fortitudine posuisse Romanos.

Fortiter. adv. iūs, comp. *simè, sup.* (1) *Patiently, bravely.* (2) *Valiantly, stoutly.* (3) *Resolutely, undauntedly.* (4) *Quickly, briskly, apace.* (1) Quicquid acciderit, fortiter ac sapienter teramus, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Quemvis eventum fortius feram, quā hunc dolorem, *Id.* 9, 6. (2) Fortiter bellum gerere, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 39. (3) & Quam sapienter non disputo, constanter quidem & fortiter certē, *Cic. pro Prov. Conf.* 17. Fortius pugnare coeperunt, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 26. Fortissimè pugnaverunt, *most violently, with the utmost endeavour*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 37. (4) Rebus paternis fortiter absumptis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 27. Arserunt agitati fortius ignes, *Ov. Met.* 6, 708.

Fortitudo, inis. f. (1) *Patience, greatness of soul.* (2) *Hardiness, courage.* (3) *Intrepidity.* (4) *A brave action, either in peace, or war.* (5) *Strength.* Fortitudo omnis (1) in dolore, aut (2) in labore, aut (3) in periculo spectatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 15. (4) Sunt domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militariis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 22. (5) & In feris fortitudinem dicimus, in hominibus iustitiam, *Cic. Off.* 1, 50.

+ Fortiusculus. m. dim. *Stoutish, somewhat strong*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 13. sed alii aliter leg. + Forticulus, *Cic.*

Fortuitō. adv. *By chance, at adventure, casually.* Hoc non fit fortuitō, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11.

Fortuitu. qu. ablat. monopt. *idem.* = Temerē ac fortuitu, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29.

Fortuitus, a, um. adj. *That happeneth by chance, sudden, casual, accidental, of itself.* & Non fortuitum, sed divinum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. & Ut coacta mors fortuitae similis esset, *Tac.* 16, 19. = Subita & fortuita oratio, *an extemporal speech*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33.

Fortūna,

Fortūna, ae. f. [à fors] (1) *Fortune, hazard, adventure, hap, chance, event, luck.* (2) *State, condition.* (3) *An estate, real, or personal.* (4) *Also the Goddess so called.* (1) = *Quid aliud fors? quid fortuna? quid casus? quid eventus?* &c. *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (2) *Magnae fortunae comes adest adulation, Patere.* 2, 102. (3) *Fortunam tribus filiabus aequaliter distri- buere, Phaedr.* 4, 4, 9. (4) *O Fortuna! O fors Fortuna! Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 1.

Fortunae, pl. *One's fortune, or estate, riches, wealth, what one is worth.* = *Imminet tuis furor omnium fortunis & bo- nis, Cic. pro Domo.* 10. & *in sing.* Amplificare fortunam suam, *Id. de Amic.* 16. Pleni fortunatum gloriaeque simul publicae, *Liv.* 3, 68.

Fortunate, adv. ius, comp. *Happily, fortunately, prosper- ously, luckily.* = *Sapientes feliciter & fortunatè vivunt, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. Fortunatius repulsus, *Col. praef.*

|| **Fortunatio**, ònis. f. verb. *An happy success, or prospering,* *Aug.* 4. Fors, Fortuna, *lett.*

|| **Fortunator**, òris. m. verb. *He that prospereth,* *Aug.* 4. Qui fortunat.

Fortūnatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Simus, sup.* (1) *Blest, happy.* (2) *Fortunate, wealthy, rich.* (3) *Favourable.* (1) *Fortunatus, qui illud animo fies, Ter. Adelp.* 5, 3, 66. (2) *Fortunate senex, tua rura manebunt, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 47. For- tunatissimus haberi, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 12. (3) *Deos ego omnes, ut sint fortunati, precor, Afran.* Naliquam fortunatiorem se, quam Praeneste, vidisse fortunam, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41.

|| **Fortunium**, i. n. *Good luck, Dig.* 4. Fors, Fortuna, bona Fortuna.

Fortūno, are. act. *To make happy, or prosperous.* Tibi pa- trimonium Dii fortunent, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 2. Eūque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, *Ibid.* 15, 7. Dii fortunabunt vestra consilia! *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 175.

Fortūno, at, atus. pass. *To be made prosperous, Litt. ex Stat.*

Forūlis, i. m. dim. [à forus] *vix leg. in singulari, plur. foruli. Hutches, cases, or shelves, wherein books were kept. Hic libros dabit, & forulos, Juv.* 3, 219.

Forūm, i. n. [à ferendo] (1) *A market-place where things are sold.* (2) *Also the common place where courts are kept, and mat- ters of judgment pleaded.* (3) *With a proper name a market town, or burgh, with the country adjacent.* (4) *Also a vessel used about the winepress.* (1) *Forum boarium, piscatorium, olitorium, cupedinis, &c. vid. Varr. de L. L.* 1, 4, 32. & *Cedere foro, to become bankrupt, Juv.* 11, 50. *Uti foro, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 29. *to suit himself to the time, to make the best of it. Decedere foro, to live privately, to abscond, Nep. Att.* 10. (2) *Exit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart.* 3, 38. *In alieno foro litigare, to follow a business he doth not un- derstand, Mart. praef.* l. 10. *Agere forum, to hold a court to try causes.* (3) *Forum Julii, hodiè Praes.* Forum Claudii, hodiè Parentes, &c. (4) *Col.* 11, 2. & 12, 8.

Fōrus, i. m. (1) *The deck, or hatch of a ship.* (2) *Also small furrows.* (1) *In humanae navis foro, Gell.* 16, *extr.* *Usitatus in plur.* Alii per foros euiscent, *Cic. de Senect.* 6. Angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, *Col.* 10, 92.

† **Forvus**, [à ferreo] *obsolet. Hot. Mtd. Recl. à fortune.*

Fossa, ae. f. [à fodiendo] *Locus unde terram foderent, a ditch, a mote, a trench. Locum vallo fossaeque munivit, Caes.* B. G. 3, 2.

Fossarius, i. m. *A ditcher, Col. ap. Litt.* † **Fossor.**

|| **Fossatum**, i. n. *A foss, a trench, cit. Plin.* 17, 35. *sed perperam; certè Virg.* 4, 16. & *Pallad.* 11, 13.

Fossilis, e. adj. *That which is, or may be dugged out of the earth. Fossile ebur, Plin.* 36, 29.

Fossio, ònis. f. verb. [à fodio] *A digging, or delving, a dressing, or trimming. Fossionibus terra fit fecundior, Cic. de Sen.* 15. *Puteorum fossio, Viruv.* 8, 7.

|| **Fossitius**, a, um. adj. *That which is dugged, or delved. Arena fossitia, Pall.* 1, 10. *Fossitia nigra, sea-coal, Jun.*

† **Fosso**, are. freq. [à fodio] *To dig often, Enn. ap. Varr. de L. L.* 6, 5.

Fossor, òris. m. verb. [à fodio] *A digger, a delver, a ditcher, a labourer, a trenchmaker, a pioneer. Si fossore terra versetur, Col.* 3, 13. *Robustus fossor, Virg. Geor.* 2, 264.

Fossula, ae. f. dim. *A little ditch, or trench. Singulis fos- sulis disponas, Col.* 11, 3. *Fossulas facere, Cato,* 161.

Fossura, ae. f. *A digging, or delving. Compladata fossuris montium juga, Suet. Calig.* 37. *Hanc fossuram maxime pro- bavimus, Col.* 4, 14. *Summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, aut fronde, Viruv.* 8, 1.

Fossus, a, um. part. [à fodio] *Dugged. Terra fossa & subacta, Pallad. Novemb.* 6.

Fōtus, a, um. part. [à foveor] *Nourished, cherished, kept warm. Pulli à matribus exclusi fotique, Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Fōtus, us. m. verb. (1) *A nourishing, or keeping warm.* (2) *Also a fomentation.* (1) *Myrtus utilis est igni sacro fotu, Plin.* 23, 82. (2) *Decoctura juvat & potione & fotu, Plin.* 23, 10.

Fōvea, ae. f. [ab ant. foveo, pro fodio] *A deep hole made*

in the ground to catch wild beasts in; a pitfall, a den, a cave, a fox's hole, &c. Bellua in foveam incidit, Cic. Philipp. 4, 5. *Decipiemus foveâ leonem, Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 59.

Fovendus, a, um. part. *To be cherished. Nobilitate foven- da est novitas, V. Max.* 3, 8, 7. *Fovendos artus accipere, Ov. Met.* 8, 654.

Fovens, tis. part. *Cherishing, &c. Fovens perjura fortuna, Sen. Hipp.* 979. *Conf. Sil.* 7, 10. *Liv.* 24, 36.

Fōvō, ere, fōvi, fōtum. act. (1) *To keep warm.* (2) *To cherish, or nourish.* (3) *To feed, or maintain.* (4) *To make much of, to favour.* (5) *To love and embrace, to caress.* (6) *To espouse, or favour.* (7) *To foment, or bathe with any liquid thing.* (1) *Jubes epulas foveri foveolis ferventibus, Plaut.* Capt. 4, 2, 67. (2) *Aves pullos pennis foveat, Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (3) *Lacte foveat & erigit, Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5. (4) *Colui foveique poetas, Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 41. *Ibi fovebo se- necutem meam, Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 62. (5) *Ipsa Neaeram dum foveat, Virg. Ecl.* 3, 4. (6) *Contraria non fovi arma, Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 41. (7) *Fovit vulnus lymphâ, Virg. Aen.* 12, 420.

Fōveor, eri. pass. *To be cherished, &c. Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 67.

Fōveo, ere. ant. *idem quod fodio.*

F ante R.

† **Fracescere**, pro friari, *Varr.*

Fraceo, ere, ui. neut. [à seq. fraces] *To putrify and rot with age and continuance. Oleum fracescet, Col.* 1, 6.

Frāces, ium. pl. f. *The lees of oil, Plin. Vid. Frax.*

Frācesco, ere. incept. *To grow rotten, or mouldy. Oleum, quod minis provenit, si congelatur, fracescet, Col.* 1, 6. *Caldore fracescere, Varr. de R. R.* 1, 55.

Frācidē, adv. *Rotten ripe, Litt. ex Col.*

Frācidus, a, um. adj. [à fraceo] *Rotten ripe, hoary, and putrified. Olea fracidâ, Cato de R. R.* 64.

Fractio, ònis. f. verb. *A breaking, a fraction, Litt. ex Plaut.* *sed non reperi.* † **Infractio**, *Cic.*

Fractura, ae. f. *A breaking, or bursting, a fracture. Frac- turas sanare, Plin.* 22, 9. *Fractura calculi, Cels.* 7, 26.

Fractūrus, a, um. part. *About to break. Tenuemque per undam obvia dimittit fracturum flamina collem, Claud. B. Gild.* 522. *conf. Sil.* 15, 339.

Fractus, a, um. part. [à frangor] (1) *Broken.* (2) *Met. Discouraged, out of heart, spent.* (3) *Lost, vanquished.* (4) *Nice, effeminate.* (1) *Fractum crus, Her. Epist.* 1, 17, 58. *Foedera fracta, Sil.* 17, 338. (2) *Fractus morboque famē- que, Ov. Met.* 13, 52. (3) = *Fractum prope & debilitatum Graeciae nomen, Cic. pro Placc.* 26. (4) = *Fractum & mi- nutum & puerile, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 83.

|| **Fraenatio**, ònis. f. verb. *A bridling, or curbing, Veg.*

Fraenator, òris. m. verb. *A bridle, or restrainer. Igni- pedum fraenator equorum, Stat. Theb.* 1, 27. = *Infinitae po- testatis domitor ac fraenator, Plin. Paneg.* 55.

Fraenatus, a, um. part. *Bridled, restrained, curbed, kept in. Fraenati equi, Caes. B. G.* 8, 15. *Os equi fraenatum, Hor.* Ep. 1, 15, 13. *conf. Liv.* 21, 44.

Fraenigerus, a, um. *That holdeth, or manageth the bridle. Fraenigera ala, a troop of horse, Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 98.

Fraeno, are. act. (1) *To bridle, to curb, to rein.* (2) *Met. To keep in, to check, to restrain, to stop, or stay.* (1) *Frae- nare equum, Liv.* (2) *animum, Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. *volup- tates, Liv.* 37, 14. *ventos vinculis & carcere, Virg. Aen.* 1, 38.

Fraenor, ari. pass. *To be bridled. Ignea longaevo fraenatur corde juvenus, Claud. Caus. Prob. & Ol.* 155.

FRAENUM, i. n. pl. fraeni. m. *vel fraena. n. [quod hoc equi dentibus frende nt] (1) A bridle, or the bit of a bridle, a curb.* (2) *Met. A check, or curb.* (1) *Sonantes fraeni, Virg. Geor.* 3, 184. *Sonantia fraena, Ov. Met.* 2, 121. (2) = *Pone irac fraena modūque, Juv.* 8, 88. † *Dare frae- na, to subdue, Ov. Met.* 6, 231. *accipere, to submit, Id.*

† **Frāgesco**, ere. frangi incipio. *To break, or crumble away, Pacuv.*

Frāgilis, e. adj. [ab ant. frago] or, comp. (1) *Brittle, soon broken.* (2) *Mortal, weak, perishable, that may be easily broken.* (3) *Dry, without moisture.* (1) *Fragilis cicuta, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 85. *Vstri modo fragilis, Plin.* 13, 51. (2) = *Res humanae fragiles, caducaeque sunt, Cic. de Am.* 27. (3) = *Succose firmiora, quam fragilia, Cels.* 2, 18.

Frāgilitas, atis. f. (1) *Brittleness.* (2) *Met. Weakness, frailty.* (1) *Ne ferramenta aquâ in fragilitatem durentur, Plin.* 34, 41. (2) *Imbecillitas & fragilitas humani generis, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1.

Fragmen, inis. n. *A piece of a thing broken, a fragment, a shard, a scrap. Fragmina remorum, Virg. Aen.* 10, 306. *Gracchus fragmine subscilii ictus, Patere.* 2, 3, 2. *lapis, Tac.* 5, 6, 3.

Fragmentum, i. n. *idem.* *Fragmentum lapidis, Cic. N. D.* 2, 32. *Laceratae fragmenta carinae, Luc.* 8, 755. *Fragmen- to subscilii ictus, V. Max.* 1, 4, 2.

† **Frīgo**,

† Frāgo, ant. *pro* frango.

Frāgor, ōris. m. [*ab* ant. frago, sonitus qui ex arbore aut aliā re inter frangendum editur] *A noise, a crash, a crack*, as when a thing breaks. Fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, audiebatur, *Liv.* 1, 29. Fit fragor, & densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi, *Ov. Met.* 1, 269. Fragores fluctuum, *V. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 1. Fragorem congeninare, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 71. stupere, *Id.* 2, 620.

Frāgōsē, adv. *With a great noise*, *Plin.* 16, 19, in compar.

Frāgōsus, a, um. adj. [*à* frango] *stimus*, sup. (1) *Rough, craggy*. (2) *Met. Uneven, uneasy, hoarse, or jarring*. (3) *Also brittle*. (1) *Sylvis horrentia saxa fragosis*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 777. Pariūmque infame fragosis exsuperant Pityāmq̄ vadis, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 622. (2) = *Aures fragosis offenduntur, & lenibus mulcentur*, *Quint.* 9, 4. (3) *Lucr.* 2, 859.

Fragrans, tis. part. & adj. *Smelling sweet, fragrant*. Domus fragrans odore Assyrio, *Catull.* 66, 144. v. *Virg. Geor.* 4, 169. || Fragrantissimus, *Apul.* p. 842.

Fragranter, adv. *Fragrantly*, *Litt. ex* *Apul.*

Fragrantia, ae. f. *A sweet smell, a fragrantcy*. Unguentorum fragrantia, *V. Max.* 9, 1, ext. 1.

FRAGRO, āre. neut. (1) *To smell sweetly*, (2) *or sour*, (3) *or strong*. (1) *Vid.* *Fragrans*. (2) *Fragrat odor acerbus*, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 493. (3) *Ne fragres hesternō vino*, *Mart.* 1, 87.

Frāgum, i. n. [*à* fragro, quia sunt odoris optimi, *Perot.*] *A strawberry*. Humi nascentia fraga, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 92. Fraga dumetis vulsa, *Sen. Hipp.* 516. vix leg. in sing. ap. idoneos auct.

Frāmea, ae. f. voc. German. *A short spear, a javelin, a glaive, or sword, a partizan, or hunter's staff*. = *Hastas*, vel, ipsorum vocabulo, frameas gerunt, *Tac. de Germ.* c. 6. *Conf. Juv.* 13, 79.

Frangendus, a, um. part. *To be broken*. Existimavit ante frangendum hostem, quam ulciscendum civem, *Paterc.* 2, 24. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 549.

Frangens, tis. part. *Breaking*. Frangens fluctus scopulus, *Lucan* 6, 266.

FRANGO, ēre. fregi, fractum. act. neut. [*à* φάσσω, fut. fecund. φάσσω, & digamma interp. frago, antiq. inde frango] (1) *To break, to bruise*. (2) *To weaken*. (3) *To spend, or wear out*. (4) *To abate, or diminish*. (5) *To discourage, to daunt*. (6) *To vanquish*. (7) *To violate, or infringe*. (8) *To move, to dissuade*. (9) *To disappoint*. (1) Qui è nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 55. Frangere comam in gradus, *to curl it*, *Quint.* 1, 6. (2) = *Nulla est tanta vis, quae non ferro ac viribus debilitari, frangique possit*, *Cic. pro Marcello*, 3. = *Vis summas frangit infirmatque opes*, *Id. pro Rab. Post.* 10 ex poeta. Vini vim frangere aquam miscendo, *Cels. Praef.* (3) *Morantem saepe diem mero fregi*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 7. (4) *Dum se calor frangat*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 62. ¶ *Vim vini frangere aquā, to allay it*, *Cels.* (5) ¶ *Contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit*, *Nep. Them.* 1. *Sin te tanta mala frangunt*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 8. Frangere equum, *Sil.* 1, 262. (6) = *Bellum Allobrogum praeliis fregit, eosque domuit*, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 13. (7) *Frangere fidem*, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 6. *focdus*, *Id. in Pison.* 12. (8) *Illum gemitu jam suplice mater frangit*, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 375. (9) *Fregit hos meum consilium*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

Frangor, i, fractus. pass. *To be broken*, *Met. discouraged*, &c. Fluctus à saxo frangitur, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. Quarum rerum curā frangebatur, *Nep. Dion.* 7.

|| Fratellus, i. m. dim. *A little brother*, *Ter. Scaur.* 4. Fraterculus.

FRĀTER, tris. m. [*qu. ferē alter*] (1) *A brother, confederate, or ally*. (2) *A nephew, kinsman, or cousin-german*. (3) *Books, &c. of the same author*. (1) *Velim, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66. *Nulla adulatio procedere ultra potest, quā ut fratres vocemus*, *Quint. Decl.* 321. (2) *Terent. Phorm.* 5, 4, 1. *Frater patruelis*, *Suet. Caes.* 29. (3) *Adspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 107.

† Fraterculo, āre. *To grow up together as brothers*. Tunc p̄ pillae primitus fraterculabant; illud volui dicere, sororiabant, *Plaut. in Fragm.*

Frāterculus, i. m. dim. *A little, or young brother*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66. *Juv.* 4, 98.

Frāternē, adv. *Brotherly, lovingly, kindly*. = *Germanē fraternēque rescribam*, *Cic. Q. fr.* 15.

Frāternitas, ātis. f. *Brotherhood, a fraternity*, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 25, 1. *Flor.* 4, 2, 74.

Frāternus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a brother*. (2) *Brotherly, fraternal*. (1) *Diana fraternis languida flammis*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 454. *Fraterna caedes, committed by a brother*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 21. (2) *Fraterna necessitudo*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 4.

Frātrilli. [dict. quod per terram ferantur, Fest. al. qu. frātē, & divisi; fractili vett. dict.] *The jags of tapestry, at the bottom; the fringe, shag, or nap of cloth*.

|| Fratria, ae. f. *A brother's wife*, *Fest.* or, *a husband's brother's wife*, *Non.*

Fratricida, ae. com. gen. *A killer of his brother*, *Cic. pro Domo*, c. 10.

V O L. II.

|| Fratricidium, i. n. *A killing of one's brother*, *Arnob.* 4. *Fraternae necis scelus*, *Hor.*

Fratrimonium, i. n. *An estate left, or given to one by a brother*, *Litt. ex Sen. sed q.*

|| Fratro, āre. *To grow, or plump up, as boys or girls breasts, or paps do*, *Fest.*

Fraudandus, a, um. part. *To be defrauded*. *Nec fraudanda Miletus cive Cadmo*, *Plin.* 5, 30.

Fraudatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, beguiling, or counselling*. Qui fraudationis causā latitavit, *Cic. pro Quint.* 19. *Sine fraudatione agere*, *Id. Offic.* 3, 17.

Fraudator, ōris. m. verb. *A deceiver, or counseler*. Fraudator creditorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 12. *Ingratus beneficiorum fraudator est*, *Sen. de Ben.* 4, 26.

Fraudatus, a, um. part. *Consented, deceived, beguiled*. = *Ne propter te captus fraudatusque sim*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 17. *Ventre fraudato comparavit peculium*, *Sen. Ep.* 80.

Fraudo, āre. act. [*à* fraus] *To defraud, cheat, counsel, or beguile, artfully to deprive of*. ¶ *Fraudare genium, to pinch his belly*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15. *stipendium militum, to keep back their pay*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 59. § *aliquem pecuniā*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1.

Fraudor, ari. pass. *To be defrauded, or cheated*. Quidve fecit, cur etiam gentium communi jure fraudetur? *Curt.* 10, 18. *Cum calumniā tardius lati auxilii mercede fraudarentur*, *Just.* 42, 1.

Fraudulenter, adv. iūs, comp. *Fraudulently, knavishly, like a trickster*. *Fraudulenter infestare*, *Col.* 1, 8. *Fraudulentiūs invidere*, *Plin.* 30, 27.

Fraudulentia, ae. f. *Deceitfulness, knavery*. *Fretus malitiā, fraudulentia*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 7. *vid. & Mil.* 2, 2, 34.

Fraudulentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *stimus*, sup. *Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, cheating, knavish*. *Homo fraudulentus*, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 26. *Venditio fraudulenta*, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. *Fraudulentior*, *Tertull.* *Fraudulentissimus*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 38.

FRAUS, dis. f. (1) *Deceit, fraud, guile, a cheat, or knavish trick, counselling*. (2) *A fault, or crime*. (3) *An inconvenience, prejudice, damage, loss, detriment*. (4) *An evil design*. (5) *Also a punishment*. (6) *Meton. A cheat, a pickpocket*. (1) ¶ *Vi aut fraude fit injuria*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. (2) *In eandem fraudem incidēs*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 33. = *Id erit vitrico ejus fraudi & crimini*, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 35. (3) *Pacis ego spe in hanc fraudem incidi*, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 16. *Quod sine fraude meā populique Quiritium fiat*, *Liv.* 1, 24. (4) *Rem non minimi periculi, quia tamen fraus aberat, in jocum vertit*, *Suet. Aug.* 67. *Nisi malis referre ad proximam notionem, ut notet damnum*. (5) *Diem statuit, antequam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere*, *Sall. B. C.* 37. ¶ *Error illi sine fraude, aliis exitio*, *Tac.* 6, 30. (6) *Fraus populi*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 131. *convicium in lenonem*.

Frausus, a, um. [*à* fraudo, āre. ut *fusus à fido*] *Cheated*. *Metuo, ne quam fraudem frausus sit, he hath plaid a knavish trick*, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 20.

† Fraxator, ōris. m. *He that goeth about the watch, or walketh the rounds*, *Fest.*

|| Fraxinētum, i. n. *A grove of ashes*, *Recent.*

Fraxineus, a, um. adj. & fraxinus, a, um. *Ashen, of ash*. *Sudes fraxineae*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 359. *Virga fraxina*, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 76. *Conf. Col.* 11, 2.

Fraxinus, i. f. *An ash tree*. *Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 65.

† Fraxo, āre. *To go about, to view the watch, to walk the rounds*, *Fest.*

Frēmēbundus, a, um. *That maketh an horrible noise*. *Frēmēbundus ab alto defilit*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 128. *Conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 35.

Frēmendus, a, um. part. *Roaring*. *Clamor fremendus*, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 752.

Frēmens, tis. part. (1) *Roaring, raging*. (2) *Neighing*. (1) *Fremens lupus*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 627. *Fremens Italia*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 229. (2) *Frementes ad juga cogit equos*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 638.

Frēmīdus, a, um. adj. *Raging, furious*. *Fremidā regalia turbā atria complentur*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 2. *Quam vocem miror tot lexicogr. aciem effugisse*.

Frēmītus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A roaring, as of lions, or of the sea*. (2) *A neighing of horses*. (3) *A shouting of men*. (4) *A clashing, as of arms*. (5) *A blustering*. (6) *A sound, or blast, as of a trumpet*. (7) *A murmuring, rumbling, shuffling, or noise of people got together, a muttering, or sound of applause*. (8) *Also fretting, grumbling*. (1) *Fremitus leonis*, *Juv.* 14, 247. *mariūm*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 160. (2) *equorum*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 38. (3) *virorum*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 14. (4) *armorum*, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 10. (5) *ventorum*, *Lucr.* 6, 198. (6) *tubae*, *Sen. Oct.* 6. (7) *Plausu fremitūque virūm, studiisque faventum*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 148. (8) *Fremitus egentium*, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 10.

FRĒMO, ēre, ūi, itum. neut. [*à* βέμω, *Canin.*] (1) *To roar like a lion, lynx, or tyger*. (2) *To make a great noise, as waters*. (3) *To bluster*. (4) *To mutter, or grumble, to fret and chafe*. (5) *To bewail, or lament*. (6) *To express joy*. (7) *ap-*

(7) *applause, or approbation.* (1) Leo fremit, *Plin.* 8, 19. (2) Lynceus, *Aust. Philom.* tigris, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 260. (3) Torrentes immanè fremunt, *Claud. de Conf. Mallii*, 237. (4) Fremunt immani turbine venti, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 25. (5) Fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 44. (6) Magno circum clamore fremebant, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 175. (7) Fremunt gaudio erecti, *Liv.* 6, 6. (7) Cuncti simul ore fremebant, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 563.

* *Frēmōr*, ōris. m. *A roaring*, *Virg. Aen.* 297. Non temerè alibi.

Frendens, tis. part. *Gnashing the teeth.* *Aper frendens*, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 46. *leo*, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. *dolor*, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 693.

Frendeō, ēre, ui. neut. & *frendo*, ēre. [à *fremo*, unde *fremidus*, ut à *tumeo*, *tumidus*, per *Sync.* *frendus*, hinc *frendeō*, ut à *aveo*, *avidus*, *audeo*] (1) *To grind, or gnash the teeth together*, for anger, or pain. (2) *To groan, to grunt, to granch, or scranch.* (3) *To break, or bruise.* (1) *Illum malè formidabam*, ita *frendebat* dentibus, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 5. (2) *Frendere noctes*, misera quas perpeſſa sum, *Pacuv. apud Non.* 5, 103. (3) † *Saxo fruges frendere*, *Acc. ap. eund.*

Frēniger, era, um. adj. *Bearing a bridle.* *Frēnigera ala*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 98.

Frēquēns, tis. adj. ior. comp. *issimus*, sup. (1) *Frequent, ordinary, that often cometh, or is often done.* (2) *Resorting much, or much resorted to.* (3) *Abounding with.* (1) *Trochæus frequens*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. *Locus frequentioribus latrocinii infestior*, *Id. Fam.* 10, 31. *Frequens sententia, approved by many*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 11, 6. *Affirmant eum tum frequentem ad signa fuisse*, *Liv.* 3, 24. (2) *Cum illis unā aderat frequens*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 80. *Frequentissimi conveniunt*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 11. *Scopulosque frequentes exilibus magnis*, *Juv.* 13, 246. *h. e. frequentatos.* (3) *Loca frequentia aedificiis*, *Liv.* 31, 23. *Silva frequens trabibus*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 329. *Frequens telis pharetra*, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 1234. *Frequens miles, a soldier that keeps close to his duty.* *Vid. Fest.* *senatus, a full house*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 4. *municipium*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 41.

‡ *Frēquentamentum*, i. n. *An often rehearsing of a thing; in musick, warbling of the voice*, *Gell.* 1, 11. † *Modulatio*, *Cic.*

Frēquentandus, a, um. part. *To be frequently interspersed.* *Frequentanda est oratio luminibus verborum*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 52.

Frēquentans, tis. part. *Frequenting.* *Large frequentantibus*, *Plin.* 5, 15.

Frēquentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Frequenting, the often using the same action, or words.* *Densa & continens frequentatio verborum*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 19. *Frequentatio argumentorum*, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 35.

Frēquentativa verba, *Gram.* à saepius agendo dicta, *Isid. Conf. Gell.* 9, 6.

‡ *Frēquentatō*, adv. *Frequently.* *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 293. † *Frequenter*, *Cic.*

‡ *Frēquentator*, ōris. m. verb. *A frequenter of a place*, *Apul. Trismeg.* p. 94. † *Frequens*, *Cic.*

‡ *Frēquentatrix*, icis. f. verb. *She that frequenteth*, *Tert.* † *Frequens*, *Cic.*

Frēquentātus, a, um. part. *Much frequented.* *Aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum*, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 95. ‡ *Translatio instituta inopiae causā, frequentata delectationis*, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 38.

Frēquentē, adv. iūs. comp. *ssimè*, sup. *Ostentimes, frequently.* *Ut frequenter & assiduè consequamur artis rationem studio*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 56. *Frequentius audiebantur*, *V. Max.* 8, 7, 5. *Translatione sermo omnis frequentissimè utitur*, *Cic. Orat.* 24. *Frequentissimè clamitabat*, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 11, 7.

Frēquentia, ae. f. (1) *A great company, or meeting of people.* (2) *Frequency.* (1) = *Amicorum assiduitas & frequentia*, *Cic. de Pet. Conf.* 1. (2) *De epistolarum frequentia nihil te accuso*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

Frēquēto, āre. act. (1) *To go often to, to frequent, or haunt, to resort much to.* (2) *To people a place.* (3) *To bring together.* (4) *To amass, or heap together.* (5) *Meton. To celebrate.* (6) *To make often use of.* (1) *Qui frequentant domum meam*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 21. *Frequentare nuptias*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 9, 2. (2) *Italiam coloniis frequentavit*, *Suet. Aug.* 46. (3) *Quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset*, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 7. (4) *Acervatim multa frequentare*, *Cic. Orat.* 25. (5) *Diva, quibus numeris heroas & arma frequentas*, *Esc. Sulpitia in Sat.* 1. (6) *Frequentare commercium literarum*, *Sen. Ep.* 38.

Frēquentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be frequented, &c.* *Domus allo domino folita frequentari*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 39. *Per bellum coeptum frequentari emporium*, *Liv.* 24, 7. *Frequentatur homo, is much visited*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 9, 6.

Fressus, vel *fretus*, a, um. part. [à *frendeō*] *Broken, bruised, granced, chavelled, shaled.* *Faba fressa*, *Cels.* 5, 18. *Cicera fressa*, *Col.* 2, 11.

‡ *Frētālis*, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to the narrow seas*, *Amm.*

Frētum, i. n. [à *ferveo*, *fervi*, *fretum*; al. à *fiemendo*]

(1) *A narrow sea between two lands, an arm of the sea, the straits.* (2) * *The sea.* (1) *Ab Italiā fretō disjunctus*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 59. *Hinc Anglicè, Frieth.* (2) *Freta tumescunt*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 356.

Frētus, a, um. adj. *Trusting to, relying upon, being bold upon.* = *Amicitia fretum, ac munitum esse oportet*, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 7. *Fretus equis virisque*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 35. *Freta studiis juvenus*, *Id.* 3, 628.

† *Fretus*, ūs. m. *An arm of the sea*, *Lucr.* 1, 721. *Friābilis*, e. adj. [à *frio*] *That may be crumbled, or broken small.* *Tophus naturā friabilis*, *Plin.* 17, 3.

‡ *Friatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking into small pieces, or crumbs*, *Apic.*

Friatus, a, um. part. *Crumbled, or broken into small pieces.* *Scilicet & glebis terrarum saepe friatis*, *Lucr.* 1, 886.

Fricandus, a, um. part. *To be rubbed.* *Dentes lavandos fricandosque praebebat*, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 18.

Fricatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rubbing, or friction.* (2) *Plastering, pargetting.* (1) *Vehemens fricatio*, *Plin.* 28, 14. (2) *Tectoriorum fricatio*, *Vitruv.* 7, 6.

Fricator, ōris. m. verb. *He that rubbeth*, *Litt. ex Cels.* *Fricatrix*, icis. f. *She that rubbeth.* *Litt. ex Mart. sed q.*

Fricatura, ae. f. *A pargetting.* *Super fricaturam incernatur marmor*, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

Fricatus, ūs. m. verb. *Rubbing.* *Dentium vitia emendat crebro fricatu*, *Plin.* 23, 63.

Fricatus, a, um. part. *Rubbed*, *Naev.*

Frico, āre, ūi & āvi, ātum, vel ātum. act. [à *frago*, i. e. *frango*, vel à *frigo*, *Gr. φρύγω*, vel à *frigeo*, aut *φρίκω* quod qui frigent, sc. *fricant*] *To rub, chafe, or fret.* *Fricare genua*, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 81. *oleo corpus*, *Mart.* 4, 90. *arbore colias*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 259.

Fricor, āri, ātus, & frictus. pass. *To be rubbed, &c.* *Senes fricari sese ex antiquo volunt*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 93.

Fricatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rubbing, or chafing*, *Cels.* 1, 3.

Fricus, a, um. part. [à *frigor*] (1) *Fried.* (2) *Parched.* (1) *Ova fricta ex oleo*, *Cels.* 1, 6. (2) *Cato*, 156.

Fricus, ūs. m. verb. *A rubbing.* *Juv.* 6, 322. *notione explic. indignā.*

† *Frigēdo*, ūnis. f. *Cold, chillness*, *Varr.* † *Frigus*, *Cic.*

† *Frigeſacio*, ēre, ēci. *To cool*, *Lexicogr. ex Plaut.* *Non est in usu: sed hinc*

† *Frigeſactio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A cooling, or making cold*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.* &

Frigeſactō, āre. freq. *To make cold often*, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 5, 15. & *Rud.* 5, 2, 39.

† *Frigeſactor*, ōris. m. verb. *A cooler, he that maketh cold*, *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Frigeſactus, a, um. part. *Made cold*, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 5, 15.

† *Frigeſio*, ieri, factus. *To be cooled, or made cold.* † *Frigesco*, *Cic.*

Frīgēns, tis. part. (1) *Cold.* (2) *Fearful, faint-hearted.* (3) *Dead.* (1) *Frigentia lumina torpent*, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 146.

(2) *Frīgēns animis turba*, *Sil.* 16, 597. (3) * *Corpus lavant frigentis & unguunt*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 219.

Frigeo, ēre, xi, neut. [à *Gr. φρίγω*, idem] (1) *To be, or grow cold.* (2) *To catch cold.* (3) *Met. To be faint, or careless.* (4) *To be out of favour, to find cold comfort.* (5) *To have nothing to do, (6) or say.* (1) *Frigent effoetae vires*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 396. (2) *Metuo ne frigeas in hibernis*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 10. (3) ‡ *Quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. (4) *Nimirum hic frigent homines*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 37. (5) *Omnia judicia frigent*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 25. (6) *Ubi friget, huc evasit*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 11.

Frigerans, tis. part. *Making cool.* *Frigerans Aganippe*, *Catul.* 59, 30.

† *Frigeratio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A cooling, or fanning*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † *Refrigeratio*, *Cic.*

† *Frigerator*, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh cool, or fan-neth*, *Sidon.* † *Qui refrigerat.*

‡ *Frigeratōrium*, i. n. *A cooling house*, *Apric.*

† *Frigero*, āre. unde in comp. *refrigero*, &c.

Frigeſcens, tis. part. *Growing cold.* *Cum crus faucium penderet, & cruore siccato frigeſcens vulnus aggravaret dolorem*, *Curt.* 8, 35.

Frigeſcit, imperf. *It is cold*, *Cato*, 156.

Frigeſco, ēre. incept. *To grow cold.* *Nos hic frigore frigeſcimus*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6. *Opus frigeſcit*, *Quint.* 6, 1.

Frīgida, ae. f. sc. aqua. *Cold water.* ‡ *Frigidam suffundere, to cool one's courage*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 37. *Frigida lavare*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. *Ad frigidam eximus*, *Petron.* c. 28.

Frīgidiarium, i. n. *A cold bath, or a bath of cold water*, *Vitruv.* 5, 10.

Frīgidiarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to cooling, or cold.* *Frigidaria cella*, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 11. & 5, 6, 26. *Balneae frigidariae*, *Pallad.* 1, 41. *Frigidaria cisterna*, *Petron.* c. 72.

Frīgide, adv. *ssimè*, sup. *Coldly, without life, faintly*, *Gell.* 19, 3. *Frigidissimè*, *Quint.* 4, 1.

‡ *Frīgīditas*, ātis. f. *Coldness.*

‡ *Frīgīdiusculè*, adv. *Somewhat coldly*, *Sidon.*

‡ *Frīgīdiusculus*, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat cold.* *Sed alia ibidem congerit frigidiuscula*, *Gell.* 3, 10. † *Frigidior paulò.*

‡ *Frigidulè*.

|| Frigidulē. adv. *Somewhat coldly*, Frag. Poët.
 Frigidulus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat cold, or chill*. Frigidulos
 udo singultus ore ciens, *Catull.* 62, 131.
 Frigidus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *issimus*, sup. [à frigeo]
 (1) *Cold, chill, frigid.* (2) *Faint, slight.* (3) *Dull, bald,*
filly. (4) *Deadly.* (5) *Also dead.* (1) Frigidus flumen,
Cic. de Leg. 2, 3. (2) = Frigida & jejuna columna, *Cic. pro*
Caec. 21. (3) = In re frigidissima cales, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 15.
 = Frigidus & arcessitus jocus, *Suet. Claud.* 21. = Leve &
 frigidum sit addere, *Id. Calig.* 26. (4) Frigidus latet anguis in
 herba, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 93. (5) Volvitur ille frigidus, *Virg. Aen.*
 9, 415.
 Frigilla, vel fringilla, ae. f. *A chaffinch, a spink*, Mart.
 9, 55.
 || Frigillarius, vel fringillarius, i. m. *A kind of hawk called*
a sparrow-hawk, an hobby, or a musket.
 FRIGO, ēre, xi, xum, vel etum. act. [à φρύγω, idem]
 To fry, to parch. Frumenta frigunt, *Plin.* 18, 14. Sescquil-
 bram salis frigito, *Cato*, c. 106.
 || Frigor, ōris. m. *Coldness*, Bud. † Frigus, *Cic.*
 || Frigorificus, a, um. *That maketh, or procureth cold.* Ace-
 tum omnium maxime frigorificum est, *Gell.* 17, 8.
 Frigultio. *Vid.* Frigutio.
 FRIGUS, ōris. n. (1) *Cold, chilness.* (2) *Winter, cold*
weather. (3) *Cool shade, refreshment from heat.* (4) *A cold.*
 (5) Met. *Coolness of affection.* (6) Meton. *Fear.* (7) Meton.
Death. (1) = Causa, quae vim habet caloris & frigoris, *Cic.*
de Univ. 14. (2) = Ante focum, si frigus erit; si messis,
 in umbrā, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 70. (3) Frigus captabis opacum,
Virg. Ecl. 1, 53. (4) Collegit frigus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 11, 13.
 (5) Majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, *Hor. Sat.* 2,
 1, 62. = Montanus notus est & Tiberii amicitia, & frigore,
Sen. Ep. 12. (6) Solvuntur frigore membra, *Virg. Aen.*
 1, 90. (7) Animos extremo frigore labi sensit, *Stat. Theb.* 8,
 735.
 || Friguscūlum, i. n. *A little cold; also cold respect; a dislike*
and distaste between husband and wife, *Ulp. Dig.* 24, 1, 32.
 † Frigutio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. *To use wanton gestures,*
to chatter, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 49.
 Fringilla, ae. f. *A chaffinch.* *Vid.* Frigilla.
 FRIO, āre. act. *To crumble, or break into small pieces.*
 Terra quae faciliē frietur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. friatur, *Plin.*
 12, 42.
 † Frīritus, ūs. m. *A noise.* Affertur ē *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35.
 ex Accio, sed meliores libb. habent spiritu.
 Frit. n. indecl. *The little grain at the top of the ear of corn,*
Var. R. R. 1, 48.
 Fritilla, ae. f. vel fritilla, orum. n. pl. [à frit, *Scal.*] *A*
kind of pulse. Pulte fritilla conficiuntur, *Plin.* 18, 19. Also
 a kind of gruel, *Arnob.*
 Fritillus, i. m. [quod quasi fritinniat strepente aleā] *A dice*
box to throw the dice out of. Movet arma fritillo, *Juv.* 14, 5.
 || Fritinnio, ire. *To chatter like a swallow*, *Non.* 1, 21.
 Frivola, ōrum. pl. n. *Lumber, pelf, stuff of little value,*
trumpery. Jam frivola transfert, *Juv.* 14, 5.
 || Frivolaris, i. m. *A pedlar, that selleth things of small va-*
lue, Bud. † Circumforaneus.
 FRIVOLUS, a, um. adj. [quasi ferē valens obolum, *MS.*] (1)
Frivolous, trifling, slight, of no account, or value. (2)
Sorry, pitiful. (3) *Silly, doting.* (4) *False, lying.* (1) Ani-
 mus aurā captus frivola, *Phaedr.* 5, 7, 1. = Levibus & fri-
 volis reum incessere, *Quint.* 7, 2. (2) Frivola est animalium
 superbissimi origo, *Plin.* 7, 5. (3) Frivulus, amentique simi-
 lis, *Suet. Claud.* 15. (4) Auspiciū frivolum, *Suet. Ner.* 41.
 Frixa, ae. f. sc. caro. *Fried flesh*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*
 || Frixorium, i. n. *Vas in quo aliquid frigitur, a frying-pan,*
Jun. J. Sartago.
 Frixiata, ae. f. *A frying*, *Varr.*
 Frixus, a, um. part. [à frigo] *Fried.* = Assa magis alunt,
 quam frixa, *Cels.* 2, 18.
 Frondarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the pruning of*
trees. Frondaria fiscina, *Plin.* 18, 74.
 Frondatio, ōnis. f. *Slipping of leaves, cutting of branches,*
lopping of trees; also browsing, *Col.* 5, 6.
 Frondator, ōris. m. *A wood-lopper, a pruner of trees*
Canet frondator ad auras, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 57. *Conf. Plin.*
 18, 74.
 Frondens, tis. part. *Bringing forth leaves, springing, green,*
flourishing, verdant. Frondens vitis, *Col.* 3, 1. Arbuta fron-
 dentia, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 300.
 Frondeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To bear, or bring forth leaves, to*
wax green, to spring. Frondent sylvae, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 57.
 Frondesco, ēre. incept. *To wax green.* Frondescit virga,
Virg. Aen. 6, 144. Paucis frondescet pampinis, *Col.* 1, 5.
 Frondeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of leaves, or of green*
branches. (2) *Leavy, or full of leaves.* (1) Corona frondea,
Plin. 16, 5. (2) Nemora frondea, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 191.
 * Frondifer, a, um. *That beareth leaves, or branches.* Ne-
 mus frondiferum, *Lucr.* 2, 259.
 Frondosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of green leaves.*
 Frondosa reducitur aestas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 296. Lucus frondo-
 sus, *Id.* 4, 543. Frondosior taxus, *Sil.* 13, 596.

|| FRONS, tis. f. (ē m. *Coel.*) [à ferendo, quod indicia
 animi prae se ferat] (1) *The forehead, the front, or forepart,*
the brow. (2) Met. *The entrance, and beginning of a thing.*
 (3) *The van, or front of an army.* (4) *The fourth part of any*
thing. (5) *The breadth.* (6) *An outward appearance, or*
show, a countenance. (7) *Shame.* (8) *Gravity, severity.* (9)
Affurance, confidence. (1) Frons est animi janua, *Cic. de Petit.*
Conf. 11. (2) Frontes libri, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 11. (3) A
 fronte & à sinistra parte nudatis castris, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 23. (4)
 Januae frontes, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 135. spectaculorum, *Suet. Tib.* 4.
 (5) = Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic da-
 bat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 12. (6) = Fronte & oratione magis,
 quā ipso beneficio reque capiuntur homines, *Cic. de Petit.*
Conf. 12. (7) Exclamet Melicerta perisse frontem de rebus,
Perf. 5, 104. (8) Reliquiae pristinæ frontis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10.
 (9) Res civiles firmam frontem desiderant, *Sen. de Tranq. An.*
 4. ¶ Frontem exporrigere, *to look chearfully*, *Ter. Adelph.*
 5, 3, 53. caperare, *to frown*, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 3. obducere,
to look sad, *Juv.* 9, 2.

Frons, dis. f. (1) *A leaf of a tree.* (2) *A green bough*
with leaves upon it. (1) Frondes caducae volitant, *Virg. Geor.*
 1, 368. (2) Ergo haec deserta via, & inculta, atque inter-
 clusa jam frondibus & virgultis, relinquatur, *Cic. pro Coel.* 18.
 Omne levandum fronde nemus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 400.

Frontale, is. n. *A frontlet, the frontal of an horse's bridle.*
 Equis regum frontalia fuerunt, *Plin.* 37, 74. Addebant spe-
 ciem frontalia & cristae elephantis, *Liv.* 37, 40.

Frontatus, a, um. adj. *Standing, or hanging out like a*
forehead. Frontati lapides, *perpender, or pertent stones*, *Vitruv.*
 2, 8.

|| Frontispiciū, i. n. *The forefront of an house, a frontif-*
piece. † Frons, *Pallad.* 1, 8, extr.

|| Frontistērīum, i. n. *A cloyster, or walking-place, a col-*
lege, *Lex. ex Auson.*

Fronto, ōnis. m. [à frons] *He that hath an high, or broad*
forehead, beetlebrowed, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29.

Fros, ōris. pro frons, dis, *Varr.*

Fructifer, a, um. *Bearing fruit.* Arbor fructifera, *Plin.*
 12, 7. al. leg. Frugifer.

Fructifico, āre. *To make fruitful, to fructify*, *Voss. dam-*
nat. Litt. Plin. adjudicat, utinam locum indicasset. Fructi-
 ficat laurus, *Calp. Sic. Ecl.* 4, 91. Ut ut sit, mallem fructum
 fero vel edo, utique cert. auct.

Fructuarium, i. n. *A vine branch*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Fructuarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Bearing, or belonging to*
fruit, breeding, or pertaining to breed. (2) *He that useth a*
thing, and taketh the profit of it. (1) Agros, quos fructuarios
 habent civitates, vult immunes esse, *Coel. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 8, 6.
 (2) *Ulp.*

|| Fructuosē. adv. ius, comp. *Fruitfully*, *Aug.*

Fructuosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *issimus*, sup. (1) *Fruit-*
ful. (2) *Profitable, beneficial.* (1) Ager fructuosus, *Cic.*
Tusc. 2, 5. (2) = Rem non fecit deteriore, haud scio an
 jam fructuosiore, *Cic. Att.* 14, 11. Fundus fructuosissimus,
Id. pro Rosc. Com. 12. Quo non aliud in civitate nostrā ad
 utilitatem fructuosius, *Tac. Orat.* 5, 4.

Fructus, a, um. [à fruor] *He that useth, or enjoyeth.*
 Spectaculo fructus, *Paterc.* 2, 104. Quae fructus cunque es,
Lucr. 3, 953.

Fructus, ūs. m. ē antiq. fructi, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 16. [à
 fruor] (1) *Fruit of trees, or of the earth.* (2) *Also profit,*
advantage. (3) *Service, pleasure.* (4) *Rent, or revenue of*
land. (5) *Delight, satisfaction.* (6) *Interest of money; also*
the use of a thing. (1) Locus condendis fructibus, *Cic. contra*
Rull. 32. (2) Oves nullum fructum edunt ex se sine cultu
 hominum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (3) Divitiarum fructus est in
 copiā, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 2. (4) In quos sumptus abeunt fructus
 praediorum? *Cic. Attic.* 11, 2. (5) Fructum oculis ex ali-
 cujus casu capere, *Nep. Eum.* 11. (6) *Ap. JCC.*

Fründus, a, um. part. *To be enjoyed, or used.* Non pa-
 randa nobis solum sapientia, sed fruenda etiam est, *Cic. de Fin.*
 1, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 3.

Frugālis, e. adj. or, comp. *issimus*, sup. [à fruge, i. e.
 fructu vel parsimonia] (1) *Frugal, thrifty, sober, moderate in*
expenses, good management. (2) *Of, or belonging to corn.* (1)
 Frugalis villa, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 2. Dedo me patri, ut fru-
 galior sim quā vult, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 3. = Colonus par-
 cissimus, frugalissimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71. (2) * Frugalis
 maturitas, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 743.

Frugālitās, ātis. f. *Frugality, thrift, modesty, temperance.*
 = Ego frugalitatem, id est, modestiam & temperantiam, vir-
 tutem esse maximam iudico, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9.

Frugaliter. adv. ius, comp. *Frugally, thriftily.* = Signa,
 tabulas, &c. sanē frugaliter domum suam deportavit, *Cic. pro*
Domo, 43. = Parce & frugaliter vivere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4,
 107. Strictius & frugalius vivere, *Laet. de Ira Dei*, 20.

Frūges, um. f. [à φρύγω, *Prisc.* quod eas solerent torrere]
 (1) *All kinds of fruit, serving for food, that the earth bringeth*
forth. (2) *Corn, grain, the fruit of trees, mast, pulse, &c.*
 (1) *Vid. Plin.* 18, 10. (2) Si quercus & ilex multā fruge
 pecus juvet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 10. ¶ Recipere se ad frugem,
Cic.

Cic. pro Coel. 12. Redire ad frugem bonam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19. *to grow better, to become a new man.*

Frūgi, indecl. saepe adj. [quanquam sit dat. à frux] (1) Thrifty. (2) Sober, temperate, modest. (3) Trusty, honest, useful, and necessary, or indeed any other good quality. (1) L. Piso illis temporibus, cum hominem invenire nequam neminem posses, solus tamen Frugi nominabatur, Cic. pro Pont. 13. unde & disertè, Piso bonus dicitur, Juv. 5, 109. & Tanquam frugi laudatur avarus, Id. 14, 111. & Frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, beneficium & liberalem esse habet, Cic. pro Deiot. 9. (2) = Hominis frugi & temperantis functus est officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19. Frugi coenula, Juv. 3, 167. & Substantivè etiam dic. (3) & Amator est benignus potius, quam frugi bonae, a good husband, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 20. Frugi es, &c. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60. forsan sedulus vel providus.

Frūgifer, a, um. (1) Bearing fruit, or corn. (2) Fertile, fruitful, plentiful, profitable. (1) = Frugifera & ferta arva, Cic. Orat. 49. ex poet. (2) = Tota philosophia frugifera & fructuosa, Cic. Off. 3, 2. Frugiferas menses reddere, Ov. Met. 5, 656. Frugifer ager, Lucr. 1, 136. & Liv. 28, 3. Frugifera terra, V. Max. 8, 13, ext. 1.

* Frugiferens, tis. part. Bearing fruit. Terrae frugiferentes, Lucr. 1, 3.

† Frugifero, are. To bear fruit, Lucr. Vid. Frugiferens.

* Frūgilegus, a, um. Picking, or gathering of corn. Frugilegae formicae, Ov. Met. 7, 625.

Frugiperda, ae. c. g. A spoil fruit, a false knave; also the wishy tree. Salix frugiperda, Plin. 16, 46.

|| Fruiscor, sci. [à fruor] To use at liberty, to enjoy, Gell. 17, 2. sed meliores libb. habent frunisci. Sic etiam Plaut. vid. Fruniscor.

Fruiturus, ra, rum, part. [à fruor] That shall enjoy hereafter. Considerare se fruiturum voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17.

|| Frūmen, inis. n. [à ferendo, Don.] The upper part of the throat; also a kind of pottage; a kind of pulse, Arnob.

|| Frūmentaceus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to corn. Puls frumentacea, frumenty, Hier. pro

Frūmentarius, a, um, adj. Belonging to corn, or forage. Utilitas Siciliae consistit in re frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. Frumentarius ager, Col. 2, 11.

Frūmentarius, i. m. (1) A forager, a purveyor of corn, a corn-merchant, a badger. (2) One that conveyeth provision. (1) Rhodius ille frumentarius, Cic. Off. 3, 13. (2) Impetum fecit in frumentarios, Hirt. apud Caes. B. G. 8, 35.

Frūmentatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A taking in of corn, harvest. (2) Also foraging, or providing of corn, a general dole of corn. (1) Parum tuta frumentatio erat, Liv. 31, 36. (2) Ne plebs frumentationum causā à negotiis avocaretur, Suet. Aug. 40. Confecta frumentatione, Caes. B. G. 6, 38.

Frūmentator, oris. m. verb. A purveyor of corn, a forager. Ad frumentatores tutandos, Liv. 22, 24. vid. & eund. 2, 34. In later writers a spy, or agent abroad, who gave account at home what was doing abroad.

Frūmentor, ari, ātus sum. dep. To provide corn, to forage, to purvey. Tertiam partem militum frumentatum dimisit, Liv. 22, 24. Frumentandi causā ire, Caes. B. G. 4, 12.

Frūmentum, i. n. [à fruge, quasi frugamentum, Isid.] (1) All manner of corn, or grain for bread, especially wheat, or rie. (2) The grains, or stones in figs. (1) Luxuriosa frumenta, Cic. Orat. 24. (2) Plin. 18, 10.

† Frūmio, ire. corium depilare. To pluck off leather, Lex. ex Col. hinc

|| Frumitor, ōnis. m. coriarius. A tanner, a currier, Pap. † Coriarius.

† Frundes, pro frondes, Enn.

† Frūniscor, i. To enjoy. Frunisci nihil potes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73. Vid. Fruiscor.

† Frunitus. Wise and trusty, Cato.

FRUOR, i, ētus, vel itus sum. dep. (1) To enjoy. (2) To take the profit of, to make use of. (3) To take delight in, and reap the fruits of. (1) § Aevo sempiterno beati fruuntur, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. § Quaecunque fructus es, Lucr. 3, 593. (2) Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum; huic demus, qui fruatur, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 27. (3) & Cum victoriā uti posset, frui maluit, Flor. 2, 6, 21.

Fruſtātīm, adv. In pieces, or gobbets. Fruſtatim in patinis, Plin. 20, 39. Fruſtatim rapere, Prud. Psych. 720.

Fruſtillātīm, adv. In little pieces. Te faciam ut formicae fruſtillātīm differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20.

† Fruſtito, are. To break in pieces, Litt. ex Plaut.

Fruſto, are. To break into pieces. Cum Punicae praedae fruſtarentur, Flor. 2, 2, 32. sic leg. Salmaf. & Graev.

Fruſtra, adv. [à fruſtis, vel frangendo, qu. res aut spes jam fracta in fruſta diſſilierit; à fraus, cum quis sine defraudatur, M.] In vain, to no purpose. ¶ Fruſtra habere aliquem, to abuse, or disappoint him, Plaut. Amph. Arg. 2, 5. Fruſtra eſſe, to be disappointed, Id.

Fruſtrans, tis. part. Fruſtrating. Fruſtrans ſpem, Plin. 10, 51.

Fruſtratio, ōnis. f. verb. A deceiving, or disappointing, a fruſtration, a disappointment. Supplicium grave fruſtratio cupiditatis, Col. 11, 1. Fruſtrationem injicere in aliquem, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 14.

|| Fruſtrator, ōris. m. verb. A deceiver, a disappoiter, Dig. 3, 5, 31.

Fruſtratus, a, um, part. (1) That hath beguiled. (2) Also, paſſ. Beguiled, disappointed. (1) Claelia fruſtrata cuſtodes, Liv. 2, 13. (2) Intellexit fruſtratum eſſe viſum ſuum, Patere. 2, 43.

Fruſtratus, ūs. m. A deceiving, or beguiling. Habere aliquem fruſtratui, to make a fool of one, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.

Fruſtro, are. To fruſtrate, disappoint, or deceive. Ego me fruſtro, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9. Non fruſtrabo vos, milites, Diomed. ex Caes.

Fruſtror, ari, ātus sum. dep. (1) To fruſtrate, or disappoint. (2) To be fruſtrated, or disappointed. (1) Ne fruſtretur ipſe ſe, Ter. Eun. prol. 14. & Specim mercantium vel fruſtrari, vel explere, Suet. Aug. 75. (2) Imagine verbi fruſtratur, Lucr. 4, 575.

Fruſtulatim, adv. By piecemeals, Litt. ex Plaut.

Fruſtulentus, a, um, adj. Full of gobbets, or ſmall pieces.

Aqua fruſtulentā, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

Fruſtulum, i. n. dim. A little gobbet, piece, morſel, or crumb, Litt. ex Plaut.

FRUSTRUM, i. n. A fragment, a broken piece, a luncheon, a gobbet. Fruſtrum caſei, Col. lardi, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 85. panis, Juv. 14, 128.

Frutectum, i. n. Plin. Vid. Frutetum.

Frutectus, a, um, adj. & frutectosus. Full of ſhrubs, and buſhes. Frutetosi tractus duplex cautio eſt, Col. 2, 2. Frutectosi loci, Plin. 19, 11.

Frutetum, i. n. A place where ſhrubs grow, a nursery of young trees, or plants. In frutectis & arundinetis maxime naſcitur, Plin. 23, 17. Conf. Col. 6, 22.

Frutex, icis. m. (1) A ſhrub. (2) Also an herb with a great ſtalk. (3) A blockhead. (1) De fruticum generibus, vid. Plin. 14, 19. (2) Vid. Col. 11, 3. (3) Nec veriſimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Plaut. Meſt. 1, 1, 12. Convicium in ruſticum.

Fruticans, tis. part. [à fruticor] Shooting up, ſpringing. Rura fruticantia culmis, Sil. 9, 205. Fruticans pilus, Juv. 9, 15.

Fruticatio, ōnis. f. verb. The ſprouting, or ſpringing forth of young ſprigs. Fruticatio inutilis, Plin. 17, 1.

Fruticeſco, ere. incept. To grow ſhrubby. Myrtus, punicae, oleae celeriter fruticeſcunt, Plin. 17, 45.

Fruticetum, i. n. A place where many ſhrubs grow. Aper fruticeto latitans, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12. Dimiſſis equis inter fruticeta, Suet. Ner. 48.

Frutico, are. To bring forth ſprigs, ſhoots, or ſhrubs, to ſpring up in ſtalks. Laurus recifa laetius fruticat, Plin. 16, 56. Inula ſpatioſe fruticat, Id. 19, 29.

Fruticor, ari, ātus sum. dep. idem. Excifa eſt arbor, non evulſa; itaque quā fruticetur, vides, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

Fruticoſus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. ſimus, ſup. Shrubby, or full of ſhrubs, ſhoots, or ſtems. Mare fruticoſum arboribus, Plin. 6, 24. Fruticoſiores rami, Id. 20, 51. Fruticoſiſſimus calamus, Id. 16, 66.

Fruſ, ūgis. f. inuſit. [à φρύγε, torreo, vel fortasse ab inuſ. fruſ, fruſi; unde fruor, fruſtus. Vid. Fruges] The fruit of the earth, corn. Bonae frugis homo, a good husband, Cic.

F ante U.

Fuam, fuas, fuat, pro ſim, ſis, ſit. Ibo intro, ne illis ſortito fuam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 112. Caveto mihi iratus fuas, Id. Capt. 2, 3, 71. Fors fuat pol, Ter. Hec. 4, 3. Ferreus ille fuat, Tibull. 1, 1, 67. Tros Rutilūſve fuat, Virg. Aen. 10, 108.

Fūcae, arum. pl. f. Spots of the face. Dejectura quidem fronti data ſigna fucarum, Col. 10, 125. Sed alii aliter leg.

Fucans, tis. part. Colouring, ſtaining. Fleſtebat equum fucantem ſerica fraena ſpumis ſanguineis, Claud. 2. Conf. Stil. 350.

|| Fūcatio, ōnis. f. verb. A diſguiſing, or cloaking, Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Simulatio, Vett.

Fūcatus, a, um, part. (1) Coloured, dyed, ſtained. (2) Met. Painted, counterfeited. (1) Hyali fucata colore vellera, Virg. Geor. 4, 335. (2) = & Secerni poſſunt fucata & ſimulata à ſinceris atque veris, Cic. de Amic. c. 25. & Naturalis, non fucatus nitor, Cic. de Clar. 9.

Fūco, are. act. To colour, paint, or counterfeit, Cic. de N. D. 1.

Fūcor, ari, ātus, paſſ. To be dyed. Aſſyrio fucatur lana colore, Virg. Geor. 2, 465. Conf. Hor. Ep. 12, 10.

Fūcoſus, a, um, adj. Coloured, painted, counterfeited, cheating. = Merces fallaces & fucolae, Cic. pro Rab. 14. fucolae

Fucosae amicitiae, *Id. Attic.* 1, 18. Fucosa superstitio, *V. Max.* 2, 6, 7.

Fucus, i. m. [*ab* Heb. פֶּחַח *puch*, idem] (1) *A drone.* (2) *The herb red alkanet, or elkanet, used in dying, where- with women painted their cheeks; a false die, or paint.* (3) *The liquor of the purple fish.* (4) *Met. A disguise, guile, craft.* (1) *Insectantes à se ejiciunt fucos, Varr.* & *Fuci re- culant, apibus conditio placet, Phaedr.* 3, 13. (2) *Plin.* 31, 42. & 26, 63. *Verulae vitia corporis fuco occulunt, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 118. (3) *Plin.* 9, 60. (4) = *Sine fuco & fal- laciis, Cic. Attic.* 1, 1.

† *Fueret, pro esset, Lucr.* 3, 849.

Fuga, ae. f. [αὐγή, Dor. φυγή] (1) *Flight, running away.* (2) *Exile, banishment.* (3) *Speed, swiftness.* (4) *Shunning, or eschewing.* (1) *Se in fugam conferunt unā amici advoca- tique ejus, Cic. pro Caccin.* 8. & *Si haec profectio est, non fuga, Liv.* 2, 38. (2) & = *Cum sibi non incolumem for- tunam, sed exilium & fugam deprecaretur, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3. (3) *Harpalices fugā praevertitur Hebrum, Virg. Aen.* 1, 321. (4) *Officia deferunt mollitiā animi, id est, laborum & dolo- rum fugā, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10.

Fugaciter, adv. ius, comp. *In a flying manner, like a run- away, Cod.* Utrum ab se audacius, an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, *Liv.* 28, 8. † *Velociter, rapidē.*

Fugalia, um. n. pl. *A feast kept in remembrance of the ex- pulsion of the kings out of Rome, Varr. de L. L.* 5.

Fugandus, a, um. part. *To be put to flight.* *Fugandus amor est, Ov. R. Am.* 358. *Conf. Manil.* 4, 308.

Fugans, tis. part. *Putting to flight.* *Precatus Jovem her- bis fugantibus dira numina, Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 327. *Conf. Sil.* 3, 199. & *Propert.* 3, 3, 11.

‖ *Fugatio, ōnis. f. verb. A putting to flight, or driving away, Mart. Cap.*

Fugaturus, a, um. part. *Ready to put to flight.* *Fugaturā Tithoni conjuge noctem, Ov. Fp.* 17, 111.

Fugatus, a, um. part. *Driven away, put to flight.* *Ho- stes fusi & fugati, Cic. Off.* 3, 31. *Fugato equitatu, Caes. B. G.* 7, 68. *somno, V. Max.* 1, 7, 7.

Fugax, ācis. adj. cior, comp. cissimus, sup. (1) *Swift in flight, fleet.* (2) *Running away for fear.* (3) *Met. Fading, decaying.* (1) *Cervi fugaces, Virg. Geor.* 3, 539. *Aurā fu- gacior, Ov. Met.* 13, 808. (2) *Fugacissimus hostis, Liv.* 5, 28. (3) = *Brevia, fugacia, & caduca, existima, Cic. Fam.* 10, 12.

Fugia, ae. f. *Dea laetitiae. [à fugatis hostibus] Varr. de L. L.* 5.

Fugiendus, a, um. part. *To be eschewed, or avoided.* *Fugi- enda semper injuria est, Cic. Off.* 1, 8.

Fugiens, tis. part. (1) *Flying, or running away.* (2) *Shun- ning, avoiding.* (3) *Decaying, that will not keep.* (1) & *Iti- nera fecit multò majora fugiens, quàm ego sequens, Cic. Fam.* 11, 13. (2) *Majoris fugiens opprobria culpaē, Hor. Epist.* 1, 9, 10. (3) *Qui vinum fugiens vendat sciens, debeāne di- cere? Cic. Off.* 3, 23. § *Fugiens laboris, Caes. B. G.* 2, 69. *bellum, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 33.

Fugio, ēre, gi, itum. neut. & act. [à φύγω, fut. secund. φύγῃ, Ion. φύγιω] (1) *To fly, escape, or run away.* (2) *To eschew, shun, or avoid, to be shy of.* (3) *To escape one's know- ledge, to be unknown to one.* (4) *To sail away.* (5) *Not to admit of.* (6) *To forbear.* (1) & *Nam cum illi pugnabant maximè, ego tum fugiebam maximè, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 44. (2) *Si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, Cic.* & *Hoc fa- cito, hoc fugito, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 64. (3) *Illud quàm sit difficile, non te fugit, Cic. Attic.* 12, 42. *Hoc amantem ho- minem fugit, Id. Verr.* 4, 12. (4) *Fugimus spumantibus un- dis, Virg. Aen.* 3, 268. (5) *Ficitiae gemmae scarificationes candicantium fugiunt, Plin.* 37, *Harduin.* 76. *Vulg. aliter le- gunt.* (6) *Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 13.

Fugitans, tis. part. *Shunning, avoiding, that cannot endure.* § *Fugitans litium, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 18.

‖ *Fugitatio, ōnis. f. verb. An often flying, Ap. JCC.*

Fugitivarius, a, um. *One that goeth after servants run away, to bring them back again, Florus,* 3, 19, 7. & *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 14.

Fugitivus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fugitive, running away.* (2) *That maketh haste away, that stayeth but a little while.* (1) *Qui fugitivis servis induunt compedes, Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 4. (2) *Fugitiva gaudia carpe, Mart.* 7, 46, 11.

Fugitivus, i. m. *A fugitive.* *Finium suorum regnique fu- gitivus, Flor.* 3, 1, 12.

Fugito, āre. freq. à fugio, ēre. *To use to run away, to fly often, to eschew, or avoid.* *Tuum conspectum fugitat propter peccatum, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 25. *Qui quaestionem fugitant, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 28. *Fugitavit cruciatus, V. Max.* 6, 8, 1.

Fugito, āre. freq. à fugo, āre. *To put to flight often.* *Sem- per oditis malos, & lege & legionibus hos fugitatis, Plaut. Pseud. prol.* 7.

Fugitor, ōris. m. verb. *A flier, or runner away.* *Credo acrem fugitorem fore, Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 97.

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Fugitūrus, a, um. part. *About to fly.* *Quo me fugitūrus abires, Ov. Ep.* 2, 47.

Fūgo, āre. act. *To chase, or drive away, to put to flight.* *Repulit, fugavit, avertit, Cic. pro Caccin.* 12. *Flammas à classe fugavi, Ov. Met.* 13, 8.

Fūgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be put to flight.* *Longè fugari ex conspectu hominum, Lucr.* 3, 48.

Fui, fuisti, fuit. praet. tē sum, ab antiq. fuo. [*à φύε, idem*] *I have been.*

‖ *Fulcibilis, e. adj. Which may be under-propt, Veget.* † *Quod fulciri potest.*

Fulciendus, a, um. part. *To be propped, to be patted, or bound tight.* & *Linamenta super non fulcienda, sed leviter tan- tum ponenda sunt, Cels.* 7, 19.

Fulcimen, inis. n. *A prop.* *Terrā pilae finilis nullo ful- cimine nixa, Ov. Fast.* 6, 269.

‖ *Fulcimentum, i. n. A prop, or spear.* *Poster. scriptt. pro fulcrum, vel fulcimen, Litt. ex prava lectione, Plaut. laud.*

FULCIO, īre, si, tum. act. [*al. à φυλάσσω, custodia, qu. φυλάσσω, fulcio; al. ab* Heb. פֶּלֶל *baculum*] (1) *To prop, to support, to sustain, or uphold.* (2) *Met. To keep, or bear up.* (3) *Alto to keep in the same mind.* (4) *To pat, and set close.* (1) *Fulcire domum columnis. Propert.* 3, 2. (2) *La- beantem fulcit re, fortunā, fide, Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 16. (3) *Thermum, uti rogas, creberrimis literis fulcio, Cic. Attic.* 5, 21. (4) *Vid. Fulciendus.*

Fulcior, īri, tus. pass. *To be propped, or sustained.* = *Sustineor, Cic. Potentiā amicorum fulciri, Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 4.

Fulcrum, i. n. (1) *A stay, or prop, a post.* (2) *Synecd. A couch, or bed.* (3) *The bridge of a stringed instrument.* (1) *Fulcro sternatur lectus eburno, Propert.* 2, 13, 21. (2) *Sacri genium contemnere fulcri, Juven.* 6, 22. (3) *Juv.*

Fulgens, tis. part. ior, comp. issimus, sup. *Shining, gli- stering, lightening, very conspicuous.* *Fulgentes gladii, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. *Fulgens vestis, Tibull.* 4, 1, 121. *Jupiter, Cic. in Vatin.* 8. *Imperio fulgens, Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 31. *Soboles fulgentior astris, Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb.* 240. *Fulgentif- sima sidera, Col. praef. lib.* 6. *Fulgentissimus juvenis, Patere.* 2, 71, 1.

FULGEO, ēre, si. neut. (1) *To shine; glister, or glitter.* (2) *To lighten.* (3) *To be fine and gay.* (1) *Micantes fulgere gla- dii, Liv.* 1, 25. (2) *Fulgere ignes & conscius aether, &c. Virg. Aen.* 4, 167. (3) *Qui fulgent purpurā, Cic. Catil.* 2, 4.

Fulgetra, ae. f. *Plin.* 28, 5. *idem quod*

Fulgetrum, i. n. [*à fulgeo*] *A great lightning, a gleam, or flash of lightning.* *Fulgetrum prius cerni, quam tonitrum audiri certum est; Plin.* 2, 55.

Fulgidus, a, um. part. *Shining.* *Ultrix acies ornatu ful- gida Martis explicuit cuneos, Claud.* 2. *in Ruf.* 351.

† *Fulgilatus, a, um. part. R. ex G. ex Vitruv. Blessed.* † *Sideratus, Plin.*

Fulgo, ēre, si. *pro fulgeo.* *Paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, Virg. Aen.* 6, 826.

Fulgor, ōris. m. [*à fulgeo*] (1) *A glittering, brightness.* (2) *A shining, a flash of lightning.* (3) *Met. Glory, renown, gallantry.* (1) *Amorum fulgor, Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 19. (2) *Ful- gores & tonitrua, Cic. de Div.* 2, 19. (3) *Fulgor rerum Alexandri magni, Plin.* 7, 27.

‖ *Fulgura.* *Dea fulguris, Aug.* *Fulgur, ūris. n. [à fulgeo]* (1) *Lightning, a flash.* (2) *A thunderbolt.* (3) *Any reflected brightness.* (1) *Cum lecti- cam ejus fulgur perfrinxisset, Suet. Aug.* 29. (2) *Fulgura coelo ceciderunt sereno, Virg. Geor.* 1, 488. (3) *Fulgur ga- leae, Claud.* 3. *Conf. Honor.* 32.

Fulgūralis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to lightning.* *Libri fulgurales, Cic. de Div.* 1, 33.

Fulgūrans, tis. part. *Lightning.* *Jove tonante & fulgu- rante comitia haberi nefas, Cic. de Div.* 2, 18.

Fulgūrat. imperf. *It lightens, Plin.* 9, 54.

Fulgūratio, ōnis. f. *Lightning appearing in the clouds, flashing.* & *Fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. N. Q.* 2, 12.

Fulgūrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that interpreteth lightning.* *Haruspices, & fulguratores, & interpretes ostentorum, Cic. de Div.* 2, 53.

† *Fulgūrio, īre, īvi, itum. To dart lightning, Naev.* † *Fulguro, Plin.*

† *Fulgūritas, ātis. f. Lightning, glittering, Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 324. † *Fulgur.*

Fulguratus, a, um. *Locus fulguratus, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 36. *A place where lightning hath fallen.*

Fulguritallo, ēre. *pro fulgure percuti.* *To be blasted, or struck with lightning.* *Fulguritallunt arbores, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 138. *sed alii leg. fulguritae.*

Fulguritus, *pro fulmine ictus. Blasted with lightning, Fest.* *Fulguritae arbores, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 138. *Quasi fulguritum aliquem fugere, Sen. de Ira,* 3, 23.

Fulgūro, āre. (1) *To lighten.* (2) *To shine all over.* (3) *To thunder.* (1) *Si fulgurat, comprimi conchas dicit, Plin.*

9, 54. Cum ex omnibus quatuor partibus coeli fulgurabit, *Id.* 18, 81. (2) Auro fulgurat domus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 191. (3) Ut non loqui ac orare, sed fulgurare ac tonare videaris, *Quint.* 2, 16.

Fulica, ae. f. [à fuliginis colore, qu. fuliga] *A sea fowl, like our coast, a moorhen, or fensduck.* In sicco ludunt fulicae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 363.

|| Fuliginatus, a, um. *Sooted, dawbed, besmeared,* Hier. pro

Fuliginæus, a, um. adj. *Sooty, black, dark.* Fuliginæa nube confundere, *Petron.* c. 108.

|| Fuliginosus, adv. *After a smoky, or sooty manner,* Litt. ex Apul. 4. Obscurus.

|| Fuliginosus, a, um. adj. *Full of soot, sooty, reeky.* Fuliginosi thure placantur lares, *Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 261. 4. Fumofus, *Hor.*

Fuligo, inis. f. [à fumo, qu. fumiligo] (1) *The reek, or soot of a chimney.* (2) *Met. A mist, blackness, darkness.* (1) Postes fuligine nigri, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 50. (2) Cic. Philipp. 2, 36.

Fulix, icis. f. *id. quod fulica,* Cic. de Div. 1, 8.

Fullo, onis. m. [à fulgeo, qui pannos fulgere facit] (1) *A fuller of cloth.* (2) *Also an earwig, or beetle.* (1) Mart. 12, 59. (2) Jun.

|| Fullo, are. *To full cloth,* Dig.

|| Fullonia, ae. f. *A fulling mill,* Amm.

Fullonica, ae. f. (sc. officina) *A fuller's work-house, also the fuller's craft, sc. ars,* Cato de R. R. 14, & Vitruv. 1. 6. Proem.

Fullonicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a fuller.* Haec aqua non alium usum, quam in balnearum, aut fullonicorum dabatur, *Frontin. de Aquaed.* 2.

Fullonius, a, um. adj. *idem quod fullonicus,* Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 15. & Plin. 7, 57.

Fulmen, inis. n. [à fulgeo] (1) *A thunderbolt, lightning.* (2) *A similit. A bear's tusk.* (3) *Met. Terror.* (4) *Impetuosity.* (5) *A shock, or violent stroke.* (1) Hunc Jupiter fulmine percussit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35. (2) Non vires fulminis apro profunt, Ov. Met. 1, 305. Fulmen ab ore venit, Id. Met. 8, 288. (3) Imperii nostri duo fulmina, Cn. & P. Scipiones, Cic. pro G. Balbo, 15. Et castum vibraret Julia fulmen, de lege Julia de adulteriis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 102. (4) Fulmina verborum, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. (5) Fulmina fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27.

Fulmen, inis. n. [à fulcio] *A prop, or stay.* Imaque submersi contingens fulmina mundi, *Manil.* 2, 891. *Scal. fulmina, quasi inquit, fulcimenta. Sed editor edit. in usum Delphi. legit culmina, & ex eo clar. Benleius.*

Fulmenta, ae. f. *The sole of a shoe, or the underlaying.* Fulmentas jubebo suppingi foccis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

Fulmentum, i. n. *A prop, or stay to bear up any thing with,* Cels. 2, 15.

Fulminandus, a, um. part. *To be thunderstruck,* Fregimus quicquid fuit fulminandum, Sen. Herc. Oct. 7.

Fulminans, tis. part. *Casting thunderbolts.* Fulminantis magna Jovis manus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 6. Fulminans pater, Sen. Herc. fur. 458.

Fulminatio, onis. f. verb. *A crack, or clap of thunder,* Sen. N. Q. 2, 12. Vid. Fulguratio.

Fulminator, oris. m. verb. *A thunderer,* Frag. Poët.

Fulminatus, a, um. part. *Thunderstruck, blasted,* Plin. 2, 55.

Fulmineus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to thunder, or lightning.* (2) *Met. Fierce, and terrible.* (1) Potentius ictu fulmineo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 10. (2) Dextra fulminea, Sil. 3, 319. Ignis fulmineus, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 118. leo, Sen. Agam. 830.

Fulmino, a. e. neut. & act. (1) *To thunder.* (2) *To strike with a thunderbolt, to blast.* (3) *Met. To strike terror.* (4) *To beat down all before him.* (1) At Boreae de parte truci cum fulminat, Virg. Geor. 1, 370. (2) Vid. Fulminandus. (3) Fulminat illa oculis, Propert. 4, 9, 32. (4) Caesar ad altum fulminat Euphratem, Virg. Geor. 4, 561.

Fulminor, ari, atus. pass. *Corrut.*

Fultura, ae. f. (1) *A propping.* (2) *Met. A support.* (1) Col. 1, 5. & Vitruv. 10, 1. (2) Corporis futuris animus fulminetur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 4.

Fultus, a, um. part. [à fulcior] (1) *Under-set, propped.* (2) *Met. Propped, borne up.* (1) Vitis, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) Imperium benevolentia sociorum fultum esse debet, Cic. de Offic. 3, 22.

Fulviana herba. [à Fulvio inventore] *A kind of herb good to provoke urine,* Plin. 26, 57.

Fulvus, a, um. adj. [à furvus, Scal.] *Of a deep yellow, of a tawny, lion, fox, or weasel colour, fallow colour.* Fulvi leones, Virg. Aen. 2, 722. Fulvum aurum, Ibid. 7, 279. Arena fulva, Ibid. 5, 375.

Fumans, tis. part. *Smoking.* Arae fumantes, Catull. 62, 393. Fumantia Trojae excidia, Virg. Aen. 10, 45. liba, Grat. Cyneg. 488.

Fumaria herba. [à fumo dict. quod lacrymas eliciat sicut fumus] *Fumitory, or earth-smoak.* Vid. Plin. 25, 99.

Fumarium, i. n. *The tunnel of a chimney, a place where they smoked their wines.* Massiliae quicquid fumaria cogunt, Mart. 10, 36. Conf. Col. 1, 6.

|| Fumatio, onis. f. *A smoking,* Aug.

Fumeus, a, um. adj. *Smoky, or of smoak.* Acheron exsudat fumeus, Val. Flacc. 4, 595. Fumica taedis lumina, Virg. Aen. 6, 593.

Fumidus, a, um. adj. *Smoky, or that smoketh.* Fumida taeda, Virg. Aen. 9, 75. Fumida altaria, Ov. Met. 12, 258.

* Fumifer, a, um. *Bringing smoak.* Fumiferi ignes, Virg. Aen. 8, 255. Nox fumifera, Ib. 8, 255.

Fumificatus, a, um. part. *Incensed, perfumed, smoked,* Litt. ex Mart.

Fumifico, are. *To offer incense.* Ut Dianae Arabico fumificem odore, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

Fumificor, ari, atus. pass. *To be perfumed,* Frag. Poët.

Fumificus, a, um. *Making smoak, perfuming.* Tauri fumificis locum mugitibus implevere, Ov. Met. 7, 114.

Fumigans, tis. part. *Smoking,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

|| Fumigatio, onis. f. *A perfume,* Aug. 4. Suffitus, suffimen.

|| Fumigātor, oris. m. *A perfumer,* Hier.

Fumigo, are. *To perfume a place, to smother,* Varr. Vid. Fumigans.

Fumigor, ari, atus. pass. *To be smoked,* Litt. ex Plin.

Fumo, are. neut. (1) *To smook, or reek.* (2) *To foam, or froth.* (1) Tanais fumavit in undis, Ov. Met. 2, 242. (2)

Fumans natus urli, Mart. 6, 64.

Fumofus, a, um. adj. (1) *Smoky, or black with smok, reeky.* (2) *That is smoked, or deth-smoak.* (1) Fumofae imagines, Cic. in Pison. 1. (2) Ligna fumosa, Cato. perna, Her. Sat. 2, 2, 117.

Fumus, i. m. (1) *Smok.* (2) *Met. Great offers and liberal promises without any performance.* (1) Undans fumus, Virg. Aen. 2, 609. = Fumus & vapor balnearum, V. Max. 9, 6, ext. 2. (2) Mart. 4, 5.

Funale, is. (1) *A balter, a cord.* (2) *A torch, or link made of a cord with wax, or resin about it.* (1) Funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65. (2) Delectabatur crebro funali & tibicine, Cic. de Sen. 13.

Funalis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to cords, or torches.* (2) *Made of cords, joined with a cord, or trace, to the right and left.* (1) Funalis cereus, V. Max. 3, 6, 4. (2) Vid. Suet. Tib. 6. & ibi Torrent. Funalis etiam dicitur singularis equus adjunctus jugalibus, quali forma exhibent vett. denarii, qualémque describit Stat. Theb. 6, 460. Nominibusque ciet Pholoen, Admetus, & Irin, Funalémque Thoën. 3. Jugales equi in medio; funales ab utroque latere.

Funambulus, i. m. *A dancer on the ropes, a tumbler,* Ter. Hec. prol. 4.

Funarius, i. m. *A ropemaker.* § Funarius vocatus est Valentinianus, eo quod venalitium funem portant quique milites nequiverunt extorquere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4, 2.

Functio, onis. f. verb. [à fungor] (1) *The exercise, or executing of the same charge, or office, a function.* (2) *Also the repaying of a thing borrowed, not in specie, but in some other thing of like value.* (1) Labor est functio gravioris operis & honoris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15. (2) Ap. JCC.

Functus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath performed, or discharged some function, charge, or office.* (2) *Ended, past, &c. dead, i. e. functus fato.* (1) Functi tummis honoribus, Nep. Them. 7. (2) = Omnia functa aut moritura fides, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 209.

Funda, ae. f. [à fundendo, i. e. jaculando lapides, glandes, &c.] (1) *A sling.* (2) *A casting net.* (3) *The bezil of a ring, wherein the stone is set.* (4) *A satchel, or purse like a net, to put money in, a budget.* (1) Balearica plumbum funda jacit, Ov. Met. 2, 728. (2) Alius latum fundā jam verberat amnem, Virg. Geor. 1, 141. (3) Funda clauduntur praestantiores gemmae, Plin. 37, 37. (4) Macrob. & Pester.

* Fundamen, inis. n. *The foundation, or ground-work, the first beginning of a thing.* Mole sub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit, Ov. Met. 15, 433. Prima favis ponunt fundamina, Virg. Geor. 1, 461. Fundamina coeli, Manil. 1, 726.

Fundamentum, i. n. *A foundation, or ground-work; a basis, a ground, or chief stay.* = Solum quoddam atque fundamentum est verborum usus & copia bonorum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 37. Justitiae fundamentum est fides, Id. Off. 1, 7.

|| Fundatio, onis. f. verb. *The ground-work,* Firm. 4. Fundamentum.

Fundator, oris. m. verb. *He that foundeth.* Fundator urbis, Virg. Aen. 7, 678.

Fundaturus, a, um. part. *About to found, make, or build.*

Fundatura naves robora, Ov. Ep. 16, 109.

Fundatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. Founded, grounded, established, stayed.* = Fixus & fundatus reipub. status, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Fundator, Vitruv. 7, 3. Nitidis fundata pecunia villis, Hor. Ep. 15, 16. Fundatissima imperia, Arnob.

Fundendus, a, um. part. *To be poured out.* Dixit, iterum, non de regno Asiae, sed de rege, ipsa sanguinem esse fundendum,

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dum, *Curt.* 10, 13. Aere fundendo procudendoque oblectabatur, *Just.* 36, 4.

Fundens, tis. part. *Pouring out, &c.* Oleum fundens, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 254. *conf. Sil.* 9, 450. *Gulf.* 5, 20. *Vid. Fundo.*

|| Fundibulista, ae. m. & fundibulus. *A slinger, Isidor.*
† Fundibularius, i. m. *A slinger, one using a sling, Lexicogr. ex Liv.*

|| Fundibulatores. m. pl. *Casters, or hurlers of stones, Veg.* 3, 14. † Funditor, *Cic.*

|| Fundibulum, i. n. *A sling-staff, Isidor. Orig.* 18, 10. Fundibulus, i. m. *A slinger, Not. Imper.* † Funditor, *Caes.*

Funditatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often casting, or slinging, Not. Imper.*

Fundito, āre. freq. [à fundo, ěre.] *To pour out often and much, to be lavish, or wasteful.* Tantilla tanta verba funditat, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 61. Nae ille foenerato funditat, *Id. Afn.* 5, 2, 52.

Fundito, āre. [à fundo] unde pass. Funditor, āri. *To be slung out, Plaut. Poen.* 2, 35.

Funditor, ōris. m. *A slinger, or one that hurlth stones, or darts out of a sling.* Cum funditorum delecta manu, *Sall. B. J.* 50. Funditorum alae, *V. Max.* 2, 7, 9. auxilia, *Id.* 2, 7, 15.

Funditus, adv. [à fundo] *Utterly, quite and clean.* Urbem funditus evertisti, *Cic. pro Domo,* 13. Funditus nonnunquam domos evertunt conjugia, *Val. Max.* 7, 2, ext. 1.

Fundo, āre. act. [à fundus] *To found, to lay the groundwork, to establish, to build, to stay, to uphold.* Illud maxime nostrum fundavit imperium, *Cic. pro Balbo,* 13. Legibus urbem fundare, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 81c.

FUNDO, ěre, fūdi, fūsum. act. (1) *To pour out, to shed, or let fly.* (2) *To diffuse, spread, scatter, or extend.* (3) *To rout, discomfit, or vanquish.* (4) *To throw down, to lay along, to pour into.* (5) *To utter.* (6) *To pronounce, or speak.* (7) *To produce, to yield, or give in abundance.* (8) *To throw into a lask, or looseness.* (9) *Also to cast metal, to found.* (1) Fundere sanguinem ē paterā, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. Fundere sagittam, *Sil.* 7, 648. (2) Fundit se iustitia in caeteras virtutes, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 23. (3) Magnas copias hostium fudit, *Cic. pro Mur.* 9. (4) Quot humi morientia corpora fundis? *Virg. Aen.* 11, 665. Fundere cum stramento segetem in Tiberim, *Liv.* 2, 5. (5) Mera jam mendacia fundes, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 33. (6) Versus ex tempore fundere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 50. (7) Fundit ex sese pastus varios terra, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. (8) Si compresserit aliquem morbus, aut fuderit, *Cels. in praefat.* (9) Ea statua indicavit interisse fundendi aeris scientiam, *Plin.* 34, 18.

Fundor, di, fusus. pass. *To be poured out, &c.* Oracula instinctu divino afflatūque funduntur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 18.

Fundulus, i. m. (1) *A sucker of a pump.* (2) *The end, or bottom of a gut.* (3) *A gudgeon, a groundling.* (1) Funduli ambulatiles, *Vitruv.* 10, 15. (2) *Varr. L. L.* 4, 22. (3) *Jun.*

Fundus, i. m. (1) *Land, or ground.* (2) *A plat of ground with an house belonging to it; a country farm, a close, or field.* (3) *A foundation.* (4) *A bottom.* (5) *The chief author of a thing.* (1) Cui nostrum non licet fundos suos obire? *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 58. Fundus meus arvo pascit herum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 2. (2) Avitus apto cum lare fundus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 44. (3) Imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 419. (4) Largitio fundum non habet, *Cic. Off.* 2, 15. (5) Ei rei pater fundus sit potior, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 7.

Funēbris, e. adj. (1) *Mourning, or belonging to funerals.* (2) *Deadly, cruel, bloody.* (1) Funebri concio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 84. Funebre vestimentum, *Id. de Legg.* 2, 23. epulum, *Id. in Vatin.* 12. Funebria iusta, *Liv.* 1, 20. (2) Funebre bellum, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 19, 49.

|| Fūnērale. *A funeral, Dig.* † Funus, *Vett.*

|| Fūnērārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a burial, or funeral, Dig.* 11, 7, 21. † Funebris, *Cic.*

|| Fūnērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burial, Ap. JCC.* † Funus, exequiae.

Fūnērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Buried.* (2) *Knocked on the head.* (1) Tiberio pro concione laudato funeratōque amplissime, *Suet. Claud.* 15. Funerata est pars corporis, *Petron. c.* 129. (2) Prope funeratus arboris ictu, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 7.

|| Fūnērepus, i. m. qui in fune repit, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † Funambulus.

Fūnereus, a, um. adj. (1) *Funeral, or belonging to a dead body.* (2) *Also unlucky, ominous.* (1) Funcream quasset uterque facem, *Mart.* 8, 43, 2. (2) Funereus bubo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 453.

Fūnēro, āre. act. *To bury.* Per vespillones exportatum nutrit in suburbano funeravit, *Suet. Domit.* 17. Mortuum funerare, *Sen. ad Helv.* 2.

Fūnēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be buried.* Caecilius funerari se iussit, *Plin.* 33, 47.

|| Fūnēstatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pollution by a dead body, or carcase, Firm.*

|| Fūnēstator, ōris. m. verb. *He that polluteth by touching a dead body, Aug.*

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|| Fūnēsté. adv. iūs, comp. *Defiledly, in a polluted manner, Firm.*

Fūnēsto, āre. act. *To pollute, or defile with a dead body.* Deorum aras & templa funestant, *Cic. pro Font.* 10. Funestet scque suoque, *Catull.* 62, 201.

Fūnēstor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be polluted with a dead body, Cic. pro Mil.* 33.

Fūnēstus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. simus, sup. [à funus] (1) *Of, or belonging to dead bodies, or that mourneth for the dead.* (2) *Lamentable, doleful.* (3) *Cruel, impious, abominable.* (4) *Unlucky, ominous.* (5) *Bloody, fatal.* (1) Mortuo filio funesta familia, *Liv.* 2, 47. (2) Alienis pugna funestior dies quam urbis captae, *Cic. Att.* 9, 5. (3) Caligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, *Eutrop.* 7, 7. (4) Nubit genero socrus funestis ominibus omnium, *Cic. pro Clu.* 5. (5) Funestum bellum, *Liv.* 35, 32.

Funetum, i. n. [à funis] *A winding of the twigs, or branches of a vine one about another, Plin.* 17, 35, 10.

|| Funetus, a, um. adj. *Bowed, bent, or made crooked, R. ex Mart.*

Funginus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like a mushroom, Fungino genere est, capite se totum tegit, Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 9.

FUNGOR, i, ctus sum. dep. [qu. à funus ago, *Perc.*] (1) *To discharge an office, or duty, to execute, to do, to have, or be in an office.* (2) *To suffer.* (3) *To conform to.* (4) *To furnish with.* (1) Crassus functus est aedilitio munere, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17. § Fungi munere, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 25. munus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 197. *to do his duty.* § officium, *Ter. Cic. Liv. Nep. & Suet.* (2) = Quid ipsum muneris fungi ac sustinere velitis? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 86. (3) Potius barbarorum, quam illius more fungor, *Nep. Conone,* 3. (4) Duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, *Paterc.* 2, 15.

Fungositas, atis. f. *The hollownes of a mushroom, or sponge, lightness, sponginess. Tota fungositas derasa, Plin.*

Fungosus, a, um. or, comp. *Spongy, Plin.* 16, 43.

Fungus, i. m. [à σφγγος, sfungus, fungus, *Scal.*] (1) *A mushroom, or toadstool.* (2) *Also that which gathereth about the snuff of a candle, a thief.* (3) *A kind of blasting, or meafel in olive-trees.* (4) *Also a dolt, a fool, a blockhead, a dunce.* (1) Fungorum origo ex pituita arborum, *Plin.* 22, 47. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 393. (3) *Plin.* 17, 37. (4) Adeon me fuisse fungum, ut qui illi crederem! *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 49. Tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *he hath not a grain of sense, Ibid.* 4, 7, 23.

Funiculus, i. m. dim. [à funis] (1) *A little rope, cord, or line.* (2) *Meton. A Persian measure of sixty, or (3) of forty furlongs in length.* (1) Funiculo scapham trahebat, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 51. (2) Secundum Herodot. est enim idem quod σχοινος. (3) Secundum *Plin.*

|| Fūnirēpus, i. m. i. e. funambulus, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.*

FūNIS, is. m. & aliq. f. *A rope, cable, or cord.* Tortos incidere funes, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 575. Aurea funis, *Lucr.* 2, 1153.

Fūnus, crīs. n. [à funalibus] (1) *A funeral.* (2) *Pomp, solemnities, or rites observed in burying.* (3) *Deatib.* (4) *A dead corpse.* (5) *Also the funeral pile.* (1) Funus procedit; sequimur, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 101. (2) Militari honeſtōque funere humare aliquem, *Nep. Eumen.* 13. (3) Ego sum tibi funeris auctor, *Ov. Met.* 10, 199. (4) Hectore funus portante & reliquis fratrum cervicibus, *Juv.* 10, 260. (5) Instauramus Polydoro funus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 62.

† Fuo, i. neut. *To be.* Mihi amicus ne fuas unquam, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 32. Ne, dum absum, illis fortitō suam, *Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 112. Nec quisquam tam audax fuit homo, *Id.*

FUR, ris. c. g. [à φῶρ, κλέπτω] (1) *A thief, or robber, a stealer, a drone-bee.* (2) *A soldier, as latro.* (3) *A slave, a servant, a varlet.* (1) Nocturnus fur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 3. Fures estis ambo, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 67. (2) Ubi Sanga, & manipulus furum? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 6. (3) Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures? *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 16.

Fūrācitas, atis. f. *Thievery, stealing.* Furacitas auri, *Plin.* 10, 41.

Fūrāciter, adv. *Thievishly.* Nescio an leg. nisi ap. *Gramm.* sed hinc furacissime. Domos furacissime scrutari, *Cic. in Vatin.* 5.

Furans, tis. part. *Pilfering, stealing.* Aliena regna falsis nominibus furantes, *Just.* 38, 2. Ne promptum sit quod invitet furantem, *Plin.* 11, 10. *conf. Sil.* 10, 74.

|| Furatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stealing, or pilfering, Dig.*

|| Furator, ōris. m. verb. *A stealer, or pilferer, Dig.* † Fur.

Furatus, a, um. part. *Having stolen.* Sinceram patrio mentem furatus Olympo, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 229. *conf. Sil.* 14, 562.

Fūrax, acis. adj. ior, comp. simus, sup. *Thievish, given to picking and stealing.* Servus furax, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61. Nihil est furacius illo, *Mart.* 8, 59. Furacissimae manus, *Cic. in Pison.* 30.

FURCA, ae. f. (1) *A fork, or any-thing to underfet, or prop.* (2) *An instrument to bear burdens on.* (3) *A pair of gallows, a gibbet.* (1) Exacuunt alii vallos, furcāque bicornes, *Virg.*

Virg. Geor. 1, 264. (2) *Plin.* 29, 14. (3) *Servus furcam* ferens ductus est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 26.

Furcifer, i. m. (1) *A slave, who, for punishment of some small fault, was made to carry a fork, or gallows upon his neck, through the city, with his hands tied to it.* (2) *A rogue, a villain, a rake-hell, a gallows.* (1) *Tibi ego ut credam, furcifer?* *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 12. (2) *Vid. Suet. Ner.* 49.

Furcilla, ae. f. dim. [*à furca*] *A little fork, an hay-hook, or pitchfork with two tines, or horns, for several uses, a little pair of gallows.* *Vid. Varr.* 1, 49. & *Vitruv.* 10, 12. *Col.* 2, 10.

Furcillatus, a, um. *Forked.* *Furcillata bacilla* habent figuram literae V, *Var. L. L.* 4, 24.

|| *Furcillis*, is. f. *A dung-fork, Perot.*

Furcula, ae. f. dim. *A little fork.* *Furcularum Caudinarum* descriptionem pete à *Liv.* 9, 2.

Furens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Being in a rage, raging mad, outrageous.* (2) *Blustering, stormy, boisterous.* (1) *Audaciâ furens Catilina, Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. *Quis belluarum corde furentior?* *Claud. Festum.* 26. *Bella furentia, Sil.* 7, 574. (2) *Loca foeta furentibus austris, Virg. Aen.* 1, 55.

Furenter, adv. *Ragingly, like a madman.* *Pueri aiunt eum furenter irasci, Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

Furfur, ūris. m. (1) *Bran, gurgeons.* (2) *Also scurf, dandruff.* (1) *Qui alunt furfure fues, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 27. (2) *Furfures capitis, Plin.* 20, 39.

Furfuraceus, & *furfureus*, a, um. adj. *Made of bran, Plin. ap. Litt.* sed locum non dicit. *Panis furfureus, Gall.* 11, 7.

Furfurosus, a, um. adj. *Full of bran, or scurf, Plin.* 12, 54.

Furia, ae. f. *A fury, fiend, or hag; also a furious man, Cic. ad Quint. frat.* 3, 1. *ubi Claudium sic vocat, sed saepius occ. plur.*

Furiae, arum. pl. f. *The furies, or fiends.* *Consistere usquam impios non patiuntur furiae, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 24. sed vid. *Prop.*

Furiālis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to furies, like a mad body, outrageous, furious, that enrageth, or maketh mad.* *Furiale caput, Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 17. *de Cerbero loquens.* *Furialis incessus, Liv.* 7, 17. *Virus furiale, Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 188.

Furiāliter, adv. *Like a mad-man, furiously.* *Furiāliter odit, Ov. Fast.* 3, 637.

Furiātus, a, um. *Enraged, maddened, furious, desperate.* *Furiatā mente ferebar, Virg. Aen.* 2, 588. *Furiata juvenus, Sil.* 11, 132. *Furiati ignes, Ov. Fast.* 2, 762.

Furibundus, a, um. adj. *Furious, mad, in a great rage.* *Furibundus homo, Cic. pro Sext.* 7. *Conscendit furibunda rogos, Virg. Aen.* 4, 616.

Furinalia, um. pl. n. *Holidays dedicated to the Goddesses Furina, Litt. ex Plin.*

Furinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to thieves.* *Furinum forum, Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 2.

Furio, āre. act. [*à furia*] *To make mad, to enrage.* *Amor & libido solet matres furiare equorum, Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 14.

Furiōse, adv. ius. comp. *Furiously, madly.* *Furiōse aliquid facere, Cic. Att.* 8, 5. *Furiōsius, ap. Spart. Hadr. c.* 12.

Furiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ffimus, sup. Mad, furious, outrageous, raging, frantic, out of his wits.* = *Vecors, furiosus, mente captus, Cic. in Pison.* 20. *Quanto hoc furiosus atque majus peccatum est?* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 83. *Furiōssimae conciones, Cic. Att.* 4, 3.

Furnaceus, a, um. adj. *In furno coctus, baked in an oven.* *Panis furnaceus, Plin.* 18, 20.

Furnāria, ae. f. *sc. ars, domus, &c. The trade, or art of a baker, a bakehouse, Suet. Vit.* 2.

|| *Furnarius*, a, um. adj. *Of, or made like a furnace, Ulp. Dig.* 39, 2, 21.

|| *Furnarius*, i. m. *A baker, one that kindleth the fire in an oven, a stoker, vid. Casaub. ad Sueton. Vitell.* 2. *Ulp. † Pistor.*

Furnus, i. m. [*à furvus, i. e. niger*] *An oven, or furnace, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 5, 1.

Fūro, ēre. neut. (1) *To be mad.* (2) *To be transported with any passion, as anger, love, joy, &c.* (3) *To be mixed, or jumbled together.* (4) *To bluster.* (1) = *Infanire, & furere videbatur, Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. *Solon furere se simulavit, Id. Off.* 1, 30. (2) = *Et nunc id furere, id aegre pati, quod, Liv.* 6. *Ex quo destiti Inachiā furere, Hod. Epod.* 11, 8. *Recepto dulce mihi furere est amico, Id. Od.* 2, 7, 23. (3) *Furit aestus arenis, Virg. Aen.* 1, 111. (4) *Venti furentes, Virg. Aen.* 10, 37.

Fūror, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To steal, to filch, or pilfer, to nim.* *Verres ea rapuit & furatus est, Cic. Verr.* 1, 22. *An, quo furatum mox venias, vestigas loca?* *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 23. *Affiduo temet furare labori, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 29.

Fūror, ōris. m. (1) *Fury, madness, rage.* (2) *A trance, a divine, (3) or poetical rapture.* (4) *Any inordinate passion.* (1) *Quae major poena furore & dementia?* *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 18. *Ad hunc impendiorum furorem impulsus est, Suet. Ner.* 31. (2) *Fūror appellatur, cum à corpore animus abstractus, divino instinctu concitatur, Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. (3) *Ne-*

gat sine furore Democritus quenquam poetam magnum esse posse. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 37. (4) = *Furor iraque mentem praecipitant, Virg. Aen.* 2, 317. *Quamvis intus erat furor igneus, i. e. amor, Ov. Met.* 9, 540.

Furtificus, a, um. adj. *Pilfering, thieving.* & *Minus furtificus* sum quam antea, *rapio propalam, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 10. *Furtificae manus, Id. Pseud.* 3, 2, 97.

Furtim, adv. *By stealth, secretly, slyly.* & *Bestiae furtim fruuntur, domini palam & liberè, Cic. Att.* 4, 3. *Humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 7.

Furtivè, adv. *Privily, by stealth.* = *Ne quid furtivè clam accepisse censeas, Plaut. Poenul.* 5, 2, 62. *Conf. Ov. Am.* 2, 5, 6. & *Sen. Ben.* 2, 23.

Furtivus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made by surprise.* (2) *Stolen.* (3) *Private, close, secret.* (1) *Furtivae excursions, Liv.* 24, 29. (2) *Furtiva virgo, Plaut. i. e. furto abducta.* (3) *Furtivus amor, Catull.* 7, 8.

Furtō, adv. *By stealth, secretly, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Furtum, i. n. [*à fur, à furvo, Varr. i. e. alio*] (1) *Theft, robbery, stealth.* (2) *Any secret practice.* (3) *An ambushade, or stratagem, a crafty wile, or device.* (4) *Unlawful pleasures, a rape, adultery, or any secret wickedness.* (1) *Ille medicus domi furtum fecit & caedem, Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. (2) *Nec ego hanc abscondere furto speravi fugam, Virg. Aen.* 4, 337. (3) *Furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov. Met.* 13, 82. & *Haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. Aen.* 10, 735. (4) *Furta tori, furtique locum monstravit, Ov. Met.* 4, 174.

Fūruculus, i. m. dim. [*à fur*] (1) *A little thief.* (2) *A fore called a felon, a bile.* (3) *A kind of knob in a vine.* (4) *Also a weazel that kills rabbits.* (1) = & *Crudelis furunculus, nunc verò etiam rapax, Cic. in Pison.* 27. (2) *Cels.* 5, 28. (3) *Col.* 4, 22. (4) *Litt. ex Calep.* † *Viverra, Plin.* 8, 81.

Furvus, a, um. adj. *antiqu. fufvus, fuscivus, à fuscus. Dark, black, dusky.* *Furvae regna Proserpinae, Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 21. *Antra furva, Ov. Met.* 5, 541.

Fuscans, tis. part. *Darkening, shading.* *Lanugine fuscante mala, Luc.* 10, 135.

|| *Fuscatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A darkening, or clouding, Arnob.*

Fuscātor, ōris. m. verb. *A darkener, or clouder.* *Coeli fuscator eoi, Luc.* 4, 66. *de coro vento.*

|| *Fuscatus*, a, um. part. *Darkened.* *Fuscata lumina solis, Alc. Alv.* 4, 430.

Fuscina, ae. f. [*à fusco colore*] (1) *An eel-spear.* (2) *Triton's trident, or three-forked mace.* (3) *Also a weapon used upon the stage by the retiarius against the mirmillo.* (1) *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 36. (2) *Triton fuscina verrens specus, Acc. ap. Cic. de N. D.* 2, 35. (3) *Tunicati fuscina Gracchi, Juv.* 2, 134.

|| *Fuscinula*, ae. f. dim. *A little flesh-hook.* *Jun.* † *Parva fuscina.*

|| *Fuscitas*, ātis. f. *Cloudiness, darkness, dimness.* *Ab omni fuscitate liberum coelum, Apul. de Mundo,* p. 747. † *Nebula.*

Fusco, āre. act. (1) *To make black, or brown, to darken, or shade.* (2) *To tan, or sunburn.* (1) *Fuscat nube diem, Val. Flacc.* 1, 396. *Fuscat inertia dentes, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 197. (2) *Ovid. Vid. Fuscor.*

Fuscor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be tanned, &c.* *Fuscentur corpora campo, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 513.

Fuscus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*περὰ τὸ σκῆμα, i. e. ustulare, Scal.*] *Brown, tawny, a dim, or dark colour, dusky.* & *Fusca vox, a dull, or hoarse voice, Quint.* 9, 3. & *Candida, Plin.* *liquida, Lucr. & Hor.* *Patriae fusca colore suae, Ov. Ep.* 15, 36. & *Alba decent fuscas, Id. A. Am.* 3, 191.

Fusè, adv. qual. & *fusiūs*, comp. *Largely, plentifully, copiously.* = *Fusè latèque dicere, Cic. Orat.* 32. = *Haec cum uberius disputantur & fusiūs, Id. N. D.* 2, 7.

Fusilis, e. adj. *That is, or may be melted, or cast.* *Fusile aurum, Ov. Met.* 11, 126.

|| *Fusillus*, i. m. dim. [*à fusus*] *A little spindle, Litt. ex Col.*

Fusio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à fundo, ēre.*] (1) *A diffusing, or pouring forth.* (2) *A spreading, or shooting out.* (1) *Chrysippus mundum deum dicit esse, & ejus animi fusionem universam, Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. (2) *Tenuis fusio stellarum, Vitruv.* 9, 7.

† *Fusiosus*, pro *furiosus*, *Inscript. antiq.*

Fusorium, i. n. *The place where the scullen washes the dishes, a sink, or drain.* *Coquinae fusorium, Pallad.* 1, 37. *Fusoria balnearum, Id.* 1, 42.

Fusterna, ae. f. [*à fustis, quia nodosa esse solet*] *The upper part of a fir-tree, Plin.* 16, 76. *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

|| *Fustibālus*, i. m. vox hybrida. *A kind of sling with a staff four foot long, Veget.* 3, 14. † *Funda.*

|| *Fustibālator*, ōris. m. *A slinger, Veget.* 3, 14. † *Funditor, Caes.*

|| *Fusticulus*, i. m. dim. *A little cudgel, or battoon, Apul. Met.* 6. p. 189. *Fusticulus allii, Pallad.* 1, 35. † *Bacillum.*

|| *Fustigatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A beating with a staff, a rib-roasting, Aug.* † *Fustuarium, Cic.*

|| *Fustigatus,*

F U T

|| *Fustigātus*, a, um. part. *Beaten with a staff, or club, cudgelled*, Lexicogr. ex Col.
 || *Fustigo*, āre. *To beat with a staff, to cudgel*, Onom. vet.
 † *Fustuarius* excipio.
Fustim, adv. *With cudgels*. *Uxorem fustim interemit*, *V. Max.* 6, 3, 9. vid. & 8, 1, 1.
Fustis, is. m. (1) *A club, staff, or cudgel, a battoon*. (2) *Meton. A blow*. (1) *Si ego fustim sumpsero*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 202. *Fustem alicui impingere*, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. (2) *Non opus est verbis, sed fustibus*, *Cic. in Pison.* 30.
Fustitudinae insulae. *Islands where slaves were beaten*. *Ex Plauti fabrica*, *Asin.* 1, 1, 21.
Fustuārium, i. n. *A beating with a club, staff, or cudgel, a cudgelling*. *Fustuārium meruerunt legiones*, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 6. *Fustuārium meretur*, qui signa relinquit, *Liv.* 5, 6. Vid. *Lipsium de Militiā Romana*, lib. 5, dial. 18.
Fusura, ae. f. *A melting, founding, or casting*. *Plumbi fusura*, *Plin.* 33, 35.
Fufurus, a, um. part. *About to pour out*. *Fufura cruorem vulnera*, *Lucan.* 7, 566.
Fusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à fundor*] (1) *Poured*. (2) *Cast, melted*. (3) *Laid all along*. (4) *Extended, diffused*. (5) *Routed, slain*. (6) *Copious*. (7) *Expanded*. (8) *Broad, wide*. (9) *Relaxed, loosened*. (10) *Met. Spilt, lost, thrown away*. (1) *Fufos latices spargit*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 56. (2) *Fusa membra statuæ*, *Quint.* 7, 1. (3) *Fusi per herbam*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 218. (4) *Fusus in corporibus sanguis*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 77. (5) *Omnibus hostium copiis fufis*, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 6. = *Latini fusi & fugati*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 31. (6) *Opus latè fufum*, *Quint.* 2, 13. *Graeca lingua prolixior fusiōque, quàm nostra*, *Gell.* 2, 26. (7) = *Aër fufus & extenuatus*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. (8) *Fusa cupressus*, *Plin.* 12, 39. & *Ufus est togis, neque restrictis, neque fufis*, *Suet. Aug.* 73. (9) *Fusa alvus*, *Cels.* 1, 3. (10) *Tot incassum fufos patiere labores*. *Virg. Aen.* 7, 421.
Fusus, i. m. [*à fundo, fufum*] *A spindle*. *Teretem verabat pollice fufum*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 22.
 † *Futātim*, adv. *Profusely, lavishly*, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 29. *Fusè*, *Cic.*

F U V

|| *Futile*, is. n. *A vessel with a narrow bottom, and wide mouth, used in sacrifices to Vesta, that spilt all was put into it, if it were set on the ground*, *Vet. Schol. Donat. & Serv.*
Fūtilis, e. adj. [*à futio, quod omnia effutit*] (1) *Foolish, silly, shallow, inconsiderate*. (2) *Also leaky, that runneth out, blabbing, that cannot keep a secret*. (1) *Consiliis habitus non futilis auctor*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 339. (2) = *Quis non odit varios, leves, futilis?* *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11.
Fūtilitas, atis. f. *Lightness, silliness, leakiness*. = *Haec & plena sunt futilitatis, summaeque levitatis*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28.
Futilliter, adv. *Simply, idly, foolishly, to no purpose*. *Futilliter blaterata*, *Apul. p.* 404. † *Vanè, leviter*.
 † *Futio*, ire, ivi. [*à fundo, ἐκχέω, Onom.*] *To pour out*.
Futior, iri, itus, pass. *To be poured out*, *Frag. Poët.*
Futo, āre. freq. *à fuo* [*ἀβυθῶ, Morl.*] *To have often been*, *Fest. ex Catone*.
 † *Futo*, āre. [*à fando*] *To confute, blame, reprove, or disprove, to cool the pot, to allay wine*. antiquum est. Vid. *Con-futo*.
Futor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be confuted, &c.* *Frag. Poët.*
Futum, i. n. *A vessel to sprinkle water*, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 25.
Fūtuō, ēre, ui. *Obscoenum verbum, à φύτεω, planto*.
Fūtuor, i. pass. *Mart.*
Fūtūrus, a, um. part. [*à sum, qu. fuiturus, à fuo*] *That shall, or will be, about to be, future*. In *futurum, hereafter*, *Ov.* & *Non quod ante pedes est, sed futura prospicere*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 33. § *Cum ablat. Quid tot ornatiss. civibus est futurum?* *Cic. pro Planc.* *Quid te futurum est?* *Id. Verr.* 4. *Cum dat. Quid tibi futurum sit*, *Id. Phil.* 11, 34.
Fūtūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *The act of generation*, *Mart.* 1, 107.
Fututor, ōris. m. verb. *Mart. Ep.* 7, 29. ubi dicitur de foeminā auxesis causā.
Fututrix, icis. f. verb. *Mart.* 11, 23.
Fuvi, praet. antiq. [*à fuo*] *Qui parentes fuverint*, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 110. *Omne inter corpora quod fuvat*, *Lucr.* 1, 387.

G.

G Latin, **Ḡ** in the old black English letter, as commonly called, in Hebrew ג, in Greek Γ, in both which tongues it is the third letter, was not in use amongst the Romans till about the second Punic war, being first introduced by *Sp. Carvilius*, as *Plutarch* informs us in his 54th Roman Problem; nor did they then admit it into its third place, invaded by the usurper *c*, now settled by prescription: however, they placed it in a good neighbourhood, between its kindred *f* and *b*, which, upon occasion, mutually serve each other. But though *c* may be justly called an usurper with respect to its order in the alphabet, we must allow it a kind of right, by having been invested with the power and sound of *g*. For it is certain that the old Romans, who writ *pucna* and *Carthaco*, read *pugna*, and *Carthago*; otherwise, after the admission of *g*, they would still have retained the pristine *c* in these and the like words. If any should ask how the antient Romans could know before this letter *g* came into use, where and in what words to pronounce either sound? it must be answered, by use alone: For that this might be known so, may be exemplified by an hundred instances in our own language; to give only one, we are at no loss how to sound *thit* and *thatch*, *the* and *theme*, *this* and *thistle*, *thou* and *thousand*, *thus* and *thumb*; and innumerable words of this kind. This indeed must be owned, that to give several sounds to one and the same letter, makes any language, and particularly our own, as in the above instance, more difficult to be learned, and especially by foreigners. To remedy which inconvenience, the Romans seem to have taken in the letter *g*. And here I cannot but remark how we have acted the reverse; they took in *g*, which they had not, to make their own tongue more easy; we have laid aside *y* and *z* which we had, to make ours more difficult, which is very unaccountable.

But to proceed; from the Hebrew ג *Gimel*, which was emphatically called *Gamla*, from גמל *a camel*, because of the bunch on its back, the Greeks gave it the name of *Gamma*: Some think the Latin *G* received its figure immediately also from the same letter; others from the cognate Γ, which, when turned to the right C, much resembles *G*. I should think it more probably received its form mediately from the Hebrew ג, I mean from Γ, since, as I before observed, the letter *c* originally had the power and sound of the after invented *g*, as well as its own; and so when the Romans admitted it, they might make it with good reason differ no more from *c* in figure, than in sound. For indeed these letters differ only thus, *c* is a softer *g*, as *g* is an harder *c*. Hence it comes to pass, that in declining, the harder *g* before a vowel is before a consonant changed into the softer *c*, as *lego*, *legi*, *lectum*, *ago*, *egi*, *actum*, &c. not *legtum*, *agtum*, which would be too hard. For this reason, *jungo*, *rego*, *tego*, &c. in the perfect tenses, are read before the formative *s*, *juncti*, *recessi*, *tecisi*, not *jungsi*, *regsi*, *tegsi*; for so, if we may believe *Isidor*, before the age of *Augustus* such words were usually writ, not by *x*: which, being only a more compendious way of writing, made *Quintilian* say, *Instit.* 1, 6. the Romans might have been without it; for they might have continued to write *cs*, or *gs*, as *recessi*, *apexi*. The letter *g* sometimes also seems related to *z*, as we write indifferently *zinziber*, and *gingiber*. The cognation of this letter and *c* is so close, that in some words either of them may be used; as *Caius*, or *Gaius*; *Cneus*, or *Gneus*; *vigesimus*, or *vice-simus*, from *viginti*: and are often changed into each other, for as from *viginti*, comes *vice-simus*; so from *centum*, is derived *quingenti*. In Greek this letter, being in the middle of the second rank of the mutes, is changed not only into *x* but *χ* also; as in the second conjugation, consisting of this order of the mutes, may plainly be observed; as *lego*, *f. lecso*, *p. lelecha*; instead of *legso*, *lelegba*, the harder sounds. I cannot forbear to observe here, that both the Greeks and Romans always, and before all vowels, pronounced this letter hard, sounding γένος and *genus*, γίγας, and *gigas*, as we do in *get* and *gise*, never as we do in *generation* and *ginger*; which irregular and uncertain pronunciation of this letter, as well as the cognate *c*, proves often a great discouragement to those who desire to learn our tongue; and, together with our different sound of the vowels, makes our Latin, though much purer generally than theirs, almost as unintelligible as our English. In the notes of the ancients, *G*. is put for *Gaius*, *Gellius*, *gens*, *genius*; GER. *Germanus*, *Germanicus*; G. G. *Gemina*, *gessit*, *gesserunt*; GA. *Galeria*, *Gallus*, *Gallia*; G. C. *Genio civitatis*, or *Caesaris*; G. L. *Gaius libertus*; GL. VR. RO. *Gloria urbis Romae*; G. L. *Genio loci*; GL. C. *Gloria consulum*; GN. S. *Genio sacrum*; G. V. S. *Genio urbis sacrum*; G. T. *Genio tutelari*; G. B. *Genio bono*.

G A G

G ante A.

G Abalum, i. n. *A kind of Arabian spice*, Plin. 12,

45. Gābalum. Non. idem quod gabalus.

Gabal's, i. m. [à גבול *gabal*, terminus, quod in terminis viarum stabat] *A gallows, or gibbet*, Varr. ap. Non.

|| Gabarae, arum. f. pl. *Dead bodies embalmed among the Egyptians, mummies*, August.

Gabata, ae. f. *A porringer, a platter*. Transcurrunt gabatae, volāntque lances, Mart. 7, 47, 3. Implet gabatas, Id. 11, 32, 18.

|| Gabbatha, vel gabbata. Vox Syr. Joann. 10, 13. [Locus editus, lapidibus stratus, ab Heb. גבב *gabb*, dorsum] *A pavement*.

† Gadira. Vocab. Punicum. *A clove, or hedge*, Plin. 4, 36.

Gaesum, i. n. *An heavy dart, a javelin used by the antient Gauls*. Vid. Gesum. Gaesa in vallum conjicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4. Conf. Liv. 9, 36.

|| Gaesus, a, um. adj. [à gaesis viri fortes à Gallis dict. gaesi] *Stout, valiant*, Serv.

* Gagates, is. m. *The stone called jeat, or agate stone*, Plin. 36, 34.

G A L

|| Gajacum, i. n. Ruel. vel guajacum, vel guajacanum. *A wood sometimes used in venereal diseases*.

Galactites, ae. m. *A precious stone of a white colour like milk*, Plin. 37, 59.

Galactobadalon, idem quod galeobdolon, & galeopsis, Plin. 27, 57.

* Galactöpöta, ae. m. [ex γάλα & πωω] *A drinker of milk*, Col. 7, 2.

* Galaxias, ae. m. Astron. [à γάλα, lac.] (1) *A bright circle in the sky, caused by the reflection of many little stars, called the milky way*. (2) Also a stone of a milky colour. (1) Vid. descript. ap. Ov. Metam. 1, 169. (2) Plin. 37, 59.

Galba, ae. f. *A mite breeding in meat, a magot*. Vid. Suet. Galb. 3.

Galbanatus, a, um. *That weareth the garment galbanum*. Jacet occupato galbanatus in lecto, Mart. 3, 82.

Galbaneus, a, um. adj. *Of the gum galbanum*. Galbanei odores, Virg. Geor. 4, 264.

Galbānus, i. n. vel galbanus, i. m. [ex Heb. גלבנה] (1) *A gum, or liquor of mighty strong smell*. (2) Also a kind of bright white garment, worn by fine persons. (1) Plin. 12, 56. Lurida conveniet succendere galbana septis, Calpurn. Sic. 5, 89. (2) Indutus galbana rafa, Juven. 2, 97.

Galbanus, a, um. adj. *Bright, white, gay, spruce, wanton, effeminate*. Fuscos colores, galbanos habet mores, Mart. 1, 97.

|| Galbeae

|| Galbeae armillae, quibus milites donabantur virtutis ergo, *Fest.*
 † Galbeum, i. n. ornamenti genus. (1) *A kind of woman's attire.* (2) Also a kind of medicine wrapt up in wool. (1) *Fest.* (2) *Suet. Galba, 3.*
 || Galbineus, a, um. adj. & galbinus. *Greenish, or, as some, bluish, Veget.*
 Galbula, ae. f. [à galbo] *A bird that we call a wittal, or woodwall, Mart. 13, 68.*
 Galbulus, i. m. *The nut, or little round ball of the cypress tree, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.*
 GALAEA, ae. f. [à γαλή, felis, quod ex felinâ pelle fieret] (1) *An helmet, or head-piece.* (2) Also the top of a mast, made like a basket, whither they climbed to descry land, or enemies. (3) † Also a kind of ship, a gally. (1) *Comantem induitur galeam, Virg. Aen. 2, 391.* Galea duobus distincta pinnis, *V. Max. 1, 8, 6.* (2) Sic utitur *Erasm.* sed rectius *H. Juv.* corbem vocat, cum sibi astipulantem habet *Festum.* *Vid. Corbita.* (3) † Ex usu recent, qui tamen distinguebant inter galeam & galéam. & In terrâ galeas, in aquis formido galéas, ex *Matt. Paris.*
 Galeati, ōrum. pl. m. *The servants, or boys in an army, Veg. 3, 6.*
 Galeatus, a, um. adj. *That weareth an helmet.* Galeatum serò duelli poenitet, *Juv. 1, 169.* Galeata Minerva, *Cic. N. D. 1, 36.*
 Galēna, ae. f. [à γαλήν, splendere] *The ore of silver and lead, which is left after the tin and silver is fetcht out, Plin. 34, 47.*
 Galēnum vinum. [à Galeno Campaniae oppido] *Plin. 14, 8. Reft. Calenum.*
 Gāleo, āre. act. *To cover with an helmet.* Milites in campo jubet galeari, & ad pugnam parari, *Hirt. B. Afr. 12.*
 Gālēōla, ae. f. [dict. à galeae similitudine, *Varr.*] *A wine pot, or vessel, like an helmet, Non. 15, 34.*
 * Galeopsis. f. *Plin. & galeobdolon, Id. Water betony; also dead nettle, archangel, Plin. 27, 57.*
 * Galeos, otis. f. *Mustellus piscis. A fish like a lamprey, or the lamprey itself, or, as some, a kind of vermin, Plin. 32, 12.*
 Galeotae, vel galleotae. m. pl. *Expounders of the meaning of prodigies amongst the Sicilians, Cic. de Div. 1, 20.*
 Galeotes, ae. m. *A kind of lizards, enemies to serpents, Plin. 29, 28. à γαλέν, mustela.*
 Galerātus, a, um. adj. *Having a hat on, Litt. ex Apul.*
 † Galero opertus, galeritus, *Petron.*
 † Galeria, ae. *An hat, Litt. ex Varr.*
 Galēricūlum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little hat, bonnet, or cap.* (2) Also false hair, a peruke. (1) *Mart. Tit. ep. 50. l. 14.* (2) *Suet. Otho, cap. ult.*
 Galerita, ae. f. [dict. quòd cristam habeat in capite galeri similem] *A lark, Varr. de L. L. 4, 11. & Plin. 11, 44.*
 Galeritus, i. m. *Idem. Varr. de L. L. 4, 11.*
 Galeritus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a cap, peruke, or tuft of feathers, Propert. 4, 1, 29.*
 Gālērus, i. m. & galerum, i. n. [à galeae similitudine dic.] (1) *A furred cap, a beaver, or hat.* (2) *A peruke used by both sexes.* (3) *A tuft of feathers.* (1) *Lupi de pelle galeros tegmen habet capiti, Virg. Aen. 7, 687.* Galero umbrata tempora, *Val. Flacc. 4, 138.* (2) *Suet. Ner. 26. & Juv. 6, 120.* (3) *A similitudine, Varr.*
 Galgūlus, i. m. *al. malunt galbulus, avis eadem quae galbula, Plin. 10, 36.*
 || Galium, i. n. [à γάλα, lac] *The herb cheeserennet, or our lady's bed-straw, Jun.*
 Gallia, ae. f. (1) *A fruit called gall, or oak-apple.* (2) Also a coarse black wine made of galls. (3) Also a shoemaker's awl. (4) *A kind of shoes worn by the Gauls.* (5) *A priestess of Cybele.* (1) *Gallae tritae remedio sunt, Col. 6, 13.* (2) *Gallam bibere, & rugas conducere ventri, Lucil. ap. Non. 5, 97.* (3) *Macrob. Sat. 2, 2.* (4) *Vid. Cic. Philipp. 2, 30.* (5) *Vid. Voff. in Catulli Attin, five Atyn, p. 163.*
 Gallans, tis. part. *Playing freaks, and mad tricks, like Cybele's priests, Varr.*
 Galliambus. [à Gallis Cybeles sacerdotibus dict. & iambo] *A sort of verse, Mart. 2, 86.*
 Gallica, ae. f. *A kind of maple, Litt. ex Plin.*
 Gallica, ae. *Tert. sc. solea; pl. Gallicae, arum. Wooden pattins, pantofles, shabots, caloshes, Cic. Philipp. 2, 30.*
 || Gallicinium, i. n. *pro cantu gallorum. The time of the night when the cock croweth, Amm. Marc. 22, 33.*
 Gallicus, a, um. adj. *French, or belonging to the French.* Gallicus canis, *a greyhound, Ov. Met. 1, 333.* Gallica palla, *a man's cassock, Mart. 1, 93, 8.* Gallicus scil. ventus, *the north north-east wind, Virtruv. 1, 6.*
 Gallina, ae. f. *Uxor galli.* (1) *An hen.* (2) Also a word in love and courtship. (1) *Peperit ovum gallina, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 18.* (2) *Dic me tuum passerulum, gallinam, coturnicem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 76.* || Gallina rustica seu filvestris, *a partridge, or rail, Col. 8, 2.* Africana, *a guiney, or turkey hen, Varr. de R. R. 3, 9.*

Gallināceus, a, um. adj. *Of a hen.* Gallus gallinaceus, *Cic. pro Muraen. 29.* Pulli gallinacei, *Varr. de R. R. 3, 9.*
 Gallinaceus, i. m. *A roostcock, a cockerel, Plin. 37, 54.* *Suet. Vitell. 9.*
 || Gallināgo, inis. f. *A woodcock, Jun. Gallinago minor, a snite, or snipe, Id. Gallinago minima, the jack snipe, Id.*
 Gallinārium, i. n. *A place where poultry is kept, a hen-coop, a hen-roost, Col. 8, 3.*
 Gallinarius, i. m. *He that keepeth poultry, a poulterer, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 26. Col. 8, 5.*
 Gallinarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to poultry.* Scala gallinaria, *Cels. 8, 15.* Gallinaria pinus, *Juv. 3, 307.*
 || Gallinula, ae. f. dim. [à gallina] *A pullet, a little hen, Arnob.*
 † Galliopāvus, i. m. *A French peacock, Caes. laud. Litt. fed errasse puto.*
 || Gallo, āre. [Gallos Cybeles sacerdotes imitor] *To be mad, Varr. ap. Non.*
 || Gallūm, pro gallorum, *Non.*
 GALLUS, i. m. *A cock, a Frenchman, a priest of Cybele, vid. Propr. § Gallus spado, a capon, Petron. c. 55.* gallinaceus, *a roostcock, Cic. de Div. 1, 34.*
 Gamma. *The letter gamma, Gramm.*
 † Gammārus, i. m. *A sea crevice, or crabfish, Jun.*
 Ganea, ae. f. [à γανή, fornix, Turneb.] (1) *A brothel-house, or stew, a bawdy-house, or tippling-house.* (2) Also debauchery, riot. (3) *Any close seat.* (1) *Stetimus in illo gane-arum tuarum nidore, Cic. in Pison. 6.* (2) *Ventris & ganeae paratus, Tac. Ann. 3, 52, 2.* Inter ganeam & stupra, *Ibid. 6, 4.* (3) *Donat. & Fest. testit.*
 Ganeo, ōnis. m. [à gancis] *A ruffian, an hunter of bawdy-houses, a rioter, a glutton, a debauchee. = Helluo, ganeo, damnosus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11.*
 Ganeum, i. n. *id. quod ganca. Credo abductum in ganeum, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 5.*
 † Gangāba, ae. m. *A porter, a carrier of burdens among the Persians, Curt. 3, 13, 7.*
 * Ganglion, seu Gangilon, i. n. (1) *A swelling, or bump on the head, or neck.* (2) Also a sprain, the straining of a sinew. (1) *Col. 7, 6.* (2) *Cels. 7, 6.*
 * Gangraena, ae. f. [à γάγγραι, cancer] *The gangrene, or mortified flesh, an eating ulcer. Serpere uti gangraena malo, Lucil. 1, 3. vid. Cels. 1, 5. & 5, 26.*
 GANNIO, īre, īvi, itum. neut. quod sign. gaudium gestu exprimere. (1) *To bark, yelp, or cry like a fox.* (2) *To whine, as a dog, when he welcometh his master home.* (3) *To whimper, or moan himself, as one that is beaten.* (4) *To whisper.* (1) *Varr. de L. L. 6, 5.* (2) *Canes gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1069.* (3) *Quid ille gannit? Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 17.* (4) *Secretam gannire in aurem, Pers. 5, 96.*
 Gannitus, ūs. m. verb. *A whining, yelping, grinning, howling, complaining, or whimpering, as of one beaten, Mart. 5, 61. Vid. Gannio.*
 † Ganza, ae. f. *al. leg. gantae. A gander, or goose, Plin. 10, 27.*
 Gārāmāntēs, ae. m. *A kind of carbuncle, Plin. 37, 28.*
 || Gardianus, i. m. *A guardian, or tutor to a ward, a warden, Justinian. † Tutor, Vett.*
 || Gardinarius, i. m. *A gardener, Ap. JCC.*
 || Gardinum, i. n. *A garden, Justinian. † Hortus, Vett.*
 * Gargarismus, i. m. *A gargarism, or physical potion, to gargle and wash the throat with, Med.*
 Gargarizatio, onis. f. verb. *Gargling of the mouth, Cels. 4, 7. Gargarizationes, Plin. 23, 14.*
 Gargarizatus, a, um. part. *Garglized, or gargled, Plin. 23, 29. Scrib. Larg. c. 53.*
 Gargarizatus, ūs. m. *idem quod gargarizatio, Plin. 26, 11.*
 * Gargarizo, āre. [à γαργαρίζω, guttur] *To gargle, and wash the mouth and throat, Cels. 4, 4. & Plin. 20, 23.*
 GARRIO, īre, īi, itum. neut. [à γάρριον seu γάρριον, à γῆρυς, vox] (1) *To chirp, or chatter, as a bird.* (2) *To prate, to talk idly.* (3) *To croak.* (1) *Lusciniae garriunt, Apul. Flor. p. 810.* (2) *Garrimus quicquid in buccam venit, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.* (3) *Meliùs ranae garriant, Mart. 3, 93. § Garrire nugae, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6.*
 || Garritus, ūs. m. [à garrio] *The chattering of birds, Siodon. Ep. 8, 6.*
 Garrulitas, atis. f. (1) *Chattering.* (2) *Met. Babbling, prating.* (1) *Rauca garrulitas picarum, Ov. Met. 5, ult.* (2) *Pueri garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83.*
 || Garrūlo, āre. *To chatter, Fulgent. Myth. 1.*
 Garrulus, a, um. adj. [à garrio] (1) *Chattering, or chirping, as birds.* (2) *Prating, babbling, talkative.* (3) *Warbling.* (4) *Purling, or murmuring, as streams.* (1) *Garrula hirundo, Virg. Geor. 4, 307.* (2) *lingua, Ov. Amor. 2, 2, 44.* (3) *lyra, Tibull. 3, 4, 38. fistula, Id. 2, 5, 30.* (4) *Garruli gra-men secure rivi, Sen. Oed. 493.*
 Gārūm,

Gārum, i. n. [*ex garo pisce primum confectum*] *Sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.* Quam pretiosum docebit, *Plin.* 31, 43. *Conf. Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 46. *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Garus, i. m. *A kind of lobster, of which they made a pickle, as we do of anchovies, Plin.* 32, 53.

Garyophyllum, i. n. *Ruell. Vid. Caryophyllum.*

† Gau. *Auson. Eid.* 12. *pro gaudium.*

Gaudens, tis. part. *Rejoicing, taking delight in.* Animo gaudenti ac libenti, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 4. Nimiūm gaudens popularibus auris, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 816.

GAUDEO, ēre, gāvīsus. neut. *To rejoice, to be glad, to delight, or take delight in, to be pleased with.* = Triumpho & gaudeo, *Caes. ap. Cic. Attic.* 9, 16. & Gaudere decet, lactari non decet, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 21. § Gaudere gaudia, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 8. § salute alicujus, *Nep. Paus.* 2.

|| Gaudialis, e. adj. *Jocund, joyful, jovial, joyous.* Gaudiales instruunt dapes, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 263. † Lactus, hilaris.

|| Gaudibundus, a, um. *Full of joy, Apul. Met.* 8, init.

† Gaudio elatus.

† Gaudilōquus, a, um. *He that speaketh joyfully, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

|| Gaudimonium, i. n. *A rejoicing, Vulg. interp. Baruch,* 4, 34. *sed & Petron. si vera sunt Frag.*

Gaudilōum, i. n. dim. *A little joy, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Gaudium, i. n. (1) *Joy, gladness, mirth.* (2) *Méton. Glad tidings.* (3) *Pleasure, delight, notionē obse.* (1) *Vid. Cic. Tusc.* 4, 6. & Praepediti aut gaudio nimio, aut aegritudine, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 100. (2) *Literae tuae cumulum gaudii attulerunt, Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (3) *Cui donet imperniilla raptim gaudia, Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 28. § Gaudio affici, compleri, perfundi, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 24. *exultare, Id.*

|| Gavia, ae. f. *A sea gull, Apul. Met.* 5. p. 167.

Gāvīsus, a, um. part. [*à gaudeo*] *Rejoicing, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 16. *Propert.* 2, 7, 1.

Gaulus, i. m. (1) *A kind of ship, gally, or boat, almost round.* (2) *Also a drinking cup like a boat.* (1) *Gell.* 10, 23. (2) *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 32.

Gaunica, ae. f. & Gaunāce, es. f. & Gaunācum, i. n. *A thick shag, or frize, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 35.

Gausapa, ae. f. *Petron.* 28. *vid. Gausape.*

Gausapātus, a, um. *Wearing a rough mantle, or robe, Sen. Ep.* 53.

Gausāpe, is. n. [*à gossipio, quod inde fieret*] (1) *A frize, or rough garment which soldiers used, a leugner cloke, a furred coat, an hair mantle.* (2) *A carpet to lay on a table, such as we call Turkey work, a dog-swain.* (3) *Catachr. A long rough beard.* (1) *Plin.* 8, 73. (2) *Gausape purpureo mensam perterisit, Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 11. (3) *Balanatum gausape pectas, Pers.* 4, 37.

Gausāpina, ae. f. *sc. vestis, & gausapila, Petron. c.* 21. *A rough frize mantle, or garment. Menſe vel Augusto sumere gausapinas, Mart.* 6, 59, 8. *Adj. Id.* 14, 145.

Gausāpum, i. n. pl. gausapa, *id. quod gausape.* Gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 300.

Gaza, ae. f. *The treasure of a prince, riches, wealth, one's estate, or stock.* Omni Macedonum gazā potitus est Paulus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 22. Gazae non summovent miseros tumultus mentis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 9. Gazā nullā reparabile coelum, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 562.

* Gazōphylacium, i. n. [*ex gaza & φυλάττω custodio*] *A jewel-house, a treasury, Vulg. interp. Luc.* 21, 1.

* Gazōphylax, acis. m. *A treasurer, Litt. ex Cels.*

G ante E.

Gēhenna, ae. f. γέννα. [*ab Heb. גֵּהֶנְנָה gē Hinnom, i. e. vallis Hinnom*] properly the valley of Hinnom, where they sacrificed their children to Moloch; and thence from the shrieks of these children it came to be taken for hell. *Lat. Orcus.*

|| Gēlābilis, e. adj. *That may easily be frozen, or congealed.* Incongelabilis quidem invenitur ap. *Gell.* 17, 8.

Gelascit. imperf. *It freezeth.*

Gelasco, ēre. incept. *To freeze, to congeal.* Vini naturā non gelascit, *Plin.* 14, 27.

Gēlāsīnus, i. m. [*ἀπὸ τῆς γελᾶν, à ridendo*] (1) *One of the teeth before, so called because it is shewed in laughing.* (2) *A dimple, or dent in the cheek, that is seen when one laughs.* (3) *Also a buffoon, or droll, who maketh people laugh.* (1) *Γελᾶσιναι dentes ridendo nudati, Poll.* 2. (2) *Nec grata est facies, cui gelasinus abest, Mart.* 7, 24. (3) *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 5. *sed meliores libb. habent Gelasimus.*

Gelātio, onis. f. verb. *A freezing, or congealing, Plin.* 17, 37.

|| Gelātor, ōris. m. *He that congealeth, Aug.*

Gelātus, a, um. part. *Frozen.* Lac gelatum, *Col.* 10, 397. Amnes gelati, *Plin.* 8, 42. Jus gelatum, *Mart.* 5, 9. Gelata Pindi juga, *Sen. Hipp.* 614.

Gēlicidium, i. n. i. e. gelu cadens. *A frost, ice, or water frozen, the freezing of the eaves.* Gelicidiis & pruinis congesta faxa, *Vitruv.* 2, 7. Gelicidiis infestari, *Col.* 2, 8.

Gelida, ae. f. *sc. aqua. Cold water.* Perfundit gelidā, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 91. & Calidae gelidacque minister, *Juv.* 5, 63.

Gēlidē. adv. (1) *Coldly, chilly.* (2) *Met. Fearfully, faintly.* (1) *Primae notionis exemplum desider.* (2) *Res omnes timide gelidēque ministrat dilator, Hor. A. P.* 171.

† Gelido, are. *To congeal, or make cold, Enn.* † Gelo, *Plin.*

Gēlidus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *simus, sup. Cold as ice.* Si aquam gelidam biberint, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 13. Litem multo gelidiorem facit, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 3. Aquae gelidissimae, *Plin.* 31, 6.

Gēlo, are. act. [*à gelu*] *To freeze.* Olivae geleni frigora, *Plin.* 15, 6.

Gelor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be frozen.* Gelantur hyemis frigoribus, *Col.* 9, 6. Pavidoque gelantur pectore, *Juv.* 6, 95.

Gēlōtōphyllis. f. [*à γέλως, risus, & φύλλον, folium*] *An herb, which, being drank with wine and myrrh, causeth much laughing, Plin.* 24, 102.

* Gēlōtōphye, es. f. [*à γέλως risus, & φύλλον, natura*] *An herb causing much laughter, Apul. de Herb. c.* 8.

GELU. n. indecl. [*à γῆ, terra*] *Frost, cold, ice, passim.*

† Gelum. i. n. *Idem.* Assiduus geli casus, *Lucr.* 5, 206.

Gelus. i. m. *Idem.* Non.

† Gemea, ae. f. *A wing of soldiers among the Macedonians so called, Liv.* 37, 40. *sed rectius agema.*

Gēmēbundus, a, um. *Full of sighing and groaning.* Gēmēbundus obambulat Actnam, *Ov. Met.* 14, 193.

Gēmellar, aris. n. *Quod geminas mensuras contineat. A vessel set under to catch oil, as it runneth out of the press, Col.* 12, 50.

Gemellipāra, ae. f. *Latoniae epithet. A woman having two children at a birth. Gemellipara Dea Latona, Ov. Fast.* 5, 541.

Gēmellus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à geminus*] *Double, twins, two children born at a birth.* Gemellae vites, *Col.* 3, 1. Prolem est enixa gemellam, *Ov. Met.* 9, 452.

Gēmendus, a, um. part. *To be lamented, or bewailed.* Vita gemenda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 464. *vid. Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1833.

Gēmens, tis. part. (1) *Groaning, lamenting.* (2) *Also roaring.* (3) *Creaking, as a cart wheel doth.* (1) *Flebiliter gemens, Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 5. (2) *Pectora fremitu rumpunt leones gementes, Lucr.* 3, 298. (3) *Plaustris vectare gementibus, Virg. Aen.* 11, 38.

Geminans, tis. part. *Doubling.* Undecimam geminans, *Manil.* 4, 479.

|| Geminatum. adv. *Doubling wise, Diomed.*

Geminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A doubting, redoubling, or repeating.* Geminatio verborum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54.

|| Geminātor, ōris. m. *He that doubleth, Hier.* † Qui geminat.

Gēmīnātus, a, um. part. *Doubled, made twice so much.* Geminata victoria, *Liv.* 1, 25. merces, *Ov. Met.* 2, 702. Geminata verba, *Ibid.* 15, 681. Geminatus honor, *Liv.* 39, 39.

Gēmīni. m. pl. (1) *Twins, two children born at one birth.* (2) *Also a constellation called Castor and Pollux.* (1) *Gemini nati, Virg. Aen.* 5, 285. (2) *Ipe circulus fertur per Sagittarium atque Geminos, Plin.* 18, 69.

|| Geminītudo. *A doubling.* *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 366.

Gemino, are. act. (1) *To double, to redouble.* (2) *To increase.* (3) *Also to couple together.* (1) *Geminabit plagam, nisi caves, Ter. Adolph.* 2, 1, 19. (2) *Labor geminaverat aetum, Ov. Met.* 5, 586. (3) *Non ut serpentes avibus geminentur, Hor. A. P.* 13.

GEMINUS, a, um. adj. [*ab ant. geno, qu. genimus*] (1) *Double, two.* (2) *Also alike, equal.* (1) & Ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 50. Geminum partum edere, *Liv.* 1, 4. (2) *Geminus & simillimus nequitia, Cic. Verr.* 3, 67. Hic ejus geminus est frater, *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 49. Geminissimus finxit *Id. ibid.*

Gemisco, ēre. *To groan.* Si buxos inflare velim, ferale gemiscunt, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 3, 130. Campi gemiscunt exulibus, *Id.* 1. *Eutr.* 178.

* Gemites, ae. m. *A precious stone wherein you see two white hands holding one another, Plin.* 37, 73.

Gēmītur. imperf. *They groan, Cic. Attic.* 2, 18.

Gemitus, ūs. († ti, *Plaut.*) m. verb. [*à gemo*] *A groan, or sigh, howling, as of wolves.* = Lamentatio & gemitus urbis, *Cic. post redit. in sen.* 7. = Fletus gemitusque, *Id. pro Rosc. Am.* 9. § Gemitus dare, *Ov. Met.* 10, 509. ducere, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 288. edere, *Ov. Met.* 2, 622.

GEMMA, ae. f. [*an à geno, i. e. gigno; an à γέμω, plenus sum?*] (1) *A young bud, or button of a vine.* (2) *Per simil. A precious stone, a jewel, a gem.* (1) *Turgent in palmitate gemmae, Virg. Ecl.* 7, 48. (2) *Pocula ex auro gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Qui quidem hanc propr. signif. agnoscit.

Gemmans, tis. part. (1) *Budding.* (2) *Glittering, or shining like a precious stone, richly decked with pearls and jewels.* (1) *Ante*

(1) Ante omnia gemmantes nitere conveniet, *Plin.* 17, 24. *de furculis arborum.* (2) Gemmantia saxi balnea, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 12. Herbae rore gemmantes, *Lucr.* 2, 319. Pavo gemmantes explicat alas, *Mart.* 13, 70.

Gemmarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to jewels.* Gemmarius mango, *Litt. ex Plin.*

|| Gemmarius, i. m. *A jeweller, Jun.*

Gemmaſco, ěre. incept. & gemmeſco. (1) *To begin to bud.* (2) *Also to get the hardness and form of a precious stone.* (1) Gemmaſcere incipiens legatur calamus, *Plin.* 17, 25. (2) *Plin.* 37, 57.

Gemmatio, ōnis. f. *A budding out, Plin.* 17, 2. *ubi tamē al. germinatione, & vix alibi occ.*

|| Gemmator, ōris. m. *A lapidary, Firm.*

Gemmatus, a, um. part. *Budded, set with precious stones.* Annuli gemmati, *Liv.* 1, 11. Monilia gemmata, *Ov. Met.* 10, 113. Gemmata corona, *Plin.* 22, 4.

Gemmeus, a, um. adj. *Of, like, or set with precious stones.* Trulla gemmea, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Gemmea tecta, *Mart.* 6, 47.

Gemmifer, a, um. *That bringeth, or beareth precious stones.* Mare gemmiferum, *Propert.* 3, 4, 2. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 8, 237. & *Sil.* 15, 694.

Gemmo, āre. neut. (1) *To bud, to bloom.* (2) *To sparkle.* (1) Cum vites incipiunt gemmare, *Cic. Orat.* 24. (2) *Vid. Gemmans.*

|| Gemmosus, a, um. adj. *Full of precious stones.* Gemmosis monilibus onustae, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 148. † Gemmis excultus.

|| Gemmula, ae. f. dim. *A young bud of a tree, a little precious stone.* Quod ver gemmulis floridis cuncta depingeret, *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 544.

Gemo, ěre, ui, itum. neut. cum accus. [à γέμω, onustus sum; dolor enim onus maximum] (1) *To groan, to make a lamentable noise, to lament, or mourn.* (2) *Also to bellow.* (3) *To crack.* (4) *To coo.* (1) & Haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, *Cic. pro Sext.* 30. (2) Gemit impositis incudibus Aetna, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 173. (3) Gemuit sub pondere cymba, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 413. (4) Non gemere cessabit turtur, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 59.

Gēmōr, i. pass. *To be lamented, &c.* Hic status unā voce omnium gemitur, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 18.

Gemoniae scalae. [à gemendo dict.] *A place in Rome, where condemned persons were cast down from a pair of stairs into the river Tiber, Tac. Ann.* 3, 14, 5. *Suet. Tiber.* 53.

* Gemōnīdes, um. pl. *A certain kind of precious stone, good to help women in travail, Plin.* 37, 66.

|| Gemulus, a, um. adj. *Mournful, or lamentable, Apul. Florid.* 13, p. 786. † Flebilis, gemendus, *Vett.*

Gemūrla, ae. f. [dict. quod euntem gemere faciat] *A corn, or like thing under the little toe, Plin.* 26, 5.

Gēna, ae. f. [dict. à γένος, gena, unde & γένειον, barba] (1) *The eyelid.* (2) *The cheek, the ball of the cheek.* (3) *The part where the beard is first seen.* (1) Mulieres genas ne radunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 23. as some interpret it. But if radunt be rendered *scratch, or claw*, as it well may, this sense of gena seemeth not to be well supported. (2) *Vid. Plin.* 11, 57. (3) Prima genas vestibat flore juvenus, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 160.

* Gēnēalogia, ae. f. [ex γενεα, generatio, & λόγος, sermo] *A description of the lineage, stock, or pedigree of any, a genealogy.* Perperam ascribitur, *Cic. Lat. Familiarum origo, Nep.*

* Gēnēalōgicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to genealogy, Eccl.*

* Gēnēalōgus, i. m. (1) *One that professeth skill in genealogies.* (2) *Also a writer of genealogies.* (1) Dii qui à genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 17. (2) Velut ille ait genealogus idem, *Moses scil. Prud. Apoth.* 315.

Gēner, ěri. m. [qu. generis propagator] *A son-in-law, a daughter's husband.* Abiecta togā, sic ad generi pedes abiecit, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2.

Generābilis, e. adj. (1) *That may be ingendred, or begotten.* (2) *Generative.* (1) Opus generabile fingit, *Manil.* 1, 143. (2) Generabilis rerum naturae spiritus, *Plin.* 2, 45.

Generālis, e. adj. *General, universal.* Constitutio generalis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 8. Generale decorum, *Id. Off.* 1, 27.

Generāliter. adv. *Generally, in general, commonly.* Tempus generaliter definire difficile est, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. notare, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

Generandus, a, um. part. *To be begotten.* Ad sobolem ex eo generandam, *Just.* 2, 4.

Generans, tis. part. *Begetting, composing.* Versus à cogitante atque generante exarati, *Suet. Neron.* 52.

Generasco, ěre. incept. *To breed, or grow after its kind, Lucr.* 3, 746.

Generatim. adv. per singula genera. *By kinds, or sorts, generally, in general.* & = Sigillatim potius, quam generatim atque universè loqui, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 55. Omnia generatim complecti, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 5.

Gēneratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An ingendring, or begetting, a*

generation. Generatio avium, *Plin.* 10, 73. hominum, *Id.* 11, 64. = Ortus, procreatio, *Cic.*

Generātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that ingendred, or begetteth.* (2) *A breeder, an ancestor.* (1) Qui nōsse generatores suos optimè poterant, *Cic. de Univ.* 11. (2) Agragas generator equorum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 704.

Generātus, a, um. part. (1) *Begotten, ingendred, bred.* (2) *Descended.* (1) = Unde omnia sunt orta, generata, concreta, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 24. (2) A Marte populum Romanum generatum accepimus, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 2.

Genero, āre. act. (1) *To ingender, or begot, as the male.* (2) *To conceive, bear, or bring forth, as the female.* (3) *To spring, as herbs do.* (4) *To make, or create.* (5) *To breed.* (6) *To invent, or devise.* (1) Maiam Atlas generat, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 141. (2) Et quae non primo initu generare coeperit, *Plin.* 8, 69. (3) Gell. 5, 6. (4) Hominem generavit Deus; *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 9. (5) Aliam ex aliā generando fuffice prolem, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 65. (6) Quint. 10, 2.

Generōse. adv. ius, comp. *Nobly, gallantly, generously.* Generosius perire, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 21.

Generōsitas, ātis. f. (1) *Excellency of any thing in its kind.* (2) *Nobility, generousness.* (3) *Majesty.* (4) *Kindness, generosity.* (1) Generositas gallinarum, *Plin.* 10, 77. leonum, *Id.* 8, 19. Erat generositas Caecubo celeberrima; *Id.* 14, 8. (2) *Vid. Generosus.* (3) Tauris in aspectu generositas, *Plin.* 8, 70. (4) *Vid. Generosus.*

Generōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Noble, born of a noble race.* (2) *Courageous, brave.* (3) *Good, kind.* (4) *Generous in its kind, fruitful, plentiful.* (1) = Virgo generosa & nobilis, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 1. (2) Fortissimus quisque est generosissimus, *Sall. B. J.* 88. (3) Natura ipsa & quaedam generosa virtus statim respuit, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 6. (4) Generosior arbor, *Col.* Generosum vinum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 18.

* Genesis, is. vel eos. f. (1) *Generation, nativity.* (2) *The planet under which one is born.* (3) *Also the first book of Moses.* (1) Ex signif. Graeca. (2) Nota mathematicis genesis tua, *Juv.* 14, 248. (3) Quia rerum genesin, i. e. ortum, tradit.

* Genethlia, ōrum. n. pl. *One's birth-day, or a feast upon it, Bibb.*

* Genethliaci, ōrum. pl. *Casters of nativities, astrologers, fortunetellers, Gell.* 14, 1.

* Genethliologia, ae. f. [ex γενεα, generatio (quod à γενεα, nascor) et λόγος, sermo. Them. λέγω, dico] *A casting of nativities, Vitruv.* 9, 7.

Genetrix. f. ant. *id. quod genitrix, & puto sic rectius scribb. pro more secc. doctiss. qui Titt. marm. & nummis antiquis exhibetur.*

† Geni, pro gigni. *Lucr.* 3, 798.

Geniālis, e. adj. (1) *Cheerful, festival, merry, pleasant.* (2) *Also pertaining to marriage.* (1) Festum geniale, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 523. rus, *Id. Ep.* 19, 9. (2) Genialis lectus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 5.

|| Geniālitās, ātis. f. *Mirth, good cheer, pleasantry, Amm.* 30, 5.

Geniāliter. adv. *Pleasantly, daintily, with great cheer and mirth, frolicsfully.* Festum genialiter egit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 96.

† Genianus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to pleasure and belly cheer, Varr. de R. R.* 3, 9. sic leg. Scal. alii genearium.

Geniculatim. adv. *From knot to knot, from joint to joint.* Foliis geniculatim circumdata, *Plin.* 21, 39.

|| Geniculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Kneeling, praying upon one's knees, Tert.*

Geniculātus, a, um. *That hath many joints, or knots, as the stems of herbs, knotty, jointed.* Culmus geniculatus, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. Geniculatum incrementum, *Plin.* 16, 41.

Geniculo, āre. *To joint, or knot, to grow into joints, or knots, Plin.* 16, 64.

Geniculum, i. n. dim. [à genu] *A little knee, a joint, or knot in the stalk of an herb, Plin.* 18, 10.

Geniculus, i. m. *An angle, or corner, Vitruv.* 8, 7.

|| Genimen, inis. n. [à geno] *A generation, a breed; also the fruit, or product, as of a tree, Vulg. interp.*

Gēnista, ae. f. [à geno, quod sponte genatur, i. e. gignatur] *Broom.* Genista humilis, *wood-waxen, base-broom.* Molle filer, lentaeque genistae, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 12. Spinosa, filvestris, *whin, or great furs.*

|| Genistella, ae. f. *Sweet-broom, heath, or ling, Off.*

Genita, ae. f. *A daughter, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Genitābilis, e. adj. *idem quod genitalis.* Genitabile tempus, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 3. ex *Lucr.* Genitabilis aura Favoni, *Lucr.* 1, 11.

Genitāle, is. n. *A privy member.* Genitalia ossa sunt lupis, *Plin.* 11, 109.

Genitālis, e. adj. (1) *Serving to ingender, or for breed.* (2) *Of, or belonging to one's birth.* (1) Genitalia corpora, the four elements, *Lucr.* 1, 53. Membrum genitale, the scrotum, or privy member of a male. (2) *Sues castrantur, ne sint genitalia,*

genitales, *Col.* 7, 9. Tempus genitale, one's birth-day, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 13, 17.
 || Genitalis, f. sc. herba. Glader, or sword-grass, *Apul.*
 Genitaliter, adv. By generation, meetly, or aptly for generation, *Lucr.* 4, 1251.
 Genitivus, a, um. adj. (1) Natural, that is born with us. (2) Also proper, or belonging to the same stock, or family. (3) Also a father. (4) Genitive. (1) Genitivae notae, *Suet. Aug.* 40. (2) Genitiva agnomina, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 3, 2, 107. imago, *Id. Met.* 3, 331. His original shape, that shape he was born with. (3) Apollo genitivus, *Cato.* (4) Calus genitivus, *Gell.* 13, 24.
 Genitor, ōis, m. verb. A father, a begetter, a sire, a creator, or maker, a beginner. Quo animo, nihil ab optimo & praestantissimo genitore melius procreatum, *Cic. de Univ.* 8. Genitores omnium vitorum Graeci, *Plin.* 15, 5.
 Genitrix, ōis, f. verb. A mother, she that bred and bare one, a dam. Passim ap. Poetas, rar. int. caet.
 Genitura, ae, f. (1) Generation, begetting, conception, the seed of generation. (2) Also the time, or planet of one's nativity. (1) = Origo atque genitura conchae, *Plin.* 9, 54. (2) *Suet. in Tit.* 9.
 Geniturus, a, um. part. That will ingender, or beget. Semina genitura populos, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 45.
 Genitus, a, um. part. Begotten, ingendred, born, bred. De sanguine genitus, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 197. Vir demerendis hominibus genitus, *V. Patere.* 2, 102.
 || Genitus, ūs, m. verb. pro genitura. Plurimos libros de genitu animalium reliquerunt, *Apul. Apol.* p. 463. Per omnes animalium genitus pergam, *Ibid.* p. 466.
 Genius, i, m. [à gigno, genui] (1) A good, or (2) evil demon attending each man, or woman, (3) or on mankind in general, either (4) to defend, or (5) to punish them. (6) The tutelary deity of a place. (7) Pleasantness, good graces, art, genius. (8) A natural inclination. (1) Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astringit (2) naturae deus humanae, (3) mortalis in unumquodque caput; vultu mutabilis (4) albus, & (5) ater, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 187. (6) Genius loci, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 95. (7) Victurus genium debet habere liber, *Mart.* 6, 60, 10. (8) Qui cum genis suis belligerant, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 81. ¶ Genio indulgere, to make much of himself, *Perf.* 5, 151. Defraudare genium, to pinch his belly, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 10. curare, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 15.
 Geno, ēre, ui, itum. [à γεῖν idem antiq. pro gigno] To beget. Genit lac, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 2. Conf. *Lucr.* 3, 798.
 Genor, i, itus, pass. To be begotten, *Lucr.* 3, 799. Similes parentum genuntur, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 6.
 GENS, tis, f. [à geno, i. e. gigno, *Isid.*] (1) A nation, a people. (2) A tribe, kindred, or flock. (3) A family. (4) A breed. (5) A swarm. (6) A shale, or fry of fishes. (7) Synecd. One of a nation. (1) Gens Allobrogum, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (2) Gens Valeria, *Cic. pro Flacco*, 1. Gens Domitia, *Suet. Ner.* 1. Cujus gentis familia est nostra, *Id. Jul.* 6. ¶ Nationis nomen, non gentis evaluat, *Tac. Germ.* 2. (3) Patricii minorum gentium, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21. (4) *Virg. Geor.* 3, 73. (5) *Col.* 9, 9. (6) Gens humida ponti, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 430. (7) Vigilante Deum gens, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 228. ¶ Gens humana, mankind, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 26. ¶ Ubi cunque gentium, in what part of the world soever, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 55. Minimè gentium, by no means in the world, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 44.
 Gentiana, ae, f. The herb gentian, bitterwort, or felwort, *Plin.* 25, 34.
 Genticus, a, um. adj. Of a nation, or people. More gentico, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 33. rar. occ. + Gentilis.
 Gentilis, e, adj. [à geno] (1) Of the same house, family, name, ancestry, and flock. (2) Belonging, or proper to a nation, or family. (3) Also a gentile, or heathen. (1) *Cic. Top.* 6. (2) Gentilia tympana secum advexit, *Juv.* 3, 64. (3) *Hier.* & post eum scriptt. *Ecclef.*
 || Gentilismus, i, m. Gentilism, *Dig.*
 Gentilitas, ātis, f. Gentilium conjunctio & necessitudo. (1) The multitude of a people, or family. (2) The relation and alliance of the same stock and kindred. (3) Agreeableness of nature, or of soil. (1) Gentilitas Manili cognomen ejuravit, *Plin. Vir. ill.* (2) Laceras gentilitates colligere atque connectere, *Plin. Paneg.* 39. (3) Herba erineon hoc loco reddenda est propter gentilitatem, *Plin.* 23, 65.
 Gentilitius, a, um. adj. That is common to a people, or family, or that is peculiar to them; that cometh by descent from our ancestors. Gentilitia sacrificia, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 15. vid. & *Plin.* 19, 2. Gentilitia nota, *Liv.* 6, 20.
 Genū, indecl. n. A knee, the leg. Genua labant, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 432. § Genibus alicujus advolvi, *Curt.* 4, 6, 15. Accidere alicui ad genua, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 18. genibus alicujus, *Liv.* 44, 31. provolvi genibus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 18, 2. advolvi genua, *Ibid.* 1, 13, 6. Ponere alicui genua, *Curt.* 4, 6, 28. submittere, *Ov. Met.* 4, 340.
 + Genuae gulosae, *Lucil.*
 Genualia, um. pl. n. A kind of hose to cover the knees,

garters to tie under the knee. Poplitibus suberant picto genualia limbo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 593.
 || Genuflectio, ōnis, f. verb. The bowing of the knee, genuflection, or kneeling, *Eccl.*
 || Genuflecto, ēre. To bow the knee, to kneel, *Eccl.* + Niti genibus.
 Genuinus, a, um. adj. [à geno] Nativus, sincerus. Peculiar, natural, proper, genuine. = Naturales & genuini honores, *Gell.* 2, 3. Genuini dentes, the cheek, or jaw teeth, sc. intimi qui conficiunt cibos, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54.
 GENUS, ōis, n. [à Gr. γένος] (1) A kindred, breed, lineage, extraction, race, stock, or family. (2) An offspring, or issue. (3) A sort, manner, or kind. (4) A way of writing. (5) A nation, or people. (6) The breed, or sort of animals. (7) A genus, or general term. (8) Also a gender, as the masculine, the feminine. (1) = Generis atque feminis Romani propria est virtus, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. (2) Latonac genus duplex, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 198. (3) Est genus hominum, qui, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 17. Genus institutorum, *Cic.* (4) Exemplis continetur Aesopi genus, *Phaedr.* 2, prol. (5) Genus intractabile bello, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 343. (6) Genus leonum, *Lucr.* 5, 860. ferarum, *Id.* 2, 597. piscium, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 9. (7) Genus est quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. (8) *Ap. Grammat.*
 Genus, i, m. pro genu. Non. & genus, n. A knee. Genuus & suram erigit, *Cic. in Arat.* 3.
 * Geodæsia, ae, f. [ex γῆ terra; & δαλε, divido] A measuring, or surveying of land. Lat. Agri dimensio.
 * Geodactes, ae, m. A surveyor, or measurer of land, *Bud. Lat. Agri dimensor.*
 * Geographia, ae, f. [ex γῆ, terra, & γράφω, scribo] A description of the earth, geography. De geographiā dabo operam ut tibi satisfaciam, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 4.
 * Geographus, i, m. γεωγραφος. A geographer, or describer of the earth, *Amm.*
 * Geomantia, ae, f. [ex γῆ terra & μαντεία vaticinium] Working in sorcery, by circles, and pricks in the earth. Lat. Divinatio ex terrā.
 * Geōmētra, ae, m. [ex γῆ, terra, & μετρώ, metior] A geometrician. Geometrae solent non omnia docere, sed postulare, *Cic. Off.* 3, 7.
 * Geometres, ae, m. *Idem.* *Juv.* 3, 76.
 * Geometria, ae, f. Geometry. Geometriam Euclides & Archimedes tractaverunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 33. Lat. Terrae dimensio.
 * Geometrica, orum. pl. n. The rules, or grounds of geometry. Quasi geometrica didicisset, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24.
 * Geometricē, adv. According to the rules of geometry, like a geometrician. Geometricē eruditus, *Plin.* 35, 36, 8. sed γεωμετρικός, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 5.
 * Geometricus, a, um. adj. Belonging to geometry, geometrical. Si geometricis rationibus non est crediturus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 36.
 * Georgica, orum. pl. n. [ex γῆ & γέρων, opus] Books treating of husbandry, as Virgil's Georgics.
 * Georgicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to husbandry. Georgicum carmen, *Col.* 7, 5.
 * Gerānites, ae, m. gemma. [à collo γεράν, i. e. gruis] A precious stone, in colour like a crane's neck, *Plin.* 37, 72.
 * Gerānium, i, n. [à γεράνος, grus] The herb storkbill, whereof are divers sorts, *Plin.* 26, 68.
 Gerāria, ae, f. vel ceraria. A maid that is to carry young children in her arms, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 102.
 Gerendus, a, um. part. That is to be borne, done, or achieved. Quorum opera eximia in rebus gerendis extitit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. Conf. *Liv.* 24, 20.
 Gerens, tis, part. Bearing, wearing, doing, managing, &c. Sui negotii bene gerens, playing the good husband, *Cic. pro Quint.* 19. Conf. *Sil.* 11, 203.
 Germana, ae, f. A sister by the father's side, an own sister. *Vid. Nep.* 5, 1. & ibi interpretes. Securus amorum germanae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 355.
 Germanē, adv. Brotherly, like a very brother. = Germanē & fraternē rescribam, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 14.
 Germanitas, ātis, f. (1) Brotherhood, (2) or sisterhood by the same father and mother, near kindred. (1) Moveat germanitas, *Cic. pro Lig.* 11. (2) Germanitatis stupris volutatus, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 20.
 || Germaniter, adv. Brotherly, *Aug.*
 || Germanitus, adv. Faithfully, sincerely, like a brother, *Non.* 2, 381.
 Germanus, a, um. adj. ifimus, sup. [à germen] (1) Come of the same stock, near akin. (2) Also right, proper, true, not counterfeit. (3) Natural. (4) Very like. (1) Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 58. (2) Ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 38. (3) Haec mea est, & fratris mei germana patria, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 1. (4) Antiochus germanissimus Stoicis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 43. O mi Aeschiae! O mi germane! *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 5.

G E S

Germin, inis. n. [qu. gerimen, Scal.] A branch, or bud of a tree, or herb, a young twig, or sprig, a sprout. Frondium gerimen, Plin. 10, 43. Alienâ ex arbore gerimen, Virg. Gear. 2, 76.

Germinans, tis. part. Budding. Germinante capillum, Plin. 7, 5.

Germinatio, ōnis. f. verb. A springing, a budding, or sprouting, Plin. 16, 39. Palmes in germinatione imbecillis, Col. 4, 24.

Germinatus, ūs. m. verb. A blossoming, or budding, Plin. 15, 8.

Germino, āre. act. To branch out, to bud, to blossom, to sprout out, Plin. 16, 41.

GERO, ěre, fī, fūm. act. (1) To bear, or carry. (2) To wear. (3) Met. To have, or shew. (4) To manage, conduct, carry on, to do, execute, or achieve. (5) To have by nature. (6) Cum reciproc. seq. To behave. (1) Quis iste faxum immane detritis gerit, jam senior, humeris? Sen. Herc. Oet. 1009. (2) Gerens in capite galeam venatoriam, Nep. Dat. 3. (3) Animum geritis muliebrem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18. (4) = Ut sapiens velit gerere & administrare rem, Cic. de Fin. 3, 20. (5) Urfae mammas quaternas gerunt, Plin. 11, 95. (6) Quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus submissius, Cic. Off. 1, 26. ¶ Gerere personam alicujus, to represent him, Id. morem alicui, to obey, or humour him, Id. to conceive, or be with young, Plin. 8, 72. Vulnere gerens, wounded, Virg. ¶ Imperator res neque agit, neque facit, sed gerit, i. e. sustinet, Varr.

Geror, i. pass. To be carried on. Tanto honestius tunc bella gerebantur, quam nunc amicitiae coluntur, Just. 15, 2.

GĒRO, ōnis. m. A porter, a carrier, Cic. tribuit Calaub. Muli aeris damnigeruli, foras gerones, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

** Gerontocomium, i. n. [ex γέρων, senex, & κομῖον, curo] An hospital, or almshouse for poor old people.*

Gerrae, arum. f. (1) Hurdles made of twigs, and filled up with earth, for the fortifying of a place, gabions, or shields made of twigs. (2) Trifles, or toys, or things of no value. (3) Also triflers, silly people. (1) Vid. γέρρον ap. Hesych. (2) = Gerrae germanae, λήροι λήραι, Plaut. Poen. prol. (3) Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 10.

Gerres, is. f. [à gerris, qu. nullius pretii] A fish of the kind of herrings, or pilchards, of small value, Mart. 12, 32.

Gerro, ōnis. in. [à gerrae, nugae] A trifler, a droll, one who talks to little purpose. = Gerro, iners, fraus, helluo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

† Gertibulum, i. n. [à gerendo] A cupboard, or table for wine-vessels, Varr.

¶ Gerula, ae. f. sc. femina. A maid that tendeth a child, and carrieth it about. Incepta divinae formosicatis gerula, Apul. Met. 6. p. 191.

¶ Gerulātor, ōris. m. A porter, a carrier, or bearer of burdens, Litt. ex Plaut.

Gerulifigulus, i. m. One that maketh and carrieth about, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 14.

Gerulus, i. m. (1) A porter, a bearer of burdens. (2) Also a sedan-man. (1) Alium gerulum quaeret; nam ego non laturus sum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 79. (2) Litt. ex Sen.

¶ Gerundium, i. n. [à re gerunda, i. e. gerenda] A gerund, Gramm.

¶ Gerundivum, i. n. A gerundive, or gerund used adjectively, Gramm.

** Gerūsia, ae. f. [à γέρων, senex] (1) A senate, a convention of old men. (2) Also the senate-house wherein they met. (1) Bud. ex Plin. (2) Plin. 35, 49. Vitruv. 2, 8. Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 1. Lat. Senatus, senaculum.*

Gēsta, oruni. pl. n. [à gero] Acts of princes, or people, exploits, achievements. Obscuriora sunt ejus gesta pleraque, Nep. Dat. 1.

Gēstamen, inis. n. (1) A carriage. (2) A sceptre, or mace. (3) A buckler. (4) Any-thing carried, or worn. (1) Gestamine sellae Baias pervecta, Tac. Ann. 14, 4, 4. vid. & Ann. 15, 57, 2. (2) Priami gestamen, Virg. Aen. 7, 246. (3) Clypeus magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. Aen. 3, 286. (4) Speculum pathici gestamen Othonis, Juv. 2, 99.

Gēstandus, a, um. part. To be borne. Gestandus in sinu, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 75. v. Sil. 10, 109.

Gēstans, tis. part. Bearing, carrying. Duo occurrunt utriusque aquam gestantes, Curt. 7, 19. Conf. Sil. 9, 240.

Gēstatio, ōnis. f. (1) A bearing, or carrying, a taking the air on horseback, or (2) the place appointed for this exercise, in the same manner as coenatio and ambulatio. (1) Gestatio & corpus concutit, & studio non officit, Sen. Ep. 15. Longis morbis gestatio aptissima est, Cels. 2, 15. (2) Saepe apud utrumque Plinium.

Gēstator, ōris. m. verb. A bearer, or carrier, Plin. Ep. 9, 33.

Gēstātorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to carriage, or serving to carry one in. Sella gestatoria, Suet. Ner. 26. & Vit. 16.

Gēstatrix, icis. f. She that beareth. Diva gestatrix, Val. Flacc. 4, 605.

Gēstus, a, um. part. Carried to take the air. Gestatus bijugis equis, Mart. 1, 13.

G I G

Gēstus, ūs. m. A bearing, or carrying, Plin. 15, 30.

¶ Gēsticūlaria, ae. f. A dancing, or tumbling wench, that sheweth tricks, Gell. 1, 5.

Gēsticūlātiō, ōnis. f. verb. A representing any-body by countenance, or postures, &c. a tumbling, shewing of tricks. Gesticulatio digitorum, Suet. Tib. 68.

Gēsticūlātor, ōris. m. One that useth many gestures. a morris-dancer, a puppet-player, a mimick, a tumbler, and shewer of tricks, Col. praef. operis.

Gēsticūlor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To represent things, and make sport by strange gestures and postures. (2) To dance anticks. (1) Jocularia carmina gesticulatus est, Suet. Ner. 42. (2) = Gesticulandi, saltandique studium, Suet. Dom. 8.

Gēstiens, tis. part. Leaping, frisking and skipping for joy. Laetitia gestiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6.

Gēstio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum. neut. (1) To shew joy, or desire, by gesture of body, to leap, or skip for joy. (2) To long, or greatly desire. (3) To delight in a thing, or take pleasure in it. (1) ¶ Alter laetitia gestit, alter dolore cruciatur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4. (2) Gestio scire, Cic. Att. 4, 11. (3) Qui in crepidas Graiorum ludere gestit, Pers. 1, 127.

Gēstio, ōnis. f. verb. [à gero] The doing, or management of a thing. Negotii gestio, Cic. de Inv. 1, 26. & 2, 12.

¶ Gēstitātiō, ōnis. f. An often carrying, Firm.

Gēstito, āre. freq. [à gesto] (1) To bear. (2) To carry, or wear often. (1) Volucrum vocem gestito, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 170. (2) Mea haec herilis gestitavit crepundia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83.

¶ Gēstitōrius, a, um. adj. perperam pro gestatorius.

Gēsto, āre. freq. [à gero] (1) To bear. (2) To carry about, or wear often. (1) Gestare in utero, Plin. 8, 10. (2) Gestant catulos simiae, Plin. 8, 80. Homines qui gestant, quique auscultant crimina, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 12.

Gēstor, āri, ātus. pass. To be carried, &c. Caput adfixum gestari iussit in pilo, Cic. Philipp. 11, 2. Gestatum est ejus truncum corpus patibulo affixum, Val. Max. 9, 2, 3.

Gēstor, ōris. m. verb. [à gero] (1) A porter, or bearer of burdens. (2) Also an informer, or promoter, a tale-bearer. (1) Delphinus gestor puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. sed meliores libb. haf. gestator. (2) Pendeant gestores linguis, auditores auribus, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 14.

¶ Gēstūōsē. adv. Full of action, Litt. ex Apul.

¶ Gēstūōsus, a, um. adj. Full of gesture, and action, apisth. Incessu gestuosi, Apul. Met. 10. p. 344. Manus inter agendum gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5.

¶ Gēsturiens, tis. part. Longing much. Amm. † Gestiens.

Gēstūrus, a, um. part. About to bear, about to do any-thing. Gesturus summo tela trifulca Jovi, Claud. 3. Honor. Conf. 14. Conf. Liv. 9, 1. & 21, 18.

Gēstus, a, um. part. [à gero] (1) Borne, done, managed, achieved. Gestus est mihi mos, I was obeyed, Cic. Mercedem rerum gestarum desiderat gloriam, Id. Off. 1, 19.

Gēstus, ūs. m. verb. [à gero] (1) Gesture, or motion and carriage of the body, demeanour, behaviour. (2) A making of signs. (1) = In gestu motique vitium caveatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Gestus adjecit verbis, V. Max. 2, 4, 4. (2) Gestu signare aliquid, Ov. A. Am. 2, 275. Gestu manique demonstrare, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 20.

Gēsum, i. n. A kind of weapon, or dart used by the Gauls. Vid. Gaesum.

** Gēthyon, n. A kind of onions for sauce, hollow leeks, Plin. 19, 32.*

Geum, i. n. The herb avens, Plin. 26, 21.

G ante I.

Gibba, ae. f. A bunch on the back. Gibba pone cervicem enata, Suet. Dom. 23. Gibba hepatis, Cels.

Gibber, ěris & i. A bunch, or swelling, Plin. Vid. Gibbus.

Gibber, ěra, ěrum. That hath a bunch in any part of the body, bunch-backed, bossed. Gallinae gibberae, Varr. R. de R. 2, 5. Tuber gibberum, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 101.

Gibberōsus, a, um. adj. idem quod gibbosus, Suet. Gram. 9, 5. Gibberosos se de sole in umbram transferre respondit, Suet. Ill. Gram. 9.

¶ Gibberum, i. n. Whatsoever standeth poking out, Non. † Gibbosum.

Gibbōsus, a, um. adj. Bunched, bossed, crook-backed, crump-shouldered, Cels.

Gibbus, a, um. adj. Convex, bunched out, crooked; &c. ¶ Calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba, Cels. 8, 1.

GIBBUS, i. m. & gibber, is. m. ut & gibber, i. m. A bunch, or swelling on the back, or any other part of the body. Mediis in naribus ingens gibbus, Juv. 6, 109. Gibber in dorso, Plin. 8, 70. Spina gibberi leviter remissa, Varr. de R. R. 2, 5.

Gigantēus, a, um. Of, or belonging to giants, giant-like. Gigantei praelia belli, Ov. Trist. 2, 71. Jupiter clarus giganteo triumpho, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 6.

** Gigantōmāchia, ae. f. The battle of the giants against the*

the gods, ex γίγας, gigas, et μύχουα; pugno, Claudiani opus imperfectum sic dicitur.

Gigas, antis. m. qu. γίγας, i. e. terrigena. A giant, a person of a huge stature and bigness. Cum gigantibus bella gesserunt Dii, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.

|| Gigeria, orum. pl. n. vocab. Gallic. Goose-giblets, or gizzards, the entrails of fowls, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 390.

Gignendus, a, um. part. To be begotten. Uberimum gignendis uvis solum est, Curt. 6, 9.

GENO, ēre, genui, itum. act. [ab ant. geno] (1) To ingender, or beget. (2) To breed, or bring forth. (3) To create. (4) To occasion. (5) To invent, to make, or fashion. (1) Hercules, quem Jupiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16. (2) Aeneas alma Venus genuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 622. In senectā deteriore fructum gignit malus, Plin. 16, 51. (3) Animum ex sua mente & divinitate genuit Deus, Cic. de Univ. 8. (4) Ludus genuit certamen & iram, Hor. Epist. 2, 19, 48. (5) Qui non illustravit, sed genuit dicendi copiam, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 73.

Gignor, i. genitus. pass. To be ingendred, &c. Plato ideas gigni negat, Cic. Orat. 3.

+ Gillo, onis. m. An ear of corn, a drinking vessel, a gill, Frag. Virg.

Gilvus, a, um. adj. Carnation, or flesh-colour, the colour of brick being half burnt, of an ash, or ash colour, Virg. Geor. 3, 85.

|| Gingiber, ēris. n. Ginger, Jun. Fid. Zinziber.

* Ginguum, i. n. The herb toothpick-fennel, or, as some, cheruil, Plin. 20, 16.

Gingiva, ae. f. The gum wherein the teeth are set. Ruffam defricare gingivam, Catull. 37, 19. Gingivas ploxemi veteris habet, Id. 94, 6.

|| Ginguula, ae. f. dim. A little gum. Tumidulae gingivulae, Apul. Apol. p. 409.

|| Gingriator, ōris. m. Arnob. Gingrinator, Fest. A piper. + Tibicen.

|| Gingrina, ae. f. [à gingriando, dict.] A short pipe, with a small and doleful sound, made of goose-bones, Solin.

Gingrio, īre. anserum vocis proprium est; unde genus quoddam tiliarum exiguarum gingrinae. To gaggle, or crank and cry like a goose, Fest.

|| Gingritus, ūs. m. verb. The gagging of geese, Arnob.

Ginnus, i. m. A mungrel creature, bred of a horse and a foal, Varr. de R. R. 2, 8. Ridetur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77. sed alii aliter leg.

Gergillus, i. m. [à gyro] The blades, or wheel to wind yarn with. Rectius Gyrgillus, quod vid.

Git, vel gith. n. indecl. A kind of cockle, a small seed, gith. Genus feminis quod git appellatur, Col. 6, 34. & Plin. 19, 52.

G ante L.

|| Glabella, ae. f. dim. dict. quod glabra sit & sine pilis. The space over the nose between the brows, Capel.

Glabellus, a, um. adj. dim. Bare, without hair. Corpore glabellus, Apul. Florid. p. 763.

GLABER, bra, brum. adj. ior. comp. [à γλᾶν, quod à γλᾶν, ab Heb. גלל tonfor.] Smooth, bald, bare, peeled, without hair, or wool. Glaber crure, Mart. 12, 28. Glabrae fues, Col. 1. praef. oves, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140. Glabrior rem reddes mihi, quam vultus ludius est, Id. Aul. 2, 9, 6.

Glabraria, ae. f. She who plucketh off the hair. Mart. 4, 28.

Glabeo, ēre. neut. To be smooth, bare, or peeled, without hair, wool, feathers, or grass; to be bald, Col. 2, 9.

Glabresco, ēre. incept. To begin to be smooth, &c. Area glabrescit, & fit idonea trituri, Col. 2, 20.

Glabetum, i. n. A bare place without corn, or grass; also a bare place of the body, where no hair groweth, Col. 2, 9.

|| Glabrones, m. pl. They that want hair, bald people, Ascon. + Glabri.

Glabritas, ātis. f. Smoothness, or bareness of hair, Arnob. + Laevitas.

Glacro, āre. act. To make bare, or smooth, to take off the hair. Sues flammula facta glabratur, Col. 12, 53.

Glacialis, e. adj. Frozen, icy, freezing. Frigus glaciale, Ov. Met. 9, 581. Glacialis hyems, Virg. Aen. 3, 285. Glacialis rigor, V. Max. 3, 3, ext. 6.

Glacians, tis. part. Freezing, or turning to ice. Glaciantes aurae boreae, Val. Flacc. 4, 722. alii leg. glacialibus, conf. Stat. Theb. 10, 622.

Glaciatus, a, um. part. Frozen, turned to a curd. Fici ramulis glaciatus caseus, Col. 7, 8.

GLACIES, ei. f. [qu. gelacies] Ice. Durata & altē concreta glacies, Liv. 21, 36. Glacie duratus Danubius, Plin. Paneg. 12, 3. Glacies aeris, the stiffness, or solidity of brass, Lucr. 1, 493.

Glacio, āre. act. To congeal, or freeze, to turn to ice. Glaciat nives puro numine Jupiter, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7.

Glacier, āti, ātus. pass. To be frozen. Humor glaciatur in gemmas, Plin. 8, 57. Flore ejus aquam glaciari Pythagoras tradit, Plin. 24, 72.

Glacito, āre. To clank, or gaggle, like a gander, or goose, Aust. Phil. 19. sed alii leg. gratio.

Gladiator, ōris. m. (1) A sword player, a fencer, a fencing-master. (2) A bravo, an brutor, a bully. (1) Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam citō accepisti? Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. (2) = Homines sicarii atque gladiatores, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 3.

|| Gladiatoriē. adv. Like a sword player, cut-throat like, Lamprid. + Gladiatorum more.

|| Gladiatorium, i. n. A fencing school, Sidon. + Ludus gladiatorius, Vett.

Gladiatorius, a, um. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to sword players, or bullies. (2) Met. Resolute, bloody. (1) Pugna gladiatoria, Cic. pro Milone, 34. (2) Gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71.

Gladiatura, ae. f. Sword-play, fencing. E servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac. Ann. 3, 43, 4.

Gladiolus, i. m. dim. (1) A little sword, a wood-knife, a dagger, a poniard. (2) Allo glader, or sword-grass, a kind of sedge. (1) Gladiolo armatus, Apul. Met. 3, p. 76. (2) Plin. 21, 38.

GLADIUS, i. m. [qu. cladius, quod ad cladem sit inventus, Varr.] (1) A sword, a knife. (2) Allo a sword-fish. (3) Also a roll of wool carded. (1) Gladium vaginā vacuum in urbe non vidimus, Cic. pro Marcello, 6. (2) Plin. 32, 6. (2) Scal. ex Propert. § Gladium stringere, Virg. Aen. 12, 278. distingere, Cic. Off. 3, 31. nudare, C. Nep. 14, 11, 4. educere ē vagina, Cic. in Rull. 2, 4. reconde ē in vaginam, Ib.

Glandarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to mast. Sylva glandaria, Cato, c. 1, extr. & Varr. de R. R. 1, 7.

Glandifer, ēra, ērum. Bearing mast, or acorns. Glandifera quercus, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1. Glandifera Pannonia, Plin. 3, 28.

Glandionida, vel glandionides. Glandionidem suillam, &c. carnem suillam ex glandiis, Plaut. cur. Menaech. 1, 3, 27.

Glandium, i. n. [à glande dict.] (1) The neck of a siveine which is full of kernels. (2) A kernel in the flesh. (3) Any part full of kernels. (1) Suis glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44. (2) Glandia in corporibus, Plin. 17, 4. (3) Ex usu med.

Glandula, ae. f. dim. [à glans] (1) A little acorn. (2) Also a suppository. (1) Propr. signif. exemplum non reperio. (2) Glandulas apri partitur, Mart. 3, 82. (3) Ex usu medd.

Glandulae, arum. pl. f. An inflammation in the jaws, the glanders, waxing kernels, Cels. 2, 1.

Glandulosus, a, um. adj. Full of kernels. Glandulosa cervix porci, Col. 7, 9.

* Glanis. m. A crafty fish, which bites away the bait without meddling with the hook, Plin. 9, 67.

GLANS, dis. f. [à Gr. βλάνας, Acol. γλάνας] (1) A mast of oak, or other tree, an acorn, a chestnut. (2) A simil. A pellet, or plummet of lead, or other metal. (3) The nut of a man's yard. (1) Glandem, quae propriē intelligitur, ferunt robur, quercus, esculus, cernus, ilex, suber, Plin. 16, 8. (2) Pars eminus glande aut lapidibus pugnare, Sal. B. J. 57. (3) Cels. 7, 25.

|| * Glaphyrus, a, um. adj. Neat, trim, clever. Amm. + Nitidus, elegans.

Glarea, ae. f. Gravel, little round pebble stones, coarse sand, grit. Eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta est, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1, 2. Viam sternere glarea, Liv. 41, 27.

Glareola, ae. f. dim. Small gravel. Glareolam manu effundens, Fab. ex Plaut.

Glareosus, a, um. adj. Full of gravel, or sand, gravelly, gritty. Glareosa arva, Col. 2, 10. Conf. Liv. 21, 31.

|| Glastinus color. Sky colour, Jun. + Caeruleus.

Glastrum, i. n. Voc. Gallicum. The herb wood, wherewith cloth is dyed blue, and with which the old Britons used to paint themselves, Plin. 22, 2.

Glaucinus, a, um. adj. Of a bluish, or sea-green colour. Pallia glaucina, Mart. 9, 27. sed al. leg. Pallida glaucia.

* Glaucis, īdos. f. [à glaucus] Grey eyed, Petron. trib. sed non inven.

Glauciscus, i. m. A fish, which being eaten in broth by women, breeds them plenty of milk, Plin. 32, 46.

Glaucito, āre. To cry like a whelp. Glaucitat catulus, Aust. Phil. v. 60.

Glaucium, i. n. [à glauco colore] An herb of a sea-green colour, Plin. 22, 78.

* Glaucōma, ātis. n. & glaucoma, ae. f. A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, the pin, or web, a wall eye. Felle testudinum glaucomata inungi prodest, Plin. 32, 14. Dolis glaucomam ob oculos obiciemus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

* Glaucōpis. f. Owl-eyed, Gell. 2, 26. Aurita glaucopis, Jos. Scal. à Mart. 7, 86. an owl, sed al. leg. Lagopus.

Glaucus, a, um. adj. [à γλαυκός, λάρνα, Hesych. σεωσά, East.] Grey, or blue, sky-coloured, azure, sea-green, or, as others, a bright and fiery red, as in the eyes of an owl, &c. Glaucus amictus, Virg. Aen. 8, 33. Glauci oculi, Plin. 11, 54.

Glaucus, i. m. A kind of fish, Plin. 32, 54.

* Glaux, cis. f. The herb miltwort, or sea-trifely, Plin. 27, 58.

GLEBA, ae. f. (1) *A clod, clot, or lump of earth.* (2) *A piece of a stone,* (3) *or other thing.* Hinc Anglicè *glebe.* (1) Putris se gleba resolvit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 44. (2) Plin. 36, 4. (3) Gleba thuris, *Lucr.* 3, 328. Lac in niveas cogere glebas, *Nemes. Eccl.* 3, extr.

|| **Glebalis**, e. adj. *Made of clods, or turfs,* Amm.

Glebarius, a, um. adj. *Plowing.* Boves glebarii, qui facile profcindunt glebas, *Var. de L. L.* 6, 4.

Glebōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of clods, cloddy,* Plin. 35, 50. *Hard. leg.* Gleba. Terra glebōsior, *Ibid.* 35, 53.

Glebula, ae. f. dim. (1) *A little clod.* (2) *A little piece of land.* (1) Quae offibus injicitur glebula, *V. Max.* 5, 3, extr. 3. (2) Saturabat glebula talis patrem ipsum turbāque caesae, *Juv.* 14, 166.

|| **Glebulentus**, a, um. adj. *Cloddy.* Terra glebulenta, *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 678. † **Glebosus**.

Glessum, i. n. *Grystal, beryl, or rather a kind of amber.* Succinum quod ipsi glessum vocant, *Tac. de Germ.* 45. scrib. & glesum.

* **Gleucinum**, i. n. [à γλευκος, mustum] *Oil of the first running, before the olives be thoroughly pressed,* Col. 12, 51. Alio *made oil,* Plin. 23, 46.

† **Gliconium**, i. n. *Camomile,* Litt. ex Plin.

Glinon. *A kind of maple,* Plin. 16, 26.

Glirarium, i. n. *A place where dormice are kept,* Varr. de R. R. 3, 15.

GLIS, iris. m. [à Gr. ἐλεος, Aeol. γέλεος, unde glis, *Voss.*] *A dormouse.* Somniculosi gires, *Mart.* 3, 58. & Glis, gliris, animal. Glis, glitis, terra tenax. Glis, glissis, lappa, Vett. dict.

Glis, dis. *Renewedness, or mouldiness in bread,* Litt. ex Vitruv.

Glis, fhis. f. *A thistle, or piny-root,* Litt. ex Plin. sed non rep.

Glis, glitis. f. [à γλία, gluten] *Viscosus, lentus.* *Glummy earth, or potter's clay,* Litt. sine Auct.

Gliscens, tis. part. *Growing, raging, increasing.* Gliscente indies seditione, *Liv.* 6, 14. Discordia gliscens, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 15, 5. conf. *Sil.* 5, 513.

|| **Gliscerus**, a, um. adj. [à glisco] *That is big, or increaseth, sumptuous, shining,* Fest.

* **Glischromargos**, i. m. [vox hybrid. ex γλίσσος, lentus, & marga; aut ex Anglico verbo glister, &c. Sed *Harduinus* in loc. cit. legit *glyssomarga*, ex γλίσσων, dulcior, &c.] *A kind of white marl,* Plin. 17, 4.

GLISCO, ēre. (1) *To grow, or spread itself.* (2) *To wax fat and glisten, to look big and majestic.* (3) *To desire earnestly.* (1) Punitis ingeniis gliscit auctoritas, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 35, 5. = Gliscere & vigere, *Ibid.* 16, 22, 9. Gliscere famam ipso spatio sinebat, *Id. Hist.* 2, 83, 1. Gliscunt jurgia, *Lucr.* 3, 470. gaudia, *Id.* 5, 1060. seditio, *Liv.* 42, 2. & Quae crescente lunā gliscunt, deficiente contrā deficiunt, *Gell.* 28, 8. Flatu gliscit anhelio, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 277. Gliscunt praecordia, *Id.* 3, 632. Sanie gliscit cutis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 107. (2) Per hyemem difficulter gliscit, *Col.* 8, 9. (3) Dulci gliscere ferro, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 639. Gliscis regnare, *Ibid.* 3, 73.

|| **Globātim**, adv. *In a round,* Amm. 27, 9. † **Conglobatim**, *Liv.*

|| **Globātio**, f. verb. *A gathering round, or in a ball,* Firm. † **Conglobatio**, *Sen.*

Globātus, a, um. part. *Made round.* Forma mundi globata, *Plin.* 2, 2.

Globo, āre. act. unde globor, pass. *To make round like a bowl, to gather round together.* Guttae parvis globantur orbibus, *Plin.* 2, 65. Globari in rotunditatem, *Id.* 18, 34.

Globōse, adv. *In manner of a thing that is round,* Frag. Poët.

|| **Globositas**, ātis. f. *A roundness.* Terrae globositas, *Macrobi. Somn. Scip.* 1, 16. † **Rotunditas**.

Globōsus, a, um. adj. *Round as a bowl.* Mundus globosus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. Saxa globosa, *Liv.* 38, 29.

Globulus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little round bowl, or pellet, a button.* (2) *A round gob, or lump of fine flour fried in oil, a cracknel.* (3) *Also the nut of a cypress-tree.* (1) Plin. 33, 27. (2) *Cato de R. R.* 79. (3) *Litt.* sed unde non dicit.

Globum, i. n. *A bowl, or any-thing that is round,* R. ex Mart.

GLOBUS, i. m. (1) *A bowl, or other thing very round, a globe.* (2) *A ball, a clot.* (3) *A troop, a squadron, or party of soldiers.* (4) *A knot of men who jointly carry on any design.* (1) Globum ἀσπίδων interpretari placet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. (2) In fundas visci indebant grandiculos globos, *Plaut. Poen.* 2, 35. (3) Armatorum globus, *Liv.* 1, 9. (4) Globus conjunctionis, *Paterc.* 2, 58, 1. consensionis, *Nep. Attic.* 10.

Glociens, tis. part. *Clucking as a hen.* Glocientes eas [gallinas] appellant rustici, quae volunt cubare, *Col.* 8, 5.

Glōcio, ire. [ex sonio fīctum] *To cluck as a hen doth for her chicken,* Col. Vid. Glociens.

Glōcītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A clucking like a hen,* Litt. ex Col.

Glocito, āre. id. quod glocio, *Fest.*

|| **Glōmērābilis**, e. adj. *Which may be wound, or turned.* Te testem dat, luna, sui glomerabilis orbis, *Manil.* 1, 221. Sed legit Gronov. probante Bentleio, sui glomeraminis, i. e. VOL. II.

suae rotunditatis. & L. iv. 523. glomerabile fidus. Sed & ibi legit Gronov. probante etiam Bentleio, *glomeramine.*

Glōmērālis, e. adj. *That turneth, or windeth about,* Sidon.

Glōmērāmen, inis. n. (1) *A small round, or circular body, an atom, a small ball, or pellet.* (2) *An heap.* (1) Nec retinentur enim inter se glomeramina quaeque, *Lucr.* 2, 453. (2) Diffimiles formae glomeramen in unum conveniunt, *Lucr.* 2, 685.

Glōmērāns, tis. part. *Winding round as on a bottom.* Omnia glomerans determinat annus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12. ex poeta. Rapidum glomerans cursum, *Sil.* 10, 462. Fāsque nefāsque simul glomerans, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 134.

Glōmērārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to round windings,* Sen. Contr. 1, ult.

Glōmērātim, adv. *In heaps,* Macrobi. 6, 4. † **Cumulatim**, *Cic.*

Glōmērātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A winding round in a bottom, the pacing, or ambling of a horse.* Mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, *Plin.* 8, 67.

Glōmērātor, ōris. m. verb. *A winder up,* Enn.

Glomeratus, a, um. part. (1) *Wound up, or brought into a round heap.* (2) *Confused, out of order.* (1) Nives glomeratas agit Corus, *Sil.* 3, 523. (2) Semina vocis ore foras glomerata feruntur, *Lucr.* 3, 494.

Glōmēro, āre. act. [à glomus] (1) *To wind round as they do thread upon a bottom.* (2) *To gather in a round heap.* (3) *To make round balls of any thing.* (4) *To assemble, or flock round together.* (1) Lanam glomerabat in orbes, *Ov. Met.* 6, 19. (2) Ladanum glomerari pulvere tradunt, *Plin.* 12, 37. (3) Offae glomerantur ex ficis, & farre misto, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 5. (4) Agmina cervi glomerant fugā, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 155. || Glomerare gressus, *to amble,* Id. *Geor.* 3, 117.

Glomeror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wound up, &c.* Glomerantur in unum innumerae pestes Erebi, *Claud.* 1, in *Ruf.* 28. Vid. Glomero.

Glōmērōsus, a, um. adj. *Round like a bottom of thread; swarmed together.* Glomerosae apes, *Col.* 9, 3.

|| **Glōmūlus**, i. m. *A little round heap,* Lex. ex Apul. dim. à

Glomus, i. m. [à golem, *Ben. Kal.* à 𐤎𐤍𐤕 volvit, convolvit, *Aven.*] *A bottom of yarn, or clew of thread.* Glomos lanae portare, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 13, 14.

Glomus, ēris. n. *Idem.* Sine glomere lini, *Plin.* 36, 19.

GLORIA, ae. f. [qu. κλέωρ, *Fest.*] (1) *Glory, renown.* (2) *Reputation, respect, a good name.* (3) *Vaunting, boasting.*

(1) Vita brevis, cursus gloriae sempiternus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21. (2) Oraculum, nisi summā veritate in tantā gloriā non fuisset, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 19. = Quod genus est istud ostentationis, & gloriae? *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 14. Citō ignominia fit superbi gloria, *P. Syrus.* & Gloria multorum judiciis constat, claritas bonorum, *Sen.* § Gloriam acquirere, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7.

adipisci, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 8. comparare, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13. consequi, *Id. Phil.* 2, 44. **Glōriabundus**, a, um. *Vainglorious, vaunting, boasting.* Rex gloriabundus Hannibalem aspexit, *Gell.* 5, 5.

Glōriandus, a, um. part. *To be vaunted, or boasted.* Nec in miserā vitā quidquam est praedicabile aut gloriandum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 17.

Glōrians, tis. part. *Vaunting, bragging, boasting,* Cic. N. D. 1, 26. & *Tusc.* 5, 14.

Glōriātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Glorying, boasting.* Gloriatione digna est beata vita, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 8.

|| **Glōriātor**, ōris. m. verb. *A boaster, a bragger, a vaunter.* & Magisque sum tantae amicitiae cupitor, quam gloriator, *Apul. Florid.* 17. p. 807.

Gloriātūrus, a, um. part. *About to boast.* Haud negatura, si qua omnino fuisset, imo etiam gloriatura, *Suet. Vespas.* 10.

|| **Glōrīfico**, āre. *To glorify.* Alios tempora vineta coronis glorificent, *Prud. Hamart.* 965.

|| **Glorificor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be glorified.* Deus potius glorificetur, *Tert.*

Gloriōla, ae. f. dim. *Small glory.* Ut vivi gloriolā nostrā perfruemur, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12.

Glorior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To glory, to brag, to boast and vaunt, to crack, to extol with boasting.* § Gloriarī, absol. Gloriarī inter suos; ad amicos, de se, de re aliquā, contra aliquem, in re aliquā, in seipso, factis equitum; idem quod Cyrus; alicui insolenter, *Cic.*

Glōriōse, adv. ius. comp. fīmē, sup. (1) *Gloriously, with great honour, richly.* (2) *Also vainly, proudly, braggingly.* (1) Attilius gloriōse triumphavit, *Cic.* = Praeclare gloriōsissimeque vixerunt, *Paterc.* 2, 3, 2. (2) Quoniam haec plausibilia non sunt, gloriōse loqui desinant, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 21. Gloriōsius de se praedicare, *Id. pro Dom.* 35.

Glōriōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. fīmē, sup. (1) *Glorious, or full of glory, renowned.* (2) *Also vainglorious.* (1) & Fuga nobis gloriōsa, patriae calamitosa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 28. Illustria & gloriōsa facta, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. (2) = Vos nequam & gloriōsae, malaeque, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 55. Miles gloriōsus, a blusterer, a braggadocio, *Ter. Eun. prol.* 31.

Nihil neque insolens, neque gloriōsum ex ore ejus exiit, *Nep. Timol.* 4. Gloriōsior & gloriōsissimus, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. Ut gloriōsissimas victorias ceu damnosas reipublicae increparet, *Suet.*

Suet. Tib. 52. Illum diem aut gloriosissimum inter majores, aut ignominiosum apud posteros fore, *Tac. Hist. 5, 17, 4.*

|| *Glos*, *glotis*, f. [*à Gr. γλῶττις*] *The husband's sister, or brother's wife*, *Fest.* *Gloris non glotis* gen. *Prisc. dicit.*

* *Glossa*, ac. f. [*γλῶσσα*, lingua] *A tongue, or dialect, a particular way of speech, a strange, or hard term; also the interpretation of such words, or terms, a gloss.* Interpretationem linguae secretioris (quas Graeci γλῶσσαι vocant) discere, *Quint. 1, 1.*

* *Glossarium*, i. n. *A glossary, a dictionary, or table, to shew the signification of words in divers tongues.* Vos philosophicis, mera, ut *M. Cato* ait, mortuaria glossaria, *Gell. 18, 7.* ut nos dicimus, *almanacks out of date.*

|| *Glossarius*, i. m. *An interpreter of hard, or strange words.*

|| *Glossatus*, a, um. *Expounded, interpreted, or made plain.*

* *Glossēma*, ātis, n. *A strange word seldom used, an obsolete, or poetical word, an exposition, or gloss*, *Quint. 1, 8.*

* *Glossographus*, i. m. [*ex γλῶσσα*, lingua, & γράφω, scribo] *He that setteth down, and interpreteth strange words.*

* *Glossopetra*, ac. f. *A precious stone like a man's tongue*, *Solin. c. 50.* & *Plin. 37, 59.*

Glōtero, āre. [*vox fictitia à sonō*] *To cry like a stork*, *Auct. Phil. 29.*

* *Glottis*, idis, f. *A bird of the kind of quails, having a long tongue*, *Plin. 10, 33.*

Glūbo, ēre, bi, itum. act. [*à γλῦζω*, scalpo] *To pull off the bark, or rind of a tree, to pull off the skin, to flay, to strip.* *Salictum caedito, glubito, arctique deligato, Cato, 33.* Item sensu obsceno, *Catull. 56, 5.*

Gluma, ac. f. [*à glubendo*] *The husk of corn, chaff*, *Varr. de R. R. 1, 48.*

GLUTEN, īnis, n. & *glutinium*, i. n. *Glue, paste, solder.* *Glutine materies taurino jungitur unā, Lucr. 6, 1066.* *Boum coris glutinum excoquitur, Plin. 11, 94.*

|| *Glutināmen*, īnis, n. *A gluing together, or any clammy matter*, *Sidon.* + *Glutinatio*.

Glutināmentum, i. n. *Paste, or gluish matter*, *Plin. 13, 25.*

Glutinandus, a, um. part. *To be glued together, or closed.* *Ubi vulnus glutinandum est, Cels. 5, 20.*

Glutinatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A gluing, or closing together.* *Neque desperari debet solida glutinatio vulneris, Cels. 7, 27.* *Conglutinatio, Cic.*

Glutinātor, ōris, m. verb. *One that glueth*, *Cic. ad Att. 4, 4.*

Glūtino, āre. act. (1) *To glue, paste, or solder.* (2) *To close up.* (1) *Vis bituminis glutinat, Plin. 35, 51.* (2) *Vulnus glutinare, Cels. 5, 2.*

Glūtinor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be glued, pasted, or closed up.* *Farinā chartae glutinantur, Plin. 22, 60.* Quo genere silitur sanguis, & vulnus glutinatur, *Id. 29, 11.*

Glūtinōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. *Clammy, gluish.* *Glutinosus cibus, Cels. 7, 25.* *Pus glutinosum, Id. 5, 25.* *Terra glutinosissima, Col. 3, 11, extr.*

GLUTIO, ire, īvi, itum. act. [*à Gr. γλῦζω*] *To swallow.* *Quales epulas putamus glutillē induperatorem? Juv. 4, 28.* + *Glutire vocem, to rattle in the throat, Plin. 10, 16.*

Gluto, ōnis, m. [*à glutio*] *A greedygut, one who devourerh much meat, a glutton*, *Perf. 5, 112.* sed *Casaub. leg. glutto, abl. à glutus.*

Gluttus, i. m. *The throat, or meat-pipe, the gullet*, *Perf. 5, 112.*

Glutus, a, um. [*à glus, i. e. gluten*] *Compact, thrust hard together.* *Locus bene glutus fiet, Cato, c. 45.*

|| * *Glyconium*, i. n. *A kind of foot in verses*, *Sidon.* & *Gram.*

|| * *Glycūpicon* [*ex γλυκὺς*, dulcis, & πικρὸς, amarus] *Dulcamarum, bitter-sweet*, *Sidon.*

|| * *Glycymērides*, f. pl. *A kind of fish, and delicate meat*, *Litt. ex Macrob.*

* *Glycyrrhiza*, ac. f. [*ex γλυκὺς*, dulcis, et ῥίζα, radix] *i. e. dulcis radix. Sweet root, or liquorice*, *Pallad. 21, 54.*

* *Glycyrrhizon*, i. n. *Idem.* *Plin. 22, 11. & 11, 119.*

* *Glycyrrhizites*, ac. m. *A sort of wine*, *Col. 12, 35.*

* *Glycyside*, es, f. *Piony*, *Plin. 27, 60.*

* *Glycysis*, dis, f. *Plin. 25, 10.*

G ante N.

* *Gnāphālium*, i. n. [*à γναφεύς*, fullo, *Them. γνάφω*, vel γνάφω, carmino] *An herb, having leaves so white and soft, that they be used for cotton and flax; cudwort, chaffweed*, *Plin. 27, 61.*

|| *Gnāre*, adv. *Skilfully, with knowledge*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* + *Pericē.*

Gnāritas, ātis, f. *Skilfulness, experience, knowledge.* *Fiducia gnaritatis locorum, Sal. Fragm.*

Gnariter, adv. *Skilfully*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Gnaruris, e, adj. id. quod *gnarus*. *Gnarures velo vos esse hanc rem, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17.*

Gnarus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*à narrando, vel à γνῶ-*

σκειν] (1) *Skilful, expert.* (2) *Sometimes well known.* (1)

Reipublicae gnarus Sisenna, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 64. (2)

Id nulli magis gnarum, quā Neroni, Tac. Ann. 15, 61, 2. *Nobis ea pars militiae maximē gnara est, Ibid. 12, 45, 4.*

Gnāta, ac. f. *A daughter.* *Quicum exposita est gnata, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 2.*

Gnātho, ōnis. *A smell-feast, a flatterer*, *Ter.*

Gnāthonicus, i. m. *One of Gnatbo's sect, a shirk, a spunger*, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.*

Gnatus, a, um. part. [*à gnascor pro nascor*] *Born*, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 54.*

Gnatus, i. m. per *Prosthesin pro natus.* *A son, a child*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 46.*

Gnāviter, adv. per *Prosthesin pro naviter.* *Lustily, stoutly, in good earnest.* *Gnaviter pugnatum est, Liv. 10, 39.*

GNĀVUS, a, um. adj. per *Prosthesin pro navus.* (1) *Quick, lusty, active.* (2) *Diligent, industrious.* (1) *Gnava juven-tus, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 37.* (2) *Gnavus manē forum pete, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 20.*

* *Gnēthion*. [*à γνήσιος*, genuinus, *Them. γένομαι*, nascor] *The right kind of eagle*, *Plin. 10, 3.*

* *Gnōma*, ac. f. (1) *A sentence.* (2) *Also an instrument to measure land.* (1) *Quint. 8, 5.* (2) *Fest.*

* *Gnōmon*, ōnis, m. [*à γινώσκω*, cognosco] (1) *The tooth of an horse, whereby his age is known.* (2) *Also the pin, or cock of a dial, the shadow whereof points out the hours.* (3) *Also a square, or rule to know any thing by, a carpenter's square.* (1) *Ex usu Graec. frequentius tamen in plur. γινώμονες.* (2) *Plin. 36, 15.* = *Ubi umbilicum solis Latine vocat.* (3) *Ap. Herodotum & Lucian.*

* *Gnōmōnice*, es, f. *The art of dialling; also the science to know the situation of any place, or country*, *Plin. 2, 78.* *Vitr. 2, 76.*

* *Gnomonicus*, i. m. *A dial-maker*, *Solin.*

* *Gnomonicus*, a, um. *Belonging to a dial.* *Rationes gnomonicae, Vitruv. 9, 4.*

|| * *Gnosticus*, m. *A gnostic, a sort of hereticks that boasted of their knowledge*, *Hier.*

G ante O.

Gōbio, ōnis, m. *A fish called a gudgeon.* & *Ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum in loculis, Juv. 11, 37.*

Gōbius, i. m. *Idem.* *Principium coenae gobius esse solet, Mart. 13, 88.*

* *Goētia*, ac. f. [*à γοῦν*, praestigiator] *Witchcraft, or juggling*, *Coel.*

|| *Gomer*, indecl. Heb. גֹּמֶר *ghomer.* *A measure containing a gallon and almost a pint*, *Vulg. Interpr.*

|| * *Gonagra*, ac. f. γονάγρα. *The gout in the knee*, *Jun.*

|| *Gonorrhoea*, ac. f. γονόρροια [*ex γονῆ*, semen, & ῥέω, fluo] *The running of the reins*, *Med.*

Gorgonia, ac. f. *Coral*, *Plin. 37, 59.*

* *Gorŷtus*, id. quod *corytus.* *A quiver, or bow-case*, *Ov. Trist. 5, 7, 15.*

Gossipinus, a, um. adj. *Of cotton, or bombast, fustian*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Gossipion, i. n. *A tree that beareth cotton; also cotton, or bombast*, *Plin. 19, 2.*

G ante R.

Grābatūlus, i. m. *A little bed, or couch*, *Apul. Met. 1, p. 23, dim. à*

* *Grābātus*, i. m. (1) *A couch, a bed to rest on in the afternoon.* (2) *A mean small bed to carry from place to place.* (1) & *Dei circumcursant non modò lectos, sed etiam grabatos; Cic. Div. 2, 63.* (2) *Tripes grabatus, bipes mensa, Mart. 12, 32, 11.*

Grācilentus, a, um. adj. *Slender, meagre, slim*, *Enn. ap. Non. & Gellius, 4, 12. & 19, 7.*

Gracilefco, ēre. incept. *To wax small, slender, or thin to grow slim*, *Plin. 17, 35.* sed alii aliter leg.

Gracilipes, ēdis. *Slender-shanked.* *Epitheton ciconiae, ap. Petron. Arb. c. 55.*

Grācilis, e, adj. verb. or, comp. limus, sup. [*à cracere aut gracere, gracilem esse, Becm.*] (1) *Small, slim, slender.* (2) *Lean, meagre.* (3) *Unfruitful, poor, thin.* (4) *Young, tender, soft, or weak.* (1) *Fuit gracillimis cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51.* *Ut graciles fient virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 21.* (2) = *Corpora graciliora, ficcioraque, Plin. 34, 19.* (3) *Gracilis vindemia, Plin. Epist. 8, 15, 1. & 9, 10, 2.* (4) *Puer gracilis, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1.*

Grācilitas, ātis, f. (1) *Slendernefs, slimnefs, lanknefs.* (2) *Weaknefs, leannefs.* (1) *Gracilitas crurum, Suet. Cal. 3.* corporis, *Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 15.* *Leg. & in plur.* & *Studiosi non tam habitus corporis opimos, quā gracilitates conſectantur, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 64.* (2) = *Gracilitas & infirmitas corporis, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91.*

|| *Gracilitudo*, īnis, f. *Slendernefs*, *Acc. ap. Non. 2, 364.*

Gracillo, āre. *To cockle as an hen.* *Gallina gracillat, Auct. Phil. 25.*

+ *Gracilus*,

† Gracilus, a, um. *pro gracilis*, Lucil.
 Graculus, i. m. *A jackdaw, a Cornish chough, a jay*, Plin. 11, 79. Also *a fish*, Litt. ex eod. dim. à.
 † Gracus, i. m. *A crow*, à κόραξ, κόρακος, Varr. sed rar. occ.
 Grādārius, a, um. *Which goeth softly, that hath a soft and gentle pace*, Sen. Ep. 40. Equus gradarius, *an ambling nag*, Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 60.
 Grādatim, adv. *By degrees, by steps, by little and little, gradually*. = Pedetentim & gradatim, Cic. post red. ad Quirit. 2.
 Grādātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A going step by step*. (2) Met. Also *gradation*, a figure in rhetoric. (1) Marmoreis copiis gradationes fieri debent, Vitruv. 5, 3. (2) Ad Heren. 4, 25.
 Grādātus, a, um. *Made with steps*, Plin. 13, 7.
 Grādiens, tis, part. *Going*. Lente gradiens asellus, Ov. Met. 11, 179. conf. Sil. 15, 230.
 Grādior, i, gressus sum. dep. [à gradus] *To go, or walk, to go step by step, to march along*. Uno graditur comitatus Achate, Virg. Aen. 1, 316. Graditur tardus senio, Sen. Herc. Fur. 204.
 * Gradivicola, ae. f. c. g. *He that worshipeth the God Mars*, Sil. 4, 222.
 Grādīvus, i. m. *A name of Mars, the god of war*. Arma Sereftus lecta refert humeris tibi, rex Gradive, tropaeum, Virg. Aen. 10, 542.
 GRADUS, us. m. (1) *A step, or stair*. (2) *A pace*. (3) *A round of a ladder*. (4) *A degree in consanguinity*. (5) *A rank, or quality*. (6) *An occasion, entry, or way to a thing*. (7) *A station, or place, proper, or metaph.* (8) Also *a curling, or crisping of the hair, as it were by steps*. (9) *A degree in the heavens*. (1) Gradus templi tollebantur, Cic. pro Sext. 15. (2) Quum legiones certo gradu accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 9. Met. Pleno gradu ingredi, *to pursue with the greatest application*, Trebon. Cic. Fam. 12, 16. (3) *Scalarum gradus*, Cic. Fam. 6, 7. (4) Ov. Met. 13, 143. (5) *Gradu amplissimo dignitatis locare aliquem*, Cic. pro Mur. 14. (6) = Gradus atque aditus ad caetera, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 15. (7) Xerxes à Themistocle gradu depulsus est, Nep. Themist. 5. = Fortis animi est non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec gradu dejici, Cic. Off. 1, 23. (8) Quint. (9) Manil. 2, 670. § Gradum accelerare, Liv. 2, 43. celerare, Virg. Aen. 4, 641. addere, Liv. 26, 9. revocare, Virg. Aen. 6, 128. Pleno gradu tendere, Liv. 9, 45. Gradum dignitatis assequi, Cic. pro Clu. 55. Ascendere gradum altiore, Id. pro Mur. 27. ad gradum altiore, Id. Off. 2, 18.
 Graecānicus, a, um. adj. *Greek, or of Greece*, Plin. 36, 63.
 Graecē. adv. *In Greek*. Graecē reddere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35. scribere, Id. Off. 3, 32.
 † Graecienſis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to Greece*, Gell. 19, 10. † Graecus, Vett.
 Graecismus, i. m. *The custom of the Greeks, their way of speaking, a Grecism*, as, Sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 377. for se delapsus. Neque plebi militia volenti putabatur, Sall. B. J. 84.
 Graecor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To play the Greek, to use their exercises, or as some take it, to drink and revel, as they used to do*. (2) Also *to speak Greek*. (1) Si Romana fatiget militia assuetum Graecari, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 11. (2) Sidon. † Graecē loqui, Cic.
 * Graecostāsis, is. f. *A place in Rome, where the ambassadors of Greece used to lodge*, Varr. de L. L. 4, 32.
 Graecūla, ae. f. *A kind of rose*, Plin. 21, 10.
 Graeculus, i. m. dim. [à Graecus] *A poor little Greecian*, Cic. Verr. 6, 57.
 Graeculus, a, um. adj. (1) *Grecian*. (2) Also *silly, vain, trifling*. (3) *Haranguing*. (1) Graeculae vites, Col. 3, 2. (2) = Ineptum & Graeculum negotium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. (3) Graecula concio, Cic. pro Flacc. 10.
 Graecus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to Greece, a Greek, a Grecian*. Graecae literae, Nep. in praef. ¶ Graecā fide mercari, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 47. *to buy with ready money*.
 Grājūgēna, ae. c. g. *A Greek born*. Grajugenūm domos linquimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 550.
 Grajus, a, um. adj. *A Grecian, belonging to the Greeks*, Lucr. 1, 67. Grajus saltus, Nep. Hannib. 3. Graja Camoena, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 38.
 † Grallae, ārum. pl. f. *Stilts, catches, crutches*, Non. 2, 361.
 Grallātor, ōris. m. *He that goeth on crutches, or stilts, a stalker*. Vinceretis cervum cursu, grallatorem gradu, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 27. alii autem leg. clavatorem.
 Grallātorius, a, um. adj. ut Grallatorius gradus, *a great long stride, as if it were with stilts*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 52.
 † Grallipes. adj. *A great stalker, as if he walkt upon stilts*, Litt. ex Apul.
 GRAMEN, inis. n. (1) *Grass*. (2) *All kinds of herbs*. (1) Faecialis ex arce graminis herbam puram attulit, Liv. 1, 24. Gramina durat cruor, Val. Flacc. 7, 357. (2) Coluber mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471.

Grāmia, ae. f. *The rheum that is in the eye*. Crethmus agrius gramias tollit, Plin. 25, 96.
 Grāmīneus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to grass, grassy*. Gramineus campus, Virg. Aen. 5, 287. cespes, Ov. Amor. 2, 16, 10. Graminae arcae, Sil. 4, 703. Graminci tori, Val. Flacc. 8, 255.
 Grāmīnōsus, a, um. adj. *Overgrown with grass*. Graminōsus ager, Col. praef. lib. 1.
 Grāmīōsus, a, um. *That hath a rheum in the eyes*, Non. ex Caecil.
 * Grammāteus, i. m. [à γραφω, scribo] *A notary, or scrivener*. Quem cuncti grammatea dicebant, Apul. Met. 11, p. 380. Lat. Scriba.
 * Grammātiās, ae. m. *A kind of jasper, with white strokes, or lines overthwart*, Plin. 37, 37.
 * Grammatica, ae. f. vel Grammaticae, es. f. *Grammar, the art of grammar*, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2.
 Grammatica, ōrum. ri. pl. *Grammar rules, or institutions*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 42.
 † Grammāticālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to Grammar*, Gramm.
 † Grammāticāliter, adv. *Like a grammarian, grammatically*, Spart. † More grammatici.
 † Grammaticaster, ri. m. *A paltry schoolmaster, or smatterer in grammar, a pedant*, Scal. † Grammatista, Suet.
 Grammaticē. adv. *Like a grammarian*. § Aliud est Latine, aliud grammaticē loqui, Quint. 1, 6.
 Grammaticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a grammarian, of, or belonging to grammar*. Grammaticae tribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.
 * Grammaticus, i. m. [à γραμμα, litera] *A grammarian, a teacher of grammar*. Grammatici certant, Hor. A. P. 78. Lat. Literator, & literatus.
 * Grammaticis jaspis. id. quod grammatis, Plin. 37, 37. sed grammatis Hard. leg.
 * Grammatista, ae. m. *A smatterer in grammar, a pedant*, Suet. de Illust. gram. 4.
 * Grammatōphōrus, i. n. *A carrier of letters*, Hier. † Tabellarius, Cic.
 * Grammatophylacium, i. n. *A place where records, or common writings are kept*, JCC. † Tabularium, Cic.
 * Grāmīcus, a, um. *Made by lines, demonstrated by lines*. Grammicis explicationibus explicare, Vitruv. 9, 1.
 † Grāmīnosus sive graminosus, a, um. Vid. Gramiosus.
 Grānārium, i. n. *A granary, or garner, where corn is kept, a grange*. § Cur tua plus laudes cumeris granaria nostris? Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 53. Triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, Var. de R. R. 1, 57.
 Granatum, i. n. *A pomegranate-tree*, Plin. 15, 11.
 Granatus, a, um. adj. *That hath many grains and kernels*. = Mala dulcia granata, quae Punica vocantur, Col. 12, 41.
 † Grandaeuitas, ātis. f. *Great age, antiquity*, Acc. & Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 365.
 Grandaeus, a, um. *Very old*. Grandaeui patres, Ov. Met. 7, 160. senes, Luc. 3, 518. Grandaeua custos, Val. Flacc. 5, 357.
 Grandescō, ēre. incept. *To grow great and big*. Triplice grandescere foetu, Cic. de Div. 1, 9. ex poetā. Suā de materiā grandescere, Lucr. 1, 192.
 Grandiculus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat big, or great*. Grandiculi globi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35.
 † Grandificus, a, um. adj. *Mens grandifica, A great, or brave mind*, Amm. 18, 15.
 † Grandigro, āre. *To go away a main pace*, Litt. ex Plaut.
 † Grandiloquentia, ae. f. *Loftiness of stile, or speech*, Rhet.
 † Gravitas sententiarum, & majestas verborum, Cic. de Orat. 2, 17.
 Grandilōquus, a, um. *That speaketh in a lofty stile*. Grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt, Cic. de Orat. 5. ¶ Hinc videtur vel ab eo, vel ipsius demum seculo, natum.
 Grandīno, āre. *To hail*. § Quaeritur quare hyeme ningat, non grandinet, Sen. 2, N. 4, 4.
 Grandīnōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of hail, subject to hail*, Col. 3, 1.
 Grandio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. i. e. *grandem facio. To make greater, or larger*. Grandite alicui gradum, *to make one mend his pace*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10.
 Grandior, īri, ītus. pass. *To grow, and come to its full bigness*, Cato de R. R. 161.
 GRANDIS, e. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Great, antient*. (2) *Large, capital*. (3) *Considerable, of great value*. (4) *Lofty, sumptuous, grand*. (5) *Plentiful, fruitful*. (6) *Big, or huge*. (7) *Sublime*. (1) Aevum grande, Lucr. 2, 1141. (2) Grandibus literis P. Africani nomen erat incisum, Cic. Verr. 4, 34. (3) Pretium grande, Ov. Epist. 7, 74. (4) Cubiculum grande & altum, Cic. Qu. fr. 3, 1, 1. meliores autem libb. subgrande. (5) Seges grandissima, Varr. de R. R. 1, 52. (6) Grandia ossa, Virg. Geor. 1, 497. (7) = Orator grandior, & quodammodo excelsior, Cic. de Orat. 34.
 † Grandisōnus, a, um. *That maketh a great sound*, Sedul.
 † Magniloquus, grandiloquus.

Granditas, ōtis. f. (1) *Largeness, greatness, bigness.* (2) *Height, loftiness.* (3) *Also a great age, oldness.* (1) *Propr. sign. exemplum doct.* (2) *Apparet ex genere & granditate verborum, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31.* (3) *Granditas aetatis, Sisyphus.*

|| *Granditer*, adv. *Mainly, hugely, Sidon. Ep. 7, 2.* † *Admodum, vehementer.*

Grandiſcūlus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat big, of good stature, or age. Grandiſcula profecta est illinc. Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 19.*

Grando, inis. f. (1) *Hail.* (2) *Also a little hard swelling in the eyelids.* (1) *Subita praecipitans cadit grando, Cic. de Orat. 3, 39.* (2) *Ex Calep. qui de auct. tacet.*

|| *Granea*, ae. f. *A kind of food of parched corn, Hier.*

Grānifer, a, um. *That beareth grains of corn. Graniferum agmen, Ov. Met. 7, 638. i. e. formicae.*

Grānōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of grains, or kernels. Rosa inclusa granoso cortice, Plin. 21, 10.*

GRANUM, i. n. (1) *A grain of any corn.* (2) *A kernel of any fruit.* (3) *A barley corn, the least of measures.* (1) *Granum tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52.* (2) *Granum thuris, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3.* *Grana papaver habet, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 24.* (3) *Litt. unde incert.*

* *Grāphiarium*, i. n. [*ἡ γραῖα, scribo*] *A pen case, a pen and ink-burn, a case, &c. to lodge pencils in, Mart. 14, 21.*

* *Grāphiarus*, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to writing. Graphiaria theca, a pen-case, Suet. Claud. 35.*

|| * *Graphice*, es. f. *The art of painting, limning, or drawing; also a careful minding of what one is to write, Bud.*

* *Graphicē*, adv. *Artificially, exactly, to the life. Graphicē facetus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 5. exornari, Id. Trin. 3, 3, 38.*

* *Graphicōterus*, a, um. adj. *More perfect, or excellent. Graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem, Vitruv. 4, 4.*

* *Graphicus*, a, um. adj. *Perfect, excellent, as it were drawn in wax, fine and curious, done to the life. Nae tu habes servum graphicum, & quantivis pretii, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 29. fur, Id. Trin. 4, 3, 17.*

* *Graphis*, idis. f. [*ἡ γραῖς, stylus*] *The art of limning, the designing of a piece; also a pencil, Plin. 35, 36. & Vitruv. 3, 1.*

* *Graphiscus*, i. m. *An instrument to draw a dart out of a wound, Cels. 7, 5, 3.*

* *Graphium*, i. n. *An iron pen, wherewith in old times they used to write on tables waxed over, a pen, a pencil. Quid digitos opus est graphio lassare tenendo? Ov. Amor. 1, 11, 23.*

Grassandum est. *A man must proceed. Consilio grassandum, si nihil vires juvent, Liv. 10, 14. Grassandum ad clara periculis, Sil. 1, 570.*

Grassans, tis. part. *Affailing, attacking. Per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2. Grassante sono exilius in angusto, Plin. 2, 82. Conf. Sil. 8, 331.*

Grassatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ranging about to rob and kill, a padding, or robbing on the highway, Plin. 13, 43.*

Grassator, ōris. m. *A padder, or robber on the highway, a bandito, a highwayman, an assailant, or aggressor, a straggler, or stroller. Viator bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicitur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. de Fato, 15.*

Grassatura, ae. f. *idem quod grassatio. = Tuendae pacis à grassaturis & latrocinii curam habuit, Suet. Tib. 37.*

Grassatus, a, um. part. *Attacking. Neque in se uno, sed in aliis quoque omnibus hac semper arte grassatos dixit. Just. 38, 6.*

Grassor, āri, ātus sum. dep. freq. [*à gradior*] (1) *To march, as soldiers do.* (2) *Met. To proceed.* (3) *To assail and set upon, to pad, or rob upon the highway.* (4) *To rage and spread as an infection doth.* (1) *Se jure grassari ait, non vi, Liv. 3, 44.* (2) *Dux animus ad gloriam virtutis viā grassatur, Sall. B. J. 1.* (3) *Omni rapinarum genere grassari, Suet. Vesp. 6.* (4) *Pestilentia grassabatur, Viet. de Caes. 23, 4.* || *Grassari adversus omnes, to play freaks with them, Suet. Calig. 34. in possessionem agri, to enter upon it by force, to make a forcible entry, Liv. 6. § Assentando, Liv. 45, 23. Obsequio, Hor. 8, 2, 5, 93.*

Gratabundus, a, um. [*à grator*] *With joy, or thanks. Proximi militum gratabundi respondent, Tac. Hist. 1, 18, 4. sed Ryck. grata auditu leg.*

Gratans, tis. part. *Gratulating, welcoming. Obviam praebet se gratantibus, Tac. Abest gratantibus Aeson, Ov. Met. 7, 162. conf. Sil. 13, 798.*

|| *Gratanter*, adv. *Kindly, willingly, Aur. Vict. Epit. in Nerva. † Lubenter, Vett.*

Graté, adv. *Thankfully, gratefully, acceptably. Graté meminit, Cic. de Fin. 1, 19. facere, Id. pro Planc. 41. Nec à debitoribus magis quam à creditoribus grātius excepta, Just. 12, 11.*

|| *Gratēolens*, tis. *Well favouring, smelling pleasantly, Litt. ex Apul. † Bene olens.*

Grates, pl. f. in nom. & accus. tantum. *Thanks, requital.*

Grates tibi ago, summe sol, Cic. § Grates alicui agere, Cic. S. Sc. 1. habere, Curt. 3, 6, 17. perfolvere, Virg. Aen. 1, 605. exsolvere, Val. Flacc. 7, 284. reddere, Id. 4, 557.

Gratia, ae. f. [*à gratus*] (1) *Grace, favour, goodwill, kindness.* (2) *Honour, reputation.* (3) *Gracefulness, loveliness.* (4) *An obligation, a favour, a courtesy, a good turn.* (5) *An acknowledgment, or thanks for a kindness.* (6) *A retaliation for an ill turn.* (7) *Sake, cause, or occasion.* (8) *Also excuse, pardon.* (1) *Ubi odium & gratia defierit, jus valet, Tac. 6, 26. Fratrum gratia rara est, Ov. Met. 5, 145.*

|| *In gratiam redire, to be reconciled after falling out, Meton. anteced. pro conf. Nep. Attic. 17.* (2) *Ex hoc labore magnam gratiam, magnamque dignitatem sum collecturus, Cic. 2. fr. 2, 16.* (3) *= Narrationem omni gratiā & venere exornandam puto, Quint. 4, 2.* (4) *Gratia gratiam parit, Sen.*

(5) *Gratiam qui refert habet, & qui habet in eo ipso quod habet, refert, Cic. pro Planc. 28.* || *Sine gratiā esse, to be thankless, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 11.* (6) *Qui referam sacrilego illi gratiam? Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 2.* (7) *Eā gratiā simulavi, vos ut pertentarem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 9.* (8) *Omnium quae impiē nefariēque fecilli, gratiam facio, Liv. 3.* || *Est gratia, no I thank you, Plaut. Gratiam alicui facere alicujus rei, to dis-*

pense with, or excuse him from it, Suet. Aug. 38. || *Frequentius dicimus, refero gratiam, quam habeo gratias: item frequentius habeo gratiam, quam ago gratiam. Vix enim audimus, ago gratiam, sed gratias. Et raro, refero gratias, sed gratiam. Item ago grates, sed saepius apud poetas, Dol.*

Gratiae, arum. pl. f. (1) *Thanks.* (2) *Also the Graces, the three goddesses.* (1) *Diis, pol, habeo gratias, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 31.* = *Dixit se maximas diis gratias agere atque habere, that he thanked, and still would thank, Nep. Timol. 4.*

Benevolentiae alicujus gratias agere, vid. Curt. 3, 8, 7. (2) *Solutis Gratiae zonis, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 6. § Benevolentiae gratias agere, Curt. 3, 8, 7. Gratiam referre, in malam partem, to be even with one, Cic. Am. 53.*

Gratificans, tis. part. *Gratifying. Gratificans matri, Suet. Neron. 7.*

Gratificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gratifying, or doing of a pleasure. = Cum imbecillitatem, gratificationem, & benevolentiam ponitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 44.*

|| *Gratificator*, ōris. m. *He that gratifieth, Aug.*

Gratificor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To gratify, or do a good turn, or pleasure to one.* (2) *To give way, or yield.* (1) *De eo, quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, Cic. de Fin. 5, 15.* (2) *Potentiae paucorum libertatem suam gratificari, extremae est dementiae, Sall. B. J. 3.*

Gratiis, id. quod *gratis*. *Abjicienda est, si non pretio, gratiis, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 26.*

|| *Gratiōsē*, adv. *For favour, acceptably, graciously, Dig.*

Gratiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Gracious, in great favour, or esteem, well liked of.* (2) *Procured by favour.* (3) *Also thankful.* (1) *Eramus gratioſi apud Caesarem, Cic. Attic. 15, 4. Gratioſus erat apud populum, V. Max. 8, 1, damn. 3.* (2) *Ante emerita stipendia gratioſa missio, Liv. 3.* (3) *Gell. 9, 12. ¶ Gratioſior quam Cn. Calidius, Cic. Verr. 4, 20. Cum adversario gratioſissimo contendere, Cic. pro Quint. 2. Gratioſissimus reus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 25.*

Gratis, adv. contr. *ex gratiis.* (1) *Freely, gratis, for nothing.* (2) *Without hope of reward.* (1) *Gratis conviva recumbis, Mart. 3, 30. § Si non pretio, at gratiis, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 26.* (2) *Ut virtutes omnes per seipsas gratis diligant, Cic. de Fin. 2, 26.*

|| *Gratissimē*, adv. *Very willingly, Macrobi.*

Gratito, āre. *To cank, or cry like a goose, to gaggle, Auct. Philom. 19.*

|| *Gratitudo*, inis. f. *Thankfulness, gratitude. † Gratus animus, Cic.*

Gratō, adv. *Thankfully, Litt. ex Plaut.*

† *Grato*, āre. *id quod grator, Litt. ex Tib.*

Grator, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To thank one.* (2) *To congratulate, to bid welcome, to wish joy.* (1) *Cupimus Jovis Opt. Max. templum gratantes, ovariantesque adire, Liv. 1, 1.* (2) *Inveni, germana, viam; gratare sorori, Virg. Aen. 4, 478.*

Gratuitō, adv. *Frankly, freely, without reward. Ubi malos praemia sequuntur, haud facillē quisquam gratuitō bonus est, Sall. Orat. Philippi inter fragm. Gratuitō potiūs malus, atque crudelis erat, Id. B. C. 16.*

Gratuitus, a, um. adj. *Gratuitous, freely bestowed, without hire, or reward. § Quid liberalitas? gratuitane est, an mercenaria? Cic. de Legg. 1, 18. Hospitium gratuitum, Plin. 35, 35. Gratuitum ministerium, V. Max. 5, 2, 10.*

Gratulabundus, a, um. *Rejoicing with one, or wishing one joy. Quō se omnis Campanorum multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv. 7, 33. Velut gratulabundus patriae exspiravit, Just. 6, 8, 13. vid. & Gell. 3, 15.*

Gratulus, tis. part. *Congratulating. Ipsos illi deos gratulantes tulere obviam, Just. 5, 4. Conf. Liv. 37, 3.*

Gratūlatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A rejoicing, congratulating, or wishing one joy.* (2) *Also thanksgiving.* (1) *Gratulatio permitta fuit complorationi, V. Max. 1, 8, ext. 11.* (2) *Gra-*

tae diis immortalibus nostrae gratulationes erunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 3.

Gratulator, ōris. m. verb. *He that rejoiceth at the good of another.* Fit ut gratulator lactor sit quam is, cui quis gratuletur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 33.

|| Gratulatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that rejoiceth, or congratulateth, Sidon.*

Gratulor, āri, ātus, sum. dep. dim. [*à grator, ari.*] (1) *To congratulate, rejoice, or be glad.* (2) *To bid welcome, to wish one joy.* (3) *Also to thank.* (1) Gratulari temporibus, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 27, 5. (2) Gratulor tibi affinitate viri optimi, *Coel. Cic. Fam.* 8, 13. (3) Define deos gratulando obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. § Gratulari alicui adventum, de adventu, pro aliquā re, *Ter. & Cic.* Gratulari alicui aliquā re, *Cic. Att.* 5, 20. de aliquā re, *Ibid.* 4, 1. in aliquā re, *Id.* pro *Planc.* 37. apud aliquem, *Suet. Claud.* 6. § Gratulor in adventum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 28. Omittunt in omnes, quas vidi, editt. *Fab. Thef.*

GRATUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Grateful, thankful.* (2) *Kind.* (3) *Acceptable, welcome.* (1) = Memorem me dices & gratum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 43. Gratus alicui, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 15. in aliquem, *Liv.* 2, 8. (2) = Ut beneficentior, gratiorque adversus bene merentes fiam, *Sen. Ben.* 1, 4. (3) Quod magis hoc homines timuerant, eò gratior civilis tanti imperatoris reditus fuit, *Paterc.* 2, 40. Gratissima auditu illi est ejus vox, *V. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 1. Ista non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23. ¶ Gratum alicui facere, *to oblige him, to do him a kindness, Cic.* = Memor, optatus, *Cic.*

|| Gravamen, n. *A grievance, Sidon.*

Gravandus, a, um. part. *To be weighed down.* Non gravanda cymba ingenii, *Propert.* 3, 3, 22.

Grāvans, tis. part. *Weighing down.* Sunt poma gravantia ramos, *Ov. Met.* 13, 812.

Gravastellus, i. m. *Heavy, dull, Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 14.

Gravātē. adv. *Grievously, painfully, with regret, or an ill will, grudgingly.* § Erranti monstrant viam benignē, non gravatē, *Cic. pro Balb.* 36.

Gravātim. adv. *Idem.* Haud gravatim focia arma Rutulis junxit, *Liv.* 1, 2. Nimiā levitate cadunt plerumque gravatim, *Lucr.* 3, 388.

|| Gravātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that grieveth, or troubleth, Aug.*

Grāvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Weighed down, burdened, loaded, drowsy, heavy, and hanging down.* (2) *Met. Also displeased, grudging.* (3) *Loth to do a thing.* (1) Corpus gravatum anxietate animi, *Curt.* 4, 13, 17. vino & somno, *Liv.* 25, 24. vulneribus, *Id.* 30, 18. Gravatus casu, *V. Max.* 8, 13, 5. rustico opere, *Id.* 5, 4, 3. (2) § Obsequentem deam, atque haud gravatam patronam, exequuntur, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 3. (3) *Vid. Gravor.*

|| Gravedinōse. adv. *Sluggishly, sleepily, drowsily, heavily, Aug. & Graviter.*

Grāvēdinōsus, a, um. (1) *Heavy headed, full of rheum in the head.* (2) *Also that causeth the mur, or pose in the head.* (1) Dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12. (2) *Plin.* 18, 38.

Gravēdo, inis. f. *The pose, mur, or stuffing of the head; also heaviness.* Gravedini, quaeſo, omni ratione subveni, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 14. vid. & *Cels.* 4, 4.

Graveolēns, tis. adj. [*à gravis & olens*] *That hath a strong smell, stinking.* Fauces graveolentis Averni, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 201.

Grāvēolēntia, ae. f. *A strong smell, a stinkiness.* Mulcet graveolentiam oris, *Plin.* 28, 49. habitus, *Ibid.* c. 12.

Grāvēscens, tis. part. *Waxing great, growing worse and worse.* Gravescentia indies publica mala, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51, 1.

Grāvēſco, ēre. incept. (1) *To be burdened, to wax heavy.* (2) *To grow great with young.* (3) *To grow worse.* (1) Foetu nemus omne graveſcit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 429. (2) Cameli lac habent, donec iterum graveſcant, *Plin.* 11, 96. (3) Graveſcit valetudo Augusti, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 5, 1.

|| Grāvīdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A getting with child, Dig.*

Grāvīdātus, a, um. part. *Impregnated, got with young.* Terra gravidata feminibus omnia parit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 32.

Grāvīditas, ātis. f. *A being great with young.* = Graviditates & partus afferre, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Gravido, āre. act. (1) *To impregnate.* (2) *To load, or thwack.* (1) *Vid. Gravidatus.* (2) Hic te inhonestē gravidavit probro, *Coecil.*

Gravidor, āri, ātus, paſſi. *To be great with child, Aurel. Viſt. in Adr.* 14.

Grāvīdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Impregnated, great, or big with young.* (2) *Heavy, weighty.* (3) *Full.* (4) *Plentiful.* (1) Haec se ē Pamphilo gravidam dixit esse, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 33. Equae vento gravae, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 275. Pecudes gravae, *Id.* 2, 150. (2) Armatus stipitis gravidi nodis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 507. (3) Gravidia sagittis pharetra, *Hor. Od.* 2, 22, 3. (4) Gravidae fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 143.

Grāvīlōquus, a, um. adj. *That speaketh gravely and seriously, Lexicogr. ex Plaut.*

VOL. II.

GRAVIS, e. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Heavy, weighty, filled with.* (2) *Big with child.* (3) *Met. Of weight, or importance, solemn.* (4) *Grave, serious.* (5) *Grievous, troublesome.* (6) *Stinking, rank, of a strong smell.* (7) *Base in music.* (8) *Old.* (9) *Full.* (10) *Loaden, oppressed.* (11) *Hard, difficult.* (12) *Hard of concoction, hard to be digested.* (13) *Unwholesome.* (14) *Grave, approved.* (15) *Dear.* (16) *Fat, plump.* (17) *Sharp, reprehensory.* (18) *Faint, languid.* (1) Saxum grave Sisyphon urget, *Ov. Met.* 13, 26. Gravia plaustra, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 140. Thalami gravem armis diſſipuit, *Flor.* 3, 1, 11. b. e. refertam vel repletam. (2) Sacerdos Marte gravis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 278. (3) = § Quod apud omnes leve & infirmum est, id apud judicem grave & sanctum esse ducetur? *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 2. (4) Vir gravis pietate, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 155. (5) § Ferè vero graviorem accessionem levior nox sequitur, *Cels.* 3, 5. § Velim hoc quod loquar, diis immortalibus gratum potius videri, quam grave, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 16. Gravissimus dolor, *V. Max.* 2, 2, 5. (6) Odor gravis oris, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 277. (7) § Acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. (8) Gravis Acestes, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 387. (9) Gravis vino, *Ov. Met.* 10, 438. cibo, *Id. Epist.* 14, 33. (10) Ibat lento gradu, quasi gravis vinculis, *Plin.* 7, 27, 10. (11) § Haec gravia sunt dum ignores, ubi cognōris facilia, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 14. (12) § Levissima fuilla est, gravissima bubula, *Cels.* 2, 18, 1. Negas ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die & nocte concoquatur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (13) = Gravissimus & pestilentissimus annus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 16. § Non ex gravi loco in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, *Cels.* 1, 3. (14) Quanto tuus animus est natu gravior, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32. Tres gravissimi historici, *Nep. Alcib.* 11. (15) Coepit grave pretium fructibus esse, *Sall. Fragm.* (16) Gravissimam suam facit glans querna, *Plin.* 16, 8. (17) Graves conciones, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 18. Gravissima verba, *V. Max.* 6, 1, 1. (18) Non insueta graves tentabant pabula foetas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50.

Grāvīstellus. *A fat, corpulent, or heavy man, Plaut. al. gravastellus, quod vide.*

Grāvītas, ātis. f. (1) *Heaviness, weightiness.* (2) *Met. Gravity, authority, majesty.* (3) *Grievousness, or greatness of a thing.* (4) *Stiffness, benumbedness.* (5) *Unwholesomeness.* (6) *Stinking, a strong smell.* (7) *Difficulty.* (1) = Tanta contentio gravitatis & ponderum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 45. (2) Quanta illi fuit gravitas? quanta in oratione majestas? *Cic. de Am.* 25. § Gravitas [Attici] non fuit sine facilitate, *Nep. Attic.* 15. (3) Gravitas morbi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 31. (4) Surgere conanti partes ignavā nequeunt gravitate moveri, *Ov. Met.* 2, 821. (5) Gravitas coeli, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 22. (6) Gravitas odoris, *Plin.* 5, 1. (7) Gravitas auditus, *thicknes of hearing, Cic. annonae, scarcity, Tac. Ann.* 6, 13, 1.

Graviter. adv. iūs, comp. *ssimē, sup.* (1) *Heavily.* (2) *Gravely, wisely.* (3) *Grievously.* (4) *Sorely.* (5) *Severely, hardly.* (1) Ipse gravis graviter ad terram concidit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 447. (2) = Si quid prudenter, si quid graviter factum est, *Cic.* (3) § Id graviter, sed aliquanto levius ferebam, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 22. (4) Quisnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 2. Gravissimè aegrotat, *Cic. Off.* 1. (5) = Non verear ne injustè, aut graviter mihi imperet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 58. Nolo in illum gravius dicere, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 60. ¶ Graviter sonare, *to sound bass, Cic. S. Scip.* 11. spirare, *to have a strong breath, Virg.*

|| Grāvīuscūlus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à gravis*] *Somewhat bass.* Grāvīuscūlus sonus, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Grāvo, āre. act. (1) *To burden, load, or weigh down.* (2) *Met. To trouble, and put one to pain.* (1) Poma gravantia ramos, *Ov. Met.* 13, 812. Gravent catenae corpus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 419. Dextram pondus gravat, *Id. Thyest.* 986. (2) Nec me labor iste gravabit, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 708. Quis gravat mentem dolor? *Sen. Hipp.* 859.

Gravor, āri, ātus. paſſi. (1) *To grudge, or refuse, to be loth to do it.* (2) *To take ill, to dislike.* (1) § Promitte verò, ne gravare, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 23. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 37. (2) Ampla & operosa praetoria gravabatur, *Suet. Aug.* 72.

Graxo, is. it. [*à γράζω, γράξω, clamo*] *To make a noise.* Cave modò ne graxis, *Plaut. Afin. prol.* 5. sed alii aliter leg.

Gregālis, e. adj. (1) *Of the same stock, or company.* (2) *Common, vulgar.* (1) Gregalis Catilinae, *Cic. pro Domo.* 28. (2) Poma gregalia, *Sen. de Ben.* 1, 12.

Grēgārius, a, um. adj. *Of the common stock, or sort, ordinary, common.* Gregarius miles, *a common soldier, Cic. pro Planc.* 30. Gregariam militiam sortitus, *Just.* 22, 1.

Grēgātīm. adv. (1) *By flocks,* (2) *troops, or companies.* (1) Elephantī gregatim ingrediuntur, *Plin.* 8, 5. *Conf. Liv.* 6, 36. (2) Videtis cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57.

Grēgātus, a, um. part. *Keeping together in flocks.* Volucres gregatae, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 373.

† Grēgo, āre. inuf. unde congreco, &c.

Grēmīa, pro cremia, &c. *Splits, or billets of wood, Col.* 12, 19.

Gremium, i. n. [*à gerendo, qu. geremium*] (1) *A lap, the bosom.* (2) *Met. The middle, or heart of a country.* (3) *The channel of a river.* (1) *Puer lactens, in gremio matris sedens, Cic. de Div. 2, 41.* In gremio sororis refugere, *Val. Flacc. 7, 117.* Gremis abducere natos, *Id. 7, 49.* (2) = *Theſſalonicenſes poſiti in gremio imperii noſtri, Cic. de Prov. Conſ. 2.* (3) *Donec arenoſo Numicius illam ſuſcepit gremio, Sil. 8, 191.*

|| **Greffio**, ōnis. f. *A going, or ſtepping, Pacuv.*

Greffus, a, um. part. [*à gradior*] *That goeth, or ſteppeth.* Greſſi per opaca viarum, *Virg. Aen. 6, 633.*

Greffus, ūs. m. verb. *A pace, ſtep, or going.* Greſſum canes comitantur herilem, *Virg. Aen. 6, 633.* Greſſu maturato, *V. Max. 5, 6, ext. 4.* || **Greffus** agere, *Val. Flacc. 3, 8.* ardentem tenere, *Id. 7, 110.* imprimere dorſo, *Id. 8, 111.* Greſſibus haerere, *Id. 5, 345.*

GREX, ēgis. m. (1) *A flock, an herd, a drove, a covey of partridges, or of quails, &c.* (2) *A company, or band of men.* (3) *The chorus in a play.* (1) *Lanigeri greges, Virg. Geor. 3, 287.* equarum, *Cic. Verr. 3, 10.* armentorum, *Id. Philipp. 3, 12.* avium, *Hor. Epist. 1, 3, 19.* || **Virgarum grex**, a bundle of rods, *Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 99.* (2) *Me in gregem veſtrum recipiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 54.* **Grex** ſpadonum, *Curt. 3, 3, 23.* (3) *Plaut. ad ſim. Aſin. &c.*

|| **Gricenia**. *A thick and ſtrong cord, Feſt.*

Grillo, āre. *To cry like a cricket, Auct. Philom. 62. alii ſcrib. gryllo.*

Gryllus, i. m. *Plin. Vid. Gryllus.*

|| **Griphus**, i. m. (1) *A net.* (2) *Met. A hard queſtion, or riddle.* (1) *Ex uſu Graec.* (2) *Gell. 1, 2.*

Grōcīre, melius **crocīre**, h. e. *vocem corvorum edere.* **Grocīre** adortus, *Apul. Flor. 23. p. 830.*

Groma, ae. f. *A meaſure, or inſtrument to meaſure out the ground for quarters, and to ſortify a camp, Hyg. Scal. leg. gruma, al. guoma.*

|| **Grōmatica**, es. f. *The art of ſurveying land, for the ſetting of bounds, and pitching of camps, Caſſ.*

Grōmaticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to that art, Hyg.*

|| **Groſſūla**, ae. f. ſi. uva. *A goſeberry, Jun.*

|| **Groſſūlaria**, ae. f. *A goſeberry buſh, Jun.*

Groſſūlus, i. m. *A green fig, not ripe, Col. de Arb. c. 21.*

Groſſus, i. m. vel f. *A green fig, not yet ripe. Groſſi cocti, Celf. 5, 12.* crudae, *Plin. 15, 19.*

|| **Gru**. *Vox porcorum, Diom. unde grunnio.*

|| **Gruīnus**, a, um. *Belonging to a crane. Ut Gruinus color, a crane colour, Jun.*

Gruis, is. f. & m. *unde contractè grus. A crane. Perſuaſa eſt jurejurando gruis, Phaedr. 1, 8, 7.*

+ **Gruſſiſſo**, āre. *To call as quails do, R. ex Ovid.*

Grūma, ae. f. *Vid. Groma.*

Grundo, āre. act. i. e. *grumā metior, unde degrumo. Vet. Gloſſ. Gr. grumat, μάρμα.*

Grūmūlus, i. m. dim. *A little hillock, an hop-hill, mole-hill, or ant-hill, a bed in a garden, Plin. 19, 34.* *Vitruv. 8, 3.*

Grūmus, i. m. (1) *An hillock of earth, a tump.* (2) *A clot, clotted, or cluſter of any thing; clotted blood.* (1) *Ex grumo altiffimum tumulum capiebat, Hirt. de B. Hiſp. 24.* vid. *Col. 2, 18.* (2) *Cum grumo falis, Plin. 33, 25.* ſi ſana lectio, *Harduin. ex MSS. leg. gemino.*

+ **Grunda**, ae. f. *The prominence, or jutting out of a building. Grunda Στήλη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὴν πρυμνα ἐξίχον, Gloſſ. Vett. Hinc ſubgrunda, q. v.*

+ **Grūdiles**, ſive **grundules**, um. m. *Caſſ. Lares quos Romulus conſtituiſſe dicitur, in honorem ſcroſae, quae triginta pepererat porcos, Non.*

Grundio, īre, īvi, ītum. neut. *Diomed. Gramm. pro*

Grunnio, īre. *To grunt like an hog. Grunnit porcus, Varr. Porci grunniunt, Fuv. 15, 22.*

Grunniūs, ūs. m. *The grunting of ſwine. Non audiunt grunnitum cū jugulatur ſus, Cic. Tuſc. 5, 50.*

Gruo, ēre, ui. *To crunch like a crane. Grus gruit, Auct. Phil. 23. Hinc comp. congruo, ingruo.*

Grus, is. f. & m. [*contract. à gruis*] (1) *A crane.* (2) *An inſtrument to draw, or pull up ſtones with.* (1) *Strymoniae grues, Virg. Geor. 1, 120.* Membra gruis ſparſi ſale, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 87.* (2) *Vitruv. 10, 19.*

* **Gry**, γρύ, vel γρόξ. & *Mu canum eſt, unde dicuntur mutire, ſicut gry, γρύ, porcorum, unde grunnire, M. ex Charif.*

Grylli, *Antics, Plin. 35, 37.*

Gryllus, i. m. *A cricket. Plin. 29, 39.*

Gryphites. m. [*à gryps.*] *He that hath a crooked noſe, like an hawk's bill, Litt. ex Gell.*

Gryphus, i. m. *Plin. 10, 70. &*

Gryps, γρύς. m. *A grype, or griffon. Jungentur jam gryphes equis, Virg. Ecl. 8, 27.* Gryphes hyperborei pondera ſulva ſoli, ſcil. afferunt, *Claud. ad Seren. 8.*

|| **Guadam**. *Wood, Jun. + Glaſtum.*

|| **Guāiācum**, i. n. *A kind of wood good againſt the French pox, thought to be the ſame with Gebenum.*

|| **Guārdianus**, i. m. *A guardian, or warden. + Tutor, Vett.*

Gubernācūlum, i. n. & per Sync. **gubernaculum**. (1) *The ſtern, or rudder of a ſhip.* (2) *Steerage, or government.* (1) *Gubernaculum revulſum, Virg. Aen. 6, 349.* (2) *Sedere ad gubernacula reipublicae, Cic. pro S. Roſc. 18.* Exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *Paterc. 2, 113.* Gubernaculo aſſidere, *Plin. Pan. 81.* Gubernacula tenere, *Cic. de Div. 2, 1.*

Gubernans, tis. part. *Governing, governours. Gubernantium artes, Tac. Ann. 12, 56, 2.*

Gubernatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Steering of a ſhip.* (2) *Met. Ruling, guiding, management.* (1) *Nec enim gubernationi aut medicinae ſimilem ſapientiam eſſe arbitramur, Cic. de Fin. 3, 7.* (2) *Gubernatio rerum, Cic. Catil. 3, 8.*

Gubernator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *The maſter, governour, or pilot of a ſhip, the ſteerſman.* (2) *Met. A governour, or ruler, a guide.* (1) *Si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, Cic. de Sen. 6.* & *Dedit ſociis navalibus in ſingulos denarios ſeptuagenos quinos, gubernatoribus, qui in navibus fuerant, duplex, magiſtris navium quadruplex, Liv. 45, 42. Conf. 43, 8.* (2) = *Cuſtos gubernatorque reipublicae, Cic. pro Rubir. 9.* Gubernator innoxius, *V. Max. 9, 8, ext. 1.*

Gubernatrix, tris. f. verb. *A governeſs, ſhe, or it, ſem. that governeth. Gubernatrix civitatum eloquentia, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9.*

|| **Gūbernium**, i. n. *id. quod gubernaculum, Gell. 16, 7.*

GUBERNO, āre. act. [*à Gr. κυβερνώ*] (1) *To ſteer a ſhip.* (2) *Met. To order, manage, conduct, or govern.* (1) *Si nautae centent, quis eorum poſſimum gubernet, Cic. Off. 1, 25.* (2) = *Omnia gubernes & moderere prudentiā tuā, Cic. Fam. 2, 7.* Gubernare è terrā, *to ſit at home, and command abroad, Liv. 44, 22.*

|| **Gubernum**, n. pl. **guberna**. *The ſtern of a ſhip, Lucil. ap. Non. 8, 59.*

GULA, ae. f. (1) *The gullet, whereby the meat and drink paſs from the mouth into the ſtomach.* (2) *Synecd. The neck.* (3) *The palate.* (4) *Allo, Meton. gluttony.* (5) + *The noſe of the bellows where the wind goeth out.* (1) *Gula carne & nervo conſtat, Plin. 11, 66.* (2) *Laqueo gulam ſregere, Sall. B. C. 58.* (3) = *Non ſatis eſt ſervire palato; coquus domini debet habere gulam, Mart. 14, 220.* *Gulae temperare, not to humour, Plin. Epist. 2, 6, 5.* (4) *Immenſae gulae impudiciſſimi corporis quaerſtus ſufficere non potuit, Cic. in Sall. 5.* (5) + *Pollem obſtringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23.* Interpretantibus penè omnibus *Lexicogr. ſed locum penitiuſ intuenti ſenſus hic ſe mihi obtulit: Crumenam de collo ſuſpēdit, qui ſanè mos erat veterum interdū; ſed ſordes Euclionis tanguntur, quòd fecit id noſtū.*

|| **Gulātor**, ōris. m. *A ravenous perſon, a greedygut, Dig. + Gulofus.*

|| **Gulones**, m. pl. *Gulliguts, gutlings, belly-gods, Apul. Apol. p. 460.*

Guloſiūs, adv. comp. *More gluttonouſly. Guloſiūs condire cibos, Col. in praef.*

Guloſus, a, um. adj. *Gluttonous, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18.* *Guloſus lector, a great reader, Mart. 10, 59.*

|| **Gumia**, ae. f. [*à γόμος, Scal. ſaburra*] (1) *A glutton.* (2) *Gluttony.* (1) *Compellans gumias ex ordine noſtras, Cic. de Fin. 2, 8.* ex *Lucil.* Teſtimonium gumiae cujuſdam, *Apul. Apol. p. 498.* *Gumiae, gulofus, Feſt.* (2) *Litt.*

Gummātus, a, um. (1) *Gummed, or full of gum, done over with gum.* (2) *That bringeth forth gum.* (1) *Litt. ex Cic. ſed q.* (2) *In ceraſis & in omnibus gummatis arboribus, Pallad. Oct. t. 12.*

Gummen ſeu gumen, inis. n. *Gum. Pini frugiferi gumen, Pallad. Oct. t. 14.* Antequam incipiat gummen lacrymare, *Id. Nov. t. 7.*

Gummi. n. indecl. *A gum that droppeth from trees. Gummi-optimum ex Aegyptiā ſpinā, Plin. 13, 20.*

Gumminōſus, a, um. adj. *Gummy, Plin. Vid. Gummoſus.*

Gumminus, a, um. adj. *Made of gum, Litt. ex Plin. ſed q.*

Gummiſ, is. f. [*à gummi*] *Gum. Nova dolia liverunt gummi craſſa, Col. 12, 50.* *Gummium genera, Plin. 24, 64.*

Gummitio, ōnis. f. *An anointing, or ſmearing with gum. Una gummitione contenti ſunt, Col. 12, 50.*

Gummoſus, a, um. adj. *Gummy, or full of gum, Plin. 12, 19.* ſed *gumminōſum ex MSS. leg. Hard.*

Gurdus, i. m. *Vox Hiſp. A ſoul, a ſot, Quint. 1, 5. & Laber. ap. Gell. 17, 7.*

GURGES, itis. m. [*à gula vel gutture; quod gulae inſtar ad ſe trahit, ac devorat: al. à gyrando, Perot. rect. à γυρ-γας*] (1) *A whirlpool, a gulf.* (2) *Sometimes the ſtream, or the whirling rage of the ſea.* (3) *Met. A riotous ſpendar, one*

GUT

one that cannot be satisfied, a glutton. (1) Flumineo venit de gurgite piscis, *Mart.* 4, 66. (2) Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 118. (3) = Gurgis atque helluo natus abdomini suo, *Cic. in Pison.* 17.

Gurgilio, ōnis. m. [*qu. gurgurio, à Gr. γαργαρεύω, Varr.*] (1) *The throat pipe.* (2) Also a kind of worm. (1) *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 3. (2) *Plin.* 18, 73.

|| Gurgustiolum, i. n. *A little strait lodging.* Brevitatem gurgustiolii nostri ne spernas peto, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 31. Gurgustiolii sui tectum ascendit, *Id. Met.* 4, p. 112.

Gurgustium, i. n. [*ab angustia gurgulionis, Perot.*] *A poor dwellinghouse, or shepherd's cottage, a narrow room, a cabin.* In gurgustio habitare, *Cic. in Pison.* 6.

|| Gurrere. *To jug, or jouk, as a nightingale doth.* Luscinae canticum adolescentiae gurriunt, *Apul. Florid.* 17, p. 810. *sed meliores libb. garriunt leg.*

Gustandus, a, um. part. *To be tasted, Cels.* 4, 3.

Gustatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tasting, a glass of wine before dinner.* Gustatione mirificā initiati, *Petron.* c. 21.

Gustatorium, i. m. (1) *A place where they were wont to eat.* (2) Also a cup to taste in, a taster. (1) *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6, 37. (2) *Petron.* c. 34.

Gustatus, a, um. part. *Tasted, Sil.* 13, 621, 735.

Gustatus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A taste, or tasting.* (2) *The taste.* (1) Gustatus pomorum jucundus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Gustatus est sensus maximè voluptarius, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 25.

Gusto, āre. act. [*à γούσσει, γούσσει, inde gusto*] (1) *To taste, to sip.* (2) *Met. To assay, to smatter.* (3) *To listen, or overhear.* (1) Gustare herbam, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. aquam, *Id. Fam.* 7, 26. (2) causas & genera, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 36. (3) Herus meus est, gustare ejus sermonem volo, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 13.

|| Gustulum, i. n. *A morsel, or taste, a little pittance.* Dulcem & amarum gustulum carpis, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46. Gustulum praeparare, *Id. Met.* 9, p. 301.

Gustus, ūs. m. (1) *The sense of tasting, a taste, a gust.* (2) *Met. A relish, or smack.* (1) Nec magis arte traditur quàm gustus aut odor, *Quint.* 6, 5. (2) Gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt, *Juv.* 11, 14. *Met. Verae laudis gustum non habent, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 45.

Gutta, ae. f. (1) *A drop of any liquid matter.* (2) *Very little of any thing.* (3) *A spot, or speck.* (4) *A term in architecture of things set under gravings.* (1) Guttæ imbricatum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. (2) Cui neque parata gutta consilii, neque adeo argenti, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 4, 4. (3) Caeruleis variantur corpora guttis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 578. (4) *Vitruv.* 4, 3.

Guttans, tis. part. *Dropping, distilling, falling by drops.* Folia guttantia astringunt, *Plin.* 20, 28. *sed Harduin. ex MS. guttantium os astringunt, quae lectio potior esse videtur.*

Guttatim. adv. *By drops, drop by drop.* Cor meum guttatim contabescit, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 92. Guttatim lacrymis stillare, *Prud. Cath.* 5, 22.

Guttatus, a, um. *Spotted here and there with specks like drops, speckled, motley colour.* Picta perdix Numidicaeque guttatae, *Mart.* 3, 58.

Guttula, ae. f. dim. *A little drop.* Guttulâ pectus ardens mihi aspersisti, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 27.

Guttulus, i. m. dim. [*à guttus*] *A little cruse.* Guttulam haurire ex guttulo, *Lexicogr. ex Plin.* *sed q.*

Guttur, ūris. n. & antiq. m. [*à gutta, quod cibus & potus per guttur guttatim labatur*] *The throat.* Vitium ventris & gutturis, *Cic. pro Coel.* 19. Plenis tumuerunt guttura venis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 73. || Guttur inferior, *the arse gut, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 25.

|| Gutturnium, i. n. [*à gutta, quod ex eo propter oris angustiam aqua guttatim stillat*] *A laver, or ewer, Fest.*

|| Gutturōsus, a, um. adj. *Frog throated, wide throated, throat bursten, Dig.*

Guttus, i. m. [*à gutta, quod propter colli angustiam humor inde guttatim fluere*] *A cruse, an oil glass, a laver, or ewer, a cruet for oil, &c.* Guttus faginus, *Plin.* 16, 73. etiam, Guttum, i. n. *Gell.* 17, 8.

GYR

G ante Y.

|| Gygarthus, i. m. *A kind of bed, in which distracted people were laid bound, Paul.*

* Gymnas, ādis. f. *Wrestling, or she that wrestleth, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 43. & *Theb.* 4, 106.

* Gymnasiarcha, ae. m. *A chief schoolmaster, a rector, or governor of a school, a principal, or head of a college, the master of an academy, V. Max.* 9, 10, 2. + Gymnasii praefectus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 21.

* Gymnasiarchia, ae. f. *The office of overseeing and ordering places of exercise, and exercises, Modest.* + Gymnasiorum praefectura.

* Gymnasiarchus, i. m. *Democritus gymnasiarchus, Cic. Verr.* 4, 42. *Vid. Gymnasiarcha.*

* Gymnasiolum, i. n. dim. *A little school, Rec.*

* Gymnāsium, i. n. [*ἀπὸ τῆ γυμνάσεως, h. e. ab exercendo, à γυμνός, nudus*] (1) *A place where wrestlers, or other gamesters, did exercise their strength, in trying masteries and feats of activity.* (2) *A school, a college, or hall in an university.* (1) = Nisi in palaestram veneras, gymnasii praefecto haud mediocres poenas penderes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 21. Gymnasis indulgent Graeculi, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 49, 2. (2) = Gymnasia & philosophorum scholae, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 13. Gymnasia secari, aut porticus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 22, 6.

* Gymnasia, ae. vel gymnastes, ae. m. *A wrestling master, the teacher of any exercise, Cic. ap. Litt. sed non inveni.* + Gymnasii praefectus, *Plaut.*

* Gymnastica, ae. f. *The teaching of wrestling, or other exercise. Lat. Exercitatrix, Quint.* 2, 15.

* Gymnasticus, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to the place, or art of exercise.* Exercitium gymnasticum & palaestricum, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 7. *Ars gymnastica, Id. Most.* 1, 2, 73.

* Gymnicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to exercise.* Gymnici ludi, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 26. & *Plin.* 7, 57. Gymnicus agō, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 22, 1. Gymnicum spectaculum, *V. Max.* 8, 15, ext. 4. Gymnicæ palmae, *Id.* 9, 12, ext. 9.

* Gymnosophistae. m. pl. [*ἀ γυμνός, nudus, sic dicti quod nudi in sylvis agerent*] *Gymnosophists, a sort of Indian philosophers who went naked, Plin.* 7, 2.

* Gynaecium, i. n. *A nursery, an inner room where only women abide, a seraglio, an apartment for women.* In gynaecium ire occipio, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 23.

* Gyneconitis. idis. f. *id. quod Gynaecium, C. Nep. praef.* 7. *Vitruv.* 6, 10.

|| Gypsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plastering and pargetting, Sidon.*

|| Gypsator, ōris. m. verb. *A plasterer, whiter, or pargetter, Aug.* + Qui gypso inducit.

Gypsatus, a, um. part. *issimus, sup. Plastered, pargetted, whitened, daubed.* Pedes gypsati, *Tib.* 2, 3, 64. Manus gypsatissimae, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6.

|| Gypso, āre. *To plaster.* Vas picari pariter & gypfari facies, *Apic. de Re culin.* 1, 17.

* Gypsum, i. n. *Parget, white lime, plaster.* Cognata res calci gypsum est, *Plin.* 36, 59. *conf. Cels.* 3, 19. & *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

+ Gyralis, e. adj. *Turning about.* Cos gyralis, *a grindstone, Jun.*

Gyratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A turning about, or dizziness, Litt. ex Cels.*

* Gyratus, a, um. part. *Turned about.* Chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, *Plin.* 5, 11.

|| * Gygarthus, i. m. *Vid. Gygarthus.*

|| Gyrgillus, i. m. [*à gyros*] *A wheel, or reel, for winding yarn, Isid.*

Gyrinus, i. m. *A tadpole, a young frog.*

Gyro, āre. act. *To turn round, Litt. ex Varr.*

Gyrōsus, a, um. adj. *That hath the falling sickness, dizziness, or swimming of the head. Litt. ex Cels.*

* Gyros, i. m. γῦρος [*à γυρός, curvus*] (1) *A circuit, or compass, a career.* (2) *A circle, or ringlet.* (1) In gyros ire coactus equus, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 384. Simili gyro venient aliorum vices, *Phaedr.* 4, 25, 25. (2) Angustissimo gyro ingeniorum impetus refringere, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, 7. Serpens septem ingens gyros traxit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 85.

H.

Hh, English black letter **H** **h**, English Saxon **h**, which seems to have received its figure from its original the Hebrew **ה**. The Phenicians, most antient Greeks, and Romans, used the same figure with our English **H**, which in the series of all their alphabets keeps its primitive place, being the eighth letter. The less antient Greeks indeed, not contented that their letter **ε** should denote both the short and long sounds, as their ancestors were, witness the divine *Plato*, and his voucher the lately discovered Sigeian monument, having consulted to express the long sound of **ε**, invested it with the figure and order of this letter, endeavouring to supply the want thereof in their old alphabet by a mark of aspiration over the head of its vowel, writing *ἄμε, ἰσθε, &c.* instead of the old Ionic *ΗΑΜΑ* and *ΗΟΔΟΣ*, endeavouring, I say; for though they did it conveniently over a vowel beginning a word, they have quite left it out in the middle, writing *Ευδία* and *Ταδς*, for *ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ* and *ΤΑΗΟΣ*; and where it occurred after the letter **ρ**, they have attempted it somewhat preposterously for *ΡΗΑΜΝΟΣ*, *ΡΗΗΤΩΡ*, *ΡΗΠΠΟΣ*, &c. writing *Ῥάμνος, Ῥήταρ, Ρηρρς*, where the mark of aspiration is put before, but sounded after the consonant. This extermination by the Greeks, being very antient, probably was the reason why some of the antient grammarians, and among the rest our great Master *Priscian*, have controverted its title to be a letter. One argument against it is, that it is only a pure aspiration, having nothing to assert its right to the elementarian family but the figure, which, if sufficient, would also recommend the numeral notes to the same honour. But with due reverence to so great a man, that it has a power, and that it had a name also in the original, and other the most antient dialects thereof, is very evident. Besides, if its being an aspiration proves it to be no letter, the original softer **κ** and **η**, which are often not heard in pronunciation, and the rougher **γ** and **η** the parent of **H**, must be exterminated the Hebrew alphabet: and surely he would not have compared **h** and a numeral mark, had he reflected that the former is an individual part of a syllable, the latter the characteristic of a whole word, two quite different things. But he insists, "If it be a letter, it must either be a vowel, or a consonant." Yea, certainly. And that it is no vowel, though a constant retainer to that family, may be easily granted him; nor will we endeavour to evince its being a liquid, as some have, from its near approach to the nature of a semivowel. But sure it ought not to be excluded the company of the aspirated mutes **κ, γ, χ**, which antiently were not in the Greek alphabet, and owe their place there purely to their incorporating with this letter. Surely it would be hard to exclude it. **H** indeed is no other than an hard aspirate, vested with the power of its mother **η**, and plainly the same as **χ**, that is, no other than an hard aspiration; and in many Latin words borrowed from the Greeks, is plainly substituted for it, as *χαλῶ, halo, χεῶ, bio, χαμαί, bumi, &c.* and in Latin *michi, nichil*, for *mibi, nihil*; which also may be more plain in the formation of Greek verbs ending in the second order of the mutes, which constitute their second conjugation, with that of the Latin verbs of the same termination; for as *πλέω, λέγω, τρέχω*, move into **ξ** in the future tense; so *dico, lego, uero*, move into **xi** in the perfect tense. But others think it no letter, because the Latin Poets generally, and the Greek often, neglect it, treating it as if it were not there at all. This argument proves so much, that indeed it proves nothing at all to the purpose: for the final **m**, together with its vowel, is as much disregarded by the Latin poets; and especially the final **s**, which even before a consonant, was antiently neglected by both Greek and Roman poets: and indeed our Greek aspiration is frequently in Latin express'd by **s**, as *ἥμι, semi, ἔξ, sex*; and are these therefore no letters?

But to proceed: This aspirate is set before all the vowels, as *babeo, bebo, bio, honoro, bumeo*; but after no consonant, except the three mutes **p, c, t**, and that only in words of a Greek original, as *philosophus, chorus, Theodorus*. *Servius* indeed tells us, the same use had obtained in three Latin words only, viz. *sepulchrum, pulcher, orbis*; whereof the two first seem to have been so pronounced by some before and in *Cicero's* time, as he expressly affirms of *pulcher*. That this way of prefixing and subjoining **h** to consonants and vowels was indeed used in pronunciation, but condemned by the best judges before *Cicero's* time, *Catullus* witnesseth, laughing *Arrius* to scorn *Ep. 82*, for the affecting to pronounce *chommoda* and *hinsidias*. *Cicero* truly soon after, knowing very well that the antients used not this aspirate insertion, for some time used to say *pulcror, Cetegus*, and *Kartago*, yet seems afterwards to have espoused the aspirate way, at least in some words, as judging the sound more masculine and sprightly; for upon that account, as we partly learn from himself, but more expressly from *A. Gellius N. A. 2, 3*, this custom was introduced. However, this way, though sparingly, and in few words used at first, grew into such a ridiculous excess, that some said *chenturia, cherona, praecho*, vid. *Quint. Instit. Orat. 1, 5*. Concerning the intercourse which **h** hath with the Aeolic digamma, see the letter **F**. **H**. in the notes of the antients, notes *hic, haec, hoc, honor, honestus, haeres, homo, habet, hora*; **HA**. *Hadrianus, hora*; **H. AED. Q. C. P. AM. FE.** *Hoc aedificium, quod cernis, patriae amator fecit*; **H. B.** *heres bonorum*; **HN.** *bunc, hunc*; **H. S.** *corruptly for L. L. S. a sesterce, being the fourth part of their denarius, viz. two pounds, denoted by the L. L. and S. semis, an half; which in the first times of the Empire was worth two-pence in our money.*

H A B

H ante A.

HA. interject. exultantis, dolentis, corripientis *ἄ ἄ*. *Heyda! ab, away*, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 45*.

Ha, ha, he. interject. risus. *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36*. *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 36*.

Habe, & have *pro ave. Cod.*

Habēna, ae. f. [dict. quod iis equos habemus, i. e. teneamus] (1) *The reins of a bridle.* (2) *A leath, thong, or strap of leather.* (3) *A whip.* (4) *Met. Power, rule, government, management.* (1) *Liber habenis equus, Virg. Geor. 3, 194.* (2) *Habenaē Balearis fundae, Stat. Theb. 10, 857.* (3) *Metuens pendentis habenaē, Her. Epist. 2, 2, 15.* (4) *Hadrubal rerum agitabat habenas, Sil. 17, 178. Primasque jube-*

H A B

bat capere habenas, *Id. 7, 384.* * *Classi immittere habenas, to set sail, Virg. Aen. 6, 1.* *Habenis triumphalis currus retinere, V. Max. 4, 4, 5.* *Habenis charitatis effusis, Id. 4, 6, ext. 2.* § *Habenas detorquere, Val. Flacc. 4, 571. flectere, Id. 5, 437. laxare, Id. 2, 35. linquere, Id. 1, 560. fluviorum fundere, Id. 6, 391.* *Habenis prensis cognoscere equitem, Id. 6, 210.*

Habēndus, a, um. part. (1) *Which is to be made, or* (2) *had.* (3) *To be reckoned, or accounted.* (1) *Oratio habenda, Cic. pro Mur. 29.* (2) *Me famulam Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. Aen. 3, 329.* (3) *Partus ancillae sitne in fructu habendus? Cic. de Fin. 1, 4.*

† *Habēno, are. antiq. To bridle, R.* † *Habenis compeferē.*

Habens,

H A B

Häbens, tis. part. *Having, &c.* Annulum haec cognovit in digito me habentem, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 26. Nihil habenti nihil defuit, *Curt.* 4, 1, 25.

Habentia, ae. f. *Riches, abundance, wealth, what a man hath, his estate*, *Plaut. Truc. prol.* 20.

Häbēnula, ae. f. dim. *A little rein, bridle, leash, or thong.* Habenula paulo latior, *Celf.* 7, 20.

HABEO, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ab Heb. הָבִי *habi adduxit*, quod quae adduximus habemus] (1) *To have, to hold.* (2) *To possess.* (3) *To keep, to contain.* (4) *To have, or get, in a good, or a bad sense.* (5) *To handle, or use.* (6) *To treat of, to act, to manage.* (7) *To esteem, judge, account, or reckon.* (8) *To dwell, or continue in a place.* (9) *To know, or understand.* (10) *To be able to do.* (11) *To have seized, surprised, or taken.* (12) With a verbal. subst. adject. or pass. part. it is to be rendered by the English of their verb. (13) *To be in a state, or condition to go, stand, or be affected.* (14) *To find by experience.* (15) *To be rich.* (1) Oleum, ficus, poma non habet, *Cic. inter Fragm. Oecon.* 3. (2) Cur. *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 7, 29. (3) Tecum habebis, i. e. filebis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 15. (4) Habere opinionem iustitiae, *Cic. Off.* 2, 11. Scaurus nonnullam habet invidiam, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 70. Habes, quod agas, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 14, 10. formula. (5) Illum mater arcetē contentēque habet, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 63. (6) = Nihil in bello sine extis agunt, nihil sine auspiciis domi habent, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (7) Pro facto habeo, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 1. (8) Ille geminus, qui Syracusis habet, *Plaut. Men. prol.* 69. Is qui sub terris habet, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. Quā Poeni, quā Numidae haberent, speculari, *Liv.* (9) De pueris quid agam, non habeo, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 19. Habes crimina insidiarum, *Id. pro Deiot.* 7. (10) An melius quis habet suadere? *Hor. Epod.* 16, 23. Habemus hoc dicere, *Lucr.* 6, 711. (11) Habemus hominem ipsum, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 1. 19. (12) Habere expectationem, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. expurgationem, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 3, 4. contentionem cum aliquo, *Nep. Ages.* 1, &c. Ne quem conscium haberet, *Liv. i. e.* Ne quis consciret, *Cic. Habere infestum aliquem, Liv. notum, Plin. commendatum, Cic. consulendum, Plin. Epist.* 10, 28, 1. impetrandum, *Id.* 10, 95, 2. exploratum, compertum, cognitum, *Caes. & innumera-*

abilia, quae instituti nostri ratio non feret. (13) Habere bene, praeclare, *Cic. malè, pessimè habere, Plaut.* (14) Aequos & faventes vos habui dominos, *Suet. Tib.* 29. (15) Et belli rabies, & amor successit habendi, *Virg.* 8, 327. *Conf. Phaedr.* 3, 1. & *Ovid. Met.* 1, 131. ¶ Habere fidem, to believe, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 32. ¶ § Habere aliquem despiciatui, *Cic. despiciatui, Ter. odio, Plaut. odium in aliquem, Cic. to slight, to hate.* aliquid religioni, to make a scruple, or matter of conscience of it, *Id. diem luculentè, spend it merrily, Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 59. Habere aliquem anxium, occupatum, to disquiet him, to employ him, *Cic. Habere pro certo, to be sure of it, Id. aliquem in deliciis, to be fond of him, Id. Propemodum habeo tibi jam fidem, Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 7. Vifa fidem nullam habebunt, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 18. Susque deque habere, not to value, or care, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 5. Habere ingenium in numerato, to be sharp, or quick, *Quint.* Habere secum, to keep secret, *Cic. Res suas sibi habere, to be divorced, Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 47. Habere rem cum aliquo, i. e. negotiari, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 39. cum aliquā, i. e. coire, *Id. Miserum habere, i. e. vexare, Cic. pro Flacc. Sic, Solicitum habere, Dol.*

Habeor, ēri. To be had, accounted, &c. *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1.

† Häbessit, pro habeat, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8.

Häbilis, e. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Fit, apt, handsome.* (2) *Proper, suitable.* (3) *Able, sound.* (1) Calcei habiles & apti ad pedem, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 54. (2) Otio quā labori habilior, *V. Max.* 5, 7, 1. Exercitus habilis gubernaculo, *Paterc.* 2, 113. (3) = Corpus habilissimum, neque gracile, neque obesum, *Celf.* 2, 1.

Häbilitas, ātis. f. *Ableness, fitness, handsomeness,* *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 9. Rarr. occ.

¶ Häbilitē. adv. simē, sup. *Fitly, handsomely,* *Paul. JC.*

† Aptē, accommodē, *Vett.*

¶ Häbilitudo, inis. f. *An ability,* *Dig. † Habilitas.*

Häbitabilis, e. adj. *Habitable, that one may dwell in.* Habitabiles regiones, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. Habitabiles casae, *Plin.* 9, 12.

¶ Häbitaculum, i. n. *A dwelling, a den.* Habitacula avium, *Pallad.* 1, 23. leonis, *Gell.* 5, 14. † Habitatio, *Vett.*

Häbitandus, a, um. part. *Which is to be inhabited, or dwelt in.* Habitandae piscibus undae, *Ovid. Met.* 1, 74. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 709.

Häbitans, tis. part. *Inhabiting, dwelling.* Intra palatium habitantes, *Suet. Galb.* 14. Infernis habitantia numina lucis, ac supplex patrios compellat nomine manes, *Sil.* 15, 202.

Häbitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An habitation, or dwelling.* (2) *Also house-rent.* (3) *An house.* (1) Villico juxta januam fiat habitatio, *Col.* 1, 6. (2) *Suet. Caes.* 38. (3) = Scelerae hae sunt aedes; impia est habitatio, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 72.

VOL. II.

H A E

¶ Häbitatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little dwelling-place,* *Tert.*

Häbitator, ōris. m. verb. *A dweller, an inhabitant.* Incolae atque habitatores, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. Nec jam clarissimorum virorum receptacula habitatore ferve teruntur, *Plin. Paneg.* 50, 2.

Häbitatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that inhabiteth, or dwelleth,* *Auson. Mosella,* 82.

Häbitatus, a, um. part. *Inhabited, or dwelt in.* Raris habitata mapalia tellis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 340. Agellus habitatus quinque focis, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 2.

Häbitio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab habeo] *An having, or possessing.* § Debitio gratiae, non habitio cum pecuniā confertur, *Gell.* 1, 4.

Häbito, āre. freq. [ab habeo] (1) *To have often.* (2) *To dwell, to inhabit, or live in.* (3) *To be often, or much.* (1) *Varr.* 1. 16. rerum Div. (2) § Commorandi natura diversorium nobis, non habitandi dedit, *Cic. de Senect.* 23. § Habitare casae, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29. in antris, *Ov. Met.* 11, 147. sub terrā, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 37. cum aliquo, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 24. apud aliquem, *Id. Verr.* 2, 34. = Mecum habitavit, mecumque vixit, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 309. (3) In eorum vultu habitant oculi mei, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 1. = Id amplector, exorno, exaggero, ibi commoror, ibi habito, ibi haereo, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 72.

Häbitor, āri. pass. *To be inhabited.* = Colitur ea pars urbis, & habitatur frequentissimè, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53.

¶ Häbitor, ōris. m. verb. *An inhabitant,* *Solin. † Habitator.*

Häbitudo, inis. f. (1) *The state, plight, liking, or constitution of body.* (2) *Plumpness, fatness.* (3) *An habit, or constitution of the body.* (1) Corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur saepe, *Ad Heren.* 4, 10. (2) Quae habitudo est corporis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 11. (3) Continuatio literati laboris habitudinem tenuat, *Apul. Apol.* p. 406.

Häbiturus, a, um. part. *Which shall have, or ought to have,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 24. *Sil.* 5, 46. *Liv.* 45, 22.

Häbitus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Had, given, counted.* (2) *Esteemed.* (3) *Treated.* (4) *Used, enjoyed, gathered.* (5) *Adj. Fat, well-liking, in good plight.* (6) *Also affected, or inclined.* (1) Habita huic fides, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 52. (2) Habita huic soror, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 14. (3) Avarè habita provincia, *Tac.* 13, 30. (4) Opes innocenter paratae, & modestè habitae, *Tac.* 4, 44. (5) Eques habitissimus, *Labinus Massurius ap. Gell.* 4, 20. Corpulentior videris atque habitior, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 8. Virgo habitior, *Id. Eun.* 2, 3, 22. (6) Ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 22.

Häbitus, ūs. m. (1) *An habit, whether of mind, or body.* (2) *The manner, state, or fashion of a thing.* (3) *Carriage, manner, feature, and demeanour of a person.* (4) *The constitution of body.* (5) *Also apparel, attire.* (1) Habitum appellamus, animi aut corporis constantem & absolutam aliquā in re perfectionem, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 25. (2) Cultus habitusque locorum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 219. (3) Idem habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu, *Liv.* 2. Habitum pristinum retinente vultu, *V. Max.* 5, 10. ext. 1. (4) Q. Metellus, integerrimā aetate, optimo habitu ereptus est, *Cic. pro Coel.* 24. § Si quis h. l. formam corporis externam designari putet, dicat cum eodem Cicerone in hac notione, firma corporis constitutio, *Off.* 3, 117. (5) = Erant aenea duo signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. = Vestitu calceatūque & caetero habitu, *Suet. Calig.* 52.

Häc. adv. *By this place, this way.* Häc illac circumcursa, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 1.

Haclēnus. adv. *tenuis häc, i. e. häc parte, viä, re, tenuis.* (1) *Hitherto, thus far, to this time,* (2) *or place.* (3) *Thus much and no more.* (1) Sed haec haclēnus, *Form. transitionis freq. Cic.* (2) Haclēnus quietae stationes erant, *Liv.* 7, 26. (3) Scilicetanti haclēnus, respondit, Ego me benè habeo, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 51.

* Hädröbolum, i. n. *A kind of sweet smelling gum,* *Plin.* 12, 19.

* Hädrosphaerum, i. n. *A kind of spikenard with a broad leaf,* *Plin.* 12, 26.

Haec. pron. f. *She, this.* *Vid. Hic.*

Haedile, is. n. [ex haedus] *A fold where kids are kept,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 19. ubi al. haedulea, & haeduleia.

Haedinus, a, um. adj. *Of a kid.* Pellis haedina, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 36. Haedinum cingulum, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 11. Haedinae pelles, *V. Max.* 7, 5, 1.

Haedillus, i. m. dim. [ä seq.] *A little pretty goat.* *Vocab. in blanditiis.* Dic me tuum agnellum, haedillum, &c. *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 77.

Haedulus, i. m. dim. [ä seq.] *A little goat.* Pinguissimus haedulus, *Juv.* 11, 65.

Haedus, i. m. *A kid.* Quod in Sabinis fedus, in Latio rure hedus, in urbe ä add. to, haedus, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 19. Haedorum grex, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 30.

* Haemächates, ae. m. [ex αἷμα, sanguis, & ἀχάτης] *A kind of blood-coloured agate,* *Plin.* 37, 54.

* Haemätimon, i. n. *A kind of red glass,* *Plin.* 36, 67.

2 N

* Haemätites,

* Haematites, ae. m. *A blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 37.
 * Haematopus, ōdis. m. [*ex αἷμα, sanguis, & πῦρ, pes*] *A bird called a red-shank*, Plin. 10, 64. ubi al. Himantopus.
 * Haemitriceus. *A kind of tertian fever*, Cels. *Reft.* hemitriceus, q. v.
 * Haemorrhagia, ae. f. [*ex αἷμα, sanguis, & ῥήγνμι, rumpo*] *An excessive, or continual flux of blood, a bleeding at the nose*, &c. Plin. 23, 67.
 * Haemorrhoids, ōdis. f. [*ex αἷμα, sanguis, & ῥήγνμι, fluo*] (1) *The hemorrhoids, or piles, or swelling of the veins in the fundament.* (2) *Also a serpent, by whom a man being stung, he bleedeth to death.* (1) Cels. 5, 18. Lat. Sanguinis velut per quaedam ora venarum profusio. (2) Si d plūs aut haemorrhoids percussit, Cels. 5, 27.
 Haerēdiolum, i. n. dim. *A small inheritance, or patrimony.* Ad quatuor jugerum avitum haerēdiolum rediit, Col. *Proem. operis.*
 Haerēdipēta, ae. c. g. qui petit haereditatem. *One who by flattery and presents endeavoureth to get the goodwill of old men and widows, in order to be made their heir.* Incidimus in turbam haerēdipitarum, Petron. c. 124.
 Haerēditarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to inheritance, or succession, hereditary, coming by inheritance.* Haereditaria auctio, Cic. pro Caecina 5.
 Haerēditas, atis. f. [*ab haeres*] *An inheritance, or estate by succession, an heritage.* Haereditas est pecunia quae morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, Cic. in Topic. Haereditatem adire, Id. Phil. 2, 16. cernere, Id. Att. 11, 2.
 Haerēdium, i. n. *A farm, or piece of ground fallen by inheritance, a small estate.* Bina jugera quae haerēdem sequebantur, haerēdium appellāunt, Varr. de R. R. 1, 10. V. & Plin. 19, 19.
 || Haerem, pro haerēdem, Naeu.
 Haerēna, tis. part. *Hanging fast, or cleaving to, sticking fast, &c.* In duris haerēntia mora rubetis, Ov. Met. 1, 105.
 HAEREO, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To stick.* (2) *Met. To be fixed, to continue.* (3) *To be close to, to be fastened.* (4) *Also to doubt, to stop, to be at a stand, to demur, to stick in the briars.* (5) *To linger, to loiter.* (1) Haesit in corpore ferrum, Virg. Aen. 11, 864. (2) = Haerere in eadem, commorarique sententiā, Cic. Orat. 40. Haeret illa in republica turpitudine, Id. pro Sext. 29. (3) Haerent parietibus scalae, Virg. Aen. 2, 442. || Haerere alicujus vestigiis, *to follow his example, to imitate*, Cic. (4) = Haerebat nebulo; quō se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. || Aqua mihi haeret, *I am at a stand*, Id. ad Q. fr. 2, 8. (5) Metui ne haereret hic, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 49.
 Haeres, ēdis. c. g. + haeris. [*ab haereo, quōd qui haeres est, haeret, h. e. proximus est ei, cujus haeres est*] (1) *An heir, one who succeedeth to lands, or estate.* (2) *An heiress.* (3) *Also an owner, or possessor, a master, or mistress.* (1) Aviti nominis haeres, Ov. Met. 6, 239. (2) Matrem fecit haerēdem, Phaedr. 4, 4, 7. (3) Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 12. || Fortasse rectius scrib. heres, q. v.
 Haerēliarchus, i. vel haerēliarcha, ae. m. *An arch-heretick, the chief of a sect*, Eccl.
 * Haerēsis, f. Lat. optio vel electio, speciatim, dogmatis; atque ipsum dogma, secta [*ab αἵρεσις, eligo*] (1) *An opinion, or sect in philosophy.* (2) *An opinion contrary to sound principles of religion, an heresy.* (1) Cato in eā est haerēsi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Parad. 1. (2) Ap. Christianos.
 || Haereticē. adv. *Like an heretick*, Hier.
 Haerēticus, a, um. adj. *Heretical*, Eccl.
 Haerēticus, i. m. *An heretick*, Eccl.
 Haesitabundus, a, um. *Staggering, doubtful*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.
 Haesitans, tis. part. (1) *Stammering.* (2) *Met. Doubting.* (1) Sunt quidam linguā haesitantes, Cic. de Orat. 1, 25. (2) Rogo, domine, consilio me regas haesitantem, Plin. Ep. 10, 30.
 || Haesitanter. adv. *Stammeringly, doubtfully, fearfully*, Litt. sine Auct.
 Haesitantia, ae. f. *A stammering, Met. a doubting.* Haesitantia linguae, Cic. Philipp. 3, 6.
 Haesitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stammering.* (2) *A doubting.* (1) Quae dubitatio? quanta haesitatio? Cic. de Orat. 2, 50. (2) Haesitatione impeditum os, V. Max. 8, 7, 1.
 Haesitator, ōris. m. verb. *A stammerer, a delayer.* Sum & ipse in edendo libros haesitator, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2.
 Haesito, āre. freq. [*ab haereo*] (1) *To stammer, to stutter.* (2) *To stick, to be at a stand, to stagger, to falter.* (1) Cic. de Orat. 1, 25. (2) = Dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Acad. 4, 17.
 || Haesitudo, inis. f. *Doubtfulness, stammering*, Litt. ex Gell. + Haesitatio.
 Haesurus, a, um. part. *Which will stick to, or hang upon.* Haesurum clypei curvamine telum misit in Aeaciden, Ov. Met. 12, 95. Haesura dona ducit, Val. Flacc. 2, 408.
 || * Hagiōgrapha, ōrum. n. pl. [*ex ἅγιος, sacer, & γράφω, scribo*] *Holy writings*, Decr.
 Halapanta, ae. m. halaphanta vel fortasse holophanta vox à Plauto ficta, Curc. 4, 1, 2. quae mirē criticos habuit exercitos. *A lying cheating knave.* Adi Scal. Salm. Turneb.

* Halcyon, ōnis. f. [*ex ἄλς, mare, & κλέω, pario*] *The kingfisher*, Plin. 10, 47. Vid. Alcedo.
 * Halcyoneum, i. n. *A kind of medicine*, Plin. 32, 27.
 * Halcyoneus, a, um. adj. *Halcyonei dies, halcyon days*, when the halcyon maketh her nest, and breedeth her young, at which time the sea is calm and still, Col. 11, 2.
 * Halcyonides, um. pl. Idem. Plin. 10, 47.
 * Halcyonium, i. n. *The foam of the indurate sea, wherewith halcyons make their nests*, Plin. 32, 37. Alcyonium vero scrib. ap. Cels. 5, 6.
 HALEC, ēcis. f. & n. rectius alec. (1) *An herring, or rather a common name of all small fish.* (2) *Also a salt liquor made of the intrails of fishes, pickle, brine.* (1) Portat ancilla paropside rubra halecem, Mart. 11, 28, 6. (2) Vid. Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 73.
 Halēcūla, ae. f. dim. *A little herring, a sprat, a pilchard*, &c. Col. 6, 8.
 Hallex. f. id. quod halec, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 31. Sed meliores libb. habent hallex, & de pollice pedes interpret. Salmaf.
 * Haliaetus, i. m. [*ex ἄλς, mare, & αἰτός, aquila*] *A kind of eagle, an osprey, as some a falcon, as others a goshawk, or jer-falcon*, Plin. 10, 3.
 * Hālicābus, i. m. [*ex ἄλς, mare, & κάκαρος, cacabus*] *A red winter cherry, red nightshade, alkakengy*. Plin. 21, 105.
 Hālicastrum, i. n. *A kind of bread corn*, Col. Vid. Alicastrum.
 * Hālicētica, ōrum. pl. n. [*ex ἄλιος, piscator, quod ab ἄλς, mare*] *Books treating of fishes*, Plin. 32, 5.
 * Hālinus, i. m. [*dict. a fallugine*] *A shrub fit to hedge with*, Solin. Also seu purslain, Plin. 17, 37.
 * Haliphloeos, i. f. [*ex ἄλς, mare, sal, & φλοιός, cortex*] *A tree having so bitter fruit, that no beast will touch it, but swine*, Plin. 16, 8.
 * Hālipleuron, ōnis. m. i. e. marinus pulmo. [*ex ἄλς, mare, & πλεῦρον, Atticē pro πνεῦμον, pulmo. Them. πνέω, spiro*] *A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 53.
 † Hāllo, āre. freq. [*ab halo*] *To evaporate, to send forth a breath, or foam.* Flammam halitantes, Enn.
 Halitus, ūs. m. [*ab halo, āre*] (1) *Breath.* (2) *A gasp.* (3) *A vapour, or damp.* (1) Vitalis halitus, Plin. 9, 6. (2) Efflare extremum halitum, Cic. Tuscul. 2, 9. (3) Obvio terrae halitu infectus, Plin. 11, 12.
 Hallelujah. voc. Hebr. הללויה Praise ye the Lord, Eccl.
 Hallex, icis. *A great toe, or, as others, a kind of nasty pickle.* Hallex viri, *a dwarf, or hop of my thumb, a stinkard*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 31. Vid. Halius.
 Hallucinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blundering, a mistake, an oversight.* Vestras hallucinationes fero, Sen. de Vita beat. 26.
 || Hallucinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A blunderer*, Plaut. ap. Litt.
 Hallucinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ab hallux, q. d. hallucem impingo vel illido*] *To blunder and mistake.* Quae Epicurus oscitans hallucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26. Epistolae nostrae debent interdum hallucinari, Id. 2, fr. 2, 10. Vid. Allucinator.
 † Hallus, i. m. [*ab ἄλλομαι, falio, quod super proximum digitum scandat*] *The great toe*, Fest.
 † Hallux, ūcis. m. Idem. Fest.
 HALO, āre. act. [*αἵλαω, laxo, respiro*] *To breathe, to exhale, to cast out a vapour, or smell.* Aras sertis recentibus halant, Virg. Aen. 1, 421. Flores nectar naribus halant, Lucr. 2, 847.
 * Hālo, ōnis. m. (1) *A circle about the sun, moon, or stars.* (2) + *Also a crooked person.* (1) Hanc Plin. 2, 29. & Sen. 2. Nat. 1, 2. Lat. coronam, alii circulum vocant. (2) Fest.
 * Hālōsachne, es. f. [*αἰλός ἄχνη, lanugo maris*] *The dry froth of the sea*, Diosc. 5, 127. Lat. Spuma maris arida, vid. Hard. ad Plin. 31, 39.
 * Halōsis, ēos. in acc. sing. in & im. [*ab ἄλω, inusit. id. qd. ἀλίσκω, capio*] *The taking and sacking of a town.* Tabula quae Trojae halosin ostendit, Petr. c. 89. Halosin Ilii decantavit, Suet. Ner. 38.
 * Halter, ēris. m. [*ab fallendo dict. ab ἄλλομαι, falio*] *A plummet, or weight of lead, that leapers, vaulters, or dancers on ropes, held in their hands, to counterpoise their own weight*, Mart. 14, 44.
 Halus, i. f. *Comfrey, an herb like orgament*, Plin. 26, 26.
 Hāma, ae. f. *A water bucket made of leather*, Juv. 14, 305. Also a wine vessel, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 42. Hanc paulo ante vocat bilibrem aequalem.
 * Hāmādryas, ādis. f. [*ab ἄμα, simul, & δρύς, quercus, quod cum quercubus nascuntur & pereunt tales nymphae*] *A nymph of the woods*, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 63. & Propert. 1, 20, 32. Vid. Propr.
 Hāmātilis, e. adj. *Of, or pertaining to an hook.* Hamatilis piscatus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10.
 || Hāmātor, ōris. m. *He that bringeth in, or deceiveth*, Isid. + Qui hamat.
 Hāmātus, a, um. adj. (1) *Crooked, hooked.* (2) *Intangled.* (1) Hamata uncinatāque corpora, Cic. Acad. 4, 38. (2) Elementa hamata & perplicata, Lucr. 2, 394. || Hamata tegula, a pantile, Vitruv. 7, 4. Hamata sagitta, a bearded dart, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 63. = Viscata hamatāque munera, Plin. Ep. 9, 3, 2.
 * Hāmāxa,

* Hāmāxa, ae. f. *The stars called Charles's wain*, Gell. 2, 21.

* Hamaxāgōga, ae. m. [*ex ἡμαξα, plaustrum, & ἄγω, duco*] *A wain-man, a carter*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

Hāmāxor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To draw the cart, or wain*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

Hāmīōta, ae. m. [*ab hamo*] *A fisher with an hook, an angler*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

* Hammochrŷŷos, i. f. [*ἄμμος, arena, & χρυσός, aurum*] *A precious stone seeming like gold sands*, Plin. 37, 73.

Hammōnis cornu. *A precious and sacred stone in Ethiopia*, Plin. 37, 60.

† Hammōnium, i. n. al. Ammonium leg. *A dark ruddy colour*, Varr.

† Hāmōtrahōnes, um. pl. m. [*ab hamus & traho*] *Fishers, or as some, executioners that draw bodies on hooks*, Fest. † Carnifex.

Hāmūla, ae. f. dim. [*ab hamo*] *A small goblet, or rather bucket*, Col. de Horto, 387. Conf. Cels. 6, 7.

Hāmūlus, i. m. dim. [*ab hamus*] *A small hook*. Hamulus piscarius, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 17.

Hāmus, i. m. [*ab ἄμμος, quod ab ἄμμος, necto*] (1) *An hook*. (2) *A ring, or S, wherewith coats of mail were set very thick*. (3) *An bichel, or iron comb, wherewith flax, or hemp is drest*. (4) || *An arrow head*. (1) Occultum decurrit piscis ad hamum, Flor. Ep. 1, 8, 74. Hamo aureo piscari, Suet. Aug. 83. Met. Hamus aemulationis, V. Max. 2, 9, 6. (2) Loricā conferta hamis, Virg. Aen. 3, 467. (3) Ipsa stupa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 3. (4) Vet. Inscript.

* Hāphe, es. f. [*ab ἀπὸ, tactus*] *A dust wherewith wrestlers, after their anointing, were sprinkled*, Mart. 7, 66. Conf. Sen. Ep. 57. & Ov. Met. 9, 35.

Hāpus, i. m. [*ab ἀπὸμαί*] *An handful, a bolster of linen, or woollen, to keep a wound from farther harm*, Cels. 4, 9. & 7, 26.

Hāra, ae. f. [*ἡ χοῖρος, porcus*] (1) *An hogsty*. (2) *Also a goose pen, or coop*. (1) Subulcus purgat haras, Varr. de R. R. 2, 4. ¶ Hara suis! conviciū in immundos, you stinking beast! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39. (2) Varr. de R. R. 3, 10. Col. 8, 14.

Hārīōla, ae. f. *A she prophetess, or diviner*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

Hārīōlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A divining, or foretelling*, Ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex poēta.

|| Hārīōlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A diviner*, Litt. ex Plaut.

† Hārīolus.

Hārīolor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To foretel, or conjecture*. Sed ego haec hārīolor, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 48.

Hārīolus, i. m. [*qu. furiolus, à fari, vel ab ara, scrib. enim sine aspiratā*] *A diviner, a soothsayer*. Interdixit hārīolus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 29. Hārīolorum & vatū praedictiones, Cic. de Div. 1, 2.

* Harmamāxa, ae. f. [*ἡμαξα ex ἄμα, currus, & ἡμαξα, plaustrum*] *A sort of litter, or sedan, among the Persians, a coach, car, or caravan*, Curt. 3, 3, 23.

* Harmoge, es. f. [*ἡρμογή, junctura, commissura, ab ἀρμύζω, apto*. Thein. ἀρμ, apto] *A mixture of divers colours*, Plin. 35, 11.

* Hārmonia, ae. f. [*ab ἀρμ, apto*] (1) *A due proportion, analogy*. (2) *Harmony, melody, a due proportion of sounds*. (3) *The wife of Cadmus so called*. (1) Harmoniam corpus retinere non solet, Lucr. 3, 119. (2) Varia sonorum compositio harmonias efficit plures, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18. Lat. Diffimilium concordia, Quint. 1, 10. concentus, consonantia, modulatio. (3) Vid. Propr.

* Harmonicus, a, um. *Harmonious, melodious*, Plin. 2, 113. al. harmoniacus.

* Harpactio. [*ἡρπακτικόν, ab ἀρπάζω, rapio, à celeritate, avel lendi*] *A kind of plaister made of sulphur and turpentine*, Plin. 35, 50. al. Harpacticon.

† Harpāgātus, a, um. [*Vox hybrida. ex ἀρπάγη, ab ἀρπάζω, rapio*] *Aurum mihi intus harpagatum est*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24.

† Viereptus, abreptus.

Harpāgīnētūlus, i. Harpaginetuli frati, *a kind of chamfered work*, Vitruv. 7, 5. Vid. Baldi Lex.

Harpāgo, ōnis. m. [*ex ἀρπάζω, rapio*] (1) *An hook to drag things out of a well*. (2) *An instrument to pull stones out of walls*. (3) *A grappling hook*. (4) *A robber*. (1) Dig. L. 12. § 21. D. de Infr. Leg. (2) Caes. B. G. 7, 81. (3) Curt. 4, 2, 3. (4) Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

Harpāgo, āre. act. *To hook, or grapple to one*. Improbis, cum improbus sit, harpaget, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 11.

* Harpālus, i. m. *Catch, or Snatch, a dog's name in Ovid*. Met. 3, 222.

* Harpāstum, i. n. [*ab ἀρπάζω*] *A ball of cloth, or leather stuffed with flocks, which several endeavour to catch at once*, Mart. 7, 19.

* Harpax, agis. m. [*ab ἀρπάζω, rapio*] *A kind of amber that draweth leaves and straw after it. Also a whirl, or wharve to put on a spindle*, Plin. 37, 11. Lat. Verticillus.

* Harpe, es. f. [*ἄρπη, ensis falcatus*] [*à Chald. חרב Id.*] *A faulchion, a scymitar, a bayonet*, Ov. Met. 5, 69.

* Harpyiae, [*Ἄρπυιαι*] ārum. f. [*ab ἀρπάζω, rapio*] *Harpies, a sort of ravenous birds described by Virg.* Aen. 3, 216. & seq.

Harūga, ae. f. [*ab חרגה maftata*] *A sacrifice, al. leg.* Harvigo, harringia, arvigos, aringa, ariga. Donat. Vid. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 48. Fest. et Varr. de L. L. 4, 19.

Hāruspex, icis. m. [*ab haruga & specio*] *A soothsayer, a diviner by looking into the intrails of the sacrifice*, Cic. Philipp. 3, 8. Vid. Aruspex.

Hāruspica, ae. f. *She that divineth by intrails*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 11, 99.

Hāruspicina, ae. sc. ars. *The art of divination*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. & de Div. 2, 18.

Hāruspicius, a, um. *Belonging to soothsaying*. Libri haruspici, Cic. de Div. 1, 33.

Hāruspiciū, i. n. *Soothsaying, a divining by inspecting the intrails of the sacrifice*, Catull. 89.

Haŷta, ae. f. [*ab aŷtando, quia aŷtabat in foro, ut auctionis indicium, unde & pro auctione ponitur*] (1) *A spear, lance, or pike*. (2) *Haŷta pura, a spear-staff without an iron head*. (3) *Haŷta decemviralis, vel centumviralis, fixt before their courts of justice*. (4) *Meton. An auction, a public sale of goods*. (1) & Eminus haŷtā, cominus gladio, uti, Cic. de Senect. 6. Pluribus haerebant ferro praefixae haŷtae, Curt. 3, 4. Met. Haŷtam abjicere, to give up the cause, Cic. pro Mur. 21. Haŷtas amentatas accipere, & torquere, to dispute eagerly, to receive and repel, Id. de Orat. 1, 57. (2) Virg. Aen. 6, 760. ubi vid. Donat. & Serv. 87. Erat signum pacis, & data post victoriam, vid. Suet. Claud. 28. (3) Ad jura decem vocat haŷta virorum, Luc. ad Pison. 41. Centum gravis haŷta virorum, Mart. 7, 63. (4) Quos non infinita Pompeii haŷta satiavit, Cic. Philipp. 4, 4. Ager haŷtae subjectus, Flor. 2, 6, 47. § Haŷtam protendere, Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 1. torquere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57. vibrare, Ibid. 2, 80. Venire sub haŷtā, Liv. 5, 16. Submoveri ab haŷtā, Id. 39, 44.

Haŷtātus, a, um. *Bearing, or fighting with spears*. Acies haŷtata, Tac. Ann. 2, 14, 4. Haŷtati milites, Varr. de L. L. 4, 16. Haŷtatae turmae, Val. Flacc. 6, 120.

Haŷticus, a, um. *Belonging to a spear, or lance*. Edidit & haŷticos ludos, Suet. Cal. 20. ubi tamen al. atticos, al. afficos. Tilts and tournaments.

Haŷtile, is. n. (1) *An balbard, or pike*. (2) *Any pointed thing*. (1) Haŷtili nixus, Cic. pro Rab. 6. v. & Liv. 21, 8. (2) Haŷtilia virgae, Virg. Geor. 2, 358. Haŷtilia dextra spargere, V. Flacc. 6, 229.

Haŷtūla, ae. f. *A small balbard, or spear*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 31. Haŷtula regia, *a sort of herb resembling a spear*, Plin. 21, 68.

Hau. interj. *Alas*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 38.

Haud. adv. *Not*, Cic. pro Arc. 1.

Haudquāquam. adv. *By no means, in no wise*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 9.

† Have pro ave, Haveto pro valetō, Scal.

Haurio, ire, si & ivi, ŷtum & itum. [*ab ἀρῶ, Id.*] (1) *To draw, to fetch up*. (2) *Met. To receive, or take in*. (3) *To drink, eat, swallow, or sup up*. (4) *To waste, spend, or consume*. (5) *Met. To undergo, to suffer*. (6) *To pierce, to tap, or open*. (7) *To drain, to exhaust*. (1) Integros accedere fontes, atque haurire, Lucr. 1, 926. § Haurire à, de, & ex loco, Cic. Cū idem quoque haurierit, Varr. (2) * Vocem auribus haurire, to hear it, Virg. Aen. 4, 359. oculis, Ibid. 4, 661. Suspiciens hausit coelum, mentēque recepit, Ibid. 10, 899. Haurire gaudium auribus oculisque, Liv. (3) Impiger hausit spumantem pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 742. § Lambunt cibos, aut integros hauriunt, cū mandere non possunt, Col. 8, 17. Tam longi temporis opus incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7. (4) Haurire patrias opes, Mart. 9, 83. (5) Luctum nos hausimus majorem, ille animi non minorem, Cic. pro Sext. 29. (6) Pectora ferro hausit, Ov. Met. 8, 440. (7) Medium sol aureus orbem hauserat, Virg. Geor. 4, 427. § Haurire cibos, Col. 8, 17. poculum vini, Liv. 13, 15. cervos solidos, Plin. 8, 14. sumptum ex aerario, Cic. Rull. 2, 13.

Haurior, riri. pass. *To be swallowed up*. Praelio ac fugā defatigati gurgitibus hauriebantur, Curt. 4, 62.

Hauŷtor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex haurio*] *A drawer*. Ultimus hauŷtor aquae, Cato, Luc. 9, 594.

Hauŷtrum, i. n. [*ab haurio*] *A bucket, a scoop, or pump*, Lucr. 5, 517. R. occ.

Hauŷtus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn, taken up*. (2) *Swallowed up, sunk, foundred*. (3) *Drunk in*. (1) Aqua hauŷta duabus palmis, Ov. Fast. 2, 294. (2) Pars navium hauŷtae sunt, Tac. Ann. 2, 24, 2. = Hauŷtae aut obrutae urbes, Id. Hist. 1, 2, 3. (3) Novum bibit offibus ignem, nec latet hauŷtus amor, Stat. Ach. 1, 304.

Hauŷtus, ŷs. m. verb. (1) *A drawing up*. (2) *A draught, a sup*. (1) Aqua quae non est hauŷtus profundī, Col. 1, 5. (2) Hauŷtus aquae mihi nectar erit, Ov. Met. 6, 356. Exiguus hauŷtibus bibere, Id. Fast. 3, 274.

Hauŷurus, a, um. part. *About to suffer, or undergo*, Virg. Aen. 4, 383. R. occ. sub hac formā.

† Haut. pro haud, q. v.

H E D

H ante E.

He, heu. interj. verbum naturaliter effutitum. He he! ipse clypeus cecidit, *Enn. ap. Varr. de L. L.*

* Heautontimorumenos, i. e. ἐαυτὸν τιμωρόμενος, seipsum crucians. *The self-tormenter*, the name of a comedy in *Terence*.

* Hebdomada, ac. f. ἑβδομάς. (1) *The number seven*. (2) *Also a week*. (1) Duodecima annorum hebdomada, the eighty-fourth year, *Gell. 3, 10*. (2) Ne in quartam hebdomadam incidere, *Cic. Fam. 15, 9*. Lat. Septimana.

Hëbenum, hebenus. *Vid. Ebenus, ebenum*.

Hëheo, ère, ui. (1) *To be blunt*. (2) *To chill, to curdle*. (3) *To be dull and heavy*. (1) = Num ferrum hebet? an dextrae torpent? *Liv. 23, 45*. (2) Sanguis gelidus hebet, *Virg. Aen. 5, 396*. (3) Hebet corpus somno, *Val. Flacc. 4, 41*.

Hëbes, ètis. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Blunt*. (2) *Heavy, dull, dim, not quick in any of the senses*. (3) *Languid, without spirit*. (4) *Weak, feeble*. (5) *Moving slow*. (6) *Blockish, slow of apprehension*. (1) Gladii hebetes, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 589*. Hebetia tela, *Cart. 4, 16*. (2) Hebetiores aures, *Cic. pro Planc. 27*. Sensus hebetes & tardi, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 8*. & Velox an tardus, acutus an hebetior, memor an obliuiofus, *Id. de Inv. 1, 24*. (3) Hebes rhetorica frensis, *Cic. 4*. Ictus hebes, *Mart. 7, 31, 8*. (5) = Spondaeus hebetior videtur, & tardior, *Cic. Orat. 64*. (6) Epicurum hebetem & rudem dicere solent Stoici, *Cic. de Div. 2, 50*. & Tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, *Plin. 9, 48*.

Hëbetor, ère, incept. *To grow blunt, dull, dim, languid*, &c. Hebetebant oculi, *Suet. Tib. 68, 3*. Acies mentis seipsum satiens nonnunquam hebetescit, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 30*. Patimur hebetescere aciem auctoritatis, *Id. in Catil. 1, 2*. = Otio hebetescere, & languere, *Id. Acad. 4, 1*.

Hëbetans, tis. part. *Making dull*. Hebetante convexitate mundi radios inflexos, *Plin. 2, 16*.

Hebetatio, onis. f. verb. *A making dull, or dim*. Hebetatio creberrima, *Plin. 28, 16*.

Hëbeatrix, tris. f. verb. *It. feminine, that maketh dull, or dim*. Hebetatrix umbra, *Plin. 2, 10*.

Hëbetatus, a, um. *Made blunt, made dull and stupid*. Tela hebetata, *Sil. 16, 105*. Hebetatae animo simul & corpore, *Suet. Claud. 2*. Reipublicae vires hebetatae, *Just. 6, 8, 2*.

Hebetesco, ère. *Idem*, *Plin. 28, 23*.

Hëbeto, ère. act. *To make blunt, to make dull*. Humor nihil gladios aut pila hebetabat, *Liv. Porrum oculorum aciem hebetat*, *Plin. 32, 24. conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 764*.

Hëbetor, àri, atus. pass. (1) *To be made dull, or dim*. (2) *To be blunted*. (1) Hebetatur speculorum fulgor, *Plin. 7, 13*. (2) Tristitia & cura hebetatur vino, *Plin. 23, 22*. Gladios incuria hebetari retundique gaudebant, *Plin. Paneg. 18, 3*.

|| Hëbetudo, inis. f. *Dulness, dimness, bluntness*. = Hebetudo & obfuscatio visus, *Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 14*. Hebetudo sensuum, *Id. ibid.*

* Hëcatombe, es. f. [ex ἑκατὶν, centum, & βῆ-, hos] *A sacrifice of an hundred oxen, hogs, sheep, lions, eagles, &c. vid. Jul. Capitolin. in Balbino, & Coel. Rhod. 20, 6*. Existunt qui promittunt hecatomben, *Juv. 12, 101*.

* Hëcatompus, ödus. *A fish with an hundred, or however a great many feet*. = Centipes, *Plin. 9, 43*.

* Hëctica, fe. febris. ἐκκτικός πυρετός, dict. quod habitum acquisierit. vel quod in ἑξῆς in habitu corporis consistat. *An hectic, or continual fever*, *Med.*

* Hëgyra, ac. f. ἡγύρα, locrus. *The mother-in-law, one of Terence's plays*.

Hëdera, ac. f. [cujus de etymo nihil comperti] Ivy. Virens hedera, *Hor. Od. 1, 25, 17*. pallens, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 39*. alba, *Id. Ecl. 7, 38*. nigra, *Id. Geor. 2, 258*. tenax, *Catull. 59, 34*. ambitiosior, *Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20*. baccifera, *Sen. Oedip. 414*. Hederis ligare artus, *Val. Flacc. 2, 268*.

Hëderaceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to ivy*. Frondem hederaceam bubus dato, *Cato, 54*. Corona hederacea, *Plin. 16, 4*.

Hëderiger, a, um. *Bearing ivy*. Maenades hederigerae, *Catull. 61, 23*.

Hederatus, a, um. part. *Id.* Hederata frons, *Aur. Olymp. Ecl. 3, 18*.

Hëderöfus, a, um. *Full of ivy*. Lucus hederöfo conditus antro, *Prop. 4, 4, 3*.

* Hedra, ac. f. ἡδρα. *A plain superficies in a solid body*, *Geom.*

Hedrychum, i. n. *A kind of sweet ointment*. Hedrychum incendamus, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. edit. Gronov. sed al. alii; scribendum videtur hedychroum, ἡδύχρον, ut sit unguentum ad nitorem cutis pertinens*.

* Hedyosmus, i. m. & hedyosmum, i. n. ἡδύσμος, [ab ἡδύς, suavis, & ὄσμη, odor. Them. ὄλεω, oleo] *Wild mint*, *Plin. 35, 51. & 19, 47. Lat. Mentha sylvestris*.

* Hedypnois, idis. f. [ex ἡδύς, suavis, et πνέω, spiro] *Succory, dentdelion*, *Plin. 20, 31. Lat. Intybus sylvestris*.

* Hedysmata, um. n. pl. [ab ἡδύς, suavis] (1) *Sweetmeats, or farces*. (2) *Also unguents perfumed*. (1) *Plin. jun. 2*. (2) *Plin. 13, 2*.

H E M

|| Hegyra, ac. f. vocab. Arab. Lat. fuga. *The flight of Mahammed out of Mecca, from which epocha the Arabians, Turks, and Saracens compute their years; it happened on the night next after the 15th of July, A. D. 662*.

Hehe! interjeet. verbum naturaliter effutitum. Hehe! ipse clypeus cecidit, *Enn. ap. Varr. de L. L. 6*.

Hei! interjeet. dolentis. *Ho! alas!* Hei! vereor, ne quid Andria adportet mali, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 46*. § Hei mihi! non possum hoc sine lacrymis commemorare, *Cic.*

Heja! interjeet. gaudentis. *O rare! O brave!* Phaedr. 5, 7, 3. *It. admirantis ἐπὶ οὐρανῷ, hoida!* *Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19*.

Helciarius, i. m. [ab ἑλκω, traho] *An halster, he that baletb a barge, or other vessel, along*, *Mart. 4, 64*.

* Helcium, i. n. *The collar, or harness of a cart-horse, a trace*, *Apul. Met. 9, p. 290*.

* Helcylina, ätis. n. [ab ἑλκω, vel ἑλκύνω, traho] *The drofs, or refuse of any metal*, *Plin. 33, 35*.

* Hëlenium, i. n. [ex Helenae lacrymis fingitur natum] *Elecampane*, *Plin. 21, 33. Lat. Inula campana*.

Hëlepölis, is. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐλεῖν τὰς πόλεις] *An engine used in the siege of cities*, *Vitruv. 10, 22*.

* Hëliacus, a, um. [ab ἥλιος, sol.] *Belonging to the sun*. Heliacus ortus, occasus, *The appearing, or disappearing of the stars, according as they are near to, or remote from the sun*, *Astron.*

* Hëlice, es. f. [ab ἥλιος, vel ἐλέω, volvo, circumago; quod circa polum volvitur.] *A constellation called the great bear*, *Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 20. Ov. Fast. 3, 108*.

* Hëliocaminus, i. m. Vox hybrida. [ex ἥλιος, sol, & caminus] *A solar in a place exposed to the sun*, *Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20*.

* Hëlioscopium, i. n. [ex ἥλιος, sol, & σκόπεω, inspicio] *A sort of tithymal, or spurge*, *Plin. 26, 42*.

* Hëliostrophon, i. n. [ex ἥλιος, sol, & στρέφω, verto.] *The turn-sole, or sun-flower*, *Plin. quod &*

* Hëliotropium, i. n. [ex ἥλιος, sol, & τρέπω, verto; quod ad solem se convertat] (1) *The herb turn-sole*. (2) *Also the name of a precious stone of a green colour with red spots, or veins*. (1) *Varr. de R. R. 1, 46*. (2) *Solin.*

* Hëlix, icis. m. [ab ἐλίσσω, involvo, quod arboribus fruticibusque circumvolvatur] (1) *A kind of creeping ivy*. (2) *Also a spiral, or winding-line*. (3) *An ornament on the chapter of a pillar*. (1) *Plin. 16, 62. & 69*. (2) *Geometr. 3*. *Vitruv. 4, 1*.

Hëllëbörös, a, um. *Full of hellebore, frantick, distracted*, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67*.

* Hëllëbörum, i. n. & helleborus, i. m. *The herb hellebore, of which there are two sorts, white and black, vid. Plin. 25, 21*. given to melancholy and frantick persons, being a noble errhin, and purger of the brain. Helleborum hisce hominibus est opus, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89*. Miscent helleboros graves, *Virg. Geor. 3, 451*.

* Hellenismus, i. m. *A Grecism, or Greek manner of speaking*, *Gramm. ab ἑλλην Graecus*.

Hëlluatio, vel heluatio, onis. f. verb. *An eating greedily, a gormandizing, a riotous way of living*, *Cic. post Redit. in Senat. c. 6*.

Hëlluo, vel heluo, onis. m. [ab eluendo, Fest.] *A glutton, a spendthrift*, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10*. || Hëlluo librorum, a great reader, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 2*.

Hëlluor, & heluor, àri, atus sum. dep. [ab eluendo, eluere enim se bonis dicitur prodigus] *To gormondize, to devour, or consume all*, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 6. Catull. 27, 16*.

Hëlops, öpis. & helope, es. f. *A kind of delicate fish*, *Col. 8, 16. & Plin. 32, 54*.

Hëlvella, ac. f. *A small sort of cabbage*, *Cic. Fam. 7, 26. sed alii aliter leg.*

Hëlvenaceus, Col. 3, 2. & helvenacus, a, um. *Uvae helvenacae, of a pale-red colour*, *Id. 5, 5*.

Hëlvölus, & helveölus, a, um. *Uvae helvolae, Col. 3, 2. Helvecolum vinum, pale-red, Cato, 25*.

Hëlvinus, a, um. *Of a flesh-colour*, *Plin. 14, 5*.

Hëluo, onis. *Vid. Hëlluo*.

Hëlvus, a, um. *Of a pale-red colour*, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 5*.

* Hëlxine, es. f. [ab ἑλκω, traho, quod ad se res attrahat] *Parietary, or peltitory of the wall*, *Plin. 21, 56*. Hëlxine cissampelos, *Bindweed, or withwind*, *Jun.*

Hem! an interjection expressing various motions and affections of the mind. (1) *Admirantis, how! say you so?* (2) *Laudantis, well, rarely*. (3) *Recordantis, ho! yes*. (4) *Interpellantis, hold! stay!* (5) *Corrigentis, how! how is that! what is that!* (6) *Offerentis, here, see here!* (7) *Verberantis, there is for you, take that for your pains*. (8) *Admonentis, look ye, mind*. (9) *Ostendentis, see, lo, behold*. (10) *Commiserescentis, vel ingemiscientis*. (11) *Hortantis, mind, observe*. (12) *Exultantis, o brave! o rare!* (13) *Respondentis, anon, sir!* (14) *Ironice loquentis*. (1) Hem! quid ego audio? *Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 86*. (2) *Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 25*. (3) Hem! scio jam quid vis dicere, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 36*. (4) *Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 27*. (5) *Plaut. Caf. 3, 6, 15*. (6) Hem! ostendo manus, *Plaut. Cist. 5, 2, 17*. (7) *Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 39. & 5, 2, 26. Pseud. 1, 2, 22. & saepe alibi*. (8) *Plaut.*

(8) Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 16. (9) Hem! eunuchum tibi! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20. (10) Itane, Chrysis? MY. hem! pol nos miseras reliquit, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 8. (11) Hem! ferva, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 5. (12) Hem! ituc volueram, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 26. (13) Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9. (14) Hem! si quid velis rectè curatum, huic mandes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7.

* Hemerēfios. [ab ἡμέρα, dies] Daily. Tabula hemerēfios, a picture finished in one day, Plin. 35, 40.

* Hemēridion. n. Of one day's continuance, Litt. ex Plin.

* Hemērōbion. [ex ἡμέρα, dies, & βίος, vita] An insect living but one day, Plin. 11, 43. vid. & Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.

* Hemerocalle. [ex ἡμέρα, dies, & κάλλος, pulchritudo. Them. κάλλος pulcher] A flower very like the lily, that lasts but one day, Plin. 21, 33.

* Hemērōdromus, i. m. [ex ἡμέρα, dies, & δρόμος, cursus. Them. δρόμος inusit. id. qd. πρέχω, curro] A day-post, a courier, Liv. 31, 24. & Nep. Alcib. 4.

* Hemerologium. [ex ἡμέρα, dies, & λόγος, ratio. Them. λόγος, dico] A kalendar, or register, a journal, Ecclef.

* Hēmi. Half. Lat. Semis.

* Hemicyclus, i. m. & hemicyclion, i. n. Vitruv. 5, 1. An half-circle; a chair, or rather a room in that form, Cic. de Amic. 1.

* Hemimēris. [ex ἡμι, dimidium, & μέρος, pars] Half a foot in verse, Gramm.

Hēmīna, ae. f. Half a sextary, being three quarters of a pint. Neque heminas vini octo expromsi in urceum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18. Conf. Col. 5, 11. & Plin. 21, 109.

Hēmīnārius, a, um. Holding an hemina, Quint. 6, 3.

* Hemiōlus, a, um. adj. [ex ἡμι, semis, & ὅλος, totus] One and an half, Gell. 18, 14. Lat. Scquialter.

* Hemionion, i. n. [ab ἡμιονος, mulus, vel quod mulae eā delectentur, vel quod mulieres steriles instar mularum reddat. ex ἡμι, semis, & ὄνος, asinus] Spleenwort, Plin. 25, 20.

* Hemisphaerium, i. n. [ex ἡμι, semis, & σφαῖρα, sphaera] (1) Half a sphere, the hemisphere. (2) A kind of clock. (1) Varr. (2) Vitruv. 9, 9.

* Hēmīstichium, i. n. [qu. ἡμισυ σίχῃ] An half verse, Gramm.

* Hemitonium, i. n. A half-tono, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* Hēmītritaicus, i. m. sc. πυρετός. [ex ἡμι, semis, & τριταῖος, tertianus] A semitertian fever, or ague, Mart. 12, 92. & Apud Latinos nomen non habuit, teste Sereno, c. 53. Posteriores tamen medici semitertianam febrem appellavere.

* Hendecasyllabus, i. sc. versus. [ex ἑνδεκα, undecim (quod ex ἐν, unum & δέκα, decem) & συλλαβή, syllaba. Them. ἑνδεκα, inusit. id. quod λαμβάνω, capio] Containing eleven syllables, Gram. ut, Quare aut Hendecasyllabos trecentos, Catull. 12, 10.

* Hendiādīs, is. f. [ἐν δὲ διὰ δύοιν] A rhetorical figure, when one thing is split into two, by the interposition of a conjunction. Maculis insignis & albo, Virg. Geor. 3, 56. quod alibi usitatā dicendi facie protulit, Maculis quem Thracius albis portat equus, Aen. 5, 565. In praedam partemque, pro in praedae partem, Ibid. 3, 223. Hoc vocab. auctoritate probā caret. Barbarum vocat Vossius.

* Hēpar, ātis. n. (1) The liver. (2) A fish so called. (1) Lucil. R. occ. (2) Plin. 32, 53. scrib. & epar.

* Hāpātarius, a, um. Pertaining to the liver, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

* Hēpāticus, a, um. (1) Of the liver. (2) Diseased in the liver. (1) Morbus hepaticus, Cels. 4, 11. (2) Hepaticis bibendum datur, Plin. 20, 55.

* Hēpātites. A precious stone, so called either from the form, or colour of the liver, Plin. 37, 71.

* Hephæstites, ae. m. [ab Ἡφαίστος, Vulcanus] A precious stone of the colour of fire, Plin. 37, 60.

* Hephthēmimēris. [ex ἑπτά, septem, & ἡμι, semis, & μέτρος, pars. Them. μέτρος, divido] A caesura falling on the seventh half-foot, when after the third foot a short syllable remaineth, and is made long, Gramm.

* Hēpialus. Vid. Epialus.

* Hepsēma, ātis. n. [ab ἐψω, coquo] New wine boiled to the third part, Plin. 14, 11. = Siraeum, sapa, Id. ib.

* Heptaphōnos. [ex ἑπτά, septem, & φωνή, vox] A portico in Olympia so artificially built as to repeat the voice by seven echoes, or sounds, Plin. 36, 23.

* Heptapleuros, f. vel heptapleurum, i. n. [ex ἑπτά, septem, & πλευρά, latus. Nam herba est foliis laterum modo inclusa, quae, quia septena sunt, quidam eam heptapleuron vocavere. Plin. 25, 39. Latine, Plantago minor. Dioscor. in Nothis, pag. 445.] A kind of plantain, Plin. 25, 39.

* Heptēres, is. f. [ex ἑπτά, septem, & ἐρέσσω, remigo] A galley with seven banks of oars, Liv. 27, 23, & 24.

Hēra, ae. f. [ab herus] (1) A dame, a mistress, a lady. (2) The goddess Juno, as others Tellus, or rather an appellation of the goddess Fortune. (1) Summum bonum esse herae putabam hunc Pampphilum, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 2. (2) Vōsne velit, an me regnare hera, quidve ferat fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12. & Al. tamen interpungunt ut sit, hera quidve ferat fors.

* Heracleon. [ab Hercules inventore] The herb milfoil, or yarrow, Plin. 20, 99. & 25, 37.

Hēracleus, a, um. Belonging to Hercules. Heraclea pocula, large bowls, such as Hercules used, who was famous for toasting, Cic. in Verr. 4, 18. quorum etiam fit mentio ap. Athenaeum. Heracleus lapis, the loadstone, Plin. 36, 25.

* Heraea, ōrum. pl. n. [ab Ἥρα Juno] Feasts in honour of Juno, Lex. ex Liv.

HERBA. [de etym. parum constat] (1) An herb. (2) A weed. (3) Grass. (4) The blade of any corn, &c. (1) Nec poterat curas sanare salubribus herbis, Tib. 2, 3, 13. (2) Surdae & ignobiles herbae, Plin. 22, 3. Herbas eligere, Curt. 4, 1, 21. vellere, Varr. R. R. 1, 47. evellere, elidere, Id. effodere, Cato, 51. extirpare, Col. 4, 5. (3) Cruor fufus signaverat herbam, Ov. Met. 10, 210. Jam cibus herba placet, Id. Met. 2, 662. Revocatas ruminat herbas, Id. Amor. 3, 5, 17. ¶ Herbam porrigere alicui, to oven one conqueror, or superior in any thing, vid. Plin. 22, 4. (4) Crescenti segetes proculcat in herba, Ov. Met. 8, 290. Messis in herba, ap. Ov. Epist. 17, 263. Prov. when one has but a distant prospect of a thing.

Herbaceus, a, um. Belonging to grass, or herbs, grassy, made of grass, or herbs. Herbacei coloris esse, Plin. 27, 98. Herbaceum oleum, Id. 23, 49.

Herbārius, a, um. Of, or belonging to herbs. Herbaria scientia, Plin.

Herbarius, i. m. A gatherer of herbs, a botanist, Plin. 20, 53. & 26, 12.

Herbasco, vel herbesco. (1) To wax green, as grass, or herbs. (2) To bring forth herbs, or grass. (1) Viriditas ex semine herbasco, Cic. de Senect. 15, 4. (2) Plin. 19, 42. sed Hard. leg. herbas creet.

Herbescens, tis. part. Waxing green. Elicit herbescentem viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15.

Herbesco. Vid. Herbasco.

Herbeus, a, um. Green like grass. Oculi herbei, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 17.

Herbīdus, a, um. Full of grass, or herbs, Campus herbīdus, Liv. 9, 2. mons, Ibid. 29, 31. color, Plin. 16, 37. Herbīdum folum, Id. 18, 46. Conf. Col. 6, 22.

Herbifer, a, um. Bringing forth herbs, or grass. Herbifer mons, Plin. 25, 53. Herbifer Aci, Ov. Fast. 4, 468.

Herbigrādus, a, um. Going on the grass. Herbigrada cochlea, Cic. de Div. 2, 64.

Herbīlis, is. adj. Nourished by grass, or herbs. Herbīlis anser, Lucil.

Herbosus, a, um. fimus, sup. Full of herbs, or grass. Ager herbosus, Ov. Met. 14, 445. Apidanus, Prop. 1, 3, 6. Herbosissima stramenta, Cato, 54.

Herbūla, ae. f. dim. A little herb. Cervae perpurgant se quādam herbūla, Cic. N. D. 2, 50.

* Hercacus, a, um. [ab Ἡρακλῆς, septum] A name of Jupiter, the defender of inclosures. Sacrata est maceries, quae ambit domum Jovi Hercaco, Serv. Cui nihil Hercaci profuit ara Jovis, Ov. in Ibin, 284. Lat. Penetralis.

Hercisco, ēre. tanquam ab hercio inusit. [quod ab Ἡρακλῆς, septum] To divide, or part an inheritance among coheirs, Cic. de Orat. 1, 56.

* Hercius, i. m. [ab Ἡρακλῆς, septum] A port-cullis, Caes. B. C. 3. ut aliqui legunt. + Cataractes.

Hercle. adv. By Hercules, passim.

Herculāneus, a, um. Belonging to Hercules. Herculanca pars, the tenth, or tithe, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 11.

Herculānus, a, um. Belonging to Hercules. Meton. great, huge. Herculanæ formicae, Plin. 30, 10.

Herculē. adv. jurandi, & integrē Hercules, Cic. & Cels. By Hercules, passim.

Herculēē. adv. Stoutly, strongly, Cic. Attic. 8, 6. ubi al. mehercule; & totus quidem locus est infanus.

Herculeus, a, um. (1) Of, or belonging to Hercules, Meton. great, huge. Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. Epist. 9, 57. Herculea audacia, Justin. in Praef.

Herē. adv. (1) Yesterday. (2) Yesternight. (1) Qui herē tantum biberis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 8. & Res hodie minor est, herē quān fuit, Juv. 3, 23. (2) Herē venisti mediā nocte, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 16.

Heres, herēdis. c. g. An heir, or beirefs, an owner, or possessor. Heredem aliquem facere, Cic. pro Clu. 12. instituere, Ibid. 7. relinquere, Id. pro Q. 4. scribere, Id. pro Mil. 18. Vid. Haeres.

Heri. adv. id. quod herē. Yesterday, Cic. Fam. 11, 1.

* Hērīfuga, ae. c. g. A runaway, a runagate. Herifugae famuli, Catull. 57, 71.

Herilis, e. adj. [ab herus] (1) Belonging to a master. (2) or mistress. (1) In nuptias conjeci herilem filium, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23. (2) Remmius Palaemon, mulieris verna, dum herilem filium comitatur in scholas, literas didicit, Suet. de illustr. Gram. 23. Herile carpere pensum, Hor. Carm. 3, 27, 63.

Herinaceus, i. m. An hedgehog, Plin. Vid. Erinaceus.

* Herma, ātis. n. A prop, or stay, Fest. Lat. Fulcrum.

* Herma, ae. m. A statue of Mercury. Trunco simillimus Hermae, Juv. 8, 53. Omnes Hermae ceciderunt unā nocte, Nep. Alcib. 3.

* Hermaphrōditus, i. m. [ab Ἑρμῆς, Mercurius, & Ἀφροδίτη, Venus]

H I L

Hiccine. adv. *Here?* Hiccine *sum*, an apud mortuos? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 17.

Hiemālis, e. adj. *Winterly, of winter.* Hiemale tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 14. Navigatio hiemalis, Id. Fam. 6, 20. Hiemales quæ, Sall. B. J. 41.

Hiematio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wintering, a subsisting in winter.* Reliquum mellis hiemationi relinquatur, Varr. de R. R. 3, 17.

Hiematurus, a, um. part. *About to be tempestuous*, Plin. 18, 79.

Hiematus, a, um. part. *Wintered in.* Hiemato lacu, Plin. 9, 22.

Hiemo, āre. neut. (1) *To be cold and tempestuous.* (2) *To winter, to be in winter-quarters.* (1) Fidicula exoritur, hiemat, & pluit, Col. 11, 2. Atrum defendens pisces hiemat mare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 17. ¶ AEt. Hiemare aquas, *to turn into ice*, Plin. 19, 19. (2) Legiones, quæ longius hiemabant, subsequi iussit, Caes. B. C. 1, 37.

Hiems, ēmis. f. (1) *Winter.* (2) Met. *A tempest.* (3) Synec. *A year.* (1) ¶ Campos & montes hieme & aestate peragrantes, Cic. de Div. 1, 42. (2) ¶ Emissam hiemem sensit Neptunus, Virg. Aen. 1, 129. (3) Sexta peregit hieme, Mart. 5, 38, 16.

* Hiēra, ae. f. [ab ἱερός, sacer] (1) *A sacred garland consecrated to the gods, when, two running a race, neither got the prize.* (2) *A name of Cybele.* (3) *An island of Sicily.* (1) Sen. Ep. 83. interpr. Lipf. (2) Silvestris hiēra, Virg. Aen. 9, 672. ubi tamen ab productam mediam Turneb. hyaena legendum suspicatur. (3) Plin. 2, 89, & 110.

* Hieracium, i. n. *The herb hawkweed*, Plin. 20, 26.

* Hieracites, ae. m. [ab ἱεράξ, accipiter] *A precious stone, so called from its colour*, Plin. 37, 60.

Hieracium collyrium. *A sort of eye-salve*, Plin. 34, 27. ap. Cels. 6, 6, 28. vocatur Hieracis collyrium.

* Hierarcha, ae. m. [ἱερός, sacer, & ἀρχή, imperium] *A prelate, a bishop*, Ecclef. Lat. Prael.

* Hierarchia, ae. f. *Hierarchy, church-government*, Ecclef.

* Hierarchicus, a, um. *Of church-government*, Ecclef.

* Hieraticus, a, um. *Sacerdotal.* Hieratica charta, *the finest sort of paper, on which books of religion were writ*, Plin. 13, 23.

* Hiērobōtāne, es. f. i. e. sacra herba. [ex ἱερός, sacer, & βότρυς, herba] *Vervain*, Plin. 25, 59.

* Hiērocōmum, i. n. [ex ἱερός, sacer, & κομῆ, curo] *An house for lepers*, Jun.

* Hieroglyphicus, a, um. [ab ἱερός, sanctus, & γλύφω, sculpo] *Hieroglyphical.* Hieroglyphicae literae, *vel hieroglyphicae, sc. signa. Mystical characters, or symbols, in use with the ancient Egyptian priests, by the pictures of animals, plants, &c. such as we see on their mummies, or embalmed bodies, but difficult, at this distance of time, to be explained; this being, if not the first way of writing, yet very antient. Primi per figuras animalium Aegyptii sensus mentis effingebant*, Tac. 11, 14.

* Hieronices, ae. m. [ex ἱερός, sacer, & νίκη, victoria] *A conqueror in the sacred games.* Vid. Plin. 16, 4. & Suet. Ner. 24.

* Hierophanta, ae. m. [ex ἱερός, sacer, & φαίω, ostendo] *An interpreter of sacred mysteries*, Nep. Pelop. 3.

* Hierophylax, acis. m. [ex ἱερός, sacer, & φυλάσσω, custodio] *A churchwarden*, Scaev. Lat. Aedituus.

Hiēto, āre. *To gaze, to stare about.* Dum hiēto, ille se subterduxit mihi, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4.

Hilārātus, a, um. part. *Made merry, pleased, rejoiced.* Cum coelo terra hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.

Hilāre. adv. [ab hilarus] iūs, comp. iſimē, sup. *Merrily, cheerfully, gaily, frankly.* Hilare vivere, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30. Hilarius loqui, Id. Tusc. 3, 27. Hilarissime addere de suo, Plaut. Maenecb. 1, 2, 40.

Hilāresco, ēre. Incept. *To grow merry, frolicsome, or gay*, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 404.

Hilāria, ōrum. pl. n. [ab hilaritate propter vernum tempus] *Feasts in honour of Cybele, held on the 25th of March, when the days begin to be longer than the nights*, Macr. Sat. 1, 21. *Any solemn festival*, Lampr. interpr. Casaub. negante Salmas. Hilaria omnibus conveniunt, Quint. 6, 4.

HILARIS, e. adj. or, comp. iſimē, sup. [ab ἱλαρός, Id.] *Merry, gay, pleasant, jovial, cheerful.* ¶ = Oderunt hilaritatem tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89. Animadverti paulo te hilariorē, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 5. Hilarissimum convivium expromam tibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72.

Hilāritas, ātis. f. *Mirth, cheerfulness, gaiety, pleasantry.* = ¶ Non hilaritate, nec lasciviā, nec risu, aut joco comite levitatis, sed saepe etiam tristes firmitate & constantiā sunt beati, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. = Hilaritas & suavitas crepta est mihi, Id. Fam. 9, 11.

Hilārīter. adv. *Merrily, pleasantly.* Ad Herenn. 3, 14. ¶ Moeste, Id. ib. Vid. Hilare.

Hilāritudo, inis. f. *Mirth, gaiety, cheerfulness.* Quid te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56. Hilaritudo oculorum, Id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

Hilāro, āre. *To make merry, to please, to cheer.* Animum hilarare, Catull. 61, 18.

H I P

Hilāror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cheered, to be made pleasant.* Quo sensus hilaretur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 3. Hujus suavitate maximē hilaratae sunt Athenae, Id. de Clar. Orat. 11.

* Hilaroedus, i. m. *One that singeth pleasant songs*, Fest.

Hilariculus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat merryish*, Sen. Ep. 23. sed al. aliter legunt.

Hilātilus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat pleasant, or gay.* Atticae, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, Cic. Artic. 16, 11, extr.

Hilārus, a, um. *Merry, pleasant, cheerful.* Vita hilara, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30.

Hilla, vel hila, ae. f. Varr. dim. [ab hira] *The small gut, a chitterling, or sausage.* Hillis stomachus flagitat in morbus refici, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 60.

Hilum, i. n. *The little black of a bean, a very nothing.* Sisyphus non proficit hilum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4. ex poeta quodam. Nec deficit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221. Si libella claudicat hilum, Id. 4, 518.

* Himantopodes, um. pl. m. [ex ἱμάντις, lorum, & πῆξ, pes] *Splayfooted*, Solin. c. 43. Lat. Loripedes. Alſo birds so called from the slenderness of their legs, Plin. 5, 8.

Hin. הִין. *A measure among the Hebrews, containing twelve sextarius*, Bibl.

Hinc. adv. [ab hic] (1) *Hence, from this place.* (2) *cause,* (3) *matter,* (4) *person.* (5) *Henceforth.* (6) *Out of this, part of this.* (7) *Hinc & hinc, on this part and that.* (1) Is repente abiit a me hinc ante lucem, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 9. (2) Hinc illae lacrymae, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 99. (3) Hinc radios trivere rotis, hinc tympana plaustris, Virg. Geor. 2, 444. (4) Syrum ire video, hinc scibo jam ubi fiet, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 7. (5) Hinc volucrum naturae dicentur, Plin. 9, 88. (6) Si is, aut dimidium, aut plus etiam hinc feres, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 29. (7) Hinc atque hinc glomerantur, Virg. Aen. 1, 504. Karos colligis hinc & hinc capillos, Mart. 10, 83, 1.

Hinna, ae. f. *A she hind, or mule*, Non. ex Varr. 2, 409.

Hinnibilis, le. *Apt to neigh*, Apul. 635.

† Hinnibundē. adv. *After the manner of mules*, Non. ex Claud. 2, 411. † Cum hinnitu.

Hinniculus, i. m. dim. [ab hinnus] *A little mule*, Varr. de R. R. 5, 8.

Hinniens, tis. part. *Neighing.* it. substan. *An horse.* Hinnientium dulcedines, Apul. 456.

Hinnio, ire. *To neigh*, Quint. 1, 5.

Hinnitus, ūs. m. *A whinnying, or neighing.* Subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. = Premitus hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64. Conf. Curt. 4, 13, 2.

Hinnuleus, & hinnulus, i. m. dim. [ab hinnus] (1) *A young hind; or fawn, a kid, a leveret, &c.* (2) *A little mule.* (1) Vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloë, Her. Od. 1, 23, 1. (2) Equo & asina genitos hinnulos antiqui vocabant, Plin. 8, 69.

HINNUS, i. m. [à γῖνος, Id.] *A mule ingendred between an horse and a she afs, a nag*, Varr. de R. R. 2, 8. Col. 6, 37.

Hio, āre. [à χῆω, unde χῆσσω, hisco] (1) *To gape, to yawn, to open the mouth wide.* (2) *To open, as flowers, &c. do.* (3) *To chark, chap, or chink, as the ground, wood, &c.* (4) *To be loose, or disjointed.* (5) Met. *To gape after, to covet greatly.* (6) *To bawl out.* (1) Hiare pabuli sui gratiā, Plin. 8, 37. (2) Flos hiat pratis, Prop. 4, 2, 45. (3) Hic scissa tellus faucibus ruptis hiat, Sen. Phoen. vel Theb. 70. (4) Vid. Hians. (5) Semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 73. (6) Fabula hianda Tragoedo, Pers. 5, 3.

* Hippāce, es. f. [ab ἵππος, equus] *Cheese made of mare's milk*, Diosc. 2, 80. But Pliny, 25, 44. makes it an herb.

* Hippāgo, inis. f. [ex ἵππος, equus, & ἄγω, duco] *A ferry-boat to carry horses over*, Gell. 10, 25.

* Hippāgus, vel hippagōgus, i. m. *A ferry-boat for horses.* Hippagum Salaminii invenerunt, Plin. 7, 57. Naves, quas hippagogos vocant, Liv. 44, 28.

* Hippeus, i. m. *A comet with beams like an horse's mane*, Plin. 32, 53.

Hippi, ōrum. m. pl. *A kind of crevice-fish*, Plin. 9, 31. si de lectione constaret.

* Hippīatrus, i. m. [ex ἵππος, equus, & ἱατρός, medicus. Them. ἰατροί, fano] *An horse-leech, or farrier*, Varr. de R. R. 2, 7. sed Graecis literis.

* Hippice, es. f. *An herb, which held in an horse's mouth maketh him insensible of hunger, or thirst*, Plin. 25, 44.

* Hippocamelus, i. m. *A beast partly horse and partly camel*, Aufon. Epigr. 70, 9.

* Hippocampa, ae. f. & hippocampus, i. m. *A sea horse*, Plin. 32, 23.

* Hippocampinus, a, um. *Belonging to a sea-horse*, Plin. 32, 23.

Hippocentaurus, i. m. *A sort of monster half a man and half an horse*, Plin. 7, 3.

* Hippodamus, i. m. [ex ἵππος, equus, & δαμάω, domo] *A breaker of horses*, Litt. ex Plaut. Est quidem viri nomen ap. Mart. 4, 31.

* Hippodromus, i. m. [ex ἵππος, equus, & δρόμος, cursus. Them. ἰνυλίτ. δρόμος, id. qd. τρέχω, curro] *A coursing, or running*.

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running place for horses, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27. & Cist. 2, 3, 7.
 * Hippoglossa, ae. f. & hypoglossum, i. n. The herb horse-tongue, or tonguewort, Plin. 27, 67.
 * Hippoglossion, i. n. [ex ἵππος, equus, & γλῶττα, lingua] Tongue laurel, laurel of Alexandria, Plin. 15, 39.
 * Hippolapathum, i. n. The herb patience, or monk's beard, Plin. 20, 85.
 * Hippomānes, n. indecl. quid sit non satis constat apud auctores. [ex ἵππος, equus, & μάνια, infans] A kind of poison used in philtres, Col. 6, 27. a venomous humour falling from a mare when she wants the horse, Plin. 8, 66. & 28, 49. a piece of flesh on the forehead of a colt newly foaled, which the mare presently bites off, Virg. Aen. 4, 515. also a kind of poisonous liquor, Id. Geor. 3, 281. an Arcadian herb, whereof if horses eat, it maketh them furious, Theocr. lastly, Theophrastus maketh it a preparation from the herb called thorn apple, sea lettuce, and milk thistle.
 * Hippomarathrum, i. n. The herb wild fennel, Plin. 20, 96.
 * Hippomomus, i. m. An horsekeeper, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.
 * Hippopēra, ae. f. A clokebag, or portmanteau, a mail, Sen. Epist. 87.
 * Hippophæas, n. [ex ἵππος, equus, & φύς, natura. nam scrib. etiam ἵπποφύς; quum herba sit naturae equorum accommodata. Them. φύς, nascor] A kind of teal which shearmen use in dressing their cloth, Plin. 21, 54.
 * Hippophæstum, i. n. An herb which seemeth to be the same as hippophæas, Plin. 16, 92. but Dioscorides distinguisheth them.
 * Hippopótāmus, i. m. A monstrous creature in the rivers Ganges and Nile, with a back and mane like an horse, hoofs like an ox, and tusks like a boar, Plin. 8, 39. Hujus figuram expressam vid. ap. Orapollinem, 29, 16.
 * Hipposēlinum, i. n. [ex ἵππος, equus, & σέλιον, apium] The herb horseparsley, or loveage, Plin. 19, 37. & 20, 46.
 * Hippotoxōta, ae. m. [ex ἵππος, equus, & τοξότης, sagittarius. Them. τόξον, arcus] An archer on horseback, Caes. B. C. 3, 6. & Hirt. B. Afr. 19.
 * Hippūris, is. f. [ex ἵππος, equus, & ἔρα, cauda] The herb horse-tail, or shave-grass, Plin. 26, 83. Lat. Equisetum, Id.
 * Hippurus, i. m. [ἵππουρος] A kind of lobster, Plin. 9, 24.
 Hir. n. indecl. [ἀ χεῖρ] The hollow of the hand, interpr. Scal. Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. scrib. & ir.
 Hira, ae. f. The gut called intestinum jejunum. Synecd. any gut. Hiræ omnes dolent, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23.
 Hircinus, & hircinus, a, um. adj. (1) Of a goat. (2) Goatish, rammy. (1) Pelles hircinae, Plin. 12, 40. (2) Hircinae alae, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51.
 † Hircipilus, a, um. Having hard, or bristly hair, Fest.
 Hircosus, a, um. Stinking, rammy, smelling like a goat. Senex hircosus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14.
 Hirculus, i. m. [ab hircino, i. e. gravi odore] An herb like spikenard, bastard-nard, Plin. 12, 26.
 Hircus, & hircus, i. m. [de etym. variè disputatur] (1) A buck goat. (2) Met. A stinking, rammy, or lecherous old fellow. (3) The rank smell of the armholes. (4) A cuckold, or wittal. (1) De his vid. Varr. de R. R. 2, 3. (2) Hircus alius saepe perdidit civem innocentem, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86. (3) Sacer alarum hircus, Catull. 69, 1. (4) Litt. ex Catull. sed q.
 Hirnea, ae. [ab hir, vola] (1) A kind of earthen vessel. (2) A cake baked therein. (1) Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 273. (2) Cato, 81.
 Hirquinus. Vid. Hircinus.
 † Hircitallus, i. m. [quod hircum olere incipiat] A boy about fourteen years of age, when his voice begins to break, Fest. hinc & verbum hircitallio, Gensforin.
 Hirquus, i. m. (1) The corner of the eye. (2) Also a goat. (1) Transversa tuentibus hirquis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 8. Serv. leg. & interpr. (2) Vid. Hircus.
 † Hirrio, ire. [ab r litera canina] To hurr, snarl, or grin like a dog, Fest. † Ringo.
 Hirsuta, ae. f. sc. eruca. A rough caterpillar, a palmer worm, Litt. ex Col.
 † Hirsutia, ae. f. Roughness of hair, or bristles, Solin. c. 38.
 Hirsutus, a, um. [etym. incert.] ior, comp. Rough, hairy, prickly, shaggy. Met. rugged, unpleasant, of an harsh argument. Hirsuta barba, Ov. Met. 13, 767. Hirsutior ramis & foliis, Plin. 21, 191. Castaneae hirsutae, Virg. Ecl. 7, 53. Sumpserit annales, nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Trist. 2, 258.
 Hirtus, a, um. adj. [contract. pro hirsutus] (1) Rough, shaggy, hairy. (2) Met. Rugged, unpolished. (1) Barba viros, hirtaque decent in corpore setae, Ov. Met. 13, 851. Hirtae oves, Varr. de R. R. 2, 2. Femora horrentibus plu-

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mis hirta, Col. 8, 2. Hirto corde gigni quosdam homines proditur, Plin. 11, 70. (2) = Ingenium non incultum est, nec turpiter hirtum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22.
 Hirudo, inis. f. (1) A horseleech, a blood-sucker. (2) An exhausser, an emptier. (1) Plena cruoris hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476. = Hirudinem sanguisugam vulgò coepisse appellari ad-vertio, Plin. 8, 10. (2) Plebs misera hirudo acrarum, Cic. Attic. 1, 15.
 Hirundininus, a, um. adj. Of, or pertaining to a swallow. Nidus hirundininus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6. sanguis, Plin. 30, 46.
 Hirundo, inis. f. (1) A swallow. (2) Met. The spring. (1) Arguta hirundo, Virg. Geor. 1, 377. praenuncia veris, Ov. Fast. 2, 853. (2) Te reviset cum Zephyris & hirundine prima, Hor. Ep. 2, 7, 12.
 Hiscens, tis. part. Gaping. Et scandat Leo malis hiscentibus orbem, Manil. 4, 534.
 Hisco, ere. incept. [ab hio] (1) To gape, to open the mouth, to speak. (2) To mutter. (3) To chark, chap, or open. (1) Raris turbatus vocibus hisco, Virg. Aen. 3, 314. (2) Quis antea loqui, quis hiscere audebat? Plin. Paneg. 76. Ne hiscere quidem audet, Liv. 6, 16. (3) Tace, aedes hiscunt, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 42.
 Hispidus, a, um. adj. Full of hair, or bristles. Non dico pueris, sed hispidosis, Catull. 16. ubi al. leg. his pilosis. R. occ. si alibi.
 Hispidus, a, um. (1) Rough, bristly, shaggy, prickly. (2) Dirty, rugged, unpleasant. (1) Objectus hispidi pugnae suis, Phaedr. 5, 11, 4. Cinara hispida, Col. 10, 235. Hispida frons, Virg. Aen. 10, 210. (2) Imbres nubibus hispidos manant in agros, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 1.
 Hister. A stageplayer. Lat. Ludio. Vid. locum Livii, in histrio.
 * Historia, ae. f. [ab ἱστοῖν, videre, quod in illis praeterita videntur] An history, or narrative. Historia est testis temporum, lux veritatis, vitae memoria, magistra vitae, nuncia vetustatis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 9. ubi de propriis historiae legibus videre est. De Historiae Arte, vid. Voss. Quid distet Historia ab annalibus & diariis, vid. Gell. 5, 18. Κατ' ἐξοχὴν, a name given to Cornelius Alexander, a Greek historian, Suet. de Illust. Gramm. 20. Lat. Narratio.
 Historialis, e. adj. Historical, or historical. Trahitur etiam in picturas cupressus historiali opere, Plin. 16, 60. Haud scio an alibi.
 * Historice, es. f. The narrative, or explanatory part of grammar, Quint. 1, 9. Descriptiones locorum, non historice tantum, sed propè poeticè prosequi fas est, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.
 * Historicus, a, um. Historical. Non tam historico, quam oratorio genere perscribere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 83.
 * Historicus, i. m. sc. scriptor. An historian. Historici tres gravissimi, Thucydides, Theopompus, & Timaeus, Nep. Alcib. 11.
 † * Historiographus, i. m. [ex ἱστορία, & γράφω, scribo] An historiographer, Jul. Capitol. † Historicus, historiarum scriptor.
 Histricus, a, um. adj. [ex histrio] Belonging to, or of a stageplayer, or actor. Audire jubet vos imperator histricus, Plaut. in prol. Poen. 4. Pro imperio histrico, Id. ibid. 44.
 Histrio, ōnis. m. artifex, scenicus, [ab hister, Tusco vocab.] (1) A stageplayer, an actor. (2) A quack. (1) Histrones celebres fuerunt Roscius & Aesopus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. Hister Tusco vocabulo ludio vocabatur, nomen histri- onibus inditum, Liv. 7, 2. Vid. locum. (2) Cels. 5, 26.
 Histronalis, e. adj. Of, or pertaining to an actor, or stage- player. Histronale studium, Tac. 1, 16.
 Histronia, ae. f. The art of an actor, or stageplayer. Histroniae addictus, Petron. 5, 1. leg. & ap. Plaut. Amph. prol. 90, & 152.
 Histronicus, a, um. Belonging to a stageplayer, or actor, Litt. ex Plaut.
 Histrix, icis. A porcupine. Vid. Hystrix; sic enim scribi debet.
 † Hitta, ae. f. The film of a pomegranate, a trifle, Fest.
 † Hittio, ire. [à seq. hittus] To open, or quest, as a dog on the scent, Fest. interpr. Scal.
 † Hittus, i, vel ut al. ūs. The opening, or spending of a dog on the scent. Hittus, φωνὴ κυνός, Gloss. Vett.
 Hiulcé. adv. Gapingly, by gaps, not closely, Cic. de Orat. 3, 12. & Pressè, Id. ib.
 Hiulco, are. [ex hio] To make a thing gape, or chap. Aestus hiulcat agros, Catull. 62, 62.
 Hiulus, a, um. [ex hio] (1) Gaping, or chapping, as ground doth in dry and hot weather. (2) Met. Not close. (3) Greedy, ravenous. (1) Hiulca sitis findit canis aestifer arva, Virg. Geor. 2, 353. (2) Hiulus verborum concursus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 43. (3) Hiulca gens, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9.

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Hoc. abl. ab hic. cum comparat. (1) *By so much.* (2) *Therefore, thereupon.* (1) Consilio tuo utar, & hoc libentius, quod, &c. *Caesar Oppio ap. Cic. Attic.* 9, 8. Hoc plus facies, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 15. (2) *Plin. Ep.*

Hocce. n. pro hoc adj. syllab. ce. *This, this same.* Hocce tempus praecavere mihi, me haud te ulcisci finit, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 18.

Hoccine? *Is this?* Hoccine est credibile, aut memorabile? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 1.

Hodie. adv. [qu. hoc die] (1) *To-day, this day.* (2) *At this time, in this age.* (3) Elegantly used by way of emphasis. (1) Per Idus Quintiles, qui dies hodie est, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 14. (2) *Hodie penis est in obsequio, Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Non turba Deorum talis ut est hodie, *Juv.* 13, 47. (3) *Vid. Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 25. & *Eun.* 4, 4, 45. *Virg. Aen.* 2, 670. & *Ecl.* 3, 10. ¶ Hodiéque, *to this very time, at this very day.* Hodiéque usurpatur idem jus, *Liv.* 1, 17.

Hodiernus, a, um. adj. *Of this day.* Ante hodiernum diem, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. ¶ Disputatio hesterni & hodierni diei, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 21.

* Hodoedocus, i. m. [ex ὁδός, via, & δόκεω, infidior] *An highwayman, a robber, Fests.*

* Hodoeporicum, i. n. [ex ὁδός, via, & ὁρῶ, transito] *An itinerary, or book of travels.*

¶ Hoediculus, hoedile, hoedillus, hoedinus, hoedulus, hoedus, *vid. haediculus, haedile, &c.*

Hoi! Gr. ὦ. Hebr. הִי. Vox naturae. *The voice of crying, Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 48. ubi al. legunt sine aspiratione.

* Holcus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλκεῖν, à trahendo, quod aristas è corpore trahat] *Wall-barley, Plin.* 27, 63.

Hölöberus, a, um. *vel holoverus.* Holoverae vestes, *Cod. [ab ὁλός & ὑπὸς, M.] All of the purple dye.*

¶ * Holochrysus, a, um. adj. [ex ὁλός, totus, & χρυσός, aurum] *All of gold, made of cloth of gold, Alciat.*

¶ * Hölöcaustum. [παρὰ τὸ ὅλον καύεσθαι, ab eo quod totum crematur] *A whole burnt-offering, an holocaust, Bibb.*

¶ * Hölögrammon, *five hologrammaton testamentum. A will writ all with the testator's own hand, Justinian.*

¶ * Hölögrāphicus, a, um. *vel holographus.* [ex ὁλός, totus, & γράφω, scribo] *Wholly written by a man's own hand, Hier.*

* Hölöphanta, ae. m. *One who telleth what he knoweth, and more too, Plaut. Vid. Halapanta.*

* Hölösericus, a, um. *Made all of silk, velvet, Lampr.*

* Hölösp̄hratus, a, um. [ex ὁλός, totus, & σφύρα, malleus] *Solid, worked with hammers. Statua holosphyrata, Plin.* 33, 24.

* Hölöstcon, i. n. [ex ὁλός, totus, & ὅσιν, os; herba per antiphrasin sic dict.] *An herb called stitchwort, Plin.* 27, 65.

* Hölöthuria. pl. n. [ex ὁλός, & θορός, semen piscium] *Fishes full of prickles, Plin.* 9, 71.

Homer. Hebr. הִמְרָי indecl. *The name of an Hebrew measure containing three pints.*

* Hömēromastix. [ἀ μαστίξ, flagellum] *Zoilus, so called for carping at, and maligning Homer; it is also used for any snarling critic, and conceited faultfinder. Vid. Plin. in Praef.*

Hömīcīda, ae. c. g. [qui hominem caedit] *A murderer, a manslayer. Fateor plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas esse, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13.

Hömīcīdium, i. n. *Murder, manslaughter, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12.

¶ * Homilia, ae. f. [ab ὁμιλος, coetus] *An homily, a sermon, a discourse, or conversation. Ex usu Eccles.*

Hōmo, inis. ant. ōnis & huminis. c. g. (1) *Man, mankind, a wight.* (2) *A man as opposed to a woman.* (3) *A mortal, one of human kind, a woman.* (4) *A man, as opposed to a child.* (5) *A stout man, a brave fellow.* (6) *A fine clever man.* (7) *A wise man, a man of sense.* (8) *A fallible, or weak man, or woman.* (9) *A serving man.* (10) *A sorry fellow.* (11) *A person, a body, one.* (12) *Meton. Humanity, courtesy, civility.* (13) *Synecd.* (14) *A vassal, a subject.* (15) *It is elegantly used where it might be omitted, or where the use of the pronoun is more frequent.* (1) *Homo ad civilem societatem natus, Cic. de Legg.* 1, 24. *Homo seu mas, seu femina, Plin.* 11, 94. ¶ *Metellus nobilissimus homo, atque optimus vir, Cic. post Redit.* 5. (2) *Mi homo, & mea mulier, vos saluto, Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 57. (3) *Moriendum erat, quoniam homo nata fuerat, Sulpic. Cic. int. Fam.* 4, 5. *Hominis miserae misereri, Plaut. Cist.* (4) *Homo, non infans, Cic.* (5) *Pugnasti, homo es, Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 57. (6) = *Nox te expolivit, & hominem reddidit, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 10. (7) *Si vis homo esse, recipe te ad nos, Cic. Attic.* 4, 15. ¶ *Ita & tulit dolorem, ut vir, & ut homo majorem ferre sinē causā noluit, Id.* (8) *Censen' hominem me esse? erravi, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 40. *Clames licet, & mare coelo confundas, homo sum, Juv.* 6, 283. (9) *Comparasti ad le- dīcam homines, Catull.* 10, 16. (10) *Hominem istum impu-*

rissimum absolvitote, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 17. (11) *Si purum est, in aquā homo desiderare debet, Cels.* (12) *Quid cum eo differas, qui omnino hominem ex homine tollit? Cic. Off.* 3, 5. *Hominem ex homine exuit, Cels.* (13) * *Interior homo, the soul, Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 66. (14) *Reges casus adversos hominibus tribuunt, secundos fortunae suae, Nep. Dat.* 5. (15) *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 30. & *Nep. Eun.* 2. *Haud sanē temporum multorum homo, Curt.* 5, 3, 4. *Ubi vox multorum perpe- ram contra fidem MSS. inseritur, ut notat Gron. Obseru.* 1, 24.

* Homoeomeria, as. f. [ex ὁμοιος, similis, & μέρος, pars. Them. μέρος, divido] *i. e. partium similitudo. Likeness of parts, Lucr.* 1, 830.

* Homoeoptōton, i. n. [ex ὁμοιος, similis, & πῶσις, ca- sus. Them. πῶσις, cado] *A figure when the last words of several sentences have like casual endings, as, Moerentes, fientes, lacrymantes, & miserantes, Emm.*

* Homoeoteleuton, i. n. [ex ὁμοιος, similis, & τελευτή, finis. Them. τέλος, finis] *A figure when clauses have like endings, as, Vivis invidiosē, delinquis studiosē, loqueris odiosē, Rhet.*

* Homogēneus, a, um. adj. [ex ὁμός, similis, & γένος, ge- nus. Them. γένος, nascor] *Homogeneous, of the same kind, or sort, similar, or alike, Philos. Lat. Congener.*

* Homonymia, ae. f. *When divers things are signified by one word. Lat. Ambiguitas vocis. ¶ Homonymia unā voce multa sign. synonymia multis vocibus idem tellatur, Front.*

* Homonymus, a, um. adj. [ex ὁμός, simul, & ὄνομα, no- men] *That under the same name, or word, signifieth diverse things, equivocal, homonymous, of doubtful meaning. Lat. Am- biguus.*

* Homophagia. n. pl. [ex ὁμός, crudus, & φάγω, edo] *Feasts of the heathens wherein they eat raw meats, Arnob. Rect. Omophagia.*

* Homoplātae. f. pl. corruptē pro omoplatae. [ex ὁμός, hu- merus, & πλατὺς, latus] *The shoulder blade. Nostri scutula operta, ὁμοπλάτας Graeci nominant, Cels.* 8, 1.

* Homotōnus, a, um. [ex ὁμός, simul, & τείνω, tendo] *Equally extended. Homotona brachia balistae, Vitruv.* 1, 1.

* Homōūion, i. n. ὁμοῦσιον. [ex ὁμός, simul, & οἶον, sub- stantia. Them. οἶον, sum.] *Consubstantiality, Justinian.*

¶ * Homōūsius, a, um. adj. *Of the same substance, consub- stantial, coessential, an orthodox term in opposition to the A- rians, who acknowledged Christ only, ὁμοῦσιον, of a like es- sence with the Father, but not the same. Lat. Eandem habens essentiam.*

Hōmūlus, i. m. dim. [ab homo] *A little man, a dwarf, a mannikin. Hic homulus ex argillā & luto factus, Cic. in Pison.* 25.

* Hōmullus, i. m. dim. [ex homo] *A weak mortal man. Brevis hic est fructus homullis, Lucr.* 3, 927.

Homuncio, ōnis. m. *A sorry fellow, a rascal, a scrub. ¶ Deus ille, &c. homuncio hic, Cic. Acad.* 4, 43.

¶ Homuncionitae. pl. *Hereticks that denied the godhead of Christ.*

Homuncūlus, i. m. dim. [ab homo] *A little sorry fellow. Hem! nos homunculi indignamur? Sulp. Cic. inter Fam.* 4, 5. *Humilem homunculum excitabo, Cic. Tuscul.* 5, 23.

Hōnestamentum, i. n. *An adorning, that which setteth out a thing, an imbellishment, Sen. Ep.* 66. *Honestamentum pacis, Sall. de Rep. ordin.*

Honestandus, a, um. part. *To be graced, honoured, &c. Domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off.* 1, 39.

Honestans, tis. part. *Gracing, adorning. Caputque plu- meo apice honestante, Plin.* 10, 2.

Hōnestas, atis. f. [ab honor] (1) *Honour, nobility, emi- nence.* (2) *Dignity, credit, reputation.* (3) *Probity, honesty.* (1) ¶ *Odio alienae honestatis agrum sordidissimo cuique di- visit, Liv.* 1, 47. (2) *Honestatis naturā sumus studiosissimi, Cic. Tuscul.* 2, 24. = *Existimatio, dignitas, Id.* ¶ *Turpi- tudo, Id.* (3) *Honestas dictorum atque factorum, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14. ¶ *De honestate, vid. Cic. fusē differentem, Off.* 1, 1.

¶ Hōnestatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An honouring, or crediting, Aug.*

¶ Hōnestator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that honoureth, Aug. † Qui honorat.*

Hōnestātus, a, um. part. *Adorned, credited, imbellished. Quod non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. B.* C. 36.

Hōnestē. adv. iūs, comp. simē, sup. *Honourably, fashion- ably, becomingly, handsomely. Quae in nostris rebus non satis honestē, in amicorum fiunt honestissimē, Cic. de Am.* 16. *Hō- nestiūs hīc, quā Q. Pompeius, Id. Off.* 3, 30.

Hōnestitudo, pro honestas, *Non.* 2, 401.

Hōnesto, āre. act. *To grace, or credit one, to adorn, to set forth, or imbellish. ¶ Gracchorum ex sanguine non modō se non contaminarunt, sed & honestarunt, Cic. Catil.* 1, 12. ¶ *Te honestet haec famigeratio, me autem collutulet, Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 67.

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Hōnestor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be honoured, &c.* Si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 34.

Hōnestum, i. n. *Honesty, virtue, gratefulness.* Magnam hoc ego duco, quod placui tibi, qui turpi seceris honestum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 63.

Hōnestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. fīmus, sup. [*ab honos*]

(1) *Honourable.* (2) *Honest, kind, civil.* (3) *Handsome, decent.* (4) *Worshipful, genteel.* (5) *Handsome, fair, well-favoured.* (6) *Discreetly and wisely made.* (1) Naviga cum honesto aliquo homine, cujus auctoritate navicularius moveatur, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 7. = Mihi & honestus & honoratus videtur, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 81. (2) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 42. (3) Quod facere turpe est, dicere ne honestum puta, *Pub. Syr.* Non eadem omnibus honesta, *Nep. praef.* 3. (4) = Amplae & honestae familiae, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 7. Necubi aut honestorum deficeret copia, aut multitudinis foboles, *Suet. Aug.* 46. (5) Virgo facie honesta, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 96. (6) Deceffit honestissimo testamento, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

Hōnor, & **Honos**, ōris. m. [*fortasse ab ὄν opulencia*]

(1) *Honour, worship.* (2) *Respect, regard.* (3) *An office, post, or dignity.* (4) *Gratefulness, beauty.* (5) *A present, a reward, a fee, a recompence, good, or bad.* (6) *Sacrifice, an oblation.* (1) Honos est praemium virtutis, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 81. (2) In summo honore apud Graecos geometria fuit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 2. (3) Hoc honore usi, togati esse solent, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 11. vid. & *Nep. Canon.* 1. (4) Venus lactos oculis afflārat honores, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 595. Sylvis aquilo decussit honorem, *Id. Geor.* 2, 404. (5) Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 9. Hic tibi pro illo munere honos est habitus, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 22. sc. ut pendeas. (6) Divūm templis indicit honorem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 636. ¶ Honorem praefari, *to ask leave, or pardon for so saying, Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

Hōnōrābilis, e. adj. *Honourable, worthy of honour.* Haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. Verendus magis, quā honorabilis, *Liv.* 4, 10.

¶ **Honorabiliter**. adv. *Honourably, Jul. Capit.* † Honorificē, *Cic.*

Hōnōrandus, a, um. part. *To be honoured.* Mors non monumentis, sed luctu publico honoranda, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 3.

¶ **Honoraria**, n. pl. *Plays set out by the Romans in honour of Bacchus, Fest.*

Hōnōrārium, i. n. (1) *An honorary, or free gift to the consul when he came into his province.* (2) *A present, or custom which officers paid at their first entry upon their office.* (3) *A physician's, or lawyer's fee.* (1) Qui modus tibi fuit frumenti aestimandi? qui honorarii? *Cic. in Pison.* 35. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 10, 114. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

Hōnōrārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to honour, that which is done, or given upon the account of honour, honorary.* Honorarius arbiter, *a friendly umpire, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 41. Honoraria opera, *a composition by friends, Id. pro Caecin.* 2. Also *that which is brought in and appointed by the pretor.* Honorarius tumulus, *a bed, or tomb of state, Suet. Claud.* 1. Honorarium jus, *an order of council-table, &c. Pomp.* Honorariae literae, *a cong. d' elire from the king for a bishoprick, a presentation from a patron to a living, Symm.*

Hōnōrātē. adv. ius, comp. fīmē, sup. *Honourably, worshipfully, with honour.* Honoratē custodire, *Cic.* Honoratius cremare, *V. Max.* 5, 1, 11. Honoratissime aliquem accipere, *Id.* 2, 10, 2.

Hōnōrātus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. fīmus, sup.

(1) *Honoured, rewarded.* (2) Also *honourable, worshipful.* (1) Honoratus equestri statuā, *Paterc.* 2, 61. (2) Honoratio apud plebem, *Liv.* 4, 35. Vir honoratissimae imaginis, *Id.* 3, 58.

Hōnōrificē. adv. honorificentius, comp. fīmē, sup. *Honourably, with honour.* Ornate & honorificē de aliquo praedicare, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 13.

¶ **Honorificentia**, ae. f. *Worship, honour.* Symmach. † Honor, cultus, *Vett.*

¶ **Hōnōrifico**, āre. *To honour and do reverence unto, Lact.*

† **Honoro**. *Cic.*

¶ **Hōnōrificor**, āri, ātus. pass. *To be honoured, Aug.*

Hōnōrificus, a, um. adj. honorificentior, comp. honorificentissimus, sup. (1) *Honourable, creditable, that bringeth honour.* (2) *Done, or spoken to a man's credit.* (1) Honorificentissimum senatusconsultum, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 10. (2) Mihi res honorificentior visa est, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. Quo non aliud honorificentius Cottae evenit, *Tac.* 6, 7, 2. Honorificentissima verba, *Id. Philipp.* 14, 11. Honorifica mentio, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 15.

¶ **Honoripēta**, ae. m. *Desirous of honour, Apul. de habit.* doct. Plat. p. 611. † **Ambitiosus.**

Hōnōrō, āre. act. *To reverence, to honour, or to shew respect to.* Amphiarum honoravit fama Graeciae, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 40.

Hōnōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be honoured, &c.* Verborum recta, prava puniuntur, *Paterc.* 2, 126.

Hōnōrus, a, um. adj. *Honourable, fashionable, creditable.*

H O R

Studium famae mihi crescit honorae, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 393. Ductor honori nominis, *Sil.* 11, 301.

Honos, ōris. m. *Honour.* Honos auribus fit, *saving your reverence, Curt.* 51, 38. *Vid. Honor.*

† **Honus** & **honustus**, pro onus, & onustus, *vett. dixere.*

* **Hoplites**, ae. m. [*ab ὅπλιν, armatura*] *A man of war, a gens d' armes, Plin.* 35, 36, 5.

* **Hoplōmāchus**, i. m. *A sword fencer, Mart.* 8, 74.

HORA, ae. f. ὥρα. [*ab Heb. ὥר or, lux*] (1) *An hour.* (2) *A space, a time, a season of the year.* (3) *Any season, or division of time, a day, a month, &c.* (4) *The time of a nativity.* (5) *Time in general.* (6) *A poetical goddess of time.* (1) Ab horā tertiā bibebatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. (2) Atrox hora caniculae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 9. (3) Nunquam te crastina fallat hora, *Hor. Horae Septembris, Id. Epist.* 1, 16, 16. (4) Errant mathematici, horam suam nemo novit, *Sen. de morte Claudii.* (5) Dum haec dicit, abiit hora, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 49. (6) Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis, *Ov.* 2, 118. ¶ Omnium horarum homo, *one fit for all purposes, Quint.* 6, 4. In horas, *every hour, Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 14.

* **Horaeum**, i. n. *A kind of pickle made in the spring, Plaut.* Capt. 4, 2, 71.

* **Horaeus**, a, um. adj. [*ab ὥρα, tempus; aestas*] *Seasonable, ripe, gathered in summer.* Horaeum mel, *summer honey, Plin.* 11, 15. aestivum vocat.

Horārium, i. n. *An instrument to know the hour by the help of water, not the clepsydra, but a larger machine, see it described by Vitruv.* 9, ult. & *Plin.* 7, 60. It may be used for an hourglass, clock, watch, dial, &c.

Horarius, a, um. adj. *That is the space of an hour, hourly, Suet. Dom.* 3.

Horda, ae. f. *A cow with calf, Varr. de R. R.* 2, 5. Forda usitatus dic.

Hordeaceus, a, um. adj. *Of barley.* Panis hordeaceus, *Plin.* 22, 65. Farina hordeacea, *Pallad.* 1, 29.

Hordearii, m. pl. *Fencers that lived upon barley.* Gladiatores hordearii, *Plin.* 18, 14.

Hordearius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to barley.* Hordearia pruna, *wheaten plums, ripe as barley harvest, or of the colour of ripe barley, Plin.* 15, 12.

† **Hordeia**, ae. f. *A kind of fish, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 8, 58.

¶ **Hordeolus**, i. m. *Apothema nascens in extremitate palpebrarum. A little swelling in the eye-lids, like a barley-corn; a stian, or stithe, Marc. Emp.*

HORDEUM, i. n. *Barley, passim ap. Class. scrib. & ordeum, in plur. hordea, Virg. Ecl.* 5, 36.

† **Hordeus**, a, um. adj. *Of barley, Plaut. Caf.* 2, 8, 58. ant. pro hordeaceus. Alii enim subst. alii vero adj. esse volunt.

Hordicalia, um. pl. n. quod tum hordae immolantur, *Varr. Feasts wherein they sacrificed cows with calf.*

¶ **Hōria**, ae. f. [*ab ὅριος, terminalis*] *A fisher's boat, a small boat that goeth by the shore, a smack, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 5.

Hōriola, ae. f. dim. *A little fisher boat, Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 100.

* **Hōrizon**, ontis. m. [*ab ὁρίζω, termino. Them. ὅριος, terminus*] *The horizon, a circle dividing the half sphere of the firmament which we see, from the other half which we see not, Astron.* † **Finiens**, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 44.

¶ **Horminium** fativum, & **horminum**. *Sage of Rome, clary; also spurge, Jun.*

* **Horminōdes**. [*ab ὁρμιον, horminum*] *A precious stone of a greenish colour like clary, with a circle about it of gold colour, Plin.* 37, 60.

* **Horminum**, i. n. *Plin.* 22, 76. *Clary.*

Hōrōtinus, a, um. adj. *Of this year, of one year's growth.*

Hōrōtinum frumentum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 18. **Hōrōtinac** nudes, *Cato*, 17.

Hornus, a, um. adj. [*ab hora, quod inter caetera sign. annus*] *Of this year.* Hornum vinum, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 47.

Hōrna messis, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 3.

¶ * **Hōrōlōgicus**, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a clock, &c. Mart. Capell.*

* **Hōrōlōgium**, i. n. [*ex ὥρα, hora, & λόγος, ratio. Them. λόγος, dico*] *A clock, watch, a dial, or other instrument, to tell what hour of the day it is.* Horologium mittam & libros, si erit sudum, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 18. Horologium sciothericon ostendit primus Anaximenes, *Plin.* 2, 78.

¶ * **Hōrōscōpālis**, e. adj. *Belonging to the horoscope, Firm.*

Hōrōscōpūm, i. n. *A dial. fortasse pro horarium.*

Hōrōscōpo, āre. *To take the time of one's nativity, Manil.* 3, 302.

* **Hōrōscōpus**, a, um. adj. [*ex ὥρα, hora, & σκοπεῖν, speculator*] *Of, or belonging to a dial, or to the horoscope.* Vasa horoscopa, *Plin.* 2, 74.

* **Hōrōscōpus**, i. m. [*ἀπὸ τοῦ σκοπεῖν τὰς ὥρας, ab horis inspicendis*] *An horoscope, the ascendant of one's nativity, Manil.*

Manil. 2, 828. & 3, 290. Geminus, horoscope, vario producis genio, *Perf.* 6, 18.

Horrearius, i. m. *The keeper of the barn, or garner, Ap. JCC.*

Horrendum, adv. *Dreadfully.* Bellua horrendum stridens, *Virg. den.* 6, 288.

Horrendus, a, um. part. (1) *Horrible, dreadful, terrible.* (2) *Strange, marvellous.* (3) *Awful, reverend.* (1) Clamores horrendi, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 222. enses, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 1. (2) Ov. *Met.* 15, 298. (3) Tectum horrendum sylvis & religione parentum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 172.

Horrens, tis. part. (1) *Ragged, rugged.* (2) *Rough with hair, staring and standing up on end.* (3) *Prickly.* (4) *Dark, dismal.* (5) *Shivering, quaking.* (1) Cautibus horrens Caucasus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 366. (2) Campus horrens glebis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 161. (3) Rubi horrentes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 315. Horrens leo, *Id. Aen.* 9, 306. Horrentibus per totum corpus villis, *Plin.* 8, 61. (4) Horrenti atrum nemus imminet umbrâ, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 165. (5) Horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, *Juv.* 1, 93.

Horreo, ere, ui. neut. (1) *To set up its bristles, to have the hair stare, to be rough and look terrible.* (2) *To shiver and tremble for fear at.* (3) *To shake, or quake for cold.* (4) *To dread and stand in great fear for one.* (1) Horret capillus, *Tib.* 2, 5, 27. Horret thorax pellibus ursae, *Sil.* 4, 560. (2) Omnium conspectum horreo, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 14. & Te negligit aut horret, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 64. (3) = Totus tremo, horreoque, postquam hanc aspexi, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 4. & Calesco, *Cic.* (4) Parens filio fragilitates humanae vices horret, *Plin. Paneg.* 27.

Horreolum, i. n. dim. *A little garner, or barn, V. Max.* 7, 1. ext. 2.

Horrescens, tis. part. *Dreading.* Pectora horrescentia mortem, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 70. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 524.

Horresco, ere, incept. (1) *To grow rough and rugged.* (2) *To wave to and fro.* (3) *To begin to shiver, or shake for fear or cold.* (1) Brachia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 478. (2) Segetes altae campique natantes lenibus horrescunt flabris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 199. (3) Horrescunt corda agricolis, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 453.

Horreum, i. n. (1) *A barn, a corn-house, a store-house, a grange.* (2) *Also a wine cellar.* (3) *A warehouse, a repository.* (1) = Capua cella atque horreum Campani agri, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 32. (2) Parcis diripere horreo cessantem Bibuli consulis amphoram, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 7. (3) Horreum operum, sc. statuarum & imaginum, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 18, 11.

Horribilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Rough, or rugged.* (2) *Horrible, terrible, dreadful, frightful.* (3) *Weighty, severe.* (4) *Also awful, reverend.* (1) Quas horribiles legant Sabinae, *Mart.* 11, 16, 2. (2) Horribili visu portenta sequuntur, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 271. (3) Horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 31. (4) Catull. 14, 12.

Horribiliter, adv. *Horribly, horrid, Aug.*

Horricomis, e. adj. *Shag haired, with his hair staring.* Hircus annosus & horricomis, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 216. † Horrens comis.

Horridé, adv. *Roughly, grizzly, ruggedly, rudely, unhand-somely, carelessly.* = Horridè & incultè dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 45.

Horriditas, âtis. f. *Trembling for fear, Naev.* † Horror, *Cic.*

Horridiusculé, adv. *Somewhat roughly, Aug.*

Horridulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat rugged, rough, or rude.* = Horridula & incompta visa sunt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1. Horridulae orationes, *Id. Orat.* 45. *Met.* Papillae horridulae, *somewhat hard and protuberant, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 66.

Horridus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Rough, rugged, clownish, unpleasant.* (2) *Horrid, dreadful, hideous, ghastly, frightful.* (3) *Grave, austere.* (1) = Horridus, asper, durus oratione & moribus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. Horridior rusco, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 42. *Met.* Catonis horridiora verba, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 67. (2) Horrida bella, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 86. belli fata, *Ibid.* 11, 96. Horrida callidi vincunt aequora navitae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 40. (3) Non ille, quamquam Socraticis maderet sermonibus, te testam negliget horridus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 10.

Horrifer, era, erum. (1) *Bringing cold weather, blustering.* (2) *Frightful, dreadful.* (1) Horrifer Boreas, *Ov. Met.* 15, 471. (2) Horriferae voces, *Lucr.* 5, 994. Horrifera regna, *Sen. Hipp.* 934.

Horrificé, adv. (1) *Terribly, horribly.* (2) *Awfully, religiously.* (1) Quae nos horrificè languentes, saepe sopore excierunt, *Lucr.* 4, 40. (2) Horrificè fertur divinae matris imago, *Lucr.* 2, 609.

Horifico, are. *To make one afraid, to make one fear, or tremble, to frighten, to make terrible.* Terribili monitu horrificant, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 465. Rictu horrificant galeas, *Sil.* 3, 389. *Conf. Flor.* 3, 21.

* Horrificus, a, um. *Terrible, dreadful, frightful, that maketh one quake.* Horrificum lethum, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 851. bustum, *Lucr.* 3, 919. fulmen, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 97.

Horripilatio, onis. f. verb. *The standing of the hair for fear, Bibb.* † Horror.

Horripilo, are. *To grow rough with hair.* Aures immodicis horripilant auctibus, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 94. † Horrere pilis.

* Horrisonus, a, um. *That maketh a dreadful noise.* Horrisonus fremitus, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 55. stridor, *Sil.* 4, 614. Horrisona buxus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 584.

Horror, oris. m. (1) *A shivering, or quaking for cold, or fear.* (2) *A cold fit of an ague.* (3) *Horror, fright, dread.* (4) *Awe, veneration.* (5) *Also a frowning, or lowering look.* (1) & Febres aliae incipiunt à calore, aliae horrore, *Cels.* 3, 3. (2) & Duo balnei tempora sunt, alterum ante horrorem, alterum febre finitâ, *Cels.* 2, 17. (3) Me luridus occupat horror, *Ov. Met.* 14, 198. (4) Arboribus suis horror inest, *Luc.* 3, 411. (5) Horrore implexus, *Apul. Apol.* p. 407.

Horsum, adv. loci. [*qu. huc versum*] *Hitherward, toward this place, to this purpose.* Noctu te adigent horsum insomnia, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 13.

Hortamen, inis. n. *An encouragement, a cheering.* Ingenus hortamen ad omnia pro republicâ audenda, *Liv.* 10, 29. Non est hortamine longo utendum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 277. Hortamina laudes viris, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 94.

Hortamentum, i. n. *Idem.* Magna hortamenta animi, *Liv.* 7, 11. Aspera hortamenta, *Sil.* 5, 153.

Hortandus, a, um. part. *To be exhorted.* Ad quas visendas hortandasque cum Alexander venisset, *Just.* 11, 9.

Hortans, tis. part. *Exhorting.* Hortante deinde successu, *Just.* 24, 4.

Hortatio, onis. f. verb. *An encouraging, or cheering.* & Non hortatione, sed precibus tecum ago, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 14.

Hortativus, a, um. adj. *Exhortatory, encouraging.* Hortativum genus, *Quint.* 5, 10.

Hortator, oris. m. verb. *An encourager, or adviser.* = Cum ejus studii tibi & hortator & magister esset domi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 55.

Hortatrix, icis. f. verb. *She, or it that encourageth.* Gloria hortatrix animosi lethi, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 717.

Hortatus, a, um. part. *Having cheered, or encouraged.* Terribiles hortatus equos, *Ov. Met.* 5, 421.

Hortatus, us. m. verb. *Id. quod hortatio.* Vox hortatu praeceptisque confirmata, *Cic. pro Arch.* 1. Blandis hortatibus implet, *Sil.* 8, 29.

Hortensis, e. adj. *Pertaining to, or growing in a garden.* *Plin.* 19, 42. saepius autem utitur.

Hortensius, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Beta hortensiorum levissima est, *Plin.* 19, 42.

HORTOR, âri, âtus sum. dep. [*ab ὄρεω, perf. pass. ὄρεται, excito, impello, Scal.*] (1) *To exhort, counsel, or advise, to encourage, embolden, or cheer.* (1) Magnopere te hortor, *Cic. Off.* 1, 1. § Hortari aliquem aliquid, *Id. Cat.* 1, 12. ad pacem, *Id. Att.* 7, 14. de pace, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 26. ut agat aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 8, 14.

Hortulanus, i. m. *A gardener, Apul. Met.* 6. p. 103. † Olitor, *Vett.*

Hortulus, i. m. dim. *A little garden.* Platonis hortuli, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 1.

HORTUS, i. m. (1) *A garden, or orchard.* (2) *Also a village.* (1) Habes hortos ad Tiberim, *Cic. pro Coel.* 15. (2) In XII Tab. nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione eâ hortus; in horti verò heredium, *Plin.* 19, 19. † Horti imaginarii, *flower pots.*

† Horûla, ae, f. dim. *A little hour.* Analogia recipit; sed Auct. desid.

Horumce, i. e. horum, *Plaut.*

† Hofanna. indecl. *Salva quaesumus.* Voc. Hebraeum.

HOSPES, itis. c. g. & qui domo suscipit, & qui suscipitur [*quasi sospes, quia hospes cum hospite tutus esse debet*] (1) *A guest that lodgeth in one's house.* (2) *An host that receiveth strangers, an entertainer, a landlord.* (3) *A stranger that know nothing of a business.* (1) & Alter ad cauponem divertit; alter ad hospitem, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. (1) Nec hospes ab hospite tutus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 44. (3) *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 15.

Hospita, ae, f. (1) *An hostess, or landlady.* (2) *A she guest, a woman stranger.* (1) Eum figura & lineamenta hospitae delectabant, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 36. (2) *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 8.

Hospitalis, e. adj. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Of, or belonging to guests, or strangers.* (2) *Also hospitable, friendly, using hospitality.* (1) Hospitalis tessera, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 92. Hospitalis cubiculum, *Liv.* 1, 58. Vid. & *Vitr.* 6, 10. (2) Hospitalis in suos, *Cic. Off.* 2, 64. Homo semper hospitalissimus, *Id. Verr.* 1, 26.

Hospitalitas, âtis. f. *Entertainment of friends, or guests, hospitality.* Rectè à Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, *Cic. Off.* 2, 18.

Hospitaliter.

Hospitaliter. adv. *Hospitably, friendly.* Vocari eos hospitaliter magis, quam hostiliter, Liv. 6, 26. Invitati hospitaliter, Id. 1, 9.

Hospitans, tis. part. *Dwelling.* Duum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31.

|| Hospitolum, i. n. dim. *A little hospital, or inn, a spital,* Dig. 9, 4, 5.

Hospitium, i. n. (1) *An inn, a lodging, a place to entertain strangers, or guests.* (2) *Entertainment.* (3) *Friendship, familiarity and amity upon the score of mutual entertainment to one another.* (4) *Also a retreat, a shelter.* (5) *Met. Friends, clients, and allies.* (1) Ex vitâ ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio, Cic. de Sen. 23. (2) Tota familia occurret, hospitio invitabit, Cic. Philipp. 12, 9. (3) Cum Lyfone Patrensi est mihi vetus hospitium, Cic. Fam. 13, 19. (4) = Nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec diverticulum dolis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 8. (5) = Clientelae hospitiaeque provincialia, Cic. Catil. 4, 11. § Hospitio aliquem accipere, Cic. de Div. 2, 37. excipere, Ov. Ep. 16, 127. invitare, Cic. Phil. 12, 9. Hospitio alicujus uti, C. Nep. 5, 3, 3.

Hospitor, âri, âtus sum. dep. (1) *To lodge, or quarter, to abide in a place as a guest.* (2) *Also to grow in a strange place, as a tree transplanted doth.* (1) Sen. Ep. 108. (2) Castanea translata nescit hospitari, Plin. 17, 34.

Hospitus, a, um. adj. (1) *Neighbouring, adjoining.* (2) *Hospitable, friendly, kind.* (1) Quod tutior hospita lustres aequora, Virg. Aen. 3, 377. interpr. Servio. (2) Tecta hospita, Val. Flacc. 2, 650. terra, Virg. Aen. 3, 539.

Hostia, ae. f. [ab hostire, i. e. ferire, Fest.] (1) *Properly a sacrifice for having obtained a victory over the enemies.* (2) *But it is used in a larger sense for a sacrifice on other occasions.* (3) || *The consecrated host, or bread in the communion.* (1) Hostibus anotis Hostia nomen habet, Ov. Fast. 1, 337. (2) Multa tibi ante aras nostrâ cadet Hostia dextrâ, Virg. Aen. 1, 338. Vid. Hostili. (3) Ap. Ecclef. script.

Hostiatus, a, um. *Loaded with sacrifices,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

† Hosticolum, n. Ulp. id. quod

Hosticum, i. n. (1) *A foreign country inn, for entertainment of strangers.* (2) *The enemy's land, or country.* (1) & Hosticum mihi hoc domicilium est, Athenis domus ac herus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40. emend. Lips. (2) Castra in hostico posita, Liv. 8, 38.

Hosticus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the enemy.* Hosticus ensis, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 31. clamor, Sen. Oed. 737. Hostica manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49.

Hostifer, âra, ârum. *Occasioning enmity.* Hostiferum necdum sibi quenquam numina norant, Manil. 1, 420. sed Bentleius legit *hostile*.

Hostilii, m. pl. Hostiliis laribus immolabant, quod ab his hostes arceri putabant, Fest.

Hostilis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to an enemy, hostile.* Hostile odium, Cic. pro Cluent. 5. terra, Id. de Inv. 1, 55. Hostile certamen, V. Max. 5, 1, 3. Hostilia castra, Id. 3, 7, 10.

Hostilitas, âtis. f. *Hostility, enmity.* Sen. de Otio sap. ult. *haud scio an alibi.*

Hostiliter. adv. *Like an enemy, in hostile manner.* Hostiliter in fines Romanos incursionem fecit, Liv. 1, 11.

† Hostimentum, i. n. *Recompence one for another, a requital.* Par pari datum hostimentum est, opera pro pecuniâ, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 20.

Hostio, ire. vi. (1) *To recompense, or requite, to return like for like.* (2) *Also to stop, hinder, or keep back.* (1) Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 110. (2) Pacuv. ap. Non.

|| Hostiola, ae. f. dim. *A little consecrated host, an hostel,* Eccl. voc.

Hostis, is. c. g. [ex oib seu osp, Celt. Id.] (1) *Antiently a foreigner, one of another country.* (2) *Afterwards a public, not private enemy, a foreign enemy.* (3) *But sometimes a private enemy.* (1) Hostis apud majores is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. Off. 1, 12. & Hostesne, an servos comedis, parvi pendis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 66. Vid. & eundem, Rud. 2, 4, 21. & Gurg. 1, 1, 5. (2) Liv. 34, 28, & passim. (3) = Male de se mereri, sibi que esse inimicus & hostis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 10. & Si tibi, cui sum amicissimus, hostis essem, Id. Fam. 3, 10. & Nondum planè inimicus, aut hostis, Suet. Aug. 69. Regem privatum hostem deposcit, Just. 12, 8, 3.

|| Hostorium, i. n. [ab hostio, i. e. aequo] *The stritchel, or strickle, to strike the bushel, or other measure of corn even,* Prisc. 1, 6.

Hostus, i. m. *The quantity of oil, that olives yield at every pressing,* Varr. 1, 24.

H ante U.

Hüber. n. [ab humeo, ut tuber à tumeo] *An udder.* Adj. *Fruitful.* Vid. Über.

Huc. adv. loci [à pron. hic] (1) *Hither, to this place.* (2) *To this issue, to this point.* (1) Hucades, Virg. Ecl. 2, 45. & Huc & illuc, Cic. Attic. 9, 11. & Huc & huc, *hither and*

thither, now this way, now that way, Hor. Epod. 4, 2, 9.

(2) Rem huc deduxi, Cic. in Catil. 2, 4.

Huccine. interrog. *What hither? what to this pass?* Huccine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic. Verr. 5, 63.

Hucusque. adv. *Hitherto,* Plin. 6, 84.

Hui. interject. admirantis. [à sono vocis] *Ho! whoa!* Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

Huic. dat. sing. [à pron. hic] q. v.

Hujusce. gen. [ab hicce] q. v.

Hujuscemodi. adj. indecl. *Of this sort, such,* Just. 29, 2.

Hujusmodi. Idem. Cic. Fam. 14, 2.

Humandus, a, um. part. *To be interred, or laid in the ground,* Virg. Aen. 6, 161.

Humane. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. (1) *Patiently, like a man.* (2) *As men usually do.* (3) *Mildly, kindly, friendly, civilly.* (1) Tamen humanè vix patitur, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 65. (2) & Saepius poëtice, quàm humanè locutus es, Petron. c. 90. (3) Ille, quod Puteolos prosequitur, humanè; quod queritur, injustè, Cic. Att. 15, 27. Vid. Humanus, & humanissimè, in Humaniter.

Humânitas, âtis. f. (1) *Humanity, human nature.* (2) *Gentleness, courtesy, friendliness, kindness.* (3) *Good manners, breeding, good nature.* (4) *Also human learning, liberal knowledge.* (1) Communis humanitatis jure ac misericordiâ deprecari, Cic. pro Flacc. 11. (2) = Clementia, mansuetudo, humanitas, Cic. 2. fr. 1, 1. & Immanitas, gravitas, Id. (3) Cic. Off. 1, 40. (4) = De studiis humanitatis ac literarum loqui liberius, Cic. pro Arch. 2. § Humanitatis expers, Id. de Div. 2, 38. Humanitatem exuere, Id. Att. 13, 2. humanitatis sensum abjicere, Id. pro Lig. 5. amittere, Id. pro S. Rosc. 53.

Humâniter. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. (1) *Courteously, kindly.* (2) *Patiently, bravely, manfully.* (1) Ducem se iuneris humanissimè promissit, Petron. c. 8. Aliquid facere humanius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27. Humanus juvant, Plin. 16, 32. (2) Sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2.

Humânitus. adv. *After the fashion of men, as men are wont.* Si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, *if this thing had happened to me otherwise than well, if I had chanced to die,* Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. per Euphemismum.

Humânus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Belonging to mankind.* (2) *Belonging to a rational creature.* (3) *Polite, skilled in arts and sciences.* (4) *Humane, gentle, courteous, friendly, kind, civil, obliging.* (5) *Frail, variable, uncertain.* (1) Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 26. (2) & Vestitu neque patrio, neque civili, ac ne virili quidem, ac denique humano semper usus est Caligula, Suet. Cal. 52. (3) Praxitiles propter artificium egregium nemini est paulo humaniori ignotus, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 260. (4) = Homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic. Att. 16, 19. (5) Si quid simile evenerit, ut sunt humana, tuus ut faciat filius, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40. Humanus pro homine, Just. 42, 3, 2.

Humatio, ônis. f. verb. *A burying, or interring.* & Aliquid de humatione & sepulturâ dicendum existimo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42.

Humator, ôris. m. verb. *One that burieth.* Poenus humator consulis, Luc. 7, 799.

Humaturus, a, um. part. *About to inter, or bury.* Caesarum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet. Calig. 3.

Humatus, a, um. part. [in quem humus injecta, Cic. de Legg. 2, 22.] *Interred, or laid in the ground.* Locus in quo quis humatus, Cic. de Div. 1. vid. & Propert. 4, 7, 4.

Humectans, tis. part. *Moistening.* Si conniventem humectantemque animadvertit, praecipitat è nido, Plin. 10, 3.

Humectatus, a, um. part. *Moistened, wet.* Sil. 8, 438.

Humectè. adv. *Moistly,* Frag. Poët.

Humecto, âre. act. *To moisten, or water, to wet.* Largo humectat flumine vultum, Virg. Aen. 1, 469. Conf. Col. 7, 3.

Humectus, a, um. adj. *Wet, or moist, dampish, dank.* Solum humectae positionis, Pallad.

Humefactus, a, um. part. *Moistened, wetted,* Lex. ex Vitruv.

Humens, tis. part. *Moist, wet, or watery.* Humentes umbrae, Virg. Aen. 4, 351. oculi, Lucan. 4, 522.

Humeo, ère, ui. neut. *To be wet, or moist, dampish, or dank.* Arbor humet lacrymis, Ov. Met. 10, 509.

|| Humérale, is. n. *A part of harness covering the shoulders,* Dig. 49, 16, 14. It may be used for a graduate's hood.

Humerosus, a, um. *That hath great shoulders, full of hillocks, lumps, or risings,* Col. 3, 10.

Humerus, i. m. [à Gr. ὦμος, Idem.] (1) *The shoulders of man, or beast.* (2) *The stalk of a vine.* (1) Os humerisque Deo similis, Virg. Aen. 1, 593. Vires humerorum ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. (2) Col. § Humenis aliquid portare, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 100. sustinere, Cic. pro Sext. 10.

Humescens, tis. part. *Growing moist.* Vidimus humescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73.

Humesco, ère. incept. [ab humeo] *To grow moist, or wet.* Humescunt spumis equi, Virg. Geor. 3, 111. Modicis poculis humescere, *to refresh himself with a glass or two,* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 70.

Humi.

H U M

Hūmi. adv. *vel* gen. *ab* humus. *On the ground.* Procumbit humi bos, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 481.

Hūmidē. adv. *Moistly.* Haec tigna humidē putent, *Plaut. Moft.* 1, 2, 67.

|| Hūmiditas, ātis. f. *Moisture*, in lexicis irrepsit, unde nescio. † Humor.

Hūmido, āre. *To moisten.* Humidant corpus labor minor quā ex consuetudine, frequens balneum, &c. *Cels.* 1, 3.

Haec vox à plerisque lexicis vel omīssa, vel auctoritas à *Sidonio* petita.

Hūmidulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat moist, or wet, wetish, dampish.* Linum humidulum, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 629.

Hūmidus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Moist.* (2) *Wet, dank.* (1) Vapor humidus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 432. (2) Ligna humida atque viridia, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. Ventī humidiores, *Col.* 4, 10. humidissimi, *Virg.* 8, 2. Subst. Humido paludum pontes & aggeres imponere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 61, 2.

* Hūmifer, ēra, ērum. *That bringeth moisture, or humour.* Humiferum duxere ex aëre succum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 9. *ex poetā.*

|| Hūmifico, āre. *To moisten*, *Sidon.* † Humeōto.

Hūmificus, a, um. *That moisteneth.* Spiritus lunae humificus, *Plin.* 2, 104. R. occ.

|| Hūmīgatio, ōnis. f. *A moistening*, *Frag. Poët.*

|| Hūmīgatus, a, um. part. *Moistened*, *Apul. p.* 758. † Humeōtatus.

|| Hūmiliatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An humbling, or abasing, humiliation*, *Bibb.*

|| Hūmiliator, ōris. m. verb. *An humbler, he that humbleth himself*, *Aug.* † Qui submisē se gerit.

|| Hūmiliatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that humbleth herself*, *Aug.*

|| Hūmiliatus, a, um. part. *Humbled, abased, cast down*, *Eccl.*

|| Hūmilio, āre. act. *To humble, or abase, to lay low.* Agnoscit Ecclesia. † Submittere se, submisē se gerere.

|| Hūmilior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be humbled, &c.* *Hier.*

Hūmilis, e. adj. or, comp. llimus, sup. [*ab humo*] (1) *Low.* (2) *Mean, poor.* (3) *Small, dwarfish.* (4) *Base, ignoble.* (5) *Feeble, weak.* (6) *Of little worth, or account.* (7) *Humble, submissive, suppliant.* (1) & Positio humillima est quatuor pedum, cellissima septem, *Col.* 4, 19. & Vites, & ea quae sunt humiliora, neque se tollere à terrā altius possunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. (2) = Civitas ignobilis atque humilis, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 28. & Potentes sequitur invidia, humiles abjectōque contemptus, *Quint.* 4, 1. Qui humiles nati locupletes dici student, *Phaedr.* 1, 27. = Sordidus, obscurus, abjectus, contemptus, *Cic.* & Clarus, praestans, generosus, *Id.* (3) Bos humilis, *Col.* 4. (4) & Humilis & minimē generosus ortus, *Cic. de Amic.* 9. Humillimus homo de plebe, *Liv.* 3, 19. (5) = Dolores humili imbecillōque animo ferre miserum est, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 15. (6) Nullā aut humili aliquā arte praediti, *Cic. pro Arch.* 5. (7) = Humiles ac supplices preces, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 16.

Hūmilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Lowness.* (2) *Poorness, meanness, baseness.* (3) *Inability, want of power.* (4) *An undervaluing, or depretiating.* (5) || *Also humility.* (1) Docet ratio mathematicorum, quantā humilitate luna feratur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43. (2) & Humilitas cum dignitate de amplitudine contendit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. (3) *Caes. B. G.* 5, 27. (4) *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6, 15. (5) † *Apud Christianos scriptores; apud Ethnicos semper ponitur in vitio.* † Modestia.

Hūmilitē. adv. iūs, comp. limē. sup. (1) *Lowly.* (2) *Slavishly, meanly, poorly, basely, beggarly.* (1) & In loco olivo humilior rami arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, *Pallad.* 3, 13. (2) & Multitudo aut servit humiliter, aut superbē dominatur, *Liv.* 24, 25. = & Non est ausus elatē, & amplē loqui, cū demisē humilitēque sentiret, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 8. Humillimē deprimi, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 24, 1.

|| Hūmilitudo, inis. f. *Humbleness*, *Aug.* † Modestia.

Hūmipēta, ac. m. *A sparrow-hawk.*

Hūmo, are. act. [*ex humus*] (1) *To set in the earth.* (2) *To bury, to inter, to lay in the ground.* (1) Humare taleas, *Col.* 5, 9. (2) Magorum mos est non humare corpora fuorum, nisi à feris sint antē laniata, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 45. † Humari dicuntur corpora rogis absumpta, *vid. Lucr.* 6, 1275. & dehinc.

Hūmor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be buried, &c.* Humari in patriā, *V. Max.* 5, 3, extr. 3.

Hūmor, ōris. m. (1) *Moisture.* (2) *Any liquid, water, blood, ink, tears, &c.* (3) *Juice, or sap, &c.* (4) *An humour.* (1) & Humor & calor fufus in corpore, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 6. (2) Graves avidē hausto humore, *Curt.* 7, 5, 8. Ruber humor, *Lucr.* 4, 1044. Queritur crassus calamo quod pendeat humor, *Perf.* 3, 12. Humor in genas furtim labitur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 6. (3) Laxant arva sinus; superat tener omnibus humor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 331. (4) Quicquid humoris corrupti contrahitur emittendum, *Quint.* 2, 10. † Humor Bacchi, wine, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 143. Humor corporis faccatus, *Lucr.* 4, 1022. Humor praefandus, *Plin.* 7, 52. urine, piss.

Hūmu, pro humo, *Nonn. ex Varr.*

Hūmus, i. f. *Moist earth, ground, land.* Humus graminea, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 44. arenosa, *Id. Rem. Am.* 596. subacta atque pura, *Cic. de Sen.* 17.

V O L. II.

H Y D

Hurpices, idem quod sirpices, vel irpices. Harrows. *Cato, de R. R. c.* 10.

H ante Y.

Hyacinthia, ōrum. pl. n. *A Lacedemonian yearly festival instituted by Apollo in honour of Hyacinthus.* Annua redeunt Hyacinthia, *Ov. Met.* 10, 219.

Hyacinthinus, a, um. adj. *Of violet, or purple colour.* Circum humeros hyacinthina laena, *Perf.* 1, 32. *Conf. Cat.* 59, 93.

Hyacinthizontes. pl. m. *A kind of emeralds inclining to a violet colour*, *Plin.* 37, 20.

Hyacinthus, i. m. (1) *A violet, or purple-coloured flower.* (2) *Also a precious stone called a jacinth, of a violet colour.* (1) Suave rubens hyacinthus, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 63. (2) Hyacinthos Aethiopia mittit, *Plin.* 37, 42.

* Hyades, um. f. [*ὑάδες*, dict. ἀπὸ τῆς ὕεως, pluvium efficere, non ab ὕς, sus, quod Latini putaverunt, qui fuculas voc.] *The seven stars in the head of Taurus.* Quas Graeci pluvio nomine Hyadas appellant, *Plin.* 2, 39.

* Hyaena, ae. f. [*ὑαίνα*, q. d. porcella, quod dorsum ei setis tanquam suillis rigeat, *Gesn.*] (1) *A beast like a wolf, with a mane like an horse.* (2) *A kind of sea-fish.* (3) *Also a serpent so called.* (1) *Plin.* 8, 44. & *Ov. Metam.* 15, 410. (2) Hyaenam piscem vidi in Aenariā insulā captum, *Plin.* 32, 54. (3) Dirae nodus hyaenae, *Luc.* 6, 672.

Hyaenia, ae. f. *A precious stone found in the hyena's eye*, *Plin.* 37, 60.

|| * Hyalinus, a, um. adj. [*ὑάλινος*, vitreus] *Glassy, of glass, or of glass colour*, *Jun.*

|| Hyalothēca, ae. f. [*ὑαλοθήκη*]. *A table to set drinking glasses upon, or a case to keep them in*, *Jun.*

* Hyalus, i. m. [*ab ὕε*, pluo, quia aquae pluviae colorem habet] *Glass, sometimes green colour*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 334.

Hyberna, ōrum. pl. n. *Winter-quarters for soldiers.* Exercitum in hyberna dimittere, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. sumere, *Nep. Eum.* 8.

Hybernaculum, i. n. *A place to winter in.* Hybernacula maturē communire, *Liv.* 22, 32.

|| Hybernatio. *A wintering*, *Aug.*

Hyberno, āre. neut. *To winter in a place, to take up his winter-quarters*, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 13. *Vid. Hiberno.*

Hybernus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to winter, winterly, rough, rainy*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 10. *Vid. Hibernus.*

* Hybrida, ae. m. [*à Gr. ὕβρις*, injuria, sc. illata naturae] *A mongrel creature, that hath the sire of one kind, and the dam of another; it is also used of men of different countries.* De utroque sensu *vid. Plin.* 8, 79. *Dic. etiam vox hybrida, i. e. è diversis linguis conflata, ut biclinium, epitogium, Quint.* 1, 6.

Hydarides. corrup. pro hydatides, um. pl. f. [*ὑδατίδες*]. *Blisters, or bladders full of water*, *Lex. ex Cels.*

* Hydra, ae. f. *Serpens aquaticus, [ab ὕδωρ, aqua] A water-serpent*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 576. *Vid. Propr.*

* Hydrargyrum, i. n. [*qu. argentum aqueum, ex ὕδωρ, aqua, & ἀργύρος, argentum*] *Quicksilver, either natural, or made by art*, *Plin.* 33, 41.

* Hydraula, ae. f. *A player on a musical instrument that goeth by water-work*, *Suet. Ner.* 54.

Hydraulicus, a, um. adj. *Hydraulica organa, musical instruments that play by water-work*, *Suet. Ner.* 41. Organon hydraulicum, *Plin.* 7, 38.

* Hydraulus, i. m. [*ex ὕδωρ, aqua, & αὐλός, tibia*] *An instrument of music that plays by the motion of water.* Delphinus mulcetur hydraulī sono, *Plin.* 9, 8.

* Hydria, ae. f. *A water-pot, a bucket to draw water with.* Hydriae argenteae, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19.

|| Hydrius, a, um. *Hydrius puer, Prud. Apoth.* 622, i. e. Ganymedes sive Aquarius.

* Hydrōcele, es. f. [*ex ὕδωρ, aqua, & κήλη, hernia*] *A burstness, when water falleth into the cod*, *Mart.* 12, 85.

* Hydrōcēlicus, a, um. *He that is bursten in that manner*, *Plin.* 30, 22.

* Hydrōcēphālos. [*ex ὕδωρ, aqua, & κεφαλή, caput*] *A watry tumor in the head*, *Cels.* 4, 2.

|| * Hydrōgārum. *Pickle made with water*, *Lampr.*

* Hydrōlāpathon, i. n. *A water-dock*, *Plin.* 20, 85.

|| * Hydrōmantia, ae. f. [*ex ὕδωρ, aqua, & μάντις, vates*] *A divination by water*, *Aug.*

* Hydrōmēli. n. [*ab aqua & melle dict.*] *Water and honey sod together, metheglin*, *Plin.* 14, 20.

Hydrōmēla, ae. f. [*ex ὕδωρ, aqua & μύλη, mola*] *A water-mill*, *Vitruv.* 10, 10. sic leg. *Salmasius, nonnulli autem hydraulae.*

* Hydrophōbia, ae. f. *The fear of water, which happeneth to those who are bitten by a mad dog*, *Cels.* 5, 27.

* Hydrophōbus, i. m. [*ex ὕδωρ, aqua, & φόβος, timor. Them. φόβος, fugio*] *He who is afraid of water, as one that is bitten by a mad dog*, *Plin.* 29, 32.

|| * Hydrophylax, cis. m. [*ex ὕδωρ, aqua, & φύλαξ, custos. Them. φυλάσσω, custodio*] *He that looketh to waters, or that keepeth waters, a water-bailiff*, *Dig.*

* Hy-

2 Q

HYP

* Hydriopicus, a, um. adj. *That bath the dropsy, hydropical.* Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 34. Conf. Plin. 28, 68.*

* Hydriopis, is. f. *The having the dropsy, or being subject to it, Plin. 20, 3.*

* Hydrops, opis. m. [*ex ὕδωρ, aqua, & ὤψ, oculus. Them. ὁπταί, video*] *The dropsy.* Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, *Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13.* Cum distenditur aqua cutis, quod vitium Graeci vocant ὕδρωμα, *Col. 7, 7. Lat. Aqua intercus, Cels.*

* Hydrus, i. m. [*ab aqua vocis originem trahit*] *A water-serpent, an adder, or water-snake.* Immanis hydrus, *Virg. Geor. 4, 458.*

|| Hyemalia, ium. pl. n. *Winter-quarters, Vopisc.*

Hyemalis, e. adj. *Winterly, or belonging to winter.* Nudi hyemalem vim perferunt, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 27.*

Hyemat. imperf. *It is winter, or it is extreme cold.* Hyemat cum frigore gelicidiis, *Col. 11, 2. Vehementer hyemat, Id. ibid.*

Hyematio, onis. f. verb. *A wintering, a support for winter.* Reliquum mellis hyemationi relinquatur, *Varr. de R. R. 3, 16.*

Hyematus, a, um. part. *Frozen, frozen over, Plin. 9, 38.*

Hyemo, are. neut. *To winter any-where, to take up his winter-quarters, Cic. pro Font. 3. Vid. Hiemo.*

HYEMS, emis, f. [*ab ἕω, pluo*] *Winter, a storm of hail and rain together; also ice; also a year. Sed recte scrib. hiems, q. v.*

* Hygremplastrum, i. n. [*ex ὑγρὸς, humidus, & ἐμπλαστρον. Them. πλάσσει, fungo*] *A moist plaster, Plin. 34, 46.*

* Hylactor, oris. m. *Barker, Ringwood, or the like, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 213. Lat. Latrator.*

* Hylax, acis. m. [*ab ὕλασσω, latro*] *A dog's name, Barker, Virg. Ecl. 8, 107.*

* Hymen, enis. m. ὕμην. (1) *A thin skin, film, or membrane. (2) Also the god of marriage. (1) Ex signif. Graeca, vid. Scal. Poet. 1, 50. (2) Hymen, ὁ Hymenaeae, Hymenades, ὁ Hymenaeae, Catull. 60, 5.*

* Hymenaeus, acis. m. (1) *Marriage. (2) A marriage-song. (1) Natam egregio genero dignisque Hymenaeis des, pater, Virg. Aen. 11, 355. (2) Vestros hymenaeos ante postes festis cantibus ipsa personabo, Stat. Sylv. 2, 87. Vid. Hymen, n. 2.*

Hymnifer, era, erum. *That bringeth hymns, or songs, Ov. Met. 11, 58. sed ex opt. edit. diu suspectus versus exulat.*

|| * Hymnodia, ae. f. [*ex ὕμνος, hymnus (quod ab ὕδω, celebrare) & ὠδή, cantus. Them. αἰδῶ, cano*] *Singing of hymns. Ad Ecclef. pertinet.*

|| * Hymnus, i. m. *An hymn, or song, Eccl. Calep. Steph. Litt. Martialis ascrib. sed per errorem interpr. locus est, 12, 76.*

Hyoscyaminus, a, um. adj. *Made of henbane. Plin. 23, 49.*

Hyoscyamus, i. m. [*ex ὕς, sus, & κύαμος, faba*] *The herb henbane, Plin. 25, 91. Cels. 5, 27. & 3, 18.*

|| Hyoscyamus Peruvianus. *Tobacco, Gerard.*

* Hyösis, idis. f. *Yellow saucory, Plin. 27, 64.*

* Hypaethrum, i. n. *Subdiale ambulacrum, an open gallery, Jun.*

* Hypaethrus, a, um. adj. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & αἶθρα, aëris serenitas*] *Open above, not covered over head, Vitruv. 1, 2.*

Hypagum. *Vid. Hippago, Plin. 7, 57. ut al. leg.*

* Hypallage, es. f. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & ἀλλάσσω, muto*] (1) *A figure when words are understood contrariwise, a transposing the order of construction. (2) Also the same with Metonymia. (1) Ap. Rhet. e. g. In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. pro corpora mutata in novas formas. (2) Vid. Cic. in Orat. & Quint. 8, 6.*

* Hypate, es. f. *The bass string in a viol, &c. Vitruv. 5, 4.*

* Hypate hypaton. B, mi [*ab ὑπατος, supremus. Them. ὑπὲρ, super.*]

* Hypate meson. E, la, mi, Jun.

* Hypaton parhypate. C, fa, ut, Jun.

* Hypelate, es. f. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & ἐλάττω, abies*] *A kind of laurel, Plin. 15, 39.*

* Hypenemium ovum. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & ἀνεμος, ventus*] *A wind egg, which an hen layeth without a cock, and will never prove a chicken, Plin. 10, 80.*

|| * Hypenemites, ae. m. [*ex ὑπὲρ, super, & ἀνέμιον, defendo, Them. ἀνέμιον, clypeus*] *A partisan to a prince, Hier.*

* Hyperbais, is. f. *Quint. 8, 6. id. quod*

* Hyperbaton, i. n. [*ex ὑπὲρ, super, & βαίνω, eo*] *A figure when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order, Rhet. Hyperbaton facere, Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2.*

* Hyperbolaeon trite [*ab ὑπερβάλλω, exuperio, quod ex ὑπὲρ, super, & βάλλω, jacio*] *tertia excellentium. F, fa, ut. Nete hyperbolaeon, ultima excellentium. A, la, mi, re. Paranete hyperbolaeon, G, sol, re, ut. De his adi Junium.*

* Hyperbole, es. f. *An hyperbole, when we exceed in speaking of a thing, going either too high, or too low. Vid. Quint. 8, 6.*

Hyperbolice, adv. *Hyperbolically. Non ὑπερβολικῶς, sed verissimè loquor, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.*

* Hyperbolicus, a, um. adj. *Hyperbolic, excessive, past all likelihood of truth, Ap. Rhet.*

HYP

* Hyperboreus, a, um. *Far northern, Scythian. Solus hyperboreas glacies lustrabat, Virg. Geor. 4, 517. Hyperboraeae pruinae, Val. Flacc. 8, 210.*

* Hypercatalecticum carmen. [*ex ὑπὲρ, super, & κατά, & ἄγω, defino*] *A verse that hath a syllable, or two, too many in the end, Gramm.*

* Hypericon, i. n. pen. prod. *Nicander. St. John's wort, Plin. 26, 53.*

|| * Hypermeter versus [*ab ὑπὲρ, supra, & μέτρον, mensura*] *A verse having one syllable above measure, Gramm.*

* Hyperocha, ae. f. [*ex ὑπὲρ, super, & ἔχω, habeo*] *An overplus, or surplussage.*

* Hyperthyrum, n. [*ex ὑπὲρ, & θύρα, ostium*] *The upper post, or lintel of a door, Vitruv. 4, 6.*

|| Hyphen. n. g. ὁφ' ἐν. *A line betwixt words to pull them together, as, Neque ignari sumus ante-malorum, ut grammatici volunt.*

* Hypnale, es. f. [*ab ὕπνος, somnus*] *An adder that killeth a man by casting him into a sleep, Solin. c. 40.*

* Hypnoticum medicamentum. *A dose to procure sleep, Med.*

* Hypobolum, i. n. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & βάλλω, jacio*] *That which is given by the husband to the wife at his death, above her dowry, Ap. JCC.*

* Hypocaustis, is. f. id. q. *Hypocaustum, Vitruv. 5, 10.*

* Hypocaustum, i. n. [*ab ὑποκαίειν, succendere*] *A stove, stew, or hot-house, a chimney. Tenuem volvunt hypocausta vaporem, Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 59. Lat. Vaporarium, Cic.*

* Hypochoeris, idis. f. [*ex ὑπὲρ, & χοίρῃς, porcus*] *A sort of herb, succory, Plin. 21, 52.*

* Hypochondria. n. [*quod ὑπὲρ τῶν χόνδρων, sub cartilagine sita sunt*] *That part of the belly and sides under the short ribs.*

* Hypochondriacus, a, um. adj. *Hypochondriac, hypochondriacal.*

* Hypochrysis, is. f. *Oculorum suffusio, [ex ὑπὲρ, & χρῶσις, fusio. Them. χέω, vel χύω, fundo] Cels. 6, 6. Plin. 25, 91.*

* Hypocisthis, idis. f. *A sap, or liquor drawn out of the shoots springing from the roots of cistus seu cisthus, Plin. 24, 48. conf. Cels. 5, 23, 1.*

* Hypocrisis, is. f. *Hypocrisy, dissembling, knavery cloaked with a shew of religion, Eccl. Lat. Simulatio.*

* Hypocrita, ae. m. [*ab ὑποκρίνομαι, simulo. Them. κρίνω, judico*] *He that standeth by an actor in a play to prompt. (2) An hypocrite, a dissembler, a religious cheat. (1) Suet. Nero, 24. (2) Ap. Ecclef. Lat. Simulator, histrio, ludius.*

|| * Hypodiaconus, i. m. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & δίακονος, minister. Them. κοίτω, festino*] *A subdeacon, Eccl.*

* Hypodidascalus, i. m. [*παρά τὸ ὑπὲρ ἐτέρου διδάσκειν, quod sub alio doceat*] *An usher in a school, an under teacher. Sella tibi erit in ludo tanquam hypodidascalo proxima, Cic. Fam. 9, 18.*

* Hypodytes, ae. m. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & δύνω, induo*] *An under-garment proper to the high-priest, a linen rochet, Hier.*

* Hypogastrium, i. n. [*ex ὑπὲρ, & γαστήρ, venter*] *That part of the belly that reacheth from the navel to the privities, Ap. Med.*

* Hypogæsum, i. n. [*ex ὑπὲρ, & γαῖον, suggrundia*] *Sengreen, houseleek, Plin. 25, 102.*

* Hypogæum, i. n. ὑπόγειον. [*ὑπὲρ τὴν γῆν, sub terrâ*] *A cellar, or vault arched over head, a place under ground, Vitruv. 6, 11.*

|| * Hypoglottis, idis. f. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & γλῶττα, lingua*] *The little flesh that fasteneth the tongue to the nether part of the mouth, Jun.*

* Hypomnema, atis, n. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & μνήμη, monumentum. Them. μνῄσκαι, recorder*] *A register, or note of acts done for remembrance, an exposition, or comment. Vid. Hypomnematum.*

|| * Hypomnematographi. m. pl. [*Them. γράφω, scribo*] *Writers of commentaries, Alciat. Lat. Commentarienses.*

Hypomnematum, i. n. id. quod hypomnema. *In excubendis hypomnematis, Cic. Filius, Fam. 16, 21.*

Hypomochlium, i. n. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & μοχλός, vectis*] *A roller, or such-like thing, laid under stones, and pieces of timber, to roll them the better from their place, Vitruv. 10, 8.*

* Hypostasis, eos. f. [*Them. ἵστημι, sto*] (1) *A substance, or person of the blessed Trinity. (2) The sediment of urine. (1) Ap. Ecclef. (2) Ap. Medd.*

|| * Hypotenusa, ae. f. [*ex ὑπὲρ, sub, & τείνω, tendo*] *The line drawn under the arch of a circle, Ap. Geom.*

* Hypotheca, ae. f. [*ab ὑποτίθημι, suppono*] *A pledge, or gage, a mortgage of land, Cic. Fam. 13, 56. ubi tam Graec. quam Lat. elementis scrib.*

|| Hypothecarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a pledge, or gage. Hypothecarius creditor, one who hath lent money upon a mortgage, Ulp.*

* Hypothesis, is, vel eos. f. [*ab ὑποτίθημι, suppono. Them. τίθημι, pono*] *A case in law, the controversy, or that wherein the main point lies. (2) A pretext, or pretence; also the argument, or contents of a book, or discourse. (1) Cic. in Top. 21. ubi definitum & causa dic. (2) Cic. ad Att. 14, ult. Graeco charact.*

* Hypotheticus, a, um. adj. *Conditional, supposing such a thing to be true, Bud.*

* Hy-

H Y S

- * Hypothŷrum, i. n. Limen inferius, [ex ὑπὸ, sub, & θύρα, ostium] *The threshold, or groundfel*, Vitruv. 4, 6.
- * Hypotrachēlium, i. n. [ex ὑπὸ, sub, & τράχηλος, collum] *The part of the shaft, or main body of the pillar, under the neck of it. Vid. Vitruv. 3, 3.*
- Hysginum, i. n. *A plant that dyeth a colour like scarlet*, Plin. 35, 26.
- * Hysŷpites, ae. m. *Wine made with byssop*, Col. 12, 35. Plin. 14, 19.
- * Hysŷpum, i. n. Plin. 25, 87. Cels. 2, 32. &
- * Hysŷopus, i. m. [Heb. חַיְסוֹן] *The herb byssop*, Col. 6, 10.
- || * Hyŷtericae. pl. f. [ab ὑστέρα, uterus] *Women that are troubled with fits of the mother*, Ap. Med.

H Y S

- * Hyŷterologia, ae. f. [ex ὑστέρος, posterior, & λόγος, sermo. Them. λέγω, dico] *A figure in rhetoric by which that is put first which ought to be last, as, Sit Scipio clarus, ille, cujus virtute Hannibal in Africam redire, atque ex Italiā decedere coactus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 10. Valet atque vivit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21.*
- * Hyŷteron proteron; praeposterum; figura quae & ὑστέρολογία, dic. [ex ὑστέρος, posterior, & πρότερος, prior, quod à πρ', ante] *A way of speaking when we place that after which should come before, as, Moriamur, & in media arma ruamus, Virg. Aen. 2, 353. Hoc schemate saepe usus est Homerus, unde Cic. Respondebo tibi ὑστέρον πρότερον Ὀμηρικῶς, Ad Att. 1, 16.*
- * Hyŷtrix, icis. f. [ex ὤς, fus, & τρίξ, pilus, quod habet setas instar porci] *A porcupine*, Plin. 8, 53.

I J.

I i, and in black English letter **I** i, Latin **I** i, Greek with little variation **Ι ι**, all from the Hebrew **י**. This vowel having the smallest sound as well as figure, is most fitly suited to low poetical images; as in that of *Ovid*, *Epist.* 1, 109.

Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere testis,

where you meet with no *a*, and only once with *o* and *u*, but this vowel seven times, and the next small sound *e*, as it ought, wanting one of that number. But when the subject riseth, as in the sublime, the frequent use of it is to be avoided. For this reason *Virgil* hath in the *Æneid* writ *olli* for *illi* near twenty times, but never in his *Eclogues* or *Georgics*. Hence also comes the frequent change into *u* by the antients, to strengthen the sound, as *Juppiter Optumus Maximus*, and many other instances which might be given out of the old manuscripts of *Livy*, *Tully*, and *Pliny*, plainly shew. This vowel in Latin compounds is also substituted for *a*, as *abigo*, *contingo*, *deficio*, from *ago*, *tango*, *facio*. The sound of this to the next small vowel *e* is so near, that the Hebrew, and other dialects from that tongue, expressed them both by one character, before the invention of points. And the changes of *i* into *e*, and *vice versa*, in Latin derivatives from Greek, are too obvious not to be observed; as in *μίνθη*, *mentha*, *τίνος*, *tingo*. Add also, that in many words purely Latin these vowels are writ indifferently, as *mage* and *magis*, *here* and *heri*; *Mage pollens aer*, *Lucr.* 4, 344. *Res hodie minor est here quam fuit*, *Juv.* 3, 23. Yea, many words in the accusative and ablative cases sing. of the third declension end in *em* or *im*, *e* or *i*. Also in our English tongue we write indifferently *imploy*, *ingage*, *incourage*, *indeavour*, or *employ*, *engage*, &c. and many other words of the same kind. In making Latin diphthongs, as in Greek, this vowel is subjunctive to the rest, as in *hei*, *hoi*, *hui*, *Ilithyia*. In numerals this, as the smallest letter, is put for the smallest number, **I**, one, **II**, two, &c. and, set before the note of a larger number, subtracts itself, as **IV**, four, **IX**, nine. In the notes of the antients, **I**. is put for *Inter*, *intra*, *Junius*, *Julius*; **IA. P.** *Intra provinciam*; **I. AGL.** *In angulo*; **IA. D.** *Jam diu*, *jam dudum*; **IA. S. D.** *Jam satis dandum*; **IA. RI.** *Jam respondi*.

J j English and Latin, wanting in the Greek, in Hebrew **י**, is properly, as the rest of their letters, a consonant, and hath a name as such, though in favour of pronunciation they sometimes use it as a vowel. We, in imitation of them, call *i* and *j* by one common name, but with this difference, that they give it a name from its consonant use, we from the vocal. We have indeed invented a different figure for the consonant, which has been too much neglected by old writers and printers. It is pronounced commonly in Latin and English, and by some in Hebrew words, like a soft *g*; but very faultily, except perhaps in derivatives from the Greek **ζ**, as *Jupiter*, from **Ζεῦ πάτερ**, where it may be allowed that harder sound; its true pronunciation being softer, approaching nearer to that of the vowel, as at this day the Germans and other adjacent nations pronounce it; their *jahr*, and our *pear* being sounded alike. The true sound undoubtedly is near to our *y* before a vowel in the same syllable; and, if we would follow analogy, this letter ought to be called *yé*, as we say, *bé*, *cé*, &c.

J A C

J ante A.

Itor imperat, ab eo, is. *Go, get thee gone*, I praec, sequar, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 144.
Jacca, f. The herb trinity, pances, or heart-ease, *Dod.* + *Viola tricolor*.

Jacens, tis. part. (1) Lying along. (2) Lying down sick, or (3) dead. (4) Sluggish, heavy, dull. (5) Poor, afflicted, dejected. (6) Also situate. (1) Jacentes sub platano, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 14. (2) Dirā in regione jacens, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 3, 5. (3) Vid. Jacco, n. 9. (4) = An forte jacentes, ignavosque putas? *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 96. = Segnis & jacens puer, *Quint.* 1, 3. Vid. & Jacco, n. 6. (5) = Homo afflictus & jacens, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 21. Animi jacentes, *Liv.* 10, 35. (6) Jacentes terrae ad Hesperum, *Plin.* 18, 57. ¶ Jacens consilium, a short, or shallow reach, *Quint.*

JACEO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) To lie. (2) To lie along, or out at length. (3) To be situate. (4) Met. To be fallen, to be sunk. (5) To be laid aside, disregarded, slighted, or little set by, to be in no esteem. (6) To be heavy and sluggish. (7) To live obscure and inglorious. (8) To lie sick. (9) To be slain. (10) To be still and calm. (1) Mihi ad pedes misera jacuit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. (2) Jacere in pelliculis hoedinis, *V. Max.* 7, 5, 1. (3) Vid. Jacens, n. 6. (4) Jacobat Marius post praeturae, *Cic. Off.* 3, 20. Jacent pretia praediorum, *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 12. (5) Pauper ubique jacet, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 218. (6) & Probus puer a segni & jacente plurimum aberit, *Quint.* 1, 3. (7) & In pace jacere, quam bello vigere maluit, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 7. (8) Vid. Jacens, n. 2. (9) Acacidae telo jacet Hector, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 103. (10) Aequora lenta jacent, *Luc.* 3, 523. § Jacere ad pedes alicujus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. alicui ante pedes, *Ov. Met.* 11, 13. in luctu, *Cic. Pis.* 36. in moerore, *Id. Att.* 10, 4. in oblivione, *Id. Verr.* 1, 39. in tenebris, *Id. pro Arch.* 6.

Jaciendus, a, um. part. To be cast, &c. Sed ante jacienda moles erat, quae urbem continenti committeret, *Curt.* 4, 9.

Jaciens, tis. part. Flinging, laying, &c. Tela manu jaciens, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 886. *Conf. Liv.* 33, 33. Vid.

JACIO, ēre, jeci, jactum. act. (1) To cast, throw, fling.

J A C

(2) To hurl, or shoot. (3) To lay, or place. (4) To speak, or utter. (5) To publish, or set abroad. (6) To throw away. (7) To put, or place. (1) Aproniam conjugem in praecipit jecit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 22, 1. (2) In murum lapides jaci coepti sunt, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 6. (3) Novae domus fundamentum jecit, *Suet. Cal.* 22. & *Met.* Pacis fundamenta jeci, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 29. (4) Taliāque illacrymans mutae jace verba favillae, *Propert.* 2, 1, 77. (5) Neque raro, neque apud paucos, talia jaciebat, *Tac.* (6) Scuta jacere, fugerēque hostes, more habent licentiam, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 27. (7) Omnis in hac totam regio jact arte salutem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 293. ¶ Jacere talos, to play at dice, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 5. gradum atque aditum, to make way, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 15. § Jacere anchoram, *Liv.* 29, 27. aliquem in praecipit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 22, 1. in profundum, *Cic. pro Sext.* 20. contumelias in aliquem, *Id. pro Sylla* 7. suspiciōnem, *Id. pro Flacc.* 3. terrores, *Id. Att.* 2, 23.

Jāciōr, i, actus. pass. To be cast, &c. *Caes. B. G.* 1, 6. Jaciturus, a, um. part. About to lie. Vetito nudus jaciture sepulchro, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 777.

¶ Jacobaea, ae. f. St. James's wort, *Dod.*
 Jactabundus, a, um. Tossing, boasting. Jactabundum mare, *Gell.* 19, 1. In Graeca facundiae gloria jactabundus, *Id.* 15, 2.

Jactandus, a, um. part. To be tossed. Jactandae pennae, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 8, 5. Et, si mens redit, annua peregrinatione jactandos, *Cels.* 3, 18.

Jactans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. Casting, bragging, boasting, speaking. Vid. Jacto. Paulo jactantior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 50.

Jactanter. adv. ius, comp. *Tac.* Braggingly; boastingly, proudly, with ostentation. Minae jactanter sonantes, *Amm.* 27, 2. Nulli jactantius moerent, quam qui maxime laetantur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 4. + Gloriosē, *Cic.*

Jactantia, ae. f. Cracking, bragging, boasting. Frivola in parvis jactantia, *Quint.* 1, 6. Jactantiae studere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8, 13.

Jactatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A motion, or action. (2) A tumbling, or shaking, a tossing, or casting. (3) A boasting, cracking, or vaunting. (4) A seeking applause. (1) Actio modica

modicâ jactatione corporis, *Cic. Orat.* 25. (2) Jactatio vulnerum, *Curt.* 6, 1, 5. maris, *Cic. pro Mur.* 2. Nec dum factis relictis ab jactatione maritimâ militibus, *Liv.* 21, 26. (3) Jactatio est voluptas gestiens, & se effrens in solentius, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. (4) Cum homines se non jactatione populari, sed dignitate atque innocentia tuebantur, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 35.

Jactator, ōris. m. verb. *A cracker, or boaster, a brag-gadocio, an buffer.* * Acer in absentes linguae jactator, *Claud.* in *Eutrop.* 2, 380. Immodicus proprii jactator honoris, *Id.* 2. *Conf. Stil.* 26. Rerum à se gestarum jactator, *Quint.* 11, 1.

|| Jactatrix. f. *She that boasteth*, *Sidon.*

Jactatus, a, um. part. (1) *Tossed to and fro, or up and down, driven from coast to coast.* (2) *Met. Canvassed, disputed, boasted.* (1) Gens jactata Tuscis aequoribus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 54. (2) Saepius jactata in senatu re, *Liv.* 22, 23. Haec magnificentius jactata, quam verius, *Curt.* 3, 8, 12.

Jactatus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A tossing.* (2) *A fluttering, or clapping.* (1) Jactatus maris, *Plin.* 14, 22. (2) Jactatus pennarum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 703.

Jactitans, tis. part. *Boasting.* Come officium jactitans, *Phaedr.* 2, 5, 16.

|| Jactitatio, onis. f. *A vain boasting*, *Sidon.*

Jactitator, ōris. m. verb. *A great bragger, or boaster*, *Litt. ex Liv. sed q.*

Jactito, āre. freq. [à jacio] *To cast, to throw, or toss from one to another.* Juventus ridicula versibus intexta jactitare coepit, *Liv.* 7, 2.

Jacto, āre. freq. [à jacio] (1) *To throw, or fling.* (2) *To shake, or move.* (3) *To toss, to move to and fro.* (4) *Met. To cast, or revolve in one's mind.* (5) *To brag, boast, or swagger.* (6) *To canvass, or debate.* (7) *To give out, to publish, or spread abroad.* (8) *To doubt, or hesitate.* (9) *To be officious, or active in.* (10) *To emit, or send forth.* (1) Faces in vicinorum tecta jactare, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 18. (2) Onerosa pallia jactat, *Juv.* 6, 235. (3) Excussa brachia jacto, *Ov. Met.* 5, 596. (4) Jactare pectore curas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 231. (5) De insperatis repentiniſque pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactarunt, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9. Cum se jactaret amicae, *Juv.* 1, 62. (6) Quod pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebant, celeriter consilium dimittit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 18. (7) Quasi alii se puerum, alii ornandum tollendumque jactassent, *Sust. Aug. c.* 12. (8) Nolo te jactari diutius, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 59. (9) Repub. mihi nihil est carius, in qua tu non valde te jactas, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. (10) Latè jactare odorem, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 132.

Jactor, ari. pass. *To be tossed.* Ille vires quidem gentis & regni haud falso jactari affirmat, *Curt.* 9, 5. Certè isdem nudi pariter jactabimur oris, *Propert.* 2, 26, 43.

|| Jactuōsē. adv. *Proudly, boastingly.* † Superbè, gloriose.

Jactuofus, a, um. adj. *Boasting*, *Non. ex Cic. Orat.* 36. corruptè pro actuofus. † Gloriosus.

Jactura, ae. f. (1) *Properly loss by shipwreck, or the throwing of goods overboard in a storm.* (2) *Any loss, or damage.* (3) *A charge, expense, or present.* (1) *Sall. de Rep. Ord.* 2. (2) Rei familiaris jactura, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 64. = Jacturae & detrimenta rei familiaris, *Hirt. B. A.* 49. Sed major Romanis quam pro numero jactura fuit, *Liv.* 21, 59. (3) Germanos ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 11. Magnis jacturis sibi quisque eorum animos conciliabat, *Id. B. C.* 3, 112.

|| Jacturalis, e. adj. *Belonging to a loss, or that may be lost*, *Dig.*

Jactus, a, um. part. [à jacio] (1) *Thrown, hurled.* (2) *Cast in, scattered.* (3) *Laid.* (1) Lapidēs Pyrrhae jacti, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 41. (2) Semen jactum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 104. (3) Moles in altum jactae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 34. Met. Aditum ad caetera jactum intelligetis, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 15.

Jactus, ūs. m. verb. [à jacio] (1) *A throw, hurl, or cast.* (2) *A draught, or cast with a net.* (3) *A throwing of goods overboard.* (1) Fulminum jactus, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 8. pilarum, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 485. ignium, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 11, 2. sagittarum, *Ibid.* 15, 9, 1. jactu se misit in aequor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 528. tesserarum, *Liv.* 4, 17. (2) A piscatoribus quidam jactum emerat, *V. Max.* 4, 1, ext. 7. (3) Tit. lib. 14. Pandect.

Jaculābilis, e. adj. *That may be cast, or hurled.* Telum jaculabile, *Ov. Met.* 7, 680. Telum ingens, nullique Deo jaculabile, torſit, *Claud.* in *Eutr.* 2, 167. Non jaculabile dextrae pondus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 658.

|| Jaculāmen, inis. n. & jaculamentum, i. n. *A darting, or flinging*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Jaculans, tis. *Shooting, darting, &c.* Jaculans saxa lacerato, *Ov. Met.* 14, 184. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 256.

Jacularis, e. adj. *That belongeth to flinging*, *Frag. Poët.*

Jaculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A darting, or casting*, *Jaculatio equestris*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5.

Jaculator, ōris. m. verb. *A shooter, a darter, a dart flinger.* Jaculator audax, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 56. fulminis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 562. expeditus, *Liv.* 21, 46.

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|| Jaculatorius, a, um. adj. *That pertaineth to darting, or shooting*, *Ulp. Dig.* 9, 2, 9.

Jaculatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that flingeth, or shooteth.* Diana jaculatrix, *Ov. Met.* 5, 375.

Jaculatus, a, um. part. *Which hath cast, thrown, or darted.* Pallas jaculata è nubibus ignem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 46.

|| Jaculatus, ūs. m. *A flinging, or casting*, *Tert.*

Jaculo, āre. *Lexicogr. ex Claud. id. quod*

Jacūlor, āri. dep. (1) *To shoot, to dart.* (2) *To strike, to bombard.* (3) *Met. To throw out.* (4) *To hunt after, to pursue.* (1) Jaculari fulmina, *Ov. Met.* 1, 61. saxa, *Ibid.* 14, 184. facem, *Val. Flac.* 4, 671. (2) Jupiter igne suo lucos jaculatur, *Ov. Am.* 3, 3, 35. (3) Abrupta quaedam jaculantur, *Quint.* 2, 11. (4) Quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo multa? *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 17. ubi *Met. sumpta videtur à jaculo reti.*

Jaculum, i. n. [à jacio] (1) *A dart, a javelin.* (2) *Any thing that may be shot.* (1) Jaculum contorquens mittit in auras, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 490. (2) Jaculum dicitur, quod, ut jaciatur, fit, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 24. † Rete jaculum, a casting net, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 87.

Jaculus, i. m. [à jaculor] *A serpent that lieth under trees, and suddenly shooteth himself out with great violence when any one passeth by.* Natrix violator aquae, jaculique volucres, *Luc.* 9, 720. Jaculi periphrasin, sc. serpens similis sagittae, *Vid. ap. Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 5. Jaculi funes, *Col.* 6, 2, 4.

JAM. adv. temporis. (1) *Now, at this time, at present, just, or even now, immediately.* (2) *Besides, furthermore, by way of transition, in the beginning of a sentence.* (3) *Presently, ere long.* (4) *Henceforth.* (1) † Jam nunc, just now, this minute, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 144. Jamprimum, in the first place, *Id.* Jam usque à, ever since, *Id.* Jamdudum, a long while ago, *Cic.* Jam inde, ever since, *Ter.* Jam olim, a long time ago, *Cic.* Jam jamque, forthwith, *Id.* Jam vino, jam somno, one while with wine, another with sleep, *Hor.* Jam ferè, just upon the point, *Ter.* (2) Jam quid ego commemorem, &c. *Cic.* (3) † Aut jam nihil est, aut jam nihil erit, *Plaut.* Jam isthic adero, *Ter.* † In diem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 20. (4) Carthagini jam non ego nuncios mittam superbos, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 69.

Iambēus, a, um. adj. *Made of iambic feet*, *Hor. Art. Poët.* 253.

* Iambicus, a, um. adj. *Iambic*, *Gramm.*

* Iambus, i. m. *A foot in verse, having the first syllable short, and the other long, as, āmās.* Syllaba longa brevi subiecta vocatur Iambus, *Hor. A. P.* 251.

Jamdūdum. adv. *Long ago*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 7. = Jamdudum abiit, aetatem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 8. *Vid. Dudum.*

Jampridem. adv. *Some while since*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 5.

|| Janēus. *Fest. ant. pro*

Janitor, ōris. m. [à janua] *A porter, or keeper of a gate.* Catenatus janitor, a mastiff tied at the gate, *Col. in praef.* Janitoribus alicujus notescere, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8, 7.

Janitrix, icis. f. *A woman porter.* Laurus janitrix Caesarum, growing at the emperor's gate, *Plin.* 15, 39. Anus janitrix, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 76.

|| Janitricēs. *The wives of two brothers*, *Dig.*

† Janitus. m. id. quod janitor, *Varr.*

* Ianthina, orum. pl. n. *Garments of violet, or purple colour*, *Mart.* 2, 39.

* Ianthinus, a, um. adj. *Violet coloured*, *Plin.* 21, 22.

† Ianthum, i. n. [ex iov, viola, & ἀνθος, flos] Flos & color quidam purpureus, nempe is ἀνθος, flos violae, a violet. *Vid. Ion.*

Janua, ae. f. [à Jano deo] (1) *A gate, the first entry into an house.* (2) *Met. The beginning, or entrance into a discourse, or other thing.* (1) Q. Mutii janua & vestibulum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 45. (2) = Ab hoc aditu januaque patefacta, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 47. Janua sepulchri, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 2, 23.

|| Januāris, e. *Calendarum Januarium die, the first day of January*, *Amm. Marcell.*

Januarius, i. m. [sc. quod sit quasi janua caeteris mensibus; primus n. Jani mentis, quod janua prima est, *Ov. pot. quia Jano sacratuſ*] *The month of January.* Mense Januario cura ut Romae sis, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 2. & *Suet. in Cal.* 42. Calendis Januariis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 39. Calend. Januarias, *Sust. in Tib.* 34.

† Januātor, ōris. m. *A porter*, *Litt. ex Plaut. pro janitor.*

* Jāpyx, ygis. m. [ex Japygiā, i. e. Apuliā, flans] *The western wind, or as some say the north east*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 4.

* Jāfōne, es. f. *A kind of withwind*, *Plin.* 22, 39.

|| Jāfma, vel jāfminum. *Jasmine*, *Jun.*

Iaspīdeus, a, um. adj. *Of the colour of a jasper stone*, *Plin.* 37, 56.

* Iāspis, idis. f. [ex Heb. יַשְׁפֵּר] *A stone of green colour, called a jasper*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 261. Iāspis aērīzula, a turquoise, *Plin.* 37, 37. Stellatus iaspide ensis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 261.

* Iāspōnyx, chis. f. *A kind of jasper, an onyx stone*, *Plin.* 37, 37.

2 R

* Iātra-

* *Iatralyptes*, ae. m. seu potius *iatroaliptra*, q. d. [ex *iareōs*, medicus, & *aliptra*, ungo] Medicus unguentarius, a physician, or surgeon that cureth by ointments and frictions, Cels. 1, 1. & Plin. Ep. 10, 4, & 22.

* *Iatraliptice*, es. f. Curing by ointments, or frictions, Plin. 29, 2.

* *Iatronice*, es. f. A book of physick, Litt. ex Plin.

* *Iatronices*, ae. m. [ex *iareōs*, medicus, & *vixn*, victoria] A conqueror of other physicians, a proud title that one gave himself, Plin. 29, 5.

I ante B.

|| *Iberiae naeniae*. [ab *Iberiā*, i. e. Hispaniā] Simple stories, as we would say *Canterbury tales*, Hier.

Iberica, ae. f. sc. herba. A kind of herb, Quint. 8, 2. = *Spartum*, Ant.

* *Iberis*, idis. f. *βούλις*. An herb that some call wild cresses, Plin. 25, 49.

Ibex, icis. m. A kind of wild goat, and supposed to be that which we call the *euech*, Plin. 8, 53. a *steenbok*.

Ibi. adv. in loco. [ā pron. is, in abl. pl. *ibus*, ant. qd. *ibus* in locis] (1) There. (2) Then. (3) Therein, in that thing. (4) In that state. (5) In those things. (1) & Ut *ibi* esse malis, ubi, &c. quā iſthic, Cic. & alibi, Plaut. (2) Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14. (3) Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 62. ¶ *Ibi* esse, to be about it, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62. (4) Duxi uxorem, quantam miseriam *ibi* vidi! Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 13. (5) Sall. B. C. narrationis initio. *Ibi* loci, in that place, Plin.

Ibidem. adv. [ex *ibi* & *dem*, syllabicā adiectione] (1) There, in the same place. (2) In the same thing, or in the same case. (1) *Ibidem* operiar, Cic. (2) Laesit in eo Caecinam? sublevavit *ibidem*, Cic. pro Caecin. 9.

Ibis, idis & is. f. A bird in Egypt, which is high, hath stiff legs, and a long bill, and eats up the serpents that infest the country, Plin. 10, 45. a kind of stork. Vid. Cic. N. D. 1, 36. Under this name Ovid lasheth his adversary Hyginus, as the learned imagine; and Callimachus had done the like by Apollonius Rhodius, before him.

|| *Ibus*, pro *iis*. [ā pron. is] Non.

I ante C.

* *Icas*, adis. f. *ἐκαδς*, vicenarius. The festival days in memorial of Epicurus's birth-day, which was kept upon the twentieth day of every month, Plin. 35, 2.

Iccirco. conj. pro *idcirco*, Therefore.

* *Ichneumon*, onis. m. [ab *ἰχνης*, vestigium] A rat of Egypt of the bigness of a cat, which stealth into the crocodile's mouth when he gapes, and eating his bowels kills him. Hujus descript. vid. Luc. 4, 724. & seqq. & Plin. 8, 36. Also, A wasp of the smaller kind, Plin. 11, 24.

* *Ichneobates*, ae. m. [ex *ἰχνης*, vestigium, & *βαίρω*, eo] Trader, or Tracer, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 207.

* *Ichnograpia*, ae. f. [ex *ἰχνης*, vestigium, & *γράφω*, scribo] A plot of an house to be built, drawn out in paper, describing the form of every room, a ground-plan, Vitruv. 1, 2.

* *Ichthyocolla*, ae. f. [ab *ἰχθύς*, piscis, & *κόλλα*, gluten] A fish of whose skin water-glue is made, water-glue it self, mouth-glue, singlase, Plin. 32, 24.

* *Ichthyophagus*, i. m. [ex *ἰχθύς*, piscis, & *φάγω*, edo] He that eateth only fish, Plin. 15, 7.

* *Ichthyopola*, ae. m. *ἰχθυοπωλάς* [ex *ἰχθύς*, piscis, & *πωλῶ*, vendo] A seller of fish, a fishmonger.

* *Ichthyopolium*, i. n. *ἰχθυοπωλείον*. The place where fish is sold, a fish-market.

* *Ichthyotrophium*, i. n. [ab *alendis* piscibus dict. ex *ἰχθύς*, piscis, & *τρέφω*, nutrio] A fish pond, a stove for fish, Col. 8, 1.

Ico, ere, ci, etum. act. [ex Heb. *הכה* *hiccāh*] (1) To strike, to smite. (2) To beat away. (1) *Icit* femur, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 42. (2) Corpus propellit & *icit*, Lucr. 3, 161. ¶ *Icere* foedus cum aliquo, to make a league with, Cic. in Pison. 12.

Ico, etus. pass. (1) To be stricken. (2) To be blasted. (1) *Icimur* etus, Lucr. 4, 1043. (2) Laurus fulmine non *icitur*, Plin. 15, 20.

* *Icon*, onis. f. imago. [ab *εἰκω*, similis sum] (1) An image, resemblance, picture, or statue. (2) Also a figure in rhetoric. (1) Plin. 34, 9. (2) Ap. Rhet. Lat. Imago, Auct. ad Heron. sic definit: Imago est formae cum formā, cum quādam similitudine, collatio; e. g. Omnia Mercurio similis voceque coloreque, &c. Virg. Aen. 4, 558.

* *Iconicus*, a, um. adj. Belonging to an image, lively pictured, drawn to the life. Simulacrum aureum iconicum, Suet. Gal. 22. Effigies iconicae, Plin. 34, 9.

* *Icrum*, i. n. A cross set upon one's tomb, or in a highway, Amm. + *Lignum iuratum*, Col.

* *Ictérias*, ae. m. A precious stone good for the yellow-jaundice. *Ictérias* aſtiſſimo ſimilis, Plin. 37, 61.

Ictericus, a, um. adj. One sick of the yellow-jaundice. Conſulit iſtericac lento de funere matris, Juv. 6, 564.

* *Icterus*, i. m. *ἰκτερος*, aurugo, Scrib. Larg. (1) The yellow jaundice. (2) Also a yellow bird, which if one see, being sick of the yellow jaundice, the person recovers, and the bird dieth; it is also called *galgulus*. (1) Morbus arquatus, Lucr. 4, 333. arcuatus, Col. 7, 3. item morbus regius. (2) Plin. 30, 28.

* *Ictis*, idis. f. A white weasel that destroyeth bee-stalls, and eateth the honey, a ferret, a marten, Plin. 29, 16.

Ictus, a, um. part. [ab *icor*] (1) Stricken. (2) Blasted. (3) Met. Incited, moved. (1) Pinus *icta* mordaci ferro, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9. (2) Jovis ignibus *ictus*, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 11. (3) Desideriis *icta* fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15. *Ictus* nidore prandii, Suet. Claud. 33. ¶ Foedus *ictum*, a league made, Virg. Aen. 12, 314.

Ictus, ūs. (& *cti*. ant.) m. verb. [ab *ico*] (1) A stroke, a blow. (2) A rap, a knock. (3) A biting, or goading. (4) A blast. (5) A sting. (6) A course, such as a river maketh. (7) A beating, or stroke of the pulse. (8) * A ray of the sun. (1) A bestiis *ictus*, morfus, impetus, Cic. Off. 2, 6. (2) Quantiunt fenestras *ictibus* crebris juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2. (3) Verres obliquum meditans *ictum*, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7. (4) *Ictus* fulminis, Cic. Off. 3, 25. (5) *Ictus* scorpionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. (6) Amm. teste Litt. (7) *Ictus* crebri aut languidi, Plin. 11, 88. (8) Laureae servidos excludet *ictus*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10.

Icuncula, ae. f. dim. [ab *icon*] A little image. *Icuncula* puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56.

I ante D.

Id. n. pron. [ab *is*] That. *Id* pro eā in re, Ter.

|| *Idaeus dactylus*. A stone in Crete of an iron colour, like a man's thumb, Solin.

Idcirco. conj. [q. d. *circa id*] Therefore, for that cause, thereupon. *Idcirco* arma sumpta sunt, Cic. Attic. 8.

Idea, ae. f. [ἀπό τοῦ εἰδέναι, a specie] An *idea*, form, model, or first pattern of any thing existing in the imagination, or fancy. Has Cic. species, sed commodius formas, Latine dici ait, Topic. 7.

Idem, eadem, idem. pron. [ex *is* & *dem*, particula paragogicā] The same, the selfsame, alike, all one. Alter *idem*, a second self, Cic. Eadem operā, & eadem absol. at the same time, all under one, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 26. * § *Invitum* qui servat, *idem* facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467.

Identidem. adv. [ex *idem* geminato] Now and then, ever and anon, sundry times, one after another, every while. Recitabatur *identidem* Pompeii testimonium, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 12.

Ideo. conj. [ex *id* & *eo*, sc. pertinet] Therefore, for that cause. *Ideo* mihi non satisfacio, quod, &c. Cic. Fam. 1, 8.

* *Idiōma*, atis. n. An idiom, or proper form of speech, a propriety in speaking, Gramm.

* *Idiota*, ae. m. [ab *ἰδιος*, privatus] (1) An idiot, or illiterate simple body. (2) A laic, a private man, one not in office. (1) & *Idiotam* opponit homini ingenioso & intelligenti, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. (2) Mors non movet me, *idiotam* petit, Sen. Suas. 6.

* *Idiotismus*, i. m. A propriety of speech. Sen. Contr. praef. 1, 7.

|| *Idollum*, i. n. A place where idols are kept and worshipped, a rood loft, Papin. Lat. Delubrum.

|| *Idolōjatra*, ae. c. g. An idolater, or worshipper of idols, Ecclef. Lat. Simulacrorum cultor.

|| *Idololatria*, ae. f. Idolatry, idol worship, Ecclef. Lat. Simulacrorum cultus.

|| *Idololatrix*, icis. f. An idolatress, Prud. Hamart. 404. Refilius autem idololatriis, Gron.

|| * *Idolothytum*, i. n. That which is sacrificed to idols, Bibb.

* *Idolum*, i. n. (1) An image, an idol. (2) Also a spectre, or apparition. (3) Idolatry. (1) = Imagines quae idola nominant, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (2) Apparebat *idolon*, senex, macie & squalore confectus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5. (3) Ap. Christianos scriptt.

Idōnea, ōrum. pl. m. Fit places. *Idōnea* provinciarum, Tac. Ann. 4, 5, 6.

Idōneē. adv. Aptly, conveniently, fitly, Cic. de Inv. 1, 5.

Idōneus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. (1) Fit, meet, proper. (2) Convenient, suitable. (3) Able, sufficient. (4) Substantial, credible. (5) Pious, honest. (6) Also rich, or wealthy. (1) Adeōn? videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis? Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 18. (2) Tempus idoneum, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 24. & Altae res idoneae sunt stomacho, aliae alienae, Cels. (3) Pugnae non fat idoneus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26. (4) Idoneus testis, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. auctor, Id. Attic. 8, 13. (5) = Idonei atque integri homines, Cic. (6) Ap. FCC. comp. idoneior, Ulp. Vett. Magis idoneus.

|| *Idūlis*,

|| Idūlis, ovis quae omnibus idibus Jovi immolabatur, *Fest.*

|| Iduo, āre. i. e. divido, Hetruscā linguā. *To divide*, Macr. Sat. 1, 15.

Idus, uum, idibus. f. dies est decimus quintus mensis Martii, Maii, Julii, & Octobris, in reliquis decimus tertius; dies qui dividit mensem; nam *iduae* apud Hetruscos sign. dividere. *The ides of every month; the eighth, or eight days immediately after the nones.* Idus Martiae consolantur, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 4.

† Iduus, a, um. *Divided.* Vidua quasi valde idua, i. e. valde divisa, *Macr.* 1, 15.

Idyllium, i. n. [*ab ἰδύλλος*, parvum poema; poemata enim sunt quasi species quaedam] *A little poem, or copy of verses upon a pastoral subject*, as in *Theocritus*, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 14, 9.

J ante E.

|| Jēcoraria, ae. f. *A kind of liverwort called woodrow, or woodrowel*, *Dod.* Some have taken it for *agrimony*.

JECUR, ōris. vel jecinōris. n. (1) *The liver of a man, (2) or other creature.* (1) Difficili bile tumet jecur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 4. (2) Victimarum jecinora, *Plin.* 11, 73. anseris, *Mart.* 13, 58.

Jēcuscūlum, i. n. dim. [*à jecur*] *A little liver.* Murium jecuscūlum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14.

Jehōva, ae. m. *Vid. Propr.*

|| Jējūnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fasting*, *Tert.* † Jejunium, jejunitas.

|| Jējūnātor, ōris. m. verb. *A faster*, *Aug.*

Jējūnē, adv. iūs, comp. *Gaily, slenderly, drily, weakly.* Jejunē disputare, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 11. Quis enim jejuniū dixit? *Cic. Attic.* 12, 21. = Jejunē & infirmē, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20, 21.

Jējūnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Emptiness.* (2) Met. *Slenderness of stile, barrenness, driness.* (1) Jejunitatis plenus, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 3, 13. (2) Verborum jejunitatem & famem se malle, quā ubertatem & copiam dicerent, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 1.

Jējūnium, i. n. (1) *Fasting, hunger.* (2) Also *a fasting day.* (1) Domant illos inopi jejunia victu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 312. (2) Decemviri renunciātur jejuniū instituendum Cereri esse, *Liv.* 36, 37.

|| Jējūno, āre. neut. *To abstain from meat, to fast*, *Ecclef.* † Cibo se abstinere, *Nep.*

Jejuniosior, iūs, comp. *More hungry, or more fasting*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 6.

Jejunum, i. n. sc. intestinum. *The empty gut.* Jejunum intestinum, *Cels.* 4, 1.

JEJUNUS, a, um. adj. (1) *Fasting, that hath not eaten.* (2) *Bare, hungry, dry.* (3) Met. *Barren, jejune.* (4) *Greedy, craving.* (1) Jejunus stomachus rarō vulgaria temnit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 38. Neque jejuno, neque coenato vomendum est, *Cels.* (2) Jejuna quidem clivosi glareā ruris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 212. (3) Si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crasum fuisse pleniorē putet, &c. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 4. Arte subtilior, orationibus jejunior, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 48. (4) Jejuna aviditas, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Iens, euntis. part. [*ab eo*] *Going.* Rectus leg. in comp. tantū. Ventos aspirat eunti, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 607.

Jentacūlum, i. n. [*à jento*] *A breakfast.* Usque ad jentaculum, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 38.

|| Jentator, oris. m. verb. *He that breaketh his fast*, *Lexicogr. ex Eutrop.*

Jento, are. neut. *To break his fast*, *Suet. Vitell.* 7.

Jesus, su. m. *Vid. Propr.*

I ante G.

Igitur, conj. (1) *Therefore.* (2) *Then, thereupon.* (3) *For.* (1) Quid igitur sibi vult pater? *Ter.* (2) Cum mihi & tibi otium erit, igitur tecum loquar, *Plaut. Vid. & Amph.* 1, 1, 55. (3) *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 53.

|| Ignarium, i. n. *A tinder-box, with steel and flint*, *Plin.* 16, 76. *Vid. Ignarium.*

Ignārus, a, um. adj. [*ex in & gnarus*] (1) *Ignorant, unskilful, unacquainted with.* (2) Also *unknown, strange.* (1) Ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 43. Ignara serpens vinci, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 260. (2) Cui ignara fuit saevitia Neronis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 62, 3. Humana cupido ignara visendi, *Sall. B. C.* 18.

Ignavē, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Cowardly, meanly.* (2) *Slowly, lazily.* (1) Ovis carpens ignavius herbas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 465. (2) = Providendum, ne quid abjectē, timidē, ignavē faciamus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23.

|| Ignavesco, ēre. incept. *To grow idle*, *Tert. Segnesco*, *Vett.*

Ignavia, ae. f. (1) *Sluggishness, laziness.* (2) *Cowardliness.* (3) *Flatness, want of briskness, inactivity.* (4) Meton. *A lazy, idle person.* (1) Verbera, compedes, molae pretia sunt ignaviae, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 11. (2) Fortitudini contraria est ignavia, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54. Ut alios industria,

ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, *Tac.* 16, 18. (3) Odoris ignavia, *Plin.* 12, 54. (4) Mea ignavia! tu nunc me irrides? *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 68.

|| Ignavitas. f. id. quod ignavia. Phocaeenses ignavitate ac macie terrae coacti, *Just.* 43, 3. sed meliores libb. exiguitate leg. Rarō occ.

Ignaviter, adv. *Idly, lazily.* Castra non ignaviter munire, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 81.

Ignavus, a, um. adj. [*ex in & navus vel gnāvus*] or, comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Not diligent, idle, slothful, sluggish, dull.* (2) *Faint hearted, cowardly.* (3) *Weak, ineffectual.* (1) Ignavi domus & penetralia Somni, *Ov. Met.* 11, 593. (2) Ab homine ignavissimo vir fortissimus necatus, *Cic.* Ne nihil gravius audenti quā ignavo patiendum, *Tac.* 15, 58. (3) Succus papaveris meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *Plin.* 20, 76.

|| Igneolus, a, um. dim. [*ab igneus*] *Fiery, a little fiery, warm.* Vigor igneolus, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 186.

Ignescens, tis. part. *Of the colour of fire, growing hot like fire.* Tum virgo ignescens penitus, violenta repente suffudit flammis ora, *Sil.* 9, 461.

|| Ignescitur, pro ignescit, *Laber.*

Ignesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To be on fire, to kindle, to turn to fire.* (2) Met. *To inflame.* (1) Ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (2) Amor ignescit menti, saevitque medullis, *Col.* 10, 230.

Igneus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fiery, burning.* (2) *Sparkling, bright, heavenly.* (1) = Quod est calidum & igneum cietur & agitur motu suo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (2) Igneus est illis vigor, & coelestis origo, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 730. Ignea virtus, *Luc.* 9, 7.

Ignarium, i. n. *Any thing that will take fire quickly, tinder, or touchwood*, *Plin.* 16, 76. Also *a fire-steel to strike fire with out of a flint, a tinderbox*, *Bud. Vid. Ignarium.*

|| Ignarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to fire, ut ignarius lapis, a flint stone to strike fire withal*, *Jun.* Fomes ignarius, the match, or touchwood to keep fire in withal, *Id.*

|| Ignibulum, i. n. *A censor*, *Litt. ex Prud.*

Ignicomus, a, um. adj. *ut ignicomus sol, with flaming tresses*, *Auson. Ep.* 7, 8. Ignicomus leo, *Nem. Cyneg.* 214.

Igniculus, i. m. dim. [*ab ignis*] (1) *A sparkle of fire, a little fire.* (2) Also, Met. *an instinct of nature.* (1) Igniculum brumae si tempore poscas, *Juv.* 3, 102. (2) = Virtutum igniculi, & semina in animis, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6.

* Ignifer, a, um. *Bearing fire.* Ignifer axis, the chariot of the sun, *Ov. Met.* 2, 59. Igniferae lampades, *Lucr.* 2, 25. Ignifera juga, *Sen. Med.* 34.

* Ignifluus, a, um. *Flowing with fire.* Ignifluae cavernae, *Claud.* 3. Conf. *Hon.* 196. Igniflui flatus, *Id. Laud. Herc.* 137.

* Ignigēna, ae. c. g. *Born in, or by fire, a surname of Bacchus, as midwifed by Jove's thunder*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 12.

* Ignigēnus, a, um. act. *That begetteth, or produceth fire, as the sun doth by a burning glass.* Quousque ergo frustra pascemus ignigenum istum? *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 224.

|| Ignio, ire. neut. *To be fire hot, or to be on fire*, *Lex. ex Prud.* † Ignesco.

* Ignipes, edis. adj. *That hath fiery feet.* Ignipedes equi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 392. Ignipedum fraenator equorum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 27.

* Ignipōtens, tis. adj. *The lord of fire*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 414. & *Val. Flacc.* 2, 80.

IGNIS, is. m. (1) *Fire.* (2) *Lightning.* (3) Meton. *A thunderbolt, wrath.* (4) *Love.* (5) *The person beloved.* (1) Aquae pugnax ignis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 432. (2) Crebris micat ignibus aether, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 94. (3) Centimanum dejecit igne Typhoea, *Ov. Met.* 3, 303. Exarsere ignes animo, subit ira, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 575. (4) Caeco carpitur igni, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 2. (5) Meus ignis Amyntas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 66. Accede ad ignem hunc, jam calesces plus satis, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 5.

* Ignis sacer, *St. Antony's fire*, *Plin.* 20, 8.

Ignispicium, i. n. *Divination by fire*, *Plin.* 7, 57.

|| Ignitabulum, i. n. *A chafingdish, a warmingpan, a fire-pan, made of earth, or iron*, *Fest.* = Fomes & ignitabulum ingenii virtutisque, *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 8.

|| Ignitegium, i. n. *Courfew.*

|| Ignitus, a, um. ior, comp. *Fiery, burning, hot, strong.* Ignitum Deus indidit illi ingenium, *Prud. Hamart.* 544. † Igneus.

|| Ignivomus, a, um. *That spitteth fire.* Altius ignivomum solem coeli orbita ducit, *Venant. de Pascha, ad fin.* Laetant opp. 3. † Vomens ignem.

Ignobilis, e. adj. [*ex in & nobilis*] or, comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Not noted, unknown, strange.* (2) *Ignoble, of low birth, meanly born, base.* (3) *Common, ordinary.* (4) *Of no reputation, or esteem, nothing spoken of.* (1) = Peregrina facies videtur hominis atque ignobilis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 9. Innocentius est quodcunque & ignobilis, *Plin.* 23, 20. (2) Benatus illos, ignobilissimos alioqui, tot seculis spectat, *Plin.* 35, 10.

10. (3) Non ignobilis dicendi magister Demetrius Syrus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 91. (4) Ubi in sylvis Italidis ignobilis aevum exigeret, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 776.

Ignobilitas, ātis. f. *Ignobleness of birth.* Ignobilitas generis, *Cic. pro Muraena*, 8. virorum, *Ovid. Metam.* 6, 319.

Ignominia, ae. f. [ex in & nomen] (1) Properly a note of disgrace prefixed before a man's name by the censor. (2) Discredit, reproach, dishonour, ignominy, disgrace. (1) Omnis judicatio censoris versatur tantummodo in nomine; animadversio igitur illa ignominia dicta est, *Cic. de Repub.* 4. (2) = Dedecore, maculā, turpissimāque ignominia notetur, *Cic. In novis ignominia trepidus*, *Liv.* 21, 39.

|| Ignominia, a, um. part. [qu. ab ignominior] *Defamed, disgraced*, *Gell.* 8, 15. † Infamis.

|| Ignominiosē. adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. *With reproach, or disgrace.* Ignominiosē contra Numidas pugnāvit, *Eutr.* 4, 26. & 4, 24.

Ignominiosus, a, um. adj. *Infamous, dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.* Ignominiosa fuga, *Liv.* 3, 23. Ignominiosa dicta, *Hor. A. P.* 247. Ignominiosa consulum ejuratio, *V. Max.* 2, 7, 7. || Ignominiosissimus, *Ter.*

Ignorabilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That is, or may easily be unknown.* Quis oculis obviam ignorabilis objicitur? *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 18. & Illud ignorabilis obscuriusque est, *Gell.* 9, 12.

Ignorandus, a, um. *To be taken no notice of.* Mille modis amor ignorandus est, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 29.

Ignorans, tis. part. *Ignorant, not knowing.* Ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, *Cic. de Amic.* 7. conf. *Sil.* 11, 582.

|| Ignoranter, adv. *Ignorantly*, *Dig.* † Inscienter, *Cic.*

Ignorantia, ae. f. *Ignorance, want of knowledge.* Ignorantia literarum, *Cic. pro Flac.* 20. veri, *Ov. Met.* 7, 92. Ignorantia est remedium malorum, *Sen. Oed.* 515.

Ignoratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Idem.* Ignoratio causarum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 22. juris, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 6. sui, *Id. pro Cluent.* 39.

|| Ignorator, ōris. m. verb. *He that is ignorant of*, *Cod.* † Nescius.

Ignoraturus, a, um. part. *About to be ignorant of*, *Liv.* 21, 42.

Ignoratus, a, um. part. or, comp. *Unknown.* Archimedis ignoratum indagavi sepulchrum, *Cic. Tuscl.* 5, 23. Octavii eloquentia ante consulatum ignorata, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 47.

Ignoro, āre. act. [ab ignarus] *Not to know, to be ignorant of.* Erras, si id credis, & me ignoras, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 53. Ignorare mala, bonum est, *Sen. Thyest.* 783.

Ignoror, āri, ātus. pass. *Not to be known.* Ignoraretur fortitan ista fides, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 18.

Ignoscendus, a, um. part. *To be pardoned.* Dementia ignoscenda, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 489.

Ignoscens, tis. part. or, comp. *Pardoning, forgiving.* Quanto tuus est animus natu gravior, ignoscentior, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32.

|| Ignoscentia, ae. f. *Pardon, forgiveness.* Ignoscentiae utiles, *Gell.* 7, 3.

|| Ignoscibilis, e. adj. *Tolerable, to be pardoned.* Huiusmodi vestitus de multo jam usu ignoscibilis est, *Gell.* 13, 27.

Ignoscitur, imperf. *It is forgiven.* Nocte latent mendae, vitioque ignoscitur omni, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 249.

|| Ignosciturus, a, um. part. *That will forgive*, *Piso Ann.* 2. sed contra analogiam.

Ignosco, ēre, ovi, otum. neut. [ex in intens. & nosco] (1) *To hold excused, to take no notice of.* (2) *To forgive, to pardon.* (3) *Also not to know.* (1) & Ignoscito saepe aliis, nunquam tibi, *Publ. Syr.* Et praeteritis ignoscis, & concedis futura, *Cic. inter fragm. Epist.* & Jupiter, ignosco priscina furta tua, *Propert.* 2, 2, 4. (3) *Varro*, sed desuevit hic usus.

Ignoscor, i. pass. *To be taken no notice of, to be pardoned.* Quā ignosceretur iis, quos fraude ad signandum, vel errore inductos, constitisset, *Suet. Aug.* 33. conf. *Liv.* 28, 31.

Ignotum est, imperf. *All is pardoned.* Ignotum est, tacitum est, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 28.

Ignoturus, a, um. part. *That will pardon*, *Prisc. ex Cic. in Cat. majore.*

Ignotus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Unknown.* (2) *Also ignorant, that doth not know.* (1) Jus obscurum & ignotum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. & Ignotos fallit, notis est de rebus, *Phaedr.* 1, 11, 2. Ignotior gens, *Liv.* 5, 32. Pars ignotissima turbae, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 153. Haud ignotissima inter nymphas, *Ov. Met.* 5, 540. (2) Nequis erret ignotus, *Quint. vid. & Plant. Men.* 2, 2, 19. & *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 5, 12.

† Iis. dat. & abl. pl. à pronom. is. Pro quo. † Ibus, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 7, 2.

I ante L.

* Ilarchus, i. m. [ex ἰλῆν, agmen, & ἀρχή, imperium] *A captain of a troop of horse*, *Coel. Rhod. Lat. Praefectus turmae equitum.*

Ile, is. n. *The flank where the small guts are.* Ilia inter coxas & pubem imo ventre posita sunt, *Cels.* 4, 1.

* Ileus, five ileus, ei. m. [ab εἰλεω, verso] *The small, or thin gut; also the twisting of the small guts, when there is such a stoppage, that nothing can pass downwards*, *Plin.* 20, 23. *Cels.* 4, 16.

Ilex, icis. f. *A kind of oak tree, called by some holm, the scarlet oak*, *Gerard.* Ilex tonsa bipennibus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 57.

Ilia, um. n. pl. [ab ile] *The flank, the small guts.* Ilia religare balteo, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 543. Ducere ilia, *to be broken winded, to be out of breath, to puff and blow*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 9.

Ilia, a, um. adj. unde iliaca passio. *The colic, the twisting of the guts*, *Med.*

* Ilias, ādis. f. [dict. quod bellum contineat apud Ilium inter Graecos & Trojanos] *The destruction of Troy, a poem of Homer's so called.* † Ilias malorum, *a world of disasters*, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 11. Ilias ipsa quid est, nisi turpis adultera? *Ov. Trist.* 2, 371.

Ilicet, adv. i. e. ire licet. (1) *You may go when you list, you may depart when you will, you may go shake your ears, the business is over.* (2) *Also immediately, presently, forthwith, out of hand, all on a sudden.* (1) Actum est, ilicet, periisti, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Ilicet obruimur numero, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 424. *Vid. Extemplo.* § Ilicet parasiticae arti maximam in malam crucem, *it may go and be hanged*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 9.

Ilicetum, i. n. *A grove of holm trees*, *Mart.* 4, 55.

Iliceus, a, um. adj. *Of holm, or made of holm.* Iliceae trabes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 101.

Ilico, adv. [qu. in loco illo, *Perot.*] (1) *Anon, by and by.* (2) *In all haste, forthwith; also in the same place.* *Vid. Illico.*

Iligneus, a, um. adj. & ilignus. *Of holm.* Iligneam frondem bubus recte praebebitus, *Col.* 6, 3. Iligni pedes, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 46.

Iliosus, a, um. *Troubled with the twisting of the guts, broken winded*, *Plin.* 20, 13.

Illabefactus, a, um. part. [ex in & labefactus] *Never weakened, or made feeble.* Vincula illabefacta, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 3, 7, 6. sed mel. libb. habent non labefacta. Venit ad albentes illabefacta comas, *Ibid.* 4, 12, 30.

Illabens, tis. part. *Sliding, or gliding in.* Genitor tepet illabentibus astris pontus, *Stat. Ach.* 1, 138.

Illabor, i, plus sum. dep. [ex in & labor] (1) *To slide, or glide in.* (2) *To fall down, or upon.* (3) *Met. To enter.* (1) Amnis illabitur mari, *Plin.* 5, 30. (2) Si fractus illabatur orbis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 7. Truncus illapsus cerebro, *Id.* 2, 17, 27. (3) Animis illabere nostris, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 89.

Illaboratus, a, um. *Made, or done without labour, or pains, unlaboured, plain.* Terra illaborata, *Sen. Ep.* 90. Omnia fluunt illaborata, *Quint.* 10, 3.

Illaboro, āre. [ex in & laboro] *To labour, or take pains about a thing.* Illaborare domibus, *Tac. Germ.* 46, 7.

Illac, sc. viā, vel parte. (1) *On that side, that way.* (2) *Met. With, or for that party.* (1) = Hac atque illac perfluo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25. (2) *Cic. Attic.* 7, 3.

Illacerabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be torn.* Spolium illacerabile, *Sil.* 5, 138.

Illacessitus, a, um. *Unprovoked.* Nulla pars Britanniae illacessita, *Tac. Agric.* 20. Cherusci illacessiti, *Id. Germ.* 36.

Illachrymabilis, e. adj. (1) *Not to be moved with pity, that cannot be prevailed upon with tears.* (2) *Unlamented.* (1) Illachrymabilis Pluto, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 6. (2) *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 26.

|| Illachrymandus, a, um. part. *Worthy to be lamented; or wept over*, *Aug.* † Deplorandus, *Cic.*

Illachrymans, tis. part. *Lamenting*, *Ov. ad Liv.* 289. *Sil.* 2, 676.

|| Illachrymatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weeping, or crying over*, *Lexicogr. ex Gell. sed q.*

Illachrymo, āre. neut. & illachrymor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To weep over, to lament and bewail.* (2) *To water, or shed tears involuntarily.* (3) *Met. To sweat, or send out moisture, to run as water.* (1) Marcellus illachrymasse dicitur, *Liv.* 25, 24. Morti Socratis illachrymari soleo, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 33. (2) Oculi lumen refugiant, & illachrymant, *Cels.* 3, 6. (3) Illachrymat templis ebur, aeraque sudant, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 480. Nunciatur uxorem ejus decessisse, ejusque mortem illachrymatum Alexandrum, *Just.* 11, 12.

|| Illacenus, adv. ut haecenus. *So far forth*, *Gell.* 16, 19. † Eatenus, *Vett.*

Illae, pro illius, *Lex. ex Lucr.*

Illæsus, ā, um. (1) *Unhurt*. (2) *Sound, uncorrupted*.
 (1) Cupressus illæsa brumâ, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 99. *conf. Sil.* 13, 14. Illæsum onus, *Mart.* 1, 7. (2) Illæsas vitiatas addere partes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 826.
 Illætabilis, e. adj. *Without mirth, sorrowful, joyless*. Me portus & illætabilis ora accipit, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 707. Illætabile murmur, *Ibid.* 12, 619. munus, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 706. Hocne ferens onus illætabile matris transfundam gremio? *Id. Theb.* 5, 633.
 Illævigatus, pro inconditus, *Dion.*
 Illapsus, a, um. part. [ab illabor] (1) *Slidden in, got in*. (2) *Falling upon*. (1) Illapsa perniciēs, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 15. (2) Truncus illapsus cerebro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 27. *conf. Sil.* 15, 95.
 Illapsus, ūs, m. verb. *A sliding, or falling in*, *Col.* 2, 2.
 Illaqueatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An insnaring, or intangling*, *Litt. ex Liv. sed q.*
 Illaqueator, ōris, m. verb. *An intangler, or insnarer*, *Litt. ex Tac. sed q.*
 Illaqueatus, a, um. part. *Snared, intangled*. Illaqueatus legum periculis, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 4.
 Illaqueo, āre, aēt. *To snarl, or intangle, to bias*. Munera navium saevos illaqueant duces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 16.
 Illaqueor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be intangled*, *L. ex Liv.*
 † Illasce aedes. *Plaut. ut hasce.*
 Illatābilis, e. adj. *Without breadth*. Quod exprimere uno Latino verbo non queas, nisi audeas dicere illatābile, *Gell.* 1, 20. † Latitudinis expers, *Vett.*
 Illatēbratio, f. verb. *An hiding, or seeking of corners*, *Dig.*
 † Illatebro, āre, aēt. *To hide in corners*. Inermi illatebrant sese, *Claud. ap. Gell.* 17, 2. † Abscondo, abdo.
 Illatebrōsus, a, um. *Full of corners, or lurking places*, *Capell.* † Latebrofus, *Vett.*
 Illatēnūs, adv. *So far forth*, *Gell.* *Vid. Illactenus, sic enim libb. emendatiorēs.* † Eatenus, *Vett.*
 Illatio, ōnis, f. verb. [ab infero] *A bringing in, an inference, an interment*, *Ulp.*
 Illatratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A barking against one*, *Lexicogr. ex Tac.*
 Illatrator, ōris, m. verb. *He that barketh at, or revileth one*, *Dig.*
 Illatro, āre, neut. *To bark against one*. Illatrat jejunis faucibus Orthrus, *Sil.* 13, 845. Manibus illatrat, *Luc.* 6, 729.
 Illaturus, a, um. part. *About to bring in*, *Liv.* 21, 2. & 36, 5. Cui Græciæ illaturus bellum Darius erat, *Just.* 19, 1.
 Illātus, a, um. part. [ab inferor] *Inferred, brought in*. Illata Græciæ bella, *Curt.* 3, 10, 8. Lumine illato, *Id.* 8, 2, 21. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 5. & 24, 42.
 Illaudabilis, e. adj. *Unworthy praise, uncommendable*. Juvat illaudabile carmen fundere, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 33. *conf. Gell.* 2, 6.
 Illaudatus, a, um. part. *Not worthy to be named, worthy no praise, or commendation*. Illaudati Bufiridis arae, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 5. = Illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 26, 4. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 633.
 † Illaudo, āre. *To dispraise*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*
 Illautus, a, um. *pro illotus. Unwashed, foul*, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 23.
 Ille, illa, illud, gen. illius, dat. illi. [ex Hebr. אֵלֶּה] (1) *He, she, that*. (2) *The one*. (3) *One, some one*. (4) *The aforesaid*. (5) *Such and such indefinitely, the self same*. (1) Passim. (2) Quoties respondet τὸ hic. † Ille—ipse, the one—the other, *Suet.* (3) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 37. (4) Multum ille & terrâ jactatus & alto, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 7. (5) Commendo vobis illum & illum, *Suet. Caes.* 41.
 Illecēbra, aē, f. [ab illiciendo] (1) *An enticement, or allurement*. (2) *An attractive, a charm*. (3) *Meton. Anenticer, a charmer*. (1) Maxima illecēbra peccandi impunitatis spes, *Cic. pro Milone*, 16. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 4. (2) Trahit homines suis illecēbris ad verum decus virtus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 7. (3) Atque eccam, illecēbra exit tandem, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 2, 25.
 † Ille & is de eodem in eadem sententiā: Id misero restat mihi mali, si illum potest, qui alicui rei est, etiam eum ad nequitiam adducere, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 3.
 Illecēbratio, ōnis, f. *An alluring*, *Faber ex Gell.* † Illecēbra, *Cic.*
 Illecēbrator, ōris, m. verb. *An enticer, or allurer*, *Faber ex Macrob.*
 Illecēbrōsē, adv. iūs. comp. *Alluringly, enticingly*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 34. *Legitur & in comparativo*. Nihil illecēbrofius fieri potest, *Id. Bacch.* 1, 1, 54.
 Illecēbrofus, a, um. adj. *Full of enticements, allurements, or charms*. Exemplis superioris aevi deficitur, sed τὸ illecēbrofius (five adj. five adv. illud fuerit) damnare vetat, praesertim cum leg. ap. *Plaut. loc. citato*.
 Illectamentum, i. n. *An enticement, or allurement*. Leonis patris illectamentis captus, *Apul. Apol.* p. 554. † Illecēbra.
 Illecto, āre, freq. [ab illicio] *To allure, or entice*, *Aug.* † Illicio, delinio, *Vett.*
 Illectus, a, um. part. [ab illicior] *Enticed, allured*. Libido ad id, quod videtur bonum, illecta & inflammata, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 6. *Vid. Illicio*.
 Illectus, ūs, m. verb. *An enticing, or alluring*. Magis illectum tuum, quam lectum metuo, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 21.
 Illegitimē, adv. *Unlawfully, Recentiorēs.* † Non legitimē.
 V O L. II.

Illegitimus, a, um. adj. *Illegitimate, base born, unlawful*. Frustra petuntur vindiciae h. voc. ex *V. Max.* 2, 1, 3. cum loci sensus, MSS. opt. notae, & leges ipsae Rom. facessere jubent. † Minimē legitimus. *Plaut.*
 Illepīdē, adv. *Unhandsomely, without grace, grossly*. Crasē illepīdē compositum poēma, *Horat. Epist.* 2, 1, 77.
 Illepidus, a, um. adj. *Without grace, unpleasant, unhandsome*. Parens avarus, illepidus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. = Deliciae illepidae atque inelegantes, *Catull.* 6, 2.
 Illex, ēgis, c. g. *That liveth without law, an outlaw*. Impurē illex, labes populi, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 4.
 Illex, icis, adj. [ab illicio] *That enticeth, or bath force to entice, or allure*. Illex animi Venus, *Apul. Apol.* p. 459. Illex halitus, *Prud. Psych.* 328. Corda illice flectere arte, *Id. in Symm.* 2, 6.
 Illex, vel illix, icis, f. subst. *Allurement, enticement; also a birdcall, a quailpipe, a decoy*. Auceps sum ego, esca est metrix, lectus illix est, amatores aves, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 68.
 Illi, adv. *pro illic. There*, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 36. & *Plaut. saepissimē.* † alibi, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 154.
 Illibābilis, e. adj. *Pure, undefiled*. Illibabilis est sapientia tanquam lux, *Laet. Instit.* 2, 7.
 Illibatē, adv. *Purely, without wassing, or touching*, *Dig.*
 Illibātus, a, um. (1) *Untouched*. (2) *Pure, undefiled, faultless*. (1) = Integro illibatōque succo aluntur, *Col.* 3, 10. Illibatū robur, *Id.* 12, 1. Illibatam servare integritatem, *Id.* 8, 11. Illibatū imperium, *Liv.* 3, 61. (2) Virginitas illibata, *V. Max.* 6, 1, 4.
 Illibēralis, e. adj. (1) *Ungenteel, sordid, base, unlike a gentleman*. (2) *Niggardly, discourteous*. (3) *Homely, clownish, servile, mean*. (1) Ex illan' familiā tam illiberalē facinus esse orium! *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 3. (2) *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. (3) = Jocandi genus illiberalē, petulans, flagitiosum, obscœnum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29.
 Illibēralitas, atis, f. *Niggardliness, baseness*. = Illiberalitatis avaritiaeque absit suspicio, *Cic. Off.* 2, 18.
 Illiberaliter, adv. *Niggardly, ungenteelely, dirtily, basely*, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 30.
 Illiberis, e. *Childless, having no children*, *Tert.* † Orbus, sine liberis.
 Illic, illaec, illuc, pro ille, illa, illud. Illic homo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 167. Nimia illaec licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 63. Summe ego mulier misera, quae illaec audio! *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 99.
 Illic, adv. in loco illo. *There, in that place*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 27.
 Illiciendus, a, um. part. *To be allured*. = Inescandae illiciendaeque multitudinis causā, *Paterc.* 2, 13.
 Illicio, ēre, exi, ectum, aēt. [ex in & lacio] (1) *To allure, to entice, to charm one*. (2) *To inveigle, to trepan*. (1) Deus me ad illam illexit, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 7. Illicere in stuprum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 27. (2) Tūne homines adolescentulos in fraudem illicis? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 8.
 Illicior, i, ectus, pass. *To be allured*. Principes viri ad ornandam urbem illecti sunt, *Paterc.* 2, 89.
 Illicitē, adv. *Unlawfully*. Illicitē illexit, *Varr. de L. L.* 5, 9.
 Illicitus, a, um. adj. [ex in neg. & licitus] *Unlawful*. Venus illicita, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 96. Vias illicitas tentare, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 197. undae, *Id.* 1, 627. † Per licita, & illicita foedatus, *Tac.* 15, 37.
 Illicium, i. n. [ab illiciendo] *An enticement, or allurement*. Apiastrum illicium apibus, *Varr. de R. R.* 16, 17.
 Illico, (1) *Propr. adv. loci. Fest. [qu. in loco]* (2) *Item temporis*. (1) *In that very place*. (2) *Incontinent, forthwith, by and by, immediately, qd. upon the place*. (3) *From thence, from the premisses*. (1) Otiosē nunc jam illico hic consistē, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 2. Manete illico, *Gaecil.* (2) Magna illico fama surrexit, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8. (3) Nec si omne, &c. sequitur illicd, *Cic. de Pato*, 12.
 Illdens, tis, part. *Dashing against*. Illdens prensos tellure dracones, *Anon. post. Laud. Herc.* 59.
 Illdo, ēre, si, sum, aēt. [ex in & laedo] (1) *To dash, or beat against*. (2) *To thrust into*. (1) Fragili quaerens illidere dentem, offendet solido, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 77. (2) Cestus illicit in ossa, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 480.
 Illdor, i, sus, pass. *To be dashed against, &c.* Illditur ignis clypeo, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 585.
 Illigans, tis, *Tying, fastening*, *Liv.* 36, 11.
 Illigatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An inwrapping, or intangling*, *Mart. Cap.*
 Illigātor, ōris, m. verb. *He that tieth, or fetcheth in*, *Boët.*
 Illigāturus, a, um. part. *About to tie on*. Juga illigaturus tauris, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 11.
 Illigātus, a, um. part. (1) *Fastened, bound*. (2) *Intangled*. (3) *Met. Obligated, engaged*. (1) Caesaris aētis illigatus tenetur, *Cic. pro Domo*, 15. Illigatae post tergum manus, *Liv.* 5, 27. (2) Illigatus matrimonii duarum uxorum, *V. Max.* 9, 13, ext. 4. (3) Hospitiis amicitiaque illigati Philippi erant, *Liv.* 2, B. M.
 Illigo, āre, aēt. [ex in & ligo] (1) *To bind, knit, tie, or fasten*. (2) *To intangle*. (3) *To interlace, or intermix*. (1) In currum dissentum illigat Metium, *Liv.* 1, 28. (2) Illigari bello,

bello, *Liv. 1, B. M.* (3) Genus dicendi, in quo illigantur verborum & sententiarum lepores, *Cic. Orat. 27.*
 Illigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bound, &c.* Sermonibus huiusmodi notant personas tam graves illigari, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 2.*
 Illimis, e. adj. [*ex in & limus*] *Clear, without mud, or slime.* Fons illimis, *Ov. Met. 3, 407.*
 Illinc, adv. de loco. (1) *From thence, or that place.* (2) *From that thing, or person.* (3) *From that side.* (4) *From that party of men.* (1) & Illinc huc transferetur virgo, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 13.* (2) & Vix me illinc abstraxi, atque impeditum in eā expedivi animum, atque huc contuleram, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17.* (3) & Cum eadem metuam ab hāc parte, si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, *Cic. Att. 9, 7.* (4) & Amorem abiecit illinc, atque in hanc transfudit, *Cic. Phil. 2, 31.* † Hinc illinc, *on every side, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 40.*
 Illinctus, ūs. m. [*qu. ab illingo, ex in & lingo*] *Broth, or liquor that may be supped; also a medicine, as an electuary, or lohoch.* Sic *Litt.* Ego neque nomen, neque verbum usquam reperi.
 Illinendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed.* Dens illinendus rosae flore contrito, *Cels. 7, 12.*
 Illinio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. [*ex in & linio*] *To anoint, or besmear one gently.* Phreneticis illinivit cum polentā, *Plin. 20, 73.*
 Illino, ēre, livi & lēvi, litum. act. [*ex in & lino*] (1) *To anoint, or besmear.* (2) *To daub, or soil.* (3) *To lay over, or colour.* (1) Illinere collyria oculis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 31.* (2) *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 36.* (3) Bruma nives illinet agris, *Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 10.*
 Illinor, i, litus. pass. *To be anointed, &c.* *Plin. 9, 48.*
 Illinuntur pedes odoribus, *Curt. 8, 30.*
 Illiquescō, ēre, feci, factum. *To melt.* Leg. in part.
 Illiquefactus, a, um. part. *Melted.* Illiquefactae voluptates, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.*
 Illiquefio, eri, factus. *To be melted down, Lex. ex Cels.*
 Illisce aedibus. *In that house, Plaut. ut hisce.*
 Illisus, a, um. part. [*ab illidor*] (1) *Dashed, or beaten against.* (2) *Beaten, or knocked out.* (1) Deae littoribus illisus est, *V. Max. 1, 1, ext. 1.* Illiso in postem capite, *Id. 9, 12, 6.* (2) Concilis pugnīs, & illis dentibus, *Lex. ex Plaut.*
 Illisu, ūs. m. verb. *A dashing, or beating against.* Illisu ipso repercussus, *Plin. 2, 49.* Illisu scopulus tremit omnis aquarum, *Sil. 17, 246.*
 Illiteratus, a, um. simus, sup. (1) *Unlearned, illiterate.* (2) *Not written in letters.* (1) Vir bonus & non illiteratus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 6.* Scribo plurimas, sed illiteratissimus literas, *Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9.* (2) *Gell. 11, 18.*
 Illitus, a, um. part. [*ab illinor*] (1) *Besmearred, tintured.* (2) *Tainted.* (1) Color illitus fucō, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 52.* Illito cubiculo calce recenti, *V. Max. 9, 12, 4.* Illitae naves pice, *Val. Flacc. 1, 480.* (2) Illitum veneno donum, *Liv. 5, 2.*
 Illitus, ūs. m. verb. *An anointing, or besmearing.* A positu, fotu, illitu, *Plin. 23, 82.*
 Illuimodi. adj. indecl. *Of that sort, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22.*
 Illix, icis. f. *Id. Illux.*
 Illō. adv. ad locum. *Thither, to that place.* Tu illō plures mittas oportet, *Cic. Quum illō venisset, Nep. Ages. 3.*
 Illōcābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be hired, or let out.* Illōcābilis virgo, *that cannot be bestowed in marriage, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14.*
 Illorsum. adv. loci. *Thitherward, toward that place, Fest. ex Catone.*
 Illōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Foul, unwashed.* (2) *Vulgar, nasty, slovenly.* (1) Illota toralia, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 83.* (2) Nec qui tam illoto sermone utitur, vitā honestior est, *Cic. in Sall. 1.*
 † Illubricans, tis. part. *Stirring, or moving softly, gliding along.* Membra sua leniter illubricans, *Apul. Met. 2, p. 43.* † Labens.
 Illuc. pro illud. *That thing, Plaut. Afin. 2, 1, 17.*
 Illuc. adv. *Thither, to that place.* & Huc atque illuc, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 40.*
 Illuceo, ēre, xi. neut. (1) *To shine upon.* (2) *To be day.* (3) *Met. To be conspicuous.* (1) Atra pix capiti illuceat, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65.* (2) Ubi illuxit, recepere classem, *Liv. 10, 35.* (3) Clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, *Paterc. 1, 5.* Cum accus. *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22. to appear, or shew himself.*
 Illucesco, ēre. incept. *Idem.* Illucescet aliquando ille dies, *Cic. pro Mil. 26.*
 Illucet, illuxit, imperf. *It is day, Liv.*
 Illuctans, tis. part. *Struggling.* Teneris meditans verba illuctans labris, *Stat. Theb. 4, 790.*
 Illuctor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To wrestle, to struggle, Stat. Vid. Illuctans.*
 Illud horae, pro eā horā, *Suet. Ner. 26.*
 Illūdēns, tis. part. *Mocking.* Illūdēns nostras artes, *Ov. Met. 9, 66.* superbiae, *Curt. 7, 42.*

Illūdo. ēre, si, sum. act. [*ex in & ludo*] *To play upon one, to mock, to jeer, to gibe, or jest at, to laugh to scorn, to flout, to abuse.* § Pecuniae illudere, *Tac. Hist. 2, 94.* Illudere discrimini publico, *Suet. Tiber. 2.* aliquid, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 57.* in aliquem, *Ter. Eun. 5, 4.* in aliquo, *Id. Andr. 4, 5, 19.*
 Illūdōr, i, sus sum. pass. *To be played upon, &c.* Miseros illudi nolunt, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 58.*
 Illumināte. adv. *Plainly, clearly, brightly, rhetorically.* = Distinctē, explicatē, abundanter, & illuminatē dicere, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 14.*
 † Illuminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enlightening, Macrobi. Sat. 1, 17.*
 † Illuminātor, ōris. m. verb. *An enlightener, Lact. 6, 18.* Also a *limner, Aug.*
 † Illuminātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that enlighteneth, Hier.* † Quae illuminat, ab
 Illuminātus, a, um. part. *Enlightened.* A sole luna illuminata, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46.*
 Illumino, āre. act. (1) *To enlighten.* (2) *Met. To adorn, or beautify.* (3) *To set off as a foil.* (1) Vias illuminat igni, *Stat. Theb. 12, 275.* (2) = Verbis orationem ornari & illuminari puto, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 54.* (3) Illuminavit horum fidem illorum perfidia, *Paterc. 2, 18.*
 † Illuminus, a, um. adj. *Without light, dark.* Illuminae Proserpinae nuptiae, *Apul. Met. 6, init.* † Sine lumine, caecus.
 Illunc, pro illum, *Plaut. Curs. 4, 4, 34.*
 Illūnis, e. adj. *Without moonshine, dark.* = Nox illunis & obscura, *Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.*
 † Illunus, a, um. *Idem.* Tenebris illunae caliginis impeditus, *Apul. Met. 9, p. 30.*
 Illūso, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab illudo*] *A mocking, or scorning, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53.*
 Illusor, ōris. m. verb. *A mocker, scoffer, or jeerer, Plaut. ascr. Litt. certē ap. sequiores.*
 Illustramentum, i. n. *An embellishment, an adornment.* Illustramenta orationis, *Quint. c. ult.* † Lumina, *Cic.*
 Illustrandus, a, um. part. *To be illustrated, adorned, honoured, V. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1.*
 Illustrans, tis. part. *Illustrating, enlightening.* Illustrante leniter lunā stellas, *Plin. 2, 16.*
 Illustratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beautifying, or setting out, a making plain and evident, an illustration.* Illustratio & evidentia, *Cic. ap. Quint. 6, 2.*
 Illustratus, a, um. part. *Illustrated, brightened, cleared, lightened.* = Omnia illustrata & patefacta vidistis, *Cic. Cat. 3, 1.*
 Illustris, e. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [*ex in & lustro*] (1) *Lightsome, clear, bright.* (2) *Illustrious, famous, noble, renowned, excellent.* (3) *Evident, plain, remarkable.* (1) Conclave bene illustre fragilem supellectilem postulat, *Col. 12, 2.* Illustria usque ad vesperum balnearia, *Id.* Sol concutiens illustre caput, *Ov. Met. 2, 50.* (2) = Facta illustria & gloriosa, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 10.* Illustrissimum orbis terrarum monumentum, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 10.* (3) = Vides quanto expressiora, quantoque illustriora futura sint, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7.*
 Illustriūs. adv. comp. *More brightly, or excellently, Cic. Fam. 10, 19.* & † Illustrissimē, sup. *Gell. 5, 1, & 9, 13.*
 Illustro, āre. act. [*ex in & lustro*] (1) *To illustrate, to brighten, to shine spontaneously.* (2) *To make plain, or evident.* (3) *To make famous, or well known.* (1) Sol habitabiles illustrat oras, *Hor. Od. 4, 14, 6.* (2) = & Patefacere & illustrare obscura, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 39.* (3) Illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuriā, *Cic. Fam. 1, 6.* Cyzicum nobilis civitas Asiaticae plagae litora illustrat, *Flor. 3, 5, 15.*
 Illustror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made bright, Met. To become eminent.* Factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur, *Nep. Themist. 1.* Illustrata est moderatio, *V. Max. 4, 2, 1.*
 Illusus, a, um. part. *Mocked, or scoffed.* Vestes illusae auro, *wantonly wrought, or embroidered with gold, Virg. Georg. 2, 464.* Saepe asperis facietis illusus, *Tac. Ann. 15, 68, 4.*
 † Illutibarus. *That hath a nasty beard, Apul. Florid. 3, p. 762.*
 Illūibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be washed clean, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57.*
 Illutus, a, um. pro illotus. *Unwashed, foul, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 52.*
 Illūvies, ei. f. [*ab illuo, ex in & lavo*] (1) *Uncleanness, filthiness, nastiness, stuttishness.* (2) *Met. A nasty fellow, a scoundrel.* (1) = Ablus corpus illuvie aeternique sordibus squalidum, *Curt. 4, 4.* (2) = Germana illuvies, hircus, hara suis, *Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39.*
 † Illūviōsus, a, um. adj. *Filthy, nasty, slovenly, stuttish, Non. † Sordidus, immundus.*

I ante M.

† Im. antiq. pro eum. a nom. is. *Fest.*
 † Imaginabundus, a, um. *Bethinking himself; in a brown study, Apul. Met. 3, init.*
 Imaginārius, a, um. adj. *Formal, for fashion and not in reality, imaginary, counterfeited, feigned.* Imaginariī fascēs, *Liv.*

I M B

Liv. 3, 41. Imaginarius honor, *Sen. de Conf.* 3. Imaginaria militia, *Suet. Claud.* 25. Jus imaginarium, *Flor.* 3, 2, 5.

|| Imaginarius i. m. *One who went only under the name of a soldier, but did no duty; also he who carried the images of the battle, Veget.*

Imaginatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An imagination, the representation of a thing.* (2) *Thought, design.* (1) Imaginationes libidinum, *Plin.* 20, 26. (2) Provincias secreti imaginationibus expetens, *Tac.* 15, 36.

|| Imaginativus, a, um. adj. *Fantastical, imaginary, Aug.*

|| Imaginator. m. verb. *He that imagineth, or fancieth a thing, Aug.*

|| Imaginatus, a, um. part. *Fashioned, Lactant.* 5, 13.

|| Imaginiferi. pl. *Carriers of images, Veget.* 2, 7.

Imagino, āre. [ab imago] *To represent, or cast back one's image, as a glass doth, Gell.* 16, 18. pro

Imagino, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To imagine, or conceive.* Imaginari fercula triumphi, *Plin.* 9, 57. Regionis forma pulcherrima, imaginare amphitheatrum aliquod immensum, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6, 7.

Imaginōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of images, or full of strange fancies and conceits, whimsical, Catull.* 39, 8.

IMAGO, inis. f. [ab imitatione, qu. imitago, *Fest.*] (1) *A resemblance, or representation.* (2) *A dream, a vision.* (3) *An image, picture, or portrait.* (4) *A pretext, a pretence, or colour.* (5) *A copy, pattern, or example.* (6) *A spectre.* (7) *An echo.* (8) *The thought, or contrivance.* (9) *Statues of ancestors.* (1) Imago animi vultus est, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 59. (2) An vitiis carentem ludit imago vana? *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 40. (3) Cereā imagine largior arsit ignis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 43. (4) Illam amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 301. (5) = Exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis intueri, *Cic. pro Sext.* 8. (6) = Umbra Creūsae & notā major imago, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 773. (7) Gloria virtuti resonat, ut imago, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 2. (8) Poenae in imagine toto est, *Ov. Met.* 6, 586. (9) Si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me à vobis deprecentur, *Cic. de L. Agrar.* 2, 37. ¶ Et Met. Imagines, pl. nobility. Imagines subitae, *upstart nobility, Plin. Epist.* 8, 10, 3.

Imaguncula, ae. f. dim. *A little image, Cic. Att.* 6, 1. & *Suet. Aug.* 7.

+ Imbalnities, ei. f. *Neglect of washing, Lucil.*

Imbecillis, e. or. comp. *stimus & limus, sup.* (1) *Weak, heavy, faint.* (2) *Ineffectual.* (3) *Feeble, easy to be overcome.* (4) *Poor, needy.* (1) Homo imbecilli ingenio, *Plin. Pan.* 79. (2) Imbecillissima materia, *Cels.* 2, 18. (3) = Nos imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, *Sen. de Ben.* 4, 18. Si imbecillimis fortior est, *Id. Epist.* 85. (4) Propinqui imbecilliores vel animo, vel fortunā, *Cic. de Amicit.* 19.

Imbecillitas, ātis. f. *Feebleness, weakness.* Tulliae meae morbus & imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 6. = Infirmetas, fragilitas, *Id.*

Imbecilliter. adv. ius, comp. *Weekly, faintly.* Imbecilliter assentiri, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 17. sed alii leg. imbecillius. Imbecillius horrent dolorem, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 30.

Imbecillus, a, um. adj. *Slothful, feeble, lazy, good for nothing.* = Imbecillus, iners, popino, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 39. Partes corporis imbecillae, *Cels.* 1, 4. Caetera vid. in Imbecillis.

Imbellis, e. adj. or. comp. (1) *Not suited to war.* (2) *Also without war.* (3) *Weak, feeble.* (4) *Cowardly, faint-hearted.* (1) Imbelle carmen, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 874. Imbellis cithara, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 15. lyra, *Id. ibid.* 1, 6, 10. (2) Imbelle triennium, *Liv.* 3. (3) Cervi imbelles, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 265. (4) = Nunquam periculi fugā committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24. major numerus & imbellior, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 33, 6.

IMBER, bris. m. [à Gr. ὀμβρος] (1) *A shower of rain,* (2) or, *any thing instead of, or like it.* (3) *Water.* (4) *Poët. Weeping, a shower of tears.* (1) Venit imber, lavat parietes, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 30. (2) Lapidum, sanguinis, terrae, lactis imber, *Cic. Div.* 1, 43. Ferreus ingruit imber, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 284. (3) Ex igni, terrā, atque animā procreescere & imbri, *Lucr.* 1, 716. Imber Neptuni, *Enn.* (4) Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 532.

Imberbis, e. adj. *Beardless, without beard.* & Jupiter semper barbatus, Apollo semper imberbis, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

Imbibō, ēre, bi, itum. act. (1) *To drink in.* (2) *Met. To receive in, to imbibe.* (1) *Plin.* 24, 86. (2) Nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset, *Cic. Aët. in Verr.* 1, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 2, 47.

Imbibor, i, itus. pass. *To be imbibed, or received in.* Is nidor per infundibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi, *Plin.* 24, 86.

+ Imbitas, pro intrō eas, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 42.

|| Imbracēatus, a, um. part. *Clad with complete harness, Amm.* 17, 8. + Cataphractus.

|| Imbracēor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be gilded, or laid over with gold foil, or leaves of gold, to be harnessed, Amm.* 14, 15. + Bracteis obducor.

Imbrex, icis. d. canalis vel tegula per quam imber fluit. (1) *The gutter tile, or roof tile, made crooked for passing of rain.* (2) Imbrices. pl. *a kind of applause, or shouting.* (1) & Tempestas venit, confregit tegulas imbricēsq̃, *Plaut.*

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Most. 1, 2, 28. & Personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, *Plin.* 35, 43. (2) *Suet. in Ner.* 20. ubi vid. *Casaub.*

Imbricatim. adv. *In the manner of roof tiles.* Conchae pectinatim, caniculatim, imbricatim undatae, *Plin.* 9, 52.

Imbricatus, a, um. part. *Cracked like a gutter, or roof tile, or laid one under another, like tiles, Vitruv.* 2, 8.

+ Imbricator. ōris. m. *That raineth storms, or showers, Enn. ap. Macr. Sat.* 6, 2.

|| Imbrico, āre. act. [ab imbrex] *To cover with tile, or to make crooked like a gutter, Sidon. Ep.* 2, 2.

+ Imbricus, a, um. adj. *Rainy, showery, Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 35. + Imbrifer.

|| Imbridus, a, um. adj. *Idem. Solin. c.* 10.

Imbrifer, ēra, ērum. *That bringeth rain, rainy.* Imbrifer coeli status, *Col.* 7, 6. Hyems imbrifera, *Sil.* 3, 197. nubes, *Lucan.* 9, 455.

Imbuendus, a, um. part. *To be seasoned, or furnished with.* Dixit, non esse talibus promissis imbuendas aures militum, *Curt.* 4, 41. *Conf. Liv.* 41, 15.

Imbuo, ēre, ui, utum. act. [ex in & inuf. buo, βύω, farcio] (1) *To imbue, dye, or wet.* (2) *To soak, or season.* (3) *Met. To habituate, or accustom.* (4) *To entertain, furnish, or store.* (1) Sanguis novus imbuit arma, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 554. (2) Dolia nova sic ambuito; amurcā impleto, *Cato de R. R.* 69, 1. (3) Qui honestis sermonibus aures imperatoris imbuant, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 7, 4. (4) Hisce artibus neu colas, neu imbuas ingenium, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 16.

Imbuor, i, tus. pass. *To be accustomed, &c.* & Ad quam non nati, sed facti; non instituti, sed imbuti fumus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 4.

Imbutus, a, um. part. (1) *Imbrued.* (2) *Stained, tintured.* (3) *Dipped.* (4) *Seasoned.* (5) *Accustomed.* (6) *Tainted.* (7) *Full of.* (1) Imbuti sanguine gladii, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 2. (2) Imbuta Appia via sanguine, *Cic. pro Milone.* 7. (3) Tela imbuta veneno, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 1, 77. (4) Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diu, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 69. & = Elementis studiorum etfi non instructus, at certē imbutus, *Dialog. de Orat.* 19. (5) Miles longo Caesarum sacramento imbutus, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 5, 1. (6) Tellus imbuta scelere, *Catull.* 62, 397. (7) Omni imbutum odio bellum intulistis? *Cic. pro Domo.* 23. admiratione, *Liv.* 21, 39.

Imitabilis, e. adj. *That may be imitated, imitable.* Orationis subtilitas videtur esse imitabilis, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

Imitamen, inis. n. *An imitation, a representation, counterfeit, or disguise, a pattern, or sample to follow.* Somnia vcras aequant imitamine formas, *Ov. Met.* 11, 626.

Imitamentum, i. n. *An imitation, Tac. Ann.* 14, 57, 6.

Imitandus, a, um. part. *To be imitated, followed, or counterfeited.* Consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, *Cic. Off.* 1, 24.

Imitans, tis. part. *Resembling, counterfeiting.* Varias imitantia formas somnia, *Ov. Met.* 11, 613. *Conf. Sil.* 6, 531.

Imitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Imitation, counterfeiting.* Virtus imitatione digna, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 6.

Imitator, ōris. m. verb. *One that imitateth, a ressembler.* Majorum imitator, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 4. principum, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 14.

Imitatrix, icis. f. verb. *She, or it, f. that imitateth.* Imitatrix boni voluptas, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 17. avis, *Plin.* 10, 33.

Imitaturus, a, um. part. *About to imitate.* Quem imitaturus non sum, *Caes. in Fragm.*

Imitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Imitating, resembling.* (2) *Also counterfeited, imitated.* (1) Faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum flumen eras, *Ov. Met.* 8, 736. (2) = Imitata & efficta simulacra, *Cic. de Univ.* 3.

|| Imito, āre. act. *Non.* 7, 46. id. quod

Imitor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To imitate, to resemble.* (2) *To counterfeit, to do the like, to follow another's manner, way, or example.* (1) Chirographum sex primorum imitatus est, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. (2) = Cotta cū verbis, tum ipso sono quasi subrustico prosequabatur, atque imitabatur antiquitatem, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 36.

|| Imitus. adv. [ex imus] *Below, or from below, from the bottom.* Terra dehiscente imius, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 302.

Immaculatus, a, um. *Unspotted, undefiled, immaculate, spotless.* Immaculata tellus, *Lucr.* 2, 735. = Inviolatus, *Cic.*

|| Immaculo, āre. act. *To bespot, tirm.* 4, 16.

Immadeco, ēre, ui. neut. *To be moist, wet, or soaked.* Fertilis immaduit terrā, *Ov. Met.* 6, 396. Immaduit imbre, *Plin.* 17, 3.

Immanē. adv. pro immaniter. *Mightily, wonderfully, excessively.* Immanē sonat per saxa, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 239.

Immanis, e. adj. or. comp. *stimus, sup.* [immanis, qui non bonus, sed terribilis & crudelis; manum enim bonum diceb. *Isidor.*] (1) *Cruel, outrageous, fierce, savage, wild.* (2) *Huge, exceeding great.* (3) *Barbarous, wild.* (4) *Wonderful, incredible, strange.* (5) *Filthy, loathsome, hurtful.* (1) Scelere ante alios immanior omnes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 351. (2) Duritia immanis imitatur patientiam, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. Moles

Moles immanis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 516: *verborum numerus*, *Varr. de L. L.* 5. *pecunia*, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 8. *Immanissima bellua*, *Plin. Pan.* 48. *Conf. Ov. Met.* 9, 247. (3) = *Immanis*, *fera*, *ac barbara*, *gens*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13. (4) *Ov. Met.* 9, 247. (5) *Immane templum obvallatum olibus*, *Acc. ap. Non.*

Immanitas, *ātis*. f. (1) *Outrageousness, cruelty*. (2) *Huge-ness, vastness*. (3) *Insensibility*. (1) = *Asperitas*, *atque immanitas naturae*, *Cic. de Amic.* 23. (2) *Sceleris immanitas*. *Sallust. fragm. cap.* 3. (3) *Temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur*, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23.

|| *Immaniter*. adv. *iūs*, comp. *Mightily, wonderfully, exceedingly*, *Gell.* 9, 11. *Amm.* 18, 17.

Immanus, *a*, *um*. adj. or, comp. *ffimus*, *sup.* *Ungentle, not mild, untractable, cruel, savage, outrageous*. = *Immanueta ac fera gens*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 8. *Quid immanus fuisset?* *Sen. ad Helv.* 6. *Immanus fuisset Boreas*, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 37.

|| *Immarcescibilis*, *e*. adj. *Never fading*, *Paulin.* † *Non marcescens*.

|| *Immarcesco*, *ēre*, *ui*. *perperam al. legunt ap. Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 107. *nam meliores libb. habent inamarcescunt epulae*.

Immatūre. adv. *iūs*, comp. *Before the time, unseasonably, out of season*. *Neque praefestinatum opus nimium immatūre videri possit factum*, *Col.* 11, 2. *Ingredditur immatūre*, *Cels.* 6, 18, 3. *Haud immatūre redito*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 188.

Immatūritas, *ātis*. f. (1) *Unripeness, immaturity, unseasonableness*. (2) *Met. Too much haste*. (1) *Immatūritas spon- sationum*, *Suet. Aug.* 34. (2) = *Quid haec festinatio? quid hanc immatūritas tanta significat?* *Cic. pro Quint.* 26.

Immatūrus, *a*, *um*. adj. *non maturus*. (1) *Immature, unripe, green, sour, unpleasant*. (2) *Abortive, before the time*. (3) *Under age*. (4) *Over-hasty, precipitate, out of season*. (1) *Fructus immatūri*, *Plin.* 12, 28. (2) *Immatūrus infans editus est*, *Suet. Aug.* 73. (3) *Immatūrae puellae*, *Suet. Tib.* 61. (4) *Seni mors immatura esse non potest*, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 2.

Immeas, *tis*. part. *Going in*. *Delphini immeantes Nilo*, *Plin.* 8, 38.

|| *Immediatē*. adv. *Immediately, forthwith, by-and-by*, *Gell. praef. libr.* 1. † *Proximē*.

Immedicabilis, *e*. adj. *That cannot be healed, incurable, remediless*. *Immedicabile vulnus*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 190. *telum*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 858. *Immedicabilis ira*, *Sil.* 1, 147.

|| *Immedicatus*, *a*, *um*. *Besmeared with medicines, bedaubed with paint*. *Immedicatum os*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 525.

|| *Immeditatus*, *a*, *um*. part. *five verb.* *Not premeditated, or thought upon before*. *Speciosus & immeditatus incessus*, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 38. † *Non meditatus*.

Immeio, *ēre*, *minxi*, *miētum*. *To piss in, or upon*, *Perf.* 6, 73.

Immemor, *ōris*. adj. (1) *Forgetful, unmindful, heedless, regardless*. (2) *Also forgot, unregarded*. (1) *Non immemor mandati tui*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 6. (2) *Exprobratio immemoris beneficii*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 17. *interp. Donato, quomodo memorem Junonis ob iram*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 8. *al. aliter exponunt*.

Immemorabilis, *e*. adj. (1) *Not to be remembered, not worth the remembrance*. (2) *Unspeakable, not to be related*. (3) *Active, not remembering, forgetful*. (1) *Versus spurcidi, immemorabiles*, *Plaut. prol. Capt.* 65. (2) *Spatium immemorabile*, *Lucr.* 4, 192. (3) *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 2, 3. *Vid. Grut. & Taub.*

|| *Immemorantia*, *ae*. f. *Forgetfulness, unmindfulness*, *Papin.* † *Oblivio*.

† *Immemoratio*, *ōnis*. f. *Forgetfulness, not minding*, *Vulg. interpr.*

Immemoratus, *a*, *um*. *Unmentioned, unheard of, never told before*. *Immemorata ferens*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 33.

|| *Immense*. adv. *Vastly*, *Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

Immensitas, *ātis*. f. *Immensify, unmeasurable-ness*. *Immensitas latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. *Immensitates camporum*, *Ibid.* 2, 39.

Immensus, *a*, *um*. *non mensus*: (1) *Unmeasurable, huge, vast, immense*. (2) *Met. Insatiable, unreasonable, infinite, bottomless*. (1) *Immensum mare*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. (2) *Immensa, infinita, immoderata cupiditas*, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 22.

Immeo, *āre*. neut. *To go, or enter in*. *Vid. Immeas.*

Immerens, *tis*. adj. *non merens*. (1) *Undeserving, without desert*. (2) *Innocent*. (1) *Quid immerentes hospites vexas, canis?* *Hor. Epod.* 6, 1. (2) *Immerentes, ut sceleratos occidunt*, *Nep. Dion. ult.*

Immerenter. adv. *Without desert, or cause, undeservedly*. *Mulier immerenter damnata*, *V. Max.* 6, 2, ext. 1.

Immergeor, *ēri*. pass. *To be planted deep*, *Col.* 5, 9.

Immergo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*. act. [*ex in & mergo*] (1) *To plunge, or dip over head and ears*. (2) *Met. To drown, or sink deep into*. (1) *§ Vasto immergere ponto*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 605. (2) *In voluptates se immergere*, *Liv.* 23, 18.

Immergor, *i*, *sus*. pass. *To fall into the sea as a river doth, to disembogue*, *Plin.* 4, 18. *Conf. Sil.* 2, 591.

Immerito. adv. *issimē*, *sup.* *Without cause, undeservedly*, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 6. *ubi al. immeritissimō*. *Vid. & Hec. ejusd.* 2, 1, 11.

Immeritum, *i*. n. *Without desert*. *Immerito meo, without my desert*, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 18.

Immeritus, *a*, *um*. *non meritus*. (1) *Undeserved*. (2) *Un-*

deserving. (1) *Laudes haud immeritae*, *Liv.* 4, 14. *Immeritum supplicium*, *V. Max.* 1, 1, ext. 8. (2) *Immeritos premit*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 274.

Immersabilis, *e*. adj. *That cannot be drowned, or plunged*. *Adversis rerum immersabilis undis*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 22.

|| *Immersatio*, *ōnis*. f. verb. *A dipping, or dousing in the water*, *Tert. immersio*, *Arnob. vocab. est Ecclesiast.*

|| *Immerso*, *āre*. act. [*à mergo*] *To dip, or plunge in the water*, *Aug.* † *Immergo*.

Immersus, *a*, *um*. part. [*ab immergor*] *Plunged over head and ears, drowned in the water*. *Stagnant immersa cruore corpora*, *Claud. conf. Prop. & Ol.* 111. *Immersis unguibus*, *Sil. Ital.* 11, 247.

Immetatus, *a*, *um*. [*ab in & metor*] *Unmeasured, unbounded, unlimited*. *Immetata Getis jugera liberas fruges ferunt*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 13.

|| *Immigratio*, *ōnis*. f. verb. *An entering, or shifting into a place*, *Cod.* † *Demigratio, commigratio*.

|| *Immigrator*, *ōris*. m. verb. *He that shifteth into a place*, *Dig.*

Immigro, *āre*. neut. *To enter, pass, or come into*. *In domicilium immigravit*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24. *Immigravit avaritia in rempublicam*, *Liv. praef.* † *Immigrare in ingenium suum, to live after his own way, without controul*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 55.

Imminens, *tis*. part. (1) *Hanging over*. (2) *Met. At hand, imminent, approaching, ready to come upon us*. (3) *Watching for, intent upon*. (4) *Upon the catch*. (1) *Imminens villae tua pinus esto*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 5. *Jugum itineri imminens*, *Curt.* 3, 4, 4. (2) *Imbrium divina avis imminentum*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 10. (3) *Famia erat imminentes Campanorum defectioni admoturos castra*, *Liv.* *Imminens occasioni*, *Curt.* 5, 11, 2. *Vid. etiam* 9, 1, 21. (4) = *Verres semper hiantes atque imminente avaritia fuit*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54.

|| *Imminentia*, *ae*. f. *An hanging over as if it were ready to fall*, *Gell.* 9, 12.

Immineo, *ēre*, *ui*. neut. [*ex in & mineo, antiq.*] (1) *To hang over head*. (2) *To be at hand*. (3) *To be like to come to pass ere it be long*. (4) *To watch for, to seek after*. (5) *To have a design upon*. (1) *Imminet his aēr*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 52.

(2) = *Instabat agmen Caesaris, atque universum imminebat*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 80. (3) *Cum haud dubium esset bellum ab Tarquiniiis imminere*, *Liv.* 2, 3. (4) *Imminet exitio vir conjugis*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 146. *Imminebat in occasionem opprimendi ducis*, *Liv.* 25, 20. (5) *Imminent duo reges toti Asiae*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 5.

Imminuo, *ēre*, *ui*, *utūm*. act. *To diminish, lessen, abate, or cut off, to impair*. *Imminuere auctoritatem suam*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. *laudem alicujus*, *Id. Fam.* 9, 14. *Imminuere pudici- tiam alicujus, to deflower*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 90.

Imminuor, *i*, *utus*. pass. *To be diminished, &c.* *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3.

Imminutio, *ōnis*. f. verb. *A diminishing, or lessening*. *Imminutio dignitatis*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8.

Imminutus, *a*, *um*. part. *Diminished, lessened, impaired*. = *Attenuatum atque imminutum bellum*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 11.

Immiscens, *tis*. part. *Mingling*, *Liv.* 31, 35.

Immisceo, *ēre*, *scui*, *stum*. act. (1) *To mingle with, or jumble together*. (2) *To join with, or to*. (1) = *Omnia confudit, summisque immiscuit ima*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 278. (2) *Fidenati bello se immiscuerant*, *Liv.* 5, 8. *Sortem omnem fortunae regnique sui cum Romanis immiscuerat*, *Id.* 45, 14. † *Immiscere se rei alicui, to meddle with it*, *Id.* 21, 32.

Immisceor, *ēri*, *stus*. pass. *To be mingled with, &c.* *Liv.* 3, 50.

Immisericabilis, *e*. adj. *Unpitied, without mercy*. *Si non periret immiserabilis captiva pubes*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 17. *Raro occ.*

|| *Immisericabiliter*. adv. *Without pity*, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inven.*

|| *Immisericordia*, *ae*. f. *Unmercifulness, hard heartedness*, *Liv.* 37, 1. *sed al. leg. misericordia, neque adest alia auctoritas*.

Immisericorditer. adv. *Unmercifully, without pity*. = *Factum à vobis duriter, immisericorditerque*, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 5, 28.

Immisericors, *dis*. adj. *Unmerciful, pitiless*. *Ipsūm immisericordem, superbum fuisse*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 36. *Conf. Cels. praef.* 7.

Immisarium, *i*. n. *A cistern, a cooler to keep liquor in*, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

|| *Immisarius*, *i*. m. *A suborned accuser, a knight of the post*, *Fest.* † *Emissarius*.

Immissio, *ōnis*. f. verb. *A sending, or putting in, a setting, or grafting, a suffering to grow*. *Sarmentorum immissio*, *Cic. de Senect.* 15.

|| *Immissor*, *ōris*. m. verb. *He that sendeth in*, *Dig.*

|| *Immissum*, *i*. n. *The part of the building which lieth, or leaneth on a neighbour's wall, or hangeth over his ground*, *Tab.*

|| *Immissura*, *ae*. f. *The laying of a beam, or rafter into a wall*, *Hul.*

Immissus, *a*, *um*. part. (1) *Sent, or let in*. (2) *Hurled, or cast*. (3) *Rammed, or thrust in*. (4) *Sent with an evil purpose*. (5) *Long, hanging down, let grow in length*. (6) *Suborned*. (1) *Immissus dies trepidantes terreat umbras*, *Ov. Met.*

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Met. 5, 358. (2) *Immissa tela*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 19. (3) *Bipedalibus trabibus immittis*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 17. (4) *Servi & egentes in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi*, *Cic. Att.* 14, 10. (5) *Immissa protectus corpora barbâ*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 351. (6) *Alii Tarquinium à Cicerone immissum dicebant*, *Sall. B. C.* 49.

Immistus, a, um. *vel. immixtus*. part. [*ab immisceor*] (1) *Mingled together*. (2) *Unmingled*. (1) *Immitti turbæ militum togati*, *Liv.* 3, 50. (2) = *Potare immixtum sueta*, *merumque merum*, *Auf. Ep.* 20, 12.

Immitis, e. adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. (1) *Sour, crabbed, unripe, unpleasant*. (2) *Met. Cruel, without pity*. (3) *Rough, boisterous*. (1) *Ferunt fructum immitem*, *Plin.* 13, 6. *Immites uvæ*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 10. (2) *Calcato immittior hydro*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 804. *Immitissimum animalium genus*, *Plin.* 10, 96. (3) = *Immite & turbidum coelum*, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 17, 1.

Immittendus, a, um. part. *To be sent, or put in*, *Cels.* 2, 12. & 7, 16.

Immitto, ère, misi, sum. act. (1) *To send forth*. (2) *To cast, or throw*. (3) *To place, or put in*. (4) *To send with an evil purpose*. (5) *To let grow in length*. (6) *To interweave, or intermingle*. (7) *To admit, or suffer to enter*. (8) *To suborn*. (1) *Equitatus sui alam ad intercludendos hostes immisit*, *Hirt. B. Af.* 39. (2) *Pestiferâ manu angues raptos immisit*, *Ov. Met.* 4, 495. (3) *Eo ipso loco immittit imprudens ipse fenarium*, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (4) *Vid. Immissus*. n. 4. (5) *Vid. Immissus*. n. 5. (6) *Lentum filis immittitur aurum*, *Ov. Met.* 6, 68. (7) *Ne tu, quod istic fabuletur, aures immittas tuas*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 16. (8) *Vid. Immissus*. n. 6. ¶ *Immittere habenas classi, to make all the sail they can*, *Vir. se, to charge, to attack*, *Cic. se in voluptates, to sink into them*, *Liv. se in medios hostes*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48.

Immittor, i. pass. *To be sent forth, &c.* *Cic. Verr.* 1, 31.

Immixtus, a, um. part. [*ab immisceor*] *Mingled together*. *Vadimus immixti Danaïs*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 396. *Immixto firmaret robore partes*, *Lucan.* 2, 527.

Immo. conj. *Yea, Ter. Vid. Imò.*

Immobilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Unmoveable, steadfast*. *Terra immobilis*, *Cic. Semn. Scip.* 5. *Scopulis immobilior*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 802. *Corpore & animo immobilior*, *Patere.* 2, 117. *animis*, *Liv.* 21, 33.

¶ *Immobiliter*. adv. *Unmoveably*, *Eutrop. ascrib. Litt. sed non inven.*

Immoderâte. adv. ius, comp. *ssimè*, sup. (1) *Intemperately, not with an equal temper of mind*. (2) *Immoderately*. (1) *Ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderâte ferre levitatis est*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 26. (2) *Immoderatiùs perseverare*, *Suet. Caes.* 14. *apud quem Litt. dicit inven. immoderatissimè.*

Immoderâtiô, ônis. f. *Want of moderation, unreasonableness, excess*. *Immoderatio verborum*, *Cic. pro Sulla*, 10.

Immoderâtus, a, um. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. *Non moderatus*. (1) *Immoderate, unreasonable, disorderly*. (2) *Huge, vast*. (1) *Immoderata cupiditas*, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 21. *Nihil est immoderatus*, *Id. pro Rosc. Am.* 45. *Immoderatissima luxuria*, *Suet. Ner.* 51. (2) *Vides immoderatum aethera*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 25. *ex poëta.*

Immodeste. adv. *Immodestly, out of measure, immoderately*. = *Immodicè immodestèque gloriari*, *Liv.* 22, 27.

Immodestia, ae. f. (1) *Unreasonableness*. (2) *Debauchery, sauciness*. (3) *Disobedience, mutiny*. (1) *Haec heri immodestia coëgit*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 9. (2) *Excors immodestia*, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 27. (3) *Nep. Lysandr.* 1.

Immodestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Non modestus*. (1) *Immodest, unmannerly, saucy, malapert*. (2) *Exceeding great*. (1) = *Immodestum & profusum jocandi genus*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. (2) *Immodestae largitiones*, *Sen. Controv.* 1.

Immodicè. adv. (1) *Out of measure, immoderately, beyond measure*. (2) *Also impatiently, too much to heart*. (1) *Conducit frequenter potius quàm immodicè facere*, *Col.* 2, 16. *Si ex vulnere immodicè fluat sanguis*, *Plin.* 30, 38. (2) *Immodicè casum ferre*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17.

Immodicus, a, um. adj. *Non modicus*. (1) *Too much, excessive, immoderate*. (2) *Too many*. (3) *Too long*. (1) *Labor immodicus*, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 1, 4, 22. *Immodicus acerbis dictis*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 597. (2) *Atria immodicis arctat imaginibus*, *Mart.* 2, 90, 6. (3) *Immodica oratio*, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 4. ¶ *Immodicus irae*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 41. *laetitiae*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 23, 4. *gloriae*, *Patere.* 2, 11. § *in appetendis honoribus*, *Id.* 2, 33.

¶ *Immodulâte*. adv. *Untunably, out of tune*, *Boët.*

Immodulâtus, a, um. *Ill-tuned, not well composed*. *Immodulata poemata*, *Hor. A. Poët.* 263.

Immolandus, a, um. part. *To be sacrificed*. *Immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolatorum*, *Cic. pro Font.* 10.

Immolans, tis. part. *Sacrificing*. *Immolantem hâruspex Spuriina monuit*, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 81. *conf. Liv.* 28, 38. & 41, 14.

Immolâtiô, ônis. f. verb. *A sacrificing, or offering*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 52.

Immolâtor, ôris. m. verb. *An offerer in sacrifice*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15.

VOL. II.

I M M

¶ *Immolâtrix*, icis. *She that offereth*, *Tert.*

Immolaturus, a, um. part. *About to offer in sacrifice*. *Aut se immolaturus vovet*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 15. *Conf. Liv.* 45, 28.

Immolâtus, a, um. part. *Sacrificed, offered*. *Avet immolato spargier agno*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 7. *Immolati liberi*, *Liv.* 38, 47.

Immolior, iri. unde *immolitus*, a, um. part. *Unbuilted*, *Liv.* 39, 44. *R. occ.*

Immôlo, âre. [*à molâ*] (1) *To offer, to sacrifice*. (2) *To kill*. (1) *Libidinofus immolabitur caper*, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 23. (2) *Pallas te hoc vulnere immolat*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 949.

Immolor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be sacrificed, &c.* *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 34.

Immolatur. imperf. *Sacrifice is offered*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 1.

¶ *Immôriger*, *vel immorigerus*, a, um. *Disobedient*, *Herm.* + *Minus obsequens*, *Ter.*

Immôrior, i, ortuus. *To die in, at, or upon a thing, to be continually upon a thing*. *Fortiter Euxinis immoriemur aquis*, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 3, 7, 40. *Immori hastae*, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 570.

Immôror, âri, âtus sum. dep. (1) *To abide, rest, or continue in*. (2) *Met. To insist, tarry long, or dwell upon a thing*. (1) *Gallinae nidis immorentur*, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Honestis cogitationibus immorari*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8, 8.

Immorsus, a, um. part. *Bitten into*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 628.

Immorsus, ûs. m. *A biting into*. *Immorsu aspidis*, *Patere.* 2, 87. *sic enim leg. N. Hicinsus, alii vero morsu.*

Immortâlè. adv. *Immortally*, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 362. = *Immortaliter*, *Cic.*

Immortâlis, e. adj. *Immortal, everlasting, that never dieth*. *Animi omnium immortales*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 11.

Immortâlitâs, âtis. f. *Immortality, everlastingness, everlasting name, or renown*. *Non est lugenda mors, quam immortalitas consequitur*, *Cic. de Sen.* 20.

Immortaliter. adv. *Immortally, infinitely*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 3.

¶ *Immortâlitus*. adv. *From heaven*, *Turpil. ap. Non.* 11, 43. + *Divinitus*, *Liv.*

Immortuus, a, um. part. [*ab immorior*] *Dead, extinct*. *De immortuis reliquis conjurationis*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. *Manus immortua stricis nervis*, *Luc.* 3, 613.

Immôtus, a, um. *Unmoved, steadfast, constant*. = *Fixum immotumque animo sedet*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 15. *Immota fides*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 598. *mens*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 449.

Immûgio, îre, îvi vel ii, itum. neut. (1) *To bellow, to make an hideous and terrible noise*. (2) *To ring with a noise, to roar*. (1) *Curvis immugit Aetna cavernis*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 674. (2) *Moeſto immugit regia luctu*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 38.

† *Immûgitor*, ôris. m. *He that maketh a great noise*, *Frag. Poët.*

Immulgens, tis. part. *Milking in*. *Tencris immulgens ubera labris*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 572.

Immulgeo, ère, si vel xi, sum vel sum. act. *To milk, or milk in*. *Oculo si immulgeatur*, *Plin.* 28, 21.

Immunditia, ae. f. *Sluttishness, nastiness, uncleanness*. *Meretrix repperit odium oculis sua immunditia*, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 6. *Immunditiae reliquae*, *Col.* 1, 6. *Immunditiis liberare*, *Id.* 12, 3.

¶ *Immundities*, ei. f. *Idem. Tertull.*

Immundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus*, sup. *Foul, unclean, filthy, sluttish, nasty*. *Femina neglecta, immunda illuvie*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 54. *Nil immundius hoc*, *Catull.* 94, 3. *Immundissima aspectu cloaca*, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 99.

Immûnificus, a, um. *Not bountiful, niggardly*. *Civi immunifico scis quid cantari solet*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 62. = *Parcus, tenax*.

Immûnis, e. adj. *Liber & vacuus à munere*. (1) *Exempt, or free from duty, office, or charge*. (2) *That payeth no tribute, rent, or service*. (3) *Innocent, blameless*. (4) *Also free, without charge, without a present*. (5) *Free from, or void of*. (1) *Non est immunis virtus*, *Cic. de Amic.* *Immunis militiâ*, *Liv.* 1, 43. (2) ¶ *Piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 11. (3) *Immunis aram si tetigit manus*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 23. *ut vulgò exp. ego ad seq. notionem referre malo*. (4) *Non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 23. (5) *Immunis boni*, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 2, 62. *delictorum*, *Patere.* 2, 7. *metu*, *Sen. Hippol.* 1054.

Immûnitas, âtis. f. *Immunity, freedom, exemption*. = *Immunitas & libertas provinciae*, *Cic. pro Font.* 8. ¶ *Civitas*, *Suet. Aug.* 40.

Immûnitus, a, um. *Unfortified, unwallèd, without garison, or other strength, unfenced*. *Castella immunita*, *Liv.* 22, 11. *Via immunita*, *Cic. pro Caecina*, 19.

Immurmûro, âre. neut. (1) *To murmur, or make a noise*. (2) *To mutter, or grumble*. (1) *Sylvis immurmurat Aulter*, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 261. = *Incepor à cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 646. *Immurmurat uncis manibus*, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 312.

Immussulus, i. *A sort of bird, an hawk, or wood-pecker*, *Plin.* 10, 8.

Immûtâbilis, e. adj. *Non mutabilis*. (1) *Immutable, unchangeable, constant*. (2) *Also changed, or altered*. (1) = *Fatalis*

Fatalis & immutabilis continuatio, *Cic. Acad. 2. 1, 7.* Immutabile coelum, *Val. Flacc. 2, 55.* (2) Scio quid erres, quia vestitum immutabilem habet haec, *Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 8.*

Immutabilitas, atis. f. *Unchangeableness, constancy.* In factis immutabilitas apparet, *Cic. de Pato, 9.*

|| Immutabiliter. adv. *Constantly, immutably,* *Apul. de Mundo, p. 751.*

Immutatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A changing, an altering.* Immutationes verborum, *tropes in rhetoric,* *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 69, ordinis, Id. de Orat. 3, 44.*

|| Immutator, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth,* *Cod.*

|| Immutatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that changeth,* *Sidon. 4.* Quae immutat.

Immutatus, a, um. part. (1) *Changed, altered.* (2) Also unchanged. (1) Suspicionem attulit immutatae voluntatis, *Cic. Phil. 12, 7.* (2) Id mutavit, quoniam me immutatum videt? *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 9.*

Immutesco, ēre. incept. *To become mute, not to have a word to say,* *Quint. 10, 3. Stat. Theb. 5, 542.*

Immutio, ire. neut. *To grumble.* Ruptis immutit querelis, *Stat. Theb. 5, 542.*

Immutō, āre. act. *To change, or alter.* § Immutare se in re aliquā, aliquid de institutis priorum, *Cic. Immutare se alicui. Id.*

Immutor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be changed, &c.* Vultum carum senti immutari omnium, *Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 9.*

Imō. conj. [*qu. ab imo pectore*] (1) *Yes, yea.* (2) *Nay.* (3) *Nay rather.* (4) *Yea rather.* (1) *Credin'?* *Gn. Imō certē, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 42.* (2) *Nullus sum.* *A. Imō es omnium pol nequissimus, Plant. Asin. 5, 2, 73.* (3) *Filium habeo, imō habui, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 42.* (4) *Liv. 4, 23.* ¶ Imō verō, imō etiam, *yea and what is more,* *Ter.*

Impacatus, a, um. *Unpeaccable, never quiet.* Impacatos horrebis Iberos, *Virg. Geor. 3, 408.*

Impactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab impingo*] *A striking, dashing, or clapping together.* Impactio nubium, *Sen. Nat. 2, 2, 12.*

Impactor, ōris. m. verb. *He that driveth in,* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Impactus, a, um. part. *Dashed, or beaten against, driven, thrust, or put into.* Impactus saxo, *Liv. 8, 6.* Impactos fluctus in immensum elidit & tollit, *Plin. Epist. 6, 31, 17.*

Impāges, is. f. *A tenon put in the mortise, a pin driven into timber to fasten the joint, a dovetail; also the borders, or flat rules which go about the panels of the door,* *Vitruv. 4, 6.*

Impalleo, ēre, ui. *To wax pale.* Eventu impalluit ipse secundo, *Stat. Theb. 6, 805.*

Impallesco, ēre. *To grow pale by his too earnest minding, or studying.* Juvat impallescere chartis, *Perf. 5, 62.*

Impallidus, a, um. *Not pale,* *Litt. ex Stat. sed q.*

Impar, āris. adj. (1) *Odd, not even.* (2) *Unequal.* (3) *Not like.* (1) *Numero deus impare gaudet, Virg. Ecl. 8, 75.* (2) *Sum tibi viribus impar, Ov. Epist. 19, 5.* (3) *Impar femineo animo inventus, Ter. Max. 4, 6, 1.* (3) *Acer coloribus impar, Ov. Met. 10, 95.* Adeo Romae impar est libertas diti ac pauperi, *Liv. 26, 2.*

Imparatus, a, um. or. comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Unprovided, unfurnished, unprepared, unready.* (2) *Perplexed, intangled.* (1) *Imparatus omnibus rebus, Caes. B. G. 1, 30.* Imparatum aerumnis pectus, *Sen. Hipp. 994.* (2) § *Istae facient hanc rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 8.*

|| Impārens. adj. *Disobedient, Fesc. 4.* Non obediens, *Cic.*

|| Imparentia, ae. f. *Disobedience to authority,* *Ap. poster. 4.* Contumacia, dedignatio parendi, *Plin. Paneg. 18.*

|| Impāritas, ātis. f. *Inequality, incongruity, unevenness.* Solocismus aliis imparitas vocatus, *Gell. 5, 20. &c.*

|| Imparitas, ātis. f. *Idem. Sed minoris auct.*

Impariter. adv. *Unequally, unevenly, oddly.* Versus impariter juncti, *Hor. A. Post. 75.*

Impasco, ēre, pavi, pastum. act. *To feed within.* Neque suem veliquis impasci, *Col. 2, 18, 1.* In ea loca perducendi sunt, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, *Id. 6, 5, 2.*

|| Impassibilis, e. adj. *That cannot suffer,* *Prud. Apoth. 84.* 4 *Pati nescis, Voss. cooptat.*

|| Impassibilitas, ātis. f. *Impassibility,* *Eccl.*

Impastus, a, um. part. *Unfed, unpastured, hungry.* Impastus leo, *Virg. Aen. 9, 339.* Impasta turba luporum, *Sil. 7, 129.*

Impātibilis, e. adj. *Intolerable, that cannot be suffered, or endured.* Impatibilis dolor, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 17.* Impatibilis valetudo, *Plin. 20, 18.*

Impatiens. tis. adj. or. comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Not able to bear.* (2) *Impatient.* (1) *Impatientiores hyemis intybi, Plin. 19, 39.* *Hard autem leg. patientiores.* Impatiens frigoris, *Id. 8, 10.* = *Laborum impatiens corpus invalidūque, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 4.* Ira tacendi impatiens, *Stat. Sylv. 5,*

5, 28. *Impatientissima fames, Col. 7, 11.* Quietis impatientissimus, *Paterc. 2, 23.* Impatientissimum frigoris animal ovis, *Col. 7, 3, 8.* (2) § = *Impatiens animus, nec adhuc tractabilis arte, Ov. Rem. Amor. 123.*

Impatienter. adv. iūs, comp. *ssimē, sup.* *Impatiently, hardly.* Juvenem impatienter requiras, *Plin. Epist. 2, 7, 6.* Impatientius carere, *Ibid. 6, 1, 1.* Impatientissimē dolere, *Ibid. 9, 22, 2.*

Impatientia, ae. f. (1) *Inability to bear.* (2) *Impatience, troublesome.* (1) *Impatientia frigoris, Plin. 11, 27.* aestus, *Id. 9, 25.* (2) *nauseae, Suet. Cal. 23.*

Impāvidē. adv. *Boldly, without fear, undauntedly.* Poculo veneni impavidē hausto, *Liv. 39, 50.*

Impāvidus, a, um. adj. *Bold, stout, undaunted, fearless.* Impavidum pectus, *Liv. 21, 30.* Impavidum ferient ruinae, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8.* Impavidus subibat iussa dira, *Val. Flac. 5, 661.*

|| Impeccābilis, e. adj. *That cannot offend, or do amiss, impeccable,* *Gell. 17, 19.* 4 *Peccare nescius.*

Impedandus, a, um. part. *To be set up with props.* Impedanda statuminibus vitis est, *Col. 4, 16, 2.*

Impedatio, ōnis. f. *A propping up.* Impedationem deinde sequitur alligator, *Col. 4, 13, 1.*

Impedatus, a, um. *Propped up.* Vitis impedata, *Col. 4, 16.*

Impediendus, a, um. part. *To be hindered.* Nullus erat ventis impediendus amor, *Ov. Epist. 19, 130.*

Impediens, tis. part. *Stopping, or hindering.* Singultu medios impediens sonos, *Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 42.* sed meliores libb. habent praepediente. Illi cursum impredientibus undis, *Id. Met. 1, 703.*

Impedimenta, orum. n. pl. *The carriages of an army, bag and baggage,* *Caes. & Cic. passim.*

Impedimentum, i. n. *A let, impediment, or hindrance.* Impedimenta naturae diligentia & industria superabat, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 61.* § Impedimentum magis quam auxilium, *Liv. 9, 19.*

Impēdio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [*ex in & pedes, i. e. pedes involvo tricis*] (1) *To intangle, or envelop.* (2) *To incircle.* (3) *Met. To let, hinder, cumber, or disturb.* (1) Ipsus illic sese impedivit in plagas, *Plaut. Mil. 5, 9, 11.* § Impedire protectionem, aut certe tardare, *Cic. Fam. 7, 5.* (2) Nitidum caput impedire myrto, *Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9.* Vitta nec evinctas impedit alba comas? *Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 56.* (3) § Sapiens est, cum impeditus sit, se expedire, *Cic. pro Rab. Post. 9.*

Impedior, īri, tus. pass. *To be hindered, &c.* Vid. Impedio, n. 3.

Impēditio, ōnis. f. verb. *A letting, hindering, or cumbering.* Liber sensibus ac omni impeditioe curarum, *Cic. de Div. 1, 51.*

Impēditor, ōris. m. verb. *An hinderer, Firm. 4.* Qui impedit.

Impedito, ate. *To hinder.* Impeditant numero, seque ipsa vicissim arma premunt, *Stat. Theb. 2, 590.*

Impēditus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Shackled, or fettered that he cannot go.* (2) *Invious, unpassable.* (3) *Intangled, let, hindered.* (1) = *Vinctus, constrictus, & impeditus, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 11.* Impeditissimus ad iter faciendum, *Brut. ad Cic. inter Fam. 11, 13.* (2) *Hostes impeditioribus locis secuti, Caes. B. G. 4, 28.* (3) *Tempora reipub. impedita, Cic. in Pison. 1.* ¶ *Impedita nomina, debts not paid, Cic. & Expedita, Id.*

Impēdo, āre. act. *To underfet, or prop with forks.* Vineae statuminibus impedanda est, *Col. 4, 16.* = *Pedamentis fulcio.*

Impellendus, a, um. pass. *To be thrust.* Huc & illuc manu impellendus, *Cels. 2, 15.*

Impellens, tis. part. *Thrusting, driving, &c.* Zephyris impellentibus undas, *Virg. Geor. 4, 305.* conf. *Sil. 4, 719.*

Impello, ēre, pūli, pulsū. act. (1) *To thrust, push, or drive forward.* (2) *To beat, or drive from a place.* (3) *Met. To enforce, or persuade.* (1) *Conversa cuspide montem impulit in latus, Virg. Aen. 1, 86.* (2) *Impulsa est frons prima, Liv. Praelio graviter impulsi milites, Paterc. 2, 51.* (3) *Non impulit me, haec omnino ut crederem, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 44.*

Impellor, i, pulsus. pass. *To be thrust, &c.* = *Loci, quibus animorum impetus eorum, qui audiunt, aut impellantur, aut reflectantur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 77.*

Impendendus, a, um. part. *To be spent, or laid out.* Impendendus homo est, Deus esse ut possit in ipso, *Manil. 4, 507.*

Impendens, tis. part. (1) *Hanging over.* (2) *Met. Impendent, near at hand.* (1) *Impendentium montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.* (2) *Caedis impendentis periculum, Cic. Attic. 8, 13.*

Impendeo, ēre, di. neut. (1) *To hang over one's head, to be likely to chance, to threaten.* (2) *To be near at hand.* (1) *Impendebat mons altissimus, Caes. B. G. 1.* (2) *Invidiae tempestas quanta nobis impendet? Cic. Car. 1, 9.*

Impendō.

I M P

Impendiō, adv. *Much, very much, by a great deal, beyond measure.* Impendiō magis animus gaudebat mihi, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 39.

Impendiōsus, a, um. adj. *Too liberal, that spendeth more than needeth.* Nimio praeferat impendiosum te, quam ingratum, dici, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 2, 12.

Impendium, i. n. (1) *Cost, expense, charge.* (2) *Also use money, or interest, that which is above the principal.* (1) Is quaestum sibi instituit sine impendio, *Cic. pro Quint.* 3. (2) Statuo foenus & impendium recusare, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

Impendo, ēre, di, sum. act. [dict. quod antiq. pecuniam pendebant] *To spend, or lay out money, to bestow, or employ.* § Impendere curam rei alicui, *Col. in praef. operis.* pecuniam in vel ad aliquid, *Cic. precus vanas, Val. Flacc.* 4, 581.

Impendor, i, sus. pass. *To be bestowed, &c.* Ad incertum casum certus sumptus impenditur, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 98.

† **Impendulus**, a, um. *That hangeth over, or in,* *Enn.* † **Impendens.**

Impenetrabilis, e. adj. (1) *That cannot be pierced, or entered.* (2) *Met. Impenetrable, not to be overcome.* (1) Impenetrabilis ferro silex, *Liv.* 36, 25. armis, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 15. § Quae impenetrabilia, quaeque pervia, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 35. (2) vitorum blanditiis, *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 2. Mens impenetrabilis irae, *Sil.* 7, 561.

§ **Impennatus**, a, um. *Ut impennatae agnae, new ears of corn without beards,* *Paul. ad Fest. in Penna.*

Impennis, e. adj. *Featherless, unsledged, callow,* *Sidon.* † **Impluinis,** *Virg.*

Impensa, ae. f. [ab impendo] (1) *Cost, charge, expense of money, or other things.* (2) *Also stuffing, cramming.* (1) Necessariae cupiditates, nec opera multa, nec impensa expleantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13. Impensa cruoris, *Ov. Met.* 8, 63. Impensis vitam principis annuere, *Mart. Spect.* 4, 6. (2) In dies impensam praescriptam, *Apic.*

Impensē, adv. ius, comp. issimē, sup. (1) *Greatly, exceedingly, earnestly, eagerly, very much.* (2) *At great charge.* (1) Magis impensē cupitis, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 36. Impensē regnum affectare, *Liv.* 1, 16. Impensius uror, *Catull.* 70, 5. (2) Incendio absumpta impensissimē reparare, *Suet. Dom.* 20.

§ **Impensibilis**, e. adj. *That cannot be sufficiently weighed; not considered enough,* *Gell.* 11, 5. sed meliores libb. habent impenabilem.

Impensurus, a, um. part. *About to bestow.* Impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Impensus, a, um. part. [ab impendor] (1) *Bestowed, employed, laid out.* (2) *Also unweighed, unpaid.* (3) Adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup. Great, mighty, earnest.* (4) *Costly.* (5) *Met. Dear, valuable.* (1) Aetas impensa labori, *Luc.* 2, 569. Impensum pretium, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 2. (2) Fest. (3) Impensior cura, *Ov. Met.* 2, 405. Impensissimae pices, *Suet. Tib.* 13. (4) Ingrato homine nihil impensuist, *Plaut. ut vulgō leg.* (5) Grato homine nihil impensuist, *Ita leg. Salmas. locum Plautinum,* *Bacch.* 3, 2, 10.

Imperandus, a, um. part. *To be ordered.* Deinde, si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinentia est, *Cels.* 7, 20.

Imperans, tis. part. *Ordering, commanding.* Sic se complures annos illo imperante meruisse, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 17.

Imperativus, a, um. *That commandeth, imperative; also that is commanded.* Imperativae seriae, appointed by the magistrates, *Macrobi.* Sat. 1, 16. modus, *Gramm.*

Imperator, ōris. m. verb. [ex impero] (1) *A commander, or ruler.* (2) *Any head, or chief.* (3) *The general of an army, the chief captain of an host.* (4) *An emperor, a commander, or ruler.* (1) Imperator omnium gentium populus Romanus, *Cic. pro Domo.* 33. (2) Ipse sui imperator familiae, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 57. § Dicto me emit audientem, haud imperatorem tibi, *Id. Men.* 2, 3, 89. (3) Faciam ut imperatores instructa acie solent, *Cic. Philipp.* 4. Imperatorem castrorum, ducemque hostium, intra moenia, atque adeo in senatu videmus, *Id. Cat.* 1, 5. (4) Praenomine imperatoris abstinuit, *Suet. Claud.* 12.

§ **Imperatōria**, ae. f. sc. herba. *Masterwort,* *Gerard.*

§ **Imperatorie**, adv. *By way of command, emperor like.* Se imperatorie instruit, *Treb. Poll. Claud.* 6.

Imperatōrius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to an emperor, or to a general.* Imperatoria laus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 1. forma, *C. Nep.* 11, 3, 1. donatio, *Cic. in Verr.* 3, 80.

Imperātrix, icis. f. verb. (1) *A mistress, a governess.* (2) *An empress, a commandress.* (1) Viri ab imperatrice locati, *Cic. pro Coel.* 28. (2) Imperatrix Italia, *Plin.* 26, 8.

Imperatum, i. n. *A commandment.* Imperata facere, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 36.

Imperatūrus, a, um. part. *About to command.* Finitimis imperatūrus, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 32.

Imperātus, a, um. part. *Commanded, bidden, enjoined.* Cum imperata prioribus consulibus fecissent, *Liv.* Obfidibus imperatis, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 36. naves sociis ex foedere imperatae, *Curt.* 31, 20.

I M P

Impercē, adv. *Sparing one's self,* *Litt. ex Plaut. imperce quidem in imperat. legitur. ap. eund. Amph.* 1, 3, 2. *adverb. autem invenire nequeo*

§ **Imperceptus**, a, um. or, comp. *That cannot be perceived, or understood.* Minora majoribus imperceptione sunt, *Gell.* 14, 1. Impercepta mendacia, *Ov. Met.* 9, 710. † **Incompertus**, non perceptus.

Impercitus, a, um. adj. *Not stirred, or moved,* *Sil.* 9, 161. sed rect. **imperditus.**

Imperco, ēre. (1) *To spare, to make much of one's self.* (2) *To deal gently with.* (1) *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 2. (2) § **Integrae atque imperitae** huic impercito, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 12.

§ **Imperculsus**, a, um. adj. *Undaunted,* *Sidon.* † **Intrepidus.**

Impercussus, a, um. *Unstricken, not struck.* Impercussos movere pedes, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 52.

Imperditus, a, um. *Undestroyed,* *Virg. Aen.* 10, 430. Imperdita pectora, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 84. corpora, *Sil.* 10, 416.

Imperfectē, adv. *Imperfectly.* Epicurus syllogismo imperfectē est usus, *Gell.* 2, 8. Imperfectius, *Id.* 1, 9.

Imperfectio, ōnis. f. *Imperfectness, imperfection,* *Litt. ex Caes. sed q.*

Imperfectus, a, um. adj. (1) *Imperfect, unfinished, defective.* (2) *Undigested, not concocted.* (1) Corpus imperfectum ac rude, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) = **Cibus imperfectus**, & haerens ardenti stomacho, *Juv.* 3, 233.

Imperfidus, a, um. *Very treacherous,* *Litt. ex Sil.* † **Perfidus.**

Imperforatus, a, um. *Not thrust through, ungored.* = **Imperforatus & incruentatus**, *Ov. Met.* 12, 496.

† **Imperiabiliter**, adv. *Imperiously, harshly,* *Cato.* † **Imperiosē**, *Hor.*

Imperiālis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to the emperor, imperial.* Longa oratione imperialis molestiae magnitudinem declinare, *Aur. Vict. Epit. Tiber.* 7. Brassica imperialis, head-ed coleworts, cabbage, *Amm.* † **Imperatorius**, *Vett.*

Imperiōse, adv. *Imperiously, with command.* Non severē, non imperiosē praecepit & censuit, *Gell.* 2, 27.

Imperiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup.* (1) *Lordly, imperious.* (2) *Boisterous, rugged.* (3) *Severe, harsh.* (4) *Also of great rule, or authority, that beareth a great sway.* (5) *That can rule, or govern.* (1) Imperiosa cupiditas, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 3. Imperiosa dictatura, *Liv.* 7, 40. (2) Imperiosius aequor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 8. (3) Ita herus meus est imperiosus, *Plaut. Psud.* 4, 2, 39. (4) Imperiosissima & superbissima familia, *Liv.* 9, 34. Imperiosissimi fasces, *V. Max.* 2, 7, 7. (5) § = *Tiberius non quivit temperare sibi in eo, quanquam imperiosus sui inter initia principatus,* *Plin.* 34, 19, 6.

Imperitans, tis. part. *Commanding.* Imperitans caeteris, *Plin.* 8, 19.

Imperitē, adv. *issimē, sup. Unskilfully, unlearnedly.* Imperitē multa differere, *Plin.* 35, 36, 12. Imperitissimē dictum, *Id. pro C. Balbo.* 11.

Imperitia, ae. f. *Lack of knowledge, ignorance, unskilfulness, want of experience.* Magno imperitiae errore, *Plin.* 17, 35, 11.

Imperito, āre. freq. [ab impero] (1) *To be a master.* (2) *To command, or govern, to bear sway.* (1) § Tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 81. (2) Legionibus imperitare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 4. gentibus, *Lucr.* 3, 1041.

Imperitor, āri. pass. *To be imperiously commanded.* Poenis indignantibus, quod superbē avarēque crederent imperitatum victis esse, *Liv.* 21, 1. Quippe avarē & superbē imperitatum sibi esse credebant, *Curt.* 4, 27.

Imperitus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *issimus, sup. Unskilful, ignorant, rude, simple, unlearned, unexperienced, raw.* = Si apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 26. Imperitor, *Gell.* 9, 14. Imperitissimus, *Cels. praef.*

Imperium, i. n. [ab impero] (1) *A command, or charge.* (2) *Power and authority.* (3) *Rule, government, jurisdiction, empire.* (1) Nunc pergam heri imperium exequi, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 106. Neglecto medentium imperio, *Plin. Pan.* 22. (2) Mater, cujus sub imperio est, mala, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 4. § Quod caeteri reges imperio non potuerunt, hic benevolentia tenuit, *Nep. Reg.* 3. (3) Cepi & gessi maxima imperia, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. § Tenebat non modō auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, *Cic. de Sen.* 11. § Esse in imperio, *Liv.* 4, 7. cum imperio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 1. cum summo imperio, *Id. pro Flacc.* 8. § Imperium auspiciūque jungunt auctores, & ductui opponunt, *Curt.* 6, 3. *V. Max.* 2, 8, 2. Sed idem *Curt.* scribit, 5, 1. Ductu imperioque Alexandri gesta. Sed inscitiae hic a Clerico accusatur, *Judic. de Curt.* c. 8. § 9. Plautus vero ductum, imperium, auspiciū, sine copulā ponit, *Amphit. citante Popma in voce Ductus.*

Imperjuratus, a, um. *That is never falsely sworn by.* Imperjuratae amnis aquae, *Ov. Ibis.* 76.

Impermissus, a, um. *Unlawful, not permitted.* Impermissa gaudia, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 27.

§ **Imper-**

IMP

|| Impermutāus, a, um. *Not changed*, Cod. † Non permutatus.

Impero, āre. act. [*ab in intensivā particulā & paro; qu. statim paro, vel prorsus paro, Perot.*] (1) *To command with authority.* (2) *To have the mastery, or command over, to rule.* (3) *To order the providing, or doing of any thing.* (1) & Qui bene imperat, paruerit aliquando necesse est, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 2.* (2) Fortiter imperat irac, *Ov. Met. 9, 28.* Imperare cupiditatibus, *Cic. de Amic. 22.* dolori, *Plin. Ep. 8, 19.* Imperare animo nequivi, quin, *Liv. 34, 31.* (3) Imperare pecuniam, obsoles, naves, frumentum, *Cic. arina, equites aliquibus, Caes. coenam famulo, Cic. ¶ Imperare sibi aliquid, to be resolved, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21.*

Imperator, āri, ātus. pass. *To be commanded, &c.*

Imperpetuus, a, um. *Not perpetual.* Cui quid abscedere potest, id imperpetuum est, *Sen. Ep. 72. ed. Gron.*

|| Impersōnālis, e. *Without naming persons*, Prisc.

Imperspicax, adj. *Not foreseeing*, Sidon. † Improvidus, *Cic.*

Imperspicuus, a, um. adj. *Not clear, or evident.* = Imperspicua, incerta, & fallacia iudicium ingenia, *Plin. Epist. 1, 20, 16.*

|| Imperfuāsibilis, e. adj. *Not to be persuaded*, Sidon.

Imperterritus, a, um. *Fearless, undaunted.* Manet imperterritus ille, *Virg. Aen. 10, 770.* = Impavidus, animosus, *Cic. Conf. Sil. 7, 695. 11, 207.*

Impertiendus, a, um. part. *To be imparted.* Nunquam donis impertiendos putavit, *Suet. Aug. 25.*

Impertiens, tis. part. *Imparting.* Ac ne publicum quidem & translatitium jus ullā in re sibi sine pactione gravissimae mercedis impertiente, *Suet. Aug. 10.*

|| Impertinens, tis. adj. *Not pertaining to, impertinent*, Dig. † Nihil ad rem pertinens.

Impertio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [*ex in & partio*] *To impart, to give part to another, to make partaker of, to communicate, to employ, to bestow, to make acquainted with, to tell.* ¶ Impertire alicui salutem, aliquem salute, *to salute him, Ter. alicui de re aliquā, Cic. Impertire tantum laudis, Cic.*

Impertior, īri, ītus, sum. dep. *Idem.* Multis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebantur, *Cic. pro Archia, 5. Vid. Impertio. Item pass. Nep. Att. 1.*

Impertiturus, a, um. part. *About to impart*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

Impertitus, a, um. part. *Having imparted, or made partaker of.* Nullo honore impertitus, *Suet. Claud. 4.*

Imperturbātus, a, um. *Undisturbed, clear, calm, without wind, or clouds.* Imperturbata quies, *Sen. Ep. 73. mens, Sil. Ital. 15, 58. Conf. Ov. in Ibin, 560.*

Impervius, a, um. adj. *Unpassable.* Impervius amnis, *Ov. Met. 9, 106.* Impervia itinera, *Tac. Ann. 3, 31, 6. freta, Val. Flacc. 4, 711.*

Impes, ētis. m. *A shock, a charge, an assault.* Nec temere sumptus, ut barbaris, impes, *Flor. 4, 12, 54. Sicut recte restituisse videtur Salm.*

Impetibilis, e, adj. (1) *Not to be reached, or come unto.* (2) *Easy to be assailed, or hurt.* (3) *Allo harmful, intolerable.* (1) Gloss. II. (2) Solinus. (3) Impetibile scelus, *Apul. p. 536.*

Impetigo, īnis. f. *A ringworm, running with a dry scab and itching in any part of the body, a tetter*, Cels. 5, 28. *Plin. 20, 2.*

Impetis gen. impete abl. sing. impetibus abl. pl. leguntur ab ant. nom. impes. m. g. *Force, an effort, a shock.* Capere impetis auctum, *Lucr. 6, 326.* Vasto impete fertur, *Ov. Met. 3, 79.* Impetibus crebris, *Lucr. 1, 293.*

|| Impetrix, id. quod impetigo, Fest.

Impetro, ēre. unde impetitus. part. [*ex in & peto*] *To invade, assail, or set upon, to attack, to lie sorely at.* Sagittis impetens Cupido, *Sen. Hipp. 275.* Impetit os hasta, *Sil. Ital. 5, 274.*

Impetrābilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Pass. *That may easily be obtained by intreaty.* (2) Act. *That can easily obtain what he will have.* (1) Magnitudo rerum gestarum triumphum ei impetrabilem faciebat, *Liv. 39, 29.* Impetrabilior pax, *Id. 30, 16.* Impetrabile votum, *Propert. 4, 1, 101.* (2) Orator impetrabilis, *Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 40.*

Impetrandus, a, um. part. *To be obtained.* Cum ad eum trib. plebis Latini de civitate impetranda convenissent, *V. Max. 3, 1, 2.*

Impetrāssere, pro impetratum esse. Isthuc confido a fratre me impetrassere, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 6.*

Impetratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An obtaining by request.* Illud molestius, istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, *Cic. Attic. 11, 22.*

|| Impetrātor, ōris. m. verb. *An intreater, or requester*, Dig. 4. Orator.

Impetraturus, a, um. part. *About to obtain.* Dixerunt, sperare se, pro ejus iustitiā, quae petierint, impetraturos, *Caes. B. G. 5, 40. Conf. Liv. 32, 3.*

Impetrātus, a, um. part. *Obtained by request.* Super impetrato fortis Augusti reditu, *Her. Od. 4, 2, 42.*

IMP

† Impetrio, īvi. *Cic. id. quod impetro.* Augurale verbum. idem in auspiciis quod litare in sacrificiis, *Scal. to make firm and sure, to ratify.*

Impetratum est. imperf. pro impetratum est. *It is obtained*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 11.

Impetritus, a, um. part. *Obtained, made sure, put out of doubt*, V. Max. 1, 1, 1. Sed potius videtur subit. sc. oblatio, cum exta vel sortes faustum omen facerent.

Impetro, āre. act. [*ex in & patro*] (1) *To finish, or perfect.* (2) *To obtain by request, to get.* (1) & Incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, *Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 14.* (2) & Quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 44.* = Quid si ego impetro atque exoro? *Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 51.*

Impetror, āri. pass. *To be obtained.* Quod facilius venia illa quoque impetraretur, *Curt. 8, 10.*

Impetuosē. adv. *Violently*, Frag. Poët. † Vi, impete.

|| Impetuosus, a, um. adj. *Violent, hasty, headlong, impetuous.* Impetuosus animus, *Plin. 35, 10.* Hard. autem leg. impetus. = Vehemens, violentus, *Cic.*

Impetus, ūs. m. [*ab impeto*] (1) *Natural desire, or instinct.* (2) *Violence, force.* (3) *An assault, onset, or attack, an effort, a brunt, a shock.* (4) *The passions.* (5) *Inspiration.* (1) Habent suos impetus animalia, *Cic. Off. 2, 3.* Impetum cepit moriendi, *Suet. Oth. 9.* vitae abruptendae, *Sen. Ep. 78.* (2) = Impet m gladiatoris, ferociamque compressi, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 1.* Ad alterum cornu impetum dederat, *Liv. 2, 19.* (3) = Incurtio atque impetus armatorum, *Cic. pro Caecina, 15.* (4) Impetus & quaedam quasi commotio animi, affectioque, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 5.* (5) & Horum sunt auguria non divini impetūs, sed rationis humanae, *Cic. de Div. 1, 49.* ¶ Impetu uno, at one bout, or dash, *Plin. 14, 28.* Impetus febris, a fit of an ague, *Petron. c. 17.*

Impexus, a, um. (1) *Uncombed, untrimmed.* (2) *Unpolished, rugged, homely.* (1) Impexae comae, *Ov. Fast. 3, 398.* jubae leonis, *Stat. Theb. 1, 484.* (2) Antiquitas trilitis & impexa, *Tac. Orat. 20.*

|| Impiamentum, i. n. *A defilement*, Fest. † Labes.

|| Impiatio. f. *A defiling*, Tert. † Labes.

Impiātus, a, um. *Defiled, stained, unatoned.* Thalamos petam tanto impiatos facinore? *Sen. Hipp. 1180.*

Impicātus, a, um. part. *Pitched over*, Lex. ex Ov.

Impico, āre. act. *To rub over with pitch.* = Amphoram oblinito, & impicato, *Col. 12, 29.* Impicare durā pice, *Ibid. c. 43.*

Impiē. adv. *Wickedly, ungodly, impiously.* Non solum indoctē, sed impiē facit, *Cic. N. D. 2, 16.* = Impiē, scelestē, *Liv. 24, 25.*

Impiētas, ātis. f. *Impiety, ungodliness, wickedness, unnaturalness.* Nihil tam miseros facit, quam impietas & scelus, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 24.*

Impiger, gra, rum. adj. [*ex in & piger*] (1) *Diligent.* (2) *Courageous, lively.* (3) *Quick, ready, swift.* (1) & Impiger in scribendo, *Cic. Fam. 2, 1.* (2) ad labores belli, *Cic. pro Font. 15.* (3) ales, *Stat. Theb. 1, 292.*

Impigrē. adv. *Diligently, quickly, readily, out of hand.* Impigrē secuti sunt, *Liv. 2, 47. Conf. 21, 12.*

|| Impigritas, ātis. f. *Diligence, liveness, quickness*, *Cic. de Repub. teste Non. Marc. 2, 434.*

Impilla, ōram. pl. n. *Woollen, or felt socks*, *Plin. Ep. 19, 2.*

Impingo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. [*ex in & pango*] (1) *To hit, dash, or throw against.* (2) *To run aground, or strike against a rock.* (3) † *To stumble.* (4) *To put, clap, or fasten upon.* (1) Fustem impingere alicui, *Coel. Cic. Fam. 8.* Adverso parietī caput ingenti impetu impigit, *Plin. Epist. 1, 16, 12.* (2) Gubernator navem impigit, *Quint. 4, 1.* (3) † Hier. † Offendo, incurro, *Cic.* (4) Impingere compedes alicui, *Plaut. Persa, 4, 4, 24.* & per Met. dicam grandem, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 92.* Haec Catilinam patriae suae impigit, *Flor. 3, 12, 12.*

Impingor, i. pass. *To be dashed, or fastened upon, &c.* Impingitur ponto, *Sil. 4, 299. Conf. 12, 187.* Jubete huic crasfas compedes impingier, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76.*

|| Impinguatio. *A fattening*, Apic.

|| Impinguo, āre. act. *To fatten*, Apic. † Pinguefacio, *Plin.*

|| Impinguor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be fattened*, Vulg. Int. Deut. 32, 15.

Impio, āre. act. *To defile, to unhallow, to misbehave.* Si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 8. R. occ.*

Impius, a, um. adj. [*ex in & pius*] (1) *Impious, ungodly, wicked.* (2) *Irreligious, atheistical, ungracious.* (3) *Unnatural, undutiful.* (4) *Cruel, pitiless.* (5) *Per Antonom. A parricide.* (1) & Piolum & impiorum rationem habent Dii, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 7.* (2) & Impius, religiosus, *Cic. pro Font. 3.* (3) Filius impius in patrem, *Tacit.* (4) Impia Thracum pectora, *Her. Epod. 5, 14.* (5) Quint. 8, 6.

Implacābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be pacified, or reconciled, implacable.* = Implacabilis & inexorabilis homo, *Cic. in Pison.*

Pison. 33. Ira implacabilis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 63. Implacabile coelum, *Sil.* 17, 257. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 35. & 33, 45.

|| Implacabilitas, ātis. f. *Implacableness, irreconcilableness*, *Amm.* 14, 1.

Implacabiliter. adv. *Implacably, irreconcilably.* Implacabilius nutriebat, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 53, 5. irasci, *Id. Ann.* 1, 13, 5.

Implacātus, a, um. *Unappeased, never satisfied, or contented, insatiable.* Implacatae flamma gulae, *Ov. Met.* 8, 851.

Implacīdus, a, um. *stimus, sup. Hard to be pleased, cruel, obstinate, ungentle, unquiet.* Drusus Germanos implacidum genus dejecit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 10. Divū implacidissime, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 4. *Conf.* 5, 199. Implacidiae fores, *Propert.* 4, 10, 14.

|| Implāno, āre. *To deceive, cheat, or trepan one,* *Cypr.* † Decipio, fallo.

Implendus, a, um. part. *To be filled.* Ad implenda naturae desideria, *Curt.* 6, 4. Caper quinquennis parū idoneus habetur feminis implendis, *Col.* 7, 6. Spes nunquam implenda recessit, *Luc.* 7, 688.

Implens, tis. part. *Filling.* Nondum totum orbem fidere, *b. e. lunā, implente, Curt.* 6, 8.

Impleo, ēre, ēvi, etum. act. (1) *To fill.* (2) *To fatten, or feed, to make plump.* (3) *To accomplish, perform, or make up.* (4) *To satisfy, please, or content.* (5) *To bring to an end.* (6) *To impregnate, or get with young.* (1) Implevit mero pateram, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 733. (2) Implet corpus modica exercitatio, *Cels.* & extenuo. (3) Impudentiae est id profiteri, quod non potes implere, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18. Vix novus ista furor veniensque implēset Apollo, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 808. (4) Imago oculos implevit, *Sil.* 3, 45. (5) & Finem vitae sponte, an fato implevit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 42, 6. (6) Possunt fues semestres implere feminam, *Col.* 7, 9. || Implere arcum, *Veg.* 1, 15. Nondum tela procax arcūque implere valebas, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 721. *to manage well.* annos centum, *to live them quite out,* *Plin.* 7, 49. foedus, *to conclude and ratify it,* *Amm.* libram, *to weigh so much,* *JCC.* facultates equestris ordinis, *to have a knight's estate,* *Plin. Ep.* 1, 19.

Impleor, ri. pass. *To be filled.* Cū luna implebitur orbe, *Manil.* 1, 469. *Conf. Cels.* 2, 14.

Impleturus, a, um. part. *About to fill.* Impleturus omnes metu, si coepisset audiri, *Curt.* 6, 29. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 26. Agmina Mygdonias mox impletura volucres, *Claud.* 2. *Rap. Prof.* 408.

Impletus, a, um. part. *Filled up, &c.* Impleta volumina, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 27.

Implexus, a, um. part. *Wound, wrapped, folded, or platted in, holden one within another, interwoven, twined about.* Implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 482. Aurum crinibus implexum, *Plin.* 33, 4.

Implexus, ūs. m. verb. *A wrapping, or folding in, an intertwining,* *Plin.* 2, 66. & 9, 74.

Implicandus, a, um. part. *To be entangled.* Ad implicanda navigia, quae muros subibant, *Curt.* 4, 15.

Implicans, tis. *Wrapping.* Cauda praelonga implicans se viperinis orbibus, *Plin.* 8, 20. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 43.

Implicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A planting, or braiding, a wrapping, or entangling with another, incumbrance, entanglement.* Implicatio nervorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. rei familiaris, *Id. pro Sext.* 26.

|| Implicātē. adv. *Intricately, perplexedly,* *Firm.* † Perplexē, *Ter.*

Implicātus, a, um. part. *stimus, sup. (1) Wrapped, or tied together.* (2) *Met. Joined in affinity, related by marriage.* (1) = Haec inter se colligata sunt atque implicata, *Cic. Off.* 1, 5. Obscurissima & implicatissima quaestio, *Gell.* 6, 2. (2) Implicatus utraque tyrannide Dionysiorum, *Nep. Dion.* 1.

|| Implicificier, pro implicari. *To be involved in, to be taken, as in a distemper,* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 97.

Implicite. adv. *Obscurely, intricately, implicitly.* & = Non implicite & abscondite, sed patentius & expeditius, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2.

† Implicito. freq. [ab implico] & Delphinus varios orbes implicitat expeditque, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 33, 5.

Implicītūrus, a, um. part. *That will braid, or trim up,* *Ov. Fast.* 5, 220.

Implicītus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Entangled.* (2) *Intricate, implicit.* (1) Limo implicitus, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 442. Impliciti angue comis, *Ov. Epist.* 9, 94. Impliciti & in peste revincti, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 418. Implicitus morbo, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 18. in morbum, *C. Nep.* 5, 3, 4. cum aliqua re, *Cic. pro Man.* 7. (2) Controversia implicita, *Cic.*

Implico, āre, āvi & ūi, itum & ātum. (1) *To wrap, or fold in, to twine, or twist one with another.* (2) *To fold, or clasp.* (3) *To interweave, to intermix.* (4) *To trim, or dress up.* (5) *To incumber, to engage.* (6) *To intermix.* (1) Implicuit comam laevā, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 552. Vitis implicat arbores, *Catull.* 59, 107. (2) Implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (3) Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 148. (4) Ut

modò rore maris, modò se violāve rosāve implicet, *Ov. Met.* 12, 411. (5) Contrahendis negotiis implicantur, *Cic. Off.* 2, 11. (6) Dii vim suam hominum naturis implicant, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36.

Implicor, āri, ātus & itus. pass. *To be wrapped, &c.* Implicari morbo, *to be troubled with it, or lie ill of it,* *Liv.* 1, 31.

Implōrabilis, e. *To be obtained by imploring.* Implorabile nautis lumen, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 573.

Implōrans, tis. part. *Imploring.* Adversus Aetolos auxilium Romanorum implorantes, *Just.* 28, 1. implorantibus, *Sil.* 10, 86. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 7.

Implōrātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *An imploring, or beseeching.* = & Non votis, aut imploratione Deūm, sed vi ac virtute evadendum esse, *Liv.* 22, 5. Deorum & hominum imploratio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 47.

Imploraturus, a, um. part. *About to implore,* *Liv.* 35, 45. Dixerunt, sese neque obsides repetituros, neque auxilium a populo Romano imploratos, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31.

Implōrātus, a, um. part. *Earnestly called upon.* Prece Caestoris implorata, *Catull.* 66, 65.

Implōro, āre. act. *To beg, or cry out for, to call upon for help and succour, earnestly to beseech, to implore, request, or crave.* = Deos precari, venerari, atque implorare debetis, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 13.

Implōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be requested, &c.* Neque auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 33.

Implumbo, āre. *To solder, or make fast with lead.* Ferreos chodaces in capitibus scaporum implumbavit, *Vitruv.* 10, 6.

Implūmis, e. adj. [ex in & pluma] (1) *Featherless, callow.* (2) *Also without hair.* (1) Affidens implumibus pullis avis, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 19. (2) *Plin.* 11, 64.

Impluo, ēre, ūi, ūtum. (1) *To rain in upon.* (2) *Absol. To rain.* (3) *Met. To light, or fall upon.* (1) Celebre famum Veneris, in cuius aram non impluit, *Plin.* 2, 97. (2) Priusquam impluerit, *Col.* 2, 8. Si impluit, *Cato.* (3) Malum cū impluit caeteros, ne impluat mihi, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 1, 15.

|| Implūtus, a, um. part. *Rained upon, wetted with rain.* Implutus color, *a colour occasioned by rain dropping,* *Non.*

Impluvia, ae. f. *A cloak for priests to wear in the rain.* Salus sereno quoque tempore impluvia amictus, *Varr. ap. Litt.*

Impluviātus, a, um. *Coloured, as it were wet with rain, dark, smoky, brown, or swarthy.* Impluviata vestis, *quid sit vide Grut. ad Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 40.

Impluvium, ii. n. [lucus quo aqua impluit collecta de tecto, *Fest.*] (1) *A gutter of an house for rain water to pass.* (2) *A courtyard where rain falleth from the eaves.* (1) Despexi per impluvium, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 72. (2) Anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 26.

|| Impoenitendus, a, um. part. *Not to be repented of,* *Eccl.* † Non poenitendus.

|| Impoenitens, tis. adj. *Impenitent,* *Eccl.* † Quem peccati non poenitet.

Impolitē. adv. *Grossly, rudely, homely.* Breviter impolitēque dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 49.

|| Impolitia, ae. f. *Rudeness, homeliness.* Impolitia notari, *Gell.* 4, 12.

Impolitus, a, um. *Unpolished, rude, homely, coarse.* = Genus hominum rude, hebes, & impolitum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 31. = Impolitum atque rude praeconium, *V. Max.* 8, 14, 1.

Impollūtus, a, um. *Unstained, undefiled.* Virginitas impolluta, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 35, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 679.

Imponendus, a, um. part. *To be imposed, or put on.* Servos in navi imponendos curavit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 54. *Conf. Cels.* 3, 10.

Imponens, tis. part. *Imposing.* Velut coronam tanti mox viri capiti imponens, *Patérc.* 2, 59.

Impono, ēre, sui, situm. act. (1) *To put, lay, set in, or upon.* (2) *To impose, to injoin, to assign.* (3) *To deceive, or beguile, to put a trick upon one.* (4) *To annex.* (5) *To give, inflict, or lay upon one.* (6) *To embark.* (7) *To set over.* (1) Metellum filii in rogam imponuerunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. Imponere aliquem in equum, *Liv.* 35, 36. Nemini imponas, quod ipse non possis pati, *Publ. Syr.* (2) Is leges civitati per vim imposuit, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 5. (3) Catoni egregie imposuit Milo, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 6. Fraudi speciem juris imponere, *Liv.* 9, 11. (4) Imponere servitutem fundo, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (5) Reipublicae vulnera imponebat, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24. plagam reipublicae, *Id. pro Sext.* 19. (6) *Caes. B. G.* 3, 6. (7) Summae rei imponere aliquem, *Tac.* 6, 32.

Imponor, i. pass. *To be put, or laid on.* Cornea cucurbitula per se corpori imponitur, *Cels.* 2, 11.

Imporcātiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Making a baulk in plowing,* *Fest.* *Vid. Porca.*

|| Imporcitor, vel imporcator, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh baulks in plowing,* *Fest.* *Vid. Porca.*

Imporco, āre. act. *To make a baulk, or rather a ridge in the earing of land,* *Col.* 2, 10. *Vid. Porca.*

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Importatitius, a, um. *id. q. Importatus.* Frumento se in Africâ, nisi importatio, uti non posse, *Hirt. B. Afr. 20.*
Importatus, a, um. part. *Imported, brought in.* Aere utuntur importato, *Caes. B. G. 5, 12.* frumento, *Id. B. G. 3, 42.*
Importo, âre. act. *To carry, bring, or convey in.* Frumentum importare in oppidum instituit, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 35.* It. *Met.* Clades discordia civilis importat, *Liv. 24, 22.* Importare mala, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 10.* pestem, *Id. pro Dejot. c. ult.*
Importuné, adv. ius. comp. *iffime, sup. Unseasonably, importunately.* Importunè insistere, *Cic. Acad. 4, 25.* Importuniùs, *Laet. 2, 5.* & importunissimè, *Gell. 20, 5.*
Importunitas, atis. f. (1) *Importunity, unreasonableness.* (2) Also *cruelty, outrageousness.* (1) Importunitatem spectate aniculae, *Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4.* = Importunitate & audaciâ incredibili homo, *Cic. Verr. 4, 43.*
Importunus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *ffimus, sup. [qui caret portu, i. e. quiete]* (1) *Uneasy, never pleased, fretful.* (2) *Out of season, inconvenient.* (3) *Troublesome, impotent, ungovernable.* (4) *Absurd, unreasonable.* (5) *Importunate, urgent.* (6) *Cruel, outrageous.* (7) *Also shrewd, subtil.* (1) Importunus fenex fuit semper, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23.* (2) Importunum tempus, *Cic. de Or. 2, 5.* § Importunus bellicis machinis locus, *Sall. B. J. 97.* (3) Importunior morbus, *Celf. 4, 6, princ.* (4) = Importunus & crudelis homo, *Cic. de Fin. 10.* (5) Importunissimae libidines, *Cic. Verr. 6.* (6) = Istius immanis atque importuna natura, *Cic. Verr. 3, 8.* *Plin. 35, 25.*
Importuosus, a, um. adj. *ffimus, sup. Without port, or haven,* *Liv. 10, 2.* *Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 2.* Mare importuosum, *Sall. B. J. 17.* litus, *Plin. Ep. 6, 31, extr.* Importuosissima insula, *Plin. 4, 23.*
Impos, ôris. adj. [*ex in & potis*] *Unable, without power, that hath not the command of, without, or void of.* Impos animi, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 7.* & Compos.
Impositio, ônis. f. verb. [*ab impono*] *A putting, an applying, or laying on, imposition.* Succus impositione spicula elicit, *Plin. 27, 115.*
Imposititius, a, um. adj. *Imposed.* Imposititia nomina, *primitives, or radical names,* *Varr. de L. L. 7, 2.*
Impositivus, a, um. *Imposed.* Casus naturales, non impositivi, *Varr. de L. L. 9. vid. & Plin. 28, 6. vix alibi.*
Impositurus, a, um. part. *About to impose, or put on.* Dixit, illis violandi supplices verecundiam se imposituros, *Liv. 36, 27. Conf. Curt. 3, 24.*
Impositus, a, um. part. & impositus. (1) *Laid, or put upon, imposed.* (2) *Set over as a prefect, or governor.* (1) Onus impositum, *Qu. Met. 15, 820.* Corona imposita capiti, *Prop. 4, 2, 29.* (2) Impositus provinciis, *Tac. 6, 39.* Imposita jugo urbs, *Sil. Ital. 15, 228.*
Impositus, ūs. m. verb. *id. quod impositio,* *Plin. 31, 3.*
Impossibilis, e. adj. *Impossible,* *Quint. 5, 10.* + Quod fieri nequit, non potest, &c. *Vett.*
Impossibilitas, âtis. f. *An impossibility.* Cadentis Lat. voc.
Impostor, ôris. m. verb. [*ab impono, i. e. decipio*] *An impostor, a cheat, a couzener, or deceiver, a false pretender,* *Dig. + Planus, Cic.*
Impostura, ae. f. *An imposture, a cheat, a deceit, legerdemain, couzenage,* *Dig. 47, 20, 3.* + *Verfugia, fallacia, Ap. priscos.*
Impotens, tis. adj. [*ex in & potens*] or. comp. *ffimus, sup. (1) Impotent, weak, feeble. (2) Wild, unruly, unable to govern, or moderate himself, mad. (3) Also masterless, that cannot be governed, over-mighty, tyrannical. (1) Neque homini infanti atque impotenti injustè facta conducunt, Cic. de Fin. 1, 16. (2) Impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9. animi, Curt. 8, 1, 49. amoris, Tac. Hist. 4, 44, 4. (3) = Ferociores impetentioresque reddit victoria, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. In multo impotentiorum subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9. Impotentissimus dominatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 27. Impotens dominatio, Nep. Lysand. 1. Regiae familiae militibusque impotens, Just. 26, 3. Impotens sperare quilibet, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 10. So mad as to aspire to any thing.*
Impotenter, adv. ius. comp. *ffimè, sup. Wildly, obstinately, wilfully, cruelly, tyrannously, insolently, outrageously.* Ne quid impotenter faciat monendus est puer, *Quint. 1, 3.* Impotentius regi, *Liv. 27, 48.* Impotentissimè facere, *Sen. de Benef. 4, 17.*
Impotentia, ae. f. (1) *Impotence, weakness, poverty, want of power. (2) Unableness to rule, or be ruled. (3) Insolence, outrageousness. (1) Propter suam impotentiam, semper se credant negligi, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 16. (2) & Impotentia animi a temperantia & moderatione plurimum diffidet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15. (3) Nulla impotentia efferuntur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18.*
Impraemeditatè, adv. *Without premeditation,* *Eccl.*
Impraepeditè, & *impraepeditò*, adv. *Without lett, or hindrance,* *Amm. + Sine morâ.*
Impraepeditus, a, um. *Not letted, or hindered,* *Amm. + Non impeditus.*
Impraesentiarum, adv. [*i. e. in tempore praesenti*] *At this*

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time, for this present, at present, *Cato de R. R. 44.* post eum, *Tac. Ann. 4, 59.* sed monente Vossio, tutius est dicere in praesenti, vel in praesentia. § Summam eorum, quae de hoc verbo disputantur, exhibet ad Sanctii Minervam Perizonius.
Impransus, a, um. *That hath not dined, fasting,* *Hor. Ep. 2, 29.*
Imprécatio, ônis. f. verb. *A cursing, an imprecation, a curse,* *Sen. de Benef. 6, 35.* & *Plin. 5, 8.* Male igitur Voss. *Latitio exterminavit.*
Imprécor, âri, âtus sum. dep. (1) *To wish some evil to one. (2) To curse. (3) || To wish well. (1) Populo tales filias, talesque conjuges imprecatus est, Suet. Aug. 65. (2) Diras Pompeio poenas populus imprecatur, Plin. 8, 7. (3) Solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, Apul. Met. 9. p. 293.*
Impressè, adv. *Carefully, forcibly,* *Ap. seq. +, Altè, vehementer.*
Impressio, ônis. f. verb. [*ab imprimo*] (1) *An impression, sketch, or draught of any thing. (2) An assault, or onset in battle. (3) Also utterance, or delivery. (1) Cic. Acad. 4, 106. (2) Impressionem sensere ex adverso factam, Liv. 2, 30. (3) Explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5.*
Impressor, ôris. m. verb. *A printer, Recent. + Typographus.*
Impressus, a, um. part. (1) *Engraven, marked. (2) Also not pressed, or milked. (1) Crater impressus, Virg. Aen. 5, 536. = Vasum impressum, effictumque, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 6. Impressum falce vulnus, Col. 4, 7, 2. Vulnus impressum cuspide, Sil. Ital. 1, 550. (2) Impressa ubera, Prop. 2, 34, 70.*
Imprimens, tis. part. *Imprinting, marking.* Imprimens corpus, *Plin. 8, 40.*
Imprimis, adv. *pro in primis. In the first place, first of all, principally, especially, chiefly.* Quem imprimis amamus, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7.* Juris civilis imprimis peritus, *Id. Off. 2, 14.*
Imprimo, ere. pressi, flum, act. (1) *To imprint, to engrave, to set a mark. (2) To thrust, or stick one. (1) Ut corpori ferrum, sic animo oratio non icu magis quam morâ imprimitur, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. Imprimere maculam laudibus, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1454. (2) Acutissimo stipite corpus imprimere, Plin. 8, 40. § Imprimere aliquid animo, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. in animo, in animum, Cic. gressus dorso, Val. Flacc. 8, 111.*
Imprimor, i. pressus. pass. *To be imprinted, &c.* Cum visa in animos imprimantur, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 18.* Ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, *Col. 3, 13, 1.*
Improbabilis, e. adj. *Improbable, unlikely, not easy to be proved, or approved of.* & Nos alia probabilia, contra, alia improbabilia esse dicimus, *Cic. Off. 2, 2.* nonnulli autem non probabilia leg.
Improbatus, a, um. *Disallowed.* Improbando gaudio exultare, *V. Max. 4, 8, 3.*
Improbans, tis. part. *Disallowing.* Curio utrumque improbens consilium, *Caes. B. C. 2, 31. conf. Liv. 31, 29. & Suet. Ner. 15.*
Improbatio, ônis. f. verb. *A disallowing, disliking, or disproving.* & Improbatio & approbatio testium, *Ad Heren. 2, 6.*
Improbator, ôris. m. verb. *A disliker, a disallower.* & Malorum improbator, bonorum probator, *Apul. de Deo Sacr. p. 691.*
Improbatus, a, um. part. *Disallowed, disliked, not approved of.* Multa improbata, *Cic. pro Font. 4.* Improbatus, *Gell. 18, 3.*
Improbè, adv. ius. comp. *ffimè, sup. (1) Dishonestly, knavishly. (2) Roguishly, waggishly. (3) Greatly, excessively. (4) Badly. (5) Violently, eagerly. (6) Unseasonably, too late. (1) Improbè facere, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 36. (2) Improbissime respondere, Cic. in Pison. 6. (3) Improbius pauperes amant, Quint. Declam. 15. Homo improbius natus, Suet. Vesp. 23, 1. (4) Sus annicula non improbè concipit, Col. 7, 4. i. e. pretty well. (5) Columba improbius oscula mordenti decerpit rostro, Catull. 66, 126. (6) Eryum quidem melius priore mense, nec tamen improbe hoc ipso vel proximo, feremus, Col. 11, 2, 10.*
Improbitas, atis. f. *Dishonesty, knavery, wickedness, lewdness, waggery, roguery, naughtiness.* Amicorum neglectio improbitatem arguit, *Cic. pro Mur. 4.*
Improbo, âre. act. [*i. e. non probo*] (1) *To disallow, dislike, or disapprove. (2) Also to reproach, to speak ill of. (1) & Hoc negas te posse nec approbare, nec improbare, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 30. (2) Satin' est, si tibi meum opus ita dabo expolium, ut improbare non queas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 38.*
Improbulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat saucy, waggish, knavish, unlucky,* *Juv. Sat. 5, 74.*
Improbus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *ffimus, sup. [ex in & probus]* (1) *Naught, unsound, rotten. (2) Dishonest, false, knavish. (3) Bad, wicked. (4) Ugly, ill-favoured. (5) Base, infamous. (6) Impudent, saucy. (7) Lewd, waggish. (8) Pierce, cruel. (9) Rash, presumptuous. (10) Great, excessive, incessant. (11) Violent, eager. (1) Improbiore sunt postes, quam à primo credidi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139. (2) Improbus homo, & perfidiosus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 73. Minister impro-
bissimae*

bissimae cupiditatis, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 29. = perditus, *Id.* (4) Improbiorem non vidi faciem mulieris, *Lex. ex Plaut.* (5) Tuâ sum operâ, & propter te improbiior, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 83. = Ut semper improbus nihilque sis, *Id. Caf.* 2, 1, 30. (6) Quint. 4, ult. (7) Verba improba, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 796. Improbiior satiram scribente cinaedo, *Juv.* 4, 106. (8) Lavit improba teter ora cruor, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 727. (9) Quid non amor improbus audet? *Ov. Fast.* 2, 331. Improbam classem naufragio castigavit Oceanus, *Flor.* 3, 10, 17. (10) Labor improbus omnia vincit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 145. Non improbis genibus, *Col.* 6, 1, 3. h. e. enormiter magnis. (11) Improba connubii, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 300. i. e. praematurè virum appetens.

Improcèrus, a, um. Low, or not tall of stature. Improcera pecora, *Tac. Germ.* 5, 2. conf. *Gell.* 4, 19.

|| Improcereâbilis, e. adj. Not begotten, *Apul. de habit. doct.* *Plat.* p. 572.

|| Improfessus, a, um. Not professed, or declared, concealed, or smuggled, as goods are sometimes from the customhouse, *Suet. Dom.* 12. Alii aliter legunt.

|| Impromiscuus, vel impromiscus, a, um. Unmingled, uncommon, *Gell.* 1, 7. & 12, 4. † Non promiscuus.

Impromptus, a, um. Slow, unready, not forward. Lingua impromptus, *Liv.* 7, 4. vid. & *Tac. Ann.* 2, 21, 2.

Impropëratus, a, um. That is not hastened, slow. Vestigia Turnus impropërata refert, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 798.

Impropërium, ii. n. A nickname, an hasty word, reproach, or taunt. *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Impropëro, âre. act. [ex in & propero] (1) To reproach, to upbraid, to nickname. (2) Also to make haste to go in. (3) Also to go slowly. (1) *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 28. sed al. legunt vim approbas. (2) Quò si quis impropëret sine glomere lini, *Plin.* 36, 19. (3) *Vid.* Improperatus.

Impropërus, a, um. adj. Slow, making no haste. Impropërae cui ducunt fila forores, *Sil. Ital.* 3, 96.

Improprie. adv. Improperly, unfitly, *Plin.* 9, 54. Conf. *Gell.* 17, 1.

Improprietas, âtis. f. Impropriety. Cavenda est improprietas verbi, *Gell.* 1, 22.

Improprius, a, um. adj. Improper, inconvenient, unfit, *Quint.* 8, 2. = Inhabilis, *Liv.* ineptus, *Cic.*

Improsper, a, um. adj. Unfortunate, prosperous. Augusto fortuna domi improspera fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 24, 2. Improspera insidiarum moles, *Ibid.* 14, 65, 2. i. e. adverfa. & prosperus, *Cic.*

Improsperè. adv. Improsperously, unluckily, unhappily. Cessit improspere, *Col.* 1, 1, 16. Libertas improspere repetita, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 8, 7.

|| Improtectus, a, um. Unprotected, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Improvidè. adv. Without foresight, or consideration, improvidently, *Liv.* 27, 27. *Col.* 6, 16.

|| Improvidentia, ae. f. Want of forecast, improvidence, *Tert.* † Negligentia, incuria.

Improvîdus, a, um. adj. (1) Improvident, not foreseeing, or forecasting, unheedingful. (2) Also unforeseen. (1) = Ut improvidos, incautosque opprimeret, *Liv.* 22, 19. Improvidus futuri, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 88, 5. mali, *Plin.* 36, 3. (2) = Tela, quae caeca & improvida feruntur, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 22, 5.

Improvîsò, & improvisè. adv. Before one is aware, unexpectedly, on a sudden. Improvisò oppressit tyrannum, *Cic. Off.* 2, 23. Improvisò id fecerat, *Liv.* 27, 28. Improvisè filiam inveni, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 5, 6. sed libb. meliores improvîsò. De improvîso, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 31. Ex improvîso, *Id. Verr.* 1, 43.

Improvîlus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Unforeseen, unlooked for, unthought of. = Cùm hoc illi improvîsum atque inopinatum accidisset, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 28. Ab tergo improvîsa premebat acies, *Liv.* 21, 28. Improvîsae hostium insidiae, *V. Max.* 3, 8, 8. Improvîsior graviorque pestis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 47, 1.

Imprûdens, tis. adj. or, comp. stimus, sup. (1) Imprudent, ignorant, unskillful, silly, foolish, unadvised. (2) Also unwilling, against one's will, without one's privity. (1) Commercio eorum Hispani imprudentes maris gaudebant, *Liv.* 34, 9. Quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, negligendum, *Sen. de Const.* 19. Quis non imprudentissimum quemque huic negotio delegat? *Col.* 3, 10. (2) Haec omnia, imprudente L. Syllâ, facta esse certè scio, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 8. & Utrum Tiribazo sciente, an imprudente, sit factum, *Nep. Con.* ult. Imprudens homicidium, *V. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 4. § Imprudens negotii, *Col. praef.* religionis, *Liv.* 31, 14. maris, *Id. aetatum, Quint.* 1, 1.

Imprûdenter. adv. ius, comp. (1) Unwisely, foolishly, heedlessly, unwittingly. (2) Before one is aware. (3) Passivo sensu. (1) Illud imprudenter arbitrantur, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 1. (2) Ad flammam accessit imprudentiùs, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 103. (3) Immixtus castris hostium de industria, imprudenter, rixam ciens interemptus est, *Paterc.* 1, 2. h. e. imprudentiâ occidentis.

Imprûdentia, ae. f. Want of foresight, heed, or care. (2) Want of skill, ignorance. (1) & Non imprudentiae, sed perfidiae assignari solet, *Cic.* (2) = Imprudentia incitiâque belli, *Nep. Epam.* 7.

Impûber, vel impubes, âris. adj. [ex in & puber] Unripe of age, in his nonage, or minority. Filius impuber, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. Impubes juvena, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 695. Impubes genae, *Ov. Met.* 3, 422. malae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 751.

Impûbis, e. adj. item leg. & impubes. Impube corpus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 13. = Impubis puer, & adhuc non utilis annis, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 239. Impubis juvena, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 695.

Impûbesco, ère. unde part. impubescens. To grow ripe of age, *Plin.* 23, 74.

Impûdens, tis. adj. or, comp. stimus, sup. Shameless, impudent, graceless, brazen-faced. Os impudens, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 49. Totus sermo verbis tectis, re impudentior, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Impudentissima oratio, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 10.

Impûdenter. adv. ius, comp. stime, sup. Impudently, shamelessly. Quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54. Impudentiùs, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12. Impudentissimè mentiri, *Id. Verr.* 4, 7.

Impûdentia, ae. f. Impudence, shamelessness, effrontery. = Impudentiâ atque audaciâ fretus, *Cic. pro Flacco.* 15.

|| Impûdicatus, a, um. Debauched, deflowered, Fest.

|| Impûdicè. adv. stime, sup. Unchastely, lewdly, immodestly, *Tert.* Impudicissimè, *Eutr.* 8, 22.

Impûdicitia, ae. f. Unchasteness, all sins of uncleanness, lewdness, immodesty, obscenity; more particularly sodomy. & Infamiam impudicitiae facillimè refutavit, circa libidines haesit, *Suet. Aug.* 71. vid. & *Torrent.* *ibid.* 34. Impudicitiae crimine damnatus est, *V. Max.* 6, 1, 11.

Impûdîcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. stimus, sup. Unchaste, lewd, wanton, immodest, shameless. = Omnes impuri impudicique, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. & Pudica est, nisi osculando sit quippiam impudicior, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 52. Impudicissimus Antonius, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 28. sc. qui vel muliebria passus fuit, vel pueros amavit. & Libidinosus, nam impudicitia propriè dic. de pathicis; pro libidine autem dici praeter exemplum ex Plauto allatum probat illud notum Catonis in effeminatum quendam: Et adversus & aversus impudicus es. || Digitus impudicus, the middle finger, *Id.*

Impugnandus, a, um, part. To be fought against. Dixit, id se sui muniendi, non Galliae impugnandae causâ facere, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 44.

Impugnans, tis. part. Fighting against. Resistere impugnantibus, *Just.* 38, 4.

Impugnatio, ônis. f. verb. A fighting against, resisting, opposing, or thwarting, *Cic. Att.* 5, 3.

Impugnatus, a, um, part. (1) Resisted, fought against. (2) Also not fought withal. (1) Impugnatus Taurus Euphrati cursum aufert, *Plin.* 5, 20. *Harduin. leg.* In pugna. (2) Impugnatum & destitutum quid relinquere, *Gell.* 1, 6.

Impugno, âre. act. (1) To fight against, to impugn. (2) To set upon, or attack. (3) Met. To chase away, as a disease. (4) Met. To thwart, or cross one, to oppose. (1) Impugnando hominem capere certa res est, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 112. nonnulli tamen leg. vi pugnando. (2) Impugnare terga hostium, *Liv.* 3, 70. (3) Impugnatur centaureo majore poto, *Plin.* 26, 76. (4) Utrum defenditis, an impugnatis plebem? *Liv.* 5, 3. Impugnare commoda plebis acerrimè, *V. Max.* 9, 3, 9.

Impulsio, ônis. f. verb. [ab impello] (1) A pushing, or forcible moving. (2) Met. A motion, or passion of the mind. (3) Persuasion, or instigation. (1) *Cic. de Univ.* 5. (2) Impulsio, ut amor, aegritudo, iracundia, &c. *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 5. & Ratiocinatio, *Id.* (3) = Inductio & impulsio in hilaritatem, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53.

Impulsor, ôris. m. verb. Met. A pusher on, an enticer, or persuader to a thing. = Auكتور, & impulsor, & socius sceleris, *Cic. in Vat.* 10. = Suafor & impulsor, *Id. Att.* 16, 3.

Impulsus, a, um, part. [ab impellor] (1) Forced, attacked, shocked, pushed. (2) Thrown, or sent with violence, shot. (3) Struck, beaten. (4) Met. Incited, enforced, induced. (1) Praelio graviter impulsus Caesaris milites, *Paterc.* 2, 51. Tota impulsæ acies, *Liv.* 24, 16. (2) Impulsa nervo sagitta, *Vir. Aen.* 12, 856. (3) Impulsa tympana palmis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 29. chordae pollice, *Ibid.* 10, 145. (4) Hæc famâ impulsus Chremes, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 72.

Impulsus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A conflict, a shock, an attack. (2) A motion, or impulse. (3) Met. An instigation, or persuasion. (1) Nulla vis, quâ impulsu primo moveatur, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 8. (2) & Is ardor non externo impulsu, sed suâ sponte movetur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 11. alii pulsu leg. vid. & *Tac.* 11, 15. (3) Impulsu vestro fecit, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 45.

Impulvereus, a, um. Without dust, or much trouble. Impulvorea victoria, *Gell.* 5, 6.

|| Impunctus, a, um, part. Pounced, or pricked in. Cry-stallum impunctum, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 52.

Impunè. adv. ius, comp. stime, sup. (1) Without hurt, danger, or punishment, scot-free, quit. (2) Without fear. (1) Haud impunè feres, *Ov. Met.* 2, 474. Impuniùs fit, quod, cùm est factum, negari potest, *Cic. pro Dejot.* 6. Impuniissimè vendere aedes, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 3, 2. (2) Impunè istud sperare licet, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 14.

Impûnitas, âtis. f. Without punishment, pardon of punishment, impunity. Libertatem & impunitatem adipisci, *Liv.* 2. Spes impunitatis maxima est illecebra peccandi, *Cic. pro Mil.*

16. Impunitas garriendi, *Id. N. D.* 1, 39. Impunitate donata, *V. Max.* 6, 2, 1.

Impūnītē. adv. ius, comp. *Without punishment*, Amm. Impunitus moechari, *Fest.* † Impune, impunius.

Impūnītus, a, um, or, comp. *Unpunished, quit, forgiven his fault, unrevenged.* = Injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. Quī tu impunitior exis? *Perf.* 5, 130. Impunita stupra, *V. Max.* 9, 1. ext. 2. Impunitior, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 105.

Impūrātus, a, um, adj. iſſimus, sup. *Defiled, impure, rascally, villainous, like a scoundrel, shabby.* Impurate, quanquam Vulcano studes, &c. *you nasty fellow*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 6. Conf. *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 64.

Impūrē. adv. iſſimē, sup. *Dishonestly, vilely, naughtily, lewdly, shamefully.* = Impurē & flagitiose vivere, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 11. Impurissimē ab aliquo despici, *Id. Att.* 9, 12.

‖ Impurgābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be purged, or excused*, Amm. † Non purgabilis.

Impūrītās, ātis. f. *Impurity, filibineſs, uncleanness, dishonesty, naughtineſs.* ‡ Cūm omnes impuritates in domo pudicā quotidie ſuſciperes, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3.

Impūrītiae. ārum. *Rogueries, villainies.* Tuas impuritas traloqui nemo poteſt, *Plaut. Perf.* 3, 3, 6.

Impūrus, a, um, non purus. adj. iſſimus, sup. (1) *Given to unnatural lust, impure, unclean, foul, filthy.* (2) *Dishonest, wicked.* (3) *Shabby, nasty.* (1) = Omnes adulteri, omnes impuri, *Cic. Att.* 9, 15, sub fin. (2) = Nunc etiam impurum & ſcleratum puto, *Cic. Att.* 9, 15. Omnium non bipedum ſolūm, ſed etiam quadrupedum impuriſſimus, *Cic. pro Domo*, 18. (3) = Lutulenta, impura, inviſa perſona, *Cic. pro Q. Roſc.* 7.

Imputans, tis. part. *Imputing.* Imputans ipſius pudori, *V. Max.* 5, 7, ext. 1.

Imputātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reproacher, or upbraider of a kindneſs done, that imputeth, or layeth things to one's charge*, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 17.

Imputātus, a, um. (1) *Uncut, unpruned.* (2) *Imputed, in-joined, laid upon.* (1) Imputata vitis, *Plin.* 14, 14. (2) *Vid. ſeq.* Imputo, n. 3.

Imputō, āre. act. [*ex in & puto*] (1) *To impute, to aſcribe, to charge, to lay the blame, or fault on one.* (2) *Alſo to account, or reckon.* (3) *Alſo to ceſs, or injoin a ſum of money to be paid.* (4) *Alſo to look upon a thing as a favour and obligation.* (1) Caedes ei imputanda eſt, *Quint.* 5, 10. Siquis hoc rebellandi tempus imputat Athenienſibus, *Paterc.* 2, 23. conf. *Nep. Alcib.* 7. (2) Plus imputant ſeminis jaſti, quā quod ſeverint, *Col.* 1, 7. (3) Eidem civitati imputata ſunt terna millia, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 52. (4) Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, *Phaedr.* 1, 23. conf. *Flor.* 4, 12, 62.

Imputor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be imputed, &c.* Imputatur acies Deorum irae, *V. Max.* 4, 5, 2.

Imputreſco, ēre. incept. *To rot, to grow rotten.* Imputruit oleo muſ, *Col.* 6, 17, 5.

Imūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*ab imus*] *A little towards the bottom.* Imulā oricillā mollior, *Catull.* 23, 2.

Imus, a, um, adj. [*ab infimus, qu. inimus, ut à ſupremus, ſummus, Perot.*] (1) *The loweſt, or deepeſt part.* (2) *The lower, or extreme part, the bottom of.* (1) Ima petunt piſces, *Ov. Met.* 2, 265. (2) Aemiliū circa ludum faber imus, *Hor. A. P.* 32. † Ima corporum velamenta, *the innermoſt, or loweſt veſts; ſmocks, or ſhifts*, *Curt.* 5, 5.

I ante N.

In praep. [*à Graeco ἐν*] cum accuſ. notat *motum*, cum ablat. verò *quietem*. Quod tamen non eſſe perpetuum docemur, n. 5. With an ACCUſ. (1) *Into.* (2) *To.* (3) *Againſt.* (4) *For.* (5) *In.* (6) *Until.* (7) *After, or according to.* (8) *Towards; for verſus.* (9) *Towards; for erga.* (10) *Over.* (11) *Through.* (12) *Upon a place, or thing.* (13) *Upon a time prefixed.* (14) *For; noting duration.* (15) *Uſed diſtributively it connoteth each, every.* With an ABLAT. (16) *In.* (17) *At.* (18) *Among.* (19) *Within.* (20) *Concerning.* (21) *In the power of.* (22) *With.* (23) *Before.* (24) Sometimes it ſeems redundant, its ellipſis being far more frequent. (25) Sometimes uſed in a circumlocution of another caſe. (26) Sometimes to be engliſhed by an adverb of the caſual word. (27) Sometimes in the ſame word and the ſame author it is uſed both intensively and negatively. Cum ACCUſ. (1) Ibis in urbem, *Ov. Trift.* 1, 1. (2) In vulgus gratum eſſe ſentimus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 22. In eam ſententiam multa dixit, *Ibid.* (3) Haec cū audio in te dici, excrucior, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 66. (4) Ferre piſciculos in coenam ſeni, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 32. (5) Cum veſtros portus in praedonum poteſtatem fuiſſe ſciatis, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 12. (6) In lucem ſemper Acerra bibit, *Mart.* 1, 29. (7) Pellibus in morem cincti, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 282. (8) In meridiem ſpectat, *Cato.* (9) Iniqui ſunt patres in adoleſcentes iudices, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 1. (10) Pater habet poteſtatem in filium, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 17. (11) Sanguis à corde in totum corpus diſtribuitur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (12) Cū pupillum in humeros extuliſſet, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 53. (13) Bellum in trigeſimum diem indixerant, *Liv.* (14) Sumas in hunc diem, abi

quò lubet, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 23. (15) Minus tribus medimnis in jugerum nemo dedit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 48. Cum ABLAT. (16) In tempore ipſo, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 10. (17) In morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 59. Nomine in Heſtoreo pallida ſemper cram, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 14. (18) Niſi in bonis amicitia eſſe non poteſt, *Cic. de Am.* 5. (19) Caeterae feminae in triduo excludunt, *Plin.* 9, 75. (20) Idem in bono ſervo dici ſolet, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61. Expertus fidelem in Ganymede, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4. (21) Vivat an ille occidat, in Diis eſt, *Ov. Met.* 7, 24. (22) Quid in hospite ureris? *Ov. Met.* 7, 21. Uno in Septimio fidelis Acme facit delicias libidinēſque, *Cat.* 43, 23. Quid intereſt in matronā, ancillā, peccēſve togatā? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 64. (23) In ore ejus jugulatur, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 78, 4. (24) Referebat in ordine Thyriſis, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 20. (25) In malā deditus vir adulterā, *Catull.* 59, 101. i. e. adulterae. Nē in miē mutāſſis nomen, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 49. (26) In immenſum, *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 41. i. e. immenſe. Sectus in obliquo limes, *Id. Met.* 2, 130. i. e. oblique. (27) *Vid. In-frenatus.* † In aurem dicere, *to whiſper*, *Ov.* In apertum proferre, *to publiſh*, *Cic.* In diem vivere, *to live from hand to mouth*, *Id.* In diem, *every day, day after day*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 42. Alſo *for one day*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 48. Alſo *till a longer time*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 16. In pedes ſe conſicere, *to run away*, *Ter.* In pedes naſci, *with the feet foremoſt*, *Plin.* Quod in buccam venit, *what cometh firſt to the tongue's end, or to hand*, *Cic.* Compoſitione ſign. in, into, upon; as *inſicio, in-fundo, irruo.* Saepē negat cum adject. vel partic. ut *injuſtus, infeſtus.* Aliquando intendit, ut *infracuſus.* Rariuſ *within*, as *incoeno*, *Suet. impaſco*, *Col.* † Effecit, ut imperator cum exercitu Hiſpaniam mitteretur, *C. Nep. Hann.* ubi in omittitur. *Ed. Lamb.* Cretam ad Gortynios venit, *ib.* pro in Cretam. Sextum fortuna in Celtiberiam interim abſcondit, *Flor.* 6, 2, 87. In, in bonam partem, ablat. regit, *Ov. Trift.* 3, 6, 7. † In compoſ. ante labiales b, m, & p vertitur in m, ut *im-bibo, im-mineo, im-prudens.*

Inabruptus, a, um. *Unbroken.* Si vos collato pectore niſtos junxit inabruptā Concordia longa catenā, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 44.

‖ Inabſolutus, a, um. *Imperfect, unfiniſhed.* Formae inabſolutae, *Apul. de hab. doct. Plat.* p. 571.

Inaccedo, ēre. *To enter as actors do on the ſtage*, *Litt. ex Sen.*

Inaccenſus, a, um, part. *Not ſet on fire.* Inaccenſi flagent altaribus ignes, *Sil.* 1, 96. Pectus inaccenſum Veneri, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 1, 225.

Inacceſſus, a, um, adj. *Inacceſſible, unapproachable.* Inacceſſa praealtis rupibus ora, *Plin.* 6, 16. Inacceſſi montes, *Id.* 6, 32. falſus, *Sil.* 10, 80.

‖ Inaceo, ēre. & inaceſco, ēre. *To be tart and ſharp*, *Scrib. Larg.* 104. aceſco, *Hor.* coaceſco, *Cic.* Inaceſcant haec, *Ov. Rem.* 307.

‖ Inādibilis, e. adj. *Unapproachable, not to be gone to*, *Sid.*

Inadverſum. *On the other part*, *Caef. B. G.* 5, 35. *Re-ctius* in adverſum.

‖ Inādūlābilis, e. adj. *That no-ways will be flattered*, *Gell.* 14, 4. † Adulationis impatiens.

Inaduſtus, a, um, *Not ſcorched, unburnt, unſinged.* Inaduſto corpore tauri, *Ov. Epiſt.* 12, 93.

Inae, arum. f. pl. Gr. *ἴνα, i. fibrae.* The fibres. Inas vitales confundunt, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, p. 112.

Inaedificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A building, Met. a contrivance, a device*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 55. vix alibi.

Inaedificātus, a, um, part. *Built upon.* Inaedificata & immolita aedificia, *Liv.* 39, 44. Sacella ſuffoſſa, incenſa, inaedificata, *Cic. de Har. Reſp.* 15. Penē inaedificata in muris à noſtris moenia videbantur, *Caef. B. C.* 2, 16.

Inaedifico, āre. act. *To build in a place.* Vicos plateāſque inaedificat, *Caef. B. C.* 1, 7. Inaedificatur nido lapis aetites, *Plin.* 10, 3. Conf. *Col.* 6, 37, 10.

Inaedificor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be built in a place.* Haec imperat coronis inaedificari, *Hirt. ap. Caef. B. G.* 8, 9.

Inaequābilis, e. adj. *Unequal, uneven.* Inaequābilis varietas, *Cic. Part.* 4.

Inaequābiliter. adv. *Disorderly, unequally.* Ova inaequābiliter matureſcunt, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 3.

Inaequalis, e. adj. non aequalis. iſſimus, sup. *Unequal, uneven, odd, unlike.* Inaequales juveni, *Ov. Epiſt.* 2, 29. portus, *Id. Met.* 5, 408. Inaequalis vixit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 10. Solebat & inaequaliſſimarum rerum ſortes, & averſas tabularum picturas in convivio venditare, *Suet. Aug.* 76.

Inaequalitas, ātis. f. *Inequality, unlikeness, unevenness, diſ-proportion*, *Col.* 3, 12.

Inaequāliter. adv. *Unequally*, *Liv.* 37, 53. Inaequāliter convoluta, *Sen. Ep.* 28.

Inaequatus, a, um, part. *Made equal.* Inaequatum ſi quando onus urget utrinque, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 43.

Inaequo, āre. act. *To make plain, level, or even.* Haec cratibus & terrā inaequat, *Caef. B. C.* 1, 27.

Inaeſtimābilis, e. adj. (1) *Ineſtimable, that cannot be va-lued.* (2) *Alſo, that is not to be eſteemed.* (1) Gaudium inaeſtimabile, *Liv.* 29, 32. Quod ē grege ſe imperatorum vel-ut

ut inaeftimabilem fecreviffet, *Id.* 35, 14. (2) *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 6.

Inaeftuo, āre. neut. *To boil up exceedingly, to be in a great chafe.* Bilis inaeftuat praecordiis, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 22.

|| Inaeternum. adv. *For ever, Bud. fed rectius in aeternum.*

Inaffectatus, a, um. *Unaffected, not over curious, natural, flowing of itself.* Inaffectata veritas verborum, *Plin. Paneg.* 67. *Conf. Quint.* 11, 1.

Inagitabilis, e. adj. *Unmoveable.* = Aër inagitabilis, iners, *Sen. N. 2.* 55.

Inagitatus, a, um. *Unmoved, unvexed; not tossed, or driven,* *Sen. Ep.* 75.

Inalbefco, ēre. incept. *To wax pale, or white.* Venae sub linguā inalbefcunt, *Celf.* 2, 7. Suprà quoque procedens inalbefcit, *Id.* 5, 28.

Inalefco, ēre. ut coalefco. *To grow together, to stick to one another,* *Litt. ex Celf.*

Inalgefco, ēre. incept. *To become cold, or chill.* Frigus voco, ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgefciunt, *Celf.* 3, 3.

|| Inaliēnus, a, um. adj. *Not strange,* *Tert.*

|| Inaltero, āre. *Not to change,* *Tert.* † Non muto.

Inamābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Not amiable, unlovely, unpleasant.* Palus inamabilis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 479. feritas, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 6, 5. regnum, *Id. Met.* 4, 476. Nihil inamabilis, *Sen. Controv.* 20.

Inamārefco, ēre. incept. *To grow bitter, or unpleasant.* Inamarefcunt epulae finē fine petitaē, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 107.

Inamātus, a, um. *Lovely.* Haud inamatus ager, *Sil.* 12, 527.

Inambitiōfus, a, um. *Not ambitious, homely, plain, void of pride.* Inambitiōfa colebat rura, *Ov. Met.* 11, 765.

Inambulans, tis. part. *Walking,* *Liv.* 9, 16.

Inambulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A walking up and down in a place.* (2) *Also a walk, or a place to walk in.* (1) *Ad Herenn.* 3, 15. (2) *Plin.* 14, 3.

Inambulo, āre. neut. *To walk to and fro in a place,* *Liv.* 23, 43. & 29, 19.

Inamoenus, a, um. adj. *Unpleasant.* Inamoena regna, *Ov. Met.* 10, 15.

Ināne, is. n. *An empty, or void place, the air, or sky.* Magnum per inane, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 31.

Inanefco, ēre. incept. *To become empty, or void,* *Amm.* 23, ult. † Inanis fio.

Inaniae, arum. pl. f. *Emptinesses, cobwebs.* = Ita inaniis sunt oppletae atque araneis, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 6.

Inanilōgus, i. m. *A vain talker,* *Plaut.* sed plura exempla legunt.

Inanilōquus, a, um. *Babbling, tattling, talking idly,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 24.

|| Inānimālis, e. adj. *That hath no soul, void of life.* Sermo dirigitur vel ad inanimalia, vel ad muta, *Macr. Sat.* 4, 6.

Inanimans, tis. *Inanimate,* *Sen. Ep.* 58.

Inānimātus, a, um. *Without soul, void of life, lifeless, dead, inanimate.* † Inanimata animatis antepoantur, *Cic. Top.* 18. Res inanimatae, *Id. N. D.* 3, 16.

Inanimus, a, um. adj. *Without life.* † Inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 12. = Res inanimae atque mutae, *Id. N. D.* 1, 15. Animalia inanīmāque omnia rigentia gelu, *Liv.* 21, 32.

† Inanimentum, i. n. *Emptiness.* † Inanimentis exple-mentum quaerito, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 19.

Inanio, ire, īvi, itum. act. *To make empty, to empty,* *Plin.* 20, 8. = Exinanio, *Cic.*

INANIS, e. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Empty, void of.* (2) *Without a burden.* (3) *Vain, frivolous, slight.* (4) *Ineffectual, unprofitable.* (5) *Foolish, silly, senseless.* (1) Ager aratoribus inanior, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 52. Met. § Inanissimus prudentiae, *Id. pro Mur.* 12. Inanis re aliquā, *Id. Attic.* 2, 8.

(2) † Vix incedo inanis, ne ire possē cum onere existimes, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 174. (3) = Fallā & inania humana somnia, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 62. = Nihil inanius, nihil levius existimare, *Id. de Amic.* 23. (4) Medicina inanis, *Celf.* 7, 16.

(5) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 76. *Conf. Celf.* 4, 11.

Inānitas, atis. f. (1) *Emptiness.* (2) *Met. Vanity, uselessness.* (1) Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 3, 5. (2) = Inanitas & error, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13.

Ināniter. adv. (1) *Ineffectually.* (2) *Vainly, in vain, falsely.* (1) Medicas exercet inaniter artes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 618.

(2) † Incertum verē inaniterne moveatur, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 11. Si quis maniter adjurārit, *Catull.* 64, 41.

Inānitus, a, um. part. *Emptied,* *Litt. ex Plin.* † Exinānitus, *Cic.*

|| Inantē. adv. *Before, foremost.* Item, In tempus anterius, *Jurisc.*

† Inantestātus, a, um. *Having not been summoned to give in witness before a magistrate,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Inapertus, a, um. *Not open, not liable.* Senectus inaperta fraudi, *Sil.* 7, 26.

Inappārātio, ōnis. f. *Want of preparation,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 4. † Apparatio, *Id. ibid.*

Ināratu, a, um. *Untilled, unplowed, unmanured.* Tellus inarata, *Ov. Met.* 1, 109. Pangaea inarata, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 512.

Inardeo, ēre, si. *five inardescō, ēre.* *To burn, to be on fire, to be more and more inflamed,* *Hor. Ep.* 3, 18. & *Virg. Aen.* 8, 623. Inardescunt genae, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 251. Cupidine vindictae inardescere, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 32, 2.

Inārefactus, a, um. *Made dry, or dried to powder.* Inarefactus sanguis, *Plin.* 32, 42.

Inareo, ui. *To grow dry.* Bulbi contriti ubi inaruerunt, *Celf.* 3, 19.

Inarefcens, tis. part. *Growing dry.* Inarefcens ficus, *Col. R. R.* 12, 15. Inarefcencia folia, *Plin.* 19, 30. vasa, *Id.* 31, 46.

Inārefco, ēre, ui. incept. *To dry up, to grow drier and drier, to wither, to dry.* Priusquam inarefcant, vomis rescindat, *Col.* 2, 14. Ut inarefcant non est committendum, *Celf.* 5, 26, 23. Item, *Met.* Inarefcit liberalitas, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 4, 4.

Inargentatus, a, um. *ut inauratus.* Covered, or inclosed in silver, damasked, done over with silver, *Plin.* 21, 3.

|| Inargutē. adv. *Without subtilty, grossly, simply.* = Non inargutē, nec incallidē opposuisti hoc Tullianum, *Gell.* 12, 13.

† Stupidē, infulsē, *Vett.*

|| Inargutus, a, um. adj. *Gross, simple, witless, dull,* *Ulp.* † Stupidus, hebes, *Vett.*

Ināro, āre. act. *To till, or husband diligently, to plow, or manure.* Si ager macrior est, inarare solent, *Varr.* Stercus inarare, *Col.* 2, 2, 11.

Inartificialis, e. adj. *Without art, not like a workman, inartificial, artless,* *Quint.* 5, 1.

Inartificialiter. adv. *Without art, or cunning.* † Alius se inartificialiter, alius artificialiter gerit, *Quint.* 2, 17.

Inascensus, ūs. m. *An ascent, or climbing up,* *Plin. Pan.* 75.

Inascensus, a, um. *That cannot be climbed up, or reached unto.* Locus inascensus superbiae principum, *Plin. Paneg.* 65, 3.

* Inaspectus, a, um. *Unseen, unbeheld.* Inaspecti coslo penates, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 50. *Conf.* 4, 428.

|| Inaspicius, a, um. *Hard to be seen, invisible.* Semper inaspicius prodentur scripta favillis, *Auson. Epist.* 23, 22.

Inassatus, a, um. *Roasted thoroughly.* Ligneis veribus inassatum, *Plin.* 30, 27. Inassatum jecur, *Id.* 28, 47.

Inassuetus, a, um. *Unaccustomed, unwonted.* Inassueti equi, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 450. Inassuetae manus, *Id. Ibis.* 10. Cingere inassuetus, *Sil.* 3, 236.

|| Inattentē. adv. *Inconsiderately, rashly, heedlessly,* *Amm.* † Incaute.

Inattēnūatus, a, um. *Undiminished, unwasted,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 844.

Inaudax, ācis. adj. *Fearful, without courage, cowardly.* Fugies inaudax praelia raptor, *Hor. Od.* 3, 20, 3.

|| Inaudientia, ae. f. *Disobedience,* *Cypr.* † Contumacia.

Inaudio, ire, īvi, itum. act. *To hear by report, to overhear.* Quae te video inaudisse, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 24. Inaudivi L. Pisonem velle exire legatum, *Id. Attic.* 15, 26. Metuo ne de hac re quippiam inaudiverit, *Plaut. Most.* 15, 26.

|| Inauditiūcula, ae. f. dim. *A subtil quirk, a little le-flure,* *Gell.* 5, 21.

Inauditus, a, um. (1) *Unheard of.* (2) *Strange, incredible.* (3) *Also unheard, or untried at law.* (4) † *Not hearing.* (1) Nomina gentium inauditarum, *Liv.* 35. (2) Inaudita crudelitas verborum, *Cic. pro Rab.* 4. (3) Inauditos viros condemnavit, *Suet. Galb.* 14. (4) *Ap. Non.*

|| Inaversābilis, e. adj. *Unavoidable,* *Litt. ex Apul.* † Inevitabilis.

Inaugurans, tis. part. *Being inaugurated.* Inaugurantis regis somnium, *Col.* 1. pr. 9.

|| Inauguratio, ōnis. f. *An inauguration, an instalment, Tert. caret autem vett. patrocinio.*

Inauguratō. adv. *With the advice of the soothsayers, luckily,* *Liv.* 1, 44. Id inauguratō Romulus fecerat, *Id.* 1, 36.

Inauguratum est. imperf. *The business is done, it is as we would have it,* *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 1, 11.

Inauguratus, a, um. *Inaugurated, installed,* *Liv.* 29, 38. & 33, 44.

Inaugūro, āre. act. (1) *To guess, or divine at the success of any enterprize by the flight of birds.* (2) *Also to dedicate, or consecrate a place, or person.* (1) *Liv.* 3, 20. (2) Augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, *Liv.* 30, 26.

Inauguror, ari. pass. *To be inaugurated.* Priusquam inauguraretur, *Suet. Calig.* 12.

Inaurator, ōris. m. *A gilder, or worker in things gilt,* *Vett. Inscr. ap. Grut.* p. 1074.

Inauratus, a, um. part. (1) *Overlaid with gold.* (2) *Also ungilt.* (1) Inaurata statua, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 21. (2) Inaurata lyra, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 8, 60.

Inauris, a, um. *With gold,* *Plin.* 34, 15.

Inauris, a, um. *With gold,* *Plin.* 34, 15.

Inauris, a, um. *With gold,* *Plin.* 34, 15.

Inauris, a, um. *With gold,* *Plin.* 34, 15.

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Inauris, a, um. *With gold,* *Plin.* 34, 15.

Inauris, a, um. *With gold,* *Plin.* 34, 15.

Inauris, a, um. *With gold,* *Plin.* 34, 15.

Inauris, is. f. *An ear-ring, a pendant, or like thing hanging at the ear*, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17.

|| Inauritus, a, um. adj. *Without ears, that hath no ears*, Gell. 7, 6. + Sine auribus.

Inauro, are. *To gild, or overlay with gold*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9.

Inauror, ari, atus. pass. *To be gilt over, to have a gilt statue erected to one's honour*. Puto te malle à Caesare consuli, quàm inaurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13. Aes sine argento vivo non potest rectè inaurari, Vitruv. 7, 8.

Inauspicatô. adv. *Unluckily, without advice of the soothsayers*, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. Inauspicatô creari, V. Max. 1, 6, 6.

Inauspicatus, a, um. ssumus, sup. *Unfortunate, unlucky, betokening some misfortune and evil, that which is not done by counsel of the augurs*. Per inauspicatum sanguinis pignus mei, Sen. Oed. 1022. Inauspicatissimus, Plin. 10, 14.

Inausus, a, um. *Unattempted*. Inausum nil linquere, Virg. Aen. 7, 308. quid sceleris, Id. 8, 205. Inausa audeat, Stat. Theb. 1, 20. Vobis si quod inausum arcanumque nefas, Val. Flacc. 1, 807.

Incaedus, a, um. *Uncut, not lopped*. Incaedua sylva, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 1. Conf. Fast. 2, 435.

Incalescens, tis. part. *Growing hot*. Incalescentia vasa, Plin. 14, 27. Conf. Liv. 22, 6.

Incaleſco, ere, ui. incept. (1) *To grow hot*. (2) *To be earnest, or fierce*. (1) Tempus anni incalescit, Col. 2, 4. Cum primum aliquis inhorruit, & ex horrore incaluit, Celsi 3, 12. (2) Incaluere animi, Ov. Met. 2, 87. Incaluerunt vino, Liv. 1, 57.

Incalfacio, ere, feci. *To heat, or make hot*. Incalfacit hostia cultros, Ov. Met. 15, 735. Conf. Fast. 4, 919.

Incallidè. adv. *Simply, without any cunning*, Cic. Off. 3, ult.

Incallidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Simple, plain, without craft, or subtilty*. Incallidus servus, Cic. pro Cluent. 16. Quid potest esse incallidius? Id. Fam. 3, 8. nonnullae autem editt. callidius.

|| Incalo, are. [ex in & calo] *To call upon*, Fest.

Incandescio, ere, ui. incept. *To wax very hot, to be inflamed*. Plumbum incandescit eundo, Ov. Met. 2, 728. Incanduit aestu autumnus, Virg. Geor. 3, 479. Vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara, Ov. Met. 12, 12.

Incaneſco, ere, ui. incept. *To wax hoary, or white headed*. Spumis incanuit unda, Catull. 62, 13. Incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Flacc. 6, 641. aetas pigra, Sil. Ital. 3, 328.

Incantamentum, i. n. *A charm, or incantment*, Plin. 28, 3.

|| Incantator, oris. m. verb. *An inchanter, or charmer*, Firm. + Qui excantat.

Incantatus, a, um. part. *Inchanted*. Incantata vincula, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 49.

Incanto, are. act. *To charm, to incant*, Plin. 28, 5.

Incānus, a, um. adj. *Hoary, white with old age*. Nefco crines, incanāque menta, Virg. Geor. 3, 311. Incana situ labra, Ov. Met. 8, 802. Incantae barbae, Col. 8, 2, 9.

|| Incāpax, acis. adj. *Uncapable, not subject to*. Incapax sacramenti, Prud. Perist. 10, 588. + Non capax, vel obnoxius.

|| Incarcēramentum, i. n. *Imprisonment*, Hier. + Custodia, vincula.

|| Incarceratio, onis. f. verb. *An imprisoning*, Plin. ascrib. sed non inven.

Incarcero, are. act. *To imprison*, Varr. trib. sed certius dic. in vincula conjicio.

|| Incarnatio, onis. f. verb. *Incarnation, or taking of flesh; also the bringing on of flesh*, Eccl.

|| Incarnatus color. *Flesh colour, or carnation colour*, Jun.

|| Incarno, are. act. *To bring flesh upon, or fill up a place with new flesh*, Med. + Cicatricem obduco.

Incaſſum. adv. [ex in & cassum à careo, i. e. in vacuum & in nihilum] *In vain, to no purpose, amiss*. Ignis incaſſum fuit, Virg. Geor. 3, 100. Conf. Liv. 2, 49.

Incaſtigatus, a, um. *Not chastised, uncorrected*. Nec me dimittes incaſtigatum, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 45.

|| Incaſtitas, atis. f. *Unchasteness*, Sidon. + Impuritas.

Incaſtro, are. act. *To set in the stocks, or prison*, Plin. trib. Litt. sed q.

|| Incaſtus, a, um. adj. *Unchaste*, Litt. ex Hyg. + Parum caſtus, Hor.

Incaſurus, a, um. part. [ab incido] *That may fall in, happen, or come to pass*. Haec ideo facta, quia incaſura erant illa, Plin. 2, 27.

Incāvatus, a, um. part. *Made hollow*, Litt. ex Col. Vid. Incavo.

|| Incavillatio, onis. f. *A deriding, or mocking with contempt*, Fest. + Cavillatio.

Incāvo, are. act. *To make hollow*, Col. 4, 25, 2.

|| Incauſtum, i. n. *Ink*, Med. Gramm.

Incautè. adv. ius, comp. *Unwarily, heedlessly, unadvisedly*.

== Stultè omnia & incautè agi judico, Cic. Attic. 7, 10. Incautiùs subit murum, Liv. 21, 7.

Incautus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unwary, heedless, that doth not foresee*. (2) Pass. *Not foreseen and taken heed of*. (1) = Haud ignara & non incauta futuri formica, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 35. Incautior juvenia, Liv. 30, 13. (2) = Iter intentatum, & hostibus incautum, Tac. Ann. 1, 50, 3. Quo incautior deciperetur, Id. Hist. 1, 65, 7.

Incēdens, tis. part. *Walking*. Quadrato agmine incedens, Curt. 5, 34. Incedens deficit, Val. Flacc. 7, 381.

Incēdo, ere, ſſi, ſſum. neut. (1) *To go, or walk*. (2) *To go in state*. (3) *To come, or go*. (1) Incedebas pedibus? incedis: laetabaris labore? laetaris, Plin. Paneg. 24. (2) Divum incedo regina, Virg. Aen. 1, 50. (3) Meus fodalit incedit huc cum amica sua, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 152.

Incelebratus, a, um. *Unfrequented, not spoken of*, Tac. Ann. 6, 7. = Infrequens, obscurus.

Incelebris, e. adj. *Not haunted, or much resorted unto, nothing famous*. Incelebri miserunt valle Velitrae, Sil. 8, 379. Non incelebres libri, Gell. 5, 14.

Incendendus, a, um. part. *To be burnt*. Quod re integrā primò incendendum Avaricum, post deferendum, censuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 30. Tanquam signum incendendae Cremonae dedisset, Tac. Hist. 3, 32, 6.

Incendiaris, ae. f. *An unlucky bird called a spight*, Plin. 10, 17. Vid. Spinturnix.

|| Incendiarium oleum. *Wildfire*, Veget.

Incendarius, i. m. *A firer of houses, or towns, an incendiary*, Suet. Vit. 17.

Incendium, i. n. [ab incendio] (1) *A fire, as when an house, or town is on fire, a burning flame*. (2) *A vehemence of any passion, as of envy, hatred, love, &c.* (1) Domus ardebat incendio, Cic. pro Domo, 24. (2) Dicit se populare incendium semivultum effugisse, Liv. interpr. Budaeo. Inflammari incendiis cupiditatum, Cic. de Fin. 5. Ex amore tantum est homini incendium, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 69. Crescente amoris in Cleopatram incendio, Patere. 2, 82.

Incendo, ere, di, sum. act. (1) *To set fire on a thing, to burn*. (2) Met. *To inflame, to tease, vex, or chafe*. (3) *To encourage*. (4) *To stir up*. (1) = Inflammari navem, incendique jussit, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. (2) Desine meque tuis incendere, teque querelis, Virg. Aen. 4, 360. (3) Incenduntur omnes ad studia gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. (4) Pudor incendit vires, Virg. Aen. 5, 455. ¶ Incendere annonam, to make victuals dear, Varr. 3, 2, 16. genus suum, to make it more eminent, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49.

Incendor, i, sus. pass. *To be set on fire, &c.* Quod Saturnalibus urbem incendi placeret, Cic. Catil. 3, 4.

|| Incensè. adv. *Earnestly*, Gell. 10, 3. + Vehementer, impensè.

Incensio, onis. f. verb. *A burning, or setting on fire*. Incensio Capitolii, Cic. Catil. 3, 4.

|| Incensiti. inopes. *The poorer sort of people*, Pancir. + Nullus census homines.

Incensor, oris. m. verb. *A firer of houses, &c.* Apul. de Mundo, p. 740. + Incendarius.

|| Incensum, i. n. quia incenditur. *Incense, frankincense*, Bibl.

Incensurus, a, um. part. *About to burn*, Liv. 9, 9. & 23, 32.

Incensus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Set on fire, inflamed*. (2) Met. *Angered, enraged*. (1) Incensa urbs, Virg. Aen. 2, 353. Incensus est studio utriusque vestrum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 21. (2) Claud. de Rapt. Proserp. 3.

Incensus, a, um. adj. [ex in & census] *Not registered in the number of citizens, or one that hath not brought in the account of his estate*. Lex de incensus lata, Liv. 1, 44. vid. etiam locum Cic. pro Caecina, sub finem.

|| Incentio, onis. f. verb. [ab incino] (1) *A concert of instruments, or of voices*. (2) *Also a charm, or incantment*. (1) Gell. 4, 13. (2) Gell. 16, 11. + Cantio, Cic.

Incentivum, i. n. *An incentive, or provocation*, vid. seq. Incentivus. *Also the essay, trial, or proof that musicians use to make before their instruments, or voices, fall in tune*. Perperam Plin. jun. tribuitur, frequens ap. recentiores; sed ferri potest, cum lingua desideret.

Incentivus, a, um. adj. (1) *Who singeth first, or beginneth to sing*. (2) *Also that encourageth, provoketh, or stirreth up to*. (1) Tibia incentiva, Varr. de R. R. 1, 2. (2) Ap. recentiores. Vid. Incentivum.

Incensor, oris. m. qui incinit vel incendit. (1) *He that singeth the descant*. (2) *Also a maker of a debate, a barrater, an incendiary*. (1) Ap. recentiores. sed necessarium videtur, (2) Freq. ap. sequioris aevi scriptores. + Litigator, Cic.

Incepſit, i. e. inceperit, Lex. ex Plaut.

Inceptio, onis. f. verb. [ab incipio] *A beginning, an enterprise*. Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13.

|| Inceptivus, a, um. *Verba inceptiva, verbs inceptive, Gramm.*

Incepto,

Incepto, āre. freq. (1) *To begin, to go about, to take in hand.* (2) *To enterprise, or attempt.* (1) Fabulam inceptat, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 22. (2) Quid inceptat Thraso? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 21. *sed nonn. libb. habent coepat.*

Inceptor, ōris. m. verb. *A beginner, an enterpriser.* ☞ Voluptatum inventor, inceptor, perfector, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 5.

Inceptum, i. n. *A beginning, an enterprise, or design.* ☞ = Non modò factum, sed inceptum conatūve contra patriam si deprehendero, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 12. Inceptum exequi, *V. Max.* 4, 6, 2.

Inceptus, a, um. part. *Begun, taken in hand.* Amicitia incepta à parvis cum aetate accrevit simul, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 7.

Inceptus, ūs. m. verb. *An undertaking, an enterprise.* ☞ Foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, *Liv. in Praef.*

Inceramentum, i. n. *Awaxing over.* Inceramenta navium, *Liv.* 28, 45. Si haec vox *interamenta* à Livio est, intelligenda videntur ligna ea, quae à carinis utrimque ascendencia efficiunt costas navis, quorum compages à Graecis dicitur *ἐντεπρεμία*. At multò magis placet *inceramenta*, quod exhibent duo codices, unus Gronovio, alter nobis inspectus. *Inceramenta* erant cera & pix, quā oblinebantur naves. Utraque vox perrara est, nec fortasse aliud earum exemplum reperias. At *inceramentum* magis praefert colorem quemdam Latinitatis, quam *interamentum*. Notum est illud Juvenalis—*Genua incerare deorum.* At *interare* nemo unquam usurpavit, inquit *J. B. L. Crevier in locum.*

Inceratus, a, um. part. *Done over with wax, cered,* *Celf.* 8, 8.

Inernicūlum, i. n. dim. [*ab incerno, i. e. cribro segrego*] *A ranging sieve wherewith corn is cleansed before it be ground; also a fierce, a colander, a strainer,* *Cato*, 13, 1. & *Plin.* 8, 69.

Incerno, ēre, crevi, cretum. act. *To sift, to range, to sieve.* Terram cribro incernito, *Cato de R. R.* 48. Cribro putrem terram duos alte digitos incernemus, *Col.* 5, 6.

Incernor, i. pass. *To be sifted, &c.* Super fricaturam incernatur marmor, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

Incēro, āre. act. *To cover, or do over with wax.* Genua incerare deorum, *Juv.* 10, 55.

Incertē. adv. *Doubtfully, uncertainly,* *Enn. ap. Gell.* 19, 10.

|| Incertitūdo, inis. f. *Uncertainty.* Malae notae voc. † Incertum & incerta dixerunt probi scriptores.

† Incerto, āre. *To make doubtful, or uncertain.* Longa dies meum incertat animum, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 18. † Incertum reddo.

Incertō. adv. *Incerto scio, I am not sure,* *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 69.

Incertum, i. n. *Doubtfulness, uncertainty,* *Liv.* 30, 15.

Incertus, a, um. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Uncertain, doubtful.* (2) *Unconstant, wavering.* (3) *Held in suspense, that knoweth not what course to take.* (1) Quicquid incerti, aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 69. (2) Quāvis incertior aurā, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 4, 3, 33. Incertus vultus, *Sall. B. J.* 114, incerta umbra, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 5. = Incertissima spes, *Cic. pro Sext.* 22. (3) = Nolo suspensionem & incertam plebem Romanam obscurā spe pendere, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 25. § Incertus veri, *Liv.* 4. Incertum est de injuriā, *Cic.* ¶ Incertus consilii, *that knoweth not what to think, say, or do,* *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1, 12.

|| Incessanter. adv. *Incessantly, continually,* *Sidon. Epist.* 8, 11. † Assiduē, perpetuō.

Incessans, tis. part. *Affaulting, pelting.* Quibusdam stercore & coeno incessantibus, *Suet. Vitell.* 17. Incessantia tela, *Sil.* 1, 473. *Conf. Liv.* 38, 29.

Incesso, ēre, ssi vel sivi, itum. freq. [*ab incedo*] (1) *To go, or come, approach, or be at hand.* (2) *To assault, attack, or set upon, to pelt.* (3) *To provoke, to affront, anger, or vex.* (4) *To seize.* (1) Ubi crepusculum incesserit, *Col.* 2, 1. (2) Telorum lapidūmque inceslere jactu coepit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 566. (3) Ausus erat reges inceslere dictis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 232. (4) Moeistitia incescit animos, *a damp seized their spirits,* *Liv.* 29, 3. Incescit admiratio homines, *seized upon them, they were possessed with it,* *Id.* 9, 8. Timor incescit patres, *ne,* *Id.* 1, 17.

Incessor, i. pass. *To be assaulted, pelted.* Quod ne superne incesseretur timuerat, *Curt.* 3, 23. Olearum ac palmularum ossibus incessebatur, *Suet. Claud.* 8. Incessebatur tutis ex agmine telis, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 445. *Conf.* 5, 443.

Incessus, ūs. m. verb. [*ab incedo*] (1) *A stately gait, a pace, a walking, a march.* (2) *A pass, a defile.* (1) Vera incessu patuit dea, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 409. Non incessu solūm, sed ornatu, *Cic. pro Coel.* 20. (2) Incessus alios claudere, *Tac.* 6, 33.

Incessē. adv. (1) *Without purification.* (2) *Incestuously, unchastely, impurely.* (1) Paras incessē sacrificium Dianae facere, *Liv.* 1, 45. i. e. antequam perfunderis vivo flumine, *hoc n. sequitur.* ☞ Ut casta incessē hostia concideret, *Lucr.* 1, 99. (2) Quoties lecticā cum matre veheretur, libidinum aiunt incessē, *Suet. Ner.* 28.

Incestificus, a, um. *That polluteth by incest, incestuous,* *Sen. Theb.* 223.

Incesto, āre. act. (1) *To defile by incest, or other filthy way of lust.* (2) *To abuse one carnally.* (3) *Also to defile by reason of a dead body.* (1) *Suet. Tib.* 43. (2) Neque eam incestavit

unquam, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 136. (3) Totam incestat funere classem, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 150.

Incestum, i. n. *Incest,* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 35. & *Tac. Ann.* 12, 5, 2.

Incestuosus, a, um. adj. *Incestuous,* *V. Max.* 6, 3, 7.

Incestus, a, um. adj. [*ab in & castus*] It is in modern writers used for *incestuous, that marrieth, or lieth with near kindred; but in the best authors, (1) Unchaste, adulterous. (2) Ribaldrous, filthy. (3) Guilty, profane. (4) Incestuous.* (1) Praedonis incesti vela, *Stat. Achil.* 1, 45. Incesti meretrix regina Canopi, *Propert.* 3, 11, 39. Fatalis, incestusque iudex, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 19. (2) Optimum virum incesto ore laceravit, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 2. (3) ☞ Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit integrum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 29. (4) Incestae nuptiae, *Tac.* 11, 25. Fratrum non incestus, sed incustoditus amor, *Id.* 12, 4.

Incestus, ūs. m. *Incest, marriage with one too near akin; also all manner of uncleanness,* *Cic. pro Mil.* 22.

Inchoandus, a, um. part. *To begin, or to be begun.* Perseus ad rem inchoandam promptissimus erat, *Liv.* 44, 25. Ille in inchoandis honoribus deductor & comes, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 17.

Inchoans, tis. part. *Beginning.* Inchoantique Neroniana cantica primus exultans etiam plaussit, *Suet. Vitell.* 11. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 8.

Inchoativus, a, um. adj. inchoativa verba, *Prisc. quae & inceptiva. Verbs ending in sco, as pallasco, ditescio, puerasco, to begin to grow pale, &c.*

Inchoaturus, a, um. part. *About to begin.* Dixit, ab illo capite conjuratos pulcherrimum facinus inchoaturos, *Curt.* 6, 19.

Inchoatus, a, um. part. *Begun, imperfect, unfinished.* ☞ Praeclarè inchoata multa, perfecta non planè, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 33.

Inchoo, āre. act. [*ex in & cohūm, antiq. pro chaos*] (1) *To begin.* (2) *Also to perform and finish.* (1) ☞ Libros inchoavi, sed conficere non possum, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* (2) Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 252. *Serv. interpr.* ☞ Absolvo, perficio, conficio.

Inchoor, ari, pass. *To be begun,* *Celf.* 2, 1. *Col.* 11, 2, 38.

|| Incicur, ris. adj. [*ex in & cicur*] *Wild, not tame,* *Fest.*

Incidentus, a, um. part. *To be cut.* Incidentas cervices ei praebuit, *V. Max.* 6, 8, 3. *Conf. Celf.* 7, 19.

Incidentis, tis. part. [*ex in & caedo*] (1) *Cutting, engraving.* (2) *Interrupting.* (1) Incidentis literas, *Plin.* 16, 14. (2) Tandem haec singultu verba incidente profatur, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 884.

Incidentis, tis. part. [*ex in & cado*] *Falling into, incident.* Pupillae obiter incidentia facile declinant, *Plin.* 11, 55. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 39. & 27, 13.

Incidit. imperf. *It happened,* *Liv.* 32.

Incido, ēre, di, casum. neut. [*ex in & cado*] (1) *To fall into.* (2) *To fall in, or upon.* (3) *Simply to fall.* (4) *Met. To meet with.* (5) *To befall, or happen.* (1) In foveam incidit bellua, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. (2) Caput incidit arae, *Ov. Met.* 5, 104. (3) Incidit ictus ad terram Turnus, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 926. (4) Homini improviso incidi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74. (5) Qui isthaec tibi incidit suspicio? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 21.

Incido, ēre, idi, isum. act. [*ex in & cado*] (1) *To cut, chop, or engrave.* (2) *To slip, or pare about.* (3) *To etch, to grave, or write.* (4) *To cut, or make shorter.* (5) *To make an end of, to leave off.* (1) Novas incide faces, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 29. Incidere marmor, *Suet. Ill. Gramm.* 17, 4. (2) Qui mihi pinnae inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. (3) Incidit in tabellā aereā eam aedem, *Plin.* 33, 6. = In basi tropaeorum incidi inscribique, *Cic. in Pison.* 38. Verba incidere ceris, *Ov. Met.* 9, 528. (4) Poëma, quod composueram, incidi, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (5) Nec luisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 36.

Incisor, i, fus. pass. *To be cut, &c.* Lingua inciditur ad deplorandam calamitatem, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 6.

Inciduus, a, um. adj. *That is not lawful, or wont to be cut.* Sylva incidua, *Ov. Am.* 3, 1. ubi tamen mel. libb. hab. incaedua.

† Inciens, tis. adj. [*ab in & cieo*] Incientes oves, *ews near their time of yeaning,* *Varr.* 2, 28. Antiqui incientes sues occidere non assueti, *Plin.* 11, 84.

Incile, is. n. [*ab incidendo: inciditur enim lapis vel terra, unde aqua ex flumine agi possit*] *A trench, ditch, or furrow to convey water; a place by which water is conveyed into the fields, &c. to water grounds, &c. a gutter of stone for water to pass in, a kennel in the streets for a watercourse.* *Vid. Plin.* 18, 62. *Id.* 5, 9, 13. & *Graev. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 5.

Incilis, e. ut inciles fossae. *Gutters, ditches, or furrows for the conveyance of water,* *Cato*, 155.

† Incilo, are. *To blame, reprove, rebuke, or check.* = Jure increpet, inciletque, *Lucr.* 3, 976.

Incinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Girded, environed, hemmed in.* (2) *Ungirded, loose.* (1) Ebrius incinctis philyrā capillis saltat, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 337. Incinctus cinctu Gabino, *Liv.* 8, 9. (2) *Litt. sed, ut puto, sine auct.*

Incingo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To gird, to gird about, to environ, to compass in.* Aras verbenis, sylvāque incinxit agresti, *Ov. Met.* 7, 242. tempora lauro, *Id.* 14, 720. Turritis incingere moenibus urbes, *Id. Am.* 3, 8, 47.

Incingor,

Incipio, i, etus. pass. *To be girded about.* Incingi zonâ, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 66.
Incino, ere, nui, entum. [*ex in & cano*] *To sing, or play upon instruments.* Varios incinit ore modos, *Propert.* 2, 22, 6.
Incipiendus, a, um, part. *To be begun.* *Ov. Fast.* 5, 570.
Incipiens, tis, part. *Beginning.* Barba incipiens, *Ov. Met.* 12, 395.
Incipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum, act. [*ex in & capio*] (1) *To begin.* (2) *To enterprize, to attempt.* (1) Incipere multo est, quàm impetrare, facilius, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 14. Cibus à fallamentis & oleribus melius incipit, *Cels.* 1, 2. (2) Hâc spe illi hoc incipiunt, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 19.
Incipior, i, pass. Haud ignarus summa scelera incipi cum periculo, peragi cum praemio, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 67, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 39.
Incipissio, ere. *To begin, or attempt.* Magnam illic, homo, rem incipissis, *Plaut. Atil.* 2, 2, 73.
 || *Incircumcissus*, a, um. *Uncircumcised,* *Eccl.*
 || *Incircumscriptus*, a, um. *Incomprehensible, unbounded,* *Frud. Apoth.* 863. † *Non circumscriptus.*
Incisē, adv. *Piecemeal, concisely, or by short sentences, or members.* Incisē, membratimve, *Cic. Orat.* 63.
Incisim, adv. *Idem.* Quae incisim, aut membratim efferruntur, *Cic. Orat.* 67.
Incilio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Incision, or cutting.* (2) *Met. A short pointing of a sentence.* (1) Incisio & alligatura vitis, *Col. de Arb.* c. 8. (2) *Cic. Orat.* 61.
Incisores dentes. [quod incidant cibos] *The four foremost teeth so called,* *Ap. Med.*
Incisum, i, n. *A short member of a sentence, called a comma.* Quae Graeci κμματα & κόλα, nescio cur nos non recte incisa & membra vocamus, *Cic. Orat.* 62.
Incisura, ae, f. (1) *A cut, gash, or garse, a jag, a notch.* (2) *A line in one's hand.* (1) Pili incisi ab ipsâ incisurâ augentur, *Plin.* 11, 94. Incisurae raporum, *Col.* 12, 54, 1. (2) *Plin.* 11, 114.
Incisus, a, um, part. (1) *Cut, graved, or carved in.* (2) *Snipt, or jagged.* (3) *Met. Also cut off, disappointed.* (1) Carmen incisum in sepulcro, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. (2) Herba incisa, *Plin.* 16, 23. (3) Ne spes incisa Philippum abalienaret, *Liv.* 35, 32.
Incisus, ūs, m. verb. *idem quod incisio.* *Plin.* 16, 23.
Incita, ae, f. propriè adj. f. *subaud.* linea. Antiqui fines seu terminos, quos amplius promovere non est, *incitas* vocabant. Et qui eò rerum redacti erant, ut nullum certum rerum suarum consilium capere possent, *ad incitas redacti*, *Plauto*, aliisque dicebantur, ubi subaudiendum *lineas*, *Scal.* *An extremity, or the farthest bound, a ne plus ultra.* *Vid.* *Incitus.*
 || *Incitabulum*, i, n. *Incitabulum ingenii virtutisque,* *Gell.* 15, 2. pro
Incitamentum, i, n. *An incitement, motive, inducement, or encouragement.* Laborum & periculorum incitamentum, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. Educandi incitamentum, *Plin. Pan.* 27. Incitamentum ad vincendum, *Liv.* 21, 44. *sed al. aliter.*
Incitandus, a, um, part. *To be incited.* Incitandis caelibum poenis, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 25, 1.
Incitâre, adv. ius, comp. *Hastily, speedily.* Fluit numerus incitatus brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, *Cic. Orat.* 63.
Incitatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An hasting.* (2) *Met. An emotion, a provocation, an encouragement.* (1) Sol incitatione fertur, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 26. (2) Vehementi incitatione inflammatur animus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 43.
 || *Incitator*, ōris, m. verb. *A motioner, or mover to a thing, an egger on,* *Prud. Perist.* 10, 67. † *Auctor, stimulator.*
Incitaturus, a, um, part. *About to incite.* Caeteros ad deductionem sui incitaturus exemplo videbatur, *Curt.* 5, 3. *Conf. Liv.* 34, 33.
Incitatus, a, um, part. or, comp. *stimus, sup. Stirred up, set forward, hastened, incited, or spurred on, hasty, speedy, earnest.* Incitatus celeritate & studio, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 78. Incitato equo sese hostibus obtulit, *Id. B. G.* 4, 12. Incitator fertur Thucydides, *Cic. Off.* 1, 7. Incitatissima conversio, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 12. Incitatissimae minae, *V. Max.* 3, 8. ext. 3. Fluvius hibernis fluvii incitatus, *Liv.* 44, 8.
Incitatus, ūs, m. *A moving, or stirring up.* Affiduo mundi incitatu, *Plin.* 2, 45. ita leg. *Hard.* *Vid.* *Incitus.*
 * *Incitega*, ae, f. sicut ap. *Fest.* corruptè leg. neque seciūs ap. *Athenaeum* ἐγχεθῆναι, cum rect. sit ἐγχεσθῆναι ex ἐγχεμα, incumbo, innitor, & θῆναι, ut sit, cui crater innititur. *A server, a stand, a plate, or any-thing on which a vessel standeth.* *Rect.* incitheca.
Incito, âre, act. (1) *To incite, or stir up.* (2) *To spur on, to hasten, or put forward.* (1) Incito In cibus aviditatem incitat inhibetque, *de herbâ*, *Plin.* 20, 26. (2) = Facilius est incitare currentem, quàm commovere languentem, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 44. † *Refreno, Id. pro Coel.* 31.
Incitor, âri, âtus, pass. *To be incited, &c.* Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, saepe etiam insunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.
Incitus, a, um, part. [*ab incito*] (1) *Moved, stirred, hasty, speedy, quick.* (2) *Which cannot be moved, gone as far*

as may be. (1) Venti vis verberat incita pontum, *Lucr.* 1, 272. Incita aura, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 564. (2) Redigi ad incitas, sc. lineas, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 136. *to be at his wil's end; a metaphor taken from the game of draughts, when one can remove the men no farther.*
Incitus, ūs, m. *Motion.* Affiduo mundi incitu, *Plin.* 2, 45. sic leg. *Froben.* & alii. *Vid.* *Incitatus.*
Incivilis, e, adj. *Uncivil, clownish, rude, ill-bred.* = Saeviantque inciviles animi, *Aur. Viêt. de Caesarib.* c. 22. Incivile ingenium, *Eutr.* 9, 27.
Inciviliter, adv. ius, comp. *Uncivilly, clownishly.* An te nos tractamus inciviliter? *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 227. Incivilius se & altius efferre, *Flor.* 1, 26, 8. Incivilius & violentius, *Suet. Tit.* 6.
Inclāmans, tis, part. *Calling upon.* Lazarus è tumulo, Christo inclamante, refurget, *Claud. Mirac. Christ.* 11.
 || *Inclāmāto*, ōris, m. *An usher, or serjeant,* *Bud.*
Inclamatus, a, um, part. *Called upon.* Inclamatus à puero delphinus, *Plin.* 9, 8.
Inclāmator, âri, freq. *To be bawled at, to be railed at.* Etiam inclamator quasi servus? *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 46.
Inclāmo, âre, neut. (1) *To cry out to, to call to, or upon.* (2) *Also to cry out upon, to chide, scold, or rail at.* (1) Ita te para, ut, si inclamāro, advoles, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. Exercitus inclamat Curiatilis, *Liv.* 1, 25. (2) Nolito acriter eum inclamare, utut erga me est meritis, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 110. *vid. & eundem, Asin.* 3, 2, 36.
Inclāreo, ere, ui, & inclareſeo, ere, ui. *To grow famous and considerable, to get credit and reputation.* Docendi genere inclaruit, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 17. Artibus inclaruiffe, *Plin. Pan.* 82. Inclaruiffis specioso vitae exitu, *V. Max.* 5, 4, ext. 3.
Inclēmens, tis, adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup. Ungentle, unkind, churlish, merciless, pitiless, harsh, rigorous.* Dictator inclemens, *Liv.* 8, 32. Inclementius verbum, *Id.* 9, 34. Inclementissimus incubator, *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 10.
Inclementer, adv. ius, comp. *Harshly, unkindly, without pity, unmercifully.* Dicere in aliquem inclementer, *Ter. prol. Eun.* 4. Si quid inclementius in te sum invecus, *Liv.* 3, 48.
Inclēmētia, ae, f. *Cruelty, unmercifulness, rigour, sharpness.* Inclementia durae mortis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 68. divūm, *Id. Aen.* 2, 602.
Inclinabilis, e. *Inclinable.* Dubios & in pravum inclinabiles revocare ad rectum, *Sen. Epist.* 94.
 || *Inclinamentum*, i, n. *A declension, or derivation,* *Gell.* 4, 9.
Inclinandus, a, um, part. *To be inclined, or bent towards,* *Cels.* 7, 7.
Inclinans, tis, part. *Inclining, bending, drawing nigh to.* Inclinans in vitium vinum, *Plin.* 14, 25. Ad purpuram inclinans, *Id.* 21, 22.
Inclinatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A leaning, or bowing downward.* (2) *Met. An inclination, or disposition.* (3) *A change, or alteration.* (4) *A revolution, a climate.* (1) Accubatio, inclinatio, sessio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34. Inclinatio laterum, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Inclinatio voluntatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 29. Inclinatio ad pacem, *Liv.* 24, 22. (3) Inclinationes rerum & temporum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10. (4) Coeli inclinationes, quae Graeci κλίματα vocant, *Vitruv.* 1, 1.
Inclinaturus, a, um, part. *About to incline.* Inclinata studia, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 34, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 45. & 31, 32.
Inclinatus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Stooping, bended, awry.* (2) *Met. Inclined, prone.* (3) *Abated, turned, weakened, waxed toward the end, wearing away, going down.* (4) *Fallen to decay.* (5) *Also flagging, drooping, or giving way.* (1) Inclinata cervix, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) Inclinator ad pacem animus, *Liv.* 3, 2. Inclinator ad causam plebis, *Id.* 3, 65. (3) Inclinatae vires, *Liv.* 9, 12. † *increſcens.* Haec omnia in dices à pauperibus inclinata onera, *Id.* 1, 43. Prius sol meridie se inclinavit, quàm telum hinc emissum est, *Id.* 9, 32. Dies inclinabat in vesperam, *Curt.* 6, 11, 9. *Vid.* *Inclino*, n. 5. (4) = Labenti & inclinatae reipublicae ferre opem, *Cic. ad Brut.* 18. (5) Inclinatam aciem solus restituit, *Suet. Caes.* 62. Neutrò inclinata est pugna, *Liv.* 24, 15.
 || *Inclinātus*, ūs, m. verb. *A declining of nouns, &c.* *Gell.* 3, 12.
Inclinis, e, adj. (1) *Bending forward, stooping.* (2) *Also unbent, strait.* (1) Cervix inclinis cedit malis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 307. (2) *Manil.* 1, 596.
Inclino, âre, act. & neut. (1) *To bend, or bow down.* (2) *To incline.* (3) *To change, or turn.* (4) *To lessen, impair, or abase.* (5) *Neut. To decline, to wax worse, or better.* (6) *Also to recoil, to give back, to shrink.* (7) *In sensu obſceno.* (1) Inclinare malos, *to strike*, *Liv.* 36, 44. Genua inclinārat arenis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 355. (2) Inclinat animus, ut arbitrer, *&c.* *Liv.* 7, 9. (3) Se fortuna inclinārat, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 152. (4) Phalereus primus inclināſſe eloquentiam dicitur, *Quint.* 10, 1. (5) = Inclinata fortuna & planè jacens, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 3. † *Quaedam remedia increſcentibus morbis, plura inclinatis conveniunt, Cels.* 3, 2. (6) Dextrum cornu in fugam inclinabat, *Liv.* Milites in fugam inclinārun, *Id.* 34, 28. (7) *Fuv. Sat.* 9, 26. † Inclinat se sol, the sun is passed the meridian, *Liv.*

9, 32. Inclinare omnem culpam in aliquem, *to lay all the fault upon him*, Id. 5, 8. nomen in casus, *to decline it*, Gell. 10, 13. † Declinare, Varr.

Inclinor, ari. pass. *To be inclined, or bent forward*, Cels. 5, 26.

‖ Inclinus, a, um. adj. *Bending downward*, Arnob. pro inclinis.

Includendus, a, um. part. *To be included*. Includenda paratio, Col. 11, 2, 17. conf. Cels. 7, 16.

Includo, ēre, ūsi, ūtum. act. [ex in & claudio] (1) *To include, or inclose, to shut up*. (2) *To hinder, or keep in*. (3) *To incase, grave, or sit in*. (1) Nondum omne animal in mundo intus incluserat Deus, Cic. de Univ. 10. § Includere aliquem in custodias, i. e. carcerem, Id. Verr. 5, 5. (2) = Me dolor debilitat, includitque vocem, Cic. pro Rabir. Post. 17. Includitque dolor lacrymas, Stat. Theb. 12, 318. (3) Signa Verres in scyphis aureis includebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 24. § Includere aliquid clypeo, Id. Tusc. 1, 15. in carcere, Id. Att. 2, 1. in carcerem, Id. Verr. 5, 45.

Includor, i, sus. pass. *To be included, &c.* Quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 79. Smaragdi auro includuntur, Lucr. 4, 1120.

‖ Inclusia, ae. f. *A kind of inner coat*, Alex. ab Alex.

Inclusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shutting, or inclosing in, an imprisonment*. M. Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, occidere voluisti, Cic. in Vatin. 10.

Inclūsur, a, um. part. (1) *Shut up, besieged*. (2) *Contained, inclosed, included*. (1) Includi compagibus corporis, Cic. de Sen. 21. § Ut potius acie decernerent, quam includi, Liv. Augustis tempore is inclusus, Id. 24, 8. Inclusum Dolabellam interfecit, Patere. 2, 69. (2) Includo plena sit uva mero, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 36. Includa verba pectore, Val. Flacc. 4, 372.

Inclutus, quod tamen frequentius scrib.

Inclūtus, a, um. simus, sup. adj. [ab in & κλυτός, i. e. clarus, vel ab in & cluo] *Famous, noble, excellent, of great renown*. § Inclutum divitiis templum, Liv. 26, 11. Inclutus apud mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 12. Claritudo inclutissima, Gell. 3, 7. Inclutissimi poetarum, Id. 13, 7. Inclutissimus dux, Col. 1, 4, 2.

Incoactus, a, um. (1) *Voluntary, unconstrained*. (2) *Also curled, or gathered*. (1) Omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66. Voluntas incoacta, V. Max. 4, 7, 1. (2) = Incoactae dicebantur mulieres plus aequo calamitibus usae vel ustae, Fest.

Incoctilis, e. adj. *Tinned, leaded, silvered, or gilded over, or within*, Plin. 34, 48.

Incoctus, a, um. part. & adj. [ab incoquor] (1) *That which is sodden, or boiled with any other thing, or infused into it*. (2) *Sun-burnt*. (3) *Met. Also soaked, or seasoned with a thing*. (4) *Adj. Unsodden*. (5) *Unripe, not considered, or digested*. (1) Cruor incoctus herbis, Hor. Epod. 3, 7. Incocta cerastris spicula, Sil. 13, 684. (2) Mauri incocti corpora, Sil. 17, 627. (3) Incoctum generoso pectus honesto, Pers. 2, 74. (4) § Caro incocta, Fab. Pic. ap. Gell. 10, 15. (5) § Incoctum non exprobat, bene coctum aliquid dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53.

Incoenans, tis. part. i. e. intus coenans. *Supping within doors*, Suet. Tib. 39.

Incoenatus, a, um. part. *Not having supped, supperless*. Cubet incoenatus, Cato, 156. Incoenato dare medicamenta, Scrib. Lar. Comp. 140.

Incoenis, e. *Supperless*. Cupiunt extrudere incoenem ex aedibus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 18.

Incoeno, āre. *To sup, or be at supper within doors*, Suet. Tib. 39. Vid. Incoenans; vix alibi occ.

Incoeptio, incoepto, incoeptor, incoeptus. Vid. Inceptio, &c.

Incōgitābilis, e. adj. (1) *Thoughtless, that does not think of a thing*. (2) † *Pass. Unthought of, that cannot be fully thought of*. (1) = Scio me fuisse excordem, caecum, incogitabilem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63. (2) Litt. ex Calep. qui tamen gratis dicit.

Incogitandus, a, um. *Not to be thought of*, Faber, ex Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 54. & Trin. 2, 1, 1. sed rectius in cogitando, vid. Gronov. in locum priorem.

Incogitans, tis. adj. *Rash, foolish, thoughtless, unadvised, inconsiderate*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 14.

Incogitantia, ae. f. *Incogitancy, inadvertency, indiscretion*. = Incogitantia, excors immodestia, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 27.

Incogitatus, a, um. (1) *Inconsiderate, thoughtless*. (2) *Never contrived before*. (1) Incogitatus animus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1. = Alacritas incogitata & injusta, Sen. Ep. 57. (2) Supplicia horrida, incogitata, infanda, Sen. Herc. Oet. 297.

‡ Incōgīto, āre. *To contrive*. Non fraudem socio incogitat ullam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.

Incognitus, a, um. (1) *Unknown, unheard*. (2) *Untried at law*. (1) Res animos incognita turbat, Virg. Aen. 1, 519. § Ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. Off. 1, 6. § Illi mihi fratrem incognitum, qualis futurus esset, dederunt, Id. ad Quirit. post Redit. 2. (2) Caeteros, causā incognitā, condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29.

‖ Incoībilis, e. adj. *That cannot be well joined, or put together*, Gell. 5, 3.

Incolā, ae. c. g. [ab incolo] *An inhabitant, a dweller, a sojourner*. = Socrates totius mundi se incolam & civem arbitrabatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. Incola arbor, *a tree brought out of another country, and planted with us*, Plin. 12, 7.

‖ Incolatus, ūs. m. *A man's dwelling in a strange country*, Ap. medii aevi scriptt.

Incolendus, a, um. part. *To be inhabited*. Qui agrorum incolendorum causā remansissent, Caes. B. G. 8, 7.

Incolens, tis. part. *Inhabiting*, Liv. 21, 32.

Incolō, ēre, ūi, cultum. act. *To inhabit, continue, abide, or dwell in a place*. Qui Alpes incolunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 10.

Incolor, i. pass. *To be inhabited, &c.* Loci qui à quibusque incolebantur, Cic. de Div. 1, 42.

‖ Incōlōrātē, adv. *Without colour, or pretence*, Ap. JCC.

Incōlūmis, e. adj. (1) *Safe, sound*. (2) *Whole, intire*.

(1) = Cives integros incolumēque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10.

(2) Omne argentum tibi actutum incolume redigam, Plaut. Perf. 2, 5, 23. ‖ Incolumiores, Gell. 17, 2.

Incolumitas, ātis. f. *Safety, soundness, healthiness*. Incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 56. Incolumitatem plantarum tueri, Col. 11, 3, 61.

‖ Incōmis, e. adj. *Discourteous, rude, churlish*. Incomis & tenebrosa vita, Macrob. Sat. 1, 7. † Rusticus, inurbanus, Cic.

Incōnīrātus, a, um. *Unaccompanied, without any attendance*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 55. Funera incomitata, Lucr. 6, 1223. virtus externis bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 36.

‖ Incomiter, adv. *Discourteously, rudely*, Hul. † Inurbanē, Cic.

Incōmitio, āre. Quae ne me incomities, Plaut. Curc. 3, 30. sign. tale convivium facere, pro quo necesse fit in comitium, h. e. in conventum, venire, Fest.

‖ Incommēcābilis, e. adj. *Unpassable*. Via clivosa & incommēcabilis, Amm. 16, 20. † Avius, Vett.

Incommendatus, a, um. *Uncommended, not recommended, treated without respect*, Ov. Met. 11, 434.

‖ Incommōbilitas, ātis. f. *Unmoveableness, senselessness, stupidity*, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat. p. 599. † Torpor, stupor, Vett.

Incommōdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An incommoding, or doing one any inconvenience*, Cic. Attic. 1, 17. fec. Nizol. ubi ab leg. incommodate.

Incommōdē, adv. iūs, comp. simē, sup. (1) *Out of time and season, inconveniently*. (2) *Scurvily, ill-favourably*. (3) *Incommodiously*. (1) § Incommodissime herclē, CH. Imō verò infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37. Incommodissime navigālemus, Cic. Attic. 5, 9. Signa incommodē opposita, Liv. 40, 51. (2) § Cum illo quidem optimē actum est, mecum autem incommodiū, Cic. de Amic. 4. (3) Incommodē accidit, Caes. B. G. 5, 33.

† Incommōdīsticus, a, um. *Incommodious, troublesome*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

Incommōditas, ātis. f. *Incommodity, inconvenience, unsavourableness, troublesome*. Incommoditas omnis huc redit, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 135. Incommoditas temporis, Liv. 10, 11.

Incommōdo, āre. *To incommode, to cross, to do one a spite, or diskindness*. Mihi ut incommodet, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124.

Incommodum, i. n. (1) *An inconvenience, disadvantage, misfortune, or grievance*. (2) *Illness, annoyance*. (3) *Loss, foil, damage, disaster*. (1) § Plus adjutamenti, quam incommodi, habet locus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 24. Incommoda vitae solari, Val. Flacc. 4, 86. Secli incommoda pessimi poetae, Catull. 14, 23. (2) Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor. A. P. 169. (3) Reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, & pristinae Helvetiorum virtutis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. κατ' ἐννομήν.

Incommōdus, a, um. adj. (1) *Incommodious, troublesome*. (2) *Noisome*. (3) *Improper, hurtful*. (4) *Teasing, uneasy*. (1) Incommodum iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1. (2) Incommoda ambulanti bus radix, Plin. (3) = Uxor incommoda & importuna, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 46. § gratus, Cic. (4) Facilis pater incommodus amanti filio, Cic. N. D. 3, 29. † Incommoda res, adversity, Cic. Incommoda valetudo, sickness, an ill state of health, Liv. 5, 31.

‖ Incommunicābilis, e. adj. *Incommunicable*, Eccl.

Incomparābilis, e. adj. *That hath not his like*. Incomparabilis animi sublimitas, Plin. 7, 26. magister, Quint. 1, 2.

Incompertus, a, um. *Not certainly found out, or known*. Incompertum aliquid dicere, Liv. 9, 26. habere, Plin. 12, 16.

Via hostibus incomperta, Tac. Ann. 3, 79, 4.

Incompositē, adv. *Disorderly*. = In hostem negligenter atque incompositē venientem incurrunt, Liv. 25, 37.

Incompositus, a, um. (1) *Disordered, discomposed*. (2) *Unhandsome, unseemly*. (3) *Huddled, immethodical, hobbling*. (1) Incompositum agmen, Liv. 5, 28. § dispersum, Id. 24, 36. (2) Moribus incompositus, Quint. 4, 5. (3) Incomposita oratio, Quint. 9, 4. Incomposito pede currunt versus Lucilii, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 1.

Incomprehensibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be comprehended, incomprehensible.* Incomprehensibilis natura est, *Cels. in praefat. parvitas, Col. 10. pr. 4. opus, Sen. Ep. 9, 4. Veritas incomprehensibilis, Gell. 11, 5.*

Incomprehensus, a, um. adj. *Idem.* = Quae nos incomprehensa & non percepta dicimus, *Cic. Acad. 4, 30.*

Incomptus, a, um. (1) *Untrimmed, unkembed.* (2) *Slovenly, rough, unpolished.* (1) Incompti capilli, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41.* (2) = Scripta horridula & incompta, *Cic. Attic. 2, 1.* Incomptior, *Suet. Aug. 69.*

Inconcessus, a, um. *Unallowed, not granted, or permitted, unlawful.* Inconcessi Hymenaei, *Virg. Aen. 1, 655.* Inconcessa spes, *Ov. Met. 9, 637.* Voluptas inconcessa placet, *Id. Am. 3, 4, 31.*

† Inconciliatē. adv. *Unadvisedly, ill.* *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Inconciliō, āre. aēt. Inconciliāti, *Plaut. comparāti, commendāti, vel ut antiqui, per dolum decepisti, Fest. (1) To trouble, to set at discord, to put out of order. (2) To provoke one, and make him his enemy. (3) Also to deceive. (1) Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 2. (2) Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 85. (3) Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 99. interpr. Fest.*

Inconcinne, adv. *Unhandsomely.* *Apul. Met. 10. p. 325.*

Inconcinuitas, ātis. f. *Unhandsomeness, ill-fashionedness.* *Suet. Aug. 86.*

‖ Inconciniter, adv. *Unhandsomely, without grace.* *Gell. 10, 17.* † Non concinne, *Cic.*

Inconcinus, a, um. adj. *Unhandsome, ill-fashioned, improper.* *Cic. de Orat. 2, 4.* = Asperitas agrestis & inconcinna, *Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 6.*

‖ Inconcitus, a, um. Inconcitus gradus, *a slow pace.* *Amm. † Tardus, testudineus.*

Inconcussus, a, um. *Unshaken.* Hilares inconcussique penates, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 142.* = Ab omni sono inconcussus & immotus, *Plin. Paneg. 82.* Sanitas inconcussa, *Sen. Ep. 66.*

Inconditē. adv. *Confusedly, disorderly.* Quod ille rudis inconditē fundit, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 44. & Div. 1, 72.*

Inconditus, a, um. (1) *Out of order, or rank. (2) Undigested, ill put together, rude, confused, unpolished, not ripe. (3) Also uncovered, unburied. (1) = Ne sparsi & inconditi sine ordine excurrerent, Liv. 29, 34. (2) Inconditum ac pene ridiculum omne jus civile praeter Romanum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 44. Carmina incondita, doggerel verses, Liv. 4, 20. multitudo, Id. 43, 10. fructus, Col. 1, 56. Rates inconditae, Flor. 3, 8, 3. Incondita turba, Liv. 21, 57. (3) Misti jacent incondita vivis corpora, Luc. 6, 101.*

Inconfectus, a, um. part. *Undigested.* Quicquid assumptum est, inconfectum protinus reddunt, *Cels. 4, 16.*

‡ Inconfessus, a, um. *Not confessed, not having confessed.* *Ov. Met. 2, 557. sed totum versum delet Heinsius.*

‖ Inconfutibilis, e. adj. *Who needeth not be ashamed.* *Vulg. interpr.*

Inconfusus, a, um. *Not confounded, or disordered.* = Intrepidus, inconfususque, *Sen. proem. 2. Nat. 3. praef.*

Incongēlabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be frozen.* *Gell. 17, 8.*

‖ Incongruē. adv. *Incongruously, absurdly, against the rules of grammar.* *Prisc. † Non congruenter.*

Incongruens, tis. adj. *Disagreeable, unsuitable.* Dissoluta atque incongruens sententia, *Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19. Disciplia, Gell. 12, 5.*

‖ Incongruenter, adv. *Incongruously.* *Tert. † Non congruenter.*

‖ Incongruentia, ae. f. *Incongruity of speech.* *Tert.*

‖ Incongruitas, ātis. f. *Incongruity, disagreeableness.* *Prisc.*

‖ Incongruus, a, um. adj. *Incongruous.* *Apul. p. 638.*

‖ Inconivens, tis. adj. & inconnivus, a, um. *That moveth not the eyelids, that twinkleth not with the eyes.* *Gell. 2, 1. Apul. Met. 6. p. 186.*

Inconsciis, a, um. *Not knowing a thing, not conscious to it.* Inconsciis Saguntinis, *Liv. 21, 12. sed meliores libri habent infciis.*

‖ Inconsequens, tis. adj. *Inconsequent.* *Gell. 14, 1.*

Inconsequentia, ae. f. *Inconsequence.* Inconsequentia rerum foedissima, *Quint. 8, 6.*

Inconsiderans, tis. adj. *That considereth not, or taketh not care what he saith, or doth.* = Non ita leves & inconsiderantes sumus, *Cic. de Div. 2, 27. al. & fortasse melius inconsiderati.*

Inconsiderantia, ae. f. *Want of consideration, indiscretion.* Dubium an legatur ap. *Cic. certē ap. Suet. Claud. 39.*

Inconsideratē. adv. ius. comp. *Rashly, unadvisedly, without consideration, inconsiderately.* = Inconsideratē negligentēque, *Cic. Off. 1, 29. Inconsideratus praetari, V. Max. 1, 5, 9.*

‖ Inconsideratio, ōnis. f. *Negligence, inadvertency.* *Salv.*

Inconsiderātus, a, um. or. comp. ius. sup. *Inconsiderate, unadvised, that considereth not.* = Temeraria & inconsiderata fama popularis, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. Nihil potest dici inconsideratius, Id. Acad. 4, 43. Plenus inconsideratissimae ac demeritissimae temeritatis, Id. de Har. Resp. 26.*

Inconsolabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be comforted, inconsolable.* Inconsolabile vulnus, *Ov. Met. 5, 426.*

Inconspicuus, a, um. *Not conspicuous, or remarkable.* Inconspicua mors, *Flor. 4, 2.*

Inconstans, tis. adj. or. comp. ius. sup. *Inconstant, light, wavering.* Inconstantes venti, *Plin. 18, 80. Ridicule*

inconstans, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 6. Quorum alter inconstantior, alter impurior, Id. ad Brut. 15. Accepit inconstantissimo vultu, Gell. 13, ult.*

Inconstanter, adv. ius. sup. *Unconstantly, unsteadfastly, lightly.* Inconstanter loqui, *Cic. Acad. 4, 17. Inconstantissime dicta, Id. de Fin. 2, 27.*

Inconstantia, ae. f. (1) *Inconstancy, lightness, wavering, changeableness, unsteadiness.* (2) *Uncertainty.* (1) = Nemo doctus mutationem consilii nconstantiam dixit esse, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.* = Inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, *Id. Tusc. 4, 35.* (2) Inconstantiam mensurae diversitas auctorum facit, *Plin. 6, 30.*

Inconsuetus, a, um. *Unaccustomed, unwonted.* Inconsuetus opimae mensae, *Sil. 11, 282. Bestiae palustres inconsuetā fallitudine necantur, Vitruv. 1, 4. Insuetus, Cic.*

Inconsultē. adv. ius. comp. (1) *Without counsel, unadvisedly.* (2) *Rashly, indiscreetly.* (3) *Hand over head.* (1) Unde inconsultē properavi, revertar, *Plin. Ep. 6, 1, 2.* (2) = Quam inconsultē ac temerē dicantur, *Cic. N. D. 1, 16. Inconsultiūs aggreditur, Sall. B. J. 35. Inconsultiūs assumpta uxor, Plin. Paneg. 83. (3) Virg. Aen. 3, 452. ubi rect. inconsulti.*

Inconsultō. adv. *Not of purpose, unwarily, not thinking of it.* *Ulp. † Inconsultē.*

Inconsultus, a, um. (1) *Who is not asked counsel, or advice.* (2) *Unadvised, rash, foolish, indiscreet.* (3) *Who has not counsel given him.* (1) = Inconsulto ac inscio domino, *Varr. de R. R. 1, 10.* (2) = Homo inconsultus & temerarius haec non videbat, *Cic. pro Dej. 6. Inconsultae ruit turba, Lucan. 1, 498. Conf. Liv. 3, 21. (3) Inconsulti abeunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 452. interpretantibus Lexicis, sed vid. na ad primam notionem pertineat.*

Inconsultus, ūs. m. Inconsultu meo, i. e. me inconsulto, *without my advice, without my being asked.* *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 130.*

‖ Inconsummatus, a, um. *Unfinished, imperfect.* *Amm. † Non consummatus.*

Inconsumptus, a, um. (1) *Unconsumed, unspent, unwasted.* (2) *Endless, everlasting.* (1) Hic inconsumpto vlicere pascet avem, *Ov. Ibis, 194. (2) Inconsumpta Juventas, Ov. Met. 4, 17.*

Incontaminatus, a, um. *Undefiled, unpolluted.* = Ne quid sinceri, ne quid incontaminati sit, *Liv. 4, 2. Incontaminata facie, Varr. de R. R. 3, 9, 16.*

‖ Incontanter, adv. *Without delay.* Magistratibus te incontanter objiciam, *Apul. Met. 3. p. 86. † Sine morā, haud cunctanter, Liv.*

Incontenus, a, um. *Not stretched out, unbent, not screwed up.* Incontenae fides, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 27.*

‖ Incontiguus, a, um. adj. *That cannot be touched.* *Arnob. † Non contiguus.*

Incontinens, tis. adj. Qui se à libidine gulave non continet. (1) *Incontinent, unchaste, unaid, loose.* (2) *That hath no command, or government of his lust, or passions.* (1) Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur relinquit ales, *Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77.* (2) = Violentus & incontinens sui, *Sen. N. 2, 3, 30.*

Incontinenter, adv. *Incontinently, without moderation, or government of himself.* Nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, *Cic. Off. 3, 8. Cibum incontinenter assumere, Cels. 1, 3.*

Incontinentia, ae. f. (1) *A not holding.* (2) *Met. Incontinency.* (1) Incontinentia urinae, *difficulty in holding one's water, Plin. 20, 51. (2) = Multa de incontinentiā intemperantiāque differuit, Cic. pro Coel. 5.*

Inconveniēns, tis. adj. *Inconvenient, unseemly, unfit, disagreeable.* *Cass. Cic. Ep. Fam. 12, 13.*

‖ Inconvolutus, a, um. *Unfolded, displayed.* *Amm. † Non convolutus.*

Incoquendus, a, um. part. *To be seethed, or boiled together.* *Cels. 6, 7.*

Incoquo, ēre, xi, ūm. aēt. (1) *To seethe, or boil in a thing, to seethe together.* (2) *Also to cover brass with silver, tin, or lead.* (1) Ferventi aquā incoquere, *Plin. 9, 50. (2) Plin. 34, 48.*

Incoquor, i, coctus. pass. *To be boiled in.* Sic mari latē patienti saporem incoqui salis, *Plin. 2, 104.*

‖ Incorōnātus, a, um. *Not crowned, or adorned with coronets.* Incoronata funulacra, *Apul. Met. 4. p. 133. † Non coronatus.*

Incorporālis, e. adj. *That hath no body.* = Aut corporale est, aut incorporale, *Sen. Ep. 58. Se ad incorporalia tranfluit, Id. Ep. 90.*

‖ Incorporalitas, ātis. f. *Having no body.* *Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5.*

Incorporatio, ōnis. f. *An habit, bulk, or condition of body.* *Col. 6, 2, 13. Sed Urfinus leg. in corporatione, cui assentiunt clariss. Gesnerus.*

‖ Incorporatus, a, um. *Imbedded, incarnate.* *Prud. Cath. 12, 80.*

Incorporeus, a, um. adj. *Incorporeal, having no body.* Incorporum rerum aestimatio, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 14. sed al. al. leg. Vid. Gell. 5, 15. & Macrob. Sat. 7, 15.*

‖ Incor-

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|| Incorporo, āre. act. *To imprint, or set upon one's body, to incorporate, or make of one body*, Solin. 35. † In unum corpus conflare, redigere, Cic.

Incorrectus, a, um. *Uncorrected*, Ov. Trist. 3, 14.

Incorrupte. adv. iūs, comp. *Incorruptly, without bribes*. Incorrupte judicare, Cic. de Fin. 1, 9. incorruptius quā nos, Id. pro Marcello, 9.

|| Incorruptibilis, e. adj. *Incorruptible, not subject to corruption*, Eccl.

|| Incorruptio, ōnis. f. *Incorruption*, Vulg. interpr.

Incorruptus, a, um, or, comp. *simus, sup. non corruptus*. (1) *Incorrupt, pure, sincere, whole, and sound, perfect, untainted*. (2) *Who will not be bribed, or corrupted*. (1) = X Caesar consuetudinem vitiosam & corruptam purā & incorruptā consuetudine emendat, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 75. Incorruptus animus fide, V. Max. 2, 1, 3. (2) Incorruptior custos canis; Col. 7, 12. Incorruptissimus custos, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 81.

|| Incoxans, tis. part. *Sitting cross-legged*, Pacuv. † Coxim sedens.

|| Incoxo, āre. *To sit cross-legged, to cower down*, Pacuv. † Coxim sedeo.

|| Incrasso, āre. act. *To make thick, gross, or fat*, Vulg. interp. † Pinguefacio, Plin.

|| Incratus, a, um. part. *Uncreated*, Laet. Lat. Non creatus.

Increbescens, tis. part. *Increasing, waxing more and more, growing more common*. Increbescente annonae caritate, V. Max. 3, 7, 3.

Increbresco, ēre, brui vel bui. incept. (1) *To grow and increase more and more*. (2) *To grow frequent, or common, to prevail, or get footing, to be much known, to be noised abroad far and near*. (1) Aura increbuit, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 93. Undae increbescunt, Catull. 62, 274. (2) Increbuit consuetudo, Cic. Philipp. 14, 5. Rumor sine auctore increbuit, Curt. 6, 2, 15.

Increbro, āre. act. *To have a thing often*. Si increbravit, ip̄sus gaudet, res perit, Plant. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

|| Incredendus, a, um. *Not to be believed*. Incredenda fabula, Apul. Met. 2, p. 48. pro

Incredibilis, e. adj. *Not to be believed, incredible, marvellous, strange*. X Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, Cic. Parad. princip.

|| Incredibilitas, ātis. f. *Incredibility*, Ulp.

Incredibiliter. adv. *Incredibly, strangely*. Incredibiliter detector, Cic. de Sen. 15.

|| Increditus, a, um. *Not believed, not credible*. Incredita vaticinia Cassiandrae, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 694. † Fide carens.

|| Incredulitas, ātis. f. *Incredulity, unbelief*, Martian. † Diffidentia, scrupulus, dubitatio.

Incredūlus, a, um. non credulus. (1) *Who will believe nothing, incredulous, hard of belief*. (2) † & Pass. *Not to be believed*. (3) † Subst. *A Pagan, or unbeliever*. (1) Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi, Hor. A. Poet. 188. (2) = Res inaudita, incredulae, Gell. 9, 4. † Incredibilis, Cic. (3) Ap. Christianos. † Christianis sacris abhorrens.

Incrēmatus, a, um. *Burnt, consumed by fire*. Viginti centurionibus incrematis, Flor. 4, 12.

|| Incremento, āre. *To give an increase*, Aug. † Incrementum do.

Incrementum, i, n. [ex increfco] (1) *Increase, improvement, a growing, rising, or waxing bigger*. (2) *An advancement, promotion, or preferment; also a largess, a liberality*. (3) *Also an offspring*. (1) Negat summo bono afferre incrementum diem, Cic. de Fin. 2, 27. In incremento rerum decessit, Liv. 9, 17. (2) Suet. Vitell. 3. (3) Magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg. Ecl. 4, 49.

Incrēpans, tis. part. *Blaming*. Avaritiae singulos increpans, Suet. Calig. 39. Amicos increpans, ut ignaros quanta bellua esset imperium, Id. Tib. 24.

Incrēpitans, tis. part. *Rating, exhorting, egging on*, Met. *representing*. Ascheton increpitansque levem, Cynumque nivalem, Stat. Theb. 6, 524. Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Virg. Aen. 1, 742. X Speculo tibi rugas increpitante, Prop. 3, 25, 14.

Incrēpito, āre. freq. *To make a rattling noise, to chide, to rebuke one sharply, to rate, to blame, to check*. Quid increpitās, mortemque minaris? Virg. Aen. 10, 900. Increpitare alicujus ignaviam, V. Max. 3, 3, ext. 2. Dominumque vocando increpitant canes, Grat. Hal. 103. Pertinaciam increpitabant praetoris, Liv. 37, 32. Adeo graviter est ab consule increpitatus, Liv. 24, 17.

Incrēpitus, a, um. part. *Chidden, blamed, rebuked, checked, or taunted at*. Caeterorum increpitā cupiditate, Suet. Calig. 44.

Incrēpo, āre, ui & avi, itum. (1) *To rattle, sound forth, or make a noise*. (2) *To strike, or beat by way of chastisement, or otherwise*. (3) *To chide, or check*. (4) *To publish, or vaunt abroad*. (5) *To accuse, or blame*. (1) Simul ut diffeus increpuit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 5. Tuba terribilem sonitum increpuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 504. X Digitis increpare lyram, to play upon it, Ov. Amor. 2, 11, 32. (2) Ne stimulo pudeat increpuisse boves, Tibull. 1, 1, 30. (3) Phocbus me increpuit

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lyrā, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 2. (4) Cic. Catil. 1, 7. (5) § Singul s avaritiae increpare, Suet. Cal. 39.

Incepor, āri, itus. pass. *To be blamed, &c*. Incepatur vehementer, V. Max. 8, 1, abs. 2.

Increfco, tis. part. (1) *Growing upon*. (2) *Growing, increasing*. (1) Vid. Increfco, n. 1. Increfco vitis, Col. 4, 13, 2. (2) X Quaedam remedia increfcentibus morbis, plura inclinatis conveniunt, Cels. 3, 2.

Increfco, ēre, crevi, cretum. neut. (1) *To grow upon*. (2) *To grow in stature, to thrive*. (3) *To grow and wax more and more*. (1) Moeftāque genis increfcoere barbā passus erat, Luc. 2, 376. (2) Maximē cibo eget, qui increfcoit, Cels. 2, 7. (3) X Videndum an morbus increfcat, an constet, an minuat, Cels. 3, 2. morbus, Liv. 44, 36.

Incrēto, āre. *To whiten with chalk*. Incretare faciem, Petron. c. 102.

Incretus, a, um. part. [ab incernor] *Sifted through, cleansed, purged, mingled*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 75.

Incruentatus, a, um. *Not stained with bloodshed, not defiled, or imbrued with blood*, Ov. Met. 12, 497. Tac. Hist. 4, 37, 4.

Incruentus, a, um. *Without bloodshed, not bloody*. Neque tamen exercitus populi Romani laetam, aut incruentam victoriam adeptus erat, Sall. B. C. 64. Praelium incruentum, Liv. 2, 56.

|| Incrustatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pargeting, or rough casting*. Incrustatio materiaria, cieling, or wainscot, Bud.

|| Incrustatus, a, um. part. *Pargeted, &c*. Non. † Crustatus.

Incrusto, āre. act. *To parget, or rough cast, to make in an hard crust*. Sincerum cupimus vas incrustare, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 56.

Incubandus, a, um. part. *To be sat upon*. Incubanda ova subijcere, Plin. 10, 74.

Incubans, tis. part. *Sitting upon the watch, sitting upon*. Galli vino, velut praedae, incubantes, Just. 24, 7. His utribus incubantes transnovere amnem, Curt. 7, 19. Conf. Liv. 21, 26.

Incubatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lying upon, a sitting abroad*, Plin. 10, 75.

|| Incubator, ōris. m. verb. *An usurper, a brooder, a sitter upon*, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.

Incubatus, ūs. m. verb. *id. quod incubatio*. *A brooding*. Si incubatu tonuerit, ova pereunt, Plin. 10, 75. Harduin. leg. Incubitu.

Incubitatus, a, um. part. *i. e. paedicatus, stupratus*. Buggered, Plaut. Perf. 2, 4, 13.

|| Incubitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lying down, or upon*, Litt. ex Plin. Realius Incubatio.

Incūbito, āre. freq. [ab incubo] *To couch, or lie down in a place, to lie upon*, Col. 8, 14, 9. & Plin. 8, 68.

Incūbitus, ūs. m. verb. *A brooding, a lying, or leaning upon*: Incubitus dextri lateris, Plin. 28, 14. Conf. 10, 54.

Incūbo, āre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To lie, or sit upon*. (2) *To brood, to sit, or hover over*. (3) *To cover, or shadow*. (4) *To dwell, or be in*. (5) Met. *To have it in his eye, to watch and lie in wait for it, to engross, to sit brooding, as a hen upon eggs, and not suffer any body else to be the better for them*. (1) Incubuit toro, Virg. Aen. 4, 650. (2) § Quae ovis vel pullis incubant, Col. 8, 8. § Crocodilus ova incubat, Plin. 8, 37. (3) Ponto nox incubat atra, Virg. Aen. 1, 93. (4) Incubant pratis pecudes, Sen. Oedip. 145. (5) Divitiis soli incubuere repertis, Virg. Aen. 6, 610.

Incubor, āri, ātus. pass. Plin. 10, 75.

Incūbo, ōnis. m. Ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Larg. 100. id. quod

|| Incubus, i. m. *A disease called the nightmare, lying like a load upon one, that one cannot stir, or speak*, Aug. †. * Ephialtes, a devil that hath carnal knowledge of women, Vulg. Vid. descrip. ap. Virg. Aen. 12, 908.

Inculcandus, a, um. part. *To be thrust in by main force, to be driven in with might*, V. Max. 2, 7, ext. 2.

Inculcatus, a, um. part. (1) *Driven in*. (2) Met. *Often repeated, beaten into the memory*. (1) Plin. 29, 9. (2) Tradita atque inculcata libertas, Cic. ad Brut. 16.

Inculco, āre. act. [ex in & calco] (1) *To drive in, or ram down*. (2) Met. *To repeat a thing often, and as it were to beat it into one's head*. (3) *To force open*. (1) Area subiectis paleis inculcetur, Col. 2, 20, 1. (2) Imagines animis inculcare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. (3) X Quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen. de Vita beat. 24.

|| Inculpabilis, e. adj. *Blameless, inculpable, unblameable*, Prud. Apoth. 951.

|| Inculpate. adv. *Unblameably*, Eccl. † Sine culpa.

Inculpatus, a, um. & issimus, sup. *Blameless, unprovable*. Comes inculpatae Minervae, Ov. Met. 2, 588. Vita inculpatissima, Gell. 14, 2.

|| Inculpo, āre. act. *To excuse, to make blameless*, Mant.

Incultē. adv. *Rudely, carelessly, without any dress*. = Vixit semper incultē atque horridē, Cic. pro Quint. 18.

Incultus, a, um. or, comp. non cultus. (1) *Untilled, unmanured, uninhabited, desert*. (2) Met. *Undressed, untrimmed*,

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medi, unbandsome, homely, rude. (1) *Regiones inhabitabiles, & incultae, Cic. N. D. 1, 10.* (2) *Horridus, incultus, moestus vir, Cic. post Redit. in senat. 6.* Genus incultus asparago, *Plin. 19, 42.*

Incultus, ūs. m. Rudeness, carelessness, want of dress. Incultu atque socordia torpescere, *Sall. B. Jug. 2, extr.* Leg. in ablat. tantum, inquit R. Ainsworth. *At legimus: Desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv. 42, 12.*

Incumbas, ae. f. That part of a pillar in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth, Vitruv. 6, 11.

Incumbens, tis. part. Lying, or leaning on. Incumbens toro, *Ov. Met. 10, 281.* tereti olivae, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 16.* Conf. *Sil. 10, 489. & Liv. 30, 34.*

Incumbo, ēre, cūbui, itum. neut. [ex in & cumbo] (1) *To lean, or lie upon.* (2) *To stay, or rest upon.* (3) *Met. To mind a thing, and apply himself earnestly and vigorously to it.* (4) *To incline, or tend unto.* (5) *To brood, or hatch.* (6) *To possess and keep safely and surely.* (1) *Incubuit toro, Virg. Aen. 4, 650.* (2) *Incumbunt tecta columnis, Mart. 5, 13, 5.* (3) *Incumbite ad reipublicae salutem, Cic. Catil. 4, 2.* (4) *Retinere herum; non eum, quo incubat, eō impellere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 8.* (5) *Gallinae incumbunt ova, Petr. c. 33.* (6) *Ulpian. Gladio vel in gladium incumbere, to fall on a sword and kill himself, Cic. in Rull. 2, 51. & Ad Herenn. 1, 11.* Incumbere in bellum animo & opibus, *Caes. ad bellum omni studio, Cic. to bend all his study and power to the maintaining of a war.* Incumbere remis, *to ply his oars, Virg. Aen. 10, 294.*

Incunabula, ōrum. n. [dict. à cunis] (1) *A cradle, or rather cradle clothes, childrens clouts.* (2) *Met. The age of infancy.* (3) *One's nativity, soil, or place where one was born.* (4) *Also the beginning and first principles of things, the infancy.* (1) *Opus est pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 13.* (2) *Jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, Liv. 3, 17.* (3) *Jovis incunabula Crete, Ov. Met. 8, 99.* (4) *Rudimenta & incunabula virtutis, Cic. in Sall. 3. summi honoris, V. Max. 4, 1, 1. surgentis imperii, Id. 7, 4, 1.*

Incunctabilis, e. adj. Not to be doubted of, without delay, or murmuring, Dig. + Indubitabilis.

Incunctanter. adv. Without doubting, or delay, presently, Apul. + Indubitanter.

Incuratus, a, um. Uncured, unhealed. Incurata ulcera, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.*

Incuria, ac. f. Negligence, carelessness. Vituperanda est incuria, *Cic. de Amic. 23.* Incuria maculas fudit, *Hor. A. P. 352.*

Incuriosē, adv. iūs, comp. issimē, sup. Negligently, carelessly. Castra incuriosē posita, *Liv. 8, 38.* Depacto furculo incuriosius semen dedit, *Plin. 6, 26.* Incuriosissimē, *Plin. ap. Litt.*

Incuriosus, a, um. adj. Careless, negligent, negligently done. Proximorum incuriosi longinqua sectamur, *Plin. Epist. 8, 20, 1.* Vetera extollimus recentium incuriosi, *Tac. Ann. 2, 88, 5.*

Incurrēns, tis. part. Happening, reaching up to, falling upon. Incurrēns in nostra tempora, *Cic. 2. fr. 3, 5.* Incurrēns sideribus Ossa, *Lucan. 6, 412.*

Incurro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. [ex in & curro] (1) *To run in, upon, or against.* (2) *To incur.* (3) *To light on, or meet with one by chance.* (4) *To make an incursion, or invasion.* (5) *To fall into.* (6) *To amount.* (7) *To assail, or attack.* (1) *Agmine caeco incurrit strictis manus ensibus, Val. Flacc. 3, 111.* (2) *Incurre in odia hominum, Cic. Off. 1, 42.* (3) *In me incurrit Romā veniens Curio meus, Cic. 4.* (4) *Nec in proximas modo provincias contenti incurrere, Flor. 3, 4.* (5) *Incurre in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, Cic. de Fin. 1.* (6) *In libra apud nos 84 denarii, quō drachmae apud Graecos incurrunt, Scrib. Larg. in praef. sub fin.* (7) *Nec armentis incurrunt fortibus urbi, Ov. Met. 7, 546.* *Incurre oculis, Sen. in oculos, Cic. de Fin. 1, 1.* Cum accus. sine praepos. unum atque alterum locum ē *Cic. perperam, ut videtur, citat Nizol. Invado tamen & cum praep. & sine praep. legitur.*

Incursum, tis. part. Rushing, running, or hitting against a thing suddenly, pushing, running one at another. Arietes adversis cornibus incursum, *Plin. 9, 51. Vid. Incurso.*

Incursum, a, um. part. Overrun, invaded. Agmen incursum ab equitibus hostium, *Liv. 24, 41. Conf. 20, 41.*

Incursum. adv. Speedily, quickly, hastily, Non. + Cursum. Vett.

Incurtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A rushing, or meeting of things together, an hitting of one thing against another. (2) A shock, or charge. (3) An invasion of enemies, an invade, or incursion. (1) *Atomorum incurtio sempiterna, Cic. N. D. 1.* (2) *Incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. pro Caec. 15.* (3) *Exercitus in fines Romanos incurtionem facit, Liv. 1, 11.*

Incurfio, āre. freq. To make frequent inroads, to stumble often, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35. In alterum incurfutare, *Id. de Vita beata, 27.*

Incurso, āre. freq. [ab incurro] (1) *To over-run, to invade, to run, or dash against.* (2) *To assault, or run upon.*

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(1) *§ Luminis orbis rupibus incurfat Polyphemus, Ov. Met. 14, 190.* (2) *§ Ubi vivos homines mortui incurfant boves, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 22.* *§ Incurfare alicui, Plin. in aliquem, Cic. in hostem, Liv. 8, 38.*

Incurfor, ari. To be invaded, &c. Eō contemtionis descensum, ut ne duce quidem Romano incurfarentur, *Tac. Ann. 15, 1, 3.*

Incurfurus, a, um. part. About to run upon, Dixit, ex templo infestos utrimque exercitus in agrum suum incurfuros, Liv. 29, 5.

Incurfus, ūs. m. verb. [ab incurro] (1) *An invade.* (2) *Also the charge, or falling on of an enemy, a push, or shock.* (3) *Force, vehemency.* (1) *Ne in opere faciendo milites incurfu exterrerentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41.* (2) *Impetum armati Antiochi caeterorumque tela atque incurfus refugit, Cic. pro Caecina, 8.* (3) *Vis & incurfus pluviarum, Col. 1, 6, 22.*

Incurvatio, ōnis. f. A bowing, or bending. Incurvatio materiae, *Plin. 17, 35.*

Incurvatus, a, um. part. Crooked, bowed. Incurvatum bacillum, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 11.* Incurvata dolore membra, *Ov. Met. 6, 245.*

Incurveſco, ēre. incept. To bow down, to grow crooked. Rami incurveſcunt baccarum ubertate, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. ex poeta, & de Orat. 3, 38.*

§ Incurvīcervicus, a, um. [ex incurvus & cervix] Crooked, or wry necked, Pacuv. ap. Quint. 1, 5.

Incurvo, āre. act. (1) To crooken, bow, or bend. (2) Met. To move, to prevail with. (1) Arcus validis viribus incurvant, Virg. Aen. 5, 500. (2) Verum, nec nocte paratum plorabit, qui me volet incurvāſſe querelā, Pers. 1, 91.

Incurvor, āri, ātus. pass. To be bowed, &c. = *Robur, olea, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi, Plin. 16, 81.*

Incurvus, a, um. adj. (1) Crooked. (2) Stooping, bowed down. (1) = Incurvum & inflexum bacillum, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (2) Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44.

Incus, ūdis. f. [ex in & cudo] A smith's anvil. Incudi reddere verſus, *to strike them out anew, to make, or forge them over again, Hor. A. P. 441.* Incudibus incaluit enſis, *Lucan. 7, 146.* Incudibus pulſis trepidant, *Val. Flacc. 4, 288.*

Incusans. Accuſing, blaming. Deos incusans, *Curt. 7, 28. Conf. Sil. 9, 16.*

Incuſatio, ōnis. f. verb. A blaming, or accusing. Vitiorum acris incuſatio, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 27.*

Incuſator, ōris. m. verb. An accuſer, Sil. ap. Litt.

Incuſatus, a, um. part. Accuſed, blamed. Incuſatae liberrorum mortes, *Plin. 7, 46.*

Incūſo, āre. act. (1) To blame, or find fault with. (2) To complain of one. (1) Qui alterum incuſat probri, eum ipſum ſe intueri oportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58. Incuſare querelis immeritis, Val. Flacc. 8, 158. (2) Quid me incuſas, Clitipho? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 7.

§ Incuſſio, ōnis. f. verb. A daſhing, or claſhing together, Dig. + Conquaſſatio.

Incuſſus, a, um. part. [ab incutio] (1) *Dashed, bruised.* (2) *Inculated.* (1) *Medetur contuſis incuſſique, Plin. 22, 16.* Incuſſio pollice limini cubiculi, *Id. 7, 54.* (2) *Rectē faciendi omnibus, aut incuſſa voluntas, aut impoſita neceſſitas, Patere. 2, 126.*

Incuſſus, ūs. m. A daſhing, or bruising. Incuſſu armorum praecipitati, *Tac. Hiſt. 4, 23, 4.*

Incuſtoditus, a, um. Not kept, not well looked to, untended. Opes incuſtoditae, *Ov. Triſt. 3, 10, 58.* Incuſtoditum captat ovile lupus, *Ibid. 1, 5, 10. litus, Sil. 5, 41.*

Incūſus, a, um. part. [ex in & cuſus, à cudor] ut Incuſus lapis, a ſtone pecked, or dented in, as a millſtone, or grindſtone, Virg. Geor. 1, 274.

Incutiens, tis. part. Striking, or daſhing againſt. Tum repentē imber grandinem incutiens torrentis modo effunditur, *Curt. 8, 14. Conf. Ov. Triſt. 1, 11, 42. Stat. Theb. 3, 225.*

Incutio, ēre, ſſi, ſſum. act. [ex in & quatio] To ſtrike, ſmite, or daſh upon, or into, to caſt into. Incutere ſcipionem in caput, *to knock him on the pate with it, Liv. 5, 41.* pedem terrae, *to ſtamp on the ground, Quint. metum alicui, to make him afraid, Liv. 2, 18. pavorem, Id. 44, 5. pudorem, aſhamed, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 77.*

Incutor, i. pass. To be ſtruck, or daſhed againſt. Incutiebantur puppibus prorae, *Curt. 9, 29.*

Indagābilis, e. adj. That may be traced, or ſearched out, Litt. ex Varr.

Indagānter. adv. Diligently, with great ſearching, following the trace. Indagānter feras capere, *Col. 5, princip. vix alibi. Sed Urſinus, & Geſner. ex MSS. leg. indagāntem.*

Indagatio, ōnis. f. verb. A ſearching, or diligently ſeeking out. = *Indagatio atque inventio veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5.*

Indagator, ōris. m. verb. A diligent hunter, ſearcher, or ſeeker out, Col. 9, 8, 12. Indagatores aquarum, Id. 2, 2, 20. Celati indagator, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15. Stylus indagator umbræ, Vitruv. 1, 6.

Indagatrix,

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Indagatrix, icis. f. verb. *She, or it, f. that searcheth.* Philosophia virtutis indagatrix, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 2.* Avaritia latentium indagatrix lucrorum, *V. Max. 9, 4, 1.*

Indagatus, a, um. part. *Diligently searched.* Ea omnibus vestigiis indagata ad me afferas, *Cic. Attic. 2, 7.*

|| Indagatus, us. m. *A searching out.* Vexillationum indagatu, *Apul. Met. 7, p. 212.*

Indāgo, are. act. [*ab in & ago, Becm. vel ex inde & ago; quae enim venamur inde ex loco suo agimus & agitamur in retia, Scal.*] *To seek, or search out as an hound doth, to trace and find out, to make diligent inquiry and search.* = Quid cuique accidisset indagare & odorare solebat, *Cic. Verr. 2, 54.*

Indāgo, inis. f. (1) *Toils, nets, or bays, wherewith woods, parks, or forests are set round, to take wild beasts.* (2) *A diligent searching, or inquiring into.* (3) *A restraint, or prohibition.* (1) Saltus indagine cingunt, *Vir. Aen. 4, 121.* (2) Aristotelem video ea multis persuasisse doctrinae indagibus, *Plin. 9, 6.* (3) Poenarum indagine inclusos repressisti, *Plin. Paneg. 35.*

Indē. adv. de loco. (1) *From thence, from that place.* (2) *From that person, or those persons.* (3) *From that time.* (4) *Next after, thenceforth, afterwards.* (5) *On that occasion, for that cause.* (1) Rodeo inde iratus, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 110.* (2) Sequere me ad trapezitam meum; nam inde rem solvo omnibus, quibus debeo, *Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 44.* (3) Nati filii duo, inde majorem adoptavi mihi, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 22.* (4) Quid tum inde? *Cic. pro Mur. 26.* (5) *Ter. Haut. 1, 1, 2.* || Hinc inde, *on every side, here and there, Plin. Inde usque, ever since, Cic. pro Arch. 1.*

|| Indebitē, & indebitō. adv. *Without being due, unduly, Dig. 22, 3, 25.*

|| Indebitum, i. n. *A thing that is not due, Ap. JCC.*

Indēbitus, a, um. *Not due, not owing, not promised.* Non indebita posco regna meis fatis, *Virg. Aen. 6, 66.* § Indebita terris nostris, *Val. Flacc. 5, 509.*

Indēcens, tis. adj. non decens. *Indecent, misbecoming, unseemly.* Ritus indecens, *Suet. Claud. 30.*

Indecenter. adv. isimē, sup. *Unseemly, uncomely, or misbecoming.* Non indecenter efferri, *Quint. 1, 5.* Nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentiūs, *Sen. Epist. 27.* Interfistere indecentissimē, *Quint. 8, 3.*

|| Indecentissimus, a, um. *Most uncomely, or misbecoming.* Sen. de Benef. 9. ubi castigatissimi libb. habent decentissimus.

Indeceo, ēre. *To misbecome.* Juvenes adhuc confusa quaedam & quasi turbata non indecent, *Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2.*

Indēclinabilis, e. adj. non declinabilis. (1) *That cannot be eschewed, or avoided.* (2) *Constant, unvariable, that will not bend, or turn.* (3) *Also, undeclined.* (1) Indeclinabilis series rerum, *Gell. 6, 2.* (2) = *Animus rectus & indeclinabilis, Sen. Ep. 66.* (3) *Gramm.*

Indeclinatus, a, um. *Firm, constant, invariable, steadfast.* Indeclinata amicitia, *Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 24.*

Indēcor, ōris. vel indecoris, e. adj. *Unseemly, misbecoming.* Nec me indecorem videbis amplius, *Virg. Aen. 12, 679.*

|| Indecorabiliter. adv. *Acc. pro*

Indēcōrē. adv. *Unhandsomely, misbecomingly.* § Si non decore, at quā minimum indecore, *Cic. Off. 1, 31.* = *Indecore effeminatēque, Ibid. 1, 4.*

Indēcōris, e. *Unbecoming, unhandsome.* Indecores non erimus regno, *Virg. Aen. 7, 231.* Indecorem relinquere, *Ibid. 11, 845.* Indecores primitiae dolorum, *Val. Flacc. 3, 515.*

Indēcōrus, a, um. adj. non decorus. *Unbecoming, unhandsome, unseemly.* § Iusta omnia decora sunt; injusta contrā, ut turpia, sic indecora, *Cic. Off. 1, 27.* Indecora seculo studia, *Plin. Paneg. 46.*

Indēfātigabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be wearied, or tired, indefatigable.* Indefatigabilis vigilia, *Sen. de Ira, 2, 12.*

|| Indefectus, a, um. *Without defect, or failing.* Vivacitas aeterna & indefecta, *Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 671.* † Integer.

Indefensus, a, um. non defensus. *Without defence, undefended.* Indefensa Campania, *Sil. 6, 652.* Indefensi, inulti, *Liv. 4, 28. Conf. 33, 7.* Inauditus & indefensus, *Tac. Ann. 2, 77, 3.*

|| Indefessē, & indefessum. adv. *Incessantly, unweariedly, Spart.*

Indēfessus, a, um. *Unwearied.* Indefessus agendo, *Ov. Met. 9, 200.* Unanimi comes indefessus amici, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 155.* Indomitus indefessusque, *Plin. Paneg. 14. Conf. Sil. 15, 576.*

|| Indefessē. adv. *Unweariedly, Aufon. Grat. A& 77.*

Indēfinitē. adv. *Indefinitely, undeterminately, confusedly.* = *Promiscue atque indefinitē, Gell. 2, 24.*

Indēfinitus, a, um. *Indefinite, undetermined.* Sermo indefinitus, inexplicabilisque, *Gell. 16, 2.*

Indēfētus, a, um. *Unlamented, unbewailed.* Indefetae animae, *Ov. Met. 7, 611.*

Indēflexus, a, um. *Unbent, unbowed, unmoveable, constant, V O L. II.*

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stiff, not declining, or decaying. Aetatis inflexa maturitas, *Plin. Paneg. 4.*

Indejectus, a, um. *That is not cast down.* Domus indejecta, *Ov. Met. 1, 289.*

Indelassatus, a, um. part. *Unwearied.* Indelassato prope-rantia corda vigore, *Manil. 5, 63.* sic legit Scaliger.

Indelēbilis, e. adj. *Indelible, not to be blotted out.* Nomen indelebile, *Ov. Met. 15, 876.*

Indēlectatus, a, um. *Undelighted.* Non indelectatus nequitia mea, *well enough pleased, Petr. c. 87.*

Indelēbatus, a, um. *Undiminished, untouched, undefiled, pure.* Indelibatatas cuncta sequuntur opes, *Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 28.* Indelibata virgo, *Sil. 15, 271.*

Indemnatus, a, um. *Unheard, untried, uncondemned, Cic. Verr. 5, 6.* Indemnatum atque intestatum arripi, *Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17.* Indemnatum civem interimere, *Paterc. 2, 45, 1. Conf. Liv. 3, 5.*

Indemnīs, e. adj. sine damno. *Without hurt, harm, or damage, harmless.* = *Indemnīs & illaesus evasit, Sen. Epist. 9.* Inviatus, indemnīs, *Id. de Const. 5.*

|| Indemnitas, atis. f. *Indemnity, or escaping harmless, Ap. JCC.*

|| Indemonstrabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be demonstrated, Apul. de Habit. doct. Plat. p. 651.*

Indendus, a, um. part. *To be put into.* Mel quā optimum indendum est, *Cels. 6, 7.*

Indenunciatus, a, um. *Not denounced beforehand.* Indenunciata sorte rapimur, *Sen. Suas. 2.* Nam & arma indenunciata movent, *Ibid. 5. edente Gronov.*

|| Indēpisci, pro indipisci, *Fest.*

Indēploratus, a, um. *Unbewailed.* Indeploatum barbara terra teget? *Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 46.* Indeploatum projicere caput, *Id. Ibis, 164.*

Indēprāvatus, a, um. adj. *Not corrupted, or depraved.* Indeprovata virtus, *Sen. Ep. 76.*

|| Indeprecābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be begged off, or forgotten.* Poena indeprecabilis, *Gell. 1, 13.*

Indēprehenfibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be found out.* Error indeprehenfibilis, *Quint. Decl. 4.*

Indeprehensus, & per Sync. indeprensus, a, um. *Untaken, uncaught, unfound, Virg. Aen. 5, 591.* Vestigia cunctis indeprensa procis, *Stat. Theb. 6, 565.*

Indeptus, a, um. part. [*ab indipiscor*]. *Having gotten, Liv. 26, 39. & 28, 30.* Simul atque secura quies est indepta, *Lucr. 3, 213.*

Indēscriptus, a, um. *Irregular, not planted in order.* Sed omitto illud, quod indescriptis etiam vitibus contingere potest, *Col. 3, 21, 4. secundum edit. Gesner.* Halant rura rosis, indescriptoque per agros Flagrat odor, *Sidon. Carm. 2, 412.* *Not parcelled out.*

Indēsertus, a, um. *Unforsaken, not left, or abandoned.* Indeserta meo pectore regna tene, *Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.*

|| Indēses, ēdis. *Quick, not sluggish.* Indeses visus, *Gell. 7, 22.* † Promptus, agilis.

|| Indēfinenter. adv. *Continually, without ceasing.* Nititur depravato Varr. loco R. R. 2, 9. † Assidue, perpetuo, continenter, supponit Sciopp.

Indespectus, a, um. *Undespised, undisdained, not slighted.* Indespecta Tartara, *Luc. 6, 748.*

Indestricus, a, um. *Unhurt, unwounded, Ov. Met. 12, 92.*

Indēterminatē. adv. *Indeterminately, Fest.*

Indētonsus, a, um. *Unshaven, unshorn, uncut, Ov. Met. 4, 13.*

Indēvitatus, a, um. *Unavoidable, that cannot be avoided.* Indevitato trajecit pectora telo, *Ov. Met. 2, 605.*

|| Indevotio, ōnis. f. *Indevotion, remissness in piety, Ulp. Dig. 36, 9, 7.* † Divini cultus neglectio.

Index, icis. c. g. [*ab ἐνδείκω, ostendo*] (1) *A discoverer, a shewer.* (2) *A prognostic, or symptom.* (3) *An informer, an impeacher.* (4) *A mark, or token.* (5) *The title of a book.* (6) *An index, or table of a book.* (7) *A touchstone for gold and silver.* (8) *Also the fore finger.* (9) *Also the longer piece of wood of two, in a Jacob's staff.* (10) *Also d, sol, re, in the gamut.* (1) Index pectoris color & inacies, *Ov. Met. 9, 535.* (2) Index morborum arteriarum pulsus, *Plin. 11, 88.* (3) Conclamant indicem falsum esse, *Sall. B. C. 49.* (4) = *Quae solent esse indicia & vestigia veneni, Cic. pro Cluent. 10.* (5) Deceptus indicibus librorum, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 14.* (6) Indices, quos vos Graeci συλλαβας appellatis, *Cic. Attic. 4, 4.* (7) Perjura pectora vertit in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, *Ov. Met. 2, 706.* (8) *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 26.* (9) *Jun. (10) Jun. || Index charta, the card turned up trump, Lud. Viv. Index nauticus, the sailor's compass, Camd.*

Indicandus, a, um. part. *To be shewed.* Indicandorum consociorum gratia, *V. Max. 3, 3, ext. 3. Conf. Liv. 40, 46.*

Indicans, tis. part. *Shewing, declaring.* Praemisit indicantes venisse reginam adeundi ejus cognoscendique avidam, *Curt. 6, 13. Conf. Liv. 22, 1.*

Indicatio, onis. f. verb. *The prizing, or setting a price upon wares.* Tua merx est, tua indicatio est, *Plaut. Persa*, 4, 4, 37.

Indicativus, a, um. adj. Indicativus modus, *that whereby any thing is shewed and directly declared*, *Gramm.*

Indicatura, ae. f. *The setting the price of any thing.* Nec fiducia operis haec est, sed indicatura, *Plin. in Praef. operis*, 37, 7.

Indicaturus, a, um. part. *About to discover.* Tempus petere coepit, dum reciperet spiritum, cuncta, quae sciret, indicaturus, *Cur. 6, 31. Conf. Liv. 40, 12.*

Indicatus, a, um. part. *Shewed, declared, prized.* Indicatus smaragdus sex aureis denariis, *Plin. 37, 3.*

Indicendus, a, um. part. *Not to be told.* Multis auctor extitit dicendi in gloriam tyrannicidarum palam indicenda, *Suet. vit. Lucan.*

Indicens, tis. part. *Not telling, not shewing.* Non me indicente haec fiunt, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 162. adi & Liv. 22, 39.* vix alibi occ.

|| Indicina, ae. f. *A discovery*, *Apul. Met. 6, p. 180.* + Indicium, *Vett.*

Indicium, i. n. (1) *A communication, a discovery.* (2) *A sign, token, or mark.* (3) *A symptom.* (1) Cum illi nihil periculi ex indicio fiet, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 6.* (2) = Indicia & vestigia veneni, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10.* (3) Indicium mali, *Ov. ad Liv. 142. doloris, Cic. pro Domo, 39.*

Indico, are. act. [ab index] (1) *To discover, to disclose.* (2) *To relate, or make known, to shew.* (3) *Also to set, or tell the price.* (4) *To accuse.* (5) *To promise.* (1) Vultus indicat mores, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.* (2) Prius Arabiae divitias indicari conveniet, *Plin. 12, 30.* Indicare iter alicui, *Liv. 8, 24.* (3) Rogito pisces, indicant charos, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3.* (4) Indicasse reum est detulisse, arguisse, convicisse, *Ulp.* (5) *Nonius*, sed ex adducto, *Cic. Off. 3, 15.* loco non probavit. § Indicare se alicui, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 51.* aliquid in vulgus, *Id. de Univ. 2.*

Indicor, ari, atus. pass. *To be discovered, &c.* Eodem tempore signum Jovis collocabatur, quo conjuratio indicabatur, *Cic. de Div. 2, 21.*

Indico, ere, xi, ctum. act. [ex in intens. & dico] (1) *To denounce, bid, or proclaim.* (2) *To publish, to appoint.* (3) [ex in priv.] *Not to tell, or say.* (1) Indicare bellum voluptatibus, *to be at defiance with them*, *Cic. de Sen. 14.* ventri, *to fast*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 8.* (2) Indicare coenam alicui, *to bespeak a supper to be provided for him*, *Mart. 11, 50, 10.* tributum populo, *to set a tax upon them*, *Liv. supplicationem, to proclaim a day of thanksgiving*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 90.* (3) *Vid. Indicens.*

Indicor, ci, ctus. pass. *To be proclaimed, &c.* Justitium indicor dico oportere, *Cic. Philipp. 5, 12.* sic Grut. alii autem edici.

|| Indictio, onis. f. verb. *A tax, or tallage set upon the people; an impost*, *Ascon.* Also the space of fifteen years, a kind of reckoning brought up by *Constantine the Great*, as some; but others carry it up as high as *Augustus*.

|| Indictivus, a, um. *That which is published, or declared, whereunto the people are wont to be called by proclamation*, *Fest. pro*

Indictus, a, um. part. (1) *Declared, proclaimed.* (2) *Bidden, ordered, bespoke.* (3) *Unspoken, unsaid.* (4) *Not pleaded.* (5) *Proclaimed.* (1) Indictarum feriarum homines taedebat, *Liv. 34, 55.* (2) Indictae dapes, *Ovid. Fast. 4, 354.* (3) Dicam inigne, recens, indictum ore alio, *Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8.* (4) Indicta causa condemnari, *to be cast without being heard*, *Cic. pro Rabir. 4.* (5) = Nisi bellum denunciatum ante sic & indictum, *Cic. Off. 1, 11.*

Indicum, i. n. *A kind of colour mixt with blue and purple*, *indigo*, *Plin. 35, 27. Vitr. 7, 9.*

Indidem, adv. de loco. *From thence, from the same place.* Indidemne Ameria? an hosce ex urbe sicarios? *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 27.* Habuit Epaminondas Thebanus obsecratorem, Meneclidem quendam, indidem Thebis, *Nep. Epam. 5.* Ducibus indidem ex Celtiberia transfugis ad hostem pervenit, *Liv. 28, 1.*

Indies, adv. i. e. in dies. *From day to day, daily.* Plus plisque indies diligo, *Cic. Attic. 6, 2.* at aliqui scribunt, sed putant rectius scribi in dies.

Indifferens, tis. adj. (1) *Indifferent, ordinary.* (2) *Not very curious, or nice.* (1) *Cic. de Fin. 3, 16.* (2) Indifferens circa victum, *Suet. Caes. 53.*

Indifferenter, adv. (1) *Indifferently, either the one, or the other.* (2) *Not caring much, neither glad nor sorry.* (1) Utroque utimur indifferenter, *Quint. 9, 2.* (2) & Oecium eum populus indifferenter, miles gravissime aut, *Suet. Dom. ext.* Indifferenter vivere, *carelessly*, *Scrib. Larg. 122.*

|| Indifferentia, ae. f. *Indifference; also likeness, agreeableness*, *Gell. 13, 3.*

Indigena, ae. c. g. [ab indu, i. e. in, & geno, i. e. gigno] *A natives, born and bred in the same country, or town, home-bred*, *Tac. Agric. 11, 1.* § Item adj. omn. gen. Indigena vinum, *wine growing in the same country*, *Plin. 14, 8.* & Non indigenae, sed advenae, *Liv. 21.* Indigenae Latii po-

puli, *Luc. 2, 432.* aquae, *Val. Flacc. 6, 294.* duces, *Id. 6, 93.*

Indigenitalis, e. adj. *Natural, proper, pertinent*, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 38.* Ex vul. lect. sed alii aliter; Dii genitales hab. edd. melioris notae.

Indigens, tis. part. & adj. *That is in necessity, needy, lacking, wanting, poor, indigent.* § Quid ille erat indigens mei? *Cic. de Amic. 9.* Opum indigens, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 31.* Benigne facere indigentibus, *Cic. de Off. 2, 15.*

Indigentia, ae. f. *Need, lack, poverty, indigence.* Indigentia est libido inexplibilis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 9.*

Indigeo, ere, ui. neut. *To lack, to want, to stand in need.* § Non tam artis indigent, quam laboris, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.* Mea adolescentia indiget illorum bona exultatione, *Id. pro Q. Rosc. 15.*

Indiges, etis. c. g. *Indigetes proprie sunt Dii ex hominibus facti, qu. in diis agentes, vel potius unde geniti dii. A god made of a man, an home made god, or god of our country, a canonised saint*, *Liv. 8, 9.* Dii patrii indigetes, *Virg. Georg. 1, 498.*

|| Indigeste, adv. *Indigestedly, without order*, *Gell. in praefat. 4.* Confuse.

|| Indigestio, onis. f. *Indigestion.* Indigestione ciborum corruptus sanguis, *Veget. 1, 21, 3.* Ab indigestione febricitare, *Id. 1, 35, 1.*

Indigestus, a, um. non digestus. *Undigested, confused, disordered.* = Rudis indigestaque moles, *Ov. Met. 1, 7.*

Indiget, imperf. *Men lack.* Praesidio earum indiget, *Plin. 10, 39.*

|| Indigitatio, onis. f. *An appointing, naming, or placing among the gods*, *Fest.*

Indigito, are. act. *To signify, and as it were to point the finger at, to call by name, to name.* § Neque de origine, neque notione hujus verbi satis convenit inter doctos, immo vix apud vett. invenias praeterquam uno *Varr.* fragmento ap. *Non.*

Indignabundus, a, um. *Angry, in a chafe*, *Liv. 38, 57.*

Indignandus, a, um. part. *To be disdained.* Indignanda vellera, *Val. Flacc. 1, 547.* Non indignanda lecto vestis, *Ov. Met. 8, 659.*

Indignans, tis. part. & adj. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Disdaining, chafing, fuming, angry, displeased.* (2) *Unworthy, provoking.* (1) Ora indignantia solvit, *Ov. Met. 1, 181.* (2) Genus servitutis indignantissimum, *Col. 8, 17, 7.*

|| Indignanter, adv. *In scorn, or disdain*, *Amm. 4.* Indigne.

Indignatio, onis. f. verb. *Indignation, anger.* Nec domi tantum indignationes continebant, *Liv.* Indignatio erumpens animo ac pectore, *Paterc. 2, 66, 3.*

Indignatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little pet, or chagrin*, *Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1.*

Indignatus, a, um. part. *Scorning, disdaining, not enduring.* Pontem indignatus Araxes, *Virg. Aen. 8, 728.*

Indigne, adv. ius, comp. *stime, sup.* (1) *Undeservedly, unworthily.* (2) *Basely.* (3) *Grievously, heinously.* (1) Ab inimicis circumventus eget indigne, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil. 7.* (2) Clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 11.* (3) Indignius fieri, *Gell. 13, 8.*

Indignitas, atis. f. (1) *Baseness of birth, or condition, meanness.* (2) *Indignity, unworthiness, heinousness.* (1) *Cic. de Orat. 2.* (2) Neque satis severe, pro rei indignitate, decrevit, *Cic. pro Mur. 25.*

Indignor, ari, atus sum. dep. i. e. indigne fero. (1) *To scorn, or disdain, to think scorn of.* (2) *To fret and chafe, to be displeased, to be out of patience, or discontented, to be angry with.* (3) *To take in dudgeon, not to endure.* (1) Partum indignatur honorem, ni teneant, *Virg. Aen. 5, 229.* (2) Casum indignabar amici, *Virg. Aen. 2, 93.* (3) Defensor indignabitur accusatorem conari, &c. *Cic. de Inv. 2, 18.* Quidam indignantur imperia, *Quint. 1, 3.* Nos rogari ab honestis feminis indignamur, *Liv. 34, 5.*

Indignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup.* non dignus. (1) *Unworthy, unbecoming.* (2) *Also unfit, or unmeet.* (3) *Sad, shameful, horrible.* (4) *Undeserving either of good or evil.* (5) *Unhandsome, base, heinous.* (1) Indigna genere nostro, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 54.* (2) Indignissimi ex plebeis candidati, *Liv. 4.* (3) Quae futura esse dicunt exempla in eum indignat, *Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 4.* (4) Indignissimus honore, *Cic. in Vat. 16.* Cur eget indignus quisquam te divite? *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 103.* Imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, *Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 18.* (5) Indignum facinus, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 5, 1.*

Indigus, a, um. adj. *Needing, in want of.* Fidelissima auxilia, nec stipendiorum indiga, *Plin. 8, 61.* Indiga nostrae opis, *Virg. Geor. 2, 428.*

Indilgens, adj. or, comp. *Negligent, careless.* = Nequam homo indilgensque, *Plaut. Aest. 1, 2, 23.* Vereor ne indilgens nimium fies, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 50.* Si indilgentiores fuerint, *Caes. B. G. 2, 33.* Indilgens hortus, *a garden carelessly kept, or lying unhand somely*, *Plin. 19, 19.*

IND

Indiligenter. adv. iūs, comp. *Negligently, carelessly*. Bene parta indiligenter tutatur, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 5. Indiligentiūſ ſervare praefidia, *Caef. B. G.* 2, 33.

Indiligentia, ae. f. *Negligence, carelessness*. Literarum miſ- ſarum indiligentia, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. Neglecta per indili- gentiam praedia, *Plin.* 14, 5. Omnia miſcebant indiligentiā veri, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 49, 7.

Indimēſus, a, um. *Unmeasurable, infinite*, *Amm.* 4 Immenſus.

Indiſiſco, ēre. *To obtain, or get*. Nunquam quadrigis albis indiſiſcet poſtea, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 13.

Indiſiſcor, i, eptus ſum. dep. (1) *To obtain, get, or at- tain.* (2) *To overtake, or win.* (3) *To apprehend, or com- prehend.* (4) *Alſo to begin.* (1) § Largiter mercedis indi- ſiſcar, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 28. § Quam quis indeptus navem erat, *Liv.* 26, 39. (2) *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 13. al. indi- ſiſcet. (3) *Gell.* 17, 1. (4) Indiſiſci pugnam, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Indiſectus, a, um. *Indirect, unhandſome, out of order*, *Quint.* 5, 13.

Indireptus, a, um. *Unpillaged, unransacked*. Capito- lium indefenſum & indireptum conflagravit, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 7, 7.

Indiſcretus, a, um. *Not ſevered, or diſtinguiſhed, all alike, without difference, or diſtinction*. Arma indiſcreta mani- plis, *Sil.* 8, 577. Indiſcretus arenis, *Lucan.* 9, 718. *Conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 167.

Indiſcriminatim. adv. *Indifferently, without difference*. Quibus nos utemur indiſcriminatim, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 449.

Indiſcriminatus, a, um. *Not ſevered, or difference*, *Litt. ex Apul.* 4. Sine diſcrimine.

Indiſertē. adv. *Without eloquence, or good language*. Ora- tionem meam collaudavit ſatis multis verbis, non indiſertē, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 1.

Indiſertus, a, um. *Without eloquence, ill ſpoken*. Vir non indiſertus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 20. Indiſerta prudentia, *Id. de Or.* 3, 35.

Indiſpenſatus, a, um. *Not moderated, unbounded*. Et caſ- ſis longe increpitare querelis indiſpenſato laſſantem corpora niſu, *Sil.* 16, 342.

Indiſpoſitē. adv. *Confuſedly, diſorderly*. Quid muta ani- malia perturbatē & indiſpoſitē moventur? *Sen. Epist.* 124.

Indiſpoſitus, a, um. *Diſordered, out of order*. Apud Vitellium omnia indiſpoſita & temulenta, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 68, 2.

Indiſſimillimus, a, um. ſup. *Moſt unlike*, *Litt. ex Pa- terc. ſed non inven.* 4. Valde diſſimilis.

Indiſſimulabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be diſſembled*, *Gell.* 10, 22. 4. Non diſſimulandus.

Indiſſimulatus, a, um. *Not diſſembled*, *Litt. ex Apul.* 4. Non diſſimulatus.

Indiſſolūbilis, e. adj. *That cannot be diſſolved, indiſſoluble*. Quoniam orti eſtis mortales, vos quidem eſſe indiſſolubiles non poteſtis, *Cic. de Univ.* 11.

Indiſſolūtus, a, um. *Not looſed*. Haec ſunt indiſſoluta, me invito, *Cic. de Univ.* 11. ſed al. alit. leg.

Indiſtanter. adv. *Indifferently, without reſpect*, *Amm.* 4. Suſque deque, indiſcriminatim.

Indiſtinctē. adv. *Undiſtinctly, confuſedly*, *Gell. in prae- fat.* 4. Indiſpoſitē.

Indiſtinctus, a, um. (1) *Not diſtinguiſhed, not differing.* (2) *Indiſtinct, confuſed.* (1) Indiſtinctae corollae, *Catull.* 62, 283. (2) = Neque inordinata, neque indiſtincta, *Quint.* 8, 2. = Indiſtincta & promiſcua deſenſio, *Tac.* 6, 8.

Indiſtinguibilis, e. adj. *Not to be diſcerned, or diſtin- guiſhed*, *Aug.*

Indiſtriſtus, a, um. *Unwounded, without fear, or hurt*. Indiſtriſtus abibo, *Ov. Met.* 12, 92. Vid. *Indeſtriſtus*.

Inditus, a, um. part. [ab indor] (1) *Put, or ſet in.* (2) *Clapt upon.* (3) *Built.* (1) Inditus leſticae à tribūno dē- ductus eſt, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 14, 6. (2) Vinclis inditis in urbem raptus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 1, 5. (3) Saxeo indita monti urbs, *Flor.* 3, 1, 14.

Individuitas, ātis. f. *Unpartableneſs*, *Non. Philoſ.*

Individuum, i. n. *A body ſo little that it cannot be divid- ed, a note, or atom*, *Log.*

Individuus, a, um. (1) *That cannot be divided, inſeparable, individual.* (2) *Constantly together, ſeldom parted.* (1) = Ille atomos, id eſt, corpora individua, in infinito inani ferri, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 6, 10, 2.

Indiviſibilis, e. adj. *Indiviſible*, *Diom. pro*

Indiviſus, a, um. *Undivided, uncloven*. Indiviſae ungulae, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 7. Indiviſa omnibus fuerint, *Juſt.* 43, 1.

Indivulſus, a, um. *Not parted, inſeparable*. Indivulſus comes, *Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 11. 4. Non divulſus.

Indo, ēre, idi, itum. act. [ex in & do] (1) *To put, or ſet in.* (2) *To put; or lay upon.* (1) In os meum vini gut- tam non indidi, *Plaut. Caſ.* 1, 3, 31. (2) In noſtras ſcapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *Plaut. Aſin.* 3, 2, 7. § Indere nomen alicui, *Liv.* 1, 34.

IND

Indor, i. paſſ. *To be put, or ſet in*, *Celf.* 6, 9. & 7, 25. Ne quid contumeliae deeſſet, nomen ei Alexandri inditur, *Juſt.* 35, 1.

Indocibilitas, ātis. f. *Unaptneſs to learn*, *Apul. de Hab. doct.* *Plat.* p. 598.

Indocilis, e. adj. (1) *Who cannot be taught, indocile, block- iſh.* (2) *Natural, that has not been taught.* (1) = Nimis in- dociles, tardique ſunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. *Conf. Sil.* 8, 281. & 12, 726. (2) Genus indocile compoſuit, legēſque dedit, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 321.

Indocilitas, ātis. f. *Unaptneſs to learn*, *Apul. ſed meliores libb. habb.* indocibilitas, q. v. 4. Tarditas.

Indoctē. adv. iūs, comp. *Unlearnedly, unſkilfully*. Non in- doctē ſolum, ſed etiam impiē, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 16. Dicam ego indoctius, *Gell.* 12, 5.

Indoctus, a, um. or, comp. ſimus, ſup. (1) *Unlearned, ignorant, unſkilful, awkward.* (2) *Untaught, not having learned.* (1) = Hominum duo genera, alterum indoctum & agreſtē, alterum humanum & politum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 25. 2. Conſtat non inter philoſophos ſolos, ſed etiam indoctos, *Id. N. D.* 1, 17. Habitus eſt indoctior, *Id.* = Leviffimum & indoctiſſimum genus, *Id. de Div.* 2, 63. (2) Cantaber indoctus juga ferre noſtra, *Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 2.

Indolentia, ae. f. *The feeling, or having no pain*. 2. Num propterea idem voluptas eſt, quod (ut ita dicam) indolentia? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 4. Hinc liquet hoc vocab. nondum ſatis valuiſſe.

Indoleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. *To be ſorry, or to be grieved, to feel pain*. Indoluit ſoror, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 137. § Indoluiſſe malis, *Ov. Triſt.* 2, 570. adverſis, *Ibid.* 5, 4, 38. Genitivo jungi putavit *Litt.* ex corrupto *Ov. loco Met.* 2, 788. ubi for- taſſe legebat ſucceſſorum, nullo plane ſenſu.

Indoleſco, ēre. *Idem quod indoleo*. Ut tactum hominum velut vulnera indoleſceret, *Juſt.* 12, 13. Tactu tamen is locus leviter indoleſcit, *Celf.* 8, 9.

Indoles, is. f. [ex in & oleo] (1) *A growth, or increaſe.* (2) *Natural towardneſs, or diſpoſition, aptneſs to good, or evil.* (3) *A vein, a race, a breed, a ſtrain.* (1) Caefaris pueri inirifica indoles virtutis, *Cic. ad Brut.* 3. mentis, *Col.* 1, 9, 2. (2) Cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum Hannibal ſub Afdru- balē meruit, *Liv.* 21, 4. (3) In frugibus pecudibūſque ſer- vanda indoles, *Liv.* 38, 17.

Indomābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be tamed, untameable*. In- domabilis equus, *Plaut. Caſ.* 4, 3, 12.

Indomitus, a, um. (1) *Untamed, wild.* (2) *Met. Un- governable.* (3) *Invincible, not to be conquered.* (1) Equus in- domitus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 46. juvencus, *Col.* 6, 2, 9. Indo- mita bos, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 362. (2) = Indomita & effraenata libido, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 6. (3) Igni indomito carpitur, *Ov. Met.* 10, 370. Indomitae flammae, *Sen. Hipp.* 187.

Indormiens, tis. part. *Sleeping over*. Gravi ſopore acquieſce- bam, cū me malis indormientem meis inimici vinciendo excitā- runt, *Curt.* 6, 29. Quod me longae deſidia indormientem exci- tavit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 2.

Indormio, ire, iſi, itum. neut. (1) *To ſleep upon.* (2) *Met. To be ſuggiſh, or ſlow in doing a thing.* (1) Cubilibus unctis indormit, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 69. (2) = In iſto homine colendo indormivi diu, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 15.

Indoſtruus, pro induſtrius, Feſt.

Indotatus, a, um. non dotatus. (1) *Having no dowry given, unendowed, without any coſt beſtowed on it.* (2) *Not honoured with funeral obſequies.* (1) Virgo indotata eſt, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 47. (2) Dantur in altos indotata rogos corpora, *Ov. Met.* 7, 609. Virgo indotata ſaepe vocatur virgo cui dos nulla à parente datur; nonnunquam ea cui nulla dos (edra, *Bruidſgave, Belgic.*) à ſponſo datur; quomodo uſurpatur à dēdēvos apud Home- rum noſione quidem primā, *Iliad M.* 366. ἡτε δὲ Πριάμοιο θυγα- τρὴν εἰδος ἀπίσιν καὶ ὁσάδενον ἀνέδενον. Secundā verò, *Il. I.* 288. Τάων ἢν κ' ἐθέλονθα φίλων ἀνέδενον ἀγέσθαι. *Conf. Genes.* 34, 12. *Sam.* 1, 18, 25. Nunc demum intelliges quid dicat, *Ov. Met.* 4, 758. Protinus Andromeden & tanti praemia facti indotata rapit. Qui quidem locus interpretēs miſerē torſit omnes.

Indu, quod & indo & endo, pro in. *Within*, *Ap. Antiquiſſ.* auctt.

Indubie. adv. *Without doubt*, *Dig.* 4. Haud dubiē, in- dubitatē, *Liv.*

Indubitābilis, e. adj. *Indubitable, not to be doubted*. Signum indubitabile, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 64. genus cauſae, *Quint.* 4, 1.

Indubitanter. adv. *Without doubt*, *Dig. ap. Litt.* & al. *Lexic. ſed Liv.* 33, 11.

Indubitatus, a, um. *Undoubted*. Spes indubitata, *Plin.* 31, 27. Cubilia indubitata, *Stat. Achil.* 2, 73. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 769.

Indubito, āre. neut. *To doubt much*. Tuis moribus indu- bito, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 110.

Indubius, a, um. *Certain, queſtionleſs, without doubt*. Plu- rimorum indubia innocentia, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 45, 1. Exempla indubia, *Quint.* 5, 13.

Inducendus, a, um. part. *To be induced, or brought upon*, *Celf.* 5, 22.

Inducens, tis. part. *Inducing, bringing upon*, *Celf.* 5, 26.

Inducia, ārum. pl. f. [qu. endu otio, i. e. in otio, *Voff.* ap. quem, ſi hoc non placet, al. etymon quaere] *A truce, re- ſpite,*

spite, or ceasing from war for a certain time agreed on by both sides. Inducias aliquot dierum cum hoste pacisci, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10. *§ Pax negata, induciae datae, Liv.* 10, 5.

Induco, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. [*ab in & duco*] (1) *To introduce, lead, or bring in.* (2) *To cover, or draw over.* (3) *Met. To persuade.* (4) *To make void, or cancel, abolish, disannul, erase, or strike out.* (5) *To draw in, cajole, or deceive.* (6) *To put, or draw on his shoes.* (7) *To bring forth, or produce.* (1) Quis homo est, qui inducit pompam tantam? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 68. Libidine furentes induxerunt deos poetar, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 16. in senatum, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 12, 2. (2) Inducere sulphure tedas, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 23. nubes terris, *Id. Met.* 2, 307. (3) Nunquam induces, ut tibi credam hoc argentum, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 87. (4) Et si nomina facta sunt, vel mutari vel induci possunt, *Cic. Att.* 13, 14. Ut induceretur locatio, postulaverunt, *Ibid.* 1, 17. Inducto priore decreto, *Suet. Caes.* 16. (5) = Hic nos decepit, fefellit, induxit, *Cic. in Pison.* 1. (6) § Ligneae soleae in pedes inductae sunt, *Cic. de Inven.* 2, 50. pedibus, *Ad Herem.* 1, 13. Calceus praeposterè inductus, *Plin.* 2, 5. (7) Nec fructum, nec laetam frondem olea inducet, *Col.* 5, 9. ¶ Inducere alicui spem, *to put him in hope, Cic. de Am.* 16. Inducere animum, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 1, 5. in animum, *Ter. to persuade himself.*

Inducor, i, etus. pass. *To be introduced, persuaded, &c.* Ad misericordiam induci, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 50. Induci absol. pro in senatum, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 11, 9.

Inductile, is. n. *A costrel cup, Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Inductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bringing into, or along.* (2) *A bringing in, an introduction.* (3) *A rhetorical induction, when, by premised questions granted, a conclusion is inferred.* (4) *A plastering, or laying over.* (5) *A blot.* (6) *Inductio animi, a persuasion.* (1) Nos aquarum inductionibus terris foecunditatem damus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Personarum ficta induction, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. erroris, *Ibid.* (3) *Vid. Cic. de Inv.* 1, 31. Per inductionem examinare & probare, *to reduce to logical argument, colligere, vocat Cicero.* (4) Inductio parietum frequentetur trullis, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, 15. (5) *Ap. JCC.* (6) Positum est in inductione animi, & voluntate, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Inducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring in.* Se bonorum venditionem inducturum, *Hirt. B. C.* 90.

Inductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought in.* (2) *Introduced.* (3) *Induced, moved.* (4) *Persuaded.* (5) *Rased, or stricken out.* (6) *Plastered, daubed, covered over, besmeared.* (1) Inducta armenta in rura, *Varr.* (2) Subtiliter ad criminandum inducta oratio, *Cic. pro Coel.* 11. (3) Inductus falsa spe pollicebat, *Cic. pro Planc.* 42. consuetudine & familiaritate, *Id. pro Quint.* 3. (4) Inductus argumentis, *Plin.* 7, 44. (5) *§ Multa inducta, deleta, & superscripta, Suet. Ner.* 52. (6) *§ Tectorium vetus deletum, & novum inductum, Cic. Verr.* 1, 55. Tedae sulphure inducto, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 23. Inducta per pinnam pedibus aloë, *Scrib. Larg.* 158.

Inducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring in, &c.* Inducturus caliginem omnibus, *Paterc.* 2, 36.

Inductus, ūs. m. verb. *A persuasion.* Quod alieno inductu fecerit, *Ad Herem.* 2, 17. Hujus persuasum atque inductu, *Quint.* 5, 10. vix leg. nisi in ablāt.

Inducula, ae. f. [*ab inducendo*] *A woman's under garment,* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 39. vix alibi.

† Indugredi, pro ingredi, *Lucr.* 4, 319.

† Indulcitas, ātis. f. *Harshness, Ap. Non.* † Austeritas.

¶ Indulco, & indulcoro, āre. *To make sweet, Tert. non autem Cic. quem laud.* *Litt.*

Indulgens, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. *ffimus, sup.* (1) *Indulging.* (2) *Indulgent, gracious, kind, tender.* (3) *Treated with indulgence, cockered, made much of.* (1) Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 13. (2) Pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat, *Cic. Att.* 10, 6. Indulgentissimus imperator, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 5, 2. & *Paneg.* 90, 4. (2) Si filio obtigerit indulgentior facies, vultus erectior, *Quint.* Fili indulgentissime, vidi te, nec semel vidi, *Id. Decl.* 10. *Vid. Vall.* 1, 30.

Indulgenter. adv. iūs, comp. *ffimè, sup.* *Kindly, with indulgence.* Captivos indulgenter habere, *Liv.* 36, 14. Longè indulgentius in poetā Simonide, *V. Max.* 1, 7, 11. Voluptati aurum indulgentissime deditus, *Solin. c.* 14.

Indulgentia, ae. f. (1) *Indulgence, fondness, cockering.* (2) *Calmness, gentleness, lenity.* (3) *Grace, favour.* (4) *Alfo in later writers a pardon, a dispensation.* (1) Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes & corporis & animi frangit, *Quint.* 1, 3. (2) Coeli indulgentia, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 345. Caesaris indulgentia in suos, *Balbus. Cic. in Ep. ad Att.* 9, 12. (3) Probaveris me ad peculiarem tuam indulgentiam pertinere, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 2. (4) Rogatus a P. Accio Aquila, ut mitterem tibi libellum, per quem indulgentiam pro statu filiae suae implorat, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 107.

Indulgeo, ēre, si. [*ex in & urgeo, r in l. mut. ut adfolet, nempe ut sit ejus qui non urget, hoc est, non omnia pro suo jure exigit; ab eo ducit Morl.*] (1) *To indulge, to cocker, not to insist on one's authority, to let one have his will.* (2) *To be kind and civil to one, to make much of.* (3) *To follow after, to give one's self up to.* (4) *To concede, to grant.* (5) *To dis-*

pense with. (1) § Nimium illi, Menedeme, indulges, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 21. § Nimis me indulgeo, *Id. ib.* 2, 1, 16. (2) Huic legioni Caesar & indulserat praecipue, & propter virtutem confidebat maxime, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 40. (3) Indulgere amicitis novis, *Cic. de Am.* 15. choreis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 615. iras, *V. Max.* 6, 1, 13. luxuriae, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23. (4) Juveni curule indulgebat ebut, *Stat. ornamenta consularia, Suet. Claud.* 24. (5) Videris mihi studio illorum indulgere posse, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 15. Sanguine meo sibi indulgere aequum censet, *Liv.* 40, 15. Cum accus. personae: Te indulgebant, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 34.

Indulgeor, eri. pass. *To be humoured.* Indulgeri humano dolori, *V. Max.* 2, 6, 7. Sint licet sapienter indulta, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 109, *indulgently granted.*

† Indulgitas, ātis. f. *Indulgence.* Non. 2, 439. † Indulgentia.

† Indumeni, inis. n. *id. quod*

Indumentum, i. n. *A garment, attire, apparel, clothes,* *Litt. ex Cic. sed vereor ut sit; certè Gell.* 16, 10. & *Aur. Viē.* 3, 21, 1.

Induo, ēre, ui, tum. aēt. [*ab ἐνδύω, Id.*] (1) *To put into,* (2) *or upon.* (3) *To put on.* (4) *To cover over, to besmear, or daub over.* (5) *To assume, or take upon one.* (1) § Soccis se induere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 32. se veste, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 41. § se nux in florem, *to blossom, Virg. Geor.* 1, 188. (2) Se stimulis inopinantes induebant, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 82. *Absol. § Dum expedire se vult, induit, he entangleth himself, Cic. Verr.* 2, 43. (3) Tunicam induere, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. soleas, *Plin.* 33, 49. paternas catenas, *V. Max.* 5, 3, ext. 3. cultum famularem, *Id.* 5, 6. ext. 1. caestus, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 251. vincula, *Id.* 2, 399. *Met.* Ingenium novum induere, *Liv.* 3, 33. animum bonis artibus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 3. (4) Induere postes pice, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 142. (5) Induere hostiles spiritus, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 52, 4. munia ducis, *Id. Ann.* 1, 69, 2.

Induor, i, utus. *To be put into, put on, &c.* Suā confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 64. Indui lorica, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 94.

† Indupedire, & indupeditus. antiq. *pro impedire, impeditus.*

Induperator, *pro imperator, Juv.* 10, 138.

Indurans, tis. part. *Hardening.* Indurantes attritu, *Plin.* 8, 78.

Induratus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. *Hardened, made hard.* Robora flammis indurata, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 65. Induratus timor, *Liv.* 30, 18. Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? *Sen. de Ira,* 1, 11.

Indureo, ēre. & induresco, ēre. *To grow hard.* Corpus induruit usu, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 5. Antequam fici indurescant, *Col.* 12, 15. Indurere virgae, *Col.* 4, 6, 2. Induruit vitulus, *Id.* 6, 26, 1. Venter indurescit, *Cels.* 4, 24.

Indūro, āre. aēt. [*ab in intens. & durus*] *To make hard.* Nives indurat Boreas, *Ov. Met.* 6, 692.

Induror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hardened, Plin.* 15, 18. Sic ad labores bellicos indurabantur, *Juss.* 23, 9.

Induarius, a, um. *One that maketh under garments, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

Indusiatus, a, um. *Worn on the inner part, underneath other clothes.* Indusiata vestis, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47. *§ Sed Varr. de L. L.* 4, legit. intusiata, q. *ab intus.*

Indusium, i. n. [*q. intulium, Varr. sed fortasse rectius ab induo*] *A shirt, shift, smock, petticoat, or other under-garment, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 30.

Industria, ae. f. [*de etym. vid. Industrius*] (1) *Thoughtfulness, providence, contrivance.* (2) *Endeavour, diligence, pains-taking.* (3) *In malam partem.* (1) *§ Paulum interesse censet ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria?* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, fin. *§ Ut alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, Tac. Ann.* 16, 18. = Summis opibus atque industriis, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 1. *¶ § De industria, Cic. Verr.* 2, 12. Ex industria, *Liv.* 1, 56. & 26, ult. *Industria, Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 37. *Ed. Camer. on purpose, designedly.* (2) = In quo meam industriam ac diligentiam spectari volo, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. (3) Mea industria, & malitia, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 7. *Industrie, adv. iūs, comp. Carefully, industriously.* = Diligentissime, industriēque administrare, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 60. Quis industrius, quis saepius dixit? *Cic. pro Domo,* 11.

Industriosē. adv. *Industriously.* Id genus scripturae industriose excoluit, *Suet.*

Industrius, a, um. adj. or. comp. [*ab endo, i. e. in, & struo, Fest.*] *Industrious, sharp, active, brisk.* = Homo navus, & industrius, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 21. = acer, *Id.* *§ Industrios ac ignavos pax in aequo tenet, Tac. Ann.* 12, 12. Quo neque industrius de juventute erat, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 72.

Indutus, a, um. part. *Arrayed with; put on, &c.* Nequis quin aliquid ejus indutus fies, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 8. Vestes indutae, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 364.

Indutus, ūs. m. verb. *Cloathing, apparel.* = Prius quae sunt de indutu & amictu tangam, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 3. Gerere vestem indutu, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 4.

Induviae, arum. pl. f. *Clothes, apparel put on.* *§ Induviae tuae, atque uxoris exuviae, Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 9.

Induvium, i. n. *The bark of a tree, Plin.* 13, 7.

¶ Inēbrae aves. pl. [*fortasse ab inhibendo*] *Birds that in footb-*

saying

saying discourage the doing a thing, Fest. Commorandum 'st apud hanc inebriam, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 21. ubi al. obicem.

|| Inebriatio, ōnis. f. *A making drunk, Firm.*

Inebrio, āre. [ex in intens. & ebrius] *To make drunk.* Phoenicobalanus vescentes inebriat, *Plin.* 12, 47. * Inebriare aurem, *to fill it with impertinence, Juv.* 9, 113.

Inebrior, āri, ātus. *To be intoxicated, or made drunk, Varr.*

Inedia, ae. f. [ab in priv. & edo] *Want of vituals, hunger, fasting.* Vigillis & inedia necatus, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 27. Corpus inediae patiens, *Sall. B. C.* 5. conf. *Cels.* 1, 3.

Ineditus, a, um. [ex in priv. & edo] *Not published.* Inedita cura, *Ov. ex Ponto,* 4, 16, 39.

Ineffabilis, e. [ex in priv. & effari] *Not to be spoken, or expressed, ineffable.* Populorum nomina sunt maximè ineffabilia, *Plin. Praef.* 1, 5.

Inefficax, ācis. adj. or; comp. *Ineffectual, of no force, or strength, Plin.* 27, 91. & 34, 25.

Ineffigiatus, a, um. *Having no right shape, deformed, Gell.* 17, 10. = Informis, *Id. ib.*

Inelaboratus, a, um. *Unlaboured, having no pains taken about, inaccurate, Sen. de Tranq.* 1. & Quint. 4, 1.

Inelegans, tis. adj. *Without beauty, or grace.* = Deliciae illepidae atque inelegantes, *Catull.* 6, 2. Orationis non inelegans copia, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 81.

Inelegantèr. adv. *Without elegance, or grace, Cic. de Clar. Or.* 26. & de Fin. 2, 9.

Ineluctabilis, e. adj. *Not to be struggled against, unavoidable.* Ineluctabilis fatorum vis, *Paterc.* 2, 57. Ineluctabile fatum, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 334. tempus, *Ibid.* 2, 324.

Inemendabilis, e. *Not to be amended, Quint.* 1, 1. Inemendabilis est error, *V. Max.* 7, 2, 2.

Inemōrior, dep. *To die in a thing; not to leave till death.* Inemori spectaculo, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 34.

Inemptus, a, um. adj. [ex in priv. & emptus] *Unbought.* Inemptae ruris dapes, *Col.* 11, 3. Conf. *Hor. Ep.* 2, 48.

Inenarrabilis, e. *Not to be expressed, or related, inexpressible, Sen. N. Q.* 29. Inenarrabili pietate, *Paterc.* 2, 99. subtilitas, *Plin.* 21, 1. conf. *Liv.* 44, 5.

Inenarrabiliter. adv. *Inexpressibly.* Jecur omne inenarrabiliter absumptum, *Liv.* 41, 15.

|| Inenarratus, a, um. *Not told, or related, Gell.* 12, 6.

Inenōdabilis, e. *Not to be unloosed, intricate, Cic. de Fato,* 9.

Ineo, ire, ivi, itum. [ex in & eo] (1) *To go, or enter into.* (2) *To enter upon, to commence.* (3) *To lie with, to couple with, as the male with the female.* (1) Videbo id priusquam ineam domum, *Plaut.* * Limen vitae inire, *to be born, Lucr.* 3, 681. (2) Cū magistratum inierint, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 15. || Foedus inire, *to make a league, Prop.* 4, 4, 60. consilium, *to consult, Cic. Att.* 3, 10. gratiam apud aliquem, *Id.* 36, 5. ab aliquo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 3. cum aliquo, *Cic. Att.* 7, 9. *to oblige, inducias, to make a truce, Plin. numerum, to count, Liv.* 38, 23. rationem, *to consider, Cic. Fam.* 13, 29. mensuram, *to measure, Col.* 5, 3. suffragia, *to vote, Liv.* * somnum, *to fall asleep, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 56. (3) Vid. *Suet. Aug.* 69. *Varr. de R. R.* 7, 8. & *Plin.* 9, 77. *Col.* 6, 20.

Ineor, iri, itus. pass. (1) *To be entred into, or upon.* (2) *To be coupled with the male.* (1) Si tu jubes, inibitur tecum, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 25. Haec munia multo gaudio censoris inibantur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 25. Ubi initum certamen est, *Paterc.* 2, 85. (2) Annicula sus non improbè concipit; sed iniri debet mense Februario, *Col.* 7, 9.

Ineptè. adv. simè, sup. *Sillily, foolishly, indiscreetly.* Ineptè moliri, *Hor. A. P.* 140. Ineptissimè fieri, *Quint.* 11, 3.

Ineptia, ae. f. (1) *Silliness, absurdity, foolishness.* (2) *A silly story, a tale.* (3) *A witty jest.* (1) = Ineptia, stultitiæque adeo & temeritas, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 26. (2) Ineptiae penè aniles, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 37. (3) C. Melissus libellos ineptiarum, qui nunc jocosum inferibuntur, composuit, *Suet. Gramm.* 21.

Ineptio, ire. *To trifle, to talk, or act foolishly, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 73. & *Adelph.* 5, 8, 11.

Ineptus, a, um. ior, comp. infimus, sup. [ex in priv. & aptus, Cic.] (1) *Unfit, improper.* (2) *Silly, foolish, simple.* (1) = Inepta lenitas patris, facilitasque prava, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 37. Aquini longulum sanè iter, & via inepta, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 13. ubi tamen al. aliter. (2) Rifu inepto res ineptior nulla est, *Catull.* 37, 16. Discursare ineptissimum est, *Quint.* 11, 3. * Cum latè pateat hujus vocab. usus, vid. *Scal. peculiari oratione de nomine inepti, & Schottum Tullian. Quaestionum,* c. 20.

Inequitabilis, e. *That cannot be rid over.* Campi lubrici & inequitabiles, *Curt.* 8, 14, 4.

Inequito, āre. (1) *To ride in.* (2) *Met. To insult.* (1) Sarmatae patentibus campis inequant, *Flor.* 4, 12, 20. (2) Audet inequare philosophiae, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 15.

Inermis, e. adj. [ex in priv. & arma] (1) *Unarmed, without arms.* (2) *Met. Weak, feeble, rude, unlearned.* (1) Arma qui non habuerunt, eos inermes fuisse vinces, *Cic. pro Caecina,* 21. * Albana pubes inermis ab armatis septa, *Liv. Conf. Tac.* 15, 67. (2) = In logica inermis ac nudus est, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 7.

Inermus, a, um. *Weaponless, unarmed.* Habebat magnam multitudinem, sed inermorum, *Lépid. Cic. inter Epist. Fam.* 10, 34.

Inerrans, tis. adj. [ex in priv. & errans] (1) *That wandereth, or moveth not, fixed.* Inerrantes stellae, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21.

Inerro, āre. [ex in intens. & erro] (1) *To wander up and down, to straggle.* (2) *Met. To seize on one place after another.* (1) § Diana montibus inerrat, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 6. (2) Ignis inerrat aedibus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 58.

Iners, tis. adj. [ex in priv. & ars] (1) *Artless, without skill, or art.* (2) *Slothful, lazy, sluggish.* (3) *Unactive; clumsy.* (4) *Dull, heavy, stupid.* (5) *Without motion.* (6) *Faint, feeble.* (7) *Insipid, flat, stiff.* (8) *Barren, unfruitful.* (1) = Iners, & nullius consilii, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 2. Genus hominum seditiosum & inertissimum, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 19. sed al. aliter leg. (2) = Homo inertior, ignavior, vir inter mulieres, &c. *Cic. in Verr.* 2, 78. (3) Balaenae ad repugnandum inertes, *Plin.* 9, 5. (4) Oculos stupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 523. Terra iners, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 45. (5) Seu stabit iners, seu profluet humor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 25. Glacies iners, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 6. Ut Jubae homini superbissimo inertissimòque obtemperaret, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 57. (6) Plurima sternuntur inertia passim corpora, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 364. (7) Salem faciunt inertem, nec candidum, *Plin.* 31, 39. Versus inertes, *Hor. A. P.* 445. (8) Rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 94.

Inertia, ae. f. (1) *Ignorance; or unskilfulness in arts.* (2) *Laziness, idleness, sloth.* (3) *Luxury, softness, dissolute living.* (4) *A lying still, a doing nothing.* (1) & Animi affecti sunt virtutibus, vitiis, inertis, *Cic. in Partit.* 10. (2) = Segnitiam hominum atque inertiam castigare, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. (2) Mollis inertia, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 1. (4) Inertia pinguescens piscis, *Plin.* 9, 17.

Inerticula, ae. f. [ab inertia] *A sort of vine, the wine whereof is brisk and strong enough in taste, but dull in operation, Col.* 3, 3, 24.

Inerūdité. adv. *Unlearnedly, unsfly, Quint.* 1, 10. *Gell.* 7, 3.

Inerūdītus, a, um. simus, sup. *Unlearned.* Non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 21. Priscorum Catonis verborum ineruditissimus fur, *Suet. de Clar. Gram.*

Inescandus, a, um. part. *To be taken with a bait.* Inescandae multitudinis, *Paterc.* 2, 13.

Inescatus, a, um. *Taken with a bait, Met. allured, caught, trepanned, wheedled.* Inescata temeritas, *Liv.* 22, 41.

Inesco, āre. [ab in priv. & esca] *To lay a bait, Met. to wheedle, to allure, to trepan.* Abi; nescis inescare homines, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 12.

Inescor, āri. pass. *To be allured.* Nos caeci specie parvi beneficii inescamur, *Liv.* 41, 23.

Inevitabilis, e. *Not to be avoided, not to be shunned, inevitable, unavoidable.* Jus rigidum & inevitabile mortis, *Ov. ad Liv.* 443. fulmen, *Id. Met.* 3, 301. Inevitabile fatum, *Curt.* 4, 6, 17. conf. *Sil.* 14, 448.

Ineundus, a, um. part. *To be entered upon.* Omnibus igitur forti ac lacto animo bellum ineundum, *Just.* 5, 22.

Inevōlūtus, a, um. *Unrolled, Meton. unread.* Vadas & redeas inevolutus, *Mart.* 11, 1, 4.

Inexcitabilis, e. *That cannot be awaked.* Oppressus inexcitabili somno, *Sen. Ep.* 83. edente Gronov.

Inexcitus, a, um. *Not raised, not drawn together.* = Ardet inexcita Aufonia, atque immobilis ante, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 623. R. occ.

|| Inexcogitabilis, e. *Not to be thought on, or found out by thinking, Laet.* 4, 8.

Inexcōgitātus, a, um. *Unthought of, not found out.* Inexcogitatum remedium, *Plin.* 36, 24.

|| Inexcultus, a, um. *Unadorned, undrest, not set off, Gell.* 13, 21. + Rudis, impositus.

Inexcusabilis, e. *Not to be pleaded in excuse.* Inexcusabile tempus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 511. vid. & *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 58. *Litt. Cic. Trib. sed q.*

Inexercitatus, a, um. *Unexercised, unpractised.* Inexercitatus miles, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 16. Inexercitati histriones, *Id. de Sen.* 18. * Famem facilius fert inexercitatus, quàm exercitatus homo, *Cels.* * quàm iners, *Id.* 5, 26, 6.

Inexercitus, a, um. *Not exercised, not disciplined, undisciplined.* Copiae inexercitae, & non multo antè contractae, *Nep. Eun.* 3.

Inexhaustus, a, um. (1) *Not to be exhausted, inexhaustible.* (2) *Met. Insatiable.* (1) § Inexhausta metallis infula, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 174. (2) aviditas legendi, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2.

Inexorabilis, e. *Not to be prevailed with, inexorable.* Inexorabilis judex, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5. res, *Liv.* 2, 3. Inexorabilem se praebere, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. Conf. *Sil.* 13, 578.

Inexpectatus, a, um. *Not expected, unexpected.* Hostis inexpectatus adest, *Ov. Met.* 12, 65. Inexpectatum nihil nuntias, *V. Max.* 5, 10, ext. 3. Conf. *Cic. Orat.* 2, 55.

|| Inexpēditus, a, um. *Unready, unprepared, Arnob.*

Inexperrectus, a, um. *Not awaked, Ov. Met.* 12, 317.

Inexpertus, a, um. (1) *Unassayed, untried, unattempted.* (2) *Also not having tried, unacquainted with.* (1) Ne quid inexpertum relinquat, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 415. Animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, *Liv.* 10, 18. Committere se in fidem in-

expertam, *Id.* 28, 18. (2) Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 86. Σ Expertus, *q. v.*

Inexpiabilis, e. (1) *Not to be atoned.* (2) *Irreconcilable, obstinate.* (1) Inexpiabili religione fancire, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. (2) = Se implacabilem inexpiabilemque praebere, *Cic. in Pison.* 33. Bellum inexpiabile suscipere, *Id. de Harusp. Resp.* 2. odium, *Liv.* 39, 51.

Inexplanatus, a, um. *Unexplained, flammering.* Metellum inexplanatae linguae fuisse accepimus, *Plin.* 11, 65.

Inexplebilis, e. *Not to be filled, insatiable.* Libido inexplebilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. virtus, *Liv.* 28, 17. feritas, *V. Max.* 9, 2, 1. & *Plin.* 10, 6.

Inexpletus, a, um. (1) *Not completed, not finished.* (2) *Insatiate, insatiable.* (1) Inexpletis caedibus hausi quinquaginta animas, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 667. (2) Inexpletum lacrymans, *i. e.* sine modo, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 559.

Inexplicabilis, e. (1) *Not to be explained, inexplicable.* (2) *Inextricable, from whence 'tis hard to disentangle himself.* (1) De generibus singulis differere immensum & inexplicabile est, *Plin.* 23, 19. (2) Viae continuis imbribus inexplicabiles, *Liv.* 40, 33.

|| Inexplicatus, a, um. *Not unfolded, not explained,* *Arnob. pro*

Inexplicitus, a, um. *Not explained, dark, obscure, intricate.* Inexplicita dicta, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 511. Democritos, Zenonas, inexplicitosque Platonas, *Mart.* 9, 48.

Inexplorata, & explorato. adv. *Without search, or trial, precipitately, too adventurously,* *Gell.* 5, 19. = temere, *Id. ib.* Inexplorato cohortes pabulatum misere, *Liv.* 6, 30. *Conf.* 22, 4. & 27, 26.

Inexploratus, a, um. *Unsearched, untried, undiscovered.* Inexplorato vado stagni, *Liv.* 26, 48.

Inexpugnabilis, e. *Not to be conquered, or subdued, impregnable.* Volumus eum, qui beatus sit, esse tutum, inexpugnabilem, septum, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14. Arx inexpugnabilis, *Liv.* 2, 7. Inexpugnabiles muri, *V. Max.* 9, 6, ext. 2. Pectus inexpugnabile amori, *Ov. Met.* 11, 777.

Inexpütabilis, e. *Not to be numbered, innumerable.* Inexpütabilis numerus, *Col.* 9, 4, 6.

Inexsaturabilis, e. *Not to be filled, or satisfied.* Inexsaturabile pectus Junonis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 781.

|| Inexsaturatus, a, um. *Not filled, or satisfied,* *Avien. Arat. Phacnom.* 187.

Inextinctus, a, um. *Not to be quenched, inextinguishable.* (2) *Met. Immortal, that will always last.* (3) *Insatiable.* (1) Ignis inextinctus, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 428. (2) Nomen inextinctum Penelopaea fides, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 14, 36. (3) Silenus inextinctae libidinis, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 413.

Inextirpabilis, e. *Not to be rooted out,* *Plin.* 15, 22.

Inextirpatus, a, um. *Not rooted out,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Inextricabilis, e. *Not to be disengaged from, inextricable, irrecoverable.* Inextricabilis labyrinthus, *Plin.* 36, 19. error, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 27. Inextricabilia vitia stomachi, *Plin.* 20, 85. *conf. Sil.* 4, 584.

Inexsuperabilis, e. (1) *That cannot be climbed over.* (2) *Met. Not to be conquered, or surmounted.* (1) Inexsuperabiles Alpes, *Liv.* 5, 34. difficultates, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (2) vis fati, *Liv.* 5, 35.

Inexsuperatus, a, um. *Not overcome,* *Litt. ex Mart.*

Infaber, bra, brum. *Not like a workman, bungling,* *Litt. ex Mart. sed q.*

Infabrè. adv. *Not workmanlike, bunglingly, rudely.* Vasa non infabrè facta, *Liv.* 36, 40. Sculptum infabrè, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 22.

Infabricatus, a, um. *Unwrought, unbewn.* Robora filvis infabricata fugae studio, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 400.

Infacētè, & inficētè. adv. *Simè, sup. Unpleasantly, unwittingly.* Non infacētè dicere, *Suet. Vespas.* 20. *Vid. Plin.* 37, 4.

Infacetiae, vel potius inficetiae, arum, pl. f. *Poor jests, little puns.* Annales pleni inficetiarum, *Catull.* 34, 19. *Vid. Paterc.* 2, 33.

Infacētus, & inficētus, a, um. or, comp. *Clownish, unpleasant, rude, unpolished, not witty.* Quid tam inficetus Lemo adveniens? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 4. Inficeto inficetior rure, *Catull.* 20, 14. Non inficetus homo, *Cic. Off.* 3, 14. vix alibi occ.

|| Infacundia, ae. f. *Want of eloquence and acuteness,* *Gell.* 11, 16.

Infacundus, a, um. or, comp. *Uneloquent, rude in speech.* Vir acer, nec infacundus, *Liv.* 4, 49. = Infacundior, & lingua impromptus, *Id.* 6, 7, 4.

Infamandus, a, um. part. *To be defamed.* Etli causa apparebat; tamen infamandae rei causa januam obsecrari jubet, *Liv.* 40, 7.

Infamans, tis. part. *Defaming.* Infamantia bellum funera, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 96.

Infamatus, a, um. part. *Spoken ill of, defamed.* Hunc infamatum à plerisque tres historici extulerunt, *Nep. Alcib.* 11.

Infamia, ae. f. [ab in priv. & fama] (1) *An ill report.* (2) *Disgrace, dishonour.* (1) Contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures, *Ov. Met.* 1, 211. (2) In malis nostris nullius

ineff peccati infamia, *Cic. Poenae* magis quam infamiae eximere, *Tac.* 14, 40. Σ gloria, *Id.* Intactus infamia, *Liv.* 38, 51.

Infamis, e. (1) *Disreputable, dishonourable, ill spoken of.* (2) *Unlucky, dismal.* (3) *Filthy.* (1) Non patiar me flagitiis tuis infamem fieri, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 14. § Vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 47. ¶ Infamis digitus, the middle finger, *Perf.* 2, 33. (2) Annus infamis pestilentia, *Liv.* 8. Alpes frigoribus, *Id.* 21, 31. (3) Infame os Antonii, *Cic. Phil.* 11.

Infamo, are. (1) *To defame, to disgrace, to slander.* (2) *To decry, to confute.* (3) *To divulge, or spread abroad, to make infamous.* (2) *To waste, to ruin, to destroy.* (1) § Infamare aliquem parricidii, *Quint. D.* 8. Infamant generosis degeneres apes, *Col.* 9, 8, 5. (2) Infamare aliquem quasi incredibilia jactantem, *Sen.* Tua moderatio aliorum infamet injurias, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 12. (3) Infamandae rei causa januam obsecrari jubet, *Liv.* 40, 7. (4) *Col.* 1, 7.

Infamor, ari. pass. *To be made infamous.* Infamantur tumuli, *Prop.* 3, 16, 27. Infamatur ager, *Col.* 1, 7, 7.

Infandum. adv. *O abominable! o horrible!* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 255.

Infandus, a, um. *Simus, sup. So great, so cruel, so strange, so abominable, so heinous as not to be expressed.* Amor infandus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 85. dolor, *Ibid.* 2, 3. labor, *Ibid.* 8, 577. Tam infandum facinus ne audivi quidem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 22. Infanda caedes, *Liv.* 4, 32. dies, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 132. Jam fero infandissima, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Infans, tis. or, comp. *Simus, sup. [ex in priv. & fari]* (1) *Not able to speak, mute.* (2) *Uneloquent, speaking ill.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Subst. A little child, sc. puer, puella, &c. or the young of other creatures.* (1) Infans pudor prohibebat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 57. Cum per actatem fari posset, infans erat, *Gell.* 5, 9. (2) Σ Oratio neque nitens infans, neque perfectè diserta, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 26. Nihil accusatore Lentulo infantius, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 3, 4. Guttura infantia, *Ov. in Ibin.* 229. Dialectici infantissimi reperiuntur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 11. (3) Cibus infantis boleti, *Plin.* 22, 46. (4) In Sabinis incertus infans natus, masculus an femina esset, *Liv.* 31, 12. Vespertilio geminos volitat amplexa infantes, *Plin.* 10, 81.

Infantaria, ae. f. *One that loveth children,* *Mart.* 4, 88. Σ Qui cudisse & novè dixisse videtur, neque habet qui sequi velit.

Infantia, ae. f. (1) *Want of utterance, lack of eloquence.* (2) *Infancy, childhood.* (3) *Somewhat like infancy.* (1) Σ Possitne eloquentia converti in infantiam, *Cic. Topic.* 21. (2) Nostra infantia coelum hausit Aventini, *Juv.* 3, 84. (3) Madi didi nasi infantia, *Juv.* 10, 199.

Infantilis, e. *Belonging to infancy.* Infantilia blandimenta, *Justin.* 17, ult.

|| Infantulus, i. m. & infantula, ae. f. *A little infant,* *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 253. & *Met.* 10, p. 341.

Infarciens, tis. part. *Stuffing in.* Infarciens verba, *Cic. Orat.* 69.

Infarcio, vel infercio, si. ire. *To stuff, or cram.* Infercire largum salem in aliquid, *Col.* 12, 53, 2. Infercire verba, quasi rimas expleat, *Cic. Orat.* 69.

Infarcior, iri. pass. *To be stuffed.* Mori inedia destinanti per vim ore diducto infarciri cibum jussit, *Suet. T.* 53.

Infatigabilis, e. *Not to be wearied, indefatigable.* Infatigabilis cursus, *Plin.* 28, 78. animus, *V. Max.* 4, 6, ext. 2. series pietatis, *Id.* 5, 2, ext. 4.

Infatuo, are. *To make one a fool, to insatuate.* Ut hominem stultum magis etiam infatuat, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. Adulatio eum infatuat, *Sen. Ep.* 59.

Infautus, a, um. [ab in priv. & faustus] *Unlucky, unprosperous, unfortunate.* Bella infauta gerunt, *Ov. Met.* 14, 529. sed rest. instructa. Infautum vellus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 263. antrum, *Id.* 8, 315.

|| Infectio, onis. f. verb. *Infection,* *Jun.* 4. Tabes, vitium, contagio.

Infectivus, a, um. *Belonging to colouring, dying, or painting.* Haec omnia infectiva appellantur, *Vitr.* 7, 14.

Insector, oris. m. verb. [ab inficio] (1) *A dyer.* (2) *That which dyeth.* (1) Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum insector moratur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. Insector lanarum, *Plin.* 20, 25. (2) Purpurarum generi insector ille fuccus, *Plin.* 11, 2.

Infectus, a, um. part. [ab inficior] (1) *Dyed, stained.* (2) *Poisoned, infected, envenomed.* (1) Mulieribus etiam palpebrae infectae, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 37. Infectos imitare Britannos, *Prop.* 2, 18, 23. (2) Infecta maria traduntur, *Suet. Cal.* 49. Infecta sanguine tela, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 187.

Infectus, a, um. [ex in priv. & factus] (1) *Not done, undone.* (2) *Not made.* (3) *Unaccomplished, unperformed.* (4) *Unwrought, rude.* (1) Σ Factum est illud, fieri infectum non potest, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 11. (2) Infecta pace, ultro ad eam venies, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 8. (3) Infecta re abire, *Liv.* 9, 32. (4) Σ Signatum argentum, coin; infectum, bullion, *Liv.* 36, 40. Σ factum, *ibid.*

Infectus,

Infectus, ūs. m. verb. [ab inficio] *A dying.* De reliqua-
rum lanarum infectu dicemus suo loco, *Plin.* 8, 73.

Infecundus, a, um. *Barren, unfruitful.* *Vid.* Infecundus.

Infelicitas, atis. f. *Unhappiness, infelicity.* Ponere omnem infelicitatem in dolore, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27. *Conf. Ter. And.* 4, 2, 5.

Infelicitèr. adv. *Unluckily, unhappily, unsuccessfully.* Incommodè, herclè. *CH.* Imò enim verò infelicitèr, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 37. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 13.

Infelicitò, are. *To make unhappy, to plague.* Dì me & te infelicitent, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 30.

Infelico, are. *To make miserable, to make unhappy.* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 11. & *Merc.* 2, 3, 99. & *Poen.* 2, 1, 1. *Quae tamen lectiones doctis quibusdam displicent.*

Infelix, icis. adj. or, comp. (1) *Unhappy, miserable.* (2) *Unfortunate, unsuccessful.* (3) *Useless, barren, unfruitful.* (4) *Cursed.* (1) = Spes est, miserum atque infelicem aliquando tandem posse consistere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 30. (2) Infelicio domi quàm militiae, *Liv.* 5, 12. (3) Infelix lolium, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 37. § Tellus infelix frugibus, *Id. Met.* Ingenium infelix, *Plin. proem. ep.* (4) Caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, *Cic. pro Rab.* 4. *vid. & Liv.* 1, 26. Infelicismus, *Grut. Inscr.* 673, 10.

Infensans, tis. part. *Ravaging, destroying.* Infensantibus deis exitio tradi, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 41, 5.

Infensè, unde comp. ius. Infensus hostes pro vallo pugnant, *Liv.* 34, 15.

Infenso, are. *To harass, to spoil, to ravage.* Bello infensare Armeniam, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 37, 1. pabula, *Ibid.* 6, 34, 1.

Infensus, a, um. ior, comp. issimus, sup. [ex in & ant. fensus, iratus] (1) *Angry, displeased, offended.* (2) *Ill, bad.* (1) = Infenso atque inimico animo ire in aliquem, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 61. (2) Valetudo infensa, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 56, 6. Phlegmā nobis infensior aether, *Claud. de Rapt. Proserp.* 3, 201.

Infercio, ire. unde inferciore, iri. pass. *To be cramped, or stuffed.* *Plin.* 35, 48. Ut ea quoque quae prima fecerat inferciat novis scriptis, *Suet. in vit. Juven.*

Inferendus, a, um. part. *To be carried on.* Castella, quorum opportunitas castellanos impellebat ad decursiones faciendas, & bellum inferendum, expugnavit, *Hirt. B. Al.* 42.

Inferens, tis. part. *Carrying on.* Hac de causā constituerat signa inferentibus resistere, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 82. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 20.

Inferi, ōrum. m. pl. *Those below, the gods, or shades below.* Superi incoenati sunt, & coenati inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 6. Apud inferos impiorum supplicia perferre, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 61.

Inferiae, arum. pl. f. *Sacrifices to the infernal gods for the dead.* Inferias immolare umbris, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 519. Inferias dare Manibus, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 422. referre Jugurthae, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 28.

Inferialis, le. adj. *Belonging to funeral obsequies.* *Apul.* 238.

|| Infernalis, e. *Infernal, of hell.* Haec sunt deliciae Jovis infernalis, *Prud. in Symm.* 1, 388. † Inferus.

Infernas, atis. adj. *Growing, or being below, growing in the Apennine.* Abies infernas Romae supernati praefertur, *Plin.* 16, 76. *Conf. Vitruv.* 2, 10.

Infernè. adv. *Below, from below.* Infernè manes ducere animas, *Lucr.* 6, 764.

Infernus, i. m. *The infernal place, hell.* Infernus tenebrosus *κακοδαίμων* tenet, *Varr. ap. Non. ubi tamen alii leg. Infernus tenebrio, sed Gloss. vet. ἄδης, infernus.*

Infernus, a, um. [ab infra] *Infernal, lying below.* Infernis è partibus hydra, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. ex poeta. Inferni Dii, *Liv.* 31, 31. & superi, *Id.*

Infero, ferre, tūli, latum. [ex in & fero] (1) *To bring in, or into.* (2) *To bring upon.* (3) *To lay to, to apply.* (4) *To conclude from premises, to infer.* (1) § Inferre Veneri jentaculum, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 72. consulatum in familiam, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 30, 2. Inferre pedem, *to set a foot in*, *Cic. pro Caecina*, 14. Inferre se, *to come in*, *Id. in Pison.* 23. in discrimen, *to bring himself into danger*, *Id. pro C. Balbo*, 10. Inferre se magnificè, *to strut*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 7. (2) Inferre famem civibus, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. † bellum alicui, *to wage war against*, *Id. Attic.* 9, 1. signa, *to attack, to engage with*, *Liv.* 4, 18. in pauperiem aliquem, *to reduce to want*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 19. (3) Sunt qui spicas alii faucibus inferunt, *Col.* 8, 5, 16. (4) Inferre aliud, quàm cogeatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 47.

Inferor, rri. pass. *To be brought in, or occasioned.* Neque verò Alexandrinis in gerendis negotiis cunctatio ulla aut mora inferebatur, *Hirt. B. Al.* 2. Bellum Sardanapalo inferitur, *Just.* 1, 3. De vulneribus, quae per tela inferuntur, *Cels.* 5, 26.

Infertilis, e. *Unfruitful.* *Litt. ex Col.* ubi non dicit.

Infervescatus, a, um. part. *Made hot.* Infervescata ficiili vase, *Col.* 9, 13, 5.

Infervescacio, ère, feci, factum. *To make hot.* Juniperum infervescacio cum congio vini veteris, *Cato*, 123. *Conf. Col.* 12, 17, 2.

Infervescio, fieri, factus. *To be made hot, to be made to boil.* Cum infervescunt, reconduntur, *Scrib. Larg. Compof.* 53. Hinc & infervescatus, *Col.* 9, 13. & *Scrib. Larg. Compof.* 39. & Refrigero.

Inferveo, vel infervesco, ère, bui. *To be hot, to be boiling hot.* Fabae tertia pars infervescat, *Cato*, 90. Vinum sectis inferbuit herbis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 67. Nam si ex oleo inferbuerunt, si piri furculus cum his inferbuit, omni noxa vacat, *Cels.* 5, 27.

Inferus, a, um. [ab infra] or, comp. *Lower, inferior.* Infimus, & imus, sup. *Beneath, below.* & Omnia, infera, supera, prima, ultima videre, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26. Inferi, sc. Manes. Aliquem ab inferis excitare, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 49. & Superior ordine, inferior fortuna, *Id. Fam.* 13, 5. = humilior, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 3. Infimis precibus aliquid petere, *with most low, or humble desires*, *Liv.* 29, 30. Imae radices montis, *the lowest*, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 40.

Infestans, tis. part. *Infesting.* Duos corvos hinc & inde infestantes afflixit, *Suet. Aug.* 96. Ductorem infestans odiis gentilibus Hanno, *Sil.* 2, 277.

Infestator, ōris. m. verb. *A troubler, a vexer, a robber.* *Plin.* 6, 31. R. occ.

Infestè. adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Troublesomely, vexatiously, mischievously, outrageously.* Quae in nos infestè fecerint, repetite, *Liv.* 26, 13. = Inimicissimè atque infestissimè contendere, *Cic. pro Quint.* 21. Concursum est infestius, *Liv.* 44, 4.

|| Infestiviter. adv. *Unwittily, unpleasantly.* Caetera vertit non infestiviter, *Gell.* 9, 9. † Parum festivè.

|| Infestivus, a, um. *Unpleasant, clownish.* *Gell.* 1, 5. † Parum festivus.

Infesto, are. (1) *To trouble, to vex, to plague, to infest.* (2) *To spoil, or damage.* (1) Infestare rudes animos superstitione, *Col.* 11, 1. (2) Infestantur vineta Euris & Austris, *Col.* 3, 12. Arborem muscus ruber infestat, *Cato*, 6, 2.

Infestor, ari. pass. *To be infested.* Denique civili bello infestatus est, *Suet. Claud.* 13. Senectutis frigore infestari, *Cels.* 2, 1. Infestantur Austris vineta, *Col.* 3, 12, 16.

Infestus, a, um. ior, comp. issimus, sup. [ex in & festus, i. e. jucundus] (1) *Bearing great grudge, or hatred, spiteful, malicious.* (2) *Troublesome, vexatious.* (3) *Hostile.* (4) *Perplexed, doubtful, adverse.* (5) *Unsafe, dangerous.* (6) *Pass. Hated, envied.* (7) *Exposed, obnoxious.* (1) § Quis hunc audet dicere aratoribus infestum aut inimicum fuisse? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. Dictis infestis discerpere aliquem, *Catull.* 64, 73. (2) Amor infestus, *Catull.* 96, 11. Indies infestior Tullii senectus, *Liv.* 1, 47. (3) Signa infesta, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 7. arma, *Ov. Epist.* 5, 91. (4) & Sperat infestis, metuit secundis, &c. *Hor. Od.* 2, 10. (5) Infesta provincia, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 8. Infestissimum bellum, *Liv.* 9, 12. (6) Filii vita infesta saepe ferro atque insidiis adpetita, *Cic. pro Rose.* 11. salus, *Id. pro Planc.* 1. Infestius nomen, *Liv.* 7. (7) Infestus telis, *Curt.* 4, 6. Adolescentia libidini aliorum infesta est, *Cic. pro Coel.* 4.

Infibulo, & infiblo, are. *To clasp, to join together, to buckle up.* *Cels.* 7, 25. *Apic.* 7, 25, 3.

Inficetè. adv. *Sillyly, foolishly.* *Catull.* *Vid.* Infacetè.

Inficetiae, arum. pl. f. *Silly quirks, witticisms.* *Catull.* *Vid.* Infacetiae.

Inficetus, a, um. *Silly, trifling, punning.* Inficetum mendacium, *Cic. pro Coel.* 29. *Vid.* Infacetus.

Inficialis, e. *Pertaining to denying.* *Cic. Top.* 24.

Inficiandus, a, um. part. pass. *To be denied, to be ashamed.* Fama facili inficianda, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 4.

Inficians, tis. part. *Denying.* Hunc delatum, nec inficiantem jactasse se quae providisset ex arte sciscitatus est, *Suet. Dom.* 15. *Conf. Liv.* 40, 55.

Inficias. acc. pluralis. [quasi ab inficia, quod ab in priv. & facio, quasi negatio facti] sed hic casus solus manet, idque cum verbo eo. *A denial.* & Dudum falsa est mihi, quae nunc inficias it, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 1, 2.

Inficiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A denial, a pleading not guilty.* Causae, quae quidem sunt criminum, inficiatione defenduntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 25. = Negatio, *Id.*

Inficiator, ōris. m. verb. *A denier, a cheat, one that pleadeth non assumptit to a debt, or not guilty to a crime.* = In jus, O fallax atque inficiator, camus, *Mart.* 1, 104. *Conf. Cic. Cat.* 2, 7. *Vid.* Inficiatio.

Inficiatus, a, um. part. *Denying.* Alternum regni inficiatus honorem, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 301.

† Inficiens, tis. [ex in priv. & faciens] *Doing nothing, idle.* *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 16, 8. † Otiosus.

Inficiens, tis. part. [ab inficio] *Dying, colouring, infecting.* Inficiens rivum, *Plin.* 35, 51. manum, *Ov. Nuc.* 156.

Inficio, feci, factum, ère. (1) *To stain, to dye, to colour.* (2) *To infect.* (3) *Met. In a good sense, to tincture, to imbue.*

brue, to instruct. (4) *To corrupt, to spoil, to vitiate.* (1) § Britanni se vitro inficiunt, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 14. (2) Inficere pocula veneno, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 128. (3) Teneros & rudes inficiunt, & flectunt, ut volunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 18. (4) Delictis, otio, languore, desidia animum inficere, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 27.

Inficior, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*ex in* & *facio*] *To deny, to disavow, to disown, to abjure.* § Omnia inficiatur ea, quae dudum confessa est, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 1, 9. *sed al.* inficias ire ea leg. Inficiati amicos, *Or. ex Ponto*, 1, 7, 27. *notitiam, Ibid.* 4, 6, 42.

Infidelis, e. or, comp. *stimus, sup.* *Unfaithful, treacherous, deceitful.* § Ex infidelissimis firmissimos socios reddere, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. § Infidelis hero fuisti, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 15. Infidelior mihi ne suas, quam ego sum tibi, *Id. Capt.* 2, 3, 83.

Infidelitas, atis. f. *Treachery, infidelity, perfidy.* = Infidelitatem ejus sine ullā perfidiā judicavit comprimi posse, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 23. *Legitur etiam in plur.* Quanta infidelitates in amicis? *Cic. pro Mil.* 26.

Infideliter, adv. *Unfaithfully, treacherously, deceitfully,* *Cic. ad Brutum in libro à Germanis reperto, Ep.* 1.

Infidus, a, um. (1) *Unfaithful, disloyal, false, treacherous.* (2) *Mutable, not to be depended on.* (1) Infida regni societas, *Liv.* 1, 14. § Sciens fideli infidus fuisti, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 22. § Qui fidi amici, quique infidi, *Cic. de Amic.* 15. (2) Mare infidum, *Lucr.* 2, 557. foedus, *Liv.* Pax infida, *Id.* Infida promissa, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 578.

Infingendus, a, um. *To be fixed.* Quae sunt inculcanda, infingenda, repetenda, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 20.

Infigo, ēre, xi, um. (1) *To fix, or fasten in, to thrust, shove, or stick in.* (2) *Met. To inculcate, or fix in the mind.* (1) § Infingere ictus corpori, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. *ex poeta.* § gladium hosti in pectus, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 22. § Hominem scopulo infixit acuto, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 49. Cornua infingere, *Ibid.* 12, 721. (2) Inculcanda, infingenda, repetenda, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 20, 2. Praecipue illa infingat animis, *Quint.* 1, 8.

Infigor, i. pass. *To be fixed, or thrust into,* *Cels.* 7, 22. *Curt.* 9, 16.

Infimātes, um. pl. m. [*ab infimus*] *The dregs of the people, the rascality,* *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 37. § Summates, *Id. ibid.*

Infimus, a, um. (1) *Contemptible, mean, sorry.* (2) *Low, submissive, humble.* (1) Ego te esse infra infimos omnes puto, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 36. § Infimis communis, par principibus, *Nep. Attic.* 3. (2) Infimis precibus aliquid petere, *Liv.* 29, 30.

Infindo, ēre, fidi, fissum. *To cut, to cleave.* § Telluri infingere sulcos, *to plow,* *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 33. Infinit salum puppis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 688.

Infinitas, atis. f. *Infinity, infiniteness, endlessness, unmeasurableness, generality,* *Cic. Acad. Q.* 2, 4. & *N. D.* 1, 26.

Infinitē, adv. & infinito. *Without measure, vehemently.* Infinitē concupiscere, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. Infinito praestare ceteris, *Plin.* 25, 53.

Infinitivus modus. *The infinitive mood,* *Prisc.* Infinitum vocat *Gell.* 15, 13.

Infinitus, a, um. [*ex in* neg. & *finis*] or, comp. (1) *Infinite, indefinite.* (2) *Great, much, endless, vast, excessive.* (1) § Quod definitum est habet extremum; quod non habet extremum, infinitum sit necesse est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 50. Distributio infinitior, *Id. Top.* 8. (2) M. Antonii infinitum imperium, *Cic.* Infinitus rerum forensium labor, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 1. Infinitā altitudine spelunca, *Id. Verr.* 4, 48.

Infirmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A weakening, Met. a confuting, a disproving.* Infirmitas actionis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 12. Infirmitas rerum judicatarum, *Id. Agr.* 2, 3.

Infirmatus, a, um. patt. (1) *Weakened, made infirm.* (2) *Confuted, disproved.* (1) Infirmitas fauces, *Suet. Aug.* 84. Armenia abcessu Vologesi infirmata, *Tac.* 15, 17. (2) *Cic. in Pison.* 19.

Infirmē, adv. ius, comp. *Weakly, faintly, poorly.* Intellegebam socios infirmē animatos esse, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. Fulgur paulō infirmius extimecebat, *Suet. Aug.* 90.

Infirmitas, atis. f. (1) *Weakness, feebleness.* (2) *Met. Levity, fickleness, inconstancy.* (3) *A tendency to a breach.* (1) Infirmitas nervorum, *Plin.* 27, 97. virium, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 26. § Infirmitas puerorum, & ferocitas juvenum, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) Caesar infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 5. (3) Quid adhuc habent infirmitatis nuptiae? *Ter. Hecyr.* 1, 2, 101.

Infirmus, āre. [*ex in* priv. & *firmus*] (1) *To weaken, to invalidate, to lessen.* (2) *To controul, to oppose.* (3) *To confute, to refute.* (1) Reliquas legiones Paetus promiscuis militum commeatibus infirmaverat, *Tac.* 15, 10, 1. (2) Infirmare legem, *Liv.* 34, 3. Non hostiarum casum confirmas sortium similitudine, sed infirmas sortes collatione hostiarum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17. (3) = Res leves infirmare, diluere, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 15.

Infirmor, āri. pass. *To be weakened, or opposed.* Graviter ferens aliquid ā se factum infirmari, *Paterc.* 2, 2.

Infirmus, a, um. [*ex in* priv. & *firmus*] ior, comp. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Feeble, weak, infirm.* (2) *Not sure, not durable, not well cemented.* (3) *Variable, mutable, unsettled, irresolute.* (4) *Yielding small nourishment.* (1) = Aetas affecta, & vires infirmae, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. Infiriores milites, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 64. Infirmissimum tempus aetatis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 8. (2) *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 6. (3) *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 31. (4) = Alia res aliā vel valentior est, vel infirmior, *Cels.* 2, 18. Famamque, infirmissimum adversus fortes viros telum, contemnite, *Curt.* 4, 55. Infirmitas valetudine, *Paterc.* 2, 70.

Infirmitas, defect. quod nec in alia facie apparet. (1) *He beginneth.* (2) *He saith, or said.* (1) Infirmitas percontarier, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 76. Infirmitas lacrymis obortis, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 258. (2) Ibi infirmitas se annum tertium & nonagesimum agere, *Liv.* 3, 71. *Bud. interpr.*

Infirmitas, tis. part. *ab in* *infirmitas.* *Denying, Dig.* 4 Diffitens.

Infirmitas, infirmitas, infirmitas, infirmitas, infirmitas. *Vid. Infirmitas, infirmitas, &c.*

Infixus, a, um. part. [*ex in* & *figor*] (1) *Fastened, sticking in.* (2) *Met. Bent, intent, or set upon a thing.* (3) *First, not easily removed.* (4) *Sat down before a place, besieging.* (1) Infixa in tergis hostium pila, *Liv.* (2) § = Mens in imaginibus intenta & infixa, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. (3) § Infixa animis religio, *Liv.* memoriae res, *Id.* 3, 71. animo dolor, *Cic.* (4) Hostis infixus moenibus, *Sil.* 11, 173. § Infixum est, it is resolved, *Id.* 10, 644.

Inflammandus, a, um. part. *To be set on fire, to be inflamed.* Patriam diripiendam inflammandamque reliquimus, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 2.

Inflammanter, adv. *Inflamedly,* *Gell.* 10, 3. + *A-criter.*

Inflammatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preternatural heat, an inflammation.* Inflammationem reprimere, *Cels.* 7, 25. Inflammationes mammarum, *Plin.* 20, 24. animi, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 46.

Inflammator, ōris. m. verb. *An inflamer.* Adfertur ex *Cic. pro Domo;* *sed aliter nunc leg. invenitur tamen ap. Firm.* ut & inflammatrix ap. *Amm.*

Inflammatus, a, um. part. (1) *Inflamed, set on fire.* (2) *Met. Excited, stirred up.* (3) *Carried with the violence of any passion.* (1) = Classis inflammata & incensa, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. (2) § Ad gloriam à pueritiā inflammatus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (3) Inflammatus amore, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 330. cupiditate auferendi, *Cic. odiis, Stat. Theb.* 3, 338.

Inflammo, āre. [*ex in* & *flamma*] (1) *To set on fire, to inflame.* (2) *Met. To excite, to incite, or stir up.* (3) *To transport with any passion.* (4) *To increase greatly, to exaggerate.* (1) = Classis inflammari incendique jussit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 35. (2) Populum inflammare in improbos, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. = Excitare & inflammare animos, *Id. de Harusp. Resp.* 19. (3) Amore inflammari, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 44. furore, *Id. Verr.* 5, 62. spe, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 18. (4) = Cupiditates auget atque inflammatur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 16.

Inflammos, āri, ātus. pass. *To be set on fire, &c.* *Vid. Inflammo.*

Inflans, tis. part. *Swelling, puffing up.* Inflantes corpora fabae, *Or. Med. Fac.* 70.

Inflatē, adv. unde comp. *inflatus.* *More swellingly, Met. haughtily, proudly, boastfully.* = Literae elatius, inflatusque scriptae, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 79. *R. occ.*

Inflatio, ōnis. f. id. quod *Inflatus, ūs.* Habet inflationem magnam is cibus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. Inflatio ventris, *Col.* 6, 6. Residet inflatio, *Cels.* 4, 5. Vis inflationis aquae penulam cogit elevare, *Vitruv.* 10, 12.

Inflatus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A blowing upon.* (2) *A sound, or blast.* (3) *Met. An inspiration.* (1) Inflatu primo tibicinis, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 7. (2) Inflatum tibiae recipiunt aures, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 51. (3) = Aliquo instinctu, inflatusque divino futura praeiungunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6.

Inflatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Blown upon.* (2) *Blown apart, spread, dishevelled.* (3) *Puffed up, swollen.* (4) *Met. Blown up, haughty.* (1) Inflatae tibiae, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 51. (2) Inflati capilli, *Or. A. Am.* 3, 145. § adstricti, *Id. ibid.* (3) Inflatus venas Iaccho, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 15. Inflatus assentationibus, *Liv.* 24, 6. inflati amnes, *Id.* 40, 33. (4) = Inflatus & tumens animus in vitio est, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. Juvenis inflator redierat, *Liv.* 39, 53.

Inflexus, tis. part. *Bending.* Capita inflectentes, *Cat.* 64.

Inflexio, vel inflexio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bowing, turning, or winding.* Inflexio laterum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 59.

Inflexo, ēre, xi, xum. (1) *To bow, or bend in, to crook.* (2) *Met. To turn aside, to warp.* (3) *To turn towards.* (4) *To turn another way.* (5) *To move, alter, or change.* (1) Ferrum se inflexit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 15. Radices in nodum inflectere, *Col.* 5, 6. Lacrymis inflectere aliquem, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 716. (2) Inflexere jus gratia, *Cic. pro Caecina.* 26. (3) Oculos aliorum inflectere, *Cic. ad Quir. post redit.* 3. (4) Hic primus inflexit orationem, & eam mollem reddidit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 9. (5) Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem impulit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 22.

Inflexor,

Inflexor, i. pass. *To be turned, or warped.* Jus gratiâ inflectitur, *Cic. pro Caec. 26.*

Inflētus, a, um. part. [*quasi ab infleor*] *Unpitied, unlamented.* Inflēta, inhumatâque turba, *Virg. Aen. 11, 372.*

Inflexibilis, e. adj. (1) *Not to be bended.* (2) Met. *Not to be moved, inflexible, obstinate.* (1) Cortex crassior, & detractus inflexibilis, *Plin. 16, 25.* (2) Torvitas naturae dura & inflexibilis, *Plin. 7, 18.* = Pervicacia & inflexibilis obstinatio, *Plin. Ep. 10, 97.*

Inflexio, ōnis. *Nonnulli malè scrib. Inflectio, quod vid.*

Inflexus, a, um. part. (1) *Bowed, banded, made crooked.* (2) *Winding.* (3) *Turned towards.* (4) *Varied, altered.* (1) Inflexum genu, *Propert. 3, 9.* (2) Antrum inflexum, *Virg. Geor. 1, 162.* (3) Inflexa ad miserabilem sonum vox, *Cic. de Orat. 2.* (4) & Nunc continuo spiritu trahitur in longum, nunc variatur inflexo, *Plin. 10, 43.*

Inflexus, ūs. m. aliud verb. *A turning, or bending,* *Plin. 11, 30.*

|| Inflictio, ōnis. f. & inflictus, ūs. m. verb. *An inflicting, a striking, quorum illud Theod. Cod. 1. 9. Tit. 17. hoc Arnob. 3. + Impactio.*

Inflictus, a, um. part. [*ab infligor*] *Inflicted, struck, smitten.* Tamen illud, multis ante tentatis, vulnus necessario inflictum, *Cic. Philipp. 1. Conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 455.*

Infligo, ēre, xi, etum. [*ex in & antiq. fligo, q. v.*] (1) *To lay upon.* (2) *To sling.* (3) *To bring upon.* (1) § Infligere plagam alicui, *Cic. in Vatin. 8.* (2) Tollit cratera, in-
dignitque viro, *Ov. Met. 5, 83.* (3) Infligere turpitudinem sibi, *Cic. in Pison. 26.*

Inflō, āre, avi. aēt. (1) *To blow upon, as any wind instrument.* (2) *To swell, or puff up.* (3) Met. *To augment, to increase, to heighten.* (1) Cum cantare esset iustus, buccinam inflavit, *Varr. de R. R. 3, 13.* (2) Venas inflavit libido, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 33.* * Amba buccas inflare, *to swell with anger, to chafe, to fume,* *Id. Sat. 1, 1, 21.* Hic eventus inflavit ad intolerabilem superbiam animos, *Liv. 45, 31.* (3) = Mendaciis crexerat multorum animos, & regis spem inflabat, *Liv. 35, 42.* Inflare pretium rei, *Dig.*

Inflor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be blown on.* (2) *To be founded.* (1) Carbasus inflatur austro, *Virg. Aen. 3, 357.* (2) Audierant inflari classica, *Virg. Geor. 2, 539.*

Infloro vel infloresco, ui. *To flourish.* Pristina Romuleis infloruit arcibus aetas, *Claud. sec. Conf. Stil. 124.*

Influens, tis. part. (1) *Flowing in.* (2) Met. *Rushing in.* (3) *Abounding.* (1) Mutant saporem & influentes rivi, *Plin. 31, 29.* (2) Influente in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 13.* (3) Fortunae influentis dona, *Sen. Thy. 536.* Influentia negotia, *Plin. Paneg. 81.*

Influo, ēre, xi, xum. (1) *To flow into, to run into, as liquids.* (2) Met. *To rush in, to enter tumultuously.* (3) *To slip easily and gently, to find easy admittance.* (4) *To abound.* (1) Apud Hypanin fluvium, qui ab Europae parte in Pontum influit, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.* Fluminâque in contrarias partes fluxerint, atque amnes mare inflexerint, *Idem de Div. 1, 35.* (2) Vid. Influens, n. 2. (3) Assentior enim Platoni, nihil tam facile in animos teneros atque molles influere, quàm varios canendi sonos, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 15.* (4) Vid. Influens, n. 3.

Influvium, ii. n. *An effusion, or overflowing.* Ut sanguinis cerebrique influvio expiraret, *Paterc. 2, 120. R. occ.*

|| Influxio, ōnis. verb. *Power, force, influence,* *Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.* + Vis, tactus, solis, lunae, stellarum, *Cic.*

|| Influxus, ūs. m. verb. *An influx, or flowing into,* *Firm. + Illapsus.*

Infodiens, tis. part. *Digging in,* *Sil. 10, 238.*

Infodio, ēre, di, flum. aēt. [*ex in & fodio*] (1) *To dig into, or in.* (2) *To plant.* (3) *To interr, to bury.* (1) Infodere fulcum, *Col. 3, 13.* squalentes conchas, *Virg. Geor. 2, 348.* (2) Antequam laetum infodias vitis genus, *Virg. Geor. 2, 262.* (3) § Corpora multa virum terrae infodiunt, *Virg. Aen. 11, 205.*

Infodior, i, flus. *To be digged in, &c.* *Col. 9, 1.*

|| Infoecundē. adv. *Unfruitfully, coldly, sparingly.* = Infoecundē & jejunē laudare, *Gell. 19, 3.*

Infoecunditas, ātis. f. *Unfruitfulness, barrenness.* Infoecunditas agrorum, *Col. in Proem. 1. 1. terrarum, Tac. 4, 6, 7.*

Infoecundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Unfruitful, addle, barren, sparing, yielding little of a thing.* Ova infoecunda, *Plin. 10, 75.* semina, *Virg. Geor. 2, 48.* Ingenii fons infoecundus parvâque vena fuit, *Ov. Trist. 3, 14, 34.* Infoecundior materia, *Col. 2, 4, 7.* Ager arbori infoecundus, *Sall. B. 7, 20.*

Infoelicitas, infoelicitio, infoelix. *Vid. Infelicitas, &c.*

Informatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sketch, or first draught of a thing.* Met. *imagination, a proleptical notion traced on the mind antecedently to instruction,* *Cic. N. D. 1, 16.* = Anticipatio, *Id. ibid.*

Informaturus, a, um. part. *About to form, or constitute.*

VOL. II.

Noctivago taedas informatura labori, *Claud. 3, Rap. Prof. 331.*

Informatus, a, um. (1) *Drawn out, made imperfectly.* (2) *Presumptive, anticipated.* (3) *Framed, constituted.* (1) His informatum manibus, jam parte politâ, fulmen erat, *Virg. Aen. 8, 426.* (2) Petitorum haec est adhuc informata cogitatio, *Cic. Attic. 1, 1.* (3) A natura benè informatus animus, *Cic. Off. 1, 4.*

Informidatus, a, um. *Not feared,* *Sil. 15, 241.*

Informis, e. [*ex in priv. & forma*] (1) *Without shape, or form, shapeless.* (2) *Also misshapen, ill favoured, rude.* (3) *Filthy, dirty, nasty.* (4) Met. *Dishonourable.* (1) & Cum res informis fit formata, *Ad Herenn. 4, 53.* Alveos informes raptim faciebant, *Liv. 21, 26.* (2) Urfae pariunt informem carnem, *Plin. 8, 54.* (3) Informe cadaver, *Virg. Aen. 8, 264.* Limus informis, *Ibid. 6, 416.* (4) & Sors mea, ut mihi informis, sic tibi magnifica est, *Tac. 12, 37.* Informior, *Sen. Ep. 94.*

Informo, āre. [*ex in & forma*] (1) *To form, shape, or fashion.* (2) *To contrive, or design in the mind.* (3) *To teach, to instruct.* (1) Informare areas, *Col. 11, 3, 13.* Informare in eam crassitudinem, *Id. 2, 2.* (2) = In summo oratore fingendo, talem informabo, qualis fortasse nemo fuit, *Cic. in Orat. 2.* (3) Artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, *Cic. pro Arch. 3.*

Inforo, āre. [*ab in & foro*] *To bore into, to pierce,* *Plin. 17, 24.* ubi tamen Harduinus ex MSS. reponit imperare, dubitatque an inforare pro perforare sit Latinum.

Inforo, āre. [*ex in & forum*] *To put into the courts of the pretor.* & Licetne inforare, si incomitari non licet? *Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 31.* & Sed utrumque verbum, ut multa alia, cussisse videtur.

Infortunatus, a, um. ior, comp. issimus, sup. *Unfortunate, unhappy, unprosperous, unlucky.* Infortunatus senex, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17.* & Nihil me infortunatus, nihil fortunatus est Catulo, *Cic. Attic. 2, 24.* Infortunatissimus maritus, *Apul. Met. 4. p. 130.*

|| Infortunitas, ātis. f. *Misfortune, ill luck, unhappiness,* *Gell. 6, 1. pro*

Infortunium, i. n. *Ill luck, misfortune.* Haud multum à me aberit infortunium, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 55.* ¶ Maculare aliquem infortunio, *to do one a mischief,* *Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 5.* Ni pareat patri, habiturum infortunium esse, *Liv. 1, 50.*

|| Infossio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab infodio*] *A covering with earth.* Infossio totius corporis, *Pallad. Febr. Tit. 16.*

Infossus, a, um. part. [*ab infodior*] *Dug in, covered with earth, set in the earth.* Infossi lacus, *Col. 9, 1, 2.* Infossi tot duraverunt annis, *Plin. 13, 27.* § Puer infossus humo, *Hor. Epod. 5, 52.* Infossa cerebro vulnera, *Stat. Theb. 8, 534.*

Infra. praep. [*contract. ab infera, quod ab inferus*] (1) *Below, under, underneath in a place.* (2) *Below in quality.* (3) *Below in age, or price.* (4) *In number, fewer than.* (1) & Accubueram apud Volumnium, & quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, *Cic. Fam. 9, 26.* (2) Tace tu, quem ego esse puto infra omnes infimos homines, *Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 36.* (3) Me infra aetatem filii sui posuit, *Liv. Nascitur in Perside largè, sed infra Cyrenaicum, Plin. 19, 15.* (4) Ova incubari infra decem dies utilissimum, *Plin. 10, 75. al. leg. intra.* ¶ Absolutè adv. & Suprà, infra, dextrâ, sinistrâ, antè, post: *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 40.*

Infractio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab infringo*] *A breaking, Met. a discouraging, or, as some, a wavering, inconsistency.* Infractio quaedam animi, & demissio, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 7. R. occ.*

Infractus, a, um. or, comp. [*ex in intens. & fractus*] (1) *Very much broken, broken to pieces, crumbled.* (2) Met. *Weak, disabled, impotent, submissive.* (3) *Abated, lessened.* (4) *Discouraged, daunted.* (5) *Ex in priv. & fractus.* Unbroken, undaunted. (1) Nuces infractae sunt dandae, *Col. 8, 17. Conf. Cels. 4, 11.* (2) Infractus furor tuos inanes faciebat metus, *Cic. pro Domo, 24.* & Re integrâ, & infractâ, *Id.* (3) Post infractum calorem plenus somnus venit, *Cels. Oratio nullâ ex parte infractior, V. Max. 5, 10, ext. 1. Oratio infracta, Liv. 38, 14.* (4) & Non modò non infracto animo, sed etiam confirmato, & renovato, *Cic. post redit. ad Quir. 8.* (5) Infracti adverso Marte Latini, *Virg. Aen. 12, 1. interpr. Serv. sed Donatum sequi malunt doctiores; etsi in hac notione invenitur ap. recentiores.*

Infraenatus, & infrenatus, a, um. part. [*ex in epitat. & fraeno*] (1) *Bridled.* (2) [*ex in priv. & freno*] *Unbridled.* (1) Non stratos, non infrenatos habebant equos, *Liv. 37, 20.* (2) Gentium illarum equites frenatos & infrenatos video, *Liv. 21, 44.*

Infraenis, e. & infrenus, a, um. (1) *Without bridles, unbridled.* (2) Met. *Incontinent, ungovernable.* (1) Numidae infreni, *Virg. Aen. 4, 41. vid. Col. 10, 215.* (2) Infrenis lingua, *Gell. 1, 15.* Infrenus cursus, *Col. 10, 215.*

Infraeno, āre. [*ex in intens. & frenum*] (1) *To rein, to bridle.* (2) *To hold back, to keep in.* (1) Equos non frenare, non infrenare poterant, *Liv. 37, 20.* (2) Infrenare navigia anchoris, *Plin. 9, 51.*

Infraenus, a, um. *Unbridled. Vid. Infraenis.*
Infrāgilis, e, adj. (1) *Not easily broken.* (2) *Met. Not discouraged, invincible, undaunted.* (1) *Infragilis adamas, Plin. 20, 1.* (2) *Summum bonum est infragilis animi rigor & providentia, Sen. de Vit. beat. c. 9. ubi al. perperam leg. infrangibilis. Infragilis animus, Ov. ad Liv. 354.*
Infrēmo, ui, ēre. (1) *To roar aloud.* (2) *Met. To rage tumultuously.* (3) *To murmur, to grumble.* (1) *Vasto & grave murmur hiatu infremuit leo, Lucan. 1, 210.* (2) *Bellum acrius infremuit, Sil. 3, 230.* (3) *Vid. Fremo.*
Infrēdeo, ui, ēre. [*ex in intens. & fredeo*] *leg. saltem in part. Dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg. Aen. 3, 664. Conf. Stat. Theb. 8, 580. 2, 477. Sil. 2, 688.*
Infrēquens, tis, adj. ior, comp. *issimus, sup. non frequens.* (1) *Unfrequented, seldom visited.* (2) *Rare, seldom, often absent.* (3) *Rew, thin.* (4) *Unaccustomed to.* (1) *Quā infrequentissima urbis sunt, Liv. 31, 23.* (2) *Infrequens Romae sum, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, ult. Infrequens miles, Plant. Truc. 2, 1, 19. sed locus variè legitur. Deorum cultor infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1.* (3) *Copiae infrequentiores, Caes. B. C. 3, 2.* (4) *§ Infrequens vocum sum Latinarum, Gell. 13, 23.*
Infrēquentia, ae, f. *Fewness, paucity, thinness.* *Nec agi quicquam per infrequentiam senatus poterat, Liv. 2, 23. Conf. 38, 44.*
Infriandus, a, um, part. *To be crumbled, Cels. 7, 7.*
Infriatus, a, um, part. *Crumbled, rubbed to powder. Superfuso aceto, vel acris acrugine infriato, Col. 7, 5. vid. & Plin. 20, 51.*
Infricatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rubbing, chafing, or fretting, Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*
Infrico, ui & avi, āro, ōtum & atum. *To rub in, or upon.* *§ Pondo quadrantem amphoris singulis infricato, Col. 12, 30. Cinerem ex aceto infricare, Plin. 30, 8.*
Infrictio, ōnis, f. verb. *A rubbing. Infrictionem membro adhibere, Cels. 8, 11. sub fin.*
Infrictus, a, um, part. *Rubbed in, or upon, well rubbed, Litt. ex Plin. ut opinor, 20, 13. sed variant lectiones.*
Infrigeo, xi. *To become cold.* *Cum infrixit, catapotia ex eo sunt, Cels. 5, 25, 4.*
Infringens, tis. *Breaking in pieces, bruising, &c. § Cautibus infringens manus, Stat. Theb. 2, 556.*
Infringo, ēre, ēgi, infractum. [*ex in & frango*] (1) *To break in pieces, to break, to bruise.* (2) *To tear, or rend in pieces.* (3) *Met. To break, to quell.* (4) *To move, to prevail upon.* (5) *To lessen, to diminish.* (6) *To dishearten, to discourage.* (1) *Ne insidens ales infringat, Plin. 22, 7. Cornu infregit, truncaque à fronte revellit, Ov. Met. 9, 86. Lumbos & latus infrēgi lininibus, Hor. Epod. 11, 32.* (2) *Retentas totas infringere vestes, Ov. Met. 9, 208.* (3) *Conatus adversariorum infringere, Caes. B. C. 2, 21.* (4) *Deos infringere humilli precatur, Stat. Achill. 1, 144.* (5) *Mors Burrhi infregit Senecae potentiam, Tac. Ann. 14, 52, 1.* (6) *Non tamen ita infregit animos eorum, ut abstererent imperio, Liv. 38, 16.*
Infringor, i, pass. *To be broken, &c. Cum Drusi tribunatus infrangi debilitaque videretur, Cit. de Orat. 1, 7. Infringitur una, Val. Flacc. 5, 412.*
Infrico, āre. *To crumble in, to break with the fingers.* *Melle unguito, papaver infriato, Cato, 79. Infriare farinam in aquam, Id. 156.*
Infrigor, ari, pass. *To be crumbled, Cels. 4, 4.*
Infrons, dis, vel fortasse *infrondis*, e. *Without leaves, or trees. Hec agri infrondes, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 10, 31. vix alibi occ.*
Infructuosus, a, um. [*non fructuosus*] (1) *Unfruitful, barren, yielding little.* (2) *Met. Unprofitable, ineffectual.* (1) *§ Infructuosas vites fecundas sic facito, Col. 8, 4.* (2) *Infructuosa militia, Tac. Hist. 1, 51. epistola, Sen. Controv. 9. Infructuosae preces, Plin. Epist. 8, 23, 6.*
Infrugilērus, a, um. *Unfruitful, Litt. ex Suet.*
Infrunitus, a, um. [*ex in & antiq. fruniscor, vel fruisor, quod leg.*] *Silly, foolish, sottish, nonsensical. Infrunito amore correptus, V. Max. 5, 7. usus & Senec. Benef. 3, 16. & de Vit. Beat. 23.*
Infucatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A colouring, or disguising, Arnob.*
Infucatus, a, um, part. *Coloured, cloaked, disguised. Infucata vitia, Cic. Orat. 3, 25. § Symm. & Arn. contrariam notionem huic vocab. tribuerunt.*
Infuco, āre, act. *To paint, or dawb over, to disguise, to counterfeit. Metuo ne quid infucaverit, Plant. Mil. 2, 6, 46.*
Infula, ae, f. (1) *Amitra, a turban, an ornament that priests wore on their heads in old time, a label hanging on each side of a mitre.* (2) *A diadem, or fillet for some royal, or great person.* (3) *A kind of veil on the horns of a sacrifice.* (4) *A garland worn by those who sued for peace.* (1) *Prædō mihi fuerunt sacerdotes Ceteris cum infulis ac verbenis, Cic. Verr. 4, 50.* (2) *Mentio earum frequens ap. poster. (3) Infule in destinatam morti victimam conferebantur, Flor. 4, 2. (4) Hostes inermes cum infulis sese portā foras proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12. Navis velata infulis ramisque oleae Scipioni occurrit in portu Carthaginensium, Liv. 30, 36.*

Infulatus, a, um. *Wearing a priest's mitre, Suet. Cal. 27. Infulatus mysta, a bishop, Sidon.*
Infulcio, ire, ivi, tum, act. *To thrust, or cram in, to foist in. Verbum omnibus locis infulcire, Sen. Ep. 114. Conf. Suet. T. 53.*
Infulcior, īri, pass. *To be thrust, or crammed in, Suet. Tib. 53. = Inferior, ingeror, Cic.*
Infulgens, tis. *Glistening, shining. Templum infulgens, Faber ex Catull. 62, 387. sed templo in fulgente mel. libb. habent.*
Infumatus, a, um, part. *Dried in the smoke. Axungia infumata, Plin. 28, 63. Cerebrum infumatum, Ibid. 63.*
Infūmo, āre, act. *To dry in the smoke, to reek, Plin. 28, 63.*
Infundendus, a, um, part. *To be poured in, or upon. Tum multa aqua per caput infundenda, Cels. 1, 3.*
Infundens, tis, part. *Pouring, or issuing in. Infundens Atlanticum mare oceanus, Plin. 3, 1.*
Infundibulum, i, n. (1) *A funnel, or funnel to pour liquor into vessels.* (2) *Also the hopper of a mill.* (3) *† Also the brain-tunnel.* (1) *Col. 3, 18, 6. (2) Vitruv. 10, 10. (3) Ap. Med.*
Infundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, act. [*ex in & fundo*] (1) *To pour in, or into.* (2) *Met. To diffuse, to spread.* (1) *§ Infundere aliquid faucibus, Col. 6, 6. in naribus, Id. per nares, Id. (2) Vitia in civitatem infundere, Cic. de Legg. 3, 14.*
Infundor, i, pass. *To be poured into. Infunditur amnis Ionio mari, Plin. 4, 3. Conf. Cels. 2, 12.*
Infurnibulum, i, n. *A peel wherewith bread is set into the oven, Plin. 24, 85.*
Infuscans, tis, part. *Darkening, Faber ex Plin. sed non inven.*
Infuscatus, a, um, part. (1) *Made dark, or blackish.* (2) *Troubled, muddy.* (3) *Corrupted.* (1) *§ Vinacea infuscata, & nonnulla propemodum nigra, Col. 11, 2, 69. (2) Infuscata aqua absconduntur, Plin. 9, 45. (3) Vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic. pro Planc. 9.*
Infusco, āre, act. [*ex in intens. & fusco*] (1) *To make dusky, or dark, to darken.* (2) *To make muddy.* (3) *To corrupt, or tarnish.* (4) *To drown his voice, or so to speak as not to be heard.* (5) *To dilute, to make pale, to allay.* (1) *Maculis infuscet vel lera pullis, Virg. Geor. 3, 389. (2) Infuscare aquam, Plin. 9, 45. (3) Il quos non aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic. de Cl. Or. 74. (4) Plin. 10, 43. (5) Raro nimium dahat quod biberem, atque id merum infuscabat, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21.*
Infuscor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be darkened, &c. Sanie infuscatur arena, Virg. Geor. 3, 493. naturalis sapor, Col. 12, 19, 2.*
Infuscus, a, um. *Dark, swarthy, dusky. Quidam infusci & hirsuti reperiuntur, Col. 9, 10, 2. Infusci coloris, Ibid. 9, 3, 1.*
Infusio, ōnis, f. verb. *A pouring in, or upon, a steeping, an infusion, Plin. 20, 84.*
Infusor, ōtis, m. verb. *He that poureth in, Plin. laud. Litt. utinam locum monstrasset. Infusor fidei, Prud. Cath. 4, 11.*
Infusorium, i, n. *A tunnel, an ewer, a cruise, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*
Infusus, a, um, part. (1) *Poured into.* (2) *Entering in great numbers.* (3) *Infused.* (1) *§ Oceanus infusus in multos finis, Plin. 2, 68. Infusus Tigri Euphrates, Id. 5, 21. (2) Infusus populus, Virg. Aen. 5, 552. (3) Mens infusa per artus, Virg. Aen. 6, 726. § Collo infusa mariti, clasping round, Ov. Met. 11, 386. Infusa senectae majestas, Val. Flacc. 4, 552.*
Infusus, ūs, m. *An infusion, or steeping in. Sonitus aurium emendat infusu, Plin. 24, 15. Al. leg. infusum.*
Ingēlābilis, e, adj. *That freezeth not, Litt. ex Gell. 17, 8. ut opinor, sed castigationes libb. incongelabile hab. † Gelu non obstrictus.*
Ingēlidus, a, um. *Not frozen, or cold, Sidon.*
Ingēmens, tis, part. *Lamenting, bewailing. Ingemens laboribus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31.*
Ingeminans, tis, part. *Doubling. Ingeminans ictus dextra, Virg. Aen. 5, 457. Conf. Stat. Theb. 5, 548.*
Ingēminatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A doubling, Hier. † Geminatio, Vett.*
Ingēminatus, a, um, part. *Redoubled. Vox ingeminata remugit, Virg. Geor. 3, 45. Ingeminata nobilitas, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 16, 44.*
Ingēmīno, āre, act. (1) *To double, or redouble, to repeat often.* (2) *Neut. To increase much.* (1) *Ter gutture voces aut quater ingeminant, Virg. Geor. 2, 411. (2) Ingeminant Austri, & densissimus imber, Virg. Geor. 1, 333. pro ingeminantur, Serv. interp. Ingeminant aestus, Val. Flacc. 7, 195.*
Ingēmīnor, āri, ātus, pass. *Lex. & Vitr.*
Ingēmīscens, tis, part. *Sorrowing, groaning, lamenting, deploring. Muliebriter ingemiscens, Plin. 35, 40, 33.*
Ingēmīscō, ēre, incept. (1) *To groan.* (2) *To mourn, to grieve, to sigh and sob, to bewail.* (1) *Pueri Spartiatæ non ingemiscunt verberum dolore laniati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. (2) Quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum? Cic. Phil. 13, 10. § Ingemiscere casui alicujus, V. Max. 5, 10, 2. Conf. Liv. 21, 53.*
Ingēmo,

Ingēmo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ex in & gemo*] (1) *To lament.* (2) *Act. To bewail, or mourn for.* (1) § Ingemit taurus aratro, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46. & *de inanimatis*: Ingemuit solum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 407. (2) Jacentem ingemuere Inachidae, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 2.

|| Ingēnērābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be ingendered,* Aug. † Qui generari nequit.

† Ingēnēasco, ēre. *To be bred in, or ingendered.* Omnia membris ex ineunte aevo ingenerascunt, *Lucr.* 3, 745.

Ingēnērātus, a, um. part. *Bred in one naturally.* Ingenerata familiae frugalitas, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9. animus ingeneratus est a Deo, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 8.

Ingēnēro, āre. act. *To ingender, to beget, to produce.* Natura ingenerat amorem, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4.

Ingēnoror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be continued on in descents.* Ingenerantur hominibus mores, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 35. *vid. & Catull.* 59, 215.

Ingēniātus, a, um. *Naturally given.* Qui lepide ingeniatus esset (dii) vitam longinquam darent, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 133. Memoria bene ingeniata, *Gell.* 12, 1.

Ingēnicūlātus, i. m. *A certain constellation so called,* Vitruv. 9, 6.

† Ingēnicūlo, āre. & ingeniculor, āri. pass. *To bow the knee, to make a leg, or courtesy, to kneel,* Lamprid. † In genua procumbo.

Ingēniculus, i. m. *recius ingeniculatus, q. v. The constellation of Hercules in a kneeling posture,* Vitruv. Ingenicla juvenis sub imagine constans, *Manil.* 5, 646. sed aliter Bentl. ex conjectura. *vid. Engonasis.*

Ingēniōsē. adv. ius, comp. issimē, sup. *Wittily, ingeniously.* Tractantur ista ingeniosē, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 27. Declamavit ingeniosius, *Sen. Controv.* 10. Homo ingeniosissimē nequam, *Paterc.* 2, 48, 3.

Ingēniōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Naturally adapted.* (2) *Ingenious, sharp, witty.* (3) *Cunning, shrewd.* (1) Terra ingeniosa colenti, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 117. Ad fegetes ingeniosus ager, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 684. (2) Homo ingeniosissimus M. Cato, *Cic. pro Mar.* 30. (3) Ingeniosior est ad excogitandum simulatio veritate, *Plin. Pan.* 55.

Ingēnītus, a, um. part. *Natural, bred in by nature.* = Natalis & ingenita sterilitas, *Col.* 3, 7, 6. Psyllorum corpori ingenitum est virus exitiale serpentibus, *Plin.* 7, 2. Quae ingenita ipsi omisuri sunt sua sponte, *Curt.* 5, 5, 19.

Ingēnium, i. n. proprie natura dicitur cuique ingenita. (1) *The nature, quality, or disposition of a thing.* (2) *or person.* (3) *Capacity, memory, judgment, apprehension.* (4) *Wit, learning, arts.* (5) *A device, or contrivance.* (6) *Met. A wit, or witty man.* (7) *Item, muneris vel officii.* (1) Ingenium loci, *Plin.* 17, 2. foli, *Id.* 14, 3. ligni, *Gell.* 3, 6. Ingenio suo vivere, *according to his own humour,* Liv. 3, 36. (2) Ingenio te esse in liberos leni puto, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 99. (3) Ingenii vena benigna, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 10. Saepe audio, Qui nec ipse consulere, nec alteri parere sciat, eum extremi ingenii esse, *quite stupid,* Liv. 22, 29. (4) Ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosus auro, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 8, 3. (5) Obtulit ingenium Anicetus libertus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 3. *vid. & Suet. Cal.* 37. (6) Ut saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent! *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 62. Scio quem animum, quod horter ingenium? *Plin. Epist.* 1, 3, 5. (7) Ut imperium, suo vehemens, mansueti permitteretur ingenio, *Liv.* 2, 30.

|| Ingenor, i, itus. pass. [*ab ant. geno pro gigno*] *To be begotten, or bred in,* Manil. 5, 137.

Ingens, tis. adj. *Very great, huge, mighty, big, large, prodigious.* & Magnas agere gratias mihi? GN: Ingentes, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, princ. § Ingens animis, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 641. animi, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 69, 2. Ingentes impensae, *Liv.* 34, 58. † Ingenior & ingentissimus leg. ap. poster.

† Ingēnuātus, a, um. *vulg. rect. ingeniatus.* *Well born, come of good friends, well bred, well disposed, good conditioned,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136. *vid. & Gell.* 12, 1.

Ingēnuē. adv. *Gentleman-like, freely, frankly, ingenuously.* Ingenuē educatus, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 17. = Apertē atque ingenuē fateri, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2.

Ingēnuitas, ātis. f. *Ingenuity, freedom, frankness, fashionableness.* = Prae se ferre probitatem & ingenuitatem, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 11. Ingenuitatis memor adolescens, *Liv.* 8, 28.

Ingēnuus, a, um. [*ab ant. ingeno*] (1) *Free, born of good extraction, ingenuous, honest.* (2) *Liberal.* (3) *Handsome, comely.* (4) *Fine, nice, dainty.* (5) *Natural.* (1) = Sine sumptu ingenuam, liberalem nactus es, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 16. (2) Vita ingenua, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 21. Animus ingenuus, *Ibid.* 2, 6. (3) Facies quidem, pol, ingenua est, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 17. *sed locus varie legitur.* Ingenuus color movetur pudore, *Vitr. praef.* 6. (4) = Invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 72. (5) Ingenui fontes suppeditant mare, *Lucr.* 1, 231.

Ingerendus, a, um. part. *To be thrown, or cast into.* Vinum merum calidum cum rutā quamplurimum ingerendum est, *Cels.* 5, 27, 13.

Ingerens, tis. part. *Throwing, or casting into.* Magna pars summa tectorum obtinebat, saxa, & quicquid manibus fors dederat, ingerentes subeuntibus, *Curt.* 4, 18. Praefectum prae-

torii non ex ingredientibus, sed ex subtrahentibus legere, *Plin. Pan.* 86. Celeberrimis patronis maximas plurimisque postulationes certatim ingredientibus, *Suet. Neron.* 7.

Ingēro, ēre, ſi, ſtum. act. *To throw, pour, cast in, or upon, to heap upon, to thrust into.* § Ingerere thura aris, *Plin.* 12, 32. dicta in aliquem, *Plaut. Aſin.* 5, 2, 77. convicia alicui, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 11. probra, *Liv.* 41, 10. se alicui rei, *Plin. Pan.* 86. vulnera, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 85, 7. tela in hostem, *Liv.* 24, 34.

Ingeror, i. pass. *To be thrown, or cast into.* Quicquid ingerebatur, praealtum absorbebat mare, *Curt.* 4, 10. Quippe recusanti omnia imperia ingesta sunt, *Just.* 7, 8.

Ingeſtabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be borne.* Ingeſtabile onus, *Plin.* 7, 5.

Ingeſtus, a, um. part. [*ab ingeror*] (1) *Carried, or thrown in.* (2) *Pressed, or heaped upon.* (3) *Forced upon.* (1) Amnem ingesta obrutum sylvā transilvère, *Flor.* 3, 3. (2) Giganteis ingesta est insula membris, *Ov. Met.* 5, 346. (3) Nomen Patriae Tiberius a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 72, 2.

Ingigno, ēre, genui, nitum. act. *To ingender, or breed in.* Natura veri cupiditatem ingenuit homini, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14. Tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, *Id. N. D.* 2, 48.

Inglōmēro, āre. act. *To heap up, to wind up.* Plurimus Auster inglomerat noctem, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 350.

|| Inglōriōsus, a, um. *Dishonourable, inglorious,* Litt. ex Tibullo, *sed reclamante metri lege.*

Inglōrius, a, um. adj. *sine gloria.* (1) *Inglorious, of no renown, fame, or reputation.* (2) *Mean, obscure, private.* (1) Inglorius & ignobilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 4. (2) Flumina amem sylvasque inglorius, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 486. § Inglorius militiae, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 59, 4.

Inglūvies, ei. f. (1) *The gargle, wessand, or throat-hole, the craw, crop, or gorge of a bird.* (2) *Meton. Gluttony, gormandizing.* (1) Col. 8, 5, 17. (2) Stringere ingluvie rem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 8.

|| Inglūviōsus, a, um. adj. *Gluttonous, greedy-gut, paunch-belly,* Fest. † Gulofus.

Ingrandesco, ēre. incept. *To wax big, to increase,* Col. 2, 10, 15. Ingranduit porrum, *Id.* 11, 3, 17.

Ingratē. adv. *Unthankfully, ungratefully, unkindly, discontentedly.* Ingratē decorum munera intelligit, *Plin.* 27, 2. Ingratē aliquid ferre, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 52, 4.

† Ingratificus, a, um. *Ungrateful,* *Cic. pro Sext.* 57. *ex vet. postā; quod expressus verteret ad ἀχάρισ Xenophontis.*

Ingratīs. monop. in abl. pl. *In spite of your teeth, whether you will or no, no thanks to you.* Ea coacta ingratis post, illa coepit victum vulgō quaerere, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 37.

Ingratīs. adv. [*contr. pro ingratis, vel ex in & gratis*] *By constraint, maugre thy head, in spite of thy heart, whether one will or no,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 10.

|| Ingratitūdo, inis. f. *Unthankfulness, unkindness, ingratitude,* Cassiod. † Ingrati animi crimen, *Cic.*

Ingrātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Unpleasant, unacceptable, against the will of another.* (2) *Unkind, unthankful, ungrateful, that acknowledgeth not a courtesy.* (1) Quid ego haec nequicquam ingrata revolvo? *Virg. Aen.* 2, 101. § Ingrata oratio regi fuit, *Curt.* 4, 11, 24. (2) Ingratus est, qui beneficium se accepisse negat, quod accepit, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 1. Ingratior Roma, *Liv.* 38, 50. Nihil cognovi ingratus, in quo vitio nihil mali non inest, *Cic. Att.* 8, 4. Ingratissimus omnium, qui obliviscitur beneficii, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 1. § Ingratus in aliquem, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 40. adversus deos, *Gell.* 4, 18. Adversus merita Caesaris ingratus, *Paterc.* 2, 69.

Ingrāvans, tis. part. *Growing heavy, or troublesome.* Languere coepit annis ingravitibus, *Phaedr.* 5, 11, 3.

|| Ingrāvātē. adv. *Willingly, without grumbling,* *Ann.* † Haud gravatē, *Vett.*

Ingravesco, ēre. incept. *To grow more heavy, weighty, or lumpy.* (2) *To become worse, to increase, to grow bigger.* (3) *To rise to a higher price.* (1) Vix credibili pondere ingravescat, *Plin.* 31, 39. (2) Ingravescit indies malum, *Cic. ad Brut.* 10. (3) Annona ingravescere consuevit, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 52. *vid. & Cic. pro Domo,* 5.

Ingrāvo, āre. act. (1) *To make heavy, to weigh down.* (3) *To make one more painful, to make worse, to overcharge.* (3) *To cry out with indignation.* (1) Saevitia hyemis ingravat, *Plin.* 19, 51. (2) Puppem alternis utrinque ingravat, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 402. (3) Ingravat haec saevus Drances, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 220.

Ingrāvor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be made heavy,* *Cels.*

Ingrēdiens, tis. part. *Entering into, walking.* Ingredientem templum statim antistites ut Harmonis filium salutant, *Just.* 11, 11. *Conf. Sil.* 15, 251. Doloremque etiam, si non alias, tamen ingredienti movet, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Ingrēdior, i, sus sum. dep. [*ex in & gradior*] (1) *To enter into.* (2) *To walk, or go.* (3) *Met. To go, or enter upon.* (1) & Si flas, ingredere; si ingrederis, curre, *Cic. Att.*

Att. 2, 23. (2) Nostros intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant, *Caes. B. G. 5, 9.* (3) De divinatione ingressi fumus his libris scribere, *Cic. de Div. 2, 1.* § Ingressi consulatum, ad studium, in causam, vestigia alicujus, *Cic.*

Ingressio, ōnis. f. verb. *An entering, or going in.* Ab ingressione fori propulsari, *Cic. Philipp. 5, 4. Conf. & Orat. 3.*

Ingressurus, a, um. part. *About to enter in.* Hanc ego vitam voto & cogitatione praesumo, ingressurus avidissime, *Plin. Ep. 3, 1.*

Ingressus, a, um. part. *Having gone, or entered.* Numidiam ingressus, *Sall. B. J. 30.* tribunatum, *Paterc. 2, 6.*

Ingressus, ūs. m. verb. *A walking, a going.* § Ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio, *Cic. N. D. 1, 34.*

Ingruens, tis. part. *Being hard at hand, coming in with force, violently approaching.* Ingruens periculum, *Liv. 5, 21. fatum, Id. 4, 32.* Ingruentes solis radios sentit luna, *Id. 2, 18.* Ingruente aestate, *Col. 11, 3.*

Ingruo, ēre, ui. neut. [confertim & cum clamore impetum facio, more gruum, qui non nisi magno agmine & vehementi clangore volitant] (1) *To invade, assail, or set upon with violence, or great force.* (2) *To be near at hand, to come, or fall suddenly upon, or unlooked for.* (1) Hostes crebri cadunt, nostri contra ingruunt, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 81.* Ingruit annus lucifer, *Val. Flacc. 3, 454.* (2) Aliam in partem terror ingens ingruerat, *Liv. 6.* ¶ Ingruunt morbi gentibus universis, *Plin. 7, 51.* in agrestes, *Liv. 4, 30.* Diseases fall upon them.

Inguen, inis. n. [cujus etymon incert.] (1) *The privy parts.* (2) *Also a disease in those parts.* (3) *Some take it for the groin.* (1) Tument tibi cum inguina, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 116.* conf. *Liv. 45, 39.* § Inguinis & capitis discrimina nescit Venus ebria, *Juv. 6, 300.* (2) Inguinaria in vepribus nascens prodest inguinibus, *Plin. 26, 59.* (3) Sed Celsus à scroto distinguit, *7, 20, & seq.*

¶ Inguinalis, is. f. sc. herba, *An herb that cureth diseases of the privy parts, starwort, cudwort, sharewort, Apul. de Herbis, 60. & Plin. 26, 59.*

Inguinaria, ae. f. *Idem.* Vid. Inguen, n. 2.

¶ Ingurgitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A devouring, or spending.* Firm. + Crapula, ebrietas, *Class.*

¶ Ingurgitator, ōris. m. verb. *He that wastefully spendeth on his belly, Aug. + Gurgus, gulosus.*

Ingurgito, āre. act. [ex gurgus] (1) *To devour, or raven greedily, to cram, to swallow up, to swill, to stuff, or swill himself with.* (2) Met. *To plunge over head and ears.* (1) Qui crudi postridie se rursus ingurgitant, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 8.* (2) Ingurgitare se in flagitia, *Cic. in Pis. 18.* § Ingurgitare se cibis, *to stuff, or fill himself with them, Id. ibid. in se merum, to pour it down his throat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35.*

Ingustabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be tasted.* = Baccæ acerbae & ingustabiles, *Plin. 16, 43.* fons, *Id. 2, 110.*

Ingustatus, a, um. part. *Untasted, that hath not been tasted.* Cum ingustata mihi porrexerit illa rhombi, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 30.*

Inhabilis, e. adj. (1) *Unfit, improper.* (2) *Unable, unwieldy, unmanageable.* (1) § Progenerandis foetibus inhabilis, *Col. 2, 1.* Labori inhabiles, *Id. 6, 1.* studiis, *Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2.* § Multitudo ad consensum inhabilis, *Liv. 26, 16.* (2) Inhabilis magnitudinis navis, *Liv. 33, 30.* Quorum telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis est, *Liv. 24, 34.* Inhabiles labori, *Col. 6, 1, 1.*

Inhabitabilis, e. adj. *Uninhabitable, that cannot be inhabited.* = Regiones inhabitabiles & incultae, *Cic. N. D. 1, 10.*

¶ Inhabitantes, *Inhabitants, Apul. Met. 1. Plin. Epist. 7, 27.*

Inhabitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inhabiting, Vitruv. ap. Litt. + Habitatio, Col.*

¶ Inhabitator, ōris. m. verb. *An inhabiter, an inhabitant, Hier. + Habitatator.*

Inhabito, āre. act. *To inhabit, or dwell in.* Animus in oculis inhabitat, *Plin. 11, 54.* Conf. *Liv. 24, 3.*

Inhabitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be inhabited, Liv. 24, 3.* ubi tamen Gronov. leg. habitabantur. Inhabitor illa regio, *Plin. 6, 20.*

Inhaerens, tis. part. *Cleaving to, sticking fast in, &c.* Opinio inhaerens, & penitus insita, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.* Inhaerentes novae cupiditati oculi, *V. Max. 9, 2, 1.*

Inhaereo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To cleave, or stick fast in, or to.* (2) *To hang about.* (3) Met. *To keep, or abide in, to be wholly given to.* (4) *To dwell near to.* (1) Cacumina olivae, sicut matri inhaerent, abradito, *Col. 5, 11, 15.* Inhaesit hostibus, *V. Max. 3, 2, 23.* (2) Illa patris cervicibus inhaerebat, *Plin. Ep. 5, 15.* (3) § Inhaerere voluptatibus, *Cic. Fin. 1.* in mente, *Id. Tusc. 1, 15.* Memoria imaginis oculis inhaerebat, *Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6.* alii aut. inerrabat. (4) Daci montibus inhaerent, *Flor. 4, 12.*

Inhaeres, edis. c. g. *One that is no heir, that hath no child's portion as an heir, V. Max. ap. Litt. sed quare.*

Inhaeresco, ēre. incept. *To stick fast in.* Ut bestiola in visco inhaeresceret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* Poetae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, *Id. Tusc. 3, 2.*

¶ Inhaesiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleaving unto, Aug.*

Inhaesurus, a, um. part. *About to stick, or cleave to.* Inhaesuro similis, *Ov. Met. 1, 535.*

Inhalatus, a, um. *A breathing in, Apul. 41.*

Inhālo, āre. act. *To breathe in, or upon.* Cum deterrimam nobis popinam inhalāsses, *Cic. in Pison. 6.*

Inhalor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be breathed in, or upon, Lex. ex Sen.*

Inhians, tis. part. (1) *Gaping on, or after.* (2) Met. *Coveting.* (1) Tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, *Virg. Georg. 4, 483.* Uberibus inhians, *Cic. Catil. 3, 8.* Inhiantia dictis agmina, *Val. Flacc. 5, 469.* (2) Gazis inhians, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 167.* praedae, *Val. Flacc. 2, 531.*

¶ Inhiātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A gaping upon, or a great desire, Jul. Cap.*

¶ Inhiātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that gapeth for any thing, Macr. + Qui inhiat.*

Inhibendus, a, um. *To be held in, or restrained.* Inhibenda mater, *Sen. Herc. Oet. 1030.*

Inhibens, tis. part. *Holding in, restraining.* Identidem manu suos inhibens, *Curt. 3, 10, 3.* Conf. *Sil. 6, 431.*

Inhibeo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [ex in & habeo] (1) *To hold water, as rowers do.* (2) *To hold in, keep back, or curb, to stay, or stop, to hinder, or forbid.* (3) *To have, or apply.* (4) *To use, or exercise.* (1) De hac prima significatione fuse, *Cic. ad Att. 13, 2.* (2) Sed rex manum ejus inhibuit, *Curt. 6, 9, 31.* Inhibere boves, *Col. 2, 2, 28.* (3) Sed tamen inhibet illis legibus spem nonnullam, *Cic. contr. Rull. 3, 2.* sed alii alit. leg. (4) Inhibere imperium hocce pacto potest magister, si is primus vapulet? *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 44.* More Romano imperium in deditos inhibere, *Liv. 36, 28.*

Inhibeor, eri, itus. pass. *To be kept in, or restrained.* In-festa conscio vix inhiberi potuit, *Curt. 7, 2, 2.*

Inhibitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *Est proprie remigum. An inhibition, a forbidding, or stopping. Vid. Cic. Att. 13, 21.*

¶ Inhibitor, ōris. m. verb. *A forbiddor, a beadle, or ser-jeant. Quint. ap. Litt.*

Inhibitus, a, um. part. *Forbidden, withheld, hindered, stoppt, staid.* Inhibitus cursus, *Curt. 4, 16, 16.* Inhibitae lacrymae, *Id. 10, 6, 3.*

Inhio, āre. neut. *To gape upon, or after.* Met. *to covet, or desire much.* § Parthico inhiat auro, *Flor. 3, 11, 2.* Bona mea inhiant, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 120.* Inhiare futuris malorum causis, *V. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1.*

¶ Inhonestamentum, i. n. *A disparagement, or discredit.* Ne quid maculae aut inhonestamenti in me admittam, *Apul. Apol. p. 404.*

¶ Inhonestas, ātis. f. *Dishonesty, filthiness, unhandfomeness, Tert. + Dedecus.*

¶ Inhonestatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disparaging, Hier. + Impietas, turpitude.*

Inhonestē. adv. *Dishonestly, lewdly, villainously.* Inhonestē optavit parare divitias, *Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 2.*

Inhonesto, āre. act. *To disparage, or discredit.* Ne cadat, & multas palmas inhonestet adeptas, *Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 19.* sed locus non caret suspitione. + Dedecorare, *Ter. gloriam minuire, infringere, Cic.*

Inhonestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *shameful, nasty, filthy.* (2) *Dishonest.* (1) Illumne dicis inhonestum hominem, senem, mulierem? *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65.* (2) Quid hoc joco inhonestius? *V. Max. 7, 8, 9.* Inhonestissima cupiditas, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1.*

Inhonoratus, a, um. or, comp. *shameful, sup. Non honoratus.* (1) *Without honour, or respect, nothing honourable.* (2) *Unsaluted.* (3) *Unrewarded.* (1) Inhonora vita, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 34.* Inhonoriator triumphus, *Liv. 33, 23.* Inhonoriatissimi, *Id. 35, 12.* Inhonoraet jacent reliquiae, *V. Max. 5, 1, 1.* (2) Artem grammaticam inhonoratam transire nolumus, *Quint. 1, 5.* (3) = Nos inhonorati & donis patrelibus orbi, *Ov. Met. 13, 41.*

Inhonorificus, a, um. *Dishonourable.* Hunc affectum movet humilitas animi contrahentis se ob factum dictumque inhonorificum, *Sen. de Const. 13.* edente Gronov.

Inhonorus, a, um. adj. *Without honour, not set by, nor respected.* Facies inhonora, *Sil. 10, 391.* Inhonoraet munera lucis, *Stat. Theb. 3, 66.* Inhonora signa, *Tac. Hist. 4, 62, 5.* Series inhonora parentum, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 15.*

Inhorreo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To quake, or tremble for fear, to grow rough, or dreadful.* (2) *To rustle, wag, or shake.* (1) Inhorruit unda tenebris, *Virg. Aen. 3, 195.* (2) Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5.

Inhorrescens, tis. part. *Growing rough, or terrible.* Inhorrescens mare, *Curt. 4, 13.*

Inhorresco, ēre. incept. *Idem.* Interea propè jam occidente sole inhorrescit mare, *Cic. de Div. 1, 14.* ex poeta. Inhorrescere malis, *Sen. Agam. 418.* conf. *Sil. 12, 381.* Cels. 1, 3.

Inhospitālis, e. adj. *Non hospitalis. Inhospitable, harbourless, uninhabited, desert, wild.* Caucasus inhospitalis, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 6.* Inhospitale regnum, *Sen. Troad. 215.* litus, *Plin. Pan. 34.*

Inhospitālis, ātis. f. *Rudeness to strangers, giving no entertainment to them, barbarousness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

Inhospitūs, a, um. adj. (1) *Inhospitable, barbarous, rude, cruel, unkind, merciless*. (2) *Wild, desert, uninhabited*. (1) Inhospita tecta tyranni ingredior, *Ov. Met.* 1, 118. (2) = Deserta & inhospita tesqua, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 19.

Inhūmānē, adv. iūs, comp. *Inhumanly, discourteously, unkindly*. = Nimis graviter, nimisque inhumanē, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 2. Inhumanius dicere, *Cic. de Amic.* 13.

Inhūmānitas, ātis. f. *Inhumanity, unkindness, cruelty, incivility*. = Mansuetudinem in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque convertere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 44.

Inhūmāniter, adv. iūs, comp. *Inhumaniter* fecit, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. Alii multo inhumanius dicunt, *Id. de Amic.* 13.

Inhūmānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup.* Non humanus. (1) *Inhuman, discourteous, rude, barbarous, savage*. (2) *Also ignorant of good manners, illbred, unmannerly*. (1) Inhumani senes, *Cic. de Sen.* 4. Inhumanior libido, *Liv.* 31. Quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. Miles inhumanissimus, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 11. (2) *Cic. Off.* 1, 40. Inhumanae senium deponere camoenae, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 47.

|| Inhūmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A burying*, Barth. + Sepultura.

Inhūmātus, a, um. *Unburied, not interred*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. Corpora inhumata, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 22. Inhumatum jacet columen, *V. Max.* 5, 1, 10. Inhumata ossa, *Sen. Troad.* 895.

Inhūmo, āre. act. *To put into the ground, to lay in the earth, to inter, to bury*, *Plin.* 17, 30.

Inibi, adv. [ex in & ibi] *Even there, thereabouts, in that very place*, Cic. Agr. 1, 7. & Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45.

Iniectio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab injicio] *A casting in, a laying upon*. Iniectio manūs, *Sen. de Const.* 5. Iniectiones manūs recipere, in a bill of sale, *to reserve liberty to enter again upon the possession, with performance of some covenants*, Bud.

* Iniecto, āre. freq. [ab injicio] *To cast, or put in often*. Ausus erat furto dextram injectare, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 133. Jamque videbatur dextram injectare, *Sil.* 3, 183. Injectare marmum carinae, *Luc.* 3, 606.

Iniectūrus, a, um. part. *About to cast, or throw in, or upon*. Sperarunt se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi, *Cic. pro Gaecin.* 2. *Conf. Liv.* 27, 39. & 35, 11.

Iniectus, a, um. part. [ab injicio] (1) *Cast in*. (2) *Thrown upon*. (3) *Thrown between, renewed*. (1) Iniectus in flammam, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 29. (2) Interfectus, in plaustrum coniectus, & supra stercus injectus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. & *Met.* Eo metu injecto discessimus, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 2, 1. (3) Iniecto deinde certamine, cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere, *Liv.* 21, 54.

Iniectus, ūs. m. verb. *A casting in, or upon*. Dimicatio injectu pulveris discutitur, *Plin.* 11, 18. Superque rigens injectu molis ahenae versat onus, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 167. *Conf. Lucr.* 2, 737.

Iniens, euntis. part. [ab in eo] *Entering in, beginning*. Ab ineunte aetate, *from one's infancy*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 21.

+ Inigo, act. & inigor, pass. *To be driven in*. *Id. artem inigi*, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 2.

Injiciendus, a, um. part. *To be cast, or thrown in*, *Celf.* 5, 26.

Injicio, ēre, jeci, jectum. act. [ex in & jacio] (1) *To cast, lay, or throw in*, (2) *or upon*, (3) *or about*. (4) *To cast, or throw at*. (5) *To put on*. (1) Sese medium injecit moriturus in agmen, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 408. Injicere se in ignem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 113. (2) Ne incontinentes injiciat manus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 26. (3) Ut injiceret sperato brachia collo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 389. (4) Beneficium aut superbē injecit, aut iratus infregit, *Sen. de Benef.* 1. Injicite huic manicas mastigia, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 1. ¶ Injicere alicui manum, *to lay hands on, to seize*, *Liv.* 3, 44. spem, *to put him in hope*, *Ter.* 8, 40. se flammae, *Plin.* 8, 61. naribus, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 10. intus nares, *Ibid.* 46. alicui ardorem, *to inspire with courage*, *Liv.* 5, 28. certamen, *Id.* 34, 4. terrorem, trepidationem, *to affright*, *Id.* fugam, *to put to flight*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 15.

Injicior, i, jectus. pass. *To be cast in, &c.* Injecta est fax foeda ac luctuosa reipublicae, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 21. spes patri, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 11.

Inimicē, adv. *Stimulus, sup.* *Spitefully, like an enemy*. Vide quam tecum agam non inimicē, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. = Inimicissimē atque infestissimē contendere, *Id. pro Quint.* 21.

+ Inimiciter, adv. *Spitefully*, *Acc. ap.* Non. 11, 41. + Inimicē.

Inimicitia, ae. f. & *usitatus* in pl. inimicitiae. *Enmity, hostility, variance, strife, falling out*. Inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. = Cavendum est, ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, *Cic. de Amic.* 21. ¶ Capere inimicitias in aliquem, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 23. gerere, *Nepos Att.* 11. suscipere, *Id. Cat.* 2.

* Inimico, āre, act. *To make enemies, to sit together by the*

ears, *to profess to be one's enemy*. Miseras inimicat urbes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 20. Hostiles inimicent classica turmas, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 419. Rar. occ.

Inimicor, āri. dep. *To become an enemy, to hate*. = Si neget, abalienant se, & inimicantur, *Cic. de Petit. Consul.* 12. meliores aut edd. inimicantur omittunt.

Inimicus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup.* *Unfriendly, unkind, hurtful, contrary, hostile, adverse*. = Infensus atque inimicus alicui, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. § Neque ulla vox inimicior amicitiae, *Id. de Am.* 16. Inimicissimus suus, *Cic. pro Mil.* 9. more substantivi. Inimicissimus huic imperio, *Id.*

Inimicus, i, m. [ex in & amicus] *An enemy, properly among private persons; a foe, a back friend, an adversary, a withstander*. = Nondum planē inimicus, aut hostis, *Suet. Aug.* 69.

Inimitabilis, e. adj. *That no man can imitate, or do the like, inimitable*. Morum dulcedo inimitabilis, *Paterc.* 2, 97. Opera quaedam nobis inimitabilia, *Quint.* 2, 2.

+ Ininde, adv. *Out of that place, from thence*, *Lex. ex Liv.*

Iniquē, adv. iūs, comp. *issimē, sup.* *Unequally, without a cause, impatiently, amiss*. Iniquē facis, *Cic. ad Brut.* 4. Nunquam vidi iniquius concertationem comparatam, *Ter. Adolph.* 2, 2, 3. Hoc propē iniquissimē comparatum est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 21.

Iniquitas, ātis. f. (1) *Unevenness, incommodiousness, disadvantage*. (2) *Straitness, difficulty*. (3) *Iniquity, injustice, partiality*. (1) = Iniquitas & asperitas loci, *Liv.* 21, 33. (2) Propter iniquitatem temporum causam defendere non audent, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 1. (3) Iniquitas praepotentium, *Plin.* 12, 42.

+ Iniquo, āre. *To vex, or grieve*, *Laber.*

Iniquus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Stimulus, sup.* [ex in & aequus] (1) *Not even, or plain, steep*. (2) *Unequal*. (3) *Partial, unjust*. (4) *Angry, displeased*. (5) *Unkind*. (6) *Impatient, discontented, grieved*. (7) *Also too great, or too little*. (1) Locus iniquissimus, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 27. (2) Iniquior defensio, *Cic.* Iniqua pugna, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 889. (3) Iniquus judex, *Ov. Met.* 13, 190. (4) = Caeteri sunt partim obscurius iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. (5) Ea me exquerire iniqui patris est, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 16. (6) Ne isthuc tam iniquo patiari animo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 6. (7) Iniquo pondere rastris, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 164. Spatiis exclusus iniquis, *Ibid.* 4, 147.

Iniquus, i. m. absol. *An enemy, one that beareth ill will*. Me scio à te contra iniquos meos defendi, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27.

Inirrigātus, a, um. *Not watered*, *Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

Initia, orum. pl. n. (1) *Sacrifices, or rites of the goddesses Ceres and Libera*. (2) *Also the principles of a science*. (1) = Mysteria Cereris initia adpellari, *vid. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 14. & *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 1. (2) = Illa initia quae Graecae elementa dicuntur, *Cic. Ac.* 2, 1, 7.

|| Initiālis, e. adj. *The first, or most antient*. Elementorum origo initialis, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 133.

Initiāmenta, ōrum. pl. n. *The first elements in any kind of religion, science, or knowledge, principles, or grounds*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Initiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The entering of one into any religion, or holy profession*, *Suet. Ner.* 34.

|| Initiator, ōris. m. *A suffragan, or the bishop's vicegerent*, *Juni.*

Initiatus, a, um. part. *Initiated, entered into orders, licensed, authorized, or admitted to, instructed in the first principles*. § Mida ab Orpheo sacrorum solennibus initiatus, *Just.* 11, 7, 14. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 38. Initiatus literis, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 15, 8. sacris, *V. Max.* 4, 7, ext. 1.

Initio, āre. act. (1) *To begin*. (2) *To give the first instructions, to lay the ground*. (3) *To initiate, or enter one, properly in the rites of Ceres*. (1) Ver initiatur, *Firm.* (2) § Magis coenis eum initiaverat, *Plin.* 30, 6. (3) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42.

Initior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be begun, initiated, &c.* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 13.

Initium, ii. n. [ab in eo, initum] (1) *A beginning, an entrance*. (2) *Arite, or ceremony, chiefly of Ceres and Libera*. (3) *A cause, or foundation*. (4) *A draught, a platform*. (1) Initium capit à Rhodano flumine, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 1. = Finis, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 17. (2) Vide Initia, orum. (3) Unde ortum est initium irae, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 16. (4) *Quint.* 3, 2.

|| Inito, āre. freq. [ab in eo] *Pacuv.*

Initur, imperf. I, thou, he, &c. go in. Si tu jubes, inibitur tecum, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 25.

Initūrus, a, um. part. [ab in eo] *About to enter in*. Initurus gratiam, *he who will oblige*, *Liv.* 24, 23. penates, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 531.

Initus, a, um. part. *Begun, entered, undertaken*. Initae aetate, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 2. Beneficium verbis initum, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5.

Initus,

Initus, ūs. m. verb. [ab inco] *The act of generation, leaping, or covering a mare by an horse, the lining of bitches.* Pêrque fuos initus continet omne genus, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 94. De Venere.

Injucundē. adv. iūs, comp. *Unpleasantly.* Legitur in comp. = Res asperius & injucundius actae, *Cic. Att.* 1, 20.

Injucunditas, ātis. f. *Unpleasantness.* Ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 55.

Injucundus, a, um. adj. *Unpleasant, grievous.* Labor minime injucundus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 1. Injucunda recordatio, *Patere.* 2, 101.

|| Injudicabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be judged,* Ap. JCC.

Injudicatus, a, um. *Not judged, unjudged.* Id injudicatum relinquo, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Vid. & Gell.* 5, 10. & 13, 24.

|| Injūgis, e. adj. [ex in & jugum] *Unyoked.* Injuges bestiae, *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 5. boves, *Fest.*

|| Injunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An injunction, or commandment,* Ap. JCC.

Injunctus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid upon.* (2) Met. *Enjoined, commanded.* (1) Injunctus muro agger, *Liv.* 22, 20. (2) Scita plebis injuncta patribus, *Liv.*

Injungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To join with, or unto.* (2) *To bring, or lay upon.* (3) Met. *To enjoin, impose, command, or appoint.* (1) *Col. lib.* 5. (2) § Pondus aliquod bobus injungere, *Col.* 6, 2, 7. Injuxit eidem turpem decoctoris superlacionem: alii leg. fugillationem, *V. Max.* 6, 9, 12. (3) § Populis aeternam injungere servitutem, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 77. Comitiorum habendorum illi munus injungunt, *Liv.* 3, 35. ¶ Injungere detrimentum reipublicae, *to bring it upon,* *Cic. Fam.* 11, 13. amicitiam cum aliquo, *to enter into friendship,* *Plin. Vir. Ill.* laborem sibi, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 21, 1.

Injungor, i. pass. *To be enjoined.* Querens miseram & onerosam injungi sibi servitutem, *Suet. Tib.* 24.

|| Injurabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be called to swear,* Ap. JCC.

Injuratus, a, um. *Unsworn, that hath not sworn, without an oath.* § Juravi linguā, mentem injuratum habeo, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. § Pariter jurati, injuratique fugiunt, *Liv.* 10, 41.

Injuria, ae. f. [dict. qu. non jure fiat, *Ulp.*] *Injury, wrong, trespass, despite, damage, hurt, displeasure, offence, generally by deeds, and so it differeth from contumelia.* It is used both in (1) an active, (2) and passive sense. (3) *An action of assault.* (1) Facis indignē injuriam illi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 4. § Contumeliae acerbiores principibus esse solunt, quam injuriae, *Sen. de Clem.* 1, 11. (2) Injuriae civium, i. e. civibus illatae, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 6. Postulatus injuriarum, *Col.* (3) Una injuria est tecum, *CH. Lege agito igitur, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 90.

Injuriā. abl. pro adv. *Wrongfully, or without cause.* Non injuriā tibi illud accidit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 37.

|| Injuriē. adv. *Wrongfully,* Non. 2, 429. + Injuriōse.

|| Injūrior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To wrong, injure, or damage one.* = Omne fortuitum circa nos faevit & injuriatur, *Sen. de Constant.* 9. ubi tamen alii aliter leg.

Injuriōse. adv. iūs, comp. issimē, sup. *Wrongfully, injuriously.* Injuriōse decernere, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 7. Naviculatores injuriōsius tractati, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 5. + Injuriōsissime cogitare, *Aug.*

Injuriōsus, a, um. adj. *Injurious, wrongful, hurtful.* Injuriōsi sunt in proximos, *Cic. Off.* 1, 14. Injuriōsi venti, *Hor. Ep.* 17, 34.

|| Injuriūm, pro perjurium, *Fest.*

Injūrius, a, um. adj. *Wrongful, unreasonable, unjust,* *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 79.

+ Injūrus, a, um. *Idem.* *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 4.

Injūsus, a, um. (1) *Unbidden, without bidding.* (2) *Growing naturally of itself, without sowing, or setting.* (1) Injūsi nunquam desunt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 3. (2) Injūsa virefcunt gramina, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 55.

Injūsu. monopt. *Without command, order, or leave.* Vetat Deus injūsu hinc nos suo demigrare, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. Injūsu populi, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 33. senatus, *Liv.* 10, 37.

Injūstē. adv. issimē, sup. *Unjustly, wrongfully, unreasonably.* Injūstē neminem laesit, *Cic. pro Mur.* 40. Injūstissime luxuria & ignavia illis nihil officiunt, *Sall. B. J.* 90.

Injūsticia, ae. f. *Injustice, hard dealing, ill usage.* Injūsticiae genera duo sunt, *Cic. Off.* 1, 7.

Injūstus, a, um. or, comp. (1) *Unjust, wrongful.* (2) *Unreasonable.* (3) *Too great, immoderate.* (1) = Homo maleficus & injūstus, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. (2) Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injūstius, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 18. (3) Romānus in armis injūsto sub fasce viam carpit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 347.

|| Inlāqueātus, a, um. *Bound, Felt.* *Vid. Illaqueatus.*

Inlex, icis. c. g. *A decoy.* *Vid. Illex.*

Inlicio, ēre. act. *To allure, or entice,* *Phaedr. Vid. Illicio.*

Illicitus. *Vid. Illicitus.*

Inlisus. *Vid. Illisus.*

Inliquefactus, a, um. *Melted into,* *Cic. Vid. Illiquefactus.*

|| Inlītērata pax. *Which is not set down in writing,* *Fest.* + Literis non commissā.

Innābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be swimmied in.* Innābilis unda, *Ov. Met.* 1, 16. palus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 438.

Innans, tis. part. *Swimming in.* Exhibuit & naumachiam marinā aquā innantibus belluis, *Suet. Neron.* 12.

Innascor, i, natus. (1) *To be born with, or bred in one, to be in one's nature.* (2) *To grow in.* (1) § Magnitudini animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 19. Innata est homini probitas, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 31. Quaedam non nisi melioribus innascuntur ingeniis. *Sen. de Ira.* 2, 15. (2) Filix innascitur agris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

Innātābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be swimmied in;* *Litt. ex Stat.*

Innātans, tis. part. *Swimming upon, appearing.* Innatantes radices summo solo, *Col.* 4, 1. conf. *Celf.* 8, 1, 7.

|| Innātatio, ōnis. f. *A swimming in,* *Tert.* + Natatio, *Vett.*

Innāto, āre. neut. *To swim in, or upon.* § Innatara undam, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 451. flumini, *Plin.* 8, 38. in fluvium, *Id.* Innatat crinis vagus, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 525. flumen campis, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 17, 2. conf. *Sil.* 14, 191.

Innātus, a, um. part. [ab innascor] *Inbred, connatural.* = § Innata atque insita assumptis & adventitiis anteponuntur, *Cic. Topic.* 18. § Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut fiet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 2.

Innāvīgābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be sailed on, innavigable.* Tiberis innavigabilis fuit, *Liv.* 5, 13.

Innāvigo, āre. act. *To sail, or swim in,* *Sen. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Innectens, tis. part. *Knitting, tying, clasping, or clipping about.* Innectens ambobus colla lacertis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 240. palmas armis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 253.

Innecto, ēre, xui & xi, xum. act. (1) *To knit, tie, put, or bind about.* (2) Met. *To devise.* (1) § Innectunt tempora fertis, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 3, 3. Paribus palmas innexuit armis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 425. (2) Causas innecte morandi, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 51. conf. *Sil.* 7, 313.

Innector, i, xus. pass. (1) *To be tied about.* (2) Met. *To be joined to.* (1) Lactea colla auro innectuntur, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 661. (2) Carmanis per affinitatem innexus erat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 36, 5.

Innexus, a, um. part. (1) *Tied, bound, made fast.* (2) Met. *Joined, related.* (1) Mancipia compedibus innexa, *Col.* 11, 1, 22. Innexa jubas ferro, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 111. (2) *Vid.* Innector, n. 2. § Cum ablat. Ominum observatio contactu aliquo religionis innexa est, *V. Max.* 1, 5, 1. cum Dat. Conscientiae matris innexus, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 10.

Innitens, tis. part. *Leaning upon.* Baculo innitens, *Ov. Met.* 14, 655. fractae hastae, *Sil.* 6, 70.

Innitor, i, xus vel sus sum. dep. (1) *To lean, or stay upon.* (2) Met. *To depend upon.* (1) § Fractae innititur hastae, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 144. (2) Salus incolumitate ejus innititur, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 60, 4. § In aliquem inniti, *Plin.* 7, 54. In aliquo, *Cic. hastā, Liv.* 4, 19.

Innixus, a, um. part. (1) *Leaning, or staying upon.* (2) Met. *Supported by, depending upon.* (1) Steterunt scutis innixi, *Liv.* Innixus genibus, *Patere.* 2, 83. cubito, *V. Max.* 2, 6, 8. hastae, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 144. § Innixus in fratrem obiit, *Plin.* 7, 54. (2) § Hac arte innixus Hercules, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 10. Omnia tutelae unius innixa, *Quint.* 6, 2.

Inno, āre. neut. *To swim in, to float upon.* Innare aquae, *Liv.* 21, 26. fluviis, *Cal.* 10, 388. Classis innat mare, *Sen. Thy.* 182.

Innocens, tis. adj. or, comp. *flimus, sup. Non nocens.* (1) *Safe, wholesome, harmless.* (2) Met. *Guiltless, innocent.* (1) Innocentiores uvae, quae decerptae diu pependere, *Plin.* 23, 6. (2) = Vir bonus & innocens, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 48. Innocentissimus pater, *Id. Verr.* 4, 33. § Factorum innocens, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34.

Innocenter. adv. iūs, comp. issimē, sup. (1) *Harmlessly, safely.* (2) Met. *Innocently.* (1) Omnia innocentius decrefcente lunā, quam crescente fiunt, *Plin.* 18, 75. Si spes in futurum innocenter victuri, *Quint.* 7, 4. Vita innocentissime acta, *Auct. Declam. in Sall.*

Innocentia, ae. f. *Harmlessness.* = Summā integritate & innocentia vir, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 10. Innocentiae facta multa, *Nep.* 3, 2, 2.

Innocuē. adv. *Harmlessly, simply, not meaning any hurt,* *Suet. Dom.* 19.

Innocuus, a, um. adj. (1) *Harmless, that doth not hurt.* (2) *Also safe, not hurt.* (1) Ludimus innocui (al. innocuis) verbis, *Mart.* 7, 2. (2) Sedere carinae omnes innocuae, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 302.

|| Innōdātus, a, um. *Knit, or tied with a knot,* *Amm.* + Nodo constrictus, *Vett.*

|| Innōminābilis, e. adj. *Not to be named.* *Apul. de Hab. doct.* *Plat. p.* 572. + Inenarrabilis, *Sen.*

|| Innōtesco, ēre, ui. *To become known.* § An nostris innōtuit illa libellis? *Ov. Amor.* 3, 12, 7. In majus innōtescere, *to grow more known,* *Tac. Hist.* 4, 50, 1. sceleribus, *V. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 3.

|| Innōto, āre. *To inscribe.* Neque eos circulos corpore siderum innōtavimus, *Hygin. Astron.* 4, 1. + Inscribe.

|| Innōtus, a, um. *Obscure, unknown,* *Amm.* + Ignotus, *Claff.*

|| Innōvatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An innovation, or altering,* *Tertull.* + Mutatio, renovatio, *Vett.*

|| In-

|| Innōvātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh alteration*, Dig. 1. Qui innovat, Vett.

Innōvo, āre. aēt. *To make new, to renew, to innovate, to change old customs, and bring in new ones.* Quo te modo ad intemperantiam, scelerate, innovasti? Cic. in Pis. 36, extr.

Innoxius, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Harmless, that doth no harm.* (2) *Harmless, that taketh no hurt.* (1) Innoxium abs te, atque abs tuis me irrides, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 4. (2) Innoxia à curculionibus faba, Col. 2, 10, 12. Vita amplior, quàm innoxior, Cato. Innoxius crimine, Liv. 4, 44.

Innūba, ac. f. *She that was never married, a maid, or virgin.* Innuba laurus, Ov. Met. 10, 92. propter Daphnes fabulam.

|| Innūbīlātus, a, um. part. *Clouded, overcast*, Sidon. 3. Serenus.

|| Innūbīlo, āre. aēt. *To make dark, or overshadow with clouds*, Solin. 66. + Nubibus obduco, Vett.

Innūbilus, a, um. *Fair, without clouds.* Innubilus aether, Lucr. 3, 21.

+ Innūbis, e. Idem. Dies innubis, Sen. Oct. 238.

Innūbo, ēre, pfi, neut. (1) *To be married into.* (2) + *Also to be married below one's self.* (1) Liv. 1, 34. 3. Enubo, Id. 10, 23. (2) 3. Innubere est infra suum ordinem nubere, & collocari inferiori, Turneb. Advers. 30, 29.

Innūbus, a, um. *Unmarried*, Ov. Met. 14, 142.

Innūmērābilis, e. adj. *Innumerable, without number.* Pecunia innumeralis, Cic. pro Quint. 11. Innumeralis annorum series, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 4. Innumeralia mala, Lucr. 4, 1137. faecula, V. Max. 8, 7, ext. 2.

Innūmērābilitas, atis. f. *Innumerableness.* Innumeralitas atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 39. mundorum, Ibid. 1, 26.

Innūmērābilitē. adv. *Without number.* Aēr innumeraliter mutatur, Lucr. 5, 275.

Innūmērālis, e. adj. *That one cannot number, innumerable.* Numerus innumeralis, Lucr. 2, 1085.

Innūmērōsus, a, um. adj. *Numberless.* Innumerosi foetus, Plin. 10, 85. al. leg. Numerosus.

Innūmērūsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Numberless, past number.* (2) *Also without just number, or measure.* (1) Ex Isocratis ludo innumeri principes exierunt, Cic. de Orat. 2, 22. (2) Innumerus numerus, Plaut. ap. Gell. 1, 24. per oxymoron, i. e. numerus nullā certā lege obstrictus.

Innuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. (1) *To nod, or beckon with the head to one, to make signs to one.* (2) Meton. *To consent, or permit.* (1) 3. Abiens inquit mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9. (2) = 3. Non se purgavit, sed indicavit, atque innuit, Cic. pro Muraen. 25. sed exempl. vet. leg. inquit.

Innuptus, a, um. *Unmarried, unwedded.* Innupta Minerva, Virg. Aen. 2, 31. Innuptae nuptiae, Cic. de Orat. 3, 58. ex poetā. γάμος ἀγάμος, oxymoron, an unlucky, unlawful, or ill-made match.

Innutrio, īre, īvi, itum. aēt. *To bring up in, unde* Innutrior, īvi, itus sum. pass. *To be brought up.* Certis ingeniis innutriti oportet, Sen. Ep. 2. Ne caltris innutritetur & armis exitiale caput monui, Sil. Ital. 2, 286.

|| Innutritio, onis. f. verb. *A nourishing, or bringing up*, Ap. JCC. + Nutritus, Plin.

Innutritus, a, um. part. (1) *Nourished with, or brought up and bred in.* (2) Met. *Inured, or accustomed to.* (1) Opibus innutritus, Suet. Aug. 3, mari, Plin. Epist. 9, 33, 6. (2) disciplinis, Sen. Consolat. ad Polyb. 21. & Patere. 2, 94.

|| Inobēdiens, tis. adj. *Disobedient*, Bibb. + Inobsequens, Sen. Non obediens, Cic.

|| Inobēdientia, ae. f. *Disobedience*, Hieron. + Contumacia, dedignatio parendi, Vett.

Inoblītus, a, um. *Mindful, that forgetteth not.* Inoblītā repetam tua munera mente, Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 15, 37.

Inōbrūtus, a, um. *Not overwhelmed, or drowned.* Effugit inobrutus undas, Ov. Met. 7, 356.

Inobscūro, āre. aēt. *To darken and obscure.* Nulla ejus legationem posteritatis inobscurabit oblivio, Cic. Phil. 9, 5.

Inobsequens, tis. adj. *Stubborn, disobedient.* Inobsequentes fraenis equi, Sen. Hippol. 1068.

Inobservābilis, e. adj. *Unobservable.* Inobservabilis error, Catull. 62, 115. Martis est maxime inobservabilis cursus, Plin. 2, 15.

Inobservans, tis. *Unobserving.* Si inobservantes homines sub aere deprehendant, Pallad. R. R. Tit. 35.

Inobservantia, ae. f. *Inadvertency, want of observing*, Suet. Aug. 76.

Inobservātus, a, um. *Not observed, or marked, unregarded.* Dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata Coronis, Ov. Met. 2, 544.

Inoccātus, a, um. part. *Harrowed.* Semen ingestum & inoccatum, Col. 2, 8. Inoccata pastinatio, Id. 3, 15, 1.

Inocciduus, a, um. adj. (1) *Always watching, that never sleepeth.* (2) *That never setteth, or goeth down, as stars do.* (1) Inocciduis stellatus visibus Argus, Stat. Theb. 6, 277. (2) Inocciduus axis, Luc. 8, 174.

Inocco, āre. aēt. *To harrow in, to cover with earth.* Sementi factā inoccare oportet, quod sparseris, Col. 11, 2, 81.

Inoccor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be harrowed in.* Lupini modū tres inoccantur, Col. 11, 2.

Inoculatio, onis. f. verb. *Grafting of trees*, Col. 5, 11, 1. = Emplastratio, Id.

Inoculator, ōris. m. verb. *An ingrafter*, Plin. 18, 76.

Inocūlo, āre. aēt. *To inoculate, to ingraft*, cujus pass.

Inocūlor, āri. *To be ingrafted*, leg. ap. Col. 11, 2, 59.

Inōdōro, āre. *To make one smell strong.* Mendentium halitus inodorat allium, Col. 11, 3, 22.

Inōdōrus, a, um. adj. (1) *Without smell, that smelleth of nothing, or that smelleth ill.* (2) *Unperfumed, without odours, or spices.* (1) Gell. 7, 6. ubi al. inora. (2) Urnae ossa inodora dabit, Perf. 6, 35.

Inoffense, unde comp. inoffensius. *Inoffensively*, Gell. 6, 2.

Inoffensus, a, um. (1) *Unoffended, unhurt.* (2) *Without stumbling.* (3) *Easy, smooth.* (1) Inoffensa valetudine vivere, Gell. 1, 2. (2) Inoffensum pedem referre, Tibull. 1, 7, 62.

(3) Inoffensa curret arundo via, Mart. 14, 209. Detur inoffensae vitae tibi tangere metam, Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 1.

|| Inofficiōse. adv. *Uncivilly, disobligingly*, Dig. + Contra officium.

Inofficiōsus, a, um. adj. *Undutiful, unkind, disobliging*, Cic. Attic. 13, 27. Id. Verr. 1, 41.

+ Inōlens, tis. adj. *Giving no savour.* Olivum inolens, Lucr. 2, 849.

Inōlesco, ēre, ui & ēvi, itum & ētum. (1) *To grow up.* (2) *To grow upon.* (3) Aēt. *To make it grow and increase.*

(1) Col. 4, 22. (2) 3. Virg. Geor. 2, 77. Tradunt duritiem lapidum merlis inolescere ramis, Sil. 8, 582. (3) 3. = Natura induit nobis inolevitque in ipsis amorem nostri, Gell. 12, 5.

|| Inōlītus, a, um. part. *Inbred, that which hath grown up with one, or one hath been accustomed to*, Aug. + Innatus, Vett.

|| Inōmīnālis, e. adj. *Unlucky, ill-boding.* Dies inominalis, Gell. 5, 17. pro

Inōmīnātus, a, um. *Unhappy, foretold with bad omens.* Inominata cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

Inōpāco, āre. aēt. *To shade, or overshadow*, Col. 8, 15, 4.

|| Inōpācus, a, um. *Open, not shadowed*, Sidon. + Apertus.

|| Inōpērio, īre. aēt. *To discover, or uncover*, Hyg. + Aperio.

Inōpērtus, a, um. *Uncovered, bare, naked.* Inoperto capite, Sen. de Vita beat. 13. = Inoperta ac confessa veritas, Id. de Otio Sap. 30.

Inōpia, ae. f. (1) *Want, need, scarcity, dearth.* (2) *The lack of any-thing.* (1) = Rhodiorum inopia, fames, & summa annonae caritas, Cic. Off. 3, 12. (2) Inopia argentaria, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 66. consilii, Cic. Att. 6, 3. criminum, Id. pro S. Rosc. 16. testi, Id. pro Domo. 30.

|| Inōpīnābilis, e. adj. *That no man would have thought, contrary to one's opinion*, Gell. 11, 18. & 17, 9. pro

Inōpīnans, tis. adj. *Not thinking of it, unawares*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29. Liv. 27, 48. & 31, 25.

Inōpīnanter. adv. *Suddenly, unawares, otherwise than was looked for*, Suet. Tib. 60.

Inōpīnatē, & inopinató. adv. *Ere one is aware.* Inopinatē accidere, Liv. 34. occupare, Sen. ad Helv. 5. Inopinató irrumpere, Liv. 26, 6.

Inōpīnātus, a, um. *Unthought of, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.* Repentina & inopinata graviora, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. Nova & inopinata, Id. Verr. 2, 8. Conf. Liv. 21, 52.

Inōpīnus, a, um. adj. [ex in & opinor] *Sudden, unexpected.* Quies inopina, Virg. Aen. 5, 857. siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30.

Inopinus turbo, Sil. 5, 390.

+ Inōpīōsus, a, um. adj. *Needy, wanting, full of want.*

= Res dubiae, egenae, inopiosae consilii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2. + Inops.

|| Inōpōrtūné. adv. *Untimely, unseasonably*, Cod. + Intempestivē, Cic.

Inōpōrtūnus, a, um. adj. *Unseasonable, inconvenient.* Sedes non inopportuna sermoni, Cic. de Orat. 3, 3.

Inops, ōpis. adj. ope vel opibus destitutus. [ex in & ops, sine opes] (1) *Poor, needy.* (2) *Deficient, void of, wanting, that hath not, unable.* (3) *Also unburied.* (1) 3. Non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 67. (2) Versus inopes rerum, Hor. A. P. 322. (3) Inops inhumatāque turba, Virg. Aen. 6, 325. sc. ex in & Ops, quae est terra. 3. Verbis inops, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 70. ab amicis, Id. pro Domo. 22. ad aliquid, Id. de Cl. Orat. 76. Nec inops modō consilii, sed vix mentis compos esset, Liv. 34, 28. Inops & laus & fundi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50.

Inoptābilis, e. adj. *Not to be wished for*, Apul. Met. 9, p. 279. + Non expetendus, Vett.

Inōrātus, a, um. *Not pleaded, unspoken of.* Legati Ameriam, re inoratā, reverterunt, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 9. without an audience.

Inordinatē. adv. *Without order, at no certain time.* Febres inordinatē redire dicunt, Gell. 3, 3. Inordinatē aget, Id. 4, 25.

|| Inordinatim. adv. *Out of order, or array, not by ranks and files*, Amm. 19, 14.

|| Inordinatio, onis. f. *A disordering*, Apul. de Asclep. p. 92.

Inordinātus,

Inordinatus, a, um. simus, sup. *Out of order, or array, disordered.* = Inordinati atque incompoti milites, *Liv.* 22, 50. Inordinatissimi palpebrarum pili, *Plin.* 22, 45. ¶ Ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, *Cic. de Univ.* 3.

† Inoris, e. adj. *Without a mouth*, *Litt. ex Lucr.* sed q.

Inōrior, īri. *To arise.* Quid si memoria eorum inōrietur? *Tac. Ann.* 11, 23, 4. Vocab. suspect.

† Inormis, e. adj. i. e. enormis ant.

Inornatē. adv. *Without dress, or trimming.* Inornatē dicere, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 31.

Inornatus, a, um. Non ornatus. (1) *Unadorned, not decked, or trimmed, unhandsome, undrest.* (2) Met. *Unpolished.* (3) *Unpraised, neglected.* (1) Inornatae mulieres, *Cic. Orat.* 23. (2) = Ne nuda atque inornata inventio vulgari sermone esset, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 56. (3) Non ego te meis chartis inornatum filebo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 30.

Inōrus, a, um. adj. *Non i. e. sine ore.* That bath no mouth. Inora animalia, *Gell.* 7, 6. sed alii malunt inodora.

Inōtiōsus, a, um. adj. *Not idle, or vain and frivolous,* *Quint.* 11, 3. vix alibi occ.

¶ Inōvans, tis. [ab ove quae immolari solita est] *Triumphing, or rejoicing.* Inovanti gradu, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 377.

† Ovans, *Fell.*

Imprimis. adv. *First of all.* Vid. Imprimis.

Inquam. verb. defect. *I say, quoth I.* Vid. Inquo.

Inquantum. adv. *As much as, as far as,* *Ov. Met.* 11, 71. *Fortasse ratiū in quantum.*

Inquantumcunque. *As much as can possibly be,* *Sen. sed malum in quantumcunque.*

† Inque. imperat. *Say thou,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 124.

Inquies, ēis. f. *Disquiet, lack of rest.* Furiales somni & inquietas nocturna, *Plin.* 14, 28.

Inquies, ēis. adj. *Restless, unquiet.* Homo inquietus, *Sall. inter Fragm.* Humanum genus inquietus & indomitum, *Id.* Inquietus moribus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 18. Vir inquietus, *Paterc.* 2, 68.

Inquētatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A disquieting, or disturbing,* *Liv.* 22, 17.

¶ Inquētator, ōris. m. verb. *He that disquieteth,* *Tert.*

Inquētatus, a, um. part. *Disquieted, troubled, vexed.* Constat hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos, *Suet. Cal.* 59.

Inquētē. adv. *Restlessly, unquietly,* *Suet. ap. Litt. sed quare.*

Inquēto, āre. act. *To disquiet, trouble, or disturb.* Ne quem officii causā inquietaret, *Suet. Aug.* 53. Inquietare victoriam, *Tacit. Hist.* 3, 84, 4.

Inquētor, āri, ātus. pass. Ne incubantes nutrices inquietarentur, *Cal.* 8, 5, 11. Inquietari rumoribus, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 9, 5.

Inquētudo, inis. f. *Disquiet, trouble, unquietness, want of rest.* Inquietudinem Tiberius non potuit effugere, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 8.

Inquētus, a, um. adj. Non quietus. *Unquiet, restless, busy, troublesome.* Animus inquietus, *Liv.* 1, 46. vir, *Paterc.* 2, 11. Inquietas noctes, *V. Max.* 8, 14, ext. 1. ¶ Inquētor, *Amm.* 22, 7. Inquieta ingenia, & in novas res avida, *Liv.* 22, 21.

Inqui. praeterperf. [ab inquo] *Said I,* *Catull.* 10, 27.

Inquīlinus, i. m. [qu. incolinus] (1) *He that hireth another man's house to dwell in, a tenant.* (2) *Also he that dwelleth in the same house with another, an inmate, a lodger.* (1) & Te inquilino (non enim domino) personabant omnia vocibus ebriorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. (2) Vicinus Novio, vel inquilinus sit, si quis Novium videre non vult, *Mart.* 1, 87, 11.

¶ Inquīnamentum, i. n. *Filth, ordure, defilement,* *Gell.* 2, 6. *Macrob.* 6, 7. † Squalor, sordes.

Inquinans, tis. part. *Defiling, blemishing,* *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 8.

Inquinatē. adv. *Impurely, corruptly, barbarously.* Confluxerunt Athenas multi inquinatē loquentes, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 24.

Inquinatē locutus, *Ibid.* c. 37.

¶ Inquinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A staining, or defiling,* *Aug.*

¶ Inquinator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that defileth,* *Tert.*

Inquinatus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Defiled, disstained.* (2) *Dyed.* (3) Adj. *Filthy, nasty.* (1) § Flagitii vita inquinata, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. (2) Bis murice velus inquinatum, *Mart.* 4, 4. (3) Foedior atque inquinatior, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 24. = Sordidissima ratio atque inquinatissima, *Cic. Off.* 2, 6. vita, *V. Max.* 8, 1, damn. 2.

Inquino, āre. act. [α πορνεῖν seu κοινῶν, quod est canire, ap. *Fell.*] (1) *To defile, bewray.* (2) *To stain, to dye.* (3) *To adulterate.* (4) *To disgrace, disparage, or blemish.* (5) *To accuse.* (1) Merdis caput inquino albis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 37. (2) *Mart.* 4, 4. (3) Inquinavit aere tempus aureum, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 55. (4) = Obscurare & inquinare splendorem, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 8. Famam alicujus inquinare, *Liv.* 29, 37. (5) Inquinare innoxios, *Curt.* 6, 11, 37.

Inquīnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bewrayed, or defiled, &c.* Vid. Inquino, n. 1.

Inquiro, is, it. verb. def. [ab in, & queo] *I say, quoth I,* *Catull.* 10, 27.

Inquirendus, a, um. part. *To be inquired into.* Ad sedes inquirendas proficiscuntur, *Iust.* 3, 4.

Inquirens, tis. part. *Inquiring.* Nimium inquirens in se, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 82.

Inquiritur. imperf. *Inquiry is made,* *Cic. Off.* 2, 13.

Inquiro, ēre, sivi, situm. act. [ex in & quaero] (1) *To inquire, search, ask, demand, or make inquiry, to examine, or search.* (2) *To take an information in order to prosecution at law.* (1) § Occulta vitia inquirere, *Cic.* § Incolae officium est, nihil de alieno inquirere, *Id. Off.* 1, 34. § Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 148. (2) Cum ego diem in Siciliam inquirendi praexiguam postulavisset, &c. *Cic. Act. in Verr.* 2.

Inquīror, i. pass. *To be inquired into.* Jupiter ē terra genitam mentitur, ut auctor desinat inquiri, *Ov. Met.* 1, 615.

¶ Inquīsītē. leg. saltem in comp. *Accurately, nicely.* Theophrastus super hac re inquisitiū quam Cicero differuit, *Gell.* 1, 3.

Inquīsītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An inquisition, or search,* (2) *An examination, an inquest.* (1) = Inquisitio & investigatio veritatis homini propria est, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4. ¶ Inquisitioni alicui esse, *to be out of the way, to be to seek,* *Plaut. Cal.* 3, 1, 16. (2) Reus absens contra inquisitionem accusatoris defensus, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4.

Inquīsitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A searcher, or inquirer.* (2) *An inquisitor, an informer, or promoter.* (1) Straton rerum naturae inquisitor fuit, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 6, 13. (2) Licinianum legatum & inquisitorem reum postulavit, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 3. & Eundem conscium & inquisitorem non ferebant, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 67.

Inquīsitus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Searched, or inquired for.* (2) *Also not discovered, or found out.* (1) = Rem inquisitam, ne quid incomptum deferret ad Consulem, detulit, *Liv.* 10, 40. (2) Me, quam illam quaestionem inquisitam amittere, mortuum satius est, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 1, 9. vid. & *Ibid.* 2, 2, 27.

† Inrado, ēre, si, sum. *To shave, or scrape upon.* Eodem filphium inrado, *Cato, R. R.* 157.

† Inrasus, a, um. *Shaved, or scraped upon.* Laferpitium inrasum, *Cato, R. R.* 157, 8. *Conf. Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 16. & *Sil.* 8, 585.

Inrēdivivus, vel irredivivus, a, um. *That cannot be repaired, or renewed,* *Catull.* 18, 3.

Inrēligiosē, vel irreligiosē. *Irreligiously.* Damnari postulavit, si qua de Augusto irreligiosē dixisset, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 50, 2. Irreligiosius, *Quint. Decl.* 8.

¶ Intemissē. adv. *Out of hand, or without any more ado,* *Amm.*

Inrequietus. Vid. Irrequietus.

Inrestitus, vel irrestitus, a, um. *Not quenched, not going out.* Inrestita foci servant altaria flammae, *Sil.* 3, 29.

Inrevocatus. Vid. Irrevocatus.

Inrito. Vid. Irrito.

Insālubris, e. adj. errimus, sup. *Unwholesome, corrupt, noisome, pestilent.* Insalubris fundus, *Col.* 1, 4, 2. Insaluberrimum vinum, *Plin.* 23, 22. tempus, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 2, 6.

Insālūtatus, a, um. part. *Unsaluted, unvisited.* Inque salutatum linquo, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 289. per Tmesin.

Insānābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *Uncurable, that cannot be healed, desperate, without remedy.* Insanabilis plaga, *Cic. pro Sext.* 19. morbus, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 1. Insanabile ingenium, *Liv.* 1, 28. Laetari quod nihil tristius, nec insanabilius esset, *Id.* 28, 5.

Insānē. adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Madly, imprudently.* (2) *Greatly, extremely.* (1) In sylvam non ligna feras infanius, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 34. (2) & Bonum est pauxillum amare, insanē non bonum est, *Plaut. Curt.* 1, 3, 20. Si unum epityrum apud eum esuriens insanē edam, *Id. Mil.* 1, 1, 25. citante *Varr. de L. L.* 6, 5. paulō aliter nunc leg. sed minus rectē.

Insānia, ae. f. (1) *Madness, the sickness of the mind, distraction.* (2) *Inconsistency, inconstancy.* (3) *Fury, outrage.* (4) *A rapture, or transport.* (5) *Infatuation.* (6) *Extravagancy, luxury.* (7) *Doting.* (1) = Nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem, & morbum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 4. (2) Ferte viri flammās, &c. Quid loquor aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insaniam mutat? *Virg. Aen.* 4, 595. (3) Scelerata insania belli, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 461. (4) Auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania? *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 6. (5) Ubi prava stultitia, hic summa est insania, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 221. (6) Ea villa objurgat caeterarum villarum insaniam, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. (7) *Ov. Trist.* 1, 10, 11.

Insāniens, tis. part. (1) *Mad, raging, frantic.* (2) *Rough, boisterous.* (3) *Foolish, irrational.* (1) Verum post venit

venit infaniens, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 22. (2) Infanientem navita Bosphorum tentabo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 30. (3) ¶ Infanientis sapientiae consultus, ἀνὸς, of a nonsensical sect of philosophers, the Epicureans, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 2.

Infanio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. (1) To be mad, out of his wits, or beside himself, to dote, to be inspired with the muses. (2) To play the fool. (1) = Ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. § Insanire insaniam hilarem, to be beside himself, as with wine, love, joy, &c. *Sen. V. B.* 12. Insanire juvat, cur Berecynthiae cessant flamina tibiae? *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 18. § Galle, quid insanis? inquit, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 22. Lynceus seros insanit amores, *Propert.* 2, 34, 25. (2) *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 36.

Insānitas, ātis. f. Madnefs, want of health. = Insipientia quasi insanitas, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 5.

Insānitūrus, a, um. part. That will be mad. Nec tamen insanitūrum illum puto, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 29.

Insanūm. adv. Excessively, at a great rate. Porticus insanūm bona, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 3, 5. Insanum magnum negotium, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 5, 1.

Insānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. āmus, sup. Non sanus. (1) Mad, frantic, out of his wits. (2) Tempestuous, raging. (3) Vast, huge. (4) Inspired. (5) Unwobisome. (1) § Ex stultis insanos facere, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 23. Homo inter eos, qui ipsi quoque insaniunt, insanissimus, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 12. Uter est infanior horum? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 102. (2) Turbo insanus, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 366. vires Aufri insani, *Ov. Met.* 12, 510. (3) Substructiones aggeris insanas mirabantur, *Plin.* 36, 24. Insanae moles substructionum, *Cic. pro Mil.* 20. (4) Infanam vatem aspicias, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 443. (5) Infana canicula messes coquit, *Pers.* 3, 5. nisi malis ad secundam notionem referre. ¶ Insanae vites, vines that bear thrice a year, *Plin.* 16, 50.

† Insāpōrātus, a, um. Without taste and relish, *Litt. ex Stat.*

Insatiābilis, e. adj. or, comp. Non satiabilis. (1) Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied, or ever have enough. (2) Also that doth not satiate, or fill. (1) Infatiabilis animus, *Liv.* 4, 13. voluptas, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 5. (2) Nulla infatiabilior species, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62.

¶ Insatiābilitas, ātis. f. Infatiableness, *Anim.* 31, 12.

Insatiābiliter. adv. Infatiably. Infatiabiliter desidero, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 6, 3. Te infatiabiliter desiebamus, *Lucr.* 3, 920. *Vid. & Tac. Ann.* 4, 38, 7.

¶ Insatiātus, a, um. Infatiate, unsatisfied. Infatiatus eundem ardor, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 305. Arma tubaque infatiatus habet, *Id.* 7, 12.

† Insatiētas, ātis. f. Infatiableness, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 13.

† Insātīvus, a, um. That is not planted, or sown, but cometh up of its own accord, *Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*

Insātūrābilis, e. adj. Infatiate, that cannot be filled. Infaturabile abdomen, *Cic. pro Sext.* 51.

Insātūrābiliter. adv. Infatiably. Annis praeteritis infaturabiliter expletus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 25.

¶ Inscalpo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. To engrave, to cut in, as engravers, or masons do. Inscalpunt sacro in marmore formam, *Laet. Phoen. vers.* 153.

Inscendo, ēre, di, sum. act. & neut. [ex in & scando] To go up, to mount, to climb up unto. Inscendere in currum, *Plaut. Menach.* 5, 1, 110. in arborem, *Id. Aul.* 4, 6, 12. supra pilam, *Cato*, 127, 2. Absol. to go on shipboard, to take ship, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 30.

Inscendor, i. pass. To be gone up, mounted, &c. Haud unquam se ab alio inscendi passus est, *Gell.* 5, 2.

Inscensio, ōnis. f. verb. A mounting, or climbing up. Inscensio in navem, a going on board, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 19.

¶ Inscensor, ōris. m. verb. [qui navem inscendit] A soldier serving at sea, *Lampr.*

Inscensus, a, um. part. Mounted, or jumped upon, leaped into, as a man leapeth into a saddle. Inscensus equus, *Suet. Tit.* 4.

¶ Inscensus, ūs. m. Inscensus equarum, the covering of mares, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 219.

¶ Insciē. adv. Ignorantly, *Apul. de Deo Socr.* p. 668. † Inscienter.

Insciens, tis. adj. Unwitting, unaware, not knowing, or thinking on it. Insciens feci, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 19. Me in-sciente, without my knowledge, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 2.

Inscienter. adv. Ignorantly, without knowing of it, unskillfully. Inscienter facere, *Cic. Topic.* 8. & *Acad. Q.* 4, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 25, 10.

Inscientia, ae. f. Lack of knowledge, ignorance. = In tantis tenebris erroris & inscientiae, *Cic. pro Sulla*, 14. Inscientia multa versatur in vita, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 47.

Inscitē. adv. āmē, sup. Ignorantly, unhandisomely, bunglingly. Inscitē medicinae & gubernationis ultimum cum ultimo sapientiae comparatur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 7. Inscitē facere, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 58. Inscitissimē, *Gell.* 10, 16.

Inscitia, ae. f. (1) Ignorance, unskillfulness. (2) Impru-

dence. (1) Sive propter lini inopiam, atque ejus usus inscitiam, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 13. (2) Malē mereri de immerente inscitia est, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 29.

Inscitus, a, um. or, comp. āmus, sup. (1) Unhandsome, unbecoming. (2) Fostish, fond. (3) Absurd. (4) Unknown. (5) Insufficient, unable to do. (1) *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 1, 12. (2) Quid confugisti in aram inscitissimus? *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 14. (3) Quid autem inscitius, quā, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. (4) *Gell.* (5) *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4.

Inscius, a, um. adj. [ex in & scio] (1) Ignorant, not knowing. (2) Unskillful. (3) Unwitting, heedless. (1) Inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 77. ¶ Inscia somni lumina, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 367. (2) = Socrates se omnium rerum inscium fingeat & rudem, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 85. § peritus, *Gell.* (3) Androgeus se offert nobis, socia agmina credens, in-scious, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 372.

Inscribendus, a, um. part. To be inscribed, or charged. Mea dextera letho inscribenda tuo est, *Ov. Met.* 10, 199.

Inscribens, tis. part. Inscribing. Et imo vix ulla inscribens terrae vestigia cornu, *Sil.* 13, 328.

Inscribo, ēre, pfi, tum. act. [ex in & scribo] (1) To write in, or upon. (2) To inscribe, to intitle, to superscribe. (3) To imprint, paint, or describe. (4) To engrave. (5) To intitle, to charge with. (6) To implead. (1) § Philosophi in his ipsis libris, quos scribunt de contemnenda gloria, sua nomina inscribunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 15. Inscriptit stipite nomen, *Luc.* 8, 792. ¶ Inscribere aedes mercede, to put a bill on the door, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 92. (2) Xenophontis liber qui inscribitur oeconomicus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 24. (3) Barbarorum feminae marēque corpora sua inscribunt, *Plin.* 22, 2. Sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, *Ov. Met.* 6, 74. (4) Inscrībār Elīsa Sichaei, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 193. Inscribere lapidem notis, *Tib.* 1, 3, 54. (5) Ipsos inscribere deos sceleri, *Ov. Met.* 15, 128. (6) *Ap. JCC.*

Inscribor, i, ptus. pass. To be writ in, to be inscribed, &c. *Cic. Inscribi sepulchro, Ov. Ep.* 2, 145. *Vid. Inscribo*, n. 2.

Inscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) An inscription, a title, a bill upon a door. (2) Also a brand, mark, or scar. (3) ¶ An accusation. (1) Inscriptio libri, *Cic. Topic.* 1. statuae, *Id. pro Domo*, 30. Hinc illa infelicitis monumenti inscriptio, Turbā se medicorum periisse, *Plin.* 29, 5. (2) Inscriptiones frontis, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 3. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

Inscriptum, i. n. (1) An inscription, a title. (2) A licence, or bill testificatory, a cocket at the customhouse for merchants goods. (1) Quaedam alia inscripta nimis lepida, *Gell. in praef. op.* (2) *Ap. JCC.*

Inscriptus, a, um. part. (1) Written upon. (2) Intitled, inscribed. (3) Engraven. (4) Stigmatized, branded, as slaves were. (5) Also not written, unwritten. (1) Inscripta foliis litera, *Ov. Met.* 13, 398. (2) In eo libro qui est inscriptus Hortensius, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 1. (3) Versus in monumento inscripti, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. Signum inde factum est, & inscriptum, *Liv.* 2, 41. (4) Quatuor inscripti portabant vile cada-ver, *Mart.* 8, 75. (5) Inscriptum ē portu exponunt clanculum, ne portorium dent, *Lacil. ap. Non.* § Alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, *Quint.* 3, 8.

Inscriptus, i. m. A rogue that hath been burnt in the hand, or shoulder, *Mart.* 8, 75.

¶ Inscrutābilis, e. adj. Non scrutabilis. Unsearchable, *Bibl.*

Insculpo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. [ex in & scalpo] (1) To engrave, carve, cut, or ingrail. (2) Met. To imprint. (1) Insculpere aliquid saxo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 90. postibus formam, *Ov. Met.* 15, 621. (2) Insculpsit in mentibus natura, ut deos aeternos & beatos haberemus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

Insculptus, a, um. part. (1) Engraven. (2) Imprinted, deeply fixed. (1) § In robore insculptas esse priscarum literarum notas, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. (2) Omnibus innatum est, & in animo quasi insculptum, esse deos, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4.

Insecabilis, e. adj. That cannot be cut, or parted. Corpora infecabilia, *Quint.* 2, 17. & *Vitruv.* 2, 2.

Insecandus, a, um. part. To be pruned, cut, &c. Insecandi sunt favi, *Col.* 9, 15.

Insecenda, i. e. dicenda, *Cato ap. Gell.* 18, 9. *Vid. Inseque.*

Inseco, āre, ui, ūm. act. To cut in, to prune. Dentibus aliquem insecare, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 40. Insecat corticem vimen, *Col.* 4, 29, 10.

Insecor, āri. pass. To be pruned. Sequentē deinde anno insecatur superior pars curvaturae, *Col.* 4, 15, 3.

Insecta, n. plur. Insects, as flies, gnats, pismires, and such like. *Vid. Plin.* 11, 37. & ibi *Sipont.*

Insectans, tis. part. Pursuing, &c. Insectans Argum, *Val. Placc.* 4, 388. *Conf. Liv.* 28, 40.

¶ Insectanter. adv. With railing, or braving, *Gell.* 19, 3.

Insectatio, ōnis. f. A railing, or inveighing against one, *Liv.* 22, 34. Insecatione consulū abstinerē, *Id.* 2, 56. Insecatio flagitii, *Plin. Paneg.* 28.

Insectator, ōris. m. verb. *A railer, or slanderer, a back-biter; a lash, or scourger.* Saevus insectator plebis, *Liv.* 3, 33. vitorum, *Quint.* 10, 1.

Insectatus, a, um. part. (1) *Followed, pursued.* (2) *Met. Act. Having inveighed against, railed at and reviled.* (1) Miles ab his insectatus confiterat, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 71. (2) Magistratus ne verbo quidem insectatus remisit, *Suet. Tib.* 32. Praetorianos nuper exauctoratos insectatus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 96, 3.

|| *Insectio*, ōnis. f. *A discourse, treatise, or long continued tale.* = Narratio, *Gell.* 12, 9.

Insecto, āre. act. & insector, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To pursue, to run after.* (2) *To inveigh against, to speak ill of, to rail at one.* (3) *To sue, indict, or impeach one.* (4) *To harrow, hoe, or rake the ground.* (1) § Illic nos insectabit lapidibus, *Plant. Capt.* 3, 4, 61. Hastis insectatus est domi matrem & patrem, *Ibid.* 17. (2) § Quomodo sum insectatus levitatem senum? *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. = Acerbius in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, *Id. de Am.* 16. (3) *Cic. pro Font.* 1. (4) Nisi assiduis terram insectabere rastris, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 155. § Insectari aliquem hastis, *Plant. Capt.* 3, 4, 20. maledictis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 25. injuriam alicujus, *Id. Attic.* 5, 17.

Insectura, ae. f. *A notch.* Virgula, si apte fabricata foret, totidem redderet soles, quot habuisset insecturas, *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 7. ed. Gron.

Insectus, a, um. part. [*ab insector*] (1) *Cut, or notched, cut in pieces.* (2) *Uncut.* (1) Insecti pectine dentes, *Ov. Met.* 6, 58. § Napi integri, si minuti sunt, majores autem insecti, *Col.* 12, 54, 3. (2) *Fest.*

|| *Insecutio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A pursuit, or following after.* *Apul. Met.* 8.

|| *Insecutor*, ōris. m. verb. *A persecutor.* *Prud. Cath.* 12, 127.

Insecuturus, a, um. part. *About to pursue, or follow.* Ratus, id quod accidit, insecuturos ad extrema ab tergo carpenda hostes, *Liv.* 42, 64.

Insecutus, a, um. part. [*ab insequor*] (1) *Which followeth, goeth after, or succeedeth.* (2) *Railing at.* (1) Insecutis mentibus geminos enixa est, *Plin.* 7, 9. Insecutus est dies noctem, *V. Max.* 1, 7, 1. (2) Insecutus deos convitio, *V. Max.* 5, 5, 4.

Insedabiliter. adv. [*ab insedabilis*] *So that it cannot be quieted.* Insedabiliter litis arida corpora mersans, *Lucr.* 6, 1174.

Insedatus, a, um. *Unquiet, troublesome, unappeased.* Omne quod est grave, insedatum, turbulentum, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 22.

Inseminatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made fruitful.* (2) *Begot.* (1) Terra ex coelestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata, *Petrus. proem.* lib. 8. (2) Ex conventu Jovis inseminati & nati, *Arnob.*

|| *Insemino*, āre. act. *To sow in.* Morbum visceribus inseminare, *Gall.* 19, 5.

Inseminor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sown in.* *Litt. ex Col.*

Insenesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To grow old and spend all his time upon a thing.* § Insenescit libris & curis, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 82. negotiis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 6, 6.

|| *Insensatus*, a, um. *Foolish, senseless.* *Quint. citat. Litt.* locum non dicit; utique sit, tutius dixeris. + Sensus expers, sensu carens, vel destitutus.

|| *Insensibilis*, e. adj. *Insensible, that cannot be felt, or that cannot feel.* *Gell.* 17, 10. sed pertinet ad Latinit. cadent. + Sensu carens.

Insensilis, e. adj. *Insensible, that hath no sense, or feeling; senseless.* § Ex insensilibus ni credas sensile gigni? *Lucr.* 2, 887.

|| *Inseparabilis*, e. adj. *Inseparable.* *Sen. Ep.* 85. *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 283. + Assiduus.

|| *Inseparabiliter*. adv. *Inseparably.* *Macr. Somn. Scip.* 1, 22.

Insepultus, a, um. part. (1) *Unburied.* (2) *Buried.* (1) Cerno miseros & insepultos acervos civium, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. Insepultos projecit, *Liv.* 29, 9. Insepulta cadavera jacuerunt, *V. Max.* 6, 3, 1. (2) Vestra virtus nec oblivione eorum, qui nunc sunt, nec reticentia posterorum insepulta esse poterit. *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 12.

+ *Inseque*, ap. *Varr.* dic. narra. infexit, dixit, *Fest.* ex *Enn.*

Insequendus, a, um. part. *To be pursued.* Filium ad insequendum cum cum tertia parte copiarum mittit, *Just.* 1, 8.

Insequens, tis. part. *Next following, ensuing.* § Insequens hora antecedente calamitosior populo Romano illuxit, *Cic. ad Octav.* Insequentia tempora, *Paterc.* 2, 47. Insequentia aestate, *Id.* 2, 106. Insequentes Archontes, *Id.* 1, 3.

|| *Insequenter*. adv. *Inconsequently, not to the purpose.* *Gell.* 10, 29. + Ineptè, absurdè.

Insequor, i, ūtus sum. dep. [*ex in & sequor*] (1) *To follow after, to pursue, to run after.* (2) *To succeed.* (3) *To persecute, to rail at one.* (4) *To proceed.* (5) *To sue another*

at law. (6) *To persist.* (1) § Insequi fugientem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 468. Fugam inhibe, moderatius insequar ipse, *Ov. Met.* 1, 511. (2) Hunc proximo seculo Themistocles insequutus est, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 10. (3) Eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos insequitur, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 245. Insequi aliquem clamore, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4. minis, *Id. pro Cluent.* 8. (4) Convellere vimen insequor, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 32. (5) = Inlequeris tamen hunt, & lite-moraris iniqua, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 19. (6) = Pergam atque insequar longius, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 20.

Inserendus, a, um. part. *To be inserted, &c.* Inferenda est fortitudo, *V. Max.* 3, 2, 17. *Conf. Gell.* 6, 18.

Inserens, tis. part. *Putting in, inserting, &c.* Inferentes penè coelo manus, *Paterc.* 2, 103.

Inserentus, a, um. *Cloudy, not fair, or clear.* Non tantis Hyas inferena nimbis terras obruit, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 21. Rarò occ.

Insero, ēre, ēvi, itum. act. [*ex in & fero*] (1) *To sew in, or among.* (2) *To implant, to ingraft.* (3) *Met. To implant.* (1) Inferere frumentum arboribus, *Col.* 5, 7. (2) Omnis surculus omni arbori inferi potest, *Col.* 5, 11, 12. (3) Vitorum aliqua insequit tibi natura, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 35.

Inseror, i, insitus. pass. *To be ingrafted.* Verno tempore inerebantur, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 41. *Conf. Gell.* 8, 1.

Insero, ēre, sēruī, sertum. act. (1) *To put, or thrust in.* (2) *To apply, or put to.* (3) *To insert, to intermix.* (4) *To meddle, to interpose.* (1) § Pueris cibum in os inferere, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. manum in sinum meretrici, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 3. dextrae virgam, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 306. (2) Si crudum ovum jejunis faucibus inferas, *Col.* 6, 4. (3) Historiae turpes inferuisse jocos, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 444. Minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit deos, *bringeth them in for a share*, *Liv.* 117. (4) Bellis civilibus se inferere, *Ov. Met.* 3, 27, 23. se dubitantibus, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 4, 2. ¶ Vitae inferere aliquem, *to bring one to life*, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 72.

Inseror, i, sertus. pass. *To be put in.* Inferi quidem & donari ab arte non possunt omnia, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25.

Inserpo, ēre. neut. *To creep in.* § Somnus avaris inserpit curis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 340.

Inserta, ae. f. *A piece put in, an inlay, an inlaid ornament.* Frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, *Publ. Syrus.*

Insertans, tis. part. *Putting in.* Nubibus insertans caput, *Sil.* 5, 483.

Insertim. adv. [*ab inferendo, ut exertim ab exserendo*] *By way of insertion, or darting in.* Insertim fundunt radios, *Lucr.* 2, 114.

|| *Insertio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting between, an insertion.* Hanc vocem inseruit *Litt.* unde non dicit, neque ego scio. + Interpositio.

Insertivus, a, um. *Mingled, or not natural.* *Calpurn. Declam.* 24.

Inserto, āre. freq. [*ab infero*] *To put in often.* Clypeo sinistram insertabam aptans, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 672. Dextram insertare lateri, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 891. dextras catenis, *Id. Theb.* 12, 460.

Insertus, a, um. part. (1) *Put in, or upon.* (2) *Mingled amongst.* (1) Penna per transversas inserta nares, *Plin.* 10, 78. Falces insertae affixaeque longuriis, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 14. (2) Praedia agris meis vicina atque etiam inserta, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19.

Inservio, īre, īvi, itum. neut. [*ex in & servio*] (1) *To serve one, to do one service, to devote one's self to another.* (2) *To study to obtain, or preserve.* (3) *To attend upon, to mind and take care of any thing.* (1) § A quo plurimum sperant, ei potissimum inserviunt, *Cic. Off.* 1, 15. § Matronae, non meretricium est, unum inservire amantem, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 33. Si illum inservibis solum, *Ibid.* 59. Venientes praetores expectant, praesentibus inserviunt, abeuntes deserunt, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 35. (2) Honoribus inservire coepi, *Cic. Off.* 2, 1. Valetudo tua me sollicitat; sed inservi, & fac omnia, *Id. Fam.* 16, 17. (3) = Accuratius huic rei studere, atque inservire instituerunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 12. § Cum acc. *Plaut. Most.* ut supra. § Inservire commodis suis, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 35. famae, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 8, 4. honoribus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 1. valetudini, *Id. Fam.* 16, 17.

Inservitum est. imperf. *I, thou, he, &c. served.* Nihil est à me inservitum temporis causā, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 12. Omnibus rebus inserviendum statuit, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 8.

Inservo, āre. act. [*ex in intens. & ferveo*] (1) *To keep, or preserve.* (2) *To observe, as an omen.* (1) Elyfias dedit inservare volucres, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 194. (2) Fata patent homini, piget inservare, peritque venturi promissa fides, *Id. Theb.* 6, 935.

|| *Inseffor*, ōris. m. verb. *A robber, a setter, an highway-man.* *Fest. & Symm.* + Praedo.

Inseffus, a, um. part. [*ab insideor*] (1) *Sat, or percht upon.* (2) *Be-set, blocked up.* (3) *Inseffed, thwarted.* (1) Inseffum dūis avibus Capitolium, *Tac.* 12, 43. (2) Inseffae fauces Epiri, *Liv.* 33, 4. (3) Humus inseffa tanto pondere, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 56.

Inseffilo, are. neut. (1) *To whistle, or blow into.* (2) *To make an hissing.* (1) Ubi trux inseffilat Eurus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 603.

603. (2) Membris infibilat ignis, *Sil.* 12, 616. Densis infibilat aër verberibus, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 421.

Inficcatus, a, um. Undried. Vulnera ferens putri inficcata cruore, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 364. *Conf.* 8, 246.

Inficco, are. act. To dry, *Litt. ex Celf.*

+ Inficium, ii. n. [ab infico, i. e. infeco, quod fiat ex carne infecta] A sausage, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 22. al. leg. inficitium.

Infidendus, a, um. part. To be sat, or lain upon, *Liv.* 24, 31.

Insidens, tis. part. [ab infido] (1) Sitting in, or on, lying upon. (2) Constant, continual. (1) Elephantus insidentis magistri imperio regitur, *Liv.* 27, 14. Insidens equo, *V. Max.* 5, 7, 1. folio, *Id.* 6, 9, ext. 7. (2) Deorum assidua insidens cura pectora imbuerat, *Liv.* 1, 21.

Insidens, tis. part. [ab infido] Lighting, or sitting upon. Ne insidens ales infringat, *Plin.* 22, 7.

Insideo, ere, edi, ellum. neut. [ex in & fideo] (1) To sit, or rest upon. (2) To be in, to be fixed. (3) To teize one.

(4) To beset, to beleague, or besiege. (5) To lie in wait. (6) To settle in. (1) Infidere equis, *Aur. Vict. de Vir. Ill.* 32, 3. toro, *Ov. Epist.* 20, 134. § in fellâ aureâ, *Plin.* 11, 71.

fedit aut. edit. *Hard.* (2) Infedit in memoriâ meâ penitus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 28. = Cum fervor mentis inveteraverit, & medullis infederit, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 10. (3) § Sabinus re trepidâ arcem Capitolii infedit, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 69. (4) Sylvarum anfractus caecis infederat armis, *Sil.* 5, 3. (5) Quingentis militibus arcem infedit, *Liv.* 26, 44. (6) Lydia gens jugis infedit, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 479.

Insideo, eri, fessus. pass. To be taken possession of, to be besieged. Viae omnes praefidiis insidentur, *Liv.* 25.

Insidia, arum. f. pl. [ab infideo] (1) An ambush, an ambuscade, a lying in wait. (2) Snares, craft, subtilty, treachery.

(1) § Postquam bello eum opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit, *Nep. Datam.* 9. (2) = Qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis agendum putant, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30.

¶ Infidias alicui collocare, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 37. & *Cic. pro Mil.* 10. comparare, *Id. pro Cluent.* 16. componere, *Tib.* 1, 6, 4. facere, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 26. instituere, *Catull.* 19, 7. locare, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 25. meditari, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 60. moliri, *Id. Geor.* 1, 271. ponere, *Liv.* 37, 13. opponere, *Cic. pro Caec.* 29. parare, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 9. ponere, *Id. pro Dejot.* 7. trueré, *Ov. Met.* 1, 198. tendere, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 16.

to lay wait for, to endeavour to trepan.

¶ Insidianter, adv. Insidiously, *Just.* 6, 6, 6. sed mol. libb. insidiantes. + Insidiosè.

Insidians, tis. part. Laying wait for. Ab insidiantibus accipere detrimentum, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 9. Insidiantis oculi, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 382. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 37.

Insidiator, oris. m. verb. He that layeth wait to deceive. Insidiatori & latroni quae potest afferri injusta nex? *Cic. pro Mil.* 6, 7. Insidiatores animadvertit, *Nep. Epam.* 9. Insidiator vitae, *Id. Reg.* 2.

Insidiatrix, icis. f. She that lieth in wait, *Amm.* 24, 17.

Insidiaturus, a, um. part. About to lie in wait for. Cum magno equitatu levique armatura insidiaturus locis idoneis confedit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 65.

Insidiatus, a, um. part. Lying in wait. § Lupus insidiatus ovili, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 59.

Insidior, ari, âtus sum. dep. To lay wait, to deceive, to lie in ambush, or in wait for one. Non id agit, ut insidiatur & observet, sed jam favet, *Cic. Orat.* 62. C. Pompeius videbatur insidiari temporibus, *Paterc.* 2, 21, 2.

Insidiosè, adv. fimmè, sup. Craftily, deceitfully, treacherously. Insidiosè spem falsam ostendere, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38. Insidiosissimè tractare aliquem, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3, sub fine.

Insidiosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. fimmus, sup. Full of wiles and deceits, crafty, wily, dangerous. Insidiosus latro, *Mart.* 14, 20. Verba insidiosa, *Ov. Epist.* 20, 210. Quis insidiosior, quis crudelior, inquam? *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. Sub illo insidiosissimo principe, *Plin. Paneg.* 95. Insidiosissima conditio, *Plin.* 29, 8.

* Insido, ere, sedi, fessum. neut. (1) To light upon, to sit upon. (2) Met. To sink into, to settle. (1) Apes floribus insidunt, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 708. Insidat cervicibus jugum, *Col.* 2, 2, 22. (2) Dum verba memoriae insidant, *Quint.* 10, 7.

* Insidor, i. pass. To be lighted, or rested upon. Tantum fessis insiditur astris, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 36. Raro occ.

Insigne, is. n. in pl. insignia. (1) A particular mark, sign, or token, whereby any thing is known; an adjunct either of virtue or vice, for which one is remarkable; (2) of any kind. (3) An appellation from. (4) An impress on a shield. (5) A crest of an helmet. (6) An ensign, or painting on the prow of a ship. (7) All marks and tokens of honour, as crowns, robes, sceptres, maces, &c. (8) A blemish, a scar. (1) Quos par-

di generavere semper insigni hoc carent, *Plin.* 8, 17. Naturae insignia in multis variè cognoscuntur, *Id.* 7, 18. Insignia fenatus, *Flor.* 4, 1, 3. Effossus oculus insigne dicitur, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30. Ponas insignia morbi, fasciolas, cubital, focalia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 254. (2) = Omnia insignia & ornamenta

generis; nominis, &c. *Cic. pro Sulla,* 31. (3) Caesari proprium insigne, *Plin.* 7, 26. (4) Clypei insigne decorum induitur, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 392. (5) Pro galeâ scaphium, pro insigni sit corolla plectilis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 37. (6) Navis Bruti ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 6. Sive id animal, seu navis insigne fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 34. (7) Insigne regni, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 5. Insignia consularia, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 4, 3. Insignia praetoria, *Id. Ann.* 12, 21, 2. quaestoria, *Ibid.* 11, 38, 4. (8) Ob rempub. quod insigne habet ne me incommities, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 30.

Insignio, ire, ivi, itum. (1) To note, or mark with some sign. (2) To signalize, to make remarkable, to render famous, either persons, or things. (1) Ad Herenn. 3, 22. (2) Illud temperantius non excerpere se, nec insigniri, nec misceri omnibus, *Sen. Epist.* 18. Auro insignibat clypeum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 790. Insignire annum tempestatibus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 1. *conf. Sil.* 14, 32.

Insignior, iri. pass. To be made remarkable. Queri etiam palam de conditione temporum suorum solebat, quod nullis calamitatibus publicis insignirentur, *Suet. Calig.* 31.

Insignis, e. adj. [ab in, & signum, in quo aliqua insunt signa, quibus ab aliis discernitur] or, comp. || fimmus, sup. (1) Marked naturally. (2) Met. Notable, remarkable, notorious, in a middle, good, or bad sense; famous, noble. (3) Extraordinary. (1) § Maculis insignis & albo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 56. Crinibus insignis Phoebus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 11. Insignes boves, *Fest.* (2) § Insigni aliquâ & notâ re notari volo, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 64. Insignis pietate, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 10. titulis avorum, *Luc.* 8, 73. notis turpitudinis, *Cic. pro G. Rab.* 9. vitiis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 13, 14. Malefacta insignia, *Lucr.* 3, 1027. § Insignis ad deformitatem, *Cic. de Leg.* 3, 8. (3) Insignior contumelia, *Liv.* 4, 4. Cum aliquo insigni indicio meae erga te benevolentiae, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6. Furor insignis equarum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 266. || Insignissimum spectaculum, *Ter.*

Insignita, orum. n. Marks, or specks, black and blue, *Plin.* 27, 5.

Insignitè, adv. ius, comp. Notably, remarkably. Insignitè improbus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 23. Quo insignitius omnia res consuli exprobraretur, *Liv.* 8, 13.

Insigniter, adv. ius, comp. Notably, remarkably, mightily, extremely, notoriously. § Satius est unum aliquod insigniter facere, quam plurima mediocriter, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 29, 1. = Amicos praecipue & insigniter diligere, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. Insignitius exprobrare alicui, *Liv.* 8, 13. Insigniter neglectus hortorum cultus, *Col.* 10. Praef. 1.

Insignitus, a, um. or, comp. (1) Marked, blemished. (2) Met. Remarkable, notorious. (1) Insignitos pueros parere, varos, valgos, compernes, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 2. Insignitae notae, veritatis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30. Insignitius flagitium, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 51, 2.

Insile, is. n. [ita dict. ut credit interpret Lucretii, ed quodd applausa pectine tela resultet & subsiliat] The treadle of a weaver's loom; and may be used for that part in an organ which maketh the bellows blow, *Lucr.* 5, 1352.

Insiliens, tis. part. Leaping, or pouring in. Subito cumpondere victus insiliente mari submergitur alveus undis, *Sil.* 14, 542.

Insilio, ire, ui & ii, ultum. neut. [ex in, & salio] To leap in, or upon. § Insilire vadis, *Stat. scopulo, Val. Flacc.* 2, 513. puppim, *Id.* 8, 133. § tauros, *Suet. Claud.* 2. § in equum, *Liv.* 6, 7. § I ergo Bianoris alti insilit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 345. § Tauros insiliunt defessos, *Suet. Claud.* 21. § Lignum supra turba petulans insilit, *Phaedr.* 1, 2, 20.

Insimul, adv. Jointly, together. Tota insimul regna veniebant, *Flor.* 2, 20, 1. Vid. & *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 36. R. occ.

Insimulatio, onis. f. verb. An accusing, or impeaching. Insimulatio criminis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9.

¶ Insimulator, oris. m. verb. An accuser, *Apul. Apol.* p. 454.

Insimulaturus, a, um. part. About to accuse, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 21.

Insimulatus, a, um. part. Accused, or impeached. Insimulatus falsis criminationibus, *Paterc.* 2, 77.

Insimulo, are. act. [ex in & simulo] (1) To feign, dissemble, or counterfeit, to pretend. (2) To accuse, impeach, or lay to one's charge. (1) Furere insimulavit, ne quo iret, *Cic. Off.* 3, 26. ex post. (2) § Verrem insimulat avaritiae & audaciae, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 49. § Nimis facinus mirum est, qui collibitum fiet meo viro sic me insimulare falsum facinus tam mirum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 229. § criminibus falsis, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 22.

Insimulor, ari, âtus. pass. To be accused, impeached, &c. Qui repetundarum insimulabitur, *Quint.* 4, 2. Insimulatus est occidisse Alexandrum, *V. Max.* 8, 4, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 18.

Insincerus, a, um. Non sincerus. (1) Corrupted, putrid. (2) Insincere, not to be depended on. (1) Insincerus apes tulit cruor, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 285. (2) Prud. Hamart. 4. Protagoras insincerus philosophus, *Gell.* 5, 3.

Insinuandus, a, um. part. To be insinuated. Litera labus atque animis insinuanda meis, *Claud. ad Olyb.* 22.

Ins-

Insinuans, tis, part. *Insinuating*. Italicæque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, *Manil.* 4, 603, sed Bentleius *sinuantis*.

Insinuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crafty address, or beginning of an oration, where covertly we creep into the favour of the audience; an insinuation.* Exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium, & insinuationem, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 15. *Vid. Quint.* 4, 1.

Insinuator, ōris. m. verb. *He that insinuateth*, Aug.

Insinuatus, a, um. part. [*ab inferor*] (1) *Folded one within the other.* (2) *Met. Insinuated, crept into favour.* (1) Insinuatis manibus ambulabam mihi? *Apul. Met.* 9, statim à princ. (2) Per hanc insinuatus Neroni; *Suet. Oth.* 2.

Insinuo, are. act. [*i. e. in finem infero*] (1) *To put in his bosom, to imbosom.* (2) *To put, or thrust in.* (3) *To insinuate, by little and little to wind itself, or himself, to creep into one's favour.* (4) *To recommend.* (5) *To move and set forward, to register and set down upon record.* (1) *Vid. seq. Insinuor.*

(2) Sol aestum insinuat per septa domorum; *Lacr.* 6, 859.

(3) = § Blandiri & suppliciter insinuare se alicui, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 20. in amicitiam alicujus blanditiis, muneribus, donis, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 94. § ad amicum alterius, *Id. Mil.* 2, 1, 27.

§ Novus per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 228.

(4) Hoc est quod illos penitus animo Caesaris insinuavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 62. (5) *Ap. JCC.*

Insinuor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be poured into one's lap, &c.*

Tibi omni tempore tam faciles insinuentur opes, *Prop.* 3, 9, 28.

conf. Cels. 8, 1.

Insipide. adv. *Without favour, or reason*, Aug. + In-

fulle.

Insipidus, a, um. adj. *Unfavoury, without taste, or relish,*

insipid, ap. *Seq. Lexicis citatur Gell.* 8, 1. ubi emendatissimi

libri habent insubidius, non insipidius. + Nullius saporis, in-

fulsus.

Insipiens, tis. adj. or, comp. *stimus*, sup. [*ex in, & sa-*

piens] *Unwise, foolish, sottish, witless.* Ex quid turpius quam

sapientium vitam ex insipientium sermone pendere? *Cic. de Fin.*

2, 15. = O seculum insipiens, & inficetum, *Catull.* 41, 8.

Insipientior ego quam illi, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 23. Insipien-

tissimus, *Sen. Quaest. Nat.* 2, 59.

Insipienter. adv. *Unwisely, foolishly.* Adolescens diu se

victurum insipienter sperat, *Cic. de Senect.* 19.

Insipientia, ae. f. *Folly, lack of discretion.* Ex = Sapiencia

sanitas, insipientia autem insanitas quaedam, *Cic. Tusc.*

3, 5.

+ Insipo, are. vel insipo, ere. act. *To sprinkle, or throw*

in. Insipare in aulam novam, *Cato*, 85. ubi al. insipito. In-

sipare injicere, unde fit dissipare, *Fest. Vid. & Var. de L. L.*

4, 22.

Insipio, ere. [*ex in, & sapio*] *To lose its favour*, *Litt. ex*

Varr.

Insistens, tis. part. *Staying, or resting upon, leaning on.*

Ramis tremulis insistens, *Sil.* 7, 671. curribus, *Id.* 5, 654.

Hastae insistens se diis manibus devovit, *Plin. de Vir. Illust.*

Insistens vadis littoribus, *V. Max.* 8, 7, ext. 1.

Insisto, ere, stiti, stitum. neut. [*ex in & sisto*] (1) *To*

stand upon. (2) *To stop, or stand still.* (3) *To proceed and*

hold on. (4) *To urge, insist upon, or be instant in.* (5) *To*

rest, or lean upon. (6) *Met. To fix upon, to acquiesce.* (7)

To succeed one in office. (1) § Ut cum primi cecidissent, pro-

xima jacentibus insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugna-

rent, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 27. § Insistit plantam, *Plaut. Caf.*

4, 4, 20. (2) Ex Aut citius insistendum, aut longius pro-

cedendum, *Cic. Orat.* 66. (3) § Quam insistam viam? *Ter.*

Eun. 2, 3, 2. § Insistere via, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 4, 15. (4) §

Insiste hoc negotium sapienter, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 55. §

mente & animo in bello, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 5. Insistere rei alicui;

Tib. 4, 1, 135. (5) Hastae insistens se & hostes diis manibus

devovit, *Plin. de Vir. Illust.* Molli nec praealtæ nivi facile

pedes ingredientium insistebant, *Liv.* 21, 36. (6) Ex Illa

quoque non oportet negligere, sed his quoque insistere, *Cels.*

praef. (7) Laetaris, quod honoribus ejus insistam, quem aemu-

lari in studiis cupio, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 8, 4. § in aliquâ re,

Quint. 3, 6. § in rem aliquam, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 5.

Insitor, i. pass. *To be insisted upon, pursued, pressed, or*

pushed upon. Utque fracto jam Maroboduo usque in exitum in-

sisteretur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 62, 1.

Insitio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab infero, itum*] *A grafting, or*

eyening. Ex Nec conditiones modo delectant, sed etiam infi-

tionem, quibus nihil invenit agricultura solertius, *Cic. de Senect.*

15. = Venerit insitio, fac ramum ramus adoptet, *Ov. de*

R. Amor. 195.

Insititius, a, um. (1) *Ingrafted, put, or set in by art.*

(2) *Strange, foreign.* (3) *Not natural, different, of two kinds.*

(1) Exemplum primæ signif. non occurrit. (2) Ex = Patrio

sermone, non insititio & inducto aliquid exprimere, *Plin. Epist.*

4, 3, 5. (3) Muli & hinni bigeneri atque insititii, *Varr. de*

R. R. 2, 8. + Dissindere diem insititio somno, *to take a nap*

at noon. *Id.* 1, 2.

+ Insititium, ii. n. [*in quod carnes concisæ insitæ sunt*]

A sausage, *Varr. al. leg. inficium.*

Insitivus, a, um. (1) *Ingrafted, or put in.* (2) *Not na-*

tural. (3) *That serveth for grafting.* (4) *Not born in a legi-*

itimate way, bastardly. (1) Ut gaudet insitiva carpens pyra,

Hor. Epod. 2, 20. (2) = Corpus insitivo degenerique ali-

mento lactis alieni corrumpere, *Gell.* 12, 1. (3) Securiculum

insitivam pendere, qua intercidantur radices, *Plin.* 18, 49.

(4) Affirmat insitivos significari liberos, *Phaedr.* 3, 3, 10.

Insitor, ōris. m. verb. *A grafter*, *Plin.* 18, 76.

Insitum, i. n. *A graft, or cyon, a shoot, or young set of*

trees, *Col.* 4, 29.

Insitus, a, um. part. [*ab inferor*] (1) *Grafted, or planted*

in. (2) *Met. Adopted, made in.* (3) *Rooted, settled,*

grounded. (4) *Also natural.* (1) Mala insita fert pyrus,

Virg. Geor. 2, 33. (2) § Insitus urbi civis, *Sall. in Cic.* 1.

(3) Ex Habere insitam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scien-

tiae, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 2. Insita ingenio temeritas, *Liv.*

22, 3. (4) = Naturalis & insita in animis nostris incit notio,

Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1.

Insitus, ūs. m. verb. *A grafting, or implanting.* Ex his

inter se insitu mista; *Plin.* 14, 4. R. occ.

Insociabilis, e. adj. Non sociabilis. (1) *That cannot be*

joined, or put together. (2) *Unsociable, not fit for conversation,*

uncivilized. (1) Insociabilia glutino, *Plin.* 16, 83. (2)

Omni generi humano insociabiles erant, *Liv.* 27, 39. Info-

ciabile est regnum, *Curt.* 10, 23.

Insolabiliter. adv. *Inconsolably, without solace, or comfort,*

solitarily. Insolabiliter dolere; *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 8.

Insolatio, nis. f. verb. *A bleaching, or laying in the sun.*

Cera candida post insolationem; *Plin.* 21, 49.

Insolatus, a, um. part. q. d. in sole positus. (1) *Sunned,*

dried in the sun. (2) *Fair, sunny, clear, bright.* (1) Uvae

insolatae, *Col.* 4, 27. (2) Insolati dies & tepidi, *Col.*

11, 3.

Insolens, tis. adj. or, comp. *stimus*, sup. [*non solens*]

(1) *Unwonted, unaccustomed.* (2) *Strange, unusual.* (3)

Difficult of access, strange, not conversable. (4) *Also proud,*

haughty, presumptuous, insolent, disdainful, bold. (1) § Insolens

vera accipiendi, *Sall. in fragm.* Ex Nero faciendis sceleribus

promptus, audiendi quæ fecerat insolens erat, *Tac.* 15, 67.

Insolens belli multitudo, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 36. (2) = Tan-

quam scopulum fuge inauditum & insolens verbum, *Caes. ap.*

Gell. 1, 10. (3) Persarum rex insolentissimus, *Sen. de Brev.*

Vitæ, 16. Insolentissimos spiritus contundere, *V. Max.* 2, 7, 1.

(4) = In victoriâ, quæ naturâ insolens & superba est, *Cic.*

pro Marcella, 3. Secundis nimis rebus insolentiores, *Hirt.*

ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 13.

Insolenter. adv. ius, comp. *stimmè*, sup. (1) *Seldom, not*

after the old wont. (2) *Proudly, insolently.* (1) Ex = An

soleat, an insolenter ac raro, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. (2) = Su-

perbè insolenterque hostis eludebat, *Liv.* 2, 45. = Insolenter

& arroganter, *Plin.* 35, 36, 5. Pompeiani nostros insolentius

premere coeperunt, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 46. Insolentissimè obequi-

tantem interemit, *V. Max.* 3, 2, 21.

Insolentia, ae. f. (1) *Diffuse.* (2) *Met. Strangeness, dif-*

dain, difficulty of access, starchedness. (3) *Insolency, haughti-*

ness. (1) Ex = Non superbiâ, sed disputationis insolentiâ,

atque rerum insitiâ, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. Insolentia volup-

tatum, *Id. pro Coel.* 31. (2) Ex arrogantia odium, ex in-

solentiâ arrogantia, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. = Superbiam habitus

insolentia animi sequitur, *Curt.* 6, 6, 5. Legitur in numero mul-

titudinis. A noxiarum premitur insolentiis, *Phaedr. Epil.*

lib. 4, 31. (3) Insolentiae optima vindex humanæ condi-

tionis varietas, *V. Max.* 4, 7.

Insolens, tis. part. *Growing insolent.* Neque ipse gau-

dium moderans, & magis insolente Plancinâ, quæ luctum

amissæ sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit, *Tac. Ann.* 2,

75, 3.

Insolens, ere. incept. *To grow proud and insolent.* Rebus

secundis etiam egregii duces insolent, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 7.

R. occ.

Insolido. adv. *Wholly, intirely, for the whole*, *Sen. Sed*

restius divide in solido.

Insolidum. adv. *Idem*, *Ulp. Restius divide.*

Insolidus, a, um. *Weak, infirm.* = Herba roboris expers

turget & infolida est, *Ov. Met.* 15, 203.

Insolite. adv. *Not as it was wont, unusually*, *Gell.* 1, 2.

Sed plures libri insubide.

Insolitus, a, um. Non solitus. (1) *Unaccustomed, unac-*

quainted. (2) *Unusual, strange.* (1) Insolitas foeminas pro-

dire in conventum cogis, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 37. § Insolitus re-

rum, *Sall. B. J.* 39. § ad laborem, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 85.

(2) = Rarum & insolitum, *Plin. Paneg.* 60.

Insolo, are. act. *To dry in the sun, to lay out in the sun.*

Uvas per triduum insolare, *Col.* 12, 39, 2. & 12, 1.

Insolor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be dried in the sun*, *Col.* 4,

17, 8.

Insolubilis, e. adj. Non solubilis. (1) *Insoluble, that can-*

not be loosed, or destroyed. (2) *That cannot be required.* (1)

Signum insolubile, *Quint.* 5, 9. (2) beneficium, *Sen. de*

Benef. 4, 12.

Insolubiliter. adv. *Insolubly.* Insolubiliter vinciri, *Ma-*

creb. 8, *Scip.* 1, 6. + Arcissimè.

Insolūtus, a, um. *Not paid, discharged, or satisfied*, Sen. de Benef. 2, 26.

Insomnia, ae. f. *Watching, lying awake*, ap. Caecil. Pacuv. aliisque vett., *neque prorsus in defuetudinem abiit*. Incitabatur insomnia maximè, Suet. Cal. 50. Insomnia cruciati perierunt, Gell. 6, 4, extr. *Quid quod & Donatus legit ap. Ter.* Mox noctu adiget te horum insomnia, Eun. 2, 1, 13.

Insomniōsus, a, um. *Troubled with dreams, full of dreams*, Cato de R. R. 157.

Insomnis, e. adj. *Without sleep, waking, that sleepeth not*. Noctem insomnem ducere, Virg. Aen. 9, 167. \propto Noctem quietam, non insomnem, agere, Tac. Hist. 2, 49, 3. Insomnem amantem refecit lux, Val. Flacc. 7, 23.

Insomnium, ii. n. *A dream, a vision in one's sleep*. Ne sint insomnia vera, Tib. 3, 4, 1. Quae me suspensam insomnia terrent? Virg. Aen. 4, 9. Vid. Insomnia.

Insōno, āre, ui. neut. [ex in & sono] (1) *To sound, as a trumpet, &c.* (2) *To play on.* (1) Insonuere tubae, Luc. 1, 573. Insonuit galea lapsa solo, Val. Flacc. 6, 366. hasta, Id. 3, 79. (2) \S Calamis agrestibus insonat, Ov. Met. 11, 161.

Insōns, tis. adj. Non sons. (1) *Guiltless, innocent, without fault.* (2) *Without hurting, harmless.* (1) \S Regni crimine insōns, Liv. 4, 15. \S publici consilii, Id. 34, 32. (2) Te vidit insōns Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29.

Insōnus, a, um. Non sonans. *That hath, or maketh no sound*. Insonae literae, the mutes, Apul. de Mundo, p. 732. \dagger Soni expers.

Insōpītus, a, um. Non sopitus. *Not laid asleep, sleepless*. Insopitus draco, Ov. Met. 7, 36. Insopiti quondam tutela draconis, Luc. 9, 357.

Infortitus, a, um. *Nor fortitus. Not parted by lot*. Etiam specula infortita sunt mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27. sed al. aliter leg.

Inspectans, tis. part. (1) *Looking on.* (2) *Guarding, protecting.* (1) Inspectante me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Adstante & inspectante ipso, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. Conf. Liv. 38, 55. (2) Custodiae Hispanorum cum gladiis inspectantium, Suet. Caes. 86. Sic tres Palatin. adinspectantium, Salm. Codex, al. sectantium, optimè, ut opinor, insectantium.

Inspectatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A beholding, or looking on*. Quorum dulcis inspectatio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4.

Inspectator, ōnis. m. verb. *He that looketh on, or beholdeth*, Aug. \dagger Inspector.

Inspectio, ōnis. f. [ab inspicio]. (1) *A looking into.* (2) *Inspection, oversight.* (3) *Speculation, theory.* (1) Inspectio ipsa tabularum saepe etiam falsum deprehendit, Quint. 5, 5. Inspectio rationum, Plin. Epist. 10, 57, 1. (2) Nos augures nūciationem solum habemus, consules & caeteri magistratus etiam inspectionem, Cic. Philipp. 2, 32. vox propria augurum. (3) Potest aliquando res inspectione esse contenta, Quint. 2, 18. \propto Rhetorica inspectione, & exercitatione, ut caeterae artes, constat, Quint. 2, 17.

Inspecto, āre. freq. [ab inspicio] (1) *To inspect, behold, or look in, or upon.* (2) *Also to wait upon and keep as a guard doth.* (1) \S Inspectare per impluvium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 17. \S de tegulis, Ibid. \S timorem de aliquo, Cic. ad Brut. 4. (2) Cum gladiis inspectare, Suet. Caes. 86. sed al. aliter leg. Vid. tamen Inspectans, n. 2.

Inspector, ari. pass. *To be beheld, or viewed*. Inspectata spolia Samnitium, Liv. 10, 46.

Inspector, ōnis. m. verb. (1) *A diligent viewer.* (2) *An overseer, inspector, or supervisor.* (1) Siderum inspectores, Plin. 37, 28. (2) Plin.

Inspectūrus, a, um. part. *About to view, or overlook*. Machina inspectura domos, Virg. Aen. 2, 47. Inspecturus venalem domum, Suet. Oth. 6.

Inspectus, a, um. part. *Inspected, looked on, beheld, viewed, considered*. Epistolae resignatae & inspectae, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 66. Inspecta est publica, Prop. 4, 7, 39.

Inspectus, ūs. m. *A looking on*. Oculi inspectu minaces, Apul. Met. 10, p. 348. \dagger Intuitus.

Insperābilis, e. adj. *Not to be hoped, or looked for*, Gell. 4, 8. \dagger Insperatus.

Insperans, tis. *That hopeth, or looketh not for a thing*. Insperanti mihi cecidit, Cic. de Orat. 1, 21. Insperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 24.

Insperatō. adv. ius, comp. *Unlooked for*, Apul. Met. 9, p. 306. Insperatius prodest, V. Max. 3, 8, ext. 2.

Insperatus, a, um. Non speratus. \dagger sismus, sup. *Not hoped, or looked for, unexpected*. = Insperatum nec opinatum malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13. Gaudium insperatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5. Insperata victoria, V. Max. 5, 6, 5. Ex insperato, unexpectedly, Plin. 25, 6. & Liv. 28, 39. O mi here insperatissime! Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 8.

Inspergendus, a, um. part. *To be sprinkled*, Col. 11, 2. Cels. 8, 4.

Inspergo, ēre, si, sum, aēt. [ex in & spargo] *To sprinkle, or cast upon, to powder, or corn, to scatter, to besprinkle*. Simulac molam & vinum insperferis, Cic. de Div. 2, 16. Oleam, si voles, sale inspergito, Cato de R. R. 65.

Inspergor, gi, fus. pass. *To be sprinkled, or scattered*. Inspergitur ulceribus farina, Plin. 27, 55. potionibus, Id. 26, 46.

Insperſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sprinkling on*, Pallad. Mart. tit. 9. V O L. II.

Insperſus, a, um. part. (1) *Sprinkled, or dashed upon.* (2) *Scattered here and there.* (1) Tritum ac lanae insperſum ex oleo, Plin. 21, 89. (2) Si egregio insperſos rependas corpore naevos, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67.

Inspiciendus, a, um. part. *To be looked upon, or approved*. Experimentis inspiciendus erit futurus villicus, Col. 11, 1. Oblata sibi ornamenta pugnantium inspicienda potrexit, Suet. Vesp. 9.

Inspiciens, tis. part. *Inspecting, beholding*. Ea est procul inspicientibus natura loci, Just. 6, 1.

Inspicio, ēre, exi, ectum. aēt. [ex in & specio] (1) *To look upon, to behold.* (2) *To view, to observe nicely.* (3) *To pry into, to consider.* (1) Credo aurum inspicere vult; ne fur-reptum fiet, Plaut. Aul. prol. 39. (3) Est animus in hortis, quos inspiciam cum venero, Cic. Att. 13, 1. (3) Ego, quoniam inspexi mulieris sententiam, cepi tabellas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 51.

Inspicior, i. pass. *To be beheld*. Gallis in meridiem etiam inspicitur Britannia, Tac. Agr. 10, 2.

Inspico, āre. [ex in & spica, in modum spicae acuo] *To sharpen at the end like an ear of corn*. Ferro faces inspicat acuto, Virg. Geor. 1, 292.

Inspirandus, a, um. part. *To be blown into*, Cels. 5, 28.

Inspirans, tis. part. *Breathing, or blowing in*. Inspirantes foramen arundinum, Plin. 10, 43.

Inspratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inspiration, a breathing inward*, Firm. \dagger Afflatus.

Inspiratus, a, um. part. (1) *Blown into.* (2) *Breathed into, inspired.* (1) \S Trita seipae testa per fistulam oculo inspirata, Col. 6, 27. (2) Inspirati vates, Just. 18, 5.

Inspiro, āre. aēt. [ex in & spiro] (1) *To blow in, or upon, to breathe.* (2) *To inspire.* (3) *To write, or pronounce with aspiration.* (1) \S Aurae inspirant ramis arborum, Quint. 10, 3. Venenum inspirant moribus, Virg. Geor. 4, 237. (2) Occultum inspires ignem, Virg. Aen. 1, 692. Inspirare amorem, Val. Flacc. 7, 255. (3) Inspirare alicui literae, Gell. 2, 3.

Inspiro, āri, ātus. pass. *To be aired, &c.* Granaria Aquilonibus inspirentur, Col. 1, 66. Si gravitati aurium per fistulas inspiretur, Plin. 34, 32.

Inspoliatus, a, um. Non spoliatus. *Not robbed, or spoiled, not stripped*. Arma inspoliata feram tumulto, Virg. Aen. 11, 594.

Inspuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. aēt. [ex in & spuo] *To spit in, or upon*. \S Restitutum oculos, si inspuiſſet, Suet. Vesp. 7. \S Inspuero in frontem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 38.

Inspuor, i. pass. *To be spit upon*. Traduntque communicata ea, si inspauatur, mori serpentem, Plin. 22, 25.

Inspūto, āre. freq. [ab inspuo] *To spit often upon*, Litt. ex Plin.

Insputor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be often spit upon*. Eum morbum mihi esse (memoras) ut qui me opus sit insputarier? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 22. sc. morbum comitalem, quo laborantes insputari solere discimus ex Plin. 10, 33. & 28, 6.

Instābilis, e. adj. [ex in & sto] (1) *Unsteady, tottering, not firm.* (2) *Wagging, moveable.* (3) *Not to be stood upon.* (4) *That will not stand.* (5) *Unconstant, changeable, unsteady.* (6) *Light, shittle.* (1) = In lubrico atque instabili fundamenta molis locare, Plin. 36, 21. Arduus aditus instabilisque, Liv. 24, 34. (2) Midiae aures instabiles imo facit Delius, Ov. Met. 11, 177. (3) Instabilis erat tellus, Ov. Met. 1, 16. (4) Instabilis hostis ad cominus conferendas manus, Liv. 27, 18. (5) = Instabilis homo, inconstans, levis, Liv. (6) Instabiles auimos apum ludo prohibebis inani, Virg. Geor. 4, 105. Conf. Sil. 14, 347.

Instabilitas, ātis. f. *Unevenness, instability, unsteadiness*. Mentis instabilitas, Plin. 24, 102.

Instans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sismus, sup. (1) *Standing in.* (2) *Approaching, nigh at hand.* (3) *Earnest, or importunate.* (4) *Instant, present.* (1) Instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72. (2) Non pietas moram rugis & instanti senectae afferet, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 3. Instans periculum, Liv. 24, 38. (3) \S Instans operi, regnisque futuris, Virg. Aen. 1, 508. Species terribilior & instantior, Tac. Hist. 4, 83, 6. Fortis unus, qui acriora facit, & instantiora, quae dicimus, Quint. 9, 3. Instantissima petitio, Aug. (4) \propto Instans tempus, praeteritum, & consequens, Ad Herenn. 2, 5. = Ad punctum temporis, id est, quod dicunt in instanti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34. \propto Praeterita, instantia, futura, Quint. 5, 10.

Instantaneus, a, um. *Done in an instant, instantaneous*, Philos.

Instanter. adv. ius, comp. \parallel iſſimè, sup. *Instantly, earnestly, importunately*. Pugnaciter, acriter, instanter dicere, Quint. 9, 4. petere, Plin. Epist. 7, 22, 1. Instantius flagitare honores, Suet. Claud. 1. Instantissime desiderare, Gell. 4, 18.

Instantia, ae. f. *Earnestness, urgency, importunity.* (2) \parallel *An instance, or example.* (1) = Haec vel maximè vi, amaritudine, instantia illa, tractu & suavitate placet, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10. (2) Ap. Dialect.

Instar. n. indecl. (instaris in gen. habet Probus) [quod instat, i. e. ad exemplum] (1) *Bigness, the full proportion.* (2) *Likeness.* (1) Cujus equi instar pro aede Veneris genitricis dedicavit, Suet. Caes. 61. \S Epistola voluminis instar, Cic. Att. 10, 4. (2) Quantum instar in ipso est! Virg. Aen. 6, 865. Cujus

Cujus viri magnitudo multorum voluminum instar exigit, *Paterc.* 2, 29. Singulare & salubritatis instar, & amoenitatis ornamentum, *Id.* 81. *Sequiorum temporum scriptores scrib.* ad instar, non perinde eleganter.

Instaturus, a, um. part. *About to urge, or press upon.* Neutris animus est ad pugnandum; diversique integri atque intacti abiissent, ni cedenti instaturum alterum timuissent, *Liv.* 10, 36.

Instaurandus, a, um. part. *To be renewed.* Missis ad senatum legatis de instaurandâ societate, *Suet. Neron.* 57. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 42.

Instaurans, tis. part. *Renewing.* Mox instaurantis pugnam circumfiliit arma, *Sil.* 1, 391. Prima instaurantem sensit certamina, *Id.* 12, 27.

Instauratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making, setting forth, solemnizing.* Dii instauratone ludorum placantur, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 11. *Vid. & V. Max.* 1, 7, 4.

Instauratitius, a, um. *Instauratitius dies, a day added to the solemnity of the Roman games,* *Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 11.

Instaurativus, a, um. *Renewed, restored to its former state.* Ludis intermissis instaurativi constituti sunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 26.

Instaurator, ōris. m. verb. *A renewer, repairer, or restorer,* *Dig. & Inscr. vet. ap. Reinesium,* 2, 31.

Instauratus, a, um. part. *Renewed, set on foot again.* Illa eadem renovata atque instaurata celebrantur, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 10. Instauratum Sullani exempli malum, *Paterc.* 2, 66.

Instauro, āre. act. [*ab instar, i. e. ad instar alterius facio, Fest.* ad antiquam formam & statum reduco; al. *ab in, & stauro, ant. idem*] (1) *To renew, or begin again.* (2) *To heap up, to pile up.* (3) *To make, or prepare, to institute.* (1) Scelus instaurare & renovare, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4. Instaurant acies, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 543. ubi *vid. Serv.* (2) Certatim instaurant epulas, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 146. Instauramus Polydoro funus, *Id. Aen.* 3, 62. (3) In academiâ Cicero sibi monumentum instauraverat, *Plin.* 31, 3. Papiliones adversus hyemem tunicas instaurant densas, *Id.* 11, 27. Ludos instaurare, *Liv.* 32, 42. sacrificium, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13.

Instauror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be renewed, &c.* *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 6. *V. Max.* 8, 1, *abs.* 4.

Insterno, ēre, stravi, stratum. act. [*ex in & sterno*] *To cover, to spread, or lay abroad upon.* Super tabulas instravit, *Liv.* 30, 10. *Al. leg.* Tabulas superinstravit.

Insternor, i, stratus. pass. *To be covered.* Fulvi insternor pelle leonis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 722. Dum terrâ insternar avitâ, *h. s. sepeliar, Stat. Theb.* 3, 213.

Instigans, tis. part. [*ab instigo*] *Encouraging, inciting.* Cum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, instigante te, *Cic. in Pison.* 11. § In arma instigantes, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

Instigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An instigation, inducement, or enticement, a scheme in rhetoric.* Amplificatio instigationis auditorum causâ sumitur, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 30.

Instigator, ōris. m. *An encourager, or setter on, a stickler,* *Auson. Epist.* 17. + Stimulator, *Cic.*

Instigatrix, icis. f. *She that encourageth, or setteth on.* Acerima instigatrix adversus Galbianos, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 51, 1.

Instigatu, abl. qui casus solus leg. *By the instigation, or procurement, Ulp.*

Instigatus, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *Induced, incited, encouraged,* *Col.* 11, 1.

Instigo, āre. act. [*ex in, & stigo, quod à σίζω, pingo, stimulo, excito, in fut. secund. σίζω; al. ex insto & ago*] *To move, or prick forward, to abet, to egg on, to encourage, or incite.* Age, si hic non insanit satis, suâ sponte, instiga, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 9. Instigare aliquem in alterum, *Liv.* 33, 47. ad arma, *Paterc.* 1, 16. Vires instigat alitque tempestiva quies, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 33.

Instigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be incited.* Instigari sermonibus alicujus, *Col.* 11, 1.

Instillandus, a, um. part. *To be instilled, or infused.* Diu instillandum vinum est, *Cels.* 8, 10, 1.

Instillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Infusion, instillation, dropping in.* Canini lactis instillatio sedat dolorem aurium, *Plin.* 29, 39.

Instillatus, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *Dropped, or poured in by little and little, poured in.* Sensim instillatus humor, *Quint.* 1, 2. Lingua vix instillato restituenda mero, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 3, 22.

Instillo, āre. act. (1) *To put, or pour in by little and little, to let in drop by drop, to instil.* (2) *To fall on drop by drop.* (1) § Lumini oleum instillare, *Cic. de Sen.* 11. § Merum instillat in ignes, *Ov. Epist.* 19, 153. Met. Praeceptum auriculis instillare, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 16. (2) Guttae quae saxa affluunt instillant Caucas, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 10. *ex poetâ.*

Instillor, āri. pass. *To be instilled.* Deinde mistis his instillatur acetum, *Cels.* 5, 17, 2.

Instimulans, tis. part. *Exciting, or stirring up.* Sic voce instimulans, *Sil.* 2, 543.

Instimulor, ōris. m. verb. *He that setteth on, or stirreth up.* = Seditiois instimulor & concitator, *Cic. pro Domo,* 5. Ita leg. *Gruter. ex MSS. vulgo stimulator.*

Instimulo, āre. act. *To prick on, to stir up, to set on gog.* § Talibus invitam Venerem instimulat verbis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 495. Instimulat fictis infidiosa sonis, *Id. Fast.* 6, 508. Instimulat dolor, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 134. spes, *Id.* 4, 285. dapibus profanis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 715.

Instinctor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab inuf. instinguo*] *An encourager, a setter on.* Sceleris instinctor, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 22. *extr. belli, Ibid.* 4, 68, 8. R. occ. + Stimulator.

Instinctus, a, um. part. *Inwardly moved, stirred, or set on foot.* His vocibus instinctos milites in praelium ducit, *Liv.* 9, 40. Furore & audaciâ instinctus, *Cic. pro Dom.* 55. § Instincta in bellum Achaia, *Paterc.* 1, 12. divino spiritu, *inspired, Liv.*

Instinctus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An inward motion, an inspiration, an instinct.* (2) *A persuasion, or instigation.* (1) = Quae instinctu divino, afflatuque funduntur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 18. (2) = Multa fecimus sponte, plura instinctu quodam & imperio, *Plin. Paneg.* 73.

Instinguo, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To move, stir up, or provoke.* Instinxit nos ad elegantiam, *Gell.* 17, 20. *Vid. Distinguo.*

Instipulor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To covenant, or bargain, by demanding and promising.* *Vid. Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 6, 6. ibi enim instipulandi formulam aperte videre licet.

Instita, ae. f. [*ab instito, institum, limbus, ora vestis; dict. quod ei vestis velut insistat, dum gestatur*] (1) *A purse, a border, a garb, welt, fringe, or lace about a woman's gown.* (2) *A garter, a bed-girth.* (1) Quaeque tegis medios, instita longa, pedes, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 32. (2) Alterâ institâ pedes nostros alligavit, alterâ manus, *Petron.* c. 20. Ut annexeret manus & pedes institis, quibus sponda culcitam ferebat, *Id.* c. 97.

Institio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab instito*]. *A resting, a stopping, a standing still.* = Qui errantium stellarum motus, progressiones, institutiones notavit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26.

Institor, ōris. m. [*institores ab insistendo, eo quod negotio insistant, Ulp.*] *An huckster, a merchant's factor, one that goeth about with linen, or woollen cloth, or with garments ready made to be sold; also a pedlar, that goeth about with small wares.* Non multum facit tabernae sit institor praepositus: nam cuicumque negotio praepositus institor recte appellatur, *Ulp.* Institor mercis, *Liv.* 22, 25. libidinis, *V. Max.* 6, 1, 6. hybernae tegetis, niveique cadurci, *Juv.* 7, 221. *De institoribus vid. etiam Paul. J. C. 2. Recept. Sentent. Tit. 8.* ¶ Institor vestis, the seven stars so termed, because by them they judged what winter they were like to have, and consequently what price cloth would be at, *Sipont.*

Institoriū, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to hucksters, or factors,* *Suet. Nero,* 27.

Instituendus, a, um. part. *To be instituted, &c.* Instituentorum ludorum causâ, *V. Max.* 2, 4, 4.

Instituens, tis. part. *Instituting, &c.* Instituens haeredem, *V. Max.* 5, 9, 3.

Instituto, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [*ex in, & statuo*] (1) *To institute, ordain, or appoint.* (2) *To set in order, to settle, to found.* (3) *To purpose, intend, or resolve.* (4) *To begin.* (5) *To settle, to apply, to prepare, or bring.* (6) *To instruct, bring, or train up.* (7) *To make, get, or procure.* (8) *To prepare, to build.* (9) *To plant.* (1) Instituire aliquem secundum haeredem filio, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 61. (2) Civitates instituere, & leges scribere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 19. collegium fabrorum, *Plin. Paneg.* 54. regnum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 30. portorium viris, *Cic. pro Font.* 5. (3) Cum instituissem ad te scribere, calamumque sumpsissem, &c. *Cic. Att.* 6, 8. (4) = Phidias potest à primo instituere signum, idque perficere, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 13. (5) Ita sum irritatus, ut nequeam animum ad cogitandum instituere, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 10. Haec igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? *Cic. pro Coel.* 17. = Instituit paedagogus, docet magister, *Varr.* ¶ Instituire sermonem, to enter upon a discourse, *Caes.* aliquem Graecis literis, to teach him Greek, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 47. = Erudio, imbuo, *Cic.* (7) Praedones, cum communes hostes sint omnium, tamen aliquos sibi instituunt amicos, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 9. (8) Caesar scribit Labieno, ut naves instituat, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 11. (9) Instituire vineas, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 25.

Instituto, i. pass. *To be ordained, resolved, begun, taught, &c.* = Cum omnia ordinarentur, instituerentur, pararentur, *Cic. pro Sulla,* 19.

Institutio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An ordering, management, or conduct.* (2) *Instruction, institution, teaching, education, bringing up.* (3) *A fashion, or custom.* (4) *A purpose, or design.* (5) *Also books, or precepts preparing a way to some art.* (1) Praecepta ad institutionem vitae communis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 3. (2) Cum ad cujusque naturam institutio doctoris accommodaretur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 9. (3) Graecis institutionibus eruditi, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4. (4) Longum est, nec ex institutione operis, *Plin.* 16, 4. (5) *Quint.*

Institor, ōris. m. verb. *A teacher,* *Lampr.* + Paedagogus.

Institutum, i. n. (1) *A custom, way, manner, or fashion.* (2) *A statute, order, or decree.* (3) *A lesson, document, or instruction.* (4) *A course of life, or employment.* (5) *An intent, design, or purpose.* (1) = More institutioque majorum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 1. (2) = Publici juris leges & instituta cognoscere, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 77. (3) = Te abundare oportet praeceptis institutisque philosophiae, *Cic. Off.* 1, 1. (4) = Instituta cultumque Armeniorum aemulatus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 56, 2. = Si qua mulier sit vita institutioque meretricio, *Cic. pro Coel.* 20. (5) Abducuntur homines ab institutis suis magnitudine pecuniae, *Cic.*

Cic. Verr. 4, 6. *Institutum & propositum* in eo distinguuntur, quod prius de iis dicitur, quae coepimus facere; posterius, quod Graecis *σπουδῆς*, quo consilia accommodamus.

Institutus, a, um. part. (1) *Ordained, appointed, instituted.* (2) *Taught, instructed.* (3) *Determined, purposed, planned, or schemed.* (4) *Begun.* (5) *Planted.* (1) Divinitus à majoribus multa inventa atque instituta sunt, *Cic. pro Domo*, 1. (2) Doctrinā liberaliter institutus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 39. (3) Ut lenoni furriperem mulierculam, jam instituta, ornata, cuncta in animo habebam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 3, 10. (4) Neque institutas ceremonias persequi, neque verbum ullum solenne potuit effari, *Cic. pro Domo*, 55. (5) Observatum est, arborem ab ipso institutam elanguisse, *Suet. Galb.* 1. *Vid. Institutio*, n. 9.

Insto, āre, stiti, stitum. (1) *To be instant, or earnest with one, to urge, or press.* (2) *To stick to a thing, to persist in it.* (3) *To pursue.* (4) *To be at no great distance.* (5) It signifies more nearness than *appropinquare*. (1) = *Instant* atque urgent summo cum studio, *Cic. pro Font.* 16. = *Instare*, suadere, & orare, *Ter.* (2) Ego illud sedulo negare factum, ille instat factum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 120. (3) Ferociter instat victis, *Liv.* 27, 14. § Veterani cominus instare, illi haud timide resistunt, *Sall.* (4) Instabat agmen Caesaris, atque universum imminabat, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 80. (5) = § Quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod; aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5.

Instragulum, i. n. *A covering, an housing for an horse*, *Cato de R. R.* 10, 5. & 11, 5.

Instratum, i. n. [quod jumenti dorso insternitur] (1) *Any covering.* (2) *A counterpane, coverlet, or carpet, an horsecloth.* (1) Instratum est omne vestimentum, quod injicitur, *Labeo.* (2) *Dig. Vid. & Ulp. de verborum & rerum signif.*

Instratus, a, um. part. [ab insternor] (1) *Covered, spread over, laid open.* (2) *Saddled.* (1) Torus humilis, & modice instratus, *Suet. Aug.* 73. Regio instratus ornatu, *Plin.* 8, 64. (2) Jubet ordine duci instratos ostro alipedes, pictisque tapetis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 277.

Instrenue, adv. *Cowardly.* Non instrenue moriens, *Just.* 17, 2.

Instrenuus, a, um. *Mean, weak, cowardly.* Animi pudentis signum, & non instrenui, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 68. Dux non instrenuus, *Suet. Vesp.* 4.

Instrepo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To make an humming, or clattering noise in a place, or among things.* (2) *To creak, or make any noise.* (1) Si quid instrepat terroris, *Liv.* 4, 43. (2) Sub pondere faginus axis instrepat, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 173. *Instrepare* dentibus, *Claud. Cons. Theod.* 222.

Instrictus, a, um. part. *Bound.* Instrictus aemulationis hamo, *V. Max.* 2, 9, 6. Dolore instricta, vexed, or touched with grief, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 253. + *Percitus.*

Instridens, tis. *Roaring, hissing.* Fax nidore gravi foedavit cominus auras ambusto instridens pelago, *Sil.* 14, 436.

Instringo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To bind and strain hard.* (2) *To unbind.* (1) Instringere vinculis, *Quint. Decl.* 5. (2) *Catull.* ap. *Litt.* sed in opt. edd. non apparet.

Instructe, adv. *Plentifully, with great preparation*, leg. in comp. = Ludos opulentiū instructiūque, quam priores reges, fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35.

Instructio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A setting in array, or order, a teaching, or instruction, a training up.* (2) *A furnishing, or preparing.* (1) Instructione adpectique signorum magnae copiae pulsae, *Cic. pro Caecina*, 15. (2) Instructio novi balinei, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 35, 1.

Instructor, ōris. m. verb. *A furnisher, or provider, a server.* = Hi sunt conditores, instructores convivii, *Cic. post redit. in Sen.* 6.

Instructus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *fitmus, sup.* (1) *Furnished, equipped, well appointed.* (2) *Put in array, marshalled.* (3) *Instructed, taught.* (4) *Suborned.* (1) = Omnibus rebus instructum & paratum convivium, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Emit instructos hortos, *Id. Offic.* 3, 14. Domicilia instructa rebus omnibus necessariis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 37. Aedes instructas locare, to lett a house ready furnished, *Liv.* 42, 19. § Instructus telis exercitus, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 56. *Met.* § Instructus ad perniciem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 41. ad caedem, *Liv.* 24, 24. § in hoc, *Quint.* 5, 71. Instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Instructae legiones, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 66. (3) Instructus artibus ingenuis, *Cic.* Instructior à philosophiā, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 43. § Instructissimus artibus, *Brut. Attico, inter Epist. ad Brut.* 1, 17. (4) = Accusatores instructi & subornati, *Brut. Attic.*

Instructus, ūs. m. verb. *Furniture, provision, equipage.* = Oratio eodem instructu ornatuque comitata, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 6.

Instruendus, a, um. part. *To be devised, advertised, &c.* Ut longiorem diem ad instruendam causam darem, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 85. Locus ad aciem instruendam naturā opportunus atque idoneus, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 8.

Instruens, tis. part. *Devising, preparing.* Instruens insidias, *Catull.* 19, 7.

Instrumentalis, e. adj. *Instrumental, Philos.*

Instrumentum, i. n. [ab instruo, scil. unde aliquid instruimus]

(1) *An instrument, a tool, an implement of war, furniture of any kind, all necessaries for an household, or husbandry, the stock,*

or provision of an house, shop, &c. (2) *A mean, or help to do a thing with.* (3) *A deed, or charter, an evidence, a patent, conveyance, indenture, &c. a monument, a publick record.* (1) = *Instrumentum & apparatus belli*, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 1. *Ferum* ignisque instrumenta necis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 698. Non instrumentum, aut ornamenta villae, sed etiam arbores transferebantur, *Cic. pro Domo*, 24. Alexandria captā, nihil praeter unum murrhinum calicem ex instrumento regio retinuit *Augustus*, *Suet. Aug.* 1. (2) § Totum habuit à disciplinā, instrumenta naturae deerant, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 77. (3) *Suet. Vesp.* 8. *Hac notione sacrarum literarum libros instrumentum vetus & novum appellamus.* η παλαιά καὶ καινὴ διαθήκη, the old and new testament, *Eccl.*

Instruo, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To get, provide, or prepare.* (2) *To furnish, or store with things necessary, or ornamental.* (4) *To instruct, or teach.* (5) *To inform, or apprise.* (6) *To suborn.* (1) Instruam agrum, aedes, mancipia, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 25. Instruere epulas, *Liv.* 26, 13. (2) Legiones suas hostes instruunt, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 67. (3) Vitellii hostis sui filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque etiam, & instruxit, *Suet. Vesp.* 13. § Instruere armis socios, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 471. hortos antiquissimis statuis, *Cic.* Instruere aliquem secretis notis, *Liv.* 34, 61. (4) Orationum lectione discipulos instruere, *Quint.* 2, 5. (5) Judicem notitiā rerum instruere, *Quint.* 4, 2. (6) = Accusatores instruere, & subornare, *Cic. in Vat.* 1. ¶ Instruere aliquem mandatis, to give him instructions, *Liv.*

Instruor, i, etus. pass. *To be furnished, prepared, &c.* Instruar consiliis idoneis ad hoc nostrum negotium, *Cic. Att.* 5, 6.

Instupens, tis. part. [quod ab instupeo] *Being astonished, or amazed*, *Plin.* 28, 7.

Insuāsum, i. n. [dict. quod ejusmodi color non suadetur in alium transire, *Fest.*] *A smoky yellow colour.* Insuāso infecisti pallulam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 16.

Insuāvis, e. adj. or, comp. *fitmus, sup.* *Stinking, unpleasant.* Insuavis odor, *Col.* 12, 52. Meridiem cur non medidiem dixerunt? credo quod erat insuavius, *Cic. Orat.* 47. § Illud jucundius ad aurem complexiusque, hoc insuavius, & imperfectius est, *Gell.* 1, 7. Insuavissima litera A saepe repetita, *Cic. Orat.* 49. Pleraque utilia insuavia sunt, *Cels.* 4, 16.

¶ *Insuavitas*, ātis. f. *Unpleasantness*, *Gell.* 1, 21.

¶ *Insubide*, adv. *Foolishly, sillily, like a blockhead.* Intempestive atque insubide differebat, *Gell.* 1, 2. + *Insulse.*

Insudidus, a, um, or, comp. [qu. insubus, i. e. sulbus similis] *Simple, silly, blockish, coxcomby*, *Gell.* 19, 9. *Insudior*, *Id.* 6, 1. & 13, 20. + *Insulsus.*

Insuccandus, a, um. part. *Saepe lana diducenda vinoque & oleo insuccanda*, *Col.* 7, 4, 5. R. occ.

Insuccatus, a, um. part. *Uvae passae vino insuccatae*, *Col.* 9, 13, 5.

Insucco, āre. act. *To make moist with liquor*, *Col. Vid. Insuccandus.*

Insudo, āre. neut. *To break out into a sweat; also to sweat at a thing.* In laconico involuto federe, donec insudet, *Cels.* 1, 3. Corpus circa partes aliquas contra consuetudinem insudat, *Id.* 2, 2.

Insuefactus, a, um. *Accustomed, inured.* Equos insuefactos incitare, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 24.

Insuesco, ēre, ēvi, etum. (1) *To be accustomed, or wont.* (2) Act. cum acc. *To accustom, inure, or practise one, to train him up.* (1) Qui mentiri, aut fallere insuerit patrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 3, 30. Cui partui cum insuevit equa, *Col.* 6, 37, 8. (2) Insuevit pater optimus hoc me, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 106.

Insuetus, a, um. *Unaccustomed, unusual.* § Insuetus moribus Romanis, *Liv.* operi, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 42. § Insuetus laboris, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 30. rerum, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 4. Moris ejus insueti, *Liv.* 6, 34. insuetus vera audire, *Id.* 31. insuetus navigandi, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 6. Corpora insueti ad onera portanda, *Id. B. C.* 1, 78.

Insula, ae. f. [qu. in salo posita] (1) *An island, or isle, a land closed in, or environed with the sea, or fresh water.* (2) *An house in a city having no house joined unto it, but the street on every side, such as great mens houses were in Rome.* (3) *Also any house to be lett.* (1) Insula circumfusa mari, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* Insula Britannia, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 2, 15. Sicilia, *Id. Verr.* 4, 64. Insula in lacu, *Id. pro Mil.* 27. (2) Nunc demum intelligo Clodii insulam esse venalem, *Cic. pro Coel.* 7. § Domuum, insularum, & templorum numerus incertus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 41. (3) *Vid. Casaub. ad Suet. Caes.* 41. & *Neron.* 44.

Insularis, is. *A person belonging to an island.* Concurfu insularium cum omni militiā interficitur, *Just.* 3, 2.

¶ *Insulārius*, i. m. *A nobleman's housekeeper; also a poor slave that is to do vile drudgery, as gally-slaves*, *Ap. JCC.*

¶ *Insulāsus*, a, um. adj. *Full of islands*, *Amm.* 23, 18.

Insulse, adv. iūs, comp. *issimē, sup.* *Sillily, impertinently, oafishly, ungainly.* Hoc ipsum non insulse interpretantur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 54. + *Insulsi*, *Gell.* 16, 12. *Insulsi*, *Id.* 12, 2.

Insulitas, ātis. f. *Foolishness, sottishness, senselessness.* Ut nihil aliud eorum quam ipsa insulitas rideatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2,

2. Villa, cujus insultatam bene noram, *Id. Attic. 13, 29.*
 Insultus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *stimus*, sup. non falsus, sine sale. (1) *Without smack of salt, unfavoury.* (2) *Met. Sottish, silly, witless, absurd, foolish.* (1) Σ Te ex insulto falsum feci operâ meâ, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 33.* || Insultior figura, *Tert.* (2) Insultissimus improbiſſimûſque, *Mart. 12, 55.* = *Fatuus, tardus, Ter.*
 Insultans, tis. part. (1) *Leaping, bounding, curveting.* (2) *Met. Insulting, heſtoring, bullying, domineering.* (1) *Fremit æquore toto insultans ſonipes, Virg. Aen. 11, 600.* (2) *Si non incendia miſcet insultans, Virg. Aen. 2, 330. Conf. Sil. 10, 360.*
 Insultaturus, a, um. part. *About to insult. Dixit, proinde ex eo insultaturum omnium capitibus, Suet. J. Caef. 22.*
 Insultatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A leaping up; also, Met. an insulting, or domineering.* Non tam probatio, quàm extrema quaſi insultatio, *Quint. 8, 5.*
 Insulto, are. [ex in & salto] (1) *To leap up, to rebound.* (2) *To leap for joy.* (3) *To insult, heſtor, or domineer.* (4) *To deride, or jeer.* (1) *Equitem docuere ſub armis insultare ſolo, Virg. Geor. 3, 117.* (2) Σ Insultare malis, rebûſque aegreſcere laetis, *Stat. Theb. 2, 18.* (3) \S Insultare alicui in calamitate, *Cic. Verr. 5, 50. in alicujus miſerias, Ad Herenn. 2, 39.* (4) \S Insultare in miſerias alicujus, *Ad Herenn. 4, 39.* ¶ Insultare fores calcibus, *to bounce at the door with his heels, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54.*
 Insultura, ae. f. *A ſpringing, or leaping in, or upon.* Iſtam insulturam nihil hic moror, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9. R. occ.*
 || Insultus, ūs. m. verb. [ab inſilio] *An aſſault, or onſet.* Vulgò. Sed nulla adest auct.
 Inſum, es, eſſe. *To be in.* \S In amore hæc omnia inſunt vitia, *Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14.* \S Is mihi candor ineſt, *Mart. 14, 145.* Nummi octingenti aurei in maſupio inſuerunt, *Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 26.*
 Inſumma, adv. *In ſum, briefly, Quint. Reſtius fortasse in ſumma.*
 Inſumo, ère, pſi, ptum. act. (1) *To ſpend, or lay out money, to beſtow, to imploy.* (2) *To take, to take up.* (3) *To poſſeſs, or overſpread.* (1) \S Inſumere in rem aliquam ſumptus, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 38.* Inſumere operam fruſtra, *Liv. 10, 18.* Modò par inſumite robur luſtibus, *Stat. Theb. 5, 110.* (2) *Mentes inſumite coeptis, Stat. Theb. 12, 643.* (3) *Nebulae inſumpſere latus montis, Stat. Theb. 2, 39.*
 Inſumor, i, ptus. paſſ. *To be ſpent, &c.* Sic in provinciâ nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius inſumatur in quenquam, *Cic. Attic. 5, 17.*
 Inſuo, ère, ui, utum. act. (1) *To ſew, or ſtitch.* (2) *Met. To join to.* (1) *Quoniam Smyrnae duos Myſos inſuiſſes in culeum, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2.* (2) *Lepidus privatam publicae rei impenſam inſuerat, Liv. 40, 51.*
 Inſuor, i, utus. paſſ. *To be ſewed in, &c.* Quae intra capita inſuitur pellis mollis, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 9.* Inſuitur linea purpura, *Col. 3, 15, 1.*
 Inſuper. conj. (1) *Moreover, over and beſides, farthermore.* (2) *Also upon, over and above.* (1) *Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3.* (2) *Virg. Aen. 3, 579.* \S Inſuper his, *beſides theſe, Virg. Aen. 9, 61.*
 Inſuperabilis, e. adj. (1) *Not to be overcome, invincible.* (2) *Not to be paſſed, inſuperable.* (3) *Not to be got over.* (1) *Genus inſuperabile bello, Virg. Aen. 4, 40.* (2) *Inſuperabilis Alpium tranſitus, Liv. 21, 23. Conf. 21, 36.* (3) *Inſuperabilis valetudo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 8.*
 || Inſuperhabitus, a, um. *Let paſſ, ſighted, unregarded, Apul. Met. 1. p. 20.* † *Suſque deque habitus.*
 Inſurgens, tis. part. *Riſing up.* Spelunca dorſo inſurgens, *Virg. Aen. 8, 234. Conf. Sil. 2, 546.*
 Inſurgo, ère, rexi, rectum. neut. (1) *To riſe up againſt, to make head againſt.* (2) *To riſe.* (3) *Met. Also to apply himſelf to any thing.* (1) \S *Credens ſuis inſurgere règnis, Ov. Met. 9, 444.* (2) *Proſpiciunt Teucri tenebras inſurgere campis, Virg. Aen. 9, 34.* (3) *Nunc inſurgite remis, Virg. Aen. 5, 189.*
 Inſurrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inſurrection, or riſing up againſt.* Habent lexica, ſed gratis. † *Seditio.*
 Inſuſceptus, a, um. *Not received, or taken.* Vota inſuſcepta, *Ov. ad Liv. 197.*
 Inſuſurrans, tis. part. *Whiſpering.* Modo inſuſurrans ac præbens invicem aures, *Suet. Cal. 22.*
 Inſuſurratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A whiſpering in one's ear, Dig.*
 Inſuſurro, are. act. & neut. *To whiſper, to buz, to make an humming, to whiſtle.* \S Inſuſurrare alicui aliquid, *Cic. Attic. 1, 16.* \S in aurem alicujus, *Id. Verr. 5, 41. to whiſper in one's ear.*
 Inſutus, a, um. part. [ab inſuor] *Sewed, or ſtitched in.* \S Inſutus culeo, *V. Max. 1, 2, 13.* \S in culeum, *Cic. pro S. Roſc. 11.* Plumbo inſuto rigere, *Virg. Aen. 5, 405.*

Inſyncërus, a, um. adj. *Corrupt, filthy, impure, Virg. Geor. 4, 285. rectè inſyncërus.*
 Intabefco, ère. incept. (1) *To pine, or waſte away.* (2) *To be melted down.* (1) *Col. 4, 3.* (2) *Plumbea glans medio ſolet intabefcere coelo, Ov. Met. 14, 826.* Dolori intabefcere, *Sen. Pol. 24.* Pruinae matutinae intabefcunt ſole tepente, *Ov. Met. 3, 488.*
 Intactilis, e. adj. *That cannot be touched, Lucr. 1, 438.*
 Intactus, a, um. or, comp. (1) *Untouched, whole.* (2) *Untaſted.* (3) *Undeſiled, chaſte.* (4) *Not ingaged with, intire.* (1) *Intacti theſauri, Liv. 29, 18.* = *Integri intactique fugerunt, Id. 5, 38.* Intactus infamiâ, *Id. 38, 51.* Intactum vaſtationibus regnum, *Tac. Ann. 15, 37, 3.* (2) \S *Pomum propter aſperitatem intactum, Plin. 12, 21.* (3) *Intactior omni Sabinâ, Juv. 6, 162.* (4) *Intacta ultima regni, Curt. 5, 1.*
 Intactus, ūs. m. verb. *A not feeling, or touching, Lucr. 1, 454.*
 † Intalio, are. act. [ab in & talea] *By cutting to bring to a form, Varr.*
 Intaminatus, a, um. *Undeſiled, unſtained, unſpotted.* Intaminatis fulget honoribus, *Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18.*
 Intantum. *So much, ſo far forth, Sen. Ben. 2, 23. Reſtius in tantum.*
 Intectus, a, um. part. (1) *Covered, thatched, armed, harneſſed, clad in armour.* (2) *Adj. Also made bare and naked.* (1) \S *Stramento intecta omnia, Liv. 27, 3.* (2) Σ = *Obscureſus adverſum alios, uni incautus intectûſque, Tac. Ann. 4, 1, 4. Conf. Sil. 11, 427.*
 Integellus, a, um. dim. [ab integer] *Pretty whole, or ſound, Catull. 16, 4. Praeſtabo eum integellum, Cic. Fam. 9, 10.*
 Integendus, a, um. part. *To be covered.* In tecta partim Gallorum, partim quae conjectis celeriter ſtramentis tentorium integendorum gratiâ erant inaedificata, milites contigit, *Caef. B. G. 8, 5.*
 Integer, gra, rum. or, comp. *errimus, ſup. [ab in, & tango, i. e. tango]* (1) *Intire and whole.* (2) *Safe and ſound, ſtrong, healthy, luſty.* (3) *Freſh, new.* (4) *Uncorrupted.* (5) *Chaſte, unſtained.* (6) *Innocent, upright, honeſt.* (7) *Pure, unmiſt.* (8) *Also at liberty to do what he liſteth, free, not addicted to either part, not engaged.* (9) *Also wherein nothing is, or was done, or concluded.* (10) *Rude, unpoliſhed, on which no pains hath been beſtowed.* (1) Σ *Ex integris truncos gignit, Plin. 7, 10.* (2) Σ *Conſiderandum an corruptum corpus ſit, an integrum, Celf.* (3) Σ *Ut integri defeſſis ſuccederent, Caef. B. G. 7, 41.* Σ = *Defatigati non facilè recentes atque integros ſuſtinebant, Ibid. 49.* (4) Σ *Si ſanguis niger eſt, vitioſus eſt; ſi rubet, integer eſt, Celf.* (5) Σ *Filiam meam quis integram ſupraverit? Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47.* (6) = *Cum illo nemo neque integrior eſſet, neque ſanctior, Cic. de Orat. 1, 53.* (7) = *Integro illibatôque ſucco aluntur, Col.* (8) *Quod me admones, ut integrum me ſervem, gratum eſt, Cic. Attic. 7, 26.* Integerrimae, pacatiſſimae gentes, *Id. pro Dom. 23.* (9) *Hæc malle integrâ re tecum egiſſe, Cic. Attic. 4, 15.* (10) = *Rudem me diſcipulum & integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3.* ¶ *Non eſt integrum, there is no help for it, it is out of my power, Cic. Philipp. 1, 10.* In integro res eſt, *it is as it was, there is nothing done in it, Id. de Orat. 3, 4.* In integrum reſtituere, *to put it in its former ſtate, Ter. ab integro, aſreſh, Cic. § Integer vitae, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. à labore, Coel.*
 Intego, ère, xi, ctum. act. *To cover, to thatch.* Crines integit caſſide, *Stat. Theb. 4, 303.* Suo Clitumnus flumina lusco integit, *Propert. 2, 19, 25.*
 Integor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be covered, or laid over.* Integebatur porticus lignis conjunctis inter ſe, *Caef. B. G. 2, 2.*
 Integrafco, ère. incept. *To grow new again, to begin aſreſh.* Hoc malum integraſcit, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5. Conf. Liv. 9, 43.*
 Integratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reſtoring, or renewing.* Amantium irae amoris integratio eſt, *Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23.*
 Integratus, a, um. part. *Renewed, reſtored, brought into its former eſtate, intire and whole.* Integrato reſultant accenſae clamore fores, *Stat. Theb. 6, 42.* Vigor integratus, *Auſon. Epiſt. 14, 7.*
 Integre. adv. iûs, comp. *errimè, ſup.* (1) *Intirely, ſincerely, uprightly.* (2) *Honeſtly, exactly.* (1) *Integre verſari in aliqua re, Tac. Agric. 7, 4.* (2) = *Incorruptè & integre judicare, Cic. de Fin. 1, 9.* Integrius, *Id. Mil. 22.* Vita integerrimè acta, *Declam. in Sall.*
 Integritas, atis. f. (1) *Soundneſs, healthfulneſs.* (2) *Purity.* (3) *Integrity, honeſty, uprightneſs, ſincerity.* (4) *Chaſtity, continency.* (5) *Also the ceaſing of an ague fit for a time, the intermiſſion in fits.* (1) *Integritas corporis, Cic. de Fin. 5, 14.* (2) = *Incorrupta quaedam Latini ſermonis integritas, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 35.* (3) Σ *Fraus hominum ad perniciem & integritas ad ſalutem vocatur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 9.* (4)

(4) = Mulier summâ integritate pudicitiaque, Cic. (5) Cels. ap. Litt. sed quaera.

Integro, âre. act. (1) To renew, to repeat, to begin again. (2) To perfect. (1) Ramo sedens miserabile carmen integrat, Virg. Geor. 4, 515. Integrare seditionem, Liv. 5, 25. caedem, Id. 9, 43. (2) Animus defessus admiratione integratur, Cic. de Inv. 1, 17.

Integumentum, i. n. A covering, a cloke, a disguise, a pretence. Uti integumento ad occultanda vitia, Cic. post redit. in Sen. 74. Ea legio linteata ab integumento. confecti, quo sacra nobilitas erat, appellata est, Liv. 10, 38. Integumenta flagitiorum, Cic. pro Coel. 20.

Intellectio, ônis. f. verb. Idem quod Synecdoche, Ad Herenn. 4, 32.

Intellectuâlis, e. adj. Intellectual, belonging to the understanding, Philos. + Ad intellectum pertinens.

Intellecturus, a, um. part. That will understand, Ov. Trist. 3, 14, 40. Conf. Liv. 24, 33.

Intellectus, a, um. part. Understood, perceived, known. Serò intellectâ fraude, Curt. 10, 9, 20.

Intellectus, ûs. m. verb. (1) Understanding. (2) Sense, sensation, discernment. (3) Also signification, or meaning of words. (1) Rudis Corinthiorum vasorum intellectus, Patere. 1, 13. Intellectus disciplinarum, Quint. 1, 11. (2) saporum, Plin. 11, 65. acrimoniae, Id. 19, 54. Intellectus communis, common sense, Quint. 2, 16. (3) Apud Graecos duplicem intellectum habet, Quint. 2, 14.

+ Intellego, ère. pro intelligo, ant.

Intelligens, tis. part. (1) Understanding, perceiving, intelligent, knowing well. (2) Also substantively, an intelligent, or skilful person. (1) § Intelligens voluptatum, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. = Doctus & intelligens, Id. de Clar. Orat. 54. (2) § Stulto intelligens quid interest? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1. § Intelligens in aliqua re, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. alicujus rei, Id. de Fin. 20, 20.

Intelligenter, adv. Understandingly, intelligibly. Ut intelligenter audiamus, Cic. de Part. 8. Conf. Off. 3, 13.

Intelligentia, ae. f. (1) The intellect. (2) A perceiving, or understanding. (3) Knowledge, sense. (4) Art, skill. (1) Intelligentia est mentis acies, Cic. Hortens. (2) Is anteibat omnes intelligentiâ, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 64. (3) = Ab imperitorum intelligentiâ sensum disjunctum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 3. (4) Intelligentia in rebus rusticis, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 17.

Intelligibilis, e. adj. That may be understood, intelligible, Philos. Bonum intelligibile, Sen. Epist. 124. + Sub intelligentiam cadens, Voss.

Intelligitur, imperf. Men perceive, or understand, Cic. Off. 1, 40.

Intelligo, ère, exi, ectum. act. [ab inter, & lego, i. e. intus mecum lego, sc. loquor, & unum ex alio colligo, Scal.] (1) To understand, perceive, or know. (2) To mean. (3) To be wise. (1) = Intelligo, animadverto, sentio, Cic. Off. 1. (2) Quem intelligimus divitem? Cic. Parad. 6. (3) = Illos intelligere & sapere arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 14. ¶ Male intelligere, to mistake, Cic. Attic. 16.

Intelligor, i, lectus. pass. To be understood. Non intelligor ulli, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 37. Non intelligitur quando obrepat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11.

Intemerandus, a, um. Unviolable, that may not be profaned. Tempia intemeranda minùs, Val. Flacc. 5, 640.

Intemeratus, a, um. Undeiled, not corrupted, violated, or profaned, holy, pure. Intemerata fides, Virg. Aen. 2, 143. ratis, Val. Flacc. 4, 271. Harum alarum intemerata modestia fuit, Tac. Ann. 1, 49, 5.

Intemperans, tis. adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. Intemperate, not master of his own appetite, disorderly. Intemperans adolescentia effoetum corpus tradet senectuti, Cic. de Sen. 9. Fui paulo intemperantior, Id. in Vatin. 1. Intemperantissimus homo, Ibid. In augendo numero non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38.

Intemperanter, adv. ius, comp. ¶ iussumè, sup. Intemperately, immoderately, without measure, or moderation. Intemperanter abuti & otio & literis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3. Intemperantiùs opibus uti, Id. Philipp. 5, 18. Intemperatissime gloriatur, Apul. Apol. p. 522.

Intemperantia, ae. f. (1) Unseasonableness, unwholesomeness. (2) Intemperance, unablens to rule and moderate his appetites and passions. (3) Want of moderation, excess. (4) Injustice, incontinency. (1) Intemperantia coeli, Col. praef. (2) Intemperantia est à totâ mente ac à rectâ ratione defectio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. (3) Intemperantia risûs, Plin. 11, 86. (4) Col.

Intemperatè, adv. Intemperately, immodestly. = Immoderatè & intemperatè vixit, Cic. de Univ. 12.

Intemperatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. Intemperate, immoderate, excessive. Intemperata benevolentia, Cic. de Amic. 20. Quid intemperatus? Sen. ad Helv. 6. Intemperatissimae perpotationes, Cic. in Pison. 16.

Intempèria, ae. f. (1) Unseasonableness, Met. want of temper, violence, outrage. (2) Plur. Intempèriae, the furies, or evil spirits which haunt and trouble people, or perhaps unseasonableness of weather, or its effects; blasting, mildew. (1) Vastitudinem, calamitates, intempèriaeque prohibeatis, Cato, 141. (2) Quae intempèriae nostram agitant familiam? Plaut. Amph. 4, 3.

Intempèries, ei. f. (1) Unseasonableness, extremity, indisposition. (2) Want of moderation. (1) Intempèries coeli, Col. praef. oper. folis, Id. 11, 2. (2) amici, Cic. Attic. 4, 6.

Intempestas, âtis. f. Unseasonableness, ill weather. Coeli intempestas, Plin. 12, 14. al. leg. Intemperies. Intempestivè, adv. Unseasonably, out of due time and season. Ne irascamur intempestivè accedentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 25.

Intempestivus, a, um. adj. or, comp. Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Intempestivos postes excisos credo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141. Intempestiva epistola, Cic. Attic. 4, 14. amicitia, Id. de Amic. 6. Intempestivo cum rudit ille sono, Ov. Fast. 6, 342. Anseres clangore intempestivi, Plin. 18, 87. Intempestivior, V. Max. 7, 8, 9.

Intempestus, a, um. adj. (1) Unseasonable. (2) Unwholesome, intemperate. (1) Ab samo intempestâ nocte venit, Liv. (2) Virg. Aen. 10, 184.

Intemporâlis, e. adj. Without, or before all time, not temporal, eternal, Prud. Rom. 316.

Intendendus, a, um. part. To be bent, &c. Quint.

Intendens, tis. part. Bending, stretching, &c. In magnitudinem regionum se injiciens animus & intendens, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. Quò cum primis se intendentibus tenebris pervenissent, Liv. 1, 57.

Intendo, ère, di, sum, & tum. act. (1) To bend, or stretch. (2) To strain, to knit, or tie. (3) Met. To augment. (4) To intend, design, or purpose. (5) To apply. (6) To display, or lay open. (1) Arcum intendebat Apollo, Virg. Aen. 8, 704. (2) Stupea vincula collo intendunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 237. (3) § Languescet industria, intendetur socordia, Tac. Ann. 2, 38, 4. (4) § Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuisset, Cic. Philipp. 10, 4. (5) § Quaero non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem, Cic. in Hort. (6) Proinde rogo, eruditionem tuam intendas, Plin. Epist. 7, 27, 15. ¶ Intendere iter, to go along, Liv. 21, 29. digitum, to point at, Cic. de Orat. 1, 46. ferrum, to present it to one's breast, Id. fallaciam in aliquem, to cheat him, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 2. formulam alicui, Suet. litem, Cic. to commence a suit against one. animum ad curam, in aliquid, Liv. alicui rei, Plin. aliquo, Cic. to apply his mind to it, to employ his care about it. § Intendere aures ad verba alicujus, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36. curam alicui rei, Plin. 8, 21. in aliquam rem, Liv. 37, 36. crimen in aliquem, Id. 9, 26. litem, Cic. de Orat. 1, 10.

Intendor, i. pass. To be intended, or designed. Vulneraque excipere, quae liberis intendebantur, voluit, Just. 24, 3. Nam mirum est, ut his opusculis animus intendatur, remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. Conf. Cels. 2, 30.

Intensio, ônis. f. verb. A straining, retching, stretching, or bending. § Arcum intensio frangit, animum remissio, Publ. Mim. Vid. Intentio.

Intensus, a, um. part. Stretched, retched, bent, strained, enhanced, or augmented, intense. § Mens intensa in imagines, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. Vid. Intentus.

Intentans, tis. part. Stretching out, threatening, &c. Intentans manum rogo, V. Max. 6, 8, 7. Conf. Sil. 11, 88.

Intentatio, ônis. f. verb. A menacing, as it were with hand, or weapon held out. Subitâ digitorum intentatio, Sen. de Ira, 2, 4.

Intentatus, a, um. part. Drawn and pointed at. Gladii plerisque intentati, Liv. 9, 27.

Intentatus, a, um. adj. Untried, not yet tried, or proved. Miseri quibus intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13. = Nil intentatum, nil linquit inausum, Mart. 2, 14, 1. § Intentatum Romanis ingeniis opus, Liv. § Intentatum ab hoc injuriae genere numen, V. Max. 9, 15, 2.

Intentè, adv. ius, comp. ¶ iussumè, sup. Diligently, earnestly. Intentè aliquem audire, Quint. 2, 2. = Intentè & instantè, Plin. Epist. 5, 19, 6. Intentius custodire locum, Liv. 25, 23. Intentissime perquire, Aug.

Intentio, ônis. f. verb. [ab intendo] (1) A straining, or stretching. (2) Met. Intenseness, a screwing up, an effort. (3) An aim, a design, purpose, meaning, or intention. (4) Care, diligence. (5) Attention. (6) A charge, or complaint in law. (1) Nervorum intentio, Col. 6, 6. corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1. (2) § Intentio & remissio animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. (3) Frequentius quacritur de intentione, Quint. 7, 6. (4) = Ut tantum curae intentionisque suscipere velit, Plin. Ep. 2, 10. Intentio rei familiaris, Id. 1, 3, 2. (5) Audit discipula intentione magnâ & reddit, Plin. 10, 43. de Philomela. (6) Intentionis depulsio, Cic. de Inv. 1, 19.

Intento, âre. freq. [ab intendo] (1) To stretch out as one doth his hand. (2) To shake a weapon at one. (3) To menace, or threaten. (4) To charge upon, or tax at law. (1) § Intentare manus in aliquem, Liv. 3, 47. alicui, Hirt. B. H. 22, 4.

Tac. Hist. 4, 41, 4. (2) Dolor ardentis facies intentat, *Cic. Conf. Stat. Theb.* 11, 495. (3) § Viris intentant omnia mortem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 95. Intentare imperium Romanum, *Liv.* 42, 12. (4) Crimen invicem intentare, *Quint.* 3, 10.

Intentor, ari. pass. *To be threatened.* Terror omnibus intentabatur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 28, 6. *Conf. Liv.* 8, 33.

Intentus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *stimus*, sup. [*ab intendo*] (1) *Stretched, bent, increased.* (2) Adj. *Strait, close.* (3) *Intense, attentive.* (1) Voces ut chordae sunt intentae, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 57. (2) Ut intentiore eum custodiā affervarent, *Liv.* 39, 19. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 187. (3) Intentissima cura, *Quint.* 10, 1. conquisitio, *Liv.* 29, 35. Intentus animus, *Paterc.* 2, 62. Intenti lucro, *V. Max.* 6, 8, 7. § Intentus ad curas, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 67, 3. in aliquid, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 19. in eventum periculi, *Liv.* 4, 27. paci, *Lur.* 3, 53.

Intentus, ūs. m. *A stretching, or holding out of the hand,* &c. Palmarum intentus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 55.

Intēpeo, vel intepesco, ēre, ūi. neut. *To grow warm.* Aestivis intepet Umber aquis, *Propert.* 4, 1, 124. *Conf. Ov. Ep.* 10, 54. & *Sen. Ep.* 67. Intepescunt comae variae radiis, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 216.

Inter. praep. cum acc. [*ab in, i. e. inter, ut à sub, subter*] (1) *Between, or betwixt.* (2) *In, or within.* (3) *In, at, or whilst a thing is doing.* (4) *Above, before, in comparison.* (5) *With a pronoun, mutually, reciprocally, one another, one with another.* (1) Inter occasum solis & septentriones, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 1. (2) Quot prandia inter continuum perdidit triennium? *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 61. (3) Inter vina, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 26. Inter coenam, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 14, 2. scyphos, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 22. (4) Inter caeteras pugna fuit insignis, *Liv.* (5) Pueri inter se amant, *Cic.* Quasi non norimus nos inter nos, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 7. Inter se cornibus pugnant, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 3, 8. § Aliquando sequitur suum casum. Si quos inter societas aut est, aut fuit, *Cic.* § Aliquando reduplicatur. Componere lites inter Peliden festinat & inter Atriden, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 12. In comp. interdum auget, ut interaresco, interbibo, &c. interdum negat, ut interdicto. § Inter & in promiscue usurpantur. Appius inter patres lectus, *Liv.* 2, 16. Centum in patres legit, *Id.* 1, 35. Coopatio in patres, *Id.* 4, 5. Recipi inter eos vetuit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 70. Recepti in reas, *Id.* 13, 10. Ubi tamen Gronov. inter legit. Ascribe me talem in numerum, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 34.

Interalbico, āre. neut. *To incline somewhat to a white colour, to be speckled with white,* *Plin.* 37, 62. ubi tamen *Haradin* in MSS. legi albicat affirmat.

Interaestuans, tis. part. *Hot by fits.* Stomachus illi naturā invalidus & angustus, & frequenter interaestuans erat, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 16, 19.

Interamentum, i. n. *Liv.* 28, 45. *Vid. Inceramentum.*

Interanea, orum. neut. *The bowels, intrails, or inward parts of man, or beast,* *Col.* 9, 14. *Plin.* 23, 32.

Interaneus, a, um. adj. *Of the guts, or that is within.* Tormina interanea, the griping of the guts, *Plin.* 20, 46. *Conf. Gal.* 9, 14.

Interaresco, ēre. incept. *To be dried up, or grow utterly dry,* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14. & *Vitruv.* 7, 8.

Interbibo, ēre, bi. ūm. act. *To drink up all clean,* *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 22.

† Interbito, ēre. act. [*ab inter, & beto, i. e. eo*] *To come in the mean while, to perish,* *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 47. † Intereo.

Intercālāris, e. adj. *Intercalaris mensis dictus est, cui inferbatur dies, qui deerat ad complendum annum. Put, or set between. Dies intercalaris, the odd day of the leap year, which falleth every fourth year, viz. on the sixth day of the calends of March, which was reckoned twice that year by the Romans. Intercalaris versus, the foot, or refret of the ditty, a verse often repeated, the burden of the song, Serv. as, Io Hymen Hymenace Io; Io Hymen Hymenace, Catull. 59, 144.*

Intercālāritas, ātis. f. *The burden of the song.* † Intercālāritus versus.

Intercālārium, i. n. *The time taken into the year, to adjust it to the course of the sun. Deceverant intercalarium 45 dies longum, Cic. Verr.* 2, 52.

Intercālārius, a, um. adj. *Intercalary.* Triumphavit mense intercalario pridie Cal Martis, last of February, *Liv.* 37, 59. Here it seemeth a whole month was intercalated, the calends whereof were called intercalares by *Cic. Fam.* 6, 15. (al. 14.) ad Ligar. which was taken away soon after by Caesar in his reformation of the Calendar, *Suet. Caes.* 40.

Intercālātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting a month, or day between, as in leap year. Per singulas intercalationes, Plin.* 2, 47.

Intercālātor, ōris. m. verb. *That putteth, or setteth between. Intercalatores dies, Macrob. Sat.* 1, 13.

Intercālātus, a, um. part. *Delayed, put off, forborn.* Intercalatae poenae usuram habeant, *Liv.* 9, 9.

Intercālo, āre. act. (1) *To insert, to put between, as a day,*

or a month in leap year. (2) Also *to defer, put off, or delay.* (1) Intercalandi licentia, *Suet. Caes.* 40. (2) *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2, extr.

Intercālōr, āri, ātus. pass. *To be deferred, &c.* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.

Intercāpēdo, īnis. f. (1) *A space of time, or place, between.* (2) *A pause, or respite, delay, or distance.* (1) Intercapedo scribendi, *Cic. fil. ad Tyron.* 16, 21. § = Dicentis calor & audientis intentio continuatione servatur, intercapedine & quasi remissione languescit, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 9, 11. (2) Intercapedo molestiae, *Cic. ipse de Fin.* 1, 18.

Intercardinatus, a, um. *Trabes intercardinatae, Vitruv.* 10, 20.

Intercēdens, tis. part. *Interceding, opposing.* Non intercedentibus primo finitimis, postea verò prohibentibus, *Iust.* 41, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 20.

Intercēdo, ēre, fli, flum. neut. [*ex inter, & cedo*] (1) *To come, be, or pass between, and is referred to time and place.* (2) *To intercede, or make use of a negative voice against any law, or order of the senate, as the tribunes might in the name of the people; and this being often done tumultuously, the word came by degrees to signify, (3) to oppose violently, to withstand, or forbid. (4) To happen, or chance. (5) To engage, or be surety for one's debt.* (1) Dies nondum decem intercesserant, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. Sylvae paludésque intercedebant, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 50. *Met.* § Graccho cum P. Scipione inimicitia intercedebat, *Liv.* 38, 52. (2) § Veritus est ne Fufius ei legi intercederet, quae ex S. C. ferebatur, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. *Conf. Liv.* 45, 21. § Intercedere abrogationi, *V. Max.* 9, 1, 3. (3) Non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, quae marmore aut aere finguntur, *Tac. vit. Agric.* in fin. (4) Saepē in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 21. (5) Adscribit intercessisse se pro eis magnam pecuniam, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

|| Intercentus, ūs. m. *The mean in music.*

Interceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preventing, or taking up by the way, a forestalling, surprize, interception.* Interceptio poculi, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 60.

Interceptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A forestaller, or interceptor.* (2) *A promoter, or common barterer.* (1) = Interceptor praeda fraudatōrque, *Liv.* 4, 50. Interceptor beneficii, *V. Max.* 9, 11, 4. (2) = Quadruplator & interceptor litis alienae, *Liv.* 3, ult.

Interceptus, a, um. part. q. d. inter captus. (1) *Intercepted.* (2) *Prevented, or surprized.* (1) Intercepta epistola, *Curt.* 6, 9, 13. Intercepta signa, *V. Max.* 1, 6, 11. (2) Intercepti hostium complures, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 19.

Intercessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stopping in to hinder the proceeding of a business.* (2) *A prohibition, withstanding, or gainsaying by a negative voice.* (1) Intercessio tribunorum, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 2. (2) Mea intercessio parata & est, & fuit, *Cic. Ann.* 1, 4.

Intercessor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that letteth, or withstandeth a matter that it goes not forward.* (2) Also a mediator, an intercessor. (1) Intercessio intercessoris stultitiam significatura, *Cic. Agr.* 2, 12. § hortator, *Cic. auctor.* *Id.* = Dissuador & intercessor legis Agrariae, *Liv.* 2, 41. (2) *Sen. Ep.* 119.

Intercessurus, a, um. part. *About to intercede.* Se intercessurum etiam dixit, si in pristina saevitia perseveret, *Iust.* 16, 4. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 37. & 24, 13.

Intercessus, ūs. m. *A coming, or putting between, an intertreating.* Consulē saucium intercessu suo servavit, *V. Max.* 5, 4, 2.

|| Intercidentia, ae. f. *The falling of an humour out of the brain into the eye, or other part, Ap. Med.*

Intercidendus, a, um. part. *To be cut asunder, to be parted, Cels.* 5, 26.

Intercidens, tis. part. *Falling between, perishing, lost.* Nullo inter arma corporaque vano intercidente telo, *Liv.* 21, 8.

Intercido, ēre, idi, cāsum. neut. [*ex inter, & cado*] (1) *To perish together with.* (2) *To be lost, or decay.* (3) *To fall between, or in the way, to happen.* (4) *To be forgotten.* (1) = Pereant amici, dum unā inimici intercidant, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. Intercidit illius rei memoria, *Liv.* 2, 8. (2) § Sive extant, sive intercidere, *Plin.* 35, 34. Gratia beneficii intercidit, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 1. (3) Si quae interciderunt, non tam re, quam suspitione violata, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) § Quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, *Hor. Serm.* 2, 4. § Intercidere memoriā, *V. Max.* 5, 2, ext. 1.

Intercido, ēre, idi, ūm. act. [*ex inter, & caedo*] (1) *To cut asunder, or part in the midst.* (2) *To cut down, or off.* (1) Corrupto scribae servo, interciderat commentarios, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 22, 4. Intercidere venas, *Plin.* 11, 65. (2) Ut, si possent, pontem interciderent, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 9.

|| Intercillium, i. n. *The space between the eye-brows, Gloss. Gr. Lat. μεσσηριον, intercillum.*

Intercinctus, a, um. *Interlaced, girded in the midst, incompassed, Plin.* 36, 13. al. leg. Interflinctus.

Intercino, ēre, ūi, entum. act. [*ex inter, & cano*] (1) *To sing between, or in the middle of a thing, as between the acts*

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acts of comedies. (2) Also to sing a mean. (i) § Neu quid medios intercimat actus, *Hor. A. P.* 190. (2) || Jun.

Intercipiendus, a, um. part. To be intercepted, *Liv.* 30, 3.

Intercipio, ēre, cepi, ceptum. act. (1) To intercept, to take up by the way. (2) To take unawares, or surprize. (3) To usurp. (4) To take all, and make clean riddance. (5) To cut off, or kill. (1) Epistolam modò hanc intercipi, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 26. Veram laudem dives arca intercipit, *Phaed.* 4, 11, 2. (2) Cùm repentino hostium interventu interciperentur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 38. Intercipere itinera, *Liv.* 6, 9. *Conf. Curt.* 4, 2, 9. (3) Victoriâ alieno labore partam intercipit, *Plin. de vir. ill.* (4) Quod nos capere oportet, hæc intercipit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 35. interpr. *Donato.* (5) *Suet. Aug.* 14.

Intercipior, i, ceptus. pass. To be intercepted, &c. Interceptum est imperium, *V. Max.* 7, 3, ext. 2. Intercipi mortalitate, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 50, 4. morbo, *Col.* 9, 3.

Intercisē. adv. By chops, or cuts, in gobbets and morsels, with short clauses, *Cic. Part.* 14.

Intercisio, ōnis. f. verb. A cutting off in the midst, *Plin.* 20, 54. al. leg. *Rosio.*

Intercisus, a, um. part. (1) Cut off in the midst, broken down, parted. (2) Met. Abrupt, short. (1) Intercisi pontes, *Caes.* Intercisum jugum, *Id. B. G.* 8, 14. Intercisi vallibus colles, *Hirt. B. Al.* 72. (2) Intercisae pactiones, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 2. ¶ Dies intercisi ex parte festi, & ex parte nefasti dies, certain days, on which in some hours it was lawful to sit in judgment, and in some not, half holidays, *Macro. Sat.* 1, 16.

|| Interclāmo, āre. neut. To cry out among, or between, to interrupt by crying, *Amm.* † Exclamo inter alios.

Intercludendus, a, um. part. To be shut up from, to be hindered. Inimici mei flumine sanguinis meum reditum intercludendum putaverunt, *Cic. post red. ad Quirit.* 5.

Interclūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex inter, & claudō] (1) To shut in, to stop the passage. (2) To shut up, or hinder. (3) To close, or conclude with. (1) § Intercludito inimicis comineatum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 68. § Ut comineatu Caesarem intercluderet, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 48. (2) Illōs aspera ponti interclūsit hyems, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 111. (3) *Cels. ap. Litt.* Utinam & locum indicasset.

Interclūdō, i, ius. pass. To be stopped, to be hindered. Interclūdō dolore, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 8.

Interclusio, ōnis. f. verb. A stopping, or shutting. Animae interclusio, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 46.

|| Interclūsor, ōris. m. He that cutteth off, *Hier.* † Qui intercludit.

Interclusurus, a, um. part. About to shut up. Se interclusurum adversarios confidebat, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 43. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 13.

Interclūsus, a, um. part. Inclosed, stopped, shut up, hemmed in. Iter interclusum, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. Multitudo equitum interclusa, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 40. Interclusus spiritus, *Curt.* 3, 6, 14. Interclusus ab reliquo exercitu, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 1.

Intercolumnium, i. n. The space between pillars. Intercolumnia ambulationis, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 17. Intercolumnium proximum, *V. Max.* 9, 15, 1. *Conf. Vir.* 3, 3.

Interconcilio, āre. act. To procure, or win the favour, or love of men. In interconciliando lenitas, *Quint.* 12, 10.

Interculco, āre. act. To trample, or tread in, upon, or between. Interculari possint vinacea, *Col.* 12, 43, 10.

Intercurrens, tis. part. Running, or going between. Latitudine intercurrentis freti, *Plin.* 3, 16. Intercurrens pulsus, an uneven pulse, *Med.*

Intercuro, ēre, ri, sum. neut. (1) To run, or go between. (2) To come in the mean time. (3) To besal, or come upon one. (1) Ipse Veios intercurrit, *Liv.* (2) Intercurrent cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiae, *Plin.* 5, 16. (3) § His exercitationibus & dolor intercurrit, *Cic. Tusc.* 2.

Intercursans, tis. part. Running between, or up and down. Intercursantibus barbaris, *Liv.* 21, 25. foeminis, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 1. Intercursant has urbes, *Plin.* 5, 16.

Intercursus, ūs. m. A running, or coming together, or between. Intercursu matronarum inter duas acies praelium sedatum est, *Liv.* 34, 5. Suorum interkursu, *Id.* 37, 42. Confutulum interkursu rixa sedata est, *Id.* 2, 29.

Intercus, ūtis. adj. [ex inter & cutis] Between the skin and the flesh, inward, close, secret, *Gell.* 13, 8. Aqua intercus, the dropsy, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 24.

Interdatus, a, um. Disturbed, or put between. Ut cibus recreet vires interdatus, *Lucr.* 4, 866. vix alibi occ.

Interdico, ēre, xi, ctum. act. Inter hīc habet vim negandi, & dico jubendi, vel concedendi. (1) To forbid straitly, to charge to the contrary. (2) To bar, or keep from, to lett, or hinder. (3) To put forth an order, or send out an injunction. (4) To speak by the way. (1) § Interdixit histrionibus scenam, *Suet. Dom.* 7. § Vos interdixit patribus commercio plebis, *Liv.* 5, 3. (2) § Servitus mea mihi interdixit, ne quid mirer meum malum, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 69. (3) § Dolabella prae-

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tor interdixit, ut, unde dejecisset, restitueret, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 8. (4) Hoc interdicare non alienum fuit, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 11. sub fin. § Cum accus. *Iust.* 16, 4, 5. Interdicere aliquid alicui, *Liv.* 34, 7. Non poterat interdici focero gener, *Corn. Nep.* in *Hamile.* 3. alicui aliqua re, *Liv.* 41, 23. alicui de aliqua re, *Cic. pro Caec.* 13.

Interdico, i, ctus. pass. To be forbidden, hindered, &c. § Male rem gerentibus patriis bonis interdici solet, *Cic. de Sen.* 7. § Illis aqua & ignis interdicitur, *Cic. pro Dom.* 18. Illis aqua & igni interdicitur, *Id. Phil.* 1, 9. Illi aqua & igni interdiciuntur, *Id. Fam.* 11, 1.

Interdictio, ōnis. f. verb. A prohibition, or forbidding, Met. a banishing. Aquae & ignis interdictio, *Cic. pro Domo,* 30. testi, *Ibid.*

Interdictum, i. n. (1) An order for the possession of a thing in dispute, made by the magistrate. (2) A prohibition, or injunction of the pretor. (1) Per interdictum repetere possessionem suam, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 3. (2) Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, ult. Hæc lege praetorum interdicta tollentur, *Id. contra Rull.* 3, 3. ¶ Ad interdictum venire, to appear before the pretor, *Petron.* 14.

Interdictum est. imperf. § Mihi aqua & igni interdictum est, I was banished, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 11, 3.

Interdictus, a, um. part. Forbidden, prohibited. Voluptas interdicta, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 64.

Interdiu. adv. [qu. interdiem, ab inter & diu, quod à dies] In the day-time, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 15. § Concubitus interdiu peior, noctu tutior est, *Cels.* 1, 1.

† Interdius. adv. Idem, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 9. Votum interdius facito, *Cato de R. R.* 83.

Interductus, ūs. m. A space between sentences in writing and printing; the pointing by comma, colon, and periods; a stop, or fetching of one's breath in reading, or writing, *Cic. Orat.* 68.

Interdum. adv. [ex inter, & dum] Sometimes, now and then, *Cic. Leg.* & pro interim. mean while, *Apul. Conf. Sil.* 6, 30.

Interduo, I care not, 'tis all one to me, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 36.

Interea. adv. [ex inter & ea] In the mean while, in the interim, notwithstanding. Interea rumor venit, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 31. Interea, dum hæc, quae dispersa sunt, coguntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42. § Interea loci, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 16. Interea temporis, *Id.* in the mean time, notwithstanding.

Interemptio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab interimo] A killing, a murdering. Iter Gallorum interemptione patefactum est, *Cic. pro Manil.* 11. sed al. aliter leg.

Interemptor, ōris. m. verb. A killer, a murderer, *V. Max.* 6, 1, 2. Sui interemptor, *Sen. Epist.* 70. filii, *Paterc.* 2, 129. filiae, *V. Max.* 1, 1, 2.

Interempturus, a, um. part. About to kill. Ipsum Alexandrum interempturi, *Iust.* 14, 4.

Interemptus, a, um. part. Killed, slain. Asdrubale interempto, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 72.

Intereo, īri, īvi & īi, itum. neut. [ex inter, & eo] (1) To be annihilated, to perish. (2) To die, to be slain, or destroyed. (3) To be ruined, to be utterly undone. (4) To be gone, to be exhausted. (5) To cease, to be extinguished. (1) Nihil est valentius, unde intereat, *Lucr.* § Omnia mutantur, nihil interit, *Id.* (2) = Persequamur eorum mortem, qui indignissime interierunt, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 38. (3) § Vivus & sanus intereo, *Plaut.* § CH. Dave, perii. DA. Quin tu hoc audi. CH. Interii, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 9. (4) Pecunia interit largitione magistratuum, *Nep. Them.* 2. (5) Interit ira morâ, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 374. Ignis interiturus est, nisi alatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 14. ¶ § Ab aliquo interire, To be undone by him, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 7.

Interequitans, tis. part. Riding between. Ordines interequitans, *Liv.* 6, 7. Ipse interequitans sparo percussit, *Id.* 34, 14. Interequitantes alarii, *Id.* 35, 5. *Conf. Curt.* 4, 13, 1.

Interequito, āre. neut. To ride between, *Id.* Interequitans.

|| Intererro, āre. neut. To come between, or pass among, *Prud. Cath.* 6, 43. † Erro inter.

Interest. imperf. § Mea interest, i. e. in re mea est, *Perot.* it concerneth, it importeth; also there is a difference. § Hoc inter me & illos interest, quod, &c. they and I differ in this, that, &c. *Cic.* Quid interest? what matter is it? § Interest regis, it concerneth the king, *Liv.* Quid illius interest? what is he concerned? *Cic.* what is it to him? Magni, permagni interest, *Id.*

Interfacio, ēre, fēci, ctum. To set hand to the work that is doing. Reliquit praesidium, ut interfaciendo muro adjuvaret, *Liv.* 25, 11. vix alibi.

Interfans, tis. part. Speaking between, interposing, *Liv.* 33, 12.

Interfatio, ōnis. f. verb. An interrupting of one's discourse, a digression. Expediet narrationes interfatione distinguere, *Quint.* 4, 2. R. occ.

Interfatus,

Interfatus, a, um. part. *Having spoken between, or interposed.* Dixerat, & paulum virgo interfata docenti, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 290.

Interfectio, ōnis. f. verb. *Murder, a killing,* Aug. 4. Caedes, interemptio.

Interfector, ōris. m. verb. [*ab interficio*] *A killer, or murderer.* Interfector Gracchi, *Cic. pro Mil.* 27. Caesaris, *Paterc.* 2, 58. Interfectore fortior, *V. Max.* 3, 2, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 7.

Interfectorix, icis. f. *A female murderer,* *Tac. Ann.* 3, 17, 3.

Interfecturus, a, um. part. *About to kill,* *Liv.* 40, 14. Strictoque acinace interfecturus videbatur, *Curt.* 5, 26.

Interfectus, a, um. part. *Killed, slain.* Interfectus per insidias, *Curt.* 9, 2, 7. omni supplicio, *Cic. Man.* 5.

Interficiendus, a, um. part. *To be killed.* Interficienda curavit quinque millia, *V. Max.* 9, 2, 1.

Interficio, ēre, feci, factum, act. [*ex inter, & facio, interire facio, id est, occido*] (1) *To slay, to kill, or murder, to put to death.* (2) *To deprive one of.* (3) *Also to destroy, to consume, to ruin.* (1) Magnum militum numerum interficit, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 27. § Arsinoë Achillam per eunuchum suum interficit, *Id. B. Al.* 4. (2) Salve, qui me interfecisti pene & vitā & lumine, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 37. (3) Nautas igne interfecit, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 8. *Met.* Fer stabulis inimicum ignem, atque interfice menses, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 330.

Interficior, i. pass. *To be killed.* In secretā palatii parte interfici iussit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 40, 6. In quo praelio ita in femore vulneratus est Philippus, ut per corpus ejus equus interficeretur, *Just.* 9, 3.

Interfinium, i. n. *The middle part, or bridge of the nose,* *Jun.*

Interfio, ēre, pass. [*ab interficio*] *To be slain, to die.* Interfiam flammis malivae ferarum, *Lucr.* 3, 885.

Interfluens, tis. part. *Flowing between.* Saxaque interfluens unda medium opus rupit, *Curt.* 4, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 33, 15.

Interfluo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To flow, or run between.* (2) *Met. To pass over.* (1) Fretum quod Naupactum & Patras interfuit, *Liv.* 27, 29. Interfuit Tarsum, *V. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 6. (2) Cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent, *Cic. de Senect.* 6.

Interfluus, a, um. *Running between.* Interfluo Euphrate, *Plin.* 6, 30.

Interfodio, ēre. act. *To dig into, or enter into.* Pupillas interfodiunt, *Lucr.* 4, 720.

Interfoeminium, i. n. Pars corporis inter femina. rectius interfeminium, *the groin, or privy parts, that part of the body between the thighs,* *Apul. Apol.* p. 461.

Interfor, āri. dep. *To speak while another is speaking, to interrupt him.* Appius interfatur, *Liv.* 3, 47. Medio sic interfata dolore est, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 390. Interfari concionantem, *V. Max.* 9, 5, 2. Aliquem interfari, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 23, 2. *Virg. leg. in prima persona.*

Interfringo, ēre, egi, actum. act. [*ex inter, & frango*] *To break, or burst in the midst.* Si quid ventus interfregit, id eximito, *Cato.* 44. vid. & *Plin.* 17, 30.

Interfulgens, tis. part. *Shining between.* Quum aurum argentumque annulo rerum aliarum interfulgens ex igne rapere vellent, *Liv.* 28, 23.

Interfuro, ēre. neut. *To rage, or be mad among others.* § Mavors interfurit orbem, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 395.

Interfus, a, um. (1) *Flowing between.* (2) *Besprinkled.* (1) Novies Styx interfusa, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 480. (2) Interfusa genas maculis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 644.

Interfuturus, a, um. part. [*ab interfum*] *That is to be present.* § Convivio interfuturi, *V. Max.* 2, 1, 9. Interfuturus ludicro, *Paterc.* 2, 123. *Conf. Liv.* 36, 4.

Intergerinus, vel intergerivus, a, um. adj. Intergerinus paries, *Fest.* Intergerini parietes appellantur, qui intergerunt, h. e. ferunt & sustinent onera, *Fest. Scal. legit intergerini, & deducit à gerris, h. e. cratibus.* The middle wall, a wall put to another wall to bear it up, *Plin.* 35, 49. Also a partition wall, *Rest.*

Intergerium, i. n. *The same with intergerinus paries,* *Plin.* 13, 26.

Interjacent, tis. part. *Between, or lying between.* Interjacentes campi, *Liv.* Vastitas interjacentis soli, *Plin. Paneg.* 14. Transitu interjacente, *Id. Epist.* 2, 17, 9.

Interjaceo, ēre, ui. neut. *To lie, or be between.* Spatium quod sulcis interjacet, *Col.* 11, 3, 6. Regio, quae duas Syrtis interjacet, *Plin.* 5, 4.

Interibi. adv. [*ex inter, & ibi*] *In the mean time,* *Plaut. Alin.* 5, 2, 41. Interibi dum pugna fit, *Gell.* 3, 7.

Interjicio, ōnis. f. verb. *Interjicio pars orationis, dict. quod orationi interjiciatur. A putting between, an interposition, a parenthesis.* *Quint.* 8, 2. Also an interjection, one of the parts of speech, *Gramm.*

Interjectus, a, um. part. *A laying, putting, or casting between.* Nalus quasi murus oculis interjectus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. Paucis interjectis diebus, *Liv.* 1, 58.

Interjectus, ūs. m. verb. *A laying, putting, or casting be-*

tween. = Interjectus & interpositus terrae, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. Interjectu temporis, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 51, 3. paucorum dierum, *Ibid.* 3, 67, 5.

Interjicio, ēre, ēci, ectum. act. *To cast, put, set, or place between, or among.* § Galli inter equites sagittarios interjecerant, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 80. Interjicere stramentis, *Col.*

Interjicior, i. pass. *To be cast, or put between.* His tam affidis tamque moestis modica laetitia interjicitur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 31, 1.

Interim. adv. temp. [*ab inter, & im, ant. pro eum, qu. inter eum temporis terminum*] (1) *In the mean time, in the mean while.* (2) *Also sometimes.* (3) *Notwithstanding.* (1) Crescebat interim urbs munitionibus, *Liv.* (2) Constitui interim navibus, interim vehiculis uti, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 27. (3) *Quint.* 12, 10.

Interimendus, a, um. part. *To be killed.* Quem cum simul interimendum censuisset Cassius, *Paterc.* 2, 58.

Interimo, ēre, ēmi, ptum. act. [*ab inter privat. & emo, sumo; ut sit privo; ad interitum emo*] (1) *To take away.* (2) *To kill, or slay.* (1) Vitam tuam ego interimam, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 24. Ne interimeret vitam suam, *Id. Cist.* 4, 2, 24. § Ad nihilum res interimere, *to consume, or bring to nothing,* *Lucr.* 1, 217. (2) Se ipsa interemit Lucretia, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 20. Hae voces me interimunt, *Id. pro Mil.* 34.

Interimor, i. emptus. pass. *To be killed.* Interemptus est eorum manibus, *V. Max.* 9, 6, 4. *conf. Col.* 11, 3, 7.

Interior, ius. comp. [*ex intra*] *Farther in, more inward, inner, more nigh, deeper,* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 641. Interior aedium pars, *Liv.* 39, 12. amicitia, *Id.* 42, 17.

Interitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A decaying, or perishing.* Tamen aratorum interitio facta nulla est, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54. Centurionum interitio, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 24. Haec res interitionem non recipit, *Vitr. praef.* 8.

Interitūrus, a, um. part. [*ab intereo*] *About, or like to die, or perish.* Omnia fato interitura gravi, *Ov. Met.* 2, 306.

Interitus, a, um. part. [*ab intereo*] *Killed, slain.* Multa utrinque interitis, *Claud. Quadrig. Sidon. Epist.* 2, 19.

Interitus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Death.* (2) *Destruction, ruin, utter decay.* (1) § Si ortus sit deorum, interitus sit, necesse est, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 24. Interitu gaudeat illa tuo, *Propert.* 2, 8, 18. (2) Interitus reipublicae, *Cic. pro Sulla,* 11. urbis, *V. Max.* 1, 1, 14. aliquid ad interitum redigere, *Lucr.* 5, 875.

Interjunctus, a, um. part. *Joined together.* Dextrae interjunctae, *Liv.* 22, 30. Natantibus ire interjunctus equis, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 308.

Interjungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex inter & jungo*] (1) *To join together, or between.* (2) *To unyoke, to bait, or stay at a place, as one doth in a journey.* (1) *Liv.* 22, 30. (2) Hora lassos interjungit equos meridia, *Mart.* 3, 67.

Interjungor, i. ctus. pass. *Lex. ex Col.*

Interius. adv. comp. *Inner, more within, too close,* *Cic. Orat.* 3, 49.

Interlabens, tis. part. *Sliding, or falling between.* Truncosque trahebat, nervis interlabentibus, artus, *Sil.* 6, 18. Parce per has, stellis interlabentibus, umbras, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 649.

Interlabor, i. plus. *To slide in, to fall between.* Inter enim labentur aquae, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 349.

Interlateo, ui. *To lie hid between.* Non est ergo dubium quin multum spiritus interlateat, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 16. *edit. Gron.*

Interlectio, ōnis. f. *A reading between, Text.*

Interlegendus, a, um. part. *Gathered, or picked up and down, or here and there.* Interlegenda sunt poma vitiosa, *Pallad.* in *Februar.* 25, 16.

Interlido, ēre. *To strike between.* Gravem interlidere dentem, *to give a biting nip, or taunt among,* *Paul. Nolan. vix alibi occ.*

Interlineāris, e. adj. *Interlined.* Nulla adest auctorit. + Interlitus, *Cic.*

Interlino, ēre, lini, livi vel levi, itum. act. *To strike, or blot out with the pen, to interline.* Qui testamentum interleverit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 44.

Interlitus, a, um. part. (1) *Dawbed, as with mortar.* (2) *Blotted, or blurred, dashed out, having lines stricken out, interlined.* (1) Murus bitumine interlitus, *Curt.* 5, 1, 16. & 25. Caementa non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, *Liv.* 21, 11. (2) Corruptae atque interlita tabulae, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 42.

Interlocutio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab interloquor*] *An interposition of speech, an interrupting another man.* Brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, *Quint.* 5, 7.

Interlocutorius, a, um. adj. *Interlocutory.* Interlocutoria sententia quae sit pete à *JCC.*

Interloquor, i. cutus. (1) *To interrupt in discourse.* (2) *Also to determine some small matter in a cause, till such time as the principal cause be fully discussed.* (1) § Siccine mihi interloquere? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 13. (2) *Gell.* 14, 2.

Interlucatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or lopping of boughs where they hinder the light.* Interlucatio arboribus prodest, *Plin.* 17, 45.

Interlucatus,

Interlucatus, a, um. part. *Lopped so, that it may be seen through.* Interlucata densitate ramorum, *Plin.* 17, 35.

Interlūco, ēre, xi. neut. (1) *To shine between, or in the midst.* (2) *Met. To be conspicuous, or evident.* (3) *To stand thin and be seen through.* (1) Duos soles visos, & nocte interlūxisse, *Liv.* 29, 14. (2) Quibus inter gradus dignitatis fortunaeque aliquid interlucet, *Liv.* 1, 42. (3) Virg. *Aen.* 9, 508.

Interlūco, āre. act. [dict. à luce, quod, cum caeduntur rami, lux fiat arbori amplior] *To make a glade in the midst of a wood, to lop, or cut away boughs where they keep out the light, or grow too thick,* *Plin.* 17, 35.

Interlūdus, tis. part. *Playing between, or sporting among,* *Auson. Mosell.* 75. † Ludens inter.

Interlūdium, i. n. *An interlude,* *Poster.*

Interlūnis, e. *The moon giving no light.* Interlunis nox, *Amm.* 19, 12.

Interlūnium, i. n. *The change of the moon, when neither the old nor the new is seen, the conjunction of the sun and moon.* Humidis locis interlunio serito, *Plin.* 18, 75.

Interlūo, ēre, ui, utum. act. (1) *To flow, or run between.* (2) *To wash between meals, or between whites.* (1) Urbes angusto interluit aestu, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 419. (2) Manus interluito, *Cato* 32, 2.

Interlūor, i. pass. *To be washed by, or between.* Babylon amni interluitur Euphrate, *Solin.* c. 56.

Interlūvies, ei. f. *The stream, or flowing between of a river,* *Solin.* c. 22.

Interlūvium, i. n. *Idem,* *Prisc.* l. 2.

Intermāneo, ēre, si, sum. neut. *To tarry in the midst of a place, to abide among.* Desessus Caesar mediis intermanet agris, *Luc.* 6, 47.

Intermedius, a, um. adj. *In the middle, that lieth, or is between two,* *Cic. de Orat.* 6. *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 5.

Intermenstruum, i. n. *The new moon, or the change of the moon,* *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 37.

Intermenstruus, a, um. adj. *Intermenstrua luna,* *Plin.* *Vid. Intermentris.*

Intermeo, āre. neut. *To go, or flow between; to pass through.* Pergamum intermeat Selinus, *Plin.* 5, 33.

Intermentris, e. adj. [ex inter & mensis] *Belonging to the space between the old moon and the new.* Intermentris luna, the new moon in the change, *Plin.* 16, 75.

Intermico, āre, ui. neut. *To shine in the midst, or among.* § Rutilum squamis intermicat aurum, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 1, 183. Intermicat ignis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 662. & *Stat. Theb.* 12, 252.

Interminatus, a, um. part. (1) *Which hath threatened much.* (2) *Pass. Forbidden.* (1) § Interminatus sum ne faceres? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 16. (2) *Hor. Epod.* 5, 39.

Interminatus, a, um. adj. *That hath no bound, or end, interminate.* = Immenſa & interminata magnitudo, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20.

† Intermino, āre. *To threaten.* Quis homo interminat? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 42.

Interminor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To threaten force, to charge upon pain, strictly to forbid.* § Mihi tibiſque interminatus est, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 96.

Interminus, a, um. adj. *Unbounded, incessant, or endless.* Interminum ad finem, *Apul. de Mundo,* p. 752. † Interminatus, *Cic.*

Intermisceo, ēre, ui, ſum. act. *To intermingle.* Tibi Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 5. § Intermiscere dignos indignis, *Liv.* 4, 56.

Intermisceor, ēri. pass. *To be intermixed,* *Plin.* 19, 32.

Intermissio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab intermitto] *A ceasing, intermission, or respite.* Sinē ullā intermissione, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 41. Intermissio officii, *Id. de Am.* 2. *literarum, Id. Fam.* 16, 25. *laboris, V. Max.* 8, 8, 1.

Intermissurus, a, um. part. *About to omit.* Non intermissuros consules Pompeiūque delectus, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 10.

Intermissus, a, um. part. (1) *Left, or broken off for a little time, discontinued, omitted.* (2) *Standing asunder.* (1) § Aciores morſus sunt intermissae libertatis, quā retentae, *Cic. Off.* 2, 7. (2) § Littus ornant nunc continua, nunc intermissa tecta villarum, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17.

Intermissus, ūs. m. verb. *A resting, or ceasing, a leaving off for a time, discontinuance.* Lasciniis sine intermissu cantus, *Plin.* 10, 43. *R. occ.*

Intermixtus, & intermixtus, a, um. part. [ab intermisceor] *Mixed amongst, mingled with.* Intermixti hostibus, *Liv.* 10, 20. *Conf.* 21, 46.

Intermittendus, a, um. part. *To be sometimes omitted,* *Cels.* 3, 22.

Intermittens, tis. part. *Ceasing, or putting off for a time.* Intermittens binos ternove parit, *Plin.* 10, 79. Intermittens febris, *an intermitting, fever, or ague,* *Jun.*

Intermitto, ēre, si, ſum. act. *To leave, or put off for a time, to discontinue, to cease.* § Ego istud tempus intermitteram potius, q̄ am omiseram, *Cic.* Quā flumen intermittit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 38. Intermittere opus, *Liv.* 5, 19. *solita munia, Tac. Ann.* 1, 16, 2.

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Intermittor, i. ſus. pass. *To be left off, or past by.* Ne quis à me dies intermittatur, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12.

Intermōrior, i. tuus. (1) *To die as a thing is in doing.* (2) *To be lost, cast away, or not esteemed; to be forgotten.* (1) Si diffringes, stirpes fient, & intermorientur, *Cato de R. R.* 162. In ipsā concione intermortuus est, *Liv.* 37, 53. (2) Intermoriuntur officia, *Bithyn. ap. Cic. Fam.* 6, 16.

Intermōritūrus, a, um. part. *That shall die.* Nullum officium tuum apud me intermoriurum existimas, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 16.

Intermortuus, a, um. part. (1) *As it were half dead, half alive, at the point to die, past hope of life, feeble, lifeless, dead and heartless.* (2) *Forgotten.* (1) Intermortuae Catilinae reliquiae, *Cic. in Pison.* 7. (2) Intermortua memoria, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 7. Intermortui mores, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 1, 7.

Intermundium, i. n. *The place and distance between divers worlds, as Epicurus thought.* Epicuri intermundia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. *Conf. Fin.* 2, 23.

Intermūrālis, e. adj. *That is between two walls.* Amnis intermuralis, *Liv.* 44, 46.

Internāscor, i, natus. *To grow, or spring up amongst.* Legitur saltem in part. Herbae internascentes, *Plin.* 18, 43.

Internātus, a, um. part. cum dat. *Grown, or sprung up amongst, growing between.* Angustiae & internata virgulta, *Liv.* 28, 2. Internatae saxi herbae, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 60, 3. Cicatrices internato corpore expletae, *Plin.* 17, 42.

Internēcātus, a, um. part. *Killed, slain.* Internecatis hostibus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 34.

† Internecine. adv. *Destructively,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Internēcīnus, a, um. & internecivus. [qu. ad internecionem geritur] *Mortal, deadly, cruel, bloody, that endeth in the destruction of one, or both parties.* Bellum internecinum, *Liv.* 9, 25. & 22, 58. Bellorum internecina odia, *Just.* 6, 6.

Internēcio, ōnis. f. *An universal slaughter, so that hardly one is left alive, a carnage.* Neque resisti sinē internecione arbitramur, *Cic. Att.* 2, 20. Ad internecionem caedi, *Patere.* 2, 110. persequi, *Curt.* 4, 11, 18. vincere, *Eutrop.* 4, 6.

† Internēcivē. adv. *To the utter destruction of both parties,* *Amm.* 27, 20.

Internēco, āre, ui & āvi, etum & atum. act. *To put all to the sword, without letting any escape,* *Prud. praef. Apoth.* 49. *Vid. Internecatus.*

† Internectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A killing, or slaying,* *Fest.* † *Clades, Vett.*

Internecto, ēre, xui, xi, xum. act. *To knit, or tie together, to interlace.* Ut fibula vestem auro interneſtat, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 816. Efflantes libet interneſtere plagas, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 168.

Interneſtor, i. pass. *Lex. ex Petron.*

Interneſtus, a, um. part. [ab interneco] *Slain outright.* Vulgō fulciunt auctorit. *Plaut. & Cic.* sed neutribi habent stabile stabulum.

Internēdīfīco, āre. *To make its nest among,* *Plin.* 10, 49.

Internigrans, tis. part. sinē verbo. *Mingled with black, blackish.* Maculae internigrantes, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 336.

Internitens, tis. part. *Glittering among.* Armorum internitentium fulgur, *Curt.* 4, 13, 3. Internitentes gemmae, *Id.* 11, 3, 16.

Interniteo, ēre, ui. neut. *To shine among.* Quicquid lucis internitebat extinctum est, *Curt.* 4, 3, 16. Internitebant fidera, *Id.* 4, 5, 25.

Internōdium, i. n. & internodius, i. m. (1) *The space between two knots,* (2) *or joints.* (1) Brevia internodia habent, *Col. de Arb.* 3. Internodius rarior, *Id.* 3, 2. (2) Longa internodia crurum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 793.

Internosco, ēre, novi, notum, act. *To know a thing among others, to discern from others.* Fures internoscere non possunt canes, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 20.

Internoscor, i, notus. pass. *To be known asunder, or distinguished.* = Secerni blandus amicus à vero & internosci potest, *Cic. de Am.* 25.

Internūculus, i. m. *A catamite, a bardash,* *Petron.* c. 7. Sed nunc aliter legitur.

Internuncia, ae. f. *A she messenger.* Aves internunciae Jovis, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 34.

Internuncio, āre. *To go on a message between two parties,* *Liv.* 42, 39.

Internuncius, i. m. *A messenger between parties, a truth-man, a go-between,* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 56. & *Caes. B. C.* 1, 20. *Liv.* 33, 28.

† Internundinium, i. n. pro internundinum. *The space of nine days, or perhaps the time between fair and fair,* *Victorin.*

Internus, a, um. adj. *That is within, or inward; internal.* Frustra huic vocab. quaeritur *Cic. praefidum,* cujus tamen patrociniū suscipiunt *Sen. Q. N.* 6, 27. *Plin.* 2, 68. aliique. Internum bellum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 26, 5. malum, *Id. Hist.* 2, 69, 2. Internae discordiae, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 24.

Intēro, ēre, trivi, itum. act. *To crumb, or grate bread, or the like into a thing.* Tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exedendum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 4.

Intētor, i, tritus. pass. *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 9.
Interordinium, i. n. *A space between two rows, or ranks.*
Laxiora interordinia relinquenda, Col. 5, 5, 3. *Palus medio interordinio pangetur, Id.* 4, 14, 2.
† *Interpartio*, īre. act. *To part between them, Plaut. ap. Litt.* † *Impertio.*
‖ *Interpateo*, ēre. neut. *To open between, Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 18.
‖ *Interpēdio*. *To hinder greatly. Gustatum linguae fervor interpedit, Macr.* 7, 12. † *Impedio.*
Interpellāns, tis. part. *Interrupting, hindering. Interpellante maris saevitiā, V. Max.* 9, 8, ext. 2.
Interpellatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lett in one's business, a disturbance, an interruption, a speaking to one when busy. Sine ullā interpellatione, Cic. Fam.* 6, 18, sub fin.
Interpellator, ōris. m. verb. *A disturber, or hinderer of others, an interrupter. Interpellatores illic minūs molesti, Cic. Attic.* 15, 13. *Distitabat se hortulos emere velle, ubi se obloctare sine interpellatoribus posset, Id. Off.* 3, 14.
Interpellatus, a, um. part. (1) *Disturbed, interrupted, hindered, discontinued.* (2) *Also importuned.* (1) *Tota res interpellata bello refrixerat, Cic. Attic.* 1, 19. *Ob interpellatam dulcedinem irae, Liv.* 9, 14. (2) *Iterum ac saepius interpellatus in proposito perstitit, V. Max.* 3, 1, 2.
Interpello, āre. act. (1) *To interrupt, disturb, or hinder one that is speaking, or doing any thing.* (2) *To require, ask, or demand a thing.* (1) ‡ *Nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 8. *Fortuna praesenten victoriam interpellavit, Caes. B. C.* 3, 73. *Interpellare triumphum, Patere.* 1, 9. (2) *Vid. Interpellatus, n. 2.* § *Interpellare debitorem, to demand his debt, to enter his action against his debtor, Ap. JCC.*
Interpellor, ari. pass. *To be interrupted. Sed pax ab hoste data interpellatur ā fratre, Just.* 27, 2. *Exigua requies est, somnus interpellatur, Gell.* 4, 15.
Interpensiva, orum. pl. n. *Vitruv.* 6, 3. *Quid sint non satis constat, Vid. Lexic. Vitruv.* p. 62. perhaps *Corbets.*
‖ *Interpensivus*, a, um. adj. *Interpensivi parietes, walls which rise upon another wall, or floor, and have no foundation on the ground, Herm. Barb.*
‖ *Interplicatio*, f. verb. *An interfolding, Litt. ex Col.*
Interplicō, āre. act. *To plait, or fold between. Interplicat infula cristas, Stat. Theb.* 4, 218. *Raptum interplicat ducem atro crine, Ibid.* 2, 282.
Interpolatio, ōnis. f. verb. *New dressing, or furbishing of things, Plin.* 13, 23.
‖ *Interpolator*, ōris. m. verb. *A dresser, or mender of old things, to make them seem new, a scourer, a polisher, a furnisher, a vanner, Ap. JCC.*
‖ *Interpolatrix*, icis. f. *She that so dresseth, or mendeth, Dig.*
‖ *Interpolatus*, a, um. part. *Furbished, polished, or stamped up. Interpolatae vestes, interpolata mancipia, Ap. JCC.*
‖ *Interpolis*, e. adj. *Renewed, refreshed, or new made of old, new dressed, new-scoured, or furbished, stamped up, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 117. *Interpolis partu natura, Plin.* 19, 8, ars, *Id.* 29, 5.
‖ *Interpolitio*, ōnis. f. [ab *interpolio*] *A polishing, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed quare.*
‖ *Interpolo*, āre. act. [a *polio*] (1) *To renew, or refresh, to polish, trim, interpolate, or dress up, to repair, to new vamp, to scour, to furbish.* (2) *To refine, or purify.* (3) *Also to hinder, or interrupt.* (1) *Novā picturā interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 105. *Selinusiā terrā lacte dilutā tectoriorum albaria interpolantur, Plin.* 35, 56. (2) *Alexandriae thura interpolantur, Plin.* 12, 32. (3) *Caes. cit. Litt. sed ex pravā, puto, lectione. Silentium gemitu interpolare, Curt.* 4, 6, 28. *Sed alii legunt Interpellare. Satiatatem epularum ludis interpolabat, Id.* 6, 2, 5.
‖ *Interpolor*, āri. pass. *To be renewed, purified, or refined, &c. Plin.* 12, 32, & 35, 56.
‖ *Interponendus*, a, um. part. *To be put between. Spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, Caes. B. C.* 7, 4. *Conf. Gell.* 4, 11.
‖ *Interpono*, ēre. sui. situm. act. (1) *To put in, or mix.* (2) *Met. To put between, interpose, or intermeddle.* (3) *To suborn.* (1) *Interponis aquam subinde, Rufe, Mart.* 1, 107. *Pilae interponuntur, Caes. B. C.* 2, 15. (2) *Ait se suam interposuisse auctoritatem, Cic. Phil.* 13, 7. *dies mensibus, Liv.* 1, 19. (3) *Interposuistis accusatorem, Cic. Verr.* 1, 11.
‖ *Interponere se, to intermeddle, Cic. Num ego me interpono Romanis? Flor.* 3, 10, 11. *fidem suam in aliquid, to undertake it; and engage his word and credit for it, Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 39. § *operam suam pro aliquo, to do the best he can for him, Id. moram, to delay, Caes. B. C.* 4, 11. § *se alicujus audaciae, to oppose, or withstand him, Cic. Phil.* 2, 4. *jurandum, Liv.* 34, 25. *moram, Cic. Acad.* 1, 1. *nomen alicujus, Id. Verr.* 3, 57.
‖ *Interponor*, i. suus. pass. *To be put between, or mixed. § Interponi epulis ludos sinebat, V. Max.* 9, 1, 5. *Interponuntur nuptiis auspices, Id.* 2, 1, 1.
‖ *Interpositio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A putting in between, an in-*

terposition. (2) *An interlining.* (1) *Cum certarum personarum interpositione, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 6. (2) *Una omnino interpositio difficilior est, Cic. Fam.* 16, 22. *Interpositione columnarum, Vitruv.* 6, 5.
‖ *Interpositus*, a, um. part. *Interposed, put between. Nox interposita saepe perturbat omnia, Cic. pro Muraen.* 17.
‖ *Interpositus*, ūs. m. verb. *A putting in, or between. = Interpolitu, interjectūque terrae repente deficit luna, Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.
‖ *Interp̄mo*, vel *interp̄mo*, ēre, effi. sum. act. *To stop, or close in. Fauces interp̄mēre, to throttle one, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 41.
‖ *Interpres*, ētis. c. g. (1) *A stickler between two at variance, a mediator, a referee.* (2) *An interpreter, an expounder, or declarer.* (3) *A translator out of one language into another, a truckman.* (4) *A soothsayer, a diviner.* (5) *A confident, one trusted with an affair.* (1) *Se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur, Liv.* 21, 12. (2) *Sanctissimus interpres legum, Juv.* 4, 79. (3) *Nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic. de opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (4) = *Conjector & interpres portentorum, Cic. de Div.* 2, 28. (5) *Conditio nova fertur per me interpretem, Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 6.
‖ *Interpretamentum*, i. n. *An interpretation, &c. Gell.* 5, 18. & 13, 9. *pro interpretatio.*
‖ *Interpretandus*, a, um. part. *To be interpreted, &c. Paene divina ejus in legibus interpretandis scientia, Cic. Philipp.* 9, 5.
‖ *Interpretans*, tis. part. *Interpreting. Interpretantes fulgura, Cic. de Div.* 1, 6.
‖ *Interpretatio*, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An interpretation, a translation.* (2) *Also a guess, or conjecture.* (1) *Neque ea interpretatione meā planius exprimi possunt, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 6. (2) *Nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv.* 2, 8. *Siderum interpretatio, V. Max.* 1, 3, 2.
‖ *Interpretator*, ōris. m. verb. *An interpreter, Tert.* † *Interpres.*
‖ *Interpretaturus*, a, um. *About to interpret, Cic. Attic.* 6, 16.
‖ *Interpretatus*, a, um. part. *Expounded, interpreted, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 17. *Verba supplicis interpretata, Suet. Ner.* 13.
‖ *Interpretium*, i. n. *The profit between the buyer and seller, Amm.* 28, 1.
‖ *Interpretor*, āri. ātus. sum. dep. [ab *interpres*] (1) *To explain, or expound.* (2) *To translate, to tell, or give the signification.* (3) *To judge, or account.* (4) *To esteem.* (5) *To take and understand.* (1) *Secundum naturam vivere, ita interpretemur, vivere ex hominis naturā undique perfectā, & nihil requirente, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9. (2) § *Quasi priscum aliquod aut inolitum verbum interpretaretur, Cic. pro C. Balb.* 16. (3) *Liberatum se jurejurando interpretabatur, Cic. Off.* 3, 32. (4) § *De tuā liberalitate ita interpretor, ut tuo summo beneficio me affectum judicem, Cic. Attic.* 16, 16. (5) *Cum ego hujus verba interpretor, Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 15. § *Interpretari grato animo, Cic. pro Cluent.* 1. *in mitiorem partem, Id. pro Mur.* 31.
‖ *Interpretor*, āri. ātus. pass. *Amm.* 23, 12.
‖ *Interpunctio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A pointing, or distinction by points. In singulis literis atque interpunctionibus verborum, Cic. pro Muraen.* 11.
‖ *Interpunctum*, i. n. *A point, or stop. Interpuncta verborum, Cic. Orat.* 3, 46.
‖ *Interpunctus*, a, um. part. *Pointed, marked, distinguished by points. Interpuncta oratio, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80.
‖ *Interpungo*, ēre. xi. act. *To point between. Interpungere confuevimus cum scribimus, Sen. Ep.* 40.
‖ *Interpurgatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A cleansing here and there, Litt. ex Col.*
‖ *Interpurgo*, āre. act. *To take away here and there superfluous branches of trees, Plin.* 18, 65.
‖ *Interputatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or pruning here and there, Litt. ex Col.*
‖ *Interputo*, āre. act. *To lop, cut off, prune, or take away the little branches of trees up and down, Cato de R. R.* 50. *Col. de Arb.* 30, 2.
‖ *Interputor*, āri. pass. *To be pruned. Oleam feri interputarique oportet, Varr. de R. R.* 1, 30.
‖ *Interqueror*, i, estus. sumi. dep. *To make complaint ever and anon, Liv.* 33, 35.
‖ *Interquiescens*, tis. part. *Resting between whiles. Interquiescens fons, Plin.* 2, 106.
‖ *Interquiesco*, ēre, ēvi. etum. *To rest between whiles. Cum paululum interquiescissent, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 23. *Julio mense maxime lites interquiescunt, Plin. Epist.* 8, 21, 2.
‖ *Interrado*, ēre, si. sum. act. *To scrape, or shave off in the middle, Col.* 19, 3. *Conf. Plin.* 18, 67. & 33, 49.
‖ *Interrador*, i. pass. *Plin.* 15, 2.
‖ *Interradilis*, e. adj. *Shaven about, polished, filed. Coronae interrādili auro inclusae, Plin.* 12, 42.
‖ *Interrāsus*, a, um. part. *Carved here and there, scraped about, and made hollow. Interrasum marmor, Plin.* 35, 1.
‖ *Inter-*

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Interregnum, i. n. *The space between two reigns, or governments, whether (1) of kings, or (2) of consuls.* (1) Intervallum regni fuit, id ab re interregnum appellatum, *Liv. 1, 17.* (2) Consulibus morbo implicitis placuit per interregnum renovari auspicia, *Liv. 5, 31.*

Interrex, ēgis. m. *A regent, the governor, or protector of a realm, or country, between one prince, or chief magistrate, and another.* Interrex creatur M. Furius Camillus, *Liv. loco sup. citat.*

Interritus, a. um. *Undaunted, fearless, bold,* Virg. Aen. 5, 427. Val. Flacc. 4, 190. conf. Sil. 4, 606. Mens interrita lethi, *Ov. Met. 10, 616.*

Interrogandus, a. um. part. *To be asked.* Interrogandus videris, satisne computaveris imperii reditus? *Plin. Pan. 41.*

Interrogans, tis. part. *Asking.* Magnā verborum contumeliā interrogans, *Caes. B. C. 3, 71.*

Interrogatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A question, or demand, an interrogation.* Ignavum interrogationis genus, *Cic. de Fato, 13.*

Interrogativē. adv. *Interrogatively, by way of question,* Gram.

Interrogātiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little question, or demand.* Pungunt, quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 3.*

Interrogator, ōris. m. verb. *He that demandeth,* Dig. † Rogator.

Interrogatoria, n. pl. *Questions propounded to witnesses by the defendant, interrogatories,* Ap. JCC. † Interrogationes.

Interrogātus, a. um. part. *Demanded, asked a question.* Interrogatus quid latraret, *Cic. de Or. 2, 54.*

Interrogo, āre. (1) *To demand, or ask a question.* (2) *To argue and reason.* (3) *Also to accuse, or charge.* (1) Me interrogat, equem Lyconem trapezitam noverim? *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3; 62.* (2) Identidem me, an audiverim, an viderim, interrogo, *Plin. Paneg. 64.* (3) § Interrogare repetundarum, *Tac. Ann. 13, 14.*

Interrogor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be asked, &c.* *Cic. Acad. 4, 11.* Interrogari alicujus facti, *Tac. Ann. 13, 14, 2.*

Interrumpendus, a. um. part. *To be interrupted.* Interrumpendae sunt res Asiae, *Curt. 5, 1.*

Interrumpo, ēre, rūpi, uptum. act. (1) *To break down.* (2) *Met. To interrupt one in discourse, or otherwise.* (3) *To disturb.* (1) Pontes, quos feceram, interruppi, *Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 23.* pontem, *Liv. 2, 10.* (2) Interrumpunt mediam orationem tela immissa, *Caes. B. C. 3, 19.* (3) Interrumpere ordinem, *Col. 11, 2, 25.* somnos, *Plin. 28, 14.* § Interrumpere iter amoris & officii, *Cic. Att. 4, 71.* colloquia, *Caes. B. C. 1, 75.* sermonem, *Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 25.*

Interrumpor, i, uptus. pass. *To be interrupted, &c.* Ne statum Fabiae gentis sacrificium interrumpetur, *V. Max. 1, 1, 11.*

Interruo, ēre. *To rush between,* Litt. ex Apul.

Interruptē. adv. *Interruptedly.* Si non interruptē narrabitur, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 8.*

Interruptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discontinuation, or interruption, a breaking off,* Mart. Cap.

Interruptor, ōris. m. verb. *He that interrupteth,* Gl. vet. † Qui interruptit.

Interruptus, a. um. part. [ab interrumpor] (1) *Broken asunder, or in the midst.* (2) *Interrupted, stopped, discontinued.* (3) *Severed one from another, parted.* (1) Interrupti pontes, *Caes. B. G. 7, 19.* Amnis interruptus aquis, *Luc. 2, 213.* Interruptae venae, *Tac. Ann. 16, 15, 3.* (2) Et quod continuatum et interruptum est; *Cic. Interrupta consuetudo, Cic. Fam. 15, 14.* itinera, *Tac. Ann. 3, 31, 6.* (3) Ne interrupta Romana acies videretur, *Liv. 26, 5.*

Interscalare, is. n. *A ladder-staff,* Ap. recent.

Interthalmium, i. n. [ex inter & scalmus] *The space between the oars in a ship, or gally,* Vitr. 1, 2.

Interthalamium, i. n. [ex inter & scapula] *The space between the two shoulders,* Apul. Florid. p. 788.

Interfendo, ēre, scīdi, issum. act. *To cut in the midst, to hew asunder.* Brachiorum venas Torquatus interfecit, *Tac. Ann. 15, 35, 3.* Opera flammā comprehensa interfecundunt, *Caes. B. G. 8, 43.*

Interfendor, i, issus. pass. *To be cut in the midst.* Arcto interfecinditur freto, *Liv. 28, 7.* A tergo pontem interfecindi iussit, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 4.*

Interfcribo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. *To write between, to interline.* Potes alia interfcribere, alia rescribere, *Plin. Epist. 7, 9, 5.*

Interfcribor, i. pass. *To be written between,* Cic.

Interfcriptum, i. n. *An interlacing of lines,* Dig.

Interfēcātio, ōnis. f. *A cutting between,* Litt. ex Apic.

Interfeco, āre, ui, ūtum. act. *To cut, or chop in,* Ad Herenn. 3, 14.

Interfēcō, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting off in the middle, an intersection.* Interfēcō, quae Graecē μετοχή dicitur, *Vitruv. 3, 3.*

Interfeminātus, a. um. part. *Sowed between, or among.* Remedia interspersa atque interseminata, *Apul. Apol. p. 470.*

Interfepiens, tis. part. *Inclosing,* Liv. 38, 7.

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Intersēpio, īre, pfi, ptum. act. *To hem in, or inclose, to fence about, or compass about, as with an hedge.* § Intersēpire urbem vallo, *Liv. 25, 11.* Conf. 24, 23. & 34, 40.

Intersēpior, īri. pass. *To be parted with an hedge,* Col.

Interseptum, i. n. *The midriff, the gristle of the nose, any partition,* Gloss. Graec. Lat. διαφραγμα, interseptum.

Interseptus, a. um. part. *Stopped, shut up, hedged, fenced in.* Interseptum iter, *Cic. pro Balbo 18.* Foramina terrenis corporibus intersepta, *Id. Tusc. 1, 20.* Intersepta auxilia, *Tac. Hist. 3, 53, 2.*

Interserendus, a. um. part. *To be planted among.* Malleolus ordinariis vitibus interserendus est, *Col. 3, 16.*

Interserens, tis. part. *Inserting, alluding.* Causam interserens, *Nep. Milt. 4.*

Intersero, ēre, sevi, itum. act. *To sow, set, graft, or plant between,* Col. 3, 16. Vid. Interferendus.

Intersero, ēre, ui, ertum. act. (1) *To put between.* (2) *Met. To intermingle.* (1) Col. 3, 16. & Stat. Theb. 6, 781. (2) § Mediis interserit oscula verbis, *Ov. Met. 10, 559.*

Intersertus, a. um. part. *Thrust in among.* Praedia agris meis vicina atque etiam interserta, *Plin. Epist. 3, 19.*

Intersistens, tis. part. *Stopping, or resting between whiles.* Clausulae intersistentes, *Quint. 9, 4.*

Intersistitur. imperf. *They stay, or rest between whiles,* Quint. 9, 4.

Intersisto, stiti, ēre. neut. *To rest, or stop between,* Quint. 8, 3.

Intersitus, a. um. part. [ab interseror] (1) *Planted.* (2) *Set, or put between.* (1) Omnia pomis intersita, *Lucr. 5, 1376.* Contegi intersitis buxis, *Col. 8, 15.* (2) Intersita peregrinatio, *Plin. Ep. 3, 19.* Sed incertum an a fero, an fino.

Intersono, āre, ui. neut. *To sound between, or in the mean season.* Mediis intersonat Orpheus remigiis, *Stat. Theb. 5, 344.*

Interspersus, a. um. part. *Bestrewed, sprinkled, scattered, or set here and there,* Apul. Met. 5, p. 156.

Interspiratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breathing between, a fetching of breath,* Cic. de Orat. 3, 44. 'Sinē interspiratione, *Plin. 23, 18.*

Interspirator, ōris. m. verb. *He that breatheth between,* Aug. † Qui interspirat.

Interspiro, āre. *To breathe between, to vent.* Relinquito quā interspiret, *Cato, 112.*

Interstinctus, a. um. part. (1) *Divided, separated, parted.* (2) *Also extinguished, or put out.* (1) Spatia interstincta columnis, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 90.* Candore interstincto variis coloribus, *Plin. 37, 54.* facies medicaminibus, *Tac. Ann. 4, 57, 3.* (2) Ignis Vestae interstinctus, *Fest.*

Interstinguo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To sever, or divide, † to suffocate, or strangle.* (2) *To quench out clean, to extinguish.* (1) Vid. Interstinctum. † Oblis faucibus interstinguere, *Apul. Met. 4, p. 114.* (2) = Ignes interstingui atque perire, *Lucr. 5, 760.*

Interstitio, ōnis. f. [ab interstisto] *A vacation, a pausing, a leaving off.* Juris interstitio, *Gell. 20, 1.* pro

Interstitium, i. n. *A distance, or space between.* Dandum interstitium poenitentiae senis, *Tac. Ann. 5, 4, 2.*

Interstratus, a. um. part. *Strewed, laid, or thrown between.* Assulis interstratis, *Plin. 29, 9.* Bitumine interstrato, *Just. 1, 2, 7.*

Interstrepo, ēre, ui, itum. *To make a noise among others.* Cum acc. Virg. Ecl. 9, 36. Sed rectius fortasse leg. divisē inter strepere, & sic hujus voc. usus plane nullus.

Interstringo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To strain, or squeeze close.* § Interstringere alicui gulam, *to throttle one,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

Interstructio, ōnis. f. verb. *A building between,* Litt. ex Vitruv.

Interstruo, ēre, xi, tum. act. *To build, or join together.* Quā spina interstruit artus, *Sil. 10, 149.*

Interlum, es, fui, esse. cum dat. (1) *To be present, to be in the midst, or (2) to come between.* (3) *Also to differ.* (4) *To be of consequence.* Vid. Interest. (1) Nostro sermoni interfuit, *Cic. Fam. 11, 7.* Modō ne interlumus armis, contentum esse, *Liv. 32, 21.* (2) Inter primum & sextum consulatum sex & quadraginta anni interfuerunt, *Cic. de Senect. 17.* (3) § Stulto intelligens quid interest? *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1.* (4) § Utriusque nostrum magni interest, *Cic. Fam. 3, 5.* Hoc pater ac dominus interest, *Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51.*

Intertexto, ēre. act. *To interweave.* Leg. saltem in part.

Intertextus, a. um. part. *Woven, or wrought between, striped, or tinelled as cloth of tissue.* Intertexta autō chlamys, *Virg. Aen. 8, 167.* Intertextae telae, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 9.*

Intertignium, i. n. *The space between two rafters, or two other beams, or planks, in building,* Vitruv. 4, 2.

Intertinctus, a. um. part. *Dyed, coloured, spotted, or stained here and there.* Intertinctus aureis guttis lapis, *Plin. 36, 13.*

Intertingo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To dye, colour, or spot up and down,* Litt. ex Apul.

Intertraho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To draw out from between, to take away all.* Met. Animam puteo intertrahere, *to draw up*

up all the water out of a well, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 41. more suo.

Intertrigo, inis. f. [ab interterendo] (1) A galling in a man, or beast, by going, riding, or rubbing one thing against another; a chafe, gall. (2) Also interfering, in a horse. (1) Intertrigo bis in diē subluatur aquā calidā, Col. 6, 32, 1. (2) Plin. 20, 53.

Intertrimentum, i. n. [ab intertritu, ut detrimentum à detrītu, Varr. de L. L. 4, 36.] (1) The waste, or loss of any thing by wearing, or using. (2) The refuse of gold, or silver, lost in melting, trying, or working. (1) Sinē magno intertrimento non potest haberi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39. (2) Intertrimentum argenti, Liv. 32, 2. Conf. 34, 7.

|| Intertritura, ae. f. Idem, Dig.

Interturbatio, ōnis. f. verb. A troubling, or disturbing, Liv. 23, 8.

|| Interturbator, ōris. m. verb. He that letteth, or disturbeth, Apoll. † Qui interturbat.

Interturbo, āre. act. To trouble, to hinder, to interrupt. Davus interturbat, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 39. juxta edit. Paern. Quod tamen agnoscit & explicat ipse Donatus, ut errati vetustatem vel inde colligas, inquit clariss. Bentleius. Vox tamen Plautina est, Ne interturba, Bacch. 4, 4, 81. edente Gronov.

|| Intervacatio, f. verb. A vacancy, or being at leisure, Cod. † Vacatio.

Intervacans, tis. part. Left vacant, empty, or void between. Tripedaneis spatiis intervacantibus, Col. 4, 32, 2.

|| Intervallatus, a, um. Intermitted, distanced by time, coming and going by turns. Biduo medio intervallata febris, a quartan ague, Gell. 17, 12.

Intervallum, i, n. [spatium quod est inter palos, vallum castris constitutis, à quo omne spatium intervallum est nuncupatum] (1) The space between the palisades in trenches. (2) Any distance of time, or place; an interval, a pause, a respite. (3) A rest in music, or the taking of time. (1) Paribus intervallis aciem suam rhedis & carris circumdederunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. (2) Annuum intervallum regni fuit, Liv. 1, 17. Nunc intervallum hos dies multos fuit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 49. Quae moventur, omnia intervallis moventur, Cic. Attic. 1. (3) Vitruv. 5, 4.

Intervello, ēre, vūlſi, ſum. act. To pluck, or pull here and there, or up and down. Barbam intervellere, Sen. Epist. 14.

Intervellor, i, vūlſus. pass. To be plucked, or gathered. Poema intervelli melius est, Plin. 17, 47.

Interveniens, tis. part. (1) Intervening, surprising, coming upon one unawares. (2) Coming, running, flowing, or lying and being between. (3) Also interceding, or mediating. (1) In magnā parte vitae dolore non interveniente, Cic. Tuscul. 3, 17. (2) Interveniens flumine, Plin. 5, 1. Interveniens tibus desertis, Id. 5, 8. (3) Interveniens villicum flagellavit, Suet. Claud. 38.

Intervēnio, ire, veni, entum. neut. (1) To come in the mean while. (2) To come upon one unawares. (3) Also to come, or pass between. (4) To intervene, or hinder. (5) To intercede, or interpose. (6) Also to happen now and then. (1) Non esset factum, si ipse intervenissem, Cic. § Intervēnere stupro, V. Max. 1, 8, ext. 3. Conf. Hor. 1, 13, 6. (2) Sponsae pater intervenit, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 11. (3) § Diebus qui cognitionem interveniant, Tac. Ann. 3. (4) § Sabinum bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. 1, 36. His cogitationibus avitum malum intervenit, Id. 1, 6. Nox praelio intervenit, Id. 23, 18. (5) Vid. Interveniens, n. 3. (6) § Irae interveniunt, redeunt rursus in gratiam, Plaut. Amph. 5, 2, 52.

Intervēnium, i. n. The middle space between the veins of the earth, Vitruv. 2, 6. & 8, 1.

|| Intervēntio, ōnis. f. verb. Suretiship, Dig.

Interventor, ōris. m. verb. (1) He that cometh in, a visitor, an interrupter. (2) || Also a surety, a broker, or matchmaker. (1) Vacuo ab interventoribus die, Cic. de Fato, 1. (2) Ap. JCC.

Interventum est. imperf. They came suddenly upon. § Ubi de improviso est interventum mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 40.

Intervēntus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A coming between, or in the mean while, an approach. (2) A sudden coming upon one, a surprisal, an interruption. (3) An interposing, or putting in. (1) Collegae interventu servatus est, Liv. Interventus malorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. Interventu fortunae, V. Max. 8, 1, abs. 3. Praelium diremit nox interventu suo, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 90. (2) = Intervēntus & interpellatio, Cic. Part. Orat. 8. (3) Creditores interventu sponſorum removit, Suet. Caes. 18.

Intervētor, ari. To converse, or mix with. Nec satis est generationi per se coitus, nisi, editis ovis, interverſando mares vitale asperſerint virus, Plin. 9, 74.

|| Intervētor, ōris. m. verb. An interloper, a smuggler, Dig.

Intervēsus, a, um. part. Turned away privily, pilfered, or conveyed away, imbezzeled, smuggled. Intervēso regali dono, Cic. Verr. 4, 30. Vid. & Tac. 16, 9.

Interverto, ēre, ti, ſum. act. (1) To turn aside, or convey away a thing to his own use, to imbezzele. (2) To intercept, or interlope, to cokes, or chouse one of a thing. (3) Also to overthrow, or turn upside down. (4) To spend, or consume and abolish. (1) Candelabrum quod rex Aegypti Jovi Capitolino à Verre interverſum eſſe conqueritur, Cic. Verr. 4. (2) § Ut me, si posset, muliere interverteret, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 110. (3) Ap. JCC. praecipue. (4) Tac. Hist. 2, 95, 4.

Intervertor, ti, ſus. To be turned aside, &c. Canaliculi intervertuntur, Vitruv. 4, 3.

|| Intervigilatio, f. verb. Watching between whiles, Hyg.

Intervigilo, āre. neut. To wake between whiles, to sleep only by fits, Sen. Ep. 83. ubi meliores libb. habent interjungo.

Intervireo, ēre. neut. To be green among other colours. Laetisque minax interviret herbis, Stat. Theb. 4, 98. semita discretis nimbis, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 100.

Interviso, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) To visit now and then, or between whiles. (2) To go and see. (1) Quod nos minus interviliſ, hoc fero animo aequiore, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. (2) Imò, interviliſam prius domum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 90. Ego interviliſam quid faciant coqui, Id. Aul. 2, 7, 1.

|| Intervila, ae. f. [ab interius, quod corpori sit intima] A shirt, or smock, the linen worn next the skin; also a waistcoat, Ov. laud. Litt. sed quaere. † Subucula, Hor.

|| Intervadatus, a, um. Done in waves, like watered tabby, Solin. † Undulatus.

Intervocaliter, adv. Aloud between whiles, Apul. 298.

Intervolito, āre. freq. [à seq.] To fly often amidst, Liv. 3, 10.

Intervolo, āre. To fly among. Turd. cicures mitigant molestiam captivorum intervlando, Col. 8, 10, 1. Intervolare oculis, Val. Flacc. 5, 27. urbes, Id. 2, 614.

Intervomo, ēre, ui. To pour, or throw out among other things, to vomit between whiles, Lucr. 6, 894.

† Interus, a, um. adj. unde interior.

|| Interuſurium, i. n. Usury that ariseſh in the mean time, Dig.

Intestabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) He who by the law can make no will. (2) or be taken for a witness. (3) Also that cannot be attested. (4) Also detestable. (5) Also that is gelt, or emasculated. (1) Ut vivam semper intestabilis, Plaut. Mil. 5, 24. ambiguit tamen & detorqueſ ad notionem obſcenam. (2) Ulp. 26. Dig. (3) = Ars magica intestabilis, irrita, inanis, Plin. 30, 6. nisi forte sit seq. notione interpretandum. (4) = Intestabilis & sacer esto, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 181. = Intestabilior & saevior exortus est, Tac. Hist. 4, 42, 10. (5) Vid. primam notionem.

Intestato, adv. Without making a will, intestate. Paterfamilias intestato mortuus est, Cic. de Orat. 1, 40.

Intestatus, a, um. (1) That dieth without making a will, intestate. (2) Of no credit, not fit for a witness. (3) Also not proved, or convinced by witness. (4) Also gelt. (1) Intestatum dico esse mortuum, Cic. pro Cluent. 60. (2) Cum uno servo senex intestato proficiſcitur, Pompon. ap. Non. (3) Hoc cunctis pacto indemnatum atque intestatum me arripi? Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17. (4) Plaut. Mil. 5, 25. sed jocus captans ex ambiguo.

Intestinum, i. n. An intrail, an inward part, either of a man, or any living thing, a bowel, a gut. Intestinum tenue, Cels. 2, 1. Intestinum coecum, the fourth gut, which, by reason of its diverse folds and turnings, seemeth to have no end. Intestinum rectum, the strait gut, the arse gut, Med. ¶ Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, my belly crieth cupboard, Plaut. Cal. 4, 3, 6.

Intestinus, a, um. adj. [ab intus] (1) Inward, bidden, privy, secret. (2) Deadly, spiteful, long borne in mind. (1) Dolor intestinus, Sulp. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 5. Intestinum opus, wainscot, or cieling, Varr. (2) Civitas intestino flagrabat odio, Liv. 2, 23. = Urbem à domesticis insidiis & intestino scelere defendi, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. || Pavimentum intestinum, a boarded floor, Jun.

Intexens, tis. part. Interweaving, mingling, tying up together, Virg. Vid. seq. intexo, n. 2.

Intexo, ēre, ui. act. (1) To weave, knit, fold, or imbroider. (2) To wind, or wrap in, to plait with other things. (3) Met. To interlace, or mingle. (4) To introduce one speaking, as a person in a dialogue, or mention a person, or his exploits. (1) § Parthi literas vestibibus intexunt, Plin. 13, 22. (2) Caſſia atque aliis intexens suavis herbis, Virg. Ecl. 2, 49. (3) Laeta trifolibus inteximus, Cic. Part. Orat. 4. Chartis facta alicujus intexere, Tib. 4, 1, 5. (4) Te doctissima intexui, faciámque id crebrius, Cic. Attic. 13, 22.

Intexor, i. pass. To be woven in, &c.

Intexus, a, um. part. Plaited, or woven with, wrought in cross one over another. Intextum tauris opus, Virg. Aen. 10, 785. Arteriae toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55.

Intextus, ūs. m. verb. An interweaving, imbroidering, Plin. 2, 6.

|| Intimas,

|| Intimas, ātis. m. *A bosom friend, a privado, an intimate acquaintance*, Litt. sine auct.

|| Intimatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A declaring of a thing, an intimation*, Dig. 4. Indicatio.

Intimē. adv. *From the bottom of the heart, very affectionately, heartily, intimately*. Intime commendari, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2, 2.

|| Intimo, āre. act. *To intimate, to shew, to signify, to hint, to deem*, significo, indico. Also *to love intirely*. † deamo. Also *to register, or record*, † annalibus infero. Also *to make one intimate, † familiariter utor*. Also *to enter, † ingredior*. Sed in omnibus his notionibus est cadentis Latinitatis.

Intimus, a, um. adj. super. [ab intra vel interus] (1) *Innermost, most inward*. (2) Met. *Most intimate, best acquainted*. (3) *Very familiar, intirely beloved*. (4) *Most deep, or secret*. (1) In eo sacratio intimo fuit signum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 4, 45. Intima praecordia, Ov. Met. 4, 506. (2) § Davus, qui intimus est eorum consiliis, mihi dixit, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 44. (3) § Intimum se miles apud lenam facit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 30. = Me fuisse huic fateor summum atque intimum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 61. (4) Quod erat principi intimum consiliorum, Tac. Ann. 15, 61, 3. Intimi dentes, the cheek teeth, Jun.

|| Intinctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dying, or colouring*. Intinctio dominica, baptism, Tert.

Intinctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that dyeth, or coloureth*, Plin. ap. Litt. sed q.

Intinctus, a, um. part. [ab intingor] *Dipped, or moistened in, dyed, or stained*, Vitruv. 1, 5. Cels. 2, 24. Ov. Met. 7, 260. Intinctus arte, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27.

Intinctus, ūs. m. verb. *Sawce*, Plin. 15, 35. & 20, 34.

Intingo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To dip in, to steep in, to dye, or colour*. Brassicam in aceto intingito, Cato, 156. Intingere calamum, Quint. 10, 3.

Intingor, i, ctus. pass. *To be dipped in*, Plin. 20, 16.

Intitulo, āre. *To intitle*, Ulp. † Inscribo.

Intolerābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *That cannot be borne, or suffered, intolerable*. Intolerabile vitium est, Cic. Orat. 65. Dolor intolerabilis, Id. Acad. 2, 4, 8. saevitia, Liv. 1, 53. Intolerabilior contumelia, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. Intolerabilia auditu, V. Max. 9, 2, 4. Conf. Liv. 21, 58. & 27, 19.

Intolerābiliter. adv. *Intolerably, insufferably*. Loca frigoribus intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9.

Intolerandus, a, um. *That cannot be suffered, or borne, intolerable*. Intoleranda barbaries, Cic. pro Font. 16. Intoleranda frigora, Liv. 22, 1. libido, Id. Intoleranda vis pestilentiae, V. Max. 2, 4, 4.

Intolerans, tis. adj. Posit. auctorit. desideratur. or, comp. simus, sup. *Impatient, that cannot suffer, or abide*. Coelibus vitae intolerans, Tac. 12, 1. Rerum secundarum Alexandro nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18. Also, *more insupportable*. Quanto intolerantior servitus iterum victis, Tac. Ann. 3, 45. Intolerantissima laboris corpora, Liv. 10, 28. Conf. 27, 48.

Intoleranter. adv. ius, comp. issimē, sup. *Impatiently, immoderately, out of measure*. Herculem intoleranter dolere videmus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. Intolerantiū se jactare, Id. de Orat. 2, 52. De tuis divitiis intolerantissimē gloriaris, Id. in Vatin. 12.

Intolerantia, ae. f. *Want of government, or moderation*, Cic. pro Cluent. 40. superbia, Id. Ibid. = acerbitas, Suet. Tib. 51.

|| Intollo, ēre. act. *To raise, or set up*. Clamores absonos intollunt, Apul. Met. 8, p. 259. † Extollo.

Intonans, tis. part. *Thundering upon*, Tac. Ann. 12, 1, 1.

Intōnātus, a, um. part. *Thundered upon*. Eois intonata fluctibus hyems, Hor. Epod. 2, 51.

Intondeo, ēre, di, sum. act. *To clip, to shear, or shave round about*. Fibrarum porri summas partes intondeas, Col. 11, 3, 31.

Intōno, āre, ui. neut. (1) *To thunder*. (2) Met. *To make a loud noise*. (3) Also *to speak loud in a passion*. (1) Intonuere poli, Virg. Aen. 1, 94. (2) Intonuit ingenti latratu canis, Plin. 8, 41. Intonare minas, Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 46. (3) Cū haec intonisset plenus irā, Liv. Conf. Sil. 12, 657.

Intonus, a, um. adj. *Not shorn, shaven, or clipped; unpoll, rough, unsightly*. Intonsa coma, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. Intonsae oves, Col. 7, 3. Capilli intonsi, Hor. Epod. 15, 9. = Intonsi homines Alpini & inculti, Liv. 21, 32.

Intorquendus, a, um. part. *To be flung, or hurled*. Intorquenda pila, Tac. Ann. 14, 36, 5.

Intorquens, tis. part. *Writhing, flinging, or hurling*. Stamen intorquens manu feroci, Sen. Herc. Oct. 373. Jaculum intorquens emittit in auras, Virg. Aen. 9, 52. Conf. Sil. 12, 662. & 15, 741.

Intorqueo, ēre, ū, sum & tum. act. (1) *To writhe, or wrest*. (2) *To turn, or wind in*. (3) *To throw, hurl, or cast with force*. (1) Petiolos, quibus pendent poma, intorqueo, Col. 11, 3. (2) § Telum intorsit in hostem, Virg. Aen. 10, 182. (3) § Intorquere hastam alicui, Virg. Aen. 9, 744. In aliquem, Cic. de Har. Resp. 4. Conf. Sil. 11, 342.

VOL. II.

Intortē. *Crookedly, intricately*. Bruscum intortius crispum Plin. 16, 27.

Intortus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Writhed, wrested, twirled, hampered, intangled*. (2) *Turned, or wound in*. (3) *Curled*. (4) Met. *Full of turnings, or windings, intricate, crabbed, obscure*. (1) Intorto circa brachium pallio, Petron. c. 80. Intortus turbo, Val. Flacc. 4, 452. Intorti vortice, Liv. 21, 58. (2) Intorta cauda suum, Pin. 8, 77. (3) Intorti capilli, Mart. 8, 33, 19. (4) Intortam orationem exorditur sibi, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64.

Intra, praep. cum acc. [ab inter, intera, contract. intra] (1) *Within*. (2) *In less than, not more than, not above*. (3) *Within the compass of*. (1) Intra muros, Cic. Intra carcerem, Id. (2) Intra paucos dies, Liv. 23, 41. Intra unum diem, Tac. 3, 72, 3. Clades intra paucas memorata, Liv. 22, 7. (3) § Non modò non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. Intra praeturae stetit, Tac. Intra juventam, Id. 2, 71, 2. ¶ Intra famam esse, to be less than the report goeth, Quint. 11, 3. Intra verba peccare, no farther than, Curt. 7, 1, 25.

Intrā. adv. *Inward, within, in the inward parts, on the inside*. § Opercula extrinsecus & intra picata, Col. 12, 42.

Intrabilis, e. adj. *That one may enter into*. Intrabile os amnis, Liv. 22, 19. ex emendat. Gronov.

Intractābilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Rough, sharp*. (2) *Unmanageable, untractable*. (1) Bruma intractabilis, Virg. Geor. 1, 211. (2) Animus intractabilis, Sen. Hipp. 271. Naturā intractabilior, Gell. 18, 7. Genus canum intractabilis irae, Grat. Cyn. 159.

Intractātus, a, um. *Not handled, not tamed, or broken, wild*. Equus intractatus & novus, Cic. de Am. 19. Intractatus decor, Grat. Cyneg. 134.

|| Intraho, ēre, xi. act. *To draw in*. Sol curvatus intrahabat vespem, Apul. Met. 11. p. 387. Intrahere est contumeliam intorquere, Fest.

|| Intramurānus, a, um. adj. *Within the walls*, Lampr.

Intrandus, a, um. part. *To enter, or be entered upon*. Agitasse C. Caesarem de intranda Britannia satis constat, Tac. Agr. 13, 4. Conf. Liv. 9, 2.

|| Intraneus, a, um. adj. *That is within*, Sidon. † Internus.

Intrans, tis. part. *Entering in*. Intranses limen, V. Max. 2, 2, 1. Conf. Sil. 6, 455. Liv. 30, 12.

|| Intransitīvus, a, um. adj. *Intransitive, not passing from one to another*, Gramm.

† Intrārius, a, um. adj. *That is within, inward, intimate*, Litt. ex Plaut. † Internus.

Intrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to enter, or which should, or ought to go in*. Quā intraturus rex videbatur, Curt. 4, 7, 2. Conf. Liv. 9, 36.

Intrātus, a, um. part. *Entered into*. Ibi rursus sylvae intratae, Liv. 21, 25. Domus intrata, Ov. Met. 9, 11. Germania, Patere. 2, 105. Conf. Sil. 12, 323.

|| Intrātus, ūs. m. verb. *An entrance*, Arnob. † Ingressus.

Intremisco, ēre. incept. *To quake*. Nunquam intremiscunt terrae, nisi sopito mari, Plin. 2, 81.

Intremo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To tremble, or quake for fear of*. (2) *To shiver*. (1) § Hannibali senectus intremuit, Sil. 16, 666. (2) § Subito genua intremuere timore, Ov. Met. 2, 180. Totum corpus intremuit, Cels. 3, 3. Intremuit domus, Val. Flacc. 3, 73. tellus, Id. 4, 609.

Intrepidē. adv. *Boldly, without fear*. Postquam assuetudine quotidianā satis intrepidē visum est fieri, Liv. 26, 4. Intrepidē a Philippo se missum ait, Id. Intrepidē paruerunt du-ctori, V. Max. 3, 2, ext. 3.

Intrepidus, a, um. *Nothing afraid, undaunted, stout, bold*. Intrepidus vultus, Ov. Met. 13, 478. Intrepidus discrimine, Val. Flacc. 1, 504. Bestiae intrepidae, Liv. 30, 33.

Intribuo, ēre. act. *To bestow*, Trajan. ap. Plin. Epist. 10, 35.

|| Intributio, ōnis. f. *Contribution, or lot money paid for lands*, Ap. JCC.

|| Intricatē. adv. *Intricately, perplexedly*, Litt. ex Mart. † Perplexē.

|| Intricatio. Hier. pro

Intricatura, ae. f. *An unwrapping*, Litt. ex Varr.

† Intricatus, a, um. part. *Intricate, intangled*, Plautinae Perf. Argument. 5. † Perplexus, Ov.

|| Intrico, āre. act. [a trico] *To inwrap, or intangle*, Ap. JCC.

Intrico, āri. *To engage, or intangle*, Gell. 6, 1. Also *to mortgage, or lay to pawn*, Ap. JCC.

Intrinsecus. adv. [ab intra, & secus, cum signif. juxta] *On the inner part, on the inside*. § Vasa intrinsecus & exterius picare, Col. 12, 43.

Intrita, ae. f. [dict. quod interatur] (1) *Fine mortar, or plaster made of lime, old slaked lime*. (2) *Lime, or clay, that men graff with*. (3) Also *a panada, candle, or such like*. (1) Intrita quo vetustior, eo melior, Plin. 36, 55. (2) Plin. 17, 25. (3) Cels. 3, 19.

Intritus, i. n. *The same with intrita; also minced meat, an hash*, Plin. 35, 69.
 Intritus, a, um, part. [*ab interor*] *Broken, made small, mashed, crammed and put, or steeped in*. Panis in lacte intritus, Varr. de R. R. 2, 9.
 Intro, adv. ad locum. *Into a place, within*. Ite intro citò, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 42. Intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. Sed vid. Intus.
 Intro, are, act. (1) *To enter, or go in*. (2) *To pierce*. (3) Met. *To insinuate, or creep into*. (1) Portus intramus amicos, Virg. Aen. 5, 57. (2) Venabula intrant urfos, Mart. 14, 30. Intravit animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Agric. 5, 6. Intrare in rerum naturam, Cic. de Fin. 5, 16. (3) Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1, 5.
 Intror, ari, pass. *To be entered*. Quibus intrari curiam placebat, Tac. Ann. 16, 25, 1.
 Introcedo, ère, *To come in*. Post opimas dapes quidam introcessit, Apul. Met. 5, p. 144. + Introeo. + Ingredior.
 Introclúdo, ère, si, sum, act. *To shut within*, Sen. ap. Litt. sed q.
 Introcurro, ère, i, sum, *To run in*, Non. 3, 92.
 Introdüco, ère, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To bring, or lead in*. (2) Met. *To introduce, to set forth*. (1) In domos etiam introduxit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4. (2) Non modò natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam manu penè factum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. § Introducere copias in fines alicujus, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. ambitionem in senatum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8. consuetudinem, Id. Fam. 16, 21.
 Introducor, i, aus, pass. *To be brought in, or introduced*. Ex hujusmodi principio consuetudo aestimationis introducta est, Cic. Verr. 3, 82. Conf. Liv. 10, 38.
 Introductio, ònis, f. verb. *A leading, or bringing in*, Cic. Attic. 1, 16. sensu obs.
 Introductorius, a, um, *Pertaining to bringing in, introductory*, Cassiod.
 Introëo, ire, iui, itum, *To enter, or go in*. Introire in urbem, Cic. Attic. 7, 7. in aedes, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 70. ad amicam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36. in vitam, Cic. de Amic. 4. *to be born*.
 Introféro, fers, tuli, lätum, act. *To bear, or carry in*, vid. seq.
 Introferor, ri, latus, pass. *To be brought, or carried in*. Lectica in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. Introferri lumen iussit, V. Max. 1, 7, 7.
 Introgridior, i, flus, [*ex intro, & gradior*] dep. *To go in*. Leg. saltem in seq.
 Introgressus, a, um, part. *Entered in*. Postquam introgressi, & coram data copia fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 524.
 Introiens, euntis, part. *Entering, or going in*. § Vidit exeuntem aut introeuntem ad amicam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 35.
 Introitur, imperf. *They go in*, Varr. 1, 63. Cato, 66.
 Introitus, as, m. (1) *A going in, an entrance, or entry, a place to enter in by*. (2) *A beginning*. (1) Ad ipsum introitum portus, Caes. B. C. 3, 39. (2) Introitus defensionis, Cic. pro Coel. 2.
 Introlätus, a, um, part. *Carried, or brought in*. Lectica introlätus aeger, Suet. Tib. 30.
 Intromissio, ònis, f. verb. *A letting in*, Tert.
 Intromitto, ère, misi, sum, act. *To let in, to suffer to enter, or come in*. Comissatum aliquem intromittere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Milites Nolam intromisit, Liv. 24, 13. Alienum hominem intromittat neminem, Plaut. Aftu. 4, 1, 11. § Intromittere mares in feminas, *to let them couple together*, Varr. de R. R. 3, 12.
 Intromittor, i, flus, pass. *To be let, or suffered to come in*. In aedes meas, me absente, neminem volo intromitti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 21.
 Introrsum, vel introrsus, [*intro versus*] *Within, in the inner parts, inwardly, toward the inside*. Illa sibi introrsum & sub lingua immurmurat, Pers. 2, 9. Clamantibus tribunis nihil introrsus virium esse, Liv. 20, 33. Introrsum turpis, Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 45. Introrsus perspicere, Caes. B. G. 2, 18.
 Introrumpo, ère, rupi, ptum, neut. *To break in, to rush in, to enter in by force*. Introrumpam recta in aedes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 50. Introrumpere portas, Caes. B. G. 5, 51. Conf. Gell. 15, 22.
 Introruptio, ònis, f. *A rushing in*, Litt. ex Apul.
 Introspectio, ònis, f. *A looking in*, Capella. + Introspicio.
 Introspector, òris, m. verb. *He that looketh in*, Aug.
 Introspetus, a, um, part. *Diligently looked into, heedfully considered*, Lex. ex Quint.
 Introspiciendus, a, um, part. *To be looked into, to be examined*. Ad introspiciendas procerum voluntates, Tac. Ann. 1, 7, 8.
 Introspicio, ère, spexi, ctum, act. *To look into, to view, to consider, to introspect*. § Introspecte in mentem tuam ipse, Cic. de Fin. 2, 35. mentem, Id. pro Sylla. 27.
 Introvocatus, a, um, part. *Called in*, Apul. Met. 8. p. 243.

Introvocatus, us, m. *A calling in*, Amm. 29, 6.
 Introvoco, are, *To call in*, Liv. nisi rect. divisè.
 Introvocor, ari, atus, pass. *To be called in*. Cur ad nos filiam tuam non introvocari jubes? Cic. Verr. 3, 26. § Fortasse melius intro vocari.
 Intrudo, ère, si, sum, act. *To thrust in, to intrude*. = Se ipse inferebat & intrudebat, Cic. pro Caecin. 5.
 Intubaceus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to endive*. Folia intubacea, Plin. 27, 82.
 Intubum, vel intybum, i. n. & intubus, i. m. *Endive, or succory, an herb*. Intybi quoque non extra remedia sunt, Plin. 19, 39. Amaris intuba fibris, Virg. Geor. 4, 120. Vid. & Col. 2, 18.
 Intuens, tis, part. (1) *Looking on*. (2) Met. *Regarding, considering*. (1) Nep. Chabr. in princ. conf. Liv. 10, 35, & 36, 45. (2) Nep. Alcib. 4, in princ.
 Intueor, eri, itus sum, dep. (1) *To look upon, to behold*. (2) Met. *To consider, mark, or take heed*. (3) *To reverence*. (1) § Viden' tu hunc, quam inimico vultu intuetur? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 25. § Intueri aliquem, Cic. pro Planc. 1. in aliquem, Id. de Orat. 1, 2. & pro Glu. 97. contra, Liv. *to look at one*. (2) Potius quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent, Nep. Attic. 10, princ. (3) Vestrum nomen imperiūque juxta ac deos immortales intuentur, Liv. 37, 50.
 Intuitus, a, um, part. *Having regarded, or looked upon*, Quint.
 Intuitus, us, m. verb. *A beholding, or looking upon, a view*. Abies hilarior intuitu, Plin. 16, 19. Harduinus & alii legunt, *In totum*.
 Intumeo, ère, ui, neut. [*ex in & tumeo*] (1) *To swell, to rise up, to be puffed up*. (2) *To swell with anger, ambition, &c.* (1) Udae paludes intumuerunt aestu, Ov. Met. 1, 419. (2) Intumuit Juno, Ov. Fast. 6, 487. Jactis sermonibus irae intumuerunt satis, Stat. Theb. 1, 412. Vid. Intumesco, n. 2.
 Intumescens, tis, part. *Swelling, puffing up, somewhat rising in height*. Intumescens fluctus, Plin. 2, 83. motus, Tac. Ann. 1, 38, 2. locus, Col. 1, 4, 10. vena, Cels. 5, 26.
 Intumesco, ère, incept. (1) *To begin to swell*. (2) *To be puffed up*. (1) Humus intumescens viperis, Hor. Epod. 16, 52. Irae intumuerunt, Stat. Theb. 1, 413. (2) Jure potestatis intumescere, Quint. 1, 1.
 Intumulätus, a, um, *Unburied, not laid in a grave*. Occurrámque oculis intumulata tuis, Ov. Epist. 2, 136.
 Intuor, i, utus & uitus, *To look upon, to behold*. Quisnam hic adolescens est, qui intuitur nos? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23. Iniquo animo pauperes opulentium intuantur fortunam, Nep. Chabr. 3.
 Inturbätus, a, um, *Undisturbed, not troubled*, Plin. Paneg. 64, 2.
 Inturbidus, a, um, *Without trouble, quiet, peaceable*. Tutä & inturbidä juventä frui, Tac. Ann. 14, 22, 6. Inturbidus annus, Ibid. 3, 52, 2.
 Intus, adv. In loco, de loco, & ad locum. (1) *Within doors, at home*. (2) *Within, inwardly*. (3) *From within*. (4) *In*. (5) *Into the house*. (6) *Inwardly*. (1) Meus pater intus nunc est, Plaut. Amph. prol. 112. (2) Omne volucrum ovum intus bicolor est, Plin. 10, 74. = Ego te intus & in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30. (3) § Exit foras Chalinus intus cum sitellä, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 43. § Intus pateram proferto foras, Id. Amph. 2, 2, 138. (4) Intus domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 55. (5) Ubi intus deduxi hanc novam nuptam rectä viä, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 7. (6) Cibus atque humor membris assumitur intus, Lucr. 4, 1085. § Non audiendum esse Quint. 1. 1. c. 5. solocismi reum peragentem, qui dixerit intus eo, proxime allata exempla demonstrant. § Intus canere, *to play softly with the left hand upon the stops*, Ascon. Intus equum agere, *to wheel about chiefly to the left*, Ov. Intus sibi canere, Cic. contra Rull. 2, 26. Proverb, *to regard nothing but interest*.
 Intusium, i. n. [*quod intus induitur, Varr.*] Vid. Indusium.
 Intutus, a, um, *Unsafe, unsure, unguarded*. Quousque cunctando rempublicam intuitam patiemini? Sal. Orat. Phil. contra Lep. inter Fragn. Intutae latebrae, Tac. Ann. 1, 38, 2. Intuta castra, Id. Hist. 4, 75, 4. urbs, Liv. 9, 41.
 Intybum, i. n. *Endive*. Torpenti grata palato intyba, Col. 10, 111. Conf. Plin. 20, 29.
 Intyvus, i. m. Vid. Intubus.
 Invadendus, a, um, part. *To be invaded*. Invadendae Laedaemonis consilium, V. Max. 1, 6, ext. 1. conf. Liv. 33, 44. Diffensionem populi occasionem invadendae tyrannidis existimans, Just. 16, 4.
 Invado, ère, si, sum, act. (1) *To go, or come, to march along*. (2) *To invade, to attack, to assail*. (3) *To seize, to lay hold of*. (1) Tūque invade viam, Virg. Aen. 6, 260. Biduo tria stadiorum millia invasit, Tac. Ann. 11, 7. (2) Invadunt Urbem, Virg. Aen. 2, 265. (3) Quod argenti placuit, invasit, Cic. § Invasit furor improbis, Id. Fam. 16, 12. it came upon them, Sall. § Invadere aliquid in aliquem, Cic. It. absolute. An dolor repente invasit? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21.

|| Invāgīno, āre, act. *To sheath, or put into a sheath*, Vir. ap. Litt. *sed nusquam reperio*.

|| Invalentia, ae, f. *Illness, indisposition, want of health*, Gell. 20, 1. † Invaletudo.

Invaleo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To wax strong, to be in health*. (2) Met. *To grow in use*. (1) Usque invaluisti? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 19, sed Gron. usque ne valuisti? (2) = Increbuit passim & invaluit consuetudo, Plin. Ep. 6, 88.

Invālētūdīnarius, a; um. *Sickly*, Faber ex Sen. praef. N. Q. 1. *sed Gron. verbum diffecat, & aliter etiam exponit*.

Invalefcens, tis. part. *Prevailing, growing*. Paulatim verò invalefcenribus vitiis, Suet. Neron. 27. conf. Gell. 4, 6.

Invalefcō, ēre. incept. (1) *To prevail*. (2) *To grow*. (1) Vid. Invaleo, n. 2. (2) = Cum verba intercidant invalefcantque temporibus, Quint. 2, 1.

Invālētūdo, īnis. f. *Sickness, craziness, illness, indisposition*. Invaletudine tuā moveor, Cic. Attic. 7, 2.

Invālidē, adv. *Fainly, feebly, weakly*, Frag. Poët.

Invālidus, a; um. adj. or, comp. *Feeble, weak*. (2) *Not valiant, or strong*. (3) *Of little force, or virtue*. (4) *Sick, faint, crazy*. (5) † *Also very strong*. (1) § Camillus ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv. 4, 8.

(2) = Invalidae vires ingenuaeque mihi, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 72. Invalidissimum urso caput, Plin. Ad postremum ab invalidioribus Parthis oppressi sunt, Just. 41, 6. (3) Invalida herba medica, Col. 2, 11. Invalida statio, Liv. 41, 2. (4) = Invalidus atque aeger, Suet. Aug. 19. (5) Lucr. 1, 966. ap. Litt. *ubi tamen recte id validis*.

|| Invāsiō, onis. f. verb. *An invasion, assault, or attack*, Cod. † Impetus, incurfio, impressio.

|| Invafor, oris. m. verb. [*ab invado*] *An assailer, or invader, an aggressor, that maketh the onset*, Victor. Jun.

Invāsūrus, a; um. part. *About to invade, ready to set upon*, Liv. 10, 35. & 24, 33. Quasi vacantem Asiae possessionem invasurus, Just. 27, 3.

Inūber, ēris. adj. *Ill-fed, poor*. Inubetes macraeque ostreae, Gell. 20, 8.

|| Inūbero, āre. *To give suck*, Val. ap. Litt. † Lactō.

Invectio, onis. f. verb. (1) *An importation, a bringing, or conveying in*. (2) Met. *An inveighing, or vehement speaking against one, an outrage in words*. (1) = Exportatio rerum quibus abundamus, & invectio eorum quibus egemus, Cic. Off. 2, 3. (2) Cic. de Inv. 2, 54. † Invectiones lunae, the course, or motion of the moon, Sen.

Invectitius, a; um. adj. (1) *That is brought in, not of the growth, or breed of the country*. (2) Met. *Alcibiades, not one's own*. (1) Invectitiae in Asia columbae, Plin. 10, 41. (2) Invectitium gaudium fundamento caret, Sen. Ep. 23.

|| Invectiva, ae, f. *An inveective, a railing speech*, Jun.

|| Invector, oris. m. verb. *He that bringeth in*, Ap. JCC.

Invectus, a; um. part. (1) *Carried, or brought in*. (2) Met. *Inveighing*. (1) § Invectus urbem, vel in urbem, Liv. 4, 29. Moenia triplici triumpho, Virg. Aen. 8, 714. (2) Tristibus verbis invectus, Ov. Trist. 2, 133.

Invectus, ūs, m. verb. *A bringing in, or conveying in*. Amnis insulam assiduo terrae invectu continenti annectens, Plin. 4, 2.

Invehendus, a; um. part. *To be brought in*. Nihil non excogitavit ad invehendos etiam in tempore hiberno commentus, Suet. Claud. 18.

Invehens, tis. part. (1) *Carrying in*. (2) *Inveighing, or railing at one*. (3) *Also carried upon, riding upon*. (1) Invehens merces, Plin. (2) Vid. Inveho, n. 4. (3) Natantibus invehens belluis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28.

Invehō, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To import*. (2) *To carry, or bear*. (3) *To bring in, or upon*. (4) *To inveigh, or speak bitterly against*. (1) = Merces alii suas evehunt; res externas invehunt, Plin. 6, 22. (2) Multum in acarium pecuniae inexit, Cic. Off. 2, 22. (3) § Ut quemcunque casum fortuna invexerit, quiete ferat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. Invehere per mare, Plin. 12, 3. (4) § De quo Caesar in senatu, aperte in te invehens, questus est, Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.

Invehor, i, ctus. (1) *To be carried, or brought in*. (2) Met. *To inveigh, and speak bitterly against one*. (1) § Dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv. 2, 31. incunt. Invehi curru, Cic. S. Scip. 2. Invehi in aliquem acerbius, Cic. de Am. 16. Vid. & Invectus, n. 1. § in urbem, Id. equo, Id. flumine, Cic. Cantauro in magna, Virg. Aen. 5, 122. Vid. Invectus, n. 1.

(2) § Aeschines in Demosthenem invehitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. Invendibilis, e, adj. *Invendible, not saleable*. Merx invendibilis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

|| Invehditus, a; um. *Not sold, unfold*, Scaev. Dig. 18, 5, 10. † Non venditus.

Inveniendus, a; um. part. *To be found*. Inveniendus amor novus est, Ov. Rem. 452.

Invenio, ire, veni, entum. act. (1) *To find, to meet with, to find out*. (2) *To invent, to contrive, or devise*. (3) *To get, to obtain, to procure*. (4) *To discover*. (1) = Quem casus saepe transit, aliquando invenit, Publ. Syr. = Quod quaeritabam, filiam inveni meam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 93. = Utinam tam aliquid invenire facile possit, hoc quam peribit, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 5. (2) Hoc tute melius quanto invenisses?

Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 63. (3) = Non quaeris patri quomodo obsequare, & ut serves quod labore invenerit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 17. = Laudem invenias, & amicos pares, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 39. (4) = Conjuratio inventa atque deprehensa est, Cic. Catil. 3, 7. § Invenire aliquid labore, Ter. H. 4, 7, 13. gratiam, Plin. 19, 29. veniam, Plaut. Rud. prol. 27. perniciem aliis ac sibi, Tac. Ann. 1, 74, 2.

Invēnior, īri. pass. *To be found, or discovered*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38.

|| Invēnībo, pro inveniam, Non.

Invēnītur. imperf. *It is found out*, Plin. Ep. 10, 72.

|| Inventārium, i. *An inventory of one's goods*, JCC.

Inventio, onis. f. verb. (1) *An inventing, a finding*. (2) *Invention, one of the five parts of rhetoric*. (1) Inventio atque excogitatio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25. (2) Extant libri duo Ciceronis de Inventione, Quint. 3, 3.

Inventitius, i. m. *A bastard, or foundling*, Recent. † Qui invenitur.

Inventiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A small device, or invention*. Minimis inventiunculis gaudens, Quint. 8, 5.

Inventor, ōris. m. verb. *A finder out, a deviser, an inventor*. Inventor veritatis, Cic. de Fin. 1, 10. rerum, Lucr. 3, 9. voluptatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 5.

Inventrix, icis. f. verb. *A finder, or deviser, feminine*. Inventrix belli Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. = Carminis inventrix & auctor, Ov. Fast. 6, 709. Ars inventrix, Quint. 2, 15.

Inventum, i. n. *An invention, or device*. = Inventum, inceptum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7. Inventum medicina meum est, Ov. Metam. 1, 521.

Inventurus, a; um. part. *About to find*. Sin arma occurrant ferro viam inventuros, Tac. Hist. 4, 20, 2. Ni vincerent, non minus fortes post terga inventuros, quam a frontibus viros, Just. 1, 6.

Inventus, a; um. part. *Found out, invented, gotten*. = Tu non inventa reperta luctus eras levior, Ov. Met. 1, 654. Optata magis quam inventa, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

Inventus, ūs, m. verb. *An inventing, a finding*. Ex eodem inventu est, furculos abscissos ferere, Plin. 17, 13.

Invēnūstē, adv. *Unhandsomely, unseemly*. Sententiola invēnūstē lusit, Gell. 17, 12. † Indecorē.

Invēnūstus, a; um. adj. (1) *Unhappy, properly in love*. (2) *Unhandsome, without grace*. (1) Adeone hominem esse invenustum, aut infelicem quenquam, ut ego sum! Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 11. (2) = Sordida res & invenusta, Catull. 12, 5.

Invērecundē, adv. *Without shame, shamelessly*, Sen. Epist. 114. princ. Non inverecundē dicit multum suū interfuisse, Quint. 7, 4.

|| Invērecundia, ae, f. *Shamelessness, impudence*, Tert. & Arnob.

Invērecundus, a; um. adj. or, comp. *Feeble, weak*. (1) *Shameless, without shame*. (2) *Impudent*. (1) Inverecundum ingenium, Cic. de Inv. 1, 45. Quid inverecundius? V. Max. 7, 7, 1. (2) = Impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38.

Invergens, tis. part. *Inclining*, Diomed. *pouring on, or in*. Invergens liquidi carchesia Bacchi, Ov. Met. 7, 246.

Invergo, ēre. neut. (1) *To incline*. (2) Act. *To pour on, or in*. (1) Interp. Diomed. (2) § Fronti invergit vina sacerdos, Virg. Aen. 6, 244.

Inversio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A turning inside out, or upside down, a turning of the wrong side forward, inversion*. (2) *A misplacing of words, or matter*. (1) Ex verbi analogia. (2) Inversio verborum, Cic. Orat. 2, 64.

Inversurae, arum. f. pl. *Windings, or turnings*. = Aditus directi sine inversuris faciendi, Vitruv. 5, 3.

Inversus, a; um. part. (1) *Turned in and out, turned upside down*. (2) Met. *Changed, topside-turvy*. (3) *Confused, disordered*. (4) = Also not turned, untranslated. (1) Inversa manus, Plin. 12, 54. (2) Inversi mores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7. (3) Inversa verba, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131. (4) Romana per ora Quaeritur inverso titulus, Manil. 2, 896. Sed aliter legitur.

Inverto, ēre, ti, sum. act. (1) *To turn in*. (2) *To turn upside down*. (3) *To turn the inside out*. (4) *To invert, to change*. (5) *To disturb, or prevent*. (6) *To turn up the ground in tilling*. (1) Gyges videbatur, cum annulum inverterat, Cic. Off. 3, 3. (2) Invertunt vinaria tota, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 39. (3) Muraena infixā hamo se invertit, quoniam sit dorso cultellato, Plin. 32, 4. (4) = Cum semel dictum sit directē, invertatur ordo, Cic. Part. Orat. 7. (5) Probē premitur, nisi sterno Pompeius negotium inverterit, Cic. Q. fr. 3. al. everterit. (6) Pingue solum invertunt tauri, Virg. Geor. 1, 65.

Invespāscit, ebat. imperf. *It waxeth night*. Jam invespāscēbat, Liv. 39, 50. princ.

|| Inveſtigabilis, e. adj. *That cannot be found out*, Vulg. interp. † Non veſtigabilis.

Inveſtigandus, a; um. part. *That is to be searched, sifted, traced, found, or sought out*. Inveſtigandi veri cupiditas, Cic. pro Ligar. in princp.

|| Inveſtigarius, i. m. *sc. canis. A drawing hound, a blood-hound*, Litt. *sed deest auct.*

Inveſtigatio, onis. f. verb. *A searching, or seeking out*. = Homini est propria veri inveſtigatio, atque inqueſtitio, Cic. Off. 1, 4. Inveſti-

Investigātor, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher by trace, one that maketh diligent search, or enquiry.* Diligentissimus antiquitatis investigator Varro, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 15. conjurationis, *Id. pro Sylla* 30.

Investigātus, a, um. part. *Found out, searched, sought out.* Quā ratione investigata ac comprehensa fuerint, *Cic.*

Investigo, āre. act. [tractum à venatoribus, qui vestigia feras quaerendo inveniunt] (1) *To seek, search, or find out by the steps, or prints of the feet, to trace.* (2) *To make diligent search of, or for a thing, to enquire.* (1) Incredibilis ad investigandum canum sagacitas narium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) = Investigabant & perscrutabantur omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21. = Ubi quaeram? ubi investigem? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3.

Investigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be traced, or found out.* Ni hil tam difficile, quin quaerendo investigari possit, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 2, 8.

Investimentum, i. n. *A garment.* Adducunt aliq. ex *Liv.* 4, 25. ubi rectius in vestimentum.

Investio, īre, īvi, ītum. act. (1) *To adorn, garnish, trim, or deck.* (2) *To invest one in an estate, to give him seisin.* (1) Publicas porticus investivit pictura, *Plin.* 35, 33. (2) *Calv.*

Investis, e. adj. (1) *Virginal, pure, undefiled, without hair.* (2) *Also naked, without clothes.* (1) = Investis puer hoc, aut si quis alius satis purus efficiat, *Pallad.* 11, 14. (2) = Nudus & investis, *Tert.*

Investitura, ae. f. *An investing, or giving possession, investiture,* *Ap. JCC.*

Investitus, a, um. *Unclothed, unclad,* *Prud. in Symm.* 2, 38. + Non vestitus.

Investo, āre. *To heat, or warm,* *Litt. ex Macrob.*

Inveterasco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow old.* (2) *To wax of force and strength by continuance.* (3) *To grow incurable, to be settled.* (4) *To grow obsolete.* (1) Erant qui inveteraverant bellis, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 110. (2) = Literarum monumentis inveterascunt & corroborantur, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 11. (3) Ulcus inveterascet alendo, *Lucr.* 4, 1061. (4) = Nihil inveterascere, nihil extinguī, nihil cadere debet eorum, in quibus beata vita consistit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14. al. interarescere.

Inveteratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Inveteracy, obstinacy, as of a disease, by long continuance; a chronical disease.* Inveteratio in corporibus aegrius depellitur quā perturbatio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. *R. occ.*

Inveteratus, a, um. part. *Confirmed by long use, growing into a custom, waxen old, of long continuance, inveterate.* Omnis conglutinatio recens aegrē, inveterata faciliē divellitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 20. Malum nascens faciliē opprimitur, inveteratum fit robustius, *Id. Philipp.* 5, 11. Nostra non instituta, sed jam inveterata amicitia, *Id. Fam.* 4, 3. fama, *Liv.* 28, 43. nascens, *Id.*

Invetero, āre. act. (1) *To keep till it be old, or stale, to keep long from rotting.* (2) *Neut. To be established by long time, to grow in use, to endure, to be of long continuance.* (3) *To be antiquated, or abolished.* (1) Uvae in cadis sole inveterantur, *Plin.* 14, 10. (2) = Insedit penitus & inveteravit macula in populi Romani nomine, *Cic. pro Manile* 3. (3) Veri Dei notitia apud omnes gentes inveteravit, *Laet. Vid. etiam Inveterasco, n. 4.*

Invictus, a, um. adj. *Unforbidden, without controul.* Invetum saltus penetrat pecus, *Sil.* 2, 242.

Invicem. adv. [ex in & vicem] (1) *One another, each other.* (2) *Also one after another, by turns.* (3) *On the other side.* (1) Qui se amore invicem dilexerunt, *Quint.* Me mutuo diligas est *Planci ad Cic. Fam.* 10, 15. (2) Alitum cantus, eanumque latratus invicem audiuntur, *Plin.* 6, 1. Qui extra teli iactum erant, clamore invicem suos accendebant, *Curt.* 6, 1, 10. Iussi invicem dicere tandem obloqui desistunt, *Liv.* 1, 40. Requiescat aliquando Italia, vasteturque invicem Africa, *Id.* 28, 44. (3) Invicem moechos anus arrogantes flebis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 9.

Invictus, a, um. adj. || or, comp. *Invincible, that cannot be overcome, unwearied.* Invictissimus imperator, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 38. + Ratio invictior, *Aug.* § Invictus cursu, *Ov. Met.* 8, 311. à labore, *Cic. Off.* 1, 20. Corpus invictum ad vulnera, *Ov. Met.* 12, 167.

Invideus, a, um. part. *To be envied; great, mighty.* Carer invideus lobus aula, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 7.

Invidens, ae. part. *Envyng.* Sed Ligures incrementis urbis invidentes, *Just.* 43, 3.

Invidentia, ae. f. *Envy, grudge, repining, grief at others well doing.* *Vid. Invidia, n. 1.*

Invideo, ēre, di, sum. act. & neut. [dict. à nimis intueo fortunam alterius, teste *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9, sub fin.] (1) *To see inwardly, or exactly, to look wisely upon.* (2) *To envy, grudge, spite, or bear ill will, to hate.* (3) *Also to deny, or refuse to give a thing to one.* (1) Mihi pro vero constat omnium mortalium vitam divino numine invideri, *Sall. Orat.* 2. ad *Caes. de Ord. R. P.* sub finem. (2) Quoniam aemulari non potes, nunc invides, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 26. Invidet aut favet semper dignitatis iniquus iudex populus, *Cic. pro Planc.* 3. § Invidere honori, *Id. Rull.* 2, 37. § honorem alicui, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 50. (3) Troas in invideo, *Ov. Epist.* 13, 137.

Invideor, ēri. pass. *To be grudged at.* Ego cur, acquirere pauca si possum, invideor, *Hor. A. Poët.* 56. paulo licentius.

Invidetur. imperf. *Men do envy, hate, or spite.* Non modò non invidetur illi aetati, sed etiam favetur, *Cic. Off.* 2, 13.

Invidia, ae. f. [ab invideo, i. e. nimis video vel intueor fortunam alterius, *vid. Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9.] (1) *Envy, hatred, ill-will, spite, grudging, an ill opinion that one man hath of another, malice, displeasure against one.* (2) *Also sometimes that which I have against others.* (3) *The getting ill will.* (1) Si sapiens in aegritudinem incidere posset, posset etiam in invidentiam, non dixi in invidiam, quae tum est, cum invidetur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. ubi *vid. plura.* (2) Invidia ducum, cum quibus erat, Antigono est traditus, *Nep. in Eum.* 10. Non haec invidia, verum est aemulatio, *Phaedr.* 2, 9. (3) Sinè invidia invenias laudem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 39. Leg. in plur. = Ne is malevolorum obrectationes & invidias prosterнат, *Vatin. Cic. Fam.* 5, 9.

Invidiola, ae. f. dim. *A slight displeasure.* Nescio quid invidiolae, *Lexicogr. ex Cic.*

Invidiosè. adv. ius, comp. *Enviously, adiously, spitefully.* Meam potentiam invidiosè criminabatur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 5. Neque quisquam aut invidiosus expulsus, aut receptus laetius, *Paterc.* 2, 45. de *Cicerone.*

Invidiosus, a, um. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Act. Envious, malicious, spiteful.* (2) *Pass. That is envied, spited, hated, odious, hateful.* (3) *Also coveted, procuring envy.* (1) Invidiosa vetustas omnia destruit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 234. Invidiosus ad bonos, *Cic. Att.* 8, 3. (2) Quo mors foret invidiosior, *Ov. Met.* 7, 603. Quod fuit in illo iudicio invidiosissimum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 37. (3) Pactolus caris erat invidiosus arenis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 88.

Invidus, a, um. adj. *Envious, spiteful, malicious, an enemy.* § Laudis invidus, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 1. § benevolus, *Id. N. D.* 3. § alienis virtutibus, *Plin. Paneg.* 14. Persuaserat invidis meis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.

Invigilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A careful watching,* *Aug.*

Invigilo, āre. neut. *To watch diligently, to take good heed to.* § Invigilant animo curae, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 4. Aliae invigilant victu pro victui, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 158. Invigilat prohibere minas, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 258. *Conf. Col.* 10, 154.

Invincibilis, e. adj. *Invincible,* *Apul. Apol.* p. 463. + Non vincibilis, invictus.

Invincibiliter. adv. *Invincibly,* *Apul. Florid.* p. 815. + Inviçtè.

Invio, āre. neut. *To go, or walk,* *Solin.* + In viam se dare, ambulare.

Inviolabilis, e. adj. *Inviolable, that is not violated, or broken,* *Sil.* 16, 16. § *Lucr.* 5, 306. *Stat. Theb.* 6, 384.

Inviolatè. adv. *Faithfully, inviolably, entirely.* = Memoriam nostri piè & inviolatè servabitis, *Cic. de Sen.* 22.

Inviolatus, a, um. (1) *Inviolated, not violated, or corrupted.* (2) *Inviolate, unhurt, untouched.* (1) Pudicitia inviolata, *Ov. ad Liv.* 43. Si cum Romanis inviolatum foedus servaretur, *Liv.* 41, 23. (2) = Inviolati invulneratique vixerunt, *Cic. pro Sext.* 67. § Membra inviolata feris, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 112. Ager vestigio inviolatus, *Col.* 3, 13. temeritatis, *Liv.* 2, 42. sceleris, *Paterc.* 2, 67.

Inviscero, āre. *To breed in the bowels.* Seu hoc canibus blandis inviscerat aestus, *Nemes. Cyneg.* 215. Ita leg. Barth.

Invisco, āre. act. *Inviscare aves, to take birds with birdlime.* + Visco aves capio, visco illino.

Invisibilis, e. adj. *Invisible, that cannot be seen,* *Celf. in praef.* + Oculorum effugiens obtutum, *Cic.*

Invisitatus, a, um. *Not visited, unusual.* Galli antè invisitati alienigenis, *Liv.* 27, 39. *Conf. Vitr.* 9, 4.

Invisito, āre. freq. *To visit often,* *Mart. ap. Litt.*

Inviso, ēre. (1) *To view.* (2) *To go, or come to visit.* (1) Arcadiae invisere fines, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 159. (2) Ut invisas nos suadeo, *Cic. Att.* 1, 20.

Invisor, ōris. m. verb. *He that envieth, or hateth another,* *Apul. Florid.* 9. p. 773.

Invisus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Unseen.* (2) *Loathed, hated.* (3) *Also hateful, odious.* (1) = Occulta, & maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam inaudita sacra, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 27. (2) § Oratio diis immortalibus invisa, *Cic. pro L. Mil.* 16. (3) Contemptior indies & invisior, *Suet. Tib.* 13. Urticā quid esse invisius potest? *Plin.* 22, 15. Invisissima voluptas, *Sen. Epist.* 51.

Invitabilis, e. adj. *Delectable, pleasant, attractive.* Sermones jucundi & invitabiles, *Gell.* 13, 11. + Delectabilis.

Invitamentum, i. n. *A bidding, or desiring, an alluring, or provoking, an invitement.* Invitamenta naturae, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6.

Invitandus, a, um. *To be invited.* Misit circum fora & basilicas nomenclatores ad invitandos in libidinem juvenes fenestrique, *Suet. Calig.* 41. Ac per hos idoneos debitores invitandos putes, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 62.

Invitans, tis. part. *Inviting.* Quare vox praeconis irrita est, invitantis more solenni ad ludos? *Suet. Claud.* 21. Invitantibus nostris Corream ad deditionem, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 19. Invitantia limina irrupit, *Plin. Paneg.* 49.

Invitatio,

Invitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Idem.* (1) *An invitation, or inducement.* (2) *A treat.* (1) Aegritudo exoritur quadam invitatione ad dolendum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34. (2) Hospitium invitatio liberalis, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 3.

Invitator, ōris. m. verb. *An officer that invited people to sup with the emperor.* In Lemmate 23. *Epigr.* 3. L. Mart. sed hic parum praesidii, olim enim aliud prae se ferebat sc. in coenipotam.

Invitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Bidden.* (2) *Allured, inticed.* (1) Invitati hospitaliter, *Liv.* 1, 9. = Non solum invitatus, sed etiam rogatus, *Cic.* (2) Invitata improbitas successu, *Plin.* 2, 21.

Invitatus, ūs. m. verb. *An invitation.* Mitto Trebatium invitatu tuo, *Cic. ad Caes. Fam. Ep.* 7, 5.

Invitè. adv. ius, comp. iſſimè, sup. *Against one's will.* Invitè cepi Capuam, *Cic. Att.* 8, 3. = Vel prudentius vel invitius, *Id.* Invitissimè, ap. eundem *Ep.* 3, 10. olim leg. sed meliores libri, à me invitissimo.

Invito, are. act. [à vis, ut sit tanquam blanda vi voco] (1) *To allure, or intice.* (2) *To bid, to invite, to desire to come.* (3) *To treat, to make much of.* (4) *To encourage, or provoke.* (1) § = Ad quem fruendum non modò non retardat, verum etiam atque allecat senectus, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. (2) Ad coenam hominem invitavit in postremum diem, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 9. (3) Alii suos in castra invitandi causa adducunt, alii ab suis abducuntur, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 74. Si invitare nos pergeret, ibidem obdormissemus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 32. (4) Si non invitant omnia culpam, *Ov. Epist.* 17, 183. § Invitare aliquem domum, *Liv.* 3, 14. hospitio, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 9. in hospitium, *Liv.* 28, 18. poculis, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 32. praeiis, *Cic. pro Lig.* 4. pretiis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 292.

Invitor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be allured, &c.* A Caesare valde liberaliter invitor in legationem, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18.

Invitò. adv. *Quidam adferunt ex Cic. pro invitè, quod vide.*

Invitus, a, um. adj. ſſimus, sup. [fort. ab in & vito] *Unwilling, against one's will, by constraint, in spite of his teeth, whether one will, or no.* § Invitā Minervā, against one's inclination, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31. *Hor. A. P.* 385. = Sapiens nihil facit invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, *Cic. Parad.* 5. Invitissimus cum à me dimissi, *Id. Fam.* 13, 63.

Invius, a, um. adj. [ex in & via] *Lacking a way, that cannot be come at, unpassable.* = Italianā longis via dividit invia terris, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 383. *conf. Liv.* 9, 36.

Inula, ae. f. [contr. vel corrupt. ab helenium] *The herb called enula campana, elicampane,* *Plin.* 19, 29. Inulas ego primus amaras monstravi incoquere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 51.

Inultus, a, um. (1) *Unpunished, unrevenged, without hurt, escaping quit, or scotfree.* (2) Act. *That hath received an injury and not revenged it.* (3) *Unhurt, without danger.* (1) Inultum id nunquam à me auferet, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. (2) Nos haec patiamur inultae? *Ov. Fast.* 4, 595. (3) *Curt.* 3, 4, 4. Inulti imperatores, *Liv.* 25, 37.

Inumbrans, tis. part. *Overshadowing.* Inumbrante vespere universum Flaviani exercitus robur advenit, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 19, 2.

§ Inumbratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Shadowing,* *Vitruv. ap. Litt.*

§ Inumbrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that shadoweth, or portrays,* *Vitruv. ap. Litt.*

Inumbratus, a, um. part. *Shaded, disguised.* Cydnus multā riparum amoenitate inumbratus, *Curt.* 3, 10. Inumbrata quies. *Id.*

Inumbro, are. act. (1) *To cast a shadow upon, to give a shadow to.* (2) + *Allo to defend and preserve.* (1) Toros obtentu frondis inumbrant, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 66. Inumbrare partes dominationis, *V. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 5. (2) + *Sipant.*

Inumbror, ari, ātus. pass. Met. *To be eclipsed, shaded, or darkened.* Imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, *Plin. Paneg.* 19.

§ Inuncatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A hooking, or intangling,* *Cod.* Inuncatus, a, um. part. *Catched.* Lana in pecore rubis quasi hamis inuncata, *Col.* 7, 3, 10.

+ § Inunco, are. act. *To catch, or draw to one, as it were with an hook.* Qui nummos tristis inuncat, *Lucil. ap. Non.* Unguibus inuncare, *Apul. Florid.* 2. p. 760.

§ Inuncor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be caught as fishes are with hooks.* Hamis inuncanda, *Apul. Apol.* p. 455.

Inunctio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab inungo] *An anointing,* *Plin.* 20, 20. & *Cels.* 7, 7. *Col.* 6, 33, 2.

Inunctor, ōris. m. verb. *He that anointeth,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Inunctus, a, um. part. *Anointed, besmeared.* Oculi inuncti, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 25.

Inundans, tis. part. *Overflowing.* Aestus maris inundantes, *Plin.* 2, 49.

Inundatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An overflowing, a deluge, an inundation.* (2) Pass. *The being overflowed.* (1) = Vallēs fluminum alluvie & inundationibus crescunt, *Col.* 3, 11. (2) Joppe Phoenicum antiquior terrarum inundatione, *Plin.* 5, 13.

§ Inundator, ōris. m. verb. *He that overfloweth,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Inundo, are. act. (1) *To overflow, to overwhelm, to cover over with water.* (2) Met. Neut. *To come pouring on amain.* (1) Terram inundat aqua, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. *Conf. Liv.* 22, 2. & 24, 9. (2) Densi inundant Troes, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 280.

Inundor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be overwhelmed, &c.* Inundari sanguine, *Liv.* 24, 38. Quibus exercitibus Europa inundata est, *Curt.* 5, 23.

Inungo, ere, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint.* Simias visco inungi tradunt, *Plin.* 8, 80.

Inungor, i, ctus. pass. *To be anointed.* Si quando aliquis hoc fuerit inunctus, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 90.

§ Inunitus, a, um. part. *Made one, united together,* *Tert.* + Coniunctus, coagmentatus.

Invocans, tis. part. *Calling upon.* Sacrum & aeternum invocans ignem, *Curt.* 4, 50.

+ Invocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling upon, a crying for help, an invocation,* *Quint.* 9, 2. Theologis usitatissimus. + Precatio, obsecratio.

Invocatus, a, um. part. *Called upon,* *Iust.* 18, 6, 5.

Invocatus, a, um. adj. [ex in, non, & vocatus] *Uncalled, unbidden.* = Quos invocatos vidit in foro, omnes devocavit, *Nep. Cim.* 4. Invocato ut sit mihi locus semper, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 29.

Invoco, are. act. (1) *To call in, or upon, to call for.* (2) *To call, or name.* (3) *To invoke, or implore.* (4) *To imprecate.* (1) Invocare advocatum, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 47. (2) Macedones fortissimum regem invocant Alexandrum, *Curt.* 10, 5, 9. Quem invocant omnes Jovem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. (3) Jovem invocant; venit, auxilio is fuit, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 92. Auxilia libertati invocare, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 59, 4. (4) Tu isthaec cum tuo magno malo invocavisti, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 60.

Invocor, ari, ātus. pass. Victor ad haec Atheniensium Philippus pater invocabatur, *Curt.* 3, 24.

§ Involutio, ōnis. f. verb. *Aug. pro*

Involutus, ūs. m. *A flying on.* Alitis involutus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Involgo, are. *Id. qu. Invulgo.* Quo die Allobroges involgarunt, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. sed var. codd. *Conf. Gell.* 20, 5.

Involito, are. freq. *To fly in often, to hang over, to fly, or wave about.* Humeris involitant comae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 3.

Involo, are. neut. (1) *To fly in, or upon.* (2) Met. *To fly directly at, to lay hold of.* (3) *To seize.* (1) Singulos involat verius quam capit, *Plin.* 9, 85. (2) Vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 20. (3) Involare in possessionem, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 31. § Nidis involare, *Col.* 8, 3. *Act.* § Animum cupido involat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49.

§ Involvere, cris, ere. & involucris, cre. adj. *That cannot, or is not able to fly, unfledged, callos.* Pulli involucres, *Gell.* 2, 29.

Involucris, is. n. [ab involvendo] *A barber's towel that he casteth about one's shoulders when he trims one.* Ne is quidem involucris injicere voluit, vestem ut ne inquinet, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 17.

Involucrum, i. n. *Every thing that serveth to cover, wrap, or hide, the cover of a book.* It is used for several things. Involverum clypei, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 14. Involverum floris, the cup of a flower, *Jun.* Involverum cordis, the purse of the heart, *Med.* Tegere aliquid involucris simulationum, *Cic. 2. fr.* 1, 1.

Involvendus, a, um. part. *To be involved.* Ac ne illud quidem involvendum silentio, *V. Max.* 1, 7, 5. *conf. Cels.* 8, 10.

Involvens, tis. part. *Involving, covering, inwrapping, hiding.* Nox involvens umbrā terram, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 251. Met. Obscuris vera involvens Sibylla, *Ibid.* 6, 100.

§ Involutarius, a, um. *Against one's will, involuntary, unwilling,* *Post.* + Invitus.

Involvo, ere, vi, lūtum. act. (1) *To wrap, or fold in.* (2) *To tumble, or roll upon.* (3) Met. *To intangle, to envelop.* (4) *To cover, or hide.* (1) Membrana involvat libellum, *Tibull.* 3, 1, 9. (2) Saxa trabesque super, totosque involvite montes, *Ov. Met.* 12, 507. (3) Aranei lacertarum catulos involvunt, *Plin.* 11, 28. (4) Captivam stipulā foenōque involvit, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 705. Involverunt atra telorum moenia nube, *Sil.* 1, 311. § Involvere se literis, to give himself wholly to his books, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

Involvor, i, lutus. pass. *To be wrapped in, &c.* Involvi tenebris, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 74. rapido igni, *Sil.* 5, 512.

§ Involutè. adv. *Covertly, closely,* *Spart.* + Abditè, occultè.

Involutio, ōnis. f. verb. *An inwrapping, or infolding,* *Vitruv.* 10, 11.

Involutus, a, um. part. ſſimus, sup. *Wrapt up, folded in, cloked, covered, intricate, obscure, dark.* = = Occulta quaedam & quasi involuta aperire, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9. Involutissima res, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 5.

Involvulus, i. m. *A worm like acanker that destroyeth the buds of vines, a vine-fretter.* Involverulus pampini folio implicat sese, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 63.

Inurbanè. adv. *Uncourteously, rudely, homely, unmannerly, uncivilly,* *Cic. N. D.* 3, 19.

Inurbanus, a, um. adv. *Uncourteous, rude, simple, homely, uncivil, unmannerly, ungentle.* = Inops humanitatis atque inurbanus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 40. = Scimus inurbanum lepido lepore dicto, *Hor. A. P.* 273.

Inurens, tis. part. *Scorching,* *Cels.* 1, 3.

Inurgeo, ēre. act. *To urge, to thrust, or push, to force against one*, Lucr. 5, 1034.
 Inurino, āre. neut. *To plunge and wash themselves, as geese do*. Fiat piscina, quā inurinare possint aves, Col. 8, 14, 2.
 Inūro, ēre, mī, flum. act. (1) *To mark with an hot iron*. (2) *To enamel, to work with water colours; to put, or print in*. (3) *To burn to ashes*. (4) *To brand, or fix upon*. (1) § Vitulis notas & nomina gentis inurunt, Virg. Geor. 3, 158. (2) Tabulam Nicias scripsit se inuisse, Plin. 35, 10. (3) Truncus Pompeii rogo inustus est, Aur. Viē. V. illust. 77, 12. (4) § Nonne tibi viderer inurere maculas, quas reliquā vitā ekere non possis? Declam. in Sall. § Inurere calamistris, Propr. *to curl hair*, Met. *to set off, or adorn*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 75. Inurere alicui infamiam, Cic. Prov. Conf. 7. famam superbiac, Id. pro Mur. 4.
 Inuror, i, flus. pass. *To be burned in, Met. to be branded with*, Liv. Ut nota Certo quasi censoria inuratur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.
 Inūsītātē. adv. iūs, comp. *Strangely, not after the accustomed manner, unusually*. = Absurde & inusitatē scriptae epistolae, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 2. Poēta inusitatis contraxerat meūm factūm, Id. Orat. 46.
 Inūsītātō. adv. Idem. Plin. Paneg. 5.
 Inūsītātus, a, um. or, comp. *Unusual, unwonted, strange, not used*. = Acies inaudita inusitataque, Liv. 4, 33. Species navium inusitatio, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. Leporem quendam inusitatum nostris oratoribus est consecutus, Cic. de Orat. 2, 23.
 Inusturus, a, um. part. *About to brand, or stigmatize*, Cic.
 Inustus, a, um. part. [ab inuror] *Burnt, markt with an hot iron, seared, branded, enamelled*. Vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov. Met. 12, 275. De reliq. sign. v. Inuro.
 Inusum, pro inusitatum. Fest.
 Inūsus, ūs. m. *Want of use*. Ego sum inusu nimio factus nequior, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65. Rar. occ.
 Inūtilis, e. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. *Unprofitable, to no use, unserviceable, useless, prejudicial, hurtful, pernicious, destructive*. Nec promissa servanda sunt ea, quae sint iis, quibus promiseris, inutilia, Cic. Off. 1, 10. Utraeque res inutilis & ad pudicitiam, & tutandam ad rem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 52. Aurum inutile, Hor. Conf. Liv. 5, 5. Sibi inutilis, Cic. de Inv. 1, 1. Sibi inutilior, Ov. Met. 13, 38. Stomacho inutilissimum, Plin. 22, 52. Conf. Cels. 4, 7.
 Inūtilitas, atis. f. *Unprofitableness, uselessness*. § = Appetendarum rerum partes sunt honestas & utilitas; vitandarum, turpitudō & inutilitas, Cic. de Inv. 2, 52.
 Inūtiliter. adv. *Unprofitably, unseasonably, destructively*. Multa Romae malē & inutiliter administrantur, Hirt. B. Al. 65. Responsum est non inutiliter, Liv. 3, 50.
 Inūulgatio, f. verb. *A publishing abroad*, Sym.
 Inūulgator, m. verb. *He that publisheth abroad*, Arnob.
 Inūulgatus, a, um. *Published, blazed abroad*. Verba inūulgata & sordentia, Gell. 11, 7. + Vulgaris.
 Inūulgo, āre. act. *To publish, or blaze abroad*. Libris foras editis inūulgasset, Gell. 20, 5.
 Inūulnerābilis, e. adj. *Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded*. Animus invulnerabilis, Sen. Ep. 9.
 Inūulnerātus, a, um. *Unwounded, unhurt*. = Invulnerati inviolatūque vixerunt, Cic. pro Sext. 67.

I ante O.

Iō. interj. exultantis. iō. *A cry of joy*. Io paeon, Ov. A. Am. 2, 1. Io triumphē, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 50. miserantis. Uror, Io! Oh! I burn, Tibull. 2, 4, 6. Item vocantis. Io, io, io, te quaeso, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 12.
 Jocabundus, a, um. *Jesting, speaking merrily*. Ventus jocabundus, V. Max. 2, 4, 4. ubi tamen al. jocabundus. Jocabundus revertitur, Id. 1, 8, 8.
 Jōcālīter. adv. *Merrily, in jest, sportively*, Amm. + Per jocum, jocose.
 Jōcans, tis. part. *Jesting*. § Jōcans, an ita sentiens, Cic. Mimi obscena jocantes, Ov. Trist. 2, 497.
 Jōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A jesting, drolling, playing the wag*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.
 Jōcātus, a, um. part. *Jesting*. Permulta jocatus, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62.
 Jōcō. adv. *In sport, merrily, in jest*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30.
 Jōcor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To speak in jest, to speak merrily, to droll and play the wag, to joke*. Jōcōne tecum per literas? Cic. Fam. 2, 4. Jocabar equidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86. Homo aptus ad jocandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.
 Jōcōsē. adv. iūs, comp. *Merrily, jestingly, pleasantly, in jest*. Eum lusi jocose satis, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11. Jocosus dicere, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 105. scribere, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.
 Jōcōsus, a, um. adj. *Merry, sportful, pleasant, sportive, jocose*. § = Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristēque jocosū, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 89. Verba jocosā, Ov. Fast. 6, 602.
 Jocabundus, a, um. *Jesting, merry*, V. Max. 3, 2, 6. & 2, 4, 4. ubi tamen al. jocabundus.

Joculans, tis. *Jesting*. Quaedam militariter joculantes, Liv. 7, 10. Hinc Angl. juggle.
 Jōcūlāria, pl. n. *Jewels, bracelets*, Scal.
 Jōcūlāris, e. adj. *Sporting, or jesting, jocular*. Jocularis audacia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84.
 Jōcūlārīter. adv. *Merrily, in jest, by way of sport*, Plin. 22, 38.
 Jōcūlārīus, a, um. adj. *That is spoken in jest, in a jesting manner*. Jocularium malum, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 43.
 Jōcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A jester, a droll, a merry companion*. Joculatorem senem interesse nolui, Cic. Attic. 4, 16. Rar. occ.
 Jōcūlātōrius, a, um. adj. *Merry, pleasant*, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 16. Sed ibi Grut. & Graev. edid. jocator, legitur quidem ap. Diom. Gram.
 Jōcūlor, āri. *To jest*. dep. leg. saltem in part. Militariter joculantes, Liv. 7, 10.
 Jōcūlus, i. m. dim. *A little jest*. = Per joculum & ludum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11.
 Jocundus, a, um. Poët. Vid. Jucundus.
 Jocus, i. m. Cic. in pl. Joci. m. & Joca. n. *A jest, a joke, a droll, a pleasant, or witty word, raillery*. = Ludo & joco uti licet, cum gravibus ferisque rebus satisfacerimus, Cic. Off. 1, 29. Multa joca solent esse in epistolis, Id. Philipp. 2, 4. § Opinor quod dixi per jocum, id eventurum esse severum & serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 47. Joci, orum. m. pl. Plin. Pan. 49. joca, orum. n. pl. Cic. de Fin. 2, 26. Extra jocum, Id. Fam. 7, 11. Remoto joco, Ibid. 7, 32.
 Iōn. i. n. Gr. iōv. (1) *A violet*. (2) *A kind of gem*. (1) Plin. 21, 14. (2) Plin. 37, 61.
 Ionis. *A kind of carbuncle stone*, Litt. ex Plin.
 Iōta. indecl. Litera Graeca, Mart. ex jod, Hebr. The letter j, or jod; also a jet, the least thing that is. Unum de titulo tollere iota potes, Mart. 2, ult.
 Iotacismus, i. m. *A faulty pronunciation of the letter i*, Gramm.
 Jōvis, gen. à Jupiter. [à Jovah, quod à Jehovah, vide inter propria] Jovis arbor, the oak, Ov. Jovis barba, vel caulis, sengreen, or house-leek. Jovis dies, thursday. Jovis flos, rose campaign, Plin. Jovis ales, the eagle, Poët. & Leg. & Jovis in recto, ut Jovis cultos, saepe in denariis antiquis.

I ante P.

Ipse, a, um. gen. ipsius, dat. ipsi. *I, thou, before a verb of the first and second person; he, she, the same, his own self, be alone, none but he; also he of himself*. Qui ipse tum fuit, Cic. Ipse vidi, Virg. Ipse venito, Id. Ecl. 3, 77. Ipsum ludere quae vellem permisit, gave me liberty, Id. Ecl. 1, 10. It is often emphatical, as, Flos ipse, the very flower, the very prime, Ter. Also demonstrative, Ii ipsi dii, those very Gods we are speaking of. § Ipse ego, ipse egomet, I, myself, Ter. Tute ipse, thou, thyself, Id. Hoc ipsum, this very thing, Cic. Ipsum me nōsti, you know me, Ter.
 Ipsemet. pron. *He himself*.
 † Ipsi. antiq. pro ipsius.
 Ipse, vel ipse, pro ipsimet. *To himself*. Ipsi, neque alii, ut mihipte, mihi ipsi.
 Ipsissimus, a, um. superl. *Even the very same*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146.
 Iplus, a, um. pro ipse. He. Maximè ap. comicos. Hic nunc se ipse fallit, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 15.

I ante R.

Ir. n. *The hollow of the hand*, Perot. Vid. Hir.
 IRA, ae. f. qu. ura. [ab urendo, al. ab ire, quod à se it qui irascitur: hinc qui iram deponit dicitur ad se redire, Donat.] (1) *Anger, displeasure, wrath, passion*. (2) *Rage, or troublesomeness of any thing*. (3) *Meton. A fault*. (4) *Lust*. (1) Ira est libido ulciscendi ejus, qui videtur laesisse injuriā, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. § Irae atque iracundiae conscius sibi, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) Maris ira, Ov. Epist. 18, 2. (3) Ob famulis iram fugae eō missi erant, Liv. 7, 27. (4) Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 71. § Legitur & in plur. Irae sunt inter Glycerium & gnatum, they are fallen out, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 20. Plumbeas iras gerunt, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 17.
 Iracundē. adv. *Angrily, spitefully*. Hi minis iracundē agunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21. Docet iracundiū & laboriosus, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 11.
 Iracundia, ae. f. (1) *Passion quickly moved, hastiness of temper, a readiness, or natural inclination to anger*. (2) *Allo anger*. (1) § Irae atque iracundiae conscius sibi utramque excusavit edicto, Suet. Claud. 38. (2) Omittite tuam istanc iracundiam, Ter. Adelp. 4, 7, 37.
 Iracundīter. adv. *Angrily*, Caecil. ap. Non. 11, 45. + Iracundē.
 Iracundus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Soon angry, passionate, hasty, testy, peevish, naturally inclined to anger, boisterous, raging*. Iracundi & difficiles senes, Cic. de Sen. 18. Iracundior Adriā,

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Adriā, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 22. Aliud est iracundum esse, aliud iratum, *Cic.* Iracundissimus, *Sen. Ep.* 94. edente *Gronov.*

Iraſcens, tis. part. *Being angry.* Iraſcenti ſimilis, *Plin.* 9, 60.

Iraſcor, i, ātus. (1) *To be angry, moved, or displeased.* (2) *To grieve, or to be sorry for.* (1) = Dii hominibus iracſci & ſuccenſere conſueverunt, *Cic. pro Q. Roſc.* 16. (2) Noſtrāmc vicem iraſcaris? *Liv.* 34, 32.

Iratē. adv. iūs, comp. *Angrily, in anger.* Iratē dimiſſus, *Phaedr.* 4, 24. Iratiūs conſervos intuentur, *Col.* 7, 12.

Iratūs, a, um. adj. or, comp. ſimus, ſup. (1) *Angry, troubled, offended, in a paſſion, or choſe.* (2) *Troublous, tempeſtuous.* (1) = Iratus & offeſſus alicui, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 8. Archytas villico factus eſt iratior, *Id. Tuſc.* 4, 36. Caſar fuit illis iratiſſimus, *Id. Philipp.* 8, 6. (2) Mare iratum, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 6.

|| Irceus, i. m. *A kind of pudding, Feſt.*

Ire, & iri. infin. [à verb.] Eo, itum eſt.

* Irenarches, ſive irenarcha, ae. m. [ex ἐρεῖν, pax, & ἀρχή, imperium] Pacis præfectus, a juſtice of peace, *Ulp.*

* Irenicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to peace.*

* Ireſione, es. f. Oleae ramus lanā velatus, &c. [ab ἐρεῖν, lana] *An olive bough done over with wool; alſo all ſorts of fruits at feſtivals, Cerd.*

|| Iricolor, ōris. adj. *Of all colours, like the rainbow, changeable, or party-coloured, like a duck, or pigeon's neck, Auſon. Epist.* 3, 15.

Irinum, i. n. *An ointment made of the flower-deluce, Plin.* 13, 2.

Irinus, a, um. adj. *Of the flower-deluce. Ungentum irinum, Plin.* 13, 2.

Irio, ōnis. m. *Wintercreſſes, rockgentle, or rockgallant, Col.* 12, 20.

* Iris, idis. f. (1) *The rainbow.* (2) *A precious ſtone.* (3) *Alſo the herb called flowerdeluce.* (4) || *Alſo the circle with divers colours, which is between the white and the apple of the eye.* (5) || *Alſo the black circle about the nipple of a woman's pap.* (1) Iri, decus coeli, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 17. *Cic. arcum vocat N.D.* 3, 20. (2) *Plin.* 37, 52. (3) *Col.* 12, 20. (4) *Ap. Med.* (5) *Jun.*

Irnia, & hirnīa, ae. f. & irneum, ei. n. ant. erneum, πῆξ & ἱρνέου. quod avis figuram haberet. *A veſſel uſed for wine in ſacrifice, Feſt. hirnea, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 275.

|| Irnellā, ae. f. dim. *Idem, Feſt.*

Iron, ōnis. m. *A kind of herb, Plin.* 18, 22. al ſcrib. irion.

* Irōnīa, ae. f. Simulatio vel diſſimulatio in oratione [ab ἱρῶν, ſimulator, diſſimulator] *A figure in ſpeaking, when one meaneth contrary to the ſignification of the word, or when a man reaſoneth contrary to what he thinketh, to mock him, a reaſoning with mockery, ſcoffing, jeering, an irony. Sine ullā mehercule ironiā loquor, Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 4. *Urbana diſſimulatio, Id.*

* Irōnicē. adv. Gr. ἐῖρωνεύς. *Mockingly, ſcoffingly, ironically, Gramm.*

* Irōnicus, a, um. *Ad ironiam pertinens. Ironical, Gramm.*

Irpex, icis. f. *A rake with iron teeth, to pull up herbs by the roots, an harrow, Varr. de L.L.* 4, 31. Cato 10. urpices vel hurpices vocat.

|| Irpus, i. m. [ex ἱρῶς, rapax] *In the Samnite tongue, a wolf, Feſt.*

Irquis, & irquitallus, Feſt. *Vid. Hirquitallus.*

|| Irradiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A caſting out of beams, an irradiation, Aug. & Radiatio, Plin.*

|| Irradiator, ōris. m. verb. & irradiatrix. f. *He, or ſhe that giveth light, Boët. & Qui vel quae irradiat.*

Irradio, āre. act. *To ſhine upon, to caſt his beams upon, to lighten, to irradiate. Hoc undique gemmae irradiant, Stat. Theb.* 6, 64.

Irrāſus, a, um. *Unſhaven, unſcraped, rough, unpoliſhed. Dī te ament cum irraſo capite, Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 16. *Irraſa clava, Sil.* 8, 582.

Irrationābilis, e. adj. *Unreaſonable. Irrationabile animal, Celf. praef. Conf. Quint.* 2, 16.

|| Irrationabiliter. adv. *Unreaſonably, Aug. & Sine ratione.*

Irratiōnālis, e. adj. *Irrational, Sen. Ep.* 71, edente *Gronov.* & *Rationis expers, Cic.*

Irrauceſco, ēre, rauſi. incept. *To wax hoarſe. Aeſopum, ſi paulūm irrauſerit, explodi video, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 61.

|| Irrēcūpērābilis, e. adj. *Irrecoverable. & Irreparabilis, Virg.*

* Irrēdivivus, a, um. *That cannot be revived, or repaired, Catull.* 16, 3.

* Irrēdux, ūcis. adj. *By which one cannot return. Irreducem viam carpit, Luc.* 9, 408.

|| Irrefragābilis, e. adj. *Invincible, that cannot be baffled, or withſtood, Philoſ.*

|| Irrefutābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be diſproved, Arnob.*

|| Irregularis, e. adj. *Irregular, or out of rule. & Abnormis, Hor*

I R R

|| Irregulārītas, ātis. f. *Diſorder, irregularity. & Declinatio ab regulā.*

|| Irregulārīter. adv. *Diſorderly, irregularly. & Enormiter, Plin.*

Irrēligātus, a, um. *Unbound, looſe. Croceas irreligata comas, Ov. Art. Am.* 1, 530. *R. occ.*

Irrēligiōſē. adv. *Undevoutly, irreligiously, Tac. Ann.* 2, 50, 2.

|| Irrēligiōſitas, ātis. f. *Want of religion, ungodlineſs, Tert. & Impietas, Cic.*

Irrēligiōſus, a, um. adj. *Ungodly, irreligious, indevout, Liv.* 5, 40. *Plin. Ep.* 9, 35, 1.

* Irrēmēābilis, e. adj. *From which one cannot return, not to be repaſſed. Irremeabilis unda, Virg. Aen.* 6, 425. *Irremeabile litus, Sil. Ital.* 5, 41. *Conf. Sen. H. F.* 548.

Irrēmēdiābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be remedied, unremediable. Tyranni factio irremediabilis, Sen. Ep.* 114. *Irremediabile ſcelus, Plin.* 11, 115. & *Inſanabilis, Cic.*

|| Irrēmīſībilis, e. adj. *Not to be expiated, or forgiven, Theol. & Inexpiabilis, Cic.*

|| Irrēmōtus, a, um. *Unremoved, Prud. Perist.* 5, 407. & *Immotus.*

|| Irremunerabilis, e. *That cannot be rewarded, or returned, Apul. Met.* 3, p. 92.

Irrēpārābilis, e. adj. *That cannot be repaired, or reſtored to its firſt ſtate, irreparable, irrecoverable. Fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. Geor.* 3, 284. *Conf. Aen.* 10, 467.

|| Irrēpārābiliter. adv. *Unrecoverably, Aug. & Penitus, funditus.*

* Irrēpertus, a, um. *Not found, not diſcovered. Aurum irrepertum, Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 49.

Irrepens, tis. part. *Creeping in. Irrepentibus dominationis magiſtris, Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 63, 1.

Irrēpo, ēre, pſi, tum. neut. (1) *To creep in by ſtealth.* (2) *Met. To ſteal into, to get in by little and little.* (1) § *Draco irrepſit ad Atiam, Suet. Aug.* 94. (2) § *Eloquentia modō perfringit, modō irrepit in ſenſus, Cic. Orat.* 28.

|| Irrepoſcibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be demanded again, Apul. Apol.* p. 547.

|| Irrēprehēſibilis, e. adj. *That cannot be reproved, irreprehēſible, Litt. ex Apul. pro*

Irrēprehēſus, & irreprenſus, a, um. *Blameleſs, harmleſs. Irreprehenſa reſponſa, Ov. Met.* 2, 340. *probitas fama, Id. Triſt.* 5, 14, 22. *Irreprenſa retinacula, Prud.*

Irrepto, āre. freq. *To creep, or ſteal into a place, to creep in by little and little. Vis Argos eat, hoſtilēſque Mycenae ſqualidus irreptet? Stat. Theb.* 11, 732. *Greſ protervus nunc humeris irreptet avi, Id. Sylv.* 3, 1, 178.

|| Irrequies, ei. f. adj. *Reſtleſs, Auſon. Orat.* 16. *pro*

Irrēquīetus, vel inrequietus, a, um. (1) *Troubled, diſturbed.* (2) *Without reſt, or quiet, full of toil, reſtleſs, troubled.* (1) *Sors Phoebe irrequieta, Ov. Met.* 2, 386. *Irrequietus Enipeus, Ibid.* 1, 579. *Conf. Sil.* 14, 61. (2) *Bella irrequieta, Ov. Triſt.* 2, 236.

Irrēſectus, a, um. *Not cut, not pared. Canidia irreſectum rodens pollicem, Hor. Epod.* 5, 47.

|| Irrēſolūbilis, e. adj. *Not to be looſed, or ſlackened, Apul. de Hab. doct. Plat.* p. 609. & *Inſolūbilis, Quint.*

* Irrēſolūtus, a, um. *Never let ſlack, or looſe. Vincula irreſoluta, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 22.

* Irreſtinctus, a, um. qu. part. *Unquenched. Irreſtinctia foci ſervant altaria flammae, Sil.* 3, 29. *R. occ.*

Irrētio, īre, īvi, itum. act. [qu. reti quodam involvo] (1) *Met. To take hold, as in a net, to intangle.* (2) *To inſnare, to allure.* (1) § *Hiſ ſe adoleſcens irretierat erratis, Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 21. (2) *Corruptelarum illecebris irretire, Cic. Catil.* 1, 6.

Irrētior, iri. paſſ. *To be inſnared, &c. Liv.*

|| Irrētitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that inſnareth, Boët. & Qui irretit.*

Irrētītus, a, um. part. *Intrapped, ſnared, caught faſt in a net, Met. allured, intangled. Cantuunculis irretitus tenetur, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 18.

* Irrētortus, a, um. *Unmoved, fixed, ſtraight. Oculo irretorto ſpectare, Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 23.

Irreverens, tis. *Irreverent. Ne quis ut irreverentem operis argueret, Plin. Ep.* 8, 21.

Irrēvērenter. adv. *Irreverently. = Adoleſcentuli huc tranſeunt irreverenter & temerē, Plin. Ep.* 2, 14. *Egit Claudius Capito irreverenter magis, quā conſtānter, Id.* 5, 13.

Irrēvērentia, ae. f. *Rudeneſs, irreverence. Studiorum irreverentia, Plin. Ep.* 6, 2. *Coalita libertate irreverentia, Tac. Ann.* 13, 26. *Qui juvenutis irreverentiam gravibus decretis notaviſſent, Id.* 3, 31, 4.

|| Irrēvēreor, ēri, itus. *To ſhew one no reſpect, Dig. & Non revereor.*

* Irrēvēcābilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Irrevocable, that cannot be recalled.* (2) *Not to be pulled back.* (1) *Volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 71. *Dominant natura præceps in iram, & quo obſcurior, eo irrevocabilior, Tac.*

Tac. Agric. 42, 6. (2) Pondus irrevocabile anchorae, *Plin.* 32, 1.
 Irrēvocandus, a, um. *Idem.* Error irrevocandus, *Claud. de Bell. Get.* 123.
 Irrēvocātus, a, um. (1) *Not to be called back, that cannot be withheld.* (2) *Not called, not desired.* (1) Irrevocatus ab acri caede, *Ov. Met.* 11, 401. (2) Loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 223.
 Irrēvolūtus, a, um. *Not turned over, not unfolded, or opened.* Vadas & redeas irrevolutus, *Mart.* 11, 1. *sed in mel. libb. inevolutus.*
 Irridendus, a, um. part. *To be derided.* Perpeffus es nec irridendam moram, *Plin. Pan.* 63.
 Irridens, tis. part. *Deriding, jeering.* Spurinnam irridens, & ut falsam arguens, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 81.
 Irrideo, ēre, si, fum. act. [*ex in & rideo*] *To mock, to scoff, to laugh to scorn.* Apollonius irrisit philosophiam, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 17. *Conf. Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 29.
 Irridicūle. adv. *Unpleasantly, simply, baldly.* Non irridicūle quidam dixit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 42. R. occ.
 Irridicūlum, i. n. *A laughing stock.* Irridiculum sumus ambo, *Plaut. Casin.* 5, 2, 3.
 Irrigandus, a, um. part. *To be watered.* Cū operam oblocare ad puteos exhauriendos hortōsque irrigandos solitus esset, *Just.* 11, 10.
 Irrigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watering.* Agrorum irigationes, *Cic. Off.* 2, 4.
 Irrigātor, ōris. m. *He that watereth.* Boët.
 Irrigātus, a, um. part. *Watered, dabbled, bedabbed.* Met. Irrigatus plagis homo, *whipt till the blood runneth down,* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 18.
 Irrigo, are. act. [*ex in & rigo*] (1) *To water.* (2) *To bedew, to moisten, to soak.* (1) Aquam irrigato in areas, *Cato*, 151, 4. § Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. (2) Sopor irrigat artus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 511.
 Irrigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be watered, &c.* *Col.* 2, 17.
 Irrigua, ōrum. pl. n. sc. loca. *Little brooks, or streams that water the earth,* *Plin.* 5, 3.
 Irriguus, a, um. pass. (1) *Watered, wet, moist, plashy.* (2) Act. *Also that watereth.* (1) Hortus irriguus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 16. (2) Bibat irriguas fertilis hortus aquas, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 44.
 Irripio, ēre. act. [*ex in & rapio*] *To hurry in,* *Cic. si verus est Calep. ipse quidem addubito.*
 Irrisio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab irrideo*] *A mocking, a laughing to scorn.* Cum irrisione audientium, *Cic. Off.* 1, 38. *conf. de Orat.* 1, 12.
 Irrisor, ōris. m. verb. *One that mocketh, or laugheth to scorn, a mocker, or scorner,* *Cic. Parad.* 1, 4.
 Irrisus, a, um. part. *Mocked, or laughed to scorn.* Non credis indignis nos esse irrisas modis? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 43. *Conf. Tac. Ann.* 4, 9, 2.
 Irrisus, ūs. m. *A mocking, or laughing to scorn.* Linguam ab irrisu exerere, *Liv.* 7, 10. *Conf. Plin.* 37, 40. *Irrisui, Tac. Agr.* 14, 39, 3.
 Irritabilis, e. adj. *Quickly made angry, or moved.* § Animi honorum saepe irritabiles sunt, & idem placabiles, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. Genus irritabile vatum, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 102.
 Irritamen, inis. n. & irritamentum, i. n. *A thing that stirreth, or provoketh, an incitement, or provocation.* Opes animi irritamen avari, *Ov. Met.* 13, 434. Opes irritamenta malorum, *Ibid.* 1, 140. *conf. Sil.* 5, 235.
 Irritandus, a, um. part. *That must be provoked,* *Quint.* 1, 1. Irritandis hominum oculis opportunum, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 70, 2. *Conf. Liv.* 31, 5.
 Irritans, tis. part. *Provoking, &c.* Pocula irritantia luxum, *Sil.* 13, 355.
 Irritatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A stirring, or provoking.* (2) *Also an appetite, or desire.* (1) *Liv.* 31, 14. (2) Naturalis inest animi irritatio commutandi sedes, *Sen. Helv.* 6.
 Irritator, ōris. m. verb. *He that angereth, or provoketh,* *Sen. Ep.* 108.
 Irritatus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. (1) *Provoked, stirred, moved to anger, nettled.* (2) *Also angry.* (1) Irritatis animis, *Liv.* 2, 46. (2) Ita sum irritatus, ut, &c. *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 10. || Irritator, *Gell.* 10, 19.
 Irrito; are. act. [*tractum à canibus, qui cū provocantur, irriunt, vel hūriunt, Non.*] (1) *To provoke, move, or stir.* (2) *To affect.* (3) *To anger.* (1) Irritabis crabrones, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 75. Bono publico sibi proprias similitates irritavit, *Liv.* 33, 46. (2) Irritant animos demissa per aures, *Hor. A. P.* 180. (3) Si me irritāsis, lumbifragium hinc auferes, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 298. § Pectus irritare, & mulcere, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 202.
 Irritor, ari, pass. *To be provoked.* Ne perviciā quorundam irritaretur animus, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 8, 2; *conf. Gell.* 7, 7.
 Irritus, a, um. adj. [*ex in & ratus*] (1) *Vain, of no effect, force, or weight, nothing worth.* (2) *Vain, addle, that misseth of his purpose.* (1) Quod modō erat ratum, irritum est, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 58. = Quae augur nefasta dixerit, irrita infectaque sunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8. Irrita foedera, *Val.*

Flacc. 6, 692. (2) Ovum irritum, quod & urinum & hypnemium, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 1. § Irritus spei, *disappointed of his hope,* *Curt.* 6, 5, 1. consilii, *Paterc.* 2, 63. Legationis irritus rediit, *Tac. H.* 4, 32, 7. Ad irritum cadit spes, *Liv.* 2, 6.
 Irrobōro, āre. act. *To grow strong, or of force,* *Gell.* 1, 22. + Invalesco.
 Irrogatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A setting, or imposing of penalties, or like things.* Multae irrogatio, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 3. Irrogatione dupli multare, *Plin. Paneg.* 40.
 Irrogator, ōris. m. verb. *He that imposeth, or injoineth,* *Ap. JCC.* + Qui irrogat.
 Irrogātus, a, um. part. *Imposed, enjoined, laid, or set upon.* Tributum illis irrogatum est, his remissum, *Plin. Paneg.* 37. Exilium accusatori irrogatum, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 23, 4.
 Irrogo, āre. act. [*rogatione, seu lege infero, impono*] (1) *To impose, or set upon, to ordain, or appoint.* (2) *To bestow.* (1) Irrogare alicui multam, *to set a fine upon his head,* *Cic. pro Mil.* 14. poenam peccatis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 118. Irrogare leges, *to make laws,* *Cic. pro Domo* 17. (2) Labori non plus irrogandum est, quā quod somno supererit, aut deerit, *to be bestowed upon,* *Quint.* 10, 3.
 Irrogor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be imposed upon, &c.* Idque supplicii genus multo pōt parricidis lege irrogatum est, *V. Max.* 1, 1, 13.
 Irrorandus, a, um. part. *To be sprinkled,* *Cels.* 7, 19.
 Irrorans, tis. part. *Besprinkling.* sedulus irrorans olitor, *Col.* 10, 148.
 Irrorat. imperf. *There is a dew, or moisture, it misles,* *Col.* 10, 327.
 Irroratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A moistening, or bedewing.* Irroratio pestifera, *Col.* 10, 331.
 Irrōresco, ēre. incept. *To wax moist with dew,* *Litt. ex. Apul.* + Rore madefco.
 Irrōro, āre. act. *To sprinkle, or wet with dew, or moisture, to bedew.* § Duplex est synt. (1) Libatos irrorare liquores vestibus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 371. (2) Crinem irroravit aquis, *Ov. Met.* 7, 190. Irrorat somnus quietem oculis, *Sil.* 10, 357.
 Irroror, āri. pass. *To be bedewed, sprinkled, &c.* Flores irrorantur, *Col.* 9, 14. *Conf.* 12, 22.
 Irrōto, are. act. *To turn, or wheel about, to trundle, to make to run, as boys do make flat thin stones upon the water, to glide,* *Min. Fel.* + Roto.
 Irrubeo, ēre. vel irrubesco, ēre, *To be, or wax red.* Irrubuit coeli plaga, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 647. Nec sanguine ferrum irrubuit, *Ibid.* 6, 230. Ignis irrubuit mihi vultibus, *Id. Sylv.* 3, 3, 32.
 Irruēto, āre. neut. *To belch, or belch out.* Quid tu in os mihi ebrius irruētas? *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 2, 6.
 Irruens, tis. part. *Rushing upon.* Ut non modō nullus ex omnibus irruenti regi restiterit, *Curt.* 10, 9.
 Irrūfo, āre. act. *To colour reddish, or yellow,* *Hier.* + Rufo colore tingo.
 Irrūgatio, ōnis. f. *A wrinkling,* *Hier.*
 Irrūgator, ōris. m. verb. *He that makes wrinkles,* *Frag. Poët.*
 Irrūgo, āre. act. [*ex in & ruga*] *To make wrinkled.* Undantēque finum nodis irrugat Iberis, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 266.
 Irrugor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be wrinkled.* § Aequor illud ventis irrugetur, *Gell.* 12, 1.
 Irrumatio, ōnis. f. *A sucking, or being sucked,* *Catull.*
 Irrumātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that giveth suck,* *Catull.* sed sensu obsc.
 Irrūmo, āre. act. [*ex in & rumen; sic enim vocabant antiqui mammam, teste Plin.* 15, 20]. *To give suck, or milk,* *Ap. idoneos auctt. sed notione parū idoneā quae explicetur.*
 Irrumpens, tis. part. *Entering in by force, breaking in, or rushing in violently, blustering, boisterous.* Rutilum regem vidit irrumpentem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 729. Irrumpentibus illis in urbem, *V. Max.* 3, 2, 1.
 Irrumpo, ēre, rūpi, uptum. neut. *To break in violently, to enter, or rush by force, or main strength.* § Irrumpere oppidum, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 27. in provinciam, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 2. & *Met.* Irrumpunt in animos extrinsecus imagines, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 40.
 Irruo, ēre, ui, utum. neut. *To run hastily, violently, or furiously in, or upon a thing, to rush in, to run headlong into.* § In aedes irruit alienas, *Ter. Adelp.* 1, 2, 8. § Vide, ne ille hic prorsus se irruat, *Ibid.* 4, 2, 11. § Irruimus ferro, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 222.
 Irruptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bursting in, a violent breaking, or entering in, an irruption.* Si irruptio facta nulla sit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 6. Irruptionem facite in popinam, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 42.
 Irrupturus, a, um. part. *About to break, or rush in.* Interim cognoscit hostes pluribus agminibus irrumpuros, *Tac. Agr.* 25, 5.
 Irruptus, a, um. part. [*ab in neg. & rumpor*] *Unbroken, firm.* Felices, quos irrupta tenet copula, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 18.
 Irstiola, ae. f. al. leg. irciola, qu. hirciola, ab odore hirci. *A kind of wine,* *Plin.* 14, 4.

I S T

I ante S.

Is, ea, id, gen. ejus. pron. *He, she, it, the same, that, such.*
Is rus abiit, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 83.* Vin' amicam huc evocemus?
ea saltabit, *Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 53.* Id unde efficiat non habet,
Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 57. Estne hic Crito? Is est, *Ter. Andr. 4,*
6, 6. Non sum is qui, &c. *Nep. Agef. 5.* Eâ sum aetate, ut,
&c. *Id.* ¶ Id for ideo, or ob id, for that cause, to that end,
on this account. Nunc id prodeo, ut conveniam Parmenonem,
Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5. ¶ Id for hoc, this. Id modò dic, abiisse
domum, *Id.* ¶ Id, with a genitive sing. or plur. Id diei, id
aetatis, id temporis, *Cic. id virium, Tac. id locorum, Liv.*
Pro ipse. Pater is nihili pendit, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 6.* Id pro
propter id. Laetae exclamant, venit id, quod derepente aspe-
xerant, *Id. Hec. 3, 3, 8.* Nonnunquam omittitur. Libérque
prospectus oculorum etiam quae procul recessere, permittitur,
Curt. 4, 9, 10. Item 8, 10, 10. Aliquando redundat, ut *Just.*
15, 3, 11. Nonnunquam ad secundam personam refertur,
Cic. pro Leg. Manil.

* Isägöge, es. f. [ex eis, in, & äγω, duco] *An introdu-*
tion, Gell. 16, 8.

¶ Isagogicum, i. n. *Money given for scholars at their entrance,*
or admission into the school; also a book teaching the first precepts
of some art, Jun.

* Isatis, idis, f. *A kind of wild lettuce, Plin. 20, 25.* Also
the herb wood.

Isce, in genit. ejusce. *Even he, Cic. R. occ.*

Ischaemon, onis, m. *An herb like a mylet, or hyrse, having*
sharp leaves and moss, it is good to stanch blood, Plin. 25, 45.

* Ischas, ädis, f. *A kind of wild radish, sowthistle, Plin.*
26, 46.

Ischiacus, five ischiadicus, a, um. *That hath the ach in the*
hip, or the hipgout, Cato, 1, 23.

Ischiadicus dolor, the sciatica, or hipgout, *Plin. 23, 26, extr.*

* Ischias, adis, f. [ισχιάς, quod coxendices praecipue in-
festat; ab ισχίον, coxa, quod ab ισχίς, lumbus] A disease cal-
led the sciatica, or hipgout, Plin. 22, 18.

¶ * Ischium, i. n. *The buckle-bone, the hip, Poll.*

* Ischnon, i. e. macrum. *A fine slender thing, a lean*
girl, Lucr. 4, 1159.

* Ischnötes, f. gracilitas. *A too small pronunciation, Quint.*
1, 5.

* Iselasticus, a, um. [ab ισελαύω, curru, vel equo ingre-
dior, quod ex eis, in, & ελαύω, inusitat. Id. quod ελαύω,
agito, pervenio] Iselastica certamina, games, or exercises,
wherein the victor was carried in pomp, Plin. Epist. 10, 119.

Isicium, i. n. i. e. inficium. [ab infecando] *A kind of pud-*
ding called an ising, or sausage, Varr. de L. L. 4, 22. Macro-
b. 7, 8.

¶ Isicius, i. m. *A salmon, Beda.*

* Isidos plocamos [πλόκαμος, cincinnus, a πλέω, necō] *A*
shrub in the sea like a coral, Plin. 13, 52.

* Isocinnamon [ex ισος, aequalis, & κινναμίδιον] *An herb*
called also daphnois, of a sweet smell, growing commonly where
cinnamon and cassia grow, Plin. 12, 43.

* Isocolon, i. n. [ex ισος κώλοις, aequalibus membris] *When*
two sentences are like in length, Gr.

* Isödömon, i. n. [ex ισος & δέμω, struo.] *A form of build-*
ing where every thing is equally straight; al. leg. Isaecodo-
mon, al. Isogonium, Plin. 36, 51. Vitr. 2, 8.

* Isöpyron, i. n. [ex ισος, aequalis, & πυρός, triticum] *The*
herb called phaselion, or phasiolum, and hath leaves like anise,
Plin. 27, 70.

* Isosceles, is. n. [ισοσκελές, figura aequis cruribus. ab

ισον & σκέλος, crus] *A triangle of equal shanks, Auson. Ed. 12,*

¶ * Isostates, ae. m. [ab ισον & ιστημι] *He that vieweth,*
or overseeth a thing, that it be equal, or right, Cod.

Istac, adv. per locum. *That way, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 28.*

Istacöenus, adv. *Thus far forth, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 58.*

Iste, ista, istud, gen. istius. *This, that, also he. passim.*

Isthic, isthaec, isthoc vel isthuc. [ex iste, & hic, haec, hoc]

The self-same, this same. Isthoc vilis, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 24.
ce encliticum huic adhaerere potest. Isthaecce ridicularia? Plaut.

Truc. 3, 2, 16.

Isthi, *Plaut. pro*

Isthic, & istic, adv. (1) *In that place, there. (2) In that*
affair. (1) = Ibi esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam isthic,
ubi solus sapere videre, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. (2) Neque isthic,
neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9.

Isthinc, adv. de loco. *From thence. Isthinc enim emanant,*
Cic. Att. 7, 21.

* Isthmiacus, & isthmus, a, um. *Belonging to a narrow*
strait, or to the Isthmian games. Isthmiacus portus, Stat. Sylv.
2, 1, 179. Isthmiaca corona, Vid. Plin. 15, 9.

* Isthmos, & isthmus, i. m. (1) *A neck of land, or nar-*
row part of a country betwixt two seas. (2) ¶ Also the middle
part, or bridge of the nose. (1) Angustiae, unde procedit Pe-
loponnesus, Isthmos appellantur, Plin. 4, 5. (2) Jun.

Istic, istaec, istoc. *Vid. Isthic.*

Istiusmodi, adj. indecl. istius modi. *Of the same sort, Plaut.*
Epid. 1, 2, 16.

V O L. II.

I T I

Istò, adv. ad locum. *Thither, to that place, Plin. Ep. 13,*
6, 6.

Istòc [modo vel loco] adv. *This way, on this hand, Ter.*
Adelph. 2, 1, 15.

Istorsum, adv. *Thitherward, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.*

Istuc, pro istud; Istuccine, pro istudne, *Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14.*

Istuc, adv. ad locum. *Thither, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 56.*

I ante T.

Ita, adv. *So, even so, yes, in such sort, by that means, on*
that condition, therefore. Ita est, it is even so, Ter. Eun. 1,
2, 44. Itáne verò? say you so? Id. Andr. 5, 4, 23. Non
ita multi, not very many, Cic. Ita nati sumus, to that end were
we born, Id. Am. 5. Ita justum est, quod recte fit, si sit volun-
tarium, so far forth, with that proviso, Id. Off. 1, 9. Ita est ho-
mo, it is his humour, such is the man, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 63.
Haecce aedes ita erant, ut dixi, in that case, or condition, Plaut.
Most. 3, 1, 117. ¶ Nonnunquam pro valde ponitur. Ne-
que ita multis literis, aut voluminibus magnis continentur, Cic.
de Orat. 1, 43.

Itans, tis, part. *Going. Puer itans in ludum literarium,*
Plin. 9, 8.

Itaque, concludendi particula. [ex ita & que] *Therefore.*
Itaque ipse mea legerit, Cic. de Amic. 1.

item, adv. [ab ita] (1) *Also. (2) Likewise, in like man-*
ner. (3) Again, a second time. (1) Solis defectiones, itém-
quae lunae, praedicuntur, Cic. de Div. 2, 6. (2) Rex gra-
tias mihi egit, aliis non item, Ter. (3) Ut item eo liceat
uti, Cic.

iter, itinēris. [ab eo, ivi, itum] (1) *A going along. (2) A*
way, or path. (3) A road, or highway. (4) Passage, or
leave to pass. (5) A watercourse, or any other passage. (6)
A journey by land, water, coach, &c. (7) A walk, or going
abroad a little way. (8) A march in soldiery. (9) Met. A
method, or way of learning, or pursuing any thing. (1) Di-
cam in itinere, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 34. i. e. in itione vel inter
eundum. (2) Iter devium, & a viâ remotum, Cic. (3) Erant
omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes.
B. G. 1. (4) Negat se posse dare iter ulli per provinciam,
Caes. B. G. 1. (5) Itinera omni lateri piscinae dari conve-
nit, Col. 8, 17. Iter urinae, Caes. vocis, Ov. Met. 2, 830.
(6) Iter conficiebamus pulverulentâ viâ, Cic. Att. 5, 14. In
Sardiniam iter habebat, Id. ad Q. fr. 2, 5. Vehiculis iter fa-
cere coepi, Plin. Ep. 10, 28. (7) Iter illi saepius in forum,
frequenter tamen in campum, Plin. Paneg. 76. (8) Iter ad
Euphratem pronunciari jubet, Curt. 4, 8, 16. (9) Patiamur
puerum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 3. ¶ Iter ad
honores, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3. ad lumen ingenii, Quint.

Iteratio, önis, f. verb. (1) *A repetition, a reiteration. (2)*
The second tilth, or earing. (3) The second pressing of grapes,
or olives. (1) Iterationes verborum, Cic. Orat. 25. (2) Plin.
18, 49. (3) Col. 12, 50.

Iteratò, adv. *Again, estoons, the second time. Iterato prae-*
liari, Just. 5, 9, 2. = Iterum.

Iterator, öris, m. verb. *He that iterateth, or repeateth,*
Litt. ex Apul. 4. Qui repetit.

Iteratus, a, um, part. *Repeated, gone over again. Iterata*
verba, Cic. Part. Orat. 6. Iteratâ pronunciatione praeconis,
V. Max. 4, 8, 5. Iterata saxa muris, Val. Flacc. 1, 593.

Itero, äre, act. [ab iter, quasi per iter factum revertor]

(1) *To do a thing the second time, to do over again. (2) To be-*
gin again, to renew, to tell, or say again. (3) To begin afresh,
to iterate. (1) Cras ingens iterabimus aequor, Hor. Od. 1,
7, 32. (2) Dum mea facta itero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 5. (3)
Iterare pugnam jubet, Liv. 6, 32.

Iteror, äri, ätus, pass. *To be repeated, or renewed. Fortnna*
tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. Od. 3, 3.

Iterum, adv. *Again, the second time, Cic. de Inv. 1, 39.*
Iterum iterumque monebo, Virg. Aen. 3, 436. ¶ Iterum pro
alias. Quantam non iterum in eodem homine praeficiendo vi-
demus, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 24. Alii legunt, nunc iterum
— Iterum & secundo sic inter se differunt. Iterum con-
sul dicitur, qui duos consulatus continuos gerit, secundo, qui
tempore licet interjecto.

* Ithyphallica, pl. n. *Versus obsceni, Priapeia.*

* Ithyphallus, i. m. [ab ιθύς, & φάλλος] *Quaeret Graece,*
si cui libet.

Itidem, adv. [ab ita & dem] *Likewise, in like manner.*
Placet hoc non itidem fieri, ut in comoediis, Plaut. Merc. 5,
2, 72. Conf. Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 50.

Itiner, öris, id. quod iter. *Inceptum hoc itiner perficere exe-*
quar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72. vid. & Manil. 1, 88.

¶ Itinērarium, i. n. *Description itineris. An itinerary, or*
book of remembrance, containing things done in journies. Also
the calendar of miles with the distance of places, Anton. Also
an ordinary day's march of an army, Amm. Also a jour-
nal.

¶ Itinērarius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a journey, Lamprid.*
+ Ad iter pertinens.

2 K k

¶ Itinē-

|| Itinēror, āri. dep. *To take a journey*, Lex. ex Apul. + Iter facio.

Itio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab eo, is*] *A going, a walking, a travelling*. Haecine erant itiones crebrae? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 24. Obviam itio, *a going to meet*, Cic. Att. 11, 16. Illi domum itio datur, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.

Ito, āre. freq. [*ab eo, itum*] *To go often, or much*. Ad legionem quom itant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48. Conf. Cic. Fam. 9, 24. Suet. Rhet. 1, 3.

Itur, imperf. *It is gone, they are gone, they come*. Si ad concilium itetur, Cic. Itur ad me, Ter. in acres curas, Sil. 4, 9: Itum est ad arma, Patere. 2, 48.

Itūrus, a, um, part. *Ready, or about to go, or march*. Dat munus ituris, Ov. Met. 13, 1679. Nisi puppes tenuisset ituras, Ibid. 12, 10. conf. Liv. 21, 8.

Itus, ūs, m. verb. *A going a voyage, or journey*. Quis porro noster itus, reditus, &c. Cic. Att. 15, 5. Pro itu & reditu, Suet. Tib. 38. Haec phrasis in nummis & marmoribus freq. occ.

J ante U.

|| Iva, ae. f. *Groundpine, herb ivy, or field cypress*, Jun.

JūBA, ae. f. (1) *The mane of an horse, or other beast*. (2) *Also the feathers in a cock's neck, which he holdeth up when he fighteth, any feathers*. (3) *Also the red flesh, like crests, in a snake's neck*. (1) Jubae equinae, Ov. Met. 12, 88. (2) gallinaceorum, Col. 8, 2. Juba innexa ferro, Val. Flacc. 6, 111. (3) anguium, Virg. Aen. 6, 206.

Jūbar, āris. n. [*sic dict. quod splendor diffunditur in modum jubae leonis, Perot.*] (1) *The beam of the sun, moon, or stars*. (2) *The day-star*. (3) *Any other star*. (4) *The reflected brightness from any thing*. (5) *Splendor, majesty*. (1) Tremulum spargit in aede jubar, Ov. Fast. 1, 78. (2) It portis jubare exorto, Virg. Aen. 4, 130. (3) Animam hanc de corpore raptam fac jubar, Ov. Met. 15, 841. (4) Jubar galeae, Stat. Theb. 3, 223. (5) Purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore jubar, *a divine lustre, or majesty*, Mart. 8, 65. * Jubar ignis, *a blaze*, Lucr. 5, 676.

Jubātus, a, um. *Having a mane, Jubati angues, snakes with crests in their necks*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 56. Jubata cervix, Plin. 8, 52.

Jubens, tis. part. *Commanding*. Jubentes eum solum, cum patre suo Hammone, inire bella, Just. 12, 11. conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 27.

JūBEO, ēre, jussi, ssum. act. [*qu. jus habeo*] (1) *To bid, order, or appoint*. (2) *To charge, to command*. (3) *To decree, or ordain publicly*. (1) Quod jussi ei date bibere, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4. Scipio jussit hastatis receptus canere, Liv. 30, 34. (2) Torquatus filium suum necari jussit, Sal. B. C. 56. (3) Quod nec senatus censuit, nec populus Romanus jussit, id arroganter non praesudico, Cic. ad Brut. 4. ¶ Jube Dionysium salvere, *commend me to him, or salute him in my name*, Cic. ¶ Salvere Hegionem plurimum jubeo, *your servant*, Hegio, Ter. Adeb. 3, 4, 14. ¶ Cum dat. personae. Popillius consul Romam rediit — cui primo quoque tempore magistratus creare jussum erat, Liv. 42, 28. Hae mihi literae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13. Jussit consulibus auctoritatem suam interponere, Justinian. de fideic. haered. § 1. De hujus verbi constructione est operae audire Voss. de art. Gram. 7, 36.

Jūbeor, ēri, jussus sum. pass. *To be ordered, or commanded*. Aeneadis indicere bella Latinus jubebatur, Virg. Aen. 7, 617.

|| Jubilaeus. annus ex septies septenis factus. [*ab Hebr. יובל Jubha*] *A year of jubile, or releasing, which happened every forty-ninth year*. + Remissionis annus.

|| Jubilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A shouting, or crying out for joy*. Jubilationibus solitis, Apul. Met. 8, p. 249. + Clamor faventium.

Jubilātus, ūs. m. *Jubilatus clamor rusticorum; Quiritatus urbanorum*, Val. ex Varr.

|| Jubilo, āre. [*ab Hebr. יובל Jubha*] *To shout for joy*, Fest.

Jūbīlum, i. n. *A joyful shout*. Audivit jubila Cyclops, Sil. 14, 476.

Jūcundē, adv. ius, comp. issimē, sup. *Merrily, gladly, pleasantly*. Cum tristibus severē, cum remissis jucundē vivere, Cic. = Cum in convivio comiter & jucundē fuisses, Id. pro Deiot. 7. Quae sunt conditae jucundius, Id. pro Mur. 31. Jucundissimē vivere, Id. de Fin. 2.

Jūcunditas, ātis. f. *Pleasantness, mirth, solity*. = Cum relaxare animos, & dare se jucunditati volent, Cic. Off. 1, 34. Nihil ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius, Id. Att. 10, 8.

|| Jucundo, āre. act. *To make pleasant*, Aug. + Exhilaro.

|| Jucundor, āri. *To be merry and joyous*, Lact. 4, 6.

Jūcundus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [*à juvo, teste Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.*] *Pleasant, delightful, liking, welcome*. Hinc Anglicē *jocund*. Jucundi acti labores, Cic. de Fin. 2, 32. Mutat jucunda severis, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2. Vindicta bonum vitā jucundius ipsā, Juven. 13, 180. Atticus adolescens seni Syllae fuit jucundissimus, Nep. Attic. 16. In rebus jucundis vive beatus, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 96.

Jūdāicus, a, um, adj. *Jewish, belonging to the Jews*. Judaicum jus ediscunt, Juven. 14, 108.

|| Judaismus, i. m. mos & ritus Judaeorum. *Judaism, Tert.*

|| Judaizo, are. *To judaize, to imitate the Jews*, Eccl.

JūDEX, icis. c. g. qui jus dicit, teste Varr. de L. L. 4, 7. (1) *A judge*. (2) *Also an esteemer, or weigher of things*. (1) Apud hos judices causa agebatur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 48. § Jūdex selectus, *a commissary*. pedaneus, *a mean inferior judge*. Judicum princeps, *the lord chief justice*. Judices critici, Suet. Claud. 11. nummarii, Id. Domit. 8. (2) = Aequus aestimator, & judex rerum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2. Subtilis veterum judex & callidus, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 101.

Judicans, tis. *Judging*. Miserioremque incolumium, quam amissorum fortunam judicantes, Just. 5, 7.

Judicasset, *pro judicaverit*. ant.

Jūdicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Judging; also a case of judgment, the chief point to be debated*. = Summa controversia, quam judicationem appellamus, Cic. de Invent. 1, 14.

|| Judicatō, adv. *Advisedly, with judgment*, Gell. 14, 1. Consulto.

I Judicatorium, i. n. *A place of judgment, a judicatory*. + Tribunal.

Jūdicātrix, icis. f. verb. *She, or it, fem. that judgeth*. Ars judicatrix, Quint. 2, 15.

Jūdicātum, i. n. *The thing judged, or determined, a decree*.

¶ Judicatum facere, *to obey the sentence given, to pay, or do what he is sentenced to*, Cic. negare, Id. pro Flacc. 21.

Judicaturus, a, um, part. *About to judge*. De itinere ipso brevi tempore judicatuos, Coes. B. G. 1, 40. At si Plautus aut quis alius rempublicam judicatuos obtinuerit, Tac. Ann. 13, 21, 8.

Jūdicātus, a, um, part. (1) *Judged, condemned*. (2) *Esteemed, accounted*. (1) = Prohibet judicatos, addicisque duci, Liv. 6, 15. (2) Apollinis oraculo sapientissimus judicatus, Cic. de Am. 2. ¶ Res judicata, *the sentence, or decree of the law*, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5.

Jūdicātus, ūs. m. verb. *Judgment, authority to judge*, Cic. Att. 12, 19.

Jūdicālis, e, adj. *Of, or pertaining to judgment, or trial, serving in the law, judicial*. Judiciale est quod positum in judicio habet in se accusationem & defensionem, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 83. Judiciale periculum, V. Max. 6, 9, 1.

Jūdicārius, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to a judge, or judgment*. Judicariae controversiae, suits, Cic. Verr. 1, 2.

Jūdicium, i. n. (1) *Judgment, a trial at law*. (2) *A verdict in law, a decree in equity, &c.* (3) *A case, a suit*. (4) *Mind, opinion*. (5) *Judgment, choice*. (6) *Understanding, consideration*. (7) *The judiciary kind in oratory*. (1) Cras est mihi judicium, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47. Omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum, aut puniendorum malefactorum causā reperta sunt, Cic. pro Caecina, 2. (2) Cic. Off. 1, 17. (3) Jurato in alieno judicio credere, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 15. (4) Hi intelligentium judicio fuerunt probatissimi, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 51. (5) = Judicium electioque verborum, Cic. Orat. 20. (6) Docent sui judicii rem non esse, Caes. B. C. 1, 13. (7) Quid? in judiciis quae est collocatio? Cic. Part. Orat. 14.

JūDICO, āre. act. [*à judex*] (1) *To give sentence, to condemn*. (2) *To give one's self counsel, or advice*. (3) *To judge, think, deem, or suppose*. (4) *To conceive of*. (1) Permissum consulibus, ut de Caesaris actis cognoscerent, statuerent, judicarent, Cic. Attic. 16, 17. (2) Carthaginenses Hannibalem exulem judicant, Nep. Hannib. 7. (3) = Judicato atque perpendito, quantum quisque possit, Cic. de Petit. Conf. 6. (4) Deos ex tuo ingenio judicas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 7. ¶ Judicare sub formulā, *to minister judgment according to the rigor of the law*.

JūDICO, āri, ātus. pass. *To be judged, condemned, &c.* = Un non modò sicarii, sed jam etiam parricidae judicemini, Cic. Fam. 12, 3.

+ Jugala, f. Varr. Vid. Jugula.

Jūgālis, e, adj. [*à jugo*] *That is yoked, or pertaineth to yokes, to matrimony, or wedlock*. Jugales socii, *a pair of coach, or team horses*, Sil. 16, 401. Jugale vinculum, *the marriage-tie*, Virg. Aen. 4, 16.

Jūgālis, is. m. sc. equus. *A coach-horse*, Virg. Aen. 7, 280.

+ Jugamento, & jugumento, āre. *To join, or fasten together*, Vitruv. 2, 1.

Jūgamentum, i. n. *A band, or cramp in building*, Cato, 14, & 17.

Jūgārius, i. m. *He that yoketh oxen, and driveth a plough, or wain with them*, Col. 1, 6.

Jugatio, ōnis. f. *A yoking, or joining*. Jugatio capitum, Cic. de Sen. 15. de vitibus loquens, vel vitium adminiculis.

|| Jugātor, oris. m. *He that yoketh*, Arnob.

Jūgātorius, a, um, adj. *Yoked, used to the yoke*. Boves jugatorii, Col. 2, 5.

Jūgātus, a, um, part. *Yoked, coupled, or made fast together*. Vites jugatae, Varr. de R. R. 1, 8. = Omnes virtutes inter se nexae & jugatae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8.

Jūgēratim, adv. *By, or of every acre, acre by acre*, Col. 3, 3.

Jūger,

JUL

Jüger, n. inuf. *vel* jugus, unde jugeris in gen. & jugere in abl. pl. jugera, um. n. *An acre.*

Jügerum, i. n. [à jugo, quod tantum ferè spatii uno jugo boum arari posset, teste Plin. 18, 3. *vel* quod erat junctum, Col. 5, 1.] *An acre of ground, so much as one yoke of oxen will ear in a day: it containeth in length 240 feet, in breadth 120. Quint.*

Jüges. ejusdem jugi pares; unde & conjuges, sejuges, bijuges, &c. *Fest.*

Jugis, e. [quod jugatur, seu perpetuo jungitur] *Continual, perpetual.* Jugis puteus, a well having water in it continually, a perpetual water-spring, Cic. de Div. 1, 1. Jugis aqua, running water, a continual stream, Hor. Epist. 1, 15, 15.

|| Jügiter. adv. *Continually, always,* Prud. Cath. 4, 54.

+ Jügites. *Yokefellows,* Fest. = Juges.

Jüglans, dis. f. [Jovis glans, Varr. de L. L. 4, 21.] *A walnut, or walnut tree.* Juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

Jügo, ære. act. [à jugum] (1) *To join, or fasten together.* (2) *To couple together.* (3) *To marry, or give in marriage.* (1) Jugare vites, Col. 4, 17. (2) Corda face jugavi, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 183. (3) Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat ominibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 349.

Jugo, is. [jugere milvi dicuntur, cum vocem emittunt, Fest. jugit jugi clamore, M.] *To cry like a kite.*

Jügor, æri. pass. *To be laid and bound upon frames as vines are,* Col. 5, 5, & Varr. de R. R. 1, 8. Met. *to be coupled together, to be married.*

Jügöfus, a, um. adj. *Ridged, full of ridges.* Silva jugosa, Ov. Amor. 1, 1, 9.

Jügüla, æe. f. pl. jugulae. [de cujus etymo vid. Varr. de L. L. 6, 3.] *The constellation of Orion, or rather a single star betwixt his shoulders, near his throat,* Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 19.

Jugulandus, a, um. part. *To be killed, or slain.* Jugulandos tradidit hostes, V. Max. 1, 8, 6.

|| Jugulâris, e, adj. [ad jugulum pertinens: ut venae jugulares] *The jugular, or throat-veins,* Med.

Jügülatio, önis. f. verb. *A slaying, or killing.* Jugulatione oppidanorum facta, Hirt. B. H. 16.

|| Jugulâtor, oris. m. verb. *A slayer, or killer, a cut-throat,* Gloss. vet.

Jügülatus, a, um. part. *Killed, strangled, hanged.* Liberti manu jugulatus, Patere. 2, 71. Conf. Cic. Phil. 13, 18.

Jügulo, ære. act. [quasi jugulum in eo] (1) *To kill, or cut one's throat, to butcher.* (2) *To be fatal to, as diseases.* (3) Met. *To convict, to silence, to cut a man down at once.* (4) * *To spoil, to mar.* (1) Jugulare civem nemo bonus vult, Cic. pro Quint. 16. (2) Quartana hominem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15.

(3) Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio, *I condemn him out of his own mouth, or beat him at his own weapon,* Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 34.

¶ Prov. Jugulare aliquem gladio plumbeo, *to cut his throat with a feather,* Cic. Att. 1, 14. (4) Scelus est jugulare falernum, Mart. 1, 19.

Jügülor, æri, ätus. pass. *To be killed, &c.* Propugnatores Octaviani partim in navibus jugulantur, Hirt. B. Al. 46.

Jügulum, i. n. & jugulus, i. m. [à jugum, quod ea pars colli jugum ferebat, Perot.] (1) *The fore-part of the neck where the windpipe is.* (2) *The neck-bone, throat-bone, or chanel-bone.* (3) *The throat, or neck.* (4) Met. *The chief point of a matter, the merits of the cause.* (1) Quod concava jugula non haberet, Cic. de Fato, 5. (2) Cels. lib. 8. (3) Senilem jugulum confodiam, Lucr. 3, 743. (4) Quint. 8, 6.

JUGUM, i. n. [à ζυγόν] (1) *A yoke.* (2) *A contrivance with forks and spears like gallows, under which enemies vanquished were forced to go.* (3) *Bondage, or slavery.* (4) *A pair of any thing.* (5) *As much ground as two oxen will ear in a day, one acre of land.* (6) *A frame whereon vines are joined.* (7) *A beam whereon balances and scales do hang, the sign Libra.* (8) *The feat in a ship whereon the rowers sit.* (9) *The top, or ridge of an hill, or bank, an high cliff.* (10) *A weaver's beam, or embroiderer's frame.* (11) *Also a rank of soldiers, as versus is a file.* (12) *Also the neck of a lute, or such instrument, whereinto the pins are put.* (1) Tauris juga solvet arator, Virg. Ecl. 4, 41. (2) Tribus hastis jugum fit, humi fixis duabus, superque eas transversâ unâ deligatâ, Liv. 3, 28. (3) Eripe turpi colla jugo, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 91. (4) Jugum boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 59. (5) Varr. de R. R. 1, 10. (6) Quibus stat recta vinea dicuntur pedamenta, quae transversa junguntur, juga, Varr. 1, 8, 2. aquilarum, Plin. Met. hominum impiorum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2. sic vocat Antonium & Dolabellam. (7) Romam, cum in jugo esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. de Div. 2, 47. Quomodo & Graeci ζυγόν trutinam vel examen appellant. (8) Alias animas, quae per juga longa fedebant, deturbat, Virg. Aen. 6, 411. (9) Dum juga montis aper amabit, Virg. Ecl. 5, 76. (10) Tela jugo est juncta, Ov. Met. 6, 55. (11) Aelianus de instruenda acie. (12) Jun.

|| Jugumentans, tis. part. *Supporting,* Vitr. 2, 1.

Jugumentum, i. n. *The lintel of a door,* Cato, 14, 1.

|| Jujuba, æe. f. *The jujube-tree,* Jun. Vid. Zizyphum.

|| Julepus, i. m. *A julep,* Med.

Iulis, idis. f. idis. *A certain fish,* Plin. 32, 31.

Jülius, i. m. *The month July, so called in honour of Julius*

JUR

Cesar, whereas before it was called *Quintilis*, as August *Sextilis*, being the fifth and sixth months of the Roman year.

Jülius, a, um. *Of the month July.* O Juliarum dedecus calendarum! Mart. 12, 32.

* Iulus, i. m. Lanugo. (1) *The moss, or down of fruit, as of peaches, quinces, &c.* (2) *Also a kind of fish, which is the guide and leader of whales.* (1) Plin. 16, 52. ¶ Iulinum, the ragged catkins that grow upon hawthorn, Id. ibid. (2) Sed vid. Iulis.

|| Jumentarius, a, um. adj. *That belongeth to cattle.* Mola jumentaria, an horse-mill, Jabol. JC. 33, 7, 26.

Jumentum, i. n. [à juvando, teste Col. praef. lib. 6.] *A labouring beast whatsoever it be, whose help we use in carriage and tillage, a jument;* but Col. and afterwards Ulp. will not have oxen so called. Jumentum clitellarium, dossuarium, sarcinarium, faginarium, & veterinum, a packhorse, Col. || plaustrarium, a carthorse, Jun. molarium, a millhorse, Id. pistri-nense, a millhorse in a bakehouse.

Juncetum, i. n. *A place where bulrushes grow,* Varr. de R. R. 1, 8.

Junceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of bulrushes, like a bulrush.* (2) Met. *Also slender and small like a bulrush.* (1) Vincula juncea, Ov. Fast. 4, 879. (2) Reddunt curaturâ junceas, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.

Juncidus, a, um. adj. *Thin, slender, like a bulrush,* Varr. de R. R. 1, 31.

Juncinus, a, um. adj. *Of a bulrush.* Juncinum à junco, Plin. 15, 7.

|| Junco, önis. f. *A bird called a reed-sparrow,* Turn.

Juncöfus, a, um. adj. *Full of bulrushes,* Littora juncosa, Ov. Met. 7, 231. Conf. Plin. 18, 8.

Junctim. adv. *Jointly, close together, successively.* ¶ Duo consules junctim, sequentes per intervallum gessit, Suet. Claud. 14.

Junctio, önis. f. verb. *A joining,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

|| Junctor, öris. m. verb. *He that joineth, or yoketh,* Boët.

Junctura, æe. f. (1) *A joining, or coupling together.* (2) *That whereby a thing is joined, a joint, a jointure.* (3) Met. *A composition, a compo-sure, connexion.* (1) Junctura boum, Col. 2, 2. (2) Digitos ligat junctura rubentes, Ov. Met. 2, 375. Genuum junctura, Ibid. 823. (3) Notum si callida verbum reddiderit junctura novum, Hor. A. P. 48.

Juncturus, a, um. part. *About to join.* Sperans consulatum praeturæ se juncturum, Patere. 2, 92. Foeminae honesta nimirum tam inhonesto vinculo conjugia juncturae, V. Max. 2, 6, 15. Conf. Liv. 29, 5.

Junctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Joined, coupled.* (2) *Associated.* (3) *Nearly related.* (1) Junctos terno trahat aereus orbes, Virg. Geor. 3, 173. (2) Amicitia junctus, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 3, 12. (3) Cum tibi sit junctissima, junctior esse expetit, Ov. Met. 9, 548.

|| Junculus, i. m. dim. *A little rush; also a jumbol, or crack-nel.*

Juncus, i. m. [à jungendo, quoniam ejus usus ad juncturas utilis] *A bulrush,* Virg. Ecl. 2, 72. Juncus holerchoenus, the may rush, Jun.

Jungendus, a, um. part. *To be joined.* Cels. 5, 22. Jungendae societatis gratia, Just. 29, 4.

Jungens, tis. part. *Joining.* Credo eos parco & parabili victu ostendere voluisse jungentibus opes, quantulo contenti esse deberent, Curt. 8, 16. conf. Sil. 5, 253.

JUNGO, ère, xi, ßum. act. [à Gr. ζεύω, ζυγόν, n insertto]

(1) *To join, or couple.* (2) *To associate.* (1) § Cur dextrae jungere dextram non datur? Virg. Aen. 1, 412. § Ad cur-rum jungere equos, Suet. Caes. § Si verba extrema cum con-sequentibus primis jungetis, Cic. de Orat. 3, 43. ¶ Jungere equos currû, to put them in their geers, or harness, Virg. Geor. 3, 114. Jungere verba, to compound words, Cic. amnem pon-te, to lay a bridge over it, Curt. affinitatem cum aliquo, Liv.

(2) § = An haec inter se jungi copularique possunt? Cic. de Orat. 1, 51.

Jungor, i. pass. *To be joined, &c.* Ut omnis caritas aut inter duos, aut inter paucos jungeretur, Cic. de Am. 5.

Jüniculus, i. m. *A branch of a vine growing out a great length, and therefore wont to be laid on a frame,* Plin. 17, 35, 14. al. leg. funiculus.

Jünior, ius, comp. [qu. juvenior] *Younger,* Cic. de Univ. 13.

Jünipërus, i. f. *The juniper-tree.* Juniperi gravis umbra, Virg. Ecl. 10, 76. Plin. 13, 11. & 16, 40.

+ Junis, e. adj. *Cornut. unde junior.*

Junius, i. m. [à juvene; ut à majore, majus] *The month of June.* Junius à juvenum nomine dictus, Ov. Fast. 5, 78.

Jünix, icis. f. [à juvenis] *An heifer, or young cow.* Jünic-um omenta, Perf. 2, 47.

Junonia, ales. *A peacock,* Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 55.

* Jupiter, Jovis. m. pro coelo & aëre. *The heaven, the air.* Sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25.

|| Jüramentum, i. n. [à juro] *An oath,* Amm. 21, 9. + Jusjurandum, ap. purioris ævi scriptores.

Jürandum, i. n. *An oath,* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 63. & Cist. 2, 1, 26.

Jürans,

Jūrans, tis. part. *Swearing*. Jurans falsa, *Ov. Met.* 13, 559. Jurantia verba, *Id. Epist.* 21, 143.

Juratissimus, a, um. ut juratissimus auctor, *an approved, or creditable author*, *Plin. in praef.* Juratissimus amicus, *an assured, sworn, or trusty friend*, *Id.*

|| Juratō. adv. *With an oath*, *Dig.* 4. Jurejurando.

Jurātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that sweareth, or taketh an oath*. (2) *Also the Roman censor*. (1) Falsus jurator, *Macrobi. Sat.* 5, 19. (2) Censur cum juratori recte rationem dedi, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 30. ap. quem & eodem sensu *Poen. prol. invenias*.

Juratur, imp. *It is sworn, men swear*. Intercessit & quo minus in acta sua juraretur, *Suet. Tib.* 26.

Jūrātus, a, um. act. (1) *Having sworn*. (2) Pass. *Sworn to be kept*. (3) *Sworn by*. (1) & Injurato plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 281. (2) Foedus juratum, *Sil.* 1, 9. (3) Jurata numina, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 23.

Jūre. ablat. *Rightly, not without cause, by right*. & Non quaero jure, *an injuria sint inimici*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 61.

Jūrea, ae. f. *A cake made with broth, a dumplin, a sop, or breweis*, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 17.

Jūrēconsultus. *Vid.* Jurisconsultus.

Jurejuro, āre. *To swear*. Praetores in eadem verba jurejuraverunt, *Liv.* 41, 15.

Jūreus, a, um. adj. *Pottage like, thick, soaked in pottage*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

|| Jurgāmen, inis. n. *A chiding*, *Fest.*

Jurgans, tis. part. *Chiding*. More jurgantium, *Just.* 16, 5.

|| Jurgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A brawling, or chiding*, *Frag. Poët.*

|| Jurgātor. *He that chideth*, *Mart. Cap.* 4. Objurgator, *Cic.*

|| Jurgiōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of brawling, quarrelsome*. Jurgiosa mulier, *Gell.* 1, 17. 4. Contentiosus, rixosus.

Jurgium, i. n. *A brawling, chiding, or scolding, a strife in words, or a suit in law*. = Ex inimicitis jurgia, maledicta, contumelia nascuntur, *Cic. de Amic.* 21.

Jurgo, āre. [a jure] *To chide, to scold, to brawl*. Cedō, quid jurgabit tecum? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 15.

Jurgor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To be chidden*. Jurgatur verbis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 100.

Jūridiciālis, e. adj. *Belonging to the law*, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 9. & Top. 24. sed rhetor. propr.

|| Jūridiciāna. pl. n. *Courts of exchequer*, *Text.*

Jūridicus, a, um. adj. *Quod jurisdictioni dicatum*. Of, or pertaining to the law. Juridicus dies, *a court-day*, *JCC.* Juridici conventus, *sessions, or assises*, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Jūridicus, i. m. *A judge*. Flentes Eurydicen juridici sedent, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 581. Juridicus provincialis, *a lord chief justice, or judge of a circuit*, *JCC.*

Jūrisconsultus, & jureconsultus, i. m. apud quem consultitur de jure. *A lawyer, a counsellor at law*. Domus jurisconsulti oraculum civitatis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 45. Jureconsultorum ingenia pleraque depravata sunt, *Id. pro Mur.* 12. & Scrib. & fortasse rectius divis. juris consultus, jure consultus; transponitur etiam. = Consultus juris & actor, *Hor. A. P.* 369. Jurisconsultissimus, *Gell.* 1, 13.

Jūrisdictio, ōnis. f. Jurisdicendi potestas. (1) *Power and authority to determine what is law, termed simplex jurisdictio*, (2) *or the executive power in judging, trying, and punishing, which is either with, or without an appeal*. (3) *Also a jurisdiction, or district*. In the former it is called *jurisdictio mixta*, in the latter *mera, or libera*. (1) Idem praeturae tenor, & silentium; nec enim jurisdictio obvenerat, *Tac. in vit. Agric.* 6. Habebat quippe potestatem dicendi juris, utpote praetor, sed occasio vel materia non obvenerat. (2) & Magistratibus jurisdictionem liberam & sine sui appellatione conceffit, *Suet. Calig.* 16. (3) Sed prius terga & mediterraneas jurisdictiones judicasse conveniat, *Plin.* 5, 29.

Jūrisperitus, i. m. peritus juris. *One skilful in the law*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 21. sed divis. Jurisperitissimus, *Id. Cl.* 39.

|| Jūrisprudens, tis. vel. divis. juris prudens, *a lawyer*, *Justinian.*

Jūrisprudentia, ae. f. *The skill and knowledge in the law*, *Ulp.*

Jūro, āre. [a jure, jurejurando aliquid affirmo vel nego] *To swear, to take an oath; also to conspire*. § Jurare aras, *to lay his hands on the altars and swear by the gods*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 16. per deos, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 36. in verba magistris, *to swear obedience to him*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 14. in aliquem, *to conspire against him*, *Ov. Ep.* 10, 117.

Jūrulentus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of juice, or liquor*. (2) *Stewed in broth*. (1) Quicquid jurulentum est facile corrumpitur, *Cels.* 2, 28. (2) & Res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam asina, *Cels.* 2, 18. & Eadem vel jurulenta vel elixa, *Id.* 2, 29.

Jus, jūris. n. (1) *Reason, right*. (2) *The law*. (3) *Meton. The courts, the sessions, the tribunal*. (4) *Authority*. (5) *A state, or condition*. (6) *Liberty*. (7) *Also an ordinance, custom, or statute*. (1) Bonum jus dicis, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 44. Jus libertatis in admonendo, *Curt.* 3, 12, 16. (2) *Maligna juris interpretatio*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10. (3) *Ambula in jus*, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 23. (4) *Meo jure praecipio*, *Cic.* (5) *Libera meliore jure sunt quam serva*, *Cic.* (6) *Jus luxuriae*

publicae datum est, *Sen.* (7) *Jus praetorium, honorarium, Papyrianum, &c.* Ap. *JCC.* ¶ Summum jus, *the rigor of the law*, *Col.* 1, 7. Jus gentium, *the law of nations*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 17. Jus Quiritium, *the common law of the Romans*, *Plin.* Optimo jure praedia, *freehold land, discharged from all taxes, or duties*, *Cic.* Aliqua in vite coelo non est jus, *the weather hath no power to blast, or hurt some vines*, *Plin.* 14, 4. Quo jure, quaque injuria, *right, or wrong*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 9. Jus petere ab aliquo, *to be under his jurisdiction*, *Bud.*

Jus, jūris. n. *Broth, pottage, gruel*. Ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorant, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 17.

Juscūlum, i. n. dim. *Broth, pottage, gruel, supping*, *Cato*, 156. || Jusculum coactum, *jelly*, *Jun.*

Jusjurandum, & jurisjurandi, & jusjurandi. n. [a jurando jus; al. qu. Jovis jurandum] *A solemn oath*. Nullum vinculum ad stringendam fidem jurejurando arctius, *Cic. Off.* 3, 31. Nova religio jusjurandi, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 20. Cum jusjurandi verba conciperent, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 31, 3.

Jusso, pro jussero, *Fest.*

|| Jusulentus, a, um. *Apul. Apol.* p. 470. al. leg. jusculentus. *Vil.* Jurulentus.

Jussum, i. n. *A command, or appointment*. Jussum ratum atque firmum, *Cic. pro Caecina*, 3.

Jussurus, a, um. part. *About to command, or order*. Ille non hos modō, sed etiam ceteros Graecos restitui suis, jussurum respondit, *Curt.* 3, 2. *Conf. Sil.* 5, 509. & *Liv.* 24, 14.

Jussus, a, um. part. *Bidden, commanded, willed*. Jussis ad regiam venire pastoribus, *Liv.* 1, 5. Jussae profiliunt lacrymae, *Mart.* 1, 34.

Jussus, ūs. m. verb. *A charge, a will and consent, &c.* Jovis jussu venio, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 1, 19. ¶ Vix reperitur in alio casu quam abl. sing.

Justa, ōrum. n. pl. (1) *Funeral rites, or ceremonies, obsequies, duties, and necessary services belonging to, or touching burials; accustomed solemnities*. (2) *Also a daily, or ordinary task*. (3) *A due rate, proportion, or allowance*. (1) Justa Catilinae facta sunt, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 38. (2) Justa lanificii villica exigere debet, *Col.* 12, 3. (3) Opera (servorum) exigenda, *justa praebenda*, *Cic. Off.* 1.

Justē. adv. ius, comp. || iusimē, sup. *Justly, lawfully, uprightly*. Justē & legitime imperare, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4. Justius ille timet, *Ov. Epist.* 17, 168. Justissime, *Gell.* 3, 10.

Justi, pro jussiti, *Ter. Vid.* Judeo.

|| Justificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Justification*, *Aug.*

|| Justifico, āre. act. *Justum facio, to justify*, *Aug.*

Justificus, a, um. adj. *That doth justice*. Justifica mens deorum, *Catull.* 58, 406. R. occ.

Justitia, ae. f. [a jure, test. *Prisc.* 4.] (1) *Justice, righteousness, upright dealing*. (2) *Clemency, mercy*. (3) *The method of justice*. (1) Justitia est habitus animi suum cuique tribuens, *Cic. de Invent.* 2, 53. & Aequitas est justitiae maxime propria, *Id. Off.* 1, 19. (2) Ut meae stultitiae in justitia tua sit aliquid praesidii, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 33. (3) Ordinata erat XII. tabulis tota justitia, *Flor.* 1, 21.

|| Justitiarius, i. m. *A justice*, *Poster.*

Justitium, i. n. [qu. juris interstitio] *The vacation, or time out of term, a stop of proceedings at law, when the courts did not sit, usually commanded upon any public calamity*. Senatus justitium indici jussit, *Liv.* 10, 21. *Conf.* 4, 26.

Justo. ablativus vice adverbii. Justo longius, *longer than need is, or is meet*, *Quint.*

Justus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Just, exact, proportionate*. (2) *Also legitimate, lawful, true, or right*. (3) *Deserved, due, reasonable*. (4) *Equitable, favourable*. (5) *Upright, just, pious*. (6) *Complete in all its parts, not abridged*. (7) + *Just, or justified, made, or accounted just*. (1) Labant justo sine pondere naves, *Ov. Met.* 2, 163. (2) & Justa matrefamilias, non pellice ortus, *Liv.* 39, 53. (3) = Diis immortalibus honores justii habiti sunt ac debiti, sed justiores nunquam, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 10. (4) = Tibi apud me justa & clemens fuit servitus, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 9. *Vid.* & Justitia, n. 2. (5) = Justissimus & servantissimus aequi, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 426. (6) & Quae fuit munus magnificientia, ne in operis quidem justii materia, nedum in hujus tam recisi, digne exprimi potest, *Paterc.* 2, 89. (7) Passim in Sacris Literis. Justii dies, *certain days of respite and forbearance, given by the law to a debtor to provide money*, *Gell.* 19, 1. *Also the space of thirty-three days from the time when the herald maketh his demand for redress of wrong, within which time, if not yielded to, he declareth war*, *Liv.*

Juvandus, a, um. part. *To be helped, or assisted*. Sed nec auxiliis nimis enixe Lacedaemonios juvandos, *Just.* 5, 2.

Jūvans, tis. part. *Helping, aiding, assisting*. Me, diis juvantibus, ante brumam expectabis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20.

Jūvat. imperf. *It delighteth, or pleaseth, it profiteth, or doth one good*. § Quando ita tibi juvat, vale atque salve, *Plaut. Gist.* 1, 1, 118. § Neque quicquam me juvat, quod edo domi, *Id. Capt.* 1, 2, 23. ¶ Haec synt. est multo frequentior.

|| Jurator, ōris. m. verb. *An helper*, *Arnob.* 4. Adjutor.

Juvatūrus,

JUV

Juvatūrus, a, um. part. *About to help.* Ut & illum cujus-
cunque, & tuum quemcunque quaestorem in petendis honori-
bus omni ope, labore, gratiā simus juvaturi, *Plin. Epist. 4,*
15, 13.

Juvenalia, ium. pl. n. *Certain games, or feasts celebrated*
for the exercise of youth, Tac. Ann. 16, 21, 2.

Jūvēnalis, e. adj. Juvenalis dies, *a day added to the Sa-*
turnalia, Suet. Cal. 17.

Jūvenca, ae. f. *An heifer, [à juvenis] or perhaps any young.*
Formosa juvenca, Virg. Geor. 3, 219. Vid. Juvenus.

Juvenūlus, i. m. dim. *A little young man.* O qui flosculus
es juvenulorum, *Catull. 22, 1. sed rect. juveniorum.*

Jūvenus, a, um. adj. Juvenus equus, *a young horse,*
Lucr. 5, 1073. Juvencae aves, young birds, Plin. 10, 74.

Jūvenus, i. m. [à juvenis] (1) *A bullock, or steer, so*
called in the second year. (2) Also a young man, or perhaps
any young male. (1) Est in juvenis, est in equis, patrum
virtus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 30. (2) Te suis matres metuunt ju-
venis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 21.

Juvenescens, tis. part. *Growing young, sprouting forth.*
Juvenescēte alia arbore ex eadem, Plin. 17, 30.

Jūvenesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To wax young. (2) To grow*
wanton, or playful. (1) Vites cogimus juvenescere, Plin.
34, 39. (2) Vitulus juvenescit in herbis, Hor. Od. 4,
2, 55.

Jūvēnilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Youthful, of, or pertaining*
*to youth. (2) Wanton, pleasant. (3) * Great, huge. (1)*
Sylvanus semper juvenilior annis, Ov. Met. 14, 639. (2) =
Laeta & juvenilia lusi, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 7. (3) Subiti prae-
ceps juvenile pericli, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 51. quomodo Graeci di-
cunt νεανία, διαπορά, magna differentia, Aristot. νεοῦν νεανία,
magnum tonitru, Eurip.

|| Jūvēnilitas, ātis. f. *Youthfulness, Non. ex Varr. † Ju-*
ventūs.

Jūvēniliter. adv. *Youthfully, like a young man. Juveniliter*
exultans, Cic. de Sen. 4. Conf. Col. 7, 12.

|| Jūvēnior, us. comp. *Younger. Aetate juvenior, Apul.*
Met. 8, p. 252. † Junior.

JUVENIS, e. adj. *Young. Juvenis ovis, a young sheep, an*
hogreh, Col. Anni juvenes, youthful years, Ov. Met. 7,
295.

Jūvēnis, is. c. g. (1) *A young man, (2) or woman. (1)*
Egregius juvenis, Virg. Aen. 5, 361. (2) Animos viri pulchra
juvenis ceperat, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5.

Jūvēnor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To wanton, or play a youthful*
part, Hor. A. P. 246. cudiſſe videtur, sed non invaluit.

Juventa, ae. f. (1) *Youth, young age. (2) Meton. The*
youth, or young man. (1) & Praeceptis pueritiam, dein ju-
ventam formasti, Tac. Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventā,
Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27. (2) Quintiliane, vagae moderator sum-
me juventae, Mart. 2, 90, 1.

JYN

Jūventas, ātis. f. (1) *The goddess of youth. (2) Also*
youth. (1) Juventas Terminūſque se moveri non passi sunt,
Liv. 36, 36. vid. & Hor. Od. 1, 30, 7. (2) Juventas vestit
molli lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 887.

Jūventus, ūtis. f. (1) *Youth. (2) Young folk. (3) The*
goddess of youth. (1) Ibi juventutem suam exercuit, Sall.
B. C. 5. (2) & Omnis juvenus, omnes gravioris aetatis eo
convenerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16. (3) Juventulis aedem in
Circo maximo C. Licinius Lucullus duumvit dedicavit, Liv.
36, 36. Sed juventatis ibi legg. Gron. & Crevier.

Jūvo, āre, ūvi, ūtum. act. [à Jove, quod omnes juvat]
(1) *To help, aid, succour, or ease, to do good, to profit. (2)*
To delight. (1) Aut consolando, aut consilio, aut re juvero,
Ter. Heaut. 1, 2. & Plurimia juvandi, nocendive potentia,
Tac. Ann. 6, 8. (2) Juvāt arva videre, Virg. Geor. 2,
438.

Juvor, āri. pass. *To be helped, or assisted. Lex Cornelia*
rescriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 1, 47.

Juxta. praep. cum accus. [à jugo, i. e. jungo, quasi juncta;
conjunctim, prope] (1) *Nigh, by, near to, toward, hard by.*
(2) *Next after. (3) According to. (1) Sepultus est juxta*
viam Appiam, C. Nep. Att. 22. (2) Juxta deos in tuā manu
positum est, Tac. Hist. 2, 76, 3. (3) Huic juxta vicinitatem
cum Aebutio consuetudo fuit, Liv. 39, 9. Juxta Horatium,
Virgilium, &c. consuetudine pravā ducti dixerunt multi recen-
tiores, iique viri doctissimi, inter quos & ipsum Scalig. Lipsium,
Voss. aestus abripuit. & At, Juxta praeceptum Themisto-
clis, Just. 2, 12, 25. † Secundum Horatium, Virgilium,
&c.

Juxtā. adv. *Even, alike, all one, as well one as the other.*
Juxtā boni, malique, as well the good as the bad, Sall. B. J.
67. Juxtā ac meus frater fuisset, even as, Cic. post Red. in
Sen. 8. Juxtā atque, as well as, Liv. Juxtā tecum scio, I
know no more than you do, Plaut. § Cum dat. Juxta magnis
difficilis, no less difficult than matters of great moment, Liv.
Juxtā eam rem aegre passi patres, quā quum— Id. 10, 6.

Juxtim. adv. *Near by, nigh to. Juxtim affidebat, Suet.*
Tib. 33. vid. & Lucr. 4, 1206.

I ante X

Ixia, ae. f. *An herb called by some chamelion, Plin. 22, 21.*

|| Ixon. n. *A great white bird of the kind of ravens, Vulg.*
interpr.

J ante Y.

* Jynx, gis. f. *A wryneck, or bickway, or, as some, a wag-*
tail, Jun.

K.

K k Roman, *K k* Italic, both which are used in the English and several European languages; **K** k black letter English and German, pronounced alone *ká*, but ought by analogy to be called *k'*, as *b'*, *c'*, *d'*, and the rest of the mute sisters; **Κ κ** *Κάππα* Greek, from the Chaldee **כפ** *Kaph*, signifying the hollow of the hand, which **כ** in its figure resembles, the lower part whereof being elongated makes the final **ך**, and from this inverted is formed the Greek **Κ**, and by imminution, and bowing the right side, the small **κ**. The power of which letter is invaded by *qu* and *c*; as, *κερκίς*, *querqueda*, dim. *querquedula*; *κοινόν*, *coenum*: and in like manner the Latin *C* is expressed by the Greek **Κ**; as, *Claudius Caesar*, *Κλαύδιος Καῖσαρ*. And indeed the Latin *C* not only answers in sound to *K*, but also takes its figure from the same Hebrew letter: For as the figure of *K* is formed from the final **ך**, as is before shewed, so *C* is nothing but **כ** turned to the right, in compliance with the Western way of writing. Notwithstanding it appears that antiently *K* held its own place in many (especially Greek) words, and derivatives from thence, as *καλάβρα*, *kalabra*, *κοινισμός*, *koenismus*, *Καρχινός*, *Karthago*, *καλάνδαι*, *kalendae*; though these also are equally writ by *c*, *vid. Quint. Instit. 1, 7*. *K* has also been continued in some words of Hebrew extraction; as, *Karissimus*, in antient monuments, from **קר**; *Kalumniā*, from **כלמה**; *K k* antiently marked on the foreheads of those convicted of calumny. In our English tongue indeed, though disused in Latin, it is not only a frequent letter, but used even after *c*, to harden its sound; as from *λεῖχα*, *lick*, *κικνός*, (*Hesych.* gallus) a *chick*; which in words of Latin and Greek derivation may well be spared; as *public*, *critic*, *hætic*; not *publick*, &c.

K A B

K Y R

K ante A.

K quidem in nullis verbis utendum puto, &c. *Quint. 1, 7.*
quem vide cum *Not. Var. p. 67.*

|| *Kabbala*, as. f. i. e. *acceptio*, uti contra eadem dicitur, *masora*, i. e. *traditio*, doctrina ore tenus tradita à magistris, accepta à discipulis. *Tradition*, or *mysterious knowledge delivered down along from Moses (who, as the rabbins fancy, received it from God) to the fathers, and so continued from hand to hand to posterity.* The Cabbalists were the doctors of this manner of learning. Hinc Anglicè, *a cabal*, a set of men that sit in close council,

Kalendae, sive calendae, arum. f. [*à calando*, quòd sacerdotes ineunte quovis mense *calarent*, i. e. *indicerent nomas*, unde & Gr. per *α καλάνδαι*]. *The calends of a month*, i. e. *the first day of every month, and so to be reckoned backward.* Ad. *Graecas kalendas, at latter lammās*, i. e. *never.* Proverbium ab Augusto usurpatum, *vid. Suet. vita ejus 87.* *Kal. JAN. New year's day.*

Kalendarium, i. n. *vel* *calendarius.* *A calendar*, a memorandum, or account-book. *Nemo beneficia in calendario scribit.* *Sen. de Ben. 1, 2.*

Kyrie eleison. [*ex Gr. κυrie ἐλέησον*, verso *η*, ut tum solebat, in *ι*] *Lord, have mercy upon us*; a form used in the missal, and other Latin prayer-books.

L.

L I Roman, *L* I Italic, **L** I old English and German, which pronounced alone we call *el*, prefixing *e*, as we also pronounce the other sister liquids, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er* corruptly *ar*; to distinguish them from the family of the mutes, whose sound we make articulate by postponing *e*, as *bé*, *cé*, *dé*, &c., Hebrew **ל** *Lamedb*, amongst other significations denoting a goad, or spit, which the figure resembles; Chaldee **ל** *Lamda*, from whence the Greek *Lambda*, by inserting *b*; as also by removing *m*, *labda*. The Latin *L* is formed from the Greek **Δ**, by straightning one of the acute legs, and turning the other into the basis. It hath the first place in the order of the liquids, and is, as *Plato* in *Cratyl.* has observed, the sweetest of them, and is suited to soft and easy descriptions; as, *Molle meum levibus cor est violabile telis*. It was usually sounded by the old Britons with a kind of aspiration, and was writ in many words with *ll*, as afterwards with *lb*, as in *llán*, or *lbán*, a temple; *lláu*, or *lbáu*, an hand; which sound is made, by hissing *l* obliquely through the teeth, and aspirating it, which indeed is best taken by the ear. Thus the oldest Greeks sounded its sister *P* when initial, *PH*; as *PHOMA*, *Roma*; which in later times, after *H* was exterminated, being supplied by a note of aspiration prefixed, though pronounced after it, was writ as now, *Ῥόμῃ*; and this aspiration is still kept in some Latin words of Greek extraction, as in *Rhamnus*, *Rhetor*, &c. This liquid is subjoined to the mutes *b*, *f*, *g*, *p*, in the beginning of syllables in Latin words, as in *blatta*, *eblandior*; *flo*, *confligo*; *gloria*, *conглоbo*; *plango*, *compleo*: also to *t* and *th*, in derivatives from the Greek, as *Atlas*, *athleta*; but never before *q* and *v*. All the liquids by grammarians are called immutables; as indeed they are with respect to the mutes, but not in regard to themselves, as we learn from *Νύμφη*, *lympba*, *ager*, *agellus*; *λεῖριον*, *lilium*, *παῦλος*, *paulus*. The change indeed of the final letter in the prepositions *con*, *in*, *per*, and *inter*, into the liquid, when compounding some simple word beginning therewith, seems arbitrary; and we may write either *conligo*, or *colligo*; *inlido*, or *illido*; *perluo*, or *pelluo*; *interlego*, or *intellego*, &c. since the former way of writing was of antient use; as in all the other letters, so even in these particularly; and the latter only introduced to soften the sound: as we see also in prepositions ending with mutes, prefixt to words beginning with mutes or liquids, for the same reason suffer the same, or greater variations; as, *absfero*, *aufero*; *adnuo*, *annuo*; *adsero*, *offero*; *obsero*, *affero*; *transno*, *trano*, &c. In some few words indeed the liquid *l* may seem substituted for *d*; as *lacryma* for *δάκρυμα*, *alacris* for *ἀδανδρος*; but both these derivations may justly be suspected, unless confirmed by more unexceptionable instances. In numeral notes, *L* is put for fifty, the half of *C*, or, as antiently made by the Saxons, **ƿ**, making the curve angular, analogically to *V*, five, as being half an *X*, ten. In the compendious notes of the antients, *L* stands for *Laelius*, *Laelia*, *Lucius*, *Luceius*, *Lex*, *Lettor*, *Libertus*, *Libra*; *L. A.* *Lex alia*; *LA. C.* *Latini coloni*; *L. A. D.* *Locus alteri datus*; *L. AG.* *Lex Agraria*; *LAT. P. V. E. S.* *Latus pedes quinque & semissem*; *L. DD. D.* *Locus diis dedicavit*; *L. L.* *Librae*, vel *Lingua Latina*, *Locus laudabilis*, *Leges*; *L. L. OO.* *Linguae Orientales*; *L. L. Q. F.* *Lucius Luceius Quinti Filius*.

L A B

L ante A,

L äbans, tis. part. (1) *Giving way, drooping, going to decay, discomfited and ready to fly.* (2) Met. *Wavering, ready to yield.* (1) Sustinuit labantem aciem Antonius, Tac. Hist. 3, 23, 1. Fortuna labans, Liv. 26, 41. acies, Tac. Germ. 8, 1. (2) = Inflexit sensus, animumque labantem impulit, Virg. Aen. 4, 22.

LABARUM, läbäri. n. Ἀδελφον, quod Fullerus, probante Voss. deducit à Ἀδελφον, i. e. spoliū hosti detractum. The royal, or imperial standard, all embroidered and beset with precious stones, and wont to be carried before the Roman emperor in the wars. Constantine instead hereof brought in the cross, and it is used by moderns for a church banner, flag, or streamer. Any standard, or royal flag.

Labasco, ère. incept. [à labo] (1) *To fail, or decay, to be ready to fall.* (2) Met. *To give ground, to quail in his courage.* (1) Vincitur atque labascit, Lucr. 4, 1280. (2) Labascit, victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.

Labascor, i. dep. Idem, Varr. ap. Non. 7, 41.

Labda, ae. m. [à lambo, ut fit qui ore morigeratur] An impure rascal, a vile filthy catamite, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 13.

Labdace, es. f. Filthy practice with one's mouth, Priap.

79. Lābēcūla, ae. f. dim. [à labes] A little spot, or blemish. Miloni laudatione tuā labeculam aspergis, Cic. in Vatin.

17. Labefaciendus, a, um. part. To be undermined, shaken, or frightened from his purpose, Lex. ex Tac.

Lābēfācio, ère, ēci, etum. act. i. e. labare facio. (1) *To loosen, to shake and make to totter, or ready to fall.* (2) *To fright one from his purpose, and make him change his mind.* (1) Omnes dentes labefecit mihi, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 36. (2) Quem nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. pro Sext. 47. ¶ Labefacere fidem suam, to spoil his credit, to turn bankrupt, Suet. Vesp. 4. Contagione caeteros labefacere, to infect, Col. 6, 5, 1. Conf. 4, 22, 7.

Labefactandus, a, um. To be shaken, or staggered. Spe labefactandae fidei, Liv. 24, 20.

Labefactatio, ōnis. f. A loosening, or weakening, &c. Plin. 23, 27.

L A B

Labefactor, m. An underminer, &c. Litt. ex Tac.

Labefactatus, a, um. part. (1) *Wasted, weakened.* (2) Met. *Tottering, shaking, ready to revolt.* (1) & Maximas respub. ab adolescentibus labefactatas, à senibus sustentatas & restitutas reperietis, Cic. de Senect. 6. (2) Labefactata provinciarum fides, Tac. Ann. 13, 21.

Labefactio, ōnis. f. A loosening, weakening, or making to drop. Labefactio dentium, Plin. 23, 27. sed Hard. leg. labefactatio.

Lābēfāctō, āre. freq. [à labefacio] (1) *To weaken and loosen.* (2) *To put to a nonplus, to stagger.* (3) *To undermine and overthrow.* (4) *To shake, to almost ruin.* (5) *To drive one from his purpose, and make him alter his resolution.* (1) Signum vestibis labefactare conatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. (2) = Me suo consilio labefactare atque infirmare conatur, Id. Div. in Verr. 14. (3) Aristoteles labefactavit ideas, Cic. Acad. 1, 9. (4) & Labefactarat aratores superior annus, proximus funditus everterat, Cic. Verr. 3, 18. (5) Ita me video astutē labefactarier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3. ¶ Labefactare fidem pretio, to bribe one, Liv. 24, 21. Labefactare opinionem, Id. pro Clu. 2. societatem, Id. Fam. 5, 2. jura, leges, Id. pro Cæc. 25.

Labefactor, āri. pass. To be weakened, undermined, &c. Desinant homines iisdem machinis sperare me restitutum posse labefactari, quibus antea stantem perculerunt, Cic. pro Domo, 11. Labefactari bona nequeunt, V. Max. 7, 2, ext. 3.

Labefactus, a, um. part. [à labeficio] (1) *Weakened, giving way, tottering, almost overthrown.* (2) Met. *Uncertain, decayed, diminished.* (1) Labefactis machinis opifices diffugerunt, Suet. Cal. 57. Labefacta ictibus arbor, Ov. Met. 8, 774. (2) Labefacta fluctu ratis, Val. Placc. 8, 357. Labefacta cadebat religio, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 14.

Lābellum, i. n. dim. [à labrum] (1) *A lip, a little lip.* (2) *A little vat, or like vessel, used in baths to wash in.* (3) *A term of endearment.* (1) * Labella cum labellis compara, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 78. (2) Labellum fictile novum impleto paleis, Col. 12, 43. (3) Meus ocellus; meum labellum, mea salus, &c. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153.

Lābens, tis. part. [à labor] (1) *Sliding, passing away.* (2) Met. *Falling to decay, growing out of use.* (3) *Ready to fall, falling.* (1) Flumina labentia, Virg. Geor. 4, 366. An ni labentes, Id. Aen. 2, 14. (2) Miserere domūs labentis, Virg.

Virg. Aen. 4, 318. (3) Labente paulatim disciplinâ, *Liv. praef. operis.*

Labens, tis. part. *Slipping, sliding away.* Labentibus lustris, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 287. annis, *Ibid.* 2, 14.

Labeo, ōnis. m. [à labiis crassiss & prominulis] *Blubber lipped.* Labra à quibus brochi labeones dicti, *Plin.* 11, 6.

Lābes, is. f. [à labendo, ut à nubo nubes, à caedo caedes; sumitur & pro ruina sive casu, κατῶσις, & pro macula, utpote quia vestigiis, &c. illabitur; transfertur & ad animi vitia; & ad homines ipsos malos] (1) *A great fall, or pass of rain, or hail.* (2) *A great downfall, or sinking of the ground, as in earthquakes.* (3) *A spot, blemish, or stain, a dash, or blot.* (4) *A fault, guilt.* (5) *Remorse, compunction, trouble.* (6) *Rain, destruction.* (7) *Shame, disgrace, dishonour.* (1) Si labe facta sit, omnemque fructum tulerit, *Ulp.* (2) Labe Privernatis agri, cum terra defecisset, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (3) Sine labe columbae, *Ov. Met.* 2, 537. (4) Adulterii labe carere, *Ov. Am.* 3, 5, 44. (5) Hunc tu quas labe conscientiae putas in animo habuisse? *Cic. Off.* 3, 21. (6) = Labe & perniciēs provinciae, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1. = ruina, *Id.* (7) Inferre labem integris, *Cic. pro Coel.* 18. = infamia, *Ibid.* = macula, *Id.*

|| Lābia, ae. f. unde in acc. pl. labias; *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 41. *Gell.* 10, 4. *Apul. Met.* 3, id. quod labium. *A lip.*

Lābidus, a, um. *Slippery, slabby.* Labidis itineribus vadere, *Vitruv. prooem. libr.* 6.

|| Lābilis, e. adj. [ad lapsum facilis, sive ut labatur, sive ut quis ibi labatur, *Amm.*] *Slippery, or apt to slip,* *Arnob.*

Labiōsus, a, um. adj. *Full lipped,* *Lucr.* 4, 1162. *R. occ.*

LABIUM, labii. n. freq. in plur. [vel ἀπὸ τῆς λαβῆς, à labendo; vel ἀπὸ τῆς λαβῆς, nim. id quo apprehendimus cibos] *A lip.* Differt labrum & labium, quod labra modica sunt, labia immodica, unde & labeones dicti, non labrones. *Charis. ex Vert. Fl.* Rufus labra sunt superiora, labia inferiora, *Don.* ex eo quod inferiora sunt ferè prominula & immodica in labrosis, potius quam superiora. Denique labrum etiam extenditur ad alias res sign. non item labium. Erit ergo labium, *a full lip, the nether lip.*

LABO, labāre, car. praet. neut. (1) *To totter, to be ready to drop down.* (2) *To bulge, as a ship doth, to jolt, as a coach, &c.* (3) *To fail, to shrink.* (4) *To be loose and apt to fall out.* (5) *Met. To fail, to decay.* (6) *To quail, to flag in his courage, or misgive.* (7) *To waver and be at a loss, to hesitate.* (1) & Dubii stantque labantque pedes, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 678. Labat ariete crebro janua, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 492. (2) Labant iusto fine pondere naves, *Ov. Met.* 1, 163. (3) Genua labant, *Virg. Am.* 5, 432. (4) Dentes labant, *Cels.* 7, 12. (5) Si res lassā labat, itidem amici collabascunt, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 17. & *Met.* & In illis animus labat, in hoc constat, *In these diseases people lose their senses, in this they do not,* *Cels.* (6) Postquam apparuit labare plebis animos, *Liv.* 2, 39. *vid. & Curt.* 5, 3, 10. (7) & Labat consilium meum, quod fixum erat, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 14.

LABOR, labi, lapsus sum. dep. (1) *To slide, or glide.* (2) *To fly.* (3) *To float.* (4) *To sail.* (5) *To drop, or trickle down.* (6) *To slip, or fall.* (7) *Met. To faint away.* (8) *To trip, mistake, or be out.* (9) *To fall to decay, to grow poor.* (1) Labitur amnis ripa, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 19. *Met.* Labitur aetas, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 49. & Serpit res, quae proclivius, cum semel coepit, labitur, *Cic. de Amic.* 12. (2) Voca Zephyros, & labere pennas, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 223. (3) Mediū dum labitur amne, caput & lyram, *Hebre, excipis, Ov. Met.* 11, 51. (4) Labitur uncta vadis abies, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 91. (5) Humor in genas furtim labitur, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 6. (6) *Virg. Aen.* 2, 429. (7) Labitur, & parvae fugiunt cum sanguine vires, *Ov. Met.* 7, 859. (8) = Labi, errare, nescire, & decipi, & malum & turpe dicimus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6. (9) Equitem Romanum labentem sustinuit re, fide, fortunā, *Cic. pro Rab.* 16. || Labi mente, *to be delirious, to rave,* *Cels.* 5, 26.

Lābor, & lābos, ōris. m. [à labor, ut ab amo amor, id sc. ex quo labuntur & concidunt vires] (1) *Labour, pains, turmoil, drudgery, any vehement exercise* (2) *of the body,* (3) *of the mind; either in doing, or suffering.* (4) *Met. A burden, or trouble.* (5) *Anxiety, solicitude.* (6) *Distress, hardship, trouble.* (7) *Sickness, illness.* (8) *The pains of childbirth.* (1) & Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, *Cels.* 1, 1. (2) Lycurgi leges laboribus erudiunt juvenem, venando, curriendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, alghendo, aestuando, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 14. *ubi vid. plura.* (3) *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 6. Animo grandis labos capitur, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 35. (4) = Nemini meus adventus sumtui fuit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 6. (5) || Cor de labore pectus tundit, *my heart goeth pit-a-pat for fear,* *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 63. (6) Labores homini evenerunt optimo, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 26. Trojae supremus labos, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 11. (7) & Valetudo decrevit, accrescit labos, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 4. Sulphurosi fontes nervorum labores reficiunt, *Vitruv.* 8, 3. (8) Lucinae experta labores, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 340. = Defectus solis varios, Lunaque labores, *eclipses,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 478. § Labores ferre, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare, impendere, insumere, exantlare, *to take pains,* *Ap. probos auctores,*

Lābōrans, tis. part. *Labouring, &c.* *Sil.* 6, 117. & 13, 617. || Laborans luna, *the moon in eclipse.* Utero laborans, *being with child,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 3.

|| Laboratio, ōnis. f. *A labouring,* *Hier.* = Elaboratio, *Ad Herem.*

|| Laborator. comp. *More painfully wrought,* *Ter.* + Magis elaboratus.

Lābōratur. imp. *A great deal of pains is taken,* *Cic.* Laboratum est pestilentia, ficitate, *there was a great plague, drought, &c.* *Idem.*

Lābōratus, a, um. part. pass. *Well wrought, with pains and care.* Laboratae vestes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 643. Laborati libri, *Mart.* 4, 33.

* Laborifer, era, um. *Pains-taking,* *Ov. Met.* 9, 285. Epitheton Herculis. Laborifer Praxiteles, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 6, 26. currus, *Id. Theb.* 6, 25.

Lābōriose. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Painfully, hardly, with much ado.* = Male & laboriose, *Catull.* 36, 2. Quo quisque est solertior & ingeniosior, eo docet iracundius & laboriosius, *Cic. pro Rosc. com.* 11. = Diligentissimè laboriosissimèque dicere, *Suet. Caes.* 43.

Lābōriōsus, a, um. adj. ot, comp. ssimus, sup. (1) *Labourious, pains-taking; oppressed with pain, sickness, or ill usage, taking much pains.* (2) *Requiring much pains, toilsome, wearisome, fatiguing.* (1) Laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura bos, *Col. in prooem.* 1, 6. & Qui perferunt dolores, non miseros, sed laboriosos dicimus, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 4. Quid nobis duobus laboriosius? quid magis exercitum, magis sollicitum dici potest? *Cic. pro Mil.* 2. (2) Laboriosi nihil tibi operis imperabo, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 1, 9. sed varie leg. Saepe laboriosior est negligentia quam diligentia, *Col.* 12, 2.

Lābōro, are. [à labore, ut ab honor honoro; à ταραττω, Morl.] act. & neut. (1) *To work, or make, to labour, or take pains.* (2) *Met. To endeavour, to take care.* (3) *To lie under, to be oppressed with.* (4) *To be sick, or ill.* (5) *To be at a stand.* (6) *To be troubled, or concerned.* (7) *To be in danger, or distress.* (8) *To be in want, and put to his shifts.* (1) Vulcanus labore arma tibi, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 279. (2) = Mihi contendendum atque in hoc laborandum est, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 56. (3) Plurimum refert invidia reus an odio, an contemptu laboret, *Quint.* (4) § Cum sine febris laborassem, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 8. § Cum ex intestinis laborassem, *Id. Fam.* 7, 26. frigore, *Col.* 2, 10. à frigore, *Plin.* 32, 46. (5) Quis parla esse ferè placuit peccata, laborant cum ventum ad verum est, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 96. (6) § = Non id ago, neque in eo nunc laboro, *Cic. pro Quint.* 13. (7) Ut omni parte laborant, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 38. (8) Tuo vitio rerumne labores, nil referre putas, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 76. § Animo laborare, *to be in great care,* *Caes.* § Laborare morbo, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18. § Laborare causā, *to have a bad cause, to have the worst of it at law,* *Quint.* 4, 1. § Non laboro de nomine, *I care not, I regard not, no matter for the name,* *Id.*

Lābos, ōris. m. *Labour, pains, &c.* Quibus objectus est labos, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 6. *Vid. Labor.*

+ Labōsus, a, um. [à labe] *Foul, dirty, slabby.* = Hoc iter est labosum atque lutosum, *Lucil.* + Cocnosus, foedus.

|| Labratum, i. n. [à labrum] *A kissing of the hand, or skirt of the emperor's garment,* *Dig.*

Labrōsus, a, um. (1) *Having great lips.* (2) *Having brims like lips.* (1) *Litt. ex Lucil.* (2) Ferramentum in summa parte labrosū, *Cels.* 7, 26.

Labrum, i. n. [qu. lavabrum, i. e. vas in quo lavatur] (1) *A bathing tub.* (2) *A vat for wine, oil, &c. a cistern, a brewer's cooler.* (3) *A lip, the brim of a vessel, or brink of a ditch, river, &c.* (1) Labrum si in balneo non est, fac ut sit, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 20. (2) Spumat plenis vindemia labris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 6. Labrum olearium, *Cato.* 13. (3) Necdum illis labra admovi, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 43. Labra doliorum circumlinas, *Cato.* Summa labra fossae, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 72. || Labris primoribus degustare, *to have a smatch, or smattering skill of a thing,* *Prov. Cic. pro Coel.* 12. Haec à labris argento circumcludunt, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 28. *They tip them with silver.*

Labrum venereum. *Fullers weed, or teazel, which tuckers use,* *Plin.* 25, 108.

Labrus. *A kind of ravenous fish,* *Plin.* 32, 54. qui & labrax.

Labrusca, ae. f. & labruscum, i. n. [quod in agrorum labris, i. e. marginibus nascatur] *The weed called wildvine.* Labrusca raris racemis sparsit antrum, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 7. Densa labrusca petuntur, *Id. in Calice,* 52.

Laburnum, i. n. *A kind of shrub, the blossom whereof bees will not taste,* *Plin.* 16, 31.

Labyrinthaeus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to a labyrinth,* *Catull.* 62, 114.

LABYRINTHUS, i. m. [apud Hes. λαβύρινθος est βίβυρος, fovea, ubi aliquid capitur, à λαβῆν, inde λαβύρινθος] (1) *A labyrinth, or maze, a place full of turnings and windings, made so that one could not get out again without a guide, or clue of thread to direct one.* (2) *An oration, or any thing that is difficult,* *or*

or intricate. (1) Cretâ labyrinthus in altâ, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 588.

(2) Boët. de Conf. Phil. 3. Prof. 12.

LAC, æis, n. & lacte, is. *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 30. [à γάλα, γάλακτος, per Aphaer. pro glac, glactis; quomodo *Homero γάλας* dic.] *Milk.* § Lac recens, *new milk*, *Plin.* Pressum lac, *cheese curds*, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 82. * Coacti massa lactis, a *cheese*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 666. Lac amydatum, *Fruventy*, *Cael. Aurel. Tard.* 2, 13. ¶ Coit lac, *it curdles*, *Plin.* * Depulsus lacte, *weaned*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 14. § Lac bubulum, *asininum*, *humanum*, *cows*, *asses*, *womens milk*, *Plin.* Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 514. Flos, cremor, pingue lactis, *cream*, *Jun.* Also the juice of any herb; the soft pulp in nuts, figs, &c. *Lamina mollis* adhuc tenero est in lacte, quod intra est, *Ov. in Nuc.* 95. *Ficus lactis*, *Id.* *Fruges lactentes*, *Propert.* 4, 2, 14.

¶ Lacca, æ. f. *Knots*, or *swellings of veins in catles hips*, or *legs*, when the skin is puffed up like a bladder, in which case they are to be let blood. § *An Indian drug*, *lac*, used by physicians and painters for the scarlet dye, *Veget.*

LACER, æra, um. [ex λαις, i. e. fissura vel scissura] æt. & pass. (1) *Tearing, rending.* (2) *Torn, rent*, § of a man's body; *mangled, maimed, dismembered, disabled, shattered, battered, rent, ragged, tattered all to pieces, torn, dishevilled.* (3) *Met. Scattered, dispersed.* (1) *Suos artus lacero divellere morfu coepit*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 877. (2) *Deiphobum vidit lacerum crudeliter ora*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 495. *Laceras puppes refeci*, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 45. *Laceri crines*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 133. (3) = *Sparfas atque laceras gentilitates colligere*, *Plin. Paneg.* 39.

† Lacerabilis, e. adj. *Which may be torn, or rent*, &c. *Corpus lacerabile*, *Auson.* 15, 17. † *Lacer.*

Lacerandus, a, um. part. *To be torn to pieces.* *Subornavit qui ingredientem curiam repente hostem publicum appellantes invaderent, graphisq; confossum lacerandum caeteris traderent*, *Caes. Calig.* 28. *Laceranda nubes*, *Luc.* 10, 45.

Lacerans, tis. part. *Rending, tearing.* *Ora manu lacerans*, *Sil.* 8, 153. *Lacerantes pectora*, *Lucan.* 9, 133.

Laceratio, ònis. f. verb. *A tearing, rending, mangling, or scratching.* *Laceratio corporum*, *Liv.* 7, 4. *Mortuorum laceratio*, *Cels. praef.*

¶ Lacerator. m. *He that teareth*, *August.*

† Laceratrix. f. *She that teareth*, *Macer.* 2, 6.

Laceratus, a, um. *Torn, rent, pulled in pieces, tattered, ragged, mangled*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 722. *Laceratum virgis tergum*, *Liv.* 26, 13.

Lacerna, æ. f. *A rocket, or riding coat, a cloke for men, or women, to keep off rain and cold*, *Paterc.* 2, 70. and to be worn either side outward, a *cassock, cowl, or hood*, *Mart.* 14, 132. *Juv.* 3, 148.

Lacernatus, a, um. *Cloked, wearing such a cassock, or rocket.* *Lacernatae dum se jactaret amicae*, *Juv.* 1, 62.

Lacero, ære. æt. [ex lacer, à λαις, fissura] *To rend, tear, mangle, or pull in pieces; to dismember, to lavish and spend riotously.* ¶ *Lacerare diem, to misspend the day, or spend it about naught*, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 25. *rem, to waste his estate*, *Id. Merc. prol.* 48. *Lacerare ungibus, to scratch*, *Cic.* *Lacerare virgis, to lash one*, *Liv.* 3, 58. ¶ *Lacerare probris, to rail at, or revile one*, *Id.* 31, 6. ¶ *Lacerare famam alicujus, to blemish his reputation*, *Liv.* 38, 54.

Laceror, ari, atus. pass. *To be torn.* = *Discerpi & lacerari*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 11.

¶ Lacerosus, a, um. adj. *Full of tatters, ragged*, *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* † *Pannosus.*

Lacerta, æ. f. [à lacertus] (1) *A lizard, a newt.* (2) *A kind of sea-fish.* (1) *Lacertae virides*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23. (2) *Ad captandas lacertas tempestates idoneae*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 6.

Lacertosus, a, um. adj. *Brawny, sinewy, strong.* *Lacertosi fodiebant arva colohi*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 33. *Centurio pugnax, & lacertosus*, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 9.

¶ Lacertulus, i. m. dim. [à lacertus] *A kind of marchpane made in the shape of one's arm, or of a lizard.*

Lacertus, i. m. (1) *An arm, the arm from the elbow to the wrist, the brawn, or sinews of the arms, or thighs.* (2) *Meton. Strength.* (3) *The vehemence and force of an oration.* (4) *A lizard, or newt.* (5) *A kind of cheap fish usually salted.* (1) *Implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos*, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 18, 9. (2) *Sub Trajano principe movit lacertos populus Romanus*, *Flor. prol. extr.* (3) = *Amentatas hastas oratoriis lacertis viribusque torquere*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. (4) *Virides occultant spineta lacertos*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 9. (5) *Pisces ex quibus salamenta fiunt, qualis lacertus*, *Cels.* 2, 18. *Dum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti*, *Mart.* 7, 77. ¶ *De variis lacertorum generibus, consule, si libitum fuerit*, *Plin.* 32, 53.

Lacessendus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or provoked.* *At Caesar neque resistentes tanto collis ascensu lacessendos judicabat*, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 14.

Lacessens, tis. part. *Attacking, provoking.* *Gaditanos bello lacessentibus*, *Just.* 44, 5. *conf. Liv.* 21, 11. & 27, 12.

† Lacessim. praet. per. Synop. *pro lacessiverim; & lacessisse pro lacessivisse, & lacesserunt pro lacessiverunt.*

Lacessiturus, a, um. part. *About to attack.* *Nec pop. Rom. nec socios pop. R. ultro lacessituri bello*, *Liv.* 28, 28.

Lacessitus, a, um. part. [à lacessor] *Exposed, abused, provoked*, *V O L. II.*

voked, stirred up, exasperated, attacked. *Dolucere cruento dente lacessiti*, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 151. *Lacessitum mare*, *Luc.* 3, 193.

Lăcesso, ěre, ivi & i, itum. æt. [ex lacio, fc. ut à facio, facello] (1) *To put, or drive forward.* (2) *To provoke, to stir up*, either by fact, word, voice, or writing, in a good, or bad sense. (3) *To set upon one, to challenge one, to abuse with ill language, to tease and trouble.* (4) *To put forward.* (5) *To stamp and tear.* (6) *To importune, or request.* (7) *To injure, or wrong.* (8) *To disturb, or trouble.* (9) *To do a thing frequently.* (1) *Stimulo lacessere juvenum*, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) & = *Me amabis, & scripto aliquo lacesses: ego enim facilius respondere possum, quam provocare*, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 20. (3) *Efficiam posthac ne quenquam voce lacessas*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 53. = *Inde lego, Phaebumque cio, musamque lacesso*, *Mart.* 4, 90. (4) & § *Hos sermones lacessivi nunquam, sed non valde repressi*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. *Lacessere jurgiis, injuriis*, *Liv.* vi, ferro, *Cic.* (5) *Campum lacessit taurus*, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 604. (6) *Nihil supra deos lacesso*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 12. (7) = *Lacessis Pirithoum, violasque deos*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 228. (8) *Non ira eum torquet, non lacesset suspicio*, *Sen.* (9) *Lacessit pelagus carinâ*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 7. § *Lacessere pugnam*, *Liv.* 37, 16, certamen, *Id.* 44, 9. *ad pugnam*, *Id.* 2, 45.

Lacessor, i, Curt. & Lacessior, iri, itus sum. pass. *To be provoked, stirred, encouraged, or moved, &c.* *Solent coeli novitate lacessiri*, *Col.* 9, 8.

* Lachanisso, ære. [Gr. λαχανίζω, à λαχανον, olus. Them. λαχανίω, fodio] *To be feeble, weak, or faint*, *Suet. in Aug.* 87.

† Lachano, ære vel ěre. *Lachanam vos, I will feed you with worts*, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 3, 33.

Lăchanum, i. n. [ex λαχανίω, fodere] *All kind of potherbs, worts, &c. that are good to eat*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 115.

Lachryma, æ. f. primâ communi. [à δάκρυμα] (1) *A tear in weeping, &c.* = *In nostro omnium fletu nullam Milonis lachrymam aspexistis*, *Cic. pro Milon.* 34. ¶ *Effundi in lachrymas, to burst out in tears, to fall a weeping*, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 23, 1. (2) *Also the moisture, or dropping of a tree, that turneth to gum, gum-drops*, *Plin.* 11, 5. ¶ *Rectè scribitur lacryma sine aspiratione*, *vid. Gell.* 2, 3.

Lachrymabilis, e. adj. *Sad, fit to be bewailed, or wept for.* *Lachrymabile bellum*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 44. *tempus*, *Id. Trist.* 5, 12, 1. *nomen*, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 718.

Lachrymabundus, a, um. *Weeping-ripe, ready to weep*, *Liv.* 3, 46.

Lachrymandus, a, um. part. *To be wept, or lamented.* *Ne non moerentibus Argos exequiis lachrymandus eat?* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 100. *Jámque aegra timoris Roma tuos numeret lachrymandos matribus annos*, *Sil.* 3, 73.

Lachrymans, tis. part. (1) *Weeping.* (2) *Dropping.* (1) *Cic. Verr.* 5. *Video hunc praetextatum ejus filium oculis lachrymantibus me intuentem*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 69. (2) & *Lachrymantes calamos inferi non oportet, non magis quam aridos*, *Plin.* 17, 24.

Lachrymatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A weeping, a shedding of tears.* (2) *A dropping of moisture, gum, &c.* (1) *Oculorum lachrymationes*, *Plin.* 23, 5. *a running of the eyes.* (2) *Plin.* 11, 54.

¶ Lachrymator, òris. m. *He that weepeth*, *Aug.* † *Qui lachrymat.*

Lachrymatus, a, um. part. *Distilled, or dropped out of the bark.* *Lachrymatae cortice myrthae*, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 339.

Lachrymo, ære. neut. & Lachrymor, ari. dep. *To weep, to cry, to shed tears, to drop with moisture.* *Oh, lachrymo gaudio*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 55. *Ecquis fuit quin lachrymaretur?* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 46. *Lachrymandum est, non plorandum*, *Sen. Ep.* 63.

Lachrymosè, vel potius lacrimosè, vel lacrimosé. adv. *Weepingly, as though he wept*, *Plin.* 17, 47.

Lachrymosus, vel lacrymosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of tears, weeping.* (2) *Met. Sad, doleful.* (3) *That would make one weep.* (1) *Oculi lachrymosi*, *Plin.* 29, 38. (2) *Bellum lachrymosum*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 13. (3) *Fumus lachrymosus*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 80.

Lachrymula, æ. f. dim. [à lacryma] *A little tear.* *Una falsa lachrymula*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 22.

LACINIA, æ. f. [à lacino] *The lappet, or flap of a gown, the guard, hem, or fringe of a garment.* (2) *A jag, a piece, or snip, a clout, or rag.* (3) *A separate fold.* (4) *A surname of Juno.* (1) *Sume laciniam, atque absterge sudorem tibi*, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 1, 16. *interp. Serv.* *In laciniâ servans ex mensa secunda semina*, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21. (2) *Fest.* (3) *In lacinias pecus aegrotum distribui jubet*, *Col.* 7, 5. (4) *Liv.* 42, 3.

¶ Laciniatim. adv. *Scattering-wise, by pieces*, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 247.

¶ Laciniatus, a, um. part. *Hemmed, plaited, gathered, ruffled*, *Post.*

¶ Lacinio, & lacino, ære. *To make holes, to pourtray, or describe*, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 347. *Vid. Lacino.*

Laciniôsè. adv. *Jaggedly*, *Plin.* 17, 47. *Vulgò lachrymosè.*

¶ Laciniosus, a, um. *Cut in sundry fashions, jagged, crumpled, full of plaits, turning and winding divers ways*, *Met. intricate.* *Sermo laciniosus*, *Tert.* & *Expeditus*, *Apul.*

LACIO, ēre. [à λαλίζω, i. e. ὁπτεύω, adulator, Hes. fut. prim. λαλίσω] To bring one into a snare, to deceive, to allure, to decoy, chouse, wheedle, or trepan. De praet. & sup. vix constat, quia verbum ipsum in desuetudinem abiit, praeterquam in comp.

Lacōnicum, i. n. sc. hypocaustum. A stew, hotbouse, or drybain, Cic. Attic. 4, 10. Cels. 1, 3. Vitr. 5, 10.

Laconicus, a, um, adj. Lacedemonian. Laconica purpura, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 7.

* Laconismus, i. m. A short way of speaking, such as the Lacedemonians used. [Non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum]; altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. Fam. 11, 25.

* Lacotomus. [ex λαῖδς, laevus, & τέμνω, seco] A term in dialling, Vitruv. 9, 8. where Turnebus readeth, laetomus, which seemeth right; a line that cutteth the left semicircle.

LACRYMA, it. lacruma, ae. f. & lacrima vett. codd. & dacryma, Fest. A tear. Vid. Lachryma.

Lacrymosus, a, um. Vid. Lachrymosus.

Lacta. A kind of cassia; al. scrib. leda vel lada, Plin. 12, 43.

Lactans, tis. part. [à lacto] Milch, that bath milk, that giveth suck. Dandum hordeum usque quoad erunt lactantes, Varr. de R. R. 2, 7. Lactantia ubera mammarum, Lucr. 5, 883.

Lactantia, um. c. pl. All things that have meat in them, white meats, Cels. 2, 28.

Lactaria, ae. f. [à lacte] Herb tithymal, spurge, or milkweed, Plin. 26, 39.

Lactarium, i. n. A dairy-house, Litt. ex Col.

Lactarius, a, um. adj. That is made of milk, or giveth milk. § Bos lactaria, a milch cow, Varr. de R. R. 2, 1. Lactaria columna, a place in the herb-market, where they brought children to be fed with milk, Fest.

|| Lactarius, i. m. A dairymān, a milkman, one that selleth milkmeats, as butter, cheese, &c. Lamp.

|| Lactatio, ōnis. f. An enticing, or alluring, Aug. 4. Allectatio.

Lactatus, ūs. m. verb. [à lacto] A giving of milk, a suckling of young. Lactatu pinguescere, Plin. 32, 5. Hard. leg. Jactatus.

+ Lacte, is. n. Milk. Non lacte lacti similis est, Plaut. Menacch. 5, 9, 30. Candidum lacte papillā cum fluit, Varr. ap. Non. 4. Lac.

Lactens, tis. part. [à lacteo]. (1) Sucking, hanging at the breast, a suckling. (2) Having milk in it. (1) Romulus lactens, Cic. Catil. 3, 8. Vituli lactentes, Ov. Met. 2, 624. conf. Liv. 22, 1. (2) Frumenta lactantia, young tender corn with a kind of milk in it, Virg. Geor. 1, 315. Lactentia, eatables made of milk, Cels. 2, 28.

Lacteo, ēre. neut. To suck milk out of a dug. Vix leg. nisi in part. lactens, quod vide.

Lacteolus, a, um. dim. [à lacteus] Milkwhite, fair. Laetola puella, Catull. 53, 27.

Lactes, ium. f. [à ling. lactis] The small guts, by which the meat passeth first out of the stomach; the left roe, or milt of fish. Venio laxis lactibus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40.

Lactesco, ēre. incept. [à lacteo] (1) To become like milk, to be turned into milk. (2) To have milk, to grow milch. (1) Omnis ferē matrum cibus lactescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51. (2) Asinae praegnantēs continuō lactescunt, Plin. 11, 96.

Lacteus, a, um. adj. Of, or like milk, white, milky. Liquor lacteus, Tibull. 2, 3, 18. Colla lactea, Virg. Aen. 8, 660. Lacteus porcus, Mart. 3, 47, 12. humor, Lucr. 1, 259. Lacteus orbis, Cic. S. Scip. 3. circulus, Plin. 2, 23. the milky way.

|| Lacticinia, ōrum. n. pl. White meats made of milk, Cael. Rhod. 4. Lactantia.

|| Lacticolor, ōris. adj. White, of the colour of milk. Aut cunctis pariter verbis oblinat fulvam lacticolor spongia sepiani, Auson. Epist. 7, 55. + Lacteus, lacteolus.

+ Lactis, is. f. Milk. Oves quae nec lactem, nec lanam ullam habent, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 16.

Lactis, is. Prisc. unde pl. lactes. f. [dict. à lacte] The small guts. Prob. Singulari usus Titinnius. Lactis agnina, a lamb's chitterling.

Lactio, are. freq. [à lacio] To allure, or deceive with fair words, to cog, or chouse, to wheedle, or trepan, to fool one. Nisi me lactasses amantem, & falsā spe produceres, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24.

Lactio, are. act. [à lacte; i. e. lac praebere. unde Lactans deus, Varr. qui segetes facit lactescere] To give suck, to feed with milk, to suckle, Varr.

Lactoris, is. f. A certain herb full of milk, Plin. 24, 104.

Lactuca, ae. f. [dict. quod abundantia lactis exuberat, seu quod nutriendas foeminas lacte implet, Varr.] The herb lettuce, Plin. 19, 38. || Lactuca sessilis, cabbage lettuce. || Lactuca leporina, a sort of sow-thistle, Apul.

Lactucula, ae. f. dim. A little lettuce. Teneris frondens lactucula fibris, Col. 10, 111.

|| Lactulatus, a, um. part. Which bath the picture of pools, or lakes woven, or wrought with a needle in it, Litt. ex Apul.

|| Laculor, ari. pass. [qu. à lacula, dim. à lacu] Modico

mento laculatur, parted with a dimple in the chin. Apul. Florid. 2.

Lacūna, ae. f. [à lacu, Fest.] (1) A ditch wherein water standeth, a puddle, or dike, a furrow, or trench for a drain. (2) Any little hole, or hollow place. (3) The slit in the upper lip. (4) Met. A defect, or want. (5) || A gap, or empty place, when any thing is wanting in an author. (1) Sudant humore lacunae, Virg. Geor. 1, 117. (2) Varr. de R. R. 2, 7, 3. (3) Lact. ap. Cal. (4) Vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6. (5) Erasmi. ad imitationem loci Ciceronis proximè laudati. || Lacunae famae, a blemish in one's good name, Gell. 1, 3.

Lacunar, ari. n. Contignatio exsculpta lignorum interstitiis, lacuum five lacunarum speciem praebens. (1) A cieled roof, arched, fretted, or set off with distances of rafters like pits. (2) The main beam of the house arched, or embowed. (1) Vitruv. 7, 2. (2) Non aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od. 2, 18.

Lacūnatus, a, um. part. Wrought with fretwork, made hollow, as it were with ditches and gutters, Plin. 15, 9.

Lacuno, are. act. To pit, to fret, to chamfer, to work with fretwork. Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. Met. 8, 563.

Lacunofus, a, um. adj. Full of ditches, or holes; uneven, rugged, pitted, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.

LACUS, i, & ūs. [à Gr. λίμνη] (1) A lake, or standing pool, a place always full of water; a deep ditch, a meer, a pool. (2) A vat, or great vessel into which the wine ran after it was pressed, and may be used for a vessel wherein beer, ale, &c. are set a cooling when it is brewed, a cooler. (3) The main beam of the house. (4) A corn-trough, or a corn-bin. (5) A smith's trough. (1) Lacu fluvius se condidit alto, Virg. Aen. 8, 66. Avernī lacus, Cic. 33. Refert à fonte bibatur quae fluit, an pigro, quae stupet unda, lacu, Mart. 9, 102. Pisces ex stagno, vel lacu, vel flumine graviores sunt, Cels. 2, 18. (2) De lacu quā re-recentissimum addito mustum in amphoram, Col. 12, 29. (3) Resultant aedēque, lacūque, Lucil. (4) Col. 1, 6. (5) Jun.

Lacusculus, i. m. dim. (1) A little lake, or ditch. (2) A small vat. (1) Col. 4, 8. (2) Col. 12, 50, 5.

|| Lacustris, e. adj. Belonging to a pool, or lake, Litt. sed unde hausit incertum.

Lacuturris, brassicae species in valle Aricinā, ubi quondam fuit lacus turrisque. A large sort of cabbage, or cauliflower, Plin. 19, 41.

Lacuturrius, a, um. adj. ut brassica lacuturria. A large caul-wort, a savoy, Plin. 19, 41.

Lādānum, i. n. Marc. corripit primam. A gum made of the fat dew that is gathered from the leaves of a shrub called lada, Plin. 26, 47. and is used in pomanders, Cels. 5, 26.

Laedens, tis. part. Hurting. Laedentia pectus vincula, Ov. Rem. 294. conf. Sil. 13, 4.

Lædō, ēre, si, sum. act. [de cujus etymo nihil comperti] (1) To hurt, by wound, blow, or otherwise. (2) To injure, to do displeasure to, by any way. (3) To infect. (4) To violate. (5) To find fault with, to put a wrong construction upon. (6) To offend, to trouble, to annoy. (1) Ne indigna laedi crura secent fentes, Ov. Met. 1, 508. Nec teneras cursu laesisset aristas, Virg. Aen. 7, 809. (2) Memini cum dicto haud audebat, facto nunc laedat licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53. (3) Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia laedent, Virg. Ecl. 1, 51. (4) Non venere externa socialia foedera laedam, Ov. Met. 14, 380. (5) Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 80. (6) Quae laedunt oculos festinas demere, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 38. Si te pulvis strepitūque rotarum, si laedat caupona, Id. Epist. 1, 17, 7. || Laedere famam, to speak ill of one, Cic. pro Clu. 5. Laedere fidem, to break his promise, or to be worse than his word, Id. pro S. R. 38.

Laedor, i. pass. To be hurt. Isque cibus si jejuniū caput laeditur, assumendus etiam medio die est, Cels. 1, 4.

Laelaps, is. m. [dict. ab impetu] Storm, Swift, a dog's name. Trux cum Laelape Theron, Ov. Met. 3, 211.

LÆNA, ae. f. vestis lanca, Varr. [sed est ex Gr. χλαῖνα, ἀπὸ τῆς χλαίνας, i. e. calefaciendo] (1) A soldier's leaguer cloak, according to Non. who mistaketh it for chlamys; but Servius, Fest. and Varr. himself take it for (2) a rough shag gaberdine. (3) A frieze cassock, a priest's cope wherein he sacrificed. (1) Ardebat murice laena, Virg. Aen. 4, 262. (2) Plurima sunt, quae non audent homines pertusā dicere laenā, Juv. 5, 131. (3) Hinc Popilius cognominatus Laenas, cujus histariam videre licet ap. Cic. de Clar. Orat. 14.

Laesio, ōnis. f. verb. An hurting, or annoying, Cic. de Or. 3, 53.

|| Laesura, ae. f. An hurt, loss, or damage, Tert. 4. Laesio.

Laesurus, a, um. part. About to hurt. Ignarum nunquam laesura clientem, Claud. 2. in pr. Conf. Stil. 48. deos & ducem, Lucan. 5, 151.

Laesus, a, um. part. (1) Hurt. (2) Rent, torn. (3) Violated. (4) Wronged, offended, annoyed, &c. (1) Laelius dente serpentium, Plin. 28, 6. Seges laesa grandine, Ov. Fast. 5, 322. (2) Laesae vestes, Ov. Fast. 3, 821. (3) Laesa fides, Hor.

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Hor. Od. 1, 33, 4. (4) *Laesum nūmen, Ov. Trist.* 3, 6, 23. § *Laesa pudicitia, a cracked maidenhead, Id. Epist.* 5, 104. § *Laesa majestas, treason, Suet. Res laesae, adversity, Ov. Trist.* 1, 5, 35.

Laetabilis, e. adj. *Glad, joyful, that whereof one is glad, gladsome, joyous. Quid habet ista res aut laetabile, aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. *Factum laetabile cunctis, Ov. Met.* 9, 255. *Jus laetabile prolis, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 8, 21. *fidus, Val. Flacc.* 6, 606.

|| *Laetabundus*, a, um. *Very merry and pleasant, Gell.* 11, 15.

Laetāmen, īnis. n. [dict. quod faciat laetas segetes, ut loqu. *Vir.*] *Compost, dung, or muck laid in the field, manure, Ap. R. R. scriptt.*

Laetandus, a, um. part. *To be rejoiced at.* § *Laetandum magis, quā dolendum casum tuum puto, Sall. B. J.* 14.

Laetans, tis. part. *Rejoicing. Animus laetans, Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. *Pectus laetans, Catull.* 62, 221.

|| *Laetanter*. adv. *pro laetē. Joyfully, rejoicingly, Lampr.* 4. *Laetē.*

|| *Laetafter*, i. m. *A frolicsome youth, a pleasant fellow, a merry companion, Fest.*

Laetatio, ōnis. f. *Merriness. Neque hostibus diutina laetatio, neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur, Caes. B. G.* 5, 52. = *Laetitia.*

Laetatus, a, um. part. *Having rejoiced. Laetatus at ille sustulit in Tyria reptantem veste nepotem, Claud. sec. Conf. Stil.* 179.

Laetē, iūs, īffimē. adv. (1) *Merrily, gladly, pleasantly.* (2) *Fruitfully, abundantly.* (1) *Laetē tulit, Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9. *Nullum opus milites laetiūs fecere, Just.* 12, 8. § *Laetē, an severē dicere, Quint.* 8, 3. (2) *Lactiūs frondebit, Col.* 5, 9.

Lactificans, tis. part. *Making glad. Unde ego omnes hilares, lubentes, lactificantes faciam ut fiant, Plaut. Pers.* 5, 1, 8.

|| *Laetificātor*, ōris. m. *He that maketh one merry, Tert.* 4. *Qui laetatur.*

Laetifico, āre. act. i. e. *laetum facio.* (1) *To rejoice one, or make one glad.* (2) *To battle the ground, and make it fruitful.* (1) *Sol terram laetificat, Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. *Non illum gloria pulsi laetificat Magni, Lucan.* 3, 49. (2) *Plin.* 17, 4.

Laetificor, āri, ātus. pass. *To rejoice, or be made glad. Alii laetificantur meo malo, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 15.

* *Laetificus*, a, um. *That maketh glad. Laetificae vites, Antiq. poēta ap. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. *Laetifici plausus, Stat. Theb.* 6, 531. *foetus, Lucr.* 1, 193.

† *Laetisco.* *I become glad, Non.* 2, 494. † *Laetus* ēo.

Laetitia, ae. f. [à laetus] (1) *Joy, gladness, mirth, pleasantness.* (2) *Met. Fruitfulness, abundance.* (1) *Afficere laetitiam, to make one glad, Cic. pro Milon.* 28. (2) *Loci laetitiae plures palmites desiderat, exilitas pauciores, Col.* 4, 21.

† *Laetitudo*, īnis. f. *Idem, Accius ap. Non.* 2, 487.

Laetor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à laetus] *To be glad, or merry, to rejoice. = Gaudeo, vehementerque laetor, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 47. *toto pectore, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 65. *praeclaris operibus, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. *Laetaris tu in omnium gemitu, Id. Verr.* 5, 46.

|| *Laeto*, as. *To be glad, Non.* 2, 414.

LAETUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Glad, merry, frolicsome, cheerful, joyous, pleasant, delightful.* (2) *Lucky, fortunate.* (3) *Of fields, Plentiful, fruitful, verdant.* (4) *Of cattle, Fat, in good liking.* (5) *Welcome, acceptable.* (6) *Brisk, lively.* (7) *Willing.* (8) *Swift.* (1) = *Interea alacer atque laetus, Cic. pro Mur.* 24. *Laetae urbes, Lucr.* 1, 256. *Laeta indoles, Quint.* 2, 4. (2) § *Miscetur tristitia laetis, Ov. Fast.* 6, 463. (3) *Laetas segetes rustici dicunt, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 88. *Tellus iusto laetior, Virg. Geor.* 2, 252. § *Olea serenda agro sicco per sementim, laeto per ver, Catō, 61. Laeta pascua, Liv.* 24, 3. (4) *Armenta laeta, Virg. Geor.* 2, 144. (5) *Caedem ejus laetam fuisse Muciano accepimus, Tac. Hist.* 3, 75, 4. *Incrementum imperii laetissimum, V. Max.* 5, 3, 2. (6) *Laetos oculis afflārat honores, Virg. Aen.* 1, 595. (7) *Inspice, si possim donata reponere laetus, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 40. (8) *Laetus cois Eurūs equis, Virg. Aen.* 2, 417.

Laeva, ae. f. [ex λαιδς, digamma interposito] *The left hand.* § *Dextrā montibus, laevā Tiberi amne septus, Liv.* 4.

Laevandus, a, um. part. *To be made smooth. Frons offis, quam ferrula exasperavit, laevanda est, Cels.* 7, 33.

|| *Laevātor*, us. *Made smoother, Gell.* 17, 8. † *Laevior.*

Laevatus, a, um. part. *Smoothed, Virg. Aen.* 5, 306.

Laevē. adv. *Dully, heavily, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 52.

Laevigatio, ōnis. f. *A slicking, or making plain, Vitruv.* 7, 1.

|| *Laevigātor*, ōris. m. *He that maketh smooth, Capell.* 4. *Qui laevigat.*

|| *Laevigātorius*, a, um. *That which maketh smooth. Lapis laevigatorius, a slickstone, Jun.*

Laevigātus, a, um. part. *Planed, made smooth. Commis-*

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furae calce vivā ex oleo laevigatae, Plin. 31, 31. || *Quod & laevigatus & spissius est, Macroh. Sat.* 7, 12.

Laevigo, āre. [qu. laevē ago] *To smooth, or slick, to plane, to polish; to loosen, and make to go to stool, Plin.* 13, 25. *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 11.

LAEVIS, vel *levis*, e. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup. Smooth, slick, soft; § bare, bald, without hair.* § *Corpuscula alia laevia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. *Aspera mista laevibus, Lucr.* *Vir laevior feminā, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 437. § *Laeve, etiam ponitur pro laevitas, smoothness. Externi ne quid valeat per laeve morari, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. *Ut per laeve seversos effundat junctura ungues, Pers.* 1, 64.

Laevitas, ātis. f. *Slickness, plainness, smoothness. § Laevitas intestinorum, a flux, or lask, called also lenteria, Cels.* 4, 19.

Laevo, āre. act. *To make smooth, to smooth. Pars teretes laevare manu ac disponere mensas, Stat. Theb.* 1, 519.

Laevor, āri. pass. *To be made smooth. = Os radi & laevari satis est, Cels.* 8, 3.

Laevor, ōris. m. *Smoothness, softness. Spectatur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, laevor, Plin.* 13, 24. *Considerare durtiem, molliem, laevorem, contactum, Cels. in praef.* § *Asperitas, Lucr.*

|| *Laevorsum*. adv. *Towards the left hand, Apul. Florid.* p. 760. = *Sinistrorsum.*

LAEVUS, a, um. adj. [ex λαιδς, digam. interpos.] (1) *Left, on the left side.* (2) *Foolish, silly.* (3) *Unlucky, inconvenient, unseasonable.* (4) *In coelect. augur. Prosperous, propitious, lucky.* (1) *Ex humero laevo dependet amictus, Virg. Aen.* 6, 301. (2) *Si mens non laeva fuisset, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 16. (3) *Tempore laevo interpellare, Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 4. (4) *Intonuit laevum, Virg. Aen.* 2, 993. *Laeva existimantur, quoniam laevā parte mundi ortus est, Plin.* 2, 55. = *Si quem numina laeva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo, Virg. Geor.* 4, 7.

Lāganum, i. n. *A thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. a fritter, or pancake; a plumcake, or simnel, Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 115.

Lāgena, ae. f. [à Gr. λαγνος, poculi genus, & mensura, quod ab Hebr. lag. unde & nos praeposito digamma] *A flagon, a stone bottle to keep wine in. Quasi tu lāgenam dicas, ubi vinum solet Chium esse, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 78.

* *Lāgeos*. adj. *λαγεος, genus uvae, quae & leporaria dicitur. [à λαγός, lepus] A kind of grape, Virg. Geor.* 2, 93.

* *Lagōis*, is. f. *λαγαις, [ex λαγός, quod leporinas habet carnes] A delicate bird that hath flesh like an hare, or as some a rare sort of fish, Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 22.

* *Lagophthalmus*, i. [ex λαγός, lepus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus. Them. ὀφθαλμοί, video] m. *Hare eyed, Cels.* 7, 7.

* *Lagonoponos*. Gr. τῶν λαγόνων πόνος, illum dolor. [ex λαγός, ilia, & πόνος, dolor. Them. πείνομαι, ago] *The gripes, or pain of the bowels, Plin.* 20, 13.

* *Lāgōpus*, ōdis. Gr. λαγῶπας, qu. *leporipes.* (1) *A dainty bird about the Alps, with rough hairy feet like an hare, called the white partridge.* (2) *The herb bares-foot, or bares-cummin.* (1) *Plin.* 10, 68. (2) *Plin.* 26, 34.

* *Lagōtrophium*, i. n. *A warren of hares, Col.* 8, 1. *Lat. Leporarium.*

Laguncula, ae. f. dim. *A little flagon, or bottle. Picatis lagunculis condere, Col.* 12, 38. *Conf. Plin. Ep.* 2, 6, 2.

|| *Lāicus*, a, um. adj. *λαϊκός. [à λαός, populus] That which is common for the people, or that belongeth to the laity, Eccl.*

|| *Laicus*, i. m. *A layman, one who is not of the clergy, Bud.*

Lāliso, ōnis. m. [ex λαλάζειν, à vociferando] *A foal of a wild ass, Mart.* 13, 97. *Plin.* 8, 69.

Lallo, āre. [dict. inquit *Cornutus*, quod nutrices, cum infantes dormire volunt, *lalla, lalla*, dicere soleant] (1) *To sing lalla, as a child when going to sleep.* (2) *Also to sing lullaby, as the nurse doth.* (1) *Iratus mammae lallare reculas, Pers.* 3, 18. (2) *Casaub. propriam hanc esse notionem contendit.*

Lallus, i. m. *A lullaby, or lulling of a child to sleep. Inter lalli somniferos modos, Auson. Epist.* 16, 91. *sed Turneb. Lallum nutricum fuisse deum contendit.*

LAMA, ae. f. *A slough, a bog, a dirty puddle, a ditch, Hor. Epist.* 1, 13, 10.

Lambens, tis. part. *Licking. Sanguinea lambens vulnera linguā, Ov. Met.* 3, 57.

Lambero, āre. [à lamā, quae est scissura terrae] *To cut, or tear in pieces, to slice, or mangle, to hack and slash. Me meo ludo lamberas, Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 53.

LAMBO, ēre. praet. *lambi, sed invenitur etiam lambui, sup. lambitum.* (1) *To lick with the tongue, to lap.* (2) *To touch a thing softly.* (3) *To run, or flow gently by.* (1) *Quia dentibus carent, lambunt cibos, Col.* 8, 17. (2) *Vulcanus summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 74. (3) *Quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 8.

Lāmella, ae. f. dim. [à laminā, pro lamuella] *A little thin plate of metal. Lamellae aereae, Vitruv.* 7, 12.

Lamentābilis,

LAN

Lamentābilis, e. adj. (1) *Lamentable, mournful, doleful, woful.* (2) *To be bewailed, or lamented.* (1) *Lamentabilis gemitus*, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 14. (2) *Lamentabile regnum*, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 4.

|| *Lamentae*, arum. pro lamentationes, Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 493.

Lamentārius, a, um. *That causeth lamentation.* Aedes lamentariae, Plaut. *Capt.* 1, 1, 28.

Lamentatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Lamentation, weeping and wailing, bemoaning.* Lugubris lamentatio, fletusque moerens, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 13.

Lamentatus, a, um. part. *Bewailed, or lamented.* Fata diu lamentata, Sil. 13, 781.

Lāmentor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To lament, bewail, weep, or mourn for.* (2) *To bemoan, to take on sadly.* (1) *Lamentari praeter caeteras visa est*, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 94. (2) § *Vidi virginem matrem lamentari mortuam*, Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 2, 46. † *Leg. lamento apud Vulg.* interpr.

LAMENTUM, i. n. *A lamentation, or bewailing, a bemoaning, a sad outcry, a shriek.* = *Lamentis se lacrymisque dare*, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 21. = *Tecta fremunt lamentis gemitūque*, Virg. *Aen.* 4, 667.

LAMIA, ae. f. (1) *A she devil, or hag, a witch, or sorceress, that doth mischief to children.* (2) *A fairy that stealeth, or changeth children, a bullbeggar.* (1) *Neu pransae lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo*, Hor. *A. Poet.* 340. (2) Apul. *Met.* 5.

LAMINA, ae. f. & per Sync. *lamna*. (1) *A plate, or thin piece of some metal.* (2) *A bar, or ingot of gold, or silver.* (3) *A sword-blade.* (4) *A thin board, or plank.* (5) *The tip, or lappet of the ear.* (6) *A nutshell.* (1) *Jovis templum parietibus totis laminā inauratum*, Liv. (2) Hor. *Od.* 2, 2, 2. (3) *Lamina dissiluit*, Ov. *Met.* 5, 173. (4) *Tigna bipedalia laminis clavisque religant*, Caes. *B. C.* 2, 10. (5) Caes. *Aur. Tard.* 2, 13. (6) *Lamina mollis adhuc tenero est in lacte*, Ov. *de Nuce*, 95. ¶ *Laminae candentes, hoc glowing plates of iron, which were put to the bodies of offenders*, Cic. *Verr.* 7, 63.

|| *Lamino*, āre. *To emboss, or cut into plates*, Apoll.

|| *Laminosus*, a, um. *Full of plates, or embossed*, Litt. ex Apul.

Lamium, i. n. [quod ad lamas nascatur, Mart.] *Archangel, deadnettle*, Plin. 21, 35.

Lamna, ae. f. per Sync. pro lamina, q. vide.

|| *Lamnūla*, ae. f. dim. [à lamna] *A little plate*, Tert. † *Lamella*.

|| *Lamōsus*, a, um. adj. *Full of deep watery ditches, plasbes*, Col. *test.* Litt.

Lampāda, ae. f. [ex acc. Gr.] *Id. quod lampas.* Te ne hanc lampadam, Plaut. *Cas.* 4, 4, 16. Sed vide Bentl. ad *Manil.* 1, 359.

* *Lampadias*, ae. m. *A comet, or blazing star, resembling a burning torch*, Plin. 2, 22.

LAMPAS, ādis. f. [à Gr. λαμπα; quod à λαμπάω, splendo] (1) *A lamp.* (2) *A torch.* (3) *A fiery meteor in the air.* (4) *The brightness, or shining of the sun.* (1) *Lampas ferrea*, Col. 12, 18. aenea, Juv. 3, 285. (2) *Ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus*, Virg. *Aen.* 9, 535. (3) Plin. 2, 26. (4) *Rutilantem attollens lampada Titan*, Sil. 12, 648. ¶ *Lampāda alicui tradere, to leave his part to be performed, or finished by another, to appoint a successor*, Pers. 6, 61.

|| *Lampena*, ae. f. [à λαμπάω, splendo] *A gallant caroch, a fine coach*, Hier.

|| *Lampētra*, ae. f. [à lambendis petris] *A lamprey, a suck-flane, a seven eye*, Sipont. † *Muraena*.

* *Lampsāna*, ae. f. λαμψάνη. *Corn salad, a weed growing among corn*, Diosc. 2, 107.

* *Lampūrus*. Gr. λαμψυρς. [ex splendore caudae] *White tail, or Fox, a dog's name*, Litt. ex Ov.

* *Lampyris*, idis. f. [à λαμψυρς, quod cauda splendeat, ex λαμπάω, splendo, & ὤρα, cauda] *A glow worm that shineth by night*, Plin. 11, 34. Lat. *Cicindela*.

* *Lamyrus*. [à λαμυρς, limpidus] *A kind of sea lizard*, Plin. 32, 53.

LANA, ae. f. (1) *Wool that groweth on sheep.* (2) *Also the down of birds.* (3) *Met. Cloth.* (4) *The moss, or cotton that groweth on trees, or fruits.* (1) *Quando ad me venis cum tuā colu & lanā?* Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 68. (2) *Cygni lana*, Mart. 14, 161. (3) Ulp. (4) *Mart.* 14, 158. ¶ *Lana succida, unwashed wool*, Juv. 5, 24. *Lana facta, yarn*, Ulp. ¶ *Prov. Lana caprina, goats hair, a thing of no value*, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 18, 15.

Lanāria, ae. f. [dict. quod ad eluendas lanas adhibetur] *Fullers weed, the herb that fullers use in scouring cloth; cotton weed, fullers herb, cudwort*, Plin. 24, 104.

Lanāris, e. adj. *That bath, or beareth wool.* Pecus lanare, Varr. *de R. R.* 2, 9.

Lanarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to wool*, Plin. 24, 14.

Lanarius, i. m. *A woolmerchant, a clothier, a draper, any one that worketh, or dealeth in wool.* Stat *fullo*, Phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Plaut. *Aul.* 3, 5, 34.

LAN

Lānāta, ae. f. sc. ovis. *A sheep*, Juv. 8, 155.

Lanātus, a, um. ior, & ius, comp. (1) *Woolly, bearing wool.* (2) *Mossy, having a mossiness like wool.* (1) *Lanatae oves*, Col. 6, 2, 4. (2) *Folia molliora, & lanatiore canitie*, Plin. 21, 84. ¶ *Lanati lupi, the best kind of pikes, white and soft like wool*, Plin. 9, 28.

LANCEA, ae. f. [vox Hispanica vel Gallica, quamvis argute magis quam verè derivat Fest. à Gr. λανχην] *A lance, or lance, a Spanish javelin with a broad head; any pike, spear, or javelin; the head of a spear, or dart*, Bud. *Lancea infesta medium femur transjicit*, Hirt. ap. Caes. *B. G.* 8, 48.

|| *Lanceārius*, i. m. *He that beareth a spear, or javelin, a pikeman, a lancier*, Amm. 21, 13. † *Qui fert lanceam*.

|| *Lanceātus*, a, um. *Armed, or wounded with a lance*, Flum.

|| *Lanceo*, āre. *To handle, shake, or throw the lance*, Tert. † *Lanceam vibrare*.

|| *Lanceōla*, ae. f. dim. [ex lancea] *A little lance, or spear*, Apul. p. 260. *Also the same as plantago minor, ribwort*, Jun.

Lances. Vid. Lanx.

Lancifer, ēra, um. adj. *A demilancer, a light horseman*, Caes. *laudat* Litt. *sed quaere*.

Lancinans, tis. part. *Rending, tearing.* *Lancinans aures canum*, Plin. 11, 40. Ita MSS. omnes. *Scribi fortasse & lacinians possit: quoniam id malum canum aures discindit in lacinias*, inquit Hard. in locum.

Lancinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lancing of a sore*, Cels. ap. Litt.

|| *Lancinātor*, oris. m. *He that lanceth*, Prud. *Rom.* 1057.

Lancinātus, a, um. part. *Wasted and consumed*, Catull. 27, 17. Vid. *Lancino*.

Lancino, āre. [ex lancea, vel à lacino, quod à λανίζω, lacero, n inserto, Voss.] (1) *To strike, or thrust through, to rend, or tear.* (2) § *Met. To consume, waste, and make havoc of.* (1) Plin. 9, 5. (2) *Diducimus vitam in particulas, ac particulas lancinamus*, Sen. *de Ira*, 1, 2. *Paterna lancinata sunt bona*, Catull. 27, 17. *Malè, ut puto, Litt. testem adducit* Cic.

Lancula, ae. f. *The basin of a small scale*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

Lanea, id. quod laniena. *A butcher's shop*, Liv. *ascrib.* Scal.

|| *Lanērum*, i. n. [ex lana, ut à quercus, quercerus] *A garment made of unwashed wool*, Fest.

|| *Lanestris*, e. adj. *Of wool*, Vopisc. pro

Lāneus, a, um. adj. *Woollen, or made of wool, or flocks.* ¶ *Laneus lupus, a fish in the river Timavus*, because near this river were great store of sheep, and plenty of wool, Mart. 13, 89. *Pallium laneum*, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 34.

Langa, ae. f. *A beast of Italy, called also languira; of whose urine the Grecians believed amber was made*, Plin. 37, 11.

Languefacio, ēre. i. e. languere facio. *To weary, to stop one's career.* § *Vis canendi languefacit excitatos, & incitat languentes*, Cic. *de Legg.* 2, 15.

Languens, & languescens, tis. part. *Languishing, fainting, &c.* Vid. locum mod. cit. *languentior, leg. in Priap.* *Spes languentes erexerat*, Curt. 4, 60. *Languens manus*, Ov. *Met.* 12, 318. *gratia*, Sil. 17, 349. *ictus*, Luc. 3, 692. *Languentia Bootae plaustra*, Lucan. 2, 723.

LANGUEO, ēre, langui, sup. car. (1) *To languish, to be sick, feeble, or faint.* (2) *To grow cool, or droop, to sneak.* (3) *To fade and decay.* (4) *To become listless, to grow dull and heavy.* (5) *To be cloyed and weary.* (1) *Corpora languebunt morbo*, Virg. *Geor.* 4, 252. (2) *Si vos languere viderint, jam omnes feroces aderunt*, Sall. *B. C.* 56. (3) *Vires in corpore languent*, Ov. *ex Pont.* 1, 4, 3. (4) *Orator metuo ne langueat senectute*, Cic. *de Sen.* 9. (5) *Scis in breve te cogi, cum plenus languet amator*, Hor. *Epist.* 3, 20. ¶ *Languet jubar lunae, the moon shineth dim, or faintly*, Stat. *Theb.* 12, 305.

Languescens, tis. part. *Languishing.* *Tranquillam seditionem, jam per se languescentem, repentina quies rebellantium Hispanorum fecit*, Liv. 28, 25. *Languescente colore in luteum*, Plin. 27, 109.

Languesco, ēre. incept. [à langueo] (1) *To grow languid.* (2) *To become remiss, or dull.* (3) *To abate, or decay.* (4) *To shed, or fade.* (1) *Languescunt lumina morte*, Catull. 62, 188. (2) § *Languescet industria, intendetur socordia*, Tac. *Ann.* 2, 38, 4. Vid. *Languet*, n. 4. (3) *Omnium rerum cupido languescit*, Plin. *Epist.* 8, 20. (4) *Languescit color in luteum*, Plin. 27, 109.

Languide, adv. languidius, comp. *Faintly, feebly, carelessly, idly, listlessly; without quickness, or spirit; a little, or somewhat.* = *Ne familia cunctanter & languide procedat*, Col. 11, 1. *Caesar suos languidius in opere versari iussit*, Caes. *B. G.* 7, 27.

|| *Languido*, āre. *To make faint*, Sidon. † *Languefacio*, Cic.

|| *Lan-*

|| Languidulē. adv. *Somewhat faintly*, Aug. † Paulo languidiūs.

Languidulus, a, um. dim. (1) *Somewhat faint, weak, or feeble*. (2) *Withered, or fading*. (1) Somni languidui, Catull. 62, 331. (2) Coronae languidulae, Quint. 8, 3.

Languidus, a, um. adj. [à languēo] (1) *Faint, weak, feeble*. (2) *Enervated*. (3) *Slow, lazy*. (4) *Decayed, faded*. (5) *Spiritless, without life, sluggish, unactive, dull, listless*. (1) Tarda & languida pecus, Cic. de Fin. 2, 13. (2) § Languidus vino & vigiliis, Cic. Catil. 2, 5. (3) = Veniebat gressu molli & languido, Phaedr. 5, 1. § Languidus aut creber ictus, a slow, or quick pulse, Plin. 11, 89. (4) Languido colore herbā in candidum vergente, Plin. 12, 26. (5) Languida auctoritas patrum facta est, Plin. 15, 36. ¶ Languidiora vina, racy, mellow wine, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 18.

* Languificus leo. *That causeth faintness*, by reason of the heat in the dogdays, Q. Ciceronis versus, Ec. 6. ap. Aufon. Eclog.

|| Languila. dim. [à lance, qu. lancula, Gloss. lancila æ-xdvn, species patinae five catini, Varr. v. Magis; à latitudine dict.] *A broad platter, or charger*.

Languor, ōris. m. [à languēo] (1) *Faintness, feebleness, weakness*. (2) *Languishment, want of spirit, a fainting fit*. (3) *Weariness*. (4) Met. *Laziness, listlessness, listlessness, dulness, drowsiness*. (1) Perpetuus corpora languor habet, Ov. Trist. 3, 8, 24. (2) Amantem languor, & silentium arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 13. (3) Me haec deambulatio ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2. (4) = Ne senectus languori se didiaēque dedat, Cic. Off. 1, 34. ¶ Aquosus languor, the dropy, a sluggish distemper, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 16.

Languria, ae. f. *A kind of beast*, Plin. 37, 11. Vid. Langa.

Langurium, i. n. *A languet of amber, like to an headstone*, Plin. 37, 11.

Laniandus, a, um. part. [à lanior] *Ready to be cut, or torn in pieces*. Lanianda viscera praebere, Liv. 9, 1. Conf. Ov. Met. 4, 456.

Lanians, tis. part. [à laniō] *Cutting, or quartering, butchering, tearing to pieces*. = Lanians sc, rostrōque cruentans, Cic. de Div. 1, 47. ex poeta.

Laniarium, i. n. *A butchery, a butcher's shop; a butcher-row, a slaughter-house*, Varr. de R. R. 2, 4.

Laniatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A slaughter, or carnage*. = Cades & laniationes hominum, Sen. de Clem. 2, 4.

|| Laniator. m. *He that cutteth, or teareth*, Aug.

Laniatus, a, um. part. (1) *Rent, torn*. (2) *Shattered*. (1) Corpus laniatum, Cic. Philipp. 11, 2. Laniata genas, Virg. Aen. 12, 602. (2) Classis laniata, Ov. Epist. 7, 175.

Laniatus, ūs. m. *A tearing, or cutting to pieces, a quartering, a butchering*. Quid mihi ferarum laniatus oberit nihil sentienti? Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. Conf. Liv. 21, 46.

Lanicium, i. n. [à lana, lanæ proventus] (1) *The commodity of wool, or cotton; the increase, or gain of it; the dressing, or ordering of it; the woollen, or cotton trade*, Plin. 8, 72. & Virg. Geor. 3, 384.

† Lanicūtis, e. adj. *Lancam cutem habens, qu. d. wool-skin; that beareth wool*, Laber. Epithet. arietis.

Laniēna, ae. f. (1) *The flesh shambles, the butchery, a slaughterhouse*. (2) † *A rending in pieces, the trade of butchery, the slaughtering and cutting up of cattle*. (3) † *Havock, destruction, slaughter and carnage*. (1) Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 15. (2) Laniēna Hippocratica, Prud. Rom. 498. (3) Civium laniēnam impunē committere, Apul. Met. 3, p. 75.

Lanifer, ēra, um. quod lanam fert. *That beareth wool, or cotton*. Arbor lanifera, Plin. 13, 28.

Lanifica, ae. f. sc. mulier. *A spinster, or carder of wool*, Litt. ex V. Max.

Lanificium, i. n. *Spinning, or carding; working of wool, clothing, the art of making cloth; spinstry, housewifry*, Col. in proem. l. 2.

Lanificus, a, um. *That maketh wool meet for the clothier, a weaver of woollen; pertaining to the working in wool; cloth-working*. Ars lanifica, Claud. Eutrop. 2, 381. Non audeat ulla lanificam imposuisse manum, Tib. 2, 1, 10. * Lanificae puellae, the Fates, Mart. 6, 58, 7.

Laniger, ēra, um. adj. *That beareth wool, or hath a fleece on*. Greges lanigeri, Virg. Geor. 3, 287. Pecudes lanigeræ, Id. Aen. 3, 642. agnus, Phaedr. 1, 1, 6.

Lanio, ōnis. m. *A butcher, a slaughterman*, Petron. & Paul. J.C. sed usitatus est lanius.

Lanio, āre. [ex lanius] *To cut like a butcher, to rend, tear, or pull in pieces, to cut up, to butcher, to wound*. Duo lupi obvios laniaverunt, Liv. vigilem, Id. 27, 37. Laniabant dentibus corpus, Virg. Geor. 3, 514. capillos, Ov. Met. 9, 354. corpus, Id. Fast. 4, 238. mundum laniare, Id. Met. 1, 60.

Lanionius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a butcher*. Lanionia mensa, a butcher's, or executioner's block, or board to cut out meat, or to cut off a malefactor's head, or hand upon, Suet. Claud. 15.

Lanior, ari. *To be rent, or torn*. Quae plaga major fit, si ab illo ipso telo, dum redit, corpus laniatur, Cels. 7, 5, 1.

Lanipendia, ae. f. *A spinster, or maker of yarn; or she that weigheth, or giveth out wool to the spinners*, Plin. ap. Litt. certe Pomp. J.C. Dig. 24, 1, 31.

LANISTA, ae. m. [à laniandis corporibus, Don.] *A master of defence; one that bought boys to breed them up fencers; a fencing master at swordplay*. Hic nuper se ad lanistam contulit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6. Lanista avium, a cockmaster, Col. 8, 2. Conf. Juv. 11, 8.

Lanitium. Col. 7, 3, 9. Vid. Lanicium.

LANIUS, i. m. (1) *A butcher, or slaughterman*. (2) *The same with victimarius, he who killed the sacrifice*. (1) Lanii qui ad cultrum bovem emunt, Varr. de R. R. 5, 9. Conf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. (2) Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 98.

Lanofus, a, um. adj. *Full of wool, woolly*, Col. 7, 9. Pallad. 8, 4.

Lanuginofus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Downy, mossy, covered with cotton, or soft hair; soft like wool, or cotton*, Plin. 19, 18. Lanuginosior, Id. 22, 24.

Lanugo, ūnis. f. propter lanæ similitudinem. (1) *Soft and tender hairs which first appear on the faces of young people*. (2) *The soft wool, cotton, or fur upon fruits, herbs, leaves, &c. the down feathers in birds; sawdust, or powder of timber, or wood*. (1) Primæ lanuginis anni, Propert. 3, 7, 59. (2) Cana legam tenerā lanugine mala, Virg. Ecl. 2, 51. Vid. & Col. 4, 29, 16.

Lanula, ae. f. [à lana] *A little piece, or small lock of wool*, Cels. 6, 9. & 7, 27.

LANX, cis. f. (1) *A great broad plate, charger, or porringer; a deep dish, or platter to serve meat up in*. (2) *A scale, or basin of the balance*. (1) Nutritus glande rotundas curvat aper lances, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 41. (2) Virtutis amplitudinem in alterā librae lance ponere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17. Geminā suspendere lance ancipitis librae, Pers. 4, 10.

* Lāpāthum, i. n. [ἐκ λαπαθῆ, quod evacuat ventrem] *The herb monks rhubarb, dock*, Plin. 20, 85. & Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 29. Lat. dicitur rumex, Plin. 20, 85. olim leg. lapathus, i. f. O lapathe, ut jactare necesse est cognitu cui sis, Lucil. ap. Cic. quin & Col. de R. R. 10, 373.

Lāpicīda, ae. m. *A digger of stones in a quarry, an hewer of stone, a stonecutter; a free mason*. Qui lapides caedunt lapicidae, qui ligna lignicidae non dicuntur, Varr. de L. L. 7, 33.

Lāpicīdina, (pro quo corrupte lapidicina) ae. f. *A quarry of stones*. Lapidicinae Chiorum, Cic. de Div. 2, 21. Lapidicina bituminis, Vitruv. 8, 3.

Lapidarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to stones*. Lapidariae latumiae, quarries of stone, Plaut. Capt. 3, 6, 65. Lapidaria navis, Petron. c. 77.

|| Lapidarius, i. m. *A digger of stones, a mason*, Dig. † Lapidica.

Lapidatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An hurling, or (2) a raining of stones*. (3) *A burying under stone*. (4) *A stoning to death, not used only by the Jews, but other nations*. (1) Lapidatio facta est, Cic. pro Domo, 5. Lapidatione terruere Romanos, Flor. 3, 8. (2) Lege 4 Cod. De malef. (3) Petron. (4) Ex vi verbi, q. v. Vid. & Curt. 6, fin.

Lapidator, ōris. m. *An hurler of stones*, Cic. pro Domo, 5.

Lapidatus, a, um. part. *Stoned, battered, beaten, or knocked with stones*, Suet. Cal. 5.

Lapidavit, & lapidatum est. imperf. *It rained stone*. Reate imbri lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13. De coelo lapidatum est, Id. 29, 14.

Lapidesco, ēre. *To wax hard as a stone, to turn to stone*. Spongiae ipsae lapidescunt, Plin. 24, 73.

Lapideus, a, um. adj. (1) *Stony, full of stone*. (2) *Made of stone*. (3) *Hard like as a stone; also heavy, weighty*. (1) Lapidēo imbri pluit, Liv. 30, 38. (2) Lapidēus murus, Liv. 1, 38. (3) Lapidēa duritia, Plin. 27, 74. ¶ Lapidēus sum, I stand like a statue, I can neither stir hand nor foot, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.

Lāpido, āre. (1) *To strike, or kill with stones, to stone to death*. (2) *To rain stones*. (3) *To cover with an heap of stones, by way of burial*. (1) Suet. Cal. 5. (2) Vid. Lapidavit. (3) Aliquis praeteriens tralatitiā humanitate nos lapidabit, Petron. c. 114.

Lāpidōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Stony, full of stones; gravelly, that hath a gravelly core*. (2) *Also hard like a stone*. (3) *Knotty*. (1) Jussit lapidosos surgere montes, Ov. Met. 1, 44. (2) Videmus prunis lapidosa rubescere corna, Virg. Geor. 2, 24. Lapidofus grandinis ictus, Claud. B. G. 240. (3) Lapidosa chiragra, Pers. 5, 58. quam nodosam appellat Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 31. Lapidofus, Plin. 34, 30.

Lāpillus, i. m. dim. [à lapis] (1) *A small, or little stone*. (2) *Also a precious stone, as a diamond, emerald, &c.* (1) ¶ Hunc diem signa meliore lapillo, reckon this an happy day, Pers. 2, 1. (2) Inter niveos viridēsq̃ue lapillos, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 80.

LAQ

† Lapiō. To make hard as a stone, Met. to grieve, to make heavy as a stone. Lapi cor curā, aeternā corpus conficit, Pacuv. ap. Non. i, 87.

Lapis, idis. m. cuius etymon incert. (1) A stone, a pebble. (2) A precious stone, a gem. (3) A mile. (4) Meton. A place raised high, where things were cried. (5) A slow, heavy, dull fellow. (6) An hardhearted man. (1) Lapis, non saxum est, Plin. 36, 30. (2) Hor. Od. 4, 13, 14. (3) Ad decimum lapidem, Liv. 3, 69. (4) Nescis venire te, atque in eo ipso atas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17. (5) Sensissem, ni essem lapis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 44. (6) Lapis est quicumque suam puellam verberat, Plaut. § Obruere lapidibus, to stone one. ¶ Lapidem ferre alterā manu, panem ostentare alterā, to give one roastmeat, and beat him with the spit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18. ¶ De lapide empti, slaves good for nothing, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17. ¶ Jovem lapidem jurare, to swear, throwing a stone out of his hand, and saying, May Jupiter thus cast me away, Cic. Fam. 7, 12. ¶ Lapis Parius, white marble, Virg. Aen. 1, 598. Lapis laevigatorius, a pumice stone, Id. Geor. 2, 348. Lapis molaris, a millstone, Quint. 2, 19. Lapis facer, a boundary, Tibull. 1, 1, 17. Lapi. dolore afficit. [qu. ἀ λυσις; λυσις, Fest.] Vid. Lappio.

LAPPA, ae. f. [ex λαπείν, quod vestesprehendat, vel quod inter lapides crescat] A bur, a clot-bur. Mixta tenax fegeti crescere lappa solet, Ov. ex Ponto, 2, 1, 14.

Lappaceus, a, um. adj. Of, or like a bur, Plin. 22, 19.

Lappago, inis. f. [dict. quod lappae similis] An herb called maidenlips, shepherd's rod, or tezil, Plin. 26, 65.

Lapsabundus, a, um. Ready to fall, or slip. Fundamenta lapsabunda, Sen. Ep. 52. at. ex MS. lassarunt.

Lapsana, ae. f. Wild coleworts, or dockworts. § Lapsana vivere, Prov. to fare hard, as Caesar's army did that lived upon the roots of this herb a long time at Dyrrhachium, Plin. 19, 41.

Lapsans, tis. part. [a lapsō] Sliding, slipping, Virg. Aen. 2, 551. Sil. 3, 632. & 17, 473. Equi lapsantes lubrico paludum, Tac. Hist. 1, 65, 5.

Lapsio, ōnis. f. verb. [a labor, i.] A sliding, or slipping, a trip, or fall, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

Lapsō, are. freq. [a labor] inusit. To slip often, to trip; Virg. unde part. lapsans, quod vid.

Lapsurus, a, um. part. Ready to fall, or slip. = Silex lapsura cadentique affimilis, Virg. Aen. 6, 602. Lapsura agmina ruinā, Lucan. 4, 43.

Lapsus, a, um. part. [ex labor] (1) Falling, trickling, slipping. (2) Winding. (3) Gliding, or having fallen down. (4) Past over. (1) § Lapis vertice silvae fontibus ora lavat, Ov. Met. 12, 412. * Lapsae Heliadum lacrymae, amber, Ov. Met. 10, 262. (2) § Colubrae circum tempora lapsae sibilant, Ov. Met. 4, 493. (3) § Pompeium sicut de coelo lapsum intuentur, Cic. pro Leg. Man. 14. (4) Cassius lapsus paucis post diebus consequbatur, Cic. Philip. 1, 10, 4. § Lapsus spe, disappointed in his expectation, Caes. B. G. 5, 55. a vera ratione, Lucr. 1, 638. Lapsus animi, mistaken, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8. Lapsae res, losses, a poor mean condition, Virg. Fides lapsa, breach of promise, Ov. Epist. 2, 102. Mente lapsi, mad men, Suet. Aug. 48.

Lapsus, ūs. m. verb. (1) A sliding, winding, or gliding. (2) A slip, or fall. (3) A trip, a mistake, or oversight. (1) Lapsus serpentum, Virg. Aen. 2, 225. Lapsus fluminum, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 26. (2) Lapsu scalarum exanimatus est, Plin. 7, 37. (3) Plin. 5, 1. * Lapsus avium, flying, Virg. Aen. 3, 225.

Laquear, āris. n. & laqueare, is. [ex lacu, qu. lacuar] A roof, the inward roof of an house, or the roof of a chamber, embowed, channelled, and done with fretwork. Dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Aen. 1, 730.

Laqueans, tis. part. Vaulting, arching, embowing. Sidera coelum laqueantia, Manil. 1, 533.

Laqueatus, a, um. part. i. e. laquearibus ornatus. Arched, vaulted, channelled, cieled, embowed. Laqueata tecta, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 11. Laqueatum auro templum, Liv. 41, 20.

Laqueatus, a, um. part. i. e. laqueo impeditus. Haltered, ensnared, intangled, Col. 6, 19.

Laqueo, āre. & ad laqueum, & ad laquear refertur. To halter, or ensnare; to roof an house. Vix occurrit nisi in participio modo adductis, quae vide.

¶ Laqueolus, i. m. dim. A loop, or curb, Bibl. † Parvus laqueus.

LAQUEUS, i. m. [a lax, i. e. fraus, ut liquor a lix, Scal. Canin. a λυγος, laqueus; est autem λυγος vites, falix, MS. quasi licius, quod ex licio, ex ληλ capere; vel a λανος, fo-vea] (1) A noose, a snare, a trap, or gin; an halter, or cord to hang one in, or ensnare one with. (2) Met. A wile, equivocation, a trick, or device. (1) Homini collum in laqueum inferenti subvenisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 17. Tum laqueis captare feras, & fallere visco inventum, Virg. Geor. 1, 139. (2) Ad Chrysippi laqueos revertamur, Cic. de Fato, 4. Laquei iudicii; laquei verbi, Id.

LAR

LAR, laris. m. Gr. Δαίμων, Cic. (1) A god who presided both house and land, and presided over cities and private houses. (2) The chimney, or fireside. (3) Synecd. A dwelling house; one's home. (1) Qui compitales dicti sunt. Compitales lares ornare bis anno instituit, Suet. Aug. 31. Item viales. Invoco vos, lares viales, ut me juvetis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24. Praestites etiam. Praestitibus Maiac laribus venere calendae, Ov. Fast. 5, 129. Cujus nominis causam mox aperit, v. 133. Quod praestent oculis omnia tuta suis. Ego lar sum familiaris ex hac familia, Plaut. Aul. prol. 2. Lares pauperis agri custodes, Tibull. 1, 1, 25. (2) Consuescat rusticos circa larem domini epulari, Col. 11, 1. (3) Qui patrium mimae donat fundumque larēque, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 56. ¶ Ab ipso lare, Prov. to begin at home.

¶ Lararium, i. n. [a lar] A private chapel in an house for the household god, Lamprid.

Larbāson, i. n. Antimony, Plin. 33, 33.

¶ Lardarium, i. n. [ex lardum] A larder, or place to keep cold meat in; also a larding stick, Jun.

LARDUM, Hor. vel lardum, i. n. [qu. largē aridum, Macrobi. 7, 12.] Bacon, the fat of bacon, lard. Uncta satis pingui ponuntur oluscula lardo, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 64. Juben' lardum foveri foveolis ferventibus? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67.

Largē, adv. ius, comp. issimē, sup. Abundantly, liberally, bountifully, plentifully, in great abundance. = Pastum animantibus largē & copiosē natura comparavit, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. Nemo dat largius, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 48. Largissimē mihi copia facta est ejus rei, Cic. Verr. 2, 8.

Largiens, tis. part. Bestowing, or giving. Facile tunc Romanis de alieno largientibus, Just. 36, 3.

* Largificus, a, um. [ex largus, & facio] Liberal, that giveth largely, frank and bountiful, Lucr. 2, 627.

* Largifluus, a, um. [ex largus, & fluo] That floweth abundantly. Imber largifluus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 39. sed ex vet. poetā.

* Largiloquus, a, um. [ex largus, & loquor] Talkative, full of words, free and liberal of his tongue. Lingua largiloqua, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

Largior, ūri, itus sum. dep. & † Largio, ire. [ex largus] (1) To give liberally, to bestow. (2) To grant, to permit. (1) § Tu istam coenam largire esurientibus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 155. § Largiri ex alieno, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. Exequias alicui largiri, Stat. Theb. 12, 81. (2) Si tempus non largitur, Col. 2, 9. ¶ Civitatem alicui largiri, to give one his freedom, Cic.

Largitas, ātis. f. Bounty, liberality, abundance, plenty, largeness. Fruges terra cum maximā largitate fundit, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. § Vehemens es nimis aut largitate nimia, aut parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32.

Largiter, adv. idem quod largē. Largely, much. § Credo inesse auri & argenti largiter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 144. Apud finitimas civitates largiter poterat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

Largitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Liberal expense, bountiful largess, prodigality. (2) A bribe. It is generally taken in the worse sense. (1) Largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. (2) § Pro virtute audacia; pro avaritiā, largitio, vigeant, Sall. B. C. 3.

¶ Largitionalis, m. An officer belonging to the lord almoner, to look to the bestowing of the emperor's charities and gifts, Vopisc.

Largitor, ōris. m. verb. A liberal giver, a prodigal spender. Homo largitor & prodigus, a briber, Cic. Catil. 4, 5. Existunt in rebus largitores & factioni, Id. Off. 1, 19. Dux minimē largitor, Liv. 6, 2. ¶ Plerumque in malam partem.

¶ Largitudo, inis. f. Liberality. Nepoti tribuit Chari-
sius, l. 1.

Largitus, a, um. part. Having bestowed, given, granted. Secunda fortuna regnum largita, Cic. de Har. Resp. 25. Si id conditio largita non sit, Plin. 17, 16.

¶ Largitus, adv. pro largē, Non. 11, 44.

LARGUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) Very great, or large. (2) Giving, bestowing, openhanded. (3) Plentiful. (1) Largior aether, Virg. Aen. 6, 640. (2) Duo genera sunt largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16. (3) § Largus opum, lingua melior, Virg. Aen. 11, 338. Vino largiore est usus, Liv. 40, 14. Largissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 50.

Laricina, scil. resina laricea. Common turpentine, Litt. ex Plin.

Laridum, i. n. Bacon, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67. Vid. Lardum.

LARIX, icis. f. & larex, ut alii volunt. The larch tree, Plin. 16, 19. & Vitruv. 2, 9.

LARVA, ae. f. (1) A visard, or mask. (2) A walking spirit, a ghost, a phantom, an hag, an hobgoblin, a bugbear. (3) † A skeleton. (4) A madman. (1) Nil illi larvā, aut tragicis opus cothurnis, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 64. (2) Larvae stulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65. (3) Larva οκελστος, Gloss. (4) Etiam loquere, larva? Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 20. vid. & Cas. 3, 4, 2. interpr. Camer. malim exponere Angl.

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a scarecrow. ¶ Cum mortuis non nisi larvæ luctantur, to speak ill of the dead, Prov. Plancus apud Plin. in praef.

Larvâlis, e. adj. morticinus. Ghastly, like a ghost. Larvalis habitus, a dismal, or frightful shape; raw-head and bloody-bones, as we say, Sen. Epist. 24.

Larvâtus, a, um. [larva indutus, vel à daemone possessus, Fest.] (1) Visarded, disguised. (2) Frighted with spirits, distracted, mad, out of his senses. (1) Larvata funera, Apul. Apol. interpr. Kirchin. sed al. aliter. (2) Num larvatus aut cerritus? Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 2.

¶ Larvo, âre. To put on a visor, Sylv.

¶ Larvôsus, a, um. Terrified with spirits, Aug.

Lârus, i. m. A sea mew, cob, or gull. § Larus parturit, Prov. he promiseth much, and performeth little. § Larus hians, Prov. he gapeth for preferment.

* LâRYNX, gis. f. λάρυγξ, guttur. The throat, the top of the windpipe, by which we fetch breath, and form the voice, Anatom. † Gula, guttur.

* Lâsanum, i. n. A chamber-pot, a closestool for men, as scaphium for women, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 109.

¶ Lascivé, lasciviter. adv. Wantonly, effeminately, Apul. Apol. p. 413. † Molliter, effeminatè.

Lascivia, ae. f. (1) Sportiveness, playfulness, wantonness. (2) Also in a bad sense, ribaldry, lustfulness. (1) Laeti piscium lasciviam intuentur, Cic. de Div. 1, 14. Militiam in lasciviam vertere, Tac. Agr. 5, 2. (2) Suet. Cal. 36.

Lascivibundus, a, um. [à lascivio] Wanton, sportive, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16.

Lasciviens, tis. part. Playing the wanton, sporting, &c. Plebs nimio otio lasciviens, Just. 16, 4.

Lascivio, îre, îvi, îtum. neut. (1) To be, or to play the wanton, to frisk and play up and down. (2) To grow wanton. (3) Of trees, to grow rankly. (1) Fugâ lascivit agnus, Ov. Met. 7, 321. Otio lasciviebat, Liv. 2, 52. (2) Nunquam vacat lascivire districtis, Sen. Epist. 56. (3) Budaeus, unde nescio.

† Lascivulus, a, um. dim. Somewhat wanton, Prisc.

Lascivus, a, um. adj. or, comp. fimus, sup. [à laxus, qu. laxivus; ut lasciare, Ital. ex Lat. laxare] (1) Frolicsome, sportive, gamesome, skittish, frisking. (2) Lecherous, ribaldrous. (3) Smutty, bawdy. (1) Malo me Galatèa petit lasciva puella, Virg. Ecl. 3, 64. Tenero lascivior hoedo, Ov. Met. 13, 792. (2) Lascivissimae picturae, Suet. Tib. 43. (3) Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba, Mart. 1, 5.

LâSER, êris. n. [decurtatum ex laserpitio] alii lasur. A gum, or juice issuing out of the herb laserpitium. Some take it to be benzoin; the worst kind of it is assa foetida, Col. 5, 10. Plin. 22, 49.

Laserpitiatum, a, um. ut laserpitiatum acetum. Mixed with benzoin, Cato, & Plin. 18, 73.

* Laserpitifer, era, um. adj. Laserpitium ferens, bearing benzoin, or benjamin. § Laserpitiferae Cyrenae, Catull. 7, 4. from whence Laser Cyreniacum, benjamin, or benzoin.

Laserpitium, i. n. [dic. qu. lac serpitiū, i. e. ὄνδος σιλαφιδός, succus è radice silphii expressus] An herb, the gum whereof is called laser; some call it masterwort. ¶ Laserpitium Gallicum, pellitory of Spain. Eo laserpitii libram pondo diluunt, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 27. & vid. Plin. 19, 15.

¶ Lâsâtiô. A weariness, or tiring, Capell. † Fatigatio.

¶ Lâsâtor, oris. m. One that wearieth, Aug.

Lâsâtus, a, um. part. Wearied, tired. Lassata membra, Ov. Met. 6, 353. Lassata viris, nondum satiata recessit, Juv. 6, 129. Lassata sequendo, Ov. Met. 9, 648.

Lâlesco, êre. To grow weary, to begin to be tired, Plin. 7, 41.

Lâssitûdo, înis. f. Weariness, laziness; a disease like the greensickness. Nulla lassitudo impedire officium & fidem debet, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. § Exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2. Lassitudo soli, the impoverishment of land, Col. 2, 1.

Lâssô, âre. [à lassus] To weary, to tire, to jade one. Callamo lassavimus artus, Ov. Epist. 21, 245. Lassare aliquem supplicibus libellis, Mart. 8, 31, 3. brachia aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 28.

Lâssor, âri, âtus. pass. To be wearied, or tired. In molli lassor arenâ, Ov. Met. 3, 577. Lassari inani visu, Val. Flacc. 1, 707.

* Lâssûlus, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat weary. Lassulus nimio è labore, Catull. 61, 35.

LâSSUS, a, um. adj. [qu. laxus, quod laxentur ei vires] (1) Weary, tired, jaded, spent, worn out. (2) Faded, glutted. (3) Faint, ill. (1) § Opere foris faciendo lassus, Plaut. Afin. 5, 2, 23. § Lassus maris & viatum, Hor. Carm. 2, 6. de via, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 66. (2) Lassus stomachus, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 9. (3) Enim lassam tum oppido ziebant, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41. ¶ Res lassae, adversity, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16.

Lata, ae. f. sc. assula. [ab adj. latus, i. e. lata tabula, &c.] A lath, Varr.

Latè, iûs, îssimè. adv. (1) Abroad, far abroad, wide, in many places, far and wide. (2) § Ample, copiously. (1) Fi-

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dei bonae nomen manat latissimè, Cic. Orat. 35. Latè dispersum bellum, Id. pro Manil. 11. (2) Latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici autem compressius, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6. ¶ Latè vagari, to spread far, Liv. Latè patet, is of great use, hath a great compass, Id. Longè latèque, far and near, Hor. = Latius atque inflatius perscribere, amply and at large, Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

Lâtebra, ae. f. [à lateo] (1) An hiding place, a lurking hole, a close corner, a shelter, a covert, or den for beasts. (2) A recess, or retreat. (3) A disguise, or shift, a pretence, a cloke, or cover, a feigned excuse. (1) Inter vepres & latebras ferarum delituit, Liv. Latebra insidiarum, Id. 10, 32. (2) = Latebrae & recessus in animis hominum, Cic. pro Sext. 4. (3) Ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, Cic. Off. 3, 29. ¶ Latebra tabellae, when the judge giveth his opinion in a written bill, not by word of mouth, the ballot way, Ap. JCC. Vid. Cic. Fam. 3, 12.

Lâtebricola, ae. com. gen. A lurker, one that keepeth private, or least in sight, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

Lâtebrôsè. adv. Privily, closely, as it were in a corner. Non latebrôsè me abs tuo conspectu occultabo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, init.

Lâtebrôsus, a, um. adj. (1) Full of dens, coverts, holes, or hiding places, to lurk and lie close in. (2) Dark, shady. (1) Latebrôsus locus ad equites tegendos, Liv. 21, 54. (2) Nox latebrôsa, Luc. 6, 120.

Lâtens, tis. part. Lurking, hiding, lying hid. In alio matris latentes, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 19. Dolus latens, Stat. Theb. 10, 240.

Lâtenter. adv. Secretly, privily, in secret manner. Latenter efficitur, Cic. Topic. 17.

LATEO, êre, ui, itum. neut. [à λάθω, fut. secund. λάθω, Ion. λάθω] (1) To lie hid, or concealed, to lurk, to sculk, to abscond. (2) To be hid from, or concealed. (1) Saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62. (2) § Vis & potestas, quae & oculis & auribus latere solet, Varr. de L. L. 8, 52. § Ubi nobis haec auctoritas tanta tamdiu latuit? Cic. post Red. in Senat. 6. § Nec latuere doli fratrem, Virg. Aen. 1, 134. Semen latet nostrum sensum, Varr. de R. R. 1, 40. Me causa latebat, Ov. Met. 7, 525. Conf. Just. 13, 8, 6. ¶ Sed haec constructio Graecissimum olet, illa omnino tutior. Certè praestat, monente Cellario, ambigua constructione vitata, dicere, fugit, praeterit, &c. ¶ Latere clam, furtim, Ov. abditè, in occulto, Cic. § Res latuit patrem, her father knew nothing of it, Ov. Fast. 4, 211.

LâTER, êris, m. A brick, tile, or such like. § Later coctus, a brick, Vitruv. 2, 3. Lateres coctiles, burnt bricks, Varr. de R. R. 1, 14, 4. Laterem lavare, to labour in vain, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 8. Lateres aurei, ingots, or wedges of gold, Plin. 33, 17.

Lâterâlis, e. adj. Belonging to the side. Dolor lateralis, the pleurisy, or stitch in the side, Plin. 21, 89.

† Laterâmen, înis. n. An earthen pot, or jug for wine, Lucr. ap. Litt.

Laterani. pl. m. Yeomen of the guard, Varr. de L. L. 6, 3. malè citatur Juvenalis.

Lateraria, ae. sc. fornax. [à later] A place where bricks, or tiles are made, a brick kiln, or tile kiln, Plin. 7, 57.

Lâterârius, a, um. adj. [à latus] That is of the side, or belonging to the side. Lateraria ligna, i. e. ad latus posita, side planks, Vitruv. 10, 20.

Lâterârius, a, um. [à later] Belonging to a tile, or brick. Lateraria terra, Plin. 19, 45.

¶ Lâterculum, i. n. A slate, or muster roll; a book of all offices and dignities belonging to civil affairs, or the wars; also a bath for the emperor. Inde laterculenses, the officers that kept these rolls, or books, Cal.

Lâterculus, i. m. dim. [à later] parvus later. (1) A little brick, or tile. (2) A muster roll, a pay book, a list. (3) A kind of sweet cake, or biscuit made square like a brick. (1) Lâterculo coctili structi fuerunt muri Babylonii, Curt. 5, 1, 29. (2) Ap. JCC. (3) Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 112.

† Laterensis, is. m. i. e. latero, qui semper est à latere, Fest. A waiter, or one of the guard, Tert. † Satelles.

Lâteritius, a, um. adj. Made of brick, or tile. Lateritius paries, Plin. 18, 73. Opus lateritium, Col. 9, 64. Conf. Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

Lâterna, ae. f. [à lateo, quod intus lux candelae latet] A lantern, or lanterna. A portu illic cum laternâ advenit, Plaut. Amph. prol. 149. Conf. Mart. 14, 61, 1.

Lâternârius, i. m. A lantern bearer. Catilinae lâternarius, Cic. in Pison. 9.

¶ Lâternûla, ae. f. A little lantern, Lexicogr. ex Apul.

Lâterônes, & lâtroncs. [à latus, êris] Yeomen of the guard, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 75.

Lâteruncularia. [tabula in qua latrunculis luditur] Sen. Epist. 117. alibi latruncularium voc. & latrunculos, laterunculos. A chess board, a pair of tables, Cal.

Lâtesco, êre. [à latus] latus fio. To wax broad and large. Ripae non in ventrem latescunt, Col. 2, 10. Conf. Cels. 8, 1.

Lâtesco. [à lateo] To begin to be hid, Cic. in Arat. 634. Lâtex,

Lātex, īcis. m. *All manner of liquor, or juice; but most commonly water and wine, spring-water, a spring, or fountain of fresh water.* § *Uviam* Lucret. vocat, liquoris vitigeni laticem, 5, 15. ¶ *Latex* Lyæus, wine Virg. Aen. 1, 690. *Palladius*, oil, Ov. Met. 8, 274. *absynthi*, juice of wormwood, Lucr. 1, 940.

* **Lathyr**, is. m. *Seren.* & *lathyris*, idis. f. *The herb spurge*, Plin. 27, 71.

Lātialis, e. & *latiari*, e. adj. *Of Italy.* ¶ *Latialis sermo*, the Latin tongue, Plin. 3, 3. *Jupiter Latiaris*, Cic. pro Mil. 31.

† **Latibulo**, āre. Varr. & *latibulor*, āri. *To lurk, to hide himself in a corner privily, to skulk*, Non. 2, 496. † **Lateo**.

Lātībūlum, i. n. *locus ubi quis latet.* (1) *A den, or burrow.* (2) Met. *A covert, or place of retirement, shelter, or retreat.* (1) Cic. Offic. 1, 4. (2) Cic. Att. 12, 13.

Lāticlavīus, i. m. *A senator, or one that weareth a rich purple studded garment, an alderman*, Suet. Aug. 38.

Lāticlavīus, a, um. [*Laticlavii senatores appellati sunt à lato clavo*] ¶ *Laticlavia tunica*, a parliament purple robe with studs, V. Max. 5, 1, 7.

Lātīfōlius, a, um. adj. i. e. *lata folia habens.* *That bath broad leaves, broad-leaved.* *Laurus latifolia*, Plin. 15, 7. *myrtus*, Id. 15, 37.

Lātīfundium, i. n. *latus & amplius fundus.* *A great, or large field; great, or large possessions; a broad, or wide ground; a common*, Sen. Epist. 88. & Plin. 17, 35, 19.

Lātīnē, adv. *In Latin, after the form and fashion of Latin.* ¶ *Latīnē scire*, to be skilled in the Latin tongue, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 37. & *Latīnē*, non accusatoriē, loqui, Id. Verr. 4, 1.

= *Planē & Latīnē loqui*, to speak as the thing is; plainly, without any amplification, Cic. Phil. 7, 17. *Ipsūm Latīnē loqui* est in magnā laude ponendum, to speak good Latin is very commendable, Cic. Nam *Latīnē loqui* est purē & emendatē loqui, teste eodē, de Opt. gen. Or. c. 2.

Lātīnitas, ātis. f. (1) *The Latin tongue, the propriety of that language.* (2) Also *the freedom, or enfranchisement of Italy.* (1) *Caecilius non bonus auctor Latinitatis*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. (2) *Urbes aliquot Latinitate, vel civitate donavit, made them free of Italy, or Rome*, Suet. Aug. 47.

Lātīnus, a, um. adj. [*ex Latino Latii rege*] (1) *Latin*, (2) or *of the people of Latium.* (1) *Latini sermonis nativus lepor*, Nep. Att. 4. & *Gradus hujus adj. non sunt tantae auct.* agnoscit tamen Hieron. (2) *Latinae feriae*, Varr. de L. L. 4.

Lātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à fero*] † *A bearing, or carrying.* Met. *a giving, or making of laws.* *Legum latio*, Cic. Attic. 3, 26. *suffragii*, Liv. 36, 38. † *Exemplum propr. notionis non reperio.*

Latitans, tis. part. *Lurking*, Hor. 3, 12, 12.

Latitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lurking, or hiding*, Quint. 7, 2.

¶ **Latitator**. *A lurker*, Aug. † *Qui latitat.*

Lātito, āre. freq. [*à lateo*] (1) *To lie hid, to lurk.* (2) *Not to appear when one is summoned by law, to skulk and keep out of the way.* (1) *Extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus*, Cic. pro Cluent. 13. (2) *Latitavit, procuratorem nullum reliquit*, Cic. pro Quint. 54.

† **Lātito**, āre. freq. [*à sup. latum*] *pro saepe tulerunt*, Cat.

Lātītūdō, ōnis. f. [*à latus*] (1) *Breadth.* (2) Met. *Latitude, extent, width.* (1) *Immensitas longitudinum, latitudinum, altitudinum, &c.* Cic. N. D. 1, 20. *Latitude possessionum*, Cic. L. Agr. 3, 67. (2) *Latitude verborum, a broad, or drawling speech*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22.

Lātius, a, um. adj. *Of Italy.* *Gens Latia*, Ov. Fast. 4, 42. *Latia lingua, the Latin tongue*, Id. ex Pont. 2, 3, 75. *Vid. Propr.*

† **Lato**, āre. unde *dilato.* *To make broad.*

Lātōmīae, vel, quod magis placet *dolēis*, *lautumiae*, arum. pl. f. [*à λάας, lapis, & τέρμα, sectio*] (1) *Quarries of stone*, whither slaves condemned and vagabonds were sent to work. (2) *A prison at Syracuse so called.* (3) *Synecd. Any prison.* (1) *Vel in lautumiis, vel in pistrino mavelim aetatem agere*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5. (2) Cic. Verr. 5, 27. (3) Ulp.

* **Latomus**, i. m. [*ex λάας, lapis, & τέρμα, seco*] *A quarrier, one that getteth stones out of a quarry, an hewer of stones, a mason*, Recent. † **Lapicida**.

Lator, ōris. m. verb. [*à fero, sup. latum*] (1) *A bearer, a porter, a messenger.* (2) *A maker, or giver of laws.* (1) *Debet plus virum esse in latore, quam in onere*, Sen. de Tranq. anim. 5. & *Hic tamen proprius vocab. usus Sciop. displicet. Mallem sanè dicere tabellarius.* (2) *Lator legis Semproniae*, Cic. Catil. 4, 5.

Lattans, tis. part. (1) *Barking.* (2) *Gravling.* Met. *roaring.* (1) *Multum latrante lyciscā*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 18. (2) *Cum sale panis latrantem stomachum bene leniet*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 18. *Latrantibus undis*, Sil. Ital. 5, 398.

¶ **Latratio**, f. *A barking*, Capell. † **Latratu**.

Latratōr, ōris. m. verb. *He that barkeeth, a barker.* *Latratōr Anubis*, Virg. Aen. 8, 698.

Latratu, imperi. *A barking is made*, Ov. Trist. 2, 459.

Latratu, a, um. part. (1) *Barked at.* (2) *Craved, or begged.* (1) *Caphareus latratum pelago tollens caput*, Stat.

Acbill. 1, 451. (2) *Cui dat latratos obvia turba cibos*, Mart. 4, 53.

Latratu, ōis. m. verb. (1) *A barking, or baying of dogs, a cry of bounds.* (2) Met. *Railing, or bawling.* (1) *Saevitque canum latratu in auras*, Virg. Aen. 5, 257. (2) Ap. recent.

* **Latria**, ae. f. [*λατρεία, i. e. servitus, à λατρεῖν, servus*] *Honour, service, religious worship due to God alone*, Aug.

Lātrīna, ae. f. [*à lavando, qu. lavatrīna, Varr. 2. de analogiā*] leg. & *latrinum* in Non. ex Lucil. (1) *An house of office, a jakes, a privy, the sink of a private house.* (2) *A wash-house.* (1) *Immundis quaecunque vomit latrina cloacis*, Col. (2) *Ancilla quae latrinam lavat*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 24.

LATRO, āre. [*Fortasse à sono, ob liquidam, quae & in ὕλησιν, unde Hylax canis nomen; & Hylaxor apud Ov.*] (1) *To bark, and bay, as dogs do.* (2) *To open, as hounds.* (3) Met. *To bawl.* (4) *To inveigh, to rail against.* (5) *To ask, beg, or crave.* (1) *Canes quoque luce latrant*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 20. (2) § *Venaticus cervinam pellem latravit in aulā*, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 65. (3) & *Latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15. (4) *A Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se vidisse respondit*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 54. (5) *Nonne videtis nihil aliud sibi naturam latrare?* Lucr. 2, 17.

LATRO, ōnis. m. olim miles conductus [*quia mercede conducuntur, quae λατρεῖν dicitur, Scalig.*] deinde viarum obfessor, quod plerumque tales sunt milites, i. e. latrones. (1) *An hired soldier.* (2) *One of the emperor's guard, a lifeguardman.* (3) *A robber, an highwayman, a padder, a cut-throat.* (4) *A table, or chess-man.* (5) *An hunter.* (1) *Ut latronibus dinumerem stipendium*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 74. (2) *Quod stiparet regis latus*, Varr. de L. L. 6. (3) *Ut jugulent homines, furgent de nocte latrones*, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 32. (4) *Praelia latronum ludere*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 357. (5) *Fixum latronis impavidus leo frangit telum*, Virg. Aen. 12, 7.

¶ **Latrocinālis**, e. adj. *Belonging to robbers.* *Latrociniales globi, companies of robbers*, Amm. 31, 16. *Latrocinialis manus, a pack of thieves*, Apul.

Latrocinatio, ōnis. f. *Robbing, plundering, pillaging, rifling*, Plin. 19, 19.

¶ **Latrocinator**, ōris. m. *A thief, a robber, &c.* Dig. † **Latro**.

Latrocinium, i. n. (1) *Warfare, or soldiery.* (2) *Theft, robbery, larceny.* (3) *Open and barefaced oppression.* (1) *Catilinam ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus*, Cic. Catil. 2, 1. *Decisiones, latrocinia, caedes*, Id. pro Prov. Conf. 4. (2) & *Cum dicas esse pares res furta latrocinii*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 122. (3) *Putares hic latrocinium, non iudicium futurum*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22.

Latrocinor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) *To serve in war for pay.* (2) *To rob by the highway.* (1) *Quia latrocinamini, arbitramini quidvis licere facere vobis?* Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 19. (2) *Jus esset latrocinari, jus adulterare, &c.* Cic. de Legg. 1, 16.

¶ **Latrunculator**, ōris. m. *A justice of gaol-delivery; a judge of the sessions, or assizes upon offenders; a provost-marshal*, Ulp.

Latruncularius, a, um. *Latruncularia tabula, a chess-table*, Sen. Epist. 117.

Latruncūlus, i. m. dim. [*à latro*] *A little thief, or robber.* = *Latrunculorum & furum ista solertia est*, Curt. 4, 13, 8. *Latrunculi, the table-men, or chess-men.* ¶ *Latrunculis ludere, to play at chess, or tables*, Sen. Epist. 117.

Lātum, sup. [*à fero, quod vide*] *To bear, or suffer.*

Latumiae, arum. *Rectius latoninae, rectissime lautumiae. Quarries of stone.* *Vid. Latomiae.*

¶ **Lātūra**. *The price of portage, or carriage; a porter's, or waterman's fare; also sufferance*, Litt. ex Sen. † **Vecturae** merces.

¶ **Laturarius**, i. m. *A porter*, Aug. † **Bajulus**.

Lātūrus, a, um. part. [*à fero*] *About to bear, &c.* Liv. 24, 4. ¶ *Laturus meritorum praemia, to be justly rewarded*, Horat. Epist. 2, 2, 38. *Vid. Fero.*

Latus, a, um. part. [*à feror*] (1) *Born, carried.* (2) *Given, published, made, appointed.* (1) *Operta lectica latus est per oppidum*, Cic. Philipp. 2, 41. & Met. *Studio ad rempub. latus*, Sall. B. C. 3. (2) *Neque poenam, neque legem latam esse dico*, Cic. pro C. Balbo, 14. & *Caet. notiones vid. in Fero.*

Lātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *firmus*, sup. [*ex πλάτος, per Aphaer.*] (1) *Broad, large, wide, great, spacious.* (2) Met. *Elated, Exalted.* (1) *Latissima regna*, Ov. Epist. 2, 111. (2) *Erigimur, latiores fieri videmur, humana despiciamus*, Cic. Acad. 4, 127.

Lātus, eri. n. (1) *A side.* (2) *The waste.* (3) *Meton. A companion.* (4) *A climate.* (5) *A kindred.* (6) *A vehemency, or earnestness in speaking.* (1) *Laterique Argivum accommodat ensē*, Virg. Aen. 2, 393. *Latus alicui tegere*, Suet. Claud. 24. *claudere*, Juv. 3, 131. (2) *Longo latus mucrone cingens ensis*, Sen. Hippol. 547. (3) *Eutychus, ille tuum, Cafrice, dulce latus*, Mart. 6, 68. (4) *Quod latus mundi nebulae, malūque Jupiter urget*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19. (5) *A*

meo tuoque latere, *Plin. Epist. 3, 10.* (6) *Cic. Verr. 4, 21.*
 ¶ Dolor laterum, a stitch of the side, or pleurisy, *Hor.* Honor lateris, the upper hand, *Quint.* Homines à latere, a prince's attendants, that are always about him. ¶ Latere tecto decedere, to come clear off, to be secure, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.* ☞ Latere aperto, unguarded, undefended, *Cic.*

Latufclavus, *rect. divisè clavus latus.* A garment powdered with purple studs, which the senators wore under their parliament robes; § such as a coat studded, or fringed with purple; senatorship, or the privilege of a parliamentman, *Plin. jun.*

Latufculum, i. n. dim. A little side, *Catull. 23. ad Thallum.*

Lāvācrum, i. n. (1) A washing-place, a bath, or bagnio. (2) A font. (1) Avidus splendere lavacris, *Claud. Eutrop. 2, 410.* (2) *Ap. Christianos.* † Lavatio, *Cic.*

¶ Lavandula, ae, f. Lavender-spike, *Jun.*
 Lavandus, a, um. part. To be washed. Dentes lavandos fricandisque praebebat, *Plin. Epist. 8, 18.*

Lavans, tis. part. Washing. Lavanti regi dicitur nunciatum, hostes adesse, *Liv. 44, 6.* Cunctantibus conspiratis lavantemne an coenantem aggredierentur, *Suet. Dom. 17.*

Lavatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à lavo] (1) A washing. (2) Per Synecd. A bath. (1) Lavatione aquae traduntur pinguescere, *Plin. 8, 70.* (2) Antè te certiore faciam, ut lavatio parata sit, *Cic. Fam. 9, 5.*

Lāvātor, ōris. m. He that washeth, a washer, *Litt. ex Celf. sed q.*

Lavatrina, ae. f. The sink, or square stone in a kitchen, to wash dishes on; also a bathing vessel. *Varr. de L. L. 8, 41.* Idem quod latrina, *Non. 3, 131.*

Lavatrix, icis. f. She that washeth, a laundress, *Liv. sec. Litt.*

Lāvātūrus, a, um. part. About to wash. Sacra lavaturas mane petebat aquas, *Ov. Fast. 3, 12.*

Laudābilis, e. adj. or, comp. Commendable, praiseworthy. Honestum laudabile est naturā, *Cic. Offic. 1, 4.* Voluptas nec meliorem efficit, nec laudabiliorem, virum, *Id. Parad. 1, 4.*

Laudābīlīter. adv. Commendably, praiseworthily. = Rectè, honestè, laudabiliter vivere, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 5.*

Laudandus, a, um. adj. To be praised. Philosophia omnium laudandarum rerum procreatrix, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 3.*

Laudans, tis. part. Praising, commending. Laudante Minervā, *Claud. Rapt. Prof. 218.* Verificatorisque meliores, quàm duces laudantes, *Juv. 6, 9.*

Laudatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A praising, or commending, a laudatory oration. (2) A public commendation, the thanks of the house. (1) Laudatio est oratio in demonstrativo genere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 10.* Laudationes funebres, *Quint. 3, 7.* (2) Laudationem alicui decernere, *Cic. Verr. 4, 65.*

Laudatīvus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to praise, commendatory, *Quint. 2, 16.* § Casus laudativus, the accusative case, *Gramm.*

Laudātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) A praiser, or commender. (2) A witness produced. (3) One who maketh a laudatory oration. (1) Nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, *Ad Herenn. 4, 21.* (2) Eo laudatore & teste utemur, *Cic. pro Font. 3.* (3) Supremus felicitati ejus cumulus accessit laudator eloquentissimus, *Plin. Epist. 2, 1.*

Laudātrix, icis. f. verb. She that praiseth. Vitiorum laudatrix est fama popularis, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 2.*

Laudaturus, a, um. part. About to praise, *Liv. 24, 22.* Ut nec laudaturum magnā, nec vituperaturum mediocris materia deficiat, *Paterc. 2, 101.*

Laudatus, a, um. part. (1) Praised, commended. (2) Item adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. praiseworthy. (1) ☞ Laudatus abundè, si fastiditus non ero, *Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 31.* (2) Saccharon & Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, *Plin. 12, 59.* Virgo laudatissima formae dote, *Ov. Met. 9, 715.*

Laudicoena, m. vel laudicoenus. He that is hired for a supper to praise one; or he that out of flattery commendeth the suppers, or entertainment it self. Sic Σοφοκλῆς; Latine reddidit, *Plin. Epist. 2, 14.*

Laudō, āre. act. [ex laude] To praise, or commend, to name one with honour. ¶ Aliquem testem laudare, to take, or bring one as a witness, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 66.* auctorem, to quote one for his author, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 18.* ¶ Laudare pleno ore, to praise one highly, largely, *Id. cum exceptione, to commend one with a but, Id.*

¶ Laudum, i. n. i. e. sententia arbitri, *Turn.* Putant jurisconsulti, nullum esse verbum Latinum, quo sententia arbitri vocetur: itaque ipsi verbum cuderunt Laudum. ut vere dicam, illaudatum. An award, judgment, or opinion, *Ulp.*

Lavendula. [à lavando, quod lotionibus interserviat] *Vid. Lavandula.*

Lāver, ēris. n. & aliqu. f. [ex lavo,] An herb growing in the water like alfander, but having less leaves; some call it belders, or bellrags; some yellow watercresses, or water-parsley, *Coop.* Hinc Angl. Laver. Laver nascens in ripis torminibus medetur, *Plin. 26, 32.*

Lāverna, ae. f. The goddess of thieves. *Vid. Propr.*

V O L. II.

¶ Lavernio, ōnis. m. [à laverna] A thief, a nightwalker, one that sleepeth by day that he may pilfer in the night-time, *Fest.*

LAVO, āre & ēre. act. lavi, antiq. lavavi, lautum, lotum, & lavatum. [à λῶω] (1) To wash, to rinse, to bathe. (2) To besprinkle. (3) To purge, or expiate an offence. (4) To clear himself, to throw off, to shake off. (1) ☞ In toto corpore potius utimur lavamur, in paribus lavamus, *Varr. de L. L. 8, 61.* sed hanc differentiam non attendunt boni auct. Virgo it, lavit, redit, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45.* & *Plaut.* Jam exhibit: nam lavavit, *Truc. 1, 2, 95.* (2) Tabellas lacrymis lavis, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 8.* (3) Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum? *Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 80.* (4) Dulci mala vino lavere, *Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3.*

Lāvor, āri, ātus. pass. To be washed, &c. Lavari separato à plebe balneo, *V. Max. 9, 5, ext. 4.* Lavitur victor, *Val. Flacc. 4, 229.* est etenim tam primae quàm tertiae. Haec macula lavi non potest, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 24.*

Laurea, ae. f. sc. corona, est n. propr. adj. A laurel-tree, or garland of laurels, or bays. Concedat laurea linguae, ap. *Cic. Offic. 1, 22.* Linguae lauream meritis, *Plin. 7, 31.*

Laureātus, a, um. Crowned with laurel, adorned with laurel, as the consul's mace, or bundles of rods were. Laureati fauces, *Cic. de Div. 1, 28.* Laureatae legiones, *Liv. 45, 39.* ¶ Literae laureatae, i. e. laurea involutae, letters bound up with bayleaves in token of victory obtained against the enemy, sent by the Roman General unto the senate, *Cic. Att. 7, 10.*

Laureo, āre. To crown with laurel, *Col. teste Litt.* sed laurea donare tutius dixeris.

Laureōla, ae. f. dim. [à laurea] A garland that victors were wont to wear, a wreath of laurel, Meton. a smaller triumph. Velles ut haberem tantum negotii quod esset ad laureolam satis, *Cic. Fam. 2, 10.* ¶ Laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *Prov.* to seek an empty praise by some mean trifling performance. *Cic. Att. 5, 20.* *Vid. Chiliad.*

Laureōtis, idis. f. Goldsmiths ashes that came of trying of silver, *Plin. 34, 34.*

Lauretum, i. n. A place, or grove where bay-trees grow, *Plin. 15, 40.* *Al. scrib. Loretum.*

Laureus, a, um. adj. Of bays, or laurels. ¶ Laureus ramus, a bough, or sprig of laurel, *Plin. 15, 40.* Laurea corona, a garland of bays, *Liv. 23.* Laurea ferta, wreaths of laurel, *Ov. Trist. 2, 172.* Laureum, sc. lignum, the wood of the tree, *Cat.*

Laurices, um. m. [vox Hispanica, Voss.] Young rabbits cut out of the dam's belly, or taken from the teats, dressed and all, and reckoned a dainty dish, *Plin. 8, 81.*

¶ Lauricōmus, a, um. [ex laurus, & coma] Montes lauricomi, hills full of baytrees at the top of them, *Lucr. 6, 151.*

¶ Laurifer, ēra, um. That beareth, or weareth bays. Laurifera juventa, *Lucan. 8, 25.* Lauriferi currus, *Id. 5, 332.*

¶ Lauriger, ēra, um. That weareth a garland of laurel. Laurigeri triumphi, *Mart. 3, 66. conf. Sil. 5, 413.*

Laurinus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to bays, made of laurel. ¶ Folia laurina, bay-leaves, *Plin. 19, 51.*

LAURUS, i & ūs. f. [à lavo, i. e. purgo: pollet enim singulari vi ad purgandum sanguinem, *vid. n. 2.* à λῶω, *Morl.*] (1) The laurel, or bay-tree, dedicated to Apollo, used in triumphs, planted before the gates of emperors and pontiffs, with which they also adorned their palaces, and made garlands for their heads; (2) used also in their purifications; (3) and fabled to be eat by their Sibyls, poets, &c. (1) Phaebe, triumphali devinctus tempora lauro, *Tibull. 2, 55.* (2) Postibus Augustis, laurus, fidissima custos, ante fores stabis, *Ov. Met. 1, 562.* Quod plenius testatur, *Plin. 15, 39.* (3) Vera cano, sic usque sacras innoxia lauros vefcar, *Tibull. 2, 5, 63.* Ubi Phoebada introducit loqu. v. & *Juv. 7, 17.*

LAUS, dis. f. Praise, laud, commendation, glory, renown, a good name, a good report. ¶ Laude afficere, to praise, *Cic. Off. 2, 13.* ¶ Efferre laudibus summis, usque ad coelum, to commend highly, to the skies, *Id. Fam. 9, 14.* ¶ Id Metello laudi datum est, he was commended for it, *Id. pro Planc. 36.* ¶ Postera crescam laude recens, I shall flourish in future ages, *Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8.*

Lautē. adv. ius, comp. (1) Finely, gaily, trimly, sprucely, daintily. (2) Prettily, wittily. (3) Bravely, magnificently, nobly. = Lautē vestitus exornatusque ambulat, *Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10.* (2) Facete, lautē, lepidē, nihil supra, *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37.* (3) Lautē administrare munus suum, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 1, 2.*

Lautia, orum. n. vel lautiae, arum. f. [ex latus, sc. quae ad victum & lautitias epuli spectant] Presents bestowed by the Romans on foreign ambassadors, viz. an allowance of provisions for their entertainment at the public charge, *Liv. 28, 39. & 39, 17.*

Lautitia, ae, f. [à lautus] Fineness, daintiness, chiefly in diet, or apparel. Fama ad te de meā novā lautitiā veniet, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.* Munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, *Suet. Caes. 46.*

Lautilae, vel lautolae, arum. f. [à lavando] Hot baths near Rome, *Varr. de L. L. 4, 32.*

2 O O Lautu-

Lautumarius, *al.* lautumarius. [qui in lautumias condemnatus fuerat] *A gaolbird, a bridewellbird, vid. Cic. Verr. in 5, 27. & in Pison. 9.*

Lautumiae. Chiefly the prison at Syracuse, but used for any other prison. Vel in lautumiis, vel in pristinis, vellem aetatem agere, *Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5. vid. & Latumiae. Conf. Liv. 32, 26.*

Lautus, *a, um.* quod & lotus. part. [à lavo] (1) Washed. (2) Bathed. (1) Lautis manè senex manibus currebat, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 282.* (2) Unctus atque lautus è balineis, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25.*

Lautus, *a, um.* adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup. qu. lavatus, vel lotus.* (1) Genteel, well-bred. (2) Clean, neat, handsome. (3) Noble, splendid. (4) Rich. (5) Sumptuous, costly. (1) = Homines lauti & urbani, *Cic. Verr. 1, 6.* (2) Lautiores servi, *Cic. Att. 13, 52.* (3) = Civitas lauta & nobilis, *Cic. Fam. 13, 32.* (4) = Omnes te in lautà & bene parte auctà putant, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 50.* (5) Lautissimum convivium, *Hard. leg. Lautum. Plin. 14, 17.* ¶ Lautà mulier, a woman who hath had a child, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192.* It is applied to clothes, building, and all accommodations of life.

¶ Lax. [à lacio] Fraud, deceit, Felt.

Laxamentum, *i. n.* (1) Room, or space. (2) Relaxation, remission. (3) Leisure. (4) Refreshment, ease. (1) Amplum laxamentum cellae, *Vitr. 4, 7.* (2) Legi nihil lamenti datum est, *Cic. pro Cluent. 33.* (3) Nactus passillum laxamenti, munusculum tibi concinnavi, *Trebon. inter Cic. Fam. 12, 16.* (4) Laxamenta curarum, *Plin. Paneg. 82.*

Laxandus, *a, um.* To be enlarged. Sed hoc intelligi volo laxandos eloquentiae frenos, *Plin. Epist. 9, 26.*

Laxans, *tis.* part. Enlarging, *Ov. Hal. 13. Sil. 14, 240.*

Laxante rudentes zephyro, *Lucan. 9, 1004.*

Laxatio, *ōnis.* f. verb. A widening, or easing, &c. Compactura habeat laxationem, *Vitr. 4, 7.* = Relaxatio.

Laxatus, *a, um.* or, comp. (1) Made wider, extended, dilated. (2) Released, freed, eased. (1) Laxatior membrana, *Plin. 19, 3. conf. Liv. 21, 32.* Densatus & laxatus aer, *Quint. 5, 9.* (2) Curis laxatus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 19.*

Laxè. adv. ius, comp. *issimè, sup.* (1) Largely in quantity, or quality, loosely. (2) Far off. (3) Supinely, remissly. (1) De numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituunt, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 10, 10.* (2) Laxè distans, *Plin. 13, 7.* Ab his Mercurii stella laxissimè fertur, *Id. 2, 13.* (3) = Romani remoto metu laxius licentiùsque futuri, more negligent and remiss, *Sall. B. J. 92.* ¶ = Laxè & magnificè habitare, to live in a large and stately house, *Cic. pro Domo, 44.*

Laxitas, *ātis.* f. (1) Looseness, expansion. (2) Wideness, largeness. (3) Also cheapness. (1) Aeris laxitas, *Pallad. 1, 5.* (2) Omnium domos laxitate superavit, *Cic. pro Domo, 44.* Laxitas viarum, *Col. 4, 18.* (3) Litt. sed non adest exemplum; at, *Annona laxior, Liv. 2, 52.*

Laxo, *are.* act. [à laxus] (1) To loose, or undo. (2) To open, or unlock. (3) To enlarge, dilate, or expand. (4) To set at liberty, to release, to recreate, or refresh. (5) To prolong. (6) To fall, or abate in price. (1) Laxare catenas, *Luc. 10, 57.* vincula epistolae, *Nep. Pausan. 4, 1.* (2) Laxat claustra Sinon, *Virg. Aen. 2, 259.* ¶ Nunc astringas, nunc granaria laxes, *Perf. 5, 110.* (3) = Ut forum laxaremus, & explicaremus, *Cic. Att. 4, 16.* Met. Munera Bacchi laxarunt duram mentem, *Sil. 11, 287.* (4) Laxare animum à laboribus, *Liv. 32, 5.* (5) Laxare tempus immitis fugae genero licebat, *Sen. Med. 420.* (6) Annona haud multum laxaverat, *Liv. 26. ubi se suppleendum videtur.*

Laxor, *ari, atus.* pass. To be unloosed, untied, unbound, or released; to hang flapping, *Cic. Att. 6, 1.* Laxari à vinculis, *Id. pro Sext. 3.*

LAXUS, *a, um.* adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) Loose, slack. (2) Wide, spacious, large. (3) Open. (4) Met. Unbent, unstrung. (5) Long. (6) Plentiful. (1) Calceus laxus haeret in pede, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 31.* Met. Laxissimae habenae amicitiae, *Cic. de Am. 13.* (2) ¶ Minus reddit laxus ager, non rectè cultus, quam angustus eximie, *Col. 1, 3.* ¶ Laxior domus, *Plin. Paneg. 50.* janua, half-open, standing on char, *Ov. Fast. 2, 456.* Conf. *Mart. 3, 22, 2.* (3) Mutuis caedibus laxiore facimus terram, *Plin. 2, 68.* (4) Laxus arcus, *Virg. Aen. 11, 874.* (5) Ego diem statuo satis laxam, quam ante si solverint, &c. *Cic. Att. 6, 1.* (6) Urbi cum pace laxior annona rediit, *Liv. 2, 52.*

L ante E.

Lea, *ae. f.* [à leo] (pro quo *Plaut. Leo femina*) (1) A lioness. (2) ¶ A kind of colewort. (1) Lea laeva sitim compescuit unda, *Ov. Met. 4, 102.* Conf. *Stat. Theb. 10, 414.* & *Ov. Fast. 2, 88.* (2) *Plin. 20, 33.*

* Leæna, *ae. f.* A lioness, a she lion. Torva leæna lupum sequitur, *Virg. Ed. 2, 69.* Conf. *Plin. 8, 17.*

* Leberis, *idis. f.* The old dry cast skin of a serpent, a slough, *Vid. Plin. 8, 41.* + Leberide nudior, *Prov. as bare as my nail.* Leberide caecior, stark-blind.

* LEBES, *ētis. m.* [quod aqua in eum læsceret, i. e. fun-

ditur, *Eust.*] A caldron, a kettle, a brass pot. Gemini ex aere lebetes, *Virg. Aen. 5, 266.*

¶ Lecebra, *ae. f.* An enticement, *Aug. + Illecebra.*

Lectè. adv. *issimè, sup. Choicely.* Lectissimè dicere, *Cic. Orat. 68.*

Lectica, *ae. f.* [ex lectus] A litter, an horse-litter, a noble couch, or chair with a bed in it, wherein the grandes were carried by their servants; a sedan, or chair. Eadem lecticà usque in cubiculum deferrebat, *Cic. Verr. 5, 11.*

Lecticariola, *ae. f.* A common slut, that followeth porters and sedanmen, *Mart. 12, 58.*

Lecticarius, *i. m.* A sedanman, a litterbearer, one of the six, or eight, that helped to carry the litter. Coactus sum meis lecticariis in urbem eum referre, *Sulp. Cic. inter Epist. Fam. 4, 12.* Conf. *Suet. Cal. 59.*

Lecticula, *ae. f.* dim. A little horse-litter, sedan, or chair, *Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Liv. 24, 42.* ¶ Lecticula lucubratoria, a couch to study on, *Suet. Aug. 78.*

Lectio, *ōnis.* f. verb. [à lego] (1) A reading, a lesson. (2) A choice. (3) A gathering. (1) Lucullus delectabatur lectione librorum, *Cic. Acad. 2.* (2) Eam lectionem ratam nemo habuerat, *Liv. Sempronii lectio erat, Liv. 27, 11.* (3) Lectio lapidum, *Col. 2, 2.*

Lectisterniator, *ōris. m.* qui lectos discubitorios sternit. The chamberlain that looked to the making of the beds; the sewer that laid the cloth, and fitted things for the guests coming, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 29.*

Lectisternium, *i. n.* A covering of the table at public entertainments; a spreading a funeral banquet to the gods, in the ceremonies of heathen burials, *Liv. 22, 1, & passim.*

Lectitatus, *a, um.* part. Read. Libri conquistati lectitatique, *Tac. Ann. 14, 50, 3.*

Lectito, *are.* freq. [à lego] (1) To read, or (2) gather often. (1) Lectitasse Plato dicitur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 31.* Tantò magis reliquos perficere cupiebat, quantò frequentius hi lectitabantur, *Plin. Epist. 5, 5.* Parieti ejus in bibliothecae speciem armarium insertum est, quod non legendos libros, sed lectitandos capit, *Ibid. 2, 17.* (2) Conchulas & umbilicos eos lectitasse constat, *V. Max. 88, 2.*

Lectiuncula, *ae. f.* dim. [à lectio] A little, or short lesson, *Cic. Fam. 7, 1.*

Lector, *ōris. m.* verb. A reader, a rehearser, &c. Nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.* Lectoribus arcessitis somnum resumebat, *Suet. Aug. 78.*

¶ Lectula, *ae. f.* A little bed, or an nest for a hen to lay eggs in, *Lex. ex Apul. pro*

Lectulus, *i. m.* dim. [à lectus] A little bed or couch. Lectulos in sole ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 46.*

¶ Lectura, *ae. f.* A lecture, or reading, *Recent. + Lectiuncula.*

Lecturus, *a, um.* part. About to gather, or to read, &c. Lecturus poma, *Ov. Met. 14, 650.* Conf. *Liv. 31, 29.* Vid. *Lego.*

Lectus, *a, um.* part. [à lego] (1) Read. (2) Gathered. (3) Culled, picked, chosen, &c. Lecti indices, *Cic.* (2) Ex arbore lecta poma, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 70.* (3) Maestant lectos de more bidentes, *Virg. Aen. 4, 57.* Ad supplicium forte lectos, *Liv. 2, 59.* Appius inter patres lectus, *Id. 16.* Vid. *Aescico.*

Lectus, *a, um.* adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup. Choicè, notable, fine, excellent.* Virgines lectae, fine young ladies, *Hor. Carm. Sec. 6.* ¶ Lectissimus adolescens, Lectissima foemina, a gallant young gentleman and lady, *Cic. de Invent. Lectior foemina, a finer lady, Id. de Invent. 1, 31.*

Lectus, *ūs. m.* A choice, or election, *Tac. Hist. 4, 70, 5.*

Lectus, *i. m.* dict. & *ūs.* *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 15.* [quod legebant, unde eum facerent, frondes & herbas, *Varr.*] A bed to lie on, or eat on, after the old fashion; a couch, a lodging. ¶ Lectus funebris, a bier, or hearse, *V. Max. 2, 10, 3.* Lectus genialis, *Horat. Epist. 1, 1, 87.* jugalis, a marriage, or bride-bed, *Virg. Aen. 4, 496.* Lectus cubicularis, a common lodging-bed, *Cic. de Div. 2, 65.* ¶ Lecto teneri, to be sick a-bed, *Tac.*

Lecythus, *i. m.* A cruise, a vial, a glass, or pot for oil, *Cic. Attic. 1, 14.* *Plin. Epist. 1, 2, 4.*

Lēgalis, *e. adj.* Lawful, legal, belonging to the law, *Quint. 3, 5.*

+ Legarium, *i. n.* [à legendo] Pulse, *Varr. de R. R. 1, 32.*

Legatarius, *a, um.* adj. Belonging to a lieutenant. Legataria provincia, a lieutenantancy, or country governed by a viceroy, *Cic. Attic. 15, 9.*

Legatarius, *i. m.* ad quem pertinet legatum. Legataria. f. a legatee, the party to whom a legacy is made. Quingenties H. S. cum praecipuum inter legatarios habuisset, *Suet. Galb. 5.* Ap. *JCC. Dig. 30, 8.*

Lēgatio, *ōnis.* f. verb. [à lego, are] An embassy, or the office of an ambassador; a lieutenantancy. ¶ Libera legatio, an embassy got by favour, in order to manage his own private matters in the country where he was sent, with greater authority, *Cic. Fam. 12, 21.* ¶ Votiva legatio, where one purchased the title of an ambassador, or lieutenant, more highly to perform a vow that he had made, *Cic. Attic. 15, 8.*

Legati-

¶ Legativum, i. n. *An ambassador's allowance for his charges and diet*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 18.

Legator, ōris. m. verb. *He that bequeatheth, or leaveth any thing by will, a testator*, Suet. Tib. 31.

Legatum, i. n. [*qu. legis modo, i. e. imperativè, testamento relinquitur, Ulp.*] *A legacy, or bequest*. Petere legatum ex testamento, Quint. Conf. Plin. Epist. 2, 20, 5.

Legatus, i. m. [*qui aliquò legatur, i. e. mittitur*] (1) *An ambassador sent with commission to treat of business, an envoy, a plenipotentiary*. (2) *A lieutenant, or deputy*. (3) ¶ *A legate, or pope's nuntio*. (1) Athenienses ad senatum legatos mittunt, Cic. de Orat. 2, 37. (2) Legatus fiduciarium operam obtinet, Caes. C. B. 2, 17. (3) Ap. Christianos script.

Legatus, a, um. *Appointed, or assigned, bequeathed by will*. Rempubliam tanquam testamento legatam sibi obtinere, Cic. ad Octav.

Legendus, a, um. part. *To be gathered, or chosen*. Eos extra ordinem in senatum legendos curaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 59. Ut nonnulli censuerint legenda ossa per sacerdotes summorum collegiorum, Suet. Aug. 100.

Legens, tis. part. *Gathering, coasting, reading*. Ab Ostià oram Campaniae legens, Suet. Tib. Ner. 11. Oculos in vultum legentis intendit, Just. 11, 8.

¶ Legibilis, e. adj. *Easy to be read, legible*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. † Lectu facilis.

Legicrepa, ae. m. *One that talketh and boasteth of the law*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 56.

* Legifer, era, um. adj. [*ex lex, & fero*] *Making, or giving laws*. Legifera Ceres, Virg. Aen. 4, 58. Conf. Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41.

Legio, ōnis. f. [*dict. eò quòd legionis milites viritim legi solebant*] *A legion, or regiment of soldiers, consisting of ten companies, troops, or cohorts; the number of men uncertain, sometimes more, and sometimes less, as appeareth from Livy*. ¶ Legionum tribunus, *a colonel*, Caes. ¶ Supplere legiones, *to recruit*, Liv. 29, 24. decimare, *to punish every tenth man*, Id. § Longa legio cohortes explicuit, Virg. Geor. 2, 280. Completa legio per manipulos, Sil. 8, 470. Quina millia & quadragenos singulae legiones habebant, Liv. Sempronio datae legiones duae, ea quaterna millia erant peditum, & trecenti equites, Id. Singulae legiones sena millia & ducenos pedites, trecentos habebant equites, Id.

Legionarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to a legion, legionary*. Legionariae cohortes, Liv. 10, 43. Legionarii milites, *the companies of a regiment*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.

Legionatim. adv. *By legions, or regiments*, Suet. ap. Lit.

Legirupa, ae. m. qui rumpit leges. *A breaker of laws*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 119. & Rud. 3, 2, 38.

† Legirupio, ōnis. f. *Idem*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

¶ Legirupus, a, um. Prud. Hamart. 238.

¶ Legisdoctor, ōris. m. *A doctor of laws*, Ap. JCC.

¶ Legislator, ōris. m. *A lawgiver, a maker, or giver of laws*.

† Legislator, legum lator, Liv.

¶ Legisperitus, i. m. *A lawyer, one skilful in the law*, Ulp.

† Jure vel juris consultus.

¶ Legista, ae. m. *A lawyer*, Dig. † Juris peritus.

Legitimè. adv. *Lawfully, according to law and order*. = Justè & legitimè imperare, Cic. Off. 1, 4. Conf. pro Caec. 20.

Legitimus, a, um. adj. (1) *Lawful, right, convenient, meet*. (2) *Belonging to law*. (3) *Just, complete, in which nothing is wanting*. (1) Legitimo foedere junctus amor, Ov. Trist. 2, 536. Aetas legitima ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2. (2) Legitima verba, *law-terms*, Sen. Legitima scientia, *knowledge of the law*, Justinian. (3) Suet. Claud. 21. ¶ Legitimi dies, *vel legitimae horae, days of return, when the party is to appear and plead*, Cic.

Legiuncula, ae. f. dim. [*à legio*] *A small legion, or regiment*, Liv. 35, 49.

LEGO, are. act. (1) *To send as an ambassador, legate, deputy, or lieutenant*. (2) *To dispatch, or send away*. (3) *To entrust*. (4) *To impute*. (5) *To bequeath, or leave by will*. (1) § Dolabella mesibi legavit, Cic. Att. 15, 11. (2) Famulum legare aliquò, Catull. 64, 57. (3) Legare negotium alicui, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 12. (4) Adversa casibus incertis legare, Liv. 28, 42. (5) Artaxerxes regnum testamento legavit, Just. 5, 11.

Legor, ari, atus. pass. *To be sent, bequeathed, &c.* Haeres in parte legabatur, Tac. Ann. 2, 48, 1. Decernunt, ut duodecim legarentur ad regem, Curt. 4, 21.

LEGO, ere. legi, lectum. act. [*à Gr. λέγω, colligere, & dicere, i. e. literas & syllabas ore colligere, quod oculis facit, qui legit*] (1) *To gather*. (2) *To choose*. (3) *To read*. (4) *To gather up, to steal*. (1) Legitis flores, Virg. Ecl. 3, 92. (2) Summa locum sibi legit in arce, Ov. Met. 1, 27. Legere aliquem in demortui locum, Liv. 23, 23. Centum in patres legit, Id. 1, 35. (3) Eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. Topic. 1. (4) Spolia ejus legentem Galli agnoverunt, Liv. 5, 36. Et qui nocturnus divum sacra legent, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 117. Legere oram Italiae, *to coast by*, Liv. 21, 51. ¶ Legere vela, *to furl the sails*, Virg. Geor. 1, 373. Legere halitum, *to take, or receive one's breath*, Id. Aen. 4, 685. Legere vestigia, *to follow one step by step*, Ov. Met. 3, 17. Legere litus, *to coast, or keep*

to the shore, Virg. Aen. 3, 292. Legere milites, *to list, or muster soldiers*, Cic. Att. 12, 8. Legere sacra, *to steal*. Legere pugno, *to strike*, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 160. Legere sermonem, *to overhear what one saith*, Id. Pseud. 1, 2, 21.

Legor, i. pass. *To be chosen*. Sperans ut dux belli ab omnibus legeretur, Just. 5, 3.

Lēguleius, i. m. *A student in the law, a young clerk, a solicitor, or pettifogger*. Tibi juris consultus, ipse per se nihil nisi leguleius quidam cautus, &c. Cic. Orat. 1, 55.

Legulus, i. m. *A gatherer of small things, as grapes, olives, &c.* A legendo leguli, qui oleum aut uvas legunt, Varr. de L. L. 5, 7.

Lēgūmen, inis. n. [*à legendo, quòd manu legatur, Serv.*] *All manner of pulse, as peas, beans, &c.* Unde prius lactum filiqua quassante legumen, Virg. Geor. 1, 74.

Legumentum, i. n. *Pulse*, Varr. R. occ.

¶ Leguminarius, i. m. *He that keepeth, or selleth pulse*, Gl. vet.

Leguminosus, a, um. *Full of pulse*. Leguminosae epulae, Lexicogr. ex Cels.

* Leiostreum, i. n. [*ex λείος, laevis, & ὄστρεον, ostrea*] *A smooth oyster*, Lampr.

* Lēma, ae. f. [*λήμη, lama, λημάω, lippio*] *A white humour, or matter congealed in the eyes, bleareyedness*. Si lemae in oculis erunt, Plin. 23, 24.

¶ Lembarii, orum. *Soldiers serving in the pinnaces appointed to guard the Rhine and Danube*, Aurel.

Lembulus, i. dim. *A small bark*, Prud. in Vincent. 455.

Lembunculus, i. m. dim. [*à lembus*] *A little bark, or pinnace*, Tac. Ann. 14, 5, 6.

LEMBUS, i. m. [*λέμβος, à λήαν, valdè, & βαλνεν, ire*] (1) *A pinnace, or bark, a smack*. (2) *Also a fisherboat*. (1) Duos lembos, qui non plus quam sedecim remis agerentur, habuit, Liv. 34, 35. Secuti sunt ducem piratici lembi, Curt. 4, 22. (2) Virg. Geor. 1, 201.

* Lemma, atis. n. *Lemma res quae accipitur, Gl. λήμμα, acceptum. An argument, or subject, a title of an epigram, copy of verses, oration, discourse, &c.* Si malueris, lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2.

Lemniscatus, a, um. [*i. e. lemnisco ornatus, insignis, nobilis*] *Ribbanded, drest with ribbands, having labels, or silk strings hanging down*. Palma lemniscata, *a notable victory, that deserveth a garland with ribbands*, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 35.

LEMNISCUS, i. m. (1) *A coloured riban, or ribband, or a label hanging down on garlands, or crowns*. (2) *An hawk's jesses*. (1) Philysae coronarum lemniscis similes, Plin. 16, 25. (2) Cels. 7, 28.

Lemonium, i. n. *five limonium*. [*fortasse à λεμόν, pratum*] *A certain herb, by some called wild beet*, Plin. 25, 61. a lemon, Vulg.

Lēmures, um. pl. m. *Ghosts, sprites that walk by night, hobgoblins*. Tum nigri lemures, ovòque pericula raptò, Pers. 5, 185. Conf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209.

Lemuria, orum. pl. n. *quae prius remuria*, Ov. Fast. 5, 421. & 479.

Lēna, ae. [*ex leno*] *A barvd*. Venit in exitum callida lena meum, Tibull. 1, 5, 48.

† Lendiculus, i. m. *A little maggot*, Varr.

Lendix, icis. f. [*ex lens, dis*] *A maggot, or gentil*, Varr.

Lenè. adv. *Softly, gently*, Mart. 1, 50. sed nihil certi ex isto loco collig. Potest n. esse adj. Lene fluens, Lucan. 10, 315.

† Leniter.

¶ Lenes, vel lenis, is. genus vasis. [*ex ληνός, lacus, alveus, canalis*] *Non*.

Lenibo, pro leniam, Propert. 3, 21, 32.

Leniendus, a, um. part. *To be asswaged*. Nec eo scèius ad leniendam gravitatem odoris plurimum meri propalam hausit, Suet. Vitell. 10. Malagma ad carcinomata & phymata lenienda, Cels. 5, 18, 23.

Lēnimen, inis. n. verb. [*à lenio*] *An ease, or refreshment, an asswagement of pain, or grief, a redress*. Laborum dulce lenimen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15.

Lēnimentum, i. n. *Ease*, Plin. 25, 24.

Lēnio, ire. act. [*ex lenis*] (1) *To ease, asswage, or mitigate*. (2) *To allay, appease, or diminish*. (3) *To flint, or hush*. (4) *To tame, to make tame*. (5) *To polish, or make smooth*. (6) *Pass. To be mitigated, or asswaged*. (1) Quo illam mihi lenirent miseriam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 75. ¶ Lenibant curas, pro leniebant, Virg. Aen. 4, 528. (2) Tempus lenit odium, Ov. Ibis, 134. (3) Impium lenite clamorem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7. (4) Lenire tigres, Hor. A. P. 393. (5) Cum truncum recideris, truncum lenito, Col. 5, 11. si sana lectia. (6) Irae leniunt, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 100. Sic terra movet, i. e. movetur, Cic.

Lenior, iri. pass. *To be asswaged*. Quaeque eorum vitia vel in senectute coeperunt, vel in senectutem ab adolescentia pervenerunt, ut aliquando leniri possunt, sic nunquam ex toto finiuntur, Cels. 2, 8.

LENIS, e. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Gentle, soft, easy*. (2) *Mild, calm, still*. (3) *Pleasant to the taste, smell, hearing, &c.* (4) *Good-natured, complaisant*. (1) Somnus agrestium lenis virorum, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21. (2) = Lenissimus Ausler

Auster & mitis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 7. (3) Σ Vinum asperum hoc est, aliud lenius, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1. Σ Vinum austerum & lene, *Gelf.* 2, 18. Nardi lenis aristae, *Ov. Met.* 15, 398. lenis sonus, *Cic. de Nat.* 2, 58. (4) Homo lenissimus & naturâ & consuetudine, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 32.

† Lenis, is, f. [à ληνός, torcular] *A kind of vessel.* Labella lenis, *Afran.*

Lēnitas, ātis, f. (1) *Softness, smoothness, mildness, calmness, good-nature.* (2) In a bad sense, too much easiness, indulgence to a fault. (1) Σ Lenitas verbi tristitiam rei mitigat, *Cic. Off.* 1, 12. Patris lenitas amanda, potius quàm negligenda, *Id.* (2) = Inepta lenitas patris, & facilitas prava, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 37.

Lēniter, adv. iūs, comp. issimè, sup. *Gently, softly.* Σ Leniter aut minaciter tentare, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 20. = Leniūs ac remissiūs dicere, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2.

Lēnitudo, īnis, f. *Gentleness, easiness.* Lenitudo orationis, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 16. Nimia in aliquem lenitudo, *Id. Verr.* 4, 61.

Leniūs, a, um, part. [à lenio] *Assuaged, appeased, softened, &c.* Lenita caede Diana, *Ov. Met.* 12, 35.

Lēno, ōnis, m. [à lenis] Conciliator stupri, inquit *Isid.* eo quod mentes miserorum delinendo seducat. *A pimp, a pander, a procurer, one that bringeth whores and rogues together.* Leno communis perniciēs adolescentium, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 1, 34.

‖ Lenocine, adv. *Bawdily, Lampr.*

Lēnocinium, i, n. (1) *The practice of bawdry, playing the bawd.* (2) *Inticement, inveiglement, complaisance, alluring language, or carriage.* (3) *A neat winning dress.* (1) *Suet. Cal.* 40, in fin. (2) = Se vitiorum illecebris, & cupiditatum lenociniis dederunt, *Cic. pro Sext.* 66. Cui instrumento distrahendo nihil non lenocinii adhibuit, *Suet. Cal.* 39. (3) Omnis lenocinii negligens erat, *Suet. Aug.* 79.

Lēnocīnor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To be, or play the bawd.* (2) *To intice with fair words, wanton gestures, or gay attire; to decoy, cajole, wheedle, or trepan and draw one in.* (3) *To procure one favour, or advantage.* (4) *To set off, and bring into request.* (1) *Prop. sign. deest exemplum.* (2) § Tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 15. (3) § Libro illi novitas lenocinetur, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 19. (4) Manipulorum negotiatores formae puerorum virilitate excisā lenocinantur, *Quint.* 5, 12.

Lēnōnius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to a bawd.* ‖ Fides lenonia, *a bawd's honesty*, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 2, 62. Lenonia lex, *Don.* in quā semper commodum est priūs quàm fides.

Lens, dis, f. [fortasse à similitud. lentis] *A nit.* Lendes tolluntur ad pe canino, *Plin.* 29, 35.

Lens, tis, [quod humida & lenta sit, *Isid.*] *A kind of pulse called lentiles.* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 228. ‖ Lens palustris seu lacustris, *water lentiles, ducks meat, reats, Veg.* Lentim in ace. *Cato*, 35. & alibi.

Lentandus, a, um, part. [à lentor] *To be bent, or made crooked.* Lentandus remus in unda, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 384.

Lentē, adv. iūs, comp. issimè, sup. *Slowly, slackly, without haste, leisurely, at leisure.* = Lentē cunctanterque veniunt, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 13. Hacc lentius disputantur, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 3. Lentissime mandere, *Gol.* 2, 15. ‖ Lentē ferre, *patiently*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 13. Lentē agere, *carelessly*, *Liv.* 1, 10.

Lenteo, āre. Lentet opus, *it goeth on slowly*, *Lucil.*

Lentefco, ēre, neut. (1) *To become clammy, or gluish; to cleave, or stick like pitch; to rope.* (2) *Met. To grow gentle, or supple.* (1) Picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 250. (2) Lentescunt tempore curae, *Ov. A.* 2, 357.

Lenticula, ae, dim. [à lens] (1) *A little lentil.* (2) *Portage of lentils.* (3) § *A freckle, or little round pimple rising in the body, and especially in the hands and face.* (4) *A little vessel, or pot of ointment, out of which princes were anointed.* (5) *A chrismatory.* (1) Folia lenticulae familia, *Plin.* 25, 86. (2) In adagio. Unguentum in lenticulā, *de quo vid. Turneb. Advers.* 21. (3) Lenticulas tollunt galbanum & nitrum, *Celf.* 6, 5. (4) Herm. ex *Plin.* (5) *Plin.* 37, 12.

Lenticularis, e, adj. *Like a lentil*, *Apul. Florid.* 2. † Lenti similis.

Lentiginosus, ā, um, adj. *That hath his face full of freckles, pimples, or speckles.* Vir lentiginosi oris, *V. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 6. = Sparso ore, *Ter.*

Lentigo, īnis, f. [à simil. lentis] *A pimple, speckle, or little red spot in the face, or other part, like a lentil*, *Plin.* 20, 49.

‖ Lentipes, ēdis, omn. gen. *Slow-footed*, *Auson. Epist.* 21, 40. † Qui testudineo est gradu.

* Lentiscifer, vel lentisciferus, a, um. [ex lentiscus, & fero] *Bearing mastic trees*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 713.

Lentiscinus, a, um, adj. *Made of mastic tree.* Lentiscina resina, *mastic*, *Plin.* 23, 32.

Lentiscus, i, f. [fortasse dict. quod lentescit] (1) *The tree whence the mastic cometh, the lentisk, or mastic tree.* (2) *A toothpick made of that wood.* (1) Lentiscus ter fruges fundens, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 9, ex poeta. (2) *Mart.* 14, 22.

Lentitia, ae, f. *Softness, plianthness, limberness.* Virgae se- quacis ad vinculas lentitiae, *Plin.* 16, 68.

Lentitudo, īnis, f. (1) *Slowness, negligence, slackness in doing, lingering, long, loitering.* (2) † *Easiness, moderation.*

(1) Σ Illud non solum est gravitatis, sed lentitudinis, *Cic.* 2, fr. 1, 3, 13. Lentitudo mortis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 64, 4. (2) Stoici, quam nos dicimus lenitatem, lentitudinis nomine appellant, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 19.

Lento, āre. *To make pliant, or flexible, to bend.* unde len- tandus, q. *vide Conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 587.

Lentor, ōris, m. *A clammy, or gluish humour, toughness, clamminess.* Lentor resinofus, *Plin.* 13, 12.

Lentulus, a, um, adj. dim. *Somewhat pliant, slow, or slack.* Lentulus aut restrictus, *Cic. Att.* 2, 11.

Lentus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssimus, sup. [à lenio leni- tus, per Sync. lentus] (1) *Slow, lingering.* (2) *Gentle, mo- derate, not excessive.* (3) *Limber, pliant, flexible.* (4) *Met. Heavy, dull, stupid, indolent, dispassionate.* (5) *Tough, clam- my.* (6) *Idle, lazy, at leisure, at ease, having nothing to do, liiber, dilatory.* (1) Lenta ira deorum est, *Juv.* 13, 100. (2) Lentus ignis, *Plin.* 20, 3. Lentus vapor, *Id.* 24, 79. (3) Lentior salicis virgis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 800. (4) Tellus lenta gelu, *Propert.* 4, 3, 39. *Met.* Saeva & lenta natura ne in puero quidem latuit, *Suet. Tib.* 57. Hostibus eveniat lenta puella meis, *Prop.* 3, 8, 20. Vellere coepi, & prensare manu lentissima brachia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 64. (5) Isthac nimis lenta vincla sunt escaria, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 1, 18. (6) Dum lentis passibus spatiarer arenā, *Ov. Met.* 2, 573. Lentus color, *a dark dusky colour*, *Id.*

Lēnulus, vel lenullus, i, m. *A little young bawd.* Lenullus, *Plaut. Poen.* 2, 25.

Lenunculus, i, m. [à leno] (1) *A young bawd.* (2) [à lenis] subst. ob similit. vasis. *A fisher's boat, a little light ship, a skiff.* (1) *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 7. (2) Pauci lenunculi con- veniebant, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 43. ubi tamen in MS. leg. lembun- culi.

LEO, ōnis, m. [à Gr. λέων] (1) *A lion.* (2) *A sign in heaven.* (3) Leo marinus, *a kind of lobster, or sea crab.* (1) Fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 13. (2) Stella vesani leonis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 19. (3) *Plin.* 32, 11.

† Leo, les, lēvi, inusit. *To anoint, to besmear.* Cujus ta- men comp. etiamnum sunt in usu.

Leōninus, a, um, adj. *Of a lion.* Leonina species, *Varr.* de R. R. 2, 9. Leonini catuli, *V. Max.* 9, 3, ext. 2. ‖ Versus leonini, *verses that like a lion's tail rhyme in the middle and at the end; such as this*, Juro tibi sanè per mystica sacra Dianae, *Ov.*

Leontice, es, f. *An herb, wild chervil*, *Plin.* 25, 85.

* Leontios, i, n. *A kind of precious stone like a lion's skin*, *Plin.* 37, 73.

* Leontopetalon. [ex λέων, leo, & πέταλον, folium] *An herb having leaves like cauliworts, called pata di lion, good a- gainst the stinging of serpents*, *Plin.* 27, 72.

* Leontophōnos. [ex λέων, & φόνος, caedes. Them. φων, occido] *A little worm that presently killeth any lion that eateth it*, *Plin.* 8, 57.

* Leontopodion, i, n. λεοντοπόδιον. [à similit. pedis leonini dict.] *An herb called lion's-foot*, *Plin.* 26, 34.

Leopardus, i, m. [quod ex leacnā & pardo natus est] *A leo- pard, or panther*, *Plin.*

* Lepas, ādis, f. [à λέπω, decortico; quod testa si tinstar corticis] *A kind of shellfish, less than an oyster, that sticketh close to the rocks*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 8.

Lēpidē, adv. *Prettily, pleasantly, with a grace, handsomely, wittily, smartly, &c.* Lepidē animum tuum tentavi, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 17. *Conf. Cic. Orat.* 44.

* Lepidium, i, n. *An herb, a kind of cresses*, *Plin.* 19, 151.

* Lepidōtes, ae, m. *A precious stone resembling the scales of a fish*, *Plin.* 37, 62.

Lēpidulē, adv. *Prettily, pleasantly, wittily*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 115.

Lepidum, adv. *pro lepidē*, *Plaut.*

Lepidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ssimus, sup. *Pretty, witty, conceited, smart, brisk, merry, jocund, pleasant, waggish, quick, tart, dainty.* Lepidi & delicatuli pueri, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. Apud me ut lepidus cum lepidā accubet, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 48. = Le- pida & suavis cantio, *Id. Stich.* 5, 5, 19. Non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, *Id. Mil.* 3, 1, 66. O capitulum le- pidissimum! *O charming little rogue!* *Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 25.

* Lēpis, īdis, f. λεπίς, i. e. squama. *The scales of brass, or dross of silver*, *Plin.* 34, 24.

Lēpista, ae, f. vel lepesta. *A little pot, or vial used in tem- ples*, *Varr. de quo omnino vide Voss. etym.* 285.

LEPOR, vel lepos, ōris, m. aliqui qu. λέιον έπος, lene di- ctum, vel ex λέα valde & έπος, dico, ut lepidus sit dicax, lepos dicacitas, *Onom.* fortasse acutiūs quàm veriūs] *Mirth, wit, drollery; a good mein, a pretty conceit, complaisance.* = Nec quicquam plus salis, plūsque leporis habet, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 3, 2. Lepos & festivitas orationis, *Cic. ad Herenn.* 4, 23. Lepor dicendi, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 6.

LEU

Lēpōrarium, i. m. *Any place inclosed to keep beasts in for pleasure; a park especially for hares; an hare-warren*, Varr. de R. R. 3, 3.

Lēpōrinus, a, um. adj. *Of an hare*. Lac leporinum, Varr. de R. R. 2, 11. Conf. Plin. 28, 46.

Lepra, ae. f. [ex lepis, squama] *The leprosy, or leprosy*, Plin. 24, 120. *sed saep. in pl.* Lepras emendant lilii radices, Id. 21, 74. = Mala scabies, Hor.

|| Leprosus, a, um. adj. *One sick of the leprosy, leprous*, Eccl. frequ.

* Leptocentaurium, & lepton, i. n. *Small centaury*, Plin. 25, 31.

* Leptophyllon. [ex λεπτός, tenuis, & φύλλον, folium] *A certain kind of spurge with small leaves*, Plin. 26, 45.

* Leptorages. [ex λεπτός, tenuis, & ράξ, acinus] *A certain kind of small grapes like corinths, or currants*, Plin. 14, 3.

LEPUS, ōris. m. [Aeoles Boeotii λέπριν vocabant, quem nos leporem, Varr. de R. R. 3, 12.] (1) *An hare*. (2) *A fish that is poison to a man, and a man to him*. (3) *A star, or rather constellation*. (1) Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus, Mart. 13, 92. (2) Plin. 9, 72. (3) Col. 11, 2.

Lēpusculus, i. m. dim. [a lepus] *A leveret, a young hare*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Col. 9, 1.

Lēsus, ūs, m. *A lamentable voice used at the death and burial of men, alas! or the Irish o bone!* Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.

Lethālis, e. adj. *Mortal, deadly, &c.* Haeret lateri lethalis arundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 73.

Lethāliter. adv. *Deadly, mortally*, Plin. 11, 81.

* Lethargia, ae. f. *The lethargy*, Plin. 24, 38.

Lethargicus, i. m. *One sick of the lethargy*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30.

* Lethargicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the lethargy*. Gravedinem, morbumque lethargicum patitur, Plin. 23, 6.

Lethargus, i. m. λήθαργος. [ἀπὸ τῆς λήθης, i. e. oblivione & ἀργείᾳ, otiosus, iners] *The lethargy, a sleepy, drowsy, and forgetful disease*. Lethargo grandi est oppressus, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 30. Gravi lethargo fertur in altum, Lucr. 3, 466.

Lēthātus, a, um. part. [a lethor] *Killed, murdered, put to death*. Lethata corpora, Ov. Met. 3, 55.

* Lethifer, ēra, um. *That bringeth death, deadly*. Lethifer morbus, Cels. 7, 12. annus, Virg. Aen. 3, 139. arcus, Lucan. 3, 500.

* Lethificus, a, um. Idem, Stat. Theb. 8, 2. *sed variant libb.* Lethificā dubios explorant aspide partus, Lucan. 9, 904.

Letho, āre. *To kill, or put to death*, Virg. in Culice, 322.

* Lethophagus, i. m. *A worm that eateth the bodies of the dead*, Litt. ex Ov. *sed non inven.*

LETUM, i. n. & letum. [a λήθη, i. e. oblivio, Fest.] *Death*. Dolor, ac morbus, lethi fabricator uterque, Lucr. 3, 473.

Levāmen, īnis. n. [a levo] *Ease, comfort, an easing, disburdening, or lightning of grief, or trouble*. Si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic. Attic. 12, 16.

Levamentum, i. n. *Ease, comfort*. Levamentum miseriarum, Cic. de Fin. 5, 19.

Levandus, a, um. part. *To be eased*. Persuadet Tiffaferni, inferiores auxilio levandos, Just. 5, 2. Conf. Cels. 3, 18.

Levans, tis. part. *Easing, lifting up*. Alius alium levantes conabantur ascendere, Curt. 5, 12. Conf. Sil. 7, 612.

† Levāto, pro levāro. in fut. subj. Enn. ap. Cic.

Levatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An easing of pain, or sorrow*. Aegritudinis levatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 4.

|| Levātor. *He that lifteth up*. Levator oneris, Vitruv. 10, 8.

† Qui levat.

Levaturus, a, um. part. *About to ease*. Tantam vim morbi potione medicatā levaturum esse promisit, Curt. 3, 13.

Levātus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) *Lifted up*. (2) *Assisted, supported, eased*. (1) Levatae aëre pendebant picae, Ov. Met. 5, 675. Levatae Hispaniae, Liv. 28, 1. (2) Baculis levati, Ov. Met. 8, 693. Levatus auxilio, Virg. Aen. 4, 537. Levator, Gell. 17, 8.

|| LEUCA, ae. f. al. leuga, vel leuva. *A league, a measure chiefly used at sea, containing three miles; by land it is variously reckoned*. Voc. Gallicum, quod ap. antiquiorem Ammiano Marcell. non occurrit.

* Leucacantha, ae. f. [ex λευκός, candidus, & ἀκανθα, spina] *St. Marybistle*; others take it to be *the white thorn*, Plin. 22, 18. & 27, 98.

* Leucachates, ae. m. *A white agate*, Plin. 37, 98.

* Leucanthemis, idis. f. & leucanthemum, i. n. [Them. ἄνθος, flos] *The herb camomile*, Plin. 22, 26.

* Leucargillion, vel leucargillium, i. n. *Argilla candida, white clay*, Plin. 17, 4.

* Leucanthes, is. f. *A sort of dill*, Plin. 21, 104.

* Leuce, es. f. λευκή. [ex colore albo dict.] *A foul spotiness of the body, like the white morpheu*, Cels. 5, 28.

* Leucochrum, i. n. *A kind of small white wine, diluted with water*, Plin. 14, 10. al. leg. Leucocorum.

* Leucophrys, i. m. [Them. χρῶς, aurum] *A kind of jacinthstone of a gold colour with a streak of white*, Plin. 37, 44.

LEV

* Leucogaea. [ex λευκός, candidus, & γαῖα, terra] *A precious stone of a white colour*, Plin. 37, 62.

* Leucographis, idis. f. [ex λευκός, & γράφω, scribo] *An herb good for those who spit blood*, Plin. 27, 78.

* Leucoion, coii. n. i. e. viola alba. [Them. ἰὼν, viola] *The general name of violets*, but properly it is taken for *the winter gilliflowers*, which too is of several colours beside white, Plin. 34, 32.

* Leucon. *A white heron*. Asterias ex ardeolarum genere, Plin. 10, 79. Also a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 218.

Leuconicus, a, um. al. lingonicus. [a loco juxta Leontidem, quod λευκόνιον dicitur, appell.] *Of Leuconium*. ¶ Fomentum Leuconicum, *flocks of white cotton wool to stuff bed-licks with*, Mart. 14, 159.

* Leucōnotus, i. m. *A dry and fair southwest wind*, Auson. Eidyll. 12, 8.

Leucopetāols. *A white precious stone*. A πέταλον, folium, q. d. albifolia, Plin. 37, 62. *sed Hard. leg. leucopocilos*.

* Leucophaeātus, a, um. λευκοφαειτός. *That weareth grey, or russet colour of wool undyed*, Mart. 1, 97.

* Leucophaeus, a, um. adj. [a λευκός, albus, & φαῖς, fuscus] *Grey, or russet, or brown dusky colour*, Plin. 24, 67. Vitruv. 8, 3.

* Leucophlegmatias, ae. m. [ex λευκός, & φλέγμα] *A kind of dropsy rising of white phlegm*, Cels. 3, 21.

* Leucophorum, i. n. al. chrysophorum: est enim glutinum, quo aurum ligno inducitur. *Borace, used in soldering gold*, Plin. 35, 17.

* Leucophthalmos. [ex λευκός, candidus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus] *A precious stone like a white eye*, Plin. 37, 62.

* Leucopocilos, [Them. ποικίλος, varius] *A sort of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 62.

* Leocottictos, i. c. g. [a λευκός, albus, & σικτήρ, pictus; lapis albedine pictus] *A kind of marble with white streaks in it*, Plin. 36, 11.

* Leucocruta, ae. f. Leocrocuta, *a mongrel, a beast in Ethiopia, having the neck, tail, and breast of a lion, the head of a camel, &c.* Plin. 8, 30.

|| Leviathan, i. e. societas seu collectio anguium, LXX δράκων, & μέγα κῆτος, vulg. draco, balaena, uti patet ex descriptione, Job. 41. *A water serpent, a whale; as some, the crocodile, or alligator*, Bibl.

Levīcūlus, a, um. dim. [a levis] *Somewhat light, wanton, or vain-glorious*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36.

Levidensis, e. adj. leviter densus. *Coarse and slight*. ¶ Unde Met. Levidense munus, *a very small present*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

Lēvīfidus, a, um. adj. [a levis, & fides] *Of slight credit, not to be trusted*. Omnes sunt lenae levifidae, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

|| Lēvigo, āre. *To make light and easy, to disburden*, Apul. ap. Litt.

† Lēvigo, reā. scrib. laevigo.

Lēvipes, ēdis. omn. gen. *Lightfooted, swift of foot*. Lepus levipes, Cic. in Arat. 121. & Varr. de R. R. 3, 12.

Lēvir, viri. m. [ex devir, olim devir, nunc levir] *Frater uxoris, Fest. vel mariti, Non. uti soror mariti glos. An husband's, or wife's brother*, Dig.

Lēvis, e. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Light, small*. (2) *Swift, nimble*. (3) *Met. Inconsiderable, trifling*. (4) *Of no esteem, or credit*. (5) *Easy, gentle, tolerable, light of digestion*. (6) *Fluttering, unsettled, inconstant*. (7) *False, corrupt, not to be trusted*. (1) Leve pondus, Ov. Met. 2, 161. Levior cortice, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22. Leve vulnus, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 7, 50. (2) Messapus levis cursu, Virg. Aen. 12, 489. (3) ¶ Levia haec sunt, quae tu praegravia esse in animum induxti tuum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12. (4) ¶ Auctorem levem nec satis fidum patres rati, Liv. 5, 15. (5) ¶ Dolor in longinquitate levius, in gravitate brevis esse solet, Cic. de Fin. 1, 12. ¶ Gravioris plagam accepit, ut leviolem repelleret, Id. N. D. 1, 25. Levi brachio aliquid agere, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Levissima suilla est, Cels. 2, 18. (6) Levis juvenas, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6. = Levissimus quisque, & futuri improvidus, Tac. Hist. 1, 88, 5. (7) Leves ac numinarii iudices, Cic. pro Cluent. 28.

Lēvis, e. Smooth. Vid. Laevis.

* Lēvīsomnus, a, um. adj. *Watchful, easily waked*, Lucr. 5, 862.

Lēvitas, ātis. f. (1) *Levity, lightness*. (2) *Met. Vanity, humour, want of gravity*. (3) *Mutability, inconstancy*. (1) Plumae nimia levitate cadunt gravatim, Lucr. 3, 388. (2) ¶ Non levitas mihi, sed certa ratio causam scribendi dedit, Phaedr. 5. prol. 9. (3) *Fortuna constans in levitate*, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 18.

Lēviter, adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. (1) *Slenderly, slightly*. (2) *A little*. (3) *Succinctly, briefly*. (4) *Easily, patiently, gently*. (1) Levissime laesus, Plin. Epist. 6, 30. ¶ Leviter eruditus, *a poor, or sorry scholar*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 6. ¶ Bene volumus leviter lenonibus, *we are not overfond of them*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 9. (2) *Bacillum leviter a summo inflexum*, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (3) *Leviter unumquodque tangam*, Cic. pro

pro *Refc. Amer.* 30. (4) \propto Graviter equidem, sed aliquantò levius feram, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3.

|| Levitudo, inis. f. *Lighness*, *Last.* + *Levitas*.

Leviuscūlus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat light*, or of the light-*est*, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16.

Levo, are. act. [*ex levis*; nam quae sunt levia fursum feruntur.] (1) *To lift*, or *hold up*. (2) *To ease one of a thing*, to *lighten*, to *disburden*, to *deliver*, or *rid out of*. (3) *To help*, or *relieve*. (4) *To lessen*, *extenuate*, or *diminish*. (5) *To make a thing easy and light to one*. (1) Pars mollii gramine membra levat, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 328. Membra cubito levare, *Id. Epist.* 21, 16. Palmas ad coelum levavit, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 556. (2) § Ego hoc te fasce levabo, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 65. Met. Epistola tua me aegritudine levavit, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. (3) Saepe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit, *Nep. Attic.* 2. Haec procurata magnā ex parte levaverant animos religione, *Liv.* 21, 62. (4) Multa fidem promissā levavit, *Hor. Epist.* 3, 2, 10. (5) Vario viam sermone levabat, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 309. ¶ Annonam levare, to bring down the price of corn, *Liv.* 26. ¶ Levare famem, to eat, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 96. sitim, to drink, *Id. Trist.* 4, 8, 26. animum, *Cic. Att.* 13, 13. corpus, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 63. to refresh. ¶ Dentes levare pennā, to pick his teeth, *Mart.* 14, 22. ¶ Levare morbum, to cure, or heal, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 57.

Levor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be lifted up*, taken off, &c. ¶ Levare a poenā, to be eased, or rid of his pain, *Plin.* 28, 7. Obsidione levare, to be delivered, or freed from a siege, *Liv.* turbā hominum, *Id.* 2, 126.

Lex, legis. f. [*à lego*, ut rex à rego, *Varr. de L. L.* 5. quia legi solet, ut innotescat, *Voss.* sed cum Lex antiquior sit omnibus scriptis, & latius pateat, propius à vero absunt, qui à λέξ, dictio, quo sensu leges prius dictae, originem petunt. Cicero à lego, deligendi notione, deducere videtur, ut sit delecta sententia. Alii à ligando. Sed commodissime ad primam rē lego significationem, sc. colligendi, referti posse etymon, nemini in mentem venisse miror; cum indocile ac dispersum genus humanum leges in civitatem primum legerunt, & etiamnum conservant] (1) *Law*, the universal reason of mankind. (2) *The law of nature and nations*, which give a sanction to all other laws. But in common acceptation, *The civil*, or *the common law*, any statute, ordinance, or decree of state, or canon of the church. (3) *Any rule*, plan, measure, or design to act by. (4) *Good order*. (5) *A condition*, stipulation, or terms agreed on. (1) LEX EST RATIO SUMMA insita in naturā, quae jubet ea, quae facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 6. Naturae ratio est lex divina, & humana, *Id. Off.* 3, 5. A lege ducendum est juris exordium, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 6. (2) Populariter loquendo lex est, quae scripto sancit quod vult, aut jubendo, aut vetando, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 6. (3) Aliae in historiā leges observandae sunt, aliae in poemate, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 1. Ultra legem tendere opus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 2. (4) Sparsi sine lege capilli, hanging loose, dishevelled, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 73. (5) Pontinus ex pacto & conventu (nam eā lege exierat) jam à me discesserat, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. ¶ Legem ferre, jubere, to make a law; figere, sancire, to ratify it; abdicare, abrogare, to repeal and annul it; derogare, to take away some clause; subrogare, to add something; obrogare, to change. ¶ Agere legem, to execute the sentence of the law against malefactors, *Liv.* ¶ Agere lege in hereditatem paternam, to go to law, to sue for his father's estate. ¶ Lege agere cum aliquo, to plead, to indite, *Quint.* 7, 4. ¶ Lex Julia, Papiria, Pompeia, &c. laws made by those persons when they governed, as occasion required, like our statutes. ¶ Solvi legibus, to be dispensed with, to have an extraordinary privilege. ¶ Lex regia, quae & quando lata, vid. *A. Aug. D.* 4, p. 65.

* Lexicon, i. n. [*ad λέξ, i. e. dictiones*, & vocabula pertinentens] *A dictionary*, or *wordbook*.

* Lexipyretus, a, um. [*ἀλεξίπυρος, i. e. defino*, & πυρετός, febris, i. e. cessare faciens febres] *Good against fevers*, *Plin.* 20, 76. habet lexipyretas, sc. ἐμπλάστρις, & *Prisc.* lexipyreta cataplasmata.

* Lexis, is. f. λέξις, i. e. dictio. in plur. lexes. *A word*, or *expression*, *Lucil. ap. Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43.

L ante I.

Liāculum, i. n. [*à liare*, to smooth, ut à signare signaculum] *A smoother*, or *plain*, *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

Libādium, & libadion, i. n. [*quod locis irriguis gaudeat*] *The lesser centaury*, *Plin.* 25, 31.

Libāmen, inis. n. *A sacrifice*, a *drink-offering*. Prima libamina were some hairs with the priest, before he slew the sacrifice, pulled off from between the beast's horns, and threw into the fire, *Godw. ex Rosino. Conf. Stat. Theb.* 6, 224. Libamine cumulate flammam, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 204. Libamina ferre patet, *Id.* 5, 193.

Libāmentum, i. n. *An offering of sacrifice*, a *drink-offering*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 12.

Libandus, a, um. part. *To be offered in sacrifice*. Libandae undae, *Ov. Met.* 3, 27.

* Libanos. *Vid.* Libanus.

* Libanochrus, i. m. [*ex λίανος, & χρῶμα, color*] *A precious stone of frankincense*, *Plin.* 37, 62.

Libanōtis, idis. f. [*λίβανωτις, ab odore thuris*] *An herb that smelleth like frankincense; rosemary*, *Plin.* 19, 62. & 26, 50.

Libānōtus, i. [*ἀλιεὺς, stillo, & notus; à libe, & noto*] *The south-west wind*, *Plin.* 2, 46.

Libans, tis. part. *Offering in sacrifice*. Libans Carchesia, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 193. Libantes thura, *Suet. Aug.* 98.

Libānus, i. Coel. pro arbore. f. pro ipso thure. m. [*à monte Libano*, ubi praecipue nascitur; al. à libando] vox vet. ignota. Nam thuream plantam vocat *Col.* arborem thurificam, *Plin.* the frankincense-tree.

Libarius, i. m. *He that maketh cakes*, or *wafers to sell*, one that keepeth a cakehouse, *Sen. Epist.* 56.

Libatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à libo*] *A drink-offering; a light tasting of the wine to be offered*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 10. Met. a small taste of any thing.

|| Libātor. m. *He that offereth*, or *tasteth*, *Aug.* + Qui libat.

|| Libātorium, i. n. *The chalice*, or *cup for drink-offerings*, *Fest.*

Libātus, a, um. part. (1) *Tasted*, *sipped*. (2) *Essayed*, *proved*, *tried*. (3) *Offered*, *sacrificed*. (4) *Gathered*, or *fetchd from*. (5) *Cropped*; Met. *defiled*. (1) Rejicit libatos ore cibos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 4, 34. Libata gustu potio traditur Britannico, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 16, 3. (2) Integro bello, nusquam antè libatis viribus, *Liv.* 21, 29. (3) Libatum fundens in tua sacra merum, *Prop.* 3, 17, 38. (4) Animos haustos, aut acceptos, aut libatos ex divinitate habemus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 11. (5) Virginitas libata, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 115.

Libella, ae. f. dim. [*à libra*] (1) *A little balance*, a pound weight. (2) *A small Roman coin*, the tenth part of a denier, about three farthings of our money. (3) *A line*, level, or plummet, used by masons, or carpenters. Hinc Anglic. level. (4) The same as as, i. e. tota haereditas. (1) Bud. (2) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 34. (3) *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 6. ¶ Ad libellam exigere, to measure by line and level, *Plin.* 36, 63. (4) Haereditatem facere ex libellā, to leave one his whole estate, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2.

|| Libellārius, a, um. adj. ut Libellarius contractus, *Ap. JCC.* & libellaria, subst. pro eodem. *A covenant to have a thing for ever*, paying a yearly rent, *vid. Calv.*

|| Libellātici. Those Christians, who, that they might not be forced to idol-worship, gave up their names in petitions, or perhaps subscribed their names to pay a fine, *St. Cypr.*

|| Libellenses, qui libellis suscipiendis praeerant, &c. Clerks to the masters of the requests, *Panciro.*

Libellio, ōnis. m. *Varr.* ut tabellio, *Fen.* qui libellos, i. e. literas, fert. (1) *A letter-carrier*. (2) *He that writeth and selleth books*. (1) *Non.* 2, 499. (2) De capsa miseri libellionis, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 21.

|| Libellūlus, i. m. dim. ex dim. *A little book*, *Hier.*

Libellus, i. m. dim. [*à liber*] (1) *A little book*. (2) § *A petition*, supplication, or till of request. (3) *A citation*, or bill of process. (4) *A libel*, or declaration in the law, of debt, trespass, &c. (5) *A writ of attachment*. (6) *A bill of record*. (7) *A certificate*, or bill under a man's hand. (8) *A lampoon*. (9) *Meton.* *A bookseller's shop*. (10) *A kind of measure*. (1) Tristes depone libellos, *Propert.* 1, 9. (2) *Suet. Aug.* 53. (3) Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio citāli? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 6. (4) *Plin. Epist.* 10, 81. (5) *Cic. pro Quint.* 28. (6) *Quint.* 12, 8. (7) *Paul. JC.* (8) *Suet. Aug.* 55. (9) Te quaesivimus in Circo, te in omnibus libellis, *Catull.* 53, 4. (10) *Cato*, c. 10. ¶ Libelli, letters missive, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 12. ¶ Supplex libellus, a petition, *Mart.* 8, 31. ¶ Porrigere libellum, to present a petition, *Suet. Aug.* 53. ¶ A libellis, a master of requests, *Id. Ner.* 49. ¶ Libellus memorialis, a register, or roll, *Id. Caes.* 56. ¶ Libellus repudii, a bill of divorce, *Ap. JCC.* ¶ Famofus libellus, a libel, or scurrilous pamphlet, *Suet. Aug.* 55. ¶ Dejicere libellos, to put in security to redeem a man's goods, which were to be publicly sold, *Cic. pro Quint.*

Libens, vel lubens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *ffimus*, sup. *Willing*, *glad*, *joyful*, *pleased*. Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. Ego illos libentiores faciam, quam ipsa lubentia est, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 2. Porticum-demoliti sunt, lubentissimis omnibus, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2.

Libenter, vel lubenter. adv. iūs, comp. *iffimè*, sup. (1) *Willingly*, *joyfully*, *gladly*. (2) *Easily*. (1) Libentissimè dare, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Memini libentius illud, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 263. (2) Tu cum illā, *Phaedria*, libenter vivis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 45.

Libentīna. Venus dict. à libendo, *Varr.* vel à libidine, *Aug.*

|| Libentia, ae. f. *Delight*, *pleasure*, *Gell.* 15, 2.

LIBEO, vel lubeo, inde imperf. libet. *To please*, to like. Quae cuique libuissent delargitus est, *Suet. Caes.* 20.

LIBER, bri. m. (1) *The inward bark*, or *rind of a tree*. (2) *A book*, or *work-written*, at first made of barks of trees, afterwards of paper and parchment. (3) *An inventory*, or register. (4) *An epistle*, or letter. (1) Moriens liber aret in ulmo, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 67. (2) Librum de concordia tibi remisit, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 11. (3) *Cic. Verr.* 5, 142. interp. *Budaeo.* (4)

(4) *Nep. Lyfand*, sub fin. ¶ *Librum componere, conficere, to make a book*, Cic. *edere, emittere, vulgare, to put it out, or publish it*, Quint.

LIBER, ēra, um. adj. *liberior*, comp. *liberrimus*, sup. (1) *Free, at liberty*. (2) *Not subject to, exempted from*. (3) *Void of, or without, &c.* (4) *Bold, open*. (5) *Free, not a slave*. (6) *Uncontrouled*. (7) *Liberal*. (8) *Without business, at leisure*. (9) *At one's pleasure*. (1) *Liberrima otia*, Hor. *Epist.* 1, 7, 36. *Liberiore frui coelo*, Ov. *Met.* 15, 301. (2) *Ambitio jam more sancta est, libera est à legibus*, Plaut. *Trin.* 4, 3, 26. (3) § *Liber religione animus*, Liv. *omni curâ*, Cic. (4) *Truculentior, atque plus aequo liber*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 3, 51. (5) *Liber esto, atque abito quod voles*, Plaut. *Men.* 5, 7, 40. (6) *Liberam jurisdictionem, & sine sui appellatione magistratibus concessit*, Suet. *Cal.* 16. (7) § *Quam liber pater meus harum rerum fiet*, Plaut. *Amph. prol.* 105. (8) *In te, qui dicis, Chaerile, liber homo est*, Mart. 1, 68. (9) *Liberum erit nobis vel publicare, vel continere*, Plin. *Epist.* 1, 8, 3. ¶ *Liber laborum, at leisure*, Hor. *A. P.* 212.

Libér, éri. m. *A name of Bacchus*. Vid. Prop.

Libéralis, e. adj. or, comp. *simus*, sup. [à liber] *i. e. homine libero dignum, cum de rebus dicitur; vel qui se gerit ut liberum decet, cum de personis*. (1) *Belonging to freedom*. (2) *Genteel, gentlemanlike, wellbred, becoming gentlemen*. (3) *Wellfavoured, handsome, fashionable, becoming*. (4) *Liberal, openhanded, free-hearted, bountiful, free, frank, generous*. (5) *Also exalted, ample*. (1) *Eas liberali causâ asseres manu*, Plaut. *Poen.* 5, 2, 4. *you shall assert their freedom, or prove them free*. (2) *In urbe liberalissimis studiis affluent*, Cic. *pro Arch.* 3. (3) *Hem Eunuchum tibi! quam liberali facie!* Ter. *Eun.* 3, 1, 20. = *Virgo formâ honestâ & liberali*, Id. *Andr.* 1, 1, 96. (4) = *Rocius semper liberalissimus munificentissimisque fuit*, Cic. *pro Q. Rosc.* 8. § *Laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales*, Sall. *B. C.* 7, 7. (5) *Animos ad spem liberalioris fortunae fecit*, Liv. 22, 26. *uti leg. Gron.* ¶ *Liberales artes, liberal arts and sciences, so called as being fit for scholars and gentlemen*.

Libéralitas, ātis. f. (1) *Generosity, ingenuity*. (2) *Bounty, liberality, freedom, kindness, or good-nature*. (3) *Fair means, good usage*. (1) *Liberalitas, quia à liberali animo proficiscitur, ita nominata est*, Sen. *de Vita beata*, 24. (2) = *Justitiae est conjuncta munificentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellare licet*, Cic. *Off.* 1, 7. (3) § *Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere, satius esse credo, quam metu*, Ter. *Adelph.* 1, 1, 32. *Liberalitates revocatae, grants revoked*, Suet. *Claud.* 29.

Libéraliter, adv. iūs, comp. *issimè*, sup. (1) *Genteelly, like a gentleman*. (2) *Splendidly, profusely*. (3) *Amplly, largely*. (4) *Freely, hospitably, liberally, handsomely*. (1) *Liberaliter educatus*, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 31. *eruditus*, Id. *Tusc.* 2, 2. = *instructus*, Caes. (2) *Vivebat lautè, & liberalius sibi indulgebant, quam ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere*, Nep. *Chab.* 3. (3) *Liberalissimè pollicitus est his omnibus, tamen, &c.* Cic. *Attic.* 5, 13. (4) = *Largè, liberalitèrque aliquem tractare*, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 88.

Libérandus, a, um. part. *To be freed, or set at liberty*. *Civitatibus facultatem ad se aere alieno liberandas aut levandas dedi*, Cic. *Attic.* 6, 2.

Liberans, tis. part. *Delivering, freeing*, Liv. 33, 21.

† **Liberata** ponebant *pro effata*. *Delivered, i. e. spoken, Fests.*

Libératio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delivering, a release, a rid-dance*. *Liberatio molestiae*, Cic. *ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 12. *malo-rum*, Quint. 5, 10.

Libérator, ōris. m. verb. *A deliverer, a releaser*. *Liberator urbis*, Liv. 1, 60. *patriae*, Nep. *Dion.* 10.

Liberaturus, a, um. part. *About to deliver*. *Patriam liberaturi*, Just. 16, 5. *Conf.* Liv. 32, 10. & *Cels.* 3, 4.

Libératus, a, um. part. *Delivered, freed, set free, or at liberty, discharged, rid, quitted*. § *Liberata dominatu respública*, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 1. *Liberatus sum tuâ operâ*, Ter. *Andr.* 2, 2, 33.

Libéré, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Genteelly, liberally*. (2) *Frankly, freely*. (3) *Without constraint, at his pleasure*. (4) *Boldly, without fear*. (5) *Profusely, extravagantly*. (1) *Adolescentuli liberè educti*, Ter. *Andr.* 5, 4, 8. § *Liberè facere, non asperè*, Cic. *de Amic.* 25. (2) *Tellus omnia liberiùs, nullo poscente, ferebat*, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 128. (3) § *Ingrèdi liberè, non licenter errare*, Cic. *Orat.* 23. *Liberiùs vivendi potestas*, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 25. (4) *Consilium verum dare gaudeamus liberè*, Cic. *de Amic.* 44. = *Tutò & liberè decernere ausus est senatus*, Caes. *B. C.* 1, 2. (5) *Liberiùs vivebat, & rem familiarem negligebat*, Nep. *Them.* 1.

Libéri, ōrum. pl. m. [diēt. quod sint liberi, i. e. ingenui, non servi] (1) *Children, sons and daughters*. (2) *Also grand-children*. (3) It is often used of one child. (1) *Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus & liberis*, Cic. *Attic.* 8, 2. (2) *Ap. JCC. potissimum*. (3) *Frateris liberos vitâ privavit*, Cic. *pro Cluent.* 11. *de uno tantum*. *Ingenio te in liberos leni puto*, Ter. *Heaut.* 1, 1, 99. *Chremes inquit Menedemos, qui unicum filium habuit*, Ibid. v. 41. † *Legitur tamen liber in fing.*

Cod. 1. 33. *de in Off. Testam.* Trajanum in liberi locum adoptavit, Aur. *Vit. Epist.* 12, 9.

Libero, āre. [ex liber] *i. e. liberum facio*. (1) *To unloose, or set free*. (2) *To free, to enfranchise*. (3) *To rid out of*. (4) *To release, to acquit*. (1) *Vid. Liberor*, n. 1. (2) *Servos omnes puberes liberaverunt*, Caes. *B. G.* 3, 9. (3) = § *Remitto tibi hoc totum, atque istâ te curâ libero*, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 5. § *Senatus neque liberavit ejus culpae regem, neque arguit*, Liv. 41, 19. *more Graecorum*. (4) § *Bis condemnatum judices liberaverunt*, Cic. ¶ *Liberare se aere alieno, to clear his debts*, Cic. *Attic.* 6, 2. *ensem vaginâ, to draw out, or unsheath his sword*, Ov. *Met.* 6, 551. ¶ *Liberare fidem, to make good his promise*, Cic. *pro Flacc.* 20. *aliquem à creditoribus*, Sen. *de Ben.* 2, 7. *animos errore*, Cic. *de Fin.* 1, 5. *invidiâ*, Id. *N. D.* 1, 6. *aliquem culpae*, Liv. 41, 19. *obsidionem urbis*, Id. 26, 8. *urbem obsidione*, Cic. *Attic.* 8, 12. *se onere*, Liv. 9, 31. ¶ *Liberavi animam, I have discharged my conscience*.

Libéror, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be loosed*. (2) *Met. To be set free, &c.* (1) *Linguae scalpello resectae liberantur*, Cic. *de Div.* 2, 46. (2) *Liberatus sum tuâ operâ*, Ter. *Andr.* 2, 2, 33.

Liberta, ae. f. *A servantmaid, or bondswoman made free*, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 1, 99.

Libertas, ātis. f. [ex liber] (1) *Liberty, as opposed to servitude*. (2) *A freedom, or power in acting*. (3) *Boldness of speech*. (4) *Frankness, goodnature*. (5) *A democracy, a commonwealth*. (6) *A goddess so called*. (1) § *Aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani est propria libertas*, Cic. *Philipp.* 6, 7. (2) *Libertatis proprium est sic vivere, ut voles*, Cic. *Off.* 1, 20. *ex mente Stoicorum: sed addendum videtur ex Perso*, excepto si quid Masuri rubrica vetavit, *Sat.* 5, 89. & *ex Seneca*, Deo parere libertas est. (3) § *Asperitas agrestis vult libertas mera dici, verâque virtus*, Hor. *Sat.* 2, 18, 6, & seq. § *Nero libertatem Senecae, quam servitium saepius expertus est*, Tac. *Ann.* 15, 61. (4) *Fides, libertas, amicitia praecepta animi humani bona sunt*, Tac. *Hist.* 1, 15. (5) *Libertatem & consulatum L. Brutus instituit*, Tac. *Ann.* 1, 1, 1. (6) *Suet. Aug.* 31.

Libertina, ae. f. *A bondswoman made free*. *Me gratâ detinuit compede Myrtale libertina*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 33, 14.

Libertinus, i. m. (1) *The son of him that was once bound, but is now free*. (2) *or one that was himself a bondman, and since made free*. (1) *Ex usu superioris fec.* (2) *Ex usu inferioris*. *Utrumque colligitur ex loco Suet. Claud.* 24.

† **Liberto**, āre. *To make free*, Litt. *ex Plaut.* sed q.

Libertus, i. m. [quasi liberatus] *One that of bond is made free; a late servant, or bondman*. § *Feci è servo, ut esses libertus mihi*, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 10. § *Magis decorum est libertum, quam patronum, onus in viâ portare*, Plaut. *Afin.* 3, 3, 100.

Libet, libuit, & libitum est. imperf. *It liketh, or contenteth me, thee, him, us, &c.* *Non libet plura scribere*, Cic. *Attic.* 2, 18. § *Minimum decet libère, cui multum licet*, Sen. *Troad.* 336.

Libidinans, tis. part. *Lecherous, wanton, lustful*, Lex. *ex Petron. Arb.*

Libidinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To play the lecher, or wanton*, Suet. *Ner.* 28.

Libidinôsè, adv. || iūs, comp. *Lustfully, wilfully, after his own lust and pleasure*, Cic. *Div. in Verr.* 12. *In humillores libidinôsè crudelitèrque consulebatur*, Liv. 3, 36. *Libidinôsîus saevire*, Tert.

Libidinôsus, a, um. or, comp. *simus*, sup. (1) *Arbitrary, unreasonable, wilful*. (2) *Synecd. Lustful, wanton, lecherous, fleshy, sensual*. (3) *Provoking lust and pleasure*. (1) § *A libidinôsâ sententiâ certum & definitum jus religionum eos deterret*, Cic. *pro Domo*. (2) = *Nihil isto scitote esse luxuriosius, libidinôsius*, Cic. *in Pison.* 27. *Libidinôsissima mulier*, Id. *Verr.* 5, 33. (3) *Libidinôsae dapes, provocative dishes, corroborating meats*, Col. *in Praef.* 1. 10.

Libido, inis. f. [à libere, i. e. placere] (1) *One's will, humour, or fancy*. (2) *Lust, wantonness, lechery, concupiscence, sensuality*. (3) *Any unbridled passion, or unlawful desire*. (1) *Matura, dum libido eadem hæc manet, whilst he is in the same mind*, Ter. *Phorm.* 4, 5, 4. *Magis in decoris armis, quam in scortis libidinem habebant*, Sall. *B. C.* 7. (2) = *Quae ad suspicionem stuprorum & libidinum pertinent*, Cic. *pro Pont.* 13. (3) = *Docemur domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates*, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 43.

Libitina, ae. f. prop. *Dea, in cujus templo vendebantur, quae ad funera pertinerent. [à libitu; ut à libens Venus libentina dict.* Vid. Prop.] *Hinc factum, ut sign. impensas funebres, Suet. officium curandi funeris, V. Max. & ipsam mortem, sive feretrum, in quo mortui efferuntur*. (1) *The goddess Venus, or Proserpine, in whose temple all things were sold that belonged to burials; thence fancied to be the goddess of death*. (2) *The care of providing for a funeral*. (3) *The bier whereon the corpse is carried*. (4) *Death itself*. (1) *Triginta funerum millia in rationem Libitinae venerunt*, Suet. *Ner.* 39. *the weekly bill, a book in which was set down the money paid into the treasury*.

Treasury at the death of any person, a custom as ancient as Servius Tullius. (2) *V. Max.* 5, 2, 10. (3) *Multa pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 7. *interpr. Acron.* sed comm. in *seq. notione exponi potest.* In urbe tanta fuit pestilentia, ut tunc vix Libitina sufficeret, *Liv.* 40, 19. (4) Si Libitinam evalescit aeger, *Juv.* 12, 122.

Libitinarius, i. m. qui libitinam exercebat. He that hath the survey and charge about interments; the steward, or provider and overseer of obsequies. (2) But most properly an undertaker, who selleth, or letteth to hire all things necessary for a funeral. (3) Also an old decrepit man that hath one foot in the grave. (1) *Vett. Gloss.* Libitinarius *Εταρῆς*. (2) *Sen. de Benef.* 6, 38. (3) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Libitum, i. n. vel fortasse rect. libitus, ūs. verb. [à libet] One's will and liking. *Vix leg. nisi in acc. ad libitum, at his pleasure.* Suāque ipsi libita velut in captos exercebant, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1, 4.

Libo, āre. (1) To taste, or sip. (2) To pour out in offering. (3) To sacrifice, or offer, to drop, to sprinkle. (4) To touch lightly. (5) To gather, or pick out in reading. (1) *Apes Humina libant, Virg. Geor.* 4, 54. (2) In mensā laticum libavit honorem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 740. (3) Certas fruges, certāque bacca sacerdotēs libanto, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8. (4) Ex variis ingenii excellentissima quaeque libavimus, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2. § Cū libare digitis, *Ov. Am.* 1, 577. dapes, *Liv.* 39, 43. uvam, *Tib.* 1, 11, 21.

Labor, ari. pass. To be tasted, &c. Libantur singula flammis, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 653.

Libonotus, i. m. ventus flans inter liba, Sen. Nat. 2, 5, 16. *al. leg. leuconotus, ut sit albus notus, ap. Hor. Od.* 7, 15. The south-west wind, in the midst betwixt south and west. *Vid. Libanotus.*

LIBRA, ae. f. [ex λίτρα, linguā Siculā] (1) A pound, the pound Troyweight of 12 ounces; *Averdupis*, 16; § a pound in money, 20 shillings. (2) Also a measure holding somewhat near a pound weight in liquids. (3) A balance, or pair of scales to weigh with. (4) One of the twelve signs. (5) A carpenter's line, or mason's rule, a plumbet, or level. (6) A poise, counterpoise, or ballast. (7) The height and summit of a place. (1) Cui satis una farris libra foret, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 89. (2) Populo denos modios, ac totidem olei libras divisit, *Suet. Caes.* 38. (3) Lance ancipitis librae suspendere aliquid, *Perf.* 4, 11. (4) Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 208. (5) *Col.* 8, 1. (6) *Plin.* 16, 36. (7) *Caes. B. G.* 3, 11.

Librālis, e. adj. That is of a pound weight, or measure. *Malum cotoneum pondere librāli, Plin.* 19, 2. *Conf. Col.* 6, 2.

Librāmen, inis. n. [ex libro] A balancing, or counterpoising; equal poise, or weight; standing, or even weight; a ballasting, a bias, *Liv.* 42, 65.

Libramētum, i. n. id. (1) A counterpoise, or even weight. (2) The tongue of a balance, a level, floor, or pavement. (3) A thong, or cord to tie ordnance with. (4) A weight of lead, stone, &c. to make the motion more steady. (5) A forcer, to command water up hill. (1) *Col.* 1, 5. (2) *Plin. Epist.* 4, 30, 10. *Vitruv.* 7, 4. (3) *Tac. Hist.* 3, 23. (4) *Libramēta plumbi aut saxorum, Liv.* 38, 5. (5) *Plin.* 31, 31.

Librans, tis. part. Weighing, or poising. Et fluctus supra, vento librante, pendit, *Sil. Ital.* 17, 278. Librans terra per quae pendet, *Plin.* 2, 4. ex alto sese aquila, *Id.* 10, 3. *Conf. Sil.* 2, 622.

Librāria, ae. f. [à liber] (1) A library of books, a book-seller's shop. (2) § A libra, a woman weigher of wool, or flax, a servant-maid. (1) *Gell.* 5, 4. (2) *Juv.* 6, 476.

Librariolus, i. m. dim. [à librarius] A petty scrivener, or under clerk, a book-keeper, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 4. & *de Legg.* 1, 2.

Librārium, i. n. [à liber] A gross register, a chest to keep books, or any such things in, a library. Exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, *Cic. pro Mil.* 12.

Librarius, a, um. adj. [à liber] Pertaining to books. § Scalprum librarium, a penknife, *Suet. Vitell.* 2. § Librarium atramentum, printing, or writing ink, *Plin.* 35, 26. § Libraria taberna, a book-seller's, or stationer's shop, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 9. § Scriptor librarius, a transcriber, a writer of other mens works, *Hor. A. P.* 354.

Librarius, i. m. subst. (1) A scrivener, a clerk, an amanuensis. (2) A bookwriter, a transcriber, a library-keeper. (3) Also a keeper of books of accounts, a clerk of a company. (4) § A printer, a bookbinder, or stationer. (1) Legi literas non tuas, sed librarii tui, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 6. (2) Mihi librarius mittatur, qui exscribat hypomnemata, *Cic. Fil. ad Tir.* 16, 21. (3) *Veget.* (4) Ex usu hodierno satis commode.

Librārius, a, um. adj. [à libra] That weigheth a pound, of a pound weight. Caro in frustra libraria conciditur, *Col.* 12, 53. *vid. & Vitruv.* 8, extr.

Librāto, onis. f. A weighing by the pound, a poising, or levelling, *Vitruv.* 10, 8. & 6, 1.

Librator, oris. m. verb. [à libro] (1) A conveyer of water from springs to conduits, by levelling of the ground. (2) A sin-

ger, an hurler of stones in war. (1) Libratorem mittas, qui exploret fitne locus altior mari, *Plin. Epist.* 10, 50. (2) Libratoribus funditoribusque attributus locus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 39.

Librātus, a, um. part. or. comp. (1) Weighed, poised, levelled. (2) Met. Deliberate, advised. (1) Tellus ponderibus librata suis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 13. Pondere ipso librator, *Liv.* 30, 10. (2) *Apul.*

Librile, is. n. The beam of the balance, *Fest.* † Scapus librae.

Librilla, ōrum. n. instrumenta bellica, *Fest. rectius Scal.* legit libilia, um. Slings used heretofore in war to hurl stones, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 81.

Libripens, dis. m. [ex libra & pendo] A weigher, an officer that holdeth, or looketh to the balance in weighing money betwixt buyer and seller, whence it was called per aes & libram venditio, concerning which, as it relateth to an imaginary sale, see Boëth. comm. 3. and *Hor. saith*, Librā mercatur & aere, *Epist.* 2, 2, 158. Stipis ponderandae pensatores, paymasters in the army. Libripendes dicuntur *Plin.* 33, 13.

Libro, āre. [i. e. librā pōndero] (1) To weigh, or poise. (2) To counterpoise, to counterbalance, to level; to try by plumb rule. (3) To divide equally. (4) To throw, sling, or swing. (5) To gauge. (1) Apes pondusculo lapilli se librant, *Plin.* 11, 10. Stabat anxius heros, librabātque metus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 166. (2) Lapillis apes sese per nubila librant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 196. (3) Cū paribus Titan orbem libraverit horis, *Id.* 10, 42. (4) Summā telum librabat ab aure, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 417. (5) Librare aquam, *Plin.* § Librat se ex alto aquila, the eagle bovereth on high, *Plin.* 10, 3. § Librare glandes, to shoot, discharge, or carry bullets, as guns do, *Veget.*

Libror, āri. pass. To be poised, &c. Manus libratur artificii temperamento, *Plin.* 12, 54.

Libs, libis. m. λίψ, ventus ex Libya, sc. Africus. [à λίπος] The south-west wind, *Plin.* 18, 34.

Libum, i. n. dict. quod libaretur priusquam ederent. A cake made of honey, meal, and oil; a wafer, leg. & libus, i. m. ap. *Non.* Adorea liba per herbam subjiciunt epulis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 109. *Conf. Ov. Fast.* 3, 735.

Liburna, ae. f. sc. navis. [à Liburnis, pop. qui eā usi] A light and swift ship, a foist, or pinnate, a privateer, a galley, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1. *Luc.* 4, 530.

Liburnica, sc. navis. idem quod liburna, Plin. Epist. 6, 16. *Suet. Aug.* 17.

Liburnus, i. [à similitudine liburnicae navis] A litter, or couch, made like a foist, or brigandine, for noblemen to be carried in softly and easily, *Juv.* 6, 476.

Licēbit, fut. [ab imperf. licet] pon. interdum pro conj. *Altho, albeit, Hor. Epod.* 15, 19.

Licens, tis. part. [à liceor] Offering the price, cheapening, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 18.

Licens, tis. adj. ex part. or. comp. Unconfined, licentious, extravagant, luxurious. Joci licentes, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, ult. Licentior & divitior fluxit dithyrambus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 48. Licentior vita, *V. Max.* 9, 1, 2.

Licenter, adv. ius. comp. Licentiously, overfreely, with too much liberty, overboldly, or rashly. § Ingredi liberē, non licenter errare, *Cic. Orat.* 23. Licentiū errare, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 557. & *Ov. ex Ponto*, 4, 10, 29. Jāmq̃ adeo licenter eludebant, *Liv.* 29, 31.

Licentia, ae. f. Licentia propriē est facultas secundū quam aliquid licet, ut quis faciat, vel omittat, vel impediāt.

(1) *Licēse, liberty* in a middle sense. (2) But commonly used for an excess thereof, licentiousness. (3) Arbitrary proceeding. (4) Unruliness, or boisterousness. (1) Omnes deteriores sumus licentiā, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 74. = Licentia libertatēque vivendi, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 3. (2) § Civitas inter libertatem licentiāque incerta, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 10. (3) Eadem licentiā in plures annos ordinavit, *Suet. Caes.* 76. = libido, *Id.* (4) Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti, *Ov. Met.* 1, 309. § Infinita licentia, Full power, an unlimited commission to do as he pleased, *Sen. Benef.* 3, 7. Poëtica licentia, a liberty assumed by poets of using some syllables, words, or phrases in a peculiar manner, coining new words, &c.

§ Licentiatus. doctus cum dignitate licentiāe. Licensed, authorized, approved. Ex usu hodierno.

Licentiosus, a, um. adj. (1) Rash, licentious, dissolute, unruly. (2) Assuming, improper. (1) § Ex moribus imperatoris miles aut intactus aut licentiosus, *Tac.* (2) *Quint.* 1, 6.

Licro, ōre, ui, itum. neut. (1) To be lawful. (2) To be prized, or valued; to be set at the price for which it is to be sold. (1) Felices quibus ista licent, *Ov.* 87. Sed haec notio vix obtinet praeterquam tertiis personis. (2) Parvo cum pretio diu liceret, *Mart.* 6, 66. Sed Gronov. rectius leg. licerent.

Liceor, ēri, itus sum. dep. To cheapen a thing, to bid money for it, to offer the price. Jocos ridiculos vendo; agite, licemini, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 39. Ac ne in locatione novorum vestigalium immoderatus licerentur, propalam monuit, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 20.

Liceriana pyra, *sive* licernina, *ab auctore dicta*, Plin. 15, 16.

Licet, *pro* licuerit, Plaut. *Asin.* 3, 3, 13. *ut prohibessit pro prohibuerit, Cic.*

Licet, ebat, licuit, licitum est. imperf. (1) *It is lawful.* (2) *It is free, or possible: I, thou, he, we, &c. have power, authority, or leave to do it; I am content, you may if you will.*

(1) Peccare nemini licet, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 19. (2) Id licere dicimus, quod cuique conceditur, *Ibid.* Modo liceat vivere, est spes, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 31. Quieto tibi licet esse, *you may set your heart at rest*, Plaut. *Epid.* 3, 2, 2. Bibas licebit, *you may drink if you please*, Cic. Pugnes licet, *Varr.* Licet janitor exangues terreat umbras, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 400. *Hac formula fere est ellipsis* *ut.* ¶ Licet tibi esse bonum virum, *Quint.* & bono viro, Cic. ¶ Per me licet, *you may for all me*, Cic. Acad. 4, 29. ¶ Si per te licet, *if you give me leave*, Plaut. *Asin.* Prol. 12.

Licet. assentiendi formula, *sive* concedentis. *Be it so, content.*

Licet. conjunct. adversat. quam sequitur ferè tamen, & regit subj. *Although, albeit.* Fixerit acripedem cervam licet, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 802. *Sanctius, Faber, Litt. aliiq; viri docti semper esse verbum subintellecta conjunct.* *ut diserte affirmant; sed an hoc perpetuum sit, ex allato exemplo judicent licebit.*

* Lichen, ñnis. m. (1) *A tetter, or ringworm.* (2) *Also the herb liverwort.* In plur. fere morbum sign. *lichenes.* (1) Sordidi lichenes, *Mart.* 11, 99. *Graecum est.* Mentagram Plinii seculo aliqui dixerunt Latine, teste ipso, 26, 2. *λεχον* impetigo, *Gloss.* (2) Plin. 26, 10.

¶ Liciatorium, i. n. Lignum in quo licium involvitur, *a weaver's beam*, Hier. † Jugum.

Licinia, ae. f. sc. olea. (1) *A kind of olives.* (2) *Also the herb star vervain.* (1) Col. 11, 49. *Licinianam appellat* Cato, c. 6. (2) Apul.

Licinus, a, um. Licinum quod sursum versus reflectitur. *Hinc licini boves, having their horns turned upwards*, Serv.

Licitatio, ñnis. f. verb. *A setting out to sale to him that will bid most; a prizing, or cheapening.* Exquisitis pretiis & licitationibus factis, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 53. *Licitationem potius apponam, quam illud minoris veneat, Id.*

Licitator, ñris. m. verb. *One that enhanceth the price, one that in cheapening outbiddeth others; a chapman*, Cic. *Off.* 3, 15.

¶ Licitatrix. *A chapwoman*, Dig.

¶ Licite, vel licitò. adv. *Lawfully, warrantably.* Inclinatae Latinitatis vocab. † Legitimè.

Licitor, ñri. dep. freq. [à liceor] (1) *To cheapen, to offer a price, to bid for a thing, to set a price upon.* (2) *Also to outbid, to enhance the price and set it higher, to vie with one another who shall bid most.* (3) *To skirmish, to box, or buffet.* (1) Licitamini hostium capita, *Curt.* 4, 1. (2) Calor licitantium vestigalia ultra modum solitae conductionis inflavit, *Caj. JC.* (3) Pars faxa jactant, inter se licitantur, *Enn. ap. Non.* 2, 505.

Licitum est. praet. [à licet] imperf. *I, thou, he, we, &c. might.* Dum licitum est illi, *as long as he might*, Ter. *Andr.* 2, 6, 12.

Liciturus, a, um. part. fut. [à liceo] *That shall be lawful.* Quodd nihilo magis ei licitum esset plebeio, rempubl. perdere, quam, &c. Cic. *Attic.* 2, 1. *Conf. Liv.* 32, 21.

Licitus, a, um. part. [à licet] (1) *Lawful, allowable.* Item part. [à liceor] (2) *Cheapening, having cheapened, or bid.* (1) Si esset licitum per nautas, *if the seamen had been willing*, Cic. (2) Cic. ap. *Litt.* sed locum non reperio.

LICIUM, i. n. [licia sunt quibus stamina ligantur, qu. ligia, *Isid.*] (1) *The woof about the beam, or the threads of the shuttle.* (2) *Thread, or yarn.* (1) Licia telae addere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 2. (2) Terna tibi licia circundo, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 74.

Lictor, ñris. m. [à ligo] ut à lego lector, *Voss. sc. à ligandis reis, Non.* I, lictor, colliga manus, *Liv. a serjeant, or beadle, a macebearer, or verger: a consul had twelve of these officers to go before him; they carried each a bundle of rods tied up with an ax, this for capital, those for smaller crimes; a serjeant at arms, a marshal, an executioner*, Cic. *pro Rab.* 4.

Lictorius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a serjeant.* Lictorii fasces, *Plin.* 7, 31.

Licuit, praet. [à licet] *It was lawful, or fit*, Cic. § Item praet. à liqueo; unde delicuit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 252. *He melted.*

LIEN, ñnis. m. & lienis, is. *The milt, the spleen.* Seditionem facit lien, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 14. Lienis ubi affectus est, intumescit, *Cels.* 4, 9.

Liënicus, a, um. adj. *Sick of the spleen, splenetic, or that hath his spleen swollen, or a great pain in the milt*, Plin. 29, 11. ubi tamen Harduin. leg. & emendat lentericus.

Liënis, idem qu. lien, *quod vid.*

Lienosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sick of the spleen.* (2) *Swollen, inflated; or, as some, subject to palpitation, panting.* (1) *Pyrrhi*

pollicis in dextro pede tactus lienosis medebatur, *Plin.* 7, 2. (2) Cor lienosum habeo; jamdudum salit, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 6, 62.

* Lienteria, ae. f. [ex λείος, levis, & ἔντερων, intestinum. Them. ἔντρος, intus] *A lask, or looseness, a kind of flux, when the meat cometh from a man without any concoction, or digestion, as he took it.* Levitas intestinorum λειντηρία vocatur, *Cels.* 2, 1.

* Lientericus, i. m. λειντερικός. *That hath such a flux, or lask, troubled with a looseness*, Plin. 29, 11. *Vid. Lienicus.*

¶ Liga, ae. f. [unde ligii homines] *A league.* Ligius vassallus; Ligiam feudum, dict. quod ad servitutem ligat, C.

¶ Ligaculum, i. n. *A scovel, or mawkin*, Erasim.

Ligamen, ñnis. n. [à ligo] *A band, or tie.* Salices ad ligamina vitium, *Col.* 11, 2. Ligamina ventis demere, *Cv. Met.* 14, 230.

Ligamentum, i. n. *A band, or string wherewith any thing is tied up, bandage for wounds; a ligament.* Ligamenta vulneribus parare, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 54, 4.

Ligans, tis. part. *Binding.* Ligantes laqueo colla, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 6, 32.

Ligarius, i. *A kind of fish*, *Litt. ex Aufon.*

Ligatio, ñnis. f. *A binding, or tying*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Ligatura, ae. f. (1) *A binding, a ligature, or bandage.*

(2) *An amulet.* (1) Ligatura in vitibus locum debet mutare, *Pallad.* 1, 6. (2) *Augustin.*

Ligatus, a, um. part. (1) *Bound, or tied up.* (2) *Fettered.* (3) *Compact, joined together.* (1) Crines ligatos impedire vitra, *Tibull.* 1, 6, 66. (2) Ligatus à praetore, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6. (3) Mundus dissolvi non potest, nisi ab eodem, quo est ligatus, *Cic. de Univ.* 5. *sed alii leg. colligatus.*

¶ Ligellum, i. n. *Perperam habent aliqui libb. pro tigillo*, ap. *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 22.

Lignarium, i. n. *A woodyard, a pile, or stack of wood*, *Varr.*

Lignarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to wood, or timber.* *Faber lignarius, a carpenter.*

Lignarius, i. m. *He that heweth, or purveyeth wood, a woodmonger, a timbermerchant*, *Liv.* 35, 41.

Lignatio, ñnis. f. verb. (1) *A fuelling, an hewing, fetching, or purveying of wood to burn.* (2) *Also a grove where wood may be taken.* (1) Milites lignationis causâ in sylvas discesserunt, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 38. (2) *Col.* 1, 5.

Lignator, ñris. m. verb. *He who goeth forth to get wood, and to provide fuel; a purveyor for wood, a woodmonger, an hewer of wood.* Lignatotes oppressi, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 26. *Pabulatores & lignatores tueri*, *Liv.* 41, 1.

Ligneolus, a, um. dim. [à ligneus] *Made of wood.* Haec scripti ad lychnuchum ligneolum, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 7. ¶ Ligneolae hominum figurae, *puppets*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 741.

Ligneus, a, um. adj. *Wooden, made of wood, of timber.* Soleae ligneae, *wooden shoes, pattens, shabots*, *Cic. de Invent.* 2, 50. Equus ligneus, *Propert.* 3, 9, 42.

¶ Lignile, is. n. *A woodhouse, or a woodloft, a stack of wood*, *Jun.*

¶ Lignipes, ñdis. m. & lignipodium, i. n. *A patten, a wooden shoe*, *Fest.*

Lignor, ñri. ñtus sum. dep. *To go to purvey, and get wood, to gather fuel.* Equites in oliveto, dum lignantur, interfecti sunt, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 27.

Lignosus, a, um. adj. *Hard like wood, woody.* Radix lignosa, *Plin.* 12, 15.

LIGNUM, i. n. [à legendo, de caduco enim propriè dicitur, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (1) *Wood properly for fire, sometimes for other uses.* (2) *A log, chump, or block.* (3) *The stone, or kernel in fruit.* (4) *Meton. Tables of stone to write on.* (1) Aridum compone lignum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17. Non ex quovis ligno Mercurius fit, *Prov.* (2) Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco large reponens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 5. Truncus ficulnus, inutile lignum, &c. *Id. Sat.* 1, 8, 1. (3) *Plin.* 12, 24. (4) *Hott. JC.*

LIGO, ñre. ñct. (1) *To bind, to tie, or wrap, to tie up, to tie fast.* (2) *To bewitch and disable.* (1) Ligare vulnera, *Ov. Met.* 7, 850. aliquem legibus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 75. (2) *Isid.* 8, 9.

Ligor, ñri. pass. *To be bound.* Ligari vinculo propiore, *Ov. Met.* 9, 549.

Ligo, ñnis. m. *A spade, a shovel, a mattock, a ploughshare, an iron rake, or such like instrument, to dig and delve with*, *Hor. Ep.* 5, 30.

Ligonizo, ñre. *To dig, or cast up earth with a pickax*, *Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

Ligula, ae. f. vel lingula, *Prisc. promiscui ferè usûs ap. vet.* [dim. à lingua, per Sync. *te n.*] (1) *A little tongue.*

(2) *Propter similitudinem, A latchet of a shoe, a shoetie.* (3) *A renon.* (4) *The tongue of a pipe.* (5) *A spoon, scummer, or ladle, an apothecary's spatula.* (6) *A measure containing three drams and a scruple (quarta pars cyathi).* (7) *A long sword, or dagger made like a tongue.* (8) *A small slip, or neck of land.* (9) *A word of contempt said of any thing that is thin, slim, and slender.* (10) *The hollow, or flap and tip of the ear.*

rer. (11) *The flap, or cover of the throat.* (1) In primo sensu vix occurrit. (2) Mart. 2, 29. (3) Vitruv. ap. Litt. (4) Vitruv. ap. Litt. (5) Offas adipis liquamine tinctas ligula demittito, Col. 6, 2. (6) Duarum aut trium ligularum mensura, Plin. 20, 18. (7) Gell. 10, 25. (8) Oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes. B. G. 3, 22. ita leg. Budaeus. (9) Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 30. (10) + Sidon. (11) + Ex usu medd. = Epiglottis. ¶ Ligula astrictoria, vel simpliciter, ligula, a lace, or point, Jun. ¶ Ligula cruralis, a garter, Id.

LIGURIO, ire. al. scrib. ligurio in vett. libb. [an à λυγρὸν, suave; aut à lingo, n. extrito] (1) To eat deliciously, to pick and chuse tid bits, to feed nicely and delicately. (2) To stabber up. (3) To hanker after, or long for. (4) To consume, waste, and spend riotously, to play the glutton. (1) Quae, cum amatore suo quum coenant, liguriunt, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 79. (3) Cum quidam agrariam curationem ligurirent, disturbavi rem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. (4) Non leviter improbiissima lucra ligurire, Cic. Verr. 3, 76. Liguriō, ōnis. f. verb. Greediness, gluttony, liquorishness, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

¶ Liguritor, ōris. m. A lickerish, a glutton, Aufon. Epigr. 120.

Ligusticum, ci. n. *Levage of Lombardy*, Plin. 20, 60. Col. 12, 57.

Ligustrum, i. n. *Privet*, or *primeprint*; also *white withy-wind*, or *withbind*. Alba ligustra cadunt, Virg. Ecl. 2, 18.

¶ Liliaceus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to lilies. Oleum liliaceum, oil of lilies, Pallad. 6, 14.

Liliæum, i. n. A place where lilies grow, a lilybed, Pallad. 3, 21.

LILIUM, i. n. [à Gr. λείριον] A lily, a flower of which there are several sorts. Candida lilia, Virg. Aen. 6, 709. Breve liliū, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16.

LIMA, ae. f. [ex limus, a, um. quod obliquis aciebus fecat, Mart.] (1) A file. (2) Met. Also the correcting, or mending of any thing, as a book, &c. (1) Nec limā, nec torno, nec id genus ferramentis uti, Apul. Florid. 2. p. 778. (2) Limae labor & mora, Hor. A. P. 291.

Limandus, a, um. part. To be corrected, or amended. Hor. tor illi te expoliendum limandumque permittas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. conf. Cels. 6, 12.

¶ Limatē. adv. iūs, comp. Exactly, accurately, correctly, politely, neatly, finely, Amm. 15, ult. + Accuratē.

¶ Limatiō, ōnis. f. A filing, or polishing, Aug.

Limatūla, ae. f. A little file, Naev.

Limatulus, a, um. adj. dim. belle limatus, politus. Neat, subtle, accurate, fine, quaint. = Opus hic est limatulo & polito iudicio tuo, Cic. Fam. 5, 33.

¶ Limatūra, ae. f. Powder, or dust that cometh of filing, Onom. vett. limatura πινυα.

Limatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Filed, polished. (2) Neat, trim, pure, elegant, curious. (1) Oratione limatus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 39. (2) Limatius dicendi genus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 34.

LIMAX, acis. m. Col. f. Plin. [ex limo in quo delitescit, vel quod de limo nascatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3. unde Plaut. Met. pro meretrice, quod miseros amantes καταπαγει, ut limax olera & folia plantarum arrodit] (1) A snail, a dewsnail, or slug. (2) A thievish whore, a cut-throat, a quean, an harlot. (1) Implicatus conchae limax, Col. 10. v. 324. Limaces lividae, Plaut. ap. Varr. (2) Plaut. in Fragm.

Limbator, ōris. m. trix. f. An embroidered stuff for covering, or bedding, Litt. ex Catull. sed q.

¶ Limbatus, a, um. Garded, or purfled, embroidered, Treb. Poll.

Limbellus, i. m. dim. [à limbulus] A little hem, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.

Limbolarius, i. m. [à limbulus] A maker of gards, or purfles, an embroiderer, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

¶ Limbolarius, in vett. libb. pro limbolarius, Voss.

¶ Limbulus, i. m. dim. [à limbus] A little hem, or fringe, Litt. quā auct. non dicit.

LIMBUS, i. m. A purfle, a welt, lace, border, or gird about the coat, or gown, a fringe, or selvedge. Aureus limbus obibat chlamydem, Ov. Met. 5, 51. ¶ Limbus duodecim signorum, Varr. 2, 3, 7. Limbus scholasticis theologis est pars inferorum.

LIMEN, inis. n. [à λυμήν, portus; al. ex limus, quod transversè locatur, Fest. q. luminis, aliter limes; est enim limes januae] (1) The lintol, or threshold of a door. (2) A goal, a station, a limit. (3) An entry, or entrance. (4) Synecd. The house. (1) Limen superum inferumque, salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1. (2) Signo corripunt spatia audito, limesque relinquunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 316. (3) Limen interni maris multum cum locum appellavere, Plin. 3, 1. (4) = Exilio domos & dulcia limina mutant, Virg. Geor. 2, 511. ¶ Perrumpere limina, to break down the gates, Id. Aen. 2, 480. ¶ Limina imperii, the frontiers, or marches. ¶ In limine impingere, Prov. to be out at first dash. ¶ Limine submoveri, to be turned out of waiting, to be no longer a client,

Juv. 3, 124. A limine salutare disciplinas, to be a novice therein, to be a poor scholar, Sen. Ep. 49.

* Limenarcha, ae. m. [ex λυμήν, portus, & ἀρχή, imperium] The warden of the ports, Dig.

LIMES, itis. m. [à limus, obliquus, vid. n. 2.] (1) A bound, or limit, a border, or frontier, a boundary, or landmark. (2) A cross path. (3) A great broad way. (1) Limes agro positus litem ut discerneret agris, Virg. Aen. 12, 898. (2) Sectus in obliquum limes, Ov. Met. 2, 130. (3) Vide insignem locum ap. Liv. 31, 24.

Limeum, reſt. loemeum. A poisonous herb, called also bele-nium, Plin. 27, 76.

¶ Limicola, ae. com. gen. Bred, or living in mud. Limicolae ostreae, Aufon. Ep. 7, 37.

¶ Limiger, era, um. Uvae limigerae. Weeds drowed over with mud, Aufon. Mos. 45. + Limofus.

¶ Liminare, is. n. A threshold.

Liminaris, e. adj. Ad limen pertinens. Liminares trabes, Vitruv. 6, 4.

¶ Liminium, i. n. Banishment, or exile, Lex. ex Prud. q. d. eliminium.

Limis, e. adj. Crooked, askew, Fest. + Limus.

¶ Limitaneus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the marches, bounds, or frontiers. Dux limitaneus, a marquis that is to defend the marches. Limitanei, sc. milites, soldiers in garison upon the frontiers; qui & limitantes, Amm. Saepè apud posterioris aevi scriptores reperitur.

Limitaris, e. adj. Iter limitare, a footpath five feet broad betwixt one man's ground and another's, a landshare, Varr. de L. L. 4, 4.

Limitatio, ōnis. f. verb. A bounding, or limiting. Limitatio terrae vinealis, Col. 3, 12.

Limitator, ōris. m. A limiter, Lexicogr. ex Liv.

Limitatus ager. A country, or county divided into bides, or ploughlands, Fest. + Limitibus descriptus.

Limito, are. act. To bound, or limit, to divide and part, to set bounds and limits. Vineas limitari decumano oportet, Plin. 17, 35, 7. Invenitur & apud Cic. Ep. 3, 8. in vett. libb. teste Budaeo, ubi al. leg. limavit.

Limitor, ari, atus sum. dep. Idem. Vineas limitari decumano oportet, Plin. 17, 35, 7.

* Limma, λείμμα, i. e. defectus. An half-note in music, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

LIMO, are. act. [à lima] i. e. limā polio. (1) To file, to take away what is superfluous, to polish. (2) To amend, to correct. (1) = In arbores exacuunt limantque cornua elephantum, Plin. 18, 1. (2) = Stylus ille maximè ornat ac limat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 49. ¶ = Scalpere atque limare gemmas, to cut diamonds, Plin. 36, 10. ¶ Limare commoda, to file off, or pare away one's profit, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37.

Limo, are. [à limus, adj.] ¶ Limare caput cum aliquā, to join heads; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 81.

Limo, are. [à limus, subst.] unde oblimo. Virg. Geor. 3, 136. i. e. limo impleo.

Limor, ari, atus pass. To be filed, polished, &c. Curā limari, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 6, 37.

Limo, ōnis. m. A range, or beam betwixt two horses in a coach, Litt. ex Col.

¶ Limō. adv. Askew, Solin.

¶ Limones, um. pl. m. Lemons, Scal.

Limonia, ae. f. herba, alterum genus Anemones, Plin. 21, 38.

* Limonia mala. Limons, or lemons.

* Limonites. [à prateni virore] A precious stone, the emerald, Plin. 37, 62. Nam λείμων πρᾶτον signifi.

* Limonion, vel limonium. [à λείμων πρᾶτον] The herb watergreen, or wild beets, Plin. 22, 43. & 20, 28.

Limofitas, atis. f. Abundance of mud, muddiness, Litt. ex Plaut.

Limofus, a, um. adj. Full of mud, or slime, muddy, slimy.

Limofus juncus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 49. lacus, Id. Aen. 2, 136.

Limpidus, a, um. adj. [ex limpha, qu. limphidus, vel qu. à λυμῆς, ὁδός] limus, sup. Clear, bright, pure, transparent, clear as water. Lacus limpidi, Catull. 4, 24. = Vinum defaecatum & limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28.

Limpitudo, inis. f. Clearness, brightness, Plin. 32, 54.

Limulus, a, um. adj. dim. Somewhat awry, or askew, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 12.

LIMUS, a, um. adj. & limis, e. obliquus, transversus. [à λείμα, unde & limax, λείμα animal coehleae simile, tortuosum, Hesych.] Crooked, awry, askew. Ego limis, sc. oculis, spectro, I looked askew upon, or cast a sheep's eye at, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53.

LIMUS, i. m. [al. ex λείος, laevis, lubricus; al. à λῦμα, sordes, quae abluuntur; al. à λείμας, locus humidus; al. ex λῦμα, limo obduco, λῦμα, limus] (1) Mud, slime, clay, loam, mortar. (2) A kind of garment they wore that waited on public officers, or at the sacrifices. (1) Durescit limus igni, Virg. Ecl. 8, 80. (2) Nig. & Hygin. ap. Serv. in Virg. Aen. 12, 120. ubi alii, & fortasse rectius, lino.

Linamentum, i. n. (1) Linen, thread, that which is made of flax. (2) Lint, a tent for a wound. (3) The wick of a candle.

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candle. (1) Col. 6, 11. (2) Cels. 8, 9, & alibi. Admore oportet naribus extinctum ex lucernâ linamentum, Cels. 4, 20. ¶ Linamenta. pl. Any thing made of linen, Plin. 32, 46.

Linarium, i. n. A flaxplat, Col.

Linarius, i. m. A flaxdresser, a flaxmerchant, he that selleth, or worketh flax, or linen, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

Linctus, a, um. part. [à lingo] Sucked, licked, Plin. 35, 50.

Linctus, ūs. m. [à lingo] A licking, or sucking down softly, lapping; a lobeck, or electuary. Multi tussim linctu salis discussere, Plin. 31, 45.

Linea, æ, f. propriè est funiculus ex lino. (1) A line, or any long string. (2) A carpenter's, or mason's plumbline; a sounding plummet. (3) A fishing line. (4) A line in a book. (5) A streak. (6) A bound, a long cord, or rather a rail, dividing the ranks of citizens as they sat, to keep them in their places. (7) A degree of kindred, a lineage. (8) The lines in a dial, shewing the hours; the points in the table. (1) Ligato pede longâ lineâ gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15. (2) Lineâ & perpendiculo uti, Cic. 2. fr. 3, 1. (3) Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 22. Captum lineâ trahit piscem, Mart. 5, 57. (4) ¶ Apul. + Versus, verficulus, Cic. (5) Plin. 35, 36, 11. (6) Quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Amor. 3, 2, 19. & Met. Mors ultima linea rerum, Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 79. (7) Ap. JCC. vert. Plin. (8) Salmaf. ¶ Linea margaritarum, a string of pearls, a bracelet, or vow of Pearls, Scaev. ¶ Linea dives, the pit and boxes in the theatre, wherein the senators and equestrian order sat, Mart. 8, 77. ¶ Extremâ lineâ amare, to love at a distance, to love with never so little encouragement, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

¶ Linealis, e. adj. Lineal, in a line, Amm. 22, 40. + Linenaris.

¶ Lineamentatio, ōnis. f. The draught of the shape, or proportion, &c. Jul. Firm. + Graphis.

Lineamentum, i. n. (1) The form and feature, the proportion, draught, or shape of a body or visage; the strokes, or lines drawn either in painting, or geometry. (2) A lineament, a diagram. Quae compositio membrorum? quae conformatio lineamentorum? Cic. N. D. 1, 18. (2) In geometriâ lineamenta formae intervalla, &c. Cic. de Orat. 1, 42.

Lineāris, e. adj. Pertaining to a line, drawn out in lines, Plin. 35, 6.

Lineatio, ōnis. f. A drawing of lines, Vitruv. 9, 4.

¶ Lineator, ōris. m. He that draweth lines, Boët.

Lineatus, a, um. part. Drawn out by way of model, or plan, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 42.

Lineo, āre. To draw lines, to draw the figure of a thing in lines, Vitruv. 9, 4.

¶ Lineola, æ, f. A little line, or streak, Gell. 10, 1.

Lineus, a, um. adj. Flaxen, or linen, made of flax. Linea vincula, Virg. Aen. 5, 510. Lineae vestes, Plin. 12, 13.

LINGO, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [à λείγω, fut. secund. λήξω, inserto n, unde & Angl. to lick] (1) To lick with the tongue. (2) To suck softly, and let go down by little and little. (1) Mel mihi videor lingere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21. (2) Plin. 33, 28.

Lingua, æ, f. [ex lingo, quâ lingimus, qu. lingua] (1) A tongue. (2) Meton. A language, or speech. (3) Detraction, slander, calumny. (4) Eloquence. (5) A promontory, or narrow piece of land, running into the sea. (6) The name of several herbs, as lingua bubula, lang de beuf, &c. (1) Linguis micat ore trifurcis, Virg. Aen. 3, 439. (2) Doctus sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5. (3) Vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas minùs faciliè possumus, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. (4) Concedat laurea linguae, ap. Cic. Off. 1, 22. (5) = Oppida posita in extremis linguis, promontoriisque, Caes. B. G. 3, 12. Eminent in altum lingua, in quâ sita est, Liv. 44, 11. (6) Plin. 24, 108. ¶ Linguam sitientis canis imitari, to loll out the tongue, Pers. ¶ Haesitare linguâ, Cic. de Orat. 1, 25. titubante linguâ loqui, to stammer, or stutter, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 21.

Linguace, es. idem quod lingulaca, Plin. 25, 84.

Linguaculus, a, um. dim. [à linguax] Talkative, full of tongue, tattletattle, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non reperio.

Linguarium, i. n. (1) An instrument wherewith one's tongue is stopt, a gag; or, as others, a penalty imposed on one who hath a lavish tongue. Linguario indiget, Prov. vi. Sen. de Benef. 4, 36. Vid. Muret. explicat. in Variis, 12, 5. & Lips. in locum.

¶ Linguatus, a, um. That hath a good tongue, well languaged, well spoken, that hath skill in several languages, a linguist, Tert. + Linguarum peritus.

¶ Linguax, acis. adj. Long-tongued, a blab, full of words, a great speaker, a pratter, or chatterer, Gell. 1, 15.

Lingula, æ, quae & ligula, æ, f. dim. [à lingua] A little tongue, a lingel, a latchet, the tip, point, or end of a bar, or lever, which is thrust into the rollers; a little tenon to put into a mortise; also a promontory or ridge of land running into the sea; a small measure, a spoon, or slice. Quarta cyathi pars, a skimmer, or ladle, the tongue of a balance; the herb seggs, or gladen, Vid. Ligula.

Lingulacā, æ, f. (1) A sole fish. (2) A prating gossip, a tattletalket. (3) Also the herb adders, or serpents-tongue. (1) Vin' lingulacas? sc. pisces, ST. (2) Quid opus est, quando

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uxor domi est? ea lingulaca est, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 67. (3) Plin. 25, 84. al. leg. lingulata.

Lingulatus, a, um. That hath a tongue, or tenon, Vitruv. 8, c. ult.

¶ Linguosus, a, um. adj. Full of tongue, talkative, Hier. + Garrulus.

Liniendus, a, um. To be anointed. Et, si purgandum ulcus videbitur, melle liniendum, Cels. 7, 26.

* Liniger, era, um. Bearing linen, or flax, one that wear-eth linen, a priest of Isis. Linigeri fugiunt calvi, Mart. 12, 29. Linigera juvenca, Ov. A. Am. 1, 77.

Linimentum, i. n. An ointment, or liniment, a pledget, Cels. 5, 26.

Linio, ire, ivi & ii, itum. act. [qu. lenio, delinio] To anoint, or besmear, to rub softly, to chafe gently. Oleo linire, Col. 17. Luto liniuntur, Vitruv. 7, 3. Vid. Lino. ¶ Burmannus ad Quintil. Decl. 13, 5. p. 277. verbum linire nos inferioris aevi & indoctis librariorum calamis debere putat, legendumque ubique linere.

¶ Linipulus, i. m. A strick of flax, Fest.

¶ Linis. vas, folium. A kimmel, bowl, or tray, Turn. Vid. Lenis.

¶ Linium, i. n. The woof whereunto the warp is applied, Fest. + Licium transversum.

Linnae, arum, f. [quod ex lanâ] A kind of square rough mantles, Litt. ex Plaut.

LINO, ēre, lini, Quint. livi & lēvi (vul. q. à leo) litum. (1) To anoint. (2) To dawb, or paint. (3) To besmear, or bewray. (1) Dolia gummi liverunt, Col. 12, 50. (2) Auro tecta linuntur, the roofs are gilded, or gilt, Ov. de Med. 7. (3) Linit ora luto, Ovid. Fast. 3, 760. pice, Liv. 21, 8.

Linor, ni, litus. pass. To be dawbed, clotted, besmeared, &c. Col. Linuntur auro tecta, Ov. Met. 7. Vid. Lino.

Linositās, atis. f. Abundance of flax, Plaut. test. Litt.

* Linostrophon, i. n. i. e. [ex λινον, & στροφι, versio. Them. στροφα, vorto] lini versio; al. πράσιον, al. marrubium voc. The herb borehound, Plin. 20, 89.

* Linōzōstis, is. f. [Th. Ζωννύω, cingo, unde ζώνος, cinctus] The herb mercury, Plin. 25, 18.

Linquendus, a, um. part. To be left. Cum duce simul linquenda potestas, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 21.

Linquens, tis. part. Departing, fainting. Linquentem revocavit animum, Curt. 9, 5, 11. Conf. Sil. 11, 315.

LINGUO, ēre, liqui, + lictum. (1) To leave, quit, or forsake. (2) To discard, or cast off. (3) ¶ Neut. To faint, or shrink. (1) Fortuna potentes domos inimica linquit, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 23. (2) Linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28. (3) Vid. Linquens.

Linquor, i. pass. To be left, &c. Linqui animo, to swoon, Suet. Caes. 45.

¶ Linteāmen, inis. n. A linen cloth, a sheet, Apul. Met. 11 + Linteum.

¶ Linteārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to linen. Ulp. Lintearia negotiatio, the trade of a linendraper, buying and selling of linen, Dig. 14, 4, 5. + Linteo.

Linteārius, i. m. A merchant of linen, a linendraper; also a senster, Ulp. + Linteo.

Linteatus, a, um. That weareth a rochet, surplice, or other linen vesture. Linteata legio, a regiment of the Samnites, Liv. 10, 38. ubi vide interpretes. Linteatus senex, one of the priests of Isis, Sen. de Vita beata, 2.

Linteo, ōnis. m. A linenweaver, a seller of linen, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

Linteolum, i. n. dim. [à linteum] A little piece of linen cloth, a rag, clout, or pledget. Linteolum caestitum, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46. Linteola aceto imbuta, Col. 6, 16. Conf. Cels. 5, 26.

LINTER, tris. f. semel m. Grammaticis est dub. gen. Karr. (1) A little boat, a freshwater-boat, a wherry, a sculler. (2) Also a trough or tray. (3) Also a basket to carry grapes into the winepress. (1) Lintibus in insulam materiam conyexit, Cic. pro Mil. 27. Lintres magno remorum sonitu incitatae, Caes. B. G. 7, 60. Exiguus linter, Tibull. 2, 5, 34. (2) Cavat arbore lintres, Virg. Geor. 1, 262. (3) Servavit plenis in lintibus uvas, Tib. 1, 5, 23.

Linteum, i. n. [qu. lineum, ex lino] (1) Any linen cloth, a towel, a napkin. (2) Meton. A sail. (1) Linteum cape, atque exterge tibi manus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 110. (2) Certum est dare linteâ retro, Virg. Aen. 3, 686. Linteâ inferre fluctibus, Val. Flacc. 4, 83.

Linteus, a, um. adj. [à linum] Of linen, or lint. Vestis linteâ, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. Linteî libri, Liv. 9, 40. Linteâ volumina, maps, and sometimes public records, upon linen.

Lintrarius, i. m. A boatman, bargeman, or ferryman, or sculler, Dig.

Lintriculus, i. m. A small boat, Cic. Att. 10, 10. sed variant eodd.

LINUM, i. n. [ex Gr. λινον] (1) Flax, linen. (2) Meton. Thread. (3) A rope in a ship. (4) A casting-net, or drag-net. (5) Pl. lina, Pursenets, or hays. (1) Urit lini campum leges, Virg. Geor. 1, 77. (2) Cels. 7, 14. & saepe alibi. (3) Parasit' toto subducere carbasa lino, Ov. Fast. 3, 587. (4) Pelago alius trahit humida lina, Virg. Geor. 1, 142. (5) No-

dola

lōsa tollite lina, Ov. Met. 3, 151. ¶ *Lini semen, Linseed, Plin. 20, 11.* ¶ *Lini stupa, tow, burds, or okam. Lium factum flax spun, yarn, Ulp. infectum, unwrought, unspun, Id. Linum catagraphum, i. e. linteum variis figuris notatum, such as damask, diaper, &c. Catull. 23, 7. sed al. leg. catagraphos Thynos.* ¶ *Linum incidere, to cut the thread, i. e. to open a letter; for they tied their letters with thread, and sealed the knot with wax, Cic. in Cat. 3, 5.*

* *Lilo, are. [ex λείω, λείω, laeigo]. Liare cisternas, to smooth over, Tert. al. leg. linire, i. e. gypfare, to stop with mortar, or terrace.*

* *Lipāra, ae. f. [ἀ λιπαρά, pinguis] A salve, or soft plaster, Medicamenta quae vocant liparas, Plin. 33, 35. conf. Cels. 5, 19, 25. Gr. vocem retinuit, emplastra quas λιπαράς Graeci nominant.*

* *Liparis. f. (1) A kind of lizard, or fish. (2) Also a certain gem. (3) A river of Cilicia. (1) Plin. 32, 53. (2) Plin. 37, 62. (3) Vid. Propri.*

* *Lipothymia, ae. f. [ex λείπω, linquo, & θυμός, animus.] A fainting, a swooning away. Lat. Deliquium, defectio animi.*

Lippiens, tis. part. Being bleareyed, or dim sighted. Calor autem adjuvat omnia quae frigus infestat, item lippientes, si nec dolor, nec lachrymae sunt, Cels. 1, 9.

Lippio, ire, ivi, itum. n. To be sandblind, poreblind, or dim of sight, to be bleareyed. Cum leviter lippirem, has ad te dedi, Cic. Attic. 7, 14. ¶ Lippiunt fauces fame, my jaws are clammy, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39. audacissima translatio.

Lippitudo, inis. f. A waterish running of the eyes, or bloodshot of the eyes. Lippitudinis meae signum tibi sit librarii manus, Cic. Attic. 8, 13. conf. Cels. 1, 5.

Lippitur. imperf. Ne omnino lippiatur, that he may not be starkblind, or bleareyed, Plin. 28, 27.

LIPPUS, a, um. adj. [qu. λείος ὀπί, vel ἀ λείω, stillo, quod lippientibus stillent oculi, Voss. ἀ λείος, humor pinguis qui defluit ex oculis, Bec.] (1) Bleareyed. (2) Having dropping, or waterish eyes; mope-eyed, one whose eyes run with water.

(1) Lippo quasi oculo me herus meus manum abstinere haud quit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 11. (2) Omnibus & lippis notum & tonforibus, Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 3. Oculis lippus inunctis, Ibid. 1, 3, 25. ¶ Lippa lacuna, dropping, dribbling, or leaking. ¶ Lippa ficus, oozy, moist, of a white milky juice, Mart. 7, 19.

¶ *Lipote. vox barbara ap. recentiores gramm. pro liquotes, quod vide.*

¶ *Liquabilis, e. adj. Which may be melted, or made soft and liquid, as wax. Cera liquabilis, Apul. Apol. p. 454.*

Liquāmen, inis. n. [ἀ λίκω] (1) Dripping, any thing wherewith meat is basted, suet melted and tried, grease, tallow. (2) Ointment, pickle. (1) Offae adipis liquamine tinctae, Col. 6, 2. (2) Col. 7, 4.

Liquandus, a, um. part. Liquanda alvus, to be loosened, or made loose, Cels. 4, 4.

¶ *Liquasco. [ἀ λίκω, ut ἀ λabe labasco] To melt away, to dissolve, Voss.*

Liquatio, ōnis. f. verb. A melting, Aur. Vopisc.

Liquator. A melter. Lexicogr. ex Cels.

Liquatus, a, um. part. Melted, dissolved. Guttas liquatas solis ardore, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. Mella liquata favis, Ov. Fast. 4, 152.

Liquefaciens, tis. part. Melting. Liquefaciens omentum in flamma, Catull. 87, 6.

Liquefacio, ēre, feci, factum. i. e. liquere facio. To melt, or make to melt, to dissolve, or make liquid. Quos nullae fuitiles laetitiae exultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6. ¶ Ap. idoneos raro leg. nisi in participiis.

¶ *Liquefactio, ōnis. f. A melting, Potter.*

Liquefactus, a, um. part. Melted, dissolved, wasted, consumed, clarified, tried and settled, cleared. Legum aera liquefacta, Cic. Catil. 3, 8. Liquefactae glandes, Lucan. 7, 513.

Liqueſco, factus. To be melted, or dissolved. Flamma thura liquehant, Ov. Met. 7, 161.

Liquens, tis. part. id. quod liquidus. Melting, liquid, moist. ¶ Campi liquentes, the sea, Virg. Aen. 6, 724. Sil. 14, 269.

LIQVRO, ēre, licui. unde in comp. delicit, Ov. prima commun. [ἀ λικ, i. e. aqua, quod contracte dicitur pro liquis] (1) To melt, to dissolve, to become liquid and moist. (2) Met. To be clear and plain. (1) Vina liquentia fundam, Virg. Aen. 5, 238. Cum liquentia mella stipant, Id. Aen. 1, 436.

(2) Si haberem aliquid, quod liqueret, Cic. N. D. 2, 1. ¶ Sed haec notio tertiis personis solum competit. ¶ Pro liqueo, nisi in participiis, usurpatur potius liqueſco.

Liqueſcens, tis. part. Melting, dissolving as snow doth. Nix liqueſcens, Liv. 21, 36. Hinc

¶ *Liqueſcentia, ae. f. Melting, Hermol.*

Liqueſco, ēre. incept. [ἀ λικω] (1) To melt like wax. (2) To run as metal doth. (3) To thaw as snow doth, to grow liquid and moist. (4) Met. To be dissolved, to grow soft and effeminate. (5) To relent, to faint. (1) Igni cera liqueſcit, Virg. Ecl. 8, 80. (2) Silex sornace liqueſcit, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 122. (4) = Voluptate cum liqueſcimus, fluminiſque mollitiā, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. (5) Vid. n. 3. ¶ Dureſco,

Virg. = Fluo, Cic. Reg. ahl. causac.

Liquet. imperf. [ἀ λικω] Liquet, i. e. liquidum, manifestum & clarum est, Don. It appeareth, it is sure, clear, certain and manifest; it is apparent, or well known. Absol- vere non quivi, & propterea juravi non liquere, Cic. ¶ Li- quet mihi deſerare, I may take my oath of it, Ter. Eun. 2, 3. ¶ Liquet inter nos, we are sure of it, Cic. ¶ N. L. i. e. non liquet, it doth not appear, a form used when the jury brought in their verdict ignoramus, and the business was put off to another hearing.

Liquidē. adv. itus, comp. iſſimē, ſup. Plainly, clearly, manifestly, apparently. Liquidē ſerenum coelum, Gell. 14, 1. + Liquidō. Liquidius de ſenſu tuo judicavi, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. + Liquidissimē conſtat, Auguſt.

Liquiduſculus, a, um. adj. Somewhat more mild and ſmooth. Liquiduſculuſque ero, quā ventus eſt favonius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71.

Liquidō. adv. Clearly, plainly. Liquidō jurare, to ſwear pointblank, to ſwear with a ſafe conſcience, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 14.

¶ *Liquidō, are. To make moiſt, or clear, Pap. + Lique- facio.*

* *Liquidum, i. n. ſubſt. ex adj. Water, moiſture. Liquidu- urna, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 54.*

Liquidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. [ἀ λικω] (1) Liquid, moiſt, ſoft. (2) Clear, pure, without mud of wa- ter. (3) Serene, calm, clear. (4) Evident, plain, manifeſt.

(1) Liquiduſ odore, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2. ¶ Craſſaque conve- niunt liquidis, & liquida craſſis, Lucr. 4, 1253. ¶ Ubi notan- dum licenter produxiſſe primam, ut in ſequenti. (2) Liquidus humor aqua, Lucr. 3, 428. Ars liquidior amne, Plin. 34, 19, 16. (3) Liquidissimus aether, Lucr. 5, 501. & Met. = Ani- mo liquido & tranquillo es, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 36. (4) Ad liquidum explorata veritas, Liv. 3, 8. ¶ Plumbum liquidum, melted lead, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2. ¶ Liquidus venter, a looſe, or ſoluble belly, Mart. 13, 116. ¶ Iter liquidum, a voyage, or journey by ſea, Prop. 3, 21, 14. ¶ Sorores liquidae, the nymphs, Ov. Met. 1, 704. ¶ Vox liquida, a clear ſhrill voice, Lucr. 5, 1378. ¶ Mens liquida, free from paſſion, or preju- dice, undiſturbed, Catull. 61, 46. ¶ Liquidus ignis, pure aether, al. fire, Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. ¶ Literae liquidae, l, m, n, r, quod quaſi ſono liqueſcant.

Liquo, are. act. i. e. liquere facio. [ἀ λικω] To melt, to diſſolve, to thaw. Capulos ſolutis perfudit gladiis, ereptaque pila liquavit, Luc. 7, 159. ¶ Liquare alvum, to looſen, or make one looſe, Cels. 4, 4. ¶ Liquare vina, to rack, or ſine wines, and take them off the lees, to ſtrain, to decant liquor out of one veſſel into another, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6.

Liquor, ari, ātus. paſſ. To be melted, &c. Mart. 9, 3.

Liquor, ēris. Poēt. car. praet. & ſup. Depon. aut ſaltem paſſiv. abſ. act. (1) To be diſſolved, or melted, to drop. (2) To run, or glide along, as rivers do. (3) To waſte, or wear away, as time. (1) Liquitur ut glacies, Ov. Met. 2, 808. (2) Liquitur montibus humor, Virg. Geor. 1, 43. (3) In partem peſiorem liquitur aetas, Lucr. 2, 1140. Attenuatus amo- e liquitur, Ov. Met. 3, 490.

Liquor, ōris. m. [ἀ λικω] (1) Fluidity. (2) Any moiſt- ure, juice, or liquor. (3) ¶ The ſea. (1) ¶ Cauſae quae vim habeant concretionis & liquoris, Cic. de Univ. 14. (2) Li- quor mellis, Lucr. 1, 937. aquae, Cic. de N. D. 2, 10. ¶ Viti- genus liquor, wine, Lucr. 5, 15. Albus ovi liquor, Col. 6, 38. (3) Medius liquor ſecernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 46.

LIRA, ae. f. (1) A baulk, or ridge of land between two furrows. (2) A furrow. (1) Col. 2, 4. = Porca, ibidem. (2) Non.

* *Lirae. pl. [ἀ λήροι] Trifles, toys, fooleries, tittle-tattle, a ſim- flam. = Gerrae germanae atque lirae, lirae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9.*

Lirātim. adv. In ridges, ridge by ridge, ridgeways, Col. 11, 3, 20.

* *Lirinum, i. n. [ἀ λείριον, lilium] ſc. unguentum ſive oleum. Oil, or ointment of lilies, Plin. 23, 49.*

¶ *Liripipium, i. n. M. Gr. vox barb. vel qu. cleri ephip- pium, uti cingulum ſacerdotale vulgari ſcommate dic. A tippet, which doctors and noblemenſ chaplains wear with their gowns, a liripoop. * Epomis.*

Liro, are. act. [ἀ λιρα] ſc. liras facio. To make baulks, or ridges in land; to plough land the third time. Cum primō ara- tur proſcindi dicitur; cum ſecundō, offringi; cum tertio, lirari.

¶ To roll the ground, and ſo break the clods, and cover the ſeed. Tabellā aratro adnexā, quod vocant lirare, operientes ſemina. Vid. plura ap. Plin. 18, 49.

Liror, ari. paſſ. To be made, or ſeparated by ridges. Liran- tur jugera, Col. 11, 2, 27.

Lis, litis. f. certē olim litis dicebatur in recto. [an ἀ λισ, vehemens obſtatio?] (1) Any ſtriſe, or diſpute, a vehement contention. (2) A falling out, a quarrel, a brangle, a wran- gling diſpute. (3) A fact, proceſs, or action at law. (1) Phi- loſophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, Cic. de Legg. 1, 20. (2) Inferis imperandis, ut litibus & jurgiis ſe abſtinerent, impera- batur, Cic. de Div. 1, 45. (3) = Litium & rixae cupidus protervae, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 26. ¶ Litis conteſtatio, the pro- ducing of witneſſes in court; redemptio, an agreement upon com-

composition; aestimatio, rating the costs and damages with the suit; sometimes amercing, Nep. ¶ Lite persequi, to go to law, Cic. Verr. 3, 13. ¶ Litem intendere alicui, to sue one, or bring his action against, Id. de Orat. 1, 8. ¶ Litem capitis in aliquem inferre, to question for his life, Cic. pro Clu. 41. ¶ In litem jurare, to swear to the truth of his action before he enter it, Id. ¶ Lite cadere, Fest. litem perdere, to lose his action, to be cast, Cic. ¶ Litem secundum tabulas alicujus dare, to give the cause on his side, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 1. ¶ Nostra omnis lis est, we have got the day, Plaut. Cal. 2, 8, 73.

Lisae, arum. pl. f. The great throat-veins, Cels. 4, 1.

¶ Litāmen, inis. n. A sacrifice, Prud. praef. Ham. 50.

* Litania, ae. f. λιτανεία, i. e. supplicatio. [ἀ λίσσονται unde λιτή. preces, & λιτανεύω, supplico] A supplication, the litany, Eccl.

Litans, tis. part. Appeasing by sacrifice. Circa Perusiam sacrificio non litante, Suet. Aug. 96. Litantes fibrae, Lucan. 6, 524.

Litatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à lito] A pleasing of a god by sacrifice. Hostiae sine litatione caesae, Liv. 27, 23.

Litatō. adv. Luckily, fortunately, with the good pleasure of the gods. ¶ Nec auspiciatō, nec litatō instruunt aciem, Liv. 5, 38.

Litātor. m. He that offereth sacrifice, and appeaseth God, Arnob. + Qui litat.

Litatus, a, um. part. Sacrificed, paid to the gods. Posce Deos veniam, sacrificique litatis, indulge hospitio, Virg. Aen. 4, 50.

¶ Litemus, i. m. A mousturd, R. ex Plin.

Litera, ae. f. Poët. littera. [vel qu. legendo iteretur, Prisc. à lineaturā, per Synec. Scal. ut γράμμα & γραμμή, vel ἀ λῆγος, quod sit tenuis & exilis ductus. Rect. à sup. litum, ut & litura, quia illinitur chartae, unde oblittero. § Litera est pars orationis individua, defin. Voss.] (1) A letter of a book, a letter of the cross-row. (2) One's handwriting. (3) A letter, or epistle. (4) A bill, or scroll. (1) Ut iota literam tollas, & plenissimum dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12. (2) Accedit ad similitudinem tuae literae, Cic. Att. 7, 2. (3) A raptā Briseide litera venit, Ov. Epist. 3, 1. (4) Cic. Verr. 3, 64. ¶ Litera maxima, a capital, or upper case letter; minuta, a small, or lower case letter, Cic. ¶ Litera salutaris, A, for absolutio. ¶ Litera tristis, G, for condemnatio. ¶ Trium literarum homo, i. e. FUR, a thief, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 51. ¶ Literam longam facere, to be hanged, to make the letter L, Ibid. 2, 1, 39. ¶ Praeformare literas, to set one a copy, Quint. ¶ Ad literam, to a tittle, word for word, Id.

Literae, arum. f. pl. (1) An epistle, or letter sent to a friend, &c. (2) Writings, deeds, memoirs, evidences. (3) Learning, study, knowledge. (4) Arithmetic. (1) Pomtinio literas de omnibus rebus diligentes dabis, Cic. Att. 5, 4. (2) Conditae in aerario literae, Cic. Verr. 6. (3) = Refero me ad literas, & studia nostra, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (4) Quas rationes si cognōris, intelliges nemini plus quam mihi literas profuisse, Cic. in Pison. 61. ¶ Literas dare ad aliquem, to send one a letter, Cic. ¶ Unis literis, in one letter, Id. ¶ Binae continuae literae, two letters, not duae, Id. ¶ Abdere se literis, to keep close to his book, Id. ¶ Literas nesciebat, he was no scholar, Id. ¶ Interiores & reconditae literae, deep learning, Id. ¶ In literas publicas referre, to register, Id. Literas facere, Just. 27, 2.

¶ Literālis, e. adj. Literal, to the letter. Sensus literalis, Theol.

¶ Literāria, i. e. scientia. Grammar-learning, Aug.

Literārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to letters and learning. Ludus literarius, a school, Plin. 9, 8.

Literātē. adv. ius, comp. Learnedly, scholar-like. = Literae perscriptae sciē & literatē, Cic. in Pison. 25. L. Philus perbenē loqui Latīnē putabatur, literatūque quā caeteri, Id. de Cl. Orat. 28.

¶ Literatio, ōnis. f. Pedantry, A B C learning. Afferunt aliqui ex Varr.

Literator, ōris. m. A petty schoolmaster, a pedant, a teacher of boys in the A B C, a sorry grammarian, a smatterer, Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 4.

¶ Literatorius, a, um. adj. Very well learned, Tert. + Literatoratus.

Literātūra, ae. f. [à literis] (1) Grammar learning, writing and reading, παρρησία. (2) Learning in general, scholarship, good literature. (1) Prima illa literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen. Epist. 88. (2) Cic. Philipp. 2, 45.

Literatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. flimus, sup. (1) Marked with letters. (2) Learned, lettered, able in scholarship. (3) Stigmatized, branded in the hand, or forehead. (1) Enficulu'ft aureolus literatus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 102. (2) Fratrem tuum literatissimum fuisse judico, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. (3) Si hic literatus me sinet, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 49. ¶ Otium literatum, time spent in study, Cic. ¶ Grammatici dicti sunt literati. Vid. Suet. de Clar. Gramm. 4.

¶ Literio, ōnis. m. A smatterer in learning, Amm. Marc. 17, 22. + Literator.

¶ Literōsus, a, um. adj. Greatly learned, Non. ex Cass. Homo bene literosus, q. d. a mere scholar. + Literatus.

V O L. II.

Literulae, arum. pl. f. (1) A short letter from a friend. (2) Learning. (1) Hoc literularum ad te exaravi, Cic. Attic. 12, 1. (2) Cic. Fam. 16, 10. ¶ Graecis literulis imbutus, a pretty good grecian, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 7.

+ Lithaniscus. One that hath the stone in his reins, or bladder, Plin. 20, 87. Sed al. leg.

¶ Lithanthrax. Pitcoal, or seacoal, Camd.

* Lithargyros, i. m. [ex λίθος, lapis, & ἀργυρος. argentum argenti spuma] Litharge, the scum, froth, or spume of lead, silver, or gold, Plin. 26, 64. for there are three sorts, chrystitis, argyritis, and molybditis, Ex eodem.

* Lithiasis, f. [à λίθος, lapis] The stone in the kidneys, or bladder.

* Lithizontes. [λιθίζοντες, quod lapidibus similes] A kind of ordinary carbuncle, Plin. 37, 25.

* Lithocolla, ae. f. λιθοκόλλα. [à λίθος, lapis, & κόλλα, gluten] Cement wherewith stones are joined and as it were glued together, stoneglue, Plin. 7, 57. Al. leg. Ichthocolla.

* Lithoglyphus, i. m. λιθογλύφος. [ex λίθος, lapis, & γλύφω, sculpo, vel γλάφω] A graver in stone, a stonecutter. + Lapidum sculptor.

* Lithospermon, i. m. [Them. σπέρμα, sero, unde σπέρμα, semen] The herb grummil, graymil, or stonecrop, Plin. 27, 74.

* Lithōstrotā. pl. n. [λιθόστρωτα, i. e. lapidibus strata, sc. pavimenta. Them. στέρεω, sterno, unde στρωτός, stratus] Places paved with fine little pieces of marble of several colours. + Pavimenta tessellata.

* Lithostroton. n. sing. A pavement made of small pieces of marble, of different colours. Nunc quod emblematum lithostroton, Varr. de R. R. 3, 2.

* Lithotomia, ae. f. & latomia, Gr. [ex λίθος, lapis, & τέμνω, caedo] A mason's workhouse, or a quarry; also a prison in Syracuse for malefactors, Cic. Lapididina, Varr. de L. L. 4, 32.

* Lithotōmus, i. m. (1) A mason, or stone-cutter. (2) A surgeon that cutteth out the stone in the bladder. (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Cels. 7, 26. sed Graecis literis.

Liticea, inis. m. A blower of a clarion, Varr. de L. L. 4, 16.

Lirigans, tis. part. Wrangling, pleading. Eum videram frustra litigantem, Cic. pro Coel. 11.

¶ Litigatio, ōnis. f. Quarreling, brawling, Poster.

Litigātor, ōris. m. verb. A wrangler, quarreller, or betty-pleader, a barreter, Cic. pro Domo, 44.

Litigātrix, icis. f. (1) She that is a party in a suit, or action. (2) A scold, or quarrelsome and brawling woman. (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Suet. ap. Litt.

Litigatus, ūs. m. verb. A debate, or quarrel, a wrangling in law. In hoc litigatu quodammodo tibi excidisti, Quint. Decl. 6.

Litigiosus, a, um. adj. (1) Litigious, quarrelsome, full of dispute and wrangling. (2) A thing in dispute. (1) Disputatio litigiosa, Cic. de Fin. 5, 26. (2) Litigiosus ager, Ov. Fast. 2, 660.

Litigium, i. n. [à litigo] Strife, debate, controversy, quarrel. Cum viro litigium natum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 15.

Litigo, āre. lites ago. (1) To debate, quarrel, strive, wrangle, scold, &c. (2) To sue one another, to go to law. (1) Cum illo litigat, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 12. (2) = Noli pati litigare fratres, & judiciis conflictari, Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

Litigor, ari. pass. To be debated. Exigebatur quadragesima summae, de qua litigaretur, Suet. Calig. 40.

Litō, āre. act. [à λιτή, preces] (1) To sacrifice, or offer up in sacrifice. (2) To appease, or atone, to make satisfaction. (1) § Pastor exta litabat ovis, Prop. 4, 1. (2) § Animā litandum Argolicā, Virg. Aen. 2, 118. ¶ Me Jupiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem, nec unquam litem, Plaut. Most. 2, 42.

Litor, āri. pass. To be atoned. Quid, cum pluribus diis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur? Cic. de Div. 2, 17.

Litorālis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to the seaside, or shore. Vota litoralibus facta deis, Catull. 4, 1.

Litorēus, a, um. adj. On the shore, or seaside. Oves litorae, Virg. Aen. 12, 248. harenae, Lucan. 9, 296.

¶ Litoricus, a, um. R. & G. ex Ov.

Litorōsus, a, um. adj. Litorosum mare, the sea, or near upon the shore. Lapis litoroso mari similis, Plin. 37, 56.

* Litōtes, tenuitas. [à λιτός, tenuis] A figure in rhetoric, wherein by a negation of the contrary, less is expressed than is intended, as Pythagoras non sordidus auctor naturae, verique, i. e. praeclarus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14. Vulgō male scribitur liptotes.

Littera, littus, &c. Vid. Litera, litus, &c.

Litūra, ae. f. [à lino, litum] (1) Dawbing, or smearing. (2) A blot, streak, or dash through any writing, a blur. (1) Col. 4, 24. (2) Lachrymae fecere lituras, Ov. Epist. 3, 3.

Liturarius, a, um. adj. Liturarii, Aus. praef. in Cent. scil. libri quas Cic. Litararum adversarios vocat. Blotting books, foul blurred copies.

* Liturgia, ae. f. [actio λειτουργία, quae est λειτουργείν, i. e. opus facere publicum, vel publicè, Suid.] Public service, a form.

2 R r

form of public service, the liturgy, or public service of the church, Eccl.

* Liturgicus, a, um. adj. ministerialis. *Belonging to the liturgy*, Eccl.

* Liturgus, i. m. λειτουργός, minister publicus, qui facit opus publicum, praesertim circa res sacras, Eccl.

|| Lituro, are. *To blot, or strike out with the pen*, Sidon. † Deleo.

Litus, a, um. part. [à lino] (1) *Anointed, smeared over, daubed.* (2) *Spotted, marked.* (3) Met. *Adorned, embellished.* (1) Suet. Ner. 31. Cels. 6, 6, 20. (2) Paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. Geor. 4, 99. (3) Lucretii poemata lita sunt multis luminibus ingenii, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 10.

Litus, us. m. verb. [à lino] *A besmearing*, Plin. 33, 35.

Litus. Poët. littus, ōris. n. quā fluctus eludit, al. leg. elidit, al. allidit, Cic. [à lido, i. e. frango, ut ἀπὸ ἀγῶ, frango: Perot. Rectius fortasse à sup. litum, quod fluctibus illinatur] *The shore, the seaside, the bank, or coast, land lying near the sea.* ¶ Arare littus, *to labour in vain*, Virg. = Amoenitates orarum & litorum, Cic.

Lituus, i. m. [à lite, quod sit litis, i. e. bellici certaminis testis & index] (1) *The augur's crooked staff, wherewith he used in his office to quarter out the heaven.* (2) *A crooked trumpet for horse, a clarion, as the straight one for foot.* (1) Romuli lituus, id est, incurvum, & leviter à summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (2) Lituo tubae permittus sonitus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23. Lituum concentus, Val. Flacc. 6, 166. Ad lituos exsilire, Id. 6, 108.

Livens, tis. part. (1) *Black and blue, yellow.* (2) Met. *Envious.* (1) Liventes racemi, Propert. 4, 2, 13. = Margarita suffulca & liventia, Tac. Agric. 12. Pustulae liventes, Plin. 20, 21. Liventia mella, Val. Flacc. 1, 63. (2) Fata liventia, Stat. Conf. Sil. 2, 668. 10, 137.

Livēo, ēre, car. praet. neut. (1) *To be black and blue, or pale and wan; to grow black and blue.* (2) *To be rusty and foul.* (3) Met. *To envy, or grudge.* (1) Liventia pectora tundunt, Ov. Met. 8, 535. Catenis livent brachia, Propert. 4, 7, 69. Et Tyrii moderator livet aheni, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 151. (2) Livent rubigine dentes, Ov. Met. 2, 776. (3) Livet Carinus, rumpitur, &c. Mart. 8, 61.

Livesco, ēre. (1) *To wax blue.* (2) Met. *To envy, or repine.* (1) Dignitatem livescunt in pedibus, Lucr. 3, 530. (2) = Haud equidem invidio, neque enim livescere fas est, Claud. de Rapt. Proserp. 3, 27.

|| Livia, ae. f. [à livido colore] *A stockdove, a blue wood-pigeon*, Jun.

Livia, f. Liviana charta. [in honorem Liviae Augustae sic dicta.] *A sort of imperial paper, thicker much than the augusta*, Voss. Livia charta, Plin. arbor, Col. 10, 414.

Livianum aes. *A sort of brass, so named of Livia the wife of Augustus.* Livianum aes, Plin. 34, 2.

Lividē, adv. *Bluishly, enviously.* Litt. quā auct. ipse videt.

Lividulus, dim. [à lividus] *Somewhat envious and spiteful.* Quibus invidias, si lividulus sis, Juv. 11, 110.

Lividus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à liveo] (1) *Black and blue, pale and wan, of the colour of lead.* (2) *Dark, dusky.* (3) *Envious, spiteful, backbiting.* (1) Livida gestat armis brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10. (2) Animae remis vada livida verrunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 320. (3) Omnibus invidias, livide, nemo tibi, Mart. 1, 41.

Livor, ōris. m. [ex liveo] (1) *Blueness, wanness, paleness; the trace, or mark of a blow, or bruise.* (2) Met. *Spite, envy, malice.* (1) Niger in vaccae pectore livor erat, Ov. Amor. 3, 5, 26. Oliva ex contusione livorem trahit, Col. 12, 47. (2) Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 39. Livor obtrepat immortalia facta, Sil. Ital. 11, 612.

Lix, licis. f. Antiently it signified *water*, or *liquor* in general. Also *lye made with ashes*. Lix cinis foci, Plin. 36, 69.

Lixa, ae. m. [à lix, aqua, Non. quod eorum munus esset aquam ferre militibus ad castra; vel fortasse à lixando, i. e. coquendo cibos militum] *A scullion, or drudge to carry water, and dress meat, &c. in a camp, or in a kitchen, a soldier's knapsack boy, a fowler, a victualler at the camp.* Non lixa sequebatur, non jumentorum ordo agmen extendebat, Liv. 39. Conf. 23, 16. ¶ Justinus equos & pistoros etiam & bistrones ita vocat.

† Lixa, ae. f. ant. *Water*, Non.

† Lixabundus, a, um. *Following the camp, playing the scullion, or doing any vile office, like a drudge, scullion like*, Plaut. ap. Fest.

|| Lixamen, inis. n. & lixamentum, i. n. *Boiling, or seething in water*, R. ex Papin.

|| Lixatura, ae. f. coctura. *A boiling, or seething*, Sidon.

Lixatus, a, um. *Boiled*, Litt. ex Plaut. † Elixus.

Lixivia, ae. f. [ex lix] *Lye made of ashes*, Col. 12, 16.

Lixivium, i. n. *Lye, to wash with*, Col. 1. citat. & Scrib. Larg. Comp. 182.

Lixivius, a, um. adj. *Of lye*. Cinis lixivius, *lye ashes*, Plin. 14, 25.

Lixivus, a, um. [quod colatur atque transit, seu eliquatur per cineres] *Of, or like unto lye*. Lixivium mustum, *the wine that runneth out of the grapes before they be pressed*, Col. 12, 41. al. leg. lixivium.

Lixo, are. act. unde elixo. *To boil, or seethe*. † Coquo.

|| Lixus, a, um. *Sod, boiled*. † In aqua coctus, elixus.

L ante O.

* Lōba, ae. f. *The stalks, or stems of Indian wheat, or millet*, Plin. 18, 10.

* Lobus, i. m. ima auricula, λοβός. *The lap of the ear, the tip; also the pieces of the liver that jut out*, Ap. Medd.

|| Lōcālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a place, local*, Tert. Adverbium locale, *an adverb of a place*, Gramm.

|| Localiter, adv. *Locally, signifying place*, Amm. 19, 12.

Locandus, a, um. part. *To be let, or hired out*. Quod statuas seignius locandas ponendasque curasset, Suet. Claud. 3, 9.

Lōcārium, i. n. [à locando] *Rent for lodgings, or house-room, bouferent; stallwages that one payeth for standing in a fair, or market, and may be used for a waterman's fare, boat hire, money that one giveth to see plays, or public shews, &c.* Varr. de L. L. 4, 2.

Lōcārius, i. m. *He that placeth the people at public shews, a boxkeeper; a clerk of the market, a pewkeeper.* Hermes divitiae locariorum, Mart. 5, 24, 9.

† Locassint, pro locaverint, ap. Cic. de Legg. 3, 4.

Lōcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The letting of an house, a setting to hire, setting, or taking work by great.* Ut induceretur locatio, postulaverunt, *that the bargain might be void, not, as some, that an abatement might be made*, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.

Lōcātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A lessor, he that letteth an house, &c. he that setteth to hire,* (2) *or taketh any thing by great.* (1) Locator fundi, domus faciendae, &c. Ap. JCC. (2) Plin. 7, 53.

Locaturus, a, um. part. *About to place, or hire out*. Quaque alia opus essent navalibus sociis, esset locaturus, Liv. 23, 48.

Locātus, a, um. part. (1) *Placed, set, or laid.* (2) *Let out to hire.* (1) Magni refert animi quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. (2) Agri à censoribus locati, Cic. de Legg. Agr. 19.

|| Locellaris, vel lucellaris servus. [vel à loco, vel à lucro] *A servant let to hire for gain*, Fest.

Lōcellus, i. m. dim. [à dim. locus] *A little purse, or bag*, Mart. 14, 13.

Lōci. m. pl. sc. muliebres, & loca, orum. n. *The secret parts of a woman, the womb, the matrice*, Varr. de L. L. 1, 2. ¶ Quod in femina locos, in reliquis animalibus vulvam appellant, Plin. 11, 84. ¶ Qui tamen oblitus videtur Columellam de equabus 27, & de pavonibus, Digitis loca feminarum tentanda sunt, 8, 11. Loca virorum, Lucr. 4, 1037. ¶ Loci dialectici, *the topics, or common places*.

Lōcīto, are. freq. [à loco] *To let to hire, to lease out*. Paulum agelli, quod locitas foras, Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 26.

Lōco, are. act. [à locus] (1) *To place, to set, or lay.*

(2) *To let, or set to hire for rent; to let a lease, or farm out.*

(3) *To lay out.* (4) *To bargain to have a thing done; to put, or set out a thing by great.* (5) *To bestow, or give in marriage.* (1) Alta theatri fundamenta locant, Virg. Aen. 1, 432.

(2) § Fundos colono locare, Cic. ¶ conducere, Id. Locare

fruentum, Liv. 27, 11. (3) Triginta minas dedi, nec quicquam argenti locavi usquam aequè benè, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 144.

(4) Tu secunda marmora locas sub ipsum funus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17. (5) Quid si filiam suam unicum locaret? Ter.

Phorm. 4, 3, 41. ¶ Locare aedes, *to let his house; castra, to pitch his tents, to encamp*, Id. operam, *to bestow his pains*, Plaut.

¶ In numero veterum locare, *to reckon among the antients*, Quint. 10, 1. ¶ Argentum foenori locare, *to put his money out to use*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 4. ¶ Locare operam pistori, *to hire himself, or bind himself apprentice to a baker*, Id. insidias alicui, *to lay a snare, to lie in wait for*, Id. Rud. 2, 5, 17.

Locor, ari. pass. *To be placed, or let out for hire*. Tabernacula, quae publice locari solebant, Suet. Aug. 36. Locatur

sub rupe, Lucan. 6, 641.

Lōcūlāmentum, i. n. (1) *A partition, or apartment, a box*

or drawer to put any thing in. (2) *A locker for pigeons, a basket and pot for birds to breed in, an hutch for rabbits.* (3)

The comb in beehives. (4) *A case for books.* ¶ The bag of seed

in herbs and flowers. (1) = Tympani theca five loculamentum, Vitruv. 10, 8. (2) Col. 8, 8. (3) Col. 9, 12. (4)

Librorum tecto tenus extructa loculamenta, Sen. de Tranq.

9.

Lōcūlāris, e. adj. *Kept in little bags*. Locularis resina, Pallad. Febr. tit. 25.

Loculārius, i. m. *A pursemaker*, Litt. ex Catull.

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Loculatus, a, um. [denom. à locus] *That hath holes and places distinct one from another.* Arca loculata, *a box of drawers that hath many tills in it.* Varr. Piscina loculata, *a fishpond with partitions for several sorts of fish.* Id. de R. R. 3, ult.

Löculi. pl. i. e. pecuniarum fäcculus, *a pocket,* by Varr. used in the singular.

Löculösus, a, um. adj. *Full of holes, or distinct places.* Putamen loculosum, Plin. 15, 24. de juglande, i. e. loculis plenum.

Löculus, i. m. dim. [à locus] (1) *A little place, a partition.* (2) *A coffin or bier.* (3) Loculi, *Boxes, cases, &c. for money, counters, jewels, keys, &c.* (1) In cellä est paullum nimis loculi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38. (2) Hunc cremari cum reliquo corpore non potuisse tradunt, conditumque loculo in templo, Plin. 7, 2. (3) Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulae, posita sed luditur arcä, Juv. 1, 90. Laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 74. Gemma quae custoditur loculis eburnis, Juv. 1, 89. Loculos in quibus erant claves vinariae cellae, quas resignavit matrona, Plin. 14, 14.

Löcuples, ëtis. adj. cum gen. or. comp. fflimus, sup. [à locus, i. e. ager, & ples, plenus, ut sit loci, i. e. agri, plenus, v. Quint. 5, 9. vel ut al. cujus loculi pleni. In abl. sing. locupleti, Cic. unde & in gen. plur. locupletum & locupletium] (1) *Wealthy, rich, well stored, well to pass, well lined, able in estate.* (2) *Copious, plentiful, abundant.* (3) *Substantial, sufficient, creditable, of good account.* (1) & Locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 55. = Copiosa & locuples mulier, Id. Div. in Verr. 17. = § Locuples copiis rei familiaris, & pecuniosus, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 15. (2) Locupletior Latina lingua quam Graeca, Cic. de Fin. 1, 3. Pythagoras & Plato locupletissimi auctores, Id. de Div. 2, 58. (3) Locuples auctor & testis, Quint. 5, 14.

Locupletandus, a, um. part. *To be enriched, improved, amplified, enlarged.* = Quae pertinent ad exaggerandam & locupletandam orationem, Ad Herenn. 2, 29.

Löcupletatus, a, um. part. *Enriched, increased, well stored, furnished.* Locupletatus mancipiis, argento, vase, Cic. Verr. 3, 31.

Locupletissimé. adv. *Most richly.* Locupletissime dotata, Aur. Viët. Epit. 9, 2.

Locuplëto, äre. act. [à locuples] (1) *To make rich, to enrich.* (2) *To enlarge.* (1) § Multitudinem crebris excursionibus locupletavit, Nep. Milt. 2. (2) Cic. Verr. 5. ¶ Locupletare aliquem egregiis picturis, *to furnish, or set off,* Cic. de Inv. 2, 1. = Exaggerare.

Löcus, i. m. pl. loci & loca. [ab ant. locum, Macrob. ex Varr. à λέγουμαι, cubo, jaceo; unde λέχος, lectus, locus cubandi, unde & Angl. to lodge, vel à λέχος, locus insidiis accommodus, Scal. & Canin.] (1) *A place, room, or stead.* (2) *A condition, circumstance, state, or case.* (3) *An occasion, or season.* (4) *Time, opportunity, leisure.* (5) *Account, repute in a good, or bad sense.* (6) *A family.* (7) *House, or kindred.* (8) *A commonplace, or topic.* (9) *A point of the tables.* (10) *A tomb, or sepulchre.* (1) Locus est ubi quiequam consistit, Varr. de L. L. Loca haec circiter excidit mihi, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8. Devenere locos lactos, Virg. Aen. 6, 638. (2) Videtis quo in loco haec res fiet, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 6. Quamquam est uno loco conditio melior externae victoriae, quam domesticae, Cic. Catil. 4, 22. (3) Dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12. Epistolae offendunt non loco redditae, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. (4) Valde gaudeo, si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic. Attic. 9, 7. (5) = Quem locum apud Caesarem obtinuisti? quo fuisti? Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. Phaniae familiaritatem perpexisse videbar, & posse locum quem apud te is teneret, Id. Ipsi in hostium numero locoque ducemini, Id. (6) Loco summo natus, Liv. 1, 34. (7) Eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, Ter. Adelph. prol. (8) Conjecere in communes locos, Cic. 9. (9) Patronus, quoties poterit, instabit huic loco, Quint. (10) In vett. inscriptionibus freq. ¶ Ex aequo loco agere, *upon equal terms,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8. Ex loco inferiore, *as a lawyer at the bar,* Id. de Orat. 3, 6. Ex superiore loco, *as a judge upon the bench, or a preacher in the pulpit,* Ibid. ¶ Interea loci, *in the mean time.* ¶ Eö loci, *to that pass.* ¶ In loco beneficii numerare, *to take it as a courtesy.* ¶ Loci, auctorum partes. Horatius in neutro genere hoc sensu usurpasse videtur, Epist. 2, 1, 223.

Locusta, ae. f. [de cujus etymo nihil certi asseritur] *A locust, a mischievous insect that doth a great deal of hurt to corn, and eateth up and spoileth all green things.* In some countries, where they are large, they eat them. De his Plin. 11, 35. & Liv. 30, 2. § *A lobster, &c.* Plin. 9, 74.

Löcutio, önis. f. verb. [à loquor] *Speaking, speech, discourse, phrase, or manner of speech.* & Oratio, q. v. Locutio recta, emendata, Latina, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.

¶ Locutor, öris. m. verb. *A talker.* Importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15.

¶ Löcutuleus, ëii. m. *A prater, a great talker, an errant tittle-tattle,* vid. Gell. 1, 15. + Loquax, Cic.

Löcüturus, a, um. part. *About to speak.* Plura locuturum

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timido Peneia cursu fugit, Ov. Met. 1, 525. Quod apud intellecturum locuturus esset, Juv. 11, 15.

Locutus, a, um. part. *Having spoken, or said.* Sic ore locuta, Virg. Aen. 1, 618.

¶ Locutus, üs. m. *A speech,* Apul. Florid. 2, p. 794. + Locutio, Cic.

Lödicula, ae. f. *A little sheet, or blanket,* Suet. Aug. 83. dim. ä

Lödix, icis. f. [à lotum; quod saepe lotae, Perot. ludices, à ludis theatricis, Isid. qu. vestes scenicae] *A sheet; blanket, or coverlet.* Lodices mittet docti tibi terra Catulli, Mart. 14, 152. Conf. Juv. 7, 66.

* Loedöria, ae. f. [à λοιδρος, convitium] *A bitter taunt, a reproach,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 3. + Convitium.

* Loemödes. adj. [à λοιμός, pestis] *Pestilential,* Amm.

* Lögäron, i. n. [ex λόγος, ratio vel collectio] *A book of accounts of what is laid out in small matters, a small reckoning, a tavern bill, &c.* Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3. + Diurnum.

Logi, orum. m. λόγοι. *Trifling words, fooleries.* Logos ridiculos vendo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68. vid. & Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 8.

* Lögica, ae. f. & logice, es. f. [à λόγος, quae vox & rationem, & orationem signif.] *Logic, the art of reasoning.* Ratio differendi interpr. Cic. de Fato, 1.

* Lögica, orum. n. *Subtil disputations, according to the art of logic.* Lat. Disputationes subtiliores, Cic.

Lögicé. adv. *Logically,* R. ex Quint.

* Logicus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to logic,* Quint.

* Logion, i. n. *A theatre, or stage for actors,* Vitruv. 5, 8.

* Lögistoricus, i. m. vel logistoricum. neut. i. e. λόγων ιστορία. *A book of Varro's so called, quoted by Gellius and Macrobius, wherein he giveth an account of many notable sayings.*

* Logödaedälia, ae. f. [ex λόγος, sermo, & δαιδάλια, ingeniosus] *A goodly show and flourish of words, without any great matter,* Auf. Ita & logodaedalus citatur ex Cic. Orat. 12. sed Graecis elementis. *An affecter of newfangled words, a coiner of words.*

* Lögographi, orum. pl. m. *Lawyers clerks, they that write pleas and causes in the law,* Suid. clerks of account, Dig. Tabularii, scribae, logographi, censuales.

* Lögös, i. m. λόγος, verbum, oratio. *A word, a saying, a reason, an idle story.* Vid. Logi.

Löliaceus, a, um. adj. *Made of darnel, cockle, or tares.* Farina loliacea, Varr. de R. R. 3, 9.

Löliärius, a, um. adj. Cribrum loliarium, *a cocklesieve to get tares out of the corn,* Col. 8, 5.

Löliginösus, a, um. adj. Abundans loliginibus, *full of that sort of fish called loligo, or the calamary.* Leg. & loligineus, Rid. ex Plin.

Löligo, inis. f. al. loligo. [à lolius, piscis; vel à volando, dict. quasi voligo, v. in l mutata, Varr. de L. L.] *A fish called a calamary; a cuttlefish, or the sleevefish, a fish that stiech; his blood is like ink,* Ov. § Succus loliginis, Met. envy, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 100.

Löliguncula, ae. f. loligiuncula, vel ut al. leg. loligiuncula, dim. *A little sleevefish,* Plaut. Caf. 2, 8, 57.

LOLIUM, i. n. [à λαϊον ιδεϊν, i. e. segetem perdere, vel à λαϊον φλον, i. e. seges noxia] *A weed growing among corn, called ray, darnel, cockle, or tares; 'tis bad for the eyes.* Mirum est lolio victitare te, tam vili tritico. PA. Quid jam? SC. Quia luscitiosus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51.

¶ Lolius, i. m. *A kind of small fish like the loligo,* Herm.

Lömentum, i. n. [à lotu] *Beanmeal; also a kind of painter's colour,* Cael. ad Cic. 8, 14. Lomento rugas condere, Mart. 3, 42.

Lonchitis, idis. f. [dict. quod semen ejus λόγχι, lanceae, sit simile] *The herb spleenwort,* Plin. 25, 88.

Longabo. farciminis genus, al. longano, q. vid. The arse gut, Voss. ex Varr.

¶ Longaevitas, ätis. f. *Long life, or old age,* Macrob. Sat. 7, 5. + Senectutis diuturnitas, longinquitas ætatis.

* Longaevus, a, um. adj. *Cujus longum est ævum, long lived, antient, of many years continuante.* Longaeva facerdos, Virg. Aen. 6, 321. conjux, Ibid. 5, 620.

¶ Longänimis, e. adj. i. e. irac tardus. *That suffereth long, long suffering,* Eccl. 4. In ulciscendo remissior, Cic. lentus in ira, Ov. Epist. 17, 249.

¶ Longanimitas, ätis. f. *Long suffering, or forbearance.* Theol.

Longano, önis. m. Intestinum rectum, Varroni de L. L. 4, 22. est longabo, Cael. longao, longanon, Onom. The straight gut, the arse-gut. Longanones porcini, Apic. 4, 2.

Longé. adv. loci. ius, comp. ifflimé, sup. (1) *Far from, a great distance off, a great way from.* (2) *A great while.* (3) *Exceedingly, very much, a great deal.* (1) Quam longé est hinc in saltum vestrum Gallicanum? Cic. pro Quint. 25.

§ Longé gentium abest, Id. Attic. 6, 3. (2) Quid longissime meministi in patria tua? Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 52. Si quid longé in amicitia provecti sunt, Cic. de Amic. 10. (3) Res ali-

ter longè evenit, *Liv.* 2, 46. \propto Propè, *Id.* Nihil mihi longius fuit, quàm ut te viderem, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 2. *I was exceedingly desirous to see you.* ¶ Longè falleris opinione, *you are quite deceived, or mistaken, Cic.* ¶ It is used with words of unlikeness, as dissimilis, dispar, diversus, alius, aliter, &c. and with comparatives for multo; and superlatives for valde. § Longè latèque, *far and wide, or far and near, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. Longè longèque beatior, *beyond all compare, Ov. Met.* 4, 325. Longè plurimum, *exceeding much, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 55. *Caes.* ¶ Longè esse, *b. e. nihil juvare, vel prodesse, Flor.* 2, 6, 34.

Longinquè, ius, comp. *idem quod longè; also afar off, much distant, far asunder, Enn. apud Non.* 11, 49. Longinquitus diutiusque adsit, *Gell.* 1, 22.

Longinquitas, aris. f. (1) *Distance of place, or remoteness.* (2) *Length of time, or long continuance and lastingness.* (1) Nimia longinquitate locorum commoveri, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 9. (2) Temporis longinquitatem timebat, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 29.

Longinquus, a, um. ior, comp. [*à longè; ut propinquus à propè*] (1) *Far off, at a great distance, strange.* (2) *Long.* (3) *Of long continuance.* (1) = Exterus hostis atque longinquus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. (2) \propto Nec longinquiora brevioribus antepontantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. (3) Longinquo morbo est implicitus, *Liv.* 1. Longinquo tempore bellum conficere, *Nep. Them.* 4. ¶ Ex longinquo venire, *to come a great way off, Plin.* 10, 59.

Longipes, edis. adj. Longos pedes habens, vel longa crura, *long footed. Scarabacus longipes, Plin.* 30, 10.

† Longisco, scère. *To grow long, Enn. ap. Non.*

† Longiter. adv. *Afar off, greatly, Lucr.* 3, 682.

Longitrosus. *Stretched out in length, Fest.*

¶ Longitudinalis sutura. *The cross seam of the skull that goeth from the one side to the other, Anat.*

Longitudo, inis. f. (1) *Length of time,* (2) *or place.* (1) Longitudo noctis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 10. (2) \propto Immensitas longitudinum, latitudinum, altitudinum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. ¶ Consulere in longitudinem, *to provide for futurity aforehand, for a long time to come, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 10.

Longiusculus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à comp. longior*] *Somewhat longer, somewhat of the longest. Versus longiusculi, Cic. pro Arch.* 10.

Longulè. adv. *Somewhat long, or far off. Ab urbe haud longulè, Paut. Men. prol.* 64. Longule hinc, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 10.

Longulus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à longus*] *Somewhat long. Longulum iter, Cic. Attic.* 16, 13.

Longum. adv. *For a long time, for ever and a day, Virg. Ecl.* 3, 79.

Longurio, onis. m. [*à simil. langurii*] *A long gangrel, a tall, long, slim fellow, Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 484.

Longurius, i. m. *A long thwart pole, or piece of timber, laid, or nailed across in hedges, &c. a rail. A castris longurios, musculos, &c. profert, Caes. B. G.* 7, 84.

Longus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Long, tall.* (2) *Of long extent, lasting long.* (3) *Tedious.* (1) Homo est sesquipedè quàm tu longior, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 58. (2) Longissimum agmen, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 21. § Longus pedes septem, *Plin.* 6, 39. § Areas longas pedum quinquagenùm facito, *Col.* 2, 11. § Longum sesquipedè, latum pede, *Plin.* Dies longi, *Cels. anni, Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 5. Longus exul, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 114. Longum teneo, longumque tenebo, *Ibid.* 429. (3) De omnibus longum est dicere, *it would be too long, it would take up too much time, Cic. Verr.* 1, 60. ¶ Ne longum faciam, *to make the story short, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 137.

* Lōpas, adis. f. [*à λῆπας, squamam detraho*] *A kind of shellfish, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 8.

Lōquācitas, ātis. f. *Much talking, or babbling, talkativeness, prating. Accii loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, Cic. de Legg.* 1, 2.

Lōquāciter. adv. *Babblingly, pratingly. Loquaciter litigiosus, Cic. pro Mur.* 12.

¶ Lōquācito, āre. *To babble, or talk much, Hier.* 4. *Garrio.*

Lōquācūlus, i. m. dim. [*à loquax*] *A great talker, that useth many words; a tattletale, Lucr.* 4, 1158.

Lōquax, ācis. adj. [*à loquor*] or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Full of words, prating, talkative.* (2) It is used of birds, frogs, &c. singing, croaking, &c. (3) Also of inanimate things, as of rivers, purling, murmuring, roaring, &c. (1) Senectus naturā loquacior, *Cic. de Senect.* 16. (2) Plittacus loquax, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 6, 37. Ranae loquaces, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 431. (3) Lymphae loquaces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 15. Loquaces venti, *Lucan.* 5, 83. Loquacissimus, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 4.

Lōquēla, ae. f. [*à loquor, ut à queror querela*] *Speech, talk, discourse, language. Suaves ex ore loquelas funde, Lucr.* 1, 40. Fallax loquela, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 25. ex poeta.

Loquelāris servus. *A servant sent to carry messages to and fro, Enn. Praep. inseparabiles, am, can, re, se, di, dis, vett. Grammaticis loquelareis dictae, quod per comp. loquelis inhaerent, Prob. quibus opponit casuales quas vocat.*

Loquendus, a, um. *To be talked, or spoken of, Mart.* 5, 26.

Loquens, tis. part. *Speaking, &c. Magistratus lex est loquens, Cic. de Legg.* 3, 1. *Conf. Sil.* 13, 661.

Loquentia, ae. f. *Talking, prating, prating.* \propto Satis loquentiae, sapientiae parum, *Sall. Sic enim legi oportere, Valer. Grammaticus probat ap. Gell.* 1, 15. \propto Aliud loquentia, aliud eloquentia, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 20.

† Loquitor, āri. *To speak much, or often, to tattle, Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 5.

† Loquo, pro loquor, *Enn.*

LōQUOR, loqui, locutus vel loquutus. dep. [*à λῳγορ, Scal. ex Canin. ut sit quasi λογέω, λογῶ*] (1) *To speak.* (2) *To tell.* (3) *To talk, or discourse.* (4) *To set forth, to report, to declare.* (1) \propto Non idem loqui est quod dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 32. cum hoc sit oratoris, *illud cuiuslibet.* (2) § Loquere nomen tuum, *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 9, 7. (3) § Ita sum cum illo loquutus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. (4) Annales loquuntur, *Cic. pro Dom.* 32. Res ipsa loquitur, *Id. pro Mil.* 20. § Apud aliquem, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 22. cum aliquo, *Id. Fam.* 1, 2. adversus aliquem, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 29. ad aliquem, *Liv.* 28, 27. inter se, de re aliquā loqui, aperte, ad voluntatem, *Cic. Male loqui absenti, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 25.

Lōra, vel lōrea, ae. f. i. e. vinum secundarium. *A small, or thin wine, made of the husks of grapes after they have been pressed, laid to soak in water, and then squeezed again. Lora pro vino operariis dato hyeme, Varr. de R. R.* 1, 54. *Cato, c.* 25. loream vocat, *Plin.* 14, 12.

Lōrāmentum, i. n. [*à loris*] *A great thong, or leather cord. Alexander gladio loramenta caedit, Just.* 11, 7, in fin. ¶ Loramentum ligneum, *a groundplat about the foundation of a building, Hier.*

Lōrārius, i. m. [*qui lorum fert, & eo caedit, licitor*] *A servant who bound and scourged others at his master's pleasure, Plaut. a beadle; a marshal's man, an officer that whipped slaves doing amiss. § A string used to be put in the throat to cause a vomit, Cels. Vid. Gell.* 10, 3.

¶ Lorātus, a, um. i. e. corrigiatus. Lorata juvenus, *Au- stor Moreti, extr.*

¶ Loratus, ūs. m. *Trimming with thongs of leather, R. & G. ex Vitruv.*

† Loretum, i. n. *A grove of baytrees, Plin.* † Lau- retum.

Loreus, a, um. adj. *Made of leather thongs. Loreus funis, Cato,* 23.

Lōrica, ae. f. [*quod ex loris, corio crudo, Varr. antiquitus fieret, postea è ferro*] (1) *A coat of mail, a brigandine, an habergeon.* (2) Also the coping, or head of a wall, made to cast off rain; a shed, or penthouse built over a wall. (3) In making earth floors, the upper crust, made of marble beaten, lime, and sand. ¶ Lorica testacea, *such a crust, or plaster made of tile sherds.* (4) *A fort, or fence against the sallies of the enemy, a parapet, or breastwork.* (1) Lorica conferta hamis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 467. (2) Vitruv. 2, 8, 7, 1. & Curt. 9, 4, 30. (3) Vitruv. (4) Pinnae, loricaeque ex cratibus at- texuntur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 39.

Lōricatio, onis. f. (1) *An harnessing, an habergeon, a coat of fence, or mail.* (2) *The filling of the walls with mortar.* (1) Paul. (2) Vitruv. 7, 1.

Lōricātus, a, um. part. *Armed with a brigandine, or coat of mail, clad in armour. Loricati milites, Hirt. B. Hisp.* 4. *Conf. Liv.* 37, 40.

Lōrico, āre. (1) *To put on a coat of mail, to arm.* (2) *To parget, or plaster.* (1) Ichneumon pluribus luti corijs se loricat, *Plin.* 8, 24. (2) Loricare solum granarii opere tectorio, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 75, 1.

Lōricūla, ae. f. dim. [*à lorica*] (1) *A little habergeon, or coat of mail.* (2) *A fortification, or bulwark, a sence, or breastwork about a camp, a gallery, or balcony on a wallside, with grates to keep one from falling.* (1) Vid. Lorica. (2) Quorum frontes vimineā loriculā munirentur, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 9.

Lōripes, edis. c. g. [*qui pedes in morem lori tortos habet*] (1) *Baw legged, wry legged, having bandy legs.* 2. Met. *Slow, backward.* (1) \propto Loripedem rectus derideat, *Juv.* 2, 23. (2) = Nequicquam hos patronos mihi elegi, loripides tardissimos, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 1, 7.

Lōrum, i. n. (1) *A thong of leather, a strap.* (2) *Me- ton. A bridle, the reins of a bridle.* (3) *Horse harness, a girth, or leash.* (4) *A whip, or scourge made of thongs.* (5) *A bed cord, the girths of stools and chairs.* (1) Videbamus Andro- clum & leonem tenui loro revinctum, *Gell.* 5, 14. (2) Corripi lora manu, *Ov. Met.* 2, 14. (3) Abrupta lora relinquunt, *Ov. Met.* 2, 315. (4) Usque ad necem operiere loris, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 28. (5) Recens sella linteis lorisque, *Mart.* 2, 57.

Lōrio, onis. f. verb. [*à lavo*] *A washing, Vitruv.* 7, 9. = Lavatio, *Cic.*

† Lotiolentè. adv. [*à lotium, & olens*] *Stinking like piss, Titin. ap. Non.* † Foedè, lutulentè, fordide.

Lōtium, i. n. [*ex lavo lautum*] *primā longā, Urine, piss, or stale. Vid. Barthium ad lib. 2. Stat. Theb.* 646. & Suet. Flav.

Flav. 23. *Catull.* 37. *intr.* Si lotium difficilior transibit, *Cato*, 122.

* Lotometra, ae. f. [*ex λωτός, & μέτρας, mater, i. e. grandior*] Bread made of the seed of the herb lotus, being like millet, and used by the Egyptians; also the herb itself, *Plin.* 22, 28.

Lōtor, ōris. m. verb. [*à lavo*] A washer, *Fabrett. Inscr.* p. 435.

* Lotos, & lotus, i. m. vel f. [*à Lotide nymphâ, vid. Ov. Met.* 9, 347.] (1) An herb of the seed whereof the Egyptians made bread. (2) The lote-tree, whose fruit is of the bigness of a bean, and very pleasant. (3) Also a pipe made of the wood of it. (4) The herb melilot. (1) *Vid. descr. Plin.* 13, 33. (2) *Vid. eundem ibid.* (3) Strepere ad Phrygiam loton, *Sil.* 11, 432. Palladius lotus ab ore sonat, *Mart.* 8, 51. (4) *Plin.* 22, 27. ¶ Lotum gustavi, *Prov.* in eos qui iusto diutius ap. exteris gentes peregrinantur, quia loti arboris fructus tantae est dulcedinis, ut advenae eâ causâ illic ubi nascitur, haerere soleant.

¶ Lōtrix, icis. f. A laundress, one that washeth both linen and woolen cloth. Pendet. ex auctorit. rē lotor, & vulgari saltem usu obtinuit.

¶ Lotulentus, a, um. idem quod commicilis. *Bepist. Non.*

Lōtura, ae. f. A rinsing, or washing, *Plin.* 33, 37.

Lotus, i. *Vid. Lotos.*

Lōtus, a, um. part. [*à labor*] (1) Washed, rinsed, made clean. (2) Dyed. (1) Lotus in undâ, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 62. (2) Haud semel lotus, i. e. dibaphus, double dyed, *Petron.* 30.

L ante U.

Lūa, mater dea, quae luebat, i. e. purgabat, *vid. Propr.*

Lūbens, tis. part. (1) Willing, glad, fain. (2) Merry, cheerful. (3) Also willingly. (1) Me verò lubente, with all my heart, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 73. (2) = Hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnai nuptiis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 38. (3) Lubens fecero, I will do it with all my heart, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 14.

Lubenter. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. Willingly, gladly. Nimum lubenter audiavi sermonem tuum, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 1. Omnes liberi libentius sumus, quam servimus, *Id. Capt.* 1, 2, 10. *Vid. Libenter.*

Lūbentia, ae. f. (1) Mirth, pleasantness, a grace in words. (2) The goddess of pleasure and delight. (1) = Lubentiae gratiaque conviviorum, *Gell.* 15, 2. (2) Onustum pectus porto laetitiam lubentiaque, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 1, 3. *interpr. Pareo.*

Lūbet. imperf. idem ferè quod libet. It pleaseth, it liketh. Quamobrem? *SI.* Quia lubet, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 21.

† Lubidinitas pro lubidine, vel libidine. Lubidinitate labitur, *Lab. ap. Non.*

Lūbido, inis. f. pro libido. Pleasure, list, lust. Lubido est observare quid agat, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 23. Caeteras notiones vide in Libido.

Lubricè. adv. Slipperily, waveringly, unconstantly, doubtfully, dangerously. Lubricè versatus in bello est, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. *Sic leg. ex vet. cod.*

Lubrico, are. To make slippery, *Juv.* 11, 173.

Lubricum, i. n. Slipperiness, inconstancy, unsteadiness. In hoc lubrico aetatis, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 3. ¶ Lubricitas, quâ usi sunt aliqui non indocti, nullius est auct.

Lubricus, a, um. adj. [*qu. lubricus à labendo*] (1) Gliding, or sliding along. (2) Slippery, wavering, moving. (3) Met. Mutable, inconstant, variable, deceitful. (4) Dangerous, difficult. (1) Lubricus anguis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 84. amnis, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 81. (2) Lubrica tota via est, *Prop.* 4, 4, 49. (3) Lubrica adolescentia, *Cic. pro Coel.* 17. Lubricus assensus, *Id. Acad.* 4, 34. (4) Lubricus & periculosus locus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 19. = Periculosus, perdifficilis, *Id.* ¶ Vultus lubricus aspicere, dangerous to look at, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 8. ¶ Versari in lubrico, to be at a ticklish point, *Cic. Orat.* 28.

Lucae boves. [*à Lucaniae regione, ubi primum conspēctae, Pyrrhi bello*] Elephants, so called, quod maximam quadrupedem, quam ipsi haberent, vocarent bovem. Lucae boves turrito corpore, *Lucr.* 5, 1301.

† Lucānar, āris. n. A fox's, or badger's hole, *Varr.*

Lucani, scarabaeorum genus. The stagfly, or horned beetle, *Plin.* 11, 34.

Lūcānica, ae. f. [*dict. quod milites Romani à Lucanis didicerunt*] A sausage, a pudding made of flesh, as of pork, &c. Filia Picenae venio lucanica porcae, *Mart.* 13, 35.

¶ Lucānium, i. n. Idem, *Arnob.*

¶ Lucanicus. A bellygod, a glutton, *Amm. Marc.* 28, 4.

Lūcānus, a, um. adj. Pertaining to the light, or morning; unde antelucanus.

Lūcar. n. [*fortasse à λω, solvo, nisi fallit conjectura olim locar, ut sit pecunia quam pro loco solvunt spectatores, pecunia theoricā*] Money bestowed upon plays and players, or as some money given for one's place, or seat at plays, *Liv. lib.* 3.

Lūcāria, ōrum. pl. Feasts accustomed to be solemnized in holy woods, or groves. Propter lucem amissam, i. e. libertatem vel vitam, *vid. Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. sed fortasse rectius à lūco, quod Romani à Gallis victi lūco, qui est inter viam Salariam & Tiberrim, se occultarint, *Fest.*

¶ Lucaris pecunia. Money that is given; or bestowed in woods, or groves, upon plays, *Fest. Vid. Lucar.*

¶ Lucarius, i. m. A woodman, *Fest.*

Lūcē. adv. ex abl. i. e. In, cum, vel de luce. Openly, in the day time, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Lūcellum, i. n. dim. [*à lucrum*] A little grain, a small vantage. Dare aliquid lucelli, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 30. Dulce lucellum, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 102.

Lūcens, tis. part. Shining, glistering, bright, light. Lucens globus lunae, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 725. noctibus totibus Arctos, *Lucan.* 6, 342.

Lūceo, ēre, xi. neut. (1) To give light, to shine, to glister. (2) Met. To appear, or be apparent. (3) Also in an active sense, to hold one the candle. (1) Lucere luce alienâ dicitur luna, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. Lucet igne focus, *Tib.* 1, 1, 6. (2) Mea officia parum antè luxerunt, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15. (3) Lucebis novis nuptae facem, you shall light, or carry the light before the bride, *Plaut. Cas.* 1, 2, 30.

Lūcēres, um. pl. The third part of the Roman people under Romulus, so called from one Lucumon their leader, see *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10. This threefold division is mentioned by *Prop.* Titiens Rammēsque viri Lūcēresque coloni, 1, 4, 1, 81.

Lūcerius, vel lucetius, lucis auctor, diespiter, *vid. Propr.*

Lūcērna, ae. f. [*à luce vel commōdius à λυκν; lux, propter primam*] (1) A candle, light, or lamp. (2) Also a fish, the lantern of the sea. (1) Eadem lucernâ hanc epistolam scripsi, *Cic. Att.* 8, 2. ¶ In sole lucernam adhibere, to burn daylight, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 12. Lumen lucernae obscuratur luce solis, the sun obscureth the candle, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 14. ¶ Vigil lucerna, a watchlight, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 14. ¶ Olet lucernam, *Prov.* an elaborate piece. (2) *Plin.* 9, 43.

¶ Lucernalis herba. The herb logwort, otherwise called torch herb, *Jun.*

¶ Lucernarium, i. n. A candlestick, or sconce; also candle-lighting, *Aug.*

¶ Lucernarius, i. m. He that carrieth a candle, *Spart.* 4. Qui cereum lucet.

Lūcescit. imperf. vel lucifcit. It is day, it is bright day, it groweth light, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1.

Lūcesco, ēre. incept. To wax clear. Novum terrae stupeant lūcescere solem, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 37.

Lūcet. imperf. It is light, it is day, it is well known. Simul atque luceret, at daybreak, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 10. Lucet hoc, it is broad day, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 63.

Lūci. adv. In the morning, in the daytime, by day. Quis audeat luci, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10.

¶ Lūcibilis, e. adj. That is light of itself, that is apt to shine, *Serv. ad Aen.* 6.

¶ Lūcidarium, i. n. A comment, or gloss, *Fest.* 4. Commentarius, scholium.

Lūcidè. adv. ius, comp. (1) Clearly, plainly. (2) Calmly, sedately. (1) Lucidè breviterque definire, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 25. (2) = Animus lucidius tranquilliusque inter divina mansurus, *Sen. Ep.* 65.

Lūcidulus, a, um. adj. Somewhat bright. Habet Litt. unde N. L.

Lūcidus, a, um. ad. or. comp. simtis, sup. (1) Bright, light, glittering, sparkling. (2) Met. Clear, plain, perspicuous. (3) Frolicsome, jolly, debonaire. (1) Diana lucidum coeli decus, *Hor. Carm. Sec.* 2. Lucida gemma, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 74. Lucidior glacie, *Id. Met.* 13, 796. Lucidissima stella, *Vitruv.* 9, 6. Aedificio lucido habitare, *Cels.* 1, 2. (2) Lucidus ordo, *Hor. A. P.* 41. (3) *Vid. Barth. ad Stat. Sylv.* p. 266.

Lūcifer, eri. m. ferens lucem. (1) The dog star, the morning star. (2) † Lucifer, the arch-devil. (1) Lucifer ortus erat, *Ov. Met.* 4, 664. (2) *Ecclef.*

Lūciferus, a, um. Idem. *Val. Flacc.* 5, 371.

Lūcifuga, ae. m. id. quod lucifugus, *Sen. Epist.* 1, 122. sub fin.

Lūcifugus, a, um. qui lucem fugit. That flieth from the light, that delighteth in darkness, that lurketh, skulketh, or hideth himself; vix that sleepeth by day and waketh by night. Difficiles, lucifugi, maledici, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18. Lucifugae blattae, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 243.

Lūcigēna, ae. m. qui luce genitus est. (2) Begotten in the day time, born in the day time. (2) That ingendereth light. (1) *Litt. ex Sen.* (2) *Coep. nemine laudato.*

† Lūcinium, i. n. A glow-worm, a candle, *Varr. Vid. Cicindela.*

† Lūcinus, lucinus, luscinius. [*à luce, i. e. vitio lucis oculos parvos habens*] Which hath little eyes, and small sight, pink-eyed, *Fest. ex Plin. Rect. Luscinius.*

† Lūcino, are. To shine, glitter, or glister, *Obfol.*

¶ Lūciola, ae. f. The herb called adders tongue, *Dod.*

Lūcipor. m. The servant of Lucius, as Marcipor of Marcus.

¶ Lūcisator. The maker of light, Christ, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 1.

Lūciscit, id. quod lūcescit. It groweth light. Cum lucifceret, at break of day, *Cic.*

Lūcisco. *Vid. Lūcesco.* To shine bright. Lucifcit hoc jam, it is broad day, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 1.

Lucifer, i. m. *He that seeth little in the evening and morning.* Jam tibi lucisci loquerentur, *Nizol. ex Cic.*

Lucius, i. m. [*à lūxus*; quia est quasi lupus inter pisces, *V.*] *A pike, or jack.* Cultor stagnorum lucius, *Auson. in Mosella, 120.* = **Lupus**.

Lucrans, tis. part. *Making a gain of.* Ex annonae quoque caritate lucrantium accrevit invidia, *Succ. Neron. 45.*

Lucrativus, a, um. *That is gotten by the bye.* Lucrativa opera ad scribendum, *spare time to employ one's self in writing, Quint. 10, 7. Pandect.* = **Subsecivum** tempus.

Lucrifacio, ēre, fēci, factum. act. *To win, to gain, to get, to make gain of.* Minus igitur lucrifacit, *Cic. Fam. 11, 20.* ¶ *Injuriam lucrifacere, to go off with it, not to be punished for it, Plin. 7, 40.* ¶ *Lucrifacere censoriam notam, to escape it, V. Max. 4, 1, 10.* ¶ *Eleganter dividi & transponi potest, ut, Quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, Nep. Thrasib. 1.*

Lucrifactus, a, um. part. *Gained, won, gotten.* Pecunia ex aerario lucrifacta, *Cic. Verr. 1, 75.*

† **Lucrifacibilis**, e. adj. *That bringeth gain,* *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.* + **Quaestuosus**.

Lucrifico, āre. *To gain, or get, to make after gain,* *Dig. 4, 3, 46.* + **Lucrifio**.

Lucrificus, a, um. adj. *Gainful.* Lucrifica facula, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.*

Lūcrifio, ēri, factus sum. *To be won, to be gotten in advantage, to be gained.* Quid si ostendero lucrifieri tritici modios centum? *Cic. Verr. 3, 46.*

Lucrifuga, c. g. *He, or she that flieth from profit, or gain,* *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 33.*

¶ **Lucrui dii**, i. e. *lucris praefides, Arnob.*

¶ **Lucriones**, & in sing. *lucio*, ōnis. *Lucri cupidi, covetous men that seek gain by all manner of means, by hook, or by crook, Litt. ex Calep.*

+ **Lucripēta**, ae. m. *An usurer.* Lucripeta foenerator, *Plaut. Most. arg. 6.*

Lucror, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To gain, to win, to get advantage, or profit, to earn.* Missorum nautarum stipendium lucrari, *Cic. Verr. 5, 24.* Lucrabere moram fati, *Stat. Theb. 9, 779.* Lucratus nomen ab Africa domitā, *Hor. Od. 4, 8, 19.*

¶ **Lūcrōsē**. adv. *Gainfully, Hier.*

Lūcrōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup. Full of gain, or lucre, profitable, gainful.* ¶ *Cur mihi sit damno, tibi sit lucrosa voluptas? Ov. Amor. 1, 10, 35.* Neque est ulla fraus vitae lucrosior, *Plin. 37, 75.* Annona utriusque anni uti est lucrosissimum, *Id. 18, 74.*

LūCRUM, i. n. *Lucre, gain, profit, advantage, earning.* ¶ *Haud scit hoc paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25.* ¶ *In lucro ponere, Cic. pro Placc. 17. deputare, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 16. to reckon it gain.*

¶ **LūCTA**, ae. f. *A wrestling, or fighting, a struggling, or striving, a scuffle, Auson. Ep. 93.* + **Lūctamen**, *Virg. Luctario, Cic.*

Lūctamen, ōnis. n. *A wrestling, a struggling, a striving,* *Virg. Aen. 8, 89. Val. Flacc. 2, 234.*

Lūctans, tis. part. [*à lūctor*] *Struggling, striving.* Lūctantia carpit oscula, *Ov. Met. 4, 358.* lumina, h. e. *luminulosa, Sil. Ital. 7, 204.* Cum dat. *Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15. Vid. Certare, Fab. Thef. Luctantes venti, Virg. Aen. 1, 57.*

Lūctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wrestling, struggling, striving, contending.* Cum Diodoro valente dialectico tibi magna lūctatio est, *Cic. de Fato, 6.* Sinē adversario nulla est lūctatio, *Id. de Fato, 13. conf. Liv. 21, 36.*

Lūctator, ōnis. m. verb. *A wrestler.* Vinum pedes captat primum; lūctator dolosa it, *Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 6. Ov. in Ibin, 393.*

Lūctatus, a, um. part. *Having wrestled, striven, or strained.* Lūctatus diu furorem vincere non potuit, *Ov. Met. 14, 701.*

Lūctatus, ūs. m. verb. *Struggling.* Scit ille imparem sibi lūctatum contra nexus, *Plin. 8, 12.*

Lūctifer, ēra, um. *That causeth mourning.* Bubo lūctifer, *Sen. Herc. fur. 687. Conf. Med. 842. annus, Val. Flacc. 3, 454.*

Lūctificabilis, e. adj. *That is sorrowful, mourning, or sad.* Cor lūctificabile, ap. *Pers. 1, 78.*

Lūctificus, a, um. *Mournful, sorrowful, doleful, woful.* Lūctifica clades, *Vet. Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.* Lūctificus pavor, *Sil. Ital. 6, 557.* Lūctificum clangit tuba, *Val. Flacc. 3, 349.*

¶ **Lūctisōnus**, a, um. adj. *Mournful, wailing, pitiful, having a mournful sound.* = *Et gemitu & lacrymis & lūctisōno mugitu cum Jove visa queri, Ov. Met. 1, 733.*

Lūctor, āri, ātus sum. dep. & *lūctito*, āre. act. *To wrestle often, Prisc.*

Lūcto, āre. act. *To wrestle, Pandect.* Dicit se ei annulum, dum lūctat, detraxisse, *Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31.*

Lūctor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To wrestle, to struggle.* (2) *Meton. Allo to endeavour, to strive, to contend.* (1) *Fulvā lūctantur arenā, Virg. Aen. 6, 643.* (2) ¶ *Non lūctabor tecum, Crasse, amplius, Cic. de Orat. 1, 17.* ¶ *Fatis lūctari,*

to struggle with, or against it, Sil. 2, 514. inter sese, Plin. 17, 12. equo, Sil. 4, 240. morti, Id. 10, 267.

Lūctuosē. adv. iūs, comp. *Lamentably, mournfully, Aug. Imperatores vestri lūctuosius perierunt, Liv. 28, 39.*

Lūctuosus, a, um. adj. [*à lūctus*] or, comp. *stimus, sup. Lamentable, sorrowful, sad, mournful, doleful.* = *Acerbus & lūctuosus populo Romano dies, Cic. Lūctuosum est tradi alicui cum bonis, lūctuosius inimico, Id. pro Quint. 31. Lūctuosissimum bellum, Id. Philipp. 2, 32. Lūctuosa victoria, Sall. B. C. 58.*

Lūctus, ūs. m. [*à lugeo*] (1) *Mourning, wailing, sorrow, heaviness, lamenting.* (2) *Mourning apparel.* (1) = *In squalore & lūctu supplicem videtis, Cic. pro Planc. 8.* (2) *Censuerunt P. C. ne fetinae ultra XXX dies in lūctu essent, Liv. 22, 56.*

¶ **Lūctus**, i. *Idem, Accius.*

Lucubrans, tis. part. *Studying, or working by candle-light.* Praelia aliquanto constantius inibat, quoties lucubrans se subito ac nullo propellente, decideret lumen, & exstingueretur, *Suet. Tib. 19.* Inter lucubrantes ancillas, *Liv. 1, 57.*

Lūcubrātio, ōnis. f. *Studying, or working by candle-light, sitting up to study, lucubration.* Ad lucubrationem vespertinam antelucanam palos conficere, *Col. 11, 2.* Multis lucubrationibus commentata oratio, *Id.*

¶ **Lūcubratiuncula**, ae. f. dim. *Gell. in praef.*

Lūcubrātorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to studying, or working by candle-light.* Lucubratoria lecticula, *a studying couch to sit up a nights on, Suet. Aug. 78.*

Lūcubrātus, a, um. part. *Made by candle-light.* ¶ *Lucubrata nox, a night one sitteth up and studieth, Mart. 4, 90, 9.*

¶ **Lūcubrātum** opusculum, *Cic. Parad. in proem.*

Lūcubro, āre. act. [*à luce*] *To study and do, or make any thing by candle-light; to sit up at study, or work.* Ad Cleanthis lucernam lucubravi, *Varr. Lucubrare Vulcanalibus incipiebat, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.*

Lūcubrum, i. n. & *lucubra*, ae. f. [*à luceo*] *Fest. A match, or touchwood to keep fire in. Vid. Plin. 16, 77. & ibi Dalech.*

Lūcūlentē adv. (1) *Clearly.* (2) *Merrily.* (1) *Luculentē scripserunt, etiam si minus quam tu politē, Cic. Att. 14, 21.* (2) *Eamus intro ad te, ut hunc hodie diem luculentē habeamus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 54.*

Luculenter. adv. (1) *Clearly, plainly, evidently.* (2) *Bravely, at an high price.* (1) *Luculenter se habere, Plaut. (2) Hoc quidem sane luculenter, ut ab homine perito definiendi, Cic. Off. 3, 60.* ¶ *Graecē luculenter scire, to be a good Grecian, to understand Greek very well, Cic. de Fin. 2, 5.*

¶ **Luculentia**, ae. f. *Clearness, brightness.* Luculentiae verborum, *trim and fine speeches, Arnob.*

¶ **Luculentitas**, ātis. f. *Brightness, beauty, Caecil. ap. Non. 2, 510.*

Lūcūlento, āre. *To lighten, or give light, to watch, Lexicogr. ex Vitruv. + Illuceo.*

Lūcūlentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *quod luce plenus. Clear, fair, beautiful, renowned, notable, creditable, rich, abundant, wealthy, bright, brave.* ¶ *Scriptor luculentus, an handsome writer, Cic. Att. 7, 17. Luculentus auctor, a creditable reporter, Id. Att. 10, 16. Luculentum matrimonium, a gallant rich match. Luculenta plaga, a shrewd blow, a great gash, or wound, Cic. Phil. 7, 17. Caminus luculentus, a bright fire. Conditio luculenta, a fair proffer, a rich match, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 6.* ¶ *Luculentioribus verbis rem comprehendere, to express in plainer words, Cic. Att. 12, 21.*

¶ **Lūcūmones**, um. pl. m. *Certain mad people so called, because they made the places unhappy whither they came, Fest. The Tuscan Kings so called. Vid. Voss. Etym.*

¶ **Lucuns**, tis. vett. & *lucuntulus*, i. e. *a kind of meat, or rather some baked thing, Non.*

Lucus, i. m. *pro lux. Light, the morning.* Rus cum primo lucu ibo hinc, *Ter. Adelp. 3, 3, 55.*

Lucus, i. m. *sylva sacra.* [*à lucendo, quod crebris luminibus collocate, religionis causā, Isid. fortasse à Gr. λόχος, sylva, unde & λόχον, lucus, λοχάδες εἰς βλάται, Hesych.*] (1) *A grave, or wood dedicated to some god, kept uncut.* (2) *Also a temple, cloister, or monastery in a wood.* (1) *Caligans nigra formidine lucus, Virg. Geor. 4, 468.* (2) *Vide Annium de rebus Etruriae pag. 472 & seqq. Quomodo differat à sylvā, nemore, & salu, vide Vallam, 4, 56.*

Ludens, tis. part. *Playing, or sporting, being in jest, or sport.* Pueri ludentes, *Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 59. conf. 16, 238.*

Lūdi, orum. m. pl. *Sports, pastimes, or plays, pageants, fights, or public shows to delight the people.* Ludi sacri, *plays in honour of their gods; scenici, circenses, plays to oblige the people, as stage-plays, and prizes of fencers.*

Ludia, ae. f. *An actress that danceth upon the stage.* Quae ludia sumpserit hos habitus? *Juv. 6, 265.*

¶ **Ludibriōsus**, a, um. adj. *Reproachful, shameful, ridiculous, Amm. Marc. 15, 13.*

Lūdbrium, i. n. [*à ludo*] *A mock, a mockery, a mocking-stock, a may-game, a scorn, or sport.* Ludibrio erant minae tribuni, *were laughed at, Cic. ad Brut. 2. Ludibria meorum nunciaturus es, Curt. 4, 10, 27. Conf. 10, 1, 3.*

¶ **Lūdi-**

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Lūdibundus, a, um. adj. *Full of play, playsome, sportive, in sport.* Omnia ludibundus perficies, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 67. *Conf. Liv.* 24, 16. & *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 30.

Lūdicer, cra, crum. adj. *an ludicrus incert.* (1) *Belonging to play.* (2) *Sportive, in jest, ludicrous.* (3) *Vain, trifling.* (1) Ludicrae tibiae loto, ossibusque asininis fiunt, *Plin.* 16, 66. (2) Certamen ludicrum, *Sen. Agam.* 935. (3) = Neque enim levia, aut ludicra petuntur praemia, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 764. ¶ *Ars ludicra armorum, fencing, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 20. ¶ *Sermones ludicri, drollery, Id. Acad.* 4, 2. ¶ *Meum cor coepit facere artem ludicram, went pit-a-pat, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 3.

¶ **Ludicrē**, adv. *Wantonly, sportingly, Apul. Met.* 9. **Ludicris**, e. adj. *id. quod ludicer, in abl. ludicri, Prisc.* **Ludicrum**, i. n. (1) *A play, or pastime.* (2) *An interlude.* (3) *A play, or show.* (1) Catull, 62, 21. (2) Ludicrum Olympiae, *Liv.* 1, 10. i. e. ludi Olympici. (3) Indulserat ei ludicro Augustus, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 1, 54, 3. Ludicrum, θεαρχικόν, οἰκονομικόν, *Gloss. vet.*

Ludicrus, vel ludicer. *Habet Nizolius, sed neque haec, neque illa terminatio reperitur.*

Lūdificābilis, e. adj. *That maketh sport, or pastime, pleasant.* Ludi ludificabiles seni nostro, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 1, 3. *pro more suo.*

Ludificans, tis. part. *Mocking, cajoling.* Ludificante ducem Fabio, *Sil.* 7, 214. *Conf.* 8, 642.

Ludificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deceiving, or mocking, abusive-ness.* = *Omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, senatūs auctoritas impediēbatur, Cic. pro Sext.* 25. *conf. Liv.* 22, 18.

Ludificātor, ōris. m. *A mocker, or scorner, Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 18.

Ludificātus, a, um. part. act. (1) *Mocking, or deceiving.* (2) *Pass. Mocked, or deceived.* (1) Te ludificatus & me in perpetuum modum, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 3, 41. (2) Ludificati incerto praelio, *Sall. B.* 7, 50.

Lūdifico, āre. act. *Plaut. & Sall. pro*

Ludicor, āri, ātus sum. dep. ludum facio. (1) *To mock, to make a fool of, to affront, to baffle.* (2) *To cajole, or chouse.* (1) Quid superbius quā ludificari omne nomen Latinum? *Liv.* Ludificari fugā rostra, *Flor.* 2, 2. hostium opera, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) Pacis morā consulem ludificare, *Sall. B.* 7, 40. & sic *Plaut. saepe active dixit.*

Ludimagister, tri. m. *A schoolmaster.* Epicuri pater ludimagister fuit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26.

Lūdīo, ōnis. m. *Liv.* & **ludius**, i. m. [*à Lydis, qui erant optimi saltatores*] (2) *A player at the long sword, or a flourisher of a twohanded sword before a show.* (2) *A puppet-player, a young morrice-dancer; or at least shaved, &c.* (1) *Vid. Salm. ad Hor.* 3, 20, 3. (2) Ludiones Hetruria acciti ad tibicinis modos saltantes, *Liv.* 7, 2.

Ludius, i. m. *A stage-player, a dancer.* Ludius aequatam ter pede pulsat humum, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 112. *Vid. Ludio.*

Lūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [*à Lydis, qui ludos invexere in Hetruriam*] (1) *To play, to sport, to frisk, or dance.* (2) *To make pastime.* (3) *To play the wanton, to dally.* (4) *To banter, or be in jest.* (5) *To play at a game.* (6) *To play upon an instrument.* (7) *To write verses.* (8) *To cheat, to chouse, or beguile.* (9) *To prepare by way of essay, or exercise.* (1) Equa trimpa campis ludit exultim, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 10. In numerum Faunósque ferásque videres ludere, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 28. Sanguine hominis in convivio ludere, *Liv.* 39, 43. (2) Non illo veterē verbo, quod iure lusi, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. (3) Ludite, ut lubet, & brevi liberos date, *Catull.* 59, 211. (4) & Ludere me putas, serio peto, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 11. (5) § Ita vita hominum est, quasi cū ludas tesseri, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. § Aliquando ut vincat ludit assidue aleam, *Poeta quidam de Augusto ap. Suet.* 70. (6) Ludere quae vellein calamo permisit agresti, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 10. (7) Laeta & juvenilia lusi, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 17. (8) Quid natum falsis ludis imaginibus? *Virg. Aen.* 1, 412. (9) Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis, *Hor. A. P.* 397. & *Hac notione schola dicitur ludus.* § Ludere aleā, *Cic. aleam, Suet. to play at dice.* ¶ Disputationem facietis ludere, *to put it off with a droll.* ¶ Ludere operam, *to lose his labour, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 18.

Ludor, i. sus. pass. (1) *To be played at.* (2) *To be jeered, to be flouted.* (1) Si luditur alea pernox, *Juv.* 8, 10. (2) Pater luditur arte, *Ov. Caeteras notiones quaere in Ludo.* ¶ Opera luditur, *our labour is lost.*

Lūdus, i. m. [*à Lydis, Asiae populis*] (1) *A play, sport, or pastime.* (2) *A game.* (3) *A trick of youth, a feat, a prank.* (4) *A jest.* (5) *A show, or fight.* (6) *A school, or place of exercise.* (1) Operam ludo & deliciae dabo, *Plaut.* Si frui liceret ludo aetatis, *pastime, suitable to my age, Liv.* 26, 50. (2) Ludus pilae vel tesserarum, vel talorum, *Cic.* (3) = Ludum jocūque dices esse illum alterum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 8. (4) & Amoto quagamus seria ludo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 27. (5) Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 446. (6) Dionysius dicitur Corinthi ludum aperuisse, *to have set up a school, Cic.* 9, 18. ¶ Dare ludum amori, *to indulge it, Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 1. ¶ Ludus gladiatorius, *a fencing school, Suet. J. Caes.* 31. ¶ Ludus literarius, *a grammar school, Quint.* 1, 4. ¶ Ducere filium in ludum, *to put his son to school.* ¶ Ludos aliquem facere, *to make a mocking stock of*

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one, to gull, or chouse, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 48. ¶ **Ludi** circenses, *games, or exercises; scenici, comedies, or tragedies.*

† **Luēla**, ae. f. [*à luo, ut à loquor, loquela*] *Punishment.* Sceleris luēla carcer, *Lucr.* 3, 1028.

Luendus, a, um. part. [*à luo*] (1) *To be punished, or atoned for.* (2) *To be undergone.* (1) Innocentium sanguis istius supplicio luendus est, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 3. (2) Poena luenda, *Cic. pro Mil.* 4.

Luens, tis. part. *Suffering punishment.* Parricidium principum luentium supplicia, *Just.* 17, 1.

Lues, is. f. [*à luo, quia corpora eā solvuntur, Prisc.*] (1) *Pestilence in man, or murrain in cattle; a common, or great mortality.* (2) *A blight, or blasting.* (3) *Met. Plague, ruin, destruction.* (1) Luem sparsura pestis populis, *Sen. Thy.* 89. (2) Miseranda venit arboribus satisque lues, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 138. (3) Ut eos ludos haec lues impura pollueret, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 12. ¶ **Lues venerea, the French pox, Fern. & *Differre à peste ut à specie genus primum docet exemplum.***

Lugendus, a, um. part. *To be bewailed, or lamented.* Vita lugenda, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 3, 39.

Lugens, tis. part. *Bewailing, lamenting.* Affidebat ei altera ex neptibus lugens, *Curt.* 10, 14. = *Moesta ac lugentia castra, Just.* 18, 7.

Lūgeo, ēre, xi, etum; act. (1) *To mourn, lament, or bewail.* (2) *To imitate a mourner in his voice.* (1) Quid ego nunc lugeam vitam hominum? *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 34. Junium Brutum, ut parentem, luxerunt, *Liv.* 2, 7. (2) Manil. 4, 845.

Lugesco, ēre. incept. *To begin to lament, Amm.* 3, 3. ubi tamen *Vales. ex MSS. leg. vigescunt.*

Lugetur, imperf. *They weep and lament.* Seu pii ad rogi filii lugetur, *Catull.* 37, 5.

Lugubrē, adv. *pro lugubriter.* Lamentably, pitifully, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 47.

Lugubris, e. adj. *Mournful, lamentable, sorrowful, grievous, pertaining to grief and mourning.* Lugubris ornatus, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 22. vestis, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 45. **Lugubria**, absol. *mourning apparel, Sen.* Da lacrymas, lugubriaque indue, *Ov. Met.* 11, 669. Nunquam mater lugubria sumpsi, *Propert.* 4, 12, 97. Sicut lugubre, ita insigne documentum, *Liv.* 21, 19. § **Lugubria** induere, *Ov. Met.* 11, 669. sumere, *Prop.* 4, 12, 67.

Lugubriter, adv. *Mournfully.* Lugubriter ejulantes, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 78.

Lugubro, āre. *To make lamentable, Lucil.* ¶ **Lugubrum**, i. n. & **lugubra**, ae. f. *A lamentation, Nigr.* + **Luctus**, ejulatus.

¶ **Lūto**, ōnis. f. verb. [*à verbo luo*] *A paying of ransom, an acquitting of a debt, Ulp. Dig.* 38, 16, 1.

Luiturus, a, um. part. *That shall pay, or suffer punishment.* Luitura poenas puppis, *Claud. Conf. Hon.* 6, 140.

Luma, ae. f. *A certain kind of thorn growing in meadows and moist places, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31.

Lumārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that kind of thorns.* **Lumaria** falx, *an hedgebill to cut thorns with, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31.

¶ **Lumbāgo**, inis. f. *lumborum debilitas. Feebleness, pain, or ache of the loins, Fest.* + **Lumborum** vitium.

¶ **Lumbāre**, is. n. *A covering of the privities, a garment about the loins, a girdle, an apron, Vulg. Interpr.*

¶ **Lumbellus**, i. m. dim. *A little loin, Apic.* 7, 1.

Lumbifragium, i. n. i. e. *fractura lumborum. A breaking of the loins.* Si me irritassis, lumbifragium auferes, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 298.

¶ **Lumbricōsus**, a, um. adj. *Full of worms, Aurel.* + **Lumbricis** scatens.

Lumbricus, i. m. (1) *An earthworm.* (2) *Also a belly-worm, a maw-worm.* (3) *A little fish in brooks like a lamprey.* (4) *Also the same as terrae filius.* (1) Terram rimentur, effodiāntque lumbricos, *Col.* 7, 9. (2) *Cels.* 4, 20. (3) *Litt. ex Col.* (4) Foras, lumbrice, qui sub terrā erepsisti modo, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 1.

Lumbulus, i. m. dim. *A little loin, Plin.* 28, 47.

LUMBUS, i. m. (1) *The loin, lumbus, or flank.* (2) *The reins, or privities.* (1) Duros qui nequeunt movere lumbos, *Catull.* 17, 11. (2) Cū carmina lumbum intrant, *Perf.* 1, 20. *Usitatio est plur. quam sing.* ¶ Dolare lumbos fuisse, *to cudgel, or lamb one wellfavouredly, Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 22. ¶ **Lumbus** vitulinus, *a leg, or knuckle of veal, Coop.*

Lumectum, i. n. [*à luma, rect. lumetum; ut à spinā spinetum*] *A thicket, or bush of thorns and briars, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31.

Lūmen, inis. n. [*à luceo, qu. lucimen per Sync. ut fulmen à fulgeo*] (1) *Light.* (2) *Any light body, a lamp, candle, or torch.* (3) *A star.* (4) *An eye, especially in the plural.* (5) *The light, or windows.* (6) *Life.* (7) *Met. Explication, illustration.* (8) *The light in a picture as opposed to shade.* (9) *A shining, or bright colour.* (10) *An ornament, or embellishment, an excellency in any kind.* (11) *Light, inspiration.* (1) Luna solis lumine collustrari putatur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 43. & *Tenebrae, Lucr.* (2) Breve lumen candelae, *Juv.* 3, 286. Piceum fert fumida lumen taeda, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 75. (3) *Accendit*

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tendit lumina Vesper, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 251. (4) Monstrum cui lumen ademptum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 658. Democritus, luminibus amissis, alba & atra discernere non poterat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 39. (5) Cyrus aiebat viridarium διαπάρους latis luminibus non tam esse suaves, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 3. = Fenestra, *Id. ib.* ¶ Luminibus officere, *to stop up lights*, *JC. Met.* *to eclipse the shining of another*, *Cic.* (6) Lumine adempto animam moribundo corpore fudit, *Lucr.* 3, 1046. ¶ Lumine cassus, *dead*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 85. (7) Dactorem lumenque desiderant, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 20. (8) Ars ipsa invenit lumen atque umbras, *Plin.* 35, 65. (9) Chlamydes veri luminis, *Ex prob. auct.* (10) Luminibus ornare orationem, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 27. ¶ Orationis lumina, *beautiful figures*, *Cic. de Cl. Or.* 75. ¶ Lumina civitatis, *brave gallant persons*, *Id. Cat.* 3, 10. (11) Menti alicujus lumina praeferre, *to inspire*, *Cic. anteq. ir. in exil.* 4. Lūminare, *is. n.* *A light, any light body that giveth light*, as the sun, moon, or stars; *a luminary*; *Met. a brave, or gallant person*. Legitur duntaxat in posteriore sensu. Tot luminaribus extinctis, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 21. Lūmino, *äre.* *To light, or give light, to enlighten*; also *to linn*; *to dye purple, or to add shreds, or gards of purple to a garment*. Usa est hoc verbo ferè posterior Latinitas. Lūminōsus, *a, um. adj.* (1) *Full of light, or windows*. (2) *Met. Shining, bright*. (1) Aedificia luminosa ut sint, curari oportet, *Viruv.* 6, 9. Luminosum aedificium, *Id.* Luminosae & quasi actuosae partes duae, *Cic. in Orat.* 36. LUNA, *ae. f.* [*à lucendo, quasi Lucina, Cic. per Syncop. nisi mavis ab Hebr. לֵיל lun, pernoctavit*] (1) *The moon, any thing like the moon*. (2) *The mark, or letter C. upon a senator's shoe*. (1) Luna crescens, *the moon in her increase*, *Plin.* 2, 6. decrescens, *Id.* 17, 8. senescens, *Id.* 2, 6. in her wane. dimidiata, *intermestris*, *Id.* 16, 75. gibba, *Id.* plena, *Id.* 11, 36. silens, 18, 74. at her change, when she shineth not at all. Lunae defectio, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (2) Patricia clausit vestigia lunā, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 28. ¶ Lūnāria, *ae. f.* *Moonwort, a kind of herb used by old women for love-potions*, *Marc. Fic.* Lūnāris, *e. adj.* *Pertaining to the moon*. Lunaris cursus, *the course of the moon*, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. globus, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 2, 298. Lunaria incrementa, *Lucan.* 10, 216. ¶ Lūnāticus, *a, um. adj.* *That is mad, or frantic, or sick at certain times of the moon, lunatic*, *Ap. posteriores.* + *Ceritus.* ¶ Lūnātim, *adv.* [*à luna*] *In fashion like the moon, moonlike*, *Recent.* + *Lunari formā.* ¶ Lūnātio, *ōnis. f.* *A crooking, or bending like the moon*; also *a change of the moon*, *Litt. sed unde non dicit.* Lūnātus, *a, um.* *Made like an halfmoon, crooked, horned, or peaked like the moon*. Peltae lunatae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 494. Lunatis Bistones armis, *Sil.* 2, 76. Lunata classis, *Luc.* 3, 549. Lunatum agmen, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 145. ¶ Lūnchus, *i. m.* *A spear*, *Tert.* Lūno, *äre.* *To crook, or bend like an halfmoon*. Lunavit genu arcum, *i. e.* *intendit*, *Ov. Amer.* 1, 1, 23. Lunarat in arcus acies Nereus, *Prep.* 4, 6, 25. Lūnūla, *ae. f. dim.* (1) *A gem in a ring, an hoop, or ring to put on the finger*. (2) *An halfmoon that the Roman senators wore on their shoes, called also luna*. (1) Lunula atque aureolus anellus in digito, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 33. (2) *Id.* 19, 31. Lunus, *i. m.* *Deus, idem qui luna: nam deos ἀρρενοειδεις faciebant Gentiles. Vid. Spart. in Caracal. c. 7.* Luo, *äre, i. itum.* (*ap. Lucil. luvi*) *luo, i. e. solvo.* [*à λῶω, luo, i. e. lavo, unde abluo, eluo, &c.*] (1) *To pay.* (2) *To expiate, or atone.* (3) *To suffer punishment, or death.* (4) *To purge, or wash away.* (1) Pluribus vestrum futurum viaticum fuerit, ni aes alienum luissem, *Curt.* 10, 2, 25. (2) § Illatum stuprum voluntaria morte luit Lucretia, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 22. (3) Obsides imperati, qui capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, *Liv.* 9, 5. (4) Coacti sunt luere peccata sua, *Liv.* 38, 48. Luor, *i. pass.* *To be atoned, or expiated.* Acerbum est parentum scelera filiorum poenis lui, *that the father's sins should be visited upon the children*, *Cic. ad Brut.* 12. Lupa, *ae. f. ant. pro Lupa.* Lupus foemina, *Varr. ap. Quint. Aen.* (1) *A she wolf*. (2) *Also an harlot, a common whore, a bawd.* (1) Rapidae tradis ovile lupae, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 8. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 4. (2) § Divortunt mores virgini longè & lupae, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 23, 22. *Conf. Cic. pro Mil.* 21. Lūpanar, *āris. n.* [*à lupa, secundā notione*] (1) *A brothel, or bawdyhouse, a common stew.* (2) *Also an harlot, whore, or strumpet.* (1) Lupanaris tulit ad pulvinar odorem, *Juv.* 6, 131. (2) *Catull. Carm.* 100, *Al.* 97. ¶ Lūpanāris, *e. adj.* *Pertaining to a brothelhouse*, *Apul. Met.* 9. ¶ Lūpanārium, *i. n.* *A bawdyhouse*, *Ulp. Dig.* 5, 3, 27. + *Stabulum, prostibulum, ganea, lustrum, Vett.* ¶ Lūparius, *i. m.* *A hunter of wolves*, *Serv.* Lūpātus, *i. n.* *A sharp bit for an horse.* Negabunt duris parere lupatis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 208. Lupata sanguinea, *Lucan.* 5, 758.

LUS

Lupātus, *a, um. adj.* *Bridled with a sharp bit.* Lupatum fraenum, *a bitted, or curb-bridle*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 6. ¶ Lupātus, *i. m.* *A bit, or snaffle*, *Solin.* + *Lupatum, Vir.* Lupercal, *ālis. n.* [*à lupa, quae illic Romulum & Remum nutriebat, Ov. vel qu. ibi sacrificarent Pani Lycae ad arcendos à grege lupos, nim. ut à λύκοι λυκαίων, ita à lupo lupercal*] (1) *A place at the foot of the mount Palatine, dedicated to the god Pan.* (2) *The place where Romulus and Remus were fostered by a she wolf.* (1) *Vid. Serv. in Aen.* 8, 343. (2) *Ov. Fast.* 2, 381. Lupercalia, *um. n. pl.* *Solemn sacrifices and plays dedicated to Pan, kept the 15th of Febr.* Hodierni diei ris gestas lupercalibus habebis, *Cic. ad Q. frat. Conf. Suet. Aug.* 31. Luperci, *ōrum. pl. m.* *The priests of Pan.* Quid vetat Arcadiae dictos à monte Lupercos? *Ov. Fast.* 2, 423. ¶ Lupinarii, *ōrum. pl. m.* *Sellers of pulse*, *Lamprid.* + *Lupinorum venditores.* Lūpinus, *i. m.* & *lupinum, i. n.* [*à λῦπν, tristitia*] (1) *A kind of pulse of most bitter and harsh taste, lupines, or hops.* (2) *Comic money made thereof.* (1) Tristis lupini fragiles calami, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 75. *Conf. Col.* 2, 10. *Plin.* 18, 36. (2) Ignorat quid distant aera lupinis, like our proverb, *He knoweth not a pig from a dog*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7. Lupinus, *a, um. adj.* *Of a wolf.* Uberibus lupinis inhians, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 8. Lūpio, *ire.* *To be as hungry as a wolf.* Lupiunt fauces fame, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 39. ita aliqui legunt, ubi doctiores lippiunt. *Vid. Lippio.* ¶ Lūpor, *āri.* *To haunt bawdyhouses, to whore*, *Non.* + *Abdo me in ganeum.* Lūpūla, *ae. f.* *A curst she wolf*, *Apul. Met.* 5. ¶ Lūpulātus, *a, um. adj.* *That bath hops, &c.* Lūpūlatus potus, *beer*, *Jun.* ¶ Lūpulus, *i. m. dim.* *Fun. & lupus, Vulp. Hop, or hops.* LUPUS, *i. m.* [*ex λύκος, x in p mutato*] (1) *A wolf.* (4) *A fish, some take it for a pike, some a sturgeon.* (3) *A sharp bit, or snaffle.* (4) *An hook to draw things out of a well, a drag.* (5) *Hop, or hops for beer.* (6) *A sort of spider.* (1) Auribus teneo lupum, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 21. *Prov. I know not which way to turn me.* Ovem lupo commisit, *Id. Eun.* 5, 1, 16. *Prov. You have set the fox to keep the geese.* Lupus in fabulā, *Id. Adelp.* 4, 1, 21. *Prov. Talk of the devil.* Non curat numerum lupus, *Prov.* (2) *Plin.* 9, 38. (3) Equus duos accipit ore lupos, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 6, 3. (4) *Liv.* 28, 3. (5) Lupo salictario Germani suam condiunt cervisiam, *vid. Plin.* 21, 50. (6) *Plin.* 11, 28. ¶ Lupi cervarii, *i. e. lynces*, *Plin.* 8, 34. ¶ Lupus, *a certain constellation imagined to be like a wolf.* ¶ Lura, *ae. f.* *os culei vel etiam utris, Fest. The mouth of a sack, or bottle, a leather sack, or bag*, *Lucil.* ¶ Lurcinor. [*à lurcor, ut à pago, pagino*] unde collurcinatio, *ap. Apul.* + *Lurco, āre. Pomp. ap. Non.* 1, 34. & *lurcor, āri, ātus sum. dep. To eat greedily*, *Lucil.* Lurco, *ōnis. m.* [*ex lurā, i. e. os culei*] *A glutton, a belly-god, a greedygut, a great eater, a paunchbelly, a gormandizer, or devourer.* Lurco edax, *Plaut. Perf.* 3, 3, 16. = *Vivite, lurcones, comedones, vivite, ventres*, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 34. ¶ Lurconianus, *adj.* *Condimentis lurconianis*, *Tert.* + *Gulofus.* Lūridus, *a, um. adj.* [*à loro, qu. loidus, fortasse à simil. lurae, utris coriacei*] *Pale, wan, grisly, ghastly, black and blue, dismal.* Luridus pallor, *Ov. Met.* 4, 267. Luridi dentes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 10. Lurida aconita, *Ov. Met.* 1, 146. Lurida lunae ora, *Lucan.* 5, 549. Lūror, *ōris. m.* [*qu. à lureo, ut pallor à palleo; sc. ex lurae vel lori, i. e. crudi corii colore, Voss.*] *Paleness, wanness*, *Lucr.* 4, 333. Lusciniā, *ae. f.* [*quod lugens canat*] *A nightingale.* Lusciniās soliti impenso prandere coemptas, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 245. Lusciniōla, *ae. f.* *A little nightingale.* Metuo ne lusciniolae defuat cantio, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 4. Luscinius, *i. m.* *A nightingale*, *Phaedr. Fab.* 3, 19, & 2, 11. Luscinus. *Dimisighted.* Luscinus, Fabriciorum fuit, uti luscus Anniorum, *one who hath hurt his eyesight by accident.* Luscini injuria cognomina habuerunt, *Plin.* 11, 55. Lusciosus, *Plin.* 23, 63. & *lusciosus, a, um.* *qui ad lucernam non videt; Non. qui vesperi non videt, Varr. vel contra, qui clarius vesperi quam meridie.* Dimisighted, *that cannot see by candlelight*, *Non. or at night; Varr. or that seeth better at night than by day*, *Fast. owl-eyed, that cannot se at a distance, porblind*, *Bud. vid. Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 51. ¶ Luscitio, *ōnis. f.* *vitium oculorum, quod clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit.* *Fest. Weakness of sight*, *Ulp. Dig.* 21, 1, 10. + *Nyctalops.* Luscus, *a, um.* *Blind of one eye, he that hath but one eye; a blinkard*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 60. *Conf. Mart.* 4, 65, 2. Lūsiō, *ōnis. f. verb.* [*à ludo*] *Playing, gaming, diversion, recreation.* Nobis senibus ex lusionibus multis talos relinquunt, & tesseras, *Cic. de Sen.* 16. Lusiō pilae, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 16. Lūsito,

Lūsito, āre. freq. *To play often, to frisk and skip.* Patri-
ciis pueris monedulae dantur, quibuscum lūtent, *Plaut. Capt.*
5, 4, 6.

Lūfor, ōris. m. verb. *A sporter, a deceiver.* Lūfor amo-
rum, *a love poet*, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 1. *Conf. A. Am.* 1, 459.

|| Luforium, i. n. *A place to play in, a gaming ordinary, a*
theatre, or amphitheatre, *Lamprid.*

Lusorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to play, merry, frolicsome,*
sportive, in jest, that maketh sport. Alveus lusorius, *a pair*
of tables, *Plin.* 37, 6. Luforium fulmen, i. e. innoxium, *Sen.*
nomen, i. e. ridiculum, *Id. de Benef.* 5, 8. Luforiae naves,
pleasure-boats, or yachts, *Veg.* Luforia arma, *spears, or swords*
with points rebated, *Sen. Ep.* 117. & *Decretoria.*

|| Lustrāgo, inis. quod ea in lustrando olim uterentur. *Flat,*
or base vervain, *R. ex Apul.*

Lustralis, e. adj. ad lustrum, i. e. quinquennale tempus
pertinens. (1) *That which is done every fifth year; vel quod*
ad lustrum, i. e. purgationem adhibetur. (2) *Having power*
to purge, or make holy. (1) Lustrale certamen, *Tac. Ann.*
16, 4. (2) Aqua lustralis, *holy water*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 2,
73. || Lustrale sacrificium, *a purging sacrifice*, *Liv.* 1, 28.

|| Lustralia exta, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 183, i. e. praepinguia, *of a grown*
ox of five years old. Lustrales bellis animae, *Lucan.* 6, 786.

Lustrāmen, inis. Ille mihi, quae danda forent lustramina
caesis, prodidit, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 409. *Vid. Lustratio.*

|| Lustramentum, i. n. *Purgation, cleansing.* Quod lustra-
menti causā dederint cantharidas, 3 § 3 *Dig. ad leg. Corn.*
de Sic. & venef. sed Hot. de verb. juris effrenat. rei Ven. cu-
pidinem exponit.

Lustrandus, a, um. part. *To be viewed, supervised, &c.* In
lustrandā coloniā, *Cic. de Div.* 1.

Lustrans, tis. part. *Surveying, viewing.* *Sil.* 10, 43. & 15,
787. *Vastata pascua lustrans*, *Claud.* 3, *Rapt. Prof.* 168.

Lustratio, ōnis. f. (1) *A going about on every side to view.*
(2) *Purging by sacrifice.* (3) || Also *candlemas-day, or the*
purification. (1) = Peragratio itinerum, lustratio munici-
piorum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23. (2) Desideratus lustrationum cae-
terorumque sacrificiorum mos, *Col.* 2, 22. (3) *Eccl.*

|| Lustrātor, ōris. m. *A rambler, or surveyor.* Hercules lu-
strator orbis, *Apul. Apol.* p. 441.

Lustrātus, a, um. (1) *Surveyed.* (2) *Purified.* (1) *Pede*
barbaro lustrata Rhodope, *Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 12. *Conf. Liv.* 3, 18.
Lustrata humanis cruoribus arbor, *Lucan.* 3, 403. (2) = *Ut*
civitas expiata & lustrata videatur, *Flor.* 1, 13.

Lustricus, a, um. adj. *Purifying, or cleansing.* || Lustricus
dies, *the day when children were named, which for male chil-*
dren was the ninth day, unde dea Nundina, vid. Macrob. Sat.
1, 16. = *For females the eighth: Futurae infelicitatis signum*
evidens die lustrico extitit, *Suet. Ner.* 6. || *It may now be*
the christening day.

Lustrificus, a, um. id. quod lustralis. Lustrificus cantus,
Val. Flacc. 3, 448.

Lustro, āre. vide lustrum, expiare, quod ad expiandos cives
urbem & arva ambirent; unde amburbium & ambarvale. Item
ἀγνίζω, i. e. expiare, iterdum illustrare. (1) *To expiate, to*
purify. (2) *To compass, to environ, to go round about, to sur-*
vey, to take a view of, to go the circuit, to travel over a place.
(3) *To weigh, consider, and observe.* (1) = Ego lustror ab
illis: & purgante nefas, &c. *Ov. Met.* 13, 951. *vide locum.* Po-
stera Phoebeā lustrabat lampade terras, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 6. ubi *Ser-*
vius, aut illustrabat, aut revera lustrabat, i. e. purgabat; nam
nox quodammodo polluit mundum. (2) *Expers viri nemora*
avia lustrat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 479. (3) *Cum omnia ratione ani-*
moque lustraveris, *Cic. Off.* 1, 17. || Exercitum lustrare, *to*
muster, to cleanse and purify, *Liv.* 38, 12. || Lustrare vesti-
gia, *to trail, track, or follow one*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 12.

Lustror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be expiated, purified, cleansed,*
&c. Lustratis sedibus deorum, *V. Max.* 1, 7, ext. 6. Jam
primum omnium urbs lustrata est, *Liv.* 21, 62. Lustrantur
purae tubae, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 726. *Vid. Lustro.*

Lustro, ōnis. m. [a lustrum] i. e. ganeo. *A burden.* Ta-
men ipse est maximus lustro, *Catull.* 112. *sed var. codd.*

Lustror, āri. dep. in lustris, i. e. in meretricum cellis ver-
sor, scortor, *to haunt bawdyhouses, or stews.* Ubi fuisti? ubi
lustratus? ubi bibisti? *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 29.

Lustrum, i. n. sing. (1) *The purgation, or cleansing of*
the city by sacrifices every fifth year: hence it is used for the
space of four years, or rather fifty months fully ended and past,
at which times the citizens were taken account of, and the
city purified. The censors were said condere lustrum, when
at fifty months end (at which time they went out of office,
and the *testament* rents were paid, whence *Varro* derives lustrum
in this sense a luendo, i. e. solvendo) they sacrificed a sow, a
sheep, and a bull in *Mars's* field, to atone the Gods, and
purge the city. (2) *The dens of wild beasts in woods, in which*
sense it is chiefly used in the plural number. (3) *A bawdy-*
house, or stew. (1) Exercitum omnem suae, ovis, taurilibus
(al. suovetaurilibus) lustravit; idque conditum lustrum appella-
tum, quia in censendo finis factus est, *Liv.* 1, 44. (2) = Sal-
tus & lustra ferarum, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 471. (3) Te cuculum
uxor ex lustris rapit, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 84.

V O L. II.

Lufurus, a, um. part. *About to play.* Lufura manus, *Ov.*
Trist. 4, 1, 72.

Lūsus, a, um. part. [a ludor] *Played; also beguiled, mock-*
ed, deceived, jeered, deluded, or choused. Sophistas lufos vide-
mus a Socrate, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1.

Lūsus, ūs. m. verb. *A play, a sport, dalliance, pastime, re-*
creation. Nec juveni lufus qui placuere, placent, *Ov. ex Pont.*
1, 4, 4.

Lūtamentum, i. n. *A wall, or other work, made of, or co-*
vered with mud, loam, or clay, *Cato de R. R.* 128.

Lūtarius, a, um. *Living in the mud.* Lutariae testudines,
Plin. 32, 14.

Lūtātus, a, um. part. [a luto] *Dawbed over, besmeared.*
Craffis amomis lutatus, *Perf.* 3, 104.

Lūtea, ae. f. sc. herba. [quod in lutosiis locis nascitur] *vel*
a colore luteo. An herb growing in watry, or fenny places,
called also carneola, or lysimachium, *Plin.* 33, 27.

Lūtenis, e. adj. *That feedeth upon mud, as some fish do*, *Plin.*
9, 61.

Lūteolus, a, um. adj. *Yellowish, somewhat yellow.* Luteolae
violae, *Col.* 9, 4, 4. Luteolā pingit vaccinia calthā, *Virg.*
Ecl. 2, 50.

|| Lūter, ēris. m. vet. voc. *A cup, or bowl, wherein wine*
was allayed with water, *Sipont.*

Lūtesco, ēre. i. e. luteus fio. *To turn to clay, to wax dirty.*
Stagna quae limo, caenōque lutescunt, *Col.* 8, 17.

Lūteum, i. n. [a colore luti herbae] *Luteum ovi, the yolk*
of an egg, *Plin.* 10, 74. § *Herba quae luteum vocatur, woad,*
Vitruv. 7, 17. *Croceo mutabit vellera luteo, sic enim aliqui*
leg. ap. Virg. Ecl. 4, 44.

Lūteus, a, um. adj. (1) *That is made of clay, loam, mortar,*
mud, or dirt. (2) *Dirty, sorry, pitiful.* (1) Luteus paries,
a mud wall, *Cic. opus, Ov. Fast.* 1, 158. Vasa lutea, *earthen*
vessels. (2) Luteum negotium, *a sorry commodity, poor ware*,
Cic. Verr. 4, 14. Lutea meretrix, *a dirty drab, a nasty slut*,
Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1.

Lūteus, a, um. adj. *Pale, yellow, like the yolk of an egg.*
Lutea pellis, pale, like the yellow jaundice, *Perf.* 3, 95. *Aurora*
lutea, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 26. Lutea flammea, *yellow veils, or hoods,*
which brides wore at their wedding, *Luc.* 2, 361. Lutea viola,
the winter gilliflower, *Plin.* 21, 76.

|| Lutinae, arum. pl. f. sc. aedes. *Houses, huts, &c. made*
of loam and clay, *Charif.*

Lūto, āre. *To dawb, to spot, or to bewray.* Ne lutet im-
mundum nitidos ceroma capillos, *Mart.* 14, 50.

|| Lūto, āre. freq. [a luo] *To pay, or suffer often.* Lutavi,
i. e. solvi, *Non.*

Lūtōse. adv. *Dirtyly*, *R. ex Mart.*

Lūtōsus, a, um. adj. *All dirty and muddy.* Terra lutosā,
Plin. 18, 49.

Lutra, ae. f. vel lytra. [a genere fibrorum, ex luto, quod
in aquā & lutosiis locis degat, vel quod frequenter se in aquis
lutet] *An otter*, *Plin.* 32, 53.

Lūtulentus, a, um. adj. (1) *Miry, dirty, muddy.* (2) *Met.*
Vile and filthy. (1) Amnis lutulentus, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 95.
(2) Vitia lutulenta, *Cic. in Pison.* 1.

Lūtulo, āre. *To dirty, or bedawb.* Eisdem lutulant, quos
collaudant, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 15.

Lūtum, i. n. [a sup. lutum, a luo, i. e. lavo] (1) *Clay,*
loam, mire, dirt, mud. (2) *Meton. A dirty fellow.* (1) Mi-
lites luto, frigore, & assiduis imbris tardabantur, *Caes. B. G.*
7, 24. Quod caementa non calce durata erant, sed interlita
luto, *Liv.* 21, 11. In eodem haesitas luto, *Prov. You are in*
the same danger, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 15. (2) *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3,
54. In plur. luta, *Non. ex Cic. Lutum aceratum, mortar*, *Fest.*

Lūtum, i. n. primā longā, *sive luteum*, *Serv.* [a luo, lutum,
i. e. diluo] *An herb fit to dye yellow withal; also pale, or yel-*
low colour. Est enim luteus color croceus dilutus. Aries cro-
ceo mutabit vellera luto, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 44. al. leg. luteo, per
Synaeresin.

|| Lūtus. m. pro lutum, *Claud. Ann.*

Lux, lucis. f. [per Sync. ἀντὶ τοῦ λυχν, nam ap. Vett. λυχν,
lux, *Macrob.*] (1) *Light.* (2) *Day.* (3) *An eye.* (4) *Sea-*
son. (5) *Life.* (6) In plur. the stars glittering. (7) *Gli-*
stering, or shining. (8) *The public.* (9) A word of endear-
ment, my light! my life! (1) & Tenebrae & lux alterno
tempore gignuntur, *Lucr.* 5, 976. (2) & Et professis luci-
bus & sacris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 25. Centesima lux est haec ab
interitu Clodii, *Cic. pro Mil.* 35. (3) Effoscae squalent vesti-
gia lucis, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 585. (4) Jactor in indomito bru-
mali luce profundo, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 8, 39. (5) = Erit al-
quando finis hujus lucis, & amissio omnium vitae comodo-
rum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 4. (6) Illae quae fulgent lucis ex ore corus-
co, *Id. in Arato.* 96. (7) Viridi eum luce smaragdi, *Lucr.* 4,
1120. Pyrrhus exultat, telis, & luce coruscus alienā, *Virg.*
Aen. 2, 470. (8) = Nec in luce modō, atque in oculis ci-
vium magnus, sed intus domique praestantior, *Cic. de Senect.*
4. (9) Hem, mea lux! meūque desiderium! *Cic. Fam.* 14, 2.
|| Cum primā luce, *by break of day*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 55.
§ In abl. sing. luci ap. *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10. & *Plaut. Capt.*
4, 2, 7.

2 T

Luxi. praet. à luceo. (1) *I shone. A lugeo.* (2) *I mourned.* (1) *Mea officia & studia parùm antè luxerunt, Cic. Attic. 3, 13.* (2) *Luxere matres Iliae, Hor. Epod. 17, 11. sed al. unxere.*

|| Luxatio, ònis. f. *A loosening of a joint.* Vet. Gloss. *Luxatio σπέρμα.*

Luxatus, a, um. part. *Put out of joint, loosened.* Membra luxata, *Plin. 17, 47.* Et luxatum si quod est, bis die calidà foveto, *Cato, 157.*

Luxo, are. [fort. freq. à luo] (1) *To loosen.* (2) *To put out of joint.* (1) *Subarator imprudens luxavit radices, Plin. 17, 37.* (2) *Pars luxata in locum reponatur, Sen. Epist. 104.*

Luxor, àri. dep. *To riot, R. ex Plaut.*

Luxuria, ae. f. [ex luxo, vel freq. à luo, quod sit morum solutio, *Fest.*] (1) *All excess in carnal pleasure, sumptuous fare, or building, riot.* (2) *Rankness, superfluity, luxury.* (1) *Ut illius animus, qui nunc luxurià & lascivià diffuit, retundam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72.* (2) *Oditi populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic. pro Muraen. 36.* (2) *Luxuria foliorum, Virg. Geor. 1, 191. humoris, Plin. 9, 1.*

Luxurians, tis. *Superfluous.* Luxuriantia compescet, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 102.*

Luxuriatus, a, um. part. *Having been loose, riotous, or profuse.* *Litera nostra joco luxuriata suo, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 44.* *Sanguine multo luxuriata fames, Stat. Theb. 2, 676.* *Tantumque studium ad frugalitatem multitudinis provocavit, ut aliquos ex his luxuriatos incredibile videretur, Just. 20, 4, 7.*

Luxuries, ei. f. *idem quod luxuria.* (1) *Lastiviousness, wantonness.* (2) *Profusion, lavishness.* (3) *Rankness, as of herbs, corn, &c.* (1) *Perferre non possunt luxuriam, crudelitatem, &c. Cic. Verr. 2, 3.* (2) *In urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxurià avaritia, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 27.* (3) *Luxuries segetum, Virg. Geor. 1, 112.*

Luxurio, are. (1) *To grow rank.* (2) *To be wanton and riotous.* (3) *To swell out, to be lusty, brawny, &c.* (1) *Luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, Ov. Epist. 1, 54.* (2) *Ne luxurient otio animi, Liv. 1, 19.* *Luxuriant animi rebus secundis, Ov. A. Am. 2, 436.* *Pecus luxuriat in pratis, Id. Fast. 1, 156.* (3) *Luxuriat toris animosum pectus, Virg. Geor. 3, 81. de equo.*

Luxurior, àri. dep. *To grow rank, &c.* *Cacumina virgarum ne luxurientur, demutilato, Col. de Arb. 11.*

Luxuriosè. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Riotously, over rankly, excessively, superfluously.* *Luxuriosè vivere, Cic. de Fin. 2, 7.* *Luxuriosius epulari, Nep. Pausan. 3.* *Luxuriosissimè bibere, August.*

Luxuriosus, a, um. adj. [à luxuria] (1) *Rank, luxuriant.* (2) *Luxurious, sumptuous, riotous, wasteful, prodigal in diet.* (1) *Luxuriosa pabula pinguis soli non semper indicium habent, Plin. 17, 3.* † *Luxuriosissima pestis, Treb. Poll.* (2) *Lacertitia luxuriosa, Liv. 2, 21.* *Avarior redeo, ambitiosior, luxuriosior, Sen. Ep. 7. de turba vitanda.*

Luxus, a, um. i. e. dissolutus. [à quo luxuriosus, in re familiarì solutus, *Fest.*] *Loose, slack, out of joint.* *Luxo pede, Sall. inf. fragm.*

Luxus, ùs. m. id. quod luxatio. (1) *A dislocation, or putting out of joint.* (2) *Met. Riot, excess, profuseness, extravagancy.* (3) *Allo state, magnificence.* (1) *Apul. Met. 2.* (2) *Adolescens luxu perditus, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 42.* (3) *Domus regali splendida luxu, Virg. Aen. 1, 641.* *Tabernaculum omni luxu & opulentia instructum, Curt. 3, 11, 23.*

L ante Y.

Lyaeus, i. m. *A name of Bacchus, often used for wine, per Meton.* *Ossa annoso spargant collecta Lyaeo, Tibull. 3, 2, 19.*

Lyaeus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to wine.* *Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum, Virg. Aen. 1, 690.*

* Lycanthropia, ae. f. [ex λύκος, lupus, & ἄνθρωπος, homo] *A deep melancholy which maketh men fancy themselves to be wolves, and therefore shun company, and go into the woods and desert places howling like wolves. Vid. Voss. Etym. 2, 9. in voce Lucumones.* *Those that are thus troubled are called Lycanthropi.*

* Lycæon, ònis. m. *An Indian wolf with a mane, Plin. 8, 52.*

* Lychnis, idis. f. [ex λύχνος, ex λύχνος, à lucido colore] *A kind of rose.* *Lychnis agria, i. e. sylvestris, calves-shout.* *Lychnis coronaria, quam & rosam Graecam vocat, Plin. 21, 39, & 25, 80. Vulg. candelaria.*

* Lychnites, ae. m. quod maxime luceat lucernis accensis, *Voss. A gem which shineth best by candlelight, a kind of ruby, Plin. 37, 20.*

* Lychnitis, idis. f. *An herb mentioned by Plin. 25, 74.*

* Lychnobius, i. m. [ex λύχνος, candelaria, & βίος, vita] *That turneth day into night, and night into day, a nightwalker, Sen. Ep. 12, 2. sub fin.*

* Lychnuchus, i. m. [ex λύχνος qui λύχνον ἔχει, i. e. lucernam sustinet. *A candlestick, a sconce, a linkboy.* *Lychnuchus ligneolus, a wooden candlestick, or lantern, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 7.* *Lychnuchus pensilis, a branch to hang candles in, Plin. 34, 8.*

* Lychnus, i. m. *A lamp, a candle, a light, a link.* *Lux alia est solis & lychnorum, Cic. pro Coel. 28.* *Dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Aen. 1, 730.*

* Lycisca, ae. f. *A bitch ingendered of a wolf and a bitch, or a shepherd's dog, a wolf dog.* *Multum latrante lyciscâ, Virg. Ecl. 3, 18. Conf. Ov. Met. 3, 220.*

* Lycium, i. n. *A medicine made of the roots of boxthorn, Plin. 24, 77. Conf. Cels. 6, 7.*

* Lycophthalmos, i. m. i. e. lupi oculus. [ex λύκος, lupus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus, Th. ὀφθαλμοί, video] *A precious stone like a wolf's eye, Plin. 37, 72.*

* Lycopsis, idis. f. [ex λύκος, & ὄψις, visus. Them. ὀψιμαί, video] *Garden bugloss, or the herb called hounds-tongue, Plin. 27, 73. Hard. leg. Lycoplos.*

* Lycos, i. m. *The least kind of spider, Plin. 30, 30.*

Lydius lapis. *The touchstone, wherewith gold is tried, Plin. 33, 43. al. voc. heraclium, al. indicem.*

Lydius modus. *An effeminate sort of music used by the Lydians, Apul. Florid. 1. p. 764.*

Lygdinus. *A kind of stone fit for boxes to keep ointments in, Plin. 36, 43.*

Lympha, ae. f. Poët. pro aqua. [à Gr. λύμφη, mutato n in l] *Water.* *Obliquo laborat lympa fugax trepidare rivo, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 12.*

Lymphans, tis. part. *Making one mad, or putting one besides himself.* *It, lymphante deo, vociferans, Stat. Theb. 7, 662.*

Lymphaticum, i. n. subst. *Rage, distraction, madness.* *Faxo actutum constiterit lymphaticum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 133.*

Lymphaticus, a, um. adj. [lymphatici, qu. nymphae, i. e. spectri in fonte conspectu in furorem versi, quod antiqui credebant] *Mad, stark and staring mad, frightened out of his wits, as those that have seen spirits, or fairies.* *Lymphaticus pavor, a distracting fright, Liv. 10, 28.* *Lymphatica somnia, mad, frightful dreams, Plin. 26, 34.* *Lymphatici nummi aurei, gold that burneth in one's pocket, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 132.*

Lymphatio, ònis. f. *A fright, or terror by night, Plin. 37, 15.*

Lymphatus, ùs. m. *A fantastical delusion.* *Aspilate contra lymphatum habenda, Plin. 37, 54.*

Lymphatus, a, um. part. (1) *Mad, affrighted, furious, distracted, beside himself.* (2) *Intoxicated, or drunk.* (1) *Discurrunt lymphatis similes, Curt. 6, 2.* *Lymphata praecipiti gradu turba, Lucan. 1, 496.* (2) *Mentem lymphatam Mareotico redegit in veros timores Caesar, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15.* *Cleopatram, nam modò dixerat Fortunâ. Includitur tamen prima significatio in hoc exemplo, quia veros timores opponit poëta falsis, quibus exagitantur lymphati. Nota etiam: ὀξύμωρον lymphata vino.*

Lympho, are. act. *To disturb, to fright, or scare out of his wits, to enrage, or make mad.* *Deus ancipitem lymphaverat urbem, Val. Flacc. 3, 46. Conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 113.*

Lymphior, àri. atus. pass. *To be intoxicated, or put beside himself.* *Hac herbâ epotâ lymphari homines, &c. Plin. 24, 54. Conf. Curt. 4, 12, 14.*

† Lymphor, òris. m. *Water.* *Impermistum lymphorem, Lucil. ap. Non. † Lympha.*

Lyncæus, a, um. adj. *Of the lynx; also quick-sighted.* † *Oculis lynceis contemplari, to spy, or look through, vel à lynce, vel ut al. à Lynceo. Vid. Propr.*

|| Lynceus, i. m. scil. pro lynx, quod est animal visu perspicax, quomodo usus & Cardanus. *The beast called lynx, or one that is sharp-sighted, as that beast is, or as one Lynceus was. Vid. Propr.*

* Lyncurium, i. n. [Them. λυγρον, urina] *A precious stone ingendered of the congealed urine of the beast lynx, Plin. 8, 57, & 37, 13. de quo Ov. Met. 15, 413. & seq.*

Lynx, cis. f. Virg. (2 m. Hor.) [ἀπό τῆς λύνης, i. e. luce; clarissime enim omnium quadrupedum cernit, Plin. 28, 32. vel quia in luporum genere est numeratus, *Isid. λύκος, lupus*] (1) *A beast of the nature of a wolf, having many spots like a deer; (2) and is very quicksighted, an ounce.* (1) *Maculosa tegmine lyncis, Virg. Aen. 1, 327.* (2) *Timidos agitare lynces, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 40.*

LYRA, ae. f. (1) *An harp.* (2) *A constellation.* (3) *Also a fish called cornuta.* (1) *Themistocles, cum in epulis recusaret lyram, habitus est indoctior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2.* *Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6.* (2) *Ubi est hodie quae lyra fulsit heri? Ov. Fast. 2, 75.* (3) *Plin. teste Litt.*

Lyrica, orum. pl. n. *Lyric verses, or songs to the harp.* *Scribit lyricâ doctissima, Plin. Epist. 3, 1, 7.*

Lyricen, inis. m. *An harper, one that playeth upon the harp, or singeth to the harp, Hor. laudat. Litt. perperam, puto. Onomast. vet. fidicen, λυγρῶδες. † Fidicen, Hor.*

Lyricia, ae. f. leg. lyricina. *A woman harper, or fidler, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

LYS

Lyricus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to an harp.* Lyrici modi, strains with great variety of verse, Ov. Fast. 5, 386.

* Lyristes, m. vel lyrista. [verbale à λυρίζω, lyrâ cano] *An harper, one that singeth to the harp.* λυριστής, fidicinarius. Cùm aut lyrista aut comoedus inductus est, Plin. Epist. 9, 17.

* Lyron. n. herba. = *Alisma*, quam alii *damasonion*, alii *lyron* appellant. *An herb with veined leaves, like plantain*, Plin. 25, 77. fortasse id. quod Lyrium, Cels. 5, 28, 16.

* Lyfimachia. f. λυσιμαχίον. n. Diosc. [παρὰ τὸ λύειν τὴν μάχην, quia pugnam dirimit, quòd jumentis discordantibus jugo imposita asperitatem cohibeat, Plin. 25, 35. vel ex Lyfimacho inventore, Id.] *Willow herb, or loose strife, water willow.*

* Lyfimachus. *A precious stone with veins of gold in it*, Plin. 37, 62.

Lyis, is ἔϊος. f. λύσις, i. e. ut exponit, Cic. solutio. [à λύω, solvo] *A solution, or weakening of the body by any ill-*

LYT

ness, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25. In architecture it is a *loosening, chinking*, or *gaping of a wall*, Vitruv. 6, 11. conf. Lexic. Vitruv. p. 67.

* Lyta, ae. m. [λύτης, i. e. solutor, ita dict. à λύω, i. e. solvo, quòd jam juris nodos solvere inciperet, vel quasi λυτὸς, i. e. solubilis, solvendus jam à praefinitâ studiorum ratione, vid. Voss.] *A bachelor of civil law, when, after four years study, they were supposed to be able to answer any question of the law*, Ap. JCC.

Lytra, ae. f. *An otter*, Varr. de L. L. 4, 13. scrib. ἔλutra.

* Lytra, vel lutra Hectoris. [à λύτρον, pretium redemptionis] *Hector's ransom*, the title of one of Ennius's plays.

* Lytta, ae. f. [λύσσα, vel λύττα, i. e. rabies] *Madness*, properly of a dog, Plin. 29, 32. Also a worm under a dog's tongue, which maketh him mad, if it be not taken out; we call it the greedy worm.

M.

M in Latin; μ Greek, called $\mu\epsilon$, either from its sound, the Greek $\mu\epsilon\alpha$ and the Latin *mugio* being formed from hence, or rather from $\mu\epsilon\alpha$, *claudio*, because it opens and shuts the lips; \aleph Hebrew in the beginning and middle of words; \beth or, if the vacant space in the end of a line require it, \beth : it is perhaps called \beth *mem* from its double form, open and shut, which in writing its name is represented; or it may be from \beth *a blot*, which the Arabians use for its figure: \mathfrak{M} in English and German black letter. Its sound is inarticulate, formed by the mouth through the lips. This letter, though a liquid, suffers no mute in Latin to stand before it in the same syllable, except *g*, as in *agmen*; although among the Greeks, who perhaps gave it a softer sound, it follows *s*, and *t*, as $\sigma\mu\epsilon\eta$, $\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha$, $\tau\mu\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$; but in different syllables it doth not refuse to usher its sister labials *b* and *p*, as *ambulo*, *amplus*; also itself and *n*, as *mamma*, *damnum*, but no other: For in order to avoid the company of the rest, it prevails with its neighbour *n* to be its substitute, as in *anceps*, *anfraetus*, *anbulo*, *anquiro*, *ansanctus* (but this is also writ *amsanctus*) which are all compounded of the inseparable preposition *am*: but the preposition *circum* for the most part keeps its *m* before all letters, though in some few words *n* is used sometimes indifferently for it, as *circundo*, or *circumdo*; and sometimes loseth it, as in *circueo*, *circuitio*, which however it may equally retain. Before it its sister femivowels *i* and *r*, its cognates, soften the sound. But *m* is not behindhand in office with its neighbour *n*, willingly taking its place before the labials *b*, *p*, and *m*, as in *imbellis*, *impius*, *immodestus*; *combibo*, *compleo*, *commendo*: also in the Greek tongue, as $\epsilon\mu\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\eta\omega$, $\epsilon\mu\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omega$, and also antiently in divers words, as in the Sigeian Psephism in honour of *Antiochus*, $\tau\eta\mu\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon$, $\tau\omega\mu\ \pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\mu\alpha\tau\omega\upsilon$, $\tau\eta\mu\ \mu\epsilon\eta\ \epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon$: Also before *t*, *d*, and *q*, as in *tantum* from *tam tum*, *quendam* for *quemdam*, *quenquam* for *quemquam*. *M* also in Latin words is put for the Greek *v*, as in *musam* for $\mu\upsilon\sigma\alpha\upsilon$, *organum* for $\delta\rho\gamma\alpha\upsilon\omega\upsilon$, &c. But in Latin accusatives of the third declension, which answers to the fifth of the Greeks, *m* is often a formative only, as in *patrem*, *matrem*, from $\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$, $\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$. It is also servile in forming tenses of Latin verbs, as *notabam*, *notarem*, from *notare*: This servility perhaps might be the reason why the antients very obscurely pronounced this letter, especially before a vowel, as *optimu'st*, *factu'st*. Cato writ *die' banc* for *diem banc*; and probably when not cut off by the poets, who then use it short, as *Cujus non hederæ circumiere caput*, Propert. 2, 4, 26. not fully pronounced. *M* in numerals is one thousand, from the first letter of *mille* according to *Priscian*, but with more probability from this antient mark $\epsilon\iota\theta$, which by the negligence or ignorance of transcribers was drawn together and made $\epsilon\mu$, the half of which, ϵ , from hence stands for five hundred. In the compendious notes of the antients, *M*. is used for *Manlius*, *Marcus*, *Martius*, or *Mucius*; *M'* *Manius*; *M. B.* *Mulier bona*; *MAG. EQ.* *Magister equitum*; *MAG. MIL.* *Magister militum*; *MAT. P. FEC.* & *S. P. Q.* *Mater pia fecit & suis posterisque*; *M. M. P.* *Manu, mancipio, potestate*.

M A C

M A C

M ante A.

M ACCUS, *i. e.* fatuus, *Dion.* l. 3. cap. de poëm. gen. In atellanâ inducuntur oscæ personæ, ut *maccus*, *Dion.* l. 3. *A fool, a fool in a play.*

Macci & buccones, *Apul. Apol.* p. 530.

Macellarius, *a*, um. adj. *Belonging to the shambles.* *Macellaria taberna*, *a butcher's*, or *victualler's shop*, or *stall*, *V. Max.* 3, 4, 3.

Macellarius, *i. m.* *A seller of any kind of victuals.* *Ea quæ ad epulum pertinerent, quamvis macellariis oblocata, etiam domesticatim apparabat*, *Suet. Caes.* 26.

MACELLUM, *i. n.* [*dict. à Macello quodam, ex cujus ædibus publicè dirutis, primum erat Romæ extructum, vel à μάκελλος, i. e. φάγμος, ut sit macellum, locus circumseptus; si displicet utrumque, plura etyma invenies ap. Voss.*] (1) *A market-place for flesh, fish, and all manner of provisions; a shambles, or butcher-row.* (2) In plur. *marcella.* *Dainties bought in the market.* (1) *Quæ est ista laus, quæ possit à macello peti?* *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 15. (2) *Fercula nullis ornata macellis,* *Juv.* 11, 64.

Macellus, *a*, um. adj. dim. [*à macer*] *Somewhat bare, or lean*, *Lucil. ap. Non.* & *ut al. volunt, Mart.* 10, 96. *Conturbat macellus, sed al. al. interpret.*

MACRO, *ere*, ui. neut. [*ab Hebr. קַדַּם mak, tabes, macies, Voss.*] *To be lean and thin.* *Ossa atque pellis totus est, ita curâ macet*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 28.

MACER, *era*, erum. adj. *macrior*, comp. *macerrimus*, sup. [*à maceo, ut à rubed ruber*] (1) *Lean.* (2) *Barren, unfruitful.* (3) *Thin.* (1) *Taurus macer, lean*, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 100. *Macra cavum repetes*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 33. (2) = *Exile & macrum solum*, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 25. *Macrior vitis*, *Col.* 4, 24. *Macerrima pars vineti*, *Id.* 4, 23. (3) *Macer libellus, a thin book*, *Mart.*

MACERATIO, *onis*. f. verb. *A watering, a steeping, a soaking in liquor*, *Vitruv.* 7, 2.

MACERATUS, *a*, um. part. (1) *Consumed, or wasted away.* (2) *Soaked, steeped, watered, softened by watering.* (1) *Siti maceratus*, *Curt.* 5, 13, 24. (2) *Macerato hoc fiunt pingues auro boves*, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 2, 21. *sc. auro comico, i. e. lupinis.*

MACERESCO, *ere*. incept. *To lie in soak, or be steeped*; *Cato*, 99.

MACERIA, *ae*. f. & *mācēries*, *ei*. f. *Any wall, or mound about a ground.* *Hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui*, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 10. *Maceries opere tectorio laevigatur extra intraque*, *Varr.* 2, 2, 15. *De maceris aedificandis, vid. Caton.* c. 15.

Mācēries, *ei*. f. *A wall.* *Vid. Maceria.*

MACERO, *äre*. aē. [*à macer, i. e. attenuo, macrum reddo; vel macero, qu. τακράω à τακρός, liquatus, mollis è liquatione, quod à τήνω liquefacio, Voss.* *Gl. maceratum, τερνυμένον, Aven. à מוץ*] (1) *To make soft by steeping.* (2) *To dissolve, or melt away.* (3) *To make one pine away, as with hunger.* (4) *To fret, or teaze.* (1) *Macerare brassicam in aquam*, *Cato*, 156, 5. (2) *Salsamenta fac macerentur probe*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 27. (3) *Inclusos fame macerare*, *Liv.* 26, 13. (4) *Noli te macerare*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 15.

MACEROR, *äri*, ätus. pass. (1) *To be steeped.* (2) *To be consumed, to pine, or waste away.* (3) *To be fretted, or grieved.* (1) *Macerari assiduo liquore*, *Col.* 1, 6, 22. *Vid. Macero.* (2) *Macerari lentis ignibus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 13, 8. (3) *Maceror interdum, quod sum tibi causa doloris*, *Ov. Epist.* 20, 125. ¶ *Macerari fumo, to be reeked in smoke*, *Plin.* 28, 60.

MACESCENS, *tis*. part. *Growing lean.* *Macescentes boves*, *Varr.* 2, 1, 17.

MACESCO, *ere*. (1) *To grow lean, or pine away.* (2) *To grow poor, or barren.* (1) *Olea macescit*, *Varr.* 1, 55, 1. *Macescunt apes propter laborem*, *Id.* 3, 16, 20. (2) *Arva macescunt*, *Lex. ex Col.*

* *Māchaera*, *ae*. f. *A sword, a dagger, a knife*, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 85. *Conf. Suet. Claud.* 15.

* *Māchaerium*. *A little sword, a cook's knife*, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 9.

* *Machaerophorus*, *i. m.* [*à μάχαρα, gladius, & φέρω, fero*] *A swordsmen, or attendant with the sword*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 9.

MACHINA, *ae*. f. [*μάχη, i. e. bellicum instrumentum, à μάχη, pugna*] (1) *An engine, chiefly of war.* (2) *A crane, or such like device.* (3) *A frame, or fabric.* (4) *A scaffold for building.* (5) *The place over the stage where the gods appeared and spake, a machine.* (6) *Met. A device, trick, shift, invention*

MAC

invention to bring about some evil, in which sense the plural is more used. (1) Rex adinoveri machinas iussit, *Curt.* 8, 10, 31. (2) Portat nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 73. (3) *Plin.* 19, 8. Machina mundi discors, *Lucan.* 1, 80. (4) *Ulp.* (5) *Hinc prov.* E machinā deus, help at a dead lift, & Machinam attrahere, to escape by a miracle. (6) = Nec quem dolum machināve commoliar scio quicquam, *ap. Cic. N. D.* 3, 29, ex poeta.

Māchinālis, e. adj. Belonging to engines. Machinalis scientia, skill in making engines, *Plin.* 7, 38. Machinale pondus, the weight of a mill-stone, *Auson. Epist.* 21, 34.

Māchināmentum, i. n. An engine to batter walls with. Machinamenta quatiendis muris portabant, *Liv.* 24, 34. Also a surgeon's instrument for setting broken bones, *Cels.* 8, 20.

|| Māchinārius, i. m. One that with machines, or engines and pulleys, draweth up stones for building, *Paul.*

|| Machinarius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to engines. Mensor machinarius, a measurer of work by rule, *Ulp.* Machinaria mola, an horse-mill, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 220. Afinus machinarius, an ass that turneth the mill round, *Dig.* 32, 60, 3. || Machinarius commentor, an engineer, *Solin.*

Māchinatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) Any mechanical instrument. (2) Met. A device, or artifice. (1) *Caes. B. G.* 2, 31. = Impensā magnā eget in machinationes & tormenta, *Liv.* 34, 34. (2) = Machinatio quaedam & solertia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Māchinātor, oris. m. verb. (1) An engineer. (2) Met. A cunning deviser, a subtil contriver. (1) Archimedes machinator bellicorum tormentorum, *Liv.* 24, 34. (2) Machinator scelerum, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 3.

Machinatrix, icis. f. A female contriver. Machinatrix malorum facinorum, *Sen. Med.* 266.

Māchinātus, a, um. part. (1) Having invented, or plotted. (2) Pass. Invented, contrived, devised with engines. (1) Alteri exitum per insidias machinata, *Iustin.* 39, 4, 6. (2) Simulacrum cum machinato strepitu tonitruum, *Sall. ap. Non.* 2, 859.

|| Māchinatus, ūs. m. A device, contrivance, means, ap. seq. aevi scriptt. & Machinatio.

Māchinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To frame, or make. (2) To devise, to contrive, to plot. (1) § Deus machinatus est haec omnia, *Cic.* (2) § Senatoribus perniciem machinabantur, *Sall. B. C.* 18. || Machinari pestem sibi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26. calamitatem alicui, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8.

Māchinōsus, a, um. adj. Cunningly contrived. Machinosum navigium, a ship so contrived as to fall in pieces, *Suet. Ner.* 34. quod paulo ante dixerat solubilem navem.

Machlis, is. f. al. leg. achlis. [ab ā priv. & χλῆς, cubo, quod non cubet, *Dalech.* sed nomen ferae, ut ipsa, est peregrinum] A beast in the north parts of Europe, see him described *Plin.* 8, 16.

Mācies, ei. f. [ā maceo] Leanness, bareness of flesh. || Corruptis equis macie, spoiled with leanness, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 58. Macie confectus supremā, brought to skin and bones, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 590. Macies foeda situ, *Lucan.* 6, 516.

Mācilentus, a, um. adj. Macie tenuatus, lean, thin, lank. Macilentis malis, thin jawed, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 3, 20. Macilento ore, *Id. Capt.* 3, 4, 114.

|| Macir. *Plin.* 12, 16. al. macer. μακρῆς, *Diosc.* 7, 111. macis, *Offic.* Mace, spice.

Macis, idis. f. Gr. τὸ μακρῆς, *Diosc.* cortex aromaticus. Mace, the middle husk of the nutmeg, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 43.

|| Maclis. *Vid.* Machlis.

+ Mācor, ōris. m. [ā maceo] Leanness. Corpus meum tabo, moerore, macore fenet, *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 525. + Macies.

|| Macrēdo, inis. f. Leanness, *Lexicogr. ex Col.* + Macies.

Macresco, ēre, macrui. incept. [ā macreo, inuſit.] (1) To wax lean, or thin. (2) To pine away. (1) Penuriā cibi macrescit pecus, *Col.* 6, 3, 1. (2) Invidus alterius rebus macrescit opimis, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 57.

Macritas, ātis. f. Idem. Macritas arenae, *Vitruv.* 2, 4.

Macritudo, inis. f. Leanness. Ossa atque pellis sum miser macritudine, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 32.

+ Macro, āre. To make very lean, *Litt. ex Plin.* + Macero.

|| Macrobius, i. m. Longlived, *Herm.*

Macrochīra, ae. f. sc. tunica, M. leg. per e, tunicas macrocheras, ut sic adj. macrocherus, a, um. [ā μακρὸς, longus, & χεῖρ, manus, sive manica] A coat with long sleeves, *Lampr.*

* Macrocollum, i. n. Sic legendum videtur nonnullis, licet in *Cic.* & *Plin.* macrocollum legatur. [ā μακροκόλον, i. e. μακρὸν κόλον, quod longum schedae membrum sive schedion, vel longa membrana] The largest sort of paper, or skins to write on, royal paper; qui vet. lectioni amplectuntur ā μακρὸν & κόλλῃ, gluten, deducunt, ut charta compaginata atque

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agglutinata sit. *Loca Cit. sunt Ep. ad Attic.* 16, 3, & 13, 25.

* Macrocomus, i. m. Long haired, *Lex. ex Cat.*

* Mac ologia, ae. f. A tedious multiplying of words beyond what is necessary, *Isid.*

* Macronolia, ae. f. [μακρονολία, ex μακρός, longus, & νόσος, morbus] A long sickness, *Aug.* + Aegritudo.

+ Macror, ōris. m. [ā macreo, ut macor ā maceo] Leanness, *Pacuv.* + Macies.

Maetābilis, e. adj. plaga maetābilis. A killing stroke, *Lucr.* 6, 805.

Maetandus, a, um. part. To be killed, or slain as a sacrifice, *Sen.* Malo maetandus, to be punished, *Cic. in Vatin.* 15.

Maetandus ultioni, to be sacrificed to revenge, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 13. *Conf. Liv.* 30, 13.

Maetans, tis. part. [ā maeto] Maetans malo & damno viros, doing them harm and damage, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 61. Maetans incuria, *Lucr.* 6, 1239.

Maetator, ōris. m. verb. A killer, a slayer, a murderer. *Perge, maetator senum, Sen. Troad.* 1002.

Maetatus, a, um. part. Sacrificed, killed in sacrifice. Hostia maetata, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 16. Maetatus ad aras, *Ov. Met.* 15, 114. § Dente draconis maetata avis, a bird devoured by a dragon, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9, ex poeta.

Maetatus, ūs. m. verb. The killing a thing for sacrifice, *Lucr.* 1, 98.

Maete. voc. [ā maetus, quod mauctus, i. e. magis auctus] Hinc adultam herbam *Cato* vocat maetam. § Maete esto, vox usurpata in facis, ubi voc. ponitur pro nom. Atticē, uti ramum millefide ducis, *Perf.* 3, 28. Itaque hae solennes formulae, Maete hocce vino esto, maete hacce dape esto; quod sacrificiis augeri Deorum felicitatem putarent. Be thou honoured with this sacrifice, &c. accept of it as a token of that honour we give thee. Maete esto taedis, O Hymenaeae, tuis, *Mart.* 4, 13. Transfertur & ad homines, & est dictio quae adhortetur simul & laudet, and here esto is often understood. Regit abl. Maete nova virtute, puer, go on as you have begun, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 641. Maete virtute & maete virtute esto, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17. Maete virtute esto; sanguinolentis & ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, *Sen. Epist.* 66. Item maete, abl. *Id. Tusc.* 1, 17. Regit & genitivum. Maete animi, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 37. § Pon. & pro acc. Juberem maete virtute esse, i. e. maetum, I would wish you might proceed prosperously, &c. *Liv.* 2, 12. It. pro adverb. Maete amare, i. e. valde, mightily, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 22. Et in plurali numero Maeti virtute milites Romanae effote, *Liv.* 7, 36.

Maetea, ae. f. pro mattea, uti leg. ap. *Sen. vel mattua, vel maetya & mattya*, uti ap. *Mart.* 10, 59. [ā Gr. ματτήν] A delicate sort of food, *Suet. Cal.* 38.

|| Maeteola, ae. f. corr. pro matteola, dim. ā mattea. A small dainty, *Arnob.*

|| Maeticus, i. m. qui magnas habet malas, & os patens, quod malaticus, *Fest. Vid. Mattici.*

Maeto, āre. act. [ā maetus, quod quasi mauctus, i. e. magis auctus; magis augere, *Non.* verbum medium, inquit *Martin.* nempe bono & malo augere] (1) To augment, ap. vett. maetare honoribus, *Non.* ex *Cic.* to heap honours upon one. § Maetare aliquem infortunio, to do one a great deal of mischief, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 39. malo & damno, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 61. (2) Meton. & κατ' ἐννομήσιν, ne herbis mali ominis in sacris uti cogerentur, to kill in sacrifice, because they poured wine and put frankincense on the head of the victim before they killed it. § Maetare ovem, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 546. * Maetare honores aris, to sacrifice victims in honour, *Id. Aen.* 3, 118. || Maetare aliquem orco, to sacrifice one to Pluto, *Liv.* 9, 40. || Puerorum extis deos manes maetare, to sacrifice children to the infernal gods, *Cic. in Vatin.* 6. || Maetare aliquos morte, to destroy, *Id. Cat.* 1, 27. supplicis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 11. || Quod me maetat, which afflicteth me, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 8.

Maetor, āri. pass. To be slain in sacrifice. Summo supplicio maetari, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. Met. Jus civitatis maetatum est, the privilege of the Roman freedom was infringed, *Id. Verr.* 4, 11.

Maetra, ae. f. ματτρα. A kneadingtrough, an butch, or bin for bread, *Petron.* c. 74.

Maetus, a, um. qu. mauctus, i. e. magis auctus, *Fest.* saepius leg. in voc. sing. quam aliter. *Cato tamen, maetus* hoc ferō; c. 134. Herba maeta, i. e. adulta, *Id.* Maeti virtute estote, *Curt.* 4, 1, 18. Maeti ingenio este coeli interpretes, *Plin.* 2, 9. || Boves ferro male maetae, not stuck right by the popae, *Lucr.* 5, 1338.

Mācula, ae. f. (1) A spot, or stain. (2) A natural spot, or mark. (3) A sur, or fault in an author. (4) A mesh in a net. (5) Met. A stain of infamy. (1) In velle maculas non facit, *Plin.* 12, 54. (2) Equus Thracius albis maculis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 49. (3) Non ego paucis offendor maculis, &c. *Hor. A. P.* 391. (4) Reticulum minutis maculis, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 11. grandibus rete, *Col.* 8, 15, 1. (5) Hanc maculam nos decet effugere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 8, 31.

Mäculans, tis. part. *Staining.* Maculans sanguine sola terrae, Catull. 61, 7.

|| **Mäculatio**, önis. f. verb. *Infamy, reproach, &c.* Jul. Firm. 3, 15. + **Macula**.

Mäculatus, a, um. (1) *Stained, soiled.* (2) *Spotted, dyed, speckled.* (3) *Defiled, blemished.* (1) Maculatum sanguine ferrum, Ov. Met. 15, 107. (2) Tigris maculata, Val. Flacc. 6, 704. (3) Stupro maculatus, Cic. Maculatae crimine mentes, Sil. Ital. 11, 200.

Mäculo, äre. act. (1) *To stain.* (2) *To defile, violate, or pollute.* (1) Terram tabo maculare, Virg. Aen. 3, 29. (2) Castissimos ludos omni dedecore maculavit, Cic. de Har. Resp. 13.

Mäculor, äri. pass. *To be spotted, &c.* Viden' tu illi maculari corpus totum maculis luridis? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63.

Mäculösus, a, um. adj. (1) *Spotted, or blotted.* (2) *Naturally speckled, or spotted.* (3) *Stained, or spotted.* (1) Littera maculosa, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 15. (2) Maculosa lynx, Virg. Aen. 1, 327. (3) Vestis maculosa, Cic. Philipp. 2, 29. § *Infamous, scandalous.* Maculosi senatores, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Maculosum nefas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22. Avaritiä & libidine foedus & maculosus, Tac. Hist. 2, 7, 2. § *Pudicus.* || Maculosa oratio, a gawdy stile, and as it were finely speckled, Petron. c. 2.

Madefaciendus, a, um. part. *To be wetted, or moistened.* Cels. 3, 18.

Madefacio, ëre, ëci, actum, i. e. *madere facio.* *To wet, or moisten.* || Virides madefecerat herbas, Virg. Aen. 5, 330. || Vino vos vestrosque pantes madefacitis, you fill your guts with wine, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 51.

Madefactus, a, um. part. *Made wet, or moist, corrupted, soaked, drenched.* § Gladii sanguine imbuti, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Att. 14, 6. Madefactus luxu, Sil. Ital. 12, 18.

Madefio, ëri, factus sum. *To be made wet, or moist.* Sepulcra madefient caede, Catull. 62, 368.

Madens, tis. part. [*à madeo*] *Wet, or moist.* Caede madentes terras Astraea reliquit, reeking with slaughter, Ov. Met. 1, 149. || Ense madens, bloody with a wound received by a sword, Stat. Theb. 3, 230. Oculis madens, weeping, Id. Sylv. 5, 3, 58. Madentes rore rami, Lucan. 4, 316.

Mädeo, ëre, ui. neut. (1) *To be wet, or moist, to be sprinkled.* (2) *To be boiled.* (3) *To be drunk, Met. to reel, or stagger.* (1) Madebit caede ensis, Ov. Met. 13, 389. || Madeo metu, I am in a sweat for fear, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48. § *Socraticis madere sermonibus, well tintured with Socrates's philosophy,* Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9. || *Arte madere, to be taught in an art,* Lucr. 4, 793. a metaphor from things dyed, or rather from the custom of anointing their bodies in their exercises. § *Tristi tempora felle madent, are full of gall and bitterness,* Tib. 2, 4, 12. (2) § *Collyrae facite ut madeant & collybia; ne mihi incocta detis.* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12. *Igni exiguo madere, to simmer,* Virg. Geor. 1, 196. (3) *Madet homo, the man is drunk,* Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 7.

Madefco, ëre. (1) *To grow wet, or moist.* (2) *To be boiled enough.* (1) Tellus madefcit nubibus, Ov. Met. 1, 65. (2) In coctura celerius madefcit, Col. 11, 3, 23. conf. 10, 398.

Mädidans, tis. part. [*qu. à madido*] *Madidantes nectare pennas, i. e. madidas, dropping wet.* Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 88. + **Madidus**.

|| **Mädidatus**, a, um. part. *Wetted, soaked and moistened.* Arnob. + **Madidus**.

Madide, adv. *Moistly.* Madide madere, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 27.

Mädidus, a, um. adj. [*à madeo*] (1) *Wet, moist, dropping, or wringing wet.* (2) *Drunk.* (3) *Dyed.* (4) *Met. Tintured, or imbued, drenched.* (5) *Sodden, or boiled.* (1) Madidis notus evolat alis, Ov. Met. 1, 264. (2) § *Faciam ut sit madidus sobrius,* Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 18. *Focus ex ambiguo, i. e. matellam in caput infundendo.* Vid. Non. in matella. (3) Cocco madida vestis, Mart. 5, 24. (4) Ceropiae madidas Latiaeque Minervae artibus, Mart. 1, 40. (5) = *Nihil sunt crudae, nisi quas madidas glutias,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12. & seqq.

Madifico, äre. id quod *madefacio.* Oculorum anguli subinde madificentur, Plin. 28, 22. R. occ. al. leg. *Madefiant.*

* **Madon.** *A kind of white wine, which goeth by several names,* Plin. 23, 16.

Mädor, öris. m. verb. [*à madeo*] *Moisture, dankness,* apud Sall. in Fragm.

Madulsa, ae. m. vel c. g. *Madusa sine l. Fesl.* *Madusa inquit ebrius à Gr. μᾶδᾱρ, [al. leg. μᾶδᾱρ] vel quia madidus fit vino, a drunkard.* Prope ab eo madulsa, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 7.

* **Maeander**, & **Maeandrus**, i. m. μαίανδρος. Fluvius Phrygiae admodum sinuosus & tortuosus, (vid. Propr.) unde etiam omnia obliqua vett. Maeandros appellarunt. (1) *A river of Phrygia very crooked and winding, whence* (2) *Met. turns, shifts, tricks.* (3) *A lace, or welt of purple, set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment.* (4) * *Allo-*

fretwork in arched roofs. (1) *Recurvatis ludit Maeander in undis,* Ov. Met. 2, 246. *Maeandrus oberrat,* Sil. 7, 139. (2) = *Quos tu maeandros? quae diverticula flexionisque quaesisti?* Cic. in Pison. 22. (3) *Virg. Aen. 5, 250.* (4) *Hesych.*

+ **Maeandrat**, a, um. adj. *Bent to and fro, turned, intricately wrought, engraven,* Varr. ap. Non. 2, 550.

Maeandrum. genus picturae, dict. à similitudine flexus amnis Maeandri. Vid. Maeander.

Maena, ae. f. vel ut al. *mena.* (1) *A cackrel fish.* (2) *Some take it for a kind of herring, or pilhard, of which they made pickle;* (3) *perhaps not unlike anchovies with us, used for sauce, and kept in pots and jars for the table.* (1) *Acipenserem maenae non antepone, Cic. de Fin. 2, 28.* (2) *Plin. 32, 28.* (3) *Litt. ex Pers.* || *De glupta maena, you shotten herring, vox convicii,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 9, 33.

Maenas, ädis. pl. *maenades*, um. f. [*à μαινόμεναι, furo*] *A she priest of Bacchus, or a gely priest of Cybele.* Sequitur medias, maenas ut acta, vias, Prop. 3, 8, 14. Recepto maenas insanit deo, Sen. Med. 382. *Maenades Orphei titulum rapuere theatri,* Ov. Met. 11, 22. § * *Et Iliä maenas, the Trojan prophetess, sc. Cassandra,* Propert. 3, 13, 62.

Maeniana, rect. *meniana.* aedificia Menio dicta, Fest. *Balconies, or open galleries,* so called from one Menius, who, selling his house to Cato, reserved one pillar, on which he might fix a gallery to see the shows in. Vid. Suet. Cal. 18. & ibi interpp. *Salmas.* tamen *Moeniana* scribit, & à moenibus deducit.

* **Maenomenon** mel. dict. *ab insaniä, quam gignit.* [*à μαινόμεναι, insaniö*] *A kind of honey which maketh people mad who eat of it,* Plin. 21, 45.

Maereo, maestus, per ae ant. libb. & lapp. *Ald. sic & Varr.* qui ducit à *marceo*; ab Hebr. מָרָר *marar*, amarum, acerbum esse, ducit *Voss.* Rectius, puto, qui per oe à *μαίρω*, factum. Vid. *Moereo*.

+ **Mafortium**, i. n. *Ricinium quod nunc mafurtium dic. Non. Mufortium pro mayortium. A kind of gown that women wore, or a veil which they flung over their heads.* Vid. *Mavortis.*

|| **Mäga**, ae. f. *A witch, or sorceress,* Ov. laud. Litt. sed *quaere, certè Aug.* *Maga famosissima Circe.*

Mägälia, um. n. pl. *casae Afrorum, Diom. idem quod mapalia [à magar, quod Punicä linguä villam sive casam past ralem sign. Serv.] Numidian cottages.* Miratur molem Aeneas magalia quondam, Virg. Aen. 1, 425.

+ **Magaria**, sed rectius *megaria*, n. unde *megaribus* ap. Plaut. Poen. prol. 86. *A grove, or wilderness near Carthage.* Vid. *Appian.* in *Punic.*

Magdälida, ae. f. seu potius, *magdälis, idis.* *A slice of salve,* Scribon. Larg. Comp. 201.

Mäge, pro *magis.* *More, rather.* Mage amo hanc quam matrem, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 17.

|| **Magganum**, i. n. *Hesych.* μαγγανον, i. e. *machina μαγγανα, μηχανήματα, Hesych.* *An engine, instrument, or tool.* Gl.

Mägia, ae. f. (1) *Natural magic, or divine knowledge, as Plato calleth it.* (2) *Also soothsaying, witchcraft, sorcery.* (1) *Vid. Coel. 9, 23. & Porphyr. lib. 4. περί απροχῆς ἐμψύχων.* (2) *Vid. Apul. Apolog. p. 493.*

* **Mägice**, es. f. *Magic,* Plin. 30, 2.

Mägicus, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to witchcraft, magic, or enchanting.* Magicum carmen, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57. os, Ov. Met. 14, 58. *Magicae artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493.* *Magis sopitum cantibus, Col. 10, 367.* § *In his veneficæ artes pollent, non magicae,* Plin. 30, 6.

* **Magida**, ae. f. *A kind of broad platter,* Varr.

|| **Maginor**, ari. Vid. *Maginor.*

* **Magiriscium**, i. n. dim. [*à μαγειρος, coquus*] *A cook, or a graven image resembling a cook, made by Pytheas,* Plin. 33, 55.

* **Magis**, idis. f. [*μαγίς, à μάσσω, subigo*] (1) *A vat to knead bread in.* (2) *A rundle, or rolling-pin to make paste with.* (3) *A dish, or platter.* (1) *Plin. 33, 52.* (2) *Polux 1. 16.* (3) *Plin. 33, 52.*

Mägis, adv. [*à magior, pro magrior, per Sync. Scal. vel à majus g, pro j conf. posito, vel immediatè à masc. μάγῃ* *mage, ut adj. adverbiascat in utroque genere, quod apud Graecos fit*] (1) *More, before a positive adjective, or adv. for the comparative degree.* (2) *With a comparative it is redundant.*

(3) *Sometimes understood.* (4) *More at large, more fully.* (5) *More in number.* (6) *Rather.* (1) *Neque lac lacti magis simile est, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 54. i. e. similis.* Si dicendum est magis aperte, i. e. apertius, Cic. (2) *Imò enim hic magis est dulcius, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22.* (3) *Tacita bona st mulier semper, quàm loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70.*

(4) *Mox magis tecum loquar, nunc vale, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 40.* (5) *Annos natus magis quadraginta, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 14.* Tibi nos dedimus colaphos, dabimusque etiam magis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 66. (6) *Magis id adeò facilitate, quàm ullä aliä culpä meä contigit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 4.* Oscula poscente magis gaudet eripi, Hor. Od. 2, 12. || *Magis ex usu tuo, more for your purpose, or turn,* Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47.

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Aliud magis ex sese, a thing that more nearly concerneth him, Id. Andr. 5, 4, 52. ¶ Magis ac magis, Cic. Att. 14, 18. magis magisque, Id. Phil. 1, 2. Magis atque magis, Virg. Aen. 2, 201. Magis ac magis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13. * Magis magis, more and more, Catull. 62, 274. Eo magis, so much the more, Cic. ¶ Magis est ut moleste ferat, there is more reason that, Cic. Verr. 5, 1. Comparativis additum in oratione abundat. Nec a debitoribus magis, quam a creditoribus gratius excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2.

Magister, tri. m. [Variis conjecturis torquetur etymon huius vocis, ut plane nescias an prima notio sit potestatis, an sapientiae; illud disertè affirmat δ πᾶν, Voss. hoc doctiss. Jul. Caes. Scal. qui magister qu. μαγιστρός, sive μαγέας ἦν, sonare nihil aliud quam σοφὸν θεωρητικὸν autumat. Quo quidem etymo paulo reconditori non tam moveor, ut doctoris notionem rectoris signif. praeponam, quam exemplorum multitudinē huc facientium, cui accedit etiam Serv. auctoritas. Magistri non solum doctores artium, sed & pagorum, societatum, vicorum, collegiorum, equitum dicantur] (1) A master, ruler, or chief. (2) A pedagogue. (3) A schoolmaster, a tutor. (4) A framer, or modeller. (5) A philosopher. (6) A pilot of a ship. (7) An officer that maketh a public sale of debtor's goods.

(1) Magister equitum, a general of horse, or the dictator's lieutenant, Liv. populi, the dictator, Cic. de Legg. 3, 4. morum, the censor, Id. Fam. 3, 13. curiae, the master of a court, that divided money among those that it belonged to, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 29. societatis, the master, or warden of a company, Suet. scripturae, he that had the letting out of public pastures, and kept accounts of the same, Id. Att. 5, 15. vici, the master of a street, a constable, Mart. pecoris, a chief herdsman, Cic. & Vir. collegiorum, the head of a society, Fest. pagi, an headborough, Suet. Aug. 30. Interp. auct. aeris five census, a farmer of customs, &c. Ap. FCC. Magister artium liberalium, Cic. in Rull. 1, 25. rei militaris, Liv. 24, 48. ludi, Cic. Div. 14. armorum, a general, Amm. admissio, a master of the ceremonies, Id. officiorum, an officer that received and treated with ambassadors, Id. libellorum, a master of requests, Id. (2) ¶ Magistrone quendam discipulum minitari? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44. (3) Ut puerum saevo credas dictata magistro reddere, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 13. (4) Stylus optimus dicendi effector & magister, Cic. de Orat. 1, 33. (5) Barbatum hoc crede magistrum, Pers. 4, 1. de Socrate. (6) Pronus magister volvitur in caput, Virg. Aen. 1, 120. (7) Cic.

¶ Magisteria, ae. f. The office of the magister officiorum, Amm. Vid. Magister.

Magisterium, i. n. [à magister, ut à minister ministerium] The place, or office of a master, or governor. Magisterium equitum, Suet. Tib. 3. & Liv. 9, 26. peditum, Aur. Vict. de Caes. 41, 26. Magisterium morum, his office who was arbiter bibendi, Cic. in Catone maj. 14, 3. the place of the chief kind. In eo magisterio, Col. 11, 1. loquitur de villici officio; the office of him that governed young men, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44. vid. & Most. 1, 1, 32. Magisteria sacerdotii, the places of masters, or governors in an order, or college of priests, Suet. Cal. 22. Magisteria municipalia, offices in a corporation, Suet. Aug. 2. § In pl. dicat, preceptis. Mea redibunt vana magisteria, Tibul. 1, 4. a trial, or practice in physic, Cels. 5, 27, 2.

Magistra, ae. f. A mistress. Ei ludo magistra haec est, she is a mistress of that school, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7. § a teacher. Magistra parsimoniae, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 27. ¶ Discipulus venio ad magistras, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 48. Dux vitae & magistra officiorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15.

† Magistrates, m. pl. Magistratus & magistratus invenimus, Charis.

¶ Magistraciones publicae. Public schools, Cod. Theod.

Magistratus, ūs. m. [à supino verbi magistro, i. e. rogo, Fest.] (1) Civil government; magistracy, the office, or place of a magistrate. (2) A magistrate. (1) ¶ Nemo cum imperio, aut magistratu, &c. Suet. Tib. 12. In urbe magistratum gerebat, Cic. pro Plan. 8. (2) Verè dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. de Legg. 3, 1.

¶ Magistro, āre. act. [à magis, sc. magis possum quam alii] To rule, to govern; also to teach, to discipline. Vitam militarem magistrare, Jul. Cap.

* Magma, ātis. n. [μάγμα, ἀπὸ τῆς μαγειρίας, quod liquidiore materia expressā μάγμα relinquitur, spissior pars; vel quod in massam redigatur, M.] (1) The dregs of an unguent. (2) The refuse, or dregs of a thing. (3) ¶ Any perfumes made up dry, as pomanders, washballs, &c. (1) Fecem unguenti magma appellant, Plin. 13, 3. (2) Croci magmatis, quod quasi recrementum ejus est, Cels. 5, 18. (3) Gorr.

¶ Magmentarius, ā, um. adj. Magmentaria vasa, vessels wherein their offerings to the gods were put and brought to the altar, Gloss. vet.

† Magmentum, i. n. i. e. majus augmentum; ut mactus, i. e. magis auctus, Fest. quod ad religionem (regionem, Scal.) magis pertinet; vel quod, cum id deo polluerent, macte dicerent, Varr. de L. L. 4, 22. [à μάγμα, i. e. farina subacta, quod Gr. μαζα, sit magmen, magmentum, M.] That which

they offered to their gods; the wine and frankincense, which was put upon the head of the sacrifices before they were slain, Aristob.

¶ Magnalia, um. pl. n. Great and wonderful works, Tert. + Magnifica opera.

Magnanimitas, ātis. f. Valiantness of heart and courage, stoutness, magnanimity, greatness of spirit, Cic. Off. 1, 16.

Magnanimus, ā, um. adj. [qui magno est animo] Magnanimous, he that hath the virtue of fortitude, courageous, brave. = Quos fortes & magnanimos, eisdem bonos & simplices, veritatis amicos, minimeque fallaces esse volumus, Cic. Off. 1, 19. * Magnanimi equi, high mettled, Virg. Aen. 3, 704. magnanimus leo, a bold lion, Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 33.

¶ Magnarius, i. m. i. e. magnus negotiator. A great dealer, or one that dealeth in great; a merchant that buyeth and selleth all kinds of wares by wholesale, Apul. Metam. 1, p. 11. statim à princip.

¶ Magnates, um. m. pl. [à sing. magnas] Great men, nobles of greatest power and esteem, great peers of the realm, grandees, Onom. vet. Magnates μαγιστοί, Vulg. interp. habet magnatorum & magnatis in pl. quod à sing. magnatus. + Optimates, summates, primos.

Magnes, ētis. m. [μαγνῆς, μαγνήτης, seu μαγνήτης, ab inventore ejus nominis, Plin. 36, 25. potius à Magnesia Lydiae regione, magnetum, quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 909. ibi enim, circa Heracleam urbem, primum inventus est, unde Heraclius dict.] (1) The loadstone, which hath the property to draw iron unto it. (2) Also another stone of this name, of the colour of silver. (1) Magnes ad se ferrum allicit & trahit, Cic. Div. 1, 39. Prop. 4, 5, 5. & Plin. 36, 25. (2) Theophr.

* Magnētarches, ae. m. The chief magistrate of the Magnetes: so likewise he of the Magnesians was called, Inscript. Arundel.

Magnēticus, ā, um. adj. Of, or belonging to the loadstone. Venerem Magnetica gemma figurat, Claud. de Magn. 26. Magneticus index, the needle of the compass.

* Magnidicus, ā, um. adj. Bragging, boasting, that talketh big words. Dum tuis ausculto magnidicis mendaciis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 31. Conf. Mil. 3, 3, 49.

Magnificatio, ēre, ēci, actum. act. To esteem, or value much, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18. & Cic. Fam. 3, 16.

¶ Magnificatio, ōnis. f. An extolling, or magnifying, Macrob. Sat. 5, 13. + Praedicatio.

Magnificē, adv. Magnificently. Magnificē dicere, to speak with a lofty air, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 4. se effere, to extol himself mightily, Id. H. 4, 3, 31. jactare, Liv. 21, 41. incedere, to walk with a stately pace, Liv. 2, 6. habitare, to have a noble seat, Cic. pro Domo, 44. vivere, to live honourably, Id. Off. 1, 92. se circumspicere, to view one's self haughtily, Id. tractare aliquem, to manage one cleverly, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 45. ¶ Magnificē utilis, very useful, Plin. 23, 63.

Magnificenter, adv. iūs, comp. iūmē, sup. Magnificently, stately, loftily, nobly. Oppidum magnificenter aedificatum, Vitruv. 1, 6. = Omnia excelsius & magnificentius & dicit & sentit, Cic. Orat. Cū consulatum magnificentissimē gesseris, Id. Fam. 4, 7.

Magnificentia, ae. f. (1) A largeness of soul in conceiving and managing of great things. (2) Magnificence, grandeur. (3) Also an high value and esteem. (1) Magnificentia est rerum magnarum & excelsarum, cum animi ampla quadam, & splendida propositione agitatio & administratio, Cic. de Inv. 2, 54. (2) ¶ Odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic. pro Muraen. 36. Tantum magnificentiae visum est in iis, Liv. 9, 40. magnificentia aedium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21. epularum, Id. Orat. 25. ludorum, Just. 9, 6, 3. (3) ¶ Magnificentia & despicientia rerum humanarum, Cic. Off. 1, 21. Magnificentia scenae, Cic. pro Muraen. 19. verborum, liberalitatis, Id.

Magnificentior, ūs. adj. comp. iūm, sup. More and most noble, stately, magnificent. Ad magnificentiora nati sumus, we are born to more noble things, Cic. de Fin. 2. Magnificentissima aedilitas, Id. Off. 2, 16.

† Magnificiūs, adv. comp. [à magnificē] pro magnificentius, Cato ap. Fest.

Magnifico, āre. Highly to praise, extol, or commend, to magnify, to value one greatly. Pudicitia est eos magnificare, qui nos socios sumpserunt sibi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 44. Venus voluit me magnificare, Id. Men. 2, 3, 19. conf. Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18.

Magnificor, pass. To be highly extolled, &c. Magnificatur alia turris, Plin. 36, 18.

Magnificus, ā, um. adj. entior, comp. entissimus, sup. Magnificent, stately. Magnificus apparatus, Cic. Off. 1, 8. Magnificae aedes, urbes, Ov. Mea est magnifica, mine is a stately dame, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15. ¶ Animus magnificus, a large soul, Cic. Off. 1, 23. Magnifica verba, great vaunting words, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3. ¶ Elegans, non magnificus, he loved neatness, not state, Nep. Attic. 13. A senatu saepe magnificentissimis decretis ornati sumus, Cic. post red. in Sen. 1. Magnificum praelium, Patere. 2, 28.

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Magniloquentia, ae. f. *A lofty and high strain, or manner of speaking*, Cic. Fam. 13, 15. *high vaunting talk*. Rhodiorum legati magniloquentiam vix curia antè ceperat, Liv. 44, 15.

Magniloquus, a, um. qui magna loquitur. (1) *He that hath a lofty stile, or an high strain*. (2) *Highflown, vaunting, boasting*. (1) Magniloquus Homerus, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 62. (2) Ov. Met. 8, 391.

Magnipendo, ère. act. *To have in great esteem, to set much by*. Non magnipendo ne duit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 54. sed fortasse divisè rectius scrib.

Magnipendor, i. pass. *To be esteemed, highly valued and regarded*. = A meis amari & magnipendi postulo, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 25. sed magni pendi fortasse rectius.

¶ Magnitas, pro magnitudo, Accius ap. Non. 2, 52.

Magnitudo, inis. f. *Greatness in quantity, magnitude, the bulk of any thing, great, or small*. Magnitudo non habet certum modum: comparatio illam aut tollit, aut deprimit, Sen. Epist. 43. Magnitudo solis, Cic. aquae, Id. de Sen. 10. Plura persequi magnitudo operis prohibet, Nep. in Praef. sub fin. Orationis magnitudo, *the length of an oration*, Cic. ¶ Magnitudo aeris alieni, *the being deeply in debt*, Suet. Jul. 13. periculi, iudicii, injuriae, animi, Id. ¶ Hiemis magnitudo, *the severity of winter*, Cic. ¶ Magnitudo servitii, *abundance of slaves*, Id. Magnitudines in pl. Cic.

Magnoperè, adv. leg. & divisè magno opere. *With great care, or pains, greatly*. ¶ Magnoperè providendum est, *great care must be taken*, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. Magnoperè interminari, *to threaten severely*, Ter. edictum est, *there was a strict order given*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 59. ¶ censeo, *I would have you by all means*, Cic. eminere, *to be very eminent*, Liv. ¶ Quid magnoperè potuit facere? *what could he do to speak of?* Cic. Non magnoperè visus, *rarely seen*, Plin. 10, 2. ¶ Non magnoperè quaeritis, *ye will not be eager to know*, Cic.

Magnum, adv. *Greatly, aloud*. Magnum clamat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10. more Graec.

MAGNUS, a, um. adj. major, comp. maximus, sup. [ab inult. μέγας, pro maglus] *Great, much, large, rich, powerful, hard, difficult*. Acervus magnus, Virg. Geor. 1, 158. intervalla, Lucr. 2, 97. numerus frumenti, *a great many bushels*, Cic. Verr. 4. amator mulierum, *a mighty lover*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43. ¶ Magna voce, *with a loud voice*, Cic. pro Caec. 92. ¶ Dii magni, *the great Gods*, Virg. Aen. 3, 13. scil. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, &c. Magni pueri, *great mens sons*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 72. Magna & veteri prosapia, *of a rich and antient family*, Suet. Magnum opus & arduum, *a difficult undertaking*, Cic. Acad. 1, 4. Magni animi magnis fiunt honoribus, Liv. 4, 35. ¶ Vir magno natu, *of great age*, Liv. 3, 71. * Pectus magnum, *a great heart*, Virg. Aen. 4, 448. * Os magnum, *a strong voice*, Id. Geor. 3, 294. * Magna lingua, *proud language*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1. ¶ Magnum mare, *a tempestuous sea*, Catull. 23, 12. ¶ Magnum fecit, *he did a great matter*, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 20. In magno negotio habuit, *he thought it a great matter*, Suet. Magna ex parte, *in great measure*, Id. & omnino, Id. ¶ Magni esse, *to be highly valued*, Cic. Magno vendere, *to sell dear*, Id. ¶ Magna urbs, Rome, Tibull. 1, 6, 50. Magna dea, Catull. 61, 91. Magna mater, Cic. Cybele, *mother of the gods*.

Magudaris, Plaut. semen filipii, Gal. *A kind of the herb laferpitium; the stalk of it only*, Plin. 19, 15, & 16. the root, as Dioscor. juice, as Hesych. and seeds, as Poll. In this last sense Salmasius taketh the place in Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 19.

Magus, i. m. [ab Hebr. מַגִּישׁ, i. e. medians, mussitans] (1) *A philosopher and priest among the Persians*. (2) *A magician, or any sort of diviner*. (3) *An inchanter, charmer, an imposer*. (1) In Persis augurantur & divinant magi, Cic. de Div. 1, 41. Sapientum & doctorum genus magorum habebatur in Persis, Id. de Div. 1, 33. (2) Magi ex notis corporis responderunt, Patere. 2, 24. (3) Quis te solvere Theffalis magus venenis poterit? Hor. Od. 1, 27, 21.

Magus, a, um. adj. *Magical*. = Illa magas artes Aeacæque carmina movit, Ov. Amor. 1, 8, 5.

Māja, ae. f. μαῖα. Cancri genus. *A kind of sea crabfish*, Plin. 9, 51. Maia dea, cui mense Maio res divina celebrabatur, i. e. Terra, à magnitudine; unde & magna mater voc. Maer. ab ant. majus pro magnus, Voss.

Mājalis, m. *A barrow-pig, an hog*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 7.

Majestas, atis. f. i. e. magnitudo, dignitas. Majestas populi Romani, *the authority, power, and grandeur*, Cic. Phil. 3, 13. imperii, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 15. consulum, Liv. iudicium, Cic. dierum festorum, *the solemnity*, Pers. ¶ Tanti majestas ducis, i. e. Tiberii, *his imperial majesty*, Phaedr. Regia majestas, *the king's majesty*, Claud. Sancta majestas, *his sacred majesty*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 407. Crimen majestatis, *high treason*, Suet. Claud. 16. Iudicium majestatis, *a trial about treason*, Cic. § De majestate damnatus, majestatis damnatus, Id. ¶ Majestatem laedere, Suet. minuere, Quint. imminuere, Cic. *to commit treason*. ¶ Accusare majestatis, *to accuse of treason*, Liv. ¶ Majestatem conservare, *to keep up his royal prerogative*, Cic. pro Rab. 20. solvere, *to let it fall*, Liv. Retinere jus & majestatem viri, *to keep up the power and dignity of the man*, Id.

Major, us. comp. [ἀμαζων, major, magnus facit magnior, magnius, & per Sync. magius, ac tandem majus, vel ab ant. majus,

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pro magnus, V.] (1) *Bigger, greater*. (2) *Elder*. (3) *More efficacious, more powerful, more vigorous*. (4) *Weighty, momentous, important*. (1) Major pede calceus, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 43. (2) Annos nata est sedecim, non major, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. (3) Majorem ad res gerendas animum facit cura, Cic. Off. 1. (4) Nihil majoris rei nisi auspiciò gerebatur, Cic. de Div. 1, 16. ¶ Major animus, *greater courage*, Cic. Major gratia, *greater thanks*, Hor. Bello major, *more excellent in military affairs*, Virg. ¶ Quod majus est, *which is more*, Cic. ¶ Major natu, *elder*, Id. ¶ Eum tibi majorem in modum commendo, *more earnestly*, Id. ¶ Major morbus, *the falling sickness*, Cels. ¶ Major consul, *he that had the fasces, or he that was first declared*, Fest. Praetor major, *the city pretor*, Id. Major hostia, pro maxima, Phaedr. 3, 3, 11. & Majores Flamines appell. patricii generis, minores, plebei, Fest. ¶ Majora viribus audere, *to venture beyond his strength*, Virg. Aen. 10, 811.

¶ Majoratus, us. m. *A majorality, or majorship*, Justinian.

Majores, um. pl. m. (1) *Ancestors, forefathers*. (2) *Noble ancestors*. (3) *Founders of a sect*, Majores sunt qui à tritavo sunt, & ante hunc in infinitum, Justinian. (1) Vir avo, patre, majoribusque suis dignissimus, Cic. Philipp. 3, 10. (2) Nullis majoribus orti, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 10. (3) Majores meos Aristotelem dico & Theophrastum, Apul. Apol. p. 463.

¶ Majuma, ae. f. *Feasts, or sports at Rome, and Ostia, in honour of the goddess Maia, kept in the month of May; may-games*, Theod. Cod.

Majus, i. m. [à majoribus, ut Junius à junioribus, Varr. vel à Maïa matre Mercurii] *The Month called May*. Mensis erat Majus majorum nomine dictus, Ov. Fast. 5, 427.

Maius, a, um. adj. *Of May*. Maiæ calendæ, nonæ, idus, Cic.

Majuscûlus, a, um. adj. dim. [à major] (1) *Somewhat greater, or bigger*. (2) *Something elder*. (1) Folia majuscula sunt quàm hederæ, Plin. 26, 6. Thais quàm ego sum majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 21.

Māla, ae. f. [contractè ex maxillâ, ut ala ab axillâ, Cic. test. Orat. c. 45.] (1) *The ball of the cheek, the cheek*. (2) *The jaw, or cheek-bone*. (1) Malas prisci genas vocabant; pudoris haec sedes, Plin. 11, 58. Malas fuscante lanugine, Lucan. 10, 135. (2) Horribilis mala leonis, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24. ¶ Mandere malis, *to eat*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 58. ex post.

Malābathrum, rectius malobathrum, thri. n. Plin. petalion, Plaut. (1) *A kind of leaf, or Indian spikenard*, (2) *of which a sweet ointment is made; vid. Malobathrum*. (1) Plin. 12, 59. (2) Coronatus nitentes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 8.

* Mālāche, es. f. μαλάχη, malva, qu. μαλακὴ, i. e. mollis, scrib. & moloche. *A kind of mallows*. Malache, prosequitur quæ vertice solem, Col. 10, 247.

Mālāchies, vel molochites. m. [à colore malvae] *A stone of a dark green colour*, Plin. 37, 36.

Mālāchra, ae. f. al. maldacōn. *A tree in Bactria of the bigness of an olive-tree, whereof cometh the gum called bdellium*, Plin. 12, 19. Harduin. leg. Malacha.

* Malacia, ae. f. i. e. maris tranquillitas. μαλακία, mollities. (1) *A calm, when the sea is quiet and still, without the least breath of wind; calmness, quietness, stillness*. (2) *The longing of women with child; the greensickness, when young women eat chalk, ashes, &c.* (3) *Also tenderness, or the affecting gayish habits*. (1) = Tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas extitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15. (2) Plin. 23, 5, 6. (3) Non. fortasse ex usu Graec. ¶ Stomachi malacia, Plin. 28, 28. i. e. languor & imbecillitas, *a queasiness, or squeamishness of stomach*.

* Mālācissō, are. μαλακίζω, mollio. *To soften, to stroke, to make soft and gentle*. Malacissandus es, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 31. Conf. Sen. Ep. 66.

* Malacus, a, um. adj. μαλακός, mollis. (1) *Soft*. (2) *Supple, pliant, flexible*. (3) *Easy, voluptuous*. (1) Pro lorica malacum sumam pallium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 38. (2) Ad saltandum non cinaedus malacus aequè est atque ego, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 74. (3) Nostra agetur aetas in malacum modum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 121.

* Mālagma, atis. n. Cels. & Col. & ae. f. ῥέγ. μαλάγμα. [à μαλάσσω, mollio] *An emollient pultes, wherewith impostumes are softened and ripened*, Cels. 3, 21. Col. 5, 17. Quomodo differant malagmata ab emplastris & pastillis, vid. Cels. 5, 17.

* Malaxo, are. μαλάσσω, fut. μαλάξω, i. e. mollio. *To soften, to supple*, Laber. ap. Gell. 7, 17.

Malè, adv. [à malus] (1) *Illy, wickedly*. (2) *Hurtfully*. (3) *Unhappily, unfortunately*. (4) *Amis, not rightly*. (5) *Greatly, much*. (6) *Scarcely, not at all*. (1) Malè suadendo & lustris lacerant homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22. (2) Malè animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet. Vitell. 7. (3) Ubi suos labores male cecidisse viderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. (4) & Benè vertere, & describere malè, Ter. prol. Eun. (5) Malè metuo ne morbus aggravescat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2. (6) Curvis malè temperat unda carinis, Virg. Geor. 1, 360. ¶ Malè est mihi, *it is very ill with me*, Catull. 14, 10. Vobis malè sit, *a mischief take you*, Id. 3, 13. Malè vertat tibi, *much harm may it do you*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 36. Malè precari alicui, *to curse one*,

one, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11. Malè narras, you tell me ill news, Id. Haec res me malè habet, it troubleth me, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 30. Malè animo est, malè maceror, it grieveth my heart, Id. Malè cogitare de aliquo, to design him ill, Coel. ad Cic. mereri, to deserve ill of one, Cic. accipi, multari, to be used ill, Id. Malè factum est animo, he is in a swoon, Lucr. 3, 596. § Ill, or amiss. ¶ Malè credere alicui, to trust one that is not to be trusted, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 67. docere, to teach amiss, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 40. Malè feriati, keeping holiday at an unfit time, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14. Malè nati versus, unhappily made, Id. Ep. 2, 1, 233. Malè audire, to be ill spoken of, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12. ¶ Malè olere, to stink. § Sum. negativè cum adj. significante rem bonam, malè fidus, malè gratus, unfaithful, ungrateful, Ov. Malè pinguis, barren, Virg. Geor. 1, 105. Malè sanus, mad, Cic. Malè sobrius, drunk, Ov. Fast. 6, 785. ¶ Malè conciliatus, dear bought, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2. Domus empta malè, dearly hired, Cic. Malè emere, Id. ¶ Malè audire, to have a bad name, Id. Malè animatus erga aliquem, disaffected to, bearing ill-will to, Suet. Maledicé. adv. Railingly, reproachfully, abusively. = Cum de absentibus maledicè contumeliosèque dicitur, Cic. Off. 1, 37. ¶ Maledicentia, ae. f. Slandrous and reproachful speech, detraction, ill report, Gell. 3, 3. + Contumelia, procacitas, Cic. Maledicentior, comp. issimus, sup. [à maledicus] More and most given to report slanderously, slanderous, backbiting, detracting. Hominem maledicentiorum quam te, novi neminem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31. Maledicentissimâ civitate omne crimen effugit, Cic. pro Flacc. 3. Maledico, ère, xi, ctum. To rail at, or call names. Maledicere alicui, to revile one, Phaedr. Maledicere liberiùs, to be freer of ill language. Verbo maledicere alicui, Plaut. X Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. pro Coel. 3. Maledicitur, imp. It is railed at, they rail. Pronunciavit, non oportere maledici senatoribus, Suet. Vespas. 9. Maledictio, ònis. f. Slander, railing, backbiting. Maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam, Cic. pro Coel. 3. Maledictum, i. n. A railing accusation, abusive, or foul language, opprobrious words. = Vexare aliquem probis & maledictis, Cic. pro Flacc. 20. X Nihil loci est maledicto, quod laus omnia occupavit, Id. pro Mur. 5. ¶ Maledictus, a, um. part. Cursed, or banned, Spartian. ad Eccles. pertinet. + Devotus, execratus, Vett. Maledicus, a, um. adj. Foulmouthed, backbiting, reproachful, slandering, reviling. Maledicus convitiator, a slanderous railing fellow, Cic. pro Mur. 6. § Maledicus in omnes, one that abuseth all people, Quint. Maledicere, ère, èci, actum. To do an ill, or shrewd turn, to wrong, to abuse, to annoy. Neque tu verbis unquam solves, quod mihi re malefeceris, your words shall never make amends for your deeds, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 10. + Maledicere, òris. m. He that doth evil. Malefactorem omitti satius quam relinqui beneficium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 11. Sed cum nemo puri sermonis amator illo usus fuerit, praestat cum Cic. dicere maleficus, quod ἀναλόγως respondet τῷ Plautino beneficis. Maledicere, i. n. An ill deed, a shrewd turn, a discourtesy. X Beneficia malè locata maleficia arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18. Maledicé. adv. Mischievously, maliciously, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 113. Maleficientia, ae. f. Mischievousness, Plin. 9, 11. Maledicentissimus, a, um. Most wicked and mischievous. Solos ex omnibus Neronis emissariis nec maleficientissimos incolumes praestitit, Suet. Galb. 15. Vid. Maleficus. Maleficiosè. adv. Mischievously; al. rect. leg. malitiose ap. Cic. pro Caecin. 7. Maledicium, i. n. (1) Any wicked action. (2) Any act of hostility. (3) Witchcraft, or enchantment. (1) Admittere, committere maleficio, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22. = Injuria, scelus, Id. (2) In foro & portibus sine maleficio confedit, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. Sine maleficio iter facere, Id. B. G. 1, 7. (3) Tac. Ann. 2, 69, 3. Maledicus, a, um. (1) Impious, mischievous, villainous. (2) Ill disposed, envious, malign. (3) ¶ Subst. A wizard, a sorcerer, or sorceress, an inchanter. (1) Hominum maleficorum scelera, horumque custodias, Cic. Verr. 5, 55. (2) X Hic tantus vir, ut naturam faultricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore, Nep. Ages. 8. (3) Cod. Tit. 18. Leg. 9. Maledidus, a, um. adj. Not to be safely trusted. Caput maledidum, a faithless wretch, Ov. in Ibin. 85. X Statio maledida carinis, an unsafe harbour, Virg. Aen. 2, 23. Maleduadus, a, um. Persuading to do amiss. Malefuada vitii lena, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56. ubi Grut. leg. vitilena, al. vulgi lena. X Malefuada fames, that tempteth to ill, Virg. Aen. 6, 276. Maledölens, tis, issimus, sup. Ill-natured, of an envious temper, or ill-humoured. = Est miserorum ut malevolentes sint, atque invadeant bonis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51. Malevolentissimae obtrectiones, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. X Salutem mittunt bene-

volentibus, malam rem malevolentibus, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 48. Maledölentia, ae. f. Ill-will, spite, or malice. Malevolentia & obtrectione liberatus, Cic. ad 2. fr. 1, 1, 15. Malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. Maledölus, a, um. Bearing ill-will, or owing a grudge, malicious, spiteful, envious. Malevolis sermonibus credere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. Maledörum, i. n. The rind, or outward coat of a pomegranate, Plin. 23, 57. * Malediferus, a, um. Producing apple-trees. Maliferæ moenia Abellæ, Virg. Aen. 7, 740. Malificus, Maleficent, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 61. ¶ Malignans, tis, part. Malignant, a malignant, Bibl. + Malevolus. Maligné. adv. ius, comp. (1) Enviously, spitefully, maliciously. (2) Sparingly, or niggardly, little. (1) Neque enim benefacta malignè detrectare meum est, Ov. Met. 13, 270. Rex suspicabatur malignius habitum esse sermonem, Curt. 8, 1, 29. (2) Malignè virens, Plin. 34, 26. Malignè omnia praebentes, Liv. 39, 9. Malignè respondet fidelis, the jar doth not ring well, Pers. 3, 21. Malignitas, ätis. f. (1) Malignity, ill-will, ill-nature. (2) Envy. (3) Sparingness, or niggardliness. (1) Hic dies malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 5. (2) Obtrectat malignitas, Phaedr. 5. prol. 15. (3) Malignitas conferendi ex privato, Liv. 2, 42. ¶ Maligno, äre. act. To make worse, to enrage, to exasperate, Amm. ¶ Malignor, äri, ätus sum. dep. To be malicious, wicked, and spiteful, Hier. Malignus, a, um. adj. or, comp. issimus, sup. [à malus, ut benignus ab ant. bonus] (1) Envious, malicious, spiteful. (2) Peevish, morose, sour. (3) Little, small, not plentiful. (1) Malignum vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 39. Nec ronchos metues maligniorum, Mart. 4, 87, 7. = Malignissima capita, & optimo cique inimicissima, Sen. de Vit. beat. 18. (2) Vid. Buchn. ad Plin. Ep. 8, 12. n. 394. (3) X Tepet igne maligno hic focus, ingenti lumine lucet ibi, Mart. 10, 96, 7. ¶ Oculi maligni, Virg. Aen. 5, 654. Maligna suspicio, reserved and shy, Phaedr. 3, 10, 36. Mens maligna, not communicative, Catull. 66, 37. * Aditus maligni, narrow passages to a place, Virg. Aen. 11, 525. Terra est malignior caeteris, doth not produce the rest so plentifully, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. ¶ Mäliölquax. adj. A slanderer, Publ. Sym. + Maledicus. ¶ Malina. inundatio marismajor, ut Liduna, vel Leduna, minor vocab. Saxonie. Bedae. [ab Hebr. מלח, male, plenus] The spring-tide of the sea, as Leduna is the neap-tide. Malinus, a, um. adj. Of an apple-tree. Lignum malinum, Col. 7, 8. ubi tamen al. leg. malign. Pruna malina, Plin. 15, 12. ¶ Mälitas. (sicut bonitas) Evilness. Ulp. Mälitia, ae. f. [ex mala] (1) Perverseness, the doing mischief designedly. (2) Fraud and craft. (3) Also vice, wickedness. (1) Malitia praemiis exercetur, Sall. Orat. 2. de R. P. ordin. (2) X Malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15. Malitia est versuta & fallax nocendi ratio, Id. N. D. 3, 30. X Prudentiam malitia imitatur, Id. Part. Orat. 23. = Infidiis & malitiâ laudem est adeptus, Id. Off. 1, 19. (3) + Quicquid facimus aut malitiae aut virtutis gerimus imperio, Sen. Ep. 106. & saepe alibi. ¶ Malitia coeli, the hardness of the weather, Plin. soli, the ill temper of the ground, Varr. X Sed qui mallet cum Cic. loqui, se ab hoc usu abstinere, vid. Tusc. 4, 15. Mälitiösè. adv. ius, comp. (1) With a malicious and mischievous design, spitefully. (2) Deceitfully, wilily, knavishly. (1) X Nihil malitiosè, quanquam scelestè agere, Cic. Attic. 15, 13. = Ut nihil malitiosè neque consulto fecisse videatur, Id. (2) = Quicquam agi dolosè aut malitiosè potest? Cic. Off. 3, 15. Si rem mandatam malitiosius gessisset, Id. pro Rosc. Am. 38. Mälitiösus, a, um. adj. Cunning, crafty, knavish. X Hoc non est aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui, non justii, non veri boni, versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vatri, Cic. Off. 3, 15. ¶ Malitiosa interpretatio juris, a wrested and crafty exposition of the law, Id. Off. 1, 30. Malitiosae blanditiae officiorum, Id. Malleator, òris. m. [quod à verbo malleo, as] Working with an hammer, or beetle. Balucis malleator Hispanae, a beater of sand-gold. Sic Salm. legendum videtur ap. Mart. 12, 57. vulg. lect. Paludis malleator Hispanae, a beater of Spanish hemp. § also a minter, or coiner of money, Inscrip. vett. Malleatus, a, um. [qu. à malleo, as] Hammered, wrought, or beaten with an hammer, or beetle. X Ex crudo, id est, non malleato sparto, Col. 12, 19, 4. Malleolaris, e. adj. Malleolaris virga, a twig, or young branch fit for planting, Col. de Arb. c. 3. Malleolus, i. m. [dim. mallei] (1) A little hammer, or mallet. (2) The small branches, or shoots of a vine, fit for planting. (3) Bundles of hemp, or Spanish broom, twined with

with pitch, and other combustible matter. (4) The ankles, or ankle-bones. (1) Col. test. Litt. (2) Cic. de Senect. 15. (3) Domus plena malleolorum ad urbis incendia comparatorum, Cic. pro Mil. 24. (4) Malteoli τὰ σκευὰ, Gorrh.

MALLEUS, i. m. (1) A mallet, an hammer, a maul, or mall. (2) Also a disease in cattle. (1) Navis saepe excussa malleo, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52. (2) Veget.

|| Malluviae, arum. f. [qu. manuluviae, ut pelluviae, in quo pedes] A basin wherein to wash the hands, Fest.

Malo, vis, vult. plur. malumus, vultis, lunt. praet. malui, infin. malle. [contract. à mavolo, quo usi sunt Plaut. & Ter. quod ex magis & volo, Cic.] I had rather, I could rather wish. ¶ Quanquam illi omnia malo, quàm mihi, Cic. § Mallem eduxisset, Id. § Mallem ut ores, Id. § Viginti nummis non ego malo famem, Mart. 12, 16, 14. § Maluit fieri, Cic.

Mälöbathrarius, i. m. qui malobathrum vendit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37. al. leg. murrobathrarii, al. myrbathrarii, qui μύρρον πρίχου, unguento capillitium ungunt, M.

Mälöbathrum, i. n. μάλωβαθρον. Folium Indicum quod hodie tamalabatra Indi vocant. al. quod crescat in regione Indiae Malabar dicta; videtur comp. ex Gr. μῆλον, Dor. μάλον, malum, & βάθος, profunditas, q. d. in paludibus crescens. Hor. Sirmum vocat, Od. 2, 7, 8. An Indian leaf, whereof spikenard is made; the unguent itself. Dat & malobathron Syria arborem folio convoluta, ex quo exprimitur oleum ad unguenta, Plin. 12, 59. Vid. Malabathrum.

* Malope, es. f. The greatest kind of mallows, reckoned among planted, or set herbs, Plin. 20, 84.

* Maltha, ae. f. μάλθα five μάλθη, i. e. κηρὸς μεμαλαγμένος, cera mollita, Hes. pix cum cera mista, Fest. πισσικηρος, Gloss. cera, quā illinerentur iudicum tabellae, Poll. A combustible mass made of unslacked lime, wine, fat, and oil, which, set on fire, burneth vehemently, Plin. 2, 108. & 36, 58. Softened wax, to draw upon writing-tables, Pollux. A kind of terrace made of quick-lime and hogs-grease, Plin. Also liquid brimstone, Id.

|| Malthinus. Malthinus tunicis demissis ambulat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 24. Turneb. interpr. mollis & effeminatus. Sed videtur esse nomen fictum.

Maltho, are, i. e. malthā solidare, conglutinare. To dress with lime, or mortar, to glue, or solder. Quod malthatur oleo perficitur antè, Plin. 36, 58. Vid. Maltha.

Malva, ae. f. [à μάλαν five μάλη, Hesych.] The herb mallows. Beta, & malva, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. Laeves malvae, purging, cathartic, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16. salubres, Id. Epod. 2, 58. virides, Ov. Fast. 4, 697.

Malvaceus, a, um. Like, or pertaining to mallows, made of them. Caulis malvaceus, Plin. 21, 10.

† Malvaceus, i. m. dim. [à malva] A little mallow, Sosp. ex Varr.

† Malugeniatus. κακοδαίμων άνθρωπος. Unlucky, or unfortunate, born under an unlucky planet, Scal. ex Vett.

MALUM, i. n. [à μάλον, Dor. pro μῆλον] An apple. Malum aureum, an apple of a golden colour, some think a citron, orange, or quince. Malum granatum, Col. 12, 41. Punicum, a pomegranate, Plin. 23, 57. ¶ Malum terrae, an herb called birthwort, Plin. 25, 54. ¶ Malum cotoneum, the quince, Id. 15, 10. ¶ Malum Medicum, Assyrium, citreum, a limon, or pomecitron; Persicum, a peach, Plin. 23, 67. Epiroticum, an apricot, Id. 15, 15. ¶ Caninum, the apple of the mandrake.

Malum, i. n. subst. ex adj. (1) Vice, sin, wickedness. (2) Punishment. (3) A mischief, an ill turn. (4) An evil, as pain, sickness, love, &c. (5) Misfortune, difficulty, danger. (1) Veterum malorum supplicia expiunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 740. (2) Peperit misero garrula lingua malum, Tibull. 4, 13, 20. (3) Quid facias illi, qui dederit damnum aut malum? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116. (4) Malum latè solet immedicabile cancer serpere, Ov. Met. 2, 825. Arte Apollineā levare malum, Id. Trist. 3, 3, 10. Jucundum malum, Id. Rem. Am. 137. amorem vocat. (5) Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Virg. Aen. 6, 95. ¶ Malum nascens, a growing evil, Cic. Philipp. 5, 11. ¶ Majus malum, a greater calamity, Phaedr. 1, 2, 31.

Malum. adv. Illy, amifs. Ne gallina malum responset dum palato, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 18.

Malum. interj. With a mischief, with a pox! Quae, malum! ista mit ratio! Cic. Philipp. 10, 9.

Malundrum, i. n. An herb growing among corn, and in meadows, with a white flower, Plin. 26, 24. ubi vet. edit. absurde leg. Melandryum.

Mälus, i. f. arbor. [ex μάλα, Dor. μάλα, ejus fructus malum] An apple-tree, Virg. Geor. 2, 70.

Malus, i. m. quod ex trunco mali, i. e. arboris, fiat per Synec. speciel. A mast of a ship. Alii malos scandunt, alii per foros curant, Cic. de Senect. 6.

Malus, a, um. adj. pejor, comp. pessimus, sup. (1) Evil, sinful. (2) Ill-meaning, or designing. (3) Unjust, fraudulent. (4) Silly, foolish. (5) Poisonous. (6) Bewitching, ill-boding. (7) Magical. (8) Mischievous, hurtful. (9) Cowardly, weak, as the Greeks use κακός. (10) Ugly, deformed. (1) Via laeva malorum exercet poenas, Virg. Aen. 6, 542. (2) O hominem malum! ut dissimulat! Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 77. (3) Hic

inerunt viginti minae bonae malā operā partae, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 144. by tricking, or cheating. (4) Stultorum incurata malus pudor ulcera celat, Hor. Ep. 2, 16, 24. (5) Coluber mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471. (6) Ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Virg. Ecl. 7, 28. malus ales, Hor. Epod. 10, 1. (7) Sola tenere malas Medae dicitur herbas, Tibull. 1, 2, 53. (8) Quid juvat modò nata malā vellere poma manu? Tib. 3, 5, 19. Malā vites incidere falce novellas, Virg. Ecl. 3, 11. (9) Terra malos homines nunc educat atque pufillos, Juven. 15, 70. (10) Formā malā mulier, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 42. ¶ Mala mens, madness, Catull. 16, 14. Haud malum huic est pondus pugno, this is a good weighty fist, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 156. § Malam rem, pro malum, a mischief, Ter.

† Mamers, rtis. m. Lingua Oscā, Mars, dict. Fest. per redupl. Scal.

Māmilla, ae. f. dim. [à mamma] (1) A little teat, or breast. (2) A dug. Māmilla omnis eminentia uberis; papilla breve illud, unde lac trahitur, Serv. (1) Juv. 13, 163. (2) Varr. de R. R. 2, 3.

Mamillana, sc. ficus. [à mamillae similitudine] A kind of fig like to a pap, or breast, Plin. 15, 19.

Mamillare, ris. n. [à mamilla] A breast-cloth, or stomacher, Mart. 14, 66. in lemmate.

MAMMA, ae. f. μάμα ή μήτηρ τῶν γυνέων ή υποκόρσιμα μητρὸς, Hes. ex voce infantium μάμα, μάμμη, μαζὲς, τίτην, θηλή.

(1) A breast, a pap, of woman, or man. (2) Dugs of cattle. (3) A child's word calling mother, mammi. (4) A grandam, or grannam; à μάμμη, avia, quod ab ON mater. (5) The bump of trees, out of which the branches sprout. (4) Puer mam-

mam appetens, Cic. de Div. 2, 41. Primam mammam dare, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 17. (2) Pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Virg. Geor. 3, 310. (3) Iratus mammae lallare recusas, Pers. 3, 18. (4) Mart. 1, 101. (5) Plin. 17, 26.

† Mammeatus, a, um. adj. Having teats, or dugs, or having great dugs, or breasts, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 181.

† Mammo, are. To give a young one the dug, Aug. † Dare mammam infanti, Ter.

Mammona. Riches, mammon, Bibb.

Mammōsus, a, um. adj. Having great breasts; dugs, or paps, Mart. 14, 149. Canes mammosae, Varr. de R. R. 2, 9, & 33, 4. ¶ Mammosa pyra, a sort of pears, Plin. 15, 16.

Mammofum thus, female frankincense, Id. 12, 32.

* Mammōthreptus. μᾰμμήθρεπτος. [ex μάμμη, nutrix, vel avia, & θρεπτός, nutritus, Them. τρέφω, nutrio] A child sucking long, or a child wantonly brought up, Aug. A cockney, a milkop, Erasmo interprete.

Mammūla, ae. f. dim. A little dug, or teat. Urinae iter mammulae simile, Cels. 7, 26. Mammulae pensiles, Varr. de R. R. 2, 3.

† Mamphūla, ae. f. A kind of bread in Syria, Lucil. ap. Fest.

† Mamphur, ris. A round piece of timber, which turners use in working with the wheel, Fest.

Manābilis, le. adj. Apt to pierce, or flow. Manabile frigus, Lucr. 1, 535. Plagae manabilis instar, Id. 6, 805.

* Manacus, i. m. Vitruv. 9, 8. al. scrib. manachus, monachus corrupto, Turneb. leg. menaeus, i. e. μανιαῖος. The orb of the moon, a month, whence by adding the Arabic article al, we have the word almanack, Scal. Vid. Dalechamp. ad Plin. 2, 9.

† Manale. Urceolum aquae manale vocamus, quod eo aqua in trullam effundatur, id. quod aquiminale, non à manando, sed à manibus dict. An ewer to pour water on one's hands, Scal.

Mānalis, e. adj. [vel à manibus, i. e. diis inferis] That which belongeth to the ghosts, or gods below, Non. ex Varr. [vel à manando, i. e. fluendo] That out of which water always floweth. || Manalem lapidem putabant esse ostium Orci, per quod animae inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur manes, Fest. the door of Hell, by which the souls were thought to ascend to this world. † Manale sacrum erat deorum manium. § Manalis fons, a fountain never dry, Fest. Manalis lapis, a stone whereout runneth a fountain, or spring, or whereout water gusheth, Id. § Manales petrae, h. e. quas antiqui solebant in modum cylindrorum per limites trahere, ad pluviam impetrandam.

Manans, tis. part. βέβων. Flowing, gushing out, running, or trickling down. Manante toro lacrymis, Ov. Epist. 10, 55. Arbores succo picem resinamque manante, Plin. 14, 25.

¶ Manantia ulcera, spreading sores, Plin. 22, 58.

Manceps, cipis. c. g. dict. qu. manuceps, quod manu capiat. (1) A farmer of any part of the public revenue. (2) An undertaker of any public work, that giveth security for its performance. (3) He that buyeth the goods of one proscribed. (4) A proprietor who selleth a thing upon warranty. (5) By a metaphor those are called manceps, that undertake to engage men to applaud an orator. (6) A postmaster. (1) Manceps à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt, Cic. Div. in Verr. 10. (2) Tac. Ann. 3, 31. (3) Hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysogonus, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 8. (4) Ego mancepem te nihil moror, Plaut. Cux. 4, 2, 29. (5) Plin. Epist. 2, 14. (6) Cod. Manceps operarum, one that hireth labourers under him, to get by their work, Suet. Vesp. 1. Manceps su-

urinae,

M A N

trinae, a master of the shop who buyeth by wholesale, and selleth by retail, or because of his hiring servants to work under him, Plin. 10, 60.

Mancipatio, ōnis. f. verb. The parting with a thing, and giving it up to another, a manner of sale before witnesses, by seisin and delivery. Scrib. & mancupatio, Plin. 9, 67. uti leg. Harduin. ex MS. Vid. Mancipium.

Mancipatus, a, um. part. [à mancipor] Sold, or given up to the power of another, engaged, enthralled, enslaved. Veniditus atque mancipatus tribunatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 21. Sene-ctus nemini mancipata, free, at nobody's command, Id. de Sen. 11.

Mancipatus, ūs. m. verb. A selling, or sale of a thing up on warranty, a solemn parting with a thing before witnesses, Plin. 9, 60.

Mancipi, vel mancupi. [per Apoc. ex gen. mancipii] Mancipi res, wherein a man hath the property and full possession, Cic. pro Mur. Mancupi emptio, a buying of a thing upon bargain and sale, Plin. 33, 13.

Mancipium, i. n. [qu. manucapium, quod ab hostibus manu caperetur, Varr. vel à manceps mancipium; ut principium à princeps] (1) Property, or right of perpetual possession, as free land, servants, &c. (2) Meton. The thing, or person made over and bought, a slave, or dependent on a great man. ¶ Mancipio dare, to grant to a man and his heirs for ever, Sen. Ep. 73. accipere, to have a conveyance of an estate made to him, Varr. Sui mancipi esse, to be at his own disposal, Brut. ad Cic. Epist. 16. § Lex mancipi, the conditions in the making over any thing, Cic. In mancipio, in the act of conveying, Id. (1) Fundum mancipio alicui dare, Cic. domum, Id. (2) Davus amicum mancipium domino & frugi, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 2. ¶ Vita mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu, Lucr. 3, 985. Ni sciret mancipia nobilium tribunos plebis legem impedituros, Liv. 10, 37. ¶ Fructus est tuus, mancipium illius, Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

Mancipo, are. [à manceps, i. e. in mancipium, h. e. dominiū alterius trado, vendo, obligo, vel quovis modo alieno] To give up his right and title to a thing to another, to give away, sell, alienate, or make over to another. § Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Syllano mancipavit, Cic. de Fin. 1, 17. Quaedam mancipat usus, long possession giveth a title to some things, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 159. Mancipare alienos, to warrant the title to slaves in sale, where one hath none, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10. Mancipare praedia, to sell farms, Quint. 6, 3.

Mancipor, ari. pass. To be sold, or made over. Tiberius mancipari singulos aetori publico jubet, Tac. Ann. 2, 30, 5.

Mancupium, Varr. idem quod mancipium [à manceps] quod vide.

Mancus, a, um. adj. qu. manicus. [à manu] prop. manu debilis. Mancus, manu ancus, vel manu callus, Isid. Ancus, mancus, καλλός, λογός, Gl. Ancus ab ἀγκών, à vitio cubiti. Deinde mutilus quovis membro, καλλός, πηγός. Qui imbecillitate dextrae validius sinistra utuntur, non scaevae, sed manci dicuntur, Ulp. (1) Maimed, lame, defective in any limb, or member. (2) Met. Weak, wanting power. (3) Imperfect, inconsummate. (1) = Scaevola mancus, ac membris omnibus captus, ac debilis, Cic. pro C. Rab. 7. (2) = Manca ac debilis praetura, Cic. pro Mil. 9. (3) Mancam fore putaverunt finē aliquā accessione virtutem, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

Mandandus, a, um. part. To be commanded, committed, &c. Liv. 22, 35. & 24, 7. Opus mandandum memoriae, Patere. 2, 112.

Mandans, tis. part. Commanding, committing, pushing on, &c. Utere mandantis simplicitate viri, Ov. Epist. 16, 314. Rem mandans lapidi maximo, trusting a blockhead with it, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47. Mandante fame, Lucan. 10, 158.

Mandator, ōris. m. (1) One who committeth a thing to another's charge. (2) One who suborneth an informer; also a kind of surety. (1) Tert. (2) Inter adversa temporum & delatores, mandatoresque erant, Suet. Tit. 8. ubi vid. Tor-rent.

Mandatrix, icis. f. A female commander. Hanc animam altā capitis fundavit in arce mandatricem operum, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 235.

Mandatum, i. n. A commission, command, or charge. Veniunt cum mandatis, veniunt cum testimoniis publicis, Cic. Verr. 2, 64. § Mandata dare alicui ad aliquem, to charge one with a message to another, Cic. Fam. 3, 1. de magnis rebus, to give one orders about great affairs, Id. § Alicujus mandata deposcere, to wait on one, to know his pleasure, Id. Attic. 5, 2. In mandatis alicui aliquid dare, to give him orders, Caes. Libera mandata, a commission at large, the power of a plenipotentiary.

Mandaturus, a, um. part. About to command, Liv. 31, 11.

Mandatus, a, um. part. Commanded. Res mandata, a trust, Cic. Attic. 6, 1. Judicium mandati, a trial about a breach of trust, Id. Mandata imperia alicujus, office committed to one, Id. ¶ Mandata aeternae salutis, put into a state of continuance, Lucr. 6, 601.

M A N

† Mandatus, ūs. m. verb. A bidding, a charge, or com-mand. Mandatu praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7. † Mandatum:

Mandendus, a, um. part. To be eaten, Cels. 4, 3. Mandens, tis. part. Eating. Pamphagi omnia mandentes, Plin. 6, 35. Mandentem dapes videre, Ov. Met. 14, 211. Ne mandentis dentes irritet, Cels. 6, 9. Conf. Sil. 1, 424. & 6, 52.

† Mandibula, ae. f. [à mando, is] The jaw, or mandi-ble, wherein the teeth are set. Cibaria confecta mandibulis, Macrob. Sat. 7, 4. † Maxilla.

† Mandibulum, i. n. id. quod mandibula, the jawbone, Gloss.

MANDO, are. act. quasi manu do. (1) To commit a thing to one's charge. (2) To give one orders, to bid. (3) To com-mit to one's charge, or care. (4) To send away. (1) = Bona nostra haec tibi committo, & tuae mando fidei, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 62. (2) § Arcerfi illum mandavi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 65. § Mihi mandavit ut emeretur, Plaut. (3) § Huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis, Ter. Adelp. 3, 3, 19. (4) = Quam incredibile est eum familiarissimum suum dimittere ab se, & mandare in ultimas terras? Cic. pro Sulla, 20. ¶ Man-dare honores alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 27. magistratum, Id. Verr. 5, 14. consulatum, to put one in office, Liv. § Mandare se-mina arenae, Ov. Ep. 5, 115. terrae, Col. 1, 7. hordea sul-cis, Virg. Ecl. 5, 36. to commit. § Mandare aliquid memo-riae, to commit to one's memory, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. animis & mentibus, Id. Catil. 1, 11. § literis memoriaeque, to put in writing, and deliver down to posterity, Cic. Off. 2, 2. scriptis, monumentis, Id. pro Domo, 29. § salutem alicui, to present his service, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 6, 13. § Mandare aliquem hu-mo, to bury, Virg. Aen. 9, 214. § Mandare se fugae, to run away, Caes. B. G. 5, 18. vitam suam fugae, solitudinique, to put himself into exile and solitude, Cic. § Mandare malis, to eat a thing, Lucr. 2, 637. § tenebris vinculisque, to fetter one in a dungeon, Suet. Fortunae minaci mandavit la-queum, he bid threatening fortune go and be hanged, Juv. 10, 53.

Mandor, ari, atus. pass. (1) To be given in charge, to be ordered, or commanded. (2) To be committed. (3) To be exiled, or sent away. (4) To be appointed, ordered, or made. (1) = Ita mandatum atque imperatum est, Cic. (2) Haec monumentis annalium mandantur, Cic. pro Sext. 48. (3) In-fra mortuos mandatur, persecuted beyond the grave, Cic. pro Quint. 15. sed al. leg. amandatur. (4) Sacerdotia à populo mandantur, Cic.

MANDO, ere, di, sum. act. (1) To chew, or grind with the teeth. (2) To eat. (3) To champ. (1) ¶ Alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. ¶ Terram elephantibus edisse tabificum est, nisi saepius man-dant, Plin. 8, 10. (2) Perdicem mandere saepe soles, Mart. 13, 65. (3) Stat sonipes, & fraena ferox spumantia mandit, Virg. Aen. 4, 135.

Mandor, i. pass. To be chewed. = Dentibus manditur, extenuatur, & molitur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54.

† Mando, ōnis. m. A great eater, a devourer, Lucil. & Varr. ap. Non. 1, 58. = Edax.

Mandra, ae. f. (1) An hovel, lodge, or any such like place for any sort of cattle. (2) Meton. A company, or team of horses, oxen, mules, or other beasts that bear burdens. (3) The points, or places where the chess-men stand. (4) ¶ A monastery, or con-vent. (1) Vix datur longas mulorum vincere mandras, Mart. 5, 23. (2) Stantis convicia mandrae, Juv. 3, 237. (3) Mart. 7, 71, 9. (4) Ecclef.

Mandragoras, ae. An herb called mandrake. ¶ Semi-hominis mandragorae flores, Col. 10. statim ab initio, Plin. 25, 94.

¶ Manducatio, ōnis. f. verb. A chewing, or eating, Hieron.

Manducatus, a, um. part. Chewed, eaten. Pullōs co-lumbinos manducato candido farciunt pane, Varr. de R. R. 2, 7.

Mandūco, are. [à mando] To chew, to eat. Balneo duas baceas manducavi, Suet. Aug. 76. al. baccas.

† Mandūco, ōnis. m. A great eater. § Manducones, qui & manduci dicti sunt, & mandones, edaces, Non.

Mandūcor, ari. dep. To be eaten, or chewed, Pomp. Lucil. & Afran. ap. Non. Sat aedepol certō scio, occisam saepe fa-pere plus multo suem cum manducatur, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 105.

Manducum, i. n. [à manduco] Meat. A mandendo in Atellanis opsonium vocant manducum, Varr. de L. L. 6, 5.

Mandūcus, i. m. [à manducando] A great eater, Gloss. a bugbear, or hobgoblin dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and great teeth granching, shown at plays. Si recte saltem interpretetur Festus locum Plautinum, Quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem? Rud. 2, 6, 51.

MANE. adv. [à manum, i. e. clarum] Early in the morn-ing. ¶ Mane egredior, vespere domum revertor, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15. † Hodie manē, Cic. Attic. 13, 9. Mane: subst. n. nom. acc. & abl. e. in the morning, daylight. Clarum mane fenestras

fenestras intrat, *Perf.* 3, 1. Mane totum dormies, *Mart.* 1, 50, 36. \propto Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 17. sub obscuro mane, *Col.* 7, 12. A mane ad portum procedere, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 37.

Mānēbitur. imperf. *I, thou, he, it, we, ye, they will tarry,* *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. Quare nec sine periculo maneatur, & languore militum & vigiliis periculum augeatur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 31.

Mānēdum. imper. [*à maneo*] ut adesdum. *Tarry awhile,* *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 2, 39. *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 4.

Mānendus, a, um. part. *To be stayed for,* *Lucr.* 3, 1088.

Manens, tis. part. *Continuing.* Terra immobilis manens, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. *Conf. Liv.* 21, 32.

Māneo, es. ēre, si, sum. neut. [*à μένω*] (1) *To tarry, to stay.* (2) *To wait, or expect.* (3) *To stick, abide, or hold to a thing.* (4) *To be inferred, to be consequential.* (5) *To expect, or stay for one.* (1) *Revocantis particula.* Mane, mane, inquam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 40. (2) *Servus manet, ut moneatur, stayeth till he is bidden,* *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 1. (3) *Immota manent fata, continue fixed,* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 261. *Man-sit Sylvius omnibus cognomen, Liv.* 1, 3. § *Lex manet, is in force,* *Cic.* \propto *abrogata est, Id.* Manere in eo quod convenit, *Caes.* (4) *Maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, Cic. Off.* 3, 12. (5) *Manurus est patrem, dum adveniat, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 16.

Mānes, ium. pl. primā syll. longā, quam non corripuit, ut aliqui opinantur, *Lucr.* 3, 52. [*ab antiq. manis vel manus, i. e. honus, quod eos venerantes manes vocarent, ut Graeci νεμῆες. Hos deos, Hor. dios, Cic. divos, Lucr. femideos, Lucr. vocat.*] (1) *An order of gods both celestial and infernal, the former whereof were believed to protect infants; it is generally used in the latter sense.* (2) *A spirit, or ghost, or perhaps a genius of one living, or dead.* (3) *The furies, tormentors.* (4) *Meton. The place of the dead, manes profundi, Virg. Geor.* 1, 243. *imi, Id.* (5) *Dead bodies.* (6) *Crimes, sins, which Plato believed had an existence after death, and punished their authors; or, as we Christians, the remorse and sting of conscience.* (1) *Hiscē manibus lacte fit, non vino, Cato.* \propto *Aequitas una ad superos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad superos pertinet, Cic. Top.* 23. (2) *Virginiae manes feliciores mortuae, quam vivae, Liv.* 3, 58, fin. *Magnā Manes ter voce vocavi, Virg. Aen.* 6, 506. (3) *Dementia ignoscenda, scirent si ignoscere manes, Virg. Geor.* 4, 489. (4) *Haec manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, Virg. Aen.* 3, 565. (5) *Sepulcra diruta, nudati manes, Liv.* (6) *Quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. Aen.* 6, 743.

Manefis, h. e. mane si vis, *Plaut. Cure.* 2, 2, 3.

Mānētur. imperf. *To be tarried.* Hic maneri diutius non potest, *here is no longer staying, Cic.*

Mango, ōnis. m. \propto & aliq. f. [*dict. quia τῶ μαγ-γὰρ, i. e. fuco, colorem mentitur, quod mancipia carius vendat.*] (1) *A buyer and seller of boys and girls, or slaves, who pampereth and painteth them to set them off, and sell them the dearer.* (2) *A regrater, who buyeth and setteth off any kind of ware, to make it seem fairer.* (3) *An horse-courser, a jockey, a keeper of horses, mules, &c.* (4) *A breeder and keeper of dogs.* (1) *Millia pro puero centum me mango poposcit, Mart.* 1, 59. *Vid. Suet. Aug.* 69. *Spadonum mangones, Id. Dom.* 7. (2) *Mangones gemmarum, Plin.* 37, 76. *vid. & Sen. Ep.* 80, in fin. (3) *Mangones equorum, Plin. vid. & Suet. Vesp.* 4. (4) *Vet. Gloss. Mango, κυνερδογος.*

Mangonicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the trade of regraters, which polish things for sale.* Radix hyacinthi mangonicis venalitiis pulchrè nota, *Plin.* 21, 97. Ad mangonicos quaestus descendit, *Suet. Vesp.* 4.

Mangonium, i. n. [*à mango*] (1) *The trade of brokers, &c.* (2) *Brokery, the art of dressing meat, and setting it off.* (1) *Ex vocis origine.* (2) *Plin.* 10, 71.

Mangonizatus, a, um. part. *Pampered, painted, or trimmed up, set off.* Mangonizatae villae, *Plin.* 9, 79.

Mangonizo, āre. *To polish, paint, and trim up a thing to make it sell the better.* Pueros mangonizavit Salpe obstricta, *Plin.* 32, 47.

† Mani. abl. [*à mane*] usque à mani ad vesperum, *Plaut.*

† Maniac, arum. f. [*à μανία, vel à manes, quia ab inferis ad superos manare credebantur, Fest.*] *Hobgoblins, deformed and misshapen images, bugbears with which nurses used to fright their children, as rawhead and bloodybones; images of dough.* Cato habet in dat. plur. maniabus, & facit eas infantum deas, quales Cunina & Rumina. *Vid. Propr.*

* Māniacus, a, um. adj. [*à μανία*] *Brain-sick, mad, a maniac.* Jun. † *Infanus.*

Manica, ae. f. [*à manu*] (1) *A sleeve of a garment.* (2) *Manicles to tie the hands.* (3) *Mittens, gloves.* (4) *Also grappling irons, wherewith ships are fastened together in fight.* (5) *Also gauntlets and splints.* (1) *Tunicae manicas habent, Virg. Aen.* 9, 616. (2) *Manicis jacentem occupat, Virg. Geor.* 4, 439. (3) *Cujus manus hyeme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. (4) *Luc.* 3, 560. (5) *Juv.* 6, 255. \propto *Manicis & compedibus tenere aliquem, to keep one bound hand and foot, Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 77.

Manicas accipere, *to yield himself prisoner, Cic. Phil.* 11, 11.

Mānicatus, a, um. denom. *Having sleeves.* Manicata tunica, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. *quae ē manuleata, Plaut. a coat with sleeves.* Pellis manicata, *a muff, Col.* 11, 1, 21.

Manicon, called also dorycnium. [*à μανία, quod insanire facit*] *The herb nightshade, Plin.* 21, 105.

Mānicula, ae. f. dim. [*à manus*] (1) *A little hand.* (2) *The plough-tail handle.* (1) *Ubi mamma maniculā opprimitur alia, Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 16. *ubi vult reponi mammicula vel mammillulā, Boxhorn. at nihil immutandum censet Scal.* (2) *Manicula transversa regula in stivā, ita dict. quod manu bubulci teneatur, Varr.*

† Mānifestarius, a, um. adj. [*à manifestus*] *Notorious, manifest, openly known.* Fur manifestarius, *a thief taken in the act, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 10. *Absol. manifestarius, Id. Trin.* 4, 2, 50. *Manifestaria res est, it is a plain case, Id.*

Mānifesté. adv. ius, comp. islimé, sup. *Manifestly, openly, plainly.* Tota res manifesté deprehenditur, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 2. *Manifestius apparere, Virg. Aen.* 8, 16. *Quò virtus manifestius spectaretur, Tac. Hist.* 4, 23, 2. *Ut omnibus manifestissimè pateat, Apul. Apol.* p. 510.

Manifestò. adv. *Plainly, manifestly, openly.* Teneor manifestò miser, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 66. *Manifestò fur, Id. Poen.* 3, 5, 40.

Manifestò, āre. *To manifest, to make apparent, to bewray, or discover.* = \propto *Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem, Ov. Met.* 13, 106.

Manifestor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be manifested, &c.* Hoc etiam ipsorum vocabulo manifestatur, *Just.* 41, 1.

Mānifestus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ssumus, sup. [*à manu & antiq. fendo, unde offendo pro invenio; propriè igitur sumitur pro eo quod ita est clarum, ut manibus quasi palpari possit, Voss.*] *Manifest, clear, plain, evident, apparent.* Manifestum furtum, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 20. *Manifestus est, quàm ut, &c. Quint.* 3, 8. *Manifestissimum scelus, Id. Decl.* 14. § *Manifestus sceleris, Sall. Jug.* 35. ¶ *Manifestis in rebus teneri, to be taken in the fact, Cic. Verr.* 4. *Manifestum aliquem habere, to discover one's designs, and get plain proof against him, Sall.* § *Spirans & vitae manifesta, shewing evident tokens of life.*

† Maniolae. dim. *id. quod maniae, Fest.*

Maniplaris, pro manipularis, sc. miles. *A soldier, perhaps the standard-bearer.* Pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, unde manipularis nomina miles habet, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 117. *Vid. Manipularis.*

* Māniplus, i. m. pro manipulus, per Syncop. Armari Volsorum edice manipulis, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 463. *Vid. Manipulus.*

Manipulāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a band of men; Subst. a common soldier, Caes. B. G.* 7, 50. *Manipulares judices, judges chosen out of the soldiers, Cic. Philipp.* 1, 8. *Vid. Manipularis.*

Mānipulārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a common soldier.* Manipularius habitus, *Suet. Cal.* 9.

Mānipulātim. adv. (1) *By bands, or companies.* (2) *Met. In heaps.* (1) *Manipulatim excurrunt, Liv.* 2, 53. (2) *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 48.

Mānipūlus, i. m. & per Syncop. manipulus. [*quod manum pleat, i. e. impleat, Isid.*] (1) *An handful, armful, gripe, bottle, or bundle.* (2) *Synecd. An ensign of a band of soldiers, so called from a bundle of hay tied to the end of a pole, which the first Romans used instead thereof. Vid. Manipularis.* (3) *Meton. A band, or company of soldiers under one captain.* (4) *A small number of men under one division.* (5) *It is taken also for a glove, or gauntlet.* (1) *Stipulā filicūmque manipulis sternere humum, Virg. Geor.* 3, 297. (2) *Vid. Manipularis.* (3) *Disiectique duces, desolatique manipuli, Virg. Aen.* 11, 870. (4) *Veget.* 2, 13. (5) *Manum manipulo involutam, Suet.*

Manliana, orum. n. *A kind of apples, so called from one Manlius, who first grafted them, Vid. Plin.* 15, 15.

Manna. indecl. n. ut & Gr. μάννα. It. manna, ae. f. ut pacha, &c. Hebr. מַן [*ex מְנַה praeparare, vel à מְנַה destinatio, portio, vel quod nescirent מַן מַן quid esset*] (1) *Manna, the food of angels, or bread of heaven.* (2) *Also a kind of honey dew, which is gathered in great plenty on mount Libanus, whence it is called ros Syriacus.* (3) *The crumbs, marmocks, or dust of frankincense.* (1) *Bibl.* (2) *Vid. Callep. & Diosc. & omnino Salm. de mannā commentarium.* (3) *Plin.* 29, 38.

Mannūlus, i. m. dim. *A little jennet, or ambling nag, a galloway.* Habebat mannulos multos, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 2.

Mannus, i. m. equus brevior. [*dict. quod consuetudine manum familiarius sequatur*] *A nag, a jennet, an ambling nag.* *Mart. paullos mulos vocat.* Currit agens mannos ad villam, *Lucr.* 3, 1076.

Mānans, tis. part. [*à seq.*] (1) *Flowing.* (2) *Also flowing with.* (3) *Spreading.* (1) *Manans alluit unda pedem, Catull.* 6, 6. (2) *Arbores succo picem resinamque manantes, Plin.* 14, 25, pr. (3) *Manantia ulcera, Plin.* 22, 58.

Māno, āre. neut. & act. [à מִן Chald. מִן aquae] (1) *To run in a small stream.* (2) *To trickle down, to let fall.* (3) Act. *To drop, to distil.* (4) Met. *To diffuse, to extend, to spread.* (1) § Tigris & Euphrates uno fonte manant in Armeniā, *Sall. teste Tac.* = Quae naturā manant & fluunt, *Cic. N. D. i, 15.* § De vernā nive manat aqua, *Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 20.* (2) Sudor ad imos manabat talos, *Hor. Sat. i, 9, 11.* Manabit olivo cervix, *Propert. 3, 17, 31.* Met. Ingenium venā quod paupere manat, *Ov. ex Pont. 2, 5, 21.* (3) § Fidis enim manare poetica mella te solum, *Hor. Epist. i, 19, 44.* Gemma in attritu sudorem purpureum manat, *Plin. 37, 61.* Lachrymas etiamnum marmora manant, *Ov. Met. 6, 312.* (4) *Vid. Manans, n. 3.* = Serpit in urbe malum, & manat indies latius, *Cic. Philipp. i, 2.* Fidei bonae nomen manat latissime, *Id. Off. 3, 17.*

* **Mānon**. [ἀπὸ τῆς μαζῆς, à raritate] *A kind of sponge, somewhat thin and soft,* *Plin. 9, 69.*

Manlio, ōnis. f. verb. [à maneo] (1) *A tarrying, or staying.* (2) *A continuance, as in life.* (3) *An inn.* (4) *A day's journey.* (5) *A kind of punishment, little ease.* (1) & Is mecum saepe de tuā mansione aut decessione communicat, *Cic. Fam. 4, 4.* Mansiones diutinae Lemni, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 23.* (2) & Excessus è vitā, & in vitā mansio, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 18.* (3) Ad primam mansionem febrim nactus, *Suet. Vesp. 10.* (4) Hoc spatium dividitur in mansiones camelorum LX. *Plin. 12, 32.* (5) *Ulp.*

Mansito, āre. freq. [à maneo] *To tarry usually.* Mansitare sub eodem tecto, *Tac. Ann. 14, 42.*

Mansito, āre. freq. [à mando, is] *To eat.* Mansitare belluas, *supp. Amph. Plaut. v. 4.* interpr. *Lexic. Reft. à maneo, to continue.*

† **Mansitor**, ōnis. c. g. *Plaut. qui manu tuetur. Mcurf. leg. manutorem. A protector, or guardian.*

† **Manfucius**. [à mandendo] *al. manfucus, fort. pro manducus. A gormandizer, a great eater, Fest.*

Manfuefacio, is. i. e. *manfuere sive manfuescere facio. To make tame, gentle, or tractable.* Manfuefacere plebem, *Liv. 3, 14.* crudelitatem, *V. Max. 4, 7, ext. 1.*

Manfuefactus, a, um. part. [à seq.] (1) *Tamed, or made gentle.* (2) *Softened and made gentle.* (3) *Husbanded and manured.* (4) *Made malleable and soft.* (1) Manfuefactus leo, *Plin. 8, 21.* Manfuefactae oves, *Varr. Manfuefacti arietes feri, Col. 2, 7, 4.* (2) = Manfuefacti & exculti homines, *Cic. Tusc. i, 25.* (3) *Lexicogr. ex Caes. (4) = Aes domitum, & quasi manfuefactum, Plin. 34, 20.*

Manfuefio, ēri, factus sum. *To be made tame and tractable, to be tractable.* = Affuescere ad homines, & manfuefieri, ne parvuli quidem uri excepti possunt, *Caes. B. G. 6, 28.*

Manfues, etis. c. g. *pro manfuetus, Non. ex Plaut. in accus. manfuetem, M. ex Apul. manfuem.*

Manfuesco, ēre, ēvi, inc. (1) *To grow tame, or gentle, to become tractable.* (2) *To grow mellow, Met. to grow soft and mild.* (3) † *To make tame.* (1) Per haec blandimenta boves manfuescunt, *Col. 6, 2.* (2) Tellus manfuescit arando, *Virg. Geor. 2, 239.* Corda nescia manfuescere precibus, *Ibid. 4, 470.* (3) Deprehendere animalia & manfuescere, *Varr. de R. R. si sana sit lectio, fortasse manfuefacere.*

Manfuetē. adv. *Gently, mildly, Cic. pro Marc. 3. Liv. 3, 29.*

Manfuetūdo, inis. f. *Gentleness, mildness, clemency.* & = Illam clementiam manfuetudinēque nostri imperii in tantam crudelitatem immanitatēque esse conversam, *Cic. Verr. 5, 1.*

Manfuetus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. *simus, sup. ad manum fuetus.* (1) *Tame.* (2) *Gentle, good-natured.* (1) & = Ex feris & immanibus mites reddidit & manfuetos, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 2.* (2) Manfueti animi officia, *Ter. Andr. i, 1, 87.* Pectus manfuetum, *V. Max. 3, 8, ext. 2.* Amor manfuetus, *gentle love, Propert. 1, 9, 12.* Manfuetiores musae, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* In moribus manfuetissimus visus est, *Id. de Orat. 2, 49.* Manfuetissimum ingenium, *V. Max. 2, 7, 11.*

Manfum, i. n. [ex mando, i. e. comedo] *Meat chewed by the nurse, and given to the child, Cic. de Orat. 2, 39.*

Mansurus, a, um. part. [à maneo] (1) *That will be, continue, or abide.* (2) Act. *That will stay for.* (1) Monumenta mansura per aevum, *Ov. Met. 5, 227.* fama in secula, *Luc. 8, 74.* Opus mansurum post mea fata, *Ov. Am. 3, 15, 20.* § Urbem mansuram da, *a lasting city, Virg. Aen. 3, 86.* (2) Mansurus patrum pater est, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 16.*

Mansus, a, um. part. [à mandor] *Chewed, champed, Quint. 10, 1.*

† **Mansus**, i. m. [à manendo, locus mansionis, Veg.] *A farm, a dwelling-house with land belonging to it, Ap. JCC.*

Mantelium, & mantelū, & mantellum, i. n. quasi manuterior, ubi manus terguntur, *Varr. de L. L. 6.*

Mantēle, is. n. (1) *A towel, or napkin to wipe the hands with.* (2) Also *a mantle.* (1) Villis mantele solutis, *Ov. Fast. 4, 933.* (2) Nec mendacis subdolis mihi usquam mantellum est meis, *I have no cloak for my knavery, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5.* § Cutibus cum capillo pro mantelibus ante pectora

uti, to wear skins for defensive covers before their breasts, Plin. 7, 2. Vid. Mantile.

* **Mantēum**, i. n. μαντήριον, i. e. locus, unde oracula eduntur [à μαντις, vates]. *The places of oracles.* Medicamenta tanquam de manteo promunt, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 22.* ubi rectius leg. narthecio, *sed Plin. 5, 30. certissime rep.*

Mantic, ae. f. pera viatoria. [quod manu geratur, *Perot.*] *sec. Casaub.* est vox peregrina, quae in Arabum libris frequens est. (1) *A wallet, a little bag, or scrip.* (2) *A portmanteau, or cloakbag.* (1) Praecedenti spectatur mantica tergo, *Perf. 4, 24.* Non videmus manticae quod in tergo est, *Catull. 20, 21.* (2) Ire licet mulo, mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, *Hor. Sat. i, 6, 106.*

* **Manticōra**, ae. f. & mantichora, vel manticora, *scrib. A beast in India, having three rows of teeth, the face of a man, the body of a lion, and preyeth much upon man's flesh, Plin. 8, 45.*

† **Manticūla**, ae. f. dim. [à mantica] *A little bag, or purse.* Manticularum usus pauperibus in nummis recondendis, *Fest.*

† **Manticularia**, quae ad manum sunt, *Things ready at hand, Fest.*

† **Manticulārius**, i. m. dim. [dict. à manticulis, in quibus pecuniam recondabant] *A cutpurse, pickpurse, or pickpocket, a stealer of napery, Tert.*

|| **Manticulor**, āri. dep. [manticulari dicuntur, qui furandi gratiā manticulas attrahant, *Fest.*] (1) *To pick a purse.* (2) *To do a thing slyly.* (1) Cum utrem ventosissimum manticularentur, *Apul. Apol. p. 494.* (2) *Pacuv.*

Mantile, is. n. ant. mantele. [à manus] *Vid. Mantelium.* (1) *A table-cloth.* (2) *An hand towel.* (1) Villosa tegant tibi lintea citrum, *Mart. 14, 138.* (2) Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis, *Virg. Geor. 4, 377.* & Mantile villosum erat, mappa non item: praeterea tegendae mensae inserviebat; uti mappa tergendis manibus, *Voss. ex Mart.*

* **Mantis**, is. m. *Cic. in plur. mantes. μαντις. A diviner of things to come, a prophet.* = Divini sacerdotes, quos mantes vocant, *Cic. de Div. i, 43.*

Mantisa, ae. f. *seu mantissa.* [additamentum dicitur linguā Tusca, & tamen Scal. sic dici vult, quasi manutensa, eo quod manu porrigitur] *Overmeasure, advantage; the vantage, or over-weight.* Mantissa opsonia vincit, *Lucil. ap. Fest.* Magnam mantissam habere, *Petron. c. 65.*

Mantiscinor, āri. seu manticinor, i. e. vaticinor. *To prophesy, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 116.* & Sic habent lexica: ego propius à mente poetae abesse puto, ut scribatur, vel panticinari à panticis, uti legit Salm. cum p & m saepe ap. vet. mutuas operas praestant; vel nulla litera mutata mantycinatus à mantica, & reddatur Anglice to cater, to purvey. *Perspecta loci indole judicent eruditi.*

† **Manto**, āre. freq. [à maneo, manso, ut pulto pro pulso, V. vel potius Sync. pro mansito, pulsito, manto, pulto] *To stay, or tarry, to expect, or wait for.* Nos herus mantat, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 52.*

Mānuāle, is. n. ἡ χειρὶς. *An handful; a manual, a little book to carry in one's hand, Mart. 14, 84. in lemmate.*

Manuālis, e. adj. [à manus] (1) *Of, or belonging to the hand.* (2) *That filleth the hand.* (1) Pecten manualis, *an handcomb, Plin. 18, 73.* (2) Manuales scapi, *stalks an handful big, Plin. fasciculus, as much as one can carry in one's hand, Id. 19, 3.* Saxa manualia, *thrown with the hand, Tac. Ann. 4, 51, 1.*

|| **Manuārius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the hand.* Aes manuarium, *forfeited stakes, Gell. 18, 13.*

† **Manuarius**, i. *A thief, Laber. 4 Fur.*

Mānubiae, ārum. f. pl. [à manuum vi seu βίη; *Non.*] (1) *Spoils of war, or the money for which they were sold.* (2) *Body, plunder, pillage.* (3) *Hurling of thunderbolts.* (1) Quā ex praedā, aut manubiis, haec abs te donatio constituta est? *Cic. Verr. 3, 80.* (2) Quod ad quemque pervenit, pervenerit ex praedā, ex manubiis, ex auro coronario, *Cic. pro Leg. Agrar. 1, 4.* interpr. *Non.* Manubias sibi tantas ex L. Metelli manubiis fecit, *Id. vid. & Suet. Vesp. 16.* & ibi *Torrent.* item *Gell. 13, 23.* (3) Fulmina dicunt à Jove mitti, & tres illi manubias dant, *Sen. N. 2, 41.* unde & *Fest.* Manubiae Jovis tres dicuntur, &c. *Vid. loc.* & Praedae sunt corpora ipsa rerum, quae capiuntur; manubiae pecuniae ex praedā venditā redactae, *Non.*

Manubialis, e. adj. *Manubialis pecunia, money that the spoils of war were sold for, Suet. Aug. 30.*

Manubiārius, a, um. adj. *Manubiarius amicus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 27. alit. leg. manubriarius.*

|| **Manubriatus**, a, um. *That hath an haft, or handle, Amm. 25, 4.* Serrula manubriata, *Pallad. 1, 43.* † *Habens manubrium.*

Mānubriolum, i. n. dim. [à manubrium] *A little haft, or handle, Cels. 7, 6.*

Manubrium, i. n. [à manu, unde & alit. leg. manubium apud Vett.] (1) *The hilt, haft, or handle of a thing.* (2) *Met. Power, importunity.* (1) Trulla cum manubrio aureo, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27.* (2) Exemi ex manu manubrium, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 12.*

¶ Mancupatus, a, um. *Taken in war, Gloss. rect. dict. manu captus.*

Manufactus, a, um. & divisè manu factus. *Made by hand.* Manufacta piscina, Varr. de R. R. 3, 11.

Mānūlea, ae. f. [à manus] *A sleeve, or flap covering the hand,* Plaut. Est & ap. Vitruv. ubi Turn. legit chele; al. manulea.

Mānūleārius, i. m. *A maker of garments; or clothes with sleeves,* Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 43.

Mānūleātus, a, um. (1) *Having, or wearing long sleeves.* (2) Met. *Effeminate, beardless.* (1) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 43.

Manuleatus & armillatus in publicum processit, Suet. Cal. 52.

= manicatus, Cic. (2) *Hac notione Epicurum manuleatum dicit Sen. Ep. 33.*

† Manum. [à μανὸν, i. e. clarum] *Unde clarum mane, clear day.*

Manumissio, ōnis. f. [qu. de manu, i. e. de potestate, missio] *A making of a servant free, the giving him his freedom, a discharge from serving any longer,* Cic. pro Coel. 29.

Manumissus, a, um. [qu. manu missus] *Made free, enfranchised, set at liberty,* Cic. Att. 2, 18.

Manumittendus, a, um. part. *To be made free,* Liv. 41, 9.

Manumitto, ēre, si, issum. *To manumise, enfranchise, or make a bondman free,* Cic. pro Mil. 22.

Manumittor, i. pass. *To be made free.* Cūm & de numero, & de conditione ac differentiā eorum qui manumitterentur curiosè cavisset, Suet. Aug. 40.

† Manuor, āri. *To filch, or steal.* Manu aufero, M. manutus est, i. e. furatus est, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.

Manupretium, i. n. [à manibus & pretio] (1) *Wages for work.* (2) *A reward.* (1) Cic. Verr. 1, 56. & Liv. 34, 7. (2) Provincia manupretium fuit everſae civitatis, Cic. in Pis. 24.

MANUS, ūs. f. [de cuius etymo nihil comperit] (1) *An hand.* (2) Meton. *Art, workmanship, labour.* (3) *A blow, a fight.* (4) Synecd. *A workman.* (5) Analog. *An elephant's trunk.* (6) *Force, might, part.* (7) *Manus ferrea, a grappling hook.* (8) *A throw at dice.* (9) *Management, administration, conduct.* (10) *Power, pleasure, choice, disposal.* (11) *A band, or number of soldiers, or others.* (12) *A band-writing.* (13) *The action of an orator, or lawyer in pleading.*

(1) Natura dedit homini manus aptas, & multarum artium ministras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Hinc varia manarunt loquendi genera, quorum haec quidem praecipua. (2) Quaedam ingenia facilia & expedita, quaedam manu (ut aiunt) facienda sunt, Sen. Sive e bore exactae, seu magis aere manus, Propert. 3, 21.

(3) = Res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. Verr. 5, 28. Quin & gladiatorum petitiones appellantur manus, uid. Quint. 5, 13. (4) Hoc opus multas manus poscit, Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 2. (5) Manus etiam data elephanto, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, extr. (6) Flor. 1, 11, & 4, 1. (7) Curt. 4, 2. (8) Manus remissi cuique, Aug. ap. Suet. 71. Sed intelligunt hic aliqui pecuniam in aleam collatam. (9) Lepidè hoc succedit sub manu negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59. (10) Terra autem in manibus nostris, Virg. Aen. 9, 132. Haec non sunt in manu nostra, Cic. (11) Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando, vulnera passi, Virg. Aen. 6, 660. Oratorum ingenis manus, Quint. Cuncta festinat manus, Hor. Od. 4, 11. (12) Lippitudinis meae signum tibi sit librarii manus, Cic. Att. 8, 21. (13) Mart. 6, 19. Prima manus, the beginning, or first draught of any thing, Quint. extrema, the finishing part, Cic. A manu, a waiting man, Id. In manibus, near at hand, Virg. Geor. 2, 45. i. e. in potestate nostra, v. & Aen. 9, 132. aliter quidem, sed pepperam, explicat Serv. Sub manum, readily, expeditiously, Suet. Aug. 49. al. sub manu; manum de tabulā, so much for this, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. Manu mittere, to make free, Id. Disciplina tradita per manus, from hand to hand, traditional, Liv. 5. Ad manum habere, to have in readiness, Nep. Dedere manus, to yield, to submit, Lucr. 2, 1052. dare, Plaut. Inter manus auferre, to carry in one's arms, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. Afferre manus sibi, to kill himself, Sen. Ben. 2, 5. Manum non vertere, not to care, or matter, Cic. Inferre & injicere manus alicui, to seize, Id. Conferre & conferre manus & manum, to encounter, to engage, Id. Tendere manus, to supplicate, to intreat, Id. admove, Liv. Utrāque manu amplecti, joyfully, willingly, Mart. Prae manibus, in hand, in one's possession, Ter. Afferre manus, to rescue, Tac. Manibus pedibusque, with all one's power, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134. Alicui manum adire, to chat, to impose upon, Plaut. Cal. 5, 2, 6. * Manum ferulae subducere, to be no longer a school-boy, to be a proficient, Juv. 1, 15.

Māpalia, ōrum. pl. mapalia, id. quod magalia, Serv. Vox Pūnica. Numidian cottages; built round like ovens, or like the keels of ships. Mapalia Astorum, Lucan. 4, 684. non culta, Id. 9, 645. Adhuc infecta mapalia tabo, Claud. B. G. 360.

MAPPA, ae. f. Vox Pūnica teste Quint. 1, 5, 7. A table napkin, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22. ¶ Megaleliacae spectacula map-pae, the games at which the throwing of a napkin was the sign for the horses to start, Juv. 11, 191.

* Marathrites, tac. m. [dict. quod marathrum infusum habet] Wine wherein fennel hath been infused, Col. 12, 35.

* Marathrum, i. n. The herb fennel. Plin. 21, 30.

* Marathus, i. m. Fennel, Marathros addere myrrhis, Ov. de Med. fac. 91.

Marcens, tis. part. *Withering.* § Marcentia guttura, a withered throat. § Decayed, weak, Ov. Marcens visus, a weak sight, Sen. Agam. 789. Quotidianā luxuriā marcens, Just. 34, 2. Marcentia vino brachia, Col. 10, 428. § Potorem marcentem recreare, to refresh one that is drunk down, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 58.

MARCEO, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To wither.* (2) *To pine away, or grow feeble.* (3) *To be faint, heavy, lumpish.* (1) Sylva marcet comis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 29. (2) § Corpus marcet annis, Lucr. 3, 959. Vir marcet ab annis, Ov. Amor. 1, 13, 41. (3) Marcet animus, Cels. 2, 2.

Marcescens, tis. part. *Qualmish, feeble, faint, decaying.* Marcescente stomacho cibi onere, Suet. Cal. 58. al. marcentes, Conf. Cels. 7, 12.

Marcesco, ēre, incept. (1) *To pine away.* (2) *To putrify.* (3) *To grow dull, or unactive.* (1) Pecora morbo marcescunt, Col. 7, 7, 1. (2) Corpus occisae statim marcescit, Plin. 10, 68. (3) Marcescit otio defidiāque civitas, Liv. 28, 35.

¶ Marchio, ōnis. m. Qui praest marchiae, a marquis, who was by his place to look to the marches, or bounds of the country. Lat. Praefectus limitum.

Marcidus, a, um. adj. [à marceo] (1) *Rotten.* (2) *Dead, flat, that hath lost its strength.* (3) *Heavy and dull, lazy.* (4) *Hanging, flapping.* (1) Vitruv. (2) Vina marcida, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 33. (3) Marcidus somno, hesternāque coenā, Plin. Paneg. 63. (4) Pessis equis aures marcidae, Plin. 11, 50. Marcida luxu, unactive, Claud. de 3 Conf. Hon. 40. Marcida senectus, feeble old age, V. Max. 7, 7, 4.

† Marcipor, ōnis. m. Marci puer, i. e. servus. The servant of Marcus, or his page, v. Plin. 33, 6.

Marcor, ōnis. m. [à marceo] (1) *Smuttiness, fading, tarnishing.* (2) *Drowsiness.* (3) Met. *Sluggishness, sloth.* (1) Segetum sine fruge surgentium marcior, Sen. N. Q. 3, 27. (2) = Marcior & inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20. Exercitus perit marcior ducis, Patere. 2, 119. (3) Cernitis expositas turpi marcior cohortes, Stat. Theb. 10, 269.

Marcūlus, i. m. A brasier's, tinker's, or copper-smith's little hammer, Mart. 12, 57.

MARE, is. n. [à מַרָּה quod à מַרָּה quod aquae ejus amarae sint] (1) *The sea.* (2) *Sometimes a great river.* (3) *The vast expanse.* (1) Mare inferum, i. e. Tyrrhenum, sive Tuscum. Mare superum, i. e. Adriaticum, vel Ionicum. (2) It mare praeruptum, Virg. Aen. 1, 250. de fluvio Timavo. (3) Aëris magnum mare, Lucr. 5, 277. ¶ Mari terrāque quaeritare, by sea and land, every-where, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105. Mare coelo confundere, to make a great sea, Juv. 6, 282. * Maria coelo miscuit, Virg. Aen. 5, 791. In reliquis maribus, in the other seas, Caes. Mare magnum, the ocean, Lucr. 2, 553. Mare oceanus, the ocean sea, Id. vel Oceanum.

Marga, ae. f. A kind of earth called marl. Voc. Britann. & Gall. teste Plin. 17, 4.

* Margaritis, idis. f. [à μαργαρίτης, unio] A kind of dates like pearls, Plin. 13, 9.

* Margarita, ae. f. A pearl, a precious thing, which groweth in a shell-fish in the eastern seas, particularly in the Red-sea, sometimes also found in our oysters and muscles. Ornatus margaritarum insignis, Cic. Orat. 23.

¶ Margaritarius, i. m. i. e. negotiator & mango margaritarum. A buyer and seller of pearls, Firm. 7, 16.

Margaritifer, a, um. That bringeth forth, or hath store of pearls. Margaritiferæ conchae, Plin. 32, 53.

Margaritum, i. n. A pearl. Nec praecandida margarita quaero, Maecenas ap. Suet. in vitā Horatii. Gignit & oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12, 9.

Marginandus, a, um. part. To be edged, to have borders made to it, Liv. 41, 27.

Marginatus, a, um. That hath a great border, or broad brim, edge, or margin; broad-brimmed. Tabula marginata, Plin. 35, 65.

Margo, inis. m. vel f. [à mari] (1) *The brink, or bank of any water.* (2) *Sides, or banks.* (3) *The margin in writing, or printing.* (4) *The extremity, brim, or edge, of any thing.* (1) Margines lapidei fluminis, Varr. de R. R. 3, 5, 9. (2) Gramineus margo fontis, Ov. Met. 3, 162. (3) Plenā jam margine libri, Juv. 1, 5. (4) Margines terrarum, Ov. Met. 1, 13. imperii, Plin. 12, 43.

¶ Marianus mulus. [à C. Mario inventore] A packfork; a forked, or crooked stick, on which burdens and fardels were wont to be trussed and carried on pickpack, Front.

Mārinus, a, um. adj. [à mare; quod mare incolit, vel quod ex mari est, Vall.] Of the nature of the sea, inhabiting the sea. Aqua marina, Plin. 14, 30. Fontes laticis penè marini, Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 1, 17. Thetis marina, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 13.

Marisca, ae. f. [à mas, maris, ut à mare mariscus, qu. mascula; quod grandior, M.] (1) *A great unfavoury fig; a fig that openeth so that the seeds may be seen.* (2) *The piles, or haemorrhoids, blisters, or tumors, in the fundament of a man.* (1) Fatuae mariscæ, Mart. 7, 24, 7. Fici mariscæ, Catp. c. 8. (2) Podice caeduntur tumidae mariscæ, Juv. 2, 13.

Mariscum.

M A R

Mariscum, i. n. *vel* mariscus, i. m. [*à mari, ut à Syro Sy-*
riscus, Voss.] *A kind of bulrush, whereof they made mats and*
fishing-weels, Plin. 21, 69.

Marita, ae. f. sc. mulier. *A married woman*. *Marita ro-*
tundioribus baccis, Hor. Epod. 8, 13.

Maritalis, e. adj. *Belonging to wedlock, or marriage*. *Ma-*
ritale conjugium, the wedlock bands, Col. 12, 1. *capistrum, the*
matrimonial noose, Juv. 6, 43.

Maritandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be married*. (2) *To be*
joined as vines to trees. (1) *Legem retractavit de maritandis*
ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 33. (2) *Maritandae arbores*, Col. 5, 5.
& 4, 1.

Maritatus, a, um. part. *Married*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 11.

Maritimus, a, um. adj. [*à mare*] *Of, or belonging to the sea*.
Fluctus maritimi, the sea-waves, Nep. Attic. 6. *cursor, voyages*,
Cic. *Maritimi mores, fickle, deceitful, or cruel*, Plaut. Cist. 2,
1, 11. *Maritimum bellum, a war at, or on the sea*, Cic. pro
Leg. Manil. 19. *praelium, a sea-fight*, Gell. *Vita maritima, a*
sea-faring life, Id. *Maritimae res, maritim affairs*, Cic. *Homines*
maritimi, near, or adjoining to the sea, Id. Verr. 5, 27.
Ora maritima, the sea-coast, Id. Tusc. 5, 14. *oppida, sea-*
towns, Caes. *Alpes, lying near the sea*, Plin. *Maritimum ho-*
spitium, Cic. fundus, Id. In maritimis esse, to live on the sea-
coast, Id. *aestus maritimi*, Liv. 10, 2.

Marito, arc. aet. (1) *To marry, to wed, to give in mar-*
riage. (2) *Also to set vines, elms, or other trees*. (1) *Vitellii*
filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14.
(2) *Maritare populos propagine vitium*, Hor. Epod. 2, 9. *Mas*
maritat foeminam, Plin. 13, 7, de palmis.

Maritor, ari. pass. (1) *To be married, to be coupled as vines*
are to other trees. (2) *To be joined with the male, to be loined*.
(3) *To be impregnated with young, &c.* (1) *Vid. Maritandus*.
(2) = *Tum dicuntur catulire, id est, ostendere se velle catulire*,
Varr. *Equae maritantur*, Solin. *Foemina ovis post bimatum*
maritari debet, Col. 7, 3. (3) Col.

Maritus, a, um. adj. [*quasi ex part. ut à mas maris fiat*
mario, & inde maritus, q. d. married] *Belonging to wedlock, or*
marriage. *Maritae domus, houses of married persons*, Liv. 27,
31. *Faces maritae, bridal torches*, Ov. Epist. 11, 101. * *Venus*
marita, the marriage-bed, Id. Ibid. 16, 283. *fides, the*
wedlock faith, Propert. 4, 3, 11. *foedus*, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 1,
73. *Arbores maritae, married trees, i. e. which have vines*
married to them, Cato, 33, 2. *Vites maritas populos complexae*,
Plin. 14, 3.

Maritus, i. m. subst. ex adj. (1) *A married man, an hus-*
band. (2) *The male in beasts, and other creatures*. (1) * *Utrum*
coelibem te mavis esse liberum, an maritum servum aetatem de-
gere? Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11. (2) *Olentis uxores mariti*, Hor.
Od. 1, 17, 7. *Aves maritae*, Col. 8, 5.

* **Marmaritis**, idis. f. [*à μάρμαρον, rutilo, splendo*] *The*
herb bear's-breech, or, as Diosc. fumitary. Plin. 24, 102.

MARMOR, oris. n. [*à μάρμαρος, i. e. λευκὸν λίθος, Hesych.*]
(1) *A marble stone*. (2) *Meton. A statue*. (3) *The sea*.
(1) *Simulacrum è marmore*, Cic. pro Domo, 43. (2) *Nobili-*
tatus marmore Praxiteles, Plin. 7, 39. (2) *In lento luctantur*
marmore tonsae, Virg. Aen. 7, 28. *In pl. marmora*, Hor.
Quint.

Marmorarius, i. m. *One that worketh in marble*, Vet. In-
script. op. Grut. p. 640. item adj. *Marmorarius faber*, Sen.
Ep. 90.

Marmoratum, i. n. *Tectorium è marmore, five marmor*
tusum cum calce. Plaster of marble, mortar of lime and mar-
ble beaten together, terrace, Varr. de R. R. 3, 7.

|| **Marmoratio**, onis. f. *A building or paving with marble*,
Apul. Flor. 18. p. 811.

Marmoratus, a, um. (1) *Cased, or covered with marble*.
Tectorium marmoratum, Varr. de R. R. 1, 57. *Ingenti via*
marmorata dorso, Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 96.

Marmoreus, a, um. (1) *Made of marble*. (2) *Met.*
White, smooth, or hard as marble. (1) *Columna marmorea*,
Cic. pro Domo, 24. *Opus marmoreum*, Ov. Met. 4, 674.
(2) *Cervix marmorea*, Virg. Geor. 4, 523. *Candor marmo-*
reus, Lucr. 2, 764. *color*, Ibid. 774. * *gelu*, Ov. Trist. 3,
10, 10.

Marmorosus, a, um. adj. *Like marble for hardness*, Plin.
35, 20.

+ **Maron**. *A kind of spice*, Plin. 12, 53.

+ **Maropladiae**, arum. f. *marplacidae, C. i. e. navigia*
quorum usus mari placido. Steph. *legit camarac placidae. A*
kind of ships, or barges in Sicily, Gell. 10, 25.

MARRA, ae. f. *A mattock, pickaxe, weeding-hook, or some*
such-like tool, an hough. *Herbam contundet marrae & fracti*
dente ligonis, Col. 10, 89. *Ne marrae & farcula desint*, Juv.
3, 311.

Marrubium, i. n. [*ex مر و بر Arab. propter amarum sue-*
cum] *The herb horehound*. - *Marrubium nigrum*, Plin. 20, 89.

Mars, tis. m. (1) *The planet Mars*. (2) *The beathen god*
of war. (3) *Meton. War*. (4) *A fight, a battle*. (5) *War-*
like forces. (6) *Strength, ability, industry*. (1) *Vid. Cic. N.*
D. 2, 20. (2) *Legio Martia à Marte traxit nomen*, Cic.
Philipp. 4, 2. *Mars non concutit sua ipsius arma*, Prov. Vid.
Chiliadas. *Apta magis Veneri, quam sunt tua corpora Marti*,

M A S

Ov. Epist. 17, 253. Aperti copia Martis, Id. Met. 13, 208.
(3) *Invadunt Martem clypeis*, Virg. Aen. 12, 712. (4) *Pug-*
natum longo agmine, & incerto Marte, Tac. Hist. 4, 35, 4.
Marte aequo, Curt. 4, 18. *pari*, Flor. 4, 2, 80. (5) *Rex*
suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 37. (6) = *Hanc*
partem explebimus, nullius adminiculis, sed Marte nostro, Cic.
Off. 3, 7. * *Mars forensis, eloquence*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29.

+ **Marspiter**, Gell. 5, 12. i. e. *Mars pater*. In gen. *Mars-*
pitrus, probante Varr. L. L. 8, 46.

Marsupium, i. n. *A purse, pouch, or bag to put money in*.
Potius marsupium domini exinaniant, quam replent, Varr. de R.
R. 3, 17. * *Exenterare marsupium, to cut a purse*, Plaut.
Epid. 2, 2, 2.

Martes, is. f. [*à Marte dict. quod martia, vel ferox bestiola*
fit, Gesner.] *A marten, a ferret, a kind of weasel, an ermin.*
Venator captà marte superbus adest, Mart. 10, 37. *ubi al.*
mele.

Martialis, e, adj. *Belonging to Mars*. *Flamen Martialis*,
Cic. de Har. Resp. 6. *Ministri martiales*, Id. pro Cluent. 15.
Martiales lupi, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9. * *Martiales, the soldiers*
of the legio Martia, Cic.

* **Marticola**, c. g. *Warlike*. *Marticola Getes*, Ov. Trist.
5, 3, 22.

* **Martigena**, ae. c. g. *Begotten of Mars*. *Quirinus Mar-*
tigena, Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 39.

|| **Martio-barbulus**, i. m. *A kind of barbed dart, which sol-*
diers were wont to exercise themselves with in flinging, Veg. 1,
17.

Martius, a, um. adj. (1) *Dedicated to Mars*. (2) *Be-*
longing to war. (3) *Belonging to the month of March*. (1) *Mar-*
tia avis, Ov. Fast. 3, 37. *Martius campus*, Cic. pro C. Rab.
4. *Legio Martia*, Id. Philipp. 4, 2. (2) *Canor Martius ranci*
aeris, Virg. Geor. 4, 71. * *Castra Martia*, Tibull. 1, 2, 70.
* *Martia bella*, Hor. A. P. 402. *Vulnera martia, wounds*
received in battle, Virg. Aen. 7, 182. (3) *Calendae Martiae*,
Cic. *Martius mensis, vid. Fest.*

Martulus, i. m. [*à Marte inventore dict.*] *A brasier's little*
hammer, Mart. al. *marculus*.

* **Martyr**, tyris. c. g. *Isid. A witness, a martyr*. *Martyres*
non poena, sed causa facit, Augustin. Lat. Testis.

* **Martyrium**, i. n. μαρτύριον. (1) *Martyrdom*. (2) *Also*
a church, or temple, where some martyrs relicks are, or that is
dedicated to some martyr. (1) *Ad martyrii palmas gloriari*,
Tert. (2) *Vid. Gloss. Spelm.*

Marum. [dict. ex Hebr. מר amarus] *An herb like marjoram*,
but of a stronger smell, Plin. 12, 53.

Mas, mäs. m. [*cujus etym. incertum*] (1) *The male in all*
kinds of creatures. (2) *It is used also adjectively*. (1) * *Ne*
genus humanum occideret, mas cum feminâ conjunctus est,
Col. 12. praef. 1. *Bestiae aliae mares, aliae feminae*, Cic. (2) *
Animi mares, Hor. A. P. 403. * *Mas strepitus*, Pers. 6, 4.
Mas vitellus, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 14.

Masculesco, ere. *To become of the male kind, to turn male*,
Plin. 18, 34.

Masculëtum, i. n. *A place where male vines grow, i. e. such*
as are let to grow on high, without lopping or pleaching them,
Plin. 17, 35, 14.

Masculinus, a, um. adj. *Of the male kind, masculine*. *Mas-*
culina membra, Phaedr. 4, 14.

Masculus, a, um. dim. [*à mas*] (1) *Male, of the male kind*.
(2) *Manly, stout, hardy*. (1) *Masculus agnus, a ram-lamb*,
Phaedr. 3, 15, 11. *Masculum thus*, Plin. 12, 32. (2) *Mas-*
cula bilis, Pers. 5, 144. *Pede mascula Sappho, that composed*
in sounding, or masculine numbers, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 28.

Masculus, i. m. subst. *A little male, a man, or mannikin*.
* *Bona femina, malus masculus*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 39.
Incertus, masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12.

|| **Masora**, ae. f. [מסרה] *The Jewish masora, or philosophy*,
criticizing upon the Hebrew text of the Bible, taking notice of
the various readings, and shewing how oft, and in what form,
every word is met with throughout the Scripture. It is thought
to be made by the great synagogue wherein Eldras presided.

* **Maspëtum**, i. n. *The leaf, or, as some, the stalk of la-*
serpitum, Plin. 19, 15.

Massa, ae. f. [*à μάζα, farina subjecta, &c. massa*] (1) *A*
mass, or lump of paste. (2) *Synecd. or any other thing*. (3)
The body of a book. (4) *A farm, or grange*. (5) *Also a weight*
to swing in one's hand, in order to provoke sweat in bathing.
(1) *Gloss. vet. Massa, μάζα, μάζα, μάζα*. (2) *Lentis Cy-*
clopes fulmina massis properant, Virg. Geor. 4, 170. (3)
Mart. 14, 192. (4) *Amm. 14, 11*. (5) *Lassata gravi ceci-*
derunt brachia massa, Juv. 6, 420. = *Picis massa*, Virg.
Geor. 1, 275. *Massa ferri*, Col. 12, 5. *Ardens massa*, Juv.
10, 130.

Massäria. *A kind of wild grape*, Plin. 12, 62.

Massula, ae. f. dim. [*à massa*] *A little lump, or clot of any*
thick matter, Col. 12, 38, 2. *massula salis, a grain of salt*,
Id. 12, 48, 5.

* **Mastiche**, es. f. *The sweet gum called mastic*, Plin. 12,
37.

|| **Mastico**, are. *To eat, or chew*, Macer. + *Manduco*,
Sen. mando, Cic.

* **Mastigia**,

* *Mastigia*, ae. m. *A rogue, a slave that is used to be beaten, or whipt.* Non manum abstines, mastigia? *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 5, 2. *Lat.* Verbero.

* *Mastigophorus*, i. m. [*μαστιγ, flagellum, & φέρω, fero*] *A beadle, or officer, who at public prizes carried rods, to clear the croud, and keep order.* *Prud. in Symm.* 2, 516.

* *Mastos*, i. f. (1) *A cock to a water-pipe.* (2) *An herb good for some distemper in the breast.* (1) *Masti salientes,* *Vitruv.* 8, 3. *Latine papilla, Varr.* (2) *Plin.* 26, 92.

Mastruca, i. f. *A fur garment that the men of Sardinia used.* Quem purpura non commovit, cum Sardorum mastruca mutavit, *Cic. pro Scaur.*

Mastrucatus, a, um. *He that weareth such a garment,* *Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 7.

Mastrupor, ari. [*a mas, & stuprum, al. masturbo*] *Apage vocem & rem.*

* *Mastus*, i. m. [*μαστός, mamma*] *The cock, or teat of a cistern, or pipe, by which the water runneth out,* *Vitruv.* 8, 3. *Latine papilla, Varr.*

Matarā, ae. f. & *mataris*, is. f. in abl. *matari.* *A Gallic javelin, or spear.* *Mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, Caes. B. G.* 1, 26. *Laevo humero matari propè trajecto, Liv.* 7, 24. *scrib. & materis.*

† *Mātāxa*, ae. f. *Raw silk, any silk, or thread; a rope, or cord, made of silk, or thread; thread wound in a bottom, a bundle of reeds,* *Vitruv.* 7, 3. *Vid. Metaxa.*

Mātella, ae. f. dim. [*a matula*] *A chamberpot, a pisspot, a little urinal, or waterpot,* *Mart.* 10, 11. = *Aquarium vas.*

Mātellio, ōnis. m. *A waterpot.* *Matellio Corinthius, Cic. Parad.* 5, 2.

Māteōla, ae. f. [*qu. marteola, a martulus*] *A little wooden mallet, or beetle,* *Cato, de R. R.* 46.

MāTER, tris. f. [*μήτηρ, nempē a voc. Dor. μήτηρ. nam si a recto esset, produceretur ultima*] (1) *A female which bringeth forth, whether animate, or inanimate; a mother.* (2) *A foster mother.* (3) *A dam.* (4) *A tree in respect of the boughs, which it produceth.* (5) *A maker, causer, &c.* (6) *A name given to matrons, by way of honour.* (7) *Maternal affection.* (8) *A name given to goddesses.* (1) *Matre carentes privigni, Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 17. (2) *Mater non internosse potuit, quae mammam dabat, neque adeo quae illos pepererat, Plaut. Men. prol.* 21. (3) *Prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. Geor.* 3, 398. *Foeta mater, Stat. de vacca.* (4) *Rami emicant vasto matris corpore, Plin.* 12, 11. (5) *Apes mellis matres, Varr.* *Luxuria avaritiae mater, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 40. (6) *Jubemus te salvere, mater, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 5. (7) *Mater totā conjugē expulsā reddit, Sen. Med.* v. 628. (8) ¶ *Magna mater, the earth so called, or Cybele the mother of the gods, Cic. Atque mater absolute idem sign.* *Virg.* * *Bona mater, the ship Argo; in cujus ventre Argonautae, Catull.* *Mater matrima dicitur, quae cum mater sit, habet matrem viventem, Fest.* ¶ *Pia mater & dura mater, two membranes which infold the brain, the inner of them soft, the other hard, Ap. Med.*

Mātercula, ae. f. dim. *A little mother,* *Cic. pro Flacco,* 36.

Materfamilias, gen. *matris familiās, &c. Caes. vel materfamiliae, i. e. totius domus; nam more Graecorum familia gen. familiās.* (1) *The lady, mistress, or good wife of the house.* (2) *The housekeeper, that hath rule of others in the family, whether she be married, or single, freeborn, or naturalized.* (1) ¶ *Hunc iusta matrefamiliās, illum pellice ortum fuisse, Liv.* 39. (2) *Non intererit nupta sit, an vidua, ingenua an libertina: nam neque nuptiae, neque natales faciunt matrefamiliarum, sed boni mores, Ulp. de verb. sign.* ¶ *Sed Gell. & Fest. hanc proprie ita dici, quae in mariti manu, mancipioque contendunt. Veteres separatis vocibus scripsisse apparet ex Corn. Nep. cujus mater familiās non primum locum tenet aedium in praef.*

Māteria, ae. f. & *materies*, ei. f. [*quasi a mater dict. quod in corporum generatione habeat se instar matris*] (1) *Matter, or stuff whereof any thing is made, materials; matter, in opposition to form.* (2) *Timber, or wood for building.* (3) *A sort of branch of a vine.* (4) *The subject, or argument of a book, or discourse; the subject of any art, or science.* (5) *An occasion, or cause.* (6) *A subject, matter, or ground.* (1) *Lucr.* 1, 173. *Materiem superabat opus, Ov. Met.* 2, 5. (2) *Multam materiam occiderat miles, Caes.* (3) *Col.* 5, 6. (4) *Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. A. P.* 38. *Ea est oratori subjecta materies, Cic.* (5) *Gravius Saturnia iusto, nec pro materia fertur doluisse, Ov. Met.* 3, 334. (6) *Benefaciendi materiam filio reservavit, Plin. Paneg.* 38.

¶ *Materialis*, e. adj. *That is of some matter, material,* *Macr. S. Scip.* 1, 12. † *Ex materia.*

¶ *Materialiter*, adv. *Materially,* *Sidon.* ¶ *Vox dicitur sumi materialiter, i. e. rexyvāis, apud Gramm. quando pro seipsa ponitur, non sec. fig. quae est forma vocis, ut a in amo corripitur.*

Māteriarius, i. m. *He that findeth timber, a timbermerchant,* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 45.

Māteriatio, ōnis. f. (1) *The felling of timber for building, provision of timber-wood for use and service in war.* (2) *Timber work.* (1) *Litt. ex Caes.* (2) *Vitruv.* 4, 2.

Māteriātus, a, um. part. *Timbered.* *Aedes malē materiatae, made of bad timber, Cic. Off.* 3, 13.

Māteries, ei. f. id. *quod materia; de ligno praefertim apud vett.* (1) *Matter, or stuff, whereof any thing is made.* (2) *A foundation.* (1) *Materies caedenda est a primo autumno, Vitruv.* 2, 9. *Vid. Materia.* (2) *Ea quasi materies omnium malorum fuere, Sall. B. G.* 10.

† *Materina terra, Cato. Turneb.* exponit duram & solidam, & proprie ligneam; a materia dict. pro ligno, al. leg. macerina, quod sit macra.

Materior, ari. *Eadem formā quā lignor. To make provision of timber for trenches, and other service in war.* *Erat materiari & frumentari necesse, Caes. B. G.* 7, 73.

* *Materis*, is. f. *A kind of spear used by the old Gauls.* ¶ *Gallia materibus, Suevi lanceis configunt, Sisen. ap. Non.*

Māternus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a mother, motherly, maternal.* *Maternus sanguis, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 24. *Avus maternus, the grandfather by the mother's side, Virg. Aen.* 4, 258. *Res maternae, the estate which a mother leaveth her son, Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 26. *Materna tempora, the time that a woman goeth with child, Ov. Met.* 3, 312.

Mātertēra, ae. *Matris soror, [a mater]* *An aunt by the mother's side, as amita is by the father's; the mother's sister, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 1.

* *Māthēmaticus*, i. m. [*a μάθημα, doctrina, Them. μάθημα, disco*] (1) *A mathematician, or one that is skilful in arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy.* (2) *An astrologer, caster of nativities, or fortuneteller.* (1) *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 1. (2) *Nota mathematicis genesis tua, Juv.* 14, 248.

* *Māthēsis*, is vel eos. f. *Judicial astrology, Ap. rec.* *Involvit matheſi Daemon, magicas impellit in artes, Prud. in Symm.* 2, 893. ¶ *Hic obiter notandum venit, mediam, etſi vocalem longam, corripī, neque id ignoratione, aut negligentia, sed pro more istius seculi, qui saepe breves ponebant syllabas, ubi accentus non esset, & contra producebant, ubi esset, in Graecis vocabulis, neglectā, ratione vocalium. Sic. & Sidon.* 5, 130.

Mātrālia, um. n. pl. *Matris Matutae festa, nonas Junii, a feast dedicated to the goddess Mater Matuta, or Leucothea; the feast of matrons, Ov. Fast.* 6, 475.

† *Matresco*, ēre. *To grow like one's mother,* *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 526.

¶ *Matricālis*, e. adj. *Belonging to the matrice.* *Matricalis vena, Veget.* 1, 10.

¶ *Matricāria*, ae. f. *Feverfew, whitewort, motherwort,* *Jun.*

Matricīda, ae. c. g. [*ex mater & caedo*] *A murderer of one's mother, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 18.

Matricīdium, i. n. *The murdering of one's mother, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 13.

¶ *Matricūla*, ae. f. dim. [*a matrix, quod eā velut matrice contineantur milites, V.*] *A roll, or list of names, wherein persons are registered and matriculated, Veget.* 1, 26. † *Catalogus militum, album.*

¶ *Matriculārius.* *Ecclesiae oeconomus, qui matriculae bonorum ecclesiae servat. An officer that keepeth a register of the church's goods, Cujac.*

Matrimonialis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to marriage.* *Matrimonialis lectus, Quint. Dec.* 1. *Tabulae matrimoniales, a contract of marriage, Firm.* 7, 17. † *Nuptialis.*

Matrimonium, i. n. [*a mater, sc. femina nubit, ut mater fiat*] (1) *Wedlock, matrimony, marriage.* (2) *Meton. A wife.* (1) *Stabile & certum matrimonium, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. ¶ *Abire ex matrimonio, to be divorced, Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 28. *Matrimonio multare aliquam, to divorce one's wife, and besides make her lose her dowry, Id. Ducere aliquam in matrimonium, to marry, Cic. pro Clu.* 44. *dare, Caes. collocare, Cic. Locare aliquam in matrimonio, to give her in marriage, Id.* (2) *Ut severius viri matrimonio suo coacerent, Just.* 3, 4. *Vid. & Suet. Gal.* 25.

Matrimus, a, um. *Cui mater est superstes, ut patrimus cui pater. One whose mother yet liveth. Patrimi omnes matrimique ad id sacrificium adhibiti, Liv.* 37, 3.

Matrix, icis. f. [*a μήτηρ μήτρα, dict. quod mater sit foetus, vel quia matres facit*] *Ea pars quā mulier mater est. (1) The matrix in a woman, wherein the child is conceived; the womb. (2) Any female kind that conceiveth and beareth, or is kept for breed. (3) In herbs and shrubs it is the pith. (4) It is used of a tree with relation to the shoots, or cyons. (1) Plin.* 27, 10. (2) *Ap. Varr. aliosque rei rusticae scriptores. (3) Theophrast.* (4) *Suet. Aug.* 94.

Matrōna, ae. f. [*a matre, ut patronus a patre, quae in matrimonio cum viro jam convenit, etiamsi liberi non sint suscepti, Gell. scil. spei & boni ominis causa; utpote quae mater fieri potest*] *A matron, a wife.* * *Matrona tonantis, Juno, Ov. Fast.* 6, 33. *Matrona potentis, a lady, or woman of quality, Id. & Matrona meretrici dispar, Hor. Ep.* 2, 18, 3.

Mātrōnālia, um. n. *Festum matronarum, the matrons feast, wherein they prayed to Juno for the preservation of their husbands, kept upon the first of March, Ov. Fast.* 3, 170.

Mātrōnālis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a matron, or a married woman, matronlike, modest. Matronalis gravitas, Plin. Epist.*

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5, 16, 2. dignitas, *Suet. Tib. 35.* Decus matronale, *Liv. 26, 49.*

|| Matrōnātus, ūs. m. *The state, or port of a lady, ladyship,* *Apul. Met. 4.* + Matronae conditio.

Matruēlis, is. c. g. *The child of the aunt, or uncle by the mother's side; the mother's sister, or brother's child,* *Dig.*

Matta, ae. f. [ex Hebr. מַטָּה i. e. lectus; quod ea cubarent; à מַטָּה inclinare] *A mat, or mattress.* In plaustrō scirpea matta fuit, *Ov. Fast. 6, 680.*

Mattea, ae. f. al. mattya. [à ματτω, subigo; corr. maetea ap. *Suet. Cal. 38.* primò fuit certum delicati cibi genus, quod è farinā subactā fieret, *V.*] *Any dainty dish of meat,* *Suet. Cal. 38.*

|| Matteōla, ae. f. delicatus cibus, dim. [ex mattea, corr. maeteola] *Amn.*

Mattiācae pilae. [dict. quòd praestantissimae apud Mattiacum conficerentur, de quo *Plin. 31, 17.*] *Soap balls, washing balls,* *Mart. 14, 27.*

* Mattya, ae. f. (non orum. n. pl. ut quidam malè leg.) Mattya sola juvat, *Mart. 10, 59.* [sed ματτὸν, ex ματτω, pinso, *Coel. Rhod.*] *A dainty dish, any costly meat, or junket.* Maeteas dixit, *Suet. Cal. 38.* ubi vide *Casaub. & Torrent.*

Mātūla, ae. f. [an qu. madula, ex madeo, quia excipit faccatum corporis humorem, ut loqu. *Lucr. 2, 1, 39.* (1) *An urinal, or chamberpot.* (2) *A silly coxcomb.* (1) Ego vos pro matulā habeo, nisi matulam datis, *Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 39.* (2) Nunquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 64.* ☞ Matula virorum; scaphium mulierum.

Mātūrāndus, a, um. part. *To be hastened.* Maturandum sibi existimavit, *Caes. B. G. 1, 37.* Ad maturanda coepta, *Liv.* Causa Romano imperatori non alia major fuisse dicitur pacis maturandae, *Id. 33, 13.*

Maturans, tis. part. *Hastening.* Maturans diem Lucifer, *Plin. 2, 6.*

Maturātē. adv. *Quickly, hastily,* *Liv. 32, 16.* *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 58.*

Mātūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An hastening, or making speed,* *Ad Herenn. 3, 2.*

Mātūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Ripened, or ripe.* (2) *Full, perfect.* (3) *Hastened, soon finished.* (1) Uva maturata dulcescit, *Cic. de Sen. 15.* (2) Maturata concoctio, *Plin. 11, 79.* (3) Ni maturatum ab dictatore Romano esset, *Liv. 8, 13.* ☞ Maturato opus est, *we must make haste,* *Id. 1, 58.*

Maturē, iūs, comp. issimē & rrimē, sup. (1) *In due time, seasonably, neither sooner nor later.* (2) *Early.* (3) *Quickly, very soon.* (1) Sic Nigid. ap. *Gell. 10, 11.* explicat, *vid. locum.* (2) ☞ Jusā maturius horā fac semper venias, nec nisi ferus abi, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 223.* (3) ☞ Hunc fructum maturē fortuna ademit; nam brevi tempore Fulcinius mortuus est, *Cic.* ☞ Maturissimē judicanda est res turpissima; at ea in qua existimationis periculum est, tardissimē judicatur, *Id. pro Caecin. 2.* Rebus quam maturissime occurrere, *Caes. B. G. 1, 33.*

Maturēscens, tis. part. *Growing ripe,* *Plin. 23, 6.*

Maturēscō, ēre. incept. (1) *To ripen, or grow ripe.* (2) *To be ripe, or come to maturity.* (3) *Met. To come to an head, to be ready for action.* (1) Frumenta incipiunt maturescere, *Caes. B. G. 6, 28.* Uvae maturescere incipiunt, *Col. 2.* Lucus pleno maturuit anno, *was of a full year's growth,* *Ov. Met. 11, 191.* (3) Coelianum illud maturescit, *Cic.*

Maturitas, ātis. f. (1) *Ripeness, maturity.* (2) *A ripeness for breaking out into action.* (3) *Maturity and perfection.* (4) *At season, time convenient.* (1) Maturitas frumentorum, *Caes. B. G. 3, 49.* frugum, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.* (2) *Metaph. scelerum, furoris, & audaciae,* *Cic. Catil. 1.* (3) Maturitas virtutis, *Cic. pro Coel. 31.* Latine dicendi, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 43.* (4) Inducendi senatusconsulti maturitas nondum est, *Cic. Fam. 1, 17.* Ejus rei maturitas venit, *Id.* ☞ Festinata maturitas occidit celerius, *soon ripe, soon rotten,* *Quint.*

Mātūro, āre. act. Maturum facio, & absol. maturus fio. (1) *To ripen, or make ripe.* (2) *Met. To do a thing with convenient speed.* (3) *To hasten.* (4) *To make haste, or speed.* (1) Annus in apricis maturat collibus uvas, *Tibull. 1, 4, 19.* (2) ☞ Multa forent, quae mox coelo properanda sereno maturare datur, *Virg. Geor. 1, 261.* (3) Fallis criminibus maturare necem alicui, *Hor. Od. 3, 7.* (4) *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 32.*

Maturor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be ripened,* *Plin. 15, 7.*

Maturrimē. adv. superl. *With all speed,* *Caes. Vid. Maturē.*

Maturrimus, a, um. sup. *Most ripe.* *Vid. Maturus.*

Mātūrus, a, um. adj. [à matuta, i. e. aurora, quod quae benè manē fiant, maturē fiant; qu. matutus, *Scal.*] or, comp. ssimus & rrimus, sup. (1) *Mellow, properly of fruits.* (2) *Ripe, or fit for any action, or thing.* (3) *Mature and perfect.* (4) *Opportune, timely, seasonable.* (5) *Early.* (6) *Quick, speedy.* (7) *Too soon, or hasty.* (1) ☞ = Poma, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura & cocta, decidunt, *Cic. de Sen. 19.* Semina quam maturissima eligi oportet, *Col. 11, 3.* (2) Robur aetatis maturimum, *Tac. Ann. 12, 66.* Maturum judicium, *Cic. pro Caec. 7.* § Aevo maturus, *Ov. Met. 8, 617.* animi, *Virg. Aen. 9, 246.* ad arma, *Sil. 16, 656.* imperio, *Liv.* (3) = Thucydides si posterior fuisset, matu-

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rior fuisset & mitior, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 83.* Gloria matūra, *Liv. 2.* Mala res magna & matura, *great and complete,* *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 5.* (4) Scribendi expectandum est tempus maturius, *Cic. Att. 15, 4.* (5) Ubi Gallia ad septentrionem vergit, maturae sunt hyemes, *Caes. B. G. 4, 20.* Maturissima senectus, *Ad Herenn.* (6) Maturum reditum pollicitus patrum sancto concilio, redi, *Hor. Od. 4, 5, 3.* (7) Matura dies celerem properat mortem, *Tibull. 4, 1, 205.*

Mātūta, ae. f. diei mater. [à manē, i. e. tempore, cui praeest, qu. manuta, *Canin.*] *The goddess of the morning,* *Ov. Fast. 6, 545.*

Matutinum, i. n. τὸ πρωῒον, id. quod Matuta. *The morning.* Matutino, *Plin. 7, 54.* i. e. tempore, *in the morning.* Matutinis omnibus, *every morning,* *Id. 10, 60.*

Mātūtīnus, a, um. adj. [à Matuta, i. e. Aurora, *Prisc.*] *Of, or in the morning, early.* Tempus matutinum, *Cic. Fam. 7, 1.* Literae matutinae, *that come in the morning,* *Id.* Matutina lumina solis, *Lucr. 5, 463.* ☞ Matutini alites, *cocks.* Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *was up early,* *Virg. Aen. 8, 465.*

+ Māvōlo, [i. e. magis volo] contr. malo; sic maveliam, pro malim, & mavellem, pro mallem. *Vid. Malo.*

Mavors. [ex Mars, vel quod magna vorteret] *Mars the god of war,* *Cic. N. D. 2, 26.* *Vid. Propr.*

☞ Mavortius, a, um. adj. *Warlike, belonging to Mars.* Mavortia tellus, *Virg. Geor. 4, 462.* moenia, *Id. Aen. 1, 280.* cuspis, *Stat. Theb. 9, 838.* facta, *Sil. 1, 55.*

+ Mauricātim. adv. *After the fashion of the Moors,* *Laber.*

Maurus, i. m. *A black Moor,* *Sall. Vid. Propr.*

Maurus, a, um. ☞ Maura unda, *the waves of the Mauritanian coast,* *Hor. Od. 2, 6, 3.*

☞ Maurusiacus, & Maurusius, a, um. adj. *Of Mauritania.* Gens Maurusia, *Mart. 12, 67.*

Mausōleum, i. n. (1) *A famous tomb made by Queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus, reckoned one of the wonders of the world,* (2) whence any sumptuous, or stately monument, or sepulchre, may be so called. (1) *Plin. 36, 4, 9.* (2) In mausoleum se *Cleopatra*, sepulcra regum sic vocant, recipit, *Flor. 4, 11. extr.* Cum mausoleum Caesarum derepentē patuisset, *Suet. Vesp. 23.*

Maxilla, ae. f. dim. [à mala, *Prisc.* sed contra à maxilla mala, *Cic.*] *The cheek bone, or jaw bone, the mandible,* *Cels. 8, 1.* ☞ A comb. Maxillis pectere, *Pers. 4, 37.*

Maxillāris, e. adj. *Belonging to the jaw bone.* Maxillares dentes, *Plin. 11, 63.* Maxillaria ossa, *Veget. 4, 1.*

Maximē. adv. superl. (1) *Most, most of all; cum posit. facit superl.* Digna maximē, *Ter. i. e. dignissima; cum superl. maxime liberalissimus, maximē pessima corpora, leg.* (2) *Chiefly, especially, or for the most part.* (3) *Greatly, or mightily.* (4) *Never so much.* (5) *Yes, it shall be done.* (1) Ut quisque maximē opis indigeat, *Cic. Off. 1, 16.* Quam estis maximē potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 57.* Aberratio à dolore maximē liberalissima, *Cic. Att. 12, 37.* Saevior avis maximē pessima est, *Col. 9, 3.* (2) *Id.* Maximē fit temporibus hybernis, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9.* Scribe aliquid & maximē, si, *Id. Att. 7, 12.* (3) *Maximē equidem vellem ut,* *Cic. Philipp. 8, 10.* (4) Si cognata est maximē, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 65.* (5) Duc me ad eam, *M. maximē, Ter. Andr. 4, 6, 13.* ☞ Eleganter conjungitur particulis cum, quam, & vel. Quae nunc cum maximē filium interfectum cupit, *Cic.* Quae paret cum maximē mortuo, *Id. Off. 2, 7.* Mihi videtur quam maximē confirmare, *Id.* ☞ Quam maximē abs te oro atque postulo, *I do most earnestly desire you,* *Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 4.* Ut nunc maximē memini, *to the best of my remembrance at present,* *Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 59.*

+ Maximitas, *Vett. pro magnitudo.* *Excessive greatness,* *Lucr. 2, 497.*

Maximoperē. adv. & maximo opere, divisē. *Very earnestly, very greatly.* Abs te maximopere quæso & peto, *Cic. Fam. 2, 2.* Thais à te maximo orabat opere, ut cras sedires, *Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 26.*

Maximus, a, um. adj. sup. [à magnus, contr. ex magnissimus] (1) *Biggest, greatest, largest.* (2) *Very great, most mighty.* (3) *Eldest.* (1) Rescripti epistolae maximae, audi nunc de minuscule, *Cic. 2, fr. 3, 1, 4.* Vir maximi consilii omnium barbarorum, *Nep. Tim. 4.* (2) Optimus maximus Jupiter, *Cic.* Tres exercitus maximos comparavit, *Nep. Hannib. 3.* Homo maximi corporis, *Nep. Dat. 3.* Maximum montem supervexitur, *Catull. 64, 43.* (3) Natorum Tyrrhei maximus Almon, *Virg. Aen. 7, 532.* Maxima Natorum Priami Ilione, *Id. 1, 657.* ☞ Est maximo pretio, *it is very dear,* *Plin.* Maximi aliquem facere, *to love one dearly,* *Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 59.* § Illud mihi multo maximum est, *I lay most stress upon that,* *Id. Andr. 3, 2, 46.* § Maximus pontifex, *the highpriest,* *Cic.* Maximi natales, *the annals of the Pontifex Maximus, Fest.* Maximus curio, *the chief of the curiones, Id.* Maximus praetor dicitur, qui maximi imperii sit: alii qui aetatis maximae, *Fest.* Maxima virgo, *the chief of the vestal virgins,* *Val. Max.* Optimus maximus fundus, *freehold land,* *Cels.* ☞ Minores, minimus. ☞ Eleganter praepositur huic voci quam & vel. Ignēs faciunt quam maximos, *Nep.* Hujus victoriae vel maxima fuit laus, *Id.*

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* Maza, ac. f. *μαζα*. Apollodorus ducit ex *μαζαδοται*, mandere, Athen. & Eustat. ex *μαζον*, subigere, pinere. pot. à *μαζα* placenta, panis azymus] *A thing made of water and oil, or as others say of milk and flour, which poor people used instead of bread; hasty pudding, summary, &c.*

* Mazonómum, i. n. [*μαζονόμω*, dict. quod mazae in eo apponi solitae, ex *μαζα*, & *νόμω*, distribuo] *A platter, or charger to carry meat in*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 86.

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Meābilis, e. [à meo] act. *That runneth, or passeth easily.* Per cuncta meabilis, Plin. 2, 4. Bubus meabilis transitus, Id. 6, 1.

Means, tis. part. [à meo] *Passing, gliding along*, Lucr. 1, 438.

Meapte, ablat. fem. meā cum syllabicā adject. pte. Meapte causā, *for mine own sake, upon mine account*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8.

Meatus, ūs. m. verb. [à meo, are] (1) *A movement, or course.* (2) *The manner of moving, or going.* (3) *A passage, the mouth of a river.* (4) *The pores of the body.* (1) Meatus fiderum, Plin. 2, 6. solis lunaēque, Lucr. 1, 129. coeli, Virg. Aen. 6, 849. (2) Aves solae vario meatu seruntur, & in terrā & in aëre, Plin. 10, 54. (3) Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus erumpit, Tac. Germ. 1, 4. (4) Succus malvae decoctae pori meatu suaves facit, Plin. 20, 84.

Mecenas, ātis. m. Sic debere scribi contendit Beckmannus de orig. ut sit à *μη*, non, & *καινός*, communis: sed Maecenas scribendum vetustiss. codd. & marmora evincunt, & Dion Cassius qui *Μαικήνας* scribit. *A certain nobleman of Rome in the time of Augustus, patron to Virgil and Horace, &c. from whom all benefactors to learning, and friends to scholars, are called Maecenates; also effeminate persons, because Maecenas was such an one.*

Mecastor, jurandi adverb. *μη vel με τὸν Κάστορα*. By Castor. Ap. comicos frequenter. Observat Gellius, ap. idoneos auctores nusquam virum dicere mecastor, aut feminam mehercules.

Mechānicus, i. m. *A designer, an engineer, one who contriveth as well as worketh*, Suet. Vesp. 18. Cavendum pueris ne abutantur hoc vocab. pro cerdo, quod eum dicimus Anglice a mechanic.

* Mecōnis, f. [à *μήκων*, papaver] *A kind of lettuce of a sleepy quality*, Plin. 19, 38.

* Mecōnites, ae. m. [à *μήκων*, papaver] *A kind of precious stone like unto a poppy*, Plin. 37, 63.

* Mecōnium, i. n. *Juice of poppy*, Plin. 20, 76.

Mecum, pro cum me. De ratione postpositae praepositionis, vid. Cic. in Orat. 45. *With me, with myself.* ¶ Mecum facit, *it maketh for me, for my purpose*, Cic. Mecum sentit, *he is of my opinion*, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 26. Nihil mecum tibi, *you have nothing to do with me*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 15. Indignabar mecum, *I was angry within myself*, Virg. Aen. 2, 93. Ut tacita mecum gaudeam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 32. Colloquitur mecum una, *together with me*, Id. Mecum una simul, Id. Mecum simul, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 94.

Meddix, m. Oscum. [ex *μῆδω*, imperium teneo] *The name of the chief magistrate among the people called Osci.* Summus ubi capitur meddix, Enn. ap. Fez. Vid. Mediaflicus.

Medēla, ae. f. *A medicine, a remedy, a cure*, Gell. 12, 5. ¶ *Vix leg. ante Gell. tempora: quocirca mallem dicere medicina, medicamentum.*

Medendus, a, um. part. *To be healed.* Medendae valetudini leniendisque morbis, nullam divinam humanamque opem non adhibuit, Suet. Vesp. 8. Ista superis medenda linquite, Stat. Theb. 3, 388.

Medens, tis. part. *Healing, curing.* * Verba medentia, Stat. Subst. a physician. Absinthia tetra medentes cum dare conantur, Lucr. 1, 834. Effē in potestate medentium, Curt. 3, 5, 14.

Mēdōr, ēri. depon. [ex *μῆδω*, curo, Canin.] curo, confulo. *To heal, cure, or remedy.* § Morbo mederi, Cic. de Orat. 2, 44. § cupiditates, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 3. Contra serpentium letus medentur, *they are a remedy against, or good against*, Plin. 8, 41. reipublicae afflictae, *to apply remedies to the diseases of the state*, Cic. pro Sext. 13. inopiae frumentariae, *to avoid the inconveniences of a dearth*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. vitii, erroribus, *to reform them*, Plin. jun. satietati lectoris, *to prevent tiring him*, Nep. Pelop. 1. religioni, *to expiate the violation of things sacred*, Cic. Capiti mederi, *to apply one's skill to save one's life*, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 44. crimini, *to bring one's self off from an accusation*, Id. confessioni, *to excuse what one hath confessed*, Id. § Cupiditates mederi paulo, *to satisfy one's desires at a small expence*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3. * Pass. Aegrescit medendo, *he is the more obstinate for being persuaded*, Virg. Aen. 12, 46.

Medetur, imperf. formā pass. [à medeor] Medetur oris ulceribus perunctis hoc succo, *they cure sore mouths, or sore mouths are cured with it*, Cels. Medetur, i. e. medela prae-

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statur. act. permultis erit medendum, *many abuses must be reformed*, Cic. Fam. 12, 10.

¶ Mediale. Quod medium est in re, ut est in plantis. The pith of a tree, the middle of the wood. Arboris mediale, Solin.

Medians, tis. [qu. à medio] Mediante Junio, *in the middle of June*, Pallad.

Medianus, a, um. adj. Medianae columnae, Vitruv. 3, 1.

† Mediafinum, i. n. Medici dicunt membranas, quae medium ventrem, i. e. totum thoracis spatium à jugulo ad septum usque in duos sinus dividunt, *ὅτι διαφραττοντες ὑμῆρας*, Gorrh.

Mediafinus, m. [quod in mediā domo stat, ad omnium imperia paratus; mediafinus à medio stando vel tenendo componi videtur, Prisc. verum finis est vocis productio] *A slave, or drudge at every one's command, and in the basest work; a kitchen-slave, a skip-jack.* Rustici mediafini, *servants in country works, distinct from plowing*, Col. 1, 9, 3. Tu mediafinus tacita prece rura petebas, Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 24.

Mediaflicus, i. m. *The name of a chief magistrate in Campania*, Liv. 24, 19. & 26, 7.

¶ Mediatio, f. *An intreating, or interceding, a mediation*, Ulp. † Intercessio.

† Mediator, ōris. m. *A mediator, an umpire, an intercessor, a go-between, one that endeavourerh to reconcile parties, or undertakerh business betwixt them*, Theol. † Sequester, arbiter.

Medica, ae. f. [à medicus, i.] *A midwife.* Saepe reperitur in antiq. inscript. Vid. etiam Gloss. Isid.

Mēdica, ae. f. & arbor, quae etiam citrus dic. & herba. [à Medis dict. unde in Graeciam advecta, Plin. 18, 43.] (1) *The pomelitron tree.* (2) *Also an orange, or limon tree.* (3) *Medica herba. A kind of clovergrass, very good food for cattle, being once sown it lasteth ten years; Spanish trifoly, or threelaved grass of Spain.* (1) Plin. 18, 43. (2) Ruell. (3) Te quoque, medica, putres accipient fulci, Virg. Geor. 1, 215. vid. & Col. 2, 11.

Mēdicābilis, e. adj. [à medicor] (1) *Curable, medicinal, that may be cured, or healed.* (2) *Interdum Aet. Medicinal, that hath the virtue of healing.* (1) Nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov. Met. 1, 523. (2) Ligni succus medicabilis, epotus humorem compescit, Col. 7, 10.

¶ Mēdicābūlum, i. n. medicandi locus. *A place of physic, or remedies, such as the Bath, the Spaw, &c. an infirmary.* Aegris medicabula, Apul. Flor. p. 797.

Mēdicāmen, inis. n. (1) *Any sort of medicine used inwardly, or outwardly.* (2) *Tincture to dye wool with, such as the juice of the purple.* (1) Vinolentis medicaminibus curari, Cic. in Pison. 6. Inusti medicamine oculi, *eyes having an unguent applied to them*, Plin. 7, 14. Nec vis medicaminis statim intellecta, Tac. Ann. 12, 67, 1. (2) Plin. 14, 8.

Mēdicāmentaria, ae. f. sc. ars conficiendi medicamenta. *The art, or skill of making, or preparing medicines*, Plin. 7, 57.

Mēdicāmentārius, i. m. *An apothecary, one that prepareth medicines.* Quo utuntur medicamentarii, Plin. 19, 33.

Mēdicāmentōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Medicinal, medicinal, apt to cure, or heal, that serveth for medicine.* Aqua medicamentosa, Vitruv. 8, 3. Herba medicamentosior, Cato, c. 157.

Medicamentum, i. n. vox media est, quae, ut *φάρμακον*, Graecē, & in bonam, & in malam partem sumitur. (1) *A medicine, physic.* (2) *Synecd. A purge.* (3) *A paint, or wash for the face.* (4) *Ointment.* (5) *Poison.* (6) *Met. A remedy, as for any grief, vexation, &c.* (7) *A tincture to dye wool with, such as the juice of the purple.* (1) Medicamentum salutare, Cic. N. D. 2, 53. (2) Nunquam in adversa valetudine medicamentum recte datur, nisi is morbus sine febre est, Cels. 2, 12. iterum, Medicamenta stomachum ferē laedunt, Id. ibid. (3) Fucati medicamenta candoris & ruboris, Cic. Orat. 23. (4) Multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 60. (5) Medicamentum malum musa dedam, ap. Sen. vid. & Curt. 6, 10, 34. (6) Met. Medicamenta doloris, Cic. (7) Plin. 9, 64.

Medicans, tis. part. [à medico] *That giveth a medicinal tincture and virtue*, Virg. Aen. 12, 418.

Mēdicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preparation, as of grain prepared with several liquors, &c. that vermin may not devour it.* Potest etiam citra istam medicationem commodē servari, Col. 2, 10.

Mēdicatūrus, a, um. [à medico] *Seria, quam medicaturi sumus, which we design to give a preparation to*, Col.

Mēdicatus, ūs. m. *A medicinal preparation, or application.* Pepuli doctis medicatibus ignes, Ov. Epist. 12, 165.

Mēdicātus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Medicinal, physical.* (2) *Medicinally, or physically prepared.* (3) *Bedaubed with ointments.* (4) *Envenomed, or poisoned.* (1) Ruta & hederā res medicatissimae, Plin. 28, 23. Lac bubulum

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lum medicatus, *Id.* 28, 33. (2) Medicatis frugibus offam obicit, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 420. (3) Medicatae fedes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 65. (4) Medicatum boletum, *Suet. Claud.* 44. Medicata veneno tela, *Sil.* 7, 453. * Santonica medicata pocula virgâ, a wormwood potion, *Mart.* 9, 96. Lana medicata fuco, dyed, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 28. Medicata, Mercury's rod, magically prepared to cause sleep, *Ov.* * Medicatus somnus, a sleep caused by magical preparations, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 107.

Medicina, ae. f. (1) *Physic*, or the art of physic. (2) A physician's, or surgeon's shop. (3) *Physic*, medicine. *Met. a remedy.* (4) *Synecd.* A purging medicine. (5) *Met. Physicians.* (6) *Poison.* (1) * Imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 16. Ut alimenta fanis corporibus agricultura; sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, *Cels. in praefat.* (2) Defectus sum quaerere per medicinas, per tonstrinas, in gymnasio, atque in foro, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 14. * Hanc ego vocem crediderim esse naturâ suâ adjectivum, & retineri vel artem vel tabernam: ideoque contra quàm faciunt plerique lexicographi, has duas significationes in fronte stare iussi, ostipulante *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 18. ab arte medicina medicus, à futrinâ tutor. Libri medicinae, *Id.* Ne quis servus artem medicinam edisceret, *Hyg. Fab.* 274. (3) Admittere medicinam, to be curable, *Cels.* Medicinam facere alicui, to administer physic, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 7. *Met.* Medicinam adhibere rei publicae, to apply remedies to the state, *Cic. pro Sext.* 65. Medicinam alicui consilii atque orationis suae afferre, *Id.* Medicinam incommotis reperire, *Id.* (4) Immittenda in alvum, si levi medicinâ contenti sumus, pura aqua, *Cels.* 2, 12. (5) Muffabat tacito medicina timore, *Lucr.* 6, 1177. ut Graecè *οδονανον*.

Medicinalis, e. adj. *Belonging to physic, physical, medicinal.* Cucurbita medicinalis, a physical herb, *Plin.* 32, 42. Ars medicinalis, *Cels. in praefat.*

Médico, âre. act. (1) To cure, or heal. (2) To give an artificial preparation, or tincture to a thing. (1) Vulneris aestus medicare, *Sil.* 6, 98. (2) Semina medicare, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 193. capillos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 14.

Médicor, âri, âtus. pass. Ficus maturitatis causâ medicatur, To have a medicinal preparation given to it, *Plin.* 16, 51.

Médicor, âri, âtus sum. dep. To cure, or endeavour to cure. (2) *Met.* To amend, or reclaim. (1) Hoc stare Senibus medicantur anhelis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 135. Medicari cupidus ictum non valuit, *Id. Aen.* 7, 756. (2) Nato ut medicarer tuo, that I might give a remedy to reclaim your son, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 12.

Médicus, a, um. [à Mediâ vel Persiâ, those two nations being often confounded in authors, *vid. Freinsheim. ad Curt.* 6, 64.] Malum medicum, a citron, or limon tree. Apparatu regio utebatur, veste Medicâ, *Nep. Paus.* 3. i. e. purpureâ, teste *Xenoph. de Cyri vitâ*, l. 1.

Médicus, a, um. adj. *Physical*, pertaining to physic, or to a physician. * Interdum medicâ plus valet arte malum, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 3, 18. Medicae manus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 455.

Médicus, i. m. [à medicina, *Varr.*] (1) A physician. (2) A surgeon, or apothecary. (1) = Nec medici, nec curatoris egere, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 102. * aeger, *Cels.* (2) *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, fin. Caeduntur tumidae, medico ridente, mariscae, *Juv.* 2, 13.

|| Medie. adv. Indifferently, in a middle way, equally between both parties, *Ulp.*

+ Mediepontus, *Cato.* *Vid. Medipontus.*

|| Médietas, âtis. f. The half of a thing, a moiety. Vix audeo dicere medietates, *Cic. de Univ.* 7. + Media pars.

Medimnus, i. m. & medimnum. n. [à μέτρον mensura. pl. μέτρα] A certain measure containing six bushels. * Singulis modii tritici sex dabantur, qui modus mensurae medimnus Athenis appellatur, *Nep. Attic.* 2, 6. Medimnum ferè feritur, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 47.

Médiocris, cre. adj. [ex medius, *Prisc.*] Middling, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent. Mediocris orator, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 26. actor causarum, *Hor. A. P.* 390. Omne malum etiam mediocre magnum est, *Cic.*

Médiocritas, âtis. f. (1) A mean, or middle way. (2) *Meaness in any circumstance.* (1) In plerisque rebus optima est mediocritas, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17. Aurea mediocritas, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 5. (2) Mediocritas nostra, *Paterc.* de se loquens, hominum, *Id.* * Legitur mediocritates in plur. non semel ap. *Cic.*

Médiocriter. adv. ius, comp. With moderation, indifferently, after an ordinary manner, tolerably. * Nihil egregiè & praeter caetera studebat, & tamen omnia mediocriter, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 32. Mediocriter doctus, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 10. Non mediocriter conqueri, *Cic. pro Quint.* 18. Litotes, i. e. graviter. Hoc vellem mediocrius, *Id. Attic.* 1, 20.

+ Medioxumè. adv. Ad mortalem modum medioxumè, *Varr.* i. e. medio actum modo, *Non.* 2, 556.

Medioxumus. (antiq. mediotumus) mediocris, medius. Middlemost. * Dii superi atque inferi & medioxumi, scil. qui Δαίμονες à Graecis appellantur, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 36. Medioxuma uxor, one's middlemost wife, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 67.

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Medipontus, i. m. [q. d. Medi Xerxis pons, scil. funalis, quo is Hellespontum junxerat; vel à similitudine, vel captando lusum] An instrument of ropes, or cords, used in making oil, for the squeezing, or pressing of it, *Cato. Al. leg. melipontus.*

Meditabundus, a, um. *Meditating upon.* Meditabundus bellum, *Just.* 38, 3.

Meditamen, inis. n. Meditamina belli, *Sil. Ital.* 8, 325. *Prud. Psych.* 234. id. quod

Meditamentum, i. n. An exercise. Meditamenta belli, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 26, 4.

Meditans, tis. part. [à meditor] (1) *Musing, considering, or thinking upon.* (2) *Designing, aiming.* (1) Exilium meditant, *Cic.* (2) Meditans ictum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 7.

Meditâté. adv. (1) Upon premeditation. (2) Perfectly, at one's fingers ends. (1) *Sen.* (2) Novisse mores me tuos meditaté decet, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 40.

Meditatio, ônis. f. verb. [à meditor] (1) *Meditation, thinking beforehand.* (2) *Study.* (3) *Practice, or exercise.* (1) Stulta est meditatio futuri mali, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 15. (2) = Locos commentatione atque meditatione paratos habere debetis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 27. by much thought and study. (3) = Multi etiam naturae vitium meditatione atque exercitatione sustulerunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 16.

Meditâtivus, a, um. adj. ut meditativum verbum quod meditandi naturam videatur habere, ut esurio, *Prisc. Valla desiderativum voc.*

Meditatus, a, um. part. (1) *Dep. Having mused, considered, or bethought himself.* (2) *Pass. Thought upon, studied, forecast, premeditated, prepared aforehand.* (3) *Addicted and exercised.* (1) = Cum paratus meditatusque venisses, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 6. (2) = Attuleras meditatum & cogitatum scelus, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 4. (3) Ad hujus vitae studium meditati labores, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 10.

Mediterraneum, i. n. subst. ex adj. The middle of the land, or country, *Plin.* 3, 3.

Mediterrâneus, a, um. adj. [qu. in mediâ terrâ] (1) In the middle of the land, far from the sea. (2) That liveth far from the sea. (1) * Nascitur plumbum in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, *Cic.* (2) Mediterranci mare esse non credunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 31. * Mediterraneum mare, the sea which divideth Europe from Africa. *Vid. Plin.* 3, 10.

+ Mediterreus, a, um. *Fest. ex Sisen.* + Mediterraneus.

MÉDITOR, âri, âtus sum. dep. [qu. melitor, à Gr. μελετῶν, modulator, canto, meditor] (1) To meditate, muse, think upon, or forecast. (2) To exercise, or practise. (3) To play upon an instrument. (1) Meditari secum, quo pacto ferant, to forecast with themselves, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 12. § Causam meditari, to study how to plead his cause, *Id. Adelph.* 2, 1, 41. causam adversus aliquem, *Cic.* Ad aliquid meditari, to study what to answer to a thing, *Id. Fam.* 2, 2. de suâ ratione, how to order his matters, *Id. Fam.* 1, 8. de ducibus hostium, what defence to make concerning them, *Id.* Meditor esse affabilis, I study to be affable, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 8. Meditabar quomodo loquar, I studied how to speak, *Cic.* § ut accusem, to plot, or design, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 15. Meditari exilium, to design, *Cic. fugam, Col.* 19, 8. infidias, dolum alicui, to contrive against one, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 60. * Ausidus diluvium meditatur agris, designeth a deluge over the fields, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 28. poenam in fratrem, *Cic. Tusc.* 4. arma ad Indos, to design an expedition to India, *Propert.* 3, 3, 1. (2) Ad cursuram meditabor me, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 34. Alio vultu, alio incessu esse meditabatur, he practised to alter his look and gait, *Id.* Meditari amorem, to practise love, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 171. (3) * Musam meditari avenâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 2. arundine, *Ibid.* 6, 8. to tune verses on a pipe.

Meditrina. The goddess of physic, *Fest.* nomen officii, *Scal.* ut sit meditrina studium & cura medendi, sicut lavatrina lavandi.

Meditrinalia, orum. n. pl. Feasts, or sacred rites of the goddess Meditrina. Quod hoc die solitum vinum novum & vetus degustari medicamenti causâ, *Varr.*

Meditullium, i. n. [ex medium, & tullium, productio vocis, *Cic.* meditullium qu. meditellium, à Tellus, *Fest. μεδογυεωρ*] Hinc meditullium, mediterraneum, *Gloss.* the very middle.

Medium, i. n. (1) The midst, or middle of a thing. (2) That which is placed in the middle. (3) What is common to several. (4) The public. (1) Per medium densi populi, *Catull.* (2) Virtus est medium vitiorum utrinque reductum, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 9. (3) * Nec signare quidem, aut partiri limite campum fas erat; in medium quaerebant, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 126. (4) * Aurum Italicis totum, medium provincialibus reddidit, *Capitol. in Pio, c. 4.* sed nove hoc dictum *Casaub. observat.* Medium montium, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64. campi, paludum, *Id.* diei, *Liv. Cic.* in pl. media.

MÉDIUS, a, um. adj. [à Gr. μέσος] (1) The middle. (2) Middling, ordinary, not singular. (3) Equally suited, or inclined.

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chied. (4) *Common, very frequent.* (5) *General.* (6) *Mediating, or determining.* (7) *Neutral, of neither part.* (8) *Middle aged.* (1) *Medius dies, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. Media nox, Caes.* (2) *Æ Innocentia eximius, sanctitate praecipuus, eloquentia medius, Patere. 2, 29.* (3) *Medium erat Anco ingenium, Liv. 1, 32. Pacis eras mediisque belli, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28.* (4) *Æ Non sunt quaesita ex occulto aliquo genere literarum, sed sumpta de medio, Cic. pro Domo, 54.* (5) *Medio responso, Liv. 39, 39.* (6) *= sequester ille & media litium manus, Quint. 12, 8. Mediis amicis jurgia finire, Cassiod.* (7) *= Ipse medius & neutrius partis, Suet. Caes. 75.* (8) *Qui post mediani aetatem mediani mulierem ducit domum; &c. Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 40. Medium arripere, to seize one by the middle, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 18. amplecti, to take one about the middle, Id. Andr. 1, 1, 106. distruncare, to cut one in two in the middle, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53. Medius distrumpi, to burst in the middle, Id. Poni contra medium diem, Col. Ad mediani conversa diem, towards the south, Virg. Geor. 3. * Media regio diei, the southern region, Lucr. 6, 723. Frigoribus mediis, in the middle of winter, Virg. Ecl. 10, 65. Medio aestu, in the heat of the day, Id. Geor. 1, 297. In media potione, in the middle of her draught, Id. Medium sermonem abrumpere, to break off in the middle of the speech, Virg. Aen. 4, 388. * Media nimborum in nocte, amongst the blackest clouds, Id. Geor. 1, 328. Medii hostes, & medius hostis, the midst of the enemy, Id. In media morte, in the greatest danger of death, Id. Aen. 2, 533. Ex media morte reservatus, rescued from the very jaws of death, Cic. Quae sunt ex media laude iustitiae, which are some of the most commendable things under the head of justice, Id. Quae sunt e mediis C. Caesaris partibus, they are as deeply engaged as any on Caesar's side, Id. § Medius vir, Catull. obscoen. § In medio omnibus palma est posita, free for every one to strive for, Ter. Phor. Prol. 17. In medium aliquid afferre, for public benefit, Cic. Off. 1, 22. Consulere in medium, for the public good, Virg. Aen. 11, 335. Quaerere in medium, to get for the common stock, Id. Geor. 1, 126. § Tabulae sunt in medio, are ready to be produced, Cic. Verr. 4. Dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita est, is plain, Id. de Orat. 1. Voluptates in medio sitae sunt, easy to be had, Id. § Ex medio comoedia res arcessit, taketh its subject from common life, Hor. Ep. 2, 168. § E medio excedere, to die, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14. De medio tolli, to be put to death, Id. E medio discedere, to retire to a private life, Suet. Recede de medio, interpose not yourself, Id. § Proferre in medium, Id. dare, Lucr. to make public. Procedere in medium, to make one's appearance, Cic. venire, Id. Rem in medio ponere, to give an account of a thing publicly, Id. ¶ Rem in medio relinquere, to leave it undetermined, Sall. In medio relinquere, to speak in the general, naming nobody, Cic. In medio sit, let it remain undecided, Suet. Inter bellum & pacem medium nihil est, there is no mean, Cic. * Medius Titan venientis & aetiae noctis, midnight, Ov. medius, one of neither faction, Cic. Medium tempus, time since a thing was done, Plin. jun. * Mediae artes, neither good nor bad, Quint. Media officia, that arrive not at the perfection of virtue, Cic. Medium responsum, doubtful, Liv. 39, 39. sermo, Plin. jun. Plus media parte, half, Ov. Met. 3, 43. Gratia media, small thanks, Liv. Mediarum facultatum dominus, owner of ordinary possessions, Col. ¶ Media vocabula, words used in a good, or bad sense, as valetudo, facinus, gratis, &c. In medium relinquemus, Gell. 17, 2. quem vide, ita Tac. de Mor. Germ. cap. 46. Mediusfidius, adv. idem quod mehercule: nam Dius Fidius est Διὸς, i. e. Jovis, Fidius, i. e. Filius, antiq. enim saepe d literam pro l ponebant, Fest. Me verò pronomen est, ut sit ellipsis ita supplenda. Ita me Dius Fidius amet; ut Mehercules, Ita me Hercules juvet, Fest. § Mediusfidius viorum propria juratio, ut soeminarum aedepol, ecastor, ejuno, Charis. By Hercules, Cic. Medixtuticus, i. m. The chief magistrate among the Campanians, Liv. Vid. Medixtuticus. Medulla, ae. f. [ἀ μωλός, medulla, Can. inserto d] (1) Marrow in the bones. (2) Analog. In herbs, or trees, the pith, or heart. (3) Flour, meal. (4) Met. The quintessence, or prime of any thing. (1) Offa vides regum vacuis exhausta medullis, Juven. 8, 90. Medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 16. (2) Plin. 15, 18. (3) = Quae frumenta sicca moluntur, plus farinae reddunt; quae salsa aqua sparsa, candidiorem medullam, Plin. 18, 20. (4) Medulla lanæ, Plin. Suadae medulla, Enn. ap. Cic. ¶ § Metaph. Mihi haeres in medullis, I love you at my heart, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. In medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, very dear to the Romans, Id. Philipp. 1, 15. In mediis litium medullis versantur, conversant about the chief points of causes, Quint. 2, 1. Medulla lini, the tear of flax, Plin. 19, 3. ¶ Medullaris, e. adj. Ad medullas pertinens, Apul. Met. 7. Ut usque plagarum mihi medullaris insideret dolor, Pertaining to the marrow, inward. † Intimus. † Medullatus, Fat. full of marrow, Bibl. Medullitus, adv. i. e. ex intimis medullis. Intimately, to the very marrow, deeply, heartily, affectionately, cordially. Ut*

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videas eam medullitus me amare, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86. Versus propinas flammeos medullitus, Enn. apud Non. Medullo, are. To take out the marrow, Enn. † Emedullo, Plin. Medullosus, a, um. Full of marrow. Medullosus humerus, Cels. 8, 1. Medullula, ae. f. dim. Anseris medullula mollior, softer than the finest down, Catull. 23, 2. Megalelia, Liv. Megalenia, Cic. qui & ludi Megalenses; μεγαλήσιον ejus templum, ὁ ναὸς τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς, scil. Pessinunte, unde advecta Romam, Varr. Plays in honour of Cybele, on the fourth day of April, Ov. Fast. 4, 355. * Megalium, ii. n. A sweet ointment, Plin. 13, 2. * Megalographia. [ex μέγας, magnus, & γράφω, scribo] A drawing of pictures at large, Vitruv. 7, 4. * Megistanes. m. pl. [ex μέγιστος, maximus, q. d. maximates, uti optimates] Princes, peers, states, nobles, grandees, Suet. Cal. 5. Tacit. Mehercule, mehercule, mehercules. adv. [q. d. Ita me Hercules juvet, Fest. vel ut me sit à Gr. μελ, per Herculem] So help me Hercules, Cic. § Viri per Herculem, mulieres per Castorem, utrique per Pollucem, jurare soliti, Gell. 11, 6. ¶ Vid. Mediusfidius. Meiens. part. [à seq.] Pissing, Catull. 94. Meio, ère, mictum. neut. [vel à meo, quod urina per venas meat; vel à με in forma constructa à μεν aquae, quae & Latinis interdum urinam sign.] To make water, or urine, to piss. ¶ Meiere eodem, cum eadem coire, Horat. Sat. 2, 7, 52. MEL, mellis, n. [à μέλι, abscisso i, ut à μέπερι, piper] (1) Honey. (2) Met. Sweets of poetry. (3) The juice of the flowers of lilies. (4) A darling, a word of endearment, my sweetest, my honey. (1) Melle dulcior, Cic. de Sen. 10. (2) Poëtica mella, Hor. Epist. 2, 19, 44. (3) Plin. 21, 74. (4) = Mel ac delicias tuas tulit, Cic. Fam. 8, 8. Si absum, haud recusem quin mihi male sit, mel meum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 8. Hoc juvat, & melli est, extremely pleasing to me, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 32. § In melle sunt linguae litae vestrae atque orationes, lacteque: corda felle sunt lita, atque acerba aceto, your words are milk and honey, your hearts gall and vinegar, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76. * Melaenaetos. i. m. [Recf. Melanaetos, ex μέλας, niger, & αἰτὸς, aquila] The black eagle, the least, but best sort of eagles, Plin. 10, 3. * Melampyllum, i. n. [ex μέλας, niger, & φύλλον, folium, à foliorum nigredine dict.] Herbae quae alio nomine dic. Acanthus, Plin. 22, 34. * Melampodium, ii. n. [à Melampode inventore] An herb called black hellebore, Plin. 25, 21. Lat. Veratrum nigrum. * Melampsythium, ii. Passi genus suum saporem, non vini, referens, Plin. 14, 11. * Melampus, [ex μέλας, niger, & πῦς, pes] i. e. nigripes. Blackfoot, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 205. * Melampyron. atrum frumentum. [Them. πυρὴς, triticum] An herb full of branches, having seed like fenugreek; a weed hurtful to corn called cow-wheat, by others, horseflower, Dodon. * Melanaetus, i. m. [à μέλας & αἰτὸς] The hawk called a saker, Jun. Vid. Melaenaetos. * Melanchaetes. ae. m. [Them. χαίτη, juba, coma] i. e. atripilus. Blackcoat, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 232. * Melanchlaenus, a, umi. adj. [μελάγχλαινος, nigrâ chlaenâ indutus] A blackcoat, one that weareth black, Mela, 2, 1. * Melancholia, ae. f. [à μέλαινα χολή, atra bilis] Melancholy, black choler, a kind of madness rising from melancholy, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. Lat. Atra bilis. * Melancholicus, a, umi. adj. Melancholic, full of black choler, sad. Aristoteles ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33. * Melancoryphus, i. m. ficedula avis, μελαγκόρυφος, qu. κορυὴν μέλαιναν, verticem nigrum habet, Plin. 10, 44. Lat. Atticapilla, Fest. * Melandrys, yos. m. [ex μέλας, niger, & δρυς, quercus] Lat. nigra quercus, thynni genus grandissimum, qu. carnem habeat caesis quernis affulis finillimam. The largest sort of tunny, Plin. 9, 18. * Melandryum. (1) An herb growing among corn, and in meadows, with a white flower; some take it for the black pith of an oak, or for heart of oaks. (2) Also the body of the tunny fish cut into fitches, and powdered, the neck and belly being first taken away. (1) Plin. 26, 24. (2) Mart. 3, 77. * Melania, ae. f. [à μέλας, niger] Blackness, a black speck, or spot, Plin. 24, 29. * Melanion, ii. n. Theophr. Leg. & divifim, μέλαν ἴον. The black violet, Plin. 21, 38. * Melantheron. herba eadem quae anthemis, Plin. 22, 29. à μέλι, i. e. mali odore. Melanthinum oleum. è Melanthio factum; ἔλαιον μελάνθιον, Diosc. 1, 37.

* Melanthion,

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* Melanthion, ii. n. *The herb gith, coriander of Rome, pepperwort*, Plin. 20, 71. & Col. 10, 245.

* Melanurus, i. [ἀπὸ τῆς μελαίνης κεφαλῆς, à nigrâ caudâ dict. Col.] *A kind of peaches which some call ruffs; it is also taken for the sea bream.* Ennius licenter producit primam, & corripit penultimam. Melanurum, turdum, merulam, timbram-que marinam. Rectè Lipsius in 3 Opp. Haud facillè parvus melanurus fallitur arte. § *Also a kind of serpent in Afric, less than a viper, but more deadly.*

* Meläpium, ii. n. [ex μῆλον, malum, & ἄπιον, pirum] *A pearmain, a pear apple, or apple pear*, Plin. 15, 15.

Melcūlum, i. n. dimi. [à mel] *A cokefing word, my sweet honey*, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Mele. nom. pl. n. à sing. melos. *Tunes, notes.* * Musae mele, Lucr. 2, 412. * Cycnea, Ibid. 1, 504. Vid. Melos.

* Meleagris, idis. f. Col. 8, 2. pl. meleagrides, um. f. Plin. 10, 38: à sing. μελεαγρίς, Gallinae Africanæ sive Numidicae, Varr. Has Ovid. sorores Meleagri fuisse fabulatur. *A Guinea, or Turkey hen.*

Meles, vel melis. f. Varr. bestia. [à μέλι, mel, quod favos petat, & assidue mella captet; vel ex μῆλον, malum, qu. sit corpore mali instar rotundo, Isid.] *A badger, gray, or brock.* Venator captâ mele superbus adest, Mart. 10, 37. conf. Plin. 8, 58. Borich. ad Petron. p. 392.

Melētiūs, a, um. *Belonging to Meles, a river near Smyrna, whence, because born there, Homer had his name Melesigenes.* Meleteae chartae, *Homer's verses*, Tibull. 4, 1, 200.

|| Meletor, ari. dep. [à μελεῖν, To sing, pipe, or play tunes as fiddlers do, Fulg. 4. Cano.

|| Melia terra, vid. Plin. 35, 19. Lat. melinum, voc. μελία γῆ, vel μῆλις, à Melo insulâ.

Meliboeus, a, um. *Of Meliboea, a city of Magnesia, famous for the purple fly.* Meliboea purpura, Lucr. 2, 499. & Virg. Aen. 5, 251.

Melicae gallinae. *Turkey hens*, Col. 8, 2.

Melicembales, vel meliceribali, as Dalechampius readeth it. *A kind of shellfish, winkles*, Plin. 32, 53.

* Melicēria, ae. f. vid. Cels. 5, 26. [à favo, cui similis, qu. ex μέλι & κηρός, melle & cerâ] vel meliceris, idis. f. Plin. 21, 87. dict. quod mellis crassitudinem & colorem refert. *A kind of imposthume, or sore, out of which runneth matter like honey.*

* Melichlōros, i. m. [ex μέλι, mel, & χλωρός, viridis. Them. χλόα, herba] *A sort of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 73.

* Melichros, ōtis. [Them. χροά, color] *A precious stone of a yellow colour like honey*, Lucr. 4, 1153. sed literis Graecis.

* Melichrŷlos, fi. f. [Them. χρυσός, aurum] *gemma quae ex Indiâ nascitur, quasi per aurum sincero melle translucente.* *A stone in India of the topaz kind*, Plin. 37, 45.

* Melicrāton, i. n. [à μέλι, mel, & κεράννυμι, misceo; Lat. aqua mulsa dict.] *A drink made of water and honey boiled together, a kind of mead*, Isid. 20, 3. & Melicraton ad usum praesentem fiebat; Hydromeli ad vetustatem servabatur, Gorrh.

* Melīcus, a, um. [ex μέλος, carmen] *Tuneful, harmonious.* Melici sonores, Lucr. 3, 335. Poëma melicum, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 1.

* Melilōtos, i. f. [qu. dulcis & mellea lotus, Ov. Fast. 4, 440. Lat. fertula Campana dic. Plin. 21, 29.] *The herb melilot.*

* Melīmēli, reŷ. melomeli. [est enim à μῆλον & μέλι] *The syrup of quinces preserved in honey*, Col. 12, 45.

* Melīmēlum, i. n. [ex μέλι, mel, & μῆλον, malum] (1) *A kind of sweet apple, the apple of paradise, an honey apple.* (2) Some take it for the quince apple made into marmelade in the place cited. (1) Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 31. Mala mustea quae nunc melimela dicuntur à sapore melleo, Plin. 23, 55. (2) Mart. 7, 25.

Melina, ac. f. μελίνα. [vel à colore mali maturi, flavo, scil. vel à Melo insulâ dictum] *A kind of garment of a yellowish, or whitish colour; vel à μῆλον ovis, ut sit idem quod μιλῶν, i. e. pellis ovina; vel à mele, i. e. taxo, ut sit melina pellis*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 21. = Vidulus, Id. *a sheep-skin, or a badger-skin, a budget, or knapsack made of such a skin.* Mantica scortea, Scal. vel à μέλι, mel, potio ex melle, meath, or mead, a drink made of honey, Plaut. vel à μέλος, canticum, carmen; est enim melina genus tibiae acutissimi soni, a kind of shrill pipe, a flagelet, Fest.

* Melinē, id. quod melissophyllon, herba, quam, ut ait Varro, alii apiastrum, alii melinem appellant. *Balm-mint, balm-gentle.*

* Melinum, i. n. [ex μῆλον, malum.] (1) *An oil, or ointment of the blossoms of apples, or quinces.* (2) *A very white colour used by painters.* (3) *Balmgentle, or mint.* (1) Vid. Plin. 23, 54. & 13, 2. (2) Vid. Plin. 35, 19. (3) = Apiastrum alii meliphyllon, al. melissophyllon, quidam melinum appellant, Varr. de R. R. 3, 16.

* Melīnus, a, um. adj. [non à μέλι, mel, sed à μῆλον, malum, unde μέλινος, color mali maturi, scil. flavus, sive hel-

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vus, non gilvus. ut vult Serv. dic. etiam Graecè μελίζω, μιλαιδής, μῆλον.] *Yellow*, Dig.

Melinus, a, um. adj. [pertinens ad melem animal] *Melina, scil. pellis*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 21. ubi Turneb. leg. melina, i. e. potio melle admixto. Scal. melinam interpr. manticam scorteam, Gr. μιλῶν à μῆλον, ovis, sc. ex pelle ovina factam. *Made of a sheep-skin, made of a badger-skin.*

Mēlior, & hoc melius, comp. à bonus. [ab ἀμείων Tarentinis ἀμύνων, menior quod postea melior, Scal. à malo, ut optimus ab opto, Voss.] (1) *Better, more excellent, superior more valiant.* (2) *More expert, or skilful.* (3) *More just or upright.* (4) *Better in health.* (5) *Bigger in quantity, or number.* (1) & Dexterior qui visus eum dede neci, melior vacuâ sine regnet in aulâ, Virg. Geor. 4, 90. Cervus pugnâ melior, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 34. (2) Jaculo incedit melior, Virg. Aen. 5, 68. (3) = Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior aequi, Ov. Met. 1, 322. (4) Neque vigilando melior fit aeger, sed per se, si melior est, vigilat, Cels. & Quando aeger febricitat, quando melior est, Id. 3, 6. (5) Melior pars diei, Virg. Aen. 9, 156. Melior pars quaeritis quid expediat, Hor. Epod. 16, 15. De caeteris notionibus vide Bonus. Ager melior, more fertile, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. Melior sententia, more proper, Virg. Aen. 2, 35. canor, sweeter, Lucr. 4, 182. ¶ In causâ meliore esse, to be in a better condition, Id. Meliore conditione aliquid vituperare, with more reason, Brut. ad Cic. tempus, more seasonable, Hor. fides, truer, Ov. Animo meliore aliquid ferre, more patiently, Id. ¶ Meliores carpere, honeste, Phaedr. In melius ora reflectere, to change what one hath begun for the better, Virg. Aen. 6, 632. In melius consilia referre, Id. 1, 285. Ad melius transcurrere, to more daintly fare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 82. § Kinder, or better natured, Hor. that excelleth. Melior famâ, of a clearer reputation, Hor. Pedom melior motu, nimbler, Virg. Aen. 5, 430. Miseros meliora sequentur, happier fate, Virg. Aen. 12, 153.

Meliōresco, ēre. To grow better, to improve, or mend, Col. 2, 10.

|| Melioro, āre. To better a thing, or make it better, to meliorate, or improve, Ulp.

† Meliphylla, ap. Vir. vulgo leg. corr. pro melissophylla, idque per Sync. ex melissophylla. Vid. Melissophyllon. The herb balm-mint, balmgentle.

† Melipontus. Funes, torculos, melipontos, subductarios, Cato. Vid. Medipontus.

Melis, is. f. Varr. ex meles; scrib. & maelis, maelis, ap. vett. & melo, Isid. *A gray, a brock, a badger.* Vid. Meles.

† Melis hasta. [à ligno mali dicta, Fest. à μηλῆα, malus, Scal. leg. melia, à μέλια, fraxinus: ut sit hasta fraxinea, qualis Pelias hasta, Ov. Hom. de Achille, Σείων Πηλεΐδα μελίνην] *A spear, pike, or lance made of ash*, Mart. 10, 37.

* Melissophyllon, i. n. [à μέλισσα, apis, & φύλλον, folium] *The same as apiastrum, or citrago, an herb that bees are mightily taken with, balmgentle, item parsley, si Litt. audiamus.* Trita melissophylla, Virg. Geor. 4, 63. sicut restituit Heins. è MSS. per Sync. Malè vulgò meliphylla cum damno quantitatis.

Melitaeus, a, um. [ex insulâ Melitâ] unde catelli melitaci, lapdogs, Plin. 3, 30.

Melitenŷis, e. adj. Vestis Melitenŷis. *A curious sort of garment made at Malta*, Cic. Verr. 2, 72. Rosa Melitenŷis, an excellent sort of rose growing there, Id. Verr. 5, 11.

* Melītes. [dict. à colore mali cydonei, quod μῆλον κατ' ἐξοχήν dicitur] *A precious stone of the colour of orange, or quince*, Plin. 37, 73.

Melitesius, a, um. al. adject. à Melīte insulâ. Melitesia coralia, Grat. Cyn. 404.

* Melītites, is. [μελιτίτης, scil. ὄνος] (1) *A drink made of honey and wine, &c. a kind of metheglin.* (2) *Also a precious stone yielding a liquor of a sweet taste like honey.* (1) Quid distet à mulso, & modum conficiendi, Plin. docet 14, 11. (2) Melitites lapis succum dulcem mellitumque tufus, Plin. 36, 33.

* Melitton, ōnis. m. [ex μέλισσα, apes] *A place where bees are kept, or where their hives stand, a bee-garden.* = Μελιττώνας ita facere oportet, quos alii Μελιτρώνας appellant, eandem rem quidam mellariâ, Varr. de R. R. 3, 16.

* Meliturgus, i. m. [à μέλι, mel, & ἔργον, opus] *He that hath the charge and ordering of honey, a bee-merchant*, Varr. de R. R. 3, 16. Lat. Mellarius vocatur, Id.

† Melium, i. n. cingulum ex corio firmo cum clavis capitatis. *A dog's collar made of leather, with nails in it*, Varr. de R. R. 2, 5. In quibusdam edit. maelium, leg. q. v. vid. & nullus, quod rectius teste Festo.

Meliūs, adv. [comp. à benē] *Better in all respects.* Meliūs dicere, Hor. vivere, Id. Meliūs, aequius, with more justice and equity, Cic. Meliūs se habent, they are in a better case, Id. Res meliūs it, it goeth better, Id. expedit, with better success, easily, swimmingly. Suadere meliūs, to give better counsel, Hor. Epod. 16, 23. Meliūs, pejūs, profit, oblit, be it better, or worse, Ter. Meliūs canemus, more conveniently, Virg. Ecl. 9, 67. § Orare causas meliūs, with greater eloquence, Id. Aen. 6, 850. scribere, Hor. Meliūs fecat magnas res, ordereth them more cleverly, Id. Sat. 1, 10, 15. Malunt meliūs sibi esse, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 16. Meliūs est ei factum, he is amended,

amended, or recovered, Cic. Erit isti morbo melius, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 75. Melius credo fore, *I believe she will be better in health*, Id. *Truc.* 1, 2, 87. § Leni praecordia prolueris melius, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 26. Non compositus melius cum Bitho Bacchius, Id. *Sat.* 1, 7, 20. Aurum irrepertum & sic melius situm, Id. *Od.* 3, 3, 49. Contracta melius parva cupidine vestigalia porrigam, Id. *Od.* 3, 16, 39. Campestris melius Scythae vivunt, Id. *Od.* 3, 24, 9. Soles melius nitent, Id. *Od.* 3, 5, 8. Hoc faciens vivam melius, Id. *Sat.* 1, 4, 135. Valdius oblectat populum, meliusque moratur, Id. *A. P.* 321. = Auctius atque Di melius fecere, Id. *Sat.* 2, 6, 3. Accipit nemo melius, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 52. Melius te posse negares, bis terque expertum frustra, *Hor. A. P.* 439.

Melliusculē. adv. dim. [à melius] (1) *Somewhat, or a little better in health.* (2) *More largely.* (1) Quum melliusculē tibi esset, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 5. (2) Melliusculē quàm fat erit bibere, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 4, 51.

Melliusculus, a, um, adj. [à melior] (1) *Something better.* (2) *In a state, or condition something better.* (3) *Something better in health.* (1) Melliusculus est, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 3. (2) X Reti tuam facies ex malā melliusculam, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 2, 6. (3) Qui melliusculus esse coepit, adicere debet exercitationem, *Cels.*

* Melizōmum. [ex Th. ζωμός, jusculum] *A decoction, or broth made of honey.* Adicere melizomo parum vini, *Apic.* 1, 2.

Mellārium, i. n. *The place where bees are kept to make honey, a bee-stall, a bee-garden*, *Varr. de R. R.* 31, 16.

Mellarius, a, um, adj. *Serving, or belonging to honey.* Vasa mellaria, quae & apiaria, *Plin.* 21, 48.

Mellārius, i. m. *An honey-maker, or seller, a bee-master*, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 16.

Mellatio, ōnis. f. *The time of taking honey, or driving of the hives*, *Col.* 11, 2. *Plin.* 11, 15.

Melleus, a, um, adj. *Of honey, like honey, sweet; yellow, a dark-yellow.* Melleus sapor, odor, color, *Plin.* 15, 15, & 11, 16.

Melliculum, i. n. dim. blandientis. [à mel] *My little pretty honey, my dear, my sweetheart.* Meum corculum, meum melliculum, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 14.

Mellifer, era, um, adj. *That beareth, bringeth, or maketh honey.* Melliferae apes, *Ov. Met.* 15, 383.

Mellificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The making of honey*, *Varr. ap. Litt.*

Mellificium, ii. n. *The making, or working of honey*, *Ad mellificium thymum aptissimum*, *Varr.* 3, 16. in pl. *Col.* 3, 16.

Mellifico, āre, i. e. mel facio. *To make honey*, in vitā *Virgil.* & *Plin.* 11, 19.

Mellificus, a, um, adj. *That maketh honey.* Opus mellificum, *Col.* 9, 13. Locus mellificus, Id. 9, 8.

* Mellifluens, adj. *Sweet of speech, eloquent.* Mellifluens Nestor, *Auson. Ep.* 16, 14. ex illo Hom. τῷ δὲ μέλιτος γλυκίων

† Mellifluus, a, um, adj. *Flowing with honey, that which droppeth honey, delicious, sweet.* Homerus melliflui oris, *Boeth.* 5, 2.

Melligenus, a, um, adj. *Of the same kind with honey, like honey.* Pilula melligeni succi, *Plin.* 16, 10.

Melligo, inis. f. (1) *The gum, or juice of trees, wherewith bees dawb their hives on the inside.* (2) *Also the juice of the unripe grape.* (1) *Plin.* 11, 5. (2) *Plin.* 12, 60.

Mellillus, a, um, adj. dim. [à mellina, qu. mellinula, mellilla, *Meurs.*] *My sweetening, my darling, my honey.* Mea vita, mea mellilla, *Plaut. Cas.* 1, 1, 47.

† Mellina, sc. potio. *A kind of mead*, *Plaut. al. scrib. mellina, quod vide.*

† Mellinia, ae. f. *Sweetness, delight.* Hoc magnae mellinae mihi, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 16.

† Mellinum. *A garment of the colour of honey*, *al. leg. mellinum. Vid. Melinus.*

† Mellinus, a, um, adj. *Fomenta mellina, plasters, or pulvis perhaps of honey, to discuss aches, or pains*, *Veg.*

Mellitulus, a, um, dim. Corpusculum mellitulum, *vox blandientis*, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 19. *My sweetheart, my honey.* Mellitula, *my sweet Miss, my pretty honey*, *Apul. Met.* 3.

Mellitulus, a, um, adj. *limus, sup.* (1) *Preserved, or sweetened with honey.* (2) *Of an honey taste.* (3) *Met. Delicious, lovely.* (1) Pane ego jam mellitis potiore placentis, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 10, 11. (2) = Melitites lapis succum remittit dulcem mellitumque, *Plin.* 36, 33. Mellitissimum suavium, *Apul.*

Met. p. 46. (3) Mellitus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18. passer, *Catull.* 3, 6. Mellita puella, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 47.

Mellona, ae. f. *The goddess of bees and honey*, *Arnob.*

* Melo, ōnis. [à μέλον, malum, cui simile est] *A melon, a delicious sort of pompon, a muskmelon.* De eorum satione & cultura, *vid. Pallad.* 1, 4, tit. 9.

† Melodus, a, um. [à μέλος, carmen, & ᾠδή, cantus] *Melodious, warbling, well-tuned.* Ulysses linquit canentes melodas virgines, *Auson. de Prof.* 16. † Suaviter modulans, harmonicus.

* Melolontha. [μυλολίγνη, ἐκ τῆς τῶν μυλῶν ἀνθήσεως, *Eust.*] *A beetle, a maybug*, *Joël.* 2, 25. *Jun.*

* Melomeli. [à μέλον, malum, praesertim cotoneum, & μέλι, mel] *Quiddam, marmelade*, *Col.* 12, 45. *al. scrib. melomel.*

Melomelum. mali genus, à sapore. [à μέλον, malum, & μέλι, mel] *A sweetening, a sweet apple*, *Plin.* 15, 15.

* Melopēpo, ōnis. m. in pl. acc. melopeponas. [à μέλον, malum, & πέπο, pepo, quod sit pepo mali cotonei effigie, teste *Plin.*] *A melon, or garden cucumber, a sort of pompon like a quince, a muskmelon*, *Plin.* 19, 23.

* Mēlos. n. def. *Hor. abl. melo, pl. mele, Lucr.* 2, 504, & alibi. [a μέλος, membrum, est enim oratio membrarum incisa; vel à μέλος dictio, uti ἔπος; & verbum & carmen sign.] *Melody, harmony, a song, or tune, singing in measure, or tuneable singing, music.* Longum melos dicere, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 2. Scripsit egregium melos, *wrote admirable verses*, *Phaedr.* 4, 21, 2. Luscino melos datur, *melody*, Id. 3, 18, 11. † Est & m. g. Habere debent quosdam melos, *Cat. ap. Non.*

* Melōta, ae. f. [μυλωτή, i. e. pellis ovina. [à μέλον, ovis] *A sheepskin, or felt*, *Bibl.*

† Meltom, pro meliorem, dicebant vet. *Fest. Rectius meliom, Scal.*

† Melum, i. n. ductor melorum. *A song, or tune*, *Isid.*

† Melos.

Membrāna, ae. f. [quod membra tegat, *Prisc.*] (1) *A membrane, the upper and little thin skin of any thing.* (2) *The peel of wood between the bark and the tree.* (3) *Parchment, or vellum.* (4) *The surface, or outmost shape of a thing, the Epicurean effluvia.* (1) Oculos membranarum tenuissimis vestivit & sepsit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. *conf. Cels.* 4, 1. (2) *Plin.* 16, 24. (3) Positis bicolor membrana capillis, *Perf.* 3, 10. De inventione membranae, quae vice chartae esset, *vid. Plin.* 13, 21. & B. Hieron. Ep. 43. ad Chromatum, Jovinum, & Eusebium, scribens. (4) *Lucr.* 4, 48. Vide, si placet, locum integrum. § Ligneā membrana, the ligneous substance in the middle of a walnut, *Plin.* 15, 24.

Membrānaceus, a, um, adj. *Like parchment, or a thin skin, skinny.* Membranaceae pinnae, *skinny wings*, such as a bat hath, *Plin.* 10, 81. Membranaceus cortex, *a bark made up of several films*, as is that of the vine, Id. 16, 55.

† Membrāneus, a, um, adj. *Made of parchment, or vellum*, *Ulp. Dig.* 32, 1, 5.

Membrānula, ae. f. dim. [à membrana] *A little skin, a piece of parchment*, *Cels.* 7, 7.

† Membranulum, i. n. *A little membrane, or skin, that particularly about the heart*, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 197.

† Membranum, i. n. *A parchment, or roll*, *Ulp.* † Membrana.

Membratim, adv. (1) *Limb by limb, in pieces, piecemeal.* (2) *From point to point.* (3) *In short clauses, or colons.* (4) *Specifically, particularly.* (1) Membratim caesus, *Plin.* 9, 18. Sensum vitalium membratim deperdere, *Lucr.* 3, 526. (2) Membratim negotii explicatio, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 35. (3) Incisim, membratimve dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 63. Membratim, caesimve, *Quint.* 9, 4. (4) X Animalium naturae generatim, membratimque ita se habent, *Plin.* 12, 1.

Membratura, ae. f. *A forming, or shaping of the limbs.* Aspiciantur, animoque advertantur, quā membraturā sint, qui circa eos fontes habitant homines, *Vitruv.* 8, 5.

† Membror, āri. pass. *To be formed limb by limb, to be shaped in every member, or part*, *Censorin.* † Per membra formor.

Membrifus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. *Having great members, well limbed, well hung.* Ruber hortorum custos, membrifior aequo, *sc. Priapus, Auson. carm. Priap. qui carm. 36. mentulatio dicitur.*

MEMBRUM, i. n. [ex μέρος, quod membra sint partes corporis, qu. per redupl. μέρεος] *The parts of any thing.* (1) As an human body, a member, a limb. (2) Of a statue. (3) Of the world, the elements. (4) Of an art, or science. (5) Of an house, as a room, a chamber. (6) Of a sentence, as a clause in a period, a colon. (7) Κατ' ἐξοχὴν pro pudendis. (1) Membrorum, i. e. partium corporis alia videntur propter eorum usum à naturā esse donata; alia, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. (2) *Suet. Vesp.* 1. (3) = Maxima mundi membra, *Lucr.* 5, 245. (4) = Partes & membra philosophiae, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. (5) Non adjuncta habere poterat cubacula & ejusmodi membra, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 1. (6) Quum Graeci κόμματα & κῶλα nominant, nos incisa & membra dicamus, *Cic. Orat.* 66. (7) Alcinoi mirata est filia membrum, *Poët. phal. Epig.* 69.

* Memēcydon. *The fruit of the shrub κόμπος, like a medlar, otherwise called arbutus*, *Plin.* 15, 28.

Memet. acc. à pron. Ego, me. *Met.* adjicitur, *Me, myself*, *Sall. B. J.* 4.

Mēmīni, memento, meminero, meminisse, verb. defect. [ab ant. meno fit per redupl. in praet. memini] (1) *To remember, or have in memory.* (2) *To make mention of.* (3) *To take care, to provide for.* (4) An elegant word in giving thanks. (5) Memento, a form in threatening. (6) † In the antient church, to pray, to remember in one's prayers. (1) § X

MEM

Si dies noctesque memineris, non obliviscere profecto, *Cic. Cantando memini me condere soles, Virg. Ecl. 9, 52.* Meminisse ut memineris, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52.* Minus meminisse videbor constantiae tuae, *Cic. Numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. Ecl. 9, 45.* De pallâ memento, amabo, *Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 89.* § Memini memoriâ, *Plaut. memoriter, Id. Amph. 1, 1, 261.* (2) Neque hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, *Quint. 11, 2.* § De quibus multi meminerunt, *Id. (3) Non solum administrat erat illius cupiditatem, verum etiam ipse sui meminerat aequae, Cic. (4) Dum sanitas constabit, pulchre meminero, Phaedr. 4, 25.* (5) In jus voco te. *LE. Non eo. ME. Non is? memento, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 74.* * Meminisse jacet, *the memory lieth uselefs, Lucr. 4, 769.* (6) Tantum oro, ut, cum petitis, Tertulliani peccatoris memineritis, *Tertull. de Baptism. extr.*

Memnoniae aves, *Solin. Memnonides, Ov. Met. 13, 619.* [à Memnone Aethiopum rege] *Birds which came every year out of Ethiopia to Memnon's tomb at Troy, and there fought till they killed one another. Domus Memnoniae, Propert. 1, 6, 4.*

Memor, ōris. adj. omn. gen. [à memini] (1) *Mindful, remembering.* (2) *Thankful.* (3) *Proceeding from one mind.* (4) *Lasting, durable, or that maketh itself remembered.* (5) *Having a strong memory.* (1) Fac sis promissi memor, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 66.* (2) = Memorem me dices, & gratum, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 44.* (3) Oratio memor, *Liv. (4) Imprecsit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12.* (5) Tantum hominis ingeniosi et memoris valuit exercitatio, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 50.* ¶ MEI MEMOR ESTO, *Forma receptissima in eccl. antiq. i. e. ora pro me, Vid. August. de Civ. Dei, 21, 27.*

Memorabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Fit to be said, or spoken.* (2) *Fit to be talked of, memorable, notable.* (3) *Brave, renowned.* (1) Hocce credibile est, aut memorabile? *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1.* (2) Non fit sine periculo facinus magnum & memorabile, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73.* Bellicis quam pacis artibus memorabilior, *Liv. 36, 17.* (3) = Memorabilis & divina virtus, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 19.*

¶ Mēmōrācūlum, i. n. *A memorial, or monument. Sanctissime sacrorum signa & memoracula custodire, Apul. Apol. p. 497.* † Monumentum.

Memorandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be told, to be mentioned.* (2) *Fit to be told, or recorded, memorable.* (3) *Renowned, glorious.* (1) Memoranda vobis facta, *Ov. Met. 13, 13.* (2) Res memoranda novis annalibus, *Juv. 2, 102.* (3) Juvenis memorande, *Virg. Aen. 10, 793.* pastor, *Id. Geor. 3, 1.*

Memorans, tis. particip. *Saying, speaking of, relating.* Haec memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, *Virg. Aen. 10, 680.* Memorantibus si fides, *Lucan. 7, 192.*

Memorator, ōris. m. verb. *He that relateth, or giveth an account.* * Tui casus memorator Homerus, *Propert. 3, 1, 33.*

Memoratrix, icis. f. verb. *A declarer, or shewer of.* Memoratrix tibia pugnae, *Val. Flacc. 6, 142.*

Memoratus, a, um. part. & adj. ¶ *Simus, sup. (1) Rehearsed, spoken of, recounted.* (2) *Much spoken of, famous.* (1) Quid istis memoratis opus est? *Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40.* (2) Ennius in illo memoratissimo libro, *Gell. 19, 8.* Sepulcrum memoratissimum, *Id. 10, 18.*

Memoratu, abl. & ui. dat. *A rehearsal, a remembrance.* Versus assiduus memoratu digni, *Gell. 10, 4.* Istae lepida sunt memoratui, *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28.*

† Memordi, pro momordi, *Non. ex Enn.*

† Memore, pro memoriter, *Non. ex Pompil.*

Memoria, ac. f. [à memor] (1) *Memory, the faculty.* (2) *Remembrance, calling to mind.* (3) *Consciousness, reflection.* (4) *Memory, as relating to the thing remembered.* (5) *The time within which a thing is remembered, or the persons remembering in the time.* (6) *Memorials, chronicles, records.* (7) *A sepulchre, or monument.* (1) Memoria est per quam animus repetit illa quae fuerunt, thesaurus rerum inventarum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 5.* (2) ¶ Non sum qui oblivionis artem quam memoriae mallem, *Cic. (3) Memoria recte factorum, Cic. (4) Memoria prodenda liberis nostris, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1. Memoria turpitudinis, Id. nominis alicujus, Id. (5) Vestra patrūque memoriâ, Cic. ad Quir. post red. 3. Omnis memoriae princeps, Id. (6) In veteribus memoriis scriptum est, Gell. 4, 16. (7) TROILUS se vivo comparavit memoriam sibi & suis, Vet. Inscript. ap. Grut. p. 828. n. 8. Vid. Horslæi Britan. Roman. p. 331. ¶ Ut mea memoria est, to the best of my remembrance, Cic. Att. 13, 31. In memoriâ insidere, to be well remembered, Id. Redire in memoriam, Id. Verr. 1, 46. regredi, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26. to bethink, or recollect one's self. Publicis literis consignata memoria, the evidence of records, Cic. de Legg. 3, 20.*

Mēmōriālis, e. adj. *Belonging to memory, or remembrance.* § Memorialis liber, a book of remembrance, *Suet. Caes. 56.* § Memoriales adjutores, clerks of the treasury, *Ap. JCC.*

Memoriola, ae. f. dim. [à memoria] *A little, or small*

MEN

memory. Γεροντιζόμενος est memoriolâ vacillare, *Cic. Att. 12, 1.*

† Memoriosé. adv. ior, comp. *Fest. Mindfully.*

† Mēmōriosus, a, um. adj. ius, comp. *Fest. That hath a good memory, Corn. Front. † Bonâ memoriâ praeditus.*

Mēmōriter. adv. (1) *By heart, without book.* (2) *Readily, perfectly.* (3) *Extempore, without premeditation.* (1) Memoriter habita oratio, *Cic. Acad. 4, 19.* (2) Cognoscere memoriter, *Ter. Eun. 5, 3; 6. proferens, Id. Phorm. 2, 2, 47.* Meminisse memoriter, *Plaut. (3) Memoriter respondere, Cic. in Vatin. 4. narrare, Id. Memoriter salutare, without a monitor, or nomenclator, Suet. Nero, 10.*

Mēmōro, âre. act. [à memor] (1) *To remember.* (2) *To tell, rehearse, or recite, make mention, or speak of.* (3) *To call, or name.* (1) Memorare sign. nunc dicere, nunc memoriae mandare, *Fest. ¶ An certum hujus sign. exemplum ex classe adduci possit, incertus sum.* (2) § Nomen tuum primum memora mihi, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 41.* Mihi causas memora, *Virg. Aen. 1, 12.* Virorum honoratorum laudes in concione memorare, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 24.* Cujus de potentiâ memorabo, *Tac. Ann. 11.* (3) Anaxagorae scrutemur homoeomeriam, quam Graeci memorant, *Lucr. 1, 831.* Memorant, they say, *Liv. De naturâ memoravit, he writ of, Cic.*

Memoror, âri, âtus. pass. (1) *To be rehearsed, or spoken of.* (2) *To be a report, or common saying.* (3) *To remember.* (1) Experiri illuc mavellem me, quam mi memorarier, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 14.* (2) Verum est verbum, quod memoratur, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 32.* (3) *Vulg. Interpr.*

Mēna, ae. f. *A little fish, black, or blue in summer, and white in winter, Plin. 9, 42. al. scrib. Maena. Gaza taketh it for an herring, or pilchard.*

MENDA, ae. f. & mendum, i. n. [cujus de etymo nihil compert.] (1) *A blemish, a spot.* (2) *A fault, a mistake, an error, or scape in writing.* (1) In toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, *Ov. Amor. 1, 5, 18.* (2) Mendum scripturae liturâ tollitur, *Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.*

* Mendacilōquus, unde mendaciloquior, us. *Telling lies. Nihil mendaciloquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163.*

Mendacium, i. n. [à mendax] *An untruth, a deceiving, a story, a lie. Blandae mendacia linguae, Ov. Epist. 15, 55.* Calidum audiui, herclê, optimum esse mendacium, *Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 136.* Magnum & impudens mendacium, *Cic. pro Cluent. 60.* ¶ Inter mentiri & mendacium dicere sic distinguit Gell. ex Nig. 11, 11. vir bonus praestare debet, ne mentiatur, prudens ne mendacium dicat. Saepe tamen confunduntur. Sic enim Nep. Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat, *Attic. 15, 1.*

Mendaciuncūlum, i. n. ant. mendaciuncula, ae. f. *A little lie, or invention, Cic. Orat. 2, 59. ubi alii mendaciolis. R. occ.*

Mendacūlus, i. m. *A lyer, one apt to tell lies, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Mendax, âcis. adj. or, comp. *Simus, sup. [à mendum, Scal. quod ille à minus ducit; à menda, Peror. Reclius, q. mentax, à mentior]* (1) *Lying, deceitful.* (2) *Met. False, counterfeit, deceiving.* (3) *Pall. False, invented.* (1) Mendaci homini, ne verè quidem dicenti credere solemus, *Cic. de Div. 2, 71.* Tum ego ero mendacissimus, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 49.* (2) Fundus mendax, *disappointing the expectation, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30.* (3) Parthis mendacior, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112.* Fui mendax pro te mihi, *I deceived myself on your behalf, Ov. Ep. 2, 11.* In parentem mendax, *lying to her father, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35.* Hujus rei mendax, *false in this thing, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 5.* Mendax somnus, *deceiving by dreams, Tibull. 3, 4, 12.* * Murice mendax, *that dyeth with purple, Mart. 12, 64, 4.*

Mendicābulum, i. n. Mendicabula hominum, *those beggerly fellows, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 3.*

Mendicans, tis. part. *Begging.* Ille mendicans penè inventus interiit, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 26.*

Mendicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A begging, Sen. Ep. 101.*

Mendicatus, a, um. part. *Begged, gotten by begging.* Mendicato pascitur ipse cibo, *Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 14.*

Mendicé. adv. *Beggerly, Sen. Ep. 33.*

† Mendicimonium, ii. n. *Begging, the art and trade of begging, beggerliness, Laber. ap. Non. † Mendicitas.*

Mendicitas, âtis. f. *Extreme poverty, beggerliness.* Mendicitatem multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 11.* ¶ Expugnata paupertas novâ mendicitate revocanda est, *Petron. c. 123.*

¶ Mendicium, al. leg. mendicum. [quod id minus esset velum] *A sail which is set in the forepart of a ship, Fest.*

Mendico, âre. *To beg, to ask alms.* Mendicare in aurem, *to beg in one's ear, Juv. 6, 542.* ¶ Ab aliquo mendicare malum, *to provoke one to beat him, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 12.*

† Mendicor, âri, âtus sum. dep. *To beg, Non. ex Plaut.*

† Mendicūla, ae. f. vestis, scil. *A kind of garment fit for a begger, a patched coat. Quid erat induta? an regillam indu-*

culam.

M E N

culam, an mendiculam? *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39. sed risum capians.*

Mendiculus, i. m. dim. [à mendicus] *A little begger, a tatterdemallion. Exercitus collectus ex rusticis mendiculis, a ragged regiment, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.*

† Mendicum, *Fest. Vid. Mendicium.*

Mendicus, i. m. *A begger, a common begger. Placet ille mihi mendicus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76.*

Mendicus, a, um. adj. *Begger-like, sorry, mean, pitiful. = Quid te egestuosius? Quid mendicius? Ambr. Sapientes si mendicissimi divites, Cic. pro Mur. 29.*

Mendosé. adv. *simè, superl. (1) Uncorrectly, corruptly. (2) Falsely, erroneously, unskillfully. (1) Latina mendosè & scribuntur & veneunt, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 5. (2) Reddere mendosè causas, not to give the causes aright, Lucr. 4, 506. Mendosè colligis, Pers. 5, 85. Ejus ars mendosissime scripta videtur, Cic. de Inv. 1, 6.*

Mendosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Full of blemishes. (2) Lewd, or vitious. (3) Erroneous. (4) Blundering. (1) Facies mendosa, Ov. Met. 12, 399. (2) Vitiis mendosa natura, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 67. (3) His laudationibus historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 62. (4) Servus qui confecit tabulas in Verrutii nomine mendosus est, Cic.*

Mendum, i. n. *A fault. Vid. Menda.*

† Mēnervo, ant. *pro moneo in Saliari carmine, Scal. & Mēnerva ap. vet. quae postea Minerva.*

Meniana, orum. *Cic. aedificia. [à Menia, qui primus ultra columnas extendit tigna, quò ampliarentur superiora, Fest.] Scrib. per ae, oe, & e. A building of pleasure, jutting out for prospect; balconies, or galleries; standings to see shews out of, Suet. Cal. 18. vide & Ascon. in Div. Verr.*

|| Menida, ae. f. *Theod. Prisc. idem quod mena.*

* Mēnix, gis. f. *A thin membrane, which incloseth the brains; whereof there are two, the one thicker called dura mater, the other thinner, called pia mater.*

* Mēnis, idis. f. *Auson. [à μνῆς, i. e. lunula] Videntur antiqui initio libri lunulam apposuisse, quae cum corniculata sit, idcirco & ea librorum ornamenta cornua vocabant. Censet *Vinet. menis* eò pro initio sumi, quia sit initium Iliad. Hom. *Μῆνιν ἀειδέ, ἀεί, Voss.] The beginning, or first side of a book.**

† Meno. *To remember. † Hinc reminiscor.*

MENS, tis. f. [ut à γένος, gens, sic à μένος, mens. Est autem μένος, impetus animi; item animus ipse; unde ἐμπνέω, bene animatus; à μνῆς, indico, *ful. Scal. quia est indicatrix rationum*] (1) *That part of the rational soul which is the seat of natural parts, and acquired virtues. (2) Meton. The reason, the understanding. (3) Thought, judgment, opinion. (4) Affection, inclination. (5) Providence, thought, design, intention. (6) Resolution, purpose. (7) The temper of the mind. (8) The memory. (9) Advice, counsel. (10) Heart, or courage. (11) A goddess so called. (1) Animi partis, quae princeps est, quaeque mens nominatur, plures sunt virtutes, Cic. de Fin. 5, 13. Operae est videre locum integrum. Hominis mens discendo alitur, & cogitando semper aliquid aut inquit, aut agit, &c. Cic. Off. 2. (2) Differor, distrahor, diripior, ita nubillam mentem animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5. Si tuae mentis compos fuisses, Cic. in Pison. 20. & Deus non sensu, sed mente cernitur, Id. N. D. 1, 18. (3) = Ut vestrae mentes, atque sententiae cura populis Romanis voluntate, suffragiisque consentiant, Cic. pro Mur. 1. Explorant mentes deorum, Sil. 5, 60. Me linque meae menti, Id. (4) Aversa deae mens, Virg. Aen. 2, 170. Habes tota quod mente petisti, Id. Aen. 4, 100. Alio mentes, aliò divisimus aures, Catull. 60, 15. (5) = Deorum mente ac ratione mundus omnis administratur, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. Furtivae conscia mentis litera, Ov. Epist. 17, 265. Mens omnibus una, Virg. Geor. 4, 212. (6) Istam, oro, exue mentem, Virg. Aen. 4, 319. Immotam manet mens, Id. Aen. 4, 449. (7) Munera Bacchi duram laxarunt mentem, Sil. 11, 288. (8) Haec mihi in mentem veniebant, Cic. de Petit. Conf. 14. Manet alta mente repòstum judicium Paridis, Virg. Aen. 1, 30. (9) Quà facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 686. (10) Demittunt mentes, Virg. Aen. 12, 609. (11) Mens quoque numen habet, Ov. Fast. 6, 241. Mens bona, si qua dea es, tua me in sacra dona, Propert. 3, 24, 19. † Mentis suae esse, to be in his senses, Cic. Suae menti aliquem relinquere, to let him take his own course, Sil. 11, 326. & Anima, quā vivimus, Mens, quā cogitamus, Lactant.*

Mensa, ae. f. [à μένος, quod media sit inter eos, qui cibum una capiunt, Varr. sc. ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως, Plut.] (1) *A table, or board to eat on. (2) Meton. A meal, dinner, or supper. (3) A service, or course of dishes. (4) A trencher, or plate. (5) A counter, or board on which bankers tell their money. (6) A table whereon fish is sold. (1) Pars epulis onerant mensas, Virg. Geor. 4, 378. Tutus mensa capitur angusta cibus, Sen. Thyest. 452. (2) Lucis pars optima mensae est data, Ov. Met. 7, 662. Verecundā laxamus seria mensa, Pers. 5, 44. (3) Circumlata diu mensis scriblita secundis, Mart. 3, 17. the dessert. Alteras mensas vocat Hor. (4)*

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Te fames accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, Virg. Aen. 7, 125. (5) Stipendium mensis palam propositis numeratum, Cic. in Pison. 36. (6) Nec satis est carà pisces averrere mensa, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 37. § Mensa Delphica, Cic. i. e. tripes, Horat. a three-legged table, like the tripos at Delphi. † Mensa lanionia, an executioner's chopping block, Suet. Claud. 15.

|| Mensalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a table. Argentum mensale, Vopisc. Vinum mensale, Id. † Ad mensam.*

Mensarius, ii. m. (1) *A banker that receiveth and payeth public money. (2) An exchanger of money. (1) Quinque viri creati, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniae appellarunt, Liv. 7, 21. (2) Fest.*

Menses, ium. m. plur. *The flowers, or monthly terms of women, Plin. 21, 96.*

Mensio, ōnis. f. verb. [à metior] *A measuring. In se continet vocum omnium mentionem, Cic. Orat. 53. R. occ.*

Mensis, is. m. [à mentione. Lunae cursus, qui, quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. vel ἀπὸ τῆς μῆνης, à lunae motu, qui mensem definit, Macrobi. vel à μῆν, μῆνός, mensis] (1) *A month, i. e. the time the sun goeth through one sign of the Zodiac, or the moon through all twelve: properly the time from the new moon to its change again. (2) Womens monthly courses. (1) Cic. ut videre est in primo etymo allato. (2) Mulier incitati mensis, Plin. 17, 47. Menses mulierum abundant, vel subsidunt, Id. 22, 9.*

Mensor, ōris. m. verb. [à metior, μετρήναι] (1) *A measurer, or surveyer of land. (2) A geometrician. (3) Menses, whom also Budaeus calleth metatores, Quartermasters who lay out the ground for the soldiers pitching their tents in the fields, or taking up their quarters in towns. (1) Quod ego non agricolae, sed mensoris esse dicebam, Col. 5, 1. Cautus humum longo signabat limite mensor, Ov. Met. 1, 136. (2) Maris, & terrae, numeroque carentis arenae mensor, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 2. (3) Veg. 2, 7.*

Menstrua, orum, n. *The monthly flux of womens terms. In menstruis esse, Col. 11, 3.*

Menstrualis, le. adj. (1) *Monthly, or every month, or lasting for a month. (2) Belonging to the terms. (1) Solebam menstruales epulas adipiscier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 23. (2) Solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 13.*

|| Menstruans. particip. *Mulier menstruans, Pallad. de R. 1, 35. a woman that hath the terms. † Menstrua.*

† Menstruata, se. mulier. *Having the flowers, Vulg. interp. † Menstrua.*

Menstruum, i. n. (1) *A monthly allowance for maintenance. (2) Alimony. (1) Consul menstruum jussit militem secum ferre, Liv. 44, 2. (2) Ulp.*

Menstruus, a, um. unius mensis. *Of, or for a month, monthly. Menstruum spatium, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. cursus, Catull. 32, 17. Menstrua cibaria, Cic. Verr. 5, 30. usura, Id. lasting for a month. Adversaria menstrua, Cic. * Menstrua luna, performing her course in a month, Virg. Geor. 1, 353. Thura menstrua reddere Lari, every month, Tibull. 1, 3, 34.*

Mensula, ae. f. dim. [à mensa] *A little table. Puer, appone hic mensulam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150.*

Mensularius, i. m. *A banker, Sen. Contr. 4, 24. † Mensarius.*

Mensum, i. n. *A measured quantity. Mensum unguinis, Cato.*

Mensura, ae. f. [à metior, mensus in part. fut. mensurus. Propè accedit Hebr. מִשׁוּרָה] (1) *A measure, or the quantity of the thing measured. (2) The measure whereby any thing is measured. (3) Meton. Dignity, place, authority. (4) Capacity, ability. (5) Met. A proportion. (1) Mensura agrorum, Col. roboris, Ov. (2) Mensuras & pondera Phaedon invenit, Plin. 7, 57. (3) Nec consularis legati mensurā, sed omnia in majus accipiebantur, Tac. Hist. 1, 52, 3. (4) Buccae noscenda est mensura tuae, Juv. 11, 34. (5) Ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum, Juv. 10, 98.*

|| Mensurabilis, e. adj. *Measurable. Spatium non mensurabile, Prud. Apoth. 813.*

|| Mensurator, ōris. m. *A measurer, Bud. a quartermaster, Veg. † Mensor.*

|| Mensuro, are. *To mete, or measure, Veg. 1, 25. † Metior.*

Mensus, a, um. part. pass. [à metior] *Measured. Mensa spatia, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. Mensus se & Romam, Lucan. 8, 346. Mensi avia horrenda, Val. Flacc. 5, 476.*

Menta, ae. f. [quasi μνῆνης, index, quia discrimen sexus indicat] (1) *A man's privy part. (2) Also mint. (1) Vid. Voss. Etym. 318. & exempla in Priap. (2) Vid. Mentha.*

Mentagra, ae. f. vox hybrida. [ex mentum, & ἀγρῶ, caput] *A foul tetter, or scab like a ringworm, which beginneth at the chin, and runneth over the face, neck, breast, and hands. Hanc luem primum sensit Italia medio Claudii tempore, cum mentum imprimis caperet, joculari lascivia mentagram appellarunt: postea ferio usurpato coeptum est vocab. elegantius*

M E R

elegantius Graeco nomine vocatur Leichenes. *Vid. Plin.* 26, 2.

Mentha, & menta, ae. f. [à nomine Minthes Cocyti filiae, in hanc herbam mutatae, *Ov.*] *The herb called mint, or mints.* Ruta, & menta, rectè utrumque, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Leg. etiam in plur. *Ov. Met.* 10, 122.

Menthastrum, i. n. & mentastrum. [dict. quod mentham imitatur] *Wild mint, Plin.* 19, 47.

† Mentibor, pro mentiar, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 35. ut multis aliis hujusmodi.

Mentiens, tis. part. [à mentior] *Lying.* Sed non est improvisa vobis mentientium vanitas, *Curt.* 9, 6.

Mentigo, inis. f. [quod mentum pecudis occuparet] *A scab amongst sheep about their mouths and lips, called the pock.* Est etiam mentigo, quod pastores ostiginem vocant. *Col.* 7, 5, sub fin.

Mentio, ònis. f. [à sup. mentum, quod à meno, ant. pro memini] *Mention, or speaking of.* Casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *Cic. Div.* in 2. *Caec.* 15. ¶ *Mentionem facere* in sponsalibus est sponsam poscere; qui respondet repromittere dicitur, *vid. Taubm. in Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 27.

Mentior, iri, itus sum. dep. [à sup. mentum, verbi meno, quod vide; unde & mentio, ut sit comminisci & mente fingere]

(1) *To lie.* (2) *To break one's word.* (3) *To counterfeit, or resemble.* (4) *To invent, or feign as poets do.* (5) *To deceive, or impose upon.* (6) *To feign, or pretend falsely.* (1) In virum bonum mentiri non cadit emolumenti sui causa, *Cic. Off.* 3, 20. (2) Nox longa quibus mentitur amica, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 20. (3) Mentiris juvenem capillis, *Mart.* 3, 43. (4) Atque ita poeta mentitur, *Hor. Art. Poet.* 151. (5) Frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, oculi vero saepissimè, *Cic.* (6) Causam fugae mentitur, *Ov. Met.* 11, 281. ¶ Quid distat mentiri & mendacium dicere, *vid. in Mendacium.* § Adversus aliquem mentiri, *to tell one a lie, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 9. in aliquem, *to invent lies against one, Cic. in Sall. alicui, to lie to one, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 2, 6. ad aliquem, *Gell. de aliquo, Cic.* ¶ Mentiar nisi videritis, *let me not be credited unless, &c. Ov. Met.* 2, 514. ¶ E thuris arbore utrumque nasci mentiuntur, *they falsely write that, &c. Plin.* 12, 34. ¶ Non mentiar, *I will not deny, Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 32.

† Mentis, is. f. *id. quod mens, quod vide. Enn. ap. Varr.*

Mentitio, onis. f. *A lying, or telling a lie, Ad Herenn.* 3, 2.

Mentitūrus, a, um. *That will lie, or be false.* Non mentiturā tu tibi voce refer, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 3, 16.

Mentitus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Having lied, having deceived.* (2) *Pass. Feigned, false.* (1) Dabo operam, ut in hunc minimè mentitus esse videar, *Cic. in Sall.* 1. (2) = Mentita & falsa, plenāque erroris, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21. ¶ Spem mentita seges, *that hath disappointed the hopes, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 87. Portat mentitae lignea monstra bovis, *Propert.* 4, 7, 58.

Mentula, ae. dim. [à menta] *A man's privy part. Vid. Menta, & exempla in carm. Phall.*

Mentulātus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *That hath a large privy member, well hung. Priapo mentulator, ap. Poët. Phall.*

MENTUM, i. n. [cujus etym. incert.] (1) *The chin.* (2) *The same part in beasts, as cows, &c.* (1) Mento summam aquam attingens siti enectus Tantalus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5. (2) Mento palearia pendent, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 53.

Means, tis. part. *Going, or passing.* Res per se means, *Lucr.* 1, 438.

MEO, are. neut. [à vëo] *To go, or pass any manner of way.* Mobilitas meandi per inane, *swiftness of motion through the vacuum, Lucr.* Spiritus arcè meat, *hath a narrow and difficult passage, Curt.* 3, 6, 14. Liberè, *Idem.* Per inane meat vacuum, *Lucr.* 2, 150. In membra meare, *to diffuse it-self, Lucr.* 3, 635.

Meopte, abl. adjest. opté. *Meopte ingenio, by my own wit, or contrivance, Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 77.

† Mēpālia, *Fest. Vid. Mapalia.*

¶ Mēphīticus, a, um. adj. *Stinking, nasty, rammish, Sidon.*

Mēphītis, is. f. *A stink, or ill savour, a damp, or strong sulphurous smell, proceeding of corrupt water, or mouldy earth, that hath not been long stirred. ¶ Saeva mephitis, Virg. Aen.* 7, 84. in pl. Sulphureae mephites, *Pers.* 3, 98.

Mērāculus, a, um. adj. dim. [à meracus] *Pretty pure, very little mixed with water. Vinum meraculum, Plin.* 20, 80.

Mērācus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ¶ *ssimus, sup. [ex merus]*

(1) *Pure, clean, without mixture.* (2) *Yielding pure wine.* (1) ¶ Meracius vinum senibus, pueris dilutius, *Cels.* 1, 3. (2) Ah! pereat quicumque meracas repperit uvas, *Propert.* 2, 33, 27. ¶ Anticyrae meracae, *whole isles of pure hellebore, Pers.* 4, 16. Meracae potiones, *draughts of pure wine, Plin.* 23, 23. Meracissimus scientiae fons, *Sidon.* 3, 10.

Mercābilis, e. adj. *That may be bought, or hired. Meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis aere, Ov. Amor.* 1, 10, 21.

† Mercālis, e. adj. [à merx] *That may be bought, sale-*

V O L. II.

M E R

able, merchantable, *Col.* 7, 6. ubi al. leg. mercantibus, pro mercalibus.

Mercandus, a, um. part. *To be purchased, or bought.* Ego verò haec officia mercanda vitā puto, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 5.

Mercans, tis. part. [à mercor] *He that buyeth, a chapman, Col.* 7, 6. ubi al. mercalibus, *Conf. Liv.* 41, 2. Solebat incerto casu spem mercantium vel frustrari, vel explorare, *Suet. Aug.* 76.

¶ Mercatio, ònis. f. verb. *A buying, trading, dealing, chaffering, playing the merchant.* Pecunia in mercationibus perditā, *Gell.* 3, 3. ¶ Mercatura.

Mercātor, òris. m. verb. *A merchant, one that buyeth and tradeth in any thing.* Extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 45. Mercator signorum tabularumque pictarum, *Cic. Mercatores provinciarum, buyers, Id. Also fullers to a camp, Caes. B. G.* 6, 36.

Mercatōrius, a, um. adj. *Mercatoria navis, a merchantman, Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 2.

Mercātūra, ae. f. *The trade of merchandise.* Mercatura, si tenuis est, fordida putanda est, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. In plur. Mercaturas facere, *to trade as a merchant, Id. Verr.* 5, 28. *Met. Mercatura bonarum artium, Id. Off.* 3, 2. a place of traffic for learning, a mart.

Mercātus, a, um. part. act. (1) *Having bought, or purchased.* (2) *Pass. Bought, or purchased.* (1) Agrum mercatus aravit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 12. (2) Trulla non ante multos annos mercata, *Plin.* 37, 10.

Mercātus, ūs. m. (1) *A buying and selling, the trade of merchandise.* (2) *A market.* (1) Turpissimo mercatu omnia venalia, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 3. (2) Mercatus frequens, *Liv.* 1, 30. Mercatus praetoris, *held by the pretor, Cic. Verr.* 2, 53.

† Mercēdīvus, mercenarius; quod mercede se tueatur, *Fest.*

† Mercēdōnius, a, um. [mercedonias dixerunt à mercede solvenda, *Fest.* Ibi *Scal.* mercedonias subintellige dies] *The intercalar month, put into the account every other year, appointed by Numa for the payment of rent, wages, &c. Mercedoniae dies, pay days, instead of that month, appointed by Julius Caesar, 6 in July, 4 in September, and 3 in November; which days were all marked in the old calendar MERK, on the side.*

Mercēdūla, ae. f. dim. [à merces] *A small hire, or little fee.* Infimi homines, mercedulā adducti, ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 45. ¶ Mercedulae praediorum, *the small rents of farms, Id. Attic.* 13, 11.

Mercenārius, a, um. adj. (1) *Hired, corrupted with money, suborned, mercenary, bribed, feed.* (2) *Designed for the making of gain.* (3) *Belonging to trade.* (1) ¶ Quid? liberalitas gratuita est, an mercenaria? *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 18. (2) Caput multis verbis mercenario prooemio ornatum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 43. (3) Mercenaria vincula, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 67.

Mercenārius, i. m. (1) *An hireling.* (2) *One of a working, or drudging trade.* (3) *A soldier hired for another country.* (1) ¶ Si tuus servus nullus fuerit, sed omnes alieni ac mercenarii, &c. *Cic. pro Caec.* 20. (2) = Sordidi & illiberales quaestus mercenariorum omnium, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. Apud nos revera, sicut sunt, mercenarii scribae existimantur, *Nep. Eum.* 1. (3) Mercenarii milites, *Nep. Ham.* 2. vid. & *Liv.* 29, 49.

MERCES, ēdis. f. [à mereo מַכַּר venditio, pretium] (1) *Wages, or hire, allowance for pains.* (2) *A recompence for any action, good, or bad; a punishment.* (3) *Interest, or use-money.* (4) *Rent of farms, houses, or lands.* (5) *Profits, or gains of a calling, or trade.* (6) *The rent, or income of an estate.* (7) *Rate, costs, pains.* (8) *Condition, consideration.*

(1) Pactiones mercedum, *Cic. Mulier mercede conducta, Nep. in Praef. Scire volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo, Juven.* 7, 157. (2) Virtus sibi met pulcherrima merces, *Sil.* 13, 663. Magnam spreti numinis habere mercedem, *Liv.* 2, 36. (3) ¶ Quinas mercedes capiti exsecat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 14. Mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, *Id. Sat.* 1, 3, 88. (4) Merces praediorum, *Cic. de Fin.* 26, extr. Inscripti aedes mercede, *Ter. Haut.* 1, 1, 92. (5) Si praeco aut coactor parvas mercedes sequeretur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 87. (6) Gaudeo te eam fidem cognoscere hominum, non ita magna mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognoram, *Cic. Ep. ad Lentul.* 1, 1, 9. (7) Vites multā mercede domandae, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 62. (8) Non aliā bibam mercede, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 14. vid. & *Virg. Geor.* 4, 150. ¶ Loqui sine mercede, *to speak a thing without proof, Phaedr. prol. lib.* 4, 8. = Gratis dictum.

Mercimōnium, ii. n. [à merx, mercis] *That which is returned in buying and selling ware, goods, traffic. In mercimoniis emundis vendundisque, Plaut. Amph. prol. princ.*

Mercor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à merx] *To buy, to purchase.* Mercari aliquid ab vel de aliquo, *Cic. fide Graeca, Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 46. librā & aere, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 158. with ready money, praesenti pecuniā, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 8. Hoc magno mercentur Atridae, *would give never so much to have this done, Virg. Aen.* 2, 104.

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Mercurialis,

Mercurialis, is. f. *The herb called mercury*, [à Mercurio inventore] *Plin.* 25, 18.

Mercurius. *Quicksilver*, for its volatile nature called *mercury*, *Ap. Chym.* + *Argentum vivum*.

Merda, ac. f. [à *μῆρδῆ*, quod à *πῆρδῶ*, pedo; π facile in cognatam m transeunte] *Ordure*, or *dung*, a *disreverence*, a *turd*. *Merdae* corvorum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 37. canum, *Phaedr.* 4, 17, 25. *Merdis* inquinari, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 37.

Mêrê. adv. *Purely*, without mixture. *Amoris poculum accipere mêrê*, to take a strong potion of love, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 22.

Mêrenda, ac. f. [à merendo, sc. quae dabatur mercenariis à conductore antequam labore mitterentur, *Scal.*] *A bever*, or *afternoon's drinking*; a collation, or refreshment betwixt dinner and supper. In merendâ meliusculê, quàm satis fuerit, bibere, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 51. R. occ.

† Mêrendarius, i. m. Ostende nobis merendarios tuos, *Sen. contr. i. e.* alumnos, your hinchboys.

Merens, tis. part. [à sequi.] (1) *Deserving*. (2) *Serving*. (1) Benê de republicâ merens, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 11. (2) Merens parvo, *Luc.* 10, 409.

MEREO, ère, ui, itum. & mereor, èri, itus. depon. [à *μῆρῶ*, nanciscor, sortior: nam qui meretur dignus est consequi, *M.*] (1) *To earn*, or *gain*. (2) *To deserve* either good, or evil; est enim vocab. *μῆρῶ*. (3) *To take pay for service in war*. (4) *To purchase*, or *to get*, whether by desert, or otherwise. (5) *To take by way of reward*. (1) Merere non amplius poterant duodecim aeris, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 10. Merere festertios, *Varr.* Quantum quaeque uno concubitu mereret, *Suet. Calig.* 40. Meruit famam Alcibiades, *Plin.* 14, 28. (2) Laudem mereri, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 39. Benê de te merui, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 317. Mererexitium, *Ov. Met.* 2, 290. odium, *Quint.* Te ego perdam, ut de me meres, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 2, 22. (3) Sub Hasdrubale imperatore meruit, *Liv.* 21, 4. In castris ductor meruit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 10, 4. (4) Quid merear, quamobrem mentiar? *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 71. Legatum mereri, donationem merere, *App. JCC.* Edere deum merita virgo, *Prud. Cath.* 3, 151. Uxores vos dote meruerunt, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 124. (5) Quid mereas, ut Epicureus esse desinas? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 24. Merere cum aliquo, *Id.* patre suo imperatore, *Id.* apud Hieronymum sub eis, *Liv.* alicui, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 237. aere parvo, *Luc.* ¶ Memores facere merendo, by obliging, or deserving well of them, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 664. ¶ Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, quod nollem; & saepe, quod vellem, meritam scio, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 36. ¶ Hic mereri & commereri distinguit *Donat.* ut hoc in bonam, illud vero in malam partem sumatur, quod tamen non est perpetuum. Commerita est id. signif. quod fecit, vel praestitit; & meritam id. quod fecisse, vel praestitisse. Mereor, to be deserved. *Pass.* Ignarus, laus, an poena, merita esset, *Liv.* Sed in hac notione rar. oc.

Mêretriciê. adv. *Whorishly*, *harlot-like*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 58.

Meretricium, i. n. *The trade of whoredom*, *Suet. Cal.* 40.

Meretricius, a, um. adj. *Of*, or *belonging to a whore*. Meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 10. Domus meretricia, *Id. Eun.* 5, 5, 18.

Mêretritor, ari. dep. *To whore*, or *go a whoring*, *Col.* 11, 1.

Mêretrícula, ac. f. dim. [à meretrix] *A little whore*. A meretriculâ commendatus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 33. Soror credita meretriculae, *Ter. Andr. Arg.* 1.

Mêretrix, icis. f. [à merendo, quae corpore meretur] *A whore*, a *strumpet*, an *harlot*, a *courtesan*. Mercabilis aere certo meretrix, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 10, 21. Meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 16.

Merga, ac. f. *Mergae ferculae*, quibus acervi frugum fiunt. [à mergo, quod eam in segetes mergunt, ut elevare possint manipulos; vel à furculâ quâ mergites elevantur] (1) *A pitchfork*, or *prong to cast up sheaves*, or *stuckles of corn with*. (2) *A kind of reaping hook*, or *fithe*. (1) Si attigeris ostium, tibi inestis in ore fiet pugnus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 58. (2) *Col.* 2, 21.

Mergens, tis. part. *Sinking*, *drowning*. Hoc solum fluctu terras mergente cacumen eminebat, *Lucan.* 5, 75. conf. *Sil.* 8, 286.

Merges, itis. [manipulus spicarum, quantus scil. mergâ, i. e. fûrcâ, simul tolli, vel mergâ, i. e. instrumento messorio simul meti potest; al. à mergo, quia ligatus mergitur in terrâ] (1) *A gripe*, or *handful of corn in reaping*, or *so much corn as one can with a pitchfork take up at a time*. (2) *A kind of iron hooked*, or *ripple*, to take off the ears of corn. (1) Cerealis mergite culmi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 517. (2) Inter duas mergites spica distinguitur, *Plin.* 18, 72.

MERGO, ère, si, sum. act. [à mare, *Scal.*] (1) *To put under water*, or any other liquid thing; to sink, dip in, duck, or plunge over head and ears, to immerse. (2) *Met.* To overwhelm. (3) *Met.* To sink, ruin, or destroy. (4) *To rise up as smoke doth*. (1) Mergit se limo, *Plin.* 8, 36. se sub aequore, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 342. Aves se in mare mergunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49.

Mergit in ima ratem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 557. Brachia mergere in aquas, *Id.* aquis, *Id. ex Pont.* 2, 3, 40. se in flumen, *Varr.* (2) Lumina somno mergimus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 66. (3) Nullus mortalis aestimatur plaris, quàm qui peritissimè censum domini mergit, *Plin.* 9, 31. (4) *Apul.* ¶ Ultimis mergere supplicis, to bring under capital punishment, *Plin.* 7, 41. malis, to involve in calamity, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 572. ¶ Atra dies funere merfit acerbo, plunged in immature fate, *Id. Aen.* 6, 429. Mergit, ruineth, *Juv.* 10, 57.

Mergor, i. sus. pass. (1) *To be put under water*, &c. to be dipped, or sunk. (2) *To disappear by going under ground*. (3) *To be immersed*. (4) *To be over head and ears in debt*. (1) Mergi eos in aquam iussit, *Cic. in amnem*, *Curt.* 10, 4, 2. (2) Flumen specu mergitur, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 20. (3) *Met.* Nimiâ felicitate mergi in voluptates, *Curt.* 10, 3, 9. (4) Neque in hoc administrantur tutelae, ut mergantur pupilli, *Ulp.* ¶ Mergitur undâ delphinus, the dolphin setteth, *Cic. in Arat.* pars maxima classis, is sunk, *Lucan.* 3, 754.

¶ Mergulus, i. m. dim. [à sequi.] *A little diver*, or *didapper*, *Bibl.*

Mergus, i. m. avis. [quod mergendo in aquam captat escam, *Varr.*] (1) A name of sundry sea birds, but especially the cormorant. (2) Also a vine branch turned bow wise, with the top set in the ground. (1) Celeres revocant ex acquore mergi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 361. Mergus amat siccum, *Lucan.* 5, 553. (2) *Col.* 4, 15.

† Mëribibulus, a, um. adj. *One that drinketh wine without water*, *August.* + *Merobibus*.

Mëridialis, e. adj. *Southern*, on the south side. Meridialis ventus, *Gell.* 2, 22.

Mëridians. part. *Sleeping at noon*, *Suet. Ner.* 6.

Mëridianus, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to noon*, *noontide*, at noonday. (2) *Meridians*, swordplayers, or fencers, because they exercised at noon, as the bestiarii did in the morning. (3) *Southern*. (1) Meridiano tempore, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 8. (2) *Suet. Claud.* 34. (3) Meridiani coeli pars, *Varr.* § Meridianus circulus, the meridian line, to which when the sun cometh, he maketh high noon, *Sen.*

Mëridiatio, onis. f. verb. [à meridiar] *Noon rest*, taking a nap after dinner. In plur. Meridiationes, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 68.

Mëridies, ei. m. [qu. medidies, i. e. medius dies, *Varr.* vel quod sit dies, i. e. purus dies] (1) *Noonday*, *midday*. § ¶ Mëridies noctis, *Varr. ap. Non. natuxpnsivâs.* *Midnight*. (2) Also the south, or southern part of the world. (1) Ipsum meridiem cur non medidiem? credo quod erat insuavius, *Cic. Or.* 47. Inclinare meridiem sentis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 5. (2) ¶ Sol cursum flectit tum ad septentrionem, tum ad meridiem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Mëridio, are. & meridiar, ari. dep. *To take a nap*, to sleep at noon, before dinner, or after. Longis diebus meridiari potius ante cibum, utile est, *Gell.* 1, 2. Dum ea meridiaret, *Suet. Calig.* 38.

Mëritissimô. adv. sup. *Most deservedly*. Scaevolam amare omnes meritissimô debemus, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 55. sed potius est nomen ablat. casus.

† Meritissimum, i. n. *A great*, *high*, or *extraordinary merit*, or *desert*. Meritissimo ejus quae volet faciemus, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 147.

Mëritô. adv. [à meritus] *Worthily*, *deservedly*, upon a good account, with very good reason. Meritô amo te, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 106. Meritô sum iratus Metello, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 68.

Mërito, are. freq. [à mereo] (1) *To earn*, or *get gain*. (2) *To be rented at*, or *bring in by way of rent*. (3) *To serve*. (1) Roscius hiurio quinquaginta H. S. annua meritavit, *Plin.* 7, 40. (2) Fundus qui festeria dena meritasset, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. (3) Damnatis Siculas longè meritare per oras impositum, *Sil.* 10, 656.

Mëritôrium, ii. n. [à merendo, locus qui mercede locatur] (1) *An house*, or *place of entertainment*, whither people resort for their money, an inn, tavern, or public house, hired lodgings. (2) Also a shop that is hired, or taken for rent. (3) *A bawdy-house*. (1) Quae meritoria somnum admittunt? *Juv.* 3, 234. (2) *Ulp.* (3) Mulier de meritorio detracta, *Firm.* 6, 31.

Mëritorius, a, um. adj. (1) *That earneth*, or *bringeth in money*, or *gain*. (2) *Designed for advantage*. (3) *That is lett*, or *set for advantage*. (1) ¶ Ingenui pueri cum meritoriis versabantur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. with catamites. (2) Meritoria salutatio, *Sen. B. V.* 6, 14. (3) Meritorium coenaculum, *Suet. Vitell.* 7. Meritoria vehicula, *Id. Cal.* 39.

Mëritum, i. n. [à mereor, atque ita vocab. *μῆρῶ*, & tam in malam quàm bonam partem sum.] (1) *An hire*, *stipend*, or *reward*. (2) *Desert*, or *merit*, in a good, or bad sense. (3) *A kindness*, *favour*, *pleasure*, or *good turn*. (4) *The worth*, *value*, or *excellency of a thing*. (1) Non id tempus, ut merita tantum exolverentur, *Liv.* 2, 29. (2) Merito vestro amo vos, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 23. Leniter ex merito quicquid patiare ferendum est, *Ov. Epist.* 5, 7. (3) Meriti tanti non immemor unquam, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 256. (4) Et quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 8. Grande loci meritum est, *Mart.* 8, 65. Secundi meriti ager, *Pallad. de R. R.* 1, 5. Secundi & tertii meriti inella, *Ibid.* tit. 37.

M E S

Mēritūrus, a, um. part. Benē meriturus mihi videris de tuis civibus, si—you will lay a great obligation upon your countrymen, if—Cic. Acad. Q. 1, 7.

Mēritus, a, um. part. [à mereor] aēt. (1) Deserving, or having deserved. (2) Pass. Deserved, merited, gained by desert. (3) It. nomen adj. ex part. sup. fīmus. Due, fit, convenient, seemly, suitable, worthy. (1) § Meritus novissima exempla, Tac. Ann. 12, 20, 4. majora, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 120. Erat infinitum benē de me meritis omnes nominare, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

(2) Qui duxit ab oppressā meritum Carthagine nomen, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 66. (3) Meritos aris mactavit honores, Virg. Aen. 3, 118. Meritissimā famā frui, Plin. Epist. 5, 15, 3.

* **Mērōbibus**, a, um. qui merum bibit. That drinketh wine without water, pure and unallayed, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

† **Meroctēs**, is. m. A precious stone so called. Meroctes porraceo lacte sudat, Plin. 37, 63. ubi Dalechamp. leg. merochites.

Mērois, idis. f. [à Meroë rege Aethiopum, unde & Aethiopia dic.] An herb growing about Meroë, with a leaf like a lettuce, good for the dropsy, Plin. 24, 102.

Mērops, opis. m. [avis quae & apiastra & apiaster, quia apes comedit, Serv. dict. à partitione cantilenae, Pomp. Sabin.] A bird that eateth bees, Virg. Geor. 4, 14. and whose nature is to feed and keep its dam, which never cometh abroad, it seemeth; perhaps a woodpecker, martinet, or some such small bird; it is described by Plin. 10, 51.

|| **Mērōsus**, a, um. adj. He that drinketh wine not allayed. Litt. ex Stat. sed q.

Mersatus, a, um. part. Dipped. Mersatus condimento, Sen. Q. N. 4 ext.

|| **Mersio**, ōnis. f. A drowning, Sidon.

|| **Mersito**, āre. freq. [à merso] To dip into the water, as an horse doth his nose, when he drinketh, Solin. 45.

Merso, āre. freq. [à mergo, mersum] (1) To wash, to dip often, &c. (2) Met. To drown, or overwhelm. (1) Mersatur ovis, Col. 7, 4. (2) * Rerum copia mersat, overwhelmeth and ruineth, Lucr. 5, 1006. * Balantum gregem fluvio, Virg. Geor. 1, 272.

Mersor, ari, ātus. pass. (1) To be plunged, washed, &c. (2) Met. To be overwhelmed, sunk deep into. (1) Arius in gurgite mersatur, Virg. Geor. 3, 446. (2) * Mersor fortunae fluctibus, Catull. 66, 13.

Mersurus, a, um. About to drown. Nox eadem Teucras fuerat mersura carinas, Ov. Met. 14, 72.

Mersus, a, um. part. [à mergor] (1) Drowned, sunk. (2) Met. Overwhelmed, lost. (3) Hidden, covered. (1) Mersus foret ille profundo, Luc. 3, 631. Mersus omni flagitiorum conscientia, Patere. 2, 91. * Campus mersus cruore, Sil. 1, 50. (2) Mersus secundis rebus Alexander, Liv. 9, 18. (3) * Res altā terrā & caligine mersae, Virg. Aen. 6, 267. * Ferum mersum in robora, struck deep into, bidden, Luc. 3, 435. * Dolor mersus in corde, sunk deep into, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 201.

† **Merto**, āre. pro merso, antiq. dicebant. Fest.

Mērūla, ae. f. avis. dīm. [à mera, i. e. soia, quod mera, i. e. sola volitat, uti graculi gregatim, Varr.] (1) The bird called a black mask, or ouzel with a yellow beak; a mearle, a blackbird. (2) An instrument of music which played by the motion of water. (3) A fish called a merling, a whitening. (1) Vid. Cic. de Fin. 5, 15. & Plin. 10, 35. (2) Vitruv. 10, 12. (3) Plin. 32, 53. & 9, 20.

† **Merulus**, pro merula, Aust. Phil. v. 14. Lat. dic. corvus, non corva; contra, dic. merula, non merulus, Varr.

Mērūm, i, n. sc. vinum; uti habet Plaut. subst. ex adj. Plin. 12, 4. vinum purum, non mistum. Pure wine, as it is pressed out of the grape, without mixture, or alloy; racy, neat wine. Nocturno cerare mero, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 11. Ingurgitare in se merum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35. Diluitur cura mero, Ov. A. Am. 1, 238.

MERUS, a, um. adj. Merum antiq. dicebant solum, at nunc merum purum appellamus, Fest. [à μέρω, divido, divisus] (1) Very, mere, plain, stark, alone. (2) Pure, unmixed, neat. (3) Bare, naked. (1) Nugae meras, Cic. Att. 6, 3. Jus merum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 94. Mera solitudo, mere solitude, Cic. Att. 1, 15. bellum, Id. Att. 9, 13. Mora mera, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 36. Claror merus, Id. Most. 3, 1, 112. (2) Mera verāque virtus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8. Merneam vini eduxi meri, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 274. (3) Observant ubi fella mero pede sabbata reges, Juv. 6, 158.

MERX, is. f. antiqu. mercis in nom. [ex מַרְכָּא res venalis, per Metath.] (1) Any kind of merchandise, chaffer, ware that is bought and sold, goods, commodities. (2) Meton. A slave dear bought, a good-for-nothing fellow, or woman, not worth hanging. (1) Proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129. Non ego mutandis mercibus aequor aro, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 76. (2) Vid. Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 61. Perf. 2, 2, 56. Pseud. 4, 1, 44.

* **Mēsa**, ae. f. The middle part, Plin. 19, 56. & pl. n. the middle parts of an house, Vitruv. = Medianae, Id.

* **Mēfancylum**, i. n. [ex μέσος, medius, & ἀγκύλη, amentum] telummissilis genus, Fest. pro quo vulgo male leg. Mefancylum, i. e. medio amento, quod in medio amentum haberet. A kind of dart to be hurled, or thrown, Gell. 10, 25.

M E T

* **Mesaula**, ae. f. [ex μέσος, medius, & αὐλή, atrium, stabulum] i. e. statio, &c. vel mesaulus, i. e. M. janua media inter duas aulas. An entry, or passage between the hall and the parlour, or any other room in the house; a gallery, lobby, or space from chamber to chamber, vid. Vitruv. 6, 10. & Bald. Lexic. Vitruv. p. 70.

* **Mese**, es. f. μέση, sc. χορδή. The middle string, which in seven is the fourth, and therefore Boëthius maketh it to be the sun's note. In the music scale now it goeth for a, la, mi, ri, Vitruv. 5, 4. vid. Bald. Lexic. Vitruv. 71.

* **Meses**, ac. m. ac mēsen, venti nomen [quod sit μέσος καὶ ἀπαρακτὶς, Arist. medius inter Boream & Caeciam] The northwest wind and by north, Plin. 2, 46.

* **Mēsōchōrus**, i. m. [à medio choro dict.] He that standeth in the midst of the company, giveth to others a sign to sing, or do any other thing; the chanter, or orderer of the choir, Plin. Epist. 2, 14, 6. vid. & Rhod. 4, 14. On shipboard he is called portisculus, Plaut. Afin. 3, 1, 15.

* **Mēsōlābūm**, & mesolabium, ii. n. [ἀπὸ τῆς λαβῆς μέσας, i. e. à capiendis mediis] An instrument to find out one or many middle proportional lines, Vitruv. 9, 3.

* **Mēsōleucus**, i. m. [Them. λευκός, candidus, quod in medio albam habet lineam] (1) A precious black stone, having a white stroke in the middle. (2) An herb like to the red mercury, with a white stroke through the middle of the leaf. (1) Plin. 37, 63. (2) Plin. 27, 77.

* **Mēsōmēlas**. [quod in medio nigram habet lineam] A precious stone, having a black vein parting every colour in the midst, Plin. 37, 63.

* **Mēsōn**. μέσων, sc. πρόσωτον. Meson persona comica appell. aut coci, aut nautae, aut ejus generis; dici ab inventore ejus Mesone comoedo ait Aristoph. Gram. [à μέσων. medium; quod hujusmodi persona medium inter servos & liberos locum obtinet] The person of a cook, mariner, or such like, in a play, Fest.

* **Mēsōnauta**, ae. m. [à μέσος, & ναύτης, qui medium inter nautas, i. e. remiges, locum obtinet, Fot.] He that doth some work, and yet payeth something as a passenger, Ulp.

* **Mēsōphaerum**, i. n. A sort of Indian spikenard, of the middling leaf and rate, Plin. 12, 26.

* **Mespilum**, i. n. A medlar, or openarfe, vid. Plin. 15, 22.

* **Mespilus**, i. f. A medlar tree, Plin. 17, 37.

Messias, ae. m. μεσσίας. [ab Hebr. מָשִׁיחַ unctus] An Hebrew name of our blessed Lord and Saviour, signifying the same as Christ doth in Greek, viz. the anointed.

|| **Messio**, ōnis. f. verb. [à meto] The action of reaping, or mowing, Vulg. Int. Job. 29, 19.

Messis, is. f. [à meto, messui. n. e. ūm] in acc. messim, Plaut. (1) An harvest, or crop of ripe corn, or of any thing else. (2) Syn. Corn at large. (3) Meton. Harvest, or harvest time. (4) Harvest time, or mowing and reaping. (5) Met. Advantage, gain, booty. (6) Plenty, or store. Messis proprie dicitur in iis quae metuntur, inaximè in trumento, Varr. de R. R. 1, 50. (1) Spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg. Geor. 1, 314. Messis amara, scil. absinthii, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 1, 24. (2) Quae villa non vidit in granariis messim, Varr. de R. R. 3, 2. Ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. Geor. 1, 49. (3) & Ante focum, si frigus erit; si messis, in umbrā, Virg. Ecl. 5, 70. (4) & Semente prohibitā, aut messe amissā, fructus annuus interit, Cic. Verr. 3, 54. (5) Syllani temporis messis, Cic. Parad. 6, 2. (6) Morum malorum messis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 11. ¶ Tua messis in herbā est, your hopes are but in the bud, Ov. Epist. 17, 263.

Messor, ōris. m. verb. [à meto] A reaper, or mower. Non oratores, sed messores videris imitari, Cic. de Orat. 3, 12. § Metaph. Scelerum messor, one employed in the husbandry of villainy, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

Messorius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to reaping, or mowing. Messoria se corbi intexit, Cic. pro Sext. 38. Messoria opera, Col. 2, 13, 2. ¶ Messoria falx, Ulp.

|| **Messura**, ae. f. A reaping, or mowing, Diom. ¶ Messis.

Messus, a, um. part. Mowed, reaped. Herbae messae falcibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 513.

Mēta, ae. f. [à metiēdo, Perot. vel fortasse à Syr. מֵטָה pervenit] (1) A pillar in form of a cone, at the end of the place in racing, where the chariots turned, as carceres were the places of starting. (2) Any goal, though not in the same form; the upper millstone, as catillus is the lower. (3) Any thing in a conical form. (4) A turning, or place of turning. (5) A boundary. (6) Met. The limit, or end of any thing. (1) Meta fervidis evitata rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5. (2) Metas imitata cupressus, Ov. Met. 10, 106. Viridis frondenti ex ilice meta, Virg. Aen. 5, 129. (3) In metas extrui foenum conveniet, Col. 2, 19. vid. Scal. ad Manil. ubi falsi insinuat Paul. JC. qui scripserat molem inferiorem molae partem, catillum verò superiorem. (4) Meta viarum, Virg. Aen. 3, 714. (5) Front. de colonis. (6) His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono, Virg. Aen. 1, 278. Voluptas ad metas venit, Ov. Rem. Am. 413. Metae vitae, Id. Trist. 1, 8. aevi, Virg. § Proverb. Famā adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, his reputation met with

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with a rub at the very goal, Cic. pro Coel. 31. * Sol ex aequo metâ distabat utrâque, high noon, Ov. Met. 3, 145.

* Metalepsis, Lat. [ex μετὰ, trans, & λήψις, acceptio. Them. λήβω inusit. id. q. d. λαμβάνω, capio] transumptio, Quint. 8, 6. apud rhetores est status quidam, nempe contravertia quaedam iudicium praecedens, Cic. in Partit. Aliàs Metalepsis est una voce continuatio tropi per successionem significationum, ut Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor, aristas, Virg. Ecl. 1, 70. ubi arista pro segete, seges pro messe, messis pro aestate, & aestas pro anno ponitur, i. e. post aliquot annos. Vid. libros de schematibus.

|| Metallarius, ii. m. A metalman, or one condemned to the mines, Dig.

Metallicus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to metals, metallic. Natura metallica, Plin. 27, 5.

Metallicus, i. m. A digger, worker, or refiner of metals, Plin. 34, 47.

* Metallifer, a, um. adj. That bringeth forth metal, Sil. 15, 498. Anne metalliferae repetit mea moenia? Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 23.

Metallum, i. n. [qu. vel à מַטְלָה lamina ferrea, interpr. Hier. vel ita dict. quod μετ' ἀλλα, aliud post aliud invenitur. Ubique una inventa vena est, non procul invenitur alia; unde metalla Graeci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 31.] (1) Metal, all that is digged and fetched out of the earth, as gold, silver, brass, marble; also stone, sand, all kind of ore. (2) A mine, a vein. (1) Potior metallis libertas, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 39. Fulvum metallum, Sen. sc. aurum, Agam. 9. Nivea metalla sc. marmora, Sil. 8, 481. De divers. gen. vid. Plin. 33, c. 6. (2) Pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2. Metallum aurarium, Plin. 34, 55. argentarium, id. ibid. plumbarium, 33, 40. miniarium, id. ibid. ¶ Damnatu in metallum, condemned to labour in the mines, Plin. Epist. 2, 11, 8.

* Mētāmorphōsis, is. f. [ex μεταμορφῶ, transformo] A transformation, a change of shape and figure. Ovidius lascivire in metamorphosi solet, Quint. 4, 1. Lat. Transformatio.

* Mētānoea. (à μετὰ, trans, & νῆς, mens] Mentis mutatio, repentance, Aufon. 12, 12. Also a figure of rhetoric.

Metans, tis. part. Measuring, Liv. 37, 38.

* Metaphōra, ae. f. A metaphor, a trope, when a word is translated from its proper signification to another more ornamental, or acute. Nihil tum gratius est, tum delectat magis, quam metaphorae in loco usurpatae, Cic. de Orat. 3, 38. Vid. Fest. & Quint. 8, 6.

* Metaplasminus. [ex μετὰ, trans, & πλάσσω, fingo] A figure, when some letter in a word is changed upon the account of verse, ornament, or necessity, Quint.

* Metathēsis, i. e. transpositio sc. literae vel syllabae [ex μετὰ, trans, & θέσις, positio. Them. τίθωμι, pono] A transposition of a letter, as Tymbre for Tymber, pistris for pristris, Virg.

Metatio, onis. f. verb. [à metor, ari] The measuring, or ordering of land for planting, &c. In quincuncem vinearum metatio, Col. 3, 15.

Mētātor, ōris. m. (1) A surveyor, or measurer of land, a land meter. (2) A quartermaster that meteth out the ground for pitching the camp in the field. (3) He who measureth, or setteth out ground for planting, a planter. (1) Peritus metator & callidus decempeda sua saxa diviserat, Cic. Philipp. 14, 4. (2) Castrorum metator, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5. (3) Metator oliveti, Plin. 18, 76. Metator urbis, that quartereth out the city for soldiers plunder, Id.

|| Metatorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to measuring, or providing quarters. Metatoria epistola, a letter sent beforehand to bespeak one entertainment, Sidon.

Mētāus, a, um. part. Meted, measured out. Decempedis metata porticus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14. Agellus metatus, measured out for, and given to a soldier for his share, Id. Sat. 2, 2, 14. interpr. Torrent.

|| Mētāxa, ae. f. al. mataxa. Raw silk, thread, a rope, or cord, a clue, or bottom of silk, or thread. Lina metaxa, a rope, or string, Dig. Lat. Sericum.

|| Mētaxārius, ii. m. He that selleth silk, a mercer, a silkman, Justinian.

|| Mētella, ae. f. al. leg. metila, al. metula. [dim. à meta] A basket filled with stones, to throw down from the wall upon the scalers heads, M. ex Veg. 4, 6.

|| Metellus, i. m. A mercenary soldier, Fest.

* Mētēmpsychōsis, is. f. translatio animae. [ex μετὰ, trans, in, & ψυχή, anima] A passing of the soul from one body to another, an opinion which Pythagoras held, Hier.

Mētendus, a, um. part. pass. To be reaped, mowed, or cut down. * Vita omnibus metenda, ut fruges, Vet. Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 25. Vitis hominum metenda peccata, Cic.

Metens, tis. part. Reaping, or mowing. Metentes, Stat. Theb. 10, 319. conf. Liv. 28, 11.

* Mēthōdice, es. f. The part of grammar teaching the way of speaking, Quint. 1, 15.

Mēthōdicus, a, um. Observing a method. Methodici sc. medici, physicians who considering some common symptoms and general rules in diseases, condemn experience, Cels. praef. lib.

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* Mēthōdium, ii. n. A trick, a cheat, a cunning fetch, Petron. c. 36.

* Mēthōdus, i. f. [ex μετ' & ὁδός, via] A method, or ready way to teach, or do any thing. Via, ars, ratio, interpr. Cic. Breve discendi compendium, Quint.

Mētīculōsus, a, um. adj. [à metus] (1) Fearful, timorous. (2) Hazardous, frightful. (1) Nullus est hoc meticolosus aequae, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 137. (2) Meticolosa res est, ire ad iudicem, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 52.

Mētīendus, a, um. part. pass. To be measured, or esteemed. Syllabis metiendos pedes, non intervallis existimat, Cic. Orat. 57.

Metiens, tis. part. Measuring, passing over, Met. esteeming. Sacram metiens viam, Hor. Epod. 4, 7. Metiens aliorum in se odium suo in alios odio, Liv. 3, 54.

METIOR, īri, mensus sum. & metitus, Laet. 7, 14. dep. [à μετρίω, utrumque verò ab Hebr. מִטָּר] (1) To mete, or measure, to survey, or take measure of. (2) To measure out, or deliver by measure. (3) To pass, or go over. (4) To take a survey of. (5) To bound, or limit. (6) To value, esteem, or judge of, to place the quality of a thing in. (1) Metiri solem, Cic. agrum, Id. Fam. 9, 17. Intervallis aequalibus aliquid, Id. (2) Frumentum parcè & paulatim metiri, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. (3) Metitur littora cornix gressu, Luc. 5, 556. (4) Metiri terras oculis, Luc. 6, 32. prospectu aequora, Ov. Epist. 10, 28. animo aliquid, to guess at the quantity, Id. Met. 2, 188. Quin hinc metimur gradibus militariis? Plaut. Pseud. 4, 4, 11. aquas carinā, Ov. Met. 9, 447. (5) Longum metior annum, Ov. Met. 4, 226. de sole. (6) Omnia metiri officio, Cic. Att. 8, 16. Honestate summum bonum metiri, to place the chief good in probity, Id. Off. 1, 2. res expetendas indolentiā, to place the desirableness of things in the absence of pain, Ibid. 3, 3.

|| Metitus, a, um. Having measured, or measuring. Percurrit proprium metitus signifer annum, Claud. Epigr. 18, 9. † Mensus.

MĒTO, ēre, messui, messum. act. [ab ἀμείνω, messis, pro ἀμύνω, qu. à μέω, meto, fit ἀμείνω, ἀμύνω, inde Meto] (1) To reap, mow, or cut down. (2) To crop, gather, or strike off. (3) Met. To mow down, to cut off. (1) ☞ Ut sementem feceris, ita & metes, Cic. de Orat. 2, 65. ¶ Ruri sibi quisque metit, every man for himself, Prov. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 112. (2) Proxima quaeque metit gladio, Virg. Aen. 10, 513. (3) = Gregem metite imbellem, & succidite ferro, Sil. 14, 135. ¶ Acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messem metas, are rewarded with evil for good, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 53. Fructum metere, to receive the benefit, Cic. Anteq. ir. in exil. 2. In metendo occupati, Caes. B. G. 5, 32. Fabula falce metere, Ov. Met. 6, 84. * In vestris ossibus arva metunt, they mow the fields where your bones lie, Prop. 4, 11, 30.

MĒTOR, ēris. pass. To be mowed. Metitur cardamomum eodem modo & in Arabia, Plin. 12, 29. Mihi istic nec feritur, nec metitur, I am no way concerned, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 80.

* MĒTOECUS, i. m. [à μετὰ, trans, & οἶκος, domus, qui domum transfert.] He that cometh out of one country and dwelleth in another; especially that is banished and confined to another place, Pompon. † Advena.

* Metonymia, ae. f. μετωνυμία. [ex μετ' & ὄνομα] nominis pro nomine positio. A trope when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily, &c. Cum summutantur verba pro verbis, Metonymiam grammatici vocant, quod nomina transferuntur, Cic. Orat. 27. Exempla quaere in libellis de schem. Lat. Translatio.

* MĒTŌPA, ae. f. The distance, or space between the mortise-holes of the rafters and the planks, Vitruv. 4, 3. vid. & Baldi Lexic. Vitruv. p. 71.

* MĒTŌPION. μετόπιον. (1) Oil of bitter almonds. (2) A tree in Afric from which the ammoniac gum droppeth. (1) Plin. 15, 7. (2) Plin. 12, 49.

* MĒTŌPOSCŌPUS, i. m. i. e. frontispex. [à μέτωπον, frons, & σκοπέω, inspicio] A physiognomist, one that by looking on one's face can tell one's fortune, Suet. Tit. 2.

MĒTOR, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à meta] (1) To set out, divide, dispose, order, or limit by measure. (2) To set out a camp, to encamp. (3) To set, or lay out for planting. (1) Templum iis regionibus, quas modò animo metatus sum, Liv. 1, 10. (2) Ipso loco metari suos castra iusserat, Curt. 3, 8, 19. (3) Pinguis agros metabere campi, shall make your vineyard in a rich soil, Virg. Georg. 2, 274. * Coelum metari, to quarter out and divide the heaven into regions, as astronomers do.

* Metrēta, ae. f. [à μέτρον, mensura] A vessel, or measure containing about twelve gallons; a kilderkin, firkin, or rundlet. Oleum in metretam novam indere, Cato de R. R. 100. Vid. Rhodig. ant. lect. 29. cap. 9. Athen. 10, 12.

Metricus, a, um. adj. According to, or keeping time and measure. Leges metricae, Plin. 11, 88. Pedes metrici, Quint. 9, 4.

|| MĒTRŌCŌMIA, ae. f. [qu. μήτης τῶν κωμῶν, mater vicorum, five matrix villa] A shire town, Justinian.

* Metropōlis.

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* Metropölis. f. [à μήτηρ, mater, vel μήτρα, matrix, & πόλις, urbs] *The chief, head, or mother city, or town.* Lat. Urbs primaria.

Metropolitānus. *The bishop of the chief city, an archbishop, or metropolitan.* Id.

Metrum, i. n. [à μέτρον, i. e. mensura, carmen ita dict. quod certis pedum mensuris terminetur] *A measure, Met. metre, or verse.* Nullo scripto proditum exceptis metris Virgilii, Col. 3, 10. Compositi metro Tibulli libelli, Mart. 4, 6. vid. Quint. 9, 4.

Mētendus, a, um. part. [à metuō] *To be feared, dreadful, terrible.* § Eques metuendus hastā, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 4.

Metuens, tis. part. *Fearing,* Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 6. Phaedr. 2, 4, 21. Inopi metuens formica senectae, being concerned for, Virg. Geor. 1, 186. || Adject. or, comp. *Fearful, regardful.* Legum metuentes, Cic. post red. in Sen. 4. Nero metuentior factus milites sibi circumdedit, Tac. Ann. 13, 25, 4. Metuentior undae, Ov. Epist. 19, 83.

Mētūla, dim. [à meta] *A little butt, or mark,* Plin. Epist. 5, 6, 35.

Mētuo, ēre, ui, (ant. utum) act. [à metu, ut à statu statuo, Varr.] (1) *To fear, or be afraid, or in a fear.* (2) *To be solicitous, to be concerned.* (3) *To take care, to be cautious, to avoid.* (4) *To doubt.* (1) = Plus est in metuendo mali, quā in illo ipso quod timetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 4. § Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Id. de Sen. 11. (2) Haud metuo qualem tu me esse hominem existimes, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20. i. e. flocci facio. (3) Culpari metuit fides, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 20. Equa trima campis ludit exultim, metuitque tangi, Ibid. 3, 11, 10. (4) Non metuo, quin meae uxori latae suppetiae sint, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 54. Ne dolorem perferre non possent metuebat, Cic. pro Mil. 21. § De lanificio neminem metuo, *I fear no one's outdoing me at spinning,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22. § calamitatem pupillo, *to fear lest calamity befall the orphan,* Cic. Ab eo reip. nihil metuas mali, *you need not fear his harming the public,* Id. Attic. 1, 8. Metui à Chryside, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79. Metuo patres, quot fuerint, *I wonder how many fathers there were,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35. Metuere de vitā, *to be afraid of his life,* Cic. Attic. 10, 4. Metuo abs te de verbis tuis, *I am afraid of you because of your words,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 41. Metuo ne magis morbus aggravescat, *I fear lest,* Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2. Metuo ut subitet hospes, *I fear lest he should not abide by what he hath said,* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11. Ne non fat esses leno, id metuebas miser, *you should not answer your character,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 4.

Metuor, pass. *To be feared.* Lexic. ex Ciceron.

Mētus, ūs. m. [à μέθος, quod inter alia φόβος sign. Jof. Scal. & cum eo Voff.] (1) *Fear, dread.* (2) *Care, or concern.* (3) *Religious awe, or fear.* (1) Metus virorum estimationis, Cic. Verr. 1, 37. Euoe recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5. § Metu magis quā benevolentia subiecti, Tac. 6, 36. (2) Metus duplex, quem patimur, & quem facimus, Quint. 6, 3. (3) Multos metu servata per annos, de lauru, Virg. Aen. 7, 60. In pl. Laetitia milli metus, Ov. Epist. 16, 6. § Spēmque metūque inter dubii, Virg. Aen. 1, 222. ¶ Adducere aliquem in metum, Tac. Ann. 15, 50. Afferre metum alicui, Cic. Verr. 4. Metu aliquem afficere, Id. In metum aliquem conjicere, metum alicui facere, Tac. inferre, Liv. injicere, Cic. incutere, Coel. Cic. to put one in fear. Metum abstergere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. adimere, amovere, Quint. auferre, Virg. demere, Ov. excutere, Id. exolvere, Luc. 5, 259. to shake it off, or cast it away.

Metūtus, a, um. part. [à metuor] *Feared.* Cupide conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139.

Mēu, vel meum. [μήν, & μέν, i. e. minus, à parvulis foliis, M.] *An herb with a stalk and leaves like anise; meow, spicknel, wild dill,* Plin. 20, 94.

Meus, a, um. [μῆς pron. poss. à gen. mei] (1) *My, mine, mine own,* by being a part of me. (2) *At my own disposal, free, my own man.* (3) *Mine own by conquest,* (4) by right, (5) by blood, (6) also by performance. (7) *Of mine own making, or contrivance.* (8) *Mine by nature,* (9) by being with me, (10) by belonging, or appertaining to me, (11) by purchase, (12) by being of the same family, or country, (13) by mutual agreement, or consent. (1) Mea mens, meum corpus, Tibull. (2) Vindicta postquam meus à praetore recessi, Pers. 5, 88. (3) Haec mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni, Virg. Ecl. 9, 4. (4) Meus ille caper fuit, Virg. Ecl. 3, 23. (5) Meus frater Q. Cic. (6) Neque semper mea manu literas expectabis, Cic. Attic. 5, 14. Scripta mea, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 22. (7) Mea culpa, Phaedr. 1, 23, 8. (8) § Hominum avaritia ego sum factus improbius coquus, non meo ingenio, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 13. (9) Pompeium à mea familiaritate disjuncti, Cic. Philipp. 2, 10. (10) Non est mentiri meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. Non mea est simulatio, Ibid. 4, 5, 34. (11) Remitte pallium mihi meum, Catull. 23, 6. (12) Ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 21. Dulces meorum reliquiae, Virg. Aen. 4, 342. (13) Quod tuum est meum est, omne meum est autem tuum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 75. ¶ Hoc meum est ut faciam fedulo, *it concerneth me to do this,* Id. Si intelligis quā meum

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fit scire, if you understand how deeply I am concerned to know it, Cic. In vocat. blandientium est. Mi vir, my dear husband, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 2. Anime mi, my sweet soul, Id. Adelp. 3, 1, 2. Mi Chremes, Id. Mea Pythias, Id. Mea tu, Id. Eun. 4, 3, 14. § Meus homo, my honest blunderer, this special fellow of mine, Phaedr. 5, 7, 32. Nihil addo de meo, nothing of my own invention, Cic. de Har. Resp. 40. § Cum gen. Mea lex hominis inimici, i. e. mei qui sum homo inimicus, Cic. § Meus carnifex, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27. i. e. in me carnifex, Don. Deo irato meo, i. e. in me irato, Id. § Subst. Meus hic dies est, eleg. formula ap. Plaut. a jovial day, I will be merry this day. Meus hic est, hamum vorat, I have him sure, I have gulled him, Id. Curc. 3, 61.

M ante I.

Mi. dat. [contract. ex mihi] *To me.* Non mi aurum posco, Enn. ap. Cic. & Virg. Aen. 6, 104. Tib. 1, 6, 63.

Mi. voc. à mius, a, um. ant. pro meus, ut fili à filius.

Mica, ae. f. [à μῖκος, Dor. pro μῖγος] (1) *A crumb, or little quantity of any thing that breaketh off.* (2) *A little banquetting-house.* (3) || *The consecrated bread used at the communion.* (1) Thuris mica, Col. 6, 30. auri, Lucr. 1, 839. (2) Mart. 2, 59. (3) Augustin. * Saliens mica, salt crackling in the fire, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20.

Micans, tis. part. (1) *Glittering, shining.* (2) *Beating, panting.* (3) *Moving nimbly.* (1) Aurum micans, Ov. Met. 2, 2. (2) Fert suspensos corde micante gradus, Ov. Fast. 6, 338. (3) Crura micantia, Ov. Met. 9, 37.

* Micotrōgus, al. microtrogus. [μικρὸν τρώγων qui paulum edit, qui escas alienas rodit, instar muris] *A nibbler, a nickname of a parasite,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 89.

† Michi pro mihi, ant. ut disparetur à vocativo mi, Coel. 24, 5. Pot. ex vitio pronunciationis ortum videtur.

Mico, āre, ui, car. sup. neut. [à mica, i. e. auri ἱγνυα in arena fulgens: nam micare est subinde, & per intervalla, ut micae faciunt, fulgere. Et quoniam talis quaedam variatio, dum digitis fortimur, apparet, micare digitis accip. pro digitis, fortiri, λαγχάω, Perot.] (1) *To glitter, glister, sparkle, or shine.* (2) *To move briskly, to wag up and down swiftly.* (3) *To pant, or beat, as the heart, or pulse doth.* (4) *To move the fingers up and down very swiftly,* the number of which, or several fingers, were guessed at for the determining things in question, as they hit, or mistook the number of fingers. (5) It was used to determine the price in buying and selling, which afterwards was taken away by a law; whence that proverb, Dignus quicum in tenebris mices, Cic. de Off. 3, 19. spoken of a right honest man, who may be trusted in the dark, or with untold gold, as we say: Some take it for a common sport, or play, but I think not rightly. (1) Micat Julium fidus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46. aereus ensis, Virg. Aen. 7, 743. gemma, Id. Aen. 10, 134. crebris ignibus aether, Ibid. 1, 94. Fretae micant haetae, Liv. 7, 33. (2) Venae & arteriae micare non desinunt, quasi quodam igneo motu, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. (3) Vid. Micans, n. 2. (4) Quid enim fors est? idem propinodum quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras, Cic. de Div. 2, 85. = Surculum vitis sagittam vocant rustici, quia longus recessit à matre, & quasi micuit atque profuit, Col. 3, 17. (5) Ex auctoritate Turci Aproniani V. C. praefecti urbis, ratio docuit, utilitate suadente, consuetudine micandi sumnota, sub exagio potius pecora vendere, quam digitis concludentibus tradere, Gruter. p. 647, 1, 6. Imperf. Micandum erit cum Graeco, utrum, &c. Varr. ubi non respicit lusionem, sed consuetudinem transgendi de pretio in emptione.

* Micropsychus, a, um. [à μικρός, parvus, & ψυχή, anima] *Fainthearted, low spirited, mean spirited, covetous.* Homines animi humilis ac praeparci, quos illi dixere micropsychos, Plin. 22, 51.

* Microsphaerum. μικροσφαῖρον, [à parvā rotunditate dict.] Tria genera nardi, Hadrosphaerum, majore folio, Mesosphaerum, minore, Microsphaerum, minimo: & tamen maximi pretii. The leaf of spikenard, as the least of the three kinds, so far the best, vid. Plin. 12, 26.

|| Mictura, ae. f. al. leg. minctura. *Water, piss, Veg. + Urina.*

Micturio, īre, īvi & īi, ītum. verb. meditat. vel desiderat. [à mingo, mictum, micturio] *To have a list to piss, or a desire to make water, or simply, to make water.* Micturiunt hic, Juv. 6, 308.

Micula, ae. f. dim. [à mica] *A very small crumb.* Aut si quasdam quasi miculas repraesentat, Cels. 2, 5.

|| Midas, ae. f. The luckiest cast at dice; also a little worm that breedeth in beans, Theophrast. de Caul. plant. 4, 16.

|| Midion. genus navigii apud Fest.

Migdolibs, q. d. mixtus Libys, partim Tyrius, partim Afer. A Carthaginian, being mongrel both by nation and language, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 73.

* Migma, ātis. n. [Them. μίγμα, inusitat. id. qd. μύγμα, misceo] *Fodder mixed, or mingled for cattle, barley and chaff together, horsebread,* Bibl.

Migrans, tis. part. *Departing to another country.* Migrantes

grantes cernas, totâque ex urbe ruentes, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 401.
 † Cornua in mucronem migrantia, naturally tending to a sharp point, *Plin.* 11, 45. Migrantia plaustra, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 201. *Vid. Migro.*

† Migrasset, ant. pro migraverit, ap. *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 4.

Migratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing from one dwelling to another, a changing the habitation.* Mors quasi migratio est, commutatioque vitae, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. § Migrationes in alienum, a word metaphorically used to things of a different nature from its own signification, *Id. Fam.* 16, 7.

Migratur, imperf. *It is removed.* Ut in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur, that we must remove by death from these places, to dwell in some other, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. Romam inde migratum est à parentibus, they went thence to live at Rome, *Liv.* Etiam si tunc migrandum fuisset, although it had then been fit to leave our city, *Id.*

Migraturus, a, um. part. *About to remove from one place to another,* *Suet. Caes.* 79.

Migratus, ūs. m. *A transporting, or carrying away.* Relicta quae migratu difficilia essent, *Liv.* 10, 34. Aliis supinum est.

MIGRO, āre. neut. [אָרָרָא peregrinatio; unde & μίγρον, nam migrare propriè est domicilium mutare, *Perot.*] (1) To remove from one place to another to dwell in, to shift his habitation, to change his quarters. (2) To be altered, or changed. (3) *Aët. Met.* To go, or depart from, not to keep. (4) To go, pass, or glide. (1) Veteres migrate coloni, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 4. Atticus non ex vitâ, sed ex domo in domum videbatur migrare, *Nep. Attic.* 22. § Migrare men-â, *Fest.* ad severos, *Catull.* quò volo, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 55. hinc, *Id.* è fano foras, de vitâ, *Cic. ex vitâ, Id.* ad aliquem, *Id.* (2) Caerula quae sunt nunquam in marmoreum possunt migrare colorem, *Lucr.* 2, 774. = Non manet ulla sui similis res, omnia migrant, *Id.* 5, 828. (3) & Promissa facere, & quae pertinent ad veritatem, & fidem, ea migrare interdum, & non servare, est justum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10. Civile jus migrare, *Id.* (4) Facis vacivas aedes aurium, mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo, that my words may pass whither I would have them, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 54. A me officium migrat, I forget my duty, *Id. Trin.* 3, 2, 13. § Fluvius migrat adverso meatu, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 482.

Migror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be gone from, to be removed.* Migrantur Rheotia regna, *Sil.* 7, 431. Relicta quae difficilia migratu essent, *Liv.* 10, 34. Prior syll. communis est.

Mihi. dat. à nom. ego. (1) To me, sc. to my advantage, or detriment. (2) To me, or with me, sc. in my opinion. (3) For me, or with relation to me. (4) Sometimes it is very gracefully redundant. *Vid. Ego.* (1) Hic mihi quanto plus sapit, quàm egomet mihi? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 101. Si quid peccat, mihi peccat, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 35. (2) Is mihi servus est spectatus satis, cui dominus curae est, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 6, 5. (3) Quid mihi hic faciet patri? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 85. (4) Qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum est, tum sunt senes, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 21.

Mihimetipsi. *To me myself,* *Cic.*

† Mihipto, pro mihi ipsi, *Cato ap. Fest.*

MILES, itis. c. g. [à mille, quod ap. vett. scrib. mile; quod trium millium primo legio fiebat, ac singulae tribus millia singula militum mittebant, *Varr.*] (1) A soldier. (2) Particularly a foot soldier. (3) Collectively the soldiery. (4) An attendant. (5) A novice, one not used to a thing. (6) A serjeant, headle, or summoner belonging to a magistrate. (1) Caius Marius P. Africani discipulus & miles, *Cic. pro C. Balbo.* 20. (2) *Caes. B. C.* 2, 40, 42. & alibi. (3) Uterum armato milite complent, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 20. Nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, *Nep. Thrasib.* 1. (4) Haec miles erat Phoebes, she attended Diana in hunting, *Ov. Met.* 2, 415. (5) *Met.* § Rudis ad partus, & nova miles eram, it was my first time, and I was but raw at childbearing, *Ov. Epist.* 11, 48. (6) *Ulp.* § Miles stipendiorum legitimorum, that has served the full time appointed by law, *Liv.* Miles ad naves, a sea soldier, or marine, *Id.*

Milestus, a, um. adj. *Of the city Miletus.* Milestia rosa, the red rose, *Plin.* 21, 10. *Vid. Miletus in Propr.*

MILLARIA, ae. f. avis. [à milium] (1) A bird that feedeth upon millet, à limet. (2) An herb, or weed, that winding about millet killeth it. (1) *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 5. (2) *Plin.* 22, 78.

MILIARIUM, ii. n. (1) A vessel belonging to an oil mill. (2) An high vessel narrow at the top. (3) A vessel contrived with brazen pipes within it, in which water was heated, running many times round the fire. (1) *Cato.* (2) *Col. Pallad.* (3) *Vid. Senec. Qu. N.* 3, 24. & 4, 9. & quae ibi *Muret. Vet. Gloss.* περιγεννῶν χαλκείν. § Millarium aureum, *Suet. Orb.* 6. dict. quod ab eo milliarum numerus inciperet. A golden pillar in Româ near Saturn's temple, whence the account of their miles began. *χρυσῶν μίλιον, Conf. Tacit. Hist.* 1, 27. *Plin.* 3, 9. *Al. scrib. milliarum.*

MILIARIUS, a, um. adj. *Of millet.* Militaria avis, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 5.

MILITANS. part. *Being a soldier.* Graecis mercede apud Persas militantibus, serving among the Persians for pay, *Curt.* 6, 5, 7.

Militaris, e. adj. *Belonging to a soldier, or to war, warlike, martial, military.* Via militaris, *Varr.* [vel quòd à militibus strata, vel quòd milites per eam iter fecerint] Aetas militaris, the age of seventeen, when persons were capable of being listed, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 60, 4. Sepimentum militare, a military fence, a rampart, or ditch, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 14. genus, the soldiery, *Liv.* Res militaris, *Nep.* disciplina, the art of war, *Id.* Militare munus, *Id.* Militaris equus, a war horse, *Idem.* § Daunia, the warlike Daunia, that breedeth soldiers, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 12. opera, military achievements, *Liv.* 34, 34. Signa militaria, standards, *Cic. Catil.* 2.

Militariter, adv. *After the manner of a soldier.* Oratio militariter gravis, *Liv.* 4, 41. Tecta militariter aedificare, *Id.* 27, 3.

† Militarius, a, um. adj. pro militaris. Soldier like, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 4, 11.

Militaturus, a, um. part. *About to serve in war.* Mercede militaturi, *Curt.* 7, 38. *Conf. Liv.* 10, 10. & 24, 14.

MILITIA, ae. f. (1) The being a soldier, warfare. (2) Any toil, employment, or service. (3) The militia, or soldiery. (1) Cujus magna pars inatura militiae esset, *Liv.* 42. (2) Militia urbana, *Cic. pro Mur.* 28. togata, *Ovid.* (3) Antiochus cum omni militia interficitur, with all his soldiers, *Just.* 32, 2, 2. § Imaginaria militia, soldiers that received pay without appearing in service, *Suet. Claud.* 25. § Militia Veneris, the warfare of Venus, *Propert.* 4, 1, 137. Lentae militiae, tedious amours, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 82. Militiae soli, the labours of husbandry. § Militiae genit. quasi adverbialiter. § Quorum virtus erat domi militiaeque cognita, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19. § Dare nomen militiae, to list himself for a soldier, *Id.* § Quamquam militia equestris vulgò sonat militia in equo; ap. *Suet.* tamen in *Claud.* eam notat, quam equestri loconati juvenes, quâ pedibus, quâ equo obibant.

MILITO, āre. (1) To go a warfaring, to be a soldier. (2) *Met.* To pursue any person, or thing. (1) Juventus omnis sub signis militat tuis, *Liv.* 23, 42. (2) Militat in sylvis catulus, hunteth in woods, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 66. = Militat omnis amans, & habet sua castra Cupido, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 9, 1. In eadem legione militare, to belong to the same regiment, *Cic. Off.* 1, 11. § Militavi non sine gloria, served under Venus not without reputation, *Ov. Ap.* recentiores, qui ministerio vel officio qualicunque fungitur militare dicitur.

MILITOR, āri, ātus. pass. Libenter hoc & omne militabitur bellum in tuae spem gratiae, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 23.

MILIUM, i. n. [à mille dict. propter multitudinem granorum, *Isid.*] A kind of small grain, or corn, called millet. Milio venit annua cura, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 216. Liba de milio, *Cic. Orat.* Fiscella milii, *vid. descript. ap. Plin.* 18, 24. factionem & culturam, ap. *Col.* 2, 9.

MILLE, & millia, adj. pl. & ap. *Vett. mile.* [à χίλιος] (1) A thousand. Tritici modios centum vigin'i millia, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 18. Mille passus, a mile, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 64. Mille & quingentos passus, A mile and half, *Col.* Quatuor millia funditores, *Liv.* Peditibus tribus millibus, *Curt.* Sex millibus equitibus, *Id.* Mille agnae, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 21. Sestertia quingenta millia, *Cic.* Stadiis quatuor millibus, *Plin.* Dena millia sestertia, *Id.* § Ex positis aliisque, quae adduci possent, liquet adject. mille nec indeclinabile esse, nec millia subst. suis semper postponi, ut multi crediderunt. (2) An infinite, or greater number. (1) Uno milli nummum potest quaerere centum, *Lucil. ap. Gell.* 1, 16. Xerxis classis mille & ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur, *Nep. Themist.* 2. Mille caprarum, *Col. annorum, Id.* § Hic observandum venit, posterius substantivum saepè reticeri. Multis cum millibus ibat, sc. hominum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 75. Millia progressi quatuor, sc. passuum, *Caes.* Millia frumenti centum modiorum, *Hor.* 1, 1, 45. (2) § Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 701. Da mille basia, dein mille altera, *Catull.* 5, 7.

Mille, & ant. mile. n. caret gen. & dat. singul. in abl. milli. in plur. haec millia, um, ibus. A thousand. Mille annorum, a thousand years, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 87. Mille hominum versabatur, *Cic. Animarum millia multa, Lucr.* 3, 724.

MILLEFOLIA, ae. Herba militaris, à sanandis vulneribus, *Plin.* 25, 19.

MILLEFOLIUM, ii. multis foliis. The herb milfoil, yarrow, or nosebleed. Dicitur & militaris, quòd militum vulnera sanet, *Plin.* 24, 95.

† Milleformis, e. adj. *Of a thousand shapes, or fashions.* Pulsa pestis lubricorum milleformis daemonum, *Prud. Cath.* 9, 55.

§ Millenarii. The millenarians, who hold that Christ shall reign a thousand years on earth, before the end of the world, *DD. Hier. & Aug. vocantur etiam Milliaetae.*

MILLEPEDA, ae. f. quae & centipeda, & multipeda, quòd mille, i. e. multos pedes, habet. A worm having a great number of feet, and furry, a palmer. See it described by *Plin.* 29, 39. eruca hirsuta, *Col.* Some take it for the same as cutio & porcellio, a sow, or woodlouse; but this is the multipeda, the other the millepeda. *Al. scrib. millipeda.*

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Millēsimus, a, um. adj. *The thousandth.* Ex quo millesimam partem vix intelligo, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 4. Milleſima pagina, *Juv.* 7, 100. ¶ Stemmata qui Tulco ramum millesime ducis, pro millesimus, more Graec. voc. pro nom. *who derivate thy pedigree from a thousand ancestors*, *Perf.* 3, 28.

Milliare, is. n. *A mile pillar, or stone, a mile consisting of a thousand paces.* Hanc formam milliare adferunt ex princ. lib. 6. *Cic. ad Attic.* Ad quintum milliare Laodiceae, sed rectius a. d. quintum Terminalia.

Milliārium, ii. n. (1) *A mile.* (2) *Also a vessel, &c.* (1) Audivi à tertio milliario tum eum esse, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 5. Hannibalis inter tertium milliārium castra, *Paterc.* 2, 27. habet & *V. Max.* 1, 8, 4. & plerique recentiores, sed vet. plerique *M. P.* mille passus, vel passuum dicebant. (2) Cato de *R. R.* c. 22.

Milliārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or pertaining to a thousand, or weighing a thousand pounds; as, greges ovium milliarios, sheep a thousand in a flock,* *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 10. Milliarios apros, *Sen. i. e.* mille librarum. *Lips. interpr. huge fat bravens.* Milliaria olea, *that yieldeth a thousand pounds of oil in a year,* *Plin.* 17, 18. Porticus milliaria, *of a mile long,* *Suet. Neron.* 31.

Millies. adv. *A thousand times, very often.* Quinquies millies, *Plin.* 2, 21. Plus millies jam audiui, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 32.

Millus, i. m. & millum, i. n. *A most stiff's collar made of leather stuck full of nails,* ap. *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 9. al. millum, al. maelium, al. melium leg. Scipio Aemilianus ad populum: Vobis, inquit, rei publicae praesidio eritis quasi millus cani, *Fest.*

Miltus, i. f. *A sort of red colour, or vermilion.* Cera ex milto, *Vitruv.* 9, 3.

Milvago. *A fish that useth to fly.* Milvago extra aquam volitans, &c. *Plin.* 32, 6.

¶ Milvina, ae. f. Genus tibiae acutissimi soni, *Fest.* [à milvo dict. qui jugeret scil. *Apul.* (quae vox est milvorum, *Fest.*) i. e. quae in accentus exiret tenuissimos] *A shrill kind of pipe, with a squeaking note like a kite,* *Solin.*

Milvīnus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like a kite.* Milvinae ungulae, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 63. ¶ Milvinus pes, *the herb kite's foot,* *Col.* 2, 7. Milvinus pullus, *a young kite, an extortioner, a committeeman's son,* *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. Milvina, scil. appetentia, *a stomach like a kite,* *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 29.

Milvius, ii. m. id. qui milvus. (1) *A kite, a glead, a puttock.* (2) *One of the stars into which the kite was feigned to be turned, for fetching away the entrails of the bull which Briareus was sacrificing.* (3) *A fictitious name.* (1) Rete non tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, rectius millio per *Diares.* pro milvo, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 16. (2) *Ov. Fast.* Rectius tamen ibi leg. millius. (3) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 36.

MILVUS, vel potius miluus. m. [à sono, *Voss.* qui pote? nam cum vocem edit jugere dicitur. Mihi vid. ut. à *μαλάχην*, malva, ita ab *ἀμείλιχος*, i. e. immitis, quod sit rapacissimus, milvus dici, *Litt.*] (1) *A kite.* (2) *A rapacious fellow.* (3) *An horned fish that lieth upon the top of the water, with a fiery tongue that shineth in calm nights.* (4) *A sign in the heaven.* (1) Milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. (2) Male ego metuo milvos, mala illa bestia est; ne forte auferat pullum tuum, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 13. (3) *Plin.* 9, 43. (4) *Ov.*

Mīma, ae. f. [à mimus] *A wanton wench, counterfeiting the carriage and behaviour of others.* (2) *An actress upon the stage.* (1) *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. (2) Luceia mima centum annis in scenā pronuntiavit. *Plin.* 7, 49.

* Mīmallones, um. f. [à *μυμῶσθαι*, quod Bacchum imitantur cornua ferentes, *M.*] *Mad women wailing upon Bacchus,* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 660. = Mīmallonides, *Ov. Bassarides*, *Perf. Thyades*, *Virg.*

Mimallonius, a, um. *Belonging to the Mīmallones.* Mīmallonii bombi, ap. *Perf.* 1, 99.

* Mīmēsis. [Th. *μυμῶμαι*, imitor] *A figure called imitation, that is, counterfeiting, or representing of other mens words and gestures,* *Donat.* = Imitatio morum alienorum, *Quint.*

* Mīmiambus, i. m. *A kind of verse used in lampoons, farces, and the like,* *Plin. Epist.* 6, 21, 3.

Mīmīcē. adv. *Mimically, apishly.* Mīmīcē incedere, *to walk like an actress, affectedly,* *Catull.* 4, 3.

Mīmīcus, 2, um. adj. *μυμικός.* Mimic, apish, wanton. Mimicum nomen, *the name she bore when she was an actress,* *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 22. Jocus mimicus, *a bawdy jest,* *Id. de Orat.* 2, 59. Mimica & inepta, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 29, 3.

Mīmūlus, i. m. *An herb called rattle, or lousewort.* Herba in prato pessima mimmuli, *Plin.* 18, 67.

* Mīmogrāphus, i. m. [ex *μῖμος*, & *γράφω*, scribo] *A writer of plays, or farces.* Hic initio circa scenam versatus est, dum mimographos adjuvat, *Suet. Ill. Gram.* 18.

Mīmūla, ae. f. dim. [à mima] *A little actress, a mis.* Venisti in sinum & complexum tuae mimulae, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25.

MīmUS, i. m. [à *μυμῶσθαι*, ab imitando] (1) *A mimic, a scurrilous buffoon, or jester, who generally acted obscenely and lasciviously; or, one who being to act in the second, or third place, by performing on purpose ridiculously and foolishly, set off and graced the action of him, or them, who*

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had acted before him. (2) *Abusive, or wanton play; any farce, or ridiculous story.* (1) Mimi Isidori filia, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 34. (2) ¶ Non Atellanum, sed mimum introduxisti, *Id. Fam.* 9, 16. scil. Ille modestè, hic liberius dicax; ille Oscā, hic Romanā linguā; ille cum pluribus; hic solus; ille cum exodiis, hic cum perpetuā actione; ille ingenuus; hic servus, aut peregrinus; unde Laberius eques queritur tanquam de injuriā, ap. *Macro.* quod Caesaris jussu mimum suum egerit. ¶ Mimi ergo est jam exitus, non fabulae, *Cic. pro Coel.* 27. Scribere si fas est imitantes turpia mimos, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 515. *Vid. Suet. Cal.* 45. & eundem *Oth.* 3.

Mīm', pro mihine? *To me?* *Perf.* 1, 2.

MīNA, ae. f. [à Gr. *μνᾶ*, *μνᾶ*, quod ab Hebr. מנה מנה numeravit] vetus mina erat 75 drachmarum; nova à Solone instituta 100, *Agric.* Mina medica habet uncias 16. Libra verò uncias 12, *Id.* Ergo cum uncia habet drachmas 8, haec mina erit 128 drachmarum. Porro 60 minae faciunt talentum Atticum. (1) *A pound.* It is taken both for a coin and a weight, made up of an hundred drachma's. In our money it is three pounds sterling; in weight it is twelve ounces. (2) *Also a measure of ground, containing an hundred and twenty feet in length, and as many in breadth.* (3) *A breast, or teat without milk.* (1) Mina, quam nostri minam vocant, pendet drachmas Atticas centum, *Plin.* 21, 109. Drachma Attica denarii argentei habet pondus; eademque sex obolos pondere efficit, obolus decem chalcos, *Idem ibid.* (2) Actus quadratus, qui & latus est pedes 120, & longus totidem; is modus ac mina Latine appell. al. pro ac mina leg. acnua, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 10. quam inter agrorum mensuras ponit *Col.* 5, 1, 5. (3) *Fest. ex Aelio.*

† Mināciae, ārum. f. pl. *Threatnings, menaces,* *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 16. & alibi. † Minae.

Mināciter. adv. ius, comp. *Threatningly, with menacing and sharp words.* An potius tentem leniter, an minaciter? *shall I use fair means, or foul?* *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 21. Num putatis dixisse cum minaciū, quā futurum fuisse? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8.

Mīnae, ārum. f. pl. [contr. à *μνᾶ*, i. e. commonefacio, ut à *μνᾶ*, mina; *Litt.*] (1) *Threats, menaces, either by words, or otherwise.* (2) *Terrors, storms.* (1) ¶ = Virtus instituendo ac persuadendo, non minis, & vi, ac metu traditur, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 58. ¶ Mare ponebat minas inanes, *Lucr.* 5, 1001. ¶ Hybernac minae, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 50. Coluber tollens minas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 421. (2) *Sic utuntur recent.* *Solin. Amm.* & *Rufinus.* An *Virg.* Minas murorum ingentes, de molibus quibuslibet imperfectis, quae in coelum minari viderentur, in medio relinquo. *Aen.* 4, 89.

Mīnans, tis. part. (1) *Threatning, menacing.* (2) *Promising, warranting.* (1) Indignanti similis, similisque minanti, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 649. (2) Vultus erat multa & praeclara minantis, *threatning mighty performances,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 9.

Mīnāter, adv. *Threatningly.* ¶ Multa submissè, multa minanter agat, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 582.

Mīnatio, ōnis. f. *A threatening,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71. = Execratio, *Cic.*

Mīnatus, a, um. part. *Having threatened.* Huc usque minatus haerebat, *Claud. i in Ruf.* 267.

Mīnax, ācis. adj. or, comp. *Threatning, menacing with words, or otherwise.* (2) *Haughty, surly.* (1) Puerum minaci voce dum terret, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 10. Minacior quam perniciosior, *Liv.* 4, 52. = Minaces & acerbae literae, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 10. ¶ Nubibus aer minax, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 24. ¶ Minax unda, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 31. (2) Regum colla minacium, *Her. Od.* 2, 12, 12. Minaces animi, *Ov. Met.* 6, 668. Vis minacissimae plebis, *Am.* 19, 21. Adversus barbaros quoque minacissimus, *Suet. Calig.* 51.

† Mineo [unde immineo, promineo] *To hang ready to fall,* *Luc.* 6, 562. & 11, 94.

† Minerrimus, pro minimus, *Paul. ex Fest.* [à minor, vel potius, qu. à miner]

Mīnerva, ae. f. (1) *The goddess of wisdom, learning, arts, and arms.* (2) *Meton. Nature, wit, craft.* (3) *Spinstery.* (4) *Weaving.* (1) Tibi cor limante Minervā acutus, *Mart.* 6, 64. (2) Inventrix oleae Minerva, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 19. = Tibi telas, operosaeque Minervae studium aufert, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 5. Bellatrix Minerva, *Ov. Met.* 8, 264. armifera, *Ibid.* 14, 475. (3) Tolerare colo vitam, tenuique Minervā, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 409. (4) Penelope conjugium falsā poterat differre Minervā, *Propert.* 2, 9, 5. ¶ Crassa Minervā, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 3. plainly, without niceties, rudely. Invitā Minervā, *against nature,* *Id. A. P.* 385.

Mīnerval, vel Mīnervale, is. n. [à Minervā, cujus imago in scholis poni solita, *Varr.*] *Entrance-money, which scholars paid to the master at their first coming to school.* Quin, simulac promiseris, Mīnerval incipiam, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 2, sub fin.

MīNGO, ēre, xi, ōtum. act. [à *μῖγω*, misceo, mingo, ut à *θῖγω*, tango, quod in urinā totius corporis humores misceantur] *To piss, to make water.* Minxisti semel, &c. *Mart.* 3, 7. In me veniunt mictum atque cacatum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 38. ¶ Mingere in gremium nati, *to commit incest with,* *Catull.* 65, 30. *Vid. Meio.*

Mīngor, i. pass. *To be pissed out.* Cum urina super modum potionum mingitur, *Cels.* 4, 20.

Miniaceus,

Miniaceus, a, um. adj. *O, or with vermilion.* Expolitio miniacea, a varnish with vermilion, Vitruv. 7, 9. Cunei miniaci, Id. 7, 4.

Miniandus. part. *To be painted with vermilion.* A censoribus Jupiter miniandus locatur, Plin. 33, 36.

Miniaria, ae. f. *The place where vermilion is digged,* Plin. 33, 40.

Miniarius, a, um. adj. *Of sinople, or vermilion.* Metallum miniarium, Plin. 33, 40.

Miniatulus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à seq.*] *Marked with red wax, which they put to the side of books, where they did not approve what was written.* Cerulas tuas miniatulas pertimescebam, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

Miniatus, a, um. part. [*à minio*] *Red, of the colour of sinople and vermilion.* Torquis miniatus, Plin. 10, 58. Miniata cerula notandus, *to be marked as faulty,* Cic. Att. 15, 14.

Miniculator, oris. m. *A limner, or painter of books with red letters,* Ulp.

Minimé. adv. [*à minimus*] (1) *Least, or fewest.* (2) *Not at all, in no case, in no wise, by no means.* (3) *At least.* (4) *Much less, or least of all.* (1) Minimè multos laedere, Ter. Eun. prol. 2. (2) Quod minimè vultis, Cic. Excusatio minimè accipienda, Id. de Am. 40. Minimè mirandum, *it is no wonder,* Nep. Minimè gentium dict. *pro eo quod omnium gentium iudicio minimè est faciendum, Fest. vel pro nusquam gentium, i. e. minimè apud ullas gentes, nullo modo apud ullas gentes, M. By no means in the world.* § Minimè verò, & minimè, *negantis sunt in responsione.* (3) Latus pedes decem, minimè novem, Col. 1, 6, 6. (4) Nullius rei, minimè beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, Sen. de Benef. 1, 2. Ad te minimè omnium pertinebat, Cic. pro S. Rose. 34. ¶ Quàm minimè, *as little as may be.* Ut quàm minimè ignis fieret in castris, Nep. in Eun. 8. Quàm minimè multa vestigia servitutis manerent, *as few as possible,* Id. Minimè multi deerant, *the smallest number,* Cic. Minimè multa stipendia, Liv. Minimè obscure, *with the greatest clearness,* Cic. Minimè saepe, *seldomest,* Caes. B. G.

Minimissimus, a, um. superl. [*ex superl. minimus*] Minimissimus digitus, *it. digitorum, M. ex Arnob.*

Minimopere dixerunt veteres, *ut maximopere, by no means,* Licin. ap. Prisc.

Minimum. subst. ex adj. Minimum firmitatis, minimum virium, Cic. de Am. 13.

Minimùm. adv. (1) *At the least.* (2) *Non minimùm, very much.* (3) *Little.* (1) Singulae minimùm in duas dividuntur species, Varr. (2) Dignitas corporis non minimùm commendat, Nep. Dion. 1. (3) Aulon minimum Falernis invidet uvis, Flor. Od. 2, 6, 19.

Minimus, a, um. adj. [*superl. à parvus, minor*] *The least, or smallest.* § Summa minimaque rerum, Lucr. 1, 613. ¶ Minimi pretii homo, *a sorry fellow, a scoundrel,* Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 24. ¶ Emi potest minimo, *i. e. pretio, at the smallest rate,* Plaut. Epist. 2, 2, 110. Redimas te quàm queas minimo, *as cheap as you can,* Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29. § Minimus quisque natu, *the youngest,* Liv. 2. § Minimo me provocat, *sc. digito, he holdeth his little finger at me,* Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 14.

Minio, are. *To paint, or colour with vermilion, to colour red,* Plin. 35, 14.

Minister, stri. m. [*à minus, ut à magis magister, quia minor est domino*] *An attendant, servant, minister, waiter, servitor, or assistant, an helper, or furtherer.* Succincti ministri, Luc. 1, 612. Centum famulae, totidemque pares actate ministri, Virg. Aen. 1, 709. Minister in maleficio, *a person employed in the villainy,* Cic. in judiciis, *an assistant to a pleader,* Id. libidinis, *a pimp, a procurer,* Id. Ministri publici Martis, *public servants sacred to Mars,* Id. Minister Falerni, *a cupbearer,* Catull. 25, 1. Minister, absol. *a cupbearer,* Tibull. 3, 7, 25. ¶ Opera vehemente minister, *one that is too obliging,* Hor. Epist. 1, 13, 5.

Minister, tra, rum. adj. *Assistant, attendant.* Ardore ministro, *by the efficacy of heat,* Lucr. 5, 289. Ministro baculo, *by the assistance of his staff,* Ov. Ibis, 259. Lumina ministra, Ov. Ep. 21, 114.

Ministerium, ii. n. (1) *Service, attendance.* (2) *Any honourable office, or employment.* (3) *Performance, labour, pains.* (4) *A service, or cupboard of plate.* (5) *Servants themselves, particularly waiters at the table.* (1) Verna ministeris ad nutus aptos heriles, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6. (2) Publicum agens ministerium, V. Max. 7, 3, 9. Ministerio Catonis, Patere. 2, 38. (3) Pedum ministerium, Plin. Diurnis ministeriis, Ov. Metam. 4, 216. (4) Lamprid. (5) § Quindecim convivarum ac ministerii capax triclinium, Plin. 12, 5. ¶ Magicum ministerium, *magic rites,* Tibull. 1, 2, 44. As servitium, magisterium, &c. are likewise used.

Ministra, ae. f. *A maidservant, a waitingmaid, one employed in any office.* Carpebant pensa ministrae, Propert. 3, 6, 15. Epulas ipsa ministra gerat, Tibull. 1, 5, 34. = Ministra deum & Cybeles famula ferar, Catull. 61, 68. = Ministrae oratoris, Cic. de Orat. 1, 17. Ministrae & satellites voluptatum, virtutes, Id. de Fin. 2. Manus, caedis, scelerumque ministrae, Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 27.

Ministrans. part. * Ministrans platanus potantibus umbras, *serving them with,* Virg. Geor. 4, 164. Juventas pocula ministrans, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26.

Ministratio, onis. f. *Attendance, or service, Tert. 4*

Ministerium.

Ministrator, oris. m. verb. (1) *A servant, an attendant.* (2) *One that is employed by another to do his business, as a pleader by his client.* (3) *He that feedeth, or serveth with meat.* (1) Cum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, Suet. Vitell. 17. (2) Cic. de Orat. 2. (3) Parvus cochleis cibus opus est, & is sine ministratore, Varr. de R. R. 3, 14.

Ministratorius, a, um. adj. Ministratorii urceoli, *With which the waiters serve water,* Mart. 14, 105. in lemmate.

Ministratrix, icis. f. verb. *An attendant, or waiter, fem.* Artes ministratrices oratoris, Cic. de Orat. 1, 17.

Ministratur. imperf. Cum maximis poculis ministraretur, *when they were served with cups of the largest size,* Cic. Verr. 3, 44.

Ministro, are. act. [*à minister*] (1) *To attend, serve, or assist.* (2) *To perform as a waiter, or minister.* (3) *To manage.* (4) *To afford, yield, or give help to one.* (5) *To serve with at table.* (6) Ministrare, absol. *To feed.* (1) Tute tabellas consignato, hic ministrabit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 90. (2) Medicorum iussa ministrare, Ov. Epist. 20, 133. (3) Res omnes timide gelideque ministrat, Hor. A. P. 171. (4) Neque quantum opus est, natura ministrat, Lucr. 2, 1148. Fluvios ministrat farraginem, *they water and feed,* Virg. Geor. 3, 126. Fraga ministrant cibos, Sen. (5) Bacchum ministrant, *they serve with wine,* Virg. Aen. 8, 181. (6) Varr. ap. Litt.

Ministror, ari, atus. pass. (1) *To be served up.* (2) *To be carefully looked after.* (1) Coena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 116. (2) Si quis valetudine afficiatur, videndum erit, ut is quàm commodissime ministraretur, Col. 12, 1. Sed hoc novè dictum.

Ministabiliter. adv. Acc. ap. Non. † Minaciter.

Minitabundus, a, um. *With great threats and menaces,* Liv. 39, 41. & Tac. Ann. 2, 10, 4.

Minitans. part. [*à minitor*] (1) *Menacing, threatening often.* (1) Minitans urbi ferrum, flammamque, Cic. conf. Liv. 24, 24. & 41, 10. (2) Metaph. Minitans vulnera cuspide, Ov. Met. 2, 199. Nec minitanti murmure compressit coelum, Lucr. 1, 69.

Minito, are. *Familiariorem oportet esse hunc, qui minitatur malum,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12. pro

Minitor, ari. dep. *To threaten sore, to menace.* § Omnibus bonis cruce ac tormenta minitatur, Cic. Philipp. 13, 9. Se ad urbem venturum esse minitatur, Id.

Minium, ii. n. [*à Minio Hispaniae fluvio, Vitruv. nisi ipsi fluvio minium nomen dederit, al. à μίλος, vel ab ἀμύριον, pro quo ap. Dioscor. leg. & ἀμύριον & μίλον, ab Hisp. mina, i. e. vena metallica sive mineralis*] Sinople, red lead, or vermilion. Sincero minio cocci color esse debet, Plin. 33, 36. ubi abunde de minio tractat. Minii gleba, terra, sive rubrica Lemnia, *the red earth, out of which the vermilion is taken,* Gels.

Mino, are. id. qu. minor, Prisc. postea pro pecus agere sive ante se pellere, quia hoc minis plerumque fit; consentaneum huic stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, dixit Tibull. 1, 1, 12. To drive cattle. Inde Helicen sequitur senior, baculoque minatur, Germ. Caes. in Arateis, 89. Haec forma vocis diu desuebat, ap. sequoris seculi tamen scriptores freq. occ.

Minor, us, comp. à parvus. [*à μινός, i. e. μικρός, Eust. unde minuo*] (1) *Less, smaller in any kind.* (2) *Meaner, lower.* (3) *Less in degree, inferior.* (4) *Younger.* (1) Minor modus agri, Lucr. 2, 1169. Minora corpora luminis, Id. 2, 389. elementa, Id. 3, 375. (2) § Arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, Tac. Ann. 11, 21. Magnus bello Themistocles, neque minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6. (3) Minores pontifices, Liv. 22. § Minori puero major est pater, minor majori, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 22. (4) Hannibal minor quinque & viginti annis natus, Nep. vita ejus, 3. ¶ Quasi litic minor mea res agatur, *as if I were less concerned in it,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113. Minor dictu, *sounding less,* Lex. ex Plin. § Minoris vendere, *i. e. pr. tii, to sell at a lower rate,* Cic. Verr. 3, aestimare, *to value less,* Id. Fam. 4, 5. § Aeternis minor consiliis animus, *not able to comprehend, or alter divine decrees,* Hor. Od. 2, 11, 11. § Capitis minor, *degraded from the estate of a freeman,* Id. Ibid. 3, 5, 42. ¶ Homo paulò minore natus, *something younger,* Cic.

Minor, ari. dep. [*à nom. mina*] (1) *To threaten, or menace.* (2) *To be lifted up in a threatening manner.* (1) § Metaph. Centaurus saxum undis immane minatur, Virg. Aen. 10, 196. (2) Minantur in coelum scopuli, *raise their threatening heads to the sky,* Virg. Aen. 1, 166. Terret nos ac minatur, Cic. Abiturum se minabitur, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 80. sese abire, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 14. Minatur dejecturum arces, Virg. Aen. 12, 655. Minari divisoribus, Cic. Ei rex crucem minatur, Id. Iudicio fisci Sicilienses minabantur, *threatened to prevent the proceedings by corruption,* Id. Bellum armenta minantur, *portend war,* Virg. Aen. 3, 549. Ornus accisa minatur, *threateneth to fall,* Id. Aen. 2, 628. Venti in caveis ferarum more minantur, Lucr. 6, 169.

Minoratus, a, um. part. *Made less, or diminished, Tert. 4*

Diminutus.

Minores, um. pl. subst. ex adj. (1) *Our successors, posterity, or offspring.* (2) *The younger men.* (1) Utcunque ferent

ea facta minores, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 822. (2) Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 84.

|| Minoritas, ætis. f. *Minority, nonage, or being under age, Justin.* † Pupillares anni.

* Minthos. *The dung of goats, vid. Calep. & Coel. Rhod.* 10, 22. *Vid. Aristoph. Plut.* 313.

Mintro. ære. *vel ut al. mintrio, ire. To chirp, or squeak as a mouse doth, Aust. Philom.* 61.

Minuendus, a, um. part. *To be diminished. Cura minuendi aeris alieni, care of making their debts fewer, by paying some of them, Plin. Ep.* 9, 37. *Minuenda dignitas, Patere.* 2, 68.

Minuens, tis. part. act. (1) *Diminishing, making less.* (2) *Neut. Abating, decreasing.* (1) *Stadium minuens laborem, Ov. Met.* 4, 295. (2) *Minuente aestu, Caes. B. G.* 3, 12. *Minuente lunâ, in the wane of the moon, Pallad. Feb. tit.* 24.

Minuo, ère, ui, ùtum. act. [*à minus, i. e. minus facio*] (1) *To make a thing less.* (2) *To minish, diminish, to lessen, or make less, to abate, or impair.* (3) *To violate, or derogate from.* (1) *Non tam mirabile quicquam principio, quod non minuant mirari omnes paulatim, Lucr.* 2, 1028. *i. e. minus mirentur.* *Nec tu eâ causâ minueris hæc quæ facis, Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 18. *i. e. minus facies.* (2) *Æ Ignem faciunt quàm maximos, atque hos secundâ vigiliâ minuunt, Nep. Eum.* 9. *Minuere amicitiam, Cic. sumptus, Id. iram, Id. furorem, Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 13. *dolorem, Cic. Att.* 11, 7. *Æ Vereor ne cùm amplificare velim, minuam etiam gloriam, Id. Acad.* 2, 2. (3) *Majestatem minuere est de dignitate aut amplitudine, aut potestate populi, aut eorum quibus populus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 17. *Majestatem minuere est aliquid de rep. cùm potestatem non habeas, administrare, Id. Magistratum minuere, to lessen the power and continuance of it, Liv.*

Minuor, ui, utus. pass. *To be diminished, impaired, abated, or lessened.* *Minuuntur atræ carmine curæ, Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 35. *Æ Per quæ crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido, Id. Epist.* 2, 1, 107.

Minurio, ïre. [*à μινυρίζω, in fut. μινυρίω*] *De palumbe Spart. usurpat; de hirundine, Sidon. To sing small, or with a low voice; to coo, as a ringdove doth; to chatter, as a swallow. Leg. corr. ap. Sidon. minurio & minarrio, Cal. leg. minurizo. Minuritiones appell. avium minorum cantus, Fest. μινυρίσματα, Cal. leg. minurizationes. The chirping, or singing of small birds. Minuritionem citare, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 59. *sicut restituit Turneb. to sing with a soft low voice.*

† Minus, a, um. adj. *mina ovis, h. e. quæ minus habet lanae, eadem quæ & apica ovis, i. e. ἀπικος, glabra, quæ κολαρά, Aristot. Hist. An.* 8, 10. (1) *A pilled ewe.* (2) *An empty breast, a wind bag.* (1) *Mina ovis, i. e. glabro ventre, Varr. de R. R.* 2, 2. (2) *Mina mamma, lacte deficiens, Fest. Æ Munificem mammam voc. Plin.* 11, 95, quæ lac præbet.

Minus, òris. n. [*à comp. minor*] § cum gen. *Vitæ minus & minus undique restat, Lucr.* 3, 546. *Æ Plus dapis, & rixæ multò minus, Hor. Epist.* 1, 17, 51. *Restat minus ire, Lucr.* 1, 1004.

Minus, adv. [*à comp. minor*] (1) *Less.* (2) *Less than.* (3) *Fewer, in less time than.* (4) *Not so well, not as well.* (5) *Not so very—* (6) *Not so often, seldomer.* (7) *Not at all.* *Quò minus, with a verb, that—not, not so well.* (8) *Except.* (1) *Æ Minus aut magis endopeditè, Lucr.* 1, 241. (2) *Nunquam nix minus quatuor pedes alta jacuit, Liv.* (3) *§ Minus quinquennium est, quòd, Plin.* 15, 30. *Minus tribus horis perfecterunt, Caes. B. G.* 3, 41. (4) *Id minus per se potest, Quis minus? Lucr.* 2, 988. (5) *Piperis albi si sit; si minus, nigri, unciae tres, Col.* 12, 57, 4. (6) *Minus in senatum venit, Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. (7) *Id est in causâ quòd minus faciam, Cic.* (8) *Bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minus uno, viribus, Ov. Met.* 12, 554. *Tarquiniòque minus reges, Manil.* 1, 776. *Pallados armifonæ pharetrataeque ora Dianæ æqua ferunt, terrore minus, Stat. Theb.* 1, 535. *Hæc minus est unâ fraude tuenda fides, Ovid. A. Am.* 1, 664. *i. e. hæc exceptâ.*

Minuscūlus, a, um. dim. [*à minor*] *Less, little.* *Æ Rescripti epistolæ maximæ, nunc audi de minusculâ, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 1, 4. *Si minusculo digito increpuerunt fores, &c. Lex. ex Plaut.* *Æ Minusculæ quinquatrus appellabantur Idus Junii, quòd is dies festus erat tibicinum, qui Minervam colebant. Quinquatrus propriè dies festus erat Minervæ, Martio mense, Fest.*

Minūtal. *A dish made with herbs, and other things chopped together, minced meat, a gallimaufry, an hash, Juv.* 14, 128.

Minutatum, adv. (1) *Piecemeals, in bits, in gobbets.* (2) *Drop by drop, very sparingly.* (3) *By little and little, by degrees.* (1) *Nasturtium minutatum confectum, Col.* 8, 14, 10. *Cæsum minutatum concidito, Ibid.* 12, 57. (2) *Minutatum fundere & fumere vinum, Varr. de L. L.* 4. (3) *Boves minutatum assuefacere, Varr. de L. L.* 1, 20. = *Cùm aliquid minutatum ac gradatim additur, aut demitur, Cic. Acad.* 4, 16. *Aetas minutatum frangit vires, Lucr.* 2, 1131. *Cæsar jubet milites intra munitiones minutatum modestèque, sinè tumultu ac terrore, se recipere, Hirt. B. Afr.* 31.

Minutè, adv. ius, comp. iissimè, sup. (1) *In small pieces.* (2) *Nicely, precisely.* (3) *Meanly, low, poorly.* (1) *Foenum*

Græcum commolito minutissimè, Col. 12, 28. *Dens aratri minutè diffundit humum, Id.* 2, 4. (2) *Minutiùs & scrupulosius scrutari omnia, Quint.* 5, 14. (3) *Dicere grandia minutè, to handle grand subjects in a poor low style, Cic. Orat.* 36.

Minūtia, æ. f. [*ab adj. minutus*] *The smallest thing that may be seen, a mite.* *Grana in minutiam frequenter trita redigantur, Sen. Ep.* 91. § *In plur. Little niceties, Pallad.*

† Minuties. *Smallness, littleness.* *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 295.

Minūtim, adv. [*à minuo*] *In little pieces, or morsels, crumbs.*

Æ *Materiam crassam concidito minutim, Cato de R. R.* 123.

Minutio, ònis. f. verb. [*à minuo*] *A minishing, or lessening.* *Æ Omnis amplificatio minutio, &c. Quint.* ¶ *Capitis minutio, Gell.* 1, 12. *Vid. Diminutio.*

Minūtulus, a, um. dim. [*à minutus*] *Little, pretty.* *Pueri infantes minutuli, Plaut. Poen. prol.* 28.

Minutus, a, um. part. (1) *Minished, lessened.* (2) *Metaph. Disheartened, dispirited.* (3) *Subtil, nice.* (1) *Spes minuta, Tac. Agric.* 17. (2) *Consul equestri praelio uno & vulnere suo minutus, Liv.* 21, 52. (3) *Minutæ interrogatunculæ, Cic. Parad.* 1. = *Genus sermonis minutum & concisum, Id. adj. ior, comp. simus, sup.* (1) *Met. Low, mean, poor-spirited.* (2) *Small, little.* (1) = *Minuti semper & infirmi est animi, exiguique voluptas, ultio, Juv.* 13, 189. (2) *Minutæ aves, Col. minuti napi, Id. Æ Dii omnes magni, minutique, & patellarii faxint, Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 46. *Æ Eleganter jungitur dimin. Curculunculos minutos fabulare, Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 38. *Pisciculi minuti, Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 32. *Minutioris est curæ, Quint.* 8, 6. *Minutissimi ietus, Suet. Vit.* 17.

* *Minyanthes, æ. m. A kind of trefail, Plin.* 21, 30.

Mirābilis, e. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. *Wonderful, strange, marvellous, to be wondered at.* § *India ferarum molibus mirabilis, Col.* 3, 8. *Quod omnibus mirabile est visum, Nep. Eum.* 5. *Quò mirabiliora fecisti, eò me major expectatio tenet, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 18. § *Mirabilissimam sobolem formâ vel sexu progenerant, Col.* 6, 36. *Mirabilia exempla, admirable, Cic. Mirabile donum, Virg. Aen.* 1, 656. *Illâ in illo homine mirabilia fuerunt, these extraordinary things, Cic. Dictu mirabile monstrum, a prodigy that soundeth strangely, Virg. Aen.* 2, 680. *absol. a strange story, Id. Mirabile visu opus, wonderful to be seen, Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 91. *Tu mirabilis illi, you are to be admired and taken for a pattern by him, Id. ibid.* 1, 6, 23.

Mirabilitas, ætis. f. *Admiration, Non. Ciceroni etiam tribuit Nizolius, Offic.* 2, 11. *ubi al. admirabilitas.*

Mirabiliter, adv. (1) *Admirably, wonderfully, marvellously.* (2) *Exceedingly.* (3) *Honourably.* (1) *Mirabiliter epiphoris medetur, Plin.* 29, 38. *Mirabiliter vulgi immutata est voluptas, Nep. Dion. sub fine.* (2) *Mirabiliter, mî Brute, lactor, Cic. Fam.* 11, 14. (3) *Mirabiliter de te & loquuntur & sentiunt, Cic. Fam.* 4, 13.

Mirabundus, a, um. *Full of admiration, much marvelling.* *Plebs mirabunda, Liv.* 3, 38. *conf.* 39, 10.

† Miracula, æ. f. *scortum turpe.* [*à miris, i. e. monstris, unde & miriones personas distortis oribus deformes vocat Aëtius teste Varrone, l. 6. qui & locum ex Plauti Cistell. adfert Diobolares, scaenicolæ, miraculæ*] *Plaut. in Fragm. an ugly whore, an illfavoured courtesan. Mira, quæ nunc digna admiratione dicimus, antiqui in rebus turpibus ponebant, vid. Taubm. ad Plaut.* p. 1465.

† Miraculosè, adv. *After a miraculous manner, Aug. & Miré.*

Miraculum, i. n. *A miracle, a wonder, or marvel, natural, or artificial, preter or super-natural. Ingeniosa miracula fecit natura, Plin.* 7, 2. *Æ Quæ idem vocat mundi miracula, vid.* 36, 12, & *segg.* *Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. Geor.* 4, 441. = *Terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, &c. Hor. Ep.* 3, 2, 208.

Miraculus, a, um. *Vid. Miracula.*

Mirandus, a, um. *Marvellous, wonderful, to be wondered, or marvelled at.* *Haud miranda facta dicis, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 15. *Magnus mirandusque cliens, Juv.* 10, 161. *Miranda conjux, Prop.* 3, 12, 23. *Mirandum in modum, wonderfully, Cic. Att.* 9, 6. *Miranda loqui, Sil.* 3, 619.

Mirans, tis. part. [*à miror*] (1) *Marvelling, wondering at.* (2) *Delighted with.* (1) *Domum mirans genetricis, Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. (2) *Propert.* 2, 11, 3.

Miratio, ònis. f. verb. *A wondering, admiration.* *Causarum ignoratio mirationem facit, Cic. de Div.* 2, 22. *sed raro occ.*

Mirātor, òris. m. verb. *An admirer, or wonderer, an approver.* *Mirator Catonis, Luc.* 9, 810. *sui, Sen. de Vit. beat.* 8. *formæ, Prop.* 2, 13, 9.

Miratrix, icis. f. *She that admireth, or marvelleth.* *Turba miratrix, the gaping crowd, Juv.* 4, 62. *Fama miratrix senioris ævi, Sen. Hippol.* 742. *Vetustas miratrix sui, Luc.* 4, 655.

Miratūrus, a, um. part. *That marvelleth, or is about to marvel.* *Miratūrus erat nasci potuisse columbam, Ov. Met.* 7, 370.

Mirātus, a, um. part. dep. (1) *Admiring, wondering.* (2) *Pleased with.* (1) *Pater Idaliò miratus Cæsar ab astro, Prop.* 4, 6, 59. (2) *Hor. A. P.* 272.

Mirē. adv. (1) *Wonderfully, strangely.* (2) *Exceedingly, extremely.* (1) Syrus mirē finxit filium, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 25. (2) Tenuis mens est, & mirē mobilis, *Lucr.* 4, 752.

Mirificē. adv. (1) *Strangely, wonderfully.* (2) *Rarely, well.* (1) Mirificē conturbatum vidi puerum, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. (3) Mirificē sperabat se esse locutum, *Catull.* 82, 3. ¶ Mirificē est nactus, in a very pretty manner, *Id.* 69, 4.

† Mirifico, āre. *To be marvellous, &c. to deal strangely, or do strange things.* Eug. Tolet. trib. etiam *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 46. *Sed MSS. rumificant. Vid. Lambin.*

Mirificus, a, um. adj. sup. *simus, & entissimus.* *Marvelous, wonderful, strange, extraordinary.* Caesaris pueri mirifica indoles virtutis, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Atqui mirificissimum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 32. Fide magis ad analogiam Augustin. Alexandri mirificentissima potentia, *Civ. Dei.* 18, 42, pr.

† Mirio, ōnis. m. [à miris, i. e. monstris; à quo Aët. ait, personas distortas, oribus deformes, miriones, *Varr.*] *Vid. Miracula.*

Mirmillo, ōnis. m. [à μῦρμος, formica, quod gravitate armaturae viderentur repere, non incedere, sicut formicae onustae solent; unde & *crupellarii & prorepi*, vocab. *Lips.*] *Mirmionicum* genus armaturae Gallicum est, ipsique mirmillones antè Galli appellab. in quorum galeis piscis effigies inerat, *Fest.* ut sit à μῦρμυς, genus piscis. = Gladiatorum alter mirmillo, *Gallus*, & secutor dict. alter *Retarius & Thrax.* A fencer, or swordplayer, armed with a shield, scythe, and headpiece, with a picture of a fish upon the crest; as the other that fought against him was with a net and fork. Cicero L. Antonium mirmillonem & gladiatorem saepè vocat, *Philipp.* 6.

† Miro, āre. ant. pro miror. *Holpes, quid miras? Varr.* ap. *Non.*

Miror, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à mirus] i. e. pro re mirā habeo. (1) *To wonder, marvel, admire, to think strange, or make strange at.* (2) *To be fond of, to be taken with.* (3) *To admire so as to imitate.* (1) Illum placuisse apibus mirabere morem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 197. (2) § Justitiāne prior mirer belline laborum? *Virg. Aen.* 11, 126. *Graeca synt.* § De impudentiā singulari, sunt qui mirentur, *Cic.* § Nemo mirabatur in Africano illo, quod in me simulant fese mirari, *Id.* (3) Primis & te miretur ab annis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 517. ¶ Miror non jussisse, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 48. Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, *I should have marvelled, if it had gone off so.* *Id. Andr.* 1, 2, 4. Miraretur quis, quae res eos tutaretur, *Liv.* 34, 9. Miror quapropter, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 89. * Arbor miratur novas frondes, & non sua poma, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 82. * Mirantur & undae, *Id. Aen.* 8, 91. ¶ Per mare ut vectus, nunc oculi terram mirantur tui, *after your voyage, your eyes do not well bear the land.* *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 37.

† Mirtetum, i. n. A myrtle grove, *Col. Rectius myrtetum, quod vide.*

Mirus, a, um. adj. [ab ἄντι, timuit, in part. *Pyh.* vel *Hoph.* ἄντι, timendus] (1) *Wonderful, marvellous, strange.* (2) *Exceeding, excellent, mighty.* (3) *Prodigious, portentous.* (1) Id. quum omnibus mirum videretur, *Nep. Iphicr.* 3. Mirum si de me jure triumphat amor, *Prop.* 2, 8, 40. (2) Mirā pietate parens, *Catull.* 65, 29. Ensis, mirā quem fecerat arte *Lycan.* *Virg. Aen.* 9, 304. Miro incensum pectus amore, *Id. ib.* 3, 298. (3) Si quid miri faciat natura, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 102. § Mirum quid secum ille agat, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 72. Mirum quin faciat, *Id. Aul.* 1, 2, 7. Mira sunt, nisi, *tis a wonder, but—*, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 127. § Mirum quantum fuerit, *Liv.* 1, 16. Mirum est quod credimus, *Plin.* 12, 8. Mirum in modum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 7.

† Mis. antiq. genit. pro mei, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Miscellanea, ōrum, n. pl. [à miscendo, *Vet. schol.*] (1) A mixture of things without any order, a gallymaufry, or botch-potch, such as the swordplayers used to eat; (2) or rather a sort of mixed plays, or shows, wherein there was no order kept either in the performance of the exercises, or in the sitting of the people. (3) ¶ *Notebooks, miscellanies, collections without method.* (1) Sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi, *Juv.* 11, 20. (2) *Vid. Torrent.* in *Suet.* locum mox laudandum in *Miscellus*, a, um. (3) *Ap. Poster.*

Miscellaneus, a, um. adj. [à miscellus] *Maslin, mixed, confused, jumbled together with an buddle.* Turba miscellanea, *the rabble rout.* *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 71.

Miscellus, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. à misculus, quod à miscuo, ut *sedulus, & sedeo*] *Mixed, or mingled of diverse kinds together.* Miscelli ludi, qui varii generis, à Caligulā instituti in Gallia, Lugduni ad aram Augusti Caesaris, diverse sorts of plays and exercises performed yearly at Lyons in France, *Suet. Calig.* 20. Miscella uva, a kind of black grape, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 34. Miscellae vites, vines that will grow in any soil, *Cato de R. R.* 6, 4. * *Aliter leg. miscellae, quod essent viliores; unde* *Μετὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καὶ μετὰ τὸν αὐτὸν, Hesych.* § Miscellum genus columbarum ex agresti & domestico natum, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 7. a kind of runt pigeons.

Miscendus, a, um. part. *To be mingled, or mixed with.* = Miscendi pedes & temperandi inter se, *Cic. Orat.* 197. Miscenda cum Styge vina bibas, *Ov. Met.* 12, 321. * Major mihi moles, majus miscendum est malum, *I must prepare a stronger potion of revenge.* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 36. ex *Poët.*

Miscens, tis. part. *Mingling, interlacing.* Hosti dolorem damno miscens sanguinis, *Phaedr.* 1, 28, 10. Miscens adversa secundis, *Lucan.* 5, 2. Miscente Perseo inter Dardanos Bahtar-nasque certamina, *Liv.* 41, 19.

Miscero, ēre, ui, mistum & mixtum. act. [à μίσγω, quod à μίω vel μίω] (1) *To mingle, to mix, or interlace, to blend, to put together, to intermix.* (2) *To disorder, to disturb, to put into confusion.* (3) *To interperse, to chequer, to diversify.* (4) *To skink, to be a cupbearer.* (5) *To contrive, dispose, or order.* (6) *To communicate.* (7) Pertinet etiam ad res venereas.

(1) Miscet aconita novercae, *Ov. Met.* 1, 147. Multi largo sale miscet pabula, *Col.* 6, 4, 2. Ad amurcam miscere helleborum, *Id.* 7, 5, 7. pellem serpentis cum vino, *Id.* vinum aquā, *Plin.* 7, 57. aquam vino, *Id.* Canities miscuerat comas, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 94. (2) *Absol.* Pompeius abest, Appius miscet, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 24. Plurima miscere coepit, *Nep. Paus.* 1. = Omnia paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 9. (3) Miscet gaudia curis, *Catull.* 62, 95. Cum duris venatibus otia miscet, *Ov. Met.* 4, 309. (4) Nescit tot millibus emptus pauperibus miscere puer, *Juv.* 5, 61. (5) Ita tu isthacc tua misceto, ne me admisceas, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 35. (6) Cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, *Senec. Ep.* 3. Confilia cum Vestino non miscuerat, *Tac. Ann.* 15. (7) Mistra deo mulier, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 661. quomodo φιλέτην μίγνυς, *Hom.*

Misceor, eri. pass. *To be mingled, or mixed together, disordered, &c.* Miscentur tristitia lactis, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 463. * Fors & virtus miscentur in unum, are confounded, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 714. An Jupiter misceri probat populos, to be incorporated, *Id. Aen.* 4, 112. Moenia miscentur luctu, are full of lamentable confusion, *Id.* * pectora vario motu, ruffled with divers passions, *Id. Aen.* 12, 217. = Nova quaedam misceri & concitari mala videbam, *I saw there was a new storm of mischief and confusion arising.* *Cic. Catil.* 4, 3.

Misellus, a, um. dim. [à miser] (1) *Poor, miserable, wretched.* (2) *Pitiful, sorry.* (3) *Shabby.* (1) Nihil Ciceroni meo misello relinquo praeter invidiam & ignominiam, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 23, sub fin. (2) Spes misella, *Lucr.* 4, 1089. (3) Misellum pallium, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 66.

Miser, ēra, um. adj. or. comp. rimus, sup. [à μισῶ, odi, qu. μισῶς, odiosus, exosus] (1) *Miserable, pitiful, woful, in sad plight.* (2) *Meton. That maketh miserable.* (3) *Sorry, palty, mean, abject, pitiful.* (4) *Sick, affected.* (5) *Meton. Innocent.* (6) *Very stingy, miserably covetous.* (1) Quo magis sum, non dicam miser (nam hoc quidem abhorret à virtute verbum) sed certè exercitus, *Cic. pro Planc.* 32. * Laboriosos, non miseros, qui magnos dolores perferunt, solemus dicere, *Id. Philipp.* 11, 4. = Aerumnosus, infelix, miser, *Id. in Parad.* Nemo est miserior me, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 22. Mortem miserimus opto, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 655. ¶ Miserimus fui fugitando, weary and faint, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 8. *interpr. Donato.* (2) Ambitio misera, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 26. (2) Carmen miserum, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 27. Miserum ingenium, *Cic.* Miserae preces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 58. divitiae, *Id. Sat.* 2, 8, 18. (4) Laferis miseri dolor, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 29. (5) Defensio miserorum, odium improborum, *Cic. interpr. Acon.* (6) Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum, atque aridum, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 15. ¶ Miseros nos! unhappy as we are! *Cic.* Miseris modis, in a miserable manner, *Lucr.* 3, 506. Miseri mortales, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 66. nautae, *Manil.* 1, 294. Miserum memoratu, a sad story, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 15. *Meton.* Misera vinea, a vineyard out of heart, *Pallad. de R. R.* 9, tit. 2. Dominus pauper misereque, *Id.* Miserum! O sad, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 21. *interpr. Serv.*

Miserabile, pro miserabiliter. *Wofully, miserably.* Miserabile caelis hostibus insultas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 338. i. e. miserabiliter, more Graec.

Miserabilis, c. adj. (1) *That deserveth, or raiseth compassion, miserable, lamentable, wretched.* (2) *Pitied, lamented.* (1) * Nihil est tam miserabile, quàm ex beato miser, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 17. Miserabiles elegi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 3. Miserabile carmen, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 514. vulgus, *Id. Aen.* 2, 798. exitium, *Id. Geor.* 4, 532. § visu, *Id. Aen.* 1, 115. (2) § Nec sit miserabilis ulli, *Ov. in Ibin.* 117.

Miserabiliter. adv. (1) *Pitifully, so as to raise commiseration, lamentably.* (2) *Sadly, miserably.* (1) Vitam miserabiliter exigere, *V. Max.* 4, 1, ext. 4. Epistola scripta miserabiliter, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 10. Miserabiliter orbitatem desistere, *Liv.* 45, 42. laudatus, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 10. (2) Non miserabiliter vir clarus emoritur, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40.

Miserandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be pitied, or lamented.* (2) *Moving pity, lamentable.* (1) * § Aliis miserandus, aliis ridendus videtur, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 37. Res miseranda omnibus, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 69. (2) Miserandum carmen, *Manil.* 5, 559.

Miserans, tis. part. *Moved with pity, pityings, &c.* Ab humo miserans attollit amicum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 452. Miserans inopem, *Id. Geor.* 2, 499.

¶ Miseranter. adv. *So as to raise pity.* *Gell.* 10, 3. † Miserabiliter.

Miseratio, ōnis. f. *Complaining to raise compassion.* Miseratione mens judicium permovenda est, *Cic. Orat.* 38. Miserationes, closes of speech to raise compassion, *Cic. Orat.* 38. §

MIS

Fragilitatis humanae misratio, *pity for human frailty*, Plin. Epist. 3, 7.

Miseratus, a, um, part. [à miseror] *Having compassion, or pity on*. § Venus immetitae neptis miserata labores, Ov. Met. 4, 530. Instantis fati miseratus, Manil. 1, 872. Sed prior synt. est multo usitator.

Miseré, adv. (1) *Wretchedly, miserably, pitifully, sadly*. (2) *Mightily, exceedingly, desperately, with much pains and labour*. (1) § Quae nihil valerent ad beatè miseréque vivendum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 15. ¶ = Quoi miserè aegréque est, *he who is ill*, Lucr. 3, 874. (2) Miserè hoc esse cupio verum, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 63. Miserè cupis abire, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 14. Oculos miserè terere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23.

† Misereo, ère. ant. [à miser, unde nunc in usu miseret] *To pity, to take pity, or compassion on*. ¶ Ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 894. Vid. Miseret.

Misereor, èri. èrtus. dep. *To take pity of one, to have mercy on him, to be sorry for him*. § Misereri supplicum, Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

Miserescit, imperf. *It pitieth*. Inopis nunc te miserefcit mei, *take pity of helpless me*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3.

Miseresco, ère. incept. [à misereo] *To pity, or compassionate*. Arcadii miserescite regis, Virg. Aen. 8, 573.

Miseret, misertum, & misertum est. imperf. *It pitieth one, one is sorry, or troubled for*. § Miseret me tui, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 32. Me ejus misertum est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 29. Misertum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54. Cave te fratrum obsecrantium misereat, Cic. pro Ligar. 5. ¶ Menedemi vicem miseret me, *I pity his case, &c.* Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 1.

† Misèretur. ant. *pro miseret*, Non.

Miseria, ae. f. (1) *Wretchedness, misery, distress, affliction, trouble*. (2) *Uneasiness*. (1) = Miseriis & calamitatibus opem ferre, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 11. Miseriae & aerumnae premunt omnes, Id. Parad. 2. In miseris esse, *to be under afflictions*, Id. (2) Ubi illam expuerat miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16.

Misericordia, ae. f. [à misericors] (1) *Mercy, compassion, pity*. (2) *Charity, alms*. (1) Misericordia est aegritudo ex miseriâ alterius injuriâ laborantis, Cic. Tusc. 4. = Clementiâ & misericordiâ singulari vir, Id. Misericordias jam habere haud hominem oportet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 114. (2) Ap. Christ. scriptt. ¶ Misericordia hujus, *the compassion I have for her*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 27. Misericordia vulgi, *pity shewn by the vulgar*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15.

¶ Misericorditer, adv. *Mercifully, pitifully*, Laet. 6, 18.

† Clementer, Cic.

Misericors, dis. adj. ior, comp. [à miserans & cor] (1) *Merciful, pitiful, compassionate, tender hearted*. (2) *Proceeding from compassion*. (1) = Mitis & misericors animus auditoris, Cic. de Inv. 1, 55. Misericordior nulla me est seminarum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 5, 23. (2) Honestum & misericors mendacium, Cic. pro Ligar.

Miseriter, adv. *Pitifully, miserably, sadly*. Patriam adlocuta moesta est ita voce miseriter, Catull. 6, 49.

† Miseritudo, *pro miseria*, Acc. ap. Non.

† Misero. ant. *pro miseror*, Acc.

Miseror, âri. âtus sum. dep. (1) *To deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan*. (2) *To pity, or compassionate*. (1) Commune periculum miserabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. Mulier ipsa se miseratur, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 7. (2) Res miserabere fractas, Virg. Geor. 4, 240. § Miserari est lamentari & deplorare; misereri, alterius infelicitate moveri; ita miseramur casum nostrum aut communem, miseremur semper aliorum, Aus. Popm. Illud sign. act. hoc pass. Non. Sed poetæ has voces confundunt, & promiscue utuntur, neque Servius ullam differentiam praeterquam constructionis agnoscit, quem vide ad Aen. 1, 601.

† Miserulus, a, um. dim. [à miser] *Poor, helpless, wretched*. Anima miserula, Catull. ap. Non. 11, 63.

¶ Missa, ae. f. *The mass*, at first used for the dismissal, or sending away of the people, and that either before the communion, or after; hence it came to signify the whole church service, or common prayer; more particularly the communion service; the office of the sacrament, after the rest of the people were dismissed, Eccl.

† Missicûlo, âre. i. e. crebrò vel minutatim mitto, ut sit vel frequ. vel dim. à missum, ut à pensum, pensicûlo. *To send often*. Ad me literas missiculabas, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 29.

Missile, is. n. [à mittendo] *A dart, or other thing to be cast, or thrown*. Lacedaemonii missilibus pugnabant, Liv. 34, 39. Missile crinitum multâ flammâ, Stat. Theb. 5, 387.

Missilia, um. pl. dona à principe in populum sparsa, five missa. *Gifts which the emperors were wont to throw among the people, as sweetmeats, perfumes, &c.* Suet. Calig. 23.

Missilis, e. adj. [à mitto, missum] (1) *Pass. That may be thrown, cast, hurled, or flung*. (2) *Act. A jerk that throweth*. (1) Missiles lapides, Liv. 1, 43. Res missiles, Suet. Aug. 98. (2) Plin. 8, 35.

Missio, ònis. f. verb. [à mitto] (1) *A sending, a sending away, a dispatch*. (2) *A throwing, or hurling*. (3) *A dis-*

MIT

charge of soldiers, which was either honesta, honourable, after they had served the just number of years; or causaria, by reason of sickness, or infirmity; or ignominiosa, by way of punishment.

(4) *A setting a prisoner free*. (5) *The privilege of begging his life, sometimes indulged to a conquered gladiator*. (1) De literarum missione abs te acculor, Cic. Attic. 1, 5. Legatorum missionem semper timui, Id. Philipp. 7, 1. (2) Extra telorum missionem, Vitruv. 2, 9. (3) Vid. Liv. 26, 1. Suet. Caes. 7. & Sigon. de ant. jure civ. Rom. 15. nec non Lips. Dial. 5, 9. (4) Silenus à Midâ captus, hoc ei muneris pro sua missione dedisse scribitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. ¶ Missio sanguinis, *bloodletting*, Cels. 2, 10. Ludorum missio, *the conclusion, or breaking up of games*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (5) Gladiatores sine missione edi prohibuit, Suet. Aug. 45.

Missitatus, a, um. part. Sent. Codicilli missitati, Plin. 33, 4.

Missito, âre. freq. [à mitto] *To send often*. Missitaverant Samniti auxilia, Liv. 9, 45.

Misurus, a, um. part. *About to send*. Se missuros legatos esse dixerunt, Nep. Them. 6. Pocula missurus amico, Juv. 5, 32. Conf. Liv. 9, 4.

Missus, a, um. part. [à mittor] (1) *Sent*. (2) *Thrown, shot, &c.* (3) *Pardoned, forgiven*. (4) *Sent forth, uttered, let out*. (5) *Missum, am, os, as, a, facere, to let alone, not to meddle with*. (6) *Dismissed, discharged, disbanded*, chiefly with the verb facio. (1) § Missi dant negotium, ut eum interficiant, Nep. Alcib. 10. Dux missus in bellum, Hor. A. P. 315. ad bellum, Cic. auxilio, Id. Triremis missa ad deportandum, Id. Literae sunt ei missae, Id. ad Atticum, Id. alicujus rei gratiâ, Id. Sub magna pericula missus, Virg. Aen. 9, 483. de magnis rebus, Hor. (2) Eminus telis missis eum interfecerunt, Nep. Alcib. 10. (3) § Quin aut interfici, aut missum fieri juberet, Nep. Eun. 11. (4) Nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390. Missae oraculo voces, Liv. Missus è corpore sanguis, Lucr. 2, 194. § & caveâ leo, Ad Herenn. (5) Pompeii praefectum missum feci, Caes. ap. Cic. Attic. 9, 8. Missos facere nautas, Id. Missorum stipendia lucrari, Id. (6) Me missum face, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 57. Missum facere amorem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 83. iram, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14. Missos nos face, Id. Andr. 5, 1, 14. Missa haec facio, Cic. ¶ Missam facere uxorem, *to divorce her*, Suet. Cal. 25. ¶ Misso aulaeo, i. e. demisso, *the hangings being let down*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23. Corpora missa neci, *dead bodies*, Ov. Fast. 5, 624. ¶ Missa est, scil. concio, *the assembly is broken up, or may break up*, Eccl. In ecclesiis, palatiisque sive praetoriis, MISSA fieri pronunciat, cum populus ab observatione dimittitur, Alcim. Avit.

Missus, ùs. m. verb. [quia mittitur in mensam, Non. uti ipsa mensa Hebr. dic. מִשָּׁחַ a מִשָּׁחַ misit] (1) *A sending, or dispatch*. (2) *A cast, an hurl, or throw*. (3) *A mess, a course, or service of meat*. (4) *A course, or turn, the playing of beasts by turn, or order; as at horse-races, bearbaitings, &c.* (1) Duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris cognoscunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 6. Sed non occurrit in hac notione nisi in oblat. sing. (2) Pilum haud paulo, quàm hasta, vehementius istu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19. (3) Novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, Capitol. (4) Spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in ferum protraxit, Suet. Ner. 22.

Mistarius, i. m. *A pot wherein wine and water were mixed*. Urceus, aut longâ geminus mistarius ansâ, Lucil. al. leg. mistarius, al. mictarius.

Mistim, adv. *Mixtly, by mingling*. Per venas & viscera mistim, Lucr. 3, 565.

Mistura, ae. f. (1) *A mixture, an interspersing*. (2) *A mixture, things mingled, a compound*. (1) Rerum misturâ, Lucr. 2, 977. (2) Eâ misturâ totum os perficitur, Col.

Mistus, a, um. part. [à misceor] *Mingled, mixed, tempered, blended, put together, joined together*. = Varium, missum, & turbulentum genus hominum, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. § Mistus candore rubor, Id. N. D. 1, 27. Lacrymae mistae risu, Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 47. § Verbera mista cum verbis, Ov. Epist. 10, 38. ex dissimilibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 27.

Mistus, ùs. m. verb. *A mixture*. Avitus color primordii sanguinis mistu redditur nepotibus, Col. 6, 37.

* Misy, yos. n. [ex Syr. מִשְׁיָא misyâ, quod inunctioni oculorum serviat, M. ex Hippocr.] *That which apothecaries call vitriol; also a kind of delicious mushroom*, Plin. 19, 12.

Mitella, ae. f. dim. [à mitra] (1) *A little mitre, a turban, a shawl, an ornament of the head*. (2) *Also a scarf, or napkin to wrap one's arm in, when it is hurt*. (1) Quosdam senatores cum mitellâ saepe videmus, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 10. (2) Brachium involutum mitellâ commodissime excipitur, Cels. 8, 10.

Mitescens, tis. part. (1) *Waxing mild*. (2) *Growing ripe*. (1) Mitescente hyeme, Liv. 23, 19. (2) Mitescencia, Plin. 15, 15.

Mitescere, ère. incept. [à mitis] (1) *To grow tame, gentle, or tractable*. (2) *To be appeased, pacified, or reconciled*. (3) *To grow more moderate*. (4) *To become calm*. (5) *To grow mellow and soft, to lose their crudity, as fruits, or flesh, by being boiled, roasted, &c.* (6) *To grow ripe*. (1) Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Epist. 1, 1, 39. *Diff.*

ut feras quasdam nunquam mitescere, sic imitem, implacabilem ejus viri animum esse, *Liv.* 33, 45. (2) = Referam quibus flecti & mitescere possis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 697. (3) Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 9. (4) Freta mitescunt, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 179. (5) Mitescere multa videbant verberibus radiorum, *Lucr.* 5, 1102. (6) Uvae caloribus mitescunt, *Col.* 3, 1.

Mithras, vel mitras, ae. m. *The sun worshiped by that name among the Persians*, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 720.

Mithrax, scrib. & mitrax, it. mitridax. nascitur in Perside. [*ἡ μίθρα*, Persicè sol, q. d. gemma solaris] *A stone of the rose colour, but against the sun changeable*, *Plin.* 37, 63.

Mithridaticum antidotum. [*ἡ Μιθριδάτεω* rege inventore] *Mithridate, a singular good confection used in physic*, *Plin.* 25, 26.

* Mithridax, *Solin.* c. 50. *Vid.* Mithrax.

Mitificatus, a, um. *Concocted, digested*. In omne corpus divisus & mitificatus cibus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 26.

Mitifico, are. *To soften*, *Gell.* 2, 12.

Mitificor, ari. pass. *To be tamed, or made gentle*. Elephantis capiti mitificantur hordei succo, *Plin.* 8, 7.

Mitificus, a, um. *Making mild, or gentle*. Mitifica mens, *Sil. Ital.* 12, 478.

Mitigandus, a, um. part. *To be boiled, or roasted, as meat is*. Igne ad mitigandum cibum utimur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. *iram*, *Liv.* 36, 28.

Mitigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A mitigation, or easing, an appeasing*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 30. Mitigationes, *softening expressions*. Licentia, si nimium videbitur acrimoniae habere, mitigationibus lenietur, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 37.

Mitigatōrius, a, um. adj. *Having virtue to assuage, or ease pain*, *Plin.* 28, 17.

Mitigatus, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] (1) *Tamed*. (2) *Become mild, or calm*. (3) *Pacified, appeased*. (1) = Quod genus anserum è fero mitigatum, domesticum factum est, *Col.* 8, 14. (2) Mitigata hyems, *Curt.* 9, 104. (3) Mitigatus animus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. *Vid.* Mitigo.

Mitigo, are. [*à mitis*] (1) *To tame*. (2) *To civilize*. (3) *To make ripe, or mellow*. (4) *To mitigate, assuage, allay, or ease*. (5) *To pacify, to reconcile*. (6) *To boil, or roast meat*. (1) Feras inclusas longior dies mitigat, *Curt.* 6, 3, 8. (2) = Quibus ex agresti immanisque vita exculti ad humanitatem & mitigati sumus, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24. (3) Non ex *Cic. de Repub.* 1, 4. (4) Dolores mitigantur vetustate, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 15. (5) = Reconciliare & mitigare sibi aliquem, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (6) *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 60. * *Metaph.* Sylvestrem flammis & ferro mitigat agrum, *sitteth it for tillage*, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 186.

Mitigor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be tamed, made gentle, to be assuaged, appeased, abated, &c.* Labores magnā compensati gloriā mitigantur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 4.

Mitis, e. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [*qu. μῆσις, vel μῆσις, part. à μῆσις, remitto; lenis & remissus*] (1) *Mellow, ripe, sweet*. (2) *Gentle, tame, mild, quiet*. (3) *Calm, still*. (4) *Soft, pliant, flexible, easy to be moulded*. (5) *Good-natured, kind, gracious*. (1) Mitia poma, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 81. sorba, *Petr.* c. 135. Mite solum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 2. In nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, nunquam mitem educat uvam, *Catull.* 60, 50. (2) Taurum quamvis mitem metuit contingere primo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 860. (3) = Mitis in morem stagni, placidaeque paludis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 88. (4) Natura mitior illis, *sc. faxis*, contigit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 403. (5) Mite nec in rigido pectore pone caput, *Id. Amor.* 1, 4, 36. (5) = Si mitis & aequus debuit illius misereri, *Ov. Met.* 8, 598. Mitissimus dominus, *Curt.* 10, 5, 9. = Miti lenia verba sono, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 2.

Mitiūs, adv. comp. simē, sup. (1) *More evenly, more patiently*. (2) *More easily, most courteously, most gently*. (1) Aliorum respice casus, mitiūs ista feres, *Ov. Met.* 15, 494. (2) Mitiūs ille perit, subitā qui mergitur undā, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 7, 29. Caesar quā mitissimē potest, legatos appellat, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 43.

Mitra, ae. f. [*מִיטְרָה* funis, *Scal. Chald.* מִיטְרָה mitra, ut id. fit quod Gr. *διδάμνα*, Lat. vitta, à vinciendo] (1) *A bonnet, or turban; an attire for the head, with labels hanging down, used formerly by women, and effeminate persons*. (2) *Meton.* Effeminate persons, or women wearing such. (3) *A bishop's, or abbot's mitre*. (1) Pictā redimitus tempora mitrā assilavit animum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 654. Paris cum femiviro comitatu Moeonia mentum mitrā cinēmq. madentem subnexus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 215. *ad quem locum vid. Serv.* (2) Mart. 2, 36. (3) *Ex usu Eccles.* Pileā virorum, mitrāe feminarum, quas calanticas dicunt, *Serv.* Imō & sacerdotum, quae & cindaris dic. Redimicula mitrae, *the ties, or stays, with which it was made fast*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 610. Anademata Mitrae, *Lucr.* 4, 1123.

Mitratus, a, um. *Wearing a bonnet, or mitre*. Mitrati chori, *Propert.* 4, 7, 62.

Mitrax. *Vid.* Mithrax.

Mittendus, a, um. part. *To be sent, to be let out*, *Cels.* 2, 10, & 5, 27. Decernunt auxilia Cyro mittenda, *Just.* 6, 11.

Mittens, tis. part. *Sending, casting, flinging, throwing, &c.* *Cic. part. à*

MITTO, ēre, misi. (* *misti pro misisti*) missum. act. [*ἄ μῆσις* five *μῆσις*, idem. *V. vel potius à Chald.* מִיטְרָה pervenit, *M.*] (1) *To send*. (2) *Abfol. To send ambassadors, or messengers*. (3) *To send an account, to certify, to write*. (4) This verb is often used for its compounds, for *dimitto, to dismiss, to send away, Met. to cast off, to throw off*: (5) *For demitto, to let down*. (6) *To cast, or throw, to hurl, or fling, as javelins, stones, &c.* (7) *To throw, as cocklebones, dice, &c.* (8) *To throw away, to cast away*. (9) *To put in, Met. to put*. (10) *To present with, to make a present to*. (11) *To offer, to make an oblation*. (12) *To make to pass, or go*. (13) *For transmitto, to shoot over*. (14) *For omitto, to let alone, to supersede, to cease, to forbear*. (15) *For remitto, to forgive, to pardon*. (16) A word in the Roman circus, when the racers had the signal to start. (17) *For emitto, to put forth, to bring forth, to let out, Met. to utter, to shew*. (18) *For ad-mitto, to put the male to the female*. (19) *For sursum mitto, to lift up, to set up, to raise*. (20) *For immitto, to let loose, to slacken*. (1) § Legatos ad Caesarum mittunt, *Caes. B. G.* 1. Orant ut sibi praesidium mittat, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 36. In civitatem mittere qui praesit, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 20. aliquem oratum, *Plaut. orare, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 1. legatos se venturum ad coenam, *Cic. milites in expeditionem, Caes. B. G.* 5, 10. eò obfides, *Id. per aëra juvenem, Ov. legatos circa reges, Liv. alicui muneri, Catull.* 12, 15. * Libellum ad tuum Catullum misti, *Id.* 14, 14. ¶ Ad nomen mittere filios, *to send them to the war, Quint.* (2) Miserunt Delphos consultum, *Nep. Them.* 2, 6. Alium rogantes regem misere ad Jovem, *Phaedr.* 1, 2, 22. (3) Nunquam ad suorum quenquam literas misit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret, *Nep. in vita ejus*. (4) Non ego te gaudens laetanti pectore mittam, *Catull.* 62, 221. In notione judiciali & comitali. In consilium mittere, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 30. ubi vid. *Ascon.* in suffragia, *Sen.* ¶ Mitte hanc de pectore curam, *trouble not yourself about it, Virg. Aen.* 6, 85. (5) Mittere aulaeum, *Phaedr.* 5, 7, 23. (6) Mittis in aequor corpora, *Ov. Met.* 4, 23. Eum volo de tuo ponte mittere pronum, *Catull.* 18, 22. Hastam misit in ora, *Ov. Met.* 6, 659. Partem è monte revulsam mittit, *Id. Met.* 13, 882. (7) Cum auderet mittere talos, *Sen. de morte Claud.* Ut quisque canem aut senionem miserat, *Aug. ap. Suet.* c. 71. (8) In mare proximum gemmas & lapides, aurum & inutile mittamus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 50. Met. Timorem mittite, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 207. Mitte civiles curas, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 17. (9) Myrti baccas mittis in linteo, *Pallad.* 3, tit. 31. Pyra mittuntur in vasculo, cui fontana aqua miscetur, *Id.* 3, tit. 25. ¶ In acta mittere, *to record, or register, Sen. de Ben.* 2. sub jugum, *to bring under subjection, Caes. B. G.* 1, 11. animas in aperta pericula, *to put them in manifest danger, Virg. Aen.* 9, 663. (10) = Non habet quod mittat amico, Quintillae quod donet, habet, *Juv.* 7, 74. Hos illi mittimus hoedos, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 6. (11) Nigras mactent pecudes, & manibus divis inferias mittant, *Lucr.* 3, 53. Tumulo solennia mittent, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 380. (12) Impiger mittere equum medios per ignes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14. *to charge through*. (13) Fundum Varro vocat, quem possum mittere fundā, *Cic. ap. Quint.* (14) = Mitte id quod scio, dic quod rogo, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 25. Mitto de illo, & ad te redeo, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 101. Sepulchri mitte supervacuos honores, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 24. (15) Hanc noxiam mitte, si aliam unquam admiserò, occidito, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 14. (16) Expectant veluti consul cum mittere signum vult, *Enn. ap. Cic. de Div.* 1. Mittere mappam, *Suet. Ner.* 22. (17) Radices è capite, quā recisum est, acque mittit, *Col.* 3, 18. Fructum è cortice mittit, *Plin.* 12, 12. Sanguinem incisā venā mittere novum non est, *Cels.* 2, 10. Met. Timoris signa mittere, *to shew signs of fear, Caes.* Vocem pro repub. *to utter, Cic. pro Sext.* 4. (18) Mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 64. (19) Clamorem ad sidera mittere, *Stat.* (20) Mittere habenas, *Petr. Arb.*

Mittor, ēris. pass. *To be sent, blooded, &c.*

Mitulus, i. m. *A kind of shell-fish, called a limpin*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 28. *Vid.* Mytilus.

¶ Mixtitius, a, um. adj. *Mingled, Hier.* † Mixtus.

Mixtura, ae. f. *A mingling together*, *Plaut.* Mixtura Veneris, *Lucan.* 9, 903. *Vid.* Miltura.

Mixturus, a, um. part. *About to mix*. Mixturus offibus astra rogus, *Luc.* 7, 814.

Mixtus, a, um. part. [*à misceor*] *Mixed, mingled. Vid.* Mistus.

M ante N.

* Mna, ae. f. *pro mīna, Meurs.* ex *Plaut.* μνᾶ. *A pound of money. Vid.* Mina.

* Mnemonica, orum. n. *Precepts, or rules and common places for memory*, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 17.

* Mnemōsyne, es. f. [*ἡ μνήμων*, memor, Th. μνᾶσαι, recordor] *Memory*, *Auson. Epist.* 5, 62.

* Mnēmōsynum, i. n. μνημόσυνον. *A memorial, a token, or pledge left with one's friend in remembrance of one. Mnemōsynon mei sodalis, Catull.* 12, 13.

Mobilis, c. adj. or, comp. *flūsus*, sup. (1) *That may be, or is moved, moveable.* (2) *Easily moved, wagging.* (3) *Rolling, quick.* (4) *Tractable, manageable.* (5) *Inconstant, fickle, variable, not lasting.* (6) *In a good sense, having a quick turn of thought, acute, sharp, smart.* (1) *Nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 82.* *Mobilior aër, Lucr. 4, 344.* (2) *Mobilia folia, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5.* (3) = *Lubrici & mobiles oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.* (4) = *Viam infiste domandi, dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis aetas, Virg. Geor. 3, 165.* (5) = *Mobilis & varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 236.* *Gens mobilis ad omnem auram spei atque infida, Liv. 29, 3.* ☞ *Homo mobilis, imò constantissimus, Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 49.* *Mobilissimus ingenio, Tac. Hist. 1, 24, 2.* = *Caduca & mobilia fortunae munera, Id.* (6) = *Architectus erit ingenio mobili, solertiâque non fuerit viduatus, Vitruv. 5, 7.* ☞ *Mobiles res, quae animâ carent; ut vasa, vestes, &c. Moventes quae per se moventur, ut servi, pecudes.*

Mobilitas, âtis. f. (1) *Mobility, moveableness.* (2) *Swiftness of motion, quickness, activity.* (3) *Inconstancy, fickleness.* (1) *Mobilitates dentium, looseness of teeth, Plin. 20, 84.* (2) *Quod longo venit impete fumere debet mobilitatem, Lucr. 6, 340.* (3) = *Quid est inconstantiâ, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Philipp. 7, 3.* ¶ *Mobilitati navium locus dabatur, there was sea room, Caes. B. C. 2, 6.* = *Linguae mobilitas, verborum celeritas, Cic. de Orat. 1, 28.* *Crebra mobilitas, Ov. Epist. 15, 48.*

Mobiliter, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Swiftly, with quickness.* (2) *Lightly, fickle, inconstantly.* (1) = *Mobiliter summâ levitate feruntur, Lucr. 4, 749.* *Ut haec ad signum quodque reverti mobilius videatur, Id. 5, 635.* (2) *Ad bellum mobiliter celeritèrque excitari, with much levity and suddenness, Caes. B. G. 3, 10.*

Mobilito, âre. *To make moveable, to give motion.* *Laetitia me mobilitat, Caec. ap. Non. 4, 300.*

Mobilitor, pass. [*scil. ut à nobilis nobilito*] *Inde aër, inde omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 249.*

† **Mocosus**, a, um. adj. [*à μάκος, sania*] *Salm. ex Cic. genere illo mocosus, ubi vulgò leg. moroso, it. ex Quint. actionem mocosam, ubi vulg. inotiosam, al. jocosam, full of mockery, or ridicule. Inotiosam actionem edidit Claud. Capperonnerius, Quint. 11, 3.* *Videtur Popilius vertisse ἀρχολον ὑπεκρίσιν, id est, inotiosam actionem, quae multis negotiis gesticulandi vultumque fingendi occupatur, Turneb.* *Pro inotiosam legendum omnino mocosam, ut è codice MS. à Bongarsio commodato emendavit Salmasius ad Treb. Poll. Gallien. c. 8.* *Actio mocosâ est ἡ μωκώδης, mimica & gesticulatoria, Colomes.* *Sed refutavit illam Salmasii & Colomesii lectionem Gronovius ad Senecam 1, Natural. Quaeft. 1. Capperon. in locum.*

Moderabilis, e. adj. *Moderate, measurable, governable.* *Nox, & amor, vinumque nihil moderabile suadent, Ov. Amor. 1, 6, 59.*

Moderâmen, inis. n. *Management, conduct, guidance.* *Moderamen equorum, Ov. Met. 2, 48.* *Moderamina, sc. navis, the helm, Ov. Met. 3, 644.* *Prona via est, & eget moderamine certo, a steady rein, Ibid. 2, 67.*

† **Moderamentum**, i. n. *An accent.* *Quas Graeci ὀρθόστας dicunt, eas veteres docti tum notas vocom, tum moderamenta, tum accentuunculas, tum voculationes appellabant, Gell. 13, 6.*

Moderandus, a, um. part. *To be moderated, managed, &c.* *Actio vocis conformatione moderanda est, Cic. de Orat. 1, 5. Conf. Sil. 17, 535.*

Moderans, tis. part. [*à moderor*] (1) *Ruling, governing, bounding.* (2) *Moderating, bringing within reasonable compass.* (1) *Officia consilio moderantes, Cic. de Fin. 2, 81.* ☞ *Moderans fraena theatri, Juv. 10, 128.* (3) *Moderans honores suos, Plin. Epist. 8, 6, 12. Conf. Sil. 9, 573.*

Moderanter, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *With due government, like a skilful charioteer.* (2) *Moderately, leisurely.* (1) *Habere moderanter habenas, Lucr. 2, 1095.* (2) *Insequi moderantius, Ov. Met. 1, 510.* *Sed castigatiora membranae tam hic, quam aliis Ov. locis, habent moderantius.*

Moderatè, adv. iūs, comp. issimè, sup. (1) *Evenly, moderately, patiently, modestly.* (2) *Fair and softly, leisurely, by degrees.* (1) = *Omnia humana placatè & moderatè ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.* (2) *Sensim & moderatè adrepere, Cic. Verr. 3, 68.* *Isocrates festivitates moderatius temperavit, Id. Orat. 52.* *Res moderatissimè à majoribus constitutae, Id. de Legg. 3, 5.* *Sanctè aut moderatè dictum, delivered without perjury, or eagerness, Id.*

Moderatim, adv. *Leisurely, gently, Lucr. 1, 324.*

Moderatio, onis. f. Verb. (1) *Governance, management.* (2) *Moderation, evenness, sedateness.* (3) *A proportion, a moderate degree.* (1) *Omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Moderatio cupiditatum, Id.* (2) = *Novi moderationem animi tui, & aequitatem, Cic. de Senect. princ.* ☞ *Moderatio in privatis rebus, splendor in publicis, Id.* (3) ¶ *Moderatio virium, a moderate degree of strength, Id.*

Moderator, ōris. m. verb. *A gouverneur, a guide, a ruler, a master.* *Moderator operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35.* *juventae, Mart. 2, 90.* ☞ *Moderator arundinis, a fisherman, Ov. Met. 8, 856.* = *Moderator quidam, & quasi gubernator, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.* ☞ *Curvi moderator aratri, Lucr. 5, 931.* *equorum, Luc. 8, 199.*

Moderatrix, icis. f. *A governess.* *Materiae universaeatrix & moderatrix divina providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.* *Temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, Id. Tusc. 5, 14.* ☞ *Cynthia noctis, the mistress of the night, Stat. Theb. 10, 359.* ☞ *Moderatrix judicis hasta, Id. Sylv. 4, 4, 43.*

Moderātus, a, um. part. (1) *Aët. That governeth.* (2) *Pass. Governed, regulated, moderated.* (1) *Rei frumentariae inopiam moderatus, Patere. 2, 94.* (2) *Virtutes omnes mediocritate quadam sunt moderatae, Cic. pro Mur. 30.*

Moderātus, a, um. adj. ex part. or, comp. *flūsus*, sup. (1) *Moderate, well governed, well ordered, discreet, within compass, sober, temperate.* (2) *Mild, moderate, not too severe.* (1) = *Moderatus & temperans in omnibus vitae partibus, Cic. pro Font. 30.* *Convivium moderatum atque honestum, Id. pro Mur. 6.* (2) *Moderata ira, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 55.* *Moderati venti, Ibid. 4, 4, 57.* *Nec solet irasci, neque enim moderatio alter, Ibid. 1, 8, 25.* *Moderatissimi sensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24.* ¶ *Nihil pensi, neque moderati habere, to make no difference, or keep no bounds in things, Sall. B. C. 12.*

† **Modernus**, a, um. adj. [*qu. ab hodiernus, vel pot. ab adv. modò, modernus, ut à die, diurnus*] *Modern, of this time.* † *Recens.*

† **Modero**, âre. aët. [*à modus*] *To moderate, govern, set bounds, keep within compass.* *Dilce moderare animo, ne sis cupidus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 16.* *sed varie leg. Ego voci moderabo meae, Ib. 2, 2, 115.*

Moderor, âri. dep. (1) *To moderate, limit, bound, refrain.* (2) *To govern, rule, manage, guide, order.* (1) § *Si hoc moderari possemus, ut, &c. Cacl. ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 5.* *Linguae moderari, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 25.* *curfui, to slacken his speed in sailing, Tac. Ann. 2, 70.* (2) = *Te hortor ut omnia gubernes, & moderere prudentiâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 2.* *Animo & orationi moderari, cum sis iratus, non mediocris ingenii est, Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 1, 13.* *Ex suâ libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4.* ¶ *Moderari equum fraenis, to manage an horse, Lucr. 5, 1297.* ☞ *Blandius Orpheo fidem moderari, to tune it more sweetly, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 14.*

Modestè, adv. iūs, comp. *flūsus*, sup. (1) *Moderately, keeping a mean.* (2) *With temper, without oppression.* (3) *Modestly, shamefacedly.* (4) *Demurely, humbly.* (1) ☞ *Servo homini modestè melius facere sumptum, quam ampliter, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 10.* *Quid tum postea, si modestè ac raro hoc fecit? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36.* *Modestius appetere, Curt. 10, 6, 19.* (2) *Beatus, ni unum hoc desit, animus qui modestè ista haec ferat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 18.* (3) *Modestissimè dignitate uti, Plin. Epist. 1, 19.* *Modestè & abstinenter se gerere in aliquâ dignitate, Cic. in Sall. 7.* (4) *Caesar jubet milites intra munitiones minutatim modestèque sine tumultu ac terrore se recipere, Hirt. B. Afr. 31.* *Modestè parere, Cic. de Legg. 3, 2.* *Terram intuens modestè, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32.* *Lingua non modestè uti, Ov. Fast. 2, 607.*

Modestia, ae. f. (1) *Temperance, moderation, sobriety, calmness.* (2) *Orderly behaviour, dutifulness, observation of decorum as to time and place of actions.* (3) *Modesty, shamefacedness, bashfulness.* (1) *Modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, Ad Herenn. 3, 2.* *Deum benignitate & modestiâ hiemis rebus extremis subventum, Tac. Ann. 12, 4, 3.* (2) *Harum alarum intemerata modestia fuit, Tac. Ann. 1, 49, 5.* *Modestia scientia est opportunitatis idoneorum, ad aliquid agendum, temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40.* (3) *Virginalis modestia, Cic. de Div. 1, 66.* *Sententiarum, compositionis, vocis, vultus modestia, Quint. 4, 1.* ☞ *Vacui modestia lecti, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 162.*

Modestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *flūsus*, sup. [*à modus, ut ab honos, honestus, qui servat modum*] (1) *Moderate, sober, that keepeth within due bounds.* (2) *Not large, moderate.* (3) *Modest, bashful.* (4) *Civil, courteous, good humoured.* (5) *Close, reserved.* (1) = *Modestus & prudens homo, Cic. Brut. 13, 11.* (2) *Rari Caesaris agris modesta servitia, Tac. Ann. 4, 7, 1.* (3) *Modestissima adolescentia, Cic. pro Mur. 26.* (4) *Hoc dignum est, ut semper mendicis modesti sint, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 12.* (5) *Plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94.*

Modiâlis, e. adj. *Which containeth a bushel.* *Calices modiâles, large cups, q. d. as big as bushels, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8.*

¶ **Modiatio**, onis. f. *A measuring by the bushel, Dig.*

Modicè, adv. (1) *Moderately, indifferently, tolerably.* (2) *But little, not much.* (3) *With temper, moderation, patiently.* (4) *Modestly.* (5) *By rule and measure.* (1) *Aër modicè temperatus, Varr.* *Furfures modicè obijciuntur, ne parum aut nimium saturentur, Id.* ☞ *Modicè hoc faciam, aut certe intra modum, I shall do it moderately, or perhaps less than moderately, Cic. Fam. 4, 4.* (2) *Modicè me tangunt, Cic. Attic. 2, 19.* (3) *Sapientia ipsius fortunae modicè ferre docet injurias,*

njurias, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 14. (4) A me timide modicéque dicetur, *Cic. pro Sylla*, 29. Quare dignus sim, ipse modicé dicam, *Id.* (5) *Lucr.* 5, 507. ¶ Modicé utile, somewhat useful, *Cic. Aedificia modicé ab humo extantia, of an indifferent height*, *Plin.* 6, 24.

Modicellus, a, um. dim. [à modicus] Very little, mean, or small. Modicella culcitra, *Suet. Ner.* 48.

Modicum, i. n. subst. ex adj. A little. Modico contentus, *Juv.* 9, 9.

Modicum. adv. But a little, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Modicus, a, um. adj. [à modus] (1) Moderate, in quantity, or quality, not very big, middling, mean, ordinary, not great. (2) Brief, concise. (3) Temperate, moderate. (4) In pl. But a few, not many. (1) Ignis modicus, *Plin.* 10, 76. Sacellum modicum, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 74, 2. = Humilis & modica corporatura pecoris operarii debet esse, *Col.* 6, 2. (2) Sed tamen modici fuimus in vitiis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 5. (3) Animus modicus, *Plaut.* Modicus cultu, in cultu, *Plin. jun. Conf. Tac. Agric.* 40. (4) In angipotu turba est, domum modici introierunt, *Plaut.* § Pecuniae modicus, of a competent estate, not very big, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2. originis, of an ordinary family, *Ibid.* 6, 39, 3.

Modificatio, onis. f. verb. Measuring, or bringing into measure. Versuum lex & modificatio, *Sen. Epist.* 88.

Modificatus, a, um. part. pass. Put into a mode, or dress, fashioned, or shaped, digested. = Vocabula modificata & inflexa quodam modo, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 5.

¶ Modificor, ari, atus sum. dep. (1) To take the measure, or proportion of a thing, to measure. (2) To rule, or govern. (1) Membrorum omnium inter se competentiam modificatus est, *Gell.* 1, 1. (2) Liberos desideris modificari, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 384.

Modimperator, oris. m. [q. modum imperans] *Varr. de L. L.* 4. & magister, sc. convivii strategus, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 20. dictator, *Perf.* 5, 1, 18. vocabatur. One appointed to see good order and measure kept at meetings, the steward of the feast. *Vid. Lipf. lib. 3. antiq. lect. & Non. c. 2, 565.*

Modiolus, i. m. dim. [à modius] (1) A little bushel, the fourth part thereof. (2) A bucket, to take and draw water out of a well. (1) *Interpr. Perot.* (2) *Vitruv.* 16, 12. Modiolus vini, a rundlet of wine, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 2, 7. Estque duplex, acceptorius, & erogatorius, *Front.* A little cup to drink in, like a goblet. Trullae, scyphi, modioli, phialae, *Digest.* Also an instrument that surgeons use to cut out small bones withal, called a trepan iron, or the round saw of Hippocrates, *Celf.* 8, 3. § Modiolus rotae, the stock, or nave of a cartwheel, wherein the spokes are fastened, *Plin.* 9, 3.

† Modiperator. m. qu. modi perator, uti *M. leg. ap. Non. id. qui modimperator, quod vide.*

Modium, ii. n. A bushel, *Plin.* 18, 43. & ante cum *Plaut.* sed frequentius.

Modius, ii. m. [à מדין mensuravit] Modius continet libras 26, uncias 8; semimodius libras 13, uncias 4; sextarius uncias 20; hemina 10; acetabulum, duas & dimidium; cyathus fescunciam, drachmam, & scrupulum; lingula, drachmas tres, & scrupulum unum. (1) A measure, that which we call a bushel, but was indeed, as some reckon, but our peck and half, holding 16 sextiers; not only of dry things, as salt, *Cic. beans, Hor. wheat, Gae. peas, acorns, &c. Col.* but of liquids also. (2) Absol. A bushel of wheat. (1) Afse modium populo dedit, *Cic. Off.* 2, 17. Modius vini Parisinus tricenos senos sextarios nostros capit, sextarius autem octonas eas quas pintas dicimus, *Bud. i. e. eight quarts English, Coop.* If so, it was 256 of our quarts, which differeth much from the account given by him before of dry things, viz. that the modius contained 16 sextiers, and every sextier, according to *Bud.* 24 ounces, i. e. one pint and half; so that the modius, saith he, is just three gallons, i. e. our peck and half. But in wine being 256 quarts it maketh 64 gallons, i. e. 32 pecks, or eight bushels. However, modius in liquids being the third part of an amphora, may well be rendered a tierce. *Prou.* Habent pleno modio verborum honorem, they receive compliments by the bushel, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Multi modii simul edendi sunt, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, *Id. de Amic.* c. 19. Modius agri, the same with quadratus ager, a square piece of ground, sixscore feet in length, and as many in breadth. Also the bottom of a mast in a ship, i. e. the step, or place wherein it is put, because it had the form of a bushel, *Ibid.* Also the title of one of Varro's satires.

Modò. adv. i. e. cum modo. (1) Just now, even now. (2) A while ago, a little while since, but of late. (3) Geminata. One while, another while; sometimes, sometimes—. (4) In case that, provided that. (5) Only, but. (6) Modò non, almost. (7) At least. (8) Non modo, for non modò non. (9) Sometimes. (1) ¶ Quid dico modò? imò vero nuper planè paulò ante vidimus, *Cic. Verr.* 6, 3. (2) Modò quae fuerat rudis tellus, *Qu. Met.* 1, 87. ¶ Modò quà gramen carpere capellae, nunc ponunt sua corpora phocae, *Ibid.* 1, 300. (3) ¶ Coelò modò sol, modò luna ministrat, *Propert.* 2, 22, 35. ¶ Dicere modò unum, tum autem plures deos,

Cic. de Nat. 1, 12. *Posterius vicem aliquando supplet interdum.* Pars hominum natus modò recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 8. Modò acriter, modò clementer, *Ad Herenn.* (4) Superet modò Mantua nobis, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 27. Modò vita superfit, *Id. Geor.* 3, 10. ¶ In hac notione saepe praemittitur si. Si modò factum fortuna sequatur, *Id. Aen.* 9, 109. & 5, 25. (5) Tu modò nascenti puero, casta, fave, *Lucina, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 10. ¶ Non modò uti—sed, *Id. Geor.* 2, 284. not only that, &c. but. (6) Modò non montes auri pollicens, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 18. (7) Nemo aliter sensit, in quo modò esset auctoritas, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 39. Nihil quod modò probabile fuit, *Quint.* 6, 3. ¶ Saepe notatus cum tribus annellis, modò laevà Priscus inani, vixit inaequalis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 9. (8) Ut vobis non modò dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, *Cic.* (9) Modò unum, tum autem plures, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 12. ¶ Paulum modò, never so little, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5.

Modulamen, inis. n. A tune. Aliae volucres modulamina tentent, *Auct. Philom.* 5.

Modulamentum, i. n. A measure, as in oratorial compositions, *Gell.* 1, 7.

Modulandus, a, um. part. (1) To be measured, or proportioned. (2) To be tuned, or played to tunes. (1) In repentiandà modulandaque statûs longitudinisque Herculis praestantiâ, *Gell.* 1, 1. (2) Verba modulanda fidibus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 143.

Modulans. part. Tuning. Carmina descripsi, & modulans alterna notavi, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 14. *Conf. Sil.* 11, 467.

Modulâtê. adv. ius, comp. Tuneably. Quam modulâtê & dulciter haec enunciaſti? *Cic. N. D.* 2, 8. Collocata verba accuratius modulatiſque, *Gell.* 11, 13.

Modulatio, onis. f. verb. [à modulator] A tuning, composing in music, or setting of notes. Vocis modulationem fidibus & tibiis adjuvemus, *Quint.* 11, 3. Columnae ex ratione modulationis Doricae perfectae, *Vitruv.* 5, 9.

Modulâtor, oris. m. verb. A tuner, a composer, a songster. = Cantor atque optimus modulator Hermogenes, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 129. *Conf. Col. praef.* 1.

Modulatrix, f. She that singeth, or tuneth, a songstress, *Lexicogr. ex Stat.*

Modulâtus, a, um. part. pass. (1) Set, composed, tuned. (2) Act. Tuning, having tuned on. (1) Obstrepiat modulatis buccina nervis, *Ov.* Modulata carmina, symmetrical, well proportioned, harmoniously, compact, well tuned, or disposed, agreeable in parts, tuneful, *Suet. Aug.* 57. Barbite modulate, *Hor. Od.* 1, 32, 5. (2) Gracili modulatus avenâ carmen, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 1. It. adj. or, comp. flimus, sup. = Homo totus modulatus & musicus, *Apul. p.* 588. Modulatiores animi, *Gell.* 1, 11. Modulatissimus tibiaram aut fidium cantus, *Flor.* 2, 7, 15.

Modulatus, us. m. A tuning, or singing in measure. Canorus modulatus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 263.

Modûlor, ari, dep. [à modulus] (1) To measure sounds, to compose, or set to a tune, as musicians do. (2) To sing, to warble, to trill. (3) To play a tune upon any instrument. (1) Natura quasi modulatur hominum orationem, *Cic. Orat.* 18. Femineâ modulatur carmina voce, *Ov. Met.* 14, 341. (2) Leve ceratâ modulatur arundine carmen, *Ov. Met.* 11, 154. (3) Carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avenâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 51.

Modûlus, i. m. dim. [à modus] (1) A size, quantity, or measure of a small thing. (2) A measure wherewith a thing is measured. (3) A measure of proportion for the making and probation of work in building, a model. (4) A measure, or allowance of water, drawn from the head of a public aqueduct to a private possession. (5) Musical notes. (1) Totus moduli bipedalis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 309. (2) Metiri se suò modulo ac pede, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 98. (3) *Vitruv.* 3, 2. (4) Qui modulorum aut rivi faciendî causâ opus facit fatidare debet, quia in alieno solo facit, *Ulp.* (5) Lydios modulos Amphion invenit, *Plin.* 7, 57.

Modus, i. m. [à מדה unde מדה mensura] (1) A due proportion, neither more, nor less. (2) Measure, limits, bounds. (3) A rule, order, method, way, or manner. (4) The quantity, size, bigness, or number of any thing. (5) A manner, guise, fashion, or way of doing. (6) Rank, degree, state, condition. (7) Time, or measure in singing, a note, or pitch in speaking. (8) Also the mood of a verb; i. e. manner of speaking, by way of discourse, or command, &c. (1) Suus cuique modus, tamen magis offendet nimium quàm parum, *Cic. Orat.* 73. Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 106. ¶ Non tam copia, quàm modus in dicendo quaerendus est, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 1. (2) Antiquus modus sectionis, *Cic.* Natura modum dedit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 37. (3) = Modum quendam adhibentes & ordinem, honestatem, & decus conservabimus, *Cic.* ¶ Habere vitae suae modum, to have the government of himself, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 68. (4) Pomorum ingens modus nascitur, *Curt.* 6, 4, 21. Maximus in vinclis ferri modus, *Id.* 3, 310. (5) Apis more modòque, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 28. = Acim more nostro & modo instruximus, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 66. Miris modis odisse, *Id.* greatly, extremely, *Claud.*

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perfectly. Bono modo facere, *with moderation*, Cic. (6) Praefecti modus, *Curt.* 6, 1, 35. Privati fugisse modum, *Claud. Ruf.* 11, 316. (7) Longa canoros dant per colla modos, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 700. = Numeris modisque licentia major, *Hor. A. P.* 211. Varietates & modos vocum surdus noscere non potest, *Cic.* (8) *Ap. Gramm.*

Moecha, ae. f. *An adulterous woman, an adultress*. Ne Paris abducta moechâ otia degeret, *Catull.* 66, 103. & Ne sequerer moechas, concessa quum venire uti possem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 113.

|| Moechatio. f. *Adultery, harlotry*, Aug. + Adulterium.

Moechator, oris. m. *An adulterer, a leacher, a whore-master*, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inven.*

|| Moechia, ae. f. *Adultery, whoring, debauching of women*, *Tert.*

+ Moechile, is. n. *A brothel*. Duo moechilia, *Cato ad Cinnam.* Redierat in animum moechile, *Petr. c.* 113.

|| Moechimonium. *Adultery*, *Laber. ap. Gell.* 16, 7.

Moechillo, are. neut. [*qu. à μοιχίλω, quod est ap. Suid.*] *To commit adultery*. Dum moechillat, *Casimam perdidit, Plaut. Cas.* 5, 4, 7.

Moechor, ari. [*à moechus*] *To commit adultery with matrons*. & Sallustius in libertinas non minus insanit, quam qui moechatur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 49. *Catull.* 91.

* MOECHUS, i. m. *An adulterer, one that lieth with a married woman, a whoremaster, or debauchee*. & Illa illum censet virum suum esse, quae cum moecho est, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 134. Moechos anus arrogantes flebis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 9.

+ Moene. n. sing. murus, *Ennio*, *sed freq.*

Moenia, um. (*is orum, Scal.*) n. pl. [*à munio, ant. moenio; qu. munia, à muniendo*. Opere munibant moenia, quo munitius esset oppidum, *Varr. de L. L.* 4.] (1) *The works of a town, castle, city, camp, &c.* (2) *The walls*. (3) *Meton. Cities, or towns*. (1) & Dividimus muros, & moenia pandimus urbis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 234. & Cum pene inaedificata in muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 16. & Zama est civitas Afrorum, cuius moenia rex Juba duplici muro sepfit, *Vitruv.* 8, 4. *Quid distent moenia à muris Valla docet.* (2) = Aedificant muros pacto pro moenibus auro, *Ov. Met.* 11, 204. (3) Hic igitur moenia muro amplexus est, *Flor.* 1, 4.

+ Moenio, is. ant. *pro munio, unde moenitus ap. Plaut. To wall in, or about*. Corinthii moeniunt Syracusas, *Tert.*

+ Moenitus, a, um. part. *Walled about*. Pergamum divinâ moenitum manu, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 2. + Munitus.

+ Moenus, eris. *pro munus*. Moenere belli, *Lucr.* 5, 1308.

* Moera, ae. f. [*à μείρω, divido*] *A degree of a sign in the Zodiac, of which there are thirty in each sign, so that in all the twelve there are three hundred and sixty*, *Sidon.*

Moerens, tis. part. *Lamenting, mourning, grieving, sorrowful, sad, and heavy*. Vidi juvenem moerentem stultos praeterisse dies, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 34. & Rhenus faucia moerenti corpora vestet aquâ, *Prop.* 3, 3, 46. & Fratrem moerens, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 7. alienis bonis, *Cic. pro C. Balbo*, 25.

MOEREO, ère, moestus. neut. pass. [*à מרר amarum esse, quo sensu מרר מר amarus animae, tristis, moestusve dic.*] (1) *To be pensive and sad*. (2) *To lament, mourn, weep, grieve, be sorry for, or grieved at a thing, to take on*. (1) Moereat haec genero, moereat illa viro, *Tibull.* 3, 2, 14. Cum graviter filii mortem moereret, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. (2) Quid possum aliud, nisi moerere, nisi flere? *Cic.*

+ Moereor, eri. dep. Vos taciti moerebamini, *Cic. Leg. Lamb.* mirabamini. *To be sorrowful, or sad*.

+ Moero, are. *To make sorrowful and sad*, *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

+ Moestum facio.

Moeror, ari. *To be made sad*, *Lucil.* + Moestus fio.

Moeror, oris. m. [*à moereo, ut à timeo timor*] (1) *The expression of grief, lamentation, weeping*. (2) *Sadness, sorrow, heaviness of heart*. (1) Moeror est aegritudo flebilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 18. (2) Moerore exedunt animos, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18. Nulla dies nobis moerorem è pectore demet, *Lucr.* 3, 921. & Moerorem minui, dolorem non potui, *Cic. Att.* 12, 28.

+ Moerus, i. ant. *pro murus*. [*muris, prius moerus, à μείρα, quod quisque pro rata parte eum servaret, Scal.*] *A wall*. Aggeribus moerorum, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 24. ex fide MSS. moeri *pro muri leg. Lips. ap. Plaut. prol. Truc.* 2. hinc promoerium, i. e. post muros.

Moesté. adv. *Sadly, sorrowfully, grievously, heavily*. & Moestè, hilariter, in omnes partes commutabimus, ut verba, ita pronuntionem, *Ad Heren.* 3, 14.

|| Moestificus, a, um. *That maketh sorry, saddening*, *Non.* 2, 531.

+ Moestiter. adv. *Mournfully*. Moestiter vestitus, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 7. + Moesté.

Moestitia, ae. f. *Sadness, heaviness, pensiveness, mournfulness*. Sapientia moestitiam pellit ex animis, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13.

Moestitudo, inis. f. *Sorrow*. Cui tanta moestitudo obtigit, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 2.

M O L

Moestus, a, um. adj. [*à moereo, r in s verso, ut ab uro uftus*] (1) *Sorrowful, mournful, sad, lamentable, discontented, woful, pensive*. (2) *Meton. Causing, or expressing grief*. (1) Genae moestae, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 3, 84. Moesti ululatus, *Id. Met.* 8, 447. & fig. & Ebur moestum illachrymat templis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 480. (2) = Cum tristis Chalcas esset, moestior Ulysses, *Cic. Orat.* 22. Moestissimus Hector, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 270.

MOLA, ae. f. [*à μύλα, id. à molendo, Varr. de L. L.* 4.] (1) *A mill*. (2) *In sing. A mill stone*. (3) *A moon-calf, a piece of flesh without shape in a woman's womb, causing her to seem with child*. (4) *Meal, or flour sprinkled with salt upon the sacrifice*. (5) *A grinder, or jaw-tooth*. (6) *The patella-bone, or whirl-bone on the top of the knee*. (1) *In pl. Molae afinariae unae, one asin-mill*, *Cato*, 10, 3. trusatiles, *Id. versatiles, Plin.* 36, 29. an hand-mill; aquariae, a water-mill, *Pallad.* (2) Digni molam versare nepotes, *Juv.* 8, 67. Mola scabra, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 290. (3) *In mulieris utero mola vocatur caro informis, inanima, Plin.* 7, 13. (4) Simul ac molam & vinum insperferis, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 16. Spargis molâ caput falsâ, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 200. (5) *Vulg. interpr.* (6) *Celf.*

Molâris, e. adj. [*à mola*] (1) *Pertaining to a mill*. (2) *A stone as big as a mill-stone, a very great stone*. (3) *A cheek tooth*. (1) Lapis molaris, *that sort of stone whereof mill-stones are made*, *Plin.* 36, 30. (2) Librati salient portarum in claustra molares, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 571. (3) *Inter molares difficili crescente cibo, Juv.* 13, 312. scil. à molâ, notione quintâ.

Molârius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a mill*. Asinus molaris, *Cato, R. R.* 11.

|| Molendinarius, a, um. *Pertaining to a mill*. Mola molendinaria, a grist-mill, *Pallad.* Asina molendinaria, a mill-afs, *Dig.*

MOLLES, is. f. [*à mola, i. e. lapis molaris, qui nunquam pusillus est, Scal.*] (1) *A mass, heap, bulk, any thing huge and vast, a great pile, or fabrick*. (2) *A mole, or pier, any work made in the sea*. (3) *The heavy motion of a great body*; *Met. à prim. notione, a vast quantity, or weight; forces, or power of men*. (4) *A defence, or bulwark against*. (5) *Met. à tert. Earnest endeavour, difficulty, pains*. (6) *Grandeur, cumber*. (1) Prima fuit rerum confusa sine ordine moles, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 467. Moles gigantum, *Cic.* India perhibetur molibus ferarum mirabilis, *Col.* 3, 8. = Quid undas arguit & liquidam molem, campisque natantes? *Lucr.* 6, 404. (2) Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt, jactis in altum molibus, *Hor.* Se per molem in mare praecipitaverunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 18. Adjacet undis facta manu moles, *Ov. Met.* 11, 728. (3) Herculem quamvis tardâ se mole ferentem, vix cursu tener aequat Hylas, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 443. Volat moles adducto concita nervo, cum petit muros, *Ov. Met.* 8, 357. Artabanus tota mole regni ultum lit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 36. (4) Eandem Capuam molem contra rempub. comparant, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 33. (5) Aspice quantâ mihi mole parentur infidiae, *Ov. Met.* 15, 765. Minor moles in transitu, *Liv.* Non sine magnâ mole discutitur, *Celf.* (6) Omisiss excubiis, & fortunae suae mole, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 52.

|| Molestatio. f. *Molestation, a troubling, or molesting*, *Dig.*

Molesté. adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Grievously, discontentedly, painfully*. = & Patior, & non molestè tero, quoniam ea molestissimè ferre homines debent, quae ipforum culpâ contracta sunt, est quiddam in hac re mihi molestius ferendum, quam tibi, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1. Molestè ferre aliquid, *to take a thing unkindly, or to heart, to be troubled at it*. & Ridere molestè, *to laugh with an offensive whickering*, *Catull.* 40, 8.

Molestia, ae. f. (1) *Trouble, or troublesomeness in doing a thing*. (2) *Uneasiness, trouble, or disquiet of mind*. (1) Habent fasces molestiam, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. (2) Molestia est aegritudo permanens, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 8. ¶ Quod sine molestiâ tuâ fiat, *if you can conveniently*, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 14.

Molesto, are. *To trouble, or disquiet, to aggrrieve, or molest*. Aut tace, aut meliorem noli molestare, *Petron. Frag. Trag.* p. 30. & Sed cum raro occ. purioribus seculis, malles cum *Cic. dicere* + Molestiam exhibere.

Molestus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [*à moles, mutatâ quant. quod & ibi factum prius, si quidem à mola descendisset*] (1) *Troublesome, uneasy, offensive, unseasonable, interrupting*. (2) *Affected*. (1) = Odiosum & molestum est cupitis carere, *Cic. de Sen.* 14. Ne vobis multitudine literarum molestior essem, *Id. Fam.* 5, 3. (2) = Negotiosa & molesta provincia, *Cic. pro Mur.* 8. Omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, *Id. Divinat. in Verr.* 11. ¶ Tunica molesta, *a coat lined with pitch and such like combustible matter, to be put on those who were to be executed, for their greater torture, by setting it on fire*, *Juv.* 8, 235.

+ Moletrina, ae. f. [*à moliendo*] *The place where they ground their corn*, *Cato ap. Non.* 1, 320. = Pistrinum, *Non.*

Moliendus, a, um. part. *To be raised, excited, or attempted*. Haec ferè maximè sunt in iudicum animis oratione molienda, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 51.

Moliens,

Molens, tis. part. (1) *Striving to pull down, or pull out.* (2) *Designing, contriving, going about.* (1) Insuper nunciatur, signum omni vi moliente lignifero convelli nequire, *Liv.* 22, 3. (2) Videtis ut senectus sit operosa, & semper aliquid agens & moliens, *Cic. de Sen.* 8. ¶ Molens hinc Hannibal, *preparing to leave this place, Liv.*

Molile, is. n. [vel à mola, ut à libra librile; vel à molo, ut à cubo cubile] *An instrument put on the neck and shoulders of a man, horse, or ass, to draw the mill about, Cato de R. R.* 10, 4.

Molimen, inis. n. [à molior] (1) *The greatness of an attempt, or undertaking.* (2) *A struggling, or tugging.* (3) *Bearing one's self with great pomp, or state.* (1) Ipso sceleris molimine Tereus creditur esse pius, *Ov. Met.* 6, 473. Tanto molimine luctor, *Ibid.* 694. Res tamen suo ipsa molimine gravis, *Liv.* 2, 56. (2) Dum revellere pinum magno molimine tentat, *Ov. Met.* 12, 357. (3) Adspice quanto molimine circumspicemus acdem, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 93.

Molimentum, i. n. id. quod molimen. Sine magno molimento non posse, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 34. *without abundance of difficulty.* Parvi molimenti adminiculis amoveri sede sua, *Liv.* 5, 22.

Molior, iri, itus sum. dep. [à moles] (1) *To move, or stir.* (2) *To toil, toil, or take pains and labour about.* (3) *To heap up, throw, cast, manage, order, properly, some great thing.* (4) *To build, or raise, properly, a great structure; to rig.* (5) *To prepare, or make ready for.* (6) *To enterprize, or undertake; to go about, or endeavour to do a thing; to design, meditate, plot, or contrive.* (7) *To be stopped, or hindered.* (1) Moliri obices portarum, *Liv.* 6. Concurfu facto moliantur fores, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 39, 3. Dum cultores agri altiùs moliantur terram, *plow it deep, Liv.* 36. Montes moliri sua sede, *Id.* 9, 3. Pars sopiti affecta labore ac vigiliis corpora ex somno moliebantur, *raised themselves heavily, Id.* Moliri terram, *Col. to raise the earth, to plow.* Minoribus aratris moliri, *Id.* (2) *Met.* = Viden' ut miserè moliantur, neque queunt conari satis? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 32. (3) Validam in vites molire bipennem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 331. Molire fulmina, *Ibid.* 1, 328. habenas manibus, *Id. Aen.* 12, 327. Infantum magnum molior negotium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 5, 1. (4) Muros optatae molior urbis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 132. Moliri arcem, *Ibid.* 1, 428. tecta, *Ibid.* 7, 127. classem, *Ibid.* 4, 309. (5) *Met.* Dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est, *whilst they are rigging, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 11. Cur invidendis postibus & novo sublime ritu moliris atrium? *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 45. (6) Nil moliri ineptè, *Hor. A. P.* 140. super sua laude laborem, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 273. Philippus jam tunc valens Macedo multa moliebatur, *Nep. Tim.* 3. § Moliri insidias filio, *Cic. avibus, Virg. Geor.* 1, 271. Omnia moliris & tentas, *Liv.* 40, 9. (7) *Lucil. ap. Non.*

Molitio, onis. f. verb. (1) *The labour in moving, or pulling down of a thing.* (2) *A casting, or throwing up.* (3) *Labour of ordering things for building, framing, or moving with tools.* (4) *Enterprize, undertaking, design.* (1) Facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *Liv.* 33, 5. (2) Molitionem terrenam differant, *Col.* 11, 2. Molitio agrorum, solique, *Id. sub fin. prooem.* (3) Quae molitio, quae ferramenta tanti muneris fuerunt? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. (4) Inter molitionem propositi oppressus, *V. Max.* 3, 3, 1.

Molitor, oris. m. verb. [à molior] (1) *A plotter, designer, contriver.* (2) *An author, framer, contriver, or builder.* (1) Molitores rerum novarum, *Suet. Dom.* 10. scelerum, *Sen. de Tranq.* 7. (2) Primae ratis molitor Iason, *Ov. Met.* 8, 302. = Effector mundi, molitorque Deus, *Cic. de Univ.* 5.

Molitrix, icis. f. verb. [à molior] *A she plotter, or contriver, Suet. Ner.* 36.

Molitura, ae. f. *A grinding, vid. Plin.* 1, 8. c. 10. *vett. edit. in tit.*

Molitus, a, um. part. [à molior] (1) *Having endeavoured, attempted, &c.* (2) *Having made, or performed with difficulty.* (1) I nunc magnificos victor molite triumphos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 7, 35. (2) * Hasta viam clypei molita per oras, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 477.

Mollesco, ère, incept. [qu. à molleo] (1) *To grow soft, to wax mild, or gentle.* (2) *To become effeminate.* (1) Mollescunt colla juvenis, *Catull.* 62, 38. (2) * Pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 6, 7.

¶ Mollestra, ae. f. [à mollis] *A sheep's felt, Felt.* Mollicellus, a, um. dim. [à molliculus] *Softish, somewhat tender, or delicate.* Nates mollicellae, *Catull.* 23, 10.

Molliculus, a, um. adj. dim. (1) *Soft, delicate, tender, nice.* (2) *Wanton, effeminate.* (1) Volo molliculas escas, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 58. Mollicula est, *Ibid.* (2) Verius molliculus, *Catull.* 17, 4.

Molliendus, a, um. part. *To be softened, to be made less harsh.* Uti mollienda nobis verba sunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 34.

Molliens, tis. part. *Softening.* Mollientes verba dentes, *Plin.* 7, 15.

Molimentum, i. n. *A softening, mitigating, or mitigation.* Natura calamitatum molimentum, *Sen. de Tranq. vit.* 10.

Mollio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To soften, or mitigate, to make soft, tender, or supple.* (2) *To be cultivated.* (3) *To*

render weak and effeminate. (4) *To calm, or appease, to pacify.* (5) *To move to compassion.* (6) *To ease, mitigate, or abate.* (1) Ferrum mollit ignis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 20. Est mihi, quae lanas molliat, apta manus, *Ov. Epist.* 3, 70. (2) Ingenium placidâ mollitur ab arte, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 545. Mollire mare, *Acc. ap. Non.* = Mollisque animos, & temperat iras, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 61. (3) Mollierant animos lectus & umbra meos, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 9, 42. = Hoc nuncio Martia legio languescet & mollietur, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 3. *conf. Liv.* 21, 54. (4) Quâ mons molliat mare, *Acc. ap. Non.* Mollirent modò iras, *Liv.* 1, 9. (5) Quale posset inopia mollire Thracum pectora, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 14. (6) Mollire dolorem, *Cic. poenam, Ov. Trist.* 3, 5, 54.

Molior, iri. pass. *To be softened, mitigated, cultivated, weakened, appeased, &c.* *Cic.* Molliri herbae flammâ possunt, *Ov. Met.* 15, 79. *Vid. Mollio.*

Mollipes, edis. *Having flexible feet.* Mollipedes boves, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 9.

MOLLIS, e. adj. or. comp. flimus, sup. ant. mollus, unde molluscus [à μαλακός] (1) *Soft.* (2) *Pliant, flexible.* (3) *Calm, gentle, temperate, mild, exorable.* (4) *Easy, facile, plain.* (5) *Sweet, pleasant, delightful.* (6) *Weak, tender.* (7) *Effeminate, womanish, wanton, amorous.* (8) *Soft, easy, natural, done to the life.* (9) *Smooth-tasted, mellow, ripe.* (10) *Lazy, restive.* (1) Mollis pluma, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 192. * Mollia cum duris pugnabant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 20. (2) Mollissimam ceram ad nostra arbitria formamus & fingimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 45. Mollis animus & ad accipiendam & deponendam offensionem, *Id.* = Mollis, tenera, & ita flexibilis oratio, ut sequatur quocunque torqueas, *Id. Orat.* 16. (3) Est mollis flamma medullas, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 66. Hyems mollis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 83. *Met.* = Oratio mollis & liberalis, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 14. * Prece molli vincuntur pectora dura, *Tibull.* 3, 4, 76. ¶ Mollissimae aures, *modest ears, Plin. Paneg.* 68. *Prov.* Auriculâ infimâ mollior, *as gentle as can be, Cic. ad Q. fratr.* 2, 14. Molli brachio objurgare, *gently, Id. Attic.* 2, 6. (4) Molle iter, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 20. Mollior ascensus, *Liv.* Utram putes legem molliorem? *Cic. in Vat.* Mollior aura, *Id. Epist.* 3, 44. = Coelum mollius initiisque solito videbatur, *Flor.* 4, 12. (5) Mollis somnus, *Lucr.* 3, 113. quies, *Id.* 4, 988. umbra, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 464. senectus, *Cic. de Senect.* 1. (6) Mollis pes de equo, *Hor.* Molles oculi, *tender eyes, Ov. Rem. Am.* 340. (7) = Solutus & mollis in gestu, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 62. Molles & effeminati, *Suet. Cal.* 5. Molles versus, *wanton, Ov. Trist.* 2, 307. Molle pectus, *amorous, Id. Fast.* 4, 4. (8) Molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camoenae, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 45. *Vid. Mollior.* (9) Molle morum, *Hor.* Molli flavescent campus aristâ, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 28. (10) Est mollioris generis bos, qui decumbit in sulco, *Col. de R. R.* 6, 2.

Mollior, adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. (1) *Softly.* (2) *Gently, moderately, but a little.* (3) *Gingerly, without noise.* (4) *Easily, without pain.* (5) *Calmly, evenly, patiently, lightly.* (6) *Rarely, delicately, nicely.* (7) *Easily, to the life, naturally.* (1) Tethys miserata cadentem mollior excepit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 785. ¶ Mollior ossa cubent, *Id. Epist.* 7, 162. quiescant, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 33. Formula benè precandi mortuis, ut nos, *GOD rest his soul.* (2) Ager molliissimè devexus, *Cal.* 1, 2. (3) Mollior impressio adire toro, *Propert.* 1, 3, 12. (4) Solvere partus mollior, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 258. (5) Quod ferendum est mollior sapienti, *Cic. de Sen.* 2. (6) = Delicâtè & mollior vivere, *Cic. de Off.* 1, 30. Curâsti te mollior, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 1. (7) Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 847.

Mollitia, ae, & es, ei. f. (1) *Softness.* (2) *Gentleness, mildness.* (3) *Calmness.* (4) *Weakness, unsteadiness, or want of resolution in the mind, an aptness to be overcome by temptation.* (5) *Niceness, wantonness, effeminacy.* (1) Auriculae & nares eminent flexili mollitiâ, *Plin.* 11, 87. (2) = Lenitas & mollitia animi, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 23. (3) Per mollitiem maris anguis proximum Aesculapii fanum petit, *Plin. de Vir. illust.* (4) Animi inertia & mollitiâ alius alium expectantes cunctantini, *Sall. B. Catil.* 56. (5) Ejicienda est haec mollities animi, nimis me indulgeo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 16. Leg. etiam in pl. Sardanapalus, mollitiis fluens, *Paterc.* 1, 6.

Mollities, ei. f. *Vid. Mollitia.* Mollitudo, inis. f. id. quod mollitia. *Softness.* Affimilis spongiae mollitudo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Vocis mollitudo, *the tuneableness of the voice, Ad Herenn.* 3, 11.

Mollitus, a, um. part. *Softened, charmed, made gentle, effeminated.* Saxa mollita coepere ducere formam, *Ov. Met.* 1, 402. Cuncta tela sorent cantu mollita, *Ibid.* 11, 15.

Mollisculus, a, um. dim. *Pretty easy, soft, gentle, Plin. Epist.* 1, 16, 5. *sed variant lectiones.*

Mollugo, inis. f. *Lampagnis ea species quae mollis; sicut quae asperioribus foliis est, asperugo dic.* *A kind of herb, Plin.* 26, 65.

Mollusca, ae. f. scil. nux. *A nut with a soft shell, a filberd, or rather a kind of walnut, Plin.* 16, 27.

Molluscum, i. n. [à mollitie] *The bunch of the tree acer, Plin.* 16, 27.

Mōlo, ēre, ūi, itum. act. (1) *To grind.* (2) Item in sensu obfc. (1) Ego pro te molam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 29. (2) Hor. & Varr. ap. Non.

* Mōlōche, es. f. quae & *maloche*, utrunque Graecum, nam & *μολόχη* & *μαλάχη* malva dic. *The great mallow*, or *hollihook*, Col. 10, 247. § Moloche agria, *the same as hibi-*scum, *Plin.* 20, 14.

Mōlōchinārius, ii. m. *A dyer of a kind of purple*, *Plaut.* Aul. 3, 5, 40.

* Mōlōchinus, a, um. *Of a colour like the flower of mal-*lows, *a whitish purple*, *Caecil. ap. Non.*

* Mōlōchites, ae. m. [à colore malvae dict. à *μολόχη*, mal-va] *A kind of precious stone of a thick greenish colour, like mal-*lows, *Plin.* 37, 36.

Molor, eris. pass. *To be ground.* Molitur farina, *Plin.* 18, 20.

† Mōlorchus, al. molorthus. [à *μολυρδος*, plumbum, & *δερδος*, rectus, ut quidam legunt & intelligunt ap. *Stat.* Sed cum neque conveniat de lectione, neque intellectu, incerta no- tatio fit, necesse est] Some take it for *an instrument to sound the depth of the sea*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 30.

Mōlofius. [ut pes Moloſius à gente Moloſſa : huiusmodi enim carmine Pyrrhi regis sui laudes caneant] *A foot consisting of three long syllables*, *Gramm.*

* Mōly, yos. n. *An excellent herb, but unknown; some take it for allheal, or woundwort; some for rue.* Mercury shewed its virtue against poison and charms; see *Homer's Odyſſ.* 10, 302. Herbarum laudatissima moly, *Plin.* 25, 8.

* Mōlybdaena, ae. f. [à *μολυβδος*, plumbum, vel *μολυβδος*] (1) *A vein of silver and lead.* (2) *A matter like it, sticking to the furnaces where gold and silver are melted.* (3) Also the name of an herb, in Latin plumbago, curing a disease in the eyes. (1) = Molybdaena, quam alibi galenam vocavimus, plumbi & argenti vena communis, *Plin.* 34, 53. (2) Id. ibid. (3) = Crescit molybdaena, id est, plumbago in arvo, &c. *Id.* 25, 97.

* Molybditis. *The spume of lead.* Fit molybditis ex plum- bi ipsius fufurâ, *Plin.* 33, 35.

† Momar. *A Sicilian name for a fool, a mome*, *Fest.*

Mōmen, inis. n. [à moveo] *A motion, or impulse.* = Pars animae ad numen mentis moménque movetur, *Lucr.* 3, 145.

|| Mōmentarius, a, um. *Apul. Met.* 5. & momentaneus, a, um. *Tert. Momentaneous, very short.* † Perbrevis.

Mōmentōsus, a, um. *Of weight, or moment*, *Quint. Decl.* 13.

Mōmentum, i. n. [qu. motamentum, à motum, quòd à moveo] (1) *That which causeth motion*, as a touch, push, weight, &c. (2) *The tongue of a balance.* (3) *A small bit, or quantity of a thing*, as it were to turn the scale. (4) *A small point from which a thing moveth.* (5) *Met. Force, value, power, advantage, moment.* (6) *A short space of time.* (7) *A change, turn, or alteration.* (1) Arbores momento levi im- pulsae ceciderunt, *Liv.* Ea est natura quatuor omnia gignen- tium corporum, ut quasi partita habeant inter se & divisa mo- menta, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17. (2) Staterae momentum, si in unam partem depreſſeris, levioſorem ſine dubio alteram feceris, *Zeno Veron.* (3) Cinis bibatur in vino, addito refinae momento, *Plin.* 30, 19. (4) Sol quotidie ex alio coeli momento, quàm pridie, oritur, *Plin.* 18, 77. (5) Paria in contrariis partibus rationum momenta, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 12. Petunt aliquid publi- cani? cave quicquam habeant momenti gratiâ, *Id. pro Mur.* 30. Haec res nullum habet momentum ad beatam vitam, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 17. (6) Horae momentum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 8. temporis, *Liv.* 21, 33. turbinis, *Pers.* 5, 78. horae, *Liv.* 40, 15. (7) Non ignoras quanta momenta ſint in repub. tempo- rum, *Cic. ad Brut.*

* Mōmus, i. m. *One who envieth, or findeth fault.* Vix legitur in ſerie appellat. Quaere igitur in propriis.

* Monachus, i. [à *μόνος*, ſolus] i. e. ſolarius. *A monk, an anchorit, a recluſe*, *Eccleſ.* † Solus degens, vitam agens.

* Mōnas, ādis. f. *The number one, an unit*, *Macrobi.* Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* Monaulus, i. m. [ex *μόνος*, ſolus, & *αὐλός*, tibia] *A pipe, or flagelet*, *Plin.* 7, 57. & *Mart.* 14, 64.

Mōnēdūla, ae. f. [à Junone Moneta, cui ſacra eſt, ducit *Scal.* Rectius puto, à monendo, quòd augures in captandis au- guris moneret, *Voff.*] *A jackdaw, a cadefſ*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 470. & *Cic. pro Flacc.* 31.

Mōnendus, a, um. part. *To be admoniſhed, &c.* Monendi ſaepe amici ſunt & objurgandi, *Cic. de Amic.* 24.

Monens, tis. part. *Admoniſhing.* Injeſtis manibus jurgan- tes monentēſque conabantur abducere, *Curt.* 8, 5. conf. *Sil.* 8, 346.

Moneo, ui, itum, ēre. act. [à *μνδα*] (1) *To admoniſh, or put in mind, to bring to one's remembrance.* (2) *To adviſe, or counſel.* (3) *To warn, to give warning.* (4) *To rebuke, to chide.* (5) *To teach, to inſtruct.* (1) § Terentiam moneas de teſtamento, *Cic. Att.* 11, 16. § Habeo pro illâ re illum quod moneam probè, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 15. (2) Virgo ſcit ſe non falſò moneri, *Ov. Met.* 10, 427. moneo quid factò uſus ſiet, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 75. (3) = Moneo, praedico, antè denun- cio, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 7. Tonitru leniquè procellâ contentus V O L. II.

monuiſſe, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 160. (4) Adhibeatur ad monen- dum, non modò apertè, ſed etiam acriter, ſi res poſtulabit; *Cic. de Am.* 60. (5) = Blandas voces edocebant parvulos; reddebant illi, quae monebantur, *Plin. Paneg.* 26.

Moneor, eri, itus. paſſ. *To be reminded, adviſed, taught, &c.* § Ille ſe prodi, non moneri ratus, *Curt.* 8, 12.

* Monēris, is. f. [ex *μόνος*, ſolus, & *ἐπίσσω*, remigo] *A galley having but one bank of oars*, *Liv.* 38, 38.

Mōnēta, ae. f. [ſic dict. quòd templo Junoniſ monēta cuderetur. niſi fortalſe malis ſimpliciter à monerido, ſecun- dum *Iſid.* ducere, quòd illius notâ tam de pretiò, quàm auctore monent. Propriè enim nota numinis impreſſi mō- neta eſt] (1) *The ſtamp, or impreſſion upon money*, which an- tiently was the effigies of ſome god, or goddeſs, that looking upon it, they might be put in mind of the deity. (2) *Synecd. Money, coin.* (3) *The mint, or place where it is coined.* (4) *A ſtyle in writing.* (1) Denarii ſunt duo, ſed unâ monētâ im- preſſi, *Zeno Veron.* v. & *Salm.* ad *Lampr.* p. 218. *Vid.* quo- que n. 4. (2) Viſta concedit priſca moneta novae, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 222. (3) *Ap. Juſtinian.* & *Amm. Marc.* (4) Comuni ferire carmen triviale monētâ, *Juv.* 7, 55. *Met.* Graecae vo- ces Latinâ voce percuffae, *Apul.* † De Junone Monētâ, *vid.* *Propria.*

Mōnētālis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining to money.* (2) *A moneyer, an uſurer.* (1) Monetales triumviri, *Pomp. J.C.* (2) Monetali reſcripſi, *Cic. Artic.* 10, 11.

Monetārius, ii. m. *A mintmaſter, a coiner.* *Μονητάριος*, & *περί τὸ νόμισμα τεχνίται*, *Suid.* *Vid.* *Eutrop.* 9, 6. & *Firm.* 8, 17.

Mōnīle, is. [cujus etym. incert.] * *An ornament for any part of the body.* (1) Chiefly the neck, *a necklace, a collar of ſſ.* * (2) *A poſſet for an horſe.* (1) * *Vid. Barth.* ad *Stat. Sylv.* p. 39. & *Theb.* 2. v. 296. Monile baccatum, *a pearl necklace*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 659. *Suſpenſa monilia collo,* *Ov. Ep.* 9, 57. (2) Aurea pectoribus demiffa monilia pen- dent, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 278.

Mōnimentum, al. monumentum, i. n. [à moneo] (1) *A monument, a memorial of any perſon, or thing, good, or bad; a ſign, or pledge.* (2) *A chronicle, or record.* (3) *Any au- thor's work, or writings.* (4) *A monument, or ſepulchre, a ſtatue, or any thing to preſerve the memory of any one.* (5) *A token put upon children expoſed, in order to diſcover their parent- age, whether mean, or not, or that they might be known again.* (1) = Monumenta regis, templaque Veſtae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 15. (2) = Judicia & monumenta furtorum, *Cic.* Abolere nefandi cuncta viri monumenta jubet, moniſtrâque ſacerdos, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 497. = Monumentum & pignus amoris, *Ibid.* 5, 538. (3) = Rerum geſtarum monumenta, & vetuſtatis exempla oratori nota eſſe debent, *Cic. Orat.* 146. Scriptores monumenta huius belli compoſuerunt, *Tac. Hiſt.* 2, 101, 1. (4) Carmina erunt formae tot monumenta tuae, *Prop.* 3, 2, 18. Condetur tuum monumentis corpus avitis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 524. Statua ex auro Philippeo, factis monumentum ſuis, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 71. (5) Abi tu, ciſtellam, Pythias, domo effer cum monumentis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 16.

Mōnītio, ōnis. f. verb. *Admonition, counſel, advice, warn- ing.* Monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliâ careat, *Cic. de Am.* 24.

Mōnītor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A remembrancer, one who remindeth another, a monitor.* (2) *A nomenclator, a ſervant who acquainteth his lord with the names and qualities of perſons, that he may ſalute them.* (3) *A prompter to players.* (4) *or orators.* (5) *A counſeller, an adviſer.* (6) *An inſtructor, or tutor.* (7) *A country bailiff, or overſeer.* (8) *A note book.* (1) Nihil opus fuit monitore, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 119. (2) Ap- pellare cives per monitorem, *Cic. pro Mur.* 36. *interpr. Bu- daeo.* (3) *Fest.* (4) Video mihi non te, ſed hunc librum eſſe reſponſurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, *Cic. Divi in Verr.* 16. (5) Vos ego habui omnium mearum actionum monitores, *Cic. in Sall.* 4. (6) *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 3. (7) *Col. ap. Litt.* (8) *Fest.*

Mōnītorius, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to warning, or denouncing.* Monitorium fulmen, *Sen. N. 2, 2, 49.*

Mōnītum, i. n. (1) *Advice, counſel.* (2) *A denunciation, or warning, a prediction.* (3) *A command.* (4) *A leſſon, or inſtruction.* (1) Monita & conſilia ſcripta ad ſummos viros, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 3. (2) Acies monitis exterrita divūm, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 504. (5) Coeleſtibus ambo diſſidunt monitis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 397. de iſdem, juſſiſque deūm parere recuſant, paulò antè dixerat. (3) Haec quoque pars monitis erudienda tuis, *Ov. Am.* 3, 48.

Monitus, ſis. m. verb. (1) *A counſelling, adviſing, or ad- monition.* (2) *A warning, or denouncing, a predicting, or fore- telling.* (3) *A command.* (4) *A leſſon, or inſtruction.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 9, 501. (2) Vatum monitus timeo, *Ov. Epist.* 17, 239. = Necdum etiam reſponſa deūm monitūſque ve- tuſti exciderant, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 645. (3) = Attonitus monitu, imperioque deorum, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 282. (4) Laevo monitu pueros producit avaros, *Juv.* 14, 228. † Haec vox ſerè in rebus ſacris locum habet.

Monitus, a, um. part. (1) *Adviſed, admoniſhed.* (2) *Com- manded.* *Vid.* *Moneo.* (1) Monitus, multūmque monendus, 2 F f f privatas

privatas ut quaerat opes, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 15. (2) Cedamus Phoebo, & moniti meliora sequamur, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 188.

* Monobiblos. *A single book*, Dig. Propertii liber primus olim sic dictus, vid. *Scal. notas ad Prop.* p. 190. Lat. Liber singularis.

* Monoceros, otis. m. [*à μέν, unum, & κέρας, cornu*] *An unicorn*, Plin. 8, 31. Lat. Unicornis.

* Monochromaton. [*à μένος, solus, & χρώμα, color*] *A kind of picture all of one colour*, Plin. 35, 5.

* Monodus, ontis. [*ex μένος, solus, & δδός, dens*] *He that hath but one continued tooth in his head*, as king Pyrrhus, and the son of Prusias, Felt.

* Monogamia, ae. f. [*Th. γαμέω, uxorem duco*] *A marrying to one wife, and no more, all his life long*, Hier.

* Monogrammus, a, um. [*à μέν, una, & γραμμή, linea*] *Monogrammi dei, sketches of gods*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. Monogramma pictura; the outlines of a picture, Lex. ex Plin.

* Monopodium, ii. n. *A table with only one foot*, Plin. 34, 8.

* Monopolium, ii. n. [*Th. πωλέω, vendo*] *A monopoly, a regrating, or engrossing any commodity in order to sell it dear, whence it hath been in all nations forbidden. Habes murrinam & calamus, potes monopolium instituere*, Plant. Monopolium nominaturus prius veniam postulavit, quod sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, *Suet. Tib.* 71.

* Monoptoton, i. [*ex μένος, solus, & πῶσις, casus, Th. πίπω, cado*] *A monoptote, a word read only in one case; as, inficias, dicis*, Gramm.

* Monostichium, i. n. [*ex μένος, & εἶχος, versus, Th. εἶχω, ordine eo*] *Epigram consisting of one single verse*, Auson. de Caes. 3.

* Monosyllabus, a, um. *Having but one syllable*, Auson. Eidyll. 12. Quint. 9, 4.

Monotriglyphus, a, um. [*Them. γλύψω, vel γλάφω, sculpo*] *Having only three gravings*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Monotrophus, i. [*Them. τρέφω, nutrio*] *One who waiteth on himself at meals*, Interpr. Turneb. & Taubm. locum Plauti, qui est Stich. 5, 4, 7. Alii monotrophe ibi legunt, & explicant, *Like those who for want of servants help themselves at meals*.

* Monoxylus, a, um. adj. [*Them. ξύλον, lignum*] *Monoxylus linter, a boat made out of one piece of timber*, Plin. 6, 26.

Mons, tis. m. [*à μέν, praet. med. μένω, à manendo, nempe quod maneat, nec moveri possit, ducunt aliqui, sed etym. planè incert.*] (1) *A mountain, a great hill.* (2) *A great quantity of any thing.* (1) Vestitus densissimi montium, Cic. de N. D. 2, 64. (2) Montes frumenti, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 55.

¶ Montes aurei, Hyperb. vast treasures, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18. Praeceptus aquae mons, an huge wave, Virg. Aen. 1, 105.

Monstrabilis, e. adj. *Worthy to be shewn, or taken notice of.* Vir ingenii elegantia monstrabilis, Plin. Epist. 6, 31.

Monstrans, tis. part. *Shewing, pointing at.* Eriphylen crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera cernit, Virg. Aen. 6, 446.

Monstratio, onis. f. verb. *A shewing, a telling, or shewing the way, a directing.* Te cum tua monstrazione magnus perdat Jupiter, Ter. Adolph. 4, 6, 2.

Monstrator, oris. m. verb. *A shewer, teacher, or discoverer of a thing.* Unci puer monstrator aratri, Virg. Geor. 1, 19, de Osiri, interpr. Serv.

Monstraturus, a, um. part. *About to shew.* Nunciabat ipsos brevius iter monstraturos, Curt. 5, 34.

Monstratus, a, um. part. (1) *Shewed.* (2) *Taught, invented.* (1) Monstrata saxa, Ov. Epist. 15, 175. (2) Monstratis crudeliter ignis ustus, Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 53. Vitae monstrata via est, Hor. A. P. 404.

Monstratus, us. m. verb. *A shewing, or telling.* Sen. ap. Litt. certè Apul. Monstratu puellam cognosceret, Met. 5, p. 168.

Monstrifer, era, um. *Monstrous, producing monsters, huge, vast.* Monstriferae animalium effigies, Plin. 6, 35. Monstriferos sinus agit unda, Luc. 5, 620. Monstrifero tumultu, Id. 2, 3.

+ Monstrificabilis, le. adj. *Very strange, monstrous, fit to be looked on as a monster*, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 540. + Prodigiosus.

Monstrificé. adv. *Strangely, monstrously, prodigiously.* Monstrifice representare, Plin. 28, 49.

¶ Monstrifico, are. *To make a thing monstrous*, Frag. Poet. Monstrificus, a, um. *Monstrous and strange.* Monstrifica hominum ingenia, Plin. 21, 13.

Monstro, are. apt. [*à monstrum, Cic. Serv. & Non. al. à moneo*] (1) *To shew, declare, or tell.* (2) *To teach, or instruct, to inform.* (3) Met. *To put upon, or persuade.* (4) *To shew a thing, or point at.* (5) *To accuse.* (1) Qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic. (2) Inulas ego primus amaras monstravi incoquere, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 51. Rectè hic monstrat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 43. Si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, Cic. Fam. 16, 22. (3) Conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Virg. Aen. 9, 44. (4) Quem cum digito monstraret, &c. Nep. Datam. in fine. Nunquam hodie monstrabo, I shall not direct you to him, Ter. Adolph. 4, 2, 31. (5) Vid. Monstror, n. 4.

Monstror, ari, atus. pass. (1) *To be shewed.* (2) *To be invented, and taught.* (3) *To be shewed, or painted at.* (4) *To be accused.* (1) Nec procul hinc monstrantur lugentes campi, Virg. Aen. 6, 440. (2) Vitae monstrata via est, Hor. A. P. 404. (3) = Pulchrum est digito monstrari, & dicier, Hic est, Pers. 1, 28. (4) Alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. Hist. 4, 1. v. & 1, 4.

Monströse. adv. *Strangely, monstrously.* Nihil tam monströse (al. monstruose) cogitari potest, Cic. de Div. 2, 71.

Monströsus, a, um. adj. *strange, sup. Monstrous, beside the course of nature, strange.* Monstroli hominum partus, monstrous births, Luc. 1, 557. Sinia monströfissima bestia, Cic. de Div. 2, 32.

Monstrum, i. n. [*à moneo, monstrum, quod monstret futurum, & moneat voluntatem deorum, Fest. à monstrum monstro, non contra, quod ait Cic. item Serv. & Non.*] (1) *Any strange effect that foresheweth things to come.* (2) *Any thing prodigious, or wonderful.* (3) *A monster, or any thing that is against, or beside the common course of nature.* (4) *Any vast, huge, or deformed body.* (5) *A person prodigiously wicked, or mischievous.* (1) Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris, Virg. Aen. 2, 171. Majora monstra putares, si mulier vitulum, vel si bos ederet agnum? Juv. 2, 122. (2) Immania monstra perferimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 583. (3) Monstrum hominis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29. de eunuchis. Aliquid monstri alunt, some foul, or deformed creature, Id. Andr. 1, 5, 16. Monstrum infelix, de equo Trojano, Virg. Aen. 2, 245. (4) Saeva monstra ponti, de cetis, Sen. Hippol. 1204. Injecta monstris terra dolet suis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 73. (5) = Monstrum & prodigium vocat Catilinam Cic. Catil. 2. Daret ut catenis fatale monstrum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21. sc. Cleopatram.

Monströsus, a, um. adj. *Suet. (& monstruosissimus, ut quidam leg. ap. Cic.) idem quod monströsus, q. v.*

Montana, orum. n. pl. sc. loca, *Uplandish places, or an hilly country*, Liv. 21, 34.

Montanus, a, um. adj. (1) *Dwelling upon the mountains, mountaineers, feeding, or ranging, being, standing, or situate thereon, descending from, or growing on the mountains.* (2) *Mountainous, or full of mountains.* (1) Montanum vulgus, Juv. 2, 74. Montana uxor, Id. 6, 5. Montana armenta, Ov. A. Am. 1, 305. Montanae ferae, Id. Fast. 2, 216. Castella montana, Virg. Aen. 5, 440. Montanum flumen, Ibid. 3, 305. Montana fraga, Ov. Met. 1, 104. Montana cacumina, the tops of mountains, Ibid. 1, 310. Montana numina, presiding over the mountains, Id. Epist. 4, 170. (2) Oppidum Olympus ibi fuit: nunc sunt montana Gage, &c. Plin. 5, 28.

* Monticola, ae. c. g. *That inhabiteth, or dwelleth on an hill, or mountain, a mountaineer.* Monticolae sylvani, Ov. Met. 1, 193.

Montivagus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or ranging on mountains, or hills.* Montivagi cursus, Sil. 3, 546. Montivagae ferae, Lucr. 1, 405. * Dea montivaga, sc. Diana, Stat. Achill. 1, 450. Montivagum genus ferarum, Lucr. 2, 1080.

Montösus, a, um. adj. *five, ut alij leg. montuosus.* (1) *Hilly, full of hills, mountainous.* (2) *Standing, or growing on the mountains.* (1) & Plani, an montosi loci, Cic. Part. Orat. 10. (2) Montosae Nursae, Virg. Aen. 744. Montosa ulmus, Plin. 16, 29. Hard. scrib. Montuosus.

¶ Monumentarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or about sepulchres, or monuments.* Monumentarii choraulae, cornettiers employed about funerals, Apul. Florid. 4, p. 765.

Monumentum, i. n. [*à moneo, ut à doceo, documentum, documentum*] aliqui per i scrib. Vid. Monumentum.

MORA, ae. f. [*etym. incert. nisi fortè à μωρα, Dor. pro μωρη, mansio, n litera in r mutata: sic μωρη πορεύειν, Thucyd.* morari] (1) *A delay, stay, stop, lett, or hindrance.* (2) *A pause, or stop in speaking.* (3) *A stay used by surgeons in splinting of legs, &c.* (4) *Mora à μείρω, partior, a body of men in the Spartan army, consisting of 200, or 500, or, as some, 50 men; others take it for a tribe.* (1) = Quid erat morae aut tergiversationis? Cic. pro Mil. 20. & Postquam videt paratas nuptias, nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 51. Nulla ad dedecendum mora, Cic. Mora nulla, quod minus, Juv. 6, 332. Moram facere, Liv. 31, 32. afferre, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 4. creare, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 159. injicere, Cic. pro Cae. 4. interponere, Id. Phil. 8, 17. morari, Virg. Aen. 1, 415. trahere, Cic. nestere, Val. Flacc. 3, 374. Mora esse, Ter. Morae esse, Plaut. 10 put off, to delay. Moras abrumperere, Stg. dimovere, Sen. Hipp. 4. rumpere, Virg. Aen. 9, 13. movere ab se, Plaut. moram tollere, to do a thing out of hand, to make no delay. ¶ Moras portarum frangere, to break the gates that stop, Stat. Theb. 10, 190. In morae esse alicui, to make one wait, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9. Nec mora, and presently, Virg. Geor. 3, 110. Haud mora, immediately, Id. Aen. 5, 749. (2) Distincta & interpuncta intervalla, morae, respirationesque alios delectant, Cic. Orat. 16. (3) Cell. 8, 10, 20. (4) Moram Lacedaemoniorum interfecit, Nep. Iphicr. 2.

+ Moraciac nuces, i. e. durae, unde fit dim. moracillum, Fest.

Mōrālis, e. adj. *Moral, belonging to manners.* Eam partem philosophiae, de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet audentem ling. am Latinam nominare *moralem*, Cic. de Fato, 1.

|| **Mōrālitās**, ātis. f. *Morality, humour, disposition*, Macr. Sat. 5, 1. § *Gentleness, meekness*, Ambr.

|| **Moraliter**, adv. *In a moral sense*, Aug. + *Sensu morali*.

|| **Moramentum**, i. n. *A stop, or stay*, Apul. Florid. 4. + *Mora*.

Mōrandus, a, um. part. [à moror] *To be stopped.* Aliquā fraude morandus, *to be detained, or kept from going away*, Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 20. Illecebris & gratia novitate morandus, *to be drilled on, to be cajoled*, Hor. A. P. 223.

Mōrans, tis. part. (1) *Delaying, loitering, staying behind.* (2) *Stopping, or hindering.* (1) *Apes morantes aeris rauci canor increpat*, Virg. Geor. 4, 71. (2) *Dimovit populum reditus morantem*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 52. Conf. Sil. 5, 186. || **Morantem** diem frangere, *to spend a long summer's day, or rather to ease the cares and troubles of the day*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6. *to break off a good piece from the long loitering day*, id. qd. partem de solido demere die, Hor. Od. 1. *vel de die potare, vel tempestivum convivium inire*, Cic. de Sen. 14.

Moratē, adv. hinc comp. *moratius.* By degrees. Febris alias partes moratius impellit, Sen. N. 2, 6, 14.

+ **Moratin.** adv. *By leisure, delays, and stops*, Solin. c. 3. + *Paulatim*.

Mōrātio, f. *A staying, or tarrying.* Morationibus impediri, Vitruv. 9, 4.

Mōrator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A loiterer, one who stayeth behind.* (2) *A stayer, or hinderer.* (3) *A troublesome lawyer, or accuser.* (4) *One who took care that the racers in the circus should start together.* (1) Duo millia aut moratorum, aut palantium, Liv. 24, 41. (2) *Morator publici commodi*, Liv. 2, 44. (3) *Moratores forenses*, Amm. 30, 10. (4) *Ex fide vet. inscript. ap. Graev.*

|| **Moratōrius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to respite, or delay.* Moratoria cautio, *a caveat to stop proceedings*, Paul.

Mōrātūrus, a, um. part. *About to stop, or stay.* Moratura lux, Prop. 3, 20, 12. Moratura lumina, Id. 1, 3, 32.

Mōrātus, a, um. part. [à moror] *Having tarried, stayed, or made delay.* Haud multa moratus, *after a short pause*, Virg. Aen. 3, 610. Nec plura moratus, *without farther delay*, Id. 5, 381. Non multis moratus, *using a few words*, Ov. Fast. 1, 161. Ibi unum moratus diem, Liv. 40, 22. Quantum oscula sunt labris nostra morata tuis! *stayed on*, Propert. 2, 15, 10. Oculi paulum tellure morati, *fixed on the earth a short time*, Ov. Metam. 13, 125. * *Expenso planta morata gradu, a slow step*, Prop. 2, 4, 6.

Mōrātus, a, um. [à mos] *Endued with manners, good, or bad, more usually the former; of good morals, temper, or humour.* Ita moratus, *ut ratio postulat*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. Benè morata civitas, Id. de Cl. Orat. 2. Benè morati reges, Id. Off. 2, 12. Quid mulieris uxorem habes, aut quibus moratam moribus? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 22. *of what temper? In malam partem.* Is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, *ut pater, avosque hujus fuit*, Plaut. prol. Aul. 22. Ita nunc adolescentes morati sunt, *have such ill humours*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 5. Per Catachresin. Ita haec morata est janua, *such is the humour of this door*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 10. = *Vorax & malè moratus venter, an ill-tempered, unreasonable belly*, Ov. Met. 15, 95.

|| **Morbide**, adv. *Sickly, diseasedly*, Hier. + *Morbosè*.

Morbidus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sickly, faint, diseased.* (2) *Belonging to a disease.* (3) *Infectious, apt to breed diseases.* (1) *Apes morbidæ*, Varr. Morbidum corpus, Plin. 8, 40. (2) * *Vis morbida, the power of the disease*, Lucr. 6, 1090. (3) *Morbidus aer*, Lucr. 6, 1095.

Morbonia, ae. f. *A mischief.* Ito morboniam, *in malam crucem, go and be hanged*, Suet. Vesp. 14.

Morbosè, adv. *Sickly, infirmly*, Lex. ex Cell.

Morbosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Sickly, or full of diseases.* (2) *Met. Full of vices, or unreasonable humours.* (3) *Passionate, apt to be enraged.* (1) *Servus morbosus*, Cato, 2. *Pecus morbosum*, Varr. (2) *Morbosi pariter, sc. Mamurra & Caesar*, Catull. 55, 6. (3) *Benè nostri, cum omnia essent in morbis vitia, quod nullum erat iracundiæ foedius, iracundos solos morbosos nominaverunt*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24.

MORBUS, i. m. [à μῆρος, i. e. νόσος, Hesych. interposito b] (1) *A disease, sickness, or distemper.* (2) *Any defect in the body.* (3) *Any odd humour, unreasonable passion, or vice.* (4) *Trouble, grief.* (1) *Qui in morbo sunt, sani non sunt*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4. Interest fatigatio morbum, *an sitis, an frigus, an calor, an vigilia, an fames fecerit*, Cels. § *Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; Aegrotationem, morbum cum imbecillitate; vitium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. *Morbus major, the falling sickness*, Cels. qui & comitialem vocat. *Morbus argutus, Cels. regius, the jaundice*, Hor. A. P. 453. Plin. 30, 28. *Campanus morbus, great bunches, or warts in the face*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 62. (2) *Contaminato cum grege turpium morbo visorum*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9. *sc. cunuchorum.* (3) *Quodcunque agit, renidet, hunc habet mor-*

bum, Catull. 37, 7. *vid. locum.* Si te scirem judicio magis quam morbo animi petulantia ista uti, Sall. in Cic. init. *vid. Hor. Ep. 1, 33. & sequentia.* (4) *Idem mihi morbus in pe-ctore est*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 24.

Mordacitas, ātis. f. *A biting, or stinging quality.* Urticarum foliis ineat aculeata mordacitas, Plin. 21, 54.

|| **Mordaciter**, adv. ius, comp. *Bitingly, sharply*, Macrobi. 7, 3. Eam materiam mordacius scripsit, Laet. 5, 2.

|| **Mordaculus**, a, um. adj. *Somewhat biting*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

Mordax, ācis. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Biting, or given to bite.* (2) *Biting, stinging.* (3) *Cutting, or sharp.* (4) *Pinching, disquieting.* (5) *Gnawing, detracling.* (1) *Mordax homo*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59. *canis*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27. (2) *Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quae terrestris urticae*, Plin. 9, 68. (3) *Mordaci icta ferro pinus*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9. (4) *Mordax carmen, satirical*, Ov. Trist. 2, 563. *Mordaces solitudines*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4. (5) *Mordax invidia*, Phaedr. 5, 1, 9. = *Lividus & mordax*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 93. *Mordacior*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1. *Mordacissimus*, Plin. 17, 4.

Mordendus, a, um. part. *To be reflected on satirically.* Non mordenda mihi turba fidelis erat, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 14, 46.

MORDEO, ēre, mōmordi, [§ ant. memordi, Caes. & Cic. ap. Gell. § morfi, unde praemorsisset, Gell. ex Plaut.] *morsum, act. qu. μῆρος ἔδα, i. e. partem edo, nam qui moriet, separat & abscindit portionem*, Scal. *vel. qu. μῆρος ἔδα, dividō edens, M. nam dentes morsu dividunt escas*, Cic. [à μῆρος, quod à μῆρος, à μῆρος, divido, interposito d, ut à τῆρος, tendo] (1) *To bite, or gnaw.* (2) *To champ.* (3) *To bite, or have a sharp taste.* (4) *To nip, wring, or pinch, as cold.* (5) *To pierce through and take hold.* (6) *To wear gently.* (7) *To hurt, or damage.* (8) *To sting, nettle, or vex.* (9) *To backbite and speak ill of one.* (1) *Latrant & mordent canes*, Cic. pro Rose. Am. 20. *Arenas ore momordi*, Ov. Met. 9, 61. (2) *Frenos ore momordit equus*, Tibull. 1, 3, 42. *Met. Frenum momordit, received the bridle, submitted*, Cic. Fam. 11, 24. (3) *Leniter mordet casta*, Plin. 33, 57. (4) *Matutina minus cautos jam frigora mordent*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 45. (5) *Summam mordebat fibula vestem*, Ov. Met. 8, 318. (6) *Rura, quae quietā mordet aqua taciturnus amnis*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 8. (7) *Oleam momordit aestus, bath damaged*, Hor. Epist. 1, 8, 5. (8) *Si id te mordet*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 21. (9) *Invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21.

Mordens, tis. part. (1) *Of a biting taste.* (2) *Met. Stinging, pinching.* (1) *Mordens folium*, Plin. 22, 14. (2) *Vid. n. 8. in mordeo.*

Mordeor, ēri. pass. *To be bitten, &c.* Met. *to be concerned at, to be stung.* Dente mordeor invido, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16. *Morderi opprobriis falsis*, Id. Epist. 1, 16, 38. || *Mordetur gallina marito, the cook treadeth the hen*, Juv. 3, 91.

Mordices, pl. [qu. āling. mordex, dentes quibus mordemus] *Biters, the teeth, or fangs.* Asini me mordicibus scindant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57.

Mordicus, adv. [qu. ipsis mordicibus] (1) *By biting with the teeth.* (2) *Met. Tooth and nail, violently, strongly, obstinately.* (1) *Oportebat jam nasum abreptum mordicus*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 12. *Paludamentum mordicus trahens, in his teeth*, Suet. Jul. Caes. 64. (2) *Mordicus verba tenere*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 16.

Morè, adv. [ab adj. morus] *Simply, foolishly.* Morè hoc fit atque stultè, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

Mōrētum, i. n. [qu. μῆρον, i. e. divisum, quod ex herbis, &c. divisum, sectisque fiat, M.] *A kind of sallet made of herbs, milk, wine, oil, cheese, garlick, &c.* Non pudet herbosum posuisse mōretum, Ov. Fast. 4, 367.

Mōribundus, a, um. *Dying, ready to die.* Fulva moribundum extendit arenā, Virg. Aen. 5, 374. * *Humum moribundo vertice pulsat*, Ov. Met. 5, 84. *Moribunda membra, dying limbs*, Virg. Aen. 6, 732.

Moriens, tis. part. [à morior] (1) *Dying, expiring.* (2) *Flat, insipid.* (3) *Withering.* (1) *Finierat moriens pariter cum voce dolorem*, Ov. Met. 6, 272. § *Non vixit malè qui natus mōriensque fessit*, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 10. (2) *Pannosam faecem morientis sorbet aceti*, Pers. 4, 32. (3) *Vitio moriens fitit aeris herba*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 57.

Mōriger analogice, certè *morigerus*, a, um. adj. *qui morem gerit. Obedient, complaisant, pliant.* § *Ut tibi morigerus hodie! ut voluptati sui!* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 29. *Morigera ad fruges augendas*, Lucr. 5, 81.

|| **Morigerator**, ōris. m. *He that obeyeth, or complieth*, Sidon. + *Qui morem gerit.*

+ **Morigerè**, adv. *Obediently*, Sidon. + *Obedienter.*

Mōrigēro, āre. act. sed usitatus, **Mōrigēro**, āri. dep. *To humour one, or endeavour to please him.* Cum hac usuraria uxore mihi morigeror, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 26. Si adolescenti esses morigeratus, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 10. *Voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio*, Cic. Orat. 48.

Mōrigerus, a, um. adj. *Vid. Moriger.*

Mōio, ōnis. m. *Stultus* [inde μωίω, dim. Bud.] *A great man's fool, a jester.* Morio dictus erat, viginti millibus emi, *Mart.* 8, 13.

† Moriola, al. leg. loriola, ut sit dim. à lora. *A kind of small wine,* Varr.

† Mōrion Indicum, gemma quae nigerrimo colore translucet. [à μωρῖον, obscurus, unde & morus, niger] (1) *A certain precious stone.* (2) *The white seed of the apple of the mandrake.* (3) *A soporiferous poison.* (1) *Plin.* 37, 63. (2) *Plin.* 25, 94. (3) *Plin.* 21, 105.

Mōrior, mori, mortuus. dep. neut. [à morte qu. mortior, ut à sorte fortior] leg. & moriri in infin. ap. *Ov. Met.* 14, 215. (1) *To die.* (2) *To wither.* (3) *Per Catarchesin, To be spent, to be worn out.* (4) *To die, or lose its strength, favour, smell, &c.* (5) *To be forgotten, or out of memory.* (6) *To do a thing with the greatest passion and pleasure.* (7) *Moriar jurandi verbum, Let me die, let me not live.* (1) *Mori nemo sapiens miserum dixit, Cic. Fam.* 6, 3. (2) *Vid. Moriens, n. 3.* (3) *Vae illis virgis, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 117. (4) *Unguenta suis moriuntur horis, Plin.* (5) *Ne suavisissimi hominis memoria moreretur, Cic. in Pison.* 38. *Meriti morietur gloria vestri, Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 2, 27. (6) *Mori videbamus in studio, &c. Cic.* (7) *Moriar, si magis gauderem, si id mihi accidisset, Cic. Attic.* 8, 6.

Mōritūrus, a, um. adj. (1) *Ready to die, or that will die, or expire.* (2) *Resolved to die.* (1) *Jam venio moriturus, Virg. Aen.* 10, 481. *Moritura colligit iras, Val. Flacc.* 7, 335. (2) *Moritura Anna, Virg. Aen.* 4, 415.

† Mōrius, ii. m. *An baddock, Litt. ex Apul.*

* Mōrmūra, ae. f. [ex μωρμυρα, murmuro] *A sea fish of divers colours, Plin.* 32, 54.

* Mōrolōgus, a, um. adj. [ex μωρῶς, stultus, & λόγος, sermo. Them. λῆγω, dico] *Idle, foolish, impertinent. Sermones morologi, Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 20.

Mōror, āri. dep. [à mora, i. e. moram traho, vel neut. i. e. moram injicio, & aēt. prō remoror] (1) *To stay, tarry, delay, linger, or spin out the time.* (2) *To dwell.* (3) *To stay, stop, or hinder, to make one wait.* (4) *To be troublesome to one, particularly in law matters.* (5) *To detain without delight, to endure, to wear out.* (6) *To value, esteem, or regard, cum negat.* (1) *Sed moraris, abit dies, Catull.* 59, 84. *Circa vilem patulūque morari orbem, Hor. A. P.* 132. *Paulisper apud oppidum morati, having staid, Caes. B. G.* 2, 7. *Per laeve morari, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 87. † *Quid multis moror? to be short, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 87. *Ne multis morer, not to be tedious, Cic. Bellum moramur inferre, Id. Dum ferre moror, Virg. Ecl.* 8, 106. (2) *In Galliā morari constituit, Caes. B. G.* 5, 24. *Diutius apud se morari confidebant, Id. B. G.* 3, 9. *Invitus moror urbe meā, Ov. Epist.* 18, 124. *Sub dio morari, Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 23. *Met. Non bene conveniunt, nec in una sede morantur majestas & amor, Ov. Met.* 2, 846. (3) *Ne affinem morer, quin, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 2, 5. † *Morari aliquem ab spe, to dash one's hope, to cause one to despair, Id. = Morari atque iter impedire incipiunt, Caes. B. G.* 1, 63. *Ne longis ambagibus morer, not to detain you with, Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 82. *Non te plura morabor, Lucr.* 6, 244. (4) *Ne quis militis liberos nepotēve moraretur, that no one should sue them, Liv.* 2, 24. *Insequeris hunc, & lite moraris iniquā, Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 19. (5) *Vitam moror invisam, Virg. Aen.* 11, 177. (6) *Nec dona moror, Virg. Aen.* 5, 400. *Nil moror officium, Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 264. *Nihil moror eos salvos esse, I am content that, Cic. Eburata vehicula, pallas, purpuram, nihil moror, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 46. *Pass. imperf. Ut plus biennium in his tricis moretur, so that above two years will be spent in these trifles, Cic. Fam.* 8, 5.

Mōror, āri. dep. [à morus, i. e. stultus] *To play the fool.* Hanc vocem finxit Nero, qui Claudium mortuum designaturus, morari descisse inter homines dixit, *vide Suet. Ner.* 33.

Mōrosē. adv. iſſimē, sup. (1) *Morosely, peevishly, humorously, severely.* (2) *Nicely, carefully, cautiously.* (1) † *Piso respuebat ineptias hominum, sive morosē, sive ingenuo liberōque fastidio, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 67. (2) *Judicium morosissime ponitare, Suet. Aug.* 66. † *Rapum terram non morosē eligit, it will grow in any soil, Plin.* 18, 13. *Vide Morosus.*

Mōrositas, ātis. f. *Moroseness, frowardness, fretfulness, peevishness, hardness to please, difficulty in choosing.* Morositas habet aliquid exclamationis. *Cic. de Sen.* 18. = *Affectatione & morositate obscurabat stylum, Suet. Tiber.* 70.

Mōrosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [qui sui moris est, Don.] *Humorous, morose, hard to please, nice, cross, peevish, testy, froward, wayward.* = *Difficilem & morosum offendet garulitas, Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 90. *Morosior circa curam corporis, Suet. Caes.* 53. *Met. Vitis in eligendo solo morosa, not fit for every soil, Plin.* 14, 4.

* Mōrphus. *A kind of eagle, living chiefly about fens and lakes, 10, 3.*

MORS, tis. f. [à moror, quod exponit Hesych. per φῶρος, δα-ντος] *Death.* Mors, quasi laxum Tantalō, semper impendit, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 60. in plur. mortes, *Cic. mortium, Quint.*

mortibus, *Col.* Omnes per mortes animam fontem dare, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 85. † *Mors honesta saepe turpem vitam exornat, Cic. pro Quint.* 15. *Met. Mors memoriae, destruction of memory, Plin.* 14, 28. † *Morte suā defungi, Suet. Caes. extr. to die a natural death.*

† *Morsicans, tis. part. Limis & morsicantibus oculis, wanton, nipping, Apul. Met.* 2, p. 46.

† *Morsicātim. adv. Billing like doves, as it were biting one another. In labellis morsicatum lufitant, Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 547.

† *Morsico, āre. [à mordeo, morsum] To bite often, or a little, to nibble. Ore improbo morsicat, Apul. Met.* 2.

† *Morsificātio, onis. f. Scal. & morsificatio, Fest. A biting, or chewing.*

† *Morsificātor, ōris. m. He that biteth greatly, or often, Litt. ex Apul.*

† *Morsilis, e. adj. That which is apt to bite, or to be bitten, Sidon.*

Morsuncūla, ae. f. A little bite, or snap, the billing of lovers. Molles morsunculae, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 65.

Morsum, i. n. That which is bitten off. Lancaque aridulis haerebant morfa labellis, Catull. 62, 316.

Morsus, a, um. part. [à mordeor] Bitten, gnawed. Alysson nomen accepit, quod a cane morsos rabiem sentire non patitur, Plin. 24, 57.

*Morsus, ūs. m. verb. [à mordeo] (1) A bite. (2) A stinging. (3) The hold that a button taketh of a thing. (4) The biting, or tenacity of that in which a thing sticketh. (5) The fluke of an anchor, that part which taketh hold of the ground. (6) The sting, gripe, or anguish. (7) Met. A taunt, backbiting, or slander. (1) *Viperinus morsus, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7. *serpentium, Id. de Div.* 1, 10. *morsu frangere, Val. Flacc.* 2, 459. (2) *Apes venenum morsibus inspirant, Virg. Geor.* 4, 237. (3) † *Fibula morsus loricae resolverat, Sil.* 7, 624. (4) *Morsus roboris, Virg. Aen.* 12, 782. (5) *Unco non alligat anchora morsu, Virg. Aen.* 1, 173. (6) *Doloris est morsus acerrimus, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22. *Morsus animi, Liv. anguif. Aegritudo erit sublata illa moerens, morsus tamen & contractiunculae quaedam animi relinquentur, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 34. (7) = *Non odio obscuro, morsuque venenat, Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 38.*

† *Morta, ae. f. One of the destinies, Fate. Vid. Gellium,* 3, 36.

*Mortalis. e. adj. or, comp. (1) Mortal, subject to death, dissolution, decay, perishable, extinguishable. (2) Shewing mortality. (3) Belonging to mortals, done, made, or managed by mortals, human. (4) Earthly, of this lower world. (1) = † *Mortale & caducum, divinum & aeternum Cic. de Legg.* 1, 23. *sempiternus, Id. N. D.* 1, 8. (2) *Aeta mortalia, Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 97. *facta, Hor. A. P.* 68. (3) *Mortalia arma, wielded by a mortal, Virg. Aen.* 1, 546. (4) *In clarissimum solem mortale lumen inferre, Quint. Genus mortale, mankind, Ov. Met.* 6, 188. = *Leges mortales, & temporibus mutabiles, subject to abrogation and alteration, Liv. Mortalis mundus, subject to dissolution, Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. † *Mortales turmae, the multitudes of men, Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 47. *Non nostro fato mortalis est siderum fulgor, the stars perish not with us, Plin.* 2, 6. † *Nil mortale loquar, nothing in a manner not divine, Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 18. *Nec mortale sonans, speaking with a divine energy, Virg. Aen.* 6, 50.*

Mortalis, is. subst. A man, a mortal, vid. Gell. 13, 38. *Multos mortales occidit, Liv.* 3, 30. *Istum omnium mortalium sententiis condemnavi, Cic. Unus omnium mortalium deterrimus, the worst man alive, Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 26.

Mortalitas, ātis. f. (1) Mortality, frailty, a state subject to decay, or death. (2) Mortal man, or mankind. (3) A mortality, or plague. (1) Supra mortalitatem tibi sunt omnia tributa, Cic. ad Octav. (2) Inter obsequia fortunae, contra quam non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt. 8, 4, 24. (3) *Ecceles.*

† *Mortariolum, i. n. dim. [à mortarium, Hier.] A little mortar, an incense pot. Semen in mortariolo tritum, Macer.* 1, 8.

Mortarium, ii. n. [qu. moretarium, quod in eo moreta fierent, Turn.] (1) A mortar wherein things are brayed. (2) A place, or vessel, wherein lime and sand are mixed to make mortar. (1) Pistillum, mortarium, quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17. *In mortariis teritur, Plin.* 12, 60. (2) *Vitruv.* 7, 3. *Vid. locum.*

Morticini, orum. pl. m. [quod velut morticina caro fit] Agnails, or rather corns, especially on the feet and toes. Clavi pedum vulgo morticini appellantur, Plin. 22, 49.

Morticinus, a, um. adj. [à mors, & caedo vel cado] (1) That dieth of itself, carrion. (2) That hath an ill-favoured and dead countenance. (1) Morticinae oves non patiuntur vesci carne, Varr. de R. R. 2, 9. (2) *Non metuam, morticine, Plaut. Perf.* 2, 4, 12.

Mortifer, vel mortiferus, a, um. Deadly, mortal, causing death. = Insanabilis & mortifera plaga, Cic. pro Sext. 19.

Gravis

M O S

Gravis & mortifer morbus, *Id. de Div.* 1, 30. Mortifer serpentis ictus, *Col.* 6, 17. Mortiferus dolor, *Cels.* 4, 2.

Mortiferé, adv. *Deadly, to death.* Aegrotabat mortiferé, *was sick to death*, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 16, 3.

|| Mortificatio, ōnis. f. *Mortification, a making dead, a mortifying*, *Tert.*

|| Mortificatus, a, um. part. *Mortified.* Corpora mortificata, *Prud. Cath.* 10, 93. † Morte affectus.

|| Mortifico, āre. act. *To mortify*, *Eccles.* † Morte afficio.

Mortualia, um. n. omnia quae ad mortuos pertinent, vestimenta quae sumuntur in luctu, *Naev. Id. carmina*, seu naeniae praeficarum. (1) *Mourning weeds, funeral rites and ceremonies*, &c. (2) *The dirges and songs that the women sang at funerals.* (1) *Naev.* (2) *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 63.

† Mortuarius, a, um. adj. Mortuaria glossaria, sc. qualia praeficarum carmina, *idle talk, pitiful stories, prattle*. Mortuaria glossaria, *Cato ap. Gell.* 18, 7.

Mortuus, a, um. part. [à morior, deinde adj. pro mortuus, per Sync. mortuus, & inferto u mortuus, ut à fatus fatuus, *V. à Gr. μωρτός, i. e. θνυτός, Hesych.* quod à μέρωται, ut à μέρωσαι μέρωτος, *verpōs. M.*] (1) *Dead.* (2) In plur. mortui. *The dead, or place of the dead.* (3) *Met. Antiquated, obsolete.* (4) *Lifeless, without vigour, faint, senseless.*

(1) Mortuum me, quam ut id patiar, mavelim, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 29. Mortuus veneno concidit Themistocles, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 11. Proverb. Verba fiunt mortuo, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 26. Mortuo verba facit, *he talketh to the wind, he spendeth his breath to no purpose*, *Plaut. Poen.* 4, 2, 18. (2) Excitare aliquem è mortuis, *to raise one from the dead*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. Infra mortuos amandare, *to send below the shades*, *Id. pro Quint.* 15. (3) = Antiquae sunt istae leges & mortuae, *Cic.* (4) Lacerti mortui, *Cic. de Senect.* 9. Mortuus plausus, *Id. Attic.* 2, 19. = Exanguis & mortuus concidisti, *Id. in Pison.* 36.

|| Morula, ae. f. dim. [à mora] *A little delay, or stay*, *Aug.*

Mörulus, a, um. adj. dim. [à morus, quod à μωρδς, niger, obscurus] *Somewhat like a black Moor, black and blue.* Pugnis faciam ut sit morula, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 10. b. e. ut sit mauraë instar nigrae, *V. vel, ut Alc. instar mori maturi.*

Mörum, i. n. (1) *A mulberry.* (2) *A black-berry.* (1) Nigris prandia moris finire, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 21. (2) In duris haerentia mora rubetis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 103.

Mörus, i. f. [à morus, i. e. μωρδς, niger, qui color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, *Ov.*] (1) *The mulberry tree.* (2) *A blackberry bramble.* (1) Arborum sapientissima morus, *Plin.* 16, 41. (2) Morus sylvestris, *Isid.*

* Mörus, a, um. adj. [à μωρδς, stultus, fatuus] *Foolish, silly.* Amor mores hominum moros & morosos efficit, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 43. = Stulta & mora, *Id. Mil.* 2, 4, 17.

Mos, mōris. m. [à modus, i. e. ratio agendi, per Sync. *Perot. & Scal.*] (1) *A manner, way, fashion, or custom.* (2) *A settled custom, or prescript, the institution observed by a body of men.* (3) *A temper, humour, or nature.* (4) Mores, in plur. *Moral virtue, or vice.* (5) *A law, ordinance, or order.* (6) *Order, decency.* (7) *Morem gerere, to comply with, or humour.* (1) = Non mos, consuetudōque servata, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 35. Ut mos est, & fieri solet, *Id. Verr.* 5, 26. = Apis Matinae more modōque, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 28. Mos erat antiquus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 41. Mos est hominum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 21. Scuta jacere, fugerēque hostes, more habent licentiam, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 27. ¶ Ut mos est, ut moris est, *Cic. q's is usual.* ad morem, *Quint. de more*, *Virg. ex more*, *Hor. in more*, *Cic. more*, *Virg. in morem*, *according to the way, custom, or manner*, *Id.* (2) = More agere, institutisque civilibus, *Cic.* In enumeratione juris civilis, morem etiam nominat, *Cic. Top.* 5. quem jus sine scripto vocat *Justinian.* Ambitio more sancta est, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 26. etiam in plur. Ut moribus deductio fieret, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 10.

(3) Cujus mos est consimilis vostrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 13. Conveniunt mores, *Id. Andr.* 4, 2, 13. Doctus imitator morum, *Hor. A.P.* 318. Transfertur etiam ad inanimat. ut, Coeli & anni praesentes mores intueatur, *Col. 1, proēm.* 23. (4) ¶ Morēque creati & vitia, *Manil.* 4, 18. Uxorem his moribus dabit nemo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 21. (5) Moribus eorum interdicti non poterat focero gener, *Nep. Ham.* 3. Morēque viris & moenia ponet, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 268. (6) Raptae finē more Sabinae, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 635. Sinē more furit lymphata per urbem, *Id. Aen.* 7, 377. *Met.* Tempestas sinē more furit, *violently*, *Id. Aen.* 5, 694. (7) Gestus est ei mos, *Nep. Them.* 7. Pater suo animo morem gerit, *enjoyeth himself*, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 131.

|| Moschatus, a, um. [à moschus] Moschata nux, *a nutmeg*; quam Moschocaryon voc. *Coop.*

* Moscheuton. [à suavitate odoris: vel quod avulsis furculis plantetur, quod est μωσχεύειν. *Them. μωσχος*, ramulus tenellus.] *A rose that hath a stalk like a mallow*, *Plin.* 21, 10.

* Moschus, m. *Musk*; also *a little beast like a goat*, or a gazel in Pegu, *whereof musk cometh*, *Gesner.*

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† Mosculus, i. e. parvus mos. dim. à mos, *Cato*, aiente *Festo.* *A little custom.*

Mostellaria sc. comoedia, phasma etiam dicta. *A play in Plautus, wherein the old man is made believe the house is haunted with spirits.* *The Haunted House.*

† Mostellum. dim. ut semestre pro semestire. [vel ab ant. dim. mostrum pro monstrum] *Gloss. vet.*

Mostellarius vicus in urbe Roma, *Varr.*

† Mōtābilis, e. adj. *Moving, movable*, *Bibl.* † Mōbilis.

Mōtācilla, ae. f. [à moto, as, quod semper movet caudam, *Varr.* vel quod mutonem cilleat; hinc quoniam ei motui libidinis inest significatio, *Galenus κινιδιον* voc. *Voss.*] *A wag-tail, a bird.* *Vid. Plin.* 37, 56.

Mōtans. part. *Moving, shaking*, &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 5.

|| Mōtatio, ōnis. f. *Often moving to and fro*, *Tert.*

Motio, ōnis. f. verb. [à moveo] *A motion, stirring, or moving.* Principium motionis, *Cic. de Fato*, 19. Corporum motio, *Id. N.D.* 2, 58. Animi motiones, i. e. affectus, *Id. Acad.* 1, 8.

Motiuncula, ae. f. dim. [à praeced.] *A little stirring, or jogging*, *Sen. Epist.* 53. & *Suet. Vespas.* 24.

Mōto, āre. freq. [à moveo] (1) *To move often, to wag, or shake.* (2) *To move out of its place.* (1) Motant cacumina quercus, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 28. (2) Neque se luna quoquam motat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 117.

Mōtor, āri. pass. *To be moved to and fro*, *Stat.*

Mōtor, ōris. m. verb. [à moveo] *A mover, or stirrer.* Cunaum motor, *the rocker of a cradle*, *Mart.* 11, 40.

Motorius, Don. *Vid. Statuarius.*

Motūrus, a, um. part. (1) *That will move.* (2) *That will move, or work upon, or be serviceable to.* (1) Verba lyrae motura sonum, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 86. Moturus castra, *about to decamp*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 40. (2) Motura duos verba queror filices, *Ov. Met.* 9, 303. Expectaturus magis eventum, quam inde quicquam moturus, *Liv.* 25, 27.

Mōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Moved, stirred*, &c. *changed, altered.* (2) *Violated.* (3) *Attempted.* (4) *Put into a commotion.* (5) *Mentioned.* (1) Adeo nihil motum ex antiquo probabile est, *Liv.* Castris motis, *having decamped.* *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 27. (2) Quoties ab iis fides mota foederis esset, *Liv.* (3) Nihil majoris rei motum volebat, *Liv.* (4) Moti fluctus, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 139. *Vid. Moveo.* (5) Motis apud Ilerdam deditionis conditionibus, *Suet. Caes.* 75.

Mōtus, ūs. m. verb. [à μωδς, *Aven.*] (1) *A motion, or moving.* (2) *Violent motion*; as in an earthquake. (3) *Gesture, carriage of the body, dancing.* (4) *A stir, trouble, rising, commotion, disturbance, mutiny.* (5) *Any motion, or passion of the mind; enthusiasm.* (6) *Rage, madness.* (7) *A cause, motive, reason, design, or occasion.* (1) Totius mundi motus, *Cic. remorum*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 25. Celeres motus animi & ingenii, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 25. (2) Terra ingenti concussa motu est, *Liv.* Crebris terrae motibus fatigati, *Curt.* 4, 4, 20. Infolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 475. Terrae motus, *an earthquake*, *Liv.* (3) Corporis motus est corporis gestus, & vultus moderatio quaedam, *Ad Herenn.* Palaestrici motus, *Cic.* Motus doceri gaudet Iónicos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 21. Haud indecoros motus more Thusco dabant, *Liv.* (4) Repentini Galliae motus, *Caes.* De consiliis motūque Gallorum nuncium accipies, *Id.* Agantur ut res maxinae minimo motu, *with the least disturbance*, *Id.* Nullus in eorum reditum motus municipiorum factus, *Id.* Lex nunquam sinē maximis motibus rerum agitata, *without mighty disorders*, *Id.* (5) Motus turbulenti, jactationesque animorum incitatae, *Cic.* (6) ¶ Bellonae motu agitatae, *with madness inspired by her*, *Tibull.* 1, 6, 45. (7) Audisti consilii mei motus, *that which put me upon this design*, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 4, 9. Aut opprimet hominem, aut omnes ejus motus conatusque prohibebit, *Cic. in Cat.* 2, 12.

Mōvendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be stirred, or moved.* (2) *To be offended*, &c. (1) Movendus pulvis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 418. (2) Dianae non movenda numina, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 3.

Mōvens, tis. part. (1) *Moving, turning up, stirring.* (2) *Shaking.* (3) *Brandishing, tossing.* (4) *Wielding.* (5) *Movable.* (6) *Met. Contriving, plotting.* (7) *Moventia, motives.* (1) Labefacta movens jugera fessor, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 264. Movens bella, *Id. Aen.* 12, 333. (2) Cuncta supercilio movens Jupiter, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 8. (3) Saxum immanie movens, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 904. (4) Arma moventes viri, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 99. (5) Praeda quae rerum moventium sit, *a booty of things moveable*, *Liv.* 5, 25. (6) Omne nefas animo moventes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 68. (7) Proponenda sunt quaedam quasi moventia, *Cic.* ¶ Multa movens animo, *revolving*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 34. *Vid. Moveo.*

MOVEO, ēre, movi, mōtum. act. [ab Hebr. מוּב, quod idem sign. *Qanin*, sc. moveo, motum, ut à מוּב nuo, nutum] (1) *To move, stir, shake, or wag.* (2) *To stir the earth, to dig, or plow.* (3) *To move, or strike a musical instrument.* (4) *To brandish, to toss.* (5) *To wave in sacrificing.* (6) *Abso. To be shaken.* (7) *To affect, to influence.* (8) *To stir up, to provoke.* (9) *To cause, or effect.* (10) *To enrage,*

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to incense. (11) *To raise arms, or war.* (12) *To make a stir in, to make ado about.* (13) *Movere se, to rouse, to rise in arms.* (14) *Movere simpl. & movere se, to depart from, to leave a place.* (15) *To take away, to remove.* (16) *To rescind, alter, or make void.* (17) *To turn out, to cast out, to eject, to degrade.* (18) *Movere aliquem, to put into any concern by anger, fear, love, &c.* (19) *To employ, exercise, or engage.* (20) *To attempt, to plot, or contrive.* (21) *To begin.* (22) *To say, or sing a thing in a solemn manner.* (1) *Move ocyus te, Ter. Andr. 4, 10. Linguam movere, Ov. Met. 9, 65. sese à gremio, Catull. 3, 8. caput, Ov. Epist. 19, 46. cuncta supercilio, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 8. per aëra caudas, Ov. Met. 14, 258. spiritum, to take breath, Cels. ventum flabello, Ov. Ari. 1, 161. arma fritillo, the dice in the box, Juv. 14, 5. membra, to dance, Tibull. 1, 7, 38. (2) *Primus per artem movit agros, Virg. Geor. 1, 123. vid. & Movens.* (3) *Citharam movere, Ov. Met. 5, 112. Ad citharam vocalia ora movere, to sing to it, Id. Met. 5, 332. (4) Vid. Movens, n. 3. (5) Ferctum Jovi moveto & mactato, Cato de R. R. 134. (6) Terram movisse nunciari solet, eaque res procuratur, Gell. 4, 6. Terra dies duodequadragesima movit, Liv. 35, 40. (7) Quam non forma movere potest? certe mea pectora movit, Ov. Met. 7, 28. (8) Movere tussim, alvum, urinam, sudorem, dolorem, Cels. viros in arma, Virg. Aen. 6, 813. (9) Met. Admiraciones, clamores, plausus, non approbationes solum, movere debet orator, Cic. Orat. 71. (10) Movere catulos leaenae, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 1. (11) Movere bellum, Liv. bella, Virg. Aen. 12, 333. (12) Omnes terras, omnia maria movere, Cic. Att. 8, 11. Ego isthaec moveo, aut curo? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 18. (13) Opto ne se illa gens moveat, Cic. (14) Ut te moveas tam infirmâ valetudine, Cic. Fam. 5, 21. Postquam ille Canusio moverat, Id. Attic. 9, 1. ¶ Castra movere, Caes. quod simpl. movere, Suet. Cum minimè quis moturum putaret Caesarem, Id. Caes. 60. (15) Si ullam literam moveris, Cic. (16) Ea non muto, non moveo, Cic. Quinquaginta annorum possessiones movere, Id. Off. 2, 23. (17) Nonnullos signiferos loco movit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. Primo impetu movere loco hostium aciem, Liv. Tribu eum movit, Id. (18) = Quem non ulla injecta movebant tela, nunc omnes terrent auræ, Virg. Aen. 2, 726. Men' moveat cimex Pantilius? Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 78. (19) Ingenium movit sola Corinna meum, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 59. (20) Majus opus moveo, Virg. Aen. 7, 45. Movere ac moliri aliquid, Liv. 23, 39. (21) Ab Jove, mûi parens, carmina nostra move, Ov. Met. 10, 148. (22) Solenni satis est vore movere preces, Ov. Fast. 6, 621. fatorum arcana, Virg. Aen. 1, 266.**

Moveor, eri, pass. (1) *To be moved, stirred, &c.* (2) *To be troubled as the sea.* (3) *To be shaken with an earthquake.* (4) *To be made to cease, or to be changed and altered.* (5) *To be stirred up to an insurrection, to mutiny.* (6) *To be concerned.* (7) *To dance.* (8) *To be plotted.* (1) *Organicè & mechanicè moveri, Vitruv. 10, 1. ¶ Cum primum aurora movetur, as soon as it is light, Ov. Met. 6, 48. (2) ¶ Pontus movetur, Virg. Geor. 1, 138. (3) Totus moveri mons circum, Virg. Aen. 9, 1. (4) = Sin totum moveri, mutarive putas bellum, Virg. Aen. 10, 626. (5) Moveri coeptum est servitium aliquot locis, Cic. (6) Nil super imperio moveor, Virg. Aen. 10, 42. (7) Festis matrona moveri iussa diebus, Hor. A. P. 232. (8) Res magnae moventur, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 3. caetera vid. in Moveo.*

Mox, adv. [à moveo, i. e. tam cito, quam te moveas sive veritas] (1) *By and by, quickly, anon, presently, straight.* (2) *Afterwards, some while after.* (3) *In the next place, next of all.* (1) *Discedo parumper à somniis ad quae mox revertar, Cic. de Div. 1, 23. (2) ¶ Nec magis id nunc est, nec erit mox quam fuit antè, Lucr. 5, 1134. (3) Probatissimus alabastrites in Carmania nascitur, mox in Indâ, Plin. 36, 12. Primus Aegypti rex cogitavit, mox Persarum, Id. 6, 33. Proximè—mox—tertio loco, Id. Primum—mox—deinde, Id.*

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Mu, µῦ. (1) *The birring of dogs before they bark.* (2) *Any little thing.* (3) *An interjection of fear.* (1) *Charis. unde & mutire. It. Scal. in Conject. (2) Quod minimum est, neque, ut aiunt, mûi facere audent, Enn. ap. Varr. pro quo mut citante Apul. mut. facere, i. e. mutire; utitur & Lucil. (3) Mu, perii, hercle, Charis. ex Plaut.*

¶ *Muccinium, ii. n.* [à mucò] *A muckercher, or mucken-ber, Arnob. ¶ Sudarium.*

¶ *Mucosus, a, um. adj.* *Snotty, full of snot, or snivel, Fest. ¶ Mucosus.*

¶ *Mucēdo, Mustiness, Lex. ex Apul. ¶ Mucor.*

Mucos, etc. praet. & sup. caret. [à muicus, vel à πῦς tabesco] (1) *To be musty, or mouldy, vinewed, or hoary.* (2) *To be flat, or dead, to be dreggy.* (1) *Vid. Mucidus.* (2) *Vinum quod neque aëat, neque muceat, Cato de R. R. 148.*

Mucesco, ere. To grow dreggy, musty, mouldy, or vinewed. Proprium est inter caeteros liquores vina mucescere, aut in

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acetum verti, Plin. 14, 26. Exporrigi in sole super linteum, quod nisi festinato peragatur, lurido colore mucescere, Id. 18, 23.

Mucide, adv. *Nastily, mustily, Litt. ex Col.*

Mucidus, a, um. adj. [à muceo] (1) *Hoary, musty, mouldy, vinewed.* (2) *Palled, or dead, of liquors.* (1) *Mucida frusta farinae, Juv. 5, 68. caerulei panis, Id. 14, 128. (2) Garrulus verbis mucida vina facit, Mart. 8, 6, 4.*

Mucor, oris. m. [à muceo] *Mouldiness, hoariness, such as is on bread, or meat long kept, mustiness. Nec situ pecora mucorem contrahant, Col. 12, 4.*

Mucosus, a, um. adj. [à mucus] *Slimy, full of matter. Exulceratio mucosa, Cels. 5, 28. Mucosa ventris prolucis, Col. 6, 7, 1.*

Mucro, onis. m. *teli cujusvis acumen.* [à μακρὸς, longus. à longitud. Isid. qu. μακρὸν, ὄντος, ex μακρὸν, tenue, nil enim tenuius] (1) *The sharp point of any thing, usually of a sword, or other weapon.* (2) *A sword, dagger, or other weapon.* (1) = *Falcis apex pronus imminens mucro dicitur, Col. 4, 25. Mucro unguium, Plin. 8, 17. Hebeti mucrone retusum aurum, Lucr. 5, 1273. Herbae in mucronem desinentes, Plin. (2) Dextrae mucronem extorquet, Virg. Aen. 12, 357.*

Mucronatus, a, um. adj. *Pointed, sharp pointed. Mucronata folia, Plin. 25, 102.*

¶ *Muculentus, a, um. adj.* *Full of snot, snotty. Muculenti lares, Prud. Perist. 2 282.*

Mucus, i. m. scrib. & mucus. [à mugeo, quod pro mungo, idque à μύσσω, μύζω, fut. secund. μυγῶ, vel à μύζω, mucus, quod à μύσσω, vel à πῦς] *Snivel, or snot, the filth of the nose. Mucus & mala picuita nasi, Catull. 23, 16. Hinc Anglicè Muck.*

¶ *Muger.* [q. mucor, à mucus; vel muciger] *A snotty, snivelling fellow, Fest.*

Mugiens, tis. particip. [à mugio] (1) *Bellowing, lowing.* (2) *Roaring.* (1) ¶ *Mugientium greges, herds of kine, Hor. Epod. 2, 13. (2) Mugienti fremitu loca retonent, Catull. 61, 82. Mudiens litera, the letter M, Quint. 12, 10. de cact. vid. Mugio.*

Mugil, & mugilis, is. m. [à muco; piscis suo mucò victitans, Arist.] *A mullet, a kind of sea fish, which in fear hideth its head, and then thinketh itself safe, vid. descrip. Plin. 9, 26. & 32, 5. used for a punishment of adulterers, when they were taken. Quosdam moechos & mugilis intrat, Juv. 10, 317.*

Mugilis, lis. idem quod Mugil.

¶ *Muginubundus, a, um. Musing, in a brown study, Frag. Poët.*

¶ *Muginator, oris. m. A muscr, Frag. Poët.*

Muginor, ari. dep. [à mugio, i. e. boum mugitum imitor, al. muginari est nugari, & tardè conari, Fest. qu. nuginari, V. al. causari, Gloss. i. e. tergiversari, murmurare, Non.] (1) *To grumble.* (2) *To dally, and trifle away the time.* (1) *Lucil. interp. Non. (2) Cic. Att. 10, 12.*

Mugio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [sc. à μύσσω, verbum fictitium à sono μῦ, quam literam mugientem voc. Quint.] (1) *To low, or bellow as kine do.* (2) *To yield an hollow, or dreadful sound.* (3) *To crack.* (1) *Inde cum aëtae boves mugissent, &c. Liv. 1, 7. In primos mugiverat annos, Propert. 2, 28, 17. (2) Sub pedibus mugit solum, Virg. Aen. 6, 256. terra, Id. Aen. 4, 490. Garganum nemus, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 202. ¶ Adytis cortina reclusis, Virg. Aen. 3, 92. tuba, Lucr. 4, 547. (3) Si mugiat Africis malus procellis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.*

Mugitor, oris. m. A lower, or bellower. Mugitor Vesuvius, Val. Flacc. 3, 208.

Mugitus, us. m. verb. [à mugio] (1) *The lowing, or bellowing of kine.* (2) *Of the monoceros, or sea-calf.* (3) *An hollow, dreadful, or roaring sound.* (1) *Conatòque queri mugitus edidit ore, sc. Io, Ov. Met. 1, 637. (2) Plin. 8, 31. & 9, 15. (3) = Terrae fremitus & mugitus, Cic. de Div. 1, 18. nemorum, Plin. 18, 86.*

Mula, ae. f. A she mule. Gignitur mula ex equo & asino, Plin. 8, 69. Missa pastum mula, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 18. Cum mula pepererit, Prov. ap. Suet. Galba, 4. ubi vid. Beroaldum. Sanctum virum foetae comparo mulae, i. e. prodigio procurando, Juv. 13, 66.

Mularis, re. adj. *Pertaining to a mule, Col. 6, 27. ¶ Herba mularis, vid. Plin. 24, 115. quae & nodia dicitur.*

Mulcatus, a, um. adj. *pro quo saepe leg. multatus, quod vide.*

Mulcēdo, inis. f. [à mulceo] *Sweetness, or smoothness. Linguam quae nullam mulcedinem Veneris atque Musae habere, Gell. 19, 9. ¶ Dulcedo.*

Mulcendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be stroaked, or gently handled.* (9) *Met. To be pleased, delighted, asswaged, mitigated, or soothed.* (1) *Mulcenda colla manibus praebere solebat, Ov. Met. 10, 118. (2) Canor mulcendas natus ad aures, Ov. Met. 5, 561.*

Mulcens, tis. part. *Stroaking, soothing, refreshing, making gentle, &c. Somnus mulcens pectora, Ov. Ep. 18, 27. Mulcens tigres, Virg. Geor. 4, 510. Mulcens dictis, softening with words, Id. Aen. 5, 464. ¶ Striking evenly, or smoothly, Cic. Feras mulcens procellas, calming them, Id. in Arat.*

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MULCEO, ēre, si, sum. & multum, *Prisc. aet.*] à mulgeo, propterea quod mulcendo ex uberibus lac elicitur, *Gronov.* (1) *To stroke, or lick.* (2) *To sooth gently, or tenderly, to cherish, or comfort.* (3) *To charm, please, or delight.* (4) *To make gentle, or tame, to appease, to assuage, to calm.* (1) *Cervix dextra mulcetur, Cic. in Arat. Vid. Mulcendus.* = Mulcere alternos & fingere corpora linguâ, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 634. (2) *Mulcet aura rosas, Propert. 4, 7, 60. Aethera mulcebant cantu, Virg. Aen. 7, 34. Voluptas animum mulcet, Ov. Rem. Am. 197. Variâ vulnera mulcet ope, Id. Fast. 5, 402. Diâtis moerentia pectora mulcet, Virg. Aen. 1, 201. (3) Pastor arundineo carmine mulcet oves, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 12. Carmine mulcere puellas, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 24. (4) Viperei generis, &c. mulcebat iras, charmed the rage, Virg. Aen. 7, 755. Feras mulcere, to tame, Ov. Met. 14, 339. & Pectus inaniter angit, irritat, mulcet, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 212. & Mulcere dedit fluctus & tollere vento, to calm, and raise, Virg. Aen. 1, 70.*

Mulceor, ēri. pass. *To be stroaked, delighted, soothed, tamed, charmed.* Mulceri jure, *Ov. Fast. 1, 155. Vid. Mulceo.*

Mulciber, bēris, bris, vel bri. m. [à mulcendo, i. e. molliendo ferro] *An epithet of Vulcan. Vid. Propr.*

Mulco, āre. act. [à mulgeo, ut à sedeo, sedo, quod enim verberatur mollitur] *To strike, to beat, to pay one off, to pay one soundly.* Prostratos verberibus mulcant, *Tac. Ann. 1, 32, 3. Aliquem usque ad mortem malè mulcare, to beat him to death, Plaut. Leg. ferè semper ap. Ter. Cic. Vir. &c. multo aut multo, pro mulco, in exemplaribus hodie impressis, an rectè eruditorum esto judicium, operae est vid. Voss. Instit. Orat. 3, 5, 8.*

Mulcor, āri. pass. *To be beaten, &c.* & *Mulcori verboribus, multari multâ pecuniariâ, Serv.*

Mulcta, æc. f. [à mulgeo, quod quasi emulgetur pecunia] *A fine of money set upon one, a mulct. Scrib. scepe multa, q. v.*

Mulcto, āre. *To fine, &c. Vid. Multo.*

Mulctra, æc. f. [à mulgeo, multum] (1) *A sort of milk meat.* (2) *A milk-pail.* (1) *Cibi sordilibus proximi, ut mulctra & recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13. nisi forte sit plur. & referendum ad mulctrum.* (2) *Mulctra repleta lacte non finè tempore debet esse, Col. 7, 8.*

Mulctrale, is. n. [à mulctra] *A milking pail.* Implebunt mulctralia vaccæ, *Virg. Geor. 3, 177. & Mulctra tempus mulgendi, mulctrale vas in quo mulgetur, Serv.*

Mulctrum, i. n. id. quod mulctra. *A milk-pail.* Veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, *Hor. Epod. 16, 49. Mulctra sua ditant, Val. Flacc. 6, 145. Vid. & Mulctra, n. 1.*

Mulctus, ūs. m. *A milking, Varr. de R. R. 2, 11, 2.*

MULGEO, ēre, si, sum, & xi, etum. act. [ab ἀμύγω] *To milk.* Mulgere oves, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 5. Mulgere hircos, Id. Geor. 3, 400. Prov. to act absurdly.*

Mulgo, āre. [qu. vulgo, unde comp. promulgo] *To publish, to divulge, Lexicogr. ex Plaut.*

Muliebria, um. pl. sc. purgamenta; i. e. menstrua. (1) *The flowers, or monthly terms of women.* (2) *Mulierum natura.* (1) *Bibl. Habet & Cels. muliebrium fluxuum.* (2) *Tac. Ann. 14, 60, 3. ¶ Muliebria pati, de praeposterâ libidine, Curt. 6, 6, 8.*

Muliebris, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to a woman, or women.* (2) *Meton. Womanish, womanlike.* (3) *Effeminate, wanton, nice, dainty, light, unconstant, &c. timorous.* (1) *Utellâ muliebri res Latina stetit, Liv. 1, 3. (2) Vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18. (3) = Muliebris & delicatus comitatus, Cic. pro Mil. 10. = Enervata & muliebris sententia, Id. Tusc. 2, 6. Muliebri animo sum, metus membra occupat, Id.*

Muliebriter, adv. (1) *Like women, womanishly.* (2) *Weakly, fearfully, effeminately.* (1) *Nec muliebriter expavit enseni, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22. (2) Ne quid serviliter muliebriter faciamus in dolore, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.*

Muliebrosus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a woman.* *Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24.*

MULIER, ēris. f. [ab hujus sexus mollitie. qu. mollior, *Varr.*] (1) *A woman.* (2) *A grown maid.* (3) *More particularly, one that is not a maid.* (4) *A wife.* (5) *A sarcasm upon eunuchs.* (6) *A word in upbraiding the sex with its infirmities and vices.* (1) *Qui potest mulieres vitare, vitet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 64. (2) Mulieris appellatione etiam virgo viripotens continetur, Ulp. (3) & Si ego me virginem emisse putarem, cum esset mulier, emptio valebit, Ulp. (4) Unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5. (5) Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65. (6) Pergin' mulier esse? Ter. Haut. 5, 3, 9. Mulier es, audacter juras, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 206. q. d. you are a right woman.*

Mulierarius, a, um. adj. *Appertaining to a woman.* *Mulieraria manus, a body of women soldiers, Cic. pro Coel. 28.*

Muliercula, æc. f. dim. [à mulier] *A little woman, a poor sorry woman, a weak woman.* In unius mulierculæ animulâ jactura facta est, &c. *Sulp. Cic. inter Ep. Fam. 4, 5. Bene colligit haec pueris, & mulierculis, & servis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16.*

† **Muliero**, āre. *To make a whore of one, to debauch.* *Hic ephebum mulieravit, Varr. apud Non. 2, 552. † Stupravit.*

M U L

Mulierositas, ātis. f. *An banking love, or an unlawful lust after women.* *Mulierositas, ut ita appellem eam, quæ Graecè παρρησία dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.*

Mulierosus, a, um. adj. *Given too much to the love of women.* *Hunc scribunt & ebriosum & mulierosum fuisse, Cic. de Fato, 5. R. occ.*

Mulio, ōnis. m. [à mulus] (1) *A driver, or keeper of mules, or asses, a muletier.* (2) *A kind of gnat.* (1) *Mihi commotâ mulio virgâ innuit, Juv. 3, 317. (2) Plin. 11, 19.*

Mulionius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a muletier.* *Mulionia penula, a muletier's frock, Cic. pro Sextio, 38.*

¶ **Mulleolus calceus**, dim. [à seq.] *A scarlet, or purple shoe, Tert.*

Mulleus, i. m. [à mullando, i. e. fuendo, *Fest.* addito calceus, à colore muli piscis, i. e. purpureo, quomodo quibusdam placet dici, *Isid.*] *Est nom. adj. Titinius tamen ap. Fest. substantivè utitur. A kind of red, or purple shoe, used at first by the kings of Alba, after by the senators and great persons. Vid. Caton. de Orig. 7. & Plin. 9, 30.*

* **Mullo**, āre. μύλλω, suo. *To sow, or sitch, Scal. ad Varr.*

Mullulus, i. m. dim. [à mullus] *A little barbel, or mullet, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.*

Mullus, i. m. & mullus barbatus. *A barbel, hence a mullet.* *Laudas insigne trilibrem mullum, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 34. Hujus piscis descript. vid. ap. Plin. 9, 30.*

Mulleus, a, um. adj. *Savouring, or tasting of, or mixed with mead, or sweet wine; sweet as honey.* *Mulleus sapor, Col. 12, 45. à.*

Mulsum, i. n. sc. vinum. [à mulcendo, quod venas lenitate sua mulceat] *A drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and sodden together.* *Huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare definat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. De confectioe mulsi ad Plin. 22, 53.*

Mulsus, a, um. part. [à mulceo, quod melle mulcetur] (1) *Mixed with honey.* (2) *Sweet, pleasant, delicate.* (1) *Aqua mulsâ, a composition of water, honey, and other ingredients, Col. 9, 12. Lac mulsum, milk mixed with honey, &c. Plin. 22, 52. (2) Mulsâ mea, my honey, my sweetening, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14. Mulsâ loqui, Id.*

Multa, æc. f. vocab. Sabinum, *Varr. Olcum, Fest.* [potius Lat. pro mulctâ à mulgeo, quod vide] (1) *A penalty, or fine, an amercement, or forfeiture.* (2) *Any punishment.* (3) *Meton. A fault whereby one incurreth a penalty.* (1) *Irrogatio multæ, an amercing, or fining, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3. Legis multa, a penalty imposed by the law, Id. pro Caecina. 33. Populus multæ novem partes detraxit, Nep. Tim. 4. § Multa erat Veneri, a fine was set to be paid to Venus, Cic. Verr. 2, 9. (2) Haec multa ei esto, vino ut careat, *Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 56. (3) Ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic. pro Cluent. 37.**

Multandus, a, um. part. [à multo] *To be punished.* *Morte multandus, Cic.*

Multangulus, a, um. adj. *Multos angulos habens.* *That hath many corners, full of angles.* *Modis multis multangula quaedam, Lucr. 4, 658.*

Multans, tis. part. *Amercing, punishing, avenging.* * *Facta virum multantes vindice poenâ, Catull. 62, 192.*

Multatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting to a fine, a punishing, a taking of forfeits.* *Multatio misera bonorum, Cic. pro C. Rab. 5.*

Multatitius, a, um. adj. *Gotten by forfeits, or fine.* *Multatitia pecunia, money raised by fine, Liv. 10, 23. extr. & 24, 16. Multatitium argentum, Id. 30, 39.*

¶ **Multator**, m. *He that putteth to a fine, or forfeit, Dig. 4. Qui multam irrogat.*

Multatûs, a, um. *Fined, amerced, punished, ruined.* *Agris, urbibusque multati, Cic. pro Font. 1. Tristi multata morte Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 839. exilio, Cic. pro Caecina. 34. A fortunâ consilia multata, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 1.*

Multēsimus, a, um. *One of many.* = *Quam sit parvula pars, & quā multesima, one of many, q. d. one part of a thousand, Lucr. 6, 651. Perperam quantitatem insuam exponit Non.*

¶ **Multibarbus**, a, um. *That weareth a great beard, or hath much hair on his face, Litt. ex Apul. † Homo proluxâ barbâ.*

* **Multibibus**, a, um. *A tippler, or great drinker, one that is given to drink, or that drinketh much.* *Multibiba anus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 1. Iena, Id. Curc. 1, 1, 77.*

Multicavatus, a, um. *Full of holes.* *Favus multicavatus, Varr. de R. R. 3, 16.*

Multicaulis, e. adj. *Having many stalks, Plin. 21, 56.*

Multicavus, a, um. *Full of holes.* *Pumice multicava atria structa, Ov. Met. 8, 561.*

Multicius, a, um. unde *multicia, sc. vestis.*

Multicia, orum. n. pl. *Vestes subtili arte contextæ, Juv. [quod eas pecten multam soleat icere; qu. multicia, contr. multicia Salm. al. qu. multicia. [à multis liciis, five filis] scrib. & multicia. Garments finely and curiously wrought: so fine that the body might be seen through them, like taffata. Quaero an decent multicia testem, Juv. 2, 76.*

Multicōlor, ōris. adj. *Of divers colours, Plin. 37, 60.*

† **Multifacio**, ēci, ēre. *To make much account of, to esteem much of, Cato ap. Fest. † Magni facio.*

Multifarium.

M U L

Multifariā, adv. *ex* adj. *sc.* viam. (1) *In many places.* (2) *Many ways, or fashions, variously.* (1) *Aurum multifariā defolium, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41. conf. Liv. 10, 31.* (2) = *Multifariā diversēque tendebant, Suet. Galba, 19.*
Multifariē, adv. *Sundry ways, Patis multifariē fit, Plin. 18, 10.*

|| **Multifariū**, a, um. adj. [quod multis modis est fari] *Of divers, or sundry sorts. Militares coronae multifariae sunt, Gell. 5, 6.*

Multifer, ēra, um. *Multa ferens.* (1) *Bearing many sorts of things.* (2) *Also bearing in abundance.* (1) = *Tam multifera sunt, & tot res praeter glandem pariunt robora, &c. Plin. 16, 11.* (2) *Nullo aequē genere multifero, donec suā fertilitate consumatur, sc. brassica. Plin. 19, 41.*

Multifidus, a, um. [*ex* multus & findo] *Having many flits, clefts, or crevices. Multifidi pedes, feet, or hoofs divided into several parts, Plin. 11, 45. Multifido buxus dente, a comb with many teeth, Mart. 14, 25. Ister multifidus, with many mouths, or streams, Lucr. 3, 202. Multifidae faces, Id. 2, 687. linguae, Val. Flacc. 1, 61.*

|| **Multiforabilis**, e. adj. *That hath many holes, Apul. Met. 10, p. 349. † Multorum foraminum.*

|| **Multiforatis**, e. adj. *id. ac multiforabilis, Apul. Florid. 1. Multiforis, e. adj. That hath many holes, or entrances to go in at. Specus multifores in terrā, Plin. 8, 81.*

Multiformis, e. adj. *Multas formas habens. Of many fashions, shapes, or sorts. Qualitates variae sunt, & quasi multiformes, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. Partus multiformes, of many shapes, Plin. 8, 17. Oculi contuitu multiformes, Id. 11, 54.*

Multiformiter. *Diversity, in divers fashions, and several ways. Suffitu multiformiter auxiliari, Plin. 36, 69.*

Multiforus, a, um. *That hath many holes, as a pipe to play on. † Multifori tibia buxi, Ov. Met. 12, 158. Tibia multifora, Sen. Agam. 348.*

† **Multigēner**, adj. *Of many, or sundry kinds. Multigēneribus opus est tibi militibus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 56. † Multorum generum.*

Multigēnus, a, um. *Of divers kinds, of many and sundry sorts and fashions. Multigena terrestrium volucrum vita, Plin. 11, 1. Hard. leg. Multigēnerus. Multigenae figurae, Lucr. 2, 335.*

Multijūgis, e. adj. [*ex* multum & jugum] *Many together in a bundle. Tuas literas multijuges accepi uno tempore, Cic. Attic. 14, 9.*

Multijūgus, a, um. *Several joined together in the same harness. Iret sublimis curru, multijugis, si vellet, equis, Liv. 28, 9.*

Multiloquax, ācis. adj. *Talking much. Multiloquaces mulieres, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5.*

Multiloquium, ii. n. *Much babbling, a great deal of talk, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 5.*

Multiloquus, a, um. *Full of speech, one that useth many words, talkative. Multiloqua anus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 1. Coquus multiloquus, Id. Pseud. 3, 2, 5.*

|| **Multimeter**. *A verse of divers meters. † Numerosus. Multimodis, adv. Many ways, various, after several manners. Ducere multimodis voces, Lucr. 5, 1405.*

Multimodus, a, um. *Of divers sorts, fashions, manners, various. Multimodi motus materiae, Lucr. 3, 869. Oppidani ad omnia tuenda atque obeunda multimodā arte distineri coepti sunt, Liv. 21, 8.*

|| **Multinodus**, a, um. *Full of knots, or joints, Apul. Met. 5, p. 157. † Multorum nodorum.*

|| **Multinominis**. *That hath many names, or titles, Apul. Met. 11, p. 386.*

† **Multinūbus**, a, um. *He, or she that hath been married to many, Hieronym. † Qui multas duxit. Quae multis nubit.*

Multinummus, vel **multinūmus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Earning much money.* (2) *Costing much money.* (1) *Multinummi asini, Varr. de R. R. 3, 17, 6.* (2) *Multinummus piscis, Varr.*

Multipartitus, a, um. *Divided into many parts. Vita multipartita degitur, they have many ways of life, Plin. 6, 22.*

|| **Multipatens** pectus. *Large and full of subtil fetches, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 9. ubi al. leg. multipotens.*

Multipēda, ae. *Eandem esse dicit Plin. quae & millipēda, & centipēda dic. An insect that hath many feet, a cheeslip, a sow, Plin. 29, 39.*

Multipes, ēdis. adj. *That hath many feet, Plin. 11, 102.*

Multiplex, icis. adj. [*ē* multis plicis constans] (1) *Consisting of many folds.* (2) *Having many turnings and windings.* (3) *Various, full of variety, of divers sorts and ways, different.* (4) *Many times as much, or more.* (1) *Auri multiplex thoraca tulit, Sil. 16, 583.* (2) *Multiplex domus, Ov. Met. 8, 158. = Ingenium multiplex & tortuosum, Cic. de Amic. 18.* (3) = *Si non in unoquoque unus animus erit idēque semper, sed varius, commutabilis, multiplex, Cic. de Amic. 25. = Praeturae jurisdictio res varia & multiplex ad suspiciones & simultates, many ways exposed to, Id. pro Flacc. 3.* (4) *Multiplex spatium, Lucr. 2, 162. Quicquid communis Mars belli aufert, multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, the loss is much greater than it should seem by the number, Liv. 7, 8.* † *Multiplex proavis, of a noble family, Sil. 5, 544.*

M U L

Multiplicābilis, e. adj. *That hath many windings and twistings. † Tortu multiplicabile draco, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, ex poetā.*

Multiplicandus, a, um. *Multiplicandis usuris crescere, Nep. Attic. 2.*

Multiplicans, tis. part. *Multiplying. Atque hunc numerum revocabis in ipsum multiplicans decies, Manil. 3, 305.*

Multiplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A multiplying, or augmentation.* (2) *Multiplication according to arithmetic.* (1) *Multiplicatio frugum, Col. 3, 2.* (2) *Summa ex multiplicatione effecta, Col. 5, 2.*

|| **Multiplicator**, ōris. m. *He that multiplieth, Aug. † Qui multiplicat.*

Multiplicatus, a, um. (1) *Multiplied, augmented, made much more, or greater.* (2) *Multiplied arithmetically.* (1) = *Augtus exercitus, auxilia multiplicata, Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam. 10, 8. Multiplicato sono, with many echoes, Curt. 3, 10, 2. Multiplicata mala, Ov. Trist. 4, 6, 38.* (2) *Col. 5, 1.*

Multipliciter, adv. iūs, comp. *Diversly, manifoldly, very much. Multipliciter animus curis fatigatur, Sall. de rep. ordin. De eodem multipliciūs, more fully, or particularly, Plin. 7, 12. in lemmate, vett. edit.*

Multiplico, are. [*ā* multiplex] (1) *To multiply, to make much greater.* (2) *To multiply arithmetically.* (1) *Multiplicare honorem, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 9, 67. vires, Id. Trist. 5, 1, 64. aes alienum, to run into debt, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.* (2) *Duas summas inter se multiplicare, Col. 5, 1. latus unum in se, with itself, Id. numerum cum numero, Id.*

Multiplicor, āri. pass. *To be multiplied, increased, enlarged. Flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. Rem. Am. 98.*

Multipotens, tis. adj. *Of great power and might. Multipotens Jovis frater Neptunus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1. Venus, Id. Cas. 4, 4, 17.*

† **Multiscius**, a, um. *One that knoweth much, or is skilled in many things, Apul. Met. 9. † Multa sciens. * Polyhistor.*

* **Multisonorus**, a, um. *Sounding loud, or making a great noise, creaking like a cart, or wain. Mulae effeda multisonora trahunt, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.*

* **Multisonus**, a, um. *Sounding much. † Multisonae catenae, having many tunes, or notes, Stat. Theb. 8, 25. Multisonum fistrum, Id. Sylv. 3, 2, 103. Multisona Attis, Mart. 1, 54.*

Multitia, & **multitius**. *Vid. Multicius.*

Multitudo, inis. f. [*ā* multus] (1) *A great company, or number, a multitude, a great store.* (2) *The multitude, many, the mob, the rabble.* (1) = *Hominum numerus, & multitudo, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 31. causarum, Id. de Orat. 1, 4. tormentorum, Caes. B. C. 22.* (2) * *Fugiens multitudinem philosophia paucis iudiciis contenta est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1. Testimonium multitudinis non gravissimum est, Id. de Fin. 2, 25. Multitudo aut servit humiliter, aut superbē dominatur, Liv. 24, 25.*

Multivāgus, a, um. adj. [*multum vagans*] *Wandering, or straying much abroad, straggling up and down. Columba avis multivaga, Plin. 10, 52. Domus Scytharum multivagae, Sen. Herc. fur. 533. conf. Stat. Theb. 6, 1.*

|| **Multivira**, ae. f. *A woman that hath married, or lain with many men, Arnob. † Quae cum multis viris rem habuit.*

|| **Multivius**, a, um. *That hath many ways, manifold, Apul. Met. 9, p. 277. † Multiplex.*

* **Multivolus**, a, um. *Multivola mulier, loving passionately, or unconstant in love, Catull. 66, 128.*

Multo, āre. act. i. e. *multam, sc. pecuniam irrogo. Multare, ant. numerare, sive multiplicare, Plaut. Prop. Erat in auctionibus pluris liceri, quā caeteri, quod Gr. similiter πλεῖν dic. ā πλεῖος, cum emptores inter se contenderent, & alii alios multarent pecuniā, Scal. Salm. aliter tamen Gron. quem adi. (1) To fine, or put a fine upon one, to amerce. (2) To punish, to inflict punishment upon. (3) To beat, or trounce one, to maul and pay him off, to handle one ill. (1) *Pecuniā multare, Nep. Pelop. 1. Hoc ego te multabo bolo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 70. Met. Aliquam multare matrimonio, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 222. to divorce one without returning her portion. Dote multare, to adjudge her portion forfeit to her husband, Plin. 14, 14. (2) Vitia hominum atque fraudes, damnis, ignominias, vinctis, verberibus, exiliis, morte multantur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 43. (3) Ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam multavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 10. † Sed in hac no-tione multare verior lectio esse videtur.**

Multō, adv. *By much, far, long, a great deal, or while. Aliter multō, Ter. Andr. prol. 4. Multō secus, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. far otherwise. antē, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7. post, Cic. Nec ita multō post, Id. Multō antepone, Id. de Fin. 4, 18. Multō praestat, Sall. B. J. 36. Multō prius, Lucr. 3, 791. Multō plura, Ov. Art. Am. 2, 31. Multō minoris vendidit, Cic. Verr. 3, 16. sapientissimus, Plaut. Multō maxima pars, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18.*

Multōperē, adv. *Very greatly, Plaut. sed potiūs divisē multo opere.*

Multor, āri. pass. (1) *To be fined, or amerced.* (2) *To be punished.* (3) *To be beaten, or ill handled.* (4) *It. dep. To fine, or punish. (1) Pecuniā multari, Nep. Milt. 7. Stultitia famā*

famâ multetur, *Caecin. ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 6, 7.* § Nisi posuisset Veneri Erycinæ esse multatum, *he was to pay a fine for her service, Cic. Verr. 2, 8.* ¶ Ager pessimè multatur, *cujus dominus, &c. is ill used, Id. (2) Vid. Multo, are, n. 2.* (3) In turbâ ita est multatus, ut vitam amiserit, *Cic. Multari virgis, Liv. 26, 12.* § Sed in hac notione mulcor pot. legendum videtur. (4) Neque rebellantes graviore multatus est poenâ, *Suet. Aug. 2.*

¶ Multoties, adv. *Oftentimes, many a time, Liv. Epit. 58.* + Saepè.

Multum, adv. (1) *Much.* (2) *Frequently, very often.* (3) *Long before, or far forward.* (4) Cum adj. *Very, exceeding.* (1) Multum jactatus, *Virg. Aen. 1, 7. doliturus, Hor. Epod. 15, 11. latrans, Virg. Ecl. 3, 18. discrepare, Id. Salve multum, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 56. vale, Id. (2) Aliquo uti multum, to be very intimate with one, Cic. de Amicit. 1. Vivam tecum multum, Id. Fam. 7, 34. Multum est in his locis, Id. Multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. Cum aliquo multum à puero esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 16. (3) Multum in posterum providere, Cic. in Rull. 2, 33. (4) Multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 147. dilectus, Juv. miseri, Ov. securus, Tibull.*

MULTUS, a, um. ant. [à moltus. mole, al. à מולט plentudo] (1) *Many, with a substantive sing. or plur.* (2) *Much, great, thick.* (3) *Frequent, often.* (4) *Long, or too long, prolix, tedious.* (1) Multa litura, *many a blot, Hor. A. P. 293. Multa dies, many a day, Id. Multas vis possidet in se, Lucr. 2, 586. Sine subst. Qui multa deos venerati sunt, contra ejus salutem, made many prayers for his destruction, Caccin. ad Cic. ¶ Multa ille ad haec, returned many things in answer, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 65. Haud multa reluctans, Virg. Geor. 4, 301. Quid multa? Phaedr. 2, 4, 23. Ne multa, Cic. Ne multis, Id. to be brief. Filium multis modis expecto, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 7. mightily. Multo tanto, multo, more by many times, Plaut. Ego multo tanto inferior, quam tu, Id. Rud. 2, 6, 37. (2) Caedes multa, Virg. Aen. 1, 475. ars, Ibid. 5, 270. aura, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. herba, laus, libertas, merces, Id. risus, Id. sudor, Cic. ¶ Alicui dicere multam salutem, to wish one much health, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 195. Multa pars mei, great part of me, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6. Multi nominis, of great renown, Id. Od. 3, 9, 7. Multus amictus, thick, Virg. Aen. 1, 416. Multa grando, falling thick, Id. Aen. 5, 459. Multo die, the day being far spent, Caes. Ad multum diem, far spent, Cic. Att. 19, 9. Multo mane, very early, Id. Att. 5, 4. Multa nocte, late, Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 8. De nocte multâ, not long after midnight, Id. Multo jam noctis, late in the night, Tac. Multi existimare, to value highly, Id. Potes in toto multa jacere toro, Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 34. (3) A folicito multus amante legar, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 38. Multa viri virtus, multusque recurat gentis honos, Virg. Aen. 4, 3. In orationibus multus, Cic. (4) Est multus in laudandâ magnificentiâ, Cic. Nolo multus vobis videri, that I may not seem tedious to you, Id. Multus & insolens ne sim, Id.*

Mulvianus, a, um. Genus mulvianum, a sort of quince, Plin. 15, 10.

MULUS, i. m. [à μῦλος, labor, quod sit animal viribus in labore eximium, Plin. 8, 69.] Curto mulo ire, Prov. ¶ Muli Mariani, Fest. Vid. Marianus.

MUNDANUS, a, um. [à mundus] (1) *An inhabitant of the world.* (2) *Celestial.* (1) Socrates interrogatus, cujas esset, mundanum se esse respondit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. (2) Mundanae orae, Avien. in Arat. 216.

MUNDANDUS, a, um. part. *To be cleansed, or made clean.* Vasa mundanda, Plin. 15, 6.

MUNDATUS, a, um. part. *Cleansed, or made clean.* Mundata oliva, Col. 12, 59.

MUNDÈ, adv. *Cleanly, decently.* Parum mundè, & parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70. juxta edit. Gron.

¶ MUNDIALIS, le. *Worldly, worldly-minded, belonging to the world, Sidon. Mundialis lux, Tert. gloria, Prud. Cath. 1, 90.* + Mundanus.

¶ MUNDICINA, ae. f. *Cleanness, whiteness, Apul. Apol. p. 408.* + Munditia.

Munditer, adv. *issimè, sup. Cleanly, neat.* Munditer nos habemus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 26. Aromata quam mundissime contundito, Col. 12, 51.

Munditia, ae. f. [à mundus] (1) *Cleanness.* (2) *Neatness, cleanliness.* (3) *Neatness in dress, or habit.* (4) *Nice-ness of taste, delicateness.* (1) Munditias facere, to make things clean, Cato. (2) Munditia illecebra animi est amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4. Transl. = Elegancia modò & munditia remanebit, Cic. Orat. 79. Sunt quaedam circa proprietatem significationemque munditiae, cleanness of language in the propriety of words, Quint. (3) Simplex munditiis, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5. Munditiis capimur: ne sint lege capilli, Ov. A. Am. 3, 133. (4) Quâ munditiâ homines, Cic. Non Graecâ facundia, neque urbanis munditiis sese exercuit, Sall. B. J. 67.

Mundities, ei. f. *Cleanliness.* Mundior mundities, Catull. 21, 18.

+ Mundulé, adv. *Neatly, cleanly.* Lineâ tunicâ mundulé amicta, Apul. Met. 2. p. 43. + Munditer.

Mundulus, a, um. dim. [à mundus] *Neat, fine, trim spruce, snug, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13.*

Mundum, i. n. *Womens ornaments.* Legavit quidem uxori mundum omne, Lucil. ap. Non. + Mundus.

MUNDUS, a, um. adj. or, comp. *flimus, sup. [ab ἀμύαν-tes, intaminatus, fit mundus abjectâ per Aphaer. quod amat fieri, a priv. Litt.] (1) Cleanly, neat, fine, decent. (2) Trim, spruce in habit. (3) Nice, delicate. (1) Munda supellex, Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 2. (2) Mundus demissis institor in tunicis, Propert. 4, 2, 38. Mundior iusto cultus, Liv. 8, 15. (3) Cic. de Fin. 1. = Quae meretrices, dum foris sunt, nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 12. Mundissimum cubile, Col. 9. extr.*

Mundus, i. m. [à mundus, à munditie live ornatu, Varr. de L. L. 4, 20. Gr. κόσμος] (1) *The world, the universe.* (2) *The sky, or firmament.* (3) *A woman's ornaments.* (4) *All kinds of provision.* (1) Quem κόσμον Graeci nomine ornamentis appellaverunt, eum & nos, à perfecta absolutâque elegantia, mundum, Cic. de Univ. 10. (2) Athereus mundus, Tib. 3, 4, 18. (3) Munditiae & ornatus, & cultus, haec foeminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellârunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7. Virginalis mundus, Acc. (4) Rusticus mundus, Plaut. Merc. Prol. 65. ¶ In mundo, i. e. in expedito, ac cito, ready at hand, and soon to be had, Charif. int. Pistrinum in mundo fore, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 84. Ego, cui libertas in mundo sita est, Id. Epid. 5, 1, 12. Mihi in mundo sunt virgae, Id. Asin. 2, 1, 16. MUNDUS pro caelo, passim apud Manilium, etiam cum affectatione: eodem sensu Lucretius, atque etiam Virgilius, & Plinius usurparunt.

MUNERĀLIS, e. adj. *Pertaining to gifts and bribes.* Munerālis lex. Lex quâ Cincius cavit, ne cui liceret munus accipere, a law forbidding orators to take fees, Fest. ex Plaut.

MUNERĀRIUS, a, um. *Belonging to gifts, or bribes, Sen. Contr. 4, in praef.*

Munerarius, ii. m. [à munere] *He that setteth forth at his own charge the sight of sword-players, or other like games unto the people. Munerarium Augustus primus dixit, Quint. 8, 3. vid. Col. 7, 2, 4.*

+ Muneratio, ōnis. f. *A giving, or bestowing of gifts, Ulp.*

Munerator, ōris. m. *A rewarder, or giver of gifts, Flor. 3, 20, 9.*

¶ Muneratrix, f. *She that rewardeth, or giveth gifts, Dig. + Quae dat munera.*

+ Munerigerulus, m. *A bringer, or carrier of gifts, or presents, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 48. + Qui gerit munera.*

MUNERO, are. act. [à munere] (1) *To give gifts, or presents.* (2) *To reward, recompense, or requite, to pay, or return a kindness.* (1) Affectatur, affidet, munerat, Cic. (2) § Ut beneficium benè merenti nostro merito muneret, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 15.

MUNEROR, ari. dep. (1) *To give, bestow, or present.* (2) *To offer in sacrifice.* (3) *To bribe, or fee.* (4) Absol. *To bear office.* (1) Aliud alii muneratur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1. Alexion me opipare muneratus est, Cic. Attic. 7, 2. (2) Uva, qua muneretur te, Priape, &c. Hor. Epod. 2, 21. (3) Disciplina est eisdem, munerarier ancillas, ad dominas qui affectant viam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59. (4) Ulp.

¶ Munerosus, a, um. adj. *Liberal, bountiful, openhanded, Litt. ex Plaut. + Liberalis.*

MUNGO, ere, xi, etum. [ant. mugo, quod à μύζω, μύζω, μύω] *To make the nose clean, to wipe, or snift it. Cerebrum è capite mungere, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 61. emungere usit.*

MUNIA, orum. n. pl. [ab adj. munis, e. plur. munia, sc. officia & obsequia lege debita, Scal. à μῦνα, pars; ut quisque sui officii partes impleat: hinc moeria, dein moenia, post munia] *Offices, charges, places of trust, or duties which any man in his place, especially in the public, ought to do. Vegetus praescripta ad munia furgit, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 81. Belli pacisque munia, Liv. 1, 42. Regis munia, Id. candidatorum, Cic. pro Mur. 35. consulatus, Tac. Ann. 2, 26, 6. ducis, Id. Hist. 1, 62, 3. urbis & militiae, Id. Ann. 6, 8, 3. ¶ Diligenter exsequi munia sua, Col. 11, 1.*

MUNICEPS, ipis. c. g. [qui capit munia] *One of a town whose inhabitants were free of the city of Rome, and had a right to the privileges and offices there. Vidi ego fortissimum virum, municipem meum, C. Marium, Cic. post red. ad Quir. 8. sc. Arpinatem. Municipis filuros, Juv. 4, 33. dixit adj. q. d. the cryer's own countrymen. Hanc testam municipem misit casta Sibylla suam, i. e. made at Cumae, Mart. 14, 114.*

MUNICIPĀLIS, e. adj. *Belonging to a town, or corporation, free of the city of Rome. & Utinam in summâ repub. nobiscum versari, quam in municipali, maluisses, Cic. de Legg. 3, 16. A materno genere municipalis, Id. pro Sulla, 8. Municipalis vita, a private country life, Mart. 4, 66, 1. Municipales homines, the plain ignorant men of these country towns, Cic. Philipp. 2, 24. Municipalia prodigia, villainous fellows coming from thence, Flor. 3, 18, 6. interp. Bud. Municipalia sacra, were peculiar rites of worshiping their gods, after the manner of particular places, Fest.*

† Municipaliter natus. *Born in a country town, Sidon.*
 † Municiparius, ii. m. *Belonging to the freedom of a borough,*
Dic. † Municipalis.

Municipatim, adv. *Town by town, in every borough.* Municipatim dividere, *Suet. Caes. 14.*

† Municipatus, ūs. m. *The freedom, or privilege of a corporation, a burghership, Aug.* † Jus municipale.

Municipium, ii. n. *Any city, or town corporate, that had some or all the privileges and liberties of Rome, and yet had particular laws and customs of its own to be governed by.* Sui municipii primus, *Cic. pro Rosc. 6. Vid. Gell. 16, 13.*

† Munico, āre. ap. *Fest. Vid. Communico.*

Muniendus, a, um. part. *To be strengthened, or secured.* Novarum necessitudinum fidelitate contra veterum perfidiam muniendus, *Cic. Fam. 4, 14. Vid. Munio.*

Muniens, tis. part. *Fortifying, building, &c.* *Curt. 4, 2, 13. Conf. Liv. 21, 7.*

Munifex, icis. c. g. [*à munere faciendo, Sosp.*] *He that is not exempted from his charge, but is in office.* Munifices milites, qui munia facere coguntur, *soldiers tied to duty, Veget. 2, 7.* † Beneficarii milites, qui vacabant muneri beneficio: munifices, qui non vacabant, sed munus recip. faciebant, *Fest.* Munifex mamma, *performing its office, giving suck, Plin. 11, 95.*

Munificē, adv. *Bountifully, freely, largely.* = Munificē & largē dari, *Cic. N. D. 3, 27. tueri, Id. de Fin. 5, 23. aliquem adjuvare, Liv. 22, 37.*

Munificentia, ae. f. *Munificence, liberality.* Ad copiam rerum addidit munificentiam, *Liv. 7, 16. Sinē munificentia praeterire, Id. 22, 61.*

† Munificior. [comp. à munificus] *Fest. ex Catone.* † Munificentior.

Munifico, āre. act. *To enrich.* † Munificat mortales salute, *Lucr. 2, 625.*

Munificus, a, um. [*à munera largē faciendo, Sosp.*] entior, comp. entissimus, sup. (1) *Liberal, bountiful, free of gifts.* (2) *Yielding great fruit and profit.* (3) *Bounteously bestowed.* (1) = Semper liberalissimus munificentissimūque fuit, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com. 8. Ut munifica sim bonis, ready and free to help them, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 212. Munificus largi auri, Claud. 4. Conf. Honor. 499. (2) Munifica sylvarum genera, Plin. 3, 6. (3) † Munificae opes, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 1, 24. Munificentior, Fest. † Munificus munera largitur; munifex munere fungitur, Charis.*

Munimen, inis. n. [*à munio*] (1) *A fortification, a rampart, any work in fortifying.* (2) *A shelter, defence, or covering.* (1) Fossas munimine cingo, *Ov. Met. 13, 212. Munimen nullo quassabile ferro, Luc. 6, 22. (2) Effusos munimen ad imbres, defence against violent rains, Virg. Geor. 2, 352.*

Munimentum, i. n. (1) *A fortification, or work, a rampart, military defence.* (2) *Any thing that defendeth, or covereth.* (3) *A fence, or mound.* (1) Quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, *Liv. 30, 16. (2) Munimento corporis sumpto, having taken his armour, Curt. 4, 13, 25, valido, Id. 8, 2, 20. Pingues lacernae, munimenta togae, a defence, or covering for one's gown, Juv. 9, 29. (3) Hortorum munimenta, Pallad. Febr. tit. 24.*

Munio, ire. act. [*à moenia, ut à poena punio, aut moenio à moene sing. unde pl. moenia, ut sit propr. moenibus cingo*] (1) *To fortify.* (2) *Met. To strengthen, arm, or secure.* (3) *To inclose with a fence, or mound.* (4) *To make good and strong, to repair, or pave an highway, or passage.* (5) *To make, or prepare a passage.* (1) Magna munis moenia, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 73. Castra munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. communem arcem, Cic. pro Sulla, 28. Multa vi munit Albam, Virg. Aen. 1, 275. Munientibus coria velaque iussit obtendi, Curt. 4, 2, 13. (2) Praesidis, custodiis, vigiliisque munire coloniam, Cic. Catil. 1, 3. Frumentaria subsidia reipub. praesidiis classibusque munire, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 12. se firmis opibus contra scelus inimicorum, Id. Munio me ad haec tempora, Id. Fam. 9, 18. A frigore & tempestatibus munire, Col. (3) Hortum ab incurfu hominum pecudūque munire, Col. (4) Per montes praemissis qui munirent viam, Liv. (5) Appius caecus viam munivit, Liv. 9, 29. Vid. Munio.*

Munior, iri. pass. *To be fortified, defended, &c.* Munitur nobis ad retinendas opes nostras tuta via, *Cic. Attic. 1, 17. Vid. Munio.*

† Munis, is. c. g. qui munus, i. e. officium, facit. Munem significare certum est officiosum, unde è contrario immunis dicitur, qui nullo fungitur officio, *Fest. Munes ap. vett. dict. non à largitione, quae ignota erat, sed consentientes ad ea, quae amici velint, Non. scil. à munus quatenus officium sign. non donum.* (1) *Bearing office, or tied to duty, actually in service.* (2) *Respectful, kind, ready to do good offices, or turns.* (1) *Fest. hinc & immunis.* (2) = Munifici munusque viri, *Lucil. Dico ejus pro meritis, gratum me & munem fore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 104.*

Munio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à munio*] (1) *The action of fortifying.* (2) *Ammunition, fortification, or works.* (3) *A repairing, or raising of highways.* (1) Munio Thessalonicae, *Cic. in Pison. 17. (2) = Mutinam operibus munitionibus-*

que sepsit, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 9. Operis munitione & telis repulsi, Caes. B. G. 1. (3) Ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. pro Pont. 4.*

Munitor, comp. Cujus loci ea conditio est, ut neque munus quicquam esse, neque amoenius possit, *Just. 41, 5. v. Munitus.*

Munīto, āre. freq. [*à munio*] Viam munire, *to prepare and secure a passage with great pains and endeavours. Met. Quae dominatio quam viam muniret, quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 48.*

Munitor, ōris. m. verb. [*à munio*] A fortifier, a pioneer that worketh in fortifying, or in mining. Hastati pro munitoribus armati steterunt, *Liv. 7, 23.*

Muniturus, a, um. part. *About to fortify.* Videret eas valles, quibus regia castra munirentur, eodem intervallo sua castra munituras, *Hirt. B. Al. 73.*

Munitus, a, um. part. & adj. ex part. (1) *Fortified, fenced.* (2) *Made strong and serviceable, repaired, de viā.* (3) *Harnessed, armed.* (4) *Defended, strengthened, armed, secured.* (1) Castella munita, *Cic. Fam. 1, 10. Arx munitissima, Liv. 26, 48. (2) Id quod munitum esset, ne improbare, Cic. † Munita via, Lucr. 3, 103. secure, or common way. Met. Ad omnium familiaritates munitae, Cic. (3) Munita ad consulatum via, Id. pro Mur. 23. Munitus equus, an armed horse, Propert. 4, 3, 8. (4) Palpebrae tanquam vallo pilorum munitae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. = Domus tot senatusconsultis munita atque septa, Id. de Har. Resp. 7. Effectum ut esset vita munitor, Id. Off. 2, 4.*

Munus, ēris. n. [cujus etym. incert. nisi fortē à מונוס munus, oblatio, *Becm. quicquid offertur, sc. five officium, five donum*] (1) *A gift, or present.* (2) *A gift, or blessing of the gods, or nature.* (3) *A gift, or sacrifice.* (4) *A gift, a reward, a retribution, a punishment.* (5) *A bribe.* (6) *A benefit, a favour.* (7) *A part, duty, or office.* (8) *An employment, or business, public, or private.* (9) *An imposition, duty, or tax.* (10) *A shew, or public sight, set forth by the magistrate for the entertainment of the people; such as games, sports, swordplays, fighting with beasts, and the like were.* (11) *Meton. The gladiators themselves.* (12) *Also the place, or theatre, where the shews were made.* (1) Acceptissima munera sunt, auctor quae pretiosa facit, *Ov. Epist. 17, 72. † Muneris esse alicujus, to owe it all to any one, Hor. (2) Decorum munera, Cic. post red. in Sen. Ad publica munera veni, quae tamen ut detis supplex peto, Ov. Met. 6, 351. Quicunque terrae munere vescimur, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 10. (3) Date munera templis, Ov. Met. 9, 790. (4) Promissa munera, dictos poscit equos, Ov. Met. 11, 213. Quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est, accipe munus, Id. 4, 655. (5) Odi dolosa munera, & malas artes, Mart. 5, 18, 6. (6) Munus supremum hoc petit à superis, ut tempore luceat omni, Ov. Met. 10, 135. (7) Animi munus est ratione uti, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7. (8) Reipub. munus explere, Id. de Prov. Cons. 14. Grande munus Cecropio repetes cothurno, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 12. (9) = Si hoc munus & vectigal aratio tolerare potest, Cic. (10) Pompeii munera, set forth by him, Patere. 2, 130. Munera nunc edunt populariter, Juv. 3, 37. Bestiae ad munus populi comparatae, Suet. J. Caes. 75. (11) Gladiatorum munus, quod novissimè pugnavit, Plin. 15, 20. (12) Pompeii munera absumpta igni restituit, Vell. 2, 130. vid. & Ov. de A. Am. 1, 69.*

Munusculum, i. n. dim. [*à munus*] A little gift, or present. Non ingrata munuscula, *Catull. 62, 103. Conf. Cic. Attic. 1, 8.*

* Munychion, ōnis. m. vocab. varie lectum & intellect. A kind of song, or hymn, probably to Diana, who is called *Munychia*, if this be the right reading.

Muraena, ae. f. [*à μύρα, fluo, quod in summâ aquâ fluitet*] (1) *A lamprey.* (2) *A chain for the neck.* (1) *Plin. 9, 39. (2) Ibid.*

‡ Muraenula, ae. f. dim. A small collar, or fine chain of beaten gold, which women used to wear about their necks, *Hier.*

Muralis, e. adj. Pertaining to a wall. Tormentum murale, a battering ram, *Virg. Aen. 12, 921. † Muralis ictus, a blow from an engine upon a wall, Sil. 6, 269. Falx muralis, a long beam with an hook at the end, to pull stones out of a wall, Veg. Pila muralia, javelins to defend a wall with, Caes. Corona muralis, the crown worn by Cybele, representing the battlement of walls, *Lucr. 2, 606. Corona muralis, a crown given to him who first scaled the wall, and entered the town, Liv. 23, 18. † Muralis honos, the honour of such a crown, Claud. Laus Seren. 182.**

† Muratus, a, um. Walled, *Vet. interpr.*

Murcia Dea, quae prius Myrtea, *Plin. 15, 36. sc. Venus Verticordia. A name of Venus the goddess of sloth, Scal. Al. scrib. Murtia.*

Murcidus, a, um. adj. Murcidum, ignavum, stultum, *Fest. sc. à marcus & murcus fit marceo & murceo; hinc marcidus & murcidus; unde & Murcia so. ordiae dea, Scal. A coward, slothful, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12.*

Murciolum, i. n. The seed of the mastic tree, *Lex. ex Col.*

‡ Murcus,

|| *Murcus*, i. m. [*ἡ μαλακός*, mollis, ignavus, fit *μαλακός*; Aetol. *μυλακός*] *A sluggard, a coward, a dastardly fellow, one who, to excuse himself from being a soldier, cut off his thumbs*, Amm. Marc. † *Marcidus*, ignavus.

Murex, icis. m. [*ἡ mure*, quem acumine refert, qua de causa & aliàs musculus dict. *M.*] (1) *A shellfish of the liquor whereof purple colour is made; the burret.* (2) *The shell of that fish, wherein unguents were put.* (3) *The purple colour itself.* (4) *A garment, or robe of purple.* (5) *A trumpet made of the shells of this fish.* (6) *Also a sharp rock, or the very point and edge of a rock.* (7) *Murices*, um. *Caltraps, like the rowels of spurs, cast in the way to keep off the enemies horse.* (1) *Vid. descript. ap. Plin. 9, 60. Idonea est conchyliis, muricibus, & ostreis limosa regio, Col. 8, 16.* (2) *Mart.* (3) *Tyrio ardebat murice laena, Virg. Aen. 4, 262. etiam in plur. Muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanae, Hor. Epod. 12, 21.* (4) *Humeros innato murice tectum caeruleum Tritona vocat, Ov. Met. 1, 332.* (5) *Immanes intorto murice phocas contrahit, Val. Flacc. 3, 727.* (6) *Acuto in murice remi obnixa crepuere, Virg. Aen. 5, 205. interpr. Perott. vid. & Sil. 17, 281.* (7) *Murices ferrei in terram defixi, Curt. 4, 13, 36.*

† *Murginari*, tardare, *Perot. vel à murcus, vel fortasse infert. r, pro muginari, Col. 8, 18. & Plin. 1, 1, praef.*

† *Murgiso*, onis. m. *An idle, or slothful fellow, a sifter, or crafty companion, Fest.*

Muria, ae. f. [*ἡ mari*, dict. *Scal. pot. à μύρα*, fluo, propterea quod ex thynno pisce fluit] (1) *A kind of sauce, or pickle, made of the tunny.* (2) *Brine, salt water.* (3) *Muria dura, very strong pickle, or brine made of water and salt, so strong that no more salt will melt in it.* (1) *Vid. Mart. 13, 103.* (2) *Interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, Cic. de Fin. 3, 14. vid. & Col. 12, 25.* (3) *Col. 12, 4.*

† *Muriaticus*, a, um. adj. *Powdered, lying long in brine, or pickle. Muriatica fassamenta, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.*

† *Muriatus*, a, um. *Soused, pickled. Muriatos lacertos, M. ex Mart. Leg. rell. rutatos.*

Muricatum, adv. *Wreathed at the top like the fish murex. Vertice muricatum intorto, Plin. 9, 52.*

Muricatus, a, um. part. *Full of sharp points, or prickles. Carduis folia muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23. Met. Muricati gressus, qu. per murices ferreos, timorous, or fearful steps, Fulg.*

Muricidus, a, um. *A mouse killer. Vae tibi, muricide homo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 12. ubi tamen Meurs. libentius leg. muricide.*

Murices, ei. f. *Brine, salt liquor, the same as muria dura, Cato, 8, 8.*

† *Murilégulus*, i. m. *A gatherer of purple fishes, a fisher for purple.* † *Qui legit murices.*

Murina, ae. f. *potionis genus, quod Graeci necliar voc. ab uvae murrinae nomine, Fest. al. scrib. myrina, ut sit vinum unguentarium, al. myrrhina five murrhina, Non. ex Plaut. & Varr. ut sit vinum myrrhae odore conditum. A noble delicious sort of wine, sweet, but not strong, hippocras, saith Col. rather like Verdea, Monte fiasco, or Frontinac, tempered with myrrh, or other precious odours, Plin. 14, 15. of which the Roman ladies used to drink, Gell. 10, 23.*

Murinus, a, um. adj. (1) [*ἡ mus*, muris] *Of, or belonging to a mouse. Color murinus, Col. 6, 37. Pelles murinae, martens skins, or of other small furred beasts, Justin. 2, 2.* (2) *It. [ἡ μύρον, unguentum] Arabicus murinusque odor, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6.* (3) *It. [ἡ muro] Murinum hordeum, a weed like barley, growing commonly on walls, Plin. 22, 65.*

† *Muristracula*, ae. f. *A mousetrap, Cato. † Muscipula.*

MURMUR, is. n. († m. *Non.*) [*ἡ μουρμός* five *μυρμός*, murmuro, quae tamen est vox ficta à sono] (1) *The noise of water running, the purling of a brook.* (2) *An humming, or buzzing noise.* (3) *Met. A whisper.* (4) *The whispering, or rustling of trees shaken by the wind.* (5) *An approbation of applause.* (6) *A muttering.* (7) *Any terrible noise, as the roaring of the sea, the roaring of a lion, tiger, or other beast; the noise of thunder, earthquakes, or of the winds.* (8) *The sound of a trumpet, &c.* (9) *A muttering, or grumbling.* (1) *Murmure labens rivus, Ov. Rem. Am. 177.* (2) *Murmure apum caeca intus saxa sonant, Virg. Aen. 12, 591.* (3) = 33 *Haud facile est murmurque humilesque susurros tollere de templis, & aperto vivere voto, Pers. 2, 6.* (4) *Ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Virg. Ecl. 9, 58. Murmur nemorum increbre-scit, Id. Geor. 1, 359.* (5) *Vulgi secutum ultima murmur erat, Ov. Dares magno virum se murmure tollit, Virg. Aen. 5, 369.* (6) *Secreta murmura vulgi, Juv. 10, 89.* (7) *Intremere omnem murmur Trinacriam, Virg. Aen. 3, 581.* (8) *Minax murmur cornuum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 17. Tubicen, fera murmura conde, Propert. 4, 4, 61.* (9) *Quanto porrexit murmur panem vix fractum! Juv. 5, 67.*

|| *Murmurabundus*, a, um. adj. *A murmuring, muttering, or grumbling, Apul. Met. 2, p. 54.*

Murmurans, tis. part. (1) *Muttering.* (2) *Roaring as the sea.* (3) *Crackling as fire doth.* (1) *Murmurans servus,*

Plaut. (2) *Fremitus murmurantis maris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40.* (3) *Murmurans ignis, Plin. 18, 84.*

Murmuratio, onis. f. verb. *A murmuring, or low sound. Melanaëtos sola sine clangore, sine murmuratione, Plin. 10, 3. Conf. Sen. Ep. 107.*

|| *Murmurator*, oris. m. *A murmurer, mutterer, or grumbler, Aug.*

† *Murmurillo*, are. *To mutter, or speak softly to one's self. Quid murmurillas tecum? Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 61.*

Murmurillum, i. n. dim. [*ἡ murmur*] *A little noise, or whispering. Nolo murmurillum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48. sed meliores libb. murmur ullum.*

Murmuro, are. neut. [*ἡ murmur*] (1) *To yield a low and hollow sound.* (2) *To murmur, repine, or grumble.* (3) *To roar like the sea.* (1) * *Flebile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov. Met. 11, 52.* ¶ *Mihi inanitate intestina murmurant, my belly crieth cupboard, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6.* (2) *Ut scelesti sola secum murmurat? Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13.* (3) *Spumea sub pectore murmurat unda, Virg. Aen. 10, 212.*

Murmuror, ari. dep. *Varr. ap. Non. pro murmuro.*

Murra, ae. f. *al. murrha scrib. unde murrhina vasa. A stone of divers colours clear as crystal, of which they made cups to drink in, or, as some, porcellan dishes. Ardenti murra Falerno convenit, Mart. 14, 113.*

† *Murratus*, a, um. *Mingled with myrrh, or sweet ointment. § Murrata potio, ap. ant. Fest. † Murrinus.*

Murreus, a, um. adj. *Made of the stone murra, and sent out of Parthia, porcellan. Murrea in Parthis pocula cocta focis, Propert. 4, 5, 26. † Murreus.*

† *Murrha*, vett. *pro myrrha.*

Murrhina, ae. f. *A kind of sweet aromatic wine, Plaut. Vid. Murina.*

† *Murrhinus*, a, um. *Made of murrha. § Ex myrrha conditus, Plin. 37, 8.*

† *Murrhobathrarii*, al. *myrobrecharii. Perfumers of women's shoes, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37. interpr. Turneb.*

† *Murricidum. Vid. muricidus & murcidus.*

Murrinus, a, um. adj. [*ἡ murra*, hinc *murrina* sc. pocula, *Mart. à murrâ fossili materiâ, unde fiunt*] *At quae, à myrrha aromatis genere myrrhina. Cups made of a sort of fossil matter, like China ware, or porcellan dishes. Murrina & crystallina pocula ex eadem terrâ effodimus, quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas, Plin. 33, 2. ubi vid. Harduin. Perperam al. qui cum onychinis confundunt, vid. & Plin. 37, 8.*

† *Murta*. f. *idem quod myrtus, Cato. Vid. Myrta, unde*

† *Murtatum*, i. n. *A kind of pudding made of a thick gut, with myrtle berries in it instead of pepper, Plin. 15, 35. leg. & myrtatum.*

MURUS, i. m. ant. *moerus, Virg. unde & pomœrium mansit. [ἡ μούρα, pars; quod quisque pro parte sua eos extrueret, reficeret, fervaret, Scal.]* (1) *A wall of a city, or any other place for its defence.* (2) *A bank raised against the water.* (3) *A protection, or security.* (1) *Percussit murum aries, Cic. Off. 1, 11. Minae murorum ingentes, Virg. Aen. 4, 89.* (2) *Ne flumen agris noceat, aggeres faciunt sine fossâ: eos quidam vocant muros, Varr. de R. R. 1, 14.* (3) = *Propugnacula, murique tranquillitatis, atque otii, Cic. in Pison. 4. Grajûm murus Achilles, Ov. Met. 13, 281. * Crinalis murus, Cybele's crown made in the form of battlements, or towers, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 284.*

MUS, mûris. m. [*ἡ μῦς*] *A mouse. Cogitato mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 15. Mures marini, Plin. 9, 35. Prov. Satagis tanquam mus in matellâ, as busy as a bee. § Mus araneus, Col. dict. quod aranei modo tenuissimum filum & gladii aciem conscendit; Gr. μυρδαν dict. à μῦς & γανῆ, quod sit muris magnitudine, & ex mure & mustela gignitur. Ut quidem dicit Amyntas apud Scholiast. Nicandri. Satis ridiculè. Nam μυρδαν dicuntur quod mus-selae iis vescuntur. The shrew mouse, Col. 6, 17.*

* *Mûsa*, ae. f. *μῦσα.* (1) *A muse.* (2) *A song, or poem.* (3) *Study, good letters, learning.* (1) *Musis amicus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 1. Aversus à musis, Cic. pro Arch. 9. Musarum & Apollinis acde relictâ, Juv. 7, 37. Imbellis lyrae musa potens, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10.* (2) *Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine musam, Virg. Ecl. 6, 8.* (3) *Qui cum musis, id est, cum humanitate & doctrinâ, habet aliquod commercium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23. ¶ Carmina scribere Musis & Apolline nullo, without the assistance of any muse, Mart. 2, 89. vid. Propert. Musarum volucres, bees, Varr. de R. R. 3, 16. De Musis vid. Cic. de Nat. Deor. 3.*

* *Musaeum*, i. n. *recl. museum. μυσείον, quod vide.*

* *Musaeus*, a, um. adj. *Vid. Museus.*

MUSCA, ae. f. [*ἡ μῦα* per dimin. *μύσων*, musca] (1) *A fly.* (2) *Meton. A curious inquisitive man.* (3) *An impudent person, a parasite.* (1) *Liguriunt muscae, Varr. (2) Musca est meus pater, nihil potest clam illum haberi, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 26. (3) Puer, abige muscas, Cic. de Orat. 2, 60. per jocum scilicet, vid. Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 76. Particula diminuendi, musca nulla foemina est in aedibus, i. e. prorsus. Ne musca quidem, locus Vibii Crispi in Domitianum.*

Muscarium,

Muscarium, ii. n. & muscaria, ae. f. (1) *A flap to drive away, or kill flies.* (2) *The top, or round top of any herb, wherein the seed lieth.* (1) *Muscaria pavonina, Mart. 14, 67. in lemnae.* (2) *Semine muscarii dependente, Plin. 12, 57.*
Muscarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to flies.* *Araneus muscarius, a spider that catcheth flies, Plin. 29, 38.* ¶ **Muscarius clavus**, a bossed nail, *Vitruv. 7, 3.*
Mucarda, ae. f. [à mus, & cerno, i. e. excerno] *Rect. ad analogiam scrib. mucerda, ut sucerda, bucerda. Mousedung.* = Praeterea (ut Varro noster tradit) murinum fimum, quod item mucerdas appellat, *Plin. 29, 34.*
Muscipula, ae. f. [à mus, & capio] *A mousetrap, Varr. de R. R. 1, 8.*
Muscōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Mossy, or full of moss.* *Muscōsi fontes, Virg. Ecl. 7, 45. Muscolum solum, Prop. 3, 2, 26. Apodyterio nihil muscosius, Cic. 2. fr. 3, 1, 2.*
 ¶ **Muscūla**, ae. f. *A little fly, August.*
Muscūlōsus, a, um. adj. *Brawny, full of muscles and sinews.* *Cor naturā musculosum, Cels. 4, 1. pectus, Id. 6, 37. conf. Col. 8, 2, 10.*
Muscūlus, i. m. dim. [à mus] (1) *A little mouse.* (2) *A shellfish called a muscle.* (3) *A fish that guideth the whale.* (4) *A muscle in the body.* (5) *An engine of war, under which men safely approach to the walls of a town, to fill the ditches.* (1) *Ruinis imminentibus, musculi praemigrant, Plin. 8, 42.* (2) *Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.* (3) *Plin. 9, 62.* (4) *Cicatrix in dextro musculo, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4, 60. Musculorum tori, Col. 6, 29, 2.* (5) *Musculi formam vid. ap. Caesarem, B. C. 2. & Veget. 4, 16.*
Muscus, i. m. [à μῦσχος, quod & vitulum & tenellum arboris ramum sign. fit prop. arborum lartugo, muscus] (1) *Moss growing upon trees, walls, rocks by the seaside, and brinks of rivers, &c.* (2) *Musk which cometh from an impostume, or the sweat of an Indian beast.* (1) *Musco circumdat amarae corticis, Virg. Ecl. 6, 62. Saxa circumlita musco, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 7. Virentia stagna musco, Virg. Geor. 4, 18.* (2) *Hieron. lib. 2. adversus Jovinian.*
 * **Museum**, i. n. (1) *A study, or library.* (2) *A place for the resort of learned men.* (1) *Varr. (2) Confluit amnis ad summum flumen, ubi est museum, Varr. de R. R. 3, 5. vid. & Suet. Claud. 42. & ibid. interpretes.*
 * **Musēus**, a, um. [à μῦσα, musa] ad musam pertinens *Proceeding from the muses, poetical, sweet, pleasant.* * **Musea mele**, *Lucr. 2, 212. Museo lepore cuncta contingens, Id. 1, 933.*
Musica, ae. f. sc. ars, ap. antiq. humaniores literas sign. ap. post. modulationem numerorum, *Bud. The art of music. Tractare musicam, Cic. de Orat. 3, 33. Musicam Amphion invenit, Plin. 7, 56. Antiquorum troporum musicorum cum scald musicae nostri temporis collationem vide ap. Vitruv. 5, 4. p. 85. edit. à J. de Laet, 1649.*
 * **Musica**, ōrum. n. pl. *The study, or science of music.* In musicis numeri, & voces, & modi, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 42.*
Musice, es. f. *Musice.* Scimus musicen nostris moribus abesse à principis personā, *Nep. Epam. 1.*
 * **Musice**, adv. *Pleasantly, or merrily.* *Musice hercle agitis aetatem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 99.*
 * **Musicus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Poetical, or pertaining to poetry.* (2) *Musical, belonging to music.* (3) *Addicted to music.* (1) *Studium musicum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23. Artem tractare musicam, to write plays, Id. Phorm. prol. 18.* (2) *Musicae arti amicus delphinus, Plin. 9, 8. Aut musicis notis cantica excipiat, Quint. 1, 12, (3) Non tam concinnus heluo, nec tam musicus, Cic. in Pison. 10.*
 * **Musicus**, i. m. *A musician.* In Graeciā musici floruerunt, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 12. conf. Off. 1, 146.*
Musimon, ōnis. m. qui & musmon. μασμόνας vocat Strabo. *A mongrel creature ingendred of a ram and a she-goat; a kind of ass, mule, or horse. Equum musimonem, Lucil. Equum aut musimonem aut arietem, Cato. Vid. Musmon.*
 ¶ **Musivarius**. *An artist that maketh mosaic work, Cod. & Firm.*
 ¶ **Musivum**, i. n. scil. opus. *Mosaic work in the roof of buildings, Spart. Lat. Opus tessellarium.*
Musmon, ōnis. m. *A kind of rams in Spain and Corsica, that bore goats hair instead of wool.* Genus musmonum capri no villo, quam pecoris velleri propius, quos & umbros vocat *Plin. 8, 75. Extenditur & ad asinos, mulos, equos. Vid. Musmon.*
Mussans, tis. part. *Muttering, not speaking out, not acting openly for fear.* *Mussantes inter se, Liv. 7, 25. Cum mussantes medicos vidissem, Plin. Epist. 7, 1, 5.*
Mussitandus, a, um. *To be winked, or connived at, or put up quietly.* *Mussitanda est injuria, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 53.*
Mussitans, tis. part. *Whispering, muttering, grumbling.* *Cam mussitantes, Liv. 1, 50.*
 ¶ **Mussitator**, ōnis. m. *A mutterer, Bibl. † Mussans.*
Musito, āre. freq. [à musso] (1) *To speak low, or mutter to one's self.* (2) *To be silent for fear.* (1) *Non à me scibas esse pistrinum in mundo tibi, cum ea mussitabas? Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 86.* (2) *Herclē quicquid est, mussitabo potius, quam inteream malē, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 40.*

Musso, āre. act. [à mutio, ut à quatio quasso, V. vel à μύσσω, quod à μῦς, Varr.] (1) *To make a low buzzing noise, as bees do at night.* (2) *To mutter, or grumble, to keep to himself, not to speak openly, to doubt.* (3) *To be silent for fear, interest, &c.* (1) *Mussant oras & limina circum, Virg. Geor. 4, 183.* (2) *Cum caeteri per metum, aut ambitionem mussarent, Liv. Mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg. Aen. 12, 657.* (3) *Mussabat tacito medicina timore, Lucr. 6, 1177. Mussanda est injuria adolescentium, ut aliqui leg. Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 53. † Mussare hominum est occultē & depressā voce loquentium, quod celatum velint: murmurare autem majoris soni est, proximi ad tumultum, Non.*
Musfor, āri. pass. *Not to be spoken out freely, to be concealed, or kept in.* = Neque occultum haberi, neque per metum mussari, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12.*
Mustacea, ae. f. [quod mustaceis subjiciatur] *A sort of laurel, with a very great, flagging, and whitish leaf, Plin. 15, 39.*
Mustaceum, ei. n. *A kind of cake used at weddings, a bridecake.* See how it is made in *Cato de R. R. 121. Laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to seek for glory in pitiful performances, Cic. Att. 5, 20.*
Mustaceus, ei. m. *Cato ubi suprā.*
Mustarius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to must, or new wine.* *Urcei mustarii, to put new wine in, Cato de R. R. 11.*
Mustela, ae. f. scrib. & mustella. [simpl. à mus, ut tela fit vocis productio] (1) *A weasel.* (2) *A greedy fish, a sea lamprey, an eelpout, Jun. (1) Plin. 9, 29. (2) † Sed diversum ab utroque docet Ausonii descriptio, in Mosella, quam, si libet, lege. Vid. Col. 8, 17, 8. & Plin. 9, 29.*
Mustelinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like a weasel.* *Mustelinus color, a tawny, or yellowish colour, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22. utriculus, Plin. 30, 43.*
Musteus, a, um. pro quo ap. vett. mustus. (1) *Sweet as must, or new wine.* (2) *Fresh, new, late made.* (3) *Met. A book lately made, newly come forth, or set out.* (1) *Mala mustea, Varr. de R. R. 1, 59. & Col. 5, 10. Dicta mustea inquit Plin. à celeritate mitefcendi. Mustea pyra, Cato. (2) Caseus musteus, green, or soft cheese, Id. 11, 97. Piper musteum, green pepper, Id. 12, 14. Mellis musteus fructus, honey that hath not purified itself by working. (3) Musteus liber, Plin. Epist. 8, 21, 6.*
Mustricula, ae. f. [à mus, & trica, ubi mus intricatur, M.] (1) *A mousetrap.* (2) *A shoemaker's last.* (1) *Gloss. Ilid. (2) Mustriculum in dentes indam tibi, Afran. cit. & interpr. Festo. Leg. & mustricula.*
 ¶ **Mustulentus**, a, um. *Smelling strong.* *Mustulentus aestus nares attingit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 90. Sed in MSS. ista verba non comparent, quae tamen à Nonio citantur, Apul. tamen Mustulentus Autumnus, Met. 1, p. 40.*
Mustum, i. n. sc. vinum. [à seq. mustus]
 † **Mustus**, a, um. adj. [à μῦσχος, tener] *Vinum mustum, Cato, i. e. novum. † Mustum aut magnae vetustatis valentissimum, Cels. 2, 18. Mustum non solum vinum, verum novellum quicquid est, rect. dicitur. Non. hinc Virgo musta, Naev. & agna musta, Cato ap. Prisc.*
 † **Mut** facere non audet, *Apul. ap. Charis. id. quod Mu.*
Mutabilis, e. adj. (1) *Mutable, that may be changed.* (2) *That is easily, or often changed, unconstant, variable, unsteady, wavering.* (3) *Various, differing.* (4) *Act. Changing.* (1) = Sed flecti poterit, mens est mutabilis illi, *Tib. 3, 4, 63.* (2) = Varium & mutabile semper foemina, *Virg. Aen. 4, 569.* (3) *Vultu mutabilis, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 189.* (4) * *Varius labor mutabilis aevi, Virg. Aen. 11, 425.*
Mutabilitas, ātis. f. *Mutability, changeableness, wavering, inconstancy.* *Mutabilitate partum, Lucr. 2, 931. = Inconstancia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35.*
 - **Mutabiliter**, adv. *Mutably, ficklely, unsteadily, changeably.* *Varr. ap. Non. 2, 546.*
Mutandus, a, um. part. *To be changed, or varied.* *Mutandus locus, Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 44. Mutanda dies, Ov. ¶ Lacteus porcus aere mutandus, to be sold, Col. 7, 9.*
Mutans, tis. part. (1) *Changing.* (2) *Altered, changed.* (1) *Mutantes sedem, Plin. 2, 37. (2) Diu mutantibus verbis repugnandum; sed abolita atque abrogata retinere insolentiae est, Quint. Instit. 1, 10. Diuturnitate in superbiam mutans, Tac. Ann. 12, 29. Quod etiam in verbo fit. Vid. Muto.*
 † **Mutans** pro mutaveris, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49.*
Mutatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A changing, altering, or shifting.* = *Motibus & mutationibus suis ciens omnia & agitans natura, Cic. N. D. 3, 11. Morum institutorumque mutatio, Id. Off. 1, 33. Magna mutatio loci, non ingenii, Id. pro Quint. 3. Rerum mutationes, Sall. B. J. 3. § Mutatio vestis, a going into mourning, Cic. castrorum, a decamping, Caes. B. C. 2, 31. officiorum, mutual intercourse, Cic. Off. 1, 22.*
Mutator, ōnis. m. *He who changeth.* *Mercis mutator Eoae, Lucr. 8, 854. equorum, Val. Flacc. 6, 161.*
 ¶ **Mutatorius**, a, um. *Pertaining to change, changeable.* *Mutatoriae vestes, mutatoria vestimenta, Bibl. & Absol. Mutatoria, Hier. changes of raiment.*
 ¶ **Mutatrix**, icis. f. *She that changeth, Frag. Poët.*

M U T

Mutaturus, a, um. part. *That will change.* Semel infertas non mutaturus habenas, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 27. *conf. Theb.* 6, 544.

Mūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Altered, changed, turned, transformed.* (2) *Transplanted.* (3) *Changed for the worse, harsh, sour.* (4) *Words used metonymically.* (1) Mutato ordine, *Lucr.* 1, 687. Mutatis inter se elementis, *Id.* 1, 912. Mutatis ad celeritatem jumentis, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 11. Mutato consilio, *altering his mind, taking other measures,* *Id.* M. Rufus Calidii sententiam, paucis ferè mutatis verbis, sequebatur, *varying only in a few words,* *Caes. B. C.* 1, 2. (2) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 50. (3) Ac nisi mutatum parciit defundere vinum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 51. (4) Mutata verba ea dico, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliqua consequenti, *Cic. caet. vid. in Muto.* * Mutato fidere, *at a different season,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 73. Faciem mutatus & ora, *Id. Aen.* 1, 662.

† Mutesco, ēre. incept. [*qu. à muteo*] *To be, or wax dumb,* *Mart. Cap.* † Obmuteo.

Muticus, a, um. adj. [*à mutilus*] Spica mutica dic. quae non habet aristam; eae enim *qu. cornua sunt spicarum.* *Anear of corn without a beard,* *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 48.

Mutilans, tis. part. *Maiming, lipping.* Mutilantes verba dentes, *Plin.* 7, 16.

Mutilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A maiming.* Levis mutilatio, *Cels.* 7, 9.

Mutilātor, ōris. f. verb. *He that mangleth, or maimeth,* *Lexicogr. ex Cels.*

Mutilātus, a, um. part. (1) *Maimed, mangled, or cut off.* (2) *Met. Broken.* (3) *Diminished.* (1) Naso auribusque mutilatis, *Liv.* 29, 9. Mutilatis auribus, *Curt.* 7, 5, 40. Sallit mutilatae cauda colubrae, *Ov. Met.* 6, 559. (2) Mutilati rami, *Ov. in Nuce,* 37. (3) Mutilatus exercitus, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 12.

Mutilo, āre. *To maim, or mangle.* = Spolies, mutiles, laceres, quenquam nacta sis, *Ter. Hecyr.* 1, 1, 8.

Mutilor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be maimed.* Majore-membro- rum parte mutilari, *Curt.* 5, 5, 14.

Mutilus, a, um. adj. [*à Gr. μῦτλος, i. e. ἀκρωτής, cornibus destitutus*] (1) *Having his horns broken off.* (2) *Also wanting horns.* (3) *Met. Broken.* (1) O tua cornu ni foret ex- secto frons, inquit, quid faceres, cum sic mutilus minitaris? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 60. (2) & Mutilos oportebat esse gregum maritos, non cornutos, *Col.* 7, 6. (3) Mutila quaedam & hiantia loqui, *Cic. Orat.* 9. = Animus aurium nuncio mutila sentit quaedam, & quasi decurtata, *the broken, and as it were cropt periods,* *Ibid.* 53. Navis mutila, *Liv.* 37, 24.

Mutilus, i. m. concha muri similis, *al. scrib. mytilus.* *A kind of shellfish like a mussel, or muscle.* Quomodo mys, muti- lus, & myscus differant, *vid. Plin.* 32, 53.

Mutinum, vel moetinum, *Lucil. Vid. Mutunum.*

Mutinus, qui & mutunus, *id. qui Priapus, Fest. à mu- tone sc.*

Mūtio, vel muttio, īre. [*à mutus, Becm. qu. obmuteo, al. scrib. muttio, à muttum quod γῦδ, muttire γῦδζων, Gloss. vet. vel à μῦ, μῦ, quod canum est, Varr.*] (1) *To speak softly as with an imperfect voice, to mutter.* (2) *To creak.* (1) Ni- hil jam mutire audeo, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 25. Muttire unum verbum audes? *Plaut. Men.* 5, 1, 11. muttivero, *Pl. Mil.* 2, 6, 83. (2) Num muttit cardo? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 94.

Mutitans, tis. part. *Muttering,* *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 52.

† Mūtutio, ōnis. f. *A muttering, or grumbling.* Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, aut muttio? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 21.

|| Mūtūto, al. mutuuto, as. *To feast one another by turns,* *Gell.* 2, 24.

Mūtītus, a, um. part. ex eadem synt. quā maturato, sena- tusconsulto, &c. Neque opus est adeò mutito, *nor indeed is there any occasion that the least word should be made of it,* *Ter. Hecyr. sc. ult.* 26.

Mūto, āre. act. [*à moveo, qu. moto, ab Hebr. מוּט nutare, Canin.*] (1) *To change, by taking, or giving one thing for another, to exchange.* (2) *To change, in trading; to barter, to traffick.* (3) *To take successively, to shift.* (4) *To change, or alter.* (5) *Absol. To be exchanged, or altered.* (6) *To change by dying of a thing.* (7) *To rescind, disallow, not to hold ratified, to violate.* (8) *To cause one to alter his mind.* (9) *To turn, or transform.* (10) *To remove from one place to another.* (11) *To pass by, or to cross.* (1) Mutare corpus, locum, speciem, gestum, tempora, vitam priorem, *Lucr.* Mutat coenacula, lectos, balnea, tonsores, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 92. lares & urbem, *Id. Carm. Sec.* 40. se mutare habitu, *to change one's attire,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 64. § Mitibus mutare tristitia, *Id. Od.* 1, 16, 26. bellum pro pace, *Sall.* Quem cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis, mutasse velim, *for whom I would give the whole world,* *Ov. Met.* 7, 59. (2) Nec nautica pinus mutabit merces, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 39. Mercibus hic Italus mutat sub sole recenti rugosum piper, *Pers.* 5, 55. ¶ Mutare aere, *to sell.* Caetera ova reponantur, vel aere mu- tentur, *Col.* 8, 5. Pecus & mancipia mutare cum mercato- ribus vino, *Sall. B. J.* 48. (3) ¶ Mutare solum, *to go into exile,* *Cic.* Mutare vestem, *to go into mourning,* *Liv.* 43, 16. (4) = Nil ego patiar, nunquam me injuria mutat, *Prop.* 2, V O L. II.

M U T

24, 39. Nihil in ipso te fortuna mutavit, *Plin. Paneg.* 24. Mutare animum, consilium, mentem, voluntatem, sententiam, *Cic. mores, Ter. tabulas, Juv.* 14, 55. (5) & Quae pro- fodiae fuerunt manent, reliquae mutant, *Varr. vid. & Mutans.* Mores populi Romani quantum mutaverint, vel hic dies argu- mentum erit, *Liv.* 39, 51. (6) Croceo mutabit vellera luto, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 44. (7) Mutare decretum, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. Haud muto factum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 13. De uxore nihil mutat, *Ibid.* 5, 4, 46. Cum aliquo mutare fidem, *Id. Phorm.* 3, 2, 27. (8) Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 64. (9) Crinem mutavit in hydros, *Ov. Met.* 4, 800. Mutant cum papillione figuram, *Id.* 15, 374. In contraria mutare, *Id.* In formam alterius mutare se, *Plaut. Amph. Arg.* 2, 2. (10) Fac ut te aliquò cum omni familia mutes, *Varr.* Neque se luna quoquam mutat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 118. (11) * Mutare montes, *to pass by,* *Lucr.* 4, 461. * Pinguis Phrygiae Mygdonias opes permutare velis crine Liciniae? *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 22. *b. e. crinem Liciniae Mygdo- niis opibus.* Utroque constructionis genere utuntur veteres poetae. *Vid. Hor. Epod.* 9, 27. *nic non Histor.* Exilium patria fede mutaverat, *Curt.* 3, 7, 11. *i. e. alienas sedes pa- triae praetulerat.*

Mutor, āri. pass. *To be changed, &c.* Civitate mutari, *to be made citizen of another city,* *Cic. pro C. Balbo,* 13. *Vid. caet. in Muto.*

Mūto, ōnis. m. *The privy member of a man,* *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 68.

Mutoniatūs. *Well hung,* *Mart.* 3, 73. & in Priap.

† Muttum, i. n. [*à mutio, quod & muttio scrib. five à mu vel mut*] Proverbialiter dicimus, Muttum nullum emiseric, *not a word,* *Cornut.* Hoc est nè mu quidem vel mut facere. *Hinc Gallic. un mot.*

† Mutuarius, a, um. adj. *Interchangeable, one for another, reciprocal.* Mutuarias operas cum vicinis cambire, *Apul. Florid.* p. 430.

Mūtuatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à mutuor*] *A borrowing.* Sinè mutuatione & versurà dissolvere, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 42. & Non est hoc depositum, sed mutuatio, *Quint.*

|| Mutuātitiūs, a, um. *Borrowed, money hired, or taken upon use.* Pecunia mutuatiua, *Gell.* 21, 1.

|| Mutuator. m. *He that borroweth,* *Dig.*

Mutuātus, a, um. part. (1) *Having borrowed,* (2) *or having taken from some other.* (1) Maximas pecunias mutuati, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 60. (2) A viris virtus nomen mutuata est, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 18.

Mutuē. adv. *id. quod mutuò,* *Cic. Offic.* 5, 7.

† Mutuitans, tis. part. [*tanquam à freq. mutuit*] *Desiring to borrow.* Mutuitanti credere, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 52.

|| Mutuito, ita leg. *Turneb. ap. Gell. Vid. Mutito.*

Mutuiiter, pro mutuo, *Varr. ap. Non.* 11, 30.

Mutūlus, i. m. qui & mutilus. [*qu. trabs mutila*] *A stay cut of stone, or timber in building, to bear up the summer, or other part: In masonry it is called a corbel; in timber work a bracket, or bragget.* Mutuli columnis impositi, *Col.* 3, 5, per parietem defixi, *Id.* 8, 9.

† Mutunum, i. n. *sc. fascinum, quod & mutonium, & mutinum, à mutone dict.* *A filthy charm,* *Lucil.*

|| Mutunus. [*à mutone dict.*] (1) *A name of Priapus.* (2) *Also the privy member.* (1) Arn. *Lact.* & Aug. (2) Rubro, Priape, furibus minare mutino, *Poët. Phall. carm.* 73.

Mutuò. adv. *Together, mutually, one with another,* *Cic. =* Gratum est utrique nostrum, quod cupis; mutuò, mehercule: nam invicem desiderio vestri tenemur, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 1, 2. Me mutuò diligas, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 9.

|| Mutuo, āre. act. *To borrow,* *Non. ex Caecil.* Quod regem à finitimis potius mutuasset, *V. Max.* 3, 4, 2. *Sed leg. etiam mutuata esset.*

Mutuor, āri. dep. *To borrow.* A Coelio mutuabimur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 3. & Croesus non mutuatus est aliunde laudem, sed sibi ipsi peperit, *Id. Met. To borrow, or take from another person, or thing.* Mutuemur hoc quoque verbum, dicatur- que tam aether Latine, quàm dicitur aër, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 36. Subtilitatem ab academiâ mutuatur orator, *Id. de Fato,* 2. Ab amore temerarium mutuari consilium, *Liv.* 30, 12. & Pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fœnore collocabant, *Suet. Aug.* 39.

Mūrus, a, um. [*à μῦρὸς, μῦρὸς, vel μῦρὸς, i. e. ἀφῶνος, vel à sono, quem muti edunt, Varr.*] (1) *Mute, dumb, that cannot speak by nature, senseless.* (2) *Struck dumb, or speech- less, mute.* (3) *Without words.* (4) *That cannot make an ar- ticulate sound.* (5) *Silent, still.* (1) Imago etiam muta à tanto scelere revocare debet, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 5. = Res inani- matae atque mutae, *Id. N. D.* 1, 14. (2) *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 27. Mutus metu, *Lucr.* 1, 93. (3) Mutus aspectus, *the bare sight,* *Quint.* 6, 1. (4) Muta agna, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 219. Mutae bestiae, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 71. (5) = Forum mutum, elinguem curiam, tacitam & fractam civitatem videbatis, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 3. Muta est hujus temporis accusatio, *for all this time you accuse him of nothing,* *Id. pro Flacc.* 6. Tempus mutum à literis, *time silent as to writing,* *Cic. Att.* 8, 22. * Spicula muta, *silent arrows, not singing through the air,* *Stat.* ¶ Mutae

* *Mutae artes*, not greatly famed, Virg. Aen. 12, 396. § *Hae quasi mutae artes*, &c. as it were silent arts, Id. (speaking of statuary and painting, in opposition to oratory.) *Mutae literae*, consonants that cannot be pronounced without a vowel, so as to give any sound, Fest. *Muti lapides*, stones without any number inscribed, Hyg. *Muta exta*, when they can gather no divination from the entrails, Fest. § *Adjutoria*.

Mutuum, i. n. [à mutuus] (1) A loan, that which is borrowed. (2) An equal return. (1) *Mutuum dare*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 101. *Mutuo appendere aliquid*, Plin. 9, 81. (2) *Mutuum mecum facit*, he is but even with me, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37. *Mutua sunt à me*, I am of the same mind towards you, Id. Perf. 5, 1, 14.

Mutuus, a, um, adj. [à Sicula voce *μῦτος*, Varr. vel à *muto*, ut à *pasco* *pascuus*; quia *mutuum* redditur eadem materiâ, sed *mutatâ specie*] (1) *Lent*, or *borrowed*. (2) *Mutual*, *reciprocal*, *equally on both sides*, one another. (1) *Miser sum*, *argentum nusquam invenio mutuum*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 52. *Nec mutuis nostris verbarefers*, Ov. Met. 1, 655. *Mutua rogare festertia*, Mart. 6, 20. *Alicui dare pecuniam mutuam*, Cic. Att. 11, 3. *Aeris mutua summa*, Ov. Rem. 562. *Civitatibus mutuum frumentum dedit*, Cic. Agr. 2, 30. (2) *Terrigenae pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres*, kill one another, Ov. Met. 7, 141. *Mutuus affectus*, Juv. 15, 149. *amor*, Hor. Epod. 15, 10. *love equally returned*. *Mutuis animis amant, amantur*, Catull. 43, 20. * *Fax mutua*, an equal flame of love, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13. *Gaudia mutua*, Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 87. *dicta*, *certamina*, *vulnera*, Id. *convivia*, Virg. *voluntas*, Cic. ¶ *Tradunt operas mutuas*, they assist each other, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 37. *Pedes per mutua nexi*, linked in each other, Virg. Aen. 7, 66.

M ante Y.

* *Myacanthos*. [ex *μῦς*, mus, & *ἀκανθα*, spina] *Wild spear-ago*, Plin. 19, 42. Lat. *Corruda*.

* *Myagros*. f. [ex *μῦς*, & *ἀγρός*, quod praetervolantes muscas, ramulis impicitas, capiat, ut muscipula mures] *An herb with a stalk like fennel, and leaves like madder, cameline*, Plin. 27, 81.

* *Myax*, acis. m. [ex *μῦς*, mus, ob aliq. similitudinem] *A kind of shell-fish, like the purple fish*, Plin. 32, 31.

¶ * *Mycēnātiās*, ae. m. [à *μύκημα*, mugitus] *A kind of earthquake, with roaring and bellowing*, Amm. Marc. 17, 7.

* *Mycetias*, ae. m. [à *μυκάω*, mugio, cum sub pedibus mugit solum, Virg.] *An earthquake with a hollow bellowing noise*, Apul. p. 730.

* *Mygale*, es. f. [ex *μῦς*, mus, & *γάλην*, mustela, fort. à similit. Lat. *Mus araneus*] *A field mouse, called a shrew*, Veg. 3, 4.

* *Myinda*, ae. f. [ex *μῦς*, conniveo] *The play called hood-man-blind, blind-hob, or blind-man-buff*, Jun.

* *Myloecos*. [ex *μύλη*, mola, & *οἶκος*, domus] *A kind of worm breeding in mills*, Plin. 29, 39.

* *Myobarbūm*. Vox hybrida. [sc. à *μῦς*, & *barba*, Scal.] *A kind of cup which Bacchus bath pictured in his hand*, Auson. Ep. 3, in lemmate.

* *Myocōnos*, ni. f. [ex *μῦς*, mus, & *κτείνω*, occido] *Herba dict. quod è longinquo odore mures necet. Aconite*, vid. Plin. 27, 2.

* *Myōpāro*, ōnis. [μυοπάρων, i. e. navicula piratarum, Non. cujus de etymo parum convenit inter doctos] *A kind of long light ship with oars, used often by pirates. Myoparone piratico capto, dux liberatur*, Cic. Verr. 3, vid. & V. Max. 2, 8, 5.

* *Myophōnos*. [ex *μῦς*, & *φόνος*, caedes. Th. *φίω*, occido] *An herb that killeth mice*, Plin. 21, 30.

* *Myōsōta*, vel *myosōtis*, Plin. 27, 180. *Myosoton*, Id. 27, 8. *The herb mouse-ear, or blood-strange*.

* *Myrāpium*. [ex *μύρον*, unguentum, & *ἄριον*, pirum] *A musk pear*, Plin. 15, 16.

¶ * *Myrias*, ādis. f. *μυριάς*. Ten thousand, Erasim.

* *Myrica*, vel *myrice*, es. f. quam alii *Tamaricē* voc. *A low shrub called tamarisk. Myricen & Italiā, quam alii tamaricē* vocant, *Achaiā autem bryan sylvestrem*, Plin. 13, 37. *Humiles myricae*, Virg. Ecl. 4, princ.

* *Myrinus*, i. m. *The male kind of the lamprey*, Plin. 9, 39.

* *Myriomorphos*. *Of a thousand shapes*, Lex. ex Apul.

* *Myriophyllon*, i. n. [ex *μύρια*, decies mille, & *εὐφλόριον*, folium, dict. à multitudine tenuium foliorum] *The herb milfoil, or yarrow*, Plin. 24, 95.

* *Myristicus*, a, um. [à *μυρίτζω*, unguentis imbuo] (*muscata* sive *moischata*, Offic.) ob odoris suavitatem. *Nux myristica*, a nutmeg.

* *Myrmecias*, gemma. [Th. *μύρμηξ*, formica, dict. quod nigras habet eminentias, *μύρμηκιοις*, i. e. verrucis similes] *A precious stone with little knots like warts*, Plin. 37, 63.

* *Myrmecion*, ii. n. [dict. quod caput habeat formicae simile] (1) *A kind of spider*. (2) *A sort of little wart*. (3) *Also an ant hill*. (1) Plin. 29, 27. (2) Cels. 1, 5, c. ult. (3) *Μυρμηκία ἀγροῖ*, Prov. Vid. Chiliad.

* *Myrmecites*, ae. m. *A stone having in it the figure of an emmet, or pismire*, Plin. 37, 72.

* *Myrmecōleo*, ōnis. m. voc. ex *formicae & leonis* nominibus composit. *A little creature which preyeth upon ants and pismires*, Aug.

† *Myrmicē*. [à *μύρμις*, vel *μύρμηξ*, formica] *Pismire like*. *Myrmicē incedere*, Catull. 43. *quod formicinum gradum movere dixit*, Plaut. *to go like a pismire, to creep softly along*. Legitur & *mimicē*, quod rectius.

Myrmillo, ōnis. m. Suet. Vid. *Mirmillo*.

* *Myrobālānum*, i. n. [à *μύρον*, unguentum, & *βάλανος*, glans] *A fruit called by the apothecaries myrobalan, Ben, or a fruit of Egypt, about the bigness of a filberd, of whose kernel is made an oil used in precious ointments*, Plin. 12, 46.

* *Myrobrecharii*. [ex *μύρον*, unguentum, & *βρέχων*, rigo] *Those that anointed their heads, and perfumed their hair*, Plaut. *Those that perfumed womens shoes*, Turn. al. *malobatharii*.

* *Myrōpōla*, ae. m. *A seller of sweet oils, ointments, or perfumes*, Plaut. Caf. 2, 3, 10.

* *Myrōpōlium*, ii. n. *A place where oils are sold, a perfumer's shop*, Plaut. Amph. 4, 1, 3.

* *Myrrha*, ae. f. [à *μύρρη*, quod à *μύρρη* amarum esse] (1) *A sweet gum called myrrh, which droppeth from a tree of the same name*. (2) *Also a sweet potion to cure drunkenness*. (1) *Madentes myrrhā comac*, Virg. Aen. 12, 100. (2) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 51.

* *Myrrhapium*, id. quod *Myrapium*, Cels. 4, 19.

Myrrhātus, a, um. *Mingled with myrrh*. *Ora virūm myrrhata*, Sil. 13, 478.

Myrrheus, a, um. *Of the colour of myrrh, or perfumed with myrrh*. *Myrrhea coma*, Tib. 3, 4, 28. & Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22.

Myrrhīnus, a, um. *Of myrrh, made of myrrh, scented with myrrh*, Juv. 6, 155. Mart. 3, 26. & 13, 110.

* *Myrrhis*, is, vel *idis*. f. quam alii *smyrhizām*, alii *myrrham* vocant. *Mockchervil, an herb like hemlock*. Some call it *kex*, or *kexes*, *ass-parsley*, Plin. 24, 97.

* *Myrrhites*, ae. m. [à colore *myrrhae*] *A precious stone having the colour of myrrh, and the smell of sweet ointment*, Plin. 37, 63.

* *Myrrineum*. [ab odore *myrrhinae*, i. e. *myrti*] *leg. murrhineum, vel myrrhinum*. *Wild fennel*, Plin. 20, 96.

* *Myrsinītes*. *μυρσινίτης*. melleum colorem habens, *myrti odorem*. (1) *A precious stone*. (2) *Also an herb of the kind of spurge*. (1) Plin. 37, 63. (2) *Herba ex genere tithymalli, foliis myrti acutis, & pungentibus*, &c. Plin. 26, 40.

† *Myrta*, ae. f. Cato & Varr. pro *myrtus* dixere. Scrib. & *murta*.

Myrtaceus, a, um. *Belonging to myrtle*. *Myrtaceum folium*, Cels. 7, 17.

Myrtātum, i. n. Plin. 15, 35. Vid. *Murtatum*.

Myrtātus, a, um, adj. *Myrtata ladana, sophisticated with myrtle*, Plin. 12, 38.

Myrtēta, ae. f. *A myrtle grove*, Prisc. ex Plaut. ¶ *Myrtetum*.

Myrtētum, i. n. *A myrtle grove, a number of myrtle trees*. *Littora myrtetis laetissima*, Virg. Geor. 2, 112. conf. Cels. 2, 17.

Myrteus, a, um, adj. (1) *Of myrtles*. (2) *Made of myrtle*. (3) *Of the colour of myrtles*. (1) *Myrtea sylva*, Virg. Aen. 6, 443. *virga*, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 34. (2) *Myrteum oleum*, Plin. 13, 2. (3) *Myrtea gaulapila*, Petron. c. 21.

* *Myrtidānus*, a, um, adj. *Myrtidanum, scil. vinum*. *A sort of made wine*, Plin. 14, 19.

Myrtinus, a, um, adj. *Made of myrtle*. *Oleum myrtinum*, Plin. 13, 2. al. *leg. Myrteus*.

Myrtites, sc. *divos*. *Wine made with myrtleberries infused*, Plin. 14, 19. & Col. 12, 37.

* *Myrtōpētālūm*, i. n. [ex *μύρτος*, & *πέταλον*, folium, Them. *πετάω*, pando, quod folia habet myrtinis similia] *An herb called also polygonaton*, Plin. 22, 18.

Myrtum, i. n. *A myrtleberry*. *Cruenta myrta*, Virg. Geor. 1, 306.

Myrtuōsus, a, um, adj. *Like myrtle, or of the colour of myrtle*, Scal. *leg. myrteolus*, Plin. 12, 28.

* *Myrtus*, i. m. [vel à *μύρτος*, vel à *μύρρη*, ob odoris suavitatem] (1) *A myrtle tree*. (2) *Meton, A myrtle garland*. (1) *Gratissima myrtus Veneri*, Virg. Ecl. 7, 62. (2) *Nitidum caput impedire myrto*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9.

Myrtus, ūs. f. id. Scal. in Catull.

* *Mys*, yos. *A shellfish of the mussel kind, breeding a sort of small red pearl*, Plin. 32, 53.

Myscus, i. *A kind of shellfish like a mouse, by some called a barbel*, Plin. 32, 53.

* *Mystra*, ae. & *mystes*, m. *μύστης*. [à *μύω*, claudō, initiati enim, qui Gr. *μύσαι*, quadriennium filebant] *A priest, he that is learned himself, or instructeth others in the mysteries of religion*. *Lascivi mystae, priests of Bacchus*, Senec. Oedip. 431. *Attici mystae*, Id. Herc. fur. 847. *Infulatus mystra, a prelate*, Sidon.

* *Mystragōgus*, i. m. [Them. *ἀγγω*, duco] *He that shewed strangers the rarities of a temple*, Cic. Verr. 2, 59.

* *Myste-*

M Y S

* Myfteriarches, æ. m. [qui τῶν μυστηρίων ἀρχεῖ, qui myfteriis praeest] *A chiefpriest, the orderer of holy rites, a prelate*, Prud. Peristeph. 2, 350.

* Myfterium, ii. n. [μυστήριον, Lat. Arcanum, à μύω, claudio, alludit Hebr. מסתר *mistar*, i. e. abscondio, five res abscondita, *Aven.*] (1) *A mystery, or secret in religion and holy rites, whereunto the common sort might not come.* (2) *Any great secret.* (1) Tacitum tanquam myfterium tenere aliquid, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 17. *vid. Exercit. Casaub. contra Baron. & Scal.* ad illud *Tibulli*, 3, 5, 7. (2) Epistolae nostrae tantum habent myfteriorum, *Cic. Att.* 4, 18. § Romana myfteria, *the sacred rites of Bona dea, Id. Absol. Myfteria, the rites of Ceres, Proserpine, &c. Id.*

* Myfticus, a, um. adj. *Mystical, mysterious and hidden.* Mystica sacra, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 42. Vitis mystica, *Tibull.* 3, 6, 1. hostia, *Id.* 1, 10, 28.

* Mystrum. [à μῶς, i. e. conchylium, μυστήριον, ligula, *Gloss.*] *A kind of measure, the fourth part of a cyathus, about a spoonful.*

M Y X

* Myftus, pro myscus. *A kind of fish called a sea mouse*, Cal. ex Plin. corr. pro myschus.

* Mythistōria, æ. f. [ex μῦθος, fabula, & ἱστορία, Th. ἱστορία, scio] *An history mixed with fictions and fabulous stories*, Vopisc. † Historia fabulis referta.

* Mýtilus, ut aliqui scribunt] *qu. ex μῦς per dim.] scrib. & mutilus & mytilus. A shellfish, a limpin*, Mart. 3, 59.

* Myxa, æ. f. [prop. mucus, à μύζω, mungo] Myxa prunorum species, ex quibus in Aegypto & vina fiunt, ob mucosum lentorem ita dict. (1) *A kind of prunes, or pluins, like damascens.* (2) *The wick of a candle, or lamp.* (1) Plin. 13, 10. (2) Cum tot geram myxas, una lucerna vocor, *Mart.* 14, 41. ubi alii myxos, & interpret. prominentem partem lucernae, cui inseritur ellychnium.

* Myxon. μύξον. *qu. mucosus. Gaza vertit mucus. A fish of the mullet kind. Fel banchi, quem quidam myxona vocant*, Plin. 32, 25. *vid. & 35, 46.*

Myxos & Myxus, i. m. *vid. Myxa, n. 2.*

N.

N, in Roman, *N* in Italic, both which are, as all the other letters, frequently used in most of the modern languages of Europe; especially such as descend from the Latin. The English indeed, besides these, have a black character somewhat like the German, in which this letter is thus expressed, *N*; but of no great antiquity, and seldom used but in printing statutes and proclamations; for our Saxon ancestors used a letter very little differing from the Roman. The Hebrew tongue hath a double form of this letter, the one initial and medial נ, the other final ן, which might be the cause of calling it ן, which is expressive of both forms; in analogy to ם, which probably was so called from the same cause. Indeed there is a great shew of reason why it should be called ן from the signification of the word, which is *a child*, as being the undoubted daughter of her mother ן. The Greeks, in taking these two letters from them, seem to have had regard to both these reasons, discarding the finals in both, as having no occasion for them in their tongue; and yet, to shew their near relation, gave them an analogical articulation, calling as the former Μυ, so the latter Νυ. Nor are these two liquids nearer in name, than they are in their figure, sound, and mutual offices in Greek and Latin. With respect to their figure, they differ just so much, and no more, in both the capital and small form, as they do in their sound; Μ μ being a fuller sound, having one line more than Ν ν the smaller sound, without any other difference. Their nearness in sound is more remarkable because made by distinct organs, the former being a labial, the latter a dental; which is caused by their equally touching the palate. Nor is their reciprocal use in languages less obvious: The plural termination ן in Hebrew, in the Chaldee dialect is ן; as, on the contrary, the terminations ον and ων in Greek, are *um* in Latin; as οὖν οὖν, *centum*; βραχίων, *brachium*: αν and ων, the terminations of the accus. sing. of the second declension of the Greeks; *am* in the first declension of the Latins; as μῦσαν, σχολήν, *mysam, scholam*. In Latin derivatives from the Greek, as ν is sometimes changed into μ, as in νέω, *meo*; so on the contrary μ into ν, as in μείδω, *nideo*: and as before the first rank of the mutes, and their sister labial μ, ν is changed into μ for the better sound, as in *imbellis, impius, immodicus*; so on the contrary, in the second and third order, μ is converted into ν before *c, q, d, t*; as in *anceps, nunquis, quendam, tantum*: which also is done before *f* and *b*, as in *anfractus, anhelus*. The change of this letter into her other sister liquids *l* and *r*, before another *l* and *r*, as in *illudo, irrideo*, is common, as being only made for the better sound in pure Latin words; but the same is also done in Latin derivatives from the Greek tongue, as in *ne* from νη, *lymph* from νύμφη (whence our master *Priscian* accounts for the use of the Latin numeral *L*, instead of *N* the Greek numeral for 50, *The most antient Greeks, saith he, used L for N, which we still herein retain*) in *mora*, from μωρη, in *crisso*, from κρῖς. As γ, before α, γ, χ, is in Greek sounded like ν, so in Latin words derived from such, ν is substituted for γ; as *ancora, angelus, Anchises*, for ἀγκυρα, ἀγγελος, Ἀγχίσων, though the more antient Latins, *Accius* in particular, as *Varro* acquaints us, retained *g*, writing *aggulus, aggens, agguilla, iggerunt*; and this not only in derivatives from Greek, but perhaps in some of their own words. In many Latin words from Greek families, ν is inserted, especially before mutes of the second and third order, as in *mingo, lingo, jungo, scando, frango*, from μυγῶ, λιγῶ, ζυγῶ, σκαδῶ, παγῶ, the second fut. tense of μυγέω, λιγέω, ζεύγω, σκαδζω, πῖστω, which epenthetical custom is worthy to be noted, as by means whereof from verbs barytones the Latins naturalized many Greek words. But this inserted ν disappears often in their derivatives, as in *mixturio, ligurio, jugum, conjux, fragor, fragilis*; as also before *gn*, as *ignarus, ignavus, cognosco*, and others. Besides the letters already mentioned, ν admits after it *itself, s* and *x* (a compound of *s*, and the second order of the mutes) as *annus, ansa, anxius*; and in composition *j* and *v*, as *conjicio, convoco*. In writing some Latin proper names, where *ns* concur either in the middle or end of words, the Greeks, to soften the sound, leave out ν, as Ὀρτήσιος, Κλήμης, Πέδης, for *Hortensius, Clemens, Pudens*. This letter is often omitted by the Latins, when they enfranchise Greek words ending in ων; as *Leo, Draco*, for Λεων, Δράκων: contrariwise, to Latin words ending in ο, the Greeks add ν, writing Κάτων, Νέρων, for *Cato, Nero*. In some inscriptions of the middle age, and transcripts of that time from elder originals, we find this letter in long syllables of many words inserted; as *Atlans, gigans, elephans*: which perhaps may have happened through the ignorance of the transcribers, mistaking a mark set over such syllables, by some of the antient writers, only to shew their quantity, for the letter ν. I should have thought they might have affected to put this letter in the direct case of such words, because they found it in the oblique cases, had not such words as *formosus* and *thesaurus* checked that opinion. In the notes of the antients, N is read *Nec, nepos, non, num, Nomius, noster, nomisma, nisi, nummorum, numerator*; NAV. *Naves, navibus, navicula*; NC. *Nunc*; N.C. *Non certè, vel Nero Caesar, vel Nero Claudius*; NC. SN. CO. S.D.E. *Notis civibus senatus consulti suffragium datum est*; N.C. N.P. *Non clam, nec precario*; N.C.C. *Non calumniae causâ*; NBL. *Nobilis*; N.L. *Non liquet*; NO. *Nobis*; N.P. *Notarius publicus*.

N A C

N.

N, in fine vocis pro ne interrog. Pyrrhin' connubia servas? *Virg. Aen. 3, 319. & alibi.*
 Nābis. vocab. Aethiopicum, Aethiopes sic vocant camelopardalin. *A beast of Ethiopia, the giraffa.*
 It hath a neck like an horse, legs and feet like a cow, an head like a camel, of a red colour spotted with white, *vid. Plin. 8, 27.*
 † Nabla, vel nablum, unde in abl. pl. nablis, *Vulg. interpr.*
 [אבול Chald. אבול] *A psaltery, vide*
 † Nablum, ii. n. *A psaltery. Duplici genialia nablia palinā verrere, Ov. de Art. Am. 3, 327. potius leg. naulia.*
 † Naccæ, ārum. m. vel, ut al. natta, *Fest. Pellis lanata, vān, Gl. Fullers of cloth. † Fullones.*
 † Nacta, ae. m. *Perf. (ubi leg. rediūs natta) scrib. & nacca. A sordid fellow of a nasty trade, such as fullers, feltmakers, &c. Vid. Natta.*

N A E

Nactus, a, um. part. [à nanciscor] (1) Having found, or lighted upon. (2) Having gotten, or obtained. (3) Pass. Gotten, obtained. (1) Nacta gravem vino Cinyram malè sedula nutrix, Ov. Met. 10, 438. (2) Nacta locum tempusque, Ov. Met. 14, 372. (3) Nacta libertate, Apul. Met. 7, p. 219. Eâ occasione nactâ, Hygin. Fab. 28. † Nactus, l. 7. § 12. ff. de interdictis relegat. &c.
Nae. adv. affirmandi. [ex Gr. ναί] Verily, really, on my word. Nae, illi vehementer errant, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.
Naenia, ae. f. rest. nenia, quod vide.
Naevianum pirum, a sort of pear, Cels. 2, 24.
 † Naevulus, i. m. dim. [à seq.] *A little excrescence, a little natural blemish. Venustiores naevuli, Gell. 12, 1.*
 NAEVUS, i. m. [φάκς προσώπου, Gloss. i. e. lens faciei: vel pot. à natu, qu. natus, vel à geno, qu. gnaevus. Gnaevus corporis insigne, & praenomen à generando dicta esse, & ea ipsa ex Gr. γίγνεται, Fest.] (1) *A natural mark, spot, or excrescence in the body. (2) A blemish, a fault. (3) A knot in wood. (1) Naevus in articulo pueri, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. Est*

Est macula corporis naevus, *Ibid.* (2) Nullus in egregio corpore naevus erit, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 13, 14. (3) Sen.

NAM. conj. causalis. [ex μὴν Dor. μὴν, per inversionem nam, *Becm.*] (1) For, in giving a reason, put generally in the first place. (2) But, sometimes in the second or third place. (3) For, as for. (4) An elegant particle in asking. (5) For etenim, or siquidem, seeing that. (6) It is also used in transitions. (7) Also of affirming with vehemency. (1) *Passerem* plus illa oculis suis amabat; nam mellitus, &c. *Catull.* 3, 6. (2) Milite nam tuo, *Hor. Od.* 4, 14, 9. Siccis omnia nam dura proposuit, *Hor. Od.* 1, 18, 3. (3) Tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae—Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto, finierat, &c. *Ov. Met.* 6, 268, &c. (4) Nam quousque? *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 29. Nam quid ita? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 58. (5) *Hor. Carm.* 3, 11. initio, *Id. Epod.* 6, 5. (6) Nam is postquam excessit ex ephebis, now he, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 24. Nam herus me postquam rus misit, now since, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 3. (7) Nam herclè, inquit Minutius, me quoque Petilius—rogavit, nay truly he desired me too, &c. *Cic.*

Namque. conj. causalis. [ex nam & que enclit.] (1) For, generally in the first, but sometimes in the second place. (2) For, as for. (3) It is used in interrogative transitions. (4) Pro siquidem. (1) Namque ferunt, &c. *Prop.* 1, 20, 17. Cynthia namque, &c. *Id.* 4, 7, 3. Victos namque se fatebantur, *Liv.* (2) Nutricem affata Sichaei namque suam, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 4, 632. (3) Namque illud quare, Scaevola, negasti te fuisse laturum? *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. (4) *Vid. Nep. Milt.* 8.

|| Nāna, ae. f. *A woman dwarf*, *Lampr.*

† Nancio, ap. vett. in usu. Si nanciam populi desiderium, *Prisc. ex Graccho.* † pro nuncior, dep.

Nanciscor, i. nactus sum. dep. [ab ant. nancio, *Prisc.* ut ab apio, apiscor] In bonam & malam partem accipitur. (1) To light upon, to find, to meet with. (2) To come by, attain, get, catch. (1) Ni nactus Venerem essem, hanc Junonem dicerem, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 39. Nacti te sumus otiosum, *Id.* Nancisci causam idoneam, *Nep. Them.* 6. (2) Nanciscetur pretium noménque poëtae, *Hor. A. P.* 299. § Nacta est sibi putrorem tellus ex imbris, *Lucr.* 2, 871.

† Nancitor, pro nancitur, i. e. nanciscitur, *Fest.*

Nans, tis. part. [à no] (1) *Swimming.* (2) *Rolling, flowing.* (1) Nantes in gurgite vasto, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 122. (2) * Undae nantes, *Catull.* 62, 275. *conf. Sil.* 15, 550.

Nactus pro nactus, *Liv.* 27, 28. & f. 7. § 12. de interditiis, relegat, &c.

Nānus, i. m. *vδvov*, quo nomine Gr. pumiliones appellant. (1) *A dwarf.* (2) *A little horse, or mule.* (1) *Prop.* 4, 9, 15. § Nanum cujusdam Atlanta vocamus, *Juv.* 8, 32. (2) Binis rheda rapit citata nanis, *Gell.* 19, 13. ex Helvio Cinnā. || Nanus barbatus, a kind of vessel, or cup, *Varr.*

* Nāpe, es. f. [à νᾱπῆ, saltus] *Forester, ranger, a dog's name*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 214.

* Naphtha, ae. f. [à Chald. נַפְתָּה, quod à נֶפֶת stillare, profuit enim bituminis modo] *A kind of marly, or chalky clay, or slime, whereunto if fire be set, it burneth so vehemently, that water cannot quench it; a stuff like brimstone, liquid petrol.* *Vid. Plin.* 2, 109. & 35, 51.

Naphthas, ae. n. seu pot. indecl. genus olei cedro simile, *Prob. ex Sallust. hist.* 4.

* Naphthe, es. f. *idem quod naphtha*, *Plin.* 35, 51.

Nāpina. *The bed wherein navel, or turnep, is sown*, *Col.* 11, 2.

Nāpus, i. m. [à simil. rapi, qu. rapus; nam & utriusque semen in alterum vicissim mutatur, *Plin.* 19, 54] *Turnep, or navel, navel gentle, or long rapes.* *Napus* de vexam terram amat, *Col.* 2, 10.

* Narcissinus, a, um. *Of daffodil.* *Narcissinum oleum*, *Plin.* 21, 75. *unguentum*, *Id.* 13, 2.

* Narcissites [à Narcissi colore] *A precious stone of the colour of daffodil, resembling the veins of ivy*, *Plin.* 37, 73.

* Narcissus, i. m. [à torpore νᾱρῖον, quem adfert, *Plin.* 21, 75.] *Daffodil.* Croceum pro corpore florem inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis, *Ov. de Narcisso.* Narcissi duo genera in usu medici recipiunt, unum purpureo flore, & herbaecum, *Plin.* 21, 74. *vid. & eundem*, 21, 12. Purpureus Narcissus, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 28.

* Nardinus, a, um. adj. (1) *Made of spikenard.* (2) or *smelling like it.* (1) *Unguentum nardinum*, *Plin.* 13, 2. (1) Ab odore, myrapiā, laurea nardina, *Plin.* 15, 16.

* Nardum, i. n. & nardus, i. f. νᾱρδον. [ab Hebr. נָרְד] (1) *Nard*, the shrub in India, elsewhere the herb bearing spikenard, and precious leaves. (2) Another sort growing near Ganges, of a poisonous smell. (3) *The ointment made of it.* (1) *Plin.* 12, 27. (2) *Plin. ubi supra.* (3) *Nardum* Syriacum, Gallicum, Creticum, rusticum, *Plin.* 12, 26. Illius puro diffillent tempora nardo, *Tibull.* 2, 2, 7. Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 17. Achaemenia nardus, *Id. Epod.* 13, 13. § Quare annon nardus de frutice solo, nardum de unguento solo propriè dicatur.

Nardus, i. [ab Hebr. נָרְד] *Unguent made of nard*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 16. *Plin.* 12, 26.

V O L. II.

† Nārica, ae. f. *resiliens narita, quod vide.*

Nāris, is. f. [piv, unde per Metath. pives, nares, *Canit.* à naritate five gnaritate, *Fest.* quod per eas odorum gnari redimur, unde & olfacere pro cognoscere, *Isid. rect. ab Hebr. נָרִיס naris*] (1) *The nostril, the holes of the nose.* (2) *Synecd. The nose.* (3) *Met. Judgment.* (4) *Bantering, scoffing.* (1) Inque cava nullus stet tibi nare pilus, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 520. Rectè fursum sunt nares, quod odor omnis ad supera fertur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. (2) Balba de nare locutus, *snuffling through the nose*, *Perf.* 1, 33. Spiramina naris, *Luc.* 2, 183. Foramina narium, *Plin.* 7, 2. (3) Emunctae naris Lucilius, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 8. Naris emunctae fenex, of a clear sbrewd judgment, *Phaedr.* 3, 3, 14. (4) Minus aptus acutis naribus hominum, not able to bear their severe jeers, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 30. Nimis uncis naribus indulges, you allow yourself too much in ridiculing every thing, *Perf.* 1, 41.

* Nārīta, ae. f. *Vid. Nerita.*

Narrābilis, e. adj. *That can be told, or declared.* *Lingua, file; non est ultra narrabile quidquam*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 61.

Narrantus, a, um, part. *To be told, or related.* De origine regni ejus pauca narranda sunt, *Just.* 17, 3.

Narrans, tis. part. *Telling, recounting.* Audiam te Iberum narrantem loca, *Catull.* 9, 7. *Conf. Sil.* 8, 138.

Narratio, ōnis. f. verb. [à narro] (1) *A narration, account, or story of a thing.* (2) *The narration, that part of an oration where an account is given of matter of fact.* (1) Narratio verisimilis sit, aperta, brevis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 19. (2) Narratio obscura totam occaecat orationem, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 82.

Narratiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little story, a short narration.* Narratiunculæ à poëtis celebratae, *Quint.* 1, 9.

Narrator, ōris. m. verb. *A teller, or reporter.* Imitatores & narratores faceti, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 54.

Narraturus, a, um, part. *About to tell, or recount.* Verbaque dilectae fert narraturus *Hetruscae*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 207.

Narrātus, a, um, part. [à narro] *Told, reported.* Narrata res, *Phaedr.* 4, 24, 31.

Narrātus, ūs. m. verb. *The telling of a story.* Veniet narratibus hora tempestitiva meis, *Ov. Met.* 5, 499.

Narro, āre. act. ant. gnaro. [à gnarus, quod vult *Velius* notum five narum facio, *Scal.* gnarrat, narrat. *δυναμιται, Vett. Gl.* gnarruisse narrasse, *Fest.*] (1) To tell, relate, give account of, report, recount. (2) Cum correptione, contemptione, admiratione rei impossibilis, falsae, frivolae, mirae. (3) To make the narration in an oration. (4) To declare, affirm, or tell plain. (1) § Siculi poëtae narrabo interitum, *Hor. A. P.* 463. = Bellerophonti maturare necem refert; narrat penè datum Pelea Tartaro, *Id. Od.* 3, 7, 17. Prov. Surdo narrare fabulam, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 10. asello, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 199. to speak to one that doth not mind. Narrat de Corneli amore, *Catull.* 65, 35. arator de tauris, *Propert.* 2, 1, 43. (2) Quid, malum! bone vir, mihi narras? *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 18. P. Non opinor, Dave. D. Opinor, narras? non rectè accipis; certa res est, *Id. Andr.* 2, 2, 29. CH. Nihil nimis bibi. SI. Nihil nimis narras, how! nothing quotha! *Id. Heaut.* 3, 2, 9. Quas tu mulieres mihi narras? ubi musca nulla femina est in aedibus? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 29. (3) Ut dilucidè probabilitèrque narremus, *Cic.* (4) Quid epistola ista narrat? *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 51. Narro tibi planè, relegatus mihi videor, &c. *Cic.* § Dicimus, qu. volumus, loquimur invicem, narramus, quod ignoratur, *Front.* Sed hoc non esse perpetuum exempla adducta docent.

Narror. pass. *To be reported, related, told, &c.* Aqua accendere lignum narratur, *Ov. Met.* 15, 311. Narratur & prisci Catonis saepè mero caluisse virtus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 11.

* NARTHĒCIA, ae. f. [dicta narthecia per dim. à narthex, à fruticis humilitate] *Narthecia* ab al. ferulago appellatur. *A kind of fennel growing always low*, *Plin.* 13, 42.

* NARTHĒCIUM, ii. n. νᾱρθῆκιον, i. e. vasculum medicamentarium. [ita dict. quod narthecis lignum, medullā exemptā, cavum erat, (hinc Hesiod. ἐν κοίλῃ νᾱρθῆκι) & ideo ad medicamenta asservanda accommodatissimum. Hinc Rabb. נָרְתִּיקַן vagina] *A box, or place to keep medicines in.* Doloris medicamenta tanquam de narthecio promere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7.

* NARTHĒX, ēcis. m. ferula, stirps quaedam. *A sort of tree like fennel-giant*, *Plin.* 13, 42.

* NĀSĀMŌNĪTES, ae. m. [à Nasamonibus pop. Libyae, in orā Syrtis] *A stone of sanguine colour with little black veins*, *Plin.* 37, 64.

Nāscens, tis. part. [à nascor] (1) *Being in its birth, coming into the world.* (2) *Springing, growing, in vegetables.* (3) *Met. Rising, increasing, beginning to rise, or grow.* (1) Nascentibus insinuetur natura animai, *Lucr.* 1, 114. † Nascentem placido lumine videre, to favour one's birth with a benign aspect, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 2. (2) Humi nascentia fraga, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 92. Nascentes uvae, *Ov. de Nuce* 27. (3) † Athenis non nascentibus, sed jam adultis, fuit Themistocles, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 7. Troja nascent, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 75. Omne malum nascent facile opprimitur, in the bud, *Cic.* * Tempora

2 K k k

Tempora nascentia, *the beginning of the year*, Ov. Fast. 1, 167. Nascentes lunae implent conchylia, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 30. Nascentis laus, *blooming reputation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. Favonius nascentis, *rising*, Id.

Nascentia, ae. f. *Birth, the time of one's birth*, Vitruv. 9, 7.

Nasciturus, a, um. *About to come to life*. Ubi nascituri regis signum inveneris, Pallad. 7. tit. 7.

NASCOR, i. natus sum. ant. gnascor, gnatus. [à γενέσθαι γενέσθαι, ut à γινώσκειν, nosco, notus] (1) *To be born*. (2) *To be born, or framed by nature*. (3) *To spring, or grow*. (4) *Met. To arise, or proceed from, to be produced, to begin, or take beginning, to rise as stars; to rise up in height*. (1) Hanc Athenis esse natam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 34. & Nati Carthagini, sed oriundi Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6. § Summo genere natus est, *of a very good family*, Id. Per scelera natus est, Sen. Qui nascuntur ab illis, Virg. Aen. 3, 98. Fuerat de pellice natus, Ov. Met. 2, 469. Ex me atque ex hoc natus es, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7. Aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *come forth with feet foremost*, Plin. Annos nata est sedecim, *she is sixteen years old*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20. Annos sexaginta natus es, aut plus eo, Id. Heaut. 1, 1, 10. Cum annos ad quinquaginta natus esset, Cic. pro Clu. 40. (2) Is qui ita natus est, & ita consuevit, *such by nature and custom*, Cic. Ita nati sumus, ut & blandiri, &c. possimus, Id. de Orat. 1, 20. § Nos numerus sumus, & fruges consumere nati, Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 27. Non solum suis commodis natum se arbitrabatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 15. Qui cum ejusmodi virtutibus natus sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 15. Cum abl. Ego sum animo leni natus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 29. Cum praep. cum. Cum istiusmodi virtutibus, operisque natus qui sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 15. Sine. Vitiis nemo sine nascitur, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 68. Cum praep. ad. Ad societatem nati sumus, Cic. de Fin. 4, 2. Reperiebam hunc ad istius flagitiosas libidines natum atque aptum fuisse, Id. Verr. 2, 54. Ego profecto ingenio egregie ad miserias natus sum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 12. (3) Ab his plus aliquanto ablatum esse, quam natum sit, *that they were obliged to give more corn than their crop*, Cic. Alni nascuntur paludibus, Virg. Geor. 2, 111. Nascuntur seorsus odores, Lucr. 4, 497. Nascuntur leves per digitos plumae, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 12. Ardua palma nascitur, Virg. Geor. 2, 68. Nascitur plumbum album, *there are mines of it*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. Fluminibus salices nascuntur, Virg. Geor. 2, 110. Plantis edurae coryli nascuntur, *grow from*, Ibid. 65. (4) Facinus apud nos natum est novum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 10. Pestis homini ab homine nascitur, Cic. Off. 2, 5. = Ex quo haec omnia nata & profecta sunt, *have proceeded*, Id. = Oritur ex se & sua sponte nascitur amor, Id. de Fin. 2, 78. Culpam meam civile bellum esse natum, Id. Maxima de nihilo nascitur historia, *grows from nothing*, Propert. 2, 1, 16. Ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, *that matter may arise to*, Cic. Fam. 16, 22. Ita nascetur exordium, Id. Magnus ab integro seclorum nascitur ordo, Virg. Ecl. 4, 5. Et qui nascuntur ab illis, *and their posterity*, Id. Aen. 3, 98. Unde Auster nascitur, *whence it bloweth*, Virg. Geor. 3, 279. Sirius ardor nascitur, *riseth*, Id. Aen. 10, 275. = Nascere, praequae diem veniens age, Lucifer, alium, Id. Ecl. 8, 17. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, *rose up from the river's side with the like ascent*, Caes. B. G. 2, 18.

Nasiterna, ae. f. al. leg. nasiterna. [qu. nasos ternos, i. e. tres ansas, haberet] *A vessel with three handles, and a wide mouth*. Ecquis huc affert nasiternam cum aqua? Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28. Vid. Nasus, n. 3.

Nasiternatus, a, um. *Carrying a waterpot to fetch water in*, Calph. ap. Non.

Nassa, ae. f. [qu. νῆσσα, à νῆσ, no, nato; unde anas νῆσσα dic. & insula νῆσος, quod aquis utraque innatet; al. à νῆξ seduxit, quod decipiat pisces] (1) *A weel, or bow net, a net made of twigs, with a bait put into it to catch fish*. (2) *A net, a snare*. (1) Piscator texens de vimine nassam, Sil. 5, 47. ubi eleganter descripsit. (2) Ex hac nassa exire constitui, Cic. Attic. 15, 20. ubi leg. & naxa.

Nasturtium, ii. n. [qu. nasitortium, quod nasum torqueat, Varr. nomen accepit à narium tormento, Plin. 19, 44. quo modo et vocab. nostrum mustard ex eo quod est mus (five nass) tortor, Conf. Virg. Geor. 2, 247.] *The herb called cresses, or nose smart*. Adhibent ad panem nil praeter nasturtium Persae, Cic. Tuscul. 5, 34. Nasturtium aquaticum, *water-cresses*, Off.

Nasum, i. n. Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 41. & Cure. 1, 2. sagax nasum, *id. quod*.

NASUS, i. m. [à nando, per quem scil. humor natat ac fluit; ut fluv. à fluv., al. à νῆσ, fluo, qu. νῆσος propter fluorem mucci] (1) *A nose*. (2) *Met. Sly jeering, mockery, a vein of gibing and scoffing*. (3) *Anger, wrath*. (4) *An handle, or ear of a cup*. (1) Pituita mala nassi, Catull. 21, 17. Sagax nasum habet, Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 17. (2) Suspendere omnia naso, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 64. Nasus Atticus, Sen. Suas. 1. Nasutus sis usque licet, sis denique nasus, Mart. 13, 2. Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum, Id. 1, 42. (3) Fumans nasus urfi, Mart. 6, 64. Lucilius primus condidit styli nasum,

Plin. Praef. (4) Siccabis calicem nasorum quatuor, Juv. 5, 47. ab hac notione & nasiterna.

Nasuté, adv. *With scornful mockery*. Nasuté scripta distingere, Phaedr. 4, 6, 1.

|| Nasutulus, a, um. adj. *Shrewd, witty*, Lex. ex Apul.

Nasutus, a, um. adj. [qu. nasatus, à nasus] or, comp. ffinus, sup. (1) *One that hath a great nose*. (2) *Very censorious, or jeering*. (1) Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 93. Vid. Nasus, n. 2. (2) = Nil nasutius hac, maligniusque, Mart. 2, 54. Homo nasutissimus, Sen. Suas. 7.

Nata, ae. f. [à natus] *A daughter*. Maxima natarum Priami, Virg. Aen. 1, 658.

† Natabulum, i. n. *A swimming place*. Gratissima fanis natabula, Apul. Florid. 16. p. 797.

Natāle, is. n. *A place of birth*, Litt. ex Plin.

Natāles, ium. pl. m. (1) *The stock, lineage, or family whereof one cometh, the original, or beginning, parentage, descent, or extraction*. (2) *A birth-day*. (1) Mulier natalibus clara, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. ¶ Natalibus restitui, ap. Plin. jun. & JCC. of those who not only themselves, or their ancestors, have been slaves, but also plebeians, when they were made patricians, or ennobled, as intimating thereby that all men were originally free, and upon a level. (2) Brutorum & Cassi natalibus, Juv. 5, 37. * Ter quinque natalibus actis, *being fifteen years old*, Ov. Met. 2, 497. ¶ Periti natalium, *the skilful in nativities, astrologers*, Sen.

Natālis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to a man's birth, or nativity*. (2) *Born in, a native*. (3) *Produced, or growing*. (4) *From the beginning, natural*. (1) Natalis dies, Nep. Tim. 5. Natalis hora, *the hour of one's nativity*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19. astrum, *the ascendent of one's nativity*, Id. Epist. 2, 2, 187. Natalis deus, *the Genius*, Tibull. 4, 5, 19. Natalis Juno, *invoked by women on their birth-day*, Id. 4, 6, 1. (2) Pueri natales diversarum gentium, Plin. 7, 10. (3) In auro non nisi excellentissimo natalis, Plin. 37, 15. (4) = Natali & ingenitā sterilitate laborantes, Col. 3, 7, 2.

Natālis, is. m. (1) *One's birth-day, the day of one's nativity*. (2) *It is said also of inanimate things*. (1) Natali meo, Cic. Attic. 7, 5. Meus est natalis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 76. Natalem suum celebrare, V. Max. 1, 5, 7. (2) Natali urbis 633. *the 633d. year from the foundation thereof*, Plin. 14, 6.

Natalitia, orum. n. pl. (1) *A calculating of nativities*. (2) *A birth-day feast*. (1) Qui Chaldaeorum natalitia defendunt, Cic. de Div. 2, 42. (2) Dat natalitia in hortis, Cic. Philipp. 2, 6.

Natālitium, ii. n. *A present, or gift sent to one on the day of his birth*, Censorin.

Natālitius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to one's nativity, or birth-day*. Sidera natalitia, *ruling at one's birth*, Cic. de Div. 2, 43. Natalitia sardonix, *worn, or presented to one, on his birth-day*, Pers. 1, 16. Natālitius dies, Mart. 7, 38, 12. Lardum natālitium, Juv. 11, 84.

Nātans, tis. part. (1) *Swimming*. (2) *Swimming, as sleepy and dying eyes*. (3) *Waving, moving like waves*. (4) *Keeping on the top, spreading on the superficies*. (1) Natantis pectora tangebam, Ov. Met. 8, 605. * Mutae natantes squamigerum pecudes, fish, Lucr. 2, 342. Genus omne natantum, Virg. Geor. 3, 541. Natantis trabis impetus, *of a vessel under sail*, Catull. 4, 3. (2) Natantia lumina solvit, Virg. Aen. 5, 856. Moriens oculis sub nocte natantibus atrā, Ov. Met. 5, 71. (3) Segetes altae campique natantes lenibus horrescunt flabris, Virg. Geor. 3, 198. (4) Primā parte terrae natantibus radicibus, Col.

Natātīle, is. n. *An hollow place by the waterside for ducks, fish, &c.* Natatilia sunt excavata anatum stabula, Varr. de R. R. 3, 5. leg. & navalia.

† Natātīlis, e. adj. *That swimmeth, or can swim*, Prud. Rom. 332.

Natatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Swimming*. (2) *A swimming, or bathing place*. (1) Natationes atque cursus, Cic. de Sen. 16. Si aetas est, frigidis natationibus utendum, Cels. 3, 24. In omni tussi utilis est natatio, Id. 4, 4. (2) Naturales vel manufactae natationes, Cels. 3, 27.

Natator, ōris. m. verb. *A swimmer*. Pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov. Rem. Am. 122.

† Natatoria, ae. f. *A swimming place, a fish-pool*, Sidon. Epist. 2, 2.

Natātūrus, a, um. part. *About to swim*. Triste nataturo nec querar esse fretum, Ov. Epist. 18, 212.

Natatus, a, um. part. *Swum over*. Atque amnes quaerunt armenta natatos, Stat. Theb. 4, 704.

Natatus, ūs. m. verb. [à nato] *A swimming*, Pallad. 1, 17.

Nātes, is. Hor. & nates, ium. f. *A buttock, an haunch*. Diffusa nate pepedit, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46. Aridae nates, Id. Ep. 8, 5.

† Natinatio, ōnis. f. *Trading*, Fest. † Negotiatio.

† Natatinatores, seditiosi, negotia gerentes. *Busy and seditious persons*, Fest.

† Natino,

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† Natio, ãre. [à nato, ut à lurcor, lurchinor; *natinare*, negotiari, *Gl. Isid.* More natantium semper in negotiis fluctuare, *Scal.*] *To be busy.* § Natinari, *Cato*, i. e. tumultuari.

Natio, ðnis. f. verb. [à nascor] Genus hominum qui non aliunde venerunt, sed ibi nati sunt, *Fest.* (1) *A nation, people, or country.* (2) *A company, sect, clan, or party.* (3) *Breed, or young.* (4) *Nationes, the Gentiles.* (5) *The name of a goddess.* (1) Natio comoeda est, *Juv.* 3, 100. *de Graecis.* = Exterae nationes & gentes, *Cic.* pro *Font.* 11. § Nationis nomen, non gentis, evaluit paulatim, *Tac.* cap. 2. *de Germ.* Cattorum gens propriis nationibus nominibusque discreti, *Ib.* 38. § Cognomine nationis magis, quam generis uti, *Cic.* pro *Cluent.* 26. (2) Natio ardelionum, *Phaedr.* 2, 5, 1. candidatorum, *Cic.* optimatum, *Id.* Deteriores, quorum quidem magna est natio, *Id.* (3) Venter labore nationem reddit deteriore, *Varr.* (4) § Petrus in circumfessionem, Paulus in nationes, *Tert.* (5) *Vid.* Propria.

|| Nativitas, ãtis. f. *Birth, or the being born in a place.* § Municipem aut nativitas facit, aut manumissio, non adoptio, *Ulp.* Dig. 50, 1, 1.

|| Nativitús, adv. *ex nativitate, Tert.*

Nativus, a, um. adj. (1) *Having a beginning, birth, or original.* (2) *Natural, native, inbred, not artificial.* (1) § Nativi animantibus & mortales animi, *Lucr.* 3, 418. Anaximandri opinio est nativos esse deos orientes occidentesque, *Cic.* *N. D.* 1, 10. nativum corpus, *Lucr.* 2, 542. (2) Nativa coma, *Ov. Am.* 1, 14, 56. Moles nativa, *Id.* *Fast.* 5, 149. Nativus arcus, *Id.* *Met.* 3, 160. pumex, *Id.* *Met.* 10, 692. Nativae testae, *shells growing with the fish, Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. Sylva pro nativo muro objecta, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 9. § Nativus lepor, non adfcitus, *Nep. Attic.* 4. Nativi lapilli, *growing there, Propert.* 1, 2, 13. Montes nativi salis, *Plin.* 31, 39. Verba nativa, ea, quae significata sunt sensu, *words in their natural and usual signification, Cic. de Part. Or.* 5.

Nato, ãre. freq. [à no, natum] (1) *To swim.* (2) *To swim over.* (3) *Act. To swim upon.* (4) *To swim, or float with.* (5) *To move with a fluctuating motion.* (6) *To move to and fro, to be loose.* (7) *To fluctuate, doubt, or be unsettled in one's opinions, or resolutions.* (8) *To totter, or go upon no grounds.* (9) *To swim as the eyes do.* (1) Qualis in oceani fluctu testudo nataret, *Juv.* 11, 94. (2) Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit, *Juv.* 8, 265. (3) Placidis natant Ne-reides undis, *Ov. Met.* 13, 899. Suas melius charta natabit aquas, *Mart.* 14, 196. = Hoc natat in labris, & in udo est, *Perf.* 1, 105. (4) Natat carina, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 398. Rura natant fossis, *Id. Geor.* 1, 372. Natabant pavimenta vino, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41. (5) Ante oculos natant tenebrae, *Ov. Met.* 12, 136. (6) Nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle natet, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 516. (7) Pars multa natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, *wavereth, or fluctuateth, Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 7. (8) Magis tu mihi natare visus es, quam ipse Neptunus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 24. (9) Vinis oculisque animique natabant, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 673.

Nator, ãri. pass. *To be swum in.* Multis piscibus unda natatur, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 25. Sacris piscibus hae natantur undae, *Mart.* 4, 30, 3.

Natrix, icis. m. & f. [à natum, sup. à no] (1) *A water snake, or serpent.* (2) *Met. A pestiferous and destructive person.* (3) *A whip, from the form.* (4) *An herb so called.* (1) Cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 38. (2) Tiberius sic vocat Caligulam ap. *Suet.* vita ejus, c. 11. (3) Si natibus impressit natricem crassam & capitata, *Lucil.* ap. *Non. sc.* sinuatam & mordentem instar natricis serpentis. (4) Natrix herba, cujus radix evulsa virus hirci redolet, *Plin.* 27, 83.

Natta, ae. m. in vet. membranis pro naeta, *qu. νακτὸς, i. e. coactiliarius.* One of a forrys, mean trade, a dirty mechanic. Potius est nomen immundi & disincti cujusdam cerdonis, de quo *Hor. Sat.* 6, 580. *Perf.* 3, 31. *Juv.* 8, 95.

Nātu, nomen monoptoton. [qu. ex natus, ðs. m. ex nascor] *By birth.* Non nisi in abl. reperitur, & cum adjunct. magno natu, *Nep. Pauf.* 5. Maximus natu, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 27. Grandis natu, major natu, *elder, Cic.* Majores natu, *elderly, or old men, Id.* Minor natu, *younger, Id.* Minor triginta annis natu, *Id.* Minimus natu, *Id.* Quanto tuus est animus natu gravior, *more solid and understanding by age, Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 32.

Nātūra, ae. f. [à nascor, natus, ut à φύς, φύς] (1) *Nature, the power from whence all others are derived.* (2) *Nature, or the inclinations, dispositions, faculties, properties, qualities, or affections, which any thing hath originally.* (3) *A way, or method.* (4) *A site, or situation.* (5) *Shape.* (6) *The privy parts of a man, woman, or other animal.* (7) *Substance.* (8) *Nature, or the law of nature.* (1) = Litem deus & melior natura diremit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 21. = Nihil aliud est natura quam DEUS, & divina quaedam ratio toti mundo & partibus ejus inserta, *Sen.* Quem ut sapientissimum laudat *Laetant, qui sic scriberet.* § Simulaverat artem ingenio natura suo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 159. Artifex ipsius mundi natura, consultrix & provida utilitatum opportunitatūque omnium, *Cic.*

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N. D. 2, 22. (2) = Si aliquem nati sumus, cujus cum moribus & natura congruamus, *Cic. de Amic.* 8. Admirabilis ad dicendum natura, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 81. Simples voces prima positione naturā suā constant, *Quint.* Natura fluminis, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 17. Virtute vicit incommodum naturae, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 44. *sc.* valetudinis. Naturam saepius finē doctrinā, quam finē naturā valuisse doctrinam, *Cic.* Curā natura potentior omni, *Juv.* 10, 303. = Voluntates hominum occultae triplicesque naturae, *Cic.* Omnium rerum naturā cognitā, *Id.* Persecutus & Theophrastus stirpium naturas, *Id.* Naturas apibus quas Jupiter addidit, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 150. Tetra natura absinthii, *Lucr.* 2, 400. Victoria quae naturā insolens & superba est, *Cic.* (3) Vetat hoc natura medendi, *Perf.* 5, 101. Natura totius negotii, *Cic.* (4) Loci naturam ignorabat, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 9. Qualis esset natura montis, *Ibid.* 1, 21. Pontus ipsā naturā regionis vallatus, *Cic.* (5) Insula naturā triquetra, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 13. (6) Virilis natura, *Rutil. Sup.* Vifa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70. Foramina naturae, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 12. *de lepore.* Cum eā re tangunt naturam equae, *Id.* 2, 7. Hircus capris naturam ligurit, *Suet. Tib.* 45. Arum partus animalium extrahit naturae circumlitum, *Plin.* 24, 92. (7) Diviserunt naturam hominis in animum & corpus, *Cic.* Quatuor naturas, ex quibus omnia constare vult, divinas esse censet, *Id.* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, *Id.* * Natura mundi (& multa similia) *the world, or substance of the world, Lucr.* * Rerum natura, *the whole world, the universe, Cic.* † Haec in rerum naturā tria sunt, *it can possibly be but these three ways, Id.* (8) Naturae satisfacere, *Cic.* concedere, *Sall. to die.* Anima naturae cessit, *is departed, Id.*

† Nātūrābilis, e. adj. *Naturabilia, natural things, Apul. Flor.* p. 795. *sed usitat.* Naturale, is. n.

Naturalia, um. pl. *The privities.* Carunculae simile interinas oras super naturale positum, *Cels.* 7, 26. Equae naturalia, *Col.* 6, 27. pullorum gallinaceorum, *Id.* 8, 5.

Nātūrālis, e. adj. (1) *Natural, of, or belonging to nature, innate, implanted by nature.* (2) *Agreeable to, or sufficient for our nature.* (3) *Concerning nature.* (1) = Naturalis atque insita animis nostris notio, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9. Motus, lex, societas naturalis, *Id.* § Filiorum neque naturalem Drusum neque adoptivum Drusum dilexit, *Suet. Tib.* 52. Naturale bonum, *an innate goodness, Nep. Thrasyl.* 1. † Naturale principium, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 57. munimentum, *Liv.* 24, 39. Naturalia desideria, *a desire to ease nature, Col.* 6, 24, 2. (2) Naturales divitiae, *not contrary to nature, Cic.* Naturale malum saltem & de more dedissent, *Ov. Met.* 9, 729. (3) Quaestiones naturales, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 18.

Naturalitér, adv. *Naturally.* Quod homini naturaliter insitum est, eo uti debet, *Cic. de Sen.* 9.

Nātus, a, um. part. [à nascor] (1) *Born, bred, brought forth.* (2) *Created.* (3) *Framed by nature, appointed.* (4) *Which hath grown, proceeded, or risen.* (1) § Hippocrates & Epicydes nati Carthagine, sed oriundi à Syracusis, exule avo, *Liv.* 24, 6. § Athenis est & natus, & mortuus, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 63. Natus antiquissimā familiā, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 32. Quo de genere natus est illic Philocrates? *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 27. § Ex fratre & sorore nati, *Nep. Intendendi locutio.* Nemo natus in aedibus servat, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 2, 21. *no living soul.* Iterum natus videor, *I am quite a new man, I am overjoyed, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 10. Diffensionis initium natum, *Hirt. de B. Alex.* 58. (2) = Natus homo est, sive hunc divino semine fecit ille opifex rerum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 78. (3) Natus abdomini, non laudi, atque gloriae, *Cic.* In otia natus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 711. Nati finē semine flores, *Id. Met.* 1, 108. Alius ager benè natus, alius malè, *Varr. de R. R.* 6. Nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 1. Ad furta nata manus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 111. Foro nata eloquentia, *Cic.* (4) = Ex quo omnia haec nata & profecta esse concedit, *Cic.* Voluptas nata, *Lucr.* 2, 391. † Pro re natā, *as matters have fallen out, seeing things are as they are, Cic.* E re natā, *Ter. Vid. Nascor.*

Natus, i. m. subst. [à nascor, natus] (1) *A young one of any creature.* (2) *Most frequently a son.* (3) *A grandson.* (4) *Posterity.* (1) Genus pecudis scil. equinum, amore natorum, noxam trahit, *Eccl. Col.* 6, 27. Albi circum ubera nati, *sc. nefrendes, Virg. Aen.* 3, 392. Natos suos rana interrogavit, *Phaedr.* 1, 24, 4. (2) Charitas inter natos & parentes, *Cic. de Am.* 8. (3) Appellatio natorum ad nepotes extenditur, *Modest.* (4) Nati natorum, & qui nascuntur ab illis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 98.

Nāvale, is. n. subst. *The dock where a ship is laid up, made, built, or repaired; the arsenal, where the fleet is laid up in a time of peace.* Siccum navale, *Ov. Met.* 3, 661. In cava ducuntur quassae navalia puppes, *Id. Trist.* 4, 8, 17. Navaliorum in gen. pl. dixit *Vitr.* 5, 12. § Navalis porta, *Fest.* regio, *Id.* hinc nata videntur, *q. the arsenal gate, tower-street, ut nos dicimus.*

Navalis, e. adj. ad navim pertinens. *Naval, belonging to ships, or maritime affairs.* Navalis materia, *necessaries for building and rigging of ships, Liv.* pugna, *Cic. de Senect.* 5. Navale praelium, *a sea-fight, Quint.* duumviri navales, *Liv.*

41, 1. *commissioners*. Navalis apparatus, *Cic. Att.* 10, 8. Navales socii, *mariners, rowers*, *Liv.* 21, 50. Navales pedes, *oars*, *interpr. Non. sea slaves*, *Turneb. exposit.* Navale certamen, *rowing for a prize*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 493. *aes, the beaks of ships*, *Id. Geor.* 3, 29. ¶ Navalis corona, *a crown formed like beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's ship, or by whose means a sea victory was obtained*, *Fest.*

Nāvandus, a, um. part. *To be strenuously endeavoured, or performed*. Nāvandae operae avidior, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 42, 3.

* Nāvarchus, i. m. [*ex vāv̄s, navis, & ἀρχή, imperium*] *The captain of a man of war, or gally*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 80.

Navatur. tert. perf. *It is vigorously endeavoured*. Ut ad reconciliandam pacem consuli opera navaretur, *Liv.*

Navaturus, a, um. part. *About to endeavour strenuously*. Caeteris gratiae actae, quod ad reliqua belli navaturos operam pollicebantur, *Curt.* 7, 20.

Nauci. gen. & nauco. abl. [*à recto vet. naucum vel naucus*] (1) *The kernel of an olive; the shell, or peel of a nut, the skin, or partition in the midst of a walnut*. (2) *Met. All trifling things that are of no value*. (1) *Vid. Fest. & Gloss. Noctem nauco ducere, i. e. nugis*, *Naev. ap. Fest.* (2) Nauci non habere, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 58. *facere, not to value a straw*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 16.

* Nauclicus, a, um. [*ex vāv̄s, navis, & κληρος, fors*] *Belonging to the ship-master (al. leg. nauclerius, al. naucleriacus) nauclerico ornatus, a ship-master's habit*, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 54.

Nauclicus, i. m. *The master, patron, or pilot of a ship, the owner of a ship*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 16.

Naufragium, ii. n. [*qu. navisfragium, à navis & frangō*] (1) *A shipwreck, or wreck on the sea*. (2) *Ruin, undoing, sequestration*. (1) *Naufragio perire, to be cast away at sea*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44. *Naufragium facere, to suffer shipwreck*, *Id. Fam.* 16, 9. *pati*, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 118. (2) *Rei familiaris naufragia*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Prov. Ex naufragio tabula, small remains of a mighty loss*, *Id. Att.* 4, 17.

¶ Naufrago, are. *To suffer shipwreck*, *Sidon.* † Navem frango.

Naufragus, a, um. (1) *Having suffered shipwreck, or drowned by shipwreck*. (2) *Act. Causing shipwreck*. (1) *Naufragus ebibat undas*, *Prop.* 2, 24, 27. *Naufraga Graecia*, *Id.* 3, 7, 40. *Naufraga puppis*, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 18. (2) *Mare naufragum*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 10. *Naufraga unda*, *Tib.* 2, 4, 10. *tempestas*, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 584.

Naufragus, i. m. [*pro navisfragus per Sync.*] (1) *One having suffered shipwreck*. (2) *Met. Ruined, &c.* (3) *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 51. (2) *Patrimonio naufragus, of broken fortunes*, *Cic. pro Sulla*, 14. *Absol. Naufragus, one of broken fortunes*, *Id. Off.* 3, 23.

† Nāvīa, ae. f. *navia est uno ligno exsculpta, ut navis*. *A vessel, or trough made of a tree, used in the gathering of grapes*, *Fest.*

† Navicella, ae. f. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little boy, or wherry, a skiff*, *Martian.*

Nāvicula, ae. f. dim. [*à navis*] *A little ship, or boat, a small bark, a pink, a gondola, a wherry, a pair of oars*. Nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 48.

Naviculāria, ae. f. *sc. ars*. *Naviculariam facere, to set out ships for hire, for carrying of merchandize*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 17.

¶ Naviculāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to ships*, *Dig.*

Nāviculārius, ii. m. *The master, or owner of the ship*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 55.

Nāviculātor, ōris. m. verb. [*à naviculus*] *The master, or owner of a vessel*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 5.

Nāviculor, ari. dep. *To govern a ship, to go on the water in a ship, or boat*, *Mart.* 3, 20. *ubi potius leg. nauculatur*.

* Nāvīfrāgus, a, um. *Making shipwrecks, that breaketh ships*. *Navisfragum Scylacacum*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 553. *fretum*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 6.

Nāvīgābilis, e. adj. (1) *Navigable, where ships may pass, that may be sailed in, that will bear a ship*. (2) *That may be sailed on without extreme danger*. (1) *Navigabilia flumina*, *Sen. Ben.* 3, 8. *amnis*, *Liv.* 38, 3. (2) *Nam, simul primum anni tempus navigabile praeuisset mare*, *Liv.* 35, 4.

Nāvīgandus, a, um. part. † *Navis navigandae causā, to sail the ship, or work it*, *Ulp.* † *Regendae*.

Nāvīgans, tis. part. (1) *Sailing*. (2) *A passenger by sea*. (1) *In alto navigans*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 23. (2) *Non domini est navis, sed navigantium*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 23.

Nāvīgātiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Sailing*. (2) *A voyage*. (1) *Ut navigationis gubernatio, sic vivendi ars est prudentia*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 6. (2) *Ego, si me navigatio non morabitur, te propediem videbo*, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 11.

Nāvīgātor, ōris. m. *He that saileth*. Infelix navigator es, *cujus votis aurae non respondent*, *Quint. Declam.* 12.

Nāvīgatur. imperf. *There is sailing*. Reliquis navibus ut navigari commodè posset, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 31.

Nāvīgaturus, a, um. part. *About to sail*. Imperat rex, *haud procul amne, per quem erat ipse navigaturus, copias duceret*, *Curt.* 9, 24. *Ut polliceretur, confestim se, si juberet, Rhodum navigaturum*, *Suet. Tib.* 13.

Nāvīgātus, a, um. part. *Sailed over*. *Lacus Romanis classibus navigati*, *Tac. Germ.* 34, 2.

* Nāviger, ēra, um. adj. [*ex navis & gero*] *That beareth, or will bear a ship, or ships, as the sea doth*. *Mare nāvigerum*, *Lucr.* 1, 3. *Nāvigeri amnes*, *Veget.* 3, 7.

Nāvīgīolūm, i. n. dim. [*à navigium*] *A little boat, a small bark, or ship*. *Lentulus ad senatum*, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 12, 15. *Navigiolum parvum conscendit*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 63.

Nāvīgīum, ii. n. *Any sort of ship, or vessel to row in*. *Lignum utile navigiis pinus*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 442. *Speculatoria navigia, brigandines, ships for espial, ketches*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 26.

Nāvīgo, āre. [*à navis & ago*] (1) *To sail*. (2) *To sail upon*. (3) *Met. To pass over speedily*. (1) *Naves habent, quibus in Britanniam navigare consueverunt*, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 8. *Difficultas navigandi*, *Ibid.* 3, 22. (2) *Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat acquor*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 71. (3) *Quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit*, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 12. ¶ *In portu navigare, to be secure*, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 22.

Nāvigor. ari. pass. *To be sailed on*. *Totus hodiè navigatur occidens*, *Plin.* 2, 67.

Nāvis, is. f. [*à vāv̄s, G. vās, inserto digammo; ut à βῆς, βός, bos bovis*] *A ship, a bark, any vessel of the sea, or river*. *Actuaria navis, a row-berge, a gally*, *Liv.* 25, 30. *Naves aeratae*, *Hirt. B. Al.* 44. *onerariae, merchant ships*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. *fluviales, boats*, *Liv.* 10, 2. *piraticae*, *Quint.* 2, 14. *praedatoriae*, *Liv.* 29. *pirates, or pikaroons; piscatoriae, fisherboats; speculatoriae, ships of espial*, *Id.* 36, 42. *Praetoria navis, the admiral*, *Id.* 21, 50. *Naves tabellariae, advice boats*, *Sen. Ep.* 77. ¶ *Met. Una navis est jam bonorum omnium, all good men are embarked in one bottom*, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. *Reipublicae navis*, *Id.* *In eadem es navi, you are in the same bottom*, *Id. Fam.* 1, 5. § *Nave agere oportet, quod agas, non ductariè, Fest. ex Plaut.* *Nave agi est, cum navis cum remigio aut ventis agitur; ductariā, cum adverso amne funibus trahitur*, *Scal. speedily, not creepingly*. *De hac continua allegoriā, scriptam lege Oden Hor.* 1, 14. § *Conscendere navem*, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. *in navem*, *Liv.* 29, 25. *deprimere*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 6.

Nāvīta, ae. m. [*à nave, unde per contr. nauta. ut, à ναύτης, nauta, ita à Ποῦτ. ναύτης, navita*] *A mariner, a seaman*. *Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus fidit*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 14. *Vela dabat ventis navita*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 132.

Nāvītas, ātis. f. [*ex navus*] *Industry, activeness*. = *Operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rempub. celeritati praeturae anteponendum judico*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 25.

Nāvīter. adv. (1) *Industriously, stoutly, resolutely*. (2) *Perfectly, quite, altogether*. (1) *Tempus esse bellum naviter geri, in good earnest*, *Liv.* 24, 23. *Naviter perficere, go through with it resolutely*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 6. *Eum bene & naviter oportet esse impudentem, stoutly impudent*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) *Corpus nec plenum naviter extat, nec porro plenum*, *Lucr.* 1, 526.

¶ Navities, ei. f. *Industry*, *Gloss.* † *Navitas*.

* Naulium, ii. n. *A psaltery*. *Disce etiam duplici genalia naulia palmā verrere*, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 327.

* Naulum, i. n. [*à vāv̄s, navis*] *The freight, or fare paid for passage over the sea in a ship*. *Furor est post omnia perdere naulum*, *Prov. to throw the helve after the hatchet*, *Juv.* 8, 97.

* Naumāchia, ae. f. [*ex vāv̄s, navis, & μάχη, pugna*] (1) *The representation of a sea-fight*. (2) *The place where a sea-fight is represented*. (1) *Suet. Claud.* 21. (2) *Suet. Ner.* 27.

Naumāchiārius, a, um. adj. *Appertaining to the representation of a sea-fight*. *Pons naumachiarius, a bridge over the place where a sea-fight is represented*, *Plin.* 16, 74.

Naumachiārius, ii. m. *He that fighteth in the representation of a battle at sea*, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

Nāvo, āre. [*ex navus*] *To perform vigorously, earnestly, or diligently*. *Navare aliquid & efficere*, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. *Navare operam*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 25. *operam militarem*, *Liv.* 7, 16. *benevolentiam*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. *flagitium*, *Tac. opus*, *Cic.* § *Navare operam reipublicae, to labour for its service*, *Id. Fam.* 10, 25. *Utinam operam meam, studiumque navarem, labour to assist you with my performances and affection*, *Ibid.* 15, 12. *Navarat miles operam imperatori, had done him good service*, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 80. *Mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, I think I have made it worth my while in coming hither*, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 7. *Cum pro se quisque operam navare cuperet*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 25. *Navare benevolentiam in aliquem*, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 10. *Navat opus ferro dextra*, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 145.

* Naupēgus, i. m. [*ex vāv̄s, navis, & πῆγος, inusitat. id. γδ. πῆγος, compingo*] *A shipwright, or ship-carpenter*, *Firm.* 4, 17.

* Nauplius, ii. m. [*ex vāv̄s, & πῆγος, navigo; dict. quod navigantis effigiem habet*] *A sea-fish like a cuttle*, *vid. Plin.* 9, 49.

† Nauscio, ire. [*nausci, cum granum fabae se aperit nascendi gratiā, quod sit non dissimile navis formae, Fest.*] *When a bean openeth itself in the earth to spring*.

Nāusea, ae. f. [*à vāv̄s, quod navigantibus praecipue contingit; vauria, & Ion. ναυσία*] (1) *A being sea-sick*. (2) *Cruditie*

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Cruditie, a qualm, or list to vomit. (1) Navigavimus sine timore & nausea, *Cic. Artic.* 5, 13. (2) Quod fluitantem nauseam coerceat, metire nobis Caecubum, *Hor. Epod.* 9, 35. quod inhibere dixit *Plin.* 20, 54. ¶ Languor boum & nausea discutitur, *Col.* 6, 4. Nauseam facere, to vomit, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 34. Sed aliter legitur.

Nauseabundus, a, um, adj. Sea-sick. Gubernator in tempestate nauseabundus, *Sen. Ep.* 108.

Nauseans, tis, part. [à nauséo] Ready to vomit, oppressed with qualms. Vidit me nauseantem, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6. *conf.* *Col.* 7, 10, 4.

Nauseator, ōris, m. verb. One that is enclined to be sick on the sea, *Sen. Epist.* 53.

Nauseo, āre. (1) To be sea-sick. (2) To vomit, or be ready to vomit. (3) To be uneasy, and out of humour with one's self. (1) Lassus sum, & navi ut vectus huc sum, etiam nunc nauseo, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 173. (2) Vid. Nauseans. (3) = Nauseare, atque ipsum sibi displicere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 85.

Nauseola, ae, f. [à nauséa] A little pain at the stomach. Nauseolam causam otii dedit, *Cic. Att.* 14, 8.

Nauseosus, a, um, adj. That provoketh vomiting, nauseous. Radix nauseosa, *Plin.* 26, 38.

† Naufum, vel naufus. A French pinnace. Nauso aliave quavis navi, *Auson. Epist.* 22. & *Epist.* 38. Nauso devehere.

Nauta, m. [à Gr. ναύτης, nom. contr. à navita] A sailor. & Nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 9.

† Nautalis, e, adj. Belonging to a mariner, or seaman, *Auson. Mosell.* 223. † Nauticus.

Nautea, ae, f. ναύτις. [à nautis, Non.] (1) The filth issuing out of the pump of a ship, bilge-water. (2) Or as others, Curriers black, or an herb having black berries, that curriers use; the black briony; (3) Others, a red thing wherewith priests garments were coloured; (4) Others, foul water, in which hides have been tanned. (1) Nauteam bibere malim, quam illam obscurari, *Plaut. Afin.* 5, 2, 45. (2) *Id. ib.* interpr. *Fest.* (3) *Id. ib.* conjectura *Nonii.* (4) *Id. ex sentent. Labron.* comment. juris Pont.

* Nautepibatae, arum, m. [ex ναύτης, nauta, & πῖλος, super, & πῖλος, eo] They that take ship, and, instead of paying their fare, do the duty of mariners, *Ulp.*

Nauticus, a, um, adj. Belonging to ships, or mariners. Pubes nautica, the young seamen, *Sil.* Nauticus cantus, the seamen's hollow, or buzza, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. strepitus, *Liv.* clamor, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 128. panis, *Plin.* 22, 68. sea biscuit. Nautica pinus, a ship, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 38. vela, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 106. ministeria, *Liv.* Verbum nauticum, a seaman's term, *Cic. Att.* 13, 21. Nauticae res, *Caes.* Nautica res, the art, or business of navigation, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. Nauticae exuviae, spoils of a sea victory, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 55. Castra nautica, *Nep. Alcib.* 8.

Nauticus, i, m. ναύτης. A shipman, or mariner, *Liv.* 37, 28.

* Nautilus, i. [à navigo, quod navigantis effigiem habeat] A certain fish that swimmeth with the belly upwards, like a boat with a sail, *Plin.* 9, 47.

Nāvus, a, um, adj. [à ναύτης, quod *Hesych.* ἀνδρείος, gnavus & navum, ut à γινώσκω, nosco, à γεννῶμαι, nascor; unde in comp. cognosco, cognatus. Porro ut gnatus & natus dic. ita navus & gnavus, *Litt.*] (1) Industrious, active, stirring, diligent, strenuous. (2) Laborious, that requireth diligence. (1) = Navus & industrius homo, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 21. & Ignivus, cessator, *Col.* (2) = Nava virilisque opera, *Paterc.* 2, 120.

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NE [à νε vel νη, in comp. unde & Lat. interdum corripitur, ut netas; interdum producitur, ut nequam] (1) Adv. prohibentis, vel dehortantis, *Net.* (2) Yet sometimes it is used for non, and is an adv. of denying. (3) Execrandi formula. (4) Cum subjunctiv. formula concedendi. (5) Ne conj. pro ut non, that not. (6) Ne pro quod non. (7) So as not. (8) (Adv.) ne pro non. (9) Utne, and sometimes ne ut. (10) Utinam ne pro utinam non. (11) Ne quidem, no not, no not even, neither even, not so much as. (12) Note, the particle ne quidem, when the verb followeth, transferreth the force of the negative to it; but when the verb cometh before, the negation belongeth to it. (13) Conj. Left, lest that. (14) Ne after a verb of fear, for ne non. (15) Much less. (16) Sometimes it seemeth redundant, and—not, or at least used as the Greek νε, utique certè. (1) Ne ac non adverbia; qui tamen ne feceris dicat pro non feceris, in vitium incidat, quia alterum (sc. non) negandi est, alterum (sc. ne) vetandi, *Quint.* Ne doleas plus nimio, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 1. Ne contemplare oculis, *Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 91. Ne saevi, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 544. Ne quaesieris, *Hor. Od.* 1, 11, 1. (2) Ex quo efficitur, non ut voluptas, ne sit voluptas, sed ut voluptas non sit summum bonum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. (3) Ne vivam, si scio, let me die, if, *Cic. de Fato.* 15. Ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *Id. Att.* 16, 13. (4) Ne sit sanè, videri certè potest, i. e. fac ut non sit, well, suppose it not to be, *Cic.* Ne sint vera, quae dixerunt,

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Liv. i. e. concedamus ut non sint. (5) Ne sibi dura foret, oravit, *Ov.* Ne vicinus placeat tibi plus justo, cave, *Hor. Od.* 3, 7, 24. Conturbabimus basia, ne sciamus, *Catull.* 5, 11. ¶ Ne longum faciam; not to be tedious, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 137. Ne diutius teneam, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 13. Ne multa, *Id.* Ne multis, to be brief. Ratio est herclè inepta, ne dicam dolo; atque absurda, to speak the plain truth, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 12. Qui nos, ne dicam gravius, affligerat, to say no worse, *Cic.* In tam leves, ne dicam in tam ineptas sententias, incidisse, not to say silly, *Id.* Crudelis Castor, ne dicam scelus & impium, *Id.* An sperasset, hoc vivo, ne dicam consule *Milone.* *Id.* (6) In culpa es, ne cernere possis, it is your own fault that you cannot see, *Lucr.* 4, 913. (7) Cannensem exercitum in Siciliam deportatum, ne prius inde dimittatur, quam, &c. *Liv.* (8) Ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 37. (9) Obsecro ut ne ducas, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 29. Ut ne addam, quod sine sumptu ingenuam nactus es, *Id. Phorm.* 1, 3, 16. Tragicis concederem, ut ne omnibus locis eadem contentione uterentur, *Cic.* Et ne terreat ut manes Sarmatis umbra meos, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 1, 2, 113. vid. *Tac. Hist.* 4, 13, 3. (10) Utinam ne caesa cecidisset trabes, *Enn. ap. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 2, 22. (11) Ne istius quidem laudis sum cupidus, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 1. Ne pilum quidem, *Id. Att.* 5, 20. Ne tantillum quidem, not in the least, *Id.* Nihil in locis communibus, ne fanis quidem reliquit *Verres*, not so much as. (12) Visam ne nocte hac quicquam turbaverint, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 24. pro turbaverint, sed hoc est rarum. Nobis, ne, si cupiamus quidem, distrahere vocales conceditur, *Cic.* Non habeo ne me quidem ipsum, quicum, &c. *Id.* (13) Ne fortè recuses, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 29. Verbum unum cave de nuptiis, ne ad morbum hoc etiam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 67. (14) Vereor ne exercitum firmum habere possit, *Cic.* (15) Me verò nihil istorum, ne juvenem quidem, movit unquam ne nunc senem, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 26. (16) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 21. vid. ibi notas *Xylandri*, & *Prisc.* 16, 1. & Ne quidem pro nec quidem. Sequitur aliam vocem negantem, *Cic. Off.* 3, 9. Sententiam ne diceret, recusavit: h. e. dicere recusavit, *Cic. Off.* 3, 27.

Ne encliticum. [ab ην vel αν, si, & an à Syr. 78] Denoteth (1) an interrogation in general. (2) When it is used by way of ellipsis, it expresseth an interrogative affirmation, mixed with anger and admiration. (3) Whether. (4) Repeated, whether—or. (5) Whether or no. (1) Estne novis nuptis odio *Venus?* *Catull.* 64, 15. (2) Nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 1. strange, that nothing should be, &c. (3) Honestumne factu sit, an turpe dubitant, *Cic.* (4) Deorumne immortalium, populine Romani, vestramne hoc tempore fidem implorem? *Cic.* (5) Ut videamus satisne ista sit justa defectio, *Cic.*

* Nebris, idis, f. A skin of a red, or fallow deer worn by the Bacchae at their solemnities, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 664. *Claud. Conf. Honor.* 4, 606.

* Nebrites. A precious stone dedicated to Bacchus, *Plin.* 37, 64.

* Nebrôphōnos. [ex νεβρός, hinnulus, & φέω, occido] A hunting dog's name, *Killfawn*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 211. Lat. Intersector hinnulorum.

Nēbūla, ae, f. [à νεφέλη, quod ab *LEN* caligo] (1) A mist, or fog. (2) A cloud. (1) = Obscuro aëre & multo nebulae amictu, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 415. Pinguem nebula vomuere luccernae, *Perf.* 5, 181. Livens nebula veneni, *Sil.* 6, 282. Orta ex lacu nebula, *Liv.* 22, 4. Nebula matutina texerat inceptum, *Id.* 41, 2. (2) Resolvuntur nebulae ventis & sole, *Ov. Met.* 14, 400. & Met. Define stellis nebula spargere candidis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 15, 6. ¶ Met. Nebulas Helicone legunto, clouds, swelling vanities, big insignificant words, *Perf.* 5, 7. Cujus ego nebulae cyathos septem noctes non emam, will not give the least thing that is, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 62. Nebula linea, a fine and very thin veil, *Petron. c.* 274. Nebula haud est mollis, atque hujus cutis est, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 21.

† Nebulārium, ii, n. [à nebula] Locus in quo vina instituebantur, ebibere fumum, ut vitium exuerè, *Seal. in Col.* 1, 6.

† Nēbulātus, a, um, adj. Covered with clouds, *Frag. Poët.*

† Nebulosus.

Nēbūlo, ōnis, m. [quod inanis sit & vanus ut nebula, *Donat.* vel qui loquitur & agit nebulas. i. e. rugas, *V. ex Perf.*] (1) An idle rascal, a paltry fellow, a scoundrel, a lying rascal. (2) An unbristly, or vain prodigal. (3) A mere outside, a shadow of a man, an hector, a cowardly bully. (1) Ex magno nebulone aliquid audire, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. = Nugator ac nebulosus fit maximus multo, *Lucil.* (2) & = Non ego avarum cum veto te fieri, vappam jubeo ac nebulonem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 104. Mergere ficedulas didicit nebulone parente, *Juv.* 14, 9. (3) & Sanè quod tibi vir videatur esse, hic nebulosus magnus est, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 8, 15.

Nēbulosus, a, um, or, comp. (1) Misty, foggy, thick, hazy, that sendeth out mists, or fogs. (1) = Nebulosum & caliginosum coelum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25. (2) = Qui locus crassior aut nebulosior erit, *Cato de R. R.* 6. Emissus nebulosus littore Avernii, *Ov. ad Liviam.* 445. Nebulosa palus, *Sil.* 8, 381. Mevania, *Prop.* 4, 1, 123.

Nec. conj. [ex neque per apoc. ut ac ex atque] (1) Neither. (2) Nor. (3) And yet,—not, notwithstanding that. (4) Not even.

even, no not, not so much as. (5) Nec quidem, *no not even.* (6) Nec verò, *nor yet, nor.* (7) Nec non, nec non et, nec non etiam, *and also.* (8) Nec positum ab antiq. pro non. (1) Quae tu volebas, nec puella nolebat, *Catull. 8, 7.* Nec timuit praecipitem Africum, *Hor. Od. 1, 3, 12.* ¶ Nec injuriâ, *and not unjustly, not without cause,* Cic. Nec eò minùs, *and besides, and notwithstanding that,* Suet. Oth. 4. (2) Nec minimo puella naso, nec bello pede, nec nigris ocellis, nec longis digitis, nec ore sicco, nec, &c. *Catull. 41, 1.* Nec caput, nec pedes, *Prov. when an affair is very intricate.* Nec—neque. Nec nummus argenti, neque libellae spes, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 96.* Quas nunquam P. R. neque laceffendas bello, neque tentandas putavit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 8.* Vid. etiam *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 34.* & *ib. 3, 3, 31.* Si neque tibiâs Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia, &c. *Hor. Od. 1, 1, 33.* (3) Jam non dubitas fallere, perfide: nec facta impia fallacum hominum coelicolis placent, *Catull. 28, 3.* (4) Nec enim illi prima vera est, *Cic. de Am. 57.* (5) Nec illi quidem septem, *Cic. Sine quâ nec utilitas quidem esse potuisset, Id. Sed in his & caeteris quae offeruntur exemplis, alii legunt ne—quidem.* (6) Nec verò dialecticis modò sit instructus, *Id. Negabat ullam vocem, &c. nec verò se adduci posse, &c. nor, Id.* (7) Nec non ver-naliter ipsis fungitur officiis, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 108.* (8) Nec rectè si illi dixeris, *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 83.* Nec obediens, *Cic. Nec opinatus, Liv. & Nec pro & non, & cum nomine proximo, non cum verbo construitur.* Nec patientem sefforis alterius, primus ascendit, *Suet. J. Caes. 61.* Sic, Nec turpi ignosce senectae, *Virg. Geor. 3, 96.* Non tamen nec vivi, nec post mortem inulti sunt, *Liv. 4, 58.*

Necandus, a, um. part. *To be destroyed.* Quae homines in ventre necandos conducit, *Juv. 6, 595.* & *Met. Antiquissimam & sanctissimam parentem patriam fame necandam putant, Cic.*

Necans, tis, part. *Murdering.* Vidissem nullas, matre necante, dies, *Ov. Amor. 2, 14, 22.* Met. Necans ervum & legumina, *killings, Plin. 22, 80.*

¶ Necator, oris. m. *A killer, or slayer, Macr. Sat. 1, 12.*

Necaturus, a, um. part. *That will kill.* Ore necaturas accipiemus aquas, *Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 36.*

Necatus, a, um. part. *Put to death, murdered, or destroyed.* Quae tibi virginum, sponso necato, barbara serviet? *Hor. Od. 1, 29, 6.* In tormentis necatus, *Cic. N. D. 3, 33.* Veneno necatus, *Id. Apes cum stirpe necata, destroyed, Ov. Fast. 1, 363.*

Necdum, neque adhuc [*à nec & dum, i. e. adhuc*] *Nor as yet.* Necdum omnis abacta pauperies epulis regum, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 44.* Necdum illis labra admovi, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 43.*

Necessariè. adv. *By necessary consequence, necessarily.* & Aut probabiliter ostendens, aut necessariè demonstrans, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 29.*

Necessariò. adv. *Necessarily, of necessity.* Necessariò se aperiunt & timent, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8.* & Expeditiones partim sponte, partim necessariò suscepit, *Suet. Dom. 6.*

Necessarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Necessary, or unavoidable.* (2) *Of necessity.* (3) *Necessary, or needful.* (1) = Necessarius & fatalis penè casus, *Cic. Philipp. 10, 9.* & Illa superior fuit oratio necessaria, haec erit voluntaria, *Id. pro Q. Rosc. 5.* (2) Necessarium tempus, *a time of necessity, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.* (3) § Inquirere omnia, quae ad vitam necessaria sunt, *Cic. Off. 1, 4.* Praeterea cognitioni sunt necessaria, *Quint. Dictu necessaria, needful to be spoken, Plin. 11, 28.*

Necessarius, ii. m. *A particularly engaged, or near friend, a particular acquaintance, a closely united confederate.* Sextium Caesarem amicum, & necessarium suum, legionibus, Syriaeque praeficit, *Hirt. B. Alex. 66.*

Necesse. adj. n. [*ab ant. necessis, Donat.*] *Absolutely necessary.* & Emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse, *Cato ap. Sen. Corpus mortale interire necesse est, Cic. de Inv. 2, 57.* § Necesse fuit mihi adversus patrem tuum bellare, *Nep. Them. 9.* Necesse est venerari te regem, *Id. Conon. 3.* Pugna immortalis sit, necesse est, *Id. Epam. 10.* Non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 5.*

† Necessis. adj. ant. *Don. unde necessitas.*

Necessitas, atis. f. (1) *Necessity, or fate.* (2) *Necessity, force, or constraint.* (3) *Use, or occasion.* (4) *The tie of relation, band of friendship.* (5) *Any great exigencies, want, or very severe circumstances.* (6) *Office, duty, service.* (7) *Necessitates, necessary charges.* (1) Aequa lege necessitas sortitur insignes & imos, *Hor. Od. 3, 1, 15.* (2) Necessitate coactus, domino navis quis sit, aperit, *Nep. Them. 8.* Necessitate, of necessity, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 3.* Necessitas temporis, *Caes. B. G. 2, 22.* dimicandi, *Hirt. B. Alex. 79.* Ultimum & maximum telum, necessitas, *Liv. 4, 28.* (3) Necessitatibus subvenire, *Tac. de Germ. 15. ubi vid. Lipf.* (4) Semper se reipub. commoda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, *Caes. B. G. 1, 8.* = Si accusatione sua necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, *Cic. pro Sulla, 1.* (5) Famem & caeteras necessitates toleraverat, *Suet. Caes. 48.* (6) Intermissus propter aliquas civiles necessitates ordo exercitationis corpus affligit, *Cels. 1, 1.* (7) Tributa & vectigalia, & necessitates & largitiones, *Tac. Ann. 1, 11.*

Necessitudo, inis. f. (1) *Unavoidable necessity, great need.* (2) *Strict friendship, close amity, near kindred, or alliance.* (3) *An obligation, or tie to close conjunction, or amity.* (4) *Meton. A person under such obligations, a near friend, or kinsman.* (1) Puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullâ vi resisti potest, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 57.* (2) Familiaritatem consuetudo attulit, summam verò necessitudinem magna ejus officia in me effecerunt, *Cic. pro Deiot. extr.* Necessitudo contubernii, *Id. pro Planc. 27.* legationis, *Caes. B. G. 8, 50.* Necessitudo fraterna, *Cic. pro Quint. 16.* liberorum, *Id. Fam. 13, 11.* Jugurthae filia Bocchi nupserat, verum ea necessitudo levis ducitur, *Sall. B. J. 82.* (3) Quocum mihi erant omnes amicitiae necessitudines, *Cic. pro Sext. 17.* (4) = Remisit Antonio necessitudines, amicòsque omnes, *Suet. Aug. 17.* Odium adversus necessitudines, *Id. Tib. 50.* Quò majores pararent necessitudines, *Hirt. ap. Caes. Bell. Gall. 8, 53.*

Necessum. n. indecl. [*q. à necessus, a, um.*] Necessum est paucis respondere, *Liv. 34, 5.* Necessum est omnia fieri, *Lucr. 4, 519.*

Necne, pro annon. *Or no.* Tum inquirunt conducatur id, necne, *Cic. Off. 1, 3.* Deliberant utrum trajiciant legiones, necne, *Id. Emitteresne, necne, eum servum tuum? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 55.*

Necnon, vel divisè nec non. *Also.* Necnon etiam propter nimum laborem, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 1.*

Neco, are, avi, atum. raro ui. etum. leg. in simpl. [*à nex, necis*] (1) *To slay, to kill.* (2) *Met. To destroy.* (1) Homines innocentes necavit, *Cic. Hos pestis necuit, Enn. ap. Prisc. Colubra necuit hominem, Phaedr. 4, 18, 4.* & Hujus terminationis praeteriti vix alia supersunt exempla, illius affatim concessit nobis vir doctus, solers, & gnavus, *Johnson, Gramm. comment. p. 367.*

Necor, ari. pass. (1) *To be killed, or slain.* (2) *Met. To mar, or spoil.* (1) Pars cum cruciatu necabatur, *Caes. B. G. 5, 44.* Quid refert uri virgis, ferroque necari? *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 58.* (2) Quid necas rectam indolem? *Sen. Hippol. 454.* Sic omnes radices herbarum praeruptae necantur, *Col. 2.*

* Necromantia, ae. f. vel necyomanteia. *Necromancy, divination by calling up the spirits of the dead, Isid.*

* Necromantia, orum. n. pl. [*ex νεκρός, mortuus, & μαντις, vates*] *Answers given by spirits called up, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. sed Graecis literis.*

Necromanticus, i. m. *A necromancer, Isid.*

* Necrothaps. m. [*ex νεκρός, mortuus, & θάπτω, sepelio*] *He that burieth the dead, Ulp.*

* Necrothytus, a, um. [*ex νεκρός, mortuus, & θύω, sacrifico*] *That which was sacrificed to the dead. Tert.*

* Nectar, aris. n. [*ex נֶקֶטָר inde נֶקֶטָר odoratum, suffitum, M.*] (1) *Pleasant liquor feigned to be the drink of the gods, nectar.* (2) *Metaph. Honey.* (3) *A very sweet smell.* (1) *Cic. Hor. Virg. (2) Hyblaeum nectar, Stat. Sylv. 2, 118.* * Dulci distendunt nectare cellas, *Virg. Aen. 1, 437.* = Vina novum fundam calathis Arvisia nectar, *Id. Ecl. 5, 71.* Nectare plenae cellae, *Val. Flacc. 1, 396.* (3) Nardi florum nectar qui naribus halant, *Lucr. 2, 487.*

Nectarea, ae. scil. herba. [*à nectare, ob excellentiam*] *The herb elecampane, Plin. 14, 19.*

* Nectareus, a, um. adj. *Sweet as nectar, divine.* * Nectareae aquae, *celestial dew, Ov. Met. 7, 707.* Nectareum Falernum, *Mart. 13, 108.* Fontes nectarei, *Claud. de Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 209. wonderful sweet.*

* Nectarites. *A drink, or wine made of elecampane, Plin. 14, 19.*

Nectendus, a, um. part. *To be knit, or tied together.* Nectendis apium coronis, *Hor. Od. 4, 11, 3.*

Nectens, tis. part. *Connecting, linking to it.* Caetera series deinde sequitur majora nectens, *Cic. Acad. 4, 7. fraudem, Sil. 6, 326.*

Necto, ere, xui & xi, xum. (1) *To hang one thing upon another, to link, to join together, as in chains, nets, &c.* (2) *To knit, tie, join, or fasten together.* (3) *To bind, incircle, or intangle.* (4) *To congeal.* (5) *Met. To plot, frame, or contrive.* (1) * Nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altâ, *Virg. Aen. 12, 603.* Quò vincula nectitis? *Id. Ecl. 6, 23.* Aranea sub trabe nectit opus, *Ov. Amor. 1, 14, 8.* Pars brachia nectit, *Id. Fast. 6, 329.* Choros nectere, i. e. brachia in choris, *Sen. Herc. Oet. 367.* Sponsae laqueum famoso carmine nectit, *twisteth a rope for her, endeavoureth to make her hang herself.* (2) Necte tribus nodis ternos colores, *tie in three knots, Virg. Ecl. 8, 77.* Pedibus talaria nectit, *tieth them to his feet, Id. Aen. 4, 239.* Votis nectere vota, *to join vows to vows, Lucr. 5, 1201.* Mutua queis nectant inter se gaudia, *Id. 5, 852.* (3) Quare sibi nectat uterque coronam, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 96.* (4) * Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas, *freezeth them, Propert. 4, 3, 48.* (5) Moras nectere, *Tac. Ann. 12, 14, 1.* Causas nequicquam nectis inanes, *frame a long train of excuses, Virg. Aen. 9, 219.* Modò jurgia nectat, *pretend to rail at you, Ov. Amor. 2, 9, 45.* Qui nostro nexisti retia lecto, *framed a plot on my bed, Propert. 3, 6, 37.*

Nector, i. pass. (1) *To be linked together, to hang one upon another, to have a mutual connexion and dependence.* (2) *To be incircled,*

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incircled, to be crowned. (3) To be delivered bound to serve one's creditor for default of payment. (4) To be framed, or contrived. (1) = Virtutes inter se nexae & jugatae sunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 8. (2) Flavâ caput nectentur olivâ, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 309. (3) Ita nexi soluti, cautumque in posterum, ne nectentur, *Liv. conf.* 8, 28. (4) Undique regi dolus nectitur, *Liv.* 27, 28.

Necubi. adv. in loco. [à nequis, non ex nec & ubi, *Varr.*] Left in any place. Necubi effecto ponte Romani copias transfuderent, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 35. *conf. Liv.* 22, 2.

Necundé. adv. de loco. [à nequis, i. e. nequo ex loco] Left from any place, or part. Necundé ab stationibus Punicis conspiceretur, *Liv.* 28, 1.

† Necunquem, pro nec unquam quenquam, *Fest.*

* Necydaus, i. m. An insect which turneth into a silk-worm, *Plin.* 11, 26. *Arist. Hist.* 5, 19.

* Necyomantes, ae, m. *νεκυομαντής. A necromancer, Dig.*

Nedum. conj. (1) Much less. (2) Not to say. (3) Not only. (1) Satrapes nunquam sufferre ejus sumptus queat, nedum tu, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 43. (2) Erat domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuae, quam tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patrae, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 28. (3) Nedum hominum humilium, ut nos sumus, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu probari solent, *Balbus & Oppius Cic. int. Epist. ad Att.* 9, 8. Tu quoniam quartanâ cares, & nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, &c. *Cic. Att.* 10, 16. Sed in hoc postremo exemplo plerisque licet MSS. confirmato, alii aliter legunt.

Nefandus, a, um. adj. *ffimus, sup.* [quod non est fandum] Impious, base, horrible, heinous, not to be spoken, or named, abominable. Nefandi viri monumenta, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 497. Nefandissimus senex, *Quint.* Nefandissima quaeque tyrannicae crudelitatis exercuit, *Just.* 16, 4. Concubitus nefandus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 540. Sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 547.

† Nefans, tis. adj. Abominable, Non. ex *Lucil. & Varr.*

† Nefandus.

Nefarié. adv. Impiously, villainously, detestably. Pestem patriae nefarié moliri, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1.

Nefarius, a, um. adj. [à nefas] Abominable, impious, base, villainous. = Nocentem aliquando & nefarium & impium defendere, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14. Facinus nefarium, *Id. pro Rosc. Am.* 13. Scripta nefaria, villainous writings, *Catull.* 42, 18.

Nefas. n. indecl. (1) An unlawful, villainous, or wicked action, an impious thing, an impiety, or villainy. (2) It is elegantly used by way of interjection, as malum. (3) Meton. An impious person. (4) The guilt of wicked actions. (5) An impossibility. (1) Nefas dirum, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 563. immane, *Id. Aen.* 6, 624. maculosum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 22. Fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum discernunt avidi, *Id. ibid.* 1, 18, 10. (2) Antonius Baëtra venit, sequiturque, nefas! Aegyptia conjux, abominable shame, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 688. Quousque, nefas! omnes infandâ in morte reliqui, horrible act! *Id. Aen.* 10, 673. Vifa, nefas! longis comprehendere crinibus ignem, wonderful prodigy! *Id. Aen.* 7, 73. (3) Extinxisse nefas tamen, & sumplisse merentis laudabor poenas, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 585. (4) Solve nefas, dixit; solvit & ille nefas, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 44. (5) * Levius fit patientiâ, quicquid corrigere est nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 20.

Nefastus, a, um. [à ne & fastus] (1) Nefasti dies, certain days accounted inauspicious, wherein no law matters were heard, or any assemblies of the people held. (2) Inauspicious, of evil omen. (3) Polluted, defiled, profane. (4) Piacular, polluting. (5) Dire, sacred to the manes, or infernal gods. (1) & Numa nefastos dies fastosque fecit: quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile futurum erat, *Liv.* 1, 19. Nefasti dies N literâ notabantur, *Fest.* Ille nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 47. Met. Istorum nullus nefastus est, none of them but is constantly in the Forum, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 2, 7. (2) Quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita, infecta, sunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8. Prolibare diis nefastum habetur vino, &c. *Plin.* 14, 23. § Nequa terra nefasta sit victoriae suae, *Liv.* 6, 28. (3) * Quid intactum nefasti liquimus! *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 35. Terra nefasta, *Liv.* 6, 28. Loci nefasti, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 274. Spiritum nefastum ferro exige, *Sen. Oedip.* 1027. (4) Nefastum facinus, *Sen.* (5) Acheron nefastus, *Stat.* Nefasti frutices, *Plin.* 20, 44.

Nefrendis, is. m. [Nefrendes arietes sic dict. quod dentibus frendere non possunt, *Fest. al.* infantes nondum frendentes, i. e. frangentes, *Id. ex Liv. Andr.*] A pig newly weaned, a barrow big, &c. Amisso nomine lactantis dicuntur nefrendes; ab eo quod nondum fabam frendere possint: id est, frangere.

† Nefrens, dis. *Vid. Nefrendis.*

† Nephro, ònis. m. [à νεφρός, rén] Praenestini testiculos nephrones vocant, *Fest.*

* Nefunera funera, *Catull.* 62, 83. q. d. funerals and no funerals, uti Gr. *ἄσπορ & ἄσπορ, γάμος & γάμος.*

† Negabundus, *Fest. ex Catone.* † Negans.

Negandus, a, um. part. (1) To be denied. Pars negandum non putat auxilium, *Ov. Met.* 16, 648.

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Negans, tis. part. (1) Denying, being negative. (2) Per Ellipsin, Refusing obedience. (1) & Sunt etiam valde contraria alia, quae appellantur negantia: ea ἀποφατικά Graeci, contraria aientibus: ut, Si hoc est; illud non est; *Cic. Top.* 11. (2) * Cornipes stimulis negatis, *Luc.* 8, 3. i. e. obsequium.

Negantia, ae. f. Negation. Deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam; sic: Non & hoc, & illud: hoc autem; non igitur illud, *Cic. Top.* 14.

Negatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A denying. (2) A negation, a negative form of speech. (1) = Negatio inficiatioque facti, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 29. (2) Disparatum est quod ab aliquâ re per oppositionem negationis separatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. Negatio infinitarum conjunctionum, *Id. de Fato,* 8.

Negativus, a, um. adj. Actio negativa, *Dig.* 7, 6, 5. *Vid. Negatorius.*

|| Negator, òris. m. He that denieth, *Prud. Cath.* 1, 58.

Negatorius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to denying, negative. Negatoria actio (quae & negativa *Justiniano*) in rem actio est, quâ libertatem praediorum nostrorum defendimus, ac tuemur, negantes aliquam ab his servitutem deberi, *Dig.* 8, 5, 2. & Confessoria.

|| Negatrix. f. She who denieth, *Prud. Apoth.* 549.

Negatur. imperf. It is denied, or it cannot be. Si tibi per tutum placitumque negabitur ire, if you shall not be able to get entrance, &c. *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 243.

Negaturus, a, um. part. That will deny, *Liv.* 38, 43. Haud negatura, si qua omnino fuisset, *Suet. Vespas.* 10.

Negatus, a, um. part. (1) Denied. (2) Difficult. (1) Mercede operis negata, *Ov. Met.* 11, 214. & Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 181. * In terrâ domibus negata, uninhabited, *Id. Od.* 1, 22, 22. * Virtus negata tentat iter viâ, *Id. Od.* 3, 2, 22. Venter negatas artifex sequi voces, *Perf. prol.* 11.

Negito, are. freq. [à nego] To deny often, or stoutly. Ni fieri negites, *Lucr.* 1, 911. Vix negito, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 76. *conf. Sall. B. J.* 3.

|| Neglectim. adv. Carelessly, negligently, slightly, *Donat.*

† Negligenter.

Neglectio, ònis. f. [à negligo] Neglecting, disregard. Amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, *Cic. pro Mur.* 4. Raro occ.

Neglecturus, a, um. part. About to neglect. Quod sibi Caesar denunciaret, se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 36.

Neglectus, a, um. part. it. adj. *ffimus, sup.* (1) Neglected, disregarded, slighted. (2) Untrimmed, not cultivated. (1) Fides neglecta, *Ov. Epist.* 21, 234. forma, coma, facies, *Id.* Neglecti capilli, *Id.* = Cum ipsi inter nos viles, abjecti, neglectique simus, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 20. Neglectissima progenies, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 165. (2) Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

Neglectus, us. m. verb. [à negligo] A neglect, carelessness. Neutiquam haec res neglectui est mihi, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 116.

† Neglego, ap. vett. pro negligo, *Plaut. Ter.*

Negligendus, a, um. part. To be neglected. Etti ea ab hoste dicebantur, non tamen negligenda existimabant, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 28.

Negligens, tis. adj. or, comp. *ffimus, sup.* [non legens, neque defectum habens, quid facere debeat, omisâ ratione officii sui, *Fest.*] (1) Negligent, retchless, that careth not for any thing, that maketh no account of. (2) Careless, heedless, neglectful. (1) = Improvidi & negligentes duces, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 19. = Socors & negligens natura, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 68. § Me in se negligentem putabit, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1. § De alieno negligentes, *Plin. jun.* in amicis eligendis, *Cic.* Sociorum negligentior, *Id. Verr.* 3, 62. Postilla obtigeré eam neglegens fui, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 61. ant. pro negligens. (2) Non potui in illo sumptu non necessariò negligens esse, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. & Modò parciore, modò negligentior, *Suet. Galb.* 14. fortasse per Ellipsin sc. impensae, quomodo & nos, not valuing what he spent, sed al. leg. remissior.

Negligenter. adv. ius, comp. (1) Negligently, carelessly, slightly, slightly. (2) Through contempt. (1) Minut a non negligenter tractanda sunt, *Cic. Orat.* 23. & Quid est, quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 2. = Temerè ac fortuitu, inconsideratè negligenterque nequid agamus, *Id. Off.* 1, 29. (3) Querelas quas professores negligenter ab ambitione parentum acciperent, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm.*

Negligentia, ae. f. Negligence, retchlessness, ill-looking to a thing, carelessness, heedlessness, disrespect. & In re familiari laboriosior est negligentia quàm diligentia, *Col.* 12, 2. Cognatorum negligentia, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 44. Nam neque negligentia tuâ id fecit, &c. out of disregard to you, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 27.

Negligo, ère, exi, ectum. act. [qu. nec lego, i. e. eligo] To neglect, or have little regard to, to slight, not to care, or regard, to contempt, or take no notice of, to make very light of. Quorum ego nec auctoritatem aspernari, nec negligere debeam, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 1. Pecuniam in loco negligere, to

pass by, or sight, Ter. Adelp. 2, 2, 8. Negligunt vile hor-
deum, *they care not for it*, Phaedr. 2, 7, 9. Verba etiam ver-
bis quasi coagmentare negligat, *not mind to*, Cic. Orat. 23.
Negligat hibernas piscis adesse minas, *not be moved at their*
approach, Tibull. 2, 3, 50. Negligis fraudem committere,
Hor. Od. 1, 20, 30. i. e. leve putas, Vet. Schol. Amote, &
non neglexisse habeo gratiam, *that you have taken care of it*,
Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 4.

Negligor, i. pass. *To be neglected*. Quum ejus tam negli-
guntur internuntii, *are in so mean a garb*, Ter. Heaut. 2,
3, 58.

Nego, are. act. [à ne, i. e. non, & ago, i. e. dico, Potius.
Nec aio. Negat quis, nego: Ait, aio, Morl.] (1) *To deny,*
to refuse. (2) Hoc verbum in priore sententiae membro ne-
gat, in sequentibus propter ellipsin aliquam saepe affirmat. (3)
To affirm no, or not. (4) Some word easily understood is in-
cluded in this verb. (5) *Not to give, or yield, to refuse to*
give. (1) Negat quis, nego: ait, aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21.
§ Nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, Cic. Attic. 8, 8.
§ Non facile Gallos Gallis negare potuisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.
§ Cum se contra imperium populi Romani pugnuros esse ne-
gant, Id. B. C. 3, 11. Si tu negaris ducere, Ter. Andr. 2,
3, 5. (2) Illi verò duros obfides se negare; neque portas
consuli praecusuros, neque, &c. i. e. asseverare non praecu-
suros, &c. Caes. B. C. 3, 12. Plerique negant Caesarem in
conditione mansurum; postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse,
quò minus, quod opus esset ad bellum, à nobis pararetur, i. e.
& aiunt postulata, &c. Cic. Attic. 7, 15. (3) Negant tribu-
tum pendi posse, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43. Negant ullam vocem
potuisse reperiri, &c. Cic. Negant quonquam bonum virum
esse, nisi sapientem, Id. de Amic. 5. Nego quonquam esse
vestrum, quin saepe audierit, Id. Verr. 3, 20. (4) Latorum
coenis saepe negare potes, Mart. 13, 7. i. e. negare te, sive
te affuturum. Negat ille mihi sese ad coenam venturum, Hor.
Ep. 2, 7, 68. Per iter tenebricosum, unde negant redire quen-
quam, Catull. 3, 12. (5) Negat sibi ipse, qui, quod difficile
est, petit, Publ. Syr. & polliceor, Ter. & Negavit civita-
tem, immunitatem obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40. Frondisque ne-
gant, & fontibus arcent, Virg. Geor. 3, 131. Patriae rigidà
mente negavit opem, Ov. Epist. 3, 96. Victum seges ae-
gra negabat, Virg. Aen. 3, 142. Nec candida cursum luna ne-
gat, Id. Aen. 7, 9. Si natura negavit mihi formam, Ov. Epist.
15, 31. Canes arma negant, *will not fight*, Grat. Cyneg.
156. § Cum Ellipsi. Collis Cereri negat, i. e. se negat, *will*
not bear corn, Stat. Bidentum corda negant, i. e. non ad-
dicunt, *are inauspicious*, Id.

Negor, ari. pass. *To be denied*. In Tarentino agro nega-
tur esse picus Martius, Plin. 10, 41.

Negotiālis, le. adj. *Of the matter in general, abstracted*
from the circumstances of persons, &c. vid. Cic. de Inv. 1, 11.
& 2, 21. Quint. 1, 3, c. 8.

Negotians, part. & nom. *A merchant, an usurer*. Ne-
gavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.

† Negotiarius, adj. Naves negotiariae, *ships of trade*, Spart.
† Onerarius.

Negotiatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à negotior] *A negotiating, or*
managing, merchandise, traffic. Negotiatio Asiatica, Cic. Fam.
6, 8.

Negotiātor, ōris. m. *A merchant, a dealer, or trader in*.
Cives Romani negotiatores, Hirt. B. Afr. 90. Mancipiorum
negotiatores, Quint.

§ Negotiatorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to trade, or traf-*
fic. Aurum negotiatorium, *which merchants pay to the exche-*
quer, Lampr. † Aurum fisci.

§ Negotiatrix, icis. f. *A woman trader, a she dealer*, Paul.
JC.

§ Negotinummius. *About business of money*, Apul. Met. 10.
p. 336.

Negotiolum, i. n. dim. [à negotium] *A little business,*
or matter. Erit nescio quid negotioli, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 4,
fin.

Negotior, ari. dep. (1) *To merchandise, to traffic, to trade*
in. (2) *To negotiate, or be employed in any affair*. (1) &
Quum se Syraculas otandi (ut ipse dicere solebat) non nego-
tandi causā contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14. Vel rusticari, vel na-
vigari, vel etiam alio genere negotiari, necesse erat ut aliquas
facultates acquireremus, Col. praef. lib. 12. (2) ¶ Animas
negotari, Plin. 29, 5. Sed Hard. leg. *Anima nostra, de*
medicis, to trade in mens lives, to get money by dispatching
them.

§ Negotiōsitas, ātis. f. Sic interpretatur πολυπραγμοσύνη,
Gall. 11, 16.

Negotiōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Troublesome, or*
full of business. (2) *Serious, or weighty*. (1) = Provincia
negotiosa & molesta, Cic. pro Mur. 8. & Oportet dividi sa-
cros, & negotiosos dies, quos divina colerentur, & humana
non impedirent, Tac. Ann. 13, 41, 7. Quid crudelitate nego-
tiosius? Sen. de Ira. 2, 13. Negotiosi eramus nos nostris ne-
gotiis, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 79. ¶ Negotiosum tergum, *soundly*
and frequently whipt, Id. Mil. 2, 5, 37. (2) Negotiosa cogi-
tatio vel actio, Cels. Aedepol, rem negotiosam, *a weighty bu-*
siness, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 31.

Negotium, ii. m. [à nec & otium, c in g verso] (1) *The*
state, or time of business. (2) *Any affair, matter, or thing*.
(3) *Business, or any thing to be done*. (4) *An office, or im-*
ployment, the business of one's place. (5) *Difficulty, trouble*.
(6) *Employment in matters of law*. (7) *Affairs of merchandise*.
(8) *Business of the farmers of public revenues*. (9) *A law*
cause considered with all its circumstances. (1) & Ut in otio
esset potius, quàm in negotio, Ter. Hec. prol. 26. Sic verba
hic facio, quasi negotii nihil fiet, *as if I had nothing to do*,
Plaut. Tanto majores humana negotia ludi, Juv. 14, 264.
Aliena negotia centum per caput & circa saliant latus, Hor.
Sat. 2, 6, 34. (2) Non horum, temporum, non horum ho-
minum, atque morum negotium, Cic. (3) Post decisa ne-
gotia, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 59. Mirabar quid hic negoti esset
tibi, Ter. Adelp. 4, 5, 8. Transcurre curriculo ad nos, ita
negotium est, *it is necessary so to do*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43.
(4) Cum tot sustineas & tanta negotia solus, Hor. Epist. 2, 1,
ad August. Cum majoribus reipublicae negotiis M. Fonteius
impediretur, Cic. (5) Quo facto, sine negotio, cum voluerint,
nos oppriment, Nep. Ages. 5, fin. Nihil esse negotii arbitror,
I suppose it to be a very easy matter, Cic. ¶ Neque de hac
re negotium est, quin malè occidam, *in this matter all things*
run smoothly to my destruction, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 10. Nego-
tium facessere alicui, *to teize, or vex*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. Ne-
gotium magnum est navigare, Cic. Attic. 5, 12. Dii nec ha-
bent negotium ipsi, nec alteri exhibent, Id. N. D. 1, 30. (6)
Si clientum longa negotia, dijudicata lite, relinqueret, Hor.
Od. 3, 5, 53. Accusatorum & quadruplatorum quicquid habebat
in potestate; quod cuique negotii consistere volebat, nullo labore
faciebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 54. (7) Ne Bithyna negotia perdas,
Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33. In tuā provinciā magna negotia, & am-
pla, & expedita habet, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. (8) Videtis non ne-
gotii gerendi inscientiā eversos publicanos, Cic. Fuit maxi-
mus publicanus: cujus in negotiis gerendis, &c. Id. Amicos
mittere in negotium, Id. pro Rab. Post. 2. (9) Negotium est
congregatio personarum, locorum, temporum, causarum, mo-
dorum, casuum, factorum, instrumentorum, sermonum, scri-
ptorum, & non scriptorum; causam nunc intelligimus νεῦσιον,
negotium νεῦσιον, Quint. 3, 5. ¶ Negotium de homine
dixit Cicero, ut Graece πρᾶγμα, vel χρῆμα, Muret. Var.
Leff. 2, 5.

* Nēma, tis. n. νῆμα, netum, Gl. i. e. filum. *A thread*.
Nema sericum, *silk thread*, Dig.

† Nēmen. n. *A web, or spinning*, Antiq. inscript.

Nēmo. c. g. [contr. ex ne & homo] caret vocativo &
numero plurali. (1) *No man, or woman, nobody*. (2)
Unus nemo & nemo unus, *no one man*. (3) Nemo quis-
quam, *no one in the world*. (4) Nemo admitteth homo af-
ter it for greater emphasis. (5) Nemo in the former part
of a sentence maketh a negation, in the latter, by reason
of a general affirmative elegantly suppressed, an affirma-
tive. (6) Nemo for nullus, *no one*. (7) Nemo admitteth of
non and nec after it, by way of pleonasmus. (8) *A fellow of*
no account. (1) Adversus nemini, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 37. Hoc
ego scio unum, neminem peperisse hic, Ibid. 3, 2, 26. Ne-
minis misereri certum est, quia mei miseret neminem, Plaut.
Capt. 3, 5, 107. Nemo nostrum est, quin sciat, Id. (2)
Unus omnes artis partes consequi nemo potuit, Ad Herenn.
Ad neminem unum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18. Nemo unus, Virg.
Quia nemo unus satis dignus regno visus sit, Liv. 2, 6. Nemo
unus erat vir, quo magis, &c. Id. (3) Ecquis me vivit hodie
fortunatior? nemo herclè quisquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1. (4)
Nemo hominum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 19. (5) Nemo extulit
eum verbis, qui ita dixisset, ut qui adessent, intelligerent, quid
diceret, sed contempsit eum, qui minus id facere potuisset, Cic.
i. e. sed unusquisque contempsit eum, &c. Adversaria in iudicium
protulit nemo: codicem protulit, Id. Qui fit, Maecenas, ut
nemo, quam sibi sortem, &c. illā contentus vivat: laudet di-
versa sequentes? Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 1. sc. quisque. Nemo for
nullus, nullus vel nulla. Divum nemo, Virg. Aen. 9, 6. (6)
Vicini neminem amo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 12. (7) Nemo non
linguā, non manu promptior, Liv. 3, 11. Ut nemo, illo in-
vito, nec bona, nec patriam, nec vitam retinere posset, Cic.
(8) Sed me moverat nemo magis, quàm is, quem tu neminem
putas, Cic. ¶ Nemo ponitur pro ullus, praecedente nega-
tione. Contigit tibi, quod haud scio an nemini, Cic. Attic.
14, 17.

Nemoralis, e. adj. *Of a grove, or wood, woody, encom-*
passed with woods, or groves. Nemorales umbrae, Ov. Am. 3,
1, 5. Nemoralis sedes, Id. Amor. 2, 6, 57. Aricia, Mart.
13, 19. Templum nemorale, Ov. A. Am. 1, 259. Antrum,
flagnum nemorale, Id.

Nemorensis, adj. *Pertaining to a wood, or grove*. Nemo-
rense mel, *forest honey*, Col. 9, 4, 7. Rex nemorensis, *the*
chief priest in the sacrifices of Diana Aricina, Suet. Cal.
35.

¶ Nemoricultrix, icis. f. *An inhabitant of the wood*. Sus
nemoricultrix, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3.

¶ Nemorivagus, a, um. [ex nemus & vagor] *Wandering*
in woods, or forests. Aper nemorivagus, Catull. 61, 72.

Nemōrōsus,

N E P

Nēmōrōsus, a, um. adj. *Woody, or full of woods, groves, or trees.* Montes nemorosi, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 427. Nemorosa latibula, *full of thickets*, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1. Antiquā cupressu nemorosus, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 8. Nemorosus arboribus locus, *Col.* 2, 2, 8.

Nempe. adv. [ex nam & pe. qu. à Gr. πῆ vel ποτὲ] (1) *What then? well then? what do you mean?* (2) *I suppose.* (3) *However, for all that.* (4) *It is to be granted, I grant, I confess, or it is true.* (5) *Yea surely.* (6) *For example.* (7) *That is, to wit, namely.* (8) *For; seeing that, or perhaps because.* (9) *Why, why indeed, in responses.* (10) *Sometimes it seemeth to be only an ornamental particle.* (1) Nempe negas ad beatè vivendum satis esse virtutem? *well then, you deny,* &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 5. Liber esto, atque ito quò voles, *M.* Nempe jubes? *you bid me then?* *Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 41. Nempe in fomis? *TR. Ita, Id. Most.* 2, 2, 60. (2) Sed jam ad reliqua pergamus, *C.* Nempe ea sequuntur, &c. *I suppose those things are next,* *Cic. Part.* 9. Nempe, de tuo, *you mean of your own, or provided it be of your own,* *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 47. (3) Nempe, tenens quod amo per freta longa ferar, *Ov. Met.* 7, 66. *vid. locum.* (4) Nempe, vir bonus & prudens dici delector ego, ac tu, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 16, 32. Nempe, incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, *Id. Sat.* 1, 10, 1. (5) Causa optima est, nisi quid pater aliud ait, *P. Nempe, Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 47. (6) Nempe, hoc sic esse opinor dicturum patrem, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 13. (7) Dictum puta: nempe, ut curentur rectè hæc, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 3. Taurum dilexit filia solis, femina nempe marem, *Ov. Met.* 9, 736. Placavi sanguine divos. Nempe, tuo, furiose, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 207. Aras frequentas, nempe abigeris quo venis, *Phaedr.* 4, 23, 15. (8) Haud impunè feres; adimam tibi nempe figuram, *Ov. Met.* 2, 474. In equam vertor; tota tamen quare? pater est mihi nempe biformis, *Ibid.* 2, 664. (9) Quid juvenis, magnum cui versat in ossibus ignem durus amor? Nempe, abruptis turbata procellis nocte natat caeca serus freta, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58. In quibus actis consistit? nempe, in legibus, *Cic.* (10) *Vid. Lucr.* 1, 386. & 2, 907.

Nēmus, ōis. n. [à Gr. νέμος, quod à νέμω, pascō] (1) *A wood, or grove.* (2) *Synecd. The trees of a wood, forest, grove, orchard.* (1) Nemus frondiferum, *Lucr.* 2, 359. atrum horrenti umbrā, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 169. umbrosum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 75. Odoratum lauri nemus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 658. (2) Cereale nemus violasse securi dicitur, *Ov. Met.* 8, 741. Omne levandum fronde nemus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 400. de vitibus. Totum involvit flammis nemus, *Id. Geor.* 2, 308. de oleis.

Nēnia, ae. f. τὸ δὲ Νῆνια ἐστὶ μὲν ὀπύγιον. Ἰππῶναξ δὲ αὐτῇ μνημονεύει, *Poll.* (1) *A funeral song, a dirge, or dirige.* (2) *Tragical, or mournful verse.* (3) *A silly trifling song, or writing.* (4) *Any verse, or song.* (5) *Marfa nenia, a magic song, a charm.* (6) *Also the name of a goddess.* (1) *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24. *vid. loc. integ.* (2) & Nē, relictis jocis, retractes munera neniae, *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 38. (3) Puerorum nenia, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 63. Viles neniae, *Phaedr.* 3, prol. 11. *vid. & Scal. Not. conject. in Varr. de L. L. p. 142, 143.* (4) Dicitur meritā nox quoque neniā, *Hor. Od.* 3, 28, 16. (5) *Hor. Epod.* 17, 29. (6) *Vid. Propr.*

Nens. part. *Spinning.* Parcae fatalia nentes stamina, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 1. Invenit eum purpuram colo nentem, *Just.* 1, 3.

† Nēnū. [à μὴ νῦ] *Not.* Nenu potest, *Lucr.* 3, 20. Nenu queunt, *Id.* 4, 716. Habet etiam Non. ex *Lucil.* & *Varr.*

NEO, ēre, nēvi, nētum. [à νέω, unde νέθω, *Id.*] *To spin.* Anus subtemen nebat, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 52. Donum quod nostrae nevere manus, *Sil.* 7, 81. Tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 818. † Neunt pro nent. Trifles sorores stamina quae ducunt, quaeque futura neunt, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 36. ubi *vid. Scal. comment.* Sed propius à vero videtur esse *Basil. Fabri conjectura, quam in Thesaurus, si libet, lege.*

Neor. pass. *To be spun.* Aurum netur & texitur lanae modo, *Plin.* 33, 19.

* Neōcōrus. m. [qui νεῶν κορῆς, aedes ornat] *He that looked to, or had the charge of a temple,* *Jul. Firm.* 3, 7. *Lat. Aedituus.*

* Neōmēnia, ae. f. [sc. νέα μῆνη] *The time of the new-moon.* Ad neomenias Latinas, *Prov. ap. Hieron.* Eadem ratione qua ad Calendas Graecas dicitur. *Latine Novilunium.*

* Neōphŷtus, a, um. [qu. νέον φυτόν, i. e. novum germen] *New, and lately planted, or set, one newly entered into any profession, a novice, one lately converted, or turned to the faith,* *Vulg. Interpr. Lat. Novitius.*

* Neōtericē. adv. *Newly, after the fashion of later time,* *Ascon. Lat. More recenti.*

* Neotericus, a, um. adj. *New, moderate,* *Claud. Mamert.*

Nēpa, ae. m. [nepa Afrorum. vocab. *Non.*] (1) *A scorpion.* (2) *The constellation of the Scorpion.* (3) *The crabfish.* (4) *The herb butchers broom.* (1) Nepas uti aculeis videmus, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15. (2) Cum magnis nepa sese lucibus effert, *Cic. in Arat.* (3) Recessim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 7. (4) *Gaza.*

VOL. II.

N E Q

* Nēpenthēs. n. [ex νη, non, & πένθος, luctus] *An herb which being infused in wine driveth away sadness; some take it for bugloss, or wild pennyroyal,* *Plin.* 21, 91. & 25, 5.

Nēpēta, ae. f. *An herb, wild pennyroyal, cats mint, nep, or nip, good against the stinging of scorpions,* *vid. Plin.* 20, 56. *Conf. Col.* 7, 5, 18. & 12, 7, 1.

Nēpos, ōtis. m. [à νέπος, i. e. ἀπογονός, quod est ap. Theocr. dic. autem νέπος, à νε neg. & πῆς, quod non sit ipse generis fundamentum, *Scal.*] (1) *A grandson.* (2) † *Fem. A grand-daughter.* (3) *Nepotes, posterity, descendants.* (4) *A wasteful spendthrift, a luxurious, or riotous person.* (5) *The second descent in the breed of beasts.* (6) *Suckers on the branches of a vine.* (1) & Qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 1. Africani nepos, *Id.* Sororis nepos, *Tac. Suet.* Ex filiā nepos, *Cic. de Clar.* 76. (2) Illa dia nepos, *Enn. ap. Non.* (3) Me inter feros laudabit Roma nepotes, *Propert.* 3, 1, 35. Arbor seris factura nepotibus umbram, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 58. (4) Quis tam perditus ac profusus nepos, ut fuit Sextus Naevius? *Cic. pro Quint.* 12. Discinctus aut perdam ut nepos, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 3, 4. (5) & Ejusmodi admistrarius onager nepotibus, magis quam filiis, utilior, *Col.* 6, 37. (6) *Col.* 3, 6, 2. & 46, 5. † Nepos aliquando patruo respondet. *Ulp. l.* 27. § 2. ff. de inoff. test. De inofficioso testamento nepos contra patrum suum egerat. Sed de avi testamento hic potuit agi, vocemque nepotem ad eum referri.

† Nepotalis, e. adj. *Riotous, lavish.* Luxus nepotalis, *Amm.* 31, 13.

Nepotātus, ūs. m. pro luxurie. [à nepote] *Riotous, or superfluous, wasting, or spending, debauchery,* *Plin.* 14, 6.

Nēpōtinus, a, um. adj. *Riotous, profuse.* Nepotini sumptus, *Suet. Calig.* 37.

Nepōtor, āri. dep. *To be profuse, or extravagant.* Veto liberalitatem nepotari, *Sen. de Benef.* 1, 15.

Nēpōtūlus, a, um. dim. [à nepos] *A little grandson,* *Plaut. Mil.* 5, 20, 28.

Neptis. is. f. [à nepos] *A son's, or daughter's daughter, a grand-daughter,* *Catull.* 62, 29.

† Nequa, pro nequam, *Charis.*

Nequā. adv. sc. viā, ratione; vel divisè ne quā. [à nequis] *Left any way, left by any means.* Nequā scire dolos possit, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 686.

† Nēquālia detrimenta, *Fest.* à nequam.

Nēquam. adj. indecl. ior, comp. issimus, sup. [fortasse à nequis nequam indecl. nequam non malum significat, sed inutilem, *Fl. Caper.*] (1) *Naught, good for nought.* (2) *Unthrifty, lazy, idle, without industry.* (3) *Unfruitful.* (4) *Lewd, that spendeth his estate lewdly.* (5) *Careless, inconsiderate.* (6) *Lewdly, pro nequiter.* (7) *Subst. A mischief, a bad thing.* (1) = Nequam esse oportet, cui tu integumentum improbus es, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 20. Ego sum in usu factus nimio nequior, *Id. Most.* 1, 2, 66. (2) & Iisdem verbis aut laudare servum frugi possumus, & si nequam est, joculari, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61. = Nequam & cessator Davus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 100. Nulla est vel nequissimi hominis amplior custodia, quam quotidiana operis exactio, *Col.* 11, 1, 26. (3) Surculus vitis nequam, *Col.* 3, 10. (4) Verres homo nequam, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 46. Quid nequius aut turpius effeminato viro? *Id. Tusc.* 3, 17. (5) Homo non nequam, *Cic. de scriptore prob.* (6) Ubi nequam faciat clam, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 50. (7) Vin' tu illi nequam dare? *AG. Cupio. MI. En! me dato, Plaut. Poen.* 1, 31.

Nēquando. adv. [ex ne & quando] *Left at any time.* Metuit nequando tu aliò fructum conferas, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 60. Nequando ea arx hostium esset, *Liv.*

Nēquāquam. adv. negandi. [à ne non, & abl. fem. quaquam, q. d. non quaquam viā] *By no means, in no wise, far from.* Nequaquam ista amicitia est, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 24. Nequaquam poterit, *Id.* Nequaquam omnes, *Id.* Nequaquam satis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 48.

Nēque. conj. [ex ne, i. e. non, & enclitico que] *Neither, nor, &c.* *Ter. Cic. &c.* *Vid. Nec, cui per omnia fere simile est Neque, praeterquam in sequentibus.* § *Neque—etiam.* Sibi neque opes deesse, animum etiam superesse, *Liv.* & opes non deesse, & animum vel superesse. § *Neque enim, for—not.* † *Rare invenitur, nisi in parenthesisibus, & earum similibus.* Aeneas (neque enim patriam consistere mentem passus amor) &c. *Virg. Aen.* 1, 647. Dicite, Dardanidae (neque enim novimus, &c.) *Id. Aen.* 7, 195. Neque enim hoc possum negare, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 46.

Nequedum. *Not yet, not as yet,* *Cic. Leg. etiam divisim.*

Nēqueo, īre, īvi, ītum. [à ne & queo] *I cannot, I am not able.* Loci ferre diu nequiere Jovem, *could not brook the unwholesome air,* *Ov. Met.* 9, 707. Quod cum vitare nequiret, *Id. Met.* 12, 385. Cum pilces īre nequibant, *Lucr.* 1, 381. Nequeo quin lachrymem, *I cannot but weep,* *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 25. Nunciatur signum nequire convelli, *Liv.* 22, 3. Nequisse pro nequivisse, *Id.* 21, 56.

Nequeor, īri. Nequitur. *It is impossible.* Quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, *Sall. B.* 7, 34. 2 M m m

Ut nequitur comprimii! *Plant. Rud.* 4, 4, 20. Retrahi nequitur, *Fest. ex eod.* Nequitum est exaugurari, *Cato in Orig.*

Nequicquam, adv. i. e. non quicquam, frustra. (1) *In vain, to no purpose.* (2) *By no means, not in the least.* (3) *Scottfree.* (1) Hastam nequicquam in Persea inisit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 33. = Frustra ac nequicquam credite, amici, *Catull.* 75, 1. (2) Telum summo clypei nequicquam umbone pependit, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 546. *Interpr. Serv.* Rationes dominicas conficere nequicquam recte potest, *Varr.* (3) Ne istuc nequicquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, *Plaut. Afsu.* 3, 3, 108.

Nequidquam, id. ac nequicquam, q. v.

+ Nequiens, part. [à nequeo] *Not being able.* Nequiens idoneum exitum praesenti cladi reddere, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 246.

+ Nēquino, āre. [pro nequeo ant. ut pro nato natino] *Nequinant, nequeunt, Fest. ex Liv. in Odyssaea, To deny; also to play the wanton, Sipont.*

Nēquis, nequa, rar. nequi, nequid vel nequod. [à ne, non, & quis, aliquis] (1) *Left any one, or thing.* (2) *Cum ut, No one, or thing.* (1) Nequis tua pectora vulneret imprudens, *Ov. Met.* 8, 64. Nequi porcellus à matre opprimatur, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 4. Nequa hostilis facies occurrat, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 407. Ne quid inausum fuisset, *Id. Aen.* 8, 205. *Sed scrib. ferè divisè, ne quis, ne qua, ne quid.* (2) Ut nequis te de sententia possit dimovere, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 17. Ut nequid huius ignores, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 28. *Sed* Nequis, de duobus. Nequis sexus à laude cessaret, *Flor.* 1, 10, 7.

Nēquissimē, adv. *Most cunningly, or sily.* Balsamum viatiatur nequissimē gummi, *Plin.* 12, 54.

Nequiter, ius, comp. istimē, sup. adv. [à nequam] (1) *Wastefully, prodigally.* (2) *Lewdly, wantonly, roguishly.* (3) *Craftily, sily, cunningly.* (1) Utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, *Liv.* 41, 7. Temperantia te turriter & nequiter facere nihil patietur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 17. (2) Nunquam, hercle, facerem, genua ni tam nequiter fricares, *Plaut. Afsu.* 3, 3, 88. (3) *Plin.* 12, 54. *al. leg. Nequissime.*

Nēquitia, ae. f. [à nequam] (1) *Remissness, negligence, neglect of one's business.* (2) *Lewdness, wasteful debauchery, viciousness.* (3) *Wantonness, lewd amours.* (4) *Sly malice, craft.* (5) *Tartness, eagerness.* (6) *Roguery, jesting.* (1) = Sed jam meipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemnno, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 2. (2) = Alter Verres cum luxuriā atque nequitia, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 23. (3) Nequitia est, quae te non finit esse senem, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 414. (4) & Vis & nequitia quicquid opugnant, ruit, *Phaedr.* 2, 6, 3. (5) Aceti nequitia, *Plin.* 14, 25. (6) *Vid. Barth. ad Claud. p. 806.*

Nequitias, ei. f. *Wasteful, profuse debauchery.* Illum nequitias expulit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 131.

+ Nēquito; āre. vel nequitor, āri, i. e. nequam esse. *To live lewdly, Prisc.* 1, 8.

+ Nēquitus, pro nequiter. adv. *Non.*

* Nerita, ae. m. *A shellfish that saileth on the sea, Plin.* 9, 52. *Hard. leg. Veneria.*

* Nerum, n. n. *A tree, or shrub, with leaves like an almond, which some call oleander, some rose-laurel, or rose-tree, Plin.* 24, 53.

Neronianus lapis. *Vid. Propert.*

|| Nervalis, le. adj. *Plantain.* Herbam, quam Graeci ἀννευρον, nos nervalem appellamus, *Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 12.

+ Nervatio, ōnis. f. *A joining together, a strengthening as it were by sinews, Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

+ Nervator, oris. m. *He that joineth, or sineweth, Litt. ex Cels. sed q.*

+ Nervia, ae. f. [quod ex nervis fieret] *The string of an instrument, or a stringed instrument, Non. ex Varr. & Suet. ap. Gell.* 9, 7.

+ Nerviceus, a, um. adj. *Made of a sinew, or string.* Nerviceis funibus, *with bowstrings, Jud.* 16, 17. *Vulg. Interp.*

Nervicus, i. m. *Having the gout, or pain in the sinews, al. rectius leg. neuricus, quod vid.*

+ Nervina, crumena, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 64. [à nervo, quod obligatos nummos ferret: al. leg. pecua nerumina, quae non ruminant; sc. nummi argentei ovium imagine signati]

|| Nervinus, a, um. *Made of sinews.* Nervini funes, *Veget.* 4, 9.

+ Nervium, ii. n. [à nervis] *The string of an instrument, Varr. ap. Non.*

Nrevosē, adv. ius, comp. *Strongly, stoutly, vigorously.* Ut vigilanter, nervosēque nos subornes, *Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 23. Qui ista nervosius disserunt, *with greater strength of argument, Cic. Off.* 3, 29.

Nervositas, ātis. f. *Strength, toughness, Plin.* 19, 2. *de lino.*

Nervosus, a, um. adj. or comp. (1) *Sinewy, full of sinews.* (2) *Full of fibres.* (3) *Stiff, or unpliant of body.* (4) *Met. Pithy, having strength of argument.* (1) Nulla est ei caro, sed nervosa exilitas, *Plin.* 11, 77. Vesica in ipso sinu nervosa & duplex, *Cels.* 4, 1. (2) Radices nervosae, *Plin.* 25, 76.

(3) Nervosa & lignea *Sopnās, Lucr.* 4, 1154. (4) Quis Aristotele nervosior? Theophrasto dulcior? *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 31.

Nervulus, i. m. dim. [à nervus] *A little sinew, strength, or vigour. Met. Si nervulos tuos adhibueris, Cic. Att.* 16, 16.

NERVUS, i. m. dim. [à νῆρξ, Gell. per Metath. ut à νῆρος, parvus] (1) *A nerve, or sinew.* (2) *The string of a bow, catapult, &c.* (3) *The string of a lute, or other instrument.* (4) *A pair of stocks, or pillory; or something like a cord, or iron for the neck, or feet in torture.* (5) *A man's yard.* (6) Nervi plur. *Strength, force, might, power, vigour, industrious application of mind.* (7) In nervum erumpere, *To break and deceive, as a string doth overstretch.* (8) *Strength, or that wherein the strength of a thing consisteth.* (9) *The spirit and vigour of one's stile.* (1) Animantem ossa, cruor, venae, calor, humor, viscera, nervi, constituunt, *Lucr.* 2, 668. (2) Nervo stridente sagitta diverberat auras, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 503. Nervis temperat arcus, *Ov. Met.* 10, 108. Volat moles adducto concita nervo, cum petit muros, *Id. Met.* 8, 357. (3) Per me concordant carmina nervis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 518. Sonant ita in fidibus nervi, ut à digitis sunt pulsati, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 57. Cithara intenta nervis, *Quint.* (4) Ut apud te me in nervo enicem, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 13. Nervo vinctus custodibitur, *Id. Capt.* 3, 5, 71. In nervum potius ibit, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 15. i. e. in vincula. (5) Repentē nervus excitat libidinem, *Tib. ad Priap.* Illiterati num minūs nervi rigent? *Hor. Epod.* 8, 17. (6) = Quantum in cujusque animo roboris est atque nervorum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. ¶ Contendere nervos, *Id. Verr.* 2, 12. intendere, *to do one's utmost, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 20. (7) Vercor, ne isthaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. *interpr. Don.* *Sed potius pertinere ad quartam notionem videtur.* (8) Vectigalia nervos esse reipublicae diximus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 2. (9) Sinē nervis altera, quicquid composui, pars esse putat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 2. Horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, *Cic. Orat.* 19.

+ Nefapus, qui nō sapit, *Scal. in Catull.*

Nesciens, tis. part. *Not knowing.* Magni aestimo dignitati ejus aliquid adstruere inopinantis, nescientis, imō etiam fortasse nolentis, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 2.

Nescienter. adv. *Ignorantly, August.* + Ignoranter.

+ Nescientia, ae. f. *Ignorance, Cl. Mamert.* 1, 11.

Nescio, ire, īvi, itum. [ex ne, i. e. non, & scio] (1) *To be ignorant, not to know, wat, or tell.* (2) *Nescio quis, nescio quid, &c.* quali prō nomine usurpantur. A forni used either in ignorance, or contempt; one, or other, somebody, something, or other. (3) *Not to be able, not to endure.* (1) & Nil sciri si quis putat, hoc quoque nescit, an sciri possit, quom se nil scire fatetur, *Lucr.* 4, 471. Tu, pol, si sapis, quod scis, nescis, i. e. prae te feres nescire, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 55. Nescio deos, i. e. quid facturi sint, usitata ellipsi, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 4, 15. quam sententiam perperam trahunt al. ad ignorationem deorum, eodem modo nescio alias, i. e. aliae quae faciunt, *Ibid.* 2, 4, 16. Nescimus istum qui fiet, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 36. Nescire sat scio de illā amica, *Id. Merc.* 2, 3, 49. (2) Delia furtim nescio quem tacitā callida nocte fovet, *Tibull.* 1, 6, 6. Nescio quid profectō mihi animus praesagit mali, *praesageth some evil, or I know not what evil, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 7. Timonem nescio quem accepimus, *Cic. de Amic.* 23. Nescio quid impendet, *Id. Nescio, hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 13. a negation followeth this, elegantly redundant. Nescis nec in pace, nec in bello vivere, *Cic.* (3) Nescit vox missa reverti, *Hor. A. P.* 390. Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, *Cic.* * Nescit amor priscis cedere imaginibus, *Prop.* 1, 5, 24. Augmen cur nesciat aequor, *Lucr.* 6, 607. ¶ Nescio quomodo, *I know not how it happened, Nep. Thras.* 1.

Nescitur. imp. *They know not, it is unknown, we cannot tell.* Ut stellarum numerus, par an impar sit, nesciatur, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 10.

Nescius, a, um. adj. (1) *That knoweth not, ignorant, unexperienced.* (2) *That knoweth not how, or cannot.* (3) *Unknown.* (1) Non sum nescius, quanto periculo vivam, *Cic.* Iratum te fuisse non erant nescii, *Id. pro Deiot.* 3. Non eram nescius fore, ut, &c. *Id.* Sese haud nescia morti injicit, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 552. Nescia mens hominum fati, *Id. Aen.* 10, 501. & Ille liquor vinum movit ad certos nescia membra modos, *Tib.* 1, 7, 38. Illa simulationum nescia, *unpractised, or unexperienced, Tac. Ann.* 4, 54, 2. ¶ Ora fraenorum nescia, never bridled, *Lucan.* 4, 683. (2) Nescii fari pueri, *Hor.* Od. 4, 6, 18. Cedere nescius, *Id. Od.* 1, 6, 6. Vinci nescius armis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 9, 45. (3) In locis nesciis sumus, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 17. Neque nescium habebat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14, 2. Aliis gentibus esse nescia tributa, *Id. Ann.* 1, 59, 6.

+ Nesi, pro sine, positum est in legē aedis Dianae Aventinensis, *Fest.*

* Nesiōtrōphium, ii. n. [ex νῆσσα, anas, & τροφή, nutritio] *A place, or yard, where ducks are kept to be fat, Col.* 8, 15.

* Neta, vāti, i. e. νῆτον, novissima. *The sound of the seventh string of a musical instrument. Nete synnumenon, Vitruv.*

5, 4. *D, la, fol.* Nete diezeugmenon, *E, la, mi, re, Id.* *Æ Hypate, Id.*

Netus, a, um. part. p. ex neo. *Spun, or twisted, Ulp.*

|| Nētus, ūs. m. Ex cadentis byssi netibus. *Mart. Cap. Spinning yarn, thread.*

Neu. contr. ex neve. (1) *Pro & ne; and not.* (2) *And left.* (1) Cohortatus, uti suae pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, *Caes. B. G. 2, 21.* Intro abite, ne hic vos mecum conspicitur leno, neu fallaciae praevidimentum obijciatur, *Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 29.* Neu conarere icere musca caput, *Caull. ult. 4.* (2) Neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba, astra tenent, *Æc. Ov. Met. 1, 72.*

Neve. [comp. ex ne & ve] *Nor, neither, and not; left either, or left, and left.* It is used as neu, whereof examples are very frequent.

Nevis, pro nonvis, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 82.*

† Neunt, pro nent, *Tibull. 3, 3, 36. Vid. Neo.*

* Neuras, ādis. f. *An herb, or shrub, good against the poison of the rubeta, weakness of the nerves, Plin. 25, 76. & 27, 97. = Poterion, Phrynon, Id.*

* Neuricus, a, um. adj. [à νεῦρον, nervus] qui ex nervis laborat, al. leg. nervicus, sed perperam. *Having the gout, or pain in the sinews, sinew shrunk.* Nervi inflatione turgentes, aut neuricos aut podagricos efficiunt homines, *Vitruv. 8, 3.*

* Neurobāta, ae. m. *A walker on cords, or ropes stretched out in length, a dancer on the ropes, Firm.*

* Neurobātes, ae. m. [ex νεῦρον, nervus, & βαίω, eo] *Idem, Vopisc.*

* Neuroides. n. [ex νεῦρον, nervus, & εἶδος, species. Them. εἶδος, video.] *Wild beet, Diosc. & Plin. 20, 28. = Limonium, Id.*

* Neurospaston. [ex νεῦρον, nervus, & σπᾶσθω, traho] *An herb called rubus caninus. It hath a leaf like unto a man's step, a black grape, and a sinew in the kernel thereof, Plin. 24, 74. = Cynobaton, cynospaston. Id. § It. ligneola figura, Coel. Rhod. 7, 16. = Nervis alienis mobile lignum, a puppet, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 82.*

Neuter, tra, um. gen. ius, dat. i. [à ne, non, & uter] *Neither the one nor the other, neither of the two.* Neuter illorum, *Cic. Attic. 7, 1.* Neutrūque & utrumque videri, *Ov. Met. 4, 379.* Neuter anguis, *neither of the snakes, Cic. de Div. 2, 29.* Neutra arma sequi, *Ov. Met. 5, 91.* Neutrius partis esse, *Suet. Jul. 75.* Neutram partem sequi, *Id. Ner. 2.* In neutris partibus esse, *Sen. de Ira 2, 23.* Neutri parti se conjungere, *Liv. 35, 48.*

Neutiquam. adv. [ex ne & utique] *pro nequaquam, Donat. By no means, not in the least, in no wise, at no hand.* Cui te socium neutiquam esse puto oportere, *Cic. Attic. 9, 12.*

Neutrālis. e. adj. *Neutral, neuter, of the neuter gender.* Nomina neutralia, nouns of the neuter gender, *Quint. verba, Id. verbs neuter.*

|| Neutraliter. adv. *Neutrally, in the neuter gender, Charis.*

Neutrò. adv. *Neither to the one part, nor unto the other, neither way.* Neutrò inclinata spes est, *Liv. 5, 26.*

|| Neutrobī. adv. *recl. neutrobi. In neither place.* Neutrobi habeam stabile stabulum, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56.*

|| Neutro-passiva, *Audeo, ausus sum, &c. Prisc.*

† Nevult, pro non vult, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 29.*

NEX, necis. f. [à νέκω, i. e. mortuus] (1) *Death, violent, or natural.* (2) *Ruin, undoing of one.* (1) Neci similis somnus, *Ov. Met. 7, 328.* Viri in uxores vitae necisque habent potestatem, *Caes. B. G. 6, 18.* In necis electu parva futura mota est, *Ov. Epist. 2, 144.* (2) Si quis imposturam fecerit vel collusionem, in necera alterius, *Ulp. interpr. Bud. Neces in plur. Fas idem miscere neces, Val. Flacc. 3, 381.* ¶ Neci datus propr. *without wound, as by poison, or famine, Fest. Sed hoc non est perpetuum. Vid. Suet. Caes. 14.*

Nexans, tis. part. pr. [à nexo] *Knitting, tying.* Nexans nodos, *Virg. Aen. 5, 279.*

|| Nexibilis, e. adj. *That may be knit, or tied, Amm. 29, 13. pro*

Nexilis, e. adj. [ànecto, nexum] (1) *Knit, tied, or wreathed together.* (2) *Twining, or winding about.* (1) Nexiles plagae, *Ov. Met. 2, 499.* coronae, *Sen. Agam. 562.* (2) Ultima pars telae nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos, *Ov. Met. 6, 128.*

Nexo, āre. freq. [ànecto] unde nexor, āri. pass. *To be connected, Lucr. 2, 98.*

|| Nexo, ēre. *Idem, Prisc. ex Liv. Andr. & Acc. † Necto.*

Nexum, i. n. [ànecto] (1) *A mortgage, a conveyance according to the formalities of the Roman law.* (2) *A possession upon such a title.* (1) Nexum Manilius scribit omne quod per libram & aes geritur, in quo sint mancipi: Mucius Scaevola, quae per aes & libram fiant, ut obligentur, praeterquam quae mancipio dentur. Hoc verius esse, ipsum verbum ostendit, de quo quaeritur. Nam idem quod obligatur per libram, neque suum fit, inde nexum dictum, *Varr. de L. L. 6. p. 82.* Nexum, quod per libram agitur, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 40.* (2) Horum nexa atque haereditates, *Cic. pro Caecin. 35. Vid. Sigon. de*

ant. jure civium Rom. 2, 11. & Coel. Rhod. ant. lect. 12, 20.

Nexus, a, um. part. [ànecto] (1) *Linked together, hanging one upon another, having a mutual connexion.* (2) *Tied, fastened, bound, joined together.* (3) *A person delivered bound to serve his creditor, for default of payment, till satisfaction was made.* (1) Manus nexae ex ordine, *Ov. Met. 8, 747.* Pedibus per mutua nexis, *Virg. Aen. 7, 66.* Rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae & necessitate nexae, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 25.* Nexi torques, *Virg. Georg. 4, 276.* (2) Causa causae nexa rem ex se gignit, *Cic. de Div. 1, 55.* Nexae aere trabes, *Virg. Aen. 1, 452.* (3) *Æ Nec, ut pater, carcerem nexis, sed caedibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2.* Nexum aes. *Vid. Aes. Res nexa pignori, laid to pledge, pawned, Martian. conf. Liv. 2, 23.*

Nexus, ūs. m. verb. [ànecto] (1) *A tying, knitting, binding, winding, or twining about.* (2) *A lock in wrestling.* (3) *The condition of a freeman serving for debt.* (4) *A legal solemnity, by which possession was given, and the former owner bound to make good the title.* (1) Firmis nexibus compagem superstruere, *Tac. Ann. 3, 28, 6.* Creberrima nexu, *bound close, or thick, Grat.* (2) Contulerant arcto luctantia nexu pectora pectoribus, *Ov. Met. 6, 242.* (3) Alicui nexum dare, *to become one's bondman on that account, Liv.* Nexum inire, *to submit to that condition, Id. 7, 19.* Nexu vinēli, solutique se undique in publicum proripiunt, *Id. 2, 23.* (4) In rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, is periculum iudicii praestare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, *Cic. pro Mur. 2.* Traditio alteri nexu, *Id. Topic. 5.* *Σ Sum χρῆσι μὲν tuus, κρήσι δὲ Attici nostri; ergo fructus est tuus, mancipium illius. Curio Cicero Epist. Fam. 7, 9. huc sc. respiciens.*

N ante I.

NĪ. conj. [à nisi, per contr. non per apoc. quod ostendit quantitas] *If not, except, save that, but, but that, unless.* Nī ita se haberet, *if it were not so, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.* Nī in noctem praelium esset coniectum, *Hirt. B. Afr. 52.* Mirum, nī domi est, *it is a great chance but he is at home, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 19.* Nī facient quae illos acquum est, haud sic auferent, *Id. Adelp. 3, 4, 8.* § *Pro ne, Iusta monent Heleni, nī teneant cursus, Virg. Aen. 3, 686.*

Nicērotianum. dict. ab artifice Nicerote. *A very sweet and pleasant ointment, Mart. 6, 65.*

Nicēterium, ii. n. *Rewards for victories, as rings, collars of gold, &c. prizes.* Ceromatico fert niceteria collo, *Juv. 3, 68.*

Nicolai, dactylia. [à Nicolao Damasceno peripatetico, sic primo vocavit Caesar Aug. in ejus viri honorem, a quo crebro sibi ē Syriā mitterentur, Athen.] *A kind of dates.* Caryotarum Judaicarum genus.

* Nicōphoros. [ex νίκη, victoria, & φέρω, fero. forasset quod victores eā coronarentur] *A kind of ivy, called also smilax, Plin. 24, 49.*

|| Nicōtiāna, ae. f. [sc. herba, ab homine quodam sic dicta, qui primus usum ejus ostendit] *Tobacco, yellow henbane, Gerard. Rei novae novum verbum debetur; Americana paetum vocant.*

† Nictacūlus, sc. canis. ut leg. *Scal. ap. Varr. [à nictendo] al. leg. nocticulas, al. noctuculus. A barking dog.*

Nictans, tis. part. ☿ Nictantia fulgura flammae, *Lightning that is as quick as the twinkling of an eye, Lucr. 6, 181.* Impellens nictantibus aera pennis, *Catull. 64, 53.*

Nictatio. ōnis. f. verb. [à seq.] *A winking, or twinkling with the eyes, Plin. 11, 57. Solin. c. 40.*

Nicto, āre. [freq. à nictando] *prisco verbo niveo, nixi, nictum, ut à dixi, dictum, dicto; est enim proprie oculorum nictare* (1) *To wink, or make signs with the eyes.* (2) *To twinkle, or wink often, as those do whose eyes are weak.* (1) Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, *Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 39.* Non usquam quicquam nuto, neque nicto tibi, *Id. Men. 4, 2, 49.* (2) *Plin. 11, 57.*

† Nicto, ēre. ex voce canum. *To vent, or open, as an hound, or spaniel doth, when he taketh the first scent of his game. Venatica voce sua nictit, Enn. ap. Fest.*

Nictor, āri. dep. *idem quod nicto, are. To wink, Plin. 11, 57.*

Nictus, ūs. m. [à niveo] *A winking, a wink of the eye, Fest. ex Caecil.*

† Nicūla, ae. f. dim. [à nix] *A fleet of snow, Med. Gram.*

Nidamentum, i. n. *The stuff with which birds make their nests. Mille hodie nidamenta congeret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51.*

NĪDEO, ēre. [à νειδω, M.] *To shine, to glister, or glitter. Vix invenitur; sed hinc Renideo, quod vide.*

Nidificans, tis. part. *Building a nest.* Turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes, *Plin. 10, 74.*

|| Nidificatio, ōnis. f. *A building of nests, Aug.*

|| Nidificium, ii. n. *A nest.* Formicarum nidificia, *billocks, Apul. Met. 8. p. 254.*

Nidificio,

Nidifico, āre, āvi. [ex nidus, & facio] *To build, or make a nest.* Sic vos non vobis nidificatis, aves, Ex epigr. inscript. Virg. inven. etiam ap. Plin. 9, 42. & Col. 8, 8.

* Nidificus, a, um. *Making a nest.* Ver nidificum, the spring time, when birds make their nests, Sen. Med. 714.

Nidor, ōris. m. [à νιδος, vel νιδος, qu. cnidor] (1) *The savour, scent, or smell of any thing that is roasted, or burnt.* (2) *A stench, or strong smell.* (3) *The stink of a candle put out.* (4) *The stink of dung.* (1) Non in caro nidore voluptas summa, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 19. Captum te nidore suae putat ille culinae, Juv. 5, 162. (2) Nidorem verius quam odorem nosse, Plin. 13, 1. Dis acceptus nidor, Ov. Met. 12, 153. Nasum nidore supinari, to snuff up the smell of meat with pleasure, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 38. (2) Illi ingens barba reluxit, nidoremque ambusta dedit, Virg. Aen. 12, 301. Ganearum tuarum nidor atque fumus, Cic. in Pison. 6. (3) Recens extinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 792. (4) Apul. Met. 4, p. 104.

Nidulor, āri. dep. (1) *To build, or make a nest.* (2) *To sit abroad.* (3) *To place in a nest.* (1) = Cassita habitat nidulaturque in segetibus, Gell. 2, 29. (2) Dies quibus halcyones hyeme in aqua nidulantur, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 589. (3) Parvos in iis contra rigorem hyemis vermiculos foetus sui nidulantur, Plin. 11, 34.

Nidulus, i. m. dim. [à nidus] *A little nest,* Cic. de Orat. 1, 44. Nidulum suae senectutis vocare consueverat, Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

NIDUS, i. m. (1) *A nest.* (2) *A bee-hive.* (3) *The young in a nest.* (4) *A little child in the cradle.* (5) *A litter of pigs.* (6) *A cup, or vessel like a nest.* (7) *A shelf, or partition of a shelf, in a library, or bookseller's shop.* (1) Fingunt & construunt nidos volucres, Cic. de Orat. 2, 6. (2) * Nidosque foveant apes, Virg. Geor. 4, 56. (3) Ipse loquaci gaudebit nido, Juv. 5, 152. In plurali. Pabula parva legens, nidosque loquacibus escas, Virg. Aen. 12, 475. Ipsasque volantes ore ferunt, dulcem nidis immitibus escam, Id. Geor. 4, 17. (4) Vid. exemplum proxime allatum ex Juv. (5) Suam quisque matrem nidos expectat, Col. 7, 9, 13. (6) Non. ex Varr. (7) Mart. 1, 118.

+ Nigella, ae. f. [dict. quia nigrum ejus semen] *An herb called gith; also the Guiney pepper plant,* Offic. & Jun.

Nigellus, adj. dim. [à niger] *Blackish, somewhat black,* Aufon. Ep. 4, 72.

NIGER, gra. um. or. comp. errimus, sup. [à νειρός, i. e. mortuus, mortui enim nigrescunt; unde Lucr. mortis nigrorem voc.] (1) *Black, dark, dusk.* (2) *One of a black, or swarthy complexion.* (3) *Of a dark purple, green, &c.* (4) *Dark, shadowy, thick shaded.* (5) *Black, or deep.* (6) *Inauspicious, unfortunate.* (7) *Pertaining to funerals.* (8) *Ill natured, false, a knave.* (1) * Nescio qui possit quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Cic. de Div. 2, 3. Folia nigriora, Plin. 24, 89. Nigerrimae uvae, Catull. 18, 16. (2) * Quamvis illie niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg. Ecl. 2, 16. (3) Nigrae violae, Virg. Ecl. 10, 39. (4) Nigri colles, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 11. (5) Spelunca tuta nigro lacu, Virg. Aen. 6, 238. (6) Me mutabit, non labor Alcidae, non niger ille dies, Prop. 2, 24, 34. Huccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 72. (7) Nigra superstitio, Stat. Theb. 6, 11. (8) Nec minus niger, nec minus confidens, quam Terentianus ille Phormio, Cic. pro Caecin. 10. Hic tibi comis, & urbanus, liberque videtur infesto nigris, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 90.

Nigina, ae. f. *An herb with leaves like endive, &c.* Plin. 27, 82.

Nigrans, tis. part. [à nigro] (1) *Blackish, inclining to black.* (2) *Black.* (3) *Dark, cloudy, or shadowy.* (4) *Of a rich deep red.* (1) Nigrantia cornua, Varr. de R. R. 2, 5. conf. Sil. 2, 659. (2) Nigrantes terga juvenci, Virg. Aen. 5, 97. (3) Antra nigrantia, Stat. Theb. 10, 129. (4) Nigrans rosa, Plin. 9, 60.

|| Nigredo, inis. f. *Blackness,* Mart. Capella. + Nigror.

Nigresco, eri, factus sum. *To be made black.* Quamdiu oleum pinguescat & nigrescat, Olf. Hor. 1, 5.

Nigreo, ere, ui. *To be blackish, to grow black.* Olivae cum nigruerint, Col. 12, 48, 1.

Nigrescens, tis. part. *Waxing black, or encompassed about with blackness,* Plin. 17, 3.

Nigresco, ere, ui. *To wax black, to turn black.* Vidit latices nigrescere sacros, Virg. Aen. 4, 454. Tenebris nigrescunt omnia, Id. Aen. 11, 824. culmina, Val. Flacc. 4, 260.

Nigricans, tis. part. *Drawing to a black colour, blackish.* Colore nigricans, Plin. 10, 3.

Nigrico, are. *To be somewhat black.* Vix leg. nisi in particip.

Nigritia, ae. f. *Blackness,* Plin. 18, 19.

Nigrities, ei. f. *Blackness.* Nigrities colligi potest etiam ex dolore, & ex febre, Cels. 8, 2.

Nigritudo, inis. f. *Nulla nigritudo in rostro,* Plin. 10, 52.

Nigro, are, avi. *To be black.* Nigrant nigro de semine nata, Lucr. 2, 732.

Nigror. ōris. m. *Blackness, or duskiness, darkness.* Nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1. Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, Lucr. 3, 39. Noctisque & nimbium occaecat nigror, Cic. de Div. 1, 14. ex Pacuv.

Nihil. n. indecl. [per apoc. à nihilum, Prisc.] (1) *Nothing.* (2) *Nihil aliud, quam, nihil praeterquam; nihil amplius quam,* by an ellipsis may be englished by *except, or only.* (3) *Nihil quam, for nihil aliud quam.* (4) *Met. No body at all.* (5) *Nihil ad. Nothing, if compared with.* (6) *Nihil quod, quomobrem, cur. No reason why.* (7) *Nothing, or a thing of no foundation, or truth.* (8) *Not at all, not in the least, in nothing.* (1) Demonstrant praeter agri solum, nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1. Nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26. Si nihil aliud fecerunt, nisi rem detulerunt, Cic. ¶ Nihil audio, I mind not what you say, Ter. Nihil agis, you labour in vain, Cic. (2) Nihil aliud quam obicitur esca, Col. 8, 9. Hostes, nihil aliud, quam perfusis vano timore Romanis, abeunt, Liv. Illa nocte nihil praeterquam vigilatum est in urbe, Id. Nihil amplius, quam continere se statuit, Suet. Galb. 19. (3) Nihil tota via, quam essetne sibi salvum imperium, requirens, Suet. Tib. 36. Nihil quicquam, nothing at all. Nihil quicquam egregium in vita, Cic. de Orat. 1, 30. Nihil vidi quidquam laetius, Ter. Adelp. 3, 3, 13. Nihil quidquam tibi credo, Id. Eun. 5, 2, 45. (4) * Isto ipso genere, in quo aliquid posse vis, te nihil esse cognoscere, Cic. Nimis homo nihil est, qui piger est, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 15. Esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, Id. (5) At, nihil ad nostram hanc, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 69. Virum non illiteratum, sed nihil ad Perfum, Cic. de Orat. 2, 6. (6) Nihil est quod metuas, Cic. Quomobrem Roscium similem sui existimavit, nihil videtur, Id. (7) Nec cognovi quencquam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, Cic. (8) Nihil moror cupedia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 32. Nihil mea carmina curas, Virg. Ecl. 2, 6. Nihil indiga nostri deum natura, Lucr. 1, 61. Nihil doli subesse credens, Nep. Them. 4. Nihil circuitione usus es, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31. ¶ Dicitur nonnunquam, nihil nisi, omisso verbo unde pendet vox nihil. Eodem modo nihil praeterquam dixisse videtur Liv. Nihil praeterquam vigilatum est, 3, 26.

Nihildum, i. e. nihil adhuc. Nihildum audieramus, Cic. Fam. 12, 12. Ad me nihildum suspicantem vocavi, Id. Catil. 3, 3. profuerat, Liv. 24, 20.

Nihilifacio, feci. *Not to esteem, to make no reckoning, or account of,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 13.

Nihilipendo, di, sum. *To esteem nothing, to make no account of, to slight, or disregard,* Ter. Adelp. 3, 4, 6.

Nihilominus. adv. (1) *No less, nothing less.* (2) *Notwithstanding, nevertheless.* (1) Dico animum esse hominis partem, nihilominus ac manus & pes, Lucr. 3, 96. (2) Conatus est nihilominus de pace agere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. ¶ Scribitur & divide.

Nihilum, i. n. [ex ne & hilum, quod vide.] *Nothing,* Ter. Cic. Hor. Homo nihili, one good for nothing, Cic. Haud redit ad nihilum res ulla, Lucr. 1, 249. Nihili esse, to be good for nought, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7. Nihili fieri, to be gelded, Id. Mil. 5, 1, 16. Nihili facere, Id. Bacch. 1, 1, 56. Nihili pendere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 14. putare, Cic. ducere, Id. habere, Id. not to regard, or value. Merita ad nihilum ventura, that will come to nothing, Cic. Fam. 11, 12. Nihilo beator, diligentior, &c. not at all the less, Id. Nihilo magis, nothing more, never the more, Cic. de Div. 2, 104. Nihilo minus, nevertheless, notwithstanding, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 9. Nihilo plus, nothing more, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 17. fecius vel sequius, nevertheless, for all that, Caes. B. G. 3, 26. segnius, nevertheless vigorously, or actively, Id. B. G. 2, 7. pro neutiquam. Est genus unum stultitiae nihilum metuenda timentis, not at all, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 54.

Nil. contr. pro nihil. indecl. (1) *Nothing.* (2) *Not at all.* (1) Ubi viderimus nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr. 1, 156. Vid. Nihil. (2) Nil attigit praeter arma, Nep. Thrasib. 2.

* Nilion. [à Nilo fluvio, in cujus litoribus gignitur] *A stone like a topaz, but more dusky,* Plin. 37, 35.

Nilum, pro nihilum, per Sync. *Nothing.* Ad nilum haud possunt quaeque reverti, Lucr. 1, 238.

Nilus, i. e. νειλος, & nili, orum. pl. m. *A chanel, or chanel of water brought by aqueducts to great mens houses for pleasure, running in curious windings and figures,* Cic. ad Q. frat. Ep. 3. ult.

Nimbatus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a sort of false hair, hair which women wore to make their foreheads seem smaller; for a small forehead was then esteemed beautiful.* Quam magis aspecto, tam magis est nimbata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135. ubi vid. Meurf.

Nimbifer, a, um. adj. *Bringing clouds.* Nimbifer ignis, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 8, 60.

Nimbosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Rainy, stormy.* (2) *That causeth, or bringeth rain, or storms.* (3) *Covered, wrapped about with rainy clouds, or mists.* (1) Bruma nimbosa, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 89. (2) Nimbosus Orion, Virg. Aen. 1, 535. turbo, Ov. Met. 11, 551. ventus, Id. ex Pont. 2, 3, 27.

Nimbosi

Nimbosi hoedi, *Id. Trist.* 1, 10, 13. (3) Campus est subiacens montibus nimbosis, *Plin.* 18, 29.

NIMBUS, i. m. [à nimpha, i. e. limpha, *V.*] (1) A rainy black cloud driven with storms. (2) A great quantity of any thing. (3) A bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the gods. (4) A violent storm of rain, a sudden shower, a found, or fierce fall of rain, or hail. (5) Met. A sudden tumult, disorder, or confusion. (6) A glass vessel with a narrow mouth, out of which wine is spouted and poured. (7) Saffron water spouted up on high, falling like a shower on the spectators, in the amphitheatre, and at other public shews. (8) A scarf embroidered with gold, which women used to wear on their foreheads, a rich forehead cloth, by us called a shadow, to make the forehead seem less, which was reckoned a piece of beauty. (9) Glory painted about the heads of angels. (1) Nimbi involvere diem, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 198. = Nimborum tempestatumque potens, *Id. Aen.* 1, 84. Tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi, *Id. Aen.* 5, 13. (2) Insequitur nimbus peditum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 793. Fulvae nimbus arenae, *Id. Geor.* 3, 110. (3) Pallas nimbo effulgens, & Gorgone saevâ, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 616. Ingens visus ab aurorâ coelum transcurrere nimbus, Idaeique chori, *Id. Aen.* 9, 111. (4) Commistâ grandine nimbus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 161. Quam multâ grandine nimbi culminibus crepant, *Id. Aen.* 5, 459. (5) Hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 10. (6) Vitreus nimbus, *Mart.* 14, 112. (7) Rubro pulpitâ nimbo spargere, *Mart.* 5, 36, 7. Cilices nimbis maduere suis, *Id. Spectac.* 3, 8. (8) Imminuerunt frontes nimbis, *Arnob. al. leg. limbis, uti ap. Stat.* Gemmatis aut nectant tempora limbis. (9) *Id.*

† Nimié. adv. Too much, overmuch, above measure, August. † Nimio.

Nimiétas, âtis. f. Too great store, too great abundance, superfluity, excess. Nimiétate verni pabuli pecudes exhilaratae lascivunt, *Col.* 6, 24, 2. 3 Inter omnes nimiétates temperamentum tenebit, *Pallad.*

Nimio. abl. comparativis saepe jungitur, sed & aliis vocabulis. By a great deal, exceeding much. Nimio plus, *Cic. magnus, Plaut. Truc.* 4, 1, 6. mavolo, *Id. Poen.* 1, 2, 90. Nimio aequius, *Id. more than is meet, or fit.* Nec nimio post, nor very long after, *Lucr.* 6, 1194.

Nimiope. adv. With too much labour, *Cic. Verr.* 4,

57. Nimirum. adv. confirmandi. [ex he antiq. nî, & mîrûm]

(1) Doubtless, certainly, surely. (2) That is to say, to wit. (3) In responcionibus, Why certainly. (1) Nimirum haec illa Charybdis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 558. (2) Opinor esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones, venditionesque fiant, nimirum ad calendâs Junias, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 44. (3) Uter melior dicetur orator? nimirum qui homo quoque melior, *Quint.* 12, 1. Sunt igitur venti nimirum corpora caeca, *Lucr.* 1, 278.

Nimis. adv. (1) Too much, or too little, too, overmuch, extremely. (2) Very much, exceedingly, very. (1) Nimis infidiarum adhiberi videtur, *Cic. NE QUID NIMIS, too much of one thing is good for nothing, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 34. Nimis acer, *Hor.* Nimis serô, *Cic.* Tenerae nimis mentes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 51. (2) Legiones nimis pulchris armis praeditae, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 63. Nimis homo nihil est, qui piger est, it is just good for nothing, *Id.* Fundum tibi nunc nimis vellem dari, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 16.

Nimiûm. adv. (1) Too much, overmuch, excessively, too far. (2) Very much, exceedingly, very. (1) 3 Mediocritas est inter nimiûm & parum, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25. Nenio nimiûm beatus est, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 27. Nimiûm foro distare carinas queritur, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 48. (2) Amat hominem nimiûm lepidum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 8. This word is elegantly doubled. Iratus nimiûm, nimiûmque severus, *Tibull.* 3, 6, 21. O nimiûm, nimiûmque oblite tuorum, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 41. ¶ Nimiûm quantum, exceedingly, *Gell.* 16, 6. vett. more, vid. Nimiûs, n. 2.

NIMIUS, a, um. adj. nimium. [à νη̄ μῖον, qu. dicas, non minus, *Voss.*] (1) Too much, excessive, very, or overgreat, overmuch, redundant, superfluous, above measure, enough and to spare. (2) Exceeding great, very much, very. (1) Nimio opere, excessively, *Cic.* Ne vitis in omnes partes nimia fundatur, should be too luxuriant, *Cic. de Sen.* 15. § Nimium feritatis in illo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 304. Nimiûs mero, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 5. In honoribus decernendis nimius, & tanquam prodigus, too liberal, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15. Verear, ne nimius in hoc genere videar, too tedious, *Cic.* § Te nimio plus diligo, *Anton. Cic. Attic.* 10, 8. (2) Ne doleas plus nimio, *Hor. Od.* 1, 33, 1. § Nimiûs imperii, possessed of too great power, *Liv.* 3, 26. fermonis, too free of speech, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 75, 2. Differre inter honestum & turpe nimium quantum, that there is a vast difference, *Cic.*

Ningo, ere, xi. [à νῆγω] To snow. Toto aëre ningit, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 367. Met. Ningunt rosarum floribus, throw down roses as thick as snow, *Lucr.* 2, 627.

¶ Ningor, oris. m. Snow, a fall of snow, al. ninguer, *Apul. de Mundo,* p. 720. † Casus nivis.

¶ Ninguidus, a, um. adj. Where much snow is, snowy, co-

vered with snow. Ninguidus Boreas, *Prud. Apoth.* 665. Jugo ninguida, *Auf. Epist.* 24, 68.

† Ninguis, is. f. ant. [à ningo vel ninguo] Snow. In campos albas descendere ningués subigit sol, *Lucr.* 6, 736. † Nix.

¶ Ningulus pro nullus. Ne ningulus mederi queat, *Enn. ap. Fest.*

¶ Ninguo, ere, ant. To snow. Vid. Ningo.

* Niptrum, i. n. [à νῖψω, lavo] A basin, a laver. Niptra pl. i. e. lavacra. A tragedy of Pacuvius so called, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21.

Niquis scivit. A division, or tribe instituted by Servius Tullius. See the reason and privileges thereof in *Festus*.

Nisi, conjunct. [ex ne non, & si, i. e. si non] Nisi, quoties principium sententiae est, indicativum deliderat, aliàs etiam subjunctivum, *Vall.* Sed hoc saepe fallit. (1) If not, except, unless, saving, but that. (2) Nisi quòd, Except that, but that. (3) Nisi by an elegant pleonasmus, often admitteth of si. (4) Nisi, pro nisi quod, vel sed. But only, except that. (1) Nisi cortex cortici applicetur, nequit coalescere, *Col.* Tu, nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 15. Uxor non adhibetur in convivium, nisi propinquorum, *Nep. in praefat.* Ecce autem de integro, nisi quicquid est volo scire, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 73. (2) Nihil video quod timeam, nisi quòd omnia sunt incerta, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) Nisi si id est, quòd suspicor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 13. Nisi si dumosi glareosique montes glandem magis, quàm castaneam, postulabunt, *Col.* 4, extrem. Neque anomalia neque analogia est repudianda, nisi si non homo est ex animâ, quòd est homo ex corpore & animâ, *Varr. de L. L.* 8, princ. (4) Non dubium est, quin mihi magnum ex hac re sit malum: nisi quia necesse fuit hoc facere, id gaudeo, *Ter.* Nec cur ille contendat tantopere video, nec cur tu repugnes; nisi tamen multo minùs tibi concedi potest, quàm illi, laborare sine causâ, *Cic.* § Affertur etiam nisi pro non nisi ex *Cic. Liv. Col.* &c. Sed lectione semper suspectâ. ¶ Nisi pro sed. Apparebat non id modestia militum aut ducis, nisi ad conciliandos Tarentinorum animos, fieri, *Liv.* 24, 20. Vid. etiam *Ter. Hec.* 2, 3, 7. *Id. Ad.* 1, 2, 74. Ecce autem de integro: nisi quicquid est volo scire. Ubi alii subdistingunt post nisi.

Nisûrus, a, um. part. [à nitor] That will endeavour, or attempt. Nihil contra se regem nisurum existimabat, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 37.

Nisus, i. m. [fortasse ab Hebr. נִשׁ aquila] A sparrow hawk commonly, or a merlin that catcheth larks, taking ciris to be the lark; an osprey, or falcon, *Scal. that preyeth on herons, Virg. Geor.* 1, 404. Vid. Propr.

Nisus, us. m. verb. [à nitor] (1) Endeavour, labour to do a thing, an effort, a strain. (2) The force by which a thing moveth itself, motion, or the spring and force by which it is performed. (3) Climbing. (4) A firm posture of standing. (5) Tendency, inclination. (1) Intendit cutem majore nisu, *Phaedr.* 1, 24, 7. (2) Hastam praepropere nisu jacet, *Sil.* Dea se rapido pulcherrima nisu, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 852. Pedum nisu, leaps, or strides, *Lucr.* 5, 912. Pennarum nisu, motion of the wings in flying, *Id.* 6, 834. § Alitem verni insolitos docuere nisu venti, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 8. (3) Dubia nisu, *Sall. B. J.* 99. (4) Nisu immotus eodem, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 437. (5) Pari in diversa nisu vi suâ quaeque consistere, *Plin.* 2, 4.

Nisus, a, um. part. [à nitor] Leaning upon, supporting itself with. Vestra aequitate nisi, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 57. Nisus laeva, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 48.

Nitêdula, ae. f. [à nitendo, i. e. arbôres scandendo] A field mouse that liveth among the bushes, and sleepeth in the winter, *Cic. pro Sext.* 33. & *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 29. Ubi vide Benil.

Nitela, ae. f. & nitella, nitela sciurus, *Gl. vett. al.* eadem quae nitêdula, qu. scandendo nitatur. Auream nitelam vocat *Mart.* Utrobique videtur intelligendum de sciuro. (1) A field mouse of a yellow colour, a squirrel. (2) Nitela [à niteo] Glittering brightness. (1) Nitela sciurus, *Gloss. vett.* Quae crine vincit auream nitellam, *Mart.* 5, 38. (2) Nitela armorum, *Solin.* Nitelae pulveris, bright, glittering sand, as pindust, &c. *Id.*

Nitêlinus color, pro rufo & rutilo. Hinc nitelina salix. Of a bright golden yellow colour, *Plin.* 16, 69. interp. *Voss.*

¶ Nitella, ae. f. [à niteo] A dentifrice, or fine powder to rub, scower, and cleanse the teeth withal, *Apul. al. leg.* nitela.

Nitens, tis. part. [à niteo] or, comp. (1) Being clean, neat, &c. (2) Shining, looking bright, glittering, glistening. (3) Bright, looking bright, fair and beautiful. (4) Slick, well fed, fat. (5) Flourishing, looking gay. (6) Glaring, affectedly nice. (7) Appearing, shewing itself. (8) Living splendidly, or deliciously. (1) Vid. Niteo. (2) Galea nitens, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 457. Nitens Lucifer, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 93. Squamigeri nitentes, *Lucr.* 1, 373. Flos nitentior ostro, *Ov. Met.* 10, 211. Nitentes malabathro Syrio capilli, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 8. (3) Uxor ore floridulo nitens, *Catull.* 59, 193. Oculi nitentes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 232. (4) Nitentem inactabam in litore taurum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 20. Nitens juvenca, *Ov. Met.* 1, 610. Nitentes equi, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 654. (5) Campi nitentes, *Virg. Aen.*

Aen. 6, 677. Nitentia culta, *Id. Geor.* 1, 153. (6) Non valde nitens, non planè horrida oratio, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 67. (7) Interfusa nitentes vites aequora Cycladas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 19. (8) Quicquid sub terrâ est in apicem proferet aetas, defodiet condèctque nitentia, *Id. Epist.* 1, 6, 24. (8) De hac notione, vide, si placet, *niteo*, n. 6.

Nitens, tis. part. [*à nitor*] (1) *Endeavouring, labouring, striving, straining, &c.* as at stool, &c. (2) *Thrusting, or pushing against forcibly.* (3) *Labouring under with difficulty, resisting the force of a weight.* (4) *Moving with difficulty.* (5) *Relying, or depending on.* (1) Vultu veluti nitentis, *Suet. Vesp.* 20. Deturbant nitentes per ardua hostes, *Liv.* 25, 13. *Vid.* Nitor. (2) Impresso genu nitens, terrae applicat ipsum, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 303. (3) Valido nitens sub pondere faginus axis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 172. (4) Alternos longâ nitentem cuspide gressus, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 386. Paribus nitens Cyllenius alis, *Id. Aen.* 4, 252. (5) Viribus suis nitens respublica, *Cic. ad Brut.* 4. ¶ Nitens nave, sailing, trusting himself to, or venturing in a ship. *Catull.* 62, 84. Nitens humi, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 380. i. e. innitens, walking, or treading on.

¶ Nitentiùs. adv. *More bright and shining,* *Capell.* 4. Nitidius.

NITEO, ère, ui. [*à νίττω vel νίτω, lavo, unde lautus, nitidus, Scal. sc. à νίττω, fut. secund. νίττω Ion. νίττω*] (1) *To be neat, fine, clean, spruce, or elegant.* (2) *To shine, to look bright, to glister, or glitter.* (3) *To be slick, or in good liking, to be fair and plump.* (4) *To look fair, bright and beautiful.* (5) *To appear and shew itself.* (6) *Met. To live well and plentifully.* (7) *To flourish.* (8) *To be elegant, well composed, or written.* (1) Ut olet! ut nitidè nitet! *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 3. Tibi hoc praecipio, ut niteant aedes, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 2, 28. (2) Nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurâ, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. Nitet diffuso lumine coelum, *Lucr.* 1, 9. Ut tersis niteant talaria plantis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 736. Nitebant circum tempora baccae, *Id. Met.* 10, 115. (3) Unde sic nites, aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? *Phaedr.* 3, 7, 4. *vid.* Et nitens, n. 4. (4) Miseri, quibus intentata nites, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 13. *vid.* Et nitens, n. 3. (5) *Vid.* Nitens, n. 7. (6) Vicini quo pacto niteant, id animadvertito: in bona regione bene nitere oportebit, *Cato.* Quanto aut ego parcius, aut vos, O pueri, nituistis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 128. (7) Nituerunt oratores, *Paterc.* 2, 9. Non dico hoc solum vestigal esse, quod in pace niteat, &c. *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 7. (8) Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis offendar maculis, *Hor. A. P.* 352.

Nitescens, tis. part. *Shining.* Terra post vomerem nitescens, *Plin.* 17, 3.

Nitescō, ère. (1) *To shine, or be bright.* (2) *To grow slick and fat.* (3) *To flourish, or thrive, de plantis.* (4) *To be improved.* (1) Stellarum candore nitescit, *Cic. in Arat.* Gemmae mellis decoctu nitescunt, *Plin.* 37, 74. Marmora nitescunt, *Id.* 33, 40. (2) Armenta herbis & tepore verno nitescunt, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 17, 3. (3) Balsamum rastris nitescit, *Plin.* 12, 54. (4) In artibus fit, ut doctrinâ & praeceptione natura nitescat, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 16.

¶ Nitibundus, a, um. adj. *Relying on, firmly supported with.* Mentium animorumque conspiratu tacito nitibundi, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Nitidè. adv. *Cleanly, gayly, trimly, neatly, finely, handsomely.* Ut olet! ut nitidè nitet! *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 3. Ita in prandio nos lepidè & nitidè accepisti, *Id. Cist.* 1, 1, 11.

† Nitiditas, âtis. f. *Cleanness, brightness, trimness, gayety, finery, bravery,* *Non.* 2, 578. ex Acc. 4. *Elegantia.*

Nitidiusculè. adv. *Somewhat trimly, cleanly, neatly.* Curare aliquem nitidiusculè, to keep one handsome, or clean and fine, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 1, 8.

Nitidiusculus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat more shining, or better anointed with unguents.* Num quopiam est hodie tuâ tuorum operâ conservorum nitidiusculum caput? *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 64.

† Nitido, âre. *To make neat, or clean.* Eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, *Non. ex Enn.*

Nitidor, âri. pass. (1) *To be made neat, or clean.* (2) *To be made bright.* (1) *Non. ex Acc.* (2) = Ut ferramenta deterfa nitidentur, & ferrugine liberentur, *Col.* 12, 3, 9.

Nitidus, a, um. adj. or. comp. simius, sup. (1) *Neat, clean.* (2) *Spruce, trim, gay, fine, genteel in dress, or manners.* (3) *Kept fine and clean, delicately looked after.* (4) *Bright, shining, glistering, glittering.* (5) *Looking bright, fair and beautiful; also smooth, splendid, delicate; also elegant.* (6) *Slick, well fed, fat, plump.* (7) *Flourishing.* (1) Nitidiores aedes meae sunt, cum redeam domum, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 8. ubi al. leg. Nitidae. Si nitidior sis filiae nuptiis, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 4. (2) Rectius facies, si nitidior sis filiae nuptiis, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 4. (3) Ex nitido fit rusticus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 83. Nitidâ remotus ab aulâ colebat rura, *Ov. Met.* 11, 764. (3) Nitidam gestare amet agnam, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 214. (4) Sol caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine texit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 467. Phoebus nitidissimus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 348. Nitidus dies, *Id. enis, Id.* Nitidi capilli, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 32. Nitidae virgines, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 19. Nimis nitida femina, *Plaut. Mil.*

4, 2, 12. (5) = In picturis alios, horrida, inculta, abdita & opaca; contrâ, alios nitida, laeta, collustrata delectant, *Cic. Orat.* 11. = Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum, & laetum, *Id.* (6) Nitida vacca, *Ov. Met.* 2, 694. Equi nitidi, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 275. = Me pinguem & nitidum, benè curatâ cute, vifes, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 4, 15. (7) Nitidae fruges, *Lucr.* 2, 253. = Nitidissimi viridissimique colles, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 18.

NITOR, i. nixus & nixus sum. [*à נטן*] inclinare, incumbere, unde נטן baculus, scipio, cui quis innititur, *M.* (1) *To endeavour, labour, strive, or strain, as at stool, or a woman in travail, &c.* (2) *To thrust, or heave against, &c.* (3) *To tend towards vigorously, to have a tendency towards, to move, rise, or mount forwards.* (4) *To travail, or move with difficulty.* (5) *To lean, or rest upon, to be supported.* (6) *Met. To depend, to rely on, to trust to, or confide in.* (1) *Vid.* Nitens, n. 1. & *Ov. Met.* 9, 302. Centeno gutture niti, *Pers.* 5, 6. Tantum, quantum quisque potest, nitatur, *Cic. de Senect.* 10. Sed plurimi contrâ nituntur, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 20. Aliquid, in quo nitamur, conquirimus, *Paterc.* 1, 7. § Niti praestanti labore, *Lucr.* 2, 12. Ad immortalem gloriam, *Cic. de Sen.* 23. de causâ regiâ, *Id. de aequitate pro C. Laelio, Liv.* contra alicujus honorem, *Cic. Att.* 9, 13. debilem adjuvare, *Phaedr.* 4, 25, 17. (2) Corporibus & umbonibus niti, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 42, 4. Quod Sisyphum versat saxum sudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5; ex poetâ. (3) = Vitis per omne tectum, in culmen nitiitur, & ascendit, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. Ad imperia & honores niti, *Sall.* Poma ad sidera raptim, vi propriâ nituntur, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 428. Aves motis nituntur in aëra pennis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 27. Nitor in adversum, *Id.* ¶ Niti gradibus, to mount by steps, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 443. (4) Ardua per loca ac trepidante gradu nititur, *Non. ex Pacuv.* (5) Omnes partes ejus nituntur aequaliter, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 45. Purâ juvenis qui nititur hastâ, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 760. (6) = Qui hoc unico filio nititur, in hujus spe requiescit, *Cic. pro Coel.* 32. = Niti & confidere aliquâ re, *Id.* Nititur conjecturâ divinatio, *Id. de Div.* 2, 26. Graeciae nomen hujus urbis laude nititur, *Id.* Tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, *Id. de Somn. Scip.* 2.

NITOR, ôris. m. [*à niteo*] (1) *Neatness, decency, trimness, finery, gayety, natural, or artificial.* (2) *Gallantry, a genteel way of living.* (3) *Gracefulness, elegance.* (4) *Brightness, or shining.* (5) *Clearness, transparency.* (6) *Brightness, or beauty.* (7) *Splendor, excellence, greatness.* (1) Intuens purpuram ejus, & nitorem corporis, *Cic. de Sen.* 17. Demens infectos imitare Britannos, ludis & externo tincta nitore caput, *Prop.* 2, 18, 24. *Met.* (2) Naturalis, & non fucatus nitor, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 9. Nullus totâ nitor in cute, *Juv.* 9, 13. (2) Hic ultra vires habitus nitor, *Juv.* 3, 180. Pro re nitorem qui habent, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 5. (3) Nitor orationis, *Cic. Att.* 13, 19. = Antipater habuit vires agrestes, atque horridas, finè nitore ac palaestrâ, *Id.* Eloquenti nitor, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 2, 51. (4) Solis nitor, *Catull.* 64, 3. smaragdi, *Plin.* 37, 8. aurorae, *Lucr.* 4, 542. galeae, *Ov. Met.* 13, 105. (5) Gemmae nitore, & auri splendore aspectus perstringere, *Ad Herenn.* (6) Splendor murrinis finè viribus, nitorque verius quàm splendor, *Plin.* 37, 8. (6) Urit me Glyceræ nitor, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 5. Liparæi nitor Hebri, *Id. Od.* 3, 12, 6. (7) Nitor tui generis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 9, 17.

NITRARIA, ae. f. *A place where nitre is found,* *Plin.* 31, 46.

NITRATUS, a, um. *Mixed with nitre.* Nitratam aquam suffundito, *Col.* 12, 55.

NITROSUS, a, um. adj. *Having the savour of nitrum, having stuff in it whereof nitre is made, full of nitre.* Aquae nitrosae pluribus locis reperiuntur, *Plin.* 31, 22. Est aquae frigidae genus nitrosum, *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

* Nitrum, i. n. νίτρον. Nitre, saltpetre. De nitri generibus, & usu, *vid.* *Plin.* 31, 46.

NIVALIS, e. adj. νιψαῖος. (1) *Snowy weather.* (2) *Snowy, that cometh from snow, or is made of snow.* (3) *Bringing, or accompanying snow.* (5) *As cold as snow, or exceeding cold.* (1) Nivalis dies, *Liv.* 21, 54. (4) Covered with snow. Candor nivalis, snowy whiteness, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 538. (2) Nivales undae, *Mart.* 14, 118. Hebrus nivali compede victus, flowing with snow water, or very cold, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 3.

(3) Venti nivales, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 318. aurae, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 18. (4) Nivalis vertex, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 702. Nivalia loca, *Plin.* 26, 29. Tumuli nivales, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. ex poetâ. Victima quae nivali pascitur Algido, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 9. In campis nivalis Aemoniae, *Id. Od.* 1, 37, 19. (5) = Coelum neque nivale vinea, neque rursus aestuosum desiderat, *Col.* 3, 1, in fin.

NIVARIUS, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to snow.* Nivarium colum, a strainer for snow, *Mart.* 14, 103. in lemmate. Saccus nivarius, *Id. ib.*

† NIVATICUM, i. n. A snowball, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

NIVATUS, a, um. *Of snow melted.* Nivatae potiones, draughts of snow water preserved, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 4, 13. piscinae, consisting of such water, *Suet. Ner.* 27. Aqua nivata, *Petron. Arb.* c. 31.

NIVENS, tis. part. *Winking.* Niventes oculis, *Petron. Arb.* 115.

† NIVEO,

N O B

† Niveo, ēre. [à νίω, fut. sec. νίω, Ion. νίω] Sagittis, plumbo, & saxis grandinat, nivit, *Pacuv. ap. Non. To snow.*

† Ningo.

† Niveo, ēre, nivi, nixi, etum. ant. unde *nivito* obsol. sed manet in comp. *conniveo*.

† Nivesco. incept. [à nive, niveo] *To grow white as snow*, Tert. † Niveus fieri.

Niveus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of snow.* (2) *Snowy, white as snow, shining, fair.* (3) *Very bright, i. e. auspicious, happy.* (1) Aggeres nivei, *Virg. Geor. 3, 354.* * Salis niveus liquor, *the foam of the sea, Cic. de Div. 1, 7. ex poetâ.* (2) Niveus libellus, *Tib. 3, 1, 9. ales, Id. 3, 6, 8. pes, Id. 1, 5, 66.* Ebur niveum, *Ov. Met. 10, 247.* Niveus Adonis, *Prop. 2, 13, 53.* (3) O niveam lucem! *Tibull. 3, 3, 25.*

† Nivit. imperf. *νίει.* *It snoweth, Non. ex Pacuv.*

Nivofus, a, um. adj. (1) *Snowy, full of snow, covered with snow.* (2) *Causing snow.* (3) *Mixed with snow.* (1) Hyems nivofa, *Liv. 5, 13.* (2) * Sidus nivofum, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 95.* (3) Nivofa grando, *Liv. 21, 58.*

Nix, nivis. f. [ab ant. νίξ, unde νίξος, nivofus] (1) *Snow*, in sing. & plur. (2) *A fall of snow.* (1) Nix alta jacet, *Virg. Geor. 1, 310.* Positas nives glaciâ Jupiter, *Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7.* (2) Fundunt simul undique tela crebra nivis ritu, *Virg. Aen. 11, 611.* * Capitis nives, *hoary hairs, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12.*

Nixans, tis. part. *Labouring, striving and straining, or heaving at, or against.* Adverso nixantem trudere monte saxum, *Lucr. 3, 1014.*

Nixi dii appellantur tria signa in capitolio ante cellam Minervae, genibus nixa, velut praesidentes parientium *nixibus*, *Fest.* Ovidius duos tantum facit, Lucinam nixoque pares clamore vocabam, *Met. 9, 294.*

Nixor, ari. freq. [à nitor] *To lean, or rest upon.* § Fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita, *salusque, Lucr. 4, 508.*

Nixus, a, um. part. [à nitor] (1) *Leaning, or resting on.* (2) *The constellation of Hercules, called Engonasis.* (3) *Trusting to, confiding in, depending on, supported by.* (1) Nixus cubito Calydonius amnis, *Ov. Met. 8, 727.* § Nixus in littore, *Cic. hastili, Id. pro Rab. 7.* Nixi genibus ab senatu petiverunt, *kneeling on their knees, Liv. 43, 2.* * Nixa caput manibus, *supporting her head with her hands, Prop. 1, 3, 8.* In laxâ nixa pedem soleâ, *setting her foot in, Id. 2, 29, 40.* Auratâ nixus ad antra lyra, *Id. 3, 3, 14.* Posito pede nixus & hastâ, *Virg. Aen. 10, 736.* Cum in & acc. Ingentem nixus in hastam Aeneas, *Id. Aen. 12, 398.* (2) Nixus genu, *Ov. Cic. (3) Vestra aequitate nixi, Cic. pro Cluent. 57.* Nixa honesto virtus, *Id. de Fin. 1, 61.* Nixa est mendacio, *Id. de Orat. 2, 30.* Opibus auxilium nixum, *Id. Anteq. ir. in ex. 5.*

Nixus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Force, straining, labour to do a thing, an effort.* (2) *Straining in producing a birth, labour, or travail in bringing forth.* (3) *Inclination, the tendency of a thing any way.* (1) Majore hastiliâ nixu aggredior, *Virg. Aen. 3, 37.* (2) *Cic. in Arut. 373. & 400. & Ov. Met. 8, 182.* O utinam in medio nixu viscera rupta forent! *Id. Epist. 4, 126.* & in plur. Nixibus ex alvo matris natura profudit, *Lucr. 5, 226.* (3) Altra, quae se & nixu suo conglobat, continent, &c. *by the tendency of all parts to the centre, Cic. N. D. 2, 46.*

N ante O.

No, nare, navi. [à νῆω, νῶ, nato, vel à νῆω, fluo] (1) *To swim.* (2) * *To sail.* (3) * *To fly.* (1) Nat lupus inter oves, *Ov. Met. 9, 304.* Tu viribus utere nando, *Id. Met. 9, 110.* Contra aquam nando meat, *Plin. 9, 27.* Navit juvenis per medium Atho, *Catull. 64, 46.* (2) * Pinus dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas, *Catull. 62, 2.* § Stygiâ nabat cymbâ, *Virg. Geor. 4, 506.* § In liquidâ nat tibi linter aquâ, *Tibull. ¶ Nabis sine cortice, Prov. you will shift for yourself, not need my help and advice, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120.* (3) Nat per aestatem apum agmen, *Virg. Geor. 4, 59.*

Nobilis, e. adj. [à novi, notum, ut à movi, motum, mobilis] (1) *Known, or well known.* (2) *Noted, remarkable, notable, famous, renowned, notorious, in bonam & in malam partem.* (3) *Noble, high-born, of noble birth.* (4) *Substant. A nobleman.* (5) *Generous, of good breed, sort, or original.* (6) *Principal, chief.* (1) Cum iis nec locus, nec sermo convenit; iis nunquam nobilis fui, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 10.* § Ex doctrinâ nobilis & clarus, *Cic. pro Rab. 9.* (2) § Nobilis in philosophiâ, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.* Nobiles ad venandum canes, *Curt. 9, 1, 30.* In omne aevum nobilis virgo, *Hor. Od. 3, 11, 36.* Palmyra urbs nobilis situ, *Plin. 5, 20.* = Illustre & nobile municipium, *Cic. Verr. 5, 16.* In malam. Insignes genere nequaquam sunt quàm vitiis nobiles, *Q. Cic. Innocentes scelere se fieri nolunt nobiles, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 5.* Cum sint nobilissimae sibi cum consule inimicitiae, *Liv. Nobile scortum, Id. 39, 9.* (3) Nobili genere natus, *Sall. Nobili loco, Cic. = Evander quanquam clarus utroque nobilior sacrae sanguine matris erat, Ov. Fast. 1, 472.* Nobilior Latonae gente, *Juv. 6, 175.* § Caeteri homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, *Cic. pro Flacc. 22.* Nobilium juvenum cliens, *Hor. Od. 4, 12, 15.* (4) Quidam nobilis, *Phaedr.*

N O C

5, 7, 16. Quidam dives nobilis, *Id. 5, 5, 4.* Solet hic defendere causas nobilis indocti, *Juv. 8, 49.* (5) Nobilium greges equarum, *Ov. Met. 2, 691.* Nobilis hic equus, quocunque venit de gramine, *Juv. 8, 60.* Testa nobilis, *Phaedr. 3, 1, 2.* ¶ Nobiles dei, *Ov. i. e. majorum gentium.* § Novus, *Cic. Sall. NOB. CAES. a title of the emperors younger sons, brothers, and others, who were adopted, and wore the purple; and nobilissima to women, Vett. inscript. & numismat. circa Constantini tempora, antè dict. & PRINCIPES JUVENTUTIS.* ¶ Nobilem ant. pro noto ponebant, & quidem per g literam, *Fest.*

Nobilitas, atis. f. (1) *The being remarkable, or well known; fame, reputation, renown, glory.* (2) *Nobility, nobleness, honour.* (3) *Meton. The nobility, or noblemen, the nobles.* (4) *Generousness, excellence of sort, or breed.* (5) *Generosity, bravery, or gallantry of mind, excellence, virtue.* (1) = In eo ipso, in quo praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt, *Cic. pro Arch. poet. 11.* Nobilitas urbis, *Id. coronae, Id. (2) Genere ac nobilitate suae civitatis primus, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6.* (3) Nobilitas consulisque consistunt, *Liv. § Ne nobilitatis discessu plebs laboretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 3.* Fautor nobilitatis Roscius, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6.* & in plur. Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, *Tac. Ann. 12, 20.* (4) Deprehendi potest nobilitas vini in gustu, *Col. 2, ult.* Nobilitas columbarum, *Plin. 10, 53.* (5) Morum nobilitas, *Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 2.* Non ea nobilitas animo est, *Id. Met. 7, 44.* Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus, *Juv. 8, 20.*

Nobilitatus, a, um. part. *Ennobled, famed, or notable, noted, or taken notice of, much talked of, renowned, in bonam & in malam partem.* = Clari & nobilitati labores, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 25.* Obsidio nobilitata periculo regis, *Curt. 4, 6, 30.* Nobilitatus marmore Praxiteles, *Plin. 7, 39.* Phalaris, cujus est praeter caeteros nobilitata crudelitas, *Cic. Off. 2, 7.* Adulterio Messalinae nobilitatus, *Plin. 29, 5.*

Nobiliter. adv. *issimè. Bravely, admirably, excellently, nobly.* Nobiliter architectatus Jovis aedem Cozzutius, *Vitruv. praef. libr. 7.* Nobilissimè tumulatus, *Epit. Liv. 54.*

Nobilito, are. *To make known, remarkable, famous, renowned, tam in (1) bonam, quàm in (2) malam partem.* (1) Me in perpetuum victoria nobilitabit, *Curt. 5, 8, 17.* (2) Stultum adolescentulum nobilitas flagitiis, *you make him scandalous, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20.*

Nobilitor, ari. pass. *To be made remarkable, famous, &c.* Disciplinâ militari nobilitatus est, *Corn. Nep. Iphicr. 1.* Phalaris, cujus est praeter caeteros nobilitata crudelitas, *Cic. Off. 2, 7.*

Nobis. dat. pl. *To us. Vid. Ego.*

Nobiliscum. *With us.*

Nocens, tis. adj. or, comp. *ssimus, sup.* (1) *Hurtful, mischievous, noxious, pernicious.* (2) *Guilty, a criminal, or guilty person, an offender.* (3) *Poisonous, deadly, infectious.* (1) Nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum, *Ov. Met. 1, 141.* (2) Nostra nocens anima est, *Ov. Met. 4, 110.* Si nocentissimus homo damnari possit, *Cic. Verr. 2, 16.* Dixit, nunquam deos ipsos admoveere nocentibus manus, *Liv. 5, 11.* = Ita habendum est religioni nocentem aliquando & nefarium impiumque defendere, *Cic. Off. 2, 51.* § Innocens, si accusatus sit, absolvi potest; nocens, nisi accusatus fuerit, condemnari non potest, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 20.* (3) * Herbae nocentes, *Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 22.* taxi, *Virg. Geor. 2, 257.* Virus nocens, *Ov. Met. 2, 800.* Coelum nocens, *Luc. 7, 798.*

Nocenter. adv. *Mischievously, or so as to do mischief.* Crura gallorum infestis velut sudibus nocenter armata, *Col. 8, 2, 10.*

Nocero, ēre, ui, itum. act. [à נָחַר percussit, M. unde Syr. נָחַר nocuit] *To hurt, to incommode, to endamage, to harm, to annoy, to wrong, to mischief.* § Nec venti tantum Cereri nocuere, nec imbres, *Ov. Fast. 4, 917.* § Absol. Nocet emptâ dolore voluptas, *Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 55.* Tantum ne noceat, quod, &c. *Ov. Fast. 6, 501.* De quo nihil nocuerit, si eris locutus, *Cic. Att. 12, 46.* Nocet esse deum, *Ov. Met. 1, 662.* § Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis profuit, ingenium, *Id. Met. 13, 136.* Ne capiti soles, ne noceantque nives, *Tibull. 1, 4, 2.* § Jura te nociturum esse homini hac de re nemini, *Plaut. Mil. 5, 18.* Quem nocuit serpens, *Samm. § Ob eam rem noxam nocuerunt, in so doing have made themselves criminal, Liv. 9, 10.* ¶ Aliquando passivè seu impersonaliter, *vid. Paterc. 2, 114.*

Nocor, eri. pass. *To be hurt.* Graeci dicunt fabae semina macerata herbis adversantibus non noceri, *Pallad. Larix à carie non nocetur, Vitruv.*

Nocetur. imperf. *There is hurt done.* Mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, *Cic. Catil. 3, 12.* Ipsi nihil nociturum iri, *Caes. B. G. 5, 36.* Nihil enim nocebitur ei nocturnis roribus, aliisve ex causis, *Col. 2, 10.* Nullâ incolumi relicta re, cui ferro aut igni noceri posset, *Liv. 5, 14.* Ut tantum in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, *Caes. B. G. 5, 19.*

Nociturus, a, um. part. *That will hurt, damage, or mischief.* Munera nocitura solvit Liber, *Ov. Met. 11, 104.* Pocola privigno non nocitura, *Propert. 2, 1, 52.* Nocitura petuntur militiâ, *Juv. 10, 8.*

Nocivus,

N O D

Nōcivus, a, um. adj. *Hurtful, pernicious, destructive.*
Nocivum periculum, *Phaedr.* 1, 30, 3. **Pecori nociva**, *Plin.* 20, 6.

Noctes Atticae, Gellii opus ita appellatum, quod hybernis noctibus in agro Attico fuerit elucubratum. *A book of Gellius so called.*

|| **Noctesco**, ēre. *To grow dark.* Omnia noctescunt tenebris caliginis atrae, ex *Furii Antiatii poem.* *Gell.* 18, 11, & *Non.*

Nocticolor, adj. *Of a dark, or black colour, like night,* *Auson.* *Technop.* de Diis, 11.

† **Nocticulus**, *Varr.* *Vid. Nictaculus.*

Noctifer, ēri. m. *νυκτοφόρος.* *The evening star.* Eos ostendit noctifer ignes, *Catull.* 60, 7.

Noctilūca, [ab luce, *Varr.* de L. L. 5.] (1) *The moon.* (2) *A candle.* (1) Canentes ritē crescentem face noctilucam, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 6, 38. Luna dicta noctiluca in Palatio; nam ibi noctu lucet templum, *Varr.* de L. L. 4. (2) Noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo, anima reviviscit, *Varr.* in *Bimarco.*

|| **Noctilucerna**, ae. f. *A glow-worm, Lex.* ex *Apul.*

† **Noctilūgus**, a, um. *Screeching by night,* *Epith.* noctuae ap. *Lucil.*

† **Noctipuga**, sic *Lucilius* vocavit obsoena, quod noctu pungant, atque excitent *Venerem, Cal.*

Noctivāgus, a, um. adj. *Wandering, or moving in the night.* * *Curru noctivago* *Phoebe* medium pulsabat *Olympum*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 216. * *Deus noctivagus*, the god of sleep, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 152. *Faunos*, quorum noctivago strepitu, &c. noise sounding through the darkness of night, *Lucr.* 4, 586.

Noctu, monopt. abl. *In the night, by night.* * *Die noctūque tentare*, *Sall. B. J.* 38. *Concubia noctu*, *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* Hāc noctu, *Macr.* 1, 4. * *Interdiu, Cels.* 1, 1.

Noctua, ae. f. [qu. noctu canit ac vigilat, *Varr.*] *An owl.* * *Prov.* *Athenas noctuas*, coals to *Newcastle*, *Cic. ad. Q. frat.* 2, 15. fin. & alibi.

Noctuābundus, a, um. *He that travelleth, or is abroad, late in the night.* Noctuābundus ad me venit tabellarius, *Cic. Att.* 12, 1.

Noctūinus, a, um. *Of an owl.* *Oculi noctuini*, owl eyes, grey eyes, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 35. al. leg. nocturni.

Nocturnus, a, um. adj. [a noctu] (1) *Of, or pertaining to night.* (2) *By night, or done, &c.* (3) *Item subst.* (1) *Nocturnum tempus*, *Cic. spatium*, *Id. de Invent.* 1, 26. *Nocturna sacra*, *Id. de Legg.* 2, 25. * *Nocturni diurnique labores*, *Id. de Sen.* 23. (2) *Nocturnus fur*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 407. *metus*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. *quaestus*, *Id. Verr.* 3, 34. *dolus*, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 42. *lupus*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 538. *Nocturna pagina libri*, fit to be read at night amongst one's cups, *lewd*, *Mart.* 11, 18. (3) *Deus noctis*, *Hesperus*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 116. al. leg. nocturninus. *Sed & habet Stat. Theb.* 6, 240.

† **Noctuvigila**, *Venus* [quia *Venus* amat pervigilia] *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 4.

Nocumentum, i. n. *Harm.* *Quint.* *Nocumenta documenta*, *Prov.* a burnt child dreads the fire.

Nocuus, a, um. adj. [a noceo, ut ab assideo assiduus] *He that offendeth, or is guilty; hurtful, criminal.* Magistratus nec obedientem, & nocuum civem multā, vinculis, verberibusque coercento, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 3. ubi al. noxium.

Nodatio, ōnis. f. *Knottiness, or the growing of knots in trees.* Propter nodationis duritiem, *Vitr.* 2, 9.

Nodator, ōris. m. *He that tieth up in a knot*, *Litt. ex Col.* sed q.

Nodatus, a, um. part. (1) *Tied, or inclosed in a knot, or noose.* (2) *Knotted as trees are.* (1) Alius collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 17. (2) *Ferula geniculatis nodata scapis*, *Plin.* 13, 42.

Nodia, f. *The herb called mulary, used by curriers*, *Plin.* 24, 115. = *Mularis.*

Nōdo, āre. unde *nodor*, āri. pass. (1) *To be knotted, or made into knots, to be gathered into, or tied in a knot.* (2) *To be tied to.* (1) *Retia succinis nodarentur*, *Plin.* 37, 11. *Cri- nes nodantur in aurum*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 138. (2) *Vites bene nodentur per omnes ramos diligenter*, *Cato de R. R.* 33.

Nōdōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Knotty, or made up in knots.* (2) *Full of knots, knurrs, knobs, or bumps, or causing them.* (3) *Knotty, as wood, cane, &c. are.* (4) *Hampering a man, or tying him fast in obligations of law.* (5) * *Knotty and difficult.* (1) * *Nodosa lina*, nets, *Ov. Met.* 3, 153. *Nodosi rami*, *Sen. Epist.* 12. (2) *Nodosa chiragra*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 31. *podagra*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 3, 23. = *Nodosa & scabra plaga*, knobby and rough, *Col.* 4, 24. *Nodosi roboris uncus*, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 298. (3) *Nodosis sipes*, *Ov. Epist.* 10, 101. *Nodosa robora*, *Id. Met.* 6, 691. * *Nodosa vitis*, wherewith the centurion chastised the Roman soldiers, *Juv.* 8, 47. *Scipio*, quem militem extra ordinem deprehendit, si Romanus esset, nodosis vitibus caedebat; si extraneus, fustibus, *Liv. Meton.* *Nodosa arundo*, a pen antiently made of reed, quam & fistulam & calamus appellat *Perfilius*. (4) *Adde Cicutae nodosi tabulas centum*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 70. (5) = *Nodosae & anxiae quaestiones*, *Macr. Sat.* 17, 1.

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Nodulus, i. m. dim. [a nodus] *A little knot, as in the stalk of a lily*, *Plin.* 21, 13.

Nodus, i. m. [ab Hebr. נֶדֶן ligavit] (1) *A knot.* (2) * *Coelestis nodus*, the constellation of pisces, tied together by chains; feigned to be fastened to their tails. (3) *Anni nodus*, the place of aries, or libra, in the equinoctial line. (4) *Nodus Herculis*, a kind of very strait knot, invented by Hercules, and esteemed sacred. (5) *A noose.* (6) *A bond, a connexion.* (7) *A knot in any tree, cane, shrub, or plant, &c. a knurl.* (8) *The prominence of a joint.* (9) *The ligature, or connexion of a joint, a joint.* (10) *A bulla of leather, a note of freemen, worn by the poorer sort of children, as that of gold was by those of the nobility.* (11) *A close body, not easily broken.* (12) *Met.* a primā signifi. *A difficulty, an intricate matter, a strait, a quirk in law.* (13) *Met.* a septimā sign. *Proverb.* (1) =

Nodos & vincula linea rupit, quē innexa pedem malo pende- bat ab alto ales, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 510. (2) *Cic. in Arat.* (3) *Nodus anni* exaequat lucibus umbras, *Lucr.* 5, 687. (4) *Plin.* 28, 17. (5) *Nodum informis lethi frabe nequit ab alta*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 603. (6) *Aheni nodi*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 299. *Aeterni chalybum nodi*, *Luc.* 6, 797. *Materies vitales animae nodos* e corpore solvit, *Lucr.* 2, 949. = *Exsolvit glaciem, nodos- que relaxat*, *Id.* 6, 878. *Segnes nodum solvere Gratiae*, *Hor.*

Od. 3, 21, 22. *Amabilissimus nodus amicitiae*, *Cic. de Am.* 51. *Validos Venēris perumpere nodos*, the strongholds of love, *Lucr.* 4, 1142. (7) *Baculum sine nodo aduncum te- nens*, *Liv.* *Arundinei nodi*, *Claud. Torped.* 21. *Prov.* *No- dum in scirpo quaeris*, you seek a knot in a bulrush, or you are scrupulous without a cause, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 39. (8) *Crura sine nodis articulisque habent*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 26. (9) *Qui- bus cervix articulorum nodis jungitur*, *Plin.* 11, 67. (10)

Etruscum puero si contigit aurum, vel nodus tantum, & signum de paupere loro, *Juv.* 5, 165. *Vid. Macr. Saturn.* 1, 6. & *Alex. ab Alex.* 2, 19, & 25. (11) *Nodus in exercitu* dicitur densa pedum multitudo, quod non facile possit resolvi, *Sipont.*

(12) = *Qui juris nodos, legūque aenigmata solvat*, *Juv.* 8, 50. *Incideramus in difficilem nodum*, *Coel. ad Cic.* *Dum hic nodus expeditur*, *Id. Att.* 5, 21. *Maximus in rep. nodus* est inopia rei pecuniariae, *Id. ad Brut.* 18. (13) *Malo nodo malus cuneus*, *vid. B. Hieron.* in *Matt.* 21. *when a person, or thing is served as it deserveth.*

† **Noegeum**, [a נֶגַה nogah, splendor, *Scal.*] *A white napkin, or thin garment, welled with purple, like an albe.* Simul ac lacrymas de ore noegio deterfit, i. e. candido, *Fest.*

Noēma, ātis. n. *A sentence when one thing is meant, and an- other spoken*, *Quint.* 8, 5.

† **Nōla**, ae. f. *vas fusile minus.* [a Nola civitate dict. uti majus, a regione Campanā dict. quod *Paulinus Nola* in Cam- panā episcopus Hieronymi aequalis, primus vel invenerit, vel ad pios usus transtulerit] *A little bell, a less sort of bell*, *Walfr. Strab.* § *In triclinio coa, in cubiculo nola*, *Quint.* 8, 6, 53. *aenigmatis loco, de feminā quae simulet se paratam ad coitum, & tamen nolit; de quā & nos dicimus, you will, and you will not.*

Nolens, tis. part. *Unwilling.* *Nolens surgere Nilus*, *Juv.* 15, 123. *Nolente senatu*, *Luc.* 1, 274.

Nōlo, nonvis, nonvult, pl. *nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt*, in- fin. *nolle.* [ex ne & volo] *nevis*, *Plaut. nevult*, *Id.* (1) *To be unwilling, not to will.* (2) *In the former part of a sentence it denieth, in the latter; sometimes by an ellipsis, it affirmeth.* (3) *Not to favour, or be of one's side, to be against one.* (1) * *Nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 43. *Nolite hos vestro auxilio spoliare*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 77. *Nolo me videat*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 24. *mentiare*, *Id. Heaut.*

4, 3, 23. *suppresso ut* † *Nisi tu nevis*, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 32. *Nec puella nolebat, and she was willing*, *Catull.* 8, 7. † *Multa eveniunt homini, quae volt, quae nevolt*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 80. * *Nolle successum, non patribus, non consulis*, *Liv.* 9, 37. *Ubi observa etiam pleonasmum geminatae negationis.* (2) *Noli impudens esse, nec mihi molestiam exhibere, & a me literas crebriores flagitare*, *Cic. i. e. neque velis exhibere, &c.* (3) *Cum dat.* *Cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi non sunt amici*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2.

* **Nōmae**, arum. f. *Corroding sores, which by creeping on, do eat and consume the body.* *Mala corporis quae serpunt, nomas* vocant, *Plin.* 20, 36.

Nōmen, inis. n. [a novi notum; ut a stravi, stratum, stra- men, al. ab ὄνομα, ut ab ὀπαίματος, ramus] (1) *The name, by which any thing, or person is called, a word, term, or title.* (2) *A family, or house.* (3) *A nation, state, or order of men.* (4) *Name, or reputation, renown.* (5) *A debt, that which we owe, or is owing to us.* (6) *Meton.* *A debt-book, or accounts of debt.* (7) *A debtor.* (8) *Articles, or items of accounts.* (9) *A name only, as opposed to a thing, or person.* (10) *A pretence, pretext, or account, a pretended reason, or excuse.* (11) *Reason, or account, respect, or reverence.* (12) *Meo, tuo, suo nomine, as principal.* (13) *A noun.* (14) * *Sometimes, a thing.* (15) *An health drank according to the number of the letters in the person's name contained, a cyathus for every letter.*

(1) * *Non esse possunt rebus ignotis nota nomina*, *Cic.* *Ede- tuum nomen, nomēque parentum*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 580. *Cui Servio Tullio nomen fuit*, *Liv.* 1, 39. *Aeneadaeque meo no-*

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men de nomine fingo, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 18. Nominibus non longissimis appellandi sunt canes, *Col.* 7, 12. Fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 53. (2) Mirificus generis ac nominis vestri fuit eiga me semper animus, *Cic.* Te nomen Tarquinium creat vocatque regem, *Liv.* (3) Nomen Caeninum in agrum Romanum impetum facit, *Liv.* 1, 10. Hannibal inimicissimus nomini Romano, *Nep. Hann.* 7. Oppidum est vocabulum, Roma nomen, *Varr. de L. L.* 9. Sed ab hoc saepe migrant auctores. Nomina sanguinis odit, *Byblida* jam mavult, quam se vocet ille sororem, *Ov. Met.* 9, 465. Is longè princeps Latini nominis erat, *Liv.* Sororis nepotem in nomen adscivit, *Tac.* Infidiae quas ordini, nomini denique senatorio facere conatur, *Id.* (4) Nomen erit indelebile nostrum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 876. Miltiadi nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima, *Nep. Milt.* 8. Nomen ingenio quaesitum non excidet, *Lucr.* Magnum nomen in oratoribus habuerunt, *Cic.* = Et nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 90. (5) Optima nomina non appellando fiunt mala, *Col.* 1, 7. Adduxi ut totum nomen solvere vellent, *Cic.* ¶ Nomen facere, to give bond, *Cic. Off.* 3, 14. to take bond, *Sen. de Ben.* 1, 1. locare, to pass one's word, *Phaedr.* 1, 16, 1. Non refert parva nomina in codices? Immo omnes summas, *Cic.* (6) Recita nomina Q. Tadii, *Cic.* (7) Meis rebus gestis hoc sum affecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *Cic.* (8) Qui tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *Cic. pro Quint.* 11. (9) Campani magis nomen quam vires cum attulissent, *Liv.* 7, 29. Breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, *Propert.* 2, 1, 72. (10) Otii nomine servitutem concilias, *Nep. Epam.* 5. Omni totius provinciae pecore compulso pellium nomine, *Cic. in Pison.* 36. Dotis nomine, *Id. Top.* 4. Te id quod promulgasles misericordiae nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, *Id.* Imperare nomine classis pecuniam civitatibus, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 12. (11) Hoc vitii est multis nominibus notandum, *Id.* Ego eo nomine sum Dyrrhachii, ut audiam, &c. *Id.* (12) Etenim, credo, iste centurio bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, *Cic.* (13) Quint. (14) Nec fidum femina nomen, *Tib.* 3, 4, 61. (15) Ut jugulem curas, nomen utrumque bibam, *Mart.* 8, 51, 26. ¶ Mihi nomen est Julius, Julio, &c. *Gell.* 15, 29.

Nomenclatio, ōnis. f. (1) Calling things by their names. (2) The saluting of persons by their names, as the manner of candidates was. (1) Prudentis magistri est nomenclationis aucupio studiosos non demorari, *Col.* 3, 2, 31. al. nomenclatio. (2) Q. *Cic. de petit. consul.*

Nomenclator, ōris. [m. à nomine calando, i. e. vocando; qu. calator nominis] (1) A servant assisting candidates and others, on popular occasions, by whispering to them the names of all they met, that they might salute them by name. (2) Also one gathering catalogues of the names of his master's clients and dependents, to assist him with at his receiving their morning salutations; he also picked out of them such as by their officiousness recommended themselves chiefly to be his master's guests. (3) Any one that is ready at saluting every one by his name. (1) *Suet. Aug.* 19. & *Gal.* 14. Ad urbem ita veni, ut nemo ullius ordinis homo, qui nomenclatori notus fuerit, mihi obviam non venerit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 70. (2) *Sen. vid.* & *Plin.* 33, 6. & *Popm. de oper. Serv.* (3) Q. *Cic.*

Nomenclatura, ae. f. The names by which things are called, a set of names. Sit quaedam in his nomenclatura, *Plin.* 3, 1.

Nomenclator, ōris. m. & sic in vet. libb. unde nomenclator. [à calandis nominibus, a in u verso, ut à calco conculco] An officer of names, *Mart.* Vid. Nomenclator.

¶ Nominālis, dies quo puero nomen imponebatur. *Christening days*, or *feasts*, when the child was named, *Tert. de Idol.* 16. vid. *Casaub. in Pers.* 2. † Lustrici dies.

Nominālis, e. adj. Belonging to a noun. Nominalis gentilitas, *Varr. de L. L.* 7, 2.

Nominandus, a, um, part. To be named. Ergo age noscendis animum compone sagacem cardinibus, *Manil.* 3, 787. Cum quaerenti socios, vel falsò fuerim nominandus, *Curt.* 6, 29.

Nominans, tis. part. Naming. Num hodie dicerem causam, nullo me nominante? *Curt.* 6, 29.

Nominatim, adv. (1) By name. (2) Expressly, or particularly. (1) Non nominatim, sed generatim proscriptio est informatà, *Cic. Att.* 11, 6. conf. *Liv.* 21, 62. (2) Duo te nominatim rogo, primum, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 28.

Nominatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A nomination, or designation, a naming in elections. (2) A coining of a name, or making a word to express a thing by. (1) Nominatio in locum ejus non est facta, *Liv.* In paternum auguratus locum meâ nominatione cooptabo, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 5. (2) Ad *Herein.* 4, 32.

Nominativus, sc. casus. Prima terminatio nominis quod declinatur, ex quâ caeterae cadunt. [dict. quòd nominativo res nominentur directè] The nominative case, vid. *Varr. de L. L.* 7, 29. & lib. 9. & *Scal.*

¶ Nominator, ōris. m. He that nameth, or appointeth, *Ulp.*

Nominaturus, a, um, part. About to name. Aded ut monopolium nominaturus, prius veniam postulavit, quòd sibi verbo peregrino utendum esset, *Suet. Neron.* 71.

Nominatus, a, um, part. & adj. famous, sup. (1) Called, named. (2) Mentioned. (3) Famed, or talked of. (1) Ab Aristippo Cyrenaici philosophi nominati, *Cic. Off.* 3, 33. conf. VOL. II.

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21, 17. (2) Quem ego hominem honoris potius, quam contumeliae causâ nominatum volo, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 7. (3) Vicina est Baetiana, in quâ bellum nominatissimum, *Plin.* 12, 19.

Nominatus, ūs. subst. The forming a word grammatically. Ad nominatum similitudines animadvertendae, *Varr. de L. L.* 9, 1.

Nominandus, a, um, part. To be named, termed, or called, *Lucr.* 4, 48. & 6, 373.

Nominato, are. freq. Usually to name, or call. Motus, quem sensum nominatumus, *Lucr.* 3, 353.

Nomino, are. [à nomen] To call, or name. (2) To nominate, or elect. (3) § To name, or mention. (1) Quis me nominat? *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 30. (2) *Liv.* 31, 17. *Suet. Caes.* 17, 20. & in *Tib.* 72. (3) In cooptandis per collegia sacerdotibus neminem nisi juratus nominavit, *Suet. Claud.* 22. utitur & *Plin. jun.* non semel.

Nominor, ari. pass. (1) To be called, or termed. (2) To be mentioned, or told. (3) To be derived, or formed. (1) Nominor uxor, *Ov. Epist.* 9, 27. Nominor quia leo, *Phaedr.* 1, 5, 7. (2) *Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 11. (3) Amor, ex quo amicitia nominata est, *Cic. de Amic.* 8.

* Numisma, atis. n. Vid. Numisma.

* Nomos, i. m. [à νέμω, divido] A division of a country, particularly of Egypt; a district, jurisdiction, or province. (2) A tune in music. (1) Dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant, *Plin.* 5, 9, & 36, 19. Tu ex quo nomo fit notum mihi facere debes, *Trajan. ap. Plin. Epist.* 10, 23. (2) Non antè cantare destitit, quàm inchoatum absolveret nomon, *Suet. Ner.* 20.

† Nonus, pro novimus, *Diomed. ex Enn.*

Non. adv. negandi. [ab ant. nenu, ut à bonus bonus] (1) Not. (2) Non non, denieth more emphatically. (3) Non modò for nedum. (4) Non, with a noun adject. or participle, intimateth the contrary. (5) Sometimes not so much; but a medium; not quite, not altogether. (6) Non modò, non solum, neque modò, for non modò non, non solum non, &c. (7) By way of interrogation, or admiration, —not—. (8) Adv. prohibendi, —not—. (9) Sometimes it is joined to other words with an hyphen. (1) § Non injuriâ, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 60. Non ita multis antè annis, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 23. Huic habeo, non tibi, *Ter.* Si cades, non cades, quin cadam tecum, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 4, 16. Non nollem, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 15. Non facerem, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 28. Non ab re esse visum est, *Liv.* Non diu, *Plaut.* Non modò apertè, sed etiam acriter, *Cic.* (2) Non, non sic futurum est, non potest, *Ter.* (3) Non nescis quàm tuis etiam minimis commodis, non modò tanto bono gaudeam, *Treb. Cic.* (4) Non pauca suis donabat, *Cic.* (5) Chaeriphyllum obrui oportet non frigidissimo loco, *Col. i. e. temperato.* Me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus es, *Cic.* (6) Regnum non modò Romano homini, sed ne Persae quidem cuiquam tolerabile, *Cic. Att.* 10, 7. Caetera, ne longus sim, pete à Basil. Fabri Lexic. (7) Non loquor? Non hic homo modò pugnis me contudit? *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 251. Non visas, nec mittas quenquam! *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. Non sibi clam vobis salutem petivit? non proditi per illum Caesaris beneficio estis conservati? *Cic. Vid. plura in Borrich. Cogit. congesta*, p. 178. quem tamen loquendi morem reprehendere videtur *Quint.* 1, 5. (8) Non illà quisquam me nocte per altum ire, neque à terrâ monent convellere funem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 456. (9) Gigni ex non sensu? *Lucr.* 2, 929. ¶ Non cum potenciali modo. Non visas? *Ter. Hec.* 3, 2, 7. Interrogat negativè, & intelligitur affirmatio. Et sic differt à num, *Dol.*

Nona, ae. f. sc. hora. Meal time, three in the afternoon, *Mart.* Some Epicures began dinner an hour sooner. Exul ab octavâ Marius bibit, *Juv.* 1, 49.

Nonae, arum. f. [à nonus; quòd ab eo die semper ad Idus novem dies putentur] The nones of every month, i. e. the seventh day of March, May, July, and October; and the fifth of the rest of the months; as, Nonae Decembres, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 40.

Nonagēnarius, a, um, adj. (1) The ninetieth. (2) Ninety years old. (1) Motus stellae Martis nonagenarius, *Plin.* 2, 12. (2) Nonagenarius senex, *Spart.*

Nonageni, ae. a. Ninety. Trecentis nonagenis, *Curt.* 7, 15.

Nonagesimus, a, um, adj. The ninetieth. Isocrates librum quarto & nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, *Cic. de Sen.* 5.

Nonages. adv. [ex nonaginta] Fourscore and ten times. Fermè ad nonages sesterium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70.

Nonaginta. adv. [à nonus, & ginta; quòd pro novem ponitur] Ninety, fourscore and ten. Nonaginta annos natus, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

Nonanus, a, um, adj. [à nonus] Miles nonianus, a soldier of the ninth legion, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 23, 6. Nonanus, absol. *Id.* Idem.

Nonarius, a, um, adj. [à nonā, sc. horā] Metetrix nonaria, a common strumpet. It was the custom of such, hora nonā, i. e. at three in the afternoon, to open their houses, and let men come to them. Si Sotico barbā petulans nonaria vellat, *Pers.* 1, 133.

Nonassis, vel nonussis. Nine asses in money, *Varr.* † Non-

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† Noncolae, arum. plur. f. *Fest.* *Vid.* Noneolae.
Nondum. adv. *Not yet, not as yet.* Nondum satis constitui,
Cic. Fam. 11, 28. Nondum planè est expeditus, *Id. Att.*
4, 16.

† Noneolae; voc. papillae, quae ex faucibus caprarum dependent, *Fest. al. leg.* noncolae, *al.* nomiculae, *al. leg.* naevolae. Has Varro sub rostro mammillas penfiles vocat, & Plin. lacinias à cervice binas dependentes, foeminarum generositatis insigne. *Two wattles, or little teats, which hang down from the neck of a she goat.*

Nongenti, ae. pl. *Cic.* per Sync. pro noningenti. Nine hundred. Emerat millibus nongentis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 37.

Nongentus, i. m. *An officer that kept the suffrage-box in elections,* Plin. 33, 7.

Noningenti, ae. a. Nine hundred. Mille & noningentis ferè armatis, *Liv.* Quatuor millia & noningenti, *Col.* 5, 2, 7.

Noningentiés. adv. Nine hundred times. Millies mille & noningentiés mille passus, *Vitruv.* 1, 6.

† Nonna, ae. f. [voc. Aegyptium, nam Aegyptus monachis abundaret] *A nun.* = Castae vocantur & nonnae, *Hier.*

Nonne. adv. interrog. [comp. ex non & ne, enclit.] (1) — not? (2) If—not. (1) Nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projecit ille? *Caes. B. G.* 2, 32. Nonne fuit satius tristes Amaryllidis iras? Nonne Menalcàn? *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 14. (2) Quum esset ex eo quaesitum, nonne beatum putaret, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 12.

Nonnemo. *Some one,* *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 21.

Nonnihil. n. indecl. ri. *Somewhat, a little.* Nonnihil temporis tribuit literis, *Nep. Hannib.* 13. Ut militum voibus nonnihil carperetur, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 17. Nonnihil molestiae, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 62.

Nonnullus, a, um. adj. *Some, something, a little.* Nonnulla pars militum discedit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 13. Nonnulli pudore adducti remanebant, *Id. B. G.* 1, 39. Nonnullius in literis nominis, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 20.

Nonnunquam. adv. *Sometimes, now and then.* Nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, *Caes. B. G.* 1.

† Nonnus, qui sanctus. [vox Aegyptiaca, nam Aegyptii primi vitam monasticam excoluerunt] *A monk,* *Arnob.*

Nonnusquam. adv. *In some place, somewhere.* Nonnusquam vini faece, acetove, condunt, *Plin.* 14, 24.

† Nonuncium, ii. n. *A weight of nine ounces,* *Fest.* † Dondrans.

Nonus, a, um. adj. [contr. ex novenus, à novem] *The ninth.* Nona dies, & absol. nona, market day, *Virg.* Hora nona, *Which was about three in the afternoon, their meal, or supper-time,* *Mart.*

Nonussis, *Varr.* *Vid.* Nonassis.

NORMA, ae. f. [five *πρότυπον*, *Scal. qu.* gnorma, quod notam faciat angulorum rectitudinem; vel à noro, unde ignoro; quod sit instrumentum norandi, i. e. cognoscendi aliquid, *M.*] (1) *A square used by builders,* &c. (2) *Met. Law, prescript, form, pattern.* (3) *A shoemaker's last.* (1) & Longitudines ad regulam & lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculam, anguli ad normam, respondentes exigantur, *Vitruv.* (2) Non ita Romuli praescriptum, & intonsi Catonis auspiciis, veterumque norma, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 11. = Demosthenes ipse ille norma oratoris & regula, *Plin. Epist.* 9, 26. loquendi, *Hor. A. P.* 72. Nunquam ego dicam C. Fabricium, &c. ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes, *Cic. de Amic.* 5. (3) *Gl. Phil.*

Normālis, e. adj. *Right by the rule, made by the square, or rule.* Normalis angulus, *Quint.* 11, 3. virgula, *Manil.* 2, 289.

Normatus, a, um. adj. *Made by rule and square,* *Col.* 3, 13.

Nos, nostrum, vel nostri, nobis plur. à sing. ego. [à *vō*, nos, *Canin.*] *We,* passim occ. * It is joined to a singular. Insperanti ipsa refert te nobis, *Catull.* 104, 5. Nobis inimica merenti, *Tib.* 3, 7, 23. Also often used for the singular. I tibi nos erimus, *Prop.* 2, 24, 51. pro is tibi ego ero.

Noscendus, a, um. part. *To be known, or acknowledged, to be taken cognisance, or account of.* Noscendus veniam, *Qu. A. Am.* 1, 123. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 9, 357. *Sil.* 13, 647. Dum ad noscendum hostem paucos sibi sumeret dies, *Liv.* 28, 46. Percontatus igitur Phegelam, quae noscenda erant, *Curt.* 9, 5. Reliquum anni noscendis singularum urbium causis consumpsit, *Liv.*

Noscens, tis. part. *Knowing.* Noscens Juno furta Jovis, *Catull.* 66, 140. *Vid.* Nosco. conf. *Sil.* 5, 176.

Noscitabundus, a, um. *Looking wistly as if he knew, taking acquaintance of one seen before,* *Gell.* 5, 14.

Noscitans, tis. part. *Knowing by sight, knowing again, distinguishing.* Facie noscitans, *Liv.* 22, 6. Inter eos insignem veste annique Manilium noscitans, *Id.*

Noscito, are. (1) *To know, or distinguish by sight, to see, or know.* (2) *To observe, look upon, or take notice of.* (1) Quemadmodum nunc noscitis in me patris patruisque similitudinem oris, vultusque, *Liv.* 26, 41. Ducum nomina noscitare, *Curt.* 3, 11, 20. (2) Vestigia noscitabo, *Plaut. Cist.*

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4, 2, 14. Contemplat, spectat, atque aedes noscitat, *Id. Trin.* 4, 2, 21.

Noscitor, ari. pass. *To be known by sight, or face, to be distinguished.* Noscitur ab omnibus, *Catull.* 59, 223. Inter hos praefecti noscitabantur, *Curt.* 3, 11, 10. Ut vix facies noscitur, *Id.* 8, 13, 24.

Nosciturus, a, um. part. *About to know, or take notice of,* *Liv.* 8, 32.

Nosco, ere, novi, notum. [ant. gnosco, *Prisc.* unde & in comp. agnosco, &c. *Diom.* à *γινώσκω*] (1) *To know, understand, or be acquainted with, to get knowledge of, to take notice of.* (2) *It is used of things as well as persons.* (3) *To form an idea, or notion of.* (4) *To know by sight, to distinguish, to discern.* (5) *For agnosco, to know again, to remember.* (6) *To be skilful, or knowing in, to apprehend, to understand.* (7) *To admit, or allow of.* (8) *To celebrate, to extol.* (1) Qui scire posses, aut ingenium noscere? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 26. Nosmetipsos noscere difficillimum est, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 1, 22. Non potes celare rem, novi probè, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 78. (2) Parin vix sua nosset humus, *Prop.* 3, 1, 30. Nondum Ascræos norunt mea carmina fontes, *Id.* 2, 10, 25. Ista meam norit gloria canitiem, *let me enjoy it till old age,* *Id.* 1, 8, 46. (3) Deus ille, quem mente noscimus, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 14. (4) Actutum nosces servum illum tuum Sofiam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 80. De formâ non quæc novisse, *Id.* Norunt matres hoedi, *Lucr.* 2, 368. Quem tu ne de facie quidem nosti, *Cic.* (5) Alarum verbera nosco, lethalemque sonum, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 876. (6) Pomum sapore ferino, quem ferme in apris novimus, *Plin.* 13, 9. Non ita institutus, ut officia certi patrisfamilias nosse posset, *Cic.* Linguam Hetruscam probè noverat, *Liv.* (7) Vereor ne istam causam nemo noscat, *Cic.* = Illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, *Id.* (8) Me ultimi noscent Geloni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 20, 19. Te annia secla noscent, & qui sis, fama loquetur anus, *Catull.* 76, 9.

Noscor, ci, notus. pass. *To be known, &c.* Philosophiae partes noscuntur, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 4.

Nosmet. *Our selves, we our selves.* Nos nosmet perdimus, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 38. Cariorem esse patriam nobis, quam nosmetipsos, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19.

* Nōsōcōmion, ii. n. *An hospital, or spital for the sick.* Languentium villam expon. *an hospital, or spital for the sick and diseased,* *Hier.*

Noster, stra, strum. [pronom. poss. à nos] (1) *Ours, our own.* (2) *My, mine.* (3) *Of our family, or dependents, our friend.* (4) *Of our country.* (5) *Of our order.* (6) *Of our side, propitious.* (1) Noster exercitus, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 1. Nostra fama, *Cic.* Nostrum agmen, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 25. Nostrae naves, *Id. B. G.* 3, 22. (2) Certa quidem nostra est, nostrâ tamen unâ sagittâ certior, *Qu. Met.* 1, 519. Nihil ad nostram hanc, *Ter.* (3) Senex noster, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 6. Bonus est, noster est, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 8, 28. Socer noster venit, *Id. Hec.* 5, 2, 3. & Nos nostri, an alieni simus. *Plant. Absol.* Noster, our young master, *Ter.* Noster, our author, *Id.* (4) Haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 21. Noster eris, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 148. Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, quam carpit Lesbos, *Id. Geor.* 2, 89. & Nostri externique prodiderunt, *Plin.* 12, 54. (5) Noster ludos spectaverat unâ, luserat in campo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 48. (6) Nostra omnis lis est, *Plaut. i. e. vicinus.* Nostro omine it dies, *Id.* Pauci de nostris cadunt, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 13.

Nostrapté. *Through our own fault.* Nostraptè culpâ facimus, ut malis expediat esse, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 1.

Nostras, âtis. olim nostratis, e. adj. [à noster] *Of our, or our own country, sect, part, opinion, or side.* Tarentina folio minuto, nostras patulo, *Plin.* 15, 37. Facetis maximè nostratibus capior, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. Nostrates philosophi, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 32. Nostratia verba, *Id. Fam.* 2, 11.

† Nostratim. adv. *After our manner,* *Charis. ex Sifenn.*

NOTA, ae. f. [à nosco, novi, notum; mutatâ quantitate] (1) *A mark, natural, or otherwise; a note.* (2) *The antients marked fortunate days with white, unfortunate with black.* (3) *A memorial mark, a sign used in the art of memory.* (4) *A sort of wine, the age and goodness being marked upon it; also of any other thing.* (5) *Met. A sort, or degree.* (6) *A character in writing, sculpture, &c.* (7) *A name.* (8) *Notae, Characters in short-hand.* (9) *Cyphers.* (10) *Characters, symbols.* (11) *A sign, mark, argument, evidence, note, or taken.* (12) *A mark of disgrace, or ignominy, particularly set upon men by the censors.* (13) *Met. A mark, or brand set upon thieves and fugitive slaves.* (14) *Met. A mark, or notice for reproach.* (15) *A form, or sort.* (1) Vitulus, quâ notam duxit, niveus videri, caetera fulvus, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 59. Pice liquidâ scrofae notam imponat, *Col.* 7, 9. Nulla puella det mihi plorandas per tua colla notas, *Prop.* 4, 3, 26. Nota nummi, *Suet. Ner.* 25. Notae musicae, *Vitruv.* Compunctus notis Threiciis, *Cic. Off.* 2, 7. (2) Cressâ ne careat pulchra dies notâ, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 10. O lucem candidiore notâ! *Catull.* 104, 6. (3) Quint. (4) Aniciana nota, wine made in the consulate of Anicius, *Cic.* Interior nota Falerni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 8. Vini nota optima, *Col.* Primae notae oleum,

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bleum, of the first pressing, Col. Secundae notae mel, Id. Cujuscunque notae caesus, Id. Diversae notae stirpes, Id. Saxatilis notae piscis, Id. (5) Quisquis de meliore notâ, all of the better sort, Catull. 66, 28. Successori nos de meliore notâ commenda, with more than common diligence, Curius ad Cic. (6) Mensae ducat in orbe notas, Tib. 1, 6, 20. Lapis inscriptis stet super ossa notis, Id. 1, 3, 54. Incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13. (7) Numantina Scipio traxit ab urbe notam, Ov. Fast. 1, 596. = Inusta vapore signa, notaequae, Lucr. 6, 220. (8) Notis excipere velocissimè, Suet. Vesp. 3. (9) Notae literarum, Gell. in tit. Per notas scripsit, Suet. Caes. 56. & Aug. 88. (10) Sunt verba rerum notae; itaque hoc idem Aristoteles συμβολον appellat, quod Latine est nota, Cic. Top. 8. (11) Non satis occultis erubui notis, Ov. Ep. 17, 84. = Ut multis in locis notas ac vestigia scelerum suorum relinqui velint, Cic. Ede notam tanti generis, Ov. Met. 1, 761. Neque tamen ignorare oportet in acutis morbis notas & salutis & mortis, symptoms, Cels. 2, 6. (12) Censores motis à senatu adscribebant notas, Liv. (13) Ap. JCC. (14) Censoriae severitatis notâ non inuretur? Cic. pro Cluent. 46. Haec inusta est à te Caesari nota ad ignominiam, Id. Philipp. 1, 13. (15) Aeris notam pretiosiore ipse opulentissimae urbis fecit injuria, Flor. 2, 16, 7. de Corintho loquens.

Notabilis, bile. or, comp. (1) Notable, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary. (2) To be noted as a fault. (1) = Conspicuus, cunctisque notabilis, Juv. 6, 373. § Candore notabilis, Ov. Met. 1, 169. Notabilior paupertas, Tac. de Orat. 8, 5. (2) Illic minùs sunt notabiles, quia sermonis genus proprium est, Quint.

Notabiliter, adv. Notably, evidently, visibly, considerably, remarkably, Plin. Ep. 5, 17. Notabilius turbantes, Tac. Hist. 1, 55.

Notamen, inis. n. A mark, note, or sign, Isid. † Nota.

Notandus, a, um. part. (1) To be marked. (2) To be noted, or taken notice of. (3) To be marked as good, or evil. (4) To be branded with a mark of infamy. (1) Pars ovorum atramento notanda est, Col. 8, 11. (2) Aetatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores, Hor. A. P. 156. (3) Ab eventu facta notanda, Ov. Epist. 2, 87. (4) Notandam putavi nimiam libidinem, Cic. de Sen. 12.

Notans, tis. part. (1) Noting, marking, setting down, observing. (2) Being for branding, or condemning. (1) Notante iudice populo, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 14. (2) Senatusconsulto notantes praefectum, Liv.

Notarius, ii. m. qui notis scribit, etiam ταχυγράφος, qui notis linguam superet, Manil. 4, 198. An amanuensis, or short-hand writer, a notary, Mart. 5, 53. Tribunus & notarius, the chief of the emperor's notaries, as it were secretary of state.

Notatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) A marking, or putting a mark upon a thing, colouring. (2) A remarking, observing, or taking notice of. (3) The describing of a man's humours and actions. (4) The drawing an argument from the original signification of a word. (1) Alia vehemens erat in judiciis ex notatione tabularum invidia versata, Cic. pro Cluent. 47. Eligunt ea quae notatione & laude digna sunt, Cic. de Gl. Orat. 17. (3) Notatio est, cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quae sicuti notae quaedam, naturae sunt attributa, Ad Herenn. (4) Notatio est, cum ex vi nominis argumentum elicitur, quam Graeci ετυμολογίαν vocant, Cic. Top. 8.

Notatus, a, um. part. (1) Marked, stigmatized. (2) Written, cut, &c. (3) Noted, marked, observed. (4) Marked out, digested into order. (5) Bounded, confined, limited. (6) Expressed. (7) Marked, branded, disgraced. (8) Reflected on, touched. (1) Fraus calamitatis notata vestigiis, Cic. post red. in senat. 7. Proscriptum famulus servavit fronte notatus, Mart. 3, 21. (2) Digitis charta notata meis, Ov. Epist. 1, 62. = Antiquitas in monumentis incisa ac notata, Cic. pro Front. 14. Legor Oenone falce notata tuâ, Ov. Epist. 5, 22. (3) Nep. Attic. 18. (4) Quibus bona, fortunaeque nostrae notatae sunt, Cic. (5) Luna oris extremis notata, Lucr. 5, 583. (6) Multo melius haec notata sunt verbis Latinis, quam Graecis, Cic. (7) Ob haec omnes res sciasne te tribulium tuorum iudicio notatum? Cic. (8) Vifa est se indoluisse notatam, Ov. Met. 9, 261. Notatissimus omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis, Cic. pro Dem. 23.

Notescere, ère. [ab inuf. noteo] (1) To be made, or become known. (2) To be well known, noted, or famous. (1) Causa notescet nunc primum fabellâ meâ, Phaedr. 3, 3, 3. § Ut verò cuneis notuit res omnibus, Id. 5, 7, 35. Quae ubi Tiberio notuere, Tac. Ann. 1, 73, 3. (2) Nec minùs haec nostri notescet fama sepulchri, Prop. 2, 13, 37. Malis facinoribus notescere, Tac. Ann. 12, 8, 3.

* Nothus, a, um. adj. vòθος. Of mixed, or bastard breed, or kind. Nothi pulli sunt optimi, Col. 8, 2. Alipedes nothi, Virg. Aen. 7, 283. Nothae declinationes, Varr. de L. L. 9. * Nothum lumen, borrowed light, Catull. 32, 15. de luna. Haec Atys cecinit notha mulier, Catull. 61, 27. Atys quippe

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puer, sed castratus, & sexum mentitus. Ne caperes regina paterna nothus, Ov. Epist. 4, 122.

Nothus, i. m. A bastard. * Nòthov, qui non fit legitimus, vocant Graeci: Latinum rei nomen, ut testatur Cato, non habemus, Quint. 3, 8.

* Nòtia, ae. f. A precious stone falling down amidst showers of rain, Plin. 37, 65.

† Nòtifico, àre, àvi. To notify, or make known. Adducitur verbum ex Gell. 9, 3. sed ibi leg. vocificant; & ex Ov. ex Pent. 1, 2. sed versus est supposititius. Nunc te obsecro stirpem ut evolvas, meorumque genus notifies mihi, Non. ex Pomponio. † Certiorem facio, monstro.

Nòtio, ònis. f. [à nosco, novi, notum] (1) A notion, conception, or idea. (2) The genus of a thing, in logic. (3) The bearing, or trying of a matter, the cognisance of a matter. (1) Naturalis & quasi insita animis nostris notio, Cic. de Fin. 1, 9. Dei notionem nullum animal est quod habeat, praeter hominem, Id. de Leg. 1, 8. Cum rerum notiones in animis fiant, Id. (2) Notio sic quaeritur, sitne id aequum, quod ei qui plus potest, utile est, Cic. Top. 22. (3) = Censorium iudicium ac notio, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 19. = Notiones animadversionesque censorum, Id. Notioni quindecimvirum is liber subicitur, Tac. Ann. 6, 12, 6. Non ad senatum notionem de eo pertinere, dicentes, Liv.

Nòtitia, ae. f. [à notus] (1) Knowledge. (2) Carnal knowledge. (3) Knowledge, or being known. (4) Acquaintance. (5) An idea, notion, or conception. (1) Notitia antiquitatis, Cic. Optimum est ea, dum aegrotant, eorum notitiae subtrahere, Cels. (2) Foeminae notitiam habuisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. (3) Mea fortuna plus notitiae, quam fuit ante, dedit, Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 1, 50. (4) Notitiam, primosque gradus vicinia fecit, Ov. Met. 4, 59. Haec inter nos nupera notitia admodum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1. Notitiam pars est inficiata mei, Ov. ex Ponto, 4, 6, 42. (5) Ingenuit notitias parvas rerum maximarum natura, Cic. de Fin. 5, 21. Notitiae rerum, quas Graeci tum ἐννοίαν, tum πρὸς τὴν ἐννοίαν vocant, Id. Top. 7. § Notitia imperii, an account of the empire; so the Present state of England, notitia Angliae.

Notities, ei. f. Fame, or being well known. Notities parum est affecuta, Vitruv. in prooem. lib. 6.

Notius, a, um. adj. [à notus, vòθος] The south wind. Notius piscis, the southern fish: a constellation so named from its southern situation in the heavens, Manil. 1, 428. Notia sidera, Id. 1, 436.

Nòto, àre. [à nota] (1) To mark, to brand, to stain. (2) To write. (3) To write down, note, or record. (4) To note, mark, or observe. (5) To mark out. (6) To mark out for division, to set forth. (7) To distinguish, or divide. (8) To term, or call by, to express. (9) Met. à primâ sign. To mark with infamy, or disgrace, as the censors did immoralities and indecencies; to brand. (10) To reflect on; to rebuke, to reprimand and find fault with. (1) Tempora ferro summa notant pecudum, Virg. Aen. 12, 174. Cum digitis scripta silenda notas, Propert. 3, 8, 26. Illa prius cretâ, mox haec carbone notasti, Pers. 5, 108. Neu notet informis pallida membra color, Tib. 4, 4, 6. (2) Quint. 1. praefat. Duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit, Nep. Cat. 1. Litera haec in celebri carmina fronte notet, Tib. 3, 2, 28. (3) ¶ Notarunt hoc annales, it is recorded there, Plin. 8, 78. (4) Ea loca diligenter notat, Nep. Epam. 10. Animadvertunt & notant sidera Chaldaei, Cic. de Divin. 2, 43. Argenti vascula puri, sed quae Fabricius censor notet, Juv. 9, 142. Nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74. Id luminibus accensis liquore olei notamus accidere, Plin. 2, 6. Cum praep. ad. Notare ad imitandum, Quint. (5) = Notat & designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Catil. 1, 1. (6) Possessiones notabat, & urbanas & rusticas, Cic. Philipp. 5, 7. (7) Quae temporis quasi naturam notant: ut hiems, ver, &c. Cic. Part. 11. (8) Verba quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 103. Agricultura eas res, in quibus versatur, nominibus notavit novis, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2. (9) Hanc ejus temeritatem senatus supplicatione negatâ notavit, Cic. (10) = Arguet ambiguum dictum, mutanda notabit, Hor. A. P. 449. Si sciret regibus uti, fastidiret olus, qui me notat, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 14. * Venus notat injustos, supplicibusque favet, Tib. 4, 13, 24.

Nòtor, àri. pass. To be marked, censured, observed, &c. = Notari & vituperari satis insigniter improbus non potest, Cic. de Orat. 2. Vid. Noto.

Nòtor, òris. m. He that knoweth and giveth an account of another, that passeth his word for his quality in a strange place. Qui notorem dat, ignotus est, Sen. Epist. 39. Nisi notorem dedissem, Petr. Arb. c. 92.

¶ Nòtòria, ae. f. sc. An information, declaration, or indictment, Ap. JCC. = Elogium, Dig.

Notoria, òrum. pl. n. Testimonies, or evidences in accusations, or impeachments, Ap. JCC.

¶ Nòtòrius, a, um. adj. Manifest, notorious, evident. Notoria indicia, plain, clear evidences, or proofs, Paul.

* Nòtozephyrus, i. m. The southwest wind, Lex. ap. Apul.

* Notus,

* Nōtus, i. m. (1) Nōtos, *The south wind*. (2) Synecd. *Any wind*. (1) Euris notūque jactat vota, *Tib.* 1, 5, 35. (2) Tulit iratos mobilis una notos, *Propert.* 4, 6, 28. *sc.* Delos. *Lat.* Aufser.

Nōtus, a, um. part. & adj. [à noscor, antiq. gnotus, *Prisc.*] (1) *Known, that one is acquainted with, well known*. (2) *He that knoweth*. (3) Subst. *An acquaintance*. (1) Pelopidas magis historicis quam vulgo notus, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. Regio nullā famā nota, *Cic.* 3. Tua virtus historicis est notior, populo verò obscurior, *Cic. pro Mur.* 7. Dignitas clarissima notissimāque, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 22. Notus improbitate & vitiis, *Cic.* (2) Quem notum aut municipem habebat, conquirat, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 74. (3) Li suos notos hospitesque quærebant, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 74.

Nōvācula, ae. f. [à novando, *Scal. i. e.* radendo, quòd faciem quodammodo novam facit] (1) *A razor*. (2) *Any knife*. (1) Cos novaculā discissa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. (2) Raporum summam cutim novaculā decerpito, *Col.* 12, 54. vid. & *Cic. de Div.* 1, 32.

Nōvāle, is. n. [à novando] (1) *Land first broken up for tillage*. (2) *Land that resteth a year after the first plowing*. (1) Talis fere est in novalibus, caesa vetere sylva, *Plin.* 17, 3. Impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit? *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 71. ubi vid. *Serv.* (2) Quidam utique ab aequinoctio verno prosciendi volunt:—Hoc in novali aequè necessarium est. Novale est, quod alternis annis feritur, *Plin.* 18, 49. Sequeris autem novalia non solum herbida; sed quae plerumque vidua sunt spinis, *Col.* 7, 3.

Nōvālis, e. adj. *That resteth a year after the first plowing, that lieth fallow*. Quum ille quam maximè subacto & puro solo gaudeat, hic novali graminosōque, *Col. lib.* 6. *prooem.*

Nōvālis, subst. *sc.* terra. *Land that resteth a year after the first plowing*. Novalis dicitur, ubi satum fuit, antequam secundā aratione renovetur, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 29. Alternis idem terras cessare novales patiere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 71.

Nōvandus, a, um. part. *To be altered, changed, or transformed*. Quae sit rebus causa novandis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 290. Naturae jura novanda meae, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 42. Novandus ritus vitae, *V. Max.* 3, 6, 1.

Nōvans, tis. part. (1) *Making new, or building new*. (2) *Innovating, acting to the overthrowing of the government*. (1) *Virg. Aen.* 4, 260. (2) Duae faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, *Liv.* 32, 38.

Nōvatio, ōnis. f. [à novo, i. e. rado] *The entering into a new obligation in law, to take off a former; also the transferring of an obligation from one person to another, utrumque ap. JCC.* § Novatio pudendorum, *a shaving of them*.

Nōvator, ōris. m. verb. [à novo] *He that maketh a thing new, an innovator*. Novator verborum, *sic Gell.* 1, 15. *vocat Sall.*

Nōvātrix, icis. f. *She that reneweth, altereth, or repaireth*. Rerum novatrix ex aliis alias reparat natura figuras, *Ov. Met.* 15, 252.

Nōvaturus, a, um. part. *About to make new, or renew*. Ni occupetur impotens animus, res novaturum, *Curt.* 10, 8, 1.

Nōvātus, a, um. part. (1) *Altered, transformed, changed*. (2) *Renewed*. (3) *Ager novatus, plowed again, tilled*. (1) Pariter novata est & vox & facies, *Ov. Met.* 2, 674. (2) Novato clamore, *Liv.* Vulnus novatum scinditur, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 729. (3) Subacto mihi ingenio opus est, ut agro non semel arato, sed novato & iterato, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 30.

|| Novatus, ūs. m. *Divers changes and alterations*, *Auson. Eidyll.* 14, 39. † Mutatio.

Nōvé, adv. isimè, sup. *Newly, after a new manner, contrary to the old fashion*. Nequid ambigū, nequid novè dicimus, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 9. *Vid. Novissimè suo loco*.

|| Novellētum, i. n. *A plantation, or nursery of young vines*, *Paul. JC. Dig.* 25, 1, 6.

Nōvello, āre. *To plant young vines, to make a vineyard*. Edixit ne quis in Italiā novellaret, *Suet. Dom.* 7.

Nōvellus, a, um. adj. dim. [qu. à novulus] (1) *Very young, young and tender*. (2) *Tender, or of young growth*. (3) *Used, or managed by one that is young, first*. (1) Novelli juveni, *Varr. boves, Id.* Nova proles lacte mero mentes percussa novellas, *Lucr.* 1, 26. Turba novella, *many young children*, *Tib.* 2, 2, 22. (2) Arborem & novellam dicimus, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. Vites novellae, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 11. Agna novella, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 118. (3) Cūm regerem tenerā fraena novella manu, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 12, 24.

Nōvēm, adj. indecl. plur. [lex novus, i. e. ultimus, quia sit ultimus numerus; post enim sit repetitio priorum] *Novem jugera dispensis membris obtinere, Lucr.* 3, 1001.

Nōvēmber, bris. m. [à novem, quia nonus à Martio] *The month of November*. Novembris, in recto, *Cato ap. Prisc.*

Nōvēmbris, bre. adj. *Of the month November*. Idus Novembres, *Cic. kalendae, Id.*

Nōvēmārius, a, um. adj. *Of nine, consisting of the number nine*. Novenarius numerus, *the number nine, Varr. de R. R.*

2, 1: Novenaria regula, *the rule of nine units, Mart. Cap.* § Novenarius sulcus, *a trench nine feet deep, and as many wide, Plin.* 17, 15.

Nōvendialis, e. adj. *Of nine days space, or continuance*. Novendiale sacrum, *Liv.* 1, 31. & 21, 62. Novendiales feriae, *nine days together kept holy, for the expiation of the prodigy of raining stones, Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 5. § Novendiales pulveres, *the ashes of the dead yet unburied, or very newly buried; for the body was kept seven days at the house, burnt on the eighth, and buried on the ninth*.

Nōvēni, ae, a. pl. [à novem] *Nine*. Virgines ter novenae, *Liv.* 27, 37. Terga novena boum, *Ov. Met.* 12, 97. Novenorum conceptu dierum, *Plin.* 3, 9.

Novensiles, Novensiles à Sabinis, *Varr. de L. L.* 4. [à novem & Salio, *Calzagn.* qu. novem salientes, *al. qu.* novem sedentes, *supra*, pro quo in *Mart. Cap.* 1. *ovius* legit *Salm.* Dii novem in Sabinis apud Trebiam constituti, quos Granius Musas putat, *Arnob.* al. à novus; qu. novitatum praefides, quòd curantibus his, omnia novitate integrentur & consent, *Id.* vel quòd peregrini dii essent, ex ipsa novitate sic appellati, *Id.* Incertum plane qui sint, & unde.

Nōverca, ae. f. [cujus etym. incert. à nova, *sc.* mater, qu. *vex ἀρχή*, *Becm.* i. e. nova gubernatrix, five mater-familias, *Ful. Scal.* à novum & erectum, quia nova accedit haereditas. Fortasse absol. à novus] *A step-mother, or mother-in-law, a step-dame*. Noverca filii, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 70. Quid ut noverca me intueris? *Hor. Epod.* 5, 9. § Taceant quibus Italia noverca est, non mater, *Plin. de Vir. illust.* Volucris nidis noverca suis, *foraking her young, Propert.* 4, 5, 10.

Nōvercalis, e. adj. *Of a step-mother*. Quid alterum novercalibus oculis intueris? *Sen. Contr.* 4. Novercalia odia, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 6, 4.

† Nōvercor, āri. *To play, or do like a mother-in-law, Sion.* § Novercalia odia exercere, & novercante fortunā pro adversa meritò notat *Voss.* ut parūm Latina.

Nōvies, adv. *Nine times*. Hoc ter novies cantare jubet, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 2.

|| Novilunium, ii. n. *The new moon, Lex. ex Apul.* † Nova luna.

Nōvissimè, adv. (1) *The last time, last of all*. (2) *In the end, at the last*. (3) *Lastly, finally*. (1) Quo ego interprete novissimè ad Lepidum sum usus, *Plancus ad Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 24. (2) Nam desperant, & dolent, & novissime oderunt, *Quint.* Quoties respexit patronus, offerebant palām, & prolata novissimè, &c. *Id.* (3) Primum—deinde, novissimè, &c. *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 5. Maximè—tum—novissimè. Hac ex tuā voluntate maximè ingressus, tum siqua ex nobis ad juvenes bonos pervenire possit utilitas: novissimè, &c. *Quint.*

Nōvissimus, a, um. adj. superl. (1) *The last, the hindmost*. (2) *Utmost, farthest, most distant*. (3) *Met. The last, or meanest*. (4) *The most extreme, severe*. (5) *Novissima, orum. pl. Death*. (1) Ne ex omnibus novissimi venisse viderentur, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 53. Novissimum agmen, *the rear, Id. B. G.* 1, 18. Novissima luna, *the last quarter of the moon, Plin.* 2, 10. (2) Cūm veniret à mare novissimo, *Cato.* Terrarum pars penè novissima, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 13, 27. (3) § Qui ne in novissimis quidem erat histrionibus, ad primos pervenit comodos, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 11. (4) In novissimo casu contemptam habuit, *in the most pressing necessity, Catull.* 58, 4. Meritus novissima exempla, *having deserved the severest punishments, Tac. Ann.* 12, 20, 4. (5) Cūm superesse tempus novissimis crederent, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 7, 1. Caesar novissima expectabat, *Id. Ann.* 6, 50, 8.

Nōvitas, ātis. f. *vetus*. (1) *Newness, being before not made known, seen, &c.* (2) *Strangeness*. (3) *A being the first great man in a family*. (4) *Any new art, or device*. (5) *The first entrance upon any place, or business*. (1) Mundi novitas, *the infancy of the world, the world presently after it was made, Lucr.* 5, 816. anni, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 160. regni, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 563. nominum, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 1. rerum, *Id.* Novitates non sunt repudiandae, *Cic. de novis amicitiiis*. § Cedit novitate extrusa vetustas, *Lucr.* 3, 977. (2) Monstri novitate moventur, *Ov. Met.* 12, 175. Exterritus novitate, *Lucr.* 2, 1039. (3) Contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam, *Sall. B. J.* 88. Video non novitati esse invisum meae, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. (4) Proposito cunctos invitavit praemio, quam quisque posset, ut novitatem ostenderet, *Phaedr.* 5, 5, 6. (5) Ne quid in novitate acerbius fieret, *Suet. Tib.* 25. *adi locum*.

† Nōvitiolus, *A young Christian, a catechumen, a novice, who hath not yet learned the principles of religion, Tert.* † Tiro.

Nōvitiūs, a, um. adj. [à novus] (1) *Newly invented, or made*. (2) *Newly come, unacquainted*. (3) *A slave newly bought, raw and ignorant*. (1) Novitium mihi quaestum institui, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 92. Novitium inventum, *a device, or fashion, newly come up, Plin.* 17, 35, 5. Vinum novitium, *wine upon the must, Plin.* 23, 24. (2) Tetrū novitiū horret Porthmea, *Juv.* 3, 265. (3) Syrum nescio quem de grege novitiorum, *Cic. in Pison.* 1.

Nōvitiūs, m. subst. (1) *A slave to be sold, that never served before*. (2) *A slave newly bought*. (1) § Venalitarii interpolant

polant veteratores, & pro novitiis vendunt, *Ulp.* (2) Vernalis novitiis, *Quint.* 8, 2.

Nōvo, āro. [à novus] (1) *To make new.* (2) *To renew.* (3) *To repair, refit, to form anew.* (4) *To change, alter, or transform.* (5) *To make changes in the state, to make alterations in the public.* (6) *To make clean and trim.* (1) Stoici plurima verba novāvunt, *Cic.* (2) Meritos novamus honores, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 189. Constitui furta novare mea, *Propert.* 4, 9, 8. (3) Positis incudibus urbes tela novant, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 629. Transtra novant, *Id. Aen.* 5, 752. (4) * Fortuna fidem mutata novavit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 604. Scripta novare, *Mar.* 14, 7. Multa enim in communi rerum usu novavit, *Suet. Domit.* 7. Noménque simul faciémque novavit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 541. (5) Ne quid novaretur, *Sall. B. C.* 58. Multitudo avida novandi res, *Liv.* Qui omnia novare cupiebant, *Id.* 24, 27. (6) Vivā nitentia lymphā membra novat, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 423. ¶ *To transfer an obligation, &c.* *J. C. Vid. Novatio.*

Novor, āri. pass. *To be made new, to be changed, innovated, &c.* Sic rerum summa novatur, *Lucr.* 2, 74. In his nihil novatum est, *Liv.* 45, 31.

Nōvus, a, um. adj. [à rées, interpos. digamma] (1) *New.* (2) *Repaired, renewed, or furnished with new matter.* (3) *Coming new, unconcerned, or unprejudiced to.* (4) *News.* (5) *Novus homo, the first nobleman of his family.* (6) *Tabulae novae, a law for the general remission of debts.* (7) *Res novae, change of government, alteration in the government, or state.* (8) *Strange, wonderful, unheard of, unexpected.* (9) *Admirable, excellent, extraordinary, wonderful.* (10) *Fresh sprung, new grown.* (11) *Young, youthful, brisk.* (1) * Civibus veteribus sua restituit, novis bello vacuefactas possessiones divisit, *Nep. Timol.* 3. Nova nupta, *Catull.* 59, 80. Novum munus, *Id.* 14, 8. = Nihil inauditum, aut novum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 137. Lac novum, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 22. Aestas nova, *the beginning of it, Id. Aen.* 1, 434. * Mens nova, *divinely inspired, Hor. Od.* 3, 25, 3. (2) Nec enim omnia effundam; ut si saepius decertandum sit, ut erit, semper novus veniam, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 43. (3) Delictis hostium novus, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 8, 2. (4) Percunctantibus nobis, si quid fortè Romae novi, *Cic.* (5) * Videmus in quanto odio sit apud quosdam homines nobiles novorum hominum virtus & industria, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71. (6) *Vid. Caes. B. G.* 3, 1. Tabulae novae quid habent argumenti, nisi ut emas meā pecuniā fundum, & cum tu habeas, ego non habeam pecuniam? *Cic. Off.* 2, 23. (7) Quum intelligeret omnes ferè Gallos novis rebus studere, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 10. (8) Novum prodigium, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 365. Quin novo modo ei faceres contumelias, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 79. (9) * Pollio & ipse facit nova carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 86. De patera novum fundens liquorem, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 2. Novum nectar, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 71. (10) Novae fruges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 22. Fronde virere novā, *Id. Aen.* 6, 206. (11) Anguis positus novus exuviis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 473. Ut novus seipens, positā cum pelle senectā luxuriare solet, *Ov. Met.* 9, 266. * Nova arbor, *a young flourishing tree, Hor.*

Nox, Etis. f. [à Gr. νύξ] (1) *Night.* (2) *A night, or the whole night.* (3) *Met. A night's lodging, pro concubitu.* (4) *Nocturnal pollution.* (5) *Thick darkness.* (6) *The mist, darkness, and confusion of mind in a swoon.* (7) *Obscurity.* (8) *Blindness.* (9) *Darkness, or ignorance.* (10) *Darkness and confusion.* (11) *Sleep, rest.* (12) *Death.* (13) *Nox pro noctu, adv.* (14) *A goddess so called.* (1) * Confinia lucis & noctis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 401. Stertit noctesque & dies, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. Nox ad quietem data naturae beneficio mortalibus, *Liv.* 40, 10. (2) Noctem vario sermone trahebat, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 752. (3) Offendi ibi militem ejus noctem orantem, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 124. Pactae noctes, *Propert.* 4, 3, 11. Alicujus noctes emere, *Plaut. de amatoribus.* (4) Noctem flumine purgas, *Perf.* 2, 16. (5) Nimborum nox, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 328. Ad umbras Eiebi, noctemque profundam, *Id. Aen.* 4, 26. Ponto nox incubat atra, *Id. Aen.* 1, 93. Coeruleus imber noctem hyememque ferens, *Id. Aen.* 3, 195. Noctem peccatis, & fraudibus objice nubem, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 16, 62. (6) Oculis sub nocte natantibus atra, *Ov. Met.* 5, 71. (7) Mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, *Ov. Ibis.* 61. (8) Aeternā damnavit lumina nocte, *Ov. Met.* 3, 335. (9) Quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent! *Ov. Met.* 6, 472. (10) = In illa tempestate ac nocte reipublicae, *Cic.* (11) Oculisve aut pectore noctem accipit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 531. Abripere oculi noctem, *Stat.* (12) Omnes una manet nox, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 15. Jam te premet nox, fabulaeque manes, *Id. Od.* 1, 4, 16. (13) In XII Tab. Nox, si voles, manebo, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 7. (14) Nocte deae Nocti cristatus caeditur ales, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 455.

Noxa, ae. f. [à nocendo] (1) *Hurt, damage, mischief, plague, ruin.* (2) *A smaller fault, or crime, guilt, or trespass.* (3) *Punishment for a crime, execution.* (4) *An offender, or criminal.* (5) *A brawl, or scuffle.* (1) Sive quis sauciatus in opere, noxam cepit, adhibeat fomenta, *Col.* 11, 1, 18. Nocte nocent potae, sine noxa luce bibuntur, *Ov. Met.* 15, 334. (2) = In minimis noxis, & levioribus peccatis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 22. Noxae poena par esto, *Cic.* Unius ob noxam, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 45. Omnis penes milites noxa erat, *Liv.*

3, 42. (3) Noxae tibi deditus hostis, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 359. (4) Noxa est corpus quod nocuit, id est, servus; noxia ipsum maleficio, veluti furtum, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71. *Justinian.* de noxal. act. § 1. Summa autem ratione permissum est noxae deditione fungi. d. t. § 2. h. e. deditione servi. (5) In mediam perfertur noxam, *Petr. Arb. c.* 96. leg. & rixam. § Detrahare invidiam noxae, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 106. Liberare aliquem noxā, *Quint.* Elevare noxam alicujus, *Tac.* Eximere noxae, h. e. gratiam criminis facere, *Liv.* 8, 35.

Noxāis, le. adj. *Belonging to an offence, fault, or punishment.* Noxalis actio, *Caius.* An action against one for an offence done by his bondman, or cattle; in which case the slave or beast which had done the trespass, or mischief, might be given up for reparation, as now in deodands. Causa noxalis, *Paul.* Judicium noxale, *Ulp.*

† Noxatio. *Punishment, Gloss.*

Noxia, ae. f. sc. culpa, causa: (1) *A crime, fault, offence.* (2) *Disagreement, quarrel.* (1) Unam hanc noxiam mitte, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 13. Nihil eam rem noxae futuram, quod se hostibus junxissent, *should not be imputed as a crime, Liv.* 34, 19. (2) Saepè in conjugis fit noxia, si nimia est dos, *Anfon. Inconn.* 1.

Noxiōsus, a, um. simus, sup. *Hurtful.* Animi perditio noxiōsique, *Sen. Epist.* 70. Noxiōsissimum corpus, *Petron. c.* 130.

† Noxit, pro nocuerit, *Lucil.*

† Noxitude, pro noxia. *Guilt, Acc. ap. Non.*

Noxius, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) *Hurtful.* (2) *Destructive.* (3) *Poisonous.* (4) *Guilty.* (1) Quantum non noxia corpora tardant, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 731. Noxissimum animal, *Sen. de Clem.* 1, 26. (2) Noxia crimina, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 326. Noxia venena, *Claud. in Ruf.* 67. (3) Noxia tela, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 22. spicula, *Id. in Ibin.* 542. (4) Noxia corda, *Ov. Met.* 10, 351. lumina, *Id. Trist.* 2, 103. membra, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 74. Cum genit. § Noxius conjurationis, *guilty of, Tac. Ann.* 5, 11, 2. Omnibus rebus noxior & sollicitior, *Cic. de Clem.* 1, 13. Habet poenam noxium caput, *Liv.* 10, 40.

N ante U.

Nūbēcūla, ae. f. dim. [à nubes] (1) *A little cloud.* (2) *A kind of disease.* (1) Nubecula ventum procellosum dabit, *Plin.* 18, 82. In urinā si quae quasi nubeculae innatārint, *Cels.* ¶ *Met.* Frontis nubecula, *an affected threatening frown, Cic. in Pison.* 9. (2) Purgat cicatrices & nubeculas, *Plin.* 22, 85.

Nūbens, tis. part. *Ready to be married; of a woman, upon marriage.* Filiae nubenti lectum genialem stravit mater, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 5. § *Met.* * Et te, Bacche, tuas nubentem junget ad ulmos, *shall marry vines to elms, Manil.* 5, 238.

Nūbes, is. f. [à nubo, i. e. operio, unde obnubo, &c. quia nubit, i. e. operit coelum] (1) *A cloud.* (2) *A mist, or thick exhalation, any thing that hath the appearance of a cloud.* (3) *A covering, or disguise.* (4) *A vast multitude.* (5) *Terror, confusion.* (6) *Adversity, distress.* (7) *Sourness of countenance, gravity.* (1) Opacam nubem pellit ventus, *Cic. in Arat.* Scindit se nubes, & in aethera purgat apertum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 591. (2) * Atra nubes turbine fumans piceo, & candente favillā, *a cloud of smoke, Virg. Aen.* 3, 573. Pulverea nubes, *Id. Aen.* 8, 593. Subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospiciunt, *Id. Aen.* 9, 33. Non imbrifera nubes, *a cloud of sand, Luc.* 9, 455. Immensae nubes, *of bees swarming, Virg. Geor.* 4, 557. Cunctae volucres hostem per auras factā nube premunt, *Id. Aen.* 12, 254. (3) Noctem peccatis, & fraudibus objice nubem, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 16, 62. (4) Rex peditum equitumque nubes jactat, *Liv.* 35, 49. Nube ipsā operient & superfundent equites equosque, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 2. (5) = In illis reip. tenebris, caecisque nubibus & procellis, *Cic. pro Domo.* 10. (6) Pars vitae tristi caetera nube vacet, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 5, 22. (7) Deme supercilio nubem, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 94. * Nubes idem nonnunquam ac nebula. Aded spissae intenderunt se nubes, ut conderent lucem, *Curt.* 8, 13. *Vid. Periz. Curt. vind. p.* 82.

Nūbifer, ēra, ērum. (1) *Bearing clouds.* (2) *Bringing, or causing clouds.* (1) * Nubifer Apenninus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 226. (2) Nubiferi noti, *Ov. Epist.* 3, 58. Nubifero Euro cum polus cesserit, *Lucan.* 2, 459.

* Nūbifugus, a, um. *Chasing away clouds.* * Nubifugus Boreas, *Col.* 10, 288.

* Nūbigēna, ae. c. g. (1) *Begot of, or from a cloud, a centaur, so called because the race of centaurs had its original from Ixion and a cloud.* (2) § *Born of Nephele, or Nebula.* (3) *Coming from clouds.* (1) Nubigenae centauri, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 674. Nubigenae bimembres, *Id. Aen.* 8, 293. feri, *Ov. Met.* 12, 211. (2) Nubigena Phrixus, *Col.* 10, 155. (3) Nubigenae amnes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 365. Nubigenae clypei, *that fell from heaven, the Ancilia, Id. Sylv.* 5, 2, 131.

* Nūbiger, a, um. *Bringing clouds.* Nubigeri clypei, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 131. Sic leg. Gevartius; Heinf. autem leg. nubigenae.

Nūbila, orum. pl. n. (1) *Clouds, mists.* (2) *Met. Me-lancholy.* (1) *Nucula coeli, Virg. Geor. 4, 166. Tenuis agi-tantia fumos nubila, Ov. Met. 1, 572.* (2) *Sol nubila huma-ni animi serenat, Plin. 2, 4. Quis frigida damnatae produxit nubila menti? Stat. Sylv. 7, 3, 12.*

Nubilans, tis. part. *Dazzling the eyes. Fulgor carbunculi extremo visu nubilans, Plin. 37, 25.*

Nūbilar, āris. n. leg. *Vid. Gronov. in Sen. p. 234. sed freq. nubilarium, i. n. A shed, or barn, built close to the thresh-ing floor. Seges in acervum, vel in nubilar congeritur, Col. 2, 21. Quid sit, & usum, docet Varr. de R. R. 1, 13. & Col. 1, 6.*

Nūbilarium, i. n. *Vid. Nubilar.*

Nūbilitur. imperf. *It is cloudy. Ubi nubilabitur, Cato de R. R. 88.*

Nūbilis, le. adj. *Marriageable, ready for an husband. Nubilis filia, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. = Jam matura viro, jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53.*

Nūbilo, āre. *To be dark, or cloudy, to grow dim, or dusky. Nubilat aer, Varr. Si nubilare coeperit, Id. de R. R. 1, 13.*

Nūbilor, āri. *To be clouded, or covered with clouds. Ubi nubilabitur & noctu, sub tecto ponito, Cato, 88.*

Nūbillum, i. n. *sc. tempus aut coelum.* (1) *Cloudy wea-ther.* (2) *Nubila, sc. loca, Clouds.* (1) *Venti, qui nubilum inducunt, Plin. Epist. 2, 17, 7. Terrent nubila mentem, Ov. Met. 1, 357.* (2) *Caput inter nubila condit, Virg. Aen. 10, 767. Nubila ventus agebat, Id. Geor. 1, 421.*

Nubilus, a, um. adj. (1) *Cloudy.* (2) *Causing, or bring-ing clouds.* (3) *Shady, dusky.* (4) *Dusky, or dark coloured.* (5) *Dark, threatening, adverse, lowering, cloudy.* (6) *Melan-choly, sad.* (1) = *Coelum Austrinum aut nubilum, Plin. 16, 46.* (2) *Nubilus Auster, Ov. Met. 11, 663.* (3) *Via fu-nesta nubila taxo, Ov. Met. 4, 432.* (4) *Nubilus color, Plin. 9, 54. Nubila massa, Mart. 8, 51, 4.* (5) *Nubila nascenti mihi Parca fuit, Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 14. Mars nubilus ira, Stat. Theb. 3, 230.* (6) *Frons nubila, Mart. 2, 11. Ita nubilam mentem animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5. Toto nubila vul-tu, Ov. Met. 5, 512.*

† Nubis, is. *Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38. pro nubes.*

Nūbitur. imperf. passivē. *It is married. Hic cum malā famā facili nubitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 58.*

* Nubivāgus, a, um. *Wandering through, or among the clouds. Nubivāgus Daedali meatus, Sil. 12, 102.*

Nūbo, ēre, pli, & nupta sum, ptum. [*ā nubo, i. e. velo, unde obnubo. Est enim nubere sponſae caput velare flammeo*] (1) *To cover.* (2) *To cover, to be wedded, or married, de feminis.* (3) *To marry, de viris.* (4) *To play the whore.* (5) *To grow up by.* (1) *Udae virgines nubant rosae, Catull. in pervigil. Ven.* (2) § *Consobrino suo nupsit, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. Si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. Epist. 9, 32. In familiam clarissimam nubere, Cic. pro Coel. 34. Quocum esset nupta regis Armeniorum soror, Id. Fam. 15, 2. Quicum Alcūmena est nupta, Plaut. Amph. prol. 99. Ut una apud duos nupta eliet, Gell. 1, 23. Vid. Col. 10, 158.* (3) *Meus frater ma-jor nupsit postterius dotatae vetulae, Non. ex Pompon.* § *Ex-emplum Juv. 2, 134. Nubit amicus, non est hujus loci, etsi vulgō adfertur; iste enim amicus, nefas! pro uxore erat, mulie-bria i. e. passurus.* § *Uxori nubere nolo meae, I will not have a wife that shall be my master, Mart. 8, 12.* (4) *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 45. § Muliebria pati, Mart.* (5) *Vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 3. Aliquando de plantis dicitur. Vites populis nubunt, Plin. Hist. 14, 3.*

Nūcāmentum, i. n. [*ā nux*] *A cat's tail, or long excrescence hanging down from the pine, pinaster, fir, and pitch-tree, Vid. Plin. 16, 19.*

|| Nucella, ae. f. dim. [*ā nux, nucula*] *A little nut, Hier.*

Nūcētum, i. n. *A place where nut-trees grow. Quicquid nobile Ponticis nucetis, Stat. Sylv. 1, 6, 12.*

Nūceus, a, um. adj. [*ā nux*] *Of a nut, or nut-tree, hazel. Nucea materia, Plin. 16, 75. Fibulae nuceae, Cato.*

Nūcifrangibulum, i. n. [*ex nuce frangendo*] *A nutcracker. Mihi cautio est, ne nucifrangibula excussit ex mās meīs, should strike my teeth out of my jaws, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16.*

|| Nūcinus, a, um. adj. [*ā nux*] *Made of a nut-tree. Menſae nūcināe, quae in pretio priusquam citreae essent coghi-tae, Vett. Interpr. Juv. 11, 119. † Nuceus.*

Nuciperfica, ae. f. *A peach. Lemma in Mart. 13, 46.*

Nūciprūnum, i. n. *A plum grafted on a nut-tree stock, Plin. 15, 12.*

Nūcleum, i. n. *Idem quod nucamentum, q. v.*

Nūcleus, i. m. [*ā nuce, qu. nuculeus*] (1) *A kernel.* (2) *Met. The heart, or best of iron, steel.* (3) *A clove of garlic.* (4) *A grapestone.* (5) *A pine apple.* (6) *The hard crust, or upper laying, next the pavement.* (1) *Prov. Qui ē nuce nu-cleum esse vult, nucem frangit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 55. Nu-cleum amissi, reliquit pignori putamina, Id. Capt. 3, 4, 122.* (2) *Met. Nucleus ferri, Plin. 34, 41.* (3) *Allii nucleus, Plin. 19, 34. Nuclei pinei, pine apples, Scribon. Larg. 142.* (4) *Nuclei acinorum, Plin. 23, 9.* (5) *Abietes masculae primā*

in parte nucleos habent, non item feminae; piceae verò mini-mos ac nigros, *Plin. 16, 19.* (6) *Vitruv. 7, 1.*

Nūcula, ae. f. *A small nut, Plin. 15, 22.*

Nūdandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be left bare, naked, or unguarded.* (2) *To be fetched out of the husks, to be threshed, or fetched out of the chaff.* (1) *Neque fibi nudanda littora ex-istimabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 15.* (2) * *Tertia nudandas acce-perat area messes, Ov. Fast. 3, 557.*

Nūdans, tis. part. *Making bare, discovering. Et populo nudantem condita jura, Manil. 3, 114. Nūdans canos & ubera anus, Ov. Met. 10, 391. conf. Sil. 17, 449.*

Nūdatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making bare, or stripping naked, Plin. † Orbitas.*

Nūdātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made naked, bare, or unco-vered.* (2) *Met. Discovered, laid open.* (3) *Left naked, bare, or defenceless, exposed.* (4) *Deprived, destitute of.* (5) *Dismantled, laid bare of.* (6) *Pillaged, plundered, cleared.* (7) *Degraded.* (1) *Superiore parte corporis nudatā, Caes. B. G. 7, 46. Nudatus pes, Tibull. 1, 3, 92. Corpus nuda-tum, Catull. 62, 17. Nudata cacumina sylvae ostendunt, leaf-less, Ov. Met. 1, 346. Cornicula furtiva nudata coloribus, stripped of, Hor. Epist. 1, 3, 20.* (2) = *Evolutus tegumentis dissimulationis, nudatūque, Cic. de Orat. 2, 86.* (3) *Pars ca-strorum nudata defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 3, 4. Nudatus & proditus consul, Cic. Nudata utrinque cornibus, Liv.* (4) *Nudatā omnibus rebus tribunitiā potestate, Caes. B. G. 1, 7.* (4) *Divina vis ingenii, etiamsi hāc scientiā juris nudata sit, &c. Cic. de Orat. 1, 38.* (5) *Carthago nudata tectis & moe-nibus, Cic.* (6) = *Fanum nudatum & spoliatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.* (7) *Nudatos opere censorio restituit, Suet. Caes. 41.*

Nudipedalia, *Hier. nudo pede deambulatio Judaeorum, Pap. A custom among the Jews, in sickness, or any distress, to pray for thirty days, and shave their heads, and go barefoot, Joseph. Which St. Jerom saith St. Paul did, when he shaved at Cen-chreae; nudipedalia exercuit. § Also a rite among the heathens, for the people in time of drought to walk in procession barefoot, to procure rain, Tert. § Also a sport in Lacedaemon, where-in a company of naked young lads danced, and sung the praises of those who died in the wars for the service of their country, called γυμνωδία, i. e. ludus nudorum; which St. Jerom readeth γυμνωδία, and rendereth nudipedalia.*

Nūditas, ātis. f. *Simplicity of style, Quint. 10, 2.*

Nūdusquartus. adj. *Nudius quartus nunc dies quartus dici-tur, Charis. four days ago, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 20.*

Nūdusquintus. adv. q. *Nunc dies quintus, five days ago, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 28.*

Nūdus sextus. adv. q. *Nunc dies est sextus, six days ago, Lex. ex Plaut.*

Nūdus tertius. adv. q. *Nunc est dies tertius, the day before yesterday, three days ago, Cic. Att. 14, 11. Nūdus tertius de-cimus, thirteen days since, Id. Philipp. 5, 2.*

Nūdo, āre. (1) *To make naked, or bare, to strip off.* (2) *To shell, or take out of the husk.* (3) *To deprive of the de-fence of, to pillage.* (4) *To expose, to discover, to shew, or lay open.* (1) *Pectora nudavit, Virg. Aen. 1, 360. Viscera nu-dant, Id. Aen. 1, 215. Armis nudare jacentem, Ov. Met. 12, 439. Gladios nudarunt, drew their swords, Id. Fast. 2, 693. Montem nudare sylvis, to hew down the woods, Sil. 8, 503.* (2) * *Nec tu dubita nudare lupinos, Ov. Med. Fac. 69. Leg. & torrere.* (3) *Praesidio perditos magistratus nudare, Cic. pro Dom. 1. Nudavit ab eā parte aciem equestri auxilio, Liv. = Spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 14.* (4) *Terga fugā nudant, Virg. Aen. 5, 586. Nudant tua facta ta-bellae, Ov. Amor. 2, 5, 5. Nudare animos, Liv. 34, 24. quid vellent, Id. 24, 27. Magis in dies Aetoli defectionem nudarunt, Id. Postquam nudavit cassida frontem, Propert. 3, 11, 15.*

Nūdor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be stripped, or left naked, &c.* (2) *To be made bare of leaves.* (3) *To be deprived, as of defence, &c.* (4) *To be robbed, or pillaged of, to have all taken away.* (1) *Nudari, deligari, & virgas expediri jubet, Cic.* (2) *Quaedam arbores primae germinant, & inter novissi-mas nudantur, Plin. 16, 34.* (3) *Murus defensoribus nudatus est, Caes. B. G. 2, 6. Utrunque equite nudata erat acies, Liv.* (4) = *Tu facis, ut spoliū ne sim, neu nuder ab illis, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 7.*

|| Nūdulus, a, um. adj. dim. [*ā nudus*] *Poor, naked. * Animula nudula, Hadrian. ap. Spart.*

Nūdus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [*ā ne, i. e. non, & duo inus. unde induo*] (1) *Naked, uncovered, bare of its natural, or artificial covering.* (2) *Open.* (3) *Empty.* (4) *Destitute, without, bare of.* (5) *Robbed, plundered, pillaged, cleared, or deprived of all.* (6) *Without ability, or power.* (7) *Defence-less, helpless.* (8) *Without defensive arms.* (9) *Bare, mere, only.* (10) *Bare, or without ornament.* (11) *Natural, unaf-fected, plain, naked.* (12) *Fejune, nice, subtil.* (1) *Nudus ara, fere nudus, Virg. Geor. 1, 299. Nudo corpore, Phaedr. 5, 8, 2. Ensis nudus. Virg. Aen. 12, 306. Nudum ferrum, a naked sword, Ov. Met. 6, 236. Radices nudaē, Plin. 12, 20. Nudi capilli, loose, not covered, or adorned, Ov. Met. 4, 261. Nudum arvom, without trees, or open, Catull. 60, 49. Nuda vallis, without trees, or bushes, Liv. Lapis nudus, not covered*

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covered with earth, or grass, Virg. Ecl. 1, 48. Nudi pisces, out of the water, Id. Ecl. 1, 61. Nudi dentes, open mouth, Id. Geor. 3, 514. Nudus in ignota jacebis arenâ, unburied, Id. Aen. 5, 871. Cum acc. Hellenism. Tempora nudus, Id. Aen. 11, 489. membra, Id. Aen. 8, 425. brachia ac lacertos, Tac. Germ. 17, 5. Cum gen. Loca nuda gignentium, Sall. B. J. 81. Nudus arboris Othrys erat, bare of, Ov. Met. 12, 512. Prov. Nudo detrudere vestimenta, to rob the spital, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 79. (2) Nudo sub aetheris axe, under the open sky, or air, Virg. Aen. 2, 512. (3) = Consulares partem istam subfelliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, left them empty, with nobody sitting, Cic. (4) Cum ablat. Nudus agris, nudus nummis paternis, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 184. Nudum remigio latus, Id. Od. 1, 14, 4. Et Praep. ab. = Messana ab his rebus vacua atque nuda est, Cic. (5) E patrimonio nudum expulisti, Cic. = Nudus inopis, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 6. Nudior leberide, Prov. Vid. Chil. (6) Neque ad auxilium patriae nudi cum bonâ voluntate, sed cum facultatibus accederemus, Plautus ad Cic. (7) Oeneâ desertum nuda senecta premit, Ov. Epist. 9, 154. § Urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13. Ducibus moenia nuda suis, Ov. Fast. 2, 710. Nudus à propinquis, Cic. ad Quir. post Red. 6. Nuda respublica à magistratibus, Id. pro Dom. 22. (8) Nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. (9) Nuda Caesaris ira malum est, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 17. Nudum certamen, Id. Met. 13, 159. Nuda ista si ponas, judicari qualia sint, non facile possunt, Cic. Parad. 3. (10) = Domum ejus exornatam atque instructam ferè jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, Cic. Verr. 2, 34. (11) Nuda simplicitas, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 14. veritas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 7. (12) Nudae artes, Quint. proem. lib. 1.

NUGAE, arum. pl. f. [à נוגה] moeror, quod à נוג moestus fuit] (1) Verses in praise of deceased persons, sung by women hired at funerals to sing them before the corpse; which, because they were very silly and trifling, this word generally signifieth, (2) any trifling, silly verses. (3) Trifles, toys, gewgaws, fopperies, idle stories. (4) Lyes, rogueries, tricks, cheats. (5) Meton. A trifier, a fellow of no abilities. (1) Haec non sunt nugae, non enim mortualia, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 63. Vid. Nenia. (2) In nugis poetam non audio, Cic. Parad. 3. Nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 2. Tu solebas meas esse aliquid putare nugas, Catull. 2, 4. (3) Magno conatu magnas nugas dicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8. Tragoedias agamus in nugis, Cic. Orat. 2. (4) Hanc amas, meras nugas, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 43. (5) Amicos habet, meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

|| NUGĀlis, e. adj. Trifling, frivolous, foppish, silly, idle. Theoremata nugalia, Gell. 1, 2. † Nugatorius.

|| Nugamentum, i. n. A trifle, a toy, Apul. Met. 1, sub fini. † Nugae.

† Nugarius, a, um. adj. Womens ointment belonging to their drefs. Nugarium (al. leg. nugatorium) unguentum, Varr. de L. L. 6.

† Nugas. indecl. Prisc. (Monopt. Charis.) Ut fas, nefas; pro nugax. Non nugas saltatoribus in theatro fieret, Varr. de Aetacone. A sport, or maygame; a ridicule, a silly fellow. Nugas, σαπρὸς, ἀσέλγης, Gl. Vett.

NUGĀtor, ōris. m. verb. [à nugor] (1) A trifier, a silly fellow, an impertinent cockscorn. (2) A cheater, a lying rogue. (1) Neque in istum nugatorem invehar, Cic. pro Flacc. 16. (2) Nugari nugatori postulas, you would cheat the cheater, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 130.

• Nugatorié. adv. Frivolously, vainly, Ad Herenn. 4, 36.

NUGĀtōrius, a, um. adj. Vain, trifling, silly, slight, impertinent. = Res infimae & nugatoriae, Cic. pro Caecin. 23. = Illud valdè leve est & nugatorium, Id. Fam. 11, 2. Nugatoriae artes, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 2. § Nomen nugatorium, a name proper for a knave, or cheat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 95.

Nugax, ācis. adj. c. g. A trifier, a weak fellow, Petr. Frag. Trag. p. 23.

† NUGĭgērŭlus, i. m. He that selleth ornaments, or finery for women, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51. Sed leg. nugivendus, ut & Nonius legit.

NUGĭvendus, i. m. He that selleth womens finery, or trinkets, an exchange man, or milaner, a keeper of a toy-shop, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51.

NUGor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à nugae] (1) To trifle, to toy, to joke, or jest, to talk impertinently, to play the fool, or wag. (2) To cheat, trick, or bubble. (1) Democritus non inscitè nugatur, Cic. de Div. 2, 13. § Nugari cum aliquo, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 73. (2) § Non mihi nugari potes, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 42.

|| Nullatēnus. adv. In no wise, at no hand, by no means, Cassiodor. saepissimè. † Neutiquam, nequaquam, nullâ ratione.

Nullibi. adv. In no part, or place, Vitruv. 7, 1. Haud scio an alibi.

Nullus, a, um. adj. gen. nullius. dat. nulli (vett. nulli, ae, i. in gen.) Nulli coloris, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 38. sed var. codd. Nulli consilii, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 8. In dat. Nullae, Plaut. Caf. 5, 4, 11. [ex ne, i. e. non, & ultus] (1) None, no. (2) Nobody. (3) Void, null, of no force. (4) None, or no, i. e. of no moment, account, value, or fame. (5) Nullus, nulla, for non,

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nequaquam, or ne. (6) Lost, undone, ruined. (1) Nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum, Caes. B. C. 1, 51. § Homo nullorum hominum, sit for nobody's acquaintance, or that bath no fool like him, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19. § De virtutibus nulla desit, Cic. ¶ Nullo numero homo, of no account, Cic. Philipp. 3, 26. Nulli consilii sum, a man of no thought, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 2. Nullius usûs imperator, of no experience, Caes. Nullae aliae rei studiosus fuit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207. Ita & scripsit Lucretius. (2) Etiam si à nullo laudetur, Cic. (3) Argumentum id quidem nullum est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5. Igitur tu Titias & Apuleias leges nullas putas? Id. de Legg. 2, 6. (4) Tuus libertus nullo tuo praepositus negotio, Cic. pro Caecin. 20. Servius Tullus patre nullo, matre servâ, Liv. 4, 3. (5) Quo ab armis nullus discederet, Cic. Liberatus sum hodie, Dave; tuâ operâ. D. At nullus quidem, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 33. Memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Id. Eun. 2, 1, 10. Nullus dixeris, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 4. Philotimus non modò nullus venit, Cic. Att. 11, 22. Nulla viam fortuna regit, Virg. Aen. 12, 405. Tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla, Catull. 8, 14. (6) Nullus sum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 20. Nulla, nulla sum, Plaut. Caf. 3, 5, 1. Ipse vindex vester, ubi visum inimicis est, nullus repente fui, Liv. Si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, Plaut. Caf. 2, 4, 26. ¶ Nullum absolutè pro nullo negotio. Sacra nullo magis quàm silentio solennis, Just. 5, 1. Vid. & Flor. 3, 10, 13.

|| Nullusdum. No man as yet, Boët. § Leg. divisè ap. Liv. Alpes nullâ dum viâ superatae, by no passage till then.

Num. adv. [fort. à μὴν, per Metath.] (1) Whether? (2) Indefin. Whether. (1) It is a negative interrogation. Num dormis? are you asleep? or, you are not asleep, are you? Num te leacna procreavit? Catull. 58, 3. (2) Ut renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obluderetur, Nep. Hannibal. 12. Visam hesternas reliquias, quieverint rectè, nec ne; num infuerit febris, Plaut. Perf. 1, 2, 26.

Nŭmella, ae. f. [etym. incert.] (1) An engine of wood, in which the neck and feet of offenders were put. (2) A kind of collar for dogs. (3) A yoke, or collar, wherein the necks of beasts were put, when they were to be cured of a disease, or milked. (1) Vid. Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 5. (2) Catuli alligati levibus numellis, Varr. (3) Col. 6, 19. ubi tamen legant aliqui numellus, i. m. Id.

Nŭmen, inis. n. [à nuo] (1) A nod. (2) Met. A tendency, or an inclining one way, or other. (3) Will, pleasure, a determination, a decree of the gods. (4) Power, authority. (5) The divine protection, or favour. (6) The evidence of the divine presence. (7) The divine impulse. (8) ¶ Influence. (9) ¶ A deity, a god, or goddess. (1) ¶ A title given to the later Roman emperors, much like that of sacred majesty to our kings. (11) Numina, pl. A god. (1) Terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, Lucr. 2, 632. (2) = Ad numen mentis, noménque movetur, Lucr. 3, 145. (3) Non haec finè numine divûm eveniunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 777. (4) Numen vestrum, Quirites, mihi grave & sanctum, Cic. ad Quir. post. redit. 8. (5) Vestro in numine Troja est, Virg. Aen. 2, 703. (6) Multo suspensus numine, Virg. Aen. 3, 372. (7) Ne quo se numine mutet, Virg. Aen. 1, 678. (8) Positas glaciâ nives puro numine Jupiter, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7. (9) Neptunus numen aquarum, Ov. Met. 4, 531. Rustica numina, Fauni, Id. Met. 1, 192. (10) Praecipua quidem numinis vestri beneficia populus Romanus expectat, Symmach. ad Theodof. & Arcad. (11) Ennaeae numina divae, sc. Proserpinae, Sil. 1, 93.

Nŭmērābilis, e. adj. That may be numbered, or counted. Populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, Hor. A. P. 206. Numerabilis calculus omnis erat, Ov. Met. 5, 588.

|| Nŭmērālis, e. adj. Numeral, of number. Numeralia nomina, Gramm. † Numerum significantia.

Numerandus, a, um, part. To be numbered. Egregium opus, & inter primae gloriae vestrae numerandum posteritati famaëque tradetis, Curt. 6, 6. Numeranda funera, Stat. Theb. 3, 163.

|| Numerarius, i. m. (1) An accountant, an auditor of accounts. (2) A mustermaster. (1) Cod. Ifid. (2) Amm.

Nŭmērātio, ōnis. f. (1) A numbering. (2) A paying down of money. (1) Ubi aeris exigitur numeratio, Col. 11, 1, 24. (2) Ab isto fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18.

Nŭmērātō. adverbii vice. By way of payment in money. § Numeratō malim quàm aestimatione, I had rather pay money for it, than the value some other way, Cic. Attic. 12, 25.

|| Numerator, ōris. m. A numberer, Aug. † Qui numerat.

Nŭmērātus, a, um. (1) Numbered, counted. (2) Surveyed, mustered. (3) Of money, paid down, ready. (4) In this sense it is used substantively in the abl. case for ready cash. (5) Also for readiness. (1) Fila festivi numerata includere porri, Juv. 14, 133. (2) Milite numerato repetebat castra, Sil. 7, 730. (3) Laco pecuniam numeratam accepit, Nep. Timoth. 1. § Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus, numeratam non habere, in bills, not in money, Cic. (4) In numerato reliquit HS. DC. Plin. 33, 47. (5) In numerato habere ingenium, Quint. 6, 3.

Nŭmērō. adv. (1) Forthwith, presently. (2) Too soon, too fast. (3) Exactly. (1) Numerō mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut.

Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 25. (2) Numerò huc advenis in prandium, *Plaut. Menarch.* Cur numerò ellis mortui? *Id. Poen.* 5, 4, 102. Numerò purgitas? *Id. V. Fisl.* in numerò, & ibi *Scgl.* (3) Neminem vidi, qui numerò sciret, *Naev.* 83. Quid dissent numerè & numerò, docet *Gell.* 10, 24.

Nūmēro, āre. [à numerus] (1) To number, or count. (2) To pay, or tell out. (3) To reckon, account, take for, rank in the number of, or esteem. (1) Pauperis est numerare pecus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 824. Imbres hibernos citius numeraveris, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 97. (2) Hs. decies centena millia numeravit, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 10. (3) Me uterque numerat suum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1.

Nūmēros, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be counted, or numbered. (2) To be told out, to be paid. (1) Avi numerantur avorum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 209. (2) Ut numerabatur fortè argentum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 52. (3) Inter felices numerabar, *Propert.* 1, 18, 7.

Nūmērosē, iūs, simē. adv. (1) In great number. (2) In oratorical numbers, fluently, with graceful cadences. (3) Tuneably, melodiously, harmoniously, musically. (1) Non licebit numerosius onerare vitem, *Col. de R. R.* 4, 21. (2) Sententia numerosè cadit, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 66. Sententias numerosissimè versare, *Quint.* 10, 5. (3) Fidiculae numerosè sonantes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9.

|| Numerositas, ātis. f. Multitude, numerousness, *Macro.* 5, 20. + Multitudo, copia.

Nūmērosus, a, um. adj. [à numerus] ior, comp. simus, sup. (1) Numerous, many. (2) Mansfold, great. (3) Fruitful. (4) Large, roomy, spacious; Met. ample, copious. (5) Oratorical, having round cadences, or periods. (6) Various in numbers, tuneful, musical, harmonious. (1) Hoc opus numerosas poscit manus, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 37. 3. Aliis crebrior foetus, aliis numerosior, *Plin.* 10, 79. Numerosa donorum pompa, *V. Max.* 3, 2, 24. domus, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 15, 4. (.) Numerosa varietas, *Plin.* 9, 30. laus, *Ov. ad Pison.* 66. (3) Numerosus hortus, *Col.* 10. princ. Letae monstra, numerosum malum, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 241. (4) Numerosa subellia, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 14. = Gymnasium laxius, numerosiusque, *Id. Ep.* 10, 48. Numerosissima causa, *Id. Ep.* 2, 9. (5) Quod dicitur in oratione numerosum, id utrum numero solum efficiatur, an etiam vel compositione quadam, vel genere verborum, *Cic.* (6) Detinuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 49.

Nūmērus, i. m. (1) A number, or word signifying number. (2) A number, i. e. a collection of units. (3) Quantity, or store of any thing. (4) Numerus eburnus, a die. (5) Measure, or feet in verse, (6) or prose; an oratorical composition. (7) A note in music. (8) Measures in singing, or playing. (9) A dance. (10) A regular motion. (11) Met. Order, decency. (12) Military order, rank and file. (13) A cohort, or band. (14) A legion. (15) A list of soldiers names. (16) A rank, degree, place, condition, value. (17) The parts, or circumstances, that make a thing perfect. (18) Ad numerum, numerically. (1) Haec sunt tria numero, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 28. Numerus innumerabilis, *Lucr.* 6, 484. Fretus numero copiarum, *Nep. Milt.* 5. || Haec tibi laudatio procedat in numerum, serve for one, make up the number, *Cic.* || Nos numerus sumus, only for tale, or to make up the number, of no other use, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 27. (2) Omnes numeri à duobus solum versus multitudinis sunt, *Varr. de L.* 8. Numero deus impare gaudet, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 75. (3) Magno invento hordei, olei, vini, fici numero, paucis tritici, *Hirt. B. Afr.* (4) Numeros manu jactabit eburnos, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 203. (5) Omni ferè numero poema fecisti, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 3. = Explere numerum, & conficere versus, ejus est, qui fidibus utitur, *Id. Acad.* 4, 7. (6) = Modum & numerum in oratione soluta servari oportet, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 8. Isocrates verbis soluta numeros primus adjunxit, *Id. Orat.* 52. (7) In fidibus pluribus, si nulla earum ita contenta numeris sit, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 27. (8) In numerum exultant, *Lucr.* 2, 631. Numeros memini, si verba tenerem, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 45. Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *Id. Aen.* 6, 646. Numeros intendere nervis, *Id. Aen.* 9, 776. (9) Extra numerum membra moventes duriter, *Lucr.* 5, 1400. In numerum Faunosque ferāsque videres ludere, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 27. (10) Illi inter sese magna vi brachia tollunt in numerum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 174. In numerum pulsā brachia versat aquā, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 1, 10. (11) = Quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 59. Confusae ingentem caedis acervum nec numero, nec honore cremant, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 207. Navita tum stellis numeros & nomina fecit, *Id. Geor.* 1, 137. (12) Compositi numero in turmas, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 599. (13) Nondum distributi in numeros erant, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 38. Nondum per numeros distributi sunt, *Trojanus* ad eund. Revocatis ad officium numeris, *Suet. Vesp.* 6. (14) Si vel unius numeri consensus accederet, *Jul. Capit.* Tā Pōμαίων τέγμετα, & τὸν ἀριθμὸν καλῶσιν, *Sozomen.* (15) Neque enim adhuc nomen in numeros relatum est, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 8, 4. (16) Ex suo numero legatos ad Q. Marcium regem mittit, *Sall. B. C.* 34. Numero beatorum eximere, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 18. Hunc ad tuum numerum libenter adscribito, *Cic. ad Q.* 1, 5. Homo ex numero desertorum, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 37. Bambulio quidam homo nullo numero, *Id.* In hostium numero retur, *Id. in Pison.* 15. Quem possumus imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, cujus, &c. *Id.* Fratrem meum eo numero cura ut habeas, quo me, *Id.* In patronorum numerum perve-

nerat, *Id.* || Esse aliquo numero, to be something, to be looked upon as somebody, &c. || Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quàm istic ubi solus sapere videre, where you may have some equals, than, &c. *Cic.* (17) Per suos intus numeros componitur infans, *Ov. Met.* 7, 126. || Quod omnes habet in se numeros veritatis, perfectly true, *Cic. de Divin.* 1, 13. = Quod explerum sit omnibus suis numeris & partibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. (18) Neque speciem dei eandem ad numerum permanere, *Cic.*

Nūmīdīāna pyra [à Numidiā, ubi nata] *African pears*, *Plin.* 15, 16.

Numidica, ae. f. [à Numidiā dict. sc. gallina] quae & Africana & Garamantica, & Melica seu Medica dic. *A Guiney, or Turkey hen.* *Vid. Col.* 8, 2. ubi descript. reperies.

Nūmīdīcus marmor (silicem Libycum vocat *Stat.*) [ex Numidiā] A kind of marble in Africa, *Plin.* 36, 8. & *Suet. Caes.* 83.

* Nūmīsmā, ātis. n. leg. & nomisma. (1) Money, coin; a piece of money, particularly of gold, the same with solidus, *Gloss.* which word however was not in use till after *Diocletian's* time. (2) Also the stamp, or impression of a coin. (1) Retulit acceptos regale numisma Philippos, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 234. Data sunt equitibus bis quina numismata, *Mart.* 1, 12. || Hic poni videtur pro numo sc. festerio; summa igitur in nostrā pecuniā est 1s. 6d. ob. q. (2) En Caesar agnoscit suum numisma nummis inditum, *Prud. Peristeph.* 2, 95.

Nummārius, a, um. adj. vel. numarius. (1) Belonging to money. (2) Corrupted with money. (1) Ratio nummaria, concern, or business of money, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 13. Difficultas rei nummariae, want of money, *Id.* Theca nummaria, a money-bag, *Id. Att.* 4, 7. Nummariae tesserae, money tickets, *Suet. Aug.* 41. (2) Nummarii judices, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 27. Ecquod judicium tam nummarium fore putasti? *Id. Verr.* 3, 57.

† Nummātio, ōnis. f. Gathering, or receiving of money, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 45. ubi rest. leg. nundinatio.

Nummātus, a, um. part. or, comp. Rich, that hath store of money, a mmed man. Benè nummatum decorat Suadela Venūsq̄, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 38. Nummator revertor, *Apul. Met.* 1. Adolescens non minùs benè nummatus, quàm benè capillatus, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 22.

† Nummōsus, a, um. adj. Abounding with money, *Gell.* 4, 9. ex *Nigidio.* + Benè nummatus.

Nummūlāriolus, i. m. A money-changer, *Sen. de morte Claud.*

|| Nummularius, a, um. adj. Mensa nummularia, a money-changer's table, *Scaevol.*

Nummularius, ii. m. A money changer, or banker. Nummulario manus amputavit, *Suet. Galba.* 9.

Nummulus, i. m. Nummuli plur. A little money, or a little base money. Nummulum aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. Nummulis corrogatis, *Id.* Nummulis acceptis jus & fas omne delere, *Id. Att.* 1, 16.

NUMMUS, vel numus, i. m. [vel à νῦμος, quod *Aristot.* ait esse quoddam ap. Tarentinos nomisma, & valere tribus obolis. Adducit hoc verbum *Pollux* etiam ex *Epicharmo*, rectè, si per m dupl. scribi debeat; sin per simpl. vel à νόμος, quod ejus usus lege sancitur, vel à Numā rege, qui primus ex ferro & aere fecit, vel denique à numerando deduci potest; q. numerus. Aes numeratum, quod antea ponderabatur, *Morl.*] In argento nummi: id à Siculis, *Varr.* אַנְוִרָא. (1) A piece of money, or coin among the Romans. Speciatim apud *Plautum* valet didrachmum, seu duodecim obolos. (2) Any coin, or piece of money. (1) Illi drachmis essent miseri: me nemo potest minoris quisquam nummo ut surgam, subigere, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 19. De minā unā deminui modò quinque nummos: mihi detraxi partem Herculancam, *Id. Truc.* 2, 7, 10. Nummus argenti, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 3, 65. a sesterce, the fourth part of a denarius; of our money, seven farthings half farthing. Nummum nummum attigisset, *Cic.* = Quinque millia nummum, quinque millia sestertiūm, & quinque sestertia, idem valent. ap. *Cic. Verr.* 5. Bis dena sestertia nummum, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 33. Duo millia nummum, *Cic.* Debebat nullum nummum nemini, *Id.* Affident, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, *Id.* (2) Nummus sestertius, *Cic.* Nummi aurei, *Id.* adulterini, *Id.* Prov. Tace sis, faber, qui cudere soles plumbeos nummos, who use to cheat by fair outsides, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 11. sed & propriè dici potest, cum nummi plumbei in Saturnalibus fusi hodie essent. § Money. Redivivus nummus pullulat, *Jul.* 6, 362. Dolosi spes nummi, *Perf. prol.* 12. sed in hoc sensu saepius invenitur in plur. In suis nummis versabatur, *Cic.* Nummi si te delectant, *Catull.* 100, 3. Semper eum pedisse qui cum nummis sunt secuti, *Nep. Cimon.* 4. || Nummus in singul. pro summā pecuniā. Nummus interea mihi domi manet, *Cic. in Pison.* 61.

Numnam. adv. interr. Cum aliquā ferè dubitatione [ex num & enclit. nam] Numnam haec audit? did he hear what I said, I wonder? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 6. Numnam perimus? *Id. Andr.* 3, 4, 12.

Numne. adv. Whether. (1) Interrog. Quid? Deum ipsum numne vidisti? *Cic.* (2) Indefin. Sed quaero numne tibi faciendum idem sit, *Cic.*

Numquā, adv. If any where, *Plaut.*

Numquis. *Vid. Nunquis.*

Numus. *Vid. Nummus.*

Nunc. adv. temporis [*à présent, Scal.*] *Vid.* Tunc. (1) *Now, at present, at this time.* (2) *Nunc jam, just now, immediately.* (3) *Nunc ipsum, at this very time.* (4) *For modò.* (5) *Nunc nuper, even now, very lately.* (6) *Nunc, nunc, now is the time, now or never.* (7) *But as it is ordered now, as things go now.* (8) *Nunc homines, the people of the present age.* (9) *Nunc—nunc, one while—another while.* (10) *But.* (11) *Nunc, for nunc demum.* (12) *Therefore.* (13) *Nunc for tunc.* (14) *Nunc redundat.* (15) *Nunc for nunc primum.* (1) \propto *Honores quondam fuerunt rari, nunc autem effusi, Nep. Milt. 6.* \propto *Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, Cic. \propto Non, si malè nunc, & olim sic erit, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17.* (2) *Nunc jam sum expeditus, Cic. Redi nunc jam intro, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 3.* (3) *Nunc ipsum ea lego, &c. Cic. Nunc ipsum non dubito rem tantam abjicere, Id. Nunc tamen ipsum finè te esse non possum, Id. (4) \propto Vidi nuper, & nunc videbam de eà re, Cic. \propto Calet juvenus nunc omnis, & mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 20.* (5) *Idem Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit, Ter. Eun. prol. 9.* (6) *Nunc, nunc insurgite remis, Virg. Aen. 5, 189.* (7) *Nunc, nunc adeste, nunc, &c. Hor. Epod. 5, 53.* (7) *Vix nunc obstitit illis, cum sua, &c. quin laement mundum, Ov. Met. 1, 58.* *Nunc conde ferrum, &c. Phaedr. 5, 2, 13.* (8) *Non tu nunc hominum mores vides? Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 57.* (9) *Nunc viridi sub arbuto, nunc, &c. Hor. Od. 1, 1.* *Arbore culpante nunc aquas, nunc sidera, nunc hyemes, Id. Od. 3, 1, 31.* *Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, Virg. Aen. 5, 441.* *Nunc huc, nunc illuc, Lucr. 2, 130.* (10) *Nam bona facile mutantur in pejus: nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia? Quint. 1, nunc ingratiss offer te, irrisse, periclis, Virg. Aen. 7, 425.* *I nunc, & ventis animam committe, Juv. 12, 57.* (11) *Nunc ego & illam scelestam esse, & me miserum scio, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 26.* *Nunc scio quid sit amor, Virg. Ecl. 8, 43.* (12) *Haud mansisti, dum ego darem illam; tute sumplisti tibi: nunc habeas ut nactus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 69.* (13) *Copiis integris etiam nunc quas secum detinuerat, Suet. Otho, 9.* (14) *O frater, frater, quid ego nunc te laudem? Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 3.* *Interpr. Donato.* (15) *Mentire aedepol, gnate; atque id nunc facis haud consuetudine, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 83.* *I nunc, a form of expressing and anger tempt.*

Nunciné? adv. interr. *What now?* Nunciné demum? *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 60.*

Nuncia, ae. f. *She that bringeth word, or tidings, a messenger, or reporter.* Iri, meae fidissima nuncia vocis, *Ov. Met. 11, 585.* Nuncia luctus epistola, *Id. ex Pont. 4, 11, 9.* Historia nuncia vetustatis, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 9.*

Nuncios, tis. part. *Telling, declaring, reporting.* Hujus unius literis nunciatis non crederet? *Cic. in Pison. 19.* *conf. Liv. 24, 40. & 31, 2.*

Nunciatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A denunciation, or solemn declaring the auspicia.* \propto *Nos nunciationem solam habemus; consules & reliqui magistratus etiam inspectionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 32.*

Nunciator, ōris. m. *A reporter, or teller, Arnob. \propto Nunciatores qui per notoria indicia produnt, evidences, deponents, Paul. JC.*

Nunciatum, i. n. *A report, or message, Aug.*

Nunciatur. imperf. *News is brought.* Ita Romam erat nunciatum, *Cic. Cui ut est nunciatum de caede avunculi, Patere. 2, 59.*

Nunciaturus, a, um. part. *Going, or about to bring news of.* Tanquam victoriam nunciaturi Romam essent, *Liv. 29, 22.* Nam, quod maxime suspicor, & loqui timeo, ludibria meorum nunciaturus es? *Curt. 4, 10, 27.*

Nunciatus, a, um. part. *Told, reported.* Hoc praelio nunciato, *Caes. B. G. 1, 54.*

Nuncio, āre. act. [*à nuncius*] (1) *To tell, or relate, as a messenger, to bear tidings, to carry news.* (1) *Salutem nunciare, to present the service of one absent.* (3) *To carry orders, to bid, or command.* (4) *To tell, bring word of, to shew, or advise.* (5) *Verbum augurale, to declare, or denounce what the auspicia were.* (1) *Languere puellam nunciat, Tib. 2, 6, 49.* *Quae jussi nuncia te, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 14.* \propto *Alicui nunciare, Cic. ad senatum, Liv. Pompeio in hortos, Cic. (2) Misit ad me statim, qui salutem nunciaret, Cic. ad Attic. 4, 9.* *Salutem verbis tuis mihi nunciaret, Id. Salutem tibi ab sodali solidam nuncio, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 10.* (3) *Senatusconsulto factum est, ut legati Romani nunciarent ei, ut redderet, Liv. (4) Qui haec libenter nunciant, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 19.* *Ne sensus quidem vera nunciant, Cic. Acad. 4, 25.* *Clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris, quot puer nunciet horas, Juv. 10, 216.* (5) *Dum sacra secundus aruspex nunciet, Virg. Aen. 11, 740.* *Vid. Nunciatio.*

Nuncior, āri. ātus. pass. *To be told, or reported.* Quorum ductu res malè gestae nuncientur, *Nep. Datam. 5.* *Id. Lacedaemoniis est nunciatum, Id. Conon. 4.* *Utinam meus nunc mortuus pater ad me nuncietur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 76.*

Nuncium, ii. n. *Tidings, news.* Geminas deorum ad aures nova nuncia referens, *Catull. 61, 75.* *edente Graev. Hunc tamen versum Scaliger immutat; in totum damnat Muretus: dissentit Isaac Vossius: Nonius ita: Nuncius generis masculi: neutro apud antiquos non receptae auctoritatis, sed doctos. It. V O L. II.*

vocab. augur. \propto *Ubi noctu in templum censura auspicatur, atque de coelo nuncium erit, Varr. 1 5 9.* *Vid. Nunciatio.* \propto *Multi viri docti hoc vocab. ab Latio exterminari volunt; alii rursus, non inauspicatò, ut videtur, liberali causà afferunt; tutius tamen utamur nuncius masc. id quod probant omnes.*

NUNCIUS, ii. m. qui sc. novi aliquid affert. [*ut ab $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\iota\alpha$, uncia; sc. à $\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ $\nu\epsilon\gamma\mu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ Siculi declinârunt. Lat. Nuncius, Jof. Scal.] (1) *A messenger, or bringer of tidings.* (2) *Nuncius pro nuncius missus, nunc us venit, aut fert.* (3) *A message, news, or tidings.* (4) *A bill of divorce sent from the husband to the wife, or from the wife to the husband, the form whereof was HABE TIBI RES TUAS.* (5) *Met. Nuncium remittere, to take leave of.* (1) *Sceleris tui nuncius, Cic. praetoris, Id. cladis, Ov. Met. 11, 349.* \propto *Nuncius ibis Pelidae genitori, Virg. Aen. 2, 547.* *Ab aliquo nuncius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 19.* *Nuncium ad Scipionem misit, &c. Liv. (2) Tunc demum nuncius ad tertiam legionem revocandam, & Gallorum praesidium, Liv. Donec de avunculo nuncius, Plin. Epist. 6, 20.* (3) *Tristes de Bruto nuncii, Cic. ad Brut. 1.* *Horribilis nuncius affertur, Catull. 82, 10.* (4) *Si viri culpâ factum est divortium, etsi mulier nuncium remisit, Cic. Top. 4.* (5) *Biennium est, cum tu nuncium virtuti remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16.* *per jocos, i. e. valere jussisti.**

Nuncius, a, um. adj. (1) *Bringing tidings of, carrying a message of, reporting.* (2) *Met.* (3) *Voc. augurale, foretelling.* (1) *Pars caetera nuncia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque, Virg. Aen. 8, 550.* *Fama nuncia veri, Id. Aen. 4, 188.* (2) *Nec plaga calida ad sensum decurrit nuncia rerum, Lucr. 4, 708.* *Leg. & decurunt, tum referendum ad nuncium, ii. Laurus victoriarum nuncia, vid. Plin. 15, 59.* \propto *Plin. Paneg. 14.* (3) *Venturae nuncia sortis exta, Tibull. 3, 4, 5.* *Viden' ut felicibus extis significet placidos nuncia fibra deos? Id. 2, 1, 26.* *Vid. Nunciatio, & Nuncio, n. 5.*

Nuncubi? adv. loci [*à numquis, & ubi; ut à siquis, sicubi; num alicubi?*] Interrog. *Did—ever?* Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? *did you ever find me backward in making presents?* *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84.*

Nuncupandus, a, um. part. *To be pronounced, or offered up.* Profectus in Capitolium ad vota nuncupanda, *Liv. 21, 63.*

Nuncupans, tis. part. (1) *Pronouncing, or declaring in solemn words.* (2) *Declaring one heir.* (1) *Vota nuncupans, Liv. 35, 48.* (2) *Principem nuncupantes, Tac. Ann. 2, 48, 2.*

Nuncupatim. adv. *By name, Sidon. \dagger De nomine.*

Nuncupatio, ōnis. f. (1) *The pronouncing, or declaring in a solemn form of words.* (2) *The dedicating of a book.* (3) *The setting, or naming of a price.* (4) *The declaring an heir by word of mouth.* (5) *The form of publishing and declaring one's last will and testament.* (1) *Et Capitolium, & solennis votorum nuncupatio, Liv. 21, 63.* *Cum aedem pontifex dedicaret, interque nuncupationem solennium verborum postem tenens, &c. V. Max. 5, 10, 1.* (2) *Haec ego mihi nunc patrocina ademi nuncupatione, Plin. Praef. (3) Plin. ap. Litt. (4) JCC. (5) Nuncupatio est, quam in tabulis cerisque testator recitat, dicens: Haec uti in his tabulis cerisque scripta sunt, ita videtur, ita dico, ita lego: itaque vos, cives Romani, testimonium mihi perhibete. Et hoc dicitur nuncupatio, Isid.*

Nuncupator, ōris. m. *A namer.* Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator & conditor, *Apul. 795.*

Nuncupaturus, a, um. part. *About to pronounce, or declare.* Adjurat, nuncupaturum se eam reginam, *Just. 34, 3.*

Nuncupatus, a, um. part. (1) *Called by name.* (2) *Pronounced, or declared publicly in solemn words.* (3) *Engaged by an expression of words.* (1) *Dicit ipsas res utiles & salutare deorum esse vocabulis nuncupatas, Cic. de N. D. 1, 15.* (2) *Vota nuncupata, Varr. de L. L. 5, 7.* *Quum ex XII Tabulis satis esset ea praestari, quae essent lingua nuncupata, Cic. Offic. 3, 16.* (3) *In legibus, ubi, nuncupatae pecuniae, sunt scripta, Varr. de L. L. 5, 7.* \propto *Testamentum nuncupatum, a nuncupative will, or a will declared and published by word of mouth, Plin. Ep. 8, 18.* *Voce nuncupatus haeres, declared heir by word of mouth, Justinian.*

Nuncupo, āre. act. [*ex nomen, & capio; v. certè à capio, eadem formâ quâ occupo, aucupor*] (1) *To name, or call.* (2) *To recite, or rehearse.* (3) *To pronounce, or declare publicly in solemn words.* (4) *Haeredem nuncupare, by word of mouth, without writing to declare last wills, or testaments.* *Quem locum vos orbem lacteum nuncupatis, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.* *Quem turba Quirini nuncupat indigitem, Ov. Met. 14, 608.* (2) *Ad decus Imperii Romani pertinet Pompeii M. titulos omnes, &c. nuncupare, Plin. 7, 27.* *Vota nuncupare, Cic. Philipp. 3, 4.* (3) *Sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republ. Quiritum, &c. legiones auxiliâque hostium, mecum Diis manibus, Tellurique devoveo, Liv. 8, 9.* (4) *Haeredem inter tertios è parte sextâ nuncupavit, Suet. Claud. 4.*

Nuncupor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be named, declared, &c.* Consultatum inde an in senatu, an in castris adoptio nuncuparetur, *should be solemnly declared, Tac. Hist. 1, 17, 2.*

Nundina, ae. f. *Vid. Propr.*

Nundinae, ārum. f. pl. [à nono die dict. qu. novendinae] (1) *A fair, a mart, or market, which in Rome was kept every ninth day, to which the people resorted, to buy and sell, and inform themselves what laws were enacted and proclaimed.* (2) *The place where a market, or fair, is kept.* (1) Nundinarum etiam conventus manifestum est propterea usurpatos, ut nonis tantummodo diebus urbanae res agerentur, reliquis administrarentur rusticae, *Col. proem. 1, 18.* (2) Nundinae rusticorum Capua, *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 33.* Non urbem; non ullas nundinas, nisi vendendae aut emendae rei necessariae causa, frequentaverit, *Col. 11, 1, 23.* Met. Cujus domus est agrorum, oppidorum, immunitatum; vestigialium flagitiosissimae nundinae, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 14.* Certi dies ad recognitionem mutuum nundinis dantur, *Plin. 11, 36.*

Nundinalis, e. adj. *Pertaining to a fair, or market.* § Cocus nundinalis, i. e. novendialis, *Fest. an ignorant cook, fit to dress nothing but the feral suppers, by them called filicernia, and set upon a flint, Serv. or tilehard, Ov. (which were set forth at the sepulchres in honour of the dead, and eaten by the poorer sort of people) Vid. Novendialis.* Cocus ille nundinalis est; in nonum diem solet ire coctum, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 45.* ubi v. interp.

Nundinans, tis. part. *Marketing.* Poenum sedere ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis praedaeque alia, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinantem, *Liv. 22, 56.*

Nundinarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, or serving of markets.* Oppidum nundinarium, a fair, or market-town, *Plin. 12, 40.* Forum nundinarium, the market-place, or place where the fair is kept, *Id. 8, 77.*

Nundinatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à nundinor] *Public, open, scandalous corruption, and sale of justice, as if it were in a market.* Quam in omnibus locis nundinationem juris ac fortunarum fore putatis? *Cic. Agrar. 1, 3.* = Quin eam rem tu ad tuum quaestum, nundinationemque hominum, traduxeris, *Id. Verr. 2, 48.*

|| Nundinator, ōris. m. verb. *A market-man, he that cometh to market.* Nefas erat cum populo agi, ne interpellarentur nundinatores, *Fest.*

Nundinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [à nundinae] *pro quo nundino, Firm. (1) To buy publicly. (2) To sell publicly for bribes. (3) To assemble together, as people do at a market.* (1) Pueri annorum senum septenumque denum senatorium nomen nundinati sunt, *Cic. Verr. 2, 49.* Totum imperium populi Romani nundinabantur, *Id. Philipp. 3, 4.* (2) = Constabat in cognitionibus patris nundinari praemiarique solitum, *Suet. Tit. 7.* (3) Ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, *Cic. de Div. 2, 31.*

Nundinum, i. n. (1) *The market, i. e. every ninth day, when the country came in, and there was a general concourse.* (2) *The day for making consuls.* (1) Comitia decem viris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *Liv. 3, 35. leg. & trinundinum.* (2) Nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, *Lamprid.* Primo nundino sibi alios semper suffecit, *Id.* Senatus omnia nundina suffectorum consulum clauserat, *Popisc. Leg. in omnibus his exemplis nundinium.*

Nunquam. adv. [ex ne non, & unquam] (1) *Never.* (2) *Nunquam non, constantly, always.* (3) *It is elegantly put in the close of a sentence.* (4) *Nunquam hodie, by no means.* (5) *Nunquam quidquam, Nothing in the world, nothing at all.* (1) Nunquam ego te aspiciam posthac? at certe semper amabo, *Catull. 63, 11.* Illum nunquam post illa vidi, *Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 43.* (2) Nunquam non erubuit, *Sen. Nunquam non utriusque sese libertum edidit, Suet. de Gramm. 12.* (3) & Eloquentiam sine sapientia nimium obesse plerumque, prodesse nunquam, *Cic. Itane adtemperatè venit hodie in ipsis nuptiis, ut veniret antehac nunquam? Ter. Andr. 5, 4.* (4) Id quidem hodie nunquam poterit dicere, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 270.* Scio ubi sit, verum hodie nunquam monstrabo, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 31.* Nunquam hodie effugies, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 49.* (5) Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 18.* Nihilne in mentem? G. Nunquam quidquam, *Id.* Nunquam unquam, never. Nunquam commodius unquam herum audiui loqui, *Id. Heaut. 3, 3, 48.*

Nunquando. *Whether ever, whether at any time.* Existit hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdificilis, nunquando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, *Cic. de Am. 10.*

Nunquid. adv. (1) *Whether.* (2) *Also interrogat.* (1) Atque nunquid redeat incertum hodie, *Supposit. Plaut.* (2) Nunquid non pelles ferarum à frigore defendere queunt? *Sen. Epist. 90.*

Nunquis, quae, quid. (1) *Is there any, &c.* (2) *Nunquid vis? an usual form in taking leave.* (3) *If any.* (1) Nunquis hic est? *Ter. Eun. 3, 4.* Nunquem evocari hinc vis foras? *Id. Eun. 2, 2, 52.* Nunquae rogatio lata? Num quae nova quaestio decreta est? *Cic. pro Mil. 7.* Nunquid habes quod contemnas? *Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 22.* (2) Quid! me nunquid vis? *M. Vale, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 53.* Rogo nunquid velit, Rectè, inquit, abeo, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49.* Nec cum inde discederet, nunquid vellem, rogavit, *Cic. Attic. 5, 2.* Frequentia prosequentium, rogantiumque nunquid vellet, *Liv. 85.* In his omnibus aliquae edd. divisè, num quis, num quae, num quid habent.

Nunquidnam? id. quod nunquid. Nunquidnam, inquam, novi? *Cic. de Orat. 2, 3.* Nunquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides? *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43.* Scrib. & divisè.

Nuntio, nuntius, &c. *Vid. Nuncio, &c.*

Nuo, ère, nui, nūtum. [à νῦν] *To nod, Met. to approve, Obsolet. hinc tamen, nutus, annuo, innuo, &c.*

Nuper. adv. temp. errimè, sup. [qu. noviper vel noviter, Fest. vel qu. novo opere, Scal. fortasse νῦν πρὸς ῥήγες, Morl.] *Lately, of late, not long since, a few hours, days, years, ages ago.* & Quid dico nuper? immò verò modò ac planè paulo ante, *Cic. Verr. 4, 3.* Nuper me in littore vidi, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 25.* Exordiemur ab eo quod ille nuperrimè dixerit, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 16.* Menedemus hospes qui nuper Romae fuit, *Id. de Orat. 1, 19.* Cinnam nuper quae res ad consulatum recepit, *Sen. Qui sub Nerone scripsit, Cinna autem consul fuerat anno U. C. DCLXIX.* Quid ea quae nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, medicorum ingeniis reperta sunt? *Cic. N. D. 2, 50.*

Nupèrus, a, um. adj. [ab adv. nuper] (1) *Late, or new.* (2) *Newly come, or taken.* (1) Quanquam haec inter nos nupera notitia admodum est, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1.* (2) = Recens captus homo, nuperus & novitius, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 60.* Elephantum nuperi à sylva, *Flor. 4, 2, 67.*

Nupta, ae. f. sc. mulier. *A wife.* Pudica nupta, *Ov. Fast. 2, 794.* Viro contentas vivere solo nuptarum laus, *Catull. 108, 2.* Plures singulis solent esse nuptae, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 27.* Nova nupta, a bride, a new-married wife. Prodeat nova nupta, *Catull. 59, 80.*

|| Nuptalitiis, a, um. idem quod nuptialis. Donum nuptalitiis, an offering at a wedding, *Ulp.*

Nuptiae, ārum. f. pl. (1) *A wedding, or marriage.* (2) *The marriage solemnities.* (3) *A wedding-day.* (4) *The marriage-state.* (5) *Concubinage.* (6) *Nuptias facere, de nuptiarum solennia imitantibus in apparatu stupri.* (1) Eas nuptias M. Cicero conciliarat, *Nep. Attic. 5.* Vetula multarum nuptiarum, often married, *Cic. Attic. 13, 29.* (2) Dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 1.* (3) Cum ejus in nuptiis multitudo hominum pranderet, *Cic. pro Cluent. 60.* (4) Foecunda culpa secula nuptias primum inquinavere, *Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17.* (5) Paris Helenam innuptis sibi junxit nuptiis, *Vet. poeta ap. Cic. de Orat. 3, 58.* Graecia conjurata tuas Paridis rumpere nuptias, *Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7.* *Vid. Nubo, n. 4.* (6) *Petron.*

Nuptialis, e. adj. *Pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal.* Coena nuptialis, *Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 62. fax, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33. vox, Liv. 1, 9.* Nuptiales faces, *Id. tibiae, Ad Herenn. 4, 45. tabulae, Tac. Nuptialia carmina, Catull. 59, 12. dona, Cic. pro Cluent. 6.*

|| Nuptūrio, ire. *To long to be married, to have an earnest desire to marry, Apul. Apol. p. 516.*

Nuptūrus, a, um. part. *Ready, or about to be married.* Nupturac toties languida membra cadunt, *Ov. Epist. 21, 156.*

Nuptus, ūs. m. *Marriage.* Minorem deinde filiam nuptui collocasse, *Col. 4, 3.* Nuptu solenni filias locare, *Aur. Victor de viris illustr. 59, 2.* = Illa quidem nuptum prior, taedaeque marito passa alio, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 45.*

Nuptus, a, um. part. [à nubo] *Married, wedded.* Mulier uni nupta, *Cic. Verr. 3, 13.* Nupta senatori Hippia, *Juv. 6, 82.* || Nupta verba, obscene words. Virgo sum, nondum didici nupta verba dicere, *Plaut. in Dyscolo, cit. Fest.*

|| Nuptus, i. m. Novus nuptus, a man in woman's clothes, married instead of a woman, a male bride. Lubet Chalinum quid agat scire, novom nuptum cum novo marito, *Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 6.*

Nūrus, ūs. f. [à Gr. νύξ, quod & νύμφη est; i. e. nova nupta, & νύξ γυνή, i. e. filii uxor] (1) *A son's wife, a daughter-in-law.* (2) *A young married lady, or perhaps, Synecd. any unmarried woman.* (1) & Uno omnes animo focus oderunt nurus, *Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4.* (2) * Electra nuribus gestanda Latinis, *Ov. Met. 2, 366.* * Inter Latias gloria prima nurus, *Mart. 4, 75.* Romanas erudiunt nurus, *Ov. Trist. 2, 244.*

† Nuscitio, ōnis. f. *Not being able to see by candlelight.* Popilius Aurelius ait, nuscitiones esse caecitudines nocturnas, *Fest.*

Nuscitiōsus, pro luscitiōsus, l in n converso. *Poreblind, Fest.*

Nusquam. adv. [ex ne, & usquam] (1) *In no place, no where.* (2) *In no thing, in no point.* (3) *Never.* (4) *No whither, to no place.* (1) & Sive lex est illa scripta usquam, sive nusquam, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 16.* & Quam non invenit usquam, esse putat nusquam, *Ov. Met. 1, 586.* || Nusquam gentium, no where in the world, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2.* Nusquam esse, to be dead, *Id.* (2) Nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, *Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 30.* (3) Ad aedes nostras nusquam adiit, *Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 24.* (4) GN. Tu profecturus aliò fueras? P. Nusquam, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49.*

Nutamen, inis. n. *A nodding, a waving.* Albentes niveae tremulo nutamine pennae, *Sil. 2, 399. de cristis galeae.*

Nūtans, tis. part. (1) *Nodding as in sleep; nodding, or waving backward and forward with the wind.* (2) *Seeming to nod,*

nod, or bend, by reason of its vast height. (3) *Nadding, or threatening to fall.* (4) *Moving up and down.* (5) *Wavering, or not standing firmly, ready to fall, or give way, fluctuating.* (6) *Making signs, or tokens for assistance.* (7) *Met. Wavering, fickle, or unsettled, unresolved, not determined to either side.* (8) *Act. Shaking.* (1) *Falcato nutantem vulnerat ense, Ov. Met. 1, 717.* * *Nutans platanus, Catull. 62, 290.* Nutantia longè venientis vela carinae, *Luc. 8, 48.* (2) *Phario nutantia pondera saxo, Mart. 1, 89, 3.* (3) *Percutiens nutanti pectora mento, Ov. Met. 11, 620.* Ruinà nutantes pendere domos, *Luc. 1, 494.* Nutantia templa, *Plin. jun. 4.* Impellens nutantibus aëra pennis, *Catull. 64, 53. sed al. al. leg.* (5) *Protegere armis nutantem vulnere civem, Juv. 15, 155.* Nutante in fugam exercitu, *Flor. 3, 10.* Nutantem aciem victor equitatus incurfat, *Tac. Hist. 3, 18, 4.* (6) *Nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 64.* (7) *Curis nutantem Colchida vidit, Val. Flacc. 7, 153.* Galliae nutantes, *Tac. Hist. 1, 2, 2.* (8) § *Magna molossūm mollia ricta fremunt duos nutantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1063. sed al. leg. nudantia.*

Nūtatio, ōnis. f. (1) *A nodding, when one is sleepy.* (2) *The moving, or throwing of the body from one side to the other.* (1) *Capitis nutatio, Plin. 11, 49. reipublicae, Plin. Paneg. 5.* (2) *Frequens & concitata in utramque partem nutatio, Quint.*

Nūtātūrus, a, um. part. *That will nod, or shake, as a plume in an helmet.* * *Est agmina supra nutaturus apex, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 68.* Defectum corpore caput, nutaturūmque instabili pondere tuetur, *Plin. Pan. 26.*

Nūto, āre. freq. [à nuo inus.] (1) *To beckon, shake, or wag the head, to nod.* (2) *To bend, to incline.* (3) *To wave to and fro in the wind.* (4) *To nod, or threaten to fall.* (5) *Met. To tend, or incline.* (6) *Met. To totter, to shake, to be in danger.* (7) *To be uncertain, or doubtful.* (8) *To doubt, waver, or be unsettled.* (1) *Nutat, ne loquar, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 48.* § *Capite nutat, Id. Mil. 2, 2, 52.* Adjuro me isti non nutasse, *Id. Men. 4, 2, 53.* (2) *Rami pondere nutant, Ov. A. Am. 2, 263.* (3) *Geminae quercūs sublimi vertice nutant, Virg. Aen. 9, 682.* (4) = *Nutant altè, populūque minantur, Juv. 3, 256. tecta aedificia, Luc. 6, 136.* Tremefacta comam concussio vertice nutat, *Virg. Aen. 2, 629.* (5) *Regum animos, & pondera belli hāc nutare videt, Stat. Theb. 4, 197.* Timor nutat utroque, *Id. Theb. 8, 614.* (6) *Tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut decem haud amplius dierum frumentum in horreis fuerit, Tac. Hist. 4, 52, 6.* (7) *Cum victoria nutaret, Suet. de viris illust.* (8) *Dico ipsum Epicurum nescire, & in eo nutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 121.* Mihi Democritus nutare videtur in naturā deorum, *Id. N. D. 1, 43.*

Nutricandus, a, um. part. *To be nursed up, Col.*

Nutricans, tis. part. *Bringing, or breeding up.* Mulum aut mulam nutricantes educamus, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 8.*

Nutricatio, ōnis. f. *The nursing of a child, Met. Munus nutritionis, Gell. 12, 1.*

Nutricator, ōris. m. *He that nourisheth, Lex. ex Plin.*

Nutricatus, ūs. m. (1) *Nursing, or bringing up.* (2) *The time that grass groweth designed for hay.* (1) *De nutricatu pecoris, quae observari oporteat, Varr. de R. R. 2, 1.* Gallinae in nutricatu occupatae, *Id. 3, 9.* O lepidum senicem, atque equidem planè eductum in nutricatu Venereo, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55.* (2) *Herba in pratis ad spem foenifeciae nata, non modò non evellenda in nutricatu; sed etiam non calcanda, Varr. de R. R. 1, 47.*

|| Nutricia, ōrum. pl. n. *A nurse's wages, Ulp. § Translat. * Pretium coelo sua per nutricia ferre, to pay to heaven its due regard by owning our own mean beginnings, Alii al. leg. & interpr. Manil. 4, 877. Vid. Nutritus.*

Nutricium, ii. n. *The nursing one that is sick.* Illius pio maternoque nutricio per longum tempus aeger convalui, *Sen. ad Helv. 17.*

Nutricius, i. m. *A foster-father, Hirt. de B. Al. 4. Vid. Nutritus.*

Nutrico, āre. *To nurse, or breed up young.* Non didici pueros nutricare, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 11.* Quaternis mensibus sus fert ventrem, binis nutricat, *Varr. de R. R. 2, 4.*

Nutricor, āri. pass. *To be nourished.* Ea sole nutricantur, *Varr. de R. R. 1, 23.*

Nutricor, āri. dep. *To nourish.* Mundus omnia sicut membra & partes suas nutricatur & continet, *Cic. N. D. 2, 34.*

Nutricula, ae. f. dim. [à nutrix] (1) *A little nurse, a little busy, or simple nurse.* (2) *A busy prating encourager, or abetter.* (3) *Met. A breeder, or bringer up.* (4) *An help, or support.* (1) § *Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Epist. 1, 4, 8.* Repositus in cunas à nutriculā, *Suet. Aug. 94.* (2) *Gellius nutricula seditioforum omnium, Cic. in Vat. 2.* Epirota tenellorum nutricula vatum, *Domit. Marfus ap. Suet. de Clar. gram. 16, de Caecilio.* (3) *Nutricula caufidicorum Africa, Juv. 7, 140.* (4) *His agrum Campanum largitus est Antonius, ut haberent reliquorum nutriculas praediorum, Cic. Philipp. 11, 5.*

Nutriendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be strengthened with restoratives.* (2) *To be physicked, or dieted.* (3) *To be dressed,*

as an ulcer, wound, &c. (4) *Met. To be remedied, or corrected by gentle methods.* (1) *Mediis diebus vires ejus erunt nutriendae, Cels. 3, 25.* (2) *Pestilentia coorta cogitationes hominum à foro certaminibusque publicis ad domum curamque nutriendorum corporum avertit, Liv. 3.* (3) *Ulcera recentia aequè lenibus medicamentis nutrienda sunt, Cels. 6, 6.* (4) *Quod naturae damnum utrūm nutriendum patri, &c. Liv. Tum demum is levibus cibis nutriendus, Cels. 3, 7.*

Nutriens, tis. part. *Nourishing.* Pomorum quoque varii salubresque succi sunt, suā sponte fortuitorum seminum fruges humo nutriente, *Curt. 8, 33.*

Nutrimen, inis. n. *Nourishment, or fuel.* Naturae suum nutrimentum deerit edaci, *Ov. Met. 15, 354.*

Nutrimētum, i. n. (1) *Food, properly for nourishing young; Met. any nourishment.* (2) *Met. A nursing up.* (3) *Nutrimenta, a way of education.* (4) *Fuel, nourishment for fire, any thing that burneth easily.* (5) *Dressing, pruning.* (1) *Met. Nutrimenta & incunabula culpae, V. Max. 6, 3, 11.* Nec reddita caro nutrimenta patri, *Val. Flacc. 6, 571.* Nutrimetorum ejus locus ostenditur, *Suet. Aug. 2, 6. vid. & eundem Cal. 9.* (2) *Sed quod educata epididici generis nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat & roborat; non alienum fuit de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. Orat. 13.* (3) *Quantum praeterea per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem amore & gratia valuerit, Suet. Calig. 9.* (4) *Suscepit ignem foliis, atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, Virg. Aen. 1, 180.* Vicum suum, collatis undique nutrimentis ignis, incendit, *V. Max. 6, 6, ext. 1.* (5) *Pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, Plin. 17, 35. de Vite.*

Nūtrio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [qu. νουτρούω, juniores alo] (1) *To nurse, suckle, or feed young.* (2) *To feed, or nourish.* (3) *It is said of inanimates.* (4) *To support, keep up, cherish, advance, encourage, or abet.* (5) *To educate, or breed up.* (6) *To increase.* (7) *To dress, or apply medicines to.* (1) *Quae me nutrit admoto ubere, Phaedr. 3, 15, 7.* Serpente ciconia pullos nutrit, *Juv. 14, 75.* Mammis, & lacte ferino nutribat, *Virg. Aen. 11, 751.* Balaenae vitulique mammis nutriunt foetus, *Plin. 11, 96.* (2) *Ambrosia fessa diurnis membra ministeriis nutrit, Ov. Met. 4, 216.* (3) *Ignes foliis, & cortice sicco nutrit, Ov. Met. 8, 643.* (4) *Multi privatorum audacias nutriverunt, Cic. Declam. in Sall.* Sperando nutrit amorem, *Ov. Met. 1, 496.* (5) *Liberos suos nonnulli avarè nutriunt, nec disciplinis aut caeteris corporis excolunt instrumentis, give them but a niggardly education, Col. 4, 3.* Indulgentiā nostrā nutriamus, *Liv. Quos Imbratus nutrierat Lycia, Virg. Aen. 12, 344.* Cervum pueri matris ab ubere raptum nutribant, *Id. Aen. 7, 485.* (6) *Nummi, quos hīc quincunce modesto nutrieras, Perf. 5, 149.* (7) *Atque ut caetera usta, ulcus nutrire, Cels. Vid. & Nutriendus, n. 3.*

Nutrior, īri. pass. (1) *To be nursed, or kept.* (2) *To be fed, or strengthened.* (3) *To be nourished, or receive nourishment from the earth, to grow up.* (4) *To be dressed, or have things applied for cure.* (5) *To be cured, of wine in danger of being upon the fret, that it may keep.* (1) *Cum nutrirī alitem placuisset, Suet. Galb. 1.* Nutrirī lacte ferino, *Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 3.* (2) § *Nutritur vento, vento restinguitur ignis, Ov. Rem. Am. 807.* (3) *Plurima Threicii nutritur vallibus Hebri cornus, Grat. Cynege. 128.* (4) *Haecenus oculorum morbi lenibus medicamentis nutriuntur, Cels. 6, 6, 16. Vid. & Nutriendus, n. 3.* (5) *Quanto major aestus erit, eò saepius convenit vinum nutrirī, refrigerarique, & ventilari, Col. 12, 30.*

Nutrior, īri. dep. *To nourish, or cultivate, to make to grow.* Hoc pinguem & placitam paci nutritor olivam, *Virg. Geor. 2, 425.*

|| Nutritia, ōrum. n. *A nurse's wages, Ulp. § Translat. * Precium coelo sua per nutritia ferre, Manil. 4, 877.* Hujus loci varia est lectio, & interpretatio. *Vid. ibi Bentl. & supra. Nutricia.*

Nutritus, a, um. adj. *Nursing, or cherishing.* Nutritio sinu recipere, *Col. 3, 13. Vid. Nutricius.*

Nutritus, ii. m. *A tutor, or governor.* Pothinus nutritus pueri, *Caes. B. C. 3, 107.* Per eunuchum nutritum tuum, *Hirt. B. Alex. 4. Vid. Nutricius.*

Nutritor, ōris. m. verb. [à nutrio] (1) *He that bred up one from a child.* (2) *Met. He that breedeth, or keepeth cattle.* (3) *A servant employed in dressing, bathing, &c.* (1) *A nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. de Clar. Gramm. 7.* (2) *Tartessiacus stabuli nutritor Iberi Baetis, Mart. 8, 28, 5.* Volucrum nutritor equorum, *Stat. Theb. 10, 228.* (3) *Nutritorem puellae tradidit, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 104.*

Nutritus, a, um. part. (1) *Nursed, or suckled.* (2) *Wine ordered so as to make it keep.* (1) *Nutritus lacte ferino, fed, Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 3.* Qui nutritus illo cibo est, *Phaedr. 5, 4, 6.* (2) *Nutritum vinum operimus atque oblinimus, Col. 12, 21, 3. Conf. 12, 30, 1.*

Nutritus, ūs. m. verb. *Nourishment.* Multi senectam longam multi tantum nutritu toleravere, *Plin. 22, 53.*

Nutrix, icis. f. verb. [à nutritum. pro nutritrix, per Sync. Prisc.] (1) *A nurse, any female bringing up her young.* (2) *Met. That feedeth, or maintaineth.* (3) *A summary, nursery, or place whither young trees are transplanted the first time; before they are set in the places designed for their continuance.* (4)

N U X

(4) Nutrices, *the breasts, or paps.* (1) Cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 1.* Magna dati nutrix praemia lactis habet, *Ov. Fast. 2, 422. de lupa. Gallinae quae parum bonae nutrices sunt, Col. 8, 5, 24.* (2) Cato nutricem plebis Romanae Siciliam nominavit, *Cic. Verr. 2, 2.* Curarum maxima nutrix nox, *Ov. Met. 8, 81.* * Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, *Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15.* (3) Plin. (4) * Nutricum tenus exstantes nymphae marinae, *Catull. 62, 17.*

Nutus, ūs. m. verb. [à nuo] (1) *A sign that one maketh with his eyes, or head, a beck, a nod.* (2) Met. *The part wherewith one noddeth.* (3) Met. *Will, pleasure, consent, or the least signification of them.* (4) *Tendency, or inclination downwards.* (1) Annuit, & totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, *Virg. Aen. 9, 106.* Non te decipiat nutu, *Tib. 1, 6, 19.* (2) Litt. ex *Lucr. sed q.* (3) Nutus Scipionis pro decretis patrum, pro populi iussis esse, *Liv.* Nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, *Cic.* Ad nutum, immediately after command given, *Caes. B. G. 1, 31.* Auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, *Cic. de Or. 1, 43.* Regios omnes nutus tuemur, *Id. Fam. 12, 1.* (4) = Ut terrena & humida suoapte nutu, & suo pondere, ad patres angulos in terram, & in mare ferantur, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 17.* Terra undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, *Id. N. D. 2, 36.*

Nux, nūcis. f. (unde nucis) quod & amygdalam in specie, & in genere nucem sign. (1) *All fruits that have an hard shell, a nut.* (2) *Any nut-tree.* (3) *An almond-tree.* (4) *Any kind of nut.* (1) Caeteris quicquid est, solidum est, ut in ipso nucum genere, *Plin. 15, 24.* Qui è nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem, *Prov. he that would have the gain, must take the pain, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 55.* Nux casta, a worm-eaten nut, the most worthless thing, *Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 36.* Viridis cortex nucis, a walnut, *Tib. 1, 8, 44.* Nux pinea, *Cato, 48. Col. 4, 22. Plin. 15, 9.* Noces amarae, bitter almonds, *Cels. 5, 11.* (2) Annosam si fortè nucem dejecerit Eurus, *Juv. 11, 119.* (3) *Virg. Geor. 1, 187. ut volunt R. R. scriptores.* (4) Nux Graeca, *Col. de Arb. 22. & Plin. an almond.* Nux Thasia, *Id.* Nux avellana, *Cato, 132. Col. 4, 22. abellina, a small nut, or filberd, Plin. 16, 53.* Nux Praenestina, a sort of filberd, *Cato. & Plin. ibid.* Nux castanea, *Virg. Ecl. 2, 52.* Heracleotica, a chestnut, *Macr. Saturn. 3, 18. (sed Heracleotica eadem est ac Pontica.)* Nux juglans, *Varr. Col. Persica, basilica, a walnut, Plin.*

N Y M

Nux Tarentina, any sort of nuts with soft shell, *Col. 5, 10, 14. De nucum generibus vid. Plin. 15, 24. & Cato, 88.* Nucibus relictis, when we cease to be children, *Perf. 1, 10.*

N ante Y.

* Nyctalops, opis. c. g. [ex νυκταλός, noctem amans, & ὄψ, oculus. Them. σκοτασμα, video] *Poreblind. Lat. Luciosus, Plin. 28, 47.*

* Nyctegretum. [ex νύξ, nox, & ἐγείρω, excito] *A kind of herb, Plin. 21, 36.*

* Nyctēris, idos. f. acc. Nycterin. νυκτερίς. *A rear-mouse, a bat.*

* Nycticorax, ācis. m. νυκτικόραξ, i. e. nocturnus corvus. *As owl, Hieron. Nycticorax ipsa est noctua, Isid.*

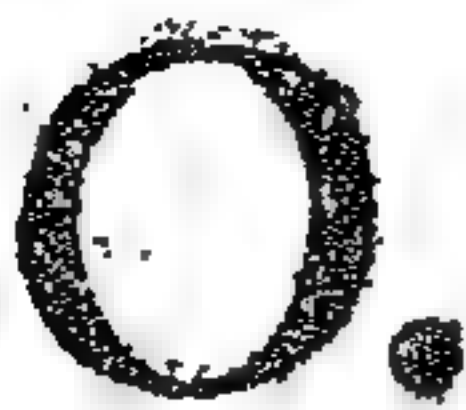
* Nyctilops, opis. f. Herba sic dicta, quoniam è longinquo noctibus fulgeat, *Plin. 21, 36. al. leg. nyctilampa. An herb so called.*

* Nympha, ae. f. [à νύμφη, aqua] (1) *A nymph, a goddess of the waters, fountains, rivers, lakes.* (2) *A nymph, or any rural goddess.* (3) *Fresh, or river water.* (4) *Nymphae, young bees just formed.* (1) Earum, *Nympharum, templum inflammavit dearum, quarum ope etiam aliis incendiis subvenitur, Cic. Nympha Peneis, Ov. Met. 1, 472.* Stagnum nymphae colit, *Id. Met. 4, 302.* Genitor nympharum Oceanus, *Catull. 85, 6.* (2) *Nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Virg. Ecl. 7, 21. Agrestes nymphae, Id. Aen. 3, 34.* (3) * E terris occurrit dulcis amaro nympha mari, *Stat. (4) Plin. 11, 16.*

Nymphaea, ae. f. Nymphaea Heraclia, *Plin. 26, 51. [à νύμφη, aqua, quod locis aquosis gaudeat] A water lily, a water rose, yellow and white nenuphar. = Heraclion, rhopalon, madon, Plin. 37, 25, 83.*

Nymphaeum, i. n. (1) *An artificial public fountain, Jul. Capit. (apud quem tamen melius leg. nymphium vel nympheum, sc. à νυμφίον.)* (2) *A temple of the nymphs.* (1) *Memoratas fistulas thermis tantum & nymphaeis volumus inservire, Cod.* (2) *Eum servatum in nymphaeo, donec Corinthum Mumi- us everterat, tradunt, Plin. 35, 43.*

Nympharena, ae. f. *A precious stone.* Nympharena urbis & gentis Persicae nomen habet, similis hippopotami dentibus, *Plin. 37, 64.*



O, immediately from the original Greek of the same form, wherein also it continues in most of the languages of Europe, indeed all which confess a Greek or Latin descent, the fourth vowel, and fourteenth letter in the Latin and English alphabets, had a double sound, both short and long, as, if we were not told so by *Quint. Inst. I, 13.* is evident in itself. For it could not be otherwise before the invention of *o*, several ages after the days of *Cadmus*; which indeed is not a different letter from *o*, but the same, with the connotation of a different quantity, or double time, and that also often not observed by the Greek poets; or perhaps doubled, as its small figure *o* seems to evince; and its sound, which differs very little from that of *ou*, which most antiently was sometimes expressed by a single *o*, as *Fabius* tells us, and we are further assured from the *Besporphidon* and *Delian* inscriptions; in the former whereof we meet *ΦΑΝΟΔΙΚΟ ΕΙΜΙ ΤΟ ΗΕΡΜΟΝΡΑΤΟΣ*, *ἔσθ* for *Φανοδίκου εἰμι τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους*, and in the latter, *ΤΟ ΑΥΤΤΟ ΛΙΘΟ ΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ*, for *τὸ αὐτὸ λίθου*. And the name of *o* itself was originally *ou*, as *Quintilian* intimates. What I have said of this fourth vowel, may be alike affirmed of the second *e*, which had also two sounds before the invention of *u*; at which time, as *o* had both the sound and name of *ou*, *e* seems to have had the sound, and sometimes name of *eu*, for antiently they writ and read *ΤΕΙ ΑΓΑΘΕΙ ΤΥΧΕΙ* for *τῇ ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ*; as the more modern Greeks writ: wherein, and in the like words, they however subscribed the exterminated *u*. Indeed this increase of the number of vowels seems rather introduced from an affectation of novelty, than any real necessity; seeing the Latins, who took a great part of their language from them, never imitated, and indeed never found any occasion for such an innovation. But the Greeks rested not here, for they invented also six supernumerary consonants *ζ*, *ξ*, *ψ*, and *φ*, *χ*, *θ*, all which are rather *nexus literarum* than real letters; the three former being only a connecting of the three orders of the mutes and the letter *σ*; the three latter a connecting the same orders and the letter *Η*. Thus *ζ* connects the third order with *σ*, *ξ* the second order; and *ψ* the first. In like manner, *θ* includes *Η* in the first mutes of the third order; *χ* includes the same in the mutes of the second; and *φ* doth the same in the first order: and all these were writ in the first Greek alphabet with two distinct letters. For the letter *β* held the same place in the Greek alphabet as it doth now in the Latin and ours, at the time when these letters, or, more properly, compendious ways of writing, were invented. And here we may observe, that of all these eight new letters, as the Greeks pleased to call them, the Latins only espoused two *ψ* and *φ*, the former whereof they seldom used, as indeed having no occasion for it, the latter chiefly in Greek words, and servile uses; so unnecessary they accounted these innovations. This I judged proper in this place to observe once for all, to shew the perfection of the Cadmean alphabet; and now proceed to a farther dissertation on the letter *O*. The Greeks, as they framed theirs wholly from the Hebrew alphabet, so undoubtedly had this letter from the Hebrew *ו*, to which it answers both in the order of the letters and numerals, which in both is seventy. How *o* by the Greeks came to be adopted for this Hebrew guttural was sagaciously found out, and judiciously accounted for, by the learned *Dr. Littleton*; who observes, that the Greeks took their three doubtful vowels *a*, *e*, *u*, from the Hebrew *א*, *ה*, *ו* to which three consonants they assigned the parts of vowels, by the help whereof they read before the invention of points; for *א* reading *a*; for *ה*, *e* and *i*; for *ו*, *o* and *u*. Now the Greeks observing that the Hebrews had given their first guttural *א* a vocal power, not knowing how better to transplant them, gave the same power to the three remaining gutturals, making *e* from *ה* *be*; *u* from *ו* *hbeth*, Chald. *hbetha*; and *o* from *ו*, which, as we said above, was first sounded *u*, but afterwards, that *o* might be upon a level with *e*, to which as having a double sound they had given a double character, to the long sound of *o* they assigned likewise a double figure *Ω*, which from its largeness in respect to the *o* they called *Ω μέγα*, or the great *o*, and consequentially the primitive *o* began to be called *ο μικρά*, or the little *o*. As to the form of *o*, this account may be given: Its mother *ו* signifies either *an eye*, or *a fountain*, which this figure in some sort represents; the former with its corner, the latter with its stream. The Greeks neglecting the adjuncts, drew the eye or fountain orbicular, to express the round form of the mouth in making the sound. This vowel is changed into every other vowel, as every other vowel into it; as from *απατρον aratrum*, so from *spartum sporta*: as from *γόνυ genu*, so from *pendo pondus*; as from *κίνis*, *cinis*, so from *ὀπισθε post*; as from *ἀλo alumnus*, so from *νόξ*, *nox*. This vowel was not in use among some nations of *Italy*, as *Pliny* informs us, the *Tuscans*, and more antient *Umbrians*, and therefore *u* was substituted for it. And indeed the antient Roman writers sometimes do the same, as *Acherunte*, *bubus*, *frundesce*, &c. *Lucr.* On the contrary, others used *o* more frequently for *u*, writing *advorsus*, *quom*, *servom*, *voltis*, *volnus*, &c. for *adversus*, *quum*, &c. *O* is also used by the antients for *au*, as *codex*, *colis*, *plodo*, *plostrum*, for *caudex*, *caulis*, &c. In the notes of the antients, *O. CON.* is read *Opus conductum*; *O. C. Q. Opera*, *confiliique*; *O. D. M. Operae donum, munus*; *O. LO. Opus locatum*.



O.

O [à Gr. *ὦ*] adv. *O*, (1) used in invocation; (2) calling to witness; (3) rejoicing; (4) grieving; (5) calling, or speaking to; (6) admiring; (7) in surprise; (8) pitying; (9) abominating; (10) wishing; (11) deriding; (12) praising; (13) gently rebuking. (14) It is often understood both before an accusative and vocative. (1) *O*, qui res hominūque Deūque, aeternis regis imperiis! *Virg. Aen. 1, 234.* Huc, pater *ô* Lenaece, veni, *Id. Geor. 2, 7.* (2) *O* nonae aliae Decembres, quae, me consule, fuistis! *Cic. pro Placc. 40.* *O* nox illa! *Id.* (3) *O* Bruti amanter scriptas literas! *Cic. Att. 15, 10.* *O* factum bene! *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 78.* (4) *O* me perditum! *Cic. Fam. 14, 4.* *O* meam calamitosam senectutem! *Id. ad. Octav.* (5) Audite, *ô* proceres, ait, *Virg. Aen. 3, 103.* Huc ades, *ô* Meliboece, *Id. Ecl. 7, 9.* Tuas partes sublevavit Appius, *ô* Merule noster, VOL. II.

Varr. de R. R. 3, 14. (6) *O* faciem pulchram! *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4.* *O* qualis facies! *Juv. 10, 157.* (7) Quis homo est? *P. Ego sum. D. O* Pamphile! *Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 2.* Jubeo Chremetem. *C. O!* teipsum quaerebam, *Id. Andr. 3, 3, 1.* (8) Infelix *ô* semper oves pecus! *Virg. Ecl. 3, 3.* *O* gens infelix, *Id. Aen. 5, 625.* *O* soror! *ô* conjux! *ô* femina sola superstes! *Ov. Met. 1, 351.* *O* quam indigna perpeteris, Phocion, *Nep. Phoc. 4.* (9) *O* portentum in ultimis terras asportandum! *Cic.* (10) *O* qui me gelidis in vallibus Haemi sistat? *Virg. Geor. 2, 489.* *O* si sub rostro crepet argenti mihi seria, *Perf. 2, 11.* *O*, quantum est auri, pereat, *Tib. 1, 1, 51.* (11) *O* praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 11.* (12) *O* crus! *ô* brachia! *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 92.* (13) *O* mi Furni, quam tu causam tuam non nôsti, qui alienas tam facile discas! *Cic. Fam. 10, 26.* (14) Hominem perditum, miserūque, & illum sacrilegum! *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 29.* bone vir, *Ter. bone Egnati,*

Egnati, *Catull.* 37, 9. *More Graeco aliquando corripitur, ut, Te, Corydon, & Alexi, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 65.

Ob. praep. [*ab* ἐπι, cum apostropho ἐπ', ut *ab* ἀπ' *ab*, ἐπ' sub] (1) *For, i. e. for the effecting, or attainment of.* (2) *For, i. e. on the account of.* (3) *By reason of, i. e. by the power, or force of.* (4) *For, denoting both the efficient and final cause.* (5) *For, i. e. in defence of.* (6) *According to.* (7) *Before, or over-against.* (8) *About.* (9) *To, or towards.* (1) Qui ob aliquod emolumentum suum cupidius aliquid dicere videntur, *Cic. pro Font.* 8. (2) Servatam ob navem laetus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 283. *Themistocles ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Miltiades, ē civitate ejectus, Nep. Them.* 8. Alter ob alterius funera moestus erat, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 76. Sine te verberem, item ut tu mihi fecisti, ob nullam noxiam, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 15. *Avarus fixum se demittit ob assem, Hor. Epist.* 1, 16, 64. (3) Unius ob iram prodimur, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 255. (4) Ergo pretium ob stultitiam fero, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. § A quo pecuniam ob absolvendum acceperis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 32. (5) Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 660. ¶ Ob industriam pro de industria, *or set purpose, designedly, Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 58. Illa quasi ob industriam mihi advorsatur, *Id. Cas.* 2, 3, 58. Nam quid illaec nunc tandiu intus remoratur, quasi ob industriam? *Ibid.* 4, 3, 7. (6) Haudquaquam ob meritum poenas fuscitat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 454. *i. e. pro merito, ut interpretantur Serv. & Prisc.* (7) Dolis glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 70. Qui lanam ob oculum habebat, *Id. Mil.* 5, 37. Ob oculos mihi exilium versabatur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21. (8) Follem obstringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. (9) Ob Romani noctu legiones ducere coepit, *Fest. ex Eun.* Cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. *ex eod.*

† Obacerbo. *To exasperate, or make angry, Fest.* † Exacerbo.

† Obacero, āre. *To stop one's mouth as it were with chaff, that he cannot tell out his tale, Fest.* † Obloquor.

Obaeratus, a, um. or, comp. *A debtor obliged to depend on and serve his creditor, till payment was made. Liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniā, quam debeat, dum solveret, nexui vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L.* 6. Omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, *Caes. B. G.* 1. Quanto quis obaeratio, aegrius distrahebant, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 17, 4.

Obambulans, tis. part. (1) *Walking up and down.* (2) *Walking before.* (3) *Walking with one, or by one's side.* (1) Obambulant ante vallum portasque, *Liv.* 25, 39. (2) Gymnasia interdum obambulans, *Suet. Tib.* 11. (3) Dextram obambulantis continuit, *Suet. Tib.* 25.

Obambulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A walking about, or up and down. Obambulatio hominum, Ad Herenn.* 3, 19.

|| Obambulator, ōris. m. *He that walketh about, or up and down, Recent.*

|| Obambulator, ōris. f. *She that walketh about, a gadding gossip, Recent.*

Obambulo, āre. [*ab* ob, *i. e. circum, vel per totum, ut in obsequio, obliquo, & ambulo*] (1) *To walk about, or up and down.* (2) *To walk before, or round.* (3) *To walk with, to walk by one's side.* (4) *To walk over-against, or to juggle one in walking.* (1) Totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, *Ov. Met.* 14, 188. (2) Scit qui latretur, cum solus obambulat ipse, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 459. Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 538. Obambulare muris, ut facile nosceretur ab Aetolis, coepit, *Liv.* 36, 34. (3) Vid. Obambulans, n. 3. (4) Fest. *Haec fortasse prima fuit notio, etsi minus usitata.*

|| Obātor. m. *He that ploweth about, Serv.*

† Obāresco, *i. e. circumaresco. To grow dry, Lact.* † Inaresco.

Obarmo, āre. act. *To arm.* § Mos unde deductus per omne tempus Amazoniā securi dextras obarmare, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 20. R. occ.

Obāro, āre. *To plow up all round. Quin hostes obarāssent quidquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, Liv.* 23, 19.

Obāror, āri. *To be tilled about, Litt. ex Col.*

Obāter, tra, trum. *Black about. Luna si cornu superiore obatro furgat, Plin.* 18, 79. R. occ.

|| Obatresco, ēre. *To be black all over. Lacus liventibus spumis obatrescit, Firm.*

|| Obaudio, āre. [*obedire, obaudire, Fest.*] *To obey, Gloss.* † Obedio.

Obauratus, a, um. part. *Gilt over. Soccis obauratis, Apul. Met.* 11, p. 368.

Obba, ae. f. [*ex* Hebr. *בַּיִת* uter, dolium, *Beem. Chald.* *בַּיִת*] *A costrel, a bowl with a great belly, a bottle, a jug, a meggin. Sessilis obba, Pers.* 5, 148. Hinc item

† Obbatus, a, um. *Having the form of the obba. Cassides obbatae, Apul. Met.* 10, p. 347.

Obbiho, ēre. *To drink up all at once. Cum venenum, ut fitiens, obbibisset, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40. Sed obduxisset reponunt Victor. & Grut. *ad fidem MSS. provocantes.*

Obbruteo, ēre, ui. [*ex* ob & brutus] *To be thunderstruck. [a] bruto, quod antiqui pro gravi, interdum pro stupido dixe-*

runt, *Afran.*] *To be astonished, to be stupid. Non possum verbum facere, obbrutui, Fest.*

Obbrutesco, ēre. incept. [*ex* ob, & brutus, *i. e. stupidus*] *To grow senseless, or lifeless, Lucr.* 3, 544.

Obcaecans, tis. part. *Blinding. Respersu pennarum hostem obcaecantes, Plin.* 10, 3.

Obcaecatus, a, um. part. *Blinded. Stultitiā obcaecatus, Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. ignorantiae tenebris, *Col.* 3, 7. cupidine, *Id.* 6, 36. In obcaecatum pulvere effuso hostem pugnaturi, *Liv.* 22, 43.

Obcaeco, āre. (1) *To blind, to darken.* (2) *To cover.* (1) Densa caligo obcaecaverat diem, *Liv.* 33, 7. Met. Obcaecat animos fortuna, *Id.* 5, 37. (2) Vid. seq. Obcaecor. Obcaecare femina terrā, unde occatio nominata est, *to cover them by harrowing, Cic. de Senect.* 15.

Obcaecor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be covered over, or hid, as ditches, or trenches.* (2) Met. *To be darkened, to become scarce visible, or distinguishable.* (1) & Aliquae fossae sunt patentes, aliquae etiam obcaecantur, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) & Ne aut obcaecentur tenebris imagines, aut splendore praefulgeant, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 19.

† Obcaedes, *i. e. occisio. Slaughter. Nolo obcaedes, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 5. Palmer. *vult nolo obcaeves, i. e. avidius vescaris.*

Obcalleo, ēre, ui. (1) *To grow hard, or callous.* (2) Met. *To be hardened, or insensible.* (1) Si tumor jam etiam obcalluerit, *Cels.* 4, 27. Si vero tumores obcalluerunt, & dolent, *Id. ib.* § Non dissimulandum tamen utrobique legi cum unica, quae lectio non spernenda est; eodem enim modo apud Plin. loco mox citando, omnes libri habent obcallui, & ap. Cic. *locum subiiciendum in duobus MSS. obcallui.* (2) Mores obcalluere, *Col.* 8, 16. Longā patientiā obcallui, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 15. De aliis rebus angor quidem, sed jam prorsus obcallui, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 18. extr. ubi haud scio an rectius obcallui.

† Obcano. *Vid. Occano.*

† Obcantatus, a, um. part. *Bewitched, enchanted, mad. Mulier obcantata, Apul. Apol.* p. 533.

Obditus, a, um. part. *Crossed with bars, shut, or barred. Fores obditaе ferratis trabibus, Plin.* 6, 12.

Obdo, ēre, didi, itum. [*ex* ob, & do] (1) *To oppose, or place against.* (2) *To interpose, put to, close, stop, or shut.* (3) *To put across, to bar.* (1) Nulli malo latus obdit apertum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 59. (2) Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 16. Sapiens eris, si clauderis aures, quibus ceram parum est obdere, *to stop them with wax, Sen. Epist.* 31. (3) Postibus obde seras. *lock the door, Ov. A. Am.* 2, 636. Anus foribus obdit pessulum, *barreth the door, Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 37.

Obdormio, ire, ivi, itum. (1) *To fall asleep.* (2) *To sleep out, or digest by sleeping.* (1) Endymion, nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit; nondum, opinor, expectatus est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 38. (2) Ubi somnum sepelivi omnem, atque obdormivi crapulam, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 1.

Obdormisco, ēre. incept. *To fall asleep. Quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, & ita conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno? Cic. Tusc.* 1, 49. Quoties post cibum obdormisceret, quod ei ferē accidebat, &c. *Suet. Claud.* 8.

Obduco, ēre, xi, etum. (1) *To lead against.* (2) *To bring, throw, lay, or put over.* (3) *To have growing over it.* (4) *To cover over.* (5) *To draw out in length over-against.* (6) *To drink off at a draught.* (1) Mecum exercitum protinus obducam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 13. Mihi videtur non esse aduvaron, Curium obducere, *to set him up as a candidate, Cic. Att.* 1, 1. (2) Ferro rubiginem obducit, *Plin.* 17, 3. Omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, *Quint.* Ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 15. ¶ Obducere frontem, *to knit the brows, Quint.* 10, 3. (3) Radices cum creverunt, cicatricem obducunt, *Col.* 3, 18. Crustam, verius quam cutem, obducunt, *Plin.* 13, 9. (4) Terra tuum spinis obducit sepulcrum, *Prop.* 4, 5, 1. sentibus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 411. Arvum obducit natura, *Lucr.* 5, 208. Plagam limo rursus obducit, *Plin.* 8, 40. (5) Ab utroque latere ejus collis transversam fossam obduxit, *he opened a trench across the field, right against the enemy, Caes. B. G.* 2, 8. Obduxi postero diem, *I continued and spent the next whole day, Cic. Att.* 16, 6. § Obducere aperire, *Lucil.* 1, 29. (6) Cum venenum Socrates obduxisset, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40. Illam potionem Socrates, non aliter quam medicamentum immortalitatis, obduxit, *Sen. de Provid.* c. 3.

Obducō, i. pass. *To be put over, covered. Vestis non toto Amazonum corpore obducitur, Curt.* 6, 5, 27. Obducuntur libro, aut cortice trunci, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47.

Obductio, ōnis. f. g. verb. *A covering. Obductio capitis, the hoodwinking, or blindfolding a man when he is to be executed, Cic. pro Rab. perduell.* 5.

† Obducto, āre, unde obductor, āri. pass. *To be brought before one's face, to be brought to nose one. Nec patiar meas in aedes sic seorta obductarier, Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4, 46.

Obductus, a, um. part. [*ab* obducō] (1) *Brought, thrown, put over, spread over, or before any thing.* (2) *Closed together, or over.* (3) *Shut against.* (4) *Hidden, covered.* (5) *Clouded, or*

or frowning. (1) Obductis committam mēne tenebris? *Propert.* 3, 16, 5. § Nubes obducta tuenti? *Virg. Aen.* 2, 604. Specularibus & velis obductis, reductisve, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 21. (2) Ne refricare obductam jam reipublicae cicatricem viderer, *Cic. contra Rull.* 3, 2. (3) Surdus in obductam somniet usque seram, *Propert.* 4, 5, 48. (4) Plumā animantes obductae, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Obductum verbis vulgare dolorem, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 64. (5) Obducta solvatur fronte senectus, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 7. Interrogavit quae causa frontis tam obductae? *Quint.*

Obdūretur. imperf. Quare obdūretur hoc triduum, *let us harden ourselves*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 3.

Obdūresco, ēre. (1) *To grow hard, to be hard, or callous.* (2) *Met. To become hardened, or insensible, to be wholly regardless, or not to be moved.* (1) Earum semen diuturnitate obdūrescit, *Varr.* 3, 14, 15. Gorgonis & satius fuit obdūrescere vultu? *Propert.* 2, 25, 13. Cū in patientiā turpitudinis, alienā, non suā satietate obdūruisset, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. i.e. exoletus factus est. (2) Exanimavit omnes, qui mecum erant: nam ipse obdurui, *Cic. Att.* 10, 10. = Jam usu obduruerat & percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, *Id. pro Milon.* 28. § Obdūruisse sese contra fortunam arbitrantur, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 28. § Nili obdūruisset animus ad dolorem novum, *Id. Fam.* 2, 16.

Obdūro āre. *To harden one's self, or be hardened and immovable, by patience, resolution, impudence, &c.* = Perfer & obdura; dolor hic tibi proderit olim, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 11, 7. Jam Catullus obdurat, *Catull.* 8, 12. Persta atque obdura, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 39.

Obēdiens, entis. part. & adj. or, comp. fīmus, sup. (1) *That obeyeth, obedient.* (2) *Pliable, apt, fit.* (3) *Prosperous, successful, favourable.* Homo naturae obediens homini nocere non potest, *Cic. Off.* 3, 5. Nemo obedientior me uno fuit, *Liv.* 8, 8. Ut nemo non minus validus exiret, obedientissimi vero efferrentur, *Plin.* 29, 8. Obēdientissimus miles, *Liv.* 7, 13. (2) Obēdientissima in quocunque opere fraxinus, *Plin.* 16, 83. § Appetitiones obēdientes efficere rationi, *Cic. Off.* 2, 5. Pecora, quae natura prona atque ventri obēdientia fuxit, *Sall. B. C. princip.* (3) = Omnia vobis secunda, & obēdientia sunt, *Sall. B. J.* 17.

Obēdienter, ius. comp. adv. *Obediently, submissively, dutifully.* Obēdienter imperata facere, *Liv.* 21, 34. venire, *Id.* 3, 39. Nihil obēdientius fecerunt, *Id.* 38, 34.

Obēdientia, ae. f. *Obedience, submission.* Si servitus sit, ficut est, obēdientia fracti animi & abjecti, & arbitrio carentis suo, &c. *Cic. Parad.* 5, 1. Obēdientiam abjicere, *Id. Off.* 1, 29.

Obēdio, īre, īvi. neut. [ex ob pro ad, & audio, obēdire, obaudire, *Fest.*] (1) *To obey, or give obedience to.* (2) *To follow one's counsel, or advice.* (3) *To comply with.* (1) Deo obēdiunt maria terraeque, *Cic.* = Ut obtemperent obēdiāntque magistratibus, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 2. = Obēdire & parere voluntati Dei, *Id. N. D.* 1, 8. § Egomet sum mihi imperator, idem egomet mihi obēdio, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 12. (2) Quibus rex maximē obēdiat, *Nep. Datam.* 5. Obēdibo far obēdiam. = Meo ut obsequar amori, obēdibo tibi, *Afran.* (3) = Multorum obēdire temporī, multorumque vel honori, vel periculo servire, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 69. Sec. syll. al. corrip.

Obēditur. imperf. *Obedience is given to.* Utrunque obnoxē obēditum dictatori est, *Liv.* 14, 26. Obēditum est imperio, *Paterc.* 1, 10.

Obēditurus, a, um. part. *About to obey.* Ramus oleae quāmaximē sequax atque obēditurus, *Plin.* 17, 30.

* Obēliscolychnium, ii. n. [ex ὀβελίσκος, & λύχνος] *A lantern and candle at the end of a long pole like a spit, to light night passengers on their way,* *Quint.* 8, 6. uti legit Turneb.

* Obeliscus, i. m. [ex ὀβελός, veru, magis nomine, quāmare] *A great square stone, broad beneath, and growing smaller and smaller towards the top, of a great height; an obelisk,* *Plin.* 16, 76. 36, 14, 15.

* Obelus, i. m. i. e. virgula jacens; apponitur in verbis vel sententiis superflue iteratis, five in iis locis, ubi lectio aliqua falsitate notata est; ut quasi sagitta jugulet supervacua, atque falsa confodiat. Sagitta enim Graecē ὀβελός dicitur, *Isid.* *A dagger, or critical mark set before any word, or sentence of a false, or suspected authority; also where any thing is superfluous.* *Vid. Isid.* 1, 20. Obelus superne appunctatus ponitur in iis, de quibus dubitatur, utrum tolli debeant, necne, *Id. Conf. Auson. Sap. praef.* 13.

Obēo, īre, ii vel īvi, itum. (1) *To go to, or be ready at, to come by, or at such a time.* (2) *To go to, or visit, by passing from place to place.* (3) *To go round, to encamp.* (4) *To move up and down, or to and fro.* (5) *To go through, or all over, to go all about.* (6) *To go over, with the eye.* (7) *Abfol. To look over, or view.* (8) *To go through in enumerating.* (9) *To cover, or be round a thing.* (10) *To go through with, discharge, execute, or perform.* (11) *To undertake the discharge, or performance of.* (12) *To make use of, close with, or follow.* (13) Mortem, lethum, vel diem obire, & absol. obire, *to die*, alluding to the 10th signif. as being the same with defungor. (14) *To go down, or set, as the sun and stars do.* (1) Antonius diem edicti obire neglexit, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 8. Obire

auktionis diem facile poterant, *Id. Fam.* 13, 14. Obieris Q. fratris comitia, *Id. Attic.* 1, 3. Vadimonium mihi non obiit, *Id. pro Quint.* 17. Apud regem liberaliter dextréque obibat officia, *Liv.* 1, 34. (2) Omnes provincias obire, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 13. Cū obeunt plures competitores, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 9. (3) Cur Pythagoras tantas barbarorum regiones pedibus obivit? *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 29. (4) Luna mensibus id spatium videatur obire, *Lucr.* 5, 617. (5) Indutus chlamydem, quam limbus obibat, *Ov. Met.* 5, 51. Ego Siciliam totam quinquaginta diebus obii, *Cic. Aet. in Verr.* 2. (6) Obiit truci procul omnia visu, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 447. (7) Obiit projecta cadavera, *Liv.* (8) Nolite expectare dum omnes obeam oratione meā civitates, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 51. (9) Cū pellis toties obeat circumdata tauri, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 483. (10) Obire negotia, *Cic. pro Manil.* 12. res suas, *Id. pro Arch.* 13. legationes, *Nep. Dion.* 1. officia, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 1, 11. *Conf. Liv.* 1, 34. rufficum opus, *Col.* 12, 3. Qui tantum modò reciperet, quantum videret se obire posse, *Qu. Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 12. (11) Judicia privata magnarum rerum obire, &c. insignis est impudentiae, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38. (12) Multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestitiva fuerunt: quae utinam potuisssem obire, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 45. (13) Obire mortem, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 1. morte, *Suet. Aug.* 4. Diem obiit circiter 55 annos natus *Dion. Nep. Dion.* 10. Diem obiit supremum, *Id.* Diem suum obiit, *Plaut.* Epicurus obiit, decurso lumine vitae, *Lucr.* 3, 1055. Ut lethum insidiis obiret, *Id.* 5, 1419. § *Ad secundam notionem refert Fest. ut dicatur quomodo ab Romanis legiones duxit, sc. pro ad. Crede, si placet.* (14) Cassiopea obiit inclinata, *Cic.* In undis sol sit, uti videatur obire, & condere lumen, *Id.* § Obiit infera Perseus in loca, *Id. in Arat.*

Obeor, īri, itus. pass. (1) *To be attended, or come to.* (2) *To be covered, &c.* (3) *To be surrounded.* (1) Quā tibi horā vadimonium non sit obitum, *Cic. pro Quint.* 16. (2) Obiri umbrā foliorum, *Plin.* (3) Campus obitur aqua, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 464. velit—se obiri, *desires to be caressed*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 4. *Vid. Obeo.*

Obēquito, āre. (1) *To ride over, about, against, or before.* (2) *To oppose by riding before.* (1) Obequitare jubet hostium portis, *Liv.* 21, 54. Cū agmen obequitaret, *Curt.* 3, 10, 4. (2) Satis esse obequitando agmen teneri, *Liv.*

Oberrans, tis. part. *Wandering.* Crebris oberrantibus rivis, qui ex radicibus montium manant, *Curt.* 3, 4, 12.

Oberro, āre. (1) *To run, or wander up and down, or about.* (2) *Met. To spread about in a wanton, or irregular manner.* (3) *To fly over.* (4) *To mistake.* (1) Mustela, quae in domibus nostris oberrat, *Plin.* 29, 16. (2) Amore solis humorisque in fumā tellure oberrant, *Plin.* 17, 31. *de radicibus.* (3) § Quantum non milvus oberret, *Perf.* 4, 26. (4) Citharoedus ridetur, chordā qui semper oberrat eadem, *blundereth on the same string*, *Hor. A. P.* 356.

† Obescit, oberit vel aderit, *Fest.*

Obesco, āre. [ex esē] *To feed fat, to cram fowl, al. leg. obefant ap. Col.* 8, 7, 4.

Obēsitas, ātis, f. [ex obesus] *Fatness, grossness.* Nimia corporis obesitas, *Col.* 6, 14. Obesitas ventris, *Suet. Domit.* 18.

Obēso, āre. *To fatten, to feed, or cram fowl,* *Col.* 8, 7, 4. *al. obesco.*

Obesus, a, um; obefum, fīmus, sup. [ab Hebr. *עָבֵס*, saginatus, altilis, pinguefactus] (1) *Fat, plump, gross.* (2) *Swollen.* (3) *Heavy, dull, stupid.* (4) *Lean, spare, slim, as it were gnawn, or eaten round about.* (1) § Alii graciles, alii obesi sunt, *Cels.* Turdus obesus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 40. Minus solertes quibus obesissimus venter, *Plin.* 11, 79. Corpora naturā robusta, non adipibus obesa, *Col.* 6, 2. sub fin. (2) Quatit aegros tussis anheia sues, & faucibus angit obesitas, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 497. (3) Nec firmus juvenis, nec naris obefae, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 3. (4) V. Gell. 19, 7. qui hanc notionem vult esse primariam.

Obeundus, a, um. part. (1) *That must be gone to.* (2) *To be gone through, or visited.* (3) *To be done, performed, looked after.* (1) Obeundus Marfya, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 120. (2) Propterea quod tum putant obeundam esse maximē provinciam, *Cic.* Sceptra finibus immensis vix obeunda, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 176. (3) Jacere humi ad facinus obeundum, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 10. Quantum caeteris ad suas res obeundas conceditur temporis, *Id.* In ipsā curā & meditatione obeundi sui muneris, *Id.* Bella planē accinctis obeunda, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 34. Haereditatum obeundarum causā, *Cic.*

Obex, icis. m. & interd. f. [ab objiciendo, quicquid objicitui seu opponitur] In obliquis prima syllaba est pro longā; & scribunt alii quidem *objicis, objicibus, &c.* alii *oblicis, oblicibus, &c.* Sed vid. Gell. 4, 17. (1) *Any thing that shutteth in, or out; any thing placed in the way, that hindereth passage.* (2) *A gate, a bolt, or bar, &c. that secure a gate.* (3) *A stop in the way, de homine.* (1) Per obices viarum, *Liv.* 9, 3. Torrens ab obice saevior ibat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 571. Hinc victā proruperat obice Nereus, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 34. Fidos certant obices arcessere sylvā, *Sil.* (2) Fultos emuniit obice postes, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 227. Postae, quas obice firmā clauserat, *Ov. Met.* 14, 780. Nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus,

gradus, *Plin. Paneg.* 47. (3) Tibi denique laetitia iste pariet obex, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 72. *sed al. aliter leg.*

Obfirmatē. adv. *With fixed resolution, firmly, immoveably.* Obfirmatē resistere, *Suet. Tib.* 25.

Obfirmatus, a, um. seu offirmatus. part. & adj. or, comp. *Fixed, settled, resolved, or resolved against.* Animus fortis atque obfirmatus, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 15. = Voluntas obstinatio, & in hac iracundiā obfirmatio, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 11.

Obfirmo, āre. seu offirmo. aēt. *To resolve, to harden one's self in any determination, to become obdurate and inflexible.* Censeri posse me obfirmare & perpeti, ne redeam interea? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 11. Age, quaeso, ne tam obfirma te, *Chreme, Id. Heaut.* 5, 5, 8. Certum obfirmare est viam me, quam decrevi, persequi, *Id. Hec.* 3, 5, 4.

Oggannio, seu ogganio, īre. neut. (1) *To yelp, as a wolf, or dog.* (2) *To yelp, or maunder to one, to mutter in one's ear.* (1) Oggannis. *SO.* Nec gannio, nec latro, *supposit.* *Plaut. v. Varr. de L. L.* 6. in fin. & *Non.* c. 6. n. 10. (2) Habet haec, ei quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem ogganniat, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 41.

Obhaereo, ēre, si, sum. (1) *To stick at.* (2) *To stick fast, or stand still.* (1) Confurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, *Suet. Neron.* 19. (2) Ubi in medio nobis equus acer obhaesit flumine, *Lucr.* 4, 422. Quae *Claudia* navem cum sacris matris deūm *Idaeae* obhaerentem *Tiberino* vado extraxit, *Suet. Tib.* 2.

Obhaerescō, ēre. *To stick fast.* Lanosum aurum, quod passim stirpibus connexum obhaerescit, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 185. + Inhaerescō, *Cic.*

Obherbesco, ēre. *To be grown over with grass,* *Fest.*

Obhorreo, ēre, ui. *To look fierce, or cast a dreadful colour.* Cujus alterum genus sanguineis punctis obhorret, *Plin.* 37, 34.

Objācens, tis. part. [a seq.] *Lying before, or lying in the way, and stopping the passage, lying up and down.* Sarcinae objācientes pedibus fugientium, *Liv.* 10, 36. Insula, quae illatum vento mare objācens frangit, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 31. Cespitibus objācentibus impeditum arum, *Col.* 2, 4.

Objāceo, ēre, ui. (1) *To lie in the way.* (2) *To lie against, or be exposed to.* (1) Omnes lapides, & siqua objācent falcibus obnoxia, colligi debent, *Col.* 2, 18, 2. (2) Quā isthmus alto objācet, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 61. Graecia Ioniis fluctibus objācet, *Mela.*

Objācūlum, i. n. *A dam, or sluice, to let the tide in and out.* Objācūlum, quo aestus introire ac redire rursus in mare posset, *Varr. de R. R.* 17, 9.

Objācimentum, i. n. *A charge, reproach, or reflection.* Non tam crimina iudicio, quam objācimenta iurgio prolata, *Apul. Apol.* p. 401.

Objāctans, tis. part. *Objecting, exposing.* Objāctans illis, *Just.* 2, 7. *Stat. Theb.* 2, 602. *Sil.* 2, 194.

Objāctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An upbraiding, or charging one.* Ex aliorum objāctationibus, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 60.

Objāctator. m. *He who upbraids, or reproaches,* *Ascon.*

Objāctatus, a, um. part. *Laid to one's charge, objected.* Contagio ejus, quod quaerebat, ipsi criminis objāctata ab inimicis est, *Liv.* 9, 34.

Objācto, āre. freq. [ab objicio] (1) *To throw.* (2) *Met. To give, to satisfy.* (3) *To thrust, or dash against.* (4) *To place before in defence of.* (5) *To expose to.* (6) *To object, upbraid, or cast in one's teeth.* (1) Primam hanc esse notionem, et si exemplum desideretur, docet objicio, & quae sequitur translatio. (2) § Congiarium plebis animis objāctabant, *Plin. Pan.* 28. (3) Nunc caput objāctare fretis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 386. (4) Corpora bello objāctant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 218. (5) Statuit eum objāctare periculis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 751. (6) Probrum mihi nullum objāctat, *Cic. pro Domo,* 29. Natum objāctat & imputat illis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 400.

Objāctor, āri. pass. *To be charged upon, or upbraided, &c.* Mihi fortuna, illis probra objāctantur, *Sall. B. J.* 88.

Objācturus, a, um. part. *About to oppose, or to place against.* A mari quoque alios objācturus, ut undique urgeret, *Curt.* 3, 8, 30. *Conf. Liv.* 37, 10. & 40, 35.

Objāctus, a, um. part. [ex objicio] (1) *Thrown to.* (2) *Met. Cast in the way.* (3) *Lying, or being in the way.* (4) *Opposed to.* (5) *Objectum, subst. that which is placed in the way, an obstacle.* (6) *Exposed, or liable to.* *Vid. Objicio.* (1) Objācto tentans an cibo posset capi, *Phaedr.* 1, 23, 4. *Met.* Plutus objācto cuncta corrumpit lucro, *Id.* 4, 11, 8. (2) Visum objāctum est a deo dormienti, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 16. *Met.* Nulla utilitate objācta delectari, *Id. de Fin.* 5, 50. Munitiones quae vallo objācto clauderant exitus, *Liv.* 3, 26. (3) Flumina objācta retardant equos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 503. (4) = Oppositum & objāctum hostibus propugnaculum, *Cic. pro Font.* 1. (5) Objācta rupium, *Solin. Met. a thing objected.* De objāctis non confiteri, *Cic. pro Domo,* 35. (6) Ad omnes casus objāctus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 4.

Objāctus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A placing between, or against, an interposition, or that which is interposed, or placed against.* (2) *A placing before, or against, for defence, or that which is*

so placed. (3) *A spectacle, or sight.* (1) Manifestum est, occultari lunam terrae objāctu, *Plin.* 2, 7. Objāctus montis, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 67, 3. molium, *Id. Ann.* 14, 8, 1. Objāctus pectorum, *Id. Germ.* 8, 1. (2) Non incommode arcentur sol & ventus objāctu vestis, aut cujussibet densi teguminis, *Col.* 3, 19. (3) Quo repentino objāctu viso, *Nep. Hannib.* 5.

Objāctans, euntis. part. (1) *Going over and covering.* (2) *Surrounding, or encompassing.* (3) *Executing, discharging.* (4) *Setting, going down.* (1) Ab angulis membranā obeunte, *Plin.* 11, 57. (2) Magnas obeuntia terras tot maria intravi, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 58. (3) Militaria opera pugnando obeunti Alexandro cessisset, *Liv.* 9, 17. (4) In obeuntis vel orientis solis ultimis partibus quis nomen tuum audiet? *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 6. Objāctans Capricornus, *Id.*

Objāctim, pro objācerim, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 3, 37. & objāctis pro objāctis, *Id. Cas.* 2, 6, 52.

Objāctat. ante agitat, ut obambulat, *Fest.*

Objāctendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be put into, raised, or caused.* (2) *To be objected, or upbraided.* (1) Erroris objāctendi causā, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 19. (2) Cū tu mihi Cornelli defensionem in maledictis objāctendam putāris, *Cic. in Vat.* 2. Parcius ista viris tamen objāctenda memento, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 7.

Objāctens, tis. part. *Placing overagainst, or interposing.* Luna objāctens coecum radiis ardentibus orbem, *Lucr.* 5, 754.

Objācio, ēre, jeci, eētum. aēt. [ab ob, & jacio] (1) *To throw to, to throw to be eaten.* (2) *Met. To pay, or give.* (3) *To put to, or shut against.* (4) *To put, or lay in the way, to interpose.* (5) *To put against, or before.* (6) *To lay before one's senses, or mind.* (7) *To oppose to, or place against.* (8) *To object, or lay to one's charge, to mention as one's crime, or disgrace.* (9) *To place, or hold against, for one's defence.* (10) *To expose to.* (11) *To put into, to raise, or cause in one.* (12) *To cause to, or be the cause of to.* (13) *To put one upon, to cause to do.* (14) *To object a thing, with design of diverting one from any attempt.* (1) Noluerunt feris corpus objācere, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 26. Cerbero offam objācit, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 421. Nec jejunis & inanibus non tam apponis, quā objāctis cibos, *Plin. Paneg.* 49. (2) Argentum objāctas lenae, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 2, 5. (3) Ibi positi erant, qui fores portae objācerent, *Liv.* 28, 6. (4) Fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram objāciunt incommode, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 8. (5) Nubem oculis objācit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 32. Objācere his visa quaedam tortuosa, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 63. (6) Oculis animoque objācit Erinny, *Ov. Met.* 1, 725. *It. Absol.* Unum ex iudicibus selectis objāciebat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 122. (7) § Dictator Romanus ei se objācit, *Nep. Hannib.* 5. Singulas binis navibus objāciebant, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 58. § Objāciunt equites sese ad divortia nota, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 379. (8) Neque ille haud objāciet mihi pedibus sese provocatum, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 56. Quin tu hoc crimen aut objāce, ubi licet agere; aut jacere noli, ubi non oportet, *Cic.* Quin nobis de morte Caesaris objāceres, *Brutus & Cassius,* ap. *Cic. Fam.* 11, 3. Vobis digna pudore objācit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 308. § Si neque avaritiam, neque sordes objāciet verē quisquam mihi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 68. Mihi ausus es eloquentiam, uti vitium, objācere, *Decl. in Sall. Cum gemin. dat.* Camillo crimini objācit, *Plin.* 34, 7. (9) Pro vallo carros objācerant, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 26. Clypeos ad tela sinistris protecti objāciunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 444. (10) Timebat flumini exercitum objācere, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 64. Objācere aliquem Aquilonibus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 3. § Objācere se in impetum profligatorum hominum, *Cic.* Ad omnes casus objācere, *Id.* (11) Eam pudet me tibi in senectā objācere sollicitudinem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 29. Quae res igitur tantum furorem Sexto Roscio objācit? *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 14. Quo plus terroris hosti objāceret, *Liv.* 27, 1. Subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo objācit, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 480. (12) Qui multa Thebano populo acerba objācit funera, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 35. (13) Me tibi istuc aetatis homini facinora puerilia objācere, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 25. (14) Ut praefecto illi religionem Veneris, nomēque objāceret, *Cic.* Religionem illic objācit, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 40.

Objāctor, i. pass. (1) *To be cast, or thrown to, &c.* (2) *To be shewn, or laid before one, whether good, or evil.* (3) *To be exposed.* (4) *To be thrown, forced, laid, or put upon.* (5) *To be interposed.* (6) *To be impressed on, or carried to the mind, or any of the senses, to become the object of.* (7) *To be objected against.* (1) Offa cani objāctitur, *Varr. v. & Objicio.* (2) Etiam argentum est ultro objāctum ei, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 4. Aliud majus miseris, multoque tremendum objāctitur magis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 200. (3) Facinorosorum armis meos cives pro me objāci nolui, *Cic. pro Mil.* 14. (4) Quibus est alicunde objāctus labos, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 6. (5) Objāctus erat portis ericius, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 67. (6) Objāciuntur formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 37. (7) Ita consistendum est, ut quod objāctitur factum neges, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 29. *Vid. Objicio.*

Objāctus, e. adj. *Somewhat empty.* Aiunt, cū ad lumen sustuleris, quod perlucet, id esse obinane, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 9. *Leg. & divise, sed conjungit Scal.*

Objāscens,

Obīrascens, tis. part. *Angry with, or against.* § Obīrascens fortunae animus, *Sen. de Tranq. an. 2.*

|| Obīrascor, i. dep. *To be angry on some account.* = Cū malē audiunt, commoventur & obīrascuntur, *Apul. Apol. p. 404.*

Obīrātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A being angry.* Nebulonis obīratione si Brutus moveri potest, *Cic. Attic. 6, 3, sub fin. ubi vid. Graev.*

Obīrātus, a, um. part. *Angry, or iraged against one that is angry.* Fortunae obīrati cultum reliquerant deorum, *Liv. 1, 31.*

Obīter. adv. [*ex ob, & iter, Prisc. in transcurso quasi in itinere, & ob viam*] (1) *In going along, or as one goeth along.* (2) *By the by, by the way.* (3) *By chance.* (1) Obīter cantare, *Petron. c. 31.* Obīter leget aut scribet, vel dormiet intus, *Juv. 3, 241.* Rotis, quas aqua verset obīter, & molat, *Plin. 18, 23.* (2) Haec obīter indicata sint, *Plin. 31, 44.* Ut obīter caveam istos Homeromastigas, *Plin. in Praef. (3) Occurrentia obīter, Sen. Obīter incidentia facile declinant, Plin. 11, 55.* § Hanc vocem Scīppius auctoritate Scauri Gramm. antiq. & imper. Hadriani reprehendit; sed auctores allati sortis minime plebeiae, amaverunt, quibus, modō opus fuerit, in subsidiis aderit Augustus Caesar, si de concinnitate quaeratur; si verō de antiquitate, *Pacuvius.*

Obītūrus, a, um. part. *That will perform, or execute.* Eum obītūrum alia regis munia esse, *Liv. Antonius transmarinas obītūrus provincias, Patere. 7, 74.* Et citō mortem etiam obītūrus, *Suet. Tib. 39.*

Obītus, a, um. part. [*ab obeor*] (1) *Performed, discharged, managed.* (2) *Morte obītā, after death, when one is dead.* (1) Legationibus flagitiosē obītis, *Cic. pro Font. 11.* (2) *Cic. pro Sext. 38.*

Obītus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A coming to, or meeting.* (2) *Death, decease.* (3) *A setting, or going down.* (1) Obītus dicebant pro aditus, *Fest.* Obītus adventus. Acc. Antigonā: Atat, nisi me fultit in obītum sonitus. *Turp. Epichero: Ecquis est qui interrumpit sermonem meum obītū suo? Non. Ut voluptati obītus, sermo, adventus tuus, quocunque adveneris, semper fiet, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 18. ubi vid. Donat. (2) = Interitus atque obītus omnium rerum, Cic. de Div. 2, 16. (3) = Ortus, obītus, motusque siderum, Cic. de Div. 1, 56. = Stellarum ortus atque obītus, Catull. 64, 2. Signorum obītus & ortus, Virg. Geor. 1, 257. Solis obītus, Lucr. 5, 707.*

Objurgandus, a, um. part. *To be reproved, blamed, rebuked, or chidden.* Monendī amici saepe sunt, & objurgandi, *Cic. de Am. 24.*

Objurgans, tis. part. *Rebuking, blaming, or upbraiding.* Objurgans me à peccatis, *on account of my faults, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54.*

Objurgātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A chiding, or rebuking.* = Castigatione & objurgatione dignus, *Cic. Attic. 3, 10.* = Monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliā carere debet, *Id. de Am. 24.* = Admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, *Id. de Orat. 2, 83.*

Objurgātor, ōris. m. verb. *A rebuker, reprover, or chider.* = Benevolos objurgatores placare, invidos vituperatores confutare possumus, *Cic. N. D. 1, 2.*

Objurgātorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to chiding.* Objurgatoria epistola, *a chiding letter, Cic. Attic. 13, 6.*

Objurgātus, a, um. part. [*qu. à deponent. objurgor*] *Having reproved, or chidden.* Curionem prorsus non mediocriter objurgatus, *Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 9. Sic MSS. penē omnes; leg. tamen & aliter.*

Objurgō, āre. freq. *To chide much, or often.* Malis te ut verbis multum objurgitem? *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 30.* Tene objurgitem? *Id. vix alibi occ.*

Objurgo, āre. act. (1) *To chide, rebuke, blame, or reprove.* (2) *To upbraid, or jeer.* (3) *To chastise, or correct.* (1) § Objurgavit M. Coelium sicut neminem unquam parens, *Cic. pro Coel. 11.* Ne in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, *Cic. Fam. 3, 8.* Meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, *Id. ad Qu. fr. 3, 1.* Venator canem objurgabat, *Phaedr. 5, 10, 6.* Cum praep. de. Me quodammodo molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate objurgas, *Cic. Attic. 2, 1.* (2) Leporem objurgabat passer: Ubi pernicitas nota illa tua est? &c. *Phaedr. 1, 9, 4.* (3) Servulum istum yerberibus objurga, *Sen. Vid. &*

Objurgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be chastised, or corrected.* Prodigus & procax, adeo ut saepe flagris objurgaretur à patre, *Suet. Otho, 11.* Ferulis objurgari, *Id. Calig. 20.* soleā rubrā, *Perf. 5, 169. de cast. vid. Objurgo.*

Oblanguco, ēre, ui, *sive oblanguesco, ēre.* *To be enfeebled, or wholly to lose its vigour.* Litterulae meae, sive nostrae, tui desiderio oblanguerunt, *Cic. Fam. 16, 12.*

Oblatio, ōnis. f. [*à sup. oblatum*] *An oblation, or offering.* Oblatio vocatur, quia offertur, *Isid. § a benevolence, or aid of tribute-corn, freely given by subjects.* Omne genus penititionum in hoc capite positum est, Canonis, oblationis, indictionis, *Afon.* Canon, est ordinarium tributum: Oblatio voluntarium: Indictio novum & superadditum, *Lips.*

|| Oblatiuncula, ae. f. *A little offering, Laet.*

VOL. II.

Oblatrans, tis. part. *Barking against.* Demetrium Cynicum—oblatrantem nescio quid, satis habuit canem appellare, *Suet. Vespas. 13.*

Oblatratix, icis. f. verb. *A woman that barketh; railteth; or scoldeth at one.* § Nolo mihi oblatratricem in aedes intro-mittere, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 85.*

Oblatro, āre. *To bark against one, to rail at one.* = Intima dum vulgi foveat, oblatratque fenatum, *Sil. 8, 250.*

Oblātūrus, a, um. part. [*ex offero*] *That will offer.* Ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblātūrus est hostis, *Liv. 9, 3.* Et quo modestius, quod expectabat, appeteret, pervicacius oblātūros esse credebat, *Curt. 10, 17.*

Oblātus, a, um. part. [*ab offeror*] (1) *Brought to, or before.* (2) *Met. Absol. That which is brought before the eyes, shewn, appearing, that which is the object to any of the senses.* (3) *Injected, or put into the mind.* (4) *Offered, profered, freely put into one's power.* (5) *Brought upon, or that hath come upon, or happened to.* (6) *Struck, inflicted, given.* (7) *Forced, done, or performed upon, or by violence.* (8) *Done by design, or on purpose.* (1) Nec diis cordi fuisse poenam ejus oblātā propē oculis suis, *Liv. (2) Novo genere pugnae oblato, Hirt. B. Afr. 15.* Casu ministrum oblātum promissis onerat, *Sall. B. J. 12.* Nova res oblata timorem leniit, *Virg. Aen. 1, 455.* Ad fratrem casu lumina flexa tulit: cujus ut oblata est praesentia, *Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 23.* (3) Terror oblatus à ducibus, *Caes. B. G. 1, 76.* Diffugiunt metu oblato, *Cic. Fam. 15, 1.* Oblata religio Cornuto est pullariorum admonitu, *Id. Fam. 10, 12.* (4) Forte atque alterius fœcordiā dominationem oblātā insolentes agitant, *Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 48.* Oblātum à senatu honorem recusavit, *Suet. Dom. 14.* Oblati victoribus aurei, *Id. Claud. 21.* Oblātā sibi facultatem putavit, ut, &c. *Cic. Desperantibus oblata salus, Hirt. B. Alex. 90.* Germanos sibi Caesar oblato gavissus retineri iussit, *Caes. B. G. 4, 13.* (5) Nemini ego plura acerba esse ex amore homini unquam oblata credo, *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1.* Oblātum Caesari anceps periculum, *Tac. Ann. 4, 59, 1.* (6) lētus oblatus, *Lucr. 2, 952.* (7) Quae stuprum per vim oblātum voluntariā morte lueret, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* Incredibile est mortem oblātā esse patri à filio, *Id. (8) = Domus ardebat in Palatio non fortuito, sed oblato incendio, Cic. pro Domo, 24.*

Oblēctāmen, inis. n. verb. *That which delighteth, or pleaseth.* Carpserrat, quos oblēctamina nato porrigeret, flores, *Ov. Met. 9, 342.* Oblēctamina vitae, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 5, 95.*

Oblēctamentum, i. n. *That which delighteth, pleaseth, or recreateth; solace, delight, recreation.* = Ut illi haberent haec oblēctamenta, & solatia servitutis, *Cic. Verr. 4, 60.* Oblēctamenta regia, *Tac. Ann. 14, 16, 3.* rerum rusticarum, *Cic. de Sen. 16.* Erat ei in oblēctamentis serpens draco, *Suet. Tiber. 72.*

Oblēctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delighting; pleasure, delight, recreation.* Oblēctatio animi, *Cic. Offic. 2, 2.* beatæ vitae, *Id. otii, Id.*

Oblēcto, āre. [*ex ob, & lacto, freq. à lacio*] (1) *To attract, allure, or invite by its pleasantness.* (2) *To detain, take up, or entertain by imposing upon by some discourse.* (3) *To entertain, delight, solace, please.* (4) *To make to pass pleasantly.* (1) Nec me oblēctat cultu terra novata suo, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 2, 44.* Quid agis, & ut te oblēctes, scire cupio, *Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 3.* Nec flumina ulla queunt summis labentia ripis oblēctare animum, *Lucr. 2, 363.* Rura oblēctant animos, *Ov. Rem. Am. 169.* (2) Me iccirco haec tanta facinora promittere, qui vos oblēctem, hanc fabulam dum tranfigam, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 151.* (3) Oblēctant animum jactata pectore corpora, *Juv. 14, 265.* Ubi te oblēctāsti tam diu? *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9.* § Me te oblēctes, *Id. Eun. 1, 2, 115.* Habebunt certē quo se oblēctent posterī, *Phaedr. 3, prol. 33.* Tu cum illa te intus oblēcta interim, *Ter. Adelp. 2, 4, 20.* § In eo me oblēcto, *Id. Adelp. 1, 1, 24.* (4) Habebis quæ tuam senectutem oblēctet, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 87.* Haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblēctant, *Cic. pro Arch. poet. 7.* Oblēctare tempus studio, *Ov. Trist. 5, 12, 1.*

Oblēctor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be delighted.* (2) *To be comforted.* (1) Si nosmetipsi ludis oblēctamur, & ducimur, *Cic. pro Mur. 19.* (2) In communibus miseriis hāc tantum oblēctabar speculā, *Cic. Fam. 2, 16.*

Oblēnio, īre, īvi. [*ex ob, & lenio*] *To soften, or make gentle.* = Lectio illum carminum oblēniat, & historia fabulis detineat, *Sen. de Ira, 3, 9.*

Oblīdo, ēre, si, sum. [*ex ob, & laedo*] *To be too close for, to squeeze things in one against another, by being too strait.* Ut hyeme calida sint stabula, nec angustiae eorum foetus oblīdant, *Col. 7, 3.*

Obligandus, a, um. part. *To be obliged, or bound.* Neque obligandus, sed remunerandus est in amoris officio, qui prior coepit, *Plin. Ep. 7, 31.* Amore captivæ victor captus, datā dexterā in id, quod petebatur, obligandae fidei, in regiam concedit, *Liv. 30, 12.*

Obligans, tis. part. *Obliging by good turns.* Obligantium & obligatorum animus, *Sen. de Benef. 1, 4.*

Obligatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A tying close up.* (2) *The engaging, or giving for security.* (1) *Obligatio linguae, Firm.* (2) *Est gravior & difficilior animi & sententiae pro altero, quam pecuniae, obligatio, Cic. ad Brut. 18.*

|| Obligator, ōris. m. *He that bindeth, Ap. JCC.*

Obligaturus, a, um. part. *About to oblige, or bind.* Interroganti, quo pignore fidem obligaturi essent, dixerunt, *Curt. 7, 37.*

Obligatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Tied, or bound up.* (2) *Tied to.* (3) *Knit together, joined in embraces.* (4) *Met. Engaged, pawned, or mortgaged.* (5) *Due by engagement, vowed solemnly, or promised.* (6) *Bound, or engaged by security given.* (7) *Engaged, tied up, or hindred.* (8) § *Obliged, or bound to, engaged by kindness.* (1) *Venae obligatae, Tac. Ann. 16, 19, 2. = Obvolutus & obligatus corio, Ad Herenn. 1, 13.* (2) § *Prometheus obligatus aliti, Hor. Epod. ult.* (3) *Amatores obligati noctibus totis, Petr. Arb. 81.* (4) *Met. Nam fundi & aedes obligatae sunt ob amoris prandium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 4.* (5) *Obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17.* (6) *Magnus & multis pignoribus eum resp. obligatum tenet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4. recent. tamen edd. illigatum hab.* (7) = *Quod eos intelligere videbam, me hoc iudicio districtum atque obligatum futurum, Cic. Aët. in Verr. 9.* (8) *Magno beneficio ejus, magnoque merito sum obligatus, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. Quanto quis melior & probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit, Plin. Ep. 8, 2.*

Obligō, āre. aët. (1) *To bind, or tie up, to tie round, or about.* (2) *To render obnoxious to guilt, or punishment.* (3) *To engage, pawn, or lay at stake.* (4) *Obligare religione, to make a thing sacred, and exempt from private use.* (5) *To engage, or oblige, by the ties of promise, oath, form of law, &c. or by any security given.* (6) *To oblige, engage, or bind by kindness.* (1) *Aut se obligasse crus fractum Aesculapio, Apollini autem brachium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9. Age obliga, ob signa cirè, Id. Bacch. 4, 4, 96. sc. epistolam quam, lino obligabant, deinde obsignabant. Nec minus mille ducentos manipulos unus obligat, Col. 11, 2.* (2) § *Cum populum Romanum scelere obligasset, Cic. pro Domo, 8. Simul obligasti perfidum votis caput, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 5. Furti se obligavit, Gell. 7, 15. ex 9. Scaevola.* (3) *Audebo obligare fidem meam, P. C. vobis, Cic. Philipp. 5, 18.* (4) *Domum in posterum tempus sempiternam religione obligare, Cic. pro Domo, 40.* (5) *Ut secundo eum obligaret militiae sacramento, Cic. de Offic. 1, 11. Qui in re verbo se uno obligavit, Id. pro Caecin. 3. Qui se nexu obligavit, Id. pro Mur. 2. Unum vadem tribus millibus aeris obligarunt, Liv. 3, 13. Obligare se votis, Id. 21, 21. (6) Quem fac, ut tua liberalitate tibi obliges, Cic. ad Qu. fr. 2, 13. Scaurum beneficio defensionis valde obligavi, Id. ad Qu. fr. 3, 1.*

Obligor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be tied, or bound up, or about.* (2) *To be made liable, or obnoxious to punishment, &c.* (3) *To be bound, or under an engagement.* (1) *Varr. de R. R. 1, 40. (2) Judiciorum poenis obligari, Cic. de Fin. 1, 14. (3) Obligentur non solum iurijurandi atque existimationis periculo, sed etiam communi inter se conscientia, Cic. Verr. 2, 72. Populus Romanus injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, Id. pro C. Balbo, 15. Si quid est, in quod obligari populus possit, in omnia potest, Liv. Obligor, ut tangam saevi fera littora Ponti, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 83.*

4. Obligurio, īre, īvi, ītum. aët. *To waste and spend riotously. Peiperam leg. ap. Cic. & Ter. pro abligurio, quod v.*

Oblimatus, a, um. part. *Covered with mud.* Nilus molitos & oblimate agros ad ferendum relinquit, *Cic. N. D. 2, 52. vid. & Suet. Aug. 18.*

Oblimo, āre. [ex ob, & limus] (1) *To cover with mud.* (2) *Met. To make unactive, heavy, or dull.* (1) *Nilus juvat agros duabus ex causis, & quod inundat, & quod oblimat, Sen. (2) Nimio ne luxu obtusior usus sit genitali arvo, & sulcos oblimet inertes, Virg. Geor. 3, 136. Quod dissuasor honesti luxus, & humanas oblimet copia mentes, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 29.*

Oblimo, āre. [ex ob, & limo, as; à lima] *To consume, or waste an estate. Rem patris oblimare, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 62.*

Oblinio, īre, īvi, ītum. *To anoint, or smear over, to dawb over. Oblinare argilla, Varr. de R. R. 1, 41. fimo & cinere, Col. 5, 9.*

Oblinitus, a, um. part. *Smeared over. Passum secundarium vasis oblinitis includere, Col. 12, 39, 2.*

Oblino, ēre, levī, litum. aët. (1) *To dawb, smear, or lay over with.* (2) *Met. To defame, or cover with infamy.* (3) *To sully, tarnish, or defile.* (1) *Cum accipitres se obleverint visco, Varr. de R. R. 3, 7. Cedo cerussam, qui malas oblinam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101. Sanguine gladium oblinere, Sall. B. 7, 107. (2) Quem versibus oblinat atris, Hor. Epist. 2, 19, 30. (3) Eloquentia ita peregrinata tota Asia est, ut se externis oblineret moribus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 13.*

Oblinans, tis. part. (1) *Placing obliquely.* (2) *Turning aside, or askew.* (1) *Oblinans caput, Luc. 4, 726. (2) Oblinquentem oculos Cerberon abstraxit, Ov. Met. 7, 413.*

|| Oblinatio, ōnis. f. *A winding about obliquely. Per obli-*

quationem circumfusae hederæ latente mucrone, *Macrob. Saturn. 7, 1.*

Oblinatus, a, um. *Running crookedly. Obliquato aspectu, Amm. 28, 4. & alibi.*

Oblinē. adv. (1) *Obliquely, across, athwart.* (2) *Met. Indirectly, sily, covertly, by hints, or obscure insinuations.* (1) § *Atomi quæ recte, quæ oblique feruntur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6. (2) Oblique perstringere, Tac. Ann. 5, 2, 3. agere, Gell. 7, 17.*

Oblinētas, ātis. f. *Obliquity, or going awry, Plin. 2, 6.*

Oblinquo, āre. aët. (1) *To make, place, or turn oblique, or sideway.* (2) *To make to run transverse.* (3) *To drive obliquely, or turn aside.* (4) *To direct, or turn obliquely.* (1) *Obliquat sinus in ventum, veereth the sails windward, Virg. Aen. 5, 16. Flexo navita cornu obliquat laevo pede carbasæ, Luc. 5, 418. (2) Vastos obliquant flumina fontes, Luc. 4, 117. (3) Ille paventes obliquavit equos, Stat. Theb. 12, 749. (4) In latus ensen obliquat, Ov. Met. 12, 486. ¶ Oculos obliquare, to cast oblique glances, Stat. Theb. 1, 675. Obliquare preces, to insinuate one's desires by speaking of the matter at a distance, Id. Theb. 3, 382.*

Oblinquo, āri, ātus. pass. *To be formed in an oblique figure. Lunatis obliquatur cornibus, Plin. 6, 15. de Caspio mari.*

Oblinquo, a, um. [ex ob, & ant. liquus, sive liquidus, i. e. transversus. Vid. Scal. ad Fest. in voce subliques] (1) *Oblique, sideway.* (2) *Moving obliquely.* (3) *Entering obliquely.* (4) *Striking obliquely.* (5) *Looking obliquely.* (6) *Transverse, or across.* (7) *Crooked, bending.* (8) *Met. Crooked, compassing its ends by indirect means, sly, malicious.* (9) *Envious.* (10) *Illegitimate, or spurious.* (11) *Obliquus casus, the oblique case.*

(1) § *Partim obliqui, partim versi, partim adversi, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6. Sublicae obliquae adigebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Sectus in obliquum est limes, Ov. Met. 2, 130. Mixtis obliquo pectore remis, Luc. 3, 604. Oblinquo positio, Plin. 2, 79. (2) Oblinquo signorum ordo, Virg. Geor. 1, 239. (3) Quatuor addunt, quatuor à ventis obliqua luce fenestras, Virg. Geor. 4, 298. (4) Verres obliquum meditans ictum, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7. (5) Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens, Ov. Met. 2, 787. (6) In obliquum sonipes opponitur amnem, Luc. 1, 220. Aerea serpentem obliquum rota transiit, Virg. Aen. 5, 274. (7) Obliquo laborat lymphæ fugax trepidare rivo, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 11. (8) Cato adversus potentes semper oblinquo, Flor. 4, 2. (9) Drancem gloria Turni obliqua invidia agitabat, Virg. Aen. 11, 337. Non isthic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, Hor. Epist. 1, 14, 38. (10) Obliquum à patre genus, Stat. Theb. 5, 222. (11) Vid. Quint. Instit. Orat. 1, 6.*

Oblisus, a, um. part. [ab oblidor] (1) *Pressed down, or broken with weight.* (2) *Squeezed together.* (1) *Operti alioqui, atque etiam oblisi pondere effemus, Plin. Epist. 6, 20, 16. (2) Faucibus oblisis, they being strangled, Tac. Ann. 5, 9, 3.*

Obliterandus, a, um. part. *To be wiped out of memory, or forgot. Quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, oblitterandum, Cic. in Vatin. 6.*

Obliterans, tis. part. *Wiping, or blotting out. Suo beneficio paternas simultates obliterans, Liv. 41, 24.*

Obliteratio, ōnis. verb. *Decay, degeneracy, the loss of an art. Tanto magis deprehendi aeris obliteratio potest, Plin. 34, 18.*

Obliteratus, a, um. (1) *Worn out of memory, forgotten.* (2) *Obsolete, grown out of use.* (1) = *Neque vetera peccata repeti jam oblitterata placet, Liv. 3, 59. § Se rem vetustate oblitteratam, caeterum suae memoriae infixam afferre, Id. 3, 71. § Memoria patribus renovata rei prope jam oblitteratae, Id. Oblitterata jam nomina, Tac. Hist. 1, 55, 4. Damnum majoribus aliarum urbium cladibus oblitteratum, Id. Hist. 2, 66, 5. (2) Oblitterata aerarii monumenta, Tac. Ann. 13, 22, 4.*

Oblitero, āre. [ex ob, & litera, unde & literatus, ut sit literis aliquid superducere, ut priores deleantur, V.] *To blot, or erase, out of books, records, or memory. Non tamen oblitterare famam rei male gestae potuit, Liv. 39, 20. § Haec vigeant mandata, nec ulla oblitteret aetas, Catull. 62, 232. Publici mei beneficii memoriā privatam offensionem oblitteraverant, Cic. post red. in Senat. 8. Bona juventutis senectus flagitiosa oblitteravit, Tac. Ann. 6, 32, 7.*

Obliteror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blotted out of memory. Adversae pugnae in Hispania nullius in animo, quam meo, minus oblitterari possunt, Liv. 26, 41. Haec irae data oblitterentur, Sen. Med. 556.*

† Obliterus, a, um. adj. *Notavimus quod oblitteram gentem Livius pro oblitterata dixit, Gell. 19, 7.*

Oblitescō, ēre, ui. [ex ob, & lateo] *To lie hid, to be concealed. Ne in rimis ejus grana oblitescant, Varr. de R. R. 1, 51. Quibus temporibus sidera à nostro inspectu oblitescant, Cic. de Univ. 10.*

Oblitus, a, um. part. [ab oblinor] (1) *Dawbed, smeared, or covered over.* (2) *Met. Defiled, polluted, stained, disgraced.* (1) § *Ue non cerā, sed coeno obliti esse videantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 68. Oblita spumis frena, Ov. Met. 15, 519. Oblitus*

Oblitus & multo feriet pede rusticus uvas, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 85. Lupus oblitus & spumis, & spisso sanguine, rictus fulmineos, *Ov. Met.* 11, 367. § Oblitus à dominae caede libellus erit, *Id. Epist.* 11, 2. (2) Nondum tanto parricidio oblitus, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 12. Libido flagitiosa, quā Antoniorum oblita est vita, *Id. Philipp.* 14, 3. Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm.* 10.

Oblitus, a, um. part. [ex obliviscor] (1) *Having forgot, forgetful.* (2) *Met. Having lost.* (3) *Pass. Being forgot.* (1) § Oblitus instituti, *Cic. Att.* 4, 15. § Curio subito oblitus totam causam, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 60. (2) Poma succos oblita priores, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 59. (3) Non adeò leviter noster puer haesit ocellis, ut meus oblito pulvis amore vacet, *Prop.* 1, 18, 6. § Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 53.

Oblivio, ònis. f. (1) *A forgetting, or slipping out of memory.* (2) *The having forgot.* (3) *The being forgot.* (4) *Forgetfulness.* (5) *An amnesty, or act of oblivion.* (6) Obliviones; pl. *Certain goddesses of forgetfulness.* (1) Oblivio totius negotii, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 35. (2) Non oblivione tui factum est, *Cic.* (3) Multos oblivio obruet, *Tac. Agr.* 46, 6. (4) & Meam tuorum in me meritorum memoriam nulla delebit oblivio, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 1. (5) Thrasylulus legem tulit, ne quis antea actarum rerum accusaretur, eamque illi legem OBLIVIONIS appellarunt, *Nep. Thras.* 3. (6) Non tuos patiar labores impune carpere lividas Obliviones, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 32.

Obliviosus, a, um. (1) *Very forgetful.* (2) *Causing forgetfulness.* (1) & Memor, an obliviosus, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 24. (2) Obliviosum Massicum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 21.

Obliviscendus, a, um. part. *To be forgotten.* Obliviscendus & illis, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 11, 9. *Conf. Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 46.

Obliviscens, tis. part. *Forgetting.* Ne fugiens seclis obliviscens aetas illius hoc caeca nocte tegat studium, *Catull.* 66, 43.

Obliviscor, i. itus sum. dep. [ex ob, & antiq. livisco, quod à ληθω] (1) *To forget, to lose the remembrance of.* (2) *To omit, to pass by.* (1) & § Memini, nec unquam obliviscar illius noctis, *Cic. pro Planc.* 42. § Nihil oblivisci soles nisi injurias, *Id.* (2) Quam sis audax, ut alia obliviscar, hinc omnes intelligere poterunt, *Cic.*

Oblivium, i. n. Rara vox in sing. * In plur. oblivia, orum. freq. *Forgetfulness, oblivion.* Eam sententiam modestissimus quisque silentio, deinde oblivio transmittit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 9, 4. * Longa oblivia potare, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 715. Oblivia rerum, *Lucr.* 3, 840. vitae, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 62. poenae, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 536.

Oblivius, a, um. *Forgotten, out of date, obsolete.* Verba Latina sunt aut nostra, aut aliena, aut oblivia, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 1.

Oblucatus, a, um. part. *Let out, or to be done for hire.* Quae ad epulum pertinebant macellariis oblocata, *Suet. Caes.* 26.

Obloco, are. *To let out for hire, to hire.* Cum operam oblocare ad puteos exhauriendos solitus esset, *Just.* 11, 10.

Oblucator, òris. m. verb. *An interrupter, or gainsayer.* Oblocutor non sum alteri in convivio, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 48.

|| Oblongulus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat oblong.* Surculi duo teretes oblonguli, *Gell.* 17, 9.

Oblongus, a, um. (1) *Of a figure inclining to long.* (2) *Of a pretty good length.* (1) Figura oblonga, *Plin.* 37, 75. Mapalia oblonga, *Sall. B. Jug.* 21. (2) Varr. Foramen oblongius, *Vitruv.* 10, 17.

Oblöquor, i, cutus. (1) *To speak whilst another is speaking, to interrupt.* (2) *To give bad language.* (3) *Met. To reproach.* (4) *To say in numbers, to sing.* (1) Mentiris, *PH.* Ne obloquere. *LA.* Taces *PH.* Mulier, perge dicere, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 85. = interpellare, *Cic.* § Te morare, mihi cum obloquere, *Id. Men.* 1, 2, 46. = Gannit & obloquitur, *Catull.* 81, 4. (2) *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 41. (3) Tacita vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, *Cic. pro Cluent.* (4) Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 646.

Oblöquutor. *Vid. Oblocutor.*

Obluctans, tis. part. (1) *Struggling, or labouring against.* (2) *Met. Hard to be removed.* (1) In modum hami repugnat obluctanti fossori, *Col.* 3, 18. (2) * Obluctantia saxa summove, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 20.

Obluctatus, a, um. part. *Having struggled against.* § Obviae radici obluctatus, *Col.* Pars turbae jactatis morti obluctata lacertis, *Luc.* 3, 657. *conf. Sil.* 12, 426.

Obluctor, ari. (1) *To struggle, or strive at, or against, to pull at.* (2) *Met. To contend with.* (1) Fruticibus obluctatur ita pertinaciter, ut collum abruptat, *Col.* 8, 14, 8. (2) Soli Fabio obluctandum, *Sil.* 8, 10.

Oblüdo, ere, si, sum. *To play upon, to banter,* *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 10. *ubi al. obludeant & alludiant.*

Obmoliendus, a, um. *To be opposed, or set against,* *Liv.* 37, 32.

† Obmoliior, iri, itus sum. *To set against, in order to stop,*

or shore up. Non erat in promptu quod obmoliirentur, *Liv.* 33, 5. Arborum truncos, & saxa obmoliuntur, *Curt.* 6, 6, 24.

† Obmöveo, ere. (1) *To move to, to apply.* (2) *To move, or wave in sacrifice.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Cato,* 141, 4.

Obmurmuro, are. (1) *To groan out, to murmur against.* (2) *To roar against.* (1) *Suet. Othone,* 7. (2) Precibus meis obmurmurat *Boreas,* *Ov. Epist.* 18, 47.

Obmutesco, ere, ui. (1) *To become dumb.* (2) *To be struck dumb.* (3) *To hold one's peace, to be silent.* (4) *To be out of use.* (1) Si homines obmutuissent, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 15. (2) 'Censen' me potuisse verbum proloqui?—obmutui, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 22. Lingua obmutuit, manus obtorpuit, *Cic. pro Dom.* 52. (3) Nulla de me obmutescet vetustas, *Cic. pro Mil.* 35. (4) Lydium Sardibus emebatur, quod nunc obmutuit, *Plin.* 33, 56.

Obnatus, a, um. part. *Grown, or growing about.* § Inter obnata ripis salicta, *Liv.* 23, 19.

† Obnecto, ere. *To tie close together, to bind fast,* *Fest.* Frequens in nuptiis & mancipiis. † Conjungo, obligo.

Obniger, gra, grum. *Very black,* *Plin.* 20, 94. *Si sana letitio.* *Vid. Harduin.*

Obnitens, tis. part. *Struggling against.* Cum saepe obnitens repugnasset, *Patere.* 2, 89.

Obnitor, ti, obnixus sum. (1) *To bear up, or struggle against.* (2) *Met. To strive, to endeavour.* (1) Videntur navigia obnitier undis, *Lucr.* 4, 439. Obniti hostibus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 5, 1. (2) Triumphum Pauli impedire obnitebantur, *Patere.* 1, 9.

Obnixé. adv. *Earnestly, mightily.* Manibus pedibusque obnixè omnia facere, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 134. Obnixè te rogo, *Sen. Ep.* 35.

Obnixus, a, um. part. [ab obnitor] (1) *Thrusting, or bearing against, shoving along.* (2) *Beating against.* (3) *Standing firm against.* (4) *Resolute, steady.* (1) Obnixa scutis corporibusque urgebant, *Liv.* Stant obnixa Samnites, quanquam plura accipiunt quam inferunt vulnera, *Id.* 7, 33. Portas cardine torquet obnixus latis humeris, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 725. Formicae grandia trudent obnixae frumenta humeris, *Id. Geor.* 4, 406. (2) Ventus urget obnixus magnis speluncas viribus, *Lucr.* 6, 558. (3) Versa in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto cum gemitu, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 222. (4) Obnixus curam sub corde premebat, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 332.

Obnoxie. adv. (1) *Fearfully, not freely, but as brow-beaten by another.* (2) *Gently, so as to be beholden to any one for favour, precariously.* (1) Obnoxie dictae sententiae, *Liv.* 3, 39. (2) & Perii, hercle, planè, nihil obnoxie, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 41.

Obnoxiosé. adv. *Favourably, as if one would have another obliged to him.* & Arctè colliga manus, nihil verò obnoxiosè, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 29.

Obnoxiosus, a, um. *Subdued to, over-awed by.* Mores leges perduxerunt jam in potestatem suam, magis queis sunt obnoxiosi, quam parentes liberis, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 31. *Leg. obnoxiosae.*

Obnoxius, a, um. adj. [poenae obligatus ob noxiam, *Fest.*] (1) *Under fear of some person, conscious of his crimes, and consequently not daring to disoblige him.* (2) *Conscious, under an apprehension of guilt.* (3) *Under awe, and so not acting freely.* (4) *Complying with, doing as another pleaseth.* (5) * *Met. In a fearful posture.* (6) *Beholden to, obliged, attached, under an obligation for some kindness received.* (7) *Obnoxious, liable, or exposed to.* (8) *Subject to be hurt, spoiled, or damaged.* (9) *Prone, or inclined to.* (10) *Precarious.* (1) = Obnoxium esse me tibi fateor, culpae competentem, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 61. Obnoxius est, qui habet aliquem noxae, i. e. culpae suae, conscium, *Gell.* 7, 17. *ubi vid. plura.* (2) Nec turpi mens est obnoxia facto, *Tib.* 3, 4, 15. (3) Vivat, hercule, Cicero, qui potest, supplex & obnoxius, *Brut. Cic.* 17. (4) Minari ferro, ni sibi Fulvia obnoxia foret, *Sall. B. C.* 24. (5) Facies obnoxia mansit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 235. (6) Ut nobis sint obnoxii, nostro devincti beneficio, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 18. Facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, *Prop.* 1, 2, 22. Illa tantum commemorata, quum totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, tum eam civitatem praecipue, *Liv.* 35, 31. (7) Ventis obnoxia cautes, *Tib.* 2, 4, 9. Terra nulli bello obnoxia, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 8, 73. (8) Capita vitium neque aratro, neque bobus obnoxia sunt, *Col.* 3, 1. Quaecunque obnoxia morti abluere, *Ov. Met.* 14, 600. (9) & Adversus gratiae, an obnoxius, *Quint.* 3, 11. (10) Civitas emerit ex obnoxia pace illius consilio & operâ, *Liv.*

|| Obnübilo, are. unde obnubilor, ari. pass. *To be darkened, or obscured,* *Gell.* 1, 2. † Obscurari.

Obnubilus, a, um. *Dusky, overcast, cloudy.* = Obnubila & obsita tenebris loca, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21. *ex poeta.*

Obnubo, ere, psi, tum. [ex ob, & nubo] (1) *To veil, or muffle up.* (2) *To hide, or cover.* (1) I, licitor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 4. *Formula damnationis ad capitale supplicium.* Caput obnube, *Fest. de sponsa.* Obnubere caput, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 584. *Arfuras*

Arcturas comas obnubit amictu, *Virg. Aen. 11, 77. de elato ad regum.* (2) Obnubit mare terras, ut nubes coelum, *Varr.*

Obnubor, i. *To be veiled.* Obnubitur atra veste caput, *Sil. Ital. 11, 259.*

Obnuncians, tis. part. *Declaring, protesting against the law promulgated.* Obnunciantem collegam armis foro expulit, *Suet. Jul. Caes. 20.*

Obnunciatio, onis. f. verb. *A denunciation that the time is inauspicious, or incommittate, and therefore that the court was actually adjourned.* Marco Crasso quid acciderit videmus, dirarum obnunciatione neglectâ, *Cic. de Div. 1.* Obnunciationibus per Scaevolam interpositis, *Id. Att. 4, 16.*

Obnunciatur, imperf. *It is declared that the time is inauspicious.* Obnunciari collegae iussit, *Liv. 22, 42.*

Obnuncio, âre. *To declare publicly, chiefly by the augurs, and sometimes by the magistrates, by word of mouth, that it was a festival, or the omens were bad, and the time inauspicious to enter upon public affairs, and so to adjourn the consideration thereof.* (2) Also *to tell evil news, to shew it is at hand.* (1) § Augur auguri, consul consuli obnunciasti, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 33.* § Obnunciare concilio & comitiis, *Id. § in campum, Id. per edicta, Suet. Caes. 20. ubi vide Torrent. & Bernegg.* (2) Primus mala nostra rescisco, primus porro obnuncio, *Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 8.*

Obnuptio, onis. f. verb. *A veiling, or muffing the offender's head, in order to execution.* Carnifex verò, & obnuptio capitis, & nomen ipsum crucis, &c. *Cic. pro Rabir. perd. reo, 5.*

Obŏleo, ui, ěre, ĩtum. act. (1) *To smell strong, or stink of.* (2) Neut. *To be smelt.* (1) Cũ ille antidotum oboluisse, *Suet. Cal. 23, 7.* Mallem allium oboluisse, *Id. Vesp. 8.* (2) Numnam ego obolui? *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 165.* § Oboluit marsupium huic isthuc, quod habes, *Id. Menaech. 2, 3, 33.*

Obŏlus, i. m. *A brass coin of the Grecians, in value the sixth part of their drachma,* *Vitruv. 3, 1.*

Obŏrior, iri, ortus sum. dep. (1) *To arise, to spring up, to approach, to draw on.* (2) Met. *To shine forth, or display itself.* (1) Lux oboritur, *Sil. 17, 481.* Nox oborta est, *Sen. Herc. Fur. 823.* (2) § Lux sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboritur, *Cic. pro Ligar. 3.*

Obortus, a, um. part. (1) *Arisen, broke forth, sprung.* (2) *Overspread.* (3) Met. *Caused, produced.* (1) Oborta fulera, *Stat. Theb. 8, 32.* Hos ego digrediens lachrymis affabar obortis, *Virg. Aen. 3, 492.* (2) Antigonus, tenebris obortis, ignes conspiciatur, *Nep. Eum. 9.* Saxo dureris oborto, *Ov. in Ibin, 585.* (3) Terrae motus obortus, *Lucr. 6, 586.*

Obŏscŭlor, ari. *To kiss.* Viderint matronae, quae flagellorum vestigia obŏsculantur, *Petron. c. 126. vix alibi leg.*

Obŏrepens, tis. part. *Creeping on.* Obŏrepens somnus, *Ov. Ep. 19, 46.*

Obŏreŏo, ěre, pŏi, ptum. neut. (1) *To creep in privately.* (2) *To creep upon, to steal by degrees, to surprise.* (3) *To come beyond, to snap one, to over-reach craftily.* (1) Inscientibus nobis saepe Cratippus obreŏpit, *Cic.* (2) § Obreŏpit pueritia adolescentiae, *Cic. de Senect. 2.* Obreŏpit non intellecta senectus, *Juv. 9, 129.* Met. § Obreŏpisti ad honores errore hominum, *Cic. in Pison. 1.* (3) Tu mihi imprudenti obreŏpisti, *Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23.*

|| Obreŏptio, onis. f. verb. *A secret and crafty coming into any thing,* *Ulp.* + Latens & fallax aditio.

Obreŏpto, âre. freq. *To creep, or steal in, or upon,* *Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 27. R. occ.*

Obrĕtior, iri. *To be caught in a net, to be intangled.* Nec aranei tenuia fila obvia sentimus, quando obretimur cuntes, *Lucr. 3, 385. R. occ.*

Obrigeo, ěre. (1) *To be frozen, to be stiff.* (2) *To be without sense, or motion.* (1) Pars terrarum obrigit nive, & pruinâ, *Cic. N. D. 1, 10.* Obrigit frigore, *Col. 4, 32, 5.* (2) Tarda nimium, ut lapis obrigit, *Supposit. Plaut.*

Obrigeŏco, ěre, rigui. *To become stiff, or motionless.* Viro non vel obrigeŏcere satius est? *Sen. Ep. 82.*

Obrŏdo, ěre, ŏi, sum. *To gnaw upon.* Ut, quod obrodât, sit, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 92. R. occ.*

Obrŏgatio, onis. f. verb. *The proposing, or making a motion, that a new law be made, contrary to a former, or some clause of it,* *Ad Hĕrenn. 2, 10.*

Obrŏgatur, imperŏn. *A motion is made for a new law to be enacted, contrary to a former, or at least some clauses of it.* Obrogatur legibus Caesaris, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 9.* ¶ Cui legi obrogatum vel derogatum est, *Liv.*

Obrŏgo, âre. *To propose the enacting of a law contrary to a former, or some clause thereof.* § Semper antiquae legi obrogat nova, *Liv. 9, 34. ubi alii leg. sed minus recte, abrogat.* Capiti Papiae legis à Tiberio Caesare addito, obrogavit, *Suet. Claud. 23.* § Ausus obrogare de legibus Consul Philippus, *Flor. 3, 17.*

Obrŏŏsus, a, um. part. *Gnawed about.* Obrŏŏso margine, *Plin. 37, 7. ubi al. leg. abroso.*

Obruendus, a, um. part. *To be entirely covered, or disguised.* § Firmamenta ad fidem posita aut diluenda, aut obŏcuranda, aut digressionibus obruenda, *Cic. Partit. 103.*

Obruens, tis. part. *Covering over.* Obruentes ora superjectâ humo, *Liv.*

+ Obrumpo, ěre, ŏpi, ptum. *Adducitur ex Varr. de R. R. 3, 10. sed rectius leg. illic abrumpunt.*

Obruo, ěre, ui, ĩtum. act. [ex ob, & ruo] (1) *To cover over, or overwhelm.* (2) *To put, lay, or hide in the ground.* (3) Also *to bury.* (4) *To sink, or drown.* (5) Met. *To drown, or overcharge with wine.* (6) *To bury in oblivion, or efface the memory of.* (7) *To sink, confound, or ruin.* (8) *To overcast, or overspread.* (9) *To fall upon, and bury in its ruins.* (10) *To beat, or strike down, to overthrow.* (11) *To weaken, or lessen; to cause no notice to be taken of.* (12) *To avert, or abelish.* (1) Stirpes obruit arvo, *Virg. Geor. 2, 24.* (2) Crocodili in terrâ obruunt ova, *Cic. N. D. 2, 52.* § Qui sciet ubi quidque positum sit, is etiam, si quid obrutum erit, poterit cruere, *Id. de Fin. 4, 4.* (3) Vid. secundum exemplum, n. 1. in pass. Obruo. (4) Humor quondam multas obruit urbes, *Lucr. 5, 412.* Per aquora vectos obruit auster, *Virg. Aen. 6, 336.* Hanc orationem obruit Marcellus commemoratione rerum suarum, *Liv. 27, 21.* (5) Vino se obruere, *Cic. pro Deiot. 9.* Nec obruat vino mentis calorem, *Petron. c. 5.* (6) = Quae unquam vetustas obruet, aut quae tanta delebit oblivio? *Cic. pro Deiot. 13.* = Idem tumultus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset, *Id. pro Arch. poët. 10.* (7) Opinio ipsa & fama vestrae severitatis obruet ŏclerati gladiatoris amentiam, *Cic.* Nae ille verbis te obruet, *Id.* Ut testem omnium risus obrueret, *Id. de Orat. 2, 70.* (8) Ubi roriferis terram nox obruit undis, *Lucr. 6, 864.* (9) Domus aetatis spatio ne fessa vetusto obruat, *Lucr. 3, 776.* (10) Tua hic obrue dextra, *Virg. Aen. 5, 692.* Totis fratrem gravis obruit armis, *Stat. Theb. 11, 573.* (11) Alterius succelloris curam famamque obruisset, *Tac. Agric. 17.* (12) Quod dii omen obruant, *Cic. de Har. R. 42.*

Obruor, i. pass. (1) *To be covered, overwhelmed, buried, &c.* (2) *To be overmatched, overlaid, or overcome.* (3) *To be engaged, or immersed in, and wholly taken up with.* (4) *To be overthrown with the multitude of.* (5) *To be overcome by, and be inconsiderable in comparison of.* (1) Tetra bellua, quae quoniam in foveam incidit, obruatur, *Cic. Philipp. 4, 5.* Duo Philaeni vivi obruti, *Sall. B. J. 81.* (2) Illicet, obruimur numero, *Virg. Aen. 2, 424.* (3) Neve te obrui, tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii, ŏnas, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1.* (4) Ne peregrinorum suffragiis obruare, *Cic.* = Opprimi, & obrui criminibus, & testibus, *Id.* (5) Ea mala virtutis magnitudine obruebantur, *Cic. Vid. Obruo.*

* Obrussa, ae. f. vel obrusa, obrisa, obrysa, vel etiam obryza. *Incert. etym. propter incertam scribendi rationem.* (1) *The test, or assay for gold, whether it be fine, or no.* (2) Met. *Probation, or trial.* (1) Adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio est, *Cic. Brut. 74.* (2) Res dura animi obrusa est, *Sen. 33.*

+ Obrussus, a, um. [ab ὀβρυζος, z in ŏ, ut solet, conversum, *Hermol. in Plin. sed de varia hujus voc. tum scripture, tum etymo, omnino consule Cl. Torrent. in Suet. Ner. 44.*] idem quod obryzus. Aurum obryzum, *finest gold, Plin. 33, 19. ubi pro obryzum recte. obrussam leg. Aurum ad obrussam, Suet. Ner. 44. ubi tamen pro divers. MSS. fide al. atque al. elementis scribitur.*

Obrŭtus, a, um. part. [ex obruo] (1) *Covered over.* (2) *Overwhelmed, drowned.* (3) *Raked over.* (4) *Sown.* (5) *Dammed up.* (6) *Buried.* (1) Nuces in terra obrutas habet, *Cato.* § Strage obruta itinera, *Liv.* (2) Obrutus aquis, *Ov. Epist. 1, 6.* Miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, *Liv. 5, 2.* (3) § Malè obrutum surrexit incendium, *Flor. 3, 21.* (4) Semina obruta fulcis, *Ov. Met. 1, 124.* (5) Annis obrutus ingestâ silvâ, *Flor. 3, 3, 12.* (6) Philaeni vivi obruti, *Sall. B. J. 81.* * Met. Obruta somno legio, *fast asleep, Stat. Theb. 10, 104. quomodo urbem somno vinoque sepultam dixit Maro, Aen. 2, 265.*

* Obryza. *Vid. Obrussa.*

|| Obryzatus, a, um. *Made of purest gold, Cod. + Ex auro ad obrussam.*

Obŏaevio, ivi, ĩtum. *To swagger over one, and use him cruelly and rudely,* *Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 30.*

+ Obsâluto, as. *To offer himself to salute, Fest. p. 342.* + Salutandum se offerre.

Obsâturo, unde obsaturor, âri. pass. *To have enough of.* § Nae tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 29.*

Obscoena, orum. pl. n. (ŏc. membra) (1) *The privities.* (2) *The breech.* (1) Quidam per obscoena ferrum adegerunt, *Suet. Cal. 58.* Immissio per obscoena igne, *Id. Dom. 10.* (2) *Sen. Ep. 70. sub fin.*

Obscoenĕ. adv. *Obscenely.* Dicitur non obscoenĕ, *Cic. Off. 1, 35.*

Obscoenitas, âtis. f. *Obscenity, or filthiness, in things or words.* = Verborum turpitudine, & rerum obscoenitas vitanda,

tanda, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 59. Orationis obscoenitas; *Id. Fam.* 1, 5.

† Obscoeno, āre. *rectius* obscoevo, quod vide.

Obscoenus, a, um, obscenus, *vel etiam* obscaenus, ifsimus. [*pro diversa scriptura diversa adducuntur etyma. In prima. qu. contr. ex obscoevinus, quod bonae scevae, i. e. bono omni obset vel obfit. In secunda ex ob & scena, propter licentiam, & turpitudinem scenarum. In tertia ex ob & voce scoenum pro coenum, quod à σκῆνῃ*] (1) *Inauspicious, ominous, ill-boding.* (2) *Foreboded by a dire omen.* (3) *Detestable, unnatural.* (4) *Nasty, not fit to be eat, or drank.* (5) *Obscene, ribaldrous, beastly, lewd, in persons, things, or actions.* (6) *Bawdy, obscene in words.* (7) *Causing bawdry and obscenity.* (1) *Ne me terrete timentem, obscoenae volucres, Virg. Aen.* 12, 876. Obscoeni canes, *Id. Geor.* 1, 471. = Obscoenum & funestum omen, *ap. Varr.* Obscoenior & abjectior vita scortis, *V. Max.* 3, 5, 4. Allienis dies obscoenissimi ominis, *Fest.* (2) Obscoena fames, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 367. (3) Accipit obscoeno genitor sua viscera lecto, *Ov. Met.* 10, 465. Obscoenum adulterium, *Id. Trist.* 2, 212. (4) Piscis obscoenus alioi, *Plin.* 9, 32. Obscoena pastu avis, *Id.* 10, 44. Hautus obscoeni, *Luc.* 4, 312. (5) Obscoenus conjux, *Propert.* 3, 11, 31. Obscoenus adulter, *Id.* Obscoena carmina, *Id.* 1, 16, 10. Obscoenae voluptates, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 40. Obscoenae tabellae, *Propert.* 2, 6, 27. (6) = Nihil obscoenum, nihil turpe dictu, *Cic.* Re honestum est, nomine obscoenum, *Id.* (7) Peregrinos obscoena pecunia mores intulit, *Juv.* 6, 297. ¶ Partes obscoenae, *the privities, Ov. A. Am.* 2, 584. ¶ Obscoena, substantivè partes eae, quibus sexus discernitur. In singulari numero hoc sensu utitur *Juv.* 6, 514.

† Obscoevo, āre. [*quasi* scoevum, i. e. malum omen afferre, *Non.*] *To forebode ill to.* Cum dat. § Metuo, quod illic obscoevavit meae falsae fallaciae, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 1, 18.

Obscūrandus, a, um. part. *To be darkened, or disguised. Vid. Obruendus.*

Obscūrans, tis. part. (1) *Covering, muffling.* (2) *Obscuring, lessening.* (1) Caput obscurante lacerna, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 55. (2) *Cic.*

Obscūrātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A darkening, or hiding.* (2) *The making to appear inconsiderable, the appearing of no moment, or value.* (1) In illa obscuracione circumcludunt Caesaris equites, *Hirt. B. H.* 6. ¶ Solis obscuratio, *an eclipse, Plin.* 36, 69. (2) Obscuratio propter exiguitatem rerum consequitur, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 13.

Obscūrātūrus, a, um. part. *That will render obscure, or cover. Ut laudes tuas nulla unquam oblivio sit obscuratura, Cic. pro Marcell.* 10.

Obscūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Darkened.* (2) *Covered.* (3) *Lost, forgotten.* (1) Coelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, *Sall. B. J.* 42. (2) Obscuratum dextrā caput, *Petr.* 134. Dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati, *Sall. B. J.* 53. (3) Omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23.

Obscūrē. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Darkly, not plainly, or manifestly.* (2) *Obscurely, without perspicuity, with dark expressions.* (3) *Covertly, closely, dissemblingly.* (4) *Without public notice.* (1) & Duos aiunt auctores fuisse, alterum palam, alterum, ut suspicamur, obscurius, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 13. (2) Plato in Timaeo hoc dixit, sed paulo obscurius, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 123. (3) Neque obscurē hae duae legiones uni Caesari detrahuntur, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 54. & Partim obscurius iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. ¶ Non obscurē ferre aliquid, *to make no secret of it, Id. pro Cluent.* 19. (4) = Perire tacitē obscurēque, *Cic. pro Quint.* 15.

Obscūrītās, atis. f. (1) *Duskiness, the being without much light.* (2) *Darkness, or dimness.* (3) *Obscurity of expression, want of perspicuity.* (4) *Obscurity, difficulty to be found out, or understood.* (5) *Meanness of birth, or quality.* (1) Obscuritas temporis, *Petr.* 12. est terrori, *Curt.* 5, 4, 25. (2) Obscuritates & vitia oculorum sanat, *Plin.* 20, 2. (3) & = Ne oratio, quae adhibere lumen rebus debet, ea obscuritatem & tenebras adferat, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. (4) Causa latet obscuritate involuta naturae, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 35. = Obscuritates & aenigmata somniorum, *Id. Div.* 2, 64. (5) = Quorum prima aetas propter humilitatem, & obscuritatem in hominum ignoratione versatur, &c. *Cic. Off.* 2, 13. Servii Tullii obscuritas matre servā creti, *Flor.* 1, 6.

Obscūro, āre. act. (1) *To darken.* (2) *To hide, conceal, or keep from discovery.* (3) *To make dim, or weak of apprehension.* (4) *To render hard to be understood, to disguise, perplex, or make obscure.* (5) *To render obscure, or inglorious, to make less famous.* (6) *To cause to appear inconsiderable, to make to seem little, to eclipse.* (1) Tenebrae regiones obscuraverunt, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 38. Sublima nebula coelum obscurabat, *Non. ex Sall.* (2) = & Omnia illa, quae bona tui vocas, necesse est obscurari, & non apparere, *Id.* (3) Scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 40. (4) Nihil obscurare dicendo, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 1. Quae scribam, ἀλλὰ σκοπῶ; obscurabo, *Id. Attic.* 2, 20. (5) & Fortuna res cunctas, ex lubricine magis, quam ex vero, celebrat obscurat-

que, *Sall. B. G.* 8. (6) Tanta vis est honesti, ut speciem utilitatis obscuraret, *Cic. Acta nova obscurant veteres triumphos, Luc.* 1, 121.

Obscuror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be darkened, obscured.* (2) *Hidden, concealed, disguised.* (3) *Made inconsiderable.* (1) Nitor solis obscuratur, *Catull.* 64, 3. (2) Non dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, *Cic. pro Arch.* 26. (3) Minora majoribus obscurantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 21.

Obscūrūm. adv. ex adj. *mōre Graec.* Darkly, with but little, or dusky light. * Obscūrūm nimbofus diffilit aër, *Luc.* 5, 631.

Obscūrus, ā, um. adj. [*à σκῆπός, quod à σκῆ, umbra, qu. σκοπέω, obscurus*] ior, comp. finius, sup. (1) *Blackish, dark coloured.* (2) *Dusky, darkish, with little light.* (3) *Obscure for obscuritas.* (4) *Shady, dark with shades.* (5) *Misty, covered with mists.* (6) *Hidden, or covered.* (7) *Not understood, little known.* (8) *Doubtful, dubious.* (9) *Obscure, or hard to be understood.* (10) *Obscure, not perspicuous in expression, not clearly expressed.* (11) *Speaking things enigmatically, or by way of riddle.* (12) *Secret, mysterious.* (13) *Close, secret, reserved, shy.* (14) *Subtil, crafty.* (15) *Obscure, ignoble, of mean parentage, poor, mean, low, pitiful.* (1) Obscura ferrugo, *Catull.* 62, 227. Mauro obscurior Indus, *Juv.* 11, 125. (2) Errat ad obscuros pallida turba lae-cus, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 40. Jam obscura luce, *in the twilight, Liv.* (3) Obscure adhuc coeptae lucis, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 50, 2. the morning twilight. Obscure noctis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 479. (4) Obscurae convalles, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 139. valles, *Id. Aen.* 9, 244. (5) Obscuri colles, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 522. (6) Sidera nullis obscura tenebris, *Propert.* 2, 26, 55. (7) Fama est obscurior annis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 205. Videre res obscurissimas, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 36. & Tua nobilitas literatis & historicis est notior, populo verò & suffragatoribus obscurior, *Cic. pro Mur.* 16. (8) = Nolo suspensam & incertam plebem obscurā spe, & caeca expectatione pendere, *Cic. Leg. Agr.* 2, 55. (9) & = Jus applicationis obscurum, & ignotum, patefactum iudicio, & illustratum à patrono, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 177. (10) Nimis obscurus Euphorion poeta, at non Homerus, *Cic. de Div.* 64. = Flexiloqua, obscura, & ambigua oracula, *Id. de Div.* 2, 56. (11) * Obscuri ambages ois, *Ov. Ib.* 377. de Sphinge. (12) Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis, *Catull.* 62, 259. (13) Plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 95. (14) Obscurus in agendo, *Cic. Odium obscurum, Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 38. (15) Obscuro loco natus, *Liv.* 26, 6. = Neque enim obscuris personis, nec parvis causis res ageatur, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. Obscurissimis initis natus, *Paterc.* 2, 76.

Obscūrandus, a, um. part. *To be intreated, or begged. Venia obscuranda est, Plin. Ep.* 9, 29.

Obscūrans, tis. part. *Beseeching.* Saepe obscurans me, ut veniam, frustra veniet, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 3.

Obscūrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A supplication, or solemn prayer to the gods.* (2) *An earnest begging, conjuring, or beseeching, a suppliant intreaty.* (3) *A set form of begging, by way of adjuration.* (1) = Constituendae nobis sunt procuraciones & obscuratio, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 28. Obscuratio in unum diem populo indicta, *Liv.* 26, 23. Conf. 27, 13. (2) Obscuratio illa iudicum per charissima pignora, *Quint.* (3) = Prece, & obscuracione humili, & supplice uti, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 16.

Obscūrātūrus, a, um. *That will beseech, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 36.

Obscūrātus, a, um. part. (1) *Prayed to with solemn supplication.* (2) *Earnestly besought, vehemently intreated.* (1) Obscurati circa omnia pulvinaria dii, *Liv.* (2) Evocati nominatim atque obscurati navem conscenderent, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 5.

Obscuro, āre. [*ex ob, & sacer, qu. per sacra rogo, vel opem à sacris peto, Fest.*] (1) *To beg, or conjure by all that is sacred, to beseech, or beg for God's sake.* (2) *A form in vehement admiration, (3) in surprize.* (1) & Non rogavit solum, verum etiam obscuravit, *Cic. ad Quirit. post redit.* 7. § Si me fas est obscurare abs te, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 102. § Te obscuro iisdem precibus, *Id.* § Obscuro, adhibeatis in hominis fortunis misericordiam, *Id.* § = Per genium, dextramque, deosque penates obscuro, & obtestor, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 95. § = & Cum multis lacrymis eum oraret & obscuraret, impetrare non potuit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 17. & Rescuro, mater, quod dudum obscuraveram, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 7, 4. (2) Videam? obscuro, quem? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 9. see, quotha! whom, pray ye? Obscuro, hertle, quantus & quam validus est! *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 143. O wonderful, what an huge, brawny fellow! Hera mea, tace, tace, obscuro; salvae sumus, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 25. (3) Perii, obscuro, tam infandum, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 22. O ye gods!

† Obscūdanter. adv. *Compliantly, obediently.* § Obscūdanter naturae vivere, *Non. ex Nigidio.* † Ex lege.

Obscūndo, āre. act. *To humour, to comply with, to do readily as one is bid.* Obscūdato in loco, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 6, 23. § Ut ejus semper voluntatibus—venti tempestatēque obscūdarint, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 16.

Obsecutus, a, um, part. *About to hush up.* In hoc praecipue non obsecuturi, si in ullâ re putasset fas esse non obsequi, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6.

Obsecutus, a, um, part. *Having submitted to, or complied with.* Obsecutus mihi, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 66.

Obsēpio, ire, pfi, ptum. [*ex ob, & sepio*] (1) *To stop, or shut up against, to block up.* (2) *Met. To hinder, to preclude.* (1) *Æ* Aperire quae vetustas obsepserat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 27, 1. Hostium agmina obsepunt iter, *Liv.* 22, 50. (2) *Æ* Haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, *Cic. pro Mur.* 23. Haec plebi ad curules magistratus iter obsepfit, *Liv.* 4, 25.

Obsēpio, iri, pass. *To be stopped up.* *§* Ibi nunc oppidū obsepata est via, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 10. *Met.* Obseptum plebi ad honores iter, *Liv.*

Obseptum, i. n. *A hedge, stoppage, or impediment.* Obseptam viarum, *Sil.* 12, 110.

Obseptus, a, um, part. (1) *Hedged, or shut up against.* (2) *Stopped, precluded.* (1) Alii, obseptis itineribus, super vallum saliant, *Liv.* 25, 39. (2) *§* Postquam dolo viam obseptam vidit, bellum aperte moliendum ratus, *Liv.* 2, 6.

Obsēquēla, ae. f. *Compliance, humouring.* Parentes liberis suis facient obsequelam, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 50.

Obsēquens, tis. adj. ior, comp. *issimus, sup. Compliant, obedient, dutiful, submitting to.* Patri minus obsequens, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 18. Filia obsequentior tibi quam parenti par est, *Sall. in Cic. de Inanim.* Italia curae mortalium obsequentissima, *Col.* 3, 8. *¶* Voluptati obsequens, *given to pleasure; Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 9.

Obsēquenter, adv. *issimē, sup. (1) With compliance. (2) Dutifully.* (1) Haec obsequenter collegae facta sunt, *Liv.* 41, 10. (2) Vixit in contubernio aviae obsequentissimē, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 24.

Obsēquentia, ae. f. *Compliance.* Nimia obsequentia reliquorum, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 29. vix alibi occ.

Obsēquibilis, le. *Ready to serve, or assist,* *Gell.* 2, 29.

Obsēquiosus, a, um. *Obsequious, serviceable, very ready to assist, or obey.* Mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 57.

Obsēquium, ii. n. [*ex obsequor*] (1) *Properly a waiting upon a dead corpse to burial.* (2) *Met. Obsequiousness, or an attendance on some great person.* (3) *An obligation, or kindness.* (4) *Compliance, humouring, giving way to one's humour.* (5) *The desire of coition in females.* (6) *Met. Gentle management, or usage.* (7) *Flattery.* (8) *Smoothness, easiness to be forded.* (9) *Indulgence to, or making much of one's self.* (10) *Indulgence to children.* (11) *Ready submission, obedience, loyalty, subjection.* (12) *Slavery.* (1) Dum funeri obsequium parabat, ipse funus sine obsequio manebat, *Paul. Diac. de peste quadam.* Ego quoque in funus prodeo, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 88. hoc est, in obsequium funeris, *Eugraphius in loc.* (2) Antonium patientiā, & obsequio miugavi, *Cic. in Pison.* 2. (3) Obsequium grande tuli, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 18. (4) Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 41. *Æ* Invidiam ille non lenire obsequio, sed acerbitate opprimere studuit, *Nep. Dion.* 6. (5) Afellus admovetur, qui sollicitet obsequia feminae, *Col.* 6, 37. (6) Flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 179. Obsequio tranantur aquae, *Ibid.* 2, 181. (7) Blandi carminis obsequium, *Propert.* 1, 8, 40. Inter obsequia fortunae, *Curt.* 8, 4, 24. (8) Obsequio differri spernit aquarum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 117. (9) Animo obsequium funere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 10, 7. = Corporis obsequium indulgentiāque, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 70. Obsequium ventris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 104. (10) Omne meum obsequium in illum fuit cum multâ severitate, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 4. (11) *Æ* Obsequio pereunte perit imperium, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 83, 6. (12) Subeas alternus oportet ancipiti obsequio, *Pers.* 5, 156.

Obsēquor, i, cūsus sum. dep. (1) *To follow, or attend, particularly at funerals.* (2) *Met. To follow, or attend to.* (3) *To humour, or comply with, to submit to.* (4) *To be assisted to, to do good, or friendly offices, to serve.* (5) *To humour, or please.* (6) *To flatter, or cringe to.* (1) Restabat ipse insepultus, & dum obsequebatur, perimebatur, *Paul. Diac. in loc.* *Vid.* Obsequium, n. 1. (2) Idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, *C. Nep. Attic.* 2. Obsequar studiis nostris, *Cic.* (3) *§* Imperio obsequi, *Juv.* 10, 343. pudori, amoris, parenti, *Tac.* consuetudini, naturae, bonitati, *Cic.* *§* Quae obsequi non oportet, *Gell.* 2, 7. *Met.* Tempestati obsequi, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 10. = inservire, *Id.* (5) *§* *Hellenist.* Id ego percipio obsequi gnato meo, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 61. (6) Quem maxumē odisti, maxumē obsequeris, *Sall. in Cic.* *¶* Animo obsequi, *Plaut. Ter. to indulge one's self, or make merry.*

Obsēratus, a, um, part. (1) *Locked, or barred up.* (2) *Met. Shut up.* (1) Foribus aedium obsēratis, *Curt.* 4, 4, 12. *Æ* Aedificiis obsēratis, patentibus atris, *Liv.* 5, 41. (2) *Æ* Obsēratae aures, *deaf, tutiless, Hor. Epod.* 18, 1.

Obsēro, āre. [*ex ob, & ſera*] (1) *To lock, or bolt a door*

fast. (2) *To shut in.* (3) *To hinder by shutting in.* (4) *Met. To close up.* (1) Abi, atque ostium obsēra intus, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 25. (2) Obsērat herbosus lurida porta rogos, *Propert.* 4, 12, 8. (3) Ramices, qui exitus ferarum obsērent, *Col.* 9, 1. (4) Si vis, licet obsēres palatum, *Catull.* 53, 21.

Obsēro, erere, evi. *To sow, to plant.* In me acrumnam obsevisi gravem, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 30. Obducta terra erat, frugibus obsērebatur, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 28.

Observabilis, e. *Observable, that may be foreseen, or prevented.* Tectae manus minus sunt observabiles, *Quint.* 9, 1.

Observandus, a, um. *To be observed,* *Cic.*

Observans, tis. part. *§* adj. or, comp. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Observing, taking notice of, as the augurs.* (2) *Watching.* (3) *Observant, minding what one saith, careful to please.* (1) *Observans quae signa ferant columbae,* *Virg. Aen.* 6, 198. (2) *Durus arator observans implumes foetus nido detraxit,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 513. (3) *§* *Observantior aequi,* *Claud. 4 Conf. Honor.* 296. = *Observantissimus studiosissimūque nostrī homo,* *Cic. Fam.* 13, 3. *de caeteris not. vid.* *Observo.*

Observantia, ae. f. (1) *Observation, a curious minding.* (2) *Regard, esteem, honour.* *Act. & Pass.* (1) *Observantia temporum,* *Paterc.* 2, 106. (2) *Quae magnitudo observantiae tot beneficiis respondere poterit?* *Cic.* *Observantia ejus cara fuit omnibus,* *Nep. Attic.* 6. *sc. quā ipse alios observabat.* *Obsequio & observantiā in regem cum omnibus, benignitate erga alios cum rege ipso certasse,* *Liv.* 1, 35.

Observātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An observer, a witness, one that taketh account, a register.* (2) *A public officer, or inspector.* (1) *Sacer intra nos spiritus sedet, bonorum, malorumque nostrorum observator, & custos,* *Sen. Ep.* 41. (2) *Nemo observator, nemo castigatō afflisset,* *Plin. Pan.* 40.

Observātorus, a, um, part. *About to observe,* *Liv.* 9, 30.

Observatus, a, um. (1) *Watched, marked.* (2) *Met. Heeded, minded, observed, put in execution.* (1) = *Vestigia observata sequor per noctem, & lumine lustrō,* *Virg. Aen.* 2, 754. (2) *Quo praecepto diligenter ab iis observato, quum, &c.* *Caes. B. G.* 5, 35. *Vid.* *Observo.*

Observatus, ūs. m. verb. *Observation, experiment.* *Ex observatu dicunt,* *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 7.

Observo, āre. [*ex ob, & ſervo*] (1) *To mind heedfully, to watch.* (2) *To keep, to look after cattle.* (3) *To lie perdue, on the catch.* (4) *To wait a time, or opportunity.* (5) *To stand to, to keep, observe a rule, custom, law, &c.* (6) *To esteem, honour, reverence.* (1) *Observes filium, quid agat, quid consilii capteret,* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 142. (2) *Non hic armenta gregesve horridus observo,* *Ov. Met.* 1, 514. (3) *Aliae ex inopinato observant, & si quid incidit, arripiunt,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (4) *Ut tempus observaret epistolae tibi reddundae,* *Cic. Fam.* 11, 16. (5) *Quod quidem lingua Latina sic observat, ut, &c.* *Cic.* *Observare leges,* *Id. pro Dom.* 27. *animadversionem censoriam,* *Id.* (6) = *Omnes me observant & colunt,* *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10. = *Amare, diligere,* *Id.* *Annorum initia sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur,* *Caes. B. G.* 6, 17.

Observor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be observed, attended to, taken notice of.* (2) *To be pried into, to be sifted narrowly.* (3) *To be provided against.* (4) *To be honoured, esteemed, &c.* (1) *Res observari, animadvertique possunt,* *Cic. Div.* 2, 47. (2) *Postquam poeta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari,* *Ter. Adelph. prol.* (3) *Quod, ne accidat, observari non potest,* *Cic. Orat.* 56. (4) = *Coli & observari ab aliquo,* *Cic. de Amic.* 8.

Obses, ūdis. m. & f. [*quod is, tanquam pignus obsidetur, i. e. custoditur*] (1) *An hostage, given as a security, or pledge for performance of covenants in war, or peace.* (2) *Met. Any pledge, or security.* (1) *Caesar obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit,* *Caes. B. G.* 1, 27. *Obsides uti inter se dent perficit; Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio, & injuriā transeant,* *Id. ib.* 18. (2) = *Hymenaeus conjugii sponzor & obses,* *Ov. Ep.* 2, 34. *Habemus à Caesare sententiam, tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempub. voluntatis,* *Cic. Catil.* 4, 5. *Æ* *Vel obsides periculi, vel pignora voluntatis,* *Cic. pro Coel.* 32.

Obsessio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A blocking up any place.* (2) *A besieging, a beleaguering.* (1) *Obsessio militaris viae,* *Cic. in Pison.* 17. *templorum,* *Id. pro Dom.* 3. (2) *Antonius turpiter Mutinae obsessionem relinquit,* *Cic. Fam.* 10, 33.

Obsessor, ōris. m. verb. [*ex obsideo*] (1) *A constant frequenter.* (2) *He that keepeth a place from others.* (3) *A besieger, or blocker up.* (1) *Obsessor fori,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 18. (2) *Obsessor curiae,* *Cic. pro Dom.* 5. (3) *Obsessor Luceriae urbis,* *Liv.* 9, 15.

Obsessurus, a, um, part. *About to besiege,* *Liv.* 30, 7.

Obsessus, a, um, part. [*ex obsideo*] (1) *Beset, closed as with a guard.* (2) *Besieged, blocked.* (3) *Met. Strengthened, beset, surrounded.* (4) *Frequented, thronged, full of.* (1) *Trachias obsessa palude,* *Ov. Met.* 15, 717. (2) *Ignis accendit obsessam Iliōn,* *Hor. Epod.* 14, 14. (3) *Omnibus rebus obsessi colloquium petunt,* *Caes. B. G.* 1, 84. (4) *Tyrio tellus obsessa colono,* *Tib.* 4, 1, 139.

|| *Obsibilo,*

Obfibilis, āre. *To whistle as wind in trees*, Apul. p. 368.

† Infibilo.

Obfideo, ēre, ēdi, effum. [*ex ob, i. e. circum, & sedeo*]

(1) *To sit about, to take up a place by sitting.* (2) Met. *To cover, to overspread.* (3) *To wait, or attend before.* (4) *To sit waiting at a place for one, that he may be sure not to miss him.* (5) *To fix in, to take up in a place.* (6) *To secure, or guard, to keep a strict eye over.* (7) *To plot, or have a design upon.* (8) *To besiege, to block up.* (9) *To surround, to environ.*

(1) Servi ne obfideant, liberis ut sit locus, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 23. (2) Cūm Cinnanae, Marianaēque partes Italiam obfiderent, *Paterc.* 2, 24. (3) Tacitum obfedit limen Amatae, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 343. (4) Nunc verò domi certum obfidere est, usque donec redierit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 6. (5) & Ira feras mentes obfidet, eruditas praeterlabitur, *Petron. c.* 99. (6) Opportuna loca armatis hominibus coepit obfidere, *Cic.* (7) = Cūm speculatur atque obfidet rostra vindex libertatis curia, *Cic. pro Placc.* 57. Met. Qui meum tempus obfideret, *Cic. Aet. in Verr.* 1, 2. (8) Mutinam, & consulem designatum obfedit, *Cic. Phil.* 7, 15. (9) Met. Varia & incerta pericula humanam vitam obfident, *Cic.* Inter obfidere & oppugnare urbem differentia haec est, quòd illud fit morà, a blockade, hoc impetu, a siege. Consiliis ab oppugnandà urbe ad obfidendam versis, *Liv.* 2, 11.

Obfideor, ēri, fessus. pass. (1) *To be taken up by sitting in.* (2) *To be overspread.* (3) Met. *To be wholly shut up, or prepossessed.* (4) *To be besieged.* (5) *To be charmed, taken, or pleased with.* (1) Vid. Obfideo. (2) Mare superum obfidentur classe, *Cic. Att.* 10, 1. Corporibus omnis obfidentur locus, *Id. N. D.* 1, 65. (3) Cūm obfideri patris aures à fratre videret, *Liv.* 40, 20. (4) Obfideri immensis copiis, *Paterc.* 2, 120. (5) = Cūm is qui audit, ab oratore obfessus est, & tenetur, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Obfidianum vitrum [*ex Obsidio quodam inventore*] *A kind of black thick glass sometimes transparent, of which images and other things were made*, *Plin.* 37, 65.

Obsidio, ōnis. f. (1) *A surrounding, or hemming in.* (2) *A siege, a blockade.* (1) Caesar Pompeii castra obsidione munimentisque complectebatur, *Paterc.* 2, 50. (2) Urbes partim vi, partim obsidione cepit, *Cic. pro Mur.* 9.

Obsidionalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a siege.* Coronā graminea obsidionalis, *Liv.* 7, 37. *a chaplet, or garland made of the grass that grew in the place besieged, and given to him who had raised the siege.* Vid. *Plin.* 22, 4. *Gell.* 5, 6. & *Fest.* Scipio obsidionali coronā donatus est, *Paterc.* 1, 12.

Obfidior, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To lie in wait*, *Col.* 9, 14. *tibi tamen al. infidiantur.*

Obsidium, ii. n. (1) *A siege, a blockade.* (2) Met. *A watching, or looking after.* (3) *An ambush.* (4) *Apparent danger.* (1) Obsidium dictum est ab obsidendo, quo minùs hostis egredi possit inde, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 16. Obsidium solvere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 73. (2) Apum foetus, nisi curatoris obsidio excepti sint, diffugiunt, *Col. de R. R.* 9, 9. (3) Ne obsidiis hominum, aut insidiosorum animalium diripiantur, *Col.* 8, 2, 7. (4) Viden' hostes tibi adesse, tergòque tuo obsidium? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 64.

Obsidium, ii. n. [*ab obfies*] *An hostage.* Maherdates nobis obsidio datus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 10, 7.

* Obsido, sedi, ēre. [*ex ob, & fido*] (1) *To seat himself in, to possess himself of.* (2) *To lie in ambush at.* (3) *To keep blocked up.* (1) Obsidere vias, *Lucr.* 4, 351. partes, *Id. ib.* 1085. (2) Bivias obsidere milite fauces, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 516. (3) Vigilum excubiis obsidere portas, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 159. Met. Obsidere vias oculorum, *Lucr.* 4, 352.

Obfignandus, a, um. part. *To be sealed up.* Literas obfignandas publico signo curavi, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 63.

Obfignator, ōris. m. verb. *A sealer, one that signeth and sealeth.* Obfignator testamenti, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18.

Obfignatus, a, um. part. (1) *Sealed against.* (2) *Sealed up.* (3) Met. *Sealed, or safely laid up in memory.* (1) § Cui nihil obfignatum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61. (2) Obfignatā epistolā superiore, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 6. (3) = Obfignatum, & memori mente tenere, *Lucr.* 2, 581. ¶ Tabellis obfignatis agere cum aliquo, *to hold one to his bargain, to take him at his word*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 11.

Obfigno, āre. act. (1) *To seal up against.* (2) *To seal up.* (3) *To seal, as by witnesses.* (1) § Qui salinum seruo obfignant cum sale, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 3, 15. § Contra M. Scaurum obfignaverat stateras, *Cic.* (2) Pauca conscribit obfignatque, & liberto dat, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 5. (3) Ejus rei conditionis que tabellas obfignaverunt viri boni complures, *Cic. pro Quint.* 67.

Obfignor, āri. pass. *To be sealed up, &c.* *Nep. Lysand.* 5. Obfignari nihil inane solet, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70.

Obsipo, āre. [*ex ob, & antiq. sipo, unde & dissipō, i. e. dispergo*] *To scatter, throw on, or sprinkle.* Aquulam obfipat, *he sprinkleth water on me*; Met. *he reviveth me*, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 37.

Obfistens, tis. part. *Standing in the way, crowding.* Obfistentibus ad exitum Celtiberis, *Liv.* 41, 26. Magnā cum

clade obfistentium, *Paterc.* 2, 115. Voto suo obfistentes filios ejus dolo aggreditur, *Just.* 3, 1.

Obfistitur. imperf. *Opposition, or resistance is made.* § Magnitudine animi repugnari obfistūque potest fortunae, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7.

Obfisto, ēre, stiti, stitum. (1) *To stand, or post one's self in the way.* (2) *To stop, or hinder.* (3) Met. *To oppose, to withstand.* (1) § Ne quisquam sit, qui mihi obfistat in viā, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 5. Hic obfistam, ne imprudenti huc ea se surrepsit mihi, *Id. Mil.* 2, 3, 62. (2) Neque mihi ulla obfistet amnis, neque mons, neque adeò mare, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 18. (3) = Catilinae occurri atque obfisti, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. Obfistere malis, *Liv.* 23, 20.

Obfitus, a, um. part. [*ex obferor*] (1) *Sown over with seed.* (2) *Set, or planted.* (3) *Over run, overgrown with.* (4) *Covered all over.* (5) Met. *Full of, oppressed with.* (1) Litt. ex Varr. & Cic. (2) Obfita pomis rura, *Ov. Met.* 13, 719. (3) Obfita virgultis loca, *Liv.* 21, 54. Obfita letis Io, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 790. (4) Iter obfium nivibus, *Curt.* 5, 6, 13. Obfita squalore vestis, *Liv.* 2, 23. (5) Obfitus annis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5. Rex obfitus aevo, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 307.

Obfolescio, unde obfolesco. *To become obsolete.* Met. *to be debased, grown into contempt, be vilified, or made cheap.* Augustus admonebat praetores, ne paterentur nomen commissionibus obfolesceri, *Suet. Aug.* 89.

Obfolescās, a, um. part. ex praeced. *Grown obsolete, old, or unfit for use.* Toga maculis obfolescās, *V. Max.* 3, 5, 1.

Obsoleo, ui & evi. [*ex obs, & ὀλέω, perdo*] (1) *To grow out of use, or fashion, to decay.* (2) *To lose its grace and authority.* (1) Propter vetustatem obsoleverant res, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1. (2) In homine turpissimo obsolebant dignitatis insignia, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Obsoleo, ēre. (1) *To grow out of use, or memory.* (2) *To lose its reputation, value, &c.* (3) *To be dishonoured, stained, or polluted.* (1) & Haec, ne obsolescerent, renovabam legendo, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 3. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 17. (2) Cito laus obsolescit in sordidis hostibus, *Curt.* 9, 6, 14. (3) Virtus nunquam alienis sordibus obsolescit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 28.

Obsolētē. adv. unde comp. obsoletius. *Very old-fashionedly.* Obsoletius vestitus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 58.

Obsolētus, a, um. [*ab obsoleo*] or, comp. stimus, sup. (1) *Grown out of use, antiquated, obsolete.* (2) *Stale, common, vulgar.* (3) *Disregarded, worthless.* (4) *De veste, Dirty, sorry.* (5) *Stained, dishonoured.* (1) = Vereor ne haec nimis antiqua & obsoleta videantur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 21. (2) = Abiecta & obsoleta verba fugienda, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 37. & = Honores olim rari & tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi & obsoleti, *Nep. Milt.* 6. (3) Obsoleta spolia, *Curt.* 9, 1, 2. (4) Obsoletior vestitus, *Cic. contra Rull.* 5. Obsoletissimus vestitu, *Apul. Florid.* 19. p. 819. (5) Dexterā obsoleta sanguine, *Sen. Agam.* 977.

Obsolētus, a, um. *Made hard, hardened.* Teetorio inducto rigidēque obsolidato, *Vitruv.* 2, 3.

Obsōnator, ōris. m. verb. *A caterer, or purveyor.* Obsōnator optimus, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 73.

Obsōnātus, ūs. m. verb. *A catering, or buying of victuals.* Priusquam ego obsōnatu redeo, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 5.

* Obsōnium, i. n. ὀσώνιον. (1) *Any victuals eaten with bread,* (2) especially fish. (1) Convertam me domum cum obsōnio, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 22. Omnia conductis coemens obsōnia nummis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 9. (2) ὀσών & ὀσώνιον Graeci non temere nisi de piscibus esserunt; & sane sic intelligi videtur locus *Nepotii, Themist.* c. 10.

Obsōno, āre. act. *To cater, to buy victuals.* Postquam obsōnavit herus, & conduxit coquos, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 1.

Obsōnor, āri. pass. *To be provided, or catered.* § Obsōnatum nobis sit opulentum obsōnium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 64. An hoc ad eas res obsōnatum est? *Id. ibid.* 1, 2, 35.

Obsōno, āre. *To speak whilst another is speaking, so that he cannot be heard.* § Sermonē huic obsōnas, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 74.

† Obsōnus, a, um. *Harsh, ill sounding.* Humili, obsōnā, & tremulā vocē, *Varr. Fort. legend.* absonā.

Obsōpio, *To cast into a sleep, unde*

Obsopior, iri. pass. *To fall asleep.* A somni tempore prohibere ne obsopiantur, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 180.

Obsorbeo, ui & pli, ēre. *To sup up, or suck in.* Da obsorbo, herclē, obsorbeam aquam, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 3, extr. ¶ Ter die obsorbebat, terque eructabat, *Hyg. Fab.* 125.

† Obsordeo, ui, ēre. Obsorduit jam haec in me aerumna miseria, *Caecil. ap. Non.*

¶ Obfāculum, li. n. Adducitur ex *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 10. sed mel. libb. obfēpta est via. Obfāculum ὀψάκιον, *Gloss.*

† Impedimentum.

Obfāns, tis. part. *Hindering, letting, standing in the way.* Obfāntes catervae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 43. Obfāntes pelle moras, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 11, 8. Obfāntia fata, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 4. Obfāntia filvarum amoliri jubetur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 59, 4.

¶ Obfāntia,

|| Obstantia, ae. f. *Opposition*. Propter obstantiam aëris, *Vitruv.* 1, 6. vid. & 8, 1. & 10, 14. + *Oppositio*.

Obstatur, imperf. *Opposition is made*. Nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 14.

Obstaturus, a, um. part. *That will withstand, or oppose*. § Obstatura Pelasgis vexilla, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 247. Saevis obstatura animis, *Id.* vid. & *Quint.* 2, 12.

|| Obsterno, ere. *To lay down before one*. § = Mulierem puero objicit & obsternit, *Apul. Apol.* p. 554.

Obstetricium, ii. n. *Midwifery*, *Plin.* 35, 40.

Obstetrix, icis. f. *pro obstetrix*. [ab obstito, obstiti, obstitum, quod obstitat, *Prisc.* i. e. adstiat puerperae; ob, enim ant. pro ad] *A midwife*. An tu fuisti meae matri obstetrix? *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 96.

Obstinatē, adv. ius, firmē. *Resolvedly, resolutely, constantly, stiffly, strongly*. Obstinatē operam dare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 8. negare, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 6. Obstinatius omnia agere, *Suet. Caes.* 29. Obstinatissime recusare, *Id. Tib.* 67.

Obstinatio, ōnis. f. (1) *Inflexible resolution, firmness of purpose*. (2) *Obstinacy, or stubbornness*. (1) Obstinatio quaedam sententiae, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 17. Preces ejus taciturnā obstinatione repressit, *Nep. Attic.* ult. (2) Obstinatio viris feminisque Judaeorum par, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 5.

Obstinatum est, imperf. *It is firmly resolved and fixed*. = Quando id certum atque obstinatum est, *Liv.*

Obstinatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. firmus, sup. (1) *In a good sense, steady, fixed, unmoved*. (2) *In a middle sense, self-willed, determined*. (3) *In a bad sense, resolute, obstinate*. (1) Popularium virtus pro regno suo obstinatissima, *Sen. Ep.* 71. § Obstinati animi ad decertandum, *Liv.* 6, 3. mori, *Id.* (2) Tiberium sine miseratione, sine ira, obstinatum, clausumque vidit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 4. Met. Obstinatae aures, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 8. (3) Appius obstinato animo tribunal adscendit, *Liv.* 3, 47. = Voluntas ejus obstinator videtur, & iracundia obfirmator, *Cic. Att.* 1, 11.

Obstineo, ere. *Obstinet* dicebant antiqui, quod hunc ostendit; ut in veteribus carminibus: *Sed jam se coelo candens Aurora obstinet suum patrem*, *Fest.*

Obstino, are. act. [ex ob, & ant. stano, seu stino, quod a sto, unde destino, praestino] (1) *To be obstinate, to persist firm in a purpose, to make a firm resolution*. (2) *To ask so as to take no denial*. (1) § Obstinaverant animis vincere, aut mori, *Liv.* 23, 29. (2) § Ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 89.

Obstipus, a, um. [ex ob, & stipes, i. e. stipitis instar immotus ac rigidus] (1) *Stiff, or that is carried stiff on one side*. (2) *Crooked, awry*. (3) *That carrieth its head stiff on one side*. (1) Obstipo capite, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 92. Incedebant cervice rigida, & obstipa, *Suet. Tib.* 68. (2) Omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa necessum est, *Lucr.* 4, 519. Legit autem *Fest.* obstita. (3) Cum obstipae sues transversa capita ferant, *Col.* 7, 10, 1.

Obstitum, i. n. (1) *A place struck with thunder, or lightning*. (2) *Obliquity*. (1) Fulgura atque obstita pianto, *ap. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9. (2) Obstitum circulatorum, *Apul. de Deo Socrat.* p. 666.

Obstitus, a, um. [ab obstitendo. Est enim obstitire pro obitare] (1) *Thunder-struck, or blasted with lightning*. (2) *Struck with a panic terror, affrighted into madness by an apparition*. (3) *Oblique, crooked*. (1) Obstitum Cloathius & Aelius Stilo esse aiunt violatum attactumque de coelo, *Fest.* (2) Obstitum Cincius esse ait eum, qui deo deaque obstitit, i. e. qui viderit, quod videre nefas esset, *Fest.* (3) *Fest. ex Enn. Licinio, & Lucr.*

Obsto, are, stitum & statum. (1) *To stand before, or over-against, to be in the way, or interposed*. (2) *Met. To interpose*. (3) *To stand as a limit, or boundary*. (4) *To withstand, or oppose, to make effectual opposition*. (5) *To let, hinder, to be an impediment, or hindrance to*. (6) *To be prejudicial, or adverse to, to stand in the way of*. (1) Obstitit in mediâ candida pompa via, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 906. § Velim à sole mihi non obstes, *V. Max.* 4, 3. ext. 4. (2) Recens meritum facto obstabat, *Liv.* 1, 26. (3) A latere Oceani obitare ipsum quod vocant inane, *Plin.* 19, 2. (4) = Contra pugnare & obitare, *Lucr.* 1, 3, 8. Quod ne fieret, obstitit, *Cic.* Famam obitare furori, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 91. Terrore mortis, ac periculo capitis, ne accederes, obstiti, *Cic.* Sensit peritus dux quae res victoriae obstaret, *Liv.* 8, 36. (5) Quid obstat, cur non verae fiant? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 76. § Paulum hoc negoti mihi obstat, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 93. § Sin ne possim, &c. frigidus obstitit sanguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 484. (6) Ita iracundia obstitit oculis, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 45. Consiliis obstat fortuna, *Nep.* Ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstat, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 20. = Commodis alicujus officere, & obflare, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 38.

Obstatur, imperf. *An opposition is made*. Indignatur amans invitum vivere cogi, obstarique animae miserâ de sede volenti exire, *Ov. Met.* 11, 787.

Obstragulum, li. n. [ab ob, & stragulum] *That which covereth*. Crepidarum obstragulis margaritas addunt, the upper leathers, or parts of a slipper, *Plin.* 9, 56.

Obstrepenis, tis. part. (1) *Making a noise that one cannot be heard, &c.* (2) *Roaring loudly as the sea before*. (3) *Met. Making deaf to advice*. (1) Obstrepenste pluvia nihil sentire Poeni, *Liv.* 21, 56. (2) Mare Bais obstrepenis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 20. (3) Clausae erant aures, obstrepenste iâ, *Curt.* 8, 1, 49.

|| Obstreperus, a, um. adj. Obstreperum carmen cicadarum, the chirping note of grasshoppers, *Apul.* p. 786. + Obstrepenis.

Obstreptur, imperf. *They cry out, or bawl against*. § Decemviro obstreptur, *Liv.* 3, 49.

Obstrepo, ere, ui, itum. (1) *To make a noise against, or before*. (2) *To sound, or make a noise to*. (3) *To make a noise, to hinder the being heard*. (4) *To interrupt by noise*. (5) *To disturb, or interrupt*. (1) § Inordinati atque incompositi obstrepunt portis, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 13. (2) Fontes lymphis obstrepunt, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 27. (3) Turba obstreptit, *Tib.* 2, 1, 86. § Ululatus obstrepuere sono citharae, *Ov. Met.* 11, 18. (4) Ipsi sibi in dicendo obstreperere videntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 13. (5) Tibi literis obstreperere, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 4. Met. Ne tuae laudi obstrepat, may not lessen the sound of your praise, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1031.

Obstrepor, i. pass. (1) *To have a noise made about it, so that it cannot be heard*. (2) *To have a sound made about it*. (1) § Ejusmodi res, nescio quo modo obstrepi clamore millitum videntur, & turbarum sono, *Cic. pro Marc.* 2. (2) Si nemus non obstreperetur aquis, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 10.

Obstrictus, a, um. part. [ab obstringor] (1) *Bound, or tied hard about*. (2) *Met. Obligated, engaged, &c.* (3) *Intangled, fast ensnared*. (1) Collo obstricto trahere, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 72. (2) = Addictum, debitum, obstrictum aliquem habere, *Cic. pro Coel.* 32. § Excogitavi, quamobrem viderer maximis beneficii vinculis obstrictus, cum liber essem, & solutus, *Cic. pro Planc.* 30. (3) Se obstrictum scelere non sentit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 32. Obstrictus patriae, owing to his country the suffering of punishment for attempting its destruction, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 2.

Obstrictus, us. m. *Cloveness, or narrowness of a passage*, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 14.

Obstringator, oris. m. verb. *He that detracteth from, or reflecteth on*. Aemulus illius artis atque obstringillator, *Varr. ap. Non.* 8. n. 73. + Malevolus.

Obstringillaturus. *Vid. Obstringillaturus*.

Obstringillo, are. seu obstringillo [ex ob, & stringulo] (1) *To hamper, intangle; to be severe upon*. (2) *To reflect, or be bitter upon, to jeer*. (3) *To stand in the way*. (1) & Lex neque innocenti propter similitudinem obstringillat, neque nocenti propter amicitiam ignoscit, *Non. ex Varr.* (2) Obstringillandi causâ figulinas reprehendis, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 2, 24. (3) Nunc multa obstringillant, *Sen. Epist.* 115.

Obstringillum, li. n. *The bezil, or hollow of the ring where the jewel is set*. Obstringillum, σφραγισφόρυλαξ, *Gloss.*

|| Obstringillus, li. m. *A sort of shoe tied upon the foot with a latchet*. Obstringilli sunt, qui per plantas confuti sunt, & quorum ex superiore parte corrigia trahitur, ut constringantur, unde & nominantur, *Isid.*

Obstringillaturus, a, um. part. *That will hinder, or oppose*. Obstringillaturus, ne triumphus decerneretur, *Non. ex Varr.*

Obstringillo, are. *Vid. Obstringillo*.

Obstringo, ere, xi, ictum, act. [ex ob, & stringo] (1) *To tie about hard*. (2) *Met. To oblige highly*. (3) *To plight, to pawn a thing*. (4) *To bind, or engage one*. (5) *To intangle, or engage in debt*. (6) *To bring under the power, or trouble of*. (7) *To bring under the guilt of*. (8) *To violate and prophane by swearing falsely by*. (1) Follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 23. Meum laqueo collum quando obstrinxero, *Ibid.* 1, 1, 39. (2) § Cluentium vobis in perpetuum liberisque vestris obstringite, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 71. (3) Fidem obstringere, *Liv.* (4) § Jurejurando civitatem obstringere, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31. Cum sex libris tanquam praedibus me obstrinxerim, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Alii matrimonio se obstrinxisse, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 53, 5. ¶ Obstringere se haereditati, to oblige himself to the performance of what the law requireth of an heir, *Dig.* (5) Ut amicos aere alieno obstrinxerim, *Brutus ad Cic.* Fam. 11, 10. (6) Ementitus es auspicia; obstrinxisti religione populum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 33. (7) Se obstringere scelere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 19. mendacii religione, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 11. perjurio se suumque caput, *Liv.* (8) Obstringere perjurio signa militaria, & aquilas, sacramentique religionem, *Liv.* 26, 48.

Obstringor, i, obstrictus. pass. (1) *To be highly obliged*. (2) *Met. To be held fast, to be captivated*. (3) *To be under the guilt, or obliged to the punishment of*. (1) Me omnium officiorum religione obstringi arbitror, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 14. (2) Voluptatibus obstringi, *Cic. pro Coel.* 47. (3) Furti obstringitur, *Gell. ex Sabino.* 11, 18.

Obstructio, ōnis. f. verb. *That which stoppeth, or covereth*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9, fin.

Obstructurus, a, um. part. *That will stop up by building against*. § Primo se luminibus ejus esse obstructurum minabatur, *Cic. pro Demo.* 48.

Obstructus,

O B T

Obstruētus, a, um. part. [ab obstruor]. (1) *Built, or heaped up.* (2) *Stopped, or shut up.* (3) *Obstructed, or rendered difficult to attain.* (4) *Prejudiced, hard to be persuaded.* (1) Muros raptim obstruētus saxis refecerunt, *Curt.* 4, 3, 13. (2) § Amnes obstruēti stragibus, *Sil.* 13, 743. = Partes corporis obstruētae & obturatae, *Cic. de Fato*, 5. (3) Omnis cognitio multis est obstruēta difficultatibus, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 2. (4) Obstruētae mentes, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 21, 3.

Obstrūdo, ēre. act. (1) *To thrust, or cram down, to eat hastily, or greedily.* Stans obstruēro aliquid strenuē, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 13.

Obstruo, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To stop up by building against.* (2) *To fill, or dam up.* (3) *To barricade, to shut up.* (4) *To stop the way to.* (5) *To interpose.* (6) Met. *To render weak, or dull of apprehension.* (7) *To eclipse, to render less noted, or admired.* (1) Se luminibus ejus esse obstruētum minabatur, *Cic. pro Domo*, 48. (2) § Caesar rivos operibus obstruxit, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 49. § Obstruximus orbem terrarum nobis, ut Crete sola pateret, *Ov. Met.* 8, 117. (3) Ne exire possit valvas aedis, ephori obstruxerunt, *Nep. Pauf.* 5. Iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 20. Aures morbus obstruxit, *Sen. Ben.* 3, 16. conf. *Vol. Flacc.* 7, 296. (4) § Obstruite perfugio improborum, *Cic. pro Sull.* 28. (5) Luna à terris altum caput obstruit eji soli, *Lucr.* 5, 753. (6) Ne sensus nimia dulcedine obstrueret, *Plin.* 35, 36. (7) Catonis luminibus obstruxit haec posteriorum quasi exaggerata altiùs oratio, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 17.

Obstruor, i. pass. *To be barricaded, stopped up.* Portas obstrui jubet, *Caes. B. C.* 5, 48.

+ Obstrusus, a, um. part. *Adducitur ex Plaut. Ov. &c. ubi hodie legitur abstrusus.*

Obstupēfācio, ēre, ēci. act. *To astonish, or abash, to amaze, or confound.* § Constantiā suā tribunos obstupēfecit, & plebem, *Liv.* Timidum obstupēfecit pudor, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 54.

Obstupēfactus, a, um. part. (1) *Benumbed.* (2) *Astonished.* (3) *Made heavy, or dull, befuddled.* (1) = Obstupēfactis nervis, ac torpore hebetatis artubus, *V. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 6. (2) = Non obstupēfactus ac perterritus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 7. (3) Illa pars animi cum sit immoderato obstupēfacta potu atque pastu, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29.

Obstūpeo, ui, ēre. *To be motionless, to be amazed, or stunned, and have no sense left.* Obstupuit hominis improbi dicto, *Cic.* Obstupuere animi, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 120. Ahimus timore obstupuit, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 4, 3.

Obstupēscō, ēre. (1) *To grow dizzy, or drunk.* (2) *To be astonished, &c.* (1) Apes obstupēscunt potantes, *Varr.* (2) Beneficia quibus illi obstupēscunt, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21.

Obstupīdus, a, um. *Motionless, bereft of his senses.* Quid additisti obstupida? cur non pultas? *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 39.

Obsum, es, fui, esse. n. *To be hurt, to be hurtful, or prejudicial, to make against.* § Pudor non modo non obfuit orationi, sed etiam profuit, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 26. § adjumento esse, *Ad Herenn.*

Obfuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. *To cover round, and close upon, to stitch up.* Crescens arbor pectora obfuerat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 406. ubi vulgo obruerat.

Obfuor, i. pass. *To be stopped, or stitched up.* Spiritus oris multa reluctanti obfuitur, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 301. Sic MSS. vetustiss.

Obsurdeō, ēre. ui. n. *To become deaf.* Hoc sonitu opplētae aures hominum obsurduerunt, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5.

Obsurdesco, ēre. *To grow, or be deaf, or not to be persuaded.* Obsurdescent magis quotidie ad vocem tributj, *Cic.* Obsurdesimus tamen nescio quomodo, nec ea, quae ab ea monebamur, audimus, *Id. de Am.* 24.

Obsūtus, a, um. part. [ab obsuor] *Stitched, sewed, or closed up.* Obsutum maenae torret in igne caput, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 578. Obsuta lectica, *Suet. Tib.* 64.

Obteētus, ūs. m. *The covering up.* Tristis vestis obteētus, *Sen.*

Obteētus, a, um. part. [ab obtegor] (1) *Covered, shaded.* (2) *Covered, disguised.* (3) *Defended, sheltered, saved.* (1) Domus arboribus obteēta, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 300. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 6, 51. (3) Meliorum precibus obteētus, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 6, 5, 5.

Obtegendus, a, um. part. *To be covered, or hid.* Os obtegendum, fauces velandae, tussicula suis remediis finienda, *Celf.* 3, 22.

Obtegens, tis. part. *Hiding, concealing.* § Divina humanaeque obtegens, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 76, 2. § Animus sui obtegens, *Id. Ann.* 4, 1, 5.

Obtego, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To cover over.* (2) *To hide, or conceal.* (1) Cato, 40. (2) Nunc te hoc pacto credis posse obtegere erata? *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 23.

Obtegor, i. pass. (1) *To be covered with earth.* (2) *To be hidden, or concealed.* (1) Terrae os obtegatur, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22. glebis, *Col.* Vetustas obtegitur densa caligine, *Sil.* 8, 45. (2) Ut adolescentiae turpitudine sordibus tuis obtegatur, *Cic. in Vat.* 5.

O B T

Obtemperātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The submitting to, or complying with.* § Si iustitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus institutisque populorum, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 15.

Obtemperātur, imperf. *Obedience is paid to.* Ne auspiciis obtemperaretur, *Cic.* In quo si obtemperatum esset, *Id.*

Obtemperāturus, a, um. part. *That will comply with.* Tibi deos certē scio obtemperaturos magis, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 5, 70.

Obtempero, āre. [ex ob, & tempero] (1) *To comply with, to act according to.* (2) *To be civil to.* (1) = Ut ej. s. semper voluntatibus cives adfenserint, socii obtemperarint, hostes obedierint, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 16. § Ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, *Id. Off.* 1, 28. (2) *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 15.

Obtendens, tis. part. *Using for an excuse.* Diversas fugae causas obtendentes, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 12, 3.

Obtendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. act. [ex ob, & tendo.] (1) *To spread, or place before so as to hide, or cover.* (2) *To cast an excuse, or pretence over a thing.* (1) Pro viro nebulam & ventos obtendere, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 82. (2) Rationem turpitudini obtendere, *Plin. Epist.* 8, 6. § Ad ea Drusus cum arbitrium senatus & patris obtenderet, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 26, 2.

Obtendor, i. pass. (1) *To be spread, or hung before, to be put over as a covering.* (2) *To be extended, or stretched in length opposite to.* (3) *To be pretended, to be used as a reason.* (1) Coria velaque jussit obtendi, *Curt.* 4, 2, 23. = Multis simulationum involucris tegitur, & quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 5. (2) In occidentem Hispaniae obtenditur, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 2. (3) Frustra libertatis vocabulum obtendi ab eis, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 17, 2.

Obtento, āre. freq. [ab obtineo] *To take hold of, or possess frequently.* Spes quaedam me obtentabat, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 10. Leg. & sustentabat.

Obtentum est, imperf. *It was obtained.* Ut aegre sit ab eo obtentum, ut vellet vivere, *Just.* 12, 8.

Obtentūrus, a, um. part. [ab obtineo.] *Ready to get.* Imperium civitatis obtenturus, *Caes. B. C.* 1.

Obtentus, a, um. part. [ab obtendor] (1) *Spread over.* (2) *Held before.* (1) Obtentā nocte, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 248. (2) Obtentā pallā, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 718.

Obtentus, a, um. [ab obtineor] *Obtained.* Obtentā in praemium captivā, *Just.* 2, 4.

Obtentus, ūs. m. verb. [ab obtendō] (1) *The placing, or spreading over.* (2) *A colour, pretext, or disguise.* (3) *A cover, or shelter.* (1) Obtentu frondis inumbrare, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 66. nubium, *Plin.* 31, 1. (2) Secundae res miro sunt vitiis obtentul, *Sall. Lepid. Orat. contr. Sull.* (3) Obtentus fugientibus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 14, 9.

Obterendus, a, um. part. *To be crushed, or harassed.* Domesticiis bellis Graecia obterenda, *Just.* 5, 2.

Obtero, ēre, trivi, itum. act. [ex ob, & tero] (1) *To crush, bruise, or trample upon.* (2) *To over-run, to crush, or destroy suddenly with numbers.* (3) Met. *To trample upon, to bear down with violence and contempt.* (4) *To condemn and baffle.* (5) *To run down, disparage, or undervalue.* (1) Proculcatas obteret ranas pede, *Phaedr.* 1, 30, 10. Pabula currens obtrivit eques, *Luc.* 6, 82. (2) Ordovicum civitas alam, in finibus suis agentem, propē universam obtriverat, *Tac. Agric.* 18. (3) Qui omnia jura populi obtrisset, *Liv.* 3, 58. (4) = Ita calumniam stultitiāque obtrivit ac contudit, *Cic. pro Gaecin.* 7. (5) Invidia laudem virtutis obtenebant, *Nep. Timol.* 1. Majestatem populi Romani senescentem obtetere, *Liv.* 23, 43.

Obteror, obtritus. pass. (1) *To be broken in pieces, or squeezed to death.* (2) *To be trampled under foot, to be trod to death.* (3) *To be despised, to be disregarded.* (4) *To be easily overcome, or surmounted.* (5) *To be run down, or disparaged.* (1) § Quinquaginta hominum millia eo casu debilitata vel obtrita sunt, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 63, 4. (2) Elephantorum pedibus obterit, *Curt.* 10, 9, 18. Multi in praecipiti fuga, ruentes supra alios alii, in angustiis portarum obtriti sunt, *Liv.* 30, 5. (3) Religio pedibus obteritur, *Lucr.* 1, 80. (4) Quae dura, difficilia, adversa videantur, ea virtutibus iis obtereri posse, *Cic.* (5) Criminibus avaritiae obterere laudem imperatoriam, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 1.

Obtestans, tis. part. (1) *Calling to witness, or assistance.* (2) *Beseeching passionately, praying heartily.* (3) *Alleging.* (1) Tuam in me benevolentiam obtestans, *Cic. ad Brut.* 13. (2) Obtestans omnes deos, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. (3) Famam perditam, pecuniam exhaustam obtestans, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 45, 3.

Obtestatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An injunction in earnest and solemn words.* (2) *An earnest supplication.* (3) *An injunction laid upon one by will, or the desire of a person upon his death-bed.* (1) Obtestatio legis, *Cic. pro C. Balbo*, 14. (2) = In preces obtestationesque versae mulieres, *Liv.* 27, 50. (3) Mulier obtestatione viri domo exire non debuit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 35.

Obtestatus, a, um. part. *That hath conjured, or earnestly besought.* Collegam obtestatus per literas, ut, &c. *Liv.*

Obtestor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ex ob, & testor] (1) *To call to witness.* (2) *To protest.* (3) *To conjure, or beseech, particularly on one's death-bed, or by one's last will.* (4) *To implore, or call upon one for succour.* (1) *Serv.* in illud *Virgil.* Obtestanturque Latinum, *Aen.* 7, 576. (2) Ego, quod facio, &c. me pacis causā facere clamo atque obtestor, *Cic.* pro *Muren.* 37. (3) = § Te obsecro, obtestorque per senectutem & solitudinem meam, nihil aliud, nisi ut, &c. *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 30. Per tuam fidem perque hujus solitudinem te obtestor, ne, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 57. § Illud te pro Latio obtestor, pro maiestate tuorum, *Virg.* *Aen.* 12, 820. (4) Vestram fidem obtestatur, *Cic.* pro *Mur.* 40.

Obtexens, tis. part. *Covering over as with a garment.* Per nubes coelum aliud obtexens, *Plin.* 2, 38.

Obtexo, ēre, ui, tum. *To cover.* Post illa eam obtexere negligens fui, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 61.

Obtexor, i. pass. *To be covered, darkened, shaded.* Coelum obtexitur umbrā, *Virg.* *Aen.* 11, 611. fletum, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 115.

Obtharamentum, obthuratus, obthuro. *Vid.* Obturamentum, &c.

Obtinentia, ae. f. *A figure in rhetoric, called also by the Greek name Apostrophi.* Ἀποστροφὴ, quam *Cicero* Retinentiam, *Celsus* Obtinentiam, nonnulli Interruptionem appellant, *Quint.* 9, 2.

Obtineo, ēre, ui, neut. [ex ob, & taceo] (1) *To be struck silent, to speak never a word, to leave off speaking.* (2) *Met.* *Not to be heard, to be left off, or laid aside.* (1) *Virgo* obticet, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 5, 4. *Chorus* turpiter obticuit, *Hor. A. P.* 284. (2) Queritur nugas obticuisse meas, *Mart.* 10, 17.

Obtinendus, a, um. *To be retained, &c.* Provinciae obtinendae causā relictus, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 48.

Obtinens, tis. part. (1) *Governing, obtaining, &c.* (2) *Possessing, extending over.* (3) *Being masters at sea.* (1) *Salustio* interiorē Africā obtinente, *Cic.* in *Sall.* (2) *Platanus* agros longis obtinens umbris, *Plin.* 12, 5. Omnia obtinentibus aquis, *Liv.* (3) Obtinentibus maria praedonibus, *Paterc.* 2, 45.

Obtineo, ēre, ui, tentum. act. [ex ob, & teneo] (1) *To hold, keep up, retain, to continue in the possession, or practice of.* (2) *To continue, to last.* (3) *To maintain, defend, support.* (4) *To have, to be in.* (5) *To supply.* (6) *To carry, win, get.* (7) *To bear, to manage.* (8) *To obtain by intreaty.* (9) *To prevail upon, or be too strong for.* (10) *To keep up an opinion, to continue in a prepossession.* (11) *To obtain, to accomplish, effect, bring about.* (12) *To extend over, to take up.* (13) *To evince, to make good.* (14) *To hold, rule, or govern.* (1) *Suam* quisque domum tum obtinebat, *Cic. Phil.* 19. *Rationem* antiquā obtine: conserva, quare, parce, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 27. *Antiquum* obtines, *Id. Andr.* 4, 6, 22. *Firmitudinem* animi obtinere, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 54. ¶ Obtinere colorem, *to keep one's colour without blushing.* *Id.* (2) *Noctem* insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *Liv.* (3) *Viri* jus suum ad mulieres obtinere haud queunt, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 21. *Ubi* nostrum jus contra illos obtinere-mus, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 9. (4) *Quantam* lenitatem tu per te obtines, *Cic.* pro *Ligar.* 5. *Romana* pubes moestum aliquamdiu silentium obtinuit, *Liv.* Obtinere principem locum, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 6. *Salutem* legibus obtinemus, *Cic.* ¶ Aliquem numerum obtinere, *to be in some repute.* *Id.* ¶ Proverbiū locum obtinere, *to go, or pass for.* *Id.* (5) *Turres* editae & conjunctae muri locum obtinebant, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 18. (6) ¶ *Pompeius* malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 24. (7) *Qui* hoc iudicio partes accusatoris obtinet, *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 2. (8) *Omnia*, quae voles, tu obtinebis, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8. (9) *Quod* & plures tradidere auctores, & fama obtinuit, *Liv.* (10) *Populus Romanus* antea obtinebat regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, *Sall. de Repub. ord. princ.* (11) *His* obtinuit, ut, &c. *Liv.* *Vid.* Obtineor.

Cum admitti magna ambitione aegrē obtinuisset, *Just.* 1, 3. (12) *Qui* novem dispensis jugera membris obtineat, *Lucr.* 3, 1002. Obtinebant longo agmine propē quinque millia passuum, *Liv.* (13) *Stoici* se posse putant duas contrarias sententias obtinere, *Cic.* de *Fin.* 4, 28. Si non obtinuerit aut verum esse, aut falsum, *Id.* (14) § Regnum obtinere, *Caes. de B. G.* 1, 4. provinciam, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. § imperio, *Id.* Galliam armis obtinere, *Liv.* Academiam Carneades & Clitomachus & Aeschines obtinebant, *were the preceptors there.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1. ¶ Obtinere vulgo ponitur pro acquirere, consequi; sed nullo veterum exemplo, ut censent nonnulli. *Sed vid.* *Liv.* 3, 1. & *Cic.* de *Orat.* 3, 17.

Obtineor, ēri. pass. *To be held, gained, effected, &c.* Regnum quod à Tantalō proditum jure obtinebatur, *Cic. Off.* 3, 21. Judicabat liberis sententiis patrum conscriptorum causam suam facile obtineri, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 52. Non potest haec res allehori jugere obtineri, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 15.

Obtinet. imperf. *It obtaineth.* Hodie obtinuit indifferenter quaestores creari, *Ulp.*

Obtinetur. imperf. *It is obtained, it prevaleth.* Nam si perseverant, & obtinetur, quid nobis futurum sit, vides, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 7.

Obtingit, ēbat. pract. obtingit. [ex ob, & tango] *Legitur tantum in tertiis personis.* (1) *To happen, chance, or fall out to.* (2) *To fall to by lot.* (3) *To be allotted to by the order of nature.* (1) *Exoptata* obtingent, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 136. Obtingit mihi praeter spem, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 9. Obtingit istud ex sententiā, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 3, 5. Hoc confiteor jure obtingisse, *Id. Andr.* 3, 5, 2. Obtingant ex te, quae exopto mihi, *Id. Hec.* 4, 2, 3. Ut haec res obtingit de filia, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 6, 7. (2) Cum tibi provincia forte obtingisset, *Cic.* in *Vatin.* 5. Mihi quaestor te optatior obtingere nemo potuit, *Id.* (3) *Lupis* & agnis quanta sortitō obtingit discordia, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 1.

Obtingit. imperf. *It falleth to by lot.* Cum L. Paulo obtingisset, ut, &c. *Cic.* de *Div.* 1, 46. Cum tibi forte obtingisset, ut, &c. *Id.*

¶ Obtinnio, ire. *To tingle.* Ecquid illi aures obtinnirent? *Apul. Apul.* p. 483. + *Tinnio.*

Obtorpeo, vel obtorpesco, ēre, ui. [ex ob, & torpeo] (1) *To grow, to be stiff, or numb; to be void of motion, or strength.* (2) *To be hardened, or insensible.* (3) *To be without resolution, or sense to act, to be under a great consternation, dispirited, or cowed.* (1) *Miror* manum non obtorpuisse, *Cic.* pro *Domo.* 52. (2) Jam subactus miseriis obtorpuī, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 28. ex poeta. (3) Obtorpuerant quodammodo animi, *Liv.* 32, 20. Abi, nuncia, signum effodiant, si ad convellendum manus prae metu obtorpuerint, *Liv.* 22, 3.

Obtorqueo, ēre, si, tum. [ex ob, & torqueo] (1) *To wrest, or writhe round forcibly.* (2) *To turn against swiftly.* (1) *Consuli* collum obtorsit, *Plin.* de *Vir. illustr.* (2) *Dextras* obtorquet in undas proram, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 414.

Obtortus, a, um. part. [ab obtorqueo] (1) *Wreathed, or put round.* (2) *Twisted forcibly round, wrested about.* (1) *Obtorti* circulus auri, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 559. (2) *Obtorta* gulā, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. Obtorto collo, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 5, 45.

Obtrēctans, tis. part. (1) *Envyng.* (2) *Detracling from, diminishing, disparaging.* (1) ¶ Cum sit aemulantis angī alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat; obtrēctantis autem, alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 26. (2) § *Arcefilas* Zenoni obtrēctans, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. § *Lautitiam* ejus obtrēctans, *Plin.* 9, 58.

Obtrēctatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *An envying another what himself hath, or desireth.* (2) *A detracling, disparaging.* (3) *Malevolent opposition.* (1) ¶ *Efficiebat*, ut inter quos tantae laudis esset aemulati, multa intercederet obtrēctatio, &c. *Nep. Attic.* 5. (2) ¶ Inter quos maximarum rerum non solum aemulatio, sed obtrēctatio tanta intercedebat, *ibid.* 20. = vitiosa aemulatio, *Cic. Zeno* eodem vertente. (3) Obtrēctatio laudis, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 7. = *Invidia* & obtrēctatione impediti, *Cic.* de *Inv.* 1, 11. = *livor*, *Tac.*

Obtrēctator, oris. m. verb. (1) *A diminisher, or disparager.* (2) *An envious, or malicious opposer.* (1) = *Adversarius* & obtrēctatur laudum mearum, *Cic.* de *Clar. Orat.* 1. (2) *Sermoni* obtrēctatorum locum non relinquere, *Cic.* pro *Flacc.* 28.

Obtrēclatur. imperf. (1) *A slur, or disgrace, is maliciously put upon.* (2) *Opposition is spitefully made to.* (1) Ut obtrēclaretur laudibus ducis, impedita victoria est, *Liv.* 8, 36. (2) Si obtrēclabitur, utar auctoritate senatus, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 1.

¶ Obtrēctatus, ūs. m. verb. *Detraction, or a disparaging of others.* *Gell.* 20. *extrem.* + *Obtrēctatio.*

Obtrēcto, āre. [ex ob, i. e. contra, & tracto: Obtrēctat, contra sententiam tractat, *Fest.*] (1) *To disparage, to speak against through envy.* (2) *To oppose, dispute, or act against, out of envy, or emulation.* (1) § *Libellum* obtrēctare si volet malignitas, *Phaedr.* 5. *prol.* 15. § *Invicem* se obtrēctaverunt, *Tac.* de *Orat.* 28. (2) § Obtrēctarunt inter se, *Nep. Aristid.* 1. § *Qui* huic obtrēctant legi atque causae, *Cic.* pro *Leg. Manil.* 8.

Obtritus, a, um. part. [ab obteror] (1) *Broken to pieces.* (2) *Trod to death.* (3) *Stamped, or beat into powder.* (4) *Met.* *Disregarded, slighted, despised.* (1) Obtritus pondere terrae, *Lucr.* 3, 906. (2) Non posse obtritos internoscere, *Cic.* de *Orat.* 2, 86. (3) *Pellem* serpentis obtritā cum viño miscet, *Col.* 6, 4. (4) *Meae* pugnae obtritae jacent, *Plaut. Cure.* 4, 4, 17.

Obtritus, ūs. m. verb. *A treading under foot, a bruising.* Ne herbae vellantur, obtritūque hebetentur, *Plin.* 18, 67.

Obtrudo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex ob, & trudo.] (1) *To thrust, or shut against.* (2) *To put, or force upon.* (3) *To thrust down, to guttle down, eat, or drink hastily.* (1) Abiit, obtrudit fores, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 26. (2) § *Nunquam* ausus sum recusare eam, quam mihi obtrudit pater, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 16. ¶ Obtrudere, palpum alicui, *to cajole, or wheedle one.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 35. (3) Aliquid prius obtrudamus, pernam, fumen, glandium, *Plaut. Cure.* 2, 3, 87.

Obtrudor, i. pass. *To be put, or thrust upon one, whether he will or no.* Nemini ea obtrudi potest, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 16.

Obtruncatio, onis. f. verb. *The cutting off the head of a tree.* Totius obtruncatio vitis, *Col.* 4, 29.

Obtrun-

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Obtruncaturus, a, um. part. *About to behead.* Veluti jacentem obtruncaturus, *Just.* 33, 2.

Obtruncatus, a, um. part. *Beheaded.* Obtruncato armigero, *Liv.* 22, 6.

Obtrunco, are. act. [*qu. corpus membris mutilatis truncum reddo*] (1) *To cut off the head, or limbs.* (2) *To kill outright.* (1) Puerum obtruncat, membrâque articulatim dividit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 26. *ex postâ.* (2) Capio fustem, obtrunco galum, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 10. Obtruncat ad aras, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 332.

Obtruncor, ari. pass. *To be beheaded.* Ab altero obtruncatur, *Just.* 26, 5.

Obtueor, eri, ūtus sum. dep. [*ex ob, & tueor*] (1) *To look at, to look steadfastly, to fasten the eyes on, to look in the face.* (2) *To discern, to distinguish.* (1) At tu illd ad vos obtuere, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 151. § Inimicos ausa sum semper obtuerier, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 19. (2) Acta.e non quis obtuerier, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 154.

Obtundo, ere, ūdi, ūsum. act. [*ex ob, & tundo*] (1) *To beat, thump, or buffet all over.* (2) *To break, or blunt the edge, or point of a thing.* (3) *To weaken, to render less smart, or apprehensive.* (4) *To make heavy, or dull.* (5) *To tire out, or dunny with tediousness, or often repetition.* (1) Obtundere os alicui, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 50. *Vid.* Obtusus, n. 1. (2) *Vid.* Obtusus, n. 2. *Met.* = Quod obtundat energetque aegritudinem, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 16. (3) Multa, quae acuant mentem; multa, quae obtunant, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 33. (4) Aciem oculorum obtundit, *Plin.* 22, 70. *pu-*ditum, *Id.* 24, 50. Vocem obtundere, *to weaken, or make hoarse,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 282. (5) Deos gratulando obtundere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 6. rogitando, *Id. Eun.* 3, 5, 6. Obtundere aures frustra, *Lucr.* 5, 105. Longis epistolis aliquem obtundere, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 1.

Obtundor, i, ūsus. pass. (1) *To be broken, or blunted at the point.* (2) *To be confused, inarticulate, or forced.* (3) *Met.* *To be dunned.* (1) In terra cur telum perpetiuntur obtundi, *Lucr.* 6, 398. (2) Vox obtunditur, *Lucr.* 4, 617. *de sonitu.* (3) Ingenia obtundi nolui, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 91.

Obtunſio, onis. f. *The pecking of a bird, the striking, or wounding with the beak, Laapr.*

Obtunſus, vel obtusus, a, um. (1) *Buffeted, bruised, or beaten all over.* (2) *Blinded, cloyed.* (1) Obtunſo ore nunc pervelim progrediſſe ſenem *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 1, 8. (2) Stomachus obtunſus cibis, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 2.

Obtūrāmentum, i. n. (1) *A stopple, any thing that stoppeth.* (2) *A dam, & sluice.* (1) Cadorem obturamenta, *Plin.* 16, 13. (2) *Hin.* 33, 21.

Obtūrātus, a, um. part. *Stopped up.* = Socrates jugula concava non habebat; nam obſtructae illae partes & obturatae fuerunt, *Cic. de Fato.* 5. *ſic leg. mel. libri alii obduratae.* Dolia obturata, *ſitruv.* 7, 13.

Obturbans, as. part. *Greatly disordering, confuſing, or diſturbing.* Conſilia obturbans, *Sen.*

Obturbāſus, imperſ. *Interruption is given, ſuch a noiſe is made that there is no being heard.* = Obturbatur, obſtrepitur, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 19.

Obturbātus, a, um. part. *Greatly diſordered, muddled.* Obturbatus militum vocibus Aponius, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 10, 5. Obturbata aqua, *Plin.* 8, 26.

Obturbo, are. act. [*ex ob, & turbo*] (1) *To diſorder, or break.* (2) *To beat down, or run over.* (3) *Met.* *To diſturb, & diſquiet.* (4) *To interrupt rudely in ſpeaking.* (5) *To interrupt, or break in upon.* (1) Denſo agmine obturbat, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 25, 2. (2) Equus clamore territus quodſam occurrentium obturbavit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 66, 1. (3) Me ſcriptio & literae non leniunt, ſed obturbant, *Cic. Att.* 12, 17. (4) Itāne verò obturbat? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 23. Obturbabant, neque relatum de negotiō, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 6, 24, 4. (5) Solitudinem non obturbavit, *Cic. Att.* 12, 18.

Obturgeſco, ere. neut. *To ſwell up.* Obturgeſcit ſubitò pes, *Lucr.* 6, 658.

Obtūro, are. [*à ſūpa, i. e. oſtium, Feſt. qu. ἐπιδύρω; ſeu potius ex ob, & ture, i. e. thure. Sacerdotes aures ſuas ture replebant, ne, peregrinis verbis intercedentibus, conſuſa carminum memoriā turbarentur, Varr. ap. Non.]* *To ſtop up.* Obturare aures, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 2, 105. Etiamne obturat inferiorem gutturem, ne quid animae forte amittat, dormiens? *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 25. * Capitur cibus, ut amorem obturet edendi, *may ſatisfy hunger, Lu. r.* 4, 867.

Obtūſus. adv. comp. *More flatly, dully, or bluntly.* Nihil dici poteſt obtuſus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 25.

Obuſus, a, um. part. [*ab obtundor*] (1) *Beaten, buffeted, bruised all over.* (2) *Dulled, blunted.* (3) *Blunt, of a blunt figure, obtuſe.* (4) *Dim, faint.* (5) *Rendered weak, languid, dull.* (6) *Senſeleſs, ignorant.* (1) Sum obtuſus pugnis peſſumè, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 59. (2) Obtufa hebèſque falx putatorem moratur, *Cal.* 4, 24. (3) Angulus obtuſus cernitur, *Lucr.* 4, 356. (4) Stellis acies obtuſa videtur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 3, 6. (3) Obtuae vires, *Lucr.* 4, 356. aures, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 171. Vigor animi obtuſus, *Liv.* 5, 18. Obtuſus illis ſto-

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machuſ, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 3. (6) Non obtuſa adeò geſtarius peſtora, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 571. Animus cui obtuſior ſit acies, *Cic. de Sen.* 23.

Obtuſus, ūs. [*ab obtueor*] (1) *A looking at, an earneſt be- holding, an intent poſture of the eyes.* (2) *A caſt of the eyes.* (1) Animus obtutuſus effugit oculorum, *Cic. de Univ.* 8. (2) Quodam obtutuſus oculorum duo pro uno lucernae lumina videntur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 58.

Obvāgio, ire, ūvi, ūtum. [*ex ob, & vazio*] *To interrupt, or be troubleſome by crying, or ſquealing, as a child, or any young creature doth.* Neve hic pueri quaſi hoedi obvagiunt, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 31.

† Obvāgūlor, ari. dep. *To demand back one's own by out-cries.* Ob portum obvāgūlatum ito, *Feſt. ex XII Tab.*

Obvāllātus, a, um. part. *Guarded ſtrongly about.* Locus omni ratione obvāllātus, *Cic. pro Leg. Agr.* 2, 1.

Obvēnio, ire, eni, enium. neut. [*ex ob, & venio*] (1) *To meet, or come to one by chance.* (2) *To happen, or fall out.* (3) *To come to, or fall, or deſcend to.* (4) *To fall, or happen to by lot.* (1) Qui mihi primus obvēniſſet, *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. al. obviam veniſſet. (2) Occaſio obvēnit, *Plaut. Aſin.* 2, 2, 15. Id obvēnit vitium, quod tu praevideras, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 24. (3) Si mihi fundus hacreſitate obvenerit, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 12. (4) Index quaerſionis cum iis iudicibus, qui ei obvenerint, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 54.

Obventio, ōnis. f. verb. *Revenue, that which falleth to one, or ariſeth from a public toll, Ulp.*

Obvēniūrus, a, um. part. *That will come to at, or by a time.* Se in tempore pugnae obvēniūrum, *Liv.* 29, 34.

Obverſans, tis. part. *Being up and down, or converſant.* Eo in urbe inter coetus & ſermones hominum obverſante, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 37, 2. *conf. Sil.* 9, 41. & *Liv.* 34, 61.

Obverſātus, a, um. part. *Appearing, or having appeared before.* § Aegro animi eadem illa in omnis obverſata ſpecies, *Liv.* Obverſata ſibi imago, *Suet. Aug.* 94.

Obverſor, ari. dep. [*ex ob, & verſor*] (1) *To be up and down frequently, or in great numbers; to be preſent under peoples view and notice.* (2) *To appear before one, to be, or ſeem preſent to one's mind, or ſenſes.* (1) Magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obverſari, *Liv.* Dum obverſaretur miles, *Id.* (2) § Caudinae cladiſ non animis modò, ſed propè oculis, obverſabatur, *Liv.* 35, 11. His publicum imperium ſervitiūm-que obverſatur animo, *Id.* 1, 25. † Eadem obverſantur ante oculos, *Lucr.* 4, 975. Obverſentur ſpecies honeſtae animo, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22. § Nomen dulce obverſatur ad aures, *ſeemeth perpetually ſounding in the ears, Lucr.* 4, 1055.

Obverſus. praep. *Towards, over-againſt,* *Apul. Met.* 2, 65. † Adverſus.

Obverſus, a, um. part. [*ab obverto*] (1) *Turned, or turning towards, or againſt.* (2) *Taken up with, or buſied in.* (3) *That faceth, or ſtandeth oppoſite to.* (1) Huc obverſus & huc, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 601. Obverſis militum ſtudiis, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 11, 5. (2) § Milite ad caedem & ſanguinem obverſo, *Tac. Hiſt.* 3, 83, 2. (3) Proſtigatis obverſis, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 14, 4. Conſtant in Luſitania equas Favonio ſtante obverſas animalein concipere ſpiritum, *Plin.* 8, 67.

Obverto, ere, ti, ſum. [*ex ob, & verto*] (1) *To turn towards, or againſt.* (2) *To ſtand, or be ſituate towards, or over-againſt.* (3) *To turn about.* (1) § Obvertunt pelago proras, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 3. Ne in re ſecundâ nunc mihi obvertat cornua, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 4, 3, 5. Obvertere ordines, *Liv.* 27, 19. Cuius ob os ora obvertebant, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. *ex Enn.* (2) Quae terga obverterit axi, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 271. (3) Cornua obvertimus antennarum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 549.

Obvertor, i. pass. *To be ſituate over-againſt.* Fenetras obverti in aquilonem oportere, *Plin.* 14, 27.

Obviam. adv. i. e. contra viam. (1) *In the way.* (2) *In the way, or to meet one.* (3) *In a military way.* (4) *At hand, to be come at.* (5) *Oppoſing openly, hindering, putting a ſtop to.* (1) Ne quis mi obſtiterit obviam, *Plaut. Cap.* 4, 2, 11. (2) At ego obviam conabar tibi, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 2. Omnibus ordinibus obviam effuſis, *Liv.* 5, 23. Obviam itio, *Cic. Att.* 11, 16. abire; currete, *Ter. properare; procedere, mittere, Cic. eſſe; Plaut.* Mihi acceſſit obviam, *Id. Trin.* 5, 2, 14. venit, *Ter. Met.* Si tibi nulla eſt aegritudo animo obviam, *Plaut. Stic.* 4, 1, 9. (3) Ea pars quae obviam ſe effuderat exercitui, *Paterc.* 2, 112. *vid. & Nep. Hann.* 4. (4) Te ſcio facile abſtinere poſſe, ſi nihil obviam eſt, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 5, 19. (5) Specie pietatis obviam itum dedecori, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 5, 3. Obviam cundo periculis, *by expoſing himſelf to them, Sall. B. J.* 7. Infocunditati terrarum aut aſperis maris obviam iit, *remedied, Tac. Ann.* 4, 6, 7.

Obvigilo, are. unde part. obvigilatus, *watched againſt,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 2, 14.

Obvius, a, um. [*ex ob, & via*] (1) *Meeting in the way.* (2) *Hindering, or oppoſing.* (3) *Hoſtile.* (4) *Offering iſſeſſ.* (5) *Free, eaſy, forward.* (6) *Affable, courteous.* (7) *Expoſed to, obnoxious.* (8) *Going againſt as an enemy, oppoſite.* (1) § Si ingredienti obvius fueris, *Cic. pro Caccin.* 27. Turba obviam mi venerat, *Propert.* 2, 29, 3. * Medium coamus in aequor, obviamque in ſummiſ oſcula demus aquis, *Qv. Epist.* 19, 167. § La-

§ Labentibus obuius undis, carpe viam, *go upon the bank, up-stream*, Ov. Met. 11, 138. (2) Nisi tute tibi obuius obites, Lucr. 4, 144. (3) Absol. Obvia pilo perfringere, Tibull. 4, 1, 90. (4) Si quā fortē ferant oculis sese obvia nostris vestigia, Virg. Ecl. 6, 57. (5) Obvium obsequium, Tac. Hist. 1, 19, 1. (6) = Est obuius & expositus, plenūque humanitatis, quam praecepit, Plin. Epist. 1, 10, 2. (7) Troja, quae fuerit minū obvia Graiis, Virg. Aen. 3, 499. (8) Qui firmioribus animis obvii hostibus fuerant, Sall. B. 7, 54.

Obumbrans, tis. part. *Overshadowing*. Obumbrante nūbilo, Plin. 2, 41.

Obumbratus, a, um. *Shadowed over*. Obumbratus amnis pressio in solum dilabitur alveo, Curt. 5, 4, 8. Germina obumbrata, Pallad. 12. tit. 1.

Obumbro, āre. aēt. [ex ob, & umbra] (1) *To overshadow, or cover with shade*. (2) *To cover, or darken*. (3) Met. *To hide, or conceal*. (4) *To disguise*. (5) *To render obscure*. (6) *To screen, to defend*. (7) § Oleaster vestibulum obumbrat, Virg. Geor. 4, 20. § Sibi ipsa non obumbrat, Plin. 17, 35. (2) Obumbrant aethera telis, Virg. Aen. 12, 578. solem, Plin. 16, 65. (3) Simulationem & lacrymis, & vultus confusione obumbrare, Petron. c. 101. (4) Erroris sub imagine crimen obumbres, Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 3, 75. Error, qui facti crimen obumbrat, Id. Epist. 17, 48. (5) Sensus obumbrant, Quint. proem. lib. 8. (6) Magnum reginae nomen obumbrat, Virg. Aen. 11, 223. interpr. Serv.

Obumbror, ari. pass. *To be overshadowed*. Cujus palmitē omnis Asia obumbraretur, Just. 1, 4.

Obuncus, a, um. [ex ob, & uncus] (1) *Hooked, crooked*. (2) *Made by that which is crooked*. (1) Rostro immanis vultur obunco, Virg. Aen. 6, 597. (2) Morsus obuncus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 470.

Obundatio, onis. f. *An overflowing*. Interim obundatione verni fluminis, commeatibus prohibetur, Flor. 4, 2, 27.

Obundo, āre. n. *To overflow, to meet with its waters*. Latē deae Sperchios obundat, Stat. Achil. 1, 102. al. leg. abundat.

Obvolvendus, a, um. part. *To be muffled up*. Pictor vidit obvolvendum esse caput Agamemnonis, Cic. Orat. 22.

Obvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. aēt. [ex ob, & volvo] (1) *To muffle up*. (2) Met. *To disguise, to hide, to palliate, or conceal*. (1) Obvolvere caput, Cic. Orat. 22. (2) Verbis decoris obvolvas vitium, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 42.

Obvolūtus, a, um. part. [ab obvolvō] (1) *Muffled up, hoodwinked*. (2) *Covered all over*. (3) *Bedaubed, besmeared*. (1) Obvolūtis capitibus ad necem rapiebantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 28. (2) § = Obvolūtus & obligatus corio, Ad Herenn. 1, 13. (3) Fax obvoluta sanguine atque incendio, Cic. de Div. 1, 31. ex poetā.

Obustus, a, um. [ab oburor] (1) *Pinched with cold, parched*. (2) *Burned before, or at the point, hardened in the fire*. (1) Gleba canenti gelu obusta, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 66. (2) Sude figis obusta, Ov. Met. 12, 299.

O ante C.

Occa, ae. f. *An harrow, or drag with teeth, wherewith clods are broken*. Affertur ex Col. 1, 2. c. 18. ubi tamen aliqui libri Crates habent; extat tamen in Onomaslico occa Βολονόπρη.

Occaecatio, f. *A blinding*, Cic. ap. Non.

Occaecans, occaecatus, occaeco, occaecor. Vid. Obcaecans, &c.

Occallatio, onis. f. *The making a thing hard and brawny*, Litt. ex Cels.

Occallatus, a, um. *Hardened, rendered senseless*. Fauces occallatae cibus ardentibus, Sen. Q. N. 4.

Occalco, ēre, ui. [ex ob, & caleo] (1) *To grow hard, or brawny, to be hardened, or callous all over*. (2) *To become hardened, fixed, or unmovable*. (3) *To become insensible*. (1) Latera occalluere plagis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 13. Tumor occalluit, Cels. 4, 24. Jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Att. 2, 18. (2) Quoniam sic mores occalluere, Col. 8, 16. Hostilis affectus ex ira in odium occalluit, Sen. de Ira, 3. (3) Angor, sed prorsus occallui, Cic. Att. 2, 18.

Occallesco, ēre. incept. *To grow hard, or brawny*. Os fensi pando occallescere rostro, Ov. Met. 14, 282. Occallescere in odium, Sen. de Ira, 3, 41.

Occano, ēre, ui, entum. [ex ob, & cano] *To sound against, or all round*. Occanere cornua tubasque iussit, Tac. Ann. 2, 81. Iussu Metelli cornicines occanuerunt, Prisc. Serv. & Diem. ex Sall.

Occasio, onis. f. [ab occido, occasum; scil. opportunitas temporis casu quodam provenientis, Fest.] (1) *Occasin, season, or opportunity, fit and convenient time to do any thing*. (2) *The being to be had readily, the being to be found easily*. (3) *The goddess of opportunity*. (1) Tempus actionum opportunum, Graece ευκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio, Cic. Off. 1, 40. § Sed rectēne satis disputat Scal. Exerc. 364. Sect. 2. Et certe Auson. Sum dea, cui nomen nec Cicero ipse dedit, Ep. 12, 10. In omnem occasionem intenti, Liv. 41, 2. Ne

mihi obvortat cornua, si occasionem capsit, cautio est, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 5. Imminere occasioni, Curt. 5, 11, 2. (2) Stagnum exciditur in petra, cuius rarissima est occasio, Col. 8, 17. Oleae rara est occasio, Id. (3) Vid. Propr. § Quae tum non modò occasio, sed etiam causa illius opprimendi fuit, Cic. pro Mil. 15.

Occasiuncula, ae. f. dim. [ab occasio] *A little opportunity, a nick of time*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 132.

Occasurus, a, um. part. *That will decay, or come to nothing*. Vestra beneficia in huius exitio occasura, Cic. pro Mil. 36.

Occasus, a, um. *Fallen; set*. Ante solem occasum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 41. Sole occaso, Prisc. ex Lucil.

Occasus; ūs. m. verb. [ab occido, occasum] (1) *The going down of the sun*. (2) Absol. *Sunset*. (3) *The west*. (4) *Fall, ruin, destruction*. (5) *Death*. (6) *An occasion, or opportunity*. (1) § Solis exortus, cursus, occasus nemo admiratur, quod quotidie fiunt, Ad Herenn. 3, 22. Occasus delphini, Col. 11, 2, 57. Maiae, Virg. Geor. 1, 225. Vergiliarum, Plin. 16, 43. (2) Praecipiti in occasum die, Tac. Hist. 4, 3, 86. (3) § Alterum sidus ab ortu ad occasum commens, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. (4) = Urbis occasus & ruinae, Virg. Aen. 1, 242. = Occasus & interitus reip. Cic. pro Sulla, 11. imperii, Id. Trojae, Virg. (5) Post Aelii nostri occasum, Cic. Acad. 1, 8. (6) = Ast occasus ubi tempusque audere repressit, Enn. Annal. 1, 3.

Occatio, onis. f. veb. *An harrowing, or breaking of clods*. = Pulverationem faciunt, quam vocant rustici occationem; quum omnis gleba in vireis refringitur, Col. 11, 2.

Occator, ōris. m. ven. (1) *An harrower*. (2) *Also the god of harrowing*. (1) Col. 2, 13. (2) Serv. ex Fabio Pictore.

Occatoriū, a, um. *Belonging to harrowing*. Opera occatoria, Col. 2, 13.

Occatus, a, um. part. *Harrowed*. Primum id occatum prohibet, Cic. de Sen. 15. sed alii occaecatum leg.

† Occedo, ēre, sum. *To meet in the way*. § Bona scaeva strenaque obviam occessit mihi, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 25. In conspectum illius occedere, Id. Most. 5, 2, 4.

† Occensus, a, um. *pro accessus*, Fest. ex Enn.

† Occentassint. ant. *pro occenaverint, i. e. convicium fecerint*, Fest.

Occento, āre. freq. [ab ob, & tanto] (1) *To sing before, to serenade*. (2) *To rail before*. (1) Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73. (2) Noctu occentabunt ostium, exurunt fores, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 20. vid. & Fest.

Occentus, ūs. m. verb. [ab occino] *An ill-boding squeak, or cry*. Occentus foricis auditus, V. Max. 1, 1, 5.

† Occepso, *pro occepero*. *I shall begin*, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 4.

Occcepto, seu occoepto, āre. *To begin*. Occceptat insanire primulum, Plaut. Menaech. 5, 5, 18.

Occidendus, a, um. *To be slain, killed, or murdered*. Nul-
lus modus occidendi hominis, Cic. pro S. Rose. 35.

Occidens, tis. part. (1) *Setting, going down*. (2) *Going out, ready to be extinguished*. (3) *Dying, decaying, ready to depart*. (4) *Ready to fall, or be ruined*. (1) Propē jam occidente sole, Cic. de Div. 1, 14. ex poetā. (2) Lucernae occidentes, Petron. c. 22. (3) Naturā occidentem maturius extinguere vulnere, Cic. pro Coel. 32. (4) Occidentem repub. aliquid opis ferre, Cic. Fam. 4, 1.

Occidens, tis. m. sc. sol. *The west, or the western parts*. § Qui terras ab oriente ad occidentem colunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66. Ultima insula occidentis, Catull. 29, 13.

Occidentālis, le. adj. *Belonging to the west, western*. Occidentale latus, Plin. 18, 77.

Occidio, onis. f. [ab occido] *An universal slaughter, a cutting off*. Occidione occisus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. Copiae occidione occubuisse, Tac. Ann. 12, 38, 3. Occidione occidere, Liv. 9, 44.

Occidio, onis. f. [ab occido, ut fortasse praecedens] *A perishing, or dying of all*. Occidio gregis, Col. 7, 5. Nec ad occidionem gens fucorum interimenda est, Id. 9, 15.

Occido, ēre, di, sum. [ex ob, & caedo] aēt. (1) *To kill, or slay, to murder*. (2) *To be the death of, or cause of one's death*. (3) *To beat to death almost*. (4) *To ruin, or undo*. (5) *To tease, or plague, to weary one out, or tire one to death*. (1) Si quicquam mentitum invenies, occidito, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 22. L. Virginius filiam suā manu occidit, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. Multos ferro, multos veneno occidere, Id. pro Rose. Am. 99. Ni me in illius securitatem occidas, Liv. 40, 15. (2) Malo mortuum impendere, quā vivum occidere, Petron. c. 112. (3) Ctesipho me pugnis occidit, Ter. Adelp. 4, 2, 19. Occidunt me equidem, dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, Ter. Adelp. 5, 7, 1. (4) ¶ Morientes occidere, to undo the undone, Petron. c. 98. (5) Occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5. legendo, Id. A. P. 475.

Occidor, i. pass. (1) *To be killed*. (2) *To be ruined*. (1) Metuit ne ipse posterius occideretur, Cic. (2) Nimirum occidor, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 23.

Occido, ēre, cidi, āsum. n. [ex ob, & cado] (1) *To fall down*.

down. (2) *To fall, or descend.* (3) *To sit, or go down.* (4) *To go out, to be extinguished.* (5) *To die, to be slain.* (6) *To perish.* (7) *To be destroyed, or overthrown.* (8) *To be ruined, or undone.* (9) *To be spoiled, lost, or come to nothing.* (10) *To be answered, or come to no effect, to be lost.* (11) *To be wasted, or gone.* (12) *To droop, fail, or decay.* (13) *To be lost, or forgotten.* (14) *To be past, or gone over.* (1) *Exsurgite, qui terrore meo occidistis prae metu, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 14.* (2) *Signa alia de coelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 8.* *Leg. & accidunt.* (3) *Soles occidere & redire possunt, Catull. 5, 4.* (4) *Occidit brevis lux, Catull. 5, 5.* *Occidit oculi lumen, Lucr. 3, 416.* (5) *Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 18.* *Met. Herba occidet, Virg. Ecl. 4, 24.* (6) *Quod in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. & ex nihilo oriri, Id.* (7) *Occiderit cum nomine Troja, Virg. Aen. 12, 828.* = *Occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire digna fuit, Ov. Met. 1, 240.* (8) *Tota, tota occidi! Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 1.* (9) *Occidit, occidit spes omnis, & fortuna nostri nominis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 70.* (10) *Causa occidit, Lucr. 2, 789.* (11) *Non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundi & aedes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72.* *Sin plane occidimus, Cic. ad Q. fr. 4.* (12) *Ce lenius occidit festinata maturitas, Quint. prol. 6.* (13) *Rerum recordatio & memoria si occidisset, Cic. de Am. 104.* (14) *Spatium hoc occidit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 35.*

Occiduus, a, um. [*ab occido*] (1) *Setting, or going down.* (2) *Western.* (3) *Declining, decaying.* (4) *That dieth.* (1) *Occiduus sol, Ov. Met. 1, 63.* (2) *Occiduus orbis, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. praef. 2, 38.* *Occidua domus, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 73.* *Occiduae aquae, Ov. Fast. 1, 314.* (3) *Occidua senectus, Ov. Met. 15, 227.* (4) *Turba scanlili annorum lege occidua, Plin. 7, 50.*

† *Occillo, are.* [*abocco, dim. ut sit qu. occa contundere; vel ab ob, & cillo; unde incillo, Lucr.*] *To buffet, or beat and maul.* *Qui mi os occillet probè, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 28.* *Leg. & occilet.* † *Obtundo.*

Occinens, tis. part. *Chirping, or croaking inauspiciously.* *Occinentes in eum adversum corvi, V. Max. 1, 4, 2.*

Occino, ere, ui, (ni Diom.) entum. *To chirp, or sing inauspiciously, as birds do.* *Quid enim est, si occinuerit avis? Liv. 6, 41.*

Occipio, ere, cepi, eptum. actum. act. & neut. [ex ob, & capio] (1) *To begin, or enter upon.* (2) *To begin, or go to do.* (3) *Neut. To begin.* (1) *Quaestum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52.* *cum illo sermonem, Id. Eun. 4, 1, 8.* *magistratum, Tac. Ann. 3, 2.* (2) *Agere porro ocepit, Liv.* (3) *Pueris aeo florente juvenas occipit, Lucr. 5, 887.* *Hyems occipiebat, Tac. Ann. 12, 12, 5.*

Occipitium, ii. n. [ab occiput] *The binder part of the head.* *Quae in occipitio quoque oculos habet pessuma, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 25.* *Prov. Frons occipitio prior est, Cato, 4.* *& Frontem domini plus prodesse quam occipitium, things are better managed in the master's presence than absence, Plin. 18, 6.*

Occiput, itis. n. [ex ob, & caput] *Sincipiti nempe opponitur. The binder part of the head.* *Quos vivere fas est occipiti caeco, Pers. 1, 62.*

Occisio, onis. f. verb. [ab occido] *Slaughter, killing, murder.* = *Tu vim negabis esse factam, si caedes, & occisio non erit? Cic. pro Caccin. 14.*

† *Occidit, pro occiderit, Fest. ex leg. Numae.*

† *Occisitantur. pass. Are commonly murdered.* *Homines liberi nunc in oppido occisitantur, Fest. ex C. Graccho.*

Occisor, oris. m. 'A slayer. *Occisor regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.*

Occisurus, a, um. part. *That will kill, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 37.* *conf. Liv. 40, 10.*

Occisus, a, um. part. & adj. ssumus, sup. [ab occido] (1) *Slain, killed, murdered.* (2) *Ruined, undone.* (3) *Marred, spoiled.* (1) *Latrone occiso, Phaedr. 5, 2, 7.* *Occisus anser, Petron. c. 136.* (2) *Occisus hic homo est, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 21, 53.* *Occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, Id. Cas. 3, 5, 52.* (3) *Occisa est haec res, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7.*

Oclamito, are. [ex ob, & clamito] *To make a noise against one, to disturb by bawling.* *Dormio: ne oclamites, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 27.*

Ocludendus, a, um. part. *To be shut up, or against.* *Ocludendae aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14.*

Ocludo, ere, si, sum. act. [ex ob, & claudio] *To shut up, or shut close.* *Ocludunt aedes, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 11.* *Oclude sis fores ambobus pessulis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 25.* † *Ocludisti linguam, you have stopped my mouth, Id. Trin. 1, 2, 151.*

Ocludor, i, sus. pass. *To be shut up.* *Ocludi tabernas jubes? Cic. Acad. 4, 47.*

Oclusus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) *Shut up.* (2) *Shut against.* (3) *Close, secret.* (4) *Strifed, repressed.* (1) *Quaestus, oclulus tabernis, minui solet, Cic. Catil. 4, 8.* *Ostium oclussissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 15.* (2) = *Cui nihil sit nec obsignatum, nec oclusum, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.* (3) *Oclusiorem habeant stulti loquentiam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.* (4) *Dum ejus libido oclusa est contumeliis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 25.*

V. O. L. II.

Occo, are, aet. [ab occaecando fruges, Cic. ab occido, Varr.] (1) *To harrow, to break the clods in a plowed field, that the ground may lie even, and the grain be covered.* (2) *To cover the roots of trees that have been laid open.* (1) *Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi feris, tibi eidem metis, Plaut. Merc. prol. 71.* *& Villicus occat segetes, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 160.* (2) *Varr. de R. R. 1, 31.* *Duo jugera tres operae commodè occabunt, arborisque quae intereunt ablaqueabunt, Col. 11, 2, 82.* *Arbores & vites occare, Pallad. = operire, Id.*

Occoepti. dep. [ex ob, & coepi] *I began.* *Occoeptit loqui, Phaedr. 1, 13, 5.* *Ubi delectum agere Pacarius occoeptit, Tac. Hist. 2, 16, 4.*

Occor, ari. pass. *To be harrowed.* *Quamvis antiqui singulis operis singula jugera sarriri & occari velint, Col. 11, 2, 82.*

Occubo, are, ui, itum. *To lie dead in, or at, to be dead.* *Ad tumulum, quo maximus occupat Hector, Virg. Aen. 5, 371.* *Urbe paternā occubat, Id. Aen. 10, 706.* *Neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, Virg. Aen. 1, 551.*

Occuleatus, a, um. part. *Trod under foot, trampled down.* *Partim occultatis, partim dissipatis terrore, qui circa erant, Liv. 27, 14.*

Occulco, are. [ex ob, & calco] *To stamp upon, or to tread in.* *Vineam operito, & bene occulcato, Cato, 49.*

Occulo, ere, ui, tum. act. [ex ob, & colo, i. e. colendo] *five arando obtegere, M.]* (1) *To cover all over in the earth.* (2) *To hide, or conceal one's self.* (3) *To keep from view, or knowledge.* (4) *To keep secret, or private.* (5) *To cause not to be taken notice of.* (1) *Virgulta multa occulte terrā, Virg. Georg. 2, 346.* (2) *Caput in terris occultuit Nidus, Tibull. 1, 7, 24.* *Met. Puncta argumentorum ut oculus, ne quis numerare possit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 41.* (3) *Homines novēre deos, quos arduus aether occultit, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 8, 64.* (4) *Fido pe-store arcana occultam, Sen. Hippol. 875.* (5) *Fortuna culpam parentum occultuit, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 46.*

Occulor, i. pass. (1) *To be hid, or concealed.* (2) *To be kept private, or under covert.* (1) *& Appii vulnera non refrico, sed apparent, nec oculi possunt, Cic. Att. 5, 15.* (2) *Quae parietum umbris occultuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15.*

Occultandus, a, um. part. *To be hidden.* *Reliqua pars scrobis ad occultandas insidias viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.*

Occultans, tis. part. *Hiding.* *Avaritiam ac libidinem occultans, Tac. Ann. 16, 32, 3.* *conf. Sil. 2, 479.* *Liv. 29, 14.*

Occultatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *An hiding.* (2) *A conceal-ing.* (1) *Ex animantibus, morsu leones, aiaes fugā se, aliae occultatione tutantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50.* (2) *Cujus rei nulla est occultatio, Caes. B. G. 6, 20.*

Occultator, oris. m. verb. *That often hideth, or is fit to hide, or conceal, pro Adj.* *Ille latronum occultator & receptor locus, Cic. pro Mil. 19.*

Occultatus, a, um. part. *Hidden, kept close, or secret, concealed.* *Numidae occultati humilitate arborum, Sall. B. J. 53.* = *Latent ista omnia crassis occultata & circumfusa tenebris, Cic. Acad. 4, 39.*

Occulté. adv. ius, ssumé. (1) *Privately, secretly, privily.* (2) *Closely, cunningly.* (3) *Insensibly, imperceptibly.* (1) *Castra quam potest occultissime locat, Liv. 9, 2.* *In navem clam imponenda, occultè exportanda curabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 10.* *Occultius conari, Id. pro Deiot. 6.* (2) *& Quae res aperte pe-tebatur, ea nunc occultè cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic. contra Rull. 1, princ.* *& sine teste & conscio, Id.* (3) *Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis aetas, Ov. Met. 10, 519.*

|| *Occultó. adv. Privately, Charis. ex Afranio.*

Occulto, are. freq. [ab occulo] (1) *To hide, or cover.* (2) *To hide, or keep from the sight.* (3) *To keep close.* (4) *To hide, or disguise.* (5) *To keep secret, or conceal.* (1) = *Quae natura occultavit, eadem omnes, qui sanā mente sunt, ab oculis remouent, Cic. Off. 1, 35.* (2) *Occultant spineta lacertos, Virg. Ecl. 2, 9.* (3) *Se Cappadociae latebris occultare, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 3.* (4) = *Occultare & dissimulare appetitum voluptatis propter verecundiam, Cic. Off. 1, 30.* (5) *Occultare consilium fugae, Caes. B. G. 3, 102.* *Res, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 22.*

Occultor, ari. pass. (1) *To be hidden, or kept secret.* (2) *To disappear, or set.* (1) *& Eo magis elucet, quod magis occultatur, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 31.* *Intemperantis est scribere, quod occultari velis, Id. Acad. 1, 1.* (2) *& Hae stellae cum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.*

Occultus, a, um. [ab occulo] *part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup.* *Occultum offerre sign. sub terram ferè ponere, Fest.* (1) *Hidden.* (2) *Kept private, not made public.* (3) *Adj. Secret, internal.* (4) *Obscure, abstruse, hard to be found out, or understood.* (5) *Scarcely to be perceived, not taken notice of, passing insensibly.* (6) *Dark.* (7) *That is close, dissembling, crafty and disguised.* (8) *That doth a thing privately.* (1) = *Occultior atque testior cupiditas, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36.* *& Occultus, conspicuusque polus, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 108.* = *Res occultae, & penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 18.* (2) *Vires occultas concipiunt terrae, Virg. Georg. 1, 86.* *Met. Oc-cultum, intestinum, & domesticum malum, Cic. Verr. 3, 15.*

(3) Amores occulti, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 81. dolores, *Prop.* 1, 18, 3. Occultiora delicta, *Sall. B. J.* 42. Res occultissimas in lucem proferre, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 19. (4) = Res occultae, & ab ipsâ naturâ involutae, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 4. (5) Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo fama Marcelli, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 45. (6) Occulta itinera, *Cic.* 3 via illustris, *Id.* * Occultum soporis iter, *Prop.* 3, 11, 54. (7) = Occultum & subdolum esse fingendis virtutibus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 51, 5. § Non occultus odii, *Id. Ann.* 4, 7, 3. (8) Occulti laetabantur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 12, 1. Sine *Subst.* Occulti, *secrets*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 14. In occulto, in obscurity, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 62. Per occultum, privately, *Id.* Ex occulto, from a place by way of surprise, *Plin.* 9, 67.

Occumbens, tis. part. *Dying, falling.* Pro vestrâ victoriâ morte occumbens, *Liv. conf. Val. Flacc.* 3, 189.

Occumbo, ère, ubui, ium. n. [*ex ob, & cumbo*] (1) *To fall upon.* (2) Meton. *To die.* (1) § Occumbere in gladium, *Paterc.* 2, 70. (2) Occumbere morti, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 62. mortem, *Liv.* 31, 18. morte, *Id.* factis claris, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 286.

Occupandus, a, um. part. *To be seized, &c. vid.* Occupo. Occupanda urbs, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 62, 2. ripa, *Id. Hist.* 2, 11, 5. Inter quae, si sanguis fertur, spongiâ subinde in aceto tinctâ cohibendus est, occupandusque objectis linamentis, & caput altius excitandum, *Cels.* 8, 4.

Occupans, tis. part. *He that seizeth, cometh, or possesseth first.* Faciles occupantibus & melioribus incuriosi, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 17, 1. Multa quae libera fuerunt, transierunt in jus occupantium, *Quint. Decl.* 13.

Occupatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *The taking possession of what is vacant.* (2) *Violent seizure, possessing, or holding.* (3) *Business, employment that taketh one's time up.* (4) *Ante-occupatio, the preventing an objection.* (5) *Preterition, a figure in rhetoric.* (1) Sunt privata nulla naturâ, sed aut vetere occupatione, ut qui quondam in vacua venerunt, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. (2) Obsessio templorum, occupatio fori, &c. *Cic. pro. Domo.* 3. (3) In maximis occupationibus nunquam intermittis studia doctrinae, *Cic. Orat.* 10. (4) In hilaritatem impulsio, ante-occupatio, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 53. (5) Occupatio est, cum dicimus nos praeterire, aut non scire, aut nolle dicere id, quod tunc maximè dicimus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 27, pr.

† Occupatitius ager dicitur, qui desertus à cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, *Fest.*

† Occupatorius ager, qui & *Arcifmilis*, seu *arcifmius*, *Siculo Flacco*, dict. quod in tempore occupatus sit à victore populo, *vid. Calv. Lexic. Jurid.*

Occupaturus, a, um. part. *That will take up, or seize upon.* Colles vineis vel arbutis occupaturus, *Col.* Occupaturi omnia, quae hostium sunt, *Curt.* 4, 15, 7. *conf. Liv.* 4, 29, & 32, 36.

Occupatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. sumus, sup. (1) *Seized, apprehended, prevented.* (2) *Met. Enraged, pre-possessed, entangled.* (3) *Taken up, employed.* (4) *Troubled, turmoiled.* (5) *Busy, not at leisure.* (6) *Employed, laid out.* (1) A quibus occupatus, vivus in cubiculo crematus est, *Just.* 5, 9. (2) Beneficiis occupati animi, *Liv.* 27, 21. In alio occupatus amore, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. (3) = Neque occupatâ operâ, neque impedito animo res tanta suscipi potest, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 3. Occupata tempora, *Id. pro Planc.* 27. In eo studio occupati, *Gato in Praef.* Occupatus animus, full of thoughts and business, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 22. (4) Occupata seditionibus urbs, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 13. (5) 3 Ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, protinus etiam, si possumus, otiosi, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 3. Quia festinabam, & eram occupator de Q. filio, *Id.* Non dubito quin fueris occupatissimus, *Id. Att.* 12, 38. (6) *Id.* non decem occupatum tibi erit argentum dies, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 13.

Occupo, âre. act. [*ex ob, & capio; vel ab occipio in tertia, fit occupo in prima; ut à conspicio, conspicio*] (1) *To take hold of before.* (2) *To seize, or enter upon what is vacant.* (3) *Met. To make the first interest in.* (4) *To take possession before another.* (5) *To seize upon forcibly, or without right.* (6) *To hold, or be in.* (7) *To get into one's power, to hold.* (8) *To seize upon, as any passion doth.* (9) *To get into one's possession by numbers, to overspread, to take up.* (10) *To take up place, or time.* (11) *To overwhelm.* (12) *To fill, to take, or employ.* (13) *To engage one's self in.* (14) *To disturb, or take off from business.* (15) *To put out money to use.* (16) *To do a thing before another.* (17) *To anticipate, by offering first.* (18) *To take advantage of before one is hindered.* (19) *To prevent.* (20) *To get at an advantage, to get under.* (21) *To do any thing by way of prevention.* (1) Calvum occuparis, teneas; elapsum semel non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere, *Phaedr.* 5, 8, 2. (2) Occupat aditum, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 424. agros, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 55, 1. (3) Spes occupandi principem adhuc vacuum, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 1, 4. (4) Occupare possessionem laudis, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 7. praedam, *Curt.* (5) Occupare tyrannidem, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. (6) Fortiter occupa portum navis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 14, 2. Occupat obscuri speciem, *goeth for; Id. Epist.* 1, 18, 95. (7) = Occupavi te, *Fortuna, atque cepi, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 9. *vid. No. 16.* Mors

occupat eam, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 63. * Totum propè faucibus occupat amnem, *drinketh up a river, Lucr.* 4, 1019. * Hostem ruber occupat humor, *lighteth on, Id.* 4, 1045. (8) Metus membra occupat, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 24. fuga animos, *Liv.* 5, 38. terror, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 39. pavor, *Liv.* superstitio mentes, *Id.* eum furor, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 6. tremor artus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 19. (9) = Nullus totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere & occupare cogitat, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar.* 2, 28. (10) Caementis licet occupes Tyrrenum omne, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 3. Haec causa primos menses occupabit, *Coel. ad Cic.* (11) Ingenti fragmine montis occupat os, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 698. (12) Fama occupat aures, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 294. Omnium animos oculôfque occupaverat certamen, *Liv.* In funambulo animum occuparat, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 5. (13) Ne quo te ad aliud occupes negotium, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 135. (14) Qui oratione hic nos occupatos occupes, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 21. (15) § Pecuniam adolescentulo grandi foenore occupavisti, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 21. § Pecunias occuparat apud populos, *Id. Verr.* 1, 36. (16) Quid si necesse sit, eum aut occupare, aut mori? *Cic.* Ferre adversum hominem occupemus osculum, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 32. (17) § 3 Pacem non dare solum, sed etiam occupare debes, *Curt.* 4, 11, 7. § Occupat Tullius in agrum Sabinum transire, *Liv.* 1, 30. (18) Occupant liberum mortis arbitrium, *Curt.* 4, 4, 12. (19) Hostium manus voluntariâ morte occupare, *Curt.* 5, 6, 7. (20) Manicis jacentem senem occupat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 440. § Familiam occupare, to get into, or make it his own by affinity, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 11. Domus adfinitate occupaverat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8, 4. (21) Occupo aliquid mihi consilium, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 94. Occupant bellum facere, *Liv.* 1, 14.

Occupor. pass. *To be seized, to be possessed, to be anticipated, &c. Cic. Vid. Occupo.*

Occurrens, tis. part. (1) *Running towards.* (2) *Meeting.* (3) *Appearing to.* (1) Video parasitum tuum occurrentem, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 2, 28. (2) *Petron. c. 79.* (3) Tristis imago saepius occurrens, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 696.

Occurritur. imp. (1) *Hostile opposition is made to.* (2) *A stop is put to, resistance is made to.* (3) *Objection is made to.* (1) Cui vi & armis ingredienti sit occursum, *Cic.* (2) Et si ab nostris occurrebatur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 16. (3) Occurritur nobis, & quidem à doctis & eruditis, quaerentibus, *satirne, &c. Cic. Offic.* 2, 2.

Occurro, ère, ri. (3) occurri, *Plaut.* sum. neut. [*ex ob, & curro*] (1) *To run to.* (2) *Abfol. To run to their assistance, to run, or hasten to the assistance of.* (3) *To come to.* (4) *To come together, or be present at such a time.* (5) *To meet, or run to meet.* (6) *To appear before.* (7) *To shew itself, to appear.* (8) *To run against, to go to resist, to oppose in fight, to charge, to stand against, to expose himself to.* (9) *To oppose, or resist, to put a stop to.* (10) *To interrupt, to prevent farther questions.* (11) *Met. To fall upon, or assault.* (12) *To answer, or refute.* (13) *To prevent, to anticipate.* (14) *To answer by way of prevention, to meet with an objection foreseen.* (15) *Met. To find a remedy before.* (16) *To occur, or come readily into one's mind.* (17) *To come in one's mind as an objection.* (18) *To shew itself readily, to offer itself unsought.* (19) *To light, or happen into one's hands.* (20) *To be good against, to cure.* (1) Quum eò multitudo occurreret ad defendendum, *Liv.* § Alicui subsidio occurrere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 85. (2) Alam mittit qui satagentibus occurrerent, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 78. (3) Eodem tempore funditores sagittariique M. uno comœatu Caesari occurrerunt, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 77. (4) Occurrere ad concilium, *Liv.* Occasioni occurrere, *Brut. ad Cic.* (5) § Brevis itineris occurrere ei, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 41. § Ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, *Brut. ad Cic.* ¶ Jugulo occurrere, to meet the weapon with his throat, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 15, 3. (6) Ei visa quietis occurrent tranquilla, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29. Occurrebant oculis tot paludes, *Col.* 2, 2. (7) Occurram oculis intumescens tuis, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 136. *It. absol.* Nec jam amplius ulla occurrit tellus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 9. (8) = Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir contulit, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 734. Telis occurrere, *Id. Aen.* 11, 808. (9) = Consiliis Catilinae occurri atque obstiti, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 7. (10) = Occurri, atque interpello, matri te ancillam emisse, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 66. (11) Saepè imprudenti fortuna occurrit amanti, *Prop.* 1, 20, 3. (12) Chrysippus illi rationi sic occurrit, *Si, &c. Cic. de Fato.* 18. Quod meditatae orationi tuae statim occurram, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 55. Occurrere magnitudini criminis, *Cic.* (13) Occurram expectationi, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 23. (14) Huic talibus occurrit dictis, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 625. (15) Expectare tempus, ac non ei rei sapientiâ occurrere, *Sulpit. ad Cic.* (16) = Haec contemplantibus omni acie ingenii ostendunt se & occurrunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. 3 Nihil te effugiet, atque omne quod erit in re occurret, atque incidet, *Id. ibid.* 2, 34. (17) De itinere nostro permulta in utramque partem occurrunt, *Cic. Att.* 15, 23. (18) Misericordia occurrere ipsa solet supplicibus, nullius oratione evocata, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 14. (19) Doctus illis occurrit labor, *Phaedr.* 2, 9, 15. (20) § Occurrit pernionibus herba haec, *Plin.* 20, 27.

Occursans,

Occursans, tis. part. (1) *Running to, or against.* (2) *Running in the way, or before.* (3) *Flying at, or against.* (4) *Putting forth opposite branches, growing entangled one in another.* (1) Ad tria diversa bella occursantes, *Liv.* 38, 8. (2) = Corpus labitur omnimodis occursans, officiensque, *Lucr.* 5, 717. (3) *Plin.* 11, 56. (4) Palmites occursantes, *Plin.* 37, 35, 15. *conf. Sil.* 9, 507.

Occursatio, onis. f. verb. *The running to meet and attend one for his honour.* Occursatio & blanditia popularis, *Cic. pro Planc.* 12.

|| **Occursio**, onis. f. *A meeting.* *Sidon. Epist.* 7, 10.

Occurro, are. freq. [*ab occurro*] (1) *To run to often.* (2) *To run before, or against.* (3) *To run in the way of.* (4) *To run at, or upon.* (5) *To be ready at will, to flow readily.* (6) *To be frequently in one's mind.* (1) Quid tu huc occursas? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 27. (2) Occursant portis, *Liv.* 2. (3) Occursare capro caveto, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 25. (4) Advenis feras occursare, *Plin.* 6, 24. (5) Occursant verba, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 3. (6) Ita me occursant multae, meminisse haud possum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 56.

+ **Occursorius**, a, um. adj. *Occursoria potio, that draught which is drank immediately before eating.* *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 291.

Occursurus, part. *About to meet.* Non quod me ad tempus occursurum putarem, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 4. *conf. Liv.* 21, 32. Dixit, At ubi appropinquare tres duces audisset, occursuram ei extemplo domesticorum funerum memoriam, *Liv.* 26, 51. *conf. 42, 13.*

Occursus, ūs. m. (1) *A meeting, or running to.* (2) *The meeting a thing in its course, stopping, or being in the way.* (3) *The meeting, or striking upon one another.* (4) *Opposition, or malign influence.* (1) Ursique leaque occursu fecere metum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 256. (2) Rota stipitis occursu fracta, *Ov. Met.* 15, 523. (3) Dentes ferrati pectinatim coeuntes, ne contrario occurſu atterantur, *Plin.* 11, 61. (4) Occursus maleficorum siderum, *Plin.* 7, 50.

* **Oceānus**, nī. m. subst. sed est proprie adj. *vid. seq.* [*παρά τὸ ὠκεὺς νεῖσθας*] (1) *The god of the ocean.* (2) *The ocean, or main sea encompassing the earth.* (3) *Synecd. The sea, as denominated from the shores it washeth, or otherwise distinguished.* (4) *A bathing place in prodigious great baths.* (1) *Vid. Propri.* (2) Oceani humoribus alitur sol igneus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. Fuso Britannus navigat oceano, *Luc.* 4, 134. (3) Oceanus Gaditanus, Persicus, &c. ap. probos auctores. *ruber, Hor.* (4) *Lamprid.*

OCEANUS, pontus, undae, passim usurpantur pro Horizonte apud Scriptores Astronomicos.

Oceanus, a, um. adj. *Mare oceanum, Caes. Oceanus fluctus, Juv.* 11, 94. *Oceanum littus, Id.* 11, 113.

Ocellatus, i. [*sc. calculus, seu pro ocellus, i. e. litoralis lapillus oculi specie nitens; Νυμφῶν ὀφθαλμοί, Salm.*] *Some kind of pretty little stones, or the like, to play with.* Modò talis aut ocellatis, nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, *Suet. Aug.* 83. *interpr. Casaub. & Torr. sed alii aliter leg. & expon.*

Ocellus, ūs. m. dim. [*ab oculus*] (1) *A little eye, an eye.* (2) *Vox amatorculorum, my dearest, my life, my pigmye.* (3) *The most neat and pretty.* (4) *A bud, or knob whence a bud ariseth.* (1) Nostros vidisti flentis ocellos, *Ov. Epist.* 5, 45. (2) Volo placere in eo ocello, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 11. (3) Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque ocelle, *Catull.* 29, 2. Ocelli Italiae, villulae meae, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 6. (4) Ocelli radices, *Plin.* 21, 10.

* **Ochra**. [*ab ὄχρος, pallidus*] *Oker, Plin.* 35, 16. *Vitruv. pro fili Attico usurpavit, vid. Bald. Lexic.* p. 75.

* **Ocimum** i. m. *vel ocinum, i. n. & ocimus mī. m. [ab ὄχρος, celer] Macer. The herb garden-basil, basil-royal, basil-gentle, Varr. de R. R.* 1, 31. ¶ *Cantare ocima vernae, to rail at him, Pers.* 4, 22. It being the common opinion that this herb grew best, if sown with cursing and railing, *Plin.* 18, 42. & 19, 36.

Ociōr, ociosē, ociosus, ocium. *Vid. Otior, &c.*

Ociōr, ūs. *vel ocyor. iūs, comp. sīmus, sup. [à Gr. οὐδὲ] digladiantur enim critici de scripture probabilibus hinc inde argumentis; nec opis est nostrae. More swift, quick, speedy. Fulminis ocior alis, Virg. Aen.* 5, 319. *Euro, Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 24. *Senectus ocissima, Plin.* 16, 56. *al. scrib. Ocyssima.*

Ociūs, adv. comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *More speedily, sooner.* (2) *Quickly, very speedily.* (1) Deferemur ociūs à repub. quam re familiari, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. & In morbum incidunt tardius, & recreantur ociūs, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 14. Tanto ociūs ut te poscat, & tu id, quod cupit, ocissimē ut des, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 27. (2) Nemon' oleum feret ociūs? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 34.

+ **Ocquinisco**. *To bend down to, to incline, Non. ex Pompon.*

+ **Quinisco**.

Ocrea, ae. f. [*quod crus tegit, Varr.*] *A boot, a greave. Sinistrum crus ocrea tectum, Liv.* 9, 40. *Leves ocreae, Virg. Aen.* 7, 634.

Ocreatus, a, um. *Booted.* In nive Lucanā dormis ocreatus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 234. *Ocreata crura, Plin.* 19, 7.

* **Ocris**. m. i. e. mons confragosus, *Fest. ex Asteio Philologo ὄκρῖς, [unde oppida Italiae Interocrea & Ocriculum dict.] A rough, or craggy hill.*

Octans, tis. m. *An eighth part, Vitruv.* 10, 11.

* **Octōphōrum**, i. n. *A sedan carried by eight, Mart. Rectius octophorum, quod vid.*

* **Octāstylos**. [*Them. σῦλος, columna*] *Having eight pillars in front, Vitruv.* 3, 2.

|| **Octāva**, ae. f. *sc. pars. The eighth, a gabel laid on things bought and sold, Cod.*

|| **Octavarii**, orum. m. *Those that gathered the toll, bearing the eighth part of the price of things sold in the market, Cod.*

Octāvūm, adv. *The eighth time, Liv.* 6, 36.

Octavus, a, um. *The eighth. Sapientum octavus, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 296. *Octava hora, two a clock in the afternoon, Id.*

Octies, adv. *Eight times. Octies septem solis anfractus, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 2.

Octingenarius, a, um. *Consisting of eight hundred. Octingenarii greges, Varr. de R. R.* 10, 9.

Octingentesimus, a, um. *The eight hundredth. Octingentesimus annus, Cic. de Sen.* 2.

Octingenti, ae. a. adj. pl. [*ex octo, & centum; c in g mutatio*] *Eight hundred. Mille & octingenta stadia, Cic. Acad.* 4, 25.

Octipes, edis. adj. *That hath eight feet. Octipedis brachia cancri, Ov. Fast.* 1, 313.

* **Octo**, adj. indecl. *Eight. Octo poenarum genera, Cic. de Legg.*

October, bris. m. [*dict. quod octavus sit mensis, ab octo, cum term. ber*] *October, Patere.* 2, 56.

|| **October**, bris. bre. adj. *October equus appellatur, qui in campo Martio mense Octobri immolatur quotannis Marti; bigarum victicium dexterior, Fest. Kalendis octobribus, Cic.*

Octodecim, adj. indecl. *Eighteen, Caes. B. G.* 1, 23.

Octōgēni, ae. a. adj. (1) *Eighty each.* (2) *Eighty at a time.* (1) Octogeni bini aeris militibus dati, *Liv.* 10, 30. (2) Octogenos foetus habens torpedo invenitur, *Plin.* 9, 75.

Octogesimus, a, um. adj. *The eightieth. Octogesimus annus, Cic. de Sen.* 10.

Octogies, adv. *Four score times. HS centies & octogies, Cic. in Pison.* 35.

Octōginta, adj. indecl. [*à Gr. ὀγδοήκοντα, & Ion. ὀγδώνοντα*] *Four score. Octoginta regnavit annos, Cic. de Sen.* 19.

Octojūgis, ge. adj. [*ab octo, & jugum*] *Eight together, eight at a time, Liv.* 5, 2.

Octōnārius, a, um. *Of the number of eight. Fistulae octonariae, eight fingers round, Plin.* 31, 31.

Octonarius, ii. [*sc. versus*] *A sort of verse consisting of eight feet. Octonarius est, ut Varro dicit, cum duo iambi pedes iambico metro praepohuntur, Diom.*

Octoni, ae. a. *Eight, eight each. Octonae Idus, falling the eighth day after the nones, Hor. Octonis mensibus ferunt partus, every eighth month, Plin.* 8, 50.

* **Octōphōrum**, ūs. m. *A litter, or sedan carried by eight servants. Hominem octophoro portare, Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 9.

Octuagesimus, *Censorin. Octuaginta, Id. Vit. Gell. Vid. Octogesimus, & Octoginta.*

Octūplicatus, a, um. *Eight times doubled. Octuplicatus sensus, Liv.* 4, 24.

Octūplus, a, um. *Eight times as much. Judicium in octuplum, Cic. Verr.* 3, 10. *Octupli, Id. Poena octupli, by which the wrong was to be repaired eightfold. § Pars octupla primae partis, Id. de Univ.* 7.

Octūssis, ūs. m. [*i. e. octo asses*] *Eight asses in money. Emptae octussibus, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 156. *sed al. leg. octo assibus.*

Ocularius, a, um. *Pertaining to the eyes. Ocularius medicus, an oculist, Cels.* 6, 6. *Ars ocularia medicina, the art of an oculist, Hyg.*

Oculārius, ii. m. [*sc. medicus*] *An oculist, Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 37, & *seq.*

Oculata, ae. f. [*ab oculorum magnitudine sic dict. Gr. ὀφθαλμιαί, caple de causā Ophthalmia, Plaut.*] *A kind of scabbish like a lizard, with great eyes, Plin.* 32, 53. & *Cels.* 2, 18.

Oculatio, onis. f. *The taking away of superfluous vinebuds. Pampinatio & oculatio, Plin.* 17, 35, 6. *ubi al. oc-catio.*

Oculātus, a, um. *Male oculatus, that hath bad eyes, Suet. Rhet.* 5. *Oculatus testis, an eyewitness, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 8. & Eme die coeca olivum; id vendito oculatā die, buy upon trust, sell for ready money, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 67. *Oculatae manus, that are content with nothing but what they see, Id. Afin.* 1, 3, 50. *Oculatissimus locus, The most conspicuous place, Plin.* 34, 11.

Oculus,

Oculus, a, um. *All eyes, all over eyes.* Argus totus fuit oculus, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 19. Salve, oculissime homo, *Id. Curc.* 1, 2, 28. *al. perspicacissime, al. charissime interpretantur.*

+ Oculicrepidæ. nom. propr. fict. à *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 14, *i. e. quorum oculi crepant, i. e. pugnis contundi solent.*

+ Oculitus. adv. Oculitus amare, *to love one as dear as his eyes, Plaut. ap. Non.*

|| Oculo, are. *To enlighten one, or clear his sight.* Deceptos in agnitionem veritatis oculare, *Tert.* + Oculatos reddere. Vestes purpurâ oculare, *to beautify them with round figures made of purple, Id.* + Praetexere.

OCULUS, li. m. dim. [*ab ὄκος, i. e. ὀφθαλμός, Hesych.*] (1) *An eye.* (2) *View, or sight.* (3) *Ocule mi, my dearest.* (4) *The ornament, beauty, or glory of.* (5) *A bud just putting forth, or the knob out of which the bud riseth.* (1) Oculi, tanquam speculatores, altissimum locum obtinent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. Sensus oculorum acerrimus, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 16. Oculi natantes, *dozing eyes, Ov. Met.* 5, 71. * Amare aliquem plus suis oculis, *to love him dearly, Ter.* Gestare in oculis, *Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 11. ferre, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Ut ego oculis rationem capio, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 2. ¶ In oculos incurrere, *to be present before one, Cic. Attic.* 12, 21. In oculis civium, *in public, Id.* Cum ad omnia vestra cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, *Id.* Adjectus est oculus haereditati, *there was a design upon the estate, Id. Verr.* 4, 37. A rep. non dejicere oculos, *to have his care perpetually fixed upon it, Id. Phil.* 1, 1. Quam maximè intentis oculis, *with the most intense application of mind, Id.* Sit ante oculos Nero, *remember his example, Tac.* (3) Bene vale, ocule mi, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 47. (4) Corinthus, Karthago,—duo illi oculi orae maritimæ, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. * Mundi oculus, *the sun, Ov. Met.* 4, 228. Stellarum collucentium illi oculi, *Plin.* Macularum oculi, *the spots of panthers, Plin.* 8, 23. Pavonum caudæ oculi, *the round spots in peacocks tails, Id.* 13, 15. (5) Interest plures oculos, quibus egerminet, inesse, *Col.* 4, 29. Oculos imponere, *to inoculate, Virg. Geor.* 2, 73.

Ocymum, ocyor, &c. *Vid. Ocimum, &c.*

O ante D.

* Ode, es. vel oda, ae. f. [*Them. αἶδω, cano*] (1) *An ode, a song.* (2) *A copy of lyric verses.* (1) Et merulus modulans tam pulchris concinit odis, *Aust. Philom.* 25. (2) Tit. Iyricorum Horatii.

* Odæum, ei. neut. *A music-room; a place for rehearsal and practice, before they were presented upon the theatre, of which there were four at Rome, vid. Vitruv.* 5, 9. & ibi Philandrum. ¶ Adducitur etiam ex *Cic.* & *Suet.* sed variante lectione.

ODI, isti, it. scil. ab odivi, quo usus Antonius ap. *Cic.* & osus sum vel fui, *Plaut.* oderam, rim, & erem, *Charis.* ero, odisse, verb. defect. [*ab inuf. odio; quod à Gr. inuf. ὀδῶ, unde ὀδισσάμενος, irascor*] I hate, or I have hated, *Met.* Not to endure. Oderunt hilarem tristis, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 89. Et oderit se, & simul diligit, quod fieri non potest, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 10. * Inimicos oia sum semper obtuerier, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 19. * favere, *Id.* amare, *Id.* ¶ Odisse quem odio Vatiniano, *Catull.* 14, 3. male, *Cic.* to hate him mortally. ¶ Non ita descere hoc verbum, ut quidam Grammatici existimant, docet *Voss. de Antilog.* 3, 39.

+ Odibilis, le. *Odious, hateful.* Vita, moribus, improbitate ita odibilis, &c. *Lampr.* + Detestandus.

* Odīnolŷon, tis. n. [*ex ὀδῖν, dolor partus, & λύω, solvo*] The Greek name for the fish remora, given to it because it was supposed to cause a speedy delivery to women in travail, if applied salted, *Plin.* 32, 1. *Harduin. scrib.* Odinolytes.

|| Odior, iri. pass. *Tert.*

Odiōse. adv. (1) *Troublesomely.* (2) *Tediously.* (3) *Unseasonably, impertinently.* (4) *Affectedly.* (1) Nolo aurum credi mihi. N. Odiosè facis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 239. (2) Aeschinus odiosè cessat; prandium corrumpitur, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 49. (3) Odiosè interpellare, *Cic. Orat.* 2, 262. (4) Vivis invidiosè, delinquis studiosè, loqueris odiosè, *Ad Herem.*

+ Odioſicus, a, um. *Very troublesome and intruding; ex fabrica Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 119.

Odiōsus, a, um. adj. or. comp. ſſimus, sup. (1) *Hateful, odious.* (2) *Unwelcome, unacceptable.* (3) *Troublesome, teasing, impertinent.* (4) *Tiresome, irksome, not to be borne.* (5) *Dishonourable, scandalous, base, indecent.* (6) *Dislikeful, that savoureth of arrogance and assuming.* (7) *Offensive, provoking.* (8) *Affected.* (9) *Nice, curious.* (10) *Tedious and slow in doing any thing.* (11) *Taken ill, resentful.* (1) * Quorum alterum est gravius & odiosius, alterum levius, & facilius, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (2) Odiosa haec est ætas adolescentulis, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 3, 13. (3) Non dubito quin odiosæ sint epistolæ quotidianæ, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 22. Si porro esse odiosi pergitis, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 9, 44. (4) = * Cupidis rerum talium odioſum & moleſtum est carere; satiatis verò & expletis jucundius

est carere, *Cic. de Sen.* 14. (5) Multos amavit, in quorum amore multa odiosa fecit, *Nep. Alcib.* 2. (6) Omnis arrogantia odiosa est, *Cic. Div. in Caecil.* 11. (7) Palæstrici motus sæpè sunt odiosiores, *Cic. Off.* 1, 36. (8) = Verbum odiosum & insolens, *Cic. Orat.* 8. (9) *Lucr.* 4, 1158. (10) Ubi sita est? T. In risco, odiosa, cessas? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 17. (11) In fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio est, *Cic. de Sen.* 18.

Odium, ii. n. (1) *Hatred, grudge, ill-will.* (2) *Hatred arising from.* (3) *That which is the subject of hate, or aversion.* (4) *Dislike, unacceptableness.* (5) *Weariness, or being tired with.* (6) *Importunity, perpetual teasing and dunning.* (7) *Tediousness, overmuch inculcating, and repeating a thing.* (8) *Trouble arising from impertinence and intrusion.* (1) Odium est ira inveterata, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9. Odium in hostem immane, *Id. pro Planc.* 29. * Cum odio Neronis, tum favore in L. Pisonem, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 5, 48. * gratia, *Phaedr.* 3, 10, fin. (2) * Odio finire amorem, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 657. * Conveniunt quibus aut odium crudele tyranni, aut metus acer erat, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 365. § Odium inimicitiarum mearum, *Cic.* (3) Odium terræ inambulat, *Plaut. Bacc.* 4, 7, 22. alii leg. ambulat. populi, *Id. Mil.* 3, 3, 49. (4) Odium libellis importare, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 4. (5) Agri, urbis, negoti odium, *Ter.* (6) Tundendo, atque odio denique effecit senex, *Ter. Hecyr.* 1, 2, 48. (7) Ah! odio me enicas, *Plaut. Persf.* 1, 1, 49. (8) Quis meprehendit pallio? *E. Familiaris. T. Fateor: nam odio es nimium familiariter, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 2.

* Odontides. [*ab ὀδῶς, dens; nam dentium dolorem minuit*] *An herb, Plin.* 27, 84.

ōdōr, ōris. m. [*ab inuf. odeo, i. e. oleo; quod ab ὀδμή*] (1) *A savour, scent, or smell, good or bad.* (2) *Met. Any sweet odour, unguent, perfume, frankincense.* (3) *An hope, guess, slight hint, or ground of.* (1) Unguentorum odor, *Cic. post Red. in sen.* 7. Suaves odores miscent herbae, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 55. Teter odor, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 228. Foedi odoris fames, *Celf.* ¶ Lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet, *any thing for gain. Vespasiani adagium ap. Juven.* 14, 204. (2) Incendere odores, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. Multo odore fumat ara, *Hor. Od.* 3, 18, 8. Met. Odor urbanitatis, *sweetness, Cic.* (3) Quidam odor suspicionis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 27. Est nonnullus odor dictaturæ, *Id.*

|| Odoramen, inis. n. *A perfume, or unguent, Macr. praef. Sat. 1. unde*

Odōramentum, ti. n. *A perfume, or any sweet thing.* Odoramenta, quibus condire vinum consueverint, *Col.* 11, 2.

Odōrandus. part. *To be smelt, or scented out, Met. to be discovered by search.* Albiana pecunia vestigiisne nobis odoranda est? *Cic. pro Cluent.* 30.

Odōrans, tis. (1) *Smelling out, following the scent.* (2) *Finding out by suspicion.* (1) Ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 113. (2) Vestigiis odorantes ingressus, *Cic. in Pison.* 34.

Odōratiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A smelling.* Voluptas odorationum, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 9.

Odōrātus, a, um. ior. comp. ſſimus, sup. (1) *Smelling, freq. sweet-smelling, odoriferous, fragrant.* (2) *Perfumed.* (1) Male odoratum os, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 521. Odorata cedrus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 414. Vina mustis odoratiora, *Plin.* 21, 18. Hortensium odoratissima, quæ sicca, *Id.* (2) Capilli odorati, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 309. crinis, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 129.

Odōrātus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The act of smelling.* (2) *The sense of smelling.* (1) Pomorum odoratus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. (2) Nihil necesse est de gustatu & odoratu loqui, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 7.

Odōrifērus, vel odorifer, a, um. [*ex odor, & fero*] (1) *That in which odours, or perfumes, are carried.* (2) *That produceth them.* (3) *That inhabiteth where they grow.* (4) *Odoriferous, sweet.* (1) Odoriferae lances, *Prop.* 2, 13, 23. (2) Arabia odorifera, *Plin.* 5, 12. (3) Gens odorifera, *Ov. Met.* 4, 209. (4) Odoriferis adspersit floribus aras, *Sil.* 16, 309.

Odōro, are. act. (1) *To give a fragrantcy to.* (2) *To perfume, or make to smell sweet.* (1) = Colorare, & odorare mella, *Col.* 9, 4. (2) Odorant aëra fumis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 734.

Odōror, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To smell to.* (2) *To smell, or hunt out.* (3) *To search out by secret means, to get, or pump a thing out of one.* (4) *To guess at the meaning of a thing.* (5) *To smell the sweetness of, to have a design upon.* (1) = Odorare hanc pallam; quid olet? *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 55. (2) = Odorantur canes venatici, & pervestigant omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 13. (3) = Ex Fabio odorere, & convivam istum tuum degustes, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 8. (4) Illud μυσινώτερον ad te scribam, tu sagacius odorabere, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 4. (5) Odorari decemviratum, *Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 64.

Odōrus, a, um. (1) *Of a sweet, or pleasant smell.* (2) *Of a strong smell.* (3) *Quick-scented.* (1) Flos odorus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 78. (2) Sulphur odorum, *Claud. 6 Conf. Hon.* 325. (3) * Odora canum vis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 132.

Odos,

O F E

Odos, ōris. m. *Smell.* Perminat odos, *Lucr.* 6, 952. Naribus obiectus est odos, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 1. Odores ja-
ctate croceus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 591.
* Odyssēa, ae. f. *The Odyssey of Homer, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 18.

O ante E.

* Oeconōmia, ae. f. [*ex ōikos, domus; & νέμω, distribuo*] *A certain oeconomy, or order in the disposal of parts necessary for orators and poets, Quint.* 3, 3.
* Oeconōmicus, a, um. adj. *The title of Xenophon's book of family government, translated by Cicero. Xenophontis li- ber, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. Off.* 2, 24. *Latine vertit idem, De tuenda familiā.*
* Oēcus, i. m. *A large dining-room, Vitruv.* 6, 10. *vid. Plin.* 36, 60. & *Bald. Lexic.* p. 77.
* Oēnanthe, es. f. [*ex ōivos, vinum, & άνθος, flos*] (1) *The grape and flower of the wild vine.* (2) *An herb.* (3) *A bird.* (1) *Plin.* 12, 61. (2) *Plin.* 21, 66. (3) *Plin.* 10, 45.
* Oenanthinus, a, um. adj. *Oenanthinum oleum, un- guent made of the grape and flower of the wild vine, Plin.* 15, 7. *Vinum oenanthinu 1, a compound wine made of must and the flowers of the wild vine, Id.* 14, 18.
* Oenōphōrum, ri. n. *A wine-pot, a vessel to carry wine in. Vinum diffusum ē pleno oenophoro, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. *Oenophorum sitiens, Juv.* 6, 425.
* Oēnōpōlium, ii. n. [*Them. πωλέω, vendo*] *A shop where wine was sold. Petimus vinum ex oenopolio, Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 48.
* Oenōthēra, ae. m. [*ex ōivos, vinum, & θυγεύω, venor. Them. θύη, fera*] *An herb, vid. Plin.* 26, 69.
Oenōthēris, idis. *Idem. Plin.* 24, 102.
† Oestrum, i. n. *Fest. Isid. id. quod Oestrus.*
* Oestrus, stri. m. & oestrum, i. n. *Fest. Latine Afilus, Vir.* (1) *A gad-bee, a dunfly, a breeze, that in the summer time vexeth cattle, and breedeth in the outermost combs in hives, and beateth the bees.* (2) *Met. Poetic rage; inspired fury in any kind.* (1) *Vid. Col.* 9, 14. & *Plin.* 11, 16. (2) *Laurigero tua fortior oestro facta canam, Stat. Theb.* 1, 32. *Oestro percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv.* 4, 123.
* Oesypum, pi. n. *A medicament made of the filth and sweat that is on sheeps wool, Plin.* 29, 10. *Oesypha in tepidos lapsa sinus, Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 353.
* Oesypus, i. [*ex ōis, ovis, & ῥύπος, fordes*] *The filth and sweat sticking to the wool on the flanks and shoulders of sheep, Plin.* 29, 10.
Oetum, ti. neut. *An Egyptian herb, Plin.* 21, 52.

O ante F.

OFELLA, ae. f. [*ab dim. offula; ut à mammula, mam- milla*] *A collop, a little piece of flesh, steaks. Me meus ad fubitas invitet amicus ofellas, Mart.* 12, 48. *Quae non egent ferro structoris ofellae, Id.* 10, 48, 15.
Offa, ae. f. [*ex Aeolico ὄψα, pro ὀμψα, Hesych.*] (1) *Pudding, or such like made of pulse.* (2) *Paste that fowl are fed with.* (3) *Pellets of paste that fowl peck, or are crammed with.* (4) *A cake, or any like composition.* (5) *A collop, or piece of any meat, a chop, or steak, particularly pork.* (6) *A round lump of any thing.* (7) *A bump, or swelling arising from a bruise.* (8) *An embryo, an immature birth.* (9) *A mis-shapen; or ugly creature.* (10) *A thing that is swollen, massy, and deformed.* (1) Offa & pultem significat, & quic- quid est in pultis morem redactum, *Sipont.* (2) *Cadit offa ex ore pulli, Cic. de Div.* 1, 15. (3) *Formantur offae, quibus aves faginantur, Col.* 8, 7. (4) *Melle soporata, & medicatis frugibus offa, Virg. Aen.* 6, 420. (5) *Vid. Varr. de L. L.* 4, 22. & *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 165. (6) *Col.* 12, 38. = mas- fula, *Id. ib.* (7) *Ostendere nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam, Juv.* 16, 11. (8) *Ut patruo similes effunderet offas, Juv.* 2, 33. (9) *Plin.* 9, 72. (10) *Robusti carminis offae, Pers.* 5, 5.
Offatim, adv. *In little bits, from limb to limb. Te offa- tim conficiam, mince you as small as herbs for the pot, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 52.
† Offector, oris. m. *A restorer of that colour which was lost. = Infectores, qui alienum colorem in lanam conjiciunt; offectores, qui ē colore proprio novum efficiunt, Fest.*
Offectus, a, um. part. [*ab officior*] *Offecto lumine, the light stopped, Lucr.* 5, 774.
Offectus, ūs. m. *That which mischiefs; hurt from witch- craft. = Offectus, oculique venena maligni, Grat. Cyneg.* 400.
Offendendus, a, um. part. *To be disparaged. Existimatio offendenda est, Cic. pro Planc.* 6.
Offendiculum, li. n. *That which is somewhat obnoxious to misint'pretation, something apt to give offence. Sunt in hac materia offendicula nonnulla, Plin. Epist.* 9, 11, 1.
Offendix, ūis. f. *Offendices ait Titius esse, nodos, quibus*

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apex retineatur & remittatur. At Veranius coriola existimat; quae sint in loris apicis, quibus apex retineatur & remittatur; quae ab offendendo dicantur: nam cum ad mentum perventum est, offendit mentum, *Fest.* vel quia cum ab utroque pilei la- tere amentum demitteretur, utroque concurrente infra mentum, se mutuo ibi offenderent, *Voss. ex M.* Offendices nodi quibus libri signantur, *Lat. Gloss.*

† Offendo, offensio, *Non. ex Afran.*

Offendo, di, sum, ēre. act. [*ex ob, & iniuf. fendo, i. e. ico, vel ad iram concito; unde fensus, iratus, Gl. Isid.*] (1) *To hit, or strike a thing unawares against.* (2) *To strike with.* (3) *To strike upon, or run against.* (4) *Abfol. To strike upon a rock, founder, miscarry.* (5) *To hurt with a fall, blow, &c.* (6) *Met. To run, or fall into, to be wrecked on.* (7) *To mistake, stumble, or make a false step.* (8) *To meet with a rub, to have some ill success.* (9) *To offend, to displease.* (10) *To be cast in law.* (11) *To lose one's credit with, to give of- fence to.* (12) *To be faulty, to be blame-worthy.* (13) *To be offensive to.* (14) *To light upon, or find.* (15) *To find a fault, or cause of exception, or distaste, to be displeased with.* (1) § *Ne coxam bos offendat, Col.* 5, 9. § *Dentem offendet so- lido, Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 78. § *Neve cornu bos ad stipitem ve- hementius offendat, Col.* 2, 3. (2) *Ne quem aut pectore of- fendam, aut genu, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 3. (3) *Scopulum of- fendis, Cic. pro Rosc. Am.* 79. (4) *In quibus offendit nau- fraga puppis, aquae, Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 14, 22. (5) *Ex equo cecidit, & latus offendit vehementer, Cic. pro Cluent.* 62. *Met. Existimationem offendere, Id. pro Planc.* 2. *rem, Id.* (6) *Minus in arrogantiam offenderent, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2. (7) *Quis est, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. = *Multa circumspectenda sunt, ne quid offendas, ne quō ir- ruas, Id. de Orat.* 2, 74. (8) *Cum multi & terrā & mari saepe offenderint, Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. ¶ *Naves in redeundo of- fenderunt, were unfortunate, fell into the enemy's hands, Caes. B. C.* 3, 8. (9) *Neminem re, vultu, verbo, offendere, Cic. & Plura saepe peccantur dum demeremur, quam dum offendi- mus, Tac. Ann.* 15, 21. *Offendit ea res populorum Etruriaē animos, Liv.* 5, 1. (10) *Qui bis apud eosdem iudices offen- disset, Cic. pro Cluent.* 23. (11) *Offendebant apud honestos, Cic.* (12) *In quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendere, Cic. pro Cluent.* 36. (13) *Lucr.* 4, 1174. (14) *Pater jam hic me offendet miserum adveniēns ebrium, Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 31. & *Non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *Imparatos offendere, to come upon unawares, Nep. Ages.* 2. (15) *In me offenditis, Caes. B. C.* 2, 32. *Si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic.*

Offendor, i, sus. pass. *To be offended, to be offended at. § Ut non offendar subripi, Phaedr.* 4, 10, 6. *An offendi in his consuecrint, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28. *vid. Offendo.*

Offensa, ae. f. (1) *A stumble, or trip.* (2) *Miscarriage, the giving offence.* (3) *A disagreeableness, unpleasantness.* (4) *A disgust, distaste, displeasure.* (5) *An ill disposition, or ill- ness.* (1) *Aegri non sine offensā proferuntur, Sen. Epist.* 7. (2) *Ut producti boves non aliquā vitientur offensā, Pallad. Mart. Tit.* 12. (3) *Offensa nostri ordinis ac iudiciorum, L. ex Cic.* (4) *Quin magna in offensā sim apud Pompeium, but that he is highly displeased with me, Cic. Attic.* 9, 2. (5) *Si quid offensae in coenā sensit, Cels.* *Obnoxia offensae infirmitas est, Id.* ¶ *Offensa & Offensio in eo differunt, quōd offensa sit ejus, qui offendit; offensio verō illius qui offenditur. Neque haec postrema vox animo tantum tribuitur, sed corpori etiam convenit, cum vel laeditur, vel concutitur, Cic. In corpore aegro odiosa est omnis offensio, Dolet.*

¶ Offensaculum, li. n. *A trip, or stumble, Apul. Astum- bling-block, Laet.*

Offensans, tis. part. (1) *Stumbling, falling, or hurting one's self against.* (2) *Tripping, faltering.* (3) *Miscarrying, being indisposed, failing.* (1) *Offensantes in ipsa, quae deli- deramus, Sen.* (2) *Quint.* 10, 7. (3) *Sifer contra argen- tum vivum dedit, & veneri subinde offensanti, Plin.* 20, 17.

Offensatio, ōnis. f. (1) *An hitting, or striking against any thing.* (2) *Tripping, faltering.* (1) *Si subtriti sint, contu- sive offensatione, Plin.* 28, 62. (2) *Offensationes labehtis me- moriae, Sen. de Benef.* 5, 25.

Offensator, oris. *A stumbler, or blunderer, Quint.* 10, 3.

Offensio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A trip, or stumble.* (2) *Ill success, misfortune, miscarriage.* (3) *The losing of a cause.* (4) *Indisposition, disorder, or distemper of body.* (5) *Disagree- ableness, offensiveness, unpleasantness.* (6) *Offending, or dis- pleasing.* (7) *Disgust, distaste, dissatisfaction, displeasure.* (8) *Dislike.* (1) *Offensio pedis, Cic. de Div.* 2, 40. (2) *Non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis, Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 10. (3) *Cic. ap. Litt.* (4) *Corporum offensiones sine culpā accidere possunt, animorum non item, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 14. (5) *Turpi- tudo corporis habet aliquid offensionis, Cic. Off.* 3, 29. *Met. & Non moveri & offensione turpitudinis, Id.* (6) *Caes. B. G.* 1, 19, fin. (7) *In medio cultu amicitias, exortā aliquā offensione, dirumpimus, Cic. de Am.* 22. *Offensiones dome- sticae, Varr.* (8) *Cic. & gratia, Cic. Act.* 1. *in Verr.* 12. *be- nevolentia, Cic. = fastidium, Id.*

Offensivuncula, ae. f. dim. (1) *Some little disgrace, or failure.* (2) *Some little disgust, or offence.* (1) Offensivuncula in aedilitate accepta, *Cic. pro Planc.* 21. (2) Si qua offensivuncula facta est animi perversitate aliquorum, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 1.

Offenso, are. freq. (1) *To knock, or strike a thing often against.* (2) *To meet and hit against one another often.* (1) Flere omnes repente, & offensare capita, *Liv.* 25, 37. (2) *Lucr.* 6, 1051.

Offensum, li. n. *The absurdity of speaking things disagreeable to his audience.* Offensum est, quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem laedit, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 49. *Vid. Offensa.*

Offensum est, imp. Quoties in exercitu offensum, when ill success beset, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 72. Si quid erit offensum, if any thing scandalous shall be committed, *Id.*

Offensurus, a, um. part. *About to offend, or find.* Ratus, perseverantem sub iudicii tempus plebem offensurum, *Liv.* 4, 44.

Offensus, a, um. part. (1) *Struck against any thing by chance; having met, or hit a thing.* (2) *That which is stumbled against.* (3) *Dissatisfied, disgusted, displeased.* (4) *Disparaged.* (5) *Offensive, disliked, that is in disgrace.* (6) *Distempered, out of order.* (1) Miles offenso scuto praebuit sonitum, *Liv.* 7, 36. Offensus in portâ pes, tripping at, *Tib.* 1, 3, 20. (2) Offensum limen, *Ov. Epist.* 13, 88. (3) Animum ejus offensorem arbitrabar, *Cic. Att.* 1, 5. § Offensa in eum militum voluntate, *Nep. Dian.* 7. § Offensus mihi, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 18. § Offensus urbi propria ira, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 55, 2. (4) Existimatio offensa, *Cic.* (5) Etiamti is invidiosus, multis offensus sit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 58. Nihil peraeque omnibus offensum quam hic status, *Id.* * Offensa forma, against which one hath been provoked, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 15. (6) Quoties offensum corpus est, vitiosa pars maximè sentit, *Cels.* 1, 9.

Offensus, us. m. verb. (1) *The meeting, striking, or clashing of things in motion.* (2) *The meeting with a rub, or stop.* (3) *Met. Dissatisfaction, displeasure.* (1) Cogit hebescere ictum crebris offensibus aer, *Lucr.* 4, 360. (2) Non multis offensibus in remorando haesitat fulmen, *Lucr.* 6, 332. Per hujusmodi offensus emetiendum est iter, *Sen. Ep.* 108. (3) Si vita in offensus est, cur amplius addere quaeris? *Lucr.* 3, 954.

Offendus, a, um. part. *To be offered, Sen.*

Offens, tis. part. *Offering, &c.* Se acriter ipsos morti offerentes, *Cic. pro Mil.* 34. *conf. Liv.* 27, 46, 40, 23.

Offero, ferre, obtuli, oblatum. act. (1) *To bring to, or before.* (2) *To present before one's eyes, or imagination.* (3) *To offer one's assistance.* (4) *To put, or obtrude one's self upon.* (5) *To shew.* (6) *To hold forth, to shew designedly and confidently.* (7) *To give, or bring to one's assistance.* (8) *To offer, or put to one.* (9) *To give up to.* (10) *To raise in, to put into the mind.* (11) *To bring upon, or occasion to.* (12) *To do, or bring upon by violence.* (13) *To oppose to, to hold forth against.* (14) *To put himself in the way, to interpose.* (15) *To expose to.* (1) Opportune te offers, I am very glad to meet with you, *Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 10. § Se offerre venientibus, to meet, or come up to designedly, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 59. (2) Obtulit illam speciem Simonidi, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 69. * Obtulit hospita tellus puppibus accessus faciles, *Luc.* 3, 43. (3) = Nostrae causae non videntur homines defuturi; mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. (4) In societatem gloriae se non offert, *Cic. pro Marc.* 7. (5) Blandos offers mihi vultus, *Tib.* 1, 6, 1. (6) * Qui os tuum non modo offenderes, sed etiam offerres, *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc.* 31. (7) Quis nobis obtulit hunc adolescentem deus? *Cic.* (8) Jusjurandum offerre, *Suet. de Cl. Rhet.* 6. Offerre percussoribus jugulum, to stretch forth, to hold out, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 41, 3. Obtulere se hosti incaute, gave the enemy the advantage over them, by charging them unwarily, *Id. Hist.* 2, 14, 6. (9) Nunc te melioribus offer, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 67. Offerre se gratulationi, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. adulantibus, *Tacit.* (10) Spem speratam offerre, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 13. metum, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 1. omnia optata, *Ter.* (11) Luctum offerre alicui, *Catull.* moram; moerorem; mendicitatem, *Plaut.* crimen, *Cic.* (12) Cui per vim vitium obtulerat, had ravished, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 10. mortem offerre, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21. suis manibus necem, to kill, *Id.* (13) Strictam aciem venientibus offert, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 291. (14) Me obtuli Antonii sceleri atque dementiae, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15. (15) § Se offerre invidiae, periculisque omnibus, *Cic. in Catil.* 3, 12. vitam poenae, *Id.* 3, 11. caput vilitati, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 34. majestatem contumeliae, *Liv.* se pro patria ad mortem, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 15. morti, *Id. pro Rab.* 8. se in discrimen, *Id. pro Sext.* 1.

Offeror, rri. pass. *To be offered.* Occasionem non tam pio animo, quam offerebatur, arripuit, *Just.* 27, 2. Cum leves coronae aureae Pisoni & caeteris offerrentur, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 57, 6.

+ Offertissimus, a, um. *Very plentiful.* Haereditas offertissima, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 8. sed mel. libb. habent offertissima.

Offrumentae, arum. f. plur. *Stripes, or blows, lashes and jerks with wheels.* Offerumentas habere in tergo, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 48. *vid. Fest.*

+ Offrumentum, ti. n. *An offering to God.* Offerumenta dicebant, quae offerebant, *Fest.* + Oblatio.

|| Officialis, lis. m. *An officer, a servant of, or attendant upon a magistrate, Cod.*

Officiens, tis. part. [ex ob, & faciens] (1) *Making against, hurtful.* (2) *Obstructing.* (1) Abstinere pomis, cibisque officientibus, *Suet. Ner.* 20. (2) = Omnimodis occurrentes officiensque, *Lucr.* 5, 713. Terrae umbra soli officiens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19.

Officina, ae. f. [ab officere, qu. olim id. quod efficere; vel per Sync. pro opificina.] (1) *A work-house.* (2) *A shop where goods are sold.* (3) *An house where any things are openly sold.* (4) *A public school.* (5) *An hen-roost.* (1) Opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur; nec enim quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. (2) Officinas p o mercialium vestium exercere, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 23. (3) Falsorum commentariorum & chirographorum officina, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14. (4) Officina sapientiae; dicendi, rhetoris, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 13. vitorum, *Col. in praef.* (5) = Totius officinae, id est, ornithonis tres continue extruuntur cellae, *Col.* 8, 3.

Officinātor, ōris. m. (1) *The master, or overseer of a workhouse.* (2) § *The overseer of workmen in building, he that is next in place to the architect.* (1) *Apul. p.* 272. (2) *Vitruv.* 6, extr.

Officio, ere, eci, etum. [ex ob, & facio] (1) *To hinder.* (2) *To be hurtful to.* (3) *To stand in the way.* (4) *To stop, or obstruct.* (5) *To obstruct by hindering the prospect.* (6) *Met. To obscure.* (1) Nihil officiant obstantque figurae dissimiles, *Lucr.* 2, 784. * Ei pecuniae Sexti Rosc. vita officere atque obstare videatur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 2. (2) Officere claritati oculorum tradiderunt, *Plin.* 20, 26. § Officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 69. (3) Offecerat apricanti, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32. Cum in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, *Sall. B. J.* 62. (4) Timor animi auribus officit, *Sall. B. C.* 60. § Excursionibus iter officere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 61. (5) Quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, *Cic. Off.* 3, 16. (6) Nomini officere, *Liv. praef. op. decori, Id.* 1, 53.

Officior, eris. pass. *To be hindered, Lucr.* 2, 155.

Officiōse, ius, comp. sime, sup. adv. *Friendly, serviceably, obligingly, respectfully, courteously.* = Suaviter, officiosè, humaniter scribere, *Cic. ad Attic.* 1, 20. Officiosius facere, *Id. Att.* 6, 1. = Officiosissime & honestissime meminisse, *Apul. Apol. p.* 553.

Officiōsus, a, um. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) *Obliging, ready to serve.* (2) *Officious, complimentary, ready to wait on, or attend.* (3) *Subst. A servant, a waiter.* (4) *In obscenities.* (1) Debut in te officiosior esse, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 12. Officiosissima natio candidatorum, *Id. in Pis.* 23. § Summè in omnes officiosi, *Id. Verr.* 1, 24. (2) * Semper inhumanos habet officiosus amicos, the more officious the client, the less kind the patron, *Mart.* 5, 23, 13. (3) Vestimenta ab officioso in balneis recipere, *Petron. c.* 92. (4) *Vid. Senec. Praef.* 1, 4. Contrōv. Ad inguina mea movit officiosam manum, *Petron. Arb. c.* 100.

Officium, ii. n. [ab officio, ant. idem quod efficio] (1) *Business proper to one's condition, employment.* (2) *The part of, that which befiteth, or is to be expected from me.* (3) *The part, or function of a person, or thing.* (4) *Moral duty.* (5) *An engagement obliging one to serve another.* (6) *An act of friendly kindness.* (7) *Heartiness, constancy in discharging one's obligations.* (8) *A kindness, or obligation.* (9) *Service, duty of servants.* (10) *Due obedience.* (11) *Devoir, honour, or respect.* (12) *Civility, courtesy.* (13) *Salutation, waiting upon compliment.* (14) *An office, or public employment.* (15) *Solemn attendance on any public occasion.* (16) *Obscenity. Performance.* (1) Ne moneatis; memini ego officium meum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 9, 1. (2) Humani ingeni mansuetique animi officia, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 87. liberi hominis, *Id. Andr.* 2, 1, 32. (3) = Officium & munus oculorum sine oculis extare non potest, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 52. Removebitur omne tegiminis officium, the defence of armour, *Ov. Met.* 12, 91. (4) § In officio colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis, & in negligendo turpitudine, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 2. Officiis scientiae praeponenda sunt officia justitiae, *Id. Offic.* 1, 43. (5) Pomponius homo omnium in te studiorum & officiorum conscius, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 5. Quos natura ipsa in officio retinere non potuit, *Id. pro Sext. Rosc.* 25. (6) * Magna ejus in me, non dico officia, sed merita potius, *Cic.* (7) Vir summo officio praeditus, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 51. (8) Officia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare, qui contulit, *Cic. de Amic.* 20. * injuria, *Col.* 2, 15. * maleficia, *Cic.* (9) Officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 17. (10) In officio futurus, *Caes.* tenere, continere, *Id.* (11) = Patriae benevolis officium & diligens tributur cultus, *Cic. de Invent.* 2, 53. (12) *Petron. Arb.* (13) Praecedentia longi agminis officia, *Juv.* 10, 45. v. & *Sat.* 2, 132. (14) Officium militare, *Patere.* 2, 105. Collega

Collega officii, *Id.* 277. Philippus ab officiis octavam circiter horam dum redit, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 47. (15) Officium exequiarum, *Tac.* Officium triste, *Ov. Met.* 12, 4. Suprema in matrem officia, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 2. Vocati lucis ad officium, quae tibi prima fuit, *Mart.* 11, 66. Officium nuptiale, *Petrone*. *Et absol.* Officium, the marriage solemnity, *Suet. Cal.* 25. (16) Ter officio continuata meo, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 24.

|| Offigo, xi, ēre. aēt. *To fasten to.* Clavo offigit ad tabulam manum, *Apul. p.* 112. † Affigo.

Offigor, i. pass. *To be fastened, or nailed to,* *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 13. *Leg. Et Affigor.*

Offirmatus, a, um. part. *vid.* Obfirmatus.

Offirmo, are. *vid.* Offirmo.

Offlecto, xi, xum, ēre. *To turn a thing about, or the other way,* *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 74.

Offocandus, part. *To be strangled.* Cūm offocandas invicem fauces praebuissent, *Flor.* 2, 11, 6. *Leg. al.* Effocandus.

|| Offoco, as. [*ex ob, Et fauces*] *To pour water into the mouth.* *Fest.* *To choke, or strangle.* *Ἀποπνίγω.* Offoco, suffoco, *Gl. Cyr.* *Vid.* Et Offocandus.

Offraenatus, a, um. part. (1) *Led like an ass in an halter;* *Met. bantered, abused, fooled.* (2) *Having his mouth stopped, charmed, deceived.* (1) Usque offraenatum suis me ductarem dolis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 97. (2) Offraenatus unius offulae praedā, *Apul. p.* 190. *de Cerbero.*

Offringo, ēre, ēgi, actum. [*ex ob, Et frango*] *To break the clods of land by plowing over again, to trow-fallow, or stir-land, to plow the second time, or across.* Rursum terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cūm iterum, offringere dicunt, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 29. Glebas offringito, *Col.* 2, 11, 3.

Offringor, i. *To be plowed up the second time,* *Varr.* Offringi terra dicitur, cūm iterum transverso sulco aratur, *Fest.*

Offucia, ae. f. [*ex ob, Et fucus*] (1) *Any wash, or paint.* (2) *Metaph. Offuciae, cheats, tricks, or juggles.* (1) Neque ceruicem, neque melinum, neque ullam aliam offuciam, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 106. (2) Mihi os suis sublevare offuciis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 123.

Offula, ae. dim. [*ab offa*] (1) *A little chop, or piece of flesh.* (2) *A little cake, or lump of paste.* (1) Offula suilla, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 4. Rogo vos, quis potest sine offulā vivere? *Suet. Claud.* 40. Hinc fortasse *Angl. offal.* (2) *Apul.*

|| Offulcio, si, īre. [*ex ob, Et fulcio*] *leg. saltem in partieip.* offulciens, *stopping, or cramming;* Et offultus, *stopped, or crammed.* Vulnus spongiā offulciens, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 21. Multis laciniis offulto vulnere, *Id. Met.* 4. p. 113.

Offundo, ēre, ūdi. sum. aēt. (1) *To pour, or sprinkle upon.* (2) *To spread, or throw over.* (1) § Offundere arae sanguinem, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 3, 5. Aquam offundere alicui, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 84. (2) Quum altitudo caliginem oculis offudisset, *Liv.* 26, 45. Tu tuis vitā, quam turpiter egisti, magnas offudisti tenebras, *Cic. in Sallust.*

Offundor, ēris. pass. (1) *To be sprinkled upon.* (2) *To be spread before.* (1) Craffus aer nubibus offunditur, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 25. (2) Met. Nequis error vobis offundatur, lest you should be deceived, or in the dark, *Liv.* 34, 6. || Obscuratur & offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, is overcome, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 45. to be presented suddenly to one's imagination, senses, or thoughts, in a manner apt to confound one. Hosti sonus tubarum, fulgor armorum, quanto inopina, tanto majora offunduntur, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68. Multa simul offundebantur, *Ibid.* 11, 20.

Offusus, a, um. (1) *Sprinkled.* (2) *Presented to the sense, or mind in a moving, or astonishing manner.* (3) *Overwhelmed.* (1) Cūm animam agebat, tum esse aquam offusam oportuit, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 85. (2) Offusa religio oculis & animis sacerdotum, *Liv.* 2, 40. (3) Pavore offusus, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 31, 3.

O ante G.

Oggannio, is. (1) *To hiss as a dog, or wolf, to grin.* (2) *Met. To maunder, or grumble at.* (1) Oggannis. S. Nec latro, nec gannio, *Plaut.* (2) *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 16.

Oggero, is, ūi, ūum, ēre. *To give, or put in plenty.* § Osculum amicae usque oggerit, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 1. Amatam ad societatem usque oggerit, *Id. Cist.* 1, 1, 72.

O ante H.

Oh, ō, ō, a. interj. (1) *An interjection of surprise;* (2) *of one angry, by way of contempt,* (3) *or complaining;* (4) *of reproving with grief;* (5) *of one grieving;* (6) *or professing;* (7) *rejoicing.* (1) Sed ecce Demeam! salvis fies. D. Oh! qui vocare? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 6, 3. (2) *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 12. (3) *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 19. (4) *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 8. (5) Oh, oh, oh, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 6. (6) *Ter.*

Eun. 1, 2, 49. (7) Oh, oh, ocellus es meus, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 4, 12. ubi al. ohoho, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 32. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 12. & 2, 5, 96. Ohe. interj. ὦ ἄλς. Enough, oh enough. Oho. interj. Ἀγνοσcentis. Oho! purus putus est ipse, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 31.

O ante I.

Oi. interj. Exclamantis. Oi hui! *Ter. Leg. Et hoi.*

O ante L.

† Olat Et Olant, pro oleat & oleant, *Non. ex Afranio Et Pomponio.*

OLEA, ae. f. [*pro eleā, Varr. ex Gr. ἐλαία*] (1) *An olive-tree.* (2) *In plur. Oleae, Synecd. olive-branches.* (3) *Meton. Olives, the fruit.* (1) Olea prima omnium arborum est, *Col.* 5, 8. Aestus mordet oleam, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 8, 5. ¶ Extra oleas, *Prov. to go beyond the bounds.* Oleae olla, the stones, *Suet. Tib.* 8. Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 31. Adagium in eum, cui non persuadebitur, etiam si suaseris. (2) Oleae pacales, *Ov. Met.* 6, 101. (3) Olea distringenda est, ex quā velis oleum viride efficere, *Col.* 11, 2.

Oleaceus, a, um. Folia oleacea, like those of an olive-tree, *Plin.* 21, 10. Liqueur oleaceus, oily, like oil, *Id.* 35, 51.

Oleagineus, a, um. Oleaginea semina, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 40.

Oleāginus, a, um. (1) *Of olive-tree.* (2) *Of the colour of olive-tree.* (1) Oleaginae virgulae, *Nep. Thrasyl.* 4. Radix oleagina, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 31. (2) Uvae oleaginae, *Plin.* 14, 4.

|| Oleago, īnis. γλοιός, sordes olei, strigmenta, *Gloss.*

Oleāmen, īnis. n. An anointing, *Scrib. Larg.* 104, 269.

Oleamentum, i. n. Idem, *Scrib. Larg.* 86, 222.

Oleāris, e. adj. ἐλαιώδης. Of olive-tree. Oleares cotes, bones anointed with oil to set the finer edge, *Plin.* 33, 41. § Aquariae.

Oleārius, a, um. Where oil is kept. Olearia cella, *Cic. Top.* 3. dolia, *Plin.* 15, 8.

Oleārius, ii. (1) *A maker,* (2) *or seller of oil, an oil-man.* (1) Diligentes olearii baccam integram praelo non subijciunt, *Col.* 12, 50. (2) Omnes compacto rem agunt, quasi in velabro olearii, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 29.

Oleāstellus, m. dim. [*ab oleaster*] A little low sort of olive-tree. Oleam Calabricam propter similitudinem oleastellum vocant, *Col.* 12, 49.

Oleaster, tri. m. A wild olive-tree. Hominem corripere ac suspendi iussit in oleastro quodam, *Cic. Verr.* 3. cap. 23. alii legunt quādam, sed contra *edd. vett.* Oleaster plurimus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 182. || Et f. apud Irenaeum. Adj. Oleastrum genus buxi, a sort of box, *Plin.* 16, 28.

Oleastre plumbum. A kind of black lead, *Plin.* 34, 49. Ab Oleastro Beticae oppido dictum.

Oleitas, atis. f. The time of gathering olives, and making oil, *Cato.* 68.

ōlens, tis. part. (1) *Smelling, scenting.* (2) *Smelling strong.* (3) *Smelling sweet.* (4) *Smelling grossly, stinking.* (1) Amarcus suavē olens, *Catull.* 59, 7. (2) Latē olentia serpylla, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 30. (3) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 188. Olens myrrhā corpus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 347. (4) Olenti in fornice, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 30.

ōLEO, es, ēre, ui Et ēvi, itum Et etum. n. Et aēt. Tria sign. (1) *crecere* [*ab alo, ere*] unde & *vett. olo, ere;* unde olera, *Et.* dicta sunt. (2) *Odorem emittere,* [*ab ὀζω, fut. secund. ὀσσω. Ion. ὀσσω: antiq. odeo, Fest. unde Et odor;* potius ab ἔλεω, valere, *Morl.*] (3) *Perdere* [*ab ὀλέω, unde ab-oleo ὀπολέω*] (1) *To grow.* (2) *To smell, savour, or scent of, to yield a smell, or savour.* (3) *Absol. To stink, or smell strong.* (4) *Met. To savour of, to give some indications of.* (5) *To be smelt out, or guessed at.* (1) Vix inv. in primā signif. nisi in compos. & derivat. olesco, inolesco, exolesco, indoles, suboles, oboles, olus, &c. (2) *Absol. Aliter catuli longē olent, aliter sues, Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 9. § Quod ceram, quā quod crocum olet, unguentum magis laudatur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 25. Olet unguenta de meo, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 37. (3) Olere hircum, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 27. (4) Nonne ipsum caput & supercilia illa penitus abrasa olere malitiam videntur? *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 7. § Nihil olet ex Academia, *Id. N. D.* 1, 26. (5) Olet furtum, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 59. scortum, prandium, *Id.* Aurum huic olet, he hath got some inkling of my gold, *Id. Aul.* 2, 2, 39.

Oleosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of oily substance.* (2) *Fat, oily.* (1) Oleosum semen, *Plin.* 27, 81. (2) Quod supernat butyrum est, oleosum naturā, *Plin.* 28, 35.

Olēaceus, a, um. adj. Of, or like unto potherbs. Ole-raceus frutex, *Plin.* 26, 53.

Olesco, is. [*ab oleo*] To grow. Olesco, cresco, *Fest.* Donicum olescendi summum tetigere cacumen, *Lucr.* 2, 1129.

† Olēto,

† Olēto, are. [ab oletum] *To defile with fir-reverence; or the like* Lex. ap. Front. de *Aquaeduct.* 2.

Olētum, i. n. [ab olea] *A place where olives grow, an olive-yard.* Cato, 1, 3.

Olētum, i. n. [ab olendo] *A pissing, or shitting-place.* Oletum facere, *Perf.* 1, 112.

OLEUM, ei. n. [à Gr. ἔλαιον] (1) Oil. (2) Met. *That which is for exercise and show only.* (1) Oleum in metretam novam indere, Cato, 100. (2) = Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum, & laetum; sed palaestrae magis, & olei, quam huius civilis turbae, ac fori, Cic. de *Orat.* 1, 18. Oleo tranquillior, as gentle as a lamb, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66. Oleum adde camino, vice upon vice, worse and worse, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 321. ¶ Et oleum & operam perdidit, have lost both cost and pains, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 119. Allud. ad rem culinariam. In quibus conficitur se & operam & oleum perdidisse, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Allud. ad unctionem athletarum. De eodem oleo & operâ exaravi, &c. Id. Att. 13, 38. Ne & opera & oleum philosophiae nostrae periret, Id. Fam. 2, 27. * Ego eram decus olei, Catull. 61, 64. the glory of the Palæstra. ‡ Conditum oleum, pro viridi appositum, old instead of fresh, Suet. J. Caes. 53, 3.

Olfaciendus, a, um. part. [à verbo olfacio, ère, quod ab oleo, & facio] *To be smelt to.* Lethargicis ex aceto olfaciendum, Plin.

Olfacio is, èci, ètum, ère. [ex oleo, & facio] (1) *To give a scent to.* (2) *To smell to, to snuff up.* (3) *To smell.* (4) *To smell out, to find by sagacity.* (5) *To scent, to be in pursuit of, to have a longing and design to get.* (1) Oportet olfacere labra lacte, Varr. de R. R. 2, 2, 16. (2) Canis culum olfacit, Phaedr. 4, 17, ult. Olfacere unguentum, Catull. 13, 13. (3) Plaut. (.) An non sex totis mensibus prius olfecissem? Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 43. (5) Nunc quisnam tam abstrusus usquam nummus videtur, quem non olfecerint? Cic. in Rull. 1, 4.

Olfactandus, a, um. part. *To be smelled to.* Pulegii ramum olfactandum dare, Plin. 20, 54.

Olfactans, tis. part. *Often smelling to.* Olfactantes coelum boves, Plin. 18, 88.

Olfactatrix, icis. f. *Vid.* Olfatrix.

Olfactatus, a, um. part. *Smelled to,* Plin. 28, 63.

Olfacto, are. freq. *To smell to often.* Summum olfactare oportet vestimentum muliebre, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56.

Olfactorium, ii. n. *A box wherein to carry perfumes, or the like, about one,* Plin. 20, 36. Olfactoria, things good to smell to, Id. 30, 29.

† Olfatrix, icis. f. *That hath the faculty of smelling.* Olfatrix enim intelligitur esse vitis, Plin. 17, 37. ubi al. leg. olfactatrix.

Olfactus, us. m. verb. *The smell, or act of smelling.* Basiliscus olfactu necat, Plin. 29, 19. Olfactus ejus generis hominum, Id. 8, 38.

Olidus, a, um. adj. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Smelling strong.* (1) *Of a rammish, or rank smell.* (1) Vasa bene olida, Col. 12, 17. Olidae vestes murice, Mart. 1, 50. (2) Olidus senex, Suet. Tib. 25. Olidissima basia, Petron. c. 21.

OLIM, adv. [ab ὅλῳ seculum, quod id. interd. sign.] *notat omne tempus, sed saepissime praeteritum.* (1) *In time past, a good while ago, long since.* (2) *Some time since, lately, not long ago.* (3) *Fabulae proprium, Don.* Once upon a time, in former days. (4) *Now for a long time together, this good while.* (5) *Sometimes usually.* (6) *At any time.* (7) *Hereafter, long hence, in after-times.* (1) Sic olim loquebantur, Cic. de *Orat.* 3, 41. ‡ Saturnini olim, post Sulpicii, dein Marii, nunc Lepidi satellites. Sall. fragm. (2) Honorem à me neglectum olim, nunc mihi expetendum puto, Cic. Alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13. (3) Panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit, Phaedr. 3, 2, 2. (4) Olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi, nec acquiritur, Sen. Epist. 77. Audio quid veteres olim moneatis amici, Juv. 6, 345. (5) Ut pueris olim dant crustula, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 25. Saxum, quod tunditur olim fluctibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 448. (6) Splendor clypei clarior, quam solis radii esse olim, cum fudum est, solent, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2. An quid est olim homini salute melius? Id. Asin. 3, 3, 127. (7) ‡ Non, si male nunc, & olim sic erit, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17. Forlan & haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 207.

Olitor, oris. m. *A gardener, a seller of herbs.* Olitorem commovebis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18. Ipse ferens olitor diductos pondere qualos, Col. 10, 83.

Olitorius, a, um. *Pertaining to a garden of potherbs.* Ostiola olitoria, little doors used in the partitions of gardens, Plin. 19, 38. Forum olitorium, the herb-market, Liv. 21, 62.

Oliva, ae. f. [à Gr. ἔλαια, insert. digamma] (1) *The olive-tree.* (2) *A chaplet, or crown of olive-branches.* (3) *An olive, the fruit of the olive-tree.* (1) Germinat & nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, Hor. Epod. 16, 45. (2) Viridi Mnesteus evinctus olivâ, Virg. Aen. 5, 494. (3) Olivæ constant nucleo, oleo, carne, amurcâ, Plin. 15, 3.

Olivans, tis. part. *Olivantibus lex antiqua fuit; Oleam ne stringito, neve verberato.* Gathering olives, Plin. 15, 3.

¶ Olivaris, re. Molae olivares, oilmills, Serv. 4. Olivariae, Cic.

Olivarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to olives.* Olivariae metretae, Col. 12, 47.

Olivetum, i. n. *The place where olives grow, an olive-yard.* Quid de vitibus, olivetisque dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 62.

Olivifer, a, um. adj. (1) *Where many olive-trees grow.* (2) *That beareth olives.* (1) * Arva olivifera, Ov. Fast. 3, 151. (2) Boetis oliviferâ crinem redimite coronâ, Mart. 12, 100.

Olivina, ae. f. *An olive-yard,* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 76. ex MSS. sic leg. Taubm.

Olivita seu oliveta, ae. f. *The time of gathering olives,* Fest. ex ant.

Olivitas, âtis. f. (1) *A crop, or harvest of olives, or oil.* (2) *The time of gathering olives, an anointing with oil.* (3) *A stock of oil.* (1) Largissimae olivitates, Col. 1, 1, 5. (2) Col. 12, 50, 15. (3) Non. ex Varr. Olivitate curantur dolia, Col. 12, 50, 15.

Olivum, i. n. *Oil of olives.* Corrumpitur usus olivi, Virg. Geor. 2, 466. Olivo splendescere, Sil. Ital. 14, 138.

OLLA, ae. f. & apud vett. qui non geminabant literas, ola: ab olere, quod in eâ coquitur, M. unde prov. Ipsa olera olla legit, Catull. q. ant. aula, Fest. inde ola five olla: ut à lautum, lotum, à caudex, codex. A pot chiefly of earth, but sometimes of metal. Ollas calicisque confregit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8. Bibulae & malè coctae ollae, Col. 12, 43. Fictilis olla, Id. 8, 8, 7. & Avien. Fab. 11. Convenit ollis, is proper to be potted, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 71. Aula auri, a pot full of gold, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 33.

† Olla pro illâ, Varr.

§ Ollar, Varr. uti leg. Scal. v. Aular. A cover of a pot, or barrel.

Ollaris, re. adj. *That is kept, or preserved in pots.* Uvae ollares, Col. 12, 43.

Ollarius, a, um. adj. *That is made, or prepared in a pot.* Temperatura aeris ollaria, brass of a certain mixture for pots, Plin. 34, 20.

† Ollâ, adv. pro illi, i. e. illic. Then. Ollâ subridens, oscula libavit natae, Virg. Aen. 1, 260.

§ Ollî, ollis, pro illi, illis, Virg. Cic. Lucr.

† Ollic, pro illic, Fest.

† Ollûla, ae. dim. A little pot, or pipkin, Varr. de R. R. 1, 54.

† Ollus, a. pro ille, a. Varr. ex ant. formulis.

† Oloes, pro illis. antiqui enim literam non geminabant, Fest. oes est ex Gr. terminatione ius, sic ἀδελφοί adelphoe, vid. Donat. in Ter.

* Ololyzon, ontis. m. [ab ὀλοῦζω, ululo] *The male frog, called so when he croaketh in spawning-time,* Plin. 11, 65. Harduin. ex MSS. leg. Ololygon.

OLOR, oris. m. A swan. Argutos inter strepit anser olores, Virg. Ecl. 9, 36. Purpurei olores, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10. Albus olor, Ov. Epist. 7, 2. Olores nivei, Val. Flacc. 6, 102.

† Olor, oris. m. [ab oleo] *An offensive strong smell,* Apul. p. 24. † Odor.

Olorifer, a, um. *On which many swans swim.* * Oloriferi amnis Padi, Claud. Ep. ad Seren.

Olorinus, a, um. *Of, or like a swan.* Pennae olorinae, Virg. Aen. 10, 187. alae, Ov. Met. 6, 109.

OLUS, èris. n. [ab oleo, i. e. cresco, Scal. ab olla, Varr.] (1) *Any garden-herbs for food, pot-herbs.* (2) *More especially caulworts.* (1) Nec modicâ coenare times olus omne patellâ, Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 2. (2) Vitis adfita ad olus introrsum se reclinat, Varr. de R. R. 1, 16, 6. Hic olus, & latè fundentes brachia betae, Aus. Moreti.

Olus-atrum, tri. n. *An herb called loweage, with black leaves, allisander,* Plin. 19, 48. & 20, 46. = Pullum olus, Col.

Oluscûlum, i. n. dim. [ab olus] *Small herbs good to eat, sallading, a little sallad.* Olusculis nos soles pascere, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

* olympia, orum. n. *Vid.* Propr.

* Olympias, âdis. f. *The space of four years complete.* *Vid.* Propr.

* Olympias, ae. m. *A strong western wind that bloweth from mount Olympus,* Plin. 17, 37.

* Olympionices, ae. m. [Them. ὄλυμ, victoria] *A victor at the Olympic games.* Nobilis Olympionices Diagoras Rhodius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46. Olympionicae equae, Col. 3, 9.

* Olympus, i. m. *Heaven, the seat of the gods,* Virg. Ov. *Vid.* Propr.

* ôlyra, ae. f. *A kind of wheat growing in Egypt and elsewhere.* = Olyram arincam diximus vocari, Plin. 22, 57.

O ante M.

ômâsum, si. n. [vocab. Gallicum] *The thick and fatty part of the belly of a beef, a fat tripe.* Patinas coenabat omâsi vilis, Hor. Epist. 1, 15, 34. conf. Sat. 2, 5, 40.

* Ombrîa, [Them. ὀμβρῆς, imber, quod cadat cum imbribus] *A precious stone,* Plin. 37, 67. = Notia.

ômen,

ōmen, īnis. n. [omen. q. oremen. quodd ex ore primū elatum est, *Fest.*] (1) *An omen, a token of good, or bad luck, gathered from words, sights, or any accident.* (2) *A good omen.* (3) *An evil, or unlucky omen.* (4) *An augury.* (1) Omen fati, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 4. Omen communis famae atque sermonis, *Id.* Neque solum deorum voces Pythagorei observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quae vocant omina, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 45. (2) Omine quo firmans animum, sic incipit ipsa, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 386. (3) Quod dī prius omen in ipsum convertant, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 190. (4) Omina ni repetant Argis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 178. Omen dextrum, *Sil.* 13, 114. dirum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 550. faustum, *Met.* 9, 784. infaustum, *Met.* 6, 448. optimum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. secundum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 50. finistrum, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 49. triste, *Id. Am.* 3, 12, 1.

|| Omentatus, a, um. *Mixed, made, or stuffed with suet.* Omentata ificia, *Apic.* 2, 1.

Omentum, i. n. [qu. operimentum, i. e. ob sive circum aliquid manto sive maneo, quod habet *Fest.* ex *Liv. Andr.* vel *μῆνις* i. e. ὅμιν τε ἐγχεσθῆναι & ἐπιπλῆναι, *Hes.*] (1) *The caul wherein the bowels are wrapped.* (2) *The membrane inwrapping the brain, called pia mater.* (1) Ventriculus atque intestina pingui ac tenui omento integuntur, *Plin.* 11, 80. (2) *Macrob.* 7, 9. Sed locus est suspectus.

Ominans, tis. part. *Presaging.* Auduit ex proximis castris clamorem militum, & sibi adversa, & Galbae prospera ominantium, *Suet. Neron.* 48.

Ominator, ōris. m. verb. *A foreboder.* Ob istud omen, ominator, capies quod te condecet, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 90.

Ominatū, a, um. part. *That hath presaged, presageth, or wissheth.* Clamore ac favore ominati extemplo sunt felix faustumque imperium, *Liv.* 26, 18.

ōminor, āri. dep. [ab omen, ominis] (1) *To speak words of happy, or evil import, or presage.* (2) *To presage, or forebode by wishes, or fears, and using words supposed of good, or evil report.* (3) *To forebode, or give omen of evil.* (1) Varro vera de exitu Antonii ominatus est, *Paterc.* 2, 71. (2) Laetis precationibus faustum ominari, *Plin.* 28, 5. Ominari alicui honores, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 15, 5. (3) Suo capiti ominetur, *Cic.*

Ominosē, adv. *Ominously, by an omen.* Ominosē retentus est, *Quint. Declam.* 6.

Ominōsus, a, um. adj. *Inauspicious, ominous, ill-boding.* Ominosa res accidit, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 14, 6. Mons avibus obscoenis ominosus, *Gell.* 13, 14. ex *Messala.*

Omissio, ōnis. f. *Loss, foregoing.* Omissio praedarum, *Aur. Vict. de Caesar.* 11, 11.

ōmisūrus, part. *That will, or is about to forego.* Quae ingenta ipsi omisuri sint sua sponte, *Curt.* 5, 5, 19. conf. *Liv.* 37, 10.

Omissus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Left, laid aside, passed by.* (2) *Remiss, careless.* (1) Noli putare id a me esse omisum, *Cic. pro Sull.* 16. Omissis deliciis, hoc age, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 6, 31. (2) Animo esse omisso, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 9. § Ab re omissor, *Id. Adelph.* 5, 3, 45.

Omittendus, part. *To be let alone, or neglected.* Omittenda est cura omnibus, *Sall. de Rep. ordin.* Omittendum institutum deorum cultum putavit, *V. Max.* 5, 10, ext. 2.

Omittens, tis. part. *Omitting.* Ne minimam quidem occasionem quoquam omittente in testificanda solitudine & curā de incolumitate ejus, *Suet. Calig.* 14.

ōmitto, ēre, si, flum. act. [ex ob, & mitto, eliso b, ut prima brevis sit] (1) *To lay aside, throw away, or not use.* (2) *Met. To put away, or lay aside, to throw away.* (3) *To send away, to pack off.* (4) *To leave behind.* (5) *To let one alone, to leave speaking to, or troubling one.* (6) *To let one go, not to punish.* (7) *To say nothing of, to pass by, not to mention, to omit.* (8) *To put off, to defer.* (9) *To leave out.* (10) *To neglect, to slight.* (11) *To leave off.* (1) Pila omittunt, gladiis res geritur, *Sall. B. G.* 63. (2) Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 30. (3) Non potest prius haec in aedes recipi, quam illam omiserim, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3, 3. al. amiserim, (4) Certos omittit homines ad infimos montes, *Nep. Eumen.* 9. (5) Vah! manta, *B. Omitte, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 23. (6) Nunc omitte, quaeso, hunc; caeterum posthac si quicquam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 91. (7) Ut alia omittam, hoc satis est, *Cic. pro Quint.* 22. (8) Pleraque differat, & praesens in tempus omittat, *Hor. A. P.* 44. (9) Quo pacto divinabit, quidnam omiserim? *Phaedr. prol.* 1, 5. (10) An id omisisset curare in hospite? *Cic. pro Coel.* 22. Ne Quod petiit, ipernit; repetit, quod nuper omisit, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 98. Ne Honores omiserit, receperitve, in incerto est, *Tac.* 6, 45. (11) Omitte mirari, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 11. Omitte de te dicere, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 19.

Omittor, i. pass. *To be let alone, passed by, &c.* Ne Voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum causa, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10.

Omnicanus, a, um. adj. *Suiting with all tunes,* *Apul. Flor.* p. 786.

+ Omnicarpus, a, um. adj. *Capra, carpa; a quo scriptum omnicarpae caprae.* That croppeth every thing, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 19.

|| Omnisariam, adv. [qu. omnibus modis est fari] *All manner of ways, on every side,* *Gell.* 12, 13. = undique, *Id.* + Ex omni parte, *Cic.* = Omnino, *Id.*

* Omnifer, a, um. adj. *That beareth, or bringeth forth all things, or of all kinds.* Terrae sustulit omniferos vultus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 275.

|| Omniformis, me. adj. *Of all kinds of shapes.* Verbo creavit omniformem machinam, *Prud. Peristeph.* 339.

* Omnigenus, a, um. *Of all kinds, or sorts.* Omnigeni colores, *Lucr.* 2, 758. Omnigenum Deum monstra, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 698.

* Omnimodis, adv. i. e. omnibus modis. *All manner of ways, wholly, totally,* *Lucr.* 1, 684. 2, 488. Ne Magna parte, *Id.*

Omnimodo, adv. *By all means.* Denique omnimodo frigus evitet, *Celf.* 1, 7.

|| Omnimodus, a, um. adj. *Of all sorts, tunes, or notes.* Omnimodae voculae, *Apul.* p. 164. + Omnigenus.

Omnino, adv. [ab omnis] (1) *In all, but.* (2) *Wholly, intirely, altogether, utterly.* (3) *Very, by far.* (4) *In general.* (5) *Whatsoever.* (6) *With a negative, at all.* (7) *By all means, surely.* (8) *Indeed, or as others in short.* (1) Duo omnino, *Caes. B. G.* 1. Quinque omnino, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 28. (2) Omnino est amans sui virtus, *Cic. Am.* 76. Ne Omnino, aut magna ex parte liberatus, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 1. Ne Vix aut omnino non posse ferri, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 5. Ne Non multum, aut nihil omnino, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 3. (3) Aptissima omnino sunt arma senectutis artes, &c. *Cic. de Senect.* 4. (4) Plurimum poetis nostris, omninoque Latinis literis luminis attulisti, & verbis, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 9. (5) Ulla omnino in re, *Cic.* Omnino omnis argumentatio, *Id. de Invent.* 1, 46. (6) Ut nihil omnino gustaremus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 94. Omnino nusquam reperuntur, *Cic. de Amicit.* 6. Nequis omnino, *Id.* (7) Omnino excipiam hominem, *Cic.* (8) Omnino Bruttius Romae mecum est, sed tamen, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 13, 38.

* Omniparens, tis. adj. *Which beareth and bringeth forth all things; father, or mother, of all things.* Terrae omniparentis alumnus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 595.

+ Omnipotens, tis. part. *Omnipotent, almighty.* Teque, Neptune omnipotens, invoco, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 34. ex poetā. Rex omnipotentis Olympi, where the omnipotent gods inhabit, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 791.

|| Omnipotentia, ae. f. *Almightiness,* *Macrobi.* Sat. 5, 16.

OMNIS, e. adj. [ὅμιν τε ὁμῶς, simul] unde ὁμῶς, universalitas, collectio specierum. (1) *All.* (2) *The whole.* (3) *Any.* (4) *Every.* (5) *Utmost, most earnest.* (6) *The universe.* (1) Macedonum ferē omnibus persuasit, *Liv.* 31, 45. Omnes tres status, all the three, *Quint. Demetrius* iis unus omnia est, *Liv.* 40, 11. Omnes extra te unum, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 203. Omnis homines summā ope niti decet, ne, &c. *Sall.* (2) = Totā mente, atque omni animo aliquem intueri, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 21. In profundendā voce omne corpus intenditur, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 23. Eo tempore omni Neapoli fui, *Id.* Quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *Id.* Omne coelum, *Id.* (3) Sinē omni periculo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 17. (4) Fortuna sit hujus diei; nam valet in omnes dies, *Cic.* Audimus quidem te omne munus consulis obiisse, *Plin. jun.* Omnis feret omnia tellus, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 39. (5) Omnibus precibus petere, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 6. Omni contentione, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 41. (6) Omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, *Lucr.* 1, 75.

* Omnituens, epith. solis, πᾶντ ἐφορῶν, *Hom.* All seeing. Omnituens sol, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 247.

* Omnituens, tis. [ex omnis & tueor] *All-conserving.* Omnituentes sensus, *Lucr.* 2, 941.

* Omnivagus, a, um. *Wandering every-where.* Omnivaga Diana, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. ex poetā. Leg. tamen & an-nivaga.

* Omnivölus, a, um. *Coveting, or falling in love with all beautiful women.* Omnivoli furta Jovis, *Catull.* 62, 140.

Omnivorus, a, um. *That eateth all-sorts.* Boves omnivorae sunt in herbis, *Plin.* 25, 53.

* Omoplatae, arum. f. [ex ὤμος, humerus, & πλατύς, latus] *The shoulder-blades,* *Celf.* 8, 1.

* Omphacinus, a, um. adj. [Them. ὀμφακή, uva acerba] Omphacinum oleum, the oil made of unripe olives, *Plin.* 23, 39.

* Omphacius, a, um. adj. [sunt omphaces fructus immaturi] Oleum omphacium, *Plin.* 12, 60. Omphacium, sc. vinum, medicinal wine made of unripe grapes, *Plin.* 23, 4.

* Omphalocarpon: [ex ὀμφαλός, umbilicus, & καρπός, fructus] A kind of burr, *Plin.* 27, 15. = Aparine, philanthropos, *Id.* Leg. & omphacarpon.

O ante N.

* ōnāger, ri. [ex ὄνος, asinus, & ἄγριος, sylvestris] (1) *A wild ass.* (2) *A warlike engine, that slung great stones.* (1) Asinorum ferum genus, quos onagros vocant, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 6. conf. *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. (2) *Ammian. Marcell.* anagram vocat, *Veg.* 4, 9, & 22.

* Onagrus, gri. m. *Varr. idem quod onager.*

Onerandus, a, um. part. *To be laden.* Onerandus cladi-bus erat, *V. Max.* 5, 3, 2. Praesidibus onerandas tributo pro-vincias suadentibus rescriptis, *Suet. Tib.* 32.

Onērans, tis. part. (1) *Loading*. (2) *Met. Being burdened*. (1) *Vid. Onero*. (2) *Verbis onerantibus lassas aures*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 10*. Jam tum multitudine alienigenarum urbem onerante, *Liv. 39, 3*.

Onērarius, a, um. *Serving for burden, or carriage*. *Afinus onerarius, an ass for burden*, *Cato*. *Oneraria navis, a ship of burdens a merchant-ship*, *Caes. Et absol. Oneraria, ae. scil. navis, Cic. Att. 10, 14*.

Oneraturus, a, um. part. *About to load*. Si instructio novi balinei oneratura vires Prusensium non est, *Plin. Ep. 10, 35*.

Onērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Burdened, laden*. (2) *Full of*. (1) *Humeros oneratus Olympo, Ov. Fast. 5, 169*. (2) *Vino & epulis onerati, Sall. B. J. 79*. = Ille est oneratus recte, & plus iusto vehit, the ass is rarely saddled, i. e. he is finely gulled, *Plaut. Baech. 2, 3, 115*.

ōnēro, āre. act. [*ab onus, oneris*] (1) *To load*. (2) *Met. To lay in in great quantities*. (3) *To press, or fill with any thing that is weighty*. (4) *To heap, load, or fill with*. (5) *To lay upon, to trouble*. (6) *To burden, or weary with*. (7) *To offer, give, or lay on plenty of, to accumulate*. (8) *To oppress with*. (9) *To cloy, or glut with*. (10) *To accuse heavily*. (11) *To enhance*. (12) *To aggravate*. (13) *To be too heavy, or chargeable*. (1) *Costas afelli onerat pomis, Virg. Geor. 1, 274*. (2) *Onerant canistris dona Cereris, Virg. Aen. 8, 180*. (3) *Humero onerare pallio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4*. manus jaculis, *Virg. Aen. 10, 868*. & *Onerare membra sepulcro, Id. Aen. 10, 558*. ossa aggere terrae, *Id. Aen. 11, 212*. to bury. (4) *Dapibus mensas onerare, Virg. Aen. 1, 710*. * *Quin annus proventu oneret sulcos, Id. Geor. 2, 518*. (5) *Te quibus mendaciis omnes levissimi onerāunt? Cic. Fam. 3, 10*. (6) *Famulam pensis oneravit iniquis, Propert. 3, 15, 15*. (7) *Onerat te bonis conditionibus, Cic. contumeliis, Id. injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8*. maledictis, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 123*. laudibus, *Liv. 10, 14*. praeceptis, *Plaut. laetitiam; amoenitate, Id. aethera votis, Virg. Aen. 9, 24*. argumentis, *Cic. N. D. 3, 3*. § *Quantis commoditatibus meo hero ope vestra hunc onerāstis diem? Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 2*. Hic dies malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 5*. (8) *Furentem his malis oneras, Virg. Aen. 4, 549*. (9) *Argumentis quamplurimis onerare judicem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3*. Ejus aures, quae sunt mandata, onerabo, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 13*. (10) *Sabinus audentius jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. Ann. 4, 68, 6*. (11) *Numero suo rationem cultoris onerant, Col.* (12) *His onerat dictis iras, Virg. Aen. 11, 342*. = *Accendebat haec, onerabātque Sejanus, Tac. Ann. 1, 69, 6*. (13) *Si instructio novi balinei oneratura vires Prusensium non est, Plin. Ep. 10, 35*.

Onēror, āri. ātus. pass. (1) *To be laden, &c.* (2) *To be overpowered, or oppressed*. (3) *To be full of*. (4) *To be employed, or taken up*. (5) *To be obliged, to come up to*. (1) *Oneratur Aeneas sacro pondere, Ov. Fast. 5, 563*. (2) *Non epulis oneror, Id. ex Pont. 1, 9, 31*. Propē oneratum est finistrum Romanis cornu, *Liv.* (3) *Stipes gravidis oneratur olivis, Ov. Met. 6, 281*. (4) *Antiquis onerentur legibus aures, Propert. 2, 30, 15*. (5) = *Quibus imaginibus oneretur, quae nomina & quanta sustineat, Plin. Ep. 3, 3*.

Onērosus, a, um. (1) *Heavy, weighty*. (2) *Troublesome, burdensome*. (3) *Heavy, or oppressing*. (4) *Too chargeable, or heavy to*. (1) *Hausta onērosa ac gravis, Ov. Met. 13, 108*. Aēr onerosior igni, *Id. Met. 1, 53*. Villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis, *Virg. Aen. 5, 352*. (2) *Plurima sibi amputari volunt onerosa, & supervacua, Plin. 17, 39*. (3) *Onerosum capiti & stomacho ervum, Plin. 22, 73*. (4) *Ne sit mihi ista onerosa donatio, Plin. Ep. 4, 2*.

* **Oniscus**, i. m. [*ab ōnos, asinus*] *A sow, a cheeslip, or woodlouse*, *Plin. 30, 18*. & 29, 39. = *Porcellio, Coel. Aurel. Tard.*

* **Onitis**, idis. f. *A sort of sea-weed*, *Plin. 20, 67*.

* **Onoclea**, ae. f. *A sort of Spanish bugloss*, *Diosc. 4, 23*.

* **Onobrychis**, is. f. [*ex ōnos, asinus, & βρύχων, strideo*] *Cock's head, a plant*, *Plin. 24, 98*.

* **Onōchilus**, seu onochiles. n. *ὄνοχελός*. [*ex ōnos, asinus, & χείλος, labrum*] *A kind of the herb alkanet*, *Plin. 22, 25*.

* **Onocrōtālus**, i. m. [*ex ōnos, asinus, & κρόταλον, crepitaculum*] *A large water-fowl that brayeth like an ass, thought to be the bittourn*, *Plin. 10, 66*.

* **Onōmātopoeia**. [*ex ὀνομα, nomen, & ποιέω, facio*] *A figure whereby a word is made to imitate the sound; as tarantara, vid. Voss. Rhet. p. 2. p. 241*.

* **Onōnis**. *Restharrow, cammock, petty-whin*, *Plin. 21, 54*.

* **Onōpordon**. [*ab ōnos, asinus, & πέπων, pedo*] *A kind of herb, which being eaten by asses maketh them fart*, *Plin. 27, 87*.

* **Onōpyxos**. [*ex ōnos, asinus, & πυξός, buxum*] *Asses thistle*, *Plin. 21, 56*.

* **Onosma**. *Stane-bugloss*, *Plin. 27, 86*.

* **Onuris**, [*ex ōnos, asinus, & ὄρεω, urina*] *Plin. 26, 69*. *Id. quod oenothera*.

ONUS, ēris. n. [*ab ōnos, asinus*; quodd id animal oneribus ferendis natum sit. *Al. ab Heb. וָנָן* urfit, pressit, oneravit. *Rect. [ab וָנָן oni, und. & Gr. οὐία, ὄνιον]* molestia, &c. nam ut mera est terminatio] (1) *A burden, load, or weight*. (2)

The lading of a ship, a cargo. (3) *The burden of pregnancy*. (4) *Trouble, or charge*. (5) *Impediment, hindrance*. (6) *Pressure, an affliction*. (7) *An hard task*. (8) *Severity, yoke, restraint*. (9) *A troublesome employment*. (10) *Impositions, taxes, tributes*. (11) *The weight of disgrace, or scandal*. (12) *A strict obligation*. (1) *Juvenca vitat onus jugi, Catull. 61, 33*. *Gravius dorso subiit onus, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 21*. (2) = *Delon undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 18*. (3) *Portat onus ignotum certis mensibus, Phaedr. 3, 15, 5*. (4) *Exercitum non in agrum Hirpinum, ne & ipse oneri esset, adducturum, Liv. 23, 48*. & *Rebatur oneri, non ufui futurum, Liv. 1, 56*. (5) *Conjugii onus, Luc. 5, 725*. (6) *Paupertas onus est, & miserum, & grave, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 44*. (7) *Plus oneris sustuli, quam ferre me posse intelligo, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 10*. (8) *Non quia crudelis Pisistratus, sed quoniam grave omne insuetis onus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 8*. (9) *Eram nescius quantis oneribus premerere susceptorum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12*. (10) *Municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic. Fam. 13, 7*. (11) *Causa perorata, sententias se rogaturum, negavit, ne quod onus simultatis nobis imponeret, Cic. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 5*. (12) *Observantiae onus magnum alicui imponere, Cic. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 1*.

onustus, a, um. adj. (1) *Laden, or loaded*. (2) *Filled with, full of*. (3) *Met. Overcharged, depressed*. (1) *Onustus praeda, Liv. 3, 29*. *Naves frumento onustae, Cic. Off. 1, 34*. *Onusto humero, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 47*. (2) § *Aula onusta auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 10*. (3) *Corpus onustum hesternis vitiis, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 77*.

* **Onychinus**, a, um. (1) *Of a purple colour, the colour of the shell of the Indian blatta*. (2) *Of the shape of a man's nail*. (1) *Onychina pyra, Plin. 15, 16*. (2) *Pruna onychina, Col. 12, 10*. *interpr. Steph.*

† **Onychipuncta**. *A precious stone, a sort of jasper*, *Plin. 37, 37*. = *Jasponyx, Id.*

* **Onychitis**, itidis. f. *A kind of crust found sticking to the sides of furnaces, in which brass ore is melted*, *Plin. 34, 22*.

* **onyx**, ūchis. m. & f. (1) *A precious stone*. (2) *Alabaster*. (3) *An alabaster box*. (4) *Abfol. A box for unguents*. (5) *The name of a shellfish supposed to be a muscle*. (6) *The shell of the same*. (1) *Indica, Arabica, vera onyx, Plin. 36, 12*. in hac notione foem. gen. (2) *Effusus in aula calcabatur onyx, Luc. 10, 117*. *Vid. & Plin. 36, 12*. (3) *Unguentum, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. 7, 93*. (4) *Murheus onyx, Propert. 3, 10, 22*. (5) *Plin. 32, 32*. (6) *Plin. 32, 46*. = *Ostracium*.

O ante O.

|| * **Oögāla**, ae. f. *A custard*.

O ante P.

* **Opa**, ae. f. [*ab ὀπή, foramen*] *The cavity wherein beams are laid in walls*, *Vitruv. 4, 2*.

Opacitas, atis. f. *Darkness, shadiness*. Plus nocet piscibus putris unda, quam prodest opacitas, *Col. 8, 17*.

ōpāco, āre. act. *To shade, cover, or darken*. Sol terras modō his, modō illis partibus opacat, *Cic. N. D. 2, 19*. *Rami opacant arborem, Virg. Geor. 2, 58*.

Opācor, ari. pass. *To be shaded*. Nisi tegminibus vites opacentur, *Col. 5, 5, 15*. *conf. 3, 10, 12*.

ōpācus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *dimus, sup. [ab ope, hoc est, terrā, Scal. Nam umbrae & frigoris captandi causā in subterraneos se specus abdebant]* (1) *Shadowing, darkening*. (2) *Dusky*. (3) *Dark*. (4) *Shady*. (5) * *Growing thick, matted*. (6) *Growing in the shade*. (1) *Ulmus opaca, Virg. Aen. 6, 283*. & *Opacissima montium, magis quam plana pascua, Col. 6, 22*. (2) *Crepuscula opaca, Ov. Met. 14, 122*. *nubes, Id. A. Am. 2, 619*. (3) *Opaca locorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 725*. *viarum, Id. Aen. 6, 633*. (4) *Ruris opaci umbrae, Virg. Geor. 1, 156*. *Opaciores latebrae, Col. 8, 17*. *Pervenere deinde in opacum iter, Liv. 40, 22*. (5) * *Opaca barba, Catull. 62, 324*. (6) *Opaca herba, Ov. Met. 3, 438*.

Opālia, n. pl. *Feasts dedicated to the goddess Ops, in December, a little before the Saturnalia*, *Plin. 19, 34*. *al. leg. Com-pitalia*.

Opālus, i. m. & opalum, i. n. [*ant. ab ὀψ, ὀπός, oculus, quodd oculorum aciem & nitorem conservet*] *The opal, a kind of precious stone shining like fire*, *Plin. 37, 21*.

Opēconsiva, orum. n. [*dies ab dea Ope Consiva dict.*] *Holidays dedicated to the goddess Ops Consiva*, *Varr. de E. L. 5, 3*.

ōpella, ae. f. dim. [*ab operā*] (1) *Little labour, or application*. (2) *Little business, assiduity*. (1) *Parvā productus opellā, Lucr. 1, 1105*. (2) = *Officiosa sedulitas & opella forensis, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 8*.

Opēra, ae. f. [*ab opere, est n. actio qua fit opus*] (1) *Work, labour*. (2) *Workmanship*. (3) *The service, or performance of a slave, or hired workman*. (4) *A task*. (5) *Employment, business, trade*. (6) *Endeavour*. (7) *Service, assistance*. (8) *Attention, the applying one's self to any thing*. (9) *Time*.

O P E

Time, or pains. (10) *Means, performance, help, good or ill service, default, or cause.* (11) *Effect, usefulness.* (12) In plur. *operae, a public employment, the business of a public place, particularly in the matter of the customs.* (13) *A slave, or labourer.* (1) Σ Mercenariorum opera, non artes emuntur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 42. Pauper cui opera vita erat, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 16. Mercenariis opera praebenda, iusta solvenda, *Cic. Res multae operae, a laborious work, Caes. B. G.* 5, 11. Σ Fructus est in illis, in illis opera luditur, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 18. (2) = Operâ, & artificio singulari simulacrum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 32. (3) Hominis operas locavi, non caballi, *Petr. c.* 117. (4) Non teneris protinus acerbè instandum puto, exigendâque plenam operam, *Quint.* 1, 1. (5) = Operam & munus aliquod suscipere, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 17. Σ Opera vestra conducta est, non oratio, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 7. ¶ Quam propter opera est mihi, for whom I am busied, or concerned. Quibus operae est trahere bellum, whose interest, or business it is, *Liv.* (6) Ut abortioni operam daret, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 99. Deditâ operâ, on set purpose, *Ter.* (7) Cononis opera in bello magna fuit, *Nep. Con.* 1. (8) Magis lubido est obfervare quid agat; ei rei operam dabo, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 23. ¶ Operam dare amori, to give one's self up to love, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 58. praeceptor, to learn of him, *Suet. Caes.* 4. tonsori, to be under his hands, *Id. Aug.* 79. rebus divinis, to sacrifice, or attend devotion, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 26. valetudini, to take care of it, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 265. liberis, to beget them, *Id. Fam.* 9, 22. Dat operam ventus, the wind serveth, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 7. (9) Est operae pretium, *Isid.* Est operae, it is worth while, *Plaut.* Non operae est Sceledro, he is not at leisure, is otherwise employed, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2, 25. Nec Hannibali in tanto discrimine rerum operae esse legationes audire, *Liv.* 21, 9. Eadem operâ, at the same time, all under one, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 90. Unâ operâ mihi sunt sodales, quâ iste, *Ibid.* 3, 4, 32. (10) Illius operâ nunc vivo, *Ter.* Non meâ operâ, neque pol' culpâ evenit, *Id. Hec.* 2, 1, 31. O miselle passer! tuâ nunc operâ, &c. on thy account, for thy sake, *Ca-tull.* 3, 16. Operâ tuâ ad restim mihi res rediit, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. (11) Qualis videtur tibi opera haec vocis meae? *Phaedr.* 1, 11, 13. (12) A te peto Cn. Pupium, qui est in operis ejus societatis, omnibus officiis tutare, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 9. Crassipedi, 13, 10. Navis publicis operis aedificata, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 18. ¶ De operarum generibus, vid. *Col.* 2, 23. (13) Accedes opera nona Sabino, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 118. ¶ Theatrales operae, those that were hired, or employed, to his, or applaud, to make parties in the theatre, *Tac.* 1, 16, 4.

Opërans, part. (1) *Working, making, or framing work.* (2) *Busily employed in, bestirring himself at his work.* (1) Miscetur operantium bellantiûmque clamor, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64, 1. (2) *Plin.*

Opërâria, ae. f. A workwoman. Nimiûm pretiosa es operaria, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 41.

Opërârius, a, um. adj. Of work, or servile labour. Operarii lapides, used by workmen as whet-stones, stones used in building, &c. *Plin.* 36, 47. Operarius homo, a mechanic, a fellow brought up to nothing but work, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2. Vina operaria, such as are allowed to labourers, *Plin.* 14, 12. Pecus operarium, working cattle, *Col.* 6, 2.

Opërârius, ii. m. scil. homo. (1) *A workman, or labourer, a mechanic.* (2) *A slave bred to hard, or country work.* (1) Operarii, aut bajuli deesse non possunt, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 73. (2) *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 17.

Opërâtio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Working, the making a work.* (2) *A sacrificing, or celebrating an holiday.* (1) Aranearum genus eruditâ operatione conspicuum, *Plin.* 11, 28. (2) Ut isthaec operatio crimen expiet, *Fragm. Plaut.*

¶ *Opërâtor, oris. m. An handicraftsman, Firm. 4. Operarius.*

† *Operatus, ūs. m. verb. A sacrificing, an attending a solemn devotion, Non. ex Lucil. 4. Operatio.*

Opërâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Working, labouring.* (2) *Employed, busied about, taken up with.* (3) *Absolutè, Sacrificing, assisting at a sacrifice, sacrificing to, performing religious ceremonies to, keeping a time holy in honour of.* (4) *Suppliant.* (1) § Textrix operata Minervam, *Tib.* 2, 1, 65. (2) § In cute curandâ plus aequo operata juvenus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 2, 29. Suboles liberalibus studiis operata, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 43, 2. connubiis, arvisque novis juvenus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 136. Studiis operata Dianae, *Ov. Met.* 7, 746. Corpus operatum reipublicae, engaged in the service of, *Liv.* 4, 60. Operati superstitionibus, *Id.* 10, 39. (3) § Pubes operata Deo, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 95. (4) Tibi operata resolvimus ora, employed in prayer to you, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 249.

Operculatus, a, um. part. Covered with a cover. Operculati favi, *Col.* 11, 10.

Operculo, are. [ex operculum] To cover, or clap the lid on a vessel, to stop up with a stopple. Vasa operculare & oblinere convenit, *Col.* 12, 15.

Operculum, li. n. [ab operio, contr. pro opericulum] A cover, a lid. Operculum, *Cato, c.* 10. & *Plin.* 8, 59.

† *Operibo, pro operiam. Hic mî operibo caput, Nam. ex Pomp.*

O P E

Operiendus, part. To be covered, or concealed. Mala tristitia operienda, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 18, 3.

Operiens, part. Covering, Plin.

Operimentum, ti. n. (1) A covering. (2) *A coverlet, or counterpane of a bed.* (3) *Housings of an horse.* (1) Corpus operimento matris terrae obducitur, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 56. Dolorum intactis operimentis, *Plin.* 2, 52. Oculorum operimentum, a winkle for an horse, that wherewith he is hood-winked. (2) *Cato, 10, 5.* (3) *Equis parva operimenta erant, Sall. ap. Serv.*

Opërio, ire, ui, tum. act. [ex ob, & pario, b extrito; cum & pario olim quartae fuerit] (1) To shut up, or close. (2) *To cover.* (3) *To hide, or conceal.* (4) *To hide, or bury out of sight.* (1) Ubi abiire intrò, operuere ostium, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 33. Σ Morientibus oculos operire, rursusque in rogo patefacere Quiritium magno ritu sacrum est, *Plin.* 11, 55. *Met.* Privata vulnera reipub. malis operire, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 53, 2. (2) Umbris nox operit terras, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 352. Hinnulei pellis totos operibat amantes, *Prop.* 3, 35. Fronde operire casam, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 40. mare classibus, terram pedestri exercitu, *V. Max.* 1, 6, ext. 1. (3) Operire luctum, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 16. (4) Operire reliquias malae pugnae, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 28, 3.

Opërior, iri. pass. (1) To be shut. (2) *To be covered over.* (3) *To be clothed.* (1) Operiri fores jussit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 15, 6. (2) Arbos operitur frondibus, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 153. sed var. codd. (3) Neque sub divo dormire oportet, aut certè benè operiri, *Gell.* 1, 3.

Opëror, âri. dep. [ab opus, operis] (1) To operate, work, make, or frame work. (2) *To be employed in, or taken up with.* (3) *To be concerned in.* (4) *To be the occasion to.* (5) *To be taken up with sacrificing, or performing any holy rites.* (1) Adolescentiores ad opera exeunt, seniores intus operantur, *Plin.* 11, 10. (2) Discendis canticis operati sunt, *Sen.* (3) Rebus venereis si fuit operatus vel vir, vel femina, debere eos flumine ablui, *Col.* 12, 4. (4) Praeda multis est operata malis, *Tibull.* 2, 3, 4. Sed lectio est suspecta. (5) § Procurandis prodigiis civitas operata fuit, *Liv.* Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, *Propert.* 2, 33, 2. Omnia sint operata deo, let all things keep the day holy to, *Tibull.* 2, 1, 9.

Opërosè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) With much labour, or pains. (2) *Copiously.* (3) *With too much trouble.* (1) Ut fiat quasi structura quaedam, nec tamen fiat operosè, *Cic. Orat.* 44. (2) Dicemus paulò operosius, *Plin.* 18, 65. (3) Plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, priusquam suo loco ponantur, operosè praecipi arbitror, *Plin.* 17, 14.

¶ *Operositas, atis. f. æpepçia. Overmuch nicety, a too great particularity in expressing circumstances.* Ut sic dixerim, operositas, *Quint.* 8, 3. Sic vertit æpepçia.

Opërosus, a, um. ior, comp. issimus, supi [ab opus] (1) Laborious, busy, industrious, active. (2) *Efficacious, operative.* (3) *Taking much labour, pains, or diligence, hard, difficult.* (4) *That about which much workmanship is employed, well wrought.* (5) *Built, or adorned with great cost, or charge.* (6) *Huge, mighty, vast.* (1) Colonus operosus, *Ov. de Nuce,* 57. = Σ Senectus non modò languida, atque iners non est, verum etiam operosa, & semper agens aliquid, *Cic. de Sen.* 8. * Cyclopus operosa brachia, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 217. § Vates operose dierum, employed in the great work of writing Fasti, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 101. Operosissima securitas mortis, *Plin.* 7, 54. (2) Operosae vires herbae, *Ov. Met.* 14, 22. (3) Multo seipsum, quam hostem superare operosius est, *V. Max.* 4, 1, 2. Operosi agri, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 33. Opus operosum, *Cic. ad Qu. fr.* 2, 23. Operosa carmina, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 31. gloria, *Ov. Epist.* 2, 63. Cum dat. Vicia nec ipta agricolis operosa, *Plin.* 18, 37. Castaneae non operosae cibo, hard of digestion, *Plin.* 15, 25. (4) Aes operosum, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 31. (5) Lege sanctum est, ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quam quod decem homines effecerint triduo, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 65. Templa operosa, *Ov. Met.* 15, 667. Operosae cultibus ambae, very rich in attire, *Id. Amor.* 2, 10, 5. (6) Mundi moles operosa, *Ov. Met.* 1, 258.

Opertaneus, a, um. Secret. Gallinae ad opertanea sacra nigrae, *Plin.* 10, 77. Opertanea sacra, ceremonies privately performed, at which it was not lawful for every body to be present, *Plin.* 10, 77.

Opertè, adv. Mystically, covertly, Gell. 4, 11.

Opertio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab operio] A covering over. = Neptunus—a nuptu, id est, opertione, Varr. de L. L. 4.

† *Opertat, saepè operit, Fest.*

Opertorium, ii. n. [ab operio] A coverlet. Ex penulâ opertorium facere, *Sen. Ep.* 87. Σ Stragulum. Hoc scil. substernitur; illud superinjicitur.

Opertum, ti. n. Opertum Bonae deae, a secret, or close place, where women only met to supplicate that goddess; neither was it lawful for any man to be there, Cic. Parad. 4. Operta Apollinis, mysterious oracles, *Id. de Div.* 2, 55.

Opertus, a, um. part. (1) Shut, shut up. (2) *Covered over, wrapt about in.* (3) *Met. Secret, concealed, dark.* (4) *Private, abstruse.* (5) *Laden with.* (1) Fores opertae, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 563. (2) Nullò imbre adduci, ut capite operto sit, *Cic.*

Cic. de Sen. 34. Pectus operta comis Pallas, *Propert.* 2, 2, 6.
(3) Σ Operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 9.
= Abdita & operta jura, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 660. Σ Patefactio
rerum operatarum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 2. Ratio operta, *Ov. Fast.*
3, 763. (4) Judicia operta dedecore & infamia, *Cic. pro*
Cluent. 61. (5) = Contumeliis operi oppressisque, *Cic. Verr.*
4, 49. Opertus rex, *Plato, Sil. Ital.* 13, 429. Opertus ca-
tenis, *Flor.* 3, 1, 17. b. e. oneratus.

|| Opertus, ūs. m. *A covering, or spreading over, Apul.*
Apol. Met. 1. p. 496. † Opertio.

|| Operula, ae. f. dim. Operulae, *little matters of small*
value, Apul. Met. 1. p. 14. † Tricae.

Opes, um. pl. f. & opis gen. sing. vid. Ops.

* Ophcostaphyle, es. f. *The shrub capparid, Plin.* 13,

44. Ophicardelos. *A precious stone. Ophicardelon barbari*
vocant nigrum colorem, binis lineis albis includentibus, *Plin.*
37, 65.

* Ophidion. n. *A fish, Plin.* 32, 35. Perhaps some small
sort of eel, a grig.

* Ophiomachus, [ex *ōpis*, serpens, & *μάχουαι*, pugno]
Levitic. 11, 22. *A kind of locust without wings. Some take*
it for a lizard, which fighteth with serpents, Hier.

* Ophion. *A beast in Sardinia, less than an hart, with hair*
and teeth like it, Plin. 28, 42. & 30, 52.

* Ophiostaphylos. [ex *ōpis*, serpens, & *σταφυλή*, uva. Them.
sapi, uva passa] *The herb briony, or white-vine, Plin.*
23, 16.

* Ophites, is. m. *A kind of black marble, full of spots*
like a serpent, v. Plin. 36, 43. & 11. Moeret onyx longè,
queriturque exclusus ophites, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 35.

* Ophiuchus, i. m. [ex *ōpis*, & *ἔχω*, teneo] *A constella-*
tion so called, Manil. 1, 331. = Anguitenens, *Cic. Angui-*
fer, Col. Serpentarius, Caes. Germ.

* Ophiussa, al. scr. ophiussa. [ex *ōpis*, anguinus] *An herb,*
Plin. 24, 102.

* Ophrys, yos. f. [ab *ōprys*, supercilium] *An herb so called,*
Plin. 26, 93.

* Ophthalmias, ae. m. [ab *ὀφθαλμός*, oculus. Them. *ὀπτο-*
μαί, video] *A kind of sea-fish, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 70. *Lat.*
Oculata.

* Ophthalmicus, ci. m. *An oculist. Σ Hoplomachus*
nunc es, fueras ophthalmicus antè, *Mart.* 8, 74.

ōpicus, a, um. adj. [i. e. rudis, impolitus, agrestis. Sig-
nificatio tracta ab antiquissimis Italiae populis, ad Tyrrhenum
mare habitantibus, qui ita appellabantur ab ope, i. e. terrâ,
quod essent indigenae, & *ἀντόχθονες*, i. e. aborigines, *Scal.*
Barbarous, rude, unlearned. = Nos Graeci dicunt barbaros,
& spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato
ap. Plin. 29, 7. Opicae castigat amicae dicta, *Juv.* 6,
454.

Opidum, i. n. recte, ut videtur, ut sit ab ope, *Cic. Nos*
tamen cum vulgo explicabimus in oppidum, quod vide.

Opifer, a, um. [ex opis, & fero] *Which aideth, or help-*
eth, succouring. Opifer per orbem dicor, Ov. Met. 1, 521.
de Apolline. Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus ante torum,
Id. Met. 15, 653. *de Aesculapio. Dea opifera, Plin.* 11,
86. *Harduin. aliter leg. quem vide in locum.*

Opifex, icis. com. gen. adj. [ex opus, & facio] (1) *That*
worketh; that maketh, or frameth work. (2) The maker, or
framer of. (3) An artificer, or mechanic, one of a working
trade. (4) An inventor, deviser, or framer. (5) The pro-
ducer, causer, or effector. (1) Sylvestres apes sunt opifices
magis, Varr. de R. R. 3, 16. Opifex coronae, *Hor. Od.* 3,
27, 30. (2) = Opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, *Cic. N. D.*
1, 18. Opifex rerum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 79. * Trifolci ful-
minis deus, *Vulcan. Sen. Hippol.* 189. (3) Opifices omnes in
sordida arte versantur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 150. (4) Zeno, verbo-
rum opifex, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 11. (5) Rhetorice, persuad-
endi opifex, *Quint.* 2, 16. Stylus dicendi, *Cic. Fam.* 7,
26.

Opificina, ae. f. *The framing, contriving, or doing of a*
thing. Si ea in opificinâ nesciam esse fraudulenta, Plaut. Mil.
3, 3, 7.

Opificium, ii. n. *The making, or doing of a work. Nisi*
opificii apes utget tempus, Varr. de R. R. 3, 16.

Opilio, ōnis. m. (1) *A shepherd. (2) A kind of bird.*
(1) Opilio qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiatem,
Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 36. vid. & *Col.* 7, 3. (2) Felt. Σ Scribit.
& upilio metri causa, teste *Serv. & Prisc.*

Opimè, adv. *Abundantly, plentifully. = Domus instructa*
opimè & opiparè, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6.

Opimianus, a, um. Opimianum vinum, *Petrôn. c.* 34.
vid. *Plin.* 14, 16. dict. quod Lucio Opimio consule (anno U.
C. 633) diffusum erat, *Old wine that had been kept very long.*
vid. *Pater.* 2, 7.

Opimitas, atis. f. *Plenty of good things. Maxumae opi-*
mitates, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2. R. occ.

Opimo, arc. *To fatten, or make fat. Offae panis vino*
madefactae celerius opimant, Col. 8, 9.

opimus, a, um. adj. [ab opis, i. e. divitiis; vel ab ope,

i. e. terrâ, *Fest.* ut propriè dicatur de pingui solo] (1) *Fruit-*
ful, rich, fertile. (2) Fat, well-grown, large, gross. (3)
Large, fair, plentiful. (4) Abounding with all good things,
rich, well furnished. (5) Most honourable, or great. (1) =
Syria opima & fertilis, Cic. pro Domo. 9. Arva opima, *Virg.*
Aen. 2, 782. (2) Σ Studiosi, qui non tam habitus corporis
opimos, quam gracilitates confectantur, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.*
16. Jecore opimo fartus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 10. pingue, *Perf.* 3,
32. Σ Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, *Hor.*
Epist. 2, 1, 181. *Met.* = Opimum quoddam, & tanquam
adipatae dictionis genus, *Cic. Orat.* 8. = Boves altiles, ad
sacrificia publica signati, dicuntur Opimi, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 1,
20. Opimorum boum alba colla, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 9, 50. (3)
 Σ Amicos res opimae pariunt, adversae probant, *prosperity,*
Publ. Syr. Opima praeda, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 3. (4) Regio
rebus opima bonis, *Lucr.* 1, 729. Opima pax, *Sil.* 16, 683.
mensa, *Id.* 11, 282. ¶ Opima accusatio, *well-grounded, full*
of things material, Cic. pro Flacc. 33. (5) Ea ritè opima
spolia habentur, quae dux duci detraxit, *Liv.* 4, 20. * Opimi
victi regis, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 48. Opimus triumphus, *Hor. Od.*
4, 4, 51. Σ Tert. *movet per gradus.*

Opinabilis, le. *Imaginary, fanciful, conjectural. Omnis*
opinabilis est divinatio; conjecturâ enim nititur, Cic. de Div.
1, 14.

Opinandus, a, um. part. *To be imagined, or expected.*
Tantummodò affert, nihil evenisse, quod non opinandum fuis-
set, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 23.

Opinans, tis. part. (1) *Imagining, having an opinion. (2)*
Thinking of. (3) Speaking. (1) Cic. (2) Primâ luce neque
opinantibus hostibus, locum cepit, Hirt. B. Alex. 73. (3)
Gravissimè de se opinantem servum non ultrâ quam compedi-
bus coercuit, *Suet. Aug.* 67.

Opinatio, onis. f. verb. *The receiving, or holding an opi-*
nion, the believing things without sufficient evidence; imagination,
too forward assent. Haec opinatio est, judicare se scire, quod
nesciat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. = Opinionem volunt esse imbe-
cillam assensionem, *Id.* Sophista ineptae & mordacis opina-
tionis, *V. Max.* 1, 8, ext. 8.

Opinâtô, adv. *Suddenly, unexpectedly. Aliud malum, nec*
opinâtô, exortum, Liv. 3, 15. Σ Alii per *ōcēv*, nec-
opinâtô.

Opinâtor, ōris. m. verb. *An opinator, or fond supposer,*
Cic. Acad. 4, 20.

Opinâtus, ūs. m. *Fancy, or imagination. Opinatus animi,*
Lucr. 4, 467. vix alibi.

Opinâtus, a, um. part. & adj. *firmus, sup. (1) Imagined,*
supposed. (2) Famous, in good repute. (3) Speaking. (1)
Duo opinata bona, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. (2) Rhodos opinatissima
insula, *Flor.* 2, 7, 8. Opinatissimi auctores, *Gell.* (3) *Suet.*
Cal. 27.

Opinio, ōnis. f. [ab opinor] (1) *Imagination, belief, fancy.*
(2) *Opinion, judgment, belief, sentiment. (3) Common bruit,*
fame, rumour, talk, vogue. (4) Esteem, credit, value, account,
reputation. (5) A guess, or conjecture, a ground for suspicion.
(6) *Self-conceit, self-love. (1) Σ Non re, sed opinione duci,*
Cic. pro Mur. (2) Σ Esse deos persauderi mihi non opinione
solum, sed etiam ad veritatem planè velim, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 22.
Opinio de diis immortalibus & omnium est, & quotidie cre-
scit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. Cum conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis
opinio fuerit, &c. *Id. de Am.* 11. Bona de me opinio, *Id.*
Cum infin. Opinio te esse venturum, *Id.* (3) Opinionem af-
ferunt populo, eorum similes fore, *Cic. Off.* 2, 14. Σ Hic
nisi de opinione, certum nihil dico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 48.
Opplevit opinio totam Graeciam, *Id. de N. D.* 2, 24. Opini-
o illius religionis, *Id.* Romam nondum victoriae opinio ve-
nerat, *Just.* 31, 6, 10. (4) = Magna hominum opinio de
te; magna commendatio liberalitatis, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. = Exi-
stimatio & opinio virtute parta, *Id. ante iret in Exil.* 9. De
quo nulla unquam opinio fuerit, *Id.* (5) Concurrunt multae
opiniones, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 3. Σ Siquidem hic vidulus est,
quem suspicor; nam, nisi de opinione, certum nihil dico, *Plaut.*
Rud. 4, 4, 48. (6) Homines opinionibus inflati turpiter
iridentur, & in maximis erroribus versantur, *Cic. Off.* 1,
91.

Opiniōssimus, a, um. *Very opinionative, full of new hy-*
potheses, given to novelty, Cic. Acad. 4, 47. Positivum opi-
niosus habet, *Tert. contra Marc.* 4, 35.

OPINOR, ari. dep. [ab *ἐπινοέω*, cogito, unde & *ἐπινοία*,
opinio, *Liti.*] (1) *To hold, believe, or assent to, without full*
evidence. (2) To think, judge, or suppose, to fancy, imagine,
or guess. (3) By way of irony; as also puto and credo. Vid.
ap. Ov. de Nuce, v. 57. (4) To speak. (5) Pass. To be
supposed. (1) Σ Desinant opinari, mihi que, qui compertum
habeo, credant, Suet. Caes. 66. Falsò multa in vita homines
opinantur, *Cic. pro Domo.* 40. Se non opinari, sed scire, di-
cit, *Id.* (2) Σ Opinor, narras? certa res est, *Ter. Andr.* 2,
2, 29. § Non opinor id quidem, neque jus esse, &c. *Cic.*
§ De vobis opinatur non fecus, ac, &c. *Id.* (3) Ex hoc,
opinor, ostenditur, *Cic.* (4) *Suet. Aug.* 51, & *Cal.* 27. *Sen.*
Ep. 31, & 68. (5) Malum, quod opinatum sit esse maxi-
mum, *Sen.*

Opinus,

Opinus, a, um. adj. *Thought of, Ov. vid. Nec-opidus.*
 Opipare. adv. *Richly, plentifully, sumptuously, magnificently;*
 = Instructa domus opimè atque opipare, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1,*
6. = Caesar edit & bibit opipare sanè & apparatè, Cic. Attic.

13, 53.
 † Opiparis, re. adj. *Apul. p. 52. idem quod opiparus.*
 Opiparus, a, um. adj. [ex opes, & paro] (1) *Abounding with wealth.* (2) *In happy and plentiful state.* (3) *Sumptuous, dainty.* (1) *Athenae opiparae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 1.* (2) *Maximas opimitates opiparasque adfore, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2. res, Id.* (3) *Opipara obsonia, Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 29.*

Opis. gen. opem. acc. ope. abl. *Vid. Ops.*
 * Opisthographum, i. neut. [ex ὀπισθε, ponè, & γραφω, scribo.] *A book written on the back-side; also papersurate foul, and on both sides, for present use, to be afterwards blotted out; a book of minutes, memoranda, a waste-book, Ulp.*

* Opisthographus, a, um. adj. *Written on both sides.*
 Commentarii opisthographi, *Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17. Lat. In tergo scripti, Juv. adversaria, Cic.*

* Opisthotonos. [Th. τίσω, tendo] *A disease causing a distortion of the neck, Plin. 23, 24. Lat. Dolor inflexibilis, Id. ib. Hinc*
 * Opisthotonicus, a, um. adj. *Wry-necked, Plin. 20,*

34.
 † Opiter, èris. m. *Opiter est, cujus pater, avo vivo, mortuus est: ducto vocabulo, aut quod obito patre genitus sit; aut quod avum patrem habeat, i. e. pro patre, Fest.*

|| Opitulatio, onis. f. *Helping, or aid, assistance, relief, Ulp.*

|| Opitulator, oris. m. verb. *An helper. Opitulator Jupiter dictus est, qu. opis lator, Fest.*

† Opitulo, are. *Non. ex Liv. Andr. id quod opitulator.*

Opitulator, ari. dep. antiq. opitulo, *Liv. Andron. [ab opem tollendo, i. e. ferendo, Donat.] (1) To help, assist, or aid. (2) To relieve, or redress. (3) To help, or be good for. (1) § = Patriae subvenire opitulatique, Cic. Off. 1, 43. § Per multum ad dicendum opitulati sunt, Id. de Inv. 2, 1. (2) Tectis suis prohibito praetor quemadmodum more & exemplo opitulari possit, Cic. Met. Cui misericordia opitulari debeat, Id. (3) § Contra vanas species opitulari, Plin. 28, 27.*

† Opitulus, a, um. *Opitulus Jupiter, & opitulator dictus est, quasi opis lator, Fest.*

* Opium, ii. n. [ab ὀπός, succus] *The juice of poppy, Plin. 25, 81.*

* Opobalsamum, i. n. [qu. ὀπός βαλσάμω, succus balsami] (1) *Balm of Gilead, the juice of the balm-tree. (2) The tree. (1) Vid. Plin. 12, 55. (2) Just. 36, 3.*

* Opocarpalum, i. neut. *M. leg. opocarpalum. The juice of carpathum, a poison, Plin. 28, 45.*

* Opopanax. [ex ὀπός, succus, πᾶν, omne, & ἄνθος, remedium] *The juice of panax, or the herb all-heal, Plin. 20, 100.*

* Opōrice, es. f. [ὀπώριον, sc. δερμασμία] *An excellent medicine made of fruits, vid. Plin. 24, 79.*

* Opōrōthēca, ae. f. [ex ὀπώρα, autumnus, & θήκη, repositorium. Them. τήκη, pono] *An apple-loft, or place where fruits are laid up. § Non ut videant pinacothecas, sed bporothecas, Varr. de R. R. 1, 2.*

Oporteo, ère. perf. *To behoove, to be needful, convenient, or fit. Signa quae adsolent, quaeque oportent, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 1. Haec facta ab illo oportebant, Syre, Id. Heaut. 3, 2, 25.*

Oportet, ebat, uit, ère. imperf. [ab opus, i. e. necesse; quod opus est facere] (1) *It behooves, it is meet, fit, or proper. (2) It ought. (3) It must needs be that. (1) § Est aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiam si licet: quicquid verò non licet, certè non oportet, Cic. pro C. Balb. 3. Quod factum esse oportuit, Id. Cat. 1, 5. § Tanquam non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset, Id. Verr. 4, 39. § Aliud totum est, an decere, an oportere dicas, Cic. Orat. 73. (2) § Si loquor de rep. quod oportet, insanus: si quod opus est, servus existimor, Cic. Attic. 4, 6. § Oportere, perfectionem declarat officii, quo & semper utendum est, & omnibus: Decere, quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori & personae, Id. Orat. 22. (3) Exollatum esse oportet, quem tu probe percusseris, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 162. Unà oportet consentiant, Petron. c. 102. Haud longè abesse oportet, he cannot be far off, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 166. § Oportet, opus est; sic enim à necesse differt, Fab. Thes. Promiscuè adhibet Cic. Parad. 3, 1. Cum conjunctivo, Armatus sit oportet quem oderim, Curt. 4, 11, 17. In conjecturâ aliquando ponitur. Hunc hominem malum esse oportet, nec suspicor, Plaut. Servum te esse oportet, Id. Poen. 5, 2, 70. Sopitum oportet fallatis, imò necesse est, Liv. 7, 35.*

Oppando, is. di. act. *To spread out, or hang over-against. Illa ad flatus Helices oppande ferenaë, Grat. Cyneg. 55.*

Oppango, ère, egi, actum. *To fasten, or join to. Suavium oppegit, gave a close kiss to, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 59.*

Oppector, èris. i. pass. *To be picked, or pulled, to be eaten. Nimio melius oppectuntur frigida, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 31.*

Oppedo, ère. *To fart against one; to cry a fart for one, to affront and contradict. § Curtius Judaeis oppedere, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70. R. occ.*

V O L. II.

Opperiendus, a, um. part. *To be waited for. Senatus opperendum imperatorem censuit, Tac. Ann. 4, 66, 4. Constantia opperendae mortis, Id. ib. 14, 59, 2.*

Opperiens, tis. part. *Waiting, staying for one, attending his coming. Opperiens reginam, Virg. Aen. 1, 458. hostem, Id. Aen. 10, 771. ut terrestres copiae trajicerentur, Liv. 42, 48.*

Opperior, iri, tus & itus sum. dep. [ex ob, & perior; ut & expeior] (1) *To stay, wait, or tarry for. (2) To watch, to observe. (1) Ego interim te apud vos opperibor, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 106. Horam ne oppertus fies, Id. Phorm. 3, 2, 29. Otium sum opperitus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 101. Favonium operiri lenti est agricolae, Col. (2) Opperiar hic, quam gerat rem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 22.*

Oppesulatus, a, um. *Bolted, or barred against. Oppesultae fores, Petron. c. 97.*

Oppetendus, a, um. part. *Si oppetenda mbris esset, if one were to die, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.*

Oppetitus, a, um. part. *Mortes pro patria oppetitae, deaths undergone, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48.*

Oppeto, ère, i vi vel ii. itum. [ex ob, & peto, i. e. contra peto] (1) *To undergo. (2) Absol. To die. (1) Oppetere mortem, to die, Cic. pro Sext. 60. pestem, to be ruined, or killed, Plaut. Eadem ratione mortem oppetisse, Cic. de Div. 1, 36. (2) Beati, quæis contigit oppetere, Virg. Aen. 1, 98. § Conjugis dextrâ oppetiit, Id. Aen. 11, 268.*

Oppetor, èris. pass. *Mors tum acquissimò animo oppetitur, Cic.*

|| Oppexus, us. m. *The combing and setting off the hair. Oppexus crinium regaliū, Apul. Met. 11. p. 369. + Pexus.*

Oppico, are. act. [ex ob, & pico] *To do over with pitch. Corticem oppicato, Cato, 120.*

Oppidanus, a, um. *Belonging to a town, or city. Oppidanum jus, Cic. pro Planc. 12. Met. Oppidanum genus dicendi, a rude impolite way, Id. de Cl. Orat. 69.*

Oppidanus, ni. m. *A citizen, or townsman. Ne oppidani à militibus injuriam acciperent, Caes. B. G. 2, 33.*

Oppidatim. adv. *Town by town, or from town to town, Suet. Galb. 18. & Aug. 59.*

Oppidò. adv. [Ortum est hoc verbum ex sermone inter se confabulantium; quantum quisque frugum faceret: utque multitudo significaretur, saepe respondebatur, quantum vel oppido satis esset. Hinc in consuetudinem venit, ut diceretur oppido pro valde multum, Fest.] (1) *Very much, exceeding, very. (2) Utterly, quite, altogether, wholly. (1) Paulum oppidò differunt definitiones, Cic. de Fin. 3, 10. Oppidò pauci, Id. Fam. 13, 4. Itane tibi ego videor oppidò Acherunticus? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33. (2) Oppidò interii, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 143. Omnene? M. Oppidò, Id. || Oppidò-quàm, very, Gell.*

Oppidulū, li. n. dim. *A little town. Melitae, aut alio in loco simili oppidulo, Cic. Att. 10, 7.*

Oppidum, di. n. al. ut videtur, rectius opidum. [ab opes, Scal.] (1) *A walled town, a town, or borough. (2) Emphatically, the city Rome, in ancient writers. (3) A city. Etsi oppidum & urbem aliquantulum distinguunt Grammaticorum filii, tamen confundunt scriptores optimi. (4) The starting-place at horse-races at the entrance of the Circus, so called, because on the wall side, there were turrets and battlements, as about a town. (1) Eruta convulsis prosterne oppida muris, Sil. 3, 213. = Pherae, urbs Thessaliae, in quo oppido, &c. Cic. de Div. 1, 25. Quid id quod vidisti; ut munitum muro tibi visum est oppidum? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 5. § Simulans iter ad villam clam in oppido subleat, Phaedr. 3, 10, 19. (2) Vid. Scal. in Append. Conjectan. p. 234. (3) Conf. Nep. in Miltiade, c. 4. & c. 7. (4) Oppidum dicitur & locus in Circo, unde quadrigae emittuntur, Fest. i. e. Carceres, Varr. ex Naev.*

Oppignero, are. [ex ob, & pignus, pigneris, antiq.] (1) *To pawn, to lay to pawn, to gage. (2) Met. To engage, or bind one's self. (1) Oppignerare filiam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46. Oppigneravit ad mensam vix octo nummis anulum, Mart. 2, 57. (2) Verbum; quo se oppigneraret, Sen. de Benef. 2, 15.*

Oppignëror, ari. pass. *To be pawned. Libelli pro vino saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. pro Sext. 51.*

Oppilatio, onis. f. *A stopping. Oppilatio aurium, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 47.*

Oppilatus, a, um. part. *That hath the entrance stopt against. Scal. tabernae oppilatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 9.*

Oppilo, are. [ex ob, & pilo, i. e. denso] *To stop, or fill up against. Fluctibus adversis oppilare ostia contra, Lucr. 6, 725.*

Oppleo, ère, èvi, tum. *To fill full, or all over. Qui aedis spoliis opplebit tuas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 41. Odor nares opplet, Varr. de R. R. 3, 4, 3. Loca vocibus opplent, Lucr. 2, 145. Lacrimis opplet os totum sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 65. Opplebit aures vaniloquentia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14. Totam urbem opplevit luctus, Liv. 22, 56. Nives jam omnia oppleverant, Id. 10, 46. Opinio Graeciam opplevit, hath prevailed over, Cic. N. D. 2, 24.*

Oppleor, ēri. pass. *To be filled.* Oppletur lactanti regia coetu, *Catull.* 62, 23.
Oppletus, a, um. *Filled.* Nilus Aegyptum quum tota aestate obrutam, oppletamque tenuerit, tum recedit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. § Oppleta tritici granaria, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 42. § Mentis oppletae tenebris ac fordibus, *Cic. post red. in Senat.* 4.
Opploro, āre. *To weep, wail, or make moan to, to keep a whining about.* § Quin auribus meis opplorare definitis? *Ad Herenn.* 4, 52.
Opponens, tis. part. *Opposing.* *Liv.* 21, 8.
Oppono, is, fui, ivi, *Plaut.* itum. (1) *To put to, or lay close.* (2) *To build over against.* (3) *To place, fix, or clap against.* (4) *To put before, to place for covering, or hiding.* (5) *To thrust, put, or give to.* (6) *To hold up against.* (7) *To lay, or stake down against.* (8) *To interpose.* (9) *To put, or lay in the way of.* (10) *To place against, to oppose.* (11) *Met. To oppose to.* (12) *To offer against as an argument.* (13) *To pretend for an excuse, or defense.* (14) *To use, or name against, to the intent to discourage, or affright.* (15) *To set up against, as an equal, rival, or match.* (16) *To give up, or consign to, to oblige to.* (17) *To turn towards.* (1) Opponebam foramini oculos, *Petron.* c. 96. (2) Stabula à ventis hyberno opponere soli, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 302. (3) Opposuit genu costis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 347. (4) § Opposuit manum fronti, *Ov. Met.* 2, 276. oculis, *Petron.* c. 132. § Ante oculos opposuit manum, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 178. (5) Quod cuique opus sit, opponere, *Cic.* (6) Manum puella suavio opponat tuo, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 21. (7) § Pono pallium, ille suum anulum opposivit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 77. (8) Non omnes nostra corpora opponimus? *Cic. Att.* 7, 22. (9) Ut mihi impedimenta opponerem, *Plautus ap. Cic.* (10) § In parte sinistra opposuere aciem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 469. § Ad omnes introitus armatos homines opponit, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 8. § Laevo in cornu adversus Cladium Gallos opponit, *Liv.* (11) Se opponere invidiae, *Cic. de Har. R.* 60. Vitium virtuti opponere, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 12. Ausa profugis toto me opponere ponto, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 300. (12) § Non quod probaret, sed ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse, &c. *Cic.* (13) Opposui semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 9. Muri causam opposuit, *Id. Off.* 3, 10. (14) Opponebatur nomen P. Africani, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 29. Nolite mihi ista nomina civitatum opponere, *Id.* (15) Ut urbi Capuam ad certamen dignitatis opponeretis, *Cic.* Latium plures habebit, quos opponat Graeciae, *Phaedr.* 2, 9, 9. (16) Sese opponere morti, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 115. (17) Oppono auriculam, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 77.
Opponor, eris, i. pass. *To be opposed, to be opposite, or contrary.* Omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12.
Opportune, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Opportunely, conveniently.* (2) *In good time, in happy hour, seasonably.* (1) Opportune facere, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 18. Anticyra opportunissime sita, *Liv.* 32, 18. (2) Opportune hic fit mihi obviam, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 11. Accidere opportunius nihil poterit, teipsum cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.
Opportunitas, atis. f. (1) *Convenience, fitness.* (2) *Opportunity.* (3) *Seasonableness.* (4) *Benefit, use, advantage.* (5) *The being defenceless, weak, or exposed.* (1) Loci opportunitas, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 19. Fluminum opportunitates, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53. § Quae sit utilitas, quae opportunitas in homine membrorum, considerare, *Id. N. D.* 1, 33. (2) Opportunitas ad negotium administrandum, *Cic. de Invent.* 1, 26. (3) Optima opportunitate ambo advenistis, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4, 3. (4) Amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, quantas vix queo dicere, *Cic. de Am.* 6. = utilitas, *Id.* (5) Opportunitas suae liberorumque aetatis, *Sall. B.* 7, 6.
Opportunus, a, um, adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [ex ob, & portus, qu. ob portum; portui propinquus; quod navigantibus maximè utiles optatique sunt portus, *Fest.*] (1) Commodious, fit, convenient, meet for the purpose. (2) Useful, advantageous, servicable. (3) Seasonable. (4) Happening in good time, found by good chance. (5) Ready to assist, or serve one on occasion. (6) Well timed, paily, or dextrously managed. (7) Apt to, obnoxious, or subject to. (8) Exposed to, in danger of. (9) Giving the enemy an advantage over him. (10) Under one's power. (11) That hath advantages against one. (1) § Urbs opportunissima portu, *Liv.* 26, 43. Loco opportuniore in his malis nullo esse potuisti, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 20. Opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus locus, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 30. Locorum opportuna permuniivit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 24, 2. § Locus Jugurthae opportunus, *Sall. B.* 7, 96. collis usui, *Id. nidis domus, Virg. Aen.* 8, 235. Absol. Alii opportuni, aliter fit personae, *Sall.* (2) Galeam in navi perdidit, nunc mihi opportuna hic esset, salva si foret, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 22. (3) Ubi primum opportunum fuit, *Sall. B.* 7, 66. (3) Receptus est reus, neque peractus, ob mortem opportunam, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 21, 3. (5) Cervus opportune se bubili candidit, *Phaedr.* 2, 8, 4. (6) Nihil homini amico est opportuno amicus, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 44. (7) Destillationibus opportunus, *Gell. Feminarum sexus huic malo maxime opportunus, Plin.* 7, 53. = Obnoxius & opportunus injuriae, *Flor.* 4, 4, 2. Oppor-

tuniora morbis corpora, *Id.* § Opportunus flammis, *combustibile, Luc.* 6, 317. (8) Aetas maxime opportuna injuriae, *Liv.* Opportunus criminibus, *against whom accusations are easily believed, Id.* (9) Haud sane opportunus invidiantibus, *Liv.* (10) Sen. (11) Hostes opportuni & sceleratissimi, *Sall. Fragm.* 1, 4.
Oppositio, onis. f. verb. *Opposition, contrariety.* Per oppositionem negationis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 28.
Oppositurus, a, um. part. *About to oppose.* Oppositurus arma, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 1.
Oppositus, a, um. part. (1) *Set, put, or placed against.* (2) *Pawned.* (3) *Objected.* (4) *Lying between, or in the way; opposite.* (1) Ad omnes portas milite opposito, hostibus viam clauserat, *Liv.* Lucullus Mithridati oppositus, *Paterc.* 2, 33. (2) Rebus meis in securitatem creditoris oppositis, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 14. Villula non ad Austri flatus opposita est; verum ad millia quindecim & ducentos, *Catull.* 24, 2. ludens in utraque notione. (3) Ne, opposito dedecore, sententiā depellerere, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 6. (4) Post montem oppositum, & trans flumina lata, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 213.
Oppositus, us. m. verb. (1) *Interposition, or opposing.* (2) *The being interposed, or between.* (3) *Opposition, or being against.* (4) *The objecting.* (1) Laterum nostrorum oppositus & corporum pollicemur, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 10. (2) Oppositus circum undique aliarum aedium, *Gell.* 4, 5. (3) V. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3. (4) Oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus, *Gell.* 14, 5.
Opposus, a, um. *Lucr.* 4, 151. *Vid. Oppositus.*
Oppressio, onis. f. verb. (1) *Oppression, extortion, violence.* (2) *The bearing down, or stifling by violence.* (1) Per oppressionem ut hanc mihi eripere postulet, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 2, 30. (2) = Legum & libertatis interitus, & oppressio, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21.
Oppressiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little pressing.* Papillarum oppressiunculae, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 66.
Oppressor, oris. m. verb. *He that hath destroyed, or violently exterminated.* Oppressor dominationis, *Brutus ad Cic. Ep.* 16.
Oppressurus, a, um. part. *That will sink, about to oppress.* Classibus navem oppressuri, *Cic.* Tegmina corporis derepta oppressurus ignis, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 57, 6. *conf. Liv.* 30, 9.
Oppressus, a, um. part. (1) *Pressed down, squeezed flat.* (2) *Stifled, concealed.* (3) *Borne down, overset, overlaid, overpowered, oppressed.* (4) *Heavy, or overcharged.* (5) *Routed, vanquished, subdued.* (6) *Violently brought to an end.* (1) Lapis oppressus sub dente è frugibus asper, *Lucr.* 3, 694. Terrâ oppressus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 23. Oppressa herba, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 721. *Met.* = Memoria onerata & quasi oppressa, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 18. Oppressus sol, the sun having his light stopt, *Lucr.* 5, 762. (2) § Literae neque suppressae, neque oppressae, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 37. (3) Oppressus à praedonibus & captus est, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 46. = Oppressus & afflatus, *Id. Met.* § Oppressus aere alieno, deep in debt, *Cic. in Catil.* 2, 4. Oppressi jam sumus opinionibus, *Id.* (4) Vino & somno oppressi, *Cic.* (5) Pompeius apud Siciliam oppressus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 2, 1. (6) § Ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae videantur, *Cic. de Am.* 21. De caeteris notionibus, *vid. opprimo, & opprimor.*
Oppressu, monopt. *By a violent crush, Sid. Epist.* 9, 11.
Opprimendus, a, um. part. *To be oppressed, defeated, quashed, &c. vid. Corn. Nep. Themist.* 8, & 10. *Id. Pelop.* 2.
Opprimo, essi, ère. act. [ex ob, & premo] (1) *To press, or thrust down.* (2) *To crush to death, to squeeze flat.* (3) *To stop.* (4) *To cover.* (5) *To dispirit, or depress.* (6) *To fall heavy upon.* (7) *To be too hard for, overthrow, or cast.* (8) *To make one yield, or comply by his urgency.* (9) *To bury, efface, overwhelm, or make to be not taken notice of.* (10) *To enslave, or get under his power by force.* (11) *To destroy.* *Met. to root out.* (12) *To fall, or come upon suddenly, or unexpectedly, to surprise, or take unprovided.* (13) *To overtake, to catch, or lay hold of.* (14) *To come, or fall upon.* (15) *To quench, to put out, to beat down at the first.* (16) *To stifle, to hide, to conceal, to suppress, to cover.* (1) Pede taleam opprimito, *Cato.* 45. (2) Aper quercum vult evertere, ut nostram progeniem opprimat, *Phaedr.* 2, 4, 10. Mulcam opprimere captans, *Id.* 5, 3, 2. (3) Voluit deus ora loquentis opprimere, *Ov. Met.* 3, 296. Os opprime, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 93. Quaerelas consilio oppressimus, *Cic.* (4) Terras opprimere imbri, *Lucr.* 6, 265. (5) Quin servorum animos summâ formidine oppresserit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 6. (6) Fabulam oppressit calamitas, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 30. (7) § Latronem eripere, honestum opprimere, *Cic. pro Coel.* 32. Innocentes iniquo iudicio opprimere, *Id.* (8) Si posset, impetrari—dedi operam, verum oppressit, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 5, 10. (9) Oppressit mentionem omnem memoriâque contentionis huius majus certamen, *Liv.* 38, 50. (10) Libertatem populi opprimere, *Nep. Alcib.* 3. Quicunque remp. oppressisset armis, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. (11) Opprime, dum nova sunt, subiti mala semina morbi, *Ov. Rem. Amor.* 81. (12) Prius nox oppressisset, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 1, 9. Antonium in mediis ejus injuriis & cupiditatibus mors oppressit, *Cic.* Faxo ipsum hominem manifesto opprimas, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 26. Te tertia jam

jam epistola ante oppressit, quam, *Es. Cic. Fam. 15, 16.* Ne se penuria victus opprimeret, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 98.* (13) Ibi eum missae à Paulino Liburnicae oppressere, *Tac. Hist. 3, 43, 4.* Met. Occasionem opprimere, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 15.* (14) Somnus virginem opprimit, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53.* Quum eum sopor oppressisset, *Liv. (15) Unda flammam opprimat, Sen. Med. 887.* Nisi orientem illum ignem oppressissent, *Liv. 29, 31.* (16) *Vid.* Opprimor. Iram oppressit, nequa ex eo negotio feditio oriretur, *Sall. B. C. 35.*

Opprimor, i. pass. (1) *To be stifled.* (2) Met. *To be dissembled, hid, or suppressed.* (3) *To be overcharged, or burdened.* (4) *To sink under.* (5) *To be run down, or forced to give way to.* (6) *To be abolished, or brought into oblivion.* (7) *To be enslaved, or wholly engaged by.* (1) Postquam eum bello opprimi non posse animadvertit, insidiis interficere studuit, *Nep. Dat. 9.* Opprimi senem injectu multae vestis jubet, *Tac. Ann. 6, 50, 8.* (2) = *Es* Est quiddam quod occultatur, quod quod studiosius opprimitur, & absconditur, eò magis eminet & apparet, *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. 41.* (3) Dicitur opprimi memoriam imaginum pondere, *Cic. (4) Opprimi me onere officii malo, Id. pro Sext. Rosc. 10.* (5) *Vid.* Oppressus, n. 3. (6) Quae verba, non solum tenebris vetustatis, verum etiam luce libertatis oppressa sunt, *Cic. (7) Quorum mens fuerit oppressa praemio, Cic. De caeteris notionibus, vid. Opprimo.*

† Opprobrium, i. n. *A reproach, or disgrace, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 87.* † Opprobrium.

‡ Opprobatio, onis. f. *An upbraiding, or reproaching, Gell. 2, 7.* † Exprobratio.

Opprobrium, ii. n. [*ex ob, & probrum*] (1) *A reproach, or taunt.* (2) *A disgrace, a scandal.* (1) = *Dedecus habetur opprobriumque meritum, Plin. 18, 66.* (2) Falsis opprobriis morderi, *Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 38.* Quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, *Id. 1, 15, 30.*

Opprobrio, are. [*ex ob, & probrum, i. e. probrum obijcio, Fest.*] *To object to as a disgrace, to upbraid with, to twit, or hit in the teeth.* Ut hac ipsa re opprobret adversariis, facere eos deridiculum, *Gell. 17, 1.* Rus tu mihi opprobrias? *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 25.*

Opprobrior, ari. pass. *To be hit in the teeth, or upbraided with.* = *Egone id exprobre, quin mihi met cupio id opprobrior?* *Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 143.*

Oppugnandus, a, um. part. *To be attacked, or assaulted.* Consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, *Liv. 2, 11.* Occupatus oppugnandis urbibus, *Id. 39, 24.*

Oppugnans, tis. part. *Assaulting, fighting against.* Sive adjuvandum eam manu rex oppugnante aliquo foret, *Just. 9, 5.*

Oppugnatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *The act of attacking, or assaulting.* (2) *An assault.* (3) *A siege.* (4) *Opposition.* (5) *The acting against another's interest, to weaken, or overthrow it.* (1) *Es* Non segnius oppugnatio est, quam pugna fuerat, *Liv. 4, 29.* (2) Oppidorum oppugnatio impediabatur, *Caes. B. G. 3, 22.* (3) Oppugnationes oppidorum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 48.* (4) *Es* Cum hoc genus oppugnationis inferetur, propulsare debetis, *Cic. pro Coel. 9.* (5) Inimicorum oppugnatio, *Cic.*

Oppugnator, oris. m. verb. (1) *An enemy, opposer, or underminer.* (2) *A besieger.* (1) Meae salutis oppugnator, *Cic. pro Planc. 31.* *Es* propugnator, *Id.* (2) Flamma ab oppidanis & oppugnatoribus visa, *Nep. Mil. 7.*

Oppugnaturus, a, um. part. *About to assault.* Castra Labieni oppugnaturus, *Caes. B. G. 5, 54.*

Oppugnatus, a, um. part. (1) *Assaulted.* (2) *Weakened, having suffered by.* (1) Domus est oppugnata ferro, facibus, *Es. Cic. (2) Propriis circum oppugnata triumphis Roma, Prop. 2, 15, 45.*

Oppugno, are. act. [*ex ob, & pugno*] (1) *To fight against, to assault.* (2) *To oppose itself against.* (3) Met. *To thwart, or oppose, to endeavour to overthrow, or disappoint.* (4) *To endeavour to run down, or confute.* (5) *To endeavour to get into one's power.* (1) Oppugnabant Athenienses Chium, *Nep. Chabr. 4.* Aufa ab equo oppugnare sagittis Danaum rates, *Propert. 3, 11, 13.* (2) *Es* Nec prius ablitit fessam oppugnare carinam impetus undae, *Ov. Met. 11, 531.* (3) Clandestinis consiliis oppugnare aliquem, *Cic. Orat. 66.* pecunia, *Id. Fam. 1, 1.* verbis aequitatem, *Id. pro Caec. 67.* existimationem, *Id. consilia, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 15.* (4) *Es* Carneades nullam rem oppugnavit, quam non everterit, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 38.* (5) Qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.*

Oppugnor, ari. [*ex ob, & pugnus*] *To be cuffed, or buffeted.* Postquam oppugnatum est os, *Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 60.*

Opputo, unde opputor, ari. pass. *To be pruned, or cut off.* Opputatur, quicquid proximo tulit fructum, *Plin. 17, 35.*

† Oppuvia, orum. n. pl. seu oppuviae, arum. f. pl. Oppuviis puericoercentur, *Afran. (à verbo oppuvia) Stripes, blows, † Plagae.*

Ops. f. vel opis, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 52.* Mater Jovis. Ops dea nempe Terra: (*Quous, sc. Dor. Ops, est epitheton Dianae, Etymol.*) unde

Opis. geh. opem. accus. ope. abl. (opes. plur.) [*quia omnes opes humano generi terra tribuit*] (1) *Power, might.* (2) *Help, assistance.* (3) *That which contributeth, or is effectual towards.* (4) *Rule, dominion, empire.* (1) Quantum dii tibi dant opis, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 32.* Non opis est nostrae, *it is beyond our power, Virg. Aen. 1, 605.* (2) = *Arripere opem,*

auxiliumque, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65.* (3) Quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beatèque vivendum, *Cic. de Senect. 2.* (4) Astante ope barbarica, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex poeta.*

opes, um, ibus. pl. fem. (1) *Power, influence, interest.* (2) Met. *Strength.* (3) *Greatness, dominion, empire.* (4) *Help, assistance, power to help.* (5) *Riches, wealth, substance, estate.* (1) Cum Atheniensium opes senescere videret, *Nep. Alcib. 5.* (2) *Es* Opes acquirit eundo amnis, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 343.* (3) Inclementia divum has evertit opes, *Virg. Aen. 2, 603.* (4) Non haec humanis opibus proveniunt, *Virg. Aen. 12, 427.* Expectare alterius opes, *Cic. pro Quint. 15.* (5) *Es* Magnas inter opes inops, *Hor. Od. 3, 16, 28.*

† Ops. adj. antiq. pro opulentus, *Fest.* unde in comp. inops. It. pro opem ferens, Quorum genitor fertur esse ops gentibus, *rich, helpful, Accius.*

Opfidianus. *Vid. Obfidianus.*

Opsonator, opsonatus, opsonito, opsonium, opsono, &c. *Vid. Obsonator, &c.*

Optabilis, le, adj. or, comp. *Desirable, eligible.* Exitus optabilis, *Cic. ad Brut. = Optabile & expetendum, Id. de Orat. 1, 51.* Nihil hoc bono optabilius, *Id.*

Optabiliter, *vid. seq.*

Optabilius. adv. comp. [*ab optabiliter*] *More desirably, V. Max. 5, 1, fin.*

Optandus, a, um. part. *To be wished for.* = *Optanda & expetenda fortuna, Cic. in Pison. 14.*

Optans, tis. part. (1) *Wishing, or desiring.* (2) *Picking, or choosing.* (1) = *Neque nobis cupientibus & optantibus fructus otii datus est, Cic. de Orat. 1, 1.* (2) *Cic.*

Optassis, pro optaveris, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 74.*

Optatio, onis. f. verb. *A wishing, or wish.* Cui cum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, *Cic. Offic. 3, 25.*

Optato. adv. *As one would wish, according to one's desire, desirably.* Optato advenis, *Ter. 3, 3, 1.* Quo mihi optatius acciderit, si, *Es. Cic. Fam. 5, 12.*

‡ Optativus, a, um. adj. Optativus modus, *the optative mood, Ap. Gramm.*

Optatum, ti. n. *A wish, or desire.* Meis optatis fortuna respondit, *Cic. Fam. 2, 1.* Quodvis donum à me optato; id optatum feres, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27.* Optata loquere, *speak agreeably; do not say so, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 51.*

Optatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Wished, desired, longed for.* (2) *Implored, intreated.* (3) *Acceptable, desirable.* (1) Dies optata parentibus instat, *Ov. Epist. 21, 43.* Optata potiuntur arenâ, *Virg. Aen. 1, 176.* Optata hostia, *Fest.* (2) *Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1.* (3) Nihil mihi accidere potuit optatus, *Cic. Att. 9, 18.* Optatissimus nuncius, *Id. Fam. 2, 19.*

Optimas, atis. c. g. adj. [*ab optimus; ut à primus primas*] (1) *Belonging to, or that is for aristocracy, that is for maintaining the authority of the senate.* (2) *Of the highest rank, of the first quality.* (3) *Optimates, defenders of the senate, and regular government, such as were averse to popularity, or faction; the great men, those of highest rank.* (1) Dum putet te parum optimatem esse, vide ne parum diligenter quod optimum est eligas, *Coel. ad Cic. Ep. ad Att. 9, 19.* De optimati ratione discedere, *Cic. Id. mandavi Philotimo, homini forti ac nimium optimati, Id. Attic. 9, 7.* (2) Matronae opulentae, optimates, *Cic. Fam. 7, 6.* (3) *Es* Populi potentiae non amicus, & optimatum fautor, *Nep. Alcib. 5.* *Es* Populares Polyperchonti favebant, optimates cum Cassandro sentiebant, *Id. Phoc. 3.*

Optimè. adv. (1) *Very well, best.* (2) *Most easily, or conveniently.* (3) *Most opportunely, or seasonably.* (1) Optimè omnium, *Cic. Fam. 4, 13.* Optimè est, *it is well done, Ter. (2) Es* Humanitatis est vel non facere quod non optimè possis, vel facere quod non pessimè facias, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 20.* (3) Syrum optimè, *ecceum! Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9.*

Optimus, a, um. [*contract. pro optatissimus; ab opto; i. e. eligo, ut sit proprie maxime optandum, vel eligendum*] (1) *Best, most eligible.* (2) *Most fit, meet, proper, or convenient.* (3) *Most seasonable.* (4) *Most excellent, most perfect.* (5) *Most beneficent.* (6) An appellation of *Scipio Nasica*, also added to the titles of *Augustus* by the senate, afterwards to *Trajan*, and succeeding emperors. (7) *Opt. Max. An appellation of Jupiter, but impiously assumed by Caligula.* (8) *Optimus maximus fundus; optimae maximae aedes, a freehold.* (9) *Most innocent, most virtuous, very honest.* (10) *Most fine, delicate, rich, in meat, or apparel.* (11) *Most expert, skilful, or dextrous.* (12) *Senatorian.* (1) Optima hostia est, quam aedilis trib. constitutis hostiis optat, quam immolari velit, *Fest.* Optima mors, parca quae venit apta die, *Prop. 5, 5, 18.* (2) Quod erit optimum factu facito, *Cic. Es* deterrimus, *Id.* (3) *Es* Quod optimo tempore facere non licuit, id minus idoneo fiet, *Cic.* (4) In praestantibus rebus magna sunt ea, quae sunt optimis proxima, *Cic. Orat. 2.* (5) Jupiter optimus, id est, beneficentissimus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 25.* (6) *Vid. Victor. 2, 48, 1. & Plin. Paneg. 1, 88. & Numismata, S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. vid. & Papin. L. Jurisp. 30. D. de excusat. Tut. (7) Cic. N. D. 2, 25. Suet. Calig. 22. (8) Ap. JCC. (9) Ab optimo quoque probari, virtute, non malitia, Sall. B. 7, 25. Es* Ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, *Cic. (10) Optimis rebus fruor, Phaedr. 4, 23. Thyum optimam veste contexit, quam fatrapae regii genere consueverant, Nep. Datam. 3. (11) Opti-*

me furum, *Catull.* 31. 1. Optima gens flexis in gyrum frenis, *Luc.* 1, 425. (12) Optimam rempublicam iudico, quae sit in potestate optimorum, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 17.

Optio, ōnis. f. [ab opto] A choice, option; or election. Optio haec tua est; utram harum vis conditionem accipe, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 4, 13. Si mea optio esset, *Cic.* Quem ex collegis; optione ab senatu data, socium sibi imperii delegerit, *Liv.* 8, 33. Si mihi optio detur, utrum malim, &c. *Cic. pro Cæcin.* 23.

Optio, ōnis. m. [ab opto, i. e. eligo] (1) An assistant, one chosen for a helper, or underpuller. (2) A deputy, lieutenant, mate, or assistant. (3) An advantage. (1) Tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 2, 88. (2) *Tac. Hist.* 1, 25.

¶ Optio fabricae, the overseer under the master, *JC.* [Quos decuriones primò administratos ipsi sibi adoptabant, optiones vocari coepti, quos nunc propter ambitionem tribuni faciunt, *Varr. de L. L.* Optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus; is adjutor dabatur centurioni à tribuno militum, &c. *Fest.*] (3) Non mihi jus meum obtinendi optio est, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 16.

† Optionatus, ūs. m. The office of a lieutenant, a lieutenantancy, *Fest. ex Catone.*

Optivus, a, um. adj. Assumed, additional. Optivum cognomen, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 101. vix alibi.

OPTO, āre. act. [ab ὀτρύνω, ὀτρύνω, video, considero, Fort. ab ὀτρύνω, Id.] (1) To wish, to wish for, or desire. (2) To want, or require. (3) To choose, or desire to do. (4) To choose, or prefer, to be willing to do rather. (5) To desire, prefer, or be for. (6) To take one's choice, to ask at one's own election. (7) To choose out for. (8) To pick and choose. (1) Non modò non est quid sperem, sed vix jam quid audeam optare, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 1. Furorem & insaniam optare vobis, *Id. in Pison.* 46. Ab diis immortalibus opto, ut, &c. *Id. Cat.* 2, 15. Opto ne se moveat, *Id.* Illum, ut vivat, optans, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 20. Hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 29. Optat arare, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 43. (2) Visus est mihi intelligere praeclare, quid causa optaret, *Cic.* (3) Te optem necare majore incommodo, *Phaedr.* 5, 3. (4) Quae se inhonestè optavit parare divitias potius, quàm, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 2. (5) Externos optate duces, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 503. (6) Quodvis donum & praemium à me optato, id optatum feres, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 27. (7) Optare locum tecto, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 429. regno, *Id. Aen.* 3, 109. (8) Optare hoc quidem est, non disputare, *Cic. de Fato.* 20.

Opulens, tis. adj. Wealthy, or full of riches. Non animo aequo pauperes alienam opulentiam intuentur fortunam, *Nep. Chabr.* 3. Civitas opulens, *Sall. B.* 7, 72.

Opulenter. adv. ius, comp. Magnificently, plentifully, abundantly. Neque milites arctè colam, nec opulenter, *Sall. B.* 7, 85, 34. = Ludos opulentiùs instructiùsque quam priores reges fecit, *Liv.* 1, 35.

Opulentia, ae. f. (1) Power, greatness. (2) Plenty, abundance. (3) Wealth, riches. (1) Invidia ex opulentia orta est, *Sall. B. C.* 1. (2) = Non vobis divitis uber agri, Trojaeve opulentia deerit, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 262. (3) Publicè habemus egestatem, privatim opulentiam, *Sall. B. C.* 56.

† Opulentitas, atis. f. Power, greatness, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 35. † Opulentia.

Opulento, āre. act. (1) To furnish plentifully, or daintily. (2) To enrich and make wealthy. (1) Cùm villaticae passionis mensam pretiosis dapibus opulentent, *Col.* 8, 1. (2) An fundus herum baccis opulentet olivae, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 16.

Opulentus, a, um. adj. or, comp. sumus, sup. [ut à luce, luculentus, sic ab ope, opulentus] (1) Potent, mighty, of great interest. (2) Magnificent, sumptuous, noble. (3) Full of, plentiful, abounding with. (4) Rich, wealthy. (5) Dainty. (6) Enriched with, rendered august, or splendid by. (1) Amicitiarum praesidia quaerunt inopes magis quàm opulenti, *Cic. de Am.* 46. (2) Opulenta regia, *Catull.* 62, 43. (3) Pars provinciae agro virisque opulentior, *Sall. B.* 7, 19. § Opulentus praedae exercitus, *Liv.* (4) Opulentior Arabum thesauris, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 1. Rex Asiae opulentissimus Croesus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 56. § pauper, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 69. (5) Opulentum obsonium, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 63. (6) Templum donis opulentum, & numine divae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 451.

Opulesco, ere. n. To grow rich, *Furius ap. Non. & Gell.* 18, 11.

Opulus, li. f. A tree which the French call *opier*, some a *witch-hazel*, *Col.* 5, 4. & *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 8.

Opuntia, ae. f. [ab Opunte urbe, ubi nascitur] A kind of herb, *Plin.* 21, 64.

OPUS, ēris. n. [ab ὀτρύνω, facio, administro, operor: ἔργον, ἔργον, *Hes. ἔργον, Hom. i. e. ἔργον, Eust.*] (1) A work, a performance, done, perfected, or accomplished by pains, or art. (2) Labour, pains. (3) Country labour, or work. (4) Difficulty, toil, travail. (5) Business, or task. (6) The part, the concern. (7) The use, or service. (8) Workmanship, manufacture. (9) Employment, the particular business of any way of life. (10) An act, or deed. (11) A building, pile, or structure, a work, or fortification. (12) A military exploit, an achievement. (13) For χερσὶν, or res, a thing. (14) A manly exercise. (15) In re obsoena, euphemismus. (1) Opus ex auro & geminis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. Pictores, & veri etiam poetae, suum quisque opus à vulgo considerari vult, *Id. Off.* 1, 41. * Chimæra urbis opus, pro-

digressively big, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 119. (2) Patiens operum juvenus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 472. Maximo opere, *Ter. magno, Plaut.* Omni operè, with all earnestness, with the utmost endeavour, *Plin.* (3) Quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 21. (4) = Hoc opus, hic labor est, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 129. (5) Extremum ferri superest opus, *Luc.* 7, 345. (6) Famam extendere factis, hoc virtutis opus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 469. (7) Mucro perdidit ensis opus, *Luc.* 6, 188. (8) Mirabili opere effectum candelabrum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. Loricae caelatae opere Corinthio, *Id. Verr.* 4, 44. (9) Praeclarum opus est instituire adolescentes, *Cic. de Sen.* 9. Opera fabrilis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 415. Minervae, *Id.* Grave Martis opus, *Id. Aen.* 8, 516. Id viri docti est opus, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 64. Obscoenum opus, *Ov. Am.* 3, 14, 28. (10) Absol. Operum certamen, *Ov. Met.* 13, 159. (11) Locus nativæ & opere munitus, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 9. = Operibus & munitionibus urbem sepire, *Cic.* 13, 155. Operis portus nudatus, *Flor.* 2, 15, 11. Vid. indicem Freinsheimii. (12) Vix quidquam in Sullae operibus clarius duxerim, quàm quodd, &c. *Paterc.* 2, 24. (13) Miserum est opus, *Plaut.* ut nos, it is a sad business, or thing. (14) *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 48. (15) *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 23. Cum genit. Sed etiam si nosse, quid quisque fenderit, volet, lectionis opus est, *Quint.* 12, 3. Opus nunquam cum ut construitur.

Opus. subst. indecl. Need, occasion. = Oportet, & opus est hoc fieri, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 25. Tacito, cùm opus est, clamas; cùm loqui convenit, obmutescis, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 15. § Nihil opus est te isthic sedere, *Cic.* § Opus est carbonibus, *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 11. § cibum puero, *Id. Truc.* 5, 1, 10.

Opus. adj. indecl. Needful, expedient, necessary. Multa sibi opus esse, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 126. § In torcularium usum quod opus fiet, *Cato.* 13, 1. § ad oppugnationem, *Cæf. B. G.* 5, 39. Argentum est opus, *Ter.* Multae impensae nobis opus fuerunt, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 8.

Opusculum, li. n. dim. (1) A little frame, fabrick, or composure. (2) A little piece, a small treatise, or work. (1) Opusculorum fabricator, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 38. (2) Lucubraturum opusculum, *Cic. Parad. prooem.*

O ante R.

ORA, ae. f. [à ὥρα, i. e. regio, *Becm.*] (1) A coast, region, part, or country. (2) The border, or coast of a country, particularly the sea-coast. (3) A tract, or climate. (4) The extremity, edge, brim, margin, hem, or border of any thing. (5) Met. * Extent, circumference, limits. (6) The rope which fasteneth a ship to the shore. (1) = Quacunque in ora, ac parte terrarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66. Quae caret ora cruore nostro? *Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 36. (2) Apud scopulos, & prominentes oras, *Tac. Ann.* 24, 3. = Amoenitates orarum, & litorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. * Luminis orae, the light, or regions of light, *Lucr.* 1, 23. (3) Globus terrae, duabus oris distantibus, habitabilis, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. (4) = Aether extrema ora, & determinatio mundi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. = Regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 31. Orae thoracis, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 381. clypei, *Id. Aen.* 10, 588. Fuco & floribus oras explent, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 39. Orae vulneris, the lips, or edges of a wound, *Cels.* (5) Ingentes oras evoluit belli, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 528. *Enniana vox.* (6) Alii resolvunt oras, aut ancoram vellunt, *Liv.* 22, 19. & ita 28, 36. Oram solvere, to unmoor a ship, *Quint.* 4, 2.

Oraculum, i. n. per Sync. pro oraculum, ap. Poetas.

Oraculum, li. n. [ab oro, i. e. dico, ore pronuntio; ut ὀρύων, ὀρύων. Oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, *Cic.*] (1) An oracle, answer, counsel, or sentence from the gods. (2) A prophecy, or prediction. (3) An oracle, or place where divine answers are given. (4) A famous true saying, an adage. (1) Oraculum est voluntas divina humano ore pronuntiata, *Sen. praef. Controv.* 1. Iisdem de rebus semper aut Delphis oraculum, aut ab Ammone, aut à Dodone petebant, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 43. (2) Quod precor, eveniet; sunt quiddam oracula vatum, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 2, 1, 51. * Oracula mortis, answers given by the dead, necromancy, *Luc.* 6, 772. (3) Hae nationes ad oraculum vexandum spoliandumque profectae sunt, *Cic. pro Font.* 10. (4) Illud verum est M. Catonis oraculum, NIHIL agendo homines malè agere discunt, *Col.* 11, 1, 26.

† Oramentum, ti. n. An intreaty, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 63. al. leg. ornament m.

Orandus, a, um. part. (1) To be pleaded. (2) To be prayed unto. (1) Cùm ad causam orandum venissent, &c. *Liv.* (2) Oranda numina, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 232. Vid. Oro.

Orans, tis. part. (1) Desiring, begging, intreating. (2) Praying. (3) Suppliant. (1) Orans, ut ne id faceret, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 14. (2) Orantem audit omnipotens, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 219. (3) * Orantia brachia tendo, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 9, 65. Vid. Oro.

Orarius, a, um. [ab ora; sed utrum primà, an ultimà notione incertum] Of the shore, or sea-coast. Naviculæ orariae, shore ships, by-länders, or small barks that sail near the shore, *Plin. Epist.* 16, 28, 2.

Orata, ae. f. [orata, genus piscis, appellatur à colore auri, quod rustici orum dicebant, ut auriculas, oriculas, *Fest.*] A fish called the gilt-head, vid. *Macrob. Sat.* 3, 15.

ōrātiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*ab oro*] (1) *A speaking, more particularly a declaiming, a making speeches.* (2) *A word, a speech.* (3) *A plea, a reason, a defence.* (4) *Somewhat to say.* (5) *A manner of speaking, or writing.* (6) *An oration, a speech, a declamation.* (7) *An adage, a saying.* (8) *An edict, rescript, or mandate.* (1) ꝯ Philosophorum sermo, potius quam oratio dicitur, *Cic. Orat.* 19. = ꝯ Quamquam enim omnis locutio oratio est, oratoris tamen unius locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, *Cic. Orat.* 64. ꝯ Neque numerosa esse, ut poema, neque extra numerum, ut sermo vulgi est, debet esse, *Id. ib.* 57. (2) Orationis satis est, sequere me, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 59. *Insulam Parum* cum oratione reconciliare non posset, copias ē navibus eduxit, *Nep. Milt.* 7. (3) Honestā oratio est, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 214. (4) Orationem sperat invenisse se, quā, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 4. (5) ꝯ Pacatior philosophorum oratio, oratorum pugnacior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 126. (6) Oratio puris, & electis verbis composita, *Cic.* Est in manibus oratio, i. e. circumfertur, *Id.* (7) = Vetus verbum est, Communia esse amicorum omnia. D. Facetē ista haec nata oratio est, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 3, 19. (8) Suet. Tit. 6. Orātiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little oration, or speech, Cic. N. D.* 3, 17.

Orātor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab oro*] (1) *A speaker.* (2) *An orator.* (3) Met. The title of a book of Cicero's. (4) *A mediator, an intercessor.* (5) *An ambassador, a legate.* (1) Mihi tecum cavendum est; nimis quam orator catus es, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 21. (2) Eloqui compositē, ornatē, copiosē, oratoris est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 48. (3) Oratorem meum (sic enim inscripsi) Sabino tuo commendavi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 20. (4) Orator sum datus, qui a patre ejus conciliarem pacem, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 2, 6. Orator impetrabilis, *Id. Most.* 5, 2, 40. (5) Foederum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratores, *Cic. de Legg.* 39. Pacis oratores miserunt, *Liv.* 9, 43.

† Orātorīa, ae. f. *Rhetoric, oratory.* Rhetoricen in Latinum transferentes, tum oratoriam, tum oratricem nominaverunt, *Quint.* 2, 15. † Ars dicendi; ars oratoria.

Orātorīē. adv. *Oratorically.* Pulchrē & oratorīē dicere, *Cic. de Orat.* 68.

Orātorīus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining to an orator, or oratory.* (2) *Befitting an orator.* (1) Diserta & oratoria oratio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 54. (2) Vestimenta oratoria, *Cic. vis.* *Id. Part.* 81.

† Oratrix, icis. f. *Quintil. vid. Oratoria.*

Orātum, ti. n. subst. ex part. *A thing desired, a request, a petition, an intreaty.* Vereor ne orata nostra nequeat diutius celare, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 60.

Oraturus, a, um. part. *About to pray for.* Misit legatos ad Tiberium oraturos auxilia, *Tac. Agr.* 2, 46, 6.

Orātus, a, um. part. *Prayed, intreated, besought.* Sed satīn' oratus abis? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 91.

Orātus, ūs. m. *A desire, request, or intreaty.* Scripsit oratu tuo, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 37. Procerum magnis oratibus actus, *Corippus.* 2, 11.

Orbātio, ōnis. verb. *Privation.* Non per positionem, sed per detractionem dicitur, vel (ut antiqui dixerunt) *per orbationem*: Graeci dicunt *κατὰ σίγησιν*, *Sen. Ep.* 87.

Orbātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that bereaveth one of children.* Nostri orbator Achilles, *Ov. Met.* 13, 500.

Orbātūrus, a, um. part. *That will bereave of a child, or children.* Orbatura patres fulmina, *Ov. Met.* 2, 391.

Orbātus, a, um. part. (1) *Left childless.* (2) *Bereaved of.* (3) Met. *Deprived of, left utterly without.* (1) Orbata filio mater, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 15. *Conf. Liv.* 40, 11. (2) Orbatus tali amico, *Cic. de Am.* 10. (3) Orbati vitae commodis, *Cic. prius* muneribus, *Id. Fam.* 6, 6. spe salutis, *Id. anferes* duce, *Petr.* c. 136.

† Orbiculāris, ic. herba. The herb called *sow-bread*, or *swine-bread*, *Apul. interp. Jun.*

Orbiculātim. adv. *In round figures.* Cervix ē multis vertebratīque orbiculatim ossibus flexilis, *Plin.* 11, 67.

Orbiculātus, a, um. *Of a round, or circular form.* Mala orbiculata, a sort of delicate apples, *Col.* 5, 10. Capita caulium orbiculata, *Plin.* 27, 99.

Orbiculus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little round ball.* (2) *The wheel of a pulley.* (1) *Plin.* 25, 94. (2) *Cato.* 2, 3.

† Orbicus, a, um. *Circular.* Motus orbicus, *Non. ex Varr.* † Circularis.

Orbile, is. n. *The end of the axle-tree, that goeth into the hollow of the nave,* *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 5.

ORBIS, is. (in abl. aliquando *orbi*, *Charil. ex Cic. & Rutil.*) m. [*ab ant. urbum sive urvum, i. e. quod redit fursum versus; unde & urbs: nam urbare & orbare est circulo circumscribere, Scal.*] *Any round thing, imaginary, or real, as* (1) *A circle, an orb.* (2) *A perpetual circuit, or circulation of things, or persons; a ring, a round.* (3) *A roundness of stile, or neatness of periods.* (4) *A round, or circular figure in dancing.* (5) *The bound, or limit of a discourse.* (6) *A compass, or circuit.* (7) *A round trench.* (8) *The wreath of a snake.* (9) *A coil of such wreathes.* (10) Absol. *A snake.* (11) *A wheel.* (12) *The nave of a wheel.* (13) *A military term, as globus, cuneus, &c. namely when soldiers are drawn up in a round figure.* (14) *A curl, or ringlet of hair.* (15) *A set of curls, a woman's tower.* (16) *A globe, or anything of that form.* (17) *The world.* (18) *The Roman empire, and sometimes lesser divisions and parts of the world.* (19) ꝯ *A concourse of peo-*

le from all parts. (20) ꝯ *Magni orbis, years.* (21) *A table.* (22) *A shield, or buckler.* (23) *A round roll, as of wool.* (1) ꝯ = Duae formae praestantes, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus, aut orbis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. Orbis duodecim signorum, *Id. N. D.* 2, 20. signifer, *the zodiac, Id. ib.* finiens, *the horizon, Id.* ꝯ Annuus orbis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 46. perfectus temporis, *a year, Id. Aen.* 6, 745. (2) Redit labor actus in orbem, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 401. Exercitus senis horis in orbem successit praelio, *Liv.* (3) In Thucydide orbem orationis desidero, *Cic. Orat.* 71. = contextus, *Quint.* = Cum circuitum & quasi orbem conficere non possent, *Cic.* (4) Saltatorium orbem versare, *Cic. in Pison.* c. 10. (5) Sententiarum in hunc orbem, quem circumscriptimus, incidere non possunt, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 8. (6) Exiguo flexos miror in orbe pedes, *Ov. Epist.* 4, 80. (7) *Col.* 4, 4. (8) Rapit immensos orbis per humum anguis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 153. (9) Immensum spiris facientibus orbem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 77. (10) Torti orbis, *Virg. in Aetna.* (11) Unda tergo ferratos sustinet orbis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 361. (12) *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 5. (13) Tumulo quodam occupato, in orbem se tutabantur, *Liv.* 4, 39. (14) Multiplices in orbis sinuatur crinis, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 15. (15) Peccit comas, & volvit in orbem, *Juv.* 6, 495. (16) Terrarum orbis universus in tres dividitur partes, *Plin.* 3, 1. Solidus orbis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 31. Mundi concrevit orbis, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 34. Oculi orbis, *the eye-ball, Luc.* 6, 216. & absol. *Id.* 2, 184. genuum, *the round bone of the knee, Ov. Met.* 8, 808. (17) Primus in orbe deos finxit timor, *Petr.* p. 676. Sol temperat orbem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 770. (18) Pacatum reget patriis virtutibus orbem, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 17. Quem procul a patria diverso maximus orbe excipit Eridanus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 323. (19) Ingens orbis in urbe fuit, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 174. (20) Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis imperio explebit, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 273. (21) *Juv.* 11, 122. = mensa, *Ibid.* (22) *Petr.* (23) Lanam glomerabat in orbis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 19.

Orbita, ae. f. [*ab orbe rotae, Isid.*] (1) *The track, or rut of a chariot, or chariot wheel.* (2) *A coach, or cart.* (3) *A print, or impression of a thing.* (4) Met. *A mark, or trace.* (1) Rota in altiore orbitam depressa, *Liv. Met.* Veteris orbita culpa, *Juv.* 14, 37. Orbita solis, *Lucan.* 9, 691. (2) Orbita & rota ipsa intelligitur, & vestigium in molli solo, *Ascon. Ped.* (3) Orbita vinculi sentitur vexatione non dubia, *Plin.* 17, 35, 26. (4) Orbita impressa *conversae orbis reipub.* *Cic. Attic.* 2, 21.

Orbitas, tatis. f. (1) *The being without children.* (2) *The being fatherless.* (3) *Destitute of any thing.* (1) ꝯ Bonum liberi, misera orbitas, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 28. (2) In orbitatem liberos produxerim, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 105. (3) Orbitas luminis, *Plin.* 7, 37. Maxima orbitas reipub. virorum talium, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10.

† Orbitudo, inis. f. *The being childless, Non. ex Accio, Turpilio, & Pacuv.* † Orbitas.

Orbius clivus appellatur, quod, pronus cum esset, per orbis flexuosos in Exquiliarum collem duceret, *Fest.*

Orbo, are. act. [*ab orbus*] (1) *To bereave, as of parents, children, &c.* (2) *To deprive of, to leave helpless and maimed without.* (1) Orbari filio, *Cic. Off.* 1, 52. Met. Cum orbas Italiam juventute, *Id.* (2) Ne fortibus civibus remp. orbaret, *Cic. pro Sext.* 16. = Privat approbatione omni, orbat sensibus, *Id. Acad.* 4, 19. Tu te orbabis luce? *Id. Tusc.* 3, 26.

Orbor, ari. pass. *To be bereaved, or deprived, &c.* Theus filio non esset orbatus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30. Ut orbetur auxilio resp. *Id. pro Mur.* 83.

ORBUS, a, um. [*ab ὄρεος, Id.*] (1) *Children without father, or mother; or parents without children, &c.* (2) *Deprived of, or left without.* (3) *In the state of an orphan, that hath lost its best friends, or defenders.* (4) *Having no asserters, or maintainers.* (5) *Bearing no fruit.* (6) *Destitute of any thing that was dear, necessary, or useful.* (7) *Lame, defective, imperfect.* (8) *Without, not having.* (1) Te incolumi, orbi non erunt filii, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3. § Virgo orba est patre, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 5, 16. Quem nutum locupletis senis orbi non observat? *Cic. Parad.* 5. (2) Orba nato, *Phaedr.* 3, 10, 45. Met. Orbae natis suis oves, *Col.* 7, 4. (3) Tam orba civitas, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. (4) Haec in philosophia ratio, &c. quam nunc propemodum orbam esse in ipsa Graecia intelligo, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. Neve plebem orbam tribunis relinquunt, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 3. (5) ꝯ Nec orbos tantum detrahare palmites, sed etiam frugiferos, *Col.* 4, 27. (6) Orbus iis rebus omnibus, quibus & natura inest, & voluntas, & consuetudo assuefecerat, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. § Orba consilio auxiliisque Gabina res, *Liv.* 1, 54. Orba auxiliisque opumque, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 19. (7) Legationem orbam & debilitatam relinquit, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 1. (8) ꝯ Mare portubus orbum, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 2, 11. Funera orba rogis, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 7. Portenta orba pedum, born without feet, *Lucr.* 5, 838.

Orca, ae. f. [*Gr. ὀρχη, Strab. ex cujus Arc. ὀρχη, Lat. orca*] *A sort of great fish, Plin.* 9, 5.

* Orca, ae. f. [*à Gr. ὀρχη, Ion. ὀρχη*] (1) *A jar, or like earthen vessel, in which they put new wine, dried figs, &c.* (2) *A dice-box.* (3) *A kind of ship.* (1) *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 13. *Col.* 12, 15. (2) Intem dum contemplor orcam, taxillos perdidit, *Prisc. ex Pomp.* Angustae collum orcae, *Perf.* 3, 53. (3) *Gell.* 10, 25.

Orca, ae. f. *A precious stone.* Orca barbari nominis, &c. *Plin.* 37, 65.

Orchas, ædis. f. in pl. orchades, *Virg.* Sic *Prob.* at *Plin.* leg. orchites. *vid.* Orchis.

* Orchestra, æ. f. [ab ὀρχήστρα, salio] (1) *The stage, or middle of the theatre, whereon the chorus danced in the Greek theatres; but among the Romans it was the space between the stage and the common seats, wherein the senators and nobles sat to see plays acted; the boxes by the stage.* (2) *Meton. The senate, or persons of best quality, sitting next the stage.* (1) *Cic. de Prov. Conf. c. 6. Vitruv. 5, 6. (6) Similem videlicet orchestram & populum, Juv. 3, 178.*

* Orchis, f. ὄρχις. [i. e. oliva testicularis] Alii Orchitis volunt esse nom. (1) *A sort of olive-tree.* (2) *A kind of large olive for eating.* (1) *Oleae orchites, Cato, 6. (2) Col. 5, 8.*

* Orchis, is. (1) *An herb.* (2) *A round fish without scales.* (1) *Orchis radices, Plin. 26, 87. Orchis herba five serapias, foliis porri, caule palmeo, flore purpureo, geminâ radice testiculis simili, Id. 26, 62. = Cynosorchin aliqui orchin vocant, &c. Id. 27, 42. (2) Plin. 32, 53. ubi al. leg. orbis.*

Orchita, æ. f. Lat. term. quae al. orchitis vel orchis, ex cuius Acc. ὄρχιτα, factum nom. Lat. Col. 12, 47.

† Orchus, ap. vett. pro † orcus, *Serv. Prob.*

Orciniânus, a, um. [ab orcus] *Belonging to funerals.* *Orciniana sponda, a bier to carry the dead on, Mart. 10, 5.*

Orcinus, a, um. [ab orcus] *Pertaining to death, or the dead.* *Orcinus libertus, one who had his freedom given him at his master's death, Ulp. Orcinus, vel, ut alii, orcius senator, made by favour, or bribery, Suet. Aug. 35.*

Orcivus thesaurus, seu orcinus. *The grave, repository, or receptacle of the dead, Gell. 1, 24.*

Orcula, æ. f. dim. [ab orca] *A little vessel, or jar, Cato, 117.*

Orcus, ci. m. [ab ὄρκος, juramentum, quod per Stygiam paludem jurent dii. Ab ὄρκος, septum, *Scal.* olim nempe legabatur *Horcus*, ab אֶרְכָּא Chald. terra, vel ab ὄρκος, fovea, in qua conduntur mortui; qu. ὄρκος ab ὄρκω, fodio, *M.* nam antiq. scrib. orchus] (1) *Pluto, the god of those below.* (2) *The state, house, place, or receptacle of the dead.* (1) *Verres alter Orcus non Proserpinam, sed ipsam Cererem abrupisse videtur, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. ¶ Ubi ratio cum orco habetur, Varr. de R. R. 1, 4, 3. Ubi sit cum orco ratio ponenda, where one exposeth his life to danger for uncertain advantage, Col. 1, 3, 2. (2) = Ab orco mortuum me in lucem fecisti reducem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12.*

† Orcynus. *A sea-fish, Plin. 32, 53. Leg. & orycnus.*

† Ordeum. *vid.* Hordeum.

† Ordibor, pro ordiar, *Non. ex Acc.*

Ordendus, a, um. part. *To be begun, Cic. Ordindus, Liv. praef.*

Ordinandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be methodized.* (2) *To be managed.* (3) *To be settled, or governed.* (1) *Cura ordinandarum bibliothecarum, Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 21. (2) In lite ordinandâ, Cic. de Orat. 2, 10. (3) Antonius Orientem ordinandum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 13.*

Ordinarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Placed, set, or planted in order.* (2) *Of a regular and corresponding figure, of like size and form.* (3) *Ordinaria, sc. structura, building made of such stones.* (4) *Ordinary, usual, regular.* (5) *Ordinarium jus, the course of common law, contrary to summary proceedings, or extraordinary edicts, or to be heard by the prince himself determinately.* (6) *Oratio ordinaria, a set discourse.* (7) *Deus ordinarius, a principal god, a god of the first rank.* (8) *Ordinarius homo, an idle fellow, one who walketh up and down in courts of justice, and other public places, for news.* (1) *Ordinariae vites, Col. 3, 16. Ordinaria semina, Id. 3, 13. (2) Silices ordinarii, Vitruv. interpr. Budaeo. Coctili latere munit, quem hodie dicimus ordinarium lapidem, Schol. Juv. (3) De silice seu de lapide duro ordinariam, Vitruv. 2, 8. (4) Confiliis ordinariis bellum gerere, Liv. (5) = Res non cognitionis, sed ordinarii juris, Suet. Claud. 15. (6) *Sen. Ep. 38. = Breviarium, summarium, Id. ib. (7) Sen. = De plebe dei, Id. (8) Oppius ait, dici solitum scurrâ & improbum, qui assidue in litibus moraretur, ob eamque causam in ordine staret adeuntium praetorem, Fest. = subbasilicanus, Plaut.**

Ordinaté. adv. *Methodically. = Distinctè, & ordinatè disponens, Ad Herenn. 4, 56.*

Ordinâtum. adv. (1) *In good order, or array, in rank and file.* (2) *Regularly.* (3) *One after another.* (1) *Ordinatum sequi, Hirt. B. Afr. 12. = Antonius iit passim, ego ordinatum, Brutus Cic. Ep. Fam. 11, 13. (2) Caes. B. C. 2, 60. (3) Honores ordinatum petere, Sulpic. Cic. Epist. Fam. 4, 5, 6.*

Ordinatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A method, or body of rules.* (2) *A practice, way, or custom.* (3) *A creation, or appointing of governors.* (4) *Administration, government.* (1) *Col. 2, 3. Vitae ordinatio, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4. (3) Suet. Dom. 4. (4) Ordinatio Orientis, Suet. Ner. 40.*

† Ordinativus, a, um. adj. *Adverbia ordinativa sunt, Deinde, continuè, &c. Prisc. † Ordinem denotantia.*

Ordinâtor, ōris. m. *He that putteth things in a method, a manager. Litis ordinâtor, Sen. Ep. 109.*

Ordinaturus, a, um. part. *About to put in order, or settle. Quasi quaedam prius ordinaturus, Just. 22, 2.*

Ordinatus, a, um. part. (1) *Set in order, disposed, ranged.* (2) *Drawn up in rank and file.* (3) *Regular, well ordered.*

(4) *Acting regularly, or methodically.* (5) *Contrived, settled, or ordered.* (1) *Aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus, Liv. 2. (2) Ordinatae copiae, Nep. Iphicr. 2. Ordinati proximè morem Rom. Liv. (3) Tam ordinata disciplina, Liv. pugna, Id. 22, 5. (4) = Intelligitur compositum ordinatūque fore talem virum, Sen. (5) *Petron. Arb. c. 117.**

Ordino, are. act. in ordinem pono. (1) *To put into order.* (2) *To set, or plant in rows.* (3) *To set, or take up with rows of.* (4) *To set in array, to draw up, or exercise in military order.* (5) *To reckon, or count in order.* (6) *To settle, to order, to compose.* (7) *To contrive, or cast in the mind.* (8) *To ordain, or settle an order of things by a decree.* (9) *To create, or commission one to be a public officer.* (1) *Suet. Aug. 44. (2) Ordinant vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13. (3) Per senos pedes vitibus locum ordinare, Col. 5, 3. (4) Scipio milites voluntarios ordinavit centuriavitque, Liv. 29, 1. aciem, Curt. 3, 8, 24. (5) Ex hac luce affluentes ordinat annos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 20. (6) Ubi publicas res ordinâris, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 11. (7) Cupiditates improbas ordinant, Sen. 30, 10. (8) Ita deorum fata ordinaverunt, ut, &c. Curt. 4, 14, 20. (9) Suet. Vesp. 23.*

Ordinor, âri, âtus. pass. (1) *To be ordered, or put in order.* (2) *To be orderly distributed, or divided.* (3) *Met. To be regulated.* (1) *Cum omnia ordinarentur, instituerentur, pararentur, &c. Cic. pro Sulla, 19. (2) Modicum tempus est, quo in totum diem opus ordinetur, Quint. (3) Ordinatur istâ ratione animus, Sen.*

ORDIOR, îri, orsus & orditus [ab orior, inserto d; ut à caneo, candeo; vel ab inus. ὀρδίων, unde ὀρδύνα, i. e. lana carpta & operi parata, *Hes.* fanè ordiri propriè vox est textorum, cum texere incipiunt; unde ordiri five exordiri, & detexere five pertexere opponuntur, *Voss.*] (1) *To begin, properly to spin, or weave.* (2) *Met. To decree, or ordain to.* (3) *To begin, or enter upon.* (4) *To write, or speak of.* (1) *Lachesis plenâ orditur manu, Sen. Orditur telas, Plin. 11, 28. (2) = Totos in poenam ordire nepotes, Stat. (3) Ordiri orationem, Cic. Orat. 35. = terminare, Id. Jam ordire explicare, Id. de Legg. 1, 4. Orditur loqui, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 12. (4) = Ordior arma, Sil. 1, 1. Reliquas res ordiri, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. De quo si paulò altius ordiri videbor, Id. Att. 4, 1. ordiri à facillimis, Id. de Fin. 1, 5. orationem, Id. de Orat. 3, 47.*

† Ordium, ii. neut. [ab ordior] ut exordium: *Ordia prima, i. e. primordia, per Metathesin. First principles, Lucr. 4, 32.*

ORDO, inis. m. [fort. ab ordior, docet enim unde ordiri oportet] (1) *An order, or law of nature.* (2) *A beginning, series, tenor and succession of time, or things.* (3) *An established rule, or law.* (4) *Κατ' ἔξοχην, the decree of fate.* (5) *A regular arbitrary placing, or disposition.* (6) *Method.* (7) *A degree, rank, or quality, high, or low.* (8) *Κατ' ἔξοχην, the senate, or, which is analogous in the provinces, the decurionate.* (9) *State, condition, circumstances.* (10) *Troops, forces, the command of troops, Suet. Jul. 75. (11) Military array, a way of drawing up men, or ships.* (12) *A rank, or file of soldiers.* (13) *A rank, or row of anything.* (14) *A set of curls.* (15) *A bank of oars.* (16) *A bench, or long seat, with people sitting on it.* (17) *Regularity, or a constant way, or course of life, or action.* (18) *Order, discipline.* (1) = = Ea, quae tantâ mente fiunt, ut vix quispiam arte ullâ ordinem rerum, & vicissitudinem persequi possit, casu fieri putet? *Cic. de Har. Resp. 2, 19. Ter-rarum ordo, Plin. 12, 37. (2) Ordo saeculorum, Virg. Ecl. 4, 5. = Ordo & series causarum, Cic. de Div. 1, 55. vitae continuus, Tac. Ann. 16, 26, 7. (3) Fati ordo, Sen. (4) *Perf. 3, 67. (5) = Ordo, & modus omnium quae fiunt, quaeque dicuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 5. Et quod prius ordine verbum est, post-erius facias, praeponens ultima primis, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 59. ¶ Nomina in ordinem referre, to post debts, Cic. = in ad-versariis relinquere, Id. = Rectè, atque ordine, regularly, le-gally, duly, Id. pro Quint. 7. = extra ordinem, out of course, Id. (6) Affert maximè lumen memoriae ordo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 86. (7) Amplissimus ordo, Cic. pro Mil. 2. senatorius, Id. pro Flacc. 18. equester, Id. pro Domo, 28. medius, Plin. 33, 7. Omnium ordinum, & aetatum homines, Cic. Praestantior ordo tribuni, Stat. Ordo publicorum, Cic. Fam. 13, 9. Ora-torum, mercatorum, Id. (8) Tac. Ann. 11, 25, 3. & Hist. 2, 52, 4. (9) = Conveni quendam mei loci, atque ordinis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 3. Rerum mearum ordo, Cic. ¶ In ordinem coactus, reduced from an officer to a private man, Liv. 6, 38. = Uno ordine habere omnes, to count all alike, Virg. Aen. 2, 102. ¶ In ordinem redigere, to humble, or degrade, Plin. Ep. 2, 6. (10) Vir fortissimus, qui ordines duxit, Cic. Philipp. 1, 8. (11) His ordinibus instructus exercitus, Liv. 8, 8. vid. & Tac. Hist. 5, 23. (12) Incomposito agmine, solutisque ordinibus sequi, Curt. 8, 1, 5. Dispositi in turmas iterum, legemque severi ordinis, Stat. (13) Ordines arborum, Cic. de Senect. 16. & Propert. 2, 43. maxillarum, Plin. 11, 63. (14) Tot premit ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum aedificat caput, Juv. 6, 501. Pōnit in ordine crines, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1. (15) Terno confurgunt ordine remi, Virg. Aen. 5, 120. (16) Quatuordecim ordines, Cic. Philipp. 2, 18. Quicti or-dines deorum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 36. (16) Ordo actionum, Cic. (18) = Tua, Caesar, aetas—ordinem rectum, & vaganti frenâ licentiae iniecit, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 4.**

Orea, æ. f. [quod ori inseritur. Fort. pot. ab auris, area, hinc oreâ, ut pro aurata, orata] *The part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth; or rather that part of it which cometh*

cometh about his ears, the reins, or headstall, Fest. ex Catone, Non. &c. usus est & Auson. Ecl. de solstitio.

* Oreon, ei. n. [dict. quod ἐν ὄρει, i. e. in montibus nascitur] A kind of knot-grass, by some called blood-wort, described Plin. 27, 91.

* ὄρεοςέλιον, ni. n. [ex ὄρος, mons, & ἑλίον, apium] A kind of wild parsley, so called because it groweth on hills, Plin. 19, 37. Lat. Apium montanum.

* Orexis, is. f. [ex ὀρέσθαι, appeto. Th. ὀρέγω] A stomach, or appetite to meat, Juv. 6, 426. & 11, 127. Lat. Appetitio, Cic.

† Organarius, ii. m. (1) A maker of musical instruments. (2) An organist, or player on the organs. (1) Firm. (2) Organarius, ὀργανῆς, Gloss.

Organicus, i. m. He that playeth on musical instruments, Lucr. 2, 112.

Organicus, a, um. (1) That is done by an engine, frame, or machine. (2) Musical. (1) Telarum organicae administrationes, Vitruv. (2) Ab organico saltu Heliconis, Lucr. 2, 112.

* Organum, i. n. A general name of instruments, or machines for divers uses, as (1) building; (2) drawing water; (3) measuring; (4) music, &c. (5) An organ, a musical instrument. (1) Vitruv. 10, 1. (2) Organa, quae ad hauriendam aquam inventa sunt, Vitruv. 10, 9. Organum pneumaticum, Plin. 19, 20. & Inter machinas & organa quid interfit, vid. Vitruv. (3) Col. 3, 13. (4) Quint. 9, 4. Juv. 6, 379. ubi fumitur pro testudine. (5) Lampr. Tert. Isid.

* Orgia, ōrum. n. pl. (1) Sacred rites. (2) Κατ' ἐξοχήν, the mystic rites of the Bacchanal revels. (3) Large bowls. (1) Pieridum orgia, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 4. (2) Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis, Catull. 62, 259. (3) Orgia, canthari maximi, pleni vino, Serv.

Oria, ae. f. [quā circa oras & littora navigatur] A fisher's boat, or skiff, Plaut. vid. Horia.

* Oribaeus, si. m. [ab ὄρος, mons, & βαίω, scando] Scale-cliff, range-hill, a dog's name, Ov. Met. 3, 210.

* Orichalcum, ci. neut. [ab ὄρος, mons, & χαλκός, aes] A kind of mountain brass metal of great price. Si quis aurum vendens, orichalcum se putet vendere, &c. Cic. Off. 3, 23. Tibia vineta orichalco, Hor. A. P. 202.

† Oricilla, ae. f. dim. [ab auriculā, pro auricillā, dialecto rusticā, ut orata pro auratā] The lap of the ear, or a little ear. Mollior imulā oricillā, Catull. 23, 2. ubi leg. & aliter. Auriculā infimā mollior, Cic. 2, fr. 2, 14.

Oriculārius, a, um. adj. pro auricularius. For the ears. Oricularium specillum, Cels. 7, 30. Oricularius clyster, Id. 6, 7.

Oriens, tis. part. (1) Rising, arising, or getting up. (2) Rising, blowing. (3) Growing up, or beginning to flourish. (4) Growing, or increasing. (5) Rising, or beginning. (6) Rising, as stars, constellations, &c. (1) Oriens consul magistram populi dicat, Vel. Longus. (2) Ventus à septentrione oriens, Nep. Milit. 1. (3) Orientium juvenum initia, Vell. Patere. 2, 29. (4) Vis oriens, Cic. pro Domo, 25. (5) Oriens incendium, Cic. mos, Liv. (6) Oriens sol, Caes. B. G. 7, 3. Phoebe, Ov. Met. 8, 11. Noctis orientia signa, Virg. Aen. 7, 138. Oriens hocdus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 28.

oriens, entis. m. (1) The East, or East-country, eastern parts, or provinces. (2) The rising sun, the morning. (1) Lapides extremo oriente petiti, Ov. Met. 7, 266. & Occidens, Sall. (2) Me saevus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg. Aen. 5, 739. Antiquiores patrio casu ferè efferunt, ut, Orientis oceanus, Plin. populi, Suet.

* Orientalis, le. adj. Eastern, belonging to the East. Auxilia Orientalia, Just. 14, 4. India Orientalis, Pallad.

† Orificium, ii. n. [ab ore, & facio; tanquam os factum] An orifice, Macrobi. Sat. 7, 4. † Os.

Origanum, i. n. [ὀρίγανον, qu. ὀρέγανον, monte gaudens] An herb, organy, or bastard-marjoram, Plin. 21, 29.

Originalis, le. adj. Original, first, primitive, Apul. Met. 10, p. 350.

† Originatio, onis. f. Etymology, or the deriving and giving the etymon of words. Sunt qui originationem vocant, Quint. 1, 9. † Verborum origo.

† Originitus. adv. By original, or descent. Qui sunt originitus Scythae, Amm. 31, 6. † Origine.

origo, inis. [ab orior, ut à verito, vertigo] (1) The head, as of a spring. (2) That which is born. (3) A beginning. (4) A breed, or kind. (5) A pedigree, lineage, or descent. (6) Original, principle, fountain, or moving cause. (7) The founding of cities, or first beginning of a nation. (8) Origines, mother-cities, or towns that had founded colonies. (9) Origines, a book of Cato's, treating of antiquities. (10) A stock, or top of nobility, whence a family is descended, the first, or greatest ancestor, the founder. (1) Fontium origines celat Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45. (2) Muliebris origo, Lucr. 4, 1226. (3) Primā ab origine mundi, Ov. Met. 1, 3. (4) Virg. Geor. 3, 473. (5) Vivas, & originis hujus gaudia longa feras, Juv. 8, 46. Pseudophilippus appellatus à mendacio simulatae originis, Patere. 1, 11. (6) = Originem & progressionem certarum rerum persequi, Cic. = Mentis malae causa & origo, Juv. 14, 226. (7) O quā de tenui Romanus origine crevit! Ov. Fast. 3, 433. vid. & Liv. praef. 1. r. (8) Pars originibus suis

praefidio, pars decori fuere, Sall. B. J. 22. (9) Citat. à Varr. & aliis. (10) Aeneas Romanae stirpis origo, Virg. Aen. 12, 166.

Oriola, ae. f. Vid. Horiola.

ORIOR, iri, ortus sum. dep. [ab ὀρίζω, excitō, Canin. sc. ab ὄρῳ, Ion. ὀρίζω] (1) To rise, or get up. (2) To rise, as the sun, moon, stars, &c. (3) To rise, or spring, as a fountain. (4) To spring, or shoot up, as a flower, &c. (5) To break out, as an ulcer. (6) To spring, or break, as the day. (7) Met. To start up, or become of a sudden. (8) To appear. (9) To rise, or begin; to be occasioned. (10) To be made, to have a beginning. (11) To be born. (12) Met. To arise, or result from. (1) Ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur, Sall. B. J. 52. (2) Stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov. Fast. 1, 295. vid. Oriens. (3) Fons oritur in monte, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 1. (4) Tyriōque nitentior ostro flos oritur, Ov. Met. 10, 211. (5) Ulcera in gingivis oriuntur, Cels. 6, 13. (6) Lux oritur, Ov. Fast. 1, 71. (7) Repentē annuli beneficio rex ortus est Lydiae, Cic. Ott. 3, 9. (8) Oritur mirabile monstrum, Virg. Aen. 11, 885. (9) Oritur caedes, Virg. Aen. 2, 411. suspicio, Cic. § Ne qua ex eo negotio seditio oriretur, Sall. B. J. 75. § Sermo oritur de villis, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 71. § Hinc orta lis est, Phaedr. 4, 3, 3. § Orietur fletibus horror, Propert. 1, 5, 15. § Ab his sermo oritur, Cic. de Amic. 5. (10) An mundus ortus sit ab aliquo temporis principatu, Cic. (11) = Orii & procreari, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. = nasci, Id. (12) A suo cujusque genere virtutis officia oriuntur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 24.

* Oripēlargus, i. m. An eagle shaped like a vultur, &c. Plin. 10, 3. = Percnopteros, Id. ib.

* Orites, ae. m. [ab ὄρος, mons] A round precious stone, Plin. 37, 67. = Siderites, Id. ib.

Oriturus, a, um. part. That will appear, or be born. Nil oriturum aliās, nil ortum tale fatentes, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 17.

Oriundus, a, um. [e in u mutata] (1) That deriveth his pedigree from, descended from. (2) Whose parents, or ancestors lived among, or were born at. (3) That had its rise from, by imitation. (4) Born of, or at. (1) Ab Ulyssē deāque Circe oriundus, Liv. 1, 49. Materno genere ab Achille oriundus, Plin. de Vir. Illustr. Met. & Coelesti sumus omnes semine oriundi, Lucr. 2, 989. Oriundus ab Ulyssē, Liv. 1, 49. (2) § Oriundi ex Albanis & Sabinis, Liv. § ab Sabinis, Id. § Cumis oriundi, Id. & Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syraculis, Id. 24, 6. (3) Albā oriundum sacerdotium, Liv. 1, 20. Ab Syraculis, Id. 24, 6. (4) Ab ingenuis oriundi, Cic. Top. 29. liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3.

Ornamentum, i. n. verb. [ab orno] (1) Any furniture to equip, or set off. (2) A set of harness. (3) Armour, or accoutrements. (4) The ensigns, or marks of authority, or dignity. (5) An ornament, or credit. (6) Endowments of mind, or fortune. (7) An ornament, or embellishment in writing. (8) Any advantage of honour, or profit. (1) Ornamenta scenica, Varr. vid. Plaut. Amph. prol. 85. Ornamentum abaci, Juv. 3, 204. Pecuniam omnem, omniāque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gades contulit, Caes. B. C. 2, 89. = Ornamentum pueritiae indicium atque insigne fortunae creptum, Cic. Verr. 1, 58. (2) Ornamenta bubus sex, Cato. (3) Sen. Praef. lib. 4. N. Q. Cic. Catil. 2, 11. Suet. Tit. 9. ubi tamēn ferramenta al. leg. (4) Ornamenta magistratibus à populo Romano data, Cic. Verr. 7, 83. (5) = Si splendorem ordini atque ornamentum curiae constituere velitis, Cic. Verr. 4, 77. = decus, Id. Magno tibi erit ornamento nobilissimum adolescentem tuo beneficio esse salvum, Cic. (6) Suscepi mihi perpetuam propugnationem pro omnibus ornamentis tuis, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. (7) Orationis ornamenta negligere, Cic. de Fin. 1, 14. (8) Nep. Attic. 7.

Ornandus, a, um. part. (1) To be adorned, or dressed. (2) To be enriched, or beautified. (3) To be honoured. (4) To be got ready, to be set out. (1) Famula operosa ornandis capillis, Ov. A. Am. 2, 7, 23. (2) Cic. (3) = Ornanda & celebranda senectus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 45. (4) Classis ornanda, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 4.

Ornans, tis. part. Adorning. Ornante currus togā, Lucan. 7, 18.

Ornatē. adv. ius, comp. issimē, sup. Gracefully, eloquently, in good language, or dress. = Ornatē splendideque aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 1, 2. = Ornatē, politēque dicere, Id. pro Coel. 3. Uberius & ornatius explicare, Id. Ornatissimē & copiosissimē defendi, Id. de Cl. Orat. 5.

† Ornator, oris. m. An adorer, or setter out, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 2. † Qui ornat.

Ornatix, icis. f. verb. A waiting-maid that dresseth her mistress's head. Tuta sit ornatix, Ov. A. Am. 3, 239. vid. & Suet. Claud. 40.

Ornatus, a, um. part. About to adorn. Ornatura suos extruxit culmina manes, Claud. 2. in Ruf. 449.

Ornatus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. simus, sup. (1) Set off, decked, adorned, fine. (2) Cloathed, dressed. (3) Equipped, harnessed, accoutred, rigged, &c. (4) Crowned with. (5) Furnished, contrived. (6) Met. Graced, adorned, or accomplished. (1) Capillo ornato procedere, Propert. 1, 2, 1. Agro benè culto nihil specie ornatus, Cic. † Pessimē ornatus eo, I am in a sad plight, Plaut. (2) Ornata Iepidē in peregrinum modum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 78. (3) & Graecia M.

M. Bruti auctoritate imperio, copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, *Cic. Ornatu vestitu militari, Nep. Datis. 9.* Effecit ut eâ, elephantus ornatus ire posset, qui antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, *Id. Hannib. 3.* (4) Apio crines ornatus, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 69.* caput foliis, *Id. Geor. 3, 21.* & absolut. crowned. Ornati dei, *Tib. 2, 1, 54.* (5) Ornata cuncta in ordine animo, ut volueram; habebam, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 10.* (6) Talifide; virtute, gravitate, auctoritate ornatus, *Cic. Lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, Id.*

Ornatus, ūs. m. (1) *Dress, properly of the head.* (2) *Garb; habit.* (3) *Company, attendances.* (4) *Appurtenances, furniture, attributes.* (5) *A feast, or entertainment.* (6) *Adorning, beautifying, a set of ornaments.* (7) *An ornament.* (8) *Preparation.* (9) *Accoutrements, or arms.* (10) *Beauty, or ornament of expressions.* (1) *Vid. Varr. de L. L. 1. 4. & conf. Virg. Aen. 7, 74.* (2) Vestitu humili, ut eorum ornatus in his regem significaret neminem, *Nep. Ages. 8.* Ornatos nauclericos, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 54.* Ornatum alicujus in superbiam trahere, *Tac. Hist. 2, 20, 2.* Ornatus regalis, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 21.* = vestitus, *Id.* De ornatu vario vid. *Ov. A. Am. 3, 135.* & seq. (3) Non hic placet mihi ornatus, *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 17.* (4) Pompeiis emptus est tapeti ornatus, *Cato, 22.* & Deos novimus, ornatu, aetate, atque vestitu, *Cic. N. D. 1, 29.* (5) In ornatibus publicis gallinae solent poni cum pfitacis ac merulis albis, *Varr. de R. R. 3, 9.* (6) Afferunt haec, quasi lumina, magnum ornatum orationi, *Cic. Orat. 39.* (7) Phaedr. 4, 15, 5. (8) *Vid. seq. oratus, i.* (9) Ornatus militaris, *Tac. Hist. 5, 22, 51.* (10) Verborum ornatus oratoris putandus est, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 11.*

† Ornatus, i. m. (1) *Dress, habit.* (2) *Provision, preparation.* (1) Quid istuc ornati est? *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 6.* (2) Nihil ornati, nihil tumultu, *Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28.*

Orneus, a, um. adj. *Of the wild ash.* Orneam frondem bubus recte praebebimus, *Col. 12, 2.*

* Ornithias, ae. m. [*ab ornithias, avis, sc. hirundo*] *A northern wind blowing gently for about a month together, next after the twentieth of February, after the swallows are come.* X. Kal. Martii venti septentrionales, qui vocantur ornithiae, per dies XXX esse solent, *Col. 11, 2.*

* Ornithobolion, ii. n. [*ex ornithias, avis, & βόσκω, pasco*] *A great pen, coup, or cage, to breed poultry in.* *Varr. de R. R. 3, 9. Lat. Vivarium.*

* Ornithogale. neut. [*ex ornithias, & γάλα, lac.*] *An herb called dog's-onion; star of Bethlehem.* *Plin. 21, 62.*

* Ornithon. ōnis. m. *A great pen, a yard, or other place where fowl are bred and fattened.* *Col. 8, 4.* & *Varr. de R. R. 3, 3.*

* Ornithotrophium, ii. n. [*Th. τροφω, nutrio*] *A coup, or place to breed fowls in; and make them fat.* *Varr. de R. R. 3, 9.*

ORNO, are. act. [*qu. orino vel horino; ab orna, venustus, i. ornat, pulcrum & venustum reddo, Bec. vel ex os, oris; sicuti Heb. וָרָא & os & ornatum sign. aut fort. ab ordine per contr.*] (1) *To deck, or adorn.* (2) *To dress, curl, or set hair.* (3) *To dress one, to put on his cloaths.* (4) *To set out with furniture.* (5) *To crown with.* (6) *To furnish.* (7) *To provide things ready for.* (8) *To arm, or accoutre.* (9) *To rig.* (10) *To be an ornament, or credit to.* (11) *To extol, set off, or commend.* (12) *To render graceful, to improve.* (13) *To render honourable, to prefer, to advance.* (14) *To do one honour.* (1) Sepulcrum floribus ornare, *Cic. pro Flacc. 95.* aedem frondibus, *Prop. 4, 10, 29.* Gemma ornat manus, *Id. 3, 6, 12.* (2) Ornare capillos, *Mart. 2, 3, 85.* Met. = Vestiri & oratione ornare inventa, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 30.* (4) Domesticis copiis ornare convivium, *Cic. Verr. 4, 20.* Ornare magnifice splendidèque convivium, *Id. pro Quint. 30.* (5) Ne me foliis brevioribus ornes, *Hor. Epist. 2, 19, 26.* Hederâ ornate poetam, *Virg. Ecl. 7, 25.* (6) Magistratus tabernaculis, & omni alio instrumento ornare, *Liv. 42, 1.* Ornare provinciam, *Id.* Ut sibi penum aliud ornet, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12.* (7) Non ornatis nuptias? *Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 16.* Paulum si cessassem, domi non offendissem; ita ornat fugam, *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6.* (8) Ornare se armis, *Ov. Epist. 9, 103.* scuto frameaque, *Tac. 9.* Ornare classem, *Liv. 26, 37.* (10) Pudor ornat aetatem, *Cic. 11.* Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, *Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 8.* Eum ornavi veris laudibus, *Cic. 12.* Cum res Italas moribus ornes, *Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 2.* (13) M. Furium, quem mihi commendas, vel regem Galliae faciam, vel Leptae legatum. Si vis, ad me alium mitte, quem ornem, *Cic. Fam. 7, 5.* Ornare aliquem divitiis, *Nep. Them. 2.* (14) Tibi ad me ornandum semper datur facultas, mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetit, *Cic. Fam. 15, 13.*

Ornor, ari, âtus. pass. (1) *To be dressed, or adorned.* (2) *To be honoured.* (3) *To be provided, or got ready; to be supplied, or furnished with; see Furniture.* (1) = Lectum sibi ornari & sterni jubet, *Cic. pro Cluent. 5.* Ornata mulier sine auro, uti quae ornantur sibi, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 47.* (2) Omnibus decretis ornari, *Cic. 3.* Juberet prandium ornari domi, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 53.* = parari, *Cic.*

Ornus, i. f. [*ab ornithias, montanus; ornithias, quia fraxinus sylvestris, uti Col. ornam vocat; montibus propria est, ut βαμεια campis: nisi pot. ex Heb. אֲרֶז Chald. אֲרֶז orna, quod pinus, Hier. ornus, Jun. vertit.*] *A wild ash, with broad leaves.* Steriles saxosis montibus orni, *Virg. Geor. 2, 111.* Ingentes advolvunt

montibus ornos, *Id. Aen. 6, 182.* Antiqua in montibus ornus, *Id. Aen. 2, 626.*

Oro, are. [*ab os, oris, quo oramus, i. e. loquimur*] (1) *To speak.* (2) *Synecd. To make, or deliver an oration.* (3) *To beg, or intreat.* (4) *To plead.* (5) *To pray to the gods.* (6) *To deprecate, to ask pardon of.* (1) *ST. Si peccassis, multa hic retinebo illic.* *S. A. Optimum atque aequissimum oras, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 46.* (2) Promerita complecti orando, *Cic. post redit. in senat. 1.* (3) Orat, atque obsecrat, ut, &c. *Cic. Verr. 4, 42.* Orare, & obtestari aliquem, *Id. pro Planc. 104.* Oro & quales te, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15.* In quibus orare est minus. A te peto, vel potius oro, & obtestor, ut, *Cic. Verr. 2, 39.* Rogare & orare aliquem, *Id.* Ubi peto, & rogo, minus est quam oro. Scin' quid te orem, Syre? *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 62.* Egi atque oravi tecum, *Cic.* Omnibus precibus orare, *Cic. Att. 9, 13.* uxorem gnato, *Ter. 9.* Gentes orare, & urbes, *Virg. Aen. 6, 92.* (4) Servum hominem causam orare leges non sinunt, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 62.* (5) Deum orare, *Ov. Met. 15, 646.* Veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant, *Id. Met. 8, 683.* Quod te, Aesculapi, & te, Salus; nequid sit hujus, oro, *Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 3.* (6) *Tac. Ann. 13, 25, 3.*

* Oröbanche, es. f. *A sort of herb. vid. Plin. 18, 44.* Oro-banchen appellavimus necantem ervum & legumina, *Id. 22, 80.* = Cynomorion, *Id.*

* Orobathion, ii. neut. *id. quod orobanche, Plin. 2, 22, 80.*

* Orobia, ae. f. *Frankincense in little grains like vetches, Plin. 12, 32.*

* Oröbitis, is. f. [*ab orpos, vicia*] *A kind of gold folder, made up into little balls like vetches, Plin. 33, 27.*

Oror, ari. pass. *To be desired, begged, or intreated.* & Orabuntur, ut, &c. *Cic.* Si mora leti oratur juveni, *Virg. Aen. 2, 623.* Qui secundis rebus suis ad belli societatem orantur, *Sall. inter Fragm. Vid. Oro.*

* Orphus, phi. m. *A kind of sea fish, Plin. 9, 24. & 32, 52.*

* Orrhöpygium, ii. n. [*ex orpos, sacri ossis extremum, & πυγί, nates*] *The rump of a bird, or beast, Ap. Med.*

Orsa, orum. n. pl. [*ex ordior*] (1) *An undertaking, or design.* (2) *Words spoken, a speech.* (1) Orsa-tanti operis, *Liv. in praef. infine.* (2) Orsa vicissim ore refert, *Virg. Aen. 11, 124.*

Orsus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath begun.* (2) *That hath begun, or hath begun to speak, or write.* (3) *That hath spoken, or said.* (1) Bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 34.* (3) *Cic. de Legg. 1, 3.* Sic orsus, *Virg. Aen. 2, 2.*

* Orsus, ūs. m. verb. *A word delivered.* Rati, an vani pectoris orsus, *Cic. de Div. 2, 30.*

* Orthac. f. pl. [*orthai, subint. orthodouai*] *Balconies, or any buildings jutting out, Dig.*

* Orthampelos, i. f. [*ex orthos, rectus, & ἀμπελος, vitis*] *A kind of vine needing a prop, or support, Plin. 14, 4.*

* Orthius, a, um. *Orthium carmen, A kind of loud music used by Arion according to Herodotus. Stansque in summae puppis foro carmen, quod orthium dicitur, voce sublatissima cantavit, Gell. 16, 19.* Pes orthius, ex brevibus quinque, & totidem temporum, *Dion.*

* Orthocölus, a, um. [*ex orthos, rectus, & κῶλον, membrum*] *Orthocola jumenta, beasts that have the cramp so that they cannot set their feet on the ground, but are fain to go on the top of their hoof only, Veg. 2, 54. ubi al. leg. orthoculla, à κῶλλος, mancus.*

* Orthographia, ae. f. [*ex orthos, rectus, & γραφω, scribo*] (1) *A draught, or model of the front of a building.* (2) *Orthography, or the art of writing according to grammar.* (1) Orthographia est erecta frontis imago, modicéque picta rationibus operis futuri figura, *Vitruv. 1, 2.* (2) Orthographiam, id est, formulam rationemque scribendi à Grammaticis institutam non adeo custodit, *Suet. Aug. 88.*

* Orthomasticus, a, um. *Orthomastica mala. [mammarum effigie, quod orthos mastos, erectam mammam, referant. Them. mastos, vel mastos, mamma] A kind of fruit like to womens teats, breast-apples, Plin. 15, 15.*

* Orthominum, i. n. *A sort of flax, or hemp, Plin. 19, 2.* *Harduinus al. leg. Orchomenium.*

* Orthopnoea, ae. f. [*orthopnoia. Them. πνέω, spiro*] *An asthma, a difficulty of breathing, when one cannot fetch his breath without holding his neck upright, Cels. 4, 7, 2. Lat. Respirandi difficultas.*

|| Orthopnoicus, a, um. *Purisy, phthisical, that cannot take his breath without holding his neck upright, Plin. 20, 73. & saepe alibi. Lat. Difficilis respiratio.*

* Orthostatae, arum. f. pl. [*Them. ἵσται, sto*] *Supporters, buttresses, or pilasters, Vitruv. 2, 8.*

* Orthägoriscus, i. m. [*ex orthos, diluculum & ἀγορεύω, dico. Them. ἀγορεύω, forum: nam matutinis horis venales circumferuntur*] *Appion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum, quem Eacedaemonii Orthägoriscum vocant; grunnire eum cum capiatur, Plin. 32, 9.*

|| Ortivus, a, um. *Eastern. Ortivus cardo, Manil. 3, 189.* Ortivus sol, the rising sun, *Apul. 4.* Oriens.

Ortus, a, um. part. (1) *Risen.* (2) *Sprung up.* (3) *Born, or descended from.* (4) *Absol. Born.* (5) *Proceeding from.* (6) *Happening, occasioned, begun.* (1) Ortä luce, *Gaus. B. G. 5, 8.* Ortus Lucifer, *Ov. Met. 4, 664.* (2) Flos è sanguine concolor ortus, *Ov. Met. 10, 735.* (3) Orti à diis, *Cic. Pueri claris patribus*

patribus orti, *Hor. Od.* 4, 6, 31. § Cato ortus municipio Tufculo, *Nep. in vita, princ.* Ex eodem ortus loco, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 10. Ortus obscuro loco, *Liv.* 26, 6. ¶ A se ortus, *being the first of his family, Cic.* (4) Quod sylvis fuit ortus in altis, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 41. (5) Ab sensu falso ratio orta, *Lucr.* 4, 485. (6) Dissensione orta, *Nep. Dion.* 6.

Ortus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The rising of the sun, stars, &c.* (2) *The rising of a wind, or quarter from whence it bloweth.* (3) *The eastern part of the world, the people of the east.* (4) *Birth, nativity.* (5) *Extraction, descent.* (6) *Production, a beginning.* (7) *Rise, or cause.* (1) § Signorum ortus & obitus, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 34. Canis æstivos ortus vitare sub umbrâ, *Tib.* 1, 1, 27. (2) Non, Eure, tuos ad ortus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 277. (3) Totos per ortus, *Luc.* 2, 642. (4) Ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 7. (5) Materno ortu generosior, *Ov. Met.* 13, 148. (6) Repetere ortum juris à fonte, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 6. § Si ortus sit deorum, interitus fit, necesse est, *Id. de N. D.* 1, 23. (7) Ortus amicitiae, *Cic. de Amic.* 9.

* Ortygometra, æ. f. [*ex ὄρτυξ, coturnix, & μέτρον, mater*] *The captain, or leader of the quails, somewhat bigger and blacker than the ordinary quail is, Plin.* 10, 33.

* Ortyx, ygis. f. *Plantain, Plin.* 21, 61. = Plantago.

* Oryx, ygis. vel orix. m. *A sort of wild goat, Plin.* 10, 94. Unicorn, bisulcum, oryx, *Plin.* 11, 106. *Juv.* 11, 140.

* Oryza, æ. f. *A grain called rice, Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 153. *Plin.* 18, 13.

O ante S.

ōs, ōris. n. [*à simil. literae O, ob figuram rotundam, Scal. vel ab ὄσσω, vox; ut Angl. mouth, à μῦθος, sermo*] (1) *The mouth of any creature.* (2) *Met. Talk, discourse.* (3) *Speech, tongue, language.* (4) *Pronunciation.* (5) *Synecd. The face, or countenance, of any creature.* (6) *Absol. Impudence.* (7) *Ora, vizards.* (8) *The look, favour, or make of the face.* (9) *Presence.* (10) *The shape, or figure of any thing.* (11) *The bill, or beak of a bird.* (12) *The front of an army.* (13) *The mouth of any vessel, bag, &c.* (14) *Any gap, breach, or hole to enter at.* (15) *The mouth, passage, or entrance into any place.* (16) *The head, or fountain.* (1) Quaedam animalia cibum oris hiatu, & dentibus ipsis capeffunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. Cadit frustum ex pulli ore, *Id.* Os equi frenatum, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 15, 13. (2) = Brutus erat in ore, & in sermone omnium, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 7. In ore vulgi versatur, *Id.* In ore est omni populo, *it is town talk, it is in every one's mouth, Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 13. Ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret, *lest it should become a common laughing stock, Liv.* Venturus in ora, *that will be read, or famed, Hor. Epist.* 1, 3, 9. Virum volitare per ora, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 9. Uno ore, *with one consent, Ter.* Animosi Accius oris, *that wrote strong lines, Ov. Amor.* 1, 15, 19. (3) Mithridates duarum & viginti gentium ore loquebatur, *Plin.* 25, 3, *al. leg. Linguis.* Ora sono discordia signant, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 423. (4) *Liv.* (5) Homo acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 121. Phoenix ore & distinctu pennarum diversus, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 28. ¶ Ora suffundere rubore, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 3, 5. Os alicujus oblinere, *Plaut. sublinere, to cheat, to make a fool of, Id.* Os durum, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 36. ferreum, *Cic. impudens, a brazen face, an impudent fellow, Ter.* (6) *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 33. = Nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 20. = Os hominis, insignemque impudentiam cognoscite, *Id.* (7) Ora corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 387. (8) Hic color, haec facies, hic decor oris erat, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 274. (9) Concedas ab ore eorum, *go out of their sight, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 11. In ore ejus jugulatur, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 77, 4. Ante ora, *Virg. Traductus per ora hominum, b.e. in conspectu, Liv.* 2, 38. *Met.* In ore atque in oculis provinciae, *in the most public and frequented place, Cic. Verr.* 2, 33. Nulli laedere os, *to disgust no man in his company, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 10. Ora virum, *heads, Virg.* (10) Quoiusque modi formarum ora, *Lucr.* 4, 136. (11) Corvus, dum vult vocem ostendere, emittit ore caseum, *Phaedr.* 1, 13, 10. Cornea ora, *Ov. Metam.* 8, 545. § Ora navium gravi, rostrata pondere, *gally-beaks, Hor. Epod.* 4, 17. (12) § In ore, in latere, & à tergo, *Tac.* (13) Vascula oris angustis, *Quint.* 1, 2. Pleno turgit cum sacculus ore, *Juv.* 14, 138. Ulceris os, *the lips, or opening of a sore, Virg. Geor.* 3, 454. (14) Ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 482. § Ora & exitus specuum, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 23, 3. (15) Per ora novem it mare proruptum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 245. Os portus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 12. Geminus portus in ora duo versus, *Liv.* Os Ponticum, *Tac.* (16) Ora fontana, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 655. Nili ora, *Luc.* 10, 214.

ōs, ōsis. n. [*ab ὄσιον, ὄσιν, in plur. ὄσα, ὄσια, Prisc.*] (1) *A bone.* (2) *A tooth.* (3) *The stone in any fruit.* (1) Ossa subjecta corpori mirabiles commissuras habent, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Ossa atque pellis sum miserâ macritudine, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 32. (2) Dijkstra ossa pris, *Ov. Met.* 12, 252. (3) Ossa olearum, ac palmularum, *Suet. Tib.* 8. persicorum, dactylorum, *Pallad.*

Oscē. adv. [*ab Oscis Campaniae pop.*] Oscē loqui, *i.e. lingua impurâ, Gell.* 17, 17.

|| Oscedo, inis. f. (1) *An aptness to yawn, a disease when one cannot help yawning.* (2) *Soreness of the mouth.* (1) *Gell.* 4, 20. † Oscitatio. (2) *Oscedo est, in qua infantum ora exulcerantur, dicta ex languore oscitantium, Isid.*

Oscen, inis. vel oscinis, is. adj. *Oscinis nominativum. Cicero de auguriis Oscen dixit, & ita utitur Charis. Oscen augurium, consuetudo dicit. Cicero tamen, inquit Plinius, de au-*

guriis & hic oscinis dixit, *Id.* [*ab os, & cano*] *A bird that forebodes by singing, chirping, or the like. Tum à dextra, tum à sinistra parte canunt Oscines, Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 11. Oscines dicuntur apud augures, quod ore faciunt auspiciam, *Varr.* § Secundus ordo, qui in duas dividitur species, *Oscines & Alites: illarum generi cantus oris, his magnitudo differentiam dedit, Plin.* 10, 42.

Oscillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A swinging up and down in the air of the figures of men; or, as some say, of figures of the obscena virilia; it was a sacred rite. Erigone diem festum oscillationis, pestilentiae causâ, instituerunt, Hygin. fab.* 130. *quam vid.*

† Oscillo, are. h. e. inclino, praeceptumque in os feror, *Fest. Vid. Oscillum.*

Oscillum, li. n. [*ab dim. oscula.*] (1) *An head, or face.* (2) *The head of a battering ram.* (3) *Vizards.* (4) *Little figures of heads.* (1) *Universitatis oscillum, Tert.* (2) *Oscillum penduli impetûs, Tert.* (3) *Oscilla lupinorum, Col.* 2, 10. *vocat. quae Plin. umbilicos. Προσωπίον, oscilla, Gloss.* (4) — capita non viventium, sed fictilia, &c. Et in sacellum Ditis arae Saturni cohaerens oscilla quaedam pro suis capitibus ferre, *Macrob.*

Oscillum, i. n. [*ab os, & cilleo, i. e. moto*] (1) *An image, perhaps of Bacchus, hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air, it being a rite performed by the country people in the service of Bacchus, to render their vines fruitful, that part being accounted most fertile to which the image happened to look most frequently, moved by the wind, or otherwise.* (2) *Also a small image in human shape, hung up in honour of Saturn and Pluto.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 389. (2) *Vid. Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 7.

Oscinis. *Vid. Oscen.*

Oscinum, i. n. *The singing, or chirping of some birds foreboding things to come. Oscinum tripudium est, quod oris cantu significat quid portendi, cum cecinit corvus, cornix, noctua, parra, picus, Fest.*

Oscitans, tis. part. (1) *Yawning, or gaping.* (2) *Met. Regardless, secure, careless.* (3) *Easy, indolent, unactive.* (1) Adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21. Hesternâ potatione oscitantes, *Quint.* 8, 3. ex *Cic.* (2) Oscitantes opprimere, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 7. (3) = Oscitans & dormitans sapientia, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 33.

Oscitanter. adv. *Carelessly, easily, sleepily, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 80.

Oscitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Gaping, yawning.* (2) *Books written carelessly; supine negligent.* (1) = Oscitatio in enixu lethalis est, *Plin.* 7, 5. (2) Oscitationes Bruti, *a book of his carelessly writ, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 20.

Oscito, are. neut. [*ex os, & cieo; vel cito, i. e. moveo*] (1) *To yawn.* (2) *To be listless.* (3) *Met. To open, as leaves of a tree do.* (1) Clare nimis & sonore oscitavit, *Gell.* 4, 20. (2) *Lucr.* 3, 1078. (3) Omnium folia quotidie ad solem oscitant, *Plin.* 16, 36.

Oscitor, ari, âtus. dep. *To yawn, Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 80. Oscitatur, *χαρμάται, Gl. Phil.*

Osculabundus, a, um. *Kissing often. § Socculum osculabundus, Suet. Vit.* 11.

Osculana pugna, *Prov. [pro ausculana, Scal.] A battle when the victors are afterwards themselves overcome, Titin. ap. Non.* c. 7, 77.

Osculandus, a, um. part. *To be kissed. Osculandam dextram suam flentibus porrexit, Just.* 12, 15.

Osculans, tis. part. *Kissing. § Ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. § Osculans cum adolescente, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 17.

Osculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kissing. Flagrantia osculationis, Cic. pro Coel.* 20. seges, *Catull.* 46, 6.

Osculatus, a, um. part. act. (1) *Kissing, having kissed.* (2) *Pass. Kissed.* (1) Eum complexus osculatusque dimisit, *Cic. Att.* 16, 5. Osculatus epistolam, *Id.* (2) *Apul.*

† Osculo, are. Quod osculavi caput, *Non. ex Titin.* || Osculor.

Osculor, ari, âtus sum. dep. *To kiss. Videris istam scientiam juris tanquam filiolum osculari tuam, Cic. pro Mur.* 10.

Osculum, li. n. dim. [*ab os*] (1) *A little pretty mouth.* (2) *Holes in a pipe.* (3) *Oscula, lips.* (4) *A kiss.* (1) Vidit oscula, quae non est vidisse satis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 499. (2) Cui fistula collo haeret, & voces alterna per oscula ducat, *Manil.* 5, 117. (3) Oscula libavit gnatae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 260. (4) Dividere oscula sodalibus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 6.

Oscus, a, um. *Oscum*—Cloatius putat eo vocabulo significari sacrum, quo etiam leges sacratae oscae dicuntur, *Fest. Scal. leg. oscitae, vel obscitae, i. e. ascitae. Lana osca, rough hard wool, Varr. de L. L.*

† Ofiris, vel Ofyris, *An herb called toad-flax, Plin.* 27, 88.

* Ofirites, æ. m. [*fort. dict. ab Ofiride, propter divinam virtutem contra veneficia*] *The Egyptian name of a supposed herb. = Cynocephalia, Plin.* 30, 6.

ōsor, ōris. m. verb. [*ab odi, osum*] *An hater. Osor mulierum, Plaut. prol. Poen.* 74.

Osseus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of bone.* (2) *Made of bone.* (3) *Bony, of a substance like bones, as hard as a bone.* (1) *Plin.* 25, 70. (2) *Col.* 5, 11. ¶ Ossea larva, *a sprite, or skeleton of bare bones, Ov. Ibis.* 144. ¶ Manus ossea, *nothing but skin and bone, Juv.* 5, 53. (3) *Plin.* 36, 29.

Osculatim. adv. *Bone by bone, Non. ex Caecil.* c. 2, n. 609.

2 C c c c [2 D d d d]

Osculum,

Osticulum, li. n. dim. [*ab os, ossis*] *A little bone*, Plin.

11, 49.

Ossifraga, ae. f. [*ab ossibus frangendis*] *A kind of eagle, that breaketh bones by letting his prey fall from on high*, Isid. *an ofprey*, Lucr. 5, 1078. Plin. 10, 3.

Ossifragus, a, um. *That breaketh bones*, Sen. Controv. 33. **Ostragor**, idem quod *Ossifragus*, ὀστράκωρος, G. V. Qui contudit ossa in pyra combusta, & in cineres relegit, ut in urnam conderentur, Bur. Cal. Ant. R.

Ossifragus, i. m. id. quod *ossifraga*, Plin.

Ossilegium, ii. n. [*ab ossibus legendis*] *The gathering up of the bones after the body was burnt*. ὀσολέγιον, *ossilegium*, Gl. Gr. Lat. & Lat. Gr. De *ossilegii* more vid. Tibull. 2, 3.

+ **Ossu**, n. indecl. id. quod *os*, Charis. ex Plin. unde

Ossuarius, ii. n. *A charnel house*, Ulp. l. 2, ff. de Sepulc. viol.

Ossuarius, a, um. [*ab ossu, in plur. ossua, V. vel ab ossum; ut à dorsum dorsuarius*] *Ossuariae oliae*, Ant. Inscript.

+ **Ossum**, si, n. [*ex ὀσύν, Prisc. ex Pacuv. & Accio; & Charis. & Prisc. ex Cn. Gellio*] *Antiq. pro os, ossis*.

Ostendendus, a, um. part. *To be made plain, set forth, or proved*, Ad Herenn. 2, 16.

Ostendens, tis. *Shewing*, Sil. 2, 669. 13, 762. *Clamitansque & ostendens*, Patere. 2, 85.

Ostendo, ere, ui, sum & tum. act. [*ex ob, & tendo, vett. obstendo; & eliso b, ab os, & teneo, i. e. teneo ob oculos; nam veteres dicebant ostinet pro ostendit, vid. Obstineo*] (1) *To shew, to hold forth, to expose to sight, to let one see*. (2) *To shew as a strange, or ridiculous sight*. (3) *To publish, or compose*. (4) *To shew in a boasting manner, to give proof of*. (5) *To represent*. (6) *To make one know*. (7) *To signify, or make a shew*. (8) *To tell, or shew where one is*. (9) *To give one to understand, to let one know, to make plain*. (10) *To manifest, or discover*. (11) *To prove, or evince*. (12) *To betray, to discover*. (13) *To point at*. (1) § Jamne ostendisti signa nutriti? Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 5. Ubi aurora suos ostenderit ortus, shall have shewn her rising light, Virg. Geor. 4, 544. Supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, to plow up and expose to, Id. Geor. 2, 261. (2) Coepit, Pana quae solebat, ostendere Canium Terentos, Mart. 1, 70.

(3) Parios ego primus iambos ostendi Latio, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 23. (4) Dum vult vocem ostendere, Phaedr. 1, 13, 9. (5) Tabula, quae Trojae halosin ostendit, Petron. c. 89. Ipsam vitam & mores hominum ostendere, Phaedr. prol. lib. 3, 51. (6) Tibi ostendam, herum quid sit periculi fallere, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 26. (7) Peto, ut ea, quae initio ostendisti, deinceps fecisti, ad exitum augeri & cumulari per te velis, Cic. Fam. 13, 41. (8) Ut ostenderet fratrem, Petron. c. 97. ¶ Consules se optimè ostendunt, carry themselves so as to give great hopes from them, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2. (9) Neque ubi, neque per quos, neque quâ spe, aut quo pretio potes ostendere, ego contra ostendo, &c. Cic. (10) In me dii potestatem suam omnem ostendere, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 3. Nobis dii animum ostenderunt suum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 45. (11) Te plura in hac re peccare ostendam, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 44. (12) Tot peccata in hac re ostendis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 21. = patefacio, Cic. (13) De excellenti loco ostendere aliquem, Cic. Samn. Scip. 2.

Ostendor, i. pass. (1) *To be shewed*. (2) *To be made a shew of*. (3) *To be exposed to*. (1) Non laboranti certum subsidium nobilitatis ostenditur, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 22. (2) Nihil aliud opus esse quam indici, ostendique bellum, Liv. 2, 44. (3) Ager qui soli ostentus erit, Cato. Vid. Ostento.

Ostensio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A shew, or public appearance*. (2) *A proof*. (1) Facta hominum armigerorum ostensione, Vet. Sax. (2) Ostensio, δειγνυα, Gloss.

Ostensionalis, e. adj. *That is used for state, pomp, and shew, rather than service*. Milites quos ostensionales vocant, Lampr. Alex. 33.

Ostensusus, a, um. part. *About to shew*. Armeniae regem cum destinato per edictum die ostensusus populo propter nubium distulisset, Suet. Ner. 13. Dixerunt se ostensusos civibus suis, non virtutem sibi priore bello, sed fortunam desuisse, Just. 18, 7.

Ostensusus, a, um. part. *Shewed publicly, made a shew of*. Caedes ostensa, Luc. 2, 192. Ni mihi esset spes ostensa huius habendae, unless I had some encouragement to hope, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 7.

Ostentandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be done publicly, to be exposed, or recommended to public notice*. (2) *To be boasted of*. (1) Additorem principem defunctae templum & aras, & caetera ostentandae pietatis, Tac. Ann. 14, 3, 6. (2) Ficta oratio memoriae ostentandae causa, Ad Heren. 2.

Ostentans, tis. part. (1) *Shewing, holding up, as if he were proud of it*. (2) *Making shew, or proof of*. (3) *Boasting*. (1) Frontemque ostentans arduus albam, Virg. Aen. 5, 567. (2) Ostentans artem pariter, arcumque sonantem, Virg. Aen. 5, 521. (3) Tac. Ann. 14, 25, 2.

+ **Ostentarius**, i. m. *He that telleth what prodigies pretend*, Macrobi. Sat. 3, 7. + **Ostentorum** interpretes.

Ostentatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *The making any pompous, or public shew, an appearance*. (2) *The endeavouring to set a thing out, and make it appear great*. (3) *Such as raiseth great expectations of one*. (4) *Ostentation, vain-glory, making a fair shew outwardly*. (5) *A vain glorious temper, or design*. (1) Scenae ostentatio, Petron. c. 126. Cognomen ab ostentatione

saevitiae ascitum, Liv. 7, 4. (2) *Lacrumae ad ostentationem doloris paratae*, Petron. c. 17. (3) *Multorum annorum ostentationes meae*, Cic. (4) = *Simulatione, & inani ostentatione se gloriam consequi siqui posse rentur, vehementer errant*, Cic. Off. 2, 13. & In fronte ostentatio est, intus veritas occultatur, Id. de Fin. 2, 24. (5) & Beneficia profecta magis ab ostentatione, quam à voluntate, Cic. Off. 1, 14.

Ostentator, oris. m. verb. (1) *He that recommended things to public fame, that placeth them in the best light, to make them appear considerable*. (2) *A pretender, or boaster*. (1) Romulus cum factis vir magnus, tum factorum ostentator haud minor, Liv. 1, 10. (2) Ostentatores meri, confidentes meri, garrulique & malevoli, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15.

Ostentatrix, icis. f. *She that endeavoureth to bear herself so as to make many gaze upon and take notice of her*. Immodica sui ostentatrix, Apul. p. 525. pompa, Prud. Psychon. 439.

Ostentatus, a, um. part. (1) *That which one hath been put in hopes of*. (2) *Presented, fairly offered, held forth to one*. (1) Pecunia, quae ex liberalitate huius promissa sit & ostentata, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 6. (2) Egon' occasionem mihi ostentatam amitterem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 56.

Ostento, are. freq. [*ab ostendo; i. e. saepe ostendo gloriandi causâ, Fest. vel desiderativum, i. e. ostendere cupio, Perot.*] (1) *To shew often, or much; to hold forth to view*. (2) *To shew often in a boasting manner*. (3) *To threaten, to menace*. (4) *To publish, to recite in public*. (5) *To expose freely to public view*. (6) *To yield, or expose to*. (7) *To make shew of*. (8) *To put upon, or give hopes of*. (9) *To shew a thing, to point to*. (10) *To prove, or give evident marks of*. (11) *To endeavour to shew*. (12) *To endeavour to make appear considerable, to go to set out, or recommend to public notice, to vaunt*. (13) *To shew, to discover*. (1) Velamenta & infulas pro muris ostentant, Tac. Hist. 3, 31, 4. (2) Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices suas ostentat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 30. = *Jactare se & ostentare*, Ad Heren. 4, 21. (3) Caedem ex altera parte belli exitus ostentat; ex altera servitutem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14. (4) Famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, prohibueratque ostentare, Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 3. (5) Faciem ostentabat, & udo turpia membra fimo, Virg. Aen. 5, 357. (6) Ut jugula sua pro meo capite Clodio ostentarent, Cic. Attic. 1, 16. (7) & Ostentare potius urbi bellum, quam inferre, Tac. Hist. 3, 78, 3. Ostentasse Romana arma, Id. Ann. 6, 37, 7. instructas legiones, Id. Hist. 5, 10, 4. Alterâ manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat alterâ, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18. Aliud spe ac specie simulationis ostentant, Cic. 2. contr. Rull. 4. (8) Quod dissuasit, id ostentat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10. (9) Campos desuper ostentat, Virg. Aen. 6, 678. (10) Castra lato ambitu, &c. trium legionum manus ostentabant, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, 3. (11) Qui se comem ac magnificum militibus ostendet, Tac. Hist. 3, 9, 1. (12) Se ostentare, Cic. Attic. 2, 13. integrum judicium, Tac. Ann. 3, 8, 2. artem, Id. Ann. 2, 8, 3. fidem atque animum, Id. Hist. 1, 39, 4. & Ut potius amorem tibi ostenderem meum, quam ostentarem prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3. Met. Agragas ostentat maxima longè moenia, Virg. Aen. 3, 703. (13) Incipit ex illo montes Appulia notos ostentare mihi, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 77.

Ostentor, ari, âtus. pass. (1) *To be shewn publicly, &c.* (2) *To be talked of publicly*. (1) Nero omnes per exercitus ostentatur, Tac. Ann. 1, 3. (2) & Largitio verbis ostentari potest, re verâ fieri, nisi exhausto aerario, nullo pacto potest, Cic. 2. contr. Rull. 4. vid. Ostento.

Ostentum, ti. n. [*ab ostendo; in sup. ostentum*] *Any thing that happeneth contrary to the ordinary course of nature, and is supposed to foreshew something to come, either good or bad*. Periculorum metus ex ostentis, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. Per haec ostenta conceptam in spem imperii venit, Suet. Vespas. 5. Met. Praecipuum ipse Vitellius ostentum erat, Id. ¶ Ostenta facere, to do very odd, or incredible things, Coel. ad Cic.

Ostentus, a, um. part. [*ab ostendor*] (1) *Shewed, or appearing in view*. (2) *Lying open to*. (1) In ipso tempore ostentus senex, Pacuv. ap. Fest. (2) Ager soli ostentus, Cato. locus, Varr.

Ostentus, tis. m. verb. (1) *A public shew, or spectacle, a gazing-stock*. (2) *A mere shew, without any real effect*. (3) *That which is done for shew, or dissimulation*. (4) *Proof, declaration, setting forth*. (1) Iturus ostentui gentibus, a public example, or spectacle, Tac. Ann. 15, 29, 6. Corpora extra vallum, abjecta ostentui, Id. Ann. 1, 29, 6. (2) Nova jura dedit ostentui magis quam mansura, Tac. Hist. 1, 78. (3) Metellus illa deditiois signa ostentui credere, Sall. B. J. 50. (4) Vivere jubet ostentui clementiae suae, Tac. Ann. 12, 14, 6. Ut Jugurthae scelorum ostentui essem, Sall. B. J. 26.

Ostiarium, ii. n. sc. tributum. *A tax by which a certain sum was to be paid for every door*. Ostiaria imperabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 31. & Cic. Fam. 3, 8.

Ostarius, ii. m. *A porter, or door-keeper*. In aditu ipso stabat ostarius, Petron. c. 38.

Ostium, adv. *From door to door, without missing a door*. Ostium totum oppidum compilavit, Cic. Verr. 4, 24. Crimina agere ostium, to particularize in the names and houses on whom rapine hath been committed, Id. Ib. 10.

Ostigo, inis. f. [*ab os*] *The scab in lambs, or kids, about the mouth and lips*. = Mentigo, quam pastores ostiginem vocant, Col. de R. R. 7, 5.

Ostiolum,

O T I

Ostiolum, li. n. dim. [ab ostium] *A little door.* Aditus firmis ostiolis munire, *Col.* 8, 14.

Ostium, ii. n. [ab ore, quod sit. qu. os domus, *Prisc.* vel. *ab ostiv*, repellere] (1) *A door.* (2) *An entrance, or passage.* (3) *The mouth of a river, or haven.* (1) Ostio pessulum obdo, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 55. Alta ostia Ditis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 667. (2) Recta viarum ostia, *Lucr.* 4, 92. (3) Ostium Tiberinum, *Cic.* Ostium fluminis; portus, *Id.* Ostia Nili, *Juv.* 13, 27.

* Ostracias, ae. m. [ab ὀστρακός, testa] *A kind of precious stone like an oyster-shell.* *Plin.* 37, 67.

* Ostracismus, i. m. *A sort of voting with oyster-shells.* *Nep. Cim.* 3.

* Ostracites, ae. m. *Idem quod Ostracias.* *Plin.* 36, 31. & 37, 65.

* Ostracitis, itidis. f. *A kind of crust sticking to furnaces where brass ore is melted.* *Plin.* 36, 31.

* Ostracium, ii. n. *The shell of a certain fish, called also onyx.* *Plin.* 32, 46.

* Ostrea, orum. n. pl. Sic *Charif.* [τὰ ὀστρεα, seu ὀστρα] *Any sort of fish with an hard shell; oysters.* Ostreis & conchyliis omnibus contingit, ut cum lunâ pariter crescant, pariterque decreascent, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. Ostrea Circaeis, Miseno oriuntur echini, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 33. Grandia ostrea mordet, *Juv.* 6, 202.

Ostrea, ae. f. *An oyster.* Neque ostrea illa magna capta potuit paululum fuscitare, *Varr.*

Ostrearium, ii. n. *An oyster pit, or place where oysters are kept.* Sergius Orata primus ostrearia in Baiano locavit, *Plin.* 9, 74.

Ostrearius, a, um. Panis ostrearius, *a sort of bread which they eat with oysters.* *Plin.* 18, 27.

† Ostreatus, a, um. *Hard, or rough and rugged like an oyster-shell.* Quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus gestito, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 186.

Ostreosus, a, um. or. comp. *That is very plentiful of, or breedeth many oysters.* Cyzicus ostreosa, *Poeta phallic. carm.* 77. Ora Hellepontia caeteris ostreosior oris, *Catull. in Priap. carm.* 18.

Ostrier, ra, rum. adj. *That is plentiful of oysters.* Ostrieri fauces Abydi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 207. Ostrierum Geraestum, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 456.

Ostrius, a, um. adj. [ab ostrum] *Of scarlet colour.* Ostrius torus, *Propert.* 1, 14, 20.

* Ostrum, i. n. (1) *The fish of the liquor whereof a sort of purple, or scarlet colour is made.* (2) *The liquor, or colour.* (3) *Cloths, &c. dyed of that colour.* (1) Quo Poenis tibi purpura fulgeat ostris, *Propert.* 4, 3, 5. (2) Vestes perfusae ostris, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 112. Ostro rigentes, *Id. Aen.* 11, 72. (3) Strato super discumbitur ostris, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 704. Ostro fulgentes scopuli, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 472.

Ostrya, ae. f. *A sort of tree.* *Plin. vid. seq. ostrys.*

* Ostrys, yos. & ab acc. ostrya, ae. *A sort of tree in Greece.* *Plin.* 13, 37.

Osurus, a, um. part. [fut. ab odi] *That shall hate hereafter.* & Amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, *Cic. de Am.* 16.

Ofus, a, um. part. [ab odi] *That hath bated.* Inimicos semper ofa sum obtuerier, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 19.

Osyris, vid. Osiris.

O ante T.

* Otacusta, ae. m. [ex ὅς, ὠτός, auris, & αὐτός, audio] *An intelligencer, or spy to a prince.* ὠτακῆς, auricularius, *Gl. Gr. & Lat.*

* ōthōne, es. f. [ab ὀθύνη, linteum, *M.*] *An herb having leaves full of holes.* *Plin.* 27, 85.

* Otia, pl. n. [ab ὠτίον, auricula, pl. ὠτία; quomodo ostreum quoddam ὠτρεον voc.] *A kind of oysters, sea-ears.* *Plin.* 32, 53.

Otiolum, i. n. dim. *A little, or short leisure.* Ubi delectem otium meum non habeo, *Coel. Cic. int. Ep. Fam.* 83.

Otiolus, ari. *To spend one's time at one's own pleasure, free from business.* & Otiandi, non negotiandi causa, se aliquo conferre, *Cic. Off.* 3, 14. Domesticus otior, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 128. i. e. privatus sum domi.

Otiolus, adv. (1) *At ease, without toil, or trouble.* (2) *Easily, leisurely, as if one had nothing else to do.* (3) *Securely, unconcernedly.* (4) *At leisure, quietly, without interruption.* (5) *Gently, softly.* (6) *By little and little.* (1) *Cic. Off.* 3, 26. (2) Contemplari unumquidque otiose, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15. (3) *Liv.* 2, 58. (4) Tecum otiose, si otium est, cupio loqui, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 41. (5) = Secuta sum placide, otiose, meo arbitrato, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 6. Otiose ambulare, *Id. Pseud.* 4, 1, 14. & citò, *Id.* (6) Properavistis olim rapere: otiose oportuit, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 67.

Otiolus, a, um. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. [ab otium] (1) *Free from business, toil, or trouble.* (2) *At leisure, without any haste, or earnestness.* (3) *Secure, unconcerned.* (4) *That hath nothing to do, out of employment.* (5) *Unconcerned.* (6) *Pleasant, easy.* (7) *Being still, discharged from work.* (8) *That is in no public post, or employment.* (9) *Peaceable, one that is a neuter in war.* (10) *Void, vacant.* (11) *Sedate, calm, without passion.* (12) *Insignificant, idle, of no value, trifling.* (1) & Vos laboriosos existimat, quibus otiosis ne in

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communi quidem otio liceat esse, *Cic. pro Coel. cap. 1.* (2) Otiosissimum te esse arbitrabar, *Cic.* Aliam otiosus quaeret, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 24. (3) Animo otioso esse impero, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 1. Otiosus ab animo, *without disquiet of mind.* *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 26. (4) Ne mihi otium quidem fuit unquam otiosum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 27. & occupatus, *Id.* (5) Spectator otiosus alienae calamitatis, *Cic. Off.* 2, 7. Vide ut otiosus it, si diis placet, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 10. (6) Quid quiete otiosius animi, quid irâ laboriosius? *Sen. de Ira.* 2, 13. (7) Otiosus bos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 18, 11. (8) Si habet senectus aliquod tanquam pabulum studii & doctrinae, nihil est otiosâ senectute jucundius, *Cic. de Sen.* 14. = privatus, *Id.* Judicandum est maximas geri res & maximi animi ab iis, qui respublicas regant; esse autem magni animi & fuisse multos in vita otiosa, *Id.* (9) *Cic. Fam.* 5, 9, 4. & pro Marcello, c. 6. ¶ Re placidâ atque otiosâ, in time of peace, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 56. (10) = Honor otiosus ac vacans, *Plin. jun.* (11) Cicero lentus est in principiis, longus in narrationibus, otiosus circa excessus, *Aust. Dial. de Orat.* c. 18. (12) Otiosae sententiae, *Quint.* 1, 1. Otiosus sermo, *Id.* 8, 2.

* Otis, idis. f. [ab ὠς, ὠτός, auris] *A sort of owl.* = Aho, *Plin.* 10, 33. Quas Hispania aves tardas appellat, Graeci otidas, *Plin.* 10, 29.

OTIUM, ii. n. (1) *Leisure, spare time, freedom from any business.* (2) *Retirement from public business, a private life.* (3) *The time of recreation and refreshment.* (4) *Peace, public tranquillity.* (5) *Idleness, a doing nothing.* (6) *The living at ease, and in security.* (7) *Met. The product of one's leisure, sport, wagging.* (1) & Ut in otio esset potius, quam in negotio, *Ter. Hec. prol.* 20. Literato otio quid dulcius? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 105. Otium auscultandi, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 3, 66. Tantumne ab re tua est otii tibi? *Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. (2) & Ubi mihi reliquam aetatem à rep. procul habendam decrevi, non fuit consilium socordia atque desidia bonum otium contemere, *Sal. B. C.* 4. (3) Cum duris venatibus otia misce, *Ov. Met.* 4, 307. Cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 27. (4) & Ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, ut, *Nep. Timol.* 3. (5) & Honestum pacis nomen segni otio imponere, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 39. Quâ spe Libycis teris otia terris? *Virg. Aen.* 4, 271. (6) Otium Divos rogat in patenti prensus Aegaeo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 1. (7) Executias oculis otia nostra tuis, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 224.

Otus. vid. Otis.

O ante V.

|| ōvālis, le. adj. *Belonging to ovation.* Ovalis corona, *Gell.* 6, 6. 4. Ovans.

ōvans, tis. part. (1) *Triumphing in the lesser triumph, or ovation.* (2) *Rejoicing publicly with great magnificence for.* (3) *Prevailing, or triumphing.* (4) *Expressing joy by public procession, shouting, &c.* (5) *Rejoicing with loud shouts, shouting for joy.* (6) *Full of success and joy, triumphing.* (7) *Making a joyful sound.* (1) & Valerio triumphus, Manlio, ut ovans ingrediatur urbem, decretum est, *Liv. V. & Suet. Aug.* 22. Ascendit ovans in Capitolium M. Aquilius, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 47. Ovans triumphare debuit, *Paterc.* 2, 122. (2) Duplici victoria ovans Romulus, *Liv.* Magnus ter ovans, *Petron.* c. 129. Taurus ovans, bearing himself triumphantly, rejoicing for victory, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 68. Ovans gradus, a large, or joyful step, such as becometh a victor, *Id.* 2, 545. Ovantem gressum feret, shall dance for joy, *Petron.* c. 133. (3) Flammarum ovantes, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 409. Vulcanus ovans, *Sil.* (4) Per Graium populos ibat ovans, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 589. (5) = Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt, *Liv.* (6) Mihi evenit, ut ovans praedâ onustus incederem, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 146. Successu caedis ovans, *Ov. Met.* 12, 298. (7) Ovans lyra, *Stat. fistrum.* *Val. Flacc.* 4, 418. Ovantes gutture corvi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 346.

Ōvatio, ōnis. f. verb. [ab ovo, as] *The triumphing in the lesser triumph.* & Perperna fuit de servis ovatione contentus, ne dignitatem triumphi inscriptione servili violaret, *Flor.* 3, 19. vid. & *Suet. Tib.* 1. Praetereundum non est, quod ad ovationes attinet: super quo dissensisse veteres scriptores scio; partim enim scripserunt, qui ovaret introire solitum equo vehentem: at Sabinus Massurius pedibus ingredi ovantes dicit, sequentibus eos non militibus, sed universo senatu, *Gell.* 5, 6.

Ōvatio, ōnis. f. [ab ovum] *The time of laying eggs.* *Plin.* 29, 12. ubi tamen al. operationem leg.

ōvātus, a, um. [ab ovum] (1) *Made like an egg, of an oval figure.* (2) *Marked with oval figures.* (1) Aliis sorbis turbinatio pyri, aliis ovata species, *Plin.* 15, 23. (2) Numidicus lapis ovatus, *Plin.* 35, 1. de marmoribus loquens.

ōvātus, a, um. [ab ovo] *That had been gotten in victories, and was carried in triumph.* Auro ovato facies sacras perducere, *Perf.* 2, 5.

ōvātus, ūs. m. verb. Barbarici glomerantur ovatus, shout for joy, or victory, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 187.

ōviāria, ae. f. *A flock of sheep.* In Apuliā oviarias habui grandes, *Varr. de R. R. in prol.* 1, 2.

Oviāricus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to sheep.* Oviaricum pecus, *Col.* 7, 6.

Ovícula,

ovicula, ae. f. dim. [ab ovis] (1) *A little sheep.* (2) *A surname of F. Maximus, for his gentleness.* (1) Ovicula, ὀβικύλα, Onom. vet. (2) Viſt. de Vir. illustr. 43.

Ovile, is. n. (1) *A sheep-cote, a sheep fold.* (2) Catachrest. *A fold for kids, or goats.* (3) *A sept in the Campus Martius; in one of them each century gave its suffrage.* (1) Tabulae, quibus ovilia consternuntur, ut supercubet grex, Col. 7, 4. (2) Aliis in ovilibus hoedi, Ov. Met. 13, 828. (3) Datum secretò in ovili cum his colloquendi tempus, Liv. 26, 22. Septa haec postea marmorea facta fuerunt, & porticus egregias habuerunt, vid. Alex. ab Alex. 2, 18.

† Ovilis, le. adj. *Belonging to sheep.* Ovili stabulationi commoda, Apul. Met. 4.

Ovillus, a, um. adj. [ab ovinus] *Of, or belonging to sheep.* Grex ovillus, Liv. 22, 10.

ovinus, a, um. *Belonging to sheep.* Sume pilam, quae caudis haeret ovinis, Seren. Samon. c. 15. R. occ. † Ovillus.

oviparus, a, um. [ab ovum, & pario] *That breed by spawn.* & Discrevit natura viviparos & oviparos pisces, Apul. Apol. p. 465. Gobio ovipara congestior alvo, Auson. Mosel. 133. † Ova pariens.

Ovis, is. f. (& m. vid. Gall. 11, 1.) [à Gr. ὄϊς, interjecto digamm.] (1) *A sheep, male, or female.* (2) Met. *A fleece.* (1) Vid. Valla, 4, 13. (2) Niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2, 4, 28.

ovo, inult. unde ovas, ovat. Quaedam verba primam personam amittunt, veluti, ovas, ovat; raro enim reperimus ovo dictum, Diom. Nos reperimus in tertia sola, & ita Phoc. & Alcuin. ab ove, quam tunc immolabant, Plaut. Serv. (1) *To triumph in the lesser triumph.* (2) *To appear great and joyful in.* (1) Quas ob res ovandi jus, & triumphalia ornamenta percepit, Suet. Claud. 1. & Ovandi, ac non triumphandi causa est, quum aut bella non rite indicta, neque cum iusto hoste gesta sunt; aut hostium nomen humile, & non idoneum est, ut fervorum piratarumque, aut deditioe repente facta, impulverea, ut dici solet, incruentaque victoria obvenit, Gall. 5, 6. vid. Plin. 15, 38. (2) Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. Aen. 10, 500. Uter folio ovaret, Stat. Theb. 1, 153. Non Africus alto tantus ovat, doth not ride over it with so great power and force, Val. Flacc. 2, 507.

ovum, i. n. [à Gr. ὄν, interp. digamm.] (1) *An egg.* (2) *The spawn of fish, &c.* (3) *Ova, pieces of wood of an oval figure, by which the number of courses in the chariot-races of the Circus were reckoned.* (1) In pullos animales vertier ova cernimus alituum, Lucr. 2, 926. Supponere anatum ova galinis, Cic. de N. D. 2, 48. Columbinum ovum, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 56. Albumen ovi, Plin. 28, 18. album, Cels. 7, 7, 13. Albus liquor ovi, Plin. 10, 74. Candidum ovi, Id. the white of an egg. & luteum, the yolk, Id. Ova decumana, large eggs, Fest. Ovum hypenemium, seu irritum, Plin. 10, 79. zephyrium, a wind, or addle egg, Plin. 10, 80. urinum, rotten, sat upon, Id. 10, 79. geminum, with two yelks, Id. Ova amydata, an omelet, vid. Amylum. Parere ova, Cic. gignere, Id. de N. D. 2, 51. ponere, to lay eggs, Ov. Met. 8, 258. § Incubare ovis, Col. 8, 5. ova, Varr. & Plin. 8, 37. to sit as a fowl, or bird. Excludere pullos ex ovis, to hatch them, Cic. N. D. 2, 129. ¶ Non tam ovum ovo simile, of things very like, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 1. vid. Chiliad. Integram famem ad ovum afferò, to the beginning of the supper, Cic. § Ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning of the supper to the end, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 6. (2) Gignunt ova pisces, Cic. N. D. 2, 129. Ova ranæ, Hor. Epod. 5, 19. (3) Salm. ex Varr. & Cassiod.

O ante X.

* Oxalis, idis. f. [ab ὄξύς, acutus, acidus] *A sort of wild sorrel,* Plin. 20, 85.

* Oxalme, es. f. [ex ὄξύς, acidus, & ἄλμη, murca, Them. ἄλς, Scal.] *A sharp salt composition of vinegar and brine,* Plin. 23, 29. Latine protulit acetum salsum, Id. 24, 5.

† Oximè, pro ocissimè, Fest. || Oxyblatta, ae. f. vox hybrida [ab ὄξύς, & blatta] *A deep purple, or scarlet colour,* Lex. ex Col.

* Oxycedros, i. f. *A kind of small cedar having prickly leaves,* Plin. 13, 11.

* Oxygala, actis. n. *A composition made of the thickest cream and salt, or of fower milk,* Plin. 28, 35.

† Oxygala, ae. f. *A conserved composition of fowered milk and herbs,* Col. 12, 8. ubi fort. rect. oxigala, Conf. Plin. 28, 36.

Oxygarum, i. n. [ex ὄξύς, acetum, & γάρυον, garum] ὀξύγαρον, acetarium, Gloss. (1) *A sharp pickle, or sauce.* (2) *A sort of moretum.* (1) Mart. 3, 50. (2) Col. 12, 57. ubi al. oxyporum.

* Oxylapathon, i. n. *A sort of wild sorrel,* Plin. 20, 85.

* Oxymel, lis. n. *A preparation of vinegar, honey, &c.* Plin. 14, 21. Col. 12, 56, 3.

* Oxymeli, itis. n. Idem, Plin. 14, 21.

* Oxymircine, es. f. Vid. Oxymyrfine.

* Oxymoron. Fig. rhet. [ex ὄξύς, acutus, & μωρός, stultus] Sententia tam acutè enunciata, ut fatua videatur; quoniam idem negari videtur de seipso, ut, Festina lentè. vid. Voss. Rhet. 2, 207.

* Oxymyrfine, es. f. [ex ὄξύς, & μύρτιν, qd. id. sign. qd. μύρτος.] (1) *Wild myrtle, or a sort of it.* (2) *An oil made of it.* (1) Plin. 15, 7, 37. & 23, 83. = Scopa regia, Scrib. Larg. (2) Plin. 23, 83.

* Oxypaederotinus, a, um. adj. qu. ὀξυπαίδερωτινός [ex ὄξύς, & παίδερος acanthos, quod ex παῖς, puer, & ἐπέω, amo] *Of a bright opal colour,* Vopisc.

* Oxyporium, ii. n. [ex ὄξύς, celer, & πῆρος, transitus. Them. πείρω, transeo] *A medicament that causeth a quick digestion, or of other quick operation,* Marc. Emp.

* Oxyporopola, ae. m. *One that selleth sharp sauces, and pickles,* Plin. 20, 26. ubi tamen nunc aliter legitur.

* Oxyporum, i. n. *A sort of moretum,* Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 36. vid. Oxygarum.

* Oxyporus, a, um. *That easily passeth, or digesteth.* Oxyporum moretum, Col. Condimenta oxypora, sauces, or pickles that cause a quick digestion, Plin. 24, 36. Antidoti oxyporae, of quick operation, Id.

* Oxys, yos. m. *An herb, otherwise called trifolium acetosum,* Plin. 27, 89.

* Oxyschoenos, i. m. [ex ὄξύς, acutus, & σχοῖνος, juncus] *A sea bulrush,* Plin. 21, 69. Lat. Juncus marinus, Id. ib.

* Oxytriphylon, i. n. [ex ὄξύς, & τρίς, tres, φύλλον, folium] *Trefoil with the sharp leaf,* Plin. 21, 30.

O ante Z.

* Ozaena, ae. f. [ex ὄζω, oleo] (1) *A sort of the fish polypus, dicta à gravi capitis odore.* (2) *An ulcer in the nose.* (1) Plin. 24, 104. (2) Cels. 6, 8.

* Ozaenitis, idis. f. *A kind of nard of a strong rank smell,* Plin. 12, 26.

* Oze, es. f. *A stinking breath,* Cels. 3, 11.

Ozimum, i. n. *A kind of garden herb,* Pers. 4, 22. vid. Ocimum.

P.

P, Roman, *P*, *p*, Italic, **P**, *p*, English black letter, but of no great antiquity, nor indeed use, the Roman and Italic character having prevailed not only with us, but generally through Europe. The figure of this, as indeed of all the Roman letters, was antiently the same with the Grecian, as *Pliny* informs us, and is confirmed by antient monuments. And indeed it is still but very little different; which may be seen, as in the rest, so particularly in this letter, *P* being only *Γ* with the transverse and depending line drawn semicircular. And indeed the Greek *Γ* itself differs no more, scarcely so much, from its original the Hebrew final *ה* when turned towards the right. The name of this letter is the same in English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, *פה* *pe*, signifying in that tongue *a mouth*, which the figure somewhat represents. Its place is the fifteenth letter in the English and Roman alphabets, and the first in the first order of the mutes, wherein is a frequent permutation because of their nearness in sound and use; for *p* is only a softer *b*, as *b* an harder *p*. The antient Latins writ *Burrhus* for the Greek *Πυρρὸς*, and in their own language sometimes were at a stand whether to write *b* or *p*; as in the instance of *Fabius*, whether *obtineo*, or *optineo*, since more of this than that was heard in pronunciation. This is also proportionably demonstrated in their very figure, *P* being half of *B*. Yea that they have actually changed *b* into *p* in many words for this reason only, will be evident in declining verbs ending in *bo*, and *bor* of the third conjugation, as in *nubo*, *scribo*, *labor*, wherein the harder sound *b*, when a consonant is to follow, is changed into the softer, *p*; and this not only in declining such words, but this *p* from *b* remains also in their participles, verbal nouns, and derivatives; as from *scribo*, *scriptus*, *scriptura*, *scriptio*, *scriptito*, &c. Their near affinity, in the learned languages especially, leads us into the derivation of words wherein they are found. Thus we deduce the etymology of *pario*, and *precor*, from the Hebrew *ברא* and *ברך*; thus the Latin *palpebra* and *pubes*, from the Greek *βλέφαρον* and *βιβών*, and *vice versâ*; *ab* and *sub* from *ἀπό* and *ὑπό*. This their proximity in nature, sound and use, is excellently denoted in their Greek and Latin figures, *Γ* and *P*, representing one half of *B*. Nor is *p* changed only into *b* its middle sound, but also into its aspirate *φ*, especially in declining verbs and nouns, as is plain in *λείβω*, *λείπω*, *λείφω*, where we find *ε* before a vowel changed into *π* before a consonant (as was before noted in Latin verbs of the same termination) and *π* again changed into *φ*. So in *κατήλιπε*, *ιφος*, *ιφι*, &c. *gryps*, *gryphis*, *i*, &c. and on the contrary *φ* in etymologies is changed into *p*, as *Περσεφόνη*, *Proserpina*. To this first order of the mutes belong *f* and *v*, into which *p* is also changed, as *πήγω*, *figo*; *πείθω*, *fido*, *pilus*, *filum*; and as from *λεπίς*, *levis*, so on the contrary from *ovis*, *opilio*. Nor doth *p* refuse the intercourse of her sisters of the second order; hence is *lepus* from *λαγώς*, *lupus* from *λύκος*; not of *q* which belongs to this order: For from *ἵππος*, Aeol. *ἵκκος*, comes *equus*: *πότε*, Ion. *κότε*, *quoties*; *πῆ*, Ion. *κῆ*, *quâ*. The correspondence of this mute with the sisterhood of the third rank is visible in *σπουδή*, *studium*; *πέραν*, *trans*; as on the contrary in *appeto*, *applico*, &c. for *adpeto*, *adplico*. Some kindred between *p* and the liquids is also averred by etymologists, but which is, in my opinion, precarious, as too far removed to be depended upon. In pure Latin words this mute only precedes *l* and *r*, as *plaga*, *promo*: but in Greek words, or of Greek extraction, *b*, *n*, *s*, *t*, as *phasma*, *philus*, *phanaticus*; *dyspnoea*; *psephisma*, *psilae*; *Ptolemeus*, *diptoton*. Here it may be proper to note, that when the Latins enfranchise a Greek word in which *pt* begins a syllable, they leave out either the former or latter, writing *cubo*, *perna*, *tussis*, for *κύπτω*, *πέρνηα*, *πύσις*. In the middle of words, *p* admits before it three of the liquids, *l*, *m*, *r*; as *culpa*, *campus*, *carpo*; *n* also, but always by her proxy *m*, as *compleo*, *compono*, for *conpleo*, *conpono*. In derivatives from Greek the initial *p* is sometimes omitted, as in *latus* from *πλατύς*, *uro*, from *πυρῶ*; which however seems to appear in *combuo* for *compuro*. This letter seems also sometimes to be inserted in some Latin words derived from Greek, to hinder the collision of two vowels, as in *lapis* from *λάας*, *dapes* from *δαΐς*. *P* in the notes of the antients, is read, *Publius*, *pondo*; *PA. DIG. Patricia dignitas*; *P. C. Patres conscripti*; *P. F. Publii filius*; *P. P. Propositum, Propositum publicè*; *P. P. P. P. E. S. S. S. E. V. V. V. V. V. V. F. F. F. F. Primus pater patriae professus est. Secum salus sublata est; venit victor validus vincens vires urbis vestrae ferro, fame, flammâ, frigore. Val. Prob. de Lit. Antiq. P. R. Populus Romanus; PR. S. Praetoris sententia; PRS. P. Praeses provinciae.*

P A B

P ante A.

† **PA**, *pro parte. In Saliari carmine, Fest.*
Pābulandus, a, um. part. *To be fed, or dinged.* Fimo pabulandae sunt oleae, *Col. 5, 9.*
Pābulans, tis. part. *Foraging.* Pabulantes hostes, *Valer. Max. 5, 6, ext. 1.*
Pābulāris, e. adj. *That is fit for cattle to eat, or is sown for them.* ☞ *Viciae pabularis modios septem vel octo, viciae feminalis modios quinque, vel sex, jugerum agri recipit, Col. 11, 2.*
Pābulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A feeding.* (2) *Foraging, or gathering of food.* (1) *Sus in pabulationem spurcè versatur, Col. 7, 9, 14.* (2) *Hostis pabulationes nostras observabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 16.* Si *apes* transfuleris eò, ubi idonea pabulatio non est, fugitivae fiunt, *Col. Pabulationes secretissimae; Id. 9, 4.*
Pābulātor ōris. m. verb. *A forager.* Vagi per agros pabulatores, *Liv. 27, 43.* Quae pabulatores & lignatores tuentur, *Id. 41, 1.* & *Caes. non semel.*
Pābulātorius, a, um. adj. *Frondis corbis pabulatores modiorum viginti, Col. R. R. 11, 2. a basket to gather, or carry fodder in. = Pabulatoria, Id. 6, 3.*
Pābulor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To feed, or graze.* (2) *To forage, or fetch in provision for cattle.* (3) *Catachrest. To gather provisions for man's use.* (1) *Capella placidè ac lentè pabuletur, Col. 7, 6.* ☞ *Pabulari oleas fimo, to manure them, VOL. II.*

P A C

Id. 5, 9. (2) *Quo in loco nostri pabulari consueverant, Caes. B. C. 3, 37.* (3) *Ex urbe ad mare hoc prodimus pabulatum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 6. de piscatura loquens.*
Pābulum, i. n. [*ā pasco, pavi*] (1) *Food for cattle, or beasts, fodder, forage, meat for birds, or bees.* (2) *Sometimes meat for man.* (3) *Also that by which inanimate things are fed, and grow.* (4) *Elegantly translated to the mind.* (1) *Habitudo extorum pabuli genus declarari censuit Democritus, Cic. de Div. 2, 13.* *Hirundo pabula parva legens, Virg. Aen. 12, 475.* Sufficiunt sepemque satis & pabula mellis, *Id. Geor. 2, 436.* Ad pabula fucus, *Id. Geor. 4, 244.* (2) *Pabula dia, miseris mortalibus ampla, Lucr. 5, 942.* (3) *Pabula praebeere novali, Col. 10, 48.* *Vires & pabula terrae pingua concipiunt, Virg. Geor. 1, 86.* ☞ *Pabulum & nutrimentum dare oleis, Col. 4, 1056.* Est animorum, ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum, consideratio, *Cic. Acad. 4, 41.* ☞ *Pabulum Acheruntis, an old-fellow ready to drop into the grave, Plaut. Caf. 2, 1, 12.*
Pacālis, e. (1) *Significative of peace.* (2) *Belonging to the goddess Pax.* (1) *Laurus pacalis, Ov. Met. 15, 591. conf. 6, 101.* (2) *Pacales flammæ, Ov. Fast. 1, 719.*
Pacāndus, a, um. part. *To be reduced, or subdued.* Nihil horum ad pacandas Hispanias desideravit, *Caes. B. G. 2, 85.* *Pacanda Germania, Suet. Tib. 16.*
Pacātè, adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Peaceably, quietly, without disturbance, gently.* *Pacātè per provinciam iter facere, Faber ex Caes. B. G. 1.* ☞ *Sed locum non inveni. Pacatiùs ad*

ad reliqua secessimus, *Petr. c. 10.* = *Pacatissime & com-*
modissime placuit, *Augustin.*

Pacator, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath given quiet, or peace,*
that hath freed from all things hostile; a subduer, or conqueror.
Orbis pacator, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1990. Rheni pacator & Istri,
Claud. Stilic. 2, 13. Nemeae, scil. Hercules, Sil. 2, 483.

Pacatus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Reduced*
to obedience, and peaceable subjection, so as not to rise in arms
against one. (2) Living in peace, free from enemies, or pirates,
quiet, undisturbed. (3) Calm, still, serene. (4) Reconciled,
in friendship with one. (1) Pacatus victoriis terrarum orbis,
Paterc. 2, 89. (2) Nescio quo fato, magis bellantes quam
pacati propitios habemus deos, Liv. 3, 19. (3) Matrem, orbe
victo, magis quam pacato, relinquis, Sen. Denique, si mo-
riar, subeam pacatus arvum, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 109. Paca-
tissima provincia, Cic. pro Ligar. 2. (3) Aeris pacati status,
Lucr. 3, 293. (4) Ex pacatis, out of a friend's, or ally's coun-
try, Sall. B. J. 37. (3) in hostico, in an enemy's country, Liv.
(4) Huic pacatus poteritne esse Antonius? Cic. Philipp. 7, 9.
Pacatis omnibus Hispaniae populis, Liv. 21, 20. nihil pacati
responderetur, Id. 37, 9.

Pacifer, a, um. (2) *Making, or bringing peace. (2) Be-*
taking, or signifying peace. (1) Pacifer Hercules, in nummis
antiquis. (2) Laurus pacifera, Plin. 15, 40. oliva, Virg. Aen.
8, 116. conf. Ov. Met. 14, 291. V. Flacc. 4, 139.

Pacificans, tis. part. (1) *Making peace. (2) Endeavour-*
ing to make peace with. (1) Pacificans divos, Sall. 15, 421.
(2) Sall. B. Jug. 66. Interim, ut appareret quantum pacifi-
cantium Rhodiorum auctoritas valuisset, Liv. 44, 35.

Pacificatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Pacificatio, or making of*
peace. (2) Mediation, or treating for peace. (1) Nulla spes
pacificationis est, Cic. Att. 7, 8. (2) Sapientius feceris, si te
in istam pacificationem non interponas, Cic. Att. 10, 27.

Pacificator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He who reduceth to peace,*
or settlement. (2) He who mediateth, or interposeth to make
peace, or agreement; an ambassador for composing a quarrel. (1)
Pacificator Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 10. (2) Pacificator Car-
thaginensium, sent by them, Justin. 18, 2, 4.

Pacificatorius, a, um. *Pertaining to peace, or agreement. Pa-*
cificatoria legatio, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

Pacificatus, a, um. part. *Reconciled. Satin' ego tecum paci-*
ficatus sum? Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 13.

Pacifico, āre. act. [*pacem facio*] (1) *To make, or desire peace.*
(2) To appease, or render propitious. (1) Pacificatum vene-
runt, Liv. 5, 23. (2) Cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pa-
cificasset heros, Catull. 66, 76.

Pacificor, ari. pass. *To be appeased. Pacificari cum aliquo,*
Cic. Att. 15, 7.

Pacificus, a, um. (1) *Pertaining to, or making for peace*
and composing matters, tending to an amicable composition. (2)
Peaceful, that loveth and establisheth peace and civil govern-
ment. (1) Ecqua pacifica persona desideretur, an in bella-
tore sint omnia, Cic. Att. 8, 12. (2) Pacificus Numa, Mart.
12, 63. Pacificus Janus, president of peace, whose temple was
shut when there was universal peace, Id. 8, 66. Pacificae se-
culares, the guardians of peace and civil administration, Luc.
3, 305.

+ *Pacifico*, ēre. *Non, ex Naev. id. quod*

Pacificor, i. pactus sum. [*ab antiq. paco: v. pago, ἀπῆγο, Dor. πῆγο, hinc παύω, Eurip. foedus juramento fan-*
citum ac pactum] (1) *To covenant, bargain, or agree. (2)*
To come to terms, to give, or receive. (3) To exchange, or
barter. (4) Pass. To be agreed upon, or covenanted. (5) To
be promised; (6) Particularly in marriage, to be contracted to
any one. (1) Dimidium, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine
dedit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 86. (2) Pacifici sibi aliquid, Id. cum
aliquo paululā pecuniā, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 25. de mercedi-
bis, Suet. de illustr. Gram. 7. (2) Pacificitur magna mer-
cede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant,
Liv. 25, 33. Pacificere quid vis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 30.
Tantum ab eo vitam pacificatur, Sall. B. J. 28. (3) Vitam
pro laude pacisci, Virg. Aen. 5, 230. (4) Quum triginta
dierum essent cum hoste induciae pactae, Cic. Offic. 1, 10. (5)
Littoribus nostris anchora pacta tua est, Ov. Ep. 2, 4. (6)
Deiortari filio pacta est Artavasis filia, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.

Paco, āre. act. [*a pax*] (1) *To subdue, to bring into sub-*
jection. (2) To make tractable, or gentle. (3) To appease, or
render propitious. (1) Pacare Amanum perrexi, Cic. Fam.
15, 4. vid. Pacatus, n. 1. (2) Pacantur vomere sylvae,
Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45. Si voce feras pacaverit Orpheus, Claud.
Epigr. 1, 19. (3) Parvula coelestes pacavit mica, Tib. 4,
1, 14.

Pacor, ari. pass. *To be subdued, &c. Dum pacatur occi-*
dens, Kell. Paterc. 2, 91.

Pactilis, e. [*a pango pactum*] *Plaited, wreathed. Summa*
auctoritas pactili coronae, Rlin. 21, 8.

Pactio, ōnis. f. verb. [*a paciscor*] (1) *An agreement, or*
covenant. (2) The form of words in an oath. (3) A promise,
or covenant of marriage. (1) In nostra provincia confectae
sunt pactioes, sc. inter provinciales & publicanos, Cic. Att.
5, 13. Pactioibus pacem facere, Nep. Dion. 5. (2) Pactio
verborum, Cic. pro Q. Rose 16. (3) Nemo invitum pactio-

nem nuptialem quenquam facere coegisset, Liv. 4. Pactio-
nem conflare, Cic. de Har. Resp. 42. inire, Just. 35, 1, 5.
interponere, Id. 7, 6, 4. Manere in pactioe, Nep. 17, 2, 4.
Perturbare pactioes, Cic. Off. 3, 108.

|| *Pactitius*, a, um. [*a pactus*] *Made by agreement. = Ces-*
fatio pugnae, pactitiae induciae, dicitur, Gell. 1, 25. + Pa-
ctiae.

Pactor, ōris. m. verb. [*a paciscor*] *A maker, or signer of a*
treaty. Societatis pactores, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

Pactum, i. n. [*ex part. pactus*] *A contract, covenant, or*
agreement, a condition. (2) In abl. cum adj. vel pronom. A
way, or manner. (1) Pactum est, quod inter aliquos con-
venit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 22. (3) Pactum est duorum consensus
atque conventio: pollicitatio verò offerentis solius promissum,
Ulp. (2) Quemadmodum natus & quo pacto educatus sim,
memini, Cic. pro Quint. 17.

Pactus, ūs. m. verb. *A bargain, a contract, or agreement.*
Unius noctis pactu omnia vendere, Petron. c. 81. cit. Fabr.
al. tactu.

Pactus, a, um. part. [*a paciscor*] (1) *Act. Having bar-*
gained, or agreed. (2) Having promised by agreement. (3)
Pass. Agreed, covenanted. (4) Promised by agreement. (5)
Promised in marriage, betrothed, or espoused. (1) Ov. Met.
5, 28. (2) Vid. Paciscor, n. 1. (3) Pactae cum hostibus
induciae, Cic. Offic. 1, 10. (4) Desistit deos mercede pacta
Laomedon, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 22. (5) Vid. Pacisor, n. 6. &
Plaut. Aul. 2, 25.

Paean, ānis. m. *μαῖαν* [*ἀπὸ τοῦ παῖος τοῦ ἀπῆος; vel fortasse*
simpl. ἀπῆος, sanare, Eustath. nisi mavis ab ἱερῶν, laudare]
(1) An hymn sung to any of the gods, but most frequently a trium-
phal song to Apollo. (2) A foot in prose, or verse, consisting of
one long and three short syllables, as incipit, dēfīcītē; or on
the contrary, three short and one long, as dōmūērānt, sōnīpē-
dēs. (3) Apollo so called. (1) Hercules paean, Stat. Eēgē-
χου ἱππαρχία παῖαν, sc. in honorem Martis, Plutarch. in Ly-
curg. ἱπποκράτης τὸν παῖαν τὸν ποσειδά παῖαν, Xenoph. Hellen. 4.
Lactum paeani canentes, inter odoratum lauri nemus, Virg.
Aen. 6, 657. (2) Cic. de Orat. (3) Consulitur Paean, Ov.
Fast. 4, 263. Parce, precor, Paean, Juv. 6, 171.

* *Paecantides*, ūm. f. pl. *Precious stones, having the likeness*
of frozen water, big with little stones in them, and good for
women in child-birth, Plin. 37, 66.

* *Paedagogium*, ii. n. (1) *An apartment for the pages, or*
young slaves. (2) Meton. A young slave, or page. (1) Puer
in paedagogio mistus, pluribus dormiebat, Plin. Epist. 7, 27,
13. (2) Ulp.

* *Paedagogus*, i. m. [*ex παις, puer, & ἀγω, ducō*] (1) *A servant*
who followeth his young master, taketh care of his behaviour, and
particularly attendeth him to his exercise, and to school. (2) A ser-
vant that constantly attendeth and governeth a child, and teacheth him
his letters. (3) He that tendeth upon, and leadeth one that is blind.
(4) Met. Anyone that is following, leading up and down, or at-
tending upon. (5) Medlers, censurers of other men's actions.
(6) A tutor, a paedagogue, or any one that manageth, or go-
verneth another, so called by way of affront. (1) Servum unū
mittit, qui olim a puero parvulo mihi paedagogus fuerat, Plaut.
Merc. prol. 89. (2) Puer septuennis paedagogo tabulā di-
rumpit caput, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37. Cic. Attic. 12, 33. (3)
Sen. de Ira, 2. (4) Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 94. (5) Cic. (6)
Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 32. Suet. Galb. c. 14. & Sen. Ep. 90.
& Quid distet paedagogus & praeceptor, vid. Sen. de Ira, 2,
22. & Lips. ibid.

* *Paederos*, ōtis. m. (1) *The opal stone. (2) A sort of*
amethyst. (3) The herb chervil. (4) The smooth acanthus.
(1) Plin. 37, 22. (2) Plin. 37, 46. (3) Plin. 19, 54. (4)
= Melamphyllum, Plin. 22, 34.

Paedicator, ōris. m. [*a seq.*] *A buggerer, Suet. J. Caes. 49.*

Paedico, āre. act. [*a παις*] *To commit buggery with a boy,*
Catull. 17, 1.

Paedico, āri. ātus. pass. *To be abused, or buggered, Fragm.*
Poët.

+ *Paedidus*, a, um. [*a praedor*] *Nasty. Paedidos sordidos*
significat atque obsoletos, Fest.

Paedor, ōris. m. [*a παῖς παῖδος, puer*] *Nastiness, filth for*
want of dressing. Barba paedore horrida, & intonsa, infuscat
pectus illuvie scabrum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. ex poeta.

+ *Paene*. *Vid. Penē.*

+ *Paenitet*. *Vid. Poenitet.*

Paenula. *Vid. Penula.*

+ *Paenularium*, ii. n. *A place where riding-clothes are laid*
up, Non. ex Naev.

Paenulatus, a, um. adj. *Clothed in a strait thick coat, Cic.*
pro Mil. 10.

Pacon, ōnis. m. *scrib. & paean. A compound foot in verse,*
or prose, of which there are these four kinds; the first con-
sisting of a trochaeus and pyrrichius, thus, ; the second
of an iambus and pyrrichius, thus, ; the third of a pyr-
richius and trochaeus, thus, ; the fourth of a pyrrichius
and iambus, thus, ; vid. Cic. Orat. 57 & 64. Quint. 9, 4.
adde Voss. l. 1. 6. p. 435. & seq.

Paconia, āe. f. [*a Pacone inventore*] (1) *An herb called*
petony, or piony. (2) Also a famous physician so called, vid.
Prop.

Propr. = Vetustissima inventu paeonia est, noménque auctoris retinet, quam quidam pectorobon appellant, alii glycyfiden, *Plin.* 25, 10.

Pactulus, a, um. dim. [à paetus] *Having a cast with his eyes.* Ecquos deos non tam strabones quam pactulos esse arbitramur? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29.

Pactus, a, um. (1) *Pink-eyed, that hath little learning eyes.* (2) *Having a cast with the eyes.* (1) Si paeta est Veneri similis; si flava, Minervae, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 659. (2) Strabonem appellat pactum pater, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 45. ubi vid. & *Schol.* Ecce Strabo dicitur qui est distortis oculis; pactus, qui leviter declinatis, cujus huc ac illuc tremuli voluntur, *Porph.*

Pāgānālia, ium. n. pl. [à paganus] *A feast of the country people in honour of Tellus and Ceres, after the first seed-time,* vid. *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

Pāgānicus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to the country, or to country men.* (2) *Also pertaining to the peasantry, contradistinct from the soldiery.* (1) Paganica pila, *a fow-ball stuffed with feathers*, *Mart.* 14, 45. Paganicum, sc. praedium, *a country farm*, *Dig.* Paganicae feriae, *a yearly country wake*, the same, as it should seem, with the *Faunalia*, celebrated on the fifth of December, concerning which see *Hor. Od.* 3, 18. (2) *Vid. Paganus.*

Pāgānus, a, um. adj. [à pagus] *In, or of the country, or country village.* Pagani foci, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 670. Pagana ferula, *Propert.* 4, 5, 76. *not proper for a soldier.* Met. Sunt, ut in castris, sic etiam in literis nostris, plures cultu pagano, quos cinctos & armatos, & quidem ardentissimo ingenio diligentius scrutatus invenies, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 25, 6.

Pāgānus, i. m. (1) *A country man, or peasant.* (2) *Any one that is not a soldier.* (1) Pagani, *Cic. pro Domo*, 28. A division of the plebs urbana, those that lived in the lower parts of Rome. (2) Miles, si dum paganus erat, fecerit testamentum, &c. Scaevola *JC.* vid. & *Juv.* 16, 32. Hinc & fortasse Christiani Gentes dixerunt paganos, quod sub Christi vexillis non militarent.

Pāgātīm, adv. *In separate districts, or cantons.* Pagatim Athenienses templa deum sacrata habebant, *Liv.* 31, 26.

Pāgella, ae. f. [à pagina] *A little leaf, or page.* Extrema pagella pupugit me, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 13.

+ Pāges, is. f. [ab antiq. pago, i. e. pango] Pages compactio, unde compages, *Non.*

Pāgina, ae. f. [à pagendo, i. e. pangendo quod pacta sit, vel quod in pagina versus panguntur, i. e. figuntur, *Fest.*] (1) *A page of a book.* (2) *An whole book, or work.* (3) *A little space, or path between vines.* (1) Epistolae prior pagina, *Cic. Att.* 15, 9. Met. In tota ratione mortalium fortuna sola utramque paginam facit, *Plin.* 2, 5. *is all in all.* (2) Docti pagina Calvi, *Prop.* 2, 34, 89. Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba est, *Mart.* 1, 5. (3) *Plin.* 17, 35.

Pāgīnula, ae. f. dim. *A little page, or side of a leaf,* *Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

+ Pāgo, ēre, pepigi, pactum. ant. pro pango, *Quint.* 1, 10. ex XII. *Tabb.* & *Ad Herenn.* 2, 13.

Pagrus, gri. m. *A sort of fish, one kind of which loveth the fresh, the other the salt water,* *Plin.* 32, 38. *Isid.* 12, 6.

* Pāgūrus, i. m. *A sort of crab-fish,* *Plin.* 9, 51.

* Pāgus, i. m. [à πᾶγος, collis, quia primitus in colle, securitatis causā aedificia extruxere, vel à πᾶγος, Dor. fons, ut sit illorum qui ex eodem fonte bibunt] (1) *A village, or country town.* (2) *A tribe, or division of country and people, a canton, a district.* (1) Tunicam mihi malo lupini quam si me toto laudet viciniā pago, *Juv.* 14, 154. (2) Omnis civitas Helvetiae in quatuor pagos divisa est, *Caes. B. G.* 1.

Pāla, ae. f. [pala à pangendo, g in l mutato, *Varr. L. L.* 4. nempe quia pagitur in terra.] (1) *A sort of shovel, or spade.* (2) *Also a fan to winnow corn.* (3) *The bezel of a ring.* (4) *A kind of Indian fig-tree.* (1) Cato, c. 11. (2) Pala πῶλον, *Gl. Philox.* & πῶλον quidem in *Gl. Cyr.* tam dolabrum quam ventilabrum significat, at certè ventilabrum designat *Tertull.* de *Persec.* c. 2. Hac pala illa quae & nunc dominicam aream purgat; nisi quis putet palis ligneis (shovels) id opus communiter praestari. (3) Palam annuli ad palmam convertere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. (4) *Plin.* 12, 12.

Palacra, seu palacrana, ae. f. Verbum Hispanicum. *A mass, or lump of gold*, as it is found. Inveniuntur ita auri massae nec non in puteis etiam denas excedentes libras. Palacras Hispani alii palacranas; iidem quod minutum est, Balucem vocant, *Plin.* 33, 22.

* Palaeſtes, ae. m. *A wrestler.* *Lamprid. Lat. Luctator.*

* Pālaestra, ae. f. à πᾶλιν, lucta. Lat. luctatio, vel locus luctationis. (1) *A wrestling.* (2) *A place for wrestling, and other exercises.* (3) *A place for disputation, study, or discourse, or any place where one constantly spendeth his time.* (4) *In railway, a stew, a bawdyhouse.* (5) *Skill, readiness in the exercises of the palaestra.* (6) *That which is for seemliness and shew only.* (7) *The comely carriage and decent management of body, which resulteth from having learned one's exercises.* (8) *Dexterity, address, management.* (1) Exercent patrias, oleo labente, palaestras, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 281. (2) Nisi in palaestram veneras, ubi cursu, luctando, hasta, disco, pugilatu, pilā, saliendo sese exercebant, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 20. (3) *Vitruv.* 3,

11. (4) Ab suā palaestrā exit, *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 1, 20. (5) Fac periculum in palaestra, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 24. (6) = Nitidum quoddam genus est verborum, & laetum, sed palaestrae magis & olei quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 18. (7) Numerus quasi quandam palaestram & extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, *Id. Orat.* 56. (8) Utimur eā palaestrā, quam à te didicimus, *Id.*

Pālaestrica, ae. f. *A woman that anointeth one with oil, before or after exercises performed.* Palaestricae intraverunt quam plures, *Patron.* c. 21.

Palaestricè, adv. *Like those who spend their time in the palaestra.* Palaestricè spatium xyſto, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* c. 3.

Pālaestricus, a, um. (1) *Of, or belonging to the exercises of the Palaestra, such carriage of the body as is taught in the Palaestra, over regular, or starchy carriage.* (2) *That loveth, or favoureth the masters of the Palaestra.* (1) Palaestrici & gymnastici motus, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 7. (2) Nunquam vos praetorem tam palaesticum vidistis, *Cic. Ver.* 2, 22.

Pālaestricus, i. m. *He that teacheth the exercise of the palaestra, decent motions of the body, or regular carriage.* Ne illos quidem reprehendendos, qui paulum etiam palaesticis vacaverint, *Quint.* 12, 2.

Pālaestrita, ae. m. (1) *A wrestler.* (2) *The master of a school of exercise.* (3) *One that spendeth his time in the exercises of the palaestra.* (1) Non perdit oleum Iubricus palaestrita, *Mart.* 3, 58. Quinque palaestritae licet haec plantaria vellant, &c. *Perf.* 4, 39. καταχρηστικῶς pro δρωπανιστῶν, vulsores. (2) *Cic. Verr.* 2, 14. (3) *Quint.*

|| Palalia, ae. f. *The herb fow-bread, or swines-bread,* *Apul.*

Pālām, adv. [à palo, āre. ut clam, à celo] (1) *Openly, publicly, in open view, before all the world, in sight of all the people.* (2) *Plainly, notoriously.* (1) = Pompeius clam & noctu, Caesar palām & interdiu, *Caes. B. G.* 3. = Non ex insidiis, sed aperte, ac palām, *Cic. Orat.* 12. & dissimulanter, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 79. & Nostro ordini palām blandiuntur, clam frigidam subdole suffundunt, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 36. § Palām populo, *Liv.* 6, 14. (2) Pisces audire palām est, *Plin.* 10, 89. Palām mentiuntur, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 89. & Palām est praepositio ablat. cas. praeposita, *Liv.* 1, 6. Creditori rem palām populo solvit. Ad unum etiam refertur, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 28. Te palām laudaveram, *Sciopp. Annot. ad G. T.* p. 95. Sic, Me palām, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 39.

Pālandus, a, um. part. *To be poled, or supported with poles.* Partes vinearum palandae, *Col.* 4, 30.

Palanga, palangarius, palango. *Vid. Phalanga, &c.*

Pālans, tis. part. [à palor] (1) *Wandering, straggling, dispersed, going out of order, or array.* (2) *Routed, broken, scattered in fight.* (3) *Scattered, or losing the way.* (4) *Placed scatteringly, without any certain order.* (5) *Wavering, distracted, unsteady.* (1) Romana legio palantes in agris oppressit, *Liv.* 1, 11. (2) Femina palantes agit, atque haec agmina vertit, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 734. (3) Palantes error certo de tramite pellit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 49. (4) Palantes stellae, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 21. (5) Palantes animos, rationis egentes, trepidos, obitūque timentes exhortari, *Ov. Met.* 15, 150.

|| Pālāria, ōrum. n. pl. *The time when soldiers were exercised round posts, or poles fixed in the ground.* Haec palaria cum milites ad palos exercerentur, *Gharif.*

|| Pālāris, e. adj. *A coppice wood, a wood all of pole, or stake-wood.* Sylva palaris, *Ulp.* l. 9. §. 7. de usufruct.

|| Pālātīm, adv. *Wanderingly.* Palatim Περὶ ἀναμνησέως, *Onom.*

Pālātīnus, a, um. adj. [de variis etym. vid. Propr.] *Belonging to the Roman emperor's court.* Palatinus Apollo, so called from his having a temple in the place; adjoining to which was a famous library, which received only the noblest writers, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 17. Palatini ludi, plays in honour of Augustus, three days successively, celebrated in the palace, instituted by his relict Livia, v. *Dion.* lib. ult.

|| Pālātīnus, i. m. *A courtier that was in an employment under the Roman emperor,* *Cod.*

Pālātio, onis. f. verb. [à palo] *A foundation made in a wet ground by driving in alder piles,* *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Pālātium, ii. n. *The mount Palatine*, so called, where Evander the Arcadian first dwelt, afterwards Romulus, also the Roman emperors down from Augustus; whence it signifieth (1) properly *their court*; (2) but is used for the place of any other prince's residence. (3) *Also any great tower, or building.* (1) Venit ad invictos pecorosa palatia montes, *Prop.* 4, 10, 3. Decerpta palatia tauris, *Id.* 3, 9, 49. (2) Ap. posteriores scriptt. (3) Romana palatia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 499. Adveſtae secreta palatia matris, *Juv.* 9, 23.

+ Palatualis, e. adj. [à dea Palatua] *Varr.* Palatualis, flamen ad sacrificandum ei deae constitutus erat, in cujus tutela Palatium esse putabant, *Fest.*

Pālātum, i. n. [à πᾶλιν, edo, unde etiam pascō, & pabulum, & pales. Verè, si haec esset prima notio, quae non videtur, sed cum ad coeli templum antiquitus referratur, à salantum Hetruscè coelum pot. ducendum put.] (1) *The cope of heaven.* (2) *Met. The palate, or roof of the mouth.* (3) *The palate, or taste.* (4) *The mouth.* (1) Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum

num judicat, coeli palatum, ut ait Ennius, non suspexit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. (2) Intellectus saporum homini est in palato, *Plin.* 11, 65. (3) Quibus in solo vivendi est causa palato, *Juv.* 11, 11. (4) Licet obferes palatum, *Catull.* 53, 21. *καταχρηστικός.*

Pālātus, i. m. *idem quod palatum*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8.

Pālātus, a, um. part. pass. *Palled*, or *propped*. Vineae palatae, *Col.* 11, 2.

Pālātus, a, um. part. [à palor]. (1) *Having straggled out of order, or array.* (2) *Flying in disorder, routed, broken.* (1) Milites palati per agros, frumentum retulerant, *Liv.* Repente Menippus palatos passim aggressus eos cecidit, *Id.* 35, 51. Palati atque inermes latebras fugā repetebant, *Id.* 9, 31. (2) Contrahens suos ex fuga palatos, *Liv.* 8, 24.

* *Pāle*, es. f. *Wrestling, struggling*, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 440.

Pālea, ae. f. [à πάλω, jacto] qua ratione etiam Vannus ab eadem jactatione, *Scal.* vel à Pale frugum inventrice, *Isid.* (1) *Chaff.* (2) *Short straw*, used in making mud walls. (3) *Refuse, or scum.* (4) *The wattles, or gills under a cock's neck.* (1) & Acus vocatur, cum per se pinfitur (pinfitur, *Hard.*) spica, tantum aurificum ad usus; si verò in arcā teritur cum stipula, *Palea*, *Plin.* 18, 23. & Faba quae exiguas paleas & multam filiquam facit, *Col.* 2, 10. (2) Paleā inani satiatus paries, *Petron.* c. 135. (3) Expuitur aeris palea quaedam, *Plin.* 34, 36. (4) Paleae ex rutilo albicantes, quae velut incanae barbae dependent, *Col.* 8, 2.

Pālear, āris. n. [à similit. paleae gallinae] *Sen. Hippol.* 1041. habet in sing. recto. *The dewlap of a beast*, usitatus tamen in plur. *palearia*, *vid. Geor.* 3, 53. & *Stat. Theb.* 3, 332. *Palearibus* boum à collo demissis, *Varr.* 2, 5, 7.

Pāleare, is, vel *palearium*, i. n. *Paleare*, *Gl. Phil.* *A chaff-house*, *Col.* 1, 6.

Pāleātus, a, um. *Mingled with chaff, or short straw, clay, or dirt with short straw beaten in it*, *Col.* 5, 6, 13. & 12, 43, 1.

Pālilia, orum. n. pl. *The feast of Pales*, *Tib.* 2, 5, 87. *vid. Prop.*

* *Palimpissa*, ae. f. *The oil of the pitch of cedar, that hath passed a second decoction*, *Plin.* 24, 24.

Palimpseston, i. n. vel *palimpsestos*. [à πάλω, rursus, & ξίω, rado] *idem quod Charta deletitia.* A sort of paper, or parchment, used generally for writing things the first time, and foul, which might be wiped out, and new wrote in the same place. Plura habet perscripta, nec sic, ut fit, in palimpsesto relata, *Catull.* 20. *vid. & Cic. Fam. Ep.* 7, 18.

* *Palinodia*, ae. f. *A recantation, a contrary song, a retracting of what one hath spoken, or written.* Subturpicula mihi videbatur palinodia, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 5. *Palinodiam* canere, *Id.* 2, 9. **PALINODIA AD AMATAM PUELLAM**, *Lemina odes*, *Hor.* 1, 16.

† *Pālītans*, tis. [qu. à palitor, freq. à palor] *Wandering, straggling up and down*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 5. *Sed Charif. leg. balitans.*

Pālīurus, i. m. (in accus. paliuron) *A sort of thorn.* Semina vastissimarum spinarum, maximèque rubi, & paliuri, *Col.* 11, 3. Spinis surgit paliurus acutis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 39.

Palla, ae. f. [à πάλω quod rugis vibrantibus sinuta crispetur] (1) *A large upper robe hanging down upon the ground, worn chiefly by women of honest fame,* (2) also by princes, (3) also by musicians, dancers, and actors in tragedies. (4) *A kind of short jerkin, that reached no lower than the pockets.* (1) Fusa ad teneros lutea palla pedes, *Tib.* 1, 7, 46. Pallam induta nitentem, *Ov. Met.* 14, 262. (2) Palla Darii auro distincta, *Curt.* 3, 3, 18. (3) Ima videbatur talis illudere palla, *Tib.* 3, 4, 35. *de Apolline.* Cum palla tunicæque talari profuit, ac, desultato cantico, abiit, *Suet. Calig.* 54. Venit & ingenti violenta tra-goedia passu, palla jacebat humi, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 12. (4) Dimidias nates Gallica palla tegit, *Mart.* 1, 93. ex illa, ut videtur, *Strabonis* descript. 'Οι Κίτται ἀντὶ χειτῶν σχιζόντες χειρῶντοῦ φέρουσι μέχρι ἀδοίων καὶ γαστρί, *L.* 5.

* *Pallāca* ae. f. vel *pallāce*, es. f. *πάλλακ.* *A concubine*, *Suet. Vesp.* 21.

Pallācana, ae. f. *A sort of onion*, *Plin.* 19, 32.

Pallens, tis. part. (1) *Growing, or turning, looking, or being pale.* (2) *Meton. That causeth paleness.* (1) Pallentes violae, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 47. (2) Morbi pallentes, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 275.

Palleo, ēre, ui. neut. [à πάλω, trepido, est enim color timentium, unde πάλω φέβω dixit *Sophocl.* vel à παλός, canus, pallidus, *M.*] (1) *To be, or look pale, or wan.* (2) *To be solicitous by reason of.* (3) *To look pale with many changes of countenance.* (4) *To turn black, or smutty by reason of.* (5) *To look pale for fear of.* (6) *To be very much concerned for.* (1) Necesse est, quoniam pallet, aegrotasse, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 25. (2) Argenti pallet amore, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 78. (3) & Multos palere colores, *Propert.* 1, 15, 39. (4) Vitio coeli pallet aegra feget, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 688. (5) Medias fraudes palluit, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 27. (6) Pueris matercula pallet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 7.

Pallefcens, tis. part. *Growing, or turning pale.* Rubentium squamarum multiplici mutatione pallefcens, *Plin.* 9, 30.

Pallefcio, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow pale, yellow, or ripe.* (2) *To grow wan for the love of a person, or thing.* (1) Ocimum sub canis ortu pallefcit, *Plin.* 19, 57. Nulla pallefcere culpa, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 61. Flamma pallefcit, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 586.

Frondes pallefcunt, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 704. (2) In quadam tardis pallefcere curis, *Prop.* 1, 13, 7.

|| *Palliastrum*, i. n. *A mantle.* Sciffili palliaastro semiamictus, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 11.

Palliātus, a, um. part. (1) *Cloked, clothed in the upper garment used by the Greeks.* (2) *Azēdin Greek habits.* (3) *Met. Girt, or clothed.* (1) & Graecus judex modò palliatus, modò togatus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 5. Palliatus Pythagoras, *V. Max.* 2, 6, 10. (2) Comoedia palliata, *Dorz.* (3) Virilitatis robore palliatus animus, *V. Max.* 3, 8, ext. 3.

Pallidulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat pale, paleish*, *Catull.* 63, 6. *Juv.* 10, 82.

Pallidus, a, um. ior. comp. *firmus*, sup. (1) *Pale, wan, white.* (2) *Making pale.* (1) Ora pallida fame, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 218. Didò pallida morte futura, *Id. Aen.* 4, 644. Pallidissimae stellae, *Plin.* 2, 22. Membra cerā pallidiora novā, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 1, 10, 28. statuā inauratā, *Catull.* 79, 4. Phoebe pallidus orbis, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 256. * *Pallida regio, the shades below*, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 2, 326. (2) *Pallida Rheni frigora*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 128.

|| *Pallio*, āre. [unde pallior, āri. pass.] *To be concealed, hidden, or palliated*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

† *Palliōlatim*, adv. *With a little cloak.* Palliōlatim amictus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 29. ubi leg. al. palliōlatus.

Palliōlātus, a, um. (1) *Clothed in a little poor mantle, or upper garment.* (2) *That weareth a kind of little cap, or covering for the head.* (1) Quae palliōlata vagatur, *Mart.* 9, 33. (2) Ob valetudinem palliōlatus novo more praefedit, *Suet. Claud.* 2. Tunicae palliōlatae, to which those coverings of the heads were joined, so as to make one garment.

Palliōlum, li. n. dim. (1) *A short cloak, or little upper garment for men,* (2) or women. (3) *A little cap, or covering for the head, worn by women, men effeminate, or sick.* (1) Saepe etiam sub palliōlo sordido sapientia, *dist. Caecil.* ap. *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 23. (2) Uxorem comoedus agit, vel Dorida nullo cultam palliōlo, *Juv.* 3, 94. (3) *Vid. Sen. Ep.* 115. mollitiem Maecenatis describentem. Arguat & macies animum, nec turpe putāris palliolum nitidis imposuisse comis, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 734.

Pallium, ii. n. [à palla, qu. vid.] (1) *A cloak, a sort of upper garment worn by the Greeks, men and women, freemen and servants, always by philosophers; also commonly worn by both sexes at table.* (2) *Pallia, coverlets, or upper bedclothes.* (3) *A sort of cap, or covering for the head.* (1) *Vid. Palliolum.* Conjiciam in collum pallium, primo ex me hanc rem ut audiat, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 1, 12. Pallium nutricis, *Id. Bacch.* 3, 3, 30. & Tuam nec chlamydem do foras; nec pallium, *Id. Menaech.* 4, 2, 95. Barbam & pallium video, philosophum nondum video, *Gell.* 9, 2. ¶ & Tunica pallio propior est, *Prov.* some are to be regarded more than others; near is my shirt, but nearer my skin, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 30. Sic divisa recumbes, ut non tangantur pallia nostra tuis, *Mart.* 11, 24. Corpore sano advocat Archigenem, onerosaque pallia jactat, *Juv.* 6, 235. (3) *Vid. Pallidulus.*

Pallor, ōris. [à palleo] (1) *Paleness.* (2) *Gloominess.* (3) *Mouldiness in vessels.* (4) *Plur. pallores, pale colour.* (1) Terrorem tremor & pallor consequitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 8. & Pallor fugat ruborem, *Sen. Med.* 859. (2) Totius penè anni pallore continuo, *Plin.* 2, 30. (3) *Col.* 12, 5. (4) *Lucr.* 4, 337.

Pallula, ae. f. dim. *A little upper garment, or gown for a woman*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 32. & 2, 2, 16.

Palma, ae. [à Gr. πάλμην] (1) *The palm of the hand, an open palm, or hand.* (2) *Palmae plur. the hands.* (3) *A span, or three quarters of a foot, or the breadth of four fingers, πάλμης χεῖρ.* (4) *A palm, or date tree.* (5) *Meton. A palm, or chaplet, being the token of victory.* (6) *A besom, or broom made of palm twigs.* (7) *A date, the fruit of the palm.* (8) *The mark, or token of victory, or excelling others.* (9) *Met. Victory.* (10) *Met. A victor.* (11) *Preference, pre-eminence, principal honour, or place.* (12) *The shoot of a vine, that may bear grapes.* (13) *The broad end of an ear.* (1) & Rhetoricam palmae, dialecticam pugno similem esse dicebat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6. (2) Teneras arcebant vincula palmas, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 406. (3) *Palmus, palma, Gl. Cyr. & iterum πάλμην, palma.* (4) *Palma arbor dicta, quod oppansis est ramis, in modum palmae hominis—Fructus ejus dactyli à digitorum similitudine nuncupati sunt, Isid.* (5) Elea domum reducit palma caelestes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 17. (6) Ten' lapides varios lutulentā radere palma? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 83. (7) Alexandri milites palmis viridibus strangulati sunt, *Plin.* 13, 9. (8) In quadrigis, qui palmam jam primus acceperit, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 47. (9) Plurimarum palmarum gladiator, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* (10) Tertia palma, *Marcellus, Cossusque* prior de rege necato, *Manil.* 1, 786. (11) Ad tertiam palmam venere, *Plin.* 14, 8. i. e. bonitatem. vel notam, *interpr. Buddae.* Huic consilio palmam do, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 31. * *Cinyphias inter pestes tibi palma nocendi est*, *Luc.* 9, 790. (12) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. (13) *Caerula verrentes aiegnis aequora palmis, Catull.* 62, 7.

Palmāris, re. [à palma] (1) *Of the palm-tree.* (2) *Wearing, or giving palm.* (3) *The principal, most notable, or remarkable.* (1) *Palmāres virgulae, Varr.* 1, 35. (2) *Palmāris dea, Apul. Met.* 2, p. 39. (3) *Sed illa palmāris sententia, Cic. N. D.* 1, 8.

Palmāris, c. [à palmus] *That is in measure the breadth of four fingers.* Virgulae palmares, Varr. 1, 35. Spatia palmaria, Col. 8, 3. Palmaris statua, Cic. Phil. 6, 5.

|| Palmārium, ii. n. *A reward for victory, or getting a cause, Ulp.*

Palmārius, a, um. adj. [à palma] *Deserving to bear the prize, most excellent.* Quod ego mihi puto palmarium, me, &c. Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8.

Palmātus, a, um. [à palma] (1) *Having upon it the figure of a palm tree, or branch.* (2) *Having their horns broad, with little shoots growing out like fingers.* (3) Tunica palmata, a triumphal robe worn upon solemn occasions, powdered with broad studs of gold. (4) *Of a robe interwoven, or embroidered with palms, or other devices, worn by the emperors, and the consuls under them.* (1) Lapidēs palmati, Plin. 36, 29. (2) Vid. Plin. 11, 45. (3) Liv. 30, 15. (4) Mart. 7, 4.

Palmātus, a, um. [à palmo, as] *Marked with the palm of one's hand.* Palmatus paries, Quint. Decl. 1.

Palmes, itis. m. [à palma, notione 12] (1) *The shoot, or young branch of a vine.* (2) *The shoot of the palm tree on which its fruit hangs, so called because it is like those shoots on which grapes hang.* (3) *The bough, or branch of any tree.* (1) Si laeta vitis est, ultimi potius palmites per cacumina ramorum praecipitentur, Col. 5, 6. (2) Plin. 14, 3. (3) Palmites arborum eminentium, Curt. 4, 3, 10.

Palmētia, orum. sc. vina. *A sort of wines.* Quae, à palmā una forte enatā, palmētia appellantur, Plin. 14, 8.

Palmētum, i. n. *A place planted with palms, or date trees.* Ungi praefert Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 184.

Palmeus, a, um. [à palma] (1) *Made of the leaves of the palm tree.* (2) *Made of dates.* (1) M. Columella palmeis tegitibus vineas obumbrabat, Col. 5, 5. (2) Palmeum vinum, Plin. 23, 26.

Palmeus, a, um. adj. [à palmus] *Of a span, or three quarters of a foot long.* Caulis palmeus, Plin. 26, 62.

* Palmifer, a, um. adj. (1) *Bearing palm trees.* (2) *That live in that part where palm trees grow.* (1) Palmifera Pharos, Ov. Amor. 2, 13, 8. (2) Palmiferi Arabes, Ov. Met. 10, 478.

Palmiger, a, um. adj. *Bearing palm trees.* Nemea palmigera, Plin. 35, 10.

Palmipēdālis, e. adj. [à seq. palmipes] *Of the measure of a foot and a span, i. e. the space between the thumb and the little finger stretched out, or a foot and one hand's breadth.* Malleolus palmipedalis, Col. 3, 19. Limen altum palmipedale, Varr. Crassitudine palmipedali, Vitruv. 10, 20.

Palmipes, ēdis. adj. [ex palma, & pes] *Having its feet closed with a film, or web, as water-fowl.* ☞ Avium aliae digitatae, aliae palmipedes, &c. Plin. 11, 107.

Palmipes, ēdis. m. [ex palmus, & pes] *The measure of five hands breadth.* Palmipede intervallo, Plin. 17, 32. leg. & Palmopes.

Palmiprīmus, a, um. *A sort of wine made of figs, like date wine.* Fit & fycites à fico, quem alii palmiprimum vocant, Plin. 14, 19. leg. & palmiprunum.

Palmo, āre. act. [à palma] (1) *To make the print, or mark of the palm in one's hand.* (2) *To bind the young shoots of a vine to the wood that supporteth it.* (1) Palmare vestigium, Quint. Decl. 1. (2) A palmā, i. e. palmitē, palmare, i. e. materias alligare, Col. 11, 2.

Palmor, āri. dep. *To soothe, or humour.* Scribenti ad me ejusmodi literas palmarer planē necesse fuit, Pollio ad Cic. 10, 33. ubi tamen, quia rarum est, Victor. & Lamb. palparer obtrudunt.

Palmōsus, a, um. *Full of palm trees,* Virg. Aen. 3, 705.

Palmūla, ae. f. m. dim. (1) *A little palm, or hand.* (2) *The date, or fruit of the palm tree.* (3) *The broad part of an oar.* (1) Apul. p. 159. (2) Palmulas, pomāque & similia primo cibo melius assumit, Gelf. 1, 2. (3) Imbuere palmulas in aequore, Catull. 4, 18.

Palmus, i. m. [à palma] (1) *A span from the thumb to the little finger, three quarters of foot.* (2) *The quarters of any thing.* (2) Cato. (2) = Decoquis ad palmum, id est, ad quartas, Col. 12, 34.

Pālor, āri. pass. [à palo] *To be set, or supported with pales, or poles, as vines are.* Vitis paletur, & capite tenus alligetur, Col. 11, 2, 16.

Pālor, āri. dep. [verbum castrense, inde, ut opinor, tractum, quod milites dum palos ad opus faciendum in sylvis caederent, ordinibus neglectis, spargerentur] *To straggle, wander, or be disordered,* Liv. 1, 11.

Palpamen, inis. n. *A stroking.* Palpamen tenerum, Prud. Ham. 303.

Palpandus, a, um. part. *To be stroked.* Pectora palpanda manu, Ov. Met. 2, 867. ubi leg. & plaudenda.

|| Palpans, tis. part. *Stroking.* Eum blandius palpantes, Amm. 14, 11.

Palpātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stroking, fair speaking, soothing.* Palpationes aufer hinc, Plaut. Menaech. 4, 2, 43.

Palpātor, ōris. m. verb. *A flatterer, clogger, or soother,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 38.

|| Palpātus, a, um. part. pass. *Stroked.* Manu palpata, Prud. Palpebra, ae. f. [à Gr. βλέφαρα, Canin.] (1) *The eyelids.*

(2) *The hair on the eyelids.* (1) Palpebrae, quae sunt tegumenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. (2) Plin. & Non. ex Varr. Lexica ferè efferunt in plurali tantum, cum ap. Cels. 1, 7, 7, 8. plus decies in singulari occurrat, ut taceam de aliis locis, v. & Scrib. Comp. 320.

|| Palpebralis, e. Of, or belonging to the eyelids. Setae palpebrales, Prud. Ham. 872.

|| Palpebrum, i. n. *An eyelid.* Palpebrum genere neutro consuetudo dici vult, Non.

Palpitans, tis. part. (1) *Often wagging and shaking.* (2) *Under strong apprehensions.* (1) Palpitans vertex summae inter cuncta animalia imbecillitatis indicium, Plin. 7, 1. (2) Met. Animus palpitans, Petron. c. 100.

Palpitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A panting, or beating quick; the place where the heart beateth.* Supra cordis palpitationem, Plin. 32, 18.

Palpitatus, us. m. Idem. Ne palpitatu ejiciatur, Plin. 9, 48.

Palpito, āre. [à πάλω, palpito, Πάλλομαι, Onom.] (1) *To pant, beat, leap, or throb.* (2) *To breathe short, or quick.* (3) *To move with any violent tremulous motion.* (4) *To struggle, strive, or heave.* (1) Cum cor animalis evulsus ita mobiliter palpitaret, ut imitaretur igneam celeritatem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. Trepidus palpitat venis jecur, Sen. Herc. Oet. 709. Lingua exsecta palpitat, Luc. 2, 181. (2) Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet, Juv. 3, 134. obscoen. (3) His arduus ignis palpitat, Stat. Theb. 12, 7, 1. (4) Bellua marina brevibus deprensa vadis, ignara reverti, palpitat, Claud. Eutrop. 2, 431.

Palpo, āre. act. [à ψαλάω, & Aeol. σπαλάω, palpo, Canin. abjecta sc. s initiali, ut à σφάλω, fallo] (1) *To stroke, to make, or use like tame and gentle.* (2) *To soothe, caress, or endeavour to make his friend.* (1) Palpare lupos, Manil. 5, 702. Pectora palpare manu, Ov. Met. 2, 867. al. leg. plaudere. (2) Quem munere palpat Carus, Juv. 1, 35. Palpare iram, to sooth it, Apul.

Palpor, āri. dep. (1) *To stroke gently.* (2) *To wheedle, cajole, flatter, sooth, or stroke.* (1) § Cui, malè si palpere, recalcitrat, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 20. = Cum equum permulsi, quis vel palpatus est? Ulp. (2) Quam blandè mulieri palbabitur, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 9.

Palpo, ōnis. m. *A flatterer.* Hab. Lexic. à Pers. 5, 176. at potius est abl. seq. cum non alibi occurr.

Palpum, i. n. *A gentle stroking, or soft blow, or pat with the hand.* Met. Palpo percutere, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 28. Obtrudere palpum alicui, Id. Pseud. 4, 1, 35. to wheedle, flatter, or cokes.

Palūdāmentum, i. n. [qu. palulamentum, à palla, pallula] Originein apud Rom. quære ap. Florum, 1, 5. Erat autem pallium imper. cocco purpurâque & auro distinctum, Isid.] (1) *Principally a military garment.* (2) *A general's white, or purple robe, in which he publicly marched out of Rome to an expedition, and used in battle.* (3) *Any royal, or principal robe.* (4) *All military ornaments were sometimes called by this name.* (1) ☞ Togā Romani in pace utebantur, in bello paludamentis, Cornut. Tum à consulibus abire lictores iussi, paludamentâque detracta, &c. Liv. 9, 5. (2) ☞ Quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam, Plin. jun. (3) Agrippina Claudii principis induta paludamento auro textili, finè alia materie, Plin. 33, 19. (4) Paludati in libris auguralibus, ut ait Veranius, armati, ornati; omnia enim militaria ornamenta paludamenta dicta sunt, Fest. ex Veranio. ☞ An licitorum etiam in bello gestamen fuerit, disputat Drakenb. ad Sil. Ital. 9, 420.

Pālūdātus, a, um. [qu. pro paludamentatus] *Clothed in military garments, whether generals, or soldiers.* Consules verentur ne id senatusconsulto fiat, ut paludati exeant, Cael. ad Cic. inter Epist. Fam. 8, 10. ☞ Pansa noster paludatus profectus est, Cic. Fam. 15, 17. Hujus etiam milites paludatos vocat Sidonius.

Pālūdōsus, a, um. (1) *Marshy, fenny, moorish.* (2) *That liveth in a country full of fens, marshes, or lakes.* (3) *Growing marshes, or standing waters.* (1) Paludosa humus, Ov. Met. 15, 268. (2) Paludosa Ravennae, Sil. 8, 602. (3) Paludosus Nilus, Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 108.

† Palum, i. n. *A prop for vines,* Non. ex Varr.

Pālumbes, is. m. & f. [à Gr. πάλυρα] *A ring-dove, or wood-pigeon.* Duæ unum palumbem expetitis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 17. Aëriae palumbes, Virg. Ecl. 3, 69. raucæ, Id. Ecl. 1, 58.

Pālumbinus, a, um. adj. *Of a ring-dove.* Caro palumbina, Plin. 30, 36.

|| Pālumbulus, i. m. *A little pigeon, or dove,* Apul. p. 838.

Pālumbus, i. m. *A wood-pigeon,* Cato R. R. 90. Mart. 13, 67.

Pālus, ūdis. f. [à πάλος, Dor. πάλος, lutum] (1) *A moor, fen, or marsh, a standing water, but sometimes dry.* (2) *Sedge, or the like, that groweth in marshes.* (1) Mithridates Macoti & illis paludibus defenditur, Cic. contra Rull. 1, 19. ☞ Gravior aqua ex lacu, gravissima ex palude, Gelf. 2, 18. ☞ stagnis, Id. ibid. ☞ Diis juranda palus, the infernal river Styx, Ov. Met. 2, 46. (2) Tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur, Mart. 14, 160.

Pālus, i. m. [à pago, pagulus, palus] (1) *A peg, or pin.* (2) *A post, to which the condemned were tied to be scourged and executed.* (3) *A pole, or prop for vines.* (1) Ruber porrectus ab inguine palus, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 5. sc. qui fit pro pene. (2) Dam-nati ad palum adligantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 5. Ad palum exerceri, Sen.

Sen. Ep. 18. (3) *Osiris primus docuit palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 7, 33.*

Pāluster, an dicatur incertus sum, haec palustris, & hoc palustre. (1) *Moorish, fenmy, of, or belonging to a fen.* (2) *Growing in marshy places.* (3) *Met. Gloomy, foggy, dim.* (1) *Loci palustres, Caes. B. G. 7, 20. Vinca palustris, Col. 12, 21, 4. Vadum palustre, Claud. Rapt. Prof. 2, 59. (2) Canna palustris, Ov. Met. 4, 298. (3) = Crassos transire dies, lucemque palustrem ingemuere, Pers. 5, 60.*

Pampināceus, a, um. adj. Made of vine shoots. Cripa pampinacea, Col. 12, 20.

Pampinārium, ii. n. A young branch springing out of the stock of a vine. Pampinaria saepissimè fructu carent, Col. 4, 11.

Pampinārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a vine branch. Pampinarius palmes, Col. 4, 24. Pampinaria virga, Id.

Pampinatio, ōnis. f. verb. The rubbing, or pulling off superfluous leaves, and tender shoots from vines, Col. 4, 6, 10.

Pampinātor, ōris. m. verb. He who rubbeth, or pulleth off superfluous leaves, and tender shoots from vines, Col. 4, 10.

Pampinātus, a, um. part. (1) Branched like a vine leaf. (2) Wrote in vine-leaf, or branch-work. (1) Plin. 16, 82. (2) Lanx pampinata, Gallienus ap. Treb. Poll. in Clav. c. 17.

Pampineus, a, um. adj. (1) Of vine leaves. (2) Of, or belonging to vine leaves, or shoots. (3) Full of vine leaves, or shoots. (4) Covered with vine leaves, or shoots. (5) Meton. Vinous, of vine. (1) Pampineae frondes, Ov. Met. 10, 100. (2) Pampineae umbrae, Virg. Ecl. 7, 58. (3) Pampineae vites, Ov. Ep. ex Ponto, 3, 1, 13. (4) Pampinea ratis, Prop. 3, 17, 26. Pampineae habenae, Virg. Aen. 6, 804. Pampinea hasta, Id. Aen. 7, 396. a thyrus. (5) Pampineus odor, Prop. 2, 33, 30.

Pampino, are. act. To pluck, or rub off superfluous leaves, or young shoots of a vine, Cato, 33. Col. 11, 2.

Pampinor, āri, ātus. pass. To have its superfluous leaves, or young shoots plucked, or rubbed off, Varr. R. R. 1, 30.

Pampinōsus, a, um. (1) Full of leaves, or tender shoots, as a vine. (2) Like vine leaves. (1) Parum pampinosa vitis, Col. 5, 5. (2) Folia pampinosa, Plin. 23, 16.

Pampinus, i. d. g. [ἀ πύλλαιμος seu φύλλαμπος] (1) A young tender shoot of a vine. (2) A vine leaf. (3) The tendrel of a vine, (4) or a thing like it. (1) Omnis foecundus pampinus intra quintam aut sextam gemmam exuberat, Col. 3, 17. (2) Defendit pampinus uvas, Virg. Geor. 1, 448. (3) Opaca pampinus, Claud. Epithal. Pallad. 5. (4) Ova tortili vibrata pampino, the spawn of the polypus, having a wreathed and curled grain, like a tendrel, Plin. 9, 74.

Panāca, ae. f. sc. testa. A sort of wine-vessel, so called from the Panaces, a people of Rhaetia, where they were made, Mart. 14, 100. in lemmate.

Pānācea, ae. f. An herb of which there are three kinds, heracium, asclepium, and chironium, vid. Plin. 25, 11, 12. Odo-rifera panacea, Virg. Aen. 12, 419. potens, Luc. 9, 921. Di-citur etiam panaces & panax.

Pānācēs, is. n. [ex πᾶν, omne, & ἀντιομαι, fano] Idem quod panacea. Panaces ipso nomine omnium morborum remedia pro-mittit, Plin. 25, 11.

Pānariolum, i. n. dim. [à seq.] A little basket of, or for bread, Mart. 5, 50.

Pānarium, ii. n. (1) A bin, or pantrey to keep bread in. (2) A basket, pannier, or bag to carry bread in. (3) A basket of bread given to each man at a publick largess, or dole. (1) Varr. (2) Plin. Ep. 1, 6. (3) Suet. Dom. 4.

|| Panarius, ii. m. He that selleth bread. Panarius, Ἀπτοπῶλης, Gl.

** Pānāthēnaicon. A kind of ointment much in request at Athens, Plin. 13, 2.*

** Panax, ācis. f. An herb the same with panacea and panaces. in plur. Panaces. Luc. 4, 123.*

** Pancarpiae, arum. pl. [ex πᾶν, omne, & καρπός, fructus] Garlands made of all sorts of flowers, Fest.*

Panchaei odores, i. e. thura, Lucet. 2, 417. Vid. Propr.

** Panchrestos, seu panchrestus, a, um. adj. [ex πᾶν, omne, & χρεστός, utilis. Them. χρεῖσται, utor.] (1) That is good against all diseases, a panacea, a catholicon, or universal remedy. (2) Good against all things amiss in the mouth, stomach, &c. (1) Panchrestum medicamentum, Cic. Verr. 5, 65. (2) Panchrestos stomatice, Plin. 23, 71.*

** Panchrōs, ōtis. m. [Them. χρῶα, color.] A precious stone of almost all colours, Plin. 37, 66.*

** Pancratiastes, ae. m. He that professeth boxing, or wrestling together, Gell. 3, 15. Plin. 34, 19.*

Pancraticē, adv. Strongly, lustily, like one exercised in the sports forementioned. = Valuit athleticē atque pancraticē, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.

** Pancrātium, ii. n. [Th. πᾶν, robur.] (1) The exercise of wrestling, boxing, kicking, &c. (2) The herb succory. (3) The sea onion. (4) Pancratiū scil. metrum, a sort of verse. (1) Patitur duro vulnera pancratio, Propert. 3, 14, 8. (2) Plin. 20, 36. (3) Plin. 27, 92. (4) Pancratiū constat monometro hypercatalecto, ut est hoc, Auctor optimus, Serv.*

|| Pancturus, a, um. part. [à pango] About to plant, Pallud.

Pandatio, ōnis. f. verb. [à pando, are.] A yielding, or bending in the middle. Contignationes pandatione fidentes, Vitruv. 7, 1. = Supinitas, Quint.

Pandātus, a, um. part. Bowed, or bent down in the middle. Quit. 11, 3. & Supinatus, Id. Inst. 11.

** Pandectae, arum. m. [vel ut alii f. Cūm πανδέκταις dicitur, & λόγος subintelligitur, A. Aug. D. 10, p. 160. Th. δέχομαι, capio] (1) Books treating of all manner of matters, or questions. (2) A name of a body of the civil law, called Digests. (1) Sunt qui libros suos pandectas, id est, omnium receptacula inscripserunt, Gall. lib. ult. Cujus rei meminit & Plin. praefatione libri primi. (2) & CG. manibus ubique teruntur. Hāc notā vulgō insigniuntur ff. corrupte, ut videtur, à librariis Graecae linguae ignaris pro Π script.*

Pandendus, a, um. part. To stretch, or be stretched. Locum solum pandendis retibus habilem effugere festinant, Plin. 9, 9.

Pandens, tis. part. (1) Opening wide. (2) Unfolding, making wide. (1) Tria guttura pandens Cerberus, Virg. Aen. 6, 421. (2) Pandens per arma viam, Luc. 3, 467.

Pandiculans, tis. part. Stretching in yawning, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80.

|| Pandicularis, re. adj. A day wherein all the temples were opened, Fest.

|| Pandiculor, āri, ātus. sum. dep. [à pandus] To stretch in yawning. Pandiculari dicuntur, qui toto corpore oscitantes, extenduntur, eò quod pandi fiunt, Fest.

Pando, ēre, pansum & passum. act. [à πᾶνω, παῖνω, pando, ut à τείνω, τείνω, tendo, inserto d] (1) To shew, or open. (2) To open, or set open. (3) To lay open, or discover. (4) To tell, relate, or give an account of. (5) To spread, stretch out, or unfold. (6) To spread asunder. (7) To extend. (1) Ausoniae pars, quam pandit Apollo, Virg. Aen. 3, 479. (2) Pandere portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 584. limina, Id. Aen. 6, 525. moenia, Id. Aen. 2, 234. (3) = Doceas iter, & sacra ostia pandas, Virg. Aen. 6, 109. (4) Omnem rerum naturam pandere dictis, Lucr. 5, 55. (5) Pandere vela, Ov. A. Am. 1, 103. Met. Pandere vela orationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. (6) Ulmus brachia pandit, Virg. Aen. 6, 283. (7) Divina bona longè latèque se pandunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27.

Pando, āre. neut. [à pandus] To bend in, to bend in the middle. Ulmus & fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitruv. 1, 9. & Pandant posteriora, & est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. Inst. 11.

Pandor, āri, ātus. pass. To be bent downwards, to be bent in the middle. & Populus contra omnia inferiora pandatur; palma è contrario fornicatur, Plin. 16, 81.

Pandor, ēris. pass. (1) To be shewn, or opened. (2) To be set open. (3) To be stretched out. (1) Via prima salutis Graia pandetur ab urbe, Virg. Aen. 6, 97. Panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv. 10, 41. (2) Panduntur portae, Virg. Aen. 2, 27. (3) Im-mensa panditur planities, Liv. 32, 4.

** Pandorium, ii. seu potius pandurium, ii. n. A musical instrument of several pipes joined together, the shepherds pipe of several reeds, Ibid.*

** Pandūra, ae. f. A sort of musical instrument, the antient shepherds pipe, consisting of seven reeds, Mart. Cap.*

** Pandurizo, āre. To play on that instrument, Lampr.*

Pandus, a, um. adj. [qui se pandit] (1) Bent, or bowed inward, or downward in the middle. (2) Crooked. (1) Pandi pondere rami, Ov. Met. 14, 660. Pandi delphines, Id. Trist. 3, 10, 43. Pandae carinae, Virg. Geor. 2, 445. (2) Juga panda boum, Ov. Ep. ex Ponto, 1, 8, 54.

† Pāne, is. n. Idem quod panis, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3. Ita leg. & Charif. & Non.

** Pānēgyricus, a, um. sc. λόγος, est enim propr. adj. [à seq.] (1) Plausible, panegyric, laudative, or suasive; subst. a speech delivered before a solemn and general assembly of people. (2) A panegyric, or oration of thanks and praise to the emperor. (1) Cic. Orat. 11. & Quint. Inst. 10, 4, fine. (2) Plin. jun.*

** Panēgyris, is. f. A laudative, or hortative speech; a panegyric, Cic. Att. 1, 14.*

** Panēros, ōtis. m. A sort of precious stone good against barrenness, Plin. 37, 66. = Panlebastos, Id. ibid.*

Pangendus, a, um. part. (1) To be planted, or set. (2) To be composed, or writ. (1) Col. 2, 14. (2) Carminibus pangendis incillē sibi elementa doctrinae ostendebat, Tac. Ann. 13, 3, fin.

Pango, is, ēre, xi, pegi & pepigi [Prisc. ex Pacuv. pactum, à πᾶνω, fut. secund. πᾶνω, inserto n pango; antiq. pago & paco] (1) To strike, or drive in. (2) To plant, or fix plants in the ground. (3) To plant, or take up with plants. (4) To fix, set out, or settle. (5) To write, or compose. (6) To covenant, or agree upon. (7) To contract, promise, or give. (1) Clavum pangere, vid. Clavus; n. 2. & Liv. 7, 3. (2) Vicena millia malleorum pangimus, Col. 3, 3. (3) Pangam ex ordine colles, Prop. 3, 17, 15. (4) Quos fines Socrates pepigerat, Cic. de Legib. ¶ Pangere suavium, to give a kiss, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 56. (5) Poëmata pangere, Hor. A. P. 416. carmina, Lucr. 1, 932. An pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Cic. Ep. Fam. 16, 18. (6) Inducias pepigisse, Liv. 27, 30. pacem cum Romanis, Id. 24, 29. societatem, Id. 34, 31. (7) Quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nōstro, Ov. Ep. 16, 35.

Pangor, ēris, i. pass. (1) To be planted, or set. (2) To be written, or composed. (1) Cytisus ita pangitur in serendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 43. (2) Itaque ἀνέδοται, quae tibi uni legamus, pangentur, Cic. Attic. 2, 6.

* Pan-

* Pangonius, ii. m. [Th. γωνία, angulus.] *A precious stone full of angles*, Plin. 37, 66.

Paniceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or pertaining to bread, making bread.* (2) *Made of bread.* (1) *Milites panicei per jocum dixit Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.* (2) *Paniceae mentae, Serv.*

Panicula, ae. f. dim. [à panus, *Fest.*] (1) *The woof wound on the quill in the shuttle.* (2) *The down upon reeds.* (3) *Cats-tail, a long round excrescence, hanging down from the pine, hazel, and some other trees.* (4) *Any thing of a little round swollen figure.* (1) *Panicula Πανίων, Gloss. vet.* (2) Plin. 19, 2. (3) Plin. 32, 52. (4) *Rosa convolutis foliorum paniculis, Plin. 21, 10.*

Panicum, i. n. *Hujus descriptionem v. ap. Plin. 18, 10. A grain like unto millet, with a knob full of corn, panic.* *Panico vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 22.*

Panifex, icis. adj. *That of which we usually make bread.* Quae ex frumentis panificia sunt, *Cels. 2, 18.* Cum panificia omnium finissima sint, elota tamen quaedam genera frumenti, &c. Id.

Panificium, ii. n. *The making of bread, Varr. de L. L. 4, 12. § Panificia, cakes, Suet. Vesp. 7.*

PANIS, is. m. [à Dor. πάνος ἄρτος, Athen.] (1) *Bread.* (2) *Any thing made in the shape of loaves, or balls.* (1) *Ter. Cic. (2) Cic. Panes aerei, cast brass balls, Plin. 34, 24. Panes aphronitri, saltpetre balls, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 37. Panis candidus, Quint. 6, 3. ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17. cibarius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. secundarius, Suet. Aug. 76. secundus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. nauticus, Plin. 22, 68.*

† Pannibus, pro pannis, *Charis. ex Enn. & Non. ex Pomponio.*

|| Pannicularia, ae. f. [à panniculus] *Wearing clothes, pocket-money, and rings not worth above five crowns, forfeited by a person executed.* Panniculariae causa, *Ulp. ex Rescr.*

|| Pannicularius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to that forfeiture.* Pannicularia ratio, *Ulp.*

Panniculus, i. n. dim. [à pannus] *A little clout, or rag, Cels. Panniculus bombycinus, fine thin silk, Juv. 6, 259.*

Pannosus, a, um. adj. [à pannus] (1) *Ragged, or clothed in rags, or mean apparel.* (2) *Rotten, or hanging together like rags.* (3) *Lank, wrinkled, or shrivelled.* (1) *Pauci pannosi, cum lineâ laterâ, Cic. Att. 4, 3. Pannosus aedilis, Juv. 10, 102. (2) Pannosa faex, Pers. 4, 32. (3) Pannosae mammae, Mart. 3, 72.*

Pannuceus, a, um. scrib. & pannicius [à pannus, qu. ex panis factus, ut à charta chartaceus] (1) *Ragged, or clothed in rags.* (2) *Wrinkled.* (3) *Mala pannucea, a sort of apples that are soon shrivelled.* Pannucea Baucis, *Pers. 4, 21. (2) Mart. 11, 47. (3) Plin. 15, 15.*

|| Pannulus, i. m. dim. *A rag, Apul. Met. 7, p. 279.*

† Pannum, i. n. *Id. quod pannus, Non. ex Naev. Pannos, pannum, Gl. Syr.*

Pannus, ni. m. [à πῆνος, Dor. πῆνος, trameae involucrum, sive τὸ ὑφανμα, Hes. textum tela, ἔακος] (1) *Any cloth, stuff, or clothing.* (2) *Panni, coarse, mean, or patched garments, clouts, or rags.* (3) *Met. A bag.* (4) *Lint, or a tent for a wound.* (1) *Albo rara fides velata panno, Hor. Od. 1, 35. (2) Membra paedore horrida, & pannis cooperta, Lucr. 6, 1267. (3) Perizon. c. 44. (4) Col. 6, 12.*

Panfa, ae. m. πλανήτης. Sic dict. cujus panfi, i. e. lati, sunt pedes, sicut plani cujus plani. *Splay, or broad footed.* Hinc cognomen Romanum, *Plin. 11, 105.*

* Pansebastos, idem quod paneros, *Plin. 37, 66. quod vide.*

|| Panfus, a, um. part. [à pandor] *Spread abroad, opened wide, &c.* Panfis in altum brachiis, *Prud. Cath. 12, 170. † Passus,*

Pantex, icis. m. [qu. pandex, quod se pandat] (1) *The paunch, or belly.* (2) *Pantices, the paunch, tripes, or guts.* (3) *A sore, or gall on the neck of draught-beasts.* (1) *Priap. (2) Vno vos vestros pantices madefacitis, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 51. (3) Pantex ἑλκεῖ ἐπὶ τραχήλῳ κτηνῶν, Gloss. Sic. leg. Scal.*

* Panther, eris. m. (1) *A sort of animal of the wolf kind.* (2) *A kind of net.* (1) *Panther caurit amans, Auct. Philom. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 20.*

Panthera, ae. f. [ex Acc. Gr. πάνθηρα, Prisc.] *A panther, Cic. N. D. 1, 31. Venatio data leonum & pantherarum, Liv. 39, 22.*

|| Panthera, ae. f. *A great drawing net to take all kind of fowl, or a draught of it.* Panthera posita ab aucupe, *Ulp.*

Pantherinus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of a panther.* (2) *Like panthers.* (3) *Tables of cedar, in which the grain circleth itself into many spots, after the manner of a panther's skin.* (1) *Pellis pantherina, Plin. 35, 40. (2) Pantherinum hominum genus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 26. (3) Menfae pantherinae, Plin. 13, 30. & ubi opponuntur tigrinis.*

Panticinor, ari. dep. [à pantices] *To fill one's guts, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 116. ubi al. manticinatus, perperam. R. occ.*

Pantomima, ae. f. παντομίμος. *She who, in farces, sheweth several mimical and antic postures and dances, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.*

Pantomimicus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to the actors and dancers of many ridiculous farces, motions, and gestures.* Pantomimica ornamenta, *Sen. 13.*

* Pantomimus, i. m. [ex πάντα, omnia, & μιμῆσαι, imitor] (1) *An actor and dancer with many mimical gestures, motions, and pronunciations.* (2) *Plur. pantomimi, Meton. that sort of farce, or scurrile play in which those antics were performed.* (1) *Plin. Epist. 7, 24, 4. (2) Plin. jun.*

* Panūcla, & panucula, & panuculum [à Gr. παννύκλα] *The woof wound on the quill in the shuttle.* Πανύον, penus, haec panucula, *Gl. Cyr. Vid. Panus.*

Panus, i. m. [à πᾶνος, Dor. πᾶνος, i. e. ὑφανμα, tela] (1) *A woof about the quill in the shuttle.* (2) *A sort of broad bile.* (3) *A dry strong excrescence, covered with a sort of down, of the tree aegilops.* (1) *Non. & Prisc. & Lucil. (2) φρύγανος est tumor, non altus, sed latus, in quo quiddam pustulae simile est. — Fit maximè aut in vertice, aut in alis, aut in inguinibus: panum, ad similitudinem figurae nostri vocant, Cels. 5, 28. (3) Plin. 16, 13.*

Papa, ae. f. [dict. à voce infantium cibum petentium, al. à πάππας, pater, nutritius; propriè autem significat caput mammillae unde dim. papilla, *Meurs.*] *Pap, white bread and milk to feed children with.* Cum cibum ac potionem, buas, ac papas vocant, *Non. ex Varr.*

|| Papa, ae. m. Eccles. *A name given to all bishops till the time of Gregory VII. Πάππας, πατὴρ ὑποκόρισμα, Hesych.* when it began to be used of the bishops of Rome.

Papae, interj. admirantis, saepè cum irrisione, βαβαί. (1) *O strange! wonderful!* (2) *Rare, excellent!* (3) *Mightily, extremely.* (1) *Papae! Marco spondente recusas credere tu nummos? Pers. 5, 79. (2) Papae! facie honestâ, haec superat ipsam Thaidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 25. (3) G. Ecquid beo te? P. Men? papae! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 48.*

Päpäver, eris. n. [antiq. m. dict. quia papae puerorum indubatur, *Meurs. Voss.*] *Poppy, cheboul, Catull. Propert. Plin. Summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54. Conf. Prop. 1, 19, 38. & Flor. 1, 7, 7.*

Päpäveratus, a, um. adj. *Papaveratae vestes, Plin. 8, 48. exponit ὑφανμα βύσσων. Garments made of a fine sort of linen, fortasse quia quoddam papaveris genus esset, ex quo, ut Plin. 8, 74. candorem lintea praecipuum trahunt, aut quia ex papaveris lanugine fierent istae vestes, Voss.*

Päpävereus, a, um. *Of poppy.* * Papavereas subsecat ungue comas, *Ov. Fast. 4, 438.*

Päpilio, onis. m. [ab ὑπίλος, per Posth. τῷ p. papilio] (1) *A butterfly.* (2) *A kind of moth that flieth about lighted candles, and is very mischievous to bees.* (3) *A tent, or pavilion.* (1) *Plin. 18, 57. (2) Vermiculi qui tineae appellantur, & item papiliones enecandi sunt, Col. 9, 14. (3) Veg. 1, 23. Quod vela tendantur ad similitudinem hujus alarum. Vid. Isidor. Etymol. 15, 10.*

Päpilla, ae. f. dim. [à papula, quod à papa, Angl. a pap, vid. Papula] (1) *The nipple, or teat of the breast of man, or other creature.* (2) *Meton. The breast.* (3) *A cock to a water-pipe.* (4) *A pimple, or little bile.* (1) *Papilla uberis apparet eminentior, Col. 9, 11. Feminas volunt esse mammosas aequalibus papillis, Varr. de R. R. 2, 9, 5. (2) Hasta sub exertam papillam haesit, Virg. Aen. 11, 803. (3) Si in fistulam papillas imposuere tenues, quae eructent aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14. (4) Serm. Samm.*

Päpo, äre. *Vid. Pappo.*

* Pappas, ae. m. (in gen. ätis, *Schl. in Juv.*) [à Gr. πάππας, i. e. pater] *A servant that brought up and attended children.* Timidus praegustet pocula pappas, *Juv. 6, 632.*

Pappo, äre. seu papo [à papa, quod vid. nisi potius à Celt. pap, cibo infantum, aut certè à pappas, i. e. nutritius] (1) *To eat pap, as children.* (2) *Catachrest. To eat.* (1) *Pers. 3, 17. (2) Novo liberto opus est quod pappet, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 62.*

* Pappus, i. m. (1) *A grandfire.* (2) *An old man.* (3) *Thistle-down, soft down upon some herbs, and a certain tree.* (4) *An herb that hath much down growing from it, groundsel.* (1) *Auson. (2) Varr. ex Atellanarum script. (3) Pappi volantes, Lucr. 3, 387. (4) Erigeron à nostris vocatur Senecio, — al. pappus, Plin. 25, 106. Vid. Plin. 13, 41.*

Päpula, ae. f. *A kind of pimple, or swelling with many reddish pimples that eat and spread. De papulis consule Celsum 5, 28, 11, 18. Met. & Papulas observatis alienas ipsi obfiti pluribus ulceribus, Sen. de Vita beat. 27.*

Päpyräceus, a, um. adj. *That is made of the flaggy shrub papyrus. Papyraceae naves, Plin. 6, 24.*

Päpyrius, a, um. adj. *Of paper.* Fac campum replices, *Musa, papyrium, Auson. Ep. 7, 49. h. e. papyri aream, in qua scribitur.*

* Päpyrifer, a, um. adj. *Where papyrus groweth. Papyrifer Nilus, Ov. Met. 15, 753.*

* Päpyrus, i. f. & papyrus, i. n. (1) *A flaggy shrub growing to the hight of ten feet, taper towards the top, chiefly in the marshes and waters near the Nile.* (2) *The flags, or leaves of it.* (3) *Clothes, mats, ropes, ships sails, &c. made of it.* (4) *That sort of paper which was made of it.* (1) *Papyrus Augusti, Plin. 13, 23. Papyrus nascitur in palustribus Aegypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis, Id. 13, 22. (2) Mart. 8, 44. & 10, 97. (3) Succinctus patriâ papyro, Juv. 4, 24. vid. Plin. 13, 12. (4) Pagina multâ damnosa papyro, Juv. 7, 101.*

Par,

Par, āris. adj. āsimus, sup. [ἀ παρὰ, juxta, quod quae juxta ponuntur, admittunt judicium comparationis, Scal. in Theophr.] (1) Even in number, even or odd, the game. (2) Two. (3) The drawing in the same yoke, or of a fit size to draw together. (4) An adversary, opposite, or fair match to try for victory. (5) Able to deal with, or fight. (6) Meet, fit, convenient. (7) Able to encounter, discharge, or bear. (8) Paria, ἰσοκῶλα, members of any period that are equal, conclude alike, or have the same cadence. (9) Equal. (10) Mutual, reciprocal. (11) Like. (12) Yet this word is sometimes opposed to similis, to denote the more exactness. (13) Correspondent, suitable. (14) Of the same force, import, or signification. (1) X Stellarum numeris par an impar fit, nescio, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 10. ¶ Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 248. (2) Paribus equis, Fest. (3) Junge pares, & coge gradum conferre juvencos, Virg. Geor. 3, 169. (4) Cantare pares, Virg. Ecl. 7, 5. X Par studiis, aequique modis, sed robore longē, Stat. Achill. 1, 176. (5) Si mihi & turbae meae par esse potueris, cedam loco, Phaedr. 1, 19, 10. Par bello Romanis, Liv. (6) Quare relinqui eum non par esse, sed omnes confestim sequi, Nep. Datam. 6. (7) Fletui repugno, quoad possum, sed adhuc pares non sumus, Cic. Corpus par laboribus, Quint. X Par negotiis, neque supra erat, Tac. Ann. 6, 40. Par Phoebus aquis, Luc. 4, 124. shining strong enough to disperse the clouds, and dry up the waters. (8) Paria paribus relata & similiter conclusa, eodemque pacto cadentia, Cic. (9) Noxae poena par esto, Cic. de Legg. 3, 4. X Invident homines paribus & inferioribus— Sed etiam superioribus invidetur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 52. ¶ Par pari reddere, Prov. Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Par esse, Plaut. to be even with. Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, Cic. de Senec. 3, birds of a feather flock together. Paria facere, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. to balance accounts. (10) Par & mutua benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 3, 4. (11) Eodem vos pono & paro. parissimi estis iibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20. Par sollicito fabula somnio, Boeth. Paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. Geor. 4, 99. (12) X Pares eos magis quam similes dicebat, Quint. 10, 1. de Sallustio & Cicerone. Similes quidem, sed tamen dispares poenae, Curt. 5, 5, 7. ubi vid. Friensh. (13) Pedom formosum, paribus nodis atque aere, Virg. Ecl. 5, sub fin. (14) Verbum Latinum par Graeco, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.

Par, āris. n. (1) A pair, a brace, or couple. (2) A match for fighting. (1) Ex omnibus seculis, vix tria aut quatuor nominantur amicorum paria, Cic. de Am. 4. Paria complura scyphorum, Id. Verr. 2, 19. (2) Gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 6. Ecce par deo dignum! vir fortis cum malā fortunā compositus, Sen. de Prov. 2. Par suum videre dei, Luc. 6, 3. X Edicere est ausus cum illo suo pari, Cic. in Pison. 18. Hinc apparet distinctionem illam Vossii non semper a scriptoribus observari, cum ait, Par adjectivum potius pari facit; substantivum pro socio vel socia pare, Anal. 2, 12.

Pārābilis, e. adj. (1) Easily had, procured, or enjoyed. (2) Ordinary, cheap, not costly, mean. (1) Parabile est, quod natura desiderat, Sen. Epist. 4. = Parabilem amo Venerem, facilemque, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 119. (2) Parcus ac parabilis vitis, Curt. 6, 2, 3.

* Pārābola, ae. f. [ἀ παρὰβόλλα, comparo] (1) The comparing of things together. (2) An allegory, similitude, or parable. (1) = Parabola, quam Cicero collationem vocat, Quint. (2) X Sciendum est παρὰβόλλης nomine in evangelio passim non tam comparationem, aut collationem, quam allegoriam, vel aenigma intelligi, Steph.

¶ Parabolani. pl. m. [ἀ παρὰβόλοι, i. e. viri audaces, ad audendum projecti] (1) Bold adventurers, striving for mastery with the hazard of their lives; properly those who fought with wild beasts upon the stage. (2) A sort of physicians appointed to attend upon and administer to the sick. (1) Parabolanos nemo dictos fuisse ignorat, quos aliter confectores appellarunt Latini, Salm. (2) Cod. leg. 18. de Epist. ad Cler.

¶ Parabolarius, Firm. Id.

* Pārābōlus, i. [ἀ παρὰβόλλω, projicio] One who hired himself out to fight with, and kill wild beasts in the amphitheatre, Cassiod.

* Pārācentēsis, is. f. [ex παρὰ, praep. & κεντρίω, pungo] (1) The operation performed by physicians in couching the eye for a cataract. (2) Tapping those that are afflicted with the dropsy. (1) Plin. 25, 92. (2) Gorr.

* Parachlamys, ydis. f. (1) A kind of soldier's garment. (2) A child's coat. (1) Litt. ex Plaut. (2) Ulp.

* Pārāclētus, i. m. An advocate, or comforter, Isid.

* Paradiastole, es. f. [ex παρὰ, & διατέλλω, diduco. Th. σῆλω, contraho] (1) A figure in rhetoric, which disjoineth two, or more things, that seem to have one import, and sheweth how much they differ, by subjoining to each its proper meaning. (2) Also distinguishing two things alike, by applying them to several objects. (1) Rut. Lup. (2) Paradiastole est, quum similes res discernuntur contrariis reductis, ut Triste lupus stibulis, maturis frugibus imbres, &c. Steph. ex Jul. Rufiniano. Lat. Discriminatio.

* Paradigma, ātis. n. [ἀ παρὰδείκνυμι, demonstro] An example, or instance of something said or done with the persons name, vid. Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 49. & Isid. 1, 36.

* Pārādīsus, i. m. [ab Heb. דִּרְסָר pomarium, hortus irriguus] (2) Paradise, a garden of pleasure. (2) The garden of Eden. (3) The seat of the blessed. (1) Ap. Xenoph. de hortis regum Persarum, & Cyri imprimis, verba facientem. (2) Moses. (3) Servator mundi.

* Pārādoxon, i. n. [ex παρὰ, praeter, & δόξα, opinio, Th. δοξίω, censo] A figure in rhetoric, when something unexpected happeneth. Paradoxon est, cum dicimus inopinatum aliquid accidisse, Isid.

* Pārādoxus, a, um. adj. unde in plur. paradoxa. (1) A small book of Cicero's intitled his Paradoxes. (2) Paradoxi. m. pl. Players, actors on a stage. (1) Ita vocantur, quia sunt admirabilia, contraque opinionem omnium, Cic. Paradox. prin. (2) Siparum velum est, sub quod latent paradoxi, cum in scenam prodeunt, Vet. Schol. in Juv. Sat. 8.

Paradrōmis, idis. f. [Them. δρόμος, inusitat, id. qd. τρέχω, curro] An open gallery, Vitruv. 5, 11, & 6, 10.

* Paraenēsis, eos vel is. f. [Them. αἶνος, laus] An exhortation, or admonition. Lat. Praeceptio, Sen.

* Paraeneticus, a, um. adj. Admonitory, hortative, Lat. Praeceptivus, vid. Sen. 94, 95.

Paraetōnion, ii. A sort of very white glutinous fat matter, the chalk found on the sea shore. = Paraetionion spumam maris esse dicunt solidatam cum limo, Plin. 35, 18. Vitruv. 7, 7.

Paraetionium, ii. n. The colour made of that chalk, Plin. 35, 10. Vitruv. 7, 7.

† Paragauda, ae. f. Vopisc. (X paragaudes, is. f. Treb. Poll. & paragaudia, ae. f. Vopisc.) Vox Parth. vel Syr. (1) A silk, or linen garment wrought with gold, first in use among the Parthians, or Syrians, afterwards amongst the Romans, worn by men, as well as women. (2) The fringe, border, or garb wherewith the paragaudae were edged. (1) Auratas & fericas paragaudas, auro intextas tam viriles quam muliebres privatis usibus contexere conficerique prohibemus, Cod. Paragaudas vestes ipse primus militibus dedit, Vopisc. in Aureliano. (2) Lineae paragaudae, Id. ibid.

* Paragōge, es. [ex παρὰ, augmentum significante, & ἄγω, duco] A grammatical figure, wherein a letter, or syllable is added to the end of a word, as, potestur, pro potest, Don.

* Paragraphe, es. f. Rhet. Lat. Praescriptio, exceptio, effugium litis, compositio. Est & tropus apud poetas, cum praecedente absoluto ad alia fit transitus, ut, Haecenus arvorum cultus & sidera coeli, Nunc te, Bacche, canam, Virg. Geor. 2, 2. Annotationes item five scholia succincta ad marginem adscripta paragraphae appellantur, nam παραγράφειν est adscribere. Hinc & jurisconsultorum interpunctiones, quibus legum capita in plura segmenta dividunt, paragraphae sive paragraphi dic. C.

* Paragraphus, i. m. A paragraph, a paraph, a pilcrow, whatsoever is comprised in one sentence, which in law-books hath this mark §, which seemeth to be made of two SS, and to be an abbreviation of Signum sectionis, Isid.

* Pārālīpōmēna. pl. n. Lat. Omīssa. The two books of Chronicles so called, because they give an account of some things more largely, which had been left out, or past by in the history of the Kings; the Hebrews call them קְטוּרֵי הַיְמִינִי.

* Paralipsis, f. [Th. λείπω, linquo] A figure of rhetoric, when we pretend to omit any thing, which yet we speak of, Charis. Lat. Praeteritio.

* Pārālius, ii. m. [ex παρὰ, prope, & ἄλς, mare, ἀ παρὰλῖος, sic dict. quoniam provenit in locis mari vicinis, Diosc.] A sort of spurge, Plin. 26, 78.

* Pārāllelos linea. A parallel line, Vitruv. 5, 8.

* Parallelus, a, um. [ex παρὰ, juxta, & ἄλλῃλῶν, adject. triptot. invicem. Th. ἄλλος, alius] Parallel, every where a like distance. (2) Paralleli, παρὰλλῆλοι, the circles and lines in the sphere of the world, drawn from the east to the west, having one of the poles for the centre, and in every part equally distant one from another, through which the sun passing, causeth variation in the hours of the day. Vitruv. 5, 8. (2) = Segmenta mundi quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 39.

* Parallelismus, i. m. An agreement in lines and figures, Geom.

* Parallelogrammus, a, um. [ex παρὰλλῆλος, & γραμμῆ, linea. Them. γράφω, scribo] Consisting of parallel lines, Front.

* Pārālysis, is. f. [ex παρὰ, & λύω, solvo] A disease which causeth a resolution, or slackning of the nerves, infesting either the whole body, or any member of it, the palsy. Resolutionem nervorum Graeci παρὰλυσιν vocant, Cels. 3, 27. = Siderationem vocat Scrib. Larg. Compos. 101.

Pārālyticus, a, um. adj. (1) One sick of the palsy. (2) Obscen. notione. (1) Ideo paralyticis & tremulis dari jubet, Plin. 20, 34. (2) Quid est, paralytice, ecquid hodie totus venisti? Petron. c. 131.

* Pārāmēse, scil. chorda [quae est παρὰ μέσσην, prope mediam] The sound of the fifth string, being the very next to the middlemost; also B, fa, bi, mi, Vitruv. 5, 4.

Pārāndus, a, um. part. (1) To be provided, or procured. (2) To be designed, or set about. (1) Nec gener hoc nobis more parandus erat, Ov. Fast. 4, 592. (2) Ultimum magno scelus animo parandum est, Sen. Med. 924.

* Pārānēte,

* *Părănēte*, sc. chorda [ex *παρά*, juxta, & *ἄν*, ultima] *The sound of the sixth string*. *Paranete fynemmenon*, C, sol, fa. *Paranete diezeugmenon*, D, la, sol, re. *Paranete hyperbolaeon*, G, sol, re, ut, Vitruv. 5, 4.

† *Parangaria*, ae. f. Cod. 12, 51. *Angaria* est, qua cursus publicus dispositus est, *parangaria* alioversum, *Gothofr.*

Paranites. A kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 40. = *Sapenos*, Id. *J. Harduinus leg.* pharanitis, & saphenos.

Pārāns, tis. part. *Going about, preparing, designing, attempting*. *Templum violare parantes*, Ov. Ibis, 313. *Vid. Paro.*

* *Paranympha*, ae. f. A bridemaid, Isid. Lat. † *Pronuba*.

* *Paranymphus*, i. m. [*παράνυμφος*, sive quod mavult *Fest.* *παράνυμφος*, pronubus, & apud antiquos *auspex*] A bride-man, Aug.

* *Părăpegma*, ātis. n. [*ex παρά*, & *πέσσω*, inūsit. sign. id. q. d. *πηγνύω*, figo] (1) A brazen table fixed to a pillar, whereon the laws, edicts, &c. were engraven. (2) An astronomical table fixed up publicly. (1) Salm. (2) Vitruv. 9, 7. *Vid. Salm. Exercit. Plinian.* p. 741.

* *Părăpherna*, ōrum. n. pl. [*ἀπαράφαινα*, qu. praeterdotalia, quae sponſa affert *παρά τὴν φερνὴν*, i. e. praeter dotem] All things that the woman bringeth her husband besides her dowry, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 983.

† *Paraphernalia bona*, id. quod *parapherna*, Ulp. Lat. *Dotalia*, Liv.

* *Paraphōron*, i. n. [*ἀπαράφειν*, depravo, quod ex *παρά*, perperam, & *φείω*, fero] A sort of allum of a pale and rough nature, Plin. 35, 52.

* *Părăphrāsis*, is. f. [Th. *φράζω*, dico, unde *παράφραζω*, q. d. loquor juxta ea quae alius dicit] An exposition of the same thing by other words; a paraphrase, Quint. 10, 5.

Pārārius, ii. m. [*ἀπαράρο*, qui parat, i. e. conciliat, utrinque animos; vel *ἀπαρ*, quod inter duos fit medius, *Voss. μείρις*, Gloss. *παράφρασις*] A money-broker, or scrivener. Quidam nolunt nomina secum fieri, nec interponi pararios, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 23. Ille per tabulas plurium nomina, interpositis parariis, facit, Id.

* *Părăfanga*, ae. f. vox Persica. A measure of the roads amongst the Persians, not any where limited to a certain number of furlongs. *Perſae ſchoenos & paraſangas*, alii aliā mensurā determinant, Plin. 6, 30.

* *Părăscēve*, es. f. [*ἀπαράσκυψω*, apparo. Them. *σκυψος*, vas] The eve of the sabbath, or other holiday, especially *Easter-eve*, Aug.

* *Părăsiōpēsis*, f. [Th. *σιωπώω*, fileo] A figure in rhetoric, when we pretend not to speak of a thing, and yet sufficiently hint it to be understood, or at least increase a suspicion, true, or false, Rut. Lup.

* *Părăsīta*, ae. f. [Th. *σιττός*, cibus] A she parasite, a cokesing woman, Hor. Sat. 2, 98. *Met.* Otis imitatrix avis, ac parasita, Plin. 10, 33.

* *Părăsītaſter*, i. m. A young parasite, or smell-feast. *Parasitaſter parvulus*, Ter. Adelph. 5, 2, 4.

Părăsītatio, ōnis. f. verb. Playing the parasite, wheedling, flattering, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 23.

Părăsīticus, a, um. adj. Belonging to a parasite. *Parasitica ars*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 9. *Parasitica mensa*, Suet. in vita Horatii.

Părăsītōr, āri. dep. To play the parasite, to flatter, soothe, or fawn for a meal's meat. Vides ridiculos nihili fieri, atque ipsos parasitarier, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54.

* *Părăsītus*, i. m. (1) The priest's guest, whom he invited to eat part of the sacrifice with him. (2) A flatterer, or parasite, a spunger. (3) A player, or actor that recited poets verses. (1) Aug. Lat. Epulo, Id. Hoc sensu raro occurrit ap. Lat. ap. Graec. verò passim; vid. Athen. 1. 6. c. 6. (2) Assentatio parasitorum in comoediis faceta, Cic. de Amic. 26. (3) Vos me laurigeri parasitum dicite Phoebi, Mart. 9, 29.

* *Paraſtas*, adis. f. The jamb of a door. Latitudo paraſtadis, Vitruv. 10, 15.

* *Părăstāta*, ae. m. [Them. *ἱστῆς*, sto] (1) A buttress, or square pile, set at the sides of pillars. (2) Certain under officers in the wing of a battle. (3) That called the spindle bone in the shank of a beast. (4) Two spermatie vessels near the neck of the bladder. (1) Vitruv. 10, 5. (2) Veget. (3) Veget. *παράσταντος*, Poll. (4) Veget. Gorh.

* *Părăstātica*, ae. f. A pilaster. In columna, aut paraſtatica, Vitruv. 9, 9. Columnae atque paraſtaticae, Plin. 33, 15. Sic locum recensuit Harduin. ad fidem MSS.

* *Părăsynaxis*, is. f. [*ex παρά*, perperam, & *συνάγω*, congrego, quod ex *σύν*, con, & *άγω*, duco] A conventicle, an unlawful meeting. *Parasynaxes & conventicula hominum* tam diurna, quam nocturna, Cod. de Haereticis, 1. 8. §. 3.

Părătē. adv. ius, comp. iſſimē, sup. (1) Readily, quickly, soon, preparedly, with sufficient preparation. (2) On set purpose, designedly, carefully. (1) Is ad dicendum veniebat audacter magis quam paratē, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 68. Respondit paratissimē, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. Diligentius paratiusque venisses, Id. pro S. Rosc. 26. (2) Sed id si paratē curavi, ut caverem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 9.

* *Părăthēsis*. [*ex παρά*, praeter, & *θίσις*, positus, Th. *τίθημι*, ono] A figure in rhetoric, when something is only lightly touch-

ed, of which we promise to speak more fully in a proper place, Isid.

† *Paratio*, ōnis. f. Preparation. Silentio opus est; nulla est paratio, Non. ex Afran. † *Praeparatio*, Cic.

* *Părătitla*. n. pl. [*ex παρά*, & titulus] The sums of tractates; the heads, or contents of chapters, Cod. † *Capita*, Cic.

* *Pāratragoedio*, vel *paratragoedo*, āre. To exclaim tragically; to exaggerate a thing with tragical expressions. Ut *paratragoedat carnifex*! Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 17.

Pārātum, i. n. A thing made ready, provision. *Parati nihil est*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4. quod potest esse ut ornati, &c. pro paratū.

Paraturus, a, um. part. About to prepare. Caetera ex hoste melius, quam ex sociis paraturus, Just. 22, 4.

Pārātus, ūs. m. [*ἀπαρ*] (1) Preparation. (2) Provision, furniture. (3) Garb, habit, dress. (4) Parade, equipage. (1) Copiosus verborum sit paratus, Quint. = Veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant, Ov. Met. 8, 863. (2) Luxuries nunquam parvo contenta paratu, Luc. 4, 374. (3) Tyrios induta paratus, Ov. Fast. 3, 627. (4) Servi, liberti, paratus principis apud adulterum visabantur, Tac. Ann. 11, 12, 5. Ne domum, servitia & caeteros fortunae paratus reposceret, Id. Ann. 11, 30, 2.

Pārātus, a, um. ior, comp. ſſimus, sup. (1) Prepared, fitted. (2) Ready, quick. (3) Equipped, provided, or furnished with. (4) Gotten, or procured. (5) Exposed to. (6) Hardy, resolute. (1) Epulae paratae regifico luxu, Virg. Aen. 6, 604. = Paratus & instructus ad iudicium venit, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. § Acies parata neci, Virg. Aen. 2, 334. Madidumque mero, Venerique paratum, invenies, Luc. 10, 396. § Paratus ad praedam, Cic. Ad secundam fortunam bene paratus, Id. § Te contra fortunam paratum, armatumque cognovi, Id. Fam. 5, 13. § In utrumque paratus, Virg. Aen. 2, 61. Fatis in tristitia bella paratis, Fest. (2) = Paratiores erunt & tanquam exercitatiores ad bene promerendum, Cic. Offic. 2, 15. = Celeritas in respondendo prompta & parata, Id. de Clar. 42. (3) Ab omni res sumus paratiores, Planc. Cic. Fam. 10, 8. Equitatu & peditatu & pecuniā paratus, Cic. Att. 9, 15. (4) Victoria parata, Petron. c. 15. Hic mihi servitium video, dominamque paratam, Tibull. 2, 4, 1. (5) Provincia dives ac parata peccantibus, Tac. Agric. 6, 3. (6) Omnia paratissimo sustinebant animo, Caes. B. G. 8, 42.

¶ *Paraveredi*. m. pl. corr. *parafredi*. Horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army, Cod. Hinc Angl. a palfrey.

* *Părăzōnium*, ii. n. A small sword hanging at a belt, which the emperors gave the tribunes, and girded them with it at their creating them, Mart. 14, 32. in lemmat.

Parcae, arum. Vid. Propr.

Parcē. adv. ius, comp. ſſimē, sup. (1) Nearly, thriftily, frugally. (2) Moderately, cautiously. (3) Rarely, not easily. (1) = Parcē & duriter vitam agebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47. § = Turpe est delicatē & molliter vivere, honestum autem parcē, continenter, severē, sobriē, Cic. Offic. 1, 30. (2) Parcius laudare, Plin. Epist. 2, 17, 8. (3) Vallares & murales coronas quam parciſſimē tribuit, Suet. Aug. 24. Parcius junctas qua-tiunt fenestras, Hor. Od. 1, 25.

Parcens, tis. part. (1) Sparing, forbearing, abstaining from. (2) Lazy, slow. (1) § Meo labori haud parcens, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 29. (2) Parcentes ego dexteris odi, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 21.

¶ *Parciōquium*. ii. n. Sparingness of speech, reservedness, Apul. p. 153.

Parcimonia. vid. Parsimonia.

Parciprōmus, i. m. A niggard, one that pincheth his own belly. Isti qui cum genis suis belligerant, parcipromi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89.

Pārcitas, atis. f. Sparingness, fewness. *Pārcitas animadverſionum*, Sen. de Clem. 1, 21. § *Pārcitati beneficium ministrat* luxuria, Pallad. 1, 26.

† *Parciter*, pro *parcē*. adv. Non. ex Pomp.

Parcitur. imperf. It is spared, forborn, abstained from, &c. Nec corpori ipsi parcitur, Plin. 16, 12. Neque parcetur labori, Cic. Att. 2.

Parco, ēre, pēperci & parſi, † parciui, parſum [*ἀπαρ*, quod est *ἀπαρ* aut *parvum*, Favorinus ap. Gell. 3, 10.] (1) To use moderately. (2) To save, keep, or preserve for use. (3) To save, or reserve for. (4) To save, or spare one's life. (5) To forgive, or pardon a fault. (6) To forbear, to leave off, abstain from, to let alone. (7) To bear with, favour, or ease. (1) § Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto, Virg. Aen. 8, 317. § Festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, nisi peperceris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 11. (2) § Parcere in hostes, Lucr. 6, 398. (3) Auri memoras quae multa talenta gnatis parce tuis, Virg. Aen. 10, 531. (4) Dedititiis hostibus parcimus, Petron. c. 107. § Cui inimici pepercerant, inventus est amicus, qui ei mortem afferret, Cic. Fam. 4, 12. (5) Jam fas est parcere genti, diſque deaēque omnes quibus obstitit Ilium, Virg. Aen. 6, 63. (6) § Parce, puer, stimulis, & fortius utere loris, Ov. Metam. 2, 127. Parce privatus nimium cavere, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28. (7) Aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1. § Cum infin. Hancine ego vitam parſi perdere? Id. Hec. 3, 1, 2.

Parcus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *simul*, sup. [*à parvus*, vel *parum*, Gell.] (1) *Frugal, thrifty, not expensive, stingy, near, sparing.* (2) *Moderate, temperate, scanty.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Slow, slack, negligent.* (1) *Senes parci*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 22. (4) *Slow, slack, negligent.* (1) *Senes parci*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 22. = **Parcus** & **tenax** pater, Cic. pro Cael. 15. (2) *Vini parcissimi* ne inimici quidem negaverunt, Suet. Caes. 53. Merito parcius ira meo, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 98. Parco sale contingunt, Virg. Geor. 3, 403. = **Parcus** & **brevis** somnus, Plin. Paneg. 49. (3) *Parca tellus*, Stat. Sylv. 4, 5, 13. *Parca lucerna*, Prop. 4, 3, 60. (4) § *Prima acies non parca fugae*, Sil. = **Parcus** deorum cultor & infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1.

* **Pardalianches**, is. n. [*Them. ἀρχα, strangulo*]. *A kind of nightshade that killeth leopards, or panthers*, Plin. 27, 2.

* **Pardalios**, i. m. *A sort of precious stone*. Sunt & à leonis pelle & pantherae nominatae, leontios, pardalios, Plin. 37, 73.

* **Pardalis**, is. f. *A panther*, Curt. 5, 1, 21.

* **Pardalium**, ii. n. *A certain unguent*, Plin. 13, 2.

|| **Pardilus**, i. m. *A plover, or lapwing*, Gell.

* **Pardus**, i. m. *A male panther*, Luc. 6, 183. Nunc varias & pardos, qui mares sunt, appellant in eo omni genere creberimo in Africâ Syriâque, Plin. 8, 23.

* **Päreas**, ae. m. [*à παρεια, maxilla*]. *A sort of serpent*. Et contentus iter caudâ fulcare pareas, Luc. 9, 724. Pareas, serpens qui semper in caudâ ambulat, & sulcum facere videtur, Isid.

† **Pareclatus**, ti. m. *A stripling, or springal, a grown lad*, Non. 1, 341. ex Varr.

Parecon, i. n. Serv. (1) *A grammatical figure, when a redundant word, or syllable is added to the end of a word, as adedum, ehodum, for ades, eho; syllables frequently added, are pte, te, met, nam, quam.* (2) *Also a whole separate word redundant in a sentence, as, Nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 63. where quicquam is redundant. Immo enim quam maximè abs te postulo, Id. Andr. 5, 1, 4. where enim is too much, Donat.*

Parens, tis. c. g. (in gen. plur. parentum & parentium, Hor.) [*à pario*] (1) *A parent, or father.* (2) *A parent, or mother.* (3) *A parent, i. e. as well father as mother.* (4) *An ancestor, or progenitor.* (5) *A relation, kinsman, friend, or patron.* (6) *It is used both of animate and inanimate, a breeder, cherisher, or nourisher.* (7) *It is said of many persons, or things figuratively.* (8) *An inventor, founder, or contriver.* (1) *Pulchrâ faciet te prole parentem*, Virg. Aen. 1, 79. (2) *Musa parens Orpheo*, Phaedr. Prael. lib. 3, 58. *Focunda parens*, Ov. ad Liviam. (3) *Aetas parentum peior avis*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46. *Dos est magna parentum virtus*, Id. Od. 3, 24, 21. (4) *Juris prudentes, avos & proavos, avias & proavias parentum nomine appellari dicunt*, Fest. (5) *Ap. inferioris aevi scriptores*, vid. Casaub. ad Capitol. in vita M. Anton. Philas. c. 5. (6) *Alias artes, prolemque parentum notabis*, Virg. Geor. 3, 101. *de equis*. *Rami circa parentem in orbem*, Plin. 12, 11. (7) *Parens patriae*, Plin. 7, 31. *de Cicerone*. *Socrates parens philosophiae*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 1. *Parentem patriam fame necandam putans*, Id. (8) *Curvae lyrae parens*, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6.

Parens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à pareo*]. (1) *Visible, appearing.* (2) *Obedient, devoted.* (1) *Non parentibus lapidibus*, Cic. pro Flacc. (2) *Nil servile gulae parens habet*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 111. *Ob has causas & parentiores habuerunt exercitus, & fortiores*, Cic. Offic. 1, 22.

Parentalia, um. n. pl. *Feasts, sacrifices, and other solemnities performed at the funerals of father, mother, or other relations.* *Parentalia cum supplicationibus miscere*, Cic. Philipp. 1, 6.

Parentalis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to parents.* (2) *Dies parentales, days whereon feasts, sacrifices, and other rites were performed for the dead at their graves.* (1) *Fama, parentales, si vos mea contigit, umbrae*, Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 87. (2) *Ov. Fast. 2, 548.*

|| **Parentatio**, ōnis. f. *The performance of funeral rites.* *Quod mortuis litabatur utique parentationi deferebatur*, Tert. de Spectac. c. 12.

Parentatur, imperf. *The funeral rites are performed.* *Ut cuius sepulcrum nusquam extet, ubi parentetur*, Cic. Philipp. 1, 6. *Vid. Parento.*

Parentaturus, a, um. part. *About to revenge.* *Omnium sanguine duci parentaturos*, Curt. 7, 2, 29. *Vid. Parento.*

|| **Parentela**, ae. f. *The relation of a father, family, kindred*, Jul. Cap.

* **Parentiellus**, is. f. [*ex para praeter, in, & blous, positio, Th. ῥήσι, pono*]. *A clause put into the midst of another sentence, which being left out, the sense continueth entire.* *Interpositio; interclusio*, Quint. 9, 3.

† **Parenticida**, ae. c. g. *He, or she that killeth father, or mother*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2. *al. leg. perenticida & pericida. Et sanè neutro modo penta sacus, quem capiat comicus.*

Parento, are. (1) *To perform the obsequies, or funeral rites of dead relations, to atone, or appease their ghosts with sacrifice.* (2) *Met. To revenge any one's death, by the blood of their enemies.* (3) *To appease, satisfy, or revenge.* (1) = **Parentant**, & **nigras** maclant pecudes, & manibus divas inferias mittunt,

Lucr. 3, 51. § **Litemus** igitur **Lentulo**, parententius **Cethego**, Cic. pro Flacc. 38. *Hostia magnâ parentare pietati adjunctum esse putabat, Id.* (2) **Praestare**, &c. quâ non civibus Romanis, qui perfidia Gallorum interficerent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. (3) **Noxio** sanguine parentabo injuriae meae, Petron. c. 81. **Vociferatûmque** ferociter, **Parentandum** regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 24, 21. **Parentandum** esse majoribus illius excidio, Curt. 5, 6, 1.

Päreo, ère, itum. neut. [*à παρω, unde παρρω, adsum, Voss. paret, παρρω, Gloss.*] (1) *To appear, or be seen.* (2) *To appear, to be made out, or proved.* (3) *To be manifest, or be well understood.* (4) *To obey, to be ruled, or governed by.* (5) *To comply with, follow, or yield to.* (6) *To perform, or fulfil.* (7) *To execute a place, or bear an office.* (1) *Ad portum quoties paruit Hermogenes*, Mart. 12, 29. (2) *Si pareret adversus edictum fecisse*, Cic. *Juriconsultus paret, non paret, habeto*, Petron. c. 137. (3) *Cui pecudum fibrae, coeli cui sidera parent*, Virg. Aen. 10, 176. *interpr. Serv.* (4) *Oppidum illud paret regi*, Plin. 6, 32. *Auctoritati alicujus parere*, Plin. Epist. 9, 24. *Paret Amor dictis charae genetricis*, Virg. Aen. 1, 693. = **Ni** frænum accipere, & victi parere fatentur, Id. Aen. 12, 568. § **Phalanx** non parere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat, Nep. Eum. 8. § **Britanni** domiti ut parent, nondum ut serviant, Tac. Agr. 13. (5) *Non dico hoc loco majores nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello utilitati paruisse*, Cic. *In hac sententia dicenda non parebo dolori meo*, Id. *Parere tempori*, Curt. 6, 10, 2. (6) *Ni dare conjugium, & dicto parere fatetur*, Virg. Aen. 7, 433. *Parent promissis*, Ov. Fast. 5, 504. (7) *Quum unus ad memoriam, alter ad libellos paruisset*, Spart. *Parere acri alieno, pro aes alienum solvere*, Cod. *Parere pensionibus, i. e. satisfacere*, Id.

* **Pärerga**, n. pl. [*ex παρ, praeter, & ἔργον, opus*] (1) *Ornamental additions to a principal work.* (2) *Little pieces, or paintings on the sides, or in the corners of the chief piece.* (1) *Vitruv. 9, ult.* (2) *Plin. 35, 36.*

Päretur, imperf. *It is obeyed.* **Paretur**, Lucr. 4, 151. **Dicto** paretur, Liv. 9. *Orders are obeyed.* *Utque magis parentum imperanti putares, efficiebatur eo, quod ab aliis minus parebatur*, Plin. Pan. 10. *Parebitur accusatoris conditioni, shall be submitted to*, Cic.

* **Parhippus**, i. m. [*ex παρ, praeter, & ἵππος, equus*] *A leer, or spare horse*, Cod. = **Avertarius**, Id.

* **Parhypäte**, es. f. [*ex παρ, juxta, & ὑπᾶτος, supremus, Th. ὑπᾶ, super*] *The sound of the string next the base.* **Parhypäte** hypaton, C, fa, ut, **Parhypäte** melon, F, fa, ut, **Vitruv. 5, 4.**

Pariäpus, i. m. *A kind of animal living in the sea*, Plin. 32, 53.

|| **Päriätio**, ōnis. f. verb. *The balancing, or settling of accounts*, Ap. JCC.

|| **Päriator**, oris. m. verb. *He that hath balanced his accounts*, Ap. JCC. § **Reliquator**, Id.

† **Paribo**, pro **pariam**. [*à pario, quod olim quartae conj. Prisc.*] & praegnans non est, paribit nunquam, Non ex Pomponio.

Paricida, ae. c. g. [*quasi patricida, vel parenticida, à caedendo*] (1) *A parricide, he that hath slain father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, patron, or patroness.* (2) *A murderer that hath slain willingly and willingly any free man.* (3) *He that is liable to the punishment of a murderer, and deemed such.* (1) **Paricida** liberum, Liv. (2) **Paricida** civium, Cic. Catil. 1, 12. *Si quis hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, paricida esto*, Lex Numae ap. Fest. (3) **Sacrum** sacrove commendatum qui cleperit, rapseritve, paricida esto, Lex XII Tab. ap. Cic. de Legg. 2, 9.

|| **Paricidalis**, le. adj. (1) *Tending to the murder of one's parent, child, or near relation.* (2) *Murderous.* (1) **Jul. Firm.** (2) **Petron. c. 80.**

† **Paricidialiter**, adv. *As murderers fighting against their country in a civil war.* **Paricidialiter** perire, Lampr.

|| **Paricidatus**, ūs. m. *The murdering of a parent, or freeman.* **Paricidatus**, quod in Coelio vix tolerabile videtur, Quint. 1, 6, pro

Päricidium, ii. n. (1) *The murder of a parent, a parricide.* (2) *The murder of any near relation.* (3) *A murder.* (1) **Suet. Aug. 33.** (2) *Hic de patris & patris paricidio cogitavit*, Cic. Philipp. 3, 7. **Fraternum paricidium**, Cic. pro Cluent. 11. (3) *Cic. de Fin. 4, 33.* **Paricidium patriae**, the ruining of one's country, or breaking its constitution, Cic. Philipp. 2, 7.

Päriendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be coined, or invented.* (2) *To be gotten, or attained.* (1) *Quibus verba parienda sunt*, Cic. (2) *Victoria pax, non pacem, parienda est*, Cic. Fam. 10, 6.

Pärens, tis. part. *Travailing, bringing forth young*, Ov. Fast. 3, 47. & **Met. 9, 322.**

Päries, etis. m. *The wall of an house, or any other building.* § *Si quid in controversiam veniret, aut intra parietes, aut summo jure experietur, pat. to arbitration, or tried by law*, Cic. pro Quint. 11. § **Intergerinus paries**, a partition wall, Plin. 35, 49. **Harduin. leg. Intergerinus.** Eadem fideiâ duos parietes dealbare, to do two things at once, Prov.

3. || **Parietarius**,

¶ *Parietarius*, adj. *Herba parietaria, growing on walls, Viçt.*
Parietina, ae. f. sc. ruina. *The ruins of an old wall, Cic. Fam.*
Ep. 13, 1.

¶ *Pärlia*, um. pl. [à parilis] *A garment, the stuff whereof is double. Hinc quod facta duo simplicia paria, parilia primò dicta, Varr.*

¶ *Parilicium* fidus, non palelicium. [à Pale, à pariendo dicunt, quòd sub ejus ortum cosmicum omnia pariunt: Sed cum l & r, saepe inter se commutentur, nihil mutandum videtur] *The constellation of the Hyades, which ariseth on the feast of the birthday of Rome, April the 21st. Sic MSS. non palilitium. ap. Plin. 18, 66. ubi vid. Harduin. = Suculae.*

¶ *Pärlis*, le. [à par] *Like, equal, proportionate, suitable. Parili ratione, Lucr. 2, 374. arte, Ov. Met. 6, 375. = Aequus, aequalis, Cic.*

¶ *Pärlitas*, tis. f. *Likeness, equal proportion, Gell. 14, 3. † Aequalitas, Cic.*

¶ *Pärio*, äre. act. [à par] *To make accounts even, to gain as much as one is out. Cum dat. Cum ei pariaverit, Ulp. shall have paid him all, or made even with him. Mallem tamen dicere paria facere cum rationibus, vel parem rationem facere cum Columella 11, 1. & 12, in praef. vel paria facere simpliciter cum Plin. nepote, Paneg. 6.*

¶ *Pärio*, ère & † ire, pèperi, partum. act. [à φέρω, fructus fero, quòd à פרי fructificavit] (1) *To beget a child, or have a child born to him. (2) To bring forth young, as any female doth. (3) To lay eggs, to cast spawn. (4) To breed, produce, or give life to. (5) To bear, bring forth, or make to grow. (6) To form, or produce. (7) To invent, or compose. (8) To gain, to obtain, to acquire. (9) To bring to effect, to perfect, to accomplish, to put in act. (10) To breed, cause, occasion. (11) To get, attain, or procure. (12) To give, or bring unto. (1) Non. ex Caecil. c. 6. n. 94. Hanc esse primam, etsi minus usitatam notionem, translatae pleraeque hic allatae satis docent. (2) Ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, Serv. ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 4, 5. ubi tamen al. pareret. Scio neminem peperisse hic, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 26. Pepererunt oves agnos humano capite, Phaedr. 3, 3, 4. Mulae & equae mense duodecimo pariunt, Varr. (3) Gallinas teneras quae primum parierint, concludat, Cat. Plurima ova pariunt fruthiocameli, Plin. 10, 73. Torpedo parit, Id. (4) Putrefacta per imbres ligna vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 897. (5) Parit flores aura Favoni, Catull. 62, 282. Fruges & reliqua quae terra pariat, Cic. de N. D. 1, 2. (6) Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, Cic. in Cat. 1, 10. (7) Dialectici spinosiora multò pepererunt, Cic. Orat. 32. Nobis etiam verba parienda sunt, Id. (8) Philosophia, urbes peperisti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5. (9) Ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quòd jam diu parturit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 46. (10) Verbi interpretatio controversiam parit, Cic. Partit. Orat. 31. Diffidium parere, Lucr. 1, 221. Peperit misero lingua malum, Tib. 4, 13, 20. Mero somnum peperit tibi, Id. 1, 6, 27. § Lacrymas peperere minoribus, Lucr. 5, 1196. (11) Gratiam apud aliquem parere, Liv. 34, 44. Parere opes, Prop. amicos, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 69. odium, Id. § sibi laudem ex re aliqua, Cic. Off. 2, 47. Quae sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Aen. 11, 25. (12) Cui laurus honores peperit triumpho, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16. Qui sibi letum peperere manu, Virg. Aen. 6, 435.*

¶ *Pärior*, èris. pass. (1) *To be brought forth, to be laid, as eggs. (2) To be gotten, obtained, won, &c. (1) Ova pariuntur, Plin. 10, 73. (2) Mihi immortalitas parita est, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 4. Quos neque armis cogere, neque auro parare queas, officio & fide pariuntur, Sall. B. Jug. 10.*

† *Pärio*, ire, Dom. ex Enn. ivi; unde parierint, Cato id quod pario, is, ère.

¶ *Päriter*, adv. [à par] (1) *In the same proportion, equally, as much. (2) In like manner. (3) Even as, as well. (4) As much. (5) As long. (6) Together, at the same time. (1) & Pariter, aut etiam amplius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 80. Pro meritis ut referri pariter possit gratia, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 76. Studia doctrinae pariter cum aetate crescunt, Cic. de Sen. 14. (2) Pariter nunc operam me adjuves, ac dudum re opitulata es, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3. Pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt, Plin. (3) Feminae pariter ac viri, Liv. (4) Corpus pariter quam praeda exquiritur, Manil. 5, 397. (5) Vixisse cum rep. pariter, Liv. (6) Aperit si nulla viam vis, occumbes pariter, Virg. Aen. 10, 865. Gigni pariter, pariterque crescere, Lucr. 3, 458. Tonitrus pariter mittitur igni, Id. 6, 170.*

† *Pärito*, äre. freq. [à paro] *To prepare diligently, to design with great endeavour, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 71.*

† *Päritudo*, inis. f. [à pario, paritum] *A lying-in, travail, or bringing forth, vid. Partitudo.*

† *Paritura*, ae. f. *A bringing forth, Varr.*

¶ *Päriturus*, a, um. part. à pario] *Ready to bring forth. Lucinam novies paritura vocavit, Ov. Met. 5, 304. conf. Sil. 9, 35.*

¶ *Päriturus*, a, um. part. [à pareo] *That will obey, or be subject to, Vell. Paterc. 2, 90.*

¶ *Parius*, a, um. *Of the island Paros. Parius lapis circumdatur auro, Ov. Vid. Prop.*

¶ *Parmia*, ae. f. [vox peregrina, etfi Varro à par deducit, quòd undique par esset; parma est scutum breve, Non.] *A round buckler. Hic miles tripedalem parmam habet, Liv. 38, 21. Parmâ inglorius albâ, Virg. Aen. 9, 548. without any device. Parma*

equestris, Non. ex Sall. ¶ Parmia Graecis pelta dicitur, autem Plin. distinguit autem Nepos, qui sic scribit, & Iphicrates pel-tam pro parmia fecit, ubi vid. interpretes.

¶ *Parmatus*, a, um. adj. *Armed with such a buckler, Liv. 4, 39.*

¶ *Parmula*, ae. f. dim. *A little buckler. Relictâ non bene par-mulâ, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10.*

¶ *Parmularius*, ii. m. (1) *A gladiator armed with the parma: (2) A favourer of that sort of gladiators. (1) Thraeces gladiatores à similitudine parmularum Thracicarum, Fest. Impiè locutus parmularius, Suet. Domit. 10. = Thrax. & Mirmillo, Id. ibid. (2) Quint.*

¶ *Päro*, äre [fort. à τρώω, tento, nitor, conor] (1) *To make, shape, or contrive. (2) To make, or get beforehand. (3) To order, dress, or get ready. (4) To go about a thing, to prepare, or despoise beforehand, to put in a readiness. (5) To make, provide, procure, get, or purchase. (6) To get in a readiness for, to be preparing for. (7) To endeavour, to design. (1) Homines tantos natura parare non potuit, Lucr. 1, 200. Parare machinas, Plaut. Met. Orationem sibi adversum senem, Id. (2) Casas ac pelles ignemque pararunt, Lucr. 1, 1009. Parare copias, Sall. necessitudines, Caes. B. G. 8, 53. subsidium senectuti, Cic. Att. 1, 8. ¶ Itane parasti te, ut spes nulla reliqua in te fiet tibi? have you armed yourself with no better contrivance than, &c. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 9. Animo virili ut sis, para, Id. Phorm. 5, 7, 64. (3) Sacra parare, Virg. Aen. 2, 132. dapes, Id. Ecl. 6, 79. epulas, Ov. Fast. 2, 317. insidias, Id. Fast. 2, 638. (4) Parare animos, dextrâque, Liv. 35. pugnae membra, Ov. Met. 9, 34. in nefas me, Id. Vina parant animos, Id. A. Am. 1, 237. huc te para, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. (5) Mihi parare putasti invidiam, Cic. in Sall. 9. Deformis cultum vendet, ut vinum paret, Phaedr. 4, 5, 43. Cogito trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, Cic. Att. 12, 19. Non possem octo homines parare rectos, Catull. 10, 20. (6) Ut formosa novo quae parat ire viro, Prop. 1, 15, 8. Reditum parare, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21. profectorem, iter, Caes. furtum, Ter. bellum Romanis, Caes. B. G. 5, 3. (7) Omnem sui tribunatus conatum in alius perniciem parare, Cic. Qui alteri exitium parat, cum scire oportet, paratam pestem, ut participet parem, Cic. ex Poëta. Hoc ignes araeque parabant? Virg. Aen. 4, 676. Se paraturum cum collega, would agree and settle the matter with him about the province, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.*

¶ *Päro*, onis. m. *A sort of ship, a light ship, bark, or pickaroon. Tunc se belligero tradit, mandatque paroni, Isid. ex Cic.*

* *Pärochâ*, ae. f. *Entertainment, or repast given at the public charge to ambassadors, and strangers of quality, the same with lautia. Parochae publicae, Cic. Attic. 13, 2. leg. tamen & aliter.*

¶ *Pärochia*, ae. f. [à παρῆχα, praebéo; Th. ἔχω, habeo] *Parochiae quasi praebendae, livings in lands and houses, given to old captains, colonels, &c. for their maintenance, Pompon. Laetus.*

* *Pärochus*, i. m. [à παρῆχα] (1) *An officer that provided salt, wood, and other necessities for those that travelled on the public account. (2) Met. He that giveth an entertainment. (1) Praebuit & parochi quae debent ligna salémque, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 46. (2) Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 35. Lat. Praebitor.*

* *Parodontides*, um. f. *Swellings in the gums, ex Cels. 6, 13. habent Lexica. Meus autem liber habet in lemmate De parulidibus, & in ipso capite παρῆδῖς & παρῆδῖδας, rectius, ut opinor.*

* *Paroecia*, ae. f. παροικία. *A parish, Aug. Reet. Paroecia.*

* *Paroemia*, ae. f. [παροισμία, ex παρὰ, juxta, & ὄσμιον, via] *A proverb. Lat. Proverbium.*

¶ *Paron*, onis. m. *Vid. Paro, onis.*

* *Päronömasia*, ae. f. [ab ὀνομα, nomen] *Agnomination, Quint. Παρονομασία est veluti quaedam denominatio cum praecedenti nomini aut nomen aut verbum annectitur, ex eodem figuratu, ut, Fugam fugit, Diom. & aliter paronomasia fit, cum dictio iteratur mutata tamen aut literâ, aut syllabâ, quoties quis nomine simili utitur in significatione diversa, ut, Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13. Omnium quasi consensus consentusque, Cic. de Div. 2, 15.*

* *Päronychia*, ae. f. [ex παρὰ, prope, & ὄνυξ, unguis] *A sore, or imposthume under the root of the nails, a felon, or whitlow, Plin. 23, 5. Also whitlow-grass.*

* *Paronychium*, ii. n. (1) *The same as paronychia. (2) Dirt and filth about the nails of the feet. (1) Plin. 23, 5. (2) Petron. c. 31.*

* *Päroplis*, idis. f. [Them. ἄρο, ausonium] *A platter, or dish to serve up meat in. Paroplis leguminis, Suet. Galb. 12. Multâ magnâque paroplide coenat, Juv. 3, 142.*

¶ *Päror*, äri. *To be prepared, provided, gotten, &c. Quum undique bellum parari videret, Caes. B. G. 6, 2. Parantur arma, Ov. Ep. 17, 245.*

¶ *Pärotides*, um. f. *The two arteries on the right and left side of the throat, going upward above the ears. Perperam adferunt lexica ex Cels. 4, 1. nam ibi legi debet, Arteriae quas παρωτιδας vocant, sursum procedentes ultra aures feruntur.*

* *Pärotis*, idis. f. *An imposthume, or sore about the ear, Cels. 6, 16. Plin. 29, 40.*

¶ *Paroxysmus*, mi. m. παροξυσμός. *The fit, or coming again of an ague, Jun. Them. ἄροξ, acutus.*

¶ *Parra*, ae. f. *A certain unlucky bird. Impios parrae recinentis omen ducat, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 1.*

¶ *Parricida*, parricidialis, parricidatus, parricidium. *Vid. Parricida, &c.*

Pars, tis. f. abl. parte *passim*, sed & parti *saepe* Manil. & Plaut. [*ἅ μέρος* seu *μέρος* dividere, ut *μέρος* à *μερίω*, Aven.] (1) A part, piece, or share. (2) A part of the body. (3) Some of any thing. (4) A part, deal, quantity, or division of. (5) An astronomical degree. (6) Half. (7) A considerable point, or article, a proem, or entrance. (8) Partly. (9) A portion, or lot. (10) A share. (11) A part, country, place, or quarter of the world. (12) Company, rank, or order. (13) An head, or particular. (14) Number. (15) Space of time. (16) A side. (17) Pars, & plur. partes, a side, or party in contention. (18) A side of a question. (19) A side in faction, or war. (20) Pars, & partes, the soldiers of a side in war. (21) A party, body, or detachment. (22) Partes, a part in the play, or the act, or part of one that sustaineth the person of another, in any thing. *Note* partes is elegantly omitted before primae, secundae, tertiae, &c. see the examples. Pars sed freq. partes, numero multitudinis. (23) Proper business, place, part, duty, imployment. (24) An office. (25) A course, or turn. (26) A division, or district, wherein custom was taken by the public farmers. (27) A species of a genus. (28) Pars—pars, some—others. (1) Σ = Non universum cibum, sed partibus, & paulatim praebere convenit, Col. Quae debetur pars tuae modestiae, audacter tolle, Phaedr. 2, 1, 10. (2) Succurrendum parti maxime laboranti, Cels. (3) Ne expers esset partis de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39. De suis commodis pars, Id. (4) Optima pars lucris mensae est data, Ov. Met. 7, 662. Bona pars sermonis, Cic. Duabus partibus amplius, as much again, Id. (5) Plin. 2, 6. (6) Plus parte, Lucr. 2, 200. Propè pars civitatis, Cic. (7) Pars sanitatis est, Cels. Pars mihi pacis erat dextram tetigisse tyranni, Virg. Aen. 7, 266. Mors in beneficii partem numeretur, a good step towards, Cic. (8) Parte flavus, parte melleus, Plin. 37, 73. In parte verum, Quint. ex parte, Cic. partly true. (9) Factorum arbitrio partes sunt vobis datae, Phaedr. 3, 18, 10. Te in laeta & bene parte aucta putant, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 50. (10) Sic est locutus, partibus factis, leo, Phaedr. 1, 5. ¶ Partibus locare, to let land upon condition to receive instead of rent such a proportion of the crop, Plin. jun. Σ nummo, Id. Perfice, ut haeream in aliqua parte apud Thaidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 25. (11) In extremis Phrygiae partibus, Cic. Ab orientis partibus, Id. (12) = In impiorum partem, atque in parricidarum numerum transferre aliquem, Cic. (13) Quod plura in ea parte verba fecerim, Cic. de Inv. 1, 32. (14) Bona pars hominum, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 61. maxima vestrum, Ter. Pars multa natat, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 7. Volnera non minimam partem aluntur, Lucr. 3, 64. § Majorem partem videntur, &c. in most things, Cic. Comitum pars una, one, Ov. De fratrum populo pars exiguissima, one out of many, Id. Epist. 14, 115. (15) Absui magnam partem consulatus tui, Cic. Magnam partem occupati sunt, Id. (16) Murorum in parte sinistra, Virg. Aen. 9, 468. In altera parte fluminis, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. Met. In partes rapit varias, to various thoughts, and contrivances, Virg. Aen. 4, 286. § Nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27. Omnis amor tuus ex omnibus partibus se ostendit, in every instance, or respect, Cic. Fam. 5, 15. In eam partem peccant, on that side, Id. pro Sex. Rosc. 20. In omnes partes fessellit, Id. Quod a parte eorum gratia relata non sit, on their side, or part, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. (17) Nunc nostrae parti timeo, hic quid respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8. Legem duabus proposuit partibus, Phaedr. 3, 13, 5. Duras fratris partes praedicat, I find by you he hath an hard game to play against his rival, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 62. (18) In bonam partem accipere, Cic. Att. 10, 3. arripere, Id. In bonas partes, Phaedr. prol. 2, 11. ¶ Mitiores in partem interpretari, in the softest sense, Cic. pro Muren. 31. Rapere in peiorem partem, to put the worst construction upon, Ter. Ad. prol. In optimam partem cognoscuntur, are taken notice of to the greatest advantage, Cic. Off. 2, 13. ¶ Cedere retro possent in deteriores omnia partes, grow worse and worse, Lucr. 2, 507. In partem peiorem liquitur aetas, Id. 2, 1131. In hanc partem tutum erit tibi gratificari, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. In partes pacis promptus, Flor. 4, 12. (19) Cato accepta partium clade—nihil cunctatus, mortem etiam laetus accivit, Flor. 4, 2. Arma rursus & partes, Id. 4, 2. (2) Si sine momento rerum partisque fiat ruina, Lucr. 7, 318. Quarum partium alteri victi sunt, alteri sunt e mediis C. Caesaris partibus, Cic. ¶ In hac notione saepius multo leg. in plur. (21) Sparsas extendere partes, Lucr. 2, 395. (22) Huic primas dedisse Demosthenes, huic secundas, huic tertias, Cic. de Orat. 3, 56. Hortensius facile primas tenebat, Id. Quamobrem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10. Suscipe partes meas, & eum te esse finge, qui ego sum, Cic. ¶ Sine illum priores partes apud me habere, let him seem to have the preference, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7. (23) Etfi pars mea nemini cedat, fac ut tua caeteros vincat, Cic. Exitum non extimesco: tuae partes sunt, Id. Partes accusatoris, Id. lenitatis & misericordiae, Id. ducis, Hor. (24) A partibus remotus est, Jul. Cap. (25) Cum suae partes essent hospitum recipiendorum, Cic. In partem delude, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 89. i. e. pro tua vice. (26) Cic. (27) Σ Partes sunt quae generibus subiacentur, Cic. (28) Cum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, Caes. B. G. 4, 32. ¶ Pars factio, sed ferè in plurali, Fab. Thef. vid. Flor. 4, 2, 54. & 4, 9, 1.

Parsimonia, ae. f. [*ἅ παρσύν*, a parco; al. a parcus, parci-

monia enim scribi volunt] Parsimony, thrift, sparingness. & Vehemens in utramque partem, aut largitate nimia, aut parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31. Magnum vectigal parsimonia, Cic. Parad. 6, 3. ¶ Sera in fundo est parsimonia, Prov. It is too late to spare when all is spent, Sen. Epist. 1. Regio, quae parsimonia astringeret milites, Liv. 39, 1.

Parsurus, a, um. part. That will spare. Ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parvulus creditur, Suet. Tib. 62, conf. Liv. 35, 44. + Parta, ae. f. n. roads. That hath brought forth; a dam, Col. 7, 4.

* Parthenice, es. f. A kind of herb with a white flower, Catull. 59, 194.

* Parthénion, seu ium, ii. n. [*ἅ παρθένος*, virgo] The herb pellitory, Plin. 21, 52. = Helxine, perdicium, fiderites, Id. 22, 19. Linozostis, Hermúpoa, Mercurialis, Id. 25, 18.

* Parthénis, idis. f. The herb mugwort. = Artemisia, Plin. 25, 36.

Partiario. adv. (1) By equal division, or sharing. (2) By way of sharing, when a man taketh part of what he maketh or gathereth, for his pains. (1) Apul. Met. 9, p. 133. (2) Calcem partiario coquendam qui dant, ita dant, Cato, 16.

Partiarius, a, um. adj. (1) That goeth shares. (2) Divided, or shared proportionably between two. (1) ¶ Partiarius redemptor, Cato, 137. ¶ Partiarius legatarius, who hath a share with the heir in the estate, Ulp. Partiarius colonus, who payeth his landlord a proportion of the crop, instead of rent, Dig. (2) Partiarum pecora, Cod.

Particeps, ipis. adj. [*ἅ partem capiendo*] (1) That hath a share, that hath some of, endued with, in which there is. (2) That is partaker of. (3) That shareth, or hath had equally to do in. (4) Made acquainted with, or privy to. (5) That is a companion in. (1) Σ Dolendi particeps, aut honestatis expers, Cic. de Fin. 2, 12. = Animus rationis, consensionis, que compos & particeps, Id. de Univ. 8. (2) De opsonio particeps, Plaut. (3) Qui haereditatis diripiendae participes fuissent, Cic. In operibus marito particeps, Quint. Decl. (4) Nuncium apporto tibi, cujus maxime te fieri participem cupis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 19. Particeps amoris, Catull. 53, 22. Particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni erat, Tac. Ann. 15, 50, 2. secretorum, Id. Ann. 1, 6, 6. (5) Particeps studii, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 5, 42.

Particeps, ipis. subst. c. g. (1) A sharer with one, a partner. (2) A fellow-soldier, an accomplice, that is of one's party, or side. (1) Ubi hic ille huc salvus redierit meus particeps, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 98. Particeps consilii, Liv. 21, 41. Tum Dymnus aperit, in tertium diem insidias regi comparatas, seque ejus consilii fortibus viris, & illustribus esse participem, Curt. 6, 7, 6. conf. Quint. Decl. 111. & Sen. Herc. Fur. 369. ¶ Particeps operum, companions in, Ov. Met. 3, 147. (2) Omnes participes praedae onerabo, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 1, 14.

Participialis, e. adj. (1) Like a participle. (2) Participles. (1) Participalia, quae sic sonant, sicut participia, ut, Clemens, prudens, Isid. (2) Participalia verba, Varr. L. L.

Participandus, a, um. part. (1) To be made partaker of. (2) To be taken part of. (1) Ad participandum alium ab alio, communicandumque inter omnes, Cic. de Legg. 1, 12. (2) Ad participandas voluptates, Gell. 15, 2.

¶ Participatio, onis. f. verb. A participating, or taking part. Participatio *Μέγας* *μυροχρῆ*, Vett. Gloss.

Participatus, a, um. part. Being given part of, or shared with. Participato cum eo regno, Just. 34, 2.

¶ Participatus, us. m. *κοινωνία*. Partnership, Ap. recent.

Participialis, e. adj. Of the nature of a participle, Quint. Participalia, Diom. Prisc. gerunds and supines. Nomina participalia, participles turned into adjectives. § Participiale verbum, a participle. Absol. Participalia, Charis.

Participium, ii. n. [participium est pars orationis, sic dicta, quod duarum partium quae sunt eximiae in toto sermone, sc. verbi & nominis, vim participet, Diom.] A participle, Quint. 9, 3. vid. & Varr. L. L.

Participo, are. act. (1) To take share of, to take, or receive. (2) To give shares, or divide amongst. (3) To divide, or communicate with. (4) To acquaint with, to make privy to. (1) Ut participet parem pestem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. (2) = Inter participes dividam praedam, & participabo, Plaut. Perf. 5, 1, 5. (3) Laudes cum Caesone participat, Liv. 3, 12. (4) Ubi sint, quid agant, ecquid agant, neque participant nos, &c. Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 33. § Servum fui participat consilii, Id. Cist. 1, 3, 17.

Participor, ari, atus. pass. To have a share of. Uti dentes sensu participantur, Lucr. 3, 692.

Particula, ae. f. dim. [*ἅ παρς*] (1) A small part, or particle of matter, a little piece. (2) A little, or some little of any thing. (3) A little head, subdivision, or particular. (4) A particle in grammar. (2) Mundi omne animal quasi particula est, Cic. de Univ. 4. Particula undique defecta, Hor. Od. 1, 16. (2) Σ Non privam quamque solemus particulam venti sentire, sed magis universum, Lucr. 4, 263. (3) Quint. (4) Vid. Gell. 5, 9.

¶ Particulāris, re. adj. Particular, pertaining to a part, Apul. + Singularis, Cic.

¶ Particu-

|| Particulariter. adv. *Particularly*. † Speciatim, separatim, *Cic. Particulatim, Col.*

Particulatim. adv. (1) *Into little pieces, piece-meal.* (2) *Part after part.* (3) *With all particulars.* (1) Particulatim confectae, *Plin. 7, 24.* † Grex particulatim facilius quam univ. convalescit, *Col. 7, 5.* (2) Moribundi particulatim, *Lucr. 3, 541.* Floret particulatim, *Id.* (3) † Si summam, non particulatim narrabimus, *Ad Herenn. 1, 9.*

Partiendus, a, um. *To be divided amongst several.* Actio partienda est in gestum & vocem, *Cic. Partendum sibi, ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 10.*

Partiens, tis. part. *Dividing, or sharing.* In ambos charitatem partiens, *Phaedr. 3, 8, 13.*

Partim. adv. [propr. subst. accus. casus; i. e. secundum partim; nam partim, vel partem dicebant vet. ut in abl. parti vel parte] (1) *Partly, in part.* (2) *Some, as to some, often, several times, a good many.* (3) Subst. *Some part.* (4) Adj. pro aliquot. (1) Partim in percunctando, partim in legendis, &c. *Cic.* (2) Sed eorum partim in pompâ, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, *Cic. de Or. 2, 22.* Huic rogationi partim conscii sibi, alii, &c. *Sall. B. J. 44.* Cum gen. Partim sum earum exaetus, *Ter. Hec. prol. 15.* (3) Cum partim ejus praedae devorassent, partim, &c. *Cic. in Pison. 21.* Cum partim illorum erat, *Gell. 10, 13. ex Catone.* Cum plur. Eorum partim ejusmodi sunt, &c. *Id.* (4) Cum partim copiis hominum, *Gell. 3, 16. ex Claud. Quadr.*

Partio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [à pars] (1) *To part, share, or divide.* (2) *To decide a controversy, to agree.* (1) Sol aetheris oras partit, *Lucr. 5, 683.* Praedam pariter cum illis partiam, *Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 5.* mea bona inter eas, *Id.* (2) Vos inter vos partite, *Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 1.*

Partior, iri. dep. (1) *To divide, or share.* (2) *To divide, separate, or bound.* (3) Pass. *To be distributed into heads, or particulars.* (4) *To be divided, or distinguished.* (1) Quibuscum vivi bona nostra partimur, *Cic. Verr. 1, 44.* † Nunquam partitur amicum; solus habet, *Juv. 3, 121.* (2) Partiri limite campum, *Virg. Geor. 1, 126.* (3) = Genus univ. in species certas partietur, ac dividetur, *Cic. Or. 23.* (4) Pes partitur in tria, *Cic. Orat. 56.* Paulo secus à me, atque ab illo partita sunt, *Id. Or. 3, 30.*

Partio, ònis. f. verb. [à pario] (1) *A bringing forth.* (2) *The laying of eggs.* (1) Partio mulieris, *Gell. 3, 16.* Horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, *Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 93.* (2) Hae ad partiones sunt aptiores, *Varr. R. R. 3, 9. de gallinis loq.*

Partitè. adv. *Methodically, distinctly, with division into its proper parts, or heads.* Partitè, definitè, distinctè dicere, *Cic. Orat. 33.*

Partitio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A parting, sharing, or dividing.* (2) *A division into particulars, or heads.* (1) Verfabatur in rationibus auctionis, & partitionis, *Cic. pro Caecin. 5.* (2) Graecos partitionem quandam artium fecisse ideo, &c. *Cic. de Or. 1, 6.* † De partitione vide multa praecleara ap. eundem, *Top. 28, 29. & de Inv. 31. & deinceps.*

|| Partitò. adv. *By equal shares.* Cum aliquo haecreditatem partitò dividere, *Ulp. Tit. 30. in Corp.*

|| Partitor, òris. m. verb. *magis, Gloss. Cyr. A distributor, or divider.* Trib. etiam *Ciceroni* in *Vatin. 5,* si satis fida lectio.

† Partitudo, ònis. f. propinqua partitudo cui appetit. *Sic leg. Non. ex Plaut. Aul. 1, 1. al. paritudo.*

Partiturus, a, um. part. *About to share, or divide.* Quos se pro necessitudine partiturum cum Pompeio arbitrat, *Caes. B. G. 1, 3.*

Partitus, a, um. (1) *That hath divided, or shared.* (2) Pass. *Proportionably divided.* (1) Copias cum Scipione partitus Adrumetum se recipit, *Hirt. B. Afr. 43.* Ut remeavit ab urbe partitus socias vires, *Sil. 7, 520.* (2) Partititis temporibus, *Caes. B. G. 7, 24.* Per tria partiti ora soni, *Propert. 4, 10, 10.*

Partumeius, a, um. adj. [qu. partui aptus, meus enim terminatio solum videtur] *Fruitful, teeming.* Partumeius venter, *Hor. Epod. 17, 50. R. occ.*

Partura, ac. f. *A bringing forth of young.* Deme duas res de mulis, admissuram & parturam, *Varr. R. R. 2, 1. al. paritura.*

Parturiens, tis. part. *Travailing, being in labour, or ready to bring forth.* Voto parturientis ades, *Ov. Fast. 3, 256.* Canis parturiens, *Phaedr. 1, 19, 3.*

Parturio, iri, ivi. desider. *sive medit.* [à pario] (1) *To be in travail, or labour to bring forth, as any female.* (2) *To lay eggs.* (3) Analogicè, *to be ready to fructify, bear, or put forth.* (4) Met. *To have in its bowels, to be ready to bring to light, to travail with.* (1) Ubi parturit, deos sibi invocât, *Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 9.* (2) In cubilibus cum parturiant gallinae subternendum acus, *Varr. R. R. 3, 9.* (3) Parturit arbos, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 56. ager, Id. Geor. 2, 330.* Quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, *Liv. 21, 18.* Natura soli gramine laeto parturit, *Col. 10, 10.* (4) Quod conceptum resp. periculum parturit, *Cic. pro Mur. 39.* Parturire adversus libellos, *to be ready, or to have a mind to publish something against, Plin. in Praef.*

Partus, a, um. part. [à parior, pass.] (1) *Begotten, or ge-*

nerated. (2) *Parta, she who bringeth forth.* (3) Met. *Gaitha, obtained, procured, purchased.* (4) *Prepared, ready provided for.* (1) Alius Latio jam partus Achilles, *Virg. Aen. 6, 89.* (2) Parta minus labore in educatione foetus sui, *Col. 7, 4.* the dam, de ovibus loquitur. (3) † Magna pestis erat depulsa per vos, vobis verò parta divina gloria, *Cic. ad Brut. 15.* Tot tam claris victoriis partis, *Hirt. B. Afr. 31.* † Male parta male dilabuntur, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 27.* (4) Illic res laetae, regnumque, & regia conjux parta tibi, *Virg. Aen. 2, 784.* Parta meae Veneri sunt munera, *Id. Ecl. 3, 68.*

Partus, ùs. m. parti & partuis, *Non. ex Pacuv. & Varr. verb.* [à pario] (1) *The birth, or the act of bringing forth.* (2) *A bearing, or producing.* (3) *The maturity of a birth, the time of bringing forth.* (4) *The embryo, or burden.* (5) *That which is brought forth, any young creature.* (6) *The sending forth and founding colonies.* (7) *The production of fruit.* (8) Met. *The conceptions of the mind.* (1) Rudis ad partus, & nova miles eram, *Ov. Met. 11, 48.* (2) Diana adhibetur ad partus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 27.* Tellus dedit ferarum corpora partu, *Lucr. 2, 1151.* (3) Appropinquare partus videbatur, *Cic. pro Cluent. 11.* (4) Fusa alvus elidere partum potest, *Celf.* (5) Ferae diligunt partus suos, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 40.* (6) Tyros partu clara, urbibus genitis, *Plin. 5, 17.* (7) Densus uvarum partus, *Plin. 14, 4.* Aestivus partus, *Id. 12, 32. de thure quod ex arbore profluxit.* (8) Neque concipere, aut edere partum mens potest, nisi, &c. *Petron. c. 118.*

Parvè. adv. *A little.* Parvè per eos flectitur delphinus, *Virg. 9, 6.*

Parvissimus, a, um. sup. *The least, or smallest.* Parvissima corpora, *Lucr. 1, 609, 615, & alibi, & recent. Boëthius, Festas, alii.* † Minimus.

Parvitas, atis. f. (1) *Smallness, littleness.* (2) *Meanness.* (1) Quae cerni non possent propter parvitatem, *Cic. de Univ. 13.* (2) Mea parvitas, *Val. Max. prol. 1.*

Parum. adv. [à παῦρον, extrito v.] (1) *Little, but a little.* (2) *Too little, not enough.* (3) *Not long enough.* (4) *Not well, ill.* (1) Parum etiam, prae ut futurum est, praedicas, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 218.* † Sincerè, vid. Utilitas, n. 1. (2) Consulitis parum, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 36.* Si una haec dedecori est parum, *Id. Heaut. 2, 3, 93.* (3) Parum diu, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 45.* (4) Parum prospiciunt oculi, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 9.* † affatim, *Id.* Parum casti, unchaste, *Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59.* decorum, illbecoming, *Id. Od. 4, 1, 35.* facetus, wanting in drollery, *Cic.* Si parum intellexti, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 59.* Processit parum, it bath had but ill success, *Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 48.*

Parumper. adv. [à παῦρον ὥρα] *A little while, for a short time.* Discedo parumper à somniis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 23.* Parumper operire hic, *Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31.*

Parunculus, i. dim. [à paro, ònis] *A small light vessel, or boat, Isid. 19, 1. ex Cic.*

Parvulum. adv. *Very little, a very small matter.* Parvulum refert, an, &c. *Plin. Epist. 8, 14, 14.* Parvulum differt patiaris adversa, an expectes, *Id. 8, 17, 7.*

Parvulus, a, um. dim. *Very small, little, young, or tender, slight.* Formica parvula, *Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 33.* causa, *Lucr. 4, 194.* Parvulis praeliis cum nostris contendebant, *Caes. B. G. 2, 30.* Parvula pecunia, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 8.* † immanis, *Id. Plin. 15, 29.* Parvulus filius, *Cic.* Parvula virgo, *Plaut. Rud. prol. 39.* Subst. Parvulus, parvula, *a little boy, a little girl, a young child, Ter.*

Parvus, a, um. adj. *simus, sup. Lucr. 1, 609, Varr. & recent. Veget. Boëth. Fest.* [à παῦρος, extrito v, & inserto digamm.] (1) *Little small.* (2) *Narrow, short, scanty.* (3) *Short in stature.* (4) *Little, or young.* (5) *Short in time.* (6) *Inconsiderable, mean, of little value, or concern.* (7) *Ignoble, poor, low, narrow, or poor spirited.* (8) *Feeble, weak.* (1) Parva insula, *Cic. pro L. Manil. 18.* pars, *Id.* (2) Parva tellus, *Luc. 7, 461.* Parvo brevius quam totus, *Plin. 2, 67. i. e. spatio.* Parvo admodum plures, *Liv. 1. e. numero.* (3) Parvum parva decent, *Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 45.* (4) Nati parvi, *Hor. Od. 3, 5, 42.* nepotes, *Virg. Geor. 2, 514.* Subst. A parvis, *from our childhood, Ter.* (5) Parvâ libellum sustine patientiâ, *Phaedr. 4, 6, 3.* Parvâ nocte, *Luc. 4, 476.* (6) † Quae eximia plerisque & praecleara videntur, parva ducere, *Cic. Offic. 1, 20.* Putare parvi, *Catull. 21, 25.* aestimare, *Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 24.* facere, *Id. Mil. 4, 8, 41.* pendere, *Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 46.* ducere, *Cic.* (7) Gaudens parvis sodalibus & lare certo, *Hor. Ep. 2, 7, 58.* = Nihil est tam angusti animi tamque parvi, *Cic.* (8) Odor parvus, *Plin. 12, 29.* ¶ Parvum carmen, *a weak, or low strain, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 257.* † majestas, *Ib.*

Pascendus, a, um. part. *To be fed.* Plures caballi pascendi, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 104.*

Pascens, tis. part. (1) *Feeding, giving food, or being a shepherd.* (2) *Feeding, or which is fed upon by.* (3) *Feeding, grazing, picking.* (1) Me pascente, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 78.* (2) Campus pascens cynos, *Virg. Geor. 2, 199.* (3) *Virg. Geor. 3, 467. conf. Sil. 6, 647.*

Pasceolus, i. m. [qu. dim. à paselus] *Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27. Non. ex Lucil. & Catene.* Pasceolus ex alutâ sacculus, *Non.*

† Pascha, ātis. n. ἡ πάσχα [ἡ ΠΑΣΧΑ Chald. נִסְחָא pascha] The passover, or the feast of Easter, Declin. aliq. Pascha, ae. f. † Paschalis, e. adj. Of, or belonging to Easter, Ecclef. Pasceō, āre. freq. To feed, or gather their food, Vair. R. R. 3, 16.

Pasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum. act. & n. [ἡ πάσκα, nutrio, fit πάσκα, pasco; ut ἡ πάσκα, ὑπάσκα, al. ἡ πάσκα, Canin.] (1) To feed, or give food to brutes. (2) To look after cattle, when feeding. (3) To feed, or nourish. (4) To let feed, or drive to pasture. (5) To feed land, or use for pasture. (6) To feed, or maintain. (7) To keep, or breed. (8) To find with provisions, to furnish with food. (9) To make fat, or enrich. (10) To increase. (11) To breed, send forth, or make grow. (12) To increase, nourish, or support. (13) To let grow. (14) To feed, or be food for. (15) To endeavour to please, or satisfy. (16) To please, delight, feed, or entertain. (17) Neut. To feed, or graze. (18) To feed, or browse upon. (19) To eat, de homine, sed raro. (1) Pasce capellas, & potum pastas age, Virg. Ecl. 9, 23. Tum tenues dare rursus aquas, & pascere rursus, Id. Geor. 3, 335. (2) Pavit Admeti tauros formosus Apollo, Tib. 2, 3, 11. Propter paupertatem, suus puer pascebat, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. (3) Pabula, quibus corpora pascent feræ, Lucr. 2, 995. (4) Virg. Ecl. 1, 46. (5) Ut multa innumerâ jugera pascat oves, Tibull. 2, 3, 46. (6) Olusculis nos soles pascere, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Bene pascere, & vestire, Cato ap. Cic. Quot pascit servos? Juv. 3, 141. (7) Sinè hominum operâ, aut equos pascere, aut domare, non possumus, Cic. Offic. 2, 4. Quis cura nitentes pascere equos, Virg. Aen. 6, 655. (8) Major utrum populum frumenti copia pascat, Hor. Epist. 1, 15, 14. (9) Quos Clodii furor rapinis, & incendiis, & omnibus exitiis publicis pavit, Cic. pro Milon. 2. (10) Nummos alienos pascet, Hor. Ep. 2, 18, 35. (11) Ager filicem pascit, Virg. Geor. 2, 189. (12) Pascere famem alicujus, Prop. 4, 3, 22. Spes pascis inanes, Virg. Aen. 10, 627. Pascat ignibus iras, Sil. (13) Pascere barbam, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 35. Tibi pascere crinem, Virg. Aen. 7, 391. (14) Non pasces in cruce corvos, Hor. Epist. 1, 16, 48. (15) & Animi ingratam naturam pascere semper, atque explere bonis rebus, fatiaréque nunquam, Lucr. 3, 1017. (16) Ut in ejus corpore lacerando atque vexando oculos paverit, Cic. Philipp. 11, 3. Animum picturâ pascit inani, Virg. Aen. 2, 468. ¶ Pasquito linguam, in sacrificiis dicebatur, i. e. coërceto, contineto, taceto, Fest. nempe pro compescito. (17) Saltibus in vacuis pascant, & plena secundum flumina, Virg. Geor. 3, 143. (18) Capellat dum dumeta pascent, Col. Pascebant herbosa palatia vaccae, Tibull. 2, 5, 25. (19) Mart. 9, 81.

Pascor, ēris, i. pass. (1) To be fed. (2) To be supported. (3) To be delighted with, to love as one's food. (1) Tuo palato pavo pascur, Petron. c. 55. ex Publio Syro. Met. Pascentur ignes, Virg. Geor. 2, 432. Cui pineus ardor acervo pascur, is fed, Id. Aen. 11, 786. Cibo mendicato pasci, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 14. (2) Qui maleficio & scelere pascentur, Cic. Offic. 2, 11. (3) = His rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. in Pison. 20. Disordâis civium ac seditione pascentur, Id. Pascor bibliothecâ Fausti, Id. Att. 4, 9. Vid. Pasco.

Pascor, ēris, i. dep. (1) To feed, graze, &c. (2) To feed upon. (1) Longum per valles pascur agmen, Virg. Aen. 1, 190. De fruticibus pascentur, Varr. (2) Pascentur sylvas, Virg. Geor. 3, 314. Apes pascentur arbuta, Id. Geor. 4, 181. ¶ Pascur in vivis livor, preyeth upon, Ov. Amor. 1, 15, 39.

Pascuum, i. n. subst. [ex adj. pascuus] (1) Feeding ground, or pasture. (2) Victuals, diet. (3) Plur. pascuâ, public rents, income. (1) Esuriens anser mittitur in pascuum, Col. R. R. 8, 14. Pascuum viride, Varr. R. R. 11, 2. Longinquæ regionis pascuâ, Col. 7, 1. Herbosa pascuâ, Ov. Met. 2, 619. (2) Apul. 4. penus, Cic. (3) Etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascuâ dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vestigial fuerat, Plin. 18, 3.

Pascuus, a, um. adj. Serving for pasture, or grazing for beasts. Pascuus ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47. Pascua reddere rura, Lucr. 5, 1247.

Passer, ēris. m. [ἡ πάσκα, Non. quod est genus passeris, Hes. per Metath.] (1) A sparrow. (2) A kind of flat fish, perhaps a flounder. (3) An ostrich. (4) A lecherous fellow. (5) In blandimentis, my pretty! my dear! (1) Passer, delicæ meæ puellæ, Catull. 2, 1. (2) Limosa regio planum educat piscem, velut soleam, rhombum, passerem, Col. 8, 16. (3) Vid. Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17. & ibi Scal. & Pareum. (4) Dic, pacer, cui tot montes, tot prædia servas? Juv. 9, 54. (5) Plaut. Cal. 1, 1, 50. & alibi.

Passerculus, i. m. dim. (1) A little, or young sparrow. (2) A word in soothing and flattering. (1) Cur autem de passerculis conjecturam facit? Cic. de Div. 2, 30. (2) Dic me tuum passerculum, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 104.

† Passernices, vox Celtica. A kind of whet stones, Plin. 36, 47.

Passim. adv. [à pando, passum, vel fort. à πάσκα, spargo] (1) Every where, all over. (2) Here and there, ordinarily, in many places. (3) Up and down. (4) Loosely, scatteringly, all abroad, without any order, at random. (5) Every way.

(6) Several ways, into several parts. (7) To many, to or amongst every one, or any one. (8) From all parts, or many different places. (1) = Fabulas dividi passim & pervulgari, atque edi populo imperavi, Cic. pro Sulla, 15. (2) Corpora passim sternuntur per vias, Virg. Aen. 2, 364. (3) Huc & illuc passim vagari, Liv. (4) = Numidæ nullis ordinibus passim confederant, Caes. B. C. 3, 38. & Ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 13. & pilatim, dense. (5) Multitudo passim fugere coepit, Cic. (6) Corpus passim distrahendum dabis, Liv. (7) Passim per forum volitare cum magnâ catervâ, Cic. pro Rosc. 46. (8) = Passim carpere, & colligere undique, Cic. de Orat. 1, 42.

¶ Passim. adv. [à passus, ūs] After the manner of walking, by steps. Passim natabit, Manil. i. e. modo ambulantis. Cl. autem Bentleius leg. passu.

¶ Passio, ōnis. f. verb. [à patior] (1) Passion, or suffering. (2) Violent suffering, or death by martyrdom. (3) Ailing, disorder, illness, or any bodily infirmity. (4) A passion of the mind. (1) Hier. † Perpassio, Cic. (2) Prud. † Supplicium sanctorum. (3) Firm. † Valetudo. (4) Aug. † Animorum commotio, permotio, Cic.

¶ Passivè. adv. [à passim, ut videtur] At liberty, by permission, Turneb. † Libere, passim.

† Passivè. adv. [à passivus, quod à pando passum] Up and down, scatteringly, Apul. p. 360. † Passim, Cic.

¶ Passivus, a, um. adj. [à pando, passum] (1) Put together promiscuously, mixed and confused. (2) Wandring. (3) Communicable, extending to several. (4) Mean, trivial. (1) Seminum passiva congeries, Apul. Met. 6, p. 183. † Confusus, promiscuus. (2) Oculorum passivæ cupiditates, Firm. † Errans. (3) Passivum dei nomen, Tert. † Communis. (4) Tert. † Contemnendus, despiciendus.

¶ Passivus, a, um. adj. [à patior] (1) Passive, of the passive voice. (2) Pathic. (3) Permitted, tolerated. (1) Charis. Prisc. (2) Firm. † Pathicus, Catull. (3) Licentia passiva, Tert. † Concessus, Cic.

Passum, i. n. sc. vinum. [quod passæ essent uvæ in sole, unde fiebat, Non. ex Varr.] A sort of sweet wine made of dried grapes, vid. Col. 12, 39. & Pallad. Octob. Tit. 19.

Passurus, a, um. part. [à patior] (1) Going to suffer. (2) That shall bear, undergo, or encounter. (1) Ego, quæ sum passura, recordor, Ov. Epist. 10, 79. (2) Passurus gestis æquanda pericula rebus, Juv. 14, 314.

Passus, a, um. part. [à patior] (1) Which hath suffered, undergone, sustained. (2) Having borne, or being brought under. (3) That hath permitted, or suffered. (4) That hath borne, or been exercised with. (5) Having lasted, or held out. (1) O passi graviores! Virg. Aen. 1, 203. (2) Bos nullum passa jugum, Ov. Met. 3, 11. (3) Pan calamos non passus inertes, Virg. Ecl. 8, 24. (4) Passa ligones rura, Luc. 1, 170. (5) Novem cornix sæcula passa, Ov. Met. 7, 274.

Passus, a, um. part. [à pandor] (1) Spread asunder, stretched out. (2) Hanging loose, dishevelled. (3) Hung up. (1) Passis palmis, manibus, Caes. velis, spread, or full of sails, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49. (2) Capillus passus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 56. Crines passus, Virg. Aen. 1, 484. (3) Passi racemi, Virg. Geor. 4, 269. acini, Plin. 14, 13. Uva passa, a sort of grape hung up in the sun to wither, and afterwards scalded in a lixivium, to be preserved dry, or to make a sweet wine of, vid. Col. 12, 16. & Plin. 14, 11.

Passus, ūs. m. [à pando, passum] Sc. quia fit pedibus passis, i. e. extensis. (1) A stride, or pace in going, containing five foot. (2) A step. (1) Triduo septinginta millia passuum ambulare, Cic. pro Quint. 25. (2) Disjunctissimas terras passibus peragere, Cic. pro Marcell. 2. & Passus omittitur nonnunquam post millia. Ita Caes. Millia non amplius X. progressi hostes munitissimo loco castra posuerunt, B. G. 8, 16.

Pastillico, āre. To grow in form and manner of little round balls, Plin. 21, 25. à seq.

¶ Pastillum, i. n. Varr. ap. Charis. Est in sacris libi genus rotundi, Fest. Pastillum τροχίσκος. A little round cake, Gloss.

Pastillus, i. m. [qu. dim. à pane, Fest.] (1) A little loaf. (2) A perfuming, or sweet ball. (3) A trochisk, or medicine made up in a little round ball. (1) Fest. p. 357. (2) Pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 27. (3) & Inter emplastrum & pastillum, hoc interest, quod emplastrum utique liquati aliquid accipit, in pastillo tantum arida medicamenta aliquo humore junguntur, &c. Cels. quem vid. 5, 17.

Pastinaca, ae. f. [quod figurâ suâ pastinum referat, Turneb.] (1) A carrot, wild, or garden. (1) Col. 11, 3. Plin. 19, 27. (2) Piscis, quem nos pastinacam, Graeci τροχίνα vocant, Cels. 6, 9.

Pastinandus, a, um. part. To be dug up clear through, and fitted for the planting of vines. Pastinandi soli duo sunt tempora, Coll. 11, 3.

Pastinatio, ōnis. f. A breaking up of the earth to make it proper for planting, Colum. 3, 12.

Pastinator, ōris. m. verb. He that diggeth up the earth, and maketh it loose and fit to be planted with vines, Col. 3, 13.

Pastinatum, i. n. A bed of earth that is new dug, made fine, and fit for planting, Col. 4, 4. & Optime feritur in pastinato, proxime

proximè in fulco, novissimè in scrobe, *Plin.* 14, 5. vid. & *Col.* 4, 4, 1.

Pastinatus, a, um. part. So ordered, and prepared for planting. *Spatia pastinata, Pallad.*

Pastinatus, us. m. *Idem quod pastinatio.* Bipedaneo pastinatu, *Plin.* 17, 32.

Pastino, are. act. [*à pastinum*] To dig up and loosen the earth, for planting of vines, &c. *Col.* 3, 13. Scrobibus pastinemus, aut fulcis, *Pallad.* qui improprie usus est, vid. *Pastinatum.*

Pastinor, ari, atus. pass. To be dug up, and thrown in a continued bank of fine loose mould, for planting, *Col.* 3, 13. Pastinari bidente, *Plin.* 17, 35, 4.

Pastinum, i. [*à πῆσσω*, pango] (1) A two-forked tool, to set plants with, or to dig up the ground with, and prepare it for planting. (2) The digging and preparing ground to be planted with vines. (1) Pastinum vocant agricolae ferramentum bifurcum, quo semina panguntur, *Col.* 3, 18. (2) Pastinum fieri nunc tempus est, quod fit tribus generibus, aut terrâ in totum fossâ, aut fulcis, aut scrobibus, *Pallad.* 1, 7.

Pastio, onis. f. verb. [*à pasco*] (1) The feeding, or looking after cattle. (2) Breeding, keeping, or feeding of any brutes. (3) The business, or art of being a keeper of cattle, grazier, &c. (4) Pasture, feeding ground. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) *Col. Agrestis pastio*, the keeping of poultry, pigeons, bees, fish, and all creatures that may be kept about a country farm-house, *Col. pecuaria*, the keeping flocks and herds, *Id.* (3) *Varr. & cultura*, *Id.* (4) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9.

|| * Pastomis, idis. f. [*qu. à πασούς*, ex παρὰ ἑ ῥόμα, os, vel quod πῆσσαι in ῥόμα, in os pangitur] A barnack for an horse's nose. *Al. scrib. postomis, Lucil.*

* Pastophori, orum. m. [*qui ferunt τὸν παρὸν*, i. e. tentorium, puta Isidis] Priests of Isis and Osiris, *Apul. p.* 393.

* Pastophorium, i. n. The priest's chamber, an apartment of the temple, *Hier. Lat. Sacrarium.*

Pastor, oris. m. verb. [*à pasco*] (1) One who keepeth any sort of animals, a shepherd, an herdsman, a keeper of poultry, as pigeons, peacocks, &c. (2) Met. A king, or governor. (1) *Vid. Varr. R. R.* 2, 10. & 3, 7. Aliquando autem pastori opponi videtur bubulcus ut. & Pastoris duri est hic filius, ille bubulci, *Juv.* 11, 151. (2) *Quint.* ¶ Boni pastoris est oves tondere, non deglubere, *Tiberium rescripsisse provinciarum praesidibus auctor est, Suet. Tib.* 32.

Pastoralis, le. adj. (1) Of, or belonging to a shepherd, or keeper of cattle. (2) Consisting of herdsmen, or shepherds. (3) Used by shepherds, or herdsmen, suitable, or proper to them, rural. (1) Pastoralis res, *Varr. scientia, Id. vita, Id. canis, Col.* (2) Pastoralis juvenus, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 365. (3) & Romuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 48.

Pastoritus, a, um. adj. (1) Spent, or employed in feeding of cattle. (2) Used by, or belonging to shepherds, or herdsmen. (3) Rustic, clownish, befitting shepherds, or herdsmen. (1) Pastoritia vita, *Varr.* (2) Fistula pastoritia, *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. (3) = Sodalitas pastoritia atque agrestis, *Cic. pro Coel.* 11.

Pastorius, a, um. Belonging to, or used by shepherds, or herdsmen. Pastorio habitu speculatus itinera, *Flor.* 1, 17, 4.

Pastus, a, um. part. [*à pascor*, pass.] (1) Fed. (2) Fed upon. (3) Grown bigger. (4) Met. Increased. (5) Fatted, used to be fed, or enriched with. (1) Agna pasta gramine, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 8, 41. Boves pasti, *Virg. Eccl.* 5, 24. greges, *Ov.* Regiis stipendiis pastus, *Liv.* 24, 24. (2) Pastae radices fruticum remeant, *Plin.* 9, 2. (3) Imbribus affiduis pastus nivibusque solutis Sperchius, *Stat.* (4) Moeror pastus fletu, *Sil.* (5) Quaestu judicario pastus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26.

Pastus, a, um. part. [*à pascor*, dep.] That hath fed upon. Coluber mala gramina pastus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 471.

Pastus, us. m. verb. (1) A feeding, grazing, or pasturing. (2) Food, forage. (3) The place where any creatures feed, a pasture. (4) Met. Relief, support, or maintenance. (5) A repast, or delight. (1) Cilices pastu pecudum maximè utuntur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 42. (2) Terra fundit ex sese pastus varios, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. (3) E pastu decedens corvorum exercitus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 381. In pastus, aimentaque tendit equarum, *Id. Aen.* 11, 494. Equi diversos pastus pererrantes, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 25, 2. (4) Ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. (5) Pastus animorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. = Oblectatio.

Patagiarii, m. pl. The makers of the patagium, vid. Patagium. Patagiarii, indusiarii, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 35.

Patagiatus, a, um. Tunica patagiata, A woman's upper garment, round the top of which was sewed on a kind of ornament going over the shoulders and breast, embroidered or bedecked with studs, or purple knobs, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 47.

† Patagium, ii. n. [*à seq. πατάγος*, quia maculis interstinctum, idem enim erat matronis quod clavus viris, *Seal.*] A kind of ornamental covering sewed to the top of a woman's upper garment, and spreading over the shoulders and breast, embroidered or powdered with studs, or purple knobs, *Non. ex Naev.* Patagium est quod ad summam tunicam assui solet, *Fest.* Aureus clavus qui pretiosis vestibus immitti solet, *Non.* Crines sinuato patagio desinentes, *Apul. Met.* 2. p. 46.

Patagus, genus morbi. A kind of sickness, as some, a spotted fever, *Fest.*

Patalis, e. adj. [*à pateo*, vel *à πείραλος*] Broad horned, with spreading horns. Patalis bos, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 22. Patalem bovem *Plautus* appellat, cujus cornua diversa sunt, ac latè pateant, *Fest.*

Patefaciendus, a, um. part. To be discovered, set forth, or made plain. = Cur sibi confidat is, qui ea proferenda & patefacienda curavit? *Cic. pro Flacc.* 2.

Patefacio, ere, eci, actum. act. i. e. patere facio. (1) To open, or set open. (2) To open the passage to. (3) To discover, disclose, or make known. (1) Portas hostibus patefacere, *Liv.* 2, 15. fores, *Ov. Met.* 2, 819. Met. Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 72. Cavendum est, ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 26. (2) Ratis quae Ponti sinus patefecit, *Phaedr.* 4, 6, 11. Per Alpes iter aliud atque Hannibal, nobis opportunius patefeci, *Pompeii Ep. in Fragm. Sall.* (3) Dementi ratione cogitata patefecit, *Nep. Pauf.* 3. Paucorum scelera patefacere coepere, *Sall. B. J.* 46. Patefecerunt quid sentiant, *Cic.* Totum me patefeci, *Id.* Patefacere odium, *Id. Att.* 11, 13. conjurationem, *Id. pro Sull.* 2. injurias, *Ter.*

Patefactio, onis. f. verb. An opening, or laying open, a discovering, or making manifest. Patefactio rerum operarum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 5.

Patefacturus, a, um. part. That will disclose, or make evident, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 5.

Patefactus, a, um. (1) Opened. (2) Laid open, made passable, to which an entrance, or way is opened. (3) Opened, or widened. (4) Met. Discovered, disclosed, or made known. (5) Shewn, cleared, explained, manifested. (1) Portae patefactae, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 32. conf. *Liv.* 30, 12. fores, *Suet. Neron.* 46. (2) Patefactus nostris legionibus pontus, *Caes.* (3) Patefactis ordinibus pontus, *Liv.* Patefacta acie, *Id.* (4) Patefacta consilia, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 21. (5) & Jus applicationis obscurum & ignotum, patefactum in judicio, atque illustratum est in patrono, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39.

Patefio, ieri, factus. (1) To be opened. (2) To be discovered. (1) Fenestrae patefient, *Prop.* 3, 20, 29. (2) & Si hoc celeretur, in metu; sin patefit, in probro fiem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 4, 6. & Celare aliquid aliquem, *Id. Hecyr.* 4, 1, 15.

Patefit, patefactum est. imperf. It is discovered, or made to appear. Quod patefactum esset quam multos, &c. *Cic.*

Patella, ae. f. dim. [*à patera*] (1) A sort of deep dish with broad brims, used to put portions of meat in, that were given as sacrifice. (2) A little deep dish with broad brims, in which sallads, or meat was served. (3) A skillet, or pipkin with a cover. (4) The meazle in-trees, when they are scorched with the sun. (5) The kneepan. (1) Reperiemus asotos primum, ita non religiosos, ut edant de patellâ, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 7. (2) Nec modicâ coenare times olus omne patellâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 2. (3) *Plin.* 19, 54. Dignum patellâ operculum, the cover is like the pipkin, never a barrel the better herring, *Hier.* (4) = Olea clavum patitur, sive fungum placet dici, vel patellam, *Plin.* 17, 37. (5) *Cels.* 8, 1.

Patellarius, a, um. Belonging to a platter, or porringer. & Di me omnes, magni, minutique & patellarii, faxint, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 46. i. e. Di majorum minorumque gentium & lares, quos jocans patellarios vocat, quia, ut est apud *Varr.* solebant in patellam dare μικρὸν κρέας. Hinc est feralis coena ap. *Juv.* 5, 85.

† Patena, ae. f. sic libri veteres, vid. Patina.

Patens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) Opened. (2) Wide, extended. (3) Large, big. (4) Bare, or naked; Met. open, wide. (5) Uncovered, or without a cover. (6) Gaping, craving. (7) Open, clear, or free from impediments. (8) That is common, or free. (9) Exposed to. (10) Spread out, large, or plain. (1) Portas praebere patentes, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 693. (2) = Coelum ex omni parte patens, & apertum intueri, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. Patentior porta, *Liv.* 31, 24. Dolum patentissimi oris, *Col.* 12, 8. Patentes in orbem alae, *Petron. c.* 33. Mons saxeus satis patens, uno perangusto aditu relicto, *Sall. B. J.* 97. Perque patentia ruinis agmina armatorum in urbem vadebant, *Liv.* 21, 11. (4) Humero saepe patente cubet, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 504. Patentia viscera, exposed to sight, seen through the wounds, *Liv.* & Domus clausa pudori, patens cupiditati, *Cic. pro Quint.* 30. (5) Rupem, & puteum vitare patentem, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 135. (6) Patentem per membra ac venas ut amorem obturet edendi, *Lucr.* 4, 867. (7) Campos jubet esse patentes, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 552. (8) Cunctis unda aurâque patens, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 230. (9) Patens vulneri, *Liv.* Patentibus ad direptionem omnibus, *Id.* (10) *Vid. seq. Pateo.*

Pateo, ere, ui. [*à πείρω*, pando, per Metath. vel pot. *à פתח* aperio] (1) To be open. (2) To be opened, or ready to be opened at all times for one's reception, or entertainment. (3) To lie plain, or spread out. (4) To be extended in length. (5) To lie open, to be freely, easily, or safely passable, or entered. Met. to be at the service of another. (6) To lie open, to be exposed, or subject to. (7) To lie open, so as to be easily attained, or come at. (8) To be plain, or manifest. (9) To be entered, as an account in a book. (10) To be propitious, or favourable.

10. (1) Patet atri janua Ditis, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 127. (2) *Lis* omnium domus patent, videturque communicatur, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 23. Tibi patent fores, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 51. = Omnibus patet, & aequè promptum est, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 13. (3) *Lucr.* 2, 92. (4) Patere tres non amplius ulnas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 105. Schoenus patet, Eratosthenis ratione, stadia XL, *Plin.* 12, 30. Planities circiter millia passuum III. in longitudinem patebat, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 69. (5) Quà pateat hinc exitus, *Liv.* Cappadocia patet à Syria, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. Ut intelligant omnia Ciceronis patere Trebatio, *Id. Fam.* 6, 10. Cuncta maria terraeque patebant, *Sall. B. C.* 10. (6) Neque aliud magis tempus pestilentiae patet, *Cels.* (7) & Omnis aditus, qui nobis penè solis patuit, obstruètus est, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 4. Si nobis curfus pateret, *Id. Att.* 10, 15. (8) Crimen patet, sine teste probatum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 37. (9) Nomen in adversariis patere contendit, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 2. (10) Numen confessis aliquod patet, *Ov. Met.* 10, 488.

* Pater, tris. m. (1) A father, or sire, a name given by children, and grandchildren to their fathers, &c. by nature, blood, or affinity; (2) Or, to benefactors in any kind, as *pater patriae*, first given to Cicero upon the discovery of Catiline's plot. (3) An honour given by the younger to the elder, though not related; (4) and to preservers. (5) A title given to magistrates who had eminently served their country, afterwards taken by the Roman emperors. (6) An appellation belonging to all the gods, but absolutely and eminently to Jupiter. (7) A title given to senators in general. (8) *The author*, or producer. (9) *The author*, or founder of a sect. (10) Pater patratus, the king of the heralds. (11) A sire, the male of any creature that hath young. (1) *Passim.* (2) & Q. Metellus cum sex relinqueret liberos, undecim nepotes reliquit, nurus verò generisque & omnes qui se patris appellatione salutarent, viginti septem, *Plin.* 7, 11. Vid. *Ov. Met.* 3, 223. (3) Frater, pater, adde, ut cuique est actas, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 54. Asperum, pater, hoc est; aliud lenius sodes vide, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 50. (4) Patriae pater, parens libertatis, *Cic. pro Rab.* 10. Olympice mi, mi pater, mi patrone, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 14. Réxque patrèque audisti coram, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 37. ad *Mecænatem.* (5) Hoc satis patet ex numismatis, ubi fere ad fin. titul. P. P. i. e. pater patriae. (6) Jam satis terris nivis, atque dirae grandinis misit pater, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 2. Gradivus pater, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 35. Pater Apenninus, *Id. Aen.* 12, 703. & Pater, licet generale sit omnium deorum, tamen proprie Libero semper cohaeret, nam Liber pater vocatur, *Serv.* (7) Patres Conscripti vel contr. P. C. passim. sic dict. quòd numero additus, qui à Romulo primum designatus fuit. (8) Romae, & senatores vocabantur patres, quòd sic consulere civibus, ut patres liberis, deberent, *Flor.* 1, 9. (9) = Tu pater, & rerum inventor, *Lucr.* 3, 9. de *Epicuro.* Non nōsti quid pater Chrysippus dicat, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 126. (10) Sic dictus quia ad bellum patrandum, id est, sancendum, fit foedus, *Liv.* 1, 24. (11) *Ov. Met.* 3, 223.

Patera, ae. f. [dict. eò quòd pateat, *Varr.*] A goblet, or broad piece of plate to drink in, used at public feasts and sacrifices. Meri pateram implevit regina, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 733.

Paterfamilias, gen. patrifamilias. m. & paterfamiliae, patrifamiliae; nam olim jam secundae declinationis definebat in as more Graec. in nominibus purè defin. [i. e. familiae pater] (1) The housekeeper, the master of the family, or slaves. (2) Jocosè, *Whose slaves are of his own begetting.* (1) Ne morte patrifamilias sacrorum memoria occideret, *Cic. de Leg.* 2, 19. Bos nata cuidam patrifamiliae, *Liv.* (2) Paterfamilias verus, *Mart.* 1, 85. & Familia enim est propriè famulorum, qu. *Familia.*

Paternitas, atis. f. Fatherhood, the being a father, *Πατρειότης*, *Paternitas*, *Gloss.* a family. Vulg. Inter. *πατριά*.

Paternus, a, um. adj. (1) Belonging to the father, that is the father's. (2) That was the father's, or did belong to the father. (3) Received, or derived from one's father. (4) Becoming suitable, like, or worthy of one's father, or a father. (1) Servus paternus, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 3, 17. (2) Paternus lar, & fundus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 56. Res paternae, *Id. Ep.* 1, 15, 26. spes, *Ov.* (3) Paternum cognomen, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 8. (4) Haud paternum istuc dedisti, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 4. Notus in fratres animi paterni, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 6.

Patescens, tis. part. (1) Spreading, extending, or opening. (2) Growing larger, or wider. (3) Becoming plain, distinct, or manifest. (1) Patescens primo boletus, *Plin.* 22, 46. (2) Patescente imperio, *Liv.* (3) Notitiā patescente, *Plin.* 6, 26.

Patesco, is, ère. [à pateo] (1) To open. (2) To yield a passage by opening. (3) To appear open, or be exposed to view. (4) To be open, campagne, or wide. (5) To seem to open. (6) To open, widen, or spread out distinctly. (7) To appear plainly. (1) Nec verbis victa patescit janua, *Tib.* 1, 5, 67. (2) Patescit armorum fragor, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 217. (3) = Apparet domus intus, & atria longa patescunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 483. (4) Paulo latior patescit campus, *Liv.* 22, 4. (5) Portus patescit jam propior, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 530. (6) Neque poterat patescere acies, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 78, 2. (7) = Haec res patescet, & aperietur, *Cic.*

Patet, imperf. It is evident, notorious, plain, or manifest.

= Discussa est caligo, diluxit patet, videmus omnia, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 2.

* Pâtetae, arum. f. pl. sc. caryotae. Tertium ex caryotis genus patetae, A sort of dates that look as if they were trodden, *Plin.* 13, 9.

|| Pâthetice. adv. Passionately, pathetically, in such manner as to move the passions, *Macro. Sat.* 4, 6. + Animo concitato.

* Pâthêticus, a, um. adj. Pathetical, passionate, moving passion. Oratio pathetica, *Macro. Sat.* 4, 2. + Vehemens, concitatus, *Cic.*

* Pathicus, a, um. simus, sup. Of a catamite, or burdesh, filthy, obscene. Subst. Pathicus Mamurra, *Catull.* 35, 2. Aurelius, *Id.* 17, 2. Musaei pathicissimi libelli, *Mart.* 12, 97.

* Pathos. n. Passion, *Quint.* 6, 2. + Motus animi turbati, *Cic.*

Pâtibilis, e. act. & pass. (1) Capable of suffering by being acted on. (2) That may be borne, or endured. (1) Omne animal patibilem habet naturam, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12. (2) Patibiles dolores, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 23.

Pâtibulatus, a, um. adj. [à patibulum] Bearing the furca, crucified. Te forabunt patibulatum per vias stimulis, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 53.

Pâtibulum, i. n. [à pateo, ut à lateo latibulum, quòd pateant, sc. rami seu cornua]. (1) The furca, which was of the form of the letter Y, to which slaves, or those condemned to servile punishment, having their arms tied, carried it through the streets, being scourged all the while, and sometimes crucified after. (2) A cross. (3) A gibbet, or gallows. (4) A bar to a door. (5) An instrument used by grape-gatherers. (1) & Caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, *Tac. Ann.* 33, 5. (2) Tibi Marcelli statua pro patibulo in clientes Marcellorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 41. *Gloss. vet.* patibulum, *savops.* (3) & Patibulum appensos statim exanimat, crux autem suffixos diu cruciat, *Isid.* (4) Non. ex Titinio. (5) Cato.

Pâtendus, a, um. part. To be endured, or suffered. Omnia mihi sunt patienda, *Cic. Att.* 10, 33. *conf. Sil.* 13, 612. & *Liv.* 9, 15.

Pâtens, tis. part. (1) Suffering, bearing. (2) That may bear. (3) Adj. or, comp. simus, sup. That can, or will undergo, or endure. (4) Patient. (5) That beareth quietly, and without reluctance. (6) That will bear, or carry. (7) Capable of continuing, or living in. (1) Vid. Patior. Non patientibus tacitum tribunis, *Liv.* 7, 1. Manum patiens, that is so tame and gentle as to endure handling, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 490. (2) Patiens munimine cingi rupes, *Luc.* 3, 377. (3) Patiens pulveris atque solis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 4. operum, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 472. periculi, *Id. Aen.* 10, 610. = In labore remissus, parumque patiens, *Nep. Iphicr.* 3. Non tam patiens cernere nefas, *Luc.* 8, 637. Quà patiens caput est, as long as the head will bear drinking, *Ov. A. A.* 3, 663. (4) = Meae literae te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 32. (5) Patientissimo exercitui Caesaris luxuriam objiciebant, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 96. Patiens taurus aratri, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 1. Met. Terra patiens vomeris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 223. (6) Annis navium patiens, *Liv.* Palus patiens plaustris, *Luc.* 2, 641. (7) Manes patientes aetheris imi, *Luc.* 9, 8.

Pâtenter. adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) Patiently. (2) Contentedly. (3) Calmly, without reluctance, or passion. (4) Moderately. (1) Nos quoque quae ferimus, tulimus patientius ante, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 37. (2) = Patienter, placide, fedate, ferre dolorem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 24. (3) = Patienter accipere, non repugnanter, *Cic. de Am.* 25. Ita patientissimè Cato toleravit, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 11. (4) Si quidem homines patientius eorum potentiam ferre potuerint, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8.

Pâtentia, ae. f. [à patior] (1) Act. The bearing, or suffering. (2) The having borne, or suffered, being punished, or afflicted with. (3) A patient undergoing, faculty, power, fitness, or ability of suffering, hard living. (4) Willingness to undergo. (5) Met. Bearing unhurt. (6) Patience, or the bearing misfortune and affliction calmly. (7) Patient bearing, bearing out. (8) Forbearance, slowness to resent, or punish. (9) A servile submission to oppression and tyranny. (10) The bearing with one. (11) Obsc. Pathicisim. (1) Patientia turpitudinis aliena, non suâ fatietate obduruit, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. (2) Ad consolandam patientiam verberum, *Curr.* 8, 6, 25. (3) Adolescentia coercenda est in labore, patientiaque & animi & corporis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 34. = Lacedaemoniorum moribus summa virtus in patientia ponebatur, sic duritiae se dedisse, ut, &c. *Nep. Alcib.* 1, 11. Natura ad locorum patientiam animalia generavit, *Just.* 2, 1, 11. (4) Patientia Martis, *Luc.* 9, 293. (5) Vites praestant patientia; utique quae turbines & imbres sustinent, *Col.* 3, 2. Opacitatis patientia, *Plin.* 15, 39. (6) Levius fit patientia, quicquid corrigere est nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, 19. (7) *Plin. Ep.* 6, 88. (8) Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? *Cic. Catil.* 1, init. (9) = Obduruit & percaluit civitatis incredibilis patientia, *Cic. pro Milon.* 28. (10) Desideravit & M. Agrippae patientiam, & Maecenatis taciturnitatem, *Suet. Aug.* 66. (11) Ex foeditate loci, & multiplici patientia, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1.

* Pâtina, ae. f. [à παράν, ut à τρύπαν, trutina] (1) A pot, or pan of earth, or metal, in which things were boiled, dressed,

or potted, and brought to the table in their broth, or pickle. (2) *A pan to boil any thing in.* (1) *Ap. optimas quosque auctores facile reperias.* ¶ *Animus est in patinis, my belly crieth cupboard, or my mind is about my dishes,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46. (2) Plin. 29, 11.

Pätinarius, a, um. adj. *Sodden, or stewed in its broth.* § *Piscis patinarius, vel assus,* Plaut. *Asin.* 1, 3, 28. *Struices patinariae,* Id. *Men.* 1, 1, 26.

Pätinarius, ii. m. *A glutton, a belly-god, a gormandizer,* Suet. Vitell. 17.

† *Patio*, is. *pro patior, Diom.*

Pätior, *ëris*, *passus sum*, *pati. dep.* [*ἀπαύω*, fut. secund. *παύω*, Ion. *παύω*, *patio, Diom.*] (1) *To suffer, or be acted on.* (2) *To receive, or suffer, to be mixed with.* (3) *To suffer, or be under the power of.* (4) *To suffer, go through, or undergo.* (5) *To share in, to have either good, or evil.* (6) *To receive, or bear, to be passive, or on the defensive in.* (7) *To suffer, be punished, or afflicted with.* (8) *To bear, or fall under any thing disagreeable.* (9) *To endure, support, bear, or be sufficient for.* (10) *To bear with, or be subject to one's humour.* (11) *To endure longer.* (12) *To submit to, or be ruled by.* (13) *To bear contentedly.* (14) *To bear, or take contentedly, or otherwise.* (15) *To be, to live, to be content with, or endure a life.* (16) *To forbear, to contain, or refrain.* (17) *To suffer, or let.* (18) *To allow, or give way to.* (19) *To let, or leave possible.* (20) *To suffer, or be exercised with.* (21) *To last out, or keep.* (22) *To bear, or endure unhurt.* (23) *To bear, or suffer to grow on it.* (24) *To be on the defensive.* (1) § *Mundus per se, & a se, & patitur, & facit omnia,* Cic. *de Univ.* 6. (2) *Paratior unda omne pati virus,* Luc. 6, 94. (3) *Mirum patitur gravitate soporem,* Ov. *Met.* 15, 321. (4) *Exilium pati,* Virg. *Aen.* 2, 638. *prælia,* Id. *Aen.* 7, 807. *fastidia,* Id. *Ecl.* 2, 15. *servitium,* Ov. *Art. Am.* 3, 488. *injuriæ,* Cic. *nives imbrisque,* Phædr. *Minus jacturæ paterentur res rusticae,* Col. 1, 11. § *Extrema pati, to be in the last state, to be dead,* Virg. *Aen.* 1, 223. (5) *Fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur bonum,* Plaut. *Asin.* 2, 2, 58. (6) *Obisœna notione,* Plaut. *Capt.* 4, 2, 87. (7) *Supplicium pati,* Caes. *B. G.* 2, 30. *verbera,* Virg. *Aen.* 3, 208. *suos manes,* Id. *Aen.* 6, 743. (8) *Famam patieris inultæ,* Virg. *Aen.* 11, 847. (9) *Sumptus vestros otiumque ut nostra res posset pati,* Ter. *Hec.* 2, 1, 28. *Ubi non poteris pati,* Id. *Heaut.* 3, 1, 77. (10) § *Facile omnes perferre & pati,* Ter. *Andr.* 1, 1, 35. (11) *Ubi non quit pati,* Ter. *Hec.* 1, 2, 108. (12) *Iussa aliena pati,* Virg. *Aen.* 10, 866. *frenos,* Phædr. 4, 4, 9. *regna,* Luc. 2, 315. *Ferae hominem didicere pati,* Id. 4, 239. (13) *Decretum est pati,* Ter. *Heaut.* 3, 1, 56. *Si, quod natura dederat, voluisses pati,* Phædr. 1, 3, 14. (14) *Aequo animo pati,* Phædr. 1, 26, 12. *iniquo,* Ter. *Phorm.* 5, 1, 36. *aegrè,* Id. *Adelph.* 1, 2, 63. (15) *Disce sine armis posse pati,* Luc. 5, 314. *Inter spelæa ferarum malle pati,* Virg. *Ecl.* 10, 52. (16) *Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam,* Ter. *Hec.* 4, 5, 14. (17) *Nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin aut in foro diceret, aut, &c.* Cic. *Egône illam cum illo ut patiar nuptam unum diem?* Ter. *Phorm.* 1, 5, 74. (18) *Noli pati litigare fratres,* Cic. *Fam.* 9, 25. *Asperius quam tui patiuntur mores,* Cic. *Att.* 9, 18. *Decerne quod religio, quod patitur fides,* Phædr. 4, 25, 27. (19) *Hoc est, uxores quod non patiat amari,* Ov. *Am.* 1, 3, 3. (20) *Non rastros patietur humus,* Virg. *Ecl.* 4, 40. (21) *Lupinum positum in granario patitur ævum,* Col. 1, 6. (22) *Semina fruticantia supputare, ac falcem pati consuecere,* Plin. 17, 14. (23) *Nec patitur taxos natura soli,* Col. (24) § *Civilia bella una acies patitur, gemit altera,* Luc. 7, 502.

Pätiscens, tis. part. *Opening.* *Cocculum patiscens,* Sen. *Epist.* 94. † *Patitor*, ant. *pro patere,* Plaut. *Asin.* 2, 2, 108.

Pätor, *öris*. m. [*ἀπαύω*, ut *ἀπαύω*, *pallor*] (1) *An opening, or gaping.* (2) *Width of that which is open.* (2) *Apul. Met.* 3, & alibi. *Vitruv.* quoque non semel. (2) *Narium patior,* Scrib. *Larg. Comp.* 46. *Spiramen naris vocat* Luc. 2, 183.

Patrandus, a, um. *To be performed, or effected,* Tac. *Ann.* 2, 82, 1. *Vid. Patro.*

Patrans, tis. part. *Rolling, drunk with lust.* *Patrans ocellus,* Pers. 1, 18. *de notionibus translatis vid. Patro.*

Paträtio, *önis*, f. verb. (1) *The acting obscenely.* (2) *Met. The finishing, atchieving, or accomplishing.* (1) *Paträtio rei venereae consummatio,* Gloss. *Arab. Lat.* (2) *Paträtio pacis,* Vell. *Paterc.* 2, 98.

Pätator, *öris*. m. verb. *The doer, or causer of.* *Maternæ ne- cis pätator,* Tac. *Ann.* 14, 62, 2.

Paträturus, n, um. part. *That will effect, or perform.* *Paträturus reliqua belli,* Paterc. 2, 123.

Paträtus, a, um. part. (1) *Performed, done, committed, accomplished, atchieved.* (2) *The chief of the heralds, or feciales.* (1) *Paträtæ cædes,* Tac. *Ann.* 2, 39, 3. *expugnatio, victoria,* Id. *Ann.* 12, 16, 15. *Paträtum bellum,* Id. *Ann.* 2, 26, 2. *re- medium,* Id. *Ell.* 4, 81, 6. § *Maluit patrati quam incepti faci- noris reus esse,* Id. *Ann.* 2, 66, 3. (2) *Pater patratus, hoc est, princeps fecialium proficebatur ad hostium fines, & præfatus quædam solennia, clara voce dicebat, se bellum indicere pro- pter certas causas, &c.* Serv. *vid. & Pater*, n. 10.

Patria, æ. f. (*sc. Terra*, est enim proprie adj. quod aliq. ex- primit. ut, *Patriam defendere terram,* Lucr. 2, 641.) *One's*

country, or native soil, Ter. Cic. *Nimborum patria Aeolia,* Virg. *Aen.* 1, 55. *Patriam nobilitavere columbae. The country where they are bred,* Plin. 10, 53.

* *Patriarcha*, æ. m. (1) *The head of a family, a patriarch.* (2) *A patriarch, or chief bishop.* (1) *Idid.* (2) *Idid. & Vopisc. ex Adriano.*

† *Patricè*. adv. qu. *pro patriciè. Stately, majestically, like one of the first nobility,* Plaut. *Cal.* 3, 6, 4. = *magnificè,* Id. *ibid.*

Patriciatus, *üs*. m. *The place, rank, or dignity of the patri- cian families,* Suet. *Aug.* 2.

Patriciè. adv. *Vid. Patricé.*

Patricius, a, um. adj. (1) *Patrician, of, or belonging to the patricians.* (2) *Used, or in fashion among the patricians.* (1) *Patricius magistratus,* Cic. *ad Brut.* 5. § = *Patricius, & non- dum senator,* Suet. *Aug.* 10. *Patriciæ fores,* Stat. *Sylv.* 4, 8, 60. *Patricii pueri,* Plaut. *Capt.* 5, 4, 5. (2) *Artes patriciæ,* Juv. 4, 102. § *Imperante Claudio, patriciorum gentibus de- fectis, alii ex primis senatoribus in horum numerum suffecti sunt,* vid. Tac. *Ann.* 11, 25.

Patricius, ii. m. [*à pater, & cieo; Audistis patricos primò esse factos, qui patrem ciere possent, id est, nihil ultra quàm ingenuos,* Liv. 10, 8. *Sed sæpe in originibus lusere veteres; simpliciter à pater, patricius, ut à faber, fabricius*] (1) *A patrician, one of the race of those who were created senators in the time of Ro- mulus, who were only an hundred, to whom after the Sabine war another century was added; these were called patres, and patricii majorum gentium.* Another century was added by Tar- quinius Priscus, in order to settle his new government; but these, and those afterwards by Brutus, were distinguished from the former by being called, *patres minorum gentium*; though Tacitus seemeth to say only these last were so called. Under the emperors many of the old patrician families being extinct, were made up out of the plebeians, whence neither were all pa- tricians senators, as under the kings, nor all senators patricians. *Vid. Sigon. de Jure Civ. Rom. c. 7. Pithacum, Advers.* 2, 7. *Panvin. Fast.* 1, 42, & seq. *Casaub. in Suet. Aug.* 2. But later emperors raised to this dignity such as they made of their coun- cil, as is plain from *Cassiodorus, Procopius, Zosimus*, and others. (2) *Patricius, one of the emperor's council.* (1) *Patricii minorum gentium, the descendants of those senators created by Tarquinius Priscus and Brutus, in opposition to the race of the first hun- dred made by Romulus. In the time of the emperors, those of the senators were added to the number of the patricians whom they pleased.* (2) *Patricius est, quem Imperator elegit sibi in patrem, Gl. Vet.*

Patriè. adv. *Fatherly, friendly, tenderly, like a father.* § *Non inimicè corripere, sed patriè monere videtur,* Quint. 11, 1.

Patrimonium, ii. neut. [*à patre*] (1) *A paternal estate.* (2) *An inheritance, or patrimony, private, or public.* (3) *Any per- sonal estate.* (1) *Hunc è patrimonio nudum expulisti,* Cic. *pro S. Ros.* 50. (2) *Orationes in Rom. populi patrimonio,* Cic. *Philipp.* 2, 39. *Liberis nostris satis amplum patrimonium pa- terni nominis ac nostræ memoriæ relinuemus,* Id. *pro Domo,* 58. (3) *Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam, sed vi- tio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt,* Juv. 12, 50, 51. *Quadrantes aggerere patrimonio,* Phædr. 4, 19.

Patrimus, a, um. adj. *Having the father alive.* *Patrimus & matrimus,* Liv. 37, 3. *Puer ille patrimus & matrimus terram non tenuit,* Cic. *de Har. Resp.* 11.

Patrissio, *äre*. [*à pater*] *To take after his father.* *Eugè, Phi- lolaches patrissat,* Plaut. *Moss.* 3, 1, 108. *vid. & Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 25.

Patritus, a, um. adj. [*à patre, ut avitus ab avo*] *That was in use among, or was found out by our fathers, or ancestors.* *Pa- trita & avita philosophia,* Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 19. *Sic. leg. Non. & mel. edd. Avito ac patrito more,* Non. *ex Varr.*

Patrius, a, um. adj. [*à pater*] (1) *Of a father, that is the father's.* (2) *Belonging to a father; used, exercised, or pra- ctised by a father.* (3) *Proper, or peculiar to a father.* (4) *That was the father's, received from, or left by one's fa- ther, paternal, or patrimonial.* (1) *Patrio mucrone relicto,* Virg. *Aen.* 12, 736. (2) *Patriæ virtutes,* Virg. *Ecl.* 4, 17. *artes,* Id. *Aen.* 11, 716. (3) *Patrius animus,* Ter. *Hec.* 2, 2, 2. *Hoc patrium est,* Id. *Adelph.* 1, 1, 49. *Patrio pater esse metu probor,* Ov. *Met.* 2, 92. *Patrias obruncat ad aras,* Virg. *Aen.* 3, 332. *at the altars of the same god, at whose altars his fa- ther was slain.* (4) *Patria qui abliguerat bona,* Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 4.

Patrius, a, um. [*à patria*] (1) *Where one was born, native.* (2) *Belonging to one's country, which is in it, or of it.* (3) *Nat- ural, or peculiar to a country, or region.* (4) *Proper to any sect of men, received from one's ancestors, ancient.* (1) *Patriæ My- cænæ,* Virg. *Aen.* 2, 180. *sedes,* Ov. *ex Pont.* 4, 14, 59. (2) *Ab Albanis Roma accepit, & patrium servavit honorem,* Virg. *Aen.* 5, 601. *Nil patrium, nisi nomen, habet Romanus alu- minus,* Prop. 4, 1, 37. *Carmina patria, used, or practised in one's country, peculiar to one's country,* Tib. 2, 1, 17. *penates,* Id. 1, 3, 33. *Patriæ palæstræ,* Virg. *Aen.* 3, 281. *Patrium si- strum,* Id. *Aen.* 8, 696. *Patriæ chartæ, writings in one's mo- ther tongue.* (3) *Patrii cultusque habitusque locorum,* Virg. *Geor.* 1, 52. (4) *In patriis institutis manet, innovateth no- thing in philosophy, but keepeth to the opinion of his predecessors of the same sect,* Cic.

Patro, āre. act. [ā pater] (1) *To consummate matrimony.* (2) *To effect, to perform, to go through with, to achieve, or finish.* (3) *To attain, or get.* (4) *To establish, to ratify.* (1) *Patrat* Ματραι κακοπατρωσ ὡς ἐν' ἀρχῇ, *Gloss.* Patro, πατρωνίδ, *Onom. vid.* Patrans. (2) *Vel hoc vitium sit quod κακοπατρωσ vocatur, sive malā consuetudine in obscenum intellectum sermo detortus est, ut ducere exercitus & patrare bellum apud Sallustium dicta sanctē & antiquē, ridentur à nobis, si diis placet; quam culpam non scribentium quidem iudico, sed legentium; tamen vitanda, Quint. 8, 3. Patrare facinus, Liv. 23, 8. promissa, Cic. Attic. 1, 14. incepta, Sall. B. C. 56. caedem, Tac. Ann. 14, 44. Constat paucorum virtutem cuncta patravisse, Sall. B. C. 57. Bellum per famuli patrare nefas, Claud. B. G. 274. (3) Hinc decus, & famae primus patravit honorem, Grat. Cyneg. 72. (4) = Pater patratus ad iurjurandum patrandum, id est, faciendum, Liv. 1, 24.*

Patror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be performed, executed, finished, or brought to an end.* Conata patratur, *Lucr.* 5, 386. Facinus patratur, *Liv.* 23, 8.

Patrocīnans, tis. part. *Defending, or excusing.* Literis ejus altioribus contra id pigrā vicinitate sibi patrocīnante, *Plin.* 14, 5.

Patrocīnium, ii. n. [ā patrocīnor] Patrocīnia appellari coepta sunt, cum plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta esset, *Fest.* (1) *The business, or obligation of defending clients.* (2) *The defense, or the pleading a cause.* (3) *A patronizing, defending, or maintaining.* (4) *Supporting, or defending from injury any thing that is weak, or exposed.* (5) *Excuse, or defense.* (1) Si tuam consuetudinem in patrocīniis tuendis servas, *Patro. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 5, 9. (2) Causa patrocīnio non bona pejor erit, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 26. (2) Patrocīnium voluptatis, *Cic. Parad.* 1, 4. desertae disciplinae, *Id. N. D.* 1, 3. (4) Patrocīnium orbis terrae veriū, quā imperium poterat nominari, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 8. (5) Ista patrocīnia quaerimus vitis, *Plin.* 13, 4.

Patrocīnor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [ā patronus, qu. patronocīnor; ut ā leno, lenocīnor] (1) *To be a patron, or defender of, to plead the cause of, or for.* (2) *To defend, or excuse.* (3) *To defend, maintain, or keep in.* (1) Indotatis patrocīnari, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 46. non homini, sed crimini, *Quint.* 2, 4. (2) Patrocīnari sibi ausus, *Plin.* 14, 28. Quod plerisque patrocīnatur, *Tac. de Orat.* (3) Adversarii patrocīnari loco iniquo non desinunt, *Hirt. B. Hist.* 29.

Patrōna, ae. f. (1) *She who defendeth, or is one's superior, a she friend, or assistant, a patroness.* (2) *Met. She who defendeth from injury, or oppression.* (3) *She who manumised a slave, or made a freeman.* (1) Te mihi patronam cupio, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 48. (2) Provocatio, patrona illa civitatis, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 48. (3) Dig.

Patrōnātus, ūs. m. *Jus patronatūs, titles to the rights, which by law are reserved to the patrons, or former masters over slaves manumised, or freed men and their goods, Ulp.*

Patrōnus, i. m. [patronus ab antiquis cur dictus sit manifestum, quia ut patres filiorum, sic hi numerari inter dominos clientum consueverunt, *Fest.*] (1) *A superior, or powerful friend, that is to defend his clients from oppression, a patron, a protector.* (2) *He that pleadeth the cause of one accused.* (3) *An orator, or speaker.* (4) *A defender, maintainer, or supporter.* (5) *He that made a slave free, and is his patron.* (1) Ut ii, qui civitates aut nationes divictas bello in fidem receperunt, earum patroni essent, more majorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 11. (2) Qui modō patronus, nunc cupit esse cliens, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 88. Patroni est nonnunquam verisimile, etiam si minus verum sit, defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 14. (3) *Suet. Claud.* 6. (4) Ob eximiam adversus Gracchos operam *Drusus* patronus senatūs dictus, *Suet. Tib.* 3. = Huic opus est patrono, quem defensorem paro, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 32. Patronus otii & concordiae, *Cic. Caesaris actorem, Id. Praeclare meriti patroni dicebantur, Liv.* 3, 29. (5) *Cic. vid. & Vall.* 4, 12. qui claram lucem huc attulit.

* Patrōnymicus, a, um. [ex πατρ, pater, & ὄνομα, nomen] Nomina patronymica, *Isid.* derived from the names of the father, ancestors, or other kindred, *Gramm. vid. Prisc. & Diom.*

Patruēlis, e. adj. Patruelis origo, the being brothers children, *Ov. Met.* 1, 352. Patruelia regna, *Id. Ep.* 14, 61. Patruelles fundi, appertaining to him, or them, as nephews, or brothers children, *Mart.* 5, 36. Frater patruelis, the father's brother's son, or cousin-german, *Liv.*

Patruēlis, is. c. g. sc. frater. *A cousin-german by the father's side, a father's brother's son.* § Teucer patruellis Achilli est, *Ov. Met.* 13, 157.

Patruissimus, a, um. sup. Best, or truest uncle. O patruissime, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 24.

Patruus, i. m. [patris frater, q. d. alter pater] (1) *The father's brother, an uncle by the father's side, the brother of the grandfather by the father's side.* (2) *A severe reprover, like a morose guardian uncle.* (3) *One's father's cousin-german by the father's side.* (1) Patruus magnus, *Cic. Major patruus, avi & aviae patruus, Fest.* & Bella pater patruisque gerunt, *Ov. Ep.* 14, 111. (2) Sive ego pravē seu rectē volui, ne sis mihi patruus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 88. Cum sapimus patruos, *Perf.* 1, 16. (3) *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 24. Sic frater pro patruelis, *Ov.*

Patruus, a, um. Of, or belonging to a father's brother, or uncle, harsh, severe. Metuentes patruae verbera linguae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 3.

Patūlus, a, um. [ā pateo] (1) *Opened, or open.* (2) *Wide, or large, wide and open.* (3) *Spreading.* (4) *Broad and flat.* (5) *Plain, champaign, or spread out.* (1) Bucula patulis capavit naribus auras, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 375. (2) Boves naribus patulis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 376. & Patuli & camuri boves quid distent, *vid. Camurus.* Patulae aures, gaping after secrets, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 70. (3) Platanus patulis remis diffusa, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. (4) Patulae quadrae, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 115. pelves, *Juv.* 3, 277. (5) Campi patuli, *Sil.* & Patulum, inquit Serv. quod patet naturaliter, ut nares, arbor, crux; patens vero est, quod clauditur, & aperitur, ut ostium, oculi. Sed refelli patet ex *Ov.* qui patulum arcum dixit, *unbent.* Patula etiam dici arte facta ostendunt exempla n. 4. allata.

Pava, ae. f. [ā pavus] *A peahen, Auf. Ep.* 69.

Pauci, ae. a. adj. plur. iores, comp. simi, sup. [ā παῖς, Canin.] *Hyginus tamen, Fab.* 194. in sing. dixit, Post paucum tempus. (1) *Few.* (2) *The few, the chief, special, particular.* (1) & Pauci ex multis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 46. & Ne pauciores cum pluribus conferent, *Sall. B. J.* 53. Paucis diebus, within a few days, *Catull.* 13, 2. In paucis diebus quā Capreas attigit, in a few days after, *Suet. Tib.* 60. & In seq. & hujusmodi verbis, & verba eleganter reficitur. Rem in pauca conferre, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 44. Cognoscere paucis, *Lucr.* 2, 142. docere, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 116. responsum reddere, *Id. Aen.* 6, 672. Licetne pauca? may I speak a few words? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 22. Paucis te volo, *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 2. Ausculta paucis, *Id. Adelp.* 5, 3, 20. Paucis me misit ad eam, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 7. Quam paucissimis absolvam, *Sall. B. J.* 19. Paucis sc. rabus contentus, with little, or a few things, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 16. (2) Inter paucos familiarium *Neroni* adsumptus est, one of his intimate friends, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18. In paucis regi carus, *Curt.* 4, 8, 7.

Pauciloquium, ii. n. *Fewness of words, want of words to express himself.* & Inhaeret etiam multiloquium, pauciloquium, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 31.

Pauciloquus, a, um. [ā pauca loquendo] *Βραχυλόγος.* Of few words, *Sidon.*

Paucitas, ātis. f. (1) *Fewness, small number.* (2) *Scarcity, rareness.* (3) *Due brevity, or conciseness.* (1) & Genera definita non solum numero, sed etiam paucitate, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 34. (2) Magna oratorum est, semperque fuit, paucitas, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. & Non multum obesse multitudo hostium suae paucitati potuit, *Nep. Dat.* 7. (3) Paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa ponuntur, &c. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 22.

Paucūli, ae. a. dim. [ā pauci] *Very few, little, or few words.* Loquitur paucula, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 6, 24. Pauculos dies esse alicubi, *Cic. Att.* 9, 15.

Pāvēfacio, is. i. e. pavere facio. *To make afraid, Gloss. vet.* † Exterreo, conterreo, *Cic.*

Pāvēfactus, a, um. part. [ā paveo inusit.] *Astonished, put in great fear, affrighted.* Pavēfacta mergor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 878. Pavēfacti corde, *Sil.* 6, 178. † Exterritus, territus, *Cic.*

Pāvēndus, a, um. *To be feared, or dreaded.* Pedibus pavendae serpentes, *Plin.* 8, 35.

Pāvēns, tis. part. *Fearing, disordered with fear, or dread.* Noctem paventes timidi navitae, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 10. ex poeta. Rerum novitate pavens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 31. hostem, *Liv.* 23, 5.

Pāveo, ēre. vi. n. & act. [ā φοβέω, terrefacio, usitatā literarum permutatione, *Canin.*] (1) *To be in great fear, to fear, or dread.* (2) *Met. To hate, to be averse to.* (1) Pavet animus, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 5. Illud paveo, & hoc formido, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 59. Pavet acres agna lucos, *Hor. Epod.* 1, 12, 26. Pavet ne ducas, *Terent. Andr.* 2, 2, 12. Pavere feram, *Ov. Met.* 7, 765. artes, *Prop.* 4, 5, 38. regnum, *Patron.* c. 139. (2) Si vim ferri adhibeas, pavent venae, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 6, 3. de balsamo.

Pāvēsco, ēre. incept. [ā paveo] *To be, or begin to be much afraid, to shew outward signs of fear and disorder of mind, to dread, or be afraid of.* Deum paveſce, *Sil.* 16, 128. Ne ad ejusmodi tactum paveſcant boves, *Col.* 6, 2, 6. Omni strepitu paveſcere, *Sal. B. J.* 75.

Pāvic'lo, āre. pro paviculo. [ā pavicula] *To beat, or ram a floor.* Pavic'lat, *Παδικῆ, ἰδαφῆ, Gl. Phil.*

Pāvicūla, ae. f. *An instrument wherewith the floors of houses and barns are beaten, to make them plain and hard, a rammer, Col.* 11, 3. & Cato, c. 129.

Pāvidē. adv. Full of dread, timorously, *Liv.* 5, 39.

Pāvidūm. adv. pro pavidē. With great fear. Pavidūm blanda, *Ov. Met.* 9, 568. Hellenism.

Pāvidus, a, um. simus, sup. [ā paveo] (1) *Full of consternation, fear, disorder, or concern.* (2) *Timorous, or fearful.* (3) *Afraid of.* (1) Pavidae mentes, *Tib.* 3, 4, 8. aures, *Ov. Epist.* 3, 59. Cervi puniceae pavidī formidine pennae, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 372. § equi monstis marinis, *Id. Aen.* 7, 780. (2) Pavidus lepus, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 35. Tigillum terruit pavidum genus, *Phaen.* 1, 2, 15. (3) § Offensionum pavidus, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 54, 10. nandi, *Id. Hist.* 5, 14, 4. maris, *Luc.* 8, 811.

Pāvimētandus, a, um. part. [ā pavimēto] *To be beaten, rammed, or made hard and solid as a barn floor, Plin.* 27, 5.

Pāvimētātus, a, um. *That hath the pavement of Mosaic work, Porticus pavimentata, Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 1.

Pāvimēto; āre. (1) *To ram, or make hard as a barn floor.* (2) *To pave.* (1) V. seq. (3) Pavimēto, *ἰδαφῆ, Gloss.*

Pāvimētum; i. n. [ā pavitum, quod dum pavimenta fiunt, multum pavuntur, ut solidiora sint, nec rimas agant. (1) A floor.

floor. (2) *A floor, or pavement paved with stone.* (3) Pavimentum *ἡ φαιδογυῖον ἔδαφος, a pavement of Mosaic work.* Pavimenta de glarea & calce arenato primum corium facito, &c. *Cato, c. 18.* (2) Tessellata & scellata pavimenta, *Suet. Caes. 46. ubi de luxu vet. in pavimentis vid. Casaub.* (3) *Vid. Cic. ad Q. frat. 1.*

Pavio, is, ire, īvi, itum. act. [à Gr. παῖω inf. digamm. ut ab αἰών, aevum] (1) *To beat, or strike against.* (2) *To beat, or ram.* (1) Terram pavire, *Cic. de Div. 2, 34.* (2) Pavimentum pavito, *Cato, c. 18.*

Pavitan, tis. part. Trembling, or shewing signs of disorder, consternation, or fear. Prosequitur pavitans *Sinon, Virg. Aen. 2, 107.* Caudam pavitantem subicere utero, *put his tail between his legs, Id. Aen. 11, 813. conf. Sil. 10, 581.*

Pavitatio, onis. f. verb. A trembling, or great fear, Apul. p. 730. + Pavor.

Pavito, are. freq. [à paveo] To be in a violent disorder. Uxorem pavitare nescio quid dixerunt, *Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 40. ubi vid. Donat.*

Pavitus, a, um. part. [à pavio] (1) Rammed, well beaten, as floors. (2) Smoothed, laid close. (1) Extructum pavitumque solum habeat, Col. (2) = Terra pavita & complanata, Plin. 9, 12.

Paulatim. adv. [à paulò] (1) By little and little, by degrees. (2) Leisurely, gently, easily. (1) Cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Coel. Cic. Epist. Fam. 8, 17. (2) Colles paulatim rarefunt, Tac. Aquae paulatim addito, Cato.

Paulisper. [à paulum] A little while, for a little while. Commotus est paulisper dum se comparat Milo, *Cic. pro Mil. 10.*

Paulatim, paulisper, &c. vid. Paulatim, &c.

Paulò, q. adv. (1) By a little, a little, somewhat. (2) Paulò mox, in a little time, by and by. (3) Paulò minus, well near, within a little. (1) Paulò post, Cic. Post paulò, Hor. secus, Id. Paulò qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31. (2) Paulo mox docebimus, Plin. 18, 68. (3) Quod paulò minus utrumque evenit, Suet. Tib. 39.

Paululatim. dim. [à paululus] By very little degrees, Apul. p. 159.

Paululùm. adv. dim. [à paulum] A little, very little, somewhat, a little way, or while. Sol paululùm à meridie devexus, Cic. Huic paululùm ad beatam vitam deest, Id. Tusc. 5, 8.

Paululus, a, um. dim. [à paulus] (1) Little, very little, small, or short. (2) Paululum, a few words. (1) Paululi homines, Liv. 35, 11. Via paulula, Id. 8, 11. + Polulum labellum, Cato, 10. laminae polulae, Id. 21. De suo jure concedere paululum, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 10. (2) Manè hoc paululum exaravi, Cic. ad Brut.

Paulum, vel paullum, Ter. Scaur. (1) A little, somewhat, small space, time, degree, or matter. (2) Pro paulò. (1) Paulum oppidò inter se differunt, Cic. de Fin. 3, 10. Post paulum, by and by, Quint. 2, 18. Paulum modo humanior, Varr.

Paulus, a, um. adj. [à παῦρος, ut à λείγιον, lilium] Very small, or little. Pro peccato magno paulum supplicii satis est patri, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, extr. Non paulum nescio quid in rem suam convertit, Cic. Paulo momento, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31. sumptu, Id. Adelph. 5, 4, 22. Non reperimus, nisi in neutro gen. acc. & abl. & singular.

*Pāvō, ōnis. m. & f. [à Gr. πᾶν, πᾶν, Aeol. pavo; t in p, ut à πᾶν, spica, πᾶν, πᾶν, Aeol.] A peacock. Pavonum formosus grex, Phaedr. 1, 3, 7. Masculus pavo, Col. 8, 11. Feminae pavones, *peahens, Ibid. & Plin. 10, 22.**

Pāvōnaceus, a, um. adj. Pavonacea tegendi genera, uti leg. Dalecamp. the ways of covering roofs with stone-sawn, laid after the manner of scales, and painted like peacocks' tails, Plin. 36, 44.

Pāvōninus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to a peacock, or peahen. Ova pavonina, Varr. proles, Col. 8, 5. Genus pavoninum, Id. 8, 11. Muscaria pavonina, made of peacocks feathers, Mart. 14, 67.

Pāvor, ōris. m. [à paveo] (1) Dread, consternation, great fear. (2) A deity to whom Tullus Hostilius built a temple. (1) Pavor est metus loco movens mentem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. Pavor me cepit, Liv. 24, 42. (2) Liv. 1.

Pauper, eris. adj. [à παῦρος] or, comp. rimus, sup. (1) Poor, he, or she that is poor, or needy. (2) Poor, mean, low, ill furnished, of small riches, or power. (3) Having but little. (4) Little, or that bringeth in but a small revenue. (5) Without copiousness. (6) Feeble, scanty. (1) Ex paupere dives factus es, Cic. in Vat. 12. = Non modo non copiosi ac divites, sed etiam inopes ac pauperes existimandi sunt, Id. Fabricius censu par unicuique pauperimo, Val. Max. 4, 3, 6. § Pauper argenti positi intus & auri, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 142. § Meo sum pauper in aere, I am poor, but not in debt, Id. Ep. 2, 2, 12. (2) Pauper testum, Hor. terra, Virg. domus, Id. Pauperes res, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 24. (3) Pauper aquae Daunus, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10. (4) Custos es pauperis horti, Virg. Ecl. 7, 34. (5) = Neque adeò jejunam ac pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit, Quint. (6) Veni paupere manat carmen, Ov. ex Pent. 2, 5, 21. Pauper voluntas, ungenerous, Id. Met. 8,

678. Neut. legitur ap. Juv. 5, 165.—Signum de paupere loro, & Statum, Lis de paupere regno.

Pauperandus, a, um. part. To be impoverished, Lampr. & Ditandus, Id.

Pauperatus, a, um. part. Made poor, impoverished, Firm. Pauperculus, a, um. dim. [à pauper] Poor and mean. Anus paupercula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44. Res pauperculae, Plaut. Perf. 3, 1, 17.

Pauperies, ei. f. Poverty. In Asiam abii propter pauperiem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59. Vixit Val. Cato in summa pauperie & penè inopiā, cum dives esse posset, Suet. Illust. Gramm. 12. Pauperies damnum dicitur quod quadrupes facit, Fest.

Paupero, are. i. e. pauperem facio. (1) To impoverish, or beggar. (2) To deprive of, or make poorer by. (1) Quem pauperetis ambo vestris sumptibus, Non. ex Titin. (2) Te casā nuce pauperet, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 36. Pro mercis vitio dominum pretio pauperet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 134. Quam ego tantā pauperavi per dolum per dolum pecuniā, Id. ap. Non.

Paupertas, atis. f. in plur. paupertates, Non. ex Verr. (1) Poverty. (2) Met. Scantiness, the want of a copia. (1) Paupertatem vel potius egestatem, ac mendicitatem nunquam obscurè tulisti, Cic. Parad. 6. Paupertas omnes artes perdocet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 24. (2) Orationes paupertas, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1. & divitiae, Id. & Quanta verborum nobis paupertas, imo egestas sit, Sen.

+ Paupertinus, a, um. Mean, low, weak, ill furnished, or ordinary, Non. ex Varr. Paupertinae literae, Gell. 14, 9.

+ Pauperus, a, um. Poor, mean. Ut paupera haec res est, Plaut. in Fragm.

Pausa, ac. f. [à Gr. παῦσις à παῦω] (1) A stop, breaking off, or end. (2) The stops, restings, or halts in the procession of Isis, Osiris, &c. (1) = Quae pausa erit, & quando desinet familia nostra insanire, Nep. in Fragm. Pausam fecere fremendi, Varr. ex Enn. Osculando melius est pausam fieri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 1. Vita frigidā death, Lucr. 3, 943. (2) Spart.

Pausarius, ii. m. [à pausa] That officer in the ship who gave time to the rowers, and ordered to begin and leave off by words, or signs. Pausarius voce remigibus modos dans, Sen. Ep. 56. Hunc Ovid. sic describit: Qui requiemque, modumque voce dabat remis animorum hortator, Met. 3, 619.

Pausea, ac. f. id. quod seq. pausia.

Pausia, ac. f. sc. oliva. [à paviendo dicta, id est, à tundendo, aliter enim ex se oleum non facit, Serv.] A kind of olive, Virg. Geor. 2, 86. Col. 5, 83. Plin. 15, 3.

Pauxillulum. adv. Never so little, Plaut. fort. pro pauxillulum.

Pauso, are. To stop, stay, or cease. Pausa, enough, no more words, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2.

+ Pāvus, vi. m. [ab Aeol. πᾶν, digamm. insert.] A peacock, Gell. 7, 16. + Pavo.

+ Pauxillatim. adv. By degrees, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 63. + Paulatim.

+ Pauxillisper, adv. By little and little, or within a little while, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 21. + Paulisper.

+ Pauxillò. qu. adv. A little, a little while, by a little. Pauxillo prius me convenit, Charis. ex Afran. + Paulò.

Pauxillulus, a, um. dim. [à seq.] Very little. De ratiuncula reliquum pauxillulum nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3. pauxilluli, very few, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 58.

Pauxillus, a, um. dim. [à paulus; vel pot. à paucus, pauculus, pauxillus, ut à paxillus, palus] (1) Very little. (2) Little, or very young. (1) = Ossa pauxilla, atque minuta, Lucr. 1, 835. femina, Id. 3, 230. Pauxilla res est, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 62.

Pax, pacis. f. [ab antiq. pacis, unde paciscor pactus] (1) Peace. (2) A peace, as opposed to, or after war. (3) Peaceableness. (4) Want of action, a being still. (5) An agreement. (6) Inward peace, quiet, content. (7) Favour of the gods. (8) A calm. (9) A truce. (10) Leave, or permission. (11) Atonement, reconciliation. (12) A goddess so called. (1) = Nihil tam popolare quàm pacem, quàm concordiam, quàm otium, reperiemus, Cic. (2) Pax vel injusta utilior est quàm justissimum bellum, Cic. Att. 1, 13. Pacibus perfectis, Plaut. Perf. 5, 1, 1. Bella quis & paces longum diffundet in aevum? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8. (3) Pace advenio, Plaut. Amph. prol. 32. Illud cum pace agemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29. (4) = Accendit pax ipsa loci, movitque furorem Pompeiana quies, Luc. 6, 282. (5) In amore haec insunt vitia, injuriae, suspiciones, bellum, pax rursus, &c. Ter. Eun. 1, 1. Patris pacem in leges conficiet suas, Id. Heaut. 5, 2, 45. (6) Quia pacem animis afferat temperantia, Cic. de Fin. 1, 14. (7) Pacem deorum sanguine exposcentes, Just. 18, 6. (8) Ac prece quaesit ventorum pavidus paces, animasque secundas? Lucr. 5, 1228. Ubi pax fluminis facta est, Flor. 4, 2. vid. & n. 6. (9) Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni, Virg. Aen. 7, 266. (10) Tuā pace aram obsidere, &c. Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 36. Pace quod fiat tua, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13. (11) Sunt hic omnia, quae ad deum pacem oportet adesse, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 43. (12) Vid. Ov. Fast. 1, in fin.

Pax. adv. Comicum, al. interj. filendi πᾶξ. πᾶξ ἐν τῷ τῷ τῷ, Hes. Peace, no more. Itaque dum enitor, pax, jam

jam paene, *I say no more*, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 33. Unus est dies dum argentum eripio, pax; nihil amplius, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 39. Paxillus, i. m. [ab ant. pago, paxi, paxulus, paxillus & hinc palus: ut à veho, vexi, vexillum & inde velum, teste Cic. quia in solo pangitur, i. e. figitur, vel à Graec. πάσσαλος, πάλαιος] *A stake, pale, or post*, Cels. 8, 10. Col. 8, 8.

P ante E.

|| Peccāmen, inis. n. *A sin*, Prud. Hamart. 619. + Peccatum, & peccatus, Cic. approbante Gellio. *Vid. Pecco.*

Peccans, tis. part. *That offendeth, or doth amiss*. In ratione vitae peccans, Cic. Matrona peccans, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 62.

Peccatio, ōnis. f. *An offending, a mistaking*, Gell. 13, 19.

|| Peccator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A sinner*. (2) Particularly an adulterer. (1) Ap. Eccles. script. + Qui peccat. (2) Justinian. + Moechus.

|| Peccātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that sinneth*. Peccatrix anima, Prud. Cathem. praef. 35. femina, *Id. Ham.* 754. + Quae peccat.

Peccātum, i. n. (1) *A fault, a foolish, or impolitic action*. (2) *An ill action, fault, or offence*. (3) Absolut. *The fault of fornication, or adultery*. (1) & Gladium insanienti tradere peccatum sit, non reddere officium, Cic. Off. 3, 95. (2) = Id nostris vitiis peccatisque venerit, Cic. Fam. 8, 21. = & Recte facta in bonis actionibus ponere, prava, id est, peccata, in malis, *Id. Acad.* 2, 1, 10. (3) Hoc peccatum in virginem est civem, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 7.

Peccātur, imperf. pass. (1) *It is done amiss, or erroneously*. (2) *It is done ill, or criminally*. (1) Decorum ignoratōe & in vitā, & in oratione, saepissime peccatur, Cic. Orat. 21. (2) In adulteria peccabitur, *by adulteries*, Sen.

Peccātur, perf. pass. Quicquid peccatur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2. Quo in genere in re: multa peccantur, *Id. Offic.* 1, 10.

Peccāturus, a, um. part. (1) *About to sin, offend, or do evil*. (2) Particularly by committing fornication, or adultery. (1) Peccaturo obstitat tibi filius infans, *Juv.* 14, 49. (2) Aetate minus eum peccatum putem? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 33. *vid. & Pecco*, n. 6.

Peccātus, ūs. m. *The committing of an offence, or crime*. Manifesto peccatu teneri, Cic. Ferr. 2, 78. & ne putes mendam subesse, sic leg. Gell. 13, 20.

Pecco, āre. neut. & act. (1) *To do amiss, fail, or mistake*. (2) *To sin, to do evil*. (3) *To blunder, or say wrong*. (4) *To mistake designedly*. (5) *To transgress, offend, or commit a fault*. (6) *To commit adultery*. (1) Xenophon eadem fere peccat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. Turpius est qui in eo ipso peccat, cujus proficitur scientiam, *Id. & Emendare*, quam peccare est posterius, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 20. (2) = Venia magē debet dari qui casu peccat, quam qui consilio est nocens, *Phaedr.* 5, 3, 12. Maxima peccantium poena est peccasse, Sen. (3) & Si unam peccavisses syllabam, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 29. (4) Ut peccare suavitatis causā liceret, Cic. Orat. 47. (5) & In publica comoda peccem, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 3. Sponte, an coactus tam magna peccavisset, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 36. Te plura in hac re peccare ostendam, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 44. Si quid ego erga te imprudens peccavi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 62. (6) Quid interest in matronā, ancillā, peccasse rogata? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 63. *Hanc vult esse primam notionem Sponz.*

Pecorōsus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of cattle, or where much cattle is*. (2) *Breeding much cattle*. (1) Pecorosa palatia, Prop. 4, 10, 3. (2) Pecorosum ver, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 229.

Pecten, inis. m. & n. Serv. [à pecto]. (1) *A comb*. (2) *The oars on a side of a vessel*. (3) *A rake*. (4) *An instrument like a comb, or heckle wherewith they cropped off the ears of corn instead of reaping it*. (5) *The form of the fingers crossed, or indented in each other*. (6) *A wool-card*. (7) Antiently an harrow. (8) *The stay of a weaver's loom*. (9) *The stick, or quill wherewith they play upon an instrument*. (10) *The hair about the privy parts*. (11) *All shell-fish, striated like a cockle*. (12) Pectines, straight veins in wood, running at equal distance from one another. (13) Pecten Veneris, a kind of herb, wild chervil. (1) Invenit calvus pectinem, *Phaedr.* 5, 6, 1. (2) Mixtus obliquo pectine remis, *Luc.* 3, 604. Tonsam raro pectine verit humum, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 1, 192. (4) Alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt, *Col.* 2, 2. (5) Digitis inter se pectine junctis, *Ov. Met.* 9, 299. i. e. pectinatum, decussatum. (6) Moderator pectinis unci, *Claud. Eutrop.* 2, 382. (7) Hinc enim pectinor, quod vide. (8) Rarum pectine densat opus, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 820. (9) Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 647. (10) Inguina traduntur medicis jam pectine nigro, *Juv.* 6, 370. (11) Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 34. (12) Fagis pectines transversi in pulpa, *Plin.* 16, 73. ubi vid. Harduin. (13) Veneris pectinem appellant à similitudine pectinem, *Plin.* 24, 114.

Pectendus, a, um. part. *To be combed*. Nec mihi pectendos cura est praebere capillos, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 31.

Pectens, tis. part. *Combing*. Pectens ancilla capillos, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 367. *Vid. Pecto*.

Pectinatum, adv. *In the fashion of the teeth of a comb*, *Plin.* 9, 52.

|| Pectinatus, a, um. part. *Combed*. Juba probe pectinata, *Apul.* p. 199. + Pexus, Cic.

|| Pectinatus, adj. [à simil. pectinis in duas partes devexum] Pectinatum tectum, a roof casting the water two ways, or bending down two ways, Fest.

Pectinor, āri. pass. [à pecten notione 7] *To be harrowed*. Genera terrae, quarum ubertas pectinari segetem in herbā cogat, *Plin.* 18, 50.

Pectitus, a, um. part. [quasi à pecti, pectitum] (1) *Combed, hatched, or carded*. (2) Met. *Dressed, orderly laid out*. (1) Pectitae lanæ, *Col.* 12, 3. (2) Puro discrimine pectitata tellus, *Col.* 10, 95. deposito squalore nitet, *Id.* 10, 91.

Pecto, ēre, xi & xui, xum. act. Pecto cujus praet. plerique pexui. Asper tamen pectivi, *Charisius*, pexi protulerunt. Maecenas in Octaviā, Pexisti capillum, &c. Prisc. [à πεκτέω πεκῶ, quod à πεκτός, pexus] (1) *To comb, dress, or set out the hair with a comb*. (2) Met. *To hough, dress, or weed*. (3) *To beat, tear, wound, or dress*. (1) & Denso pectere dente comas, *Tib.* 1, 9, 68. (2) Ferro bicorni pectat, & argentem fulcis exterminet herbam, *Col.* 10, 149. (3) Hunc pugnis pectas, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 28.

Pector, ēris. i. pass. (1) *To be combed*. (2) *To be hatched*. (3) Met. *To be curried, or clawed off*. (1) Ipsa comas pectat, *Ov. Epist.* 13, 39. (2) Stupa pectitur ferreis hamis, *Plin.* 19, 3. (3) Leno pugnis pectitur, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 47. fusti, *Id. Capt.* 4, 2, 116.

Pectorale, i. n. *A breastplate*, *Plin.* 34, 18.

Pectoralis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to the breast*. In exiguo sinu pectoralis offis, *Cels.* 8, 1. tunica, *Amm.*

Pectorosus, a, um. ior. comp. (1) *Having a great and broad breast*. (2) *Putting, or thrusting out the breast*. (1) Pectorosae gallinae, *Col.* 8, 2. Nemo est feroci pectorosior Marte, *Auct. Carm. Priap.* 36. (2) Pectorosa cervicis repandae ostentatio, *Plin.* 14, 28.

Pectunculus, i. m. dim. [à pecten] *A sort of shell-fish*, *Col.* 8, 16. & *Plin.* 9, 45. *A cockle*.

Pectus, ōris. n. [dict. fort. quod pectinem quodammodo refert] (1) *The chest*. (2) *The breast bones, or bones about the chest*. (3) *A breast, or pap*. (4) *The bosom, or breast*. (5) Met. *The heart, or mind*. (6) *Courage, resolution*. (7) *The soul*. (8) *Strain, genius*. (1) Luxuriat toris animosum pectus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 81. de equo. (2) Pectus, hoc est, ossa, praecordiis & vitalibus natura circumdedit, *Plin.* 11, 82. (3) Pectora plena vobis saepe dedi, *Luc.* 6, 708. (4) Perfudit lacrymis, & aperto pectore fovit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 339. (5) De Scapularis hortis toto pectore cogitemus, Cic. Att. 13, 12. Pectus amore flammatum, *Sen. Troad.* 303. grave aerumnis, *Id. Agamemn.* 305. Amicus per se amatur toto pectore, Cic. de Legg. 1, 18. * Hunc esse putas fidae pectus amicitiae, a faithful hearty friend, the soul of true friendship, *Mart.* 9, 15. *vid. & Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 103. & *Manil.* 2, 598. (6) Firmo pectore nunc opus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 261. Juvenes, fortissima pectora, brave hearts, valiant youths, *Id. Aen.* 2, 348. (7) & Non tu corpus eras sine pectore, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 6. (8) = Oratio habita nequaquam ejus pectoris ingenique, quod simulatum ad eum diem fuerat, *Liv. de Bruto* 1, 59.

|| Pectusculum, i. n. *A little breast, or heart*, *Onom.*

+ Pecū, n. indecl. in plur. pecuā, uum, ut à genu, genua, Serv. ex Cic. [à πῆκος, lana] (1) *Cattle, a flock of sheep*. (2) *Fish*. (1) A pecu palitantes, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 5. & Cum homines & pecua semper fuisse sit necesse, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. In agris passim inundatis pecua ablata, *Liv.* 26, 34. Pecubus balantibus, *Lucr.* 6, 1131. (2) Uvidum retē sine squamoso pecu, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 5.

Pecuāria, um. n. qu. à sing. pecuāre, Serv. (1) *Pastures, grounds where cattle feed*. (2) *Public pastures that were let out to farmers, being a branch of the public revenue*. (3) *Cattle, herds, or flocks*. (1) In pecuariis, *Plin.* 8, 68. (2) Societas quae pecuaria de P. Cornelio & L. Mummio cens. redemisset, Cic. de Orat. 22. sed variant lectiones. (3) Solve in Venerem pecuaria, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 64. Arcadiae pecuaria rudere credas, *Perf.* 3, 9.

Pecuāria, ae. f. scil. res. *The business, or trade of feeding and rearing cattle*. Libros scripsi de pecuariā, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1. Pecuariam facere, *Suet. Caes.* 4, 2.

Pecuāriae, arum. pl. f. scil. pastiones. *Breeds, or flocks of cattle upon the ground*. Pecurias habui grandes, *Varr.* 2. praef.

Pecuārius, a, um. adj. [à pecu] *Of, or belonging to cattle*. Res pecuaria, the business of grazing, breeding, or feeding cattle, *Varr.* Res pecuaria, an estate in, or stock of cattle, Cic. pro Quint. 3. Res pecuaria, the hiring and feeding of public pastures, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 45. Pecuarius canis, a shepherd's dog, *Col.* 7, 12.

Pecuārius, ii. m. (1) *A grazier, or breeder of cattle*. (2) *A farmer of the public pastures*. (1) Deibtarus diligentissimus agricola & pecuarius habebatur, Cic. pro Deiot. 9. (2) Ex multatitia pecuniā, quam exegerunt pecuariis damnatis, ludos fecerunt, *Liv.* 10, 23.

+ Pecuda, n. pl. *Cattle, or sheep*, *Non. ex Cic. Sisenn. Naev. & Accio.* + Pecua, pecora.

Pecuinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to sheep, or cattle*. Daps affaria pecuina, of sheep's flesh, *Cato*, 132. Pecuna ossa, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 264.

Pēcūlātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Gloss.* 4 Peculatus.
Pēcūlātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that hath stole, or embezzled money, or goods, belonging to the public.* Sicarii, fures, peculatores, vinctis & carcere fatigandi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 18.
† Pēcūlōriāe oves. *Of private possession, leg. & peculatur oves,* aliquanto rectius, ap. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 19.
Pēcūlātus, ūs. m. verb. [*à* peculor] (1) *The crime of stealing, detaining, or embezzling public money, or goods.* (2) *Met. Despoiling, or cheating.* (1) Cūm pecuniam publicam avertērit, num fraude poterit carere peculātus? *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 5. Non peculatus aerarii factus est, *Sall. B. J.* 36. (2) *Amor in me peculatum facit, Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 74.
Pēcūlāris, re. adj. [*quod ad peculium pertinet*] (1) *That which is of private possession, particularly that of a slave's, which a master alloweth him to have of his own.* (2) *That which a parent giveth a child as his own.* (3) *Peculiar, or particular.* (4) *Remarkable, singular.* (1) Gallus gallinaceus anui peculiaris, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 4, 6. Qui pascit alienas oves aliquam habet peculiarem, *Id. Asin.* 3, 1, 37. (2) Postquam hunc emit, dedit eum gnato suo peculiarem, *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 20. (3) Peculiaris testis, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 21. Peculiare edictum, *Id. Verr.* 3, 14. (4) Peculiaris invidia naturae, *Plin.* 6, 1.
Pēcūlārīter. adv. (1) *By way of private acquisition, or possession, as a slave holdeth something of his own, distinct from his master's goods.* (2) *By appropriation, or particular restriction, by way of eminence.* (3) *Especially, singularly, very proper, with a peculiar fitness.* (1) Quae servi peculiariter paraverunt, *Paul. in lib.* 3. (2) Quod commune est & aliis nomen, intellectu alicui rei peculiariter tribuitur, ut urbem Romam accipimus, *Quint.* 8, 2. (3) Peculiariter contra meliceridas efficax, *Plin.* 21, 87. Haematites peculiariter splendet, *Id.* 36, 37. *Sed. al. clarius.*
Pēcūlātus, a, um. [*à* peculium] (1) *Having of his own, distinct from his master's goods.* (2) *Obsoen. Well hung, well provided for.* (1) Servus peculatus, *Dig.* (2) Pulchrē penfibilibus peculiati, *Priap.* Planē benē peculiatus, *Asin. Pollio ad Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 32. *Sed jocatur ex ambiguo.*
Pēcūlio, āre. ἀργυρῶ τιμῶν, *Onom.* To add to a slave's private stock, which he holdeth distinct from his master's. Aliquid te peculiabo, *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 2, 10. *jocus ad ambiguum obsoen. detortus.*
Pēcūliōsus, a, um. adj. *Having great stock of his own, distinct from his master's,* *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 24.
Pēcūlium, ii. n. [*à* pecu] Peculium fervorum à pecore dictum est, ut pecunia patrum familiae, *Fest.* καὶ οἱ τῶν ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ ἐκείνῳ ὄντος, τὰ τ' ἐν οὐκ ἢ δέλω, *Gloss.* (1) *That which a son, or slave holdeth of their own, under a father, or a master, and is distinct from either of their stocks.* (2) *Private possession.* (3) *Substance, wealth, goods, possession.* (4) *A man's privy parts.* (1) Cupiditate peculii nullam conditionem recusant durissimae servitutis, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. (2) Peculi probam nihil habere addecet, clam virum, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 2, 26. (3) Jovem peculio exorat, *Petron. c.* 88. (4) *Petron. c.* 8.
Pēcūlor, āri, ātus, sum. dep. [*à* pecu, inde enim initium peculātus esse coepit, ante aes aut argentum signatum] *To rob, or defraud the public.* Peculari rempublicam, *Flor.* 3, 17.
Pēcūnia, ae. f. [*à* pecu] (1) *An estate, real, or personal.* (2) *Money.* (3) *In plur. pecunia, Sums of money.* (1) Nomina pecuniae & peculii tracta videntur à pecore, quod non solum veteres possederunt, sed adhuc apud quasdam gentes unum hoc usurpatur divitiarum genus, *Col. in praef. In plur.* In multas pecunias alienissimorum hominum, tanquam haeres esset, invasit, *Cic.* (2) Signum pecuniae magnae, *Cic. Pecunia numerata mulieri debetur, Id. Topic.* 13. (3) Mancipes à civitatibus pro frumento pecunias exegerunt, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 10.
|| Pēcūniarē. adv. *By action, or suit for damages.* Si pecuniariē agitur, *Ulp.*
Pēcūniarius, a, um. adj. *Pecuniary, of, or belonging to money.* Res pecuniaria, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 18. Difficultas pecuniaria, *Id. Att.* 10, 16.
Pēcūniōsus, um. adj. or, comp. *Rich, full of money.* (2) *Profitable, that will bring in store of money.* (1) = Vir locuples & pecuniosus, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 15. Feminis virisque pecuniosioribus indictum, *Suet. Aug.* 25. Homo pecuniosissimus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. Quæritur pecuniosus sit, an tenuis, *Id. de Inv.* 1, 25. Non tam generosus quam pecuniosus, *Nep. Cim.* 1. (2) Artes pecuniosae, *Mart.* 5, 57.
Pēcūs, ōris. n. [*à* πῆκος, lana, aut vellus, *Scal.* potius à πῆκος armentum, bos] (1) *Properly and most usually sheep, a flock of sheep.* (2) *But sometimes a single sheep.* (3) *In pl. pecora, Sheep.* (4) *But it is used for other cattle.* (5) *Also any brutes that may be kept tame.* (6) *Any brutes whatsoever.* (7) *Met. A brute, or any brutish person.* (8) *Slaves.* (9) *A multitude of cattle.* (1) Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 1. *vid. & Plin.* 8, 72. (2) Caprino villo, quam pecoris velleri, propius, *Plin.* 8, 75. (3) Pecora cum pastoribus donate moechae, *Phaedr.* 4, 4, 38. (4) Caprigenum pecus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 221. equinum, *Col.* 6, 27. Alia pecora, *Id.* (5) Volatile pecus, tame fowl, *Col.* 8, 4. aquatile, *Id.* (6) Ignavum fuci pecus, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 168. Nerei repandi rostrum incurvicervicum pecus, *Quint. ex Pacuv.* Omne quum Proteus pecus egit, *sea-calves,* *Hor.*

Od. 1, 2, 7. Neptuni pecus; a sea monster; *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 279. (7) O imitatores, servum pecus! *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 19. (8) Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora, *Catull.* 61, 13. *de Gallis.* (9) Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multae quoque vallibus errant, multas silva tegit; multae stabulantur in antris, *Ov. Met.* 13, 823.
† Pēcūs, sed rectus obsolevit, ūdis. f. & m. Pecudi marito, *Prisc. ex Enn.* Pecudes [*à* πῆκος, tondeo, quod sit animal lanigerum] (1) *A sheep.* (2) *Also one of any sort of cattle.* (3) *Any beast.* (4) *Any brute.* (5) *Met. A brutish man.* (1) Mactavit nigram hyemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 120. (2) Sus — quā pecude nihil genuit natura foecundius, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64. Expertes sunt rationis, equi, boves, reliquae pecudes, *Id. Offic.* 2, 3. (3) Sagittifera pecus, a porcupine, *Claud. Carm.* 45. Ferae pecudes, *Lucr.* 1, 14. Quæ hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantūm, & quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus, *Virg. An.* 6, 729. (4) Natantes pecudes, *fish,* *Lucr.* 2, 343. (5) Istius pecudis consilium, *Cic. in Pison.* c. 9.
† Pēda, ae. f. [*à* pede] *A footstep, vid. Fest.*
Pēdāle, is. n. (1) *The length of a foot.* (2) *A cloth to wipe the feet with.* (1) Quæ Pedale mensura est pedis, pedule verò sub pedibus praestat utilitatem, *Front.* (2) Pedale Πεδυμαγείον, *Gloss. Phil.* Πεδυμαγείον, pedale, *Gloss. Cyr.* Pedale, πῆδιον, *Gloss. Phil.* a sock to wear under the feet, sed hic aliqui leg. pedule, rep. tamen ap. *Petron.* c. 56.
Pēdālis, e. adj. *Of a foot measure, or space, a foot long, or wide.* Pedales in latitudinem trabes, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 13. Pedalia in quadratum cubilia, *Col.* Pedalia ligna, a foot thick, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 13.
Pēdāmen, inis. n. quo quid pedatur, i. e. fulcitur. *A stake, prop, or pole fixed upright to support vines,* *Col.* 5, 4.
Pēdāmentum, i. n. *Plin.* 17, 35. Idem quod pedamen. In pluribus pedamentis fructus claudicat, *Col.* 4, 2.
Pēdandus, a, um. part. *To be supported with stakes, or props.* Pedanda vinea, *Col.* 4, 12.
Pēdāneus, a, um. (1) *Of the measure of a foot.* (2) *Judices pedanei, A sort of inferior judges, delegates, or umpires.* (1) Scrobs pedanea, *Col.* 5, 6. Rudus pedaneum, *Pallad. Maio, tit.* 11. (2) Χαμαιδικαστής, pedaneus judex, arbiter, *Gloss. Dict.* vel quod non vehantur curru, sed pedibus proficiscantur in forum, vel quod judicantes in imo loco confiderent, ubi magistratus subsellia pedum habebant, vel quia pede plano judicarent, non pro tribunali, *Cujac.*
Pēdārius, a, um. adj. Pedarii senatores, those senators who delivered not their sense in words, but went to the part, or side of those whose opinion they were for, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. Pedarius appellatur, quia tacitus transeundo ad eum cujus sententiam probat, quid sentiat, indicat, *Fest.* Raptim in eam sententiam pedarii concurrerant, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.
Pēdātīm. adv. *Foot by foot, one foot after the other.* Leo tantum & camelus pedatim gradiuntur, h. e. ut sinister pes non transeat dextram, sed subsequatur, *Plin.* 11, 105.
Pēdātio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* pedo, āre] *Staking, propping, or under setting of vines,* *Col.* 4, 12.
Pēdātum, i. n. [*à* pedo, āre] *Pedato, i. e. repetitu vel accessu* Non vice quasi per pedem datā. Τέλην περιόδῳ, *Ex τέλην, Gloss.* Primo pedato, & secundo, *Charis. ex Gatone, once and again.* Sed pedatu potius leg. puto.
|| Pēdātūra, ae. f. *A space, or proportion of so many feet set out, Veg.* 4 Pedum mensura.
Pēdātus, a, um. adj. [*à* pes] (1) *Malè pedatus, ill, or weak footed.* (2) *That is propped, stayed, or under set with stakes.* (1) *Suet. Otho,* 12. (2) Vineae pedatae simplici jugo, *Plin.* 17, 35.
Pēdātu. abl. m. nisi pedatu tertio omnes afflixero. *At the third onset, or attack,* *Plaut. Cist.* 3, 1, 50. *leg. & pedato, vid. Pedatum.* 4 Coitione, impetu.
† Pēdepressim. adv. i. e. pede presso. *Adverb. Leisurely, warily,* *Non.* 1, 119. 4 Pedetentim.
Pēdes, itis. com. g. [*à* pede, ut ab equo eques] (1) *On foot.* (2) *Pedes & pedites, footsoldiers.* (3) *Et sing. pedes, foot, a body of foot.* (4) *Pedites, the common people.* (1) Viatori profunt in longo itinere pediti, *Plin.* 15, 37. (2) Quæ Peditum & equitum copiae, *Cic.* (3) Interjectus equiti pedes, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 79, 5. (4) Quæ Romani tollent equites peditisque cachinnum, *Hor. A. P.* 113.
Pēdester, haec pedestris, & hoc pedestre, vel hic & haec pedestris, & hoc pedestre [*à* pedes] (1) *On foot, or performed on foot.* (2) *Belonging to a footman, or footsoldier, proper to footsoldiers.* (3) *On the land.* (1) Pedester exercitus, *Nep. Dion.* 6. Acies pedestres, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 364. Statua pedestris, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 6. Iter pedestre, of a man on foot, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 32. (2) Pedestre scutum, *Liv.* 7, 10. Pedestria arma, *Nep. Iphicr.* 1. Quæ Chabrias classi praefuit, pedestribus copiis Agesilaus, *Id. Chabr.* 2. Quæ Pedestres navaleque pugnae, land and sea fights, *Cic. de Sen.* 5. Pedestres historiae, in prose, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12, 9. Musae pedestris, humble, low, like prose, *Id. Sat.* 2, 6, 17. sermo, *Id. A. P.* 95. Pedestria auspicia nominabantur, quae dabantur à vulpe, lupo, serpente, equo, caeterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, *Fest.*

Pēdētentim, adv. [à pede, & tenendo seu tentando] (1) *Step by step, with gentle, slow, soft steps.* (2) *By degrees, by little and little, slowly.* (3) *Cautiously, softly, slowly.* (1) = **Pedetentim** ite, & sedato nisu, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. ex Pacuv.* (2) = **Pedetentim** & gradatim tum accessus à te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *Cic. Fam. 9, 14.* (3) = *A me omnia cautè, pedetentimque dicentur, Id. pro Cluent. 42.* = *Sensum & pedetentim mutatio faciendā, Id. Offic. 1, 33.*

Pēdica, ac. f. [à pede, ut à manu manica] (1) *A fetter, fetlock, a shackle.* (2) *A springe, gin, or snare wherewith to catch birds, or beasts by the legs.* (1) *Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 5.* (2) *Gruibus pedicas ponere, Virg. Geor. 1, 307.* *Jumenta, velut pedicā capta, haerebant in glacie, Liv. 21, 36.*

Pēdicellus, i. m. dim. [à pediculus, ut ab oculus, ocellus] *A little louse.* & In alio pedicellum vides, in teipso ricinum non vides? *Petron. c. 57.*

Pēdicinus, i. m. *Pes gracilis edolatusque, quo arbor inferitur foramini fundamenti, Turneb. 1. 7. c. 25. the foot of a press, Cato 18, bis.*

Pēdiculāria, sc. herba. *An herb good against lice, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 8. Σαπὶς ἀγρία, Diosc.*

Pēdiculāris, re. adj. *Herba pedicularis, louse-wort, licebane, or red rattle, Col. 6, 30.*

† **Pedicularius**. Συρροδῆτος, *Gl. He whose business it was to give time to the music with his feet. Vid. Voss. in Etymol.*

|| **Pēdiculo**, āre. act. *To louse, to look, or pick lice.* *Pediculo, Φησιπῆ, Gloss. Φησιπῆ, pediculo, Gloss. Cyr. † Pediculos venari.*

Pēdiculōsus, a, um. adj. *Lousy.* *Menti dominus pediculosi, Mart. 12, 59. ubi tamen alii leg. periculosi.*

Pēdiculus, i. m. dim. [à pede] (1) *A little foot.* (2) *The stalk, or stem of an apple, pear, grape, fig, &c.* (3) *A louse.* (4) *A sort of insect that infesteth hens.* (5) *A sort of insect like beetles.* (6) *A sort of sea insects.* (1) *His pediculi octoni omnibus, Plin. 9, 44.* (2) & *Dependent alia pediculis, ut pyra, alia racemis, ut uvae, palmae, alia & pediculis & racemis, ut ederae, sambuci; alia ramo adhaerent, ut in lauro, Plin. 15, 34.* (3) *Inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur, Cels. 6, 6, 5.* (4) *Col. 8, 7.* (5) *Pediculi terrae, Plin. 30, 12. = tauri, Id.* (6) *Vocant & in mari pediculos, Plin. 32, 25.*

† **Pediolus**, i. m. dim. [à pede] *A little foot, Non. ex Afran.*

Pedes, m. plur. *Lice.* *Ut muscae, culicisque, pedisque, pulicisque, Plaut. Curr. 4, 2, 13. Vid. Pes.*

Pēdissequa, ac. vel **pēdissequa**. f. [à pede, & sequor] (1) *A waiting maid, or woman.* (2) *Met. An attendant.* (1) *Accedo ad pēdissequas, rogo quae sit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 96.* & *Volt placere pēdissequae, volt famulis, volt etiam ancillis, Plaut. Afin. 1, 3, 31.* (2) = *Juris scientiam, eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam, pēdissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Orat. 1, 55.*

Pēdissequus, i. m. [à pede, & sequor] al. scrib. **pēdissequus** ap. vet. & rect. *A footman, a lacquey.* *Hunc clarissimum virum—à pēdissequis conculcari juberes, Cic. pro Domo, 42.*

Pēditātus, ūs. m. [à pedes, itis] *The infantry, or foot of an army.* & *Armatura varia peditātis, equitatūque, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.*

Pēditum, i. n. [à pedo, is] *A foist, or silent fart.* *Subtile & leve peditum Libonis, Catull. 52, 3. Nares potiùs quàm aures feriens.*

|| **Pēditus**, ūs. m. *A fart, a scape.* *Πεδῖς, peditus, peditum, Gloss. Cyr.*

Pēdo, ēre, **pēpēdi**, **peditum**. n. [à πῆδω, per Metath. mediā in tenuem conversā, ut à πῆδω, pateo, à πῆδω cuppa, Voss.] *To fart, or let a fart.* *Pepedi diffisā nate ficus, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46. Coram me pedere, Crispe, soles, Mart. 10, 14.*

|| **Pēdo**, ōnis. m. [à pede] *That bath broad, or splay feet.* *Pedo, πῆδον, Gloss. † Plautus.*

† **Pedor**, oris. m. *Nastiness, rect. pador, quod vide.*

|| **Pēducūlum**, i. n. & **peduculus**, i. m. *A louse.* *Peduculum, Φησιπῆ, Gloss. Φησιπῆ, peduculus, Gl. Syr. † Pediculus.*

|| **Pēdūle**, is. n. *A sort of woollen wrapper for the feet.* & *Pedale mensura est pedis: pedule verò sub pedibus praestat utilitatem, Front.*

|| **Pēdulis**, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to the feet.* *Fasciae crurales, pedulēque vestis loco sunt, quia partem corporis vestiunt, Ulp.*

Pēdum, i. n. [à pedibus dict. virga scil. incurva, unde retinentur pēdum pedes, Serv.] *A shepherd's crook, or staff, a sheephook.* *At tu sume pedum, Virg. Ecl. 5, 88.*

|| **Pēdunculus**, i. m. dim. [à pedo, onis] *One somewhat splay footed, Prisc.*

* **Pēgāseus**, a, um. adj. [à Pegasus] *Most poetical.* *Pēgaseum melos, Pers. prol. 14.*

* **Pēgāseus**, a, um. adj. [à Pegasus] *Most swift.* *Non si pēgaseo ferar volatu, Catull. 53, 25. Aetas pēgaseo corripiet gradu, Sen. Troad. 385.*

* **Pēgāsus**, i. m. (1) *Perseus's winged horse.* (2) *A sort of fowl in Ethiopia with an head like an horse.* (3) *A constellation.* (1) *Vid. Propr.* (2) *Pegasos equino capite volucres, & gryphas auritate rostri fabulosos reor; illos in Scythiā, hos in Aethiopiā, Plin. 10, 70.* (3) *Sed Pegasus aethere summo veloces agitat pennas, & fidere gaudet, Germ. Caef.*

* **Pegma**, ātis. n. [à πῆγμα, figo] (1) *A sort of wooden machine used in scenical plays.* (2) *A vast wooden machine used in amphitheatrical shows.* (3) *A kind of pageant used in triumphs.* (4) *Pegmata, cases to put books in.* (5) *Ornaments of brass, or marble, to beautify houses.* (1) *De hac machina vid. Serv. (2) Descriptum lege hoc ap. Senecam Ep. 89. Priscac Gloss. vocant, machinam confixilem.* (3) *Caius princeps in circo pegma duxit, in quo fuere argenti pondo CXXIII, Plin. 33, 16. V. Lips. libell. de Amphitheatr. cap. 22.* (4) *Nihil venustius quàm illa tua pegmata, Cic. Att. 4, 8. adi locum.* (5) *In emptione domus, & specularia, & pegmata cedere sive in aedificio sint posita, sive ad tempus detracta, Ulp.*

* **Pegmāris**, re. adj. [à pegma] *Gladiatores pegmares, those gladiators shown to the people upon the pegma, Suet. Calig. 26.*

Pējērātus, a, um. *Jus pejeratum, perjury, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1.*

Pējēro, āre. [ex per, & juro, adject. r & u in e mutata; ex peyor, & juro, Morl.] *To violate an oath by not performing what he hath sworn, to forswear, or be forsworn.* & *Non falsum jurare, pejerare est; sed quod ex animi tui sententiā juraveris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere, perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. sub fin.*

Pējor, us. [comp. à malus, à pessum per Synecd. pro pessior, peyor, ut à magnus major, pro magior: sanè in superl. dic. pessimus antiq. pessumus] (1) *Badder, worse in health.* (2) *Worse, or more ignominious.* (3) *Worse, more hurtful, or afflictive.* (4) *Worse, or more calamitous.* (5) *Worse, or more severe, unpleasant, or less delightful.* (6) *Worse, more unsuccessful.* (1) *A meridie omnis aeger ferè peyor est, Cels. 3, 4.* (2) *Iurpis fuga mortis omni est, morte peyor, Publ. Syr. (3) Iurpitudine peyor est quàm dolor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13.* (4) *Pejore res loco non potis est esse, Ter. Adelph. 3, 2, 46.* (5) & *Quid melius Romā? Scythico quid littore pejus? Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 1, 37.* (6) *Rapere in pejorem partem, to put the severest constructions upon, Ter. (6) & Si quid vidit melius, pejuve sua spe, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 13.*

|| **Pējoro**, āre. act. [à peyor, & αἰσίων μοῖον] *To impair, or make worse.* & *Homo liber, qui statum suum in potestate habet, & pejorare eum & meliorem facere potest, Paul. † In pejus mutare.*

Pejus, adv. comp. [à malè] *Worse, far worse.* *Quo neminem pejus odi, Cic. Att. 11, 12. Vide ne tu pejus consulas, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 30.*

* **Pēlāgia**, ac. f. *A shell-fish called the purple. = Purpurae nomine aliò pelagiae vocantur, Plin. 9, 61.*

* **Pēlāgius**, a, um. adj. [à pelagus] *Fishes that lie in the deep, bottom fish, Col. 8, sub fin.*

* **Pelagium**, ii. n. *The juice of the purple fish, Plin. 9, 64.*

* **Pēlāgius**, a, um. adj. [à pelagus] (1) *That liveth in the deep, or bottom of the sea.* (2) *Sea-bred, living in salt water.* (3) *Of, or belonging to the sea.* (1) *Arenosi gurgites pelagios pisces melius pascunt, Col. 8, 6.* (2) *Pelagii greges piscium, Varr. R. R. 3, 3. Gaudent dulcibus aquis, & ubi plurimi influunt amnes, ideo pelagia parva & rara sunt, Plin. 32, 21. de ostris.* (3) *Pelagiae volucres, sea birds, Petron. c. 109. Curfus pelagius, a voyage by sea, Phaedr. 4, 21, 7.*

* **Pēlāgus**, i, n. *Virg. Sen. Plin. & m. Val. Flacc. Pelago plur. (1) The depth of the sea. (2) The sea, the main sea, the ocean. (1) Rapidum pelagus infimo eversum solo, Sen. Agamemni. 475. (2) Pelagus tenere rates, Virg. Aen. 3, 8. Pelagos quantos aperimus in usus, Val. Flacc. 1, 169. Pelageque severa, Lucr. 5, 36. Pelage multa, Id. 6, 188. Met. Materiac tanto in pelago, such an ocean of matter, Id. 2, 550.*

* **Pēlāmis**, idis. & ys, ydis. f. [à πῆλμις, lutum] *A sort of fish of the tunny kind.* *Vas pelamidum, Juv. 7, 120. Limosae à luto pelamides incipiunt vocari, & cum annum excessere tempus, thynni, Plin. 9, 18.*

* **Pēlāsus**. *A sort of laurel, Plin. 15, 39. = Eupetalon, Stephanon Alexandri, Id.*

* **Pelecinius** & **pelecinum**. n. & **pelecinos**. [à πῆλινος, securis] *A weed growing among corn; hatchet, fitch, Plin. 27, 95. = Herba securidaca, Id.*

|| **Pelicanus**, i. pot. **pelecanus**. m. *The fowl called a pelican, of which there are two sorts, one a water fowl, feeding on fish, the other a land fowl, feeding on venomous creatures, Hier. = Onocratalus, Id.*

† **Pellabor**, ēris, *pro perlabor; ut, Pellicio, pelluceo, to slide along, Lucil.*

Pellācia, ac. f. [à pellax] *An inviting look.* *Subdola cum ridet placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 559.*

Pellax, ācis. adj. [à pellicio] *Deceiving by flattery, wheedling.* *Invidia pellacis Ulyssiei, Virg. Aen. 2, 90.*

Pellectus, a, um. part. [à pellicior] & αἰσῶδης. *Enticed, deceived, allured.* *Per jus oculi & blanditiarum occasiones pellectus in amorem, Suet. Claud. 26. = Illectus, Cic.*

† **Pellēgo**, ēre, *pro perlego. To read over.* *Tabellas tene has, pellege, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 27.*

Pellendus, a, um. part. *To be driven out.* *Prius igitur illis Gallos Italiā pellendos, dixit, quàm minentur Aetolis, Just. 28, 2.*

Pellens, tis. part. (1) *Expelling, banishing, driving out.* (2) *Satisfying.* (1) Pellente lascivos amores canitie, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 7. (2) Glandē famem pellens, *Ov. Met.* 14, 216.

Pellex, icis. f. [*ἀπαλλάξ*, extrito : & converso a in e, ut *ἀπαλλάττον*, talentum, *ἀπαλάττω*, camera] *Vid. Gell.* 4, 3. (1) *A married man's leman, or mistress; a woman that lieth with another woman's husband.* (2) *A relatee to another man's wife, whose place she supplieth,* nam Pellex non est viri, sed uxoris. (3) It is said of males. Pellice damnata proles, *Patere.* 2, 153. (4) *An whore, a strumpet, an harlot.* (1) & Nomine deposito pellicis, uxor erit, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 132. (2) Uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae pellex, *Cic. Orat.* 30. Tūne eris matris pellex? *Ov. Met.* 10, 347. (3) Pellex reginae, *Suet.* c. 49. de *Jul. Caesare.* Omnium cubiculorum pellex, *Cic. de Sall.* (4) *Curt.* 10, 1.

† Pellicatio, ōnis. f. *idem quod pellicatus.* Pellicatio *ἀρρωτία, ζηλοτυπία, Gloss. Ζηλοτυπία* pellicatus, pellicatio, *Gl. Cyr.*

† Pellicator, ōris. m. *παινεύτης, ἐπαυγός.* *A wheedler, an enticer.* Pellicator qui pellicat ad fraudem, *Fest.* Ζηλότυπος pellicator, pelix, *Gl. Cyr.*

Pellicatus, ūs. m. [*à pellex*] *The adultery of a woman who lieth with another woman's husband.* Filia quae nefarium matris pellicatum ferre non posset, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 4.

|| Pelliceus, a, um. adj. *Leathern, made of leather, or skins.* Stragulum pelliceum, *Paul.* 7.C.

Pellicio, ēre, exi. (vet. pellicui, *Prisc.*) ectum. act. [*ex per. & lacio, mutatis r in l, & a in i*] (1) *To inveigle, to deceive by flattery, to draw one in, to wheedle, cajole, allure, entice, invite.* (2) *Met.* *To attract, to draw.* (1) = Ea animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deliniri potest, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 5. (2) Quae ferri pelliciat vim, *Lucr.* 6, 999. de *lapid. magnet.*

|| Pellicius, a, um. adj. *Made of skins.* Sella pellicia, *Lampr.* † Pellicus.

Pellicula, ae. f. m. [*à pellis*] *A little skin.* Stravit pelliculis hoedinis lectulos, *with kidskins, Cic. pro Mur.* 36. Pellicula caprina, *Plin.* 30, 30. *Met.* Te memento in pelliculā tenere tua, *keep within the bounds of your own calling, or condition of life, Mart.* 3, 16. Pelliculam veterem retines, *your old ill habits, or manners, Perf.* 5, 116. Pelliculam curare jube, *to make much of, live deliciously, Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 38.

† Pelliculatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à pelliceo*] *A deceiving with fair words, Cato ap. Fest.* † Illicium, *Varr.*

Pelliculo, āre. act. [*à pellis*] Pelliculare *ἀπαρτῶσαν, Gloss.* *to bind the mouth of a stopped vessel over with leather.* Opercula gypfare & pelliculare, *Col.* 12, 39.

Pelliculor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bound over with leather.* Contectum vas pelliculetur, *Col.* 12, 46.

Pellio, ōnis. m. [*à pellis*] (1) *One that maketh garments, and other things of skins.* (2) *A tanner.* (1) Quasi stupellex pellionis, palus palo proximus est, *Plaut. Menaech.* 2, 3, 53. (2) Pellio *βυρραῖος, Gl. Phil.*

Pellis, is. *à πελλός, ut à πανόλης, paenula, & à ποσφόρα purpura. Φαλλός, Φαλλός δένδρε, Hesyc.* cortex arboris, ita pellis dicatur quasi cortex hominis, *Voss.* (1) *The skin, or hide of a beast flayed off, the fell, or pelt.* (2) *Pelles, tents for soldiers, quia de pellibus fiebant.* (3) *The skin that is on a live beast, or other creature.* (4) *Catachrest.* *A man's skin, made coarse by age, sickness, &c.* (5) *Meton.* *Parchment.* (1) Laquei lanatis pellibus involuti, *with the wool on, Col.* 6, 2, 4. Aurata pellis, *the golden fleece, Catull.* 62, 5. (2) Cū diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possens, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 38. Ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, *in the leaguer, or encampment, Cic. Acad.* 1, 1. § Sub pellibus hyemare, *Flor.* 1, 12, 8. durare, *Liv.* 5, 2. retineri, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 4. haberi, *Liv.* 23, 18. (3) Detractā pelle asini sibi fecerunt tympana, *Phaedr.* 3, 20, 7. Atræ duritiā pellis, *Ov. Met.* 3, 64. de serpente. Rugosam inflavit pellem, *Phaedr.* 1, 24, 4. de rana. (4) & Aspice deformem pro cute pellem, *Juv.* 10, 192. Ossa pelle amicta lauridā, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 22. Surgit tacitē tibi lutea pellis, *Perf.* 3, 95. *Met.* Lucilius ausus primus detrahare pellem, *to disclose all one's vices, Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 63. In propria non pelle quiescem, *not content with my own condition, Id. Sat.* 1, 6, 22. & Introrsum turpem, preciosum pelle decorā, *having an outside, or shew of goodness only, Hor. Sat.* 1, 16, 45. (5) Pellibus exiguis arctatur Livius ingens, *Mart.* 14, 190.

Pellitus, a, um. adj. [*à pellis*] *Clothed with skins.* Pelliti patres, *Propert.* 4, 1, 12. Pelliti Getae, *Ov. Ep.* ex *Pont.* 10, 2. Pellitae oves, *covered with skins to preserve their wool, and defend them from the weather, Hor. Od.* 2, 6, 10.

Pello, ēre, pepuli, pulsum. act. [*ab ἀπέλλω, excludo, fecludo, arceo, a init. ablato, ut ab ἀπέλλω, mulgeo, Voss. ἀπέλλω, ἀποκλείω, Hesych.*] (1) *To drive, or chase one away, to thrust, or turn out.* (2) *To keep off, banish, cast off, send away.* (3) *To repel, to drive back, to make, to recoil, or give back.* (4) *To move, or stir by thrusting, to strike, to smite.* (5) *To touch, affect, move, strike the mind, or sense.* (6) *To vex, to touch, to grieve.* (7) *To knock at a door.* (8) *To touch, or play upon an instrument of music.* (9) *To dance.* (1) § Haec me imago domo

meā pellet? *Cic. pro Domo,* 43. Sitim pellere, *Hor. Od.* 2, 28, 15. pericula, *Id. Epist.* 3, 1, 136. Segnes pellite nunc somnos, *Col.* 10, 70. Lacrymas pelle, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 284. timores, *Id. ib.* 5, 812. moram, *Ov. Met.* 2, 838. Phoebeā morbos qui pellitis arte, *cure them, Id. Fast.* 3, 827. Rapum frigus pel- lit ē pedibus, *Plin.* 20, 9. Sol pepulit noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus, *Catull.* 61, 41. (2) Vino pellite curas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 31. (3) Ut perturbatum exercitum pellerent, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 86. (4) Spatio se pellere paulum, *Lucr.* 2, 219. Frigida cū venti pepulit vis missa, *Id.* 6, 309. Juvenis pellit vada remis, *Catull.* 62, 58. (5) Haec non mediocri curā Scipionis animum pepulit, *Liv.* 30, 14. Juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, *Id.* Quod cū animos hominum, aurēsq; pepulisset, *Id.* Sonus & vox ubi pepulere sensum, *Lucr.* 4, 528. (6) Quan- quam nulla meipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. (7) Quisnam à me pepulit tam graviter fores? *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 2. (8) Nec pudeat pepulisse lyram, *Ov.* (9) Pelle humum pedibus, *Catull.* 59, 14. Gaudet invisam pepu- lisse fossor ter pede terram, *Hor. Od.* 3, 18, 15. Duro terram pede pellere, *to knock the ground clownishly in dancing, Lucr.* 5, 1401.

Pellor, i, ulsus. pass. (1) *To be driven away, or repelled.* (2) *To be drawn back, or made to give ground.* (3) *Met.* *To be persuaded, or beaten off a thing.* (1) § Pelli patriā, civitate, agro, *Cic. ab urbe, Liv.* in exilium, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 13. ē Galliae finibus, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31. *Met.* Ut avaritiae pellatur etiam minima suspicio, *Cic.* (2) Ut aequo praelio discedere- tur, & neutri pellerentur, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 112. (3) = De eo nullā ratione neque pelli, neque moveri potes, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46. *De caet. vid. Pello.*

|| Pellonia dea. [*à pellendis hostibus*] *Arnob. Vid. Propr.* * Pellos. m. [*à πῆλος, niger, fuscus*] *A kind of heronshaw, Plin.* 10, 79.

Pellucens, tis. part. *Clear, perspicuous.* Ita reconditas, ex- quisitāsque sententias mollis & pellucens vestiebat oratio, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 79.

Pelluceo, ēre, xi. n. [*ex per. & luceo*] (1) *To be seen through, to be transparent.* (2) *To have holes, or windows.* (1) Si sanguis rubet & pellucet, integer est, *Cels.* 2, 10. (2) Pel- lucet ea quā cribrum crebrius, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 14. *Met.* Cretice, pelluces, *your limbs appear through your thin garments, Juv.* 2, 78.

Pelluciditas, ātis. f. *Clearness, transparency.* Parietes vitri pelluciditatem habere videntur, *Vitr.* 2, 8.

Pellucidulus, a, um. adj. *Glittering, shining, pretty bright.* Pellucidulus lapis, *Catull.* 67, 4. *al. leg. prolucidulus.*

Pellucidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Clear, transparent.* Fons pellucidus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 161. alii autem leg. Perlucidus, q. v. Pellucida veste amictus, *V. Max.* 6, 9. ext. 1.

Pelluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. *Vid. Perluo.*

|| Pelluviae, ārum. f. *à pedibus lavandis qu. pedelvae πιδωνωτρων. A vessel wherein to wash one's feet.* & Pelluviae quibus pedes lavantur, malluviae quibus manus, *Fest.* † Pelvis.

* Pelōris, idis. f. [*à Peloro promontorio Siciliae, Voss.*] *A sort of shell-fish.* Peloris, ostrea, echinus, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 12. Lucrina peloris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 32. aquosa, *Mart.* 6, 11, 5. Pelorides emolliunt alvum, *Plin.* 32, 31.

* Pelta, ae. f. (cujus etym. incert.) *A very short buckler, or target, in form of an half moon, used by the Amazons.* Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 494. Aeratae peltae, *Id. Aen.* 7, 743. Pelta cetræ haud dissimilis est, *Liv.* 28, 5. Peltā nudata latus, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 136. & De peltis *vid. Alex. ab Alex.* 6, 22. *Lips. Analect. Mil. Rom.* 32.

* Peltasta, vel peltastes, ae. m. [*à pelta*] *One armed with a pelta.* Quum nocte cetratos, quos peltastas vocant, in infi- diis abdidit, *Liv.* 31, 36.

Peltatus, a, um. adj. *Peltatae puellae, armed with the pelta, Liv.* 28, 5. Non ego confiteram sumptā peltata securi, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 117. Peltatae puellae, *Amazonian ladies, Id. Amor.* 2, 14, 2.

Peltifer, a, um. adj. *Peltiferae puellae, the Amazons, Stat. Theb.* 12, 760.

* Pelvis, is. f. [*à πῆλος, quomodo πῆλος ἀμάνν, voc. tragici, Poll. insert. digamm. ut ab ἀλλῃ, sylva, à πῆλος, levis, Voss. al. à pedibus lavandis, qu. pedelvis, Varr. vel à pelluendo, Non. qu. pelluvius, contracte pelys.*] *A sort of vessel wherein to wash the feet, Varr. and other uses.* Pelvis, sinus aquarius, in quo varia abluuntur, unde ei nomen, *Non.* Patulas effundere pelvis, *Juv.* 3, 277.

Penāria, ae. f. *scil. cella.* [*à penus*] *A buttery or pantry, a place to keep provisions in.* Penariam appellarunt ubi penus, *Varr.*

Penārius, a, um. adj. [*à penus*] *Of, or belonging to pro- visions, or victuals.* Cato cellam penariam reip. nostrae Sici- liam nominavit, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2. *vid. & Varr. L. L.* 4, 33.

Penārius, ii. m. *The place where provisions are kept.* Pe- nora dicuntur res necessariae ad victum cotidianum, & locus eorum penarius, *Fest.*

† Penas, ātis. m. in sing. unde in plur. Penates *ut & optimas, primas, Fest.* Penates alii volunt ut habeat nomina- tivum

tiuum singularem penas, alii penatis, *Id.* = Sub uno tectu esse atque in eodem penate, *Liv.* 28, 18. *uti leg.* Sigon. & Voss. *al.* *aliter.*

Pēnātes, ium. m. Dii penates. [five à penu ducto nomine, est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus; five ab eo quod penitus infident, ex quo etiam penetrales à poëtis vocantur, *Cic.*] Penates *Παρῳοὶ θεοὶ κατοικίδιοι*, *Gloss.* (1) *The household gods*, small images of the gods worshipped at home. (2) *Met.* *An house, one's seat, or fixed habitation.* (1) Deos penates hinc salutatum domum divortar, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 5, 81. Penates occultat gremio, *Petron.* c. 123. (2) Quem intra Caesaris penates enixa est Livia, *Paterc.* 2, 95.

* *Pēnātiger*, a, um. *That carrieth his household gods.* *Penatigero* Aeneae, *Ov. Met.* 15, 450.

† *Pēnātor*, ōris. m. *One that carrieth the provision.* Non ex militibus piscatores, sed penatores feci, *Fest.* ex *Catone.*

‡ *Penum* ferens.

Pendens, tis. [à pendeo] (1) *Being hanged, hanging.* (2) *Hanging at, about, or upon.* (3) *Hanging from, or leaning over.* (4) *Ready to fall, or happen, impending, imminent, instant.* (5) *Archwise, in form of an arch.* (6) *Met.* *Depending, resting, or relying on.* (1) Ego plectar pendens, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 43. Pendens è verticibus praeruptis Prometheus, *Catull.* 62, 297. Vinum pendens, *unprest, yet in the grape*, *Cato*, c. 147. Olea pendens, *hanging in the olives on the tree*, *Id.* c. 146. (2) Ubra circum pendentes pueri, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 632. (3) Pendentes è summis moenibus urbis matres, *Luc.* 7, 369. Pendens in verbera, *bending forward, stooping to lash*, *Virg.* 10, 586. (4) Securos dormire jubet pendente ruinâ, *Juv.* 3, 196. Pendentes fati, *Plin.* 29, 10. *Met.* Nec amicum pendentem corrui patitur, *sinking, in a manner ruined*, *Sen. Epist.* 5. (5) Speluncae faxis pendentes structae, *Lucr.* 6, 194. Thalami pendencia pumice tecta, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 374. (6) Causae ex aeternitate pendentes, *Cic. Topic.* 15. De te pendens amicus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 105.

Pendeo, ēre, pēpendi. n. [à pondere, quod pondere res deorsum vergat, *Scal.*] (1) *To hang up by the hands, feet, &c.* (2) *To hang on, at, from, or about.* (3) *To linger, stay, expecting with great concern.* (4) *To bend forward, to stoop.* (5) *To float, or swim in, to hover, to be poised in the water, or air.* (6) *To depend, rest, stay, or rely on, to be supported, upheld, borne up by.* (7) *To weigh, or be of any weight.* (8) *To be doubtful, or in suspense, to be in pain for, to be unsettled through hope, or fear of.* (9) *To stop, to be discontinued for a time.* (1) Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant gestores linguis, auditores auribus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 10, 13. (2) § Pendebat in arbore fistula, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 28. laevâ parte lyra, *Id.* 3, 4, 38. Pendebat sentibus uva, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 29. Pendebant poma sub arboribus, *Prop.* 1, 20, 36. Pendere ad lanium quidam vidit simium, *Phaedr.* 3, 4. Pependit pater in cervice nati, *Prop.* 4, 1, 43. Per quae pendeat, *Plin.* Sagittae pendebant ab humero, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 34. De collo fistula pendet, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 661. E cornibus uva pendeat, *Tib.* 2, 1, 42. Pendet narrantis ab ore, *listeneth to him with the greatest attention*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 79. (3) Sex mensibus Galli circa unum montem penderunt, *Flor.* 1, 13, 15. (4) Pronique in verbera pendet, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 147. (5) Hi summo in fluctu pident, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 110. Corpus dubia saepe pependit aqua, *Ov. Epist.* 18, 52. Corpora pendere putares pennis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 667. (6) Spe exigua pendet, *Cic. pro Placc.* 2. Totâ ex te pendebat mente, *Catull.* 62, 70. In sententiis omnium civium famam nostram pendere, *Cic.* Nonne olim casu pendemus ab uno? *Luc.* 5, 769. Non ex alieno arbitrio pendet, *Liv.* 35, 32. (7) Mina pendet drachmas Atticas centum, *Plin.* 21, 109. (8) Ne diutius pendeas, palmam tulit, *Cic. Att.* 4, 14. ¶ Animus tibi pendet, *you are in a quandary*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 18. § Cum Clitipho in spe pendebat animi, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 4, 5. (9) Pendens opera interrupta, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 88. Reos qui apud aerarium pependissent, discrimine liberavit, *the names of such persons exposed in tables whose cause was depending*, *Suet. Dom.* 9. Ut in vacuum lege praedictoria venalis pependit sub edicto praefectorum, *Claudius, being unable to answer his debt to the exchequer, his goods were exposed to sale by edict of the prefects of the treasury*, *Id. Claud.* 9.

† *Pendigo*, inis. f. *A sort of covering for images.* O utinam liceret in simulacri alicujus medias introire pendigines, *Arnob.*

Penditur, imperf. [à pendor] *They pay*, *Liv. Met.* Satis poenarum est pensum, *Id.*

Pendo, ēre, pēpendi, pensum. act. [à pendeo, quod quae ponderantur ex librâ pendet] (1) *To weigh, or be of any weight.* (2) *Met.* *To weigh, to ponder, or poise in one's mind, to think of, to deliberate on, to consider of.* (3) *To weigh, esteem, rate, value, regard, or set by.* (4) *To pay.* (5) *To be punished, or undergo punishment.* (1) Invenimus thynnos talenta quindecim pependisse, *Plin.* 9, 17. (2) Rem vobis proponam: vos eam suo, non nominis pondere, penditote, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 1. (3) Te ex virtute tua pendimus, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 17. Parvi pendo, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 63. Flocci pendo, *Id. Eun.* 3, 1, 21. (4) Stipendium pendere, tributa pendunt, *Caes.* Vestigal pendam, *Cic. in Rull.* 3, 2. Vestigal dimidium ejus, quod regi pependissent, *Liv.* 45, 26. Dignas pendere grates, *to return due*

thanks, *Stat. Thab.* 11, 223. (5) Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 6. Exilio poenam pendat, *Ov. Met.* 10, 232. Pendere poenas immani pro scelere, *Lucr.* 5, 119. Supplicia annua canes pendunt, *Plin.* 29, 14.

Pendor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be weighed, to be considered.* (2) *To be esteemed, regarded, or valued.* (3) *To be paid.* (1) ¶ In philosophia res spectatur, non verba penduntur, *Cic. Orat.* 16. (2) Numina magni non pendebantur, *Lucr.* 6, 1275. (3) Pro vestris dictis male dictis poenae penduntur mihi hodie, *I shall be paid*, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 77. *ut nos etiam dicimus.* *Vid. Pendo.*

Pendulus, a, um. adj. [à pendeo] *Hanging down, dangling.* *Palearia pendula*, *Ov. Met.* 7, 117. *Pendulis labris*, *Varr. de canibus.* *Pendula tela*, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 1, 10. *Pinus obliquo pendula truneo*, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 3, 54. *Bombyx pendulus*, *that hangeth by its own thread*, *Mart.* 8, 33, 16. *Pendulum zonâ laedere collum*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 26, 59. *Putator pendulus arbutis*, *that seemeth to hang down from them*, *Col.* 10, 227. *Pendula rupes*, *falling*, *Claud. in Ruf.* 2, 507. *Pendula vestigia*, *softly, on tiptoes*, *Id. de Conf. Mall.* 324. § *Dubiae spe pendulus horae*, *at uncertainties, doubtful*, *Hor. Ep.* 18, 110.

Penè, adv. sup. penissimè, [à πῆλκε, prope, λ in n transeunte, *Voss.*] *Almost, in a manner.* *Oratori poeta penè par*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. *Erepta mihi penè puella mea est*, *Prop.* 3, 34, 2. *Ea sublevit mihi os penissimè*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 6, 2.

Penélôpes, um. f. *A sort of water fowl*, *Plin.* 37, 11. = *Meleagrides*, *Id.*

Penès, praep. cum acc. [à penitus, *Fest.*] (1) *Under one's government or command, in one's power, or disposal.* (2) *In one's hand, possession, or custody.* (3) *At, with, about, or concerning.* (1) Di maris, quos sunt penès acquora, venti & undae, *Prop.* 3, 7, 57. Ille penès quem omnis est potestas, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 7. (2) Quod penès eum esset pecuniae, transdit, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 20. *Locutionis emendatae ac Latinae laudem penès aliquem esse*, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 74. *Met.* Omnia illi assunt bona, quem penès est virtus, *is adorned with it*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 21. Illorum esse hanc culpam credidi, quae te est penès, *is in you*, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 20. (3) Cum omnis frumenti copia penès istum Verrem esset redacta, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 73. *Isthaec jam penès vos psalteria est*, *at your house*, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 34. *Thesaurum tuum me esse penès*, *laid up with me*, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 22. *Penès injuriam virorum*, *Tac. Met.* Penès te es? *are you in your wits?* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 273. *Fides ejus rei penès auctores erit*, *the authors shall answer for its truth*, *Sall. B. J.* 20.

Pēnētrābilis, e, adj. or, comp. (1) *Act.* *Διειρηγαν*, *piercing, penetrating.* (2) *Pass.* *That may be pierced, penetrable.* (1) *Penetrabilia frigus*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 93. *telum*, *Id. Aen.* 10, 481. *fulmen*, *Ov. Met.* 13, 857. (2) § *Corpus nullo penetrabile telo*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 266. *Pectus nulli penetrabile ferro*, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 653. *Caput haud penetrabile Nili*, *not to be found out*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 21. *Nacti penetrabile tempus irrupere Getae*, *a time of entering, or making an inroad into*, *Claud. de Bell. Get.* 278. *Penetrabilis in venas vinum*, *making an easier passage*, *Macrobi.* Sat. 7, 12.

Pēnētrāle, is. n. *Penētral*, ālis. *Macr.* [à penus, i. e. locus intimus, *Voss.*] (1) *The recess, or inmost part of any place, as a temple, &c. whether covered, or not*, *Serv.* (2) *The inner part of a palace, or royal seat.* (3) *The innermost part of an house.* (4) *Met.* *An house, seat, place of habitation, or abode.* (5) *Of a river.* (1) *Penetralia regum*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 484. *Capitolini penetralia tonantis*, *Mart.* 10, 51, 12. *Penetralia deae*, *Luc.* 2, 127. *Arcana tecti penetralia*, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 313. *Canae penetralia Vestae*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 259. (2) *Indoles nutrita faustis sub penetralibus*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 26. (3) *Penetralia spargere cruore hospitis*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 6. (4) = *Ignavi domus, & penetralia somni*, *Ov. Met.* 11, 593. *Patrium transferre parabat in sedes penetralia novas*, *Id. Met.* 13, 34. ¶ = *Caesar non hic penetralia domumque, hospitium poenae sed velit esse mēae*, *Id. Trist.* 3, 12, 53. *Evocat è liquidis piscem penetralibus*, *out of the deeps*, *Sil.* *Animi penetralia ima*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 56. ¶ *Mentis penetralia*, *most secret thoughts*, *Claud. Rapt. Proserp.* 1, 213. (5) *Magni amnis penetralia*, *Ov. Met.* 1, 574. *Cocyti penetralia*, *Petron.* c. 121.

Pēnētrālis, e, adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to the inmost parts of any place, as a temple, &c.* (2) *Of, or belonging to a palace.* (3) *Any innermost place.* (1) *Adyta penetralia*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 297. = *Abditi ac penetrales foci*, *the inmost altars*, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 27. *Dei penetrales*, *the household gods*, *Catull.* 66, 102. *Penetrale sacrificium dicitur*, *quod interiore parte sacrarii conficitur*, *Fest.* (2) *Penetrali in sede*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 504. (3) *Tectis penetralibus extulit ova formica*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 379.

Pēnētrālis, pro penetrabilis, or, comp. *Piercing, penetrating.* *Penetrale frigus*, *Lucr.* 1, 495. *Fulmineus multo penetratior ignis*, *Id.* 2, 382.

Pēnētrāns, tis. part. (1) *Penetrating, piercing.* (2) *Entering.* (3) *Passing through.* (1) *Pavor penetrans in praecordia*, *Sil.* 10, 37. (2) *Lucr.* (3) *Astra per coelum penetrantia*, *Cic. de Univ.* 9. *Vid. Penetro.*

¶ *Pēnētrātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A piercing, or entrance*, *Apul. Florid.* p. 816.

¶ *Penetrator*, ōris. m. *He that pierceth through*, *Prud. Hamart.* 874.

Pēntrātūr, imperf. *They enter, or make their way into.* In eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, *Liv.* 10, 1.

Pēntrātus, a, um. part. *Pierced, entred into, being made to enter.* Penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, *Lucr.* 4, 674. Penetratis omnibus Hispaniae gentibus, *no people so remote, or strongly seated, but he made his way to, Patere.* 2, 5. conf. *Sil.* 13, 180.

Pēnetro, āre. act. [*à penitus, Voss.* Penitrare, penitus intrare, *Fest.*] (1) *To penetrate, pierce, or enter into.* (2) *To scan, to look narrowly into.* (3) *To pass to, or through, to make one's way into, or through, to invade.* (4) *To enter, go, or come into, to arrive at, or amongst.* (5) *To sink down, to descend.* (6) *Penetrare se, to thrust, run, or put one's self into.* (1) Aspera penetrant hamatāque fauces, *Lucr.* 4, 666. Tumultus à castris & in urbem penetrat, *Liv.* 2, 53. Met. Nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, *more sensibly affected him, Tac. Ann.* 3, 4, 7. Uter magis ad sensum judicis, opinionemque penetrarit, *shall make a deeper impression upon, Cic. Partit. Orat.* 36. (2) Ut in cujusque vitam famamque penetrarent, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 7, 3. (3) Piso Rhodopen Caucasumque penetravit, *Flor.* 3, 4. Met. Avaritia oppida, agros, fana, &c. vi sua penetrat, *Sall. de Repub. Ord.* (4) In ipsum portum penetrare coeperunt, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 37. Ut Herculei penetraret ad hospitii urbem, *Ov. Met.* 15, 8. Quando id primum ad Romanos penetraverit, *came in use, Plin.* 13, 5. de unguentis. Tum penetrabat eos, *it came into their minds, Lucr.* 5, 1261. (5) Ditem ferunt non longè à Syracusis penetrasse sub terras, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. Met. Quin prius me ad plures penetravi? *had died? Plaut. Trin.* 2, 14. (6) Ne penetrarem me usquam ubi esset damni conciliabulum, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 33. Quò illic homo foras se penetravit ex aedibus? *whither hath he run? Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 1. Neque huc unquam intra portam penetravi pedem, *never set my foot within, Id. Men.* 2, 3, 49.

Pēntror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be entred into, &c. Lucr.* 2, 539. vid. Penetro.

Pēnicillus, i. m. & penicillum, i. n. dim. [*à peniculus, quod à penus. Caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem penicillus, Cic.*] (1) *A rubber made of sponge, or such like, that serveth to scower, wipe, or make clean.* (2) *A sort of soft sponge.* (3) *A painter's pencil, or pincil.* (4) *Penicilli tectorii, washing brushes used by plasterers.* (5) *A sort of tent put into wounds to keep them open.* (6) *A piece of lint laid on the orifice of a vein after bloodletting.* (1) Penicillo detergitur, *Col.* 12, 16. (2) Mollissimum genus earum penicilli, *Plin.* 35, 36. de spongiis. (3) Ut caelator caelum desiderat, pictor penicilla, *Quint.* 2, extr. Met. Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 15. (4) *Plin.* 28, 71. (5) Exigua penicilla interponenda, *Cels.* (6) *Cels.*

† Pēniculamentum, i. n. *A part of a garment. Pendent peniculamenta, unum ad quemque pedem, Non. ex Enn.*

Peniculus, i. m. & peniculum, i. n. [dim. à penis] *Vid. Penicillus.* (1) *Any thing that serveth to wipe, scower, cleanse, &c. with.* (2) *A cook's linen apron wherewith he wipeth his hands, and dishes.* (3) *A painter's pencil.* (1) Peniculos dicimus, quibus calceamenta terguntur, qui de caudarum extremitate fiunt, *Fest.* (2) Quid? ignave, peniculone pugnare cogitas? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 7. (3) Arrepto peniculo lineam ex colore duxit summae tenuitatis per tabulam, *Plin.* 35, 36, 11. de Apelle.

Pēninsula, ae. f. [id est, penè insula] *A place almost environed with water, an almost island, joined to the continent only by a neck of land.* Oppidum Celetrum in peninsula situm, *Liv.* 31, 40. Peninsularum, Sirmio, ocelle, *Catull.* 29, 1.

Pēnis, is. m. [*à pendendo, Fest.*] (1) *A tail.* (2) *A man's yard.* (1) Caudam antiqui penem vocabant, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Lares peni pinxit bubulo, *Fest. ex Naev.* (2) Manu, ventre, pene, bona patria lacerare, *Sall. B. C.* 14. Hodie penis est in obscoenis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

Pēnitē. adv. antiq. sūmē, sup. *Inwardly, deeply.* Pectore uritur intimo flammā sed penitē magis, *Catull.* 59, 178. Sic feliciter locum ex vett. MSS. restit. Scal. Penitē fedit hic tibi morbus, *Mart.* 1, 89. Actiones ejus penitissimē inspexi, *Sidon.* 4, 9.

Pēnītus, a, um. [*à pēnis, i. e. cauda*] *That hath a tail.* Aufer illam offam penitam, *that hath a rump, or tailpiece, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 165. *Fest. interpr.*

Pēnītus, a, um. or. comp. sūmus, sup. adj. [*à penus, Voss.*] *Inward, far within.* Ex penitis faucibus, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 28. Penitior pars domus, *Prisc. ex Apul.* Penitissima, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 53.

Pēnītus. adv. [*à penus, ut à coelum, coelitus, Voss.*] (1) *Inwardly, within, in the inmost and most secret part, deeply.* (2) *Thoroughly, perfectly, intirely, clearly.* (3) *Wholly, altogether.* (4) *Remotely, at a great distance, far off.* (1) Abditum penitūs aurum & argentum effodere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. Met. = Penitūs ex intima philosophiā haurienda juris disciplina, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 5. = Inclusum penitūs in venis & visceribus reipub. periculum, *Id.* (2) = Totam tenebat rempub. penitūsque cognōrat, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 178. (3) Supercilia penitūs abrafa, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 7. Penitūs toto divisos orbe Britannos, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 67. (4) Penitūs alias avexerat oras, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 516. Terras penitūs penitūsque patentes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 179.

Penna, ae. f. [*à πτενός, Fest. per Synecd. πτενός, Aeol.*

πτενός, Voss.] (1) *A feather grown, a quill.* (2) *A plume on an helmet.* (3) *Synecd. A wing of a bird.* (1) & Dixi te pennam tenere; mentitus sum, plumam tantum tenebas, *Sen. Epist.* 42. Pennarum contextu corporis tegumenta faciebat, *Accius ap. Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11. Met. & Meae alae pennas non habent, *my wings are unfledged, I have no power, Prov.* (2) Purpureum pennis & pactae conjugis ostro, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 722. (3) & Fulcae plumae nigrisque pennis, *Col.* 8, 2, de gallinis. Pennis coruscant, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 73. de apibus. Boreas excussit pennas, *Ov. Met.* 6, 703. Dubiis volat victoria pennis, *Id. Met.* 7, 13. Fortuna si celeres quatit pennas, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 53. Sinè pennis volare haud facile est, *to work without tools, Plaut. Poen.* 4, 2, 49. Met. Qui mihi pennas inciderant, nolunt eadem renasci, *had reduced me, lessened my authority, Cic. Attic.* 4, 2. Me dimisere Philippi decisis humilem pennis, *turned out of my command, and ruined in my estate, Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 49. Majores pennas nido extendisse loquēris, *that I have illustrated the meanness of my descent, Id. Ep.* 1, 20, 21. Felicibus edita pennis, *born in an happy minute, to a good fortune, Propert.* 3, 10, 11. ut ἀγυδαί πτερυγες ap. Callimach.

Pennātus, a, um. adj. [*à penna*] *Winged, that hath wings.* Pennati equi, *Plin.* 8, 30. vermiculi, *Id.* 12, 55. Pennatum ferrum, *a winged arrow, Id.* 34, 39. Met. Pennatus Zephyrus, *the winged west wind, Lucr.* 5, 737. Pennata fama, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 473. arundo, *Sil.* 2, 95. Pennati amores, *Cupids, Claud. in Stilic.* 2, 356.

Penniger, a, um. adj. *Having wings.* Pennigerum corpus, *Cic. de Univ.* 10. ex Accio. Rex neque vermiculus, sed statim penniger, *Plin.* 11, 16. de apibus. Pennigeri calcaribus ictus amoris, *Lucr.* 5, 1074. Pennigeræ sagittæ, *winged arrows, Sil.* 8, 374.

✱ Pennipes, ēdis. adj. πτερόπους, *That hath wings on his feet.* Pennipes Perseus, *Catull.* 53, 24.

✱ Pennipōtens, tis. i. e. pennis potens. *A bird, a fowl.* & Quadrupedem in membris & corpore pennipotentem, *Lucr.* 2, 867.

Pennūla, ae. f. dim. [*à penna*] *A little wing.* Cum pulli pennulis uti possunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52.

|| Pensābilis, e. adj. *That may be recompensed, or amends made for, Amm. Marcell.* 31, 13. † Pensandus.

Pensandus, a, um. *To be paid by way of recompence, to be recompensed.* Titulus meritis pensandus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 372. Nec laetitia ullo minimo moerore pensanda, *Plin.* 7, 41. super tantis rebus, *Sil.* 1, 682.

Pensans, tis. part. (1) *Weighing.* (2) *Making good, recompensing.* (1) Pensantes aurum Celtas umbone ferebat, *Sil.* 4, 153. (2) Meliore pensans damna marito, *Sen. Oed.* 490. Veneribus benefactis nova pensantes maleficia, *Liv.* 37, 1.

Pensatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A recompence.* Multorum bonorum pensatio, *Petron. c.* 141.

Pensator, ōris. m. verb. [*à pendo*] *A weigher, Plin.* 33, 13. Sed Harduinus & alii leg. Dispensator.

Pensātūrus, a, um. part. *That will recompense.* Exiguā thuris impensā tanta beneficia pensaturi, *Curt.* 8, 5, 10.

Pensātus, a, um. part. *Pondered upon, considered, or thought on.* Stat pensata diu belli sententia, *Sil.* 7, 23. Pensatis vibicibus animosior, *Petron. c.* 132.

|| Penficulatē. adv. *Considerately, legunt aliqui ap. Gell.* 1, 3. vid. Pensim.

|| Pensicūlo, āre. [*à pendo, pensum, ut à missum missiculo*] *To weigh carefully, to consider well.* Penficula utrumque, *Gell.* 13, 20. † Pensio.

Pensilis, e. [*à pendo, pensum, πένσιος*] *Hanging in the air.* Restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, *hang myself, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 87. Pensilis uva secundas ornabat menās, *hung up to dry, Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 121. Pensilis ambulatio, *a walk upon earth supported by pillars, Plin.* 36, 18. Pensile horreum, *a granary made in the upper part of an house, Col.* 12, 50. Pensiles horti, *Curt.* 5, 1, 31. Pensiles horti, *moveable cases of wood filled with earth, wherein herbs, &c. were planted, Plin.* 36, 20.

Pensim. adv. [*à pendo*] *With great care and consideration, exquisitely.* = Ea quae à Theophrasto pensim & enucleatē scripta sunt, *Gell.* 1, 3. ita mel. edd. al. autem leg. penficulatē.

Pensio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à pendo*] (1) *A payment of money.* (2) *Rent of an house, land, &c.* (3) *Recompence, or requital.* (1) Prima pensio, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 18. Pensio altera, *Id. pro Q. Rosc.* 17. tertia, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 44. Bis millies per triennium sex pensionibus pop. Rom. solvere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 90. (2) Fulcae pensio cellae, *Mart.* 3, 30. Neutri pensio tota fuit, *got the whole yearly rent of his house, Id.* 3, 38. Pensio clamat, *posce, Juv.* 9, 63. (3) Jacturae pensionem anserem obtuli, *Petron. c.* 136.

Pensitatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A payment of money.* (2) *A compensation.* (1) Ascon. (2) Praeteriti temporis pensitatione, *Plin.* 19, 32.

Pensitator, ōris. m. verb. *A critical inquirer into, an examiner of.* Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi, *Gell.* 17, 1.

Pensitatus, a, um. nom. ex part. *Weighed, & Met. considered, pondered, often thought upon.* Saepè apud se pensitato, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 17, 4. Multum ac diu pensitatus amor liberalitatis, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 8.

Pensito, āre. freq. [ā pensio] (1) *To ponder often and long upon, to examine much into.* (2) *To pay often.* (1) Is vitam ac-
quā lance pensitabit, qui semper fragilitatis humanae memor fu-
erit, *Plin.* 7, 5. (2) Qui vestigalia nobis pensitant, *Cic. pro*
Leg. Manil. 6.

Pensitor, āri. pass. *To be often considered of, or examined into.*
Quae pensitanda quoque magnis animis atque ingeniis essent,
Liv. Malui omnia à te pensitari, quam electa laudari, *Plin.*
Ep. 4, 14.

Pensuicula, ae. f. dim. [ā pensio] *A small payment, an ac-
knowledgement.* Reliquam foenoris pensuiculam percipe, *Col.*
10. praef.

Penso, āre. freq. [ā pendo, pensum] (1) *To weigh.* (2) *Met.*
To ponder, to consider well on, to examine. (3) *Met. to esteem,*
prize, or value. (4) *To supply, or make to serve instead of.* (5)
To requite, or make amends for, to make good, to compensate.
(1) Pensat, *Σταδίσι, Gl.* (2) Singula animi consulta pensando,
noctem vigiliis extraxit, *Curt.* 7, 8, 2. Quum hostis vires, su-
asque pensaret, *Id.* 8, 2, 29. (3) Civitates monere, ut ex factis,
non ex dictis, amicos pensent, *Liv.* 34, 49. vid. & Pensans.
Cum uno rursus aut altero pensato, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 17, 7. (4)
Fotu apud mediterraneos aquae marinae vicem pensat, *Plin.* 31,
44. (5) Amorem mariti egregiā fide pensavit, *Val. Max.* 4, 3,
3. § *Cum praep. cum.* Laudem ut cum sanguine penset, *Or.*
Met. 13, 192.

Pensor, āri. ātus. pass. (1) *To be prized, valued, or esteemed.*
(2) *To be requited, recompensed, or made good.* (1) Ut ex se &
uno & sene, complures Poenorum juvenes pensarentur, *Val.*
Max. 1, 1, 14. Nisi frumentariā lege munia vestra pensantur,
Sall. Fragm. Hist. pensari, *Sil.* 6, 464.

Pensum, i. n. [ā pendo, quia pendet ex colo] (1) *An hand-
ful of wool, or flax, yarn, thread spun.* (2) *A task, a piece of*
work enjoined. (3) *A charge, work, undertaking, or office.* (1)
Nisi herile mavis carpere pensum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 63. *Met.*
Inexorabile pensum deficit, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 172. *de Parcis.* Par-
cae aurea pensa torquentes, *Petr.* c. 29. (2) Unum est ei pro-
positum peragere laboris sui pensum, *Col.* 3, 10, 7. (3) = Me
ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 30. Pen-
sum meum, quod datum est, confeci, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 1.

Pensum, i. n. [ā pendo] *Thought, care, regard, concern, or*
account. Vobis quid facietis minus pensi est, *Liv.* Nec mihi
adeft tantillum pensi jam, *I care not, value not, Plaut. Truc.* 4,
2, 52. Quibus si quidquam pensi unquam fuisset, *had ever had*
one sober thought, Sall. B. C. 56. Ut neque fas, neque fidem
pensi haberet, olim provisum erat, *should make no account of,*
Tac. Ann. 13, 15, 6. Nihil pensi habuit quin praedaretur omni-
modò, *Suet. Dom.* 12. Quis indicibus neque quid facerent,
neque quid dicerent, quicquam unquam pensi fuisset, *Liv.* 26,
15.

Pensura, ae. f. *A weighing, or paying.* Propter pensuram
trutinam habet positam, *Var. L. L.* 4, 16.

Pensuras, a, umi. part. *About to weigh, Liv.* 38, 47.

Pensus, a, um. part. & adj. [ā pendo] or, comp. (1) *Weigh-
ed in the balance.* (2) *Paid.* (3) *Weighty.* (1) Pensas examināt
herbas, *Ov. Met.* 14, 217. (2) Stipendium exercitui ab hoste
in eum annum pensum, *Liv.* (3) Utra conditio sit pensior,
Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 61.

* Pentadactylus, i. f. [ex πέντε, quinque, & δάκτυλος, digitus.]
A sort of shell fish, Plin. 32, 53.

* Pentadōron, i. f. [Th. πέπων, palmus] *A kind of tile, or*
brick five hands broad, Plin. 35, 49.

* Pentāgonus, a, um. adj. [Th. γωνία, angulus.] *Having five*
corners. Cultratus lapis, qui pentagoni recipit rationem, *Aggen.*

* Pentāmetēr, tra, trum. [Th. μέτρον, mensura.] *A sort of*
verse, consisting of five feet, Diom. In pentametri medio, *Quint.*
vid. Grammaticos.

* Pentaphyllon, i. n. [πέλλος, folium] *The herb cinquefoil, or*
five leaved grass, Plin. 25, 62. = Pentapetes, chamaezeleon,
Id.

* Pentaptōton, i. n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & πτόσις, casus. Th.
πέντε, cado.] *A noun declined with five various terminations.*
Pentaptota quod tantum in quinque casibus variantur, *Isid.*

* Pentastichus, a, um. adj. [ex πέντε, & στίχος, versus. Th.
στίχος, ordine eo.] *A portico, or piazza, with five rows of pillars,*
Treb. Poll.

* Pentateuchum, chi. n. [ex πέντε, & τέχνη, volumen. Th.
τέχνη, fabrica.] *The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, Isid.*

* Pentathlum, i. n. [ex πέντε, quinque, & ἀθλος, athlos, cer-
tamen.] *An exercise, consisting of five games, or sports, scil. leap-
ing, running, quoiting, darting, and wrestling.* Pentathlum
antiqui quinquertium dixerunt; id autem genus exercitationis ex
his quinque artibus constat, jactu disci, cursu, saltu, jaculatione,
luctatione, *Fest.* Haec certamina uno pentametro inclusa sunt,
Δίμυ, ποδοκίχον, δίσκον, ἀκοντα, πάλαν, Simpid.

* Pentathlus, i. m. *A statue of one who had been victor in the*
five games, or sports. Fecit Myron Delphicos pentathlos pan-
cratiastas, *Plin.* 34, 8. Lat. Quinquertio.

Pentēcoste, es. f. [πενήκοντα, i. e. dies quinquagesima.
Th. πέντε, quinque.] *The fiftieth day after easter, the feast of*
pentecost, or whituntide, Isid.

* Pentēris, f. [ex πέντε, ex πέπων, remigo.] *A vessel rowed with*
five banks of oars on a side, one above another. Capit. ex eo prae-
lio penterem unam, Hist. B. Alex. 47.

* Pentēmimeris, is. f. *A penthemimer, or part of a verse con-*
sisting of two feet and an half, either long by nature, or allowed
to be so by caesura. Quod duobus pedibus & parte constat πεν-
μήμερος à Graecis dicitur, Quint. 9, 4.

* Pentōrōbon, bi. n. [Th. πέσος, vicia] *The herb piony, or*
peony, Plin. 25, 10. = Paeonia, glycyfides, *Id.* Hanc herbam
describit *Plin.* 27, 60.

|| Pēnu, indecl. id. quod penus. *All manner of provisions.* Hoc
penu Afranius dixit in talione, *Charis.*

Pēnuārius, a, um. adj. [ā penus] *Belonging to provision.* Cel-
lae penuariae instar, *Suet. Aug.* 6, 1.

Penūla, vel paenula, ae. f. (1) *A short, thick, napped coat of*
wool, or leather, chiefly worn in cold, or rainy weather, or in
journeys, and at other times by poor men, and orators. (2) *
A cover, or wrapper of any thing. (1) Mart. 14, 130, & 145.
Quint. 6, 3. & Campestre, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 11, 18. || Penulam
scindere, *to hold one fast, Cic. Attic.* 13, 33. vix attingere, *to*
obtain not easily, Id. ibid. & Varias penulae plicaturas exhibet
Bartholinus in justo commentario super ea scripto: item Ferrarius
in re vestiaria. (2) Mart. 14, 84. & 4, 87.

Pēnulātus, vel paenulatus, a, um. *Wearing a close, warm,*
short coat. Cum in rheda veheretur penulatus, *Cic. pro Mil.*
10.

|| Penultimus, a, um. adj. [qu. penē ultimus]. *The last save*
one, Gell. 4, 7. † Proximus à postremo, *Cic.*

Pēnum, i. n. *All kind of victuals, meat and drink, store and*
provision for an household. Dicam ut sibi penum aliud ornet,
Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. Penum, ὅσα εἰς πόσιν καὶ βρώσιν συναθροί-
ται, *Gloss.* Raptores panis & peni, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 2.

Pēnūria, ae. f. [ā πένος, pauper, Voss.] (1) *Extreme want, or*
scarcity of necessities, or provisions for use. (2) *Synecd. Lack,*
or want of other things. (3) *Fewness, small number, rareness.*
(1) & Penuria cibi languentia letho membra dabat; contrā nunc
rerum copia merfat, *Lucr.* 5, 1005. (2) Penuria mulierum,
Liv. 1, 9. Verrius interfectos elephantas jaculis tradit penuriā
consilii, *for want of advice what to do with them, Plin.* 8, 6.
(3) Penuria sapientum civium, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 1. amicorum,
Id. de Am. 17. illiusmodi civium, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 87.

Pēnus, i vel ūs. m. (& f. Lucil.) etym. incert. (1) *An inner*
room of an house. (2) *All manner of provisions of meat and drink*
for men. (3) *A store of such provisions.* (4) *Food, or fodder for*
working cattle. (5) *A store of wood, coals, &c.* (1) Penus vo-
catur locus intimus in aedibus Vestae, tegetibus septus, *Fest.*
(2) Est omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, *Cic. N. D.* 2,
27. Famulae, quibus cura penum struere, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 708.
Cum in cellulam ad te patris penum omnem congerebam, *Ter.*
Eun. 2, 3, 18. Quibus sunt verba sine penu, ac pecuniā, *Plaut.*
Capt. 3, 1, 12. (3) Nisi penus annuus hodiē convenit, *Plaut.*
Pseud. 1, 2, 92. In locuplete penu, *Pers.* 3, 74. (4) Gell. 4,
1. ex *Massurio Sabino.* (5) *Id. ex eod.*

Pēnūs, ōris, n. (1) *All kind of provisions, or victuals.* (2)
Pickled provisions, that are preserved in pickle. (1) Portat fru-
menta penūque, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 72. Priusquam penora con-
tingant, *Col.* 12, 4. Penora dicuntur res necessariae ad victum
cotidianum, *Fest.* (2) Cum ea res innoxia penora conservet,
ubi non innatent, sed semper sint jure submersa, *Col.* 12, 4.

* Peplion, n. *An herb called wild purslain, Plin.* 20, 81. =
Portulaca, *Id.*

* Peplis, & peplos. πένλις. *A sort of herb, Plin.* 27, 93. =
Syce, Meconion, Aphrodes, *Id.*

* Peplus, i. m. & peplum, i. n. πένλος & τὸ πένλον. (1) *The*
sail of the ship Panathenaica, made and consecrated by the Athe-
nian matrons in honour of Minerva every fifth year, on the
feast day of the panathenaea majora, on which was wrought the
gigantomachia, and her other exploits, and the names of those
who had behaved themselves stoutly in war. This was carried
up and down the city in solemn procession. (2) *A sort of loose,*
or white purple garment without sleeves, reaching to the feet,
curiously fludded and wrought with gold, offered as a gift to
the goddesses Pallas, Juno, &c. as well in times of mourning as
joy, and put upon their statues. (3) *A long robe worn by the*
goddesses. (4) *A woman's robe.* (5) And sometimes also a man's.
(1) *Suid. Vir. in Ciri,* 21, & seq. Neque nisi quinto anno quo-
que posse tum visere urbem, atque extemplo inde ut spectavisset
peplum, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 67. (2) Ad templum Palladis ibant
Iliades, peplumque ferebant suppliciter tristes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 483.
ubi vid. *Serv. & Scal.* Hoc peplo tunc Argolicae sanctum ve-
lamine matres induerant ebur, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 65. in quem lo-
cum vid. *wett. Schol.* (3) Cytherea crines festina ligat, peplum-
que fluentem allevat, *Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 123. Pars
extima pepli perfert puniceas ad crura rubentia rugas, *Sidon.*
Apollin. de Aurora. (4) Peplum matronale pallium ex purpurā
signatum, *Isid.* (5) Tigranes ap. *Xenoph. Paed.* 3. τὰς πένλους
κατερένηκτο, vid. & *Hom. Il.* 2, 229. & Quin & simulacris
deorum, quae etiamnum manent, conspiciuntur pepla.

* Pēpo, onis. m. πένπον, à πέντω, coquo. *A pompon, a large*
and sweeter kind of cucumber. Cucumeres cum magnitudine ex-
cessere, pepones vocantur, *Plin.* 19, 23.

† Peposci, pro poposci, *Gell.* 7, 9. ex *Valer. Antiate.*

* Pepticus, a, um. *Concoctive, digestive, Plin.* 20, 76.

† Pēpugi, pro pupugi, *Gell.* 7, 9. ex *Cic.* Si pepugero, me-
tuet, *Id. ex Arta.*

P E R

Per. praep. [*à παρὰ* per Apoc. *παρὰ*, quod aliq. idem sign. ut *παρὰ* ὅλον τὸν βίον, per totam vitam, *παρὰμεινω*, permaneo; vel *à περί*, Scal. ut *περικαλλής*, perpulcher] (1) By signifying the manner of an action. (2) By denoting the cause of action. (3) Per aliquem, by one's means, ministry, performance. (4) Per me, te, se, &c. alone, without any other person, or thing. (5) Per aliquem, by any one's authority, or power. (6) Per aliquem, with one's leave, or permission, no one gainsaying, withstanding, or resisting. (7) Under pretence, or colour. (8) Pro propter, by reason of, because of, for. (9) On account of. (10) In. (11) Between, between both. (12) It is used in forms of swearing. (13) Also in forms of intreating; (14) and adjuring. (15) Through, i. e. the place that is passed. (16) During, whilst, when, at such time as. (17) Athwart, cross. (18) At, or in. (19) An intensive particle put before other words, sometimes separated by a *Timetis*, as, *very, very much*: (1) Quod per scelus adeptus est, per luxuriam effundit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 2*. (2) Roscius per imprudentiam deceptus est, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 7*. (3) Agam per me ipse & moliar, *Cic. Fam. 6, 10*. Si per vos vitam, & famam, potest obtinere, *Id. Bibulus cum hoc se putat per C. Pisonem se posse conjungi, Id. Per unum servum totum confecit negotium, Id. (4) Per me didici Caesar, Ave, Mart. Conterito in mortario per se utrumque, separately by itself, Cato. (5) Ista omnia quae vos per Syllam gesta esse dicitis, Cic. Hoc neque per naturam fas est, neque per leges, licet, Id. (6) Quolibet cruciatu per me exquire, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7. Tibi non licuit per te mihi dare, Id. Heaut. 5, 2, 12. Per me tibi habeas licet, Plaut. Ut ne patur per me stetit credat, long of me, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16. Per me vel stertas licet, non modo quiescas, Cic. Acad. 4, 29. Per legem Papiam non potest, Id. (7) Alter ejicitur per honorem turpissimum, alter per honestissimam calamitatem, Cic. (8) Dum per aetatem licet, Ter. Adelp. 1, 2, 28. Per tumultum nostrer grex motus loco est, Id. Phorm. prol. 33. Cum per valetudinem, & per anni tempus navigare poteris, Cic. (9) Per adoptionem pater, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. (10) Per illa tempora perrarae literae fuerunt, Cic. Per risum & jocum, Id. Per somnium, Id. Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae, Virg. Aen. 5, 837. (11) Via secta par ambas, Virg. Geor. 1, 238. Perque duas in morem fluminis arctos, Id. Geor. 1, 245. (12) Per deos, Cic. Per caput hoc, Virg. Perque novem juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov. (13) Per ego te haec genua obtestor, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 13. Per pietatem, Id. Bacch. 4, 8, 64. Per ego te, &c. Id. Trin. 2, 2, 4. (14) Per fortunas incumbe, Cic. Att. 3, 20. Per ego te, fili, quaecunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor, quaeloque, Liv. 23, 9. Per ego te deos oro, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 15. (15) Per liquidas auras, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 2, 61. Latè per orbem terrarum arma circumtulit P. R. Flor. proem. op. Claelia per patriam flumen equitabat, Id. 1, 10. Venit per auras cornix, Phaedr. 2, 6, 7. Fugà per agros spargi, Liv. (16) Per tot annos etiam nunc statuere non potuisse, Cic. Per haec tempora, Id. Qui ad triumphum per eos dies venerat, Id. Per annonam caram dixit me natum pater, Plaut. Servata per aevum, eternally, Lucr. 1, 550. Per septingentos annos, Flor. Notandum in hac notione saepe intelligi per. Simul gratulatum quod ita res hos annos in Hispania gessitis, Liv. Justitium remittitur quod fuerat dies decem & octo, Id. (17) Per folia solibus coctus praedulci sapore, Plin. 12, 11. (18) Per tempus advenis, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 44. Video Phidippum per tempus egredi, seasonably, Id. Hecyr. 4, 3, 16. Spolia per otium legere, Liv. at their own leisure. Quare per omnia praetulerim, in every respect, Col. Per se sibi quisque charus est, naturally, Cic. (19) Nempè nominibus, verbis, adverbis, ac participiis, ut in seq. exemplis, peradolescens, pergratus, pervellim, perjucundè, peraedificatus, observare licet; ab illis etiam per *timetis* eleganter aliquando disjungitur, ut, Per mihi, per inquam gratum feceris, Cic.*

* *Pera*, ac. f. (1) A bag, or pouch to carry victuals in. (2) A satchel, poke, or budget. (1) Mart. 14, 81. (2) Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas, Phaedr. 4, 9, 1. Melotes, quae etiam pera vocatur, pellis est caprina à collo pendens, praecincta utque ad lumbos, *Isid.*

Përaburdus, a, um. adj. *Very absurd, contrary to all reason.* Peraburda verba, *Cic. Part. Or.* Illud, si quis dicere velit, peraburdum est, *Id. de Fin. 5, 11.*

Përacër, acris, acre. (1) *Very sharp, poignant.* (2) Met. *Piercing, acute.* (1) Peracre acetum, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1.* (2) Caesar habet peracre judicium, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16.*

Përacërbus, a, um. (1) *Very sour, sharp, tart.* (2) Met. *Grievous.* (1) Peracerba gustatu uva, *Cic. de Sen. 15.* (2) Hoc mihi peracerbum fuit, *Plin. Epist. 6, 5, 6.*

Peracëscō, is, ere, ui. neut. *To be very sour, Met. to be very grievous, uneasy, or displeasing to the mind.* = Hoc, hoc est, quod peracescit, hoc est demum quod percrucior, *Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13. R. occ.*

Peractio, onis, f. verb. [*à perago*] *An ending, finishing, or closing.* Senectus aetatis est peractio tanquam fabulae, *Cic. de Senect. 23.*

Përacturus, a, um. part. *That will plead, or defend.* Se causam, quam susceperat, nullo labore peracturum videbat, *Cic.*

Përactus, a, um. part. [*à peragor*] (1) *Perfect, finished, accomplished, completed.* (2) *Held, kept.* (3) *Past, passed over,*

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spent. (4) *Told, declared, discoursed of.* (5) *Pleaded.* (6) *Obtained.* (7) *Drained, exhausted.* (1) Opus peractum, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 2.* Peractis imperiis, *Hor. Od. 4, 14, 39.* mensibus, *Phaedr. 1, 18, 2.* (2) Conventibus Galliae peractis, *Caes. B. C. 5, 1.* (3) Vita finè labe peracta, *Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 49.* Si flore caret meliusque peractum tempus, *Id. Art. Amat. 2, 665.* Hibernis peractis, *the time for winter quarters being over, Caes. (4) Res tenues, tenui sermone peractae, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 9.* (5) Peracta est causa prior, *Ov. Met. 15, 36.* (6) Poenitere aliquem voti peracti, *Juv. 10, 6.* (7) = Quum omne peractum est, & jam defecit nostrum mare, *Juv. 5, 93.*

Përacuo, ère, ui, utum. *To make very sharp.* Surculum peracuito, *Cato, c. 40.*

Përacutè, adv. *Very sharply, sorely, or severely.* Peracutè querbare, *Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2.*

Përacurus, a, um. (1) *Very sharp, keen, or fine edged.* (2) *Met. Artful, ingenious, witty.* (3) *Nice, fine, subtil.* (1) Peracuta falx, *Mart. 3, 24.* (2) Peracutum & artis plenum orationis genus, *Cic. de Cl. Or. 30.* Peracuta praecepta, *Id. Non, dejeci, sed, ejeci; peracutum hoc tibi videtur, Id. pro Caecin. (3) Fingenda fuit mihi causa peracuta, Cic. pro Planc.*

Përadölescens, tis. *Very young.* Homo peradolefcens, *Cic. pro Manil. 21.*

Përadölescentulus, i. m. *A very youth, a very young man,* *Nep. Eum. 1.*

Përaedificatus, a, um. part. *Built up, finished.* Domos extruunt, nec peraedificatis cultum adhibent, *Col. R. R. 4, 3.*

|| *Peraequatores*, Alciat. & vet. inscript. ap. *Grut. Gatherers of poll-money.* † *Exactores censuum.*

Peraequè, adv. *Very equally.* Legiones omnes peraequè caesae, *Cic. Fam. 10, 33.* vid. & *Nep. Attic. 13.*

Përaequo, are. act. *To equal, or answer by producing the like quantity.* Singulae vites denas amphoras peraequabunt, *Col. 3, 9.*

Përaequus, a, um. *Very equal, or even.* Peraequa proportio, *Cic. Verr. 4, 21.*

Përagendus, a, um. (1) *To be finished, performed, or done.* (2) *To be past, or spent.* (1) Peragenda est fabula, *Cic. de Sen. 19.* (2) Vita peragenda sub axe Boreo, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 8, 41.*

Përagens, tis. part. (1) *Performing.* (2) *Forcing forward, making to run.* (1) Peragens sacra, *Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 66.* Solo peragens turm murmure bellum, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 269.* (2) Oestrum pecora peragens, *Sen.*

Përagitatus, a, um. part. *Galled, pressed hard upon.* Vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, *Caes. B. C. 1, 80.*

Përagito, are. freq. (1) *To raise, or make to rise by rubbing, or stirring often.* (2) *To work things together that they may mix well.* Foeniculo peragitet, ne quid sublederit, quod possit plumbum perforare, *Col. 12, 19, 4.* (2) Rudicula lignea peragito donec perfectè refrigescant, *Col. 12, 46.*

Përagitor, ari. pass. *To be stirred, or wrought together.* Rutabulo ligneo peragitatur, *Col. 12, 24, 4.*

Perägo, ère, ègi, actum. act. [*ex per, & ago*] (1) *To perfect, finish, accomplish, perform, dispatch.* (2) *To bear fruit, as a tree.* (3) *To hold, or keep a council, or court.* (4) *To pass, pass away, or spend time.* (5) *To pass through.* (6) *To pierce, or run through.* (7) *To tell, declare, set forth, to write, read, or consider thoroughly.* (8) *To till.* (9) *To spend, or waste.* (10) *To concoct, or digest.* (11) *To kill, slay, or dispatch.* (1) Sic citò rem perages, *Phaedr. 4, 25, 13.* (2) Priorem fructum peragunt, *Plin. 13, 41.* (3) Peragit concilium, *Caes. B. G. 6, 4.* (4) Ille salubres aestates peraget, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 21.* (5) * Peragere freta remo, *to pass through the straits in a gally, Ov. Epist. 15, 65.* Cum sol duodena peregit signa, *Id. 13, 618.* (6) Theseus latus ense peregit, *Ov. Ep. 4, 119.* (7) Res pace bellòque gestas peragam, *Liv. Tum peragit verbis auspicià, Id. Peragere causas, to plead them, Petron. c. 137.* = Hac intentione tot ista volumina peregit, *perused, read them over, Plin. Epist. 3, 5.* Omnia animo mecum ante peregi, *I considered them thoroughly, Virg. Aen. 6, 105.* (8) Ille suam peragebat humum, *Ov. Fast. 4, 693.* (9) Bona dente magnanimus peragit puer, *Perf. 6, 22.* (10) Huic tam igneum fervorem esse tradunt, ut omnem cibum statim peragat, *Plin. 9, 86.* (11) Quam pessimorum lex avara fatorum sextà peragit hyeme, *Mart. 5, 38, 15.*

Përagor, i, actus, pass. (1) *To be perfected, performed, or completed.* (2) *To be pleaded.* (3) *To be impleaded, censured, &c.* (4) *To be passed, as a judiciary sentence.* (5) * *To be passed, or sailed over.* (1) *Vid. Perago.* (2) Cum benè promissi causa peracta mei est, *Ov. Epist. 21, 152.* (3) Et peragar populi publicus ore reus, *Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 24.* (4) Tam superba censura peragitur, *Plin. 7, 30.* *Vid. Perago.* (5) * Peragebantur gravidis freta pressa carinis, *Petron. c. 119.*

Përagrandus, a, um. part. *To be travelled over,* *Suet Aug. 93.*

Përagrans, tis. part. (1) *Wandering, rambling, or travelling up and down.* (2) *Met. Surveying, viewing, considering.* (1) Cilices campos & montes peragrantes, *Cic. de Div. 1, 42.* rura, *Id. Office. 3, 1.* Stabula alta leo saepè peragrans, *Virg. Aen. 10, 724. conf. Liv. 39, 23.* (2) Caetera confimili mentis ratione peragrans, *Lucr. 2, 675.*

Përagratiō, ōnis, f. verb. *A travelling up and down, a progress.* Quae fuit ejus peragratio itinerum? *Cic. Philipp. 2, 23.*

Përagratus,

Përāgratus, a, um. part. (1) *Wandered over*. (2) *Travelled over*. (1) *Peragrato celer per saxa monte jacuit Aetæon, Senec. Theb. 13.* (2) *Asia tota peragrata, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91.* Nequicquam peragrata Hispania, *Liv. 21, 19.*
Përāgro, are. [ex per, & ager, gri] (1) *To wander, or ramble over fields, woods, or deserts.* (2) *To travel over, or through.* (3) *To discover, lay open, or disclose.* (4) *To spread, to diffuse, to display.* (5) *To view, or to survey.* (6) *To affect highly, to make a lasting impression upon.* (1) *Hanc, Matrem magnam, accepimus agros & nemora cum quodam strepitu peragere, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 11.* Libyæ deserta peragro, *Virg. Aen. 1, 388.* Fugâ sylvas saltusque peragrat Dictæos, *Id. Aen. 4, 72.* de ceruâ. (2) *Dicitur orbem omnium peragrâsse terrarum, Cic. Verr. 4, 48.* Met. Cum orbem terrarum non pedibus magis, quàm laudibus peragras, *Plin. Paneg. 14.* Avia Pieridum peragro loca, *Lucr. 1, 925.* (3) *Possum omnes latebras suspicionum peragrasse dicendo, Cic. pro Coel. 22.* (4) *Non solum fama jam de illo, sed etiam laetitia peragravit, Cic. pro Mil. 36.* (5) *Omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75.* (6) *Ita peragrat per animos hominum, &c. Cic. de Orat. 1, 51.*
Përāgror, ari, âtus. pass. (1) *To be wandered over.* (2) *To be travelled over, or through.* (1) *Gravidis freta pulsa carinis jam peragrabantur, Petron. c. 119. sed al. al. leg.* (2) *Nec disjunctissimas terras citius cujusquam passibus potuisse peragrari, quàm, &c. Cic. Vid. Peragro.*
Përālbis, a, um. adj. *Very white.* *Peralba avis, Apul. Met. 5, p. 167.*
Përāmans, tis. nom. ex part. *Loving entirely.* *Homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Attic. 4, 8.*
Përāmanter, adv. *Most lovingly, or affectionately.* = *Me perofficiose & peramanter observant, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*
Përāmbulans, tis. part. *Walking, or travelling over.* *Haec perambulanti mihi ostenditur subiacens lacus, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.*
Përāmbulo, are. (1) *To travel through, about, or over.* (2) *To go, or pass up and down.* (1) *Vos qui multas perambulatis terras, Varr. de R. R. 1, 2, 3.* (2) *Tutus bos rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17.* Met. *Perambulabis astra sidus aureum, shall be conversant among, Id. Epod. 17, 41.*
Përāmoenus, a, um. adj. *Very pleasant.* *Peramoena aestas, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 3.*
Përāmplius, a, um. adj. *Very large.* *Simulacra perampla, Cic. Verr. 4, 49.*
Përāngustē, adv. *Very closely, or straitly, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35.*
Përāngustus, a, um. adj. *Very strait and narrow.* *Perangustum fretum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66.* *Aditus perangustus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15.* *Perangusta via, Liv. 22, 4.*
Përānno, are. neut. [ex per, & annus; qu. per annum duro] *To live a year.* *Puella nata non perannavit, Suet. Vesp. 5.*
Përāntiquus, a, um. adj. *Very antient.* *Perantiquum signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 45. & 49.*
Përāppositus, a, um. *Very apposite, proper, or suitable, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.*
Përārans, tis. part. (1) *Plowing, furrowing all over.* (2) *Met. Writing all over.* (1) *Vid. Peraro.* (2) *Perarantem plena reliquit cera manum, Ov. Met. 9, 563.*
Përāratus, a, um. part. (1) *Plowed over.* (2) *Written.* (1) *Peraratus ager, Col. (2) Perarata litera, Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 1.* *Peraratae tabellae, Id. Amor. 1, 9, 7.*
Përārdus, a, um. adj. *Very hard, or difficult.* *Mihi hoc perardum est demonstrare, Cic. Verr. 3, 71.*
Përāresco, ère, ui. *To be, or grow very dry.* *Solis afflatu peraruit, Col. 4, 24.* *Dum peraruit herba in pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 49.*
Përārgutus, a, um. *Very witty, sharp, or smart.* *Homo perargutus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 45.*
Përāridus, a, um. *Over dry, too dry.* = *Ut neque peraridum, neque rursus viride colligatur, Col. 2, 19. de forno.* *Peraridum solum, Id. 3, 11.*
Përārmatus, a, um. part. *Well armed.* *Hoc modo instructo exercitu, ac perarmato, Curt. 4, 9, 6.*
Përarmo, are. aet. *To arm well.* *Hujus manum potentem gladius perarmat anceps, Prud. Cath. 6, 86.*
Përāro, are. aet. (1) *To furrow all over with wrinkles.* (2) *Met. To sail over, to plow the main.* (3) *To write, or transcribe.* (1) *Rugis peraravit anilibus ora, Ov. Met. 14, 96.* (2) *Perarate pontum forte timenda, Sen. Med. 650.* (3) *Mea carmina regina bellorum virago Caesareo peraravit auro, Stat. Sylv. 4, 5, 24.*
Përāror, ari. pass. *To be written.* *Blandis peraretur littera verbis, Ov. A. Am. 1, 455.*
Përāspër, a, um. adj. *Very rough, Cels. 5, 28.*
Përāstutē, adv. *Very subtilly, very craftily, Plaut. Truc. 2, 43.* ubi tamen aliter legunt quidam recentiores.
Përāstutulus, a, um. *Very cunning, crafty, or subtil.* = *Mulier callida & ad hujusmodi flagitia perastutula, Apul. Met. 9, p. 271.*
Përaticum, i. n. *A sort of bdellium, Plin. 12, 19.*
Përātim, adv. *Bag by bag, by small parcels at a time.* =

Nihil moror peratim ductare, at ego solitum ductitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.
Përattentē, adv. *Very attentively, or heedfully.* *Animadverti perattentē, Cic. pro Coel. 11.*
Përattentus, a, um. *Very attentive, or heedful.* *Superiore omni oratione perattentos vestros animos habuimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.*
Përāudiendus, a, um. *To be heard thoroughly.* *Auribus peraudienda sunt, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.*
Përbacchatus, a, um. part. *Raging over.* *Përbacchata domos incendia, Claud. de Bell. Get. 242.*
Përbacchor, ari, âtus sum. dep. *To spend the time in excessive drinking, revelling, and playing.* *Quam multos dies in ea villa turpissimè es përbacchatus? Cic. Philipp. 2, 41.*
Përbeatus, a, um. adj. *Very happy or fortunate, Cic. de Orat. 1, 1.*
Përbellē, adv. *Very well, mighty well, Cic. Fam. 16, 18.*
Përbenē, adv. *Passing, or exceeding well.* *Fortuna perbenē fecit, Liv. 45, 3.* *Përbenē loqui Latine putabatur, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 28.*
Përbënevölus, a, um. adj. *Very friendly, or kind.* *Pëscenius est perbenevolus nobis, Cic. Fam. 14, 4.*
Përbëgnē, adv. (1) *Very courteously, or civilly.* (2) *Most dearly, or kindly.* (1) *Perbenignē mihi respondit, Cic. 2, ad fr. 1, 1.* (2) *Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 69.*
Përbibesia, ae. f. *The feigned name of a drinking country.* *Ex fabricâ Plautina, Curt. 3, 1, 74.*
Përbibo, ère, bi, bitum. *To drink, or suck up, to take in.* *Perbibere liberalia studia, Sen. nequitiam, Id. Ego pereo quoi medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 16.*
Përbito, is. ère. & are. [ex per & antiq. beto, quod adducit Non. ex Pacuvio & Varrone; vil bito, quod manet apud Plaut. Merc. 2, 4. sub fin. Ad portum ne bitas] *To perish, or be ruined.* *Malo cruciatus perbitere, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 12.* *Nē fame perbitet, Non. ex Livio.* + *Pereco.*
Përblandē, adv. *Very kindly, Macr. Sat. 1, 2.* + *Përbëgnē.*
Përblandus, a, um. adj. (1) *Mighty fair spoken.* (2) *Very kind, courteous, and complaisant.* (1) *Homo perblandus qui hominem avarissimum exoraret, Cic. ad 2, fratr. 1, 2.* (2) = *Oratio perblanda ac benigna, Liv. 23, 10.*
Përbonus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very good, full, large.* (2) *Very convenient, well situate.* (3) *Artificial, curious.* (4) *Very fruitful.* (1) *Prandium perbonum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 3.* (2) *Non in loco perbono emit has aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 143.* (3) *Perbona toreumata, Cic. Verr. 4, 18.* (4) *Agri perboni, Cic. pro Flacc. 29.* ¶ *Quoad mecum rex fuit, perbono loco res erat, went mighty well, Id. Attic. 6, 1.*
Përbrevis, ve. adj. (1) *Very short.* (2) *Of very small continuance.* (1) *Litterae perbreves, Cic. Fam. 4, 15.* *Et per tmesin.* *Altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, Id. pro Cluent. 1.* (2) *Satis sperare perbrevis aevi Carthaginem esse, Liv.*
Përbrevitèr, adv. *Very briefly, in very few words.* *Quao ego nunc perbrevitèr attingo, Cic. pro Domo, 15.*
** Perca*, ae. f. *A fish called a perch, Plin. 32, 34.*
Përcalēfactus, a, um. part. [à percaleſio] *Thoroughly heated.* *Percalēfacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 177.* *Glebae percalefactae, Varr. R. R. 1, 27.* *Aër ab sole percalefactus, Vitruv. 8, 2.*
Përcalēo, ère, ui. n. *To grow thoroughly warm, to become very hot.* *Ubi percaluit vis venti, Lucr. 6, 280.* *Postquam vetus humor ab igne percaluit solis, Ov. Metam. 1, 417.*
Përcalleo, ère, ui. n. (1) *To become hardened, or insensible, to be wholly regardless, or not to be moved.* (2) *Aet. To be exactly skilled in, to know, or understand perfectly.* (1) = *Sed nescio quomodo jam usu obdurerat & percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, Cic. pro Mil. 28.* (2) *Si modò usum rerum percallueris, Cic. de Orat. 2, 35.*
Përcandefacio, ère. *To make very hot.* *Cum in imo per alumen, aut bitumen, seu sulphur ignis excitatur, ardore percandefacit terram quae est circa se, Vitruv. 8, 3.*
Përcandidus, a, um. *Perfectly white.* *Percandida compositio, Cels. 5, 9.*
Përcantatrix, icis. *A singing girl, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.*
Përcârus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very dear, as to affection.* (2) *Very dear, as to price.* (1) *Junia Agrippinae diu percara, Tac. Ann. 13, 19.* (2) *Hui, percara est virgo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25.*
Përcautus, a, um. *Very wary.* = *Delectus in familiaritatibus hominum Graecorum percautus, & diligens, Cic. ad 2, fr. 1, 1.*
Përcelēbrâtus, a, um. *Made public, divulged.* = *Pervulgata & percelebrata sermonibus res est, Cic. pro Coel. 29.*
Përcelēbro, are. unde percelebror. pass. *To be divulged, to be made public, or spread every where.* *Versus totâ Siciliâ percelebrantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 31.*
Përceler, is, re. adj. *Very speedy, sudden.* *Perceler interitus, Cic. pro Coel. 24.*
Përceleritèr, adv. *Very speedily.* *Recepit perceleritèr se ablatum diploma, Cic. Fam. 6, 12.*
Përcello, ère, cûli, [an perculli incert. Perculsi animum, Ter. Andr.]

Andr. 1, 1, 98. Me nec tam Larissae percussit campus opimae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 11. Nam in utroque loco meliores libri habent percussit) culsum. act. [ex per, & antiq. cello, i. e. κάλλω, moveo] (1) To thrust aside, to put by, or remove by force. (2) To overthrow, overturn, bear, or beat down. (3) To strike, hit, or smite. (4) Met. To affect deeply, to grieve, to strike to the heart, to wound, to disquiet sorely, to trouble. (5) To astonish, amaze, daunt, surprise, abash, or put out of countenance. (6) To affect, move, touch with delight, or admiration. (7) To defer, or put off. (1) Quum scutum scuto imum percussit, *Liv.* (2) Quo tridis? perculeris jam tu me, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 87. = Mars communis exultantem saepe evertit, & perculit, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21. Met. = Perii! plaustrum perculi, I have spoiled the whole design, *Prov. ap. Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 22. (3) Flectentem cornua Perseus stipite perculit, *Ov. Met.* 5, 58. Quem cuspide perculit, *Id. Amor.* 2, 9, 7. & Vix duos aut tres incolumes praestitit, cæteros alium aliâ de causâ perculit, *Suet. Tib.* 55. (4) Si te fortè dolor aliquis perculerit, exclamabis ut mulier? *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 20. Quanquam nulla me ipsum privatim perculit insignis injuria, *Id.* (5) Regis non tam subito pavore perculit pectus, quàm anxii implevit curis, *Liv.* Primò Aricinos res inopinata perculebat, *Id.* = Haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. Coenus atroci mendacio universos perculebat, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 54, 1. (6) Vicinum adolescentulum aspexisti, candor hujus te, & proceritas vultus, oculisque perculebat, *Cic. pro Coel.* 15. Sed hic J. F. Gronov. leg. pepulerunt. (7) Ad novum hoc percellit annum, *Lucil.*

Percellor, i, culsus. pass. To be struck, surprized, daunted, &c. *Cic. Catil.* 2, 13. vid. Percello, & Perculus.

Percenteo, ère, ui. act. (1) To count, reckon up, or recount exactly. (2) To travel over. (1) & Quo quisquam possit, vestra in nos uiveria promerita, non dicam complecti orando, sed percentere numerando? *Cic. post. redit.* Merita percentuit, *Curt.* 8, 5, 10. gaudia, *Tac. de Orat.* 6, 6. (2) Italiam percentuisti, perge in Siciliam, *Cic. contra Rull.* 2, 18. Totum percentuit orbem, *Ov. Met.* 2, 335. Ita quum percentuisset Thessaliam, *Liv.* 24, 52.

Perceptio ònis. f. verb. [à percipio] (1) A taking, gathering, or receiving. (2) Met. A perceiving, knowing, or comprehending. (1) Perceptio fructuum & conservatio, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 3. (2) = Tuâ perceptione lactabere, *Id.* Ars quae potest esse, nisi quae ex multis animi perceptionibus constat? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 7.

Perceptum, i. n. in plur. percepta, orum. Speculationes. Percepta appello, quae dicuntur Graecè διαφύματα, *Cic. de Fato*, 6. Astrologorum percepta, *Id.* Philosophorum percepta habere praecepta, *Nep. Attic.* 17. Nisi hic potius participium habendum fuerit.

Percepturus, a, um. part. About to perceive. Percepturos arbitror, si eadem lingua fuero usus, qua tu egisti, *Curt.* 6, 8, 35.

Perceptus, a, um. part. [à percipior] (1) Partaken of, enjoyed. (2) Gotten, procured. (3) Met. Perceived, understood, known. (4) Learnt perfectly. (1) & Ea omnia desiderata magis, quàm assidue percepta, delectant, *Cic. post. Red. ad Quir.* 1. (2) Vell. Patere. 2, 13. (3) = Cum nihil haberet comprehendi, percepti, cogniti, constitui, &c. *Cic.* (4) *Cic.*

|| Percerpo, ère, pli, ptum. act. [ex per, & carpo] To make collections, or gather notes out of. Quum Aristotelis libros problematum percerpissimus, *Gell.* 2, 30. Sed Gron. MS. habet praecerperemus.

Percido, ère, cidi, & cecidi. act. [à caedo] (1) To beat all over. (2) Obscoen. (1) Non, si os perciderim tibi, metuum, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 12. Lentuli exercitum percedit, *Flor.* 3, 20. Terga hostium percudit, *Id.* 4, 12. (2) Percidit, *Περαινι, ως ιμι αιοχη, Gloss. vid. Percifus.*

Percidor. pass. obscoeno sensu, *Mart. Ep.* 4, 48. Vid. Percifus.

Percieo, ère, ivi, itum. act. (1) To call, or proclaim. (2) To move thoroughly. (3) To strike, or pierce as a sound doth. (1) Ni istum impudicum percies, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 69. Nisi forte sit futurum à percio. (2) Ociùs animus, quàm res se perciet ulla, *Lucr.* 3, 185. (3) Edictum unum perciet aures omnibus, *Lucr.* 4, 567.

Percingo, ère, xi, etum. act. To encompass round. Saepè suas sedes percinxit vitibus albis, *Col.* 10, 347.

Percio, ii, & ivi. act. (1) To move, or affect very strongly, or violently. (2) To enrage, to provoke highly. (1) Ubi me quaedam divina voluptas percit atque horror, *Lucr.* 3, 29. ubi tamen al. percipit. (2) Irai fax subdita percit, *Lucr.* 3, 304.

Percipiendus, a, um. part. (1) To be reaped, or gathered, as corn, fruit, &c. (2) To be understood, or known. (1) In fructibus percipiendis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 18. & Non ferendis, non percipiendis fructibus, non condendis, *Id. de Sen.* 7. Met. Auribus hic fructus percipiendus erit, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 2, 68. Voluptas oculis percipienda, *Id. ex Pont.* 4, 9, 38. (2) Philosophia oratori necessariò percipienda est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51.

Percipiens, tis. part. Reaping. Percipiens gaudia, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 1, 60.

Percipio, ère, èpi, eptum. act. [ex per, & capio] (1) To take up wholly, or seize entirely, to possess, invade, or fill. (2) To take, receive, gather, reap, partake of, or have. (3) To perceive, understand, know, or apprehend. (4) To retain. (5) To

mind, regard, or be attentive to. (6) To take. (1) Cum membra hominis percepit fervida febris, *Lucr.* 6, 804. Cui misero medullam ventris percepit fames, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 17. Neque agri, neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 2. (2) Legata hac conditione percipient, *Petron.* c. 141. Percipere & condere fructus, *Cic. de Senect.* 7. Vertentis fructum percipimus anni, *Propert.* 4, 2, 11. Met. Pro tantis laboribus fructum victoriae percipere, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 27. modestiae fructum, *Cic. sensum ex moerore patrio, Id. ex eo patre* tantos luctus, *Id.* (3) Percipere aliquid auribus, *Cic. Orat.* 2. oculis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 28. Facile percipere, *Quint. animis, Id. animo, Id.* (4) Themistocles omnium civium nomina perciperat, *Cic. de Sen.* 7. (5) Percipe quid dubitem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 190. Percipite diligenter quae dicam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. (6) Ut, quodcunque consilium tu percipies, &c. *Cic. Att.* 8, 13.

Percipior, pi, eptus. pass. (1) To be taken with. (2) Met. To be understood, learned, known perfectly. (1) Cum jucunditate quadam percipi sensibus, *Cic. de Fin.* 1. (2) = Percipi & comprehendere, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 11. Falsa à veris, & quae percipi non possunt, ab iis quae possunt, distinguere, *Id. ibid.* 21.

* Percis, idis. f. A sort of shell-fish, *Plin.* 32, 53.

Percifus, a, um. part. [à percidor] (1) Beaten, or mauled all over. (2) Obscoen. (1) Os tibi percifum, *Mart.* 2, 73. Sunt tamen qui legunt praecifum. (2) Percidi gaudes, percifus, *Papile, ploras, Mart.* 4, 48. vid. locum integrum.

Percitus, a, um. part. (1) Moved. (2) Struck, smitten. (3) Met. Moved, or much troubled, passionate, fierce, highly disturbed, put into a passion. (1) Semina aeterno percita motu, *Lucr.* 2, 1054. Ubi est agitando percitus aer, *Id.* 6, 686. (2) Percitus ardor, *Lucr.* 6, 283. Atrâ bili percita est, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 95. (3) Irato ac percito animo aliquid facere, *Cic. pro Milon.* 23. = Percitum ac ferox ingenium, *Liv.* 21, 53. Percitus timore, *Lentulus ap. Cic. furore, Sen. Herc. fur.* 108. dolore, *Id. Hippol.* 1156. irâ, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 11.

Percivilis, e. adj. Very affable, or gracious. Sermo percivilis, *Suet. Tib.* 28, 3.

* Percnopterus, i. m. [à nigro alarum colore] A kind of bastard eagle, like a vulture short-winged, *Plin.* 10, 3.

* Percnos, i. m. [ex περνος, sive περνος, niger, & πτερόν, ala] The second kind of eagle, living about lakes and fens, *Plin.* 10, 3. = Plancus, anataria, *Id.*

Percoctus, a, um. part. [à percoquo] Thoroughly boiled. Lens minùs percocta, *Plin.* 22, 70. Inter nigra virum percoctaque sæcla calore, *Ethiopsians; black Moors, Lucr.* 6, 722.

Percognitus, a, um. part. [à percognoscor] Known, or discovered thoroughly. Percognita Germania est, *Plin.* 4, 28.

Percognosco, ère, nevi, nitum. act. To know perfectly well, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 50.

Percognoscor, i, itus. pass. To be thoroughly known, or discovered, leg. saltem in particip. percognitus, q. v.

Percolatus, a, um. Thoroughly strained. In terra marina aqua argillâ percolata dulcescit, *Plin.* 31, 37.

Percolo, are. act. To strain thoroughly. Postea in junceis fiscellis vel sparteis faccis percolant, *Col.* 12, 17.

Percolor, ari, atus. pass. To be strained thoroughly. Humor dulcit, ubi per terras crebrius idem percolatur, *Lucr.* 2, 474.

Percolo, ère, ui, ultum. act. (1) To grace, deck, adorn, beautify. (2) To perfect, finish, or put one's last hand to. (3) To reverence greatly, to respect highly. (1) Plerosque senatorii ordinis honore percoluit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 72. (2) & Amo quae ipse inchoavi, aut inchoata percolui, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. (3) Patrem tuum si percoles, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 4. Neque omiserit conjugem liberisque ejus percolare, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 68, 3.

Percõmis, me. adj. Very gentle, courteous, affable. Peritissimus juris idemque percomis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 58.

Percommode. adv. Very conveniently, or opportunely. Hoc percommode accidit, *Cic. pro Caec.* 27. Tumulus percommode situs ad commeatus excipiendos, *Liv.* 25, 25.

Percommodus, a, um. Very convenient, or seasonable. Id castris percommodum fuit, *Liv.* 22, 43.

Percontandus, a, um. part. To be asked, *Liv.* 21, 18.

Percontans, tis. part. Asking, enquiring. = Nunquam mihi percontanti aliquid aut quaerenti defuisti, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 21. alii autem percontanti leg. conf. *Liv.* 37, 11. & 41, 2.

Percontatio, ònis. f. verb. An asking of questions, an enquiry by questions. & Rogationi finitima est percontatio, *Cic. de Or.* 53. Non percontatione quaesitum, sed dolore expressum, *Id. pro Cluent.* 65. Vid. Percunctatio.

Percontator, òris. m. verb. An asker of many questions. Percontatorem fugito, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 69. Leg. & percunctator.

+ Perconto, are. Blandè & doctè percontat Ennius, *Non. ex Naev.* + Percontor, *Cic.*

Percontor, ari, atus sum. dep. [à conto, quo nautae utuntur ad inquirenda loca navibus opportuna, *Don.*] scrib. & percunctor. (1) To ask strictly, to enquire, demand, or question. (2) To expect, tarry, or wait for. (1) = Quid enim tam commune quàm interrogare vel percontari? nam utroque utimur indifferenter, cum alterum noscendi, alterum arguendi gratiâ videatur adhiberi, *Quint.* = & Quasi tu non multo malis narrare hoc mihi, quàm ego, quae percontor, scire! *Ter.*

Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 36. Quod te percontabor, ne id te pigeat proloqui, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 33.* Modò ille dicito ad portum, percontatum adventum Pamphili, *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 2.* § Percontari à peritis, *Cic. § Ex puella percontari, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 49.* (2) Percontatum ibo ad portum, quoad se recipiat, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 22.*

Percontumax, acis. adj. *Very stubborn, wilful, or obstinate.* Percontumax redisti huc nobis, *Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54.*

Percoptosus, a, um. *Very copious, or large.* In quibus percoptosus fuisti, *Plin. Ep. 9, 31.*

Percoquo, ère, xi, ètum. [*à per, & coquo*] (1) *To seethe, or boil thoroughly.* (2) *To cook, or dress.* (3) *To scorch.* (4) *To heat, or warm.* (5) *To ripen.* (1) Bubulas carnes percoquant, *Plin. 23, 64.* In digitis percoquam quod ceperit, *I will roast upon my fingers, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1.* (2) Prandium qui percoquat, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 18.* (3) Flammeus ardor terram percoxerat igni, *Lucr. 6, 858.* (4) Qui queat hic fervor percoquere humorem? *Lucr. 5, 1253.* (5) Teneras mora percoquit uvas, *Ov. Rem. Am. 1, 83.* Pingues colles optimam messem percoquant, *Plin. Epist. 5, 6, 8.*

Percoquor, i, coctus. pass. (1) *To be thoroughly boiled.* (2) *To be ripened.* (3) *To be baked.* (4) *To be burnt, as earthen vessels are.* (1) *Vid. Percoquo.* (2) Fructus percoquitur, *Col. 4, 17.* (3) Uritur in furno, donec panis percoquatur, *Plin. 23, 5.* (4) Donce percoquantur figlina, *Plin. 34, 35.*

Percrassus, a, um. *Very thick.* Melicera autem mala est, multa, & percrassa, *Cels. 5, 26.*

Percrebresco, ère, brui & bui. neut. *To be divulged, or spread, to become known, or common, to be noised abroad, or talked of publicly.* Cum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuisse, *Cic. pro Mur. 25.* rumor, *Curt. 6, 2, 15.* Quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisse, *Caes. B. G. 3, 43.* Fama quae de tua voluntate percrebuit, *Cic. Fam. 10, 10.* Si hoc tantum scelus percrebuisse, *Id. Att. 11, 9.* Opinio quae apud exterarum gentes omnium sermone percrebuit, *Id. Aet. in Verr. 1.* Ex clamore fama tota urbe percrebuit, *Id.*

Percrebuit, imperf. *It hath been divulged, or spread, &c.* Percrebuerat antiquitus urbem nostram nisi opibus Aegypti ali non posse, *Plin. jun. Percrebuit in castris, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 1.*

Percrepo, ui, itum. n. *To resound, or ring with.* Locum illum litoris percrepare totum mulierum vocibus, *Cic. Verr. 5, 13.*

Percrecio, àre, unde percrecior, ari. pass. *To be vexed to the very soul.* Hoc, hoc est, quod peracecit, hoc est demum quod percrecior, *Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13.*

Percreodus, a, um. adj. *Very unripe.* Pruna percreuda, *Col. 12, 10.*

Percredo, ère, di, sum. *To crack the shell, as chickens do in time of hatching.* An pulli rostellis ova percrederint? *Col. 8, 5.*

Percrellus, a, um. part. [*à percellor*] (1) *Struck, smitten.* (2) *Met. Deeply affected with, wounded, vexed, sorely disquieted.* (3) *Astonished, amazed, surprized.* (4) *Affected, or touched with delight, or admiration.* (1) Percussa atque prostrata jacent omnia, *Cic. Fam. 4, 4.* (2) = Fractus, afflicus, destituitione illa percussus, *Cic. Percussa mentem formidine mater, Virg. Geor. 4, 357.* (3) Oppidani magnam atque insolitam re percussi, *Sall. B. J. 78.* Quibus visis percussae barbarorum turmae, *Caes. B. G. 8, 29.* Tanto percussus nomine Pallas, *Virg. Aen. 8, 121.* conf. *Liv. 21, 33.* (4) Obstupuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achates, *Virg. Aen. 1, 517.*

Percrellus, a, um. part. [*à percolor*] *Thoroughly trimmed, well dressed.* & Quae lavata est, nisi perculta est, meo quidem animo illa est, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 24.*

Percrentans, tis. part. *Asking, inquiring, demanding.* Percrentantibus lentè respondere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 71.*

Percrentatio, ònis. f. verb. *An inquiry, a demanding, or asking of questions.* Percrentatione nostrorum, *Caes. B. G. 10, 39.* Nos nihil de eo percrentationibus reperiebamus, *Id. B. G. 5, 13.* conf. *Liv. 21, 19.* *Vid. Percontatio.*

Percrentatus, a, um. part. *Having asked, or inquired.* Percrentatus Caesarem, *Tac. Ann. 12, 5, 3.* de consiliis, *Kal. Max. 3, 7, 1.* conf. *Liv. 21, 18.* 40, 21.

Percrentor, àri. dep. *id. qu. percontor.* [*ex per, & cunctus.* *Donat.* quod is qui curiosus est, per cuncta interroget, *Fest.*] (1) *To ask curiously, to inquire strictly, to demand, or question.* (2) *Met. To consult, or advise with.* (1) § Percrentari doctos, *Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 96.* § Percrentari à peritis, &c. *Cic. § ex aliquo, Plaut. (2) Aurum percrentari, Probus ap. Gell. 13, 20.* *Vid. Percontor.*

Percrepidus, a, um. adj. *Very kindly affected towards.* Cognovi Hortensium percrepidum tui, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7.*

Percrepio, ère, ivi, itum. *To desire greatly, or earnestly, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 51.*

Percrepatus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly cured, or healed.* Vix dum satis percrepato vulnere, *Curt. 4, 6, 21.* conf. *Liv. 21, 57.*

Percrepius, a, um. *Very careful, diligent, or inquisitive.* Fidelis servulus, percrepius, & minime mendax, *Cic. pro Cluent. 62.*

Percreuro, àre. act. *To cure, or heal thoroughly, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1.*

Percreuror, àri, àtus. pass. *To be thoroughly healed, or cured.* Sanguis nisi emissus fuerit tardè percreurabitur, *Col. 6, 11.* *Met.*

Quicquid imbecillum in animo, nec percreuratum est, exulcerat, *Sen.*

Percrerens, tis. part. *Passing, or making its way over, or through.* Ventus rapido percrerens turbine campos, *Lucr. 1, 274.* diversas luna fenestras, *Prop. 1, 3, 31.*

Percrerritur, imperf. (1) *It is run over with.* (2) *Met. Recited, told, set forth.* (1) Iterum glutino percrerritur, *Plin. 13, 26.* (2) & Multo apertius ad intelligendum est, si sic consilium aliquando, ac non ista brevitate percrerritur, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 80.*

Percreuro, ère, ri & cucurri. act. (1) *To run in great haste, to continue running all the way.* (2) *To run with speed over, or through.* (3) *To pass, or make its way over, or through.* (4) *To run over in speaking of, or discoursing at large upon.* (5) *To run over in the mind, thought, &c.* (6) *To run over by reckoning, or recounting.* (7) *To run over by reciting briefly, or reading cursorily.* (1) Curriculo percreure, *Ter. Henaut. 4, 4, 11.* § Ad te properans percreuro ad forum, *Id. Andr. 2, 2, 18.* (2) Caesar omnem agrum Picenum percreurit, *Caes. B. C. 1, 15.* Quum omnes regiones Galliae percreurissent, *Hirt. ap. eund. B. G. 8, 52.* (3) Per mare, & terras rapidus percreurre turbo, *Lucr. 6, 668.* Magnum percreurrunt murmura coelum, *Id. 5, 1220.* (4) Per omnes civitates percreurit oratio mea, *Cic. Verr. 3, 42.* (5) Orator percreurret omnes locos, *Cic. Orat. 15.* Animo rotundum percreurisse polum, *Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6.* (6) Omnia poenarum percreurre nomina, *Virg. Aen. 6, 637.* (7) Fluribus verbis dicerem, quae nunc percreurit oratio mea, *Cic. pro Cluent. 60.* Id, tamen extra causam est, percreuram tamen brevi, *Id. pro Caecin. 32.* ¶ Pan unco labro calamos percreurit hiantes, *runneth them over in piping, Lucr. 4, 592.* Querulas agili percreurit pollice chordas, *playeth nimbly on them, Ov. Amor. 2, 4, 27.* Arguto conjux percreurit pectine telas, *Virg. Geor. 1, 294.* Grato menha mentas odore percreurit in rusticis dapibus, *Plin. 19, 47.*

Percreuror, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be run over.* (2) *To be recited briefly.* (1) Percreuritur Hebrus, *Claud. in Ruf. 2, 290.* (2) Ea quae valde breviter à te de ipsa arte percreursunt, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 47.*

Percreursio, ònis. f. verb. *A rambling progress.* Italiae percreursio, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 25.*

Percreursio, ònis. f. verb. *A speedy running over in the mind.* Propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percreursionem, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.*

Percreurso, àre. freq. [*à percreuro*] *To range frequently up and down.* Latronum modo percreursant totis finibus nostris, *Liv. 23, 42.*

Percreursus, a, um. part. (1) *Run over, recounted, reckoned up.* (2) *Run over in thought, revolved in mind.* (1) Suis in eum beneficiis modicè percreursis, *Tac. Ann. 4, 40, 1.* (2) Quae stiones percreursas, & propè decantatas habere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 32.*

Percreursio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A knocking, beating, or striking.* (2) *Snapping, or cracking of the fingers.* (3) *A stroke in measuring of time in feet, or music.* (1) Capitis percreursiones, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 26.* (2) Digitorum percreursione haeres possit esse, *Cic. Offic. 3, 19.* (3) Sunt insignes percreursiones eorum numerorum, & minuti pedes, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 47.* Non sunt in ea tanquam tibicini percreursionum modi, *Id. Orat. 58.*

Percreursor, òris. m. verb. (1) *A striker.* (2) *An hired assassin, a cutthroat, a bravo.* (1) *Plin. 8, 19.* (2) Deprehensus cum sicà percreursor Caesaris, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 29.* Sin eos, quos, qui leviori nomine appellant, percreursores vocant, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 33.*

Percreursura, ae. f. (1) *A mark of a blow.* (2) *A shaking.* (3) *A stroke.* (1) Percreursura ferro vel fude facta, *Apul. de Herb. 31, 6.* (2) Percreursura cribri, *Vulg. Interpr. (3) Id. Levit. 12, 54.*

Percreursurus, a, um. part. *About to strike.* Percreursurus uxorem, *Curt. 8, 3, 4.* filium, *Id. 8, 7, 7.* conf. *Liv. 39, 43.*

Percreursus, a, um. part. [*à percreurior*] (1) *Stricken, smitten, hit, &c.* (2) *Struck, stamped, coined.* (3) *Slain, killed in sacrifice.* (4) *Met. Astonished, abashed.* (5) *Played, or otherwise acted upon.* (6) *Moved, disquieted, vexed.* (7) *Affected with joy, sorrow, &c.* (8) *Cast up, or cut, as a trench, or ditch.* (1) = Lapidibus appetitus & percreursus, *Cic. pro Domo, 5.* Percreursus fluctu littora, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 83.* Percreursus foedera, *leagues made, Flor. 3, 11.* Percreursus de coelo turres, *thunder struck, Cic. Catil. 3, 8.* (2) Omnia facta dictaque sint una forma percreursus, *Sen. (3) Collum percreursus securi victima, Ov. Trist. 4, 2, 5.* (4) Percreursus saxa secuta lyram, *Ov. Amor. 3, 12, 40.* Luna solis radiis percreursus, *Lucr. 5, 703.* (5) Mens dubius percreursus, *Luc. 6, 596.* al. percreursus. Percreursus scuta sole, *Val. Flacc. 1, 495.* (6) Dolore extremo percreursus, *Valer. Flacc. 7, 475.* Percreursus temporis calamitate, *Cic. pro Mur. 24.* fortunae gravissimo vulnere, *Id. Acad. 2, 1, 3.* (7) Lacte mero mentes percreursus novellas, *bazing their spirits put into a sprightly motion, Lucr. 1, 262.* Casu percreursus iniquo, *Virg. Aen. 6, 575.* (8) Invenio fossam à rege percreursam, *Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 3.* Fossa in fronte percreursus, *Frontin. Strat. 3, 17, 5.* *Vid. Percreutio, & Percreutio.*

Percreursus, ùs. m. verb. (1) *A stroke.* (2) *Venarum percreursus, the beating of the pulses.* (3) *A dashing against.* (1) Percreursus

cussu vitata fimo aprugno curant, *Plin.* 28, 72. (2) Inaequali, ac formicante venarum percussu, *Plin.* 7, 52. (3) Percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 2, 7, 40.

Percutiendus, a, um. part. *To be smitten, or beaten.* Terga percutienda dabant, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 446.

Percutio, ēre. ssi, ssum. act. [ex per, & quatio] (1) *To strike, hit, thump, or smite.* (2) *To fell, or beat down.* (3) *To kill, slay, murder, or cut one's throat.* (4) *To deceive, or counsel.* (5) *To affright, daunt, or astonish.* (6) *Met. To shock, fret, teize, to disturb, trouble, or disquiet sorely.* (7) *To strike, or make an impression upon the mind, to affect, to touch, to please, to delight.* (8) *To strike, run, or cut a ditch, or trench.* (1) Ceu lapidem si percutiat lapis, *Lucr.* 6, 161. Manu pectus percutere, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 155. aliquem venabulo, *Cic. securi filium, Val. Max.* 9, 3, 4. colapho, *Id.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Numnam hunc percussit Jupiter? *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 21. (3) = Ipse percussit, an aliis occidendum dedit? *Cic. ¶ Securi percutere, to behead, Hirt. B. Hisp.* 21. foedera, *to make a league, Id.* (4) Rufio noster stragemate percussit Vestorium, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 2. Hunc nuncium probè percutiam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 9. Palpo percutere, *Id. Merc.* 1, 2, 42. Timidam palpo percutit, *wheelleth, flattereth, Id. Amph.* 1, 3, 28. (5) Quonam modo ille vos vivos afficeret, qui mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? *Cic. pro Mil.* 29. (6) Percussit illicè animum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 98. Audi vi hoc—percussit animum, *Cic. Quid animum quod percutit ipsum? Lucr.* 2, 885. (7) Utendum est imaginibus—quae occurrere celeritèrque percutere animum possint, *Cic. de arte Memor.* Acri percussit thyrsos laudis spes magna meum cor, *Lucr.* 1, 922. Nec me tam Latissae percussit campus opimae, quàm, &c. *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 11. (8) Fossam transversam inter montes percussit, *Front. Strat.* 1, 5, 8. *Vid. Percussus, n. 8.*

Percutior, i. ssi, pass. (1) *To be stricken, &c.* (2) *Met. To be moved, shocked, or disturbed.* (1) Fores percuti de more à lictore vetuit, *to be knocked at, Plin.* 7, 31. Percutitur rapido puppis nota, *is driven, or forced away, Ov. Fast.* 3, 588. Sidera percussa est subito tibi lingua, *planet struck, Mart.* 11, 86. (2) Repentè percussus est atrocissimis literis, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 25.

Perdecorus, a, um. adj. *Very comely, or handsome, Plin. Ep.* 3, 9.

Perdelirus, a, um. adj. *Very ridiculous, silly, or foolish.* Perdelirus esse videtur, *Lucr.* 1, 693.

Perdendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be lost.* (2) *To be killed, or slain.* (1) Non in occulto tibi est perdenda virtus, *Sen. Med.* 977. (2) Nunc mihi perdendum mortale genus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 188. *Vid. Perdo.*

Perdensus, a, um. *Very thick and solid.* Perdensa humus coelestes aquas non forbet, *Col.* 3, 12.

Perdepsio, ēre, ui. (1) *To knead.* (2) In obscoenis. (1) *Vid. Depso.* (2) Patruī perdepsit ipsam uxorem, *Catull.* 72. *Sic leg. Scal. i. e. stupravit.*

† Perdespuo, ēre. i. e. valdè despuo. *To slight, or scorn one very much, Catull. al. leg. perdepsit, quod vide.*

* Perdicium, i. n. *Pellitory of the wall.* Perdicium & aliae gentes quàm Aegyptii edunt: nomen dedit avis id maximè eruens, *Plin.* 21, 62. = Parthenium, leucanthæ, amnacus, *Id.* 21, 62. = Herba muralis, *Cels.*

Perdifficilis, e. adj. *Very difficult, or very hard.* Perdifficilis navigatio, *Cic. Att.* 3, 48. = Perdifficilis & perobscura quæstio, *Id. N. D.* 1, 1.

Perdifficiliter, ad. *Very difficultly, or hardly.* Quae perdifficiliter pernoscantur tamen, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 15.

Perdignus, a, um. adj. *Highly worthy of.* Suspicio hominem perdignum esse tuâ amicitia, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 6.

Perdiligens, tis. adj. *Very diligent, or sedulous.* Res operosa est, & hominis perdiligentis, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 5.

Perdiligenter, adv. (1) *Very diligently.* (2) *Very carefully, exactly.* (1) Epistolis tuis in eandem rationem perdiligenter scriptis commotus sum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 9. (2) Omnem rerum memoriam breviter & perdiligenter complexus est, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 3.

Perdiscendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly learned.* Libri perdiscendi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 58. Locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 15.

Perdisco, ēre, didici. act. (1) *To learn perfectly, or exactly.* (2) *To inform one's self thoroughly.* (1) = Perdiscere & nosse omnia jura belli, *Cic. pro Balb.* 20. ¶ Literas inspicere, non perdiscere, *Plin.* 29, 8. (2) Perdidici istaec esse vera, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 35.

Perdisco, i. pass. *To be learned perfectly, &c.* Perdisco veterum inventa, *Plin.* 2, 45.

Perdiserte, adv. *Very eloquently, very expressly.* Perdiserte redere rationem, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 62.

Perditè, adv. (1) *Corruptly, basely, ill.* (2) *Vehemently, greatly, desperately.* (3) *Earnestly.* (1) Qui hic potest se gerere non perditè, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 2. (2) Perditè te amo, *Catull.* 43, 3. (3) Conatur perditè, *Quint.* 2, 12.

Perditor, ōris. m. verb. *A destroyer, or ruiner.* = Vexatores ac perditores Macedoniae, *Cic. in Pison.* 1, 34. ¶ Ego committerem ut perditor reipub. nominarer, qui servator fuerim? *Id. pro Plane.* 36.

Perditurus, a, um. part. *That will be lost.* Adversarium litem perditurum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 36.

Perditus, a, um. part. [à perdor]. & adj. or. comp. ssumus,

sup. (1) *Lost.* (2) *Begged, reduced to poverty.* (3) *Spent profusely, squandered away.* (4) *Lost, i. e. past recovery, desperate.* (5) *Past being reclaimed, abandoned, lewd, wicked, debauched, dissolute.* (6) *Wretched, miserable, desolate.* (7) *Profuse, prodigal.* (1) = Naves perditae & amissae, *Cic. Act. in Verr.* 5. Quod vides perisse, perditum ducas, *Catull.* 8, 2. (2) = Homines ab isto omni ratione exinaniti ac perdit, *Cic. Aere alieno perditus, & egens, Id.* (3) ¶ Quibus & re salvâ & perditâ profueram, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 27. (4) Tu rem impeditam & perditam restituas? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 13. Nova perditorum hominum manus prodibat, *Flor.* 2, 15, 15. (5) Dii me ex perditâ servatam cupiunt, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 37. Quanto perditior quisque est, tanto acrius urget, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 15. = Omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. = Multitudo perditorum hominum latronumque, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 17. (6) Lacrymis ac moerore perditus, *Cic. pro Mur.* 40. luctu, *Id.* (7) = Quis tam perditus ac profusus nepos? *Cic. pro Quint.* 12.

Perdiu, adv. *For a great while, or a very long time.* Boni oratores perdiu nulli, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2.

Perdives, itis. adj. *Very rich.* Mulier perdives & nobilis, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1.

¶ Perdius, a, um. adj. *All day long.* ¶ Stare solitus Socrates dicitur pertinaci statu, perdius atque perniox, *Gell.* 2, 1.

Perdiuturnus, a, um. adj. *Lasting a very long time.* Grave bellum perdiuturnumque, *Cic. pro Sext.* 27.

* Perdix, icis. f. *Plin. m. Non. ex Varr. A partridge, Plin.* 8, 41. & Mart. 13, 65. in lemmate. Rarè masc.

Perdo, ēre, didi, itum. act. [ex per, & do; al. à πέρδω, i. e. vasto, *Voss.*] (1) *To lose.* (2) *To consume, spend, or throw away in vain.* (3) *To kill, slay, destroy, or be the death of one.* (4) *To waste, ruin, destroy, or ravage.* (5) *To corrupt, spoil, or debauch one.* (6) *To ruin, or undo.* (7) *To consume, or spend riotously, to lavish, or squander away an estate.* (8) *To forget, to lose the knowledge of.* (1) ¶ Ut locupletes suum perdat, debitores lucrentur alienum, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 24. ¶ Hunc non reperi, & illos perdidit, *Plaut.* ¶ Servesne, an perdas totum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 34. ¶ Amisit vitam, at non perdidit, dedit vitam, accipit patriam, *Ad. Herem.* 4, 44. de Decio. Litem perdere, *Plaut. causam, to be cast in it, Cic.* (2) Laborem ac tempora tarditate ingenii perdere, *Quint.* 1, 1. Non perdere letum maxima cura fuit, *not to die unrevengeed, Luc.* 3, 706. Nec tempora cladis perdidit in somnis, *Id.* 10, 506. Perdere operam, *to lose one's labour, Phaedr.* 1, 25, 2. operam & oleum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. Prov. Aquam perdit, wasteth his time vainly, for time was antiently measured by water, as now by sand, *Quint.* (3) Cur te is perditum? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 107. Genus mortale sub undis perdere, *Ov. Met.* 1, 261. Quem pol ego capitis perdam, *I will be his death, Plaut. Mil.* 2, 4, 18. form. maledic. Dii te perdent, fugitive, *Cic. Ut te omnes dii deaque malis exemplis perdat, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 7. (4) Urbes deleuit, fruges perdidit, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 45. = Quam provinciam ita vexavit ac perdidit, *Id.* (5) Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 36. Met. Cur me tot malè perderes poetis? *Catull.* 14, 5. (6) Ubi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 1. Penè tua me perdidit protervitas, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 5, 10. (7) ¶ Miser quod habui, perdidit, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 6. = Profundat, perdat, pereat, nihil ad me attinet, *Id. Adelph.* 1, 2, 54. = Sumat, consumat, perdat, *Id. Heaut.* 3, 1, 56. Ut neque egeres, neque ut haec posses perdere, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 2, 11. (8) Nomen perdidit, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 39. Animus si caetera perdit, *Lucr.* 4, 812.

Perdoceo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To teach perfectly, to instruct thoroughly.* Paupertas omnes artes perdocet, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 24. vid. & *Cic. pro Sext.* 44.

Perdoceor, eri. pass. *To be thoroughly instructed.* Perdocta est probè, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 120.

Perdocte, adv. *Very knowingly, exactly, or perfectly.* Ut perdocte cuncta callet! *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 122.

Perdoctus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Perfectly instructed, or taught.* (2) *Adj. Very learned, or knowing.* (1) Rerum varietate, atque usu ipso perdoctus, *Cic. pro G. Balbo.* 27. Multorum exitio perdocti, *Lucr.* 3, 474. (2) Genitor perdocte, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 3.

Perdoleo, ēre, ui, itum. n. *To be thoroughly sensible of grief, to be vexed to the very heart, to be thoroughly nettled.* Suam virtutem inasens fore perdoluerunt, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 15. Imperf. Tandem perdoluit, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 74. Id perditum est cui-dam, *Q. Claud. ap. Gell.* 9, 13.

Perdolatus, a, um. part. *Hewed smooth as timber is, Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Perdolo, āre, unde perdolor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hewed smooth as timber is.* Cum in materiem perdolantur, de arboribus, *Vitruv.* 2, c. ult.

Perdomandus, a, um. *To be wholly conquered, or subdued, Liv.* 3, 13. & 37, 49. Ad perdomandum Latium, *Id.* 8, 13.

Perdomiturus, a, um. part. *About to subdue.* Quâ manu cum gloriâ ejus perdomiturum se Graeciam dixit, *Just.* 2, 13.

Perdomitus, a, um. part. (1) *Made tame, or gentle, broken.* (2) *Wholly conquered, or subdued.* (1) Perdomiti boves mox ad aratrum instituantur, *Col.* 6, 2. tauri, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 516. monstra, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 444. (2) Apulia perdomita, *Erv.* 9, 20. Perdomiti

Perdomiti Falisci, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 843. Ora Illyris perdomita armis, *Sil.* 8, 290.

Perdōmo, ui, itum. act. (1) *To tame, or make gentle.* (2) *To slay, or kill.* (3) *To conquer wholly, to subdue totally.* (1) Perdomuisse serpentes taurosque, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 163. canes, *Tib.* 1, 2, 54. viros, *Id.* 2, 1, 72. praeliis Sardos, *Liv.* 41, 17. (2) Plus est bis denas perdomuisse feras, *Mart. Spectac.* 27, 10. (3) Aegea Minos classe perdomuit freta, *Phaedr.* 4, 6, 19. Perdomare provinciam, *Liv.* 8, 13.

Perdōmor. pass. (1) *To be wholly subdued.* (2) *To be thoroughly killed.* (1) *Liv.* 9, 20. (2) Ita solum assurgit, ut nono demum sulco perdometur, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6.

Perdormisco, ēre. *To sleep enough, long, or all night long.* Perdormiscin' usque ad lucem, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 29.

† Perduaxint, *pro* perduant, *vel* perdant. Dii deaeque te omnes perduaxint cum isto omine! *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 33. *sed al. leg. faxint.*

Perducendus, a, um. part. *To be led, or brought.* Timor ad eandem similitudinem perducendus, *Cic. Ille, percussus nuncio, tradit ducibus milites perducendos, Just.* 2, 13.

Perduco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To bring through, or all the way.* (2) *To lead, or carry one along with, to bring one to.* (3) *Met. To bring over, or persuade to one's party, opinion, &c. by foul, or fair means.* (4) *To bring down, or lower a sum, in contracts.* (5) *To carry, or bring a wall, trench, or work.* (6) *To carry on a building, &c. till finished.* (7) *Met. To continue, to hold, or carry on, to prolong, to go through.* (8) *To anoint, daub, rub, or lay all over.* (9) *To cross, obliterate, or blot out.* (1) Is Thessalonicam me perduxit, *Cic. pro Planc.* 41. Ut legatos acceptos per se ad eum perducerent, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 17. (2) In hunc locum me perduxit, *Patron. c.* 8. Filium perduxere illuc secum, ut una esset, meum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1. Si istum ad aliud iudicium perducere potuerimus, *Cic. Met.* Quae existimatio P. Quint. usque ad senectutem perduxit, *Id.* (3) Cum eum perducere non posset, interficere conatus est, *Nep. Eumen.* 2. Is me crebro ad coenam invitat, adhuc non potuit perducere, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 9. Alios principum donis ad suam causam perduxit, *Liv.* 35, 13. Octavius veteranos perduxit ad suam sententiam, *Cic. Att.* 16, 8. (4) Scaptius rogat ut eos ad CC talenta perducam, *Cic. Att.* 5, 21. (5) Ad montem Juram fossamque perducit, *Caes. B. G.* 1. Rivum opere lapideo perduxit in urbem, *Suet. Claud.* 20. (6) Perducere ad culmen opus destinatae erant, *Liv.* Ita facultatem extemporalem à parvis initiis paulatim perducemus ad summam, *Quint.* 10, 7. *Met.* Ad extremum crescendi finem omnia perduxit natura, *Lucr.* 2, 1116. § Si vos, quae inchoastis consilia, constanter perducitis ad exitum, *Liv.* (7) Ni altercationem in ferum perduxissent, *Liv. It. absol.* Virum ad centesimum annum accepimus perduxisse, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. Multos suorum civium ad hanc aetatem perducere videbat, *Censorin.* Utinam tales perducas noctes, *Propert.* 1, 3, 39. (8) Aut lacrymis hederæ, aut succo perducere cedri, *Ser. Sammon.* Liquidum ambrosiae diffudit odorem, quo totum nati corpus perduxit, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 415. Auro sacras quod ovato perducis facies, *overlay, gild, cover with a thin plate, Pers.* 2, 56. (9) Dig.

Perducor, i, ctus. pass. (1) *To be brought, to be led, to be carried along.* (2) *To be led, or brought by force, threats, or promises, as women are by pimps.* (3) *To be brought over to, to be persuaded.* (4) *To be carried on till completed.* (5) *To be continued.* (1) In castra perducitur, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 38. Ne perduceretur ad Sullam, *Suet. Caes.* 74. Ex quo videtur aqua debere perducī, *Plin. jun.* (2) Putasne perducī poterit tam frugi tamque pudica, quam nequiere proci recto depellere cursu? *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 77. (3) Si dictis nequis perducī, ut vera haec credas, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 41. Cibo perducī poteris quovis, *Id. ibid.* 4, 2, 8. (4) Vid. Perduco, n. 6. (5) Quae si ad tuum tempus perducitur, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 1. Res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 30. Vid. Perduco.

Perductio, nis. f. *A bringing, or conveying.* Nunc de perductionibus aquarum ad habitationes moeniaque, &c. *Vitruv.* 8, 6.

Perducto, āre. freq. *To lead, or accompany one along.* Vin' qui te perducet? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 130.

Perductor, ōris. m. verb. [à perduco] (1) *An attendant, a guide.* (2) *A pimp, or pander, one that bringeth wenches even by force.* (1) *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 130. (2) Lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 12. ubi *Afcon.* § Perductores in hoc differunt à lenonibus, quod lenones sunt scortorum; perductores etiam invitarum personarum, & in quibus supra exercita legibus vindicantur. *Conf. Suet. Tib.* c. 41.

Perducturus, a, um. part. *About to bring.* Mechanico grandes columnas exigua impensa perducturum in Capitolium pollicenti, *Suet. Vespas.* 18.

Perductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought, or led.* (2) *Brought, or led as a woman is by a pimp.* (3) *Persuaded.* (4) *Carried on, as a fortification.* (5) *Continued, prolonged, held on.* (6) *Crossed, or blotted out.* (1) Quum ad regem perductus foret, *Phaedr. prol. lib.* 3, 29. Dolo perductus in praelium, *trepanned, Nep. Hannib.* 5. Quodam visu in horrorem perductus, *Petron. c.* 129. (2) *Suet. Tib.* 41. (3) Ora maritimā ad suam sententiam perductā, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 8. (4) Ex castello in castellum perductā munitione, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 43. (5) Oracionibus in noctem perductis, *Liv.* (6) Dig.

Perdudum. adv. *Long since.* Vidi hominem haud perdudum, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 69.

Perduellio, ōnis. m. [duellum dicebant antiqui *pro* bellum, ex quo perduellio, *Prisc.*] (1) *Murder.* (2) *High treason against the prince, or state.* (1) Duumviros, qui Horatio perduellionem iudicent, secundum legem, facio, *Liv.* 1, 26. (2) Qui perduellionis reus est, hostili animo adversus rempubl. vel principem animatus est, *Ulp. Leg. Dig. ad leg. Julianam, de maiestate.*

Perduellis, is. m. [à duello, perduellis qui pertinaciter retinet bellum, *Fest.*] *An enemy, one engaged in actual war against us.* = Illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 12, 1. § Pirata non est ex perduellum numero definitus, sed communi hostis omnium, *Id. Offic.* 3, 29.

† Perduellum, i. n. ant. *pro* bellum, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3.

† Perduim, *pro* perdam ant. Cave fis ne tu te usu perduis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 215. Execrandi formul. Dii illum perdunt, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 73. v. & eund. *Heaut.* 4, 5, 7.

Perdurāturus, a, um. part. *That will last.* Mora nec in regem perduratura secundum, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 143.

Perduratus, a, um. adj. *Held out, continuing, Sen. de tranquill. vitae.*

Perdūro, āre. neut. (1) *To last, to continue.* (2) *Met. To hold out, to endure.* (3) *To continue, to abide patiently with.* (1) Longum probitas perdurat in aevum, *Ov. de Medec. fac.* 49. Honos augurii perdurat, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 88. (2) Quin tu aliquot dies perdura, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 26. (3) Adjurat non posse apud vos Pamphilo se absente perdurare, *Ter. Hic.* 2, 2, 27. Et quicquid imbecillum in animo nec perduratum exulcerat, *h. e. nondum confirmatum.*

Perēdia, ae. f. *A country of eating, a made word, Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 74.

Pēredo, peres, *vel* peredis, ere, edi, sum. (1) *To eat through by fretting.* (2) *To consume, or waste.* (1) Lacrymae peredēre humore exanguis genas, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12. *ex poet.* (2) Quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 442.

|| Perēger, gris, gre. adj. [*ex per, & ager*] *A foreigner.* Pereger factus sit, *Ulp. unde in accus.* Nedum me peregre existimes composita fabulari, *Auson. Ep.* 17.

Pēgrē, adv. [*ab inul. pereger, quasi per agros, Voss.*] (1) *Abroad, from home.* (2) *From abroad, i. e. from foreign parts.* (1) § Peregrēque & domi, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 5. § Uti ne solus rursus peregrē exirem, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 132. *Met.* Dum peregrē est animus sine corpore velox, *busied in contemplations, Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 13. Aberat peregrē Demipho, *Ter. Phor. per.* 1. Illo absente peregrē, *Plin.* 35, 43. (2) Pericula, damna, exilia peregrē rediens semper cogitet, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 13. Alios peregrē in regnum Romam accitos, *Liv. lib.* 1. § Peregre abire, *Plin.* 35, 12. accire, *Liv.* 2, 6. depugnare, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 30.

† Peregrī, adv. *In a strange country.* § Peregrī, cum in loco est: Peregre dicimus, cum abit quis in locum, *Charif. ex Naev.* † Peregrē.

Peregrinābundus, a, um. *Of a travelling humour, loving to travel about foreign countries, Liv.* 28, 18.

Peregrinans, tis. part. *Travelling in foreign parts.* *Met.* Nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tanquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1. In universis rerum naturae operibus curā nostrā breviter peregrinantes, *Plin.* 8, 17. Metus peregrinantium, *Id.* 31, 37.

Peregrinatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A travelling, or journeying up and down, a progress.* (2) *A flirting, or wandering up and down.* (3) *A travelling in foreign parts, a being, or living abroad.* (4) *A foreign, or outlandish dress, a new fashion brought from abroad.* (1) Tempus in peregrinatione consumere, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. (2) Bestiae partim cursu & peregrinatione laetantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 33. = Gaudent peregrinatione ostrea, transferique in ignotas aquas, *Plin.* 32, 21. (3) § Exilium quantum à perpetua peregrinatione differt? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. (4) Novitatis ac peregrinationis avida est hominum natura, *Plin.* 17, 12. Numquid barbam peregrinatione figurare? *Petron. c.* 102. *Sed al. leg. peregrinā ratione, rect. ut videtur.*

Peregrinātor, ōris. m. verb. *One that maketh many journeys, often from home.* Non tam sum peregrinator jam, quam solabam; aedificia mea me delectant, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18.

Peregrinatus, a, um. part. *Having being abroad, or in foreign parts, Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 1.

Peregrinitas, atis. f. [à peregrinus] (1) *The corruption of the purity of the Roman language, by the speech and conversation of foreigners.* (2) *A tone in pronouncing the Roman language, shewing him that speaketh to be a foreigner, rather than a native.* (3) *The condition of a foreigner, or one not a deizen, or free of Rome.* (1) Cum in urbem nostram est infusa peregrinitas, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. (2) § Si fuerit os facile explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id est, in quo nulla neque rusticitas, neque peregrinitas resonet, *Quint.* 11, 3. *de pronunciat.* (3) Splendidum virum in peregrinitatem redēgit, *Suet. Claud.* 15. Si per poenam deportationis ad peregrinitatem redactus sit patronus, *Ulp.*

Peregrinor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To travel through strange places, to go abroad into foreign parts, or countries.* (2) *To be a stranger at, to live a foreigner in any place.* (1) = Eloquentia omnes

omnes peragravit insulas, atque ita peregrinata tota Asia est, ut, &c. Cic. de Cl. Or. 13. Met. Animus late longèque peregrinatur, *travelleth in contemplation*, Id. N. D. 1, 20. (2) Ut peregrinari in aliena civitate, non in tua magistratum gerere videre, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 10. Met. Philosophia adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, Id. de Fin. 3, 12.

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. [ab antiq. pereger, vel peregrē, Voss.] Ponit. subst. (1) *An alien, stranger, or foreigner.* (2) Peregrina, *an whore, harlot, or courtesan.* (3) Adj. *Foreign, outlandish.* (4) *Coming from foreign parts, or countries.* (5) *Remote, far off, at great distance.* (6) *Strange, new, fresh.* (7) *Raw, unexperienced.* (8) *Ignorant.* (1) Nemo neque civis, neque peregrinus, &c. Cic. Verr. 4, 35. Peregrini & incolae officium est, Id. Offic. 1, 34. Hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Id. Offic. 1, 12. Peregrinus = Non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae nominabamur, Id. contr. Rull. 2, 34. (2) Pro uxore habere hanc peregrinam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 119. Hoc nomine meretrices nominabantur, Donat. in locum. (3) Peregrinā constitit hospes humo, Ov. Fast. 5, 98. Peregrinum coelum, Id. Trist. 4, 7, 25. Gnatam ornatam adduce lepidē in peregrinum modum, in a foreign garb, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 78. (4) Peregrina volucris, brought from foreign parts, or countries, exotic, Phaedr. 1, 26, 11. de ciconiā. Divitiae peregrinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204. arbores, Plin. 12, 7. Peregrinum frumentum, Liv. = Peregrina ignotaque Romanis purpura, Juv. 14, 187. Peregrini lapilli, gems, precious stones, Ov. de Nuce 141. (5) Peregrinum ut viseret orbem, Ov. Met. 1, 94. (6) Peregrina libido, Petron. 8, 110. (7) = Nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere oratorem, Cic. de Or. 1, 50. (8) Quare peregrinum, one unacquainted with your cheats, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62.

Perelegans, tis, adj. *Very elegant, neat, or quaint.* Genus est perelegans, Cic. de Orat. 2, 67. Perelegans ingenii Hesiodus, Patere. 1, 7, 1.

Pereleganter, adv. *Very elegantly, neatly.* = Ornate & eleganter dicere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 52.

Pereloquent, tis, adj. *Very eloquent, smooth, or fluent in discourse.* In consulatu pereloquent visus est, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 70. Indisertus, Id. ib.

† Perennis dicitur auspicari, qui amnem & aquam, quae ex sacro oritur, auspicato transit, Fest. al. leg. perenne. Vid. Perennia.

† Peremptalia fulgura. *Taking off the ill effects of the former.* Peremptalia fulmina quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minae, Sen. N. 2, 49. vid. & Fest.

Peremptor, oris, m. *One that killeth, a murderer.* Peremptor inclity regis, Sen. Oedip. 221.

Peremptorius, a, um, adj. [à perimō] (1) *Peremptory, express.* (2) *Deadly, that killeth, or dispatcheth quickly.* (1) Peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est, ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Ulp. Peremptoriae exceptiones sunt, quae semper locum habent, nec evitari possunt, Brissen. & dilatoriae, Id. (2) Venenum peremptorium, Apul. Met. 10, p. 326.

Perempturus, a, um, part. [à perimō] *That will cut off, change, or alter.* An fulgura peremptura sint fatum? Plin. 2, 54.

Peremptus, a, um, part. [à perimō] (1) *Taken away.* (2) *Destroyed, ruined.* (3) *Consumed, wasted away.* (4) *Killed, slain.* (1) Non potest miser esse quisquam, sensu perempto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37. Cum lana stellanti nocte perempta est, Id. de Div. 1, 11. ex poet. (2) Genus humanum jam tunc foret omne peremptum, Lucr. 5, 1025. (3) Faedior corporis habitus, pallore ac macie perempti, Liv. 2, 33. (4) Martis sorte perempti, Virg. Aen. 11, 110. Lycum feris exectum matre perempta, Id. Aen. 10, 315. Lege summa perempti verba patris, Luc. 10, 92. Fraude peremptus, Val. Flacc. 6, 743.

Perendie, adv. [quasi perempta die, Charis. 1, 2.] *The day after to-morrow, two days hence.* Uxor quae cras veniat, perendie feratur foras, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 34.

Perendinus, a, um, adj. *The next day after to-morrow, the third day from hence.* Utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic. pro Mur. 12. Perendino die, Caes. B. G. 5, 30.

Perenna, ae, f. *A certain goddess.* Vid. Propr.

Perenne, adv. [à perennis, ut facile à facilis] *All the year round,* Col. 12, 18.

Perennia, um, n. plur. *Auguries which the consul, or pretor, took, at his being about to pass a river.* Nulla perennia servantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. Al. leg. per emnia.

Perennis, ae, adj. or, comp. [ex per, & annus, qu. per omnes annos durans, vel per totum annum] (1) *That continueth, or stayeth all the year round.* (2) *Lasting, durable.* (3) *Perennies stellae, the fixed stars.* (4) *Never failing, ceasing, or fading.* (5) *Constant, steady, steadfast.* (6) *Perpetual, continual, incessant, uninterrupted.* (7) *Eternal, endless, everlasting.* (1) Temporum magna differentia avibus; perennes, ut columbae, semestres, ut hirundines, &c. Plin. 10, 36. (2) Exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1. (3) Plin. 2, 23. (4) Fons perennis, Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 43. Aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Auvii, Lucr. 5, 464. lauces, Id. 5, 263. amnes, Liv. Met. Fontem perennem gloriae suae perdidit, Cic. VOL. II.

(5) Perennis fides, Plin. Ep. 9, 9. Tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 25. (6) Lucrum perenne, Plaut. Amph. prol. 14. Cursus solis lunaëque perennes, Lucr. 5, 80. Perennia studia, Cic. de Cl. Or. 97. (7) = Mortale quod est, immortali atque perenni junctum, Lucr. 3, 805. Plus uno maneat perenne seculo, Catulli 1, 10. Prisca fides facta, sed fama perennis, Virg. Aen. 9, 79.

Perenniservus, i, m. *A servant who always serveth one master,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16.

Perennitas, atis, f. [à perennis] *Lastingness.* Ut quam longissimam perennitatem stirpi acquirat, Col. 4, 24. de vinea. Adde huc fontium gelidas perennitates, their never failing courses, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. Ego me metior non aetatis spatio, sed perennitatis, Curt. 9, 6, 18. Sed alii leg. gloriae. A title of honour given to princes, ap. poster. scripti.

Perenno, are, n. [per annum, vel per annos duro] *To last, endure, or continue.* Si non perenniat in totum, certe usque in alteram vindemiam vini saporem servat, Col. 12, 20. Quod melius ficus perennet, Id. 12, 15. Perennat arte amor, Ov. A. Am. 3, 42.

Perenticido, ae, c. g. [à pera] qui peram exenterat, A cutpurse. Ego tuum patrem faciam perenticidam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 13. Ludit in simili jono Perenticidae & Perenticidae.

Pereo, ire, itum, n. [ex per, & eo, i. e. penitus eo, abeo] (1) *To be quite spent, or gone, to vanish, or disappear wholly.* (2) *To die, to be killed, slain, or cut off.* (3) *To perish, to be annihilated.* (4) *In the optative mood, present tense, a form of imprecation.* (5) *To be lost.* (6) *To be lost, spent in vain, or thrown away.* (7) *To be performed, or done in vain, or to no purpose.* (8) *To be destroyed, or laid waste, to be spoiled.* (9) *To be ruinous, fallen to decay, ready to drop.* (10) *To be ruined, or undone.* (11) *To be desperately in love with one.* (1) Nives pereunt, sole tepente, Ov. Fast. 3, 236. Odor tardè venit, ac perit antè paulatim facilis distractus in aëris auras, Lucr. 4, 696. Imago ubi prima perit, aliòque est altera nata endo statu, Id. 4, 776. (2) Occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, Ov. Ep. 10, 81. Varius summo cruciatu supplicioque periit, Cic. N. D. 3, 33. Si pereio manibus hominum, periisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 3, 606. Pereant sanè in latrocinio, Cic. Utraque in eà fugà periit, Caes. B. G. 1, 53. Marcello circa mortem, cum periit ab Hannibale, defuit in extis, Plin. 11, 75. de jecore. (3) Corpus ubi interiit, periisse necesse est, Lucr. 3, 799. (4) Peream, ni piscem putavi esse, let me die, or perish if, &c. Parr. Peream, si te omnes conantein loqui ferre poterunt, Brutus ad Cic. Fam. 11, 23. Peream, ni sollicitus sum, ac malo veterem & clementem dominum habere, quam, &c. Cassius ad Cic. Pereat malè, Lesbica, quae te, &c. Hor. Epod. 12, 16. (5) Ecqua inde parva perisset foror, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15. (6) Perit opera nequicquam, Phaedr. 2, 5, 23. Tuā arte viginti minae pro psalteria periere, Ter. Adelp. 4, 7, 25. Ne nummi pereant, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 133. Perierunt tempora longi servitii, Juv. 3, 125. (7) An bellum civile perit? Luc. 9, 564. (8) = Africam provinciam perire, funditusque averti à suis inimicis, Hirt. B. Afr. 26. Non domus una perire digna fuit, Ov. Met. 1, 240. Pereat positum rubigine telum, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 43. (9) Non videor mihi farcire posse aedes meas, quin cum fundamento perierint, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 70. (10) Ego illum periisse duco, cui quidem periit pudor, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 81. Pereo funditus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 9. perpetuo, Id. Eun. 5, 9, 32. certo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42. planè, Id. Truc. 4, 1, 9. Numnam perimus? Ter. Adelp. 3, 4, 12. In eorum potestatem veniat, qui se per vos perisse existimant? Caes. B. C. 2, 32. Bis perit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 26. Moeragenes certe perit, is become bankrupt, hath spent all, Cic. (11) Earum hic adolescens alteram efflictim perit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 135. Ut vidi, ut perii! Virg. Ecl. 8, 41.

Perequitans, tis, part. *Riding through, or between.* Equitatus inter duas aëres perequitans, Caes. B. C. 1, 46.

Perequito, are. (1) *To ride quite through.* (2) *To ride round, or all over.* (1) Qui non bis per hostium agmen perequitasset, Caes. B. G. 7, 66. (2) Per omnes partes perequitant, & tela conjiciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. Claudius quum ex via longè perequitasset, Liv. 23, 47.

Pererrans, tis, part. *Wandering about.* Fulviam impune pererrans aegida, Claud. 4. Conf. Hor. 162.

Pererratus, a, um, part. (1) *Travelled over.* (2) *Sailed over.* (1) Pererratis amborum finibus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 62. Pererratus orbis, Ov. Met. 3, 6. (2) Pererrato ponto, Virg. Aen. 2, 295.

Pererro, are, ad. (1) *To wander all over, or round.* (2) *To travel over, to go up and down to, to walk up and down in.* (3) *To pass, go, or run over, or through.* (4) *To run over in the mind.* (5) *To pry, or search into narrowly.* (6) *To miss, fail, not to prove, in the ingendering of beasts.* (1) Pecudum si more pererrant avia, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 3, 42. Sempèrque hamo ritu volucrum longinqui litoris peregrinus ignotum pereret orbem? Cal. praef. lib. 1. (2) Aequareas sicca pererrat aquas, Ov. Fast. 4, 498. de Cerere. Pererrare saltus, Val. Flacc. 3, 537. Aescylos ut pererravit omnes cum viatore cellas, Petron. c. 97. Vespertinum pererro saepe forum, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 113. (3) Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat undique circuitum, Virg. Aen. 11, 766. Sonus pererravit cornua, passed, or made its way through the trumpet, Sil. 4, 2 N n n n 174.

174. (4) Omnes istos ab infimis, usque ad summos, pererra, *Sen. Furiale malum totam pererrat, diffuseth, or spreadeth it- self all over her, Virg. Aen. 7, 375.* (5) Omnem pererrat ar- te locum, *Virg. Aen. 5, 441.* Totum pererrat luminibus ta- citis, *surveyeth him from head to foot, Id. Aen. 4, 363.* (6) Conceptio uno initu peragitur, quae si forte pererravit, vigesi- mum post diem marem foemina repetit, *Plin. 8, 70. de bubus Indicis.*

Pererror, ari, ātus. pass. *To be overflowed.* Arva pererrantur Peligna liquentibus undis, *Ov. Amor. 2, 16, 5.*

Pererūdītus, a, um. adj. *Very learned.* P. Clodius homo pereruditus, *Cic. Attic. 4, 15.*

Perēsus, a, um. part. [*à peredor*] (1) *Eaten quite through.* (2) *Met. Enfeebled, dispirited.* (3) *Mangled, torn.* (1) Vesco sale saxa peresa, *Lucr. 1, 327.* morbo illuvieque vellera, *Virg. Geor. 3, 561.* (2) Multis languoribus peresus, *Catull. 53, 31.* (3) Si tantula pars oculi media illa peresa est, *Lucr. 3, 414.*

Perexerūcio, āre. act. *To teize sorely, to fret extremely,* *Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32. R. occ.*

Perexiguē, adv. *Very niggardly, sordidly, or meanly.* = Per exiguē minutatimque, *Cic. Attic. 16, 1.*

Perexiguus, a, um. adj. *Very little, small, short.* Perexigu- um frumentum, *Caes. B. G. 3, 42.* loci spatium, *Id. B. G. 5, 15.* semen, *Cic. N. D. 2, 32.* fretum, *Patere. 1, 2.* factum, *Liv. 22, 52.*

Perexilis, e. adj. *Very slender, or small.* Si perexilis est, vel rara ipsa vitis, *Col. 11, 2.*

Perexpēditus, a, um. adj. *Very easy, or obvious.* Perexpe- dita defensio, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 11.*

Perfabrīco, āre. act. *Met. Corruptor ita me Toxilus persa- bricavit, buth ruined me by his deceit and crafty tricks, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.*

Perfacētē, adv. *Very prettily, pleasantly, or merrily.* Per- facetē dicta, *Cic. Verr. 1, 46. de praet. urbis.*

Perfacētus, a, um. *Very pleasant, merry, or witty.* S non perfacetum, attamen fortasse non rusticum, *Cic. pro Plane 14.*

Perfacile, adv. *Very easily, or readily.* Perfacile capere, *Cic. Attic. 13, 32.*

Perfacilis, e. adj. *Very easy.* Perfacilis in audiendo, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 20.* Perfacile factu, *Caes. B. G. 1.*

+ Perfacul antiqui, & per se facul dicebant, quod nunc facile dicimus; inde permansit in consuetudine facultas, *Fest.*

|| Perfacundus, a, um. *Very eloquent,* *Apul. Flor. 4. p. 814.* In concionibus perfacundus habebatur, *Just. 22, 1, 9.*

Perfamiliāris, e. adj. (1) *Very familiar, very well acquainted with.* (2) *Subst. An intimate friend.* (1) Ipse est veterator magnus, & perfamiliaris Philisto, *Cic. 2. fr. 2, 13.* (2) Vi- dent perfamiliarem Naevis L. Publicium, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.*

Perfatuus, a, um. *Very silly, or foolish,* *Mart. 3, 18, 4.*

Perfectē, adv. ius, comp. simē. sup. *Perfectly, fully, com- pletely, exactly.* & Oratio neque nimis infans, neque perfectē diserta, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 26.* Sed de hoc tum ego perfectiūs, *Apul. Flor. p. 806.* = Perfectissime & planissime dicitur, *Geli. 11, 16.* = Perfecte planēque, eruditus vir, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 81.*

Perfectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à perficio*] (1) *Perfection, ful- ness, completeness.* (2) *The completing, or finishing of a thing.* (3) *The making, or framing of a thing.* (1) Rationis per- fectio est virtus, *Cic.* = Absolutionem perfectionemque in ora- tione desiderare, *Id. de Or. 1, 28.* (2) & Si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, *Cic. Orat. 29.* & Susce- ptionē primā, non perfectione, *Id. de Fin. 3, 9.* (3) Dei ma- jestatem deducitis usque ad apium formicarumque perfectionem, *Cic. Acad. 4, 38.*

Perfector, ōris. m. verb. (1) *An accomplisher, or finisher.* (2) *That which perfecteth, or completeth a thing.* (1) & O Parmeno mi! o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, in- ceptor, perfectior! *Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 5.* (2) = Stylus ille tuus, quem tu verē dixisti perfectorem dicendi esse ac magistrum, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 60.*

|| Perfectrix, icis. f. *She who perfecteth,* *Lact. 3, 15. ex Nep.*

Perfēctūrus, a, um. part. (1) *That will finish, or complete.* (2) *That will accomplish, or achieve.* (1) Praedibus acceptis eo anno aedificia perfecturos, *Liv. 5, 55. conf. 32, 28.* (2) Quid virtute perfecturus sit, *Cic.*

Perfēctus, ūs. m. *Perfection, completeness.* Comicae autem scenae aedificiorum privatorum, & maenianorum habent speciem perfectusque fenestris dispositos imitatione communium aedifi- ciorum rationibus, *Vitr. 5, 8.* Perfēctus habere elegantes, *Id. 1, 2.*

Perfēctus, a, um. part. [*à per, & facio*] (1) *Finished, end- ed, completed.* (2) *Effected, brought about, or to pass.* (3) *Per- formed, fulfilled.* (4) *Made, or done.* (5) *Made, or formed of.* (6) *Adj. or, comp. simus, sup. Perfect, entire, complete.* (7) *Accomplished, absolute, exact, accurately skilled in.* (8) *Ex- cellent, rare.* (1) Eo opere perfectio, *Caes. B. G. 1.* Perfectum templum, *Cic. Verr. 6, 64.* bellum, *Caes. Corpus perfectum, Lucr. 3, 679.* (2) Eo die nihil perfectum est, *Cic. 2. fr. 2, 3.* (3) Solenni more sacrorum perfectio, *Lucr. 1, 98.* Per- fectis ordine votis, *Virg. Aen. 3, 548.* divitis rebus, *Id. Aen.*

8, 307. (4) Dianae simulacrum singulari operā, artificisque perfectum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 33.* Simili quae sunt perfecta figurā, *Lucr. 2, 523.* Mitto haec omnia quae ab isto per triennium perfecta sunt, *Cic. Verr. 4, 52.* (5) Candelabrum è gemmis aurōque perfectum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 28.* Cymbia argento per- fecta, *Virg. Aen. 5, 267.* (6) = Ut unum opus totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveretur, *Cic. de Univ. 5.* (7) = Absoluti & perfecti philosophi, *Cic. de Div. 2, 72.* = Plenus atque perfectus orator, *Id. de Orat. 1, 13.* Eloquentiae genus summum atque perfectissimum, *Id.* = Perfectus, politus ad persuadendum homo, *Id. in Pison. 25.* = Homini erudito, in geometriāque perfecto, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* Literis Graecis perfectus Memmius, *Id. de Cl. Orat. 70.* (8) Nardum quale non perfectius meae laborarunt manus, *Hor. Epod. 5, 60.* * Perfecto sole tenebrae, *after the sun was set, Stat. Theb. 5, 180.*

Perfērendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be carried, or conveyed.* (2) *To be born, endured, undergone.* (3) *To be made, enacted, or passed into a law.* (1) Dat literas in oppidum perferendas, *Hirt. B. Afr. 4.* (2) Ad perferendas calamitates, *Caes. B. G. 3, 19, fin.* Naves factae ex roboraē ad quamvis vim & con- tumeliam perferendam, *Id. B. G. 3, 13.* (3) Pompeius ad vo- luntatem perferendae legis incubuerat, *Cic. Statuerunt, concii- um inde legi perferendae habere, Liv. 3, 16.* Vid. Perferor.

Perfērens, tis. nom. ex part. *Bearing patiently.* Perferen- tes injuriarum, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 43.* Vid. Perfero.

Perfēro, tūli, lātum. act. (1) *To carry, bear, or convey through, or unto the designed person, or place.* (2) *To bring, carry, or bear commands, orders, or news.* (3) *To tell, bring, or carry word of, to report, shew, or advise.* (4) *Met. To bear patiently, to endure, suffer, or undergo, to bear with, to go through with.* (5) *To make, or pass into a law, to enact.* (6) *To have, or enjoy.* (1) Te ad reginae limina perfer, *Virg. Aen. 1, 393.* Lapis totum non pertulit ictum, *Id. Aen. 12, 907.* Iusta vires haud pertulit, *retained not force enough to make any leap wound upon him, Id. Aen. 10, 786.* Nec fraus te incolu- men fallaci perferet Auno, *shall carry you back, Id. Aen. 11, 717.* Feminae quae non perferunt partus, *do not go their full time, Plin. 7, 11.* Si varia vineta fecerimus, aliquid ex iis in- violatum erit, quod fructum perferat, *may bear, or bring it to naturity, Col. 3, 20.* (2) Quum ad eos imperatoris mandata perferret, *Caes. B. G. 4, 27.* Qui de accepta calamitate nun- tium Drapeti perferret, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 36.* Hortor omnes, ut hujus quoque generis laudem perferant in hanc vi- bem, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 5.* (3) Haec cum frater ad me pertulisset, collegi ipse me, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* Verba nostra Romana ad aumina perfer, *Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 43.* (4) Frigus, famem, si- tim, ac vigilias perferre, *Cic. Catil. 2, 9.* Paupertatem unā pertulimus gravem, *Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 50.* = Facile omnes perferre ac pati, *Id. Andr. 1, 1, 35.* = Id quod pati non po- tuerunt, non pertulerunt, *Cic.* & Feram & perferam usque, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 14.* (5) Si, quae promulgasti, perferre po- tuisses, *Cic. pro Domo, 10.* Ego hic aut in conspectu vestro moriar, aut perferam legem, *Liv. 2, 56.* (6) & Fer difficilia, ut facilia perferas, *Publ. Syr.*

Perferor, ri, latus. pass. (1) *To be carried, borne, or brought through.* (2) *To be brought, &c. as commands, orders, news.* (3) *To be told.* (4) *To be borne patiently.* (5) *To be made, or passed into a law.* (1) Aliam praedam ab alio perferri putans, *Phaedr. 1, 4, 4.* A lecticariis in mediam rixam perfertur, *Petron. c. 96.* (2) Existimavi à me nuntium perferri oportere, *Cic. ad Brut. 28.* (3) Nostras res ad te in actis perferri certō scio, *Cic.* (4) Vid. Perfero. (5) Est utique vetandi jus, cum ea lex perferatur, *Cic.*

Perfertur, imperf. *It is told.* Sermonē omnium perfertur ad me incredibilem, &c. *Cic.*

Perfervētio. *To be made very hot,* *Varr.*

Perfervīdus, a, um. adj. *Very hot.* Perfervida aestas, *Col. 5, 5.*

Perferus, a, um. *Very fierce, or cruel,* *Varr. R. R. 2, 1.*

Perficiendus, a, um. *To be finished, or completed.* Comi- tis perficiendis XI dies tribuit, *Caes. B. G. 3, 2.* Ad coria per- ficienda semine pro gallā utuntur, *in dressing them, Plin. 24, 67.*

Perficiens, tis. part. *Perfecting, concocting.* Perficiētia cibos stomacho, *Plin. 23, 26. vid. seq.*

Perficio, ēre, ēci, ētum. act. [*ex per, & facio*] (1) *To per- fect, finish, complete, or make an end of.* (2) *To concoct, or di- gest.* (3) *To effect, accomplish, achieve, bring about, or to pass.* (4) *To gain, to obtain, to prevail.* (1) & Opus invenit ille, nostra perfecit manus, *Phaedr. 4, 20.* & Vides illum multa perficere, nos multa conari, *Cic. Orat. 30.* Scriptor centum qui perficit annos, *completeth, is of the standing of, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39.* & Quae sacra incepta paravi, perficere est animus, *Virg. Aen. 4, 639.* (2) Cibos ambulatione perficere, *Plin. 11, 118.* Novere id qui coria perficiunt, *dress them, Id. 23, 1.* (3) Perfecisti ut Caesar me diligeret, *Cic. Fam. 11, 27.* Iussa, perficere, *Valer. Plac. 7, 61.* munus, *Virg. Aen. 6, 629.* mandata, *Ov. ex Pont. 2, 11, 24.* Perficio argentum hodie ut habeat filius, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 90.* (4) Nunquam quiescet, priusquam id, quod petit, perficit, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 59.* Ob- siders ut inter sese dent, perficit, *Caes. B. G. 1.*

Perficior,

Perficior, i, cētus. pass. (1) *To be perfected, finished, &c.* (2) *To be concocted.* (3) *To be dressed,* as hides are. (4) *To be refined, or purified.* (5) *To be accomplished.* (6) *To be performed, or fulfilled.* (1) = In naturā necesse est perfici aliquid, atque absolvi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 13. (2) Difficulus perficiuntur omnia in cibis acris, *Plin.* 11, 117. (3) Rubiā tinguntur lanae, pellēsque perficiuntur, *Plin.* 24, 56. (4) Sulphur ē cuniculis effossum perficitur igni, *Plin.* 35, 50. (5) Cave dubites quin omnia de salute ac reditu tuo perfecta sint, *Cic.* (6) *Quint.* 2, 18. *Vid.* Perficio.

Perficiendus, a, um. part. *To be held, or kept.* Comitii omnibus perficiendis XI dies tribuit, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 2.

Perficus, a, um. adj. *Perfessing.* Perfica natura creatrix rerum omnia ad finem perduxit, *Lucr.* 2, 1115.

+ Perfide. adv. *Perfidiously, treacherously,* *Gell.* 20, 1. + Perfidiosē, *Cic.*

Perfidēlis, e. adj. *Very faithful, or trusty.* Scriba perfidelis, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19.

Perfidia, ae. f. *An infringement, or breach of one's faith, falsehood, treachery, perfidiousness, unfaithfulness.* Cum illius in me perfidiam increparet, *Cic. 2. fratr.* 2, 7, 6. § in alium, *Id. Philipp.* 2. In plur. Neque deprecatio perfidiis meis est, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 7.

Perfidiosē. adv. *Perfidiously, treacherously.* Multa perfidiosē facta, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 40.

Perfidiosus, a, um. simus, sup. *Full of falsehood, treachery, or unfaithfulness.* = Animo perfidiosus & subdolos, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32. Perfidiosissimus C. Marius, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32. = Invidiosus, fallax, *Cic.*

Perfidus, a, um. adj. [*ex per, & fides*] *Breaking his faith, perfidious, false, treacherous, unfaithful.* Perfidus amicus, *Cic. ad Quir.* 9. Perfidum caput, *Hor. Od.* 2, 8, 6. sacramentum, *Id. Od.* 2, 17, 9. = Omnes perfidi, improbi, mali-tiosi sunt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. Met. Vaticanani perfida vappa cadi, *Mart.* 12, 48, 14.

Perfinio, ire. *Fully to end.* Nec res perfiniet ulla, *Lucr.* 1, 612.

Perfixus, a, um. part. [*ex per, & figor*] *Pierced, stricken, or thrust through.* Pectore perfixo, *Lucr.* 6, 391. Met. Gelidis telis perfixa pavoris, *struck with fear,* *Id.* 3, 306. Desiderio perfixa juventi, *wounded with grief for want of,* *Id.* 2, 360.

Perflabilis, e. *That may be blown through.* = Deos ipsos jocandi causā induxit Epicurus perlucidos & perflabiles, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 17.

Perflagitiosus, a, um. adj. *Very villainous, very wicked.* = Num tibi perturpe, perflagitiosum esse videtur? *Cic. pro Coel.* 20.

Perflans, tis. part. *Blowing very much, blustering.* Perflantibus undique procellis, *Plin.* 2, 111. Perflans murmura conchā, *Lucan.* 9, 349.

Perflatus, ūs. m. verb. [*à perflō*] *The blowing of the wind through a place.* Perflatus salubrior, *Col.* 4, 17. Aedificio perflatum activum, hybernū solem habenti, *Id.* Ulmus in perflatu firma, *used in such works as are exposed to the air,* *Plin.* 16, 79. Perflatus campi accipiunt, *Id.* 17, 3.

Perflatus, a, um. part. *Blown upon,* *Sil.* 14, 259.

Perflō, āre. act. (1) *To blow violently through, over, or upon.* (2) Absol. *To blow.* (1) Venti terras turbine perflant, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 87. Cum venti nubila perflant, *Lucr.* 6, 121. crebram sylvam cum flamina Cauri, *Id.* 6, 134. (2) Jam perflare ad ipsos auras maris, *Curt.* 9, 4, 21. Favonius lenis aequalisque activis mensibus perflat, *Col.* 11, 21.

Perflor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be blown through.* Autumnus aquilonibus perflatur, *Cels.* Superiora magis perflantur, *Sen. N.* 2, 4, 8.

Perfluctuo, āre. Unde animantū copia tanta tumidos perfluctuat artus, *swarmeth all over them,* *Lucr.* 3, 721.

Perfluens, tis. part. (1) *Running, as a river.* (2) Met. *Swimming in.* (1) Belus amnis in mare perfluens, *Plin.* 36, 65. (2) Voluptatibus perfluens, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 35. leg. & perfluens.

Perfluo, ēre, xi, xum. n. (1) *To run, as a leaky vessel doth, to let the liquor out.* (2) *To flow, or run.* (3) *To run down, or by.* (4) Met. *To abound.* (1) Per colum vina videmus perfluere, *Lucr.* 2, 302. Met. Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo, *I spring a leak, I cannot keep it secret,* *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25. (2) Cum acc. Quae Tibur aquae fertile perfluunt, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 10. ubi al. leg. profluunt. Ne quae dicentur perfluant aures, *come in at one ear, and run out at the other,* *Quint. leg. & praeterfluent.* (3) Perfluebant per frontem sudantis acaciae rivi, *Petron. c.* 23. (4) Perfluat pomis candidus sinus, *be full with,* *Tibull.* 1, 10, 70. leg. & profluat. Infima perfluit Tibris, *Liv.* 1, 45.

Perfluus, a, um. adj. Incessu perfluo feminam mentiebatur, *by a gliding, or mincing gait, or pace,* *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 368.

Perfluxus, a, um. *Very fading, transient,* *Quint. Decl.* p. 314.

Perfodio, ēre, odi, ossum. *To dig through.* Posteaquam Lucullus perfodisset montem, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 17. ¶ Parietes perfodere, *to break into an house, in order to steal,* *Cic. in Vat.* 5. Gravibus rastro cunctantia perfode terga, *dress the ground by breaking the clods,* *Col.* 10, 72. Spinā argenteā dentes perfodit, *Petron. c.* 32. Met. Omnium Marcellorum meum perētus memoria perfodit, *penetrateth, maketh a deep impression on my mind,* *Cic.*

Perfoecundus, a, um. *Very fertile, or fruitful.* Aegyptus est terra hominum aliorumque animalium perfoecunda genera-trix, *Mel.* 1, 9.

Perforandus, a, um. *To be bored through.* Si latius aliquid abscedet, duobus aut tribus locis erit perforandum, *Cels.* 8, 9.

Perforatus, a, um. part. *Bored through.* Vitis perforata te-rebrā, *Col.* 4, 29. Rostris perforatae naves merguntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 46. Met. Viae quasi quaedam sunt ad oculos, ad au-res, à sedē animi perforatae, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 4. = Perforato animo hauriebamus & transmittente, *Sen. Ep.* 99. Una tantum perforata nave, *Liv.* 21, 50.

Perfore. *To be.* Tunc mihi ille dixit quod classe tu velles decedere, perfore accommodatum tibi, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. i. e. fore tibi per accommodatum; ut, per hoc mihi mirum, *Id. per tmesin.*

Performidābilis, e. adj. *Greatly to be feared.* *Fragm. Poët.*

Performidatus, a, um. adj. *Greatly feared, much dreaded.* Puer auricomus performidatē Batavo, *Sil.* 3, 608.

Performidōlosus, a, um. *Very fearful.* Naturā performido-losus, *Aur. Viët. in Claudio Caes.* 9.

Perforo, āre. act. (1) *To bore through.* (2) *To run through with a spear, sword, &c.* (1) Tigna perforare, *Liv.* Quum triremem hostium perforasset, ac demersisset, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 25. Quacunque cavernas perforat latex, *maketh its way through,* *Claud. Apon.* 14. (2) Pectus perforat ingens, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 485. laevum inguen, *Id. Aen.* 10, 689. rigido ense latus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 26. uno duo pectora ictu, *Id. Met.* 12, 377. Met. Radiis ubi culmina totis perforat sol, *entereth, enlighteneth,* *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 46.

Perforor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be pierced through.* Vix ullum fuit scutum, quod non pluribus simul spiculis perforaretur, *Curt.* 7, 9, 8. Perforari telorum jactu, *Val. Max.* 1, 8. ext. 19.

Perfortiter. adv. *Very manfully, or bravely.* Vicit hui! perfortiter, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 28.

Perfossor, ōris. m. verb. [*à perfodio*] Perfossor parietum, *an housebreaker,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 23.

Perfossus, a, um. part. [*à perfodior*] (1) *Dug through.* (2) *Turned up as the earth is by plowing, or digging.* (3) *Piercing through, having an hole made through.* (1) Atho per-fosso, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. Perfossis montibus, *Curt.* 5, 7, 8. Aliae perfossis cuniculis subterranae domus, *Plin.* 36, 19. (2) Solum bidentibus aequaliter perfossū, in areas disponi, *Col.* (3) Ad hoc naves perfossae, *Plin.* 32, 6. de Xiphia. Bis sex thoraca petitem, perfossūque locis, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 10. Perfossū pectus, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 522.

Perfractē. adv. *Stiffly, obstinately.* Numis mihi perfractē vi-debatur aerarium defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. al. leg. prae-fractē.

Perfractus, a, um. part. [*à perfringor*] (1) *Broken in pieces.* (2) Absol. *Broken.* (1) Perfractae fores, *Tib.* 1, 10, 56. Ossa clavā perfracta trinodi, *Ov. Epist.* 4, 115. arma, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 184. (2) Perfracto capite, acie excessit, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 10, 512.

Perfrēquens, tis. *Very frequent, well frequented.* In portu emporium brevi perfrēquens ractum, *Liv.* 41, 1.

Perfrēmo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. *To roar out.* Rostris perfrē-munt delphini, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ex vet. poet.

+ Perfrēto, āre. [*ex per, & fretum*] *To pass over the sea,* *Solin. c.* 40. + Mare trajicere.

Perfricans, tis. part. *Rubbing.* Caput sinistra manu perfri-cans, *Cic. in Pison.* 25.

Perfricatus, a, um. part. *Rubbed all over.* Perfricata carne aconito, *Plin.* 8, 41. Perfricatā diutius fronte, *Petron. c.* 132.

Perfrico, āre, ui. act. *To rub all over.* Perfricant sale mi-nuto, *Varr.* Cum caput atque os unguento perfricaret, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 25. Prov. Perfricare os, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 18. to cast off shame; faciem, *Plin. Praef.* = Perfricuit frontem, posuitque pudorem, *Mart.* 11, 28.

Perfricor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be rubbed all over.* Vulnera ab iis facta perfricantur, *Plin.* 20, 61.

Perfrictio, ōnis. f. verb [*à perfrigeo*] *A vehement shivering by reason of cold.* Tussis ex perfrictione, *Plin.* 20, 55. In plur. Perfrictiones, *Id.* 30, 25.

Perfrigefacio, ēre. act. *To put into a great fear.* Mihi ille Syrus cor perfrigefacit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 117.

Perfrigeo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. (1) *To shiver with cold.* (2) *To be hoarse with a cold.* (1) Ei, qui perfrixit, opus est balneo, *Cels.* (2) Perfrixisse tuas quæstæ est præfatio fauces, *Mart.* 3, 18. Eri perfrixit, cantat bene, *Juv.* 7, 194.

Perfrigeratus, a, um. part. [*à seq.*] *Cooled.* ¶ Intervescunt super carbonēs, deinde perfrigerata eodem cacabo reponuntur, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* ult.

Perfrigero, āre. act. *To cool,* *Plin.* 20, 26. sed Harduin. re-frigerare.

Perfrigesco, ēre. incept. *To grow very cold,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 9.

Perfrigidus, a, um. *Extreme cold.* Tempestas perfrigida, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40.

Perfringendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be broke open.* (2) Met. *To be broken, or violated.* (1) Initium id perfringendarum do-mum, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 1, 4. (2) Ad leges perfringendas valui-isti, *Cic. Gaill.* 1, 7.

Perfringens, tis. part. (1) *Breaking through.* (2) *Breaking*

in pieces. (1) Nubem perfringens impete recto, *Lucr.* 6, 137.

(2) Dolabrâ glaciem perfringens, *Curt.* 5, 6, 14.

Perfringo, ere, egi, actum. act. [ex per, & frango] (1) To break through. (2) To break, or dash in pieces. (3) To break the head, neck, &c. (4) To break up in plowing. (5) Met. To infringe, violate, or break through laws, edicts, &c. (6) To dissolve, or dissipate. (7) To corrupt. (1) Omnium objecta tela vi & virtute perfringere, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 23. (2) Misso perfrigit Olympum fulmine, *Ov. Met.* 1, 154. Ne ille perfrigerit aliquid, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 12. (3) Perfringere colla bipenni, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 192. Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo, *Ov. Met.* 12, 273. Suam ipse cervicem perfrigit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 14, 1. (4) Campi quos non nisi ingentes boves & fortissima aratra perfringunt, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 10. (5) Perfringere leges, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 7. edicta senatus, *Id.* (6) = Neque ulla vis conjunctionem vestram & tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium perfringere & labefactare possit, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 10. (7) Sin istius ingentes divitiarum judiciorum religionem, veritatemque perfrigerint, *Cic.*

Perfringor, i, actus. pass. (1) To be broken in pieces. (2) To be dug, or plowed up. (1) *Vid.* Perfringo. (2) Perfringi solum debet, *Plin.* 17, 34.

Perfrigo, are. To rub thoroughly. Baccas myrti perfricato, *Col.* 12, 38.

Perfructus, a, um. part. [à perfruo] Having fully enjoyed. Omnium perfructus vitæ præmia, *Lucr.* 3, 969.

Perfruendus, a, um. part. To be thoroughly enjoyed. Ad perfrueudas voluptates, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 8.

Perfruo, eris, itus, & perfructus. dep. To enjoy fully, or thoroughly. Perfrui maximis animi & corporis voluptatibus, *Cic.* = His ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruo, *Id.* in *Pison.* 20. Amoenitate summâ perfructus est, *Id.* in *Hortens.* ap. *Prisc.* Si contigerit nostris consiliis exitus, quem optamus, perfructurus es, &c. *Brutus ad Cic.* Perfruo recordatione rerum, *Paterc.* 2, 101. victoriis, *Val. Max.* 3, 2. ext. 5.

Perfuga, ae. m. A deserter, one that leaveth his own party, and goeth over to the enemy's. A Pyrrho perfuga venit in castra Fabricii, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. conf. *Liv.* 10, 40.

Perfugio, ere, gi, itum. neut. To fly for succour, or shelter. A Scipione in castra Caesaris perfugerunt, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 35. Ad asylum turba omnis perfugit, *Liv.* 1, 8. Met. In tribunatus portum perfugerat, *Cic.*

Perfugium, ii. n. (1) A refuge, or shelter, a place to fly to for succour. (2) A sanctuary. (3) An excuse, a pretence.

(1) Victo perfugium Armenia fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 3, 2. (2) Perfugium inviolabile, *Tac. Ann.* 5, 3, 1. § Quæ facella majores in urbe periculi perfugia esse voluerunt, *Cic.* Hic est Campanus ager, & Leontinus, quæ duo majores nostri annonæ perfugia, *Id.* Met. = Paratum nobis perfugium & portum putemus, *Id.* *Tusc.* 1, 49. de morte. (3) Nolite cogere socios—hoc uti perfugio, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 41.

Perfulcio, ire. act. To uphold, or support. Eloquio sanctum modo perfulcire senatum, *Luc.* ad *Pison.* v. 36. R. occ.

Perfunctio, onis. f. verb. [à perfungor] (1) The going through with, or discharging of any honour, office, or trust. (2) All undergoing, or enduring. (1) Qui ei annus primus ab honorum perfunctio, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 2. (2) Laborum perfunctio, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 15.

Perfunctorie. adv. (1) Slightly, easily, lightly. (2) Covertly, not plainly. (3) Carelessly, by halves. (1) Me coepit non perfunctorie verberare, *Petron.* c. 11. (2) = Neque perfunctorie, aut obscure dicere, *Ulp.* (3) Haeredibus qui non perfunctorie debitum officium impleverant, *Papin.*

Perfunctus, a, um. part. [à perfungor] (1) Having gone through with, borne, fully done, or discharged. (2) Being freed, or discharged from, by having performed, endured, or undergone. (3) After they shall have lived, or enjoyed life. (4) Clear, or free from. (5) Undergone, run through. (1) Honoribus & reip. muneribus perfunctus senex, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 45. Consulatu perfunctis, *Plin.* 5, 1. (2) Mihi optanda mors est perfuncto rebus iis, quas adeptus sum, quasque gessi, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 46. Me tantis laboribus pro communi salute perfunctum, &c. *Id.* Plebs perfuncta gravissimis seditionibus & discordiis, *Id.* Cum acc. = Ut mihi tam multa pro se perpesso atque perfuncto respub. concederet, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Quæ omnia te vitâ perfuncta sequuntur, *Lucr.* 3, 981. (3) Quia vivos non potuimus, perfunctos jam fato dedidimus, *Liv.* 9, 1. (4) Perfunctae à febris, & à foria fues, *Varr. R. R.* 4, 2. (5) Recito memoriam perfuncti periculi, *Cic.*

Perfundendus, a, um. part. To be spread, or anointed all over. Perfundendum oleo corpus & caput, *Cels.*

Perfundens, tis. part. Overspreading. Sol sua perfundens omnia luce, *Lucr.* 2, 147. Perfundens humeros caesaries, *Seq. Hipp.* 801. conf. *Sil.* 8, 451.

Perfundo, ere, udi, usum. act. (1) To pour all over, to wash, to bathe. (2) To wet by sprinkling upon, or with, to bedew, to besprinkle. (3) To besmear, or daub over. (4) Met. To imbue, season, or give a tincture to, to furnish with. (1) Fluvii perfundunt pecus magistri, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 446. (2) Quali perfundat pluces securus olivo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 50. (3) Perfudere manus fraterno sanguine fratres, *Catull.* 62, 399. Auro tecta perfundimus, *Sen.* (4) Appartus sacri, qui per-

fundere religione animum posset, *Liv.* 10, 38. Coniux, quæ tibi flexanimo mentem perfundat amore, *will bathe, as it were, your soul in love, Catull.* 62, 330. § Si illâ notitiâ se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, *not sprinkle himself himself with, but die himself in, Sen.* Quâ ratione sol calido perfundat cuncta vapore, *warm all over, Lucr.* 5, 595. Dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit! *seized me all over! Cic. Att.* 8, 6. Perfundere animum religione, *Liv.* 10, 38.

Perfundor, i, usus. pass. (1) To be poured through. (2) To be washed all over. (3) To be wetted, besprinkled, or anointed. (4) Met. To be filled. (1) Alluitur Eudone amne, perfunditur Thebaide; *is divided in the midst by its streams, Plin.* 5, 29. (2) Quin tu antè vivo perfunderis flumine? *Liv.* 1, 45. (3) Enlis perfunditur sanguine, *Ov. Met.* 7, 395. Perfundi nardo juvat, *Hor. Epod.* 15, 13. (4) Voluptatem sensus accipiens movetur, & jucunditate quadam perfunditur, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 3. Postquam est Italo perfusus aceto, *stung with sharp jests, Hor. Sat.* 1, 7, 33. § Non illa studia, quibus perfundi fatis est, sed hæc quibus tingendus est animus, *to be slightly acquainted with, or superficially versed in, Sen.*

Perfungor, i, ctus. dep. (1) To discharge, or execute completely, or fully, to go through with to the end. (2) To be rid of, freed, or delivered from, by having endured, undergone, or suffered. (3) To be clear of, or free from. (4) To share, or partake of, to enjoy. (1) § Cum & honoribus amplissimis, & laboribus maximis perfuncti essemus, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8. (2) Perfuncta resp. est hoc misero fatalique bello, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 10. Qui eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrediantur, *Id.* pro *Muren.* 2. (3) Quidam adjiciunt, perfunctas esse à febris & à foria scrofas, *Varr. R. R.* 4, 2. (4) Dum ætatis tempus tulit perfuncta satis sum, satias jam tenet studiorum istorum, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 18. Reminiscere illam Tulliam omnibus bonis propè perfunctam esse, *Sulpitius ad Cic. Fam.* 4, 5.

Perfuro, ere. n. To be in a very great fury, to be outrageous. Perfurit acri cum fremitu pontus, *rageth and reareth, Lucr.* 1, 276. mare fluctibus, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 383. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 4, 732. *Sil.* 8, 605.

Perfusio, onis. f. verb. [à perfundo] (1) A washing, bathing, or pouring water all over. (2) A wetting, moistening, or besprinkling with water. (1) Perfusio corporis multa prodest ex aquâ, *Cels.* (2) Italia hordecum sinè perfusione tostum molit, *Plin.* 18, 14.

Perfusorie. adv. Confusedly, obscurely, not plainly, = Neque perfusorie, aut obscure, *Ulp.* 4. Confuse, *Cic.*

Perfusorius, a, uni. adj. (1) Superficial, slight. (2) Perfusoriae assertiones, *that are repeated carelessly, or for form's sake only.* (1) Perfusoria voluptas, *Sen.* (2) *Suet. Domit.* 8. edit. *Graev.*

Perfusus, a, um. part. [à perfundo] (1) Poured all over, washed. (2) Wetted, besprinkled, dashed, swilled. (3) Anointed, besmeared. (4) Stained, defiled. (5) Covered all over. (6) Overlaid, gilded over, disguised, coloured, dyed. (7) Met. Filled, or covered with fear, dread, rage, pleasure, &c. (8) Endued with a quality of causing. (9) Dozed with, made drowsy, or sleepy by. (1) Exundantes perfuso sanguine campos, *Petron.* c. 104. Clitumne, greges tuo perfusi flumine, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 147. Oceani perfusus Lucifer undâ, *Id. Aen.* 8, 589. (2) Picææ folia resinâ perfusa, *Plin.* 16, 19. Exercitus perfusus milies cruore Romano, *Liv.* (3) Perfusus liquidis odoribus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 2. Juventus humeros oleo perfusa, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 135. lacrymis flagrant genas, *Id. Aen.* 12, 65. Sanie vittas, *Id. Aen.* 2, 221. (4) Perfusi sanguine fratrum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 510. (5) Pulverem ac sudore perfusum regem, *Curt.* 3, 5, 2. Met. Perfusus rubore manifesto, *blushing as red as fire, Petron.* c. 128. Maenia perfusa lepore, *overspread with the beautiful reflection of colours, Lucr.* 2, 501. Aeterno corpus perfusum frigore lethi, *spread all over with, Id.* 4, 922. (6) Perfusa gloria furo, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 303. Omnigenis perfusa coloribus, *Lucr.* 2, 820. Ostro perfusæ vestes, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 112. (7) Perfusus timore, *Liv.* 2, 63. gaudio, *Id.* 30, 16. Aetui, *Id.* 40, 12. Perfusum ultimi supplicii metu, *Id.* Omnes sensus dulcedine omni quasi perfusi, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 34. (8) Lethæo perfusa papavera somno, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 78. (9) Multo perfusus tempora Baccho, *Tib.* 1, 2, 3.

† Pergamena, ae. f. sc. charta [à Pergamo dict. ubi inventa est ab Attalo rege, *Plin. ex Varr.*] Parchment.

Pergaudeo, ere. n. To rejoice greatly, to be very glad. Trebonium meum à te amari—pergaudeo, *Cic. 2. fr.* 3, 1, 3. R. occ.

Pergens, tis. part. (1) Going on. (2) Pervading, passing through. (1) Pergens ad littora, *Sil.* 7, 171. (2) Neptunum esse dicis animum cum intelligentiâ per mare pergentem, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 25. sed var. lectiones.

Pergigno, ere. act. To breed, or produce. Quales Eurotas pergignunt flumina myrtos, *Catull.* 62, 86. al. leg. pro-gignunt.

Pergitur. imperf. They go. Inde in aedem Junonis perrectum, *Liv.*

Pergisco, ere. n. To grow very fat. Quæ primâ lunâ saginari coepta, vigesimâ pergliscit, *de gallinis faciendis, Col.* 8, 7.

† Pergnarus, a, um. adj. Very knowing, or skilful. Magia ars colendi deos ac venerandi pergnara, *Apul. Apol.* p. 447. † Admodum peritus.

Pergo, ěre, perrexi, ětum. n. [ex per, & rego: quod & praet. perrexi satis indicat, Voss.] (1) *To go, to go on, or forward, to come along, to advance, keep, or hold on his way.* (2) *To proceed, to continue on, to keep, or hold on, prosecute, or pursue.* (3) *To pass by, omit, not to mention.* (4) *To hasten, or make haste to, to advance.* (1) Quis hic est, qui huc pergit? *cometh this way?* Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 22. Horum pergunt, *hitherward*, Id. Hec. 3, 4, 36. & emergo, *Idem*. Il-luc pergit, *marcheth thither*, Tac. Ann. 14, 23, 1. introrsus, *Id. Ann.* 2, 25, 5. Ad Pomponium perreximus omnes, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 32. Pergit iter in sacram viam, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 68, 6. Maturavere iter pergere, *Sall. B. J.* 81. Quum iter coeptum pergere coepisset, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 69. Cum praep. in & ad. Pergit in hostem, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 521. Jam ad reliqua pergamus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 45. Cum infin. Domum ire pergam, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 17. Ad Crotonem oppugnandum pergunt ire, *Liv.* 24, 2. Horum unum quodvis sumere perge, *Lucr.* 2, 347. (2) Perge porro dicere, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 3, 47. Pergin' pergere? *Id. Poen.* 1, 3, 24. Si molestus pergis esse, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 27. Pergam connedere rem, *Lucr.* 2, 477. = Pergam atque insequar longius, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 20. Proficisci ad instituta pergemus, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 1. Pergit in mea maledicta, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 19. Perge reliqua; gestio scire ista omnia, *Id.* Pergite animo forti, *Lacedaemonii, Id. Tusc.* 1, 42. (3) Pergo praeterita, *Cic. Att.* 3, 20. (4) = Protinus pergere & properare Romam, *Cic.* Perge non dubio gradu, *Sen. Troad.* 522. Perge in virum, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 47. Ad fores suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, accessi, adstiti, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 27.

Pergracilis, e. adj. *Very slender, or small.* Longiore caule, sed pergracili, *Plin.* 25, 101.

Pergraeor, ěri. dep. Epulis & potationibus inservire, *Fest. to spend whole days and nights in drinking.* Dies noctesque bibite, pergraeaminis, &c. *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 20. Ut cum solo pergraeetur milite, *Id. Truc.* 1, 1, 69. Nunc ruri pergraeatur, *Fest. ex Titin.*

Pergrandis, c. adj. (1) *Very large in bigness.* (2) *Very great in its sum.* (3) *Very aged.* (1) Erat vas vinarium ex unā gemmā pergrandi, *Cic.* (2) Pergrandis pecunia, *Cic.* Pergrande vectigal, *Id. contra Rull.* 1, 3. lucrum, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 3, 23. (3) Regnum ad fratrem regis Oesalcem, pergrandem natu, pervenit, *Liv.* 29, 29.

* Pergrāphicus, a, um. adj. *Notable, complete, perfect, accomplished.* Nimis pergraphicus sycophanta, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 15. Ex lat. *per, & γράφω*, scribo.

Pergrātus, a, um. adj. *Very acceptable, or well pleasing.* = Pergratum mihi feceris, *Cic. de Amic.* 4. Pergrata mihi oratio tua, *Id. Cum tmesi.* Per mihi gratum feceris, &c. *Id. Att.* 1, 20.

Pergrāvis, e. adj. (1) *Very heavy, or grievous to be borne.* (2) *Very solid, or weighty.* (3) *Very substantial, or material.* (1) & Levia sunt haec, quae tu pergravia esse in animum inducti tuum, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 12. (2) Oratio pergravis, *Cic. pro Sext.* 50. (3) Non dubito quin sint testes pergraves, *Cic. pro Coel.* 26.

Pergrāviter. adv. (1) *Very grievously, mightily.* (2) *Very sharply, or severely.* (1) Pergraviter esse offensum, *Cic. Att.* 1, 8. (2) Pergraviter reprehendere aliquem, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 53.

Pergūla, ae. f. [à pergo, ut à rego regula, à tego tegula; sic dict. quia extra murum porrigatur, Voss.] (1) *A place of an house jutting out towards the street, beyond the wall of the house; a sort of gallery, or balcony.* (2) *A place where painters exposed their pieces to view, or to sale.* (3) *A stall whereon tradesmen set their wares to sale, a fore-show.* (4) *A place where the professors of any art, or science, taught their scholars publicly.* (5) *A little cottage, πρεσβύριον, ὄρεσθ, Gloss.* (6) *A place in the stews, where whores stood to be viewed, or hired, τρύπος.* (7) *A trail, or frame of wood, made in fashion of an arbour, to bear up a vine.* (1) L. Fulvius cum coronā rosaceā interdiu è pergulā suā in forum prospexisse dictus, *Plin.* 21, 6. (2) Perfecta opera Apelles proponebat in pergula transeuntibus, &c. *Plin.* 35, 36, 11. Pergula pictorum, *Lucil. ap. Lactant.* (3) Ulp. (4) Sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis pergula, *Juv.* 11, 137. In pergulā docuit, *Suet. Ill. Gramm.* 18. (5) Horruit argenti pergula curta foco, *Prop.* 4, 5, 68. (6) Cras faciam, ut deportere in pergulam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 79. (7) *Col.* 3, 9. & alibi, & *Plin.* 17, 36.

Perhibendus, a, um. part. *To be celebrated, or had in esteem.* Nec minùs est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, qui, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 5, 22.

Pērhibeo, ěre, ui, ětum. est. [ex per, & habeo] (1) *To speak, say, or affirm.* (2) *To report, or give out.* (3) *To call, stile, or term.* (4) *To esteem, or account.* (5) *To allow, afford, or give.* (1) Si ecastor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 36. (2) Ut perhibet, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 8. Septem illum totos perhibent menses rupe sub aëria flevisse, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 507. (3) Coelum nostri Graji perhibent aethera, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 36. ex *Pacuv.* (4) Benè qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 5. (5) Cur ego vestem, aurum, atque alia vobis perhibeo? *Plaut.*

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Pseud. 1, 2, 49. sed al. leg. prachibeo. Constantiae antiquissimum testimonium perhibuistis, *Plin. Pan.* 95.

Pērhibeor, ěri. pass. (1) *To be said.* (2) *To be reported, told, &c.* (3) *To be called, or termed.* (4) *To be esteemed.* (5) *To be attributed.* (1) Animo malè factum cum perhibetur, *Lucr.* 3, 596. (2) Nimiò minus perhibemur malae, quàm sumus ingenio, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 3. (3) Perfarum montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 1, 25. (4) Vos vultis perhiberi probos, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 59. (5) Ut rebus praecipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, *Plin.* 29, 9.

Perhiemo, ěre. neut. *To lie, or be all winter.* Sulcos vacuos perhiemare patiemur, *Col.* 11, 3.

Perhilum. adv. *Very little, or least of all.* Perhilum vacillat ima tecta, *Luc.* 6, 575.

Perhonorificè. adv. *Very honourably, with great respect.* Perhonorificè Caesarem salutabant, *Cic. Att.* 14, 12.

Perhonorificus, a, um. *Very honourable, most respectful.* Collega in me perhonorificus, *Cic. Att.* 12, 10. Consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, *Id. Att.* 2, 18.

Pērhorreo, ěre, ui. n. *To be sore afraid.* Bellum quale futurum sit, perhorruui, *Cic. Att.* 9, 19. Cum infin. Jure perhorruui latè conspicuum tollere verticem, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 18. Clamore perhorruit Aetna, *shook, trembled at his voice, Ov. Met.* 13, 877. Latum perhorruit aequor, *was put into a rage, or became very boisterous, Id. Met.* 6, 704. Perhorrent tribuni exigere poenam, *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 2.

Pērhorresco, ěre. incept. *To be sorely afraid of, to shake, or tremble for fear of.* Sine casu. Commoveri animo et toto corpore perhorrescere, *Cic. Div. in Caecil.* 13. Cum accus. Cum perhorruerit casus pars maxima nostros, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 9, 15. Cum abl. Nemo est qui non recordatione ipsā consulatus vestri perhorrescat, *Cic. in Pison.* 45.

Perhorridè. adv. *Very dreadfully, Frag. Poët.*

Perhorridus, a, um. adj. *Very nasty, stinking, or filthy.* Stagna perhorrida situ, *Liv.* 22, 16.

Perhospitālis, e. adj. *Very hospitable, open to give reception.* Domus maximè perhospitalis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 2, ubi tamen al. hospitalis, & vix alibi occ.

Pērhopitus, a, um. adj. *Very friendly, kind, hospitable.* Areteis unda perhospitalis, *Tib.* 4, 1, 142. leg. & per hospita divisè, sed *perperam.*

Perhūmāniter. adv. *Very kindly, or courteously, Cic. Fam.* 7, 8, 1.

Perhūmānus, a, um. *Very civil, very courteous.* Vir perhumanus, *Cic. sermo, Id. 2, fratr.* 2, 8.

Perhyemo, ěre. n. *Vid. Perhiemo.*

* Periboētos, i. m. [ex περί, circum, & βότῃ, clamo] *The name of a satyr, one of Bacchus's companions, whose statue of brass was as famous as himself, one of Praxiteles's pieces, Plin.* 34, 19, 10.

* Peribolus, i. m. [à περιβάλλω, circumjicio. Th. βάλλω, jacio] *The outward wall encompassing any place.* Peribolus exterior, *Vulg. Int.*

* Pericarpum, i. n. *A kind of astringent root, Plin.* 25, 82. Th. καρκίνος, fructus.

|| Pēriclitabundus, a, um. *Desirous to make proof, or trial.* Sui periclitabunda, *Apul. Met.* 3. p. 91.

Pēriclitandus, a, um. *To be hazarded, or proved.* Non est salus summae reip. periclitanda, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. = In periclitandis, experiundisque pueris, *Id. de Div.* 2, 46.

Pēriclitans, tis. part. *Being in danger of, in jeopardy.* Eumolpus periclitantium advocatus, *Petron. c.* 110. Salutem periclitanti ferre, *Tac. Orat.* 5, 5.

Pēriclitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A proving, trying, or experimenting.* = Herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu & periclitatione percipimus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 64.

Pēriclitātus, a, um. part. pass. (1) *Exposed to danger, peril, or jeopardy.* (2) *Having proved, tried, experimented.* (1) Quis hunc jure felicem dixerit, periclitatum ad libidinem inimici? *Plin.* 7, 45. (2) In portu periclitati remigio, quid quaeque earum quadrirremium efficere posset, *Hirt. B. Alex. c.* 13.

Pēriclitor, ěri, ātus sum. dep. [à periculum, sive periclor, pro periclor] (1) *To be in danger, or peril.* (2) *To endanger, to expose, or bring into danger.* (3) *To try, or prove, to make experiment, or trial of.* (1) & Periclitatur magnitudo principum, minuta plebes facili praesidio latet, *Phaedr.* 4, 5, 11. Ut potius in sylvis Gallorum vita, quàm legionariorum, periclitaretur, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 33. Cum ablat. Gravidæ feminae abortu periclitantur, *Cels.* 8. Vox una vim non habet, summa rumpi periclitatur, *Quint.* 11, 3. (2) & Toleremus istorum defensiones, qui perdere alios, quàm periclitari ipsi maluerunt, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 42, 5. (3) = Homines belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari solent, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 50. Periclitemur, si placet, in iis quidem exemplis, in quibus, &c. *Cic. Off.* 3, 18.

Pēriclum, per Sync. pro periculum. Hujus opem magnis imploravere periclis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 269.

* Periclymēnos sive periclymenon, i. n. [dict. quod convolvat se adminiculis quibuscunque. Th. κυλίω, volvo] *That woodbind which beareth the honyfuckle, Plin.* 27, 94.

Pēriculosè. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Dangerously, adventurously, with danger, or peril.* Navigatur periculosè hieme, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11. Periculosius hieme navigatur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 64.

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Quod

Quod homines periculossimè & libentissimè faciunt, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 22.

Periculossus, a, um, or, comp. issimus, sup. *Dangerous, periculossus*. Periculosum est credere, & non credere, *Phaedr.* 3, 10, 1. Quod omnibus procellis periculosius erat, *Petron.* c. 114. Periculosius praelium, *Paterc.* 2, 60. Periculossimus annus, *Liv.* 27, 35. Periculossimae dimicationes, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 22. Populo Romano periculosum videbat, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 33. Aliter fuisset in nosmetipsos penè periculosi, *Cic. Att.* 13, 37.

Periculum, i. n. [à pereō, vel pot. ab ant. periri, i. e. conari, tentare, discere, unde peritus & experior, *Voss.*] (1) *Peril, danger, jeopardy.* (2) *Met. Dangerous, hazardous.* (3) *A trial, essay, experiment, or proof of a thing.* (4) *A libel, or paper containing the minutes of a sentence that the judge, after hearing the cause, is to pronounce.* (5) *An inscription on a tomb.* (1) = In periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen se inferre, *Cic. pro C. Balbo*, 10. Periculum facit vulnus quodcunque magnum est, *Cels.* 5, 26, 4. Cum illi nihil periculi ex indicio fiet, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 6. (2) Periculum est, ne se stuporis excusatione defendat, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 3. (3) Qui scis, nisi periculum feceris? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 3, 33. Periculum ex aliis facere, *Id.* in literis, in palaestra, *Id. Eun.* 3, 2, 23. § fortunae, *Cic.* Tanquam infanti periculum fecissent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 33. Nota periculum facere est tam adire discrimen quam quod frequentius experimentum capere, *vid. Tacit. Ann.* 14, 28. (4) In omnibus negotiis ex periculo promatur deliberationis plena sententia, *Cod.* (5) *Nepos in Epam.* c. 8, si locus sit sanus.

Peridoneus, a, um, adj. *Very fit, or convenient.* Peridoneus praeceptor, *Suet. de Clar. Gramm.* 2, 11. Quod is locus peridoneus castris habebatur, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 24.

* Peridromis, idis, f. *An open gallery, or walk encompassing the palaestra, Litt. ex Vitruv. sed q.*

Pariens, euntis, part. *Perishing.* Pereuntem spectare, *Ov. Met.* 7, 34. conf. *Sil.* 11, 50.

Perignarus, a, um, *Wholly ignorant.* Locorum perignari, *Sall. Fragm.*

* Perileucos, m. *A sort of gem, or precious stone with a white thread, descending from its face to its bottom, Plin.* 37, 66. [ex περί, circum, & λευκός, candidus.]

Perillustis, tre, adj. *Very illustrious, or famous, Cic. Attic.* 5, 4.

Perimbēcillus, a, um, *Very infirm, weak, or feeble.* Quod quidem est natum, perimbēcillum est, *Cic. Att.* 10, 20. Perimbēcillum collum, *Col. R. R.* 3, 10.

* Perimētrōs imi theatri, the pit in a theatre, *Vitruv.* 5, 6. [ex περί, circum, & μέτρον, mensura.]

Perimo, ēre, act. [ex per, & emo, ant. tollo, *Fest.*] (1) *To take away wholly, to deprive of quite, to hinder, or disappoint.* (2) *To destroy, ruin, or deface.* (3) *To kill, or slay.*

(1) Perimit, adimit, tollit, *Fest.* Si vis aliqua major reditum peremisset, *Cic. pro Planc.* 42. Nisi aliquis casus, aut occupatio consilium ejus peremisset, *Id.* (2) Quaesita labore subiti perimunt imbres, *Lucret.* 5, 217. = Sin autem supremus ille dies perinit ac delet omnino, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 49. Cum ventustas non opera solum manu facta, sed etiam ipsam naturam paulatim exedendo perimat, *Curt.* 5, 1, 34. (3) Ubi tam teneos volucres inatremque peremit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30. Orpheus sacilegiae perimunt, *Ov. Met.* 11, 41. Ut à pastu repelli pecora dicantur, ne satiētas perimat, *Curt.* 5, 1, 12.

Perimior, i, pass. *To be taken away, &c. Cic.*

Perimpēditus, a, um, *Difficult to be passed.* Erat locus quidam perimpēditus ante aciem Scipionis, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 58.

Perincertus, a, um, adj. *Very doubtful, or uncertain.* Perincertum stolidior, an vanior, *Gell.* 18, 4. ex *Sall.*

Perincommōdē, adv. *Very inconveniently, or unluckily.* Accidit perincommōdē, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17.

Perincommōdus, a, um, adj. *Very inconvenient, or inconvenient.* Quae nihil admodum Romanis, eadem perincommoda regis erant, *Liv.* 37, 4.

Perinconsēquens, tis, adj. *Very inconsequent, that doth in no wise follow.* Per autem, inquit, inconsequens ipsum quidem corpus, &c. *Gell.* 41, 1. *timeis.*

Perindē, adv. [ex per, & inde] (1) *As, so as, according as, in like manner as.* (2) *So.* (3) *So much.* (4) *Equally.*

(1) Facis perindē adēd, ut me velle intelligis, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 27. al. leg. proinde. (2) Ut videret agros, & perindē dominos laudaret castigaretque, *Liv.* (3) Quare adventus ejus non perindē gratus fuit, was not so very acceptable, *Suet. Galb.* 13. (4) Fumus Rufi clarissimi civis & perindē felicitis, *Plin. jun.* Vivendi ars tanta tamque operosa & perindē fructuosa, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 21. § fungitur particulis ac, si, atque, prout, quam, quasi, tanquam, ut, apud probos auctores. Nonnunquam omittitur ac. Ad hoc ipsa corporum mole, perindē armis ingentibus, adeo terribilis fuit, *Flor.* 1, 13, 4.

Perindignē, adv. *Fulit etiam perindignē actum à senatu, Suet. Tib.* 50.

Perindulgens, tis, adj. *Highly reverencing.* & Perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbè severus in filium, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31.

Perinfamis, e, adj. *Very infamous.* Amore libertinae perinfamis, *Suet. Vitell.* 2, 9.

Perinfirmus, a, um, adj. *Very weak, of very small force, or weight.* = Sunt levia & perinfirma quae dicebantur à te, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 16.

Peringēniosus, a, um, adj. *Very witty, or ingenious, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 24.

Peringratus, a, um, *Very ungrateful.* Peringratus est, qui, cum amiserit, pro accepto nihil debet, *Sen. Epist.* 98.

† Periniquē, adv. *Very unjustly, Macrobi.*

Periniquus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very unjust, or unreasonable.* (2) *Very uneasy, impatient, or discontented.* (1) = Videant ne sit periniquum & non ferendum, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 18. (2) & Id Romani acquo satis, Poenus periniquo animo ferebat, *Liv.* 21, 52.

|| Perinjūrius, a, um, adj. *Very injurious, Apul. p.* 528.

Perinignis, e, adj. *Very notorious, apparent, or remarkable.* Corporis pravitates, si crunt perinignae, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 19.

|| Perinignitèr, adv. *Very notably, Dig.*

|| Perintēger, a, um, adj. *Very innocent, or upright, faultless.*

Qui incorruptus, & castus, & perintēger dicebatur, *Gell.* 3, 5.

Perinvālidus, a, um, adj. *Very weak and feeble, Litt. ex Curt.* sed non inven.

Perinvīsus, a, um, adj. *Abominable to, much hated by.* Hominem diis ac nobilitati perinvīsum, *Cic. ap. Ascon.*

Perinvītus, a, um, adj. *Very much against one's will.* Ne perinvītus legerem tuas literas, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 9, 2. vid. & *Liv.* 40, 57.

Perinunguo, ēre, xi, etum, act. *To anoint all over.* Eam eadem re perunguunt, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. R. occ.

† Perio, ire. [à περίω] A perio activo videtur quibusdam esse, experior commune, & opperior deponens, *Prisc.*

* Periōcha, ae, f. *An argument, containing the sum of a discourse, as those of Terence's comedies, so intitled by Sulp. Apollin.* † Argumentum, *Liv.* [à περίχω, contineo; comprehendo. Th. έχω, habeo.]

* Periōdicus, a, um, *That goeth, or cometh by course, or fits.* Periodicae febres, *Plin.* 20, 8. [ex περί, circum, & ὅδος, via.]

* Periōdus, di, f. *A period, or perfect sentence.* Comprehensio & ambitus ille verborum, si sic periodum appellari placet, erat apud illum contractus & brevis, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* Periodo plurima nomina dat Cicero, ambitum, circuitum, comprehensionem, continuationem, circumscriptionem. Genera ejus duo sunt, altera simplex, cum sensus longiore ambitu circumducitur, alterum quod constat membris & incis, quae plures sensus habent. Aderat janitor carceris, & carnifex praetoris, & reliqua. Habet periodus membra minimum duo, *Quint.* 9, 4. Periodus apta proceris majorum causarum, ubi sollicitudine, commendatione, miseratione, res eget. Item communibus locis & in omni amplificatione, sed poscitur tum auster, si accuses, tum fusa, si laudes, *Id. ib.* Periodus longior esse non debet, quam ut uno spiritu profertur, *Id.*

† Perior, iri, ant. unde comp. Experior, *Prisc.*

Peripatēti, m. pl. [περιπατητικοί, dict. quia disputabant inambulantes in Lycaeo, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 4.] *The peripatetic philosophers, Cic. [ex περί, circum, & πατήω, ambulo.]*

* Peripēasma, ātis, n. [περί circum, & πᾶνω, pando] *A rich sort of hangings for rooms, or coverings for their floors.* Quid? illa Attalica, tota Sicilia nominata peripetasmata? *Cic. Verr.* 4, 12. Ex suggesto faleris ubi solent esse peripetasmata. *Varr.* sed Gr. literis. = Peristromata, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27.

* Periphōretos. *The nickname of a famous statuary.* Fecit, i. e. circumgestatus: nam lectica ferebatur, quia claudus erat; [ex περί, circum, & φέρω, gesto. Them. φέρω, fero. *Vid. Plutarch. in Pericle*, c. 27.] Artemona qui Periphoretos appellatus est, *Plin.* 34, 19, 2.

* Periphraſis, eos, f. [ex περί, circum, & φράζω, dico] *Circumlocution, a figure of rhetoric when that which might have been said in one or two words, is, for greater ornament, expressed by many, Id.* Quicquid significari brevius potest, & cum ornatu latius ostenditur, περιφρασις est; cui nomen Latine datum est, non sanè orationis aptum virtuti, circumlocutio, *Quint.* 8, 6.

* Peripneumonia, ae, f. [ex περί, & πνεύμων, pulmo. Th. πνέω, spiro] *An inflammation in the lungs, Id.* & *Cels.* 4, 7. Sed Graecis literis.

* Peripneumonicus, a, um, adj. *One troubled with a peripneumonia, or inflammation of his lungs.* Tragoriganum tussientibus cum melle datur, & pleuriticis & peripneumonicis, *Plin.* 20, 68. Vehemens & acutus morbus, quem peripneumonicon Graeci vocant, *Cels.* 4, 7.

* Peripsema, ātis, n. [ex περί, & ψάω, tergo.] *An off-scouring of dirt, or filth, Vulg. Int.*

Perirātus, a, um, adj. *Transported with anger.* Erant nobis perirati, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 6. Fuit Mars meo periratus patri, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 11.

* Periscēlis, idis, f. [ex περί, circum, & σκέλος, crus] (1) *A garter.* (2) *A kind of garment like breeches, worn by women.* (1) Saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 17, 56. Quae Graeci περισκελῆ vocant, nostri feminalia dicunt, vel braccas usque ad genua pertingentes, *Hier.*

† Periscelium, ii, n. *A garter, Tert.*

* Perisseuma,

* Perisseuma, ātis. n. [ἀ περισσέω, abundo. Them. περισσέω, ultra] *A largess to the people, or a donative, or overplus of pay to the soldiers, to oblige them the more to their generals, Spart. in Jul. Capt. Lat. Donativum, Suet.*

* Perissologia, ae. f. [ἐκ περισσότης, redundans, & λόγος, sermo. Th. περισσώ, dico] *A figure when more words are used than are needful. Circumlocutio cum in vitium incidit, perissologia dicitur, Quint. 8, 6. sed Gr. literis.*

* Perisson, i. n. *A sort of shrub full of shoots, Plin. 21, 105. = Dorycnion, manicon, erythron, neurita, Id.*

* Peristereon, ōnis. m. & peristereos, ei. f. & peristerium, ii. n. *The herb vervain. Peristereos vocatur caule alto, foliato cacumine in alios caules se spargens, columbis admodum familiaris, unde & nomen, Plin. 25, 78. = Verbeniaca, Id. 25, 59.*

* Peristereon, onis. m. *A dovehouse, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, sed Gr. lit.*

* Peristerotrophium, i. n. [ἀ περιστρέφω, columba. Th. περιστρέφω, nutrio] *A pigeon-house, a dove-house, a dove-cote, Varr. 3, 7. sed Graec. literis.*

* Peristroma, ātis. n. [ἐκ περιστρί, circum, & στρώ, sterno] *Rich tapestry work, wherewith rooms were hung, or their floors, or beds spread. Peristromata conchyliata, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27. Peristroma Campanica, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 13. = Babylonica peristromata confutataque tapetia, Id. Stich. 2, 2, 54. = Peripetasma, Cic.*

* Peristylum, ii. n. [ἐκ περιστρί, & στύλος, columna] *A place inclosed round with pillars and a portico, Suet. Aug. 28. Peristylia quadrata, Viruv. 5, 2.*

* Peristylum, i. n. *A place begirt with pillars. Amplissimum peristylum, Cic. pro Domo, 44. teetum tegulis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.*

* Peritē. adv. iūs, comp. ssmē, sup. *Wisely, skilfully, expertly. = Scienter & peritē dicere, Cic. de Orat. 1, 2. Multa facit aut peritiūs, aut exercitatiūs, Sen. Epist. 90. = Peritissimē & callidissimē, Cic. Verr. 2, 54.*

* Peritia, ae. f. *Knowledge, skill, skilfulness. Peritia locorum, Sall. B. J. 46. futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67.*

* Perito, āre. freq. [ἀ pereō] *To lose one's life, to perish, to die. Qui per virtutem peritat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32. Anima peritat partita per auras, Lucr. 3, 710. leg. & perit.*

* Peritonaeum, i. n. *Membrana est tenuissima: sed firmissima, omnibus tum visceribus tum intestinis, reliquisque partibus inferioris ventris circummensa, unda nomen accepit ἀπὸ τοῦ περιτύνειν, quod est circumquaque extendi. Abdomen—interiori parte levi membrana inclusum, quae omento jungitur, περιτύνειν autem a Graecis nominatur, Cels. 4, 1. Ab interiore parte quasi membrana quaedam finit abdomen, quam περιτύνειν Graeci vocant, Idem 7, 4.*

* Peritūrus, a, um. part. [ἀ pereō] (1) *That will, or is near to die, or be killed. (2) That will be ruined, laid waste, or destroyed. (1) Peritura obsequio Semele, Ov. Met. 3, 92. Huc, periture, veni, Virg. Aen. 11, 856. Met. Inter nos periturum esse tam horribile secretum, should die with us, not be divulged, Petron. c. 21. (2) Peritura Troja, Virg. Aen. 2, 660. charta, Juv. 1, 18. Vid. Pereo.*

* Peritus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssmus, sup. [ab ant. perior, i. e. conari, tentare, discere, Voss.] *Skilful, expert, well skilled. Liberalis stultis gratus est, verum peritis irritos tendit dolos, Phaedr. 1, 23, 2. § Belli gerendi peritissimus, Cic. pro Font. 15. = exercitativissimus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. § Peritior rei militaris, Id. B. C. 3, 61. Juris legūque peritus, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 9. Antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 21. multarum rerum, Id. pro Font. 7. § usu peritus, Phaedr. 3, 3, 1. § Adhibere doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos, Cic. Offic. 1, 41. § Vir ad labores—ad usum, ac disciplinam peritus, Id. pro Font. 15. § De agriculturā peritissimus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.*

* Perjucundē. adv. *Very pleasantly, or delightfully, Cic. pro Coel. 11.*

* Perjucundus, a, um. *Very pleasant, or delightful. Disputatio perjucunda, Cic. de Orat. 2, 7. Perjucundum mihi erit, Id. 2, fr. 3, 1, 4.*

* Perjuratiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little forswearing, a small perjury. Perjuratiunculae parasiticae, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 76.*

* Perjuratus, a, um. *Sworn falsely by. Perjuratos in mea damna deos, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22.*

* Perjuriōsus, a, um. *Full of perjury, often perjured, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 52.*

* Perjūrium, ii. n. (1) *Perjury, or the breach of one's oath, by not performing what he hath sworn. (2) Perjury, i. e. the being forsworn by taking a false oath. (1) Quod ex animi tui sententiā jurāris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere, perjurium est, Cic. Offic. 3, 29. Coelum fatigas sordido, perjurio, Phaedr. 4, 19, 24. (2) In perjurio fides jusjurandumque negligitur, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 17. Perjurii poena divina exitium, humana dedecus, Id. de Legib. 2. ex XII Tabb.*

* Perjuro, āre. n. (1) *To violate an oath, by not performing what hath been sworn to. (2) To be perjured, or forsworn by taking a false oath. (1) Juravisti? te illam nulli venditurum, nisi mihi? B. Fateor. C. Perjuravisti, scelestē, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 120. Non falsum jurare perjurare est; sed quod ex animi*

tui sententiā juraveris—id non facere, perjurium est, Cic. Offic. 3, 29. Vid. Pejoro. (2) Ubi verbis conceptis sciens libenter perjūris, Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 16.

* Perjūrus, a, um. or, comp. ssmus, sup. [ex per, & juro] (1) *Perjured, or forsworn by not doing what hath been sworn to. (2) Perjured, or forsworn by taking a false oath. (1) Priami domus perjura, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 27. Perjurac moenia Trojae, Virg. Aen. 5, 811. (2) Perjurus Sinon, Virg. Aen. 2, 195. Metretix perjura, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 26. Perjurum corpus, Prop. 2, 5, 21. Perjurioem hoc si quis viderit, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 21. Perjurissimus leno, Cic. pro Rosc. Comoed. 7.*

* Perixyomenos, i. n. [ἐκ περι, & ξίω, vel ξύω, rado.] *An image, or statue resembling one scraping, or currying himself all over, Plin. 34, 19, 26.*

* Perizonium, ii. n. [ἐκ περι, circum, & ζών, cingulum. Th. ζώνω, cingo.] *A sort of aprons used by virgins, Varr. Si-pont. & Vulg. Int. Lat. Praecinctorium, Cassialo.*

* Perlabor, i, lapsus sum. dep. *To slide, pass, run, or glide over, or through swiftly. Nulla incepto perlabitur unda liquore, runneth through, Tib. 4, 1, 155. Aëreas volucris perlabitur auras, Id. 4, 1, 127. Luna dum rigidas coni perlabitur umbras, passeth over, Lucr. 5, 763. Cibus per venam cavam ad cor confectus jam, coactūque perlabitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Met. Ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, reacheth us, arriveth amongst us, Virg. Aen. 7, 646.*

* Perlaetus, a, um. adj. *Very full of joy. Supplicatio perlaeta fuit, Liv. 10, 21.*

* Perlapsus, a, um. part. [ἀ perlabor] *Sunk down into. Haec imos animi perlapsa recessus, Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 4.*

* Perlātē. adv. *Very largely. Id in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlātē patet, Cic. de Orat. 2, 4.*

|| Perlātor, ōris. m. verb. *A letter bearer, Marcell. 4. Tabellarius, lator tabularum.*

* Perlātūrus, a, um. part. [ἀ perfero] *About to carry, or bring. In Aventinum usque se perlaturum spopondisse, Aurel. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 22, 3. Legem vos hoc anno perlaturus dicitatis? Liv. 3, 19.*

* Perlātus, a, um. part. [ἀ perferor] (1) *Borne, or conveyed through. (2) Brought, or carried, as letters; reported, told, as news. (3) Made, or past into a law, enacted. (1) Hasta sub exertam perlata papillam haesit, Virg. Aen. 11, 803. (2) Quibus literis nuntiisque Roman perlatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. Tabulae repertae sunt literis Graecis confectae, & ad Caesarem perlatae, Id. B. G. 1, 29. Consilio ejus cognito, & per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, Id. B. G. 4, 21. (3) Perlata rogatio a C. Memmio, Sall. B. Jug. 37.*

† Perlavia πλοδώνια, Gloss.

* Perlecebrae, arum. f. plur. [ἀ pollicio] *Baits, traps, whores, or baits, so termed from their enticing and wheedling tricks. = Capitis te perdam, ego & filiam perlecebrae, perniciēs, adolescentum exitium, Plaut. Afin. 1, 2, 7. = Eccas tandem! probri perlecebrae & persuasitricēs, Id. Bacch. 5, 2, 47.*

|| Perlecto, āre. freq. [ἀ pollicio] *To allure, entice, or draw on. Privatā benignitate perlectat, Cic. pro Flacc. 8. sed al. leg. prolectat, rectius, ut opinor.*

* Pelectus, a, um. part. *Lead over, or through. Literis perlectis, Caes. B. C. 1, 19. Perlectam epistolam in conventu militum recitat, Id. B. G. 5, 46.*

* Perlegendus, a, um. part. *To be read over. Perlegendi libri, Plin. in Praef. Quod videre non est satis, sed perlegendum erit, Quint.*

* Perlego, ēre, ēgi, ectum. act. (1) *To read over, to read through from the beginning to the end. (2) Met. To take a particular view of, to survey thoroughly. (1) Perlegi, inquit, tuum tertium De naturā Deorum, Cic. de Div. 1, 5. Leges perlege, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 2. Verba precantis perlege, Ov. Ep. 4, ult. (2) Quin protinus omnia perlegerent oculis, Virg. Aen. 6, 34. de Trojanis sculpturam intuentibus. Cunctas perlegere animis oculisque sequacibus auras, Stat. Theb. 3, 500.*

* Perlegor, i, ctus. *To be read over. Alter perlegitur, Mart. 3, 50, 5.*

* Perlepide. adv. *Very neatly, very finely, very well. Perlepide narras, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 47.*

* Perlepidus, a, um. adj. *Very pretty, very fine, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 53.*

* Perlevis, ve. adj. *Very light, or small. Inclyti populi regēque perlevis momento victi sunt, by a very small advantage, Liv. 21, 43. Perlevis fortunae momento pendere, Cic. pro Lege Agr. 29.*

* Perleviter. adv. *Very lightly, or slightly. Quod perleviter commotus fuerat, Cic. ad 2. fr. 2, 8, 4.*

* Perlibenter. adv. *Very willingly, with a very good will. Mecum perlibenter loquor, Cic. Att. 8. Istud perlibenter audio, Id. Fam. 7, 14, 4.*

* Perliberalis, e. adj. *Very genteel, well bred, or handsome, Ter. Hecyr. 5, 4, 24.*

* Perliberaliter. adv. *Very generously, most obligingly, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. c. 37. & Att. 15, 15.*

* Perlibrans, tis. part. *Exactly posing, or levelling. Saevamque bipennem perlibrans mediae fronti, Sil. Ital. 2, 190.*

* Perlibratio, ōnis. f. *A making exactly level, Vitr. 8, 6.*

Per-

Perlibrātus, a, um. *Exactly level, or made level.* Campum non acquissimā situm planitie, nec perlibratā, sed exiguē pronā, *Col. 2. 11.* Permensum & perlibratum, *Id. 3. 13.* sub fin.

Perlibro, āre. act. *To level, or make exactly level, or even.* Imae fossiæ solum metitur atque perlibrat, *Col. 3. 13.* Si quis excelsa perlibret maria, paria sunt, *Sen. 2. Nat. 3. 28.* & Jaculum à tergo perlibrat ad ossa, *throweth it, Sil. 15. 698.* conf. 12, 404.

Perlicio, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex per, & lacio*] *To cajole, allure, intice, wheedle, or draw in.* Cū seditio necem & arma perliceret, *Tac. Ann. 13. 48.* leg. & proliceret. Conditionibus in amicitiam perlicere, *Liv. 25. 4.* Ut ad intercessionem perlicerent, *Id.* Necem & arma perlicere, *Tac. Ann. 13. 48.* Vid. Pellicio.

Perlicior, i, ectus. pass. *To be cajoled, allured, or inticed.* In servitute perlici posse, *Liv.* Quas omnes metu excidii facili ad belli societatem perlici posse, *dixit, Just. 22. 5.*

Perligatus, a, um. *vid. Praeligatus.*

Perlino, āre. *To render perspicuous, or clear.* Et primum oculorum, quod ex viridibus subtilis & extenuatus aēr, propter motionem corporis influens perlumat speciem, atque ita auferens ex oculis humorem crassum, aciem tenuem, & auctam speciem relinquit, *Vitr. 5. 9.*

Perlinio, ire. act. *To rub all over.* Custos novum loculamentum in hoc praeeparatum perlinire intrinsecus herbis, *Col. 9. 12.*

Perlinior, i. pass. *To be rubbed all over.* Ulcera pice liquidā cum adipe suilla perliniuntur, *Col. 7. 5.*

Perlino, unde perlinor, i. pass. *To be dawbed, or besmeared all over.* Sanguine perlini, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 52.*

Perliquidus, a, um, *Very liquid, Cels. 2. 4.*

Perlitatum est. imperf. = Ea omnia sacrificia laeta fuerunt, primisque hostiis perlitatum est, *they performed their sacrifices successfully, attended with laeta exta, Liv. 36. 1.* Vid. Perlito.

Perlitatus, a, um. part. [*à perlitator. pass.*] *Performed in sacrifice, attended with laeta exta, or prosperous omens.* Res divinae factae ritēque perlitatae, *Val. Antias ap. Gell. 1. 7.* Diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, *Liv. 7. 8.* Vid. Perlito.

Perlito, āre. act. *To perform sacrifices prosperously, with such laeta exta, as shew the gods appeased therewith, which word is expressed by egregie litare, Liv. 9. 14.* & In eā hostiā quā Q. Petilius sacrificavit, in jecinore caput non inventum, id quum ad senatum retulisset, bove perlitare jussus, *Id. 41. 14.* Tribus bubus perlitasse negavit, *Id. 41. 15.* Nec perlitare centum victimis potuerat, *Flor. 4. 2. 94.*

Perlitis, a, um. part. [*à perlinor Besmeared all over.* Crudelitatis sanguine perlitis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 52.* Unguentis perlitis, ignave, incedis, *Plaut. Cas. 2. 3. 23.* fuco, *Amm. Marcell.*

Perlongē. adv. *Very far, a great way off.* Perlongē est, sed tanto ocyus properemus, *Ter. Eun. 3. 5. 61.*

Perlonginquus, a, um. *Very far off, at a very great distance, Plaut. Bacch. 5. 2. 77.*

Perlongus, a, um. (1) *Very long, or at a great distance.* (2) *Very long, or a great while.* (1) Perlonga & non satis tuta via, *Cic. Attic. 5. 20.* (2) Si opperiri vis adventum Charmidis, perlongum est, *Plaut. Trin. 3. 3. 16.*

Perlūbens, tis. adj. *Very well pleased.* In quibus, me perlubente, Servius alissus est, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1. 10. 8.*

Perlūbet, imperf. *I have a very great desire.* Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui, *Plaut. Capt. 4. 2. 53.*

Perlūcens, tis. part. (1) *That may be seen through, transparent.* (2) *Very bright, or shining.* (1) Tenuis ac perlucens aether, *Cic. N. D. 2. 21.* (2) Perlucenti circumdata corpus amictu, *Ov. Met. 4. 313.* Perlucens numerare in pectore fibras, *Id. Met. 6. 391.* Saxum miri candoris, à vado ad summa perlucens, *Plin. 9. 20. conf. Liv. 41. 2.*

Perlūceo, ēre. verb. neut. (1) *To shine through, to be transparent.* (2) *To be very bright, clear, or shining.* (1) Perlucet omnes violaceo colore, *Plin. 37. 40. de amethystis.* Si purus & uniusmodi perlucet color, *Id. 10. 75.* Perlucet villa quā cribrum crebrius, *its walls are full of holes, which let the light through, Plaut. Rud. 1. 2. 14.* (2) Littora nativis perlucet picta lapillis, *Prop. 1. 2. 13. al. leg. per se dent. Met.* Illud ipsum, quod decorum honestūque dicimus, maximē quasi perlucet ex iis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, *Cic. Offic. 2. 9. Vid. Pelluceo.*

Perlūcescit, *diaphanum, Gloss. It groweth very light.*

Perluciditas, ātis. f. *Great clearness, lightness, or transparency.* Parietes ita sunt tectoris operibus expoliti, ut vitri perluciditatem videantur habere, *Virt. 2. 8.*

Perlucidulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat transparent.* Perlucidulus lapis, *Catull. 67. 4.*

Perlucidus, a, um. or, comp. (1) *Transparent, that one may see through.* (2) *Bright, clear, shining.* (3) *Also wearing a thin garment, exposing the parts to sight.* (1) Arcani fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, *Hor. Od. 1. 18. 16.* Perlucidae uvae, *Col. 11. 2. gemmae, Plin. 37. 32. membranae oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2. 57.* (2) Perlucidus ostro, *Mart. 12. 38. = Stella illustis & perlucida, Cic. N. D. 1. 57.* (3) Haec ipse perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, *Sen. de Constantia Sap. c. 18.*

Perluctuosus, a, um. adj. *Very mournful.* Filii funus perluctuosum, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 3. 8.*

Perlucens, tis. part. *Washing.* Per eam partem se perlucens, *Pün. 8. 41.*

Perlucio, ēre. act. *To wash all over, to make very clean by washing.* Aedem perlucunt, *Plin. 10. 41.* Fonte suo formosos perlucit artus, *Ov. Met. 4. 310.* & Sudor perlucit ora, *runneth down, Petron. c. 128.*

Perlucor, i. pass. *To be washed all over.* Gelidā cum perlucor undā, *Hor. Epist. 1. 15. 4.* In fluminibus perlucuntur, *Caes. B. G. 6. 20.* Aquā dulci perlucit, *Col. 12. 53.* Vino perlucit os, *Id.*

|| Perlūsorius, a, um. *Pretended.* Perlusorium iudicium, a *pretended trial, Ulp. al. leg. prolusorium.*

Perlustrandus, a, um. *To be viewed, considered, surveyed.* Perlustrandae animo partes erunt omnes, *Cic. Part. Orat. 11.*

Perlustrans, tis. part. *Viewing, surveying.* Campos perlustrans oculis, *Sil. 7. 537.* aditus, 12, 85. gratam praedam, 15, 777.

Perlustratus, a, um, *Viewed, surveyed.* Perlustrata armis tota Germania est, *V. Patere. 2. 106.*

Perlustro, āre. act. (1) *To view all over, to take a diligent view, or strict survey of.* (2) *Met. To search, or inquire into, to consider seriously.* (3) *To purge, or cleanse by fuming, or smoking.* (1) Perlustravit hostium agros, *Liv. 8. 36.* Ipse oculis perlustravit, *Id. 21. 54.* Ut discurrent circa vias, perlustrarentque oculis omnia, *Id. 25. 9.* (2) Perlustra mea dicta, *Stat. Sylv. 4. 3. 143.* (3) = Paleas sulphure & bitumine, atque ardente taedā perlustrant, & expiatis cubilibus injiciunt, *Col. 8. 5.*

Perlūtus, a, um. [*à perlucor*] *Washed all over, rinsed fair and clean.* Expressae favorum reliquiae, posteaquam diligenter aquā dulci perlutae sunt, *Col. 9. ult.*

Permācer, cra, crum. adj. *Very lean, barren, or hungry.* Omnis creta coquit, nisi permacra, *Plin. 18. 7.*

Permācero, āre. *To wet thoroughly, to joke.* Cū calculi in opere permacerantur, *Vitruv. 7. 1.*

Permādefacio, ēre. act. *Met. Amor permadefecit cor meum, bath drenched, or bathed, as it were, Plaut. Most. 1. 2. 62.*

Permādeo, ēre, vel permadefeco, ēre, permadui. neut. *To be very wet, to be soaked with wet.* Quod si permaduit, *Col. de succiso foeno, 2. 19.* Nisi si hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, *Id. R. R. 2. 4.* = Rubro pulpita nimbo spargere & effuso permaduisse croco, *Mart. 5. 26.* Met. Quod deliciis permaduimus, *have overflowed, Sen. Ep. 20. fin.* Felicitate animi permadescunt, *become effeminate, Id. de Provid. 4.* Credis te solum multo permaduisse sale, *that you only abound with wit, Mart. 6. 44. 2.*

Permādidus, a, um. adj. *Very wet, or wet through, Frag. Poët.*

Permagnus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very large, or great.* (2) *Of very great concern, or consequence.* (3) *Very powerful, or effectual.* (4) *Very honourable, or reputable.* (5) *Permagni interest, refert, it is of mighty consequence, or of the last importance.* (1) Permagnus numerus, *Caes. B. G. 7. 31.* (2) Tua res permagna agitur, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. Per magna negotia, Hor. Sat. 1. 7. 4.* (3) Vis est permagna naturae, *Cels. 7. 4. 3.* (4) Permagnus existimans tres olympionicas una ex domo prodire, *Cic. Tusc. 1. 46.* (5) Permagni nostrā interest te esse Romae, *Cic. Att. 2. 23.* Quod enim permagni interest, pro necessario saepe habetur, *Id. Partit. 24.* Illud permagni referre arbitror, ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, *Ter. Heaut. 3. 1. 58.*

Permānans, tis. part. *Passing, or coming to.* Ut conclusiunculae non permanantes ad sensus, *Cic. Tusc. 2. 18.* Vid. Permano.

Permānanter. adv. *Continuedly.* Usque adeo permananter vis pervolet ejus, *de magnete, continuedly, communicated from one ring of the chain to another, Lucr. 6. 916.*

Permānasco. incept. [*à permano*] *To be diffused, Met. to be divulged.* Unde ad eum id posset permanascere, *Plaut. Trin. 1. 2. 118.*

Permanendum, Gerund. *to be continued in.* Tum non dormiendum tantummodo jejuno est, sed etiam in posterum diem ita permanendum, *Cels. 1. 3.*

Permānens, tis. part. *Continuing, abiding, remaining.* Stabili & fixo permanente bono, *Cic. Tusc. 5. 14. conf. Liv. 37. 21.*

Permāneo, ēre. n. (1) *To abide, stay, or tarry to the end.* (2) *To remain, last, continue, abide, hold on.* (3) *Met. To persevere, persist, or continue.* (1) Secunda acies in armis permanebat, *Caes. B. G. 1. 41.* & Nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, *Plin. jun.* (2) Ira, quae tam permanit diu, *Ter. Her. 3. 1. 25.* Athenis mos ille jam à Cecrope permanit, *Cic. de Legg. 2. 25.* Solus ad id tempus permanerat in armis, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8. 45.* Permanere in officio, *Caes. B. G. 5. 4.* Neque diutius permanere finē cibariis eodem loco possent, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8. 15.* (3) Contudi animum, & fortasse vici, si modo permansero, *Cic.* Ne permanas in incepto, *Lucceius ad Cic. Fam. 5. 14.* In eadem tristitia taciti permanere, *Caes. B. G. 1. 32.* in pristina sententiā, *Cic. Att. 1. 17.* Qui perpetuū in amicitia Romanorum permanerat, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8. 26.*

Permāno, āre. n. (1) *To flow, as water, &c. doth; to pass along, or all over by flowing.* (2) *To be diffused.* (3) *To enter, to pass, or come into, to arrive at.* (4) *To be disclosed, divulged, or published.* (5) *Act. To penetrate, pierce, or enter.* (1) In faxia,

faxis, ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, *Lucr.* 1, 349. Venenum epotum permanat in venas, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62. *Met.* Permanare animam nobis per membra solere, *Lucr.* 3, 699. (2) = Pythagorae doctrina, cum longè latèque flueret, permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, *spread*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 1. (3) Quo neque permanent animae, neque corpora nostra, *Luc.* 1, 123. = Nec temerè huc dolor usque potest penetrare, neque acre permanare malum, *Id.* 3, 253. Permanat odos, frigusque, vaporesque ignis, *Id.* 6, 952. Hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, *had been spread by report*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 29. (4) Neve permanet palam haec nostra fallacia, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 25. (5) § Permanat calor argentum, *Lucr.* 1, 495.

Permanio, onis. f. verb. [*à* permaneo] (1) *A stay, or continuance.* (2) *A perseverance, or persisting in.* (1) Quodvis supplicium levius est hac permanione, *Cic. Att.* 11, 18. (2) In una sententia perpetua permanio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

Permansurus, a, um. part. [*à* permaneo] *That will continue.* Confidit sibi illud stabile & firmum permansurum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27.

Permārinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the sea.* Aedem Iaribus permarinis vovit, *Liv.* 40, 52.

Permātūresco, ēre, unde permaturui. *To be full, or thorough ripe.* In pomo est ubi permaturuit ater, *Ov. Met.* 4, 165. Semen cum permaturuerit, *Col.* 2, 10. *conf. Cels.* 2, 24.

Permātūrus, a, um. adj. *Very, or thorough ripe.* Baccae permaturae, *Col.* 12, 48. Non permatura mandere, *Cels.* 6, 13.

† Permeābilis, e. adj. *Passable*, *Solin. c.* 47. † Penetrabilis.

Permeans, tis. part. *Having, or making its way through.* Dexteriore alveo Babylonem petit, mediāque permeans, *Plin.* 5, 21. Illa aqua permeante totam, *Id.* 2, 66.

Permēdiocris, e. adj. *Very indifferent, or moderate.* § In animis permediocres, ac potius leves motus debere esse, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51.

Permēdiocritèr. adv. *Very meanly*, *Litt. ex Sen.*

Permēditātus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly instructed in.* Eam permeditatam meis dolis, astutiisque onustam mittam, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 39.

Permensus, a, um. part. [*à* permetior] (1) *Having measured.* (2) *Met. Having passed through, sailed, or travelled over.* (3) *Pass. Measured out.* (1) Hujus magnitudinem quasi decempedā permensi, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 41. *de Sole.* Permensus montes, *Plin.* 2, 65. altitudinem muri, *Liv.* Ut sese permensi oculis, *heedfully surveyed, or viewed*, *Stat.* (2) Mortifer aestus aëra permensus, *Lucr.* 6, 1340. Tumidum permensi classibus aequor, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 157. Durum permensus iter, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 202. (3) Solum sic permensum & perlibratum, *Col.* 3, 13. *Met.* Permeno defunctus tempore lucis, *having finished the determined period of life*, *Tib.* 3, 3, 9.

Permeo, āre. n. (1) *To have, or make a way through.* (2) *Met. To pervade, or diffuse over.* (3) *Act. To pass over, or through.* (1) Si non sunt libera spatia, quā anates permeent extra lacum, *Col.* 8, 15. (2) = Quod quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet, & transeat, *pervades, is diffused over*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 37. (3) Permeat spatia, *Plin.* 8, 35. immensos tractus, *Id.* 11, 35. Dum tot maria ac terras permeat, annus abit, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 11, 16.

Permeor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be passed through.* Iter, quo in Galliam permeatur, *Aurel. Viē.*

Permēreo, ēre. *To serve as a soldier.* Sole sub omni permeavit jurata manus, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 73.

Permetior, īri, ensus sum. dep. (1) *To measure with the eye, to view, or take a prospect of.* (2) *Met. To compass, pass, or travel round.* (1) Liber prospectus oculorum, etiam quae procul recessere, permetitur, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10. (2) Sidera cum permensa suo sunt coelum corpore claro, *Lucr.* 4, 395.

Permētuens, tis. part. *Greatly fearing, dreading.* Deserti conjugis iras permetuens, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 573.

|| Permilito, āre. n. *To serve as a soldier.* Si tribunus in cohortibus praetoriis permilitaverit, *Ulp.*

Permingo, ēre, xi. act. Hunc permixerunt calones, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 44. *obscoen.*

Perminutus, a, um. *Very little, or small.* = Bona corporis & fortunae perexigua, & perminuta, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 13.

Permirus, a, um. adj. *Very wonderful, or strange.* Illud mihi permirum accidit, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10, 14. Permirus videatur, *Id. de Div.* 2, 47.

Permiscendus, a, um. part. *To be mixed, or confounded.* Mundi ruinae permiscenda fides, *Luc.* 2, 254.

Permiscens, tis. part. *Mixing, or mingling.* Permiscens cum materia, *Cic. de Univ.* 7. *conf. Sil.* 13, 383.

Permisceo, ēre, ui, stum & xtum. act. (2) *To mingle, or mix together thoroughly, to blend, or put together.* (2) *Met. To jumble together, to disorder, to confound, to put into a great confusion.* (1) Fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus & aestum, *Lucr.* 6, 363. Pelago coelum permiscuit Euris, *Sil.* 15, 714. § Ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, *Cic. in Catil.* 5. Pecuniae rationem cum damnatione Dolabellae permiscuit, *Id. Ver.* 3, 76. Licet filicem—decidere, & permiscere cum purgamentis cortis, *Col.* 2, 15. (2) Divina & humana cuncta permiscuit, *Sall. B. Jug.* 5.

Permisceor, ēri, xtus. pass. (1) *To be intermingled, or mixed together thoroughly.* (2) *To be put into a great confusion, or dis-*

order. (1) Totum sterquilinum rastris permisceri oportet, *Col. Met.* Ut illa excellens opinione fortuna cum laboribus & miseriis permista esse videatur, *to be chequered*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 52. (2) Omnia permisceri mallent, quam imperium exercitusque dimittere, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 32.

Permissio, onis. f. verb. (1) *Permission, leave, or licence.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric.* (1) Permissio mansionis tuae grata est, *Cic. 2. fr.* 3, 1. § Plus valet sanctio permissione, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10. (2) Permissio est, cum ostendimus in dicendo, nos aliquam rem totam tradere, & concedere alicujus voluntati, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 29.

Permissurus, a, um. part. [*à* permittor] (1) *That will permit, or give leave.* (2) *About to intrust with, or put under one's protection.* (1) Ut facias quod vis tibi permissurus sum, *Cic. 2. fr.* 2, 14. Qui eum vexandis prioris anni consulibus permissurum tribunatum credebant, *Liv.* (2) Suas, civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 3. *Vid. Permitto.*

Permissu. abl. [*à* permissus, verb. *à* permittor] *Permission, leave, licence.* Annibalis permissu, *Cic. Offic.* 1. Permissu tuo, *with your leave*, *Id. Verr.* 3, 80; legis, *Id. contr. Rull.* 2, 14. decemvirorum, *Liv.* 3, 43. populi, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 9.

Permissus, a, um. part. [*à* permittor] (1) *Put to full speed, as an horse by his rider.* (2) *Permitted, suffered, granted, allowed.* (3) *Remitted, slackened, abated.* (4) *Committed to, entrusted with.* (5) *Exposed to.* (1) In media primū acie vinci coeptum, quā permissus equitatus turbaverat ordines, *Liv.* (2) Utor permissu, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 45. § Quo in magistratu non institutum est à me regnum, sed non permissum, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 7. (3) = Laxato paulum permissoque subtili justitiae examine, *Gell.* 1, 3. *hod. leg. remissioque.* (4) Quibus summa imperii permilla est, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 79. Quibus & lege & S. C. permissum est, ut de Caesaris actis cognoscerent, *Cic. Att.* 16, 17. (5) Permissae ignibus urbes, *fired, burnt*, *Luc.* ¶ Permissus appellatur aries, qui annis compluribus tonsus non est, *Fest.*

Permistè. adv. *Mixedly, confusedly.* = Partes argumentandi confusè & permistè disperimus, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 30.

Permistio, & permixtio, onis. f. verb. [*à* permisceo] (1) *A mingling, or mixing together, a mixture.* (2) *A confusion, or disorder.* (1) Superioris permixtionis reliquias fundens aequabat, *Cic. de Univ.* 12. (2) Dissensio civilis, quasi permixtio terrae, oriri coepit, *Sall. B. J.* 41.

Permisturus, a, um. part. [*à* permisceo] *That will mix together.* Marcia geminas è sanguine matris permistura domos, *Luc.* 2, 333.

Permistus, & permixtus, a, um. part. (1) *Mixed, mingled, or blended together.* (2) *Out of order, confused.* (1) § Semina permista gerit tellus, discretaque tradit, *Lucr.* 6, 790. *Milites* cum suis fugientibus permisti, *Caes.* 7, 62. Animam credit permistam corpore toto, *diffused all over*, *Lucr.* 3, 352. Permisti cum corpore animi, *acting jointly with it*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. Permisti animantes moribus essent, *would be made up of mixed tempers*, *Lucr.* 3, 749. Supercilia confinio luminum poenè permixta, *Petron. c.* 126. (2) Falcatae regiae quadrigae permistos milites perturbant, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 75.

Permitis, e. adj. *Thorough ripe, mellow.* Sorba non permitia, *Col.* 12, 4.

Permittendus, a, um. part. *To be permitted.* Mense Julio feminae maribus plerumque permittendae, *must take bull*, *Col.* 6, 24. *de vaccis.*

Permittens, tis. part. *Permitting.* Liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, *leaving them to their choice*, *Liv.* Et plurima fingi permittens credique timor, *Claud. B. Get.* 228.

Permittitur. imperf. *It is permitted.* Totam Italiam suis coloniis ut complere liceat, permittitur, *leave is given*, *Cic.*

Permitto, ēre, si. act. (1) *For emitto, to cast, throw, or sling darts, &c. at a great distance.* (2) *For demitto, to throw, or cast down from a precipice.* (3) *To put on, to spur on an horse, to ride full speed against.* (4) *To yield, surrender, or deliver up.* (5) *For committo, to trust, to intrust with, to commit, or refer to.* (6) *To permit, suffer, allow, give leave, or way.* (7) *To expose, to venture, or hazard.* (1) Quò tutior altitudine esset, hoc audacius longiusque tela permitteret, *might hurl*, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 9. (2) Multis praemissis armis, ex summo se permitterent, *Sisenna ap. Non.* (3) Converso equo, se incautus permittit in praefectum, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 48. = Concitant equos, permittuntque in hostem, *Liv.* Infesta cuspide permisit equum, *Id.* Acer habenis lora permissis quatit, *Sen. Hippol.* 1006. (4) Se, itaque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 3. Se in fidem atque potestatem populo Romano permittere, *Id.* Ipsos se in deditionem consulis permisisse, *Liv.* Tibi me permisisse memini, *Cic.* Neque se populo solum, sed etiam senatui permisit, *Id.* (5) Ejus judicio permitto omnia, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 9, 56. Quod summam belli, rerumque omnium Pompeio permiserint, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 16. Num tu senatui causam tuam permittas? *Cic.* (6) Huic permisit, ut in iis locis legionem collocaret, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 1. Sed nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat, *Id. B. G.* 1, 49. Si fortuna permittitis uti, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 240. Quae hunc tam barbara morem permittit patria? *Id. Aen.* 1, 544. = Permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, *Cic.* § Lex jubet, aut permittit, aut vetat, *Id. de Inv.* 2. § Negabit se fecisse quod cogeretur, cum altera lex per-

Permitteret, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 10. Ipsi permittam de tempore, *leave it to him*, Cic. Quis equum celeremque arcto compescere freno possit, & effusas tardo permittere habenas? *Tibull.* 4, 1, 92. *give him his head*. Neque enim liberum id vobis permittit Philippus, *leaving it to your choice*, Liv. Auxiliis aditus & libera ponti ostia permittit, *Luc.* 10, 515. Metitur cinnamomum non nisi permiserit deus, *Plin.* 12, 42. (7) Gladio permittere mundi discrimen, *Luc.* 7, 108. ¶ Permittere vela ventis *to hoist sail*, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph.

Permittor, i, flus. pass. (1) *To be sent, or carried over*. (2) Met. *To penetrate, or make its way*. (3) *To be intrusted with, committed, or referred to*. (4) *To be remitted, or forgiven*. (5) *To be permitted, &c.* (1) Hoc genus casei potest etiam trans maria permitti, *Col.* 7, 8. (2) Sapientem eo loco ponere, quo nulla permittitur injuria, *Sen. de Const. Sap.* 3. (3) Summa ei belli administrandi permittitur, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 36. Multitudinis suffragiis res permittitur, *Id. B. G.* 7, 50. (4) Debitori reip. a curatore permitti pecunias non posse, *Ulp.* (5) *Vid.* Permittito.

Permixtus, a, um. part. [*à permisceor*] (1) *Mixed, mingled*. (2) Met. *Concerned, employed*. (1) Myrrham in iisdem sylvis permixtam aborem nasci tradidit aliqui, *Plin.* 12, 33. Permixtum aquae, *Id.* 35, 52. Permixtus odiis amor, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 255. (2) C. Proculus nullis reip. negotiis permixtus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 40, 7.

Permōdeste, adv. *Very modestly*, Litt. ex Sen.

Permōdestus, a, um. adj. *Very moderate, sober, or regular*. Homo timidus, & permōdestus, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6.

Permōdicē, adv. *Very little*. Permōdicē findito, *Col.* 5, 21.

Permōdicus, a, um. adj. *Very ordinary, or mean*. Locus permōdicus & cellae penuariae instar, *Suet. Tib.* 47.

Permōlestē, adv. *Very grievously*. Permōlestē ferre, *to be much troubled*, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 58.

Permōlestus, a, um. adj. *Very troublesome*, Cic. *Attic.* 1, 18.

Permollis, e. adj. *Very soft*. Quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, *Quint.* 9, 4.

Permōlo, ēre. act. (1) *To grind small*. (2) *To lie with*. (1) *Varr. ap. Non.* (2) Alienae permolere uxores, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 35.

Permōtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à permovere*] (1) *An ecstasy, or emotion of the mind*. (2) *The putting the mind into any great concern, or passion*. (1) = Mentis incitatio & permotio divina, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 40. Permotiones animis nostris datae, *Id.* (2) Quae permotione mentis magis quam naturā ipsā sentimus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 3.

Permōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Thoroughly moved, put into a great agitation*. (2) Met. *Mente permotus, cast into a trance, or put into an ecstasy*. (3) *Put into any great concern of anger, fear, compassion, &c.* (4) *Induced, influenced, persuaded*. (1) Mare permotum ventis, *Lucr.* 6, 726. Permōti corporis aestu, *Id.* 4, 1017. (2) Quod maxime contingit aut dormientibus, aut mente permotis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. (3) Convicio permotus Jupiter, *Phaedr.* 1, 6, 5. Non odio permotus, sed misericordiā, *Cic. contumeliis*, *Caes. ignominia & dolore*, *Id.* Nostro adventu permoti Britannii, *Id.* inusitato genere tormentorum, *Id.* (4) His verbis Eumenes permotus, &c. *Nep. Eum.* 6. = His rebus adducti, & auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, *Caes. B. G.* 1.

Permōvendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly moved, or made to be concerned by compassion, &c.* Misericordione mens judicium permovenda est, *Cic. Orat.* 38.

Permōveo, ēre. act. (1) Met. *To put one into any great concern, as compassion, anger, &c.* (2) *To persuade, to prevail upon, or influence*. (1) Si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovent, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 62. Nihil reliqui faciunt, quod minus invidiam, misericordiam, metum, & iras permoverent, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 21, 4. (2) Optimus est orator, qui dicendo animos audientium & docet, & delectat, & permovet, *Cic. Orat.* 28. Eodem mendacio de caede equitum & principum permovet, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 38. Conventum Salonis quum neque pollicitationibus, neque denuntiatione periculi permovere posset, *Id. B. C.* 3, 9.

Permōveor, ēri, tus. pass. (1) *To be put into any great concern by hatred, compassion, &c.* (2) *To be persuaded, &c.* (1) In commovendis iudiciis iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere volo, permoveor, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 45. (2) *Vid.* Permovere.

Permūcendus, a, um. part. *To be appeased, assuaged, or be made conformable to*. Vitellius Julianum permulcendis militum animis delegit, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 57, 4. Permūcendos oculos motui corporis tradere, *Val. Max.* 8, 10, 1.

Permūcens, tis. part. *Gently stroking*. Caput permūcens, *Sil.* 1, 104. Permūcens lumina virgā, *Ov. Met.* 1, 716.

Permūceo, ēre, si, sum & etum. act. (1) *To stroke*. (2) *To cherish, to refresh*. (3) *To please, cheer, or delight*. (4) *To appease, assuage, cajole, or treat gently*. (1) Fraenata colla draconum permulcit, *Ov. Met.* 7, 221. (2) Aram, quam statu permulcet spiritus Austri, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. ex poet. (3) Permūcere sensum voluptate, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 10. Sonus & numerus permulcent aures, *Id. Orat.* 49. His verbis vacuas permulceat aures, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 26. (4) Permūcit iram ejus consul, *Liv.* 39, 23. corda furentium, *Sil.* 13, 344. his dictis petora, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 816. ut sermone familiari minorem filium permulceret, *Liv.* 40, 21.

Permūceor, ēri, sus & etus. pass. (1) *To be used very tender-*

ly, or gently. (2) *To be very much pleased, or delighted*. (3) *To be appeased, or assuaged*. (1) Laeduntur arteriae, si, antequam leni voce bene permulfac sunt, acri clamore compleantur, *Ad. Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) Spectantes audientēque lactissimā voluptate permulcentur, *Col.* 12, 2. (3) Dein lenitā jam irā, postera die liberalibus verbis permulcti sunt, *Sall. Fragm.*

¶ Permūctus, a, um. part. [*à permulceor*] *Appeased, assuaged*. Permūcti tonis mitioribus, *Gell.* 1, 11.

Permūctus, a, um. part. [*à permulceor*] (1) *Used gently, stroked, cheered*. (2) *Appased, assuaged*. (1) Arteriae leni voce permulfae, *Ad. Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) Eorum animis permulctis, & confirmatis, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 6.

Permūctō, adv. *By very much, by far*. Cum adj. comp. Permūctō clariora & certiora esse dicat, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 61. Pondera permulto minora, *far lighter*, *Lucr.* 5, 545.

Permūctum, adv. *Very much*. Permūctum interest, utrum, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 27. Cum adv. Permūctum antē certior factus eram literis, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11.

Permūctus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very many*. (2) *Very much*. (1) Imitatores principum permulcti existunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 14. Permūctis in rebus timore prolabi, *Id. pro Quint.* 24. (2) Haud permūctum attulit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 86.

Permūctus, a, um. adj. *Very cleanly*. Permūctae sunt hae volucres, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7.

Permūnio, īre, īve & īi, ītum. act. (1) *To fortify strongly*. (2) *To finish a fortification begun*. (1) Locorum opportuna permuniit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 24, 2. Castra permuniit, *Id. Hist.* 3, 9, 2. (2) Quae inchoaverat, munimenta permuniit, *Liv.* 30, 16. Quum ex multa copia passim jacentium lapidum permuniisset omnia, *Id.* 36, 16.

Permūnitus, a, um. part. *Strongly fortified*. Castris permunitis confedere, *Liv.* 7, 16. Satis omnia permunita & praesidia obsepta videbantur, *Id.* 36, 16.

Permūtabilis, e. adj. *That may be changed*, Litt. ex Cels.

Permūtandus, a, um. part. *To be exchanged*. Dando, & accipiendo, & permūtandis facultatibus nulla re egere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 4.

Permūtans, tis. part. (1) *Altering, changing*. (2) *Buying, or selling, or bartering*. (1) Permūtantes in contrarium, *Plin.* 17, 16. (2) *Vid.* Permuto.

Permūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A changing, or altering*. (2) *An exchanging, or bartering*. (3) *A receiving, or paying money by bills of exchange*. (4) *A confounding, or disordering*. (5) *A figure in rhetoric*. (1) Temporum permutatione virtus non mutatur, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3. Mulieri placebat permūtatio, *Petr.* c. 15. (2) Permutatione mercium utuntur, *Tac. Germ.* 5, 6. (3) Dum pecunia accipitur, quae mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. Ego in cistophoro in Asia habeo ad H. S. bis vices: hujus pecuniae permutatione fidem nostram facile tuebere, *Id. Att.* 11, 1. (4) Ut variā permutatione perturbent, *Quint.* 1, 1. (5) *Ad Herenn.* 4, 34.

Permūtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Altered, changed, or exchanged*. (2) *Bought, or sold*. (3) *Altered for the worse, disordered*. (1) Permūtato colore, *Petr.* c. 102. Quid o atque u, permūtatae invicem? *put one for the other*, *Quint.* 1, 4. (2) Mensa H. S. XIV permūtata, *Plin.* 13, 29. (3) = Id ita perturbatum itaque permūtatum est, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 21.

Permūto, āre. act. (1) *To change, by taking, or giving one thing for another; to exchange*. (2) *To exchange goods, or wares, to barter, or truck*. (3) *To buy, or sell with, or for money*. (4) *Permutare pecuniam, to receive, or pay money by bills of exchange*. (5) *To alter, disturb, or put into a confusion*. (1) Mygdonias opes permutare crine Liciniae, *Hor. Od.* 2, 12. Nomina inter vos permūtastis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 19. Galeam permutat Alethes, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 307. (2) India neque aes neque plumbum habet, gemmisque suis ac margaritis haec permutat, *Plin.* 34, 48. Ut equos incolae talentis auri permūtarent, *Id.* 6, 36. (3) Permutare pretio noluit, *Plin.* 9, 81. (4) Quo plus permūtasti quam ad fructum insularum, &c. *Cic. Att.* 16, 1. Scripseras ut H. S. XII permūtaret Terentia, *she would pay it at Rome to any one, who by his agents would pay it to Cicero then at Brundisium*, *Id. Att.* 11, 22. (5) Nonne omnem reip. statum permūtavit Gracchus? *Cic. de Legib.* 3.

Permūtōr, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be changed by one thing being taken, or given for another, to be exchanged*. (2) *To be bought, or sold, with, or for money*. (3) *To be received, or paid by bills of exchange*. (4) *To be disturbed, or put into a confusion*. (1) Figurae cum permūtantur, mutari res quoque debent, *Lucr.* 2, 1020. (2) Postea donare opera sua instituit, quod ea nullo satis digno pretio permūtari posse diceret, *Plin.* 35, 9. Placuit denarium sedecim assibus permūtari, *Id.* 33, 3. (3) Quae ro quod illi opus erit Athenis, permūtarene possit, an ipsi ferendam sit? *Cic. Att.* 12, 24. Ut permūtetur Athenis, quod sit in annum sumptum ei, *Id. Att.* 15, 15. (4) *Vid.* Permuto.

Perna, ae. f. (1) *A gammon, or pebble of bacon with the leg on*. (2) *Part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off*. (3) *A sort of shell-fish*. (1) Quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labes larido! *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 3. Fumosa cum pede perna, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 117. (2) Cum perna sua avelluntur stolones, *Plin.* 17, 13. (3) Pernae concharum generis, *Plin.* 32, 54. à simil. pedis porcinæ, *Gesner.*

P E R

Pernavigātor, oris. m. verb. *He that saileth through*, Litt. ex Sen.

Pernavigatus, a, um. part. *Vid. seq.*

Pernavigor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sailed quite through*, or *all over*. Sub eodem fidere pars tota vergens in Caspium mare, pernavigata est Macedonum armis, *Plin.* 2, 67.

Perneceſsarius, a, um. adj. *Very necessary*, or *needful*. Tempus perneceſſarium, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 21.

Perneceſsarius, ii. subst. m. *A particularly engaged friend*, or *acquaintance*, *a closely united confederate*. = Paternus amicus ac perneceſſarius, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 6.

* Perneco, āre, ui. *To kill*. Tyrrhenā perneecat hastā, *Sil.* 4, 611.

Pernegans, tis. part. *Denying flatly*, *Suet. Tib.* 57.

† Pernegatio, onis, f. verb. *A flat denial*, *Dig.* † Diserta negatio.

Pernegatur, imperf. *It is stiffly*, or *utterly denied*. Primo istius adventu pernegatur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 34.

Pernego, āre, act. *To deny stiffly*, or *utterly*, *with much impudence*. Nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quae videt, ea pernegat, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 51. Etiam fatetur de hospite? *TH.* Immo pernegat, *Id. Most.* 3, 1, 25. Pernegavit ei se culpae affinem fuisse, *Valer. Max.* 8, 4, 2.

Pernegor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be utterly denied*. Opinor, pernegari non potest, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 62.

Perneo, ēre, n. Met. *To spin out*, or *finish*. Cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, *Mart.* 1, 89, 9.

|| Perniciabilis, e. adj. (1) *Pernicious*, *destructive*. (2) *Met. Of fatal consequence*. (1) Rigor insolitus nivis plurimorum oculis praecipue perniciabilis fuit, *Curt.* 7, 3, 13. (2) Id perniciabile reo, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. † Perniciosus, *Cic. Perniciālis*, *Liv.*

Perniciālis, e. adj. *Bringing*, or *causing dissolution*, *destruction*, or *death*. Pestilentia—quae magis in longos morbos, quam in perniciales evasit, *rather chronical than mortal*, *Liv.* 27, 23. Pernicialia odia, *deadly*, *Plin.* 24, 1.

Pernicies, ei. (et ii. Nihil pernicii causā, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 45.) f. [ex per, & neco] (1) *Violent death*. (2) *Death*. (3) *Destruction*, *ruin*, *undoing of one*. (1) Ut, eis interfectis, eorum perniciē dolorem suum ulciscerentur, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 87. (2) Nec sine perniciē dissolvi posse videntur, *Lucr.* 3, 327. (3) = Cum summa reip. salute & cum tua peste & perniciē, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 13. Met. *de homine*. Leno sum, fateor, perniciēs communis adolescentium, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 1, 36.

Perniciōsē, iūs, comp. simē, sup. adv. *Perniciously*, *destructively*, *mischievously*. Quam dissolutē, quam turpiter, quam perniciōsē, *Cic. Att.* 14, 13. Perniciōsius de rep. merentur vitiosi principes, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 14. Rebus mortalibus perniciōsimē compediri, *August.*

Perniciōsus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Bringing*, or *causing death*. (2) *Destructive*, *pernicious*, *of fatal consequence*, *mischievous*, *very hurtful*. (1) Perniciōsa discernere a salutaribus, *Cels.* Perniciōsior esset in incerto erat, *Sall. B. Jug.* 50. (2) Lex non modō inutilis, sed perniciōsa reip. *Cic. Perniciōsior reipublicae nemo*, *Paterc.* 2, 47. Leges perniciōsissimae, *Val. Max.* 9, 5, 1.

Pernicitas, tis, f. [etymon quaere in Pernix] *Swiftness of foot*, *speed*, *fleetness*. Pedum pernicitas Papyrio inerat, quae ei etiam dedit nomen Cursoris, *Liv.* 9, 16. equorum, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 79. Pernicitas decora, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4.

Perniciter, adv. iūs, comp. *Nimble*, *speedily*. Viden' ut perniciter exiluerunt? *Catull.* 56, 8. Desilire perniciter, ubi datum signum est, *Liv.* 26, 4. Rupicaprae perniciūs exultant, *Plin.* 8, 79.

† Pernicium, ii. n. *idem quod perniciēs*, *Non. ex Plaut.*

Perniger, gra, grum. adj. *Very black*. Ore parvo atque oculis pernigris, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 153.

Pernimium, adv. *Too too much*. Nimium inter vos, pernimium interest, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 4, 30.

Pernio, ōnis. m. [a perna, *Voss.*] *A kibe on the heel*. Rapum perniones fervens impositum sanat, *Plin.* 20, 9.

Perniunculus, i. m. dim. *A little kibe*, or *chilblain*, *Plin.* 26, 66.

Pernix, icis. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [a pernitor, pernixus, *Voss.*] (1) *Swift*, *nimble*, *quick*, *speedy*, *fleet*. (2) *Continuing*, *persisting*, or *persevering*, *patient of labour*. (1) = Pedibus celer & pernicibus alis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 180. Fama solito pernicior index, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 33. Pernicissimae quadrigae, *Col.* 3, 9. Pernicissimus equus, *Plin.* 8, 67. canis, *Col.* 7, 12. (2) Pernicis uxor Appuli, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 42. Inter dura jacet pernix infrato faxa cubili, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 230. *Non. ex Serv.* ex fide omnium vet. exemplarium sic legi ait. Uterque tamen Scal. legi volunt pernox.

Pernobilis, e. adj. (1) *Remarkable*, *very famous*. (2) *Very noble*, *high born*. (1) Epigramma Graecum pernobile, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 57. (2) Genus ei pernobile, *Aurel. Vict. C.* 19, 2.

Pernoctans, tis. part. *Tarrying*, or *lodging all night long*. Propter inopiam tecti in foro pernoctans, *Cic. pro Demo.* 30. Animum cum his habitantem pernoctantēque curis, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 24.

|| Pernoctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tarrying all night*, *Veget.* Pernoctatio Παννυχίς, *Gloss.*

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Pernocto, āre, n. *To pass the whole night*, *to continue*, or *tarry all night long*, *to lodge*. Si hic pernocto, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 1, 15. Pernoctant venatores in nive, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17. in limine, *Petron.* c. 79. Matres miserae pernoctabant ad ostium carceris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 45. Met. Haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, *Id. pro Arch.* 7. § Noctem pernoctare perpetem, *to pass the whole night*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 23. § in stramentis, *Id. ibidem.* § Pernoctare cum aliquo, *Nep. in Alcibiade*, 2.

Pernoctaturus, a, um. part. *About to pass the whole night*, *Liv.* 27, 38.

Pernonis, idis. f. [a perna] *A little gammon*, or *pestle of bacon*. Laridum pernonidem aut finciput, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 27.

Pernoscendus, a, um. part. *To be thoroughly known*. Mores hominum sunt penitus oratori pernoscenti, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 5.

Pernosco, ēre, novi. act. (1) *To know perfectly*. (2) *To discern*, or *distinguish*, *to discover*. (1) Non satis me pernosci etiam qualis sim, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 23. (2) Qui amici, qui infideles sint, nequeas pernoscere, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 10. Hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere, *Cic. de Fato* 5. Rem cognoscite, ut pernoscat, *Ter. Andr. prol.* 24.

Pernotesco, ēre, ui. unde pernotui. n. *To be made certainly*, or *perfectly known*. Adeoque cuncta mox pernotuere, *Tac. Ann.* 17, 67, 1.

Pernotuit, imperf. *It was made certainly known*. Ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 23, 2.

Pernotus, a, um. *Thoroughly known*, *Curt.* 9, 7, 16.

Pernox, adj. *Abiding*, or *continuing all night long*, *lasting all night*. Luditur alea pernox, *Juv.* 8, 10. Luna pernox, *Liv.* 5, 28. Phoebe, shining all night long, *Sen. Hippol.* 746. Pernoctesque patres cupiant extrema suorum oscula, lying all night long at the prison door, *Manil.* 5, 623. Pernox fero vota, *V. Flacc.* 3, 414.

|| Pernoxius, a, um. *Very hurtful*. Pernoxii sunt appulis, *Mela.* 1. c. ult.

Pernūmero, āre, act. (1) *To number*, *tell*, or *count over*. (2) *To tell out*, or *pay money*. (1) Quae nec pernumerare curiosi possunt, *Catull.* 7, 11. (2) Pernumerare argentum, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 26. pecuniam, *Liv.* 28, 34.

Pernūmeror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be told over*, as money is; *to be paid*. De capite deducite quod usuris pernumeratum est, *Liv.*

Pernūper, adv. *Very lately*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 26. sed al. pronuper.

Pero, ōnis. m. [a pera, i. e. pellae, vel quod perae instar informis sit, *Voss.*] *A sort of high shoe made of raw leather*, worn by country people for a defence against snow and cold. Crudus tegit altera vestigia pero, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 690. Quem non pudet alto per glaciem perone tegi, *Juv.* 14, 185.

|| Perobscure, adv. *Very obscurely*, *Litt. ex Gell.* sed. q. † Admodum obscure, *Cic.*

Perobscurus, a, um. adj. *Very obscure*, or *intricate*, *hard to be understood*, or *believed*. Perobscura quaestio, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1. fama, *Liv.* 1, 16.

|| Perodi, isti, it. verbum def. [ab inul. perodio] *That hath thoroughly hated*. Quisquis verō favit, culpāmvē perodit, *Manil. Astron.* 5, 409.

Pērōdiōsus, a, um. adj. *Very grievous*, or *troublesome*. Lipitudo non quidem illa perodiōsa, *Cic. Att.* 10, 17. De Bruto nostro perodiōsum, *Id. Att.* 13, 22.

Perofficiōsē, adv. *Most respectfully*, or *courteously*. = Perofficiōsē & peramantē aliquem observare, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

Perōleo, ēre, ui. & evi. n. *To smell very strong*, *to stink*. Rancida perolent projecta cadavera, *Lucr.* 6, 1153.

Peronatus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a sort of country high shoes*. Peronatus arator, *Perf.* 5, 103. *Vid. Pero.*

Peronis, idis. m. *A link*, or *sausage*, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 27.

|| Perōpācus, a, um. adj. *Very dark*, *Laet.* 1, 22, 2.

Peropportūnē, adv. *In very good time and season*, *in the nick*. Peropportūnē venis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 6. conf. *Liv.* 21, 38. & 22, 46.

Peropportūnus, a, um. adj. *Very commodious*, *fit*, or *convenient*, *very seasonable*. Peropportūnum diverforium, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 57. Peropportūna victōria, *Id. Fam.* 6, 6. conf. *Liv.* 10, 45. & 24, 29.

Peroptatō, adv. *Even as one would wish*, or *desire*. Otium, quod nunc peroptatō nobis datum est, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 5.

Perōpus, adj. indecl. *Very needful*, *most necessary*. Peropus est hunc cum ipsā loqui, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 31.

Perōrans, tis. part. (1) *Making a speech*. (2) *Declaiming against*. (1) Perorante Appio Caeco, *Flor.* 1, 18. (2) Rabie quadam in omnes aevi medicos perorans, *Plin.* 29, 25.

Perōratiō, ōnis. f. verb. *The close*, or *last part of an oration*, or *speech*. = Conclusio orationis & quasi peroratio, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 19. = Peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 33.

Peroraturus, a, um. part. *About to make an end of a discourse*. Peroraturus strictionem se lucubrationis telum minabatur, *Suet. Calig.* 53.

Peroratus,

Peroratus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought to an end, concluded, or made an end of.* (2) *Pleaded, as a cause.* (1) Perorata narratione, *Ad Herenn.* 1, 10. (2) *Causa P. Sextii est perorata, Cic. pro Sext.* 2.

Peroriga, ae. m. [*qu. praeroriga, quia praestitit urigini, i. e. in exiguâ, Voss.*] *A groom, he that putteth the stallion to the mare.* Peroriga appellatur quisquis admittit, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. *de equis.* *Vid. Proriga; legitur & pruriga.*

Perornatus, a, um. part. vel. pot. adj. *Very eloquent in expressing himself.* Idem *Crassus & perornatus & perbrevis, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 43.

Perorno, are. act. *To do one great honour.* & Detraheret potius senatui, quem perornavisset, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 16, 26.

Peroro, are. act. [*ex per, & oro, i. e. dico*] (1) *To make an end of speaking, to close, or conclude a speech.* (2) *To plead a cause, &c.* (3) *To declaim, or make an harangue against.* (4) *To answer a charge.* (1) = Alii jubent, antequam peroretur, ornandi aut agendi causâ, digredi, deinde concludere, ac perorare, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 19. *De quâ epistola dum dixero, totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, Id. Verr.* 3, 66. (2) *Contra aliquem causam perorare, Cic. pro Quint.* 24. *ad arbitrium alicujus, Id. in Vatim.* 11. *in praesentem reum, Flor.* 4, 1. (3) *In ebrios, fugitivosque diu peroravit, Petron.* c. 96. *In cadaver filii perorat, moveth the affection, raiseth the passion of anger, Quint. Declam.* 2. (4) *Nep. Epam.* 6.

Peroror, âri, âtus. pass. *To be brought to an end, or closed, as a speech, &c.* Haec tum laudemus, cum erunt perorata, *Cic. Att.* 5, 10. *Omnem orationem ejus de legibus peroratam esse uno aestivo die, Id. de Legg.* 2, 27.

Perosus, a, um. part. [*à perodi*] *That hath thoroughly hated.* Perosus decemvirovum scelera, *Liv. arma, Ov. Fast.* 3, 577. Perosi mentes, *Luc.* 4, 307. *Lucem perosi, Virg. Aen.* 6, 435. Genus omne perosus foemineum, *Id. Aen.* 9, 141. Plebs consilium nomen haud secus quam regum perosa erat, *Liv.* 3, 34. Perosus fata tarda, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 289. *Perosus passivè lege negat Valla in Raud.*

Perpacatus, a, um. *Thoroughly appeased, or made peaceable,* *Liv.* 36, 21.

Perpaco, are. *To bring to a thorough obedience and quiet subjection.* Brennos, & Senones, &c. perpacavit, *Flor.* 4, 12.

Perpallidus, a, um. *Very pale and wan.* & Color frontis aut niger, aut perpallidus, *Gell.* 2, 6.

Perparcè, adv. *Very niggardly, or sparingly,* *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 24.

Perparum, adv. *Very little.* Perparum ex illis magnis lucris, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 57. *al. leg. perparvum.*

Perparvulus, a, um. dim. *Very little.* Sigilla perparvula, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43.

Perparvus, a, um. adj. *Very little, very small.* & Cur haec tanta facimus, cum caetera perparva sint? *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 19. = Perparva & tenuis civitas, *Id. Verr.* 1, 38. Perparva semina, *very small particles, atoms, Lucr.* 3, 217. Perparvum quiddam, *Id.* 5, 588.

Perpastus, a, um. part. [*ab inusit. perpascor*] *Very fat, full fed.* Cani perpasto lupo occurrit, *Phaedr.* 3, 7, 2.

Perpauculi, ae. a. dim. in plur. *Very few.* Duxit in academiam perpauculis passibus, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 20.

Perpauci, ae. a. flimi, sup. *Very few.* Patres perpauci Italici generis, *Liv.* 9, 31. & 43, 11. Cum perpaucissimis agricolis contigerit, *Col.* 3, 20. sub fin. Sic homo est perpaucorum hominum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 19. *Non inveni in num. sing.*

Perpavescio, ère. act. *To put into a very great fright, to make sore afraid.* Earum perpavesciam pectora, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 28. *R. occ.*

Perpaululum, adv. dim. *As little as may be.* Perpaululum loci, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 35.

Perpaulum, adv. *Very little.* Declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6.

Perpauper, adj. *Very beggarly, or poor.* Ariobarzanes erat rex perpauper, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2.

Perpauillum, adv. dim. *Very small, or little,* *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 74.

Perpello, ère, pûli, pulsum. act. (1) *To force, or constrain one to do a thing.* (2) *To persuade, or prevail with.* (1) & Suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 58. Perpulit meis dolis senem, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 80. Mutare sedes perpulit, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 2, 5. *conf. Liv.* 9, 31. (2) & Perpulit promissis delationem subire, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 29, 3. Aulum spe pactionis perpulit, *Sall. B. J.* 42. Antonium perpulerat, *Id. B. C.* 27. & Numidam perpellit, ut legatos in Siciliam mittat, *Liv.* Et per aliquot dies summa vi urbem tuentes, quum scalas ad moenia erexisset, eodem metu perpulit ad deditionem, *Id.* 32, 14. & Perpulit, nè dubitarent ex urbe erumpere, *Curt.* 4, 1, 32.

Perpellor, i, ultus. pass. *To be forced, or constrained.* Nec tamen perPELLI potuerè ut acie dimicarent, *Cic.*

Perpendens, tis. part. *Weighing and considering well.* Cato diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum omnium, &c. *Cic. pro Mur.* 2. Perpendens diversâ aestimatione nefarium indicium, *Val. Max.* 6, 5, 5.

Perpendicularis, e. adj. *That is directly downright, perpendicular.* Linea super rectam stans perpendicularis dicitur, *Boet.*

|| **Perpendicularator**, oris. m. *He that useth a plumbline, a carpenter, &c.* *Aurel. Viêt. Hadr.* 14, 5.

Perpendicularum, i. n. Instrumentum, quo perpenditur, i. e. exploratur rectitudo operis. *A level, a plumbline.* & Longitudines ad regulam & lineam, altitudines ad perpendicularum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, *Vitruv.* 7, 3. Tigna ad perpendicularum directâ, sed prona & fastigiata, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 17, 5.

Perpendo, ère. act. (1) *To weigh exactly.* (2) *Met. To ponder, or poise thoroughly in one's mind, to consider of, or deliberate upon strictly, to examine, to try exactly.* (1) Perpendere in librili, *Gell.* 21, 1. (2) *Acri judicio perpende, Lucr.* 2, 1041. Si perpendere ad disciplinae praecepta velis, reperientur pravissima, *Cic. pro Mur.* 36.

Perpendor, i. fus. (1) *To be weighed exactly.* (2) *Met. To be thoroughly pondered, or poised in one's mind.* (1) *Vid. Perpendo, n. 1.* (2) *Ejus existimationis aequitas aratorum commodo & voluntate perpenditur, Cic. Verr.* 3, 92. Amicitia tota veritate perpenditur, *Id. de Amicit.* 26.

Perpenfa, ae. f. *A plant,* *Plin.* 21, 77. = Bacchari.

|| **Perpensans**, tis. part. *Pondering in the mind exactly,* *Amm. Marcell.* Altis mentibus perpensantes, *Id.* & Perpendentes.

Perpensatio, ônis. f. verb. *A strict weighing, or poizing.* Cum summa honorum atque officiorum perpensatione, *Gell.* 2, 2.

|| **Perpensius**, adv. comp. *Upon better consideration.* Perpensius electurus, *Amm. Marcell.* & Consideratius, *Cic.*

Perpensus, a, um. part. [*à perpendor*] *Weighed thoroughly, well considered.* = Ut autem perpensum & exploratum habeamus, an, &c. *Col.* 3, 1.

Perperam, adv. [*ab acc. f. à perperus*] (1) *Rashly, lightly, unadvisedly, giddily.* (2) *Amisè, wrong.* (3) *Falsely, not rightly, corruptly, mistaking.* (4) *Basely ill.* (1) *Vid. Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 18. & seq. Perperam *perperus, Gloss.* (2) & Seu rectè, seu perperam facere coeperunt, *Cic. pro Quint.* 8. (3) *Rectè, an perperam interpreter, Liv.* 1. Cum lector quaedam pronuntiasset perperam, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5. (4) = Perperam & nequiter facere, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 3.

† **Perperus**, a, um. adj. (1) *Heady, rash, unadvised, giddy,* (2) *Ignorant, foolish, blockish, jilly.* (3) *Good for nothing.* (1) Perperus Πίπτερος, πρρπαρής, *Gl. Phil.* (2) Describere in theatro perperos populares, *Accius ap. Non.* (3) Ego perperas, minas oves in crumenâ hac in urbem detuli, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 9. *al. properè.* † *Præceps, stupidus.*

Perpes, étis. adj. [*de etymo parum constat*] (1) *Entire, whole.* (2) *Perpetual continual, uninterrupted.* (1) Quievi in navi noctem perpetem, *all night long, Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 100. (2) Fac, ut coepisti, hanc operam mihi des perpetem, *Pacuv. ap. Fest.*

Perpeffio, ônis. f. verb. [*à perpetior*] *An enduring, abiding, or suffering.* Rerum arduarum diuturna perpeffio, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 54.

Perpeffitius, a, um. adj. [*à perpetior*] *Accustomed to bear hardships, or misery.* Socratem perpeffitium senem, per omnia aspera jactatum, *Sen. Ep.* 5, 3.

Perpefflu, sup. [*à perpetior*] *To be undergone, or endured.* Dolorem asperum & difficilem perpefflu, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 26.

Perpeffurus, a, um. part. *About to endure.* Quidvis me potius perpeffurum, quam, &c. *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16.

Perpeffus, a, um. part. [*à perpetior*] *Having suffered, or endured.* Perpeffos omnium rerum inopiam, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 84. *servitutum, Cic.*

Perpetiendus, a, um. part. *That must be endured.* Perpetiendi soles rigoresque, *Plin.* 36, 45.

Perpetiens, tis. part. *Suffering, or enduring.* Casus miserabilis illi perpetienti erat voluntarius, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 20.

Perpetim, adv. [*à perpes*] *pro perpetem, sc. diem noctemque, Voss.* Incessantly, continually, *Plin.* 20, 21. Sed Harduin. & alii legunt *Perpetuo.*

Perpetior, i, fus sum. dep. [*ex per, & patior*] (1) *To suffer, abide, or undergo with courage.* (2) *To bear, or put to the trouble.* (3) *To bear with, to comply with.* (4) *To suffer, allow, permit.* (5) *To suffer a thing to be done.* (6) *To have, or receive.* (1) Paupertatem facile perpeffus est, *Nep. Epamin.* 3. Illi omnia perpeti parati, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 8. omnes difficultates, *Id. B. G.* 6, 10. Iram coelique marisque perpetimur, *Ov. Met.* 14, 472. (2) Perpetiar memorare, *Ov. Met.* 14, 466. (3) Neque me perpetiar probri falsò infimulatam, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 6. = Mihi quidem non ita molesti sunt; facile omnes perpetior & perfero, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 19. (4) Verùm istam amo; aliam tecum esse equidem facile possim perpeti, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 17. Cum perpeti me possum interfici, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 4. (5) & Exponam causas, quibus id, & senatus coactus est facere, & ille perpeti, *Lampr.* (6) Quoniam nec venae perpetiuntur, quod satis est, *Lucr.* 2, 1148.

Perpetrandus, a, um. part. *To be performed, accomplished, or finished.* Ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 51, 3.

† **Perpetratio**, ônis. f. verb. *An atchieving, or accomplishing.* Perpetratio, *κατήφρων, Gloss. & Aug. de Trin.* 13, 6.

Perpetraturus, a, um. *About to finish, &c.* Perpetraturus bellum, *Suet. Calig.* 46. conf. *Liv.* 31, 17.

Perpetratus, a, um. part. (1) *Done, finished, performed, atchieved, ended.* (2) *Perpetrated, committed.* (3) *Obtained, made, procured.* (1) Rebus divinis ritè perpetratis, *Liv.* 1, 8. conf. 24, 11. Perpetratis quae ad pacem deum pertinebant, *Liv.* 24, 11. (2) Poenas luit sacrilegii perpetrati, *Iust.* 1, 9. (3) Pace nondum perpetrata, *Liv.* 33, 21.

Perpetro, are. act. [*ex per, & patro, i. e. perficio, Fest.*] (1) *To effect, perform, go through with, atchieve, or finish.* (2) *To persist, to continue.* (1) Opus meum, ut volui, omne perpetravi, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 24. Cuncta ex voluntate Agrippinensium perpetrare, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 65, 7. (2) *Malè quod mulierincepit, nisi efficere perpetret, id illi morbo, id illi senio est, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 5, 12.

Perpeffor, ari, atus. pass. *To be done, &c.* *Flor.* 3, 14. || Perpetualis, e. adj. *Universal, general.* = Praecepta quae *καθολικά* vocant, i. e. ut dicamus quomodo possumus, universalis, vel perpetua, *Quint.* 2, 13.

Perpetuandus, a, um. part. *To be continued.* Judicium potestas perpetuanda, *Cic. pro Sulla*, 22.

Perpetuarius, a, um. adj. || Mulio perpetuarius, *one that hath been a muleteer all his life long, or that goeth long journies, Sen. de morte Claud.* || Perpetuarius jus, *a title by which lands are held, which will never revert to the lord, provided the reserved rent be paid, Cod.*

Perpetuitas, atis. f. (1) *Perpetuity, continuance, lastingness.* (2) *Immortality.* (1) = Perpetuitas & constantia dictorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 10. laudis, *Id. Fam.* 10, 25. voluntatis, *Id.* 2, frat. 3, 5. (2) *Cic. in Timaeo.*

Perpetuo, adv. (1) *Continually, perpetually, uninterruptedly.* (2) *Intirely.* (1) Facies perpetuo quae fecisti, *Cic. 2. fr.* 1, 1. Phocion fuit perpetuo pauper, *Nep.* Perpetuone valuit? *TH. Variè, Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 15. (2) Nunquid dubitas quin ego perpetuo perierim? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 13.

Perpetuo, are. act. *To continue a thing, to hold on, to persist, to keep on foot, to perpetuate.* Non est iustus quisquam amator, nisi qui perpetuat data, *is always giving, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 72. Verba perpetuare, *to speak on without stop, Cic. Orat.* 3.

Perpetuum, adv. *Perpetually, continually.* Perpetuum in laetitia degere, *Ter. Adolph.* 4, 1, 6.

Perpetuus, a, um. + or, comp. + *firmus, sup. Cato ap. Charisum.* [*à perpes, perpetis*] (1) *Continued, perpetual, uninterrupted, continual, without ceasing, lasting.* (2) *Universal, always holding good.* (3) *Constant, permanent.* (4) *The whole, all.* (5) *Everlasting, endless, immortal.* (6) *All of a piece.* (7) *Intire, complete.* (1) Palus perpetua intercedebat, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 26. Perpetua rerum gestarum historia, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. Perpetuum carmen, *Ov. Met.* 1, 4. (2) Minimè crudo sanguis mittendus, tamen ne id quidem perpetuum est, *Cels.* = Perpetui & universi generis quaestio, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 33. (3) = Mens perpetua, atque constans voluntas, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 6. (4) Aedes perpetuae ruunt, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 69. (5) = Perpetuae & aeternae legis vis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (6) Quinos adligat ungues perpetuo cornu levis ungula, *Ov. Met.* 2, 670. Trabes perpetuae, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 23. Perpetui tergum bovis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 183. Perpetua vita, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 40. (7) Utinam hoc perpetuum fiat gaudium, Phrygiam ut uxorem meam unà mecum videam liberam, *Ter. Adolph.* 5, 9, 15. Studium perpetuum in aliquem, *Cn. Magnus Cic. Ep. ad Att.* 8.

Perpictus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly painted, or painted all over, Ov. Met.* 10, 262.

Perpláceo, ère. n. *To give great content, to please very well. Cum dat; Cic. Attic.* 3, 23.

Perplacet. imperf. *It pleaseth fully, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 22.

Perplexabilis, e. adj. [*à perplexor*] *Perplexed, intricate, intangled, hard to be understood, Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 47.

Perplexabilitèr, adv. *Intricately, doubtfully, obscurely, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 28.

Perplexè. adv. || ius, comp. *Perplexedly, ambiguously, doubtfully, intricately, obscurely.* *¶ Jam non perplexè, sed palàm revocant, Liv.* *¶ Pergin', scelestà, mecum perplexè loqui? Scio, nescio, abiit, audi, ego non adfui. Non tu istud dictura apertè es, quicquid est? Ter. Eun.* 5, 1, 1. Perplexè respondere, *Liv.* 30, 42. Perplexius errat, *Prud. in Symm.* 2, 847.

Perplexim. adv. *Ambiguously, doubtfully, intricately, &c. Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 18.

Perplexor, ari. dep. *To act intricately, or captiously. At scio, quo vòs solèatis pacto perplexarier, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 81.

Perplexus, a, um. [*ex per, & plector*] or, comp. (1) *Perplexed, confused, jumbled together. Intricate, difficult, obscure, hard to be understood, doubtful, ambiguous.* (1) = Perplexis atque in semet aliter atque aliter convolutis seminibus, *Plin.* 9, 1. (2) Responsum perplexum, *Liv.* 35, 14. Perplexus carmen, *Id.* 25, 12.

Perplicatus, a, um. *Twisted, plaited, or folded together, Lucr.* 2, 394. per tmesin.

Perpluo, ère. n. *To rain through, to let rain through. In*

villa quum pluât, circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. Met. Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 41. Haec illa est tempestas mea—quam mihi amor & cupido in pectus perpluit meum, *Id. Most.* 1, 3, 8.

Perplurimum, adv. *Very much.* Perplurimum refert, *Plin.* 2, 55. Hard. leg. plurimum.

|| Perpol. adv. i. e. per Pollucem. *An adverb of swearing by Pollux.* Perpol saepe peccas, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 18. Sed Donatus in his dicit esse *τυπω*, legique debere per saepe, pol, perquam pol, cui etiam ad stipulatur Servius.

Perpoliendus, a, um. part. *To be finished, or perfected.* Perpoliendum opus, *Cic. pro C. Balbo*, 7.

Perpolio, ire. act. *To polish thoroughly, to perfect, finish, or put one's last hand to a work, &c.* Id omne perpolirent, & absolverent, *Cic. de Univ.* 13. Librum, quem rogas, perpoliam & mittam, *Id. Attic.* 14.

Perpolior, iri. pass. *To be perfected.* Adhuc pars ejus perpolitur, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 5.

Perpolitè. adv. unde sup. *simè. Very politely, Ad Herenn.* 4, 32.

Perpolitio, ònis. f. verb. *A polishing, or trimming.* Sermonis perpolitio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 13.

Perpolitus, a, um. part. (1) *Perfected, completed, finished.* (2) Adj. *Polished, burnished, brightened.* (1) Vita humanitate perpolita, *Cic. pro Sext.* 42. (2) Aurum cursu ipso tritūque perpolitum, *Plin.* 33, 21. Met. Perpoliti homines, *very bright, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 13. Perpolitus sub Anaxagorà praeceptore, *Val. Max.* 8, 9, ext. 2.

Perpōpūlātus, a, um. part. *Being quite laid waste, destroyed utterly.* Perpopulato Fragellano agro, *Liv.* 26, 9. Caedibus & incendiis eos perpōpūlātus, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 26, 1. *Having destroyed.*

Perpōpūlor, ari, atus. sum. dep. (1) *To destroy, or lay waste, to harass, ravage, or plunder a country.* (2) *To be laid waste.* (1) Cum agrum usque ad Padi ripas cum caedibus & incendiis perpōpūlātus esset, *Liv.* Hannibal perpōpūlatur Italiam, *Id.* 22, 3. (2) *Vid. Perpōpūlātus.*

Perportans, tis. part. *Carrying through.* Praedam Carthaginem perportantes, *Liv.* 28, 46.

Perpōtans, tis. part. *Drinking continually, or all day long.* Praetore tot dies cum mulierculis perpōtante, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33.

Perpōtatio, ònis. f. verb. *A continual drinking, a debauching one's self by continual drinking, Cic. in Pison. c.* 10. & *Plin.* 29, 8.

Perpōto, are. (1) *To drink continually, or all day and night, to quaff, to carouse.* (2) Transitive, *To drink off, or up.* (1) Totos dies perpōtabat, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33. (2) Amarum absinthii laticem perpōtare, *Lucr.* 1, 939.

Perpressā, ae. f. *A sort of herb, Plin.* 26, 55. = Bacchar, *Id.*

Perpressus, a, um. part. [*à perprimor*] *Pressed very close, or hard, Plin.* 26, 55.

Perprimo, ère. act. [*ex per, & premo*] (1) *To press down very hard.* (2) Met. *To urge, to importune.* (1) Inominata perprimat cubilia, *Her. Epod.* 16, 38. (2) Perprime tentatam, nec, nisi victor, abi, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 394.

Perpropinquus, a, um. adj. *Very near at hand.* Commutatio perpropinqua, *Cic. ex poet.*

Perprosper, a, um. adj. *Very good and prosperous, Suet. Claud.* 31.

Perprurisco, ère. *To itch all over, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 20.

Perpugnax, ācis. adj. *Very stout, or stiff.* Perpugnax in disputando, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 20.

Perpulcher, chra, chrum. adj. *Very fair and goodly, Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 15.

Perpurgatio, ònis. f. verb. *A purging away, Cels. ap. Litt.*

Perpurgatus, a, um. part. (1) *Thoroughly cleansed.* (2) *Set in a clear light.* (1) Met. Perpurgatis ambo damus tibi operam auribus, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 179. (2) Perpurgatus est is locus à nobis quinque libris, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 1.

Perpurgo, are. (1) *To purge thoroughly, to scour, to scrub, and make clean.* (2) Met. *To remove the rubbish, to clear a matter fully.* (1) Alvuin movebit, & postridie perpurgabit sine periculo, *Cato.* Quae herba sumpta perpurgare corpora nostra solet, *Col.* 2, 11. (2) De dote, tanto magis perpurga, *Cic. Att.* 12, 12. *Vid. Perpurgatus, n.* 2.

Perpurgor, ari, atus. pass. *To be thoroughly purged, Cels.*

Perpusillum. *Very little, Litt. ex Cic.*

Perpusillus, a, um. *Very little, or small.* Perpusillum rogabo, *the dandiprat, the dwarf, the manikin; jocus ex ambiguo, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 60.

Perputo, are. act. *To clear a business, or perfectly to declare, or give a thorough account of it.* Ut ego hoc argumentum vobis planè perputem, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 3, 7.

Perquàm. adv. jungitur positivis, ut, Perquàm indignis modis, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 9. Rarius superlativis, ut, Perquàm maximo exercitu, *Curt.* 4, 6, 3. *vid. Pitiscum in loc.* Et adverbis, ut Perquàm fortiter, *Plaut. very much.* Rarius verbis, ut, Perquàm scire velim, *I would very fain know, Plin. Epist.* 7, 27, 1.

¶ Perquiesco, ēre. *To rest soundly, or thoroughly.* Totam perquiescimus noctem, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 253.
 Perquirendus, a um. part. *To be thoroughly examined, or inquired into,* Cic. *de Fin.* 5, 18.
 Perquiritur, imperf. *Strict inquiry is made,* Cic. *pro Cluent.* 64.
 Perquiror, ēre. act. (1) *To make diligent, or narrow search into, to search thoroughly.* (2) *To ask, or demand.* (1) = Perquirere & investigare homines ex omni regione, Cic. *de Petit. Conf.* c. 8. Perquirere virum filvis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 684. (2) Non perquiris cui dixerit Apronius, quis audierit, &c. Cic. *Verr.* 3, 58.
 Perquiror, i. situs. pass. *To be narrowly searched into, to be searched for.* Perquiritur à coactoribus, Cic. *pro Cluent.* 64.
 Perquisitiūs, adv. comp. *With stricter search and inquiry.* = Perquisitiūs & diligentius conscribere, Cic. *de Inu.* 1, 41.
 Perquisitor, ōris. m. verb. *One who thoroughly inquireth.* Malevoli perquisitores, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3, 61.
 Perquisitus, a, um. [à perquiror] *Thoroughly inquired,* Plin. 18, 5.
 Perrarō, adv. *Very seldom, or rarely.* Perrarō fumenda sunt, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 22. Perrarō appellantur ab Epicuro, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 16. Perrarō & paucos dies, *Suet. Tib.* 38.
 Perrarus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very seldom, not often met with.* (2) *Very rare, or scarce.* (1) Perrarum est, ut levior sit aliqua, Plin. 31, 23. (2) Perrarae per eadem tempora literae fuere, Liv. 1, 6.
 Perrēconditus, a, um, adj. *Very abstruse, secret, or concealed.* Aut perrecondita, aut valde difficilis ratio consuetudinis, Cic. *de Orat.* 1, 30.
 Perrectūrus, a, um. part. [à pergo] *About to go,* Cic.
 Perrepo, ēre. *To get thorough, or along, to crawl, or creep over, or upon.* Tellurem genibus perrepere supplex, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 87. Cavendum, ne ad praesepia mus aut gallina perrepat, *Col.* 6, 5. Perrepsit ars ad satyrum modos, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 4.
 Perrepto, āre. frēq. *To creep about, or all over.* Omnibus in latebris perreptavi quacere conservam, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 4.
 Perreptavi usque omne oppidum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 6, 3.
 Perridicūle, adv. *Very sillily, or ridiculously,* Cic. *de Or.* 2, 59.
 Perridicūlus, a, um. adj. *Very foolish, silly, or ridiculous.* Homines perridiculi, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 6. Doctrina perridicula, *Id.* *de Orat.* 2, 19. vid. & *Val. Max.* 9, 12, 8.
 Perrimosus, a, um. adj. *Very full of cracks, or chinks.* Aestu perrimosa argilla, *Varr. Non. perrinoto, & vet exemplar, perrinosa.*
 Perrōdo, ēre, perrosi, act. *To eat, or gnaw through,* Plin. 34, 55. & *Cels.* 5, 28.
 Perrōdor, i. sus. pass. *To be gnawed through,* Plin. 30, 53.
 Perrōgatus, a, um. part. *Asked throughout.* Perrogatae sententiae, when every senator in the whole house had passed his voice, Liv. 29, 19. conf. Plin. *Paneg.* 60.
 Perrōgo, āre. act. *To ask all over of all the company.* Statim de Atticino perrogavit, Plin. *Ep.* 6, 22, 5. Perrogavit legem, *Vall. Max.* 8, 6, 4.
 Perrōgor, āri. pass. *To be asked, &c.* Liv. 29, 19.
 Perrumpendus, a, um. part. *To be broken through,* *Cels.* 7, 5, 1.
 Perrumpens, tis. part. *Breaking through.* Medio perrumpens arva profundo, *Sil.* 14, 16.
 Perrumpo, ēre, rūpi. act. *To break through by force.* Perrumpere per castra, Liv. 28, 7. Acheronta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 36. ad suos, Liv. 4, 39. in arces, *Sallust.* per aciem, Liv. 3, 70. *Met.* Poenam legum, quas saepe perrumpunt, non vident, Cic. *Offic.* 3, 8. Quaestiones omnium perrumpat, avoid the force of them, *Id.* = Perrumpere & dividere aërem, *Id.* *Tusc.* 1, 19. Nitebantur perrumpere impetum fluminis, Liv. 21, 28.
 Perruptus, a, um. part. *Broken quite through.* Moles perruptae, *Sil.* 13, 741. Perrupta acie, *Paterc.* 2, 112. conf. *Cels.* 7, 5.
 Persaepe, adv. *Very often, many a time.* Persaepe falsa sunt iudicia, Cic. *de Legg.* 1, 14. Et per rēson, Per, pol, saepe peccas, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 18.
 Persalsē, adv. *Very sharply, wittily, or smartly.* Persalsē & humanitē etiam gratias egit, Cic. 2, *fratr.* 2, 14.
 Persalsus, a, um. (1) *Very salt.* (2) *Met. Very witty, sharp, or smart.* (1) Exemplum primae notiois desideratur. (2) Persalsum illud est apud Naevium, &c. Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 69.
 Persālūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An accurate salutation.* Non declamatio magis placet quam persalutatio, Cic. *pro Muraen.* 21.
 Persālūto, āre. *To salute, or compliment much, or often,* Cic. *pro Flacc.* 18.
 Persālūtor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be complimented.* Donec ab exercitu persalutatus est, *Curt.* 10, 5, 3.
 Persānatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thorough curing,* *Litt. ex Cels.*
 Persānatus, a, um. *Thoroughly healed.* Persanata ulcera, *Sen.* 8.

Perfandē, adv. *Very solemnly and devoutly.* Perfandē Bacchis dejerat, *Ter. Hecyr.* 5, 2, 5.
 Persāno, āre. act. *To cure perfectly, to heal thoroughly,* Plin. 23, 3.
 Persāpiens, tis. adj. *Very wise, or prudent.* Homo persapiens, Cic. *de Prov. Conf.* c. 18.
 Persapienter, adv. *Very sagely, very wisely.* Persapienter potestatem dare, Cic. *pro Mil.* c. 4.
 Perscianter, adv. *Very knowingly,* Cic. *de Clar. Orat.* 55.
 Perscindens, tis. part. *Tearing in the midst.* Omnia perscendente vento, Liv. 21, 58.
 Perscindo, ēre, scīdi. act. *To cleave, or rend in the midst.* Ventus perscindit nubem atram, *Lucr.* 6, 282. Vestem perscindere è membris, to tear it off, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 63. conf. *Sil.* 8, 602.
 Perscindor, i. pass. *To be cleft, or rent through,* *Vitrūv.*
 Perscissus, a, um. part. *Torn in the midst, rent in two.* Carbasus perscissa petulantibus Euris, *Lucr.* 6, 110.
 Perscītus, a, um. *Very fine, very wise.* Per mihi scitum videtur, Cic. *de Orat.* 2, 67. tmesis.
 Perscribendus, a, um. *To be recorded, or set down.* Ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, Cic.
 Perscribo, psi, ēre. act. (1) *To write at large, or throughout, to take a copy of in writing.* (2) *To register, to record.* (3) *To pay a creditor, not with money, but by a bill, note, or otherwise.* (4) *To prescribe.* (5) *To write.* (6) *To describe.* (1) A primordio urbis P. R. perscribere, Liv. (2) Vid. Perscriptus. Dicta omnia indicum perscribere, Cic. *pro Sulla.* 14. senatus consultum, *Id.* *Catil.* 3, 6. (3) Quodne argentum ego perscripsi porro illis, quibus debui? *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 30. Qui de residuis CCCC H-S. CC praesentia solverimus, reliqua perscribamus, Cic. Perscribere pecuniam in aedes sacras, *Id.* *pro Flacc.* 19. (4) In conservatione rerum, quas natura perscribet, Cic. *Acad.* 1, 23. (5) Versum puris perscribere verbis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 54. (6) Situm loci perscribet, *Sall. B. Jug.* 93.
 Perscribor, i. pass. *To be set down in writing, to be recorded.* Haec S. C. perscribuntur, Cic.
 Perscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A writing, a registering, an inrollment, a record.* (2) *A bill, or bond under one's hand.* (3) *A contract, or agreement.* (1) Perscriptio legis, Cic. in *Rull.* 2, 9. (2) Cic. *Attic.* 12, 5. (3) Pecuniam falsis perscriptionibus donationibusque evertere, Cic. *Philipp.* 5, 4. *interpr. Bud.*
 Perscriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A writer, an inroller, a register, a scrivener, or notary,* Cic. *Verr.* 3, 72.
 Perscriptum, i. n. *A thing put in writing, a record,* *Litt. ex Cic.*
 Perscripturus, a, um. part. *About to write at large.* Proferri ausus perscripturum res omnes Romanas, Liv. 31.
 Perscriptus, a, um. part. *Written at large, registered, recorded down.* Literas quas in aerario conditas habebant, proferunt, quibus omnia perscripta, &c. Cic. Nondum perscriptum senatusconsultum, *Id.* *Catil.* 3, 6.
 Perscrūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A searching, or examining thoroughly.* Quid opus est fundi perscrutatione? *Sen. ad. Helv.* c. 9.
 † Perscrūtator, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher, a commissary, or harbinger in war, to provide victuals,* *Veget.*
 † Perscrūto, āre. *To search thoroughly, or all over.* Jam hunc perscrutavi, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 30.
 Perscrūtor, āri. dep. *To search thoroughly, or all over, to scan narrowly.* = Investigare & perscrutari omnia, Cic. *Verr.* 6, 21. Arculas perscrutari, *Id.* *Offic.* 2, 7. & Item passivē. ¶ Res abstrusior est, quam ut à me valeat perscrutari, *S. Aug.* De cura pro mortuis, c. 16.
 * Perseca, ae. f. [à Perside regione, vel à Perseo primo factore, Plin. 15, 13.] *A tree growing in Egypt like a peach.*
 Persēcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or lancing through,* *Litt. ex Cels.*
 Persēco, āre. act. (1) *To cut through, to divide.* (2) *To put an end to, to prevent.* (3) *Met. To shorten, in discourse.* (1) Rerum naturas persēcāre, aperire, dividere, Cic. *Acad.* 2, 4, 39. (2) Malum persēcāre novum praetorem, ne serperet iterum latius, patres iusserunt, Liv. 40, 19. (3) = Quare da te in sermonem, & perseca, & confice, Cic. *Att.* 3, 23.
 Persēcor, āri. pass. *To be cut through, or off,* *Cels.*
 Persēctans, tis. part. *Pursuing.* Persēctantes accipitres, *Lucr.* 4, 1004.
 Persēctor, āri. dep. *To search, or inquire thoroughly, or closely into.* Persēctari primordia, *Lucr.* 2, 165. sed mel. edd. leg. perscrutari.
 Persēcūtio, ōnis. f. verb. [à persequor] (1) *A pursuit, a following on, a process.* (2) *Persecution, giving good men trouble upon the account of religion.* (1) In iure civili persecutio-num, cautionumque praeceptio est, Cic. in *Orat.* 41. (2) Ap. Christianos scriptores, *Sulp. Severus persecutiones* vocat, vexationes populi Christiani, quia vexare ex sententiā *Ascon.* ingentis calamitatis usum significat.
 ¶ Persēcūtor, ōris. m. verb. *A persecutor, or a pursuer,* *Prud. Peristeph.* 1, 28. & 4, 134.

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Persēcūtūrus, a, um. part. *About to prosecute*, Litt. ex Caes. Pro certo habeat, patres bello inextinguibili se persecutores, Liv. 4, 35. Exutum castris hostem ad mare persecutores fuisse, Id. 41, 3.

Persēcūtus, a, um. part. (1) Act. *Having pursued*. (2) *Pursued*. (1) Gracchum Opimius persecutus armis morte effecit, Pat. 2, 6. (2) Litt. ex Cic.

Persēdeo, ēre. n. *To abide, or continue sitting*. Hoc quoque quod ridetis, in equo dies noctesque per sedendo habeo, Liv. 25, 15. Ad prandium usque per sedere, Suet. Claud. 34. apud philosophum multis annis, Sen. Epist. 108. in facello, Vall. Max. 1, 5, 4.

Perfēgnis, e. *Very heavy, slack, remiss, or dull*. Praelium pedestre perfēgne, Liv. 25, 15.

+ Perfēgnit̃er. adv. *Very slowly*, Eutrop.

Persēnex, is. c. g. *Very aged, or very old*, Suet. de Cl. Gramm. 9.

Perfentio, īre. *To perceive, or feel thoroughly*. Dum neuter perfenserit, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 20. Magno perfentit pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 4, 448.

Perfentisco, ēre. incept. [*à perfentio*] *To begin to perceive, to have some feeling of a matter, to discover*. Viscera perfentiscunt omnia, Lucr. 3, 250. Ubi possem perfentiscere, ni essem lapis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43.

Persēquendus, a, um. part. *To be sought for*. Ad studium persequendae suavitatis in vocibus, Cic. Orat. 18.

Persēquens, tis. part. & adj. *Following after, closely pursuing*. Me in Asiam persequens, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 33. Inimicitarum persequentissimus, Ad. Herenn. 2.

Persēquor, i. quutus sum. dep. (1) *To pursue, to trace, to follow on*. (2) *To carry on, to go through with*. (3) *To follow, to overtake*. (4) *To do, or put in execution, to sue for*. (5) *To revenge*. (6) *To imitate*. (7) *Also to write of, or discourse of*. (8) *Idem ac prosequor*. (1) Quoquo hinc alportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 87. ¶ Viam persequi, *to hold on his way*, Id. Hec. 3, 5, 4. Iudicio persequi aliquem, *to sue one at law*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13. bello, *to make war upon*, Caes.

Jus suum persequi, *to maintain his right*, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 9. Numeris cursus fiderum persequi, *to reckon them up*, Cic. de Div. 2, 6. (2) Ea quae restant persequamur, Cic. Incoepa persequi, Liv. 6, 33. (3) Eò discessisti, quo ego ne te quidem persequi possem triginta diebus, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. (4) Certum est persequi imperium patris, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 84. (5) ¶ Ut meum jus teneam, atque injuriam tuam persequar, Cic. pro Caecin. 11. (6) Decretum est persequi mores patris, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 58. (7) Has res persecutus est Xenophon in eo libro, &c. Cic. de Offic. 2, 24. Persequi singulas causarum partes, Quint. 7, 2. (8) Opimum nulla civilis persecuta est misericordia, Pat. 2, 7.

Persēro, ēre. (1) *To sow abroad*. (2) *Met. To publish, to spread by report, to give out*. (1) Resticulas perferunt per ficos maturas, Varr. R. R. 1, 41. (2) Inde venisse perferit, Lex. ex Plaut.

Persēror, i. pass. *To be sown all over as corn is*, Lex. ex Col. ¶ Perfervio, īre. *To serve still, or all along*, Vopisc.

Perfes, ae. m. *A kind of dog, perhaps so called from Persia his country*. Perfes in utroque paratus, sc. naturā sagax, & qui martem sive arma non odit, Grat. Cyneg. 158. a good hound, a fighting dog withal.

Persēverans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. Averfari scelus perseverantem metu mortis terret*, Curt. 6, 7, 10. Valerius perseverantior caedendis hostibus in fugā fuit, Liv. 5, 30. Perseverantissimo colendorum agrorum studio, Col. praef. lib. 1.

Persēveranter. adv. *iūs, comp. firmè, sup. Constantly, stiffly, resolutely*. Benè coeptam rem perseveranter tueri, Liv. 4, 60. Vereor ne perseverantiūsaeviant, Liv. 21, 10. Quo perseverantiūsa fidem praestarent, Val. Max. 7, 6. Defunctum quoque perseverantissimè diligo, Plin. Ep. 2, 21, 3.

Persēverantia, ae. f. *Perseverance, constancy, steadiness, resoluteness*, Varr. L. L. 4, 1. ¶ *Perseverantia in bonum sumitur, pertinacia in malum*, vid. Cic. de Inv. 2, 54. Nec impetu potiūsa bella quam perseverantiā geras? Liv. 5, 6.

+ Perseveratio, ōnis. f. *id. quod perseverantia*, Apul.

Persēveratum est. imperf. *He, &c. held on, or out*. Non est ab isto, primo illo adventu, perseveratum, Cic. Verr. 4, 39.

Perseveraturus, a, um. part. *About to persevere*. Et perseveraturum fuisse se, nisi obsequeretur principis voluntati, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

Persēverè. adv. *Very severely*, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1.

Persēvero, āre. [*ex per, & severus, i. e. constans*] Persevero est cum constantia & quasi quadam severitate continuo, Perot. *to persevere, to persist, to hold on, or continue constant*. = Perseveras tu quidem & in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. de Legib. 3, 12.

Persēverus, a, um. adj. *Very severe, rigorous, or austere, very harsh*. ¶ Summum imperium restrictum, nec perseverum voluit, Tac. Ann. 15, 48.

Perfica, ae. f. *sc. arbor ex Perside primūsa in Graeciam & Italiam advecta. A peach tree*, Plin. 15, 13.

Perficus, a, um. *Very dry*. ¶ Oculi perficci, aut subhumidi, Cels. 3, 6.

P E R

Persicum, ci. n. *sc. malum. A peach*, Appic. 4, 2.

Persicus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to Persia, princely, royal*.

Perficus ornatus, Cic. de Sen. 17. apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1.

Perficum malum, a peach, Plin. 15, 11.

Perfideo, ēre. n. [*ex per, & fideo*] (1) *To continue, or abide constantly*. (2) *To last*. (1) Casta domi perfederat uxor, Prop. 3, 12, 37. (2) Pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa perfidet, Plin. 17, 37.

Perfides. *Fishes of the kind of polypi*, Plin. 32, 53. Harduinus & alii scribunt Percides. Vid. Percis.

Persido, ēre. [*ex per, & fido*] (1) *To sink, to go down, to settle to the bottom*. (2) *To penetrate, to soak through*. (3) *To light, or fall upon*. (1) Quo pacto perfederit humor aquai, Lucr. 1, 308. (2) Ubi frigidus humor altius ad vivum perfidit, Virg. Geor. 3, 442. ubi al. perfedit. (3) Pestilias fruges perfidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1124.

Perfignandus, a, um. part. *To be marked, or sealed*, Liv. 25, 7.

Persimilis, e. adj. *Very like*. Illi statuam istius persimilem deturbant, Cic. in Pison. 38. ¶ In dissimili genere persimilis, Q. Cic. de Petit. Conf. 7.

Per simplex, icis. adj. *Very coarse, or ordinary*. Per simplici victu & agrestibus pomis vitam tolerare, Tac. Ann. 15, 45, 5.

Perfisto, ēre. sciti. n. *To abide, to continue, to persevere, or hold on, to stand out*. Pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo perfisteris, Cic. de Fin. 2, 33. Parum est non erubuisse absentem, cum per legatos frustrareris nos, nisi praesens quoque in ea dementiā perfistas? Liv. 8, 14.

Persolāta, ae. f. *A burdock, the herb clotes, that beareth the bur*, Plin. 25, 58. = Ungula caballina.

Perfolennis, e. *Very solemn*, Suet. Neron. 28. sed var. lectiones.

Perfoleo, ēre. *To be accustomed, or wont*, Litt. ex Mart.

Persolido, āre. act. *To make hard and solid, to congeal*, Stat. Theb. 1, 352.

Perfoluendus, pro persolvendus. part. *To be paid*, Ov. ad Liv. 370.

Perfolvo, ēre. act. *To pay thoroughly, to accomplish, to perform, to make good his promise*. ¶ Tantum me tibi debere existimo, quantum persolvere difficile est, Brutus Cic. Fam. 11, 11. ¶ Sinite me, quod vobis fretus huic saepe promisi, id à vobis ei persolvere, Id. pro Planc. 42. Persolvere grates, *to return thanks*, Virg. Aen. 1, 605. poenas, *to be punished*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 17.

Perfolvor, i. utus. pass. *To be paid, discharged, or performed*. Persolverentur praemia, Pat. 2, 40. Persolutum est aes alienum, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.

Persolus, a, um. [*ex per, & solus*] *One only*. Persolae nuae, *very arrant trifles*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36. al. persollae. Persolus oculus, *an only eye*, Id. Menaech. 1, 2, 46.

Perfoluta, vel persolyton. *A garden herb in Egypt, to make garlands of*, Plin. 21, 108.

Persoluturus, a, um. part. *About to pay, or discharge*. Persoluturus poenas, Cic. Verr. 5, 63.

Persolūtus, a, um. *Finished, accomplished, performed*. Persolutā fide, Liv. Persolutae poenae, Cic. Orat. 63.

Persōna, ae. f. dict. [*quod erat περί σῶμα, Scal. vel qu. περί σῶμα, ex περί, circum, & ὥσαοδαι, inducere, al. dict. quasi per se una*. Sanè personam definiunt philosophi esse naturae rationalis individuum substantiam] (1) *A person, a personage, a man, or woman*. (2) *The quality, state, or condition whereby a man differeth from a brute, or one man from another*. (3) *A false face, a vizard, or mask, a disguise, an actor*. (4) *Also a charge, or office*. (5) *A shew, or appearance*. (6) *An image, or figure in chalk, clay, &c.* (7) *A person of the blessed Trinity*. (1) Prospicias—ecquae pacifica persona desideretur, an in bellatore sint omnia, Cic. Attic. 8, 12. Heroicae personae Medea & Atreus, Id. N. D. 3, 29. Apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occultitur, Just. 1, 9, 11. Vid. etiam, 11, 7, 11. Duabus quasi nos a naturā induti sumus personis, Cic. Off. 1, 30. (2) Imposuit nobis ipsa natura personam magna cum excellentiā praestantiāque animantium reliquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28. Sustineo unus tres personas, meam, adversarii, iudicis, Id. de Orat. 2, 24. (3) ¶ Mulier ipsa videtur, non persona, loqui, Juven. 3, 96. ¶ Eripitur persona, manet res, Lucr. 3, 58. Persona tragica, Phaedr. 1, 7, 1. Persona adjicitur capiti, densusque reticulus, Plin. 12, 32. Alienam ferre personam, *to disguise one's self*, Id. 3, 36. (4) Tantam personam, consulis, tam gravem, tam severam, non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, Cic. in Pison. 11. (5) Met. ¶ Partes lenitatis & misericordiae semper egi libenter, illam verò gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed à rep. mihi impositam sustinui, Cic. pro Mur. 3. (6) Cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 298. Primus Deputades personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, Plin. 35, 43. (7) Eccl.

¶ Persōnalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a person, personal*, Ulp. Verbum personale, *that is declined with persons*, Gramm.

Personaliter. *Personally*, Gell. 15, 13.

Personans, tis. part. *Resounding*. Personantibus & respondentibus inter se rupibus, Just. 24, 6.

Personata, ae. f. *sc. herba, quae & persolata. A great clot bur*, Plin. 26, 15. = Echois, Id.

Per-

Personatur. imperf. *A ringing noise is made*, Solin. Nunc citharā, nunc lyra personatur, *Plin. Epist. 7, 4, 9.*
Personatus, a, um. i. e. personam gerens. (1) *Disguised, masked, with a vizard on.* (2) *Counterfeit, pretended, false.* (3) *Acted, or represented on the stage.* (1) Quid est autem cur ego personatus ambulem? parumne foeda est persona ipsius senectutis? *Cic. Att. 15, 1.* (2) Personata felicitas, *Sen. Ep. 24, 80.* (3) Personatus pater, *Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 56.*
Persōno, āre, ui & avi. n. (1) *To cry out, to bawl out, to make a great noise by crying out.* (2) *To ring, resound, or echo.* (3) *To make to ring, or resound.* (1) Furialis vox acerbissime personabat, *Cic. pro Planc. 35.* Non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant hujus libidinem, &c. *Cic. pro Coel. 20.* (2) Saxa personare fistulā, *Hor. Od. 1, 17, 12.* Cum domus cantu & cymbalis personaret, *Cic. in Pison. 10.* (3) Personare aures ejus hujusmodi vocibus non est inutile, *Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 6.* Cerberus personat regna latratu, *Virg. Aen. 6, 418.* Clasicum personavit, *Apul. Met. 5, p. 152.*
Persōnus, a, um. *Echoing, resounding all over.* Persona cantu virgulta, *Petron. c. 120.* Ovanti persona fistro, *Val. Flacc. 4, 418.*
Perforbens, tis. part. *Supping up, drinking in.* Perforbentes spongiae, *Plin. 31, 47.*
Perforbeo, ēre, ui vel pfi. act. *To sup up all*, *Plin. 31, 11.* Vid. Perforbens.
Perspectē, adv. *Considerately, advisedly, discreetly.* = Doctē & perspectē sapit, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 162.*
Perspectim, adv. *Advisedly, Non.*
Perspecto, āre, freq. [ā perspicio] (1) *To look very well about, to take a thorough view of.* (2) *To sit out a show, to continue a spectator to the end of it.* (1) Perspectare aedes, *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 131.* (2) Navales pugnas inter maximos imbres perspectavit, *Suet. Domit. 4.* Certamen gymnicum perspectavit, *Id. Aug. 98, 11.*
Perspectum est. imperf. *It was perceived*, *Caes. B. G. 2, 32.*
Perspectus, a, um. part. & adj. *simus sup.* (1) *Plainly perceived, thoroughly seen, or understood.* (2) *Thoroughly tried and approved.* (1) = Fac ut omnia ad me perspecta & explorata perscribas, *Cic. Att. 3, 15.* = Ars definitur ex rebus penitus perspectis planēque cognitis, *Id. Fam. 15, 14.* (2) Omnem spem habeo in tua ergā me perspectissimā benevolentia, *Cic. Att. 11, 1.* Perspectissimum fortitudinis specimen, *Val. Max. 4, 3, 5.*
Perspiculatus, a, um. part. *Having well viewed.* Perspiculatus locorum situs, *Suet. Caes. 58.*
Perspiculor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To view, or look about diligently.* Quum de vallo perspicularetur, *Hirt. B. Afric. 31.*
Perspergo, ēre. act. [ex per, & spargo]. *To sprinkle, or dash all over.* Ligna amurcā perspergito, *Cato c. 130.*
Perspergor, i. pass. *To be sprinkled all over.* Lepos, quo tanquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.*
† Perspicabilis, e. adj. *Famous, fair, or beautiful*, *Marcell.*
† Perspicacē, adv. *In good credit and show*, *Non. ex Afranio.*
† Perspicuē, adv.
|| Perspicacia, ae. f. *Quickness of sight, or understanding*, *Cic. trib. Att. 15, 16.* sed meliores libb. vocem Graecam προκοπή ibi habent. **† Perspicuitas**.
|| Perspicacitas, ātis. f. *Quickness of understanding*, it. *Cic. datur, Att. 1, 18.* sed malē. Perspicacitas, τὸ συντηρῆναι, *Onomast.*
|| Perspicaciter, adv. *Plainly, clearly.* Quis omnibus perspicaciter inquisitis, *Anm. 29, 1.*
Perspīcax, ācis. adj. [ā perspicio] or, comp. *Quick-sighted, quick-witted, quick of judgment and understanding.* = Ego me non tam astutum neque perspicacem esse id scio, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1.* Perspicacior Argo, *Apul. Met. 2.*
Perspīcibilis, e. *Plainly to be seen*, *Vitruv. 9, 4.*
Perspīciendus, a, um. part. *That is to be sounded, proved, or tried.* Cum esset missus a senatu ad animos regum perspīciendos, *Cic. Perspīciendis in rebus, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2.*
Perspīcientia, ae. f. *Perfect knowledge, a thorough understanding, or insight.* = In perspīcientiā veri solertiāque honestum versatur, *Cic. Offic. 1, 4, 1.*
Perspīcio, ēre. act. [ex per, & specio] (1) *To see, to discover plainly.* (2) *To try thoroughly, to understand fully.* (1) Partim quae perspexi his oculis, *Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3.* (2) = Perspīcite, iudices, & penitus introspicite, *Cic. pro Sulla, 27.* = Cum se ipse perspexerit, totūque tentārit, *Id. de Legg. 22.* Intelligo & perspīcio non fore in te Caesarem duriorem, *Id.*
Perspīcior, i, ectus. pass. *To be tried, or understood*, *Cic. de Am. c. 17.* = Cognoscor, *Id.*
Perspīcuē, adv. *Clearly, evidently, plainly.* = Planē & perspīcuē expedire, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 5.* = Aperte & perspīcuē, *Id. Terr. 2.*
Perspīcuitas, ātis. f. *Perspicuity, clearness, evidence, properly in words, and sentences.* Eleganter, perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos nominemus, *Cic. Acad. 4, 6.* Perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, *Cic. N. D. 3, 4.*
Perspīcuus, a, um. adj. [ā perspicio] (1) *Clear, transparent, perspicuous.* (2) *Met. Evident, plain, manifest.* (1) Annis perspicuus, *Stat. Theb. 4, 816.* (2) & Perspīcuus dubia aperiantur, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 24.* Perspīcua longa esse non de-

bent, *Id. de Fin. 3, 9.* = Perspicuum hoc est, constatque inter omnes, *Id. N. D. 3, 4.*
Perspīro, āre. act. *To breathe thorough.* Venae non possunt perspirare in toto corpore, *Cato R. R. 157.*
Perspīso, adv. *Very slowly*, *Non. ex Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 47.* al. prospīso.
Persistendum. *To be continued in.* Senatus & optimates in Romana societate persistendum censebant, *Liv. 37, 9.*
Persistans, tis. part. *Abiding, continuing.* Dictis persistantem cernit in idem, *Val. Flacc. 4, 143.*
Persistūrus, a, um. part. *That will persist.* Se persisturum in incepto, *Liv. 8, 34.*
Persisternor, i, stratus. pass. *To be paved all over.* Ab aedilibus curulibus via à Martis silice ad Bovillas perstrata est, *Liv. 10, 47.*
Persistimulo, āre. act. *To continue to incense, or stir up in rage.* Pravis sermonibus tumidos spiritus persistimulare, *Tac. Ann. 4, 12, fin.*
Persisto, āre, stiti. ii. (1) *To continue standing, to stand all the time.* (2) *To continue.* (3) *Met. To persist, or persevere in a thing.* (1) Gymnosophistae ab exortu ad occasum persistant, contuentes solem immobilibus oculis, *Plin. 7, 2.* (2) Remorum in verberare persistant, *Ov. Met. 3, 662.* (3) Negant posse, & in eo persistant, *Cic. Offic. 3, 9.* § Orantem persistant prohibere, *Ov. Met. 6, 361.* Si persistet furdus in armis, *Sil. 1, 692.* Persistat in incepto, *Ov. Met. 6, 50. conf. Liv. 8, 33.*
Perstrātus, a, um. part. *Vid. Persisternor.*
Perstrēpo, ēre. n. (1) *To make a great noise.* (2) *To echo, or resound.* (1) Perstrepunt ancillae, ita ut domini ubi absunt, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52.* (2) Tellus perstrepit, *Sil. 8, 431.*
Perstrictus, a, um. part. *Perstricted gelu, very hard frozen*, *Plin. 17, 37.* Perstrictum leviter semur mucrone, *slightly hurt*, *Curt. 3, 11, 10.*
Perstringo, ēre. act. i. e. valdē stringo, claudio, *Non.* (1) *To wring hard, to tie up close.* (2) *Met. To touch any thing in discourse, to glance at it.* (3) *To din, stun, or make dizzy.* (4) *To raze, or grate.* (5) *Lightly to run over, to graze upon.* (6) *To dazzle.* (1) Caveto ne nimium vites perstringas, *Cato. Met. Horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 1, 25.* Obliquā perstringens lumina flammā, *Lucan. 1, 154.* sed alii praestringens. *conf. Sil. 4, 119.* (2) Asperioribus verbis voluntatem alicujus perstringere, *Cic. pro Planc. 14.* (3) Murmure cornuum perstringis aures, *Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18.* (4) Portam urbis vomere aratri perstringere, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 40.* (5) Juvenem multo perstringunt lumine, *Stat.* (6) Perstringere oculorum aciem, *to dazzle*, *Liv. Met. aciem mentis, Cic. Philipp. 12, 2.*
Perstringor, i. pass. *To be lightly touched*, *Cic. contr. Rull. 2, 25.* Perstringitur dominus verbo, *Val. Max. 8, 4, 3.* Perstringi horrore, *Liv. 1, 85.*
Persudiosē, adv. *Very carefully, very attentively.* Persudiosē aliquem audire, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 56.*
Persudiosus, a, um. (1) *Very studious.* (2) *Very affectionate.* (1) Graecarum literarum persudiosus, *Cic. de Senect. 1, 10.* (2) Persudiosus tui, *Cic. Attic. 5, 20.*
Persuādens, tis. part. *Persuading.* Persuadentia verba, *Ov. A. Am. 1, 371.*
Persuādeo, ēre. act. (1) *To persuade.* (2) *To advise, or put one upon.* (3) *To put into one's mind, or head.* (4) *To move to do a thing, to prevail with one.* (1) & Confirmavit non solum mihi, sed etiam persuasit, *Cic. Att. 16, 5.* (2) Magnis pollicitationibus persuadere Eumeni studuit, *Nep. Eum. 2.* (3) Persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adolescentia, *Ter. Adelp. 3, 4, 24.* (4) Persuasit populo, ut eā pecuniā classis centum navium aedificaretur, *Nep. Themist. 2.* Sic mihi persuādeo, iudices, *so I verily believe*, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 2.*
Persuādētur, imperf. *Mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit, I could never be persuaded*, *Cic. de Sen. 22.* Persuasum est illis, *ut, Patere. 2, 85.*
Persuāsibilis, e. adj. *That may be persuaded*, *Quint. Inst. Or. 2, 15.*
Persuāsibiliter, adv. *Plausibly, persuasively*, *Quint. Inst. Or. 2, 15.*
Persuāsiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A persuasion, an opinion, or belief*, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 2.*
† Persuasor, oris. m. verb. *A persuader, an adviser.* || Suasor.
Persuāsōrius, a, um. adj. *Persuasive, or apt to persuade, plausible*, *Suet. Domit. 8, 2.*
† Persuastrix, icis. f. *A she persuader*, *Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 47.*
Persuasurus, a, um. part. *About to persuade.* Allobrogibus sese persuasuros existimabant, *Caes. B. G. 1, 6.*
Persuasus, ūs. m. verb. *A persuading.* Emit senex persuasus servi, *Plaut. Epid. Argum. v. 2.* = Cujus persuasu atque inductu, *Quint. Inst. Orat. 5, 10. vix leg. nisi in abl.*
Persuāsus, a, um. *simus. sup. Persuaded, made to believe.* Persuasum habeo, *Plin. jun. Omnibus persuasum est, are persuaded*, *Cic. Fam. 11, 21.* Persuasissimum habere, *to be verily persuaded*, *Col. 12, 1.*
Perstūtilis, e. adj. (1) *Very subtle, or thin.* (2) *Very fine, or neat.* (1) *Lucr. 3, 180.* (2) = Perelegans & perstūtilis oratio, *Cic. pro Planc. 24.*
Perfulcatus,

Perfulcatus, a, um. part. *Wrinkled, furrowed.* Rugisque ferveras perfulcata genas, *Claud. 1 in Ruf. 136.*

Perfultans, tis. part. *Making inroads, or incursions into.* Ibero exercitu campos perfultante, *Tac. Ann. 11, 9, 1, conf. Sil. 6, 217, 12, 576.*

Perfulto, are. n. [*ex per, & salto*] (1) *To frisk and skip over, as cattle do in the fields.* (2) *To curvet, prance, or caper.* (3) *To make incursions and inroads, as an enemy doth.* (4) *To march along, or range about, as an enemy doth.* (1) Perfultant pabula pecudes, *Lucr. 1, 14.* (2) Levibus equis perfultare, *Sil. 3, 385.* (3) In agro alicujus perfultare, *Liv. 34, 20.* (4) Ante vallum cum carminibus & tripudiis perfultabant, *Tac. Ann. 4, 47.*

Pertaedeo, ere. perf. *To be quite weary of, or perfectly tired out with.* Jam omnes verbi ejus defatigati pertaeduissent, *Gell. 1, 2.* Quorum uxorum matrimonii pertaedeabat, *Id. 15, 20. de Euripide.*

Pertaedescit, imperf. *It groweth irksome.* Nolite multum dare, ne pertaedescat, *Cato. 156.*

Pertaedet, uit, *Gell. 1, 2.* Pertaesum est, *Cic. it very much irketh.* Pertaesum est levitatis, *Cic. 2. fr. 1, 2.* Si non pertaesum thalami taedaëque fuisset, *Virg. Aen. 4, 18.*

Pertaesus, a, um. part. [*à pertaedeo*] *Weary of a thing, quite tired out with, displeased at.* § Pertaesus levitatis, *Cic. ad 2. fr. 1, 2.* lentitudinis eorum, *Tac. Ann. 15, 51.* § Vitam pertaesus, *Just. 38, 9.* ignaviam suam, *Suet. Caes. 7, 1.*

Pertego, ere. act. *To cover all over.* Pertegamus villam, dum sudum est, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35.* Met. Benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, *heap up, Id. Trin. 2, 2, 41.*

Pertendens, tis. part. *Stiffly resolving, fully purposing.* Animo pertendens, *Prop. 2, 15, 17.*

Pertendo, ere. act. (1) *To extend, or stretch over.* (2) *To go straight on, or quite through.* (3) *To go through with and complete what one intended and began.* (4) *To compare things too exactly.* (1) Cato R. R. 52. (2) Pertendit ad regis castra, *Hirt. B. Alex. 30.* (3) Video non licere, ut coeperam, hoc pertendere, *Ter. Haut. 5, 5, 9.* Si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, *Id. Eun. 1, 1, 6.* (4) Nos Pompeii decretum recognoscemus?—Cum foederibus—pertendemus? *Cic. pro C. Balb. 5. al. leg. perpendemus.*

Pertentatus, a, um. part. *Tried.* Vadis pertentatis, *Hirt. B. Alex. 17.*

Pertento, are. act. (1) *To try thoroughly, to make a full proof.* (2) Met. *To pass, or run through, to put into motion, to affect, to seize.* (3) *To disturb.* (1) Causam totam perspicere & pertentare, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 22.* Vos ut pertentarem, eâ gratiâ simulavi, *Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 9.* Adolescentium animos pertentabant, *Liv. Flammis corda Lemniadum pertentat amor, Stat. Theb. 5, 456.* (2) Tremor pertentat equorum corpora, *Virg. Geor. 3, 250.* Latonae tacitum pertentat gaudia pectus, *gently diffuse themselves over, Id. Aen. 1, 506.* (3) Omnimodis coire, atque omnia pertentare, *Lucr. 5, 191.*

Pertentor, ari, âtus. pass. *To be thoroughly tried.* Si administratio negotii ex omnibus partibus pertentabitur, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 12.*

Pertenuis, e. adj. (1) *Very slender, or thin.* (2) Met. *Very small, poor, or mean.* (1) Secatur in laminas pertenuës & ilex, *Plin. 16, 84. al. leg. Praetenuës.* (2) Pertenuis spes, *Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 4.* suspicio, *Id.* Pertenuë argumentum, *Id. discrimen, Id. in Rull. 32.*

Perterebro, are. act. *To bore through, to drill, or make an hole through.* Columnam auream perterebrare, *Cic. de Div. 1, 24.*

Pertergeo, ere. *To wipe lightly over, to stroke gently.* Oculos pertergere, *Lucr. 4, 253.*

Pertergo, ere, si. *To wipe.* Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 11.*

Pertergor, i. pass. *To be wiped.* Pertergi spongiâ corpora, *Val. Max. 2, 4, 5.*

Pertéro, ere, rivi. act. (1) *To rub hard.* (2) *To break in pieces by rubbing.* (1) Perterunt ita ut interiora semina integra permaneant, *Col. 12, 38.* (2) Januam limâ perterunt, *Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9.*

Perterrefacio, ere, eci, etum. act. *To affright, or scare.* Perterrefacias Davum, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 143.*

Perterrefactus, a, um. part. *Affrighted, scared.* Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 20.

Perterreo, ere, ui, itum. act. *To affright, or frighten, to scare, or put in great fear.* Ferro te rejeci atque perterrui, *Cic. pro Caecin. 9.*

Perterreor, eri. pass. *To be frightened.* Perterreri somnio, *Cic. de Div. 1, 27.*

* Perterricrepus. *That striketh a dread with the noise it maketh.* Perterricrepe sonitu dat missa fragorem, *Lucr. 6, 128.* Habeo istam ego perterricrepam, *Cic. Orat. 49. ex poet.*

Perterritus, a, um. part. *Affrighted, scared, discouraged.* Novo genere pugnae perterriri, *Caes. B. G. 5, 16.* Perterrira moenia lustrat, *Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 2, 19.*

Pertexo, ere, ui. act. (1) *To weave out.* (2) Met. *To go on with a subject of discourse begun.* (3) *To close, finish, or bring a discourse to an end.* (1) *Primae notionis nescio an extet*

exemplum. (2) Incoeptum pergam pertexere dictis, *Lucr. 6, 411.*

(3) Pertexere modo, Antoni, quod exorsus es, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 33.*

Pertica, ae. f. [*à pertingo, pertigi, qu. pertiga*] (1) *A long staff, a pole for various uses.* (2) *A peach; or long measuring staff.* (1) Nimis vellem habere perticam. *LI: Cui rei? ST. Qui verberarem asinos, Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 43.* Pertica longa portabat manipulos, *Ov. Fast. 3, 117.* (2) Pertica habet passus duos, id est, pedes decem; *Vet. auct. limitum ap. Rigalt. Prov. 3. Ex ipsis quos non unâ, ut dicitur, perticâ, sed distinctè gradatimque tractavi, &c. afforded not the same measure, or degree of abatement, or used not in the same manner, Plin. Ep. 2, 8.*

Perticâlis, e. adj. *Belonging to; or serving to make perches, or pales.* Perticâlis salix, virga, *Plin. 17, 32.*

|| Perticatio, onis. f. *A measuring of land with poles; Jurisc.*

Pertimefactus, a, um. adj. *Thoroughly affrighted.* Te pertimefacto, *Brutus ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 11, 20.*

Pertimeo, ere, unde pertimesco, pertimui, vix enim leg. nisi in perfecto, *to fear much, to be sore afraid.* Pertimui, scriptumque tuum sinè murmure legi; *Ov. Ep. 21, 1.*

Pertimescendus, a, um. part. *To be greatly feared.* Fama inconstantiae pertimescenda, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 36.*

Pertimesco, ere. incept. (1) *To fear greatly.* (2) *To be afraid of.* (1) Quis non pertimescat? *Cic. De suis fortunis pertimescunt, Id. Div. in Verr. 22.* (2) Rotam fortunae pertimescere, *Cic. in Pison. 10.* Pertimuisse rati, eo ferocius saltum infederunt, *Liv. 40, 39.*

Pertimescor, i. pass. *To be much afraid.* Imperii nomen etiam in levi personâ pertimescitur, *Cic. in Leg. Agrar. 1.*

Pertinacia, ae. f. med. notionis vocab. saepius tamen in malam partem accipitur. (1) *Obstinacy, stubbornness, frowardness, wilfulness.* (2) *Perseverance, resolution, constancy.* (1) Nec cum pertinaciâ & iracundiâ rectè disputari potest, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 8.* Libertatem non in pertinaciâ, sed in quadam moderatione positam putabo, *Id. pro Planc. 39.* (2) Pertinacia perseverantiae finitima est, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 54.* Quae pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest, *Id. pro Marcell. 10.* = Nè patientiâ & pertinaciâ hostis, animi suorum frangerentur, *Suet. Caes. 68.*

Pertinaciter, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Incessantly, continually.* (2) *Wilfully, frowardly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately.* (3) *Constantly, resolutely.* (1) Pertinaciter liberalibus studiis deditus, *Suet. Claud. 40.* (2) Nimiùm pertinaciter Lepido infensus, *Cic. Fam. 10, 23.* (3) Pertinaciùs defensa Capua, *Liv. 26, 38.* Adeo pertinaciter fusos infecuti sunt equites, *Id. 2, 42.* Pertinacissimè abstinuit hoc honore, *Suet. Aug. 52.*

Pertinax, âcis. or, comp. simus, sup. [*qu. pertenax, i. e. suae sententiae nimis tenax*] Med. notionis vocab. frèq. autem in malam partem. (1) *Grinding, penurious, close fisted, holding fast.* (2) *Obstinate, stiff in opinion.* (3) *Stubborn, wilful, froward, pertinacious.* (4) *Steady, constant, steadfast, resolute.* (5) *Inveterate, of long continuance.* (6) In bonam partem. (1) = Quid tu ais? tenaxne pater est? *PHI. Imò; aedepol, pertinax, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39.* (2) Valdè pertinax non ero, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 8.* Pertinacior pars, *Liv. 9, 12.* Pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo persisteris, ad corpus ea, quae dixi, referre, *Id. de Fin. 2, 33.* Sermo lenis, minimeque pertinax, *Id. Offic. 1, 37.* (3) Cupidi, irati, pertinaces, *Cic. pro Ligar. 6.* Pertinacior impietas, *Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 1.* (4) Vicit omnia pertinax virtus, *Liv. 25, 14.* Tu, opum contemptor, recti pertinax, *Tac. Hist. 4, 5: ubi al. pervicax.* (5) Dolor pertinax, *Sen. Herc. Oet. 1854.* (6) Pertinax deorum indulgentia, *V. Max. 1, 1, 8.*

Pertinens, tis. part. *Extending, reaching.* Per omnem rerum naturam pertinens, *Cic. N. D. 1, 14.* Ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur in immensum pertinens, *Sall. B. 7, 32.*

Pertineo, ere. n. [*ex per, & teneo*] (1) *To reach, lie, or extend from one place, or person to another.* (2) *To pertain, or belong.* (3) *To be fit, to be serviceable.* (4) *To tend to, or drive at.* (1) Longè introrsus sylva pertinet, *Caes. B. G. 6, 9.* Via, quae pertinet ad jecur, eique adhaeret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55.* Met. = Latè patet haec ars, & ad multos pertinet, *Id. de Or. 55.* Quae in tantam prudentiam pertinerent, *Cic. de Orat. 22. ubi tamen Ed. Dalph. ad non in legit.* (2) Europa jure ad Romanos pertinebat, *Flor. 2, 8.* (3) Quae ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinebant, *Caes. B. G. 7, 37.* Ad belli utilitatem pertinere exstimabat, *Nep. Epam. 2.* (4) Non haec orationes ad infirmandum foedus pertinet, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 15.* In tuas aedes pertinet, *Ulp.*

Pertinet imperf. *It pertaineth, it concerneth, or behoveth.* Ad pem pertinet, *Cic. de Div. 2, 47.*

Pertingens, tis. part. *Reaching, or spreading itself over.* Eam caloris naturam vim habere in se vitalem per omnem mundum pertingentem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9. leg. & pertinentem.*

|| Pertingo, ere, igi, actum. n. [*ex per, & tango*] *To extend, or reach along.* Munitionem, quam pertingere à castris ad flumen supra demonstravimus, *Caes. B. C. Sed al. leg. Pertinere.* Lux oculos pertingit, *Lucr. 4, 278.* Sed al. leg. *Pertinet.*

|| Pertoleratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enduring, or abiding*, Litt. *Eutrop.* 4. Perpeſſio.

Pertolero, ēre. act. *To endure to the end, to bear, or suffer thoroughly.* Pertolerarem vim tantam, *Plaut. Amph. in ſuppoſ.*

Pertorquco, ēre. act. *To writhe, or diſtort.* Centauri foedo pertorquent ora ſapore, *Lucr.* 2, 401.

Pertractandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be handled gently.* (2) *Met. To be treated of.* (1) Thorax leni manu pertractandus eſt, *Celf.* (2) Si me ad totam philoſophiam pertractandam dediſſem, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 4. Saepe igitur aquā frigidā, cui oleum ſit adjectum, corpus ejus pertractandum eſt, *Celf.* 3, 9.

Pertractans, tis. part. (1) *Handling often.* (2) *Met. Thinking, or conſidering upon.* (1) Barbatulos mullulos pertractans, *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2. Hercules arma pertractans, *Plin.* (2) *Vid.*

Pertracto, n. 3. Pertractans vulnera viſu, *Sil.* 10, 452.

Pertractatē. adv. *After the common way, or manner, or as ſome, leudly.* Non pertractatē facta eſt fabula, *Plaut. Capt. prol.* 55.

Pertractatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often handling, a diligent perusal,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 11.

Pertractatus, a, um. part. *Met. Thoroughly canvassed, or conſidered.* = Perceptas penitus & pertractatas res humanas habere, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 14.

Pertracto, āre. act. (1) *To handle much, or often.* (2) *To treat, or diſcourſe of.* (3) *To think, or conſider thoroughly.* (1) Beſtias manibus pertractabant, *Hirt. B. Afric.* 72. (2) Ea, quae rem continent, pertractemus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 10. (3) Si geſti negotii ſuam & adverſarii narrationem ſaepe & diligenter pertractabit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 14.

Pertractor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be handled gently.* (2) *Met. To be treated, or diſcourſed of.* (1) Leniter pertractari corpus etiam in acutis & recentibus morbis oportet, *Celf.* (2) *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 14.

Pertractus, a, um. part. [*à pertrahor*] *Drawn.* Romanus cedentem hoſtem effuſe ſequendo, in locum iniquum pertractus, *Liv.* 6, 24. Per ſcalas Gemonias pertractus, *Aur. Viſt. de Caef.* 8.

Pertrahendus, a, um. (1) *To be drawn, or towed as a ſhip is.* (2) *To be prolonged.* (1) Lembum armatum ad pertrahendam eam navim miſerunt, *Liv.* 40, 4. (2) Vita quoquoimodò pertrahenda, *Plin.* 28, 2. *Hard. & al. leg.* Trahendus.

Pertraho, ēre, xi, ctum. *To draw.* Ut ad terga collis ab equite ſuo hoſtem incautum pertraheret, *Liv.* In caſtra pertraxerunt, *Id.* 7, 39. ¶ Pertrahere vitam, *to drag out life*, *Plin.* 28, 2.

Pertrahor, i, ctus. paſſ. (1) *To be towed as a ſhip is.* (2) *To be drawn, or haled.* (1) *Vid.* Pertrahendus. (2) Vivus ad Lacium pertrahitur, *Liv.* Navis ad ripam alteram pertrahitur, *Id.* 21, 28.

Pertranſco, īre. (1) *To paſs by.* (2) *To paſs, or ſtrike through,* as a colour cloth in a precious ſtone. (1) Neceſſe eſt aut non perveniat, aut pertranſeat, *Sen. Ep.* 4. (2) Cū viridis non pertranſit aſpectus, *Plin.* 37, 18. *de ſmaragdo.*

Pertranſlucidus, a, um. adj. *Very thin, or transparent.* Charta indecoro viſu pertranſlucida, *Plin.* 13, 24.

|| Pertrecto, āre. act. *To rub lightly, to feel, or handle gently.*

Pertrectare dormienti caput jubet, *Juſt.* 1, 9.

Pertribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To give a teſtimony very willingly,* *Plin. Ep.* 10, 18. *al. leg.* retribuerunt.

Pertricioſus, a, um. adj. *Very frivolous, or trifling,* *Mart.* 3, 63. *ubi al. praetricoſa, & petricoſa.*

Pertriftis, e. adj. (1) *Very ſad, or doleful.* (2) *Very ſevere, or harſh.* (1) Pertrifte carmen, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 8. *ex poēta.* (2) Pertriftis patruus, cenſor, magiſter, *Cic. pro Coel.* 11.

Pertritūſ, a, um. part. [*à perteror*] *Bruised, or beaten to powder.* Uva pertrita & cum aquā potui data, *Col.* 8, 5.

|| Pertrux, ūcis. *Very fierce, very cruel,* *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 157. 4. Truculentus.

Pertūmultuoſē. adv. *Very riotouſly, in a very tumultuous manner,* *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4, 5.

Pertundo, ēre, tūdi, tūſum. act. (1) *To beat through, or knock, to thump, to break through.* (2) *To bore through.* (1) *Col.* 6, 15. (2) Terebrā vitem, quam inferes, pertundito, *Cato.* 4. Mediam pertundere venam, *to let one blood,* *Juv.* 6, 46. Pertundere crumenam, *to cut a purſe,* *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 2, 37.

Pertundor, i, ūſus. paſſ. *To be broken, or cracked,* *Col.* 12, 19.

Perturbans, tis. part. *Troubling, diſturb.* At Mayors moto perturbans aëra telo, *Sil.* 9, 448.

Perturbatē. adv. *Confuſedly, diſorderly,* *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 20.

Perturbatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Great trouble, or diſturbance.* (2) *Diſorder of body, indiſpoſition.* (3) *Alſo any troubleſome paſſion, or motion of the mind.* (1) Videtis in quo motu temporum, quanta in converſione rerum, & perturbatione verſemur, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 37. Coeli perturbatio, *foul weather,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 45. (2) Perturbatione valetudinis tuae, *Poeti,* commotus ſum, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. (3) Inveteratio ut in corporibus aegrius depellitur, ſic in animis quoque perturbatio, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 37. = Perturbationes fugiamus, id eſt, motus animi nimios rationi non obtemperantes, *Id. Offic.* 1, 38.

Perturbatrix, icis. f. verb. *A diſturber, feminin.* Perturbatrix harum rerum omnium Academia, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 13.

Perturbatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ſimul, ſup.

Troubled, diſturbed, diſordered, confuſed. Civitas perturbata ſeditionibus, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 1, 8. = Somnia perturbata & confuſa, *Id. de Div.* 1, 30. Somniantium viſa multa perturbatoria ſunt, *Id. de Div.* 2, 59. Perturbatiſſimum tempeſtatis genus, *Sen. Q. N.* 7, 10. Perturbata res rei, *mixed, or mingled with one another,* *Id. Ep.* 96.

Perturbo, āre. act. (1) *To diſturb, to trouble, to diſorder, to diſtract.* (2) *To turn topſyturvy, to put in an uproar.* (3) *To throw, or caſt out.* (4) *To move, or vex.* (5) *To mix, or blend.* (1) Perturbavi omnia, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 22. Qui perversè adeo perturbavit familiae mentem meae, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 3, 10. (2) Cincius eſt miſſus, ut eam provinciam perturbaret, *Cic. pro Sulla,* 19. (3) Ut eum praecipitem perturbetis ex civitate, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8. (4) & Sophiſtis propoſitum eſt, non perturbare animos, ſed placare, *Cic. Orat.* 65. = Nec me clamor iſte commovet, aut perturbat, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 6. (5) Quocunque modo perturbes, caerulea quae ſint, nunquam in marmoreum poſſunt migrare colorem, *Lucr.* 2, 774.

Perturbor, āri, ātus. paſſ. (1) *To be diſordered, or put out of rank.* (2) *To be troubled, or diſturbed.* (3) *To become dubious.* (1) Ne diſperſi perturbarentur, in acie permanſerunt, *Hirt. ap. Caef. B. G.* 8, 15. (2) Perturbari clamore hominum, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 6. (3) Cum P. Attio agebant, ne ſua pertinaciā omnium fortunas perturbari vellet, *Caef. B. C.* 3, 35.

Perturpis, e. *Very lewd.* Perturpe & flagitiouſum eſſe videtur, *Cic. pro Coel.* 20.

|| Pertuſſis. f. *A continual cough,* *Litt. ex Sen. ſed q.*

Pertuſus, a, um. part. [*à pertundor*] (1) *Broken, cracked.* (2) *Bored through, or that hath holes.* (1) Pertuſa ſella, *Cato,* c. 157. (2) Laticem pertuſum congerere in vas, *Lucr.* 3, 1022. = In pertuſum ingerimus dicta dolium, operam ludimus, *we ſpend our breath in vain,* *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 3, 135.

Pervado, ēre. n. (1) *To go over, or through, to ſcape, or paſs through, to get by, or away.* (2) *To enter in at.* (3) *To ſpread over all.* (1) Niſu corporis & impetu equi pervaliſt, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 17, 5. (2) Nequid in aures, quod noceat, poſſit pervadere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. Pars nulla ejus belli in Italiam pervaliſt, *Id. Verr.* 5, 3. (3) Nulla ora eſt tam deſerta, quo non illius diei fama pervaleſcit, *Cic. pro Lege Manil.* 15.

Pervagatus, a, um. or, comp. ſimul, ſup. (1) *Having wandered about, or travelled over.* (2) *Common, ordinary, public, commonly known, ſpread abroad.* (1) Ferox natio pervagata bello propè terrarum orbem, *Liv.* 38, 17. (2) = Communia & pervagata, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 36. = Vulgare, quotidianum, pervagatum, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 49. & Latè pervagata bona anteponuntur anguſtis, *Id. Topic.* 18. Pars pervagatior, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 14. Pervagatiſſimus verſus, *Id. Or.* 43.

Pervagor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To go and come over, to wander, or travel over, to rove about, to overſpread, to overrun.* Pervagantur moleſtiae mentes omnium, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 11. Dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 12.

Pervagus, a, um. adj. *Wandering very much, or all about, roving.* Vaſto pervagus orbe puer, *Or. A. Am.* 2, 18. *de Cupidine.*

Pervaleo, ēre. n. *To have great, or continual ſtrength.* Permananter vis pervalet ejus, *Lucr.* 6, 916.

|| Pervallide. adv. *Very ſtrongly,* *Dig.*

Pervallidus, a, um. *Very ſtrong,* *Liv.* 40, 47. *Sed ibi quaed. exempl. habent praevalida.*

Pervariē. adv. *With much variety, very variously.* Pervariē & jucundè narrare, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80.

Pervastandus, a, um. part. *To be laid utterly waſte.* Ad pervastandos fines ducere, *Liv.* 6, 4.

Pervastatus, a, um. part. *Laid utterly waſte, ruined.* Pervastata Italia, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 45, 1. Pervastatis paſſim agris, praedaeque abacta, *Liv.* 8, 19.

Pervasto, āre. *To lay waſte, to deſtroy.* Libuos cum pervastallent, *Liv.* 33, 37. *al.* 39. Ferro flammæque omnia pervastant, *Id.* 35, 41.

Pervasurus, a, um. part. *About to go over, or through.* Velut continens incendium pervasurum, *Liv.* 37, 25.

Pervectus, a, um. part. [*à pervehor*] *Carried, or brought along.* § Tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, *Liv.* § Pervectus in litus, *Plin.* 9, 8. Pervectus in Africam, *ſhipped over to,* *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 5.

Pervehendus, a, um. part. *To be brought, or carried together.* Neque comitatibus pervehendis eò patuiſſet iter, *Liv.* 44, 6.

Perveho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To carry along, to convey.* Virgines ſacræque in plauſtrum impoſuit, & Caero pervexit, *Liv.* 5, 40. *Met.* Prius ab oculis mortalium amolita natura eſt eos, quàm in coelum fama perveheret, *placed them in, raiſed them to,* *Curt.* 8, 5, 17.

Pervehor, i, ctus. paſſ. *To be carried along, to be transported, or come by ſea.* *Met.* Cūm proſpero ſtatu ejus utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 6. *de Fortuna.* Portum quò utinam velis paſſis pervehi liceat, *Id. Tuſc.* 1, 49. *de Mortē.*

Pervello, ēre, li, vult. act. (1) *To pinch, or twitch.* (2) *Met. To fret, or afflict.* (3) *To excite, or raiſe.* (4) *To diſparage, or decry.* (1) Pervellere aurem, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 8. (2) Si te dolor aliquis pervellerit, *Cic.* & Fortuna ut pervellere te forſitan potuerit & pungere, non potuit cerè vires frangere, *Id. Tuſc.* 3, 17. (3) Qualia laſſum pervellunt ſtomachum, *Hor. Sat.*

Sat. 2, 8, 8. (4) Jus nostrum civile pervellit, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 62.

† Pervēnibo, antiq. *pro* perveniam, *Non.*

Pervēniens, tis. part. *Coming to, arriving at.* Verba refers aures non pervenientia nostras, *Ov. Met.* 3, 462.

Pervēnio, ire, ēni, entum, neut. (1) *To come to a place, or time, to arrive at.* (2) *To obtain, procure, or get.* (3) *To come by, recover, or regain.* (4) *To be made known.* (1) Sex millium circuitu in oppidum perveniet, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 24. (2) Ut à finitro ejus cornu ordiar, & ad dextrum perveniam, *Hirt. B. Af.* 60. Sinē me pervenire quo volo, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 44. Ejus morte illa pecunia ad me pervenit, *Cic. Topic.* 6. In portum salvā nave pervenire, *Quint.* 2, 17. Ad annum septuagesimum pervenit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23. An ipse sinē duce ullo pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, *arrived at*, *Id.* Pervenire ad frugem, *to come, to good*, *Quint.* 1, 3. ad manus *vel* in manus, *to come to hand*, *Cic.* (2) Mirabimur turpes aliquot in eo ordine esse, quo cuius licet pretio pervenire, *Cic.* Ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem pervenirent, *Id.* (3) Ut ocius ad tuum pervenias, *Cic.* Commodissime ad nummos pervenire, *Id.* *Fam.* 13, 14. (4) Decem olearum genera ad meam notitiam modò pervenerunt, *Col.* Ad aures ejus haec res pervenit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28.

Pervēnītur, imperf. *They, &c. come*, *Cic. in praet.* Perventum est, *they came.* Dum in Baetrianos perventum, *Curt.* 7, 4, 25. Duae erant viae, quā ad adversariorum tabernacula posset perveniri, *Nep. Eumen.* 8.

Pervēnor, ari. dep. (1) *To hunt all over.* (2) *Met. To use the utmost diligence in finding out.* (1) *Exemplum desideratur.* (2) Defessus sum urbem totam pervenari, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5, 3. R. occ.

Perventūrus, a, um. part. (1) *That will come to.* (2) *Met. That will be brought to.* (1) Ad proximam legionem perventuros, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 29. Carales perventurus erat, *Liv.* 23, 40. (2) Videte quem in locum reimp. perventuram putetis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 53.

Perversē, † perversē. adv. (1) *Awkwardly, unskilfully.* (2) *Frowardly, peevishly.* (3) *Perversely, mischievously.* (1) Stulta calliditas perversē imitata prudentiam, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 32. Perversē dicere homines, perversē dicendo facillimē consequi, *Id.* *de Orat.* 1, 33. (2) Plerique perversē, ne dicam impudenter, volunt, *Cic. de Amic.* 22. (3) Multi deorum beneficio perversē utuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 28.

Perversitas, ātis. f. *Perverseness, awkwardness, or frowardness.* Quae est hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glānde vescantur? *Cic. Orat.* 9.

Perversus, † perversus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *simus*, sup. (1) *Perverted, overthrown, turned upside down.* (2) *Afkw, asquint, awry.* (3) *Perverse, preposterous, froward, crossgrained.* (4) *Awkward.* (5) *Unlucky, unhappy.* (1) = Deformati, inquinati, perversi, conturbati ludi, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. (2) Roscius erat perversissimis oculis, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28. Cachinnu perverso distorquere ora, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 287. (3) = Itaque ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus initium facit à Balbo, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26. (4) Nunc ista separantur, ut disjuncta sint, quo nihil potest esse perversius, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 15. (5) = Hic dies mihi perversus, atque adversus obtigit, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 1.

Pervorto, † pervorto, ēre. act. (1) *To turn upside down.* (2) *To batter, or throw down, to overthrow.* (3) *To bring over to a party, or opinion.* (4) *To ruin, or undo, to spoil, or corrupt.* (1) Dant operam, ne coenēt senex; aulas pervortunt, *Ec.* *Plaut. Cal.* 4, 1, 16. (2) Ea balistā pervortam turrim, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 59. Si rex obtabit obviam, regem ipsum pervortito, *Id. Stich.* 2, 1, 14. (3) Eam civitatem pervertere concupivit, *Nep. Lyfand.* 2. (4) Termeritas C. Caesaris, qui omnia jura divina & humana pervertit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 8. *Hamilear* largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium, *Nep. Ham.* 3.

Pervortor, i, fus. pass. *To be overthrown, ruined, or undone.* &c. Calpurnia illustris femina pervertitur, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 22, 4.

Pervesperī. adv. *Very late.* Cum ad me pervesperī venisset, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2.

Pervestigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A narrow search after.* Scientiae pervestigatio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 3.

Pervestigatus, a, um. part. *Thoroughly searched.* A me pervestigata & cognita, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 68.

Pervestigo, āre. *To trace, to make a thorough search after.* Ut canes venatici optimē odorabantur omnia, & pervestigabant, *Cic. Rer.* 4, 13.

Pervetus, ēvis. adj. *Very old, or antient.* Signum pervetus lignum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 3. amicitia, *Id. Fam.* 13, 17. epistola, *Id.* ad 2. frat. 3. vinum, *Cels.* 5, 26, 30.

Pervetustus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very old, or stale.* (2) *Obsolete, antiquated.* (1) Pervetustus adeps, *Plin.* 20, 35. (2) Pervetusta verba, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 52. *Hard. leg. Vetus.*

Perviam, adv. *To be come at, or passed through.* Angulos omnes mearum aedium mihi perviam fecistis, *a thoroughfare*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 24.

Pervicacia, ae. f. (1) *Peevishness, obstinacy, frowardness, wilfulness.* (2) *Perseverance, constancy.* (1) Aegrotationi subiecta sunt mulicrofitas, pervicacia, liguratio, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11.

(2) Perdurandi pervicacia, *Plin.* 17, 34. (3) *Pervicacia est interdum bonarum rerum perseverantia, pertinacia semper malarum, Non. ex Accio; fallit tamen, vid. Pertinacia.*

Pervicaciūs. adv. comp. *More obstinately.* Si pervicaciūs causam belli quaeri videat, *Liv.* 42, 14. Pervicaciūs tueri sententiam suam, *Curt.* 10, 6, 12.

Pervicax, ācis. adj. vox med. or, comp. *simus*, sup. [à vico, antiq. *pro* vinco] (1) *Inexorable, immoveable, not to be persuaded, that will not yield, or forego, in a good sense.* (2) *Wilful, stubborn, headstrong, obstinate, sturdy, stiff, surly.* (1) = Recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 5. ubi al. leg. pertinax. Pervicacis ad pedes Achillis, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 14. ubi vet. Schol. Pervicaces dicuntur, qui in aliquo certamine ad vincendum perseverant, *Et Non.* 5, 40. ex *Accip.* ad etymon simul respiciente. (2) Nam pervicacem dicis me esse, & vincere, perfacile patior, pertinacem nihil moror: ubi ille pervicacia est interdum bonarum rerum perseverantia, pertinacia semper malarum; & pervicax & pertinax in bonis pariter ac malis, locum habent. (2) Adeone pervicaci esse animo, ut, &c. *Ter. He-cyr.* 4, 1, 17. Pervicacior ira, *Curt.* 8, 6, 1. Pervicacissimus hostis, *Flor.* 1, 11, 11.

† Pervicus, vett. dixerunt *pro* pervicaci, teste *Non.* Hic quidem pervicus custodem addidit, *Plaut. Fragm.*

Pervideo, ēre. act. (1) *To see, or perceive thoroughly.* (2) *To see at a distance.* (3) *Simply to see, behold, or look on.* (1) Videt quod eveniat, sed cur id accadat, non pervidet, *Col.* 2, 1. (2) *Plin. ap. Litt.* (3) Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, &c. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 25. *Al. leg. praevideas.*

Pervigeo, ēre. neut. *To be in a brave, or flourishing condition.* Uterque opibūque ac honoribus perviguere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34.

Pervigil, is. adj. *Very watchful, watching, wakeful.* Pervigil draco, *Corn. Gall.* anguis, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 60. canis, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 809. custodia, *Luc.* 4, 7. Ignis pervigil, the vestal fire, which was always kept burning, and never went out, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 739. = Pervigiles & insomnes, *Plin. Paneg.* c. 63.

Pervigilans, tis. part. *Watching, keeping long watching.* Téque ordine Trojae narrantem longos se pervigilante labores, *Sil.* 8, 138.

Pervigilatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A watching, or sitting-up all night long.* Pervigationes nocturnae, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 15.

|| Pervigilator, ōris. m. verb. *He that watcheth*, *Veget.* 4. Pervigil.

Pervigilātus, a, um. part. pass. *Spent in watching.* In multo nox est pervigilata mero, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 326.

Pervigilium, ii. n. *A watching, a sitting up all night long.* (2) *A wake, the vigils of an holiday.* (1) Pervigilio noctis fatigatis occursum est, *Just.* 13, 8. Pervigilio quidem praecipua vincuntur cibi, *Sen.* Pervigilio noctis fatigati, *Just.* 13, 8, 7. (2) Castra Campana ut in pervigilio neglecta simul omnibus portis invadit, *Liv.* Simulacrum aeneum *Fortunae* supplicationibus & pervigilio anniversario coluit, *Suet. Galb.* 4, 8.

Pervigilo, āre. neut. *To watch, not to sleep all night long.* Pervigilat uocēs totas, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 33. Pervigilare in armis, *Liv.* 24, 38. (2) Vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, *Mart.* 9, 70. Pervigilant castella metu, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 739.

Pervilis, e. adj. *Very cheap.* Annona eo anno pervilis fuit, *Liv.* 31, c. ult.

|| Pervinca, ae. f. *The herb periwinkle*, *Apul.*

Pervincendus, a, um. part. *To be overcome, or mastered.* Pervincendum hoc est tibi, *Catull.* 74, 15.

Pervinco, ēre. act. (1) *To overcome, to get the better of.* (2) *To prevail, or obtain.* (3) *To surpass, or be more.* (4) *To demonstrate, or make out.* (1) Restitit ac pervicit, *Cato.* (2) Ut de agris dividendis consules ad senatum referrent, pervincere non potuit, *Liv.* 4, 2. (3) Nec potari per se queunt, si non pervincat aqua, *Plin.* 14, 6. (4) Pervincere dictis, *Lucr.* 5, 100.

Pervium, i. absol. sc. iter. *A thoroughfare, a passage.* *Tac. Hist.* 3, 8.

Perviridis, e. adj. *Very green*, *Plin.* 6, 25.

Perviso, ēre, si. *To see, view, or behold.* Parvula sic totum pervisit pupula (scil. oculi) coelum, *Manil.* 4, 925.

Pervivo, ēre. n. *To survive, or continue to live.* Super vivo usque ad summam aetatem, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 84.

Pervius, a, um. adj. [ex per, & via] *Passable, having a way through, that may be gone in, or thorough, easy to be passed.* Fratri aedes fient perviae, *Ter. Adelp.* 5, 7, 14. Domus est non ulli pervia vento, *Ov. Met.* 2, 764. Pervia freta, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 720.

Pervula, ae. f. dim. [à pera] *A little scrip, or satchel.* Fregit exemplum e pervula calicem, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Pervunctio, ōnis. f. verb. *An anointing all over.* Excalfacit pervunctione, *Plin.* 24, 80.

Perunctus, a, um. (1) *Anointed all over.* (2) *Be smeared, be daubed.* (1) Nardo perunctus, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 59. (2) Peruncti faecibus ora, *Hor. A. P.* 277.

Perungendus, a, um. part. *To be anointed all over.* Perungendus est is leniter, *Cels.* 2, 17.

Perungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint all over.* Corpora oleo perunxerunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 47. An postea aliquis perungi debeat, *Cels.* 2, 17.

|| Pervulgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A publishing up and down.* Dig-

Pervolgo,

Pervolgo, āre. act. (1) *To make common, or known.* (2) *To pass through.* (3) *To frequent.* (4) *To prostitute.* (1) Quae causa Deūm per magnas numina gentes pervolgavit, *Lucr.* 5, 1161. (2) Pervolgant fulgura coelum, *Lucr.* 2, 163. (3) Volucres quae pervolgant nemora avia, *Lucr.* 2, 346. (4) Se omnibus pervolgare, *Cic. pro Coel.* 16. de meretrice.

Pervolūtans, tis. part. *Flying all over.* Pervolgant nemora avia pervolūtantes, *Lucr.* 2, 346.

Pervolūto, āre. *To fly all over, or about.* Omnia pervolūtant latē loca, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 24. Pervolūtare tecta, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 505.

Pervolo, velle. *To desire earnestly.* Pervelim scire, *I would fain know*, *Curt.* 10, 2, 17. *It is scarce found in any other sense, or person, save that in Livy is read pervelle id videre*, *l.* 39, 43. Pervolūt is indeed quoted out of *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 73. but that reading is not certain.

Pervolo, āre. (1) *To fly about, or all over.* (2) *Met. To pass, or make great speed in a journey.* (1) Hirundo pervolat aedes divitis domini, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 95. (2) Dum pervolat excitato Flaminiam, *Juv.* 1, 60. Velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 9.

Pervolvo, ēre, vi, lūtum. (1) *To tumble, or roll along, or over.* (2) *To run over, or read over a book.* (1) Te pervolvam in luto, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 38. Membra celeres pervolvunt rotas, *Sen. Hipp.* 1097. (2) Sinyrnam incana diu secula pervolvent, *Catull.* 92. i. e. librum Cinnae poetae sic dictum.

Pervolvor, i, utus. pass. (1) *To be rolled.* (2) *To be deeply intent upon.* (1) *Cic. ap. Lit.* (2) Ut in his locis quos proponam paulo post, pervolvatur animus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 35.

Pervolūtandus, a, um. part. *To be tumbled over, or perused.* Omnium artium scriptores pervolūtandi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 34.

Pervolūto, āre. (1) *To tumble over.* (2) *To read over with care, to peruse.* (1) *Exemp. desid.* (2) Pervolutas libros nostros, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 12.

† **Pervorto**, ere. *To overturn, &c. Vid. Perverto.*

Perurbānus, a, um. adj. *Very courteous, civil, and well behaved, very pleasant, witty.* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16.

Perurgeo, ēre. *To urge greatly.* *Suet. Tib.* 25, 3.

Perūro, ēre. (1) *To burn all over, to set on fire.* (2) *To vex, fret, or teaze one.* (1) *Vid. Perustus, n. 1. Met.* Perurit mentes gloria, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 76. (2) Illos fervet, qui malē cor meum perurunt, *Mart.* 12, 49.

Perūrōr, i, ustus. pass. (1) *To be burnt up, to be scorched.* (2) *To be blasted.* (3) *To be nipt, or pinchd and killed with cold.* (1) Ardentissima febris peruri, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 1, 4. (2) Validoque perurimur aestu, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 543. (3) Asparagum substramentis per hyemen operito, ne peruratur, *Cato*, 161.

Perustus, a, um. (1) *Set on fire.* (2) *Burnt up, scorched, parched.* (3) *Galled.* (4) *Well warmed, scourged.* (5) *One who hath burnt his fingers by ambition.* (1) Perusti populatque latē agri, *Liv.* (2) Ossa perusta, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 6. coma, *Prop.* 4, 10, 46. ora, *Id.* 3, 13, 22. (3) Subducunt oneri colla perusta boves, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 5, 24. (4) Peruste funibus latus, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 3. (5) Perustus inani gloria, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 15.

Perūtīlis, e. adj. *Very profitable, or useful.* Perūtīlis opera, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 17.

|| **Perūtīliter**, *Very profitably, or usefully.* Dig.

Pervulgātūrus, a, um. part. *About to publish.* Sed olim viticolae nomen pervulgaturā Falerni munera, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 193.

Pervulgatē, adv. *Very commonly.* *Gell.* 16, 7.

Pervulgātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *ffimus*, sup. *Published, made public, spread abroad, very commonly used, or known.* = Notum & pervulgatum, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 34. Via pervulgata patrum, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 49. Pervulgator, *Gell.* 7, 17. Pervulgatissimus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 8.

Pervulgo, āre. act. *To publish, to spread abroad, to make common, to prostitute to all comers.* Scrib. & pervulgo, ubi v. exempla locorum huc spectant.

Pervulgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be published, to be divulged, to be made common.* Pervulgari artem suam nolunt, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 4.

Pes, ēdis. m. (1) *A foot of man, or other animal.* (2) *Analog. of vegetables;* (3) *of artificial things, as of a table, stool, bed, &c.* (4) *A stream, or course in liquids.* (5) *A coming to, or approaching.* (6) *The halser in a ship.* (7) *The ear of a ship.* (8) *The foot of a mountain.* (9) *The foundation of any thing, a plot for building.* (10) *The measure of a foot, twelve inches.* (11) *A foot of land.* (12) *A foot in verse, or prose.* (13) *A louse.* (14) *Pes milvinus, the herb hartshorn.* (15) *Pes gallinaceus, a kind of fumitory, some take it for bastard parsley.* (1) Pedes & membra gradiendi, *Cic. de Univers.* 6. Pedem pede urgere, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 748. Connexae pedibus apes, *Id. Geor.* 4, 257. Taurus pedibus spargit arenam, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 87. Felis evagata suspensio pede, *Phaedr.* 2, 4, 18. (2) Pes vinaceorum, *Col.* 12, 43. (3) Lectus sponda pedibusque salignis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 656. Menfae pes tertius, *Id. ibid.* 660. Pede convulso menfae acernae, *Id. Met.* 12, 254. (4) Levis crepante lymphā defilit pede, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 48. Ipse suo flueret Bacchus pede, *Corn. Sev. in Aetna.* (5) Attulit hospitio pes dexter & hora Lycacum, *Sil.* & Ante pedes, things present, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 23. Quae futura sunt, at a distance, *Id.* Nec caput nec pedes, *Prev.* neither head nor tail, of an huddled, confused, and unintelligible matter, *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 238. Metiri se suo pede, *to cut his coat according to his cloth*, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 98. A pedibus servus, & absol. a pedibus, a laquey, or footman, *Cic. Pedem efferre, to go out*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. referre, *to return*, *Curt.* 6, 1, 11. (6) Sive utrumque Jupiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem, *Catull.* 4, 21. ubi vid. *Salmas. & Scal.* Et flexo navita cornu obliquat laevo pede carbasa, *Luc.* 5, 418. ¶ Pedem facere, *to sail with a side wind*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 830. tenere, *Serv.* (7) *Plaut. ap. Litt.* (8) Imos pedes Cassii montis praetermeans, *Amm. & radices plerique superiores vocant.* (9) Standi fundamentum pes, a quo dicitur in aedificiis area pes magnus, & qui fundamentum instituit, pedem ponit, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (10) Fuisse Pollionem pede longiorem, quā quempiam longissimum, *Cic.* (11) Pedem in Italiā video nullum esse, qui non in illius potestate sit, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 21. (12) Heroici pedes tres, dactylus, anapaestus, & spondeus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Pes citus iambus, *Hor. A. P.* 251. ¶ Pede victo & soluto, *Tib.* 4, 1, 36. Certo pede differt sermoni sermo merus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 47. (13) Cum perpurgarunt caput, ne quos habeant pedes, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. (14) *Col.* 12, 7. (15) *Plin.* 25, 98.

† **Pesna**, pro penna, *Fest.*
|| **Pesārius**, a, um. [a pessus] Fomentum pessarium, applied by a kind of suppository, *Theod. Prisc.*
Pessimē, adv. superl. *Very badly, very scurvily, or naughtily.* Quā quisque pessimē fecit, tam maximē tutus est, *Sall. B. Jug.* 34.
|| **Pessimō**, āre. *Vet. Int. Bibl.* *To use one very ill, to afflict one.* † *Pessimē tracto.*
Pessimus, a, um. sup. [a pessum pessumus, quod pessum ire dignum sit] (1) *Very ill, very bad in health.* (2) *The worst, forriest, stark naught.* (1) Vesperē ferē pessimi sunt, qui aegrotant, *Cels.* 3, 4. (2) Omnium pessimus poeta, *Catull.* 47, 5. ¶ Formosos saepe inveni pessimos, & turpi facie multos inveni optimos, *Phaedr.* 3, 4, 7. ¶ Quae pessimi decrevere, ea bonis facienda sunt, *Sall. in Fragm.*

Pessulus, i. m. [qu. parvas pes, *Perot. al. a πείσσομαι*, paxillus] *A bar, or bolt of a door, an iron, a wooden peg, or pin.* Occlude sis ostium ambobus pessulis, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 25. Pessulum ostio obdere, *to bolt the door*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 55.

Pessum, adv. [a pes, qu. sub pedibus, *Pontan.* ut pessum premere sit pedibus calcare, vel qu. podes versum; a pendo, *Sciopp. Annot. ad G. P. p.* 95.] (1) *Right down, under foot.* (2) *Pessum ire, to sink, or fall to the bottom.* (3) *Met. To run to decay, to come to nought.* (1) Multae per mare pessum subsedere urbes, *Lucr.* 6, 588. (2) Ubi dulcem calcem in muriam demiseris, si pessum ibit, scies esse adhuc crudam; si innabit, maturam, *Col.* 12, 6. Pessum premere aliquem, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 12. *Met.* Ne mens fidat pessum, *Boeth.* (3) Pessum ierē vitae pretia, *Plin.* 14, 1. ¶ Pessum dare, *to ruin, or destroy*, *Lucr.* 5, 616.

Pessundo, āre, dēdi, dātum. act. [ex pessum, & do] (1) *To overthrow, to throw down, to cast under foot.* (2) *To vanquish, or overcome.* (3) *To ruin, or undo.* (4) *To destroy, or lay waste.* (1) Honores complures pessunderunt, *Val. Max.* 7, 2. (2) Ingentes hostium copias pessunderunt, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 5. (3) = Illa tuum perdidit, pessunderit tibi unicum gnatum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 3. (4) Quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessumdedit, *Sall. B. J.* 1, 4.

Pessundor, āri. pass. *To be sunk, or depressed.* Ad inertiam & voluptates corporis pessundatus est, *Sall. B. J.* 1.
* **Pessus**, i. m. *A pessary, a kind of suppository for women*, *Cels.* 5, 29. per totum.

Pestifer, a, um. [pestem ferens] (1) *Poisonous-plaguy, pestilent, pestiferous, or that causeth the plague in man, or beast.* (2) *Deadly, mortal, pernicious destructive, poisonous.* (3) *Infectious, contagious, unwholesome.* (1) Evincendi sunt, quamvis pestiferi morbi, *Col.* Pestifer venter, *Ov. Met.* 1, 459. de Pythone. Pestifera avibus exhalatio, *Plin.* 4, 1. (2) = Vencinata & pestifera vipera, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 24. *Met.* Pestifer civis, *Cic. pro Domo*, 32. consules, *Id.* = Pestiferum, perniciosum, mortem afferens, bellum, *Id. Fam.* 4, 34. (3) = Hinc hominum pecudumque lues, hinc pestifer aër, *Claud. B. Gild.* 514. ¶ Accessus ad res salutes, a pestiferis recessus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12.

Pestiferē, adv. *Pestilently, mischievously, destructively.* Multa pestiferē & perniciosē sciscuntur in populis, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 5.

Pestiferus, a, um. adj. *Contagious, infectious, pestilent, pestiferous.* Sudor frigidus in acuta febre pestiferus est, *Cels.* 2, 6.

Pestilens, tis. adj. [a pestis, ut a vis violens] or, comp. *ffimus*, sup. *Pestilent, or pestilential, contagious, infectious, unwholesome.* = Gravis & pestilens aspiratio, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. ¶ Sunt partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, *Id. de Fato*, 4. Pestilentior annus, *Liv.* 4, 21. = Pestilentissimo & gravissimo anno, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 16, 5.

Pestilentia, ae. f. (1) *The plague, or pestilence.* (2) *The murrain, or other contagion in cattle.* (3) *The infection of the air, or unwholesomeness of a place.* (4) *Met. Spite, malice.* (1) Ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invalit, *Sall. B. C.* 10. ¶ Tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. conf. *Liv.* 25, 26. (2) Pestilentia in gregem incidit, *Col.* (3) Autumni pestilentia in Italiā, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 87. (4) = Oratio plena veneni, & pestilentiae, *Catull.* 42, 12.

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Pestilentus, a, um. adj. *Pestilent*, Liv. *ap. Gell.* 19, 7.
Pestilitas, ātis. *Pestilency*, Lucr. 6, 1096. vix alibi occ.
Pestis, is. f. [à pascō, pascum, quod depascatur artus, vel à pēsum, quod pēsum det] (1) *A pest*, or *infection* seizing any thing animate, or inanimate. (2) *Poison*. (3) *Mischief*, calamity, by fire, enemies, &c. (4) *Destruction*, ruin. (5) *Death*. (6) *Distraction*, madness, raving. (7) *Met. A rogue*, a villain. (1) Major vis pestis Poenorum castra quàm Romana affecerat, Liv. 28. vid. & *Hod. Or.* 1, 21. Cùm pestis inces- sit sub favis, acervatim enectae apes reperiuntur, Col. 9, 13. (2) Pestes quascunque creat arena Libyae, Sen. *Ep.* 115. Ebibit humorem pestis, Luc. 9, 747. Textilis pestis, an *impoisoned garment*, ap. Cic. *de Legg.* 2, 8. (3) Rapidam diffundere pe- stem coeperunt ignes, Sil. 17, 93. Lentus carinas est vapor & toto corpore pestis, Virg. *Aen.* 5, 683. (4) = Pestis & per- nicies civitatis, Cic. *pro Rabir.* ¶ Pestem oppetere, to come to an ill end, Plaut. *Capt.* 3, 3, 11. & *Afin.* 1, 1, 7. Ibant Ve- jenti populo pestem minitantes Liv. 2, 49. (5) Sed non au- gurio potuit depellere pestem, Virg. *Aen.* 9, 328. (6) = Re- ginam tali persensit peste teneri, cara Jovis conjux, nec famam obistere furori, Virg. *Aen.* 4, 91. (7) Leno sum, perniciis com- munis adolescentum, perjurus, pestis, Ter. *Adelph.* 2, 1, 34.
* **Petalum**, i. n. *A thin plate of gold, which the Jewish high-priest wore on his forehead.* Petalum, aurea lamina in fronte pontificis, quae nomen dei tetragrammaton Hebraicis li- teris habebat scriptum, *Isid.*
Petalium, i. n. *An ointment made of the leaves of nard*, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 2, 7.
Pētāsātus, a, um. *Wearing a broad hat*, Suet. Aug. 82. Pe- tafati tabellarii, Cic. *Fam.* 15, 17, 1.
Pētāsio, ōnis. m. *A gammon, or slice of bacon.* E Gallia apportantur Romam pernae, tomacinac, & taniacae, & petasio- nes, Varr. *R. R.* 2, 4.
Pētāso, ōnis. m. *A gammon of bacon, a pestle of pork, an band, spring, or leg of pork.* Mihi cum vetulo sit petasone ni- hil, Mart. *Epigr.* 13, 55.
Pētāfūnculus, i. m. dim. [à petāso] *A little gammon of ba- con, or pestle of pork.* Siccus petafunculus & vas pelamidum, Juv. 7, 119.
* **Pētāsus**, i. m. [Th. πῆδω, pando] (1) *A covering for the head, like a broad brimmed hat, used in journeys to keep off the heat of the sun.* (2) *The cuppola of an house, so termed be- cause made in the form of a galerus.* (1) Idem habet petā- sum, &c. vestitum, Plaut. *Amph. prol.* 143. (2) Supra id quadratum pyramides stant quinque, quatuor in angulis, in me- dio una, ita fastigiatae, ut in summo orbis aeneus, & petasus unus omnibus sit impositus, Plin. 36, 19.
* **Pētaurista**, ae. m. (1) *One that shewed tricks of activity of body, from a machine suspended.* (2) *A sort of leaping in- sects.* (1) Petauristas Lucilius à Petauro appellatos existimare videtur, cum ait: Sicuti mechanici cum alto exiluire petauro; at Aelius Stilo, quod in aëre volant, cum ait: Petaurista proprie Graecè quod πῆδω ἀπὸ πετῶνται, *Fest.* (2) Alia animalia rursus generantur sordibus à radio solis, posteriorum lascivia crurum petauristae, Plin. 11, 39.
¶ **Pētauristarius**, ii. m. idem quod petaurista, Firm. 8, 15.
* **Petaurum**, i. n. *A machine, or wooden engine hung up in a high place, out of which the petauristae were thrown into the air, and from thence flew to the ground.* Jactata petauro cor- pora, Juv. 14, 265. Rota transmissa toties impacta petauro, Mart. 11, 22.
Petaurus, i. m. Petauristae, qui & petauri, Varr. *ap. Non.* 1, 277. vid. Petaurista.
Petendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be desired, or sought.* (2) *To be assailed.* (1) Pax ab rege petenda, Virg. *Aen.* 11, 230. (2) Si quid ex praecipiti petendum, Ov. *Met.* 13, 378.
Pētens, tis. part. (1) *Desiring, asking, &c.* (2) *Making towards, designing for.* (3) *Seeking, or getting.* (4) Subst. *An humble suitor, or petitioner.* (1) Petens Romanis placidam pacem, Lucr. 1, 41. (2) Tiberius Caesar petens Neapolin, Phaedr. 2, 5, 7. Littora nota petens phalanx ibat, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 256. (3) Turba hinc & hinc saxis petens contundet ob- scoenas anus, Hor. *Epod.* 5, 98. Mergi fluctibus in falsis vi- etum vitamque petentes, Lucr. 5, 802. (4) Quem fueram non rejectura petentem, ipsa petam? Ov. *Met.* 9, 512.
† **Pētēssō**, ēre. [à peto, ut à lacio lacesso, à capio capeffo] *To desire, or covet earnestly.* Coelum terrasque petēssit, Cic. *Divin.* 1, 11.
Pēriō, inis. f. [dict. quod latius serpendo vicina semper petat] *A sort of disease, a running scab.* Petigini porcae bras- sicam opponito, Cato, 175.
Petilius, ii. m. [à Petilia magnae Graeciae urbe dict. vel à seq. petilus, quia parva habet folia] *A kind of flower growing among brambles in the latter end of summer, like a wild rose, with fine small leaves.* Plin. 21, 25.
* **Petilus**, a, um. [à πῆδαλον, folium, quod à πῆδω, pando, Vosc. al. à λεπτός, per Metath.] *Sleazy, small, thin, petite, dwindling.* Petila crura, Non. ex Lucil. Non coloratam fron- tem habet petilis labris, Id. ex Plauti *Fragm.*
Petimen, inis. n. Gl. Petimen Graeci πῆδω dic, signum ante genua tauri, Serv. [à peto, ut & petigo, quod ima, i. e. pro- funda petat] *A disease in the shoulder of an horse, a facion*, VOL. II.

Fest. p. 365. Petimen porcinum, a breast, that part between the two fore legs, Id. ex Naev.
Pētiolus, i. m. [dim. à pede, quasi pediolus, vel à petilus] (1) *The stalk of fruits.* (2) *A little foot.* (1) Antequam pe- tioli rumpantur, quibus pendent mala, Col. 12, 47. (2) Petioli ex agno haedove, Gels. 2, 18.
Petisia mala. [ab inventore Petisio] *A sort of apple very pleasant to the taste*, Plin. 15, 15.
Pētissens, tis. part. *Desiring, seeking, or attempting.* & Humorem fugiens, aurāsque petissens, Lucr. 5, 808.
Pētisso, vel petēssō. [à peto] *To desire earnestly.* Pugnam caedēsque petissit, Lucr. 3, 648. & Qui hanc laudem petissunt, nullum fugiunt dolorem, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 26.
Pētitiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A petition, demand, desire, or re- quest.* (2) *A canvassing, or seeking for an office, or place, making interest.* (3) *A thrust, or pass, an onset, an attack.* (4) *The action of the plaintiff.* (1) Petitioni alicujus concedere, Cic. *pro Rosc. Com.* (2) Se in sequentis anni commendare pe- titione, Caes. *B. G.* 8, 50. (3) Met. Sic oratio nec plagam gravem facit, nisi petitiō fuerit apta, Cic. *Orat.* 68. vocabulo à gladiatoribus translato. (4) Cic.
Pētitor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A demander, or seeker.* (2) *The plaintiff, one that impleadeth another at law.* (3) *A suiter, or servant to.* (4) *A candidate, one that putteth up for an of- fice.* (1) Famae petitor, Lucan. 1, 131. (2) & Quis erat pe- titor? Fannius; quis reus? Flavius; quis judex? Cluvius, Cic. *pro Q. Rosc.* 14. & Possumus petitoris personam suscipere, accusatoris deponere? Id. *pro Quint.* 13. (3) Famae petitor, Luc. 1, 131. (4) Generosior descendat in campum petitor, Hor. *Od.* 3, 1, 11.
Pētitiōrius, a, um. (1) *Belonging to a plaintiff.* (2) *Per- taining to a trial of title.* (1) Petitorium judicium, Caius *JC.* (2) JCC.
Pētitrīx, īcis. f. *A she plaintiff.* Contra petitricem pronun- ciavit, Paul. *JC.*
Petitur, i. n. (1) *A petition, a request, a thing desired, or asked, a demand.* (2) *A problem.* (1) Utriusque petiti copia, Catull. (2) Ap. Mathem.
Pētītūrio, īre. [à peto] *To be very desirous of asking.* Cum Lucceio redi in gratiam; video hominem valde petiturire, Cic. *Att.* 1, 14. vix alibi occ.
Pētīturus, a, um. part. (1) *About to seek.* (2) *To make for, or go to.* (3) *To stand candidate.* (1) Lucra petiturae rates, Tib. 1, 9, 9. (2) Credidit hostes eum locum, quem petebant, petituros, Caes. *B. G.* 8, 10. (3) Consulatum petituros, Sall. *B.* 7, 68.
Pētītus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A request, or intreaty.* (2) *An inclination, or falling down.* (1) Consensu petitūque omnium, Gell. 18, 3. (2) Insequitur languor terraeque petitus suavis, Lucr. 3, 173.
Pētītus, a, um. part. [à petor] (1) *Desired, sought, courted.* (2) *Stricken.* (3) *Fetched.* (4) *Caused, made.* (1) Pace pe- titā, Caes. *B. G.* 4, 13. Fama petita, Ov. *Met.* 5, 580. (2) Bellua petita ferro, Hor. *Epod.* 5, 10. (3) Spiritus petitus imo- laterc, Hor. *Epod.* 11, 15. (4) & Sanguinis profusio fortuita vel etiam petita, Gels.
Pēto, ēre, īvi, ii, itum. act. [an à Gr. πῆδω, desidero, an ab πῆδω, cum petere proprie sit aliquid suppliciter & precario po- stulare? Varr.] (1) *To intreat humbly, to desire, to beg of one, to request, ask, or crave.* (2) *To demand, or require.* (3) *To make to fetch.* (4) *To seek after, to be ambitious of, to court.* (5) *To get, procure, or obtain.* (6) *Also to set upon, to assail.* (7) *To make a pass at, to aim at.* (8) *To throw at, to pelt.* (9) *To seek out, to look after, or enquire for.* (10) *To make claim in law.* (11) *To go to a place, or make to it.* (1) Peti- vit in beneficii loco, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 82. = Rogare & vehemen- ter petere, Id. *Verr.* 4, 29. § Cùm à me peteret, & lumme contenderet, Id. *pro Quint.* 24. Diem postquam Aldrubal col- loqui petivit, Liv. 13. Minus tamen est quam oro. & Peto à te, vel, si pateris, oro, Cic. *Fam.* 9, 13, 5. (2) & Fidem pacis petiūque deditque, Ov. *Met.* 3, 128. Met. Ut ipsa peti- majestas rerum dicere, Lucr. 5, 7. Sui laboris praemia mili- tes semper pertiverunt, Caes. *B. G.* 2, 32. ¶ Petere poenas ab aliquo, to punish, Id. (3) Vīne aquam tibi petam? Plaut. *Trin.* 4, 3, 85. Prov. E flamma petere cibum, to make any shift for it, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 2, 38. (4) & Quò minus gloriam petebat, eò magis adsequabatur, Sall. *B. C.* 57. (5) C. Caes- far inde gloriam petuit, Plin. 12, 31. (6) Ipse acer, bellicolus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, &c. Sall. *B.* 7, 23. (7) Pectora Lyncidae gladio petit, inque petendo dextera diri- guit, Ov. *Met.* 5, 185. Offendisse, quem petis, artis est, Quint. 9, 1. (8) Malo me Galatea petit, Virg. *Ecl.* 3, 64. (9) Ali- um navibus accessum jubet petere, Liv. (10) Pecuniam non ex tabulis suis, sed ex adversariis, petere, Cic. *pro Q. Rosc.* 2. (11) Dyrrachium petere contendit, Cic. *pro Planc.* 41.
Pētor, i. pass. (1) *To be sought.* (2) *To be fetched.* (3) *To be courted.* (4) *To be aimed at.* (5) *To be assaulted.* (1) Aura petabatur medio mihi lenis in aestu, Ov. *Met.* 7, 811. (2) In hunc collem vimina petebantur, Plin. 16, 15. (3) Dum peti- petitur Narcissus, Ov. *Met.* 3, 426. (4) Da mihi quod peti- tur certo contingere telo, Ov. *Met.* 8, 351. (5) Castellum e- minus petebatur, Curt. 5, 3, 9.
2 Sfff Petitorium,

Petōritum, i. n. & metri gratia, petorritum. [à Celtica petor, quatuor, & rot, rota] *A French waggon, or chariot with four wheels*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192. & Sat. 1, 6, 104. vid. Gell. 15, 30.

* *Petra*, ae. f. (1) *A rock*. (2) *A place full of rocks, or stones*. (3) *A sharp stone*. (1) Gaviae in petris nidificant, Plin. 10, 48. (2) Curt. 5, 3. (3) Vulg. Int.

Petracus, a, um. adj. Growing upon a rock. *Brassica petraea*, Plin. 20, 36. Alum nascitur in petris; ideo petraeum cognominatum, Id. 27, 24.

Petricōsus, a, um. adj. *Stony, rocky*, Mart. 3, 63. *Al. aliter leg.*

† *Petro ōnis*, m. (1) *A rustic, a clown*. (2) A name given by Plautus to a bellweather, by reason of the hardness of his flesh. (1) Vid. Fess. & ibi Scal. (2) Qui petroni nomen induit verveci sectario, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

* *Petroselinon*, i. n. [ex πέτρα, saxum, & σέλινον, apium] *A kind of parsley growing among rocks*. Alio genere petroselinon quidam appellant in faxis natum, Plin. 20, 47.

Petrōsus, a, um. adj. *Rocky, or craggy*. *Locustae vivunt petrosis locis*, Plin. & Pallad. R. R. 4, 10.

Petūlans, tis. adj. [à petendo, Cic.] or, comp. *stinus*, sup. (1) *Insolent, saucy, malapert, abusive, impertinent*. (2) *Dis-honest, lustful, wanton, obscene*. (1) & Hominem petulantem, modestum reddo, Cic. Att. 1, 1. = Petulans & improbus scurra, Id. pro Cluent. 13. || Convitium petulantius, Arnob. Desine bonos consecrari petulantissimā linguā, Orat. in Sallust. (2) Si petulans fuisset in aliqua generosa ac nobile virgine, Cic. Parado. 3. Petulans pictura, Plin. 35, 40, 33.

Petulantēr, adv. ius, comp. *issimē*, sup. (1) *Saucily*. (2) *Lustfully, wantonly*. (1) Diphilus tragicodius in Pompeium nostrum petulanter invehctus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19. & Contumelia, quae petulantius jactatur, convicium, si facetiū, urbanitas, nominatur, Id. pro Coel. 3. Civem bonum petulantissimē insectatus est, Id. pro Sext. 52. (2) Si proterva petulanter viveret, Cic. pro Coel. 16.

Petulantia, ae. f. (1) *An unruly, rash, and headstrong inclination towards the commission of any vice*. (2) *Lustfulness*. (3) *Malapertness, sauciness, abusiveness in words*. (4) *Aptness to butt, or gore, unluckiness, mischievousness*. (5) *Ramorum petulantia, the exuberance, or over-rank spreading of them*. (1) & Ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia, Cic. Catil. 2, 11. (2) Quibus liberos, conjugēsque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est, Cic. Verr. 1, 5. (3) Linguae petulantia, Prop. 1, 16, 37. (4) Omnia regione cornuti ferē perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6. de caprino pecore. (5) Plin. 16, 54.

Petulus, a, um. adj. [à peto, ut ab hio hiulus, & petulci dicti, qui protervo impetu & crebro petunt, laedendi alterius gratia, Fest.] (1) *Wanton, frisking, sportive*. (2) *Lustful, lecherous*. (3) *Apt to butt, or strike, unlucky, mischievous*. (1) Hoedi petulci, Virg. Geor. 4, 10. agni, Lucr. 2, 368. (2) Meretrices petulcae, Serv. (3) Capri vel arietis petulci saevitatem pastores hāc astutiā repellunt, Col. 7, 3.

Petulus, i. m. dim. *Having a little cast with his eyes*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29. vid. Paetulus.

|| *Petum*, i. n. *Tobacco*.

Petus, i. vel us. m. *Vid. Paetus*.

* *Peucedanum*, i. n. [à πύκνιον picea] *A kind of herb called maiden weed, hogs fennel, or sulphurwort*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 123. Apul. de Herbis, c. 94. & Jacpē alibi, Plin. 27, 118.

Peumene, f. *The spume of silver*, Plin. 33, 35.

Pexatus, a, um. *Clad in a new garment, having an high nap on it*. & Pexatus pulchrē rides mea pallia trita, Mart. 2, 58. & = Malo quid mihi animi sit ostendere pexatus & gaulapatus, quā nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Lexicogr. ex Sen.

Pexitas, tis. f. *Cribrata pexitas telae, the shag, or nap of the weed*, Plin. 11, 28. interpr. Turneb.

Pexus, a, um. part. [à pector] (1) *Combed, crisped, curled*. (2) *That bath an high nap on it, fresh*. (1) Quos pexo capillo nitidos, Cic. Catil. 2, 10. (2) & Si fortē subucula pexae trita subest tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. Munera pexa, coarse, thick, homespun, Mart. 7, 45. || *Pexum folium, thick, that looketh like woven cloth*, Col. 11, 3. de lactuca. || *Pexus pinguisque doctor, silly, ignorant, half learned*, Quint. 1, 5.

* *Pezica*, ae. m. [à πίζα, malleolus pedes, radix] *A sort of mushroom*. Sunt in fungorum genere à Graecis dicti pezicae, qui sine radice aut pediculo nascuntur, Plin. 19, 14. ubi al. pezita.

P ante H.

Phaecasianus, a, um. *Wearing the phaecasia, or Grecian white shoes*, Juv. 3, 218. ubi tamen vet. codices, haec Asia-norum.

Phaecasium, ii. n. *A sort of shoe worn by the Greeks*. Pythagoricus quidam emerat à tutore phaecasia, Sen. de Benef. 7, 21.

Phaecaſiātus, a, um. adj. *That weareth such shoes*. Phaecaſiati milites, Petron. c. 82.

* *Phaenicias*, ae. m. [à Phoenicia flans, rectius phoenicias] *The south-west wind*, Plin. 2, 46.

* *Phaenomenon*, i. n. [à φαίνωμαι, appareo] *An appearance*, Astron.

* *Phāgēdaena*, ae. f. [à φάγω, comedo] (1) *A kind of running canker, which eateth the flesh to the very bone*. (2) *Also a disease among bees*. (1) Plin. 26, 68. & 20, 50. De ejus curatione, v. Cels. 6, 4. (2) Col. 9, 13. sed Graecis literis.

* *Phagedaenicus*, a, um. *That pertaineth to that sore*: *Phagedaenica vulnera*, Plin. 24, 5.

* *Phāger*, vel *phagrus*, i. m. *A sort of fish*, Plin. 32, 53.

|| *Phago*, ōnis. m. *A glutton, a great eater*, Vopisc. in Aurel. ult. † *Gulosus*.

* *Phalacrocorax*, acis. m. [ex φαλακρός, calvus, & κόραξ, corvus] *A water fowl, called a cormorant, or perhaps a bald coot*, Plin. 10, 68.

† *Phalae*, arum. f. [ob altitudinem dict. à falando, quod apud Hetrufcos sign. coelum, Fest.] *High towers made of timber, used in war*, Alit. scrib. Falae, Non. q. v.

* *Phalanga*, ae. f. [ab Hebr. פלנגא unde Arab. phalaca, al. scrib. palanga] (1) *A smooth club used in war by the Africans*. (2) *A roller put under a ship, to roll it to, or from the sea*. (3) *Also a lever to lift up any thing of weight*. (1) Plin. 7, 57. (2) Varr. ap. Non. 2. n. 725. (3) = Phalangis subjectis ad turrim hostium aliquid admoveat, qui & easdem scutulas vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 10.

|| *Phalangarii milites*. *Brigadiers*, Lampr.

Phalangarius, ii. m. *One who lifteth heavy weights with a lever*, Vitruv. 10, 8.

* *Phalangitae*, arum. pl. [à phalanx] *Decem & sex millia peditum more Macedonum armati fuere, qui phalangitae appellabantur*, Liv. 37, 40.

* *Phalangites*, ae. *An herb that cureth the stinging of the venomous spider*, Plin. 27, 97.

* *Phalangium*, ii. n. (1) *A venomous spider, of which there are several sorts*. (2) *An herb which cureth that spider's stinging*. (1) Plin. 29, 27. (2) Plin. 27, 98.

* *Phalanx*, gis. f. [à φάλαγξ, araneus. Macedones phalangem voc. peditum stabile agmen, ubi vir viro, armis arma conferta sunt, Curt. 3, 2, 13.] (1) *A four square army, consisting of eight thousand footmen set in close array*. (2) *A brigade of horse, a battalion of foot*. (3) *A regiment, a squadron, the body of an army, or the ranks*. (1) Veg. (2) Curt. 3, 2, 13. ubi vid. Freinshemium. (3) *Confertissimā acie*, Caes. Phalange factā, putting themselves into so close an order, that their shields touched one another, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. & Macedonibus phalanx ferē idem est, quod legio Romanis.

* *Phalarica*, ae. f. scrib. & falarica. [φάλαρις dict. quod ea utantur phalarum, h. e. turrium propugnatores, Serv. vel quod ea incenduntur turritae machinae, Veget. 4, 18.] (1) *An instrument of war with wildfire inclosed, shot out of an engine, to set wooden turrets on fire*. (2) *A sort of long spear, or dart to be thrown with the hand*. (1) Tortilibus vibrata phalarica nervis, Luc. 6, 198. (2) *Magnum stridens contorta falarica venit fulminis acta modo*, Virg. Aen. 9, 705. Vid. descript. ap. Liv. 21, 8. & Sil. 1, 351.

* *Phalaris*, idis. f. *Phaleris*, Col. [Them. φάλας, splendidus] (1) *A kind of water fowl*. (2) *A sort of herb*. (1) Varr. R. R. 3, 11. & Col. 8, 15. (2) *Phalaris thyrsus habet longum, tenuem, ceu calamum, in summo florem inclinatum, semen simile sesamiae*, Plin. 27, 102.

Phalarismus, i. m. *Tyranny*. A Siciliae tyranno cudebat, Cicero, Attic. 7, 12.

* *Phalērae*, arum. f. [Them. φάλας, splendidus] (1) *Trappings, or harness for horses*. (2) *A sort of ornament worn by the Roman gentlemen and men of arms*. (1) Argenti plurimum in phaleris equorum erat, Liv. 22, 52. Phaleras equis suis detractas abjecerunt, Val. Max. 9, 3, 3. (2) *Ut plerique nobilium aureos annulos & phaleras deponerent*, Liv. Q. Rubrium coronā & phaleris & torque donasti, Cic. Verr. 3, 80.

* *Phalērātus*, a, um. part. (1) *Trapped*. (2) *Met. Fine, magnificent*. (1) Equos duos phaleratos, Liv. 30, 17. (2) *Dicta phalerata*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 15. i. e. honesta atque ornata, Donat.

* *Phalērides*, um. f. pl. *A kind of water fowl*, Col. 8, 15. Plin. 10, 67. vid. Phalaris.

|| *Phallovitrobulus*, i. m. *Jul. Capit. ubi Casaub. leg. phallovitrobelus, aut phalloveretiobelus, ex phallus vitrum sive veretrum, & βέλος, i. e. αἰδοῖον, vas. A kind of drinking vessel*.

* *Phallus*, i. m. *The figure of a penis, which the Egyptians first carried in the feasts of Osiris, afterwards the Romans in those of Bacchus*. Vid. Suidam in hoc verbo, Herodot. 5, 48. & Plutarch. de Isid. & Osir.

Phanaticus, a, um. (1) *Having vain visions, or apparitions, inspired*. (2) *Distracted, mad*. (1) = Philosophi superstitioni & penē phanatici quidvis malle videntur, quā se non ineptos, Cic. de Div. 2, 57. Anili superstitione homo phanaticus, Id. pro Domo 40. (2) *Phanaticus error*, Hor. A. P. 453. Vid. Fanaticus, fortasse enim sic rect. scrib.

* *Phantasia*, ae. f. (1) *The phancy, or fancy, the imagining faculty*. (2) *Also an idea, or reflection*. (3) *A vision in sleep*. (1) Ex usu Graecorum. (2) *Nicetas longē disertius hanc phantasmia movit, Sen. suavoria, 2. vide locum integrum*. Emergit rursū dolor, & αἰσχροῦ παρυσία, Cic. Att. 9, 6. Quam ille

ille phantasia, nos visum appellemus licet, *Cic. Acad. 1, 11. (3)* Vifa nocturna quas nos phantasias appellamus, *Amm. Marc. visum interpr. Quint. Inst. Orat. 6, 2. visionem.*

* Phantasma, ātis. n. [ἀ φανταζομαι, appareo. Them. φαῖναι, ostendo] *A phantom, an apparition.* Perquam velim scire esse phantasmata, & habere propriam figuram, numenque aliquod, putes, an inania & vana ex metu nostro imaginem accipere, *Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ubi alii leg. phasmata.*

Phanum, i. n. *A temple.* Caes. *al. scrib. fanum, & fortasse rectius, vid. Fanum.*

* Phärettra, ae. f. *A quiver of arrows.* Gravidam sagittis phärettra, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 4. & Media poetis est anceps.*

Phärettratus, a, um. *Wearing, or bearing a quiver.* Phärettrata Camilla, *Virg. Aen. 11, 645. Phärettratus puer, Ov. Met. 10, 525. conf. Am. 1, 1, 10.*

* Phärettriger, a, um. adj. *Idem.* Sil. 14, 287.

* Pharias, ae. m. *A kind of serpent that maketh a furrow with his tail as he goeth.* Lucil. *Vid. Pareas.*

* Pharicon, i. n. *A kind of poison.* Plin. 28, 45.

|| Phariseus, i. m. [ἀ φηραιοι interpretari, q. d. legis interpret, vel separare, ut sit ἀ φηραιοι, *Hesych.*] quod & de se D. Paulus dixit, separatus, sc. à populo. *A pharisee, Id.*

* Pharmaceutria, ae. f. [ἀ φαρμακεία, veneficio utor. Th. φάρμακον, venenum.] *The title of one of Virgil's eclogues, treating of charms, and writ in imitation of Theocritus.*

* Pharmacopoeia, ae. f. [ἀ φαρμακον, Medicina, & ποιέω, facio] *A dispensatory, shewing how to prepare medicines.*

* Pharmäcōpōla, ae. m. [ἐκ φάρμακον, medicamentum, & πωλέω, vendo] *A quack, an hawk that goeth about selling ointments, poisons, or medicines.* Pharmacopola circumforaneus, *Cic. pro Cluent. 14. Pharmacopola verba audiuntur, verum ei se nemo committit, si aeger est, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15.*

* Pharmäcum, i. n. vocab. med. *A drug, a medicine, a remedy, a medicinal composition, poison.* Qui pharmacum dicit, debet addere bonum vel malum, *Caius Jc.*

* Pharmäcus, i. m. *The chief artist in any villainy, or one by whose death any place is to be purified.* Pharmace, responde, *Petron. c. 107.*

Pharnaceon, i. n. [ἀ Pharnace rege dict.] *A kind of centaur, Plin. 15, 14. = Centaurion, Id.*

Phärus, & pharos, i. d. g. sed saepius f. *A small isle in the mouth of the Nile, wherein stood an high watch-tower, vid. Luc. 10, 509. & Plin. 36, 18. whence other watch-towers, or light-houses were so called, Solin.*

Phäselinus, a, um. adj. *Made of fasels, a sort of pulse.* Phäselinum oleum, *Plin. 23, 49. vid. Phäselus.*

* Phäselus, i. d. g. & faselus, saepius. m. brevis navicula, *Serv. navis velox & oblonga, Aeneas, navigium Campanum, Non. [à Phäselide Pamphyliæ oppido, ubi primum inventus, Isid. vel à figurâ phäseoli leguminis] (1) A little ship, such as a galliot, a bark, a pinnace, a yacht. (2) A galley. (3) A kind of pulse. (1) Inutile vulgus parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phäselis, Juv. 15, 127. Gens Canopi circum pictis vehitur sua rura phäselis, Virg. Geor. 4, 289. ubi vid. Serv. (2) Phäselus ille, navium celerrimus, Catull. 4, 1. Una grandi phäselo, Sall. ap. Non. 13, 7. (3) Col. 2, 10.*

* Phäseolus, i. m. vel faseolus. *A kind of pulse, fasels, or long peas, Plin. 18, 33.*

* Phäganion, ii. n. [ἀ φάγανον, ensis. Th. σφαῖρα, jugulo] *The herb swordgrass, or gladder, Plin. 25, 89.*

Phäsiāna, ae. f. sc. avis. [à Phäsi Colchorum flumine] *A pheasant hen, Plin. 10, 67.*

Phasianinus, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a pheasant.* Phasianina ova, *Pallad. R. R. 1, 29.*

Phasianus, a, um. *Colchian, of Colchus. Phasianae aves, phäsantr, Plin. 10, 67. leg. & phasianus. m. ap. Mart. Ep. 13, 72. in lemmate, sed rectius ad epigramma phasiania. f.*

Phasianus, i. m. [à Phäsi Colchorum fluvio, ubi frequens haec avis] *A pheasant cock, Pallad. 1. tit. 29. & Plin. 11, 75.*

* Phasma, ātis. n. [Th. φαῖναι, ostendo] (1) *An apparition, a sight, or vision. (2) Also the title of one of Menander's plays. (3) A play of Catullus. (1) Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ut quidam leg. (2) Ter. Eun. prol. 9. (3) Juv. 8, 186.*

* Phatne, es. f. *The stars in Cancer. Tenui quae cendent lumine phatnae, Cic. ap. Prisc.*

* Phellandron, ii. n. [ἐκ φέλλης, cortex, & δρις, quartus] *An herb like parsley, good to break the stone, Plin. 27, 101.*

* Phellodrys, f. *A kind of cork tree like an oak, Litt. ex Plin.*

* Phellus, i. m. (1) *A cork. (2) Also part of a dial of that wood. (1) Vid. Gels. 7, 17. Hinc Pantophelli, shoes made all of the sole of cork, Bud. unde Angl. pantofle. (2) Vitruv. 9, 9.*

* Phengites, ae. m. [ἀ φέγγος, splendor] *A certain bright stone as hard as marble, Plin. 36, 46.*

* Phenion, ii. n. *A sort of herb, Plin. 21, 94. ubi tamen Harduin. leg. phrenion, = Anemone, Id.*

* Phärettrum, i. n. *A bier to carry a corpse to the grave on, vid. Feretrum.*

* Phiala, ae. f. (1) *A plain pot with a wide mouth to drink out of, a gold cup, a beaker. (2) A vial, or vessel to drink in,*

made of glass. (1) Inaequales beryllo Virro tenet phialas, tibi non committitur aurum, Juv. 5, 39. (2) Phialam ex vitro fabricabat, Petron. Hinc Angl. a phial, corr. vial.

* Phiditia, orum. n. [ἀ φείδω, parco] *The common suppers amongst the Lacedemonians openly kept in the streets, with great temperance, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.*

* Philanthrōpos, i. f. [ἐκ φίλος, amicus, & ἀνθρώπος, homo] *A sort of bur. Philanthron herbam Graeci appellant hirsutam, quoniam vestibus adhaerescat, Plin. 24, 116.*

* Philautia, ae. f. [ἐκ φίλος, amicus, & αὐτός, ipse] *Self-love, Quint. Inst. Or. 2, 4.*

* Philetaeria, ae. f. [ἐκ φίλος, & ἱταῖος, socius] *An herb called wild sage, a kind of bur, Plin. 25, 28.*

* Philetēs, ae. m. *A sort of thieves in Aegypt, Sen. Ep. 51.*

* Philippeus, sc. nummus. *A gold coin of Philip king of Macedon. Nummi aurei Philippi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 52.*

Philippicus, a, um. *Of Philip. Philippicum argentum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60. Philippicae orationes, made by Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon, in imitation of whom, Cicero calleth his against Mark Antony by the same name.*

Philippus, i. m. *A sort of gold coined by Philip king of Macedon, with his effigies on it. Trecentos Philippos facere lucri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 26. & Horum multi inter cimelia veteris elegantiae studioforum hodie comparent; didrachmae pleraque, tetradrachmae rariores. Rettulit acceptos regale numisma Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234.*

* Philōchāres. n. [ἐκ φίλος, amicus, & χαίρω, gaudeo] *An herb called borehound, Plin. 20, 89. = Marrubium, Id.*

* Philograecus, i. m. *One delighting to use Greek words, Varr. R. R. 10, 1.*

* Philōlōgia, ae. f. (1) *Philology, the study of humanity, or love of learning. (2) Loquacity, or the love of discourse. (1) Poëtarum parens & philologiae omnis dux Homerus, Vitruv. praef. lib. 7. (2) Et oleum & opera philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Attic. 2, 17.*

* Philōlōgus, i. m. [ἐκ φίλος, amicus, & λόγος, sermo, ratio; Th. λέγω, dico, &c.] (1) *A philologer, or humanist, one given to the study of learning, or eloquence. (2) A lover of discourse. (1) Eratosthenes, qui primus philologi nomen sibi vendicavit, multiplici variâque doctrinâ censebatur, Suet. de Illust. Gramm. 10. (2) Homines nobiles, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. Attic. 13, 13. Nos ita philologi sumus, ut vel cum fabris habitare possimus, Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 10.*

* Philōlōgus, a, um. *Belonging to a philology. Philologis rebus delectari, Vitruv. praef. lib. 6.*

* Philōmēla, ae. f. [ἐκ φίλος, amor, & μέλος, carmen] *A nightingale. Moerens philomela, Virg. Geor. 4, 509.*

* Philōmūs, i. m. *A lover of learning, or of the muses, Mart. Ep. 3, 10.*

* Philopaēs. f. [Th. παῖς, puer.] *The herb borehound, Plin. 20, 89. = Marrubium, Id.*

* Philorhomaeus, i. m. *A lover of the Roman nation. Ariobarzanem regem, Euseben, & philorhomaeum, Cic.*

Philōsōphans, tis. part. *Philosophizing. Tunc demum videas philosophantes metu, Sen.*

Philōsōphātus, a, um. *Satis est philosophatum, I have played the philosopher sufficiently, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 21.*

* Philōsōphia, ae. f. [Th. σοφία, sapiens] (1) *Love, or study of wisdom, philosophy, the knowledge of divine and human things, of arts and learning, attended with a suitable practice. (2) Disquisition, or strict search. (3) In plur. Philosophiae, sophisms, paradoxes. (1) Philosophia nec aliud quicquam est, si interpretari velis, quam amor sapientiae, Cic. de Offic. 2, 2, 3. Ars vitae philosophia, Id. de Fin. 3, 2. lex vitae, Sen. Ep. 94. Cognitio optimarum rerum, atque in iis exercitatio, philosophia nominatur, Cic. Orat. 3, 16. (2) Res non magnopere indiget philosophiâ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36. (3) Vid. Cic. de Orat. 3, 27. Sen. Ep. 48. Gell. 4, 1.*

* Philōsōphicē. adv. *Like a philosopher, philosophically. Philosophicē vivere, Laet. 3, 14.*

Philōsōphicus, a, um. adj. *Philosophical, pertaining to a philosopher, or philosophy. Philosophicae inscriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41. sed var. lectiones.*

Philōsōphos, ari. dep. (1) *To play the philosopher, to profess philosophy. (2) To dispute and reason of it. (1) Cum minimē videbāmur, cum maximē philosophabāmur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3. Philosophari nunquam didici, neque scio, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 36. (2) Quid opus est in hoc philosophari? Cic. Tusc. 1, 36.*

* Philōsōphus, a, um. nisi potius, quod Prisc. voluit, hic & haec philosophus, ut Gr. ὁ καὶ ὁ φιλόσοφος, philosophical, sed homines philosophiā sententiā dixit Pacuv. ap. Gell. 13, 8.

* Philōsōphus, i. m. *A philosopher, a lover of learning and wisdom. Qui studet omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam, causâque nosse, & omnem benè vivendi rationem tenere & persequi, nomine philosophi appelletur, Cic. de Orat. 1, 49. & Constat non inter philosophos solum, sed etiam indoctos, Id. N. D. 1, 17.*

* Philōtechnus, a, um. adj. [Th. τέχνη, ars] *Belonging to the study of arts, to the mathematics, or mechanics. Philotechnis rebus me delectans, Vitruv. praef. lib. 6.*

* Philōtheorus, a, um. adj. [Th. θεός, deus] *Belonging to the study of divinity, or theology. Philotheus, a, um. adj. [Th. θεός, deus] Belonging to the study of divinity, or theology. Philotheus, a, um. adj. [Th. θεός, deus] Belonging to the study of divinity, or theology.*

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* Philotheorus, i. m. [ex φίλος, amicus, & θεωρία, contempla-
tio, Them. θεωρῶ, spectator.] *One that is given to contemplation,
a contemplative man*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.
* Philtra, orum. n. pl. [ἀ φίλῳ, amo. Them. φίλος, amicus]
Love-charms, or medicines causing love. Pallentia philtra, Ov. A.
Am. 2, 105. Thessala, Juu. 9, 609. Vid. Laelii versus ap.
Apul. in Apol. p. 455. citatos.
* Philus, i. m. *A woman's friend, a gallant*. Quam citò eti-
am philorum obliviscerentur, Petron. c. 110.
* Philyra, & philura, ae. f. (1) *The linden tree*. (2) *The
thin skin between the bark and the wood of that tree, which was
used to tie chaplets or garlands, as we do ribbon*. (3) *A leaf, or
sheet of a sort of paper*. (1) Philyrā coci & polline nimum sa-
lem cibus eximunt, Plin. 24, 1. (2) Displacent nexae philyrā
coronae, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2. Ebrius incinctis philyrā conviva
capillis faltat, Ov. Fast. 5, 337. (3) Praeparantur ex eo caule
chartae, diviso acu in praetenuas, sed quā latissimas philuras,
Plin. 13, 23.
* Phlebōtōmia, ae. f. [ἀ φλέβη, vena, & τομή, sectio. Them.
τμήνω, seco.] *Phlebotomy, or letting of blood, the opening of a vein*.
Veget. 1, 14, 3.
* Phlebotomo, are. [vid. Phlebotomia] *To let blood*. Veget.
* Phlebotomum, i. n. *An instrument to bleed with; a lancet,
with surgeons; a steam, with farriers*. Veget.
† Phlegma, atis. n. *Phlegm, steam*, Pallad. R. R. 8, 6. †
Lat. Pituita.
* Phlegmon, ōnis. m. *An hot swelling*, Plin. 20, 13.
* Phlegmōna, ae. f. [ἀ φλεγμῶ, uro] *An inflammation in any
part of the body, a tumor, or swelling*, Cels. in praef. lib. 1.
* Phlegontis, idis. f. *A precious stone wherein appeareth as it
were a flame of fire*, Plin. 37, 73.
* Phleos, ei. f. *A kind of prickly herb*, Plin. 22, 13. = Stae-
bc, Id.
* Phloginos, f. *A precious stone of a flaming colour*, Plin. 37,
66. = Chrysites, Id.
† Phlogites, ae. f. *A precious stone resembling flaming fire*,
Plin. 37, 73.
* Phlomis, idis. f. *A sort of flower, a primrose as some think*.
Sunt & phlomisides duae hirsutae, Plin. 25, 74.
* Phlōmos, i. m. *A sort of rush, torchweed*. Verbascum
Graeci phlomon vocant, Plin. 25, 73.
* Phlox, gos. f. [nam φλόξ, flamma sonat] *A flower of no
smell, but of a fine flame colour*, Plin. 21, 33.
* Phlyctæna, ae. f. [ἀ φλύκτω, uro.] *A swelling, rising with
blisters, called wildfire, a wheal, push, or blister, a pock, or
pimple with matter in it*, Cels. 5, 15. sed Graecis literis.
* Phōca, ae. f. *A sea calf, a seal, a kind of fish which breed-
eth on land*. Turpes pascit sub gurgite phocas, Virg. Geor. 4,
395. = Vituli marini, quos phocas vocant, Plin. 9, 6.
* Phocaena, ae. f. *A porpoise*, Gels.
* Phoebe, es. f. *The moon*, Virg. Geor. 1, 431. Vid. Propr.
* Phoebus, i. m. *The sun*, Ov. Rem. Am. 76. Vid. Propr.
* Phoenix, es. f. *The south east wind*, Plin. 2, 46.
* Phoenicia, f. *A kind of herb, wild oats*, Plin. 22, 65.
= Hordeum murinum, Id.
* Phoeniceus, a, um. adj. *Of purple colour*. Flos phoeni-
ceus, Plin. 24, 92. caput, Id. 10, 70. Chlamys phoenicea,
Ov. Met. 14, 34.
* Phoenicites, ae. m. *A kind of precious stone of a purple
colour*, Plin. 37, 66.
† Phoenicius, a, um. adj. *idem quod phoeniceus*.
* Phoenicobalanus, i. f. [ex φαινίκεος, purpureus, & βάλανος,
glans] *The fruit of the Egyptian palm-tree, a kind of date*, vid.
Plin. 12, 47.
* Phoenicopterus, i. m. [ἀ φαινίκεος, puniceus, & πτερόν, ala]
A bird having its wings, or feathers of a crimson colour. The
tongue of this bird was a great dainty among the Romans, and
therefore set before Caligula, Vitellius, and Heliogabalus, Suet.
& Lampri. Vid. Plin. 10, 68. De nomine & sapore hujus lin-
guae sic ludit, Mart. Dat mihi penna rubens nomen, sed lin-
gua gulosis nostra sapit: quid si garrula lingua foret? in Xenii,
Epigr. 68.
* Phoenicūrus, i. m. [ex φαινίκεος, purpureus, & ὄρεα, cauda]
A bird called a redtail, or redstart, Plin. 10, 44.
* Phoenix, icis. m. [ἀ phoeniceo, i. e. purpureo pennarum
colore dict. vel: ἀ φοινῆ, palma, moriens scil. & renascens ex se
ipsa] *A bird called a phoenix, breeding in Arabia, of the big-
ness of an eagle, whereof there is never but one. She liveth
five hundred years, according to most writers, some say three
hundred and forty, others one thousand four hundred and sixty,
and when she is come to her end, she maketh her nest of hot
spices, which being set on fire by the heat of the sun, she burn-
eth, and of her ashes there ariseth a worm, which afterwards
groweth to be phoenix*, Plin. 10, 2. Tertullian, St. Ambrose,
Zeno Veronenſis, and others, bring this bird as a rational argu-
ment of a resurrection, and it might be so to them, being Hea-
thens, to whom they writ, as being attested and described by
their best authors; but others of the fathers doubt the truth
of this relation, yea, several positively deny it. Una est quae
reparat seque ipsa refeminat ales; Assyrii phoenicea vocant, Ov.
Met. 15, 392. vid. ib. caetera.
* Phonascus, i. m. [ex φωνῆ, vox, & ἀσκέω, exerceo] *A*

*master that teacheth to pronounce, or modulate the voice in pro-
nunciation*. Dabat assidue phonasco operam, Suet. de Aug.
84, 6.
* Phōnos, i. m. [Them. φῶνω, occido] *A sort of herb, se-
called from its juice like blood*, Plin. 21, 56. = Atractylis.
Id.
Phorcus, i. m. *A sort of fish*, Plin. 32, 53.
* Phormion, i. n. *A sort of alum*, Plin. 35, 52.
* Phosphorus, i. m. [ex φως, lux, & φεω, fero] *The day
star, or morning star*. Phosphore redde diem, Mart. 8, 21.
* Phragmis, idis. f. [ἀ φράσσω, munio] *An herb, the root
whereof helpeth dislocations and pains in the joints*, Plin. 32,
52.
* Phragmites, ae. m. *A reed, or cane of the sea*, Plin.
32, 52.
* Phrasis, is, vel eos. f. [ἀ φράζω, dico] *A phrase, or ex-
pression; also the proper form, or manner of speech*. Macer
& Lucilius legendi quidem, sed non ut phraim, id est, corpus
eloquentiae faciunt, Quint. 10, 1. † Quam Graeci φράσιν vo-
cant, Latine dicimus elocutionem, Id. 8, 1.
* Phrenesis, is. f. *A phrenzy, or madness, a distemper ari-
sing from the inflammation of the brain, together with a fever*,
Plin. 30, 29. = Cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta
phrenesis, Juu. 14, 136.
* Phreneticus, a, um. adj. φρενιτικός, it. φρενιτικός, Gl. Cyr.
Frantic, that bath the frenzy, Cic. de Div. 1, 38. & Plin. 30, 16.
* Phrenitis, idis. f. [ἀ φρενί, mens] *An inflammation of the
brain which causeth madness*, Cels. 2, 1. & 3, 18. ubi eleganter
describitur.
* Phronesis, [ἀ φρονέω, sapio. Them. φρενί, mens] *Wisdom*.
Lat. Sapientia, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 60.
* Phrygānion, il. n. [ἀ φρυγανίον, virgultum aridum. Th.
φρυγῶ, torreo] *A sort of animal*. Chryppus philosophus tra-
didit phrygānion, adalligatum remedio esse quartanis, Plin. 30,
30. quod tamen quale sit ignorare fatetur.
* Phrygiānus, a, um. adj. *Embroidered, wrought with a
needle*. Togas raras phrygianas, Plin. 8, 74. sed Harduinus ibi
notat MSS. omnes habere phrygionias.
* Phrygio, ōnis. m. *An embroiderer that worketh needlework*,
Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34. & Plin. 8, 74.
* Phrygionius, a, um. adj. *Wrought with a needle*. Pictas
vestes—acu facere Phryges invenerunt, ideoque phrygioniae ap-
pellatae sunt, Plin. 8, 74.
* Phrygius, a, um. *Phrygia vestis, a garment wrought about
with needlework*, Non. Phrygius modus, a cheerful vigorous
measure in dancing, or tune in singing, Mart. Cap. Phrygius
lapis, a kind of pumice, Plin. 36, 36.
* Phrynion, ii. n. *An herb, or shrub good against the poison
of the rubeta*, Plin. 25, 76. = Neuras, poterion, Id.
* Phrynos, i. m. *A kind of large venomous frog, living a-
mongst brambles and briars*, Plin. 32, 18. = Rubeta, Id.
* Phthiriāsis, is, vel eos. f. [ἀ φθίσις, pediculus] *The lousy
disease*, Plin. 20, 23. & 24, 42.
* Phthisicus, a, um. adj. [ἀ φθίω, corrumpo] *Tifical, or
phthisical, he that bath a consumption of the lungs*. Phthisicis
alvus cita vitanda, Cels. 3, 22.
* Phthisis, is, vel eos. f. [ἀ φθίω, corrumpo] *A consump-
tion of the lungs, the phthisic, or tiffic*, Plin. 26, 21. *A dis-
ease in the eye, which contracteth and weakeneth the sight*, Paul.
Aegin.
Phthitarus, i. m. *A sort of fish*, Plin. 32, 53.
* Phthongus, i. f. *A sound, tune, or note in music*. Sa-
turnum Dorio moveri, Mercurium phthongo, Jovem Phrygio,
Plin. 2, 20. Lat. Modus.
* Phthōrius, a, um. [ἀ φθορά, corruptio, q. d. ἀ φθίω] *Causing
miscarriage in women*. Vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam ab-
ortus facit, Plin. 14, 19. de Scammonite vino.
* Phu. n. indecl. *A sort of hard, a shrub described by
Plin. 12, 26. = Nardum agrium, Id. who sheweth its use*,
21, 16.
Phy [ἀ Gr. φῦ, interj. admirantis ex sono confict.] *Fit,
strange, whea! phow! Phy domi habuit unde disceret, Ter-
Adolph. 3, 3, 53. & Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 5.*
Phycis, is. f. *A kind of fish which maketh her nest of sea-
weed, and there layeth her spawn*, Plin. 9, 42. & 32, 53.
* Phycitis, m. [ἀ φῦκος, alga] *A precious stone having the
colour of seaweed*, Plin. 37, 66.
* Phycos, thalassion. *A kind of seaweed*. Phycos thalassion,
id est, fucus marinus, lactucæ similis qui conchyliis substerni-
tur, Plin. 26, 66.
* Phygethlon, i. n. [Th. φῶν, nascor] *A swelling hard and
red, not very deep, but broad*, Cels. 5, 28.
* Phylaca, ae. f. [ἀ φυλάσσω, custodio] *A jail, or prison
for servants*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93.
* Phylacista, ae. m. [ex φύλας, tribus, & ἀρχή, imperium]
*Artificers who dun for their wages, waiting the levē, and seem
jailers as it were, or keepers*. Tricenti cum stant phylacistae
in atriis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.
* Phylacterium, ii. n. (1) *An amulet, a charm, or spell to
prevent harm, cure diseases, gain one's desire, &c.* (2) *A phy-
lactery, i. e. a piece, or scroll of parchment, which having
some passage of Scripture (as the ten commandments) written
in*

woodpecker, a speck, an hickway, or heighhould, a French py, a whitwall. (2) *A griffin.* (1) *Plin.* 10, 20. *Martia* picus avis, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 37. (2) *Pici divites qui aureos montes colunt, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 8, 1. *interp. Non.*

Piè. adv. *issimè, sup.* (1) *Piously, religiously, devoutly.* (2) *With a safe conscience.* (3) *Affectionately, kindly, lovingly.* (1) *Piissimè & fortissimè tulit, Sen. ad Polyb.* 34. (2) *Neque faciam, neque me satis piè posse, arbitror, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 13. (3) = *Piè & humanè facere, Cic. Fam.* 11, 27.

|| *Pientissimus, a, um, sup.* *Most pious and devout, or kindly affectioned. Saepe occ. in antiq. Inscript. ap. Grut.*

Piètas, àtis, f. [*à pius*] (1) *Devotion, religion, reverence of the gods.* (2) *Love of one's country.* (3) *Natural love of parents to children.* (4) *Dutifulness of children to parents.* (5) *Kindness of relations to each other.* (6) *Kindness and attachment to friends.* (7) *Justice, righteousness.* (8) *Clemency, pity, compassion.* (9) *Loyalty, duty, obedience.* (1) *Pietas erga deos est honesta de numine eorum ac mente opinio, Cic. pro Domo,* 41. (2) *Pietas cum sit magna in parentibus, & propinquis, tum ipsa in patriâ maxima est, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. = *Nimia pietas & summus amor in patriam, Id. pro Placc.* 38. (3) *Pietas erga liberos, Cic. Part.* 78. (4) *Pietas est voluntas grata in parentes, Cic. pro Planc.* 33. (5) *Pietate propinquitatis colitur, Cic. pro Quint.* 6. (6) *Ego omni officio, ac potius pietate erga te, ceteris satisfacio omnibus, Cic. Fam.* 1, 1, 1. (7) *Dî, si qua est coelo pietas, quae talia curat, perfolvant grates dignas, Virg. Aen.* 2, 536. *vid. locum.* (8) *Nep. Attic.* 5. *E rigor, Claud.* (9) *Nep. Agefil.*

Pigendus, a, um, part. *To be repented of, that one hath cause to repent of, or be sorry for. Polcis ab invitâ verba pigenda lyrâ, Prop.* 4, 1, 76.

Pigeo, ère, ui. n. *To occasion uneasiness of mind, to vex, or trouble. Nequid faxit quod nos postea pigeat, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 3, 21.

Piget, & itum est, Gell. imperf. [*ab imigetur, i. e. urget, ut pudet ab imadetur.*] *It irketh, grieveth, or repenteth. Ne id te pigeat proloqui, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 33. *E Piget ad futurum spectat, pudet ad praeteritum; piget me facere, pudet me fecisse, Serv.* *Pudet verecundiae est, piget poenitentiae, Non.* *Pudet ejus quod turpe est, piget ejus quod dolet, & molestum est, Perot.*

Piger, gra, um, rior, comp. errimus, sup. [*à pigeo, ut à rubeo ruber, sed non incommode à πῖρ cadaver, piger enim cadaver animatum.*] (1) *Slow, slothful, sluggish, dull, lazy, heavy.* (2) *Slack, long before one doth a thing.* (3) *Long and tedious in doing.* (4) *Unactive, listless.* (5) *Benumbed.* (6) *Captive, bound.* (1) *Manè piger stertis? Pers.* 5, 132. *Interdum piger, interdum timidus videbare, Cic. Fam.* 7, 17. = *Impetus tardior pigriorque, Val. Max.* 7, 3, 10. (2) *E Sit piger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 123. (3) *Bellum pigrum, Ov. Fast.* 2, 727. *Pigerrimus ad literas scribendas, Coel. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 1. (4) *Senectus pigra, Ov. Met.* 10, 306. *Situs piger, Id. Am.* 2, 3. (5) *Serpens frigore pigra, Ov. Met.* 1, 174. (6) *Pigra alvus, Cels.*

Pigmentarius, ii. m. (1) *A maker, or seller of paint for women, or painters colours.* (2) *An apothecary, or druggist.* (1) *Cic. Fam.* 15, 17. (2) *Martian.*

|| *Pigmentatus, a, um, part.* *Trimmed with painting, set off, adorned, spruced. Pigmentato meretrix crine, Prud. Ham.* 315. † *Pigmento obductus.*

† *Pigmento, àre, act.* *To paint, or vanish, Arnob. † Pingo, Vetustiores.*

Pigmentum, i. n. [*à pingo*] (1) *Womens paint.* (2) *Painters colours.* (3) *Met. The figures, or flourishes in rhetoric.* (4) *Also a pretence, or disguise.* (5) *Also a perfume.* (1) *Non isthanc actatem oportet pigmentum ullum attingere, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 106. (2) *Aspersa temerè pigmenta in tabulâ, Cic. de Div.* 1, 13. (3) *Aristotelica pigmenta, Cic. Att.* 2, 1. (4) = *Sententiae verae, sine pigmentis fucisque puerili, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 45. (5) *Hieron.*

Pignerandus, a, um, part. *That is to be taken as a pledge, or in distress. Bona pigneranda poenae praebent, Liv.* 29.

|| *Pigneratio, onis, f. verb.* *A pledging, or pawning, a distraining, or seizing, Caius JC.*

|| *Pigneratitius, a, um.* *Belonging to pawns, or mortgages; also put to pawn, or laid for mortgage, Dig. Pigneratitius creditor, that may take a pawn, Ulp.*

Pignerator, onis, m. verb. *He that taketh a pledge, or pawn for surety of payment. Publicanus petitor & pignerator, Cic. Verr.* 3, 11.

|| *Pigneratrix, icis, f.* *She that taketh pawns, Dig.*

Pigneratus, a, um, part. (1) *Act. Having engaged, or assured.* (2) *Pass. Laid to pledge, engaged.* (1) *Primus Caesarem fidem militis etiam praemio pigneratus, Suet. Claud.* 10. (2) *Velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv.* 24, 1.

Pignero, àre, act. (1) *To lay to gage, to mortgage, or pawn a thing.* (2) *To take to pawn, to receive as a pawn.* (1) *Ut ex aure matris detractum unionem pigneraverit ad itineris expensas, Suet. Vitell.* 7. (2) *Rubrenus, cujus & alveolos & lacnam pignerat Atreus, Juuv.* 7, 73. *E Sic Stephanus & alii bonae notae Lexicogr. Atreus pro foeneratore utique accipientes, à quibus mihi fas sit discedere, cum hanc verbi notionem nusquam alibi reperiam, cumque Atreus sit nobile tragoediae argumentum;*

fic enim intelligo: Rubreni Lappae tragoedia Atreos pignerat supellectilem, nisi malit inter scribendum fame perire; qui quidem sensus acutior videtur.

Pignëror, àri, àtus sum. dep. (2) *To take a pledge, or gage.* (2) *Met. To assume to himself, to challenge as his own.* (1) *Cic. de R. P. ap. Non.* (2) *Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. Philipp.* 14, 12.

Pignöratus, a, um, part. *Having engaged as by a pledge. Fidem militis praemio pignoratus, Suet. Claud.* 10.

† *Pignöriscãptio, onis, f.* *The taking of a pledge, or gage, Varr. ap. Gell.* 7, 10.

Pignus, oris & èris. ant. [*etym. incert.*] (1) *A pawn, a pledge, a gage, a mortgage.* (2) *A pawn, or forfeit.* (3) *A token, proof, testimony, assurance, or security.* (4) *A wager.* (5) *A child, i. e. the pledge of love between man and wife.* (6) *Sometimes it is extended to other relations, and comprehendeth children, wife, parents, grandchildren.* (7) *A granary.* (1) *Donicum pecuniam satisfecerit, aut delegarit, pecus & familia, quae illic erit, pigneri sunt, Cato, c.* 149. *Ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 56. (2) *Ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, pignora certa petis, do pignora certa timendo, Ov. Met.* 2, 91. *Pighora injuriae, Cic. Philipp.* 13, 3. *amoris, Sil.* 17, 365. *Antilia & Palladium Romani imperii secreta pignora, Flor.* 1, 2. (3) *Quis, unquam, tanto damno senatorem coëgit? aut quid est ultra pignus, aut multam? Cic. Attic.* 1, 12. (4) *A me contendet factum quovis pignore, Phaedr.* 4, 20. *Quovis pignore contendunt te esse Sabinum, Catull.* 4, 2, 4. (5) *Pignus inauspicatum sanguinis mei, Sen. Oedip.* 1022. *Sarpis in plur.* *Uteri pignora nostri, Ov. Met.* 8, 490. (6) *Obsecratio illa judicum per charissima pignora, utique, si reo sint liberi, uxor, parentes, utilis erit, Quint.* 6, 1. *Pignora chara nepotes, Ov. Met.* 3, 134. (7) *Siciliam & Sardiniam annonae pignora, per legatos habebat, Flor.* 4, 2, 22.

Pigre. adv. ius, comp. *Slowly, dully, heavily. Pigre in servitute transiens, Sen. de Ira,* 3, 17. *Pigrius intrante femina ad pullos, Plin.* 10, 52.

|| *Pigreo, ère, n. Corn. in Pers.* † *Piger sum.*

Pigresco, ère, ui. incept. *To slacken, abate. Mox pigrescit, Plin.* 18, 47. *de Nilo.*

Pigritia, ae, f. & pigrities, ei, f. [*à piger*] (1) *Slothfulness, laziness, sluggishness, lothesomeness, irksomeness.* (2) *Leisure, ease.* (1) = *Negligentiâ, pigritiâ, inertia quidam sic impediuntur, ut, &c. Cic. Offic.* 1, 9. (2) *Tu das ingenuae muneris pigritiae, Mart.* 12, 4.

† *Pigro, àre, n.* *To stop, or delay, to be slow, or sluggish. E Melius pigrâsse, quam properâsse est nefas, Acc. ap. Non.*

Pigror, àri, àtus sum. dep. *To be slow, to be lothe to do a thing. Tu, quae so, quicquid novi scribere non pigrere, Cic. Att.* 14, 1. *vid. & Lucr.* 1, 409.

Pigror, onis, m. [*à pigreo, ut à nigreo nigror*] *Sluggishness. = Oppressit languore pigror, torporque quietem, Lucil. Sat.* 10. *ap. Non.*

Pila, ae, f. [*à pilis, quibus farcitur, Isid. vel à πῖλας, quod sign. pilam, Eust.*] (1) *A ball to play with.* (2) *Any round thing like a globe, a physician's pill.* (3) *The effigies of a man, or woman, made of purple rags, stuffed with straw, wherewith wild beasts were enraged.* (1) *Ad pilam, ut ad talos se conferunt homines, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 15. *Dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, Plaut. Capt. prol.* 22. *Terra pilae similis, Ov. Fast.* 6, 269. (2) *Pila quae caudis haeret ovinis, sheep turdles, Seren. Nurfinas poteras parcius esse pilas, turneps, Mart.* 13, 20. (3) *Jactat ut impositas taurus in astra pilas, Mart. Spect.* 22. *Quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat? Id. ibid.* 9.

Pila, ae, f. [*à pila, i. e. pila, qu. pila, ut quasillus qualus; al. à πῖλῶν, densare, quod fit tundendo*] (1) *A mortar and pestle to beat things with.* (2) *A square pillar, a pilaster.* (3) *A pile, a mole, a dam, or bay to break, or stay the course of water.* (4) *A prop, or buttress.* (5) *Also a shop.* (1) *Pilam ligneam unam, fullonicam unam, Cato, c.* 10. (2) *Pilas ex lapide angulari, Cato, c.* 14. (3) *Vitruv.* 7, 4. (4) *Sen.* (5) *Contubernaes à pileatis nona fratribus pila, Catull.* 35, 2.

Pilans, tis, part. [*à pilo, àre*] (1) *Pillaging, ransacking.* (2) [*à pilum*] *Fastning, sticking, darting.* (1) *Inimica castra pilantes, Amm. Marcell.* 31, 2. (2) *Serv.*

Pilanus, i. m. *A soldier that fighteth with the javelin called pilum, a lancier, or pikeman; these stood in the rear. E Hastati dicti, qui primi hastis pugnabant, pilani qui pilis, Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. = *Pilani triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponerantur, Veg.* 1, 20.

Pilaris lusio, Stat. Sylv. praef. 4. *band ball.*

Pilarius, ii. m. *A juggler that playeth pass and repass, a ball player, a tosser, or bander of balls, one who sheweth hocus pocus tricks with them, Quint.* 10, 7.

Pilates, ae, m. *A kind of very white stone. Lapis candidior quam pilates, Cato ap. Fest.* p. 367.

Pilatim, adv. [*per pilas, i. e. columnas*] (1) *Pillar by pillar, by, or at every pillar.* (2) *Also thick, close.* (1) *Quae pilatim aguntur aedificia, Vitruv.* 6, 11. = *Pilatim exercitum duxit, Scaur, i. e. strictim & dense, vid. Scal. ad Fest.*

P I N

Pilātus, a, um. [à pilum] *Armed with the pilum.* Pilata agmina, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 121.

Pilātus, a, um. part. [à pilo, are, i. e. depilo] *Shaved, having the hair plucked off.* Atque pilata redit, jamque subitque cohors, *Mart.* 10, 48. Sic restituit J. Scal. non ut al. Et pilata ad pilum scil. telum referentes.

Pileātus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a cap, or bonnet.* Turba pileatorum currum sequentium, *Liv.* 45, extr. Pileata plebs, *Suet. Neron.* 57. Pileati servi, *were such as the merchant who sold them did not engage for,* *Gell.* 7, 4. Pileati fratres, *Castor & Pollux,* Catull. 35, 2.

Pilentum, i. n. [quasi benè pilatum, i. e. compactum, vel quia pilosis pellibus contegebatur, vel à πῖλον, lana coacta, quā fortasse instructum erat, ut mollius federent] *A sort of chariot, or coach, that the Roman ladies were carried in, when they went to perform the holy rites, or mysteries of their religion.* Honorem ob eam munificentiam ferunt matronis habitum, ut pilento ad sacra ludōsque carpentis festo profestōque uterentur, *Liv.* 5, 25. Pilentis matres in mollibus, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 666. conf. *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 191.

Pileolum, n. vel pileolus, i. m. dim. [à pileus] (1) *A little bonnet, or cap.* (2) *A sort of covering to defend the tops of trees from the frost.* (1) Pileolum nitidis imposuisse comis, *Ov. Hor. Epist.* 1, 13, 15. Pileolum texturā breve, *Hieron.* (2) *Col. de Arb.* 25.

* Pileum, i. n. [à Gr. πῖλον, quod à πῖλος] *A cap.* Hoc nobis pilea donant, *Perf. Stat.* 5, 82.

* Pileus, ei. n. à πῖλος, τὸ πῖλον, quod. id. sign. ap. *Hesiod. & Aristot.* al. à pilis quos tegit, *Serv.* vel ex quibus fit. [à πῖλος, lana coacta, quod ex ea fieret] (1) *An hat, cap, or bonnet to cover the head.* (2) *The membrane which incloseth the foetus.* (1) Ut ego hic hodie rafo capite calvus capiam pileum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 36. The Roman cap was not much unlike our nightcaps, or our seamens caps. It is put also for liberty, hence, *Servum ad pileum vocare, to give him his freedom,* which they did by first shaving his head, and then putting a cap upon it, *Liv.* 45, 44. (2) *Vid. Salm. ad Solin.* p. 659.

Pilicrepus, m. [ex pila, & crepo] *He who supplied the fire of the stove, or hot-house with pitch balls when people were to bathe, or perhaps only one who playeth at ball which maketh a noise in the rebound.* Si verò pilicrepus supervenerit, & numerare coeperit pilas, *Sen. Ep.* 56. *interpr. Coel. Rhodig. quam quidem interpr. illustrat ex Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 57. Sed iste locus de pilā trigonali potius accipiendus videtur. Lucem quoque adferre conatur ex *Vitruv.* 5, 10. sed iste locus simpliciter de quacunque sphaerulā sive globulo loquitur. In posteriorem itaque sententiam, quae est *Lipsii,* lubentius eo.

|| Pillūdus, ii. m. [quia pila ludit] *A ball player, one that can play many tricks with balls, tossing them every way, before and behind him,* *Scal. ex Manil.* † *Pilarius, Quint.*

* Pilo, are. act. pl. [à Gr. πῖλῶ, denso] (1) *To thicken, to thrust, or drive close, to thwack together.* (2) *Alto to pilfer, or pillage other mens goods.* (1) *Serv.* (2) *Singulas pilabat, Petron. c.* 44. parram, *Id. c.* 43. usitatus in compositis rep. Hinc *Angl. to pill, and to pile.*

Pilo, are. neut. [à pilus] (1) *To put forth hairs, to begin to be hairy.* (2) *Act. To peel, or pull off the hair, to make bald.* (1) *Corpus meum nunc pilare primum coepit, Afran.* (2) *Tēque pilare tuos testificare nates, Mart.* 6, 56.

Pilōsus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *Full of hair, hairy.* Pilosae genae, *Cic. in Pison.* 1. Folium pilosius, *Plin.* 20, 64.

Pilūla, ae. f. dim. (1) *A little ball, a round knob, any thing round like a ball, a pill.* (2) *Sheeps dung.* (1) *Nascuntur in robore & pilulae, nucibus non absimiles, Plin.* 16, 10. (2) *Sordes caudarum concretae in pilulas, Plin.* 29, 10. de ovibus.

Pilum, i. n. [qu. pilillum, à pīso ant. pro pīso] (1) *A pestle, or pounder, to bray any thing in a mortar with.* (2) [à formā pill, gen. à pilus, in priore sign.] *A javelin, or dart of five foot and a half long, which footmen did use, having a three-square head of steel, nine inches long.* (1) *In pilis subigito, Cato.* Pilum fabarium unum, *Id. R. R.* 10. Pilum ruderarium, *a rammer, Id. ibid.* (2) *Caput abscedit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Philipp.* 11, 2. Primum pilum, *the chief band of the Romans about the standard, the eldest, or first company in a regiment, Caes. B. C.* 1, 46. Pilo per cassidem caput ictus, *Id. Pila in hostes conjicere, Id. B. G.* 1, 52.

Pilus, i. m. (1) *The van of an army.* (2) *Also the same as pilum.* (1) *T. Belventius primum pilum duxit, Caes. B. G.* 5, 35. (2) *Plerisque centurionum maturis jam primos pilos ademit Caligula, Suet. in vita,* 44. i. e. munera primipiliorum.

Pilus, i. m. [à πῖλος, Becm.] (1) *An hair on the head, beard, or other part of any creature.* (2) *A thing of no value.* (1) *Munitae sunt palpebrae tanquam vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. In capite cunctorum animalium, homini plurimus pilus, *Plin.* 11, 47. (2) *Ego nē pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. 2. fr. 2, ult. Ne faceret pili cohortem, valued it not an hair of his head, Catull.* 10, 13.

* Pinacothēca, ae. f. *A place where pictures, and other ornaments are kept; a picture-gallery.* In pinacothecam perveni vario genere tabularum mirabilem. Nam & Zeuxidis manus vidi, *Petron.* 43. ejus situm vid. ap. *Vitruv.* 6, 7.

P I N

Pīnaster, tri. m. *A wild pine tree, Plin.* 16, 17.

* Pinax, ācis. m. [πῖναξ, tabula] *A board in the upper part of the organ, whereon the pipes stand, Vitruv.* 10, 3. *A tablet, or frame of a picture, a table book; also a table to eat and drink on, unde Eustath. ducit à πῖνα, bibo.* It is also used for the index of a book.

Pincerna, ae. f. [ex πῖνα, & κερῶν, Bud. qui miscet vinum, ut bibatur] *A butler, a skinker, one that waiteth on a man's cup, a cup-bearer, Lampr. Alex.* 41.

Pindāricus, a, um. *Vid. Propr.*

† Pindo, ēre. *Cornut. in Perf. i. e. ferio, percutio, unde pīso, pindo est pilo tundere, vet. voc. pindo, πῖδον, Onom. to pound, or beat as in a mortar.* † Subigo, pīso.

Pīnea, ae. f. scil. arbor. (1) *A pine tree.* (2) || *A whirl puff that raiseth the dust on high.* (1) *Col.* 5, 10. (2) *Litt. ex Apul.*

Pīnētum, i. *A wood, or grove of pine trees.* Pineta Lycei, *Ov. Met.* 1, 217.

Pīneus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a pine.* Lignum pineum, *Plin.* 34, 31. Pineā sylva, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 85. Pineā velamina, *made of pine leaves, Lucr.* 4, 591. claustra, *made of pine wood, Virg. Aen.* 2, 258.

Pingendus, a, um. part. *To be painted, Met. to be illustrated, or adorned.* = In verbis pingendis & illuminandis sententiis, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 37.

Pingo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. [qu. fingo, Scal. vel à πῖγγω, illumino] (1) *To paint, to devise, to draw out the shape and form of any thing.* (2) *To stain, or daub.* (3) *Met. To describe.* (4) *To garnish, trim, deck, or set out, to grace, or beautify.* (5) *To invent, or feign.* (1) *Juvenile decus mihi pingere malas coeperat, Ov. ad Pison.* In mensa pingere castra mero, *Tibull.* 1, 10, 34. (2) *Sanguineis frontem moris pingit, Virg. Eccl.* 6, 22. Semina palloribus omnia pingunt, *make them seem pale, Lucr.* 4, 337. (3) *Pingam Britanniam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. 2. fratr.* 2, 16. (4) *Pinge humum, consperge aedes, strew it with flowers, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3, 28. (5) *Pingere nunc causas didicit, cur sola cubaret, Tib.* 1, 6, 11. al. leg. fingere.

Pingor, i, ictus. (1) *To be painted.* (2) *To be adorned.* (1) || *Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi & à Leucippo fingi volebat, Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (2) *Quum se putaret pingi curā mulierum, Phaedr.* 2, 2, 8. *Vid. Pingo.*

Pingue, is. n. *The fat betwixt the skin and the flesh.* Omnes impendunt curas denso distendere pingui, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 124. leg. & plur. Camelorum & pantherarum pinguis, *Plin.* 28, 38.

Pinguēdo, inis. f. *Fat, fatness, or grossness.* Pinguedo corporis, *Plin.* 23, 78. Sed *Gronov. tam hic quam alibi opt. libb. habere pinguitudinem monet; Serv. etiam ait pinguedo non esse Latinum.*

Pinguēfācio, ēre, ēci, etum. act. *To make fat, to fatten, Plin.* 16, 93. R. occ. = *Opimare, Col. saginare, Cic.*

Pinguēfio, ieri. *To be fatned, or made fat, Litt. ex Col.*

Pinguēscens, tis. part. *Growing fat.* Pinguēscens inertia, *Plin.* 9, 17.

Pinguēscō, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow fat.* (2) *To be made fertile, or fruitful.* (1) *Congesto avidum pinguescere corpore corpus, Ov. Met.* 15, 89. (2) *Sanguine nostro latos Haemi pinguescere campos, Virg. Geor.* 1, 492.

Pinguiarius, ii. m. *A lover of fat.* || *Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, Mart.* 11, 101. de amica.

Pinguis, e. or. comp. flimus, sup. (1) *Greasy, fat.* (2) *Plump, in good case.* (3) *Thick, gross, foggy.* (4) *Corpulent, unwieldy.* (5) *Dull, heavy, lumpy.* (6) *Fruitful.* (7) *Thick, coarse.* (8) *Rude, unpolished.* (1) *Olivum pingue, Stat. Theb.* 6, 576. Pinguior glis, *Mart.* 13, 59. Pinguissimus haedulus, *Juv.* 11, 65. (2) = *Pingues & valentes Thebani, Gl. de Fato.* 3. (3) = *Pingue & concretum coelum, Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. || *Tenue, purumque, Id. ibid.* (4) *Quint.* (5) = *Illi tardo cognomen pinguis damus, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 58. (6) *Campania pinguis, Prop.* 3, 5, 5. Eheu! quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in arvo! *Virg. Eccl.* 3, 100. (7) *Toga pinguis, Suet. Aug.* 82. (8) *Pingue ingenium, Ov. Met.* 11, 148. Pinguiorum rusticorum literae, *Col. 9, 14.*

Pinguit, adv. (1) *Thickly, grossly.* (2) *Clammily.* (1) *Solum pinguit densum, Col. 2, 2.* Color rufus & pinguit lentus, *Plin.* 12, 55.

|| *Pinguities, ei. f. Fatness, grossness, Apul. Met.* 10. † *Pinguitudo, Col. Pingue, Plin.*

Pinguitudo, inis. f. *Grossness, fatness.* Olei pinguitudo, *Col.* 12, 50. Glans, faba, hordeum affert suisbus pinguitudinem, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

* Pinifer, fera, ferum. adj. *Bearing, or abounding with pine trees.* Caput piniferum Atlantis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 249. Rupes piniferae, *Luc.* 2, 431.

* Piniger, a, rum. adj. *Pine bearing.* Pinigerum Fauni caput, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 84. Piniger Othrys, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 393.

* Pinna, ae. f. [à Gr. πῖνα] (1) *A shell fish which some call a naker.* (2) *The fin of a fish.* (3) *The pinions, or larger feathers of a wing.* (4) *Feathers used by huntsmen; (5) and in arrows.* (6) *A plume in the crest of a helmet.* (7) *A wing of a bird.* (8) *A niched battlement in a wall, or forti-*

fortification. (1) Pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. vid. & *Plin.* 9, 66. (2) Pinnae pedum vice datae sunt piscibus, *Plin.* 9, 37. (3) Gallinae nigris pinnis, *Varr.* & His rebus plumam pinnasque emundant aves, *Col.* 8, 4. (4) Sic feras lineis & pinnâ clufas contineas, *Sen.* (5) Huic ad libramen pinnae tres, velut sagittis folent, circumdabantur, *Liv.* (6) Pinnae—quas insigniti milites habere in galeis folent, *Varr.* (7) Talaria pinnarum affingunt Minervae, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. ¶ Verba pinnis apta, *Apul.* *ἑνα πτερόερα*, winged words, *Hom.* passim. Qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt eadem renasci, *had clipt my wings, lessened my authority*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 2. (8) Aggeri loricam pinnasque adjecit, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 72. Non pinnae, sicut alibi fastigium muri distinxerant, *Curt.* 9, 4, 30. Muri pinnae aliquot locis decussae, *Liv.* 40. Prenabat summas in aggere pinnas, *Sil.* 7, 603.

Pinnâlis, e. adj. *Woolly, having such wool as is about the shell-fish called the nautilus.* Villus, five lana pinnâlis.

Pinnâtus, a, um. adj. (1) Feathered, winged. (2) Jagged, or niched as battlements, notched in the sides. (3) Pointed, sharp, or prickly. (4) Pinnata. plur. Hunters toils stuck with birds feathers, or quills. (1) Diana pinnatum Cupidinem genuisse fertur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (2) Folium pinnatum, *Plin.* 16, 19. (3) Pinnatus fulgor, *Plin.* 37, 25. (4) Grat.

Pinnicillum, i. n. *Pallad.* 4, 1. id. quod penicillum, q. v.

* Pinniger, ra, rum. adj. (1) That hath fins, finned. (2) Winged. (1) Piscis pinniger, *Ov. Met.* 13, 963. (2) Pinniger amor, *Lucr.* 5, 1074. al. penniger.

* Pinnirâpus, i. m. Pinnirapi sectatores (al. secutores) gladiatores, quod pinnas rapiunt, *Isid.* A fencer, or swordplayer, who with a net he had, was to surprize his adversary, and catch off the crest of his helmet, which was adorned with peacocks plumes, in token of victory, *Juv.* 3, 158.

* Pinnophylax. [*πύλος φύλαξ*, qui & *πινωρύχει*, *Suid.*] A little shell-fish like a shrimp, which waiteth on the naker fish, and as he openeth, and little fishes pass by, giveth him a prick that he may close his shell and catch them, and he at the same time going in taketh his share, *vid. Plin.* 9, 66.

* Pinnôthêras, ae. m. [*ex πύλω, & θηρεύω*, venor. *Them.* 68g, fera] The same as pinnophylax, *Plin.* 9, 51. & 32, 53.

Pinnula, ae. f. dim. [à pinna] (1) A little quill, or feather, (2) A little fin of a fish, or any thing like it. (3) A little wing. (4) The upper part, or tip of the ear. (5) Pinnulae plur. Certain ornaments of rich feathers, which were fastened to broad caps by golden needles. (1) Inhibetur gallinae cupiditas incubandi, pinnula per nares trajectâ, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) *Plin.* 9, 83. (3) Cum pulli pinnulis uti possunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52. sed al. leg. pennulis. (4) *Isid.* (5) Ego has habeo hic usque in petaso pinnulas, *Arg. Amphitr. Plautini.* 143.

Pinsatio, onis. f. A pounding. Vectibus ligneis de curiis inductis crebriter pinsatione solidetur, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

Pinsito, are. freq. To pound in a mortar. Qui polentam pin-sitant, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 18. ubi al. pransitant.

Pinsitor, âri, âtus. pass. To be pounded, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Pinsitus, a, um. part. [à pinor] Brayed, bruised, stamped, beaten, pounded. Radices porri cum farre triticeo pinsitae, *Col.* 6, 10. Panicum pinsitum, *Id.* allium, *Id.* hordeum, *Id.*

† Pinfo, are. To bray, or pound, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

Pinfo, ere, ui & fi, *Varr.* itum & stum, & pinsum, *Vitruv.* act. [à Gr. *πίσσω*, antiq. piso, *Diom.* ut à *πρίσσω*, perna, *Scalig.* & n interposito pinfo] (1) To bruise, stamp, pound, or bray as in a mortar. (2) To knead. (3) To peck, *Met.* To mock, or scoff. (1) Alii uvam passam & ficum cum pinferunt, affundunt sapam, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) & Cum interim neque molis molui, neque palmis pinfoi, *Pompon. ap. Diom.* Pinfunt terram genibus, *Ennius ap. Diom.* (3) A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinfoit, for one sort of gesture used by the antients in their derision of others, was by their fore finger directed towards him they derided, by often moving whereof bent, they imitated a stork pecking with his beak, *Perf.* 1, 58.

Pinfo, onis. m. A pounder of corn to make bread of, *Varr.*

¶ Pinum, i. n. The gum, or oil of pine, *Solin.*

Pinus, i & us. f. (& ant. m.) [à Gr. *πίνος*, t in n mutato] (1) A pine tree. (2) Meton. A ship. (1) Ipse thymum pinnosque ferens, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 102. Non minus est admirandum de cupressu & pinu, *Vitruv.* 21, 9. Sub hac pinu, *Hor.* *Od.* 2, 11, 14. Pinum antiqui acutum vocabant, *Isid.* (2) * Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 57.

Pio, are. act. [à pius] (1) To worship. (2) To respect, love, or shew great kindness to. (3) To purge, expiate, appease, or atone. (4) To pollute, or defile. (1) Ubi piem pietatem, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 3. (2) Nemo est, qui magis suos piet liberos, *Naev. ap. Non.* (3) Culpam miserorum morte piabunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 140. Nefas triste piare, *Id. Aen.* 2, 184. (4) Piare dicitur implare, contaminare, *Non.*

Pior, âri, âtus. pass. To be expiated, or atoned. Delubra piantur caedibus, *Sil.* 4, 821.

Pipatus us. m. The cry of chickens. Pipatus pullorum, *Varr. L. L.* 6, p. 81.

Piper, eris. n. [à Gr. *πίπερι*, quod à *πίπρω*, quia juvat concoctionem, ut aliq. sed est vox Indica, *Galen.* qui hodieque *pimpili & pepilim* voc.] Pepper. Piper minutum, *Petron. c.* 138. rugolum, *Perf.* 5, 55.

Pipëratus, a, um. adj. Peppered, seasoned with pepper. Accetum piperatum, *Col.* 12, 47. Ficedulam inveni piperato vitello piperatam, *Petron. c.* 33.

* Pipëritis, idis. f. An herb called Callicut pepper, pepperwort, Spanish pepper, dittander, or cockweed, *Plin.* 19, 62 = Siliquastrum, lepidium, *Id. ib.* ubi & describit.

Pipilo, are. To chirp. Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat, *Catull.* 3, 10. de passere. ubi al. pipiabat.

* Pipio, ire, ivi, itum. [à Gr. *πιπιέω*, quod ex sono confict. *Hesych.*] To peep like a chick, *Col.* 8, 5.

¶ Pipio, onis. m. [à pipiendo] A young pigeon, *Lampr.*

Pipo, are. To cluck as an hen. Pipare propriè gallinae dicuntur, *Non.* Mugit bos, ovis balat, equi hinnunt, gallina pipat, *Varr. ap. Non.*

Pipulum, i. n. vel pipulus, i. m. A railing, scolding, or outcry against any one. Pipulo hic differam ante aedes, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 2, 32, i. e. convicio, *Varr. Non. Fest.*

* Pirata, ae. m. [à *πῆρα*, periculum] (1) A robber on the sea, a pirate, a pickaroon, a corsair, a rover. (2) A land thief.

(1) & Pirata non est ex perduellum numero definitus, sed communis hostis, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. (2) Qui in pop. Rom. pirata nefarius reperiatur, *Cic. Verr.* 5. = Latro, *Id.*

Piratica, ae. f. Piracy, or roving on the sea. Piraticam facere, to turn pirate, *Cic. post red. in Senat.* 5.

Piraticus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to pirates, or rovers on the sea. Piraticus Myoparo, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 34. lembus, *Curt.* 4, 5, 18.

Pirum, i. n. A pear. Pirum superbum, a water pear, *Plin.* Armenium, a winter pear, or St. Thomas pear, *Id.* ampullaecum, a tankard pear, *Id.* cucurbitum, a bell pear, *Id.* hordearium, a musk pear, *Id.* decumanum, a pound pear, *Col.* quem & plura genera tractantem *vid.* 12, 10. & *Plin.* 15, 16. al. scrib. pyrum.

Pirus, i. f. [à Gr. *ἄμυρ*, per Apoc. & r inserta] A pear tree. Infere nunc, *Melibaeae*, puros, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 74.

Piscans, tis. part. Fishing. Minima commoda non minimo sectantes discrimine, similes, aiebat, esse aureo hamo piscantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 25.

Piscaria, ae. f. (1) A place where fish are sold, a fish market. (2) A selling of fish. (1) Nullus in piscaria piscis erat, *Varr. ap. Perott.* (2) *Ulp.*

Piscarius, a, um. adj. Pertaining to fishing, fish, or fishermen. Piscarium forum, the fish market, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 13. Piscarius hamus, a fish hook, *Id.* Stich. 2, 2, 17.

Piscarius, ii. m. A fishmonger. Inter piscarios nemo vendebat, *Varr.*

¶ Piscatio, onis. f. A fishing, *Non.* † Piscatus, *Cic.*

Piscator, oris. m. verb. A fisherman. Pythius ad se piscatores convocavit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

Piscatoriûs, a, um. adj. Belonging to fishers, or fishing. Navis piscatoria, a fisherman's boat, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 4. *Liv.* 3, 1. Piscatoria lina, fishing lines, *Plin.* 24, 40. arundo, a fishing rod. *Id.* 16, 66. Piscatorium forum, the fish market, *Col.* 8, 17. & De piscatoriis ludis & aere piscatorio, *vid. Fest.*

Piscatrix, icis. f. verb. A kind of frog fish in the sea so called, *Plin.* 9, 66.

Piscatus, us, (ti, *Non.*) m. verb. (1) A fishing, or the act of fishing. (2) Plenty of fish. (3) The eating of, or feeding upon fish. (4) ¶ A fish market. (1) Piscatu, aucupio, venatione vivere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. *Met.* Piscatus meo quidem animo hic tibi hodiè evenit bonus, a rich lover, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 69. (2) Ipsi Neptuno non cederet de piscatu, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 17, 9. (3) Vino & victu & piscatu probo, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 41. (4) *Apul.* † Forum piscatorium, *Col.*

† Pisciceps, ipis. qui pisces capit, ut aucups qui aves, A fisher, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 33. † Piscator, *Cic.*

Pisciculus, i. m. dim. [à piscis] (1) A little fish. (2) A fish. (1) Pisciculos exultantes videmus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Olera & pisciculos minutos ierebat puer, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 31.

Piscina, ae. f. (1) A pool, or fishpond, a stove to keep fish in. (2) Also a tank, or place to bathe in. (3) Also a great vat, or vessel to hold water, and may be used for a cistern, &c. for that use. (4) A pool, or pond to water beasts at, or to keep geese, ducks, &c. (1) *vid. Varr.* 3, 3, & 17. & *Plin.* 9, 81. (2) Si natate latius aut tepidiùs velis, in arca piscina est, in proximo puteus, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (3) Piscinae lignae, *Plin.* 34, 22. (4) & Cisternae hominibus, piscinaeque pecoribus instruantur, *Col.* 1, 5. Also the font where children are baptized. = Lavacrum, *κολλυβήθρα*. *vid. Joan. Evang.* 5, 2, et hujus notiones causam intelliges, adeoque eos qui fiscina pro piscina scribunt, *vix, credo, sequeris.*

Piscinâlis, e. Of, or belonging to fishponds. Piscinales cellae, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, tit. 40.

Piscinarius, a, um. adj. Homines piscinarii, that have, or delight in places stored with fish. Leucellum & Hortensium piscinarios vocat *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. *vid. & Varr. R. R.* 3, ult. Conchae piscinariae, pit shell-fishes, as oysters, cockle, &c. *Fest.*

Piscinarius, ii. m. He that keepeth fish, or fishponds, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19.

Piscinûla, vel piscinella, ae. f. dim. A small fishpond, *Varr. R. R.* 8, 45.

Piscis,

Piscis, is, m. [*ἰσῖς*, unde *ἰσῖς* & *ἰσῖς*, bibo, quia perpetuo bibunt] (1) *A fish properly with scales.* (2) Piscis Aquilonicus & Austrinus, *the sign pisces in the zodiac.* (1) Piscis nequam est nisi recens, *Prov. a new broom sweeps clean*, Plaut. *Asin.* 1, 3, 26. Pisces hamo capere, *Cic. de Senect.* 13. calamo ducere, *Qv. Met.* 3, 587. Piscium vita, *Prov. the weakest goeth to the wall*, Varr. Pisces ut saepe minutos magnus comest, *Varr. in Comest. ap. Non.* (2) Col. 11, 2.

† Piscienſis, e. adj. *Belonging to a fishpond*, Fest. ex Lucil.

† Piscinarius, Cic.

Piscor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To fish.* Abiit piscatum in mare; *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 7. Ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. Jubeas me piscari in aere, *Prov. to labour in vain*, Plaut. *Asin.* 1, 1, 86.

Piscosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of fishes.* (2) *That may be fished in.* (1) Piscosum profundum, *Mart.* 10, 37, 15. (2) Piscosi amnes, *Qv. Fast.* 3, 581.

Pisculentus, a, um. *Full of fish, or that may be fished in*, Plaut. *Rud.* 4, 2, 2.

Pifens, tis. part. *Pounding.* Pifente pilo praeferrato, *Plin.* 18, 23. *ubi aliter leg. pifente.*

† Pifillum, i. n. [*ἰσῖς*, i. e. antiq. pinſo] *A pestle.* Pifillis conterito, *Col.* 12, 55. *sed melior. libb. habent pifillis.*

* Pifo, ēre, ap. *Vett. pro pinſo*, *Diom.* in praet. pifi. [*ἰσῖς*] *To pound, or stamp off the husk of corn, or other grain in a mortar, as they did in old times before the invention of mills.* Ut nisi intenti pifant, concidantur grana, *Plin.* 18, 23. *ubi al. pinſant.* Alii ficum & uvam passam quum piferunt, *Varr. Leg.* & piferunt.

Piso, āre, unde pisor, āri. pass. *To be pounded, or stamped.* Ut in pistrino pisetur ac torreatur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 63.

Pisor, pifi. pass. [*ἰσῖς*, is] *To be pounded, or stamped as corn is.* Acūs vocatur, cum per se pifitur spica, *Plin.* 18, 23. Lentem jubet cum furfuribus leviter pifi, *Id. ib.*

* Piffasphaltus, i. f. [*ἰσῖς*, pix, & ἀσφαλτός, bitumen ex lacu Asphaltite] *Pitch and brimstone mingled together, good to cure the scab of sheep*, *Plin.* 35, 51. Some use it for *Egyptian mummy.*

* Piffelaeon, i. n. [*ἰσῖς*, pix, & ἔλαιον, oleum. Th. ἔλαιον, oliva.] *A oil made of pitch, or of the resin of cedar, good for the tooth-ach*, *Plin.* 24, 24.

Piffinus, a, um. adj. *Pissinum oleum, made of pitch*, *Plin.* 23, 50.

* Piffocēros, i. [*ἰσῖς*, pix, & κηρός, cera.] *A juice of wax and pitch, or gum, or resin, the second part of the bees labour in making wax*, *Plin.* 11, 68.

* Piffacia, ae. f. & piffacium, i. n. *A pistac nut.* Piffaciae planta vel nunc statui, vel inferi potest, *Pallad. Febr. tit.* 25. In nucum genere piffacia nota, *Plin.* 13, 10.

Piffāna, ae. f. *A kind of herb growing among sedge*, *Plin.* 21, 68.

* Pifficus, a, um. *Nardus piffica*, *Bibl. D. Marc.* 14, 3. *ἰσῖς* *ἰσῖς*. [vel ἰσῖς, fides, ut sit nardus sincera, & incorrupta, i. e. fideliter praeparata, *Theophr.* nam & *Plin.* meminit *ψευδοῖσῖς*; vel ἰσῖς *Lat.* voce spiculata, corr. in *ἰσῖς*] *Spikenard.*

Piffillum, i. n. [*ἰσῖς* pinſo piffum, i. e. tundo] *A pestil to pound, or stamp with in a mortar.* Cultrum, securum, piffillum, mortarium fures abstulisse dicito, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 17. Piffinis frumentum conterito, *Col.* 12, 55.

† Pisto, āre. freq. [*ἰσῖς* piffum] *To pound, or beat in a mortar*, *Veget.* 1, 31. † Pinſito, *Plaut.*

* Piffolochia, ae. f. [*ἰσῖς*, fide, circa τὰς δόχους, sicut *Aristolochia*, quodd sit optima puerperis] *The fourth kind of astrologe, or hartwort*, *Plin.* 20, 14.

Pistor, ōris. m. verb. [*ἰσῖς* pinſo, piffum, qui in pistrino pinſit farinam, *Varr.* (1) *A pounder of corn to make it into flour.* (2) *A bread baker.* (1) Nec pistoris nomen erat, nisi ejus, qui ruri far pinſebat, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 643. (2) Ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, *Id. Satyr. de edulis, utramque notionem constrinxit*, *Mart.* 8, 16. A piftore, Cipere, non recedis, & panem facis, & facis farinam.

Piftorius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a baker, or baking.* Opus pistorium, *pastry work*, *Suet. Tib.* 34. & *Cels.* 2, 18.

|| Piftrenſis, e. adj. *Belonging to a bakehouse, or grinding house*, *Litt. ex Apul.* † Piftorius, *Plin.*

Pistrilla, ae. f. [*ἰσῖς* pistrina, *Donat.*] *A small baking, or grinding house.* Est pistrilla, & exadversum est fabrica, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 45.

|| Pistrillarius, ii. m. *A miller*, *Dig.*

Pistrina, ae. f. (1) *A grinding house.* (2) *A bakehouse.* (1) *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 31. (2) Opera pistrinarum, *Plin.* 19, 19, & alibi.

|| Pistrinārius, ii. m. *The keeper of bridewel, or any work-house*, *Ulp.*

Pistrinenſis, e. adj. (1) *Belonging to a mill, or bakehouse.* (2) *An hand-mill to grind corn.* (1) Mola pistrinenſis, *Litt. ex Apul.* (2) Jumentum pistrinenſe, a mill-horse, or ass, *Suet. Calig.* 39.

Pistrinum, i. n. [*ἰσῖς* pinſo piffum] (1) *A bakehouse, a place where they ground corn with an hand-mill.* (2) Also a bridewel, a workhouse, or prison. (3) Met. Any kind of drudgery, or toil. (1) Piffum quodd eo far pinſunt: id ubi sit piffinum, *Varr. L. L.*

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4, 31. (2) Pistrino dignus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 19. (3) Tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 23. i. e. vita forensi.

Pistris. *Vid. Pistris.*

Pistris, ōris. f. (1) *A mill, or grinding house.* (2) *A kind of whale fish.* (3) *A sign in the heavens like a sea monster.* (1) *Varr. ex Lucil. L. L.* 4, 3. (2) Neptunia pistris, *Cic. in Arat.* 440. marina, *Flor.* 3, 5, 16. Pistris citatas forbet aut reddit aquas, *Sen. Hippol.* 1049. (3) *Cic. in Orat.*

Pistura, ae. f. *The art, or manner of pounding corn for bread*, *Plin.* 18, 23.

Pistus, a, um. part. [*ἰσῖς* pinſo] *Pounded, baked, &c.* *Plin.* 18, 23.

* Piffum, i. n. [*ἰσῖς*, *Eust.*] *A pease, or pea.* Piffum facilem & solutam terram desiderat, *Col.* 2, 2, 25. Piffum in apricis feri debet, *Vid. Plin.* 18, 33.

* Pithaules, ae. m. *A player on a bagpipe; or a tabret with a pipe.* *Sed rect. scrib. pythaules, q. v.*

* Pithēcium, ii. n. [*ἰσῖς*, simia:] *An ill favoured woman, like an old ape*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 1, 42.

* Pitheus, i. m. [*ἰσῖς*, dolium.] *A sort of comet.* Pitheus doliorum cernitur figurā in concavo fumidae lucis; *Plin.* 2, 22.

* Pithias, ae. m. *A sort of comet.* Sunt pithiae, cum magnitudo vasti rotundique ignis dolio similis, vel fertur, vel in uno loco flagrat, *Sen. Q. N.* 1, 14, & 15.

* Piffillo, are. [*ἰσῖς* piffare est parē vinum gustare, qu. tentandi gratia, *Don. a Gr. πρῖζω*] *To taste by little and little, to try by tasting whether wine, &c. be good.* Piffillando mihi quid vini absumpsit! *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 48.

* Pittācium, ii. n. [*ἰσῖς* seu *πίττα*, pix. Proprie enim est tabula ē fufili pice ad exarandum conflata] (1) *A piece of cloth covered with salve, a plaister laid to the head, or other part, to ease pain.* (2) Also a schedule, or scroll with some inscription on it. (3) *A roll, or list.* (1) *Cels.* 3, 3. (2) *Petron. c.* 34. (3) *Lampr.*

Pituita, ae. f. [*ἰσῖς* coagulum; vel ἰσῖς, pix, ob lentorem pici similem] (1) *Phlegm, or rheum in man, or beast.* (2) *Snivel, or shot.* (3) *The pip in poultry.* (4) Also a watry distemper in trees, when they weep. (1) Cum pituita redundat, aut bilis in corpore, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 10. Ea res pituitam elicit, & pecudem expurgat, *Col.* 6, 34. (2) Abest saliva, mucūque, & mala pituita nati, *Catull.* 21, 17. (3) Gallinis vitanda pituitae pernicies erit, *Col.* 8, 5. (4) *Plin.* 17, 43.

Pituitaria, ae. f. sc. herba. *An herb called slaves acre, that drieth up rheum*, *Plin.* 23, 13.

Pituitōsus, a, um. *Full of phlegm, phlegmatic*, *Cic. de Fato*, 4.

* Pituinus, a, um. [*ἰσῖς*, pinus] *Of a pine, or pitch tree.* Cera pituina, *Marcell. Empyr.*

* Pityis. f. *πίτις*, pinea resina, *The kernel of a pine-apple*, *Plin.* 15, 9.

* Pitylisma, ātis. n. [*ἰσῖς*, sonus seu strepitus; comploſio] *An exercise, when a man goeth fast on his toes, and moveth his arms both backward and forward.* Qui Lacedaemonium pitylismate lubricat orbem, *Juv.* 11, 173. al. leg. petteumate, al. pytlismate, al. pitylimate, al. pyreismate, cum itaque aqua haereat in lectione, interpretationem, quam quaeque habeat, sequi necesse fuerit.

* Pityōcampa, ae. f. [*ἰσῖς*, pinus, & *καμπε*, eruca] *A worm which groweth out of the pine tree, the biting whereof is venomous*, *Plin.* 23, 30. & 23, 40.

* Pityūsa, ae. f. *A kind of herb like spurge*, *Plin.* 24, 21.

Pius, a, um. ſlimus, sup. q. dius a deus, vel a dōs, *Cret. Sides.* (1) *Pious, religious, godly, devout.* (2) *Dutiful, as to parents, or superiors.* (3) *Bearing a tender affection, or natural love, as to one's country, or relations.* (4) *Upright, uncorrupt.* (5) *Just, lawful.* (6) *Loving, kind hearted, good natured.* (7) || *Serene, calm.* (8) *Met. Meek, mild.* (9) *Ingenious, learned.* (1) *Piae preces*, *Liv.* 34, 3. & *Piorum & impiorum rationem habent dii*, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 7. Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste penates clasſe veho mecum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 382. (2) = Neque tamen ea non pia & probanda fuerunt, quod potius patriae opes, quam regis, augeri maluit, *Nep. Conon.* 5. Patriae ipsi conducit pios habere cives in parentes, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 23. & Agenor Cadmi & Europae pater fuit factus pius & sceleratus eodem, *Qv. Met.* 3, 5. (3) Pius in filios, *Cic. Socer frustra pius*, *Qv. Met.* 5, 152. Ipſo sceleris mollimine Tereus creditur esse pius, *Id. Met.* 6, 474. & Bellum nequaquam pium, *Lucr.* 5, 382. (4) = Plus ille memorque juris, *Qv. Met.* 10, 354. (5) = Paro pioque duello quaerere, *Liv.* 1. Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt, supplicia hausurum scopulis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 383. (6) Si qua piis animis manet infelicitis Amatae gratia, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 401. (7) Pium coelum, *Germ. Caes. in Arat.* 266, & 633. uti *Hesiod.* *ἠπείον ἡμᾶς*, coeli blanda temperatio piumque culmen, *Mart. Cap.* (8) Sis pius in primis, nam cum vincamur in omni munere, sola Deos aequat clementia nobis, *Claud. de 4 Conf. Hon.* 273. & Si ab *ἠπείος* per *Arb.* aereſin quis deducere malit, has posteriores notiones primum locum obtinere oportet. (9) Ex interpr. dict. loc. *Catull.* 17, 5. Castum esse oportet pium poetam ipsum, versiculis nihil necesse est. & Piffimus Latio exterminavit *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 19. afferunt autem liberali causā posteriores non contemnendi, *Sen. Seneca uterque, Tacitus, Florus, Curtius, Quintilianus, alii. Piffimus*

entissimus etiam in vet. inscriptt. saepe occurrit, vid. Grut. & Reines. Inscrip. t.

Pix, pīcis. f. [ἀ πύξω] *Pitch*. Pix fervefacta, *boiling pitch*, Caef. B. G. 6, 23. Pix arida, *stone pitch*, Jun. liquida, *Tar*. Col. 6, 32.

Pixis, idis. f. *A box*, rect. pyxis, q. v.

P ante L.

Placabilis, e. adj. or, comp. (1) Pass. *Easy to be pleased*, or *pacified*, mild, gentle, placable. (2) Act. *Appeasing*, making propitious. (1) Placabilis ira, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 764. § Placabile ad justas preces ingenium, *Liv.* 4. § Optimorum saepe hominum animi saepe irribiles, & iidem placabiles, *Cic. Att.* 1, 17. § Inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem praebes, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 45. (2) Te ipsum purgare ipsi coram placabilius est, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 3, sub fin. vid. & eund. in *Phorm.* 5, 7, 60. Et magnitudo animi & satietas gloriae placabilem cum maxime faciebat, *Liv.* 37, 34. Placabile aequor, *V. Flacc.* 1, 324.

Placabilitas, atis. f. *Gentleness*, placability, an easiness to be appeased. = Nihil dignius placabilitate atque clementia, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 25.

Placabiliter, adv. *Contentedly*, peaceably, quietly, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Placamen, inis. n. *An appeasing*, or propitiation, an atonement. Inter alia coelestis irae placamina, *Liv.* 7, 2. conf. *Sil.* 13, 415.

Placamentum, i. n. *An atonement*. Placamenta deorum, *Plin.* 8, 72. hostilis irae, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 63, 4.

Placandus, a, um. part. *To be appeased*, or made easy. Ira iudicis placanda, *Tib.* 4, 1, 47.

Placans, tis. part. *Appeasing*. Divum placantes numina tauris, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30. ex poeta. Placantia carmina manes, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 99.

Placate, adv. ius, comp. *Calmly*, gently, mildly, meekly. = Omnia humana placate & moderate feramus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. = Remissius & placatus ferre, *Id. Fam.* 6, 13.

Placatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *An appeasing*, a quieting, or calming. (2) *A propitiating*, or atoning. (1) § Perturbatio placatione animi abluatur, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 28. (2) Placatio deorum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 16.

Placaturus, a, um. part. *About to pacify*. Velut placatura viri manes, *Iust.* 18, 6.

Placatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Placatus*, sup. (1) *Appeased*, atoned. (2) *Pacified*, made easy, appeased. (3) *Stilled*, hushed, or allayed. (4) *Quiet*, still, calm, mild, gentle. (1) Deorum devotionibus placatos Deos esse censes, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 15. (2) Placatus dolore alicujus, *Propert.* 2, 33, 22. § Saepe incensum ira vidi, saepe placatum, *Cic. Attic.* 6. = Nec minus propitii erunt dii molâ falsâ supplicantibus, imò verò, ut palam est, placatiores, *Plin.* 12, 42. Mors placatissimam quietem affert, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41. (3) Procella placata, *Prop.* 1, 16. Met. Maria placata, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 69. (4) = Vita placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 21. § Res placatae & minime turbulentae, *Id. Orat.* 63.

Placendus, a, um. part. *To be pleased*, that ought to please and give content, or be liked. Si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque est, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 35. § Hunc loquendi morem observare satius est, quam imitari.

Placens, tis. part. *Pleasing*. Placens uxor, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 21. Mendacia contra verum placencia, *Sen.*

Placenta, ae. f. [quod ea tolerent deos placare, vel quod nobis placeat, *Perot. ex Isid.*] *A cake*, a cheesecake. Panis mellitis potior placentis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 11.

Placencia, ae. f. *A desire or endeavour to please*, *Apul.* 601.

Placentinus, i. m. *A maker of cakes*, ex Plauti fabrica, *Capt.* 1, 2, 59. jocosè ad nomen proprium alludens.

PLACEO, ère, ui, itum. n. [incert. de etym.] *To please*, or give content, to delight, to like. = Video tibi non probari, quae ne mihi quidem placebant, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 21. Illa placet gestu, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 4, 29. § Placere sibi, to think well of himself, Quint. Nunquam mihi minus placui, *I never was so little pleased with myself*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 4.

Placet, èbat, uit, vel itum est. imperf. (1) *It liketh*, or *pleaseth*. (2) *It seemeth good to*, or is the mind, or opinion of. (1) Si diis immortalibus placet, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 36. § Si diis placet, an't please you, *Ter. iugurth.* & vultuosè dicendum, *Eun.* 5, 3, 10. (2) Censores dicit de integro sibi creari placere, *Cic. De provinciis*. placitum est, ut coram Pompeio ageretur, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 4. Duo placet Carneadi esse genera visorum, *Id. Acad.* 4, 31. Non ita diis placuit, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 11.

Placide, adv. ius, comp. *Placide*, sup. (1) *Softly*, gently. (2) *Quietly*, peaceably, calmly, patiently. (3) *Mildly*. (4) *Deliberately*. (1) Placide pultare fores, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 65. aperire forem, *Id. Bacch.* 4, 3, 35. (2) = Ferre placide fedateque dolorem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 24. § Placidissime promittere, *Augustin.* (3) Quod plebem in magistratu placidius tractarent, *Sall. B. C.* 40. (4) § Propere hoc, non placide decet, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 65.

Placiditas, atis. f. *Mildness*, calmness, gentleness, *Gell.* 13, 21. ex *Servio Claudio*. Propter ovium placiditatem, *Varr. R.* 2, 1.

Placidulus, a, um. adj. dim. *Somewhat quiet*, or gentle, and still, *Auson. Parental.* 27, 3.

Placidus, a, um. [à placeo] or, comp. *Placidus*, sup. (1) *Soft*, gentle. (2) *Tame*. (3) *Kindly*, not wild. (4) *Calm*, smooth. (5) *Quiet*, soft, easy. (6) *Meek*, mild. (7) *Patient*, constant, unmoved. (1) = Iter placidum, ac modestum, *Plin. Paneg.* 20. (2) § Cujuscunque generis ullum est placidum animal, ejusdem invenitur & ferum, *Plin.* 8, 79. (3) § Aliae sunt arbores sylvestres, aliae placidiores, *Plin.* 16, 6. (4) Placidum mare, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 26. Hiems placida, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 7. (5) = Placida quietaque constantia, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 5. Pax placidissima, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 16. Somnus placidissimus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 623. (6) § Cum maxime fervet, tam placidum, quam ovem, reddo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 18. (7) Mente placida aliquid ferre, *Ov. Met.* 13, 214.

* Placitis, idis. f. [ἀ πλάξ, crusta] *A kind of altes that rise from the brass ore as it melteth, and sticketh to the walls*, *Plin.* 34, 22.

Placito, are. freq. [à placeo] *To please much*, or often. Neque placitant mores, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 10, 5.

Placitum, i. n. (1) *A sentence*, an opinion, an ordinance, a decree, a resolve. (2) *An aphorism*, or maxim. (1) Majorum placita, *Plin.* 29, 5. (2) Medicorum placita, *Plin.* 14, 20.

Placiturus, a, um. part. *That will please*. Placitura puella, *Tib.* 2, 5, 35. Placitura viro profatur, *Lucan.* 2, 337. conf. *Liv.* 23, 2.

Placitus, a, um. part. *Placitus*, sup. *That liketh*, or contenteth, pleasing, grateful. Ubi sunt cognitae fabulae, placitae sunt, *Ter. prol. Hecyr.* 21. Placitone etiam pugnabis amor? *Virg. Aen.* 4, 38. Cultrix placitissima nostri, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 302. ubi vid. *Gronov.* v. & *Iustin.* 18, 3, 9.

Placo, are. act. [à placeo, mutata quantitate; vel à paco, l inserto] (1) *To atone*, to make propitious. (2) *To pacify*, appease, quiet, content, or reconcile. (3) *To make calm*, mild, or gentle. (4) *To allay*, or satisfy. (1) Hostiis humanis deos placant Galli, *Cic. pro Pont.* 10. (2) = Ipse se placabit ac leniet provinciae Galliae, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 9. § Perturbo, q. v. (3) Aequora tumida placat, *Neptunus*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 146. (4) E sca placavit iratum ventrem, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 5.

Placor, ari, atus. pass. *To be atoned*, appeased. Tauro niveo placatur Cyllenius, *Sil.* 3, 219.

Placrique, placraeque, placraque, *The most*, rectius plerique, q. v.

Plaga, ae. f. [ἀ πλάξ, in acc. πλάκα, πλάξ πάν το ἐπίπεδον ἢ πλάττω χωρίον, *Eust.*] (1) *A climate*, or country, a coast, part, or quarter of the world. (2) *A space*, or tract of ground. (3) *A veil*, or net to catch wild beasts. (4) *A stud* in a garment. (5) *Plagae*, a bed curtain. (1) Totidem plagae tellure premuntur, *Ov. Met.* 1, 48. Plaga lactea coeli, the milky way, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 51. aetherea, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 398. (2) Marmorata plaga ingenti dorso, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 96. viam Domitianam intelligit. Plaga olearum, *Lucr.* 5, 1373. (3) In hac notione raro invenitur nisi in plur. vid. Plagae, arum. *Met.* Si ex his plagis te exueris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. (4) = Ut sit plaga, quam nunc dicimus clavum, *Non. ex Pacuv.* (5) Grande linteum tegmen, quod nunc torale, vel lectuariam sindonem dicimus, quarum diminutivum est plagulae, *Non.*

* Plaga, ae. f. πλῆγμα, Dor. πλῆγος. [Them. πλῆσσω, percutio.] (1) *A wound*, blow, or stripe, a lash, jerk, or stroke. (2) *An incision in the flesh*. (3) *The print of a stripe*. (4) *A cut*, or gash in a tree. (5) *A loss*, or overthrow in war. (1) Gladiatores quas plagas perferunt! *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. Crepitus plagarum, *Id. Verr.* 5, 62. Met. Haec levior est plaga ab amico quam à debitore, *Id. Fam.* 9, 16. (2) Plaga paulò major quam calculus sit, *Gell.* 7, 26. (3) Gell. § Nodos plagatum vocat *Stat.* (4) Succus è plagâ manat, *Plin.* 12, 54. (5) Haec Lacedaemoniis plaga mediocris fuit, *Liv.*

Plagae, arum. f. plur. [dict. quod plagis, i. e. foraminibus plenae sunt] (1) *Wide nets*, or tails with great meshes, or holes, to take wild beasts withal. (2) *The arming cords of a net*. (1) Plagis sylvas Erymanthidas ambit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 499. Met. Ex his in illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 62. (2) Serv. ad versum *Virg. Aen.* 4, 131.

Plagiarius, ii. m. [à plagium] (1) *A man stealer*, a spirit who stealeth other mens children, or servants. (2) *He who buyeth*, or selleth a man for a slave, knowing him to be free. (3) *Per Synecd.* He who stealeth, or filcheth out of other mens writings, and pretendeth himself to be the author, a plagiarist. (1) *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 2. (2) Digest. conf. *Sil.* 13, 840. (3) *Mart.* 1, 53.

* Plagiger, a, um. adj. *Born to be whipt*, or beaten, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 20.

* Plagigerulus, a, um. adj. *Plagigeruli*, sc. servi, that are used to bear stripes, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 1, 19.

* Plagipatida, ae. m. [à plagis patiendis] *A base parasite*, or sork, who for a meal's meat would suffer a beating, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 12.

Plagium, ii. n. [ἀ πλάγιον, obliquum, *Isid.* πλάγιος, δόλιος, *Hes.*] (1) *The stealing*, or spiriting of people, the wittingly buying and selling of freemen, or slaves that belonged to other masters. (2) *A net*. (1) Lege 5 § Dig. (2) Armorum casses, plagique exordiarum affus, *Grat. Cyn.* 24.

Plagiosus, a, um. adj. (1) *Full of wounds*, or stripes. (2) *A flogger*, or whipper. (1) Plagosa crura, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 237. (2) Plagiosus Orbilius, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 70.

Plagula,

Plagula, ae. f. dim. [à plaga] (1) *A sort of small covering, curtain, or hanging.* (2) *A sheet of paper.* (1) Lectos aeratos, vestem, stragulam pretiosam, plagulas, & alia textilia, *Liv.* 39, 6. Cum inde lectica transferretur, suspexisse dicitur dimotis plagulis coelum, *Suet. Tit.* 10. (2) Premitur deinde charta prelis, & siccantur sole plagulae, *Plin.* 13, 23.

Plagusia, ae. f. [dict. quod non versus caput, sed ἰς πλάγια, in latera natet, *G.*] *A kind of fish that swimmeth on her side,* *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 9.

Planctus, ūs. m. verb. [à plango] (1) *A striking, knocking, or beating.* (2) *The noise made by waves beating on the rocks.* (3) *Great wailing, plaint, lamentation, mourning.* (1) Liventia planctu brachia; *Sil.* Populere mollem planctum brachia, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 219. (2) Planctus illis caute undae, *Luc.* 6, 691. (3) Planctus immensas resonet per urbes, *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 1545.

Planus, i. m. [qui habet pedes planos, ut planca, *Fest.* vel à planus, qu. planicus] (1) *One that hath a broad foot, splay-footed.* (2) *A sort of eagle.* (1) *Fest. & Plin.* 11, 105. (2) *Vid. Plin.* 10, 3.

Planè, adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. (1) *Manifestly, plainly, evidently, clearly.* (2) *Also utterly, altogether, to be sure, quite and clean, without doubt, throughly, without fail.* (1) Satin' ego oculis planè video? Estne ipse, an non est? *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 64. = Planè & perspicue dicere aliquid, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 6. = Planè & dilucide loqui, *Id. ib.* = Qui planè, & Latine loquuntur, *Id. Attic.* 7, 17. = Ad hanc normam planè & Anglice loqui fas est. Ego eram dicturus deus, qui poteram planius? *Plaut. Cistell.* 1, 3, 5. = Apertissime & planissime explicare, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 64. (2) Si planè à nobis deficiis, &c. *Cic.* = Planè vel propemodum efficere, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 97. Res mihi ad rastro rediit planissime, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 5. Non planè par sit numerus syllabarum, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 20.

* Plānēta, ae. m. [à πλανήτης, erro. Th. πλάνη, error; ita dict. quod diversis spatiis & intervallis moveatur] *A planet, a wandering star, of which sort are seven. Isid. † Stella errans, Cic.*

† Plānētāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a planet,* *Aug. Conf.* 43.

|| Plānētārius, um. adj. *An astrologer, or caster of nativities,* *Aug. † Nota mathematicis genesis tua, Juv.*

Plangens, tis. part. (1) *Beating, striking against.* (2) *Weeping, wailing, shrieking.* (1) Fluctus plangentes saxa, *Lucr.* 2, 1154. conf. *Sil.* 13, 840. (2) Plangentia agmina, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 145.

Plango, ere, xi, etum. act. [à πλάσσω, percutio, fut. secund. πλάσσω, plango, ut à πავω, pango] (1) *To beat, knock, strike, or dash against.* (2) *To bewail, lament, or bemoan.* (3) *To roar, ring, or resound.* (1) Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 584. Plangunt littora fluctus, *Lucil. Vid.* Plangens, n. i. (2) Precor ut me demissis plangas pectore nuda comis, *Prop.* 2, 24, ult. *Absolute.* Plangere sorores Naides, *Ov. Met.* 3, 505. (3) Nunc memora ingenti vento, nunc littora plangunt, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 334.

Plangor, i. dep. *To beat one's self, or bewail, &c.* Planguntur matres, *Ov. Met.* 8, 527.

Plangor, ōris. m. (1) *A beating, or dashing against.* (2) *Great wailing, a yelling noise, shrieking, or outcry.* (1) Leni resonant plangore cachinni, *Catull.* 62, 273. Plangor fluctuum, *Sil.* (2) Tu diadema imponebas cum plangore populi, ille cum plausu rejiciebat, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. = lamentatio, *Id. ibid.* Femineis ululant plangoribus aedes, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 487. Quis tantus plangor ad auras? *Id. Aen.* 6, 561.

Planguncula, ae. f. *A puppet.* Inventae sunt quinque plangunculae matronarum, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. *Sed al. aliter legunt.*

* Plānīlōquus, a, um. adj. [qui planè loquitur] *Speaking his mind boldly and freely,* *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 4, 11.

|| Planipedia, ae. f. *A kind of comedy acted by persons barefooted,* *Donat.*

Plānipes, ēdis. c. g. [qui pedes planos habet] (1) *One that goeth without shoes.* (2) *Also a mimic, or player that acted without shoes, or on the plain ground.* (1) Planipes senex, *Quint.* 5, 11. (2) *Microb. Sat.* 2, 1. *vid. & Fest.*

|| Plānīphaerium, ii. n. *A plain sphere, an astrolabe.* Mathematicis condonandum.

Plānitas, ātis. f. Sententiarum planitas, *evenness of stile, or expression,* *Auct. Dial. de causis corrupt. eloq. c.* 23.

Planitia, ae. f. [à planus] (1) *A plain, a level piece of ground.* (2) *Plainness, evenness.* (1) Planitia circiter passuum CCC, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 43. (2) Planitiae coronarum sunt periculosa, *Vitruv.* 7, 3.

Plānities, ei. f. [à planus] (1) *A plain field, level ground.* (2) *The smooth, or even surface.* (1) In praerupti montis extremo planities erat, *Sall. B. J.* 41. (2) Planitiem ad speculi veniens, *Lucr.* 4, 295.

Planitudo, inis. f. *Plainness, evenness, smoothness,* *Coll.* 4, 30.

Planta, ae. f. [incert. etym.] (1) *The foot with the toes, the sole of the foot.* (2) * *Also the foot.* (3) *Also a plant of an herb, or tree, a graft, or scion.* (1) Plantas aegri subterlinere, *Plin.* 28, 23. Aegrā plantā evadere lubrica, *Sil.* 7, 611. (2) Ut terfīs niteant talaria plantis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 736. (3) Plantas abscondens de corpore matrum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 23. Plantis edurae coryli nascuntur, *Id. Geor.* 2, 65.

Plantāgo, inis. f. [à planta, ut à lappa, lappago, quod plantae pedum similis sit] *Plantane,* *Plin.* 25, 39.

Plantāre, is. n. *A plant of an herb, &c.* Non Epicurum suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti, *Juv.* 13, 123.

Plantāris, re. adj. *Belonging to the sole of the foot.* Summa pedum properè plantaribus illigat alis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 304. *de Mercurio; aliter talaria vocantur.*

Plantārium, ii. n. [à planta] (1) *A plant of a tree, or herb, a set with a root on.* (2) *The same as talaria.* (3) *The place where plants are set; a nursery.* (1) Viva suā plantaria terrā, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 27. Plantaria facito ab exoriente & à decima luna, *Col. de Arb.* 3. *Met. Catachres.* Quinque palaestritae licet haec plantaria vellant, *Perf.* 4; 39. sc. crines inguinis. (2) Nunc aërii plantaria vellet Perseos, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 67. (3) Plantaria instituunt, anniculasque transferunt, *Plin.* 13, 8.

Plantārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a plant.* Plantariae arbusculae, *Col.* 5, 9. *sed al. aliter leg.*

Plantātio, onis. f. verb. *A setting, or planting,* *Plin.* 21, 10.

Plantiger, a, um. adj. *That beareth scions, grafts; or sets,* *Plantigeræ arbores,* *Plin.* 13, 16.

Planto, āre, unde plantor, āri. pass. *To be planted, or set.* Hoc modo plantantur Punicæ, coryli, mali, &c. *Plin.* 17, 13. = Nunc caules optimè feruntur, vel plantantur, *Pallad. Mart.* tit. 9.

|| Plānūla, ae. f. [à complanando dict.] *A plane, a joiner's instrument; also the hinge of a door.* *Planula, ἔγκοπις, Onom. vet.*

Plānus, a, um. adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [ab ἀπλάνης, planus, per Aphaer.] (1) *Smooth, flat, level, plain, or even.* (2) *Met. Evident, clear, manifest.* (3) *Flat, not globular.* (1) = Aequis & plano loco, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 17. = Aperto & plano littore, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 33. Area planissima campi, *Ov. Met.* 10, 86.

¶ De plano, *standing on the ground,* *Suet. Tib.* 23. = pro tribunali, *from the bench,* *Id. ibid.* Plani pedis aedificium, *having no cellar nor vault,* *Vitruv.* 6, 10. Si tibi per tutum planumque negabitur ire, *over, or upon the plain ground,* *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 243. Qui cadit in plano, *Id. Trist.* 3, 4, 17. (2) = Satin' haec tibi sunt plana & certa? *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 2, 1. Narrationes planae sint, *Cic. Top.* 97. ¶ De plano, *clearly, manifestly,* *Lucr.* 1, 412. Planum facere, *to demonstrate, to make evident,* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 36. Planiora illa facere, *Id.* (3) Planorum piscium alterum est genus, *Plin.* 9, 40. & *Cels.*

* Plānus, i. m. [à πλανᾶω, decipio] *An impostor, a cheat, a rogue, a vagrant.* Hic ille planus improbissimus quaestu judicario pastus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26. Fracto crure planus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 59.

* Plasma, ātis. n. [à πλάζω, fingo]. (1) *A gargle, or medicine to take away hoarseness, and to clear the voice.* (2) || *The work of a potter, a piece of work.* (3) *A fiction, or fabulous poem.* (1) Liquido cum plasmate guttur mobile collueris, *Perf.* 1, 17. (2) *Prud. Cathem.* 7, 184. † Opus figulinum. (3) *Auson. Epigr.* 10. † Commentum.

Plasmātura, ae. f. *The forming, or making any thing of earth,* *Col. ap. Litt. sed frustra fui locum quaerendo.*

|| Plasmō, āre. Bibl. [à πλάσσω, pro πλάσσω] *To make any thing of earth, as pots, &c.* † Fingo, *Cic.*

* Plastes, ae. m. [πλάστης, à πλάσσω, fingo; à πλάζω, fingo] *A maker of images, a potter, a statuary, or caster in molds,* *Plin.* 35, 45.

* Plāstice, es. f. *The craft of working, or making things of earth,* *Plin.* 35, 43.

* Plātālea, ae. f. [*Plin. plateam voc. à rostro πλάται, i. e. lato*] *A shoveler, a kind of bird, so called by Cicero, N. D.* 2, 49. Called also platea by Pliny, and by him described, *L.* 10, 56.

Plātāninus, a, um. adj. *Folia platanina, plane tree leaves,* *Col.* 12, 16.

Plātānista, ae. f. *A fish in the river Ganges, having a snout and a tail like a dolphin, but much bigger,* *Plin.* 9, 17.

* Plātānon, onis. m. *A place planted with plane trees.* Rogavi ut in platanona produceret dominam, *Petron. c.* 126.

* Plātānus, i. f. *A plane tree.* Platanus patulis diffusa ramis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. *Leg. & in quarta dict. nōm plur.* Aëriae platanus, *Virg. in Calice.*

Plātēa, sive plātēa, ae. f. [*πλάται, sc. ὁδὸς, via lata*] (1) *A broad way, or great street.* (2) *A court before great mens houses, where people walk.* (3) *A sort of bird with a broad beak.* (1) Quis est qui in plateam ingreditur, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 21. In hac habitasse platea dictum est Chrysidem, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 6, 1. (2) Plateas in palatio stravit Lacedaemonius & porphyreis saxis, *Lamp.* (3) *Plin.* 10, 56.

|| Plātella, ae. f. *A kind of flat fish broad like a sole.* Mollesque plateellae, *Auson. Epist.* 4, 58.

* Platycerotes, tum. c. g. [*ex πλατύς, latus, & κέρας, cornu*] *Beasts with broad horns,* *Plin.* 11, 45.

* Platyophthalmos, i. m. [*ex πλατύς, latus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus*] *A kind of alabaster found in silver mines, or as some, antimony.* Ideo plerique platyophthalmos id appellavere, quoniam in calliblepharis mulierum dilatet oculos, *Plin.* 33, 34.

* Platyphyllon, i. n. *A kind of spurge with broad leaves,* *Plin.* 26, 44. = *Corymbites, amygdalites, Id. ibid.*

Plaudendus,

Plaudendus, a, um. part. *To be gently clapped.* Modò pectora praebet virgineâ plaudenda manu, *Ov. Met.* 2, 867.

Plaudens, tis. part. (1) *Clapping, or flapping.* (2) *Clapping hands in token of joy.* (3) *Commending.* (1) Speculatus alis plaudentem columbam, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 515. (2) Diis hominibûsque plaudentibus, *Cic. 2. fr.* 2, 4. Ad periculum suum plaudens, *Plin.* 36, 24. (3) Plaudente senatu, *Lucan.* 7, 18.

Plauditur, imperf. *I, thou, he, we, &c. rejoice, or clap hands,* *Ov. Trist.* 2, 506. Ne victoriam quidem plauditur, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 44.

Plaudor, ẽro, si, sum. act. (1) *To make a noise by clapping, or flapping.* (2) *To clap in token of applause, as in the close of a play.* (3) *To commend, or applaud, to encourage.* (4) *Plaudere sibi, to flatter, soothe, or hug one's self, to love what one hath too much.* (1) Pennis plausit perdix, *Ov. Met.* 8, 238. ¶ Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 644. (2) Donec cantor, *Vos plaudite*, dicat, *Hor. A. P.* 155. (3) Curioni stantes plausurunt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. Nec fratrem caestu virides plausere Terapnae, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 140. Plaudit equos, *putteth courage into them by clapping, or stroking their necks*, *Id.* (4) At mihi plaudo ipse domi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 66. Nec ipse tibi plaudis, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 14.

Plaudor, i. plausus. pass. *To be received with clapping the hands and rejoicing.* Propter malum vicinum ne victoria quidem plauditur, *Cic. Att.* 13, 42. (44).

Plausibilis, e. [à plaudo] *Plausible, that is well accepted, and received with favour.* = Populare atque plausibile factum, *Cic. Verr.* 1. Haec plausibilia non sunt, ut in sinu gaudeant, *Id. Tusc.* 3, 21.

Plausito, ẽre. freq. [à plaudo] *To cry, or sing like a queist, or wood-culver.* Plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes, *Auct. Philom.* 21.

Plausor, ẽris. m. [à plaudo] *That clappeth his hands for joy, or in token that he giveth praise, an applauder.* Sequentibus curum ovantium ritu plausoribus, *Suet. Ner.* 25, 2. Si plausoris eges, *Hor. Art. Poet.* 125.

¶ **Plaustrarius**, ii. m. (1) *A wain, a waggoner.* (2) *Also a cartwright.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) *Lampr.*

Plaustrum, i. n. & antiq. plostrum [dict. omn. quod plaudat terram, seu sonet sub onere] (1) *A cart, or wain to carry loads upon a waggon, a dungcart, a dray, a tumbrel.* (2) *Also Charles's wain, near the north pole.* (1) Eò missa plaustra, jumentaque alia, *Liv.* Omnia plostris avecta asportataque, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20. ¶ Plaustrum perculi, *I have ruined all*, *Prov. Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 22. (2) *Sen. Oedip.* 477.

Plausus, a, um. part. [à plaudor] (1) *Clapped, flapped, stamped upon.* (2) *Encouraged by clapping and stroking, as horsemen do their horses.* (1) Alis plausis circumvolat remos agmen volucrum, *Ov. Met.* 14, 507. (2) Plausae sonitum cervicis amare, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 186. *de equis.*

Plausus, ẽs. m. verb. (1) *A clapping, or flapping.* (2) *Also a clapping of hands in token of joy, or praise, shouting, rejoicing, applause.* (3) *A beating the hands together in begging pardon.* (1) Cantum gallinacei nunciant plausu laterum, *Plin.* 10, 24. (2) ¶ Tu diadema imponebas cum plangore populi, ille cum plausu rejiciebat, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 34. = Plausu & approbatione infimorum, *Id.* = Laetifici plausus, & missus ad aethera clamor vulgi, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 521. (3) Abiectis telis plausu undique pari, quod supplicantium signum fuit, vitam petiverunt, *Flor.* 3, 6.

¶ **Plautus**, i. m. [à πλάτος, latus] (1) *He that is flat, or splay footed.* (2) *He that hath broad flapping ears.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Fest.*

Plēbēcula, ae. f. dim. [à plebs] *The poor people, the meaner sort of people.* Misera & jejuna plebecula, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. His plebecula gaudet, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 186.

Plēbēius, a, um. adj. [à plebs] (1) *Of, or pertaining to the common people, one of the commonalty, a plebeian.* (2) *Also poor, base, mean, simple, homely, of little value, or esteem, of the common sort.* (1) Ludi plebei septies instaurati, *Liv.* 29, 11. ¶ Plebeius fieri dicebatur patricius, qui se plebeio homini in adoptionem dabat, *Cic.* (2) = ¶ Quamquam nos videmur tibi plebei & pauperes, divitem & summo loco ortum audacter soleamus inactare infortunio, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 1, 12.

Plēbes, is. f. *Sall. vel plebei in gen. unde contr. plebs. dict. à multitudine [à plus, vel à πλεος, ut ab ἄρα, uber] The common people.* ¶ Eo nuncio erecti plebes, erecti patres, *Liv.* 1, 1. ¶ Saep̄ ipsa plebes à patribus secessit, *Sall. B. Catil.* 34. Tribuni plebei, *Id.* ¶ Tribuni, quos sibi plebes rogassit, jus esto cum patribus agendi, ap. *Cic. de Legib.* 3, 4. Nescit plebes jejuna timere, *Luc.* 3, 58.

Plēbicola, ae. m. *A favourer of the common people, a popular man.* Tribunus plebicola, *Cic. de Leg. Agrar.* 31. = Plebicola, omnisque aurae popularis captator, *Liv.* 3, 33.

Plēbiscitum, i. n. [plebis scitum, i. e. statutum, quippe plebs sciscit & jubet, senatus censet, & auctor est, *Voff.*] (1) *A law, or statute made by the joint consent of the people, without the senate; an order of the commons and equestrians.* (2) *More usually and particularly of those who were neither of the senatorian nor equestrian order.* (1) ¶ Hoc plebiscitum est? haec lex, haec rogatio est? *Cic. pro Domo.* 17. ¶ Leges & plebiscita coactae, *Luc.* 1, 176. (2) In controverso jure erat, tenerenturne patres plebiscito, *Liv.* 3, 55.

Plebs, is. f. [contr. à plebes] (1) *Properly the common people, all but the senators.* (2) *The rout, mob, or rabble.* (3) *One of the common people.* (4) *It is also used of bees in both numbers.* (1) Martia Roma triplex, equitatu, plebe, senatu, *Auson. Eidyll.* 11, 78. ¶ Ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 3. ¶ In duas partes ego civitatem divisam arbitror, patres, & plebem, *Sall. Orat.* in *Cic.* ¶ In Hyrcaniâ plebs publicos alit canes, optimates domesticos, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 45. Annuli planè medium ordinem, tertiumque plebi & patribus inferuere, *Plin.* 33, 7. (2) = Plebs & infima multitudo, *Cic. pro Milon.* 35. (3) Plebs eris, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 59. i. e. plebeius, *Acron.* (4) Examen majorem partem plebis admittit, *Col.* 9, 13. Duas vel tres adveorum plebes in unum contribuere licebit, *Id.*

Plectilis, e. adj. *That is platted, or wound together.* Corolla plectilis, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 37.

Plecto, is, ẽre, xi, xum. act. [pro plecto, à πλέω, inde πλεωτός, plexus; pro serio, à πλέσσω, unde πλέσσης, percussor] (1) *To twist, or twine.* (2) *To plait, knit, or weave.* (3) *To correct, punish, or beat.* (1) Phaedr 5, 9. (2) Celeres super orbibus orbis plectis, *Ov. ad Pison.* 169. (3) Plecte illos pugnīs, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 7, 28. sed mel. edd. habent pectē.

Plector, i, xus. pass. [à plecto, tertia signif.] (1) *To be punished.* (2) *Met. To suffer, to go to wreck.* (1) Sinè invidia culpa plectatur, *Cic. pro Cluert.* 2. Nos potius nostro delicto plectemur, *Liv.* 8, 7. Plecti capite, *to be beheaded, to lose his head*, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 20. tergo, *to be whipped, or lashed*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 105. Ego plectar pendens, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 43. (2) Plectantur sylvae, te sospite, *Hor. Od.* 1, 28, 27.

* **Plectrum**, i. n. *Cic. qui & pecten, Vir.* [à πλέσσω, percussio] (1) *A quill, bow, or such like thing, to play withal upon the strings of musical instruments.* (2) *Also an helm of a ship.* (3) ¶ A spur set on a fighting cock's heel. (1) Plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere: Chordarum dentes, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. Plectro Aeolio tentat carmina, *Prop.* 2, 3, 19. (2) Deduxit telum, & residentis puppe magistri affixit plectro dextram, *Sil.* 14, 402. (3) Sipont.

* **Plēiades**, & pleiades, um. f. [ex πλεῖν, navigare, quod earum ortus indicet tempus navigationis] *The seven stars.* Pleiadum denso cur coit igne chorus? *Propert.* 3, 5, 36. vid. & *Ov. Fast.* 5, 155.

Plenè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Fully, quite, completely, abundantly, largely, at large.* Cum neque munitiones plenè essent perfectae, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 3. = Plenè cumulatèque perfectae, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 1. Aureo plectro sonate plenius, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 26. Plenissimè dicere, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 6.

Plenilunium, ii. n. [i. e. plena luna] *The full moon*, *Plin.* 18, 75.

Plēnitas, ātis. f. *Plenty, fulness*, *Vitruv.* 8, 2. & plenitates, plur. 5, 9. Sed superiores, & aequales ejus plenitudo.

Plēnitudo, inis. f. (1) *Corpulency, fulness, grossness.* (2) *Thickness.* (1) ¶ Homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, tum deinde ad plenitudinem, *Plin.* 11, 87. (2) = Perticae modicae plenitudinis, quae tamen dipondiarum orbiculi crassitudinem non excedant, *Col.* 4, 30.

Plēnus, a, um. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à pleo, *Prisc.* vel à πλεος, sive πλεως, unde antiq. plerus, hinc plenus] (1) *Full, large, whole.* (2) *Fleshy, gross, plump, corpulent.* (3) *Abounding, or furnished with, plenteous, that hath many, or much.* (4) *Also big with young, big bellied.* (1) Cadus à summo plenus, *Lexic. ex Plaut.* Mulsum bibere plenis cantharis, *Id. Perf.* 5, 2, 40. plenior cibus, *Cels.* 1, 3. (2) Frigus prodest juvenibus, & omnibus plenis, *Cels.* ¶ Plenior, & speciosior, & coloratior factus est, *Id.* ¶ Jecur plenum, non exile, *Id.* (3) Vita plena voluptatibus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. Vir fide plenus, *Id.* Piscium plenissimus fons Arethusa, *Id. Verr.* 4, 53. (4) = Et cum te gravidam, & cum pulchrè plenam adspicio, gaudeo, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 49.

* **Pleonasmus**, mi. m. *A grammatical figure when there are more words used than need.* Don. Est πλεονασμὸς, vitium cum supervacuis verbis oneratur oratio; *Ego meis oculis vidi*, fati est enim *vidi*, *Quint. Inst. Orat.* 8, 3. Pedes quum inum gradum non contingerent, unus ex regis pueris mensam subdidit pedibus, *Curt.* 5, 2, 11. Ita vita est hominum, quasi si ludas tesseris: Si illud quod maximè opus est jactu, non cadit, illud, quod cecidit forte, id arte ut corrigas, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. ubi id redundat. Ita *Cic.* haud semel. *De Orat.* 1, 1. Et *Liv.* 1, 26. Huncine, &c. Idque ipsum per insolentiam, quum ad iniqua pondera addito adhuc gladio; superbè vae victis increparent, *Flor.* 1, 13, 17. ¶ Sed emphasi servire non est diffidendum.

Plerique, pleraque, pleraque [ex antiq. plerus, & que] (1) *The most, or greatest part.* (2) *Many.* (1) Plerique laborem fugimus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 33. Plerique omnes, subintell. vel, ut in plus minùs, well near all, for the most part, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 28. Dixi pleraque omnia, *Id. Heaut.* 4, 7, 2. (2) *Nep. in Timoth.* 4. Leg. & in sing. vid. Plerusque.

* **Plerōma**, ātis. n. [à πλεῖν, impleo. Th. πλεος, plenus] *A term used by the Valentian heretics to denote thirty acones, or ages, as they called them, Tert.*

Plerumque, vel plerunque. adv. [à plerus] *Oftentimes, sometimes, most commonly, for the most part.* ¶ Plerumque, non semper, quae eveniunt, fortuita sunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 5.

† Plerus,

† Plerus, a, um. *Cat. ap. Prisc.* [à Gr. πλήρης] *Full*; also *most*. Plera pars pessundatur, *Fest. ex Pacuv.* † Plenus.

Plerusque, aque, umque, vel unque. *Most*. Carthaginienses pleraque Africae imperitabant, *Sall. B. J. 81.* Per Europae plerumque, atque Asiam omnem, *Liv. 45, 9. Vid. Plerique.*

* Plethōra, ae. f. [à πλήθω, impleo. Them. πλήρος, plenus.] *A plethory, or fulness of body, or humours, Med.*

‖ Pleurifis, f. *The pleurisy. Vid. Pleuritis.*

Pleuriticus, a, um. adj. *That hath the pleurisy. Pleuriticis centauium bibitur, Plin. 20, 68, & 26, 25. It. Cels. 4, 6. sed Graecis elementis.*

Pleuritis, idis, f. *The pleurisy, the stitch in the side, Vitruv. 1, 6. Lat. Lateris dolor, Hor.*

Plexus, a, um. part. [à plector] *Woven, or platted.* Humeros plexis redimire coronis, *Lucr. 5, 1398.* Flores plexos tulit ille corollis, *Catull. 62, 283.*

‖ Plica, ae. f. [à plico] *A wrinkle, a pleat, a fold, Jun. † Plicatura, Plin.*

Plicans, tis. part. *Folding, writhing.* Se in sua membra plicantem, *Virg. Aen. 5, 279.*

Plicatilis, e. adj. *That may be folded.* Plicatiles naves, *a small sort of Ethiopic boats, made of leather as it is thought, which were used on the Nile, and were portable when they came to its cataracts, curricles, Plin. 5, 10. Upupa cristâ visenda plicatili, Id. 10, 44.*

Plicatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A folding, Lex. ex Col.*

Plicatūra, ae. f. *A folding, Plin. 7, 52.*

Plico, āre. unde plicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be knit together.* Ideo fastigia posse furarum, at feminum pedibus fundata plicari, *Lucr. 4, 826. Usitatius complico.*

* Plinthis, idis, f. [à πλινθος, later] *The foot upon which a pillar standeth, like a square tile, Vitruv. 3, 2. interp. Philandro.*

* Plinthium, ii. n. Properly *a little brick*; also *any thing four-square like a brick, Vitruv. 9, 9.*

* Plinthus, i. m. (1) *The square foot of a pillar.* (2) Also *a dialpost whereon there were several sorts of dials.* (1) *Vitruv. 3, 3. (2) Herm. Barb.*

* Plitobolinda, ae. f. [ex πλῆθος, plurimus, et βάλλω, jacio.] *Raffling, a kind of game on the dice, wherein he that throweth most taketh up all, Pollux, 97. Jun. interp.*

* Plitolochia, ae. f. *A kind of wild mallow, Plin. 25, 90. & 20, 14. Hard. leg. Pistolochia.*

* Plocamos Ifidis, i. e. Ifidis capillus, *a shrub that groweth on the sea like coral, Plin. 13, 52.*

* Plōce, es, f. *A rhetorical scheme, when the same word is repeated in a different sense, as, Nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius, Ter. Eun. prol. 41.*

† Plodo, ēre, ſi, ſum. [pro plaudo] *To clap hands. † Plaudo.*

Plorabilis, e. adj. *To be lamented, deplorable.* Vatum plorable si quid, *Perf. 1, 34. Verbis sonat plorable quiddam, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 261.*

Plorābundus, a, um. part. *In a weeping, or wailing manner.* Homo plorabundus ad praetorem venit, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38.*

Plorandus, a, um. part. *To be lamented, or bewailed.* Det mihi plorandas per tua colla notas, *Prop. 4, 3, 26.*

Plorans, tis. part. *Wailing, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 164. & Ov. Epist. 21, 171.*

‖ Ploratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A bewailing, Firm. † Ploratus, lamentatio, luctus.*

Plorātor, ōris. m. verb. *A mourner, a lamenter, a whiner. Mart. 14, 54.*

‖ Ploratrix, icis, f. *She that bewaileth, Sidon. † Quae plorat.*

Plorātus, a, um. part. *Lamented for, bewailed.* Rogus ploratus, *Ov. Fast. 4, 856. Domus plorata, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 164.*

Plorātus, ūs. m. verb. *A weeping, or crying out, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8. Omnia ploratus sonant, Liv. 29, 17.*

Plōro, āre. [etym. incert.] *To wail, to weep, to cry out, to lament, to bawl, to burst out in tears, to whine.* Plorare aliquem, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 68. pro aliquo, Cic. pro Domo, 21.*

Plostellum, i. n. dim. à plostrum] (1) *A little wain, or cart, that children play withal.* (2) *Plostellum Poenicum, a sort of engine to thresh out corn with.* (1) *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 247. (2) Varr. R. R. 1, 52.*

‖ Plostrarius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a cart, or wain, Jun.*

‖ Plostrarius, ii. m. *A cartwright, or one who maketh carts, Lampr. vid. Plaustrarius.*

Plostrum, i. n. pro plaustum. *A wain, or cart. Signa plostris avesta, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.*

* Plotias, ae. m. ut Characias, sc. calamus in insulis fluitantibus nascens, [nam πλωτῖα, sign. insula fluitans. Them. πλωτῖα, navigo] *A kind of reed, Plin. 16, 66. al. leg. plocia, sc. arundo.*

† Plotus, qui est pedibus plotis; qui postea plaustus dict, *Fest. vid. Plautus.*

Ploxemum, i. n. capsa in cisio, *Fest. vehiculum transpadanum, Scal. [à plexu, vel πλέξι, quod fuerit textile] A tumbrel.* Gingivas verò ploxemi habet veteris, *Catull. 94, 6. Catullus ploxemum circa Padum invenit. Quint. 1, 5.*

Pluit. imperf. intellige. Deus, coelum, &c. *It raineth, Cic. de Div. 2, 27.*

‖ Pluitur. imperf. *It doth rain.* Totum illud spatium quo pluitur & ningitur, *Apul. Flor. p. 760. † Pluit, Cic.*

V O L. II.

Plūma, ae. f. [à πτεῖν, unde πτεῖλον, piluma; & adjecto, ut perna à πτεῖρα, & per Sync. pluma] (1) *A small or soft feather.* (2) *The first down upon the cheeks, as most interpreters; but I should rather interpret it of aged white hairs, according to Marcilius, who illustrateth it by that of Naso, Jam mea cyneas imitantur tempora plumas; which sense seemeth more apposit to the context.* (3) Also *a plate, scale, or spangle wrought on the armour, or accoutrements of men, or horses, one whereof was laid upon another; garments also were adorned with gold and purple plumage, feather work.* (1) *Plumâ alias, alias squamâ videmus obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. (2) Imperata tuae veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 2. Homo plumâ levior, one good for nothing, fickle, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 17. (3) Vid. Virg. Aen. 11, 771. & Vopisc. in Carino, c. 20. & ibi Scal.*

Plūmārius, ii. m. Artifex operis plumarii quod vel è pluma, vel ad instar plumae, concinnat, *Varr. (1) One who maketh feather work. (2) Also an embroiderer. (3) A weaver of diverse colours, like birds feathers.* (1) *Vid. Pluma. (2) Judicare quid sit bene pictum à plumario, Varr. ap. Non. (3) Plumariorum textrinae, Vitruv. 6, 7.*

Plūmātīlis, e. *Made of feathers, or embroidered, wrought in several colours.* Cumatilis aut plumatilis, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49. Plumatile aut clavatum, aut ex plumis factum, Non.*

‖ Plūmātūrus, a, um. part. *About to feather, or put on feathers.* In avem sese plumaturam, *Apul. Met. 3, p. 91.*

Plumātus, a, um. part. (1) *Feathered.* (2) Also *interwoven with diverse colours, like feathers.* (1) *Nitens plumato corpore corvus, Cic. N. D. 2, 44. ex poet. Cornua cervi molli plumata lanugine, covered with a soft down, Plin. 8, 50. (2) Pars auro plumata nitet, Luc. 10, 125.*

Plumbāgo, inis, f. (1) *A mine, or vein of lead, or silver.* (2) *A defect in metals, or gems.* (3) *The herb called leadwort, good to cure that fault in the eye called plumbum.* (1) *Plin. 34, 50. (2) Plin. 37, 18. (3) Plin. 25, 97.*

Plumbārius, a, um. part. *Of, or for lead, pertaining to a plumber, Plin. 34, 54.*

Plumbarius, ii. m. *A worker of lead, a plumber, Vitruv. 8, 7.*

Plumbata, ae. f. sc. hasta. = Martiobarbulus, *a plummet, or dart of lead with iron spikes in it, used as a weapon in war, Veget. 1, 17.*

‖ Plumbea, ae. f. sc. hasta, glans, &c. *A spear, or javelin done with lead, Spartian. Sever. c. 11.*

‖ Plumbatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A soldering with lead, Cassiod.*

‖ Plumbatūra, ae. f. *A soldering with lead, Cass.*

Plumbatus, a, um. part. *Leaded, beaded with lead.* Plumbatae sagittae, *Plin. 10, 50. Ut omnia vada tabulis plumbatis consterneret, Val. Max. 3, 7, 2.*

Plumbeum, i. n. *A leaden chaldron.* Plumbeum agitabis, ut defrutum & medicamenta coeant, *Col. 12, 20. Oportebit oleo bono plumbea ipsa intrinsecus imbui, Id. 12, 19.*

Plumbeus, a, um. adj. (1) *Leaden, or of lead.* (2) *Of the colour of lead.* (3) *Dull, thick, heavy, slow.* (4) *Very grievous, or weighty.* (1) *Cui nummum nunquam credam plumbeum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 120. Plumbei canales, leaden pipes, Col. 8, 3. (2) Plumbeus color, Plin. 11, 114. Plumbei smaragdi, Id. 37, 18. (3) Nisi planè in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. = Caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, a blockhead, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. O plumbeum pugionem! Cic. de Fin. 4, 18. (4) Si quid divitiis benefacias, plumâ levior est gratia, si quid peccatum sit, plumbeas iras gerunt, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18. Cum illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret, to be knocked down with a pea, Cic. Att. 1, 16.*

Plumbo, āre. act. *To solder with lead.* Modiolos qui indat, & plumbet operas fabri, *Cato. R. R. 21.*

Plumbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be soldered.* Neque argentum ex eo plumbatur, *Plin. 34, 48.*

Plumbosus, a, um. adj. *stimus, sup. Full of lead, or that hath much lead mixed with it.* Melior molybdaena quanto minus plumbosa, *Plin. 34, 53. Faex plumbosissima, Id. 33, 34.*

Plumbum, i. n. (1) *Lead.* (2) *Meton. A leaden pipe.* (3) *A ball, or bullet of lead, a peller.* (4) *Solder.* (5) *A plummet to rule withal.* (6) *A disease in the eye.* (1) *Argenti pondus, plumbique potestas, Lucr. 6, 1241. Plumbi duo genera, nigrum & candidum, &c. Plin. 34, 47. (2) Aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. (3) Balearico plumbum funda jactit, Ov. Met. 2, 727. Plumbum vulnificum, V. Flacc. 1, 420. (4) Eadem testa plumbo commissa manebit, Juven. 14, 310. (5) Membrana plumbo directa, Catull. 20, 8. (6) Plin. 25, 97.*

Plūmescō, is, ere. incept. *To begin to have feathers, to be fledged.* Pullus plumescit, *Plin. 10, 74.*

Plūmeus, a, um. *Of feathers.* Torus plumeus, *Ov. Met. 11, 611. Culcita plumea, a feather-bed, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. Plumeus apex, Plin. 10, 2.*

Plūmiger, a, um. adj. *That beareth feathers, Plin. 10, 27.*

Plūmipes. adj. *Rough footed with feathers, feather footed, Catull. 53, 27.*

‖ Plūmo, āre. n. (1) *To begin to have feathers.* (2) *Act. To work in feather work, to embroider, to weave with diverse colours.* (1) *Gell. 2, 29. (2) Tunicas plumandi difficultate personabiles, Vopisc. i. e. texendi vel acupingendi, Turneb.*

Plūmōsus, a, um. *Full of feathers.* Pectora plumosa, *Ov. ad Liv. 2, X x x x.*

Liv. 109. Faunus plumoso fum deus aucupio, *Propert.* 4, 2, 34.

Plumula, ae. f. dim. [à pluma] *A little feather, or plume,* Col. 8, 5.

Pluo, is, ère, plui & plui, *Plaut.* [à πλώ, unde πλύνω, lavo, *Fest.*] (1) *To rain.* (2) *Met. To shower down.* (1) Rus ut ibat, multum pluerat, *Plaut. Men. in prol.* v. 63. § In Piceno lapides pluiffe, *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 5. § Nunciatum est in monte Albano lapidibus pluiffe, *Liv.* 36, 37. (2) Nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 81. Jam bellaria adorca pluebant, *Stat. Syl.* 1, 6, 10.

† Pluor, ōris. m. *Rain, Laber.* † Pluvia. Plūralis, e. *That containeth many, plural, Quint.* 8, 6. † Plurālitās, atis. f. *The plural number, Charif.* § Singularitas, *Id.* † Numerus multitudinis, *Varr.*

Pluraliter, adv. *Plurally, Quint. Infl. Or.* 1, 6. † Plurativus, a, um. adj. *Plurativus numerus, the plural number, Gell.* 1, 16.

Plūres, plura, & pluria. plur. (1) *More, or many.* (2) *Also the dead.* (1) § Sentio in columbā plures videri colores, nec esse plus uno, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 25. (2) Quin prius me ad plures penetraui? *Plant. Trin.* 2, 2, 14. § Pauci, *Ad Herenn.* *Vid. Plus.*

Plurifariā, adv. [à pluri, ut à multi multifariam] (1) *Sundry, or several ways.* (2) *In several places.* (1) Aurigabat extructo plurifariā circo, *Suet. Calig.* 54. (2) = Legionarii plurifariā diversēque tendebant, *Suet. Galb.* 19.

Plurifarius, a, um. adj. *Of diverse fashions, Suet. Claud.* 21.

† Plūrfōrmis, m. adj. *Of sundry sorts, Apul. Florid.* 1, p. 761.

Plūrimū, adv. (1) *Most of all, very much.* (2) *For the most part, most an end.* (1) Zeuxis pingendo plurimū aliis praeftabat, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 1. (2) Domum ire pergā; ibi plurimū est, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 17.

Plūrimus, a, um. sup. [à multus, & factum est à plus pluris] (1) *Very much, very many, the most part, in great number.* (2) *Very long, or large.* (3) *Very big.* (4) *Most men.* (1) Quod me sollicitat plurimis miserum modis, *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 1, 27. Iustitia jucunditatis plurimum affert, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 16. § Plurimum gravitatis, concinnitatis minimum, *Id.* (2) Cui plurima cervix, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 52, *interp. Serv.* Ascendebant collei qui plurimus urbi imminet, *Id. Aen.* 1, 423. (3) Si quisquam est plurimus, *Grat.* (4) Plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicit equis Argos, *Hor. Od.* 1, 7, 8. Plurimum aestimare, *Cic. pendere, to set very much by, Plaut.*

Plūris, gen. [à plus] (1) *Of more worth, value, or price.* (2) *Dear, more expensive.* (1) Ager nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 12. Eloquentia pluris est quam juris civilis scientia, *Id. Topic.* 22. (2) Pluris aedificamus, *Col.* 1, 4.

Plus, ōris. in sing. n. pl. plures, plura, & pluria [à πλὺς, contr. plus, *Beem.*] (1) *More.* (2) *Pluris, of more value, more to be esteemed.* (3) *Plures, the dead.* (1) Cum nom. Plus decem millia capta, *Liv. i. e. plus hominum quam.* Cum gen. Plus plūque sapientiae, *Plaut. Cum acc.* Plus trecentos colaphos infregit mihi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 46. Cum abl. Tecum anno plus vixit, *Cic.* § Plure vendunt quod pro minore emptum, *Lucil.* De illius peccatis plura dicit, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 33. Quanto est res amplior, pluria eo dispergit corpora, *Lucr.* 2, 1134. (2) Pluris se putare quam mundum, arrogantis est, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. (3) *Vid. Plures-seorsum.*

Plūs, adv. *More, longer, better.* Quos dum ferias, tibi plūs noceas, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 5. Dies plūs minūs triginta, *about thirty days over or under, more or less, quod alias dic.* Plūve minūve, *Mart.* 8, 71. Plūs satis, *Ter. Enn.* 1, 2, 5. Plūs plūque, *more and more, Cic.*

† Pluscūla, ae. f. *A buckle, or clasp, Litt. ex Plaut.* Pluscūlum, i. n. *Somewhat more.* Pluscūlum rationis, *Lucr.* 4, 620. liquoris, *Plin.* 16, 19. mellis, *Col.*

Pluscūlum, adv. *Somewhat more, or too much.* Invitavit sese in coenā pluscūlum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 127.

Pluscūlus, a, um. dim. [à plus] *A little more.* Plusculā suppellectile opus est, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 61.

Plūteus, ei. & pluteum, i. *Vitr.* [de cuius etym. nihil constat.] (1) *A kind of engine made of boards like a penthouse, and covered with twigs, hair, clothes, and raw hides, moving with three wheels, under which approaches were made in the besieging of a city.* (2) *The cover, or top of the galleries in which they made their approaches.* (3) *A shelter in form of a turret over their heads who played the battering engine.* (4) *A press, butch, case, or other place to keep books, or pictures in.* (5) *The closure between the pillars, or the space and distance of the lower pillars from the higher, in the front, or fore part.* (6) *A parapet, or breast-work.* (7) *Boards with which anything is encompassed, or inclosed.* (8) *The bedstead, or bed's-head of those beds on which they lay at meals.* (9) *Also a desk to write on.* (10) *Also a chair-back, or a shelf.* (1) *Veg.* 4, 15. (2) Quod deustos pluteos turrium videbant, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 25. (3) Supra caput collocatum erat pluteum, *Vitruv.* 10, 20. (4) Et jubet archetypos pluteum servare *Cleanthas, Juv.* 2, 7. (5) *Vitruv.* (6) *Vitruv.* (7) *Fest.* (8) § Coenanti modo ad

pluteum, modo ad pedes stare discinctos passus est, *Suet. Cal.* 26. § Sponda *Mart.* (9) *Perf.* 1, 105. (10) *Ulp.*

Plūvia, ae. f. [à pluo plui, sc. aqua, propr. est. adject. *Cic.* enim dixit expresse *aqua pluvia*] Metuo pluvias, *Cic. Att.* 15, 16. Ingens pluvia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 325. tenues pluviae, *Id. ibid.* 92.

Plūviālis, e. adj. (1) *Rainy, of rain, showery.* (2) *Bringing, or causing rain.* (1) Aqua pluvialis, rain water, *Col.* 1, 5. Undis pluvialibus auctus torrens, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 219. (2) Pluviales Austri, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 429. § Pluviales haedi, *two stars in the heavens so called, because their rising and setting was accompanied with tempestuous weather, Id. Aen.* 9, 668. Signum pluviale capillae, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 113.

Plūviātīlis, e. adj. *Rainy, or of rain.* Aqua pluviatilis, *Gell.* 7, 3.

Plūviōsus, a, um. adj. *Very rainy, full of rain.* Nubilo occasu pluviosam hiemem denunciat, *Plin.* 18, 25.

Plūvius, a, um. adj. (1) *Of rain, rainy.* (2) *Bringing, or causing rain, showery.* (1) Aqua pluvia, *Cic. Topic.* 9. (2) Auster pluvius, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 66. Pluvius arcus, *the rainbow.* *Hor. A. P.* 18. Pluvii venti, *Id. Od.* 1, 17, 4. Pluvius Jupiter, *Tibull.* 1, 7, 26.

* Plynteria, orum. [à πλύνω, quod deae ornamenta tum laverent] *Holidays among the Athenians dedicated to Ceres, Coel. Rhod.* 14, 9.

P ante N.

* Pneumāticus, a, um. [à πνεῦμα, spiritus, quod à πνέω, spiro] *Spiritual, windy.* Pneumatica organa, *engines to draw up water out of a well by the help of air, or wind, as we see in a syringe, Plin.* 19, 20. Pneumatica ratio, *Id.* 7, 38.

P ante O.

Po, pro populo & potissimū, positum est in Saliari carmine, *Fest.*

† Pocillātor, ōris. m. *A cupbearer, he that waiteth on one's cup.* Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulerat, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 186. † A poculis fervus.

Pōcillum, i. n. dim. [à poculum] *A little cup.* Pocillum fictile, *Cato, c.* 156. Pocillum mulli, *Liv.* 10, 42.

Pōcūlentus, a, um. adj. *Any thing that may be drank.* Esculentis & poculentis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. leg. & potulentis.

Pōcūlum, i. n. [à potione, vel potu dict. qu. potaculum] *Any kind of cup, a drinking pot, or bowl.* (2) *Meton. The liquor that is drunk, a draught, a potion.* (3) *A banquet, or feast.* (1) Duo pocula caelata, *Cic. sagina, Virg. Ecl.* 3, 37. (2) Tecum una pocula potitet, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 26. Pocula ducentia somnos, *Hor. Epod.* 14, 3. (3) Illis diligenter legibus, quae poculis imponebantur, obtemperabat, *Cic.*

* Pōdāger, gri. adj. *Gouty, troubled with the gout in the feet.* Atque nihil prorsus stare putat podager, *Claud. Epigr.* 29, 4. Nunquam poëtor nisi podager, *Enn. ap. Prisc.* 8.

* Pōdāgra, ae. f. [ex πᾶς, ποδός, pes, pedis, & ἄγρᾱ, captura] *The gout in the feet.* Locuples podagra, *Juv.* 13, 96. nodosa, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 3, 23. tarda, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 32.

* Pōdagricus, a, um. adj. *Troubled with the gout.* Equitare podagricis alienum est, *Gell.* 4, 27. Podagricus homo, *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

Pōdagrōlus, a, um. adj. [à podagra] *Gouty, full of the gout.* Podagrosis pedibus, *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 8.

* Podargus, pedibus albis vel velox, nomen canis, [ex πᾶς, ποδός, pes, pedis, & ἄγρᾱ, albus] *Whitefoot, Litt. ex Ov.*

* Pōdēris, e. Poderem tunicam, *Apul. ποδήρης, i. e. talaris, ad pedes pertinens, reaching down to the feet. † Talaris, Cic.*

* Podēris, is. f. [ex πᾶς, pes, & ἄρῃ, apto] *Vestitum podere, Apoc.* 1, 13. *a long garment down to the feet, without plaits, or wrinkles, which priests used, and soldiers also in war, a cassock, a surplice.*

* Pōdex, icis. m. [à pedo, is. ut à πείδω, πορδῆ, à pendo, pondus] *The arse, the fundament, the breech, the bum.* Turpis podex, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 5.

* Podismus, i. m. *A measuring out of ground by the feet, Veget.* † Pedaturam Latine vocat *Frontinus.*

Podium, ii. n. πώδιον [vel quia pedis modo projectura illa, quae podium facit, procedat; vel quia ad pedes aedificiorum strui consueverit, sive quod in eo pedibus haeremus, *M.*] (1) *An open gallery made without the walls of an house, for people to stand and behold things in, a balcony, or building jutting out.* (2) *A sort of scaffold, or stage whereon beehives were set.* (3) *That part of the theatre next the Orchestra, where the emperor and noble personages sat to see plays acted.* (1) *Vitruv.* 3, 3. (2) Podia ternis alta pedibus fabricantur inducta testaceo, &c. — & supra haec podia alvearia collocentur, *Pallad.* (3) Toto podio adaptato spectare consueverat, *Suet. Neron.* 12. *vid. & Juv.* 2, 143. & seq.

* Poecile, es. f. sc. porticus, ποικίλη σοά, i. e. varia, ob multiplicem picturam. *A gallery at Athens where the Stoics were wont to walk and discourse, Nep. Miltiad.* 6.

* Poëma,

* Poëma, ätis. n. [*ἀ ποίημα*, facio]. *A poem, a copy of verses, a piece of poetry.* Varium & elegans omni ferè numero poëma facere, *Cic. Acad. 1, 3.* Egregium poëma, *Id.* Neque numerosa esse, ut poëma, neque extra numerum, ut sermo vulgi est, debet oratio, *Id. Orat. 195.*

* Poemēnis, f. [*ἀ ποιμήν*, pastor] *A bitch's name, Keeper, Ov. Met. 3, 215.*

* Poena, ae. f. (1) *Punishment, penalty, pain.* (2) *Re morse, torment, regret.* (3) *A fury.* (4) *Any evil, or suffering.* (5) *A payment of loss at game.* (6) *Allo a fault, or fault worthy of punishment.* (1) & Poenā & proemio contineri remp. dixit Solon, *Cic.* & Ne major poena quam culpa sit, cavendum est, *Id. Offic. 1, 28.* Perjurii poena divina exitium, humana dedecus, *Id. de Legg. 2, 9.* Conscriptum praetores cum poenā, *Id.* (2) Heu quantum poenae misero mens conscia donat, *Luc. 7, 784.* (3) = O Poena! o Furia sociorum, *Cic. in Pison. 37.* Et flammās & saeva quatit mihi verbera Poena, *Virg. in Culicē.* (4) Mors ultima poena est, *Luc. 8, 395.* (5) Ov. (6) Poenam octupli commissam non exquebatur, *Cic.* ¶ Poenas dare, sufferre, pendere, dependere, solvere, exsolvere, subire, persolvere, *Cic. reddere, to be punished, Sall.* ¶ Ire in poenas, *Ov. Met. 5, 668.* Afficere poenā, *Cic. Off. 2, 18.* Capere poenas, *Sall. exigere de aliquo, Ov. Confurgere in poenam, Plin. 8, 17.* Expetere poenam alicujus rei, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 43.* Irrogare poenas peccatis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 318.* Multare poenā aliquem, *Cic. pro C. Balb. 42.* Petere poenam ab aliquo, *Id. de Inv. 1, 19.* Poscere poenas, *Virg. Aen. 2, 72.* recipere ab aliquo, *Id. Aen. 4, 656.* repetere, *Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 67.* Reposcere ad poenas aliquem, *Virg. Aen. 2, 139.* Sumere poenas, *to punish, Cic. de Inv. 2, 84.* Decere illos aequo animo reliquum pati laborem dum pro civibus suis poenas caperent, *Sall. B. Jug. 71.*

Poenālis, e. adj. *Penal, belonging to, or appointed for pain and punishment.* Poenalis opera, *Plin. 18, 29.*

Poenārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to punishment.* Poenariae actiones, *Quint. 4, 3.*

† Poenica pavimenta [*ἀ Poenis*] *Paved with marble brought out of Numidia, Fest. † Punica.*

Poeniceus, a, um. adj. *Poeniceus color, a red colour, Lucr. 5, 939.* Poeniceis indutus tunicis, *Valer. Max. 2, 4, 6.*

† Poenio, is, ire, & poenior, iri. *To punish.* ¶ Hujus antiquae scripturae exempla ex MSS. libr. Ciceronis aliorumque profert *Pareus, Lexic. crit. p. 943.* ubi hodiè in libb. impressis punire legitur. † Punio.

Poenitendus, a, um. adj. [*à verbo poenitet*] *To be repented of, to be misliked.* Sub haud poenitendo magistro, *Liv. 1, 35.* Ager colono poenitendus, *Col. 2, 2.* Factum poenitendum, *Suet. Vesp. 10.*

Poenitens, tis. part. *Repenting himself, penitent.* Lepidus poenitens consilii, *Sall. ap. Charif. facti, Suet. Vitell. 15.* Signa poenitentis de matrimonio Agrippinae, *Id. Claud. 43.*

Poenitentia, ae. f. [*à poeniteo, quod à poena*] (1) *Repentance, an after sorrow.* (2) *Dislike, slighting.* (1) Poenitentiam celerem, sed seram & inutilem sequi, *Liv. 31.* Virtutibus effecit ut civitas poenitentiam ageret; quod, &c. *Val. Max. 3, 4, 2.* (2) Tam secunda illis aliorum vitae poenitentia est, *Plin. 5, 15.*

¶ Poenitentiālis, e. *Penitential, Eccl.*

¶ Poenitentiarius, ii. m. *A penitentiary, one that heareth confessions, and enjoineth penance, Hier.*

Poeniteo, ēre, ui. [*ex poena*] *To vex, or cause remorse to.* Sapientis est proprium nihil, quod poenitere possit, facere, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 28.* Et me quidem haec conditio nunc non poenitet, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50.*

Poenitet, ebat, uit, ēre. imperf. [*à poeniteo*] (1) *It repenteth, it grieveth, vexeth, or troubleth.* I, thou, he, we, &c. are sorry, troubled, grieved, (2) or, ashamed of; (3) wish a thing never had been done. (1) Stant & oves circum; nostri nec poenitet illas. (2) Nec te poeniteat pecoris, divine poëta, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 16, 17.* (3) Quarum rerum si quem poeniteat, eum victoriae P. R. poenitere, *Cic. pro Domo, 8.*

† Poenitudo, inis. f. *Repentance, Non. ex Pacuv.*

† Poeniturus, a, um. part. *That will, or shall repent, or be sorry.* Neque te, neque quenquam arbitror poeniturum laudis, *Acc.* † Eousque processum est, ut non poeniturum pro non acturo poenitentiam Sallustius dixerit, *Quint. 9, 3.*

* Poësis, is. f. [*ἀ ποίησις*, facio] *A poet's work, poetry.* Anacreontis tota poësis est amatoria, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 33.* & Quamvis sit claris coloribus picta vel poësis vel oratio, *Id. de Orat. 3, 25.* & Poësis & poëma hanc habet distantiam: poësis est textus scriptorum; poëma inventio parva quae paucis verbis expeditur, *Non. Hinc Ang. poesy.*

* Poëta, ae. m. (1) *An artist, a cunning contriver.* (2) *A poet, one that writeth, or maketh verses.* (1) Tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 3.* (2) & Adstrictior versu poëta oratoris virtutes persequitur, *Cic. Orat. 20.*

* Poëtica, ae. & poëtice, es. f. *The art of poets, or of making verses, poetry.* O praecelaram emendatricem vitae, poëticam! *Cic. Tusc. 4, 32.*

Poëticè, adv. *After the manner of poets, poetically.* Ut poëticè loquar, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 4.*

Poëticus, a, um. adj. (1) *Pertaining to a poet, poetical.* (2) *Feigned by the poets.* (1) Numerus poëticus, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 33.* Poëticum verbum, *Id. de Orat. 3, 38.* (2) Dii poëtici, *Recent.*

¶ Poëtificus, a, um. *That maketh one a poet, Enn.*

† Poëtor, ari. dep. *To make verses, to play the poet.* Nunquam poëtor, nisi podager, *Enn. ap. Prisc. 8.* † Poëma condere, componere, *Cic. facere, Hor.*

Poëtria, ae. f. *A poetess, or she poet.* Plurimarum fabularum poëtria, *Cic. pro Coel. 27.* pica, *Perf. in prol.*

* Pōgōnias, ae. m. *A sort of comet, or blazing star, with a beard, Plin. 2, 22.*

Pol, i. e. per Pollucem. *An adverb of swearing by Pollux, Plaut. Ter.*

¶ Polaris, e. adj. *Belonging to the pole, polar, Astron.*

* Pōlēa, ae. f. [*ἀ πόλος*, pullus, *πώλιον*, sc. *κόπος*] finis pullinus, *The dung that the she ass voideth before foaling, Plin. 28, 81.*

* Pōlēmonia, ae. f. *An herb called wild sage, beben.* Some use it for horse mint. = Polemoniam alii Philetaeriam à certamine regum inventionis appellant, *Plin. 25, 28.*

* Pōlēmoniūm, ii. m. *Idem. Varr.*

Pōlenta, ae. f. [*ex polline à πάλυνειν, i. e. φρεῖν, vel πόσσειν, unde fuerat πάλυνη, i. e. farina conspersa*] (1) *Barley flour dried at the fire, and fried after it bath lain soaking in water one night.* (2) *A kind of coarse country food.* (1) Polenta à farinā hordei distat, eò quod torretur *Plin. 22, 59.* (2) Ubi flent nequam homines, qui polentam pransitant, *Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 18.*

Pōlentārius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to barley so dressed.* Ex unoquoque eorum exciam crepitum polentarium, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16.*

* Polia, ae. f. [*ἀ πόλος*, pullus equinus] (1) *An herd, or drove of beasts, or the training up, or teaching horses.* (2) = Also a kind of gem. (1) Ulp. = Equaria, *Varr.* (2) *Plin. 37, 73.*

Polibant. imperf. [*à polio*] ex more antiq. *Virg. Aen. 8, 436.*

Pōliendus, a, um. part. *To be polished, set off, or adorned.* Orationis poliendae ignarus, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 14.*

Polimen, inis. n. *A polishing, Apul. 700.*

Polimentum, i. n. Polimenta, ait Verrius, antiqui diceb. testiculos porcorum cum eos castrabant, *Fest. sc. postquam ex illo folliculo evaginati essent in castratione, Scal. nim. à pola, unde polire, i. e. pilā ludere, quod à πάλαν, unde & follis: vel quod ad similit. vestium poliantur, the staves of bags when they be gelded.* Polimenta porcina, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28.*

Pōlio, is, ire, ivi, itum. act. [*polit, pilā ludit, vel à πάλαν, splendidus, unde πάλαν, splendidum reddo*] (1) *To make smooth, to plane, to trim, to deck, to adorn, to make neat, fine, gay.* (2) *To polish.* (3) *To furbish.* (4) *To set off.* (5) *To rake, or harrow ground.* (6) *To winnow corn.* (7) *Also to play at ball.* (1) Rogum asciā ne polito, *Verba antiq. legis ap. Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.* (2) Squatinā lignum & eborā poliantur, *Plin. 9, 14.* Nec fragili geminae poliantur pumice frontes, *Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 11.* (3) Qui polit arma decorum Lemnius, *Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 48.* Hinc polio, onis, q. vide. (4) Carmina polire sollicitā curā, *Ov. ex Pont. 1, 5, 61.* (5) Enn. (6) *Vid. Caton. R. R. 136. & Col.* (7) Polit, pilā ludit, *Fest.*

* Pōlion, i. m. [*ἀ πολίον, canus*] *A sort of herb, whose leaves appear white in the morning, of a purple colour at noon, and blue when the sun setteth, Plin. 21, 84.*

Pōlior, iri. pass. *To be polished, &c. Vid. Polio.*

¶ Polio, onis. m. *An armour dresser, a furbisher, or scowerer of harness.* Poliones & custodes armorum, *Callistrat. f. C.*

Pōlitè, adv. ius. comp. *Finely, gayly, neatly, trimly, smoothly, exquisitely.* = Ornate & politè dicere, *Cic. pro Coel. 3.* Quaedam limantur à me politius, *Id. Acad. 2, 1, 1.*

* Pōlitia, ae. f. [*ἀ πολιεία, civis. Them. πόλις, civitas*] *The governance, polity, or rule of a town, or commonwealth, civil government.* In Platonis Politia, *Cic. de Div. 1, 30.*

* Pōliticus, a, um. *Politic, or pertaining to government, civil.* Libri politici, *Coel. Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 1.* Theses politicae, *Id. Att. 9, 3.*

Politio, onis. f. verb. *A polishing, trimming, decking, or husbanding.* Recipiens in se politionem, *Vitruv. 7, 3.* Omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, *Fest.* Agrorum cultus diligenter, *Non. † Cultus, cultura.*

Pōlitor, onis. m. verb. [*à polio*] (1) *An harness scowerer, or armourer.* (2) *Also a tiller, or dresser of ground.* (1) Politor gemmarum, *Firm. 4, 7.* (2) *Vid. Cato R. R. 136.*

Pōlitulus, a, um. dim. [*à politus*] *Somewhat fine.* Opus est huc limatulo & politulo tuo iudicio, *Cic. Fam. 7, 34.*

Pōlitura, ae. f. *A trimming, polishing, garnishing, or smoothing, Plin. 11, 28.*

Pōlitus, a, um. part. adj. ior, comp. (1) *Polished, set off, decked, trimmed, made fine.* (2) Adj. or, comp. flimus, sup. Trim, neat, spruce, polite. (1) Effigies summis ingeniis expressa & polita, *Cic. pro Arch. Poet. 12.* (2) Politus tuo ingenio, *Cic.* = Polita, urbana, & elegans oratio, *Id. de Cl. Or. 82.* Politionis humanitatis expers, *Id. de Orat. 2, 17.* Omni liberali

liberali doctrinā politissimus, *Id. Fam.* 13, 1. = *Pictus*, perfectus, accuratus, *Id.*

* *Polium*, ii. n. *A kind of herb called poley*, *Plin.* 21, 84. *Vid. Polion.*

Pollen, inis, n. [*ἀπὸ πῶλον*, quod idem notat, *Hes.*] (1) *Fine flour, or the dust that flieth in the mill.* (2) *Synecd. Alio the small dust of any thing.* (1) *Fumi ac pollinis plena coquendo fit faxo & molendo, Ter. Adelph.* 5, 3, 60. (2) *Thuris polline equi armī linantur, Col.* 6, 30. & *Incertus sum tam recti casus, quam generis huius vocab.*

Pollens, tis, nom. ex part. *Able to do much, having great power, powerful, of great force, or virtue, abounding with.* Genus *pollens*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 28. *matrona, Ov. Met.* 5, 508. § *Vini pollens liber, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 21. § *opibus, Lucr.* 1, 60. *literis, V. Max.* 3, 3, ext. 1. *Astus pollentior armis, Sil. Ital.* 14, 339. *pollentissimus Nilus, Alcim. Avit.*

Pollentia, ac. f. *Power, puissance, might, sway.* *Impiorum potior pollentia quam innocentum, Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 4.

Polleo, ēre, n. [*ab ant. πῶλος, i. e. πῶλος, multus, nam pollere est multum valere*] (1) *To be able, to be very strong, mighty, of great force and virtue, or power, to bear rule, or sway, to carry a stroke, to prevail much, to excel and exceed.* (2) *To be better, or more useful.* (3) *Imperf. It is profitable, or more advantageous.* (1) *Qui in repub. plurimum pollebant, Caes. B. G.* 1, 4. = *Qui plus potest polletque, Liv.* 8, 7. *Ad fidem faciendam iustitia plus pollet, Cic. Offic.* 2, 9. § *Pollelere adversum omnes, Plin.* 16, 34. § *apud aliquem, Cic. Parad.* 5. (2) *Ex oleo & aqua Ciliciae pollet, Plin.* 36, 47. *de cotibus.* (3) *Is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat multorum obedire tempori, Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 69.

Pollex, icis, m. & *digitus pollex* [*dict. quod vi & potestate inter caetros digitos plurimum polleat, inde & ἀρχηγός dictus, qu. manus altera, Atticus Capito ap. Macrob.*] (1) *The thumb of the hand.* (2) *The great toe of the foot.* (3) *Also a thumb's breadth.* (1) *Pollex, non index, Cic. Att.* 13, 44. (2) *Lepidus incussio pollice limini cubiculi, &c. Plin.* 7, 54. (3) *Digitus pollicis crassitudine, Caes. B. G.* 3, 13. ¶ *Vertere pollicem, to condemn one, Juv.* 3, 36. ¶ *Premere pollicem, to favour one, Plip.* 28, 5. *Infestus pollex, a sign of displeasure, Quint.* ¶ *Aliquid utroque pollice laudare, highly to commend, or approve of, Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 66. *Fingere aliquid preffo pollice, to put, or set in order, to regulate, Prop.* 3, 10, 14.

Pollicaris, e, adj. *Of a thumb's breadth, or thickness.* *Pollicaris latitudo, Plin.* 15, 26. = *Crassitudo*, 13, 23.

Pollicens, tis, part. *Promising.* *Multa pollicens, si se conservasset, Nep. Them.* 8. *Pollicente se Campsam traditurum, Liv.* 23, 1.

Polliceor, eri, itus sum. dep. & † *polliceo*, comm. *Priscian.* [*ex per & liceor, pro polliceor, ut sit prop. pretium pro merce offerre ac promittere*] (1) *To promise, to engage, to assure.* (2) *To affirm certainly, to warrant.* (3) *To offer.* (1) *Ad eam rem operam suam pollicentur, Cic. Div. in Verr.* 6. § *Negabon' velle me, modò qui sum pollicitus ducere? Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 6. § *Quod nos de Cn. Pompeio pollicemur, id ille facile perficiet, Cic. pro Domo.* 7. *Ne dares, ne polliceres, Varr. ap. Non.* (2) *Pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo, Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 37. (3) *Servos in quaestionem polliceri, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 28. § *Pollicemur sponte, promittimus rogati, Serv. sed aliquando fallit.*

Pollicitans, tis, part. *Promising often.* *Pollicitans & nihil ferens, Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 36.

Pollicitatio, onis, f. verb. *A free and willing promise.* *Pollicitationes tuas hinc aufer, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 17.

¶ *Pollicitator*, oris, m. verb. *He that promises, Dig.* 4. *Promissor, Hor.*

Pollicitor, ari, freq. [*à polliceor*] *To promise often, to make many promises.* *Pollicitando illorum animos lactas? Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 9.

Pollicitum, i. n. *A promise.* *Memores polliciti, Col.* 11, 3. *Dives pollicitis, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 444.

Pollicitus, a, um, part. (1) *Having promised.* (2) *Pass. Promised, assured, warranted.* (1) *His auxilium suum pollicitus, Caes. B. G.* 4, 19. (2) *Torus pollicitus, Ov. Ep.* 21, 140.

Pollinarius, a, um, part. *Pertaining to fine flour, or meal.* *Cribrum pollinarium, Plaut. Poen.* 3, 1, 10.

Pollincio, ire, xi, etum, act. [*de etym. vid. Pollinctor ap. Voss.*] *To dress, chest, or perfume a body with ointment, to embalm, to do all things pertaining to burial, to carry the dead to burial, to bury.* *Quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Plaut. Poen. prol.* 63.

Pollinctor, oris, m. verb. *qui funera procurat, Non.* *qui pollincit vel pollingit.* (1) *He that washeth the dead body with ointments, an embalmer of the dead.* (2) *A sexton, or he that buryeth the dead.* (1) *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 63. (2) *Sidon.*

¶ *Pollinctum*, i. n. *A funeral supper.* 4 *Coena funeris, Pers.*

Pollinctura, ae. f. *The dressing, chesting, or embalming of dead bodies, Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 6. *ubi al. leg. polluctura.*

Pollinctus, a, um, adj. *Prepared for its funeral.* *Pollinctum corpus, Val. Max.* 7, 7, 4.

Pollintio, onis, f. verb. *A dividing of the flour, or meal got-*

ten in the mill, or bakehouse, Cato R. R. 136. *interp. Sipont. ubi ferè libb. impressi politio.*

Pollintor, oris, m. [*à polline*] *One that boulteeth, or sifteth out meal, Cato R. R.* 136. *ubi hodie politor, q. v.*

Pollis, inis, m. ut *sanguis.* *Fine flour.* *Addito pollinem polentae, Cato R. R.* 156. *vid. Pollen.*

Pollubrum, i. n. & *polubrum, Fest.* [*à polluo, i. e. perluo, ut à pelluo pelvis.* *Quid si polum, i. e. labrum, dicamus?*] *A basin to wash in, a bowl, a wash bowl.* *Pollubrum sinistra manu teneto, Fab. Pictor ap. Non.* *Argento pollubro & aureo gutto, Liv. ap. Non.* 4 *Pelvis, Varr.*

Polluceo, ēre, xi, etum [*ex per, & luceo, pro pelluceo: vel quòd sacrificii lumina admodum lucerent, Sipont. vel quòd splendor epuli pellucet, Turn.*] (1) *To make ready a sumptuous banquet to be offered in sacrifice to Jupiter, or Hercules.* (2) *To flourish, to make bright, and beautify.* (1) *Jovi dapali calignam vini quantum vis polluceto, Cato,* 132. *Uti decumam partem Herculi polluceam, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 80. (2) *Quam nitidis hilares pollucet foetibus horti, Col.* 10, 290. *al. collucet, fortasse rectius.*

Pollucibilis, e, adj. *Chargeable costly, sumptuous, stately.* *Coena pollucibilis, Macrob. Sat.* 2, 13. 4 *Opipara, dubia.*

Pollucibiliter, adv. *Magnificently, costly, gallantly.* *Pollucibiliter obsonare, i. e. opipare, Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 23.

Polluctè, adv. *i. e. opipare.* *Bravely, nobly, sumptuously.* *Polluctè prodigum esse amatorem addeccet, Plaut. in Nervolaria.*

Polluctum, i. n. *Coena opipara, propriè convivium vel sacrificium, quod Jovi dapali, Herculi, aliisve fieret [à polluceo, q. splendida esset]* (1) *A costly banquet prepared for, and sacrificed to the gods, chiefly Jupiter and Hercules.* (2) *Any common feast, good cheer.* (1) *Plin.* 32, 10. (2) *Neque sit quicquam pollucti domi, Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3. *sub fin.*

Polluctura, ae. f. (1) *A sacrifice, or feast to Jupiter, or Hercules.* (2) *Good cheer.* (1) *Ex significatione verbi polluceo.* (2) *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 6.

Polluctus, a, um, part. *Libatus five cumalatus, largiter exceptus & tractatus. Consecrated, tithed out, properly of tenths to Hercules, Varr.* *Non sum pollucta pago, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 11. *i. e. communis & exposita pago, Turn. Met.* *Polluctus virgis, soundly beaten, Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 38.

Pollucendus, a, um, part. *To be polluted.* *Pollucendam pendendamque rempublicam relinquere, Tac. Hist.* 2, 76, 5.

Polluo, ēre, ui, utum, act. *pro pelluo, ut polliceo, pro pelliceor [ex per, & luo, i. e. lavo; al. à φοῦναι, i. e. μολύναι, Hes. quid si à per & lues, ut inficere sit prima notio? Certè Cicero innuere videtur, cum ait. Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret, De Haresp. Resp.* 12.] (1) *To infect, poison, or invenom.* (2) *To defile, distain, corrupt, or make filthy, to pollute, soil, or marr.* (3) *To violate, break, or infringe.* (1) *Affatu populos, urbisque, domosque polluit, Ov. Am.* 2, 794. *de invidia.* (2) = § *Noluerunt nudos in flumen dejicere, ne ipsum polluerent, quòd caetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 26. *Auro ne pollue formam, Tibull.* 1, 9, 17. (3) *Cum omnia divina atque humana jura scelere nefario polluisset, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 23.

Polluor, i. utus, pass. *To be defiled, or polluted.* *Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 21. = *Sacra quae ab isto uno sic polluta & violata sunt, &c. Cic. Verr.* 5, 72.

Pollutus, a, um, part. & adj. ex part. or, comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Defiled, polluted, soiled.* (2) *Violated, broken, infringed.* (3) *Unchaste.* (1) *Mensa nullo cruore polluta, Sil.* 7, 183. & *Met.* *Pubis delicta augebat pollutio ipsa senectus, Id.* 11, 47. *Pollutissimus dives, Apul. Met.* 9, p. 305. (2) *Linquere pollutum hospitium, Virg. Aen.* 3, 61. (3) § *Cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Catull.* 60, 46.

Polvinar, aris, n. [*à polis five polulis, quod ex alutaceo scorto fieret, ut sit σκῦτιον προσκεφάλαιον, uti vocat Poll.*] *A cushion, or pillow, a squab, Varr.*

† *Polulus*, pro paululus, *Cato,* 21.

* *Pölus*, i. m. [*Th. πῶλος, verso*] (1) *The pole, the end, or point of the axletree whereon astronomers imagine heaven to be turned.* (2) * *Heaven.* (3) * *Any part of heaven, especially the furthestmost.* (1) *Quoniam terra à verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, &c. Plin.* 2, 13. *tòtque tuli terræ casus pelagòque, quot inter occultum stellae conspicuumque polum, the arctic and antartic pole, Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 108. (2) *Polus dum sidera pascet, Virg. Aen.* 1, 612. § *Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polumque, Id. Aen.* 251. (3) *Inonuere poli, Virg. Aen.* 1, 94.

* *Polyacanthos*, [*ex πῶλος, multus, & ἀκανθα, spina*] *A certain rough herb with many prickles, a starthistle, or calthrop, Plin.* 21, 56.

* *Polyanthes*, i. n. [*Th. ἄθος, flos*] *An herb called crowfoot, goldcup, or goldknop, bachelor button, Plin.* 27, 90.

* *Polybutes*, ae. m. [*Th. βῦς, bos*] *He who bath a great many oxen, Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

* *Polychrestus*, a, um. [*ex πολλός, multus, & χρεστός, utilis. Th. χερόμας, utor*] *Very useful, sovereign, Apic.* 1, 1. *Corr. Polygrethus.*

* *Polycnemon*. [*Th. πνῆμη, tibia*] *dict. quasi multarum tibiarum herba. An herb like wild savory, or organy, Plin.* 26, 90.

* *Polygala,*

* Polygala, ae. vel polygalon. [Th. γάλα, lac] *The herb milkwort*, Plin. 27, 96.

* Polygamia, ae. f. *The having more wives than one, polygamy*, Ap. recentiores.

* Polygāmus, a, um. [ex πολλός, multus, & γαμία, uxorem duco] *He that hath, or hath had many wives*, Recentiores.

* Polygonāton, n. [ex πολλός, multus, & γόνυ, genu. Them. γώνια, angulus] *The herb Solomon's seal*, Plin. 22, 18.

* Polygonius, a, um. *Having many corners*. Polygoniae turre, Vitruv. 1, 5.

* Polygonoides. [ex πολλός, multus, & γόνυ, genu, & εἶδος, species. Th. εἶδω, video] *An herb having leaves like laurel, long and thick, good against serpents*, Plin. 24, 90. = Daphnoides, Id.

* Polygonon, i. n. *The herb knotgrass, broadwort, good to staunch blood*, Plin. 27, 91. = Sanguinaria, Id.

* Polygrammos, i. f. [ex πολλός, & γραμμή, litera. Them. γράφω, scribo] *A kind of jasper stone with many white streaks*, Plin. 37, 37.

* Polyhistor, ōris. m. [ex πολλός, & ἵστωρ, sciens] (1) *A learned knowing man, that hath read much*. (2) Also a title of Solinus's book, q. d. a collection of histories. (1) C. Alexandrum propter antiquitatis notitiam, polyhistorem multi vocabant, Suet. de Clar. Gramm. c. 20. Vid. Librum.

† Polyloquus, a, um. *He that speaketh much*. Vox hybrida, Litt. ex Plaut.

* Polymēus, i. m. [ex πολλός, & μῆλον, ovis] *A great sheepmaster*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

|| Polymitarii, ii. m. *An embroiderer, a worker with silk and gold in tissue, or tapestry*, Bibl. † Plurimis liciis texens, Plin.

Pölymitus, a, um. [Th. μίτρον, licium] *Embroidered, or wove with threads of divers colours, twined, or twisted with silk of divers colours*. Plurimis liciis texere, quae polymita appellant, Alexandria instituit, Plin. 8, 74.

* Polymyxos. c. g. on, n. [Th. μύξα, mucus] *A lamp with divers matches, a candle with several wicks, a branch with divers lights*. Lucerna polymyxos, Lemma ap. Mart. 14, 41. Latine multa habens ellychnia, vel multas gerens myxas, Id.

* Polyonymus, a, um. [Th. ὀνομα, nomen] *Having many names*, Prisc.

* Polyplusius, a, um. [Th. πλούτος, divitiae] *Very rich*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 27.

* Polypodium, ii. n. *The herb called oakfern, or polypody*, Plin. 16, 92.

~ Polypōsus, a, um. *He that hath a cancer in his nose*. ☞ Nasutum volo, nolo polyposum, Mart. 12, 37.

* Polypōton, i. n. [ex πολλός, multus, & πῶσις, casus. Th. πῶσω, cado] (1) *That hath many cases*. (2) Also a figure in rhetoric, when the same word is varied by its several terminations. (1) Ex usu Graecorum. (2) Exemplo sint sequentia, Tu mihi aliquid, aliquo modo, alicundē, ab aliquibus blatis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 13. Quales vos praebeuistis, tales populo Romano praebeatis, Cic.

* Pölypus, i. vel podis. m. [πολύπους, multis, i. e. octo- nis pedibus, indē dict.] (1) *A fish called pourcontrol, or many feet, changing its colour like the place where it is, and holding every thing fast which it layeth hold of*. (2) *A disease in the nose called noli me tangere, breeding a piece of flesh that oftentimes stifeth one, and stoppeth one's breath*. (3) *A gripping fellow, an extortioner, a pinchpenny*. (1) Plin. 9, 46. (2) Cels. 6, 8. (3) Ego istos novi polypos, qui sibi, quicquid tegerint, tenent, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 21.

* Polyrhizon, i. n. [Th. ῥίζα, radix] *A sort of herb with many and thick roots*, Plin. 27, 103. & 25, 54.

* Polyspaston, i. n. [Th. σπῆω, traho] *A windless with many pullies, or truckles*, Vitruv. 10, 5.

* Polysyllabus, a, um. *That hath many syllables*, Gramm.

* Polysyndeton, i. n. [ex πολλός, multus, συν, con, & δέω, ligo] *A figure of speech that aboundeth with conjunctions, as Terrāque, tractūque maris, coelūque profundum*, Virg. Ecl. 4, 51. Ubi fidēque, rémque, séque, téque properat perdere, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 36.

* Polytrichon, i. n. *An herb called maidens hair, wherewith they dyed the hair and kept it from shedding*, Plin. 22, 30. = Adiantum, callitrichon, Id. 37, 73.

* Polythrux, ichis. f. [Th. θείξ, capillus] (1) *Maiden hair*. (2) Also a precious stone with greenish hairs. (1) Plin. 26, 87. (2) Plin. 37, 73.

* Polyzonos. f. [ex πολλός, multus, & ζών, cingulum. Th. ζώνω, cingo] *A precious stone with many white circles about it*, Plin. 37, 73.

Pōmārium, ii. n. (1) *A place set with fruitful trees, an orchard*. (2) *A apple loft, or storehouse for fruit*. (1) Horat. Od. 1, 7, 14. (2) Plin. 15, 18.

Pomaerium. Vid. Pomoerium.

Pōmārius, ii. m. *A fruitseller, a costermonger*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 227.

Pōmēridianus, a, um. adj. [ex post, & meridies] *In the afternoon*. Pomeridianum tempus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 5. Sessio pomeridiana, Id. de Orat. 3, 30.

† Pomerium. Vid. Pomoerium.

VOL. II.

Pometum, i. n. *A place set with apple trees, &c.* Longē ab hortis, vineis, atque pometis, Pallad. R. R. 1, tit. 36.

Pōmifer, a, um. adj. *Bearing, or producing any kind of fruits, as apples, pears, cherries, olives, &c.* Pomifer autumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11. Pomifera arbor, Pallad. Febr. tit. 19. Vid. Pomum.

Pomilio, ōnis. m. (1) *A dwarf, one little of stature*. (2) It is used as well of beasts as of men. (1) Mart. 14, 212. in lemmate. (2) Pomilionum genus in omnibus animalibus est, atque etiam inter volucres, Plin. 11, 108. scrib. & pumilio.

Pomilius, a, um. *Dwarfish*. Pomiliae mulae, Mart. in lemmate, 14, 197.

Pomoerium, ii. n. [qu. post murum, nam ant. moerum dicebant quem nos murum] (1) *A space about the walls of a city, or town, as well within as without, where it was not lawful to plow or build, for fear of hindering the defence of the town*. (2) Met. *A limit, or bound*. (1) Pomoerium, verbi vim. solam intuentes, postmoerium interpretantur esse; est autem magis circa murum locus, quem in condendis urbibus quondam Etrusci, quā murum ducturi erant, certis circa terminis inaugurato consecrabant. Hoc spatium quod neque habitari, neque arari fas erat, non magis quod post murum esset, quā quod murus post id, pomoerium Romani appellarent, Liv. 1, 44. In auguriis. Quod cum idem pomoerium transiret, auspicari esset oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. Pomoerium est locus intra agrum effatum per totius urbis circuitum. pone muros regionibus certis determinatus, qui facit finem urbani auspicii, Gell. 13, 14. (2) Eo melius fecisse quosdam qui minore pomoerio finierunt, Varr.

Pomona, pomorum dea, Varr. Vid. Propr.

Pōmōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of apples, pears, &c.* Pomosis in hortis, Tibull. 1, 1, 17. Pomosa corona, Propert. 4, 2, 17.

* Pompa, ae. f. [Them. τίμω, mitto] *A pomp, a solemn sight, or show*. (2) *A train to the gods, or going solemnly by way of procession in triumph*. (3) Also a wedding, or a funeral. (4) *A retinue, or attendance*. (5) Met. *Obstentation, or show*. (1) Pomparum fercula, Cic. Offic. 1, 36. Circus erit pompa celebris, Ov. Fast. 4, 391. (2) Longae vident Capitolia pompae, Ov. Met. 1, 561. Pompa triumphi, Sil. 8, 674. (3) Obstitit in mediā candida pompa viā, Ov. Fast. 4, 906. Flebilis ibat pompa, Id. Met. 14, 749. Spoliatum exequiis & pompā cadaver, Cic. pro Mil. 13. Currum pompamque parare triumphis, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 4, 95. Licetorum pompa, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. (4) Tua pompa eo traducenda est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 17. (5) Sunt illa quidem ex rhetorum pompā, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21.

† Pompatus, a, um. adj. *Stately, set off with a show*, Tert. Pompeia ficus. [à Pompeio] *A fig dried in the sun to serve the whole year*, Plin. 15, 19.

* Pompholyx, ygis. f. [Them. τίμω, flatus] *The foil that cometh of brass, which is so light that it flieth up and sticketh to the roof and sides of the workhouse, and is called nil; also a kind of light stringy stuff, found in beds of metal-stones*, vid. Plin. 34, 33. & Dioscor. 1, 5.

* Pompilos, i. m. *A kind of fish that swimmeth with its belly upwards*, Plin. 9, 47. = Nautilus, Id.

Pomponianus, a, um. adj. [ut pomponianum pyrum ab infiore dict.] *A round pear resembling the form of a woman's breast, a breast pear*, Plin. 15, 16.

Pōmum, i. n. [à potu, Varr. quod poscat potum, à πῶμα, i. e. potus, quia etiam sitim tollent eorum plurima, simulque essent cibo & potui, Scal.] (1) *A general name of all manner of fruit that groweth on trees, as pears, apples, lemons, oranges, cherries, &c.* (2) Meton. *The tree*. (1) Infere, Daphni, pyros, carpent tua poma nepotes, Virg. Ecl. 9, 50. Pomorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam & aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Poma pruni, Col. ficis, Id. mori, Plin. 15, 27. nucis, Id. ibid. (2) Poma quoque ut primum truncos sensere volentes, ad sidera vi propria nituntur, Virg. Geor. 2, 426.

Pōmus, i. f. (1) *A fruit tree*. (2) *An apple*. (1) Infata pomus, Tib. 1, 45. (2) Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

Ponderandus, a, um. part. *To be examined, or considered*. Fides ex fortunā ponderanda non est, Cic. Part. Orat. 34.

Ponderans, tis. part. *Weighing, pondering*. Voluptatibus & doloribus omnia ponderantes, Cic. de Legg. 1, 13.

Ponderatio, ōnis. f. *A weighing*. In statera aequipondium cum examine progreditur ad fines ponderationum, Vitruv. 10, 8.

|| Ponderatus, a, um. *Weighed*, Sidon.

† Ponderitas, atis. f. *Weightiness*, Accius ap. Non. † Pondus.

Pondēro, ēre. act. [à pondus] (1) *To weigh*. (2) *To estimate, consider, ponder, or judge*. (1) Pugnos ponderat, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 156. (2) Judex non solum quid possit, sed etiam quid debeat, ponderare debet, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 5. Rem aestimare & ponderare, Cic. pro Font. 6. Opinione alterius ne quid ponderent, Phaedr. 3, 10, 55. Non eventis, sed factis cujusque fortunam ponderare, Cic. in Pison. 41.

Pondēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be considered, judged, valued, or esteemed*. Re, non verbis, ponderantur divitiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41.

|| Pondērositas, ātis. *Weightiness, heaviness*, Recent.

Pondērosus, a, um. adj. or. comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Very heavy, substantial, massy, ponderous*. (2) *Long, full, containing much*. (3) *Weighty, pitby*. (4) + *Bursten, having a rupture*. (1) Crassae & ponderosae compedes, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 64. Lana mollior & ponderosior, *Varr.* Spica pondrosior, *Plin.* 18, 20. Ponderosissimum semen, *Id.* 12, 54. Ponderosissima vis, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1. (2) Da ponderosam aliquam epistolam, *Cic. Att.* 2, 11. (3) Ponderosa vox, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1. (4) *Arnob.* + *Ramicofus, Plin.*

Pondo, n. indecl. sing. & plur. [à pendo] (1) *A pound weight*. (2) *Abfol. Weight*. (1) Quot pondo te censet esse nudum? *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 33. Duo pondo, *two pounds*, *Liv.* Decem pondo auri, *ten pounds*, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 1. Amomi pondo quadrans, *a quarter of a pound*, *Col.* 12, 20. (2) Scribitur coronam auream librae pondo Jovi dicatam esse, *of the weight of a pound*, *Liv.* 4, 20.

Pondus, ēris, n. [à pendo] (1) *A load, poise, or weight*. (2) *A pound weight, twelve ounces*. (3) *A thing weighed in a balance, a sum of money*. (4) *Also a balance, weight, or scales*. (5) *A burden, or load*. (6) *Value, authority*. (7) *Gravity in manners, judgment, &c.* (8) *Also a number, or quantity, a great company*. (9) * *A child in the womb*. (1) In terram feruntur omnia suo motu pondera, *Cic. Somm. Scip.* 4. (2) *Litt.* (3) Permagnum optimi pondus argenti, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 27. (4) Ego hoc meis ponderibus examinabo, *Cic. pro Plane.* 32. Tellus ponderibus librata suis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 13. (5) Gravi nequicquam te lassabis pondere, *Phaedr.* 2, 6, 10. Grave ipsius conscientiae pondus, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. Gemuit sub pondere cymba, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 413. (6) = Id est maximi momenti & ponderis, *Cic. in Vat.* 4. (7) Mentis meae quo pondera vergant, *Luc.* 8, 280. (8) E Graecia comportasse magnum pondus omnium artificum, *Varr. de Vita P. R.* Cogat trans pondera dextram porrigere, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 61. (9) Ex aliisque suscipiunt aliae pondus magis, inque gravefcunt, *Lucr.* 4, 1244. + *Pondus genitalium, a rupture*, *Aug.* + *Ramex*.

Ponduscūlum, i. dim. *A small weight*. Saxi ponduscūlum, *Col.* 11, 51. conf. *Plin.* 10, 33.

Pōnē, praep. [à pono, ut sine à sino] (1) *After, behind*. (2) *An adverb of place*. (1) Ponē nos recede, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 2, 34. Ponē aedem Castoris, *Id.* (2) Ponē subit conjux, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 725. & Ponē & ante, *Cic. Timae.* 13.

Pōnendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be bestowed*. (2) *To be reckoned, or accounted*. (3) *To be laid aside*. (1) Tam multam operam ponendam in ea re non arbitrantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 1. (2) In capitali fraude non est ponendum, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 48. (3) & Ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *Cic. Orat.* 58. vid. seq. Pono.

Ponens, tis. part. *Bestowing, laying aside*. Ponens victoriae beneficia extra ordinem legum, *V. Max.* 6, 2, 12. conf. *Sil.* 6, 398.

Pōno, ēre, sui, + īvi, itum. aet. [à πονω, laboro; vel fort. à πῶναι aedificavit] (1) *To put, lay, place, or set*. (2) *To lay down*. (3) *To put off as one as doth his clothes*. (4) *To set before one*. (5) *To lay a wager*. (6) *To lay aside, lose, or leave off*. (7) *To institute, or appoint*. (8) *To lay out, to employ, to bestow*. (9) *To reckon, or account*. (10) *To plant, transplant, or sow*. (11) *To put the case, to suppose*. (12) *To cite, quote, produce, or alledge*. (13) *To lay down for a truth*. (14) *To set down, or write*. (15) *To propose, or propound*. (16) *To paint, draw, or portray*. (17) *To consecrate, to devout*. (18) *To put out to usury*. (1) In sole ponito biduum, *Cato*. ¶ Ponere retia cervis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 307. Pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet, *Cic. Verr.* 3. Ponere ova, *to lay eggs*, *Col.* 8, 2. Propter humum volitat, ponitque in sepibus ova, *Ov. Met.* 8, 258. Ponere aras, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 404. urbem, *Id. Aen.* 8, 53. castella, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 37. templum de marmore, *to build, or erect*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 13. Sumptum ponere, *to be at the expence*, *Cic. Q. frat.* 3, 1. accusatorem, *to suborn*, *Coel. Cic.* ¶ *Abfol.* Venti posuere, *were laid, or hurled*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 27. + *Apula sequestrum vidulum posivi*, *Plaut. Fragm. Vidul.* 11. (2) Majores ita in legibus posiverunt, *Cato*. & Haec in praesentia differam, ponam verò ea, *Cels.* (3) Tunicam posuit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. Nymphae velamina ponunt, *Ov. Met.* 2, 460. & Ponit personam amici, cum induit iudicis, *Cic.* (4) Mensam ponere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 148. Met. Pone Tigellinum, *expose him*, *Juv.* 1, 158. (5) & Pono pallium, ille suum annulum opposuit, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 77. Fagina ponam pocula, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 36. (6) Ut exoret illam, gladium ut ponat, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 60. Met. Niobe posuit sensum saxeae facta mali, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 32. Ponere moras, *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 25. superbiam, *Id. Od.* 3, 10, 9. questus, *Ov. Met.* 9, 276. (7) Mores victis ponere, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 268. leges, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 105. (8) Se totum in aliqua re ponere, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 19. studium, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 1. tempus, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 17. (9) Ponere in lucro, *Cic. contr. Rull.* 2, 18. inortem in malis, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 8. (10) Ponere vitem, *Cato*, 49. semina humo, *Prop.* 2, 11, 2. (11) Pone victum eum esse, at, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3. (12) Ponam unum exemplum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 133. In re tanta ipsius verba ponam, *Plin.* 13, 27. (13) Breviter, quae erunt satis aperta, ponemus, *Cic.*

Partit. (14) Ponere pro certo sum veritus, *Liv.* In concione mea nihil ponam de rebus meis gestis, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 8. (15) Invitat pretiis animos, & praemia ponit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 292. (16) Hic faxo, liquidis ille coloribus, solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 8. (17) Sectos fratri posuere capillos, *Ov. Met.* 3, 506. (18) & Omnem relegit idibus pecuniam, quaerit Calendis ponere, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 70.

Pōnor, i, situs. pass. (1) *To be put, or set*. (2) *To be accounted*. (3) *To be set, or planted*. (4) *To be laid aside*. (5) *To be exposed*. (1) Bacchus in auro ponitur, *Ov. Met.* 6, 488. Id oportet poni in potestate sapientis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 27. (2) Honesti in virtute ponuntur, in vitiis turpia, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 16. (3) Varr. R. R. 3, 13. (4) Arma poni jubet, *Liv.* (5) Lex obsignatas tabulas in publico poni voluit, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 9. Vid. Pono.

Pons, tis, m. [à pendeo, quod velut in aëre pendeat; al. à pono, quia ad transeundum ponitur] (1) *A bridge*. (2) *A plank for the convenience of embarking, or debarking*. (3) *Also stairs, or planks laid, whereby they ascended towers, are called Pontes*. (4) *A float, or raft joined to a ship, for the convenience of carrying engines, military stores, &c.* (5) *The bounce of a door*. (1) Angusto ponte pars oppidi adjungitur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 52. Pons lapideus, *a stone bridge*, *Curt.* 5, 1, 29. Pons versatilis, *a drawbridge*, *Jun.* De ponte dejici, *to have a quietus est, or a writ of ease*, *Liv.* A ponte fatelles, *an importunate beggar*, *Juv.* 4, 116. (2) Ratis stabat scalis & ponte parato, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 654. (3) Turris suspectu & pontibus altis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 530. (4) Tac. Ann. 2, 6. (5) Inliso capite in pontem lapideum carceris, *Patere.* 2, 71. sed al. postem leg.

Ponticūlus, i, m. dim. [à pons] *A little bridge*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20.

Ponticus, a, um. Canis ponticus, *a beaver*, *Jun.* Nux pontica, *a filberd*, *Plin.* 15, 24. = *Avellana*, *Id.* Pontica gemma, *a kind of gem*, *Q. Scaevola*.

Pontifex, icis, m. [ex posse, & facere, i. e. sacrificare, *Varr.* rect. à pontem faciendo, quia sublicius pons à pontificibus factus est, primum & restitutus saepe, *Id.*] (1) *A sacred magistrature among the Romans, a pontiff, or chief priest*. (2) *A chief bishop*. (1) Pontifex maximus, *the highest pontiff*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 31. Minores pontifices, *the lower*, *Liv.* (2) *Id.*

Pontificālis, e, adj. *Of, or belonging to the pontiff, or chief priest*. Pontificalis auctoritas, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 21. Jus pontificale, *Id. ibid.* 22. sacrum, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 462. Pontificales libri, *books containing their ceremonies*, *Liv.* 4, 3. Pontificale pomoerium quid sit, *vid. Fest.*

Pontificātus, ūs, m. *The dignity of the pontiff*, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 19. In pontificatum assurgere, *Patere.* 2, 51.

Pontificia, orum, n. *vel potius pontificii*, m. pl. sc. libri. *Books containing the ceremonies of the pontiffs*. Nominum non magnus numerus in pontificiis nostris, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30.

Pontificalis, e. *Belonging to an high priest*. Pontificalia sacra, *Val. Max.* 5, 8, 3. + *Pontificalis, Cic.*

Pontificium, ii, n. *The charge, authority, power, and office of a pontiff*, *Gell.* 1, 12.

Pontificius, a, um. *Of, or pertaining to an high priest, or pontiff*. Pontificium jus, *Cic. de L. L.* 2, 23.

Pontilis, e, adj. *Like a bridge*, *Veg.* 1, 56.

Ponto, onis, m. [à ponte] *A ponton, a sort of vessel used in passing an army over a river*. Pontones quod est genus navium Gallicarum Lissi reliquit, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 29.

Pontus, i, m. (1) *The black sea, called Pontus Euxinus*. (2) *Synecd. Any other sea*. (1) In Ponti ore & angustis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 58. (2) Pontus Libyae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 560. Longus inter Ilion Romamque pontus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 37.

Pōpa, ae, m. [πόπας, Aeol. πόπας, unde popa, *Salm.* al. aliter ex conjectura] (1) *The priest who slew the sacrifices, and offered them up when slain*. (2) *Also gluttons, greedy, dainty*. (1) Succincti calant ad nova lucra popae, *Prop.* 4, 3, 62. (2) Omento popa venter, *Perf.* 6, 74. interpr. *Causab.*

Pōpānum, i, n. [πόπανον, à πῶπας, videtur enim esse quicquid coctum sit aut apparatus, ut libum, placenta, &c.] *A round, broad, thin cake, which they in old times offered to the gods*. Tenui popano corruptus Odis, *Juv.* 6, 540.

Pōpellus, i, m. dim. [à populus] *Small, little, or silly poor people, the rabble, or mob*. Tunicatus popellus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 7, 65. blandus, *Perf.* 4, 15.

Popi & popae, Dryopum linguā Daemones, *Coel. Rhodig.*

Pōpīna, ae, f. [à popa, ut coquina à coquus] (1) *A tavern, or victualing house, a cook's shop, or ordinary, a tipling house*. (2) *Popinae, victuals sold in such places*. (3) *The art of cookery*. (1) In popinam divertundum est mihi, lances detergam omnes, omnesque trullas hauriam, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 4, 22. In aedibus tenebrae, latēbrae; bibitur, estur, quasi in popinā, haud secus, *Id. Curc.* 4, 2, 13. Uncta popina, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 14, 21. tenebricosa, *Cic. in Pison.* 8. nigra, *Mart.* 7, 60. (2) & Si illae epulae potius quam popinae nominandae sunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 8. (3) Apicius scientiam popinae professus, *Sen.* Pōpīnalis, e, adj. *Deliciae popinales, dainty dishes, exquisite rarities for eating*, *Col.* 8, 16.

|| Popinaria, ac. f. sc. mulier. *A woman cook, or hostess*, Firm.

|| Pöpinarius, ii. m. *A cook, or victualler*, Lampr. † Coquus. Pöpinatio, önis. f. verb. *A haunting of ordinaries, or tipling-houses, riotous living*; Gell. 10, 17. ubi al. propinatio.

|| Popinator, oris. m. verb. *A common haunter of public houses, a glutton, or belly god*, Macr. Sat. 7, 14. † Popino.

Pöpino, onis m. *A haunter of public houses and cooks shops, a beast, a drunken sot*. Imbecillus, iners, si quidvis; adde, popino, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 39.

|| Popinor, äri, ätus sum. dep. *To riot, to be a sot, or glutton*. Dum Gallienus popinatur, Jul. Cap. † Helluare, Cic.

Poples, itis. m. [dict. quod post plicetur & curvetur] (1) *The ham of one's leg behind the knee*. (2) *Also the knee*. (1) Genua, poplites, & crura confricanda sunt, Col. (2) In durâ submisso poplite terrâ, Ov. Met. 7, 191. Poplite caeso deicere, V. Flacc. 6, 551.

† Poplus. ant. pro populus, Columna Duil. & Plaut. Caf. 3, 2, 6.

† Popolus. ant. pro populus, XII Legg.

Poppaena, sc. unguenta. *Fine ointments, such as Poppaea Nero's wife used*, Juv. 6, 431.

* Poppyfma, ätis. n. [ἀ ποπυζω, sibilo; ἀ vocis fonō] al. leg. popylima, est palpus sive sonus linguâ, manu, ac similibus modis excitatus ad favorem ostendendum. (1) *A smacking with the mouth, used by horse riders*. (2) Met. *A clapping on the back, or stroking with the hand*. (1) Vet. Schol. in Juv. (2) Praebeat vati crebrum poppyfma roganti, Juv. 6, 583.

* Poppyfimus, i. m. *A noise made by clapping the hands together*, Plin. 28, 5.

* Poppyzon, ontis. part. Graec. ποπυζων. *Whistling to an horse, and stroking him gently*. Cum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 36, 20.

Pöpuläbilis, e. adj. *That may be destroyed, or wasted*. Quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ, Ov. Met. 9, 262.

Pöpuläbundus, a, um. *Destroying, or laying waste, spoiling, or pillaging of people*. Populabundus hostis vagatur per agros, Liv. 2, 60. & Populabundi magis quam iusti more belli, Id. 1, 15.

Pöpuländus, a, um. part. *To be laid waste*. § Gentes populandae feris, Ov. Met. 1, 253.

Pöpulans, tis. part. *Wasting, destroying wholly*. Flammâ populante capillos, Ov. Met. 2, 319. Igne furtivo populante venas, preying upon, Sen. Hippol. 280. conf. Sil. 6, 650.

Pöpuläria, um. n. plur. *Places where the commons sat in seeing of plays, or shows, which were the uppermost seats, behind the knights and nobles*, Suet. Claud. 25. & Domit. 4.

Pöpuläris, e. adj. or, comp. (1) *Popular, of, or belonging to the people*. (2) *Accepted and favoured of the people, delighting and pleasing the people, standing up for and defending the cause of the people*. (3) *Loving the people, or public*. (4) *Seeking to gain the peoples favour*. (5) *Of the same town, or city*; Subst. *a country-man, or woman*. (6) *A partner, or accomplice*. (7) *Of the same breed, or stock*. (8) *Out of the mean people and commonalty*. (9) *A subject*. (10) *Vulgar, ordinary, commonly known*. (11) *Trivial, trifling, childish*. (1) Fama popularis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 15. lex, Id. de Legib. 2, 4. strepitus, Hor. A. P. 81. & Populares dei multi, naturalis unus, Cic. N. D. 1, 13. (2) Nihil tam popolare quam bonitas, Cic. Quo nihil popularius est, quibus artibus petierat magistratus, iisdem gerebat, Liv. 7, 33. vid. Nep. Phoc. 3. (3) = Animus verè popularis, & salutis populi consulens, Cic. Catil. 4, 5. (4) Liv. 2, 10. conf. Nep. Phoc. 3. (5) & Non gener hospes, sed popularis, Ov. Met. 9, 20. Amicus summus meus & popularis Geta. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1. Flagitium est tuas populares pati servire ante oculos, quae fuerunt liberae, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 5. (6) Cum ad iusjurandum populares sceleris fui adigeret, Sall. B. Catil. 22, 1. Conjuratonis populares, accomplices, Id. B. C. 25. (7) Non congregari nisi populares ejusdem sylvae, Plin. 8, 82, de gliribus. & Alienigenae, Id. (8) & Praestat divitem esse ac popularem, quam nobilem ac mendicum, Plaut. interpr. Donat. (9) & Tentando nunc fociorum, nunc popularium animos, Liv. de Philippo, interpr. Budaco. (10) = Popularibus verbis est agendum & usitatis, Cic. Offic. 2, 10. Ad vulgarem popularémque sensum accommodata oratio, Cic. de Orat. 1, 23. (11) Popularia agimus per ludum, Non ex Laberio.

Pöpuläritas, tis. f. (1) *Friendship, or kindness arising from being of the same country*. (2) *Popularity, or a desire to please the people*. (3) *The favour of the people towards one*. (4) *A popular action*. (1) Et si quid opus est, dic atque impera popularitatis causâ, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 81. (2) Plin. 33, 8. (3) Homo munificus, & innoxiae popularitatis, Plin. Epist. 6, 31. (4) Omne genus popularitatis, Suet. Calig. 15.

Pöpuläriter. adv. (1) *After the fashion, or manner of the people, common, inaccurate*. (2) *At the pleasure of the populace*. (3) *With love and favour of the commons*. (1) & Alterum librorum genus scriptum est populariter, alterum limatiùs, Cic. de Fin. 5, 5. (2) Verso police vulgi quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. 3, 37. (3) Contra quorum potentiam populariter tum dicendum fuit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 44.

|| Pöpulätim. adv. *Through all the people, altogether, wholly*, ap. Non. 26, 28. † Universè.

Pöpulätio, önis. f. verb. *A wasting, or destroying, a pillaging, robbing, and spoiling of the people, a pillaging of countries*. Aequi populationibus incurtionibusque meliores, Liv. Populationes agrorum nostrorum, Id. Hostem populationibus prohibere, plunderings, Caes. B. C. 1. Populatio murium, formicarum, volucrum, destruction of corn, &c. made by them, Col. Met. Populatio morum, the debasing, or degeneracy, Plin. 9, 53.

Pöpulätör, öris. m. verb. *A destroyer, waster, ravager, or spoiler of people and countries, a pillager, or plunderer*. Agrorum populatör, Liv. 3, 68. Trojac populatör, Ov. Met. 12, 593. Luxus populatör opum, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 35. Populätör arvi Sirius, Val. Flacc. 1, 683.

Pöpulätörix, icis. f. verb. *A she destroyer, waster, spoiler, or consumer*. Siculi populätörix virgo profundi, i. e. Scylla, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 86.

Pöpulätörus, a, um. part. *That will ravage*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54.

Pöpulätus, a, um. part. (1) *Having laid waste*. (2) *Wasted, destroyed, spoiled, ransacked, robbed, ravaged*. (1) Amnes in acquora currunt, quisque suum populatus iter, Virg. Aen. 12, 525. (2) = Populata vexatäque provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 52. Arva populata Marte, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 24. Populata tempora raptis auribus, bereft, Virg. Aen. 6, 496.

Pöpulätus, üs. m. verb. *A laying waste, destroying, or ravaging*. Ardent Hesperii saevis populatibus agri, Luc. 2, 534. Squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 244.

Pöpulätum, i. n. *A grove of poplars, a place set with poplar trees*, Plin. 14, 8.

Pöpuläus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a poplar*. Umbra populea, Virg. Geor. 4, 511. corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23. Populeae sorores, Val. Flacc. 5, 430.

* Pöpulifer, a, um. *That beareth poplar trees*. Populifer Spercheus, Ov. Met. 1, 579. Padus, Id. Anur. 2, 17, 32.

Populifugia, orum. pl. n. *The day when the people of Rome fled from their enemies, either the Gauls, as Varr. L. L. 5, 3, or the Tuscans, as Macrobi. Sat. 3, 2*.

Pöpuliscitum, id. quod plebiscitum. *An act of the commons*, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4. & Epam. 7, 4.

Pöpulneus, a, um. adj. [à populus, id. quod populus] *Frons populea, a poplar leaf*, Col. 6, 3.

Populnus, a, um. adj. [à populus] *Of a poplar tree*. & Num ista aut populus fors, aut abiegna est tua? Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 32.

Pöpulo, äre. act. [à populus; in populo praedas ago] (1) *To rob and spoil people, or destroy countries*. (2) *To waste, ransack, or spoil*. (3) *Also to get the favour, or win the love of the people*. (1) Libykos populare penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 531. (2) Populat farris acervum curculio, Virg. Geor. 1, 185. (3) Pacuv. interpr. Non.

Pöpulor, äri, ätus sum. dep. (1) *To rob, or plunder*. (2) *To waste, to ravage, or destroy*. (1) Aeducorum agros populabuntur, Caes. B. G. 1. (2) Formam populabitur aetas, Ov. de Med. Fac. 45. Cura populatur artus, Sen. Hippol. 377. Ferro populitur & igni, Lucan. 2, 445.

Populonia mater. *Juno so called, quod populum tueatur*, Macrobi. Sat. 3, 11.

† Populosus, a, um. *Populous, full of people*, Apul. Met. 8. Populosus foetus, the numerous whelps, Nemesian. Cyneg. 136.

† Frequens, Cic.

Pöpus, i. f. († m. Prisc.) [fort: ἀ ποπύλλω, quatio] (1) *A poplar tree, of which Pliny reckoneth three kinds, the white, black, and Libyan poplar*. (2) *An aspen tree, whose leaves always shake*. (1) Populus fluviali confita ripâ, Ov. alba, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9. nigra, Plin. 16, 35. Inter procerissimas populos, Cic. de Legg. 1, 15. (2) Plin. 16, 38.

Pöpus, i. m. [à Gr. ποπός, per redupl. popölus antiq.] (1) *A nation under one government, comprizing all ranks*. (2) *But most frequently the common sort, the multitude*. (3) *The whole of the subjects to a prince, or state*. (4) *A number of men met together, a crowd*. (5) *A flock, or stall of bees*. (6) *A community, or body of men, a corporation, or neighbourhood*. (1) & Tribuni non populi, sed plebis magistratus, Liv. (2) Primores populi arripuit, populümque tributum, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 69. & Dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat thura senatus, Mart. 8, 15. (3) Tene magis saluum populus velit, an populum tu? Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27. Tu, regere imperio populos, Romane, memento, Virg. Aen. 6, 851. (4) Nutaretque ratis populo peritura recepto, Luc. 3, 660. i. e. vectoribus. (5) Id ne fiat, duo populi conjungi debent, Col. 9, 13. de remed. apium laborantium morbo. (6) Apul.

† Por. antiq. pro puer, wai; Dor. wóp. Hinc Marcipor, Publipor, &c. *A boy, or servant, sed hoc genus citò desuevit*.

Porca, ae. f. [à porriciendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. qu. terra porrecta sive projecta, quod ea seges frumentum porricit] (1) *A ridge, or a land lying between two furrows, whereon the corn groweth, a balk of land*. (2) *A measure of land containing 130 feet in length and 30 in breadth*. (3) [à porcus] *A sow pig, a pork, or porket*. (1) Quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra dicitur

dicitur porca, *Varr.* = Liras rustici vocant porcas, *Col.* 2, 4. (2) *Col.* 5, 1. (3) Avida porca, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 4. Caesà jungebant foedera porcà, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 641.

Porcarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a sow*, *Plin.* 11, 84.

|| Porcarius, ii. m. *A swine herd*, *Firm.* + *Subulcus*, *Vir.*

Porcellia, ae. f. [*à porca*] *The herb purslain*, *Ap. recent.*

Porcellio, ònis. f. *The cheesebip, or sow, an insect*, *Coel. Aur. Tard.* + *Portulaca*, *Cels.* oniscos, *Plin.*

Porcellus, i. m. dim. [*à porcus*] *A little hog, a young pig.*

Porcelli vocem est imitatus suà, *Pbaed.* 5, 5, 17. R. occ.

+ Porceo, ère. prohibeo, *Lucil. qu.* Porro arceo, *to hinder, or keep off.* + *Arceo*, *Cic.*

Porcetra, ae. f. [*à porcus*] *A young sow, or yelt, that never farrowed but once*, *Gell.* 18, 6.

Porci sacres, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2. & *Rud.* 4, 6, 4. i. e. puri & integri; ad sacrificium idonei, *vid. Fest.*

Porcina, ae. f. [*sc. caro*] *Pork*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 69.

Porcinarius, ii. m. *A seller of hog's flesh, or pork.* Quanta laniis lassitudo! quanta porcinariis! *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 3, 5.

Porcinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to an hog*, *Sen. de Ira*, 2, 10.

Porculata, ae. f. *uti Salm. scrib. pro portulaca, à porcula unde & porcellia, Purslain*, *Plin.* 20, 81.

|| Porculatio, ònis. f. *The breeding, or rearing of pigs, or swine.* Nutricatum porcorum porculationem vocant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

Porculator, òris. m. *A feeder of swine to make them fat.* & Porculatoris & subulci diversa professio, *Col.* 1, praef.

Porculètum, i. n. [*à porca, porcula*] *A plat in a garden where many beds are*, *Plin.* 17, 35.

Porculum i. n. *An implement to be put in the screw of the oil press, or in that part of it which is called fucula, to hold the rope which is wound about it.* Porculum in medià fuculà facito, *Cato.* 19. Jubeas porculum afferri tibi, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 38. *al. leg. portulum.*

Porculus, i. m. dim. *A little pig, a shoat, a porket*, *Plaut.*

Porculus marinus, a porpois, *Plin.* 9, 15.

Porcus, i. m. [*à Gr. πέρκος, id. antiq. quod nunc κέρκος, Varr.*] (1) *An hog.* (2) *A sow, a pig.* (3) *Pork, hog's flesh.* (4) *A sort of fish.* (5) *Obscene.* (6) *An hog roasted with fowl, &c. in his belly, as the Trojan horse was stuffed with Greeks.* (7) *Catachrest. A glutton, one high fed.* (1) Saginatus porcus, *Prop.* 4, 1, 23. (2) Priusquam porcum feminam immolabis, *Cato.* 134. Scrofa suos alat oportet porcos, *Varr.* (3) Abundat porco, hoedo, &c. *Cic. de Sen.* 16. (4) Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum, quem Lacedaemonii orthagoriscum vocant. grunnire eum, cum capiatur, *Plin.* 32, 9. (5) *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. (6) *Macrob.* (7) *Epicuri de grege porci, Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 16.

Porgens, tis. part. per *Synt. pro porrigens.* Ea prima duci porgens, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 656. conf. *Porrigo*, N° 1.

* Pornae, f. pl. πέρναι, i. e. meretrices. *Comedies so called from whores being presented in them*, *Dig. Them.* πέρναι, *vendo.*

|| Pörfus, a, um. *Full of pores, or little holes, porous*, *Med.* + *Meatibus plenis.*

* Porphyreus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to purple.* Marmor porphyriticum, a purple, or red coloured marble, *porphyry*, *Suet. Neron.* 50.

* Porphyriacus, a, um. adj. *Of purple colour*, *Litt. ex Ov.*

* Porphyrio, ònis. m. *A kind of bird with long red legs and bill, that drinketh as if he bit the water*, *Plin.* 10, 63.

* Porphyrites, ae. m. *Red marble stone, porphyry*, *Plin.* 36, 11.

* Porphyritis. idis. f. *sc. ficus. A fig of a purple colour*, *Plin.* 15, 19.

Porraceus, a, um. adj. *Of, or like to leek blades, green, or greenish.* Porraceus color, *Plin.* 37, 58. Porracea folia, *Id.* 21, 41.

Porrectio, ònis. f. verb. [*à porrigo*] *An extension, a stretching out.* & Digitorum contractio facilis, facilisque porrectio, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. Porrectionibus ad centrum, *Vitruv.* 10, 8.

Porrectus, a, um. part. [*à porrigor*] *it. adj. or, comp.* (1) *Stretched, or reached out.* (2) *Extended, or lying out in space.* (3) *Lying along.* (4) *Dead.* (5) *Delayed, or prolonged.* (6) [*à porricio*] *Laid upon the altar.* (1) & Comprensa palmā an porrectā ferio? *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 6, 53. || Porrectiore fronte loqui, *without such knit brows*, *Id. ibid.* 2, 4, 3. (2) Imperi porrecta majestas ad ortum ab Hesperio cubili, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 15. In latitudinem porrecta stabula, *Col.* 7, 3. Porrecta loca, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 19. Longè series porrecta viarum, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 102. (3) Porrectus novem Tityus per jugera terrae, *Tib.* 1, 3, 75. Porrectus fomino, *Stat. Ach.* 2, 75. (4) Viderat informem multā Patroclon arenā porrectam, *Propert.* 2, 8, 34. Si praeda curvo littore porrecta mergos juveris, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 22. (5) Mora porrecta, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 4, 12, 14. (6) Extā porrecta, *Varr.* || Inter caesa & porrecta, *in a trice, out of hand, seu pot. Many things may fall betwixt the cup and the lip*, *Cic. Att.* 5, 18. *vid. Manut. in loc.*

Porricio, ère, eci, *Non. eci.* Verbum solenne in sacrificiis [*porricere, ant. pro porrigere, nisi sit qu. porro icere sive jacere, Fest.*] *To reach, or stretch out, to lay the intrails upon the altar,*

in order to the burning of them. Si manibus exta teneam ut porriciam, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 32. Cruda exta in mare porricit, *Liv.* 29, 27. Extā falsos porriciam in fluctus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 238.

Porrīgendus, a, um. part. *To be stretched out.* Ne digitum quidem porrigendum in eam esse dicebant, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 17. Met. Manu porrigenda, *by assistance to be given*, *Id. pro Flacc.* 6.

Porrīgens, tis. part. *Reaching out, giving*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44.

Porrigo, inis. f. [*à porro, quia ut porrum in tunicae involucri, ita cutis velut in squamas resolvitur, Voss.*] (1) *Scurf, or scales in the head, beard, and brows, dandruff.* (2) *A catching disease in swine, the measles.* (1) Caput impexū foedum porrigine, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 126. (2) Porci porrigo, *Juv.* 2, 80.

Porrigo, ère, exi, ectum. act. [*ex per, & rego, e in o verso*] (1) *To extend, stretch, reach, or spread out.* (2) *To hold, or hold out.* (3) *To prostrate, to lay along, or stretch at length by beating down, to kill.* (4) *To prolong, to defer, to lengthen out.* (1) & Animal, quò vult, membra flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. || Manum porrigere, *to help, to assist*, *Id. pro Flacco.* 7. || victam manum, *to yield, to submit*, *Petron. c.* 111. || Herbam porrigere, *to submit, to yield up the conquest*, *Plin.* 22, 4. pedes, *to die*, *Mart. Abjol.* Felicius radices porrigunt solo subactò, *Plin. Ep.* 5. Ad me supinas porrigit manus, *Petron. c.* 114. Met. Qui mihi primus afflicto & jacenti consularum fidem, dexteramque porrexit, *Cic. post red. in sen.* 9. Porgebat ensem, *Sil.* 9, 458. (2) Lynx linguam in magnam longitudinem porrigit, *Plin.* 11, 107. (3) Volucrum longo porrexit vulnere pardum, *Mart. de Spect.* 15. (4) Sol porrigit horas, *Ov. Met.* 4, 199.

Porrigo, i, ectus. pass. (1) *To be stretched, or reached out.* (2) *To be prolonged, continued, or extended.* (1) Ipsa precor serpens in longam porrigar alvum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 575. Juber aciem in longitudinem quam maximam porrigi, *Hor. B. Afr.* 17. Collum longè porrigitur à pectore, *Ov. Met.* 2, 375. Met. Gladius nobis ad occidendum homines aliquando ab ipsis porrigitur legibus, *is offered*, *Cic. pro Milon.* 3. (2) Impetus mali in id porrigitur tempus, *Cels.*

Porrit a, ae. f. (1) *A garden bed.* (2) *Also a kind of leek.* (1) Quotannis porrinam inferito, & habebis quod eximas, *Cato.* 47. (2) Ex reditu oleris & porrinae, *Scaev. JC.*

Porrò, adv. [*à Gr. πέρω, longè, procul*] (1) *Farther.* (2) *As far off, or at a distance.* (3) *Moreover, furthermore, besides.* (4) *Hereafter, henceforth.* (5) *Afterward, more, still.* (6) *Long before.* (7) *But.* (8) Sometimes it seemeth to be an expletive. (1) Ubi tu habitas? *GR.* Porrò illic longè, atque in campis ultimis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 95. Quae sint ea flumina porrò, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 711. Move ocius te, ut quid agam porrò intelligas, *that you may understand farther*, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 10. Nam dixerat antea Mysis: intelligo. (2) Si ire porrò pergas, per alium saltum arctiorem est evadendum, *Liv.* 8. (3) Eunuchum porrò dixti velle te, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 87. (4) Nova res accidit, porrò ab hac, quae me abstrahat, *Ter. Heeyr.* 3, 1, 18. Ut quiescant porrò moneo, *Id. Andr. prol.* (5) Ter. (6) & Altera, quod porrò fuerat, cecinisse putatur; altera venturum postmodò quicquid erat, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 635. (7) Laetabatur civitatem periculis ereptam esse; porrò autem anxius erat in maximo scelere tantis civibus deprehensis, *Sall. B. Catil.* (8) V. *Cic. pro Mil.* 42. & *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 43.

Porrum, i. n. & porrus, i. m. *A scallion.* Sectile porrum, *Juv.* 3, 293. Catinus porri & ciceris, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 115. Jus in quo porrus coctus est, *Cels.*

Porta, ae. f. [*à portando, quòd per eas omnia & importentur & exportentur, Varr. sed potior est ratio, quòd designator urbis futurae, ubi portam volebat esse, aratrum sustolleret, & portaret, Cato ap. Isid. à πέρω, πέρωρα, Morl.*] (1) *A gate of a city, a port, a door.* (2) *The entrance in, or out of any place.* (3) *Also the strait and narrow passages between the hills.* (4) *Also a mouth.* (1) Capit arma atque in portā consistit, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 37. (2) Ventì, quā data porta, ruunt, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 87. (3) Saltus, in quo Ciliciae portae sunt sitae, *Nep. Dat.* 7. Caspiae portae, *Plin.* 6, 12. (4) *Cels.* & Porta praetoria, *the gate at the front out of which they went to fight.* Porta decumana, *was that in the rear, and the largest, where their provisions were brought in*, *vid. Veg.* 1, 23. Porta jecoris, *the vena porta*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

|| Portabilis, e. adj. *Portable, that may be carried*, *Sidon.*

Portandus, a, um. part. *To be carried.* Cadavera portanda, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 9. Portandae in Italiam statuæ, *Patere.* 1, 13, conf. *Sil.* 11, 587.

Portans, tis. part. *Carrying.* Verba portantia salutem, a service, an how d'ye, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 4, 1. conf. *Sil.* 4, 214.

Portatio, ònis. f. verb. *A carrying, or bearing.* Armorum atque telorum portationes, *Sall. B. C.* 42, 2.

|| Portator, oris. m. verb. *A carrier, or bearer.* + *Portitor*, *Stat.*

Portaturus, a, um. part. *About to carry.* Praeter quod secum portaturi erant, *Caes. B. G.* 1.

Portatus, us. m. *A bearing, or bringing, a carriage, or conveyance.* Gravia jumentis portatu, *Plin.* 23, 62. Met. *Sil.* 12, 443. ubi al. portatas arva carinas.

P O R

Portendō, ēre, di, tum. act. [*ex porrō, & tendo*] (1) *To signify before a thing happeneth.* (2) *To portend, or foretel, to forebode, to foreshew.* (1) Consulebant oraculum, quam sibi spem populōque R. portenderet, *Liv. 1.* Illum fati portendi generum, *Virg. Aen. 7, 256.* (2) Laeta prosperaque omnia portendere, *Liv. 1.* Alicui periculum, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 25.* Metus nox portendit, *Stat. Theb. 9, 583.*

Portendor, i. pass. (1) *To be foretold, or foreshewed.* (2) *To be portended, or boded.* (1) Significationes rerum futurarum tum dormientibus, tum vigilantibus portenduntur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 66.* (2) Aruspex aiebat mihi portendi malum, *Plaut. Poen. 2, 2, 18.*

* Portentifer, a, um. *Effecting wonders.* Inquinari portentiferis venenis, *Ov. Met. 14, 55.* al. portentificis.

Portentificus, a, um. adj. *Working wonders, or effecting strange things.* Portentifica venena, *Ov. Met. 14, 55.* fed al. protentifera. Portentificae animalium figurae, *Laet. 2, 13.*

Portentōsus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. issimus, sup. * *Prodigious, monstrous, strange, or wonderful.* Portentosa aut ex pecude, aut ex homine nata, *Cic. de Div. 2, 28.* Portentosiora signa, *Ter. Portentissima oratio, Sen. Epist. 114.*

Portentum, i. n. [*dict. quod portendit aliquid futurum*] (1) *A monstrous, or strange thing, a sign of some good, or ill luck.* (2) It is used of men chiefly in a bad sense. (3) *A vain fancy.* (1) Casum aliquem portenta ferunt, *Virg. Aen. 8, 533.* Hominum pecudumque portenta praeter naturam, *Cic. N. D. 2, 5.* Ne quaere, quem casum portenta ferunt, *Virg. Aen. 8, 533.* (2) Gabinium & Pisonem duo reip. portenta ac penē funera, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 1.* (3) Poëtarum & pictorum portenta, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 6.*

Portentus, a, um. part. *Foreshewn.* Quod in quiete tibi portentum est, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 22.*

* Porthmeus, eos. m. *A ferryman, one that carrieth in a vessel by water.* Petron. c. 121. Tetrum novitius horret porthmea, *Juv. 3, 266.*

Porticūla, ae. f. dim. [*à porticus*] *A little porch, or gallery to walk in.* In porticula Tusculana, *Cic. Fam. 7, 23.*

Porticus, ūs. f. in abl. pl. porticibus [*à porta eo quod sit aperta, Isid.*] *A porch, or gallery, a walking place with pillars, a piazza, a portico.* In porticibus deambulantes disputabant philosophi, *Cic. de Orat. 2.* Porticibus altis discumbere, *Val. Placc. 2, 191.* Porticuum contignationes, *Vitruv. 5, 1.*

Portio, ōnis. f. [*quasi partio, à parte*] (1) *A part, or portion, quantity, or measure.* (2) *A proportion, or rate.* (3) *Signis, or size.* (1) Brevissima vitae portio, *Juv. 9, 127.* (2) Mamertinis frumentum pro portione imperabatur, *Cic. in Verr. 5, 21.* Curt. 7, 11, 12. (3) Pulmo chamaeleoni portione maximus, *Plin. 11, 72.*

Portiscūlus, i. m. (1) *An officer in a ship, who ordered the rowers either to work, or give over.* (2) Also a pole, or hammer that he held in his hand, and knocked with to have them row. (1) *Non.* (2) *Fest.* paularium, *Sen. vocat, Ep. 56.* Met. Ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeat portisculum, *do you direct me when to speak, and when to be silent, Plaut. Afin. 3, 1, 15.*

Portitans, tis. part. *Carrying,* Gell. 20, 1.

Portito, āre. freq. *To carry about with one.* Portitas crumenam plenam affum, *Gell. 20, 1.*

Portitor, ōris. m. [*à portando*] (1) *A carrier, a porter.* (1) *A ferry-man.* (3) [*à portus*] *The custom-receiver of a haven, to whom toll is paid.* (1) Hyperboreae glacialis portitor urfae, *Stat. Theb. 1, 693.* Portitor literarum, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 103.* (2) Portitor has horrendus aquas & flumina servat, *Virg. Aen. 6, 298.* (3) Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 8. & Trin. 3, 3, 65.

|| Portiuncūla, ae. f. dim. [*à portio*] *A small, or little part, or portion,* Apul. + Particula.

Porto, āre. act. [*à φέρω, onus, qu. à φέρω, φέρω, i. e. φέρω, porto*] (1) *To carry, or bear, either in his arms, neck, back, &c.* (2) *To carry, as by beasts, water, coach, &c.* (3) Met. *To bring unto.* (4) *To import, or betoken.* (5) *To carry away.* (1) § Quo portas puerum? *Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 7.* Fasciculum librorum portare sub alā, *Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12.* Recisos portare fustes, *Id. Od. 3, 6.* § Panem humeris portare, *Id. Sat. 1, 5, 90.* (2) § Portare amicam ē provinciā, *Cic. § pelago opes, Virg. Aen. 1, 367.* (3) Sociis atque amicis auxilium portabant, *Sall. B. Cat. 6.* Tantum porto à portu tibi boni, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 89.* (4) Nescio quid peccati portat haec purgatio, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.* (5) Venti portant nubila, *Lucr. 4, 445.*

Portor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be carried.* Collo portari, *Col. lecticā, Cic. Att. 10, 16.*

Portorium, ii. n. [*vectigal portus, vel pro mercibus exportandis, quod portitori solvitur*] (1) *Custom, or impost paid for goods imported, or exported.* (2) Also *freight, pay for carriage.* (3) *The rent coming for tollages.* (4) *A tax, or duty set upon things in general.* (5) || Also *a waterman's fare.* (1) Si turpe non est portorium locare, nec turpe est conducere, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.* (2) Magnis portoriis illō mercatores ire consueverunt, *Caes. B. G. 3, 1.* Plin. 19, 19. (4) Imponere portorium singulis rebus quaecunque venirent, *Cic. in Pison. 36.* Portoria, & reliqua vectigalia redempta habere, *Caes. B. G. 1, 18.* (5) Charon protinus expetens portorium, *Apul. Met. 6, p. 189.* + Naulum.

VOL. II.

P O S

Portūla, ae. f. dim. *A little port, or gate,* Liv. 25, 9. & 24.

Portūlāca, ae. f. [*à portula, ut à lingula lingulaca, quod foliis portulas imitetur*] *Purslain, Turn. scribi vult portulata, Salm. portulata.*

Portumnālia, orum. pl. n. *A festival in honour of Portumnus,* Varr. L. L. 5, 3.

Portuōsus, a, um. adj. or comp. ssumus, sup. *Full of havens, having many good harbours for ships.* Portuosum mare, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 19.* litus, *Plin. Pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall. B. J. 16.* Insularum portuosissima, *Plin. 4, 23.* al. leg. rotundissima.

Portus, ūs. m. [*qu. urbis porta, vel quod merces per eum portentur*] (1) *An haven, a port or harbour where ships arrive with their freight, a place where customs, or duties for goods imported, or exported, are taken care of.* (2) Meton. *The customs there paid and received.* (3) *A place of refuge against danger, shelter.* (1) Portus est locus conclusus, quō importantur merces, & inde exportantur, *Ulp. de Verb. sign.* In aditu atque ore portus, *Cic. Verr. 5, 12.* Portus plenissimus navium, *Id. pro L. Manil. 12.* (2) Neque ex portu, neque ex decimis, neque ex scripturā vectigal conservari potest, *Cic. pro L. Manil. 6.* (3) = Excludere à portu & perfugio, *Cic. Fam. 5, 15.* = Portus & aratus, *Ov. Ep. 1, 110.* ¶ In portu navigare, *to be out of danger, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22.* In portu impingere, *to be out at first dash, Quint. 4, 1.* In portu res est, *all is safe, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 10.* ¶ In abl. plur. portubus—Portubus nostris carebamus, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 18.* Portubus egredior, *Ov. Trist. 3, 2, 11.*

* Pōrus, i. m. transitus vel meatus per quem sudor & pili erumpunt. [*à πείρω, transeo*] *A pore, or little hole in the skin for transpiring of vapours, Med. + Meatus, via, foramen.*

Pōrus, i. m. *A kind of stone like Parian marble, good to preserve dead bodies,* Plin. 36, 28.

Porxi. per Sync. pro porrexi, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 2.* ut & Id. pōrgi pro porrigi, *Theb. 8, 755.*

† Pos, id. quod potis; in compos. compos, impos, able. Hinc possum, i. e. pos-sum.

Posca, ae. f. [*à poto posca, ut ab edo esca*] (1) *Sour wine wingled with water.* (2) *Wine diluted, or mixed with water in the press.* (1) Cels. 2, 30. (2) Alii ebrii sunt, alii poscam potitant, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23.* ¶ Lora vocatur, *Varr. Plin. & alii.*

Poscens, tis. part. *Asking, courting, desiring, &c.* De paupertate tacentes plus poscente ferent, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44.* Oscula negat, quae poscente magis gaudeat eripi, *Id. Od. 2, 12, 27.* Vid. Posco.

Posco, ēre, pōposci. act. [*à ὑπὲρ per Metath. al. à φέρω, dico, vel à pos, unde compos, ut sit pro jure peto*] (1) *To ask for, to demand, to dun, to importune.* (2) *To pray earnestly, to supplicate.* (3) *To ask in marriage.* (4) *To call, or ask for.* (5) *To require, to provoke, or challenge.* (6) *To ask, or demand by way of bargain.* (7) *To bid, or offer a price, or consideration.* (1) Alios non desideraret solum, sed etiam posceret, & flagitaret, *Cic. Verr. 5, 28.* Alius alium pecuniam poscunt, reddunt nemini, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 8.* (2) Posce deos veniam, *Virg. Aen. 4, 50.* (3) Filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 42.* (4) Si quid poscamus, ad ravim poscamus, priusquam datur, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10.* (5) Acrem dubitas in proelia poscere Turnum? *Virg. Aen. 8, 614.* (6) Me poscit pro illa triginta minas, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 63.* (7) Commodius poscit, pater, *DE.* Nequicquam poscit: ego habeo, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 101.* ubi alii commodis, meo quidem animo, notione admodum obscura, vid. locum integrum, si commodius judicabis. Alius precariō, poscimus imperiose, postulamus jure, *Don.* ¶ Sed hoc migrant auctores.

Poscor, i. pass. (1) *To be asked for, or wanted.* (2) *To be provoked, or challenged, &c.* (1) Ego poscor Olympo, *Virg. Aen. 8, 533.* (2) Solum posci in certamina Turnum, *Virg. Aen. 11, 221.* Vid. Posco.

Pōsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*à pono*] (1) *A disposition, site, or situation.* (2) *Primitiveness of a word, as opposed to composition.* (3) *A position, or state of a question, an affirmation.* (4) *Concurrence of consonants together in a word.* (5) *A termination in declining a word.* (6) *A state, or habit.* (7) *The principal of money, or the main of an estate.* (8) *A setting, or planting.* (1) = Pro situ & positione locorum, *Col. 3, 3.* Positio coeli, *Id. 1, 6.* urbis, *Cic. pro Placc. 26.* campestris, *Col. in praefat.* (2) Quint. 1, 5. (3) Quint. 2, 10. (4) Ap. Gramm. Vid. Gell. 4, 17. = Positus, ūs. Isid. (5) Feminina aut neutralis positio, *Quint. 1, 4.* (6) In quacunque mentis positione sim, cum lego hunc, *Sen.* (7) L. 3. ff. de manu Leg. (8) Futurarum spes vindemiarum cohortari nos debet ad positionem vindemiarum, *Col. 3, 3.*

Pōsitivus, a, um. part. (1) *Positive, as distinct from natural.* (2) *Absolute, that is of itself.* (1) P. Nigidius docuit nomina non positiva esse, sed naturalia, *Gell. 10, 4.* (2) Lex positiva, *Philos.* Positivus gradus, *Gramm.*

Pōsitor, ōris. m. verb. [*à pono*] *A founder, or builder.* Templorum positor, *Ov. Fast. 2, 62.* vid. & eundem Met. 9, 448.

Pōsitūra, ae. f. (1) *A position, or placing.* (2) Also *a posture.* (1) Positurae principiorum, *Lucr. 1, 946.* (2) Qualis docti sit positura dei, *Propert. 4, 3, 38.*

2 Z z z z

Pōsitūrus

Pōsitūrus, a, um. part. (1) *About to put away, or lay down.* (2) *That will put, lay, or place.* (1) Haec nos extrema manebant exitiis positura modum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 129. (2) Haec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores, *Ov. Met.* 3, 471. Quo castra posituri erant, *Liv.* 44, 2.

Pōsitus, a, um. part. (1) *Put, placed, or laid.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Builded, founded.* (4) *Set, or planted.* (5) *Laid aside.* (6) *Laid out, dead.* (7) *Consisting, bestowed, or appointed.* (8) *Granted, or supposed.* (9) *Bowed, bended.* (10) *For praepositus, set over.* (1) Mecum habuit positum lenta puella caput, *Prop.* 2, 14, 22. Potentia in vi posita est & armis, *Cic. ad Brut.* 2, 10. (2) Insula Delos in Aegeo mari posita, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 18. (3) Roma in montibus posita, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 35. (4) Seminibus positus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 354. Posita ad fores arbor, *Plin.* 16, 18. (5) Posita fallacis imagine tauri, *Ov. Met.* 3, 1. (6) Positum me flebis, *Tib.* 1, 1, 61. Sic te ut positā crudelis abessiem, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 681. (7) In eo est positum totum id quod cogitamus, *Cic.* (8) Positum sit imprimis, quod post magis intelligitur, *Cic. Orat.* 4. = Hoc autem posito, atque concessio, *Id. de Div.* 1, 52. (9) Suppliciter posito procumbere genu, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 438. (10) § Custos frumento publico positus, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.*

Pōsitus, ūs. m. *The site, situation, or placing of any thing.* Positus siderum, *Tac. Ann.* 21, 4. Oppidum positum ipso fatis munitum, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 72. Positu variare comas, *Ov. Met.* 2, 412. = Positum & ordinem nōsse debent, *Gelf.*

Possessio, ōnis. f. [a possideo] (1) *A possession, a propriety, or rightful use of any thing.* (2) *An estate in goods, or lands.* (3) *A possession in trust, a feoffment.* (1) Bonorum possessio spectatur non in aliqua parte, sed in universis, quae teneri, & possideri possunt, *Cic. pro Quint.* 2. Ex edicto in possessionem mittere, *Id. pro Quint.* 26. Recuperare possessionem amissam *Id. de Orat.* 3, 28. (2) Habebat in Italiā pretiosas possessiones, *Nep. Attic.* 12. Possessio fiduciaria, *Liv.* 32. (3) Met. Amicitiarum sua cuique permanet stabilis & certa possessio, *Cic. de Amic.* 15.

Possessiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A small estate.* Possessiunculæ meae, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 23.

Possessivus, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a possession, possessive.* Quint. 1, 5.

Possessor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *The owner, or possessor of a thing.* (2) *A seizer.* (3) *Also a tenant, or farmer that occupies land.* (1) Plebs sine querelis possessorum in agros itura, *Liv.* Pellere suis sedibus possessores, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 22. Possessor agelli, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 3. (2) = Acerrimus bonorum possessor, expulso, ereptor, *Cic. pro Quint.* 8. (3) Veget.

|| **Possessorius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to a possession, or possessor.* Possessoria haereditatis petitio, *Cod.* Possessoriae actiones, *7 C.*

Possessorus, a, um. part. *About to possess.* Nec perdenda ea, quae possessori venerint, *Iust.* 11, 6.

Possessus, a, um. part. *Possessed, owned, had in possession.* Urbs Dictataeis possessa colonis, *Luc.* 2, 610. Met. Possessa ferus pectora versat amor, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 2, 8.

|| **Possessus**, ūs. m. *Possession.* § Plurimis rebus possesse careo, usu fruor, *Apul. Apol.* p. 422. + **Possessio**, *Cic.*

+ **Possessrix**, icis. f. *She that possesseth.* Non. ex Afran. + Quae possidet.

+ **Possetur**, Non. ex Quadrig. + **Possit.**

Possibilis, e. adj. [a possum] *Possible, that may be, or that is likely to come to pass.* Avardv nostri possibile nominant, quae ut dura videatur appellatio, sola tamen est, *Quint.* 5, 10.

|| **Possibilitas**, ātis. f. *Possibility, or power.* Pallad. R. R. 3, 14. + **Facultas vires.**

Possidendus, a, um. part. *To be possessed.* = Hinc omnia bona utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 18. Bona publicè possidenda, *to be confiscated.* *Id. Philipp.* 11, 6.

Possidens, tis. part. *Possessing.* Aggreditur omnes Graeci nominis Italiam possidentes, *Iust.* 20, 1.

Possideo, es, ēre, edi, ellum. act. [a pos, i. e. potis, & sedeo, q. d. habeo potestatem, & jus sedendi] (1) *To possess, to own, to have in one's own use and possession.* (2) *To have, or enjoy.* (3) *To get, or obtain.* (4) *To make himself master of.* (5) *To occupy, or take up.* (6) *To get by conquest.* (1) Domum possidere, *Cic. bona ex edicto.* *Id. pro Quint.* 26. regnum, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 631. (2) De uxore, ita ut possedi, nihil mutat Chremes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 46. Magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 24. (3) Palmam possidere, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 31. (4) Ut fineret tenere agros, quos armis possederint, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 7. (5) Latum sub pectore possidet aequor bellua, *Ov. Met.* 4, 690. (6) Loca munita hostes possidebant, *Nep. Them.* 6.

Possideo, eri. pass. *To be possessed, &c.* = Universi quae teneri & possideri possunt, *Cic. pro Quint.* 29.

+ **Possido**, ēre. *To occupy, to take up a place.* Nempe aer omne necesse est, — possidat Inane, *Lucr.* 1, 387. vix alibi occ.

+ **Possiem**, es, &c. *pro possim, is, &c.* *Ter. Plaut.*

Possum, pōtes, ui, posse. [ex pos, potis, i. e. potens, & sum. Leg. & potissimum pro possum, plur. potissimumus, potissimumus, *Plaut.*] (1) *To may, or can.* (2) *To may, or can be.* (3) *To be able to effect.* (4) *To have power and efficacy.* (5) *To be well and*

in good health. (6) In obscoen. (1) Quam maximè fieri poterit, dabo operam, *Cic. in Sall.* Quod fieri poterit, non negligam, *Id. Qu. frat.* 3, 5. ¶ Non possum quin, *I cannot forbear.* *Id. de Orat.* 2, 39. (2) Poterat utrumque praeclarè, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 7. Potest ut alii ita arbitrentur, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 38. (3) Huc face ad me venias, si quid poteris, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 29. (4) Aether potest uno nisu, *Lucr.* 5, 507. Quid possunt in bello? *what abilities have they in war?* *Caes.* Quid potest virtute? *what is he for valour?* *Id.* Tantum poterit a foecundia, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* (5) § Nihil dolet nisi pes, possunt oculi, potest pes, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 2. (6) Inachiam ter nocte potes, *Hor.* Nihil potesse, *Euphemism, to be impotent.* *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 24. § Legitur & potestur pro potest, & possuntur ap. *Dion.*

Post, praep. [quod ponè est, *Scal.*] (1) *After.* (2) *Behind.* (3) *Since.* (1) § Post hunc diem, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 3, 60. (2) Post tergum, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 84. Post terga, *Vir.* Post montem, *Id.* Tu post carecta latebas, *Id. Ecl.* 3, 20. (3) Post homines natos, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 1. Post hominum memoriam, *since the world began.* *Id. in Verr.* 3, 17. Post tertium diem, *three days after.* *Cic. pro Mil.* 45.

Post, adv. *Afterwards, after that.* Post de Coepione viderimus, *Cic. pro Rosc.* 30. § Post paulo, & paulo post, *Caes.* Post id locorum, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 1, 16. Post hinc, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 546. Post deinde, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 3. per *Plonasmus*, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 2, 8. Longo post tempore, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 30.

Pōsta, pro posita. Ut nunc sunt ordine pōsta, *Lucr.* 3, 870.

Postautumnalis, e. adj. *After harvest, or the fall of the leaf, late in the year.* *Plin.* 15, 16.

Postcenium, i. rest. *postcenium, q. v.*

Postea, adv. [qu. post ea divisè] *Afterwards, hereafter.* *Cic.* Postea loci, *after that.* *Sall. B. Jug.* 102, 1. Quid tum postea? *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 36.

Posteaquam, *After that.* Posteaquam damnatus est absens, *Cic. & divisin.* Postea verò quam profectus es, *after that.* *Id. Fam.* 5, 2.

Posteri, ōrum. m. plur. *They who come after, they that succeed in blood, children, a race, posterity, offspring.* Degenerarunt horum posterii, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 5. Credite posterii, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 2.

+ **Posteridie**, pro postridie, *Fest.*

Postēritas, ātis. f. [a posterus] (1) *Posterity, future time.* (2) *They that shall come after, a race, an offspring.* (3) *A breed in cattle.* (1) Homerus posteritate suum crescere iensit opus, *Prop.* 3, 1, 34. (2) Optimus quisque posteritati servit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 15. (3) Venale pecus Corinthae, posteritas & Hirpini, *Juv.* 8, 62.

Posterius, adv. comp. *ὑστερον, ἔμμενα.* *Afterward, hereafter, in time to come, another day.* Ipse tuus sentiet posterius, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 60.

Postero, sc. die. *The next day.* *Tac. Ann.* 4, 45, 4.

Postero, āre. [a posterus] *To be backward, to grow worse.* *Pallad. Nov. Tit.* 4.

Posterus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *postremus, & Gell.* 15, 12. *postremissimus*, sup. [a post, ut superus, a supra] (1) *That cometh, or followeth after, the next after.* (2) *Posterior, after, latter, worse.* (3) *Postremus, the last, the worst, the meanest, most contemptible.* (1) § Nec praeterita, nec praesentia, sed postera, *Cic.* Spe eriguntur posterii temporis, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 72. § Paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, *Id.* Non feram posteriores, sc. partes, *I will not be behind-hand.* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 26. (2) = Posterius & nequius illo nihil est, *Cic.* (3) § De firmissimis alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *Cic. Orat.* 15. Servitus malorum omnium postremum, *Id. Phil.* 2, 44. Homines postremi alienis pecuniis locupletantur, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 47. In posterum, *Id.* Ad posterum, *for the time to come.* *Id. Att.* 9, 12.

Postferendus, a, um. part. *To be set after, or behind.* Nulli juvenum postferendus, *Curt.* 7, 4, 34. Cum & Vatinius nulli nomini non esset postferendus, *Paterc.* 2, 69.

Postfero, postferre, postuli, latum. act. *To put after, or behind, to set less by, to place, or set behind, to esteem less.* Qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *Liv.* 3, 64.

Postferor, pass. *To be less esteemed, or set less by.* *Plin.* 36, 4.

Postfoenificia, orum. n. pl. *After-grass of hay.* *Col.* 2, 18. *sed rectius divisè.*

+ **Postfuit**, [ex post, & antiq. fuo, id quod sum] *It was laid aside.* *Sall. B. C.* 23, 9.

Postfuturus, a, um. part. *That will be hereafter.* Si dolore postfuturi aestimatione evenit, *Plin.* 7, 56.

Postgenitus, a, um. *Clarus postgenitis, famous to posterity.* *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 39. *sed rectius divisè.*

Posthabeo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To set less by, to place, or set behind, to esteem less.* § Omnes posthabui mihi res, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 15. Posthabui illorum mea seria ludo, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 17.

Posthabitus, a, um. part. *Not regarded, passed over, less set by.* Omnibus rebus posthabitis, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 1.

Posthac, vel posthaec. adv. *From henceforth, hereafter, after this.*

this. Non accusabimur posthac, neque antea negligentes fuimus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. Jam si verbum unum posthac, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 55.

Posthinc, adv. [à post, & hinc] *Afterward, when that was done.* Posthinc ad naves graditur, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 546.

† Posthoc, pro posthac. ant. *Fest.*

Posthumus, a, um, adj. [qui post humatum patrem natus est, *Varr.*] (1) *Born after the father's death, posthumous.* (2) || *Published after the author's death.* (3) Posthumus, *last born, before, or after the father's death.* (1) *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 41. Posthumus filius, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 18. Posthumus qui natus patre mortuo, posthumus extremus, sive postremus, ut aliqui non indocti volunt. (2) Opus posthumum, *Vulg.* (3) Silvius, tua postuma proles, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 763. Sunt qui in omni notatione sine aspiratione scribi debere contendunt.

† Postibi, pro postea, ut interibi pro interea. *Afterward,* *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 108.

Postica, ae, f. [sc. janua] (1) *A back door in the hinder part of the house.* (2) Also a *postern, or trap-door in a town wall, to sally out at.* (3) Also the north part of the heaven among the augurs, as antica was the south. (1) *Non. ex Plaut.* (2) *Litt. unde, non dicit.* (3) *Ex discipl. augurum.*

|| Posticae, arum, f. *The inward doors of temples and churches,* *Cornut.*

|| Posticium, ii, n. *The backside, or binder part of an house,* *Gloss.*

|| Posticula, ae, f. dim. [à postica] *A little back door, or postern.* Per quamdam brevem posticulam introvocat me, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 57.

Posticulum, i, n. dim. (1) *The back part of an house.* (2) *A piece of ground behind the house.* (1) Posticulum hoc recepit, cum aedes vendidit, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 157. *CH.* Ubi nunc filius meus habitat? *ST.* hic, in hoc posticulo, *Id. Trin.* 4, 3, 78. (2) *Titin. ap. Non.*

Posticum, i, n. sc. ostium. *A back door.* Me per posticum ad congerrones conferam, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 3, 27. Postico falle clientem, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, ult.

Posticus, a, um, adj. [à post, ut anticus ab ante] *That is on the backside, or behind an house.* Est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum harunce aedium, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 41. Hortus erat posticis aedium partibus, *Liv.* 23, 8. Proripuit se postica parte palatii, *Suet. Otho.* 6. Postica linea, *that which in dividing of lands lieth from east to west,* *Sulpit. Sev.* Postica fanna, *a flout behind one's back,* *Perf.* 1, 62.

Postidea, pro postea. *Afterwards,* *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 40. & *Ter. Hecyr.* 4, 3, 5. Postidea loci, *Plaut.* 5, 5, 17.

Postidem, adv. [à post, ut ab inde indidem] *Afterward,* *Plaut. Aul.* 1, 2, 40.

Postilēna, ae, f. [à post, ut antilēna ab ante, *M.*] *The crupper of an horse,* *Plaut. Cas.* 1, 1, 37.

† Postilio, onis. *id. quod postulatio apud Augures,* *M. ex Varr.*

Postillā, adv. ut postea. *Afterwards, after that,* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, ult.

Postinde, adv. *After that, afterward, thereupon,* *Lucr.* 3, 528. *Leg. & divise, & fort. rectius.*

Postis, is, m. [quod post ostia stent; al. à positis] (1) *The upright pillar, or post on which a door hangeth, a door-post.* (2) *Synecd. The door itself.* (1) In curiae poste, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15. Aurati-postes, *Ov. Met.* 15, 621. ferrati, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 61. Postis lapideus, *Paterc.* 2, 7. (2) Emoti procumbunt cardine postes, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 493.

Postliminio, adv. (1) *By way of recovery.* (2) Also *by stealth, i. e. behind the door.* (1) Quae à nobis alienata sunt, cum ad hostem pervenerint, & ex suo tanquam limini exierint, cum redierint ad idem limen, postliminio dicuntur redire, *Scaevola ap. Cic. Top.* 8. (2) *Amm. Marc.*

Postliminium, ii, n. [ex post, & limen, i. e. finis, *Gell. qu. ad id limen post reditio*] (1) *A return of one who had gone to sojourn elsewhere, or had been taken by the enemy, to his own country, right, and estate again.* (2) *A law whereby one recovereth again that which was lost, a right to one's former estate, a recovery, or reprisal, a remitter.* (3) *Absolute. A return.* (1) Neque solum dicatione, sed etiam postliminio potest civitatis fieri mutatio, *Cic. pro C. Balbo.* 11. Cum ignorarent, si illam civitatem essent adepti, hanc se perdidisse, nisi postliminio recuperassent, *Id.* (2) *Paul. JC.* (3) *Apul. p.* 33. & 63.

Postmeridianus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to the afternoon.* Tempus postmeridianum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 5. Ex matutina statione ad meridiem decedi, & in postmeridianam succedere alios jussit, *Liv.* 44, 33. fin. Postmeridianae literae, *Cic. Att.* 1, 52.

Postmitto, ere, si. *To leave behind, to slight, or neglect,* *Cic. pro Coel.* 22. adferentibus Nizol, & *Coel. Rhod.* Sed optimus quisque liber habet praetermitteret.

Postmodò, adv. [dist. ex post, & modò] *Afterwards, within a while.* Ut facti postmodò poeniteat, *Catull.* 28, 12.

Postmodum, adv. *Afterwards, within a while.* Meque abs te immeritò esse accusatam postmodum rescises, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 11.

Postomis, idis, f. [à Gr. *ἐπιστομή*] *A barnacle set on an*

horse's nose to make him stand still, a brake to put in his mouth, and make him hold his head quiet, *Lucil. R. occ.*

Postpartores, successores & haeredes, unde anteparta demus postpartoribus, *they that get afterwards,* *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 42. vix alibi.

Postponendus, a, um, part. *To be set after, or less esteemed.* Postponenda victoria fugae, *Val. Max.* 9, 3, 5.

Postpono, ere, sui, situm, act. *To set behind, to esteem less, to leave, or lay aside.* Postposui omnia, dum modò praeceptis patris parerem, *Cic. Fil. Tironi, Fam.* 16, 21.

Postpositus, a, um, part. *Laid aside, &c.* Omnibus rebus postpositis, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 7.

Postprincipium. *The continuance of a thing after it is begun, the course, that which followeth the beginning.* Utilitas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit, *Gell. ex Varr.* Fermè ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 1, 3.

Postputo, are. *To set less by, to esteem, or reckon last, to postpone.* Omnia sibi postputavit esse meo commodo, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 9.

Postquam, adv. (1) *After that, as.* (2) *Since.* (3) *For as much as, because that.* (1) Postquam aspexi, illicò cognovi, *Ter. per tmesin.* Decessit autem ferè post annum quartum quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus, *Nep. Aristid.* 3. (2) Postquam natus sum, satur nunquam fui, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 2. (3) *Ter. Adelph. prol.* 1. Postquam pro quoniam tempori praef. jungitur. Postquam poeta vetus poetam non potest retrahere à studio, *Id. Phorm. prol.* 1. Sic *Virg.* Postquam-omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja,—desertas quaerere terras auguriis agimur, *Aen.* 3, 1. Vid. *Donat. ad dict. Ter. loc.*

|| Postremior, us, comp. ex sup. postremus. *Worse, or more base.* Nullum animal in terris homine postremius, *Apul. de Deo Sacr.* p. 672. † Posterior.

† Postremissimus, a, um, sup. ex sup. *The worst and vilest,* *Gell.* 15, 12. † Postremus, *Cic.*

† Postremitas, atis, f. *Sipont.* † Extremitas, *Cic.*

Postremò, adv. sup. *Lastly, finally, last of all, at last.* Quae-ro igitur primum—deinde—postremò, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 37. Postremò id mihi da negotii, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 41.

Postremum, adv. sup. *Last, the last time, at last.* Si id facis, hodiè postremum me vides, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 22.

Postremus, a, um, sup. [à posterus] (1) *The last, or hindmost.* (2) Also *the worst, basest, or vilest.* (1) De firmissimis alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *Cic. Orat.* 15. (2) Postremi homines pecuniis alienis locupletantur, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 47.

Postridiè, adv. i. e. postero die. *The next day after, the day following.* Postridiè venit ad me Chremes, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 117. § Cum gen. Postridiè ejus diei, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. § Cum acc. Postridiè ludos Appollinares, *Id. Att.* 16, 4.

Postriduanus, a, um. Postriduanus dies, i. e. ater, infaustus, qui est postridiè Calendas, Nonas Idus *Coel. Rhod.* 9.

† Postriduò, pro postridiè. Postriduò natus sum ego, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 90.

Postscenium, vel poscenium. [locus post scenam subductus aspectui spectatorum, *M.*] *The tiring, or withdrawing room behind the stage.* Postscenia vitae, *actions hid from the sight of the world,* *Lucr.* 4, 1179.

Postscribo, psi, tum. *To write after.* Tiberti nomen suo postscriperat, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 64, 2.

Postveniēns, tis, part. *Coming after,* *Plin.* 18, 57. *Tertull. de Pudic.* c. 15.

Postvenio, ire. *To come, or follow after,* *Plin. vid. Postveniēns.*

Postulandus, a, um, part. *To be demanded.* Caeterum postulandis reis continuus annus fuit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 36, 1.

Postulans, tis, part. (1) *Calling for, demanding.* (2) *Desiring, requesting.* (1) Quaestionem postulantibus his, qui pullati fuerunt, *Liv.* 2. Postulante exercitu, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 57, 3. (2) *Petron. c.* 25.

Postulatio, onis, f. verb. (1) *A request, a suit.* (2) *An accusation, begun.* (3) *A motion at the bar.* (4) *A desire, or request.* (5) *A petition drawn up.* (6) *An expiation, supplication, or expiatory sacrifice.* (7) *An expostulation, or quarrel.* (1) In deprecatione ignoscendi postulatio continetur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 33. Concessit senatus postulatiōi tuae, *Id. pro Mur.* 23. (2) In accusatione erant primum postulatio, quā postulabatur, ut accusare aliquem liceret; deinde nominis delatio, tum ipsa accusatio, *Manut.* (3) *Suet. Ner.* 15. (4) Postulationem hanc Antonius, cum judicaret ab justo nasci timore, veniam petenti dedit, *Hirt. ab Caes. B. G.* 8, 48. (5) Postulationum formulae usitatae, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 60. (6) Eodem ostento Telluri postulatio deberi dicitur, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 14. (7) = Neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio nunquam, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 105.

Postulatitius, a, um, adj. *That is demanded, sued for, or requested,* *Sen. Ep.* 7.

Postulātor, oris, m. verb. (1) *A suiter, petitioner, or plaintiff.* (2) *An advocate, a proctor.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) *Suet. Ner.* 15. interpr. *Torrent.*

Postulātorius, a, um. *Expiatory.* Postulatoria fulmina, quibus sacrificia intermissa, aut non ritè facta repetuntur, *Sen. 2. Nat.* 2, 49.

|| Postulatrix,

Postulatrix, icis. f. *She that demandeth*, Dig. 4 Quae postulat.

Postulatum, i. n. (1) *A petition*. (2) *A demand*. (3) *A supplicatory libel*. (4) *An accusation*. (1) Tota Sicilia quae in communibus postulatis, civitatum omnium consulibus edidit, rogare atque orare, &c. *Cic.* (2) Expectabat suis lenissimis postulatis responsa, *Caes. B. G. 1, 5*. (3) Legati omnia postulata de injuriis unius Deciani detulerunt, *Cic. pro Flacc. 32*. (4) Quae non postulata, sed crimina esse viderentur, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3*.

Postulatum est, imperf. *I, thou, he, &c. requested*. Postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur, *Cic. Fam. 1, 3*.

Postulaturus, a, um. part. *About to demand*, *Liv. 38, 47, 36, 40*. Eodem die diversa pari certamine postulaturi, *Tac. Hist. 1, 32, 2*.

Postulatus, a, um. part. (1) *Requested, demanded, sued for*. (2) Also *accused, or complained of*. (3) It. pro pustulatus, *blistered, rising up in bumps and knobs*. (1) *Cic. Qu. fr. 2, 3*. (2) Sestius de ambitu postulatus, *Cic. ad Q. fratr. 2, 3*. (3) *Mart. 7, 85, ap. Litt. quâ edit. usum nescio; aliae, quas vidi, habent pustulati, & si legi debeat postulati, ad primam notionem pertinere videntur*.

Postulatus, us. m. verb. *A requesting, or demanding*. Postulatu audito matris, *Liv. 4, 9*.

Postulo, are. [*â posco, cujus sup. absol. poscitur, καὶ οὐκ ὀφείλω postum*] Petimus precari, poscimus imperiosè, postulamus jure, obsecramus per sacra, flagitamus cum arrogantia, nec sine convitio; *proprie fortasse, sed hae notiones saepe confunduntur*. (1) *To desire, or will a thing*. (2) *To intreat, or beseech*. (3) *To demand, or require*. (4) *To complain of, or to accuse one, to sue at law*. (5) Postulare pro aliquo, *to make intercession, or appeal for one*. (6) *To make a postulatium, as in disputing*. (7) Verbum arénæ, *to call for*. (1) Per oppressionem, ut hanc mihi eripere postulet, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 30*. (2) = Quam maximè abs te postulo atque oro, *Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 4*. Quia causa postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, *Cic. pro Quint. 3*. (3) Omnia volo à me & postules, & expectes, *Cic. Appio Fam. 3, 10*. Usus postulat, *Id.* (4) Impietatis reum postulat, *Plin. Ep. 7, 33*. Lege aliquem postulare, *Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 12*. § Repetundarum Dolabellam postulavit, *Suet. Caes. 4*. repetundis, *Tac. Ann. 3, 38, 1*. Postulare, est desiderium suum, vel amici sui in jure, apud eum, qui jurisdictioni praest, exponere, vel alterius judicio contradicere, *Ulp.* (5) *Gell. 7, 19*. (6) Quod sanè, si postulas, *Cic. de Logib. 1, 7*. (7) *Suet. Cal. 30*.

Postulor, ari, âtus. pass. (1) *To be required, &c.* (2) *To be accused*. (1) Ab consule induciae postulabantur, *Sall. B. Jug. 112*. (2) § Sestius de ambitu postulatus est, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 3*. § Injuriarum, *Id. Fam. 8, 12*. Postulatus lege Licinia, *Id. in Vatini. 14. de caer. notion. vid. Postulo*.

Postumus, a, um. sup. [*â posterus, pro postumus, ut ab inferis infimus*] *The last, very late*. Sylvius tua postuma proles, *Virg. Aen. 6, 763. interp. Steph. & Caesellio, contra quam Sulpit. ex quo Serv. Postuma diligentia, Apul. Met. 6. p. 202. spes, Id. Met. 4, p. 106*.

Pōsta, pro posita, Sync.

Potamantis, is. f. *A sort of herb*, *vid. Plin. 24, 17*.

* Potamogiton, ōnis. m. [*ex ποταμός, fluvius, & γέτρων, vicinus*] *Pond-weed*, *Plin. 26, 33*.

Potandus, a, um. part. *To be drunk*. Vina potanda, *Ov. Fast. 2, 317*. Potanda infantibus ubera, *to be sucked*, *Juv. 6, 9*.

Potans, tis. part. (1) *Drinking hard*. (2) *Met. Soking in*. (1) Potans in rosa Thorius, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 20*. (2) Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27*.

Potatio, ōnis. f. *A drinking bout*. Temperatis escis modicisque potationibus affectus, *Cic. de Div. 1, 51. confer & Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 46*.

Potator, ōris. m. verb. *A bibber, a drinker*. Potatores maxumi, *Plaut. Menaech. 2, 1, 34*.

Potaturus, a, um. part. *That will drink*. Potaturus est apud me, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 9*.

Potatus, a, um. part. (1) *Drank freely of*. (2) *Met. Imbibed*. (1) Potata aqua, *Plin. 2, 103*. (2) Quia ista magis Stoicorum gustata quam potata delectant, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 5*.

Potatus, us. m. *A drinking*, *Apul. Met. 7. p. 215*.

Pōte. Vid. Potis.

Potens, tis. part. [*â possum*] & adj. qu. potis ens, or, comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Able to do much*. (2) *Potent, powerful, of great power, mighty, puissant, strong, valiant*. (3) *Having power, or influence on, having a preeminence, or having at command*. (4) *Capable, or fit for*. (5) *Great strength and virtue*. (1) Armis potens, *Virg. Aen. 3, 164. muneribus, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 1. pietate, Prop. 3, 22, 21. eodem modo quo possum, ut posse ingenio, Cic. pro Quint. 1. pecuniâ, Liv. gratiâ, Caes. (2) = Ampla & potens civitas, Cic. de Inv. 2, 56. Pugnae potens, Liv. 8, 39. Ex humili potens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12. = Optimi & inopis viri causae non anteponeere gratiam fortunati & potentis, Cic. Offic. 2, 20. (3) Potentior largis muneribus riterit aemuli, *Hor. Od. 4, 1, 17*. (4) Si propter partium studium potens erat Alphenus, *Cic. pro Quint. (5) Dea saeva potentibus herbis Circe, Virg. Aen. 7, 19. Potentissimus odor, Plin. 13, 2*.*

Potentatus, us. m. *Dominion, rule, empire, preeminence*. Quum de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, *Caes. B. G. 1, 31*. Aemulo potentatus inimicus, *Liv. 26, 38. R. occ.*

Potentèr. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. (1) *Mightily, powerfully*. (2) *Effectually, judiciously*. (1) Potentius fieri, *Quint. 6, 4*. Potentissimè dicere, *Id. Declam. 274*. (2) Cui lecta potenter erit res, *Hor. A. P. 40*.

Potentia, ae. f. [*â potens*] (1) *Power, ability*. (2) *Puissance, force*. (3) *Sway, authority*. (4) *Efficacy, influence*. (5) Also *possibility*. (1) Potentia est ad sua conservanda, & alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum potestas, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 56*. (2) Ventosa potentia Neptuni, *Ov. Am. 2, 16, 27*. (3) Dimicant de sua potentia homines, *Cic. Attic. 7, 3*. (4) Rapidi potentia solis, *Virg. Geor. 1, 92*. (5) *Apud Metaphys. Potentia est in eo quod possumus, potestas in eo quod licet, Papin. = Vis, potestas, Cic. Potentia magis pro vi accipitur, potestas autem pro ditione, Prisc.*

|| Potentialis, e. *Potential*, *Gramm. & Philos.*

Potentialiter. adv. *Mightily, powerfully*, *Liv. ap. Litt. non autem invenio. Extat quidem ap. Sidon. Epist. 7, 14*.

* Poterium, ii. n. [*â πῖον, bibo*] (1) *A cup, or pot to drink out of*. (2) *An herb so called*. (1) Tribus poteris memoria esse oblitus, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 10*. (2) *Plin. 25, 76*.

† Potesse, pro posse, *Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 24*.

Potestas, âtis. f. [*â potis*] (1) *Power, government, authority, controll, dominion*. (2) *A post, a command*. (3) *Meton. One that is in power, an officer, a magistrate*. (4) Also *ability, possibility*. (5) *Leave, license, liberty, opportunity*. (6) *The essential form of an animal*. (7) *Force, efficacy*. (8) *Possession*. (1) Tabulas, qui in patris est potestate, nullas conficit, *Cic. pro Coel. 7*. (2) = Versari cum imperio, & potestate in re-pub, *Cic. Philipp. 1, 7*. Quemadmodum habuerit in potestatibus gerendis animum, *Ad Herenn. 3, 7*. (3) Majorem potestatem compellari ante se passus est, *Suet. Caes. 17*. Gabiorum esse potestas, *Juv. 10, 99*. Potestates duas, *Cic. (4) Occoepe sequi, vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 13*. Si mihi potestas tui praesentis fuerit, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9*. (5) Largius bibendi potestas danda est, *Col. Si quid dicere vellet, feci potestatem, Cic. Catil. 3, 5*. (6) Ex alienigenis membris compacta potestas, *Lucr. 5, 878*. (7) = Magnificè me effero, qui vim tantam in me, & potestatem habeam tantae astutiae, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32*. Potestates herbarum, *Virg. Aen. 12, 396*. (8) *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39*. † Exire de potestate, *to run mad, Id. Exisse de potestate propriè iratos dicimus, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic. Tusc. 4, 77*.

|| Potestatus, us. m. *Might, power, rule*, *Quint. ap. Litt. † Potestas*.

† Potestur, pro potest. In otium te colloces dum potestur, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10*.

* Potherr, πῶδον, unde? Potherr ornamenta? *Lex. ex Plaut.*

* Pothos, i. m. [*qu. πῶθος, desiderium*] *A curious sort of flower*, *Plin. 21, 39*.

Potens, tis. part. [*â potior*] *Obtaining*. Natura voluptatibus potens, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 18*.

Potin' pro potesne. Potin' es mihi verum dicere? *Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 6*. Potin' ut abstineas manum? *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 22*.

Potio ōnis. f. [*â potio*] (1) *The act of drinking*. (2) *Drink*. (3) *A potion that physicians give their patients*. (1) In media potione exclamavit, se mori, *Cic. pro Cluent. 10*. (2) Demus scutellam dulciculae potionis, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19*. (3) Efficaces potiones ad id, *Cels. 4, 8*. § Potionem accipere, *Quint. 7, 3*. bibere, *Ibid. dare, Ibid. sumere, Cels. 1, 9*. Sustulit mulierem prima potione medicus, *Cic. pro Cluent. 40*.

† Potio, ire, ivi, i. e. potem seu compotem facio. *To bring under*. Eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 23, i. e. servum fecit*.

† Potionatus, a, um. part. pass. [*tanq. à potionor*] *That bath had a potion, or dose given him, poisoned*. Creditur potionatus à Caefonia uxore, amatorio quidem medicamento, *Suet. Cal. 50*. † Potione sublatus.

† Potiono, are. act. *To give one a potion*, *Veg. 1, 34*. † Potionem dare.

Potior, iris & eris, iti, itus sum. dep. [*â potis, ut sit potem, i. e. compotem fieri alicujus rei*] (1) *To possess, get, or obtain, to enjoy, to be master of, to conquer and get the upper hand*. (2) *Pass. To come into another's power*. (1) § Praesentibus potiri, *Cic. Auro vi potitur, Virg. Aen. 3, 56*. Tâque tuis armis, nos te poteremur, *Achille, Ov. Met. 13, 130*. § Patria potitur commoda, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 17*. § Potiri regni, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7*. Si essent nostri potiti, *Id. Voti potitus, b. e. voti compos*. Votique potitus evicto Fabius Poeno, &c. *Sil. 15, 331*. (2) Potitus est hostium, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 24. Vid. † Potio. act. Potiri rerum dicuntur qui dominantur, vel principatum tenent; potiri rebus, qui fruuntur voluptate, opibus, &c. Hoc autem discrimen non semper observatur. Moe-nibus potitur, Liv. 2, 133. Aliquando accusat. junctum reperitur, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 16. Juss. 12, 7, 10*.

Potior, us. m. comp. [*â potis, Prisc.*] (1) *More powerful*. (2) *Better, of the better sort, more excellent*. (3) *More eligible, more to be desired*. (1) Plus pollet potiorque est patre, *Cic.*

Cic. Tusc. 4, 32. ex poeta. (2) Mors servitute potior, *Cic. Phil. 10, 9.* (3) Tingere pavementum mero pontificum coenis potiore, *Hor. Od. 2, 14, ult.*

Potis, e. [à pos] or, comp. flimus, sup. (1) *Able.* (2) *Also possible.* (1) Non potis est dulces musarum expromere foetus, *Catull. 63, 3.* Potes sunt dare, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 17.* (2) Nihil pote supra, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 3, 11.* Hoc facies, five id non pote, five pote, *Catull. 74, 16.* Qui pote? sc. est? *how can that be?* *Perf. 1, 56.* Potis est for potest, with a subst. masc. Injurius es, neque ferri potis es, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 80.* Cum fam. Nec potis est mens animi, *Catull. 65, 3.* Cum neutro, ut Corpus non potis cerni, *Lucr. 5, 718.* Quid potis est sejungi? *Id. 1, 453.* Vid. Potior, & potissimus, suis locis.

Potissimè. adv. sup. [à pote] *Most especially.* Febris potissimè ubi ardens est, *Cels. 3, 6.*

Potissimùm. adv. sup. *Specially, principally, chiefly, most of all, preferable to others.* Quarenti quid ad te potissimùm scriberem, *Cic. Fam. 4, 13.* Quibus praeteritis, fratri potissimùm Mithridati insignis virtutis viro, reliquit imperium, *Just. 41, 5, 10.*

Potissimus, a, um, sup. [à potis] *The best, the chiefest, the choicest, the main.* Meret, potissimus domi nostrae ut sit, *Plaut. Men. 2, 3.* Cura potissima, *Sen. de Benef. 6, 16.* nobilitas, *Plin. 14, 2.* cura, *Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 20.* Potissimi libertorum, *Tac. Ann. 15, 65.*

Potitii. m. plur. [quod epulis sacris potiti sint, *Serv. utpote qui ad tempus praefecto essent*] *Hercules's priests so called, who fed on the sacrifices, Liv. 1, 7, & 9, 29.*

Potito, are. freq. *To bib, or tittle, to drink often, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23.*

Potitor, oris. m. *A victor.* Annibalem paulo ante spe suâ Capuae potitorem, &c. *Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.*

Potiturus, a, um, part. *About to obtain.* Vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissâ foret, nunquam potiturum Veis Romanum, *Liv. 5, 15.*

Potitus, a, um, part. [à potior] *Having obtained, gotten, enjoyed, conquered, or achieved.* § Castris hostium potitus, *Caes. B. G. 2, 26.* Mortis Lethique potitus, *drad, Lucr. 4, 770.* Pyrri sceptris potitus, *Virg. Aen. 3, 296.* Equus campo potitus aperto, *Id. Aen. 11, 493.* Spartiatæ potiti Athenienfium, *Ad Herenn. 4, 25.*

Potiuncula, ae. f. dim. [à potio] *A little potion, Suet. Dom. 21.*

Potiundus, a, um, part. *To be obtained.* Potiundæ victoriae spe refertum pectus, *Val. Max. 5, 4, 1.*

Potius, adv. comp. [quasi à potis] *Rather, more eligibly, better, Cic. Attic. 8, 3.*

Poto, are, avi, & potus sum, atum & potum. act. [qu. à potus à πότος] (1) *To drink hard, to tittle, to fuddle.* (2) *Simpl. To drink.* (3) *To suck, or soak in.* (4) *To give drink to one.* (1) Ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28.* & Neque aeger potet, neque nimium siti crucieter, *Cels.* (2) Potum venient per prata juvenci, *Virg. Ecl. 7, 11.* Potatum dabitur imbecillis bobus, *Col. 12, 51.* (3) Quinis lana potat horis, rursusque mergitur carminata, donec lana omnem eibat faniem, *Plin. 9, 62.* (4) Bibb.

Potor, ari, âtus. pass. *To be drunk, Imperf. pass. Totos dies potabatur, they tiddled, Cic. Philipp. 2, 27.*

Potor, oris. m. verb. (1) *A drunkard.* (2) *Simpl. A drinker.* (1) Janua potorum saucia rixis, *Prop. 1, 16, 5.* (2) Rhodani potor, *Hor. Od. 2, 20, 20.* aquae, *a water drinker, Id. Ep. 1, 19, 2.*

Potorium, ii. n. *A vessel to drink in.* Potoria gemmata, *Plin. 37, 6.*

Potorius, a, um, Of, or belonging to drinking. Ampulla potoria, *a drinking glass, Mart. 14, 110.* in lemmate.

Potrix, icis. f. *A she drunkard.* Potrici seponit plenam anti-quis apothecam cadis, *Phaedr. 4, 4, 25.*

Potulentus, a, um. (1) *Any thing that may be drunk.* (2) *Also drunk.* (1) In esculentis & potulentis, *Cic. N. D. 2, 56.* ut vulgò leg. Sed Victor & Gron. ex opt. MSS. potulentibus, ut sit à potulens. (2) Potulentum quemque corripere, *Suet. Oth. 2.*

Poturus, a, um, part. *That is ready to drink, or would fain drink.* Fistula poturas ite jubebat oves, *Prop. 4, 4, 6.* Terra potura cruores, *about to soak, or drink up, Stat. Theb. 12, 719.*

Potus, a, um. (1) *Act. That is in drink, drunken.* (2) *Pass. Drunk up.* (1) Domum penè potus redieram, *Cic. Fam. 7, 22.* Ingenium potis irritet musa poetis, *Prop. 4, 6, 75.* (2) Potus faece tenus cadus, *Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16.*

Potus, us. m. [à πότος] (1) *Drink.* (2) *Drinking.* (1) *Cels. 2, 13.* (2) Pars animi obtusefacta potu atque pastu, *Cic. de Div. 1, 30.*

† Potus, i. m. [à Gr. πόσις] *A minion; the privy part, Virg. Catall.*

P ante R.

* Practicus, a, um, adj. [à πρᾶκτον, facio] *Belonging to action, practical.* Artes practicae, *Quint. 2, 18.* & theoreticae, *Id.*

Prae. praep. serv. abl. [πρὸ, unde fort. πρᾶ, ut ἀπὸ ἀπαι, ὑπὸ ὑπαι, *Hom. hinc prae*] (1) *Before.* (2) *In comparison, in re-*

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gard, in respect of. (3) *For, or by reason of.* (4) *In.* (5) *Pre-* fixed to verbs it noteth, *before, beforehand, before, or above;* (6) *To adjunct. exceedingly, very much.* (1) § Stillantem prae fe pugionem tulit, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 12.* Prae se ferre, *h. e. affu-* mere, ut explicat *Cic. pro Mur. n. 31.* § Absol. I prae; sequar; *Ter. Metaph.* Speciem prae se boni viri fert, *he pretendeth to be, Id.* (2) Illi Romam prae Capua sua iridebunt, *Cic. in Rull. 2, 35.* (3) Prae lacrymis non possum reliqua scribere, *Cic. Att. 9, 14.* (4) Atque huic aliquid paululum prae manu dede- ris, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 23.* (5) As praecino, praecaveo, praeficio, praefum, &c. (6) As praedives, praepotens, &c.

Praeacuo, ere. *To sharpen before, to make very sharp.* Surcu- lum durum praecuito, *Cato, 40.*

Praeacuo, i. pass. *To be sharpened before, Lucil.*

|| Praeacutè. adv. *Very sharply, or wittily, Litt. ex Apul. & Acutissimè, Citi.*

Praeacutus, a, um, adj. (1) *Sharpened at the end.* (2) *Very sharp.* (1) Praeacuta tigna, *Caes. B. G. 4, 17.* (2) Falces praecutae, *Cic. Praeacuta bipennis, Plin. 8, 8.* cuspis, *Ov. Met. 7, 131.*

Praealtè. adv. *Very highly, Enn.*

Praealtus, a, um, adj. (1) *Very high.* (2) *Very deep.* (1) Praealta arbor, *Curt. 6, 4, 3.* (2) Praealtum mare, *Curt. 4, 2, 9.* flumen, *Liv. 10, 2.*

|| Praeauditus, a, um. *Heard before, Ulp.*

Praebenda, orum, n. *Salt and wood, or any thing necessary provided for a magistrate coming into any country.* Praebenda publicè conducere, *Gell. 15, 4.* quae sic describit *Hor. Tectum* praebuit, & parochi quae debent ligna salernque, *Sat. 1, 5, 46.*

|| Praebendarius, ii. m. *A prebendary, Justinian.*

Praebens, tis. part. *Affording, supplying.* Invenit juxta in- fantem canem feminam parvulo ubera praebentem, *Just. 1, 4.*

Praebeat, ere. act. [ex prae, & habeo, pro praehibeo, quo- usus, *Plaut.*] (1) *To minister to, to allow.* (2) *To yield, or af-* ford. (3) *To give up, to expose, to offer.* (4) *To give occasion to, to cause.* (5) *To shew, or approve.* (6) *To give, or cause.* (7) *Per Ellipsin. in obscoen.* (1) Pabula laeta praebere, *Lucr. 2, 597.* Praebent exiguum sumptum, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33.* (2) Feneſtræ praebent lumen, *Varr. Luna lumen praebat eunti, Ov. Ep. 18, 59.* (3) Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, *SAN. Qui potul melius, qui hodie usque os praebui? Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 7.* Se praebuerunt ferro patienter & igni, *Ov. Am. 1, 14, 25.* (4) Praebet errorem, quod ejusdem nominis urbs fuit, *Liv. 4.* (5) Servum haud illiberalem praebes te, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 5, 5.* Gratum se de bene meritis praebere, *Cic. pro Planc. 91.* (6) Praebent silentia somnos, *Ov. Fast. 5, 429.* Praebere dolorem, *Lucr. 4, 720.* (7) Odi quae praebet, quia sit praebere necesse, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 685.* & A notionè terribi pendet.

Praebeat, eri. pass. (1) *To be given, or supplied.* (2) *To be delivered.* (3) *To be exposed.* (1) Sumptu praebetur mihi ex re avitâ, *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 79.* (2) Cur Poenorum cru- delitati Reguli corpus est praebitum? *Cic. N. D. 3, 31.* (3) Fige, puer, positus nudus tibi praebetur armis, *Ov. Am. 2, 9, 35.*

|| Praebibo, ere. *To drink beforehand, to drink to one, Apul. Met. 10, p. 334.* † Propino, *Plaut.*

Praebitio, onis. f. verb. *A giving, a shewing, an allowance.* Gravari copiarum praebitione, *Justin. 38, 10.* Olei frumentique praebitiones, *Aur. Vict. de Caes. 41.*

† Praebito, ere. [ex prae, & ant. bito, pro eo] (1) *To pass by one, to go by.* (2) *To kill, or put one to death.* (1) Cave praebitas ullas aedes, *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 1.* Ne inter vias praebitamus eas, metuo, *Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 44.* (2) Interminatus est eum se praebitere, *Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 12.* sed al. leg. per- bitere. † Praetereo.

Praebitor, oris. m. verb. [à praebéo] *A purveyor, or provi-* der. & An tu id agis, ut te non regem, sed ministrum & praebitorem sperent fore? *Cic. Offic. 2, 15.*

Praebiturus, a, um, part. *About to afford, or give.* Praebituri belli materiam, *Paterc. 2, 62.* conf. *Liv. 38, 19.*

Praebitus, a, um, part. *Given, allowed.* & Ut praescripta, non praebita facultas scriptoribus videatur, *Suet. Caes. 56.*

Praecalidus, a, um. *Very warm.* Praecalida aqua, *Tac. Ann. 13, 16, 3.*

Praecalveo, ere. *To be bald before, Fest.*

Praecalvus, a, um, adj. *Bald before.* Capite praecalvo, *Suet. Galba, 21.*

Praecantatio, onis. f. verb. *A charming, or enchanting, Quint. Declam. 14.*

Praecantatus, a, um, part. *Charmed, enchanted.* Lapellos con- jicere in sinum, quos ipsa praecantatos purpura involverat, *Petr. c. 131.*

Praecantrix, icis. f. verb. *A sorceress, an enchantress, Varr. al. leg. praecantatrix, ut & apud Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.*

Praecanus, a, um, adj. *Greyheaded before its time, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24.*

Praecarus, a, um, adj. *Very dear, or too dear, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25.* ubi tamen al. percarum est.

Praecavendus, a, um, part. *To be taken heed of beforehand.* Praecavendum sibi existimabat, *Caes. B. G. 1, 38.*

Præcāvēns, tis. part. *Taking heed aforehand.* = **Providens** ante & **præcavens**, *Cic. pro Planc. 43.* **Præcaventibus** fatis, *Paterc. 2, 12.*

Præcāveo, ēre, cavi, cautum. *To provide against a thing, to beware aforehand.* § **Præcavere** aliquid, *Cic. sibi ab insidiis, ab aliquo, Liv. 9, 26.*

Præcāveor, ēri. pass. *To be taken care of beforehand.* Si provisum fuisset, **præcaveri** potuisset, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 22.*

|| **Præcaufor**, ari. **Præcaufati** sumus, *we have proved before,* *Vid. Int. Rom. 3, 9.*

|| **Præcautio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A precaution, or taking heed aforehand,* *Recent. + Cautio, Cic.*

Præcāutor, ōris. m. verb. *One who taketh care aforehand,* *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 12. sed var. codices.*

Præcautum est. imperf. = *A me ita præcautum atque provisum est, I took that care aforehand,* *Cic. Attic. 2, 1.*

Præcautus, a, um. part. *Foreseen, provided against.* **Præcauto** opus est, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62.*

Præcēdens, tis. part. *Going before.* **Instare** **præcedentibus**, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, ult.* Is **præcedens** militum agmen, ad tribunal pergit, *Liv. 7, 13. conf. Sil. 7, 31. 10, 568.*

Præcēdo, ēre. f. (1) *To go before, to outgo.* (2) *Met. To surpass, surmount, or excel.* (1) Opus esse in ipsos **præcedere** ad confirmandam civitatem, *Caes. B. G. 7, 54.* (2) *Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1.* Vinum aliud **præstantius** altero germanitate **præcedit**, *Col. 3, 2.* Vinum illud alterum sapore **præcedit**, *Id. ibid.*

Præcēler, ēris. ēre. adj. *Very swift, quick, or nimble.* **Permeat** spatia, nec nisi amnibus arcetur, aut **præceler** fugā, *Plin. 8, 35.* Vi **præceler** repentē rapi, *Id. 9, 70.* **Præceler** cursu, *Stat. Theb. 6, 550.*

Præcēléro, āre. act. *To hasten, or speed away before.* **Præcelerant** ducem, *Stat. Theb. 4, 799.*

Præcellens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. **ffimus**, sup. (1) *Exceeding, surpassing, or surmounting.* (2) *Excellent.* (1) **Præcellens** robore mentis, *Sil. 3, 603.* (2) **Vir & animo & virtute præcellens**, *Cic. pro C. Balbo, 10.* Suavitate **præcellentior**, *Plin. 12, 12.* **Præcellentissimus** vir, *Cic. Verr. 4, 44.*

Præcello, ēre. (1) *To excel, surpass, surmount, or be much better.* (2) *To preside over.* (1) **Præcellere** mobilitate, *Lucr. 2, 160.* scientiā, *Liv. 5, 27.* (2) § **Qui** Adorforum genti **præcellebat**, *Tac. 12, 15, 2.*

Præcellus, a, um. part. *Very high, or lofty.* = **Præcellus** atque editus locus, *Cic. Verr. 6, 48.* **Præcella** rupes, *Virg. Aen. 3, 245.*

Præcentio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à præcino*] (1) *The entrance, or beginning of a song, the flourish.* (2) *Also a singing, or playing before a company.* (1) *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. c. 10.* (2) *Gel. 1, 11.*

|| **Præcentor**, ōris. m. verb. *The chanter of a choir, he that begins the tune,* *Apul. de Mundo sub fin.*

Præceps, cipitis. † **cipis**. unde **præcipe** casu, *Enn. apud Prisc. [ex prae, & caput; qui prono capite fertur]* (1) *Headlong, with the head foremost.* (2) *Steep, downhill.* (3) *Met. Dangerous, hazardous.* (4) *High, deep.* (5) *Hasty, speedy.* (6) *Rash, headstrong, fool-hardy.* (7) *Sudden, unexpected.* (8) *Declining, drawing to an end.* (1) **Præceps** aërii speculā de montis in undas deferar, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 59.* (2) = *In declivi & præcipiti loco equos sustinere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33.* (3) = § *Quis non illam viam vitae, quam ante præcipitem & lubricam esse ducebat, huic planae & stabili præponendum esse arbitretur?* *Cic. pro Flacc. 42.* (4) **Præcipiti** monte defenditur, *Plin. jun. Præcipes* follae, *Ov. Met. 1, 97.* (5) *Non fugis hinc præceps dum præcipitare potestas, Virg. Aen. 4, 565.* § **Præceps** in omnia **Caesar**, *Luc. 2, 656.* (6) **Caecum** me & **præcipitem** ferri confiteor, *Cic. pro Planc. 3.* **Præceps** ingenio in iram, *Liv. 23, 7.* (7) = *Subitus discessus, & præceps profectio, Cic. Att. 9, 10.* Si incisa vena, **præceps** periculum est, *Cels. 2, 11.* (8) **Præcipiti** jam die curare corpora milites jubet, *Liv. 4.* O meam calamitosam & **præcipitem** senectutem! *Cic. ad Octav. 10.*

Præceps, ipitis. subst. (1) *A precipice, a summit.* (2) *Met. A dangerous pasture.* (1) **Præceps** immane ruinae, *Juv. 10, 107.* juvenile, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 50.* **Deserti** per **præcipitia**, *Quint. Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit, on tip toes, Juv. 1, 149.* (2) **Casus** medicūve levārit aegrum ex **præcipiti**, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 292.*

Præceptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A taking up beforehand.* (2) *An instruction, a precept.* (1) *Dig.* (2) **Præceptio** Stoicorum, *Cic. Off. 1, 2.* & *Lex est recti præceptio, pravique depulsiō, Id. N. D. 2, 31.*

Præceptivus, a, um. *Giving rules, or precepts.* Sic partem philosophiae **præceptivam** vertit, *Sen. Ep. 95.*

† **Præcepto**, āre. freq. [*à præcipio*] *To give command, or charge often, Fest. + Præcipio.*

Præceptor, ōris. m. verb. [*à præcipio*] *A master, a tutor, an instructor, an adviser, or teacher.* = *Artium magistri & vivendi præceptores, Cic. de Inv. 1, 25.* *Eloquentiae præceptor, Quint. 2, 8.* **Præceptor** omnium consiliorum, *Cic. Philipp. 6.* **Arandi** **præceptor**, *Ov. Fast. 6, 13. de Hesiodo.*

Præceptrix, icis. f. verb. *A mistress, she that teacheth.* Quā sapientia **præceptrix** in tranquillitate vivi potest, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 13.*

Præceptum, i. n. (1) *A precept, or rule.* (2) *A commandment.* (3) *Admonition, advice, counsel.* (1) = *Te abundare oportet præceptis institutisque philosophiae, Cic. Off. 1, 1.* (2) *Matris præcepta faceffit, Virg. Geor. 4, 548.* (3) = *Tuis monitis & præceptis omnis est abjiciendus dolor, Cic. Fam. 5, 13.*

Præceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken first, or before another.* (2) *Foretasted.* (3) *Commanded.* (1) *Tempore illi præcepto, Liv. 1, 7.* (2) = *Ad possessa venis præceptaque gaudia serus, Ov. Ep. 17, 107.* (3) *Ut erat ei præceptum à Caesare, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.*

Præcerpens, tis. part. *Taking before, anticipating.* **Præcerpens** plura, *Val. Max. 2, 8, 3.*

Præcerpo, ēre. act. [*ex prae, & carpo*] (1) *To crop, or bite off.* (2) *To clip, or cut off.* (3) *To take from, to deprive of.* (1) *Si inter arbores vitisque aretur, fiscellis capistrari, ne germinum tenera præcerpant, Plin. 18, 19. de araturis bobus.* (2) § **Præcerpunt** jubas leoni, *Stat. Theb. 9, 193.* (3) *Non præcerpo fructum officii tui, Cic. Verr. 4, 37.*

Præcerpor, i. pass. *To be first cropped, Quint.*

Præcerptus, a, um. part. *Gathered, or cropped beforehand.* = *Sumum illud perpuræ decus non nisi præcerptum præfloratumque transmittere, the consulship held for some time at the beginning of the year, Plin. Paneg. 58.* *Victoriae nuntii præcerptam ejus rei laetitiam invenerunt, found the joy for it spread and celebrated before their arrival, Liv. 45, princ.*

Præcertatio, ōnis. f. *The first assault, or onset, a quarrel, or skirmish, Ad Herenn. 4, 30.*

Præcharus, a, um. *Dearly beloved, vid. Praecarus.*

Præcidāneus, a, um. adj. [*ex prae, & caedo; quod caeditur ante*] *Slain, or sacrificed before.* **Præcidaneae** hostiae dicuntur, quae ante sacrificia solennia pridie caeduntur, *Gell. 4, 6.* **Porca præcidanea**, quae ante immolari solet, *that was sacrificed before new corn came in, Fest. leg. etiam præcidaria, offered to Ceres, Cato, 134.* **Præcidanae** feriae, *holiday eves, or vigils, Gell. 4, 6.*

Præcidendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or chopped off.* **Proclamante** quodam, **præcidendas** esse fallario manus, *Suet. Claud. 15.*

Præcīdo, ēre. act. [*ex prae, & caedo*] (1) *To pare, cut, or chop off.* (2) *To take away clean, to prevent.* (3) *To slit, or slice.* (4) **Præcidere** os, *to slap one on the chops.* (5) *To note, or mark with a stroke, as carpenters do before they saw; to cut a little before as drapers do, to rend out the residue; to note, or tell precisely what points he will speak upon.* (6) *To deny stiffly.* (7) *To cut one short, or put one out of all hopes, or expectation.* (8) *Obfcoenā notione.* (1) *Cotem novacula præcidere, Cic. de Div. 1, 17.* *manum gladio, Id. de Inv. 2, 20.* (2) *Omnes causas præcidam omnibus, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 22.* (3) *Ter. ap. Litt. (4) Præcide os tu illi hodie, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 52.* (5) **Præcide**, statue inquit aliquando quod libet, *Cic. Bud. interpr.* (6) *Vid. Præcisē, primo exemplo.* (7) *Quod quia præciderat, asperius de eo ad te scribere solebam, Cic. Attic. 10.* (8) *Mart.*

Præcīdor, i, sus. pass. (1) *To be cut, or chopped off.* (2) *Met. To be taken off, or prevented.* (1) *Cinna Cn. Octavii præcidi caput jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19.* *Etsi infra quam rami fuere, præcidatur quod superest, vivit, Plin. 16, 30.* (2) *Defensio præciditur, Cic. in Verr. 3.* *spes plebeio, Liv. 4, 3.*

Præcīctio, ōnis. f. *fic dic. gradus latior altiorque in theatro, reliquos minores veluti præcingens, unde & nomen, a stand, or broader place in stairs, a landing, Vitruv. 5, 28. & 5, 3.*

Præcīctōrium, ii. n. *An apron, or kirtle, Vitruv. 10, 21.*

Præcīctūra, ae. f. *A girding of one's clothes, Macrobi. Sat. 2, 3.*

Præcīctus, a, um. part. (1) *Girded, tucked up before.* (2) *Tied about, inclosed.* (3) *Covered, overlaid.* (4) *Prepared, made ready.* (1) **Præcīcti** rite pueri, comptique ministrant, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 70.* (2) **Pan pinu caput præcīctus acutā, Ov. Metam. 1, 699. (3) **Parietes** testaceo opere **præcīcti**, *Plin. Epist. 10, 48, 4.* (4) *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 45.* *Hoc iter ignavi divisimus, altius ac nos præcīctis unum, more expedite, quick, or nimble, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 6.***

Præcingens, tis. part. *Begirting, encompassing, or inclosing.* **Præcingens** roseo tempora vinculo, *Sen. Med. 70.*

Præcingo, ēre. act. *To begirt, encompass, or inclose.* **Præcinxit** littora muro, *Sil. 3, 243. conf. 13, 233.*

Præcingor, i, etus. pass. (1) *To be girt about with.* (2) *To be surrounded, or incircled.* (1) *Ense præcingi, Ov. Trist. 2, 271.* (2) **Fulvo** cervix **præcingitur** auro, *Ov. Met. 14, 395.* **Præcingitur** gens mari, *Plin. 5, 40.*

Præcino, ēre, nui, entum. act. [*ex prae, & cano*] (1) *To sing before.* (2) *To mumble a charm.* (3) *To prophesy, or tell beforehand.* (1) **Epulis** magistratum fides **præcinent**, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 1.* (2) **Carmine** quum magico **præcinnisset** anus, *Tib. 1, 5, 12.* *ubi al. procubisset.* (3) **Hi** greges lymphati futura **præcinent**, *Plin. 8, 71.* = *Præmonstrare & præcinere aliquid magnum populo Romano, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 10.*

|| **Præcio**, ire. id. quod **proclamo**, *Fest.*

Præcipiendus, a, um. part. *To be instructed, Col. libr. 10. praef.*

Praeciptions, tis. part. (1) *Taking up beforehand, preoccupying.* (2) *Instructing.* (1) Aliquantum intervalli à caetera classe praeciptions, *Curt.* 9, 6, 2. (2) *Cic.*

Praecipio, ēre, ēpi, ptum. act. [*ex prae, & capio*] (1) *To prevent, or take first, to anticipate, to take before another, or before the time.* (2) *To instruct, to teach, to shew how a thing is to be done.* (3) *To command, or charge, to give order.* (4) *To foresee, to imagine and conceive in mind beforehand.* (1) Praecipias licet gaudia, omnes te dii oderunt, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 20. Spe praecipit hostem, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 491. Veneno fata praecipit, *Flor.* 3, 9. Ab iisdem insequentis anni mutuum pecuniam praeeperat, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 31. Si lac praeeperit aestus, shall have dried up, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 98. (2) Conservis ad eundem praecipio modum, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 70. Hic artem nandi praecipit, ille trochi, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 486. (3) = Praecipit atque interdicit unum peterent Indutiomarum, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 56. (4) Magni animi est praecipere cogitatione futura, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 23.

Praecipitandus, a, um. part. *To be tumbled down headlong upon.* Dare pectora praecipitanda saxi, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 192.

Praecipitans, tis. part. (1) *Falling down headlong.* (2) *Met. Falling to ruin.* (3) *Violent, hasty, rapid, hurrying.* (1) Gubernaculum praecipitans traxi mecum, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 351. (2) Impellere praecipitantes inhumanum est, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 1. Me ad exitium praecipitantem retinuisse, *Id. Attic.* 3, 15. (3) Praecipitans imber, *Lucr.* 6, 291. amnis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. Per invia & rupes deruptas praecipitantes fugerunt, *Liv.* 39, 2.

Praecipitanter, adv. *With great speed.* Praecipitanter currere, *Lucret.* 3, 1075.

Praecipitantiā, ae. f. *A tumbling, or falling down from an high place.* *Gell.* 6, 2.

Praecipitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A falling headlong; Met. too much rashness, or over hastiness.* *Sen. de Ira.* 1, 12.

Praecipitator, ōris. m. verb. *He that tumbleth.* *Litt. ex Quint.*

Praecipitaturus, a, um. part. *About to precipitate, or cast down headlong.* Procurrit quasi praecipitaturus se in Tiberim, *Suet. Neron.* 47. Praecipitaturi se ex aliquā rupe, *Plin.* 8, 54.

Praecipitatus, a, um. part. (1) *Cast down headlong.* (2) *Bent downward.* (3) *Come hastily on.* (1) Qui se praecipitatos ex locis superioribus dicerent, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 17. (2) Pars palmitis praecipitata fructu induitur, *Col.* 5, 6. = Ut curvata & praecipitata per jugum nequeat terram contingere, *Id.* 4, 24, 19. (3) Nox praecipitata, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 47. Aetas praecipitata, declining, *Mattius ad Cic. Fam.* 11, 28.

Praecipitium, ii. n. *A steep place, a downright pitch, or fall, a precipice.* Deferri per praecipitia, *Quint.* 1, 10. In praecipitium impellere, *Suet. Aug.* 79. A vitis in prava, à pravis in praecipitia pervenitur, *Paterc.* 2, 10.

Praecipito, āre. in praiceps dejicio act. (1) *To cast, throw, hurl, or tumble down headlong.* (2) *To overthrow.* (3) *To overhasten, or hurry, to precipitate.* (4) *Also to bow, or bend downward.* (5) *Abol. To fall, or run down with violence.* (6) *To make great haste.* (7) *To make too much haste.* (8) *To draw towards an end.* (1) § Praecipitare se in flumen, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 15. ad terram, *Lucr.* 4, 1015. ex supero, *Id.* 2, 248. de turri, *Liv.* 23. (2) Cedentem juvenem retrò praecipitat, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 789. (3) § Praecipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 32. (4) *Col.* vide in Praecipitor, n. 2. (5) Ubi Nilus praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. (6) § Priscos referre dolores praecipitat, *Sil.* 3, 165. (7) § Qui in amorem praecipitavit, pejus perit, quam si saxo saliat, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 31. (8) Multi menses transierant, & hyems praecipitaverat, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 25.

Praecipitor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be cast, or thrown headlong.* (2) *Bent, or bowed downwards.* (1) Qui ascenderant, de muro praecipitantur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 50. (2) Nisi vitis arboris cacumen superaverit, praecipitari palmitem non oportet, *Col.* 5, 6.

Praecipitur, imperf. *It is ordered, or advised.* Recte praecipit potest in amicitis, *Cic. de Amic.* 20. Praeceptum erat oraculo, *Val. Max.* 8, 15, 3. In universum de pomis servandis praecipitur, *Plin.* 15, 18.

Praecipue, adv. *Particularly, especially, principally, chiefly.* § Neque ego praecipue de consularibus disputo, universi senatus communis est ista laus, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 29. Haec una res in omni libero populo, maximeque in pacatis civitatibus, praecipue semper floruit, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 8.

Praecipuus, a, um. [*à praecipio, quod prae aliis capitur, vel quod prae aliis capit*] (1) *Chief, singular, the choice, principal, special, proper, particular, peculiar.* (2) *Also sovereign, excellent.* (1) § Tum communibus malis, tum praecipuis oppressus sum, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 14. § Ut caetera paria sint, hoc certe praecipuum fuit, *Id. pro Ligar.* 9. = Praecipuus & proprius sensus doloris, *Id. Prov. conf.* 2. (2) § Contra morsus praecipuum remedium, *Plin.* 8, 41. § ad serpentis ictus, *Id.* 8, 50.

Praecise, adv. (1) *Precisely, positively, pointblank.* (2) *Also, briefly, in short.* (1) = Nunquam ego cuiquam tam praecise negavi, &c. quam hic mihi plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, *Cic. Att.* 8, 4. (2) § Id praecise dicitur, plene autem & perfectè, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 29.

Praecisio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à praecido*] *A brevity in writing, or speaking, a scheme in rhetoric.* *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53.

Praecisum, i. n. *That part of the bowels which the guts are fastened to.* = Illi praeciso atque epulis capiuntur opimis, *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 633.

Praecisus, a, um. part. [*à praecido*] (1) *Cut off, chopped, or taken away.* (2) *Contuse, cut short, narrow.* (3) *Also abused against nature, bugged.* (1) Praecisi pedes, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, ext. 5. *Met.* Libertas Tenedia securi praecisa, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 10. conf. *Liv.* 40, 6. (2) Praecisa ante legitimum finem oratio, *Quint.* 9, 2. Iter angustum admodum, utrinque praecisum, narrow, and having precipices on both sides, *Sall. B. J.* 97. (3) Praecisi, & profesti impudicitiam, *Sen. de Provid.*

|| Praeciamitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying before.* *Liv. ap. Litt.*

|| Praeciamitator, ōris. m. verb. *A fore proclaimer.* *Fest. & Macrob. Sat.* 1.

Praeclarè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Very clearly, very plainly.* (2) *Very rightly, very well.* (3) *Very successfully, bravely, nobly.* (1) Praeclarè intelligere, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 3. explicare, *Id. Acad.* 1. (2) Praeclarè meminì, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 7, 3. (3) Re praeclearissimè gestā, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 30. ¶ Praeclarè cum eo actum, becometh well off, *Cic. Raro invenitur Comparativo gradu.*

† Praeclariter, adv. *Bravely.* *Enn.* † Praeclarè.

Praeclarus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Very clear and bright.* (2) *Very plain.* (3) *Noble, renowned, famous, goodly, brave, gallant.* (4) *Honest, upright.* (1) Solis praeclarā lucenitor, *Lucr.* 2, 1031. (2) Aditu vel mari, vel terrā, praeculare ad aspectum; *Cic.* (3) Parcere praeclearissimae patriae, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 24. Praeclearior laus, *Plin. Paneg.* 88. § Praeclarus armis, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 284. in philosophiā, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 11. eloquentiae ac fidei, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 34. (4) O praeclearum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 11. interp. *Valla.*

Praeccludo, ēre, si. sum. act. *To shut, or ram up that one cannot enter or pass, to stop.* In perpetuum tibi curiam praeccludisti, *Cic. in Pison.* 17. Iter praeccluserat unda, *Ov. Met.* 14, 790. conf. *Liv.* 33, 13.

Praeccludor, i, fus. pass. *To be shut, or stopped.* Crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant praecclusi, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 9. Animus praeccluditur ad exponendam rei dignitatem, my thoughts are too narrow, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 6.

|| Praecluens, tis. part. *Excellent.* Praecluens potestas, *Prud. Cath.* 4, 37. † Egregius, *Cic.*

Praecclusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stopping, or damming up.* Praecclusiones aquarum, *Vitruv.* 9, 9.

Praecclusurus, a, um. part. *About to preclude, or stop.* Illi vero daturus se negare, neque portas consuli praecclusuros, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 12.

Praecclusus, a, um. part. *Stopped, or shut.* Praecclusus aditus misericordiae, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 8. Praecclusa scopulis ratis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 668. conf. *Sil.* 9, 513.

Praeco, ōnis. m. [*qu. praedico, καὶ οὐκ ὀνομαζομένη, à praedicando*]

(1) *A common cryer, properly he who in port-sale notifies the things that are to be sold, and setteth the price on them.* (2) *The cryer of a court, in games, or on the stage, who was to command silence; also to cry what was lost.* (3) *Also a publisher, proclaimer, or setter forth of things.* (4) *Also a preacher.* (1) Si palam praeco jussu tuo praedicasset, non decumas frumenti, sed dimidias venire partes, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 16. De quo homine praekonis vox praedicat, & pretium conficit, *Id. pro Quint.* 15. (2) Citat praeco maximā voce legatos, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 15. Praecones ludorum gymnicorum, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12. vid. & *Plaut. Merc.* 3, 4, 78. (3) Suae virtutis Homerum praekonem invenire, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. (4) *Eccl.*

Praecoctus, a, um. part. [*à praecoquor*] *Boiled beforehand.* *Plin.* 14, 11.

Praecogitatus, a, um. part. *Thought, or contrived before.* Praecogitatum facinus, *Liv.* 40, 4.

Praecogito, āre. *To ponder beforehand.* *Quint. Inst.* 12, 9.

Praecognitus, a, um. adj. *Known, or understood beforehand.* Plancus ad *Cic. Fam.* 10, 15.

Praecolo, ēre, ui. *To love rather.* Nova & incipitia praecolere, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 22, 5. = fovere, *Id. ib.* R. occ.

Praecampositus, a, um. adj. *Prepared beforehand.* Cum praecomposito nuntius ore venit, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 674.

Praeconceptus, a, um. part. *Before received.* Praeconceptum spiritum exhalant, *Plin.* 2, 84.

|| Praeconcinnatus, a, um. part. *Devised, or framed beforehand.* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Praeconium, ii. n. [*à praeco*] (1) *The cryer's office, (2) or voice.* (3) *The publishing, or proclaiming of any thing.* (4) *Also fame, praise, renown, commendation, report.* (5) *Also cryers wages.* (6) *Also a company of cryers, or messengers to summon people.* (1) Rescripsit eos qui praekonium facerent vetari esse in decurionibus, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18, 1. (2) Praekonio ubique contendit, *Suet. Ner.* 24. (3) Praekonium domesticum stultitiae, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 20. laudum, *Id.* (4) Praekonium ad Homero Achilli tributum, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (5) *Cato.* (6) *Liv. ap. Litt.*

Praeconsumo, ēre. *To waste, or spend beforehand.* Praeconsumere vires suas, *Ov. Met.* 7, 489.

Praeconsumptus, a, um. part. *Wasted aforehand.* Praeconsumptus temporis malis, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 30.

Prae-

Praecontractio, āre. *To handle beforehand, to despoil beforehand.* Spectat Tereus, pracontractatque videndo, *Ov. Met.* 6, 478.

Praecontractor, āri, ātus. *pass. Litt. ex Sil.*

† **Praecoquis**, e. *adj. Soon ripe, early.* Huic puellae praecoquis libido inest, *Non. ex Naev.* † **Praecox**, Col.

Praecoquo, ēre, xi, ctum. *act. unde praecoquor. pass. (1) To be boiled beforehand. (2) To over-boil, to boil very much. (1) Plin.* 14, 69. (2) Acini praecoquuntur in callum, *Plin.* 18, 11.

Praecoquus, a, um. *adj. Early ripe.* Praecoqua uva, *Col.* 12, 37. **Persica praecoqua**, *Mart.* 13, 46.

Praecordia, ōrum. *n. pl. [praecordia appellant quia cordi praetenduntur, Plin.* 11, 77.] (1) *The parts about the heart.* (2) *Also the midriff, or skin that parteth the heart and lungs from the other intrails, the diaphragm.* (3) *Also the sides of the belly under the ribs.* (4) *The umbles, as the heart, lungs, the spleen, &c.* (5) *Meton. The breast.* (6) *Met. The mind, the thoughts and affections.* (1) *Plin.* (2) *Plin.* 11, 77. (3) *Celf.* (4) *Praecordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, Plin.* 30, 14. (5) *Victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg. Aen.* 2, 367. *Clypeo genibusque premens praecordia duris, Ov. Met.* 12, 140. (6) *Alter saepe uno mutat praecordia verbo, Prop.* 2, 4, 21. *Stolidae praecordia mentis, Ov. Met.* 11, 149. *Aperit praecordia Liber, Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 89.

Praecorumpo, ēre. *act. To corrupt, or bribe beforehand.* Dum praecorumpere donis me cupit, *Ov. Met.* 14, 134.

Praecorumpor, i. *pass. Litt. ex Suet.*

Praecorruptus, a, um. *part. Corrupted beforehand by bribes.* Illa quidem venit, sed praecorrupta, *Ov. Met.* 9, 395.

Praecox, ōis, & praecoquis. *adj. [ex prae, & coquo; quod ante cetera coctum est, i. e. maturum]* (1) *Soon, or early ripe, rather ripe.* (2) *Early, overhasty, untimely; too forward.* (1) *Pyra praecocia, Col.* 5, 10. *Quae fumi quodam genere praecocem maturitatem trahunt, Id. Diuturnum & praecocem fructum, Curt.* 8, 5, 15. (2) = *Rifus praecox ille & celerimus, ante quadragesimum diem nulli datur, Plin.* 7, 1. *Ingenium praecox, Quint.* 1, 3. *fatum, Sen.*

Praecrassus, a, um. *adj. Very thick.* Cortex praecrassus, *Plin.* 16, 13.

Praecrudus, a, um. *Very raw, Col. ap. Litt. fort. pro percrudus, quod ap. eund. legit.* 12, 10.

Praecultus, a, um. *part. (1) Dressed, trimmed, or prepared. (2) Adj. Very trim and neat. (1) Animi habitus ad virtutem quasi praeculti, Cic. Part. Or.* 23. (2) *Praecultum genus eloquentiae, Quint.* 11, 1.

Praecupidus, a, um. *adj. Very desirous, or fond, Suet. Aug.* 70.

Praecuratio, ōis. *f. verb. A bespeaking beforehand, Litt. ex Quint.*

Praecurrens, tis. *part. Running before, foregoing. = Primordia rerum, & quasi praecurrentia, Cic. Part. Orat.* 2, conf. de *Orat.* 2, 40. *Praecurrentibus fatis adventum Scipionis, Val. Max.* 5, 2, ext. 4.

Praecurro, ēre, xi & cucurri, sum. *act. (1) To run, or make speed before. (2) Met. To over-run, to outrun. (3) To forerun, or happen before as a sign, or token. (4) To answer a foreseen objection. (5) Met. To surpass, or excel. (1) Abi, praecurre, ut sunt domi parata, Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 46. *Praecurrunt equites, Caes. B. G.* 6, 38. (2) *Amor votis suis praecurrit, Plin. Epist.* 4, 15. *Praecurrit amicitia iudicium, Cic. de Amic.* 17. (3) *Ea fama jam praecurrerat, Caes. B. C.* 3, 86. *Fama de victoria Caelaris praecurrisset, Hirt. B. Afr.* 87. *Ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, Cic. de Div.* 1, 52. (4) *Illud in his rebus, ne te deducere vero possit, quod quidam fingunt, praecurrere cogor, Lucr.* 1, 312. (5) = *Quum eum nemo anteciret his virtutibus, nulli nobilitate praecurrerunt, Nep. Thrasib.* 1. *al. leg. praecurrerunt.*

Praecurror, i. *pass. To be outrun. Exemplo praecurri, Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1.

Praecursio, ōis. *f. verb. A forehappening, or foregoing.* Praecursio visorum, *Cic. de Fato*, 19. *Alia praecursionem quandam adhibent ad efficiendum, Id. Topic.* 15.

Praecursor, ōis. *m. verb. A forerunner.* Levia tamen praecursor inter extremum Punicum agmen praecursoresque Romanorum, *their foremost men, their scouts, Liv.* 26, 17. *Met. = Quem iste in decumis, in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia praecursorem habere solebat & emissarium, his scout, spy, or setter, Cic. Verr.* 5, 41.

Praecursorius, a, um. *part. Sent beforehand.* Praecursoria epistola, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 13, 2.

Praecursurus, a, um. *part. That will run before, Hirt. B. Alex.* 8.

Praecursus, ūs. *m. verb. A going, or running before.* Statuit praecursibus herbas, *Stat. Etcharum praecursu, Plin.* 16, 42.

Praecurvus, a, um. *adj. Very crooked before, Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Praecutio, ēre, xi, sum. *act. [ex prae, & quatio] To shake before.* Taedas Hymenaeus Amorque praecutiunt, *Ov. Met.* 4, 158. *vix alibi occ.*

Praeda, ae. *f. etym. incert. (1) A prey, or booty by force. (2) Gain from any fraud. (3) Spoil, pillage. (4) Meat to be devoured. (1) Dicuntur raptae genialis praeda puellae, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 155. (2) *Hanc praedam omnem jam ad quaestorem*

deferam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 152. (3) = *Maximos quaestus praedaeque fecit, Cic. Verr.* 3, 50. (4) *Opimam praedam rapuisti unguibus, Phaedr.* 2, 68.

Praedabundus, a, um. *adj. That doth, or will rob, pillage, or plunder. Exercitus praedabundus, Liv.* 2, 26.

|| **Praedaceus**, a, um. *adj. Of, or belonging to prey, or booty. Pecunia praedacea, Gell.* 13, 24. *sed melior. edit. leg. praedatitia. † Ex praeda, Cic.*

|| **Praedamatio**, ōis. *f. verb. A verdict before judgment, Dig.*

Praedamnatus, a, um. *part. (1) Condemned beforehand. (2) Disapproved beforehand. (1) Praedamnatus collega, Liv.* 4, 41. (2) *Pradamnatā spe aequo dimicandi loco, Liv.* 27, 15.

Praedamno, āre. *act. To condemn beforehand, to prejudge. § Memores stultum esse perpetuae infelicitatis se praedamnare, Val. Max.* 6, 9, 1. *Ne praedamnare amicū existimaretur, Suet. Aug.* 56. *scrib. & praedemno.*

Praedans, tis. *part. Preying. Escam ex praedante capere, Plin.* 9, 48. *conf. Sil.* 5, 582.

Praedatio, ōis. *f. verb. A privateering, a plundering. = Latrocinis & praedationibus infestato mari, Patere.* 2, 73.

|| **Praedatitius**, a, um. *Gotten by prey. = Ex manubis, i. e. ex pecuniā praedatitiā, Gell.* 13, 24. † *Ex praeda.*

Praedatar, ōis. *m. verb. A robber, a pillager, or plunderer. = Quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Catill.* 2, 9. *Praedator corporis, a buggerer, Petron. c.* 85. † *Praedator aprorum, an hunter, Ov. Met.* 12, 306.

Praedatōrius, a, um. *Of, or for robbing, pillaging, or plundering. Praedatoria, sc. navis, a pickaroon, a privateer, Liv.* 34, 36. *Praedatoriae classes, Id.* 29, 28. *Praedatoria manus, a party of robbers, Sall. B. J.* 23.

Praedatrix, icis. *f. verb. She that robbeth, or seeketh for prey. Dryope praedatrix Herculei alumni, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 5, 22.

Praedatus, a, um. *part. Having spoiled, or made a prey, or prize of. Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 1.

Praedelasso, āre. *act. To tire, or weary beforehand. Moles incurfus quae praedelassat aquarum, Ov. Met.* 11, 730.

Praedemno, āre. *Vid. Praedamno.*

Praedensatus, a, um. *part. Made very thick, Litt. ex Plin. fort. pro praedenfus, q. v.*

Praedenso, āre. *act. To make thick, unde*

Praedenfor, āri, ātus. *pass. Stat. ap. Litt.*

Praedenfus, a, um. *Very thick. Praedensa terra, Plin.* 18, 48.

|| **Praedestinatio**, ōis. *f. verb. A fore-appointment, predestination, Aug. † Praesensio, atque praescriptio divina, Pantano vertente.*

Praedestino, āre. *act. To predestinate, to decree or ordain before, what shall come after, Eccl. Macedoniam occupare praedestinaverat, Nep.* 18, 23. *Praedestinare triumphum, Liv.* 45, 40.

|| **Praedestinator**, āri, ātus. *pass. Hier.*

Praedexter. *adj. Very fortunate, or lucky, Grat. vers.* 68.

Praediator, ōis. *m. (1) A man of law, expert in cases concerning lands. (2) A buyer of public lands. (1) Apuleium praediatorem videbis, Cic. Attic.* 2, 14. (2) *Praedicator vntis vnap xōvov, Gl. vet. vid. & Salm. De modo usur. c.* 16.

Praediatorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to lands. In praediatricium, Cic. pro Balbo.* 20. & *Val. Max.* 8, 12, 1.

|| **Praediatus**, a, um. *part. That hath good lands, or manours, Apul. Florid.* 13, p. 787. † *Praediis munitus.*

Praedicabile. *n. quod praedicatur de pluribus, ap. Logic.*

Praedicabilis, e. *adj. Vaunted, or boasted of. = Nec in misera vitā quidquam est praedicabile, aut gloriandum, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 17.

|| **Praedicamentum**, i. *n. A predicament in logic. † Quod dicitur de quodam aut quibusdam, Cic. decem elementa, Quint. Inst. Orat.* 3, 6.

Praedicandus, a, um. *part. (1) To be praised, or spoken well of. (2) To be related. (1) = Beata vita glorianda, & praedicanda, & prae se ferenda est, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 17. (2) *Cic.*

Praedicans, tis. *part. (1) Speaking openly. (2) Reporting. (1) Ignoscere mihi de meipso aliquid praedicanti, Cic. Fam.* 5, 13. (2) *Plin.* 17, 30.

Praedicatio, ōis. *f. verb. (1) A publishing, or open declaring. (2) A common talk and report. (3) A praising, or vaunting. (1) Beneficiorum praedicatio, Cic. de Har. Resp.* 8. (2) = *Si in mediocri statu sermonis ac praedicationis res tuae essent, Cic. 2. fr.* 5, 1. (3) *Praedicatio de laude alicujus, Cic. pro Domo.* 11. *Praedicatione aliquid jactare, Curt.* 6, 10, 27.

|| **Praedicativus**, a, um. *Praedicativa conclusio, A simple proposition, Apul. de Doctr. Plat. philos.* p. 632.

Praedicator, ōis. *m. verb. A proclaimer, publisher, or open reporter, a praiser. Te ipso praedicatore ac teste, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.

Praedicatum, i. *n. quod de subjecto praedicatur, i. e. dicitur, Log.*

Praedicaturus, a, um. *part. About to foretel. Quid de meis in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum? Caes. B. C.* 3, 32.

Praedicatus, a, um. *part. Spoken of, or praised. Arbor historiis praedicata, Plin.* 12, 39.

Praedicendus, a, um. part. *To be foretold.* In concionem ab imperatore productus ad praedicendam eclipsim, *Plin.* 2, 9.

Praedicens, tis. part. *Foretelling.* Nihil adversi accidit non praedicente me, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Praedico, are. act. (1) *To proclaim*, as a cryer doth. (2) *To own, acknowledge, or confess.* (3) *To say, or affirm.* (4) *To report, publish, or noise abroad.* (5) *To discover, or disclose, to shew.* (6) *To relate, or report.* (7) *To say usually, as a proverbial sentence.* (8) *To praise, or commend.* (9) *To boast, or vaunt of.* (10) *To charge, or order.* (1) Si palam praeco iussu tuo praedicasset, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 16. (2) Nihil igitur debuit, ut tu ipse praedicas, *Cic.* (3) Quod mihi praedicas vitium, id tibi est, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 246. Ne fortè me hoc frustra pollicitum esse praedices, *Cic.* Libentissimè praedicabo. Cn. Pompeium studio laborasse, *Id.* (4) Ain' tandem? civis Glycerium est? *PAMPH.* Ita praedicant, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 4. (5) Quis hominum clariùs, aut tantà vociferatione bestiam vel furem praedicat, quam iste latratus? *Col.* 7, 12, 1. (6) Quam praedicant in fugâ fratris sui membra dissipavisse, *Cic.* Paucitatem militum nostrorum suis praedicaverunt, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 34. (7) Ut quicquid sincerâ fide gereretur, id Romani Atticâ fieri praedicarent, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 23. (8) Virtutem alicujus optimè praedicare, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. (9) De se gloriosius praedicare, *Cic. pro Domo.* 35. (10) Corbulo, ne pugnam priores auderent, praedicat, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 36.

Praedico, ère, xi, etum. act. (1) *To tell one beforehand, to foretel.* (2) *To portend, or foresee.* (3) *To divine, or prophesy.* (4) *To command, charge, or give order beforehand.* (5) *To promise, or speak before.* (1) Id primum in hac re praedico tibi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 18. Chalcidenses orti, ut praediximus. Atticis, *Patere.* 1, 4. & passim. § Quem praediximus, *Patere.* 2, 11. § De quo praediximus, the above-mentioned, *Id.* 2, 15. (2) = Cum dii monent de optimatum discordiis, de civium dissensione praedicunt, cum principibus caedem portendunt, &c. *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 25. (3) Bellum nobis non obscurè praedixerunt aruspices, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 9. (4) Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 92. (5) At nisi aliquid praedixero, intelligi non poterunt, quae resellentur, *Sen. Ep.* 102. Illa praedicam, quae sunt consulis, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 6.

Praedico, ari, atus. pass. *To be proclaimed, to be reported.* = Nostra pugna saepe feretur ac praedicabitur, *Cic. pro Arch.* 9. Ut praedicatur, as it is said, *Id. vid.* Praedico.

Praedico, i. pass. *To be foretold.* Solis defectiones praedicuntur in multos annos, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6.

Praedictio, onis. f. verb. *A prophecy, a foretelling of a thing, a prediction.* Hariolorum & vatum furibundae praedictiones, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 2. Praedictiones divinae, *Plin.* 7, 37. Praedictioni nihil verius, *Val. Max.* 3, 7, 1.

Praedictum, i. n. *A prophecy, a thing foretold.* Panaetius astrologorum praedicta rejecit, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 42. Vatum praedicta, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 464.

Praedictus, a, um. adj. (1) *Foretold, prophesied.* (2) *Appointed.* (1) Defectiones solis lunaeque cognitae praedictaeque, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61. (2) Praedicta coenae hora, *Suet. Tib.* 8.

Praediolum, i. dim. *A little farm, or manour.* Praediola nostra benè aedificata, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6.

Praedisco, ère, didici. act. *To learn beforehand.* = Exercitationes praediscere & meditari, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 32. Praediscere tempestates, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 252.

Praedisco, i. pass. *To be learned beforehand.* Ventos ante omnia praedisci, *Plin.* 18, 24.

Praedispono, unde part. praedispositus. Nuncii praedispositi, *Liv.* 40, 56.

Praeditus, a, um. [ex prae, & datus; qui prae aliis aliqua re est donatus] *Endued with, having such a quality, or being in such a condition.* Summo magistratu praeditus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 40. Amentia praeditus, *mad.* *Id. Verr.* 2, 42. Natura praedita culpa, *faulty*, *Lucret.* 2, 181. Praeditus tumore, *swollen*, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 27. studio venandi, ac pilae, *loving those exercises*, *Cic. de Am.* 20.

Praedives, itis. adj. (1) *Very rich and wealthy.* (2) *Very plentiful.* (1) Praedivitis urbe Latini, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 213. § Praedives sine pecuniâ, *Val. Max.* 4, 3, 6. (2) Totum tulit praedivite cornu autumnum, *Ov. Met.* 9, 91.

Praedivinatio, onis. f. verb. *A conjecture, or guessing at things to come*, *Plin.* 8, 37.

Praedivinator, oris. m. verb. *He that divineth before*, *Tac. ap. Litt.*

Praedivino, are. act. *To guess beforehand, or foresee.* Praedivinant apes ventos imbrésque, *Plin.* 11, 10.

Praedivinus, a, um. adj. *Praedivina somnia, dreams fore-
shewing things to come*, *Plin.* 37, 10.

Praedium, ii. n. [à prae praedis, quod & praedibus & praediis caverent, *Cic. i. e.* obstringerent se creditori; vel quod antiqui agros, quos bello ceperunt, praedae nomine habebant, *Isid.*] (1) *A farm, or manour, an estate in the country with ground lying to it.* (2) *Also any estate, as well in city as country.* (1) § Praedae sunt res ipsae, praedes homines fide jussiores, quorum res bona praedia uno nomine dicuntur, *Acon.* (2) Rustica praedia, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 15. urbana, *Id. Verr.* 3, 86. dotalia, *Id. Att.* 15, 20.

VOL. II

Praedo, onis. m. [à praeda, qui praedam facit] (1) *A robber, a spoiler, an highwayman, a pillager.* (2) *An unjust possessor of an estate.* (1) Templorum omnium atque tectorum totius urbis praedo, *Cic. pro Domo.* 55. Praedones maritimi, *pirates*, *Nep. Themist.* 2. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

|| Praedo, are. act. *To prey*, *Bibl.* † Praedor.

Praedoctus, a, um. part. *Forewarned.* Praedocti ab duce, arma mutarunt, *Sall. B. Jug.* 99.

Praedomans, tis. part. *Rubbing hard.* Circa furculos ari, cum dentunt urfi, praedomantes ora, *Plin.* 8, 54.

Praedomo, are, ui, itum. *To tame, subdue, or master afore-hand*, *Sen. Ep.* 113.

|| Praedonius, a, um. *Praedonio more, after the manner of highwaymen*, *Hott.*

† Praedonulus, i. m. *A little robber, or thief*, *Cato ap. Fest. Scal. leg. praedonculus.*

Praedor, ari, atus sum. dep. [à praeda] *To rob, to spoil, to poll, or peel, to plunder, to make a prey of, to devour.* = Spes rapiendi atque praedandi occaecat animos, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 4. Ad multas lupa tendit oves, praedetur ut unam, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 419. *Met.* Una meos quoniam praedata est foemina sensus, *Propert.* 2, 1, 55. Pisces calamo praedabor, *catch them by angling*, *Id.* 4, 2, 37. Puella praedata est me, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 1.

Praeduco, ère, xi, etum. *To mark out, by drawing a line beforehand.* Creta villi circum praeducere ad victoriae notam, *Plin.* 35, 58. Lineas itineri praeducunt, *mark out the passage by drawing lines*, *Id.* 33, 21. Fossas transversas viis praeducit, *cutteth ditches overthwart*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 27. Maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, *Id. B. G.* 7, 69. Castris praeducere fossam, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 83. *Sil.* 10, 411.

Praedulcè. q. adv. *Very sweetly.* Tyrrhenae volucres nautis praedulcè minantur, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 82.

Praedulcis, e. adj. (1) *Very sweet, or luscious.* (2) *Met. Very pleasing, or delightful.* (1) Praedulcis sapor, *Plin.* 12, 11. (2) Praedulce decus, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 155. nomen, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 161. Luxuries praedulce malum, *Claud. de Laud. Stil.* 2, 132.

Praeduratus, a, um. part. *Hardened.* Praeduratum vas sole torrebant, *Plin.* 23, 71.

Praeduro, are, unde praedutor. pass. *To be made very hard.* Phasiani adipēs praedurato, *Apic.* 2, 1.

Praedurus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very hard*; *Met. very grievous.* (2) *Very strong.* (3) *Stiff, or stubborn to be broken.* (1) Praedurum spongiae genus, *Plin.* 9, 69. Praedurus labor, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 235. (2) Praedurum viribus Orsen, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 748. (3) § Illa aetas tenera est, haec jam praedura, *Col.* 10.

|| Praeëminentia, ae. f. *Honour, preeminence*, *Aug.* † Primatus, *Varr.* Ea tempestate Cassius caeteros praeeinebat peritiâ legum, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 12, 1.

Praeco, ire, ivi, itum. (1) *To go before, to lead the way.* (2) *To speak, read, or say before, to dictate.* (3) *To admonish, advise, or counsel.* (4) *To excel.* (1) § Praeierat Aruns, rex ipse sequebatur, *Liv.* 2, 6. (2) Quid jutem? *GR.* Quod jubebo, *LA.* Praei verbis, quid vis, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 48. § De scripto praeire aliquem, *Plin.* 28, 3. § Praeunt discipulis praecceptores, *Quint. Inst.* 2, 5. Agedum, pontifex, praei verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, *Liv.* 8, 9. (3) Ut vobis voce praeirent, quid judicaretis, *Cic. pro Milon.* 2. (4) § cum accus. perf. Praeire caeteros honore cupis, *Boët. de Consol.* 1, 3, prof. 8.

Praefacilis, le. adj. *Very obvious, very easy.* De praefacili, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 21.

Praefandus, a, um. part. *To be forespoken.* Honos praefandus est, *saving your presence, or some such expression is to be used*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 10.

Praefans, tis. part. *Speaking, or solemnly reciting before.* Pontifice praefante carmen, *Liv.* Praefantes talia, *Catull.* 62, 382.

Praefari, fatus. (1) *To speak before, to preface, to recite.* (2) *To invoke, to pray to.* (1) Quae de deorum naturâ praefati sumus, habeant hunc terminum, *Cic. de Univ.* 10. Praefari honorem, *Cic. Vid. Praefandus.* (2) *Vid. Praefatus, n. 2.*

Praefatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A preface, the beginning, or entrance into a discourse.* (2) *Also a preface before the doing any thing.* (3) *A title of superscription.* (1) Sua quibusque partibus danda praefatio est, *Quint.* 4, 1. Praefatio sacrorum profanos sacris arcet, *Liv.* 45, 5. (2) Quae porro praefatio tuae donationis fuit? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 80. (3) Justae ultionis haec praefatio fuit? *Val. Max.* 6, 3, 1.

Praefatus, a, um. part. [à praefari] (1) *Having spoken before.* (2) *Having invoked.* (3) *Pass. Spoken of, or mentioned before, aforesaid.* (4) *Preordained, predestinated.* (1) Rex gratiam sibi à Syfimetre relatam praefatus, *Curt.* 8, 4, 20. (2) Praefatus divos, folio rex infit ab alto, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 301. (3) Cucurbitulae jam praefatae, *Apic.* 4, 5. (4) Hoc ingrati est, non esse contentum praefato tempore, *Sen. de Benef. c.* 17.

|| Praefectorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the state of a praefect.* Vir praefectorius, *one who hath been a praefect, or ruler*, *Ulp. Dig.* 1, 9, 1.

Praefectura, ae. f. (1) *The business and post of one in authority, a lieutenant, a captainship.* (2) *A government, a district, province, or place of jurisdiction.* (3) *Also some towns, or places in Italy which were governed by the laws of Rome, and had magistrates sent to them yearly from thence.* (1) Praefecturae consulum,

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ulum, praetorumque, *Nep. Att. 6.* Sic praefecturae alae, annonae, aerarii, cohortis, domus, &c. apud idoneos auctores passim. (2) Cum è praefectura Reatinâ Romam veniret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 2.* Praefecturae morum, the government of manners, the most honourable part of the censorship, *Suet. Caes. 76.* (3) Fest.

Praefectus, a, um. part. *That is set over, or appointed to oversee the doing of any thing.* Praefectus moribus, *Cic. Fam. 9, 15.* Juno praefecta maritis, *Ov. Ep. 12, 87.* Ripae Rheni à Vitellio praefectus, *Tac. Hist. 4, 55, 33.*

Praefectus, i. m. [qui rei alicui praeficitur] *Any principal officer, or other person who hath the management, care, or charge of any thing, as a viceroy, governor, admiral, lieutenant, provost, &c.* Nemo Eumene vivo appellatus est rex, sed praefectus, *Nep. Eumen. 13.* Scribitur tetrarchis, praefectis, ac procuratoribus, ut, &c. *Tac. 15, 25.* Praefecti morum, the same amongst the Carthaginians, as the censors were at Rome, *Nep. Hamil. 3.* Praefectus regius, the lieutenant of a county, *Liv. 36, 11.* Praefectus Augustalis, a viceroy, *Alc.* Praefectus aerarii, the lord treasurer, *Id.* Praefectus classis, the admiral, *Nep. Con. 1.* Praefectus equitum, master of the horse, *Liv.* Praefectus custodum, a marshal of a prison, *Nep. Eum. 11.* Praefectus arcis, the constable, or lieutenant of a tower, or fort, *Jun.* Praefectus Augustalis praetorii, a knight marshal, *Id.* Praefectus castrorum, the marshal of the field, or the quarter master general, *Tac. Ann. 12, 38.* Praefectus fabrorum, the master of the engineers, *Veget.* Gymnasii praefectus, a schoolmaster, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21.* Praefectus legionis, the lord marshal of the army, a serjeant major of a regiment, *Veget.* Praefectus rationariorum, an auditor that taketh accounts, *Jun.* Praefectus rerum capitalium, a provost marshal, *Alcon.* Praefectus scriniorum, the master of the rolls, *Jun.* Praefecti thesaurorum, under treasurers, *Pancir.* Praefectus vigilum, the captain of the watch, *Paul.* Praefectus praetorio, a lord chief justice, or lieutenant general, *Tac. Hist. 4, 2, 2.*

Praefecundus, a, um. adj. *Overfruitful.* Omnia autem celerius senescunt praefecunda, *Plin. 16, 51.*

Praefereendus, a, um. part. *To be preferred.* Brutus cuilibet ducum praefereendus, *Paterc. 2, 69.*

Praefereus, tis. part. (1) *Castling an excuse, cover, or pretence over a thing.* (2) *Shewing, or discovering.* (1) Titulum solennis officii occulto sceleri praeferentes, *Curt. 5, 10, 12.* Odio suo pietatis praeferens speciem, *Id. 6, 8, 4.* (2) Facta quandam sui negligentiam praeferentia, *Tac. Ann. 16, 18, 2.*

|| Praefericulum, i. n. *A large brass vessel without an handle, like a basin, carried before the priests open in sacrifice, Fest.*

Praefero, ferre, tûli, lâtum. (1) *To bear, or carry before.* (2) *To prefer, esteem, or set more by.* (3) *To prefer in choice, to choose rather.* (4) *To shew, to make a shew of, to pretend.*

(1) Praefert cautas subsequiturque manus, *Ov. Fast. 2, 322.* Met. Cui adolescentulorum ad libidinem faciem non praetulisti? *Cic. Catil. 1, 6.* (2) Reipublicae salutem praeferre suis commodis, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 24.* Quo se legionariis militibus praeferrent, *Caes. B. G. 2, 27.* (3) Praetulerim scriptor delirus, inérque videri—quam, &c. *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126.* Ut multi praetulerint carere poematibus, *Col. 1, 3.* (4) Praeferre sensus apertè, *Cic. Fam. 10, 8.* Vultus tuus nescio quid ingens malum praefert, *Curt. 4, 10, 26.* Praeferre in vultu habitûque insignem memoriam ignominiae acceptae, *Liv. 27, 34.*

Praefëror, ferri. pass. (1) *To be carried, or borne before.* (2) *To be preferred.* (1) Fasces praetoribus praeferruntur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 9.* (2) Praefertur illâ bonitate, quae exprimitur, *Plin. 12, 46.* || Praefertur opinio, an opinion is spread, *Caes. B. C. 1, 47.*

Praefërox, ôcis. adj. *Very fierce, over harsh.* Praefëroces legati, *Liv. 5, 36.* Pharnaces multiplici successu praefërox, *Suet. J. Caes. 35.*

Praeferrâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Pointed, or shod with iron.* (2) *Bound in fetters.* (1) Pilum praeferratum, *Plin. 18, 23.* (2) Plusculum annum fui praeferratus, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.*

|| Praefertilis, e. adj. (1) *Luxuriant, rank.* (2) *Also that springeth up timely.* (1) Praefertilis germen luxuriat, *Prud. in Symmach. 2, 1025.* (2) Praefertilis ubere terrae, *Alcim. Avit. 5, 119.*

Praefervidus, a, um. adj. *Very hot, scalding hot.* || Omni declinatione mundi vitis, nisi glaciali, vel praefervida, curae mortalium respondet, *Col. 3, 1.* Met. Praefervida ira, *Liv. 9, 18.*

Praefestinas, tis. part. *Making too much haste,* *Tac. Ann. 5, 10, 4.*

† Praefestinatum. adv. *Very hastily, in post haste,* *Sisen. ap. Non. 2, 708.*

|| Praefestinatio, ônis. f. verb. *An over hastning,* *Aug.*

Praefestinatus, a, um. part. vel adj. *Done too hastily, or too soon.* Idem praefestinatus, *Ov. de Nuce. 98.* Praefestinatum opus, *Col. 11, 2.*

Praefestine. adv. *Very hastily,* *Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4.* sed variant codd.

Praefestino, are. *To make post, or too much haste, to haste before time.* Qui praefestinat prae loqui, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 31.* Ne deficere praefestinent, *Liv. 23, 14.*

Praefica, ae. f. [a praeficio, planctuum princeps, *Serv. J. A*

woman bired to mourn at one's burial, going before the corpse and praising the dead. Praefica alios laudat, easque verò non potest, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14.* De hac vid. Varr. Fest. & Murs.

Praeficiendus, a, um. part. *To be set over.* Neque dimittendam partem navium à classe regiâ censebat, neque, si mittendae naves forent, minus quempiam ei classi, quam Annibalem, praeficiendum, *Liv. 35, 42.*

Praeficio, ère, èci, èctum. [ex prae, & facio] *To put in authority, to set over, to make, or appoint one over/ser.* || Brutum copiis praefecit, *Caes. B. G. 7, 9.* Praefecerat eum orae maritimae, *Paterc. 2, 73.* T. Macnium delectui habendo praefecerunt, *Liv. 39, 20.* Seditiosos homines praeficere reipublicae, *Cic. pro Flacc. 7.*

Praeficior, ci. pass. *To be set over.* Custos praeficitur lateri, *Claud. Conf. Mall. 43.*

Praefido, ère, di, sum. unde praefidens, part. *Trusting too much to, overweening.* = Exultantem & praefidentem reprimere validae legum habenae, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 41.* ex poeta. Homines secundis rebus effrenati sibi que praefidentes, *Id. Off. 1, 26.*

Praefigo, ère, xi, xum. (1) *To fasten, or stick before.* (2) *To set up in front, or fore end.* (1) In hastis praefigunt capita, *Virg. Aen. 9, 466.* (2) Arma praefigere puppibus, *Virg. Aen. 10, 80.* Ferratis praefigunt ora capitulis, *Id. Geor. 3, 399.*

Praefinio, ire, ivi, itum. (1) *To determine, set, or pitch upon aforehand.* (2) *To prescribe, or limit.* (1) || Praefinit successori diem, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 15.* (2) Neque de illo quidquam tibi praefinio, *Cic. Verr. 5, 68.*

Praefinior, iri. *To be appointed aforehand.* Sumptus funerum praefinitur, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 27.*

|| Praefinitio, ônis. f. verb. *An appointment, or limitation,* *Dig. 4 Praescriptio.*

Praefinitò. adv. *By limitation, or appointment when and how one would have it.* Illi haud licebat, nisi praefinitò, loqui, *Ter. Hecyr. 1, 2, 19.*

Praefinitus, a, um. part. *Appointed before, determined.* || Quod superiore parte legis praefinitum fuit, id rursus liberum infinitumque fecerunt, *Cic. in Rull. 1, 3.*

Praefiscinè. adv. [qu. ab adj. praefiscinus, quod à fascino; vel à Gr. βῆσινος, vox quam ante laudandum praefari solebant vet. quâ invidiam aut fascinum à se deprecabantur; vetus enim erat opinio, periculum esse aliquod à fascino, ubi quis impensius aut laudaret ipse se, aut praefens ab alio laudaretur, *Muret. J. A word used to prevent exception, q. d. give me leave to say, I may say it in a good hour,* *Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4.* Without vanity be it spoken.

Praefiscini. adv. idem quod praefiscinè, ut heri & herè. Praefiscini hoc dixerim, nemo me accusavit, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 84.*

Praefixus, a, um. part. [à praefigor] (1) *Fastned, or set up before.* (2) *Headed.* (3) *Thrust through.* (4) *Shut close.* (1) Rostra navium tribunali praefixa, *Plin. 16, 3.* (2) Postremo asseres ferreo unco praefixi ex Punicis navibus injici in Romanas coepti, *Liv. 30, 10.* Robur praefixum ferro, *Virg. Aen. 10, 479.* (3) Veru praefixa latus, *Tib. 1, 6, 49.* (4) Caius JC.

Praeflorâtus, a, um. part. Met. *Fore-tasted of, lightly, or in some small measure fore-enjoyed.* Gloriam ejus victoriae praefloratam ad Thermopylas esse, *Liv. 37, 58.* = Summum illud purpurae decus non nisi praecceptum praefloratumque transmittere, *Plin. Paneg. 98.*

Praefloreo, ère, ui. *To blossom before the time.* Praeflorent, praegerminant, atque in totum praecocia sunt, *Plin. 16, 51.*

Praefloresco, ère. Idem. Litt. ex Col.

Praefloro, are. act. *To pre-enjoy.* Et futuri gaudii fructum spes tibi jam praefloraverit, *Gell. 14, 1.*

Praefluens, tis. part. *Running, or passing by, or before.* Praefluens urbem amnis, *Plin. 6, 25.*

Praefluo, ère, xi, xum. *To flow, or run before a place.* Infima valla praefluit Tybris, *Liv.* Semnonum fines Albis praefluit, *Paterc. 2, 106.* al. praeterfluit. Sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt, *Hor. Od. 4, 3, 10.*

Praefluus, a, um. adj. *Flowing before.* Hortos esse habendos irriguos praefluo amne, *Plin. 19, 20.*

Praefocabilis, le. adj. *That may be strangled.* Praefocabilis difficultas, *Aur. Acut. 2, 27.*

Praefocatio, ônis. f. verb. *A strangling, a stopping, a suffocation.* Subitae praefocationes, *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 100.* Praefocatio matricis, a fit of the mother, *Aurel.*

|| Praefocatus, a, um. part. *Choaked.* Nec praefocata malignum messis habet lolium, *Calphurn. Ecl. 4, 115.*

Praefocatae. *Women troubled with fits of the mother, Med.*

Praefoco, are. act. [ex prae, & faux, qu. praefauco, i. e. fauces oblido, au in a mutata, more vet.] *To strangle, choak, or throttle.* Praefocent animae Gnosia mella viam, *Ov. in Ibin. 558.*

Praefocor, âri. pass. *Macrob.*

Praefodio, ère, di, sum. (1) *To dig before.* (2) *To dig deep.* (1) Praefodiunt alii portas, make trenches before the gates, *Virg. Aen. 11, 473.* interpr. *Serv.* (2) *Plin. 17, 16.* Ostendit, quod jam praefoderat, aurum, had hid in the ground before-hand, *Ov. Met. 13, 60.*

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Praefodior, i. pass. *Lex. ex Col.*
 Praefocundus, a, um. part. *Overfruitful*, Plin. 16, 51. *al. scrib. Praefecundus.*
 Praeformatus, a, um. part. *Formed, or fashioned before.* Incipientibus danda erit velut praeformata materia, *Quint.* 2, 6. Praeformatae litera, *set as in a copy*, *Id.* 5, 14.
 Praeformido, are. act. *To fear before the stroke cometh*, *Quint.* 4, 5.
 Praeformidor, ari, atus, pass. *Litt. ex Ov.*
 Praeformo, are. act. *To instruct, or prepare.* His praeformat dictis, *Sil.* 7, 385.
 Praefractè, adv. ius, comp. *Rigidly, obstinately, stiffly.* Nimis mihi praefractè videbatur aerarium defendere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 22. = Dissolutam disciplinam praefractius & rigidius astringere, *Val. Max.* 9, 7.
 Praefractus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Broken before, or broken short off, snapt in two.* (2) *Harsh, severe.* (3) *Short, concise.* (1) Praefracta pinus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 351. (2) = Aristo Chius praefractus, severus, *Cic. in Hortens.* (3) Thucydides praefractor, nec satis rotundus, *Cic. Orat.* 13. = Praefractor & absfior iustitiâ, *Val. Max.* 6, 5, ult. & *Al. exp. contumacior, obstinator, quibus loci iudales non finit ut accedam; in medio itaque relinquo.*
 Praefrigidus, a, um. part. *Very cold.* Auster praefrigidus, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 12, 35. *conf. Plin.* 17, 24.
 Praefringo, ere, egi. [*ex prae, & frango*] *To break in pieces, or shivers, to snap in two.* Pugna atroci cum hastas aut praefregissent, aut hebetassent, *Liv.* 8, 10.
 Praefulcio, ire, si, tum. act. (1) *To prop, or underfet; Met. to support.* (2) *To secure beforehand.* (1) Quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, *set, or appoint me over*, so as they may have a support for them, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 1, 12. (2) = Per fortunas, quoniam Romae manes, primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quacso, ut simus annui, *making good that first*, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 13.
 Praefulcior, tus, pass. *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 6.
 Praefulgens, tis, part. *Glistering, or shining.* Pellis praefulgens unguibus aureis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 553. Triumphali decore praefulgens, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 45.
 Praefulgeo, ere. *To shine, or glisten very much.* Nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo, *Phaedr.* 3, 18, 7. Praefulgent nomina coloniarum, *Paterc.* 1, 14.
 Praefulguro, are. act. *To make to shine, or glisten.* Stricto vias praefulgurat ense, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 119. *To shine.* Multo latus praefulgurat ense, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 502. *al. perfulgerat.*
 Praefumigo, are. *To perfume before*, *Litt. ex Col.*
 Praefurnium, ii. n. *The mouth of an oven, or stove, where they put in the fire.* Si duobus praefurniis coques, lacuna nihil opus erit, *Cato*, 38.
 Praefuro, ere. *To rage very much.* Agmina bello decertare putes, iustumque in gurgite Martem praefurere, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 823.
 Praefuturus, a, um. part. *About to be set over.* Maximae provinciae praefuturus, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 26. Cui Atilius praefuturus erat, *Liv.* 35, 20.
 Praegelidus, a, um. adj. *Very chill, or cold.* Loci praegelidi, *Liv.* 21, 54. Praegelida frigora, *Col.* 2, 9. Praegelidi rivi, *Sil.* 4, 226.
 || Praegenitalis, e. adj. *First born, Fests.*
 Praegermino, are. act. *To bud before the time*, *Plin.* 16, 51.
 Praegestis, tis, part. *Greatly desiring*, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 9.
 Praegestio, ire, iui, itum. n. *To have a very great desire, to shew much joy, or delight.* Praegestit animus videre testes, *Cic. pro Coel.* 28. Animus praegestit apisci, *Catull.* 60, 145.
 Praeignor, i. pass. *Nolebam exima morem praesigni malum, I would not bring up an ill custom*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 77.
 Praegnans, tis, adj. [*ex prae, & ant. geno, are, i. e. gigno; vel à γένω, γένω, qu. praegenans*] (1) *With child, great with young, pregnant.* (2) *Also full of sap.* (3) *Full, or abounding with.* (4) *Swollen, big.* (1) Cum mater praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 20. Sus praegnans, *Varr.* (2) Praegnans arbor, *Plin.* 17, 24. (3) Praegnans succo arbor, *Plin.* 12, 55. Multo lacte praegnantia ostrea, *Id.* 32, 21. Praegnans gemma, *that hath another inclosed in it*, *Id.* 37, 66. (4) Praegnantis plagae, *making bumps, or wheals*, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 10.
 † Praegnas, atis. *Big with young*, *Afran.* † Praegnans.
 Praegnatio, onis. f. verb. *A being with child, or with young.* Praegnationis fines, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. *modus, Id.*
 Praegracilis, le. adj. *Very slender.* Tiberio praegracilis & incurva proceritas, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 57.
 † Praegrado, are. *Non. ex Pacuv.* † Praegredior.
 Praegrandis, e. adj. *Very great, huge, or large.* Vas ex una gemma praegrandi, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27.
 Praegravans, tis, part. Praegravante turba, *growing numerous, or troublesome.* Praegravans turba, *Liv.* 5, 34. Flaccidae & praegravantes aures, *hanging down by reason of their heaviness*, *Col.* 7, 6. *de capro.*
 Praegravaturus, a, um. part. *That will overburden, or load*, *Liv.* Dixit, si summa petantur, & dantem & accipientem praegravatura, *Id.* 35, 42.

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Praegravatus, a, um. part. *Over-burdened, over-heavy*, *Col.* 6, 7. & *Liv.* 7, 23.
 Praegravus, a, um. adj. *Very heavy.* Praegravidae molis, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 700.
 Praegravis, e. adj. (1) *Over-weighty, too heavy, unwieldy.* (2) *Met. Grievous, burdensome.* (1) Agmen sarcinis praegrave, *Liv.* Praegrave imperium, *Curt.* 4, 11, 8. (2) Praegrave focii servitium, *Plin.* 7, 6.
 Praegravo, are. act. (1) *To weigh down, to poise down one side more than another.* (2) *To burden, or load.* (3) *To depress, or bear down.* (4) *To out-balance, to be more heavy.* (1) Ne praegravet fructus parte aliqua, *Plin.* 17, 35, 15. (2) *Liv.* 5, 34. (3) Qui praegravat artes infra se positas, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 13. Corpus onustum hesternis vitiis, animum quoque praegravat una, *depresseth*, *Id. Sat.* 2, 2, 77. (4) Praegravant caetera facta, *Suet. Caes.* 76.
 Praegrediens, tis, part. *Going before.* & Sequentes alii, alii praegredientes amici, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 2. Drusi corpus praegrediens pedibus, *Suet. Tib.* 7.
 Praegredior, i. dep. [*ex prae, & gradior*] (1) *To go, march, or come before.* (2) *Also to pass by, or get before.* (3) *To prevent, overtake, or out-go.* (4) *To surpass, or excel.* (1) Qui lictores praegredi viderunt, *Liv.* 10, 25. Qui potior fit, gregi imprimis praegreditur, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 6. (2) *Plin.* 28, 27. (3) *Vid. Praegressus*, n. 2. (4) Praegredi alios, *Sall. in Fragm.*
 Praegressio, onis. f. verb. *A going before.* Praegressio causae, *Cic. de Fato*, 19.
 Praegressus, a, um. part. (1) *Being gone before.* (2) *Going before, outgoing.* (1) Praegressus Tullus ad caput Feren-tinum, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 12, 191. Praegressi hominis vestigia occupare, *Plin.* 28, 27. (2) Famam adventus sui praegressus, *Liv.* Fama praegressa diem, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 105. Quum adveniens audisset praegressum Catonem in senatu esse, *Liv.* 36, 21.
 || Praegressus, us. m. *A going before, or getting the start.* = Expertus est quid in rebus tumultuosis antevertio valeat & praegressus, *Amm. Marc.* 21, 10.
 Praegustans, tis, part. *Tasting before*, *Plin.* 21, 9.
 Praegustator, oris. m. verb. *A taster, a foretaster.* Per Haletum praegustatorem, *Suet. Claud.* 44. *Act.* Praegustatori libidinum tuarum, *Cic. pro Dom.* 10.
 Praegustatus, a, um. part. *Tasted before.* Cibi praegustati, *Plin.* 21, 9.
 Praegusto, are. *To take a taste, or essay before.* Cibos praegustavit ipse, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 33. Timidus praegustet pocula pappas, *Juv.* 6, 632. *conf. Liv.* 40, 159.
 Praehendo, ere, di, sum. act. *To take, apprehend, or lay hold of a thing.* *Vid. Prehendo, quod, opinari, rectius scrib.*
 Praehensio, onis. f. verb. *An apprehending, a laying hold of, vid. Prehensio.*
 Praehenso, are, freq. *To take people by the hand, to desire favour and vote, vid. Prehensio.*
 Praehensus, a, um. part. *Taken, apprehended, laid hold of, vid. Prehensus, quod rect.*
 † Praehibeo, ere. *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 51. & alib. † Prae-beo.
 Praejacens, tis, part. *Lying before.* Vastum mare praejacens Asiae, *Plin.* 4, 24.
 Praejaceo, ere, ui. n. *To lie before.* Praejacet castra campus, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 36, 3.
 Praejacio, ere. *To cast before, unde*
 Praejacior, i. pass. *To be thrown, or cast before.* Praejaciuntur in gyrum moles, *Col.* 8, ult.
 Praeiens, euntis, part. [*à praeo*] *Going before, or shewing the way.* Praeunte natura, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 21.
 Praejudicatio, onis. f. verb. *A prejudging, or giving of sentence beforehand*, *Quint.* 4, 2. *sed mel. libb. praepudicio.*
 Praejudicatum, i. n. *A prejudice, or opinion taken up beforehand.* Postulo, ut nequid huc praepudicati afferatis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 2.
 Praejudicatus, a, um. part. *Prejudged, or judged before.* Res praepudicata, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 17. Praepudicatum even-tum belli habetis, *Liv.* 42, 61.
 Praejudicium, ii. n. (1) *A prejudice, a forejudging.* (2) *A precedent, or case in law before tried.* (3) *A pre-conjecture.* (4) *Also a prejudice, hurt, or damage.* (1) & Cum diceret Metellus, praepudicium se de capite C. Verris per hoc iudicium nolle fieri, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 65. (2) Duobus praepudiciis Op-pianicus damnatus est, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 22. (3) Victoria hu-jus vel illius pro praepudicio dicitur, *Tac. Germ.* 10, ult. (4) *Ulp.*
 Praepudico, are. (1) *To prejudge, to judge beforehand, to have a prejudice.* (2) *To give his opinion beforehand.* (1) *Cic. pro Cluent.* 2. (2) & De aliquo homine non solum praepudi-care, sed etiam gravissimè judicare, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 65. Quod senatus non censuit, id arroganter non praepudico, *Id. ad Brut.* 4.
 Praepudicor, ari, atus, pass. *To be prejudged.* Ut per illum, qui attulit venenum, de hoc praepudicaretur, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62.
 || Praepuratio, onis. f. verb. *The oath that is taken by him that first sweareth, Fests.*
 Prae-

Praejuvo, āre, juvi. *To help beforehand.* Credebatur affectam ejus fidem praejuvisse, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 65.

Praelābens, tis. part. *Sliding, or gliding along.* Praelabentis temporis fuga, *Col.* 11, 1.

Praelābor, bi, plus. dep. *To slide, or glide and pass before, or by.* Pisces quorum alter paulum praelabitur ante, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43. *ex poet.* Praelabi littora, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 581. *Met.* 3, 14. *ex poet.* Praelabi littora, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 581. *Met.* 3, 14. *ex poet.* Ira feras quidem mentes obsidet, erudititas praelabitur, *passeth without making any stay*, *Petron.* c. 99.

Praelambens, tis. part. *Tasting first.* Praelambens omne quod affert, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 109. *R. occ.*

Praelapsus, a, um. part. *Sliding, or flowing by.* Tybris praelapsus moenia Romae, *Luc.* 6, 76.

Praelargus, a, um. *Very large.* § Pulmo animae praelargus, *Perf.* 1, 14.

Praelatio, onis. f. *A preferring.* Praelatio contumeliosa, *Val. Max.* 7, 8, 4.

Praelātus, a, um. [*à praeferor*] (1) *Carried, or driven forcibly.* (2) *Advanced before the rest.* (3) *Preferred, set before, more esteemed and set by.* (1) Rapti gurgite amnis & in obliquum praelati, *Liv.* (2) Praelatos hostes, conversis signis, à tergo adortae sunt, *Liv.* Praeter castra etiam sua pavore praelati, *Id.* Pharasmanes Orodi vulnus per galeam adegit, nec iterare valuit, praelatus equo, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 35, 4. Pars major dextrā laevāque praelati, *Liv.* (3) Quas oriens habuit praelata puellis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 56. Praelatus honor, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 541.

|| Praelātus, i. m. *A prelate, or bishop, one who hath a dignity in the church,* *Eccl.* + Antistes sacrorum, *Cic.*

|| Praelāvo, ēre. act. *To wash before,* *Apul.*

|| Praelāvor, i. pass. *To be rinsed, or washed before,* *Apul.* *Apol.* p. 411.

Praelautus, a, um. part. *Very gallant, or brave,* *Suet.* *Ner.* 20.

Praelectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A lesson, or lecture, a reading to others,* *Quint.* 2, 5.

Praelector, ōris. m. verb. *A reader, or lecturer,* *Gell.* 18, 5.

Praelēgendus, a, um. part. *To be read in lecture.* Pueris, quae maxime ingenium alant, praelegenda, *Quint.* 1, 8.

Praelēgo. āre. (1) *To bequeath in the first place, to give by legacy privately.* (2) *To give, or bequeath before one dieth.* (1) Eam coronam testamento ei praelegavit, *Plin.* 33, 11. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

Praelēgo, ēre, ēgi, ētum. (1) *To read to one, as a master to his scholars.* (2) *To pass, or go by.* (1) *Quint.* (2) Campaniam Tiberius praelegebat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 1.

Praelians, tis. part. *Fighting in battle.* Eudemus praelians ad Syracusas occidit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 25.

+ Praeliant, pro praeliantur, *Lex. ex Plaut.*

Praelialis, le. *vid. seq.*

Praeliāris, re. adj. *Belonging to war, or battle.* Praeliāres pugnae, *set battles*, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 17. Praeliāres dies, *days when they might fight the enemy, for on some holy days they might not,* *Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 16. *sed al. leg. praeliales.*

Praeliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A warrior, or fighter,* *Tac.* 2, 73. Dux belli & praeliātor insignis, *Just.* 15, 4, 19.

Praeliātus, a, um. part. *That hath fought,* *Plin.* 7, 29. & *Just.* 12, 9.

Praelībo, āre. act. *To taste, or assay before,* *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 4, 60. & *Achill.* 2, 88.

|| Praelicenter. adv. *With too much liberty,* *Gell.* 16, 7.

Praeligāneus, a, um. adj. *First gathered.* Praeliganeum vinum, *wine made of grapes gathered before they were ripe, for the servants and workfolks,* *Cato.* 23.

Praeligatus, a, um. part. (1) *Bound before, tied, or bound up, muffled.* (2) *Bound, or tied to.* (3) *Bewitched, incanted, charmed.* (1) Os obvolutum est folliculo, & praeligatum, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 50. (2) Pollex in pede praeligatus proximo digito, *Plin.* 28, 9. (3) O praeligatum pectus! *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 28.

Praeligo, āre. act. *To tie, or bind before.* Praeligemus vestibus capita, *Petron.* c. 102.

Praeligor, āri. pass. *To be tied, or bound before.* Arida sarmēta praeligantur cornibus boum, *Liv.* 22, 16.

|| Praelīno, ēre. act. unde pass. praelīnor. *To be dawbed over,* *Gell.* 7, 14. + Oblīnor.

Praelior, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To fight in battle, to skirmish.* (2) *Met. To contend, or strive.* (1) In ipsis fluminis ripis praeliabatur, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 23. Nullum intercedebat tempus, quin extremi cum equitibus praeliarentur, *Id. ib.* 5, 16. (2) Vis scire, quo modo ego minus quam soleam praeliatus sum, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 16.

Praelitus, a, um. part. [*à praelīnor*] *Dawbed over.* Villae tectorio praelitae, *Gell.* 13, 23. + Oblitus.

Praelium, vel proelium, i. n. [etym. incert.] (1) *A battle, a fight, or combat in battle, a foughten field.* (2) *Wrangling, strife, contention.* (3) *Met. A warrior.* (1) & Falsus in curia est non praelio modo se esse sed & bello victum, *Liv.* 30, 19. & Philippense bellum duplici praelio transegit, *Suet. Aug.* 13.

|| Praelia latronum, *the game at chess,* *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 357. Concurfus praelii, *an engagement,* *Nep. Thrasymb.* 1. (2) =

In hujus praelio, & certamine, &c. *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11. (3) Colchis amigerā praelia sevit humo, *Prop.* 3, 11, 10. Agricolam infandis condentem praelia sulcis, *Stat.*

Praelōcūtus, a, um. part. *Having spoken of before,* *Coel. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 12.

Praelongo, āre. act. *To make very long.* Qua subtilitate pedum crura praelongavit? *Plin.* 11, 1.

Praelongus, a, um. adj. (1) *Very long, too long.* (2) *Very tall.* (1) Praelongi gladii, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 79, 5. (2) Homo praelongus, *Quint. Inst.* 6, 3.

Praelōquor, i, ūtus. (1) *To speak before.* (2) *To speak by way of preface.* (1) *Plin. Ep.* 8, 21. (2) *Quint.*

Praelūcens, tis. part. (1) *Lighting, or carrying light before.* (2) *Casting, or giving a light before.* (1) Fulgur servum praelucentem exanimavit, *Suet. Aug.* 29. (2) Duilio concessum est, ut praelucente funali & praecinente tibicine à coenā publicē domum rediret, *Plin. de Vir. Illustr.* 8.

Praelūceo, ēre, xi. (1) *To give a light before.* (2) *To light one, or carry a light before him.* (3) *Pass. To be very bright, or shining.* (4) *Met. To outshine, surpass, or excel.* (1) Ne ignis noster facinori praeluceat, *Phaedr.* 4, 10, 9. (2) *Vid. Praelucens, n. i.* (3) *Plin.* 32, 52. (4) Ego meis majoribus virtute meā praeluxi, *Cic. in Sall.* Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis praelucet amoenis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 83.

Praelūcidus, a, um. adj. *Very bright, or shining,* *Plin.* 37, 23.

Praelūdītur. imperf. *A trial is made beforehand,* *Sen. Ep.* 103.

|| Praelūdium, ii. n. [*à praeludo*] *An essay, proof, or trial beforehand, a flourish, a proem, or preamble, an entrance into a business.* & *Hoc vocab. aliqui ex Cicerone adferunt,* *Philipp.* 14, 3. *Sed MSS. opt. notae refragantibus.* + Prooemium, *Cic.* Praelusio, praecursio, *Plin.*

Praelūdo, ēre, si, sum. *To prepare one's self for singing.* Dum Pompeiano praeludit, *Plin.* 37, 7. Praeluscrat quasi experiretur, *Flor.* 4, 2.

Praelum, i. n. *A wine press, oil press, &c.* *Plin. Vid. Prelum.*

Praelumbo, āre. act. Praelumbare fustibus, *to bang one's sides,* *Naev. ap. Non.* + Pectere fustibus, *Plaut. impingere fustem alicui, Cic.*

|| Praeluo, ēre. *To wash before,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Praelūso, ōnis. f. verb. *A flourish before a fight,* *Plin. Epist.* 6, 13.

Praelustris, re, adj. *Very high, stately.* Arx praelustris, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 4, 6.

Praemando, āre. *To order beforehand,* *Cic. Fam.* 5, 9.

|| Praemando, ēre, di. [*ex prae, & mando, is*] *To chew before.* Si idem me tibi praemandere, ut aiunt, postulas, *Gell.* 8, 1. + Mandere ante alium, *Cic.*

|| Praemansus, a, um. part. *Chewed before.* Praemanfum mos inferere, *vid. Erasim. Cent.* 5, n. 32. + Mansum, *Cic.*

Praemātūrē. adv. *Over-hastily, too soon, early, untimely.* Praematurē vita careo, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 2, 68.

Praemātūrus, a, um. part. (1) *Ripe before others, or before its usual time, or season.* (2) *Over-hasty, too early.* (1) Qui praematurum fructum cucumeris habere volet, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) & Domitura boum in trimatu: postea sera, ante-praematura, *Plin.* 8, 70. Praematura mors, *Paterc.* 2, 88. festinatio, *Liv.* 42, 16.

Praemēdicātus, a, um. *Isset anhelatos non praemedicatus in ignes, not furnished with medicines beforehand,* *Ov. Ep.* 12, 15.

Praemeditans, tis. part. *Meditating beforehand.* Multā curā tentans citharam & praemeditans, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 15, 4.

Praemeditatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A musing, or thinking of a thing beforehand, premeditation.* Praemeditatio futurorum malorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 14.

Praemeditātor, ōris. m. *A premeditator,* *Lucr.* 4, 822. *vid. Praemetuenter.*

Praemeditātus, a, um. part. *Premeditated, well thought on beforehand,* *Ad Herenn.* 2, 5.

Praemēditor, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To muse and think of a thing beforehand, to premeditate.* Accusator dicet eum praemeditatum fuisse, quod sibi usu esset venturum, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 5.

Praemensus, a, um. part. [*à praemetior*] *Measured out before.* Praemēso defunctus tempore lucis, *Tibull.* 3, 3, 9. *alii autem permenso.*

Praemercor, āri. dep. *To buy before another.* Praemercatur ancillam senex, *Plaut. Mercat. arg.* v. 10.

|| Praemessum, i. n. & praemetium, i. n. *An offering to Ceres of the ears of corn first reaped, the first fruits,* *Fest.*

Praemetuens, tis. part. *Fearing beforehand.* Illa praemetuens dolum, *Phaedr.* 1, 16, 4. § Caesar praemetuens suis, *being in fear for,* *Caes. B. G.* 7, 49.

Praemetuenter. adv. *Like one fearing beforehand.* Effugere errorem vitareque praemetuenter, *Lucr.* 4, 822. *juxta Gron. Obs.* 3, 5. & *Fabr. vulgo praemeditator.*

+ Praemiātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A rewarder.* (2) *Also a thief, one guilty of burglary, any robber that seeketh for a prize.* (1) Haec pendet notio ex fem. seq. + Qui muneribus aliquem afficit. (2) *Naev. ap. Non.* 2, 629. *vid. & Praemium.*

|| Praemiatrix.

|| Praemiatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that rewardeth*, Amm. Marcell. 14, 39. + Quae praemiis afficit, Cic.

|| Praemicans, tis. part. [à praemico] *Glittering, shining, bright*. Claro lumine praemicans, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 159.

Praemigro, are. *To quit, shift, or remove its place*. Ruinis imminentibus muscoli praemigrant, *Plin.* 8, 42.

Praemineo, ere. [ex prae, & maneo] *To excel far*, Tac. Ann. 12, 33, 1. *qui hoc vocab. delectari videtur*.

|| Praeminister, tra, um. [quasi praeiens minister] *A fore-attendant*, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 13.

|| Praeministro, are. act. *To wait at table*. Sedulè tibi praeministrabimus, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 143.

|| Praeminor, ari. dep. *To threaten aforehand*. Malùmque grande de vultùs curiositate praeminatur, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 158.

Praemior, ari. dep. *To get money, to make prizes*. = Constat in cognitionibus patris nundinari praemiarique solitum, *Suet. Tib.* 7.

|| Praemiōsus, a, um, adj. *Rich in money*. = Divitem ac praemiosum avum, *Accius*, ap. *Fest. & Non.* + Praemiis potens.

Praemissa, orum. n. pl. Olei ac vini praemissa, *a careful choice of the most exquisite wine and oil*, *Plin.* 12, 2. *Vid. Coel. Rhod.* 6, 6. *qui interpretatur primitias quasdam sicuti praemissa sacrorum dicuntur*.

Praemissus, a, um, part. *Sent before*. Praemissus Achates, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 34. Praemissa hostia, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 794.

|| Praemītis, te. adj. *Very mild, or mellow*, *Venant. Fort.* 3, 12, 37.

Praemitto, ere, isi, ssum. act. *To send before*. § Hunc ad Acheruntem praemittam, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 12. § Praemiserat in Hispaniam legiones, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 38. Speculatores subinde praemittens, *Curt.* 6, 8.

Praemittor, i, ssum. pass. *To be sent before*. Praemittur in Siciliam cum imperio, *Cic. Att.* 7, 15.

Praemium, ii. n. [de cuius etym. parum constat] (1) *A reward, or due recompense of a desert, good, or bad, a retribution*. (2) *Also wages for a journey gone*. (3) *A prize of victory*. (4) *Any advantage, profit, or benefit*. (5) *Prey, booty, or plunder*. (6) *Honours*. (7) *Also money*. (1) & Extant rectè factis praemia, peccatis supplicia, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. & Solon rempub. duabus rebus contineri dixit, praemio & poenâ, *Id. ad Brut.* 15. Nunc merito moriere tuo, cape praemia facti, *Ov. Met.* 8, 502. (2) *Plin. Epist.* 1, 3, 17. (3) Certare sagittis invitat qui fortè velit, & praemia ponit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 292. (4) Praemia bonorum malorumque bonos ac malos faciunt, *Plin. Paneg.* 44. = Periculorum praemia & laborum fructum contemnere, *Cic. in Pison.* 26. (5) = Multa Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat, & longo praedam jubet ordine duci, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 78. Pana comitem vocato, sive petes calamo praemia, sive cane, *Prop.* 3, 13, 46. (6) *Caes. B. G.* 1, 43. (7) Sinè praemiis sum, marsupium reliqui domum, *Naeu. ap. Non.*

Praemodulatus, a, um, part. *Tuned before*. Praemodulati gestus cogitatio, *Quint.* 11, 3.

|| Praemodum, adv. *Beyond measure*, *Gell.* 7, 7. ex *Livio* vet. poeta. + Admodum.

Praemolestia, ae. f. *Trouble aforehand*. Alii metum praemolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiae, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 30.

Praemoliendus, a, um, part. *To be tried, or prepared beforehand*. Praemoliendam sibi ratus jam rem, *Liv.* 28, 17.

Praemolior, iri, itus sum. dep. *To make provision for a thing beforehand, to prepare for it, to go about it before*, pendet à part. praeced.

Praemollio, ire. *To soften*. & Si quod erit asperum, praemolliemus, *Quint.* 4, 3.

Praemollis, le. adj. *Very soft and tender*. Ova praemollia, *Plin.* 9, 75.

Praemollitus, a, um, part. (1) *Softened, made loose as earth by plowing, or digging*. (2) *Met. Made mild, soothed*. (1) Frustrà severis femina, nisi illa praemollitus foverit sulcus, *Quint.* 1, 9. (2) Praemollitae judicum mentes, *Quintil.* 6, ult.

Praemonens, tis. part. *Admonishing beforehand*. Praemonente Narcisso, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 35, 3. Quae tum maxime acciderant casura praemonens, *Liv.* 36, 34.

Praemoneo, ere, ui, itum. act. (1) *To forewarn, to give warning aforehand, to tell, or advise aforehand*. (2) *To forewarn*. (1) Ut magnoperè caverem, praemonebat, *Cic. Act. in Verr.* 8, ult. (2) Si quartam orbis rutilus cingit, ventos & imbres praemonebit, *Plin.* 18, 79. *de luna*.

Praemoneor, eri. pass. *To be forewarned*. De periculis propè jam voce Jovis Opt. Max. praemoneri, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 5.

|| Praemonitor, oris. m. verb. *A forewarner*. Dubiis praemonitor, *Apul. de Deo Sacr.* p. 691. + Praemonitrator.

|| Praemonitum. i. n. *A forewarning*, *Gell.* 14, 2.

Praemonitus, a, um, part. *Forewarned*. Urbs praemonita oraculo, *Plin.* 16, 76. Neu tuba praemonitos perducatur ad aequora nautas, *Lucan.* 2, 690.

Praemonitus, us. m. *A foretelling, or forewarning*. Deum praemonitus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 800.

Praemonstrans, tis. part. *Teaching before*. Si Sphingos ini-

quae callidus ambages, te praemonstrante, resolvi, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 67.

Praemonstrator, oris. m. verb. *A foreseer, a guide, a tutor*. Hic meus monitor & praemonstrator, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 2.

Praemonstratus, a, um, part. *Foreseen*. Ut non sit dubium hanc suavitatem praemonstratam efficaci auspicio, *Plin.* 10, 43.

Praemonstro, are. act. (1) *To forewarn*. (2) *To tutor, or give one his cue*. (3) *To show the way*. (1) Ventos praemonstrat saepe futuros inflatum mare, *ap. Cic. de Divin.* 1, 7. = Magnum aliquid dei hominibus praemonstrant ac praecipiunt, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 10. (2) = Praemonstra doctè, praecipe astu filiae, quid fabuletur, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 68. (3) Tu mihi currenti spatium praemonstra, *Lucr.* 6, 92.

Praemordeo, ere, di & praemorsi, sum. act. (1) *To bite*. (2) *Met. To snip off, to share, to take part of*. (1) Ni fugissem, inquit, medium, credo, praemorsisset, *Plaut. ap. Gell.* 7, 9. (2) Tamen ex hoc discipuli custos praemordet, *Juv.* 7, 218.

Praemōrior, i. tuus. dep. (1) *To die before due time*. (2) *To fail, to be defective*. (1) = Aut ego praemoriar, primòque extinguar in aevo, aut, &c. *Ov. Ep.* 8, 121. (2) Praemoritur visus, auditus, &c. *Plin.* 7, 51.

Praemortuus, a, um, adj. *Dead before, or already dead*. Venenò sibi perunxit pedes & enecuit, ita ut, parte eà corporis quasi praemortuâ, vixerit, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 3. Met. Scapitius etsi praemortui jam sit pudoris, non facturus est, *though lost to all shame*, *Liv.* 3, ult.

|| Praemulsus, a, um, adj. *Very sweet, or powdered*. Crines ejus praemulsis antiis anteventuli, *Apul. Florid.* p. 763.

Praemuniendus, a, um, part. *To be raised, or supported beforehand*. Praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratiâ, *Paterc.* 2, 6.

Praemūnio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To fortify a place beforehand*. (2) *Met. To make sure of, to secure, to guard*. (1) Caesar loca noctu praemunit, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 112. Aditus duos magnis operibus praemuniuit, *Id. ibid.* 56. (2) = Primum illud praefulci, ac praemuni, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 13.

Praemūnior, iri. pass. (1) *Met. To be secured, strengthened, or guarded*. (2) *To be laid as the first foundation of an argumentative discourse*. (1) Quamobrem illa quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniiri jam & fingi intelligebam, &c. *Cic. pro Coel.* 8. (2) Quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni disputationique nostrae, quò facilius intelligi possit, &c. *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 12.

Praemūnitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fortifying, or strengthening beforehand*. Sinè ullâ praemunitione orationis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 75. Agresti fossa praemunita, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 21, 3.

Praenarro, are. act. *To tell a thing beforehand*. Oportuit rem praenarrasse me, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 12.

Praenātans, tis. part. *Swimming before*, *Plin.* 9, 68.

Praenāto, are. act. *To flow, or run by as a river doth*. Domos placidas, qui praenatat, amnis, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 705.

Praenāvigans, tis. part. *Sailing by*. Praenavigans littus, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, 9.

Praenāvigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sailing by a place*. Praenavigatione Atlantis, *Plin.* 6, 36.

Praenāvigo, are. act. *To sail, or row by, to row by in a ship, or boat*, *Flor.* 3, 8, 3.

Praenāvigor, ari, atus. pass. *To be sailed by*. Quidam & alia duo oppida Tigri praenavigari tradunt, *Plin.* 6, 32.

|| Praenimis. adv. *Too too much*, *Gell.* 19, 10.

Praenitens, tis. part. *Shining very bright*. & Luna maculosa, cadémque subito praenitens, *Plin.* 2, 6. Met. Praenitens Catonis virtus, *Paterc.* 2, 35.

Praeniteo, ere, ui. (1) *To shine brigher, or clearer, to glister more, or have a greater gloss*. (2) *Met. To be famous*. (1) Praenitet omnibus facies unius, *Sen. Med.* 94. (2) Caria interiorum nominum fama praenitet, *Plin.* 5, 29. *vid. & Praenitens*.

|| Praenōbilis, le. *Very noble*. Juvenis natalibus praenobilis, *Apul. Met.* 8, princip. Praenobilior proprio ingenio, *Id. Florid.* p. 802.

Praenōmen, inis. n. *The first name of the three which the Romans usually had*. Sinè praenomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32, 1. Mutare praenomen, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 17, 8.

Praenōminor, ari, atus. pass. Praenominatus est Tullus omnis gratiâ, *Val. Max.* 10.

Praenosco, ere, novi, notum. act. *To know beforehand, to foreknow*. Futura praenoscerè di possunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 38. Rerum praenoscerè fata jubetur, *Sil.* 3, 7. § Praenōsse laborum, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 490. casus, *Lucan.* 6, 615.

Praenoscor, i. pass. *To be foreknown*. Futura praenosci non possunt, *Plin.* 18, 56.

Praenōtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A preconception*, *Vocab. à Cicerone fictum ad exprimendam πρῶτην*. = Anticipatio sive praenotio decorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 17.

Praenōto, are. *To mark, or note beforehand*, *Pallad.* 9, 8.

Praenūbilus, a, um, adj. *Very shady*. Densâ praenūbilus arbore lucus, *Ov. Amor.* 13, 3, 7.

Praenuncia, ac. f. *A foreteller.* Aurora solis praenuncia, *Cic. in Arat. Capric. v. 300.*

Praenunciandus, a, um. part. *To be shewn before.* Ad praenuncianda vada portusque introitum, *Plin. 36, 18.*

Praenunciativus, a, um. adj. *Praenunciativi ignes, fires kindled to shew that the pirates were come,* *Plin. 2, 73.*

Praenuncio, are. act. (1) *To foretel, or foreshew.* (2) *To carry, or bring word beforehand.* (1) Futura praenunciat, *Cic. de Div. 1, 6.* Frangi se praenunciat strepitu, *Plin. 16, 81.*

(2) *Praenuncia hanc venturam,* *Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 12.*

Praenunciatus, a, um. adj. (1) *That foretelleth, forebodeh, or forerunneth.* (2) Subst. *A messenger, harbinger, or forerunner.* (1) Chasmata ingentium malorum sunt praenuncia, *Plin. 2, 27.* Flagitii praenunciae, blanditiae, *Tac. Ann. 15, 23, 5.* (2) Fama volans tanti praenuncia luctus, *Virg. Aen. 11, 139.* Ales lucis praenunciatus gallus, *Ov. Fast. 2, 767.*

|| **Praenuncupatus**, a, um. part. *Forenamed.* Praenuncupatus ore prophetico Emmanuel, *Prud. Cath. 7, 179.*

Praeobturo, are. *To stop up before,* *Vitruv. 10, 13.*

Praeoccido, ere, di, calum. *To go down, or set before.* § Cui praeoccidere Caniculam necesse est, *Plin. 18, 69.*

Praeoccupandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be seized on before.* (2) *To be prevented.* (1) Ad praeoccupandam Coronem, *Liv. 39, 49.* Ad loca opportuna praeoccupanda, *Id. 44, 3.* (2) Ad praeoccupanda consilia, *Liv.*

Praeoccupatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A seizing, or being possessed of before.* (2) *An anticipation, prevention, or surprize.* (1) Locorum praeoccupatione, *Nep. Eum. 3, fin.* (2) *Ap. Rhet.*

Praeoccupatus, a, um. part. (1) *Seized on before.* (2) *Prevented.* (3) *Employed, taken up with, busied in.* (1) Si aures canum ulceribus jam praeoccupatae fuerint, *Col. 8, 13.* Praeoccupatis castris, *Caes. B. C. 3, 72.* (2) Caesar praeoccupato itinere ad Dyrrachium, *Caes. B. C. 3, 13.* (3) Praeoccupatus legatione à Cn. Pompeio, *Caes. B. C. 2, 17.* Ne praeoccupatus animus Lepidi esset, *Hirt. B. Alex. 63.* Praeoccupatis non auribus magis quam animis, *Liv. 42, 14.*

Praeoccupo, are. act. (1) *To seize upon beforehand.* (2) *To anticipate, or surprize.* (3) *To be beforehand with, fall upon, or slay one first.* (4) *To prevent, do first, or before another.* (1) Hos colles praeoccupat equitatus, *Caes. B. C. 3, 42.* Sic omnium animos timor praeoccupaverat, ut, &c. *Id. B. G. 6, 40.* (2) *Hirt. B. Alex. 4.* (3) Ne alteruter alterum praeoccuparet, *Nep. Dion. 4.* (4) Quas partes ipse mihi sumpseram, eas praeoccupavit oratio tua, *Cic. Philipp. 10.* Praeoccupare legem ferre, *Liv. 4, 30.*

Praeoccupor, ari, atus. pass. (1) *To be seized on beforehand.* (2) *To be prevented.* (1) *Paterc. 2, 69.* (2) *Caes. B. C. 3, 78.*

Praeoptandus, a, um. part. *To be rather chosen,* *Liv. 23.*

Praeoptans, tis. part. *Desiring, or wishing rather.* Mortem in certamine praeoptantes, quam, &c. *Liv. 28, 21.* Mortem in patriâ omnibus praeoptantibus. *Iust. 16, 3.* Certam, etsi non speciosam pacem, quam incerta belli praeoptantes, *Liv. 39, 54.*

Praeopto, are. act. *To desire, or wish rather.* Ut praeoptarent scutum manu emittere, *Caes. B. G. 1, 25.* § Otium urbanum militiae laboribus praeoptat, *Liv.* Praeoptare aliquam nuptiis, *Nep. Attic. 12.* Praeoptavit patriam advocato carere, *Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 5.* Mortem praeoptare, quam ut alter alterius subiceretur imperio, *Liv. 28, 21.*

|| **Praeordinatus**, a, um. part. [*à praeordino*] *Vulg. Int. Pre-ordained, fore-appointed.* † Praecriptus.

Praepando, ere, di, passum. (1) *To set, or leave open.* (2) *To spread, or set abroad before.* (1) Aranei in terrâ vestibula praepandunt, *Plin. 11, 28.* (2) § Praepandere lumina menti, *Lucr. 1, 145.*

Praeparandus, a, um. part. *To be prepared.* Praemissis ad classem praeparandam, *Suet. Ner. 47.*

Praeparans, tis. part. *Preparing.* Nabarzanes aditum nefariae spei praeparans, *Curt. 5, 25.*

Praeparatio, onis. f. verb. *A preparing, a preparation.* Omnibus in rebus adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 29.*

Praeparato, adv. *Readily, or with preparation,* *Litt. ex Quint.*

|| **Praeparatorius**, a, um. part. *Preparatory, or in order to,* *Ulp.*

Praeparaturus, a, um. part. *About to prepare.* Classem praeparaturus, *Curt. 3, 11.*

Praeparatus, a, um. part. *Provided, prepared, made ready beforehand.* § Poenae apud inferos impiis praeparatae, *Cic. de Inv. 1, 29.*

|| **Praeparatus**, is. m. *A providing, or preparing,* *Gell. 10, 11.* † Praeparatio, *Cic.*

Praepareus, a, um. adj. *Very sparing, thrifty, and saving.* Praepareus apes, *Plin. 11, 21.*

Praeparo, are. act. *To prepare, to provide, to make ready, to make provision beforehand.* Ad vitam degendam praeparare res necessarias, *Cic. Offic. 1, 4.* Cultura animi praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, *Id. Tusc. 2, 5.*

Praeparor, ari, atus. pass. *To be prepared.* Eorum causa haec praeparantur, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 10.*

Praepedimentum, i. n. *A lett, or hindrance.* Ne fallaciae praepedimentum obijciatur, *Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 29.*

Praepedio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *Properly to tie the legs.*

(2) *Per Metaph. To intangle, cumber, or hinder.* (1) *Vid.*

Praepedior. (2) *Praepedit timor dicta linguae,* *Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 25.* Pudor praepediebat, *Liv. 9, 6.*

Praepedior, iri, itus. pass. (1) *To be shackled.* (2) *Met.*

To be hindered. (1) *Crura praepediuntur vacillanti,* *Lucr. 3, 478.* (2) *Lumina luminibus praepediuntur,* *Lucr. 3, 365.*

Praepeditus, a, um. part. (1) *Shackled.* (2) *Kept fast.* (3)

Hindered, letted. (1) *Vid. Praepedior.* (2) *Praepeditus latera*

forti ferro, *Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 6.* Gaudio aut aegritudine praepediti, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 100.* (3) *Morbo praepeditus,* *Cic.*

pro Rabir. 7. sed Graev. leg. perditus.

Praependens, tis. part. *Hanging before,* *Caes. B. C. 2, 9.*

Praependeo, ere, di, sum. n. *To hang down before.* Prae-

pendent demissae in pocula sertae, *Prop. 2, 33, 37.* Praependet

mento barba, *Mart. 9, 50.*

Praepes, etis. adj. [*à praepetere* antiq. anteire, *Fest. à*

*περιτρεσαι, praevolare, *Fest. Stal. à περιτρεσαι, pronus ad lapsum.**

Turn. al. à prae, & pes] (1) *Swift in flying, nimble of wing,*

or foot. (2) *Soaring, or flying aloft.* (3) *Long-winged.* (4)

A fowl, or bird in general. (5) *In soothsaying it is properly*

used of birds that luckily fly before the person who maketh the

observation. (6) *Also plain, easy to come at, into, or out of.*

(1) *Praepetis omnia pennae,* *Virg. Aen. 3, 365.* (2) *Nigid.*

(3) *Fest.* (4) *Precatus deinde si divus, si diva esset, qui sibi*

praepetem misisset, *Liv. 7, 26. de corvo.* Jovis praepes, *Ov.*

Fast. 6, 196. armiger, the eagle, *Virg. Aen. 5, 255.* (5) *Serv.*

(6) *Praepes portus, *Emm.**

† **Praepeto**, ere, i. e. anteire, *Fest.* [*ex prae, & pero, vel*

πιρραι, volo] *To go, or fly before,* *Fest.*

Praepignératus, a, um. part. *Made sure, or obliged before-*

hand, *Amm. Marcell. 29, 12.*

Praepilatus, a, um. adj. *Headed with iron.* Hastae praepi-

latae, *Plin. 8, 6.* Equites in eos pila praepilata conjiciebant,

Hirt. B. Afr. 72. Praepilatis missilibus jaculati sunt, sharp at

the point, *Liv. 26, 51.* Cornibus quae sunt propria rotundi-

tate praepilata ad latera porrectis, headed with little roundnesses,

or bobs, *Plin. 9, 50. de locustis.* Praepilatis exerceri, to play

with sails, *Quint.*

Praepinguis, e. adj. *Very fat.* Praepingues fues, *Plin. 8, 77.*

Praepingue solum, very fat ground, *Virg. Aen. 2, 698.*

Praepollens, tis. part. *Gens divitiis praepollens, very rich,*

or wealthy, *Liv. 1, 57.*

Praepolleo, ere. neut. *To be of great power, to excel, or ex-*

ceed others in valour, fortune, &c. Aliae gentes defecere ad

eum, quibus additis praepollebat, *Tac. Ann. 2, 45, 2.* Virtute

praepollent, *Liv. 5, 34.*

Praepondero, are. (1) *To outweigh, or be of greater weight.*

(2) *Act. To prefer one before another.* (3) *To be of greater*

value, or esteem. (1) *Natura partes suas velut in ponderibus*

constitutas examinat, ne portionum aequitate turbata mundus

*praeponderet, *Sen. N. 2, 3, 10.** (2) *Inter duos filios pari de-*

literatione languentes da bonum patrem, non praeponderabit

*alterutrum, non eliget, *Quint. Decl.** (3) *Tacite praeponderat*

*exul, is preferred, or more favoured, *Stat. Theb. 5, 615.**

Praeponderor, ari, atus. pass. *To be weighed down, or ex-*

ceeded. Neque emolumenta volunt praeponderari honestate,

Cic. Offic. 3, 4.

Praepoenendus, a, um. part. *To be set before,* *Ov. Trist. 1,*

7, 34. *Cels. 7, 26.*

Praepoenens, tis. part. (1) *Setting before.* (2) *Met. Pre-*

ferring, or esteeming better. (1) *Praepoenens ultima primis,*

Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 59. (2) *Docto labori dulce praepoenens lucrum.*

Phaedr. 3, prol. 27.

Praepono, ere, fui, † sivi, situm. act. (1) *To put, place, or*

set before, or first. (2) *To prefer, esteem, value, or set more by.*

(3) *To set over, to give one the charge, or command of any place,*

or business, to make one ruler, or chief, or overseer. (1) *Non*

*enim haec ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, i. e. in loco, *Cic.**

Att. 7, 1. vid. praepoenens. (2) *Agasilæus opulentissimo regno*

*praeposuit bonam existimationem, *Nep. Ages. 4.** Lucrum

praeposivi quieti, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11.* (3) § *Coelium pro-*

*vinciae praeposui, *Cic. Fam. 2, 15.**

Praeponor, i. pass. (1) *To be set, or placed first.* (2) *To*

be preferred. (3) *To be set over.* (1) *Verbum praepositum*

*appellatur, quod praeponatur aliis, *Cic. de Fin. 4.** (2) *Ut no-*

*bilissimis hominibus longe praeponerer, *Cic. in Rull. 18, 3.** Ait

se iri praepositum tibi apud me, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 59.* (3) *Pub-*

*lico negotio praeponi, *Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 4.** *Vid. Prae-*

pono.

Praeportans, tis. part. *Carrying before.* Scorpius infestus

praeportans stabile acumen, *Cic. in Arat. 434.*

Praeporto, are. act. (1) *To carry, or bear before.* (2) *To*

shew. (1) *Telâque praeportant violenti signa furoris, *Lucr. 2,**

621. (2) *Frons expirantis praeportat pectoris iras, *Catull. 64,**

194.

Praepositio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A putting, or setting before.*

(2)

(2) Also a part of speech called a preposition. (1) Neque tamen illa praepositio ad eum finem pertinebit, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 16. (2) Una praepositio est *ab*, eaque hunc tantum in acceptis tabulis manet, *Cic. Orat.* 47.

|| Praepositivus, a, um. qui praepone potest, vel qui praeponi potest, *set before*, Gramm.

|| Praepositura, ae. f. *The office of a captain, or governor*, Lamprid. || Praefectura, Nep.

Praepositus, a, um. part. (1) Put, or set before, or in the first place. (2) Preferred. (3) Set over, made chief commander, or overseer of a business, that hath the charge of it. (1) *Vid. Praepositor*, n. 1. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 10. (3) § Navius praepositi, *Cic. Verr.* 7, 99. alicui muneri, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 10. negotio, *Id. Fam.* 8, 5. § Tyranni praepositi à Lacedaemoniis, *Nep. Thrasib.* 1.

|| Praepositus, ti. m. *A provost, or warden, &c. one that is chief in office, and place.* Thesaurorum praepositi, *Cod.* Praepositus auxiliorum, *Id.*

Praepotum, praepotes, potui. n. *To be more able, or of greater power.* Postquam Macedones praepotuerunt, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 8.

Praeposterè. adv. *Preposterously, awkwardly, with the wrong end forward, out of order.* = Nihil tam praeposterè, tam inconditè, tam monstrosè cogitari potest, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 71. § Literas omnes redditus reor, sed primas praeposterè, reliquis ordine, *Cic. Att.* 7, 16.

Praeposterus, a, um. perversus ordine, ut prima in posteriori loco sint. (1) *Preposterous, topsy-turvy, confused, beginning at the wrong end, overthwart.* (2) *Met. Crois grained, peevish, froward.* (3) *Quite contrary.* (4) *Preternatural.* (5) Also unseasonable, that cometh not in its due season. (1) Praeposterus ordo, *Lucr.* 3, 621. Praeposteri homines, *Sall. B. J.* 88. = Nihil tam perversum praeposterumque, inverted, perverted, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 13. Praeposteri res accidere, deinde erubescere, *Id.* (2) Ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus, initium facit à Bulbo, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26. (3) Omnia naturae praeposteri legibus ibunt, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 7, 5. (4) Praeposterus natalis, a birth of a child with the feet forward, *Plin.* 7, 6. (5) Praeposteri, aut praeproperi rigores, *Plin.* 18, 57.

Praepotens, tis, adj. *Very powerful, or mighty.* Praepotens terræ marique Carthago, *Cic. pro C. Balbo.* 15. § Ea efficere omnium rerum praepotentem Jovem, *Id. de Div.* 2, 18. Opibus praepotentes, *very rich*, *Plin.* 36, 4, 14. In sermonibus praepotens, *very eloquent, powerful in speaking*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30.

|| Praepotentia, ae. f. *Exceeding greatness, or mightiness*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 739. || Nimia potentia, *Cic.*

Praepoto, are. *To drink before*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Preproperanter. adv. *Very hastily.* Certare praeproperanter inter se, *Lucr.* 3, 780.

Praepropere. adv. *Too hastily, over-speedily, with more haste than good speed*, *Liv.* 2, 45.

Praepropereus, a, um. adj. *Very hasty, over hasty.* Cognovi praeproperam festinationem tuam, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8. = Teme-ritati consulis ac praepropero ingenio, materiam fortuna dedit, *too rash*, *Liv.* 22, 41. = Praeproperum ac fervidum ingenium, *an hotspur*, *Id.*

Praeputium, ii. n. pellis quae glandem tegit. [à praeputando, i. e. praescindendo, rect. ex prae, & puta, πρὸς δὴ, vel ἀπὸ πρὸς δὴ, eliso π, quomodo & ἀπὸ πρὸς δὴ dixere potus & putus, *Scal.*] The foreskin that covereth the head, or nut of a man's yard, the prepuce. Silet, & praeputia ducit, *Juv.* 6, 237.

Praequam. adv. *id quod praeut.* In comparation of. Hoc pulchrum est praequam sumptus petunt, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 33.

Praequustus, a, um. part. [à praequeror] *Having complained before.* Multa praequustus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 246.

Praeradio, iare. *To cause to shine bright.* Praeradiat stellis signa minora suis, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 116.

Praerado, ere, si, sum. *To shave, or scrape.* Latus alterum praeradito, *Cato 41, sed al. praecutito.*

|| Praerancidus, a, um. adj. *Met. Stale, out of use, old, musty.* Finitiones praerancidae, *Gell.* 13, 20. || Obsoletus.

Praerapidus, a, um. part. *Very swift.* Praerapida fuga, *Sil.* 16, 363. ira, *Sen. de Ira* 1, 12.

Praerepturus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Dixit, Non avidas in direptiones manus otiosorum urbanorum praerepturas fortium bellatorum praemia esse, *Liv.* 5, 20.

Praereptus, a, um. part. (1) Caught, or snatcht away. (2) Taken away from. (1) Immaturè morte praereptus, *Aur. Vict. de Vir. Illustr.* 5. immaturè, *Paterc.* 2, 116. (2) Non ita laudis cupidus sum, ut aliis eam praereptam velim, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 1. § Praebitus, q. v.

Praerigeo, ere. *To become very stiff.* Praeriguisse manus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 5.

Praeripio, ere, ui, reptum. [ex prae, & rapio] (1) To catch, snatch, get, or take away any thing from, or before another. (2) Also to prevent, to hinder. (1) Palmam praeripere alicui, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 3. Quod illi placeat praeripiam potissimum, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 75. (2) Demosthenes tibi praeripuit, ne esses primus orator, *Cic.*

Praeripior, i, eptus. pass. *Valer. Flacc.* 6, 571.

Praerodens, tis. part. *Biting, gnawing.* Conger & muraena caudas inter se praerodentes, *Plin.* 9, 88.

Praerodo, ere, si, sum. act. *To gnaw before.* Ut digitos sibi praerodat suos, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 94. Praerodit teneros adhuc pampinos & uvas, *Col.*

Praerodor, i. pass. *To be gnawed, or cropped.* Ne cacumina feminum ab avibus praerodantur, *Col.* 5, 6.

|| Praerogatio, onis. f. verb. *Payment of a debt before the day*, *Ulp.*

Praerogativa, ae. f. sc. res vel tribus. (1) A praerogative, or preeminence above others. (2) A precedence in giving votes. (3) Privilege, gift, or advantage. (1) Praerogativa praeter iustum integrumque beneficium, aut dictum aut factum aliquid significat liberalius ab eo, qui nobis benefactoris est, *Ascon.* in loc. *Cic. mox adferendum.* (2) Praerogativae sunt tribus quae primum suffragium ferunt ante iure vocatos, ita dictae quod primae rogarentur quos vellent consules fieri. In hac utraque significatione ludit Cicero his verbis; Qui Metellus quam isti, *Verr.*, amicus sit attendite; dedit enim praerogativam suae voluntatis ejusmodi, ut isti pro praerogativis jam reddidisse videatur, *Cic. Act. in Verr.* 9. (3) Foecunditatis in feminis praerogativam accepimus, *Plin.* 7, 14.

Praerogativus, a, um. adj. *That giveth its voice first.* Praerogativae sc. tribus, *Liv.* 20, 22. the first tribes who began to vote, termed praerogativae, because they were first asked whom they would have made consuls. § Jure vocati, the second tribe, *Id.* Centuria praerogativa, which is of more authority, and generally overruleth those which come after. Si tanta illis comitiis religio est, ut adhuc semper omen valuerit praerogativum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 20.

Praerogatus, a, um. part. Cujus in honore non unus tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, asked their votes, or suffrages before, *Cic. pro Planc.* 20.

Praerogo, are. [ex prae, & rogo] *To ask before, to put the question first.* Praerogabat traditas sibi leges, *Val. Max.* 1, 2, ext. 1.

|| Praerogo, are. [q. ex prae, & erogo] *To pay before the day, to give beforehand.* || In antecellum dare.

Praerosus, a, um. part. [à praerodor] (1) Gnawed, or bitten. (2) Also eaten, browsed, or fed upon. (1) Hamus praerosus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 25. (2) Si cacumina à pecoribus praerosa sunt, *Col.* 2.

Praerumpo, ere, ūpi, uptum. *To break asunder, or in pieces.* Praerupit retinacula classis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 547.

Praerumpor, i. pass. *To be broken.* His funes praerumpantur, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 14.

Praeruptè. adv. *Raggedly, ruggedly.* Mons praeruptè altus, *Plin.* 34, 43.

Praeruptus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. minus, sup. (1) Broken, burst, snagged, ragged; also broken into, taken by storm. (2) Craggy, steep, hard, or dangerous to climb; or get up, high. (3) Met. Rough, rugged, surly. (4) Falling as a cataract. (5) Praerupta in plur. Rocks. (1) *Amm. Marc.* (2) Montes praerupti, *Catull.* 62, 126. Collis praeruptior, *Col.* 3, 13. Praeruptissimis saxis munitum, *Id.* 3, 33. (3) Animo praeruptus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 7. Audacia praerupta, *Id. Ib.* (4) Praeruptus aquae mons, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 109. (5) Ad praerupta ducunt, *Plin.* 8, 50.

Praes, dis. m. [à praestando, *Varr.* qu. praestes, qui alienam praestat culpam; al. à praesesse, antiq. pro praesentem esse; vel simpl. à prae, i. e. praesto, qui praesto est ut fidei jussor, uti Gr. ἕγγυς, ab ἕγγυς, prope, *V. à magistro, Morl.*]

(1) A surety in a money matter, one who engageth for another, especially to the public, and upon his default is to make it good.

(2) A real security, by bond, or mortgage. (3) Also a farmer of customs, excise, or other duties, who standeth bound to the exchequer. (1) Laodiceae me praedes accepturum arbitror omnis pecuniae publicae, ut & mihi & populo cautum sit, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17. § Neque praes, neque manceps factus est, *Nep. Attic.* 6. § Manceps auctor emptionis, praes fideiussor. (2) Cautum est populo praedibus praediisque, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 57.

(3) Met. Praestitum cum sex libris, tanquam praedibus, me ipse obstrinxerim, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1. § Praes in lite nummaria, vas in capitali judicio, *Ascon.*

Praesagiens, tis. part. *Praesaging, foretelling.* Hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, praeparaverat ante naves, *Liv.* 36, 20.

Praesagio, ire, ivi, itum. [ex prae, & sagio] (1) To praesage, divine, or guess, to apprehend, or surmise. (2) To be token, or predicted. (1) Sagite sententiae acutae est, ex quo sagae anus, quia multa scire volunt; & sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit, quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est, futura ante sentire, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. § Nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 7. (2) Haec erant, quae prodigiosa praesagiverant ostenta, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 307.

|| Praesagior, iri. dep. *Idem*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 28.

Praesagitio, onis. f. verb. *A divining, or guessing, a perceiving a thing beforehand.* Inest in animis praesagitio extrinsecus injecta, & inclusa divinitus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31.

Praesagium, ii. n. (1) A praesage, an omen, a token. (2) A surmise, a distrust, or forethought. (3) A guess, or conjecture from preceding causes. (1) = Plurima praesagia atque indicia futuri periculi, *Paterc.* 2, 57. (2) Praesagia mentis, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 8, 57. (3) Utile contingit villico tempestatis futurae praesagium, *Col.* 11, 1.

Praesagus, a, um. adj. *Apprehensive, sensible, divining, guessing, mistrustful, boding, betokening.* Praesaga pectora, *Ov. Met.* 10, 444. § Praesaga mali mens, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 843. Suspiria praesaga luctus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 124. Quies praesaga, *h. e. somnium, Stat. Theb.* 10, 318.

Praesânatus, a, um. part. *Healed, or cured before,* *Plin.* 26, 87.

Praesânescō, ēre. neut. *To be healed.* Cicatrices, quae praesânare, *Plin.* 24, 43.

Praesânō, âre. *To heal, or cure before,* *Plin. Vid. Praesânatus.*

|| **Praescâtens**, tis. part. *Abounding.* § Librum doctrinis omnigenis praescatentem, *Gell.* 14, 6. † Repletus, *Cic.*

|| **Praescientia**, ae. f. *Prescience, or foreknowledge,* *Aug.* * *Prognosis.*

Praescindo, ēre. act. *To chop, or cut off,* *Hermol.*

Praescindor, i, ius. pass. *To be chopped, or cut off.* Inferiores sedes praescindantur, *Vitruv.* 5, 7.

Praescio, ire, ivi, itum. *To know beforehand.* Nonne oportuit praescire me ante? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 5.

Praescisco, ēre. act. (1) *To foreknow, to perceive, or understand beforehand.* (2) *To determine, or appoint beforehand.* (1) Exploratum fugam praesciscere, *Col.* 9, 9. de apibus. (2) Praesciscere quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet, volebant, *Liv.* 27, 35.

|| **Praescitio**, ōnis. f. verb. *Prescience, or foreknowledge,* *Ann.* * *Prognosis.*

Praescitum, i. n. (1) *A thing foreknown.* (2) *Also a token, or omen of things to come.* (1) *Plin.* (2) Unum eorum praescitum transire non quoco, *Plin.* 10, 20.

Praescius, a, um. adj. *Foreknowing, boding.* Praescia corda, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 452. Vates praescia venturi, *Id. Aen.* 6, 66.

Praescribitur, & praescriptum est. imperf. *It is ordered,* *Cic. Att.* 16, 3.

Praescribo, ere, psi, tum. act. (1) *To write before, to prefix in writing.* (2) *To prescribe, limit, or set bounds.* (3) *To instruct, to teach.* (4) *To order, appoint, or ordain.* (5) *To lay an exception against,* (6) *or to put in a demur.* (1) Ut praescripsimus, as I have already written, *Paterc.* 2, 21. Nec Phoebō gratior ulla est quam sibi quae Vari praescripsit pagina nomen, writ upon, or dedicated to him, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 12. (2) Tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsi, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 124. (3) Hoc natura praescribit, ut homo homini ob eam causam, quod is homo sit, consultum velit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6. (4) Elatus est in lecticulā, ut ipse praescripserat, *Nep. Attic. fin.* Quid faciam, praescribere, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 4. (5) At tibi idem praescribo, ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, *Cic. in Vat.* 5. (6) Si reus accusatori idē praescribit, quod dicat se ab alio accusatum, & absolutum, *Quint. Orat.* 7. Ignominioso patri filius praescribit, *Id.*

Praescribor, i, ptus. pass. (1) *To be writ before.* (2) *To be ordered, settled, or regulated.* (1) Quae de necessitudine praescripta sunt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Dummodo ea moderata sint, ut legibus praescribitur, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 38. Vestra auctoritate hoc constituetur, hoc praescribetur, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 27. *Vid. Praescribo.*

Praescriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A prescription, an appointment, or limitation.* (2) *A rule, or law.* (3) *A contract.* (4) *A cheat.* (5) *An exception, a demur in law.* (6) *Also a pretence, or colour.* (1) Privatarum possessionum praescriptio, *Cic.* In hac praescriptione semihorae patroni partes mihi reliquisti, *Cic. pro C. Rabir.* 2. (2) = Hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46. (3) Praescriptionum & literarum adversaria proferre, *Cic. pro Rosc. comed.* 2. (4) *Salvian.* (5) Quum ex praescriptione lis pendet, de ipsa re quaeri non est necesse, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 7. = Exceptio, translatio, *ap. JCC.* (6) Ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 14.

Praescriptum, i. n. (1) *A lesson, or task for learners, a precept, a precept, a form, a rule.* (2) *An order, or decree in the law.* (3) *A limit, or boundary.* (1) Scies quae ringenti supercilio philosophi jactant in puerili esse praescripto, *Sen. Epist.* 49. (2) Legum imperium & praescriptum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 53. = Quid est, quo praescriptum aliquod aut formulam exprimas? *Id. Orat.* 11. (3) Intra praescriptum Gelonos exiguis equitare campis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 23.

Praescriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Writ before.* (2) *Appointed, limited.* (1) Quae de necessitudine praescripta sunt, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 16. (2) Cur tua praescriptio sevecta est pagina gyro? *Prop.* 3, 3, 21.

Praeseco, âre, ui. act. (1) *To cut, or chop in pieces, as in sacrifice.* (2) *To cut off.* (1) Extā hostiae praefecare, *Liv.* 5, 21. sed al. leg. profecare. (2) Partem praefecuisse manu, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 112.

Praesecor, âri. pass. *To be cut off.* Favi pars cultello praefecatur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Praefectus, a, um. part. *Cut off.* Radix acutā falce praefecta, *Col. de Arbor.* 29. Praefectis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 9.

Praefegnen, inis. n. *A prying, as of nails.* Ungues collegit, omnia abstulit praefegnina, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 4, 34.

Praefegnis, ne. adj. *Very stothful,* *Plaut. ap. Litt.* **Praeseminatio**, ōnis. f. *A sowing beforehand.* In corpore praeseminatio crescens detrahit alimentum in se, *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Praefens, tis. part. & adj. tior, comp. flimus, sup. [ex prae, & sum; quod est prae, i. e. coram, & ante oculos, unde & praefesse, antiq. i. e. praesentem esse] (1) *Present.* (2) *Present, not future, just now.* (3) *Prompt, ready, speedy, out of hand.* (4) *Manifestly favourable, gracious.* (5) *Effectual, sovereign, useful, wholesome.* (1) = Interfuit, & praefens vidit *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 54. & Praefens tecum egi, itemque saepe petivi per literas, *Id. Fam.* 2, 7. (2) = & Quod praefens tanquam in manum datur, jucundius est; tamen haec in posterum gratiora, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 17. & Praefens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 2, 16. & Erat & praefens fames, & futura caritas, *Cic. pro Domo.* 5. In praefens, for the present, sc. tempus, quod etiam expressit *Horatius*; Pleraque differat, & praefens in tempus omittat, *A. P.* 44. & In praefens, & in posterum, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 17, 1. & Laetus in praefens animus, quod ultra est, oderit curare, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 26. Ad praefens, *Tac.* In praesenti, *Nep. Attic.* 12. In praesentiā, *Cic. de quo sup. loco.* (3) Crassus ingenio praefens semper, who had wit at will, *Cic. conf. Plin.* 17, 1. Animo praesenti dicere, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 31. Animo praesentior aliquid facere, *Liv.* 31, 46. Praefens imo tollere de gradu mortale corpus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 2. (4) Agrestium praesentia numina Fauni, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 10. Nec licebat tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 41. (5) Signum praesentius, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 127. Praesentissimum remedium, *Plin.* 28, 14. Praefens medicina, *Col.*

Praefensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A foresight.* Divinatio, id est, praefensio, & scientia rerum futurarum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1.

Praefensus, a, um. part. *Perceived aforehand, foreknown.* Divine praesensa & praedicta, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 55.

|| **Praesentalis**, m. *Any officer of court in ordinary attendance, a daily waiter,* *Cod.*

Praesentaneus, a, um. adj. *Present, ready, of quick dispatch.* Remedium praesentaneum, *Plin.* 20, 1. venenum, deadly, *Suet. Ner.* 33, 6. Praesentanei boleti, *Sen. Ep.* 1, 15. † Praefens, *Cic.*

Praesentans, tis. part. *Representing, resembling.* Folia speciem passerum praesentantia, *Plin.* 20, 79.

Praesentarius, a, um. adj. *Present, ready, speedy, done, or paid out of hand.* Talenta argenti praesentaria, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 3, 10. Argentum praesentarium, *Id. ib.* 2, 1, 14.

|| **Praesentatio**, ōnis. f. verb. *A presentation, as to a church,* *Eccl.*

† **Praesente**, per enallagen numeri, pro praesentibus, ut, Praesente nobis, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 194. ex *Pomp.* vel saltem adverbialiter pro coram, sic, absente nobis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 7.

Praesentes. *Magistrates, or soldiers, remaining within the city,* *Litt. ex Tac.*

Praesentia, ae. f. (1) *Presence, presentness, readiness, a being at hand.* (2) *Power, force, efficacy.* (1) Quod in praesentia fuit vestimentorum arripuit, *Nep. Alcib.* 10. Animi praesentia, *Cic. pro Milon.* 23. In praesentia, at, or for this present, *Id. pro quo in praesentiarum, Ulp. qu. in praesentia rerum.* (2) Tanta est praesentia veri, *Ov. Met.* 4, 612.

Praesentiens, tis. part. *Perceiving beforehand.* Qui praesentiens tantam tempestatem, *Just.* 25, 1.

Praesentio, ire, si, sum. act. *To perceive, or understand beforehand, to foresee, to preconceive.* Sapientissimi cujusque animus praesentit in posterum, *Cic. pro C. Rab.* 10. Cum talem esse deum certā notione animi praesentiamus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 17. Humanum longē praesentit odorem anser, is sensible of, *Lucr.* 4, 686. Imperf. pass. Quamquam de industria morati cursum navium erant, &c. praesensum tamen est, quia luna pernox erat, they perceived it beforehand, *Liv.* 21, 49.

Praesentisco, ēre. incept. *To perceive a thing beforehand,* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 21. sed al. leg. perentisceres.

|| **Praesentor**, âri. *To be presented.* Caput Pompeii Aegyptio velamine involutum cum anulo Caesari praesentatum est, *Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Illust.* 77, 13. † *Repraesentō.*

Praesepe, is. n. [ex prae, & sepio] (1) *Any close place, any place of shelter, or security.* (2) *Most commonly a stable, stall, or place for cattle.* (3) *A beehive.* (4) *A cell, stews, or bawdyhouse.* (5) *A crib, a cratch, a manger, a rack.* (6) *Per Catechesm.* A table at which there is a repast for the mind, as well as the body. (1) Omnia loca clausa & tuta praesepia dicta, *Non.* In praesepibus urfi saevire, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 17. *Vid. Praesepes.* (2) Stabant tercentum nitidi in praesepibus altis, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 275. Pasti repetent praesepia tauri, *Id. Ecl.* 7, 39. (3) Fucus a praesepibus arcent, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 168. (4) Audis in praesepibus, audis in stupris, &c. *Cic. in Pison.* 42. (5) Non altius edita esse praesepia convenit, quam aut bos aut jumentum sine incommodo stans vesci possit, *Col.* 1, 6. (6) Scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 28.

Praesepes, is. f. *Any close, or safe place, a private apartment.* Praesepes bubus vernas, *Cato, c.* 14. Ad meum herum vocat me intra praesepis meas, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 99. *vid. & Curc.*

2, 1, 14. Sit futurum quod amat intra praesepis suas, *Id. Caf. prol. 57.*

† Praesēpia, ae. f. *Varr. ap. Non. id. quod praesepe.*

Praesēpio, ire, ivi, itum. act. *To inclose about, to barricade, or block up.* Aditus maximis defixis trabibus, atque eis praecutis, praesepit, *Caes. B. G. 1, 27.*

|| Praesepium, ii. n. *A rack, cratch, crib, or manger,* *Apul. Met. 9.*

Praeseptus, a, um. part. [à praesepior] *Blocked up, barricaded.* Omni aditu praesepto, *Caes. B. G. 7, 77.*

Praesēpultus, a, um. part. [à praesepelio] *Buried before, already in the grave,* *Quint. Decl. 9.*

Praefero, ēre, ēvi, itum. *To sow before.* Sicco limosum praefereamus, *Col. al. leg. praefereamus.*

Praefertim, adv. [à praefero, quod prae aliis feritur, i. e. ordinatur] *Especially, chiefly, principally.* Suis argumentis tractanda quaeque res est, praefertim tanta, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 7.* Praefertim, ut nunc sunt mores, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5.*

Praeservio, ire, ivi, itum. *To do service, to help, or serve one.* Ut praeservire amanti meo possem patri, *Plaut. Amph. prol. 126.* vix alibi reperitur.

Praefes, idis. c. g. *One who presideth, either alone, or with others, in the administration of affairs, public or private, sacred or civil; a magistrate of what name soever.* = Mercurius juventutis praefes, & custos, *the patron,* *Cic. Verr. 5, 72.* Tribunus plebis custos praefesque libertatis, *Id. in Rull. 2, 6.* = Senatus R. P. custos, praefes, propugnator, *the defender,* *Id. pro Sext. 65.* Custos ac praefes templi, *Id. pro Domo, 56.* Vos qui huic urbi & R. P. praefides estis, *Id. pro Domo, 55.* Belli praefes Tritonia virgo, *presiding over,* *Virg. Aen. 11, 483.* Praefes limitaneus, *a marquis,* *interp. Jun.* Praefes locus, *a safe place, a garison,* *Plaut. Casin. 5, 1, 12.*

† Praefest, i. e. praefens est, spondere qui nos, noxa quia praefest, vetat, *Auson. diat. Sap. 19.* sic, praefesse vetat, pro praesentem esse, & hinc part. praefens, *to be present, or at hand.* Abi in malam rem. *PAE.* At tu domum, nam ibi tibi parata praefest, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17.* al. divisae praes est.

|| Praefidatus, ūs. m. (1) *A president's, or chief ruler's place.* (2) *A governing, or presiding over.* (1) Vopisc. (2) Macedonas praefidatu regebat, *Aurel. Viſt. de Caesar. 29, 2.* † Praefidis officium, honor.

Praefidens, tis. part. [à praefideo] *Presiding over, governing.* Provinciae Vibio Avito praefidente, *Plin. 34, 18.* Praefidens urbi, *Paterc. 2, 48.*

Praesideo, ēre, ēdi, sēssum. [ex prae, & sedeo] (1) *To have the management, care, or charge of persons, things, or places; to be chief, or preside.* (2) *To rule, or command as a magistrate, or general.* (1) Ego tibi praesidebo, *Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.* Praefedit Aetiacis ludis, *Suet. Tib. 6.* Templo praefident dii, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 9.* Jupiter praefidet arvis, *Virg. Aen. 7, 800.* Janus foribus coeli, *Ov. Fast. 1, 125.* (2) § Is proximum exercitum praesidebat, *Tac. Ann. 3, 39, 1.* Cum manē curuli sellā praesedisset, honore abiit, *Suet. Aug. 26.*

Praesidiarius, a, um. part. [à praesidium] *Appointed for defence, or belonging to a garison.* Miles praesidiarius, *a garison soldier,* *Liv. 29, 8.* Palmes praesidiarius, *a branch kept to maintain the vine,* *Col. 4, 21.* = Custos, refex, *Id.* Praesidiaria navis, *a ship of war for convoy,* *Interp. Jun.*

Praesidium, ii. n. [à praesidendo, praesidium est dict. quia extra castra praesidebant in loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, *Varr.*] (1) *A garison.* (2) *A guard.* (3) *A convoy.* (4) *A station, or post.* (5) *A fortress, a defence, aid, succour, a shelter, any help.* (1) Eo opere perfecto praesidia disponit, *Caes. B. G. 1, 17.* (2) Ad iudicium cum praesidio venire, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 5.* (3) Milesios navem proposcit, quae cum praesidii causā Myndum prosequeretur, *Cic. in Verr. 1, 34.* (4) Non deseruisse mihi videor praesidium in quo à Pop. Rom. locatus sum, *Cic.* Vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est, Dei, de praesidio & statione vitae decedere, *Cic. de Sen. 20.* (5) = Copiarum atque opum, auxilii, praesidii, viduitas nos tenet, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2.* = Nullum perflugium & praesidium salutis, *Cic. pro C. Rab. 2.* = Tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, *Id. pro Muraen. 10.*

Praesignifico, āre. act. *To signify, or shew beforehand.* Praesignificare hominibus quae sunt futura, *Cic. de Div. 1, 38.*

Praesignis, ne. adj. *Excellent, gallant, notable.* Praesignis facie mulier, *Ov. Fast. 6, 628.* vertice, *for stature,* *Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 9.* arcu, *Ov. Epist. 4, 39.* hastā, *Stat. Sylv. 4, 8, 12.*

Praesigno, āre. act. *To mark before.* Incipientes furunculos ter praesignare jejuna salivā, *Plin. 28, 7.*

Praesilio, ire, ui, ultum [ex prae, & salio] *To burst out, as tears do.* Prae laetitia lachrymae praesiliunt mihi, *Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13.*

Praespergens, tis. part. [à praespergo, quod vix occ.] *Strewing, or scattering before one as one goeth,* *Lucr. 5, 738.*

Praestabilis, le. adj. ior, comp. (1) *Excellent.* (2) *Which may be performed.* (1) = Praestabilis & insignis virtus, *Cic. de Har. Resp. 19.* Mente nihil praestabilius, *Id. de Sen. 12.* (2) Sipont.

Praestandus, a, um. part. *To be shewn, or made out.* Praestanda fides, *Ov. Ep. 20, 182.* Praestandum socero caput, *Lucan. 7, 675.*

Praestans, tis. part. (1) *Performing, doing.* (2) Adj. ior, comp. simus, sup. *Excelling, surpassing, surmounting in any thing, excellent, gallant, brave.* (1) Vicem praestantia teli cornua, *Ov. Met. 12, 381.* (2) Virtute & consilio praestanti extiterunt, *Cic.* Gravitate & prudentiā praestans, *Id. pro C. Balbo, 22.* ingenio & diligentia, *Id. Tusc. 1, 10.* Victoriā & fide praestans manus, *Id. Fam. 7, 5.* Corpore praestanti nymphae, *Virg. Aen. 1, 75.* Praestantior omnibus Herse, *Ov. Met. 2, 724.* Ingenio praestantissimus, *Cic. de Amic. 1.* Praestans labor, *very great,* *Lucr. 2, 12.* Aliis aliud praestantius, *better,* *Id. 2, 506.*

Praestantia, ae. f. (1) *Preeminence, superiority.* (2) *Excellency, gallantry.* (1) = Nobis personam imposuit natura magna cum excellentiā praestantiāque animalium reliquorum, *Cic. Offic. 1, 28.* (2) Homo habet praestantiam mentis, cui tota illius natura pareat, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 12.*

Praestat, stitit, imperf. *It is better.* Tacere praestat philosophis quā loqui, *Cic. N. D. 3, 31.* Mori millies praestitit quā haec pati, *Id. Att. 14, 9.*

Praestatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A performing.* (2) *The paying of legacies.* (1) Sen. ap. Litt. (2) Legatorum praestatio, *Ap. 7 CC.* † Solutio, *Cic.*

Praestaturus, a, um. part. *That will, or is about to perform, make good, or undertake.* Id me praestaturum spero, *Cic. Fam. 10, 11.* Se praestaturos, nihil ex eo te offensionis habiturum, *Id. Fam. 6, 8.* conf. *Liv. 9, 24.*

Praestēga, pl. n. [ex prae, & στέγω, tego] *A place covered where men sat to talk for recreation, a porch, cloister, arbour, or such like,* *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 31.*

|| Praestergus, a, um. part. *Cleansed, or scoured beforehand.* Facito, ut haec offendam veris praestergera, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 31.* Grut. leg. praeterla, al. praestega.

Praesternō, ēre, stravi, atum. act. *To prepare beforehand.* Quae sibi praesternat vivax altaria phoenix, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 114.*

Praesternor, i, ratus. pass. Met. *To be prepared, or provided beforehand.* Tuis laudibus, tuisque virtutibus materiem campūque praesterni, *Plin. Epist. 5, 8, 14.*

Praestes, itis. c. g. [ex prae, & stando] id. antiq. qui nunc antistes, *Fest.* Dii praestites dicti sunt Lares publici, i. e. urbis custodes, qui & compitales, *Suet. viales, Plaut. & semitales, Catalect.* quod praestant oculis omnia tuta suis, *Ov. (1) A chief in every affair, a prelate: an household god. (2) Also a surname of Jupiter. (1) Praestitibus Maiæ Laribus venere calendae, Ov. Fast. 5, 129. (2) JOVI PRAESTITI, Inscrip. Grut. p. 1065, n. 2.*

Praestigia, ae. f. Ut hujus velut praestigiae plausum capiat, *Quint. 4, 1.* sed saepius.

Praestigia, ārum. f. i. e. diabolicae artes [qu. praestrigiae, quod praestringant oculos, ne obveniant dolo, *Scal.*] *Tricks, wiles, fallacies, deceits, delusions, cunning sleights, underhand conveyances.* = Doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, sine ratione esse non possunt, *Cic. N. D. 3, 29.* § Non per praestigias, sed palam, totum oppidum compilavit Verres, *Id. Verr. 4, 24.* = Ne praestigiis & captionibus depellamur, *Id. Acad. 4, 14.*

Praestigiator, ōris. m. Qui praestigiis utitur. *An hocus pocus, one who useth legerdemain, or sleight of hand, a cheat that casteth a mist before peoples eyes.* Sic dialecticorum captiones sine noxā decipiunt, quomodo praestigatorum acetabula & calculi, *Sen. Epist. 45.*

Praestigiatrix, icis. f. verb. *A she juggler, a cunning gypsy.* Aut praestigiatrix haecce mulier multo maxima est, aut patetram hic inesse oportet, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 150.*

Praestigiōsus, a, um. *Full of deceitful tricks,* *Gell. 10, 8.* † Captiolus.

Praestinguo, uere, xi. (1) *To dazzle the sight.* (2) *To render obscure, or inglorious, to make less famous.* (1) Fata omnem animi ejus aciem praestinxerunt, *Paterc. 2, 118.* (2) = Epicurus genus humanum ingenio superavit, & omnes praestinxit, stellas exortus uti aetherius Sol, *Lucr. 3, 1057.*

Praestino, āre. [ex prae & stino, inul. pro statuo, ut in destino, obstino] *To buy beforehand, to buy up all.* Ut eam praestines argento, priusquam veniat filius, *Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 92.* Juben' pisces praestinatū abire? *Id. Capt. 4, 2, 68.*

|| Praestitor, ōris. m. verb. *A giver, a performer,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul. † Qui praestat, Lucr.*

Praestituo, ēre, ui, ultum [ex prae, & statuo] *To determine, or appoint before what is to be done, to prescribe, to limit.* Praetor nunquam petitori praestituit, quā actione illum uti velit, *Cic. pro Caecin. 3.* § Praestiture tempus alicui, *Id. pro Quint. 9.*

Praestitutus, a, um. part. *Agreed upon, appointed, limited.* Nullā praestitutā die, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 39.*

Praestō, adj. indecl. vel ut vult Sipont. adv. [qu. ab. ant. praestus, unde praestulus & praestolus] *Ready at hand.* Hostiae ad sacrificium praestō non fuerunt, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 31.* Praestō amicis esse ad consilium, *Id.* Praestō adest, *Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20.* Praestō mihi fuit, cum literis tuis, *met me, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.* Fideliter praestō esse alicui, *to help, or assist, Id.* Et in diverso sensu, Verri se praestō advenienti futurum, *would appear against him, Id.*

Praesto, āre, fliti, itum & atum [ex prae, & sto] (1) *To stand before.* (2) *To bring out.* (3) *To supply, or perform the part of.* (4) *To cause, make, or perform.* (5) *To shew, or approve.* (6) *To give, or procure.* (7) *To make good, or defray.* (8) *To warrant, to answer, to be accountable for.* (9) *To excel, to surmount, to surpass, to exceed, to differ from.* (10) *Imperfi. It is better.* (1) Tum primae praestant acies, Luc. 4, 30. (2) Ego illum praestabo ante aedes ludificatorem meum, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 18. sed mel. libb. habent praestolabor. (3) Ut spodii vicem praestet cinis, Plin. 23, 35. Pedes illis pinnarum vicem praestant, Id. 9, 37. (4) Mare tutum praestiterunt, Cic. pro Flacc. 13. Quam illa reverentiam marito suo praestitit, Plin. Ep. 8, 5. Qui ea, quae statueritis, per se ipsum praestare possit, Cic. Quod promisi, vix videor praestare posse, Id. ad Brut. 18. (5) Praestare benevolentiam alicui, Cic. Att. 9, 8. pietatem patriae, Id. de Cl. Orat. 33. (6) Nec tibi contingunt, quae gentibus otia praestas, Ov. Trist. 2, 235. (7) Praestare quod factum est impensae in bellum, Liv. 2, 18. (8) Non possum praestare quid quisque nos dixisse dicat, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. Communem casum neque vitare quisquam, neque praestare ullo pacto potest, be answerable for, Cic. Fam. 5, 17. Nihil praestandum in vitā praeter culpam, one can be sure of nothing else, Id. Fam. 6, 1. Istam culpam, quam vereris, ego praestabo, I will take it upon myself, Id. de Orat. 1, 24. (9) Homini homo quid praestat? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1. Praestare alicui humanitate, Cic. de Orat. 2, 62. Cum praestare omnibus concupieris, Id. Offic. 1, 19. Quamvis candore praestat, pondere tamen vincitur, Col. § Praestat ingenio alius alium, Quint. 1, 1. § Inter suos aequales longē praestare, Cic. in Pison. 7. (10) Emori potius quam servire praestat, Cic. in Pison. 7. Major civitatis in eā accusatione favor, quam reis praestari solet, Patere. 2, 43. Domus tantum, ac domestici deerant, caeterum nituit quod ab illis aut praestari, aut desiderari posset, Id. 2, 14.

Praestolans, tis. part. *Tarrying for.* Hujus adventum ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. B. G. 2, 23.

§ **Praestolatio**, onis. f. verb. *A waiting.* Vulg. Int.

Praestolor, āri. dep. & praestolo, ap. Non. Praestolari dic. is, qui ante stando ibi, quo venturum excipere vult, moratur, Fest. [qu. à prae, & sto, Don. ab adv. praestō, Scal. à praesto facit praestulus, & ant. praestolus, hinc praestolor] *To tarry for, to wait for one.* § Quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5. Alicui ad aliquem locum praestolari, Cic. Catil. 1, 9. § Ut in Formiano tibi praestolor usque ad III Non. Maj. Id. Att. 2, 15.

Praestriatus, a, um. part. [à praestringor] *Tied, bound.* Fauce praestriatā laqueo, Ov. in Ibin. 549. Praestriatus gelu humor, frozen, Plin. 17, 37. Praestriatus metu, struck with fear, Id. Vinculis manus fecantibus praestriatā, Sen. Troad. 560.

Praestringens, tis. part. Fulgoribus praestringentibus aciem oculorum, darkening, making dim, Liv. 40, 38. Obliquā praestringens luminā flammā, Lucan. 1, 154. alii perstringens.

Praestringo, ēre, xi, ictum. act. (1) *To bind fast, or hard.* (2) *To chill.* (3) *To dazzle, or dull, to cast a mist before, to darken, or make dim.* (1) Tempora praestrinxit fertis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 112. (2) Praestringit atque etiam percellit Aquilo radices arborum, Plin. 18, 77. (3) Cujus dignitas & splendor praestringebat oculos, Cic. in Vatin. 10. Oculorum praestringat aciem, Plaut. Mil. glor. 1, 1, 4. Aciem animorum nostrorum virtutis splendore praestringiris, Cic.

Praestringor, i, ictus. pass. (1) *To be bound up.* (2) *To be blasted, or stopped in its growth.* (3) *To be tarnished, or made dusk, or dim.* (1) Praestringitur acies ferri, Plin. 7, 13. (2) Plin. 17, 37. (3) Vid. Praestringo, n. 3.

Praestruatus, a, um. part. (1) *Built first, or before.* (2) *Contrived, done on purpose, ready prepared.* (3) *Also stopped, choked up, blocked up.* (1) Ab imo praestruata valentur resistunt, Col. 1, 5. (2) Suet. Tib. 53. (3) Porta fonte praestruata, Ov. Met. 14, 798.

Praestruo, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To build before, to stop, or block up.* (2) *To prepare, to provide, to furnish.* (1) Hospitis effugio praestruerat omnia Minos, Ov. A. Am. 2, 21. In modum valli saxa praestruit, Tac. Ann. 12, 33, 3. (2) Fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut quum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magnā fallat, Liv. 28, 42.

Praesudo, āre. *To sweat aforehand.* Matutinis praesudat folibus aer, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 120. utitur & Stat. Theb. 6, 4.

Praesul, ulis. m. & f. [à praesiliendo, quod Saliis ancilia per urbem cantu & tripudiis circumferentibus praeretur, & choream duceret] (1) *The chief of the priests of Mars.* (2) *A prelate, the chief of other priests, a bishop.* (3) *One who presideth, of either sex.* (4) *A surveyor, an overseer.* (1) Vid. Cic. de Div. 1, 26. (2) Eccles. (3) Junone calant hic arae praesule semper, Avien. 519. (4) Agri praesulem non ex dilectis servulis ponas, Pallad. 1. tit. 6.

Praesulfus, a, um. adj. *Very salt, or salted before.* Praesulfac adipis liquamen, Col. 6, 2.

Praesultator, ōris. m. verb. *He that danceth before the sports begin,* Liv. 2, 36.

Praesulto, āre. *To dance before.* § Ferox praesultat hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10.

Praesultor, ōris. m. verb. *He that leadeth the dance.* Praesultorem ludis sibi non placuisse, Val. Max. 1, 7, 4. vid. & Laetant. 2, 7. = Praesul, Cic. Praesultator, Liv.

Praesultura, ae. f. *A leaping first,* Litt. ex Varr.

Praesum, es, fui, esse. *To be before, or above others, to be in authority, to have charge, rule, or oversight of a thing.* Praesesse provinciae, to be over it as chief ruler, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. classi, to be admiral, Nep. Dion. 6. Praesesse summo magistratui, to be chief magistrate, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. Non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam praesuit, Cic. Pam. 1, 8.

Praesumens, tis. part. *Taking first.* Aliis cicutam praesumentibus, Plin. 14, 28.

§ **Praesumitur**, & praesumptum est. imperf. *It is presumed,* Ulp.

Praesūmo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. (1) *To take first, or before.* (2) *To presuppose, guess, deem, or conceive beforehand, to anticipate.* (3) § *To presume.* (1) Potiores certaturi praesumunt ex eo cyathum unum, Plin. 23, 50. (2) Animis & spe praesumit bellum, Virg. Aen. 11, 18. Spem certam clarissimi triumphī animo praesumpsit, Val. Max. 1, 6, 10. (3) Eccl.

Praesūmor, i. pass. *To be taken first.* Nisi praesumatur alium, Plin. 25, 21.

Praesumptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An enjoying beforehand.* (2) *Also preoccupation, or prevention of our adversary's objections.* (3) *The major proposition in a syllogism.* (4) *Presumption, too great hope, or confidence.* (1) Bonae famae praesumptio, Plin. Epist. 9, 3. (2) Quint. 9, 2. (3) Praesumptio, quam Graeci πειρασμὸν vocant, non dabitur, Cic. de Div. 2, 53. (4) Cum, contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione urbis teneretur, Just. 3, 4, 3.

Praesumptus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken first, or before.* (2) *Taken up, or conceived before.* (1) Suis manibus praesumpta piacula mittens, Sil. 5, 209. (2) Praesumptum habeant, they may take for granted, Tac. Ann. 14, 65.

Praesuo, ēre, ui, utum. act. *To sew afore, or about.* § Surculos praesuere recentibus coriis, Plin. 12, 43.

§ **Praesuppono**, ēre. *To presuppose,* Eccl. + Anteaconstituo.

Praesutus, a, um. part. *Sewed, or stitched about.* Halta foliis praesuta, Ov. Met. 11, 6.

Praetēgo, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To cover.* Quae somnum saxa praetexerint, Plin. Paneg. 15.

Praetendens, tis. part. (1) *Holding forth.* (2) *Pretending.* (1) Velamenta manu praetendens supplice, Ov. Met. 11, 279. (2) Causas belli praetendentes, Just. 24, 1.

Praetendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. act. (1) *To hold, or hang a thing before.* (2) *To carry before.* (3) *To oppose, put, or place between.* (4) *To cloke, or colour.* (1) § Vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, Ov. Amor. 3, 6, 79. (2) Fumos manu praetende sequaces, Virg. Geor. 4, 230. (3) Morti praetendere muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 599. (4) Quint. Praetendere sepe segeti, to make an hedge about it, Virg. Aen. 1, 270.

Praetendor, i, sus. (1) *To be spread before.* (2) *To lie before, or be adjacent, held, or hung before.* (3) *To be pretended, or made a pretext.* (1) Praetendi non queunt retia, Plin. 9, 9. (2) Quicquid castrorum Armeniis praetenditur, Tac. Hist. 2, 6. (3) Ut consulare nomen partibus praetenderetur, Tac.

Praetēner, a, um. *Very soft, or tender,* Plin. 25, 99.

Praetentandus, a, um. part. *To be tried beforehand.* Ambiguus animi sententia dictis praetentanda, Ov. Met. 9, 588.

Praetentatus, a, um. part. Met. *Proved, tried before, considered.* = Tota causa praetentata atque perspecta, Cic. de Orat. 2, 78.

Praetentatus, ūs. m. verb. *The act of groping, or feeling out the way.* Cochleis oculorum vicem cornicula bina praetentatu implent, Plin. 11, 52.

Praetento, āre. (1) *To feel, or grope with one's hand, foot, &c.* (2) Met. *To essay, or try beforehand.* (1) Praetentare iter baculo, Ov. in Ibin. 260. Pedibus praetentat iter, Tibull. 2, 1, 77. (2) Praetentare vires, Ov. Met. 8, 7. Praetentat pollice chordas, Id. Met. 5, 339. pectora dictis, Stat. Theb. 3, 281.

§ **Praetentura**, ae. f. *The forlorn hope; also out-guards of soldiers abroad in the frontiers, or in the enemy's country, to picket, and keep off alarms, or inroads,* Amm. Marcell. 14, 9. + Antecessores agminis, Suet.

Praetentus, a, um. part. [à praetendor]. (1) *Set, or placed out before.* (2) *Spread.* (1) Armata aciem toto praetentam in litore cernebant, Liv. 20, 20. (2) Gens provinciis late praetenta, spread before, bordering upon, Tac. Ann. 2, 56, 1. Praetentus Armeniae, Val. Flacc. 5, 167. Quum audisset, tenue praetentum litus esse, Liv. 10, 2.

Praetēnuis, e. adj. (1) *Very small, thin, or slender.* (2) *Very narrow.* (1) Praetenuia fila, Plin. 11, 15. (2) In ponte praetenui, Plin. 8, 76.

Praetēpeo, ēre, ui. n. *To be warm before.* Si tuus in quavis praetepuisset amor, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 16.

Praeter. praep. [à prae, ut inter ab in] (1) *Except, saving, beside.* (2) *Over and above, more than.* (3) *By the side, or near*

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near to. (4) *Contrary to, or against.* (5) *Before.* (6) *Praeter.* adv. *for praeterquam.* (7) *Praeter hac pro posthac.* (1) *Nunc quidem praeter nos nemo est, verum dic mihi serio, Plaut.* (2) *Quem ego amo praeter omnes, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 10.* (3) *Praeter ripam, Liv.* (4) *Praeter civium morem atque legem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 8.* (5) *Praeter pedes, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 7, oculos, Cic.* (6) *Omnis incommodi patientes, praeter caloris, Col.* (7) *Non patiar praeterhac, Plaut. nisi si praeter haec legendum.*

Praeterago, ere, unde
Praeteragendus, a, um, part. To be ridden by, or beyond. *Diverforia nota praeteragendus equus, Hor. Epist. 1, 15, 11.*

|| *Praeterbito, are, freq. [a praetero, interposito b, qu. praeterito, vel potius praeterbito, is, ere; a praeter, & antiq. bito vel beto] To go, or pass by. Cave, praeterbitas ulla aedes, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 1. + Praetero, Cic.*

|| *Praetercurro, i, ere, sum. unde part.*
|| *Praetercurrentis. Running, or galloping by. Equis praetercurrentibus, Veget. 3, 24. + Praeterequitans, Liv.*

Praeterduco, ere, xi, ctum. act. To lead along, or before, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 67.

Praeterea, adv. [a praeter, & ca, (1) Furthermore, moreover, beside. (2) Also hereafter. (1) Cic. Fam. 10, 3. (2) Virg. Aen. 1, 53.

Praetereo, ire, ii vel ivi, itum. act. (1) To go, or pass by, or over. (2) To go beyond, to go past. (3) To avoid, or escape. (4) To neglect, not to choose. (5) To let pass, to slip, or pass over, to make no mention of, to leave out, or omit. (6) To escape the notice, or memory of. (7) Also to outpass, surpass, or excel. (1) In hortis, quos modo praeteribamus, Cic. de Fin. 5, 1. (2) Praeterito hac recta platea fursum, Ter. Adulph. 4, 2, 35. § Praeterii imprudens villam, Id. Euri. 4, 2, 5. § Nec quae praeteriit, hora redire potest, Ov. A. Am. 3, 64. (3) Nescis quid mali praeterieris, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 5. (4) Populus & potest & solet nonnunquam dignos praeterire, Cic. pro Planc. 3. (5) = Caedes relinquo, omitto senatus consulta, libidines praetero, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 3. (6) An temere quidquam Parmenonem praetereat, quod facto usus sit? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 38. Certè quaeri hoc folere me non praeterit, Cic. pro Caecin. 33. (7) Nulla est gloria praeterire aellos, Mart. 12, 36, 13.

Praetereor, iri, pass. (1) To be passed by in silence. (2) To be neglected, not to be chosen, or mentioned. (1) Non praetereatur Asinii Pollionis factum, Patere. 2, 86. (2) Sapiens & bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19. Damna, dedecora praetereantur, Id.

Praeterequito, are, unde.
Praeterequitans, tis, part. Riding by, or beyond, Liv. 3, 61.
Praetereundus, a, um, part. (1) That is to be let pass. (2) That is to be passed by in silence. (1) Ov. Fast. 6, 418. (2) Vell. Patere. 1, 2.

Praeterferor, ferris, unde praeterlatus, part. quod vid.
Praeterfluens, tis, part. Flowing by. Annis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. 41, 11.

Praeterfluo, ere, xi, xum. act. (1) To flow, or run by as a river. (2) Met. To pass by, let slip, or neglect. (1) Flumen praeterfluebat muros, Liv. (2) Animus praeteritam voluptatem praeterfluere non finit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33.

Praeteregrèdior, èris, i. (1) To pass by, or beyond. (2) To surpass, or excel. (1) Nuntiavit te jam castra praeteregressum esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 7. Nocte praeteregressi castra Rom. Liv. 35, 4. (2) In te maxime, qui tantum alios praeteregressus es, Sall. de Rep. Ordin. 1.

Praeterhaec, & praeterhac, adv. ut Praeterea, moreover, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 25. & Rud. 4, 4, 73.

Praeteriens, euntis, part. (1) Passing by. (2) En passant, by the by. (1) Currus praeteriens, Tib. 2, 5, 120. (2) Sic breviter quasi praeteriens satisfaciam universis, Cic. Div. in Verr. 15.

Praeteritūrus, a, um, part. About to pass by. Praeteriturus eram gladios in principe fixos, Ov. Fast. 3, 697.

*Praeteritus, a, um, part. (1) Past, past and gone. (2) Passed by, left out, neglected, repulsed, not chosen. (3) Left out, or not remembered in one's will. (4) Dead and gone. (1) § Animus meminit praeteritorum, praesentia cernit, futura praevidet, Cic. de Div. 1, 30. O mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Aen. 8, 560. (2) Aedilitate praeteritos scimus consules esse factos, Cic. pro Planc. 21. (3) Justinian. (4) * Fas est praeteritos semper amare viros, Prop. 2, 13, 52.*

Praeterlabor, i, lapsus sum. dep. (1) To slide, glide, or flow by, as water. (2) Met. To slip out of mind. (1) Quae, Tiberine, videbis funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem! Virg. Aen. 6, 874. Quae praeterlabitur unda Alpheus, Stat. Theb. 1, 271. Hanc pelago praeterlabere, necesse est, sail by, or beyond, Id. (2) Definitio ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic. de Orat. 2, 25.

Praeterlatus, a, um, part. [a praeterferor] That is passed by, gone, past, or carried beyond. Latebras eorum improvida praeterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55. Praeterkata pars vocum, Lucr. 4, 573.

Praeterluo, unde part.

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|| *Praeterluens, tis, part. Flowing, or running by the side of a place, Apul. Met. 6, p. 184.*

Praetermeans, tis, part. Passing by, or near. Salutantum tactu, praeterque meantum, Lucr. 1, 319. per tmesin.

Praetermeo, are, act. To go, or pass by. Quos tractus iter praetermeat, Amm. 31, 23.

Praeternissio, onis, f. verb. A leaving out, or letting pass a thing, the overslipping, or forgetting it. Praeternissio aedilitatis consularis repulsam attulit, Cic. Offic. 2, 17.

Praeternissurus, a, um, part. That will let pass, Cic. Ita si morarentur spem, nihil eorum quae pati aut timere possent, praeternissurus, Liv. 23, 14.

Praeternissus, a, um, part. (1) Omitted, neglected. (2) Forgotten. (1) Si quid ab Antonio aut praeternissum, aut relictum sit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 29. (2) § Negant eum locum à Panaetio praeternissum; sed consultò relictum, Cic. Offic. 3, 2.

Praeternittendus, a, um, part. (1) To be let alone, or passed by. (2) To be passed by in silence. (1) Praeternittendae defensionis, deserendique officii plures solent esse causae, Cic. Offic. 1, 9. (2) Caes. B. G. 7, 25.

Praeternittens, tis, part. Omitting, Cic.
Praeternitto, ere, misi, sum. act. To omit, to leave undone, to leave out, to pass over, not to speak of, to let pass. Nos nihil, quod ad eam rem pertineat, praeternittimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5. § De sumptu, &c. dicere praeternittam, Caes. Sceleris poenam praeternittere, to pardon it, Cic.

Praeternitor, i, ssum, pass. To be omitted, or neglected. Quae praeternitti sine nefario scelere non possunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.
|| *Praeternostro, are, unde part.*
|| *Praeternonstrans, tis. Shewn one by the bye, Gell. 20, 10.*
Praeternavigatio, onis, f. verb. A sailing by, Plin. 4, 19.
Praeternavigo, are. To sail by. Quoties Bajanum sinum praeternavigaret, Suet. Neron. 27. Vitans praeternavigantium officia, Suet. Tib. 13.

Praetero, ere, trivi, itum. act. To wear, or make small. Frater ejus non mutavit primores, ideoque praetrivit, filed them before, Plin. 11, 63.
Praetérpropter. (1) At no certainty, at all adventures. (2) Also thereabout, over or under, more or less. (1) Praetérpropter vitam vivitur, Gell. 19, 10. ex Enn. (2) Cato. Vid. Salmas. in Solin. 42.

Praeterquam, adv. Beside, saving, except, but only, otherwise than, unless, besides that, or what. Aqua praeterquam capiti, etiam stomacho prodest, Cels. 1, 9. Verbum unum praeterquam quod te rogo, saxis, cave, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 14.
Praeterrado, ere, si, sum. To scrape, or rake. Praeterradit vox fauces, Lucr. 4, 531.

Praetervectio, onis, f. verb. A passing, or sailing by. Praetervectione omnium, qui ultrò citròque navigant, Cic. Verr. 5, 66.

Praetervectus, a, um, part. Passed, or sailed by, or beyond. Praetervectas Apolloniam Dyrhachiumque naves viderant, Caes. B. G. 3, 30. Met. Scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, I have explained and run through the most difficult points, Cic. pro Coel. 21.

Praetervehens, tis, part. (1) Passing by. (2) Riding, or sailing by. (1) Praetervehens tribunitia subsellia, Suet. Caes. 78. Velabrum praetervehens, carried in a chariot, or litter, Id. ibid. 37. (2) Praetervehens equo, Liv. 22, 49. Ut praetervenchentis classis naves adoriretur, Id. 37, 13.

Praetervêho, ere, xi, ctum. unde.

Praetervêhor, i, ctus, pass. To be carried in a coach, litter, on horseback, or by sea. Ut tuto praeterveherentur oram Italiae, Cic. Altera die Apolloniam praetervehantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 26. Vivo praetervêhor ostia laxo Pantagiae, I sailed by, Virg. Aen. 3, 688. Met. Ei succedo orationi, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, sed in animis omnium penitus infederit, bath not slipped through, but sunk deep into, Cic. pro C. Balb. 1. Civitates, quas praetervectus est, Liv. 35, 16.

Praetervertendus, a, um, part. To be spoken of before. Neque habes aliquid quod huic sermoni praetervertendum putes, Cic. de Div. 1, 6. ubi al. leg. praevortendum.

Praeterverto, ere, act. Eundem solum remeans obvium contrario praetervertebat occursum, he turned upon, or against, Plin. 2, 73. ubi al. praevortebat.

Praetervolans, tis, part. Flying by. Forte praetervolans corvus glebam amittit, Curt. 4, 6, 11.

Praetervolo, are. To fly by, or through, to sail, or slip by. Quem rutila fulgens pluma praetervolat ales, Cic. Arat. 412. Hasta praetervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114. Lacum praetervolat ales, Claud. B. Get. 321. Met. § Haec duo proposita non praetervolant, sed ita dilatant, ut, do not lightly touch upon, Cic. Acad. 4, 13. Fugit eos, & praetervolat numerus, slippeth out of their mind, Id. Orat. 58. conf. Sil. 10, 114. Si in occasionis momento, cujus praetervolat opportunitas, cunctatus paulum fueris, nequicquam mox amissam quaeras, Liv. 25, 38.

Praetexendus, a, um, part. To be spread before. Ad praetexenda piscibus retia, Plin. 16, 1.

Praetexens, tis, part. (1) Colouring, overspreading. (2) Met. Pretending. (1) Praetexens picta ferrugine coelum imbrifer

brifer arcus, *Tibull.* 1, 4, 43. (2) Ubicunque ipsi essent, praetextentes esse rem publicam, *Paterc.* 2, 62.

Praetexo, ēre, xui, xum. act. (1) *To border, edge, or fringe, to cover, surround, or encompass.* (2) *Met. To cover, to colour, to cloke, or excuse.* (3) *To set in order, or compose.* (1) Praetexit arundine ripas *Mincius*, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 12. Littora curva praetextunt puppes, *Id. Ecl.* 6, 5. Qui montes omnes eas gentes praetextunt, *Plin.* 6, 29. (2) Hoc praetexit nomine culpam, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 172. Novis praetextere funera sacris, *Id. Aen.* 4, 500. *Hypall.* i. e. praetextere nova sacra funeri. Praetextere cupiditatem triumphi, *Cic. in Pison.* 24. (3) Quod in his voluminibus auctorum nomina praetextui, *have named them in order*, *Plin. in Praef.*

Praetexor, i. pass. (1) *To be spread, or covered.* (2) *To be encompassed, or set in order before.* (1) Germania Danubio praetextitur, *Tac. Germ.* 42, 2. (2) In Sibyllinis ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis literis illius sententiae carmen omne praetextitur, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 54. Postibus praetexti, *to be placed before the doors*, *Plin. Paneg.* 52.

Praetexta, ae. f. sc. toga, *Varr.* Erat enim toga alba purpureo limbo praetexta. Item praetextae appellantur quae res Romanas continent scriptas, *Fest. ubi Praetextae pro praetextatae*, *Scal.* Erant & praetextae inter fabulae species, *Donat.* (1) = *A white robe reaching down to the ankles, garded with purple*, worn by the chief magistrates as a mark or badge of honour; also by senators on solemn festivals; by masters of corporations, and also priests. (2) Afterwards worn by children till seventeen years of age. (3) Also a kind of play wherein they represented persons of honour and quality; as togata was of common or mean persons. (1) Consularis praetexta, *Vell. Paterc.* 2, 65. Aediles cum togâ praetextâ, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 14. Praetextam super tunicas honorati quique sumunt, *Non. Vid.* Praetextatus. (2) Puerorum amores saepe unâ cum praetextâ ponuntur, *Cic. de Amic.* 10. Eripies igitur pupillae togam praetextam? *Id. Verr.* 1, 44. Demissa praetexta ad talos, *Quint.* 5, 13. (3) Etiam praetextam si voles legere, Gallum Cornelium poscito, *Asinius ad Cic. Praetexta palla, a mourning habit worn at funerals*, *Fest.* De origine & usu praetextae vid. *Macrob. Saturn.* 1, 6.

Praetextatus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearing a long white robe garded with purple*, as magistrates, priests, and noblemens children used to do. (2) *Filthy, ribaldrous.* (1) Patricii magistratus curulibus sellis praetextati, *Liv.* Urbem praetextatus & laurea coronatus intravit, *Suet. Tib.* 17. Praetextati triumphantium filii, *Cic. pro Mur.* 5. anni, *Plin.* 33, 4. al. leg. Praetextae anni. Aetas praetextata, *Gell.* 1, 23. Nisi protectum patrem praetextatus admodum filius ab ipsâ morte rapuisset, *a mere youth*, *Flor.* 2, 6, 10. (2) Praetextatum sermonem veteres appell. ab eo quod praetextis sit nefas obfcoeno verbo uti, vel quod nubentibus depositis praetextis à multitudine puerorum obfcoena acclamaretur, *Fest.* Praetextata verba, *Suet. Vesp.* 22. Praetextatus sermo, *Fest.* Sed cum haec ratio parum satisfaciât doctis, quid si dicamus simpl. praetextata verba esse ea, quibus aliquid praefari vel praetexti debet honoris causâ, quomodo obfcoenis dictis, Honos fit auribus, praetextere solenne fuit?

Praetextum, i. n. (1) *A border, brim, or covering.* (2) *A pretence.* (3) *An ornament, the same as praetexta.* (1) *Plin.* 16, 14. (2) Praetextum illi civilium armorum hoc fuit, *Suet. J. Caes.* 30. (3) Pompeius amittet exercitum, sed illud pulcherrimum reipub. praetextum, optimates, uno proelio profligabuntur, *Sen. Ep.* 71.

Praetextus, a, um. part. (1) *Garded, bordered, edged.* (2) *Covered.* (3) *Pretended.* (1) Hispani linteis praetextis purpurâ tunicis confiterant, *Liv.* (2) Praetexta quercu domus, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 953. (3) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 2.

Praetextus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A pretence, a colour, a cloke.* (2) *An inscription.* (1) Omnium inimicitiae ad vos hoc praetextu deferentur, *Suet. Tib.* 28. (2) Maximorum operum praetextu titulum imaginum suarum amplificavit, *Val. Max.* 4, 4, 1.

Praetimeo, ēre, ui. *To fear greatly.* Sibi praetimet, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 29.

Praetingo, unde

Praetinctus, a, um. part. *Dipped, or sprinkled beforehand.* Semina praetincta veneno, *Ov. Met.* 7, 123.

Praetor, ōis. m. [à praeundo, qu. praeitor, quod populo praeiret; praetor dictus qui praeiret jure & exercitu, *Varr.* à praeesse, ut sit generatim is qui praeest, *Liv.*] (1) In old time after the exclusion of kings, the consul was so called, as having kingly power, both for civil and military affairs. (2) Afterwards the consuls being employed abroad in war, there was an officer constituted with power to judge matters of law between citizen and citizen, called praetor urbanus, whom Cicero often calleth praetor Romanus, like our lord mayor; and because there was a great company of strangers at Rome, another was appointed to judge cases between them, called therefore peregrinus, like our sheriff of Middlesex. (3) At last, as more provinces came in, and causes increased, there were eight pretors made, and so continued till Julius Caesar made them ten. (4) An emperor, or general. (5) At last it came to signify any governor, or chief magistrate. (6) A

propraetor, or lieutenant-general. (7) A proconsul. (8) A lord chief justice, a lord president, with judges under him to try causes, and himself to give sentence. (1) Idem dicebantur consules & praetores, quod praeirent populo praetores, quod confulerent senatui consules, *Varr.* Immo & Juvenalis tempore promiscuus harum vocum usus fuit, Praetorem etenim eundem vocat, *Sat.* 10. v. 36. quem mox, v. 41. Consulem appellat. (2) *Vid.* Onufrium Comment. in lib. 1. Fastorum ad A. U. 388; & *Lips.* in 1 lib. *Annal. Taciti.* (3) *Vid.* Pomponium de Orig. juris L. & *Lips.* in 1 lib. *Annal. Tac.* (4) In re militari praetor dictus, qui praeiret exercitui, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 16. (5) Veteris omnem magistratum, cui pareat exercitus, praetorem appellaverunt, *Ascon.* (6) *Liv.* (7) Alieno praetori, qui Siciliam obtinebat, de omnibus rebus praecipit, *Hirt. B. Afr.* c. 2. conf. *Cic. Ep.* 13. (8) Praetores urbani jurati debent optimum quemque in selectos judices referre, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 43. Praetor aerarius, a lord treasurer, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 75, 2.

Praetorianus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, or attending on the Pretor.* Praetoriani milites, the general's own guard, *Plin.* 6, 35. & *Tac. Hist.* 2, 44, 5. Praetorianae cohortes, the main guard, *Suet. Tib.* 37.

Praetoritus, a, um. adj. id. quod praetorius. *Of, or belonging to the pretor, the lord mayor, or lord chief justice.* Praetortia corona, *Mart.* 8, 33.

Praetorium, ii. n. (1) *The general's tent.* (2) *The king's pavilion.* (3) *A place, or court where causes were heard, and judgment given by the pretor, mayor, or lord chief justice, or any other chief magistrate; the judgment hall.* (4) *Also any nobleman's seat, or manour house in the country; a palace, or hall.* (5) *The dignity of a pretor.* (6) *A palace, or court.* (7) *Met. The praetorian bands.* (1) Quercus praetorio imminet, *Liv.* 3. (2) *Just.* 2, 11. (3) Imperat suis, ut candelabrum illud in praetorium deferrent, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 28. (4) Alternas servant praetoria ripas, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3. Ampla & operosa praetoria gravabatur, *Suet. Aug.* 72. (5) Praetorium Africae, Galliarum, Italiae, &c. passim in Cod. (6) Sedet ad praetoria regis, *Juv.* 10, 161. Praetorium dimittere, *Liv.* 37, 5. (7) Antium coloniam deduxit, adscriptis veteranis è praetorio, *Suet. Ner.* 9.

Praetorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the pretor, or chief officer.* Navis praetoria, an admiral, or flag ship, *Liv.* 29, 25. Cohors praetoria, the general's guard, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 11. Vir praetorius, one who hath been pretor, *Id. pro Planc.* 15. Domus praetoria, *Id. Verr.* 5, 56.

Praetorquco, ēre, fi. *Praetorquete injuria collum, break its neck*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 12.

Praetortus, a, um. part. *Writhed very much.* Praetorto capite & recurvato, *Col.* 3, 18.

|| *Praetorridus*, a, um. adj. *Very hot, scorching.* Praetorrida aestas, *Calphurn. Sic.* 2, 80.

Praetrepidans, tis. part. *Panting with earnest desire.* Mens praetrepidans avet vagari, *Catull.* 44, 7.

Praetrepidus, a, um. adj. *In great disorder, or fright.* = Praetrepidus, atque etiam obnoxius vixit, *Suet. Tib.* 63. Laetari praetrepidum cor, *Perf.* 2, 54.

Praetruncō, āre. act. *To cut off.* Praetruncavit tribus tergoribus glandia, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 4, 7.

Praetruncor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be cut off.* Nonne tibi istam praetruncari linguam falsiloquam jubes? *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 47.

Praetūmidus, a, um. adj. *Very much swelled.* Praetumido quatiebat corda furore, *Claud. in Ruf.* 1, 225. Praetumida jactantia, *Juvenc.* 1, 583.

Praetūra, ae. f. *The pretorship, the office, or dignity of a pretor.* Praeturae jurisdictio, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 3. Praetura se abdicare, *Id. Catil.* 3, 6.

Praevālens, tis. part. (1) *Prevailing.* (2) *Adj. Very strong.* (1) Praevalentis populi vires, *Liv. in praef. op.* (2) Ipsum praevalens equus vehebat, *Curt.* 7, 7, 36. § Corpore praevalens, *Paterc.* 2, 108.

|| *Praevalentia*, ae. f. *Prevalence, or force*, *Paul.*

Praevāleo, ēre. (1) *To prevail.* (2) *To be better, or of more value, or worth.* (3) *To excel, or exceed.* (1) Praevalebant jam fata consiliis, *Paterc.* 2, 118. In quo illa mixtura praevaluit, *Plin.* 34, 3. (2) *Plin.* 6, 11. (3) Vulturum praevallens nigri, *Plin.* 10, 7. Arcu praevalere, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 122. Virtute semper praevalet sapientia, *Phaedr.* 1, 14, 14.

Praevālesco, ēre. incept. *To grow too strong.* Antequam ex toto praevalescat arbor, *Col.* 5, 6.

Praevālidē. adv. *Over strongly, or stoutly*, *Plin.* 17, 24.

Praevālidus, a, um. part. *Very strong.* Praevalidus juvenis, *Liv.* 3, 43. Praevalidae legiones, *Paterc.* 2, 69. Praevalida tellus, too strong, or rank, too hearty, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 253.

|| *Praevallo*, āre. act. *To fortify before.* Ut saevum gentibus annem domibus praevallat amoenis, *Claud. Conf. Stil.* 2, 189.

+ *Praetexto*.

Praevallor, āri. pass. *To be fortified before.* Imperat pontem adversus hostem praevallari, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 19.

Praevāricatio, ōis. f. verb. (1) *Prevarication, collusion, foul play in pleading, playing booty.* (2) *A transgression of the law.* (1) *Cic. Part. Or.* 36. Praevāricatio est transire dicenda, praevāricatio etiam cursim & breviter attingere, quae sunt

funt inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, *Plin. Epist. 1, 20.* (2) *Vulg. Int. 4.* Declinatio à lege.

Praevāricator, ōris. m. verb. [praevāricatores à praetergrediendo sunt vocati, *Fest.* qui in contrariis causis, quae variè esse possunt videtur, *Cic. Part. Or. 36.* quae varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, proditā causā suā, *Ulp.*] (1) *A betrayer of his client's cause, a sham, a false dealer, a shuffler, a waiter for booty.* Jam vereor P. C. ne, quod turpissimum est, praevāricatorem mihi apposuisse videar, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 25.*

|| Praevāricatus, a, um. part. *Transgressed*, Aug.

Praevāricor, āri, ātus sum. dep. [nimium in alteram partem varicor pede, *M.*] (1) *To make a balk in plowing, to go crooked.* (2) Met. *To prevaricate, to dodge, to boggle, to sham, to play foul play, or fast and loose, to be jack on both sides, to shuffle and cut, to make shew to do a thing and do clean contrary, to work by collusion in pleading, to betray one's cause to his adversary.* (1) Arator, nisi incurvus, praevāricatur, inde translatus hoc crimen in forum, *Plin. 18, 49.* (2) ¶ Non defendere, sed praevāricari accusatori videbatur, *Cic. pro Gluent. 21.*

|| Praevārus, a, um. adj. Venarum pulsus praevārus, *an irregular pulse*, *Apul. p. 819.* + Varius.

Praevēctus, a, um. part. [à praevēho] *Carried, or riding before.* Equites Romani praevēcti per obliqua campi, *Liv. 9, 35.* Equo praevēctus, *Sil. 7, 117.*

Praevēhor, i. pass. *To be carried before.* Praevēheris plagas, *Lucan. 10, 107.* Rhenus servat nomen & violentiam cursus, quae Germaniam praevēhitur, *Tac. Ann. 2, 6, 6.*

|| Praevēlans, tis. part. *Covering, adorning.* Sextas Geticā praevēlans fronde secures, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 647.* + Praetextens.

|| Praevelo, are. unde.

Praevēlāturus, a, um. part. *That will cover, or hide.* Flammae sollicitum praevēlatura pudorem, *Claud. Rapt. Prof. 2, 325.* + Velaturus.

Praevēlox, ōcis. adj. *Very swift.* Praevēlocibus camelis fugientes, *Plin. 11, 36.*

Praevēniens, tis. part. *Coming before.* = Praeveniens & ante matutinum exoriens, Luciferi nomen accipit, *Plin. 2, 6.* Praevēque diem veniens, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 17.* per tmesin.

Praevēnio, ire, ēni, entum. act. (1) *To come before.* (2) *To prevent.* (1) Praevenerat non fama solum, sed nuncius etiam, *Liv. 24, 21.* Pinus & picea praeveniunt germinatione quindecim fere diebus, *bud first*, *Plin. 16, 43.* (2) Ut beneficio praevenirent desiderium plebis, *Liv. 8, 16.*

Praevēnior, pass. *To be prevented.* In eo ipso sacramento vexillis inferioris Germaniae praeventus erat, *Tac. Hist. 1, 53, 3.*

Praeventio, onis. f. verb. *Prevention*, Quint. + Anticipatio.

|| Praeventores. pl. *A company of soldiers sent before to prevent the enemy*, *Amm. Marcell.* + Antecursores, *Caes.*

Praeventus, a, um. part. *Prevented, anticipated.* Quae ipse paravisset, perfidiā clientis sui, facere praeventum, *Sall. B. J. 74.* Per defectionem civium Pharnacisque filii scelere praeventus, *Flor. 3, 2, 25.*

Praeverbium, ii. n. [quod verbo praeponitur] *A preposition, or adverb, put before a verb, as Excessit, recessit, abcessit, accessit, decessit, concessit*, *Varr. L. L. 5, 5.* Praepositionem vocat *Cicero, Topic. 11.*

Praeverno, āre. act. *When the spring beginneth too early*, *Plin. 18, 65.*

Praeverro, ēre. act. *To brush, or sweep before.* Praeverrunt latas veste jacente vias, *Ov. Amor. 3, 13, 24.*

Praeverendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be prevented.* (2) *To be esteemed more, to be taken care of.* (1) Huic rei praeverendum existimavit, *Caes. B. G. 7, 33.* (2) Aliud sibi praeverendum duxit, *Liv.*

Praeverto, ēre, ti, sum. act. (1) *To get before, or overrun, to outrun, to outstrip.* (2) *To do, or go about a thing before another, to be beforehand with.* (3) *To prepossess, or preoccupy.* (4) *To prevent.* (5) *To prefer, or set before, to outweigh.* (6) *To restrain, to call back.* (1) Praevertere vestigia cervae, *Catull. 62, 341.* cursu pedum ventos, *Virg. Aen. 7, 807.* equo, *to outride them*, *Id. Aen. 12, 345.* (2) Punicum Romano praevertisset bellum, *Liv. 9, 17.* Ut beneficio praeverterent desiderium plebis, *Id.* = Neque praeripio pulpamentum, neque praeverto poculum, *take it before my time, or before it is given me*, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59.* (3) Vivo tentat praevertere amore jampridem refides animos, *Virg. Aen. 1, 725.* (4) Silius imminens damnationem voluntario finē praevertit, *Tac. Ann. 4, 19, 4.* Nec posse, quum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, *Liv. 2, 24.* (5) Nec me uxorem praevertisse dicant prae republica, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 30.* § Nulla igitur vis fuit religionis, quae tantam utilitatem praeverteret, *Cic. Offic. 3, 28.* (6) Herilis praevortit metus, *Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 17.*

Praevortor, i. pass. (1) *To be done first, or before any other thing.* (2) *To be turned out.* (3) *To be prevented, or obviated.* (1) Certum est principium id praevortier, *Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 29.* § Praevorti hoc certum est aliis rebus omnibus, *Id. Cist. 5, 8.* (2) Fores clausit, ne praevorteretur foras, *Plaut. Amph. 4, 3, 24.* (3) *Vid. Praeverendus, n. 1.*

Praevortor, i. dep. (1) *To outrun, or out outstrip.* (2) *To do a thing before another.* (3) *To turn, or turn back, to return.* (4) *To anticipate.* (1) Volucrum fugā praevortitur Hebrum, *VOL. II.*

Virg. Aen. 1, 321. (2) Coacti novi consules omnibus eam rem praeverti proficiscuntur, *Liv.* (3) Inde illic praevertor domum, *Plaut. Illuc praevertamur*, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 38.* Nunc tempus est ad epistolas Pudentillae praeverti, *Apul. Apol. p. 510.* (4) Si quid dictum est per jocos, non aequum est id te serio praevortier, *to wrest the meaning*, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 40.*

Praevēritus, a, um. part. *Forbidden before*, *Sil. 13, 155.*

Praevideo, ēre, di, sum. (1) *To see before.* (2) Met. *To foresee.* (3) *To provide beforehand.* (1) Herus est, neque praevideram, *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 12.* (2) Animus praevidet futura, *Cic. de Div. 1, 30.* (3) Videt magno se fore in periculo, nisi quid praevidisset, *Nep. Hannib. 9.*

|| Praevincio, unde

Praevinctus, a, um. part. *Bound before*, *Gell. 19, 2.*

Praeviso, ēre. *To go before to see*, *Ter. ap. Litt. Rec. provid.*

Praevissus, a, um. part. (1) *Foreseen.* (2) Met. *Premeditated.* (1) Praevissos in aquā timet hostia cultros, *Ov. Fast. 1, 327. conf. Met. 15, 135.* (2) ¶ Tu me non tantum praevissa, sed subita expedire docuisti, *Quint.*

Praevitio, are. *To corrupt, infect, or poison beforehand.* = Hunc gurgitem dea praevitiat, portentiferisque venenis inquinat, *Ov. Met. 14, 55.*

Praevius, a, um. adj. *That goeth before, that leadeth the way.* Ego praevius ibo, *Ov. A. Am. 2, 57.* Praevia agmina, *Marching before*, *Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 175.*

Praecumbro, āre, unde part.

Praecumbrans, tis, *Eclipsing, obscuring.* In quantum praecumbrante imperatoris fastigio datur, *Tac. Ann. 14, 47, 1.*

Praevölans, tis. part. *Flying before*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 49.*

Praevölo, are. *To fly first, or before.* Ut praevolet mihi quod tu velis, *Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41.*

+ Praevorto, ēre, pro praeverto, *Plaut. Vid. Praeverto.*

Praecustus, a, um. part. [à Praecuror] *Burnt before, burnt at the point.* Praecusta & praecuta materia, *Caes. B. G. 6, 22.* Praecustae fudes, *Id. B. G. 5, 39.* Stipites ab summo praecacuti & praecusti, *Id. B. G. 7, 73.*

Praeut. adv. *Even as, like as, in comparison of.* Ludum jocumque dices fuisse illum alterum, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9.*

* Pragmäticon, ci. n. *Some state affair, or business of state*, *Cic. Attic. 14, 3. interpr. Bud.*

Pragmäticus, a, um. ad. [à πραγμα] (1) *Belonging to business, particularly to state affairs.* (2) *Skilful in law, or in managing any business.* (1) *Vid. Pragmaticon.* (2) Sed quia, ut video, pragmatici homines omnibus historicis praeceptis, versibus denique cavere jubent, & vetant credere, *Cic. Attic. 2, 20.*

Pragmäticus, i. m. (1) *A practitioner in the law, a petty-fogger, a solicitor.* (2) Pragmatici, prompters, who in pleading sat behind, and upon occasion instructed the pleaders, telling them what the law, and the meaning of the law was. (1) *Mart. 12, 73.* (2) Si contigit aureus unus, inde cadunt partes ex fodere pragmaticorum, *Juv. 7, 123.*

* Pramnion, ii. n. *A precious stone in the Indies very black and bright*, *Plin. 37, 63.* = Morion, *Id. ibid.*

Pramnium vinum. *A generous black wine, growing in Smyrna*, *Plin. 14, 6.*

Prandens, tis. part. *Dining.* Hippocrates tradit non prandentium extra Celerius Senescere, *Plin. 28, 14.*

Prandeo, ēre, di, sum. [qu. παραδίδω, cibum meridianum capio, meridiolus, *M. à πρᾶν, i. e. πρῶτ, Dor. & ἰδω, i. e. mane edo*] *To dine, to take one's dinner.* Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse, *Cic. Fam. 7, 30.* Sed hic rex cum aceto prandurus est atque sale, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32.* Si pranderet olus patienter, *Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 13.*

Prandiculum, i. n. dim. *A small dinner, a breakfast.* = Prandicula antiqui dicebant, quae nunc jentacula, *Fest.*

Prandiolum, i. n. dim. *A breakfast*, *Fest.*

Prandium, ii. n. [à prandeo, qu. ex πρᾶν & ἰδω, i. e. cibum meridianus] *A dinner, a repast, a refreshment at noon.* Ad prandium vocati, *Cic. pro Mur. 34.* Caninum prandium, *a dry feast without wine*, *Gell. 13, 30.* ¶ Coena ap. ant. diceb. quod nunc est prandium, vespertina (vesperna, Non.) quam nunc coenam appell. *Fest.*

Pransito, āre. freq. [à prandeo] *To dine often.* Qui polentam pransitant, *Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 18.*

Pransor, ōris. m. verb. *He that is at dinner, or is bidden to dinner.* Bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus, *Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2.*

Pransorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to, or to be used at dinner.* Pransorium candelabrum, *Quint. 6, 3.*

Pransus, a, um. part. *Having dined*, *Hor. Sat. 6, 127.*

Präsinātus, a, um. adj. *Of a green colour.* Ostiarius präsinātus, *clothed in green*, *Petron. c. 28.*

|| Prafiniani. plur. *Those that sided with the green coat party*, *Jul. Capit.* + Prafinae factionis fautor es.

Präsinus, a, um. adj. [πράσινος, à πράσιν, porrum, qu. porraceus] *Green like leeks.* Prafinus color, *Plin. 37, 67.* Prafinia toga, *Mart. 10, 29.* Prafinia factio, *the green coats, that party in the Circus which went in the green livery*, *Suet. Calig. 55.* Prafinus agitator, *a rider, or charioteer of that party*, *Id. Prafinus lapis à λίθος à πράσινος, יָסַף, The onyx stone*, *Bibl.*

* *Prasion*, n. onitum vel praefion appellant non dissimile hyssopo. *A kind of herb, perhaps horehound, or a sort of origany*, Plin. 20, 89.

* *Prasius lapis* [à porri colore dict.] *A kind of green stone*, Plin. 37, 34.

* *Prasoides* [à porraceo colore dict. ex *πρασον*, porrum, & *ιδος*, species, Them. *ιδω*, video.] *A stone of the colour of leeks, a kind of topaz*, Plin. 37, 32.

* *Prasum*, i. n. i. e. porrum. *A kind of sea-weed, green as a leek*, Plin. 13, 48.

Pratenfis, se. adj. *Of, or belonging to a meadow*. *Pratenfe focnum*, Col. 6, 3. Flores pratenfes, that grew in a meadow, Plin. 21, 25. *Pratenfes fungi*, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 20.

Pratulum, i. n. dim. *A little meadow*. In pratulo confedimus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 6.

Pratum, i. n. [à Dor. *πρασινον*, pro *πρασινον*, i. e. area five hor- ti, five agri; vel fort. à *πρασινον* i. e. fructificavit, sed Varro, *Columella*, & *Plinius*, quod protinus esset paratum dici volunt] *A meadow, or leasow, pasture ground, a green field, a green, or common*. Viriditas pratorum, Cic. de Sen. 16. & Segetibus & pratis res rusticae laetac sunt, Id. ibid. 15. *Neptunia prata*, the green and smooth surface of the sea, Cic. in Orat.

Pratus, a, um. adj. *pro paratus*, Litt. ex Lucr. sed q.

Pravè, adv. ius, comp. *ffimè*, sup. (1) *Crookedly, irregularly*. (2) *Naughtily, forrily, lewdly*. (1) Solers ingenio & pravè facundus, Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 4. (2) & Rectè facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens pravè, id est, peccata in malis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10. *Pravissimè* furit, Sall. in Fragm.

|| *Pravicorns*, dis. adj. [i. e. pravus corde] *Bibl.* † *Pravo* corde praediti.

Pravitas, tātis. f. (1) *Crookedness, deformity, misshapeness*. (2) *Met. Naughtiness, pravity*. (1) *Pravitas membrorum*, dif- tortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13. *Corporis pravitates* perin- signes, Id. de Legg. 1, 24. (2) *Pravitas animi*, Cic. Parad. 3.

Pravus, a, um. or, comp. *ffimus*, sup. [à *πρᾶν*, praeter, vel *πρᾶβαν*, *πρᾶβινον*, transgredior; à *πρᾶος* vel *πρᾶδος*, facilis, Morl.] (1) *Crooked, not straight*. (2) *Mishapen, deformed, awry*. (3) *Wicked, lewd, naughty*. (4) *Obstinate, wilful, or perhaps more rightly erroneous, apt to be mistaken, wrong-headed*. (5) *Slthful, lazy*. (1) & Interesse oportet, ut inter rectum & pravum, sic inter verum & falsum, Cic. Acad. 4, 11. Quo pravus nihil esse possit, Id. Tusc. 3, 33. *Pravissima* consuetu- dinis regula, Id. de Cl. Orat. 74. *Talis pravis fultus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48. *pravo vivere naso*, Id. A. P. 36. *Prava regula*, Lucr. 4, 516. (2) = *Jumenta prava* atque deformia, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. (3) & = *Pravus & callidus bonos & modestos antei- bat*, Tac. Hist. 1, 87, 6. (4) & *Piso vir integer, sed pravus, & cui placebat pro constantia rigor*, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16. (5) & *Vir, prout animum intenderat, pravus aut industrius eadem vi*, Tac. Hist. 1, 47, fin.

* *Praxis*, eos. f. [*πρᾶξις*, à *πρᾶσσω*, facio, ago. Lat. actio.] *Practice*. † *Ufus*, Cic.

Præcandus, a, um. part. *To be intreated*. *Precanda Modestia*, Tac. Ann. 4, 7, 5.

Præcans, tis. part. *Praying, begging, desiring*. *Dextra præ- cans*, Virg. Aen. 12, 930. *Præcanti parente*, Lucan. 6, 711.

Præcariò, adv. (1) *By desire, or intreaty, on request*. (2) *At another's will, or pleasure*. (1) = *Precariò & suppliciter* postulare, Varr. (2) *Precariò imperatorem esse*, Curt. 9, 2, 34. *Precariò regnare*, Aur. Viét. de Vir. ill. 7.

Præcarius, a, um. adj. (1) *Granted to one upon intreaty, to use so long as pleaseth the party, and no longer*. (2) *Precarious, at another's will and pleasure*. (1) Ulp. (2) *Auxilium præca- rium*, Liv. 8. regnum, Curt. 5, 8, 12. *viétus*, Id. Imperium, Id. 6, 3. *quaestus*, Cic. ad Octav. libertas, Liv. 39. *salus*, Cic. ad Brut. 16.

Præcatio, onis. f. verb. [à *precor*] *A praying, or intreating*, Cic. pro Mur. 1. Liv. 30, 5.

Præcator, oris. m. verb. *A petitioner, a suiter, an intercessor, a spokesman, an advocate*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 90.

|| *Præcatrrix*, icis. f. verb. *A she petitioner, a spokeswoman*, Ascon.

Præcaturus, a, um. part. *About to pray*. *Parca precaturae* sumite vina manus, Ov. Trist. 2, 636.

Præcatus, a, um. part. *Having prayed, or wished*. *Mala mul- ta precatus Atridis*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 203.

Præcatus, us. m. (1) *A request*. (2) *An imprecation*. (1) *Hilares des, oro, precatus nosse tuos*, Stat. Theb. 8, 332. (2) *Merito præcati pacem auferre rogis*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 81.

|| *Preciositas*, atis. f. *Preciousness, dearness, value*, Litt. ex Apul. † *Caritas*.

Preciosus, a, um. *Dear, precious*. Vid. Pretiosus.

Præcis, ci, cem, ce [qu. à nom. prex, plur. preces, um, ibus. f. à *precor*] (1) *A suit, or intreaty*. (2) *A prayer, supplication, or intercession, in a good sense*. (3) *A curse*. (1) = *Non modò non cum magnâ prece, sed acerbissimè scripsit*, Cic. Attic. 11, 15. = *Si prece & obsecratione humili utemer*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 16. & *Aether deus* numquam nobis occurret, neque in precibus, neque in optatis, neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14. *Nihil loci relictum est preci*, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 22. (3) *Omni- bus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem*, Caes. B. G. 6, 30. *Impro- bus urget iratis precibus*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 30.

Precium. *The price, or value of a thing*, Vid. Pretium.

Precius, a, um. adj. [qu. praecoquae, Serv. vel à precio, quòd carae essent, M.] *That bringeth forth ripe grapes before other vines*. *Preciae vites*, Virg. Geor. 2, 95.

Præcor, ari. dep. [à *πᾶν* benedixit, geniculando precatus est, Aven. vel fort. ant. *precor* & *procor*, id. ut *benus* & *bonus*] (1) *To pray, supplicate, or beg of God, good or bad*. (2) *To intreat, or desire, to petition, to intercede, or make suit for, be- seech, or crave of men*. (1) = *Precari*, implorare, & venerari deos, ut urbem defendant, Cic. Catill. 2, 13. *Bonas preces bene precatus sum*, Cato, 134. = *Deos precentur & supplicent*, Liv. 38, 43. § *Precari ad deos*, Id. pro aliquo, Id. (2) = *Præcor*, quaeso, & obtestor vos, Cic. pro Domo. 57. = *Haec de vobis expetivi, haec optavi, haec precatus sum*, Id. in Pison. 20. & Saepè *precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem*, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 2, 59. *Dira precari*, Tibull. 2, 6, 29. *mala*, Cic. in Pi- son. 43. *Mala vel malè precari alicui, to curse one, to wish hurt unto him*, Id. ibid. 33. *Benè precari alicui, to wish him well*, Quint. *Deos precari*, Cic. numina sancta, to worship them by prayer, Virg. Veniam precari, Id. § *Precari ab indigno*, Cic. de Amicit. 16.

|| *Præcula*, ae. f. dim. [à *preces*] *A little prayer, or oraison*, Sifen.

Præhendendus, a, um. part. *To be met, or spoken with*. Sy- rus est *prehendendus* atque *adhortandus* mihi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 89. conf. Celf. 6, 18, 3.

Præhendens, vel *prendens*, tis. part. *Laying hold of*. *Pre- ndente vix oculo modum*, Lucan. 4, 20.

Præhendo, ère, di, sum. act. [vel corr. *pro* *præhendo*, vel per *Epenth.* *pro* *prendo*, ut *vehemens pro* *vemens*] (1) *To take* (2) *To take, or lay hold of*. (3) *To grasp*. (4) *Meton.* *To intreat a favour*. (5) *To catch, or surprise*. (1) *Arundinem* *prehende viridem*, Cato. *Quod ternis digitis prehenderit semi- nis*, Plin. 20, 73. (2) *Caesar ejus dextram* *prehendit*, consolati- tur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. (3) *Arentisque rosae quantum manus una* *prehendat*, Ov. de Med. fac. 93. (4) *Vid.* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 89. & *ibi* *Guiet*. (5) *Quem mendacii* *prehendit* *manifesto modo*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 45.

Præhensio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A catching, or laying hold of*. (2) *Meton.* *A crane, or scrue* rather. (1) *In magistratu* *habent alii* *vocationem*, *alii* *prehensionem*, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 12. (2) *Rursus alia* *prehensione* *ad aedificandum sibi locum* *expediebant*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9.

Præhensio, are. freq. [à *prehendo*] *To catch at a thing often, to take hold, to solicit*. *Præhensare* *manum alicujus*, Tac. Ann. 14, 10, 2.

Præhensurus [contr. *prensurus*] *Et jam prensurum, jam jam mea viscera* *rebar in sua* *mersurum*, Ovid. Met. 14, 203.

Præhensus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken hold of*. (2) *Caught, surprised, taken*. (1) *Dextrâ* *prehensum* *continuit*, Virg. Aen. 2, 592. (2) *Servus est* *prehensus in cunicolo*, Hirt. B. Hist. 20. *Speculatores* *prehensi* *fervi* *tres*, Id. ibid.

Prelum, i. n. [à *premo*, contr. à *premulum*, quippè *pre- lum* *trabs* *est, quo uva* *premitur*, Serv.] (1) *A press, where- with grapes, or other fruits are pressed after they are trodden*. (2) *Any other sort of pressing machine used by paper makers, clothiers, &c.* (1) *Vina* *funduntur* *prelis* *elisa* *Falernis*, Prop. 4, 6, 73. (2) *Plin.* 13, 23. *al. Scrib. Praelum*. *Claud.* in Epithal. *Pallad.* v. 100. *Mart. Epigr.* 2, 46.

Præmendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be pressed*. (2) *To be con- cealed*. (3) *To be insisted on, to be urged*. (1) *Vid.* *Premo*, n. 1. (2) *Non* *premendum* *odium*, Plin. jun. (3) *Hoc* *premen- dum* *est etiam* *atque etiam* *argumentum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36.

Præmens, tis. part. (1) *Pressing, keeping in*. (2) *Chasing, following close, or hard upon the chase*. (3) *Planting, setting*. (1) *Collectum* *premens* *volvitur sub* *naribus* *ignem*, Virg. Geor. 3, 85. (2) *Spumantis* *apri cursum* *clamore* *premiens*, Virg. Aen. 1, 328. (3) *Lilia* *verbenasque* *premens*, Virg. Geor. 4, 131.

Premo, ère, effi, sum. act. [à *perimo*, vel qu. *per* *inum* *tru- do*, M. à *βάριον*, pondus] (1) *To press, weigh, or sink down*. (2) *To stick down in the ground, to set, or plant*. (3) *To op- press*. (4) *To sit, stand, or lay upon*. (5) *To overpower, to overlay*. (6) *To keep under, or in subjection*. (7) *To grieve, or afflict*. (8) *To excel, to exceed, to surpass*. (9) *To depreci- ate, under-value, or disparage*. (10) *Alto* *to squeeze, to strain*. (11) *Met.* *To force, compel, or constrain*. (12) *A military term, to charge home, to push; whence in disputes to pinch, to put one to a non plus, to gravel*. (13) *To lay the stress upon, to incul- cate, to insist upon*. (14) *To importune, to be earnest with, to desire greatly*. (15) *To persist, or continue*. (16) *To rail, to cry out against*. (17) *Alto* *to come near, or close to*. (18) *To pursue, to follow the chase, to drive on*. (19) *Alto* *to prune, crop, or lop*. (20) *To slanch, or stop*. (21) *To thrust*. (22) *To straiten, block up, or hem in*. (23) *To curb, to hold in, to rein, to restrain, or prohibit*. (24) *To cover, to hide*. (25) *Met.* *To dissemble, suppress, or conceal*. (26) *To keep up, not to publish*. (1) = *Copia* *nimborum* *urget, & è* *supero* *premit*, Lucr. 6, 511. (2) *Lilia* *verbenasque* *premere*, Virg. Geor. 4, 131. *virgulta* *per agros*, Id. Geor. 2, 346. *arva, to plow them*, Id. Aen. 10, 78. *fulcum, to make it*, Id. ibid. 296. (3) *Pre- meret* *cum* *ferior aetas*, Tib. 1, 4, 33. (4) *De vivo* *prellere* *se- dilia* *saxo*, Ov. Met. 5, 317. *Dum* *malè* *optatos* *nondum* *pre- mis* *infcus axes*, Id. Met. 2, 148. ¶ *Premere* *vestigia* *alicujus*, to

to imitate, Tac. Ann. 2, 14, 6. Pressit caput pedibus, Prop. 1, 1, 4. (5) Pompeiani nostros ex loco superiore premebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 45. Premit arva pelagus, *overfloweth them*, Virg. Aen. 1, 250. (6) Carthago magnâ ditione premit Aufoniam, Virg. Aen. 10, 54. (7) Populum tristis eventus premit, Phaedr. 4, 5, 10. Desiderio rerum omnium aliquem premere, Cic. urbem servitio, Virg. Aen. 1, 289. (8) Facta premunt annos, Ov. Met. 7, 449. = Quantum Latonia nymphas virgo premit, quantumque egomet Nereidas exto, Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 115. (9) Famam carminum Lucani premebat Nero, Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 3. † Laudo, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 36. (10) Factores oleum victibus prement, Cato. 66. Unguentarii tantum cortices Arabicae glandis premunt, Plin. 12, 46. Manu latâ pendentia nubila pressit, Ov. Met. 1, 268. Premere vites prelo, Col. 12, 39, 1. † caseum, to make it, Virg. Ecl. 1, 35. collum laqueo, to hang, to throttle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37. † dentes in vite, to set his teeth in, Ov. Fast. 1, 355. anguem, to tread on it, Virg. Aen. 2, 380. mulierem, to lie with her, Suet. mammam, to suck it, Plin. 11, 40. morsu, to bite, Lucr. 3, 663. grana ore, to chew, or eat them, Ov. Met. 5, 538. silentia, Sil. 12, 646. vocem, to be silent, Virg. Aen. 9, 324. (11) Quae necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, &c? Cic. pro S. Rosci. 34. (12) Premam te, cum ex te causas uniuscujusque rei exquisivero, Cic. de Div. 2, 20. (13) Cum Castam accusarem, nihil magis pressi quam quod, &c. Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 34. Premere causam testibus, to run, or bear it down by evidence, Cic. pro Cluent. 53. (14) Ad exeundum aliquem premere, Nep. Ages. 6. (15) Dictis tamen ille repugnat, propositumque premit, Ov. Met. 2, 104. sed var. codd. (16) Praecipue vero prefferunt eum, Ciceronem, qui videri Atticorum imitatores concupiebant, Quint. interp. Bud. (17) = † Rectius vives, neque semper altum urgendo, neque nimium premendo litus iniquum, Hor. Od. 2, 10. (18) Spumantis apri cursum clamore premere, Virg. Aen. 1, 328. ad retia cervos, Id. Geor. 3, 413. † Hac iugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juvenus, Virg. Aen. 1, 471. (19) = Falce luxuriem premit, & spatientia passim brachia compescit, Ov. Metam. 14, 629. (20) Servi obligant brachia, premunt sanguinem, h. e. sistunt, Tac. Ann. 15, 64, 1. (21) Invitam pressit ab aedibus, Varr. (22) Uno tempore obsidione & oppugnatione eos premere coepit, Cic. Ingentique urbem obsidione premebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 647. (23) † Et premere, & laxas sciret dare iussus habenas, Virg. Aen. 1, 67. = Imperio premit, & vinculis & carcere fraenat, Id. Aen. 1, 58. (24) Caniciem galeâ premimus, Virg. Aen. 9, 612. Fluentem frondè premit crinem, tieth it up, Id. Aen. 4, 148. (25) = † Satin' coliberet ac premeret sensus suos Tiberius, an promeret, Tac. Ann. 3, 11, 3. † Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem, Virg. Aen. 1, 213. (26) Nonum in annum aliquid premere, Hor. A. P. 388.

Premer, i. pass. (1) To be weighed down, to be pressed, or oppressed. (2) To be pinched. (3) Met. Overborne, pressed, or insisted on, to be urged, to be importuned, &c. (1) Premuntur nubila vi cumulata, Lucr. 6, 517. Quamvis ingratae premere-tur caseus urbi, was made, Virg. Ecl. 1, 35. (2) Quibus illa premetur per noctem digitis? Juv. 4, 221. (3) Premitur ratione animus, Pers. 5, 39. Hoc premendum est argumentum, Cic. Cum ad exeundum premeretur, Nep. Ages. 6. de caeteris vid. Premo.

Prendendus, a, um. part. To be laid hold of. Brachia prendenda natanti, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 6, 13.

Prendens, tis. part. Laying hold of. Prendente vix oculo modum, Lucan. 4, 20.

Prendo, ère, di & didi, sum. act. [contr. ex prehendo vel praehendo; al. simplex, pro quo prehendo, ut vehemens pro vemens] (1) To take. (2) To lay hold of. (1) Arundinem prende tibi viridem, Cato, 160. Id manu prende dextrâ, Id. ibid. Fert lethum cuicunque viro, quem prendidit ictus, Sil. 15, 632. (2) Fugientia prendere poma, Ov. Epist. 18, 181. Cavo volitantia prendere saxo carmina, Virg. Aen. 3, 450. Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, we touch, Id. Aen. 6, 61. Quem prendere cursu non poterat, come up with, Id. Aen. 12, 775. Quam prendimus arcem, secure ourselves in, Id. Aen. 2, 322. Prendere oculorum lumine innumerabilia, Lucr. 4, 1137. Prendere amicum, to accost him in order to get his vote, Plin. Epist. 2, 9.

Prendendus, a, um. part. To be laid hold of, Liv.

Prendens, tis. part. Catching hold of, catching at. Prendentem uncis manibus capita aspera montis, Virg. Aen. 6, 360. Prendentem umbras, Id. Geor. 4, 501.

Prendens, onis. f. verb. A soliciting, or canvassing, Cic. Attic. 1, 1.

Prento, are, freq. vel. desid. [à prendo, prentum, i. e. prendere cupio] (1) To lay hold of. (2) To catch one by the sleeve, to solicit and apply to one in begging his vote for a place. (1) Prentant fastigia dextris, Virg. Aen. 2, 444. (2) Nos initium prentandi facere cogitabamus, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

Prenturus, a, um. part. [à prendo] About to take hold of. Movi Thesea prenturas semisupina manus, Ov. Epist. 10, 10.

Prentus, a, um. part. Laid hold of, caught. Prenta ab homine mustela, Phaedr. 1, 22, 1.

* Presbyter, èri. m. [à πρεσβύτερος, senior. Them. πρεσβύτερος, senex] (1) An elder, an ancient, an honourable person. (2) A priest, a presbyter. (1) Ex usu Graecorum. † Lat. Major natu.

(2) Ex usu Eccles. † Hodie presbyter, cras laicus. † Lat. Sacerdos.

‡ Presbyteratus, ùs. m. The order of priesthood, the presbytership, Eccles.

* Presbyterium, ii. n. An eldership, a presbytery, Ambr.

Pressandus, a, um. part. To be squeezed, or pressed. Pressanda manibus ubera, Ov. Met. 15, 472.

Pressans, tis. part. (1) Squeezing. (2) Pressing. (1) Et nova pressantes inquinat uva pedes, Prop. 3, 17, 18. (2) Lucr. 4, 1103. conf. Sil. 13, 98.

Pressatus, a, um. part. Treading upon, oppressed, burdened, overloaded, Quint. ap. Litt.

Pressè, adv. iùs, comp. Briefly, distinctly, in few words, closely. = Pressè & angustè definire, Cic. Or. 33. = Abundanter, an pressè, Quint. Mihi placet agi subtilius & pressius, Id. = Pressius & adstrictius scribere, Plin. Epist. 3, 18, 10.

‡ Pressim, adv. Closely, Apul. Met. 2. † Pressè.

Pressio, àre. freq. [à premo] (1) To press hard, or often, to squeeze. (2) To load, to burden. (1) Frustra pressabimus ubera palmis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 99. (2) Quin tradis huc cruminam pressatum herum? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 71.

Pressor, àri; àtus. pass. To be pressed hard, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 71.

Pressorius, a, um. adj. Belonging to pressing. Pressorium vas, Col. 12, 18.

Pressura, ae. f. A squeezing, a pressing. Post primam pressuram vinaceorum, Col. 12, 36.

Pressurus, a, um. part. About to press. Pressurae manus, Ov. Ep. 10, 10. conf. Sil. 11, 9.

Pressus, a, um. [à premo] (1) Weighed down. (2) Pressed, or squeezed. (3) Overcharged, loaded. (4) Imprinted, marked. (5) Stifled, allayed, hushed, or concealed. (6) Oppressed, distressed. (7) Closed, shut, stopped. (8) Adj. or, comp. Close, compact, short, compendious, pithy, sinewy, nervous, sententious. (9) Low. (10) Steady, firm, sure, stable. (1) Pressa gravitate sui tellus, Ov. Met. 1, 30. Pressa vina, Hor. Epod. 13, 9. musta, Tibull. 1, 5, 24. Pressae labant sub gurgite turre, Ov. Met. 1, 290. (2) Pressus manu caseus, Col. Ranae, pulli, vituli pede pressi, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 314. Pressa balanus capillis, Id. Od. 3, 29, 4. (3) Onere armorum pressi milites, Caes. B. G. 4, 24. (4) Aeternâ res ea pressa notâ, Ov. (5) Pressus sub corde dolor, Stat. Clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. Met. 1, 207. (6) Pressa malo navis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 10. Pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. Met. 15, 21. mehtem formidine, Virg. Aen. 3, 47. (7) Presso obmutuit ore, Virg. Aen. 6, 155. (8) = Vis in orationibus pressior & circumscriptior & adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. Pressus sermo, Id. 7, 9. † Pressa, non luxurians oratio, Id. † Oratores parum pressi & nimis redundantes, Id. de Clar. Orat. 202. (9) Pressa vallis, Grat. (10) Vestigia pressio hâud tenuit titubata solo, Virg. Aen. 5, 332. Vid. Premo.

Pressus, ùs. m. verb. [à premo] (1) A squeezing. (2) A pressing. (3) A closing, or drawing together. (1) Cell. ap. Litt. (2) Pressu & sono oris facile vincat, Cic. de Orat. 3, 11. Depellit pressum omnem porderis, Id. Tusc. 2, 23. (3) Pressu duplici palmarum continet anguem, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. † In caeteris casibus vix invenitur.

* Prester, èris. m. [à πρεστώ, incendio, inflammo] (1) A venomous serpent, whose sting causeth a deadly thirst. (2) A tempest, or whirlwind, scorching and blessing where it bloweth. (3) A pillar of fire falling into the sea with a whirlwind. (1) Distendens ora spumantia prester, Luc. 9, 725. (2) Sen. (3) Lucr. 6, 423. vid. Plin. 2, 50.

Pretiosè, adv. iùs, comp. Costly, richly, splendidly. Vasa pretiosè celata, Cic. de Inv. 2, 40. Pretiosius sepeliri, Curt. 10, 1, 32.

‡ Pretiositas, àtis. f. Preciousness, Macrobi. Sat. 7, 13.

Pretiosus, a, um. adj. Precious, comp. fissimus, sup. [à pretium] (1) Costly, of great price and value, dear, sumptuous. (2) Precious, excellent. (1) Operam emere pretio pretioso velim, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 17. † Non minor voluptas praecipitur ex rebus vilissimis, quam ex pretiosissimis, Cic. de Fin. 2, 28. (2) Subiit argentea proles, auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. Met. 1, 115. Ingenium pretiosius auro, Id. Amor. 3, 8, 3.

Pretium, ii. n. [quod πρετίον, id quod πρετίον, i. e. vendenti, datur, Salm.] (1) The price given for a thing that is bought. (2) A reward, an hire, a fee, a bribe. (3) In a bad sense. (4) Esteem, value, worth, honour. (5) It is also taken for operae pretium, worth the while. (1) Agrum meliorem, neque pretii melioris, nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12. Quibus pretiis hic porci veneunt? Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 15. (2) Nunquam avarè statui pretium arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48. Pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7. = Pretio & mercede duci, Cic. Offic. 2, 6. (3) Et peccare nefas aut pretium est mori, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24. (4) Pudebâtque libertatis majus esse apud foeminas, quam apud viros, pretium, Curt. 8, 2, 28. (5) Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, Tac. Ann. 1, 57, 5.

† Prex. inus. plur. preces, A prayer.

† Pri, pro praec ant. Fess. unde prior. sed praec erat à πρῶ, pri five pris à πρῶ.

* Priapismus [à priapo, ut satyriasis, à satyris] A continual and painful erection of the yard. Med. Lat. Tentigo.

* Priāpus, i. m. Vitreo bibit ille Priapo, *Juv.* 2, 95. i. e. in vitreo pene, quos appellant drillopotas, *Vet. Schol. Vid. Propr.*
 Pridēm, adv. prius, comp. primum, sup. qu. prius die, *Coel.* [à prius, five pris, aut pri & dem, ut ab is idem] *Lately, some while since, long ago.* Non pridēm, *not long since*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 17. Quam pridēm? *how long ago?* *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 3. Prius discere, quid sit vivere, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 18.

Pridianus, a, um. adj. Pridianus cibus, *eaten the day before*, *Suet. Calig.* 58. Pridiana opsonia, *dressed the day before*, *Id.* Tib. 34. balinea, *used the day before*, *Plin.* 28, 77.

Pridiē, adv. [ex prae vel pri, & die, qu. priori die] *On the day before.* Pridiē ejus dici, *Cic. Att.* 11, 20. Usque ad pridie Non. Maias, *Id.* Att. 2, 8. Ex ante pridie Idus Septembres, *Plin.* 11, 15.

Primae, arum. scil. partes. *The precedence, or preeminence.* Primas deferre, dare, concedere alicui, *Cic.* Primas tenere, *to be most eminent*, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 90.

Primaeus, a, um. adj. [i. e. aevo primus] (1) *Elder, born first.* (2) *Flourishing, in the flower of one's age.* (3) *Juvenile, youthful.* (1) Quorum primaeus Helenor, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 545. Gnatus primaeus, *Catull.* 62, 401. (2) Pueri & primaevo flore juvenus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 162. (3) Fidens primaevo corpore Clāusus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 345.

Primānus, ni. (1) *The lieutenant that appointed wages to the first regiment.* (2) *Primani, the soldiers of the first legion.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Primani aquilam abstulere, Tac. Hist.* 2, 43.

Primārius, a, um. adj. *Chief, excellent, extraordinary, that surpasseth others, principal, primary.* Primarius vir, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 21. adolescens, *Sulp. ad Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. Primaria foemina, *of the first rank, or quality*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 58. Conditio primaria, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 82. Primarius locus, *chief, principal*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 15.

|| Primas, ātis, c. g. *A magistrate, or chief person in a city, a primate.* Primatis civitatis filii cadaver, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 56. † Princeps, *Cic.*

Primāus, ūs, m. (1) *The chief place, the highest estate, primacy.* (2) *Preeminence.* (1) Primatum mutavit Caesar, *Plin.* 13, 24. (2) Alii dant primatum bonis pratis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 7.

|| Primicerius, ii. m. [à primus, & χερς, i. e. potestas, qu. primicerius, *Don.* vel simpliciter à primus, ut *certius* sit terminatio] *The chief person in any place, or office.* Primicerius domesticorum, *Amm. Marcell.* 18, 3. Primicerius martyrum, *St. Stephen the protomartyr*, *Aug.* Primicerius sacri cubiculi, *the lord high chamberlain*, *Cod.* Primicerius praefectorum praetorio, *the captain of the guards*, *Veget.* Primicerius scriniorum, *the master of the rolls*, *Cod.* Primicerius fabricae, *the surveyor-general*, *Id.*

Primigēnia, ae. f. (1) *The title of the eldest child in inheritance.* (2) *A cognomen of the goddess Fortuna.* (1) Primigenia rerum, *Amm.* 26, 10. (2) *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 11.

Primigenius, a, um. adj. *Natural, original, first in its kind, primitive.* His intus primigenia semina dedit natura, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40. *de galbulis cupressi.* Dicam de primigenia pecuaria, *of cattle fit to be kept for breed*, *Id.* Primigenia dicuntur verba, ut lego, scribo, flo, sedeo, et caetera, quae non sunt ab aliquo verbo, sed suas habent radices, *Varr. L. L.* 5. || Verba declinata, *Id.* Primigenius sulcus dicitur, qui in condendā novā urbe, tauro & vaccā designationis causā imprimitur, *Fest.*

Primigēnus, a, um. adj. *That is the first.* Post diem primigenum maris & terrae, *their birthday*, *Lucr.* 2, 1105.

Primipāra, ae. f. *She that is delivered of her first child*, *Plin.* 8, 72. Primiparis minores foetus, *Id.* 8, 72. *de ovibus.*

Primipilāris, re. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to the captain of the vaunt-guard.* (2) *Subst. Also one who himself had been eldest captain.* (1) *Suet. Tib.* 37. (2) *Quint.* 6, 3.

|| Primipilarius, ii. m. *He who hath been eldest captain*, *Spart.* † Primipilaris, *Quint.*

|| Primipilum, i. n. annona quae datur primi pili centurionibus, ut inter milites distribuatur, *Cod.*

Primipīlus, i. m. qui primum pilum, i. e. ordinem, ducit, primi pili centurio, *Veget.* Primus centurio, *Liv.* (1) *A captain of the vaunt-guard.* (2) *The eldest captain of the regiment, or the captain lieutenant of the colonel's own company, who had the charge of the standard, and the command of forty men.* (3) *Also the vaunt-guard itself, where the standard was.* (1) *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 15. (2) *Veget.* (3) *Erat primipilus summus ordo inter pedites legionarios; nam in legione tria peditum genera erant, hastati, principes, triarii, & in singulis deni centuriones, his nominibus, primus hastatus, secundus hastatus, tertius usque ad decimum; primus princeps, secundus, & similiter; in triariis, omnium fortissimis, alia ratio, non enim dicebant primus triarius, sed primipilus, aut primipili centurio; priscis autem temporibus primus centurio, Manut.*

|| Primiscrinius. *The master of the rolls*, *Dig.*

† Primitēr, adv. *First*, *Non. ex Pomp. & Lucil.* † Primò, primum.

Primitiae, arum. f. sc. fruges. (1) *The first-fruits of the year, that were offered to the gods.* (2) *Met. The first attempt, essay, &c.* (1) *Frugum primitiae, Ov. Metam.* 8, 274. Praedicti auctores primitias vitis refecere censuerunt, *its first shoots*, *Col.* 4, 10. Metallorum primitiae, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 53, 5. (2) *Operum primitiae, Stat. Theb.* 2, 742. armorum, *Id. Theb.* 11, 285.

Primitus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of the first production.* (2) *or magnitude.* (1) *Vid. Primitiae.* Quod primum & principale in aliquā re est, *Sipont.* (2) *Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhaetus ab aris primitium torrem, Ov. Met.* 12, 271.

Primitivus, a, um. adj. [à primitus] (1) *The first, or earliest.* (2) *Primitive, from which others of the same kind are derived.* (1) *His primitivis floribus illectae avidè vescuntur post hybernā famem, Col.* 9, 13. (2) *Primitiva verba, Prisc. & Primigenia, Varr.*

† Primitū, adv. [à primum, ut simitu à simul.] *Lucil.*

Primitūs, adv. *At the first, first of all, first*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31.

Primò, adv. *First, at the first, at first sight*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 10. Primo latebras circumspicit, *mox deinde cum paucis & incompotis in bellum progreditur, Just.* 1, 3, 4. Primo quoque dic Ep. Pomp. Domitio, quae subjicitur, *Ep.* 1, 8, 12. *ad Att.*

Primodūm, adv. *pro primo. At the first*, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 57. *sed var. codd.*

Primögēnitus, a, um. adj. *First born*, *Plin.* 11, 95. *sed varr. codd.*

Primopilus, i. m. *id. quod primipilus, Grut. Inscr.* p. 349. n. 4.

|| Primoplastus. *vox hybr. The first man, Adam, Ecclef.*

|| Primordialis, le. adj. *ad primordium pertinens, original,* *Amm. & Primus, primigenius, Vett.*

Primordium, ii. n. *The beginning, the rise, or original.* A Jove musarum primordia, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 3. Primordia rerum, *Lucr.* 1, 50. mundi, *Ov. Met.* 15, 67. belli, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 333. Si à primordio urbis res P. R. perscripserim, *Liv. praef.*

Primōres, um. pl. m. (1) *The nobles, or gentry, the chief men of a place.* (2) *Officers of an army.* (1) *Primores patrum, Liv. populi, Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 69. (2) || Primoribus magis quàm militibus commeatus erant, *Liv.* 1, 52.

Primōris, gen. sine nom. adj. [qu. comp. à primus pro primior, ut à proximus proximior] in plur. *Primores, primorum, &c. the first, the foremost.* *Primores dentes, the fore-teeth, Plin.* 11, 45. *Primori in acie versabantur, in the front, Tac. Hist.* 3, 21. *Primoribus ex elementis, of its first principles, Lucr.* 6, 1007. *Primores imbres, that fall first, Varr. Met.* Quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, *had not so much as slightly, or superficially touched, Cic. pro Coel.* 12. Qui primoribus labris gustassent genus hoc vitae, & extremis, ut dicitur digitis attigissent, *had been slightly acquainted with, Id. de Orat.* 1, 19.

|| Primula veris. *A primrose, Jun.*

Primulūm, adv. *First. Immediately, Ter. Adelph.* 3, 1, 2.

Primulus, a, um. dim. *The very first.* Primulo diliculo, *early, at break of day, Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 105.

Primūm, adv. *First, first and foremost, in the first place, the first time.* || Ut primum illam vidi, nunquam vidi postea, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 2, 30. || Primūm, deinde, novissimè, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 24. || Primūm, deinde, postremò, *Id. pro Sulla,* 15. || Primūm de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore, *Id. & in quadripartita oratione.* || Primūm, deinde, tum, postremò, *Id. In enumerationibus longioribus liberior est ordo, ut Caritas generis humani sensim serpit foras, cognationibus primūm, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitii, post vicinitatibus, tum civitatibus, deinde totius complexu gentis humanae, Id.*

Primus, a, um. superl. [prae, prior, primus, ut πρὸ, πρῶτος, πρῶτος, πρῶτος,] (1) *First.* (2) *Best, chief, prime, excelling.* (3) *Prima. pl. The first principles of things.* (4) *The beginning.* (5) *The van of an army.* (1) *Prima duo capita epistolae tuae, Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. || Du primis minantur extis, promittunt secundis, *Id.* || Postremam navem piratae primam adoriebantur, *Id.* *Primis labris gustare, slightly, superficially, perfunctorily, Id. N. D.* 1, 20. *Primo quoque die, Id. Primo quoque tempore, the first opportunity, Liv. Quoi primum dignum daret adpetenti, the top of the finger, Catull.* 2, 3. *In primâ fabulâ, Ter. Adelph. prol.* 9. i. e. in primâ parte fabulae, *Don.* *Primo mane, Col.* 12, 1. *Primo diluculo, Suet. Vitell.* 15. (2) = *Prima & summa habentur utilia, Cic. Offic.* 3, 27. *Quia sum apud te primus, your chief favourite, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 10. *Qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Id. ibid.* 2, 2, 17. *Primam dices, si videris, most surpassing for beauty, Id. ibid.* 3, 5, 19. *Prima viro- rum, the chief of men, Lucr.* 1, 87. (3) *Lucr.* 1, 1068. (4) *Cic. Att.* 11, 7. (5) *Curt.* 5, 3, 9.

Princeps, ipis. c. g. propr. adj. (1) *First.* (2) *Original, primitive.* (3) *Chief, principal.* (4) *Subst. A prince, or princeps, an emperor, a chief, a general, a commander, a governor, or ruler.* (5) *An author, an encourager, a promoter.* (6) *A ring-leader.* (7) *A company in the middle rank of a legion.* (8) *Also soldiers in that rank.* (9) *Princeps juventutis, a title of the emperors sons.* (1) || In fugâ postremus, in periculo princeps, *Cic.* || Dies imperii princeps, vitae supremus, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 9, 1. Quae pars civitatis calamitatem P. R. intulerat, ea princeps poenas persolvit, *Caes. B. G.* 1. Exordium princeps omnium esse debet, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 14. (2) *Qualitatum aliae sunt principes, aliae ex iis ortae, Cic. Acad.* 1, 26. (3) *Civem principem se putat, Cic. de N. D.* 2, 67. *Principem locum tenere, Suet. Aug.* 51. (4) *Sit piger ad poenas princeps, Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 123. *A principe Caesare, Hor. Od.* 1, 21, 14. *Dearum princeps, Juv.* Ov.

Ov. Fast. 6, 37. Civitatis princeps Pompeius, *Cic. pro Dom.* 25. Quam magnum est in repub. personam tueri principis! *Id. Philipp.* 8, 10. Princeps terrarum populus Romanus, *Plin.* 22, 4. (5) Princeps legis Agrariae P. Rullus, *Cic. ingenii & doctrinae, Id. libertatis defendendae, Id.* (6) = Princeps atque architectus sceleris, *Cic. pro Clu.* 22. = Princeps sceleris, & concitator belli, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 38. (7) Cretensi bello octavum principem duxit, *Cic.* (8) Hastati dicti qui primis hastis pugnabant, pilani qui pilis, principes qui gladiis pugnabant, *Varr. L. L.* 4. (9) *Vid. Tac. Ann.* 1, 3, 3. & 12, 41, 2. Nihil quoque frequentius in nummis imperialibus.

Principale, is. n. *The superior, or governing part of the soul, Sen.*

Principālis, le. adj. [à princeps, principis] (1) *Principal, or chief.* (2) *Also belonging to princeps, or noblemen.* (3) *Princely.* (1) *Principalia in Arabia* thus & myrrha, *Plin.* 12, 30. Principales & perfectae causae, *Cic. de Fato,* 18. (2) Poenitentiam simulans, quod principalium rerum privatis copiam faceret, *Suet. Calig.* 40. (3) Nullo principali paratu, sed vetere egestate conspicuus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 59, 3.

Principalitas, atis. f. *Principality, chiefdom, Macrob. Somn. Scip.* 1, 3. † Dominatus, principatus, imperium, *Vett.*

Principālīter, adv. (1) *Princely, as becometh a prince.* (2) *Principally, chiefly.* (1) *Principaliter formare, Plin. Paneg.* 47. (2) *Sen. † Imprimis, primo loco, potissimum, Cic.*

Principātus, ūs. m. (1) *Principality, excellency, sovereignty, dominion, seignior, rule, preeminence, the chief, or principal part.* (2) *The chief power, or government.* (3) *The beginning.* (4) *A form of government, as opposed to a monarchy.* (1) *Principatum dare alicui, Cic. Offic.* 2, 19. (2) *Divi Augusti principatu obiit, Plin.* 9, 63. Principatus est apibus, *Id.* 11, 5. (3) Sempérne fuerit mundus, an ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus, *Cic. de Univ.* 2. (4) Speciem principatus in regni formam convertere, *Suet. Cal.* 22. Diversa naturā dominatio, & principatus, *Plin. Paneg.* 45.

Principālis, le. adj. [à principium] (1) *Having a beginning.* (2) *Original.* (3) *Belonging to the prince.* (1) *Terrae fuisset principiale aliquod tempus, Lucr.* 5, 247. (2) *Omnis, sensus quae mulcet, causa, juvatque, haud sine principiali aliquo laevore creata est, Lucr.* 2, 423. (3) Principialium rerum privatis copiam facere, *Suet. Cal.* 30.

Principiō, adv. *First of all, first and foremost, in the first place. Te obsecro, principio, ut ne ducas, Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 28.

Principium, ii. n. [à princeps, principis] (1) *A beginning, an entrance, a proem, or preface.* (2) *A race, or pedigree.* (3) *Also a maxim, an axiom, a principle, or rule.* (4) *An antecedent.* (5) *An original.* (6) *In plur. principia. Principles of which a thing is made and consisteth.* (7) *The centre of an army.* (8) *The soldiers in the front, or first ranks.* (9) *Principality, or power.* (1) Quid est cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8. Nec principium habet, nec finem, *Id. de Sen.* 21. Neque principium invenio, neque exitum, *Id. pro Coel.* 23. Neque quod principium inveniam ad placandum scio, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 4, 21. Tarda principia in omni genere dicendi sunt, exitus spissi & producti esse debent, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 53. (2) Recordati Teucros à sanguine Teuceri ducere principium, *Ov. Met.* 13, 706. (3) Naturae principiis parere debemus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 12. (4) Potestis igitur principia negare, cum extrema conceditis? *Cic.* (5) Causarum omnium unum est naturale principium, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 57. (6) Ex albis principiis, non alba, *Lucr.* 2, 789. (7) Nec in circulis modò fremere, sed jam in principiis ac praetorio in unum sermones confundi, *Liv.* 7, 13. (8) Ab tergo erant clivi, in quos post principia integris ordinibus tutus receptus fuit, *Liv.* 2, 65. Hic ego ero post principia, *The body, or center. Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 11. (9) *Tert. † Principatus, Vett.*

Principor, āri, ātus. pass. *To rule, Bibl. † Principem praestare, regnare, Vett.*

Prior, us, comp. [à pri, sive pris, quod à πρι, vel praē] (1) *The former.* (2) *The better, more preferable, more excellent.* (3) *Priora. The fore-parts.* (4) *Priora sc. partes. The preeminence.* (1) Priori posterius non jungitur, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 14. Priori aestate, the former summer, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) Artibus in dubio est haec sit, an illa prior, *Ov. Color puniceae flore prior rosae, Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 4. (3) Venae in priora & terga discunt, *Plin.* 11, 69. (4) Primas, etsi utrique priores, tamen Laelio deferunt, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 21. Prior pro adverbio prius. Nec Pompeius ab Italia, quam senatus ab urbe, fugatur prior, *Flor.* 4, 2, 21.

Priores, um. m. subst. ut majores. *Ancestors, Plin. jun. It. f. sc. partes, quod aliquando etiā exprimitur, Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 71. the preeminence.

Prorsum, adv. *Before our face, Macrob. Sat.* 7, 9. † Antrosum, *Vett.*

Priscē, adv. (1) *After the manner of old time.* (2) *Roughly, harshly.* (1) *Cic. (2) = Gravitèr, severè, ac priscè agere, an remissè ac leniter & urbanè, Cic. pro Coel.* 14.

Priscus, a, um. adj. [à prius; vel ab ant. pris] *Old, antient, former, of old time, out of use, old fashioned. = Inusitata & prisca verba sunt in propriis, nisi quod rarò utimur, Cic. Orat.* 80. Verborum prisca vetustas, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 43. Prisca gens

mortalium, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 2. Concedit prisca moneta novae, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 222.

* Prisma, ac. vel ātis. n. scobs. [à πριω, ferro, à seco] figura quaedam solida ap. Geometras. *A prism.*

Pristinalis, le. Col. 7, 9. rect. pistinalis.

Pristini, &c. dies pristini, & pristinae dixerunt olim eodem modo, *Gell.* 10, 24.

Pristinus, a, um. adj. [à prius, qu. priustinus, *Fest.* vel ab ant. pris, ut à cras, crastinus] *Antient, accustomed, wonted, former, first. In odiis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol.* 7. = *Vetus consuetudo fori, & pristinus mos judiciorum, Cic. pro Mil.* 21.

* Pristis, is. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς πρίστου τῆς ἀρίστης, à secundis fluctibus, *Serv.*] Per Metath. Pistris, & pistrix, scrib. (1) *A kind of whale-fish of wonderful length, which cutteth the waves as he goeth.* (2) *A long and narrow ship, or gally, fashioned like that fish.* (1) *Pristes ducenum cubitorum, Plin.* 9, 2. In pristini definit alvus, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 211. (2) *Velocem agit pristini, Virg. Aen.* 5, 116. Lembos pristisique paraverat, *Liv.* 35, 26.

Privandus, a, um. part. *To be deprived of. Statuit testes sui sceleris vitā esse privandos, to be murdered, Cic.*

Privans, tis. part. *Privative. Sunt alia contraria, quae privantia licet appellemus Latine, Graecè appellantur στερητικά, Cic. Top.* 11.

Privaticus, a, um. adj. *Privandi vim habens, Gell. † Privans, Cic.*

Privatim, adv. (1) *Privately, as a private man, apart, or by him, or itself, in private.* (2) *Particularly, specially.* (1) Eloquentia & privatim & publice homines abutuntur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 4. (2) *Lictores habent in urbe in Capitolio privatim, Caes. B. G.* 1, 6. sed var. codd.

Privatio, onis. f. verb. *A taking away, or withdrawing, want, lack, or being without, a privation. Omni privatione doloris putat Epicurus terminari summam voluptatum, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11.

Privativus, a, um. adj. *Privative, that noteth taking away, or the want of a thing, Gell.* 5, 12.

Privātus, a, um. part. (1) *Bereft, or deprived, that hath any thing taken from him.* (2) *Void of, freed from.* (1) *Ego & donis privatus sum, & perii, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 57. (2) *Patria privatus, Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 9. Privatus lumine, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 1, 53. Cunctis privatu' doloribus aegris, *without them, Lucr.* 3, 918. Privata dolore omni, privata periculis, *void of, remote from, Id.* 1, 60.

Privātus, a, um. adj. [à privus, i. e. proprius] (1) *Private, a man's own, particular, peculiar.* (2) *Secret, obscure.* (3) *Subst. A private person, that is not in office.* (1) Si republica non possit frui, stultum est nolle privatā, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. Ut communibus utatur pro communibus, privatis ut suis, *Id. Offic.* 1, 7. Privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 15, 13. (2) *Privato liceat delituisse loco, Ov. Trist.* 3, 1, 80. (3) Quod privatus à populo petit, aut populus à privato, *Cic. Hic qualis imperator nunc privatus est! Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 63. In fortuna quaeritur, pecuniosus sit, an tenuis; privatus, an cum potestate, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 25. Qui privati plus possint, quam ipsi magistratus, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 18. Privati iudices, *subalterns, lower, inferior, Tac. Ann.* 14, 28, 2. Comes rei privatae, *the keeper of the privy-purse, or the gatherer of the fee-farms, Jul. Capit.*

Priverus, a, um. adj. † *Priveras mulieres privatas diceb. Fest.*

Privigna, ae. f. *A daughter in-law to the second husband, or wife; a step-daughter. Cic. Att.* 13, 20.

Privignus, ni. m. [à Gr. πρύγνος] *A son-in-law, a step-son. Nubere in privignorum funus, Cic. pro Cluent.* 66. Carentes matre privigni, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 18.

Privignus, a, um. part. *Privigna proles, born, or begotten in a former marriage, Col.* 10, 163.

Privilegiarius, a, um. adj. *A privileged man, he that hath a privilege, or liberty granted him, Dig. L. 10. de pactis. † Privilegio donatus, Vett.*

Privilegium, ii. n. [priva lex sc. singularis de privo aliquo, i. e. uno homine] (1) *A private, or particular law, or proviso, an act of impeachment, an attainder.* (2) *A privilege, a preeminence, or prerogative above others, a special right, or grant.* (1) *Vetant XII. Tabb. leges privis hominibus irrogari, id enim est privilegium, Cic. pro Dom.* 17. (2) *Quaedam privilegia parentibus concessa sunt, Sen. Artemenes maximus natu aetatis privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat, Just.* 2, 10, 2.

Privō, are. act. [à privus, qu. privum facio] (1) *To take away, to deprive, to bereave.* (2) *To save, or free from.* (1) = *Spoliat nos iudicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Acad.* 4, 19. Privare aliquem oculis, *to put out his eyes, Id. ibid.* 4, 11. communi luce, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 22. spiritu, *Paterc.* 2, 87. (2) *Quaerendum igitur quemadmodum acgritudine privemus eum, qui ita dicat, Cic.*

Privor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be exempted from, to be freed, saved, or eased of.* (2) *To be deprived.* (1) Non hac exceptione unus afficitur beneficio, sed privatur injuriā, *Cic. in Rull.* 1, 4. (2) *Pamphilamne hac urbe privari fines? Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 32.

Prius, adv. comp. [à prior] (1) *Before, sooner.* (2) *Rather.* (1) Prius orto sole, *before sunrise*, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 112. Nihil prius faciendum mihi putavi, quam ut, &c. Cic. Att. 4, 14. (2) Omne prius arbitratus sum fore, quam ut, &c. Cic. confer, Caes. B. G. 3, 1.

Priusquam, adv. *Before that*, Cic. Philipp. 1, 4. Priusquam complexum accipio, Liv. 2, 40.

Privus, a, um, adj. [de etymo incert.] (1) *Particular, single, singular, several.* (2) *Proper and peculiar to himself.* (3) || *Void, empty, bereft.* (1) Vox in privas quoniam se dividit aures, Lucr. 4, 570. Privas scapulas habebas illi rei, *for no other use*, Cato 26. (2) Turdus, live aliud privum dabitur tibi, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 11. (3) || *Priva verae rationis, void of reason*, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 668.

Pro, praep. [à Gr. πρὸ, ut πρὸμαχος, propugnator] (1) *For*, on account of as a price, or recompence. (2) *For*, in favour of. (3) *For*, instead of. (4) *As*, the manner of. (5) *According to*. (6) *For*, as. (7) *Before* a place. (8) *In* a place, with respect to. (9) *In comparison of*. (10) *By reason of, on account of*. (1) Minas viginti pro ambobus dedi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 89. Pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam, Id. Pro gloriâ certare, Sall. B. J. 94. (2) || Hoc non pro me, sed contra me est potius, Cic. de Orat. 3, 20. (3) Ego pro te molam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 29. Tibi Marcelli itatua pro patibulo fuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 41. (4) Gerit se pro cive, Cic. pro Arch. 5. Pro fano loqueris, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24. Profectus pro profugo, Nep. (5) Videndum est, ut cuique pro dignitate tribuatur, Cic. Offic. 1, 14. (6) Pro rupto foedus habent, Liv. (7) Pro acde Castoris sedens, Cic. Praesidia pro templis, Id. Pro tribunali, Id. Fam. 3, 8. (8) Hac re pro gestu nuntiata, Cic. Pro concione laudati sunt, Liv. Confilium pro re ac tempore ceperat, Cic. Pro re nata, *as occasion serveth*, Id. Pro meo, tuo, suo, &c. jure, *of right*. Pro sua quisque facultate, *to every one's power*, Id. Pro virili parte, *to one's power*, Id. (9) Vereor, ne parum tibi pro eo, quod à te habeo, reddiderim, Cic. (10) Pro mea cupiditate veltrae dignitatis augendae, Cic. Quam omnes amare pro ejus eximia suavitate debemus, Id. || *In compos. habet eandem vim saepe quam in appositione, aliqu. privativa est, ut profanus, propudium; aliqu. sign. è vel super, ut promineo; aliqu. porro, ut promissa barba; nonnunquam diu, ut protelo; interd. procul, ut profugus, profero; saepe etiam ultra ad locum vel ad aliquem tendere, ut progredior; interdum palam & more solenni, ut promulgo; aliqu. ante, ut procuro; aliqu. valde, ut procurvus.*

Pro vel proh. interj. admirantis; it. dolentis & indignantis. Pro dolor, Liv. Pro curia inversique mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7. Pro deum atque hominum fidem! O strange! O wonderful! Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 9. Pro sancte Jupiter! good God! Cic. Philipp. 2, 13.

* Proagogium, ii. n. [προαγωγίον, lenocinium, προαγωγός, leno, Them. ἄγω, duco] *Pimping, or playing the pimp, procuring.* Ingenuorum proagogia, Suet. Ner. 28, al. praedagogia, rectius fortasse.

|| Proamita, ae. f. *A great grandfather's sister, a great aunt*, Cajus.

Proauctor, ôris. m. *The chief author, or ancestor*, Suet. Claud. 24.

Proavia, ae. f. *A great grandmother*, Suet. Cal. 10.

Proavitus, a, um, adj. (1) *Pertaining to ancestors, or the great grandfather.* (2) *Antient.* (1) Regna proavita, Ov. Met. 13, 416. ruta, Stat. Sylv. 4, 4, 83. (2) Proavitae insignia pugnae, Sil. 5, 79.

|| Proavunculus, i. m. *A great grandmother's brother*, Cajus.

Proavus, vi. m. [ex pro, i. e. ante, & avus; qu. prope avum, Isid.] *The father of a grandfather, a great grandfather*, Cic. pro Coel. 14.

|| Proba, ae. f. *Money given for allowance of an horse of service*, Cod.

Probabilis, le. adj. ior, comp. (1) *Allowable, or to be liked.* (2) *Probable, that may be proved, likely, or like to be true.* (1) Probabilis orator, Nep. Cat. 3. Probabilior, Cic. de Orat. 2, 36. (2) Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, Cic. Parad. 1. Nihil motum ex antiquo probabile, Liv. 34, 54. h. e. probatum.

Probabilitas, âtis. f. *Probability, likelihood.* Fallere probabilitate captiosus, Cic. de Fin. 3, 21.

Probabiliter, adv. (1) *Probably, likely.* (2) *With applause, or liking.* (1) Ex quo potest probabiliter consequi, Cic. Minime probabiliter, Liv. 42, 48. (2) Consulatus probabiliter gestus, Patere. 2, 46. Probabilis, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

Probandus, a, um, part. *To be tried, approved, or made good.* Quem locum probandae tuae virtutis expectas? Caes. B. G. 5, 43. || Ita probanda & improbanda discernent, Quint.

Probens, tis. part. (1) *Allowing, approving, liking.* (2) *Shewing, manifesting, demonstrating.* (1) Jove non probante, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 20. (2) Turpem aperto pignore errorem probans, Phaedr. 5, 5, 37.

* Probaticus, a, um, [à προβατός, ovis] *Of sheep.* Probatica piscina, *a pond at Jerusalem, where sheep were washed, which were to be sacrificed*, Vulg. Int. Lat. Oviarius, ad ovem pertinens.

Probatio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *A trial, or essay.* (2) *A proof, or demonstration.* (1) In athletarum probatione, Cic. Offic. 1, 40. (2) Probatio futura est tua, Cic. Verr. 1, 54.

* Probator, i. n. [προβατός] *A sheep*, Plin. 7, 2. Lat. Ovis.

Probator, ôris. m. verb. *An approver, or praiser.* Quid interest inter suasorem facti, & probatorem? Cic. Philipp. 2, 12.

Probaturus, a, um, part. *About to prove.* Quid semper sis probaturus, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

Probatus, a, um, part. & adj. ior, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Tried, proved, assayed, allowed.* (2) *Well liked of.* (1) || Probabilis orator jam verò etiam probatus, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 76. (2) Probator primoribus patrum juvenis, Liv. 27, 8. = Nemo prior, nec probator, Id. = Homines spectati & probati, Cic. de Orat. 1, 27. Probatissima femina, Id. pro Caecin. 4.

Probè, adv. [à probus] *issimè, sup.* (1) *Well, readily.* (2) *Fifty.* (3) *Very much.* (1) Probè memini, Cic. de Orat. 3, 50. teneo, Id. Probissime, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 65. (2) Oculi non est probè affectus ad suum munus fungendum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7. (3) Probè appotus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 126. aliquem percutere, *to cheat one rarely*, Id. Pseud. 2, 2, 9.

Probeat, pro prohibeat, Lucr. 1, 976. ubi al. plenè, prohibeat.

Probitas, âtis. f. *Goodness, honesty, virtue, probity, good nature.* = Virtus, probitas, integritas, in candidato requiri solet, Cic. pro Planc. 25.

+ Probitè, ant. Varr. 4 Probè, Cic.

* Problēma, âtis. n. [πρόβλημα, à προβάλλω, propono. Th. βάλλω, jacio] (1) *A conjectural proposition, having an interrogation annexed.* (2) *A preparative rule to eloquence.* (1) Cic. Att. 13, 28. sed Graecis literis. (2) duct. de Cl. Gramm. 4, 5.

* Problēmāticus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a problem*, Ap. recentiores.

Probo, âre. act. [à probus] (1) *To prove, to make good, or make out.* (2) *To approve, to allow, or like of.* (3) *To approve to, or cause to be approved by another.* (4) *To put in proof, to try, or essay.* (5) *To esteem, account, or judge of.* (6) *To judge best to be done.* (7) *To chuse, or desire.* (1) = Satis erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 933. Carneades nullam unquam rem defendit, quam non probavit, Cic. de Orat. 2, 39. Probabo Verrem contra leges pecuniam fecisse, Id. Verr. 1, 4. = Tabulis Cenforum firmabo & probabo, Id. de Har. Resp. 14. (2) = Et laudo vehementer, & probo, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. (3) Auribus puris scripta probare, Prop. 2, 13, 12. Libros, ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic. Attic. 4, 13. (4) Probare boves, Col. amicos, Ov. (5) Ex eorum ingenio ingenium horum probant, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 42. (6) Caesar maximè probabat mare transire, & Pompeium sequi, Caes. B. G. 1, 29. (7) Sive tu Lucina probas vocari, Hor. Carm. Secul. 15.

Probor, âri, âtus. pass. (1) *To be proved.* (2) *To be approved, &c.* (1) Culpa ex facili, quamvis manifesta, non probatur, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 55. (2) Neque populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur, Cic. Fam. 10, 17.

* Proboscis, îdis. f. [ex pro, & βίσσω, pasco, Eust.] *An elephant's trunk.* Elephantus militem proboscide circumdat, Hirt. B. Afric. 84. Lat. Elephanti manus, Plin. 8, 12.

Probrôsus, a, um, adj. or, comp. || *simus, sup.* *Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.* Probrôsum crimen, Cic. pro Font. 12. Probrôlae ruinae, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 39. Probrôsa mollities, Plin. 28, 27. Quo nihil probrôsius duco, Id. 22, 7. Probrôssimi avaritiâ, Ter.

Probrum, i. n. [etym. incert] (1) *Deformity, disgrace.* (2) *Met. A reproachful, shameful, dishonest act, as whoredom, adultery.* (3) *Villany, wickedness, any heinous, or detestable action.* (4) *Contumely, reproach, shame, disgrace, foul language.* (1) Probrum corporis, Tac. Ann. 6, 24. (2) Probrum infimulabit uxorem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 15. (3) = Tuis probris flagitiisque, Cic. || Non modo nullum probrum objectas, sed etiam laudem illustras meam, Id. pro Domo, 29. (4) = Probris maledictisque vexare aliquem, Cic. pro Placc. 20. Ingerunt probra, Liv. 2. Paupertas probro haberi coepit, Sall. B. Catil. 12, 1.

Probus, a, um, adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [qu. prohibus, quod se à delinquendo prohibeat, Fest.] (1) *Honest, virtuous, modest, good.* (2) *Current, substantial, sound, good, stout.* (3) *Choice, fine, sumptuous.* (4) *Opportune, fit, seasonable.* (5) *Skilful, expert, cunning.* (1) = Probo, & fidei, & fido amico, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4. = Navus, & pudens, & probus filius, Cic. Verr. 2, 69. || Poëta peccat, cum probam orationem adfingit improbo, Id. Orat. 22. || Pulsus est modestior rex, & probior, & integrior, Id. Att. 10, 6. HOMINIS PROBRISIMI, Inscript. ap. Grut. p. 647. n. 5. (2) Argentum probum, Plaut. Perf. 4, 3, 57. & Liv. 32, 2. navigium, Cic. Clava proba, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 20. Proba merx, Id. materia, Id. (3) Victus probus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41. Probus hic conger frigidus, Id. Mil. 3, 1, 165. (4) Proba occasio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 2. (5) Artificem probum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 29. Illic est ad istas res probus, quas quaeritas, Plaut. Pcen. 3, 3, 67.

Procacitas, âtis. f. [à procax] (1) *Malapertness, sauciness, wantonness,*

wantonness, lasciviousness. (2) Drollery, buffoonry. (1) Procacitate linguae vitae sordes non eluuntur, *Orat. in Sall. 1.* (2) Ludit qui stolidâ procacitate, *Mart. 4, 42, 19.*

Procaciter. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Malapertly, wantonly, sawily.* Procaciter ortus sermo, *Curt. 8, 1, 32.* Stipendium procacius flagitare, *Liv. 28, 24.* Procacissimè illudere, *Curt. 8, 1, 34.*

Procastria. pl. n. *Vid. Procestria, Fest.*

Procax, ācis. adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. [à procando, i. e. poscendo, *Cic. ap. Non.* unde procaces meretrices ab assidue poscendo, *Fest.*] (1) *Sawcy, bold, malapert, pert.* (2) *Allo brisk, frolicksome.* (3) *Wanton, lustful.* (1) Meretrix procax, *Cic. pro Coel. 20.* lingua, *Sall. B. G. 16, 4.* Procacissima ingenia, *Tac. Hist. 2, 87, 2.* (2) Vernas procaces pasco libatis dapibus, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 66.* (3) Procacior in feminas, *Col. 7, 3.*

Procedens, tis. part. (1) *Marching forward.* (2) *Passing on, advancing.* (1) Placidè lenitèrque procedens, *Hirt. B. Afric. 70.* (2) Tempus procedens mitigat aegritudinem, *length of time, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22.* ¶ Tempore procedente, *in time, in the process of time, Plin. jun. certamine, Liv. 38, 21.*

Proceditur. imperf. pass. Lentè & paulatim proceditur, crebroque subsistunt, *they march on, and often halt, Caes. B. C. 1, 80.* Nec ultra minas tamen processum est, *they proceed no farther, Liv.*

Procedo, ère, ssi, ssum. n. (1) *To proceed, to go, or come forth.* (2) *To march on.* (3) *To walk in state, to go, or come along.* ¶ *To be under sail.* (4) *Met. To go, or run on.* (5) *To grow up.* (6) *To advance, rise, increase.* (7) *Met. To go forward, to prosper, or succeed.* (1) Procedere triginta stadia, *Cic. Attic. 16, 9.* aliquantum viae, *Id. obviam, Caes. B. G. 8.* § castris, *Virg. Aen. 12, 169.* à castris, *Caes. B. G. 4.* è praetorio, *Cic. Ver. 5.* extra munitiones, *Caes. B. G. 5, 43.* ad forum, *Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 2.* in publicum, *Cic.* Processit quærere fontis aquam, *Prop. 1, 20, 23.* In pedes procedere, *to come into the world with the feet foremost, Plin. 7, 6.* (2) Instructa militum multitudo procedit, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 19.* (3) Caesar cum purpurea veste processit, *Cic. de Div. 1, 52.* Vidit aequatis classem procedere velis, *Virg. Aen. 4, 587.* (4) § Ut publica stipendia procederent iis, qui equo publico meruerunt, *Liv.* (5) Vites in sublime procedunt, *Col. de Arb. 4, 1.* (6) § An hoc vidit puer? si aetate processerit, non videbit? *Cic. Philipp. 5, 18.* (7) Certamen fuit, vi ne corporis, an virtute animi, res militaris magis procederet, *Sall. B. C. 1.* Volup'it, si res procedit lepidè, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 1.* Meditor esse affabilis, & benè procedit, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 6, 8.* Cum parùm procederet inceptum, *Liv.* § Quippe benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, *h. e. prospere cedunt, Sall. B. 7, 85.*

* Proceleusmaticus pes [quòd ob celeritatem celeusmati nautico sit aptissimus, *V.*] *A foot of four short syllables, as Pēlāgius, Gramm.*

Procella, ae. f. [vis ventorum cum pluvîa, dict. quod omnia procellat, i. e. moveat, *Serv.*] (1) *A great tempest, or storm of wind and rain, especially on the sea.* (2) *Allo a bustle, or mutiny, a trouble in the state.* (1) Flatus vagi & ruentes torrentium more, si ficcam latè ruperint nubem, procellam gignunt, quae à Graecis vocatur Έκρηφιας, *Plin. 2, 49.* Vexant mare inaequales procellae, *Hor. Od. 2, 9, 3.* (2) = Tu procella patriae, turbo, & tempestas pacis, *Cic. pro Domo, 53.*

Procello, ère, culi, culsum. [i. e. porro sive longè cello] *To overthrow, to beat down.* Improvisus turbo proculerat, *Plin. Paneg. 66.* sed al. leg. perculerat. Procellunt, procumbunt, *Fest.*

Procellōsus, a, um. adj. *Stormy, boisterous, roaring.* Ver procellosum, *Liv. 40, 2.* Procellosi noti, *Ov. Ep. 2, 10.* Procellosum aequor, *Val. Flacc. 3, 621.*

¶ Procellulus. dim. [à procerus] *Somewhat tall, Lampr.*

† Aliquanto procerior.

Procer. ius. [à προκηρ, eminens, prominens; qui primas tenet, Aeol. προκηρ, per Sync. προκηρ, procer, vel à procerus, quod vid.] *A great man, a nobleman, a peer.* Agnosco procerem, *Juv. 8, 26.* R. occ. in singul. sed freq. in plur.

Proceres, um. pl. [de etym. vid. Procer] (1) *The head men of a town, city, or corporation, as governors, rulers, or officers, nobles, or peers.* (2) *Allo the heads and ends of beams that lie without the walls, the supporters that bear up rafters.* (1) Proceres Latinorum, *Liv. 1, 45.* Audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, *Cic. Fam. 13, 15.* Proceres gulae, *belly gods, Plin. 9, 30.* (2) *Serv.*

Proceritas, ātis. f. *Tallness, height, length.* Proceritas corporis, *Plin. Paneg. 5.* arborum, *Plin. 5, 1.* § Proceritas & brevitatis pedum in oratione, *Cic. Orat. 63.*

Procerius. adv. comp. ex procer ius. *More at length.* Brachium procerius projectum, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 59.*

¶ Procerulus, a, um. dim. [à procerus] *Somewhat tall, or long, Apul. Florid. p. 791.*

Procerus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. ssumus, sup. [etym. incert.] (1) *High, tall, lofty, proper.* (2) *Long.* (1) Lauri proceræ, *Catull. 62, 289.* Procerissima populus, *Cic. de Legg. 1, 5.* (2) Post anapaestum, procerior numerus effloruit, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 48.* Serpentis procerum corpus, *Lucr. 3, 658.* Proferre vai proceros passus, *large strides, Id. 4, 825.*

Processio, ōnis. f. verb. [à procedo]. (1) *A proceeding, or passing forward.* (2) *A procession.* (1) § Militibus reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaerebatur, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 9.* Sic leg. *Gronov. al. processus.* (2) *Jul. Capit.*

Processurus, a, um. part. *About to proceed.* Cernebam civitates mox eò processuras, unde receptum ad poenitendum non haberent, *Liv. 42, 13.* Se obviam processurum, ut quod agendum esset consultarent, *Id. 36, 8.*

Processus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A process, progress, going forward, proficiency.* (2) *A success, or event.* (1) Tantos processus efficiebat, ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 78.* Gradus tuos & quasi processus dicendi studeo cognoscere, *Id. ibid. 65.* (2) Inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, *Sen.*

Procestrium, ii. n. [dict. quòd pro castris, i. e. ante castra situm esset] (1) *A sort of fortification made before a camp.* (2) *An antichamber for the prince's guard.* (1) Procestria dicuntur, quò proceditur in muro, *Fest.* Aelius procestria aedificia, dixit esse extra portam, *Id.* (2) Post hanc cubiculum cum procestrio, altitudine aestivum, munimentis hybernum, *Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10.* al. leg. cum procoetone.

* Prochiros, i. m. *A clerk, or scribe that hath a quick and ready hand, Alciat. † A manu, Lat.*

Procidens, tis. part. (1) *Falling down.* (2) *Waterish, or very full of rheum.* (1) Ut glandem in alienum fundum proidentem liceret colligere, *Plin. 16, 6.* (2) Proidentes oculi, *Plin. 24, 73.* *Vid. Procidentia.*

Procidentia, um. pl. n. *The falling of some part out of its place, as of the fundament, womb, &c.* Acetum sistit procidentia sedis vulvaeque, *Plin. 23, 27.*

Procidentia, ae. f. *A falling down of a thing out of its place.* Myrtus utilis est procidentiae vulvarum, *Plin. 23, 81.* Radix sanat vulnera & fedis procidentias, *Id. 24, 59.* Oculorum procidentia, *a great inflammation breaking out of the eyes, with such a force as to move them from their place, Id. 34, 50.* *vid. Cels. 6, 6.*

Procido, ère, di, casum. n. [ex pro, & cado] *To fall down flat.* Tres turres cum fragore ingenti prociderant, *Liv.* Impulsa cupressus euro procidit latè, *Hor. Od. 4, 6, 11.* Ille praeceps cum armis procidit ante proram, *Liv. 26, 39.* In corpus amici procidit, *Stat. Theb. 9, 48.*

Prociduus, a, um. adj. *That falleth, or is apt to fall down out of its place.* Sedes procidua, *Plin. 21, 87.*

† Procio, ere, ivi, itum, actum. *To call for one, Fest. † Cio.*

Procinctus, a, um. part. *Prepared, ready set in array.* Procincta classis, *a fleet ready to engage in fight, Fest.* Procinctae classes, *Gell. 1, 11.* Procinctum testamentum, *a soldier's will just before the fight, Dig.*

Procinctus, ūs. m. [à procingor] (1) *The state of an army being ready to give battle, the battle array.* (2) *Met. Readiness.* (1) Cornibus in procinctu dimicationem poscentibus, *Plin. 8, 70.* (2) Haec in procinctu carmina facta puta, *Ov. ex Ponto, 1, 8, 10.* In procinctu stare, *to be in readiness, Quint. 12, 9.* In procinctu & castris habiti, *Tac. Hist. 3, 2, 2.* In procinctu testamenta facere, *Paterc. 2, 5.*

Procingo, ère, xi, ctum. unde part. Procinctus, *to prepare, to make ready, Fest.*

† Procito, āre [ex pro, & cito, à cicio; procitant pro vocitant, citare, n. est vocitare] *To call often, Fest.*

Procitus, a, um. part. [à procio, provoco] *Void, disannulled.* Procitum testamentum, veluti provocatum, i. e. irritum, ac ruptum, *Fest.*

Proclāmans, tis. part. *Crying out, Liv. 1, 26.*

Proclāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A crying out, or cry, Quint.*

Proclāmator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A crier, or proclaimer.* (2) *A bawler, a pettifogger.* (1) *Cic. de Orat. 1, 46.* (2) = Non causidicum nescio quem, non proclamatores, aut tabulam conquirimus, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 46.*

Proclāmo, āre. (1) *To cry out, to proclaim.* (2) *To declaim, to plead a cause.* (1) Defendunt, proclāmant, tuam fidem implorant, *Cic. Verr. 5, 42.* (2) Proclamare pro sordidis hominibus, causisque, *Liv. 1, 22.*

Proclinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bending, or leaning forward.* Proclinatio impleatur arena, *Varro, 5, 12.*

Proclinatus, a, um. part. *Bending downwards, inclining forwards, sinking.* Curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, *Vitruv. 2, ut.* Partes domus proclinatae, *Ov. Trist. 2, 84.* Met. Adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, *the ruinous, or sinking posture of affairs, Caes. B. G. 7, 42.*

Proclino, āre. *To stoop, hang, or bend forward.* Proclinare in littora, *Ov. Amor. 2, 11, 39.*

Proclinor, āri. pass. *To be hung, or bent downward.* Earum notanda sunt capitā quam in partem proclinentur, *Col. 7, 10.*

Proclive, is. n. *The brow of an hill, or the over-hanging of a cliff.* Per proclivia, *Col.*

† Proclivē, & procliviter. olim adv. *Gell. 20, 24.* † Facile.

Proclivis, ie. adj. & proclivus, a, um. ior, comp. [ex pro, & clivus] (1) *Down hill, leading, or hanging downward.* (2) *Inclined, subject to, slipant.* (3) *Easy to be done.* (1) Alta, ut descendam jam nunc in proclivi, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 20.* Solum

Solum stabuli oportet esse proclivum, ut facile possit everri, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. Zephyrus proclivas incitat undas, *Catull. Farr. R. R.* 2, 2. (2) Procliviores alii ad alios morbos, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 62, 270. (3) Proclivis sceleri egestas, *Sell.* 134, 585. (3) Tam hoc tibi in proclivi, quam imber quando pluit, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 86. Id faciam in proclivi quod est, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 18.

Proclivitas, ātis, f. *Inclination, or disposition to a thing.*
 Facilitas in bonis rebus, proclivitas in malis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 12.

Procliviter, adv. iūs, comp. *Easily, readily, or currently.*
 Procliviter persuasit, *Gell.* 1, 6. Verba proclivius labuntur brevitate & celeritate syllabarum, *Cic. in Orat.* 57.

Proclivus, a, um. *Steep.* *Vid. Proclivis.*

Proco, āre. [i. e. posco, id. quod precor. ant. ut bonus, olim bonus, al. à προῖξ, προῖξος, dos, quae poscitur à proco; al. à prociendo, i. e. illiciendo] *To demand, or ask malapertly, to dally, or play the wanton,* *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Procor, āri, dep. [procarī poscere, prop. dotem, τὴν προῖζαν, in nuptiis] (1) *To woo, to demand.* (2) *Also to flatter and soothe.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5. (2) *Sen. Praef. Nat. Qu.* 4.

† Procoetium, ii. n. *A little chamber near to the master's, where the maidens, or servants lie, a porch, entry, or lobby before a chamber, an antichamber,* *Jun.* † Excubitorium.

* Procoeton, ōnis, m. [προκοῖτον, à προ, ante, & κοῖτον, cubiculum. Th. κοῖτη, cubile] locus ante cubile, in quo custodes corporis excubant. *A porch, or entry, before one come to a chamber, an anti-room, a lobby.* Post hanc cubiculum cum procoetone, altitudine aestivum, munimentis hybernium, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. *Vett. edd. leg. Procestrio.*

Proconsul, ūlis, m. [ex pro, & consul; qu. pro consule, cum consulari potestate in provinciam missus] (1) *A proconsul, one that was sent with an extraordinary power of a consul, into any province to govern.* (2) *A lord deputy, a president, a lieutenant.* (1) *L. Manilius proconsul, Caes. B. G.* 3, 20. & alibi. (2) *Sub imperatoribus, vid. Lips. in Tac. Ann.* 2.

Proconsulāris, re. *Of, or belonging to a proconsul, or consul's deputy.* Proconsulare imperium, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 14, 3.

Proconsulātus, ūs, m. *A proconsulship, the office, or dignity of a proconsulate, or lieutenant.* Ad proconsulatum usque à praetura, *Plin.* 14, 28.

† Procrāgo, xi. n. Detortum verbum à προῖξω, ἐκράγω. *To shout out aloud.* Delirantes procrāxe feruntur, *Lucr.* 5, 11.

Procrastinatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A delaying, or putting off from day to day.* = In rebus gerendis tarditas & procrastinatio odiosa est, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 7.

Procrastinātus, a, um, part. *Deferred, delayed.* = Si ea non tardata & procrastinata essent, *Cic. ad Brut.* 1. *Epist. à Germ. repert.*

Procrastino, āre. *To delay, to prolong, to defer, to drive off from day to day.* = Rem deferre, ac procrastinare coeperunt, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 9.

Procreatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A begetting, procreation.* Procreatio liberorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 14.

Procreator, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A creator, a maker.* (2) *A father.* (1) Procreator mundi Deus, *Cic. de Univ.* 8. (2) & A procreatoribus nati diliguntur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1. *vid. & eund. ibid.* 4, 7.

Procreatrix, īcis, f. verb. *A mother.* = Artium procreatrix & parens, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 3.

Procreātus, a, um, part. *Begotten, born.* = Non magis me meā causā puto esse natum, quā reipub. procreatum, *Cic. ant. iret in exil.* 8.

Procreo, āre, act. (1) *To procreate, to beget, to ingender.* (2) *To procure, to cause.* (1) Procreare liberos ex aliqua, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. *Absol.* Commune omnium animantium est conjunctionis appetitus procreandi causā, *Id. Offic.* 1, 4. (2) Procreare periculum alicui, *Cic. vid. seq.*

Procreor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be procreated.* (2) *To be caused.* (1) Ut qui procreati essent, à procreatoribus amarentur, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 7. (2) Mihi periculum procreatur ab amicis, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 22.

Procreresco, ēre, evi, tum, n. *To grow up.* Non poterit res procreescere, alique, *Lucr.* 2, 546.

† Proclibitor, ōris, m. verb. *He that keepeth watch and ward without the camp.* Proclibitor φρουρὸς, *Gloss. vet.* † Excubitor.

Proclibo, ūi, ūtum, n. *To lie over.* Speluncaēque tegant, & faxea procubet umbra, *lieth, or is spread over,* *Virg. Geor.* 3, 145.

Proclūdendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be sharpened.* (2) *Met. To be fashioned and framed.* (1) *Lucr.* 5, 1264. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 30.

Proclūdo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To beat, stamp, or strike a thing to make it longer, less, or thinner, to hammer out, to sharpen.* (2) *Met. To beget, bring forth, or produce.* (3) *To coin, devise, or invent.* (1) Quamvis in acuta & tenuia posse mucronum duet fastigia proclūdendo, *Lucr.* 5, 1264. Durum proclūdit arator vomeris obtusi dentem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 261. *Met.* Ira quae proclūdit anses, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 4. (2) Sēcla propagando proclūdere, *Lucr.* 5, 854. Ignēs proclūdunt ignem, *Id.* 2, 1114. (3) Proclūdā hinc multos dolos, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 20.

Proclūdor, i, pass. (1) *To be beat, stamped, &c.* (2) *Met. To be invented, or produced.* (1) *Vid. Proclūdo.* (2) Nec nova vivendo proclūditur ulla voluptas, *Lucr.* 3, 1094.

Procul, adv. [qu. porrò ab oculis, *Serv. rect. à procello proculi, unde fort. procilis, hinc procul, ut à facio facilis facul, à similis simul*] (1) *Far, far off, aloof, far from, a great way off.* (2) *Also near.* (1) & Non procul, sed hic, *Cic.* & An procul, an coram, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 36. § Procul hoste, *Liv. patriā, Cic. Fam.* 7, 6. mari, *Liv.* 38, 16. à patriā, *Virg. muros, Liv. conf. Flor.* 2, 6, 50. * Procul est, ut credere possis, *it is far from credible, Lucret.* 4, 854. Procul errare, *to be much in the wrong, Sall. B. Jug.* (2) Serta procul tantum capiti delapsa jacebant, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 16. Est procul in pelago saxum, *Id. Aen.* 5, 124. § *Gloss. vet.* Procul ἔγγυς, καὶ μακρὰν, καὶ πρόωθεν. Procul dubio, *Flor.* 2, 6, 50. & *Suet. Ner.* 3. = Sine dubio, *Cic.*

Proculcatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A trampling in.* (2) *Met. A treading under foot, a trampling.* (1) Aquam obturbare proculcatione, *Plin.* 8, 26. (2) = Regno parata ruina & proculcatio, *Sen. de Tranq. An.* 11.

Proculcātus, a, um, part. *Trampled on.* Proculcatas ranas obteret duro pede, *Phaedr.* 1, 30, 10.

Proculco, āre, act. [ex pro, & calco] (1) *To tread down, or trample upon.* (2) *Met. To condemn, or despise.* (1) Pedibus virum proculcat equinis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 374. Qui tot proculcavimus nives, *Curt.* 6, 3, 16. Ne semina proculcare cogantur, *Col.* (2) = Qui fata proculcavit, ac vitae bona projecit, *Sen. Theb.* 193.

Proculcor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be trodden, or trampled on.* Dum à pedibus legumina proculcantur, *Col.* 2, 20.

|| Proculdubio, adv. *Without doubt, undoubtedly,* *Suet. Ner.* 3. *sed divisè procul dubio, i. e. à dubio.* † Sine dubio, *Cic.*

† Proclūlus, i, m. [à procul] *One born, when his father is a great way off, or very old.* Sunt qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus senibus, qu. procul progressis aetate nati sunt, *Fest.*

Procumbens, tis, part. (1) *Bending downwards.* (2) *Falling down.* (1) Taxi procumbentes, *Luc.* 3, 419. (2) Fluens procumbensque respublica, *Paterc.* 2, 16.

Procumbo ēre, ubui, ūtum, n. (1) *To lie down flat, to lie along.* (2) *To lean, or rest himself upon.* (3) *To be lodged as corn is.* (4) *To fall in battle, to be slain.* (5) *To hang, or bend down towards the ground.* (6) *To tumble, or fall down.* (7) *To sink.* (8) *To ply the oar.* (1) Fessus viā procubuisse dicitur, *Liv.* 1. In terram toto procumbere vultu, *Ov. Met.* 14, 281. Terrae procumbere, *Id. Met.* 1, 375. humi, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 481. (2) Procumbere ad arborem, *Plin.* 8, 21. (3) Procubuerant frumenta imbribus, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 42. (4) Quinque minus celebres nostrā procubuerē manu, *Ov. Met.* 13, 262. *Met.* Res postquam procubuerē meae, *were ruined, Ov. Trist.* 3, 4, 2. (5) *Plin.* 16, 65. (6) Tecta super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, *Quint.* 2, 16. & *C. Met.* Domus lapsa in domini procubuit caput, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 10. (7) Fortē quodam loco malē densatus agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, *Liv.* (8) Olli certamine summo procumbunt, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 198.

Proclūrandus, a, um, part. *To be expiated, or purged by sacrifice.* In monstis interpretandis ac procurandis, in haruspicum disciplinā, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 2. Sacra procuranda, *Nep. Them.* 2.

Proclūrans, tis, part. (1) *Procuring, providing.* (2) *Looking to, or dressing.* (3) *Atoning, expiating.* (1) Stabulis procurans otia pastor, *Sil.* 6, 330. (2) *Apul. Met.* 9. p. 301. (3) *Vid. Proclūdo.*

Proclūratio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *The administration and doing of a thing, an office, or charge.* (2) *The atoning, or appeasing of the gods by sacrifice.* (3) *The protectorate, or protectorship in the prince's nonage.* (1) Negotii procuratio, *Cic. pro Sext.* 30. & Reipub. non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis constrictum tenebat, *Id. Acad.* 1, 3. Sunt qui nullam habere censent rerum humanarum procuracionem Deos, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2. (2) Scriptum à multis est, quum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue plenā procuratio fieret, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 45. (3) Amici ejus qui propter aetatem ejus in procuracione erant regni, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 104.

Proclūratiuncula, ae, f. dim. *A procurement,* *Sen. Ep.* 31.

Proclūrator, ōris, m. verb. (1) *A proclūtor, a proxy, a factor, a solicitor, one that seeth to another man's affairs, or he that hath the charge of a thing committed to him.* (2) *A bailiff, or steward, one that is set over any affair.* (3) *A governour of a country under any prince.* (4) *A lord protector, or governour in the nonage of a young prince.* (1) = Legitimē procurator dicitur, qui alieni negotii aliquid gerit, alieno praepositus negotio, penē dominus, & alieni juris vicarius, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 20. & Nihil interest utrum per procuratores agas, an per te ipsum, *Id. Att.* 4, 15. (2) Procurator villaticus, *Col. apum, Id. aviarii, Varr.* Procurator fisci, *an officer like our barons of the exchequer, Suet. Claud.* 12. Procuratores, *undertakers of funerals, Id. Vesp.* 19. *of triumphs, Id. Cal.* 47. (3) Pothinus procurator regni in parte Caesaris, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 112. & Scribitur

bitur tetrarchis, praefectis, & procuratoribus, ut Corbuloni pareant, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 25. (4) *Vid.* Caes. B. C. 3, 104.

|| Procuratorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a procurator, or like officer.* Procuratorium nomen, *Ulp.*

Procuratrix, icis. f. verb. *A mistress, a governess.* *Met.* = Sapiencia totius hominis custos & procuratrix, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 7.

Procurro, are. act. [pro aliquo curo] primâ syllabâ ancipiti. (1) *To do, or solicit another man's business, to see to the affairs of another man.* (2) *To govern, or manage.* (3) *Simply to take care of, to see to.* (4) *To cure, to heal.* (5) *To atone, to expiate, to avert the ill omen of.* (1) Is procurat rationes negotiâque Dionysii nostri, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. (2) Procurare provinciam, *Plin.* (3) Corpora procurate viri, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 158. (4) Procuravi ocimoque & urticâ, *Catull.* 42, 15. *ubi al. recuravi.* (5) Illi sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 12. Portenta procurare, *Cic.*

Procuror, ari, âtus. pass. *To be expiated, or purged by sacrifice, &c.* Haec prodigia hostiis majoribus procurata sunt, *Liv. Vid. Procuro.*

Procurrent, tis. part. (1) *Running, or lying out at length.* (2) *Running forth before the rest.* (1) Procurrentes ab urbe trepidos intra moenia compulit, *Liv.* 44, 10. (2) Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 204. Ad libidinem militum forte procurrentium, *Liv.* 25, 21.

Procurro, ere, ri, sum. (1) *To run forth, or abroad.* (2) *To run, or lie out in length.* (3) *To sally out on the charge.* (4) *To pass over.* (1) Matres familiâs in publicum procurrunt, *Liv.* 34, 2. Si ferocius procucurrissent, *Id.* 25, 11. conf. *Sil.* 9, 419. (2) Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrat in aequor, *Just.* 4, 419. (3) Caes. B. C. 3, 93. (4) Vitae spatium procurrere, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 4, 33.

Procurfians, tis. part. *Running out, or sallying forth,* *Liv.*

Procurfatio, ônis. f. verb. *A running out to skirmish, a sallying.* Procurfationes inter murum & vallum fiebant, *Liv.* 5, 19.

Procurfâtores, m. *Fore-runners in battle, light horsemen,* *Liv.* 42, 64.

Procurfatur, imperf. *They sally out.* Ibi per dies aliquot quum ab stationibus procurfaretur, *Liv.* 27, 2.

Procurfio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *A digression.* (2) *A running, or lying out in length.* (1) *Quint.* 4, 3. (2) *Quint.* 11, 3.

Procurfio, are. freq. *To run out often, to skirmish, or fight, to make sallies.* Procurfare à stationibus, *Liv.* 27, 2. procurfat, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 852.

Procurfor, ôris. m. verb. *A runner out, or forth,* *Lit. ex Sal.*

Procurfus, us, m. (1) *A sally.* (2) *A career, a gallop.* (3) *A lying out in length.* (4) *A fetching of a veer in leaping; Met. an advance.* (1) = Tumultuario praelio, ac procurfu magis militum, quàm ex praeparato, aut jussu imperatorum orto, *Liv.* 22, 41. (2) Magno fremitu procurfûque agebat viros, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 25. (3) Procurfus angulosus, *Plin.* 5, 11. (4) = Initia procurfûque virtutibus patefecimus, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 1. interp. *Bud.*

Procurvus, a, um. adj. *Very crooked,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 421.

† Procum patritium, ant. *pro procerem, i. e. principem,* *Fest.*

Procus, i. m. [à procando, i. e. poscendo, *Fest.*] *A waer, or suiter to have a woman in marriage.* Proci ignoti, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 96. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa proci, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 88.

* Procyon, ônis. m. [*προκύων*, antecanis dict. quod canis ortum praevertebat, *Cic. ex. met.* ante, & *κύων*, canis.] *A star going before the dog-star.* Procyon oritur Idibus Jul. Canicula, i. e. Sirius VII. Cal. Aug. Col. 11, 2.

Prodeambulo, are. n. *To walk forth, or abroad,* *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 4.

Prodēgeris, perdideris, consumpseris, *Fest. Vid. Prodigio, n. 2.*

Prodendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be nominated, or put up.* (2) *To be betrayed.* (3) *To be handed down, to be transmitted.* (1) Iter eo die fuit Miloni Lanuvii ad flaminem prodendum, *Cic. pro Milon.* 10. *vid. Prodo.* (2) Non castris metuens, sed ne prodendae urbis occasionem nimis multis in eam imminentibus daret, *Liv.* 23, 16. (3) Gloria prodenda liberis nostris, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 35.

Prodens, tis. part. *Betraying.* Erigyus arcana mea & secreta, te prodente, cognovit, *Curt.* 7, 30. conf. *Sil.* 6, 384.

Prodeo, ire, ivi vel ii, itum. n. [ex pro, & eo, d. interferto] *To go, or come forth, to go out of doors, to come abroad, to march forth, to go, or come out.* § Prodire utero matris, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 33. in funus, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 88. ex portu, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 7. ad aliquem, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 7, 12. obviam alicui, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 65.

Prodico, ere, xi, etum. (1) *To fix, or appoint.* (2) *To prolong, to adjourn.* (1) Tribunus ei diem prodixit, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Adeo obstupescit plebem, ut diem ipsi suâ voluntate prodicerent, *Liv.* 2, 61.

Prodico, pass. *To be adjourned, or prorogued.* Sibi placere accipi eam causam, diemque à collegis prodici, *Liv. interpr. Fest.*

Prodictator, ôris. m. *One who supplied the dictator's place upon extraordinary occasions.* Populus prodictatorem elegit, *Q. Fabium Maximum,* *Liv.* 22, 8.

Prodictus, a, um. part. (1) *Peremptorily fixed, or the appointed day of appearance in law.* (2) *Adjourned, put off.* (1)

Nô, nisi predictâ die, quis accusetur, *Cic. pro Demo.* 17. (2) Orationibus in noctem perductis predicta dies est, *Liv.* 38, 51. Cum predicta dies veniret, *Id.* 2, 61.

Prodigae hostiae, à veteribus dicebantur, quae totae consumebantur igne, unde homines luxuriosi prodigi dicti sunt, *Fest.*

|| Prodigalitas, atis. f. *Prodigality.* † Profusio, effusio, *Cic.* Prodigaliter. adv. *Prodigally,* *Col. ap. Litt.* sed non inveni.

Prodigè. adv. *Wastefully, lavishly, unthrifly.* Prodigè vivere, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 6.

Prodigendus, a, um. part. *To be driven forth,* *Varr.*

Prodigentia, ae. f. *Wastefulness, riot, unthriftiness, lavishing,* *Tac.* 13, 1, 4. Prodigentia opum, *Id.* 6, 14, 1.

Prodigialis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to prodigies.* Jovi prodigiali comprecari, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 107. Prodigiale rubens cometes, *Glaud. de Rapt. Prof.* 1, 232.

Prodigialiter. adv. *Strangely, wonderfully,* *Col.* 3, 3. *vid. & Hor. A. P.* 29.

† Prodigiator, ôris. m. *A soothsayer who foretelleth the events of prodigies, or strange signs.* † Prodigiatores, haruspices, prodigiorum interpretes, *Fest.*

Prodigiôsè. adv. *Monstrously, strangely,* *Plin.* 11, 80.

Prodigiôsus, a, um. adj. *Prodigious, contrary to the common course of nature, monstrous, marvellous.* Prodigiôs solis defectus, *Plin.* 2, 30. partus, *Id.* 10, 83. corpora, *Quint. mendacia,* *Ov. Amor.* 3, 6, 17. Fides prodigiôs, *mighty great,* *Juv.* 13, 62.

† Prodigitas, âtis. f. *Lavishness, wastefulness, prodigality,* *Lucil.* † Profusio.

Prodigium. ii. n. [à praedicendo, *Cic. qu. prodicium; vel à prodigo, i. e. porro ago*] *A thing monstrous and unnatural, a prodigy.* Haec non mirabilia sunt, sed prodigii simile est, quod dicam, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 4. *Met. de homine, = A. P.* Clodio fatali portento prodigiôque reip. *Id. in Pison.* 4.

Prodigo, ere, egi. act. [ex pro, i. e. porro, & ago, procul ago] (1) *To drive forth.* (2) *To lash out, or lavish, to squander away.* (1) Admissuras cum faciunt, prodigunt in lutosos limites, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. de suibus. (2) Fecit die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, nisi peperceris, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 9, 10.

Prodigor, i. pass. *To be lavished away.* Pecunia prodigitur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 52, 1.

Prodigus, a, um. [à prodigendo] (1) *Prodigal, lavish, unthrifty, wasteful, riotous.* (2) *Liberal, free, bountiful.* (3) *Excessive, immoderate.* (1) Duo genera sunt largorum, quorum alteri prodigi dicuntur, alteri liberales, *Cic. Off.* 2, 16. Prodigia rerum luxuries, *Lucan.* 4, 373. (2) Prodigia tellus alimenta suggerit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 81. (3) = In honoribus decernendis nimis & tanquam prodigus, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15.

† Prodispero, are. Prodisperare alvum, *to give one a looseness,* *ap. Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 31. leg. *pro solvere, ciere, movere, &c.*

Proditio, ônis. f. verb. (1) *A discovery.* (2) *Disloyalty, treachery.* (3) *A prolonging.* (1) Arcanorum proditio, *Plin.* 7, 46. (2) = Multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditionem notabis, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (3) Te prodidisse diem militibus, cum proditionem non haberent, *Cato.*

Proditor, ôris. m. verb. (1) *A traitor, a betrayer.* (2) *A discoverer.* (1) Ea dixit de conservatoribus patriae, quae dici deberent de proditoribus, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 3. Proditor aut desertor salutis meae, *Id. post. Reddit.* 4. (2) Rifus proditor puellae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 21.

Proditrix, icis. f. *She that telleth, or bewrayeth,* *Prud. Peri Steph.* 1, 11.

Proditur, imperf. *They come.* Ecce non proditur revertenti? *Cic. pro Muraen.*

Proditur, & proditum est. imperf. *It is reported, given out, or set down in writing.* Proditum est memoriae, *Cic. de Clat. Orat.* 1.

Proditurus, a, um. part. *About to betray.* Postulat, ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducêsque non deserturos, neque prodituros, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 76. His veniam belli pollicetur, jurejurando adactis responsum nemini prodituros, *Just.* 8, 4.

Proditus, a, um. part. (1) *Betrayed, discovered, defied, uttered, declared.* (2) *Deceived.* (3) *Written, recorded.* (4) *Cast out.* (1) Proditâ die, quâ die iudicium sit futurum, *Cic. pro Demo.* 17. (2) = Ego proditus, inductus, conjectus in fraudem, *Cic. Att.* 3, 55. (3) *Cic. Memoria proditum, delivered down by tradition,* *Caes. B. G.* 5, 12. (4) Extra prodita corpus imbecilla toras anima, *Lucr.* 3, 602. partem in eandem, *pushed the same way,* *Id.* 6, 562.

Prodius, [à prodeundo, qu. porro eundo] Prodius ant. pro interius, longius, nearer, *Non. ex Varr.*

Prodo, ere, didi, itum. [ex pro vel porro, & do, i. e. propago, *Diomed.*] (1) *To deduce, derive, or draw down.* (2) *To prolong, delay, or put off.* (3) *To transmit by writing, or tradition.* (4) *To acquaint, disclose, or own.* (5) *To declare, or pronounce publickly.* (6) *To yield, or surrender up.* (7) *To betray.* (8) *To deceive and forsake.* (1) Genus alto à sanguine Teucri prodere, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 231. (2) Ut aliquot dies nuptiis prodât, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 13. (3) Sacra sanctissimè colligerunt, & posteris suis prodiderunt, *Cic. pro Mil.* 30. (4) = Tibi nos prodimus, ac confitemur cistellulam habere, *Plaut. Cist.* 4, 2, 76. (5) Nos finè suffragio populi interregem prodamus,

damus, *Liv.* 5, 31. (6) Antequam arcem proderent hostibus, *Sall.* (7) Hunc non solum in periculis non defendit, sed etiam prodidit, *Nep. in Phoc.* 2. (8) Amici mei partim me deseruerunt, partim prodiderunt, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3. (9) Eho! an non alemus puerum? prodemus, quaelo, potius? *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 50. Conjugium prodere, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 431.

Prodor, i, itus sum. pass. (1) To be betrayed, or given up. (2) To be discovered, or made known. (3) To be deserted, or abandoned. (4) To be transmitted by writing, tradition, &c. (5) To be nominated, or publickly declared. (1) Hosti proditur imperium vestrum, *Sal.* (2) Uteri manifesto tumore proditur, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 172. (3) Unius ob iram prodimur, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 256. Qui causam veteranorum prodi volunt, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 7. (4) Sacra familiis prodentur, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 19. (5) Interregem prodi patricio necesse est, *Cic. pro Dom.* 14.

Prodōceo, ēre, ui, ctum. act. To teach openly. Haec Janus summus ad inum prodocet, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 55. Hoc uno loco reper. & vel hic al. alit. legunt.

* Prodrōmus, i. m. [πρόδρομος, à πρό, ante, & δρόμος, cursus] (1) A forerunner, an harbinger, a preparer of the way. (2) Also a sort of figs. (3) Also wind that bloweth eight days before the rising of the dog-star. (1) Pompeiani prodromi, *Cic. Att.* 1, 9. (2) *Plin.* 16, 49. (3) *Col.* 11, 2. & *Plin.* 18, 68.

Prodūcendus, a, um. part. (1) To be drawn, or brought forward. (2) To be advanced. (3) To be lengthened. (1) Captivos ad murum producendos curaverat, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 81. Unus testis est producendos, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 14. (2) Quid est quod dubitamus quin per eisdem gradus producendus sit, per quos frater ejus productus fuit? *Suet. Claud.* 4. Vid. Produco, n. 13. (3) Jam reprimendum potius quam producendum puto esse volumen, *Varr.*

Prodūcens, tis. part. Producing, leading out, conducting. Producentibus eam verecunde reluctans, *Curt.* 6, 4. Nisi aliquo consulari producente, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 14.

Prodūco, ēre, xi, ctum. (1) To stretch out. (2) To produce, or bring out. (3) To continue, or draw out in length. (4) To defer, or put off, to delay. (5) To lead out to battle. (6) To accompany, to go part of the way. (7) To beget, or bear children. (8) To educate, breed, or bring up. (9) To follow, as at a funeral. (10) To prostitute. (11) To draw forward. (12) Met. To cajole, or delude. (13) To promote, to advance, or dignify. (14) To carry to market. (1) Dentibus antiquas solitus producere pelles, *Mart.* 9, 74. (2) Testes rerum producere, *Cic. Verr.* 5. vid. & Produendus, n. 1. (3) Sermone in multam noctem producere, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. (4) Optimum duxerunt rem in hyemen producere, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 30. (5) Antonius in aciem suas copias produxit, *Galba Cic. Fam.* 10, 30. (6) Satin' scin' ibi esse? *SY.* Oh! quem ego produxi? *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 3, 48. (7) Seni animam extinguērem, qui illud produxit scelus, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 2, 16. Partus reculant Latiae producere matres, *Sil.* 1, 112. (8) Audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 40. (9) Nec tua funera, mater, produxi, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 487. (10) Utile porro filiulam turpi vetulae producere turpem, *Juv.* 6, 240. (11) Bos, qui procurrentem retrahat, & cunctantem producat, *Col.* 6, 2. (12) = Nisi me lactantes amantem, & vanā spe produceres, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 24. (13) Nisi illum magnitudo patris non produceret, sed abjiceret, *Sen. vid. Produendus, n. 2.* (14) Omnes servos & ancillas produxi, & vendidi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 92.

Prodūcor, i, ctus sum. pass. (1) To be brought out. (2) To be brought forward. (3) To be advanced. (4) To be bred, educated, or formed. (5) To be prostituted. (1) Ubi sunt isti, quos iussi produci foras? *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 2. (2) Multa curā producuntur sata ad segetem, *Sen. de Ben.* 2, 11. (3) Vid. Produendus, n. 2. (4) Nihil ab hoc pravum, aut perversum produci posse putant, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 9. (5) Vid. Produco, n. 10.

Productē. adv. ius, comp. At length. In his productē dicitur, in caeteris breviter, *Cic. Orat.* 48. = Syllaba productus pronunciata latiusque, *Gell.* 4, 17.

Productilis, le. That which is made out at length by beating, *Gloss. vet.* + Ductilis, *Plin.*

Productio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A lengthning, a prolonging, or delaying. (2) A pronouncing long. (3) The lengthning a word, either by preposition, or termination. (1) Opportunitas non fit major productione temporis, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 14. (2) Contractione brevius, productione longius, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 50. (3) = Productio verbi, *Cic. Top.* 8. pro quā Grammatici incrementum vel incrementum dicunt.

+ Productor, ōris. m. verb. A bawd, a pimp, or pander, a procurer, *Vet. Gloss.* + Leno, *Class.*

Producturus, a, um. part. About to produce. Brevi producturus alios, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 23.

Productus, a, um. part. & adj. iof, comp. simus, sup. (1) Brought forth. (2) Persuaded, induced. (3) Prolonged, drawn out at length. (4) Forwarded. (5) Advanced, prompted. (6) Brought up, educated. (7) Prostituted. (8) Long, of a good length. (1) In concionem productus, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 6. (2) Nullā sponione ad hoc productus, *Plin.* 9, 59. (3) = Dolores longinquitate producti vehementius torquent, *Cic. Tusc.*

5, 40. = Syllaba producta atque longa, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 47. (4) Productus studio, & viribus, ultro facili procurras, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 47. (5) Ad magna & honorata ministeria illius maximē suffragatione producti, *Cic. Id. videndus de Fin.* 3, 16. vid. & producendus. (6) Epicure noster, ex harā producte, non ex scholā, *Cic. in Pison.* 16. Hic ritē productus est patri, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 53. (7) Puella satis bella producta est, *Petron.* 25. (8) = Satus canis longior productiorque magis habilis est, quam brevis, aut etiam quadratus, *Col.* 8, 12. Ultimum & productissimum vitis flagellum, *Id.* 3, 10.

+ Produx, ūcis. *Tert.* ut tradux. + Id. quod producitur.

Proebia, ōrum. n. pl. [à prohibendo, quod mala prohibeant, *Fest.*] Remedies against mischiefs to come, *Varr. Vid. Praebia.*

+ Proelium. ant. & ap. *Plaut. proilium. A skirmish. Rect.* praelium, q. v.

Proetium. dict. quod Proeti filiae hāc radice ab infantiā liberabantur, *black hellebore, bears-foot, Jun.*

Profanans, tis. part. Profaning. Sacra profanantem vaticinii potentiam fregi, *Tac. Orat.* 12, 3.

Profanatio, ōnis. f. verb. Profanation, the unhallowing any thing that was sacred, *Plin.* 16, 3. Sed meliores libri non agnoscunt.

Profanatus, a, um. part. Profaned, unhollowed. Profanatas inspectare terras, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 2. Profanatis omnibus, *Liv.* 3, 19.

Profāno, āre. act. [profanum facio] (1) To profane, to turn holy things to a common use, to unhallow, to pollute. (2) Met. To expose, to discover. (3) To publish, or divulge. (1) *Liv.* 31, 44. Tangendo sacra profanas, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 129. (2) Feminae pudorem profanant, *Curt.* 5, 1, 38. (3) *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 152.

Profānum, i. n. A place before, joining to a temple, *Litt. ex Varr.*

Profānus, a, um. [ex pro, & fanum, i. e. procul à fano, *Diom.* al. quod ante fanum, i. e. conjunctum fano, *Varr.*] (1) Profane, ungodly, irreligious, wicked, &c. (2) Not consecrated, unhallowed. (3) Common, ordinary, vulgar. (4) Not initiated in the holy rites, not cleansed, or purged by sacrifice. (1) Monet arcanis oculos removere profanos, *Ov. Met.* 6, 256. Profana mens, *Id. ibid.* 2, 833. Profanus princeps, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 2. de Ner. (2) Sacrum, profanum, publicum, privatum habent, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 8. Milia erat flammae flamma profana pia, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 440. Loca sacra & religiosa profana habere, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 5. Profana verba, unlucky, ominous, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 70. (3) Tegmina profana, & usu polluta, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 57, 6. (4) Procul, & procul este, profani, conclamat vates, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 258.

Profāris, tur, tus, ri. [ab inuf. profor] To speak out. Dido vultum demissa profatur, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 564. Mente laetā profatur, *Sil.* 3, 673.

Profātum, i. n. [à profari] A general proposition, or rule in any science, or art, an axiom, a principle, or maxim, *Gell.* 16, 8. ex *Varr.*

Profātus, a, um. part. Said, spoken. Quamquam sunt à me multa profata, multa tamen restant, *Lucr.* 6, 80.

Profātus, ūs. m. The act of speaking, a speaking out aloud. Effraeno nimbo aequare profatu, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 103. vid. & *Gell.* 18, 11. R. occ.

Profectio, ōnis. f. verb. A voyage, a departing, a going forth, a journey. Exponam vobis breviter consilium & profectio- nis & reversionis meae, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. Si haec profectio est, non fuga, *Liv.* 2, 38.

Profectitius, a, um. part. Allowed, or given by parents to their children. Dos profectitia, *Ulp.*

Profectō. adv. [al. profecto, i. e. cum profectu & sinē frustratione] (1) Effectually, really. (2) Indeed, truly, doubtless, surely, certainly. (1) Id te orare iusserat profecto ut faceres, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 56. (2) Non est ita, iudices, non est profecto, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 22.

Profecturus, a, um. part. [à proficio] That will profit, or do good. Non profecturis littora bubus aras, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 116.

Profectus, a, um. part. [à proficiscor] (1) That is gone, or departed, that hath set forward on his journey, or voyage. (2) Proceeding. (3) Come of, sprung from. (1) Ex Asia Romam versus profectus, *Cic. Classe Chersonesum profectus, Nep. Milt.* 1. (2) = Nervi, sicut venae, & arteriae, à corde tractae & profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. (3) *Nep. Con.* 3.

Profectus, a, um. part. [à proficior] Profited, advantaged. Satis & ad laudem & ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 19.

Profectus, ūs. m. [verb. à proficio] (1) Profit, advantage, increase. (2) Progress. (3) Sufficiency. (1) = Minimum usus, minimumque profectus ars medentis habet, *Tac. in Orat.* 41, 4. (2) Ab illo profectu viribus datis tantum valuit, ut, &c. *Liv.* (3) Firmiores in literis profectus alit aemulatio, *Quint. Inst.* 1, 2. Sinē profectu, in vain, to no purpose, *Ov. Met.* 9, 50.

Proferendus, a, um. part. (1) To be brought forth. (2) To be told abroad, to be made public. (3) To be carried on, or managed. (1) Findendi scapi, & in solem proferendi, *Col.* 9, 13. (2) Nihil geratur, quod foras proferendum sit, *Cic.*

pro *Coel.* 23. \propto Custodiendae & proferendae orationis arbitrium sit tuum, *Id. Att.* 15, 13. (3) Quo quaeque ordine probatio proferenda sit, *Quint. Inst.* 6, 4.

Profero, ferre, tūli, lātum. act. (1) *To set forward, to thrust, or hold out.* (2) *To produce, or bring in.* (3) *To bring, or take out.* (4) *To shew, or manifest.* (5) *To confer, or bestow.* (6) *To utter, or pronounce.* (7) *To tell, publish, or make known.* (8) *To enlarge, extend, or draw out.* (9) *To defer, put off, or prolong.* (10) *To alledge, cite, or quote.* (1) ¶ Unde pedem proferre pudor vetat, *to advance*, *Hor. A. P.* 135. Ne linguam in tussiendo proferat, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 50. Caput proferre, *Qu. Met.* 6, 372. (2) In dicendo excellentes vix paucos proferre possumus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. Proferam testes, proferam legatos, *Id. pro C. Balb.* 18. (3) Pateram profero foras, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 138. \propto Telum, quod latebat, protulit, *Nep. Datam.* 11. (4) Haerere animo tuo gaudium, quod tunc oculis protulisti, *Plin. Paneg.* 85. (5) Habent unum aut promerendi, aut proferendi beneficii locum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 34. (6) Sive meditata, sive subita proferret, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16, 2. (7) Si quid est peccatum à nobis, profer, *Ter. Hec.* 2, 2, 11. = Judicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, *Cic. pro Mil.* 37. = Commemorabo, & in medium proferam, *Id. Verr.* 4, 52. = Aperire & proferre, *Id. Acad.* 4. ¶ Proferre se, *to exert, or make himself known*, *Sen. Epist.* 52. (8) Totā nocte munitiones proferunt, *Caes.* = Sapiencia jubet proferre opus amplificare divitias, *Cic.* ¶ Proferre gradum, *to make haste*, *Plaut. Menaech.* (9) Saltē aliquot dies profer, dum proficiscar aliqd, ne videam, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 29. Vicit sententia, quae diem non proferebat, *Liv.* 41, 1. (10) Postulabit ut legem, quā lege fecerit, proferat, *Cic. de Inv.* 2. Fabricios auctores proferre, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 71.

Proferor, ferri, pass. (1) *To be carried forward, to be advanced.* (2) *To be spoken, or declared publicly.* (3) *To be produced.* (1) In tantum munitiones proferuntur, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1. (2) Vis aliquid à nobis politius, perfectiusque proferri? *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 2. (3) Aëris in teneras possint proferrier auras, *Lucr.* 1, 208. *de caet. vid.* Profero.

Professio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Open confession, or acknowledgement, a public owning, or registering.* (2) *Open reading, or professing.* (3) *A profession, or calling.* (4) *A faculty, or habit.* (5) *A promise, a purposed, or designed undertaking.* (1) = Jugerum subscriptio, & professio, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 47. *vid. & eund.* *Fam.* 16, 23, 1. Meretricum professio apud aedilem, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 85, 2. (2) *Quint.* 2, 1. (3) \propto Magicae artis magis professione quam scientia celebrer, *Curt.* 7, 4, 8. (4) *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 6. (5) Nos memores professionis, universam imaginem principatus ejus oculis animisque subjecimus, *Vell. Patere.* 2, 89. *vid. praecedentia, & seq.*

Professor, ōris. m. verb. [*à profiteor*] *A professor, a public reader in the schools*, *Suet. de Ill. Gramm.* 9. = Disciplinae doctor, *Cic. artium liberalium magister*, *Id.*

Professōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a professor, or public reader.* *Lingua professoria*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 14, 5.

Professus, a, um. part. (1) *Act. That hath professed, and told openly.* (2) *That hath professed, promised, or pretended.* (3) *Pass. Manifested, confessed, avowed.* (1) *Vid.* *Profiteor.* (2) *Professus grandia turget*, *Hor. A. P.* 27. (3) *Famam culpa professa facit*, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 14, 6. ¶ *Ex professo, avowedly*, *Val. Max.* 4, 1, 8.

Profestus, a, um. [*qu. procul à festo*] (1) *Not holy, a common work day.* (2) *A vigil, an holiday even.* (1) \propto Festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere licet, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 10. \propto Feriatus, *Plin. sacer*, *Hor.* (2) *Hor. ap. Litt.*

Proficiens, tis. part. *Doing much good, helping.* Verba non proficientia, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 13.

Proficio, ēre, ēci, etum. [*ex pro, & facio*] (1) *To profit, to advantage, to do good, to prevail, or help much in a thing.* (2) *To be good, wholesome, or medicinal.* (3) *To proceed, or go forward.* (1) Mihi minus proficio, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9. = Res ubi plurimum proficere & valere possunt, collocari debent, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 37. Ad ferendum dolorem proficit, *Id.* (2) Haematites proficit in oculorum lacrymis, *Plin.* 36, 37. ad Cacoëthe hoedi, *Id.* 18, 74. contra scabritias genarum, *Id.* 31, 47. (3) Proficit ad bonitatem, *Plin.* 33, 19.

Proficiscens, tis. part. *Going to, or departing from.* Arpinum proficiscens hanc epistolam exaravi, *Cic. Att.* 15, 1. Proficiscentem valetudinis causā in Campaniam prosequi, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 4.

† Proficisco, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 19. *Obsol. pro*

Proficiscor, i, ectus sum. dep. [*porro iter facio, à proficio*] (1) *To come, or go, to depart, to take a journey, or voyage a little, or great way.* (2) *To march.* (3) *To sail as a ship.* (4) *To go on in a speech, &c.* (5) *To arise, flow, or spring from.* (1) Quid causae est, quin hinc in pistrinum rectā proficiscar viā? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 21. \propto Etsi poteram remanere, proficiscor tamen hinc, *Cic. Att.* 13, 26. § Te ajunt proficisci Cyprum, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 16. § Ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, *Prop.* 3, 21, 1. § de Formiano, *Cic. ex hoc loco*, *Id.* in exilium, *Id.* navi, *Id.* obviam, *to meet*, *Id.* (2) In Perlas proficisci, & regem adoriri, *Nep. Ages.* 4. (3) Salvius Ostiam vesperi navi profectus erat, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 2. (4) Nunc proficiscamur ad reliqua, *Cic. Verr.* 5. (5) Pytha-

gorei ex numeris proficisci volunt omnia, *Cic. Acad.* 4. Proficisci à parente non potuerunt plura, *Nep. Att.* 9.

Proficitur, imperf. *Much good is done.* Quod scribis eloquentiā nostrā aliquid profici posse, nonnihil, ut in tantis malis, profectum est, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 2. Cum consilio profici nihil posset, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 21.

Profundo, ēre, idi, flum. act. *To break up, or tear, to cleave*, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 512. *Sed al. exempl. leg.* profingunt.

Profitendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be owned, or professed.* (2) *To be promised.* (1) Tardiores ad sententiam profitendam, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. (2) Tanta, tamque multa profitenda non censeo, *Cic. de Orat.* 1.

Profitemens, tis. part. *Professing, declaring*, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15. *Liv.* 45, 14.

Profiteor, eri, fessus. dep. [*ex pro, & fateor, publicè fateor*] (1) *To declare openly, freely to acknowledge, to own.* (2) *To profess, to shew openly.* (3) *To promise, to offer.* (4) *To profess, to be a professor.* (5) *To give in an account of lands, or goods, so as to have them recorded, or registred.* (6) *To list for a soldier.* (1) \propto Quod ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed proferri videatur, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 9. = prae se ferre, *Id. pro Rabir.* 5. (2) Quis agit hoc, aut quis profitetur? inquam, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 20. (3) = Profiteor & polliceor tibi singulare meum studium, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 8. (4) \propto Impudentiae est profiteri, quod non possis implere, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 18. \propto Profiteri & non posse satisfacere, *Id. pro Planc.* 25. Profiteri philosophiam, *Cic. in Pison.* 29. *Absol.* Quum omnes, qui profitentur, audiero, quid de quoque sentiam, scribam, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 18, 3. (5) Ut apud decemviros, quantum habeat praedae, manubiarum, auri coronarii, profiteatur, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 22. (6) Ubi quis dixit se ducem fore, qui sequi velint, profiteantur, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 22.

Proflans, tis. part. *Breathing, bubbling, or casting out.* Sanguineos proflans pectore rivos, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 266.

Proflatus, ūs. m. verb. *A breeze, a blast, a puff*, *Col.* 5, 9.

Proflatus, a, um. part. (1) *Melted.* (2) *Snuffed, or blowed.* (1) Massa proflata, *Plin.* 34, 20. (2) Proflatis naribus, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 218.

Profligandus, a, um. part. *To be routed*, *Sil.* 11, 400.

Profligator, ōris. m. verb. *A spendthrift, or he that squandereth all away.* = \propto Habebatur non ganeo, & profligator, ut plerique sua haurientium, sed erudito luxu, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18.

Profligatus, a, um. part. *issimus, sup.* (1) *Cast down.* (2) *Put to flight, ruined.* (3) *Far advanced, near being finished.* (4) *Profligate, debauched.* (1) = Moerore profligatus & afflictus, *Cic. in Catil.* 2, 1. (2) Profligatis equitibus, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 13. (3) \propto Primo commissum bellum, secundo profligatum, tertio verò confectum est, *Flor.* 2, 15, 2. = \propto Profligato bello ac penè sublato, renovatum bellum gerere conamur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 30. *Met.* = Profligata jam haec, & penè ad exitum deducta est quaestio, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 6. (4) Nunquam in hos profligatorum hominum impetus me objecissem, *Cic. pro Arch. Poeta.* 6. = Profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus, *Id. in Verr.* 3, 26. \propto Iniquissima igitur est Gellii censura l. 15, 5. recte hanc notionem sic exprimi oportere negantis, cum elegantissimus quisque scriptor ita protulerat, frustraue Tullium Ciceroni committere laborat.

Profligo, āre. act. [*ex pro, & figo, mutata conjug.*] (1) *To rout, or put to flight, to ruin, or undo.* (2) *Also to dispatch, or bring towards an end.* (1) An poenitet vos, quod classem hostium adveniēns primo impetu profligaverim? *Caes. B. G.* 2, 32. \propto Decuit deos ipsos sine humana ope committere, ac profligare bellum; nos autem commissum ac profligatum conficere, *Liv.* 21, 40. (2) Profligaverat bellum Judaicum Vespasianus oppugnatione Hierosolymarum reliqua, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 4.

† Profligo, ēre. [*i. e. multum certo*] *Cal. ex Col.* sed non inveni.

Profluo, āre. act. (1) *To blow, or breathe out, to puff.* (2) *Also to melt as metal.* (1) Toto proflabat pectore somnum, *he snored*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 326. Proflare flammās, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 571. Tartaream noctem, *Id.* 6, 435. (2) *Plin.* 34, 20.

Proflor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be melted*, *Plin.* 34, 20.

Profluens, tis. part. five adj. (1) *Blowing, or running as a river.* (2) *Met. Fluent.* (1) *Vid.* multis locis aquam profluentem, & eam uberem, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (2) Loquacitas peregrinis ac profluens, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 48.

Profluens, tis. m. *A running water, a current, a brook.* Dum culeus, in quem connectus, in profluentem deferretur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 50.

Profluenter, adv. ius, comp. *Plentifully, streamingly, flowingly, prosperously.* Ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prosperè, beatè, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 18. Splendidius ac profluentius exequabatur, *Gell.* 14, 1.

Profluentia, ae. f. *Fluency, abundance.* Oratoriam vim imitatur inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, *Cic. Part. Or.* 23.

Profluo, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To run down, to flow out, to stream, to trickle down, to gush out.* (2) *To spring, or take a rise.* (1) Si lacus emissus ad mare profluat, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 44. Profluunt lacrymae ab oculis, *Col.* 6, 7. Profluit sanguis à vulnere, *Plin.* 8, 19. *Met.* Cujus ore melle dulcor profluebat

profluebat oratio, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1.* (2) Ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, *Cic. pro Coel. 3.*

Profluvium, ii. n. *A flux, a lake, a loofeness, or issue, a gushing, or streaming out.* Profluvio laborare, *Cels.* Profluvium sanguinis, *Paterc. 2, 120. alvi, Col. & Suet. Aug. 98. narium, Plin. 22, 15.*

Profluus, a, um. part. *That floweth continually.* Profluus amnis, *Plin. 19, 20.* Hard. leg. *Praefluus.* Piscinae profluus recessus, *Col. 8, 17.*

Profore, inf. [*à profum*] *To profit, to avail, to be profitable, to do good.* Quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, *Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11.*

* Profringo, ere. *To break up, to plow.* Inarata profringere, *Stat. Theb. 10, 512.*

Proflugio, ere, ūgi, itum. n. (1) *To fly, to run away, to escape.* (2) Aet. *By flying away to leave, or forsake.* (1) Cum hinc egens profugiet aliquo militatum, *Ter. Adelp. 3, 3, 31.* (2) Ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, *Curt. 10, 2, 20.*

Proflugium, ii. n. *A place of refuge, whereunto one flyeth, or resorteth for succour, a retreat, a sanctuary.* Exilium non supplicium est, sed profugium portusque supplicii, *Cic. pro Caecin. 34.*

Proflugus, a, um. adj. (1) *Fleeing, or driven away.* (2) *Turned runagate, a fugitive, or runaway.* (1) Trojani profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, *Sall. B. Catil. 6.* Hannibal profugus à patriâ, *Liv. Classis profuga, Ov. Met. 13, 627.* (2) Servi à dominis profugi, *Plin. 6, 34.*

Profundatus, a, um. part. [*à profundo*] *Founded, or grounded,* *Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43.*

Profundè, adv. ius, comp. *Deeply, profoundly.* Quo quis acrior, in bibendo profundius nares mergit, *Plin. 8, 66. de equo.*

Profundendus, a, um. part. *To be uttered, sent, or poured forth.* In profundendâ voce omne corpus intenditur, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.*

Profundens, tis. part. *Pouring out, or forth.* Flumina profundens alieni conscia coeli, *Claud. Nil. 14.*

|| Profunditas, atis. f. *Depth, deepness.* Corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, *Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.* 4. Profundum, *Cic.*

Profundo, ere, ūdi, usum. aet. (1) *To pour out.* (2) *To spend extravagantly, to lavish, to squander away.* (3) *To shoot out, as a tree doth its branches.* (4) *Also to moisten, or soak.* (1) Aquam plorat, cum lavat, profundere, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29.* Lacrymas profundere, *to shed tears, Cic. pro Font. 17.* vitam, *to lose it, Id. Offic. 1, 24.* vires animi & ingenii, *to exert them, Id. Attic. 1, 13.* (2) = Profundat, perdat, *Ter. Adelp. 1, 2, 54.* (3) Cum vitis palmites profundit, *Col. 5, 5.* (4) Cum somnus membra profudit, *Lucr. 4, 761.*

Profundum, i. n. (1) *A gulf, a bottomless pit, the deep, the sea.* (2) Met. *Obscurity, abstruseness.* (1) Tusci stagna profundum, *Sil. 10, 591.* Gelidum profundum, *Ov. Epist. 18, 89.* vastum, *Sil. 4, 246.* liquidum, *the air, Lucr.* (2) Natura veritatem in profundo abstruxit, *Cic. Acad. 4, 10.*

Profundus, a, um. adj. ior, comp. *issimus, sup. [procul à fundo, cujus fundus est procul à superficie, quod altum est, & fundum longum habet]* (1) *Deep.* (2) *High.* (3) *Long.* (4) Met. *Insatiable.* (5) *Great, large, inexhaustible.* (6) *Empty.* (1) Mare profundum, & immensum, *Cic. pro Planc. 6.* summum, *Id.* Profundissimus gurgis, *Id. pro Sext. 43.* (2) Coelum profundum, *Virg. Aen. 1, 62.* Profunda altitudo, *Liv. 38, 23.* (3) Numidici uris villis profundioribus, *Solin.* (4) Gula profunda, *Suet. de Vitell. & Met.* Avaritia profunda, *Sall. B. 7, 83.* confundendi omnia cupiditas, *Paterc. 2, 125.* (5) Ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7.* (6) Nec pudet profundo ventre devictarum gentium spolia circumferentes reverti velle ad conjuges liberisque, *Curt. 10, 2, 26.*

† Profundus, i. m. *The belly; also heaven,* *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 79.*

Profusè, adv. ius, *issimè, sup.* (1) *Disorderly, in a huddle, confusedly.* (2) *Riotously.* (3) *Excessively, exceedingly.* (1) Obstitit profusè suis tendentibus in castra, *Liv. 10, 36.* (2) Profusissimè celebrare dies festos, *Suet. Aug. 75.* (3) Profusius quæstui atque sumptui deditus, *Sall. B. Catil. 13, 5.*

Profusio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à profundo*] (1) *A looseness.* (2) *A needless and lavish spending.* (1) Profusio alvi, *Cels. 2, 7.* (2) Infinitae sumptuum profusiones, *Vitr. 1, 10.*

|| Profusor, ōnis. m. verb. [*qui sua profundit*] *A prodigal and wasteful spender,* *Tertull.* 4. Prodigus.

Profusus, a, um. part. (1) *Poured out, flowing, running, gushing, issuing, or streaming out.* (2) Adj. *Hanging down in length, long, dangling.* (3) *Wasteful, profuse, riotous, prodigal, lavish.* (4) *Excessive, immoderate.* (1) Sanguis profusus in morte, *Cic. Philipp. 9, 2.* Mulieri lac profusus ante ceptum inuile, *Plin. 11, 96.* Ex lacu profusus Nilus, *Id. 5, 10.* (2) Bonis clunibus coda profusa usque ad calces, *Varr. R. R. 2, 7.* Profusior cauda, *Pallad. 4, 13.* (3) = Quis tam profusus ac perditus nepos sic dissolutus fuisset? *Cic. pro Quint. 12.* Comestiones cum profusissimo quoque extendebat, *Suet. Tit. Vesp. 7.* (4) = Ipsum genus

jocandi non profusum, nec immoderatum, sed ingenuum & facetum esse debet, *Cic. Offic. 1, 29.*

Profuturus, a, um. part. *That will profit, or do good,* *Cic.* Non profutura, sed exitiosa incipere, *Tac. Ann. 16, 26.*

Progemmb, are, unde part.

Progemmatilis, a, um. part. *To burgeon, or bud,* *Col. 4, 27.*

Progener, ri. m. Progener neptis meae maritus, cujus correlatum est prolocet, i. e. *socer magnus.* (1) *A niece's husband, the husband of a grand-daughter;* (2) *Also the son in law's father.* (1) Progenerum dicit anus neptis suae virum, *Fest.* (2) *Suet. Aug. 19, 1. Tac. Hist. 5, 9.*

Progeneratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An ingendring, or bringing forth,* *Plin. 8, 68.*

Progenero, are, aet. *To ingender, or bring forth, to beget, to breed.* Non imbellem seroces progenerant aquilae columbam, *Hor. Od. 4, 4, 32.*

Progeneror, ari, atus. pass. *To be begot, or bred.* Progenerantur vultures, *Plin. 10, 3.*

Progenies, ei. f. [*à progigno*] *A progeny, or offspring,* (1) *animate, or* (2) *inanimate.* (1) Progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo memoriter proferre, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 47.* = Abesse propius ab ortu & divinâ progenie, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 12.* (2) Sunt ipsa duo jugera unius vitis progenies, *Col. 3, 9.*

† Progenii, pro progenici, *Non. ex Pacuv.*

Progenitor, ōnis. m. verb. [*à progigno*] *A progenitor, a grandfather, an ancestor.* Progenitore Tonanti satus, *Ov. Met. 11, 319.*

Progenitus, a, um. part. *Begotten, produced.* Nec te progenitum Cybeleius aere sonoro lustravit Corybas, *Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 148.*

Progermino, are. *To branch out, to burgeon, to sprout.* Antequam furculus progerminet, *Col. 4, 10.*

Progero, ere, ūgi, itum. aet. *To carry forth, or far off, to throw out.* Defunctas progerunt formicae, *Plin. 11, 20.* Progerere ova, *Id. 18, 88.* Periti rustici quicquid ovilibus stabulisque conversum progererunt, non sinunt ventis arescere, *Col. 1, 6.*

Progeror, i. pass. *To be laded out.* Urcei, quibus oleum progeritur, *Col. 12, 50.*

|| Progestans, tis. part. *Carrying before.* Sinu serico progestans nucleos, *Apul. Met. 6, p. 200.* † Praeferens, *Vett.*

Progigno, ere, enui, itum. aet. *To get, or bring forth, to breed.* Qui lumen illud progeniuit, ex filio est nominandus, *Cic. Offic. 3, 16.* Terra parens illam progeniuit, *Virg. Aen. 4, 180.* Te saevae progeniunt ferae, *Ov. Ep. 7, 38.*

Prognor, i. pass. *To be begotten, or produced.* Neque gnatus est, neque progignetur, &c. *Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1.* In semini-bus vis est earum rerum, quae ex his progignuntur, *Cic. de Div. 1, 56.*

† Prognare, adv. *Plainly, openly,* *Fest.* † Apertè, planè. Prognariter, adv. *Boldly, hardily, bravely, lustily,* *Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39. al. leg. prognavitè.*

Prognatus, a, um. part. [*ex pro, & gnatus, Cic.*] (1) *Begotten, born, descended of a stock.* (2) *Growing.* (3) *Prognati, subst. children.* (1) § Tantalus prognatus, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 12.* eo genere, *Plaut. à se, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 77.* Romulus Deo prognatus, *Liv. 1, 40.* (2) Prognatae vertice Peliaco pinus, *Catull. 62, 1.* (3) Parentes, patria, & prognati tutantur, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 20.*

* Prognosis, f. [*ex πρό, ante, & γνώσις, cognitio, Them. γνώσκω, cognosco.*] *Prescience, or foreknowledge,* *Isid.* † Praefagitio, *Cic.*

† Prognostico, are. *To prognosticate,* *Isid.*

Prognostica, orum. n. pl. [*ex προγνωσκω*] *Tokens, or signs of something to come, prognostics.* Pluvias metuo, si prognostica nostra vera sunt, ranae enim ἐροῦνται, *Cic. Attic. 15, 16.*

* Programma, atis. n. [*ex πρό, ante, & γράφω, scribo*] *Scriptura ob oculos posita pro foribus, a proclamation, or edict, set up in public places,* *Cassiod.* † Edictum, *Vett.*

Progređiens, tis. part. *Advancing, proceeding, marching forward.* Natura est ignis artificiosus ad gignendum progrediens, *Cic. N. D. 2, 22.*

Progređior, ūsus, di & diri. [*ex pro, & gradior*] (1) *To come, or go forth, out, on, or forward, to march on, or along.* (2) Met. *To advance, to proceed.* (1) Progreditur cum coronâ & lampade meus focerus, *Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 17.* Pervelim progredi fenem, *Id. ibid. 5, 1, 9.* Ipse cum equitibus sexcentis magnis itineribus progreditur, *Caes. B. C. 2, 19.* † Ut regredi quam progredi mallent, *Cic. Off. 1, 10.* (2) = In virtutē procedere & progredi, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 23.* = Ne calamitas longius serpat, atque progrediatur, *Cic. antequam iret in exil. 6.*

Progressio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going forward, a progress, an advance.* † Ab his initiis profecti, omnium virtutum & originem & progressionem persecuti sunt, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 7.*

Progressurus, a, um. part. *About to proceed,* *Liv. 28, 39. & 44, 9.*

Progressus, a, um. part. (1) *Having gone forward.* (2) *Having passed over, or beyond.* (3) *Descended from.* (1) Pervicax revertit ex itinere, revertit multorum dierum viam progressus, *Cic. de Div. 1.* (2) Pueritiam paululum aetate progressi,

progressi, Cic. de Senect. 10. (2) Ex hac domo progressa mulier, Cic. pro Coel. 24.

Progressus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A going forward.* (2) Met. *A progress, an advance, a proficiency, an improvement.* (1) & Nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate progressus & regressus reliquosque motus constantes & ratos conservat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. & reditus, Id. Attic. 11, 4. (2) = Homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus, & quasi antecessiones, non ignorat, Cic. Offic. 1, 4.

* Progymnasma, ātis. n. i. e. Lat. Praeexercitatio. [*ex πρὸς, ante, & γυμνασμός, exerceo, Them. γυμνός, nudus*] *An essay, or proof in an exercise.* & Horum ex antiquis oratoribus quatuordecim collegit Aphthonius trib. vers. memoriae causa constricta, Fabula; Narratum; Chreia; & Sententia; Futat; Firmat; Communis locus; & Laus; Crimina; Confert; Fictio; Descriptum; Thesis; atque Inductio Legum.

Proh, vel prō. interj. indignantis, aut admirantis. *A noise made in an outcry, oh, or ah!* Liv. 22, 14. & Cic. Philipp. 2, 13.

* Prohedri. [*ex πρὸς, ante, & ἕδρα, sedes, Them. ἱερωται, sedeo*] *The chief magistrates, to whom the rest gave place in sitting,* Bud. Lat. Praesides.

Prohibendus, a, um. part. *To be forbidden, hindered, or kept under.* Prohibenda maxime ira in puniendo, Cic. Offic. 1, 26. Ad prohibendam obsidionem, Liv. 38, 4.

Prohibens, tis. part. *Hindring, blowing against one.* & Magis non prohibens quam approbans, Liv. 1, 46. Prohibens victorem rapinae, Lucan. 3, 121.

Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [*ex pro, & habeo*] (1) *To prohibit, forbid, let, or hinder, to stop, or stay, not to suffer, to keep out, or away, to debar.* (2) *To defend.* (3) *To quell, or keep under.* (1) & Prohibere aditum alicui, vel aliquem aditu, Cic. & vim ab aliquo, Id. & Helvetios itinere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. & adire, Cic. & loqui, Ov. (2) Prohibere virginem impetu, Cic. de Clar. Or. 96. & ab injuriā, Sall. B. Jug. (3) Omnes Catilinae motus prohibebit, Cic. Catil. 2, 12.

Prohibeor, ēri. pass. *To be hindered, to be restrained, &c.* = Cum a praetore prohiberentur, a quaestoribus impulerentur, Cic. in Verr. 4. = Nulla vi retineri, nullo periculo prohiberi, Id. ib.

Prohibessis, & essit, pro prohibueris, prohibuerit. Id, te quaeſo, ut prohibessis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 4. Id te Jupiter prohibessit, Id. Pseud. 1, 1, 12. sic Lucr. cohibessit, 3, 445.

Prohibitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A prohibition, a restraining.* Prohibitio sceleris, Quint. 9, 2.

|| Prohibitor, ōris. m. verb. *A forbiddler,* Apul. de Deo Socrat. p. 695. & Adhortator.

Prohibitorius, a, um. *That forbiddeth, or hindreth.* Interdictum prohibitorium, *an injunction to stop proceedings,* Ulp.

Prohibiturus, a, um. part. *About to hinder.* Sepulturā quoque prohibitori, ni rex humari jussisset, Curt. 8, 8. Dixit, se delectum haberi prohibitorium, Liv. 4, 2. Quae reus vi atque armis prohibitorius erat, Id. 25, 4.

Prohibitus, a, um. part. *Hindered, forbidden.* Cibo tectoquoque prohibitus, Cic. in Verr. 3, 24.

|| Prohinc, sicut proinde. *Wherefore, whereupon,* Apul. Met. 3, p. 78. + Eō, ideō.

|| Proiecta, ōrum. n. [*qu. porro jacta*] *Parts of houses, or buildings, jutting, or standing out farther than the residue, as bay-windows, balconies, &c. ap. FCCG. + Projecturae, Vitruv.*

Proiectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à proicio*] *A throwing out, or stretching forth.* & Brachii projectio in contentionibus, contractio in remissis, Cic. Orat. 18.

Proiectitius, a, um. part. *Cast out, exposed, as an infant; flung away.* Captus amore proiectitiae, Plaut. Cist. arg. v. 8.

Proiecto, āre. freq. [*ex pro, & jacto*] *To cast, or throw forth, to expose.* Projectare aliquem probris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 38. ubi tamen al. prolectare. Pavidus projectat missile Mazax, Claud. 1. conf. Stil. 356.

Projectorium, ii. n. *A swingle, Litt. ex Col.*

Proiectura, ae. f. *The jutting, or leaning out in a building, the coping, or water-table of a wall,* Vitruv. 2, 8.

Projecturus, a, um. part. *About to throw, or cast.* Jam vestem detraxerat corpori, projecturus semet in flumen, Curt. 9, 11.

Proiectus, a, um. part. & adj. ior. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Thrown, or cast forth, or away, cast down.* (2) *Exposed as a child.* (3) *Stretched out, or extended out in length.* (4) *Thrown, or cast to.* (5) *Lying down along.* (6) *Prostrate.* (7) *Abandoned, forsaken, laid aside.* (8) *Slighted, made of little value, or account.* (9) *Servile, mean.* (10) *Inclined, prone, given, or bent to.* (11) *Swagging, or hanging down.* (12) *Jutting out.* (1) Ex naufragio ad saxa projectus, Cic. Philipp. 12, 8. (2) Parvulam puellam projectam sustuli, Plaut. Cistell. 1, 2, 5. (3) Chabrias obnixō genu, scuto projectaque hastā impetum excipere hostium docuit, Nep. Chabr. 1. Projectae claro cum lumine chelae, Cic. in Arat. 323. (4) Cibum projectum odorariis, Hor. Epod. 6, 10. (5) Viridi projectus in antro, Virg. Ecl. 1, 76. (6) Matresfamilias projectae ad pedes suorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 26. (7) Projecto lucis amore, Paulus, &c. Sil. (8) Civibus jam projecta senatus auctoritas, Tac. Ann. 1, 42, 3. VOL. II.

(9) = Vultus Vitellii projectus & degener, Tac. Hist. 1, 65, 5. (10) Projectus ad audendum, Cic. Verr. 1, 1. Projectissima ad lubricum gens, Tac. Hist. 5, 5, 3. (11) Projectior venter, Suet. Tit. 10. (12) Projecta laxa Pachyni, Virg. Aen. 3, 699.

Proiectus, ūs. m. verb. *The casteth out of a thing, the jutting, or leaning out,* Plin. 17, 35, 22.

Projicio, ēre, ēci, etum. act. [*ex pro, & jacio*] (1) *To throw, or sling forth, or away.* (2) Met. *To throw out, or banish.* (3) *To throw upon.* (4) *To prostrate.* (5) *To throw down.* (6) *To cast off, to reject, to slight and neglect, or disregard.* (7) *To expose a child.* (8) *To pour out.* (1) Projicere arma jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 98. Projicere ampullas, Hor. A. P. 97. *to leave off speaking big words.* (2) & Projicere ex urbe, Cic. in forum, Liv. Laetari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit, forsāque projecit, Cic. Catil. 2, 1. = Profundere, Id. (3) Super exanimem sese projecit amicum, Virg. Aen. 9, 44. (4) Sese Caesari ad pedes projece-runt, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. (5) Geminos immani pondere ce-stus projecit, Virg. Aen. 5, 402. (6) Patriam virtutem projicere, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Se projicere, *to be cast down, or discouraged,* Cic. (7) & Ego eam projecit, alia mulier sustulit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 75. (8) Projicere lacrymas, *to weep,* Hirt. B. Alex. 24. = profundere.

Projicior, i. pass. *To be cast out, to jut out, Met. to be exposed, &c.* Vid. Projicio, & Projectus. Quantum odii fore ab his qui ultra quinquennium projiciantur, whose pretensions were to be rejected, Tac. Ann. 2, 36, 3.

Proin. adv. [*ex proinde, ut dein ex deinde*] *Therefore, for that cause, thereupon.* Proin face apud te ut lies, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5.

Proinde. adv. (1) *Therefore, for that cause.* (2) *Just so, or all one as if.* (1) Proinde bono animo sis, Cic. Attic. 1, 6, 6. (2) & Scio haec facta proinde, ut proloquor, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 125. uti, Cic. de Inv. 2. ita, Id. Proinde expif-care, quasi non nōsses, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35.

Proīabor, i, plus. dep. (1) *To slide, slip, or fall.* (2) *To fall, or tumble down.* (3) *To digress, or step aside.* (4) *To incline to.* (5) *To decline, or degenerate.* (1) Serpens prolabitur, Cic. N. D. 2. (2) Cum aedes Jovis vetustate atque incuriā detecta prolaberetur, Nep. Attic. 20. (3) Non me praeterit, me longius prolapsus esse quam, &c. Cic. pro Caes. 101. (4) Libenter ad istam opinionem tecum prolaberer, Cic. de Legg. 1, 20. (5) & Juventus ita prolapsa est, ut omnium opibus refrenanda atque coercenda sit, Cic. de Div. 2, 2.

Proīapsio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fall, or slip.* = Via lubrica, qua ingredi sine casu, aut prolapsione vix possis, Cic. pro Coel. 17.

Proīapsus, a, um. part. (1) *Fallen, slipped.* (2) Met. *Fallen from virtue, loose, dissolute.* (1) Prolapsus cecidit, Liv. Prolapsus Hylas, Prop. 1, 20, 47. equus, Id. 4, 1, 94. (2) & Prolapsa juvenus refrenanda & coercenda, Cic. de Div. 2, 2. Si quid adolescens cupiditate regni prolapsus secum egisset, Liv. 40, 23.

Prolātandus, a, um. part. *To be delayed, or put off.* Prolatandis comitiis, Liv. Interim cunctantibus prolatantibusque spem ac metum, Tac. Ann. 15, 51, 1.

Prolātatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A delaying, a deferring, or prolong-ing.* Prolatio inimica victoria, Tac. Hist. 3, 82, 3.

Prolātatus, a, um. part. *Dilated, enlarged, deferred, pro-longed.* Prolatum bellum, Tac. Ann. 13, 34, 4.

Prolatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à profero*] (1) *An enlarging.* (2) Met. *A producing, or bringing.* (3) *Also a delaying, a pro-longing, a deferring.* (1) Aruspices respondent prolationem finium portendi, Liv. 31, 5. (2) Exemplorum prolatio au-ctoritatem orationi affert, Cic. Orat. 34. (3) Quantum vis prolationum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 98.

Prolāto, āre. act. (1) *To dilate, or make larger.* (2) *To prolong, or lengthen.* (3) *Also to defer, or put off.* (1) Pro-latare agros, Tac. Hist. 2, 78, 5. (2) Vid. Prolatus, n. 3. (3) Diem ex die prolatare, Tac. Ann. 6, 42, 6.

Prolaturus, a, um. part. *About to shew, or disclose.* Quem mox hujus criminis reum putant quidam mandata prolaturum, Suet. Tib. 52. Prolaturus ingens arcanum, Plin. Pan. 23.

Prolātus, a, um. part. [*à profero*] (1) *Brought forth.* (2) *Shewed, told, spoken, spread abroad, recited, rehearsed.* (3) *Delayed, prolonged.* (4) *Also moved, transported.* (1) & Fru-mentum, quod additum fuerat, prolatum, Liv. Prolato auro non deest venditor, Lucan. 4, 97. (2) Multa sunt ex historiis prolata somnia, Cic. de Div. 2, 66. (3) Prolatum consilium, Tac. Ann. 4, 57, 1. (4) Calidā prolatus ab ira, Luc. 2, 493.

Prolecto, āre. freq. [*à prolicio*] (1) *To allure, cajole, en-tice, or wheedle.* (2) *To challenge, to begin first with.* (1) Privatā egentes benignitate prolectat, Cic. pro Flacc. 8. (2) Etiam ne tuis ultrō me prolectas probris? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38.

* Prolēgomenon. n. [*à προέλεγμαι*] *A preface, a preamble.*

* Prolepsis, is. f. [*πρὸ τοῦ προλαμβάνειν, b. e. à praesumendo*]

(1) *An anticipation, a fore-thought.* (2) *A figure whereby we prevent and answer an objection beforehand, a proleptic-tion.* (3) *Also a figure in which the whole precedeth, and the parts follow.* Ut duae aquilae volaverunt, haec ab ori-ente, illa ab occidente. (1) Quae gens non habet finē do-

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Arina anticipationem quandam deorum, quam *προέλπιον* vocat Epicurus? *Cic. N. D. 1, 16.* (2) *Rutil. alique Ret. (3) Gramm. Lat. Praeoccupatio, praenotio.*

Prolepticus, a, um. adj. Ad anticipationem pertinens, *προλεπτικός, M.*

Proles, is. f. [ab oleo, i. e. cresco, quasi prooles, ut à sub, & oleo, suboles] (1) *A race, stock, progeny, descent, or generation.* (2) *A child.* (3) *Also the young of any creature, a brood, a breed.* (4) *An age.* (5) *A shoot of a tree.* (6) *Also the testicles.* (1) Futurorum hominum proles, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 7.* Felix Roma prole virum, *Virg. Aen. 6, 784.* (2) Achilles Thetidis proles, *Sil. (3) Volucrum proles, Ov. caprarum, Col. equorum, Lucr. (4) Ferrea proles exorta repente est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. ex poet. (5) Proles tardè crescentis olivae, Virg. Geor. 2, 3. (6) || Prolimina sunt ea quae nos verecundiùs proles dicimus, Arnob. + Testes, Vett.*

+ Proletaneus, id. quod Proletarius. *Fest.*

Proletarius, a, um. adj. [à proles] *Of a poor and mean condition, poor, vulgar, beggarly.* Proletarii dicti quod raro ad militiam conscriberentur, sed procreandae prolis gratià in urbe linquerentur, *Non. vid. & Gell. 16, 10. § Proletarius sermo, i. e. vilis & plebeius, common, ordinary-discourse, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.*

Prolibo, are. act. *To taste before, to pour out in sacrifice.* Aquas prolibant novo fictili, *Plin. 28, 11.*

Prolibor, ari. *To be poured out in sacrifice, Plin. 35, 46.*

Proliceo, ère, ui, pro proliqueo, profluo. *To melt down, Varr.*

Prolicio, ère, exi, ectum. act. *To induce, or draw along, to entice, or allure.* Flos veteris vini me hic prolicit pro foribus, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 689. Dat negotium Blaeso, ceteros quidem ad spem proliceret arma sinè noxa ponendi, Tac. Ann. 3, 73, 4.*

|| Proliquatus, a, um. part. *Issuing forth, Apul. Apol. p. 416.*

|| Prolitas, *Issue, progeny. Generosa prolitas, Apul. + Proles.*

Prolixè, adv. ius, comp. *Liberally, frankly, freely, largely, sumptuously.* = Non solum fecit, sed etiam prolixè cumulateque fecit, *Cic. pro Placc. 36.* = Accipit hominem nemo melius prorsus, neque prolixius, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52.*

+ Prolixitudo, inis. f. *Pacuv. ap. Non.*

|| Prolixitas, atis. f. *Liberality, length, tediousness. + Liberalitas, taedium.*

Prolixo, are. *To make long.* Monendus putator est, ut prolixet aciem ferramenti, *Col. 4, 24.*

Prolixus, a, um. or, comp. [ex pro, & latus] (1) *Big, large, thick, and as some high, tall.* (2) *Free, propense, bounteous, kind.* (3) *Swift, speedy.* (4) || *Tedious.* (1) Barba prolixa, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 34.* || Prolixo, nec exili corpore erat, *Suet. Claud. 30. arbores prolixae, Varr. R. R. 1, 9. Femina prolixior, Plin. 16, 19. (2) = Interest nostrà, Planeum hoc animo libenti prolixoque facere, Cic. Attic. 16, 16. (3) Non tam prolixo provolat ictu, Lucr. 4, 1238. interpr. Steph. Prolixum tempus, Col. (4) Sipont. & Litt. sed gratis.*

* Prologium, ii. n. Proloquium, *Fest. A prologue, or preface, a preamble, Pacuv. id. quod.*

* Prologus, i. m. [ex pro, ante, & λόγος, sermo, Them. λέγω, dico] (1) *A speech beforehand, a preface, a prologue.* (2) *Also he that speaketh the prologue.* (1) Prologos scribere, *Ter. Andr. prol. 5. (2) || Oratorem voluit esse me, non prologum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 11.*

|| Prolongo, are. *To defer, to delay, to prolong, Plin. 15, 12. + Ubi alii prorogant, quod rectius.*

|| Prolongor, ari, atus, pass. *To be prolonged, Sen. de Benef. 5, 17. + Ubi rectius prorogatur.*

Proloquium, ii. n. *A proposition, maxim, axiom, or aphorism.* Proloquium est sententia, in qua nihil desideratur, *Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 8.*

Proloquor, i, quutus sum. dep. (1) *To speak out, or at length, to tell a long story. to speak freely what one thinketh, to declare, to utter.* (2) *Also to preface that which one is about to say.* (1) Nam quid ego apud te proloqui parcam? Ego illam vidi, &c. *Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 28. Non potuit cogitata proloqui, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 53. (2) Quam rem oratum huc veni, proloquar, Plaut. Prol. Amph. 50.*

Prolubium, ii. [ex lubet] (1) *A delight, a desire, an appetite, will, or pleasure.* (2) *Also frankness, and an humour of bounty.* (1) Feros & immanes navitas prolubium audiendi subit, *Gell. 16, 19. (2) Quod prolubium, quae isthaec subita est largitas? Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 28. ubi tamen al. proluvium.*

|| Proludium, ii. n. *A flourish, a preamble, an essay, or proof before a matter, a preparative, Gell. 5, 10. vid. & Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. sed var. codd. + Prolusio, Cic.*

Proludo, ère, si, sum. *To flourish, as musicians or fencers do, before they play in good earnest; to prove, or essay what one can do, before he come to the thing; to begin, or commence.* Sparsa ad pugnam proludit arenà, *Virg. Geor. 2, 234. & Aen. 12, 106. de bev. Jurgia proludunt, sed mox & pocula torques saucius, Juven. 5, 26.*

+ Prolugeo, ère. *To mourn and lament beyond the usual time, Fest.*

Proluo, ère, ui, utum act. [ex pro, & ant. luo, pro lavo; à Gr. λούω] (1) *To wash much, or long, to rinse, to scour. (2)*

To wet, imbue, or moisten. (3) To bathe, or soak, to drench, or souse. (1) Impetus aquarum proluit terram, Col. 2, 18, 5, (2) Cruor faucia proluit pectora, Stat. Theb. 8, 712. (3) Pleno se proluit auro, Virg. Aen. 1, 743. Proluere opes, to lavish away his estate, Tac. ap. Litt. certè ap. Gell. 2, 4. pecuniam proludere leg.

Prolusio, onis. f. verb. [à proludo] *An essay, or flourish, a proof, or trial, Cic. Verr. 1, 14.*

Prolutus, a, um. part. *Soked, soufed, or drenched.* Multa prolutus vappa nauta atque viator, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16.*

Proluvia, ci. f. [à proluendo] (1) *Filth washed off from any thing, offscouring.* (2) *Also the looseness of the belly.* (1) Ventris proluvia, *Virg. Aen. 3, 217. (2) Alvi proluvia, Col. 12, 38.*

Proluvium, ii. n. (1) *A shedding of water in great abundance, filth washed from any thing; Met. also prodigality, or wasteful spending. = Quod proluvium? quae isthaec subita est largitas? Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 28. ubi tamen Donat. legit prolubium, & προδουπία interpretatur. Proluvium alvi, a lask, or scouring, Aurel. + Proluvies, Col.*

Prolyta, ae. m. [προλύτης, lytarum antecessor in juris scientia] *A licentiate of the law, one that hath studied in the law five years, Justinian. vid. Hotoman. de verb. juris.*

|| Promāno, are. *To go, or spread abroad, Sen. Sed aliter emendatior libri. + Emano.*

|| Promātertera, ae. f. est soror proaviae, i. e. superior matertera. *The great grandam's sister, a great aunt, Cajus.*

Promendus, a, um. part. *To be drawn out, or produced.* Atque tunica promenda, *Cels. 7, 22. conf. Curt. 9, 21.*

Promens, tis. part. *Drawing out, producing, Sil. 2, 134.*

Promercalis, le. adj. *That is to be sold, or set to sale.* Res promercales, *Col. 1, 8. Forum promercale, the place where old clothes, lumber, and frippery is to be sold, Jun. Officinas promercalium vestium exercere, to keep a broker's shop, Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 23. Aurum promercale ternis millibus nummum in libras, to pass for so much, Suet. Caes. 54.*

|| Promercium, ii. n. *Whatsoever is set aside to be sold, Hotom.*

|| Promercor, ari, atus sum. dep. *To buy at the first hand in order to sell again by retale. + Praemercor, Plaut. & Plin.*

Promerendus, a, um. part. *To be obliged.* Hortatur ut imitetur in promerendis sociis vicinum suum Octavium, *Suet. Aug. 3.*

Promerens, tis. part. *Deserving, Ter. Adelph. 4, 5, 47.*

Promereo, ère, ui, itum. & promereor, itus sum. dep. (1) *To deserve well, or ill. (2) To oblige. (3) To confer, or do. (4) To be committed. (1) Verum enim, quandò benè promeruit, fiat, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 4. Is suo beneficio promeritus est, se ut ames, 2. Cic. de Petit. Conf. 7. Levius punitus quam promeritus sit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 28. § Promereri principem, Plin. Paneg. 62. § de aliquo, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 8. (2) Vulg. Int. (3) || Non convenit, cum ego ad promerendum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad referendam gratiam esse tardiores, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 2. (4) Postquam malum promeritum est, metuunt, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 24.*

Promeritum, i. n. (1) *A desert. (2) A good turn, a courtesy, an obligation. (1) Tuum promeritum est, ut faciam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 76. (2) Majus est in nos vestrum promeritum, Cic. post Redit. 4. Vestra promerita in nos universa, Id. post. Redit. 1.*

Promico, are. n. (1) *To shine out, or appear at a distance. (2) To start out. (1) Naev. ap. Non. 1, 329. (2) Amm.*

Prominens, tis. part. & adj. ior comp. (1) *Prominent, puffed up, swollen. (2) Standing out. (1) Prominentes venae, Mart. 5, 4. (2) Prominentior cauda, Plin. 10, 3.*

Prominentia, ae. f. (1) *The jutting of a thing out, or over, a prominence. (2) A promontory, or rock hanging over the sea. (1) Vitruv. 6, 11. (2) Solin. c. 27. + Promontorium, Vett.*

Promineo, ère, ui. n. [ex pro, & mineo, ant.] (1) *To jut, or stand out, to appear, or shew itself from far, to lean, bend, or stretch out. (2) To hang over. (1) Dentes elephantis qui prominent, Plin. 11, 62. Vulgus prominet excelsis testis, Stat. Theb. 11, 416. (2) Prominet in pontum collis, Ov. Met. 13, 778. Prominere ante frontem, Plin. 8, 32. à caetera acie, Liv. 22.*

|| Promino, are. *To lead forth, as they do cattle to watering. Jumenta ad lacum prominabat, Apul. Met. 9, p. 295. + Ago, compello, Vett.*

Prominulus, a, um. dim. [à promineo] *Somewhat standing out. Quasi invitat in porticum latam, & prominulam, Plin. Epist. 5, 6. ubi tamen al. leg. pro modo longam.*

+ Promiscam. *Promiscuously, confusedly, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 5, 11. + Promiscue.*

|| Promisceo, & promisceor. pass. *To mingle together, Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. + Commisceo.*

Promiscue, adv. *Confusedly, one with another, promiscuously, in common, raffraff, without any order, or regard. Promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. Suffragium promiscue omnibus datum est, Liv. 1, 43. = Promiscue & communiter datum, Cic. pro Font. 6. || Promiscue toto, quam proprie parvâ frui parte, malletis, Id. in Rull. 2, 31.*

Promiscuus,

PRO

Prōmiscuus, a, um. [à pro & misceo] (1) *Prōmiscuus*, *confused, mingled*. (2) Also *common, general, ordinary*. (3) *Reciprocal, mutual*. (4) *Promiscuum genus, the epicene gender*. (1) Connubia promiscuā, *Liv.* 4, 2. (2) Omnia, quae occulta ante fuerant, in promiscua usu facta, *Plin.* 14, 1. = Indistincta, & promiscua defensio, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 8. (3) Operam promiscuam dare, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 138. (4) = Nec statim diligentem putabo, qui promiscua, quae & epicoena dicuntur, inveniret, *Quint. Inst.* 1.

† Prōmiscē. adv. *Copiously, at length*. † Copiosē. Prōmissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A promise*. Prōmissio auxilii, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 13. provinciae, *Id. Attic.* 8, 9.

Prōmissor, ōris. m. verb. *A promiser, a boaster of what he will do*. Quid dignum tanto feret hic prōmissor hiatu? *Hor. A. P.* 138.

Prōmissu. ablat. *By promise*. Flentēsq; parentes prōmissu vitae recreat, *Manil.* 5, 578.

Prōmissum, i. n. *A promise, a vow*. Servare promissa, *Cic. Off.* 3, 24. solvere, *Id. Fam.* 12, 29. Pendere à promissis, *Id. Q. frat.* 3, 21. = Manere promissis, & servare fidem, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 160. & Miscebantur minis promissa, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 24, 4.

Prōmissus, a, um. part. (1) *Promised, vowed*. (2) Adj. *Growing long, hanging down long*. (3) *Swagging*. (1) Promissa fides, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 552. = Donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. (2) Promissa barba & capilli efferaverant speciem oris, *Liv.* 2, 23. (3) Promisso ventre arietes, *Col.* 7, 3.

Promittens, tis. part. *Promising*. Traditurum se urbem promittens, *Curt.* 5, 8.

Prōmitto, ēre, īsi, ssum. aēt. [i. e. ante mitto, ex pro significatione porro, in longum, & mitto; promitto item spondeo, polliceor, tanquā ante aut in longum mittens aliquid in verbis] (1) *To sling, hurl, or dart*. (2) *To spread, or stretch*. (3) *To let grow in length*. (4) *To promise, to engage*. (5) *To promise to go, to make an assignation*. (6) *To threaten*. (1) Longius tela promittere, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 9. alii permittere, *perperam, ut opinor*. (2) Gallia est longē, & à nostris littoribus hucusque promissa, *Mela*, 1, 3. (3) Capillum ac barbā promittere, *Liv.* 6, 16. (4) = Illud vobis promitto, & reipublicae spondeo, *Cic. pro Coel.* 32. = Ita esse tibi promitto atque confirmo, *Id. Fam.* 13, 28. & Dī faxint ut ea faciat, quae promittit, *Id. Attic.* 16. & Vix videbar, quae promiseram, praestare posse, *Id. Fam.* 18, 3. & Dī primis minantur extis, benē promittunt secundis, *Id. de Div.* 2, 17. (5) Ad coenam aliō promisi foras, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 16. Tum, cum ille dubitaret, quod ad fratrem promiserat, ego, inquit Julius, pro utroque respondeo, sic faciemus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 7. (6) Satis scitē promittit tibi, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 4, 6. Promisi ultorem, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 96. ubi vid. *Serv.*

Prōmo, ēre, pfi, ptum. aēt. [ex pro, & emo, i. e. fumo antiq. Perot. à permendo] (1) *To draw out, to bring forth*. (2) *To draw, as wine out of a vessel*. (3) *To utter and tell, to disclose, or uncover, to lay open*. (1) Cum ex aerario pecuniam prōmississet, adnumerasset, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 84. Promere libros ex bibliothecā, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 2. & Repono, vid. Reponor. & Sol promit, & celat diem, *Hor. Carm. Secul.* v. 10. & Promere se, *to come out*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 260. (2) Prompsisti tu illi vinum? *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 16. (3) Ut non audeam, percunctanti quin promam omnia, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 11. ¶ Promere gemitus, *to fetch a groan*, *Mart.* 10, 80.

Promor, i. pass. *To be taken, or brought out, to be explained, or related*. & Curandum, ubi quidque reponatur, ut ubi opus sit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. Justis aliorum voluminibus promitur, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

Prōmōneo, id. quod praemoneo, *Litt. ex Cic. ad Attic.*

† Prōmonstra, prodigia, *Fest.*

Prōmontōrium, ii. n. [mons in mare prominens, q. d. promontorium] *An hill lying out as an elbow of land into the sea, a promontory, or cape*. Aliqua promontoria, aut praerupta saxa tenuisse dicuntur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 56. Promontorium flectere, *to double a cape*, *Id.*

¶ Prōmōtio, ōnis. f. verb. *Promotion, preferment*, *Firm.* † Dignitas.

Prōmōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Moved forward, set forth*. (2) Met. *Promoted, advanced*. (1) Promota classis, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 444. (2) § Promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31, 3. in ampliorem gradum, *Suet. Oth.* 1.

Prōmōveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum. aēt. & n. (1) *To go, or move forward*. (2) Met. *To advance, or promote*. (3) *To enlarge, or extend*. (4) *To prolong, put off, or defer*. (5) Also, *to prevail, or do good*. (1) & Move vērō oculus te, nutrit. S. Moveō. C. Video, at nihil promoveo, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 4. (2) Vid. Promotus, n. 2. (3) Roma nisi immensum vires prōmōssēt in orbem, i. e. prōmovisset, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 9, 15. (4) Quantum huic promoveo nuptias, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 28. (5) Abibo hinc, praesens quādo promoveo parum, *Ter. Hee.* 4, 4, 81. Promoveri ad quartum à Bedriaco castrā placuit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 39, 4.

† Prōpturius, a, um. part. *Plaut. Vid. Promptuarius*.

Promptē. adv. ius. comp. ius. sup. *Promptly, easily, readily,*

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forthwith, by and by. Homines non modō promptē, sed etiam largē & honorificē promitti sibi volunt, *Q. Cic. de Petit. Cons.* 11. Morbi promptius sanantur, *Cels.* 2, 1. = paratior, *Cic.* Promptissime adesse alicui, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 17.

¶ Promptitudo, inis. f. *Readiness, quickness*. + Alacritas, propensio, promptus animus, *Cic.*

Prompto, āre. freq. [à promio] *To bring forth, or disclose often*. Siquidem supremi promptes thesauros Jovis, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 33.

Promptu. monopt. in ablat. (1) *Manifest, or apparent*. (2) *Readiness, or at hand*. (1) & Haec in promptu fuerint, nunc interiora videamus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 60. = Cum illā pateant, in promptūque sint omnibus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 6. & Haec non recondita ratione cernitur, sed est in promptu, *Id. Offic.* 1, 27. (2) & Non haesitans respondebo, sed ea dicam, quae sunt in promptu, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 2.

Promptuārium, ii. n. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *A storehouse, a buttery, or pantry*, *Cato, R. R.* 11.

Promptuārius, a, um. part. [ex quo aliquid promitur] *That from whence any thing is brought, or taken*. Promptuaria cella, a cellar, spense, or buttery, a store-room, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 4.

Promptus, a, um. part. & adj. [à promor] (1) *Drawn, or brought forth, taken out*. (2) Adj. or, comp. ius. sup. *Prompt, ready, easy, quick, bold*. (3) *Bent, propense, and inclined to*. (4) Also *clear, evident, manifest, open*. (1) & Aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, *Sall. B. Catil.* 10. (2) = Facilis & prompta responsio, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 56. Haud quisquam manu promptior erat, *Liv.* 2, 56. (3) Promptum ad asperiora ingenium Druso erat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 29, 6. Promptissimi in latrocinia, *Flor.* 4, 12. § Promptus liberati, aut ad mortem animus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 46, 4. (4) = & Altera occulta & quasi involuta, altera prompta & aperta, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 9.

Prōmulgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A proclaiming, or publishing, a promulgation*. Illae leges nullā promulgatione latae sunt, antequam scriptae, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 10.

Promulgaturus, a, um. part. *About to publish*. Dixit, legem se promulgaturum, *Liv.* 3, 9.

Promulgatus, a, um. part. (1) *Published, or proclaimed*. (2) Also *detected*. (1) *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 10. & de Legg. 3, 4. (2) Duabus conjurationibus promulgatis, *Suet. Nerv.* 36. ubi al. provulgatis, al. pervulgatis.

Prōmulgo, āre. aēt. qu. *To noise abroad, to publish, to proclaim, to divulge*. Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentuli abrogando, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 3.

¶ Promulsidaria vasa, quibus promulsis continetur, *Pompon.*

Promulsis, idis. f. [potio mulso condita] (1) *A sweet and pleasant kind of drink tempered with new wine; metheglin*. (2) ¶ Also a platter, or charger. (1) *Cic. Fam.* 9, 10. (2) ¶ Tert.

Prōmus, i. m. [à promendo] *A steward, or clerk of the kitchen, one that hath the keeping of a storehouse, the yeoman of the larder*. = Condus promus sum, procurator peni, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 14. Promis & cellariis intervenire, *Col.* 12, 3. It. adj. Promus fructus, *Col.* 3, 2. Promi pueri, *Id. Proma cella, Tert.*

Promulsis, idis. f. *The snout, or trunk of an elephant*, *Plin.* 8, 7. ubi tamen ex vett. exempl. fide rectius proboscis, q. v.

Promutuus, a, um. *Mutual, by turns*. Publicanis uti in sorte fecerant, in sequentis anni vestigal prōmutuum, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 32.

* Pronaos, vel pronāus. [à πρῆναος, à πρὸ & ναός, templum] *The porch of a church, or of a palace, or great hall*. Partes pronai ad antas parietum procurrant, *Vitruv.* 4, 4.

Prōnecto, ēre, xi, vel xui, xum. aēt. *To knit on, to tie, or fasten one thing to another in length, as links of a chain*, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 145.

Prōnepos, ōtis. m. [nepotis filius] *A nephew's son, a great grandchild*. & Q. tui pronepos scribit ad patris mei nepotem, *Cic. Attic.* 16. Jovis pronepos Thyestes, *Id. Tusc.* 3.

Proneptis, is. f. *A niece's daughter, a great granddaughter*. Nulla proneptis manet, *Pers.* 6, 52.

Prōnitas, tatis. f. *Inclination, readiness, proneness, aptness, a bent*. Pronitas naturae ad malum, *Sen. Praef.* 1, 1. Con-trov. R. oec. ¶ Proelivitas, propensio, *Cic.*

¶ Prōnūs, adv. comp. *More easily*, *Amm.* 30, 29.

Prōnomen, inis. n. [dict. quod nomini praeponatur, rest. quod pro nomine ponatur] *A pronoun*. Nomina Romulus, Remus, pronomina, hic, haec, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 23.

¶ Prōnōminālis, le. *Of, or belonging to a pronoun*. Pronominalis constructio, *Prisc.*

Prōnōminatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A circumlocution of a proper name, a figure in rhetoric*, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 31.

¶ Prōnōminor, āri. [i. e. per nomen significor] *Prisc.*

Pronuba, ae. f. *sc. mulier, est enim prop. adj. [ex pro, & nubo, dict. eo quod nubentibus praest]* (1) *A bridemaid*. (2) Also *the goddess of marriage, a title of Juno*. (1) Pronuba Tiphone thalamis ululavit in illis, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 117. Bellona, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 319. (2) *Virg. Aen.* 4, 166.

Prōnubus, a, um. part. *Of, or belonging to marriage*. Pronubus

nubus annulus, a wedding ring, Ap. JCC. Pronuba nox, Claud. 4. Conf. Hen. 642. flamma, Id. de Rapt. Prof. 1, 131.

Pronūbus, i. m. *The bridegroom that leadeth the bride to the church*, Lampr.

|| Pronunciabilis, le. adj. *Which may be expressed*. Pronunciabilis oratio, a proposition in logic, Apul. de Hab. Doct. Plat. p. 631. † Enunciatum, enunciatio, Cic.

Pronunciatus, tis. part. *Pronouncing*. Quo minus & tragædo pronunciati concineret, Suet. Calig. 54.

Pronunciatio, ōnis. verb. (1) *A pronunciation, or utterance of speech, a speaking out, or delivery of a speech, &c.* (2) *A proclamation, a publication.* (3) *A judicial sentence.* (4) *A single word.* (5) *A proposition, a principle, a maxim.* (1) Pronunciatio est ex rerum & verborum dignitate vocis & corporis moderatio, Cic. de Inv. 1, 7. (2) Caes. B. C. 2, 25. (3) Lege & pronunciatione nondum condemnatus, Cic. pro Cluent. 20. (4) Illa pars calliditatis egregia Graeca pronunciatione strategemata vocantur, Val. Max. 7, 4, 1. (5) Omnis pronunciatio aut vera, aut falsa est, Cic. de Fato, 10. ubi tamen al. enunciatio, fortasse rect.

Pronunciator, ōris. m. verb. *A reporter and publisher, an historian, an utterer, or deliverer*. Thucydides pronunciator sincerus & grandis etiam fuit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 83.

Pronunciatum, i. n. *A proposition, a maxim, an axiom*. Omne pronunciatum est aut verum, aut fallum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7.

Pronunciatur, imperf. *It is said publicly*, Plin. 16, 4.

Pronunciaturus, a, um. part. *About to pronounce, or declare*. Alioqui se vel de calumniâ pronunciaturum, Plin. Ep. 6, 31.

Pronunciatus, a, um. part. *Pronounced, uttered*. Versus pronunciatus, Cic. Parad. 3, 2.

|| Pronunciatus, ōis. m. verb. *A pronouncing, utterance, or delivery*, Gell. 16, 8. † Pronunciatio, Cic.

Pronuncio, āre. act. [ex pro, i. e. palam, & nuncio] (1) *To speak, or tell in plain, or express words.* (2) *To pronounce, to say by heart, to rehearse, to deliver a poem, speech, or part in a play, &c.* (3) *To utter, to declare, to publish.* (4) *To promise publicly.* (5) *To name.* (6) *To speak, or tell a thing.* (7) *To judge, or give sentence.* (8) *To proclaim.* (1) Vid. in exempl. n. 7. (2) Pronunciare multos versus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 61. Tum ad extremum agere, & pronunciare, Id. de Orat. 2, 19. Lececia mimæ centum annis in scenâ pronunciavit, Plin. 7, 49. (3) Quae indigna & intolerabilia videntur, ea pro meipso, ex animi mei sensu, ac dolore, pronuncio, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. (4) Nummos in tribu pronunciare, Cic. Attic. 1, 11. (5) Seditioem metuentes, pronunciant eos praetores, Liv. 1, 4. (6) Sed ii qui sunt, non cuiusvis est pronunciare, Quint. (7) Cato in iudicio ita pronunciavit, cum in venundando rem eam scisset, & non pronunciasset, emptori damnum praestari oportere, Cic. Offic. 3, 16. (8) Praecones ludorum victorum nomina magnâ voce pronunciant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

† Al. scrib. pronuntio. De caetero numero candidatorum, pro parte dimidiâ, quos populus vellet, pronunciarentur, Suet. Jul. Caes. 41.

Pronūper, adv. *Very lately, a little while ago*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26. R. occ.

Pronūrus, ōis. f. *A grandson's wife*, Ov. Ep. 17, 206.

Pronus, a, um. or comp. simus, sup. [ex πρῶς, antiq.] (1) *Having the face downward, prone, groveling, bending forward, stooping downward.* (2) Met. *Inclined, bent.* (3) *Also ready, open, easy.* (4) *Quickly passing, or gliding away, headlong.* (5) *Nigh at hand.* (1) Virorum cadavera supina suitant, feminarum prona, Plin. 7, 18. † Motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. de Div. 1, 53. Pecora natura prona finxit, Sall. Proni in verbera pendent aurigae, Virg. Aen. 5, 147. (2) = Commodior, & ad utilitates publicas pronior, Suet. Tib. 2, 3. § In obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10. § Pronus paci, Val. Flacc. (3) § Pronissimus ad indulgentias, Capitol. Viam monstravit tramite prono, Lucr. 6, 26. = Pronum & facile est, Juv. 13, 75. Obtrectatio & livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, Tac. Hist. 1, 1, 4. = Pronum magisque in aperto erat, Id. (4) Anni proni, Hor. A. P. 60. Dies prona, Stat. Theb. 2, 41. aqua, Virg. Aen. 8, 548. (5) Ventis vocatis prona petit maria, Virg. Aen. 5, 212. interpr. Serv. † Ego potius secundo cursu expon. duco, uti ap. Plin. † In alia adverso, in alia prono mari, l. 2, 70.

* Proconomia, ae. f. *Figura poetis familiaris*, Virg. Aen. 1, 230. Libyae defixit lumina regnis, ad quod Serv. Pulchra proconomia. Lat. Dispositio.

Prooemior, ari. dep. *To begin an oration, to make an entrance, or proem, to preface*. † Prooemiatur apte, narrat aperte, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

Proemium, ii. n. [a πρῶς, ante, & ὁμός, via; quia ante ingressum rei ponitur] (1) *A preface, a proem.* (2) Met. *The first entrance, the prelude.* (1) His libris nova proemia sunt addita, Cic. Attic. 13, 32. (2) Miserac cognosce proemia rixae, Juv. 3, 288.

Propagandus, a, um. part. *To be propagated*. Religio propaganda est, Cic. de Div. 2, 72.

Propagatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A planting, as of young vines.* (2) *Propagation, prolonging, extending.* (1) Propagationum tria sunt genera, Col. de Arb. 7, 1. (2) = Quae propagatio & soboles origo est rerum publicarum, Cic. Offic. 1, 17. Vita in quâ nihil insit, nisi propagatio miserrimi temporis, Id. Fam. 5, 15.

Propagator, oris. m. verb. *An enlarger, an increaser*. Propagator provinciae, Cic. Attic. 1, 3. de Pompeio.

Propagatus, a, um. part. *Enlarged, increased, multiplied, spread abroad*. Propagata memoria, Cic. ad Octav.

† Propages, is. f. *A long row*, Non. ex Pacuv. † Propago, series.

Propago, inis. f. [ex πρῶς, & πῶς, unde pago, pango] (1) *An old vine stock cut down and set deep into the earth, that many imps may spring, or grow from it, a cutting, a slip, a shoot, or plant of a vine, or any tree, a layer of a flower.* (2) Met. *A race, stock, lineage, or breed.* (1) Propagine vites respondent melius, Virg. Geor. 2, 63. vid. & Cato R. R. 32. (2) Clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. Attic. 25. Propago catulorum, Lucr. 4, 995.

Propago, āre. act. [ex pro, & ant. pago, unde pango] (1) *Properly to cut down an old vine, that of it many young may be planted.* (2) *To spread as a tree doth at top; to make to spread.* (3) Met. *To propagate, to multiply and increase.* (4) *To dilate, to extend, to enlarge, to spread.* (5) *To prolong, or make to continue, to keep and maintain.* (1) Vitem propagas in sulcos, Cato 32. (2) Vid. Propagor, n. 2. (3) Cum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni ac propagari vellet, hominum potentissimorum inimicitias suscepit, Cic. Verr. 5, 70. (4) Urbis terminos propagare, Tac. Ann. 12, 23, 3. religionem, Cic. de Div. 2, 72. (5) Victu ferino vitam propagare, Cic. de Inv. 1, 2. aucupio sagittarum, Id. de Fin. 5, 11.

Propagor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be increased, or multiplied.* (2) *To be spread.* (3) *To be prolonged.* (1) Ex quibus plura bona propagentur, Cic. Top. 2, 18. (2) † Vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Offic. 2, 12. (3) Propagari sibi comitatum desiderabat, Suet. Claud. 29.

Propala, ae. m. [qui merces propalam, quasi ante palum, vendit] *A retailer of any commodity*, Cic. in Pison. 27. ubi al. propolae, q. v.

Propalam, adv. *Openly, in the sight and view of all the world*. Rapio propalam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10. Signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 35. † Primò clam, dein propalam, Suet. † Alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. Ann. 6, 6.

|| Propalatus, a, um. part. *Made manifest, laid open*, Vulg. interp. † Expositus.

|| Propanfus, a, um. part. *Spread abroad, or stretched forth*. Propanfis utrinque pinnis, Apul. Met. 6. p. 186. † Passus.

|| Propassus, a, um. part. [a propando] *Spread wide open*. † Passus.

Propatruus, ui. m. *A great grandfather's brother, or great uncle by the father's side*, Dig.

Propatulus, a, um. adj. *Wide, open, broad, spread*. = In aperto & propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. In propatulo, openly, in the sight of all men, abroad in the open air, Col. Vulgo apertis januis in propatulis epulati sunt, Liv. 25, 12. † Pudicitiam in propatulo habere, unguarded, Sall. B. Catill. 13, 3.

Prope, praep. [ex pro, vel prae, Scal.] (1) *Nigh, near to, by, beside, almost.* (2) *Kinder, more indulgent.* (1) † Ut non solum prope me, sed planè mecum habitare posses, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. § Prope ripam, Id. § à domo, Id. in Pison. c. 11. (2) Propior publicae religioni, quam privatae caritati, V. Max. 1, 1, 10. h. e. indulgentior. Vid. Propior.

Propè, adv. (1) *Near, at hand.* (2) *Nigh, almost, in a manner, well near, hard by.* (1) † Propè intueri aliquid, non procul spectare, Cic. de Senect. 14. (2) Annos propè quinquaginta, Cic. Propè erat, ut, it lacked but little, Liv. Vid. v. Propius & Proximè, suis locis.

Propediem, adv. [quasi prope est dies, al. quasi propè accedens ad diem] *Shortly, after a while, within few days, or a short time, ere it be long*. Propediem te videbo, Cic. Fam. 15, 6.

Propellendus, a, um. part. *To be thrust, or forced*. Deinde ubi apparuit mucro, si ei arundo inhaeret, propellenda est, Cels. 7, 5, 2.

Propellens, tis. part. *Forcing*. Nullo propellente, Suet. Tib. 19. Propellentes pecus, Liv. 10, 4.

Propello, ère, ūli, ūlum. act. (1) *To drive, or put away, forth, or out.* (2) *To push, or thrust forward, or back.* (3) *To repulse, to keep off.* (4) *To constrain, or force.* (5) *To move.* (1) Uno interfecto, reliquos paulum propellit, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Pecus pastum propellere, Liv. Alteram partem hostes quum propulissent, Id. 41, 18. (2) Navem renus propellere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. Cum ventum erit ad versuram, in priorem partem jugum propellat, Col. 2, 2. (3) Impetum inimicorum propellere, Cic. anteq. ivet in exilium, 1. injurias hominum, Col. 7, 12. (4) Suet. Aug. 79. (5) Anima, cum animi vi percussa est, exin corpus propellit, & icit, Lucr. 3, 161. Si exiguus est calculus, digitis ab alterâ parte propelli, ab alterâ protrahi potest, Cels. 7, 26.

Propemodum.

Pröpmödom, adv. *Almost, in a manner, well near.* Propemodum manere in instituto meo videor, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 2.*

* Propempticon. [*sc. carmen, à προέμπεω, praemitto*] *A poem sent to a friend wishing him a good journey.* Propempticon Metio Celeri, *Stat. Sylv. 3, 2. lemma.*

Pröpendens, tis. part. *Hanging downward.* Canis villaticus demissis aut propendentibus auribus, *Col. 7, 12, 4.* Propendens haeret, *Val. Flacc. 7, 588.*

Propendo, ere, di, sum, neut. (1) *To hang down heavier on the forepart, to overweigh.* (2) *To lean, stoop, or bow forward.* (3) *To incline, to come to.* (1) Tantum propendere illam bonorum animi lancem, ut terram & maria deprimat, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.* (2) Quando manus adductae sunt trabem, nec propendes, nec dependes, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39.* (3) = Si sua sponte, quod impellimus, inclinant, atque propendent, accipio quod datur, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 44.*

Pröpendo, ere, di, sum, act. *To consider and weigh a thing thoroughly and diligently,* Quint.

|| Propendulus, a, um, ut Propenduli crines, *dangling, or hanging down before.* + Promissi. *Apul.*

Propensè, adv. *Favourably, with good will, readily,* Lent. *ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15.*

Pröpensio, önis. f. verb. *Inclination of mind, readiness.* Propensio ad summum bonum, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 17.*

|| Propensitas, atis. f. *Inclination, readiness, towardness.* + Propensio, *Cic.*

Pröpensus, a, um, part. & adj. ior, comp. issimus, sup. (1) *Hanging down, weighty.* (2) Met. *Inclined, propense, ready, or prone.* (1) = Non illa de mea pecunia ramenta nec plumea propensior, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15.* (2) Propensissimam civitatum voluntate confecit, *Hirt. B. Alex. 20.* = Ut alius ad alium morbum proclivior, sic alius ad alia vitia propensior, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.*

Pröperandus, a, um, part. *To be made haste with, to be dispatched, to be speedily taken care of.* Multa properanda coelo sereno maturare, *Virg. Geor. 1, 260.* Nunc, nunc properandus & acri fingendus sine fine rota, *Perf. 3, 23.*

Pröperans, tis. part. *Hastning, running in haste.* Properans insistere terrae, *Ov. Fast. 1, 507.* = Ille properans festinansque, *Cic. Philipp. 9, 3.*

Pröperantèr, adv. *Hastily, ius, comp. + ssmè, Lucr. 5, 301.* Properantius beneficia quam aes mutuum reddere, *Sall. B. Jug. 96, 2.* + Cod. Theod. Properantius ire, *Ov. Fast. 4, 673.*

Pröperantia, ae, f. *A making haste,* Sall. *B. Jug. 36, 3.* & Tac. *Ann. 12, 20.*

+ Pröperatim, adv. *Hastily,* Gell. *12, 15.* ex Sisenna. + Temere.

Pröperatio, önis. f. verb. *An hastening.* Sed ad properationem meam quiddam interest, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.*

Pröperatò, adv. *Quickly, hastily, speedily.* Nec minus properatò Narcissus ad mortem agitur, *Tac. Ann. 13, 1, 4.*

Pröperatus, a, um, part. *Hastened, done in haste.* Stilus properatus, *Quint. 10, 3.* Properato opus est, *we had need make haste,* *Cic. pro Mil. 19.*

Pröperatus, us, m. verb. *An hastening,* Gell. *10, 11.*

Pröperè, adv. *Speedily, in haste, inconsiderately, without deliberation.* Ancillas huc traduce properè, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22.* = Ut properè, ut subito, ut celerè, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 4.* & Properè hoc, non placidè decet, *Id. Mil. 2, 2, 65.*

+ Pröperitèr, adv. *Hastily,* Catull. *ap. Non. 11, 63.* Amata Veneria properiter abiit, *Auson. Parent. 27, 1.* + Propere.

Pröpero, are, act. & neut. (1) Act. *To do, or get speedily, or quickly.* (2) Neut. *To make speed, to go apace, to hie, to do a thing in haste, to dispatch.* (1) Pecuniam haeredi properare, *Hor. Od. 3, 24, 62.* Mortem properare per vulnera, *Virg. Aen. 9, 81.* & Qui unumquodque maturè transigit, is properat; qui multa simul incipit, neque perficit, festinat, *Cato ap. Gell. 16, 14.* (2) Properare in urbem, *Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 19.* & Veniet tempus & quidem celeritèr, & sive retractabis, sive properabis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 76.* Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, *Ov. Met. 10, 33.*

Pröperor, ari, atus, pass. *To be hastened, or done in haste.* Iteratae vellere lanæ cui properabantur, *Hor. Epod. 12, 21.* Haec inter pueros variè properantur, *Juv. 3, 264.*

Pröperus, a, um, adj. *Quick, hasty, swift, speedy, that cometh, or goeth in post haste.* Pede properus, *Catull. 63, 34.* § Properus irae, *Tac. Ann. 11, 26.* R. occ.

+ Propes, edis. Funis quo pes veli alligatur, *Isid. The cord wherewith the foot of the sail is tied,* Turpil.

Pröpexus, a, um, *Combed, or hanging down, long.* Barba propexa, *Ov. Fast. 1, 259. conf. Sil. 13, 310.*

Pröphano, & prophanus, vid. Profano, profanus.

* Pröpheta, ae, vel prophetes, ae, m. [*à προφήτης, praedico*] *A prophet, he that telleth of things before they come to pass, also a poet,* Macro.

* Prophetia, ae, f. *A prophecy, or revelation,* Bibl. + Vaticinium.

* Pröpheticus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to a prophet, prophetic.* Praenuncupatus ore qui prophético Emmanuel est, *Prud. Cath. 7, 179.*

* Pröphetis, idis. vel prophetissa, ae, f. *A prophetess.* Eccl.

* Pröphetizo, are, *To prophesy,* Eccl. Lat. Vaticanor.

|| Pröpheto, are. *To prophesy, to tell of things to come.* Docet, instruit, prophetat, *Prud. Peri Steph. 13, 101.* Lat. Vaticanor.

* Pröphylactice, es, f. [*προφυλακτική (sc. τέχνη, ars) à προφυλάττω, caveo, custodio. Th. φυλάσσω*] *That part of physie that preventeth, and preserveth from diseases,* Med.

* Pröphylacticus, a, um. *Prophylacticum medicamentum, preventive physie,* Jun. Lat. Venienti morbo occurrens.

|| Propilo, are, act. & propilor, ari, atus sum, dep. *To sharpen at the point; also to sting, or throw a dart, &c.* Amm.

Pröpinatio, önis. f. verb. *A drinking to one, a bidding of one drink,* Sen. Epist. 83.

Pröpinator, öris, m. verb. *A drinker, or beginner to one in the cup.* Ovidio tribuitur, A. Amm. *1, 587.* ubi rectius procurator.

Pröpino, are, primâ communi, i, e. praebibo. (1) *To drink to one, to quaff.* (2) *To drink one's health, or in remembrance of.* (3) *To expose.* (1) Propino magnum poculum, ille ebibit, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80.* Hanc propinavit Bitiae pulcherrima. Dido in patera, *Mart. 8, 6.* (2) Propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, *Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16.* Quando propinavit Virro tibi? *Juv. 5, 127.* Propino, inquit, Socrates, hoc pulchro Critiae, qui in eum fuerat teterrimus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 40.* (3) Hunc deridendum vobis propino, *Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57.*

Pröpinquè, adv. *Hard by, at hand, nigh.* Adest propinquè, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21.*

Pröpinquitas, tâtis. f. (1) *Nighness, neighbourhood.* (2) *Also kindred by blood, or alliance.* (1) & Propinquitas & longinquitas loci, *Cic. de Invent. 1, 26.* (2) & Interemit caeteros aut affinitate aliqua sibi, aut propinquitate conjunctos, *Suet. Ner. 36.* = Si pietate, propinquitas colitur, qui affinem prodit, impius fit, necesse est, *Cic. pro Quint. 6.* & Manutius autem ex hoc loco & aliis nonnullis, & cognationem & affinitatem complecti contendit. *Vid. eum ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 4, 12. sub fin.*

Pröpinquo, are. *To approach, to draw near.* § Scopulo propinquare, *Virg. Aen. 5, 185.* Propinquare magis atque magis, *Val. Flacc. 1, 741.*

Pröpinquus, a, um, adj. ior, comp. [*à prope*] (1) *Neighbouring, near at hand.* (2) *Also near of kin, allied.* (3) *Near, of near import, or significancy, resembling.* (1) = Propinqua finitimaque provinciae, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 13.* Propinquus exilium oro, *Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 51.* & In longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos iruebat *Clodius, Cic. pro Mil. 28.* (2) & Propinqui potiores sunt quam alieni, *Cic. de Amic. 6.* (3) & = Audacia fidentiae non contrarium est, sed appositum & propinquum, & tamen vitium est, *Cic. de Invent. 2, 54.*

Pröprior, ius, comp. [*à prope*] (1) *Nearer, nigher.* (2) *More like.* (3) *Also more favourable.* (4) *More nearly related.* (1) Tunica pallio propior, *Plaut Trin. 5, 2, 30.* India propior Oceano, *Virg. Geor. 2, 122.* (2) Faciem tauro propior, *Virg. Geor. 3, 58.* Cato ingenio propior diis, quam hominibus, *Paterc. 2, 34.* (3) & Oderat Aenean propior Saturnia Turno, *Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 7.* (4) = Sanguine junctus, mente tamen propior fuit, *Ov. Met. 2, 368.* Propior publicae religioni, quam privatae caritati, h. e. indulgentior, amicior, *Val. Max. 1, 1, 10.*

|| Pröpitibilis, le, adj. (1) *Soon appeased.* (2) *Also that is apt to appease.* (1) Tert. (2) Enn. *ap. Non.*

Pröpitians, tis. part. *Appeasing, atoning, favouring.* Curt. *4, 13.*

Pröpitatio, önis. f. verb. *A sacrifice to appease God's anger, an atonement, a propitiation.* = Expiationes propitiationesque prodigiorum, *Sen. 2. Nat. 38.* ubi al. *procuratio*neque.

|| Pröpitator, öris, m. verb. *A sacrifice, an appeaser,* Hier. + Procurator.

|| Propitiatorium, ii, n. *The propitiatory, or mercy-seat, a place of atonement,* Bibl.

|| Propitiatorius, a, um, part. *Propitiatory, expiatory,* Eccl.

Pröpitatus, a, um, part. *Atoned, appeased, reconciled.* Propitiato multum deo, *Suet. Vesp. 7.*

Pröpitio, are, act. *To appease, to atone, to pacify.* Ut Venerem propitiem, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120.* Sollicitudinem animi propitiare, *Plaut. 28, 5.*

Pröpitior, ari, atus, pass. *To be atoned, &c.* Carmen, quo propitiari Jovem credunt, *Curt. 4, 7, 24.*

Pröpitius, a, um, [*à prope, sic praesentes pro propitiis dicimus, Voss.*] *Kind, favourable, merciful, gentle, tender.* & Huic ego deos propitios, plerique autem iratos putant, *Cic. pro Coel. 18.* & Fortuna, quae nobis infesta est, fuit aliquando propitia, *Id. ad Octav. = benignus, Plaut. Perf. 4, 4, 34.*

Pröpius, adv. comp. [*à prope*] (1) *Near, or not far off.* (2) *More favourable.* (1) Propius vero, i. e. verisimilius, *Liv. 1.* (2) Propius res aspice nostras, *Virg. Aen. 1, 530.*

* Pröplasma, atis, n. [*πρόπλασμα, à πρό, ante, & πλάσσω, fingo*] *A mold, or pattern to make vessels of earth, or other work*

work by. 33 Arcefilai proplasmata pluris venire solita ipsis artificibus, quam aliorum opera, *Plin.* 35, 45. *Cic. Ep. ad Attic.* 12, 41.

* *Proplastica*, es. f. [*προπλαστική* sc. τέχνη, ars.] *The art of making molds, or forms wherein any thing is cast, or formed, Vid. Plin.* 35, 45.

* *Propnigēum*, ei. n. [*προπνιγτήριον*, à *πρὸ*, ante, & *πνιγνύει*, furnus] (1) *The mouth of an oven, or furnace; also a place in an bathouse, in which fire being inclosed, casteth forth heat.* (2) *Also an extinguisher.* (1) *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. (2) *Vitruv.* 5, 11. ubi vide & *præfurnium*.

Propōla, ae. m. [*à* Gr. *προπωλής*, à *πρὸ*, ante, & *πωλέω*, ovendo] *A retailer, a forestaller, a regrater, an haberdasher of small wares, one that buyeth at the best hand, to the end he may sell the dearer, a chandler, a pedler, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 58. *Pistor domi nullus, nulla cella; panis & vinum à propolā, atque de cupā, Cic. in Pison.* 27. ubi tamen *edd. priscae* *propala.* *Vid. Turneb. Advers.* 1, 1.

* *Propōlis*, is. f. [*πρόπολις*, à *πρὸ*, ante, & *πόλις*, urbs.] (1) *The suburbs of the city.* (2) *Bee-glew.* (1) *Ap. Graecos. Latine Suburbia, orum, Cic.* (2) *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. & *Plin.* 11, 6.

* *Propōma*, atis. n. [*πρόπομα*, à *πρὸ*, ante, & *πόμα*, potio, quod à *πῶμα*, verb. inulitat.] *The first draught, a whet of spiced wines, Pallad. Febr.* 32. *Plaut. Sympol.* 1, 6.

Proponens, tis. part. *Proposing.* *Sibi quisque ante oculos obfessionem, famem, & superbum victoremque hostem proponentes, Just.* 5, 7.

Propōno, ere, fui, situm. act. (1) *To propound, or propose.* (2) *To set out to view, to set up, to set before one, to offer, profer, or present.* (3) *To proclaim, publish, or set abroad.* (4) *To set out, or expose to sale.* (5) *To say, or affirm.* (6) *To appoint.* (7) *To promise, or give out.* (1) *Illā sequor, quae paulō ante proposui, Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) *Explicare vestem, & proponere argentum, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35. (3) *Proponere legem in publicum, Cic. de Leg. Agr.* 2, 13. (4) *Nullum non opsonii genus proponere, Suet. Ner.* 15. *auktionem, Quint.* 6, 4. 33 *Quis talem proponere piscem, aut emere audebat? Juu.* 4, 46. (5) *Neque esse crudele incidere corpora, quod plerique proponunt, Cels. in praef.* (6) *Mortem omnibus natura proposuit, Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. (7) *Proponere congiarium, Suet. Ner.* 7.

Propōnor, i, pōitus. pass. *To be propounded, proposed, &c. Cic. Catill.* 4, 1.

Proporrō, adv. *Furthermore, moreover, further and further, Lucr.* 2, 978. & *alibi non semel; vix tamen apud alios rep.*

Propōrtio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ex pro*, & *portio*] *Proportion, measure, comparison. Civitates proportionē in provincias describere, Cic. pro Flacc.* = *comparatio, Id. de Univ.* 4.

|| *Proportionatus*, a, um. part. *Proportioned, Firm.* 4, 13. 4 *Equus, Cic.*

Propōsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*à* *propono*] (1) *A proposal, design, or way.* (2) *A proposition, a thesis, a subject.* (1) = *Vitae propositio & cogitatio, Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18. (2) *Propositio, quid sis dicturus, & ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio, Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53.

Propōsītum, i. n. *A purpose, a meaning, an intent, an aim, or end, a resolution. Ad nuncium à proposito averfus, Liv.* 2. = *Cato semper in proposito susceptoque consilio permanfit, Cic. Offic.* 1, 31. *Ad propositum venire, Nep. Praef. in fin.*

Propōsītum est, imperf. *I am purposed.* *Cum sit his propositum non perturbare animos, Cic. Orat.* 19.

Propositurus, a, um. part. *About to propose. Et motos senatu, & excusatos simul propositurus, Tac. Ann.* 11, 25, 4.

Propōsītus, a, um. part. (1) *Set abroad, or open to view.* (2) *Exposed.* (3) *Purposed, intended, designed.* (4) *Proposed, set before.* (1) *Neque proposito argento, neque tabulis & signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35. (2) *Omnibus fortunae telis proposita est vita nostra, Cic. Fam.* 5, 16. (3) *Injuriis ab aliquo propositis resistere, Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. = *Ex itinere proposito & jam constituto reverti, Id. de Div.* 1, 15. (4) *Exemplum propositum ad imitandum, Cic. pro Muraena,* 31.

Propraetor, ōris. m. *A lieutenant sent to govern a province with the authority of a praetor, a lord justice, Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 7.

† *Propriāsit*, id est, proprium fecerit, *Fest.* qu. à *proprio*, are.

Propriē, adv. *Properly, particularly, conveniently, fith, suitably.* 33 *Promiscue toto, quam propriē parvā frui parte malletis, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 31. = *Quod honestum propriē verēque dicitur, Id. Offic.* 3, 3. 33 *Neque senatus publicē, neque ullus ordo propriē, Id. pro Sext.* 16.

|| *Proprietatūs*, ii. m. *He to whom the property of a thing doth belong, a proprietor, or owner, Dig.* 4. *Dominus.*

Proprietas, atis. f. (1) *A property, nature, or quality.* (2) *The right of a thing, propriety.* (3) *The species in a definition.* (1) *Terrae proprietās cōelique, Liv.* 38, 17. (2) 33 *Si non proprietatis est quaestio, sed tantum possessionis, Quint.* (3) 33 *Definitio declaratur genere, & proprietate quādam, Cic. Part. Orat.* 12.

† *Proprio*, are, & *proprior*, ari, atus. pass. *To appropriate, Fest.* 4. *Proprium facio.*

† *Proprium*, adv. *Properly.* *Quid? genus humanum proprium de quibus factum sit? Lucr.* 2, 974. 4. *Proprie.*

Proprius, a, um. [*à* *prope*, quod *prope* sit, quod quis, possidet, *Sip.*] (1) *Peculiar, particular, special, private.* (2) *Pro-*

per, fit, genuine. (3) *Also perpetual, firm, steady.* (1) 33 *Id quidem non proprium est senectutis vitium, sed commune valetudinis, Cic. de Senect.* 11. 33 *Amittit meritō proprium, qui alienum appetit, Phaedr.* 1, 4, 1. (2) *Qui proprio nomine perduellis erat, is hostis vocatur, Cic. Offic.* 1, 12. 33 *Translatum verbum proprio significantius est, Quint.* 8, 6. *Huic verbo fideliter proprium est domicilium in officio, Cic. Ep. Fam.* 16, 17. (3) *Nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? Ter. Andr.* 4, 3. ubi *vid. Donat.* *Propria haec mihi munera faxis, Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 5. = *Siperenne & proprium manere potuisset, Cic. post Redit.* 4. *Voluptates deorum propriae sunt, Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 4.

Propter, praep. [*à* *prope*] (1) *For, long of, by reason of, for one's sake.* (2) *Also near to, hard by, by the side.* (1) *Legibus non propter metum paret, Cic. Parad.* 6. *Propter anni tempus, Id. Attic.* 8, 19. *Virtus ex se, & propter se expetenda est, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 26. (2) *Propter est spelunca quaedam, Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. *Propter viam, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 62. *vid. locum. Sacrificium enim Herculi fact. intelligitur, & mox Proptervia auspicia.*

Propterea, adv. i. e. *propter ea. Therefore, for that cause.* *Propterea quod serviebas liberaliter, Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 11.

† *Proptervia* auspicia, & *proptervium* sacrificium Herculi factum proficiscendi gratia. *A sacrifice made to Hercules by them that were to take a journey, which was all to be eat up, Cato.*

* *Proptōsis*, is. f. [*ex* *πρὸ*, ante, & *πῶσις*, casus. *Them. πῶσις, cado*] *A disease when the eyes fall out of their place, or the membrane of the eye called uvea, by rupture falleth through the cornea, Cels.* 6, 6, 8.

Propūdiosus, a, um. *Shameful, or shameless, past shame, Plaut. Stich.* 2, 3, 10.

Propūdium, ii. n. [*qu. procul à pudore*] (1) *Disgrace, shame, dishonour.* (2) *Met. A paltry baggage, or harlot.* (1) *Propudium illud & portentum, Cic. Philipp.* 14, 3. (2) *Tun' audes etiam servos spernere, propudium! Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 60. *id. plane quod Graecorum κάδαρμα.*

Propugnāculum, li. n. *A fortress, a blockhouse, a bulwark, a rampart. Propugnaculum oppositum barbaris, Nep. Themist.* 7.

Propugnans, tis. part. *Fighting for, defending.* *Nunc velut propugnantes per oras extremac testudinis, nunc media inter se concurrentes, Liv.* 44, 9. *Inde missilia in propugnantes ingerebantur tuto, Curt.* 4, 13. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 2, 584.

Prōpugnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending, or fighting for a thing. = Propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis, Cic. Fam.* 1, 7.

Prōpugnator, ōris. m. verb. *A defender, a champion. Locus à propugnatoribus vacuus, Caes. B. G.* 7, 25. = *Defensor & quasi propugnator patrimonii sui, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57.

Prōpugno, are. [*i. e. pugno pro*] *To fight, or contend for, to defend, or maintain.* 33 *Non oppugnare commoda patriae, verum propugnare, Cic.* § *pro salute alicujus, Id. Fam.* 11, 17. § *nugis, Hor. Epist.* 1, 18, 16.

Prōpulsans, tis. part. *Driving away, warding off.* *Propulsans famem, Curt.* 9, 2, 6. *Clypeo incidentia tela propulsans, Id.* 9, 4, 31.

Prōpulsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A driving, or beating away. Propulsatio periculi, Cic. pro Sulla,* 1.

Prōpulsator, ōris. m. verb. *A driver back. Propulatores odio infectus, Val. Max.* 7, 8, 7.

Propulsio, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting off, Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Prōpulso, are. freq. [*à* *propello*] *To put, or keep off, to drive away, to set at a distance, to stave off. Bellum moenibus propulsare, Liv.* 3, 69. 33 *Injurias inferre, aut propulsare, Caes. B. G.* 6, 14.

|| *Prōpulsōrius*, a, um. *Expelling, driving, or causing to come forth. Propulsoria facultas, Gorrh. quam expultricem Cicero vocat.*

Propulsaturus, a, um. part. *About to drive away. Cum firmiore praesidio vim propulsaturus, Curt.* 10, 20. *An bello intestino bellum externum propulsaturos? Liv.* 4, 43.

Prōpulsus, a, um. part. [*à* *propello*] *Chased away, thrust forward. Propulsa cruore flumina, Lucan.* 7, 789. *Pecus in conspectu praesidii Romani propulsam, Liv.* 10, 4. *conf. Sil.* 10, 213.

Propulsus, ūs. m. verb. *A driving away, a chasing forward. Ventum propulso suo concitare, Sen. N. Q.* 5, 14.

Prōpylaeum, i. n. [*ex* *πρὸ*, ante, & *πύλη*, porta] *A porch of a temple, or great-hall, a gate-house. Pericles tantam pecuniam in propylaea illa praeclara coniecit, Cic. de Off.* 2, 17.

Prōquaestor, ōris. m. verb. *A deputy, or vice-treasurer, Cic. passim. Eleganter divise pro quaestore, ut Cui legatus pro quaestore fuit, Cic. Verr.* 1, 15.

Prōra, ae. f. [*πρῶρα*, quasi *πρῶρα*, quod ante cernatur] *The fore deck, or castle of a ship, the prow.* 33 *Prora & puppis, all in all, Graec. Prov. ap. Cic. Fam.* 16, 24, 2.

Prōrēpens, tis. part. *Creeping forth. Prorepentes undique pampini, Col.* 4, 17.

Prōrēpo, ere, psi, ptum, neut. *To creep along, to steal forward by little and little, to grow, or come forth. Cum proreperunt primis animalia terris, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 99. *Prorepere in luxuriam, to grow and spread rankly, Col.* 5, 5.

Prōrēta, ae. m. [*à* Gr. *πρωετής*, qui & *πρωπύς*, qui in prora navim regit] *The ruler, or guider of the ship, or deck, the pilot, or steersman, or rather the boatswain.* 33 *Si tu prorēta isti navi es, ego gubernator ero, if you are the cap, I will be the but-* *ton, Prov. ap. Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 75.

Proreus,

Proctus m. [à prora] *The steersman, the pilot*, Ov. Met. 3, 634.
Prorex ēgis m. *A viceroy, a lord lieutenant*, JCC. † Regis vicarius.
Proriga. *A groom of the stable*, Plin. 8, 64. al. scribi peroriga, & pruriga.
Proripiens, tis. part. *Snatching away beforehand*. Actor proripiens se ruinā sanguinem vomuit, Suet. Calig. 57.
Proripio, ēre. ui. eptum. act. [ex pro, & rapio] (1) *To take away by force, to snatch, to hurry, or drag along*. (2) *Proripere se, to fling away*. (3) *To get away, or make an escape*. (1) Ne virilis cultus in caedem & Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. Od. 1, 8, fin. (2) Quo nunc se proripit ille? Virg. Ecl. 3, 19. Proripere se alto folio, Val. Flacc. 5, 269. (3) Sese portā foras universi proripiunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 12.
Proripior, i. pass. *To be dragged away*. Jubet hominem repente proripi, atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari, Cic. Verr. 5, 62.
Prorito, āre. [ex pro, & rito, lis; vel à rito antiq. unde irrito] (1) *To provoke, or stir up, to move, or incite, to egg on*. (2) *Allo to allure, or invite*. (1) Plin. 26, 58. (2) Col. 1, 2, 10. & 3, 2.
Prorogans, tis. part. *Proroguing, deferring*. Prorogans lucem Vesper, Plin. 2, 6.
Prorogatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A driving off, deferring, or prolonging*. (2) *A prorogation, or continuance*. (1) Prorogatio legis Maniliae, Cic. pro Muraena 23. (2) Prorogatio imperii non ante in ullo facta, Liv. 8, 26.
Prorogativus, a, um. part. *Prorogativa fulmina, the effects of whose illbodings may be delayed, but not quite taken away*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.
Prorogator, ōris. m. verb. qui prorogat. (1) *A pralonger*. (2) *A steward*. (1) Scal. (2) Ap. inferioris aevi scriptores. † Dispensator.
Prorogo, āre. act. (1) *To defer, or put off*. (2) *To prorogue, adjourn, continue, or prolong*. (1) Ipse adsum, nisi quid tu prorogas, Cit. Att. 13, 14. Prorogare paucos dies alicui, Id. Philipp. 2, 29. Prorogare alicui sumptus, Id. Philipp. 2, 10. provincias, Id. aetatem, Plin. famam Plin. jun.
Prorogor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be deferred, or continued*, Cic. Verr. 1, 38.
Prorsum. adv. [à prorsus, i. e. rectus] (1) *Straight, straight along, directly*. (2) *At all*. (1) Simulato quasi eas prorsum in navem, Plaut. Perf. 4, 5, 5. & ex transverso, Id. Pseud. 4, 1, 45. (2) Verbum prorsum nullum intelligo, Cic. de Orat. 2, 14. sed al. leg. prorsus. & Rursum prorsum cursari, to and fro, forward and backward, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 1, 35.
Prorsus. adv. [qu. porro versus; vel qu. proversum] *Altogether, intirely, throughout, by all means, quite and clean, utterly, wholly, verily, surely, in any wise, alway, generally, well and truly*. Nihil prorsus, nothing at all, Cic. Prorsus oblitus sum mei, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14.
Prorsus, a, um. part. *Right, or straight*. & Non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 1, 45. & Prorsus & vorfa facundia, eloquence used pro and con, Apul. Florid. 18, p. 818. Prorsus limites appell. in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt, Fest. & Prorsus passive legi negat Valla in Rud.
Prorumpens, tis. part. *Breaking forth*. Avertitur quoque interdum sanguis, ubi aliā parte prorumpens, aliā emittitur, Cels. 2, 10.
Prorumpo, ēre. rupi. ruptum. neut. (1) *To break forth, or burst out*. (2) *To break, or discharge before it, to force a passage*. (3) *Act. To send forth, to cast out*. (1) Denos prorumpit in hostes, Virg. Aen. 10, 379. (2) Sub oppidi murum magnus fons prorumpibat, Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 41. (3) Aetna atram prorumpit nubem, Virg. Aen. 3, 572.
Proruo, ēre. ui. ūtum. act. (1) *To cast, drive, or beat down violently, to overthrow*. (2) *Neut. To tumble over and over*. (1) Terrae motus montes lapsu ingenti proruit, Liv. 22, 5, ult. Albam à fundamentis proruunt, Id. 26, 13. Proruere se foras, to rush out of doors, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51. (2) Ipsā vi molis & irae proruit, Val. Flacc. 7, 600. in caput, Id. ibid.
Proruptus, a, um. part. (1) *Burst, broken down*. (2) *Also flowing swiftly, running violently*. (3) *Met. Heady and desperate*. (1) Proruptae munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, sub fin. (2) Mare proruptum, Virg. Aen. 1, 250. (3) Prorupta audacia, Cic. pro Rosc. 24.
Prorutus, a, um. part. *Flung down, overthrown, trodden down*. Gramina proruta, Stat. Theb. 4, 819. saxa, Luc. 9, 490. Prorutum vallum, Liv. 4, 29. & Patere. 2, 63.
Prosa, ae. f. sc. oratio, est enim adj. [à prorsus, quod vet. prorsus dicerent rufus, pro prorsus profus, pro prorsum prosum] (1) *Prose, that which is not metre*. (2) *Also a goddess so called*. (1) Vis forensis perfectumque prosae eloquentiae decus, Patere. 1, 17. In prosa quaedam recepta imitatio, Quint. 1, 10. Prosa oratio, Suet. Aug. 85. (2) Dea quae recto partui praefect. Vid. Propr.
Prosaicus, a, um. *Writ in prose*, Plin. 7, 57. Hard. scrib. Prosa Oratio.
Prosapia, ae. f. [à pro, & sipo, ant. i. e. dissemino] *A de-*

scend in blood, a race, a progeny, a stock, a lineage, a pedigree, a family. De Coclitum prosapia te esse arbitror, Plaut. Cure. 3, v. 23.
† Prosapies, ei, Idem, Non.
* Prosapodosis. f. [προσαπόδοσις, à pros ad, & απόδοσις, redditiō, quod ex από & δόσις donatio. Th. δόσις, inutilat] Grammatica figura est, quam alii redditionem interpretantur, cum scilicet duabus vel pluribus sententiis sua cuique ratio subjungitur, vid. Quint. 9, 3.
† Profatus, a, um. *Descended, begotten*. Profatus patre, Prud. Peri Steph. 6, 46. † Satus.
* Proscenium, ii. n. [προσκήνιον, à pros, ante, & σκηνή, theatri tabernaculum] Locus erat, teste Bud. ante scenam porrectus, ubi pulpitu excitatum erat, quo actores fabularum prodirent. (1) *The place before the scaffold out of which the players came*. (2) *Also the scaffold, or stage itself, on which they acted*. (1) Scortum exoletum ne quis in proscenio sedeat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17. (2) Ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg. Geor. 2, 381. Hoc vocabulum tanquam insulsum notat Fabius immerito. Antiquum sane. Cic. proeπιπλήτων existimat, in Timaeo.
* Proscematismus. προσχηματισμός, q. d. affiguratio, figura, cum aliquid in fine additur, ut *εγω pro εγω, M.*
Proscindens, tis. part. *Cutting, dividing*. Spumanti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil. Ital. 3, 449.
Proscindo, ēre. idi. scissum. act. (1) *To cut, or break up ground*. (2) *To plow*. (3) *To cut, or hew down*. (4) *Met. To defame, to taunt, to revile*. (1) Terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant, Varr. R. R. 1, 19. (2) Juvencis validis terram proscindere, Virg. Geor. 2, 237. aratris, Lucr. 5, 210. Met. Aequor rostro carina proscidit, Catull. 62, 12. (3) Quercum ferro proscindere, Luc. 3, 434. (4) Hunc foedissimo convicio coram prosciderunt, Suet. Aug. 13.
Proscissio, onis. f. verb. *A cutting up, or breaking up of land*, Col. 6, 2.
Proscissum, ssi. n. *Ground first broken up and tilled*, Col. 2, 2.
Proscissus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut, or slashed*. (2) *Plowed, tilled, broken up*. (1) Pectus proscissum vulnere, Stat. Theb. 10, 439. (2) Aequora proscissa, Virg. Geor. 1, 100.
Proscribendus, a, um. part. *To be proscribed*. Ut patris eorum bona proscribenda curaverit, Plin. Ep. 8, 18.
Proscribo, ēre. psi. ptum. act. (1) *To post up in writing, to publish any thing to be sold*. (2) *To banish, proscribe, or outlaw one, to sequester him, and seize his estate*. (1) Auctionem in Gallia se Narbone facturum proscribit, Cic. pro Quint. 4. & Non posse eum eo tempore, quae proscripsisset, vendere, Id. ibid. & Ille proscripsit aedes, tu emisti, Id. Offic. 3, 13. (2) Quaero quid sit aliud proscribere, Velitis jubetis ut M. Tullius in civitate ne sit, bonaque ejus ut mea sint? Cic. pro Domo, 17.
Proscribor, i, ptus. pass. *To be proscribed*. Proscribatur tamen, seu quis emere, seu quis conducere, ignarus tanti mali vellet, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.
Proscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A proscription, outlawry, banishment, a confiscation, or sequestration of goods, and setting them to open sale*. Cum de capite civis & de bonis proscriptio ferretur, Cic. pro Sext. 30.
Proscriptor, ōris. m. verb. *A banisher, a sequestrator, a proclaimer of a thing to be sold*, Plin. 7, 10.
Proscripturio, ire. iui. *To have his fingers itch to be banishing of men, and confiscating their estates*. = Sullaturus animus ejus, & proscripturus, Cic. Attic. 9, 10. de Pompeio. & Vix permitti usum hujus verbi monet Quint. Inst. Or. 8, 6.
Proscriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Set out, or posted up to be sold, published in writing*. (2) *Outlawed, banished*. (1) = Possessiones venales ac proscriptas hanc lege video, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 3, 4. Horti quam in diem sint proscripti, velim ad me scribas, Id. Att. 12, 48. (2) Proscriptorum liberi ad jus civitatis revocati, Patere. 2, 43.
Proseco, āre. *To cut, slash, or gash, Voc. sacril. to cut out*. Extā hostrae profecare, Liv. 5, 2.
Prosecro, āre. Verbum aruspicum peculiare. *To sacrifice unto*, Laet. 4, 27.
† Prosecta, ae. f. Non. ex Lucil. † Prosectum.
Prosectum, i. n. [à profecando] *That which is cut out of the bowels of beasts to be sacrificed to idols, the basileis*. Imponere prosecta aris, Ov. Fast. 6, 163.
Prosectus, a, um. part. *Cut open, slashed, sliced, gashed*. Prosecta cerebro lavi, Luc. 6, 709. Prosecta pectora, Val. Flacc. 3, 439.
† Prosectus, ūs. m. *A cutting, or gashing*, Apul. Met. 8, p. 237.
Prosecutor, ōris. m. verb. *He that followeth a business, an attendant*, Ap. JCC.
Prosecuturus, a, um. part. *About to follow*. Tiberium Beneventum usque prosecuturus, Suet. Aug. 97.
Proseca, ae. f. [dict. quod ante stabula sedeat, Fest. unde & prostibula dict.] *A strumpet, or common whore, that sitteth in the streets to invite passengers*. An te ibi vis inter istas vorfariet prosedas? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.
Profedamum, i. n. Sarmaticum vocab. *An unaptness to generation in rams, goats, or other beasts, by over-much labour*, Plin. 26, 66.
* Pro-

* Profelytus, i. m. i. e. advena, *A profelyte, or stranger converted to our religion*, Bibl. Lat. Advena.

Proseminatus, a, um. *Sowed, or scattered about*. Proseminatae familiae, Cic. de Orat. 3, 16.

Prosemino, are. act. *To sow all over, to scatter about on this side and that*. Solertia, quae posset vel in tegulis proseminare oltreas, Cic. in Orat. 4.

Prosequendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be attended*. (2) Absol. *To be respected*. (1) Tac. (2) Suet. Aug. 49.

Prosequens, tis. part. (1) *Following*. (2) *Waiting on, attending*. (1) Quisque suum amicum prosequens, obtestatus erat ne, &c. Hirt. B. Alex. 16. (2) Inter officia prosequentium, Suet. Caes. 71.

Prosequor, i, cutus. dep. (1) *To follow after, to pursue, to prosecute*. (2) *To accompany, or go with, to wait upon, or attend*. (3) Met. *To follow, or imitate*. (4) *To describe, treat, or discourse of*. (1) Longius prosequi veritus, quod silvae intercedebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 50. (2) & Dum te prosequor, ac domum reduco, Mart. 11, 25. Prosequi funus alicujus, Plin. 7, 32. Prosequi aliquem amore, *to love him*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21. laudibus, Col. 12, 3. beneficiis officiis, *to oblige, or to do him a kindness*, Cic. verbis, *to rate, or chide*, Id. Cat. 2, 12. gratia memoria, *to honour one's memory*, Id. Phil. 14, 30. (3) = Cotta prosequabatur, atque imitabatur antiquitatem, Cic. (4) Quid pascua versu prosequar? Virg. Geor. 3, 340. rationem alicujus rei stilo prosequi, Plin. Epist. 1, 8, 8.

Prosero, ui. *To sow*. Non proserit ullam flava Ceres segetem Lucan. 4, 411.

Proserpens, tis. part. *Creeping, or crawling*. Fac me proserpentem bestiam, Plant. Asin. 3, 3, 105.

Proserpo, ere, psi, ptum. n. (1) *To creep, or crawl along*. (2) *To spread by little and little*. (1) Vid. Proserpens. (2) Haec herba mirè proserpit, Plin.

* Proseucha, ae. & proseuche, es. f. [ex πρὸς, ad, & εὐχόμεαι precor] (1) *An oratory, or place of prayer*. (2) Met. *A place where beggars crave their alms of them that pass by*. (1) Locus Judaeorum ubi orant, Vet. Schol. in Juv. (2) In qua te quaero proseucha? Juv. 3, 296.

† Prosero. προσέρω + Proserari, impetrari, Non. ex Lucil. 1, 26.

‡ Proficiae. [à proficando, i. e. profecando] αἱ τῶν θυμάτων ἀποχῆται, Gl. Phil. + Profecta, Luc.

† Proficies, ei. Proficiem usurpant pro profectis, id est, pro exitis sectis, quae aris inferuntur, Varr. ap. Non.

† Proficium. *A chop of the meat of a sacrifice*. + Profecta, Ov.

† Profico, are, & pass, proficor. [ex pro, & seco] *To cut, or chop in pieces*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 8, 1. + Profeco.

Prosilio, ire, ui, ivi & ii, ultum. [ex pro, & salio] (1) *To skip out, leap, or jump*. (2) *To sally forth, to fall on*. (3) *To shoot out*. (4) Met. *To break its bounds, to sally, or burst out*. (1) § Profilire fratris, Val. Flacc. 1, 310. § à sede, ex tabernaculo, Liv. § in campos, Stat. Theb. 10, 470. § amicum castigatum innoxium, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 179. Absol. Quidnam properans profilit? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 6. (2) Profilient acies, Luc. 7, 78. (3) Querni frutices in altitudinem non profiliunt, Col. 7, 6. (4) Natura vaga profiliet, fraenis remotis, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 74.

‡ Proflitens, tis. part. *Standing out*, Apul. Met. 11, p. 389.

† Extans.

† Profitum, i. n. propositum, quasi ante situm, Fest.

* Proslambanomenos, i. e. assumptus. [ex πρὸς, ad, & λαμβάνω capio] *A note in the gamut, A re*, Vitruv. 5, 4.

Prosocer, eri. m. Qui & socer magnus dicitur, est uxoris meae avus, ego vero sum illius progener, *my wife's father's father*. Cui senex Nereus prosocer esse velit, Ov. Ep. 10, 74.

Prosocrus, us. f. *A wife's grandmother*, Modest.

* Prosodia, ae. f. [i. e. accentus, à προσῳδία, accino] *The rule of accenting, or pronouncing syllables truly, whether long, or short*. Lat. vocationem vocat Gell. 13, 6.

Prosonomasia. Lat. agnominatio dicitur, quae fit similitudine aliquâ vocum, ut Inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13. vid. Quint. 9, 3. Verberone etiam, antequam mittis? Pl. mitis sum equidem fustibus, Plaut. Mil. 5, v. 30.

* Prosopis. f. i. e. personata. *The clot leaf, or great bur*, Coel. 29, 7.

* Prosopopoeia, ae. f. personae fictio. [ex προσωπων, persona, & ποιέω, facio vel fingo] *Feigning of a person, or thing, to speak*, vid. Quint. Inst. 11, 1.

Prospectans, tis. part. *Looking, or peeping forth*. Jam prospectantibus astris, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 124. Prospectans litore Thesea cedentem, Catull. 65, 52.

‡ Prospecte. adv. *Advisedly, considerately*, Tert. + Cautè, consideratè.

‡ Prospectator, oris. m. verb. *A foreseer, a guardian*, Litt. ex Apul. + Tutor.

Prospecto, are. freq. [à prospicio] *To behold afar off, to look often upon, to view, or take a view of*. Pars ex fenestris prospectant, Liv. 24, 21. Intenti praelium prospectabant, Sall. B. J. 60, 3.

Prospecturus, a, um. part. *About to take a prospect of, or view*. Hanc animam alta capitis fundavit in arce, mandatricem operum, prospecturamque labori, Claud. 4 Conf. Hon. 235.

Prospectus, us. m. verb. (1) *A sight afar off*. (2) *A prospect, or view*. (3) Also, *id. quod aspectus, sight*. (1) Sterilis hinc prospectus usque ad ultimam plateam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 10. Sepibus interjectis prospectus impediabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 22. (2) Prospectu in urbem agrumque capto, deos precatus regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1. (3) In prospectum P. R. produxit, Cic. Verr. 1, 47.

Prospiculus, ari, atus sum. dep. (1) *To look afar off*. (2) *To scout*. (1) Multitudo è muris adventum regis & imperatoris prospeculabatur, Liv. 33, 1. (2) Ab urbe prospeculatum mittere, Liv. 3, 43.

Prosper, & prosperus, a, um. ior, comp. rimus, sup. [à πρὸς, φερός, i. e. conducibilis, utilis] (1) *Lucky, happy, prosperous, successful, favourable, giving prosperity*. (2) Also *intire, unspotted*. (1) Exitus prosper, Cic. Attic. 9, 7. & Prospera adversaque fortuna, Id. N. D. 3, 37. = Prosperus & salutaris ille fulgor itellae, quae Jovis appellatur, Id. Somm. Scip. 4. Prosperius fatum, Ov. Fast. 3, 614. Prosperrimus eventus, Patere. 2, 12. Prosperrimum bellum, Id. ibid. 69. (2) Prospera populi & militum fama fuit Rufus, Tac. Ann. 14, 51, 5.

‡ Prosperatus, a, um. part. *Made propitious*. + Propitius factus.

Prosperè. adv. ius, comp. erimè, sup. *Fortunately, prosperously, luckily*. Prosperè res eveniunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66. Arundo prosperius loco resoluta, quam denso deponitur, Col. 4, 32. Omnia geruntur prosperrimè, Patere. 2, 97.

Prospergo, ere, si, sum. act. *To spread, or sprinkle abroad, to besprinkle*, Tac. Ann. 15, 44.

Prosperitas, atis. f. *Good success, good fortune, prosperity, good luck*. = Commoditatem prosperitatemque vitae à diis habemus, Cic. N. D. 3, 36. = Improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, Id. ibid.

Prospero, are. (1) *To bestow freely, to indulge*. (2) *To succeed, to give success, to make prosperous*. (1) § Amico meo prosperabo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 11. § Hanc veniam tibi minus gravatè prospero, Id. Casin. 5, 4, 26. Dii, deaeque, vos praecor, uti P. R. victoriam prosperetis, Liv. 8, 9. (2) § Deos precatus uti coepta prosperarent, Tac. Hist. 4, 53, 4.

Prosperus, a, um. part. *Besprinkled*, Tac. Ann. 11, 44, 2.

Prosperus, a, um. = Prosperus & salutaris fulgor, Cic. Somm. Scip. 4. Vid. Prosper.

Prospheromena. medicis dict. quae esu potuque intra corpus admittuntur, Coel. 9, 15.

Prospiciendus, a, um. part. *To be viewed*. Vir ad prospicienda cavendaeque pericula peritus, Just. 31, 2.

Prospiciens, tis. part. *Viewing*. Prospiciens fluctus, Lucan. 8, 47. irae vel tibi, Id. 8, 644. Quod antè prospiciens Pericles, Just. 3, 7.

‡ Prospicienter. adv. *Circumspectly, advisedly, warily, with good foresight and consideration*, Gell. 2, 29. + Cautè, consideratè.

Prospicientia, ae. f. *Providence, foresight, care*. Ut vacuum metu P. R. nostrâ vigiliâ & prospicientiâ redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7. ubi al. providentia, perperam. R. tamen occ.

Prospicio, ere, exi, ectum. act. (1) *To view, to have, or or take a view of*. (2) *To foresee*. (3) *To look, or take care of*. (4) Also, simply, *to see, or look*. (1) § Facile erat ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 5. § Prospicere ab rupe, Virg. Aen. 3, 647. § ex speculâ, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. § ad aliquem, Quint. 6, 1. § per umbram, Virg. Aen. 2, 732. (2) & Istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modò videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 34. § Talem exitum vitae suae Annibal prospexerat animo, Liv. § Prospicere in posterum, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. (3) Tibi prospexi & stultitiae tuae, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 8. = Vos, quod ad famam vestram pertinet, prospicite atque consulite, Cic. Verr. 1, 8. (4) Parum oculi prospiciunt, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 8. vid. & Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 58.

Prospicior, i. pass. *To be viewed*. Post sanguinis missionem si non redit & motus & mens, nihil spei superest, si redit, sanitas quaque prospicitur, Cels. 3, 27.

‡ Prospective. adv. *Providently, carefully*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 29. + Cautè, circumspectè.

Prospicius, a, um. part. *Fair to see to, or which may be seen afar off, attentive, watchful*. Prospectivei puerorum cultu atque formâ greges, Sen. Ep. 111.

‡ Prospiro, are. *To breathe afar off, to transpire, to breathe out*, Apul. Apol. p. 485. + Spiro.

Prostans, tis. part. (1) *Standing, or jutting out*. (2) Also *prostituting for hire*. (1) Angululi prostantes, Lucr. 2, 428. (2) Spoliator pupilli prostantis, Juv. 1, 47.

Prosternens, tis. part. *Overthrowing*. Macedonas venerabundos ipsum salutare prosternentes humi corpora jussit, Curt. 8, 17. Denfas prosternens messor aristas, Catull. 62, 349.

* Prosternidium, i. n. [προστερνίδιον, à πρὸς, ante, & στέρνον, pectus] *A petrel for an horse*, Coel. 21, 21. Lat. Pectorale.

Prosterno, ere, stravi, stratum. act. [ex pro, & sterno] (1) *To overthrow, cast, beat, or strike down, to bear down before it, to hew, or cut down*. (2) *To lay flat, to prostrate*. (3) *To lay along*. (4) *To strew, or spread*. (5) *To prostitute*. (6) *To humble, or demean*. (1) = Hirtius hostes prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Philipp. 14, 10. = Prosternunt acies, proterunt armatos, Plin. 8, 9. Sylvam prosternere, Ov. Met. 8, 776. (2) Circa viam

viam corpora omnium egea prostraverunt, *Liv. Corpora magnanimo satis est prostrasse leoni, Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 33. § Se ad pedes alicujus prosternere, Cic. Philipp. 3, 18. (3) Omnem viridem superficiem intorquere, & in terram prosternere conveniet, Col. 11, 3. (4) Flores prosternere, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 257. (5) Prosternere pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Neron. 29. sed al. prostituit. Vid. Prostratus, n. 3. (6) = Sic te abjicies, atque prosternes? Cic. Parad. 1, 4.*

Prosternor, i. pass. *To be thrown down, &c. Quint. Prosterni arvis, Val. Flacc. 6, 508. Gestar prosternitur ense, Sil. Ital. 4, 629.*

* Prosthaphaeresis, is. f. [προσθαφαίρεσις, à πρόσθε, ante & ἀφαιρέσις, ademptio, quod ex ἀπὸ, ab, & αἵψω, capio] *The difference of the true and equal motion, Astron. Latine Aequatio.*

* Prosthesis, is. f. [πρόθεσις, à πρὸς, ad, & θέσις, positio, quod à θέω, verb. inult. pono] *A figure when a letter, or syllable, is added to the beginning of a word, as Gnatus pro natus, tetuli protuli.*

† Prosthēlis, [à prosthando] *An whore. † Pro seq.*

Prostibula, ae. f. quae prostat, venalem habens pudorem. [a verbo antiq. prostire, i. e. prostare, *M.*] *A common strumpet, an whore, a lewd baggage that plies in the streets, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6. Fragm. 21.*

Prostibulum, i. m. [à prosto, quod ibi meretrices prostarent] (1) † *A brothel-house, or stews. (2) A common prostitute. (1) Ap. obsol. auct. † Lustrum, lupanar, fornix. (2) Bellum & pudicum verò populi prostibulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6.*

Prostituto, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. [ex pro, & statuo] *To prostitute, to set open to every one that cometh. Meretrix quae se toto corpore prostituit, Catull. 107, 8.*

† Prostituta, ae. f. *A prostitute, a common harlot, an whore, Ulp. † Scortum.*

Prostitutus, a, um. part. *Prostituted, made common. = Nero lupanaribus atque prostitutis mandavit inquisitiones, Plin. 30, 5. Prostitutae Pyralidis amor, Suet. Calig. 36.*

Prosto, āre, iti, itum. n. (1) *To stand out, to jut. (2) To stand to be hired, or sold. (3) To be made public. (4) Also, as an harlot, to be common and ready to be hired of all comers for money. (1) Vid. Prostans. (2) An nostris innotuit illa libellis? Sic erat; ingenio prostitit illa meo, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 8. (3) Amicitiae venerabile nomen prostat, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 3, 20. (4) Ad circum jussae prostare puellae, Juv. 3, 65.*

Prostraturus, a, um. part. *About to lay prostrate. Dixit, semetipsum, cum rex inisset convivium, prostraturum humi corpus, Curt. 8, 18.*

Prostratus, a, um. part. [à prosternor] (1) *Prostrate, lying flat. (2) Overthrown, destroyed. (3) Prostituted. (1) Prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr. 2, 29. (2) = Virtus afflicta & prostrata, Cic. de Orat. 2, 52. (3) Prostrata regi pudicitia, Suet. Caes. 2.*

* Prostýlos, f. [πρόστυλος, à πρὸς, ante, & στυλος, columna] habens columnas ante. *An house, or building with pillars in the front, Vitruv. 3, 1.*

Prosubigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. (1) *To throw, or cast up. (2) To hammer, or work, as a smith doth, to stamp and beat. (1) Sus pede profubigit terram, Virg. Geor. 3, 256. (2) Fulmina Cyclops profubigit, Val. Flacc. 4, 288.*

† Prosubulae, arum. f. *The knags that stick out of the hart's horns near the forehead, brow-antlers, Jun.*

† Prosum, adv. ant. *pro prorsum, ut susum pro fursum.*

Prosum, des, fui, desse. [ex pro, & sum] (1) *To do good to, to profit, to be profitable to, to avail. (2) To be good, to be medicinal. (1) Non profuit, sed nocuit, Cic. pro Coel. 31. Neque illis profis, & tu pereas, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23. Literae, quae ad virtutem nihil profunt, Sall. (2) Putant eam contra araneorum ictus prodesse, Plin. 37, 54. § Vulneribus mirè profunt, Plin. 20, 40. § adversus scorpiones, Id. 28, 42. Sed alii aliter legunt. § Prodesse in commune, Quint. 6, 1.*

† Prosumia, ae. f. [protumia, antiq. qu. portumia ex Graeco προῦμια] *A small ship, a little bark, a ferryboat, a spy, or ketch. † Lembus.*

† Prosus, adv. *Straightway, altogether. † Prosum.*

* Protasis, is. f. [ἀπὸ πρῶτης, quod inter caetera significat, Disputandum propona sive in dubium revoco] (1) *A proposition. (2) Also the first part of a play. (3) The former part of an exordium, or even period. (1) Vid. Apul. de Syllogism. Categ. (2) Prologus, Protasis, Epitasis, Catastrophe, Donat. in Prolog. Ter. (3) Ap. Rhett.*

* Protaticus, a, um. part. προτατικός, προσωπων. Protatica persona, a person which is brought in the beginning, or protasis of a comedy, to lay open the argument, and appeareth no more, Donat.

† Protesio, ōnis. f. *A defense, a protection, Tert. † Conferatio.*

† Protesior, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A defender, a protector. (2) One of the emperor's guard, a partizan. (1) Firm. † Servator. (2) Protectores domestici, squire of the body to the emperor, Spart. † Satelles.*

Protectum, i. n. [à protegendo, i. e. porro tegendo sive tectum projiciendo] *A gallery in building made out farther than the rest of the house, a jutting, C. ex Cic. sed q.*

Protecurus, a, um. part. *About to protect. Quos liberos matrimonio suo protecuram se arbitrabatur, Juss. 24, 2.*

VOL. II.

Protectus, a, um. part. (1) *Covered. (2) It. adj. ior, comp. Safe, secure. (1) Filia centauri protecta humeros capillis, Ov. Met. 2, 635. (2) Sapientia est omni ratione protectior, Cic. Phil. 13, 3.*

† Protectus, ūs. m. verb. *A covering, as of a roof, Scaev. 70. † Protectum.*

Protegendus, a, um. part. *To be protected. Protegendis opugnatoribus, Tac. Hist. 2, 21, 5.*

Protegens, tis. part. *Covering, overshadowing, Plin. 12, 5.*

Protego, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [ex pro, & tego] (1) *To cover. (2) Met. To protect, or defend. (3) To hide. (4) Also to make out a jutting in building, that standeth out farther, and beyond the other. (1) Ab imbri fronde protegere, Plin. 17, 34, 21. (2) = Ego spoliatum defendo, & protego, Cic. pro Sull. 18. (3) Parricidii immanitatem metu majore protegere, Quint. Declam. 8. (4) Cic. Topic. 11.*

Protegor, i. pass. *To be covered, &c. Plin. 19, 42.*

† Protelatus, a, um. part. *Driven away. Patria protelatus, Turpil. ap. Non.*

Protelo, āre. act. [ex Gr. τῆλε, quod sing. procul, Fest. vel à telum] (1) *To drive, or chase away, to put, or shift off, to drive back, to vex, to trouble. (2) Also to defer, to protract the time, to prolong. (1) Nec te iratus suis saevius dictis protelet, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 37. (2) Dig.*

Proteld. adv. *Readily, immediately, incontinently, Catull. 54.*

Protelum, i. n. [à τῆλε, longe] (1) *Continual pushing, or thrusting forward. (2) Also an help, advantage, or encouragement. (1) Protelo telorum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531. (2) Delectatio protelum ad discendum, Varr. ap. Non. Protelo ducere, Lucil. i. e. uno ingressu ac nisu, Scal.*

Protendens, tis. part. *Stretching out, shewing, or biding forth. Protendens brachia, Catull. 64, 10. & Virg. Aen. 5, 377. Fili-um protendens, Tac. Hist. 3, 68.*

Protendo, ēre, di, sum & tum. act. (1) *To stretch forth, or out. (2) To defer, or put off. (3) To extend, or spread abroad. (1) Vid. Protendens. § Praelongas hastas protendere, Tac. Ann. 2, 21, 1. (2) comitia in Januarii mensem, Cic. Fam. 10, 36. (3) Famam alicujus protendere, Claud. Paneg. 1, 8.*

Protendor, i. pass. *To be stretched out, &c. Plin. 11, 99.*

Protensus, a, um. part. *Stretched, or held out at length, vid. Protentus.*

† Protentio, ōnis. f. verb. *A proposition in logic, Apul. de Doct. Plat. princip. † Enunciatio, Cic.*

Protentus, a, um. part. (1) *Stretched forth, held out at length. (2) Adj. or, comp. Wide, extended. (1) Pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg. Geor. 1, 171. Protentis hastis, Tac. Ann. 14, 37, 2. (2) Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, Avien. Peregr. 128.*

Protēnus, adv. [ex pro, i. e. porro, & tenus; id est, longè a finibus] *Afar off, aloof, a great way hence. Capellas protenus aeger ago, Virg. Ecl. 1, 13. Vid. Protinus, utroque enim modo scrib. vid. Taubm. ad Virg. Ecl. 8. & Barth. ad Stat. Animag. T. 2, 683.*

Proterendus, a, um. part. *To be trampled upon. Proterendos elephantis substernere, V. Max. 2, 7, 14.*

Proterens, tis. part. *Trampling upon. Proterens quicquid obvium fuerat, V. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1.*

† Protermino, āre. act. *To extend the limits, or bounds, Apul. Met. 9, p. 306. † Profero, produco, Vett.*

Protero, ēre, trivi, tritum. act. (1) *To trample. (2) To squeeze, to crush to pieces. (3) To wear away, to thrust out. (1) = Prosternunt acies, proterunt armatos, Plin. 8, 9. Ego te, mulier, quasi sus catulos, pedibus proteram, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13. (2) Ulmus cadens proterit uvas, Stat. Theb. 8, 548. (3) Ver proterit aestas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9.*

Proteror, i. pass. *To be trampled upon. Ita se mores habent, ut publicā quisque ruinā malit occidere, quam sui proteri, Pa-terc. 2, 91.*

Proterreo, ēre, ui, act. *To fright, or scare. Filium proter-ruisti hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37.*

Proterve, adv. ius, comp. † iflime, sup. (1) *Forwardly, snap-pishly, waywardly. (2) Hastily, inconsiderately. (1) Proterve iracundus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 53. Facere ut dicere protervius, Ov. A. Am. 1, 4, 9. In nostram religionem protervissime insiliunt, Aug. (2) Satis, pol. proterve me Syri promissa induxerunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 1.*

† Protervia, ae. f. (1) *Sauviness, wantonness. (2) Also a kind of sacrifice, where they burnt what they could not eat. (1) Cannipades agitat cum laeta protervia Panas. Aeson. Edyll. 10, 172. Aeson. & Perperam Steph. hunc versum Lucr. trib. unde, & in libr. suam error irrepsisse videtur. † Protervitas. (2) & Sic perperam legit ex Macro. Sat. 2, 2. & explicat Erasmus, & ex eo Steph. aliqui in libros suos inserunt, unde & multi in errorem hiantes induci sunt; quo loco legi debet propter viam uti apud Plaut. Propter viam illi sunt vocati ad prandium, Rud. 1, 2, 62. ubi vid. Taubm. vid. & Fest. atque ibi Scal.*

Protervitas, ātis. f. *Grossness, forwardness, peevishness, coyness, wantonness. Urit me grata protervitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7.*

Proterviter, adv. *Sauvily, Enn. ap. Non.*

Protervus, a, um. part. [ex pro, & torvus] (1) *Sauv, forward, malapert, knavish, rude, boisterous, rugged. (2) Wan-*

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ton. (1) Ne ineptus, ne protervus videar, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 16.

(2) Juvenes protervi, *Hor. Od.* 1, 25, 2.

|| Protestans, tis. part. *pro* obtestans, *Amm.*

|| Protestatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A protestation, an open declaring of one's mind, a protest, Alciat.*

|| Protector, āri, ātus sum. dep. *To protest, or declare against, a thing; also to beseech, Amm.*

† Prothymē. adv. [*ex* Gr. *προθύμως*] *Cheerfully, bonnily, Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 23. † Alacriter.

* Prothymia, ae. f. [*προθυμία*. Them. *θυμός*, animus] *Goodwill, kindness. = Vides benignitatem hominum, ut perire & prothymiae, Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 53. Lat. Animi propensio.

* Prothyrīdes, um. f. pl. & in sing. prothyris. [*προθυρίς*, Them. *θυρίς*, janua, ostium] *The coins, or corners of a wall, the cross-beam, or over-thwart rafters, Vitruv.* 4, 6.

* Prothyrum. i. n. [*προθύρον*, à *πρὸ*, ante, & *θύρα*, janua, ostium] *A porch at the outward door of an house, a pale, or rail to keep off horses, or carts from the door, Vitruv.* 6, 10. & Prothyrum vestibulum privatarum aedium, propylaeum urbis vel templi, vel regiae, *Bud.*

† Protinam. adv. antiq. *pro* protinus. *Forth-with, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 84. & Bacch. 3, 1, 7. Protinam dicitur à protinūs, & significat continuitatem, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 6.

Protinus, vel protenus. [*ex* *pro*, & *tenuis*] adv. loci & temporis. (1) *Right forward, further on, at a distance, before one.* (2) *Straight-way, presently.* (3) *At the first, instantly, at the same time.* (4) *Next in order.* (5) *Continually.* (6) *Therefore, by consequence.* (7) *Inseparably, indivisibly.* (1) & Praecipisse ut pergeret protinus; quod retrò atque à tergo fuerit, ne laboraret, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 24. Capellas protenus aeger ago, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 13. (2) Postquam id actum est, eo; protinus ad fratrem inde abiit, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 2, 9. (3) Aliae febres protinus à calore incipiunt, *Cels.* 3, 3. & Conciipiunt aliae protinus, aliae tardius, *Plin.* 16, 39. (4) Protinus terii mellis coelestia dona exsequar, *Virg. Geor.* 4, princ. vid. & *Hor.* 1, 18, 67. Steph. interpr. *Sed fortasse commedius ad primam notionem referatur.* (5) Lacu protinus itagnante, quam vocant Nilidem, *Plin.* 5, 10. (6) Nec protinus non est materia rhetorices, si, &c. *Quint.* 2, 22. & Protinus temporis, protenus loci, *Caper.* *Sed sane nulla diversitas agnoscenda est.* (7) Haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus una foret, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 416. vid. & *Id.* 9, 337.

* Protocollum, i. n. [*πρωτόκολλον*, *ex* *κόλλα*, id est, gluten, quo chartae soleant conglutinari, five quòd in glutine ceu cera per tabulas extensa olim scriberetur] *The upper part of the leaf of a book, bearing out above the rest, wherein the name, or title is written, Panciroll. vid. Salm. in Hist. Aug.*

* Protocolum, i. n. [*πρωτόκωλον*, i. e. primum membrum vel prima membrana] *That which is first briefly noted, to be afterwards amended, and further enlarged, a rough draught, Hermol.*

Protocomium, ii. n. *The hair next the face, Veg.* 2, 11.

Protollo, ēre. (1) *To advance, or put forward.* (2) *To defer, or prolong.* (1) = Manum si protollet, subito proferto manum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 72. (2) Fati protollere fines, *Lucr.* 5, 310. Protollo mortem mihi, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 8, 11.

Protollor, i, latus sum. *To be prolonged, or continued.* Neque viri vitam sinet in crastinum protolli, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 43.

* Protomartyr, ris. [*πρωτομάρτυρ*, à *πρῶτος*, primus, & *μάρτυρ*, testis.] *The first witness, or martyr, such as was Abel in the old testament; St. Stephen in the new, Ecl.*

Prōtōno, āre. *To thunder, or make a great noise, to speak fiercely.* Sed tali protonat irā, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 205.

|| Protonotarius, rii. m. *A chief scribe, or secretary, a protonotary, Recent.*

* Protoplastus, i. m. [*πρωτόπλαστος*, à *πρῶτος*, primus, & *πλαστός*, fictus. Them. *πλασσω*, fingo] *Our first father Adam, Eccl.* † Parens humani generis.

* Prototomus, a, um. [*πρωτότομος*, *ex* *πρῶτος*, primum, & *τέμνω*, seco.] *Prototomi caules, sprouts.* Sed jam prototomos tempus decidere caules, *Col.* 10, 309.

* Prōtōtōmus, mi. m. subst. *A sprout.* Prototomi rudes, *Mart.* 10, 48, 16.

* Prototypon, i. n. [*πρωτότυπον*, i. e. primum exemplar] *The first copy, or original. Lat. Primum exemplar.*

* Prototypus, a, um. i. e. primitivus. *Of the first pattern, primitive, original.*

Protractus, a, um, part. *Drawn out, prolonged.* Ad arma protractus, *Sall.* 16, 84.

|| Protractus, ūs. m. verb. *A portrait, Apul. Met.* 11.

|| Protrādo, ēre. *To give over from one to another, Litt. ex Apul.* † Trado.

Protrahens, tis. part. *Drawing out.* In medium manibus suis protrahens, *Suet. Neron.* 53.

Protrahendus, a, um, part. *To be drawn out.* Sin aliquid ex animo est, specillo oriculario protrahendum est, *Cels.* 6, 8.

Protrāho, ēre, xi, ctum, act. (1) *To drag along, to bring one out by head and shoulders.* (2) *To draw forth, or out of.* (3) *To protract, delay, or prolong, to spin out time.* (4) *To aggravate.*

(1) Pististratus indicem ad indicium protraxit, *Liv.* 33, 30. (2) Verum protrahere inde, *Lucr.* 1, 410. (3) Impetrabo ut aliquot saltem nuptiis protrahat dies, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 13. sed *Donat.* legit prodat. Protrahere mortem longā fame, *Sen. Herc. fur.*

420. (4) Ut victoris insolentiam dicti tumore protraheret, *Val. Max.* 1, 5, 8. sed al. pertraheret.

Protrāhor, i, tractus, pass. (1) *To be drawn, or dragged forth.*

(2) *To be prolonged.* (1) In convivium Comanum protrahi iussit, *Cic. Nudi in medium protrahebantur, Liv.* 28, 29. (2) = Ut comoda veteranorum protrahi ac differri necesse esset, *Suet. Ner.* 32.

* Protrepticon, i. n. [*προτρεπτικόν*, sc. *πρῶτος*, à *προτρέπω*, hortor, Them. *τρέπω*, verto.] *An hortatory discourse, Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2. Aufon. *Edyll.* 4.

* Protrepticus, a, um. *Exhortatory, Symmach.* 1, 31. Lat. Hortativus.

|| Protrimentum, i. n. *Meat minced small, an hash, Apul. Met.* 8, in fine.

Protritus, a, um, part. [à *proteror*] (1) *Trodden under foot, mashed.* (2) *Beaten, mauled.* (1) Protritum & corruptum frumentum, *Liv.* 34, 26. (2) Protrita hostium acies, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 26, 1.

* Protrōpum, i. n. al. protropon. [*οἶνος πρότροπος*, à *πρὸ*, ante, & *τρέπω*, uvas calco, premo. Them. *τρέπω*, verto.] *The first new wine, that runneth into the trough without pressing, Plin.* 14, 11. Lat. Lixivium vocare, *Col.* 12, 41. dicit. *Bud.*

Protrūdo, ēre, si, sum, act. *To thrust forward, to thrust into one's bosom.* Qui protrudit cylindrum, dat ei principium motionis, *Cic. de Fato*, 19.

Protrūdor, i, pass. *To be thrust forward.* = Moles protruditur atque movetur, *Lucr.* 4, 889.

Protūbēro, āre. *To bud, bourgeon, or bloom, Col. ap. Litt. certe Solin. Polyh.* c. 47.

Proturbans, tis. part. *Thrusting out.* Proturbans ingerit cnsem, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 230.

Proturbo, āre, act. *To thrust out by force, to thrust, or push from one.* Missilibus saxis proturbare hostem, *Liv.* 5, 47. ubi al. perturbare. Proturbare aliquem calcibus, *to kick him away, Col.* 6, 37. Stat. conf. *Theb.* 5, 662.

Proturbor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be thrust out.* Extra tecta proturbantur, *Col.* 9, 15. Quoties quisque diversoriis, quae occupassent, proturbatus esset, *Curt.* 6, 30.

|| Protutela, ae. f. *Vice-guardianship, Ulp.*

* Protypum, i. n. *An example, or pattern, an image, or form whereof molds are made, in which things of metal, or earth are cast.* & Primus personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, quae inter initia protypa vocavit, postea idem ectypa fecit, *Plin.* 35, 43.

Provectus, a, ūm, part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Carried along.* (2) *Met. Advanced, promoted, carried on.* (1) Provectus equo, *Liv.* (2) Studio rusticarum rerum provectus, *Cic. de Senect.* Quorum ad extremum usque spiritum provecta est prudentia, *Id. ibid.* 9. & Non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen aetate provector, *Id. ibid.* 4.

Prōvēhens, tis. part. *Advancing.* Pravo gaudio provehente, *Liv.* 40, 14.

Prōveho, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [*ex* *pro*, & *veho*] (1) *To carry on, to convey, or conduct on the way.* (2) *To expose, or adventure.* (3) *To advance, to promote, to prefer.* (1) & Proveni mulierem, avehere non quivi miser, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 6, 25. *Met.* Sulpitium popularis aura provexit, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 20. (2) Vitam suam nunquam in periculum sine custodiā, & sine praesidio, provehebat, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21. (3) Ad dignitatem provexit me indulgentia tua, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 8. = Studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, *Id.*

Prōvehor, i, pass. (1) *To be carried on.* (2) *Met. To be transported, or carried too far.* (1) Equo provehi, *Liv.* 23, 47. (2) *Met.* Sed provehor amore, non enim id propositum est huic epistolae, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15.

Proveniens, tis. part. *Coming forth, arising.* Proveniens fructus, *Ov. Nux.* 10.

Prōvēnio, īre, ēni, entum, n. [*ex* *pro*, & *venio*] (1) *To come forth, to increase.* (2) *To proceed, to come into the world.* (3) *To grow, to be produced, to happen, or chance.* (4) *To come to pass, to come to good.* (1) In scenam provenit novo modo, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 155. (2) Ut studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 19. (3) Neque aliud ibid animal provenit, *Plin.* 9, 12. Provenit sativa myrrha, *Id.* Carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 1, 39. (4) Nec quid proventurum sit provident, *Cic. It. imperf.* Nunis proventum est nequiter, *I have had ill luck, Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 61.

Proventurus, a, um, part. *About to come forth, or happen.* Ut quicquid cogitaret voveritque animo, id esse proventurum pollicerentur, *Suet. Vespas.* 5.

Prōventus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Increase, yearly profit, or income, revenue.* (2) *Abundance, or store.* (3) *Also good success.* (1) Proventus lactis, *Plin.* 20, 48. Onerare fulcos proventu, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 518. (2) Poëtarum proventus, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 13. miseriarum, *Plaut.* (3) Superioris temporis proventus, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 38.

|| Proverbialis, le. *Proverbial.* Versus proverbialis, *Gell.* 2, 22.

Prōverbium, ii. n. *A proverb, an adage, an old saying.* Tritum sermone proverbium, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10.

Proverfus, a, um, part. *Right forward.* & Transverfus, non proverfus cedit, quasi cancer solet, *Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Prōvidē.

Prōvidē. adv. *Wisely, advisedly, prudently, circumspectly, with good foresight, carefully*, Plin. 10, 50.

Prōvidens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *simus, sup. Provident, wise, careful.* = Homo acutus & multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. Id mihi est providentius, Id. Fam. 3, 1. Providentissimus quisque, Tac. Hist. 1, 85, 6.

Prōvidentē. adv. *Providentially, with fore-sight*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

Prōvidentia, ae. f. (1) *Forecast, or foresight.* (2) *Providence.* (1) Providentia est per quam aliquid videtur, antequam evenit, Cic. de Inv. 2, 53. (2) Providentia deorum mundus administratur, Cic. de Div. 1, 51.

Prōvideo, ēre, di, sum. act. ante video. (1) *To foresee.* (2) *To provide, to see to, to look after, to forecast, to take order for, to make provision.* (3) *To prevent, to provide against.* (1) Animo jam provideo, Liv. 31, 1. (2) = Vigilare & providere rei publicae, Cic. = Omnibus rebus cura & provide, Id. & Non solum videre, sed etiam providere, Id. = Providere ante & praecavere, Id. § Providere rem frumentariam, vel rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 6, 9. § Providere in posterum alicui contra aliquem, Cic. (3) Procellae impendent, nisi providetis, Cic. Catil. 4, 2.

Prōvideor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be foreseen.* (2) *To be provided for,* (3) *or against.* (1) = Hoc a me ita praecautum atque ita provisum est, non ut, &c. Cic. Attic. 2, 1. (2) Frumentum in hyemem provisum non erat, Caes. B. G. 5, 29. (3) Ne provincia nobis prorogetur, quicquid provideri potest, provide, Cic. Attic. 5, 11.

Prōvidus, a, um. (1) *Foreseeing.* (2) *Provident, circumspect, careful, wise, wary, heedful.* (3) *Providing for, careful for.* (1) Mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. de Div. 2, 57. (2) = Parum putantur cauti, providique, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 40. = Homo animal providum, sagax, &c. Id. de Leg. 1, 7. (3) = Consultrix & provida utilitatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 22. Multorum providus Ulysses, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19.

Prōvincia, ae. f. [ex pro, & vinco. Provincia dict. quod populus Romanus eas provincit, i. e. ante vicit, Fest.] (1) *A province, or out country governed by a deputy, or lieutenant.* (2) *The government thereof.* (3) Met. *A task, or undertaking.* (1) Sicilia omnium prima provincia est appellata, Cic. in Verr. 2, 1. (2) = Cum aliquantum ex provinciā atque ex imperio laudis accesserit, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. (3) Dare provinciam, vel negotium alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 23. Provinciam duram suscipere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22.

Prōvinciālis, le. (1) *Of, or belonging to a province.* (2) *Also a foreigner, or provincial, such as were all under the Roman government, except those of Italy.* (1) & Italicus es, an provincialis? Plin. Epist. 9, 23, 2. (2) Provincialium nomine omnes, praeter Italos appellabantur, Col. 5, 4. Comes provincialis, a lundgrave. Provincialis delectus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 11.

|| Provincialis, is. m. *A provincial, the chief of his order among the papish friars.* † Princeps fratrum.

Prōvinciātim. adv. *From country to country, province by province.* Auxilia provinciātim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49, 1.

Prōvindēmia, ae. f. *A bright star over the right shoulder of Virgo*, Vitruv. 9, 6. M. mavult provindemiator, quod Proclo Graecē est *παρρυγάνης*.

Prōvisio, ōnis. f. verb. *Foresight, provision, a providing, a purveying.* = Animi provisio, & praeparatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14. = Incommodorum cautio atque provisio, Id. de Amic. 21, 9.

Prōvisō, ēre, si, sum. *To go, or come forth to see.* Provisio quid agant, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1.

Prōvisor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A foreseer.* (2) *A purveyor, or provider of things aforehand.* (1) Ingruentium dominationum provisor, Tac. Ann. 12, 4. (2) Utilium tardus provisor, Hor. A. P. 164.

Prōvisum est. imperf. *Provision is made, care is taken.* = A me praecautum & provisum est, Cic. Attic. 2, 1.

Provisurus, a, um. part. *About to provide for, or take care of.* Dixit, se quod sit officium imperatoris, provisurum ut bene gerendae rei occasionem eis praebat, Liv. 44, 34.

Prōvisus, a, um. part. (1) *Foreseen, considered of aforehand, seen afar off.* (2) *Provided for,* (3) *or against.* (1) Sive illa ante provisā expectata sint, sive inveteraverint, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. = Consideratus, exploratus, Id. & Cum videtur praecaveri potuisse, si provisum esset, Id. Tusc. 3, 22. (2) Praesidia in multos annos provisā, Hirt. Cic. sub Ep. Att. 15, 6. (3) Quae timebatis, meo consilio provisā sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22. & Nec opinus, Id. ibid.

Prōvisus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *Foresight.* (2) *A providing, or taking care for, caution.* (3) *Providence.* (1) Provisu periculi hiberna castra repetens, Tac. Ann. 1, 27. (2) Nullo rei frumentariae provisū, Tac. Ann. 15, 8. & Temere, provisū, Id. 12, 39. (3) Provisu deūm, Tac. Ann. 12, 6. & Vix leg. nisi in abl.

Prōvivo, ēre, xi. *To survive, or live longer.* Agrippinam provixisse reor, Tac. Ann. 6, 25. R. occ.

Prōvocans, tis. part. *Challenging, provoking.* Provocantes alter alterum injuriā, Patere. 2, 118.

Prōvocatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A challenging, a defiance.* (2) *Also an appeal.* (1) Ex provocatione interfecit eum, Plin. 37, 4.

Conf. Patere. 1, 12. (2) Si a duumviris provocarit, provocatione certato, Liv. 1, 26.

Prōvocātor, ōris. m. verb. *A challenger, an appealer*, Cic. pro Sext. 64.

Prōvocātōrius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to challenging, or to them that have challenged*, Gell. 2, 11.

Prōvocātus, a, um. part. (1) *Moved, induced.* (2) *Challenged, provoked, defied.* (1) & Qui mecum saepe non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam sua sponte de te communicare solet, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. (2) Provocatus cum Gallo Torquatus depugnabat, Cic. de Fin. 2, 22.

Prōvoco, āre. act. (1) *To call forth.* (2) *To incite, to move.* (3) *To challenge, to defy.* (4) *To appeal.* (1) Speculare, ut ubi illaec prodeat me provocas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 29. (2) & Non times bella, nec provocas, Plin. Paneg. 16. (3) Pinxit & heroa nudum, eaque picturā naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 36, 16. & In amore respondere illis, qui provocant, Cic. ad Brut. 1. Curibus auras provocare, Virg. Geor. 3, 194. (4) = Tribunos plebis appello, & provoco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33.

Prōvolo, āre. n. (1) *To fly away, to fly out.* (2) Met. *To run with all speed, to make haste.* (1) Universae apes provolant, si dies mitis futurus, Plin. 11, 10. (2) Inferis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv. 2, 46. Clamore provolant ante signa, Id. 7, 7.

Prōvolvens, tis. part. *Rolling, or tumbling down.* Ingentia saxa in subeuntes provolventibus barbaris, Curt. 8, 11, 13. conf. Liv. 44, 5.

Prōvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To roll, or tumble.* (2) Met. *To throw off, to cast off, or disregard.* (1) Hunc in mediam viam provolvam, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38. Provolvere se ad genua, to fall down at one's feet, Curt. 3, 12, 11. (2) = Sperne fidem, provolve deos mendacia vincant, Prop. 4, 3, 27.

Prōvolvō, i. pass. *To be tumbled down*, Liv. 34, 11.

Prōvolutus, a, um. part. (1) *Falling down prostrate.* (2) *Hanging forth, as the fundament.* (1) Genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. Ann. 12, 28, 3. Regina provoluta ad pedes Caesaris, Flor. 4, 11. (2) Celf.

Prōvomo, ēre. act. *To vomit*, Met. to cast forth. Turbinis immanem vim provomit, atque procellae, Lucr. 6, 446.

† Prōvorsum fulgur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum, Fest.

Prōvorsus, a, um. part. *Straight forward.* & Transversus, non provorsus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 5.

Prout. adv. *Even as, like, according as*, Cic. Attic. 11, 6. & alibi.

Prōvulgo, āre. *To publish, or blaze abroad*, Suet. Ner. 36.

† Prox, bona vox, Fest. qu. proba vox.

* Proxēnēta, ae. m. [πρῶξενος, à ξένος, hospes.] *A broker, an huckster, a dealer in bargains betwixt man and man, an officer of address, a matchmaker*, Sen. Ep. 119, & Mart. 10, 3.

|| Proxenetium, ci. n. *Brokage*, Ulp.

|| Proximatus, ūs. m. *Neighbourhood, priority, or the first place in an office*, Cod. † Vicinia, primatus.

Proximē. adv. & praep. (1) *Next, or last, very nigh, as nigh as may be.* (2) *Also first of all.* (1) § Tuae virtuti proximē accedo, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. § Proximē ad verum, Id. Acad. 4, 15. § Proximē Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. B. Jug. 19, 5. (2) & In nostro orbe proximē laudatur Syriacum, mox Gallicum, tertio loco Creticum, Plin. 12, 26.

Proximitas, ātis. f. (1) *Nearness, nighness in kindred, or neighbourhood.* (2) *Likeness, resemblance.* (1) & Hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur, Quint. 3, 6. & Damno est mihi proximitas, aliena potentior essem, Ov. Met. 10, 340. Reus nimiae proximitatis, Id. de Nuce, 56. (2) Saepē latet vitium proximitate boni, Ov. de A. Am. 2, 662.

Proximo, āre. *To come very near, to approach, to be next.* Capiti Equi proximat Aquaria dextra, Cic. N. D. 2, 44. & Saepē posteriores usi sunt, abstinendum tamen iudicium.

Proximō. adv. *Next, last*, Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

Proximum, mi. n. *The next place.* In proximo, hard by, Cic. Eamus ad nos, ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.

Proximus, a, um. sup. [à propē, propior, unde propissimus, per Sync. propissimus, dici debuit, pro quo proximus] or, comp. (1) *Nearest, next, last.* (2) *Subst. A neighbour, a friend, a kinsman.* (1) Proximus sum egomet mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12. § Proximus Pompeio sedebam, Cic. Attic. 1, 11. § Proximus ab aliquo, Quint. Proximus a postremo, the last save one, Cic. Orat. 64. Proximus ante, Id. post, Id. Proximus culpae, guilty, Phaedr. 1, 10. Ut modum servem & quidem continentiae proximiorē, Sen. Ep. 108. (2) Nihil de proximo cogitabat, Quint. § Proximus monasterii locus, Sulp. Sev. in vit. B. Mart. par. 8.

Prūdēns. adj. [contr. ex providens] ior, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Sagacious, prudent, wise.* (2) *Knowing, on purpose.* (3) *Cunning, expert, skilful, witting.* (1) & Plus insciens quis fecit, quam prudens boni, Plaut. Capt. Prol. 45. = Prudens, sciens, vivus, vidēnsque perco, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27. (2) & Me malebant nimum timidum quam satis prudentem existimare, Cic. Ad consilia prudens, Id. pro Font. 15. in jure civili, Id. de Amic. 2. Ingenio prudentio, Cic. pro Cluent. 38. (3) Adulandus gens prudentissima, Juven. 3, 86. = Circumspectissimus ac prudentissimus vir, Suet. Tib. 21.

Prudentē.

Prudenter. adv. ius, comp. issimè, sup. *Sagaciously, sagely, discreetly, advisedly.* Multa prudenter provisâ, *Cic. de Amic. 2.* Prudentius se gerere, *Augustus ap. Suet.* = Mundi naturam prudentissimè ac facundissimè expromsit, *Val. Max. 3, 3.*

Prudentia, ae. f. (1) *A natural quickness, or foresight of things, and an habitual acting accordingly.* (2) *Knowledge, skill, understanding.* (3) *Wisdom, prudence, discretion.* (1) *Vid. Cic. de Offic. 1, 5. & confer eund. ibid. 3, 17.* (2) *Æ Confessus est non ullâ medicum se prudentiâ, verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem, Phaedr. 1, 14, 12.* Prudentia cum juris civilis, tum rei militaris, *Nep. Cim. 2.* architecturae, *Cic. Offic. 1, 42.* Oratorum eloquentiae mederatrix, *Id. in Orat.* (3) = Sapientis est providere, ex quo sapientia est appellata prudentia, *Cic. in Orat.* *Æ Temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. de Senect. 6.*

Pruina, ae. f. [*â perurendo, quod fruges perurit, Fest. qu. perurina, vel qu. perurina, matutina quod sit matutini temporis gelu; â perurina, Morl. scil. δέσος*] *A frost, an hoar frost, or rime.* Neque nive pruinaque concreveret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10.* Pruinâs ac nives perferre, *Id. Catil. 2, 10.*

Pruinosus, a, um. (1) *Frosty, or liable to frost.* (2) *Cold, thin, & ragged.* (1) = Frigidâe & pruinosaë regiones, *Col. Pruinosis Olympus, Claud. Rap. Prof. 257.* (2) Sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis, *Petron. c. 83.*

Prûna, ae. f. [*â perurendo, qu. perura*] *A burning, or live coal, not blazing.* *Æ Pruna ardens, Carbo extinctus, Serv.* *Æ Nunquam ad flammam ungi oportet, interdum ad prunam, Cels.*

Prûnum, i. n. *A prune, or damson, a plum, sloe, or bullace.* Prunum cereum, *a wheaten plum, Virg. Ecl. 2, 53.* Jun. interp. Pruna autumnalia, *Prop. 4, 2, 15.*

Prûnus, i. f. [*â Gr. πέρνη, i. e. κοκκυμυλῆα, Steph. arbor quae fert pruna*] *A plum tree.* Prunus sylvestris, *Col. 2, 2.*

Pruriens, tis. part. *Itching.* Exit ex quibusdam sanies, sitque ex his continuata exulceratio pruriens, *Cels. 5, 28, 16.*

Pruriginosus, a, um. part. *Full of the itch, itchy,* *Cajus JC.*

Prûrigo, inis. f. *Itching, tickling, an itch.* Aspera cutis, & velut quaedam prurigo, *Col. 7, 5.*

Prurio, ire, ivi, itum. n. [*â peruro, qu. peruror*] (1) *To itch.* (2) *Met. To tickle, to please.* (3) *To have a desire to do a thing.* (1) Ita dorsum totum prurit, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44.* (2) Lex haec carminibus data est jocosis, ne possint, nisi pruriant, juvare, *Mart. 1, 36. vid. & Catull 15, 9.* (3) Prurire in pugnam, *Mart. 5, 103.*

Prûritus, us. m. verb. *An itching,* *Plin. 9, 68.*

* Prymnêsius palus [*â πρύμνη, puppis*] ad quem funis nauticus religatur, quem alii tonfillam voc. *The post to which a ship is fastened by its cable, Fest.*

* Prytânêum, ei. n. [*â πρύτανις, magistratus, quod ibi conventum est*] *A common hall in the cities of Greece, where those that had well deserved of their country were maintained at the public charge; where also Vesta's fire was kept; a council house.* Ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneò publicè praeberetur, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 54.* Cyzici in prytaneum, id est, penetrale urbis, ubi publicè, quibus hic honos datus est, vescuntur, vasa aurea mensae unius posuit, *Liv. 41, 20.*

* Prytânis, m. [*â πρύτανις, magistratum gero*] *The president, or chief of the council, a magistrate in Greece, much the same as Curio among the Romans, such as were the fifty at Athens, that made their council of state, Sen. de Tranquill. 2.*

P ante S.

* Psallo, ãre. n. *To sing, or play on an instrument.* Psallimus & luctamur Archivis doctius unctis, *Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 33.* Psallebat jucundè, *Suet. Tib. 3, 2.* Doctus psallere, *Sall. B. C. 25, 2.* Lat. Cano, canto.

* Psallicitharista, ae. m. *A singer to the harp,* *Suet. Dom. 4. Rect. Psilicitharista.* *Æ De his vid. Athenaeum, 1, 14.*

* Psalmista, ae. m. [*qu. ψαλμῖς, â ψαλμίζω*] *A psalmist, a maker of psalms, or hymns, Hier.*

* Psalmodi, òrum. m. [*ψαλμοδοί, â ψαλμῖς, psalmus, & ψᾶλ, cantus, Them. αἰδῶ, cano*] *Those that sing psalms on both sides the choir, Aug.*

* Psalmodia, ae. f. *A singing and playing together on an instrument, a singing of psalms, Eccl.*

* Psalmus, m. m. *A song, or hymn, a psalm, Eccl.*

* Psalterium, ñ. n. [*ψαλτήριον*] (1) *An instrument of music much like an harp, but more pleasant, a psalter, or sautry.* (2) *Also the psalter, or psalms of David.* (3) *A scurrilous song, or speech, a libel.* (1) *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21. Sed de lectione non convenit.* (2) *Ecclef. (3) Ap. JC.*

* Psalter, ae. m. [*ψαλτήρις*] *A singing-man, or organ-player, Sidon. Lat. Cantor.*

* Psalteria, ae. f. [*ψαλτρία*] *A singing-woman, a minstrel, Liv. 39, 6. Lat. Fidicina.*

Psaronius. *A kind of mortar stone, a grinding stone for medicines, Plin. 36, 43.*

* Psëcas, ädis. f. (1) *A drop, or misting dew, a drizzling rain.* (2) *Also a dressing maid.* (3) *A nymph of Diana's train.* (1) *Vir. ap. Litt. ψεκάς, Latine Stilla.* (2) *Vid. Cic. Fam. Ep. 8, 15. & Juv. 6, 489.* (3) *Vid. Prop.*

* Plegma, ätis. n. [*ψῆγμα, â ψήχω, rado. Them. ψάω, tergo*] *Powder blown from brass melted, gold, sand, or oar, Plin. 34, 36. al. leg. Smegma. Lat. Ramentum.*

* Psëphisma, ätis. n. [*ψῆφος, calculus, quo suffragium ferebatur in comitiis*] *A decree, statute, or law, an ordinance.* Sic sunt expressa ista praeclara psëphismata, *Cic. pro Placc. 6.* Latine Consultum, decretum, scitum; consultatio, rogatio, ex mente Gloss. Cyril.

Psetta, ae. f. *Plin. ψῆζ, piscis plani genus, quem nos passerem vocamus. A fish called a plaïse, Plin. 9, 24.*

* Pseudacorus. *Yellow flower-de-luce, Jun. Lat. Iris lutca.*

* Pseudanchusa, ae. f. [*ψευδάγχυσα, â ψεύδω, mentior, & ἄγχυσα, anchusa*] *Wild bugloss, or sheep's tongue, Plin. 22, 24.*

* Pseudisodomum. [*ψευδοῖδομοι, â ψεύδω, mentior, & ἴσος, aequalis, & δῆμος, struo*] *A kind of building when the walls are made of stone of unequal thickness, Plin. 36, 51. & Vitruv. 2, 8. Lat. Inaequaliter structum.*

* Pseudobunion, ii. n. [*ψευδοβύσιον, â ψεύδω, mentior, & βύσιον, napigenus, Them. βυδῖς, collis*] *Herb St. Barbara, or wintercresses, Plin. 24, 96.*

* Pseudodecimianum, pyri genus, quasi falsum decimianum, *Plin. 15, 16.*

* Pseudodictamnium, i. n. *Bastard dittany, Plin. 26, 31. Lat. Falsum dictamnium.*

* Pseudodipteros [aedes tanquam falsò duas alas habentes] *A building that counterfeiteth a double row of pillars, Vitruv. 3, 1.*

* Pseudographia, ae. f. *A false, or counterfeit writing, a kind of sport which schoolboys used, Quint. 1, 10.*

* Pseudolus, i. m. [*qu. ψευδολος, diu. â ψυδῆς*] *The cheat, a play in Plautus.*

* Pseudomartyr, yris. m. [*ψευδομάρτυρ, ex ψεύδω, mentior, & μάρτυρ, testis*] *A false witness, Eccl.*

* Pseudomelanthium, ii. n. *Cockle, or cornrose, Jun. Lat. Falsum melanthium.*

* Pseudomënos, i. m. *A sophistical argument, a captious conclusion, a fallacy in reasoning, Cic. Acad. 4, 48. Lat. Mentiens, sc. syllogismus.*

* Pseudomoly. n. *Bastard moly, or our lady's cushion, Med.*

* Pseudonarcissus, i. m. *The yellow daffodil, or crow-bills, Jun.*

* Pseudonardus, i. f. *Spike, Plin. 12, 26. Lat. Falsa nardus.*

* Pseudonymus, a, um. *He that hath a counterfeit name.*

* Pseudoperiptërum, [ex ψεύδω, mentior, & περι, circum, & πτερόν, ala] *a sort of building having wings, or columns jutting out oddly, Vitruv. 4, 7.*

† Pseudöporticus. f. *A false porch, Vitruv. Lat. Falsa porticus.*

* Pseudöprophëta, ae. m. *A false prophet. Lat. Propheta mendax.*

* Pseudosphex, ëcis. f. [*Th. σφῆξ, vespa*] *A kind of wasp flying alone. Pseudosphecem vocant vespam, quae singularis volitat, Plin. 30, 30.*

* Pseudothyrum, ri. n. [*Th. θύρα, janua*] *A postern gate, a back door. Æ Non janua receptis, seu pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus, Cic. post. redit. 6.*

Pseudourbâna aedificia. *Houses in the country built like city houses, Vitruv. 6, 8.*

† Pseudulus, Apollo Varroni dic.

† Psidracium, Cels. Vid. Psydracium.

* Psilae. pl. f. *Hesych. i. e. tapetes nudi villis. Plain tapestry, without any shag, Lucil. Æ Amphitapae, Id.*

* Psilicitharista, ae. m. *An harper, or musician that playeth only, and doth not sing to it, Suet. Dom. 4. al. leg. psallicitharista. Æ Chorocitharista. Id. ibid.*

* Psilöthrum, i. n. *Medicamentum depilatorium [â ψιλλῶ, nudo] (1) An ointment to take away hair. (2) Also the white vine. (1) Mart. 6, 93. (2) Plin. 23, 16.*

* Psimythium, thii. n. [*ex ψιμυθος, cerussa*] *Cerufs, or white-lead, Plin. 34, 54. Lat. Cerussa.*

Psithium, dict. quod sit ex Psithiâ vite. *A kind of wine, Plin. 14, 11.*

* Psitta. Vid. Psitta.

Psittacinus, a, um. *Of, or like a parrot, or popinjay. Psittacinum collyrium, of a green colour, or popinjay, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 27.*

Psittacus, ci. m. [*ψιττακος, Arist. ψιττάκων, Athen. A parrot, or popinjay. Psittacus Eois imitatrix ales ab Indis, Or. Amor. 2, 6, 1. Humanae solers imitator, psittace, linguae, Stat. Sylv. 2, 4, 2.*

* Psoalgicus, a, um [ex ψᾶ, lumbus, & ἄλγος, dolor] *Theod. Prisc. Lat. Cui lumbi dolent.*

* Psöra, ae. f. *Scurviness, scabbiness, manginess, the wild scab, Plin. 20, 51.*

* Psöricus, a, um. *Scurvy, mangy. Psöricum medicamentum, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 32. & absol. psöricum, Cels. 6, 6.*

* Psorophthalmia, ae. f. [*ex ψώρα, scabies, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus, Th. ὀφθαλμία, video*] *Scurviness of the eye-brows, with an itch, Paul. JC.*

* Psychomachia, ae. f. & psychemachia [ex ψυχή, anima, & μάχη, pugna] *A war between the soul and the body, Ambr.*

* Psycho-

* Psychomantēum, ei, n. [ex ψυχή, anima, & μαντία, divinatio] *A place where necromancers call up spirits*, Cic. Div. 1, 58. & Tusc. 1, 48.

* Psychrotrophon, i. n. dict. quod locis potissimum gaudeat aliofio. *The herb called betony*, Plin. 25, 46.

* Psychrolutres, ae. m. ψυχρολάτρης, qui ψυχρὸν λάρχεσθαι balneo frigido utitur [ex ψυχρός, frigidus, & λάρχεσθαι, nutrio] *He that delighteth to bathe in cold water*, Sen. Ep. 53. al. leg. psychrolutes à λάρ, lavo.

* Psydration, ii. n. ἀ ψυδράκιον ψυδράξ. *A swelling and rising in the skin, like to a blister, but harder, with moist matter in it*, Cels. 5, 28.

* Psyllion, ii. n. *The herb fleawort, or fleabane*, Plin. 25, 90. Psythia, ae. f. *A kind of grape whereof the best passum is made*. Passio psythia utilior, Virg. Geor. 2, 93.

Psythium passum, sc. quod sit ex uva psythia, Plin. 14, 11. Psythius, a, um. *Belonging to that grape*. Graeculae vites sunt Mareoticæ, Phasiae, Psythiae, &c. Col. 3, 2. Psythium passum, Plin. 14, 11.

Pte. syllabica adjectio [ex pote, vel πτέ, contr. πτε, ut πτελε, pro πτερε] *A syllable added to the ablative case of pronouns possessives, as, meopete, meapete, fuopete, fuapete*.

* Pterelas, ae. m. [ἀ πτερόν, ala] *Swift, or Tempest, a dog's name*, Ov. Metam. 3, 212.

* Pteris, f. *Fern, or brake, the herb of mund*, Plin. 27, 55. Lat. Filix.

Pternix. *The stalk of the herb cactus*, Plin. 21, 57.

* Pteromata, um. n. pl. πτερομάτα [ἀ simil. alarum] *Two high walls on both sides of a church, or other great building*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

* Pteron, i. n. πτερόν, ala. *Supra pteron Pyramus in metæ cacumen se contrahens. The wing of a building*, Plin. 36, 4, 9.

* Pteroti calices. *Eared cups*, Plin. 36, 66.

* Pterygium, ii. n. (1) *A skin growing from the corner of the eye, the pin and web in the eye*. (2) *Also the going away of the flesh from the nail with great pain, or rather the swelling of the flesh over the nail*. (3) *Also a fault in the beryl stone*. (1) Cels. 7, 7, 5. (2) Plin. 23, 16. (3) Plin. 37, 20.

* Ptisana, ae. f. [πτισάνη, vel πτισάνη, hordeum decortica-tum, ἀ πτίσσω, tundo, & decortico] *Ptisane, that is to say barley unhusked, and sodden in water, barley-broth*, Plin. 18, 15.

Ptisnarium, ii. n. *Ptisnarium oryzae, rice-milk, frumenty; or, as others, the vessel wherein barley is boiled, or pounded*, Horat. Sat. 2, 3, 155.

* Prochotrophium, ii. n. [ἀ πτωχός, pauper, & τρέφω, nutrio] *An hospital, a spital*, Dig.

* Ptyas, ædis, f. [ἀ πτύω, spu] *An adder, or asp of a green colour, drawing to the colour of gold*, Plin. 28, 18.

P ante U.

Pūbens, tis. part. *Ripe, full grown, mossy, or downy*. Herbae pubentes, Virg. Aen. 4, 514. rosae, Id.

|| Pūbeo, ēre. unde pubens. *To be in the flower of age, to grow ripe*. Si alter eorum pubuerit, Ulp.

Pūber, ēris, vel pubes, adj. *Ripe of age, twelve, or fourteen years of age, full grown*. Puberes filii, Cic. Offic. 1, 35. Pubera folia, Virg. Aen. 12, 413. Puber aetas, Liv. 1, 3.

Pūbertas, ætis. f. (1) *Ripe age, fourteen in men, and twelve in women*. (2) *The coming out of the hair about the privy parts, or the mossy hair itself*. (1) Vid. Justinian. tit. Lib. 14. § 1, ff. de Adept. (2) Siqui dentes & pubertatem natura dicat existere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33. Extinguit Venerem cicuta testibus circa pubertatem illita, Plin. 25, 95. Pubertas plena, the age of eighteen years, Modest.

Pūbes, is, f. (1) *The privy parts, or hair that groweth thereabouts*. (2) *A company of young people, the youth of a place*. (1) Pube tēnis virgo, Virg. Aen. 3, 483. (2) Cui senatus omnem Italiae pubem commiserat, Cic. pro Mil. 23.

Pūbes, ēris, adj. *Of ripe years*. Nemo pubes tum fuit, quin arma ceperit, Cic. pro Rabir. 11.

Pūbescens, tis. part. (1) *Sprouting with hair, downy*. (2) *Growing ripe of age*. (1) Nati pubescentia ora, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 11. (2) Suet. Tib. 6. Sil. 5, 415. Haec—florem juvenum pubescentium ad militiam habebat, Liv. 8, 8. Pubescentes uvae, Plin. 17, 35, 17.

Pūbesco, ēre. incept. [ἀ pubeo] (1) *To bud, grow turgid, or shoot forth*. (2) *To bloom, to flourish*. (3) *To wax mossy, to begin to have a beard*. (1) Laetae vites pampinis pubescunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. ex poeta. Fruges pubescunt, Id. N. D. 1, 2. (2) Prata pubescunt flore, Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 9. (3) Nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg. Aen. 3, 491.

Pūbis, e. adj. pro pubes, Prisc. ex Caes. unde in compos. impubis, Virg.

Publica, ae. f. sc. mulier. *An harlot*, Sen.

Publicanus, a, um. adj. *Mulier publicana*, Cic. Verr. 3, 34. &

Publicanus, i. m. [ex publico, dict. qui publica vestigalia redimet] *A publican, a farmer of customs*. Flos equitum Rom. ornamentum civitatis, firmamentum reipub. publicanorum ordine continetur, Cic. pro Planc. 9. Hinc apparet, ut saepe

alibi ap. Cic. hunc ordinem, apud Judaeos tam famosum, apud Romanos esse admodum honestum.

Publicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A publishing, a confiscation of goods, or putting them to open sale*. Cum publicatio bonorum proponeretur, Cic. pro Planc. 41.

Publicè. adv. (1) *Publicly, in public, openly, in the sight of the world*. (2) *In the name, or behalf of the commonwealth*. (3) *With regard to the public wealth*. (4) *On the public account, at the common charge, or cost of the whole city, or community*. (1) Res publicè gesta atque commissa, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 39. & Neque meus adventus labori aut sumptui, neque publicè, neque privatim fuit, Cic. Verr. 1, 6. (2) Custos publicè est nunc, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59. (3) Haud citò mali quid ortum ex hoc sit publicè, Ter. Adelph. 3, 3, 89. (4) Navi aedificandae publicè praefuit, Cic. Verr. 1, 6.

Publicitus. adv. (1) *At the public charge*. (2) *By common advice, or counsel*. (1) Hospitio publicitus accipi, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 7. (2) Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 85. ¶ Publicitus interest, it concerneth the public, Gell. 6, 14.

Publicus, a, um. part. *Public, or belonging to the public*. Iter publicum, Ov. Fast. 5, 294. Aediles publici, Fest.

Publico, ære. act. [i. e. publicum facio] (1) *To publish, or make public*. (2) *To make known, or declare abroad, to cause to be openly cried*. (3) *To confiscate*. (4) *To prostitute*. (1) Librum, ut primum publicaverit, exhibebo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. (2) Matrimonii reticenda publicare, Just. 1, 7. Se publicare, to make his parts known, Suet. Ner. 21. (3) Publicare bona alicujus, Nep. Hannib. 7. & Privata publicare, publica libere, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 1. (4) Illa, quae corpus publicat volgo suum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 22.

Publicor, ari, atus. pass. *To be published, confiscated, &c.* Bona praeterea publicari jubet, Cic. Catil. 4, 4.

|| Publicola, ae. m. qui & poplicola. *A popular person, one who caresseth the people*.

Publicum, ci. n. (1) *The public, or any common place*. (2) *Also tribute, or public revenue*. (3) *Also the public good*. (1) In publico esse non audent, includit se domi, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. = Non foro solum omni deinde vitâ, sed propè luce ac publico carere, Id. (2) Ut publicanis satisfacias, praesertim publicis malè redemptis, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 1. (3) In publicum confulere, Tac. Ann. 3, 38, 4.

Publicus, a, um. adj. [ἀ populo, quasi populus, & per Sync. poplicus] (1) *Public, common, belonging to the people*. (2) *Open, manifest*. (3) *General, formal, complimentary*. (1) Via publica, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 35. Jus publicum, Cic. Bonum, Plaut. Cura publica, Tac. Hist. 1, 19. h. e. cura particularium hominum de commodo publico. (2) Cura publica, Id. Ann. 12, 51. h. e. cura publice adhibita. Sic, Juvenumque prodis publica cura, Hor. Od. 2, 8. h. e. cura communis juvenum. Publicum crimen, Cod. L. 1. tit. 5. leg. 4. § 1. h. e. quo injuriam patitur respubl. Publicum testimonium, Cod. L. 9. tit. 4. leg. 2. h. e. publice datum. Sed apud Cic. significat, quod publico consensu datur, Verr. 3. n. 74. Negotia publica quae spectant ad rempubl. (2) Fiet adulter publicus, Juv. 10, 31. & Publicum, commune, singulare, genus in distributione. (3) Et mihi blanditias dixit, dominumque vocavit; & quae praeterea publica verba sonant, Ov. Amor. 3, 7, 11. Legitur etiam publicus, casu vocandi, Liv. 8. & Privatus.

Publicus, i. m. *An officer who took care of cleansing the public ways, a scavenger*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6. Hunc aedilem plebis vocat Ov. Fast. 5, 285.

Puciae uvae. *Black grapes of Friuli, omnium nigerrimae*, Plin. 14, 4, 9. sed Harduinus leg. picina.

Pucinum vinum. *Pucine wine, so called from the town Pucinum*. Vid. Propr. Plin. 17, 3.

|| Pudescio factus. *To be ashamed*, Gell. 15, 17. + Pudere, Cic.

|| Pudenda. n. pl. quod libidinis maxime pudeat. *The privy parts*. + Verenda.

|| Pudendum, i. n. *The privy member of a man, or woman*. + Virile, loci.

Pudendus, a, um. part. *Shameful, that one is to be ashamed of*. Magis est pudendum, si in sententia permaneres, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3. Dicitur pudenda, things that men should not for shame speak of, Quint. 1, 2. Cum ali pudendae artis aut quacunque genus objicerent, Liv. 23, 3. Pudendus amor, Ov. Ep. 5, 44.

Pudens, is, part. & adj. tot. comp. simus, sup. *Shamefaced, bashful, modest*. Tamen impudentiae suae pudenter extitum quaelisse videatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 1. = Nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, nihil moderatum, nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, Id. Philipp. 3, 11. Quo pudentior, aut melior esset, Id. Verr. 3, 68. & Si doctus videre rudis, petulantive pudenti, Ov. A. Am. 1, 767. = Pudentissima lectissimaque femina, Cic. Verr. 1, 37.

Pudenter. adv. ius, comp. issimè. sup. *Shamefacedly, bashfully, for shame, modestly*. Distat, sumasne pudenter, an rapias, Hor. Epist. 1, 44. Pudentius quam Lucius noster, Cic. Att. 7, 2. Pudentissime hoc petierat, Id. Att. 16, 15.

Pudeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be ashamed*. Iter nunc pudeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 3. Non te haec pudet? Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 46. & Facilius fertur id quod pudet, quam illud quod pigit, Id. Psaul. 1, 3, 47.

|| Pūdesco, ēre. incept. [à pūdeo] *To begin to be ashamed*, Prud. Cathem. 2, 26.

Pūdet, puduit vel pudītum est. imperf. *To be ashamed*. Pūdet, quod prius non pudītum unquam est, Cic. ☞ Sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat, neque taceat, Cic. *Ad. in Verr.* 12. ☞ Fratris me quidem piget pudētque, Ter. *Adelph.* 3, 3, 39. ☞ Me non solum piget stultitiae meae, sed etiam pudet, Cic. pro *Domo*, 11. ☞ Pudet verecundiae est, piget poenitentiae; pudere ad dedecus, pigere ad dolorem refertur, Donat.

Pūdibundus, a, um. part. (1) *Shamefaced, bashful, modest*. (2) *Also to be ashamed of*. (3) *Ruddy*. (1) Matrona pudibunda, Hor. *A. P.* 233. (2) Pars nostri pudibunda, Ov. *Amor.* 3, 7, 69. (3) Exoritur pudibunda dies, Stat. *Theb.* 5, 296.

Pūdīcē, adv. iūs. comp. *Chastely, honestly*. = Benē & pudīcē doctum & eductum ingenium, Ter. *Andr.* 1, 5, 39. Ubi pudicius continentur liberi, quam sub oculis parentum? Plin. *Ep.* 4, 13, 4.

Pūdīcītia, ae. f. (1) *Chastity, modesty*. (2) *Also virginity, or maidenhead*. (3) *The goddess of this virtue*. (1) ☞ Hinc pugnat pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. *Catil.* 2, 11. Non parcere suae, neque alienae pudicitiae, Id. pro *C. Rab.* 3. ☞ Utrum expugnare pudicitiam, an explorare libidinem videtur, Id. pro *Coel.* 20. ☞ Lis est cum formā magna pudicitiae, Ov. *Ep.* 16, 288. (2) Casta pudicitiam servat domus, Virg. *Geor.* 2, 524. ☞ Leges quasdam sanxit de adulteriis, & de pudicitia, Suet. *Aug.* 33. ubi vid. Torrent. (3) *Hujus imago frequens in matronarum imper. numis occurrit*.

|| Pūdīcītūs, adv. comp. *More honestly, or chastely*, Apul. *Apol.* p. 419. sed al. leg. pudicius. + Pudicius, Plin. *jun.*

Pūdīcus, a, um. adj. [à pūdeo] or, comp. *flimus, sup. Honest, chaste, shamefaced, modest*. A me pudica est, quasi soror, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 1, 51. Matronā pudicior, Ov. in *Ibin*, 349. Femina pudicissima, Plin. 7, 35.

Pūdōr, ōris. m. [à pūdeo] (1) *Abstinence from sodomy, shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virginity, a maidenhead*. (2) *Fame, reputation*. (3) *Shame, disgrace*. (4) *Sheepishness*. (1) ☞ Ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia, Cic. *Catil.* 2, 11. (2) = Debes famam pudorēque defuncti fuscipere, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 4. (3) ☞ Amicitia, quae sibi gloriae, non pudori sit, Liv. 34, 58. (4) Singultim pauca locutus, infans namque pudor prohibebat plura referre, Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 56.

+ Pūdōricolor, Naev. ap. Gell. 19, 7. + Rubens, purpureus.

Puella, ae. f. dim. [ab antiq. puera, ut puellus à puer] (1) *A little girl, a damsel, a wench, a maid, a young woman, a nymph*. (2) *A married woman*. (3) *A widow*. (1) In tutela legitima dicitur esse puella, Cic. *Att.* 1, 5. Dryades puellae, Virg. *Ecl.* 5, 59. (2) Laborantes utero puellae, Hor. *Od.* 3, 22, 21. (3) O mihi Laurentes inter dilecta puellas! Stat. *Sylv.* 1, 2, 163.

Puellāris, re. *Proper to girls and wenches, childish, girlish*. Tum aetate eā puellari, praefertim meae, comparata, Quint. lib. 6. prooem. de uxore defuncta. Puellares animi, Ov. *Fast.* 4, 433.

Puellārītēr, adv. *Childish, like a girl*, Plin. *Ep.* 8, 10, 1.

Puellāscō, ēre. *To wax wanton and nice like a young girl, to grow young again*. Etiam veteres puellascunt, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 657.

Puellūla, ae. f. dim. [à dim. puella] *A little maid, a little pretty girl, a little moppet*. Socii rivaes puellularum, Catull. 55, 9.

Puellus, i. m. dim. [à puer] *A little boy, or child*, Lucr. 4, 1245.

Puer, ēri. m. [à πῦρ, Dor. pro πῦρ, unde vett. Rom. Marcipor, Publipor, &c. pro Marcipuer, Publipuer, Scal. à πῦρ, ut à πῦρ, quis, Morl.] (1) *A child, one between a child and a young man*. (2) *A title by way of flattery, as we say, child!* (3) *Familiarity, or kindness, as we say, my boy, my lad, come boys be merry*. (4) *A boy, a servant*. (5) *Also a son*. (6) *A pathic*. (1) ☞ Famem facilius fert adolescens quam puer, Cels. ☞ O nec adhuc juvenis, nec jam puer, utilis aetas, Ov. *Ep.* 15, 93. Improvida aetas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 938. Trojae ludum edidit, majorum minorūve puerorum delectu, Suet. *Aug.* 53. (2) Sic Virg. in *Culice*, 36. alloquitur Augustum, Sancte puer; vid. & Catull. 62, 95. (3) Ne pueri, ne tanta animis affuecitate bella, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 832. Pascite, ut ante, boves, pueri, Id. *Ecl.* 1, 46. Cogite oves, pueri, Id. *Ecl.* 3, 98. Claudite jam rivos, pueri, *Ibid.* ult. (4) Puerum conveni Chremis, Ter. *Andr.* 2, 2, 31. Pueri tui mihi à te literas attulerunt, Cic. *Attic.* 2, 7. (5) = Dixit eum filium suum esse, qui angues vicerit; alterum tuum esse dixit puerum, Plaut. *Amph.* 5, 1, 72. ☞ Puer ant. utriusque generis erat, ut, Cereris Proserpina puer, Naev. (6) Ad pueros ire melius, Plaut. *Truc.* 1, 2, 48.

Puēra, ae. f. [à puerus] *A damsel, a girl, a young woman*. Properate vivere puerae, Varr. *conf.* Suet. *Cal.* 8. Vid. Puerperium.

Puērasco, ēre. incept. *To play the child, or act like a boy*, Suet. *Cal.* 7.

Puērīlis, le. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to a child*. (2) *Child-*

ish, filly, weak. (1) Aetas puerilis, Cic. pro *Arch.* *Poēt.* 2. Agmen puerile, Virg. *Aen.* 5, 548. (2) ☞ Acta ea res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. *Att.* 14, 23. *conf.* Ter. *Andr.* 2, 6, 18.

Puērīlitas, ātis. f. (1) *A child's age*. (2) *Childishness, silliness*. (1) Vix dum annos puerilitatis egressus, Val. *Max.* 5, 4, 2. (2) ☞ Adhuc non pueritia in nobis, sed, quod gravius est, puerilitas remanet, Sen. *Ep.* 4.

Puērīlītēr, adv. *Childishly, like a boy*. Res tota ficta est pueriliter, Cic. de *Fin.* 1, 6. Facere pueriliter, Id. *Acad.* 4, 11. *confectari*, Id. *ibid.* 17.

Puērītia, ae. f. (1) *Childhood*. (2) *Also chastity*. (1) ☞ Quī citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de *Sen.* 2. (2) Ea erat matronae simplicitas, & pueritia, Varr.

|| Puerities, ei. f. *Idem*, Aufon. 10, 17.

Puerpēra, ae. f. [quae puerum vel puellam peperit] *A woman that lieth in childbed, a woman lately delivered, a woman in the straw*. Quid opus facto esset puerperae, Ter. *Andr.* 3, 2, 10.

Puerpērium, ii. n. (1) *The time of a woman's travailing with child, childbed, a woman's delivery*. (2) *Also the babe, or child delivered*. (1) Puerperio aegra, Plaut. *Truc.* 2, 5, 11. Met. Quibus alma tellus omnia vice velut aeterno quodam puerperio laeta, Col. 3, 21. (2) = Qualiscunque partus sine ullo sexūs descrimine puerperium vocatur, quod antiqui etiam puellas, pueras, sicut & pueros, pueros diciturunt, Suet. *Cal.* 8. Lauri ferebant cruda puerperia, Stat. *Theb.* 4, 280.

Puerpērus, a, um. adj. *Bearing children, helping a woman to be delivered*. Verba puerpera dixit Lucina, Ov. *Met.* 10, 511.

* Puertia, ae. f. pro pueritia, q. v. Hor. *Od.* 1, 36, 8.

Puerūla, ae. f. dim. *A little girl*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Puerūlus, i. m. dim. *A little boy, or child*. Omnium artium pueruli, Cic. pro *R. Amer.* 41.

+ Puerus, i. m. *A boy, a child, a servantman*. Puere, pul-ta, Plaut. *Asin.* 2, 3, 2. Cedo, puere, sinum, Id. *Curc.* 1, 1, 75.

Pūgil, īlis. c. g. [à pugna, Varr. vel potius à Gr. πῦγμα] *A champion, a fighter at fisty-cuffs, a gladiator*. Pugiles caestibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 17. Si qua habitior paulò est, pugilem esse aiunt, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 3, 23.

|| Pūgilans, tis. part. *Fighting with fists*, Treb. *Poll.* + Pugnīs, vel caestibus certans.

Pūgilātio, ōnis. f. verb. *The exercise of champions fighting at fisty-cuffs*. Certationes cursu, & pugilatione, Cic. de *Legg.* 2, 15.

Pūgilātus, ūs. m. verb. [pugilum certamen] *The exercise of a champion*. Pugilatum incipere, Plaut. *Capt.* 4, 2, 13. Pugilatu se exercere, Id. *Bacch.* 3, 3, 24.

Pugilicē, adv. *Mightily, valiantly, strongly, champion like*. = Pugilicē atque athleticē valet, Plaut. *Epid.* 1, 1, 18.

Pūgillar, & pugillare, aris. n. *A table book*. Bipatens pugillar, Aufon. 146, 3. Reddere pugillaria, Catull. 40, 5.

Pūgillares, ium. pl. n. [dicti quod pugillo comprehendantur, vel à pungendo, quod stylo in his pungendo scriberetur, Varr.] *A pair of writing, or noting tables*. Quin pugillares resumis, & aliquid scribis, Plin. *Epist.* 7, 9, 16.

Pugillaria, pl. n. *Idem*, Catull. *Vid.* Pugillar.

Pugillāris, re. adj. *Filling the hand, an handful, or as big as one's fist*. Pugillares testiculi, Juv. 11, 156.

+ Pūgillaris, is. f. *A writing table*. + Tabula cerea

Pugillātōrius, a, um. part. *Of fencing, or champions; that is stricken with the fist*. Pugillatorius follis, a wind-ball which they used to smite with their fist, Plaut. *Rud.* 3, 4, 16.

|| Pūgillo, āre. scrib. & pugilo. *To fight after the manner of champions, to fight with fists*, unde

|| Pūgillor, āri. dep. *To fight, to contend in masteries*. Primoribus in me pugillatur unguis, Apul. *Met.* 7, p. 221.

Pūgillum, li. n. & pugillus, i. m. dim. [à pugnus] *A little fist, an handful*. Semen cum farris pugillo coctum, Plin. 20, 89. Pugillus, δακτύλιος, Gloss. Vett.

|| Pūgilo, āre. *To fight after the manner of champions*, Apul. + Pugilatu se exercere, Plaut.

|| Pugilor, āri. dep. *To fight at fisty-cuffs*, Cod. + Pugilatu certare.

Pūgio, ōnis. f. [quod eo punctim pugnatur, Fest.] *A dagger, a spear, a steelletto, a painard*. Stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. *Philipp.* 2, 12. Plumbeus pugio, a weak argument, Cic. de *Fin.* 4, 18. || A pugione, the dagger-bearer, a sword-bearer before a prince, Lampr.

Pūgiuncūlus, i. m. dim. *A little, or short dagger, a poinado, or painard, a steelletto*. Hispaniensis pugiunculus, Cic. *Orat.* 67.

Pugna, ae. [dict. à pugnus, quod pugnis certabant, ante usum ferri, Donat.] (1) *A fight, battle, skirmish, or fray*. (2) *Trouble, disturbance*. (1) = Res ad manus & ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. in *Verr.* 5, 11. (2) Ausculta pugnam, quam voluit dare, Plaut. *Bacch.* 2, 3, 39.

Pugnācitas, ātis. f. *A desire, or inclination to fight, or contend, quarrellousness*, Plin. 10, 51. Pugnacitas argumentorum, Quint. 4, 3.

Pugnācītēr, adv. ius. comp. *issimē, sup. With downright blows, contentiously, stubbornly, obstinately, stiffly, eagerly*. Si dera

dera collectum aërem luce levi non pugnaciter, nec asperè, feriunt, *Sen. N. 2.* 1, 2. In illà disputatione pugnacius locutus es, *Id. ibid.* 3, 36. Sententiam, quam adamas, pugnacissimè defendis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 3.

Pugnaculum, i. n. *A bulwark, or fortress*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 63.

Pugnans, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Fighting.* (2) *Striving, contrary.* (1) Vincetur femina pugnans, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 801. (2) = Pugnancia & contraria studia, *contrary*, or *contradictory ways*, or *methods*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18.

Pugnator, ōris. m. verb. *A fighter.* Fortissimus quisque pugnator esse desierat, *Liv.* 24, 15.

Pugnatorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a fighter.* Pugnatoris armis batuebat, *Suet. Calig.* 54.

Pugnatur, imperf. (1) *They fight.* (2) *Met. They labour to effect, or bring to pass.* (1) Pugnatum est, ut acrius non posset, *Galb. Cic. Fam.* 30, 10. Sed cum hinc pro patriâ summis viribus, inde pro alienâ dominatione securius pugnaretur, *Just.* 5, 9. (2) Hoc tempore pugnatur, ut ad illam opimam praedam damnatio Sexti Roscii accedat, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 3.

Pugnaturus, a, um. part. *About to fight.* Non pugnaturis militibus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 80, 4. Ne Romani quidem abnuunt, magna sua cum clade fuisse pugnatos, *Liv.* 42, 15. Ut alienos equos pugnaturis distribuât, *Curt.* 7, 3.

Pugnatus, a, um. part. *Fought.* Pugna pugnata, *Cic. pro Mur.* 22. bella, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19.

Pugnax, âcis. adj. ior, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) *Warlike, fighting.* (2) *Met. Opposite, contrary.* (3) *Eager, vehement, violent.* (4) *Contentious, quarrelsome, stubborn.* (1) Centurio pugnax, & lacertofus, *Cic. Philipp.* 8. Pugnacissimus quisque, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 60, 5. (2) § Ignis aquae pugnax, *Ov. Met.* 1, 432. (3) Oratio pugnacior, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 31. (4) Nimis pugnax contra senatorem pop. Rom. esse noluit, *Cic. in Pison.* 28, in fin.

Pugneus, a, um. *Of the fist.* * Jam messis in ore tibi erit mergis pugneis, *my fists shall clean your teeth for you*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 58.

† Pugnitus, *With the fist*, *Non. ex Caec.* † Pugnus.

Pugno, âre. neut. [*à pugnus*, quod illo primum pugnabant] (1) *To fight.* (2) *To dispute, or quarrel.* (3) *To labour, to struggle, or endeavour.* (4) *To oppose, to strive against, to disagree, to be contrary, to thwart.* (1) § Quam pugnant maximè, ego fugiebam maximè, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 44. § Pugnare pugnam, *Id. Amph.* 1, 1, 9. praelia, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9. § Pugnasse adversus latrones canem pro domino accepimus, *Plin.* 8, 61. § cum hoste, *Cic. Fam.* 21. § in hostem, *Liv.* (2) Pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 21. (3) = Illud pugna, & enitere, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10. § Hic pugnes licet, non repugnabo, *Id. Acad.* 4, 18. *Argus* pugnat molles evincere somnos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 685. Videtur Epicurus de Diis immortalibus non magnoperè pugnare, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 1. (4) Cum illorum vitâ magnoperè pugnat oratio, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 4. Pugnem in adversas nobilissimorum hominum voluntates? *Id. pro C. Cornel.* 1.

Pugnus, i. m. [*à πῦξ*, vel *à πυγμή*, à punção, i. e. percussione] (1) *The fist.* (2) *Meton. A thump, knock, or blow.* (1) Comprimere digitos, pugnumque facere, *Cic. Orat.* 32. Pugnis caedere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 66. contundere, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 46. conscindere, *to box, or wherret one*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 23. (2) = Pugiles pugnos & plagas ferre possunt, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 69.

Pulchellus, a, um. dim. [*à pulcher*] *Somewhat fair, neat, curious, or pretty.* Pulchellus puer, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 65. Pulchellae statuæ, *Id. Fam.* 7, 23, 7. *Scrib. & sine aspiratione pulcellus.*

Pulcher, hra, um. adj. or, comp. rimus, sup. [cujus multis modis vexatur etymon; alii ex mente *Varronis*, pulcher, qu. policer; al. *à ποδὲς* Gr. multimanus, fortis; nam Romani, qui omnia ponebant in fortitudine, eum demum formosum putabant, qui esset fortis, *Scal.*] (1) *Stout, valiant.* (2) *Fair, beautiful, well favoured.* (3) *Fine, gay, splendid, clever, excellent, good.* (4) *Glorious, renowned, honourable.* (5) *Pleasant, delightful.* (6) *Stately, magnificent.* (7) *Fortunate, happy.* (1) Satus Hercule pulchro pulcher Aventinus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 656. (2) Genae pulchrae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 13, 8. Juvenum pulcherrimus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 55. = Insigni & pulchrâ facie filius, *Phaedr.* 3, 8, 3. § Vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, *Suet. Ner.* 51. (3) § Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 133. Non videor vidisse postes pulchriores, *Id. ibid.* 3, 2, 135. (4) Pulchrum mori succurrit in armis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 317. Pulchram petunt per vulnera mortem, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 218. (5) Uvâ quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? *Cic. de Senect.* 15. (6) Rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 534. (7) = Ne pulchrum se & beatum putaret, *Cic. pro Mur.* 12. *Scrib. & pulcer, sine aspiratione.*

† Pulchralis, le. adj. *Fine, dainty*, *Fest. ex Enn.* Pulchralia, *Juncates*, *Cato*. † Bellaria.

Pulchrè, ius, comp. errimè, sup. (1) *Stoutly, bravely.* (2) *Freely, abundantly.* (3) *Rarely, gallantly, very well*, in a good, bad, or ironical sense. (4) *Wisely, prudently.* (1) Pulcher-

rimè ferre fortunam adversam, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5. (2) Neque ego praeberi vidi pulchrius, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 1, 6. (3) Pulchrè vides, *Phaedr.* 4, ult. Pulchrè instructa ad perniciem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 40. Pulchrè sobrius, *very sober*, *Id. Eun.* 4, 5, 2. Mihi pulchrè est, *it is well for me*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 41. = Aedè-pol mandatum pulchrè & curatum probe! *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 101. (4) Dixti pulchrè, nunquam vidi melius consilium dari, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 84. *interpr. Donato.* = Pulchrè dictum & sapienter, *Id. ibid.* 3, 1, 26.

† Pulchritas, âtis. f. vel pulcritas, ant. *Non. ex Caec.* † Pulchritudo.

Pulchritudo, inis. f. (1) *Fairness, beauty, comeliness.* (2) *Met. Splendour, brightness.* (1) Pulchritudo corporis aptâ compositione membrorum movet oculos, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 28. Excellens muliebris formae pulchritudo, *Id. de Inv.* 1. (2) Honestum pulchritudine suâ specièque laudabile est, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 15. = Quis non miretur splendorem pulchritudinèque virtutis? *Id. Offic.* 2, 10.

† Puleiaceum, id. quod pulegium. *Augustus ap. Suet. in vita*, 87. al. *scrib. pulleiacum.*

Pulecium, ii. n. [quod ejus flos incensus pulices necet odore] *The herb commonly called pennyroyal, pudding grass, or pulial royal*, *Plin.* 20, 54. ut &

Pulègium, ii. n. id. quod praeced. &

Puleium, ii. n. & pulejum, i. n. Quadrima nigri corona pulei, *Mart.* 12, 32, 19. Pulejum aridum florescit ipso brumali die, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. vid. & *Col.* 12, 7.

Pulex, icis. m. [quod ex pulvere generetur vel nutriatur] (1) *A flea.* (2) *Also a little insect that feedeth on potherbs.*

(1) Pulice, vel si quid pulice sordidius, *Mart.* 14, 83. (2) Pulex irrepens lacestat dente ozyma, *Col.* 10, 321.

|| Pulicaria, âe. f. *The herb fleawort, or fleabane*, *Ruell.*

|| Pulicaris, re. adj. *Of a flea.* Pulicaris herba, *fleawort, or fleabane*, *Jun.*

Pulicofus, a, um. *Full of fleas, troubled with fleas.* Pulicofa canis, *Col.* 7, 13.

Pullaceus, a, um. adj. *Of a dark brown colour*, *Litt. ex Suet. sed q.*

Pullarius, a, um. adj. [ad pueros vel pullos pertinens] *Pertaining to young boys, or poultry.* Pullaria feles, *Auson.* 70, 5. Pullaria manus, *Plaut. ap. Fest.*

Pullarius, ii. m. (1) *A keeper, or breeder of chicken, a poulterer.* (2) *Also one that divineth by the feeding of chicken.* (3) *It may be used for one that breedeth young of any kind.* (4) *A lover of boys.* (1) Attulit in coenam pullos is, qui ex eo nominatur pullarius, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 34. (2) Auspicia secunda esse pullarius nunciat, *Liv.* 9, 14. (3) Pullarius, *πυλω-κῆμος*, *Gloss. vet.* (4) Pullarius, *πυλωκῆμος*, *Gloss. vet.*

Pullaster, tri. m. *A young cockerel, or a little dwarf cock*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Pullastra, âe. f. *A young hen, or pullet, a little grig hen*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9. al. *leg. pulletra.*

Pullatio, ōnis. f. *An hatching, or breeding up of young chicken.* Ab aestivo solstitio non putant bonam pullationem, *Col.* 8, 5.

Pullatus, a, um. adj. (1) *Glad in sad colour apparel.* (2) *Poorly clothed.* (1) § Quis unquam coenavit pullatus, cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset, *Cic. in Vatin.* 13. *sed var. codd.* (2) Sanxit, ne quis pullatorum in mediâ caveâ federet, *Suet. Aug.* 44. Pullata turba, *the rabble*, *Quint.* 6, 4.

Pulleiaceum. *Vid. Puleiaceum.*

Pullesco, ère. *To grow, or spring up, to turn chick, as an egg doth.* Ex novello palmite vitis pullescit, *Col.* 4, 21. *sed ibi pot. leg. pullulascit.*

Pulletra, vel pullitra, âe. f. *An hen that hath not left laying of eggs, a pullet, or young hen*, *Scal. ex Varr.*

Pullices. *A brood.* *Vid. Pullities.*

Pulligo, inis. f. [*à pullus*] *Brown, or dusky colour*, *Plin.* 8, 73.

Pullinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a colt, or any other young.* Pullinos dentes jacere, *Plin.* 8, 44. *de mula.*

Pullities, ei. f. *Hatching, or bringing forth of chicken, foaling of colts, a brood of young chicken.* Cum jam confirmata est pullities, *Col.* 8, 9.

Pullo, âre. *To spring and bud, to shoot out*, as trees do. Tunc etenim toto vernanti gramine silva pullat, *Calphurn. Sicul.* 5, 20.

Pullulasco, ère. incept. *To become young, to sprout out, bud, or spring.* Ex novello palmite vitis pullulascit, *Col. R. R.* 4, 21.

Pullulo, âre. (1) *To spring, or sprout up.* (2) *Met. To grow, or increase.* (1) Silva pullulat ab radice, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 17. (2) Pullulare incipiebat luxuria, *Nep. in Caton.* 2.

Pullulus, i. m. dim. [*à pullus*] (1) *A shoot of a vine, or other plant.* (2) *Also a young colt, a filly, or foal.* (1) *Plin.* 17, 12. (2) Bellum scilicet pullulum, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 259. *Scoptice de asinâ grandiore.*

Pullus, i. m. [*à puellus*, per *Sync.* pullus] (1) *The young of every thing, a chick, or any other young bird, a foal, &c.* (2) *A young sprout, or shoot of a tree.* (3) *A catamite, a burdash.* (4) *A form of endearment.* (1) Pulli aquilae, *Plin.* 10, 3. cornicis, *Id.* 10, 14. hirundinis, *Id.* 10, 49. columbae, *Id.*

Id. 10, 52. anferis, *Id.* 10, 79. apium. *Col.* 9, 3. equae, *Lucr.* onagri, *Plin.* 8, 69. (2) Pulli, qui nascentur ab arbore, *Cato.* 51. vid. & *Plin.* 17, 12. *Sed. Hard. leg.* Pullulus. (3) Felt. (4) Sidus, & pullum, & pupum, & alumnus vocabant, *Suet.* *Cal.* 13.

Pullus, a, um. part. [*ἀ πύλλος, i. e. μέλας*] (1) *Blackish, ruffet, brown.* (2) Meton. *Belonging to a funeral, or mourning.* (1) Pullum olus, *i. e. olus atrum, loveage, Col.* Concidit ad magicos hostia pulla deos, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 64. (2) Pulla vestis, *mourning, Cic. in Vatin.* 12. = Niger, *Serv.* Hispanus, *Boeticus, Id.*

Pulmentaris, re. adj. *Of, belonging to, or made with pottage.* Pulmentaris cibus, *Plin.* 18, 30.

Pulmentarium, ii. n. (1) *Chopped meat, with pottage, or broth, thick pottage, water gruel.* (2) But scemeth to be used for *viētuāls* in general. (1) Pulmentaria familiae, *Cato.* 58. (2) Qui pulmentaria condit, *Juv.* 7, 185. Pulmentarium quod quisque fastidit, *Phaedr.* 3, 7, 23.

Pulmentum, i. n. [*quod ex pulte fiebat*] (1) *Pottage, gruel.* (2) *Steewed meat.* (1) Num ipse pulmento magis utor unctiusculo, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 84. (2) Pulmentum ei eripuit miluus, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 37. Laudas, insane, trilibrem mulum, in singula quem minuas pulmenta necesse est, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 34. Coenes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta, *Id. Ep.* 1, 18, 48.

Pulmo, ōnis. m. [*à pulsu*] *The lungs, or lights.* Aspera arteria ad pulmones pertinens, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. Pulmo spirandi officinae attrahens ac reddens animam, *Plin.* 11, 72. Pulmonis herba, *lungwort, Offic.* Pulmonem rumpere ventis, *to swell with pride, Pers.* 3, 25.

Pulmonaria, ae. f. *Sage of Jerusalem, lungwort, our lady's wildwort.* = Consiligo, *Plin.*

Pulmonarius, a, um. adj. *Diseased in the lungs, rotten.* Ovis pulmonaria, *Col.* 7, 5.

Pulmoneus, a, um. part. (1) *Of, or like the lungs.* (2) *Swelling as they do.* (1) Pulmonica poma, quod pulmonis instar stolidè tument, *Plin.* 15, 15. (2) Pulmonei pedes, *swollen feet, Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 21. Pulmoneus vomitus, *a vomiting one's heart up, Id. Rud.* 2, 6, 27.

|| Pulmunculus, i. m. dim. *A little lung, or any thing resembling it, Solin.*

Pulpa, ae. f. [*dict. quod pulte mista vescebatur*] (1) *The pulp, the fleshy part, or brawn of any meat, a piece of flesh without bone.* (2) Also the pith of wood, or timber. (1) Dona diis ex scelerata ducere pulpa, *Pers.* 2, 63. (2) In quarundam arborum carnibus pulpaē venaēque sunt, *Plin.* 16, 73. Arborem in pulpam caedere, *to cut a tree into planks, Plin.* 16, 73.

Pulpamentum, ti. n. [*à pulpa*] *The fleshy venison of an hare, boar, &c. a delicate dish of meat finely seasoned, a dainty bit.* Non praeripio pulpamentum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 50. Lepus tute es, & pulpamentum quaeris, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 36. Ego apros occido, sed alter fruitur pulpamento, *I beat the bush, another catcheth the hare. Dictum Diocletiani ap. Vopisc. in Numer.*

Pulpitum, i. n. [*qu. publicum, Perot.*] (1) *The higher part of the stage, where the poets recited.* (2) *A scaffold.* (3) Synecd. *The stage, pulpit, or desk to speak orations in.* (1) = Circum pulpita nostra & steriles cathedras basia sola crepant, *Mart.* 1, 77. ult. vid. *Vitruv.* 5, 6. Pulpitum *θύμῳ, ἐπίπρωτον, Gloss. vet.* (2) Ludibria scenā & pulpito digna, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 25, 4. Tandem redit ad pulpita notum exodium, *Juv.* 3, 174. (3) Remoto pulpito declinare solitus, *Suet. Grammi.* 4. Grammaticas ambire tribus, & pulpita, dignor, *Hor. Ep.* 19, 40.

Pulpo, are. Vultur pulpat, *i. e. pulpam sive cibum poscit; vel à sono. To cry, as the vulture doth when hungry, for flesh.* Vultur pulpare probatur, *Aust. Philomelae, ver.* 27.

Puls, tis. f. [*à Gr. πύλλος, quod à Celt. pouls*] *A kind of meat that the antients did use, made of meat, water, honey, or cheese and eggs sodden together; it may be used for water gruel, hasty pudding, pap, panado, or the like.* De victu antiquissima puls, *Varr. L. L.* 4. Romanis olim pro pane fuit puls, *Plin.* 18, 19. Quomodo sit puls Punica, vid. *Catonem,* 85.

|| Pulsabulum, i. n. *A knocker, or thing to knock with, Apul. Florid. p.* 791.

Pulsandus, a, um. part. *To be beaten, thumped, or stamped upon.* Pulsandum vertice rafo praebebis quandoque caput, *Juv.* 5, 171. Tellus pulsanda pede libero, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 2.

Pulsans, tis. part. (1) *Beating, striking.* (2) *Casting, throwing.* (1) Cymbala pulsans, *playing on, Juv.* 9, 62. (2) Nervo pulsante sagittae erumpunt, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 313.

|| Pulsatilis, le. adj. *That beateth.* Venae pulsatiles, *the arteries, or pulses, Med.* + Pulsus arteriarum.

Pulsatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A knocking, beating, or thumping.* Pulsatio scutorum, *Liv.* 31, 39.

Pulsator, ōris. m. verb. *One that knocketh, or striketh.* Citharae pulsator, *a player, or toucher of the lute, Val. Flacc.* 5, 694.

Pulsatus, a, um. part. (1) *Beaten, or dashed against, stamped on.* (2) *Pounded, brayed.* (3) *Violated, injured, offended.* (1) Pulsatae fluctibus arbores, *Plin.* 12, 20. Cam-

pus pulsatus equis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 219. Nam ab iis pulsatum convivam suum audierat, *Liv.* 40, 7. Senator pulsatus à Coelio, *Cic. pro Coel.* 8. (2) Pulsatum in pila semen, *Plin.* 19, 46. (3) Pulsatos infecto foedere divos, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 286.

Pulso, are, freq. [*à pello*] (1) *To beat, to strike, to thump, to bang, to batter.* (2) *To knock at.* (3) *To play on an instrument.* (4) *To trouble, to sue at law.* (5) *To vex, or grieve.* (6) *To act upon, to affect.* (1) Pueri tui me pulsaverunt, *Ad. Herem.* 4, 10. (2) Pulsare ostium, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 292. villam, *Id.* (3) Jam eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat curno, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 647. (4) Ulp. (5) Meum pectus pulsant, *Plaut. Epid.* 4, 1, 3. (6) *Vid. Pulfor.*

Pulfor, ari, atus. pass. *To be beaten, battered, Met. to be moved, or acted upon, &c.* = Videtis pulsari alios, & verberari, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 26. Murus pulsetur ab hoste, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 14, 28. = Censem dormientium animos per semetipsos in somniando moveri, an externā & adventitiā visione pulsari? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 58.

Pulsus, a, um. part. [*à pello*] (1) *Driven away, banished,* (2) *Beaten, forced.* (3) *Played on, or struck.* (1) Pulsus patria, *Nep. Alcib.* 6. (2) Unda pulsa remis, *Cic. Acad.* 2. (3) Nervi in fidibus à motu digitorum pulsi, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 57.

Pulsus, ūs. m. verb. [*à pello*] *A beating, stamping on, or thumping.* Pulsu pedum tremit excita tellus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 772. Pulsus arteriarum, *Plin.* 11, 88. venarum, *the pulse, Id.* 2, 99.

Pultarium, ii. n. [*à pulte*] (1) *A pottinger, or small pan.* (2) *Alto a skillet wherein childrens pap is made.* (1) *Plin.* 7, 54. (2) *Pallad. Jun. Tit.*

Pultarius, ii. m. [*ex pulte*] *A pottage dish, a pottinger, a pipkin, or posnet to make gruel in.* In pultarios condi uvas, *Col.* 12, 43. vid. & *Cels.* 2, 11.

Pulticula, ae. f. dim. [*à puls*] *Pottage, gruel, pap, panado.* Ex frumento cocta pulticula, *Col.* 8, 11. conf. *Cels.* 4, 3.

† Pultifagus. *Vid. Pultiphagus.*

|| Pultificus, a, um. adj. *Wherewith gruel, or frumenty is made, Aufon. in Technop.*

* Pultiphagones. m. q. d. Pultiphagi filius, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 54.

Pultiphagus, i. m. [*qui pultem vorat, Them, φάγω, edo*] *A great devourer of pottage, or pap, a gruel eater, as the Carthaginians, or Romans, Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 143. *Vid. Puls.*

Pulto, are. pro pulso. *To beat, or knock often at, to knock, or rap at a door.* Dromo pultat fores, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 34.

† Pulver, eris, pro pulvis antiq.

|| Pulveraticum, & pulveratica. (1) *A kind of largefs to servants that went to war.* (2) *Also a surveyor's fee.* (1) *Cassiod.* 12, 15. (2) *Vid. Scriptt. Grom. p.* 343.

Pulveratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A dissolving into dust, or powder, an harrowing, or breaking of clods.* (2) *A laying of fine earth, or mould about vines.* (1) *Col.* 11, 2. & 4, 28. (2) *Serv.*

Pulvereus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of dust.* (2) *Full of dust, dusty.* (3) *Also as small as dust.* (1) Nubes pulvereae, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 593. (2) Pulverem solum, *Ov. Met.* 7, 113. (3) Farina pulvereae, *fine flour, Ov. Med. fac.* 61.

Pulvero, are. neut. (1) *To be dusted, or covered with dust.* (2) *Act. To turn into dust.* (3) *To lay over with dust, to cover with mould.* (1) Nolo hoc vestibulum pulveret, *Plaut. ap. Gell.* 18, 12. (2) Nimius sol pulverat herbas, *Calp. Sic.* 5, 87. (3) *Vid. Pulveror.*

Pulveror, ari, atus. pass. *To be covered with dust, or small mould.* Priusquam vineae pulverentur, *Col.* 11, 2.

Pulverulentus, a, um. part. *Full of dust, dusted.* Pulverulenta via, *Cic. Att.* 5, 14. praemia militiae, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 15, 4.

Pulvillus, i. m. dim. [*à seq.*] *A little cushion, or pillow to lie, or sit upon.* Serici pulvilli, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 15.

Pulvinar, ari. n. [*ex plumeis vel pellutis, quibus operiebatur, Varr. L. L.* 4, 35. vel uti *Scal. leg.* à polis, seu polulis, quod fieret ex alutaceo scorto] (1) *A bolster of a bed, a pillow, a cushion, a squab, a bed.* (2) *A pallet on which they laid, and exposed the images of their gods, in their temples.* (3) *Also the temple itself.* (1) Pulvinar geniale, *Catull.* 62, 47. (2) Divus Julius habuit pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 43. (3) Ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 10.

Pulvinarium, ii. n. [*id. quod pulvinar*] (1) *The shrine of an image, or the pallet whereon it lay.* (2) *A dock for ships.* (1) Corvus in aedem Junonis devolvit, atque in ipso pulvinario confedit, *Liv.* 21, 62. (2) Subducam navem in pulvinario, *Plaut. Casin.* 3, 3, 27.

Pulvinatus, a, um. part. *Bolstered, or made in fashion like a pillow, or cushion, Vitruv.* 1, 2.

Pulvinulus, i. m. dim. *A little cushion; also a bed in a garden, a little bank, or rise of ground, Col. de Arb.* c. 10.

Pulvinus, i. m. (1) *A cushion.* (2) *A pillow, a bolster, a bed.* (3) *Also a ridge of land between two furrows.* (4) *A causeway, or like place made of gravel, a terrace, a gravel walk, a shelf, or sandbank in the sea.* (5) *A foundation well wrought with mortar and sand.* (1) Crassus pulvinus poposcit, & omnes confederunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. (2) Subjecto inter parietem,

rietem, & caput ejus scorteo pulvino, *Cels.* 8, 12. *Leſtica*, in qua pulvinus erat roſa factus, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 11. (3) *Col.* 11, 3. & *Plin.* 19, 20. (4) *Serv. in Virg. Aen.* 10, 303. (5) *Vitruv.* 5, 12.

Pulvis, ēris. m. *Virg. vel f. Propert.* [de etym. parūm conſtat] (1) *Duſt powder.* (2) *The ore, or ſand of metal.* (3) *Meton. A place of exerciſe, the liſts.* (1) Multus erit in calceis pulvis, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 30. Qui nunc jacet horrida pulvis, *Prop.* 2, 13, 35. ¶ *Eruditus pulvis, the ſand wherein mathematicians draw their lines, Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. ¶ *Pulvis coctus, lime, Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 53. *Met.* In ſuo noſter pulvere currat equus, in his own ground, *Met. celebrate her own country ſtores, Ov. Faſt.* 2, 360. ¶ *Citra pulverem, without trouble, Gell.* (2) *Stringere venas ferventis maſſae crudo de pulvere, Perſ.* 2, 67. (3) *Domitant in pulvere currus, Virg. Aen.* 7, 163.

† *Pulvis*, is. m. *Duſt.* *Pulvis Erythraei numerum ſubducere, Catull.* 59, 206.

Pulviſculus, i. m. & *pulviſculum*, *Hieron. dim.* [à pulvis] *Fine powder, ſmall duſt.* Rem auferre cum pulviſculo, to ſweep duſt and all, and leave nothing, *Plaut. Truc. prol.* v. 13. Converret hic me totum cum pulviſculo, he'll bruſh my coat for me, he'll beat me to atoms, *Id. Rud.* 3, 6, 6.

Pūmex, icis. m. & *aliq. f.* [diēt, quōd ſpumae denſitate concretus fiat, *Iſid.*] (1) *A pumice ſtone, uſed to ſmooth paper, and rub hair off one's body.* (2) *Alſo a ſtone eaten with age.* (1) *Pumex non aequē eſt aridus atque hic eſt ſenex, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 18. *Libellus aridā pumice expolitus, Catull. praef.* 2. (2) ¶ *Latebroſo in pumice paſtor veſtigavit apes, Virg. Aen.* 12, 587.

¶ *Pūmicatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A poliſhing with pumice, Papin. JC.*

Pūmicatus, a, um. part. *Made ſmooth with a pumice, poliſhed, Plin. Ep.* 2, 11.

Pūmiceus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to a pumice.* (2) *Dry as a pumice.* (1) *Antra pumicea, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 144. (2) *Oculi pumicei, Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 73.

¶ *Pūmico*, āre. *Pumice polio. To make ſmooth with a pumice, to poliſh, Apul. Apol. p.* 409. *Adſ. etiam ex Tibull.* 3, 1, 10. *ſed ibi pumex rect. leg.*

† *Pūmicor*, āri, ātus. paſſ. *Scabor, ſubvellor, deſquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 202.

Pūmicofus, a, um. or, comp. *Full of pumice, or like a pumice, full of pores, or holes. = Terra exefa & pumicoſa, Plin.* 17, 2. = *Quartum pumicoſus, ſpongiaeque putri ſimile, Id.* 32, 8.

Pūmilio, ōnis. m. [ex puero & homulo conſtat] *ſuit pūmilio, Ful. Scal. Pūmilio Graecum quoque eſt à πρῦμαλιν, quod eſt idem ac πρῦμαλιν, à πρῦμαλιν, Joſ. Scal.] Any thing of little ſize, or ſtature, a dwarf, a dandiprat. Pūmilionē ayes, *Col.* 8, 2. *Pūmilionum genus non ſterile, Plin.* 10, 77. *de gallinis. Pūmilio in lemmat. Si ſolūm ſpectes hominis caput, Hectora credas; ſi faciem ſpectes, Aſtyanaecta putes, Mart.* 14, 212.*

† *Pūmilius*, ii. m. *A dwarf, Suet. Aug.* 83. *Sed libb. MSS. teſte Torrent. pūmilos.*

Pūmilio, & *pūmilo*, ōnis. m. *A dwarf, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 57. *Parvola, pūmilio, Lucr.* 4, 1156.

Pūmilus, a, um. ¶ or, comp. *qu. pugmilus.* [à πρῦμαλιν, unde & pygmaeus] *Little, low, dwarfiſh. Pūmilos & diſtorſos, ut ludibria naturae, malique ominis, abhorrebat, Suet. Aug.* 83. ¶ *Maritum ſortita ſum quovis puero pūmiliorem, Apul. Met.* 5, p. 149.

† *Pūncta*, ae. f. iētus qui pūnctim infertur, ut caeſa qui caeſim. (1) *A thruſt, or ſoin, to ſtick, or ſtab.* (2) *Alſo a rent received by the water-bailiff.* (1) *Veget.* 1, 12. (2) *Front. lib.* 2.

† *Pūnctariola*, ae. f. *A ſlight ſkirmiſh, or fight, Cato, ap. Feſt.* † *Levis pugna.*

Pūnctim, adv. *Pointingly, ſoiningly, with a prick. Pūnctim petere, to make a thruſt, or paſs at one. & Pūnctim magis quā́m caeſim petunt hoſtem, Liv.* 22, 46.

Pūnctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pricking, or ſtinging, a ſtitch, Plin.* 25, 94. *Celf.* 5, 28.

Pūnctiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little prick with a needle, or pin, Sen. de Beata vita,* 1, 15. & *Ep.* 53.

¶ *Pūnctio*, āre. *To point, Priſc.* † *Diſpungo, Cic.*

¶ *Pūnctio*, adv. *In a moment, Apul.* † *Statim, Vett.*

Pūnctum, i. n. [à pungo] (1) *A prick, or point.* (2)

The leaſt portion of a thing that can be, a mathematical point.

(3) *Pūnctum temporis, a moment, or minute.* (4) *The principal point, or chief propoſition in an argument.* (5) *A vote, or ſuffrage.* (6) *Alſo a point in the tables.* (1) *Oculi ſuffuſi junci pūncto, Plin.* 8, 76. (2) *Pūnctum eſt quod magnitudinem nullam habet, Cic. Acad.* 4, 36. (3) *Die dico? imō horā, atque etiam pūncto temporis eodem, Cic. pro Sext.* 24. (4) *Pūncta argumentorum, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 41. (5) *Quot pūncta in eā tribu tuleris, Cic. pro Plauc.* 22. (6) *Quadringenſis in pūnctum LLS aleam luſit, Suet. Ner.* 30. ¶ *Omne tulit pūnctum, he carrieth the bell, Hor. A. P.* 383.

Pūnctura, ae. f. *A pricking. Pūncturis in cute pūnctis milites ſcripti, Veget.* 2, 5. *conf. Celf.* 8, 10.

Pūnctus, a, um. part. [à pungor] (1) *Pricked, inflicted.* (2) ¶ *Alſo pricked, or choſen by the ruler's own hand to a plate; as our ſheriffs are by the king.* (1) *Vulnus quod acu pūnctum videretur, Cic. pro Mil.* 24. (2) *Panciroll.*

Pūnctus, i. m. *id. quod pūnctum. A point, or prick. Non aliud eſt terra in univerſo quā́m mundi pūnctus, Plin.* 2, 68.

Pūnctus, ūs. m. *A pricking, or ſticking. Oculis pūnctu erutis, Plin.* 29, 38.

Pungens, tis. part. *Pricking, Plin.* 29, 38. *conf. Celf.* 8, 4.

Pungo, ēre, pūpūgi, punxi, & ant. pēpūgi, *Gell.* 7, 91.

ctum. aēt. [à πῦγω, M. i. e. figo, unde ant. pugo, hinc pungo]

(1) *To prick, or ſting.* (2) *Met. To gall, to trouble, or vex and diſquiet.* (1) *Pungere aliquem gladio, Cic. pro Sext.* 10. *Aspis cū́m pupugerit, Varr.* (2) = *Scrupulus me dies noctēſque ſtimulat, ac pūngit, Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 2.

¶ *Pūnicans*, tis. part. *Ruddy, or reddening. Pariunt in modum ſloris inodori porrectos caliculus modicē punicantes, Apul. Met.* 4, p. 103. † *Rubens, puniceus.*

Pūnicānus, a, um. adj. *Of Carthage, or made after that ſaſhion. Fenestrae punicanae, Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. *Leſtuli punicani, Cic. pro Mur.* 36.

Pūniceus, a, um. part. (1) *Of Carthage.* (2) *Of a red colour, a light red, ſcarlet.* (3) *Yellow.* (1) *Qui redimi Romano turpe putavit, à duce Punico pertulit, Ov. in Ibin.* 282. (2) *Puniceis inveſta rotis Aurora, Virg. Aen.* 12, 77. *Fiet tibi punicum corium, Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 61. *ludens in ambiguo.* (3) *Puniceus crocus, Ov. Faſt.* 5, 318. *Pomum Pūniceum, a pomegranate, Id. Met.* 536.

¶ *Pūnico*, āre, unde part. *punicans.* [à pūniceo colore] *To look red as in bluſhing, Apul. Vid. Punicans.* † *Rubeo.*

Pūnicum, i. n. ſc. malum. *A pomegranate, Pallad. It. genus libi, a ſweet cake, Feſt. p.* 387.

Pūnicus, a, um. diēt. [à Poenus] (1) *Of Afric, or Carthage.* (2) *Met. Treacherous, deceitful, inſidious.* (3) *Red, ſcarlet coloured.* (1) *Punica regna, Virg. Aen.* 1, 342. (2) *Ego comperior illum Punicā fide egiffe, Sall. B. Jug.* 108, 3. (3) *Punica ſub lento cortice grana rubent, Ov. ex Ponto,* 4, 15, 8.

Pūniendus, a, um. part. *To be puniſhed. Facinus puniendum, Cic. pro Mil.* 7.

Pūnio, ire, ivi; itum. aēt. [à poēna, qu. poenio] *To puniſh, to chaſtiſe. Prohibenda eſt maximē ira in puniendo, Cic. Offic.* 1, 25. *Punire capite, to behead, Plin. jun.*

Pūnior, iri. paſſ. & dep. (1) *To be puniſhed.* (2) *To puniſh.* (1) *Ego punior ipſa, Ov. Met.* 9, 778. (2) *Ut puniretur necem, Cic. Philipp.* 8, 3. *Inimiciſſimum etiam crudeliūſ punitus es, Id. pro Mil.* 13. *ad quem locum vocat Quint. quid antiqui & pūnio, & punior in eādē ſignificatione dixerint, Inſt.* 9, 3. *Punita ſum ſuſteſtum praedonem, Apul. vid. Nort. c.* 7. n. 27.

Pūnitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A puniſhing, Val. Max.* 8, 1, 1. *quant vocem miror Litt. fuſiſſe.*

Pūnitor, ōnis. m. verb. *A puniſher, or chaſtiſer. = At fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris ſui, Cic. pro Mil.* 13.

Pūnitus, a, um. part. *Puniſhed. Punitus ſponte ſuā reus, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 27. *Severē magis quā́m impiē punitus, Val. Max.* 8, 1, 1.

Pūpa, ae. f. [à pupus] (1) *A young wench, or girl, a damſel, or laſs.* (2) *A puppet, or baby, ſuch as girls played with while little, and, being grown big, gave to Venus.* (1) ¶ *Pupam ſe dicit Gellia, cū́m ſit anus, Mart.* 4, 20. (2) *Veneri donatae à virginio pupae, Perſ.* 2, 70. *ſcrib. & puppa, unde nos puppy, & puppet.*

Pūpilla, ae. f. [ex pupa; pupula; pupilla; quōd intuentibus ſimilitudo pupae redditur, *Iſid.*] (1) *A damſel under age, an orphan, or girl that hath no mother alive; and is under ward.* (2) *The ball, apple, or ſight of the eye.* (1) *Iſte infanti pūpillae fortunae patrias ademit, Cic. Verr.* 1, 58. (2) *Media oculorum cornea fenestra vit pupilla, Plin.* 11, 55.

† *Pūpillaria*, n. *Boys games, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Pūpillaris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to a pupil, or ward. Pecuniae pupillares, Liv.* 24, 18. *Pupillares anni, Plin.* 7, 18.

Pūpillo, āre [à ſeno] *They cry like a peauck, Auſt. Philom.* 26.

Pūpillus, i. m. dim. [à pupus] *A fatherleſs manchild witha in age, and under ward; a pupil, an orphan. Pupillum fraudare, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. pro Roſc. Com.* 6. *Pupillum utinam, quem proximus haeres impello, expungam, Perſ.* 2, 12.

Puppis, is. f. [à πῦρ, i. e. dii qui tutelae ergo in puppe locati] (1) *The hind deck, or caſtle of a ſhip, the ſtern, the poop.* (2) *The whole ſhip.* (3) *Meton. Alſo the government of a ſtate.* (1) ¶ *Naves omnes, quae non aut perfregerant proras littori illiſas, aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas puppibus in altum extraxere, Liv.* 22, 20. (2) *Aeneas celſa in puppi jam certus eundi, Virg. Aen.* 4, 554. (3) ¶ *Sedebamus in puppi, & clavum tenebamus, nū́c autem vix eſt in ſentina locus, Cic. Fam.* 9, 15.

Pūpula, ae. f. dim. [à pupa] *The apple of the eye. Lacerato oculo, ſi pupula manſit incolumis, Lucr.* 3, 409. *vid. & Catull.* 61, 56.

Pupulus, i. m. dim. (1) *A very little boy.* (2) *A baby, a puppet.* (1) *Deprendi modo pupulum, &c. Catull. 54, 5.* (2) *Arnob.*

Pupus, pi. m. [*qu. puer*, i. e. valde puer] (1) *A young child, a babe, or baby.* (2) *A puppet, or image like a child.* (3) *A word of endearment.* (1) *Sugentem pascere pupum, Varr. ap. Non.* (2) *Gloss.* (3) = *Sidus, & pullum, & pupum, & alumnus, vocabant, Suet. Cal. 13.*

Purè, adv. ius, comp. || *issimè*, sup. (1) *Cleanly, nicely, brightly.* (2) *Sincerely.* (3) *Intirely, without alloy.* (4) *Correctly.* (1) *Vasa purè eluere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3.* Splendens Paro marmore purius, *Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6.* (2) = *Purè & castè deos venerare, Cic. N. D. 1, 2.* || *Purè habere, to live chastely, to forbear venery, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 61.* (3) = *Purius, fortius, meracius amare, Sidon.* (4) = *Purè & emendatè loqui, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 2.* Purissimè describete, *Sidon.*

Purgabilis, le. adj. *That may be easily cleansed, Plin. 15, 25.*

Purgamen, inis. n. (1) *Filth coming off a thing that is cleansed, offscouring.* (2) *A purgation, expiation, or atonement.* (1) *Purgamina Vestae in mare mittere, Ov. Fast. 6, 713.* (2) *Omne nefas, omnemque mali purgamina causam credebant nostri tollere posse senes, Ov. Fast. 2, 35.*

Purgamentum, i. n. *Offscouring, filth, dung, kitchen stuff.* Sterquilinum quod nova purgamenta recipiat, *Col. 1, 6.* Purgamenta hortorum, *Tac. Ann. 11, 32, 5.* || *Purgamenta servorum, the worst of servants, Curt. 6, 11, 2.* Quod purgamentum nocte calcatis, aut cadaver? *Petron. c. 134. ubi vid. interpr.*

Purgandus, a, um. part. *To be purged, Met. cleared.* Quantum defensor purgandis criminibus consequi potuerit, *Cic. pro Cluent. 1. conf. Liv. 42, 26.*

Purgans, tis. part. *Purging, cleansing, excusing.* I, bibe, dixissem purgantes pectora succos, *Ov. ex Pont. 4, 3, 53.* Quibus purgantibus sese, *Liv. 43, 4.*

Purgatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A scouring, or cleansing.* (2) *A purge.* (3) *Met. A clearing, or excuse.* (4) *Womens courtes.* (1) *Ea pinguefacit, quae suffecere purgationi, Plin. 16, 93.* (2) *Aesculapius primus alvi purgationem invenit, Cic. N. D. 3, 22.* (3) *Nescio quid peccati portet haec purgatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.* (4) *Plin. 20, 51.*

|| **Purgator**, oris. m. verb. *A cleanser, or ridder.* Hercules purgator ferarum, *Apul. Apol. p. 441. cloacarum, Firm. 8, 20.*

|| **Purgatorium**, ii. n. *Purgatory, a purgation, Symmach. Ep. 6, 64.*

|| **Purgatorius**, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to purging.* Purgatoriae virtutes, *Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.* + *Purgans, Cels.*

Purgatus, a, um. part. & adj. ior, comp. *issimus*, sup. (1) *Cleansed.* (2) *Purged, freed from.* (3) *Met. Excused.* (1) *Morbi miror purgatum te illius, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 27.* (2) *Somnia pituita purgatissima, true dreams, Pers. 2, 57.* (3) *In fiducia, quam argumentis, purgatior, Sall. ap. Non. 4, 205.*

Purgito, are. freq. *To purge often, Met. to excuse in an accusation.* = *Non mihi homines placent, qui, quando malefecerunt, purgant, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 23.*

Purgo, are. act. [*qu. purum ago, i. e. reddo; vel à pus, puris, & ago*] (1) *To make clean, to cleanse.* (2) *To clear, to put away, or rid.* (3) *To purge by physic.* (4) *To remedy, or cure.* (5) *Met. To excuse, to clear one of an accusation.* (6) *To expiate, or atone.* (1) || *Si inquinata erit olea, lavito à foliis; & stercore purgato, Cato, 65.* (2) = *Immissi cum falciibus multi purgarunt, & aperuerunt locum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.* || *Ungues purgare, to scrape, or pare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51.* (3) *Lactucæ marinae gutta abundè purgat, Cels. 2, 12.* (4) *Palumbes lauri folio annuum fastidium purgant, Plin. 8, 41.* (5) || *Servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 41.* § *Purgare se alicui, de aliquo, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 21.* § *apud aliquem, Ter. 6.* Nefas purgare ferro, *Sil. 11, 199.*

Purgor, ari. pass. *To be purged, cleansed, or excused.* Nisi periculum esset, ne alia maligne dicta crederes blanda oratione purgari, *Curt. 7, 3.*

Purificans, tis. part. *Purifying, cleansing.* Se purificantes, *Plin. 8, 1.*

Purificatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A purifying, a cleansing, a scouring.* (2) || *Also candlemas-day, or the purification of the virgin Mary.* (1) *Laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, 40.* (2) *Jun.*

Purifico, are. *To cleanse, or make clean, to purify.* Illam expurgatum, quasi à concubitu mariti, purificasse se, *Suet. Aug. 94.*

Purificus, a, um. *Purifying, cleansing.* Purificumque Jo-
vem Triviamque precatus, *Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 328.*

+ **Purime**, pro purissime, ant. *Fest.*

Puritas, atis. f. *Purity, cleanness, pureness.* Vinum fumere puritatem, colarique debere, *Pallad. 11, 14. & inferiores.*

Puriter, adv. (1) *Purely, cleanly.* (2) *Religiously, innocent-ly.* (1) *Ubi arebit, componito puriter, Cato 76.* (2) *Si vitam puriter egi, Catull. 74, 19.*

Purpura, ae. f. (1) *The purple, or shellyfish, whereof purple colour cometh.* (2) *Meton. Purple colour, or a purple garment, a scarlet robe.* (3) *Also the dignity of a magistrate, or officer.*

(1) *Plin. 9, 61.* (2) *Qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, Cic. Catil. 2, 3.* Purpura vendit caudicem, *Juv. 7, 135.* (3) *Tot funera septima illa Marii purpura dedit, Flor. 4, 21, 17.*

|| **Purpurans**, tis. part. *Looking like purple, ruddy, blood-red.* Labiae ambrosio rore purpurantes, *Apul. Met. 10. p. 337.*

Purpurarius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to purple, or a purple colour.* Purpurariae officinae, *Plin. 35, 27.*

Purpurasco, ere. neut. *To grow of purple, or blue colour.* Nonne unda, cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit? *Cic. in Acad. ap. Non. 2, 717.*

Purpuratus, a, um. adj. (1) *Glad in purple.* (2) *Subst. A nobleman, a courtier.* (1) *Purpuratus Gabinius, Cic. Catil. 4, 6.* (2) *Ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.*

Purpureus, a, um. adj. (1) *Of purple, purple coloured.* (2) *Red.* (3) *Glowing, blushing.* (4) *Shining, of what colour soever.* (5) *Miniatured; Met. divine.* (6) *Also arrayed in purple.* (1) *Amictus purpureus, Virg. Aen. 3, 405.* Pallium purpureum, *Cic. Verr. 5, 13.* (2) *Ignis purpureus, Stat. Achill. 1, 162.* (3) *Pudor purpureus, Ov. Amor. 1, 3, 14.* (4) *Marc purpureum, Virg. Aen. 4, 373.* Purpurei olores, *Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10.* Nix purpurea, *Albinovanus.* (5) *Augustus purpureo bibit ore nectar, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 12. sc. ad miniata simulacrorum ora respicit.* (6) *Purpurei metuunt tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12.*

Purpurisatus, a, um. part. *Painted with red complexion, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.*

Purpurisillo, are. *To paint the face ruddy. Vid. Purpurisatus.*

Purpurillum, i. n. *Plin. & Purpurillus, Hier. Ep. 10. A lively ruddy colour.* Floridi colores cinnabaris, chrysocola, purpurillum, *Plin. 35, 26.*

Purpuro, are. (1) *To be of a purple, or deep red colour,* (2) *Or to make purple colour.* (1) *Quando ventus mare caeruleum crispicans nitescit, id purpurare dicunt poetae, Gell. 18, 11.* (2) *Viola quae frondes, purpurat auro, Col. 10, 101.*

* **Purhupoecilos**. [*à πῦρ, ignis, & ποικίλος, varius*] *A kind of marble, Plin. 36, 13. al. leg. pyropoecilos.*

Purulentè, adv. *Corruptly, filthily, as it were full of matter, or snivel, Plin. 23, 4.*

Purulentus, a, um. adj. [*pure, i. e. sanie, plenus*] *Full of matter and corruption, mattery.* Ulcus purulentum, *Plin. 28, 53. al. leg. exulceratio.* Cancer albus purulentus est, *Cato 157.*

* **Purum**, i. n. subst. *sc. coelum.* The clear open air. Diespiter per purum tonantes egit equos, *Hor. Od. 1, 34, 7.* Laxis per purum immixtus habenis, *Virg. Geor. 2, 364.*

Purus, a, um. or, comp. *issimus*, sup. [*ab Hebr. פור פור* Aven. vel à πῦρ, ignis, qui omnia purificat; à πῦρ, quod ignis examen subiit. Purus, putus, h. e. purus, πῦρ, exploratus, à πῦρ. Theocr. χερσὶν πῦρ ἀποστῆ, *Mori.*] (1) *Pure, clean, fine, fair.* (2) *Transparent.* (3) *Even, smooth, open.* (4) *Plain, unwrought.* (5) *Sacred, holy, religious.* (6) *Pure, unmixed.* (7) *Met. Upright, innocent.* (8) *Fit, proper, pertinent.* (9) *Void, free.* (10) *Also intire, or absolute, without any restriction, condition, or exception.* (11) *Fit for sacrifice.* (1) *Purae rivus aquae, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 29.* || = *Aër purus, & tenuis, non crassus, & concretus, Cic. N. D. 2, 15.* (2) *Electro purior amnis, Virg. Geor. 3, 522.* (3) = *Purus & patens campus, Liv. 24, 14.* (4) *Argenti vascula puri, Juv. 10, 19.* Toga pura, *Plin. 8, 74.* (5) *Pura vestimenta, Liv. 1, 24.* Pura cum veste venite, & manibus puris, *Tibull. 2, 1, 13.* = *Religiosus, Cic.* (6) *Purissima mella, Virg. Geor. 4, 163.* (7) = *Benè si quis & puris vivat manibus, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 71.* = *Pura atque integra mens, Cic. de Senect. 22.* (8) *Non satis est puris verbum perscribere verbis, Her. Sat. 1, 3, 54.* (9) = *Quae est domus ab ista religionis suspitione tam vacua atque pura? Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 6.* || *Purum est vitio tibi, cum tumidum est, cor? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213.* (10) || *Is qui agit, judicium purum postulat, ille quicunque agitur, exceptionem addi ait oportere, Cic. de Inv. 2, 20.* (11) *Suis foetus sacrificio die quinto purus est, pecoris, die octavo, bovis, tricesimo, Plin. 8, 77.*

Pus, uris. n. pl. pura. [*à Gr. πῦρ*] (1) *Matter, corruption, quitter, matter that cometh out of a sore.* (2) *Met. Rail-ling, servile raillery.* (1) *Pus melius est quo minus est, quo crassius, quo albidius, Cels. 5, 26.* || *Sanies, Id. ibid.* (2) *Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 1.*

+ **Pusa**, pro puella, ant. *Varr. L. L. 6, 3. ex Papin.*

|| **Pusillanimitas**, atis. f. *Faint-heartedness, cowardliness, Lact. + Debilitatio & abjectio animi, Cic.*

|| **Pusillanimitè**, adv. *Cowardly, faintheartedly, Recent. + Abjectè, timide, ignave, Cic.*

|| **Pusillitas**, atis. f. *Littleness, Tert. + Parvitas.*

Pusillus, a, um. adj. dim. [*à pusio, i. e. parvulus, al. pusio, pusillus*] (1) *Weak, cowardly, small, petite.* (2) *Short.* (1) = *Terra malos homines nunc educat, atque pusillos, Juv. 15, 70.* Animus pusillus, *a faint heart, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 17.* (2) *Pusilla epistola, Cic. ad Brut. 14.* Villa pusilla, *Cic. Fam. 12, 20, 1.*

Pūō, ōnis. m. [ex puer; al. à pufus, quod: pro pupus] *A little child, a boy, a lad, a bardash, a catamite.* Qui tecum semper pūō cum majore sorore cubitavit, *Cic. pro Coel. 15. vid. & Juu. 6, 34.*

|| Pūfiola, ac. f. *A little girl, a moppet.* Ipsa crepundia repulerat, ludere nescia pūfiola, *Prud. Peri Steph. 3, 20.*

Pūstūla, ac. f. scrib. & pūfūla. (1) *A push, blister, little wheal, bladder, or blain.* (2) *Also a small pock.* (3) *Also St. Antony's fire.* (1) Pūstulae lividae sunt, aut pallidae, aut nigrae, *Celf. 5, 28, 15.* (2) *Celf. 4, 6. & 6, 6. Plin. 20, 26.* (3) *Col. 7, 5.*

Pūstūlātus, a, um. part. *That hath blisters, wheals, or pushes, blistered.* Pūstulatum argentum, *plate embossed, or chased.* Mart. 7, 85. *Also very pure and well fined silver.* Suet. Ner. 44.

Pūstūlōsus, a, um. adj. *Full of blisters, pushes, or wheals.* Ulcus in locum pūstulōsum serpit, *Celf. 5, 26, 31.*

Pūstūla, ac. f. [à pus, quia pus continet, id. quod pūstula] (1) *A little bladder, or push, that riseth in bread when it is baked.* (2) *Also a disease called St. Antony's fire.* (1) Steph. (2) *Col. 7, 5.*

† Pūfū, i. m. ant. *A child, a boy.* Verè pūfū tu, tua amica senex 'st, *Varr. ex Papinio.* † Puerulus, pūfio.

Pūtā. adv. [ab imperativo verbi puto] *Suppose, or imagine, that is to say, to wit, for instance.* Celf. 5, 26.

Putā, ac. f. [à Gr. πούδη, vel ab Hebr. פודם pudendum muliebri] *A little girl.* Scal. ex Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 216. ubi alii pufam.

Pūtānen, inis. n. [à putando, quia putari & rescindi solet] (1) *A shell of a nut, or other thing.* (2) *Also that which is cut from any thing.* (1) Juglandium putamina, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.* & Nucleum amisi, reliquit pignori putamina, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123.* Putamina ovorum, *Plin. 10, 74. testudinum, Id. 9, 13.* (2) *Non.*

Pūtans, tis. part. *Considering, or casting with himself, revolving.* Vestigia praesit, multa putans, *Virg. Aen. 6, 332.*

Pūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A pruning, or lopping of trees.* Arborum putatio, ac vitium, *Col. 4, 9.*

|| Pūtativē. adv. *Imaginary, phantastically, in shew, or opinion.* Philof. † Specie tantum.

|| Pūtativus, a, um. adj. *Imaginary, not real.* Tert. † Ad speciem.

Pūtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A lopper, or pruner of trees, a vine dresser.* Arborum putator, *Col. 4, 24.* Putator arbores puras facit, *Varr. conf. & Virg. Geor. 2, 28.*

Pūtātorius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to pruning of trees.* Vinitor putatorius, *Pallad. 1, 35.* Falces putatoriae, *Id. 1, 43.*

Putātus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut, lopped, dressed.* (2) *Refined.* (3) *Met. Cleared, adjusted.* (1) Putatae vites, *Paul. ap. Fest.* (2) Putatum aurum, *Paul. ap. Fest.* (3) Ratio putata, *Paul. ap. Fest.*

Pūteal, is. n. [ex puteus] (1) *The cover of a well, or pit.* (2) *Also a place in Rome where there was a seat of justice, a tribunal, or court like our common pleas.* (1) Puteal supra imposuit, *Cic. Div. 1, 17.* (2) Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad puteal cras, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 35.* † Puteal quid fuerit, *vid. A. Aug. D. 4, p. 162.*

Pūteālis, le. *Of, or belonging to a pit or well.* Unda puteālis, *Ov. in Ibin. 389. aqua, Gal. 1, 5. Fons putealis, Id. 11, 3, 8.*

Pūteānus, a, um. adj. *Of a well.* Plin. 14, 11. & Col. 12, 26.

Pūteārius, ii. m. *A digger of pits, or wells.* Plin. 31, 28.

Pūteo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To have a very ill savour, to stink.* (2) *To be nauseous.* (1) Putere mero, *Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11.* (2) Putet aper, rhombusque recens, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 42.*

Puteoli, orum. [ab aquae calidae putore; al. à similit. puteorum] *Places of sulphureous waters.* *vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 5.*

Pūtesco, ēre. *To grow rank, to stink.* Olea putescet, *Cato, 3, & Varr. R. R. 1, 34.*

† Puteum, ii. n. *id. quod puteus.* Non. ex Varr.

Pūteus, i. m. [à Gr. πότης, quod potum signif. Varr.] *A well, or pit.* Haurire aquam de jugi puteo, *Cic. N. D. 2, 9.* & Puteos ac potius fontes habet, *Plin. Epist. 2, 17, 25.*

Puticūli. m. pl. [à puteis fossis ad sepelienda cadavera pauperum; vel quod ibi putrescebant cadavera, &c.] *Places without the city, where the common people were buried.* Fest. & Vari.

Pūtide. adv. ius. comp. *Rankly, formally, with too much affectation.* Qui nec inepte dicunt, nec odiose, nec pūtide, &c. *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 82.* Nolo exprimi literas putidius, *Id. de Orat. 3, 11.*

Pūtidiūscūlus, a, um. dim. [à putidior] *Somewhat unpleasant, a little affected, too formal.* Cic. Fam. 7, 5.

Pūtīdūlus, a, um. dim. [à putidus] *Somewhat rank, or affected, odious.* Altera ridicula est, altera putidula, *Mart. 4, 20.*

Pūtīdus, a, um. adj. ior. comp. [à puteo] (1) *Stinking, of an ill savour, stale and rank, nasty, rotten, unsound.* Met. mad. (2) *Affected, unpleasant.* (1) Maecha putida, *Catull. 40, 11. palus, Id. 18, 10.* Putidus fungus, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 23.* Putidius cerebrum, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 75.* (2) & Ne aut obscurum

esset, aut nimis putidum, *Cic. Offic. 1, 37.* = Spero haec vobis molesta & putida videri, *Id. de Orat. 3, 13.*

Putilla, ac. f. dim. [à puta] *A little tiny girl.* Scal. ex Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 216. ubi vulgo pufilla.

Putillus, i. m. dim. [à putus] *A mannikin, a dwarf.* Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 104.

† Putis, te. adj. *Rotten.* Lucr. 3, 503. ubi alii putre.

Pūtisco, ēre, pro putesco. *To be rotten; to stink.* Cic. N. D. 2, 63.

Pūto, āre. [putum, i. e. purum reddo, purgo, Canin. sic qui putat arbores, eas puras facit] (1) *To prune, to lop, or dress vines, &c.* (2) *To make even, clear, adjust, or cast up accounts.* (3) *Also to think, consider, or ponder.* (4) *To think, suppose, or esteem.* (5) *To debate the matter.* (6) Puto, or ut puto, *elegantly used by way of modesty.* (7) *or by way of irony.* (1) Ne vitem aut arborem putent, *Col. 4, 10.* Vitem fingere putando, *Virg. Geor. 2, 407.* § Lanam putare, *to pick, or cleanse it.* Non. (2) Putare rationes cum publicanis, *Cic. Attic. 4, 11.* (3) Non committere ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putāram, *Cic. Offic. 1, 23.* Vid. Putans. (4) Neminem praec se putare, *Cic. Verr. 1.* † Pro nihilo putare, *to make no account of.* Id. de Fin. 2, 8. Magni putare, *to set much by.* Quint. (5) Putare cum aliquo argumentis, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53.* (6) Sole exorto, puto, propellunt, *Varr. R. R. 2, 2.* Hoc unum excipio, ut puto, pudenter, *Catull. 16, 13.* (7) Sed, puto, magna mei est operoso cura colono, *Ov. de Nuce, v. 57.*

Putor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be pruned, or cleansed.* (2) *To be reckoned, or cleared.* (3) *To be esteemed, or held.* (1) Olea quo tempore putetur, *Cato.* (2) Putatur ratio cum argentario, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52.* (3) Atilius prudens esse in jure civili putabatur, *Cic. de Amicit. 1, 2.*

Putor, ōris. m. verb. [à puteo] *A stink, or filthy savour.* Deterges sterilis soli putorem, *Stat. Sylv. 4, 3, 87.* ubi tamen docti malunt pudorem. At sine dubio ap. Catonem, 57.

Pūtōrius, ii. m. [à putore, quia valde foetet cum irascitur] *A fitchet, a fitchow.* ap. Litt. unde non dicit.

Putrēdo, inis. f. *Rottenness, corruption.* Vitiata putredine navis, *Ov. ex Pont. 1, 1, 69.* sed al. leg. teredine. conf. Plin. 23, 70.

Putrefaciendus, a, um. part. *To be putrefied.* Dixcrunt detractum culmen templo, nudatum tectum patere imbris putrefaciendum, *Liv. 42, 3.*

Putrefacio, ēre, ēci, ctum. (1) *To make rotten, to cause to putrefy.* (2) *To dissolve.* (1) Putrefacit aer operam fabri, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 31.* Humor putrefacit deposita semina, *Col. 3, 12.* (2) Ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, *Liv. 21, 37.*

|| Putrefactio, ōnis. f. verb. *Putrefaction, corruption.* Med. † Corruptio, Cic.

Putrefactus, a, um. part. *Putrefied, rotten.* Lucr. 2, 897.

Putrēfio, ctus, ieri. *To be corrupted.* Sata putrescent recepto humore, *Pallad. Febr. tit. 10.*

Putreo, ēre. *To rot, or be rotten.* Byzantia putruit orca, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 66.* Haec tigna aedium humide putrent, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 66.*

Putresco, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow rotten, to wax rotten, to rot.* (2) *To lie mellow, as land plowed up, and not sown.* (1) Nihil meā interest, humine an sublimē putrescam, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 43.* (2) Locum totā hyeme putrescere finitō, *Col. 2, 11.*

Putridus, a, um. adj. *Rotten, corrupt.* Dentes putridi, *Cic. in Pison. 1.* Membra putrida, *Luc. 2, 141.*

Putris, tre. adj. (1) *Rotten, filthy, nasty, stark naught.* (2) *Wanton, lascivious.* (1) Putris navis, *Propert. 2, 25, 7.* Putres mammae, *Hor. Epod. 8, 7.* Clebra putris, *light, or loose mould.* Virg. Geor. 1, 44. (2) Putres oculi, *Hor. Od. 1, 36, 17.*

Putror, ōris. m. [à putreo] *Rottenness.* Putrorem naecha tellus, *Lucr. 2, 870.*

Pūtus, a, um. adj. *Simple, sup. antiq. pro puro.* Pūt. [à puro, quod à πύρος, i. e. ignis, exploro, Scal.] *Purged, tried, pure, without mixture.* = Argentum purum, putum, *Gell. 6, 5.* = Purus putus sycophanta, *an ancient Greek rogue, a knave in grain.* Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 103. Rustissimae orationes, most genuine, true, *Cic. Att. 2, 9.*

Pūtus, i. m. i. e. puer, a puta [ex lascivia nutricum, ut & Gr. πούδη, puer, dic. a πούδη, Scal.] *A boy, a minion.* Virg. Catalect. 118.

P ante Y.

* Pycnitis *The herb vervain.* Apul. de Herb. 71.

* Pycnocomon, mi. n. [à πυκνός, densus] *herba à comae densitate dicta.* Plin. 26, 36.

* Pycnostylos, i. m. & f. on. i. n. πυκνόςυλος. *A sort of building, wherein several pillars stand very near each other.* Vitruv. 3, 2.

* Pycnoticus, a, um. *Pycnotica medicamenta à medicis appellantur, quae vim habent condensandi, restringent medicinas.* Med.

* Pycta, ac. vel pycies, ac. m. [à πυγέ, (adverb) pugno, vel pugnus.

pugnis. (1) *A boxer, or fifty-cuff player, a champion.* (2) *Also a fighting cock, or cock of the game.* (1) *Laudem victoris pyctae scribere, Phaedr. 4, 23, 5.* (2) *Gallinaceus pyctes, Col. 8, 2.*
 * Pyctacium, ii. n. (1) *A table wherein the names of judges were written, a list of officers, a muster-roll, a book, or paper of short notes, a schedule, a brief short writing containing the sum of things.* (2) *Also a linen band, or cloth.* (1) *Bud.* (2) *Bud. Vid. Pittacium.*
 || Pyctalis, le. adj. *Pyctate certamen, a match at fifty-cuffs, Firm. Pugilatus certamen.*
 || Pyctomachus, ii. m. *idem quod pyctomachus, Firm.*
 * Pyctomachus, i. m. [*ex πυξ, pugno, vel pugnis, & μάχεται, pugno*] *A fighter at handy-cuffs, Firm. Lat. Pugil.*
 * Pyga, ae. f. *The buttocks, or breech. Ne nummi pereant, aut pyga, aut denique fama, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 133.*
 * Pygargus, i. m. *q. d. albicluna [ex πυργή, nates, & ἄργος, albus]* (1) *A beast like a fallow deer, a rein-deer, or perhaps a roebuck.* (2) *A puttock, or rather a ring-tail.* (1) *Plin. 8, 79.* (2) *Plin. 10, 3.*
 * Pygmaeus, a, um. adj. [*à πυγμα, mensura continens spatium quod est à cubito ad digitos clausos*] *Small, little, dwarfish. Pygmaeus bellator, Juu. 13, 168. Pygmaea virgo, Id. 6, 505. De Pygmaeis subst. vid. Plin. 7, 2.*
 * Pyla, ae. f. *A gate, a port, the strait passage betwixt hills. Iter feci per Tauri pylas, Cic. Att. 5, 20. Lat. Fauces.*
 * Pylorus, i. m. *i. e. janitor. [ex πύλη, janua, & ἄγος, custos]* *The nether orifice, or mouth of the stomach, the marv gut, Med.*
 Pyra, ae. f. [*Th. πῦρ, ignis*] *An heap of wood made for the burning of a dead body, a funeral pile, a bonfire. Innumeras struxere pyras, Virg. Aen. 11, 204.*
 * Pyralis, idis. f. [*dict. quod ex igne provenit, Ignaria Gazae*] *A fly which liveth in the fire; also a candle fly, a stout, or miller's fowl, &c. Plin. 11, 42. scrib. & pyralis. Vid. Pyrausta.*
 Pyrama. *A gum, or resin dropping from the tree metopion, Plin. 12, 49. Reet. Phyrama.*
 || Pyramea arbor. *The mulberry tree under which Pyramus for love of Thisbe killed himself, Seren. Sammon. & Morus.*
 Pyramidaus, a, um. adj. *Made steeple wise, with a spire broad beneath and sharp towards the top. Corpora pyramidata, Cic. N. D. 1, 24. sed var. codd.*
 * Pyramis, idis. f. [*à πῦρ, ignis, quod ita constructa sit, ut è lato in acutum tendat in formam flammae*] *A pyramid, a great building of stone, or brick, &c. broad or foursquare at bottom, upward small and sharp; a steeple, a spire, a shaft. & Mihi globi forma, vel cylindri, vel quadrati, vel pyramidis videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. vid. Plin. 36, 16. Tac. Ann. 2, 61.*
 || Pyratum, i. n. [*potus ex pyris*] *Perry, Hier. Reet. Pyraceum.*
 * Pyrausta, ae. m. [*ex πῦρ, ignis, & αὖρ, uro*] *A fire-fly, Plin. 11, 42.*
 * Pyren, enis. m. [*pyroentis, πυρόεις, à πῦρ, ignis*] *The kernel, or stone of fruit, as olives, grapes, cherries, Plin. 37, 73. Lat. Nucleus.*
 * Pyrethrum, thri. n. [*herba ab igneae qualitatis gustu dict. à πῦρ, ignis*] *Bartram wild or bastard pellitory, having a root which is very biting and hot, Cels. 5, 4, & 19. Flava pyrethra in anno mero, Ov. A. Am. 2, 418.*
 * Pyrgus, i. m. [*πύργος, i. e. turris, à similit.*] (1) *A tower, or castle.* (2) *A dicebox to sling the dice out.* (1) *Ad Castellum pyrgum vocant, copias eduxit, Liv. 27, 33.* (2) *Mittere in pyrgum talos, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 17. ubi al. phimum. = Turricula, Mart. fritillus, Juu. orca, Pers.*
 * Pyriasis, is. f. *A precious stone of a black colour, which with rubbing burneth the fingers, Plin. ap. Litt.*
 * Pyrites, ae. m. [*πυρίτης, à πῦρ, ignis, [dict. quod aegerri- me ignem accipit, sed acceptum diu servat]*] *A marchasite, or firestone, of which there are several sorts; any stone out of which fire may be stricken, a thunderstone; also the millstone, vid. Plin. 36, 30. & Turneb. Advers. 6, 9.*
 * Pyritis, idis. f. [*πυρίτης, à πῦρ, ignis*] *A precious stone, which if held hard burneth the fingers, Plin. 37, 73.*

* Pyrocōrax, acis m. [*dict. à colore rostri igneo*] *A crow like a cornish chough, having red feet and a red bill, Fort. Pyr- rhocorax, Plin. 10, 68.*
 * Pýrois, m. [*ab igneo colore dict.*] (1) *The star of Mars.* (2) *Also one of the horses of the sun.* (1) *Micat & rutilus py- rois, Col. 10, 290.* (2) *Ov. Met. 2, 152.*
 * Pyropoecilos, m. [*πυροποικίλος, à πῦρ, ignis, & ποικίλος, varius, dict. quod punctus quibusdam ignei coloris distinguatur, variéque interluceat*] *A kind of stone with variety of red spots, Plin. 36, 13.*
 * Pýrōpus, i. m. [*πυρῶπις, à πῦρ, ignis, & ὤψ, oculus. Them. ὀπλομαί, video, flamma colorem referens*] (1) *A carbuncle of a fiery redness, an opal.* (2) *Also a mixture of metal, whereof three parts are brass, and one gold.* (1) *Flammas imitans py- ropus, Ov. Met. 2, 2. Fulgebat parma pyropo, Prop. 4, 11, 21.* (2) *Plin. 34, 20.*
 * Pyrōticum medicamentum. [*πυρῶτικόν, à πυρῶ, inflammo. Them. πῦρ, ignis.*] *A caustic, Jun. & Causticum, Plin.*
 * Pyrrhicha, ae. f. *A fashion of dancing in armour, used by soldiers, and first invented by Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, so Aristotle; or, as others, by one Pyrrhus of Crete, or by Pyr- rhicus a Lacedemonian. Pyrrhica saltare, Suet. Caes. 39. vid. Plin. 7, 57. & Alex. ab Alex. Gen. Dier. 6, 19.*
 * Pyrrhicharius, ii. m. *Saltator Pyrricae, a dancer in ar- mour, Ulp.*
 Pyrrhichius. [*dict. à Pyrrho, qui victoriâ potitus frequentibus pyrrhichiis est laudatus, C.*] *A foot consisting of two short syllables, as mare; it is so called of the nimble motion used in the Pyrrhichian dance, Quint. 9, 4.*
 * Pyrrhocorax, m. [*πυρρῶκοράξ, à πυρρῶ, rufus, & κόραξ, cor- vus*] *A Cornish chough, Plin. al. leg. pyrocorax, q. v. Plin. 10, 68.*
 * Pyrrhopoecilos. [*πυρρῶποικίλος, ex πυρρῶ, rufus, & ποικίλος, varius. [dict. à rubrarum macularum varietate]*] *A kind of marble whereof the Egyptians made obelisks, which they dedi- cated to the sun, Plin. 27, 62. & Syenites, Id. Vid. Pyro- poecilos.*
 Pyrum, ri. n. *A pear, Horat. Vid. Pirum.*
 Pyrus, i. f. *A pear-tree, vid. Pirus.*
 * Pythaulas, ae. m. *qui τὰ πύθια ἀνλάτ, qui pythia cantat, tibicen; al. leg. pithaulas perperam, Sen. Ep. 67.*
 Pythia, orum. n. *Plays in honour of Apollo killing the ser- pent Python, Plin. 35, 35.*
 Pythicus, a, um. part. *Belonging to Apollo, oracular. Versus pythici, Amm. Veridica pythicae divinationis praecurrit, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10.*
 * Python, onis. m. *Claud. & f. aliquando sed, ut puto, rariùs, [πύθων, à πύθω, putrefacio. sic dict. quod ex terrae pu- tredine ortus sit]* (1) *A serpent so called slain by Apollo.* (2) *Also a prophesying spirit, or a person that is possessed with such a spirit.* (1) *Vid. Prop. (2) Ubi Delphica Python? Tib. 2, 3, 31.*
 || Pythonicus, a, um. adj. *One possessed with a spirit of prophesying, Bud.*
 || Pythonissa, ae. f. *mulier Pythone, nempe divino spiritu correpta πυθωνίσσα, צללחאנא, quam Delphicam Pythona ap- pell. A woman possessed with a prophesying spirit, Vulg. Interp.*
 * Pytisma, πύτισμα, πύσιμα, à πύω, spuo. πύσισμα, à πύω, spuo. *frequenter spuo. al. pytilisma, atis. n. A spitting out of wine betwixt the teeth when we taste it, or a throwing out of the bot- tom of the cup on the floor. Quod poculis & pytismatis effun- ditur, Vitruv. 7, 4. vulgò spatismatis, vid. Juu. 11, 173. & quae ibi docti viri adnotarunt.*
 * Pyxacantha, ae. f. [*πυξάκανθα, à πύξος, buxum, & ἀκανθα, spina, [frutex spinosus, cubitalibus ramis buxi]*] *The barberry tree, boxthorn, Plin. 12, 15.*
 * Pyxidatus, a, um. *Made like a box, with a lid, boxwise, Plin. 31, 31.*
 Pyxidula, ae. f. *A little box that medicines are put in, a gallypot, Cels. 6, 6. n. 5.*
 * Pyxis, idis. f. [*dict. quod è buxo ferè fieret, quae Gr. πύξος*] *A box, properly made of boxtree; also an apothecary's gallypot, Mart. 9, 38. Plin. 27, 62. Pyxis nautica, a mari- ner's compass, Ap. recentiores.*

Q.

Q, Latin, *Q*, *q*, Ital, *Q*, *q*, black English. Concerning the origin, power, and use of this letter, the antient Latin writers have delivered various opinions to the modern critics. Some of them took it to be superfluous, and therefore probably were unconcerned about it, how or whence it came into their alphabet. Of this number were *Nigidius Figulus* and *Licinius Calvus*, who refused to use it at all. Some used *c* for it indifferently, and writ *pegunia*, *loquuntur*, *obliquum*, and at other times *pecunia*, *locuntur*, *oblicum*. Vid. *Syburg de Vet. Rom. Script.* Hence some learned moderns finding many words of this kind; others again judging it to be no letter, but only a combined note of *cu*, must consequently have supposed vulgar custom, and a shorter way of writing, to have introduced it into the alphabet. Of this number was *Pompeius Festus*, and long before him *Ennius*, who writ sometimes *cuando*, and sometimes *quando*. And indeed custom at this day allows to write *cocus*, *bircus*, *cum*, *cur*, *cotidie*, and many others, or *coquus*, *birquus*, *quum*, &c. promiscuously. From such examples, and the frequent changes of each of these into the other, as in *coquo*, *coctum*, *liqui*, *lietum*, &c. which is no more than an ordinary permutation in letters of the same organ, especially in mutes of the same rank, some have not only affirmed *Q* to be *CV* combined as aforesaid, but shewed us the separate parts in this figure *C <*. These writ sometimes, *qis*, *qae*, *qid*, or *cuis*, *cuae*, *cuid*, which *Vossius* approved. *Quintilian* on the contrary takes the figure of this letter, as well as the power, from *K*, and seems to think both letters superfluous. As to the figure, 'tis just as probable as the former; and as to its power, nothing can be proved from that known pun of *Cicero*, *Ego quoque tibi jure savebo*; because *Donatus* having informed us that in *Cicero's* time *quoquus* was writ, it is more probable that he pronounced that word *quoque* than *koke*. My arguments for this conjecture are chiefly from *Fabius* himself, who tells us (*Lib. XII. 10.*) this letter made syllables harsh; which surely cannot well agree to the sound of *k*. Besides, he saith in the same place, that *Q* had a sound unknown to the *Greeks* (which certainly it had, and for that reason not adopted in their alphabet, of which more below) which evidently proves the Romans sounded it not as *k*, but very probably as we do. But what neither the antient writers nor the modern were aware of, hath not escaped the sagacity of the learned *Dr. Littleton*, who has deduced the figure, name, and power of this letter from *פ*. For as from the Hebrew *Caph*, the *Greeks* made *Kappa*, so from *koph*, *koppa*; but finding they had no occasion for it in their alphabet, gave it however a place among their numerals, calling it *κόππα ἐπίσημον*. For the same reason also, *Vau*, not being admitted as a letter, found place as a numeral, by the name of *Βαυ ἐπίσημον*. On the very same account, *tzade*, or *zade*, or as we call it *zad*, was denied the favour of being a letter, but assigned a proper place in their numbers. This proceeding may plainly be accounted for from the genius of both languages. The Hebrew being harsher made use of four letters in each rank of the mutes, namely, two medials in each order; the sound of the one so differing from its neighbour, as the first from the last: the two medials in the first order were *ב* and *ו*, or *B* and *V*; in the second *ג* and *ק*, or *G* and *Q*. In the third *ד* and *ז*, or *D* and *Z*. But the smoother tongue of the *Greeks* refusing the latter in each order made them amends suitable to their rank, placing the first in their units, the second in their tens, and the third in their hundreds. But to proceed, the old Romans, whose language was perhaps not much softer than the Hebrew, though they framed their alphabet from the Greek, found themselves obliged to restore these numeral marks to the dignity they had enjoyed in the mother alphabet. And thus from *Βαυ*, or which is the same, the *Aeolian* digamma *Ϝ* made their *F*, that people alone of all the *Greeks* having learned that sound; and from the Greek *κόππα* their *Q*. This letter, I observe, the *Latins* must have sounded *quoppa*, if the opinion of several antient and modern critics may be allowed, who affirm this letter to be taken in purely for the sake of its *V*, to give it a broader sound, as it is very probable the original *פ* had in Hebrew to distinguish it from *ב*, whence the *Greeks* had their *κόππα*, and mediately the *Latins* their *K*. From the third *ἐπίσημον*, *Σάυπι*, which, as before noted, was the Hebrew *tzade*, or as we call it, *zad*, their *z* was taken not from the Greek *Ζῆτα*; for here I am forced to recede from the learned doctor, because the Latin *z* hath a very hard sound, as the dental *γ* hath, whereas the Greek *Ζῆτα* was so soft, that *Fabius* tells us, the Roman orators were obliged to borrow it from them sometimes, to avoid using their own barbarous *z*, that is the Hebrew *ז*, which the *Greeks* had not, *Lib. XII. 10.* and in the same place will scarce allow *ב*, that is, *F*, to have an humane sound; which surely is softer than *γ*; and the opinion he had of our *Q*, I have shewn before. Hence 'tis evident, that the Latin *z* is not the Greek *ζ*; and that the orator dislikes as letters all the three *ἐπίσημα*: and the doctor confesses the figure of *Z* comes nearer *γ*, and the small *z* nearer to the final *פ*, than to the Greek *ζ*. But to return to our *Q*. The figure of *Q* is easily made from *C*, by shutting the semicircle, and obliquating the perpendicular line; and *C* *quoppa*, differs not at all from the Hebrew *פ*, when, in compliance to the western way of writing, it is turned to the right. Thus at length the figure, name, and power of this letter are settled. But whereas the learned doctor roundly affirms the *Greeks* had formerly this letter; I cannot here but avow my dissent, since it neither appears among the *Cadmean* letters, nor those since invented, whether necessary or compendary: besides, he owns the *Greeks* did not want it. Yea, *Quintilian* farther observes, that they could not pronounce it, and is angry that so broad and harsh a sound should be taken into the Latin alphabet, which so embased the Roman, when compared with the Greek elocution. I should next shew its mutual intercourse with its sister mutes; but I have already made the longest preface to one of the shortest letters, and therefore shall only observe, that the resemblance and sound of this mute is nearer to that of her medial sister *G*, than to *C* or *K* her other sisters. For *G* takes *V* after her before a vowel, in the same syllable sometimes, as in *lingua*, *extinguo*, &c. as *Q* doth always: which *v*, whether it be a vowel or a consonant, or neither, as *Donatus* and others have thought, I had better inquire in that letter than here. *Q*, in the notes of the antients, *Quintus*, or *Quintius*; *Quint*, *Quintilius*; *Quaef*. *Quaefor*; *Q. B. V. Quod bene vertat*; *Q. S. S. S. Quae supra scripta sunt*; *Q. M. Quintus Mutius*, vel *Quomodo*.

QUa. adv. [ex abl. quā, sc. viā, parte, ratione] (1) *Which way.* (2) *By what method, or way.* (3) *On what place.* (4) *As far as.* (5) *Also considered as.* (6) *Qua—quā, both—* and. (1) *Quo minus ei liceat vagari, quā velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 16.* (2) *Quā facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 680.* (3) *Si viæ sunt, quā plaustra agi facile possunt, Varr. conf. Ov. Met. 1, 299.* (4) *Quā terra patet, fera regnat Erinnyis, Ov. Met. 1, 241.* (5) *Non quā filius alicujus, sed quā homo aestimatur, Paul. J.C.* (6) *Quā mares, quā feminas confectaris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20.*

Quācunque. adv. *Which way soever, by what place soever, whither soever.* *Quācunque nos movemus, Cic. Attic. 15, 18.*

Quācunque velint vagari, permittitur, Id. in Rull. 2, 13.

Quadantēnus. adv. [i. e. quādam parte tenus] *After a sort, in part, in some measure.* *Quadantenus rubens, Plin. 26, 66.*

Quadantenus dicere, Id. 37, 1. Conf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32.

Quadra, ae. f. [à quatuor, pro quatra, t in d converso] (1) *A square.* (2) *A square trencher.* (3) *A square piece of bread, cheese, &c.* (4) *The square at the bottom of a pillar.* (1) *Patulis nec parcere quadris, Virg. Aen. 7, 115.* (2) *Alienā vivere quadrā, Juv. 5, 2.* (3) *Nec te liba juvant, sectae nec quadra placentae, Mart. 3, 77, 3. casei, Id. (4) Vitruv. 3, 3.*

Quadrāgēnārius, a, um. adj. *Of forty, or forty years old, Arnob. 4 Annorum quadraginta.*

Quadrāgēni, ae, a. *Forty each.* *Columnae sestertiis quadragenis millibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 1, 56.* *Quadragea annua, forty thousand sesterces a year, Suet. de Ill. Gramm. 23.*

Quadrāgēsima, ae. f. (1) *The fortieth part, or penny to be paid to the government.* (2) *The time of Lent, from our Saviour's forty days fast.* (1) *Suet. Vesp. 1.* (2) *Ap. Eccl. scriptt.*

Quadrāgēsimalis, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to the fortieth, or to Lent, Bud.*

Quadrāgēsimus, a, um. [à quadrageni] *The fortieth, Tac. Ann. 1, 64, 5.*

Quadrāgies. adv. *Forty times.* *Sestertium ter & quadrages, Cic. pro Flacc. 12.*

Quadrāginta. ind. plur. [ex quatuor. & ginta, flexionis paragege, ut Graecis ποτα in τεσσαράκοντα] *Forty.* *Quadraginta arvi jugera, Catull. 112, 2.*

Quadrāndus, a, um. part. *To be squared, or fitted.* *Quadranda orationis industria, Cic. Orat. 56.*

Quadrangulāris, e. adj. *Four cornered, quadrangular.* *Quadrangularis agri forma, Col.*

Quadrangulus, a, um. adj. *Four cornered, square.* *Quadrangula figura, Plin. 13, 38.*

Quadrans, tis. part. *Agreeing, Cic.*

Quadrans, tis. m. [ex part] (1) *A Roman coin, the fourth part of an as, near our halfpenny, made of brass or lead, with the picture of a ship or float on it, whence called quadrans ratis.* (2) *Or because it was the waterman's fare.* (3) *It was also the price of bathing, paid to the keeper of the public bagnio.* (4) *The fourth part, or quarter of any number, weight, or measure.* (1) *= Quadrans ante triuncis vocatus, à tribus uncis, Plin. 33, 13. Mart. 3, 7. conf. 10, 74.* (2) *Varr. ex Lucil. (3) Quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 137. vid. & Juv. 6, 45.* (4) *Col. 4, 2, 7. Quadrans operae, the fourth part of a day's work, Id. 2, 4.* *Quadrans vini, half a pint, or a jill of wine, Cels. 4, 4.* *Haeres ex quadrante, an heir of the fourth part of the estate, Ulp.*

Quadrāntal, is. n. (1) *A figure square every way, like dice.* (2) *Also a vessel, the same that amphora, containing of our measure nine gallons.* (1) *Gell. 1, 20.* (2) *Modica est; capit quadrantal, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 14.*

Quadrāntālis, e. adj. *Four fingers, or three inches thick, &c. Plin. 13, 29.*

Quadrāntāria, ae. f. *A common barlot that will be hired for a farthing, Quint. 8, 6.*

Quadrāntārius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to, or bought for a farthing.* *Cur ornaretur quadrantaria res? Sen. Ep. 86. [al. 87.] De balneo publico loq.*

Quadrārius, a, um. adj. *That is made four square.* *Vasa quadraria, Gato 18.*

Quadrātārius, ii. m. *A stonemitter, a squarer of marble, Sidon. 4 Lapidida.*

Quadrātūra, ae. f. *The squaring of any thing, Hygin. de Limit. Goef. p. 203.*

Quadrātus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Squared, foursquare.* (2) *Well set, well made and fashioned.* (1) *Capitolium saxo quadrato substruendum est, Liv. 6, 5. Mutare quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100.* (2) *Quadrati boves, Col. 6, 1.* *Corpus quadratum habitissimum est, neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1.* *Quadratae literae, great, or capital letters, Petron. c. 29.* *Agmen quadratum, a battalion set in close array, Cic. Att. 2, 42.*

Quadrīceni, ae, a. *Forty each, Varr. R. R. 2.*

Quadrīceps, ipitis. adj. *Having four heads, or tops, Varr.*

Quadrīdens, tis. adj. [quatuor habens dentes] *That hath four teeth, or tines, Cato, c. 10.*

Quadrīennium, ii. n. *The space of four years.* *Quadrīennio ante mortem, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 7.*

Quadrīfāriam. adv. *After four sorts, four ways, in four parts.* *Quadrīfariam diviso exercitu, Liv. 4, 22, conf. 38, 1. dispersit, Varr.*

Quadrīfārīter. adv. *Four manner of ways, Paul. 4 Quadrīfariam, Liv.*

Quadrīfidus, a, um. [quod in quatuor partes findi potest] (1) *Cleft in four parts.* (2) *Also dividing the year into four parts.* (1) *Quadrīfidae fides, Virg. Geor. 2, 25.* *Quadrīfida trabs, Val. Flacc. 1, 663.* (2) *Quadrīfidus labor, Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb. 268.*

Quadrīflūvius, a, um. adj. *Running in four veins, Vitruv. 2, 9.*

Quadrīfōris, re. [quatuor habens fores] *Having four holes, or doors, Plin. 11, 24.*

Quadrīfrons, tis. [quatuor frontes habens] *Four fronted, an epithet of Janus, Cato.*

Quadrīgā, ae. f. quod quatuor equis agebatur [qu. quadriaga vel quadrijuga; ex quatuor, & jugum] (1) *A team of horses.* (2) *A cart, or chariot drawn with four horses.* (3) *It is applied also to other things that are four of a sort.* (1) *Metium in diversa quadrigae distulerant, Virg. Aen. 8, 642.* (2) *Minnervam quadrigarum inventricem ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.* (3) *Quadrigae initiorum, locus & corpus, tempus & actio, Varr. L. L. 4, 1.*

Quadrīgārius, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to a chariot, or to a charioteer.* *Habitus quadrigarius, Suet. Cal. 19.*

Quadrīgārius, ii. m. [qui agit quadrigam] *A coachman, a charioteer, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. & Arnob. lib. 2. p. 70. In introitu gladiator, in victoriā quadrigarius, Ascon.*

Quadrīgātus, a, um. adj. *Having the stamp of a chariot on it.* *Quadrīgati nummi, denarii, or quinarī chiefly, Liv. 22, 52.*

Quadrīgēmīnus, a, um. [quatergeminus, τετραπλῆς] *Four double.* *Quadrīgēmīna cornicula, Plin. 8, 35.*

Quadrīgēnārius, a, um. adj. *Containing forty, of forty, Liv. 7, 7.*

Quadrīgēni, ae, a. *Forty each, Varr.*

Quadrīgūla. dim. [à quadriga] *A little chariot, Cic. de Fato, 3. & Plin. 34, 19, 22.*

Quadrījūgis, ge. (1) *Of, or belonging to a chariot with four horses.* (2) *Subst. Four horses drawing in a chariot, and harnessed together.* (1) *Equi quadrījuges, Virg. Aen. 10, 571.* (2) *Ov. Met. 2, 168. ubi al. quadrījugi.*

Quadrījūgus, a, um. adj. *Drawn with four horses.* *Curus quadrījūgus, Virg. Aen. 12, 162.*

Quadrīlāterus, a, um. *That hath four sides, Geom.*

Quadrīlībris, re. *That weigheth four pounds.* *Quadrīlībris aula auro onusta, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 2.*

Quadrīmānus, a, um. & *quadrīmanis, e.* *That hath four hands, Jul. Obseq. de Prodig. c. 111.*

Quadrīmātus, ūs. m. verb. [à quadrīmus] *The age of four years.* *Nullum extra quadrīmatum utile est, Plin. 19, 58. conf. & Col. 7, 9.*

Quadrīmēstris, e. adj. [quatuor mensium] *Of four months.* *Consulatus quadrīmēstris, Suet. Ner. 14.*

Quadrīmūlus, a, um. *Four years old.* *Altera quinquennis, altera quadrīmula perit, Plaut. in Poen. Prol. 85.*

Quadrīmus, a, um. [qu. quadriannus, Scal.] *Of the age of four years, four years old.* *Perdidi puerum quadrīmum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 102.* *Merum quadrīmum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7.*

Quadrīngēnārius, a, um. [à quadrīngenus] *That containeth four hundred men.* *Cohortes quadrīngēnariae, Cic. Att. 6, 1.* *Quadrīngēnariae octo cohortes, Liv. 7, 7.*

Quadrīngēni, & quadrīngēni, quadrīngēnteni, & quadrāceni, ae, a. [ex quatuor, & centum] *Four hundred each.* *Trecenis & quadrīngēnis millibus LLS. Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 3. conf. Liv. 8, 11.* *Plebi congiarium quadrīngēni nummi viritim dati, Tac. Ann. 13, 31, 2.*

Quadrīngēntēsimus, a, um. *The four hundredth.* *A. U. quadrīngēntesimo, Liv. 5, 45.*

Quadrīngēnti, Cic. in Pison. 5. *Quinque tabernae quadrīngēnta parant, Juv. 1, 106. i. e. 400,000 sesterces.* *Carpenta quadrīngēnta, Liv. 33, 38.*

Quadrīngēnties. adv. [quater centies] *Four hundred times.* *Sestertium quadrīngēnties, four hundred millions, Cic. Verr. 3, 10.*

Quadrīnus, a, um. adj. *Four, or belonging to four, quartane.* *Trinis aut quadrīnis diebus, Plin. 7, 51.* *Quadrīnae temporum vices, the four seasons of the year, Apul. de Doct. Plat. p. 582.* *Quadrīni circuitus febris, a quartane ague, Plin. 7, 51.*

Quadrīpartīlis, e. adj. *Divided into four parts, Litt. ex Plin.*

Quadrīpartīo, ōnis. f. *A division into four parts.* *Rect. Quadrīpartīo, Varr.*

Quadrīpartītus, a, um. part. *Divided into four parts, al. scrib.*

QUA

scrib. quadripartitus. Commutationes temporum quadripartitae, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28.

+ Quadrupes. ant. + Quadrupes.

Quadrirēmis, is. f. *A galley with four banks of oars.* Egregitur Centuripinā quadriremi Cleomenes ē portu, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 33.

Quadrivialis, e. adj. *Consisting of four ways,* *Mart. ap. Litt.*

Quadrivium, ii. n. *A place where four ways meet, or that hath four turnings, or partings, as Carfax in Oxford.* Medio quadrivio, *Juv.* 1, 64. In quadriviis, & angipontis, *Catull.* 56, 4.

Quadro, āre, [in quadrum redigo] item congruo [in quadrum convenio] (1) *To square, or make square.* (2) Neut. *To agree, to fall right, to be perfect, to hit even; to suit, to be meet, or fit.* (1) Populum & abietem quadrare, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) = Conjunctionem verborum numerosē cadere, & quadrare & perfici volumus, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 44. Hoc ad multa quadrat, *this serveth for many purposes, Id. Att.* 4, 17.

Quador, āri, ātus. pass. *To be squared, &c.* *Col.* 11, 2.

|| Quadrula, ae. f. *A little square,* *Solin.* c. 50.

Quadrum, dri. n. [à quatuor] *A figure four square, a quarry of glass.* Perticae dolentur in quadrum, *Col.* 8, 3. *Met.* In quadrum redigere, *to square, or set in handsome order,* *Cic. Orat.* 61.

Quadrupēdāns, tis. part. [quatuor pedibus gradiens] *That goeth on four feet, prancing, galloping.* Quadrupedans cantherius, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 34. Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 596.

|| Quadrupēdus, a, um. part. *Standing on four feet.* Quadrupedo gradu reptans, *creeping on all four,* *Amm.* + Quadrupedans, *Virg.*

Quadrupes, ēdis. adj. [quatuor pedes habens] (1) *Having four feet, going on all four.* (2) *Tied hands and feet.* (1) Dum certum flectit in orbem quadrupedes cursus, *Ov. Met.* 6, 226. Infans quadrupes, *creeping on all four.* (2) Bestiarum more quadrupedes in caveā coërcuit, *Suet. Cal.* 27. ¶ Quadrupedem constringere, *to tie one neck and heels, to fagot him,* *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 25.

Quadrupes, ēdis. m. *An horse.* Item in fem. & in neut. gen. *Any beast, or cattle.* Animofus quadrupes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 84. Vasta quadrupes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. Majore quadrupedia signari debent, *Col.* 11, 2.

Quadruplātor, ōris. m. verb. [quadruplatores dicti, quod deferrent publica crimina, quorum conviēti damnabantur quadrupli, quod quartam partem ex damnatorum bonis consequerentur, *V. ex Aſcon.* it. in genere qui quadruplum caperent, aut darent, *Sen.*] (1) *A public informer, or promoter, who accused a man of some crime, especially of unreasonable usury, and had the fourth part of the criminal's fine, or estate.* (2) *Also a giver, or receiver of four fold.* (3) *One who for a small gift seeketh a much greater.* (1) *Vid.* *Liv.* 3, 72. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 7. Quadruplatores erant delatores criminum publicorum, in qua re quartam de proscriptorum bonis, quos detulerant, assequerentur, *Aſcon.* in *Div. Verr.* p. 26. (2) *Vid.* *Voss. Lexic. Etym.* p. 424. (3) *Sen. de Benef.* 7.

Quadruplex, icis. adj. *Fourfold.* Pecuniam quadruplicem abs te auferam, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 21.

|| Quadruplicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The taking of a thing four times,* *Ulp.*

Quadruplicatō. adv. *Four times so much, four times again.* Emptis quadruplicatō vineis, *Plin.* 14, 5.

Quadruplico, āre. act. *To make four times so much as it was; to multiply four times.* Lucris quadruplicavit rem meam, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 4.

Quadruplō. adv. *Four times as much.* Quadruplō condemnari, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13.

Quadruplor, āri. [delator fio, & ex bonis damnati quartam partem accipio] (1) *To inform against a man to have the fourth part of his goods.* (2) Pass. *To be condemned to make fourfold restitution.* (1) = Neque quadruplari me volo; neque enim decet finē meo periculo abire aliena ereptum bona, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 10. (2) *Ap. Jurisc.*

Quadruplum, i. n. *Four times so much, four times multiplied, four-fold.* Dare in quadruplum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13.

Quadruplus, a, um. adj. *Quadruple, fourfold, four times as much.* Post id ego manum in te injiciam quadrupli, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 49. Consueverat Tiberius quadruplam strenam dare, *Suet. Tib.* 34.

Quadrurbs, is. f. [ex quatuor, & urbs; ut quadrivium] *Four cities of Attica so called, Meurs. or, as Fest. Athens itself, as having been made up of four cities joined together in one.*

Quadrus, a, um. [à quatuor] *Four-square,* *JCC.*

Quaerendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be sought, or looked for.* (2) *To be considered.* (3) *To be gotten.* (1) Quaerenda terra per orbem, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 13. conf. *Sen. Herc. Oet.* 3. (2) *Vid.* *Quaero.* n. 6. (3) Quaerenda pecunia, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 53. Quaerendi enses, *Luc.* 9, 209.

Quaerens, tis. part. (1) *Asking.* (2) *Seeking, endeavouring, &c.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 374. (2) Quaerens fallere noctem, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 9. *De caet. vid.* *Quaero.*

QUA

Quaeritāns, tis. part. *Getting painfully.* Telā victum quaeritans, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 48.

Quaerito, āre. freq. [à quaero] *To search, or inquire diligently, to seek, or look for.* Si me senserit eum quaeritare, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 9.

Quaeritur. imperf. *It is questioned, or debated, inquisition is made.* Cujus de morte tanquam de ceremoniis violatis quaeritur, *Cic. pro Milon.* 22.

Quaero, ēre, sivi, sītum. act. [à נִרְדַּק vocat, quaerimus n. propriē voce, deinde operā] (1) *To ask, seek, or inquire.* (2) *To seek, or look for.* (3) *To make inquisition.* (4) *To purchase, gain, or get.* (5) *To go about, to assay, or endeavour.* (6) *To dispute, reason, or debate, to question.* (7) *To conquer.* (8) *To excite, or provoke.* (1) = Scrutatus sum, quae potui, & quaesivi omnia, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74. (2) = Ubi quaeram? ubi investigem? quem percontor? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 3. & Poëta quaerit quod nusquam est gentium, reperit tamen, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 4, 9. (3) § Quaerere de pecuniis repetundis, *Cic. Aſt.* in *Verr.* 9. § de morte alicujus, *Id.* § per tormenta, *to rack,* *Suet. Tib.* 58. (4) Honestē rem quaerunt mercaturis faciendis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. (5) Quaerebant taciti noster ubi esset amor, *Ov. Epist.* 3, 12. (6) Nec tam quaerendum dolor malum ne sit, quam, &c. *Cic.* (7) Dextrā cū quaereret urbes, *Prop.* 3, 18, 5. (8) Sitim quaerere, *Cic. Philipp.* 5.

Quaeror, i. pass. (1) *To be sought, or asked for, to be inquired into.* (2) *To be gotten.* (3) *To be examined by rack, or otherwise.* (1) Tempus profectionis quaeritur, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 67. (2) Victoria quaerebatur, *Liv.* (3) Majores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt, *Cic. pro Mil.* 22.

Quaerens, tis. part. [à quaero] *Praying, asking.* Nautis mari quaesentibus vitam, *Enn.* + Quaerens.

|| Quaestio, ōnis. f. verb. actio quaerentis. *A search, an examination, an enquiry.* Quaestioni Cupidinis intenta, *Apul. Met.* 5. p. 166. + Percontatio, inquisitio.

+ Quaesito, āre. freq. [à quaero] *To seek frequently after,* *Prisc.* + Quaerito.

Quaestor, ōris. m. verb. [à quaero; qui ē quaestor, quod de publico crimine quaereret] (1) *An inquisitor, or examiner of capital offences.* (2) *A judge.* (1) Tormenta regit quaestor, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 28. (2) Quaestor Minos urnam movet, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 232. = judex, *Id. ibid.*

Quaestum, ti. n. (1) *A question, a demand, a thing asked.* (2) *A thing gotten, or obtained.* (1) Accipe quaesiti causam, *Ov. Met.* 4, 493. (2) Quaestique tenax & qui quaesita referrent, *Ov. Met.* 7, 657.

Quaestūrus, a, um. part. *About to enquire, or make inquisition.* Quaesturus de pecuniis repetundis, *Cic. Aſt.* in *Verr.* 9.

Quaestus, ā, um. part. & adj. or. comp. ssumus, sup. (1) *Enquired into, asked, demanded.* (2) *Sought for.* (3) *Gotten, obtained.* (4) *Affected, not natural.* (5) *Studied, exquisite.* (1) *Vid.* *Quaestum,* n. 1. (2) Saxa per humum quaesita, *Juv.* 15, 63. (3) Utitur antē quaesitis sapiens, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 38. (4) & Quaestā comitate manifestam defectiōnem tegebat, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50. (5) Reos quaestissimis poenis affecit, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 44. Quaestior adulatio, *Id. ibid.* 12, 26.

Quaestus, ūs. m. verb. [à quaero] *A seeking, or asking,* *Plin.* 5, 10.

Quaeso. defect. plur. quaesumus, inf. quaesere, quaeso, quaesis, quaesit, quaesi, quaesum: vel secundum *Probum,* quaesivi, quaesitum. (1) *To seek, to get.* (2) *To beseech, to desire, to pray, or intreat.* (1) *Vid.* *Quaerens.* (2) *Absol.* Fac, quaeso, qui ego sum, esse te, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23. = Non divū pacem votis adit, & prece quaesit, *Lucr.* 5, 1228. Curionem quaesivit, ut aetati concederet Mamerci, *Salt. in Fragm. Ep.* § Deos quaeso, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 2, 7. § = A te peto & quaeso, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 4. Mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesere, *Plaut. Bach.* 2, 2, 1.

Quaestūculus, i. m. dim. [à quaestus] *Small gain, little profit,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 15.

Quaestio, ōnis. f. verb. [à quaero, per Sync. pro quaestio] (1) *A searching, an enquiring.* (2) *A doubt, a matter in debate, a case in law.* (3) *Also enquiry, or examination by torture.* (1) Quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 8. ¶ Quaestioni esse alicui, *to be out of the way, to be to seek,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 68. (2) = Res quaecunque in disceptationem, quaestionemque vocatur, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 72. (3) = Quaestiones nobis servorum & tormenta nobis minitatur, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 28. Facti in equuleo quaestio est; juris, in judicio, *Id. pro Mil.* 22.

|| Quaestionarius, ii. m. *An examiner, or inquisitor, one that tortureth or racketh people to make them confess,* *Schol. Juv.*

Quaestiuncula, ae. f. dim. [à quaestio] *A little, or small question, or doubt.* Quaestiunculis te faciebam attentiores, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16.

Quaestor, ōris. m. [contr. ex quaestor; dict. quod inquirendae & conservandae pecuniae causā creatus esset] (1) *Antiently a judge in capital matters, the same as quaestor.* (2) *A treasurer of the common treasure, or of wars; also the receiver of tributes, the pay-master of any legion, or of the army in any of the provinces.* (1) Quaestores paricidii, *XII Tabb. ap. Pompon.* (2) Praetorem

Praetorem quaestori suo parentis loco esse oportet, *Cic. Div. in Caecil.* 19. Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos, & quaestorem praefecit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 52. Haec erat prima administratio senatoris, quaestorem fieri, & in provinciâ curam gerere pecuniae publicae in usus diversos erogandae, *Ascon. De his, eorumque officiis vid. Cassiodor. in variis locis; & Sigon. De antiq. jure Prov.* l. 2. c. 2, 3.

Quaestorium, ii. n. (1) *The exchequer.* (2) *Also the questor's tent in the camp.* (1) Thessalonicam me, in quaestoriumque, perduxit, *Cic. pro Planc.* 41. (2) Captum quaestorium, quaestorque ibi Panfa occisus, *Liv.* 10, 32.

Quaestorius, ii. m. *He that hath been treasurer,* *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 14.

Quaestorius, a, um. part. (1) *Of, or belonging to the questor.* (2) *That hath been of that office, or dignity.* (1) Quaestoria ornamenta, *Suet. Claud.* 28. Quaestorium forum, *Liv.* 41, 2. (2) Vir quaestorius, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 30.

Quaestuarius, a, um. *He that exerciseth a trade, or way to gain thereby,* *Sen. de Benef.* 6, 32.

Quaestuofus, a, um. or. comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Gainful, profitable, whereof much gain cometh.* (2) *Also studious, or desirous of much lucre.* (1) Quaestuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 31. = Annus uberrimus, quaestuofissimisque, *Id. Id. in Verr.* 14. Venio jam ad sumptuosos; relinquo illum quaestuofum, *Id. Parad.* 6, 3. Gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, *Curt.* 4, 7, 19. Benignitas quaestuofior, *Liv.* 39, 25. (2) Dummodò eam des, quae sit quaestuosa, quae alat corpus corpore, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 190.

Quaestura, ae. f. *The office of a treasurer, questor, or chamberlain,* *Cic. passim.*

Quaestus, ūs. † quaesti vel quaestuis, *Non. m.* [quòd quaerendo comparatur] (1) *Gain, profit, lucre, advantage.* (2) *A trade, a way of getting one's living, or getting money.* (1) = Alii emendi aut vendendi quaestu & lucro ducuntur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. = Sui quaestus aut commodi causâ, *Id. pro S. Rosc.* 38. (2) = De artificibus & quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui fordidi sunt, haec ferè accepimus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42.

Qualibet. adv. *Which way you will, any way.* Qualibet perambula aedes, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 122.

Qualis, e. [à qua, ut à via vialis, &c.] (1) *What manner, of what kind, what sort, or fashion, such as, like as, what manner of, or what.* (2) *After talis, as.* (3) It is also elegantly used in similies for *qualiter, like as.* (1) Nulla gens est, quae non, etiam si ignoret qualem deum habere deceat, tamen habendum sciat, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 8. = Qualem te gentibus praestitisti, similem in civium deditione praestes, *Id.* Quales in repub. principes essent, tales reliquos folere esse cives, *Cic.* (2) Si quis est talis, quales esse omnes oporteret, *Id.* Tale tuum carmen—quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale, &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 46. (3) Qualis in Eurotae sylvis exercet Diana choros, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 502. & Qualis nonnunquam substantivo in opposito membro genere apud poetas respondet, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 7. Sed incitat me pectus, & mammae putres, equina quales ubera.

Qualiscunque, lecuque. *Such as it is, of what sort soever it be, whatsoever.* Qualemunque locum sequimur, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 8.

Qualislibet. *What sort soever, whatsoever, what you will.* Formae literarum vel aureae, vel qualeslibet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 37. *Id. scribi potest divisè.*

Qualisqualis. *Be it what it will, any manner, or kind of,* *Ulp.* Qualiscunque.

Qualitas, ātis. f. [à qualis]. *A quality, a manner, sort, fashion, condition, or nature.* Qualitates appellavi, quas Graeci ποιότητες vocant, quod ipsum non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 7. Qualitas cujusque rei consideranda est, *Col.* 11, 1.

Qualiter. adv. *Like as, after what manner, so as.* Maximè refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, *Col. R. R.* 1, 4. vid. & *Tib.* 4, 1, 84.

Qualitercunque. adv. *Howsoever, after what sort, fashion, or manner soever.* Qualitercunque satum, *Col.* 11, 3.

Qualubet. adv. *Any way.* Qualubet esse notus optas, *Catull.* 38, 6. *Id. scribi. divisè.*

Qualus, i. m. *Vir.* & qualum, i. n. *Cato* [à Gr. κάλαδος, per Synch. V.] (1) *A frail, or twig basket, out of which wine runneth when it is pressed, a cullender.* (2) *Also a coop, or basket that hens lay in.* (3) *A tray that labourers carry mortar in, to serve tilers, or plasterers.* (4) *A basket, or hamper that women put their spindles and bottoms of thread in.* (1) = In spisso vimine qualos, colâque praelorum fumosis deripe testis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 241. Quala sataria, *Cato, c. 11.* Qualus ἄμμος, διυλίστηρ, *Gloss. Phil.* (2) Qualus saligneus, *Col.* 9, 15. (3) *Ulp.* (4) Tibi qualum Cytheree puer ales aufert, *Hor. Od.* 3, 12, 4.

Quam. conj. vel adv. [ab acc. quam, ut quâ adv. ab abl.] (1) *How.* (2) *How? how?* (3) *Tam—quam, as well—as; & whereof the former is sometimes omitted.* (4) *Quam—tam, the more—the more.* (5) *Quam mox? how soon? how long till?* (6) *Then, or than after comparison.* (7) *Very, very much, very greatly.* (8) *After, after that.* (9) *As much as, as long as.* (10) *Prius—quam, & quam—prius, before.* (11) *Rather than.* (1) Tu optimus es testis, quam fuerim occupatus, *Cic.* (2) Labascit uno verbo victus, quam cito? *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 98. Quam

timeo quorsum evadas! *Id. Andr.* 1, 1, 100. ¶ Quam vellem! *how I could have wished!* *Id. ibid.* 2, 1, 26. (3) Parmenonis tam scio hanc esse technam, quam me vivere, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 51. De Catilinâ quam brevissimè potero, paucis dicam, *Cic.* (4) Quam acerbissima olea erit, tam optimum oleum erit, *Cato,* 65. Quam quisque pessimè fecit, tam maximè tutus est, *Sall.* *B. Jug.* 34. (5) Quam mox cocta erit coena? *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 1, 28. (6) Nihil libentiùs facio, quam scribo, *Cic.* Nihil magis desideratur, quam quod, &c. *Id.* Contra facis quam pollicitus es, *Id.* (7) Rejecit se in eum flens quam familiaritèr, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 109. Quam maximâ possum voce, *Cic. pro Domo,* 36. An est quod malim, quam te quam doctissimum videre? *Id.* Ut quam maximas, quam primùm, quam saepissimè, gratias agat, *Id. Fam.* 13, 6. (8) Anno 301 quam condita Roma fuit, *Liv.* 3, 33. Septimo die quam profectus erat, *Id.* Postera die quam illa acta erant, *Id.* & Aliqui Livianum idioma esse dicunt, sed non est, sic enim *Plaut.* Vidua vivam quam tuos mores perferam, *Men.* 5, 1, 26. Cicero, *Fam.* 16, 21. Tabellarii venerunt post diem XLVI quam discesserant, *Suet. Claud.* 17. Sexto, quam profectus erat, mense, domum rediit. *Vid. & Nep. Aristid.* 3, ult. (9) Turbent porrò quam velint, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 12. (10) *Virg. Geor.* 1, 50. *Prop.* 2, 18, 10. Hellenismi. (11) Usus est operâ Pomponii simplici virtute merentis, quam captantis gloriam, *Paterc.* 2, 129. & Quam interdum connectit duos comparativos. Haec magnificentius jactata, quam verius, *Curt.* 3, 8, 12. Interdum ponitur pro quantum. Tibi quam potest, denunciò, *Id.* 7, 7, 25. Interdum pro quam ut post aliter. Sed Lysimachum defiliens equo Alexander hastae cuspidè ita in fronte vulneravit, ut sanguis aliter eludi non posset, quam diadema sibi demptum rex, alligandi vulneris causa, capiti ejus imponeret, *Just.* 15, 3, 13. Post comparativum πλεονακτῆς, ut, Hoc certius nihil esse potest, quam quod, &c. *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 9.

† Quamde. *Then, or than,* *Lucr.* 1, 641. & *Fest. ex Enn.* † Quam.

Quamdiu. adv. temp. (1) *How long?* (2) *As long as, whilst, during the time, until.* (1) § Quamdiu furor iste tuus nos eludet? *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. Ego tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 3. (2) § Disces quamdiu voles, tamdiu autem velle debebis, &c. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1.

Quamdudum. adv. *How long since, or ago?* Quamdudum tu advenisti? *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 43.

Quamlibet. adv. (1) *As you will.* (2) *Although, albeit.* (1) Finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, *Plin.* 36, 45. (2) *Solin.* c. 9.

Quamobrem. adv. [ob quam rem] (1) *Wherefore, for what cause, why?* (2) *For which cause, sine interrog.* (1) Quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 5. (2) Multa mihi veniebant in mentem, quamobrem ita putarem, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10.

Quamplurimus, a, um. *Very much, or many.* Suum quamplurimo venditurus, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 12.

Quampridem. adv. *How long since, or ago?* Quaeso quampridem hoc nomen in adversaria retulisti? *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 3. *Id. scribi potest divisè.*

Quamprimum. adv. *Very shortly, by and by, as soon as may be.* Has ad te literas quamprimum perferri vellem, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 6.

Quamvis. conj. (1) *Albeit, although.* (2) *Very much, greatly, never so =* (1) & Res gessit quamvis reipub. calamitosas, tamen magnas, *Cic.* (2) Quamvis fordida res & invenusta, *Catull.* 12, 5. Quamvis sublimes debent, such as are never so high, *Phaedr.* 1, 29, 1.

Quandiu. adv. *How long? as long as.* *Vid.* Quamdiu.

Quando. adv. temp. (1) *When?* (2) *When indef. when, at what time as.* (3) *Since, or seeing that.* (1) Quando istud erit? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 9. Quando gentium? *In Suppos. Plaut. Amph.* 60. (2) Veniat quando volet, *Plaut.* (3) Scribo, quando te id video desiderare, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20. Quando haec te cura remordet, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 265.

Quandocunque. adv. *Whensoever, at what time soever, one time or other.* Quandocunque gens Graecorum suas literas dabit, omnia corrumpet, *Plin.* 29, 7. Quandocunque—tum, &c. *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 7.

Quandocque. adv. (1) *One time, or other.* (2) *Whensoever.* (1) Asturæ commoror, quoad ille quandoque veniat, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 18. Et tu, Galba, quandoque gustabis imperium, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 20. (2) Indignor quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *Hor. A. P.* 359.

Quandocquidem. conj. *Forasmuch as, seeing that, because, whereas.* Tu te poste dicito, quandocquidem potes, *Cic. Parad.* 6. & per tmesin. Quando tu quidem in praelio mihi adfuisti, *Id.* in *Verr.* 3, 80. ex vet. formulâ.

Quandudum. adv. *How long ago?* *Vid.* Quamdudum.

Quanquam. conj. [ex quam geminato] *Although, albeit, however.* & Omnia jucunda quanquam sensu corporis judicentur, ad animum referuntur tamen, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 33. & Quanquam—sed, *Id.* Quanquam illam cupio abducere—veruntamen, &c. *Terent. Eun.* 1, 2, 92.

Quanti. gen. [à quantus] (1) *As much; after tanti, as.* (2) *Of how great consequence.* (3) *For how much? at what rate?* (4) *Quanti, quanti, at what rate soever.* (1) Nec hoc tanti laboris

boris est, quanti videtur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 49. (2) Quanti est sapere! *what a great matter, what a brave thing it is!* *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 21. (3) Emit? perii hercle, quanti? *P. A. Viginti minis, Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 14. (4) Quanti, quanti, benè emitur quod necesse est, *be the price never so great, Cic. Attic.* 12, 29.

Quantillum, adv. *How little?* Quantillum fitis? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 14. Quantillum fitit anus; *PH. Modica est, capit quadrantal, Id. Curc.* 1, 2, 15.

Quantillus, a, um, dim. [*à quantulus*] *How very little, or how small?* Quantillo argento te conduxit? *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 95.

Quantisper, *How little, or as little a while, as long as, Solin.* + Quanto tempore.

Quantitas, ātis, f. [*à quantus*] *Quantity, bigness, extent.* Quantitas humoris, *Plin.* 17, 37.

Quantò, adv. cum comp. *By how much.* Quantò diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 15.

Quantopere, adv. [*quanto opere*] (1) *How greatly.* (2) *As greatly.* (1) Dicit non potest quantopere gaudeam, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 6. (2) Neque tantopere desiderabam, quantopere delector, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35.

Quantulum, li, n. (1) *How little, or much.* (2) *As much, or far as.* (1) Nescio quantulum attulerit, verum haud permultum attulit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 86. (2) Quantulum judicare possemus, ostendimus, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 1, sub fin.

Quantulumcunque, n. *How little soever.* Sed quicquid erit in his libris, quantulumcunque videbitur, *Cic.*

Quantulus, a, um, dim. [*à quantus*] *How little, or as little, or much as.* Sol nobis quantulus videtur? *Cic. Acad.* 4. Id quantulum est? *Id. de Legg.* 2, 19.

Quantuluscumque, dim. *How little soever, never so little, or much.* Quantulacumque est facultas mea, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 30. Quantulumcunque aquae aut ciborum inest, pedibus everritur, *Col.* 8, 3.

Quantuluslibet, *As little as may be, how little soever, Ulp.*

Quantum, ti, n. *How much, how great, so much as.* Quantum est? *what an advantage it is?* *Plaut.* Quantum peditum erat, *all the foot, Tac. Hist.* 4, 33, 6. Quantum ad, *as touching, or concerning, Plin. jun.* Quantum quco, *as fast as I can. Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 5.

Quantum, adv. *As far as, as much as, how or as.* Quantum intellexi senis sententiam de nuptiis, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 2. Quantum potest, *as soon as you can, Id.* Quantum maximum, *so far as possible, Plin. jun.* Quantum plurimum falsae aquae, *Col. Immane quantum, how vastly, Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 6.

Quantumcunque, adv. *How much soever, as much as.* Debeo quantumcunque possum in eo laborare, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 4.

Quantumvis, conj. (1) *Albeit, although, never so much, as much as you will, however.* (2) *Tho' very.* (1) Ille catus, quantum vis rusticus, ibit, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 39. (2) Eloquentiae plurimum attendit, quantumvis facundus & promptus, *Suet. Claud.* 21.

Quantus, a, um [*à quam, pro quantus*] (1) *How great, how much.* (2) *How great, how brave!* (3) *As much, or as great as.* (4) *How fine, how precious.* (5) *How many.* (1) Pecunia quanta sit, ostendit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 32. (2) Quanta occasionis, quam praeclarae fuerunt? *Cic.* Quanta est gula, quae tibi totos ponit apros? *Juv.* 1, 140. (3) Pecuniam acciperent, quantam vellent, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. (4) Jaces indigno quanta res loco! *Phaedr.* 3, 12, 3. *de margarita loq.* (5) Curarum peperit millia quanta tibi! *Prop.* 1, 5, 10. Quanta quanta, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 10. *h. e. quantacunque.* + Quantus indefinitè cum indicativo. Vasis electrinis legatis, nihil interesse, quantum ea vasa, de quibus quaeritur, argenti aut electri habebant. *Jf.* 1, 32, § 5. *de auro, argent. &c. legat.*

Quantuscunque, tacunque, tumcunque. *How great, or little soever.* Quorum bona, quantacunque erant, statim suis comitibus compotioribusque descripsit, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8. Ego is sum, quantuscunque sum, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 28.

Quantuslibet, alibet, umlibet. *How great soever, never so great.* Quantolibet ordine dignus, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 669. Suppurationes quantalibet sanat, *Plin.* 20, 23. Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est? *Juv.* 7, 81.

Quantusne, pro quantus, *Litt. ex Hor.*

Quantusquantus. *How great soever, all over.* Quantusquantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 40. Quantumquantum ad eum erit delatum, *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 4, 28.

Quantusvis, āvis, umvis. *As great as you list, how great soever, never so great.* Quantusvis pretii homo, *worth gold, Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 15. Quantusvis magnas copias etiam Germanorum sustineri posse existimabant, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 28.

Quantusvis, conj. *Vid. Quamvis.*

Quapropter, adv. vel conj. [*propter quae*] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reason.* (1) Non est opus, pater. *CH. Quapropter?* *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 14. (2) Non est utile hanc illi dare, quapropter quoquo pacto celato est opus, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 44.

Quaquà, adv. *On what part soever, what way soever.* Quaquà tangit, omne amburit, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 9.

Quaquaversum, & quaquaversus, adv. *On every side, every way.* Legatos quaquaversum dimittere, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 23. Quaquaversus pedes quinque, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 7. *sed alii leg. quoverfus.*

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Quaquà, adv. *On what part soever, what way soever.* Quaquà tangit, omne amburit, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 9.

Quaquaversum, & quaquaversus, adv. *On every side, every way.* Legatos quaquaversum dimittere, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 23. Quaquaversus pedes quinque, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 7. *sed alii leg. quoverfus.*

Quapropter, adv. [*propter quae*] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reason.* (1) Non est opus, pater. *CH. Quapropter?* *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 14. (2) Non est utile hanc illi dare, quapropter quoquo pacto celato est opus, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 44.

Quarè, adv. [*qua re*] (1) *Wherefore, why?* (2) *For which reason.* (3) *To the end that.* (1) Quarè istud rogasti? *Cic.* (2) Quarè agite, ô juvenes, testis succedite nostris, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 631. (3) Omnia feci, quarè perditis resisterem, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 21.

Quartadecumanus, ni, m. *scil. miles.* (1) *A soldier of the fourteenth legion.* (2) *Also one that would keep the passover on the fourteenth day of the moon, in the month of March.* (1) *Tac. Hist.* 2, 11, 2. *sed in castig. libb. quartadecuma.* Quartadecuma legio, *the fourteenth, Tac. Ann.* 1, 70, 1. & 14, 34. *nec non saepe alibi.* (2) *Eccles.*

Quartana, ae, f. *sc. febris.* A quartan ague. In quartanam conversa est vis morbi, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 11, 1. Quartana implicari, *Liv.* 41, 21. Frigida quartana, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 290.

Quartanarius, a, um, adj. *Of a fourth, or fourth part.* Quartanaria tabula, quae quartam jugeri partem quadrata conficiet, *Pallad. Fan. Tit.* 11.

Quartani, *scil. milites.* Soldiers of the forth legion, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 37, 3.

Quartanus, a, um, part. *Of, or belonging to the fourth.* Quartana febris, *Plin.* 30, 30.

Quartarium, ii, n. *A quarter, the fourth part, Vitruv.* 40, 7.

Quartarius, ii, m. *The fourth part of any thing, particularly of a congius, or gallon; a quart.* Quartarius vini, *Liv.* 5, 47. mellis, *Col.* 12, 5. sulphuris, *Cato,* 95.

Quartata verba. *Words spoken faintly, that every fourth can scarce be heard, Cato, ap. Litt.*

Quarticeps, adj. *Having four heads, or the fourth head or bill of Rome, Varr.*

Quarto, *scil. loco.* adv. *Fourthly, in the fourth place, or the fourth time, Liv. vid. Gell.* 10, 1.

Quartum, adv. *sc. tempus.* The fourth time. T. Quintio quartum consul, *Liv.* 3, 66.

Quartumviri. *Four officers chosen to convey new colonies to their plantations, Alex. ab Alex.* 3, 16.

Quartus, a, um, adj. [*à quatuor*] *The fourth.* Quartus pater, *the great grandfather's father, Virg. Aen.* 10, 619. Hora quarta, *ten a clock, Id. Geor.* 3, 327.

Quartusdecimus, a, um. *The fourteenth, Tac. Ann.* 1, 70.

Quasi, adv. [*ex quam, & si; ut ex & si, & si*] (1) *As if.* (2) *As it were.* (3) *In a manner.* (4) *As.* (5) *As though.* (6) *Almost, or about, near upon.* (7) *Of the same import, to the same purpose.* (1) Stultior ego, quasi nesciam vos velle, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 57. (2) Quasi solstitialis herba paulisper fui, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 36. (3) Quasi uxorem me sibi habebat, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 38. (4) § Ita vita est hominum, quasi cum ludas telleris, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 7, 21. § Educavit magnā industriā, quasi si esset ex se nata, *Plaut. Cas. prol.* 46. (5) Quasi tu dicas me te velle argento circumducere, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 39. (6) Quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 93. (7) Permitto servo quasi testamenta facere, eaque ut legitima custodio, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 16.

Quasillaria, ae, f. *A basket wench, one that getteth her living by carding and spinning, a spinster, a slave tied to her basket.* Convocat omnes quasillarias, *Petron. Sat.* c. 132.

Quasillum, i, n. *Prisc. & quasillus, i, m. Cato, c. 133.* dim. [*à qualus; vel potius à quatio, quasi*] (1) *A wicker basket, hamper, or pannier, the basket in which women slaves kept their spinning work.* (2) *Meton. The slave herself.* (1) Graviora rependit iniquis pensa quasillis, *Propert.* 4, 7, 41. (2) Hujus domi inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 4. + Pressum quasillo scortum, *i. e. quasillaria, Tibull.* 4, 10, 3.

Quasillabilis, le, adj. *To be shaken.* Quasillabile ferro molimen, *Lucan.* 6, 22.

Quasagipennus, a, um. [*quod quasiss agitur pennis*] *Epi- theton anatis. Flapping its wings, Varr.*

Quaslandus, a, um, part. *To be shaken, tossed, or brandished.* Quaslanda hasta manu, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 697.

Quasians, tis, part. *Shaking, &c.* Quasianti capite incedit, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 23. Quasiantia tectum limina, *Lucan.* 5, 519.

Quasatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A shaking, or shattering.* Caputum quasatio, excitans flammam, *Liv.* 22, 17.

Quasatus, a, um, part. (1) *Shattered, weatherbeaten, shaken, bruised.* (2) *Meton. Afflicted.* (1) § Quasata classis ventis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 551. Quasata vasa, *Lucr.* 3, 435. (2) Quasata respublica, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 8.

Quasso, āre, freq. [*à quatio*] (1) *To shake much.* (2) *Met. To endanger, to shatter.* (1) Quid quasas caput? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 45. Me frequens tussis quasavit, *Catull.* 42, 14. (2) Quasare domum, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 83.

Quassus, a, um, part. [*à quatio*] (1) *Shaken.* (2) *Bruised, battered.* (3) *Weather-beaten.* (1) Argutatio lecti quassa, *Catull.* 6, 11. (2) Quassa aula, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 26. (3) Rates quassae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 18.

Quassus, ūs, m. verb. *A shaking, or shogging.* Attrectatu & quassu saevum amplificatis dolorem, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 21. *ex Pacuv.*

Quatēfacio, ēre, ēci, actum. [*facio quater*] *To make to shake.* Quatēfeci Antonium, *Cic. ad Brut. Ep.* 10. R. occ.

Quatēnus, adv. [*sc. quā parte tenus*] (1) *So far forth as.* (2) *How long.* (3) *How far.* (4) *Forasmuch as, seeing that.*

ibat. (1) Quatenus de religione dicebat—assensum Bibulo est, *Cic. Fam. 1, 2*. (2) Quibus auspiciis istos falces augur acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? *Cic. Philipp. 14, 5*. (3) Videamus quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, *Cic. de Amic. 11*. (4) Quatenus aliquid ex omittis peto, notetur, &c. *Paterc. 2, 68*. Quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, *Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30. ubi vid. vet. Schol.* Sed in hac notatione Fest. vult scribi quatinus, cum quo consentiunt & alii.

Quäter. adv. (1) *Four times*. (2) *Indefin. Very often*. (1) Sinistrâ manu sola quater pugnavit, *Plin. 7, 29*. (2) O mihi felicem tēque quaterque diem! *Tibull. 3, 3, 26*.

Quäterdecies. adv. *Forty times*, *Cic. Verr. 1, 39*.

Quäterdēni, ae. a. adj. *Forty, four times ten*. Anni quaterdeni, *Ov. ex Ponto, 3, 2, 50*.

Quaternarius, a, um. part. *Of four*. Quaternarii scrobes, *four foot wide*, *Col. 11, 2*.

Quaternarius, ii. m. *The number of four*. Numerus quaternarius, *Plin. 28, 17*.

Quaterni, ac, a. adj. Distrib. sed ut caetera id genus pro cardinali ferè usurpatur, *Four, by four, four together, four*. Quaternis diebus latent, *Plin. 8, 54*. Quaternum jugerum balacna, *Id. 9, 2*. Quaterna millia, *Liv. 3, 5. sed. al. quatuor*.

Quaternio, ōnis. m. *The number of four, a quater at dice, or cards, Jun. analog. ut ternio; a file of four soldiers, τερπών.*

Quaternitas, ātis. f. *A quaternity*, *Pompon. Laet. ita dict. ut Trinitas*.

Quatiens, tis. part. *Shaking*. Thyrsus quatiens, *Tac. Ann. 11, 315*. Quatiens flagellum Bellona, *Lucan. 7, 568. facem, Sil. 5, 221*.

Quatinus. conj. *Inasmuch as, to the end that. Vid. Quatenus, n. 4*.

Quatio, ēre, + ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To shake*. (2) *To brandish, to wag*. (3) *To shatter, to batter*. (4) *To make one shiver*. (5) *To thrust*. (1) Cum equus magnâ vi caput quateret, *Liv. conf. Sil. 14, 602*. (2) Quatit improbus hastam, *Virg. Aen. 11, 767*. (3) Moenia quaterie arietum pulsu, *Curt. 4, 3, 13*. (4) Horror membra quatit, *Virg. Aen. 3, 30*. (5) *Vid. Quator, n. 2*.

Quatior, i. pass. (1) *To be shaken*. (2) *To be shoved, or cast out*. (1) Tonitru quatuntur caerulea coeli, *Lucr. 6, 95*. (2) Homo quatitur cum dono foras, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 66*.

Quatriduo. adv. *In, or within four days space*. Quatriduo, quo haec gesta sunt, *Cic. pro S. Rose. 7*.

Quatriduum, ii. n. *The space of four days*, *Cic. Attic. 4, 2. & Liv. 3, 3*.

Quatuor. poët. quattuor plur. indecl. *Virg. Four, passim*.

QUATUOR VIRIS ET DECURIONIBUS [*sc. Fragellanis*] Inscript. *Cic. Ep. Fam. 10, 76*.

Quatuordēciēs. adv. *Fourteen times*, *Plin. 3, 13*.

Quatuordēcim. plur. indecl. *Fourteen*. Per quatuordecim annos, *Plin. 2, 11. Abs. Quatuordecim, the fourteen rows of seats wherein the equestrians sat in the theatre, Suet. Aug. 40*.

Quatuorviratus, ūs. m. *The office of four ruling together*, *Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. Ep. 10, 32*.

Quatuorviri, ōrum. m. *Four men in office together, surveyors of the highways at Rome*, *Cic. Fam. 10, 76*.

+ Quaxo, are. *To cry like a frog*, *Fest. + Coaxo*.

Qu ante E.

Que. conj. [*à Gr. enclitica, κί*] (1) *And*. (2) *Also*. (3) *Que—que, both—and*. (4) Sometimes it hath the force of the Greek *καί, κί, γέ*, and by the poets elegantly used in enumeration. (5) *For, seeing that, forasmuch as*. (6) A syllabical addition. (1) Ego arma contra deos, arâque, & focos tuli, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 29*. (2) Quisque optimè dicunt, quique id faciunt, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 26*. (3) Pêrque nives alium pêrque horrida castra secuta est, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 23*. (4) Deiphobumque, Helenumque, & Polydamanta sub armis, *Prop. 3, 1, 29*. Unâ Eurâque, Notûsque ruunt, crebêrque procellis Africus, *Virg. Aen. 1, 89*. (5) Non nobis solum nati sumus, ortûsque nostri partem patria vendicat, partem amici, *Cic. Offic. 1, 7*. (6) *Ut in quisque, quandoque, &c.*

Queis. dat. & abl. plur. *à qui, pro quibus*, *Virg. Aen. 1, 95*.

Queiscum, as quibuscum. *With whom*. Coturnices dantur queiscum ludent, *Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6*.

Quemadmodum, adv. [*ad quem modum*] (1) *After what sort, or manner, how*. (2) *By what means? how?* (3) *Like as, even as*. (1) Semper providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, *Cic. Catil. 3, 1*. (2) Tu me tibi facere potis es sempiternum. S. Quemadmodum? *Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 36*. (3) Ut quemadmodum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit animatus, *Cic.*

Queo, ūvi, itum. *To be able, to may, or can*. Non queo scribere, *Cic. Fam. 14, 1*. Non quît sentire dolorem, *Lucr. 3, 646*. Quod cernere non quis, *Id. 1, 752*. Nêc frigora quimus usurpare oculis, *Id. 1, 301*. Sol non quierit reddere calidum, *Id. 6, 855*. Non quiverint praesentire, *Id. 5, 1341*. Dispertisse, neque in fructum convertere quisse, *Id. 5, 1421*.

+ Queor, iri, itus sum. *To may, or can*. Forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, *Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57*. Dum suppleri summa queatur, *Lucr. 1, 1044*.

+ Querarium, ii. n. *A coffer*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

+ Quercerus, a, um, adj. *vel querquerus. Quaking, or quivering for cold*, *Fest. + Rigens, horrens*.

Quercetum, ti. n. *A grove of oaks, a forest*. Querceta Gargani laborant, *Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7*.

Querceus, a, um. *Of oak*. Quercea corona, *Tac. Ann. 2, 83, 1. & Aur. Viet. 4, 3, 9. + Quernus*.

Quercicus, a, um. *Of an oak*, *Suet. Cal. 19*.

Quercula, ae. f. *Oak of Jerusalem*. Quercula minor, germander. Quia folia habet similia quercinis, *Jun.*

Querculanus, a, um. *Of oak*. Querculanus mons, an hill in Rome, *Tac. Ann. 4, 65, 1. Leg. & querquetulanus*.

Quercus, ūs. f. [*incertae admodum originis; à κέρπος, quodd glandes profert, quibus pascuntur porci. Sic Angl. vocatur, the oak tree, q. the hog's tree, Morh.*] An oak. Quercus glandifera, *Cic. de Legg. 1. valida, Virg. Aen. 4, 441*.

Querela, ae. f. [*à queror*] (1) *A complaint, chiefly among friends*. (2) *Lamenting, wailing*. (3) *A warbling, or complaining note, or sound*. (1) Cui sunt inaudita cum Deiotaro querelae tuae? nunquam tu illum accusasti ut hostem, sed ut amici officio parum functum, &c. *Cic. pro Dejot. 3*. (2) Verum, nec nocte paratum plorabit, qui me volet incurvasse querela, *Pers. 1, 91*. (3) Dulces querelae, tibia quas fundit, *Lucr. 4, 588*. Cycnorum liquida querela, *Id. 4, 552*. Discessu mugire boves atque omne querelis impleri nemus, *Virg. Aen. 8, 215*. In limo veterem ranac cecinere querelam, *Id. Geor. 1, 378*.

Querendus, a, um. part. *To be complained of*. Querenda fortuna tua non est, *Ov. Met. 15, 493*.

Querens, tis. part. *Complaining of*. Irrita Ditis dona querens, *Virg. Geor. 4, 520*. Querenti similis sonus, *Ov. Met. 1, 708*.

Queribundus, a, um. adj. (1) *Complaining, or making moan*. (2) *Apt to complain*. (1) De supplicio P. Lentuli magna & queribunda voce dicebat, *Cic. pro Sulla, 10*. (2) Queribunda senectus, *Sil. 13, 583*.

Querimonia, ae. f. *A complaint, a making of moan*. Romae querimoniae de tuis injuriis habebantur, *Cic. Verr. 5, 57*. Malis divulsus querimoniis amor, *Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19*.

Queritans, tis. part. [*ab inusit. queritor*] *Complaining*. Flen-tes queritantesque qui aderant, *Tac. Ann. 16, sub fin.*

Querneus, a, um. *Of oak*. Frons querneae, *Col. 6, 3. glans, Cato, 5. = Quernus*.

Quernus, a, um. *Of an oak, oaken*. Quernae glandes, *Virg. Geor. 1, 305*.

Queror, questus sum. dep. [*ex κέρω clamo*] (1) *To complain, to lament, to bewail, or make moan*. (2) *Also to warble, chirp, or sing*. (1) § Audi per literas Milonem meum queri per literas injuriam meam, *Cic. Attic. 5, 8*. § Queri de aliquo, *Paterc. § cum aliquo, Cic. § apud aliquem, Id. § alicui, Juv. 2, 131*. Ego meas queror fortunas, *Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 12*. (2) Queruntur in silvis aves, *Hor. Epod. 2, 26*.

Querquedula, ae. f. [*κέρκίς, ex cuius acc. κέρκίς, querquedus, unde querquedula, dim.*] A water fowl called a teal, *Varr. R. 3, 3*.

Querquera, ae. f. *The cold, or shaking fit of an ague*, *Apul. p. 462. + Horror*.

Querquerus, a, um. [*à κέρκωρος, Fest. quod à κερκίς, tremo*] *Quivering, cold, chill*. Querquerac vitiliginis, *grievous leprosy*, *Arnob. Febris querquera, a cold, or quaking ague, Gell. 20, 1. + Horrens*.

Querquerus, i. m. *Minut. sc. morbus. A cold fit of an ague. + Tremor*.

Querquetulanus, a, um. [*à quercetum, vel querquetum*] Porta querquetulana, a gate of Rome that had a grove of oaks hard by it, *Plin. 16, 15*. Mons querquetulanus, an hill of Rome, called afterwards Caelius, with many oaks once growing on it, *Tac. Ann. 4, 65, 1*.

Querquetum, ti. n. *A grove of oaks*. Si ad limitem querquetum habet, *Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6. = Quercetum*.

Querulus, a, um. [*à queror, ut à tremo tremulus*] (1) *Full of complaints, querulous*. (2) *Creaking, screaming*. (3) *Croaking*. (4) *Warbling, musical*. (5) *Loud, shrill*. (1) Nunquam queruli causa doloris abest, *Ov. Trist. 3, 8, 32*. Calamitas querula est, *Curt. 5, 5, 12*. (2) Querulas impulit aura fores, *Ov. Fast. 3, 642*. (3) Querula rana, *Col. 10, 2*. (4) Calliope querulas praetentat pollice chordas, *Ov. Met. 5, 339*. (5) Sub cantu querulae despice tibiae, *Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30*.

Questus, a, um. part. *That hath complained*. Esse deos Erebi crudeles questus, *Ov. Met. 10, 76*.

Questus, ūs. m. *A complaint, a moan, a lamentation*. = Qui questus, qui moeror dignus, *Cic. pro Quint. 30*. Lacrymae tumul, & questus ad sidera fusi, *Sil. 16, 437*.

+ Queveis. dat. plur. [*à qui*] *Varr. corrupte ut puto pro queisvis*.

Qu ante I.

Qui, quae, quod. pron. (1) *Who, (& in obliquis whom) which, that*. (2) *Who? what?* (3) *What an one, what kind of person*. (4) *Because, seeing that*. (5) *For ut*. (6) *For qualis*. (7) *Any*. (8) In ablat. qui, in which, by which, wherewith, in omni genere, tam plur. quam sing. (9) *Whether*. (1) Misi qui hoc diceret, *Cic.* (2) Qui nominat me? *Ter.*

Ter. Qui me vocat? *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5, 6. Qui tantus fuit labor? *Cic.* (3) Tandem agnōsti qui siem, *Ter.* Nescis, qui vir fiet, *Id. Adelp.* 3, 7, 5. (4) Peccasse mihi videor, qui à te discesserim, *Cic.* (5) Omitto istam tristitiam, qui quidem te habeam fratrem, *Ter.* Non sum tam insolens, qui Jovem me esse dicam, *Cic.* (6) Illum eum esse puto, qui esse debet, *Cic.* (7) Si qui velint, qui pauci sunt, *Cic.* (8) Patera qui rex Pterela potitare solitus est, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 105. Ut nequa in re egeant, *Cic.* Nihil est qui emam, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 7. Vehicula, qui vehar, *Id. Amph.* 3, 5, 28. (9) Formica & musca contendebant acriter, quae pluris esset, *Phaedr.* 4, 23. Partique dedere oscula quisque suae, *Ov. Met.* 4, 80. loq. de Pyr. & Thisb. Qui convenit cum antecedente in casu. Et aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. ubi. vid. *Manut.* Eadem trahentem Alexandrum quibus antea vicisset, inferiorem fore, *Curt.* 5, 1, 16. Sed alii aliter exponunt.

Qui. adv. [ex abl. qui pro quo, quā, quo] (1) *How, by what means.* (2) Cum interrog. (3) *Why.* (1) Efficite, qui detur tibi, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 34. (2) Qui scis? *D. A. scio, Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 15. Deum nisi sempiternum qui possumus intelligere? *Cic.* Qui poterit esse sapientia? *Id. Att.* 16, 14. (3) Non potest. *P. A.* Qui? *S.* Quia habet, &c. *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 5. Hinc Anglicè, *why.*

Quia. conj. cum indic. & subj. [vel à pron. qui, vel ab Hebr. *כי*] *Because, for so much as, for that.* Quia natura mutari non potest, idcirco, &c. *Cic.* His redditivis saepe gaudet quia—eo, quia—ideo, quia—propterea, vel quia—vel quia, *Cic.* Quia cum indicativo jungitur, cum quis suas rationes adfert; Subjunctivo, cum alienas: hoc pacto: Peto lectum, quia sum detestus. Petiit lectum, quia detestus esset. Idem de qui pro quia decendum est. *B. Morl.*

Quianam. *Why, wherefore pray you?* Quianam arbitrare? *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 34. Quianam sententia vobis versa retro? *Virg. Aen.* 10, 6. Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt cathera nimbi? *Id. ibid.* 5, 13.

Quiane [an quia] *Is it because?* Quiane auxilio juvat antè levatos? *Virg. Aen.* 4, 538. *Serv. exp. revera, indeed.*

Quicquam. n. [ex quid, & quam] *Anything.* Nihil egregium quicquam assequeris, *Cic. de Orat.* 1.

Quicque, vel quicque. n. [à quisque] *Every thing, anything.* Interpretando quorsum quicque pertineat, *Cic.* Tum suo quicque vase conditur, *Col.* 12, 7.

Quicquid. *Whatever.* Quicquid praeter spem evenit, id omne in lucro est deputandum, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 17. Unum quicquid, pro unum quicque, *any thing, every thing, Lucr.* 5, 1387.

Quicum, pro cum quo. (1) *With whom.* (2) *With whom?* (3) *With which.* (1) Quicum res tibi est, peregrinus est, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 22. (2) Quicum loquitur filius? *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 4. (3) Hic est annulus, quicum exposita est gnata, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 2.

Quicumque, quaecunque, quodcunque. (1) *Whoever, whatever, every one.* (2) *For qualiscunque, how mean soever.* (3) *For quantuscunque, how great soever.* (1) Quicumque is est, ei me profiteor inimicum, *ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 31. Quaecunque de re, quocunque de genere, *Id. de Orat.* 1. Et per tmesin. Quae me cunque vocant terrae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 614. Quem criminolis cunque voles modum pones iambis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 2. (2) Orator si modò sum, aut quicumque sum, *Cic. Orat.* 3. (3) Quaecunque in equite Romano dignitas esse potest, *Cic. pro Coel.* 2.

Quid. n. substantivè posit. (1) *What.* (2) *Quid?* quod, per Elliptin. *What shall we say besides?* (3) *For qualis, what sort of.* (4) *Quid istud?* vel ut al. *Quid isthic?* Formula aegrè concedentis, *what meaneth all this stir?* (5) *Quid multa?* *what need of many words?* (6) *Indefinitè pro aliquid, any thing.* (7) *Why?* (8) *How?* (9) *How many! how great!* (1) *Quid facerent miseri?* *Cic.* § *Quid rei est tibi cum illa? what have you to do with?* *Ter.* *Quid istuc verbi est? what meaneth that?* *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 14. *Quid aetatis? how old?* *Id.* *Quid scio quid sit ei animi, how he standeth affected, what his mind is,* *Id.* (2) *Quid?* quod si ista vera sunt, ratio omnis tollitur, *Cic. Acad.* 4. (3) *Quaeso, quid hominis es?* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 7. *Quid mulieris uxorem habes?* *Id. Hec.* 4, 4, 21. (4) *Quid istud?* si certum est facere, facias, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 41. *interpr. Don.* *Quid istud?* video non licere, ut coeperam, hoc pertendere, *Id. Heaut.* 5, 5, 9. (5) *Gravatè ille primo, quid multa?* *impetrat, Cic. Offic.* 3, 14. (6) *Si tibi quid feci, aut facio, quod placet,* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 14. (7) *Quid ita?* *Ter.* *Quid ita non?* *Id.* (8) *Quid tibi videtur?* *Cic.* (9) *Tum captivorum quid ducunt secum!* *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 26. *Dii boni! quid lucri est emori!* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 41.

Quidam, quaedam, quoddam, & quiddam. [ex qui, & dam paragogico, ex *δὴ, sane, certe*] *Some certain person, or thing, one, such an one.* *Quidam* ex philosophis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. *Quaedam* femina, *Id.* *Quiddam* divinum, *Id. Acad.* 1, 9. *Par quoddam gladiatorum,* *Suet. Claud.* 34. § *Non omnia, quaedam pro vitâ facienda,* *Juv.* 15, 107. § *Quidam* mittitur apud *Curtium.* Inde ex spadonibus captivis, quis Alexander esset, monstrantibus: *h. e.* quibusdam ex, &c. *L.* 3, 12, 17. *Vide* *Id.* 7, 1, 9.

Quidem. adv. [ex quiddam] (1) *Truly, indeed.* (2) *Too, also.* (3) *An intensive article noting earnestness.* (4) *At least,*

however. (5) *For the adversative autem, but.* (1) *Id* qui dem ago, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 37. (2) *Doleo, ac mirificè quidem,* *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. *Antonius cum unâ legione, & ea quidem vacillante, L. fratrem expectat,* *Cic. Phil.* 3, 12. (3) *Ego illud ne quidem contemnā, quod extremum est,* *Cic. Attic.* 2, 16. *al. leg.* (4) *Spero me tibi causam probasse; cupio quidem certè,* *Cic.* (5) *Phocion apud Philippum regem verbo, re quidem ipsa apud Polyperchontem, jussus est dicere,* *Nep. Phoc.* 3. § *Eleganter usurpatur cum his particulis certè, profecto. Nunc quidem profecto,* *Cic.* § *Excipitur ab his fere particulis, at, sed, verum, tamen, veruntamen.*

Quidnam. n. (1) *What business, what matter, what?* (2) *What, sinè interr.* (1) *Per tmesin.* *Quid isthucnam monstri est?* *Ter.* (2) *Revilo quidnam-Chaerea hic rerum gerat,* *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 1.

Quidni. adv. quare ni, *i. e.* non? vel quid nisi. *What else? why not?* *Adeone ad eum?* *S.* *Quidni?* *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 17.

Quidpiam, cujuspian. *Something, any thing.* Num illi molestae quidpiam hae sunt nuptiae? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 7.

Quidque, vel quicque, cujusque. *Every thing.* Suo quicque, vase conditur, *Col.* 12, 7. *Vid.* *Quicque.*

Quidquid. n. [à quisquis] *Whatever, as much as.* *Quidquid hujus feci,* *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 2, 8.

Quidvis, cujusvis. *Whatever thou wilt, any thing.* *Quidvis perpeti malle,* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 18.

Quidum? adv. [ex qui, adv. & dum] *How so? or why so?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 42. *sed fartasse rict. divise.*

Quies, etis. f. [ut moveo, à meo, ita quies à *κῆνος, i. e. κῆπος*, cubo, quiesco] (1) *Rest, ease, quiet, vacation, and ceasing from labour and trouble.* (2) *Peacefulness, leisure.* (3) *Calm, still weather, respite.* (4) *Inaction, want of action.* (5) *A private life.* (6) *Sleep, a dream.* (7) *In plur. quietes. Resting places, dens.* (1) *Mors laborum quies,* *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4. (2) *Laurus quietis indicium,* *Plin.* 15, 40. § *Seu bello opus est, seu quiete,* *Liv.* 3, 15. (3) § *Quies inter frigus, caloremque,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 344. (4) § *Sub Saturno pigra quies, nec labor ullus erat,* *Mart.* 12, 63. *Joco uti illo quidem licet, sed sicut somno & quietibus cacteris,* *Cic. Offic.* 1, 29. (5) *Ad quietem se contulit,* *Suet. Tib.* 15. (6) *Quae ei secundum quietem visa sunt,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 21. § *Refert enim convivium praeceperit vigilia, vel quies, Quint.* *Ei visum est in quiete, juvenem, &c.* *Cic. de Div.* 25. § *Dura quies, death,* *Virg. Aen.* 10, 745. (7) *Fera naribus inveniunt intactas fronde quietes,* *Lucr.* 1, 406.

† *Quies.* adj. 3. gen. *Jamque ejus mentem fortuna fecerat quietem, quiet,* *Naev.* Hinc in compo. *inquies, & requies.* † *Quietus.*

Quiescens, tis. part. *Resting, sleeping.* Auctoritas dignitasque formae non defuit vel stanti vel sedenti, ac praecipue quiescenti, *Suet. Claud.* 30. Haec cum vobis quiescentibus & patientibus fecerit, *Liv.* 42, 13. Aut ubi, febre non quiescente, corpus infudat, *Cels.* 2, 5.

Quiesci. imperf. *To be at quiet,* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 8.

Quiesco, ere, evi. incept. neut. & rar. act. [qu. à quiesco, quod à *κῆνος*, jaceo, cubo] (1) *To be quiet, to do nothing, to leave off.* (2) *To rest, sleep, to take rest, to repose himself.* (3) *To be calm, or still.* (4) *To hold one's peace, and make no more words.* (5) *To be allayed, or abated.* (6) *To be quiet, to permit, or let alone.* (7) *Also to cause to be quiet.* (8) *To be neuter, not to meddle.* (1) *Sinè curâ quiescere,* *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 23. § *Sanum hominem oportet quiescere, sed frequentius se exercere,* *Cels.* 1, 1. *Quod si quiessem, nihil evenisset mali,* *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 25. = *Ut quiescant porro moneo, & desinant maledicere,* *Id. in ejusd. fab. prol.* 22. (2) *Eò quum venio, praetor quiescebat,* *Cic.* (3) *Alta quierunt aequora,* *Virg. Aen.* 7, 6. (4) § *Quiesce, siccine mihi interloquere?* *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 13. (5) § *Quamvis febris quieverit, tamen repetit,* *Cels.* (6) *Tela, si viginti dies quiessem, in aliorum jugulum (al. vigiliam) consulam cecidissent,* *Cic. pro Planc.* 37. (7) *Antequam tuas laudes populi quiescunt,* *Sen. Herc. Oct.* 1586. *sic & requiesco.* *Requiescunt flumina cursus,* *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4. (8) *Inter se certantium praemia, qui quieverint, occupabunt,* *Curt.* 10, 8, 16.

Quietè. adv. ius. comp.issime, sup. *Quietly, peaceably, easily, contentedly.* *Quietè & purè & eleganter acta aetas,* *Cic. de Sen.* 5. = *Quietius tranquilliusque bellatrus,* *Liv.* 27, 14. *Nostri quietissime se receperunt,* *Caes. B. C.* 3, 46.

† *Quieto,* are. act. & quietor. pass. *To make quiet,* *Prisc.* † *Quiesco, tranquillo.*

‡ *Quietorium,* n. n. *A vault for burial of the dead,* *Vet. Inscr.* † *Conditorium.*

Quieturus, a, um. part. *That will be at peace.* *Videmur quieturi fuisse, nisi essemus lacesciti,* *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 56. *conf. Liv.* 33, 49.

Quietus, a, um. adj. & part. ior. comp.issimus sup. (1) *Quiet, at rest, still, at leisure, undisturbed, free from care and trouble.* (2) *Tame, tractable.* (3) *Calm, still.* (4) *Peaceable, unambitious.* (5) *Contented, unconcerned.* (1) § *Quietum te reddam, ne fursum deorsum cursites,* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 46. (2) *Equi, demptis testiculis, fiunt quietiores,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. (3) *Aère quieto lapsa columba,* *Virg. Aen.* 5, 216. *Diluvies*

Diluvies quietos irritat amnes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 40. (4) Mirum omnibus videri Diodorum reum, hominem quietissimum, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 19. Epaminondas domi quietus fuit, *Nep. Pelop.* 4. (5) = Hoc ego loco, soluto & quieto sum animo, et, quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magnopere laboro, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 15.

Quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet. (1) *Whosoever will.* (2) *It maketh no matter who, any one, whatever be, or it, be.* (1) Quilibet alter agat curus, *Or. Met.* 2, 388. Ars quaelibet, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 7. Nomen quodlibet, *Id. Sat.* 1, 2, 126. Quidlibet audendi potestas, *Id. A. P.* 10. (2) & Apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 34.

Quinatus, ūs. m. (spatium quinque annorum) *The age of five years.* Robur boum in quinquatu, *Plin.* 8, 70.

Quin. adv. & conj. [per. Apoc. pro quine; ex qui, i. e. quomodo, & ne, i. e. non. It. pro qui non] (1) *Why not?* (2) Post negativum, *but, but that.* (3) Pro quietiam, *ay, and more than that.* (4) *Yet, for all that.* (5) *But, pray.* (6) *Nay, but.* (1) Quin tu urges occasionem istam? *Cic. Fam.* 7, 8. Quin tu huc advolas? *Id.* (2) Nemo est quin (i. e. qui non) malit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 1. Facere non possum, quin (i. e. ut non) ad te mittam, *Id. Att.* 12, 26. (3) Ego verò jam te nec hortor, nec rogo ut domum redcas; quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 30. (4) Minimè; quin effectum dabo, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 6. (5) Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis? *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 18. (6) Quid dicam? quam causam afferam? S. Quin nolo mentiare, atque, ita ut se res habet, narrato, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 23.

Quinarius, a, um. *Containing five.* Quinariae fistulae, of five foot, *Plin.* 31, 31.

Quinarius, ii. m. [quod quinos asses valeret] *Of five; also a Roman silver coin, of the value of five asses,* *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 36. & Victoriatum, *Cic. Plin. Quint. vocant hunc nummulum, quoniam Victoriae alatae imaginem in aversa parte fere causam habet.*

Quinavicenaria lex. *A law in Rome, forbidding to lend money unto a son under twenty five years of age, during his father's life,* *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 69. & Legem Lactoriam intelligit.

+ Quincenti, ae. a. pro quingenti dixere vet. *Fest.* Quincuncialis, le. adj. (1) *Of five inches.* (2) *Ordered by the quincunx.* (1) Herba quincuncialis, *Plin.* 27, 74. (2) Quincuncialis ordinum ratio, *Plin.* 17, 15.

Quincunx, adj. Quincunces usurae, *usury of five in the hundred,* *Ap. JCC.*

Quincunx, cis. sust. m. (1) *Five ounces.* (2) *Five inches.* (3) *Also a measure, half a pint, or hemina.* (4) *An interest as five per cent.* (5) *A row, or rank in this figure V,* or * * * as a five in cards. (1) Uncia remota de quincunce, *Hor. A. P.* 327. (2) *Plin. vid. Quincuncialis.* (3) Te conviva leget, misto quincunce, *Mart.* 2, 1. his nipperkin. (4) Nummos nutrire quincunce modesto, *Perf.* 5, 149. (5) Arborum directi in quincuncem ordines, *Cic. de Senect.* 17.

Quincupēdal, is. n. vel ut al. quincupeda, ae. f. rectius ad analog. rā decempeda. *A measure, or rule of five foot long,* *Mart.* 14, 92. in lemmate.

Quincuplex, icis. *Five double, or fivefold.* Quincuplex cera, *Mart.* 14, 4.

|| Quincuplus, a, um. *Idem, Litt. unde non dicit.*

|| Quincussis, is. m. *Five pounds weight, Litt. ex Apul.*

Quindécies, adv. *Fifteen times, Cic. Verr.* 2, 25.

Quindécim, adj. indecl. pl. [ex quinque, & decem] *Fifteen.* Miles dedit quindécim minas, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 51.

Quindécimvir, ri. m. *One of the fifteen magistrates, or commissioners, that were jointly in office for the ordering of religious affairs,* *ap. Cic. Fam.* 8, 4. They had in Rome the charge also of the Sibylline oracle. They were only two by the institution of Tarquin, and called *duumviri*; afterwards, in the year of Rome 388, they increased to ten, and from thence were called *decemviri*; afterwards to fifteen, in the year 675, from which they were called *quindécimviri*, which name they retained, even when afterwards increased to forty.

Quindécimvīrālis, le. *Belonging to that college.* Sacerdotium quindécimvirale, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 11, 3.

Quindenī, a, ae. Adj. distrib. *Fifteen each.* Quindenae hastae, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 11. Quindena agri jugera, *Liv.* 35, 40.

Quinētiam, conj. *Moreover, furthermore, besides, yea farther, moreover.* Harum ego sermone non movebar; quinētiam levati me putabam, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 6. & 7, 1.

Quingēnārius, a, um. [ex quingeni] *In weight, number, or age of five hundred,* *Plin.* 33, 52.

Quingēni, ae. a. *Five hundred each, Cic. Attic.* 16, 8.

|| Quingenteni, ae. a. *Five hundred, Amm.* 4. Quingeni.

Quingētēsīmus, a, um. *The five hundredth, Plin.* 15, 1.

Quingenti, ae. a. [ex quinque, & centum] *Five hundred.*

Quingentis emptus drachmis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 43. Mille & quingenta pondo, *Liv.* 33, 28.

Quingenties, adv. *Cic. [qu. quingenties] Five hundred times,* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 38.

Quingentilibrālis, le, adj. *Weighing five hundred pounds, Cic. ap. Litt.*

Quīni, ae. a. *Five each.* Quina millia peditum, *Liv.* 8, 8.

Quinae syllabae, *Quint. Inst. Orat.* 9, 4.

Quinimo, conj. [à quin, & imo] *Yea, and what is more, nay rather.* Ops opulenta illius avia. *M. Quinimo mater quidem, Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 38. ubi Graev. omittit quin. *conf. Cic. Attic.* 1, 13.

|| Quinio, onis. f. [à quinus] *The number of five, Hier.* 4. Numerus quinaris, *Plin.*

+ Quinisco, quexi, unde coquinisco. *To nod, or shake the head.* + Nuo.

Quinquagēnārius, a, um. (1) *Fifty years old.* (2) *Containing fifty.* (1) Cato. (2) Urna quinquagenaria, *Cato, c.* 13. Grex quinquagenarius equarum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10. Quinquagenaria fistula, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Quinquagēni, ae. a. pl. *Fifty each.* Quinquageni anni, *Plin.* 8, 54. *conf. Cic. Verr.* 3, 28.

Quinquagies, adv. *Fifty times, Col.* 5, 2, 6.

Quinquagesies, adv. *Fifty times, Plaut. Menaech.* 5, 9, 99.

Quinquagesīma, sc. pars. *The fiftieth part, a kind of tribute, Cic. Verr.* 3, 49.

Quinquagēsīmus, a, um. *The fiftieth.* Quinquagesimus annus, *Plin.* 7, 6.

Quinquagies, adv. *Fifty times, Plin.* 2, 112. *vid. & Col.* 5, 2.

Quinquaginta, adj. indecl. pl. *Fifty.* Quinquaginta millia pondo argenti, *Liv.* 33, 28. Quinquaginta famulae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 707. thalami, *Id. ib.* 2, 503. ora, *Id. ib.* 10, 566.

Quinquatria, ōrum & ium, n. *Or. & quinquatriae, arum. f. Diomed. & quinquatrus, uum. f. [quod quinque diebus post idus celebrabantur] A feast in honour of Minerva, kept on the fifth day after the ides of March, whence it had its name, Fest. or as Ovid because it lasted five days together. There was also another called the lesser, on the ides of June. vid. Fast. Causam tuam egi quinquatribus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. Molestae quinquatrus afferebantur, Id. ib. 2, 12.*

Quinque, adj. indecl. plur. [à Gr. πέντε, Accl. πέντες, Dor. πέντε, τ vel π in π mutato] *Five, Cic. N. D.* 1, 8.

Quinquēfolium, ii. n. *An herb called five-leaf-grass, cinquefoil, Plin.* 25, 62. & Cels. 6, 9.

Quinquēlibrālis, le. adj. *Of five pounds weight.* Quinquēlibrale pondus, *Col.* 3, 15.

Quinquēmestris, stre. adj. [quod quinque mensium aetatem habet] *Five months old.* Quinquemestribus pullis factis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7.

Quinquennālis, le. adj. (1) *Lasting five years.* (2) *That cometh to pass every fifth year.* (1) Quinquennalis censura, *Liv.* 4, 24. & 9, 33. (2) Quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 32.

Quinquennis, ne. adj. (1) *Five years old.* (2) *Of five years.* (1) Quinquennis altera, altera quadrimula, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 85. Quinquenne vinum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 42. (2) Quinquennis Olympias, *Or. ex Ponto.* 4, 6, 5.

Quinquennium, ii. n. *The space of five years.* Magistratum per quinquennium habento censors, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 3. ex XII Tab. * Tria cum quinquennia fecit, *when fifteen years of age, Or. Met.* 4, 292.

Quinquēpartitō, adv. *In five parts, Plin.* 25, 29.

Quinquēpartitus, vel quinquepertitus, a, um. *Divided into five parts.* Quinquēpartita argumentatio, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 34.

Quinquēplīco, āre. *To multiply into five; or to make one continue five years.* Quinquēplīcari magistratus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 36, 5. h. e. in quintuplum augeri, vel in annum quintum prorogari.

Quinquēprimi, quinque viri, qui in aliquo ordine (ut in senatu) sunt primi, i. e. primarii, principes. *The five first men in any body, as in the senate, Cic. Verr.* 3, 28.

Quinquērēmis, is. f. *A gally with five oars in a seat.* Certos homines in quinquēremi misit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 46. *conf. eund. de Orat.* 1, 38.

Quinquertium, ii. n. & quinquertius. m. [qu. quinque artium lusus] *The five principal games in the olympics, viz. hurling the quoit, running, leaping, throwing the dart, and wrestling, to which the Romans added swimming, and riding, Fest.*

+ Quinquertio, ōnis. m. *He that playeth these five prizes, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest.*

|| Quinquēssis, is. m. i. e. quinque asses, *Prisc. ex Apul.*

Quinquēvir, viri. m. *One of the five commissioners that are in like office and authority, Liv.* 6, 21. & 7, 21.

Quinquēviratus, ūs. m. *The office of the five in like authority, Cic. Att.* 9, 2. & de Prov. Conf. 17.

Quinques, adv. *Five times.* Hic, me defendente, quinques absolutus est, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 5. Quinques quinque, *Cato,* 156.

Quinquēplīco, āre. *Vid. Quinquēplīco.*

Quintadēcūmāni, scil. milites, *Soldiers of the fiftieth legion, Tac. Hist.* 3, 22.

Quintāni, pl. m. scil. milites. *Soldiers of the fifth legion, Tac. Hist.* 4, 36, 2.

Quintānis, adv. ut alternis. *At every fifth stake, or place.* Quintānis feminari, *Plin.* 17, 35, 7.

Quintānus, a, um. *The fifth in order.* Quintana porta, *Liv.* 41, 2.

Quintārius, a, um. sc. limes. *Of the fifth, Vitruv.* 3, 1. Quin-

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Quinticeps, ipitis. adj. *The fifth head, or part*, Varr.
 Quintilis, is. m. sc. mensis. dictus quod quintus sit à Martio. *The month of July*, for they began the year in March. Volo mense quintili in Graeciam, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 7.

|| Quintò. adv. *Fifthly*. Ex analogiâ pendet.
 Quintum. adv. *The fifth time*. Maximus quintum consul, *Liv.* 27, 6.

|| Quintuplex, icis. adj. *Fivefold*. Ex usu recent. & analogiâ pendet. † Quincuplex, Mart.

Quintus, a, um. pro quinctus. [à cinque] *The fifth*. Quintus mensis, *July*, *Liv.* 31, 7. Quinta luna, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 277.

Quintuldecimus, a, um. *The fifteenth*, *Plin.*
 || Quintussis. *Five pounds weight*, Bud. † Quinque librarum.

Quinus, a, um. distrib. (1) *Five by five*. (2) *Alto five*. (1) Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, *Cic. in Pison.* 27. (2) *Vid. Quini*.

Quipòte. [i. e. quí pote est?] adv. *How is it possible? how can that be?* *Perf.* 1, 56.

Quippe. adv. [ex quid] (1) *For, because, forasmuch as*. (2) *As one, as being, to wit, that is to say*. (3) *Surely, yea*. (1) Hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere; quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, *Sall. B. Catil.* 11. (2) Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 6. (3) Rectè diceret te restituisse? quippe; quid enim facilius est? *Cic. pro Caecin.* 19.

Quippini. adv. *Why not*. Meretricémne esse censet? *N. Quippini?* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 41.

† Quiqui, pro quisquis. *Whosoever*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 10, 45.

Quirinalia, um. n. *Fest. Festa Quirini. Feasts sacred to Romulus*. *Vid. Propr.*

Quiris, is. f. *A spear, or javelin*. Hasta quiris priscis est dicta Sabinis, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 477. scrib. & curis.

Quiris, itis. *A citizen of Rome*. Quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit, *Perf.* 5, 76. *Vid. Quirites*.

Quiritans, tis. part. [fidem Quiritium implorans] *Crying out for help*. Nulla vox quiritantium inter stupra exaudiri poterat, *Liv.* 39, 8.

Quiritatio, onis. f. verb. *A crying, a wailing, a calling for help*. Fuga comitum & quiritatio facta, *Liv.* 33, 28.

Quiritatus, us. m. verb. [à quiritor; vel à Quirites, ut sit Quiritium civitas] *A wailing, a meaning cry, a complaint, or cry for aid and succour*. Lamentabiles quiritatus, *Val. Max.* 9, 2. n. 1. = Audires ululatus feminarum, quiritatus infantium, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 14.

Quirites, um. & ium. m. pl. Romani, *Fest. [à Curibus Sabinorum oppido] The citizens, or commons of Rome, as opposed to the soldiery*. Jus Quiritium, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 33. Mobilium turba Quiritium, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 7. Una voce, qua Quirities eos pro militibus appellarat, tam facile flexit decumanos, *Suet. Caes.* 70.

Quirito, are. (1) *To cry, or call for succour and help of the Romans*. (2) *To grunt like an hog*. (1) Si modò est sanus non quiritet, *Quint.* 3, 8. (2) *Auct. Philom. vers.* 55 & Quiritare urbanorum; jubulare rusticorum, *Varr.*

Quis, quae, quid vel quod; cujus, cui; olim tam fem. quàm masc. [à τίς, Dor. in * mutato] (1) *Who? which? what?* (2) *Pro qualis, what kind, or manner of*. (3) *Nescio quis, some one*. (4) *Whether?* (5) *Either*. (1) Quis me vult? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 1. Quis ea est, quam vis ducere uxorem? *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 48. pro quaenam. (2) Quis videor? *C. Miser, aequè atque ego, Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 19. (3) Tum mihi nescio quis in aurem insuffuravit, *Plin. jun.* (4) Quaesivit quis major esset, *Phaedr.* 1, 24. (5) Ne quis sexus à laude cessaret, *Flor.* 1, 10, 7.

Quisnam, quaenam, quodnam. [ex quis, & nam pareleo] (1) *Who? which? what?* (2) *What?* (1) Quisnam homo est? *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 1. (2) Delphini quonam modo audiant, mirum, *Plin.* 11, 50.

Quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam, vel quidpiam. [ex quis, & piam pareleo] (1) *Some body, or thing*. (2) *Alto a certain person*. (1) Pecuniam si cuiquam fortuna ademit, *Cic. pro Quint.* 15. Erat puella in osculando quidpiam impudicior, somewhat, a little, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 52. Aliquid quodpiam membrum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. ubi tamen Gron. aliquodpiam. (2) Erat nobiscum homo quispiam sanè doctus, *Gell.* 3, 1.

Quisquam, cujusquam. *Any one, any body, or thing*. Tetrrior tyrannus quàm quisquam superiorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 55. An hoc dubitabit quisquam omnium? *Id. Fam.* 8, 22. Quicquam tu putas ista fuisse? *Id. Att.* 9, 44. Quisquam unus, any one man, *Liv.* 1, 2. Leg. & quisquam, fem. Neque illarum quisquam te novit, neque scit qui sis, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 82. Nostrarum nunquam quisquam vidit, *Id. ibid.* 4, 4, 11. Neque se quisquam, nec factionis suae alium, nec denique Patrum aut civium quenquam praefere illi viro ausi sunt, *Liv.* 1, 18.

Quisque, quaeque, quodque. [ex quis, & que syll. adject.] (1) *Every man, every one, every thing*. (2) *Whosoever, whatsoever*. (3) *Each of two*. (1) Quid ad te quisque necessariorum scribat, nescio, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. Quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, *Id. Offic.* 3, 17. (2) Spolies, laceres quem-

QUO

que nacta sis, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 8. Si verò non quisque loquitur, orator est, *Quint.* (3) Cum duo fures pecuniam abstulerunt, separatim quadruplum quisque, an duplum debeat, *Quint.* 7, 5. *Pyramus & Thisbe* parti dedere oscula quisque suae, *Ov. Met.* 4, 80. Similiter Medio inter castra campo ante suum quisque vallum infestis signis consistere, *Liv.* 2, 30. sc. Romani & Volsci. R. occ. in hac notione.

† Quisquilia, ae. f. ant. *Fest. ex Naev.*

Quisquiliae, arum. f. pl. [ab Hebr. ששקשק] (1) *The sweepings of an house, the chats and whittings of wood, all small sticks, leaves, or sprigs that fall from trees, all things that are of no value, or estimation, riff-raff*. (2) *Also naughty, vile persons, the refuse and rascality of people*. (1) Quisquiliae volantes, *Caecil. ap. Fest.* (2) Omitto jam Numerium, Serranum, Aelium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianae, tools, understrappers, *Cic. pro Best.* 43.

|| Quisquiliata vestis. *A scarlet gown, or garment*, *Jun. à seq.*

Quisquilium, ii. n. *The scarlet berry, the same with alker-mes*, *Plin.* 16, 12. al. leg. cuscilium.

Quisquis. m. & f. (1) *Whosoever, whatsoever*. (2) *Any one*. (1) Quisquis est ille, si modò est aliquis, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 73. Satis pro imperio, quisquis es, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 19. (2) Quocunque in loco quisquis est, *Cic. Fam. Ep.* 6, 1. ubi vid. Manut.

† Quitur, ant. pro quit. Et quitus sum pro quivi, vel potui, *Apul. [à queo]* Forma non quita est nosci in tenebris, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 57.

Quitus, a, um. part. [à queor] *Ter. Vid. Quitur*.

Quivis, quaevis, quidvis, vel quodvis. *Whosoever, any one*. Quivis ut perspicere possit, *Cic. pro Quint.* 27. Quidvis pati malle, quàm, *Id. Verr.* 3, 18. Poëmatum quodvis est diversum à caeteris, *Id. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 1. in abl. quivis. Abs quivis homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 3, 1.

Qu ante O.

Quò. adv. & conj. ad locum. (1) *Whither? to what place?* (2) *With a comp. By how much*. (3) *That, to the end that*. (4) *Because*. (5) *For which cause, for which reason*. (6) *To what end, or purpose?* (1) Quò te agis? *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 25. Quò gentium fugiam? *Plaut.* (2) Quò difficilius, hoc gravius, *Cic.* (3) Quo facilius probares—idcirco, &c. *Cic.* (4) Non quò illa Laelii sit quicquam dulcius, sed multo tamen venustior, quàm, &c. *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* Non quò haberem quid scriberem, sed ut, &c. *Id.* (5) Quò aequior sum Pamphilo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 5, 18. (6) Quò mihi fortunae, si non conceditur uti? *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 12.

Quoad. adv. (1) *As long as, whilst*. (2) *How long? how soon?* (3) *As much as, as far as*. (4) *As to, with respect to*. (1) Quousque? inquires; quoad erit integrum, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 23. To this particle ejus is emphatically joined. Non praetermittes, quoad ejus facere poteris, ad me scribere, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 12. (2) Quoad expectatis senem vestrum? *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 98. (3) Quoad potuit, restitit, *Cic. de Senect.* 4. (4) Haec triplicia esse debent, quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, *Varr. L. L.* 7, 23. Excusavit quod stipendium serius quoad diem praestaret, *Liv.* 42, 6.

Quoadusque. adv. *As long as, so far as*, *Suet. Jul. Caes.* 14.

Quòcirca. conj. *Wherefore, therefore*. Quòcirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 41.

Quòcum, pro cum quo. *With whom*, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 1.

Quocunque. adv. *Whithersoever, what way soever*. Pedes quocunque ferent, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 21. Et per tmesin. Quo me cunque vocant terrae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 614.

Quod, cujus. pron. (1) *Which thing, that which, all that*. (2) *For which, on which account*. (1) Milium quod haberent, what soldiers they had, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12. Quod castrorum, all the camp, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 48. Quod floris, quod roboris habuit, all the prime, all the strength, *Liv.* (2) Revortar: namque est quod visam domum, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 26. Quod ad me at-tinet, as for my part, *Cic.* & Quod pro quare. Quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur supererare potuisse, *Nep. Hannib.* 1.

Quod pro quoad. *So far as, as much as*. Munus nostrum ornato verbis, quod poteris, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 8. Ille, quod in se fuit, accuratum habuit, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 21.

Quod conj. (1) *That*. (2) *As*. (3) *Because*. (4) *Forasmuch as, whereas, in that*. (5) *Also since*. (1) Bene facis, quod me adjuvas, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (2) Si ulla, unquam apud te mea commendatio valuit, quod scio multas valuisse plurimum, haec ut valeat, rogo, *Cic.* (3) Mihi, quod defendissem, leniter succensuit, *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. (4) Sanè quod tibi nunc vir videatur esse, hic nebulo magnus est, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 15. Filium tuum quod redimere se ait, id neutiquam placet, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 54. (5) Tertius hic dies est, quod audiui, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 27.

Quodammodo. adv. *After a certain fashion, after a sort, in a manner*. Propter virtutem eos etiam, quos nunquam vidimus, quodammodo diligimus, *Cic. de Amic.* 8.

2 P p p p p

Quodcunque.

Q U O

Quodcunque. pron. *Whatsoever, all—that.* Quodcunque militum contrahere potes, *Cic. Attic. 1. 8.*
 Quodpiam, cuiuspiam. [*à quispiam*] *Any thing, or something.* Aliquod quodpiam membrum, *some certain number, or part, Cic. Tusc. 3. 9.*
 Quodvis, cuiusvis. pron. *Any thing, what one will, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 1.*
 † Quoi. ant. *pro cui. sic quojusque pro cuiusque, quoique pro cuique, quoiquam pro cuiquam, ap. Cic. de Legib. Item pro queis vel quibus dat. plur. Fugitant omnes hanc provinciam quoi obtigerat, Plaut. Capt. 1. 2, 54.*
 † Quojus, a, um. *Whose?* Nescio quojus vox ad aurem mihi advolavit, *Plaut. Mercat. 5. 2, 23.*
 † Quòm. ant. *pro quòm, i. e. quando.*
 Quòminùs. adv. *Ne pater per me stetit credat, quominùs hae fierent nuptiae, that—not, Ter. Andr. 4. 2, 17.*
 Quomodò. adv. (1) *After which fashion, or manner.* (2) *How, by what means.* (3) *How!* (4) *How?* (5) *As.* (1) Ita me consullem fecistis, quomodò pauci in hac civitate facti sunt, *Cic. in Rull. 2. 1.* (2) Miror quomodò tam ineptum quicquam potuerit tibi venire in mentem, *Ter. Hec. 5. 3, 2.* (3) Si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit; quomodò (ut alia omittam) mortem filii tulit! *Cic. de Amic. 2.* (4) Quomodò tibi res se habet? *Plaut. Aul. 1. 1, 8.* (5) Quomodò nunc est, pedem in suo ubi ponat non habet, *Cic. Attic. 13. 2.*
 Quomòdòcunque. adv. *Howsoever, any how.* Quomòdòcunque res se habet, poterit, &c. *Cic. Fam. 1. 14.*
 Quomòdònam. adv. *i. e. quonam modo?* *How I pray you?* Quomòdònam, mi frater, de nostris verbis Caesar? *Cic. ad 2. frat. 2. 16.*
 Quònam. adv. [*ad quem locum*] *To what place, whither?* Quò tute agis? *C. Quonam nisi domum? Plaut. Trin. 4. 3, 71.* Quonam nostri tua cura recessit? *what is become of? Virg. Aen. 2. 595.*
 Quondam. adv. temporis. [*à quidam, i. e. quodam tempore, olim*] (1) *In time past, formerly, heretofore.* (2) *Sometimes.* (3) *Also in time to come.* (4) *When once, whensoever.* (1) Fuit ista quondam in repub. virtus, *Cic. Catil. 1. 1.* (2) Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, *Virg. Aen. 2. 367.* (3) Quondam tua dicere facta tempus erit, *Virg. ap. Prisc. 4.* Rupto ceu quondam turbine venti, *Virg. Aen. 2. 416.*
 Quòniam. conj. [*ex quia, & nam; vel ex quom pro quom, & jam; ut etiam, ex et & jam, V.*] (1) *Since that, forasmuch as.* (2) *Because.* (1) Quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datisine argentum? *Plaut. Afin. 3. 3, 121.* (2) *Ter. Andr. 1. 5, 15.*
 Quòpiam. adv. *Into some place, any whither.* Iturane Thais quopiam es? *Ter. Eun. 3. 2, 9.*
 Quòquam. adv. *Any whither.* Quoquam si accessisti, *Cic. Verr. 2. 21.*
 Quòque. conj. [*qu. ex gemino que*] (1) *Also.* (2) *Truly, verily, really.* (1) Id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, *Ter. Eun. 2. 2, 20.* (2) Tu quoque prepara te nimum, *Ter. Andr. 2. 6, 24. = etiam, vel. Placidum quoque ingenium tam atrox injuria accendisset, Liv. 3. 46.*
 Quòquò. adv. ad locum. *Toward what part soever, whither-soever.* Quoquò hinc abducta est gentium, *Plaut. Mercat. 5. 2, 17.* Quoquò terrarum asportabitur, *Ter. Phorm. 3. 3, 16.*
 Quòquomòdò. adv. *i. e. quoquo modo. Howsoever, after what sort and manner soever, in any wise, howsoever it be.* Quoquomòdò quidem se res habet, *Cic. Fam. 1. 5.* Stet haec urbs praeclara, quoquomòdò merita de me erit, *Id. pro Mil. 34. Rect. scrib. divisè.*
 Quòquoversùm, & quoquoversùs. adv. ad locum. *Every way, on every side.* In pedes C. id est, p. X. quoquoversùm, *Cato 15.* Pedes triginta quoquoversùs assignet, *Cic. Phil. 9. 7.* Quoquoversùs quatuor pedum spatia, *Col. 5. 12.*
 Quorsum. adv. ad locum. [*i. e. quo versum, Prisc.*] (1) *Whither, which way, toward what place, or side, on what side.* (2) *To what end, intent, or purpose.* (1) Nescio neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, *Ter. Eun. 2. 3, 13.* (2) Quam timo quorsum evadas! *Ter. Andr. 1. 1, 100.* Quorsum isthuc? *Id.*
 Quorsus. adv. (1) *To which side, to what issue.* (2) *The same way as.* (1) Suades ut in his locis sim, quoad audiamus haec, quae commota sunt, quorsus evadant, *Cic. Attic. 16. 15.* (2) It ad me lucrum. C. Istud quidem quorsus asinus caedit calcibus, *Plaut. Poen. 3. 3, 71. sc. the backward way.*
 Quot. indecl. plur. [*à Gr. πόσα, pro πόσα, hinc πόσα, & cum Apostropho πόσ'*] (1) *How many, so many as.* (2) *How many?* (3) *Every.* (1) Quot homines, tot sententiae, *Ter. Phorm. 2. 4, 14.* (2) Quot sunt? *SC. Totidem quot ego & tu sumus, Plaut. Rud. 2. 7, 6.* (3) Quot calendis vos meministis petere demensum cibum, *Plaut. Stich. 1. 2, 3. & Ubi fort. Rect. scrib. conjunctim.*

Quòtannis. adv. [*i. e. quotquot eunt anni, Prisc.*] *Every year, year by year, yearly.* Omnes Siculi ex centu quotannis tributa conferunt, *Cic. Verr. 4. 53.*
 Quotcalendis. *The first day of every month, Plaut. Stich. 1. 2, 3.*
 Quotcunque. ind. plur. *How many soever, Manil. 4. 315.*
 Quòtēni, ae, a. *How many, to what number.* Nescio quotenorum jugerum, *Cic. Attic. 12. 33. R. occ.*
 Quòtidiana. n. pl. *Observations, or notes gathered in reading of authors, Caj. sc. scripta.*
 Quotidianò. adv. *Every day, day by day.* Quotidianò in forum mille hominum descenderent, *Cic. de Repub. 6. Vid. Parei Lexic. crit. p. 1055. † Quotidiè.*
 Quòtidianus, a, um. (1) *Daily, that happeneth every day.* (2) *Ordinary, common.* (1) Quotidianus sermo, *Cic. Fam. 1. 2.* Quotidianae epistolae, *Id. Att. 6, 8.* Audire aliquid de te non solum usitatum, sed etiam quotidianum est, *Id. ad Brut. 16.* (2) Taedet harum quotidianarum formarum, *Ter. Eun. 2. 3, 6. ubi Donatus; Levium & usitatarum; est quippe contrarium Nova figura oris.*
 Quòtidie. adv. [*quoto die, vel quot diebus, id est, singulis*] *Every day, day by day, daily.* & Quotidie vel potius in singulos dies breviores ad te literas mitto, *Cic. Attic. 5. 7. scrib. & cotidie & cottidie.*
 † Quotidio, are. *Ter. i. e. continuo, are. To continue daily.*
 † Quotiens. ant. *pro quoties, Prisc.* Quotiens offensum corpus est, vitiosa pars maxime sentit, *Cels. 1. 9.*
 Quoties. adv. [*quot vicibus*] (1) *As many times, as often as.* (2) *How often?* (3) *When.* (1) Quoties quaeque cohortes procurrerat, magnus hostium numerus cadebat, *Caes. B. G. 5. 34.* (2) Quoties vis dictum? *Plaut. Amph. 4. 1.* (3) Quoties atra ignea surgunt, *Virg. Aen. 4. 351.*
 Quotiescunque. adv. *So many times as, as often as.* Is quotiescunque me viderit, ingemiscet, *Cic. pro Seft. 69.*
 Quotlibet. indecl. pl. *How many soever, Litt. ex Plin.*
 Quotmensibus (ut quotannis) *Monthly, every month, Vitruv. 10. 7. Cato, c. 44. R. occ. † Singulis mensibus, Cic.*
 Quotquot. indecl. pl. *As many as, how many soever.* Si duae leges, si plures, si quotquot essent, *Cic. de Inv. 2. 49.* Quotquot eunt dies, *Hor. Od. 2. 14, 5.*
 Quotumus, a, um. dim. [*à quotus*] *How many? Quotumo die? on what day? Plaut. Pseud. 4. 7, 77. Quotumae aedes? how many houses off? Id. ibid. 4. 2, 7.*
 † Quòtuplex. icis adj. *How many fold, or of how many sorts? Quotuplex πολλαπλῆς, Onom. vet.*
 Quòtus, a, um. [*à quot*] *Of what in number, order, place, or quantity; with, or without an interrog.* Quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit deferendus? *Cic. Verr. 3. 94.* Hora quota est? *Hor. Sat. 2. 6, 44.* Scire velim chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, *Id. Ep. 2. 1, 48.* Dic quotus & quanti cupias coenare, *Mart. 14. 217.* (2) *How small?* Et quota pars illi rerum perière mearum? *Ov. Met. 7. 522.* Quota portio faecis Achaeae? *Juv. 3. 61.* Ista tuae, Caesar, quota pars spectatur arenae? *Mart. 5. 65.*
 Quòtusculunque, acunque, umcunque. *What person is there? never so little.* Quotusculunque est, qui, mors cum appropinquet, non exalbescat metu! *Cic. de Fin. 5. 11.* Moverit è votis pars quotacunque Deos, *Tibull. 2. 6, 54.*
 Quotusquisque. *What one among many? how few?* Quotusquisque famam effugere potest in tam maledica civitate! *Cic. pro Coel. 16.* Quotusquisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus? *Cic. Tusc. 2. 4. & Eleganter partibus inseritur particula enim. Quotus enim quisque est qui teneat artem numerorum atque modorum? Cic. de Orat. 3. 50.* Quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? *Id. de Div. 2. 24. Et ita saepe.*
 Quòvis. adv. ad locum. *Whither, or to what place thou wilt, any whither.* Abeat quovis gentium, *Ter. Heaut. 5. 1, 55.*
 Quousque. usque quo? adv. *Till what time? how long? how far? Cic. Catil. 1. 1. Quousque tandem ignorabimus vires nostras, Liv.*

Qu ante U.

Quum. adv. temp. quo tempore scrib. & cum usitatiùs. *When. conj. since, whereas, forasmuch as, seeing, Plaut. Capt. 5. 1, 2.*
 † Quum primum. adv. *As soon as ever, Virg. ap. Litt. cum primum.*
 † Quur. ant. *pro † Cur. Wherefore, why?*

R.

R, Greek Ρ, ρ, Hebr. ר *Resch*, from רִישׁ *an head*, which the figure in some sort represents, in Syriac ܠܐܪܐ *Roë*, from which the Greek Ρ *Rhō*. From this letter the learned *Littleton* is of opinion that the Latins, whether by mistake or design, took the figure of their R, as also the smaller r, by curtailing the larger; and that after they had inserted Q from the Hebrew, and considered that the figure of the Greek *rhō* was the very same with their P, for distinction, an appendage or tail was by them added to it. But undoubtedly he is mistaken in this part of his conjecture. For we are certain from their monuments still remaining, that the most antient Greeks had both P and R in their alphabet: witness the Baudelotian monument, and the pillars of *Herodes Atticus*, that famous critic and antiquary, *vid. Grut. Inscript.* p. 27, where we find this form R at least seven times; to omit what both *Pliny* and *Tacitus* acquaint us with, that the figure of the Latin letters was almost the same with that of the antient Greeks. It seems more probable to me, that the Latins observing the Greeks to have two characters for one sound, which they had not in the rest, *viz.* P and R, took the former of them into their alphabet for their P, judging this figure most significant of the power of half the B, as P is. This easy conjecture if none hath made before, must have happened by not observing the antient Greeks had R as well as P to characterize their *rhō*. This letter, R, is in the alphabet put last of all her sister liquids, undeservedly, being indeed τῶν ἡμιφώνων γενναϊότατον, as *Dionysius Halicarnass.* calleth it; and might pretend to the first place, since, though not fully, yet more of it may be sounded without a vowel than any of the rest. Add to this, that in the Greek tongue it makes a syllable pure, and takes before it an aspiration: both which privileges belong to vowels. Whether the aspiration ought to be sounded before or after this letter, is not agreed on: reason, and the custom of the Aeolians, who prefixed sometimes γ and sometimes β before it, makes for the former opinion; and the use of the Latins, who write *rhamnus*, *rhetor*, *rhinoceros*, *rhombus*, &c. may seem to countenance the latter. But I observe that in words of Greek extraction the Latins often neglected this aspiration, as in *radix*, *rigeo*, *rosa*, and in other words at pleasure either omitted or inserted it, as in *raphanus*, and *rhapbanus*, *romphaea*, or *rhomphaea*. The Hebrews gave this letter the right of a guttural, never doubling it at all; and indeed this sound is formed in the upper part of the throat, but so as vibrated by a quaver of the tongue and alision on the teeth, it makes a sound like the grinning of a dog, whence it is called the canine letter: but the Romans, on the contrary, gave it so soft and lisping a sound, that in writing they sometimes omitted it, calling the *Etrusci* *Thusci*, or *Tusci*; and especially before s; thus *Ennius* writ *profus*, *rusus*, for *prorsus*, *rursus*: which is less to be wondered at, because the most antient Latins doubled not their consonants. Yea, the sound of this lisped r was so near that of its neighbour s, that they writ *asa*, *casmen*, *Papyssi*, for *ara*, *carmen*, *Papyrii*; and we find the termination *os*, as well as *or*, in good writers still, as particularly in the prince of poets *arbo*s and *bono*s frequently occur; and *labo*s, *vapo*s, &c. in others. But the soft sound of this letter is in nothing more plain, than its interposition to hinder the collision of two vowels, as if it had been little more than a breathing, as in *murex*, *nurus*, from μῦρξ, νῦρξ. But to proceed: Though the Grammarians call all the liquids immutables, they are often changed reciprocally into one another; and to say nothing of the rest here, this has not only an intercourse with the sisterhood, but often with several of the mutes. First with her sister l, as from *puer*, *puera*, *puella*; so from καθήλις is made *cantherius*; and as *caelulius* was antiently writ for *caeruleus*, so on the contrary *latiaris* for *latialis*. With her sister m the instances are more rare; but common enough with n: for as from δῶρον, and πλήρης, are *donum* and *plenus*, so from μόνος, Aeol. μένος, and from μόνα, are *merus* and *mora*. In some words r or n are writ indifferently, as in *aereus* or *aeneus*. I will instance as briefly as I can the intercourse of this liquid with some of the mutes: with c, as *paucus* from παῦρος; with d, *corium* from κόδιον, *meridies* from medidies, *querquedula* for *querquerula*, from *querquerus*; and antiently ar in many words was used for ad, as in *arlabi*, *arfinis*, *arvorsus*, for *adlabi*, &c. with g, as from ἀγνῆ agna, so *seges* from *serere*. This letter by poets is used in describing motion, noise, indignation, or violence. *Vid. Voss. Inst. Orat.* 4, 2. R. in the notes of the antients, R. vel Ro. signifies *Roma*; R. C. *Romana civitas*; R. G. C. *Rei gerendae causa*; R. F. E. D. *Reſtē factum & dictum*; R. G. F. *Regis filius*; R. P. *Res publica*, vel *Romani principes*; R. R. R. *Res Romana ruet ferro, fame, flamma*.

R A B

R ante A.

R Abbi. Bibl. *Master*. Lat. *Praeceptor*.
Rabbinus, i. m. *A rabbin*, an *Hebrew doctor*, Lat. *Praeceptor*.

Rabboni. Syr. *Master*, Bibl.

* Rabduchus, i. m. [ex ῥάβδος, virga, & ἔχω, habeo] *A serjeant*, or *beadle*, a *virger*. Lat. *Lictor*.

† Rabia, ae. f. ant. *pro rabies*, *Non*.

Rābīdē, adv. *Outrageously*, *madly*, *furiouſly*. Omnia rabidē appetere, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 6, R. occ.

Rābīdus, a, um. adj. [à rabio] (1) *Mad*, or *wood as a dog*. (2) *Met. Furious, raging, outrageous, terrible, fierce, cruel*. (1) *Rabidus canis*, *Plin.* 29, 63. (2) *Rabidos compeſcere mores*, *Ov. de A. Am.* 3, 501. *Rabidi furor animi*, *Catull.* 61, 38. *Ferarum rabidarum more*; *Stat. Theb.* 8, 71.

Rabies, ei. f. [à rapio]. (1) *Fury, madness*, as of dogs. (2) *Outrageousneſs, fierceneſs, rage*. (3) *Also poiſon*. (1) *Utiliſimè jecur ejus, qui in rabie momorderit, datur*, *Plin.* 29, 32. *conf. & Virg. Geor.* 3, 496. *Rabiem collegit dolor*, *Ov. Met.* 9, 212. (2) = *Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitem & rabiem in canem eſſe converſam*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 26. *Rabies belli civilis*, *V. Max.* 5, 8, 5. ¶ *Rabies edendi, inſatiable greedineſs*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 69. (3) *Sparge intentam rabiem draconis*, *Sen.* † *Rābio*, ire. *To be mad, to rage, or rave*. *Non. vult eſſe tertiae conjug. rabo*. *Quid rabis?* *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 186.

Rābiōſē, adv. *Furiouſly, madly, ragingly, in a rage, fury, or madneſs*. = *Iracundē & rabioſē facere aliquid*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 22.

Rābiōſulus, a, um. dim. *Maddiſh*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 16.

Rābiōſus, a, um. adj. (1) *Mad, wood as a dog*. (2) *Full of rage*, as of a man diſtracted, *frantic*. (3) *Outrageous, angry*,
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in great rage. (1) *Canis rabioſa*, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 75. * *Rabioſi tempora ſigni, the dog-days*, *Id. Sat.* 1, 6, 126. (2) *Hic homo rabioſus habitus eſt in Alide*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 15. (3) *Jurgia rabioſa*, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 172.

† *Rābo*, ēre. *To rave, or be mad*. *Quid oculis viſa eſt rabere ardentibus*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31, *ex vet. poet.*

† *Rabo*, ōnis. *pro arrhabo*. *Praeneſtinos imitatus, qui coniam dicebant pro ciconiam, dixit Plautus, faciens lucri, ut ipſe jocatur*, *Truc.* 3, 2, 23.

Rābūla, ae. m. [ab Hebr. רִבּוּל contendere, litigare] (1) *A jangling fellow, a wrangler, a brawler, a barretter, a petty-fogger*. (2) *Also a glutton*. (1) = *Non cauſidicum neſcio quem, neque proclamatozem, aut rabulam conquirimus*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 202. (2) *Litt. ex Hor.* ſed locum non inveni, imò ne ipſam quidem vocem.

Rabuſcūla vitis, vel rabuſcula uva, id eſt, raruſcula, colore ad ravaum inclinante. *A kind of vine bearing a tawny grape*, *Plin.* 14, 4.

Rācēmārius, a, um. *One that beareth thin ſorry bunches of grapes, or berries*, *Col.* 3, 18.

¶ *Rācēmātio*, ōnis, f. verb. *Gleaning of grapes*. *Poſt vindemiam racematio ſuperſtes*, *Tert.*

Rācēmātus, a, um. *Hung with cluſters, or bunches of grapes, or berries*, *Plin.* 18, 10.

* *Rācēmifer*, ra, rum. *That beareth cluſters of grapes, or berries*. *Bacche racimiferos hederā redimite capillos*, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 483. *Racimiferae uvae*, *Id. Met.* 3, 666.

Rācēmor, āri. dep. *To glean up after the vintage*, *Met. to pick what others have ſcattered, or left*, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 9.

Rācēmōſus, a, um. *Very full of cluſters*. *Floſ racemōſus*, *Plin.*

Plin. 13, 12. Pomum palmitibus racemosum, *Id. ibid.* 7. Racemosissimus, *Plin.* 14, 4.

Racēmus, i. m. [à ramus, vel à radendo, *Perot. al.* à *ῥαῖς*, *ῥαῖς*, acinus] A bunch, or cluster of grapes, ivy-berries, and such like. A grape, Liventibus uva racemis, *Prop.* 4, 2, 13. Hederac est minor acinus, & sparsior racemus, *Plin.* 16, 62. Dependent alia pediculis, ut pyra; alia racemis ut uvae. *Id.* 15, 34.

Racha, indecl. Bibl. [vox indignantis, *Aug.* id quod *Gr.* *καὶ ῥαχὴ*, *Hier.* i. e. sine cerebro; ab Hebr. *רַחַק* vacuus; al. à *רַחַק*, spueret; qu. *καταπτύσσει*] An Hebrew word of contempt and disdain; shallow brain! sorry fellow!

Rādendus, a, um. part. To be scraped, or rased out. Nomen Pisonis radendum factis censuit, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 7, 8.

Rādens, tis. part. (1) Scraping. (2) Gliding along. (1) Arva radens serpens, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 525. (2) Radentia flumina ripas rodunt, *Lucr.* 5, 257.

Rādians, tis. part. Glittering, glistering, shining. Aquarius radians, *Cic.* in *Arat.* Arma radiantia, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 616. astra, *Ov. Met.* 9, 272. Toga radians, *Claud. Hon. Conf.* 6, 3, 371.

Rādiatio, ōnis. f. verb. A casting forth bright beams, or rays, glittering, shining brightness. Tanta marmoris radiatio est, *Plin.* 36, 4, 10.

Rādiātus, a, um. part. (1) Shining, glittering, beset with rays. (2) Also set about with spokes. (1) Sol radiatus me intueri videtur, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 41. Radiatum caput, *Plin. Paneg.* 52, 1. Radiata corona, such as we see in several of the coins of the Roman emperors, *Suet. Aug.* 94, 9. (2) Axis sustinet rotam radiatam, *Varr. de R. R.* 3, 5.

|| Rādīcālis, e. Of the root, radical, inbred. Humidum radiale, the natural moisture, *Jun. Medicis condonandum.*

Rādīcātus, a, um. part. Rooted, that hath taken root. Radicata semina autumnis serito, *Col. de Arbor.* 20.

Rādīcesco, ēre. To begin to take root, *Sen. Ep.* 86. fin. R. occ.

Rādīcītus, adv. (1) By the roots. (2) From the root, or up to the very root. (3) Met. Utterly, quite and clean. (1) Herbas omnes malas radicitus effodito, *Cato, c.* 51. (2) Rosa conciditur radicitus in virgas palmares, *Varr. de R. R.* 1, 35, 1. (3) Cupiditas tollenda est radicitus, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 9. Malesacta vestra reperi radicitus, non radicitus quidem hercle, sed eradicatus, *Plaut. Most.* 5, 1, 6.

Rādīcor, āri, ātus. pass. To take root, to be rooted. Caepae & allium non nisi in rectum radicanitur, *Plin.* 19, 31. Mergimox facili radicanitur, *Col.* 4, 2.

Rādīcōsus, a, um. Full of roots. Radicosa hederarum brachia, *Plin.* 16, 62.

Rādīcula, ae. f. dim. [à radix] (1) A little root. (2) The herb sopsweed, good to wash wool withal. (3) Also a radish root. (1) *Col.* 15, 2. (2) *Plin.* 19, 16. (3) *Cels.* 2, 18.

Rādīo, āre. neut. (1) To shine and cast forth beams and rays. (2) To glitter, or glister. (1) Argenti bifores radiabant limine valvae, *Ov. Met.* 2, 4. (2) Miles radiabat in armis, *Prop.* 4, 1, 27.

Rādior, āri, dep. To shine, or glitter. Gemmis galeae radiantur & auro, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 4, 103.

Rādīolus, i. m. dim. A small shittle; a little long olive, *Col.* 12, 47.

Rādīōsus, a, um. adj. Full of rays, shining, glittering, bright. Radius ecce sol superabat ex mari, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 41. R. occ.

Rādīus, ii. m. [à *ῥαῖς*, virga, *Scal.*] (1) A beam of the sun, or other bright star, a ray. (2) The brightness of the eyes. (3) The rod, or staff that geometricians and astronomers use, a Jacob's staff. (4) The spokes, or the felines of a wheel. (5) A weaver's shittle, whereby he throweth yarn into the web. (6) A strike, or stricklace, which they use in measuring of corn. (7) The yoke-stick, pin, or peg. (8) Also the lesser bone of the arm, between the elbow and the wrist. (9) The weapon of a certain fish, supposed a ray, being like a rod, and sharp. (10) Also a sort of long olive. (11) The penis. (1) Solis radius, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 24. Sideris radii, *Ov.* (2) Cujus ex oculis radii nocte micantes cernuntur, *Plin. conf. & Gell.* 5, 16. (3) Humilem homunculum à pulvere & radio excitabo, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 23. sc. Archimedes coeli meatus describentem radio, vid. *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 41. (4) Radios trivere rotis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 444. Radium argenteus ordo, *Ov. Met.* 2, 108. (5) Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 476. (6) Di nobis tot gaudia sine radio cumulent, *Lex ex Plaut.* (7) Jun. (8) *Cels.* 8, 1. (9) Pastinaca latrocinatur ex occulto, transeunt radio, quod telum est ei, figens, *Plin.* 9, 67. (10) Orchis & radius melius ad escam quam in liquorem stringitur, *Col.* 5, 8, 3. (11) *Coel. Aurel. Acut.* 3, 13.

Rādix, icis. f. [à radendo terram, *Perot. al.* ex *ῥαῖς*, est enim ramus inferior] (1) A root, particularly a radish. (2) The root, or ground of any thing; Met. the foundation, or principal of any thing; a primitive word in Hebrew. (3) Also the foot, or bottom of an hill. (1) Videmus ea, que terra gignit, corticibus & radicibus valide servari, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 11. = raphanus, *Varr. de L. L.* 21. Radix dulcis, licorice, *Jun. Radix Pontica, rhubarb, Cels.* (2) Ultima radix linguae, *Ov. Met.* 6, 557. Virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 5. Agere radices, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. facere, *Plin. capere,*

Id. 17, 27. to take root. = Malum habet fundamentum & radices altiores, *Brutus Attic.* 10, 13. (3) In radice palatii, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. Radices montis, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 85.

Rādo, ēre, si, sum. act. [à *ῥάσω*, five *ῥάσω*, scindo] (1) To shave. (2) To scrape, or scratch up, to rub against. (1) Radere caput, *Suet. Calig.* 5. (2) Corvus radebat pedibus terram, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 3, 2. Radere freta, *Ov. Met.* 10, 654. Radere aures, to grate them, *Perf.* 1, 107. Radere littora, to coast along. *Virg. Aen.* 7, 10. nomen, to scrape it out, to cancel, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 17, 8. Vid. Radendus.

Rādor, i. pass. (1) To be shaved, &c. (2) To be coasted. (1) Primus omnium radii quotidie instituit Africanus, *Plin.* 7, 59. Raditur alta Carambis, *V. Flacc.* 5, 109. (2) Vid. Rado, n. 2.

Rādūla, ae. f. [à radendo] An instrument to shave with, or to scrape off old pitch, that new may be laid on, *Col.* 12, 18. Also a grater for bread, spice, &c. Jun. a joiner's plane to smooth boards with, Radula, *ῥάδα*, *Onom. vet.*

Rādūlanus, a, um. Radulana pix, quae radulā educitur à doliis. That is shaven, or scraped off from any thing. *Plin.* 14, 24. Harduin, leg. Rabulanus.

Raia, ae. f. *Plin.* [à Celt. *Raē*] A fish called a ray, or skate, *Plin.* 9, 71. Raia clavata, a thornback, *Jun. interpr.*

Ralla, ae. f. *Plin.* [à rado] id. quod rallum, al. scrib. rulla.

Rallum, i. n. [à radendo] The staff wherewith the plowman in tilling putteth the earth from the share, a paddle-staff, *Plin.* 18, 49.

† Rallus, a, um. dim. [à rarus] Ralla tunica, a thin fine garment, a rail, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 46. Non interp. Sed vet. Gloss. *ῥάλλος*, cingulum. & Spilius, *Plaut. loc. cit.*

Rāmāle, lis. n. A seared, or dead bough cut from a tree. Ramale vetus vegrandi subere coctum, *Perf.* 1, 97. Ramalia fagi, *Id.* 5, 59. Ramalia mortua, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 58.

Rāmenta, ae. f. id. quod ramentum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 4, 22. Nunquam hinc hodie ramentā fies fortunator, not a chip the richer, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 77.

Rāmentum, ti. n. [à radendo] A little piece scraped from gold, silver, marble, or any other thing; a chip, a shaving, or filing, pin-dust, or saw-dust. Patri omne aurum cum ramento reddidi, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 29. Ramenta ferri, *Col.* 4, 29. fluminum, *Plin.* 33, 21. scil. arenae minutulae partes.

Rāmeus, a, um. Of, or belonging to a bough, or branch. Ramea fragmenta, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 303.

Rāmex, icis. m. [à similitudine descendens rami, ut hernia ab *ῥαῖς*, ramus] (1) A pectoral vein. (2) Bursteness, a rupture, the swelling of the cords by the guts falling into them. (3) Another disease, affecting, as it should seem, the exterior part of the scrotum, (4) Also a rail, or bar set overthwart a pale, or gate. (1) Tuā causā rupi ramices, jamdudum sputo sanguinem, *Plaut. Mercat.* 1, 2, 27. Interpr. Pareo, quem adi Lex. crit. p. 1056. (2) Jacet exiguus cum ramice nervus, *Juv.* 10, 205. (3) *Cels.* 7, 22. (4) Ramices, qui exitus scrarum obferent, *Col.* 9, 1.

Rāmīcōsus, a, um. Bursten, *Plin.* 30, 47.

Ramnes, etis. m. A gentleman of Rome, *Propert.* 4, 1, 31. Vid. Prop. scrib. & Rhamnes.

Rāmōsus, a, um. or, comp. flimus, sup. Full of boughs, or branches. Arbor ramosa, *Lucr.* 5, 1095. cornua cervi, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 30. Ramosior frutex, *Plin.* 26, 62. Ramosissimum curialium, *Id.* 32, 11.

Rāmūlōsus, a, um. Full of little boughs, or sprigs, *Plin.* 16, 38.

Rāmūlus, i. m. dim. (1) A little branch, or bough. (2) A shoot. (1) *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54. (2) *Suet. Gall.* 1. ubi vid. Casaub.

Ramus, i. m. [ab *ῥαῖς*, per Aphaer.] (1) A bough, or branch, an arm of a tree. (2) Also an arm, or branch of the sea, or of a mountain. (3) A pole. (4) Meton. A penis. (1) Ramum arboris defringere, *Cic. pro Caccin.* 21. = Arbor ramos & brachia tendens, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 296. (2) *Plin.* 6, 31. (3) *Propert.* 3, 13, 27. (4) Turpiter affixo pudeat quem visere ramo, *Prud. adv. Symmach.* 115. de Priapo.

Rāmusculus, li. m. dim. A small branch, or a little bough. E veridi ferula ramusculus, *Plin.* 20, 98.

Rāna, ae. f. [ab Hebr. *רַנָּה* vociferavit; vel à un. Celt. *Id.*] (1) A general word for all kinds of frogs and toads; a frog, a toad, a paddock, a ruddock. (2) Also a push, or swelling in the tongue of beasts. (3) Rana piscatrix, a fish of the sea called a frog-fish. (1) Veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 378. Rana quam rubetam vocant, *Plin.* 11, 116. (2) *Col.* 6, 8. (3) *Plin.* 32, 18.

Ranceo, ēre, unde manet part. rancens [à *ῥάινω*, corrumpere] To be mouldy, musty, stale and fusty, to have an hautgust, to be rank. Cadavera rancenti jam viscere vermes expirant, *Lucr.* 3, 719.

|| Rancesco, ēre. incept. To grow stale and fusty, *Arnob.* 1. + Mucesco, *Plin.*

Rancidē, adv. Mustily, nastily, so as to turn one's stomach, *Gell.* 18, 11.

Rancidulus, a, um. dim. (1) Somewhat rank, mouldy, sinking. (2) Met. Putid, unpleasant. (1) Rancidula gallina, *Juv.*

11, 135. (2) Rancidulum quiddam balba de nare locutus, *Perf.* 1, 33.

Rancidus, a, um, adj. or, comp. [à ranceo] (1) *Musty, rank, stale, rammish.* (2) *Unpleasant.* (3) *Met. Nasty, mean, pitiful.* (1) Rancidus aper, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 89. Rancidum oleum, *rank oil.* (2) Venena rancido aspectu, *Plin.* 22, 46, (3) Nam quid rancidius quàm, *Æc.* Juv. 6, 184.

Ranco, are. *To make a noise like a tiger,* *Auct. Philom.* vers. 49.

Rancor, oris. m. [à ranceo] olei propriè vitium, quod τάρῃ voc. (1) *Mustiness, or mouldiness, staleness, rankness; a tang, an hautgust.* (2) || *Malice, spite, rancour.* (1) Oleum rancore corrumpere, *Pallad.* 1, 20. (2) *Hieron. Ep.* 66, ad *Ruff.* + Malevolentia, acerbitas animi.

Ranunculus, li. m. dim. [à rana] (1) *A little, or young frog, a tadpole.* (2) *Also a kind of flower so called, crow-foot, or golden-knap, or butterflower.* (1) Ranunculus viridis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 19. qui & per jocos Ulubrenses ita vocat, quod sibi obloquerentur, *Fam.* 1, 7, 18. (2) *Plin.* 25, 109.

Rāpa, ac, f. [etym. incert.] *The rape root.* Rapae semina, *Col.* 11, 3.

Rāpācia, ōrum, n. plur. *The tender leaves of rape,* *Plin.* 18, 34. ubi al. leg. rapicia.

+ Rāpācidae, arum. m. *Raveners, ravenous, or greedy fellows, robbers,* *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7; 8. *cudit ad formam patronymicorum.*

Rāpācitas, ātis. f. *Robbery, pilling and polling; extortion.* Quis in rapacitate avarior? *Cic. pro Coel.* 6.

Rāpax, ācis. adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [à rapio] (1) *Ravenous, devouring.* (2) *Very desirous of any thing.* (3) *Rapacious, covetous.* (1) Ignis rapax, *Ov. Met.* 8, 843. Undae rapaces, *Id. ibid.* 8, 552. (2) = Nihil est appetentius similitum sui, nihil rapacius quàm natura, *Cic. de Amic.* 14. (3) Procuratorum rapacissimus quisque, *Suet. Vesp.* 16.

Rāphāninus, a, um. *Of the radish.* Raphaninum oleum, *Plin.* 23, 49.

* Rāphanitis, idis. f. *A kind of flower-de-luce,* *Plin.* 21, 19.

* Rāphānus, i. m. [ραπαρὸν ῥαδιώδες ὅριον] tertia n. die à fatione profilit, & è terra erumpit, *Suid.* *A radish root,* *Plin.* 20, 12. = radix, *Varr. de L. L.* 21.

Rāpīcia, ōrum. n. pl. *The tender leaves of rapes,* *Plin. Vid. Rapacia.*

Rapicius, a, um. *Of a rape root, or turnip.* Coles rapicil; *Cato,* 35. Semen rapicium, *Id.* 134.

Rāpidē. adv. iūs, *Violently, swiftly, hastily.* Rapidē ferri; *Cic. Orat.* 37. Rapidius contracto quod erat militum, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 71, 6.

Rāpīditas, ātis. f. *Swiftness, hastiness, quickness.* Rapiditas fluminis, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 62.

Rāpidus, a, um, or, comp. sūmus, sup. [à rapio] (1) *Swift, rapid, violent.* (2) *Met. Hot, vehement.* (3) *Ravenous.* (4) *Boisterous, tempestuous.* (1) Rapidā velocius aurā, *Ov. Met.* 3, 209. Rapidissimum flumen, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 50. (2) Rapidæ flammæ patiens, *Ov. Met.* 2, 123. Met. Orationem rapidam coecere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 1. (3) Ferae rapidæ, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 111. (4) Turbo rapidus, *Lucr.* 6, 638. Mare rapidum, *Id.* 1, 721. Rapidior unda, *Curt.* 4, 9, 18.

Rāpiendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be snatched hastily.* (2) *To be taken by force.* (1) Sportula turbae rapienda togatae, *Juv.* 1, 96. (2) & Non ea sunt voto, sed rapienda manu, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 446.

Rāpiens, tis. part. *Snatching, pillaging, &c.* *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 52.

Rāpīna, ae. f. [à rapio] *Ravine, rapine, robbery, pillage, taking by force.* & Sequuntur largitionem rapinae, *Cic. Off.* 2, 15. & Praeda vincentium; rapina petulantium.

Rāpīna, ae. f. [à rapum] *A bed of rapes, or a place sowed with them, a field sowed with turnips,* *Cato,* 35. & *Col.* 11, 2.

+ Rāpīnātor, ōris. m. [qui rapinas facit] *A pillager, a ravager.* *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 468. + Raptor.

Rāpio, ēre, ūi, ptum. act. [ab ἀρπάζω, unde ἀρπάζω, per Metath.] (1) *To pull, take, or carry by violence, haste, or fury.* (2) *To plunder.* (3) *To hale, drag, or hurry.* (4) *To ravish.* (5) *To carry off, as death.* (1) Illum in praeceps prono rapit alveus amne, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 203. I, pedes quò te rapiunt, & auræ, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 49. Arma velit, poscātque simul, rapiatque juvenus, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 240. Sublimem hunc intro rape, quantum potes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 20. (2) = Spes rapiendi atque praedandi occaecat animos, *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 4. (3) Ad praectorem te rapiam, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 30. (4) Rapere virgines, *Plin.* 15, 36. (5) Improvisā lethi vis rapuit, rapiētque gentes, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 20. Laterum dolores quàm celerimè rapiunt, *Cels.* 2, 1. ¶ Rapere in admirationem, *to make one admire.* *Cic. in invidiam, to make him odious,* *Id. Acad.* 4, 41. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 64. contra *Rull.* 2. in crucem, *to hang him.* Rapere aliquid in pejorem partem, *to misconstrue, or take it in the worst sense,* *Ter. Adelph. Prol.* 3. = Traho, *Cic.*

Rāpior, i. pass. *To be dragged, or haled, to be carried off, as by death, &c.* Ad tortorem rapi, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 5. Met. Cupiditate praedae rapi, *Id. in Pison.* 24. Mulier gravida ejusmodi casu rapi potest, *Cels.*

|| Rāpio, onis. m. *A seizer, a robber,* *Pomp.* + Raptor.

Rapistrum, i. n. dict. quòd folia sint rapis similia, *Wild mustard, carlock,* *Col.* 9, 4.

+ Rāpo, ōnis. m. *A ravisher, a robber, an extortioner,* *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 108. + Raptor.

Raptandus, a, um, part. *To be dragged,* *Sil.* 9, 11.

Raptans, tis. part. *Dragging,* *Stat. Theb.* 9, 303.

Raptātus, a, um, part. (1) *Hurried, dragged.* (2) *Ravished.* (1) Raptatus bigis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 272. (2) Dissipati liberi, raptata conjux, *Cic. pro Sext.* 69.

Raptim, adv. *Hastily, swiftly, in haste, by snatches.* Haec scripsi raptim, *Cic. Att.* 2, 9. = Aguntur omnia raptim, atque turbatè, *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 5.

Rāptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A violent taking of any person; a snatching, or catching; a ravishing,* *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 2.

Rapto, are. freq. [à rapio] (1) *To drag about, to take by violence.* (2) *To hurry away.* (1) Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros Achilles, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 487. Uxor mea, quam vexavistis, raptavistis, *Æc. Cic. pro Dom.* 23. (2) Ut legiones huc illuc raptaret, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 73.

Rāptor, āri. pass. *To be dragged.* Vidi Hectorem quadrijugo curru raptarier, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44.

Rāptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A seizer, or taker away by force.* (2) *A robber.* (1) Raptoris panis & peni, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 23. libertatis, *Paterc.* 2, 27. (2) Raptor milvius, *Phaedr.* 1, ult.

Raptum, ti. n. *A thing taken away violently; a prize, or booty, robbery.* § Rapto vivere necessitas coegit, *Liv.* 7, 25. de rapto, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 10, 16. ex rapto, *Id. Met.* 1, 144.

|| Raptura, ae. f. *Ravishment, or taking away by force,* *Plin.* 11, 28. Sed ibi castigat. libri habent captura. Dub. auct.

Rapturus, a, um, part. *About to snatch.* Credas examina fundi Hyblaeum raptura thymum, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 2, 125. de conf. *Stat. Theb.* 9, 272. *Luc.* 3, 616.

Raptus, a, um, part. (1) *Snatched, carried off suddenly, carried away by force.* (2) *Plundered.* (3) *Ravished.* (4) *Met. Transported, carried away.* (5) *Pulled off, or out.* (6) *Per Euphem. Dead.* (1) Rapta ossa ab ore canis, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 23. Raptus à diis Ganymedes; *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 26. (2) Raptas ad littora vertere praedas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 532. (3) Rapta virginitas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 851. (4) Raptus amore caeco, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 762. (5) Cur rapta fillet altera lingua? *Ov. Met.* 6, 632. (6) Qualis post Orpheam raptum adstitit, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 3, 16.

Raptus, ūs. m. verb. *A ravishing, or deflouring of a woman against her consent, or will, a rape.* Raptus virginis, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 48. Raptus metitur corde futuros, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 12. || Raptus nervorum, *the cramp,* *Aurel.* + Contractio nervorum, *spasmus.*

Rāpūlum, li. n. dim. *A little rape, or turnip,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 8.

Rapum, i. n. (1) *A rape; nape, or turnip; or navew.* (2) *Also an excrescence coming from the root of trees.* (1) Rapa locis humidis lactantur, *Col.* 2, 10. Rapa in eum jacta sunt, *Suet. Vesp.* 4. Rapum porcinum, *sow-bread, or swine-bread,* *Jun. Rapum sylvestre, rampions,* *Gerard.* (2) *Sen. Ep.* 87.

Rāpūculus, li. m. dim. *A wild rape,* *Plin. ap. Litt. ex Steph. qui nullum auct. laudat.*

Rārē. adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. (1) *Thinly.* (2) *Seldom, not often.* (1) Nisi rarè conferitur, vanam, & minutam spicam facit, *Col.* 2, 9. (2) Piscis rarè capitur, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 56. Sed hanc vocem in hac saltem notione rejicit Varro, de *L. L.* 8. ap. *Gell.* 2, 25. Caeterae rariùs tondentur, *Plin.* 17, 45. Rarissimè accidere, *Col.* 5, 5.

Rārēfācio, ēre, ēci, etum. *To make thin, or scant, to rarify.* Rarefecit sol terram calido miscente vapore, *Lucr.* 6, 870.

Rārēfactus, a, um, part. *Made thin, rarified,* *Lucr.* 2, 1139.

Rārēfio, ēri, factus. *To be rarified,* *Lucr.* 1, 649.

+ Rārētēr. adv. *Seldom.* Dato rareriter bibere, *Cato,* 103.

Rārēfēns, tis. part. *Waxing thinner.* Umbræ rarefcentes, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 344. conf. *Sil.* 5, 383.

Rārēfco, ēre. (1) *To wax few, or small in number, to grow thin, to dwindle away.* (2) *To grow clear.* (1) Operam dabit, nè emortuis arboribus rarefcat arbustum, *Col.* 5, 6. Rarefciit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *Sil.* 17, 423. (2) Tenebrae profundae rarefciunt, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 74.

Rārīpilus, a, um. *Thin haired.* Pectus raripilum, *Col. praefat. lib. 1.*

Rārītas, ātis. f. (1) *Scantiness, thinness, fewness, rarity, scarceness.* (2) *Sponginess, hollowiness, laxity.* (1) & Modò multitudo conferta inest, modò raritas, *Plin.* 2, 16. Cicadae non nascuntur in raritate arborum, *Id.* 11, 32. (2) Raritas in pulmonibus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55.

Rārītudo, inis. f. *Thinness, lightness, hollowiness.* Mediocri raritudine optima est vitibus terra, *Col. de Arb.* 3. conf. *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 29.

Rārō. adv. [à rarus] *Rarely, seldom,* *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 13. = Insolenter, *Id.* Rariùs, & rarissimè, *vid. in Rarè.*

Rārus, a, um, adj. [ex ἀραιός] or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Thin, not thick grown, or set.* (2) *Seldom seen, unusual, rare, scarce, seldom found.* (3) *Also excellent.* (4) *Subtil, thin, scarcely perceived.* (1) Retia rara, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 131. Raræ arbores, *Nep. Milt.* 5. Acies rarior, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 25. (2) Optimum quidque rarissimum est, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 25. = Rarum

rum ac propè insolitum est, *Plin. jun.* ☞ *Rarum*, & haud vulgare, *Cic.* ☞ Honores quondam rari, nunc effusi, *Nep. Milt.* 6. Sunt tamen & doctae rarissima turba puellae, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 281. (3) Rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, *Ov. Met.* 14, 337. (4) Rarus aer, *Lucr.* 3, 345. Rara non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 640. Ventusque raras igneus nubes ferat, *Sen. Thyest.* 109. h. e. sine pluvia.

Rāsilis, le. [à rado, rasi] *That is, or may be shaven, polished, plained, made smooth, or scraped.* *Rasile buxum, Virg. Geor.* 2, 449. argentum, *Paterc.* 2, 56. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 658.

Rālis [dict. quòd indurata sit, quasi rasilis] *A kind of hard pitch, which was beat to powder and put into medicines, Col.* 12, 20.

Rāsito, āre. freq. [à rado] *To shave, or scrape often, Suet. Oth.* 12. & *Gell.* 3, 4.

☞ *Rāsor*, ōris. m. verb. [à rado] (1) *A scraper, a barber, a shaver, a fuller, a cloth-worker, a shearer-man.* (2) *Alfo a fidler, a gut-scraper.* (1) *Litt. ex analogia sola; desideratur n. idon. auct.* (2) *Fest.*

☞ *Rāsorius*, a, um. *Belonging to shaving, or scraping.* *Rasorius culter, a rasour, Calep.* + *Tonforius culter, Cic.*

Rastellum, li. n. dim. [à seq.] (1) *A little harrow, or rake.* (2) *Alfo a kind of spade to dig with.* (1) *De pratis stipulam rastellis eradi, Varr. de R. R.* 1, 49. (2) *Rastello humum effodere, Suet. Ner.* 19.

Rastrum, tri. m. plur. *rastris, Ter. vel rastra, Juv.* [à radendo terram] (1) *A rake, an harrow, a drag to beat clots with.* (2) *Alfo an instrument to weed corn with, and to rid away earth from vines.* (1) *Frangere glebas rastris, Virg. Geor.* 1, 94. *Rastra & sarcula coquere, Juv.* 15, 166. (2) *Rastros quadridentes duos, Cato, 10, 31. Adunci vulnera aratri, rastrorumque fero, Ov. Met.* 2, 287. inducens *Tellurem loquentem.*

Rāsūra, ac. f. (1) *A shaving, or scraping.* (2) *The scrapings, or chips.* (1) *Col.* 4, 29. (2) *Rasura eboris, Veget.* 1, 10, 6. + *Scobs eburnea, Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 16.

Rāsus, a, um. part. [à rador] (1) *Scraped, pilled, shaven, made smooth, or clean.* (2) *Scraped out.* (3) *Polished and smoothed.* (1) *Terra rafa squamis serpentis, Ov. Met.* 3, 75. *Rasae hastilia virgae, Virg. Geor.* 2, 358. *Raso capite, Liv.* 45, 44. (2) *Litera rafa in extremo margine, Ov. Am.* 1, 11, 22. (3) *Liber rafus limā, Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 4, 17.

☞ *Rata*, ac. f. *A rate, or proportion, Capit.* + *Pars, portio.* *Rātiāra, vel ratiara navicula, Veget.* [à ratis] *A boat called a lighter, a barge, Gell.* 10, 25.

Rātiārius, ii. m. [à ratis] *A bargeman, or lighterman, Dig. leg.* 30.

☞ *Rātificatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A confirmation, or ratifying, Ap. recent.* + *Confirmatio.*

☞ *Rātifico*, are [ratum facio] *To confirm, ratify, or establish, Ap. recent.* + *Certum facio, Plin. jun.*

Rātio, ōnis. f. [à reor, ratus, vel pot. à Celt. raeson] (1) *Reason.* (2) *Respect, consideration, regard.* (3) *A cause.* (4) *A design, or purpose.* (5) *A way, or means, a manner.* (6) *A condition, terms proposed.* (7) *A reckoning, or account; Met. an affair, or business.* (8) *Purport, meaning.* (9) *A cause, or suit in law.* (1) *Ratio quasi quaedam lux, lumenque vitae, Cic. Acad.* 4, 8. (2) *Pecuniae quaerendae non solum ratio est, sed etiam collocandae, quae sumptus suppeditet, Cic. Off.* 2, 12. *Ducere rationem salutis suae, Id. Fam.* 3, 9. (3) *Nulla est ratio amittere hujusmodi occasionem, Cic. pro Caecin.* 5. = *Num parva causa, aut parva ratio est? Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 27. (4) *Pompēii insequendi rationem omittit, Caes. B. C.* 1, 30. (5) *Ego vobis rationem ostendam, quā tanta ista mala effugiatis, Sall. B. C.* 41. = *Tua ratio existimetur acuta, meum consilium necessarium, Cic. Aet.* 1. in *Verr.* 11. (6) *Negat se ullā aliā ratione facturum, Cic.* (7) *Ratio accepti, atque expensi inter nos convenit, Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 146. *Villicus rationem cum domino saepe putet, Cato, 5. Met.* *Semper ita vivamus, ut rationem nobis reddendam arbitremur, Cic.* ☞ *Habere rationem cum aliquo, to have to do with, Id.* (8) *Duae epistolae in eandem rationem scriptae, Cic. Att.* 1, 9. (9) *Bona ratio configit cum perditā, Cic. Catil.* 2, 11.

Rātiocinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A debating of a matter, an arguing, reasoning, or disputing.* *Ratiocinatio est diligens & considerata faciendi aliquid, aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. de Inv.* 2, 5.

Rātiocinātivus, a, um. *Belonging to reasoning, or debating of a matter in argument, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 13.

Rātiocinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reasoner, a caster of accounts, an auditor, an accountant.* *Diligens ratiocinator calculo posito videt, &c. Col.* 3, 3. *Met.* *Ut boni ratiocinatores officiorum esse possimus, Cic. Off.* 1, 18.

Rātiocinium, ii. n. *A reasoning, or dispute, a reckoning, or account, Col.* 5, 1. in fin.

Rātiocinor, āri. ātus sum. dep. (1) *To cast account, to account, to reckon.* (2) *To reason, to consider.* (1) *Ratiocinando quid cujusque officii sit, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 2. (2) *Quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id ratiocinor, Plaut. Stich.* 1, 2, 17.

☞ *Rātiōnābilis*, e. *Reasonable.* *Optima & rationabilis portio. Apul. de Doctr. Plat.* p. 598.

☞ *Rātiōnābiliter*, adv. *Reasonably, Apul. de Doctr. Plat.* p. 578. + *Probabiliter.*

☞ *Rationale*, lis. n. *The breastplate of the high-priest among the Jews, dict. quòd institueret ratione eos, qui de rebus obscuris Deum per sacerdotem interrogabant.*

Rātiōnālis, le. adj. (1) *Reasonable, endowed with reason.* (2) *Rational, grounded on reason.* (3) *Logical, proving by argument.* (1) *Animal rationale, Quint.* 7, 3. + *Ratione praeditum, Cic.* (2) ☞ *Medicina dividitur in rationalem, & empiricam, Cels.* 1. (3) ☞ *Quaedam rationalia moralibus immixta sunt, Sen. Ep.* 102. *Philosophia rationalis, logic, Id. Ep.* 89.

☞ *Rātiōnālis*, is. m. *id. quod procurator.* *Rationales Caesaris, the emperor's receivers, Lampr.* + *A rationibus, procurator.*

Rātiōnārium, ii. n. *A book of accounts, a register, Suet. Aug.* 28.

Rātiōnārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to an account, or reckoning, Dig.*

☞ *Rātiōnārius*, ii. m. *He that keepeth a book of reckoning, an auditor, an accountant, Amm.* 18, 5.

☞ *Rātiōnātor*, m. *An accountant, Ulp.* + *A rationibus.*

Rātis, is. f. (1) *Pieces of timber pinned together, a float, or raft.* (2) *Alfo a boat, a lighter, a frigate.* (3) ☞ *Meton.* *A ship.* (1) ☞ *Cum aut ratibus aut navibus conarentur accedere, Cic. Verr.* 5, 2. (2) *Ratem conto subigere, Virg. Aen.* 6, 302. vid. & *Varr. de L. L.* 6, 2. (3) *Ratibus exitus portus tenebatur, Cic. Att.* 9, 14. *Excelsae rates, Sil.* 17, 623.

+ *Rātius quadrans.* *Money having the figure of a ship stamped on it, Fest.* + *Ratis effigie percussus.*

Rātiuncula, ae. f. dim. (1) *A small reason.* (2) *A little reckoning, or account.* (1) *Concludunt ratiunculis Stoici, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 12. *Leves ratiunculae, Id. ib.* 4, 19. (2) *Erat ei de ratiuncula apud me reliquum paucillulum, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1, 2.

Rātus, a, um. part. & adj. [à reor] (1) *Act. Judging, believing, thinking, supposing, deeming.* (2) *Pass. Established, ratified, confirmed, allowed.* (3) *Adj. Authentic, good in law, constant and firm, steady.* (1) *Ratus neminem sine magnis copiis ad se venturum, Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) *Ista non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic.* ☞ *Testamentum aut ruptum aut ratum, Id. de Orat.* 1, 38. (3) ☞ *Tribunatus si ratus est, nihil est, quod irritum ex actis Caesaris esse possit, Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 19. = *Illud certum, ratum, firmum, fixum esse vis, Id. Acad.* 4, 46. = *Astrorum rati & immutabiles cursus, Id. N. D.* 2, 37. ☞ *Rato tempore, at a time prefixed, Cic.* ☞ *Pro rata parte, Caes. B. C.* 1, 17. *Pro rata portione, Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5, 1. & *absol.* *Pro rata, in proportion, Liv.* 45, 40. & *JCC. passim.* + *Ratissimus, Fest.*

Rauca, ae. f. [ex colore ravo] *A worm that breedeth in the root of an oak, Plin.* 17, 30. *fortasse rect. eruca.*

☞ *Raucēdo*, inis. f. *Hoarseness, Isid.* + *Raucitas, Plin.*

☞ *Rauceo*, ēre, ui. *To be hoarse, Litt. ex. Cic. gratis.* + *Ir-raucefco.*

Raucefco, ēre. incept. *To grow hoarse, unde ir-raucefco.*

+ *Raucio*, īre, si, sum. neut. *To be hoarse, Lucil.* + *Ir-raucefco.*

☞ *Raucisōnus*, a, um. (1) *Hoarse-sounding, or that maketh an hoarse noise.* (2) *Roaring.* (1) *Raucisoni cantus, Lucr.* 5, 1083. *bombi, Catull.* 58, 263. (2) *Raucisoni leones, Prud. Cath.* 4, 38.

Raucitas, ātis. f. *Hoarseness, a bass sound.* *Raucitus tubarum, Plin.* 11, 112. *In raucitatibus, Id.* 22, 49.

Raucus, a, um. [à βραχῆ, raucitas, β sublatō; à αραγῆ, Morl.] (1) *Hoarse, harsh, jarring.* (2) *Unpleasant, disagreeable.* (1) *Nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 61. *Rauci litoris ictus, V. Flacc.* 1, 330. (2) *Vid. Barth. ad Stat. Sylv.* p. 276.

+ *Raudera*, um. n. ant. *pro rudera, & raudus, sing. pro rudus. Rubbish.*

+ *Raudus*, rōdus, vel rūdus, *Fest. ex Acc.* [i. e. rudis, & imperfectus] *Rude, imperfect.* *It is used for unpolished brags, and ragged stones. Aes raudus dictum, Varr. de L. L.* 5, 34.

Raudusculana porta. *The brazen gate, v. Varr. l. c. in raudus.* *Dicta raudusculana, quod olim aera raudera dicebantur, Val. Max.* 5, 6, 3.

Raudusculum, sive rudusculum. *Unwrought brags, or money.* *De raudusculo quod scribis, Cic. Att.* 4, 8.

Rāvidus, a, um. [à ravis] *Yellowish, tawny, or brown.* *Ravidi oculi, Col.* 8, 2.

+ *Rāviliae, vel ravillae.* [à ravis oculis, quemadmodum à caesis caesulae] *People of dark tawny eyes, Fest.*

Ravio, īre. [ad ravim clamare] *To rave, to cry till one be hoarse.* *Ravit, i. e. raucē loquitur, Lucil.* *Nego, & negando ravio, Plaut. Poen.* 3, 5, 33.

Rāvis, is. f. [à voce ravā] *Hoarseness, soreness of throat, with overmuch bawling.* *Si quid poscamus, ad ravim poscamus, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 5, 10. *Raucam ravim, Id. ap. Non.* 2, 730.

+ *Rāvistellus* dim. [ravi colores appellantur, qui sunt inter flavos & caesios, quos Plautus appellat *ravistellos*, al. *ravicellos*, al. *ravastellos, Fest.*] *Gray-eyed partly, and partly yellow.*

+ *Raufurus*, a, um. part. *That will speak hoarse, Lucil. ap. Prisc.* 10, 414.

Rāvus, a, um. [qu. à raucus, sublatō c] (1) *Dull, blunt, hoarse.* (2) *Of a middle colour between yellow and gray, or as some*

some a tawny going off towards a black. (1) Rava vox, *Fest.*
(2) Rava lupa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27.

R ante E.

Re, praep. inseparabilis. [à retrò, per Apoc. *Prisc.*] In comp. sign. retrò, ut, respicio, to look back; rursum, ut repuerasco, to grow a child again; contra, ut reluctor, to struggle against; super, ut redundo, to overflow; longè, ut removeo, to put away at a distance; aliq. negat, ut retego, to uncover. Ante vocales & h interponitur d; ut, redamo, redeo, redimo, redoleo, redundo: aliquando intendit, ut remacresco; aliq. nihil mutat, ut supinus, refupinus.

|| Reactio, f. verb. philos. i: e. reciprocata actio patientis, quâ patiens resistit agenti.

|| Readopto, are. To adopt again, Ap. JCC.

Reaedifico, are. act. (1) To build again. (2) Met. To repair, or make good, to re-edify, or confirm. (1) Adfertur à Lexicogr. ex *Liv.* 5, 53. sed de lectione non convenit. (2) *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. sed suspectus est locus.

|| Realis, e. adj. [à res] Real, not in show, in deed; ad philosophos ablegandum. + Verus; ad usum pertinens, &c.

Reapse. [ex re, & eapse] In very deed, in truth. Reapse experta intelligo, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 41. Formae quae reapse nullae sunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 37. & per tmesin. Re tamen apse, *Lucr.* Et si tu taceas, reapse intelligo, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 40.

Reasumo, ere, pfi. To take up again. Autumno reassumit, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. sed al. resumit. *Dub. auct.*

Reatus, us. m. [status rei] A supposed guilt, or guiltiness, the state of a person arraigned, *Mart.* 2, 24, 1. *Quint.* 8, 3. Haec pia, sed moesto trepidantia vota reatu, *Auf. Ephem.* 79.

Rebellans, tis. part. *Rebelling*, &c. Bellum adversus rebellantes Aequos gestum est, *Liv.* 19, 9.

Rebellatio, onis. f. verb. A rebelling. Commoti ad rebellionem Trinobantes, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 31, 3. Rebellionibus crebris torpere, *V. Max.* 7, 4, 1. + Rebellium, *Liv.* Rebellio; *Caes.* Perduellium, & perduellio, *Cic.*

Rebellator, oris. m. verb. He that rebelleth, a rebel, a revolter, Ex analogia seq.

Rebellatrix, icis. f. A she rebel. Rebellatrix provincia, *Liv.* 40, 35. Germania, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 12, 47.

Rebellaturus, a, um. part. About to rebel. Mox gravius rebellaturus, *Liv.* 33, 12. Neque obscurum erat, rebellaturum, omniaque quae tunc ageret diceretque, eo spectare, *Liv.* 40, 3.

Rebellio, onis. f. A rebellion, a revolt, an insurrection. Rebellio facta post obsidionem, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 10.

Rebellis, e. adj. (1) Making war afresh. (2) *Rebellious*, *rebelling*. (1) Cedet Iulus agris; nec post arma ulla rebelles Aeneadae referent, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 185. (2) Rebellis amor, *Ov. Rem. Amor.* 246. regio, *Curt.* 8, 1, 35. flamma, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 35.

Rebellium, ii. n. A rebellion. Pacatos ad rebellium incitare, *Liv.* 42, 21.

Rebello, are. neut. (1) To wage war again. (2) To rebel, to revolt, to rise up against. (3) Met. To wax sore, to break out again. (1) *Liv.* 33, 12. (2) & Volsci ferocior gens ad rebellandum, quam ad bellandum, *Liv.* 7, 27. Si plures rebellare coepissent, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 44. (3) Creditis ea rebellare, quae curantur vitia? *Plin.* 21, 83. & 25, 109.

+ Rebito, ere. [ex re, & ant. beto vel bito] To return, to come again, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 20. & 49.

Reboo, are. neut. [à re, & boo] To bellow, to sound, or ring again, to echo. Reboant silvae, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 223. tympana, *Catull.* 61, 21. Reboant ursa lupis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 634.

|| Rebullio, ire. ant. (1) To give up the ghost, or last breath. (2) Neut. To boil up, or work, as wine or strong drink doth; to be upon the fret. (1) Spiritum rebullire, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 21. + Animam efflare. (2) *Litt.* sed sine auct. + Ferveo.

Recalcitro, are. neut. To kick, or strike with the heel, to wince, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 20. vix alibi.

Recalco, are. To tread down again. Humum recalcare, *Col.* 2, 2.

Recaleo, ere, ui. neut. To be hot again. Recalent Tyberina fluenta sanguine, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 35. R. occ.

Recalesco, ere, ui. incept. To wax hot again. Corpora motu & exercitatione recalescunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10.

Recalfacio, ere, eci, actum. To make warm, or hot again, *Ov. Met.* 8, 444. mentem, *Id. A. Am.* 2, 445.

Recalvaster, tri. m. dim. [à recalvus] Somewhat bald. & Comatum & crispum malis quam recalvastum, *Sen. Ep.* 66.

Recalvus, a, um. Bald behind, or rather afore. Ecquem recalvum ac filonem senem? *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 11.

Recandens, tis. part. Shining, very white, *Plin.* 37, 52. Sed *Harduinus* legit Candentes.

Recandeo, ere, ui. (1) To be hot, or white again. (2) Met. To be pale. (1) Percussa recanduit unda, *Ov. Met.* 4, 530. (2) Ira recanduit, *Ov. Met.* 3, 707. & Nisi forte malis à recandesco, quod non invenio.

Recano, is, ere. To sing, or sound again, to sound a retreat; also to jouk, or call, as a partridge doth after her mate. Ut recanat revocetque, *Plin.* 10, 51.

|| Recantatio, onis. f. verb. A recantation, *Erasm.* + Palinodia, *Cic.*

Recantatus, a, um. part. (1) Recanted, unsaid. (2) Incanted, or charmed away. (3) Also disinchanting. (1) Recantatis opprobriis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, fin. (2) Nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 259. (3) *Ap. Litt. vid. seq.*

Recanto, are. freq. (1) To sing, or chant over again; to sing after another, to echo back. (2) To disinchant. (3) To recant, or unsay a thing. (1) Carmen quod recantat Echo, *Mart.* 2, 86. (2) Non pauci serpentes ipsos recantari credunt, *Plin.* 28, 4. interpr. *Steph.* (3) *Vid. Recantatus*, n. 1.

|| Recapitulo, ari. dep. To recapitulate, *Tert.* + Capita rerum summam perferbere, *Cic.*

Recasurus, a, um. part. [à recido] About to fall back. Id puto ad nihil recasurum, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

|| Recavus, a, um. Hollow and arched upwards; as the roof of the mouth, *Prud. Psychom.* 423. + Cavus.

+ Reccido, pro recido. Reccidere ad nihilum, *Lucr.* 1, 857. ut metri causa leg. aliqui; perperam certe, cum re in multis verbis sit commun. quant.

Recedens, tis. part. (1) Departing, withdrawing. (2) Remote, lying at a distance. (1) & Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum; multa recedens adimunt, *Hor. A. P.* 176. (2) Longius recedentia possidebat, *Curt.* 4, 1.

Recedo, ere, fsi, flum. neut. [retrò cedo] (1) To retire, or withdraw. (2) To retreat, to go back; to give ground. (3) Met. To go from, to recede, to depart from, to quit. (4) To leave off, to cease. (5) To differ from, to be altered. (6) To return, to go back. (7) To be parted, disjoined, or separated. (8) To be at a distance. (9) To shrink, or go down. (10) To depart. (11) To ebb. (1) & Stellae errantes tum abeunt, tum recedunt, tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. Proin tu ab isthoc procul recedas, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 19. & accedere, *Cic.* (2) Recedere ab hoste, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 3, 1. Victa Venus recessit, *Id. Rem. Amor.* 199. (3) Neque tamen à charitate patriae potuit recedere, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. (4) Victoria constituta, ab armis recessimus, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 6. (5) & Nomen hostis à peregrino recessit, & proprie in eo qui arma contra ferret, remansit, *Cic. Off.* 1, 12. (6) Albinus à fratre in castris praetore relicto, Romam recessit, *Sall. B. J.* 41. sed variant codd. (7) In aliis ossibus saepe fragmentum à fragmento recedit, *Cels.* 8, 7. Recessit caput à cervice, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 153. (8) Parentis domus recessit, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 300. Liber prospectus oculorum etiam quae procul recessere, permittitur, *Curt.* 4, 9, 10. (9) Venter recessit, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 6, 2. (10) Recede de medio; per alium transigam, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 38. Recedere à vita, to die, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 17. ab oculis, to disappear, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1. (11) & Aestus maritimi multum accedentes & recedentes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53.

+ Recelliclunes, sive recelliclunae, meritoriae meretrices, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Recello, ere, ui, reclina; ut, excello, in altum tollo, *Fest.* (1) To bend, or thrust back. (2) To thrust, or push down. (3) Neut. To swag down, or fall back. (1) Totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 226. (2) *Liv.* 24, 34. (3) = Inclinator terra; retroque recellit, *Lucr.* 6, 572.

Recens, adj. [etym. incert.] or, comp. firmus, sup. (1) New, fresh, newly or lately made, or done, new come. (2) Fresh, not tired. (3) Near, not far removed. (1) & Omnis conglutinatiore recens aegre; inveterata facile divellitur, *Cic. de Senect.* 20. Alius alio recentior est in dolore, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 7. Recentissima tua est epistola, cal. data, *Cic. Att.* 8, 23. Recenti re, presently, immediately, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 8. Pullus à partu recens, a colt newly foaled, *Varr. de R. R.* 2, 8. (2) = & Integri & recentes defatigatis successerunt, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 16. & In equum recentem ex fesso transulare, *Liv.* 23, 19. (3) Homerus recens ab illorum aetate fuit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 5.

Recens, adv. Freshly, lately, newly, of late. Puerum recens natum reperire, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 2, 17. Sole recens orto, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 156. Recens dives, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 8, 9.

Recensens, tis. part. Reviewing, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 47. Quod magnificum referente alio fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente, vanescit, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 8.

Recenseo, ere, ui, sum & situm. act. (1) To muster. (2) To view, to survey. (3) To count, or tell over; (4) To rehearse, to recite. (1) Inter haec recenset exercitum, militem instruit, *Liv.* 1, 16. (2) Recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, *Liv.* 26, 49. (3) Custos numerum porcorum recenset, *Cal.* 7, 9. (4) Fortia gesta recense, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 105.

Recensio, onis. f. verb. A mustering of men, a view, a survey in order to levying of taxes, after giving their corn. Memoria recensiois publicae tabulis impressa, *Cic. pro Mil.* 27. Ne qui novi coetus recensiois causa moveri possent, *Suet. Caes.* 41, 6.

Recensitus, a, um. [à verbo antiquo recensio] Reviewed, numbered, reckoned up, *Suet. Caes.* 41. Prisca recensitis evoluite secula fastis, *Claud. in Eutrop.* 2, 60.

Recentior, adv. [à recens] fime, sup. Lately, newly. Turdi clauduntur recentior capti, *Pallad.* 1, 26. Quam recentissime stercoreato solo. *Plin.* 18, 53. + Recéns.

† *Rēcentor*, āri. pass. *To be made new again, or appear afresh.* Albicassit Phoebus, & recentatur, *Maitius ap. Gell.* 15, 25. † *Recens* fio.

† *Receplo*, pro *recepere*, *Catull.* 42, 12.

Rēceptāculum, li. n. (1) *A receptacle, a place to receive, or keep things in.* (2) *A storehouse.* (3) *A place of refuge, a retreat, a shelter.* (1) *Alvus cibi potionisque est receptaculum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. = *Corpus est quasi vas, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Id. Tusc.* 1, 22. *Receptaculum aquae, Vitruv.* 8, 7. (2) *Illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae, Cic. Verr.* 5, 23. (3) § *Receptaculum classibus, Cic. Verr.* 2, 2. ad detractandum militiam, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 14. *Fugientibus receptaculum Macedonia erat, Liv.* 41, 23.

Rēceptātor, ōris. m. verb. *A receiver, or harbour of thieves.* = *Latronum occultator & receptator locus, Cic. pro Mil.* 19.

Rēceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A receiving, or harbouring, reception.* *Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 70. i. e. *Quid tu recipis?*

† *Rēceptitius*, a um. *Receptitius servus, a servant sold, returned by the buyer for some undiscovered fault; bad, good for nothing, Cato, ap. Gell.* 17, 6.

Rēcepto, āre. freq. [à *recipio*] (1) *To receive, or take often, to betake.* (2) † *To draw, or pull out.* (1) *Quo in tectum te receptes, Ter. Haut.* 5, 2, 15. (2) *Haeram receptat ossibus haerentem, Virg. Aen.* 10, 383.

Rēceptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A receiver, or taker.* (2) *One that receiveth and harboureth thieves, and keepeth their counsel.* (1) *Praedarum receptor, Tac. Ann.* 4, 23. (2) *Pessimus genus est receptorum, JCC.*

Rēceptrix, icis. f. verb. *She that receiveth, &c.* *Messana furtorum receptrix, Cic. Verr.* 5, 62.

Rēceptum, ti. n. *A thing that one hath undertaken to do, an engagement, or promise.* = *Satis est factum promissio ac recepto nostro, Cic. Verr.* 5, 53.

Receptum est, imperf. *It is a thing allowed, approved, and commonly practised, Plin.* 28, 5.

Recepturus, a, um. part. *About to receive.* *Qui praeter spem recepturi essent amissa mancipia, Liv.* 41, 23. *Si veneris supplex, & matrem, & conjugem, & liberos sine pretio recepturum te esse promitto, Curt.* 4, 2.

Rēceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Received, or taken in, entertained.* (2) *Common, approved and allowed.* (3) *Recovered, regained.* (1) *Ex magnis inimiciis receptus in gratiam, Cic. pro Rabir.* 8. (2) *Tinnitu aurium praesentire sermones de se receptum est, Plin.* 28, 2. *Receptus mos est, Liv.* (3) *SIGNIS RECEPTIS, Nummus Augusti obviis.* *Cyprus recepta sine bello, Flor.* 3, 9, 1.

Rēceptus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A place of refuge, or shelter.* (2) *A retreat as in battle, a retiring.* (1) *Animadverti nulum alium receptum Antonium habere, nisi in his partibus, ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 11. (2) = *Receptui signum aut revocationem à bello audire, Cic. Philipp.* 13, 7. & *Met.* *A miseris canere receptui, to sound a retreat, Id. Tusc.* 3, 15.

Rēcessim, adv. *Giving back, going backward by way of retreat, Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1. & *Cal.* 2, 8, 7.

Rēcessio, ōnis. f. *A recoiling, or going back.* *Ventorum recessiones, Vitruv.* 1, 6.

|| *Recessior*, ūs. comp. [à *recessus*, a, um.] *More retired.* *Scena recessior, Vitruv.* 5, 8.

Rēcessurus, a, um. part. *About to retire, or go away, Ov. in Ibin.* 237. *Ut denuntiaret militibus, vestigio se non recessurum, Patere.* 2, 55.

Rēcessus, ūs. m. (1) *A retreating, a retiring.* (2) *A recess, or place of retirement.* (3) *The inside.* (4) *An aversion.* (1) *Recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G.* 5, 42. § *Accessus, & recessus maris, Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. *lunae, Id. ibid.* 3, 45. (2) = *Mihi solitudo, & recessus provincia est, Cic. Att.* 12, 25. = *latebra, Id.* (3) § *Grammatica plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittit, Quint.* 1, 4. *Recessus oris, the hollowiness of the mouth, Id. oculorum, Plin.* 8, 51. (4) § *Bestiis natura dedit cum quodam appetitu accessum ad res salubres, à pestiferis recessum, Cic. N. D.* 2, 12.

Rēchamus, i. m. [ἀνὰ τὴν ὄψιν] i. e. *scissura, Coel.* per quam orbiculi inferuntur] *A truckle, or pully, used in drawing up of water, perhaps not unlike the sweep our brewers use, Vitruv.* 10, 2.

Rēcidendus, a, um. part. *To be cut, or chopped off.* *Immedicabile vulnus ense recidendum, Ov. Met.* 1, 191.

Rēcidens, tis. part. *Falling back.* *Indicat, se sacram ejus mensam ad ludibrium recidentem sine lacrymis conspicere non posse, Curt.* 5, 8. *Prava consilia, atque in ipsorum caput semper recidentia, Liv.* 36, 29.

|| *Rēcidivatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A relapse into sickness again, Medicis condonandum.*

Rēcidivus, a, um. [à *recido*, ut à *cado*, *cadivus*] *Falling back again, returning, that is set up again after it was fallen.* *Febris recidiva, Plin.* 30, 30. *Recidiva ponas Pergama, Sen. Troad.* 472. *Et recidiva manu posuisssem Pergama victis, Virg. Aen.* 4, 344. *Serv. Recidiva vocabula Trojae, Ov. Fast.* 4, 45. *Recidivus annus, Tert.*

Rēcīdo, ēre, īdi, cāsum. act. [ex *re*, & *cado*] (1) *To fall back, to recoil.* (2) *Met. To light, or fall upon.* (3) *To come*

to. (1) *Ramulum adductum, cum remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, Cic. de Div.* 1, 54. (2) *Is se maledictis non abstinet oris, quae in cum dupliciter recidunt, Cic. ad Brut.* 17. (3) *Recidere incaustum, Col.* 4, 3, 5. *Gesit. leg. in cassum: ad nihilum, Cic. Orat.* 70.

Rēcīdo, ēre, īdi, īsum. [ex *re*, & *caedo*] act. (1) *To cut off, to pare.* (2) *To shave, to take away.* (3) *To cut down.* (1) *Ambitiosa recidet ornamenta, Hor. A. P.* 447. (2) *Hirsutum recidere barbam, Ov. Met.* 13, 766. (3) *Recidere pontem, Curt.* 4, 16, 7.

Rēcīdor, i. pass. (2) *To be cut off, or away.* (2) *Met. Coerced, punished.* (1) *Ungues palumbium reciduntur, Plin.* 10, 52. (2) *Supplicio culpa reciditur, Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 34.

Rēcīctus, a, um. part. [à *recingor*] *Ungirded, unbuckled unlaced, untied.* *Vestis recincta, Virg. Aen.* 4, 518. *tunica, Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 51. *vestis, Val. Flacc.* 8, 115.

Recingo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To ungird, unlace, unbuckle, or loose.* *Tunicas recingunt, Ov. Met.* 1, 398.

Recingor, i. pass. *To be loosed, untied, &c.* *Sumptum recingitur anguem, Ov. Met.* 4, 511.

† *Reciniatus*, a, um. *Clad in a recinium, or going in that garb with a lappet of his coat flung back.* *Reciniati, mimi plani-pedes dicti, Fest.*

Rēcīnium, n. [dict. quòd laciniam ejus retrorsum rejicerent, qu. *rejinum*] *A square mantle, so called from the manner of wearing it, for that the fore lappet was thrown back again, Varr. de L. L.* 4, 30.

Rēcīno, ēre, ui, entum. act. *To sound, or ring again, to repeat.* = *In vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam, & resonat urbanis, Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 46. *Hacc recinunt juvenes dictata, senesque, Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 55.

† *Reciperatio*. *Reprisal, Fest.* † *Recuperatio, Cic.*

† *Reciperator*. antiq. id. quod *recuperator.*

† *Rēcīpero*, āre. *To refresh.* *Se quiete recipere, Varr.*

† *Recupero, Cic.*

Recipiendus, a, um. part. *To receive, or be received.* *Plures perierunt in matutina fugā quam in recipiendis castris, Liv.* 41, 4. *Parmenonem aliosque amicos ad recipiendas Asiae civitates misit. Just.* 11, 10.

Recipiens, tis. part. *Receiving.* *Cum idem recipientibus, qui admovendis turribus labor eos fatigaret, Curt.* 4, 24. *Paulatim recipiens spiritum ac vocem, Curt.* 6, 28. *Nullo recipiente, quasi in aede Concordiae positurus, abscessit, Suet. Vitell.* 15.

Rēcīpio, ēre, ēpi, ptum. act. (1) *To receive, or take again.* (2) *To receive.* (3) *To promise.* (4) *To betake.* (5) *To recover and get again.* (6) *To win, to seize, or make himself master of a place.* (7) *To admit of, to suffer, permit, or allow.* (8) *To entertain, or harbour.* (9) *To undertake.* (10) *To reserve to himself, or to his own use in bargaining.* (1) § *Recipiunt arma, quae per pacem tradiderunt, Liv.* 9, 11. (2) *Heri duas epistolas à te recepi, Cic. Att.* 12, 37. § *Poenas ab aliquo recipere, to be revenged on, Virg. Aen.* 4, 656. (3) = *Tibi spondeo, in meque recipio, Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. = *Quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Id. ib.* 13, 10. *Ad me recipio; faciet, I will be engaged, I will warrant, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 12. (4) § *In montem se recipere, Caes. B. G.* 1, 25. *se domum, to return, Ter. Phor.* 5, 4, 7. = *se, & pedem referre, to retreat, Caes. se ad frugem, to grow better, Cic. pro Coel.* 12. *se ad ingenium suum, to his old wont, Plaut. Asin.* 2, 1, 7. (5) § *Romanus res amissas recepit, Liv.* 2, 63. § *Civitates, quae defecerant, recipiebat, Hirt. B. Alex.* 44. *Medio ex hoste recipere, Virg. Aen.* 6, 111. § *Recipere se, Cic. mentem, Virg. Aen.* 11, 899. *animum, Ter. Adel.* 3, 2, 26. *to come to himself again, to pull up a good heart.* (6) *Labiens paucis post diebus civitatem recipit, Caes. B. G.* 6, 7. (7) *Res cunctationem non recipit, Liv.* 7, 14. *Ufus recepit, Quint.* (8) *Ne quis eum urbe, tecto, mensā, lare reciperet, Liv.* 26, 25. (9) *Recepi causam Siciliae, Cic. Verr.* 2, 1. (10) *Porticulum hoc recepit, cum aedes vendidit, Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 152.

Recipior, i. pass. (1) *To be received, allowed of, &c.* (2) *To be entertained.* (3) *To be taken, as by storm.* (1) § *Ut illa vel recipi, vel respui vident, Quint.* (2) *Ab exercitu recipitur, praetorque fit, Nep. Alcib.* 5. *Recipi in cibum, Plin.* 22, 43. *in mensas, Id.* 10, 38. (3) *Quantum aut ruinis dejicitur, aut per vim recipitur loci, in tantum munitiones proferuntur, Hirt. B. Alex.* 1.

Rēcīprocans, tis. part. *Ebbing, or going back, Plin.* 9, 4. *Just.* 44, 4.

|| *Rēcīprocāti circuli.* *Returning to the same again, diurnally or annually revolving, Prud. Perist.* 10, 574.

Rēcīprocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going back, a returning to a place from whence one is come, Plin.* 8, 76. *Reciprocatio aestus, the ebbing of the sea, Id.* 9, 9.

† *Rēcīprocicornis*, ne. [dict. à *reciprocis* cornibus] *A ram with horns turning backward and forward again, Laber. ap. Tert. de pallio.*

Rēcīproco, āre. act. [à *recipiendo*, *Varr. Reciprocare*, pro ultrò citròque poscere ūsi sunt antiqui, quia *procare* est poscere, *ci* inserto] (1) *To fetch back to the same place from whence it came, to draw in.* (2) *To draw up and down.* (3) *To return back, to ebb, or fall as the sea doth after flowing.* (1) § *Cum jam*

iam spiritum intercluderet, nec reciprocare animam sineret, *Liv.* 21, 58. (2) Quasi tollentem aut pilum reciproces planā via, *Plaut. Fragm. lin.* 9. (3) Reciprocare coepit mare magno tractu, aquis in suum fontem recurrentibus, *Curt.* 9, 9, 20. Fretum statis temporibus reciprocatur, *Liv.* 28, 6.

Rēcīprōcor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To depend one upon another by mutual consequence, to infer each other.* (2) *To ebb and flow.* (3) *Met. To be push'd forward, or pass on.* (1) Siquidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut si divinatio sit, dii sint, & si dii, sit divinatio, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 6. (2) Oceanus reciprocatur, *Plin.* 4, 27. (3) Triremis in adversum actum reciprocari non potest, *Liv.* 28, 30.

Rēcīprocus, a, um. [quod alicunde profectum redit eò unde profectum est] (1) *Reciprocal, going, or flowing backward; or forward, ebbing and flowing.* (2) *Reciprocal, or mutual.* (1) Reciprocin mare, *Plin.* 5, 4. amnis, *Id.* 9, 83. (2) Reciprocae epistolae, *Hieron.* Reciprocus spiritus motus agit, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1050. Qui jacente reciprocus ludit fallo, *Id. Agam.* 449.

Rēcīsāmentum, ti. n. *A little picce cut from something; a parting, a shaving.* Coronarium aë aeruginem contrahit, recisamentis in acetum additis, *Plin.* 34, 26.

Rēcīlīo, onis. f. verb. *A cutting off, a paring, a chopping-off.* Omnis *rosa* recisione & ultione proficit, *Plin.* 21, 10.

Rēcīsūrus, a, um. part. *That will cut off.* Recisurus falce, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 123.

Rēcīsus, a, um. part. [*à recidor*] (1) *Cut, or chopped off, focked up.* (2) *Killed, or put to the sword.* (3) *Short, brief, compendious.* (1) Recisus portare fustes, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 40. Recisae columnae, *Id. ibid.* 2, 18, 4. Laurus à stirpe recisa, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 3, 76. (2) Coloni enī recisi, *Luc.* 2, 194. (3) Hoc ne in operis quidem iusti materiā, nedum hujus tam recisi dignè exprimi potest, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Recitandus, a, um. part. *To be recited.* Testamentum quod is Romae etiam de Cleopatrae liberis inter haeredes nuncupatis reliquerat, aperiendum recitandumque pro concione curavit, *Suet. Aug.* 17.

Recitans, tis. part. *Reciting.* Recitantes benigne & patienter audit, *Suet. Aug.* 89. Cum *ὑμῶν* recitarentur, *Id. Ner.* 71.

Rēcītātio, onis. f. verb. *A rehearsal, or recital, a reading over aloud.* Literarum recitatio, *Cic. pro Dom.* 9.

Rēcītātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reciter, a rehearser, a reader.* Recitator scripti, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 47.

Recitatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that reciteth.* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Recitaturus, a, um. part. *About to recite.* Tam solícite recitaturis providendum est non solum ut sint ipsi sani, verum etiam ut sanos adhibeant, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 15.

Rēcītātus, a, um. part. *Rehearsed, declared, read over.* Testamento recitatus haeres, *Cic. pro Cuccin.* 19.

Rēcīto, āre. act. (1) *To call over again.* (2) *To read out aloud that others may hear.* (3) *To rehearse, to say by heart, or without book.* (4) *To recite a performance in order to have it approved, or corrected by friends, before the publication thereof.* (1) M. L. & C. Claud. senatum recitārun, *Liv.* 29, 37. (2) Recitare tabellas clarè, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 3, 30. (3) *Vid. Schulting. not. ad praef. contrav. lib. 1. Sen. edit. Graev.* (4) *Plin. Epist.* 1, 13, in fine. Recitetur formula, *Ov. Ep.* 20, 151.

Recitor, āri. pass. *To be recited.* Quae confessus erat Philotas recitari iussit, *Curt.* 6, 33.

Rēcīlāmans, tis. part. *Gainfaying.* Reclamantibus qui in concione assiterant, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 68. Reclamante Ptolemaeo filio fraudem subesse, *Iust.* 24, 2.

Rēcīlāmātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reclaiming, a crying against, or a gainfaying.* *Cic. Philipp.* 4, 2.

|| *Rēcīlāmator*. m. verb. *A gainfayer.* *Lex ex Apul.*

Rēcīlāmātum est. imperf. *They opposed, or gainfayed.* Ab universo senatu reclamatum est, *Cic. pro Dom.* 4.

Rēcīlāmītātio, onis. f. verb. *A gainfaying.* *Quint.*

Rēcīlāmīto, āre. freq. *To cry much against, to gainfay often.* § Reclamat istiūsmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 22.

Rēcīlāmo, āre. neut. (1) *To cry, or vote against, to deny with a loud voice, to gainfay.* (2) *To answer with an echo, to ring again.* (1) § Legiones Antonii promissis reclamārun, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 8. § Mirum qua intentione, quibus clamoribus omnia exceperint, qui modò reclamabant, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 18. (2) Plangoribus arva reclamant, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 120. Scopulis illisa reclamant aequora, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 261.

Reclamor, āri. pass. *To be voted against, &c.* *Plin. Ep.* 9, 13, 7. Nunc de iis dicendum quae mihi quasi conspiratione quadam vulgi reclamari videntur, *Quint.* 12, 1. Ab universo senatu reclamatum est, *Cic. pro Dom.* 10.

|| *Reclīnātor*, m. verb. *He that leaneth.* *Dig.* 4. Qui reclinat.

|| *Reclīnātōrium*, ii. n. *A place bending downward, or rather a couch, or place to lean on.* *Papin.*

Reclīnātus, a, um. part. *Lying all along.* *Hor. Od.* 2, 3, 7.

Reclīnis, ne. *Leaning, or lying on.* *Tac. Ann.* 13, 16, 5. Gramine floreo reclinis, *Mart.* 9, 91. solo cubili, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 161. Reclīnis fratis, *Val. Flacc.* 4, 535.

Reclino, āre. neut. (1) *To bend, to stretch forth.* (2) *To unbend, to disengage.* (3) *To lean, to lie upon.* (1) Cephæus caput atque humeros palmāque reclinat, *Cic. in Arat.* 417. (2) Nullum à labore me reclinat otium, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 24. (3) Onus imperii in eum reclinat, *Sen. ad Marciā.* 2.

|| *Reclīnus*, a, um. *Vopisc.* † *Reclinis.*

Reclīvis, ve [ex re & clivus] *Bending backward, lying along.* Campo ad solem reclivi, *Pallād.* 1, 6. Tabulae reclives, *Id.* 7, 2. Niveā cervice reclivis molliter, ipsa suae custos est sola figuræ, *Manill.* 5, 554.

|| *Reclivus*, a, um. *Idem; Vopisc.*

Reclūdēns, tis. part. *Opening, setting open.* Virtus reclūdēns coelum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 21.

Reclūdo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex re & claudio; vel ant. cludo.] (1) *To open, to unbar, to unlock.* (2) *To reveal, disclose, discover.* (1) = Heus, reclude; heus; Tranio, etiam aperis? *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 28. Portas recludere, *Propert.* 3, 10, 24. § Recludere ensein, *to draw it*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 646. (2) Ebrietas operata recludit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 16. Parcarum occultā recludere, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 498.

Reclūdōr, i. pass. *To be opened, discovered, &c.* § Eò aegrius accepit recludi quae premeret, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 71. In carcerem recluduntur, *Iust.* 26, 1. § Recluditur tellus dente unco, *is digged*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 422.

Reclūfio, ōnis. f. verb. *An opening.* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Reclūsus, a, um. part. (1) *Opened, set wide open.* (2) *Discovered, revealed, disclosed.* (1) Domus reclusa, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 103. (2) Reclusae fores, *Ov. Met.* 7, 647. § Occulta pecuniā reclusa sunt, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 32, 4.

Recoctus, a, um. part. (1) *Sod again, often boiled.* (2) *Forged, or cast anew, refined, purified.* (3) *Also well practised and exercised.* (1) Pallum recoctum, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 38. (2) Ferrum recoctum, *Flor.* 3, 20, 6. Recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 55. (3) Recocto seni displicere non velle, *Catull.* 52, 5.

Rēcōgītans, tis. part. *Reflecting, bethinking himself.* = Saepè secum retractare ac recogitare, *Cel. in praef.*

|| *Rēcōgītātio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An earnest thinking.* *Hier.* † *Cogitatio.*

Rēcōgīto, āre. (1) *To think, or consider again.* (2) *To recal, to reflect.* (1) Videris de nominibus Pomponianis in otio recogitasse, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 2. (2) Homunculi, quanti sunt, cum recogito! *Plaut. Capt. Prol.* 51. vid. & ejuid. *Stich.* 2, 1, 29.

Rēcōgnitio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A revising, a reviewing, or overlooking.* (2) *A reflection, a calling to remembrance.* (1) Frequens recognitio nec impunitatis spem, nec peccandi locum praebet, *Col.* 11, 1. Per recognitionem consulis ager ille recuperatus in publicum fuit, *Liv.* 42, 19. (2) Qui tamen istius animus est in recognitione scelerum suorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 50. Recognitio fui, *Sen. de Ira.* 3, 36.

Recogniturus, a, um. part. *About to review.* Recogniturus & numerum militum, & in armis industriam singulorum, *Iust.* 3, 1.

Rēcōgnitus, a, um. part. *Recognized, reviewed.* = Omnia summā curā recognita & collata, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 77.

Recognoscendus, a, um. part. *To be reviewed.* Electus à Galba ad dona templorum recognoscenda, *Tac. Agric.* 6, 7. In recognoscendis custodiis, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 61.

Recognoscens, tis. part. *Reviewing.* Custodiarum seriem recognoscens, *Suet. Calig.* 27. centurias equitum, *V. Max.* 4, 1, 10.

Rēcōgnosco, ēre, ōvi, itum. act. (1) *To call, or bring into remembrance, to understand, or perceive.* (2) *To recognise, or acknowledge.* (3) *To review, to look over, to correct, or amend.* (4) *To muster over.* (5) *Also to take an inventory of things.* (1) § Non videtur haec multitudo cognoscere ex me causam voluisse, sed ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, *Cic. Aet.* in *Verr.* 7. § Non tam illa discere, quam reminiscendo recognoscere, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 24. de ἀναμνήσει Platonica loquēns. Recognosce mecum superiorem illam noctem, *Id. Catil.* 1, 4. (2) Amorem in me tuum in literis recognovi, *Cassius Cic. Fam.* 12, 12. (3) Recognoscere leges P. R. *Cic. Fam.* 12, 11. decretum, *Id. pro C. Balb.* 11. (4) Recognoscere equitum turmas, *Suet. Aug.* 27. decurias judicum, *Id. ibid.* 29. (5) Supellectilem Darii, & omnem pecuniam recognovit, *Curt.* 5, 1, 23.

Recognoscor, i, itus sum. *To be known, to be owned again.* Quamquam non alienum fuit personas quasdam à vobis recognosci, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 6.

Rēcōlendus, a, um. part. *To be gone over, practised again, or reviewed.* Ad artes recolendas, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 1. Tempus ad studia recolenda sumere, *Id. pro Arch.* 6.

Recolens, tis. part. *Renewing.* Recolens pompam priorem, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 423.

Recollektus, a, um. part. *Recovered.* Recollectā hastā, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 254. arma, *Id.* 6, 423.

Rēcōllīgēns, tis. part. *Gathering again, recovering.* *Plin.* 28, 42.

Rēcōllīgo, ēre, ēgi, etum. act. (1) *To gather up again.* (2) *To recollect.* (3) *Met. To recover and get up again.* (4) *To reconcile.* (1) *Vid. Recolligor.* (2) Postea actionem meam, utcumque

utrunque potui, recollegi, addidi multa, *Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 24.*
(3) Aeger se recolligit, *Plin. 20, 17.* (4) *Vid. Recolligor,*
n. 2.

Recolligor, i, ectus sum. (1) *To be gathered up.* (2) *To be reconciled.* (1) Ut quae nata sunt, ova recolligantur, *Col. 8, 5.* (2) Quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensor, à me recolligi oportere, &c. *Cic. Att. 1, 5.*

Rēcōlo, ēre, ui, ultum. act. (1) *To till, or dress again.* (2) *To bring into remembrance, to call to mind, to reflect upon.* (3) *To furbish, restore, refresh, or adorn.* (4) *To cultivate, exercise and polish.* (1) Inven. saltem in part. *recultus.* (2) Quae si tecum recolis, acquiore animo morieris, *Cic. Att. 13, 20.* (3) Quo exemplo Lepidus avitum decus recoluit, *Tac. Ann. 3, 72, 2.* Metalla etiam & vetera intermissa recoluit, *Liv. 39, 24.* (4) Ingenia meditatione recolere, *Plin. Epist. 7, 9, 7.*

Recolor, i, pass. *To be cultivated anew,* *Plin. Epist. 7, 9, 7.* *Vid. Recolo.* Semper dapibus recoletur opimis iste dies, *Claud. Conf. & Olyb. 262.*

Recommīscor, i, dep. *To invent anew, to consider again,* *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70.* R. occ.

|| *Rēcōpōno*, ēre, fui, itum. act. *To compose, or set together again, to make up anew,* *Ulp. 4 Denuo compono.*

Rēcōpōsitus, a, um. part. *Composed, or set in order anew.* Pone repositas in statione comas, *Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 68.*

Reconciliandus, a, um. part. *To be reconciled.* Aut reconciliandam gratiam cum Perdicca, aut armis certandum esse censebat, *Curt. 10, 21.* In offensis inexorabilis, in reconcilianda gratia fidelissimus, *Paterc. 2, 29.*

+ *Rēcōnciliāssere*, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 65.* i. e. *Reconciliaturum esse, Murs. leg. reconciliāssere.*

Rēcōnciliātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A re-obtaining, a procuring again, a regaining.* (2) *Abso. A reconciliation, a making of friends.* (1) *Reconciliatio gratiae, & concordiae, Cic. Att. 9, 10.* (2) *Iridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic. pro Cluent. 36.*

Rēcōnciliātor, ōris. m. verb. *A peace maker, a reconciler.* *Reconciliator pacis, Liv. 35, 45.*

|| *Rēcōnciliātrix*, icis. f. *She that reconciles,* *Cod.*

Rēcōnciliātus, a, um. part. *Regained, recovered, reconciled.* Timuit ne reconciliata gratia fides infirmior esset, *Cic. pro Mil. 8.* Videbatur nobis senatus reconciliata voluntas, *Id. de Fin. 1, 2.*

Rēcōncilio, āre. act. (1) *To re-obtain, to recover.* (2) *To reinstate.* (3) *To re-establish.* (4) *To reconcile, to make friends.* (1) & Reconciliare existimationem judiciorum amissam, *Cic. Att. in Verr. 1.* (2) Si hujus reconciliatio in libertatem filium, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 44.* (3) Reconciliare pacem, *Liv. 42, 46.* (4) = Reducere, reconciliare, restituere aliquem in gratiam, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 9.* Haec oratio regem reconciliavit Annibali, *Liv. 35, 19.* Reconciliare aemulas civitates, *Plin. jun.*

Reconcilior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be recovered, reconciled, &c.* *Cic. pro Dom. 50, & alibi.*

Rēcōncinno, āre. act. *To set together again, to vamp up, to refit, to repair.* & Tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, *Cic. 2, fr. 2, 5.*

Reconcinnor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be made up, to be made good.* (2) *To be vamp up, or repaired.* (1) Diurni laboris detrimentum solertia & virtute militum bene reconcinnatur, *Caes. B. C. 2, 15.* (2) Ad Phrygionem pallam referam, ut reconcinnetur, *Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 73.*

Rēcōnditus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. (1) *Hidden, covered, laid up, close, secret.* (2) *Abstruse, deep, profound.* (3) *Reserved, close, i. e. not affecting public company.* (1) = & Statuerunt se nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum, promptissimumque esset, *Cic. Verr. 4, 19.* Angulus reconditus, *Id. Verr. 3, 89.* (2) = Literae interiores, & reconditae, *Cic. N. D. 3, 16.* & A me ea quae in promptu erant, dicta sunt, à Lucullo autem reconditiora desiderio, *Cic. Acad. 4, 4.* (3) Vixit inculte, atque horridè; naturā tristi, & reconditā fuit, *Cic. pro Quint. 18.* ¶ *Reconditae voces, words grown out of use, such as antiquaries delight in,* *Suet. Aug. 86.*

Rēcōndo, ēre, didi, ditum. act. (1) *To close, to shut again.* (2) *To hide, to lay up, to hoard.* (3) *To spout out.* (1) & Ad nomen Thibes oculos in morte gravatos Pyramus crexit, visaque recondidit illā, *Ov. Met. 4, 146.* ¶ *Caput strato recondere, to lay it down,* *Id. Met. 11, 649.* (2) Nummos, aurumque recondere, *Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 109.* Recondere vina, *Col. 12, 15.* ¶ *Recondere gladium, to put it up,* *Cic. de Inv. 2, 4.* & Educere, *Id. ibid.* (3) Cum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *Propert. 2, 32, 16.*

Rēcōndūco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To hire again, to renew a lease.* (2) *Also to carry to and fro, or up and down.* (1) *Ap. JCC.* (2) Vicinarum provinciarum copias reconducit, *Quint. Declam. 12.*

Rēcōnflo, āre. unde pass. *reconfior. To melt again, to forge,* *Met. to make anew, Lucr. 4, 925.*

Rēcōquendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be boiled over again, Met. to be instructed, or polished anew.* = Dare se magistris informandum, ac velut recoquendum, *Quint. 12, 6.*

Rēcōquo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To boil, or seethe again.* (2) *To vamp up, or furbish.* (3) *Met. To polish, to instruct.* (1) Neque me quis tanquam Peliam recoxerit, *Cic. de Senect. 23.* (2) Spicula Paeon recoxit, *Luc. 7, 148.* (3) *Vid. Recoquendus.*

Rēcōrdandus, a, um. *To be remembered.* Si mihi ne ad ea quidem recordanda & cogitanda quidquam relinquitur temporis? *Cic. pro Sull. 9.*

Rēcōrdans, tis. part. *Calling to mind.* Valdè timebam, recordans tuae transmissionis, *Cic. Att. 4, 17.* Recordanti plura magisque placent, *Ov. Fast. 2, 770.*

Rēcōrdatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling to mind, or remembrance.* = Patris clarissimi recordatio, & memoria, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 53.*

Recordatus, a, um. part. *Remembering.* Inde recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucris ducere principium, *Ov. Met. 13, 705.*

+ *Recordo*, āre, *Quadrig. ap. Non. 4 pro*

Rēcōrdor, āri. dep. [*qu. iterum cordi do; vel cum affectu cordis reminiscor*] *To call to mind, to remember.* Socrates disputavit discere nihil aliud esse, quam recordari, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 24.* § Hujus meriti in me recordor, *Id. pro Planc. 28.* § Recordor tua consilia, *Id. Att. 8, 16.* Operae pretium est diligentiam majorum recordari, *Id. de Leg. Agrar. 2, 27.*

Rēcōrriġo, ēre, rexi, ctum. *To redress, to mend again, to correct anew.* Recorrigere animum, *Sen. Ep. 50.*

Recraftino, āre [*qu. in craftinum rejicio*] *To delay, to put off from time to time.* Recraftinare minimè utile, *Plin. 17, 24.*

Rēcraſtinor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be put off, or delayed.* Propter quae recraftinari non debet, *Col. 2, 21.*

Recreandus, a, um. *To be refreshed, or restored.* Recreandae carnes offibus nudis, *Plin. 34, 46.*

Recreans, tis. part. *Refreshing, or restoring.* Recreans membra olei liquor, *Plin. 12, 2.*

Rēcraētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A restoring, or comforting, a recovery from sickness.* & Ab aegritudine recreationi efficax in cibo, *Plin. 22, 49.*

Rēcraētus, a, um. part. (1) *Refreshed, relieved.* (2) *Cured, recovered, got up again, restored.* (1) & Dirutae urbes per aliquem recreatae, *Cic. 2, fr. 1.* & Desertus, afflictus, perditus, *Id.* = & In isto bello non recreatus, neque restitutus, sed subactus oppressusque P. R. *Id. pro Rosc. Amer. 47.* (2) § Ex vulnere recreatus, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 51.* è morbo, *Id. ad Quir. post rexit 1.*

|| *Recrementitius*, a, um. *ut Panis recrementitius, bran-bread, horse-bread,* *Jun.*

Recrementum, ti. n. [*ab inus. recerno, ut excrementum, ab excerno*] *The Refuse of any thing.* Recrementa farris, coarse bran, *Plin. 18, 41.* Plumbi, the dross, *Cels. 6, 8.*

Recreo, āre. act. [*qu. iterum creo*] (1) *To bring to life again, to recover.* (2) *To refresh, to comfort.* (3) *To repair, to set up again, to recruit.* (1) Eumenes Craterum femivivum recreare studuit, *Nep. Eum. 4, extr.* (2) = Conspetus vester reficit & recreat mentem meam, *Cic. pro Planc. 1.* = Se collegit, & recreavit, *Id. Tusc. 1, 24.* (3) *Met. & = Afflictam & perditam provinciam erigere & recreare, Cic. Verr. 3, 91.* Quum Siciliam recreare constituisent, *Nep. Timol. 4.*

Recreor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be recovered, refreshed, &c.* § E morbo recreari, *Cic. ad Quir. post rexit 1.* § Arbor aestivā recreatur aurā, *Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18.* Recreatur acies oculorum, *Plin. 37, 16.*

Rēcraēpo, āre. n. *To tingle, ring, or sound again.* Cava cymbala recrepant, *Catull. 61, 29.*

Recreſcens, tis. part. *Growing up again.* Favete, milites, nomini Scipionum, velut accisis recreſcenti stirpibus, *Liv. 26, 41.*

Recreſco, ēre, vi, tum. n. (2) *To grow, spring, or sprout up again.* (2) *To be renewed.* (1) Nec praecisa ossa recreſcunt, *Plin. 11, 87.* (2) & Luna quater latuit, toto quater orbe crevit, *Ov. Ep. 2, 5.*

Recrudescens, tis. part. *Growing fresh again, bleeding again, breaking out anew.* Seditio recrudescens, *Liv. 6, 18.*

Recrudescō, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To grow raw and sore again, to rankle.* (2) *To wax new, to begin afresh.* (1) & Hoc tam gravi vulnere, etiam ea, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, *Cic. Fam. 4, 6.* (2) Recruduit pugna, *Liv. 10, 19.* Recrudescit amor, *Sen. Ep. 69.* nefas, *Sen. Phaen. 231.*

Rectā. adv. [*sc. via*] *Straightway, straight on, straight forward.* Rectā conſequor, *Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12.* Rectā à porta domum meam venit, *Cic. Fam. 9, 19.*

|| *Rectangūlus*, a, um. *Rightangled,* *Geom.*

Rectè. adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. (1) *Directly.* (2) *Well, aright, rightly, not amiss, deservedly, rightfully, with good reason, good, in good case.* (3) *Patiently, becomingly, fitly, handsomely.* (4) *Virtuously, honourably.* (5) *Safely.* (6) *Well in health.* (7) *In due form,* *Vox augur.* (8) *In answers, well, very well, as if granting a thing.* (9) *Nothing, in answer.* (10) *Nothing else,* *Formula respondens rā nunquid vis?* (1) & Hoc erit quasi provincias atomis dare, quae rectè, quae oblique ferantur, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.* (2) = Rectè de me auguraris, benè enim tibi cognitus sum, *Cic. Att. 9, 19.* Bonus est, noster est, rectè datur, *Ter. Adelp. 5, 8, 28.* Rectissime animadvertere, *Cic.*

Cic. de Legg. 3, 5. ¶ Haec sunt, seu rectè seu pervorsè facta sunt, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 146. ¶ Rectius coenare, *more planti-fully*, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 4. ult. (3) Molestias, quas habet amor, rectè feras, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 33. (4) ¶ Neque rectè, aut turpiter factum celari poterat, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 80. (5) Literas rectè dare, *Cic. Fam. Ep.* 1, 7. Rectius vives neque semper altum urgendo, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10. Si ille Romam venerit, rectè domi esse potestis, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 14. (6) ¶ Curasti ante scirem ei rectè esse, quàm non bellè fuisse, *Cic. Attic.* (7) ¶ Augures interrogabat, rectène lata essent; illi vitio lata esse dicebant, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 23. = Rectè ac dapilè coenare, *Suet. Vesp.* 19. ubi tamen, recta & dapili rectius leg. (8) ¶ Tum quoddam ei, rectè, est; nam nihil esse mihi religio est dicere, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 16. (9) Quid tu isthic? R. Rectè equidem, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 7. Quid tu es tam tristis? P. Rectè, mater, *Id. Hecyr.* 3, 2, 20. (10) Rogo numquid velit? Rectè; inquit, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 50.

Recticaulis, e. adj. *Growing with a stalk straight upward.* Litt. ex Plin.

Rectilineus, a, um. *Made of straight lines.* + Rectis lineis.

Rectio, onis. f. verb. [à rego] *A governing, or ruling, governance, management.* Rerum publicarum rectio, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 4.

Rectitudo, inis. f. *Rightness, evenness, uprightness.* Aggen. Urb.

Rektor, òris. m. verb. (1) *A governor, a ruler, a rector.* (2) *A master, a guardian.* (1) Rektor reipublicae, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 48. = Rektor & moderator, & tanquam architectus tanti operis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. ¶ Non dominationem, & servos; sed rectorem, & cives cogitare, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 11. (2) Rectores juvenis, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 24, 3. Rektor navis, *a pilot, or steersman*, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 22. elephanti, *Curt.* 8, 14, 33.

Rectrix, icis. f. *A governess.* Anima rectrix membrorum, *Col.* 3, 10.

Rectum, òti. n. (1) *A right line.* (2) Met. *Honesty, integrity, virtue, wisdom.* (1) ¶ Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat (iter) *Ov. Met.* 2, 715. (2) = Sinè lege fidem, rectumque colebat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 90. ¶ Curvo dignoscere rectum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 44. Mens conscia recti, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 608. Nullo thure litabis, haereat in stultis brevis ut semuncia recti, *Perf.* 5, 121.

Recturus, a, um. part. *About to govern.* Hospitium recturi principis orbem, *Manil.* 4, 762. Sed avus maturior aevi Martia recturo tradit praecepta nepoti, *Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Stil.* 349.

Rectus, a, um. part. [à regor] *Ruled, or governed.* Exercitus providenciâ ducis rectus, *Paterc.* 2, 115. Rectus ad ingenium bonum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 3, 8.

Rectus, a, um. adj. or comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Straight, or upright.* (2) *Right forward, directly, straight, without turning.* (3) *unbiased, just, upright.* (4) *Honest, plain, good.* (1) ¶ Lux recta, aut obliqua, *Lucr.* 2, 799. Longâ trabe rectior, *Ov. Met.* 3, 78. ¶ Coena recta, *a jet, and full supper in kind*, *Suet. Aug.* 74. ¶ Sportula, *Suet. Dom.* 7. (2) ¶ Melior ambulatio recta quàm flexuosa, *Cels.* Rectâ plateâ sursum, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 44. (3) = Scaurus sapiens & rectus homo, *Cic.* (4) = Quae sunt recta & simplicia laudantur, *Cic. Off.* 1, 36. Ratio rectae honestaeque vitae, *Quint.* in *Proem.* l. 1. Ea maximè conducunt, quae sunt rectissima, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 29.

Recubans, tis. part. *Lying all along.* Recubans molliter in hortis, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 17.

Recubitus, ùs. m. *A lying at ease, a sitting at the table, a rebound, or glance*, *Plin.* 24, 72.

Recubo, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To lie down again.* (2) *To lie along, to loll.* (1) ¶ Perterritus somno surrexit, postea recubuit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. (2) Sub quâ nunc recubas arbore, *virga fuit*, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 342.

Recudo, ère, di, sum. act. *To hammer, or forge anew, to stamp new, as in coin.* Vetera metalla recidunt, *Varr.*

Recula, ae. f. dim. [à res] *A matter of no weight, a little, or small thing, a mean estate*, *Don.*

Recultus, a, um. part. [à recolor] *Labourled, tilled, ploughed, manured, or dressed anew.* Humus reculta, *Ov. Met.* 5, 647. R. occ.

Recumbo, ère, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To lean, or loll upon.* (2) *To lie flat.* (3) *To lie, as on the side of an hill.* (4) *With us to sit at table, or meat.* (1) Cervix humero recumbit, *Ov. Met.* 10, 195. (2) Miratur tauros medio recumbere fulco, *Ov. Met.* 7, 539. (3) Jugera pauca Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *Mart.* 4, 64. (4) = Sedebat Nerva cum paucis; Vejento proximus, atque etiam in sinu recumbebat, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 87.

Recuperandus, a, um. part. *To be recovered.* Qui ad Hellespontî oram recuperandam à Dario erat missus, *Curt.* 4, 6. Spem recuperandae Hispaniae nactus, *Liv.* 28, 38.

Recupératio, onis. f. verb. *A recovery of a thing lost, or taken away, a rescuing, a reprisal.* Recuperatio libertatis, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 10.

Recupérator, òris. m. verb. (1) *A recoverer, one that recovereth a thing from an enemy.* (2) *A commissioner, or judge*

appointed by the pretor to examine private matters. (3) *A judge delegate.* (1) Recuperator urbis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 53, 5. (2) Postquam praetor recuperatores dedit, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 11. Me ad recuperatores modò damnavit, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 1, 2. (3) Interpr. Bud.

Recupératorius, a, um. *Belonging to recovery, or to judges delegate.* Recuperatorium iudicium, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 20.

¶ Recupératrix, icis. f. *She that recovereth*, Ap. JCC.

Recuperaturus, a, um. part. *About to recover.* Quod per eos suos se obfides, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 8. Tanquam recuperaturus Armeniam, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 49, 2.

Recupéro, are. act. [à recipere, unde & ant. recipero; à reci, vel recu, & paro] *To recover, to rescue, to get again, to regain.* Si quando Pompejus rempubl. recuperabit, *Cic. Att.* 8, 3. Erepta recuperare, *Id. pro Mur.* 25. ¶ Recuperare quae prius amissa, *Liv.*

+ Recupio, ère, ivi, itum. *To desire earnestly, over and over.* Litt. ex Plaut. + Percupio.

Recurátor, òris. m. verb. *He that cureth again.* Cels. ap. Litt.

Recurátus, a, um. part. *Finely, and workmanlike dressed.* Quae non esset ita recurata charta mansit amphitheatrica, *Plin.* 13, 23.

Recuro, are. act. (1) *To do a thing diligently, to take good heed of it.* (2) *To cure, or recover one from sickness.* (1) Vid. Recuratus. (2) Me recuravi ocimo & urtica, *Catul.* 42, 15.

Recurrrens, tis. part. *Running, or hastening back.* Virg. Aen. 7, 100. Recurrens litera, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 15.

Recurro, ère, ri, sum. neut. (1) *To come running again, to run back, or make speed again.* (2) *To have recourse to, to recur.* (1) Puero, quem ad me statim jussi recurrere, da epistolam, *Cic. Att.* 1, 12. § Ad initia recurrit luna, *it is new moon*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) Ad mores natura recurrit damnatos, *Juv.* 13, 239.

Recurso, are. freq. *To run often back, or again, to return.* ¶ Recursat hoc animo, *it cometh oft in my mind, or I cannot forget it*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 78. Sub noctem cura recurvat, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 666.

Recurfus, ùs. m. verb. *A returning, a recourse, a retreat.* Ut subeunti ad moenia urbis recurfus pateret, *Liv.* 26, 42.

Recurvátus, a, um. part. *Made crooked, or made to bend backward, crooked, winding.* = Materia torta & recurvata, *Col.* 3, 18. Recurvatus arcto solo Isthmos, *Sen. Agam.* 564.

Recurvitas, atis. f. *A bending backward*, Litt. ex Col.

Recurvo, are. act. *To bow, or bend back, to crook, or make crooked.* Gladios in saeva recurvant vulnera, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 583. conf. *Col.* 5, 10.

Recurvor, ari, atus. pass. *To be bent back.* Radix coercita recurvatur, *Col.* 5, 10.

Recurvus, a, um. *Crooked, bowed, bent back.* Cornu recurvum, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 210. vid. & *Col.* 3, 18.

Recusandus, a, um. part. *To be refused.* Dixit, Non esse alicui civitati fortem incommodi recusandam, *Caes. B. G.* 8, 1. Propter eam, quam nunquam appetit, gloriam recusandus, *Auson. Grat. Aet.* 57.

Recusans, tis. part. *Refusing, rejecting.* ¶ Rogatus & recusans haec scripsi, *Cic. Orat.* 10.

Recusatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A refusal.* (2) *Also a defence, or excuse.* (1) ¶ Omnes sine ulla recusatione, summo etiam cum studio nomina dant, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 4. = Sine recusatione, ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt, *Id. Catil.* 3, 2. (2) ¶ Neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, sed laboris, & periculi declinatio, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 53.

Recusaturus, a, um. part. *About to refuse.* Rex Praedem me, inquit, accipe, neminem eorum, qui sequuntur, recusaturum ire, qua dices, *Curt.* 5, 14. Ac dixit nisi permansisset, non recusaturum se confodi manibus ipsorum, *Suet. Claud.* 26.

Recusatus, a, um. part. *Refused.* Recusatum imperium, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 13, 28.

Recuso, are. act. [à re, i. e. contra, & causa; qu. causam oppono, vel retro causor] (1) *To refuse, to deny, to say nay.* (2) *To make his defence, or excuse.* (1) = Non recuso, non abnuo, *Cic. pro Mil.* 36. ¶ Populum Rom. disceptatorem non modò non recuso, sed etiam depono, *Id. pro Flacc.* 38. ¶ Mihi quicquid accidit, ne recusanti quidem evenit, non modo repugnanti, *Cic. Parad.* 2. (2) Tum igitur Galba recusat pro sese, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 23.

Recussum, a, um. part. [à recutio] *Shaken, or stricken to and fro.* Utero recusso ingemere cavae cavernae, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 52. Recusso aequare, *Flacc.* 5, 167.

Recussum, ùs. m. *A striking back, a jerk, or fling, or fetching wear for a leap*, *Plin.* 8, 79.

¶ Recutio, ère. [unde part. recussum] *To beat, or strike back, to reverberate, or strike again.* Aug. + Repercutio.

Recutitus, a, um. [i. e. cute nudatus; per Synecd. speciei, is, cui cutis à glande resecta est] (1) *Circumcised.* (2) *Also having the skin worn off, or new grown again.* (1) Recutita sabbata, *Perf.* 5, 184. i. e. recutitorum; inguina, *Mart.* 7, 29. (2) Ruptae recutita colla mulae, *Mart.* 9, 58.

+ Redabsolvo, ère, vi, utum. act. *To discharge, or dispatch*, *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 84. sed al. leg. ted absolvam. + Resolvo.

Redacturus, a, um. part. *About to reduce.* Quod eo oppido

ido-recepto, civitatem Biturigum se in potestatem redacturum, confidebat, *Caes. B. G. 7, 13.*

Redactus, a, um. part. [*à redigor*] (1) *Reduced, brought, driven, forced.* (2) *Raised, as money by sale, &c.* (1) § Hem quo redactus sum! *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7.* § In id loci redactus, *Id. Phorm. 5, 8, 8.* § In potestatem alicujus redactus, *Caes. B. G. 2, 34.* (2) Quid si pecunia petita est, si redacta? *Cic. pro Placc. 36.*

|| Redactus, ūs. in. *Profit, or gain in selling, Dig. + Quæstus, Cic.*

Redambulo, are. neut. *To walk back, or return again.* Bene ambula, & redambula, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120.*

Redamo, are. *To love him that loveth us, to love mutually.* Animus virtute praeditus qui vel amare, vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, *Cic. de Amic. 14.* § Hinc innuere videtur sibi non probari hanc vocem.

† Redantruo, vel redamptruo, are. [*ex re & antruo, vel antruo, quo antiqui utebantur pro redeo, Non.*] (1) *To turn, or turn again.* (2) *To tumble, and shew tricks.* (1) *Non.* (2) Praeful ut amptuat, inde & vulgus redamptruat olli, *Lucil.*

Redardesco, ere. incept. *To burn, or be in a flame again.* Flamma redardescet, quae modo nulla fuit, *Ov. de Rem. Am. 734.*

Redarguo, ere, ui, utum. act. (1) *To confute, or convince.* (2) *To control, or disprove, to blame, or reprove.* (1) Improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum, *Cic. N. D. 3, 36.* (2) = In reprehendendo redarguere contraria, *Cic. in Part. Orat. 9.* Redargue me, si mentiar, *Id. pro Cluent. 23.*

|| Redargutio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conviction, confutation, disproof, or reproof, Boët.* † Confutatio.

Redauspico, are. *To begin anew, unde*

Redauspicor, ari, ātus. pass. unde part. redauspicandus. *To be begun anew, in a lucky, or unlucky hour.* Nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 109.*

Reddendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be rendered.* (2) *To be reckoned or accounted.* (1) Omnium talium rerum ratio reddenda est, *Cic. N. D. 3, 10.* (2) Xenophon inter philosophos reddendus, *Quint. 10, 1.*

Reddens, tis. part. *Rendering.* Vicem reddens, *Tac. Ann. 13, 20, 2. conf. Sil. 2, 634.*

† Reddibo, pro reddam, *Plaut. Casin. 1, 1, 41.*

Redditio, ōnis. f. verb. *A scheme in rhetoric, the applying of a comparison, vid. Quint. 8, 3. sub fin.*

|| Redditivus, a, um. *Redditive, that which answereth an interrogative, Gramm.*

Redditurus, a, um. part. *About to restore, Catull. 40, 4. Liv. 41, 7. Libertatem redditurus, Tac. Ann. 1, 33, 3.*

Redditus, a, um. (1) *Yielded up, given again.* (2) *Delivered, given in.* (1) Mors naturae debita pro patria reddita est, *Cic. Att. 14, 41, 2.* (2) Serius redditae sunt literae meae, *Cic. Att. 9, 11.*

† Redditus, ūs. m. *Revenue, Plin. rest. scrib. redditus, q. v.*

Reddo, didi, ere, redditum. (1) *To render, to restore, to give again.* (2) *To deliver a thing sent.* (3) *Absol. To give.* (4) *To requite, to recompense.* (5) *To order, or put into the place, to repair.* (6) *To relate, recount, declare, shew, or tell.* (7) *To pay.* (8) *To repeat, or say over, as a lesson.* (9) *To make, or cause to be.* (10) *To turn, or translate from one language into another.* (11) *To produce, bear, or yield.* (12) *To resemble, or be like.* (1) § Reddidit, quae dedi ejus filio, *Cic. Att. 10, 13.* § Mutuari aliquid, & vicissim reddere, *Id. de Fato, 1.* § Hesiodus eadem mensurā reddere jubet, quā acceperis, *Id. Offic. 1, 15.* § Reddere animum, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 33.* sc. sibi, *Cic. post red. in senat. 1. to revive, to cheer.* Reddere vitam, *Cic. pro Planc. 37. animam, to die, Virg. Geor. 3, 495.* (2) Puer tuas literas mihi abs te reddidit, *Cic. Att. 1, 13.* (3) Verbum reddendi accipit & per se dandi significationem, *Cels. J. C.* (4) Beneficia plura accipit, qui scit reddere, *Publ. Syr.* § Sumere scit beneficium, reddere nescit, *Plaut. Perf. 5, 1, 10.* (5) § Tempestas confringit tegulas, ibi dominus indiligens reddere alias nevolt, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 29.* (6) Pergae de Caesare, & redde quae restant, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.* (7) Reddere hoc, non perdere herus jussit, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 47.* (8) Sic iterat voces, ut puerum sacro credas dictata magistro reddere, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14.* (9) Uxores gravidas reddere, *Lucr. 4, 1231.* Reddere aliquem meliorem, *Cic. Att. 2, 1. perfectum aliquid, to accomplish, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 109.* Omnem locum exilio simillimum, *Cic. stridorem, Ov. Met. 11, 608.* § Reddere urinam, *to make water, Plin. 8, 18. paria, to adjust, to balance, Cic. de Fin. 3, 12.* (10) Cum ea quae legerim Graecè, Latine redderem, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.* Verbum verbo reddere, *Hor. A. P. 183.* (11) § Tribus tantis minus reddit, quam obseveris, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 129.* (12) = Matrem reddere ac referre, *Plin. jun. Quas hominum reddunt facies, qualisque colores? Lucr. 6, 812.*

Reddor, i. pass. *To be rendred, offered in sacrifice, &c. Suet. Aug. 1.*

* Redduco. *To bring back, &c. Crebras reducunt naribus*

auras canes, *Lucr. 4, 990. snuff up.* § Sed nihil opus geminare literam, cum praep. re, per se in multis saltem vocibus dub. fir quant.

Redemptio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à redimo*] (1) *A redemption, or ransoming.* (2) *Also the taking a thing by great, the farming of customs.* (3) *Also the buying off a thing.* (1) Aurum pro redemptione puellae allatum, *Val. Max. 4, 3, 1.* (2) *Vid. Redemptor, n. 2.* § Redimo. (3) Publicanos temeritate redemptionis penè esse everfos, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 5.* (3) Redemptio est hujus judicii facta grandi pecunia, *Cic. Att. in Verr. 6.*

† Redemptio, are. freq. [*à freq.*] (1) *To ransom.* (2) *Also to requite, or recompense.* (1) *Plaut. ap. Lit.* (2) Malefacta benefactis redemptiare, *Cato.*

Redemptor, ari. pass. freq. *To be redeemed.* A propinquis redemptabantur, *Tac. Hist. 3, 34, 4. vix alibi occ.*

Redemptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A redeemer, a deliverer, a ransomer.* (2) *An undertaker of work by great.* (3) *A farmer of customs.* (1) *Bibl.* (2) Redemptor qui columnam conduxerit faciendam, *Cic. de Div. 2, 21.* (3) Redemptor silvae, pontis vectigalium, *In Pandect.* Redemptor caufarum, a petti-fogger, *Ulp.*

Redemptura, ae. f. *The taking of a lease, the farming of customs, &c. Redempturis augere patrimonia, Liv. 23, 48.*

Redempturus, a, um. part. *About to redeem.* Redempturus mutuam dissimulationem mali, *Tac. Agric. 6, 3.*

Redemptus, a, um. part. (1) *Redeemed, ransomed.* (2) *Met. Recovered.* (1) Pretio redemptus, *Virg. Aen. 9, 213.* (2) Monstrum nullā virtute redemptum à vitis, *Juv. 4, 2.*

Redeo, ivi, & ii, ire, itum, neut. [*ex re, & eo*] (1) *To return, to come back, or again.* (2) *To come to, to come, or full to.* (1) Redeamus domum, *Cic. Att. 7, 1.* § Itque reditque viam toties, *Virg. Aen. 6, 122.* § Redire ad navem, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 32.* § de bello, *Cic.* § in viam, *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19.* (2) In memoriam redire, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 19. to remember.* § Ad ingenium redire, *to come to his old wont, Id. Adelph. 1, 1, 46.* Ut ad me redeam, ut ad rem redeam, *to come to the point, Cic. Fam. 11, 4.* Redire in gratiam cum aliquo, *to come in one's favour again, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 40.* Redire in ordines, *to rally, Liv.* Redit mihi res ad restim, *I may go hang myself, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 5.* Redit ad te haereditas, *the estate cometh to you, Id. Hec. 1, 2, 97.*

Redhibeo, ere, ui, utum. act. [*ex re & habeo*] (1) *To return a thing one hath bought for some fault, and turn it on his hands that sold it.* (2) *To take a thing back that was bought.* (3) *To restore.* (1) Si malè emptae forent aedes, nobis istas redhibere haud liceret, *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 113.* (2) Dixit se redhibere, si non placeat, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 84.* (3) Salvum tibi marsupium item ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo, *Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 49.*

Redhibeor, eri. pass. *To be returned on one's hands.* In mancipio vendendo ea vitia dicenda sunt, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, *Cic. Off. 3, 23.*

Redhibitio, ōnis. f. verb. *The restoring of a thing to him that sold it. Quint. 8, 3.*

|| Redhibitor, oris. m. verb. *He that restoreth a thing to him that sold it, Ulp.*

|| Redhibitorius, a, um. *Pertaining to the returning upon one's hands a thing bought.* Redhibitoria actio, quā venditor cogitur restituere pretium, & retrò, quod tradiderat, accipere. *Pompon.*

Redhibitum, id. prop. dic. quod redditum est, cum qui dedit idem rursus coactus est habere id, quod antea habuit, *Fest.*

† Redhostio, ire. [*ex re & hostire, quod leg. ap. Non. 2, 740. ex Plaut. id est, aequare*] *Redhostire, referre gratiam, to requite a courtesy, to return like for like, Fest.*

Rediens, euntis. part. *Returning, coming, or going back.* Anus rediens, *Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9. Phoebus, Id. Od. 3, 21. ult. Luna, the new moon, Ov. Met. 10, 479. Rediens a flumine, Id. Met. 1, 588.*

Redigendus, a, um. part. *To reduce, or be reduced.* Illa gula ergo reprimenda, illa quasi in ordinem redigenda est, *Plin. Ep. 2, 6.*

Redigo, ere, ēgi, actum, act. [*ex re & ago*] (1) *To bring back again.* (2) *To constrain, or compel, to return, to drive, or force back.* (3) *To gather, or heap together, to amass.* (1) Transfugas Capuam redigere, *Liv. 26, 12.* Redigere in memoriam, *to refresh one's memory, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 36.* Redigunt actos in sua jura boves, *Ov. Fast. 3, 26.* (2) § Civitates in deditionem redegit, *Liv.* Sub imperium redigere, *Caes. B. G. 5, 29. ad inopiam, Tac. Fufum fugatumque hostem in castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9.* (3) Ex pretio rerum venditarum aliquantum pecuniae redigere, *Liv.*

Redigor, i. pass. *To be brought again, to be reduced. Liv. 21, 15.*

Redimendus, a, um. part. *To be redeemed, &c. Pretio redimenda fuisset, Ov. Ep. 3, 39. Redimendus cultos in annum longum est, Ov. A. Am. 3, 657.*

Redimens, tis. part. *Redeeming.* Parmenio ante suavis, ait ut captivos apud Damascum redimentibus redderet, *Curt. 4, 44. Redimens fatum conjugis uxor, Sen. Med. 662.*

Redimiculum, li. n. [*à redimio*] (1) *The attire, or ornament*

ment of a woman's, or priest's head, or neck. (2) Also an hairlace, or fillet, an headband, a knot. (1) Haec civitas mulieri redimiculum praebeat, haec in collum, haec in crines, Cic. Verr. 3, 33. Aure leves baccae, redimicula pectore pendent, Ov. Met. 10, 265. (2) Habent redimicula mitrae, Virg. Aen. 9, 616.

Redimio, ire, ïvi, ïtum. [ex re, & emio, id est, orno, Scal.] To crown, to encompass, to environ, or incircle. Mitra redimire capillos, Ov. Ep. 9, 63. crinem corymbis, Stat. frontem coronâ, Mart. 9, 74. Inque orbem tereti mitra redimentē capillum struxerat, Claud. 2. in Eutr. 185.

Redimior, i. pass. To be crowned, to be incircled. Sertis redimiri jubebis & rosâ? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18.

Redimîtus, a, um. part. (1) Crowned, incircled. (2) Compassed about, beset. (1) Redimîtus tempora quercu, Virg. Geor. 1, 349. lauro, Id. = Terra quibusdam redimîta & circumdata cingulis, Cic. Samn. Scrip. 6. turba coronis, Sen. Agam. 363. Loca sylvis redimîta, Catull. 61, 3.

|| Redimîtus, ūs. m. A binding about, an apparelling, or trimming of the head, Solin.

Redimo, ere, emi, emptum. act. [ex re, & emo] (1) To redeem, ransom, rescue, or recover. (2) To buy, get, purchase, or procure. (3) To buy off. (4) To take a thing in bargain, or by the great. (5) To take to farm upon a rent. (6) To recompense, or make amends for. (1) & Domum non minoris quàm emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Philipp. 13, 5. Redime te captum quàm queas minimo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29. (2) Ego tibi redimam bis tanto pluris pallam, quam voles, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 6. & Qui merces redimunt, ut statim vendant, Cic. Off. 1, 42. sed al. aliter leg. (3) Metum virgarum pretio redemit, Cic. Verr. 5. (4) Qui pecuaria de censoribus redemisset, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 22. (5) Ap. JCC. Vid. Redemptor. (6) Non praeteritam culpam videri volo redemisse, Planc. Senat. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8.

Redimor, i. pass. To be redeemed. Nam comites servosque caeteros initio statim ad expediendas pecunias, quibus redimeretur, dimiserat, Suet. J. Caes. 4.

Redintēger, gra, grum. [ex re, & integer] Begun afresh, renewed, set on foot anew. Redintegra ira, Liv. 8, 32. ubi tamen al. leg. redintegrata, vox dubia.

Redintēgratio, onis. f. verb. A renewing, a beginning afresh. Ejusdem verbi redintegratio, Ad Herenn. 4, 28. Redintegratione conjurationis animos vulnerare, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 4.

Redintēgratus, a, um. part. Renewed afresh, recruited. Nostri redintegratus viribus acrius impugnare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 26.

Redintēgro, are. act. (1) To refresh, to renew, to make anew. (2) To use again. (1) Redintegrare animum, Caes. B. G. 2, 25. conf. Tac. Ann. 4, 33, 4. vires, to gather up his strength, Caes. B. G. 3, 26. bellum, to set it on foot again, Cic. Fam. 11, 9. (2) Interpretatio est, quae non iterans idem redintegrat verbum, sed commutat, Ad Herenn. 4, 28.

Redintegror, ari, âtus. pass. To be renewed. Redintegratur seditio, Tac. Ann. 1, 21, 1.

Redipiscor, i, eptus sum. dep. [ex re, & adipiscor, vel apiscor] To recover, or get again, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

Reditio, ōnis. f. verb. A returning, a coming again, or back. Celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr. 1, 6. Domum reditionis spe sublatâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 5.

Redito, are. freq. [â redeo] To return to and again, Litt. ex Plaut.

Reditur, reditum est. I, thou, &c. return. Ab arbitrum reditur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 79. In urbem redeatur, Cic. Romanam reditum est, Liv. 3, 5.

Reditûrus, a, um. part. [â redeo] That will come again, about to return. Dies non reditura, Prop. 2, 15, 24. flumina, Id. 3, 19, 5. vela, Ov. Met. 7, 664.

Reditûs, ūs. m. verb. (1) A return, a coming again. (2) An income, or revenue, rent, or yearly profit. (1) & Quam valde ille reditu, vel potius reversione meâ lactatus? Cic. Attic. 16, 7. & Quis porrò noster itus, reditus? &c. Cic. Att. 15, 5. & Inter profecionem reditumque Syllae, Id. de Clar. Orat. 63. & Reversio, quod vid. & Neque in honorem aditus, neque in curiam reditus, Id. ¶ Reditus in gratiam, a reconciliation, Id. Att. 2, 3. gratiae, Id. (2) Reditus praediorum, Plin. 17, 1. pecuniae, Nep. Att. 14.

+ Redivia, ae. f. An agnail, or whitlow, Plin. rect. reduvia, quod v.

+ Redivius, ii. m. [dict. â rediviendo, i. e. solvendo, quod carnem animalium suctu resolvat] A kind of worm which sucketh blood, a tike, Col. 6, 2. ubi rect. leg. recinus vel ricinus, quod v.

Redivivus, a, um. [quod redit in vitam] (1) Renewed again, renewed, returning afresh. (2) Of old made new, furnished up. (1) Bella rediviva, Sil. 10, 257. gens, Id. 1, 105. Nummus redivivus, Juven. 6, 362. & exhaustus, Id. ib. (2) Lapis redivivus, a stone cut anew, or one which was in the old building, made use of in the new, Cic. Verr. 1, 56.

Rêdo, onis. m. A fish having no backbone, or perhaps no prickly fin upon his back, Auson. Mosell. v. 89.

Redolens, tis. part. (1) Smelling of. (2) Smelling sweet.

(1) Frustra esculenta vinum redolentia, Cic. Philipp. 2, 25.

(2) In patulis redolentia mala canistris, Ov. Met. 8, 675.

Redôleo, ui, ere, ïtum. (1) To cast a smell, or scent. (2) To smell of a thing. (1) Redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. Geor. 4, 169. (2) Redolere vinum, Cic. foetorem, Col. 12, 18. virus, Plin. 18, 45. Antiquitatem redolet, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 21.

Redomîtus, a, um. part. Tamed again, conquered the second time. = Perditi cives redomiti & victi, Cic. pro Sulla, 1.

Redôno, are. act. To give again, to restore. (2) To forgive. Quis te redonavit Quiritem diis patriis? Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 3.

(2) Injurias alicui redonare, Id. Od. 3, 3, 33.

Redordior, iri, itus sum. dep. (1) To unweave, or pull the threads out of a web. (2) To begin. (1) & Geminus feminis labor redordiendi fila, rursumque texendi, Plin. 6, 20. (2) Plin. 11, 26.

Redormio, ire, ïvi, ïtum. neut. To sleep again, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.

Redormitatio, onis. f. id. q. seq.

Redormitio, ōnis. f. verb. A falling asleep again. In redormitione vana esse visa prope convenit, Plin. 10, 98. ubi al. redormitatio.

Reducendus, a, um. part. To be brought, or carried back. Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum, Cic. Off. 3, 22. conf. Liv. 36, 35.

Reducens, tis. part. Reducing, drawing back. Corpus obesum ad maciem reducens, Plin. 24, 30. Sinum nitidum reducens, opening, or discovering her white bosom, Catull. 53, 11.

Reduco, ere, xi, ctum. act. (1) To bring, or lead back. (2) To bring safe again. (3) To restore. (4) To remove, restrain, or limit. (5) Also to reconcile, atone, or appease. (6) To remove. (1) & Aliquem in cubiculum admittere, & reducere, Cic. Philipp. 8, 10. ubi al. feducere. = Libertatem revocare & reducere, Plin. Paneg. 78. Reducere legiones in hyberna, Patern. 2, 107. ¶ Reducere in memoriam, to call to mind, Cic. de Inv. 1, 52. (2) Exercitum obsidione liberatum reduxit incolumem, Nep. Epam. 7. (3) Medicinâ reducere aliquam ad salutem, Cic. ad Quir. 7. (4) = Reducere libertatem, & frenis reprimere, Sen. (5) Virg. Aen. 2, 178. interpr. Serv. (6) Vid. Reductus, n. 3.

Reducor, i. pass. To be led, or carried back, to be brought, &c. Philoxenus reduci in carcerem maluit, Cic. Att. 4, 6. Vox reducitur in quendam sonum aequabilem, Ad Herenn. 3, 12.

Reductio, ōnis. f. verb. A bringing, or pulling back again. Reductio regis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. & Demissiones & reductiones clypei, Vitruv. 5, 10. de balneis, loq.

Reductor, ōnis. m. verb. A bringer back, a restorer. Meneenio reductor plebis in urbem sumptus funeri defuit, Liv. 2, 33. = Literarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformatior, Plin. Epist. 8, 12, 1.

Reducturus, a, um. part. About to bring back. Mulieres quoque paululum è convivio evocat, cultiis exornaturus, gratiorēque reducturus, Just. 7, 3.

Reductus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Brought back, brought home again. (2) Restored, reconciled. (3) Removed. (4) Retired, low. (1) Reductus ab exilio, Cic. Att. 9, 15. (2) In gratiam reductus, Cic. pro Cluent. 36. (3) Virtus est medium vitiorum, & utrinque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9. (4) Hic in reductâ valle Caniculae vitabis aestus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17. & Alia reductiora, alia eminentiora, Quint. 11, 3.

|| Redulceratus, a, um. part. Made sore again, Met. renewed again. Redulcerato prorsus dolore, Apul. Met. 5. p. 151.

Redulcero, are. act. [ex re, & ulcus] To make sore again, to renew a wound, to open a sore afresh. Vid. Redulceror.

Redulcëror, ari, âtus. pass. To be made sore again. Redulceratur cutis, Col. 7, 5.

Reduncus, a, um. [ex re, & uncus] Crooked, bowed, or bent back, or inward. Rostrum reduncum, Ov. Met. 12, 562. & Aliis adunca, aliis redunca, Plin. 11, 45.

Redundans, tis. part. Abounding, too copious, overflowing, redundant, luxuriant. = Is redundantes nos & superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi licentiâ repressit, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 91.

Redundanter, adv. Superfluously, abundantly, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.

Redundantia, ae. f. Excessiveness, superfluity, overflowing, luxuriance. Juvenilis redundantia, Cic. Orat. 1, 30.

Redundatio, ōnis. f. verb. Too much abounding. Redundatio stomachi, the overflowing of the stomach, Plin. 7, 5. conf. eund. 11, 45.

Redundaturus, a, um. part. About to redound. Denunciare igitur se haec brevi ad ipsos redundatura, Just. 4, 3. Quod & victoris & victi detrimentum ad eundem Caesarem esset redundaturum, Hirt. B. Al. 60.

Redundatus, a, um. part. That is run over. Redundatas flumine cogit aquas, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 52.

Redundo, are. neut. [ex re, & unda] (1) To rise above the banks, to overflow, or run over. (2) To abound, to have, or be too much. (3) To be queasy, or cross-sick. (4) Met. To redound. (1) Si lacus Albanus redundasset, &c. Cic. de Div. 1, 44. (2) & Neque abesse quidquam decet, neque redundare, Cit.

Cic. Orat. 2, 19. § Tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, &c. *Id. N. D.* 1, 35. Redundat pituita, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 10. § Neque praetermittatur, neque redundet, *Id. Orat.* 33. § Quod redundat de quaestu, *Id. Verr.* 3, 66. (3) *Plin. Paneg.* 63. (4) § Infamia redundat ad amicos, *Cic. de Am.* 21. § invidia mihi in posteritatem, *Id. Catil.* 1, 12. In me commissi poena redundet, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 451.

|| Reduplicatio, onis. f. verb. *A redoubling*, *Cod.* 4 Duplicatio, *Sen.*

|| Reduplico, are. act. *To redouble*, *Cod.* 4 Duplico, *Cic. conduplico, Ter.*

Reduresco, ui. incept. *To grow hard again.* Ferrum redurescit, *Vitruv.* 1, 4.

Rēduvia, ae. f. [à reduere, inuf.] *The looseness and cleft of the skin about the root of the nails.* Reduvias sanat lana ex aqua frigida, *Plin.* 29, 9. Reduvia flagri, *the looseness of the skin after a whipping*, *Titin.* Reduviae conchyliorum, *the fragments of shells of fishes*, *Solin.* Cū capiti mederi debeas, reduviam curas, *when one complaineth of lesser evils, neglecting the greater*, *Prov. ap. Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 44.

|| Rēduviōsus, a, um. ant. *Full of chaps and gaps, rugged, rough*, *Vid. Scal. in Solin.*

Rēdux, ūcis. c. g. [à reduco] (1) *Brought, or returned back again, or that is come home safe and sound from exile, or travel.* (2) *Also returning.* (1) Tu me reducem in patriam facis, *Ter. Haut.* 2, 4, 18. (2) § Non antē reduces ad agmen, *Plin.* 8, 5.

† Refacio, ēre. *To repair, or make anew*, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 24. *sed al. re facere restituis.*

Refectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à reficio] (1) *A recruiting, a repairing, or mending of a thing that is worn or decayed.* (2) *A refectio, a refreshment, or recreation.* (3) *A repast, a taking of meat and drink.* (1) Capitoli refectio, *Suet. Caes.* 15, 1. Cacteraque, si refectioem desiderant, fabris concinnanda tradantur, *Col.* 12, 3. Compluvia habent in refectioibus molestiam magnam, *Vitruv.* 6, 3. (2) = Tempora ad quietem refectioemque nobis data, *Quint.* 10, 3. (3) Refectio ciborum, *Cels.* 4, 6.

Refector, ōris. m. verb. *A maker of a thing new again, a furber, a repairer, or mender.* Colossi refector, *Suet. Vesp.* 18.

|| Refectorium, ii. n. *A place in monasteries, or colleges, where the company dine and sup together, a refectory, an hall*, *Jun.* 4 Prytaneum.

Refectus, a, um. part. [à reficio] (1) *Made again, created anew.* (2) *Restored, covered.* (3) *Refreshed.* (4) *Fresh, not weary.* (1) Tribuni plebis iidem refecti, *Liv.* 3, 31. (2) Cognatorum opibus curisque refectus, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 136. (3) Nec aut cibo refectus, aut potu, *Curt.* 7, 5, 16. Refectus ab iactatione maritimā, *Liv.* 21, 26. (4) § Refecti cum fatigatis certamen inituri erant, *Curt.* 5, 13, 13.

Refecturus, a, um. part. *About to repair.* Impensas belli alio bello refecturus, *Iust.* 9, 2.

Refectus, ūs. m. verb. *A refreshing, a repast, a repairing, or recruiting*, *Plin.* 18, 14.

Refellens, tis. part. *Disproving.* Nullius memoriā jam me refellente, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 2.

Refello, ēri. li. act. [ex re, & fallo] *To refel, to prove false, to disprove, to confute.* = Refellere & coarguere mendacium alicujus, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 5. § Approbo, *Quint.*

Refellor, i. pass. *To be disproved, or confuted.* Ita vivunt quidam, ut eorum vitā refellatur oratio, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 25.

Referbeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To grow cool.* Referverat oratio, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 91.

Refercio, ire, situm. act. (1) *To fill, to stuff.* (2) *To cram, to put in a small room.* (1) Heraclides puerilibus fabulis refecit libros, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. Refercire aures hominum sermonibus, *Id. pro Rab. Posth.* 14. (2) = § Crassus quae coarctavit, & perangustē referfit, in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 35.

|| Rēferendarius. *An officer that made answer to petitions, and of the emperor's pleasure therein*, *Ap. JCC.*

Referendus, a, um. part. *To be brought back, or related.* Referendus animus ad firmitudinem, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 6. Eique insepulti patris ossa in patriam referenda tradidit, *Iust.* 25, 5.

Referens, tis. part. *Bringing back, or relating.* Referens exempla veterum, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 6. *conf. Stat. Theb.* 3, 187.

Rēferio, ire. act. (1) *To strike again.* (2) *To strike back, to reflect.* (1) Me servulum, qui referire non audebam, vicit, *Ter. Adelp.* 4, 2, 29. *conf. Plaut. Afin.* 2, 2, 108. (2) *Vid. Referior.*

Referior, iri. pass. *To be reflected.* Oppositā speculo referitur imagine Phoebus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 349.

Rēfero, fers, tūli, lātum. act. [ex re, & fero] (1) *To bring, or force again, to carry back.* (2) *To report, rehearse, relate, or tell.* (3) *To answer, to reply.* (4) *To refer to one's consideration, to move, as in council, senate, &c.* (5) *To propose, or move.* (6) *To write, or set down.* (7) *To betake, or apply.* (8) *To turn, or convert.* (9) *To be like, to resemble.* (10) *To reduce.* (11) *To render, or requite, to be even with.* (12) *To imitate, to follow the steps of.* (13) *To count, or reckon.* (14) *To bring in, to yield, to produce.* (15) *To transfer upon another, to impute.* (1) Foetum

capellae domum referunt, *Tib.* 1, 1, 22. Frigoribus subiectum referat, *Col.* 11, 3. ¶ Pedem referre, *to give ground, to flee*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 40. (2) § Misit qui rumores exciperent, & ad se referrent, *Cic. pro Deiot.* 9. Facta referre, *Hor. pugnās, Ov. tales voces, Virg. Aen.* 1, 94. (3) Ille refert, O lux, &c. *Ov. Met.* 2, 35. (4) Quaelivit quae de re ad Crassum retulisset, *Cic. Ad sapientes referre aliquid, Id. Referre ad senatum de legatis mittendis, Liv.* 2, 39. (5) § Lentulus de solenni religione retulit, *Cic. ad Quir.* 5. (6) § Referre in codicem, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 2. in commentarium, *Id. Att.* 7, 3. In Deos Coelum & Terram refert Heraclides, *Id. N. D.* 1, 13. Referre in numerum deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 12. § inter divos, *to canonize*, *Eutrop.* 7, 20. ¶ § Referre acceptum alicui aliquid, *to impute, or charge it upon him, to thank him for it*, &c. both in a good and bad sense, *Cic.* (7) = Retuli me ad ea studia, quae diu intermissa revocavi, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 1. (8) Multa dies retulit in melius, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 426. (9) Quicquid conceptum est paternum & avitum retulit colorem, *Col. conf. Id.* 7, 2, 3. Referre parentem ore, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 66. ¶ § Referre alienos mores ad suos, *to judge of them by his own*, *Nep. Epan.* 1. (10) Ad finem aliquem referre omnia, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (11) Solus ego te ab egestate abstuli, solus si ductem, referre gratiam nunquam potes, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 3, 10. Nunc referam gratiam, atque illas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 93. (12) Filia non minus mores patris, quam os vultumque referebat, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 16, 9. (13) Claudere oves stabulis, numerumque referre, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, fin. (14) = Majores quaestus antiquis retulere, quam nunc praebent verba, *Col.* 2, 4. (15) Ego tibi refero, si non sum ex eo loco dejectus, *Cic.* Alius in alium culpam referebat, *Curt.* 4, 3, 7.

Rēferor, i. pass. *To be brought back, &c.* *Cic. Off.* 1, 10.

Rēfert, retulit. imperf. priore productā. [comp. ex nomine res, & verbo fero] Refert qu. ita res fert; ut, mea refert, i. e. Ita res mea fert, vel potius Mea refert gratia, ut Plautus loquitur, it concerneth, or importeth. § Parvi refert, it little concerneth, *Cic. pro Manil.* 7. § Verum tuā refert nihil, that maketh no matter to you, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 3, 12. Quid refert? to what purpose is it? what matter is it? *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 11.

Rēfertus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [à refertior] *Replenished, full, well furnished, stuffed, crammed.* = Formula disciplinae plena ac referta, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 17. = Referta & locuples domus, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 35. § Literae refertae omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, *Id. ad Q. frat.* 2, 15. § Referto praedonum mari navigare, *Id. pro Rab. Posth.* 8. Refertius erit aerarium P. R. quam unquam fuit, *Id. Verr.* 3, 87. Theatrum celebritate refertissimum, *Id. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 14.

Rēfervens, tis. part. [ex seq.] (1) *Boiling hot.* (2) *Met. Flagrant, high.* (1) Terebinthina in sartagine reserventi, *Plin.* 16, 22. (2) Refervens crimen, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 6.

Rēferveo, ēre, vi. neut. (1) *To be scalding hot.* (2) *Also to be cold again.* (1) *Vid. Refervens.* (2) *Vid. Referbeo.*

Rēfervesco, ēre, incept. *To begin to grow hot again.* Sanguis refervescere videretur, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 23.

† Rēfervia faba, *Plin. Vid. Refrivus.*

Rēfibulo, are. act. *To unbuckle, to unlace, to unclasp*, *Mart.* 9, 28.

Rēficiendus, a, um. part. *To be repaired, to be refitted.* § Naves aedificandas, veteresque reficiendas curavit, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 5, 1.

Rēficio, ēre, ēci, ectum. [ex re, & facio] (1) *To repair, amend, or make anew.* (2) *To renew, to fill up, to make.* (3) *To inspirit, to refresh.* (4) *To cure, or recover.* (1) Muros ex sua re familiari reficere coactus est, *Nep. Timol.* 4. Aedes, quae vitium fecerunt, reficere, *Cic. Topic.* 3. Rates quasias reficere, *to refit them*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1. testamentum, *to make a new will, or at least alter the old*, *Ulp.* (2) Reficere copias suas, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 87. tribum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 18. (3) = Recreat me & reficit Cn. Pompeii consilium, *Cic. pro Mil.* 2, 7, 83. (4) Tyronis reficiendi spes est in D. Curio, *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. Ego hic cogito commorari, quoad me reficiam; nam & corpus & vires amisi, *Id. Fam.* 7, 26.

Rēficio, i. pass. (1) *To be made, to be done.* (2) *To be made up.* (3) *To be refreshed, relieved, &c.* (4) *To be made good, to be made to answer.* (1) *Vid. Reficio.* Locatur opus, quod ex mea pecunia reficiatur; ego me refecturum esse dico, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 54. (2) Nunquam eris dives, antequam ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut ex eo tueri sex legiones possis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. (3) § Tantum cibi & potionis adhibendum, ut reficiantur vires, non opprimantur, *Cic. de Sen.* 11, 8. (4) § Nemo sanus debet sumptum facere in cultura, nisi videt non aliter posse refici, *Col.*

Refigendus, a, um. part. *To be fastened anew*, *vid. seq.*

Rēfigo, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To fasten anew.* (2) *To pluck down what is fastened; to cancel.* (3) *Met. To abrogate, or disannul.* (1) = Sive prope truncum cingitur palus, pedali tamen spatio refigendus est, *Col.* 4, 16. (2) Sub dūce qui templis Parthorum signa refixit, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 36. (3) & hinc leges pretio, atque refixit, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 622. *conf. Sil.* 10, 601.

Refigor,

Refigor, i. pass. *To be fastened anew.* Refigi terra, *V. Max.* 1, 6, 10.

Rēfixus, a, um. part. *Unloosed, taken away.* Refixa coelo devocare sidera, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 5. Clypeus refixus, *Id. Od.* 1, 28, 11.

Reflāgito, āre. *To importune, to beg instantly.* Circumsistite eam & reflagitate, *Catull.* 40, 6.

Refians, tis. part. *Blowing contrary, or back again.* Sin autem reflantibus velis rejiciemur, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 49.

Reflātus, ūs. m. verb. [*à resflo*] *A contrary blast, or wind; a blowing contrary.* Naves delatae in Uticam reflatu, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 2.

Reflectens, tis. part. *Turning back, &c.* *Catull.* 43, 10.

Reflecto, ēre, xi, xum. act. (1) *To turn back, to bend, to bow back, or again.* (2) Met. *To stay one from doing of a thing.* (3) *To cause to reflect, or consider.* (1) Canum degeneres caudam sub alvum reflectunt, *Plin.* 11, 50. Caput reflectere, *Catull.* 43, 10. oculos, *Ov. Met.* 7, 341. pedem, *Catull.* 62, 112. (2) = Neque illum misericordia repressit, neque reflexit, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 9. & Incitare aut reflectere mentes, *Cic.* (3) = § Animum revocare & reflectere ad aliquid, *Cic. pro Sull.* 16.

Reflector, i. pass. *To be bent.* Reflecti in ungues, *Ov. Met.* 5, 547.

Reflexus, a, um. part. *Turned, or bowed back.* Cervice reflexā, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 382. & Masculis elephantorum dentes reflexi, feminis recti atque proni, *Plin.* 11, 62.

Resflo, āre. (1) *To blow contrary, to blow back again, or against.* (2) Met. *To thwart, or cross one.* (1) Et si Etesiae valde reflaverint, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 7. (2) Cū fortuna reflavit, affligimur, *Cic. Off.* 2, 6.

Reslor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be breathed out again.* & Aēr ducitur, atque reslatur, *Lucr.* 4, 936.

Reslōreo, ēre, ui. neut. *To flourish, or spring again,* *Plin.* 18, 43.

Reslōrescens, tis. part. *Flourishing again.* Juventa reslōrescens, *Sil.* 15, 74.

Reslōresco, ēre. incept. *To begin to flourish, or blossom again,* *Plin.* 19, 47.

Resluens, tis. part. *Flowing back.* Resluens Tybris, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 87. Padus, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 90.

Resluo, ēre, xi, xum. neut. *To flow again, to flow back, to ebb.* Nilus cū resluit campis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 32. conf. *Lucr.* 4, 428.

Resluus, a, um. *Which floweth back, that ebberh and floweth.* Resluum mare, *Plin.* 2, 100. Tethyos alternae resluas calcauit arenas, *Claud.* 3. Conf. *Hon.* 58.

Refluxus, ūs. m. *The ebb when the tide abateth,* *Litt.* sine auct. + Recessus.

Reřocillator, ōris. m. verb. *A comforter,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* Reřocillātus, a, um. part. *Refreshed.* Paucis diebus aegre refocillatus decessit, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 14.

Reřocillo, āre. [*ex re, & focillo*] *To comfort, to refresh, to cherish and make much of one.* Lugentem remediis refocillare, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 9.

Reřodio, ēre, di, ssum. act. *To dig out of the earth, to dig over anew.* Radices omnes refodiat, *Col.* 2, 2. conf. *Plin.* 2, 63.

Reřodior, i. pass. *To be digged over again.* Illud de integro refodi debet, *Col. R. R.* 4, 32.

Reřormandus, a, um. part. *To be made anew,* *Quint.* 12, 6.

Reřformatio, onis. f. verb. *A renewing, a reformation.* Morum reřformatio, *Sen. Epist.* 58. + Renovatio, *Cic.*

Reřormātor, ōris. m. verb. *A reformer, or renewer.* = Literarum senescentium reductor & reřormator, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 12, 1.

Reřormatrix, icis. f. verb. *A she reformer,* *Digest.*

Reřormātus, a, um. part. *Reformed, made anew.* Reřormatus primos in annos, *Ov. Met.* 9, 399.

Reřormīdāns, tis. part. *Greatly fearing.* Vulgi reprehensionem reřormīdāns, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 2.

Reřormīdātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Great fear, or dread,* & Orator in suasionē sibi proponit aut spem, aut reřormīdationem de liberantis, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4.

Reřormīdo, āre. act. *To fear much, or dread greatly, to stand in awe of.* Bellum involutum pacis nomine reřormīdo, *Cic. Phil.* 7, 19. Membra saucia reřormīdant tactum, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 13.

Reřormo, āre. act. *To reform, to renew, to new mould, or shape, to put in a new dress, to make better.* Dum quod fuit antē reřormat, *Ov. Met.* 11, 254. = Mores parens reřormet, & corrigat, *Plin. Paneg.* 53. conf. *Sen. Epist.* 94.

Reřossus, a, um. part. *Digged up.* Reřossas radices comburere, *Col.* 3, 11. tellus, *Luc.* 4, 292.

Reřotus, a, um. *Cherished again,* *Suet. Ner.* 27.

Reřovendus, a, um. part. *To be cherished.* Post bellum vires reřovendae magis, quā spargendae, *V. Patere.* 1, 15.

Reřovens, tis. part. *Cherishing.* Nunc tandem longā pace cuncta reřovente, *Curt.* 4, 19. Ipsa levi flatu reřovens pendentia membra aura, *Manil.* 5, 565.

Reřoveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. (1) *To cherish, or revive again, to refresh, or relieve again.* (2) *To renew, or put in as good a state as it was.* (1) Corpus reřovēntque, fovēntque, *Ov. Met.* 8, 536. Membra quiete reřovere, *Sil.* 3, 637. artus, *Vol.* II.

Luc. 8, 67. (2) & Disciplinam castrorum lapsam reřovisti, *Plin. Paneg.* 18.

Reřoveor, ēri. pass. *To be renewed.* Modicā stercoreatione terra reřoveatur, *Col.* 2, 1, 6.

Reřractariolus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat stubborn, or unruly.* Reřractariolum dicendi genus, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 1.

Reřractārius, a, um. [*à refringo*] *Self-willed, wilful, forward, rebellious, stubborn, obstinate, refractory, unruly,* *Sen. Epist.* 73. = Contumax, *Id. ibid.* Equus reřractarius, *ant headstrong, unruly, reslive horse,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Reřractio, onis. f. verb. *A reflection, a refraction.* = Reřractio, seu repercussio luminis, *Dig.*

Reřractum, ti. n. *A ground broken up, or laid fallow,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Reřractus, a, um. part. [*à refringor.*] *Broken, weakened.* Reřracta videntur omnia converti, *Lucr.* 4, 442. Aquilo Zephyris reřractus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 5, 8. Claustris pudoris reřractis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 14, 4.

Reřragatus, a, um. part. *Gainsaying.* Reřragatus gloriae suae, *Curt.* 9, 5, 21.

Reřragor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [*ex re, & frago, quod est tentare, flectere: fortasse à refringo, nam & frango ant. frago; quo sensu reřractarius dic.*] *To resist, to be against, gainsay, or deny, to vote against, to cross, or thwart.* § Ne reřragari homini amicissimo videar, *Cic. Philipp.* 11, 9. Si caetera non reřragantur, *Plin. Epist.* 3, 19, 9. Cum iis pars optimatum reřragabatur, *V. Patere.* 2, 40.

Reřrenandus, a, um. part. *To be curbed, or held in; Met. to be restrained.* = Juventus reřrenanda & coērcenda est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 2.

Reřrenatio, onis. f. verb. *A bridling; Met. a checking, curbing, or holding in.* Reřrenatio doloris, *Sen. de Ira,* 3, 15.

Reřrenātus, a, um. part. *Bridled, holden back; Met. stayed, restrained.* Religione reřrenatus, *Lucr.* 5, 115.

Reřreno, āre. [*ex re, & frenum*] *To bridle, or curb, to keep in, or check.* § = Reřrenat aquas, obliquaque flumina sistit, *Ovid. Epist.* 6, 87. § & Reřrenare à gloria juvenes, non incitare, *Cic. pro Coel.* 31. licentiam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 29.

Reřrenor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be bridled, &c.* *Val. Max.* 2, 7, 8.

Reřricatio, onis. f. verb. *A galling, or rubbing up.* *Aug.*

Reřrico, āre, ui, etum. act. (1) *To rub hard, or again.* (2) Met. *To rub up, to renew, to rehearse something unpleasing.* (3) *To torment, to pain.* (1) Id omne ita facito, & reřricato denuo, *Cato,* 87. (2) Reřricare obductam cicatricem, *to rub up an old sore,* *Cic. in Rull.* 3, 2. memoriam, *Id Philipp.* 3, 7. (3) Crebro reřricat lippitudo, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 17.

Reřricor, āri. pass. *To be renewed, &c.* Reřricatur admonitu amor, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 729.

Reřrigeo, ēre, xi. *To cool again, to wax cold.* *Vid. Reřrigeo.*

Reřrigeratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A refreshing, a cooling.* Reřrigeratio in aestate, *Cic. de Senect.* 14. Corpora à reřrigerationibus solidantur, *Vitr.* 1, 4.

Reřrigerātor, ōris. m. verb. *A cooler, or refresher, vid. Reřrigeratrix.*

Reřrigerātōrius, a, um. *Cooling, refreshing.* Reřrigeratoria vis, *Plin.* 25, 95.

Reřrigerātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that refresheth.* Lactuca naturā est reřrigeratrix, *Plin.* 19, 38.

Reřrigerātus, a, um. part. (1) *Cooled.* (2) *Abated, flaked, refreshed, diminished, allayed.* (1) = Reřrigerato & extincto calore occidimus ipsi, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 9. (2) Reřrigerato jam sermone hominum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. & Membra partim ardentia, partim reřrigerata, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 10.

Reřrigerium, ii. n. *Refreshment,* *Tert.* + Reřrigeratio, *Cic.*

Reřrigēro, āre. act. (1) *To cool, to chill.* (2) *To refresh, to comfort.* (3) Met. *To diminish, or assuage, to daunt, to dishearten, or blank one, to take one off.* (1) & Stella Saturni reřrigerat, Martis incendit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. Me frigus Dalmaticum etiam hic reřrigeravit, *Id. Fam.* 5, 10. (2) Inclusā sua membra reřrigerat undā, *Ov. Met.* 13, 903. (3) Reřrigere testem, *Quint.* 5, 7.

Reřrigēror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be cooled, &c.* & Ubi potest ista aetas calefcere, aut umbris aquisve reřrigerari salubrius? *Cic. de Senect.* 16.

Reřrigesco, ēre, xi. incept. (1) *To grow cold, to begin to be cool.* (2) Met. *To be less vehement and earnest, to begin to cease.* (1) Ubi vinum reřrizerit, in dolium infundito, *Cato,* conf. *Col.* 2, 16. Cor post tela educta reřrizerit, *Ov. Met.* 12, 422. (2) & Caluit re recenti, nunc in causā reřrizerit, *Cic. pro Planc.* 23. Res interpellata bello reřrizerat, *Id. Att.* 1, 19.

Reřringendus, a, um. part. *To be broken, or curbed.* Sed hoc intelligi volo, laxandos esse eloquentiae frenos, nec angustissimo gyro ingeniorum impetus reřringendos, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, 7.

Reřringens, tis. part. *Breaking,* *Stat. Theb.* 4, 139.

Reřringo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. (1) *To break open.* (2) *To break.* (3) *To reřract, or reřract.* (4) Met. *To weaken, or abate, to diminish, to lessen, to blunt, or dull.* (1) Reřringere carcerem, *Liv.* 6, 17. portas, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 61. domos veritatum, *V. Flacc.* 8, 323. Cellas reřregit omnes intus, *Plaut.*

Capit. 4, 4, 10. (2) Refringit virgulta pede vago, *Catull. 61, 86.* (3) Refringere radios solis, *Plin. 2, 60.* (4) Refringere vim fortunae, *Liv. 5, 37.* gloriam alicujus, *Cic. pro Mil. 2.* opes, *Prop. 3, 3, 44.*
 Refringor, i. pass. *To be broken, to be refracted, &c. Plin. 2, 60.*
 Refrivus, a, um. [*qu. referivus, à refero. Refriva faba, quae ad sacrificium referri solet.*] *A bean sacrificed to the gods, for good luck of corn. Al. leg. refrina, & referina, sed male, vid. Fest. & Plin. 18, 30. Hard. leg. Referivus.*
 || Refuga, ae. c. g. *A runaway, an apostate, Ulp. 4 Transfuga.*
 Refugiens, tis. part. *Flying back.* Rex cum paucis suorum assequutus agmen refugientium ad suos, *Curt. 4, 40.* Refugientes pauci aliam omnem multitudinem in potestate hostium esse afferebant, *Liv. 24, 1.*
 Refugio, ère, ūgi, itum. (1) *To fly away, to run, or fly back.* (2) *To start at, to dread.* (3) *Met. To eschew, shun, avoid, or fly from.* (4) *To forsake, to forbear.* (5) *To refuse, or deny.* (1) § Reliqui Syracusas refugerant, *Cic. Verr. 5, 38.* § A pestiferis & nocentibus refugere, *Id. N. D. 2, 47.* (2) = Refugit animus, eaque reformidat dicere, *Cic. Philipp. 14, 3.* (3) Tela atque incursus refugere, *Cic. pro Caecin. 8.* ad aliquem, *Id. pro Deiot. 11.* Ista refugiant memoriam nostram, *Col. 12, 50.* (4) Omnem Venerem refugerat Orpheus, *Ov. Met. 10, 79.* (5) Nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, *Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.*
 Refugium, ii. n. *A refuge, or shelter.* = Nationum portus & refugium senatus, *Cic. Off. 2, 8.*
 Refugus, a, um. *Flying back, or away.* § Juslit ut instantibus instarent, refugos non sequerentur, *Tac. Ann. 13, 40, 3.* Mare refugum, *Stat. Theb. 12, 634.* Refugi à fronte capilli, *Luc. 10, 132.*
 Refulgens, tis. part. *Glittering.* Refulgens suis venis, *Plin. 13, 30.* Integri refulgentibus armis, *Liv. 8.*
 || Refulgentia, ae. f. *A glittering.* Lacunarum refulgentia, *Apul. Florid. 18, p. 811.* + Fulgor, *Hor.*
 Refulgeo, ère, si. neut. (1) *To reflect a shining brightness, to shine bright, to glitter.* (2) *Met. To smile upon.* (1) Refulget luce percussus color, *Lucr. 2, 799.* Rosea cervice refulsit, *Virg. Aen. 1, 406.* Cynthia quo primum cornu dubitanda refulsit, *Lucr. 4, 60.* (2) Quod si dolosi spes refulserit nummi, *Perf. Prol. 12.*
 || Refulgidus, a, um. *Shining, or glittering, Litt. ex Apul. 4 Fulgidus, Lucr.*
 Refundens, tis. part. *Pouring back, returning.* Fluctus refundens ore phryxeter capax, *Sen. Hippol. 1030.*
 Refundo, ère, ūdi, sum. act. (1) *To pour back.* (2) *To melt, to dissolve.* (3) *To return, or send back.* (4) *To pour forth.* (5) *To refund, or pay back.* (1) Aequor refundit in aequor, *Ov. Met. 11, 488.* (2) = Glaciem refundat, cunctaque humifico spiritu laxet luna, *Plin. 2, 104.* (3) Refudimus Nilo suas copias, *Plin. Paneg. 31.* Urna refundit aquas, *Prop. 2, 20, 50. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 844.* (4) Vaporibus stellae & omnis aether refundunt eadem, & rursus trahunt indidem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46.* (5) *Litt. ex Ulp. 4 Resolvo, Plaut.*
 Refundor, i. pass. *To be poured out, &c.* Unda refunditur, *Stat. Theb. 9, 465. conf. Sil. 14, 552.*
 Refusè, adv. unde comp. refusiùs. *Abundantly, largely, plentifully.* In plano refusiùs egesta humus tumidior est, *Col. 4, 1.*
 || Refusio, ònis. f. verb. *A pouring back.* Refusio humoris, *Macrob. Sat. 1, 21.*
 || Refusor, ònis. m. verb. *He that poureth, or melteth, Agric.*
 Refusus, a, um. part. (1) *Poured out, overflowing.* (2) *Poured in again, or rather wide, or of great extent.* (1) Non nisi refuso mari arenas fatetur, *Plin. 36, 26.* (2) Si quem tellus extrema refuso submovet oceano, *Virg. Aen. 7, 225. conf. & Sil. 17, 63.*
 Refutandus, a, um. part. *To be coerced, or kept within bounds.* § Illas gentes nostri imperatores refutandas potius, quam bello lacessendas putaverunt, *Cic. de Prov. Conf. 13.*
 Refutatio, ònis. f. verb. *A confutation, a reply.* Refutatio, accusationis, *Cic. Top. c. 25.*
 Refutatus, a, um. part. *Refuted.* Oratio re multò magis, quam verbis refutata, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 17.*
 Refutatus, ūs. m. verb. *A confutation.* Ancipiti refutatu convincere falsum, *Lucr. 3, 524. R. occ.*
 Refuto, àre. act. [*ex re, & futo, i. e. arguo, Fest. sed est à futo vase, quo aqua fervens compefcitur: unde Confutare ollam dixit Titin.*] (1) *To confute, to disprove, to convince, or confound by reason, to refute.* (2) *To coerce, or hinder a design.* (1) § Nostra confirmare, contraria refutare, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 19.* (2) *Vid. Refutandus.*
 Refutor, àri, àtus. pass. *To be confuted, &c. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23.*
 || Regalia, um. pl. n. *Royalties, fees of honour granted by the king; also the robes, &c. used at the coronation, Ap. JCC.* + Regum insignia.
 + Rēgāliōlus, li. m. [*dict. quòd sit rex avium, qui ideo regaviolus, Gl. βασιλικός, τεχναίος.*] *A bird of yellow colour, between which and the eagle is continual hostility; some take it for the wren, Suet. Caes. 81. vid. ibi Casaub.*
 Regalis, le, or, comp. *Royal, or kingly, princely, like a king.*

Ornatus regalis, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 21.* Rex regum regaliore, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45.* Virgo regalis, *Ov. A. An. 1, 6, 97.*
 Regaliter, adv. *Kingly, royally, majestically.* Sacrificio regaliter confecto, *Liv. 42, 51.* Precibus minas regaliter addit, *Ov. Met. 2, 397.*
 Rēgēlo, àre. act. *To thaw that which is frozen.* Frigora brumae Zephyrus regelavit, *Col. 1, 5. conf. & Varr. R. R. 1, 57.*
 Rēgēlor, àri. pass. *To be thawed, Col. 2, 16.* Vix actas mea mediā regelatur aestate, *Sen. Ep. 67.*
 Rēgēmo, ère, ui. neut. *To groan again.* Ab junctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, *Stat. Theb. 5, 389.*
 Regendus, a, um. part. *To be ruled, or governed, Cic. Attic. 10, 6.* Regenda magis est fervida adolescentia, *Sen. Oct. 446.* Regendus amor arte, *Ov. A. An. 1, 4.*
 || Rēgēncrātio, òris. f. verb. *A new birth, Eccles. 4 Generatio nova.*
 || Rēgēncrātor, òris. m. verb. *He that regenerateth, or begetteth anew, Eccles. 4 Novi generis auctor.*
 Rēgēncro, àre. act. (1) *To resemble some ancestor.* (2) || *To regenerate, or beget again.* (1) Ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, *Plin. 7, 10.* (2) *Eccles. 4 Denuò formare, regigno.*
 Rēgēncror, àri, àtus. pass. *To be produced again, to come again.* Naevos & cicatrices etiam regenerari, *Plin. 7, 10.*
 Regens, tis. part. *Ruling, governing.* Tum contemptu regentium minus coërcitis odiis, *Tac. Ann. 12, 54, 3.* Regens frena nocturni aetheris, *Sen. Hipp. 420.* regentis, *Sil. 14, 393.*
 + Rēgēncdārius, ii. m. *An officer that subscribed petitions, also a register, Ap. JCC.*
 Rēgēncrātio, ònis. f. verb. *A springing again, Plin. 17, 34, & 19, 36.*
 Rēgēncrāto, àre. neut. [*ex re, & germen.*] *To burgeon again, to spring anew, to grow afresh, Plin. 16, 60.*
 Rēgēro, ère, si, sum. (1) *To cast up again, to throw, or fling back.* (2) *To vomit, to cast back again.* (3) *Met. To retort.* (4) *To set down, or put in writing that which one hath read, or heard.* (1) In acervum culmos regerant, *Col. 2, 10.* (2) *Vid. Regestus.* (3) § Regerere crimen alicui, *Sen. Hippol. 720.* invidiam in aliquam, *Quint. 11, 1.* communem culpam, *Plin. Epist. 10, 30, 2.* (4) *Cassius Cic. Fam. 15, 19.* In commentarios ea, quae aliis declinatoribus laudata sunt, regerunt, *Quint. 3, 8.* Cum regessisset in aerarium pecunias publicas, *Paterc. 2, 92.*
 Regestum, ti. n. [*terra è sulco egesta, & in aliquantulam altitudinem elevata.*] (1) *Earth cast up, a ridge in plowing.* (2) *Also || a register book.* (1) Humus pastinationi praebet regestum, *Col. 3, 13. conf. 4, 1.* (2) Quae in regestis diversorum officiorum relata sunt, *Praef. Cod. Theod. 4 Commentarius.*
 Regestus, a, um. part. (1) *Cast, or turned up again.* (2) *Vomited up.* (1) Tellure regestâ obruere, *Ov. Met. 11, 188.* Transiluit ignis, inque trepidantes focos bis ter regestus, *Sen. Thy. 768.* (2) Regestâ crapulâ vestem inquinare, *Apul. 4 Revomo, Plin.*
 Regia, ae. f. sc. domus. (1) *The palace, or house of a prince, a king's court, or pavilion.* (2) *A sort of olive tree.* (1) Regia coeli, *Virg. Aen. 7, 210.* Priami, *Ov. Epist. 1, 34.* Numae, *Id. Liv. 2, 12.* *Vid. Periz. Curt. Vind. p. 85.* (2) *Col. 8, 5, & 12, 47.*
 Rēgiè, adv. *Royally, pompously, magnificently, kingly, princely.* Rēgiè statuere, *Cic. Verr. 3, 48.* Rēgiè polita aedificia, *Varr.*
 Rēgificè, adv. *Kingly, sumptuously.* Ebores instructa regificè, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex poeta.* Regificè exstructis celebrant convivia mensis, *Sil. 11, 273.*
 Rēgificus, a, um. *Royal, princely, sumptuous, magnificent.* Epulae paratae regifico luxu, *Virg. Aen. 6, 605.* Paratus regificus, *Val. Flacc. 2, 653.*
 Rēgificūgium, ii. n. dies, quo Tarquinius Româ profugit, *sc. VI Kal. Mart. Fest. Al. dic. fugalia.* Nec Regifugium, pulsus urbe tyrannis, laetum Romanis fas reticere diem, *Auson. Ecl. de feriis Rom. 13.*
 Rēgigno, ère. *To ingender, or beget again, unde*
 Regignor, i. pass. *To be ingendered, or produced anew.* Regigni consumpta membra videmus, *Lucr. 5, 245.*
 + Regilla, ae. f. dim. [*à regia, Non. qu. vestis rege digna.*] *A royal robe, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39.* Also a kind of womens garment, which they wore the day before their wedding, *Fest.*
 Rēgimen, inis. n. [*à rego.*] (1) *Government, rule, regiment.* (2) *Meton. The rudder, or stern in a ship.* (1) Regimentotius magistratus penes Appium erat, *Liv. 6, 33.* = In quo consilium vitae regiménque locatum est, *Lucr. 3, 95.* (2) Frangitur arbor, frangitur & regimen, *Ov. Met. 11, 552.* Regimen dat ventis, *Lucr. 7, 12.*
 Rēgīna, ae. f. (1) *A queen, a great lady, or mistress, the governess of a province.* (2) *A rich, or great woman.* (1) Regina Juno, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 10.* Met. Omnium regina rerum oratio, *Id. de Orat. 2, 44.* (2) Felix trium reginarum maritus, *Suet. Claud. 28.*
 Rēgio, ònis. [*à rego, quod priusquam provinciae fierent, regiones sub regibus erant, atque ab his regebantur, Perot.*] (1) *A region, a district, a division, a canton.* (2) *A border,*

a coast. (3) A climate, or quarter. (4) A road, or highway. (5) A part of a town, or city, a ward. (6) Also a limit, or bound. (7) E regione, over against, opposite. (8) Also in a straight line. (9) A country, as opposed to a city. (1) Regiones dicimus intra quarum fines singularum coloniarum, aut municipiorum, magistratibus jus dicendi exercendique est, *Sicul. Flaccus*. (2) = Quae tam parva insula, quae non portus suos & agros, & aliquam partem regionis atque orae maritimae, per se ipsam defenderet? *Cic. pro Sext.* (3) Regio quae tum est Aquilonaris, tum Australis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (4) Notā excedo regione viarum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 737. (5) Lituus Romulus direxit regiones tum cum urbem condidit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 17. (6) Regiones vineae terminare, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3. *Met.* Regionibus officii sese continere, *Id. in Rull.* 2. (7) = Nonne dicitis esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos antipodas vocatis? *Cic. Acad.* 4, 39. (8) ☞ Ut cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, alterum e regione declinet, alterum moveatur, *Cic. de Fato*, 9. (9) ☞ Non solum regiones, sed etiam urbes disiectae, *Nep. Timol.* 3.

|| Rēgiōnālīter, adv. Country by country, or according to countries, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 753. + Secundum regiones.

|| Rēgiōnarius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to a region, or country, *Front.*

Rēgiōnātīm, adv. [per singulas regiones] From quarter to quarter, ward by ward. Regionatim tribus descriperunt, *Liv.* 40, 51. Commercia regionatim interrompere, *Id.* 45, 30.

|| Rēgistrārius, ii, m. A register, or he that keepeth a register, *Ulp.* + pot. Regestarius.

|| Rēgistrum, tri, n. *Vopisc.* Index memoriae causā factus, in quem regerimus ea, quae in necessarios usus obvia esse volumus, *M. qu. regestarium, Bud. A regisler, a notebook.* = Regestum, *Bud.* quod rect. + Commentarius, liber memorialis.

+ Rēgītō, āre, freq. [à rego] To govern often, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 57, 3. ubi vet. exemp. regelare.

Rēgius, a, um. [à rex, regis] (1) Of a king. (2) Royal, kingly, princely, like a king. (1) Invisa civibus superbia regia, sc. regis Tarquini, *Liv.* 1, 54. Dion repressit regios spiritus, *Nep. Dion.* 5. b. e. spiritus regis Dionysii. (2) Regius apparatus, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. Regia potestas, *Id.* Ales regia, that of a king, *Ov. Met.* 4, 362. Morbus regius, the jaundice, the king's evil, *Cels.* 3, 24. Via regia, the king's highway, *Ap. JCC.*

Rēglūtīnātiō, onis, f. An ungluing, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Rēglūtīno, āre, act. (1) To unglue, *Met.* to let loose. (2) To glue again. (1) = Tuis ab unguibus reglutina & remitte, *Catull.* 23, 9. (2) *Vid.* Reglutinor.

Rēglūtīnor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) To be unglued. (2) To be glued again. (1) *Lexicogr. ex Col.* (2) = Amputatum plagā collum dividens rursus coibit ac reglutinabitur, *Prud. Perist.* 10, 873.

Rēglūtīnōsus, a, um. Very gluish, or clammish, *Plin.* 11, 15. *Hard. leg.* Glutinosus.

Regnandus, a, um, part. To be governed. Si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 770.

Regnans, tis, part. Reigning. Displacent regnantibus civilia filiorum ingenia, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 82, 3. conf. *Sil.* 10, 342. Quae cecinerant, uno ex Amyntae filiis regnante, florentissimum fore Macedoniae statum, *Just.* 7, 6.

Regnātor, ōris, m, verb. (1) A ruler, a governor, a king, lord, and master. (2) A possessor, or owner. (1) Regnator Olympi, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 558. populorum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 12. (2) Regnator agelli, *Mart.* 10, 61.

Regnātrix, īcis, f, verb, adject. She that ruleth, a governess, a lady, or mistress, a queen regent. Regnatrix domus, the imperial house, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 4, 4.

Regnātur, imperf. They reign, or bear rule. Ter centum totos regnabitur annos, kings shall govern, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 276.

Regnaturus, a, um, part. About to reign. Haud ambiguum propediem regnaturum cum, *Liv.* 45, 19. Neque enim dixit se aut sine regio imperio victurum, aut regnaturum esse capitivum, *Curt.* 9, 1, 7.

Regnātus, a, um, part. Governed, ruled. Terra regnata Lycurgo, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 14. conf. *Sil.* 14, 7.

Regno, āre, neut. [à regn, Celt. *Id.*] (1) To reign, to be a king. (2) To bear rule and sway, to be eminent and domineer, to bear a chief, or great stroke. (3) Absol. To enjoy one's self, to live as one pleaseth. (1) § Regnare in loco, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 54. § per urbes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 295. alicui oppido, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 54. Mithridates ab eo tempore regnat, *Id. pro Leg. Manil.* 3. (2) Equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 16. (3) Vivo & regno, simul ista reliqui, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 8.

Regnor, āri, pass. To be ruled, or governed. In caeteris gentibus, quae regnantur, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 54. Rar. occ.

Regnum, ni, n. (1) A realm, a kingdom; kingly government. (2) One's own possession. (3) A dominion, rule, or government. (4) ☞ A metropolis. (1) Manlius est regnum appetisse judicatus, *Cic. pro Domo*, 38. *Liv.* 1, 57. (2) Nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, sc. in Tullulano, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 10. In Puteolana regna renavigare, *Id. Att.* 14, 16. *vid. & Virg. Ecl.* 1, 70. (3) Regna vini sortiri talis, to

cast the dice, who should be king of good fellows, or master of the feast, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 18. (4) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 21.

Rēgo, ēre, xi, ctum, act. [ex Hebr. פָּסַח pasco: nam rex est pastor, & pastor regit oves] (1) To rule, to govern. (2) To manage, to guide. (3) To hold straight, to keep down. (4) To set right, to admonish. (1) Regit patriis virtutibus orbem, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 17. (2) Auriga sedens equos regebat, *Curt.* 4, 15, 28. Iter rexit lino Theseus, *Propert.* 2, 11, 8. Animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 2, 61. (3) Papillas tumidas fascia nulla regat, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 1, 333. ubi al. tegat; sed perperam. (4) ☞ Non multa peccas, sed si peccas, te regere possum, *Cic. pro Mur.* 28.

Rēgor, i, pass. (1) To be governed, or ruled. (2) To be guided, or managed. (3) To be bounded, or limited. (1) Mundus regitur numine deorum, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 19. (2) Remo reguntur rates, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 3. (3) *Litt. ex Boët.*

+ Regredio, is. Regredere, revocare, *Non. ex Enn.*

Regredior, i, sūs sum, dep. To return, to go back. ☞ Regredi quàm progredi malle, *Cic. Off.* 1, 10. § Regredi ab ostio, *Plaut. Aut.* 1, 1, 7. ☞ In memoriam regredi, to bethink himself, *Id. Capt.* 5, 4, 26.

Regressio, ōnis, f. A returning, a figure in rhetoric. ἐπιδόσις dicitur Graecè; nostri regressionem vocant, *Quint.* 9, 3.

Regressus, a, um, part. Returning, having returned. Asperimae hiemis initio regressus Silciam, *Paterc.* 2, 113.

Regressus, ūs, m, verb. A return, a going back, or retiring. ☞ Nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus & regressus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. ☞ Egressus & regressus, *Col.* 9, 9.

Rēgūla, ae, f. [norma qua linea diriguntur; dim. à rex, regis; quod quantitas primae ostendit] (1) A rule, a square, a ruler. (2) A stick wherewith any thing is holden right. (3) Also a certain panier of osiers to put clives in. (4) An instrument used in bone-setting. (5) A pattern, an example. (1) Duas regulas in speciem Graecae literae X decussavimus, *Col.* 3, 13. (2) *Col.* 6, 19. & 6, 26. (3) *Col.* 12, 52. (4) *Cels.* 6, 10. (5) = Norma, regula, & praescriptio naturae, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 46.

Rēgūlaris, re. Made according to rule, regular, straight, *Ap.* + Regulae congruens, *Cic. Aes regulare, Plin.* 34, 20. quod obsequatur malleis, malleable brass that will endure the hammer. = Ductile.

|| Rēgūlārīter, adv. Regularly, by rule, *Ulp.* + Rectè, ad normam, *Vett.*

|| Rēgūlātīm, adv. Idem, *Diom.*

Rēgūlus, li, m, dim. [à rex] (1) A prince, a duke, an earl, a lord, a viceroy, a petty king. (2) A nobleman, or courtier. (3) A serpent, a cockatrice, or basilisk. (4) Also a bird called a wren. (1) Protinus & alios Africae regulos iussi adire, *Liv.* 27, 4. conf. & *Plin.* 18, 5. (2) *Bibl.* (3) *Vulg.* + Basiliscus. (4) *Vid.* *Plin.* 10, 95.

Rēgūstāndus, a, um, part. To be tasted again, *Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

|| Rēgūstātiō, ōnis, f. A second tasting, *Apic. ap. Litt.*

Rēgūsto, āre, act. (1) To taste over again, to vomit. (2) *Met.* To read over again. (1) Bilem suam regustare, *Sen. de Provid.* 3. (2) Crebrò regusto tuas literas, *Cic. Att.* 13, 13, fin. Laudationem alicujus regustare, *Id. ibid.* 48, in fin.

Rēgyro, āre. To wheel about, to turn round. Bellum in Hispaniam regyavit, *Flor.* 4, 2. ☞ Locus ex *Varr.* vulgo adduct. dubius est.

Rehālo, āre. To breathe back again. Terra humorem tota rehalat, *Lucr.* 6, 522.

Reicio, ēre, per Sync. pro rejicio. To drive back, ut, à flumine reice capellas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 96.

+ Reiculus, *Non. Vid.* Rejiculus.

Reiectāneus, a, um. Refused, not chosen. ☞ Illa non appello mala, sed reiectanea, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 26.

Reiectio, ōnis, f, verb. (1) A vomiting, or casting up. (2) A casting off, or away, a rejecting, or refusing. (1) Reiectio sanguinis, a flux, *Plin.* 23, 76. (2) ☞ Sive postliminio, sive exilio, sive reiectione hujus civitatis, *Cic. pro L. Balbo*, 12. judicium, *Id. Div. in Verr.* 6. ☞ Selectio, *Id.*

Reiecto, āre, freq. (1) To vomit, to cast up. (2) To cast back, to refund, to re-echo. (1) Cruorem ore reiectare, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 470. (2) Montes reiectant vocem, *Lucr.* 2, 330. conf. *Sil.* 7, 421.

Reiector, āri, pass. *Litt. ex Apul.*

Reiecturus, a, um, part. About to cast back, or refuse, *Ov. Met.* 9, 512.

Reiectus, a, um, part. (1) Cast, or thrown back. (2) Driven back. (3) Cast off, forsaken. (4) Remitted, or sent back. (5) Refused, disliked. (6) Deferred, or put off. (1) Capillus circum caput reiectus negligenter, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 49. (2) Naves tempestate reiectae, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 5. (3) Reiecta mater amicam impuri filii sequebatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 24. (4) Conquesti ad senatum, reiectique ad consulem, *Liv.* 39, 3. (5) ☞ Haec quidem praeposita rectè, illa reiecta dicere licebit, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 4. (6) In mensem Quintilem reiecti sumus, *Cic. Att.* 1, 3.

Reiectus, ūs, m. A vomiting, a casting up. Reiectus cibi non erit inutilis, si rarò fiat, *Cels.* 4, 2.

Rejiciendus,

Rejiciendus, a, um, part. *To be cast back, rejected, &c.* Cic. de Legg. 1, 23.

Rejicio, ēre, ēci, etum, act. [ex re, & jacio] (1) *To cast, or fling back.* (2) *To cast away.* (3) *To drive back, or chase away.* (4) *To turn, or shake off.* (5) *To vomit, or cast up.* (6) *To reject.* (7) *To refer.* (8) *To neglect, or flight.* (9) *To defer, delay, or put off till another time.* (1) Suis imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. (2) Si quis erit, qui te è gremio rejiciat suo, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 66. (3) Pascentes à flumine reice capellas, Virg. Ecl. 3, 96. Hostem ab aliquo loco rejicere, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. Quorum ferrum rejeci in campo, Id. pro Mur. 37. (4) Si altera illa magis instabit, forsitan nos rejiciat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 5. (5) Exasperatis faucibus pulvere, sanguinem rejecit, Plin. Epist. 8, 1, 2. (6) = Rejicere à se & aspernari, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 53. = Ubi plus mali, quam boni reperio, id totum abjudico atque rejicio, Id. de Orat. 2, 24. & Deligere bona, & rejicere contraria, Id. de Legg. 1, 23. (7) Sed ne bis eadem legas, ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. Att. 9, 15. Rejicere causam ad senatum, Liv. 3, 13. (8) Panaetius Astrologorum praedicta rejecit, Cic. de Div. 2, 42. vid. & Rejicior, n. 3. (9) = Mitto haec, & in aliud tempus rejicio, Cic. vid. & Rejicior, n. 4.

Rejicior, i, pass. (1) *To be thrown back.* (2) *To be driven back.* (3) Met. *To be rejected.* (4) *To be deferred, &c.* (1) Ut fores extra aperirentur, & janua in publicum rejiceretur, Plin. 36, 24. (2) Cum processissem, rejectus sum austro vehementi, Cic. Att. 1, 6. Reffantibus ventis rejici, Id. Tusc. 1, 49. (3) = Refutetur & rejiciatur clamor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. (4) Reliqua in mensem Januarium rejicientur, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 1, fin.

Rejiculus, al. reiculus, a, um [quod ab omnibus rejicitur] (1) *Thrown away, little worth, refuse, vile, base, poor, not worth keeping.* (2) Met. *Fruitless, idle.* (1) Rejiculae oves sunt alienandae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. Vendat boves vetulos, armenta rejicula, &c. Cato, 2, 4. (4) Dispunge & recense vitae tuae dies, videbis paucos admodum & rejiculos apud te refedisse, Sen. de Brev. vitae, c. 8.

Reipfa. In very deed, Cic. passim. sed potest scribi divisè.

Reiteratio, onis, f. verb. *A repeating of a thing, a doing, or saying it again.* Ut quae exciderunt, crebra reiteratione firmentur, Quint. 11, 2. Sed meliores libri iteratione. + Repetitio.

Reiterator, oris, m. verb. *He that repeats, Litt. ex Tac. sed frustra sui quaerendo.*

Reitèro, āre. *To do, or say a thing again, to reiterate.* + Itero, repeto.

Relābens, tis, part. *Sliding back.* Relabente aestu, Tac. Ann. 2, 24. Relabentes undae, Claud. Laus Seren. 79.

Relābor, i, pfus. dep. *To slide, or fall back again.* In sinus formosae relabere nostros, Ov. Epist. 15, 95. Met. In Arisippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

Relanguēo, ēre, ui. *To be very feeble and faint.* Moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. Met. 6, 291.

Relanguēscō, ēre, incept. *To grow faint, or feeble, to abate, or abate.* = Luxuriā animos relanguescere, eorumque remitti virtutem existimabant, Liv. 35, 45. adde Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 4. = remitti, Ibid.

Relāpfus, a, um, part. *Fallen, or sunk down again,* Ov. Met. 10, 57.

Relātio, ōnis, f. verb. [à refero] (1) *A relation, a telling.* (2) *A report to the senate.* (3) *Relatio criminis, a plea in law.* (4) *The relation one thing beareth to another, as a master to a scholar.* (5) *A retribution.* (1) Quis audivit relationem tuam? Cic. in Pison. 13. (2) Relationem Caesar ad senatum non remisit, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 22. (3) Relatio criminis est, cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod alius ante injuriā lacefferit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 11. (4) Ap. Dialect. (5) Meritorum relatio, Quint. 4, 1. gratiae, Sen. de Benef. 5, 11.

Relatīvus, a, um, *Relative, that hath relation, or is referred to something,* Gram. vocab.

Relātor, oris, m. verb. *A rehearser, a reporter, a teller,* Balb. ad Cic. sub Ep. Attic. 8, 15.

Relātōriac, sc. literae. *Acquittances, bills, or bonds,* JCC.

Relaturus, a, um, part. *About to bring to back.* Cum milites nihil domum praeter gratuitas cicatrices relaturi sint, Curt. 8, 26. conf. Liv. 45, 19.

Relātus, a, um, part. (1) *Brought back again.* (2) *Shewed, reported, told, related.* (3) *Done in return, returned.* (4) *Set down, entered, recorded.* (1) His naturis relatus amplificatur sonus, Cic. de N. D. 2, 57. de auribus loq. (2) Cum relatum legent quis musicam, &c. Nep. in Praef. Res gestae separatim relatae, Id. de Reg. 1. (3) & Inimicitiae non susceptae, sed relatae, Cic. pro M. Scaur. (4) Judicium in publicas tabulas relatum, Cic. pro Sull. 15.

Relātus, ūs, m. verb. *A relation, or report.* Relatu virtutum opus est, Tac. Hist. 1, 30. Digna relatu, Ov. Met. 4, 794.

Relaxans, tis, part. *Relaxing, ceasing from.* Ne nocturnā quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. 5, 34. conf. Sil. 14, 400.

Relaxatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A releasing, a refreshing, a recrea-*

ting, a setting at liberty; refreshment, divertissement. & Otii fructus est non contentio animi, sed relaxatio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 5. conf. eund. de Fin. 2, 26.

Relaxātor, m. verb. *He that easeth,* Digest.

Relaxo, āre, act. (1) *To loose, or set at large, to release, to free, or discharge.* (2) Met. *To undo, to unloose the reins.* (3) *To recreate, refresh, divert, or divertise.* (4) *To make free, as a slave.* (5) Neut. *To abate, or assuage.* (1) & Cum te corporis vinculis relaxaverint, Cic. de Sen. 22. (2) & Pater indulgens quicquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6. (3) & = Quæro non quibus rebus intendam animum, sed quibus relaxem, & remittam, Cic. (4) An dominum ignoras, nisi quem vindicta relaxat? Pers. 5, 125. (5) = Longus dolor levis; dat enim intervalla, & relaxat, Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.

Relaxor, āri, ātus, pass. (1) *To be made loose, or soluble.* (2) *To be released, or respited.* (1) & Alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Relaxari animis, Cic. Philipp. 2, 16. (2) Ut relaxarentur animi, Id. de Orat. 1.

Rēlaxus, a, um, *Very loose.* Relaxa humo radix, Col. 11, 3.

Rēlectus, a, um, part. *Read over again.* Scripta relecta, Ov. de Rem. Am. 718. Relecto filo, Ov. Met. 8, 172. à textricibus sumpto loquendi modo. Vide ibid. Heinj. & Bentl. ad Horat. L. 1. Od. 34. Relectos carius, vide infra Rēlēgo, No. 3.

Rēlēgandus, a, um, part. *To be banished.* Hos alius post quaestionem supplicio liberandos, alius in insulam relegandos, alius morte puniendos arbitrabatur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 12.

Rēlēgans, tis, part. *Banishing.* Quāquam propior aliquanto est sententiae relegantis, quae absolvit, quam quae occidit, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 13.

Rēlēgatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A banishing, a sending away, or confining to some far country.* & Exilium & relectio civium, Liv. 3, 10. = Tamēne haec attentata & rusticana vita relegatio atque amandatio appellabitur? Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. 26.

Rēlēgator, oris, m. verb. *He that banisheth,* Dig. + Qui relegat.

Rēlēgātus, a, um, part. (1) *Ordered to leave the city.* (2) *Sent away, confined to some certain place.* (3) Met. *Removed, separated from.* (4) *Transferred, transmitted.* (5) *Sent away.* (1) Lamia à Gabinio consule relegatus fuit, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. Vid. Relego, n. 2. (2) & Relegatus, non exul dicor, Ov. Trist. 2, 137. (3) Non sacra terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic. ex Sophoc. Tusc. 2, 8. (4) Invidia communis potentiae in illum relegata, Patere. 2, 44. (5) In alia insula relegatus exercitus, Tac. Agric. 15.

Rēlēgens, tis, part. (1) *Reading again.* (2) *Sailing again by the same coasts, &c.* (1) Quae, relegente me, solebas raptim scribere, Mart. 2, 6. (2) Relegens errata retrorsum littora, Virg. Aen. 3, 690.

Rēlēgo, āre, act. (1) *To send away far, to remove out of the way.* (2) *To banish, to confine to a place.* (3) *To refer.* (4) *To transfer.* (1) = Filium ab hominibus relegavit, & rure habitare jussit, Cic. Off. 3, 31. Tauros in sola relegant pascua, Virg. Georg. 3, 212. (2) Lamiam in concione relegavit, edixitque ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic. pro Sext. 12. (3) Non ego in plerisque eorum fidem meam obstringam; potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1. (4) Fortunae invidiam in auctorem relegabat, Patere. 2, 64.

Rēlēgo, ēre, ēgi, etum, act. (1) *To read over again.* (2) *To gather again.* (3) *To go back.* (1) Religiosi dicti ex relegendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28. Scripta cave relegas, Ov. de Rem. Am. 717. (2) & Omnem relegit Idibus pecuniam; quaerit Calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 69. (3) Culpatum relegat iter, Stat. Achill. 1, 23. Vide Relectus. Sic vestigia relegere, relegere campum, &c.

Relēgor, āri, pass. *To be banished.* Relegari parva poena futura fuit, Ov. ex Pont. 7, 42.

Rēlēgor, i, pass. *To be gathered again, or recovered.* Hasta docilis relegi, docilisque relinqui, Flacc. 6, 237.

Relentescō, ēre, incept. *To wax soft and limber, to relent.* Neve relentescat repulsus amor, Ov. Amor. 1, 8, 76. R. occ.

Relevandus, a, um, part. *To relieve, or be relieved.* Tentavit quidem, ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, militum numerum diminuere, Suet. Dom. 12.

Rēlēvatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A relieving,* Litt. ex Apul. + Relaxatio, Cic.

Rēlēvātus, a, um, part. *Eased, delivered, &c.* & Mens relevata curā, Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 12. = Recreatus, Cic.

Rēlēvo, āre, act. (1) *To lift up again.* (2) *To relieve, to comfort.* (3) *To ease, or make light.* (4) *To diminish, to lessen.* (5) *To deliver, free, or discharge, to cure.* (1) & E terrā corpus relevare, Ov. Met. 9, 318. (2) Famem copia nulla relevat, Ov. Met. 11, 129. ¶ Relevare litim, to quench thirst, Id. ibid. 6, 354. Relevare lumina, V. Flacc. 4, 70. (3) & Illi animum relevabis, quae curā & miseriā tabescit, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 11. (4) & Laborem studiūque intendere & relevare, Plin. Paneg. 19. (5) Relevare aliquem molestiis, Cic. de Div. 2, 2.

Rēlēvor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be lifted up; Met. relieved, eased, &c.* Non est in medico semper relevetur ut aeger, Ov. ex Pont. 1, 3, 17.

Rēlicio,

Relictio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à relinquo*] *A forsaking, a leaving, an abandoning.* Desperatio & relictio reipublicae, *Cic. Att.* 16, 7.

Relicturus, a, um. part. *About to leave.* Nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, *Liv.* 45, 35. Relicturi oppugnationem, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 16, 1.

Relictus, a, um. part. (1) *Left behind.* (2) *Laid aside, left undone.* (3) *Met. Given over, lost, abandoned.* (4) *Remaining, continued.* (1) Postes à tergo relictī, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 454. Numnam tu hic relictus custos? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 55. (2) Relictis rebus omnibus, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 7, 12. conf. & eund. *Eun.* 1, 2, 86. (3) = § Solus, inops, expes, letho poenaeque relictus, *Ov. Met.* 14, 217. ¶ § Relictus ab omni honestate, *lost to all sense of honour*, *Cic. pro Rab.* 8. (4) Mihi tantummodo vita relictā est, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 16.

¶ Relictus, ūs. m. *A leaving*, *Gell.* 3, 1. + Relictio, *Cic.*

¶ Relīgāmen, īnis. n. *A bond, or tie, a caul*, *Prud. Psych.* 359. + Ligamen, *Col.*

Relīgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A tying, or binding fast.* Religatio vitium, *Cic. de Senect.* 15.

Relīgātus, a, um. part. *Tied, bound hard, fastened, tethered.* Nodo religatus brachia, *Tibull.* 1, 8. Religatis manibus post tergum, *Paterc.* 2, 1. Religatos ritē videbat carpere gramen equos, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 352. *Met.* Somno religata agmina, *fast asleep*, *Claud.* 6. Conf. *Hon.* 472.

¶ Relīgens, tis. part. *Godly, pious, holy, religious, devout*, *Gell.* 4, 9. + Religiosus, *Cic.*

Relīgio, ōnis. f. [*à religando*, *Serv.* quod mentem religet; à relegendo, i. e. diligenter retractando, *Cic.*] (1) *Religion, piety, devotion, godliness, the worship of God.* (2) *A form of worship, a liturgy, a rite, or ceremony.* (3) *A dread, a reverential care and fear.* (4) *A sign, token, or prognostic.* (5) *A doubt, a scruple of conscience.* (6) *Sincerity, faithfulness, justice.* (7) *Superstition.* (8) *An oath.* (1) Religio Deorum cultu pio continetur, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. = Cultus Deorum, sanctimonia, *Id.* § Religionem superstitio imitatur, *Id.* in *Part.* 23. = Pietas, sanctitas, religio Deorum numini tribuenda sunt, *Id. N. D.* 1, 2. (2) In religionibus suscipiendis caput est interpretari quae voluntas sit deorum, *Cic. pro Domo*, 41. Ne inexplicabiles religiones in rempub. inducerentur, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 6. (3) *Met. Effeeti*, secundum illud *Petr. Arbitri*: Primus in orbe deos fecit timor. = Tum maximè religionem & pietatem versari in animis, cum rebus divinis operam damus, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 11. (4) Mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur. In religionem ea res apud Poenos versa est, *Liv.* 26, 11. (5) Religio oblata est ei, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 12. Dignus es cum tua religione odio; nodum in scirpo quaeris, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 4, 38. ¶ Religio est, *I scruple, I am afraid*, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 2, 54. (6) = Sum admiratus fidem tuam, & in consilio dando religionem, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 29. (7) Gravi sub religione oppressa vita, *Lucr.* 1, 64. (8) *Nep. Dion.* 8, sub fin.

Relīgiosè, adv. iūs, comp. sīmè, sup. (1) *Religiously, devoutly.* (2) *Carefully, superstitiously, scrupulously, nicely.* (3) *Conscientiously, with a good conscience, with great integrity, cautiously.* (1) Templum Junonis religiosissimè colebant, *Cic. de Inv.* 2. (2) Religiosius celebrare, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7, 8. conf. & eund. *Paneg.* 65. Religiosè & sine ambitione commendare, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17, 5. (3) Religiosè testimonium dicere, *Cic. pro Coel.* 55. promittere, *Nep. Attic.* 15.

¶ Relīgiositas, ātis. f. *Religiousness, devoutness*, *Apul. de Doctr. Plat.* p. 602. + Religio.

Relīgiosus, a, um. or, comp. sīmus, sup. (1) *Consecrated, or set apart for religion.* (2) *Religious, devout.* (3) *Timorous, scrupulous, conscientious.* (4) *Sacred, awful.* (5) *Superstitious, silly.* (6) *Unfortunate, unlucky.* (1) Fanum religiosissimum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. (2) Religiosorum defin. v. ap. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. = Sanctus, integer, religiosus, *Id.* Religiosiores agricolae, *Col.* 11, sub fin. Sacra religiosissima, *Paterc.* 2, 45. (3) = Cautior, religiosiorque, *Plin.* 29, 5. (4) = Quod tres pontifices statuisent, id semper omnibus sanctum, augustum, & religiosum visum est, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 6. (5) Ut stultae & miferæ omnes fumus religiosae, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 37. (6) Nae vos in facie tondere religiosum habent multi, *Plin.* 28, 6.

Relīgo, āre. act. *To tie hard, to bind, or make fast.* § Fumem religare in stipite, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 4, 331. Religare lineo funiculo, *Col.* 7, 10. § classem littore, *Ov. Met.* 13, 439. ab aggere, *Virg.* § ad majores ramos, *Col. Met.* Religare aliquid religione, *to consecrate it to an holy use*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 47. sed al. obligare.

Relīno, ēre, ēvi, & īvi, itum. *To open that which is stopped, to set abroad, to tap.* Relevi dolia omnia, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 51. Relinere epistolam, *to break it open*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 8.

Relinquendus, a, um. part. *To be left.* Relinquendum rumoribus tempus, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 77, 2. Quorum ne sepultura quidem relinquenda fuerit, *Just.* 22, 8. Relinquenda Roma est, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 62.

Relinquens, tis. part. *Leaving, &c.* Relinquens moenia, *Catull.* 33, 3. Poenitentiae relinquens locum, *Liv.* 44, 10. conf. *Sil.* 7, 407.

Relinquitur, imperf. *It remaineth.* Mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquitur, *Cic. Acad.* 4. Relinquebatur, ut neque

longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, &c. *Caes. B. G.* 5, 19.

Relinquo, ēre, īqui, etum. act. (1) *To leave behind.* (2) *To forsake.* (3) *To relinquish, to quit, to give over.* (1) Haeredem testamento reliquit hunc, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 30. (2) = Reliquit deseruitque me, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 45. Infecta sacra relinquunt, *Ov. Met.* 6, 202. (3) Relinquere vitam, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 547. lucem, *Id. Aen.* 11, 855. animam, *Ter. Adolph.* 3, 4, 52. *to die.* Relinquere in medio, *to leave undetermined*, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 10.

Relinquor, i. pass. *To be left, &c.* § = Non adimitur his civitas, sed ab his relinquitur, atque deponitur, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 34.

Reliqua, ōrum. n. *The remains of a reckoning, arrears of debt.* Angit me ratio reliquorum meorum, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. De ratiuncula reliquum pauxillum, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 1. Colonorum reliqua minuit, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19.

¶ Reliquatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Arrearage, or being behind in payment*, *Ap. JCC.* + Reliqua, ōrum.

¶ Reliquator, oris. m. verb. *He that is behind in payment, or in arrearage*, *Ap. JCC.*

¶ Reliquatrix. f. *She that is in arrear*, *Tert.* + Quae reliqua habet.

¶ Reliquia, ae. f. Converitorem pridianae reliquiae pulverisculum, *Apul. Apol.* p. 409.

Reliquiae, arum. f. & infreq. reliquia, ōrum. n. [quae ex re relictā sunt] (1) *The remainder, rest, or remnant.* (2) *Relicks, orts, leavings.* (3) *Also the ashes, or bones of the dead.* (4) *Faint traces, or impressions.* (1) Reliquias hostium Brutus persequitur, *Cic. Brut.* 3. cladis, *Liv.* 22, 56. + At pedites tibi reliquia erunt, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 54. ex fide MSS. (2) Ut fruaris reliquiis, quae sunt rosuri, *Phaedr.* 1, 22. Reliquiae coenarum, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. (3) Ossa, & reliquias mari merfit, *Suet. Domit.* 8. (4) Reliquiae rerum moventur in animis, de quibus vigilantes cogitavimus, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 67.

Reliquor, āri. *To be behind, in arrearage, or in the payment of any sum of money*, *Ulp.*

Reliquum, i. n. *A remnant, an arrear.* Reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1.

Reliquus, a, um. [qui relictus est] *The rest, that which remaineth, that is behind, or to come, the remains, the residue, the other.* Reliquum est, *it remaineth*, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32. Reliqui nihil est ei, *he hath nothing left*, *Id. de reliquo*, as for the rest, *Id. Fam.* 12, 29. & 16, 12. In reliquum, *henceforward*, *Id. Fam.* 10, 7. Nihil reliqui facere, *to leave nothing undone*, *Nep. Att.* 21. = § Non de reliqua & sperata gloria laboramus, sed de parta dimicamus, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 1, 15.

¶ Reliteo, ēre. & relitesco [ex re, & lateo] *To lie hid behind, or against*, *Bud.*

Rellicuus, a, um, *pro reliquus*, per Diaeresi metri causā, *Lucr.* 4, 973.

¶ Religio, *pro religio*, per Epenth. *Ap. Poet.*

¶ Relōco, āre. *To let out, to hire again*, *Ulp.*

Relicens, tis. part. *Shining bright*, *Plin.* 16, 13. conf. *Liv.* 22, 17.

Relūceo, ēre, xi. neut. *To shine again, to be very light, or bright, to glister, or glitter.* Sigea igni freta lata relucens, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 312. Veltis fulgore reluxit, *Ov. Met.* 11, 617. Dies reluxit caeco, *he recovered his sight*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 81, 7. Relucet focus vento, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 115.

Reluctans, tis. part. *Struggling.* Dracones reluctantes, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 11. Femina verecundè reluctans, *Curt.* 6, 2, 6.

Reluctātus, a, um. part. *Struggling against.* Diu precibus reluctatum aegrè vicerunt, *Curt.* 8, 2, 11. Penè reluctatis iterum pugnancia rebus, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 1, 42.

Reluctor, āri. dep. *To struggle, to wrestle against.* Sum equidem reluctatus, *Quint. prooem.* 1.

Reludo, si. *To play upon again.* Ut tencat tantos orbes sibi, que ipse reludat, *Manil.* 5, 170.

¶ Relūmino, āre. *To enlighten again, to restore one his sight*, *Tert.* + Visum reddo.

Reluo, ēre. *To pay again that which was borrowed, to fetch home a gage, or pawn*, *Fest. ex Caecil.* + Rependo, repignero.

¶ Rēmācēro, āre. *To make lean again*, *Bud.* + Iterum mācero.

Rēmācresco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax very lean.* Crura longa valetudine remacruerunt, *Suet. Domit.* 18.

¶ Rēmādeo, ēre. *To be wet again*, *Fest.* + Iterum madeo.

Rēmālēdico, ēre, xi. unde pass. remaledicor. *To speak ill for ill, to return ill language.* § Non oportere maledici senatoribus, remaledici civile fasque esse, *Suet. Vesp.* 9.

¶ Rēmāncipo, āre. *To sell again any thing to him who first sold it us, or to put again into his hands, of whom we bought it, to reinstate him*, *Boeth. vid. & Fest.*

Rēmāncipor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sold again*, *Ap. JCC.*

¶ Rēmāndatum est Pyrrho à senatu. *The senate sent him word back*, *Eutrop.* 2, 13. + Renunciatum est.

¶ Rēmāndo, āre. *To command over and over, to remand*, *Bibl.* + Iterum mando.

Rēmāndo, ēre, di, sum. act. (1) *To chew over again, to chew the cud.* (2) *Met. To ponder.* (1) Pontici mures simili modo

modo remandunt, *Plin.* 10, 93. (2) *Leſta ſaeſius remanderē*, *Quint.* 11, 2.

Rēmānens, tis. part. *Remaining, continuing.* Specie remanente *Coronae*, *Ov. Met.* 8, 181.

Rēmāneo, ēre, ſi, ſum. neut. *To tarry behind, to continue, to remain, to tarry ſtill, to abide.* Anima remanet poſt mortem, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 12. = Manet in vitā cui mens animuſque remanſit, *Lucr.* 3, 403. Remanet amicus in rebus duris, *Ov. Trift.* 1, 8, 23.

Rēmāno, are. *To turn, or flow back again.* Retro remanat materies humoris, *Lucr.* 5, 270. & 6, 635.

Rēmāſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*ā remaneo*] *An abiding, or tarrying behind, a remaining.* Tuam remanſionem etiam atque etiam probo, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1.

Remanſurus, a, um. part. *About to remain.* In eadem domo familiāque imperii vires remanſuras eſſe, *Curt.* 10, 19.

Rēmēabilis, le, adj. *That may return again*, *Prud. Apoth.* 1054. ita irremēabilis ap. *Virg.* Eſſe iter aeternae docuit remēabile vitae, *Auſon. Orat.* 23. Remēabile ſaxum, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 537.

Rēmēacūlum, li. n. *A returning, or place of retreat*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 175. + *Receſſus*.

Rēmēans, tis. part. *Returning, or going back again.* Remēans Armenia, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 3, 4. conf. *Sil.* 6, 564.

Rēmēātus, ūs. m. verb. *A returning from baniſhment*, *Marcian.* + *Reditus*.

Remediabilis, le. *Medicinal, curable*, *Sen. Epift.* 95.

Remediālis, le. *Medicinal*, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, extr. + *Medicinalis*, *Celf.*

Remediatio, ōnis. f. *A remedying, or healing*, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 11. + *Medicatio*.

Rēmēdiātus, a, um. part. *Cured, healed*, *Scrib. Larg. in Epift. praef.* + *Curatus, ſanatus, tutius dixeris*.

Rēmēdio, āre. *To cure, or heal*, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 11, & 122. + *Tutius curo, ſano, medeor*.

Rēmēditor, āri, ātus ſum. dep. *To ponder, or meditate again*, *Sen. Ep.* 72.

Rēmēdium, ii. n. [*ā re, & medeor*] *A medicine, a remedy, a cure.* & Graviora quaedam ſunt remedia periculis, *Publ. Syr.* = Sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, *Cic. pro Sulla.* 23. & malum, *Celf.* quod vide. *Met.* 2. Quod remedium huic malo inveniam? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 10.

Rēmēlgo, inis. f. [*dict. quod ligat, i. e. remoratur remos.* *Remelignes & remorae ā morando dictae, Peſt. qu. remorago, Lambin. rect. ā re, & ant. mello, i. e. moror, Scal.*] (1) *A ſhip which cleaving to the keel of a ſhip ſtays it.* (2) *A let, or ſtop.* (1) *Litt. ex Plin.* (2) *Litt. ex Plaut. Caf.* 4, 3, 7.

Rēmēmōratio, ſ. verb. *Remembrance*, *Bibl.* + *Memoria*.

Rēmēmōror, āri. dep. *To call to remembrance, to remember*, *Bibl.* + *Recordor*.

Rēmēſus, a, um. part. [*ā remetior*] (1) *Having meaſured again.* (2) *Having gone over again.* (3) *Paſſ. Being paſſed over again.* (1) Sua vina remenſus, *Mart.* 6, 89. (2) Iter remenſus, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 324. Remenſum pelagus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 501. (3) Pelago remenſo, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 181.

Rēmēo, āre. neut. *To return, or come back again.* Remeato audacter, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 75. Remeat aer, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46.

Rēmētior, ūri, enſus. dep. (1) *To meaſure over again.* (2) *To go over again.* (3) *Met. Alſo to remember and conſider.* (4) *Paſſ. To be meted to one again.* (1) Remetiri vina, *Mart.* 6, 89. & frumentum pecuniā, to pay for it, *Quint. Declam.* 12. (2) Triginta fuere ſtadia, quae remenſi ſunt, *Curt.* 3, 5. (3) Facta & dicta remetiri, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 36. (4) *Litt. ex Bibl.*

Rēmex, igis. m. *A waterman, he that roweth in a gally, or boat, a rower.* & Remiges ex provincia inſtitui, nautas, gubernatoresque comparari, jubet, *Caef. B. C.* 3, 9. Arbitrabar ſuſtineri remos, cum inhibere eſſent remiges juſſi, *Cic. Att.* 13, 21.

Rēmigatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rowing with oars.* Motus remigationis convertentis navem ad puppim, *Cic. Att.* 13, 21.

Rēmigātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that roweth a rower*, *Sid.*

Rēmigatio, ōnis. f. *A returning*, *Apoll.*

Rēmigium, ii. n. (1) *A rowing of a ſhip, or boat.* (2) *A company of rowers.* (3) *The flying of birds in the air.* (1) Qui adverſo flumine lembum remigiis ſubigit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 202. & Suo remigio remi genere, to ſteer his own courſe, to do as one pleaſeth, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 152. (2) Remigium ſupplet, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 471. (3) Volat ille per aëra magnum remigio alarum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 305.

Rēmigo, āre. [*remos vel remis ago*] *To row*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 4, 4. & *Attic.* 13, 21.

Rēmigro, āre. neut. *To return, to come again, to go back.* & Remigrare in domum noſtram, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 49. Ad argumentum remigrare, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 47. Remigrare Romam, *Liv.* 6, 4.

Rēmillus, a, um. [*i. e. inſtar remi, qui in aqua repandus & reflexus videtur*] *A thing crooked and broad like an oar*, *Fest.* + *Repandus*.

Rēminiſcens, tis. part. *Remembring, calling to mind.* Reminiſcentes aliorum calus, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 12.

Rēminiſcētia, ae. f. *Remembrance of that which was once before in the mind.* Sic *Tertull.* reddidit *Ἀνάμνησις* Socraticam, + quam *Cic.* recordationem vertit.

Rēminiſcor, ci, car. praet. [*ex re, & meniſcor, i. e. memini; cum ea quae mens tenuit, cogitantur, & cogitando repetuntur, Varr.*] *To remember, to call to mind, or remembrance.* & Reminiſci veteris incommodi, *Caef. B. G.* 1, 11. & = Res innumerabiles reminiſci, & recordari, *Cic. de Sen.* 21. Tempus illud reminiſcitur moerens, *Ov. Trift.* 5, 4, 31.

Rēmipes, ēdis. [*remo ſeu pede inſtruſtus, lembi epitheton, Auſon. Moſell.* 201. it. anatis, *M.*] *Flat-footed, like the broad part of an oar.* + *Repandus*.

Rēmifceo, ēre, ui. act. *To mingle, or ſhuffle together.* Sic veris falſa remiſcet, *Hor. A. P.* 151.

Rēmiffa, ae. f. *Forgiveness, remiſſion, pardon*, *Cypr.* + *Remiſſio*.

Rēmiffārius, a, um. *That may be thruſt back.* Remiſſārius vectis, *Cato*, 1, 19.

Rēmiffē. adv. ius, comp. (1) *Slackly, remiſſly, faintly.* (2) *Humbly, in a low ſtile.* (3) *Gently, civilly.* (4) *Merrily, jocoſely.* (1) & Nervosius diſſerere, non remiſſius dicere, *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. (2) = & Agere verſum leniter, remiſſē, non actuoſē, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. Quis unquam res triſtes remiſſē tractarit? *Id.* (3) = Remiſſē, leniter, urbanē, agere cum aliquo, non graviter, ſeverē, priſcē, *Cic. pro Coel.* 14. (4) & Remiſſē quid vel ſeriō agentem *Claudium* multa dehoneſtabant, *Suet. Claud.* 36.

Rēmiffio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A letting fall.* (2) *An abating, or ſlackening.* (3) *Reſt, recreation, diverſiſement.* (4) *Remiſſneſs, indolence, negligence.* (5) *Forgiveness, remiſſion.* (1) & Contentiones vocis, & remiſſiones, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 61. = moderatio, *Id.* (2) Remiſſio operis, *Varr.* morbi ſeneſcentis, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26. febris, *Celf.* 3, 3. (3) & Tempora curarum remiſſionūque diviſa, *Tac. Agric.* 9, 3. (4) & = Si humanitas appellanda eſt in acerbiffima injuria remiſſio animi & diſſolutio, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. & Arcum intentio frangit, animum remiſſio, *Publ. Syr.* (5) *Ex vi verbi remitto, ſed exemplum incaſſum quaſi in prob. auct.*

Rēmiffor, m. *He that forgiveth*, *Dig.*

Rēmiffurus, a, um. part. *About to throw, or ſend back.* Remiſſurus tractum de corpore telum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 95.

Rēmiffus, a, um. part. & adj. or comp. ſimus, ſup. (1) *Sent back.* (2) *Let go, falling back, giving way.* (3) *Slacked, abated, moderate, ſmall.* (4) *Remiſs, ſlow, backward.* (5) *Easy, prone, propenſe.* (6) *Low, poor, mean.* (7) *Loose, ſportful.* (1) Praedixit ut ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipſe eſſet remiſſus, *Nep. Themift.* 7. (2) Ramus remiſſus in oculum recidit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 54. (3) = Loca temperata, & remiſſioribus frigorigibus, *Caef. B. G.* 5, 12. *Met.* & Exercitatio nunc remiſſior, nunc amplior, *Celf.* Nihil remiſſior militum ira, *Liv.* 24, 39. Ventus remiſſior, *Caef. B. C.* 3, 26. (4) = In labore remiſſus nimis, parūque patiens, *Nep. Iphicr.* 3. = Remiſſus ac languidus animus, *Caef. B. C.* 1, 71. (5) Remiſſiſſimo ad otium & ad omnem comitatum animo, *Suet. Aug.* 98. (6) Ne tamen omne meum credas opus eſſe remiſſum, ſaepe dedi noſtrae grandia vela rati, *Ov. Trift.* 2, 547. (7) Jupiter agitavit remiſſos cum Junone jocos, *Ov. Met.* 3, 319.

Remiſtus, a, um, part. vel *Remixtus.* *Mingled, or mixed.* Aliquis mihi venenum dedit, ſed vim ſuam remixtum cibo perdidit. *Sen. de Conſt.* 7.

Remittendus, a, um. part. *To be ſent back.* Qui auctor Spartanis fuerat, juventutis ad generandam ſobolem domum remittendae, *Juſt.* 3, 4.

Remittens, tis. part. *Sending back, ſlackening.* Nihil eo remittente magis exaſperabatur, *Curt.* 8, 4.

Remitto, ēre, iſi, ſum. act. (1) *To ſend back.* (2) *To throw back, to kick and bounce.* (3) *To caſt forth, to put forth.* (4) *To caſt off, to diſclaim.* (5) *To ſlack, to let looſe.* (6) *To aſſuage, or leſſen.* (7) *Met. To eaſe, to reſreſh.* (8) *To diſpenſe with, to give up, not to inſiſt upon.* (9) *To leave.* (10) *To leave off.* (11) *To abate, or make an abatement.* (12) *To be leſs forward, to deſiſt.* (13) *To ſuffer, give way, or permit.* (14) *To pardon, to forgive.* (15) *To prolong, to defer.* (16) *To pay.* (17) *To reſund, or give back.* (18) *To reconvey, to let one have again.* (19) *To refer a matter in diſpute.* (20) *To let fall.* (21) *To let ſlip, to let paſs.* (22) *To quit an office, or poſt.* (23) *To diſſolve, or melt.* (1) Perſarum nobiles clām Xerxi remiſit *Pauſanias*, *Nep. Pauſ.* 2. & Munera accipit frequens, remittit nunquam, *Plaut.* & Remittere nuncium uxori, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. repudium, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 35. to divorce. (2) Cogebat jumenta exultare, & calces remittere, *Nep. Eumen.* 5. (3) De ventre aranea remittit ſtamen, *Ov. Met.* 6, 144. (4) Opinionem comprehenſam remittere, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 2. (5) Frena remittere equo, *Ov. Trift.* 1, 4, 14. & Habenas adducere, non remittere, *Cic. de Annic.* 13. (6) Cum remiſerant dolores pedum, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 34. *reciproco ſe intellego.* (7) & = Quaero non quibus intendam animum rebus, ſed quibus remittam, ac relaxem, *Cic.* (8) = Etiaſi quod mihi conceditur, id reddo, ac remitto, *Cic. pro Sulla*, 30. Rex legem ſe remittere dixit, *Curt.* 6, 11, 1. (9) Pallidam Pirenen illis remitto, quorum imagines lambunt hederæ ſequaces,

quaces, *Perf. Prol.* 6: (10) Fila intenta remittit, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 755. (11) Ex pecunia, quam quaelerat, remisit, *Cic.* (12) Si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 8. (13) = Tibi remitto, atque concedo, ut eum defendas, *Cic. pro Planc.* 31. ¶ Quod natura remittit, invida jura negant, *Ov. Met.* 10, 330. (14) = Supplicium, quo usurus eram in eum, quem cepissem, remitto tibi, & condono, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. (15) Navem imperare ex foedere debuisti, remisisti in triennium, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 9. (16) Herus misit ut argentum remitterem, non perderem, *Plaut.* (17) ¶ Iis, qui solverant, ejus quod solverant, decimam remisit, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 2, 7. (18) Orat ut istas aedes remittat sibi, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 111. (19) Integram causam ad senatum remittit, *Tac. Ann.* 3. (20) ¶ Cum erexere aures, acerrimi auditus sunt; cum remisere, surdi, *Plin.* 8, 50. (21) Nullum remittis tempus, neque te respicis, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 18. (22) = Provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, *Cic. Philipp.* 8. (23) ¶ Frigore mella cogit hyems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 36.

Remitter, i. pass. (1) *To be sent back.* (2) *To be released, or given up, &c.* (1) Naves inanes ex continente remittentur, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 33. (2) Si per P. R. stipendium remittatur, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 44.

Remolior, īri, ītus sum, dep. (1) *To put from his place, or tumble away by force.* (2) *Allo to begin, or design a thing anew.* (1) Saepē remoliri luctatur pondera terrae *Typhoeus*, *Ov. Met.* 5, 354. (2) Iterum instaurata capeffens arma remolitur, *Sil.* 1, 36.

Remolitus, a, um, part. (1) *Thrown off by struggling.* (2) *Hindred, prevented.* (1) Nec orbe si remolito queat ad supera victor numina Alcides vehi, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 504. (2) = Inhibitus ac remolitus, *Suet. Aug.* 79. ubi al. remollitus.

Remollesco, ēre, incept. (1) *To be soft.* (2) *Met. To grow soft, or effeminate.* (3) *Also to relent, to yield.* (1) Cera sole remollescit, *Ov. Met.* 10, 285. (2) = Ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, atque effeminari arbitrantur, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 2. (3) = Precibus si numina justis victa remollescunt, si flebitur ira Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 378.

Remollio, īre, īvi, tum, act. (1) *To soften.* (2) *Met. To effeminate.* (1) *Vid. Remollior.* (2) = Enervare & remollire artus, *Ov. Met.* 4, 286.

Remollior, īri, pass. *To be softened.* Nihil itaque amplius in iteratione, quam remolliri terra debet aequaliter, *Col.* 2, 12.

Remollitus, a, um, part. (1) *Made soft.* (2) *Met. Made calm, appeased.* (1) Grana humore remollit, *apud de Herb.* c. 3. (2) *Vid. Remolitus.* Vultu erat adeo tranquillo serenoque, ut quidem ē primoribus Galliarum confessus sit inter suos, eo se inhibitem ac remollitum, *Suet. Aug.* 79.

¶ Remōneo, ēre, act. *To put one in mind again,* *Lexicogr. ex Apul.* + Commonefacio, *Cic.*

Remōra, ae, f. (1) *A delay, a let, stop, or hindrance.* (2) *A little fish that cleaveth to the keel of a ship, and hindreth its sailing, a suckstone, or sea lamprey.* (3) *An ominous bird.* (1) = Quae in rebus multis obitant remorāque faciunt, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 1, 16. (2) *Plin.* 9, 41. (3) *Vid. Scal. in Conject.* ¶ *Has tamen remores vocat Fest.*

Remorāmen, īnis, n. *A stop, let, or hindrance.* ¶ Crescit rabies, remorāmināque ipsa nocebant, *Ov. Met.* 3, 567.

Remorans, tis, part. *Stopping, staying.* Fugiant freno non remorante dies, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 772.

¶ Remoratio, ōnis, f. *A staying,* *Dig.* + Mora.

¶ Remorator, ōris, m. verb. *An hinderer, letter, or stopper,* *Aug.* + Morator, *Liv.*

Remoraturus, a, um, part. *About to stop.* Remoraturusque sodalem absens eloquio fertilicere doce, *Claud. ad Olyb.* 19.

Remoratus, a, um, part. *Stayed, made to tarry.* Calamitas remorata longius serpit, *Cic. antequam iret in exil.* 6. Remorata jactu pomi, *Ov. Met.* 10, 671.

¶ Remorbesco, ēre, incept. *To fall sick again, to relapse,* *Fest.* + Recidere in morbum.

Remordeo, ēre, di, sum, act. (1) *To bite again.* (2) *Met. To chastise again, to revenge.* (3) *To gnaw, vex, or grieve one, to cause remorse.* (1) *Vid. Remorsurus.* (2) Vitia ultima castigata remordent, *Juv.* 2, 35. (3) Libertatis desiderium remordet animos, *Liv.* 8, 4. Praeteritis admissa malis peccata remordent, *Lucr.* 3, 839.

Remoris, re, adj. *Unlucky.* Remores aves in auspicio dicuntur, quae acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, *Fest.*

Remoror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (1) *To tarry, or stay.* (2) *To hinder, stay, or stop one.* (1) Quid illaec nunc tam diu intus remoratur? *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 3, 7. (2) Remorari iter, *Ov. Met.* 11, 233. Ne vestrum remorer commodum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 24. Verba puellae me remorantur, *Prop.* 1, 6, 5. Nunc unum diem L. Saturninum trib. pleb. & C. Servilium mors ā reip. poena remorata est, *Cic. Cat.* 1, n. 4.

Remorsurus, a, um, part. *That will bite again.* Quin me remorsurum petis? *Hor. Epod.* 6, 4.

+ Remōsse, pro removisse, *Lucret.* 3, 69. sed al. recēsse.

Remote, unde comp. remotius, adv. *Far off, farther off.* ¶ Aliae stellae propius ā terris, aliae remotius eadem spatia conficiunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 31.

Remotio, ōnis, f. verb. *A putting away, or aside, a removal.* Remotio criminis, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 29.

Remoturus, a, um, part. *About to remove.* Libertatem linguae ab auribus credulis remoturus, *Curt.* 7, 8.

Remotus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Removed, set, or taken away.* (2) *Sent, or driven away.* (3) *Set aside, or at distance, withdrawn.* (4) *Discarded, turned, or cast off.* (5) *Adj. Remote, afar off, at a distance.* (1) Mensae remotae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 727. (2) Remotus atque ablegatus vir, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 31. (3) Ego haec ā Chryfogono meā sponte, remoto Sexto Roscio, quacro, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 44. ¶ Remoto joco, *without jesting,* *Id. Fam.* 7, 11. Remotis arbitris, *privately,* *Liv.* 2, 37. (4) Imberbis juvenis, tandem custode remoto, gaudet equis, *Hor. A. P.* 161. (5) Si Libyam remotis Gadibus jungas, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 10. *Met.* A culpa remotus, *free from blame,* *Cic. pro Mur.* 35. A vulgari intelligentia remotiora, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 22. Apulia ab impetu belli remotissima, *farthest,* *Id. Attic.* 8, 3.

Removendus, a, um, part. *To be removed.* Removendos ā republica utrosque differuit, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 7, 2.

Removens, tis, part. *Removing, putting away.* Ignis ipse suos nutrit, curā removēte soporem, *Ov. Met.* 6, 493.

Removeo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, act. (1) *To remove, to withdraw.* (2) *To drive away.* (3) *To displace, to discard.* (4) *To leave off, to lay aside, to quit.* (5) *To estrange.* (1) Aufer offam penitam, remove, abi, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 166. Removeat praesidia ex iis locis, quae occupavit, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 12. (2) Hamilcar hostes ā muris Carthaginiis removet, *Nep. Ham.* 2. (3) Lacedaemonii eum ab exercitu removerunt, *Nep. Pelop.* 1. Catonem Lentulus ā legibus movet, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 5. (4) Hunc tu remove metum, *Liv.* 2, 2. Ne opifices quidem se artibus suis removerunt, *Cic. Orat.* 1. (5) Quid sit, quod se ā me movet, si modō movet, ignoro, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 8.

Removeor, eri, pass. *To be removed, &c.* = Levissima fercni arbitror oportere, atque ex oratione removeri, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 76. *Vid. Removeo.*

Remugio, ire, ivi, itum, neut. (1) *To answer with lowing.* (2) *To echo, or ring again.* (3) *To make a great sound, or noise.* (1) Ad mea verba remugis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 657. (2) Vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 45. (3) Tympanum reinugit, *Catull.* 61, 29. antro Sibylla, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 99.

Remulceo, ēre, act. [ā re, & mulceo] *To assuage, to appease, to pacify.* Corda remulcere, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 93. minas, *Id. ibid.* Remulcere caudam, *to turn it backward,* *Virg. Aen.* 11, 812.

¶ Remulco, āre: [ā Gr. ῥημάλειν, quod ex ῥῆμα funis, & ἄνω traho] *To tow, or draw a great ship, or barge, with another less vessel,* *Sisenna ap. Non.* 1, 282. + Remulco trahere.

Remulcum, ci, n. [remulcum, funis, quā deligatā navis trahitur vice remi, *Isid. al. naviculam interp.*] *A tow-berge, a cable, or rope to tow a ship along with, the rope which bargemen use to pull their barge along with against the tide.* Remulco trahere navem, *Liv.* 37, 24. abstrahere, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 23. abducere, *Id. ibid.* 3, 40.

Remunerandus, a, um, part. *To be recompensed.* Neque enim obligandus, sed remunerandus est in amoris officio, qui prior coepit, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31, 7.

Remuneratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A recompensing, a rewarding, a requital.* Remuneratio benevolentiae, *Cic. Off.* 2, 20.

¶ Remunerator, m: verb. *A rewarder,* *Sidon.* + Qui remunerat.

¶ Remuneratrix, f. *She that rewardeth,* *Aug.* + Quae beneficium rependit.

Remuneraturus, a, um, part. *About to requite,* *Caes. B. G.* 1, 44.

Remunero, āre, act. & remuneror, āri, dep. *To reward, to requite, to recompense.* Remunerari aliquem simili munere, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 8. praemio, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 44. Quibus officiis T. Annii beneficia remunerabor? *Cic. post red. in senat.* 12.

Remunio, īre, act. *To defend with great strength,* *Litt. ex Caes.* sed non invenii.

Remurmuro, āre. *To murmur against, to whistle again.* ¶ Pinus nulli remurmurat aurae, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 1, 153. Certē mea carmina nemo praeter ab his scopulis ventōsa remurmurat echo, *Calph. Sicul.* 4, 28.

+ Remurus, remona, remurea, remuria, & remoria, *Fest.* *The place where Remus designed the building of the city of Rome.* Hinc Remurinus ager, *Fest.* ā Remo possessus.

Remus, i, m. [ā Gr. ῥημύς, *Idem.*] *An oar to row with.* Navigium factum sex remorum numero, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 28. ¶ Incumbere remis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 15. insurgere, *Id. Aen.* 3, 560.

Remos impellere, *to ply the oars,* *Id. Aen.* 4, 594. detergere, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 58. abstergere, *Curt.* 9, 9, 16. *to snap asunder, to break them; inhibere, to hold water, to turn the vessel,* *Cic.* Stringere remos, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 556. Velis remisque, *with all speed possible,* *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 11. Ad remum dari, *to be set to the oar, and learn to row,* *Liv.* 34, 6. ¶ Corporis remi, pro brachiis nantis, dixit *Ov. Ep.* 8, 215. Pennarum remi, *Sil.* 12, 98.

Remutandus, a, um, part. *To be changed again, or new shifted,* *Litt. ex Tac. sed vid. remuto.*

¶ Remutator, ōris, m. verb. *He that changeth,* *Litt. ex Tac. Remuto,*

Rēmūto, āre. act. *To change again, to exchange, or barter.* Vidit speciem orationis esse remutandam, *Tac. Orat.* 19, 2. sed castigatioribus libb. mutandam habent.

Ren, rēnis. m. [ἀρὲν, unde ὑπὸ ἀρὲν] *The kidneys, or reins.* Ex renibus laborare, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 25.

Rēnālis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to the kidneys,* Apic.

|| Rēnanciscor, i. *To get again, Fess.* + Reconcilio.

Rēnarro, āre. act. *To relate, or tell over again,* Virg. *Aen.* 3, 717. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 3, 400.

Rēnascens, tis. part. *Rising again, Renascens annus, the spring,* Plin. 16, 25. jecur, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 2, 41.

|| Rēnascibilitas. f. *The power of rising again, regeneration by baptism,* Aug. + Facultas renascendi.

Rēnascor, i, natus. dep. (1) *To be born, or rise again.* (2) *To spring, or come up again.* (3) *To grow again.* (4) Met. *To come instead of, to succeed.* (1) = Revixisse, aut renatum esse Scipionem dicere, *Liv.* 26, 41. § Principium extinctum

nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec à se aliud creabit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 23. vert. ex Platone. § obire, *Plin.* (2) Lycus annis alio renascitur ore, *Ov. Met.* 15, 274. (3) Qui mihi pennas

inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2. (4) § Exciso alio malo, aliud illo pejus renascitur, *Brutus Cic. Ep.* 4.

Rēnātus, a, um. part. [à renascor] *Born, renewed, risen, or begun again.* Renati dentes, *Plin.* 11, 63. conf. *Sil.* 13, 675. Renata urbs, *Liv.* 6, 1. dies, *Sen. Oct.* 861. Renatum bellum, *Liv.* 28, 1.

Rēnavigatio, verb. *A sailing again,* Sidon. quod ferri potest, cum habeat.

Rēnavigo, āre. *To sail back again,* *Cic. Att.* 14, 16.

Renavigor, ari. pass. *To be sailed back again.* Et saxa fluctu volvit Acheron inivus renavigari, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 715.

Rēnāvo, āre. *To endeavour again.* Renavabo operam, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 14. Sed Gronov. navabo.

Renendus, a, um. part. *To be woven back again.* Renenda fila non ulla manu, *Ov. ad Liv.* 444.

Rēnidens, tis. part. (1) *Shining, glistening.* (2) Met. *Laughing, smiling, smirking.* (1) = Domus argento fulgens, aurōque renidens, *Lucr.* 2, 27. (2) Inque sinu juvenis, posita cervice, renidens, *Ov. Met.* 10, 558. vid. & *Liv.* 35, 49. Puer renidens, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 789. Emicat effigies, & sparsa orichalca renident, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 654.

Rēnideo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To shine, to be bright, to glister.* (2) Met. *To smile, to smirk.* (1) Ut pura nocturno renidet luna mari, *Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 19. Non ebur, neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, *Id. ibid.* 2, 18, 2. Oratio renidet, *Quint.* 12, 10. (2) Falsum vultu renidere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 60, 3.

Rēnidesco, ēre. incept. *To grow bright, or shining.* Aere renidescit tellus, *Lucr.* 2, 628.

Rēnitens, tis. part. [à reniteo] *Shining, bright,* *Plin.* 37, 23.

Rēnitens, tis. part. [à renitor] *Resisting, withstanding,* *Liv.* 5, 49.

Rēniteo, ēre, ui. neut. unde part. renitens. *To be very bright, to shine.* Vid. Rēnitens.

Rēnitor, i, sus & xus. dep. *To resist, to endeavour against, to thrust against.* Si magis id renitur, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Renixus, ūs. m. verb. *Resisting, or thrusting against, an effort.* Ex renixu patet, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Rēno, āre. [ex re, & no] *To swim back again.* Simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas, *Hor. Epod.* 6, 25. Nulla per Stygias umbra renavit aquas, *Ov. ad Liv.* 432.

Rēnodans, tis. part. *Tying up in a knot.* Puer longam renodans comam, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 28.

Rēnodatus, a, um. part. *Knitted, or tied in a knot.* Renodata pharetris, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 380.

|| Rēnodis, e. adj. *Done up in tufts, or knots, or with elflocks tied up round.* Capillus renodis, *Capitol.* + Renodatus.

Rēnodo, āre. act. (1) *To undo, or unknit a knot.* (2) Also *to knit fast, to tie a double knot.* (1) Vid. Renodans. (2) Gloss.

* Rēnōvāmen, inis. n. *A repairing, a renewing, a change.* Forma semel mota est, & in hoc renovamine manit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 729.

Renovandus, a, um. part. *To be renewed.* Ad reparandas vires, bellūque impigre renovandum intendit animum, *Curt.* 4, 23. Vid. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 110.

Renovans, tis. part. *Renewing.* Quam semitam terit assiduo renovans iter orbita tractu, *Manil.* 1, 704. terras aratrum, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 6, 13.

Rēnovatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A renewal.* Usurpatio & renovatio doctrinae, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 18.

|| Rēnovator, ōris. m. verb. *He that reneweth,* Aug. + Restitutor, *Cic.*

Rēnovatus, a, um. part. (1) *Nourished, fed.* (2) *Renewed, rebuilt.* (3) *Recultivated, in its second tilth.* (4) *Raised anew, recruited.* (1) = Vaporibus altae, renovataeque stellae, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46. (2) Templum Honoris renovatum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 23. (3) Ager renovatus, gravidis caneabat aristis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 110. (4) = Instauratae ac renovatae maximae belli reliquiae, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 8.

Rēnovello, āre, unde pass. renovellor. *To renew, to plant, to set anew.* Vineae renovellatur, *Col. de Arb.* 6.

Rēnovo, āre. (1) *To make, or build anew.* (2) Met. *To renew, to refresh.* (3) *To bring into use.* (4) *To say over again, to begin again, to repeat.* (5) *To new plow, or to till the second time.* (1) Vid. Renovatus, n. 2. (2) § Amores veteres renovamus desiderio, *Catull.* 93, 3. § Haec, ne obsolescerent, renovabam legendo, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 3. (3) § Atheniensium vetus exemplum renovavi, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. (4) Renovabo illud quod initio dixi, *Cic.* (5) Arvum renovaverat bos, *Ov. Met.* 15, 125. Multa mei renovabant jugera tauri, *Tib.* 3, 3, 5.

Rēnovor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be renewed, to be refreshed, &c.* Luctus renovabantur acerbi, *Tibull.* 2, 6, 41. § = Animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 17. Vid. Renovo.

|| Rēnūdo, āre. *To make bare again,* *Litt. ex Quint. certè* *Apul. non semel.*

Rēnuens, tis. part. *Denying.* Renuentes superciliis, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 13. Oculo renuente negare, *to deny by tipping the wink,* *Ov. Epist.* 17, 89.

|| Rēnūmēratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A paying again of money,* *Dig.*

|| Rēnūmērator, ōris. m. verb. *He that payeth debts,* *Cod.* + Qui renumerat.

Rēnūmero, āre. *To pay back, to recount, or number again.* Renumerat dotem huc, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 5, 52.

Rēnūmēror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be paid back, &c.* *Cod.*

Renunciandus, a, um. part. *To be renounced.* Num prius societas eis & amicitia renuncianda esset, quam bellum indicendum? *Liv.* 36, 3.

Rēnunciatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A declaring, or reporting.* (2) *A testifying, a bearing witness.* (3) *The deposition of one sworn, the summons of an officer.* (1) Renunciatio suffragiorum, *Cic. pro Planc.* 6. (2) Caesio renunciat se dedisse; cognoscite renunciationem ex literis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 39. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

|| Renunciator, ōris. m. verb. *He that declareth,* *Tert.* + Qui renunciat.

Renunciatum est. imperf. *News was brought.* Sulpicius *Cic. Fam.* 4, 5.

Renunciaturus, a, um. part. *About to return an officer.* Juravit, etiam si factus esset consul suffragiis populi, tamen se eum non renunciaturum. *Paterc.* 2, 92.

Renunciatus, a, um. part. *Renounced, or rejected.* Renunciata legatione, rēre Galli, *Just.* 24, 5.

Rēnuncio, āre. act. (1) *To bring word again.* (2) *To advertise, or acquaint.* (3) *To proclaim, or declare openly, to name to an office.* (4) *To renounce, to disclaim, to protest against.* (5) *To give over, and meddle no more with.* (6) *To bid adieu.* (7) *Also to command contrary.* (1) § Imperavit ut omnes fores aedificii circumiret, & properē renunciaret, num eodem modo undique obfideretur, *Nep. Hannib.* 12. (2) § Hunc metuebam, ne meae uxori renunciaret de palla, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 3, 67. (3) § Juravit etiam, si factus esset Cos. suffragiis populi, tamen se eum non renunciaturum, *Paterc.* 2, 92. (4) Sthenio infensus hospitium ei renunciat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 36. (5) Civilibus officiis renunciabit, *Quint.* 10, 7. (6) Non multum abfuit quin vitae renunciaret, *Suet. Galb.* 11. (7) *Litt. ex Sen.*

Rēnuncior, āri, ātus. pass. *To be told, declared, &c.* Praetor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus sum, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 1.

Rēnuncius, ii. m. *He that carrieth tidings to and fro, a messenger, or goer on errands.* Cantores, nuncii, renuncii, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 23.

|| Rēnuncūlus, i. m. dim. *A small kidney,* *Bibl.* + Parvus ren.

Rēnuo, āre, ui, ūtum. (1) *To nod back with the head.* (2) *To refuse, or deny.* (1) § Renuis tu quod jubet alter, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 63. (2) Nullum convivium renuere, *Cic. pro Coel.* 11.

Rēnūto, āre. freq. *To nod back, or beckon from one, to refuse, to deny.* Si quis corpus sentire renutat, *Lucr.* 3, 351. Simulacra renutant, *Id.* 4, 604.

Rēnūtus ūs. m. *A beckoning, or nodding back, a denial, or refusal.* § Nutu renūtūque alicujus voto respondere, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 7, 2.

Reor, ēri, rātus. dep. [à res, ut sit. id. putare quod res est Perot.] *To suppose, judge, deem, or think, to imagine.* In quibus virtutes esse remur, à natura ipsa diligere cogimur, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 9. Sum ratus esse feram, *Ov. Met.* 7, 841.

|| Rēpāgūlāris, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to the bar.* Causidicus repagularis, a barrister. *Ex Litt.*

Rēpāgūlum, li. n. [à repango, quia repangitur in utrumque possem] (1) *A rail, or bar, a turnpike, or barricado.* (2) *The barriers in an horse-race.* (3) Met. *A restraint, or hindrance.* (1) Portae repagula, *Ov. Met.* 14, 783. robusta, *Id. Met.* 5, 120. (2) Equi pedibus repagula pulant, *Ov. Met.* 2, 155. (3) Omnia repagula juris, pudoris, & officii perfringere, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 15. § Vix reperitur apud idoneos auctores in numero singulari.

+ Rēpandium, ii. n. *A divorcement,* *Hier. certè pro repudium.*

|| Repando,

|| Repando, ēre [ex re, & pando] *To open.* Fores januae repandit, *Apul. Miles.* 4.

Rēpandus, a, um. *Bowed, or bent backward, broad, or flat.* Plin. 14, 28. Ov. Met. 3, 680.

Rēpango, ēre, ēgi & anxi, actum. act. *To set, or plant, to graff.* Ibi semen ferulae repangito, *Col.* 5, 10.

Rēpangor, i. pass. *To be planted.* Lucr. ap. Litt.

Rēparābilis, le. *That may be amended, recovered, repaired, or made new again, repairable.* Nullā reparabilis arte laesa pudicitia est, *Ov. Epist.* 5, 103. Reparabile damnum, *Id. Amor.* 1, 14, 55.

Reparandus, a, um. part. *To be repaired.* Paucis ad reparandos animos diebus datis militi, *Curt.* 4, 36. Non tamen reparandae classis cogitationem deposuerunt, *Hirt. B. Al.* 12.

Rēparans, tis. part. *Repairing.* Hoste & aemulo regni reparante tum cum maximè bellum, *Curt.* 5, 22.

Rēparātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A repairing, or reparation.* Regni reparatio, *Sall. B. J.* 31.

Rēparātor, ōris. m. verb. *A repairer, or restorer; one that new-maketh a thing.* Immenſi reparator maximus aevi, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 1, 11.

Rēparātorus, a, um. part. *About to repair.* Dixit, inde bello vires haud aegre reparaturum, *Curt.* 5, 1. Majore mole reparaturus bellum Syracusas concessit, *Just.* 22, 3.

Rēparātus, a, um. part. (1) *Recruited, raised.* (2) *Put into the place, purchased.* (1) Majores copiae reparatae, *Curt.* 4, 9, 11. (2) Vina Syra reparata merce, *Hor. Od.* 1, 31, 12.

Rēparco, ēre, fi, sum. (1) *To spare, to be over-sparing.* (2) *Also to spare, or forbear.* (1) Utinam rei item parſilem meae, ut tu reparcis ſaviis, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 25. (2) Scilicet ex ulla facere id ſi parte reparcent, *Lucr.* 1, 668.

Rēpāro, āre. act. [*i. e.* rursus paro] (1) *To repair, to rebuild.* (2) *To recover, to regain.* (3) *To create anew, to refresh.* (4) *To make amends, to compensate.* (5) *To bring to his first estate, to restore.* (1) Avitae tecta reparare Trojae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 59. (2) ¶ Perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore, eodem ex agro reparare poſſet, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 85. (3) Requies reparat vires, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 90. (4) Damna celeres reparant coeleſtia lunae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 13. (5) = Quae reparat, ſeſeque reſeminat ales, *Ov. Met.* 15, 392. *de phoenice.*

Rēpāror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be repaired, or made new, to be refreshed.* ¶ Quae ſunt vetuſtate ſublapſa reparentur in melius, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 75. = Reparari labore, ac reſci, *Id. Paneg.* 77.

Rēpaſtinātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A digging, or delving over again, a new digging about vines.* *Cic. de Sen.* 15. Col. 2, 2.

Rēpaſtino, āre. act. & repaſtinor. pass. *To dig again about vines, to bring ground to better temper with oft digging and labouring.* Col. 4, 32. & 3, 18.

Repecto, ēre, xi vel ui, xum. act. *To comb again.* Stantefque repectit aura jubaſ, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 418. In liquidos fontes barbam repectit, *Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb.* 223.

+ || Rēpēdo, āre. *To go, or ſtep back, to return.* Lucil. ap. Non. Pacuv. ap. Feſt. Item cadentis Latin. ſcriptores, *Anm. Juven. Theod.* &c.

Repellendus, a, um. part. *To be driven back.* Pop. Rom. non alium repellendis tantis hoſtibus magis idoneum imperatorem, quàm Marium, eſt ratus, *Paterc.* 2, 12. Plurimum autem proficiebant hoſtes in repellendis vulnerandiſque noſtris, *Hirt. B. Al.* 30.

Repellens, tis. part. *Driving back, repelling.* Minacem manum pro ponte repellens, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hen.* 485.

Rēpello, ēre, pūli, pulſum. act. (1) *To beat, drive, or thruſt back.* (2) *To repel, to oppoſe, to reſiſt.* (3) *To put, or turn away.* (1) = Cū obſistere ac defendere conarentur, malè multati clavis ac fuſtibus repelluntur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43. = Armis repellere, fugare, & avertere aliquem, *Id. pro Caccin.* 12. (2) ¶ Vim repellere, non inferre, *Cic. pro Mil.* 19. vim vi, *Id. pro Sext.* 17. (3) § Clodii furorem à cervicibus noſtris repulſi, *Cic. pro Mil.* 28.

Rēpellor, i. pass. *To be driven back, &c.* *Cic. Off.* 1, 38. *Vid. Repello.*

Rēpendens, tis. part. *Weighing, putting in the ſcale.* Fatis contraria fata rependens, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 243.

Rēpendo, ēre, di, ſum. act. (1) *To pay, or weigh back in exchange.* (2) *Abſol. To weigh.* (3) *To pay, in a good, or bad ſenſe.* (4) *To compensate, or make amends for.* (1) Rependere opobalfamum cum duplo argento, *Plin.* 12, 53. caput alicujus auro, *V. Max.* 9, 4, 3. (2) Graviora rependit iniquis penſa quaſiſſis, *Propert.* 4, 7, 41. (3) Praemia digna rependere, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 50. pretium pro officiis, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 8, 31. poenas ſcleribus, *Sen. Oedip.* 1030. beneficia injuriis, *V. Max.* 5, 3, extr. 3. (4) Ingenio formae damna rependo meae, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 32.

Rēpendor, i. pass. *To be weighed back, Met. to be returned, &c.* Neu gratia facta nulla rependatur, *Ov. Met.* 2, 694.

Rēpenētro. āre. *To pierce thorough again,* Litt. ex Vitruv. ſed q.

Rēpens, tis. part. (1) *Creeping.* (2) *Met. Low, vulgar.* (1) Repens humi hedera, *Plin.* 16, 62. (2) Sermones repentes per humum, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 251.

Rēpens, tis. adj. [*à ἐμνω*, vergo, nam quò quid propendet,

eò ſubito fertur: unde ἐμνω in momento, *Voff.*] *Sudden, haſty, unlooked for, unexpected, coming unawares.* ¶ Repens adventus hoſtium magis conturbat quàm expectatus, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 22. clades, *Liv.* 22, 7. caſus, *Id.* 33, 2. bellum, *Id.* 10, 7.

|| Rēpensatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making of recompence,* Ap. recent. + Compensatio, *Cic.*

Rēpenſo, āre. freq. [*à rependo*] *To render back, to recompense, or requite, in a good, or bad ſenſe.* Id incommodum repenſant uvarum multitudine, *Col.* 3, 2. Videtur bona malis repenſaſſe, *Paterc.* 2, 12. Merita meritis repenſare, *Sen. de Ira,* 2, 32.

Repensor, ari. pass. *To be counterbalanced;* Cujus interitūs voluptas, amiſſorum aut gladio, aut morbo civium paene damno repenſata eſt, *Paterc.* 2, 21.

Rēpensūrus, a, um. part. [*à rependo*] *About to pay, or weigh back.* Optimus conſul auro id ſe repenſurum edixerat, *V. Max.* 9, 4, 3. conf. *Paterc.* 2, 6.

Rēpenſus, a, um. part. [*à rependor*] (1) *Payed; or given again.* (2) *Redeemed, ransomed.* (1) Repenſum aurum pro capite alicujus, the weight in gold given for one's head, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 67. (2) Auro repenſus miles, *Hor. Od.* 3, 5, 25.

Rēpentē. adv. [*à repens, i. e.* ſubitus] *Suddenly, unawares, unlooked for, all on a ſudden.* = Repentē, ē veſtigio ex homine factus eſt Verres, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 17. ¶ Magis decere cenſent ſapientes amicitias ſenſim diſſuere, quàm repentē praecidere. *Id. Off.* 1, 33.

Rēpentinò, adv. & repentinè, *Laſt.* *On a ſudden, ſuddenly.* = Repentē exortus ſum, repentinò occidi, *Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 37.

Rēpentinus, a, um. [*à repentē*] *Unlooked for, ſudden, unawares.* Mors repentina, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 62. = ¶ Ignoti homines & repentini, upſtarts, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 69. = Omnia repentina, & nec opinata graviora, *Cic. Tuſc.* 3, 19. = improviſus, inexpectatus, *Id.* ¶ praeparatus, *Id.*

Rēpercuffio, ōnis. f. verb. *A repercuffion, or reflection.* Repercuffio fiderum, *Sen. 2. Nat.* 19.

Rēpercuffus, a, um. part. (1) *Stricken, or beaten back, reflected.* (2) *Reverberated, ringing again, re-echoed.* (1) Sol repercuffus, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 23. Imago repercuffa, *Ov. Met.* 3, 434. (2) Repercuffae clamoribus valles, *Liv.* 21. Repercuffum miſſile tergo, *Luc.* 6, 209.

Rēpercuffus, ūs. m. (1) *A ſtriking back, or again, a reverberating.* (2) *A reflection.* (1) Repercuffus ventorum, *Plin.* 5, 10. (2) Repercuffus ſolis, *Plin.* 6, 28.

Rēpercūtio, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. (1) *To beat, or ſtrike back.* (2) *Met. To invert, to turn againſt.* (3) *To reflect.* (4) *To dazzle.* (5) *To repel.* (1) ¶ Eſt aliquid, quod hujus fontis excuſum per momenta repercutiat? *Plin. Ep.* 4, 30, 8. Repercutere pilam, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 17. (2) Aliena aut reprehendimus, aut reſutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, *Quint.* 6, 3. (3) *Vid. Repercuffus, a, um.* (4) Multa aciem noſtram nimio repercutiunt, *Sen. Epist.* 115. (5) Repercutere ſcinationes, *Plin.* 28, 7.

Rēperiendus, a, um. part. *To be found.* = Mihi ineunda eſt ratio, & reperienda via, quā, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 46.

Rēperio, ire, pēri, ertum. act. [*ex re, & pario; nam reperitum, qu. repartum, Feſt.*] (1) *To find.* (2) *To find out, or diſcover.* (3) *To contrive, to deviſe.* (4) *To get, to acquire.* (1) Reperi, L. Quid reperiſti? S. Non quod pueri in fabā ſe reperiſſe clamitant, *Plaut. Aul.* 5, 1, 11. i. e. hilum. ¶ Requirens ſervus reperit quam projecerat, *Id. Ciſtell. Argum.* 9. (2) Hoc non ſecūs reperiēs, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 106. (3) Aliquid reperiret, fringeret fallaciam, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 22. = Aefopus materiam reperit, *Phaedr.* 1, 1. Si non placebit, reperitote rectiūs, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 79. (4) Rem & gloriam armis belli reperi, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 60. ¶ Perdidisti & reperiſti me, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 45.

Rēperior, iri. *To be found, &c.* Omnes oratoriae virtutes in Catone reperientur, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 17.

Rēperito, āre. *To find, to acquire, or get,* Varr. de R. R. 1. R. occ.

Rēpertitius, a, um. *Found, or come by chance, a foundling.* Repertitius civis, *Sall. in Cic. ubi ut opinor reſt. reptitius.*

Rēpertor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A finder, inventor, or deviſer.* (2) *A maker.* (1) Repertor doctrinarum, *Lucr.* 3, 1049. vitis, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 329. (2) hominum rerumque, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 829.

|| Rēpertōrium, ii. n. *An inventory, a register,* Ap. JCC. + Recognitio bonorum, index.

Rēpertum, ti. n. *An invention, or device.* Graiorum obſcura reperta, *Lucr.* 1, 137.

Reperturus, a, um. part. *About to find.* Qui poſt Alexandrum ipſas reſpiceret, utique non reperturas, *Curt.* 10, 5, 22.

Rēpertus, a, um. part. *Found, found out.* = Tu non inventa repertā luſtus eras levior, *Ov. Met.* 1, 654. ¶ Hic aliqui reperiunt differentiam, nullam autem ego. Repertus eſt ingratus, *Plaut. Perſ.* 5, 2, 59.

Rēpētendus, a, um. & repetundus, *Sall.* (1) *To be brought back, to be fetched.* (2) *To be gone to again.* (3) *Regained, reobtained.* (4) *Repeated, done, or ſaid again.* (5) *Recollecting, reflecting.* (1) Ad impedimenta repetenda, *Caef. B. C.* 3, 76. *Met.* Altiūs repetenda ratio eſt, *Quint.* 6, 2. (2) Terra nunquam repetenda, *Ov. Met.* 13, 247. (3) Ne mors quidem

quidem in repetenda libertate fugienda, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 10.
(4) Nec repetenda dabat lethali vulnera dextra, *Sil.* 6, 320.
(5) Eventis aliorum memoria repetendis, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 16.
Repetens, tis. part. *Repeating, going to.* Ac repetens questus
furibundo personat ore, *Sil.* 2, 43. domum, *Ov. A. Amat.* 2,
228. Quā tempestate Menelaus Graeciam repetens, *Tac. Ann.*
2, 60, 1.

Rēpētītio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A fetching back, a demanding again.* (2) *A repetition, or rehearse, a going over again.* (1) Repetitio bonorum, *Flor.* 3, 23. (2) Eiusdem verbi crebra repetitio, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 54.

Rēpētitor, ōris. m. verb. *A requirer, or demander of a thing again, a fetcher back.* Nuptae repetitor ademptae, *Ov. Ep.* 8, 19.

Repetiturus, a, um. part. *About to return to.* Syriam repetiturus, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 17, 2.

Rēpētītus, a, um. part. (1) *Fetch'd back.* (2) Met. *Begun again, renewed.* (3) *Often struck at.* (4) *Repeated, rehearsed, done, or said again.* (1) Ecquae femina est repetita per arma? *Ov. Ep.* 16, 341. (2) = Majorum consuetudo repetita, atque relata, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 22. (3) Exegit repetita per illia ferrum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 734. (4) Repetita clades, *Claud. de Bell. Get.* 284. Haec poësis placuit semel, haec decies repetita placebit, *Her. A. P.* 365. ¶ Repetita die cautionem interponere, *to antedate a bond*, Ulp.

Rēpēto, ēre, īvi vel īi, itum. act. (1) *To ask, or demand again.* (2) *To fetch, seek, or recover, as by law.* (3) *To return to, to make towards.* (4) *To fetch back, or again.* (5) *To go over again.* (6) *To bring back, to reduce.* (7) *To call for, to demand.* (8) *To repeat, to rehearse.* (9) *To revolve, to reflect upon.* (10) *To strike, or thrust at again.* (1) ¶ Quid querare, si repetit, cum vult, quae dedit? *Cic. Tusc.* 1. ¶ § Repetere poenas ab aliquo, *Id. pro Rosc. Amer.* 24. (2) = Bona repetere, ac persequi lite, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 13. (3) Effusa fugā repetunt castra, *Liv.* 31, 21. (4) Filium isthinc melius est repetere, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 72. (5) Pampinationem licet eandem repetere, *Col.* 4, 28. ¶ Repetere aliquid memoriā, *to call to mind*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 1. altē. *to rip it up from the beginning*, *Id. de Legg.* 1, 6. (6) § Repetere urbes in servitutem, *Liv.* 34, 58. ¶ reum, *to charge him afresh*, Ulp. (7) § Licinius fructum à me repetere prope suo jure debet, *Cic. pro Arch. Poet.* 1. (8) De annulis sermonem repetere, *Plin.* 33, 5. (9) = Repetunt verba datae sortis secum, inter seque volutant, *Ov. Met.* 1, 389. (10) Vid. Repetitus, n. 3.

Rēpētōr, i. pass. *To be fetched back, &c.* *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 14.

Rēpētundarum. gen. & repetundis. abl. *Extortion, money unjustly taken in time of one's office.* Nondum centum & decem anni sunt, quum de pecuniis repetundis à L. Pifone lata est lex, *Cic. Off.* 2, 21. Insimulari repetundarum, *Quint.* 4, 2. Postulare aliquem repetundis, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 38, 1. Crimina repetundarum, *Id. Hist.* 1, 77, 5. ¶ Non inven. in aliis casibus.

Rēpexus, a, um. part. *Combed again, smooth, trim, sleek.* Coma repexa, *Ov. A. Amat.* 3, 154.

¶ Rēpignēro, āre. *To redeem a pledge, or gage, to replevy*, Ulp.

¶ Rēpigrātus, a, um. part. *Dulled, and not able to stir again.* Repigratus foetus, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 17. + Tardatus, *Vett.*

¶ Repigror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be dulled.* Dirarum bestiarum repigratur impetus, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 247.

+ Rēpingo, ēre [ex re, & pango] *To fasten anew, or make again*, *Litt. ex Varr.* + Repango.

¶ Replaudo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To clap, or knock.* Replaudere solum cursu, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 199. + Pulso, *Vett.*

Replendus, a, um. part. *To be filled again.* His adjicitur, cum sunt repurganda vulnera aut replenda, ceratum, *Plin.* 34, 46.

Replens, tis. part. *Filling.* Replens Daedalea claustra munitu, *Sen. Hippol.* 1171.

Repleo, ere, vi, ētum. act. (1) *To fill up, to replenish.* (2) *To make a place ring again.* (1) § Replere exhaustas domus, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 2. § corpore tostā carne, *Ov. Met.* 12, 156. (2) Gemitu tectum omne replebat, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 679.

Repleor, ēri. pass. *To be filled, &c.* Lacte repletur femina quae peperit, *Lucr.* 5, 812. Vacuum quod fuit antē repletur, *Id.* 1, 395.

¶ Replētio, ōnis. f. verb. *A filling, or fulness*, Don. + Expletio, *Cic.*

Repleturus, a, um. part. *About to fill.* Ut qui exhaustum aerarium non sis innocentium bonis repleturus, *Plin. Pan.* 55. Gemmis margaritisque suas domos repleturi, *Curt.* 9, 1.

Replētus, a, um. part. (1) *Replenished, filled.* (2) Met. *Abounding, accomplished.* (1) = Referto foro, repletisque templis, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 15. Terrore repletus, *Lucr.* 5, 41. (2) Eruditione variā repletus, *Suet. Aug.* 89.

Replicans, tis. part. (1) *Unfolding, turning inside out.* (2) *Rehearsing.* (1) Anguis membranā replicans, *Plin.* 8, 41. (2) *Cic. de Div.* 1, 56.

Replicatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An unfolding, a conversion.* (2) *A reply.* (1) *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. (2) JCC. + Respon-

sio, *Cic.*

¶ Replicātor, oris. m. verb. *He that replieth*, JCC.

Replicātus, a, um. part. (1) *Unfolded.* (2) *Turned back.* (1) Replicata victimarum jecinora, *Suet. Aug.* 95. (2) Replicata cervix, *Plin.* 34, 19, 18.

Replico, āre, ui vel āvi. itum vel atum. (1) *To unfold, or bend back.* (2) *To turn the inside outward, as a snake doth his skin in casting it.* (3) *To turn over.* (4) *To reply.* (5) *To repeat, or say over the same thing.* (1) Replicato furculos ad vitis caput, *Cato*, 4. (2) Vid. Replicans. (3) Replicare annalium memoriā, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 14. (4) Cum saepius ille replicasset, tandem persuasit, *Lexic. ex Plin.* (5) Ap. JCC.

Replicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be unfolded, turned back, &c.* Cortex replicatur in rugas, *Plin.* 17, 24.

Replicētus, a, um. part. *Unfolded, peeled off.* Replicetiae bulborum tunicae, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 9, 29. R. occ.

Replum, i. n. [à replendo, sc. tota illa valvarum pars, quae inter impages tabulam totam interiorem replet] *A part of a door, a door-check, or a leaf of a door*, *Vitruv.* 4, 6. interp. Litt.

Replumbātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An unfoldinging*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Replumbo, are. act. unde replumbor. *To unfold, or separate silver from lead.* Argentum replumbatur, *Sen. Q. N.* 4, 2.

Repo, ēre, p̄si, ptum. neut. [ab ἔπειω, per Metath. unde & serpo] (1) *To creep, to crawl as serpents.* (2) Met. *To go softly.* (3) *To run as roots run in the ground.* (4) *To spread abroad as vines do.* (1) Angues repunt, *Plaut. Amph. Aet.* 4. in supposit. (2) In purpuris repere, *Quint.* 1, 2. De magnatū filiis. Millia tum pransi tria repsumus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 25. (3) Spatium radicibus, quā repant, lapides praebent, *Col.* 1, 8. (4) Ne vitis in altitudinem repat, *Col. de Arb.* 16, 1.

Rēpōlio, īre, īvi, itum. act. & repolior. pass. *To be refined again*, *Col.* 2, 21.

Reponendus, a, um. part. *To be placed.* Neque omnia una reponenda, *Paterc.* 2, 31.

Reponens, tis. part. *Placing.* Delphi plus in deo, quā in viribus reponentes, *Just.* 24, 8.

Rēpōno, ēre, p̄sui, itum. act. (1) *To put, or set again.* (2) *To lay on again, to serve up again.* (3) *To lay down.* (4) *To lay by.* (5) *To rank, or number, to place.* (6) *To rebuild, to repair, or set up.* (7) *To repay, requite, or return.* (8) *To lay up, to reserve.* (9) *To pull back, to draw in.* (10) *To be even with, to render like for like.* (11) *To reserve, to keep close, to conceal.* (12) *To rehearse again, to bring upon the stage.* (13) *To reply, to retort.* (14) *To lay aside, to lay down.* (15) *To lay stress upon, to confide in.* (1) ¶ Inigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat, reposuit, *Cic. pro Sext.* 27. (2) Aris reponimus ignes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 231. Ligna reponere super foco, *Hor. Od.* 1, 9, 6. (3) Ullus si pudor est, reponere coenam, *Mart.* 2, 37. (4) Ungues polire, & capillum reponere, *Quint.* 8. proem. (5) § Quid absurdius, quā homines jam morte deletos reponere in Deos? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. (6) § Amissa urbi reponere, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 6. pontes, *Id. Ann.* 1, 63, 6. statuas, *Id. Hist.* 1, 78, 2. (7) Des mihi nummos, quos continuū reponam, *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 1, 38. Haec pro virginitate reponit, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 878. (8) = Condere & reponere fructus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. Sic nos in sceptrā reponis? *Virg. Aen.* 1, 257. (9) Vocem fleunt, & cervicem reponunt, *Quint.* 4, 2. (10) Semper ego auditor tantū, nunquāme reponam? *Juv.* 1, 1. (11) Optimum in praesentia statuit reponere odium, *Tac. Agric.* 39. (12) Honoratum si fortē reponis Achillem, *Hor. A. P.* 120. (13) Ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. (14) Hic victor cestus artēque repono, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 484. (15) Plus reponere in duce, quā in exercitu, *Tac. Germ.* 31.

Rēpōnor, i. pass. *To be laid aside, or up, to be reckoned, &c.* Tela reponuntur, *Ov. Met.* 1, 259. ¶ Curandum ubi quidque reponatur, ut, ubi opus sit, promatur, *Col.* 12, 2. In fabularum numerum reponantur, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26.

Reportandus, a, um. part. *To be brought back.* Vehicula ad spolia hostium reportanda duxerunt, *Just.* 34, 2.

Reportans, tis. part. *Getting, obtaining.* Imperatore veram ac solidam gloriam reportante, *Plin. Pan.* 16.

¶ Rēportatio. f. *A carrying back*, Dig.

¶ Rēportātor. m. verb. *He that carrieth back*, Apollin. + Qui reportat.

Rēportātus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought back.* (2) *Restored, repaired.* (1) Curru aurato reportatus, *Cic. post red. in sen.* 11. (2) ¶ Quae tabula à te revulsa, à me reportata est, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 46.

Rēporto, āre. act. (1) *To bring, or carry again.* (2) *To restore.* (3) *To report.* (4) *To get.* (1) ¶ Utenfilia & vehere in urbem, & reportare potest commodē, *Col.* 7, 1. fessis opem, *Sen. Oed.* 211. (2) Reportare commodatum, *Cic. Verr.* 4. (3) Nuncius ingentes ignotā in veste reportat advenisse viros, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 167. (4) Victoriā reportare, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 3. laudem, *Id. de Legg.* 3, 8.

Reportor, ari. pass. *To be brought back.* Lolliae Paulinae cineres reportari, sepulcrūque extrui permisit, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 12, 6.

Reposcens, tis. part. *Demanding.* Quid dicturo reposcentibus aut prospera, aut adversa? *Tac. Hist.* 3, 13, 7. Libertatēque reposcens

repositens putria multivagis populatus flatibus antra, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 1, 173. Qui votum repositentes per vicos agerens, *Suet. Calig.* 27.

Rēposco, ēre, poposci. act. (1) *To ask again that is one's own, to claim.* (2) *To demand, or require.* (1) *Fortuna citō reposit, quae dedit, Publ. Syr.* (2) *Attentas aures animūque reposito, Lucr.* 6, 920. § *Reposcere Parthos signa, Virg. Aen.* 7, 606. § *aliquem ad supplicium, Id. Aen.* 2, 139.

Rēposcor, i. pass. *To be demanded again, Virg. Aen.* 12, 2. *Val. Flacc.* 8, 425.

Rēpōsitōrium, ii. n. *A side-board to set things on at meal-times; a store-house, or place where things are laid up and kept; a cupboard, or counter, a warehouse, a wardrobe, Plin.* 9, 13.

Rēpōsitus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid up, reserved, kept.* (2) *Set up again.* (3) *Restored.* (1) = *Repositi & frigidi cibi, Quint.* 2, 4. (2) *Statuae Pisonis repositae, Tac. Ann.* 3, 15. (3) *Poppaeae honos repositus, Tac. Ann.* 14, 61, 3.

Repositōr, oris. m. *A replacer. Repositōr templorum, Ov. Fast.* 2, 63.

Rēpōstus, a, um. part. per Sync. (1) *Laid up.* (2) *Also remote, at a distance.* (1) *Non illis epulae nocuere repositae, Virg. Georg.* 3, 527. *Tellure repositi, buried, Id. Aen.* 6, 655. (2) *Terras tentare repositas, Virg. Aen.* 3, 364.

Rēpōtia, ōrum. n. [dict. quod in iis renovaretur potatio] *A feast; or banquet on the morrow after the wedding-day, Interpr. Fest.* Ille repotia, natales aliōve dierum festos albatu celebrat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 60. *conf. Gell.* 2, 24.

Repraesentandus, a, um. part. *To be paid, or executed immediately. Repraesentanda praemia in posterum sanxit, Suet. Ner. Claud.* 5. *Cooperat esse praecepta ad repraesentanda supplicia, Curt.* 10, 5.

Repraesentans, tis. part. *Representing. Nonnunquam necem repraesentantes adversantibus, Suet. Vit.* 10. *threatening immediate death.*

Repraesentatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A representation.* (2) *A paying of ready money down in hand.* (1) *Cujus imago nullā repraesentatione exprimi potest alia, quam, &c. Plin.* 9, 5. (2) *Cic. Att.* 13, 29. *& Fam.* 16, 24, 3.

Repraesentator. m. verb. *He that resembleth, Dig.*

Repraesentātūrus, a, um. part. *About to pay down. Repraesentaturus mercedem, Suet. Claud.* 18.

Repraesentātus, a, um. part. *Paid down. Legata ex testamento Tiberii cum fide ac sine calumniā repraesentata perfolvit, Suet. Cal.* 16.

Repraesento, āre. act. [*i. e. praesentem fisto*] (1) *To represent, to resemble, or be like to.* (2) *Lively to set forth, to shew, or present a thing, to lay before one.* (3) *To do, or cause a thing to be done presently.* (4) *To pay money in advance.* (1) *Repraesentare speciem maris, Col.* 8, 17. (2) *Memoriam rei repraesentare, Cic. pro Sext.* 11. *Virtutem morēque Catonis repraesentare, Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 13. (3) *Tormenta quaestio-num repraesentabat, exigebātque coram, Suet. Claud.* 34. *Repraesentare legata, Suet. Cal.* 16. ¶ *Repraesentare se, to be always ready, or within call, Col.* 1, 8. (4) *Cic. Att.* 12, 25.

Repraesentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be restored immediately. Ego corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte meā libertas civitatis posset, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 46.

Reprehendendus, a, um. part. *To be blamed. Plurimum autem refert reprehendenda annotes, an insignia, Plin. Ep.* 9, 26.

Reprehendens, tis. part. *Reprehending, blaming. Reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam urinae vectigal commentus esset, &c. Suet. Vesp.* 23.

Reprehendo, ēre, di, sum. act. [*qu. retro prehendo*] (1) *To catch again.* (2) *To lay hold of, to seize.* (3) *To overtake.* (4) *To reprehend, to reprove, to blame, to rebuke, to dislike, or find fault with.* (5) *To recal, to check.* (6) *To conceive, or understand.* (1) *Elapsus semel non ipse possit Jupiter reprehendere, Phaedr.* 5, 8. *Cato quosdam reprehendit, vertitque in hostem, Liv.* (3) *Quān possit nostros quisquam reprehendere cursus, Prop.* 3, 19, 9. (4) = *Discessum meum quasi reprehendere, & subaccusare voluisti, Cic. pro Planc.* 35. (5) *Me reprehendi tamen, nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 14. (6) *Non ipsi poterunt sensus reprehendere sese, Lucret.* 4, 500. *ubi leg. & reprehendere.*

Reprehendor, i. pass. *To be blamed, &c.* = *Si minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coercetur, Cic. Acad.* 4, 20. *Reprehendi justius, Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 86.

Reprehensio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rebuking, blaming, or controlling, a reprehension. = Culpae reprehensio & stultitiae vituperatio, Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10.

Reprehensio, āre. freq. unde part. *reprehensans. To take hold of one, and pluck him back often, Liv.* 2, 10.

Reprehensor, ōris. m. verb. *A reprover, a controller. Restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic. Acad.* 4, 2.

Reprehensus, a, um. part. (1) *Caught again.* (2) *Reproved.* (1) *Veluti profugos & reprehensos in catenis reduxit, Suet. Calig.* 45. *¶ Aufugero—si ero reprehensus, Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 130. (2) *In eo multa reprehensa, Cic. pro C. Corn.* 1.

Repreſsālia, ae. f. & repraesalia, & reprefalia, *Bud. [ex reprehendo] A letter of mart, or reprisal, Ap. JCC.* + *Clarigatio.*

Repressio, ōnis. f. verb. *A repressing, Litt. ex Sen.*

Repressor, ōris. m. verb. *A restrainer, curber, or holder in. Repressor caedis, Cic. pro Sext.* 69.

Repressus, a, um. part. (1) *Stopped, hindered.* (2) *Met. Repressed, restrained, kept, or held in.* (1) *Fuga, quae parabatur, repressa, Cic. Att.* 7, 25. (2) *Furor ejus paululum repressus, Cic. Verr.* 4, 19.

Reprimendus, a, um. part. *To be stopped, checked, or made short. ¶ Producendus, n. 3. q. v. Subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet, Tac. Ann.* 15, 43, 4. *Ille gula ergo reprimenda, illa quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep.* 2, 6, 5.

Reprimo, ēre, essi, ssum. act. (1) *To keep within bounds.* (2) *To contain, to hinder, to hold in.* (3) *To restrain, or repress.* (4) *To snub, or check.* (1) *Fluvium redundantem reprimere, Cic. de Div.* 2, 32. (2) = *A praesenti supplicio se continuit P. R. & repressit, Cic. Verr.* 5, 29. (3) = *Impetus hostium retardare & reprimere, Cic. pro L. Manil.* 5. (4) *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 25.

Reprimor, i. pass. *To be hindered, &c.* = *Quod semel admissum coerceri, reprimique non potest, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 1.

Reprōbatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A reproof, a disallowing, Aug. + Improbatio.*

Reprōbator, ōris. m. verb. *He that reproveth, Aug. + Reprehensor, Cic.*

Reprōbo, āre. act. *To disallow, to reject, to reprove, to mislike. ¶ Quod ipsa natura adsciscat voluptatem, & reprobat dolorem, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 7.

Reprōbus, a, um. *Wicked, naught, reprobate, Eccl. + Improbus, perditus.*

Repromissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding of one's self by promise, an engagement. = Sinē cautione & repromissione, &c. Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 18.

Repromissor, ōris. m. verb. *An engager, Dig.*

Repromittens, tis. part. *Engaging himself by promise, Suet. Tib.* 17. *Just.* 22, 2.

Repromitto, ēre, īsi, ssum. act. *To bind himself in his turn by promise, or covenant, to engage. ¶ Hoc vobis repromitto, semperque praestabo, Cic. ad Quir. post. red.* 10.

Repropitio, āre. *To atone, Eccl. + Propitio.*

Reptābundus, a, um. *Creeping, or crawling along. Reptābundus me sequitur, Sen. de Vita Beata,* 12.

Reptans, tis. part. *Creeping along. Reptans pectore, Stat. Sylv.* 2, 1, 98. *conf. Theb.* 4, 795. *Sil.* 272.

Reptatio, ōnis. f. *A creeping. Per manus & genua reptatio, Quint.* 1, 12.

Reptātus, a, um. part. *Cropt, or crawled over, or along, Stat. Theb.* 5, 581.

Reptatus, ūs. m. verb. *A creeping, or growing up. Vites improbo reptatu atria complentes, Plin.* 14, 3. *Cretaque se jactat tenero reptata Tonanti, Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 133.

Reptilis, le. adj. *Any creeping thing, Sidon. Epist.* 8, 12. + *Repens.*

Reptitius, a, um. *That creepeth in. Reptitius civis, Sall. in Cic.* 1. *al. leg. repertitius, q. v.*

Repto, āre. freq. [*à repo*] (1) *To creep along, to dade, as children do when they learn to go.* (2) *To go softly, or slowly like a snail.* (1) *Plin.* 11, 35. (2) *Silvas inter reptare salubres, Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, 4.

Rēpūbesco, ēre, ui. incept. *To wax young and lusty again. = Senectus nec repubescere, nec revirescere potest, Col.* 2, 8.

Rēpūdiandus, a, um. part. *To be rejected, or abandoned. Iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda est, Cic. Off.* 1, 25.

Rēpūdiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A refusal, a rejecting. Repudiatio supplicium superbiam coarguit, Cic. pro Muran.* 4.

Repudiator. m. *He that refuseth, Dig.*

Repudiaturus, a, um. part. *About to divorce. Quam uxorem se nunquam repudiaturum antē juraverat, Suet. Tib. Ner.* 35.

Rēpūdiātus, a, um. part. *Rejected, refused, abandoned, divorced. ¶ Repudiatus repeto, Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 14. = *Eloquentia sprete & repudiata, Cic. Orat.* 3.

Rēpūdio, āre. act. [*à repudium*] (1) *To divorce, as a man his wife, or a woman her husband.* (2) *To refuse, to abandon, to cast off.* (3) *To reject and slight.* (1) *Repudiare uxorem, Suet. Caes.* 1. *maritum, Quint.* 7, 8. (2) *¶ Non puto repudiabis in honore, quem in periculo recepisti, Vatin. Cic. Fam.* 5, 9, 1. (3) *¶ Populus legem hanc flagitabat, illam repudiabat, Cic. pro C. Corn.* 1. = *aspernor, Id. ¶ recipio, Id.*

Rēpūdiōsus, a, um. *To be divorced, or put away, scandalous, infamous. Repudiosae nuptiae, Plaut. Pers.* 3, 1, 56.

Repudium, ii. n. [*quia non sit sine pudore*] (1) *A bill sent to break off a marriage-contract.* (2) *A divorce, a putting away of one's wife.* (1) *Eā re repudium remisit avunculus causā meā, Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 69. *vid. & Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 35. (2) *M. Lepidus Apuleiae uxoris caritate post repudium obiit, Plin.* 7, 36. *¶ The bill of divorce was conceived in this form; Res tuas tibi habeto, Sigon.*

+ *Repuellesco, ere. To wax nicer, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Rēpūerasco, ēre. incept. *To grow a child again. ¶ Aiunt solere senem repuerascere, Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 25. = *Si quis Deus mihi largiatur ut repuerascam, & in cunis vagiam, Cic. de Sen.* 23.

Rēpugnans, tis. part. *Resisting, contrary, withstanding. = Contrariae, diversae, atque inter se repugnantes naturae, Cic. pro*

pro *Coel.* 5. *al.* pugnantes. = Adversans & repugnans natura, *Id. Off.* 1, 31. & Consequentia & repugnantia, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 19.

Repugnanter. adv. *Contrarily, crossly, stubbornly, discontentedly, with regret.* & Patienter accipere, non repugnanter, *Cic. de Amic.* 25.

Repugnantia, ae. f. *Contrariety, repugnancy, opposition, resistance, contradiction.* Induxit eam, quae videretur esse, non quae esset, repugnantiam, *Cic. Off.* 3, 7.

|| Repugnator, oris. m. verb. *An opposer, Amm.* + Repugnax.

Repugnax, ae. f. *Contradictious, cross, quarrelsome, contentious,* *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 20. *sed al.* perugnax. & facilis, *Id.*

Repugno, are. neut. (1) *To repugn, to cross, thwart, or oppose stiffly.* (2) *To oppose, resist, or defend against.* (3) *To dissuade.* (1) § = Crudelitati alicujus repugnare & resistere, *Cic. pro Rabir.* 5. § in una parte, *Ov.* § inter se, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 29. § contra veritatem, *Id. pro Q. Rejc.* 17. circa aliquid, *Quint. proem.* 1. 8. & Hic pugnes licet, nihil repugnabo, quietiam concedam, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 57. = Consules neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 2. = recuso, *quod vid.* (2) & Non ego oppugnavi fratrem tuum, sed fratri tuo repugnavi, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 2. (3) & Cum id censuisset Cassius, Brutus repugnaverat, &c. *Paterc.* 2, 58.

Repullulasco, ere. incept. *To bud forth, to burgeon, and spring again.* Stirpes novellis frondibus repullulascunt, *Col.* 4, 24.

Repullulo are. neut. *To bud, or sprout forth anew.* § Repullulare è radicibus, *Plin.* 16, 19.

Repulsa, ae. f. [*à repello*] *A repulse, a foil, a denial.* Pati repulsam, *Ov. Met.* 2, 97. Accipere repulsam, *Cic. pro Planc.* 21. § Repulsam ferre, *to miss of a place at an election,* *Cic. Orat.* 2, 70. Sinè repulsa fieri consilium, *Id. pro Planc.* 21.

Repulsator, oris. m. *A foiler, Plin. ap. Liu.*

|| Repulsio, onis. f. verb. *A repulse, Valla.* + Repulsa, Vett.

Repulso, are. freq. [*à repello, unde part. repulsans*] *To drive, or beat back often, to re-echo, to resound.* § Colles collibus verba repulsantes, *Lucr.* 4, 583.

|| Repulsorius, a, um. adj. *Set to repel, or put back, Amm. Marc.* + Repellens.

Repulsus, a, um. part. [*à repellor*] (1) *Driven, or beaten back.* (2) *Rejected, refused.* (3) *Often stricken, or beaten upon.* (1) § Telum aere repulsum, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 545. Telus remis repulsa, *Ov. Met.* 6, 512. (2) Multas ardor habebat jungere se vati; multae dolere repulsae, *Ov. Met.* 10, 82. (3) Aera repulsa sonant, *Tibull.* 1, 3, 24.

Repulsus, us. m. (1) *A putting, or driving back.* (2) *A striking again.* (3) *A reflection, or reverberation.* (1) A repulso per vices resilire; *Plin.* 34, 19, 14. (2) Vipera praegnans dentium repulso virus fundit, *Plin.* 11, 62. (3) Crebro repulso rejectae reddunt speculorum ex aequore visum, *Lucret.* 4, 105.

Repulvëro, are. *To powder again, or beat to powder again,* *Litt. ex Col. sed non invenio.*

Repunicatio, onis. f. verb. *A polishing, or flecking with the pumice, or slick-stone, a polishing of the buds of trees made rough with the frost.* = Arborum repunicatio & quaedam politura, *Plin.* 17, 39.

Repungo, ere, xi & pūpūgi, etum. act. *To prick, or goad again; Met. to vex again, to do one shrewd turn for another,* *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. *R. occ.*

Repurgandus, a, um. part. *To be cleansed.* Cura repurgandorum tota Italia ergastulorum, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 8.

Repurgans, tis. part. *Cleansing, or taking away filth, scouring.* Os repurgans, *Plin.* 8, 37.

Repurgatio, onis. f. verb. *A purging, or cleansing,* *Litt. ex Col.*

Repurgatus, a, um. part. *Made serene, cleared.* Repurgato fugiebant nubila coelo, *Ov. Met.* 5, 286. Serenitas coeli in fincerissimum nitorem repurgata, *Sen. Epist.* 66.

Repurgo, are. act. *To make clean, to cleanse again, or diligently.* Repurgare humum, *Ov. de Nuce,* 125. nomas, *Plin.* 23, 38. iter, *Liv.* 44, 4.

Repurgor, ari, atus. pass. *To be cleansed.* Enecatur cuminum ab imo dorso, nisi repurgetur, *Plin.* 19, 57. conf. *Curt.* 6, 6, 26.

Reputans, tis. part. *Considering again.* Reputantes nunc provocatam Asiam, nunc Europam nondum perdomitam, *Just.* 11, 1. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 292. & *Sil.* 7, 22. Reputans quid in initio belli Memnon suavisset, *Curt.* 3, 9.

Repütatio, onis. f. verb. *Consideration, regard,* *Plin.* 9, 31.

Repüto, are. (1) *To think and think again, to consider, to revolve.* (2) *To cast and reckon up, to recount.* (1) § Eam rem ipse secum recta reputavit via, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 11. Qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa, *Liv. conf. Sil.* 17, 335. Item sumptus litis tutor reputabit, *Ulp.* + Supputo.

Reputor, ari. pass. *To be considered again.* Reputantur munera divum, *V. Flacc.* 7, 226.

Reputridus, a, um. *Rotten again,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Requies, ei & etis. f. (1) *Rest, repose, quiet, ease.* (2) *Refreshment.* (3) *Respite, intermission.* (1) & Requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus, *Luceius Cic. Fam.* 5, 14. conf. & *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 19. (2) Volutari in luto suum est re-

quies, ut lavatio hominis, *Varr.* (3) = Tempus inane peto; requiem, spatiumque furori, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 433.

Requiesco, ere, evi. incept. (1) *To rest, to lie at rest.* (2) *To sleep, to repose himself.* (3) *To live at ease, to be at quiet.* (4) *To rely, to acquiesce.* (5) *To take delight, pleasure, or satisfaction in.* (6) *To lie fallow.* (7) Act. Also *to stay and make quiet, to stop, or cause to stop.* (1) Puella defatigata petit, ut requiesceret in sella, *Cic. Div.* 1, 46. (2) Requiescere longas noctes, *Tibull.* 3, 7, 21. (3) = Ut requiescerem, curamque animi remitterem, revertabar, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 61. Vix ibi fedatis requieverunt pectora curis, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 514. (4) Nullius consilio, aut sermone requiescunt, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) In hac lectione Cicero requiescendum putat, *Quint.* 10, 1. (6) Arva requiescunt mutatis foetibus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 82. (7) Jupiter Alcmenae geminas requieverat arctos, *Prop.* 2, 22, 25. Mutata suos requierunt flumine cursus, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 4.

+ Requies, inis. f. *Peace, rest, quietness,* *Litt. ex Plaut.* + Requies.

Requiesus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. *Having rested and taken ease, that hath lain untilled, or fallow.* Requiesus ager benè credita reddit, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 351. Requiesus terra, *Col. R. R.* 2, 1.

Requendus, a, um. part. *To be sought for.* Cum ad corpus expositi requerendum misisset, *Just.* 44, 4.

Requens, tis. part. *Inquiring, requiring.* An mandatum exsequutus foret requiens, *Curt.* 6, 20. Requiescentibusque auctorem, de dominâ confitetur, *Just.* 18, 3.

Requirit, are. freq. *To ask, seek, or inquire for a thing often,* *Plaut. Most.* 4, 3, 11.

Requiro, ere, sivi, situm. act. (1) *To seek again, to look for.* (2) *To inquire, search, seek, or look for.* (3) *To ask, or demand.* (4) *To seek in vain, not to find.* (5) *To stand in need of.* (1) Vestigium requiro, quâ aufugit mihi, *Plaut. Cistill.* 4, 2, 58. (2) § Ibo ac requiram fratrem, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 65. § Juvenem oculis animoque requirit, *Ov. Met.* 4, 129. § Remedium ad rem aliquam requirere, *Cic.* (3) Si quis requirit à te, ruri, non Romae sum, &c. *Cic.* Ex te requiro, *Id.* (4) In quo majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, *Cic. Parad.* 8. (5) Virtus honesto mixta nullam requirit voluptatem, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 18.

Requior, passi. *To be sought, required, &c.* *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2.

Requisitus, a, um. part. (1) *Sought for, demanded.* (2) *Requisite, necessary.* (1) Post requisitum, quale falsum? *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. (2) Requisita naturae, *the needs of nature,* *Sall. per Periphrasin, vid. Quint.* 8, 6.

Res, rei. f. [*à εἶναι, facio, ut sit idem quod εἶναι, vel à ῥῆμα, caput; it. summa, Canin.*] (1) *A thing, a general name of things incorporeal, (2) and sometimes also corporeal.* (3) *A fact, a deed.* (4) *An affair, a concern.* (5) *A cause in law* (6) *A juncture, or present occasion.* (7) *Ability, substance, circumstances.* (8) *A purpose, or point in hand.* (9) *A state, empire, or government.* (10) *Abol. The commonwealth.* (11) *Any business, post, or employment.* (12) *Money, wealth.* (13) *Profit, advantage.* (14) *An argument, a subject, or matter treated of.* (15) *Per Euphem. Venery.* (16) *Power, valour, or perhaps fortune, or success.* (17) *A way, a manner.* (18) *The universe, the world.* (1) Res signatae in mente, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25. commentariae, *Id. Acad.* 2, 4, 40. abditae & obscurae, *Id. ibid.* 4, 10. & Non vocabulorum opificem, sed rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, *Id.* ¶ Res severae, *business,* *Nep. Pelop.* 3. (2) Res, quae gignuntur à terra, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 1, 7. (3) & Rerum auctores, non fabularum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 31. Nihil neque ante rem, neque praeter rem, locuti fumus, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 1. & Ut beneficium verbis initum re comprobes, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 5. (4) Omnem rem scio, ut sit gesta, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 18. (5) Aut ad populum, aut in jure, aut ad judicem res est, *Plaut. Men.* 4, 2, 19. Rerum actus, *Suet. Claud.* 23. ¶ Quando res redierunt, *in term time,* *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 18. Ubi res prolatae sunt, *in the vacation,* *Id. ibid.* 1, 10. Rerum prolatio, *a putting off the term,* *Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. Cicero tamen distinguere videtur inter res & lis, pro *Muraen.* 12, fin. (6) Pro re natâ Antonii colloquium non est incommodum, *Cic. Att.* 14, 6. Ita rem natam intelligo, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 5, 35. (7) Duo talenta pro re nostrâ decrevi esse satis, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 68. ¶ Res secundae, *prosperity,* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 11. adversae, *adversity,* *Cic. Fam.* 4, 14. angustae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 10, 5. arctae, *straits,* *Val. Flacc.* ¶ Res suas sibi habere, *a formula in divorcing a wife, or an husband.* Si vir ab uxore divortit, uxori res suas sibi habere jubeto, eique claves adimito, *Lex XII. Tabb. vid. & Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 47. (8) Omitte ista, & ad rem redi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 31. (9) Postquam res Asiae evertere visum superis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 1. (10) Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, *Ennius ap. Cic.* Rem populi tractas? *Pers.* 4, 1. (11) Summa est hominis in communem municipii rem diligentia, *Cic.* Tantumne est ab re tua otii tibi, aliena ut cures? *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 23. Res pastoria, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. rustica, *Id. militaris,* *Cic. bellica,* *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 6. (12) Posterius res inventa est, aurumque repertum, *Lucr.* 5, 112. Qui honestè rem quaerunt mercaturis faciendis, *Cic. Parad.* 6. Vir haud magnâ cum re, sed fide plenus, *Ennius ap. Cic. de Senect.* 1. ¶ Rem facere.

facere, *to get wealth*, Ter. Adelp. 2, 2, 22. *fructuere*, Plaut. (13) In rem suam aliquid convertere, Cic. pro C. Rosc. ¶ E re mea, tua, &c. *to one's own advantage*, Ter. ¶ Alicui rei esse, *to be good for something*, Id. Adelp. 3, 3, 4. Rei nulli esse, *good for nothing*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38. (14) Usus vetusto genere, sed rebus novis, Phaedr. 5, 1, 12. *vid. & eundem*, 1, 27. Heroi res erat ista pedis, Ov. Fast. 2, 126. (15) Ego cum illo, cum quo rem habebam, hospite, abii huc, Ter. Eun. 1, 39. (16) Res Romana erat superior, Liv. (17) Jam reperi rem, quo pacto nec fur, nec socius fies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 87. (18) Domina rerum Roma, Ov. Met. 15, 447. Aut Libya, aut Asiae latus, aut pars tertia rerum, Sil. Pulcherime rerum, Ov. Ep. 4, 125. ¶ Eleganter hoc nomen, ut *ρεῖμα* ap. Graecos, redundat, ut, res cibaria, i. e. cibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 1. uxor, i. e. uxor, Ter. Andria, 5, 1, 10. Res voluptatum, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 1. ¶ Phrases promiscuae, Rem gerere, *to manage an affair*, chiefly in war, Cic. Rei servire, *to be industrious*, Ter. Malam rem metuere, *to be afraid of punishment*, Plaut. Abire in malam rem, vel crucem, *Formula execrandi*, & per Euphemismum, Abi, quo dignus es, Ter.

Resacvō, īre, īvi. neut. *To rage and bluster anew*. Ne mota resacvāt ira, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 103.

Resālūtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A courteous speaking to him that speaketh to you, a resalutation*, Suet. Ner. 37.

Resālūtātus, a, um. part. *Saluted again*. ¶ Cum omnes eum salutabant, constabat neminem esse resalutatum, Cic. Philipp. 2, 41.

Resālūtō, āre. act. *To salute one again*. = Neminem resalutas, despicias omnes, Mart. 4, 84.

Resānescō, ēre, ui. neut. *To return to one's right sense again, to recover one's senses*. Animi resanuit ardor, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9.

Resārcio, īre, īi, tum. act. (1) *To patch, to mend*. (2) Met. *To recompense, or make amends for*. (1) *vid.* Resarcior. (2) = Nec mox in tantum exuberat, ut & iacturam capitis amissi restituat, & quaestum resarciet, Col. 1, 8. & 11, 1. Damna resarcire, Cic. de Fin. 1, 9.

Resārcior, īri. pass. *To be mended*. ¶ = Fores effregit? restituentur. Vestem discidit? resarciatur, Ter. Adelp. 1, 2, 41.

Resārrio, īre, īvi, itum. act. unde part. resārriens, *To rake, or weed over again*, Plin. 18, 49.

Resārtūrus, a, um. part. *That will compensate, or make good*, Suet. Claud. 6.

Rescindendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be cut down*. (2) Met. *To be made void*. (1) Pontes rescindendos curare, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. (2) Scāev.

Rescindens, tis. part. *Cutting off, abolishing*. Lenis adeo & innoxius, ut Pisoni decreta sua rescindent, &c. Suet. Calig. 3.

Rescindo, ēre, īdi, issum. act. (1) *To cut off*. (2) *To cut, or break down*. (3) *To break through, or open a passage*. (4) *To retrench, to rip up, to break, or till up*. (5) *To lance, or open a sore*. (6) *To abolish, cancel, or make void, to repeal, or null an act, or law*. (7) *To renew*. (1) Quod falx reliquerit, vomis rescindat, Col. 2, 14. (2) *vid.* Rescindor. (3) Utinam quidem rescindere has quirem vias, Sen. Theb. 226. Rescindere pectora ferro, Stat. Theb. 11, 507. (4) Altē perfossam terram rescindere, Col. 1, 2. (5) Siquis ferro poterit rescindere fumum ulceris os, Virg. Geor. 3, 453. (6) Acta Antonii rescidisti, Cic. Philipp. 13, 3. = Ut injurias rescinderet, & irritas faceret, Id. (7) ¶ Quid me meminisse malorum cogis, & obduetos annis rescindere luctus? Ov. Met. 12, 543.

Rescindor, i. pass. (1) *To be cut, or broken down*. (2) Met. *To be made void*. (1) Pontem rescindi jubet, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. (2) ¶ Mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, rescindi posse, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 15.

Rescio, īre, īvi. *To hear and understand of a matter, to come to the knowledge of it*. Ne rescirent Carthaginienses, Liv. 29, 14. Rescivit Amphitruo rem omnem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 29.

Rescisco, ēre. *To come to know*. Hi, quos par est resciscere, sciunt, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27. Cautio est ne id rescicat pater, Id. Andr. 2, 3, 26. Cum id rescierit; Cic. Offic. 3, 23.

¶ Rescissio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à rescindo*] *A cutting off; Met. a revoking, disannulling, or making void*, Ulp. 4 Abolitio.

¶ Rescissorius, a, um. adj. ut, Rescissoria actio, *an action to make void a thing*, Ulp.

Rescissurus, a, um. part. *About to cut down, or abolish*. Rescissurosque se ferro decreta Macedonum affirmarent, Just. 14, 1.

Rescissus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut down, or in sunder, cleft*. (2) *Lanced, opened*. (3) Met. *Abolished, made void*. (1) Pons rescissus, Nep. Milt. 3. Rescissum palatum, Lucr. 4, 328. (2) Rescissum vulnus, Plin. Epist. 7, 19, 9. (3) Gloria rescissa cunctis, Claud. de Bell. Get. 586.

Resciturus, a, um. part. *To come to the knowledge of*. Intellegant adversarios rescituros de suo adventu, Nep. Eum. 8.

Rescribendus, a, um. part. *To be written back*. Quod inter spectandum, epistolis libellisque legendis, ac rescribendis, vacaret, Suet. Aug. 45.

Rescribo, ēre, pfi, ptum. act. (1) *To write back*. (2) *To write over again, in order to correct*. (3) *To pay money by bill*. (4) *To write again*. (1) ¶ Quid de iis rebus Fonteis ad legatos suos scripserit, quid ad cum illi rescripserint cognoscite

Cic. pro Font. 4. (2) Pollio Asinius existimat, Caesarem commentarios suos rescripturum, & correcturum fuisse, Suet. Caes. 56. (3) Dictans quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 76. *vid.* & Rescribor, n. 2. ¶ Rescribere legionem ad equum, *to put the foot on horseback*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42. (4) Cujus libris de orthographia rescripsit, non sine insectatione studiorum, morumque ejus, Suet. de Illust. Gramm.

Rescribor, i. pass. (1) *To be writ back, to be answered, &c.* (2) *To be paid by bill*. (1) Retulit ad senatum quā formā regum literis rescribi placcret, Suet. Tib. 30. (2) Argentum rursus jube rescribi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 29.

Rescriptum, ti. n. *The rescript, or letter of an emperor, or prince, making answer to petitions, or other letters*. Precatus per codicillos immiti rescripto venas resolvit, Tac. Ann. 6, 9, 3.

Rescripturus, a, um. part. *About to write back*. Existimatque rescripturum & correcturum fuisse, Suet. J. Caes. 56.

Rescriptus, a, um. part. *Writ again, new chosen*. Rescripta Bruto de Catone, *A work of Augustus so called*, Suet. Aug. 85. Cantus rescripti, *songs prickt and set down with musical notes*, Cic. interp. Turn. Rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. 9, 10.

† Resculpo, ēre, pfi. *To resemble, or express*, Prud. Psych. 51. † Exprimo, Vett.

Resēcandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be cut down, to be reaped*. (2) Met. *To be cut off, or taken away, to be retrenched*. (1) Seges reseccanda falce, Ov. Ep. 1, 53. (2) ¶ Haec ita disputant, ut reseccanda esse fateantur; evelli penitus dicant nec posse, nec opus esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20.

Resēcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, or paring*, Litt. ex Cels. ¶ Resēcator, us. comp. *Shorter, more precise, or exact*, Litt. ex Apul. ¶ Prolixior, † brevior, Vett.

Resēco, āre, ui, ctum. act. (1) *To pare, clip, cut off, or cut out*. (2) *To take clean away*. (3) Met. *To sift too nicely, to examine too severely*. (1) Resecare ungues, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15. § partem de tergore, Ov. Met. 8, 648. (2) Linguam resecare, Ov. in Ibin. 439. (3) Cic. de Amic. 5.

Resēcro, āre. [*ex re, i. e. contrā, & sacro; resecrare, solvere religione*] (1) *To pray contrary to that he desired before; & to take off a curse, or excommunication*. (2) *Also to sacrifice again*. (3) *To pray, or desire again*. (1) Iidem sacerdotes resecrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep. Alcib. 6. (2) Amm. (3) Obsecro te, resecro, operam hanc da mihi fidelem, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 49.

Resectio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à reseco*] *A paring, or cutting*. Vineae quae ex resectione natae est, Col. 4, 22.

Resector, ōris. m. *He that cutteth*, Litt. ex Cels.

Resectus, a, um. part. [*à resecor*] *Cut, or pared off, shreded, shaven off*. Radices valle resectae, Ov. Met. 6, 264. Barba resecta, Id. Trist. 4, 10, 58.

Resēcūtus, a, um. part. [*à resecur*] *Following again, answering, replying*. His est ressecuta rogantem, Ov. Met. 8, 863.

Resēda, ae. f. [*dict. quod morbos resedaret*] *An herb that dissolveth swellings and imposthumes, a dock*. Reseda, morbos reseda, Plin. 27, 106. i. e. mitiga.

Resēdo, āre. act. *To appease, to allay*, Plin. 27, 106.

Resegmen, īnis. n. [*quod à re quapiam resecatur*] *Any thing cut off, a paring, a chipping*. Resegmina unguum, Plin. 28, 2.

Resēmīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sowing of seed again*, Lex. ex Col.

Resēmīno, āre. act. *To sow again, to breed of its own seed*.

= Una est quae reparet, seseque refeminet ales, Ov. Met. 15, 592.

Resēmīnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sown*, Litt. ex Col.

¶ Resēquor, i, cutus. dep. unde part. ressecutus. *To follow again, to say after another, to answer, to reply*. Nereis his contra ressecuta Crataeide natam, Ov. Met. 13, 749. *vid.* Ressecutus.

Resērāndus, a, um. part. *To be unlocked*. Res familiaris non ita referanda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15. = Claudenda, Id. ibid.

Resērāns, tis. part. *Unlocking, Met. disclosing*. Hospitibus referans secreta, Val. Flacc. 2, 438.

Resērātus, a, um. part. *Opened, unlocked*. Patent iterum referato carcere postes, Ov. Amor. 3, 2, 77. Referata dies, V. Flacc. 1, 655.

Resēro, āre. act. [*cum amotā ferā à januae cardine patefiunt fores, Fest.*] (1) *To open, to unlock*. (2) *To disclose, or discover*. (3) *To set open*. (1) ¶ Domus suas claudunt, aut referant, Plin. 10, 24. = Urbem referare, & pandere portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 584. (2) Oracula referabo angustae mentis, Ov. Met. 15, 145. (3) Ut referet pelagus, spargatque per aequora bellum, Luc. 2, 682.

Resēro, ēre, ēvi, ātum. act. *To sow, set, or plant again*, Col. 3, 11.

Reseror, ari. pass. *To be opened*. Referari fores jussit, V. Max. 2, 10, 2.

Reservandus, a, um. part. *To be reserved*. Gladiatores notos, sicubi infestis spectatoribus dimicarent, vi rapiendos reservandosque mandabat, Suet. Jul. Caes. 26.

Reservatus, a, um. part. *Reserved*. Fecit & saeculares, quasi anticipatos ab Augusto, nec legitimo tempori reservatos, Suet. T. Claud. 21. Sed gloria operis libertati reservata, Tac. Hist. 3, 72, 4.

Reservo, are. act. (1) To keep for time to come. (2) To keep from another, to reserve. (3) To keep alive. (1) Dii praesentis fraudis poenas in diem reservant, Cic. pro Cael. 24. (2) & Usum loquendi populo concessi, scientiam mihi reservavi, Cic. Orat. 48. = Retineo, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. Quartam partem agri in pratum reservare, Cato, c. 29. (3) Vid. seq.
Reservor, ari, atus. pass. To be reserved, &c. Ex media mortem reservatus, Cic. Catil. 4, 9. Praesenti sermoni reserventur caetera, Id. 2, fr. 2, 8.
Reses, idis. adj. [à resideo, quia residet ignavus] (1) Idle, slothful, lazy. (2) Unaccustomed. (1) Timere patres residem in urbe plebem, Liv. 2, 32. Reses aqua, standing water, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. (2) = Resides animi, desuetaque corda, Virg. Aen. 1, 726.
Refex, ecis. m. [à refecando] The vine branch, which is cut and springeth again, and beareth more fruit than it did before, Col. 3, 10. & 4, 24. Vid. Resideo.
Residens, tis. part. Sitting, residing, &c. Residens in codice pellex, Juv. 2, 57. conf. Sil. 4, 237.
Resideo, ère, edi. neut. [ex re, & sedeo] (1) To sit down. (2) To rest, to sit still. (3) To remain, or abide. (4) To continue, to reside. (5) To stick, or cleave to. (6) To impend. (7) To decline. (8) To shrink, or sink down, to abate. (1) & Residere, deinde spatium, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 21. (2) ¶ Residere esuriales serias, to sit idly, and fast, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8. (3) In corpore mortui nullus residet sensus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43. (4) Ut nequas amicitias residere in familiis arbitretur, Cic. Attic. 14, 14. (5) Cujus culpa in te residet, Brut. Cic. 16. (6) ¶ Periculum relidebit, & erit inclusum penitus in venis, Cic. in Catil. 1, 13. (7) Si montes resedissent, amnes exaruisissent, Cic. in Pisón. 33. (8) Cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. Relident irae, Liv. 2, 29. Nisi malis à resido.
Resido, ère, sedi. (1) To abide, or continue in a place. (2) To sit down. (3) To be assuaged, to be calm. (4) To go back, to retreat. (5) To fix, or settle his abode. (1) & Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra latè vagantur, Plin. Epist. 4, 22, 7. (2) Jungunt dextras mediisque residunt aedibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 467. (3) & Dum motae residant aquae, Ov. Met. 9, 95. (4) & Flumina profiliunt, aut excaecata residunt, Ov. Met. 15, 272. Dum retrò residunt in partem, quae peste caret, Virg. Aen. 9, 539. (5) & Versans Siculifne resideret arvis, Italasque, capefferet oras, Virg. Aen. 5, 702.
Residuum, ii. n. The rest, the remnant, that which is left in arrears, the residue. & Quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic. de Leg. Agr. 2, 22.
Residuus, a, um. The rest, the remnant, what is left, the residue, or remainder. Residuae pecuniae, Cic. pro Cluent. 34. = Residua & vetus similtas, Liv. 29, 37.
¶ Resignatio, onis. f. verb. An opening, or resigning, a cancelling, Ap. JCC.
Resignatus, a, um. part. Opened, &c. Resignatae literae & inspectae, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65. Resignatum aes, soldiers pay stopped by officers for negligent service in war, Fest.
Resigno, are. act. [à re, & signum] (1) To open what is sealed, to unseal. (2) To close, or fasten up. (3) To abolish, to annul, to cancel. (4) To discover and declare. (5) To resign, or surrender. (1) Resignare literas, Plaut. Vid. Resignatus, testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9. (2) Dat somnos adiungitque, & lumina morte resignat, Virg. Aen. 4, 244. interpr. Serv. ¶ Sed hic omnino consulendus Turnebus Advers. 24, 26. annon potius aperiendi notione sumi debeat hic locus. (3) Cum omnium tabularum fidem resignasset, Cic. pro Arch. 5. (4) O vates venientia fata resigna, Ov. Fast. 6, 335. (5) & Si celeres quatit Fortuna pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54.
Resilio, ire, ui, & iui & ii, ultum. neut. [à re, & salio] (1) To leap, skip, or start back. (2) To rebound, to recoil. (3) To be obstinate. (4) To shrink in, or grow lank. (5) Not to stick to, not to be fixed upon. (6) Also to go from his bargain. (1) Piratae in aquas suas resiliuerunt, Flor. 3, 6. (2) A culmine tecti resilit grando, Ov. Met. 12, 480. (3) Quandoque resilit vulnus, & curare scalpello oportet, Plin. (4) = De tracto mamma alumno suo sterilescit illico, ac resilit, Plin. 11, 95. (5) Crimen ab hoc quasi scopulo resilit, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 26. (6) Emptori resilit venditor, meliore conditione oblata, Ulp.
Resimus, a, um [ex re, & simus] Having a camoise nose, crooked upward. Naribus resimis patulisque, Col. 6, 1. Rositum, Plin. 8, 39.
Resina, ae. f. [à Gr. ῥηῖν, utrumque à Celt. roufin] Resin, or the like gum, running out of trees, Col. 12, 20. Vitruv. 2, 9.
Resinaceus, a, um. Of resin, or like to it, Plin. 24, 59.
Resinari, a, um. Of, or belonging to resin, Litt. ex Mart.
Resinatus, a, um. (1) Refined, made, or mixt with resin. (2) Met. Soft, effeminated, debauched. (1) & Resinata bibis vina, Falerna fugis, Mart. 3, 77. = Crapula, Cels. q. v. (2) Resinata juvenus, Juv. 8, 114. i. e. resinâ levigati in amatorum gratiam.
¶ Resinifer, a, um. Bearing resin. Arbor resinifera, the resin tree, Jun.

Resino, ère, sivi. To resign up. Audio te fundum hunc velle resinere, adf. Lexica ex Cic. sed loco perperam notato.
Resinosus, a, um. simus, sup. Full of resin, pitch, or gum, gummy, clammy. Medicamina resinosa, Col. 12, 20. = Pinquissima & resinosissima bacca, Plin. 15, 7.
Resipiens, tis. part. Tasting of. Vitis per se in vino picem resipiens, Plin. 14, 3.
Resipio, ère, pivi & pui. neut. [ex re, & sapio] (1) To savour, or smell, to taste, or smack of. (2) Met. To be wise, to come to one's wits. (1) Resipit picem, Plin. 23, 24. Met. Laboravi ut absurda concinerent, infalsa resiperent, huius congruerent, Anson. Technop. Praef. Intelligo te resipisse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3. pro resipuisse. conf. Cic. pro Sext. 38.
Resipiscens, tis. part. Coming to his senses again. Extractum sibi deficienti annulum mox resipiscens requisivit, Suet. Tib. 73.
¶ Resipiscencia, ae. f. Repentance. Μετάνοιαν nos possumus resipiscencia dicere, Laet. Div. Inst. 6, 24. ¶ Hinc apparet hanc vocem Laetantii aetate modo usam.
Resipisco, ère, ui. (1) To repent, or return to a right understanding. (2) To come to his wits, or senses again, to recover. (1) Ne interveneris dum resipiscit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 24. (2) Suet. Tib. 73.
Resistens, tis. part. Stopping, opposing, resisting. Fortissimè cum resistentibus configere, Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G. 8, 29. Praelium atrocius quam pro paucitate resistentium fuit, Liv. 41, 2.
Resistitur, imperf. It is withstood, it is cured, or remedied, Plin. 26, 13. Initium id perfringendarum domuum, vel, si resisteretur, causa caedis, Tac. Hist. 4, 1, 4.
Resisto, ère, stiti, stitum. neut. (1) To stand up, or rise again. (2) To stand still, to stay, to halt. (3) To stop, as in speaking. (4) To withstand, to resist, to hold against one. (5) Met. To be good against. (1) & Nihil est unde lapsi resistamus, Cic. pro Muraen. 39. (2) Resistere Romani, tanquam coelesti voce iussi, Liv. 1, 1. Dave ades, resiste, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 7. (3) Incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit, Virg. Aen. 4, 76. (4) § Cum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22. § = Resistere, & repugnare contra veritatem, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 17. Absol. Adversus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1. (5) Cervus herbâ cinare venenatis pabulis resistit, Plin. 8, 41.
Resolubilis, le. adj. Which may be resolved, Litt. ex Col. certè ap. Prud. Apoth. 514.
Resolvens, tis. part. Loosening, getting free from. Longoque resolvens aggere se ripae, Sil. 6, 281.
Resolvo, ère, vi, utum. act. [ex re, & solvo] (1) To unloose, untie, unbind, or ungird. (2) To open, or undo. (3) To loosen, to make laxative. (4) To make void. (5) To mitigate, to relax. (6) To discover, to explain. (7) To pay back. (8) To separate, divide, or put asunder. (9) To abolish, to take off, or away. (10) To dissolve, soften, or melt. (11) To enfeeble, or weaken. (12) To confute, to refute. (13) To scatter, or dissipate. (14) To acquit, or absolve. (15) To resolve, or reduce. (1) & Si quem dominus vinxerit, ne sine iussu patris familiâs resolvat, Col. 11, 1. & Cinctas resolvite vestes, Ov. Met. 1, 382. ¶ Vocem atque ora resolve, to break silence, Virg. Aen. 3, 457. vulnera, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 82. (2) Acceptas literas resolve, Liv. epistolam, Sen. Ep. 22. (3) & Quid compressum corpus resolvat, quid solutum teneat, Cels. (4) = Ante, pudor, quàm te violo, aut tua jura resolve, Virg. Aen. 4, 28. (5) Hiems curas resolvit, Virg. Georg. 1, 302. (6) Ipse dolos tecti, ambagesque resolvit, Virg. Aen. 6, 29. (7) Si resolvi argentum cui debeo, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 30. ¶ Unâ plagâ resolve, to get off with one blow, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 73. (8) Litt. ex Cels. (9) Vestigal & onera commerciorum resolvimus, Tac. Hist. 4, 65. (10) Aceti acerbitas visque margaritas in tabem resolvit, Plin. 9, 58. Ignis aurum resolvunt, Lucr. 6, 966. (11) Poplites submittuntur, viresque resolvit, Lucr. conf. Resolutus, n. 4. (12) Resolve ex parte diversa dicta difficile erit, Quint. 5, 13. (13) Diduxit humum fluctus, partesque resolvit in totidem, Ov. Met. 8, 587. (14) Te piacula nulla solvent, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34. (15) Resolve in pulverem, Col. 11, 2.
Resolvor, i. f. verb. To be loosed, to die, to be made void, &c. Cic. Vid. Resolvo.
Resolutio, onis. f. verb. (1) A loosing. (2) Met. A resolution. (1) Resolutio nervorum, the palsy, Cels. 2, 1. ventris, a lask, or looseness, Id. 2, 6. alvi, Id. 2, 7. & adstrictio, Id. (2) Resolutio sophermatitis, Gell. 18, 2.
Resoluturus, a, um. part. About to pay, Cic. Philipp. 14, c. ult. ubi al. leg. persoluturum.
Resolutus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Unbound, loosed. (2) Hanging down, dishevelled. (3) Loose, not costive. (4) Enfeebled, enervated, weakened. (5) Broken up, plowed, or digged. (6) Dissolute, effeminate. (7) Overflowed. (1) Resoluta vincla, Sil. 3, 462. (2) Resoluta comas puella, Tib. 1, 9, penult. (3) & Adstricta alios, alios resoluta alvus exercet, Cels. (4) = Sic juvenum corpora fluxa, & resoluta sunt, ut nihil mors mutatura videatur, Col. 1, 1. (5) & Ex his nihil non melius resolutâ humo, quàm densâ provenit, Col. Resoluta terra, Ov. Met. 15, 245. (6) Resolutus in luxus & otium, Tac. Ann. 4, 67, 4. Resolutior cinaedo, Mart. 10, 98, 2. (7) Resolutus Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6.

* Rēsōnābilis, le, adj. *Ringings, yielding a sound again.* Resonabilis Echo, *Ov. Met.* 3, 358.

Rēsōnans, tis. part. *Sounding, or ringing again with an echo, roaring.* Scindunt resonanti fragmine montem, *Sil.* 1, 372. Undā resonante tunditur littus, *Catull.* 11, 3. Resonantia Hy-lan ora, *V. Flacc.* 4, 18. conf. *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1.

Rēsōnantia, ae. f. *A sounding again, an echo.* Ubi non im-pediatur resonantia, *Vitruv.* 5, 3.

Rēsōnātur, imperf. *A ringing sound is made.* In fidibus tubā resonatur, aut cornu, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57.

Rēsōno, āre, ūi & avi. n. *To sound, or ring again with an echo, to resound.* Reliquum si ē poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40. § Resonat clamoribus aether, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 226. § Resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas, *Id. Ecl.* 1, 5. Per extremas resonavit flebile rupes, *Manil.* 5, 566.

Rēsōnus, a, um. adj. *That soundeth again, that maketh an echo, ringing, resounding.* Resonae voces, *Ov. Met.* 3, 496. Ictus soni, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 619. Resonae ripae, *Sil.* 6, 285. valles, *Luc.* 7, 480.

Rēsorbens, tis. part. *Supping up.* Pontus revoluta resorbens aequora, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 627.

Rēsorbeo, ēre, ūi. *To swallow, or sup again.* ☞ Vomit to-tidem fluctus, totidemque resorbet, *Ov. Met.* 12, 125. Re-forbere lacrymas, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 654. vocem, *Plin.* 18, 87. fletum, *Sil.* 12, 594.

Rēsorbeor, ēri. pass. *To be swallowed up again.* Unum addi-derim, multum fluminum huc atque illuc ferre, nec litore tenus accrescere, aut resorberi, *Tac. Agric.* 10, 9.

Respectans, tis. part. *Beholding.* = Haec ita praetercamus, ut tamen intuentes & respectantes relinquamus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 5.

Respecto, āre. freq. [*ā respicio*] (1) *To look back often.* (2) *To have often regard; to respect, or regard.* (3) *Met. To open, to gape.* (1) Quid respectas? nihil periculi est, *Ter. Adelp.* 2, 1, 3. Obliquo oculo respectare aliquem, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 377. (2) Si qua pios respectant numina, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 627. (3) Janua lethi vasto respectat hiatu, *Lucr.* 5, 376.

Respectus, ūs. m. verb. [*ā respicio*] (1) *A looking back.* (2) *A sight, a spectacle.* (3) *A consideration, regard, or re-spect.* (1) Effuse & sine respectu effugere, *Liv.* 32, 12. (2) Fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 32. (3) Cūm respectum ad senatum, & bonos non haberet, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 18. Occultae musicae aiebat nullum esse respectum, *Suet. Ner.* 20. Tandem fit veri respectus & aequi, *Mart.* 11, 50, 11.

Respergo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To besprinkle, to dash.* Cūm praetoris oculos praedonum remi respergerent, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 38. Sanguine tauri dextram respergere, *Catull.* 62, 230. tergora mero, *Col.* 6, 2.

Respergor, i. pass. *To be besprinkled.* Servili deinceps probro resperfus est, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 48, 6. Respergi cruore, *Ov. Ep.* 7, 128.

Respersio, ōnis. f. verb. *A besprinkling.* Pigmentorum re-spersio, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 21. Sumptuosa respersio, *Id. de Legg.* 2, 24.

Resperfus, a, um. part. *Besprinkled.* Sanguine simulacrum Vestae resperfum, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 3. Resperfae mensae cruore, *Liv.* 1, 48.

Resperfus, ūs. m. *A sprinkling, or dashing.* Aves resperfu pinnarum hostem obcaecantes, *Plin.* 10, 3.

Respiciendus, a, um. part. *To be regarded.* Quantum quif-que ferat, respiciendus erit, *Ov. Am.* 1, 8, 38.

Respiciens, tis. part. *Looking back upon.* Respiciens oculis pignora chara meis, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 60. conf. *Sil.* 6, 199.

Respicio, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex re, & specio*] (1) *To look back upon.* (2) *Abfol. To look.* (1) *Met. To consider, or mind, to regard, to respect.* (4) *To favour.* (5) *Also to be-long, to appertain.* (1) Vecors repente constitit, deinde re-spexit, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 1. (2) Tam longē retro respicere non possunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 2. (3) Nullum remittis tempus, neque te respicis, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 18. (4) Tace, aliquis nos Deus respiciet, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 3, 24. Pietas respicit la-bores hominum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 689. (5) § Summa imperii ad hunc Brutum respiciebat, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 5.

Respicior, i. pass. *To be looked back upon, to be regarded, &c.* *Cic. conf. Stat. Theb.* 7, 144.

Respino, āre. *To remove thorns, Litt. ex Col.*

Respīramen, inis. n. *The passage of the breath, the windpipe.* = Vitales vias & respiramina clausit, *Ov. Met.* 2, 828.

|| Respīrāmentum, i. n. *A respiration, Litt. ex Apul.* + Respiratio.

Respirans, tis. part. *Breathing, blowing.* Jam respiranti-bus astris, infernos gravat umbra lacus, *Claud.* 2. in *Ruf.* 455.

Respiratio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breathing, or fetching breath, a respiration.* (2) *A venting of exhalation, or steam.* (1) = Intervalla, morae, respirationesque in oratione delectant, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. (2) Respiratio aquarum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10.

Respiratus, ūs. m. *The breathing back.* Respiratu contra-hunt, & dilatant se pulmones, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. *Sed Grut. leg. spiritu.*

Respiro, āre. act. & neut. (1) *To take, or fetch breath, to breathe.* (2) *To be refreshed, or eased.* (3) *To have some re-spite to recover.* (4) *To breathe forth and send out.* (1) ☞ Aspera arteria excipit animam à pulmonibus, eandemque

respirat & reddit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 12. Sine respirare me, tibi ut respondeam, *Plaut. Perf.* 3, 3, 12. ¶ § Respirare à metu, *to recover out of a fright,* *Cic. pro Cluent.* 70. (3) Si, armis positus, civitas respiraverit, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 2. (4) Malignum aëra respirat pelago circumflua Nefis, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 78.

Resplendens, tis. part. *Resplendent, shining.* Stamine re-splendens, *Claud. Epigr.* 21, 1.

Resplendeo, ēre, ūi. neut. *To shine bright, to glitter.* Re-splendeat iis vestis, argentum, &c. *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 8. *Sed Grut. leg. respondeat.* Tremula infuso resplendent caerulea Phoebos, *Sil.* 12, 732.

|| Resplendescencia, ae. f. *Brightness, Aug.* + Splendor.

Respondens, tis. part. *Answering, resounding, Stat. Achill.* 2, 174. *Ov. Fast.* 4, 642.

Respondeo, ēre, di, sum. neut. (1) *To answer, to reply.* (2) *To re-echo.* (3) *To agree, to act suitably, to correspond.* (4) *To appear, or answer when one is called.* (5) *To give counsel to those that ask our advice.* (6) *To succeed, to answer expectation.* (7) *To stand, or be set right over against.* (8) *To pay, or satisfy.* (1) ☞ Aliud mihi respondes, ac rogo? *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 3. Si appellāsses, respondisset nomine, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 82. § Respondere ad quaesita, *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 1. § alicujus maledictis, *Ter. Prol. in Andr.* 7. § de aliquo, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. § contra contumeliam inimici, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 8. § pro aliquo, *Id.* § de aliqua re, *Id. Acad.* 4, 7. § aliquid in utramque partem, *Id. Acad.* 4. (2) Non canimus surdis, respondent omnia sylvae, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 8. (3) § Scipio for-tunae virtutisque in Africa respondit, *Paterc.* 2, 4. § Quarta chorda ad septimam respondet, *Varr.* (4) Citatus accusator, non respondit, *Cic.* (5) Rutilius magnum munus de jure re-spondendi sustinebat, *Cic.* § Respondere jus civile publicē, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 15. (6) ☞ Medicina saepius respondet, inter-dum tamen fallit, *Cels.* (7) Contrā elata mari respondet Gno-sia tellus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 23. (8) ☞ Fit saepe ut ii qui debent, non respondent ad tempus, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 2.

Respondeor, ēri. pass. *To be answered, &c.* ☞ Quae con-suluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, *Cic. pro Mur.* 13.

+ Respondo, i, ēre, sum. *To answer, to agree, &c. Mart.* 3, 4, 7. si sana sit lectio. Sic etiam magno quaedam respon-dere mundo haec natura facit, *Manil.* 5. sub finem.

|| Responsālis. m. *An officer like the pope's nuncio, sent with special commission from his prince, Novell.*

Responsio, ōnis. f. verb. *An answer.* Interpretatio indigna responsione, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 13. Responsione me laceffivit, *Id. in Pison.* 23.

Responsito, āre. freq. [*ā seq. responso*] *To answer often, to give counsel in law.* = Leges interpretari, & populo responditare, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 4.

Resposo, āre. freq. [*ā respondeo*] (1) *To answer, or echo.* (2) *To answer saucily, to give cross answers.* (3) *To resist, or oppose.* (4) *To agree with, to suit with.* (1) Neu quisquam responset, quando haec aedes pultabit senex, *Plaut. Most.* 2, 1, 56. Responset juga, *V. Flacc.* 4, 286. silvae, *Id.* 3, 597. (2) § Numquis fervorum deliquit? num ancillae aut servi tibi respon-sant? *Plaut. Menaech.* 4, 2, 57. (3) § Virtus atque animus coenis responsat optimis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 103. Responsare cupi-dinibus, *to deny himself,* *Id. ibid.* 7, 85. (4) Ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 18.

Responsor, ōris. m. verb. *A counsellor in the law, Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 43. interpr. *Torr. a surety, a voucher, al. perperam.*

Responsum, si. n. (1) *An answer, a reply, a rejoinder.* (2) *An oracle, a prophecy.* (3) *An opinion of the learned in the law.* (1) ☞ Sciat responsum, non dictum esse, *Ter. in Prol. Eun.* 6. Ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelligentur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 17. (2) Si qua Phryges prae se jactant responsa Deorum, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 134. Poscens responsa sacerdos, *Sil.* 1, 121. (3) Responsa atque decreta jurisconsultorum, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 14.

Responsurus, a, am. part. *That will answer, that will match,* *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 86. *Luc.* 6, 762.

Responsus, ūs. m. (1) *An answer.* (2) *Proportion, an-swerableness, suitableness, conformity, analogy.* (1) ☞ Interro-gatione, & responso, *Dig.* (2) Omnium linearum responsus, *Vitruv.* 1, 2.

Respublica, reipublicae. f. [*publica res*] *A commonwealth, the weal-public, a state, passim.* Scrib. contract. resp. reip. remp. & R. P. item divisē res publica.

Respuendus, a, um. part. *To be refused, Col.* 6, 2.

Respuens, tis. part. *Refusing, not suffering, or admitting.* Tergus omne respuens vulnus, *invulnerable, Plin.* 8, 30.

Respuo, ēre, ūi, utum. act. (1) *To spit out again.* (2) *To dash, or spout upon.* (3) *Not to abide, to cast, or throw back.* (4) *Met. To refuse, to reject, to disgust, or dislike, to slight.* (1) Ab se respuuit liquorem, *Vitruv.* 7, 4. (2) Magnā vi tigna trabesque respuuit humor aquae, *Lucr.* 2, 197. (3) ¶ Respuere secures, *Plin.* 17, 14. *Vid. Respuor.* (4) = Dicere aliquid quod omnium mentes aspernantur & respuant, *Cic. de Fato.*

Respuor, i. pass. *To be cast back, to be refused.* Dens aratri respuuitur per soli duritiam, *Col. R. R.* 2, 4. Lumen per cornu transit, at imber respuuitur, *Lucr.* 2, 389. Caesaris edicta re-spuentur, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 25.

Restagnans,

Restagnans, tis, part. *Overflowing*. Lacus restagnans gurgite vasto, *Sil.* 5, 4. conf. *Liv.* 44, 6.
 Restagnatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An overflowing, or running over*, *Plin.* 6, 32.
 Restagno, āre. *To run over, to overflow, to stagnate*. Mare succedit longius, latēque is locus restagnat. *Caes. B. C.* 2, 24. conf. *Sil.* 4, 752. Alto restagnant flumina vallo, *Luc.* 4, 89.
 Restans, tis, part. (1) *Resisting*. (2) *Remaining*. (3) *Holding out in a siege*. (1) Laminis restantibus adversus pila, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 46, 6. § Aera claustris restantia, *Lucr.* 2, 450. (2) Dona restantia flammis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 683. (3) Validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, *Sall. in Fragm.*
 Restat, imperf. *It remaineth*, *Cic. passim*.
 || Restauratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A restoring, or repairing*, *Ulp.*
 + Restitutio, instaurationis, *Cic.*
 || Restaurator, ōris, m. verb. *A restorer*, *Ulp.* + Restitutor.
 Restauraturus, a, um, part. *About to restore*. Promittens hac manu non minus bellum quam gesserit. Italiae restauraturum, *Just.* 31, 3.
 || Restauratus, a, um, part. *Restored, made new*, *Ulp.* + Restitutus, instaurationis.
 Restauo, āre, aē. [*ἀναυός, i. e. palus ligneus, αναύω palum depango; verbum ex antiquo rusticorum aevo, qui palis aedificia, septa, aliāque reficiebant*] *To restore, or make again, to repair, to revive, to rebuild, to recruit, to renew*. Restaurare theatrum igne haustum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 72, 2. + Instaurare, reficere, instituire, *Cic.*
 || Restiarius, ii, m. *A rope-maker*. Restiarius, *σχοινοπλόα*, *Gloss. Vet.* § Restiarius, qui restes facit; restio, qui vendit, *Front. contra Popm.*
 Restibilis, le. [*ἀ restando, quod restat novali quiescente. Restibilis ager, qui biennio continuo feritur farreo spico, i. e. aristato; opponitur Vervaeō, sive Novali, Fest.*] Restibilis ager, *which beareth every year, sown, or tilled every year*, *Col.* 2, 10. Restibilis seges, *corn that riseth of the seed that was sown the year before*, *Plin.* 18, 45. arbor, *a tree that groweth and beareth again, after it was thought to be dead*, *Id.* 16, 32.
 Resticula, ae, f. dim. *A little rope, or cord, a whip cord*. Aligato id resticulā, *Cato*, 110. confer & *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41. & *Vitruv.* 10, 4.
 + Resticulus, i, m. dim. [*ἀ restis*] *A little cord, or halter*, *Ulp.* + Funiculus, *Cic.*
 || Restillo, āre. *To drop back again*, *Prud. adv. Symm.* 2, 287.
 Restinctio, ōnis, f. verb. *A quenching, a putting out, a stinting*. Restinctio sitis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 3.
 Restinctus, a, um, part. (1) *Quenched, put out*. (2) *Stinted, allayed*. (1) Restinctus ignis, *Cic. Top.* 12. (2) § Non modò non restinctum bellum, sed etiam inflammatum, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 12.
 Restinguendus, a, um, part. *To be extinguished*. Velut ad commune restinguendum incendium concurrunt, *Liv.* 28, 42.
 Restinguo, ēre, xi, ctum, aē. [*ex re, & stinguo*] (1) *To quench, extinguish, or put out, to stanch, to qualify, to allay*. (2) *Met. To pacify, to appease*. (3) *To destroy utterly*. (1) Ignem restinguunt aquā, *Plaut. Gassin.* 4, 1, 16. § Ardentes restinxit lacte favillas, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 17. sed var. codd. Si tim restinguere, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 47. (2) § Illam tibi ita incensum dabo, ut ne restinguas, lacrymis si exstillaveris, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 82. (3) Genus suum restinguere, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 50. § Incendo, *Id. ibid.*
 Restinguor, i, pass. *To be put out*. (2) *To be destroyed*. (1) = Ignis in aquam coniectus continuò restinguitur, & refrigeratur, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 6. (2) Animos hominum sensusque morte restingui aliqui dicunt, *Cic. pro Sext.* 21.
 Restio, ōnis, m. *A rope, or cord-maker; also one beat with ropes*, *Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 2.
 Restino, īre, īvi, itum. [*ἀ resto, are; ut obstitio, ab obsto*] *To be tilled every year*, *Col.* 3, 61.
 Restipo, āre. *To inviron again*, *Litt. ex Tac.*
 Restipulatio, ōnis, f. verb. *An entering into covenant upon articles, or terms, a reciprocal engagement, a counterbond*. Recita istam restipulationem clariùs, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 13.
 || Restipulator, ōris, m. verb. *He that layeth pledge to answer in the law*, *JCC.* + Restipulationis scriptor, *Cic.*
 Restipulor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *To make answer in the law, to lay in a pledge, to answer to an action, to engage mutually, to enter into covenant*. § Ex jurisperitorum consilio & auctoritate restipulari ab aliquo, *Cic. pro Rosc. Com.* 12. Restipulari est ab eo, cui quid ante à nobis stipulanti promissimus vicissim aliquid stipulari, *to take counter-security*, *Hottom. Vid. Leg.* 43. §. 1. Dig.
 Restis, is, f. [*ἀ resto, ut à praesto, praestes, quod ligata stare facit, Perot. vel à Πῶν rete, Aven.*] (1) *An halter, or cord, a rope, or cable*. (2) *The ends of garlick, by which one head is tied to another, or perhaps some other tough weed, used in tying them together*. (1) = Illinitur vel nauticis veteribus funibus, vel quibullibet aliis restibus, *Col.* 12, 44. Restim tibi cape crassam, & suspende te, *Plaut. Perf.* 5, 2, 4. || Res ad restim rediit, *the matter is desperate, I may go hang myself*, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 5. || Restim ductare, *to dance the bay*, *Id. Adelph.* 4, 7, 34. *Κόρδακα ἔλκειν, Aristoph.* (2) Al-

lium potum cum restibus suis ad serpentum iclus, *Plin.* 20, 23. Calvae restes alio cepisque, *Mart.* 12, 32, 20.
 Restito, āre, neut. (1) *To stay, or stop often by the way*. (2) *To draw back, to struggle*. (1) Exi foras, scelestē; at etiam restitas? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 1, 1. (2) = Ita me miserum restitando retinendōque lassum reddiderunt, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 2, 3.
 Restitrix, īcis, f. *She that resteth, or remaineth behind*, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 5.
 Restituendus, a, um, part. *To be restored*. Caesaris imperio restituendus cris, *Ov. Ep. ex Ponto*, 4, 13, 38. conf. *Liv.* 43, 8.
 Restituens, tis, part. *Restoring, renewing*. Regibus bellum restituentibus, *Just.* 35, 1.
 Restituo, ēre, ui, itum, aē. [*ex re, & statuo*] (1) *To put, or set again in his first state*. (2) *To restore, render, or yield again*. (3) *To repair, renew, or make good*. (4) *To rally*. (5) *To set in order, to set to rights*. (6) *Restituere se, to recover, to revive*. (7) *To pardon*. (1) § Tu rem impeditam & perditam restituas? *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 13. § Praetor edixit, ut unde deieisset, restitueret, *Cic. pro Muracna*, 8. § Ejicio, *Id. pro Mil.* § decido, *Id.* (2) = Ut illam suis restituum ac reddam, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 67. Fraudata restituere, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 60. (3) § Oppida vicōsque, quos incenderant, restituere iussit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 28. (4) § Saepe restituit inclinatam aciem, *Suet. Caes.* 62. Titinnius aciem restituit, *Liv.* 5, 18. praelium, *Id.* 1, 6. (5) Turbatas comas restituere, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 16. (6) = Apes, si concaluerunt, restituant se, & reviviscunt, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (7) § Antonius Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 23.
 Restituor, i, pass. (1) *To be set up again*. (2) *To come to themselves again, as wine after a fret*. (3) *To be made good*. (1) Senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo deiecerat, restitueretur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 25. (2) § Vina ortu canis mutantur, posteaque restituantur sibi, *Plin.* 14, 22. (3) § Fores effregit? restituentur, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 40. *Vid. Restituo*.
 Restitutio, ōnis, f. verb. *A restitution, or making good, a rebuilding*. Restitutio fortunae, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. damnatorum, *Id. de Leg. Agrar.* 2, 14. In restitutionem Palatinae domus, *Suet. Aug.* 57.
 Restitutor, ōris, m. verb. *A restorer*. Lentulus restitutor salutis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 15.
 || Restitutorius, a, um, *Of, or belonging to restitution*. Actio restitutoria, *Ulp.*
 Restitutus, a, um, part. *About to restore*. Orantes opem valetudinis, demonstratam à Serapide per quietem; restitutum oculos, si inspisset, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. Regnumque Syriae, quod per absentiam ejus Trypho occupaverat, restitutum promittit, *Just.* 38, 9.
 Restitutus, a, um, part. *Restored*. Ropulo restituta dignitate conditio servilis eripitur, *Just.* 6, 3. Igitur post assertam à Manlio, restitutam à Camillo urbem, acius etiam vehementiusque in finitimos resurrexit, *Flor.* 1, 13, 19.
 Resto, āre, fliti, olim āvi, itum, neut. [*ex re, & sto*] (1) *To stay, or stand*. (2) *To remain*. (3) *To stand, or keep his ground*. (4) *Met. To stand in a thing, to face it out*. (5) *Also to be far distant*. (1) Hic nunc credit eā me hic restitisse gratiā, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 2. (2) Si post Stygias aliquid restaverit undas, *Prop.* 2, 34, 53. (3) Dum vincunt Danaī, dum restat barbarus Hector, *Prop.* 3, 8, 31. (4) In qua re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 6. (5) *Litt. ex Enn.*
 Restrictē, adv. iūs, comp. fīmē, sup. (1) *Straitly, sparingly, pinchingly*. (2) *Precisely, nicely, exactly*. (1) = Cur id tam parcē, tamque restrictē faciant, non intelligo, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 13. Restrictiūs legendum dare, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 19. § Quamvis illud plenissimē, illud restrictissimē feceris, *Id.* 5, 8, 13. (2) Amicitia non observat restrictē, ne plus reddat, quam acceperit, *Cic. de Amic.* 16.
 + Restrictim, adv. *Closely*, *Afran.* + Restrictē.
 || Restrictio, ōnis, f. verb. *A restraint*, *Dig.*
 Restrictus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. [*ἀ restringor*] (1) *Hard, or fast bound*. (2) *Close, not full*. (3) *Met. Pinching, covetous, niggardly, hidebound*. (4) *Also restrained, straitned*. (1) Restrictus membra catenā, *Catull.* 62, 296. (2) § Usus est togis, neque restrictis, neque fufis, *Suet. Aug.* 73. Pedum digitos restrictiores habebat *Domitianus*, *Suet. Domit.* 18. (3) § Naturā ad largiendum restrictior, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. = tenax, *Id. ibid.* (4) § Summum imperium non restrictum, nec perseverum volunt, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 48, 5.
 Restringo, ēre, xi, ctum, aē. (1) *To restrain, to bind*. (2) *To stop, or stay*. (3) *To loose, or unbind*. (1) Omnes homines ad custodiam pecuniāe natura restrinxit, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 8, 9. Sumptus candidatorum, foedos illos & infames ambitus lege restrinxit, *Id. Ep.* 6, 19, 4. (2) Restringere nau-seam, *Plin.* 8, 41. (3) § Saltem si non ariderent, dentes & refringerent, *should shew their teeth, or grin*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 26.
 Resudans, tis, part. *Sweating out again*. Toto fere solo propter venas aquarum resudante, *Curt.* 5, 1, 12.
 Resudo, āre. *To sweat out again*. Cum ipsum solum ne modico quidem resudet humore, *Curt.* 7, 37.
 || Resulco,

|| Refulco, āre. act. unde part. refulcans. *To plough again.* Praeficca ulcera manus refulcans diruet, *Prud. Peristeph.* 144.
 Rēfultans, tis. part. *Rebounding, re-echoing.* Refultans sonus, *Plin.* 11, 21.
 Rēfulto, āre. freq. [à refilio] (1) *To leap back, to rebound, to hop, skip, or leap.* (2) *To resound, or echo.* (1) Tela galeā clypeoque refultant, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 330. (2) Pulsati colles clamore refultant, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 150. Vocis offensa refultat imago, *Id. Georg.* 4, 50.
 Refumendus, a, um. part. *To be resumed.* Hoc initium Atheniensibus resumendae potentiae, & Lacedaemoniis habendae finis fuit, *Iust.* 6, 4.
 Refumens, tis. part. *Resuming.* Crotonienses vix vires longo otio ex prioris belli clade resumentes, *Iust.* 20, 5.
 Rēsūmo, ēre, pti, ptum. act. *To take up again, to resume.* & Invicem sumptas tabellas ponit, positāsque resumit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 524. Tela resumere, *Id. Amor.* 2, 1, 21. fomnum, *Suet. Aug.* 78. vires, *Luc.* 4, 604.
 || Rēsumptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking again,* Aug.
 Resumpturus, a, um. part. *About to resume.* Resumpturus arma, ubi metus abscesserit, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 76, 7. Et nomen quidem gentile, quod sibi per contumeliam exprobraretur, resumpturum se professus est, deposito adoptivo, *Suet. Ner. Claud.* 41.
 Rēsumptus, a, um. part. *Recovered again.* Specie coeleste resumpta, *Ov. Met.* 15, 743. *conf. ejusd.* 4, 665.
 Rēsuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. unde part. refutus. [ex re priv. & suo] *To rip and undo that which is sewed, to unstitch.* Tunica ex utraque parte refuta ad pedes ejus decidit, *Suet. Aug.* 94.
 Rēsūpinatus, a, um. part. *Lying on his back, effeminate.* Resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, *Juv.* 8, 176. *conf. Cels.* 2, 7. & *Vitruv.* 10, 3.
 Rēsūpino, āre. act. (1) *To turn upward, to lay one on his back.* (2) *Met. To turn upside down, to search into.* (1) Regem umbone resupinat, *Liv.* 4, 19. (2) Aulam resupinat amici, *Juv.* 3, 112. Ponē apprehendit pallio, resupinat, *h. e. retro trahit, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 6, 24.
 Rēsūpinus, a, um. (1) *Turned with the belly upward, lying along on his back.* (2) *Effeminate.* (1) Jacuit resupinus humi, *Ov. Met.* 4, 121. Humi jacentes resupini, *Plin.* 7, 2. (2) *Quint.* 5, 12. *Sil.* 10, 469.
 Rēsurgens, tis. part. *Rising up again, growing again, renewing.* Refurgentes herbae, *Ov. Am.* 2, 16, 9. Refurgens saevit amor, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 531.
 Rēsurgo, ēre, rexi, etum. neut. (1) *To rise, or flourish again, to be renewed.* (2) *To rise, or flourish again.* (3) *Met. To recover, or become better.* (1) & Victa tamen vinces, ever-saque Troja refurges, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 523. (2) Arundo caesa fecundius refurgit, *Plin.* 16, 65. (3) Refurgunt res Romanae contra spem, *Liv.* 24, 45.
 || Rēsurrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A rising again, a resurrection,* *Ecclef.* + Reditus ad vitam.
 Resurrecturus, a, um. part. *About to rise again.* Immane novi ac resurrecturi belli civilis restinxit initium, *V. Patere.* 2, 88.
 || Rēsuscitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A raising up again,* Aug. + Revocatio ad vitam.
 Rēsuscito, āre. act. *To raise, or set up again, to rouse, to awake.* & Positam resuscitat iram, *Ov. Met.* 8, 474.
 Resūtus, a, um. part. *Ripped, unstitched,* *Suet. Aug.* 94.
 Rētae, arum. f. [à retibus, quod praetereuntes naves retineant, & quasi irretiant] *Trees growing on the banks of rivers, or in the channels,* *Gell.* 11, 17.
 Rētalio, āre. unde retalior. pass. *To retaliate, or do like for like,* *Gell.* 20, 1. + Par pari refero.
 Retardans, tis. part. *Stopping, or hindering.* Summā frumentariae rei penuriā retardante, *Suet. J. Caes.* 34.
 Rētardatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A letting, stopping, or hindering.* = Unde adhuc est bellum, nisi retardatione & morā? *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 11.
 Rētardatus, a, um. part. *Hindred, stopped, stayed.* = Impetus hostium repressos intelligunt, & retardatos, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 5. Mulierum menses retardati, *Plin.* 21, 89.
 Rētardo, āre. act. *To hinder, let, stop, or stay, to retard.* = Boves fortiter retinere, & retardare, *Col.* 1, 2. = Impedire & retardare impetum, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 5. & *Incito, Id.*
 Rētardor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hindered.* & Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40.
 || Retaxo, āre. act. *To check, blame, or tax one,* *Suet. Vesp.* 13. vix alibi. + Redarguo.
 Rēte, is. n. [à retinendis piscibus; vel à רשת, i. e. rete] *A net; also a snare, or trap.* Retia rara, plagae, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 4, 131. Non rete tenditur accipitri, neque milvio, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 16. Rete jaculum, *a casting-net, a flote, or flew-net,* *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 87.
 Rētectus, a, um. part. (1) *Discovered.* (2) *Also close covered.* (1) Res luce retectae, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 461. *conf. ejusdem* 12, 374. (2) Retectis paulisper pedibus conquiscebat, *Suet. Aug.* 78. *interp. Casaub.*
 Rētegens, tis. part. *Discovering.* Lucifer retegens diem, *Ov. Met.* 8, 1.
 Rētēgo, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To lay open.* (2) *To dis-*

close, to reveal. (1) Retegere pectus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 459: occulta conjurationis, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 74. (2) Caecum domūs scelus omne retexit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 360.
 Rētēgor, i, etus. pass. *To be opened, &c.* Si retegantur scrinia moechae, *Juv.* 6, 277.
 Rētendo, ēre, di, fum. *To unbend, to slacken.* Lentos retendit arcus, *Ov. Met.* 2, 419.
 Retentans, tis. part. *Trying again.* Retentans frena dominus, *Ov. Am.* 2, 9, 30.
 Rētentatus, a, um. part. *Often assayed, or tried.* Retentatis precibus frustra, *Ov. Met.* 14, 382.
 Rētentio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A retaining, or keeping back, retention.* (2) *Met. With-holding, or deferring.* (1) Retentio aurigae, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 21. (2) Assensionis retentio, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 25.
 Rētento, āre. act. [ex re, & tento] *To try again, to re-attempt, or assay.* Timide verba intermissa retentat, *Ov. Met.* 1, 746. Studium retentaro, *Id. Trist.* 5, 12, 51.
 Rētento, āre. freq. [à retineo] *To hold back, to stop.* Cur me retentas? *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 1. Frena retentare, *Ov. Am. ex Pont.* 3, 9, 26.
 Rētentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be tried again,* *Ov. vid. Retentatus.*
 Retenturus, a, um. part. *About to detain.* Se fidem interim donec vita suppeditet retenturos, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 11, 4. Nec Attali auxilia retenturos ultrā quā regi commodum esset, *Liv.* 32, 8.
 Rētentus, a, um. part. [à retendo] *Unbent.* Arcus retentus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 166.
 Rētentus, a, um. part. [à retineo] *Kept, or detained, retained, held in, stayed.* Injuria retentorum equitum, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 10.
 Rētentus, ūs. m. verb. *An holding back, an holding fast.* Dextra vivos imitata retentus, *Claud. in Rufin.* 4, 238.
 Rētēro, ēre. unde pass. reteror. *To rub, or fret again,* *Lex. ex Col. R. occ.*
 Retexens, tis. part. *Unweaving.* Sed memor Elysi regis, noxasque retexens Tydeos, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 148.
 Rētexo, ēre, xui, tum. act. (1) *To unweave, untwist, untwine, or unwind.* (2) *Met. To do, or begin a thing over again.* (3) *To renew, to bring to mind again, to recal.* (1) Telas intertextas retexere, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 5, 9. (2) Orationem meam retexo, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 13. ¶ Penelopes talem retexere, *to do and undo, Cic. Acad.* 4, 29. (3) Novi timores retexunt superiora, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 14. Retexere injurias, *Id.*
 Rētēxor, i. pass. *To be gone over again.* Idem retexitur ordo, *Ov. Met.* 15, 249.
 Rētēxtus, a, um. part. *Unwoven, unwound, discovered.* Tela retexta dolo nocturno, *Ov. Am.* 3, 9, 30.
 Rēthuro, āre. *To open,* *Varr. ap. Non. & Marcell.* 4, 330.
 Rētiarius, ii. m. [dict. quod reti pugnaret, quo secutorem five mirmillonem implicaret] *A fencer that went with a net to cast over his adversary.* & Mirmillo retiarium consequebatur, *Quint.* 6, 3. & Retiarii secutoribus succubuerant, *Suet. Cal.* 30.
 Rētīcendus, a, um. part. *Not to be spoken of.* Multa reticenda linguā modestā, *Ov. Ep.* 19, 63.
 Rētīcentia, ae. f. (1) *An holding one's peace, a concealing, or keeping counsel.* (2) *Particularly the concealing the faults of a thing sold hide bonā.* (1) & Ex locutione, ex reticentiā, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41. Hac duce non dubitem te reticente loqui, *Claud. Ep. ad Prob.* 10. me, *Luc.* 6, 813. (2) Etiam reticentiae poena est à jurisconsultis constituta, *Cic.* 3, 16.
 Rētīceo, ēre, ui. act. [ex re, & taceo] *To hold one's peace, to say nothing, to conceal, to speak never a word.* & Quicquid est, fac me ut sciam, ne retice, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 33. & Nihil neque temere dicere, nec astute reticere, debeo, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 1, 2. Reticere aliquid, *vel de re aliquā, Cic. = Celo, nego, Id.* & Patefacio, *Id.* & Non id est celare quicquid reticeas, *Cic. Off.* 3, 13.
 Rētīculatus, a, um. *Made like a net, or lattice.* Reticulatae fenestrae, *lattice windows,* *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7.
 Rētīculum, li. n. dim. [à rete] (1) *A little net, or casting-net.* (2) *A cowl of network for a woman's head.* (3) *A net, or little bag of lawn, with little holes, and filled with roses for a nosegay.* (4) *Also a sieve, or little sieve, a boulder.* (5) *A twig basket made like a net, to carry meat and other things in.* (6) || *A purse like a net, to hold, or keep money in.* (7) *A racket to play withal at tennis.* (8) *Lattice-work to part rooms, or for windows.* (1) Demissae reticulis in mari pilae, *Plin.* 31, 37. (2) Reticulum comis implet, *Juv.* 2, 96. (3) *Cic. Verr.* 5, 2. (4) *Col.* 12, 51. (5) Reticulum panis vehere humero, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 47. *vid. & Juv.* 12, 60. (6) || *Jun.* (7) Reticulo pilae laeves fundantur aperto, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 361. (8) Sacraria in templis reticulo aeneo olim sepiebantur, *Varr. ap. Fest. Vid. Reticulatus.*
 Rētīculus, i. m. (1) *A basket of osiers, a little net.* (2) *A lattice.* (1) *Plin.* 12, 32. (2) Pro pariete reticulī ē nervis sunt, ut perspicī in sylvā possit, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.
 || Rētīformis, me. adj. *In form, or manner of a net,* *Med. + Retis ad formam.*
 || Rētīna, ae. f. *One of the coats, or tunics of the eye, like a net,* *Med.*

Retinaculum, li. n. *Any manner of thing wherewith another is stayed, and holden back; a string, or tie, a stay, the cable of anchor, or anchor rope, the halter of a ship, the rein of a bridle.* Amerina parant lentae retinacula viti, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 265. Retinacula puppis, *Ov. Met.* 15, 696. Validis retinaculis religare, *Liv.* 21, 28.

Retinendus, a, um. part. *To be kept, or held.* Ludendi est quidam modus retinendus, *Cic. Off.* 1, 29. Cura sociae retinendae urbis, *Liv.* 27, 1.

Retinens, tis. part. & adj. *firmus, sup. Keeping, holding fast.* § Juris sui dignitatisque retinens, *Cic. 2. fr.* 1, 2. Affixusque rati, telo retinente, pependit. *Luc.* 3, 601. Proprietatum retinentissimus, *Gell.* 10, 20.

Retinentia, ae. f. (1) *An holding together, a frame.* (2) *Met. A keeping, holding, or retaining in memory.* (1) Interrupta semel cum sit retinentia nostri, *Lucr.* 3, 863. ubi al. repetentia nostra. (2) Actarum retinentia rerum, *Lucr.* 3, 675.

Retineo, ēre, ui, entum. act. (1) *To hold, or keep back, or in.* (2) *Met. To restrain, or govern.* (3) *To retain, or preserve.* (4) *Absol. To hold.* (5) *To hold fast, to remember, to keep in remembrance.* (6) *To hold one up that he fall not.* (7) *To keep and maintain.* (8) *To keep to himself, to purloin.* (9) *To delight.* (1) *To forbear.* (1) Nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 14. & Nec fraena remittit, nec retinere valet, *Ov. Met.* 2, 102. (2) Pudore & liberalitate liberos retinere satius esse credo, quam metu, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 33. (3) & Si senectus jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, *Cic. de Senect.* 11. (4) Sinistrā manu retinebat arcum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 34. (5) Memoriam retinere, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 12. (6) Ah! retine me, obsecro, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 4, 23. (7) Summos viros cum infimis pari jure retinere, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12. (8) = Pecuniam acceptam nomine judicii retinere, & supprimere, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 36. (9) Ordo annalium mediocritate nos retinet, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. (10) Non retinet lacrymas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 647.

Retineor, eri. pass. (1) *To be retained.* (2) *To be held fast.* (3) *To be restrained, or hindered.* (1) Amore patriae retineri, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 3, 49. (2) = Custodiis retineri, & servari, *Cic. Verr.* 5. (3) Non facile esuriens posita retinebere mensā, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 631.

Retingo, ēre. act. *To dip, or dye again.* Vinum myrtite retingemus, *Pallad.* 13, 2.

Retinnio, ire. *To ring again, Litt. ex Mart.*

|| *Rētiolum*, li. n. *A little net, a cawl, Apul. Met.* 8, p. 236.

† *Reticulum*.

† *Rētis*, is. m. *De genere nihil statuo. A net.* Albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 22. Ubi demisi remem atque hamum, quicquid adhaesit extraho, *Id. Rud.* 4, 3, 45.

Rēto, āre. *Retare flumina, i. e. purgare.* Retae enim arbores sunt, quae aut ex ripis fluminum eminent, aut in alveis eorum extant. [ā retibus, quod praetereuntē naves irretiant, & retardent, *Gell.* 11, 17. Fort. rect. reti purgare, quo everebantur virgulta] *To scowre rivers from reit, or twigs that grow within the banks, or otherwise choke the channel, by falling down into it, Haec ex Litt.*

Rētondeo, ēre, di, sum. unde part. *retonsus. To clip, or shear.* Seges retonsa, *Plin.* 18, 45.

Rētōno, āre. neut. *To make a great noise, to sound, to thunder again.* Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent, *Catull.* 61, 82.

Rētorquens, tis. part. *Turning back.* Terga retorquens, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 460. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 520. *Sil.* 9, 462.

Rētorqueo, ēre, si, tum. act. (1) *To writhe back.* (2) *To turn, or cast back.* (3) *To bandy, or toss to and fro.* (4) *To untwist, or unwreath.* (5) *To bend, or turn one from his purpose.* (6) || *To retort.* (7) *To reflect.* (1) Ne alligator retorqueat sarmentum, sed tantum inflexum devinciat, *Col.* 4. (2) § Retorquere oculos ad urbem, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. (3) Non fuit quis me facile retraxerit, & tanquam pilam retorserit, *Cic. de Senect.* 83. & Sed al. melius tanquam Peliam recoxerit. (4) & Telas retorquere, rursusque texere, *Plin.* 11, 26. Sed Hapl. leg. redordiri. (5) *Litt. ex Quint.* (6) || § Retorquere crimen in aliquem, *Ulp.* (7) Animum retorquere ad praeterita, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 3.

Rētorqueor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be turned back, to be retorted.* (2) *To be turned round, to be wheeled about.* (1) Pondus retorquetur sub terrā, *Plin.* 17, 14. (2) Ubi retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 69.

Rētorreo, ēre. act. *To scorch and dry up, Litt. ex Col.*

Rētorresco, ēre. incept. *To grow dry with parching heat.* Sata retorescunt, *Col.* 3, 3.

Rētorridē, adv. *As it were burned with the sun, or dry with heat, scorchingly.* Herba retorridē nata, *Plin.* 17, 3.

Rētorridus, a, um. *Very dry, parched with heat, burned, scorched, shrivelled, wrinkled with age, and consequently subtle and crafty, Sen. Brindae coloured.* Prata retorrida, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. myrtus, *Plin.* 15, 36. Mus retorridus, *Phaedr.* 4, 1.

|| *Rētorfio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A writhing, or wrestling back, Litt. ex Apul.*

Rētorfus, a, um. part. [ā retorqueor] *Turned, writhed, or*

wrested back. Cervices retortae, *Plin. jun. brachia, Hor. Od.* 2, 5, 22. conf. *Col.* 8, 17.

Rētoftus, a, um. part. *Toasted, parched, scorched, Plin.* 13, 9.

Retractandus, a, um. part. *To be handled again.* Neque enim leviter & cursim, ut de re tantā, retractanda est, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 9, 23.

Retractans, tis. part. (1) *Headstrong, resty, struggling, and drawing back.* (2) *Met. Reflecting, revolving.* (1) = Retractantem juvenem calcitrolūque facit, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) = Saepe mecum retractans, & recogitans, *Col. Praef.* 1, 1.

Retractatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A retraction, a revoking of one's opinion.* (2) *Refusal, tergiversation, baggling, delay.* (1) Sinē retractione liberē ducere, *Col.* (2) Conficies, & quidem sine ullā dubitatione, & retractione, *Cic.* 13, 25.

Retractatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Corrected, amended, revised, perused.* Materiam rursus à me retractata, *Quint.* 2, 4. Σύγραμµα ad te retractatus misi, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3.

Retracto, āre. act. (1) *To drag, or pull back.* (2) *To handle, or touch again.* (3) *To treat of again.* (4) *To peruse and look over.* (5) *To dress, vamp up, and order afresh.* (6) *To repeal and make void.* (7) *To retract, to recant and unsay.* (8) *To correct, or amend.* (9) *Neut. To draw back, to hang an arse, to dodge, or boggle.* (10) *To consider and bethink himself.* (1) Quid tu, malum! nam me retractas? *Plaut. al. retrahis; v. locum in Retraho.* (2) Neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 4, 41. (3) Materiam eandem retractare, *Quint.* 2, 4. (4) = Quae ad cultum Deorum pertinent, retractare & tanquam relegere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. (5) Retractare pedamenta, partēque eorum putres dedolare, *Col.* 4, 26. (6) Retractare largitiones, *Trajan. ad Plin.* 10, 11. (7) = Nihil est quod dicta retractent ignavi Aeneadae, nec, quae pepigere, reculent, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 12. (8) Egi magnas & graves causas, has destino retractare, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 8, 5. (9) & Sive retractabis, sive properabis, moriendum est, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 31. (10) *Vid. Retractans, n. 2.*

Retractor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be revised.* (2) *To be made void, or null, &c.* (1) Omnia haec placent, si retractentur, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 16. (2) *Trajan. ad Plin.* 10, 11. & In irritum vindicare, *Id. ibid.*

Retractus, a, um. part. [ā retrahor] & adj. or, comp. (1) *Drawn, or pulled back.* (2) *Taken, seized, and brought back.* (3) *Also far removed.* (1) & Ita moestus rediit, ut retractus, non reversus videretur, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 4. (2) § Ex fugā retractus, *Sall. B. C.* 48. ex itinere, *Cic.* (3) § Hispanis retractior à mari murus erat, *Liv.* 34, 9. Retractus paulo cubiculum, *Plin. Epist.* 2, 17, 6. Emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco retractum, *Liv.* 36, 1.

|| *Retrādo*, ēre, dīdi, dītum. act. *To deliver back, Pompon. + Reddo.*

Retraho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To draw, or pull back.* (2) *To withdraw.* (3) *To recover again.* (4) *To restore, to preserve.* (1) Cave sis malo, quid tu, malum! nam me retrahis? *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 8. & Quo fata trahunt, retrahuntque, sequamur, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 709. (2) & Interdum in convivio esse, interdum ab eo se retrahere, *Cels.* 1, 1. (3) Ab ictu se retrahere, *Ov. Met.* 3, 87. Retraham ad me fugitivum hoc argentum tandem, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 11. (4) Thebas ab interitu retraxit *Epaminondas, Nep.*

Retrectans, tis. part. *Drawing back, Col.* 2, 2. *vid. Retractans.*

Retribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To render again, or give again, to recompense, to restore, to repay.* Fidei conducit in loco debiti retribuire, *Cic. anteq. iret. in exil.* 1. Pecuniam acceptam populo retribui, *Liv.* 2, 41.

Retribuor, i. pass. *To be rendered back, Liv.*

|| *Retributio*, ōnis. f. verb. *A recompensing, a retribution, Aug. + Compensatio, Cic.*

|| *Retributor*, ōris. m. verb. *A recompenser, or repairer, Hier. + Qui retribuit.*

Retrimentum, ti. n. [ā retero] (1) *The dross, scraping, or filing of metal, the refuse of any thing.* (2) *The dregs of any thing.* (3) *Also any excrement, or skum.* (1) *Litt. & ita suadet etymon vocis.* (2) Retrimentum olei, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 64. Retrimentum plumbi, *Cels.* 5, 15. (3) *Vid. Macrob. Sat.* 7, 4.

Retritus, a, um. part. *Overworn, threadbare; also base and of no worth, Litt. ex Catullo, sed nequicquam quaevisi.*

† *Retrix*, icis. f. [ā ῥίξω, fluentum, *M. qu. rigatrix, Perot.*] *A water within two or three miles of Rome, wherewith the gardens were watered, Cato ap. Fest.*

Retro, adv. [ā re, ut ab in, intro] (1) *Behind, back, backward, on the backside.* (2) *Before, or in times past.* (3) *Also contrariwise, on the contrary part.* (1) & = Praecepit ut pergeret protenus; quid retrō, atque à tergo fieret, non laboraret, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 24. (2) Ne cuiusquam retro habeatur ratio, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 4. (3) *Litt. ex Afr.*

Retroactus, a, um. part. *Driven back again, inverted, read backward.* Retroactus Dactylus dicitur Anapaestus, *Quint.* 1, 1.

Retroāgo, ēre, ēgi, āctum. act. *To drive, or throw back.* Quos non honores fortuna retroegit? *Plin.* 7, 45. Ordinem retroagere, *to begin at the wrong end, Quint.* 12, 2.

Retrōcēdo,

Retrōcēdo, ēre, fīi, fīum. unde part. retrocedens. *To go, or give back, to retire, to recoil.* Pede presso retrocedentes, *Liv.* 8, 8. *potest tamen scribi divisē.*

|| Retrōcessio, ōnis. f. verb. *A going back,* Boët. + Re-
cessus.

|| Retrōcessus, ūs. m. *A going back,* Apul. *de Doct. Plat.* 578. + Reccessus.

Retrōcitus, a, um. *ut retrocita cornua, ultro citroque ducta,* *Lucr.* 4, 550.

Retrōduco, ēre, xi. aēt. *To bring, or draw backward.* Necessē erat rursus retroducere, *Vitr.* 10, 6, in fin.

|| Retroductio. f. verb. *A bringing back,* Marcell. + Re-
ductio.

Retroeo, ire, īvi, itum. neut. *To go back, to return,* *Plin.* 2, 13. nisi fortē scribi debeat divisē.

Retrōfero, ferre, tūli. aēt. *To bring, or carry back again.* Ciceroni tribuit *Litt. certē Sen. in praef. Declam.*

Retrōgrādiōr, i. effus. *To recoil, to turn back, to go back-ward.* Ob id retrogradiatur in pascendo, *Plin.* 8, 16. *sed rectē scrib. divisē.*

|| Rētrōgrādīs, de. adj. *idem quod retrogradus.* Retrogradi fugā bestiam domo facefso, *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 122.

Retrōgrādus, a, um. *Going backward, retrograde.* Mercurius in Tauro retrogradus, *Plin.* 2, 15. Jupiter, *Sen. N.* 2, 7, 25.

Retrōgrēdiōr, i, fīus. *To go backward.* *Vid. Retrogradiōr.*

Retrōlego, ēre. *To sail back, unto, or by.* Curva littora retrōlego, *Quint. sed rectē opinor divisē.*

Retrōsūm, adv. *Backward.* Rejeētae retrorsum Hannibalis minae, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 15. ¶ advorsum, *Id. Ep.* 1, 1, 75.

Retrōsus, adv. *Backward.* Cedentem impellit retrorsus in aequora pontum, *Sil.* 11, 513.

Retrōsus, a, um. [retro versus] *Turned backward.* Retrōsā manu, *Plin.* 26, 60.

+ Retrosēcus, adv. *Backward, to the hinder part of the head,* *Litt. ex Tac.*

|| Retroversus, a, um. *Turned the wrong end foremost,* *Solin.*

+ Retrorsus.

Retrūdō, ēre, fīi, fīum. aēt. *To thrust back.* Quasi retruderet me hominum vis invitum, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 64.

Retrūsus, a, um. part. [à retrudor] (1) *Hidden.* (2) *Met. Abstruse, difficult.* (1) = Simulacra Deorum jacent in tenebris retrusa atque abdita, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 3. (2) Haec sunt in mediā philosophiā penitus retrusa, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 19.

Rētundo, ēre, ūdi, ūsum. aēt. (1) *To blunt, or dull, to turn the edge of a thing.* (2) *Met. To quell, allay, repress, or silence.* (1) Gladios distictos retudimus, *Cic. Catil.* 3, 1. Ferrum retundere jugulis, *Luc.* 6, 161. *Met. Argumentum afferunt, quod ascias retundat,* *Plin.* 16, 76. (2) Improbiter alicujus retundere, *Quint.* 6, 4. Quo facto retudit sermones, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

Retundor, i. pass. *To be blunted.* Gladios incuriā hebetari retundique gaudebant, *Plin. Pan.* 18.

Rētunfus, a, um. part. *Quelled.* Plagis retunfus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 26.

+ Rētūro, āre. aēt. *To open, or unstop,* *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 749. ¶ Obturo. + Aperio.

Rētusio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dulling, or blunting,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Rētūsus, a, um. part. [à retundor] (1) *Blunted, dulled, quelled.* (2) *Adject. Dull, blunt.* (1) ¶ Retusum & crassum ferramentum, *Col.* 4, 24. *Met. Rebusque retusis fidas ductoris tenuit reverentia mentes,* *Sil.* 16, 21. (2) ¶ Aliae agrorum partes acuta gignunt ingenia, aliae retusa, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 36.

Rēvāleo, ēre, ūi. *To recover health, to be well again,* *Gell.* 16, 13.

Revalescens, tis. part. *Growing well again.* Revalescentibus gratularis, *Auson. Grat. Aet.* 76.

Rēvālesco, ēre, ūi. incept. *To grow well again, to recover his health.* Ne tamen ignores ope quā revalescere possim, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 231.

Rēvānesco, ēre. incept. *unde revanuit.* *To vanish away again.* Animi revanuit ardor, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 9, 29.

Rēvēlus, a, um. part. [à revehor] *Brought, or carried back again.* § Revectus consul in castra, *Liv.* 2, 47. § ad mare, *Patere.* 2, 46. § in Italiam, *Id.* 2, 24.

Rēvēho, ēre, xi, etum. aēt. (1) *To bring, or carry back again.* (2) *To import.* (1) § Tela ad Graios revexit, *Ov. Met.* 13, 402. Nec mater domum caerulea te revehet, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 24. (2) Ex Syriā revehunt styracem, *Plin.* 12, 40.

Rēvēhor, i. pass. *To be carried back.* § Ne quis inde reveheretur ad praelium, *Liv.* 3, 70. Revehi equo, *Id.* 34, 15. ¶ Ad superiorem aetatem revehi, *to go back in discourse to the former age,* *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 63.

|| Rēvēlatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A revealing,* *Hier.*

|| Revelator, ōris. m. verb. *A revealer,* *Hier.*

Rēvēlātus, a, um. part. *Discovered, unveiled.* Ore revelato *Ov. Fast.* 6, 619. Si non Mavortia cuspis antē revelato cerebrum fudisset ab ore, *Claud. Gigant.* 87.

Revellens, tis. part. *Plucking, or pulling.* Sanguineā Venuli cervice revellens, *Sil.* 4, 181.

Rēvello, ēre, li, & ut al. volunt, revulsi, vulsum. aēt. (1)

To pluck, pull, or tear off, cut, or away. (2) *To plow, or break up.* (3) *To extirpate.* (1) Nec prius illam crucem, quae ad portam fixa est, revellistis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 11. § Revel-
lere claustra portarum, *Liv.* 5, 21. Acies revellunt signa, *Id.* Pellem boum revellat, nec patiat corpori adhaerere, *Col.* 2, 3. § Titulum chartae de fronte revellere. *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 13, 7.

(2) ¶ Prima Ceres curvo dente revellit humum, *Ov. Am.* 3, 10, 14. (3) § Revellere aliquid ex omni memoria, *Cic. Philipp.* 13.

Rēvellor, i. pass. *To be pulled down, &c.* Tabulam, in quā nomina civium incisa erant, revelli jussit, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 36.

Rēvēlo, āre. aēt. *To discover, reveal, open, and disclose.* Non

leg. nisi in part. revelatus, & Jam Gorgonis ora revelat Pallas, *Claud.* 2. *Rap. Prof.* 205. + Retego, patefacio.

Rēvēnio, ire, vēni, ventum. neut. *To come again, to return.* § Cū miles domum revenisset, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 38. § Revenire in gratiam, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 1, 8.

Revenitur, tum esse. imperf. *To be come again, or be restored.* Si reventum est in gratiam, *if they are reconciled,* *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 59.

Rēvērā. adv. *In very deed, truly, verily, in good earnest.* Hoc cū reverā ita sit, *Cic. Att.* 3, 23. *item separatim.* Verbo illē reus erat, rē quidē verā & periculo, *Oppianicus, Id. pro Cluent.* 19.

Rēverbēro, āre. aēt. *To strike, or beat back again, to reverberate,* *Sen. de Clem.* 2, 5. Reverberat imis armis, *V. Flacc.* 6, 170. Zona ignes, *Id.* 1, 516. & in pass. *Curr.* 3, 9, 7.

|| Rēvērēndissimus, a, um. sup. *Most reverend,* *Ecclef.*

Rēvērēndus, a, um. part. *To be revered and honoured, re-
verend, awful.* Nox reverenda specie tenebrarum, *Ov. in Ibin.* 75.

Rēvērens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Re-
vering, fearing.* (2) *Reverend, respectful, full of regard, de-
voted to.* (1) Dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 28. (2) § Probus & reverentissimus mei, *Plin. Ep.* 18, 10. § Non illā reverentior ulla Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 323.

Rēvērēnter. adv. iūs; comp. *simē, sup.* *With respect, reve-
rence, reverently, awfully, devoutly.* = Reverenter & fideliter colere amicos, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 31. Cereemoniarum veteres & praeceptas reverentissimē coluit, *Suet. Aug.* 91. Reverentissimē alloquebatur iudices, *Id. Ner.* 23, 6.

Rēvērēntia, ae. f. (1) *Regard, respect.* (2) *Reverence, awe.* (1) Adhibenda est reverentia quaedam adversus homines, *Cic. Off.* 1, 28. (2) Qui terror potuit efficere, quod reve-
rentia tui effecit, *Plin. jun.* Maxima debetur puero reveren-
tia, *Juv.* 14, 47.

Rēvēreor, ēri, itus. dep. (1) *To stand in awe of, to fear.* (2) *To revere, to have in reverence.* (1) Ne reveretur, quo min⁹ redeat domum, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 8. Non simultatem meam revereri saltem? non pudere? *Id. Phorm.* 2, 1, 3. (2) = Aliquā dignitate antecedentes reveremur & colimus, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 22.

Rēvēritūrus, a, um. part. *That will stand in awe of.* Adven-
tum tuum ambos scio reverituros, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 10.

Rēvēritus, a, um. part. *Standing in awe, or ashamed of; re-
garding.* Non reverita coetum virorum evocavit virum ē curiā, regēmque prima appellavit, *Liv.* 1, 48. Regis vicem reveritus, *Curt.* 3, 13, 17.

Rēvēro, ēre. aēt. *To sweep back, or to sweep over again.* ¶ Reverram, herclē, hoc, quod converri modo, *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 64.

Rēvērsio, & revorsio. ant. ōnis. f. verb. *A coming back again, a being turned back again.* ¶ Quam valdē ille reditu, vel po-
tius reversione meā laetatus est? *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. Necessitas indicatur; nam reditus tantū voluntatis est: reversione igitur, quia cū processisset, ab Austro retroversus est, *Manut.* ¶ Ex-
ponam consilium & profectionis & reversionis meae, *Id. Philipp.* 1, 1. Revorsionem ad terram faciunt, *they land again,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 62. = Reversio & motus febrium; a *paroxysm;* or fit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10.

Rēvērsūrus, a, um. part. *About to return, or to turn back,* *Ov. Met.* 11, 453. *Iust.* 3, 4.

Rēvērtens, tis. part. (1) *Turning over, & Met. revolving, reflecting.* (2) *Returning.* (1) = Dubitans, circumspēctans, haesitans multa adversa revertens, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30. (2) Sera revertens nocte domum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 132.

|| Rēvērticulum, li. n. *A return, or revolution,* *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 81. + Reversio.

Rēvērto, ēre, ti, sum. aēt. (1) *To turn back, to tumble over; Met. to revolve.* (2) *To return, or come again.* (1) *Vid.*

Revertens, n. i. (2) Ipse reverti Formias, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. ¶ Multi egressi nunquam domum revertere, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 37.

Rēvērtor, i, sus. dep. *To return, to come back, or again.* ¶ Unde decesseris cum honore, cum ignominiā reverti, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 41. § In gratiam cum aliquo reverti, *to become friends again with one,* *Sen. Marc.* 16. ¶ Ad Chrysippi laqueos re-
vertamur, *Cic. de Fato, Id.* Uti ad me revertar, *Dolet.*

|| Rēvēstio, ire. *To clothe again,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Reviēturus, a, um. part. *About to live again.* Reviēturus senex, *Sen. Med.* 476.

Reviētus,

Reviētus, a, um. part. [à revincor] (1) *Disproved*. (2) *Caught or convicted*. (1) Crimen revictum, *Liv.* 40, 15. (2) In culpa & in maleficio revictus, *Gell.* 6, 2.

Rēviētus, a, um. part. [à revinco] *Forced, subdued*, *Lucr.* 1, 587.

Rēvideo, ēre, di. *To go back to see*. Nunc ad heram revidebo, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 65.

Rēvigeo, ēre, & revigefco, ēre. incept. *To flourish again*. Multa secula post reviguit Pythagoreorum nomen, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16, sic leg. Non. 9, 12. al. autem sic viguit.

Revilefco, ēre, ui. incept. *To become vile, and of no account*. Virtuti periculum non est, ne admota oculis revilefcat, *Sen. de Trag.* 15.

Revinciens, tis. part. *Binding*. Mentem amore revinciens, *Catull.* 59, 33.

Rēvincio, īri, xi, ctum. act. *To tie, or bind, to gird*. Latus ense revincit, *Prop.* 3, 14, 11. Domui terras, urbēque revinxi legibus, *Claud. B. G.* 47.

Rēvincior, īri. pass. *To be bound fast*. Trabes introrsus revinciuntur, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 23.

Rēvinco, ēre, vici, ctum. act. *To convince, to disprove, to confute*. Revincere crimen verbis, *Liv.* 6, 26.

Rēvincor, i. pass. *To be convicted*. Neque suo, neque amicorum iudicio revincetur, *Cic. pro Arch.* 6.

Rēvinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Bound fast*. (2) *Incircled, surrounded*. (1) Ecce manus juvenem post terga revinctum trahebant, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 57. (2) Templum velleribus niveis & festā fronde revinctum, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 459.

Rēvirefcens, tis. part. *Taking heart again*. Revirefcens pig-nore laudis, *Sil.* 8, 227.

Rēvirefco, ēre, ui. incept. (1) *To become, or wax green again, to revive*. (2) *To be young again*. (3) *To take heart again*. (1) = Si terrae vetustas revirefcere nec repubescere po- test, *Col.* 1, 1. (2) Arte suum parili revirefcere posse paren- tem, *Ov. Met.* 7, 305. (3) = Effert se aliquando, & ad renovandum bellum revirefcens, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 14.

Revifens, tis. part. *Revifiting*. At iis qui ē plebe regiones sibi revifenti filios filiāve approbarent, singula nummorum mil- lia pro singulis dividebat, *Suet. Aug.* 46.

Rēvifito, āre. freq. *To visit, or go to see again*, *Plin.* 18, 3.

Rēvifo, ēre, fi, sum. (1) *To return, or come again to see*. (2) *To visit, to pay a visit*. (3) *To return*. (1) Reviso quid agant, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 1. (2) Tu nos aliquando revife, *Cic. Att.* 1, 19. (3) = Inde redit rabies eadem, & furor ille re- vifit, *Lucr.* 4, 1110.

Revifurus, a, um. part. *About to visit again*. Quamvis pro- vincias quoque & exercitus revifurum se saepe pronunciasfet, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 38.

Revivifco, ēre, revixi, ctum. incept. [ex re, & vivifco, i. e. vivo] (1) *To recover life*. (2) *Met. To revive again, to grow, or come up again*. (1) & Deficiens ad tua verba re- vixi, *Ov. Epist. & Pont.* 1, 3, 9. (2) = Ut simul cum rep. revivifcat, & recreetur, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 10.

* Reuma, ātis. n. à ῥῆν fluo. *The ebbing and flowing of the sea*, *Veg. Vid. Rheuma. Lat. Aestus*.

Reunctor, ōris. m. verb. *A servant, or attendant of a phy- sician, or surgeon, that anointed them which used wrestling and such other exercises*, *Plin.* 29, 2. *Litt. interpr.*

Reungo, ēre. *To anoint again*, *Litt. ex Celf.*

Rēvocābilis, le. adj. (1) *That may be recalled*. (2) *Also that may be recompensed*. (1) Fatorum nulli revocabile carmen, *Propert.* 4, 7, 51. Revocabile telum non fuit, *Ov. Met.* 6, 264. (2) *Claud. Eutr.* 2, 488.

Rēvocāmen, īnis. n. *A recal, or calling back*. Accipio re- vocamen, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 561.

Rēvocandus, a, um. part. *To be called back*. Ad artem & ad praecepta esse revocanda, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 11. conf. *Sil.* 7, 229. *Liv.* 41, 3.

Rēvocans, tis. part. *Calling back, &c.* Omen revocantis abesto, *Ov. Epist.* 13, 135.

Rēvocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A recalling, or calling back*. = Receptui signum, aut revocationem à bello audire non possumus, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 7.

Revocaturus, a, um. part. *About to recal*. Dixit, se non aliter classem revocaturum, *Liv.* 45, 11.

Rēvocātus, a, um. part. *Recalled, called back*, *Cic. in Rull.* 3, 1. § Revocatus à morte, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 476.

Rēvoco, āre. act. (1) *To recal, to call back*. (2) *To bring, or restore*. (3) *To reassume, or begin anew*. (4) *To call in, to call for*. (5) *To refer, judge, or try*. (6) *To withdraw*. (7) *To revoke, recant, or unsay*. (8) *To invite again*. (1) Candida quamvis millies puella cuntem revocet, &c. *Catull.* 33, 9. (2) = Ut libertatem revoces, ac reducas, *Plin. Paneg.* 78. ¶ Gradum revocare, *to bring back*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 128. (3) Studia intermissa revocare, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 1. (4) = Pecunia quam revocare à privatis, & exigere jam coepi, *Plin. jun.* (5) Ad quae exempla me revocas? *Cic.* Ad scientiam omnia revocare, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 13. ¶ Revocare se, *to change his mind*, *Id. Acad.* 4, 17. (6) § A cupiditate revocare, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 5. à turpissimo consilio, *Id.* (7) *Litt. ex Sen. qui*

velim locum monstrasset. (8) & Vulpes ciconiam prior invi- tavit, ciconia vulpem revocavit, *Phaedr.* 1, 26, 7.

Rēvōcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be recalled, reduced, &c.* Opti- mum visum est consulem ex Sicilia revocari, *Liv.* 27, 4. Haec ratione explicari & ad naturam revocari facillè possunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 70. In memoriam somni revocatur, *Just.* 1, 5, 3.

Revolans, tis. part. *Flying back*. Cū sol aequoreis revo- lans decurrit in astris, *Manil.* 2, 193.

¶ Rēvōlito, āre. freq. *To fly often back*. *Litt. ex Eutrop.*

Rēvōlo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly back again*. (2) *Met. To hasten*. (1) & Avcs advolant & revolant, *Varr. conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. (2) His auditis, revolat ad patrem Caesar, *Paterc.* 2, 120.

Rēvōlūbilis, le. adj. *That may be rolled, or tumbled back again*. Sisyphē, cui tradas revolubile pondus, habebis, *Ov. in Ibin.* 191.

Revolvens, tis. part. *Rolling back*. Immania faxa revol- vens, *Sil.* 1, 369.

Rēvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. act. (1) *To roll, or tumble over, or back again, to turn over*. (2) *To go over again*. (3) *Met. To undergo, to suffer*. (4) *To revolve, to reflect upon*. (5) *To peruse again*. (1) Gelidum fluctum revolvit in partem superi- orem, *Col.* 8, 17. Sed cuncta revolvens vitae fata meae, *Luc.* 8, 316. (2) * Iter omne fallacis silvae revolvere, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 391. (3) Revolvere casus Iliacos da Teucris, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 62. (4) Quid ego hac ingrata revolve? *Virg. Aen.* 2, 100. (5) Tuas adversas te origines revolvam, *Liv.* 34, 5. sc. Catonis.

Rēvolvō, i. pass. (1) *To be rolled, tumbled, or brought back*. (2) *To revolt*. (1) Omnia ad communes rerum & generum summas revolvuntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 31. (2) In eandem vitam te revolutum video esse, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 69. Ad irritum revolve- re to come to nought, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 26, 2.

+ Revōlus, li. m. *A pedlar*, *Litt. ex Col.*

¶ Revōlūtio, ōnis. f. verb. *A revolution, or whirling round*, *Aug.* + Circulus, ambitus, *Cic.*

Rēvōlūtus, a, um. part. (1) *Tumbled, brought, or turned back again*. (2) *Wound off*. (3) *Returning*. (1) Equo suf- fesso revolutus, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 671. Femina in veterem fato revoluta figuram, *Id.* 6, 449. (2) Excussi manibus radii, re- volutaque pensa, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 476. (3) Revolutus ad dispen- sationem inopiae, &c. *Liv.* 4, 12.

Rēvomens, tis. part. *Vomiting up again*. Salfos rident re- vomentem pectore fluctus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 182. Revomentes aequora nautae, *Sil.* 10, 326. *Met.* Spectavimus contorta ē fundo revomentem transtra Charybdim, *Id.* 2, 308.

Rēvōmo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To vomit, spew, or cast up again, to disgorge*. Dracones avium plumam & ossa revomunt, *Plin.* 10, 92. Purpuram aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis ma- ria revomebant, *Flor.* 4, 11, 8.

Reus, a, um. adj. [à res, i. e. qui rem, i. e. dñm, causam, habet seu litem] (1) *Arraigned, impleaded*. (2) *Guilty*. (3) *Obliged to perform, obnoxious*. (1) Reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 43. & Inter damnatos magis quam inter reos, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14. Reus rei capitalis, *tried for his life*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 39. injuriarum, *sued upon an action of trespass*, *Quint. de pe- cuniis repetundis, impeached for extortion*, *Cic. satisfandi, bound to find sureties*, *Ulp. majestatis, tried for treason*, *Suet.* (2) Leges, quae de civium reorum supplicio latae sunt, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 11. sed var. codd. (3) Taurum constituam ante aras voti reus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 237. ¶ Rei tam inoxii quam nocentes, *Suet. Vesp.* 16.

Reus, i. m. subst. (1) *The defendant in a process, he that is accused, or sued*. (2) *Also a surety, one bound for another*. (1) & Quis erat petitor? Fannius; quis reus? Fannius, *Cic.* (2) Reus stipulando, & reus promittendo, *dicitur*, *vid. Fest.* p. 408. Cū se tanti exitii reum clamitaret, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 24.

Rēvulsio, ōnis. f. verb. [à revello] *A pulling up, a plucking away, or back, revulsion*. Unius schedae revulsio, *Plin.* 13, 24.

Rēvulsus, a, um. part. *Pulled off, plucked, or torn up, or away*. Nisi septis revulsis introiri non potest, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 4. = Effracta & revulsa janua, *Id.* Caput à cervice revulsū, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 523.

Rex, rēgis. m. [à regendo] (1) *A king, under which also a queen is included*. (2) *καὶ ἑξάρχης, the king of Persia*. (3) *A prince of the blood*. (4) *Also a ruler, or governor, a chief, a great man*. (5) *A tutor, or pedagogue*. (6) *A great, or rich man*. (7) *A patron*. (8) *A titular, or nominal king, a chief governor*. (9) *A tyrant*. (1) Ad Ptolemaeum Cleo- patramque reges legati missi sunt, *Liv.* 27, 4. (2) Rex sem- per maximas agebat gratias, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 7. In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit, *Id. Heaut.* 1, 1, 65. Sic ap. Nepotem, & alios saepe. (3) Cū maxime vellet pro communi amico atque arbitro controversias regum componere, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 109. sc. Ptolemaei liberorum qui de regno disceptabant. (4) Regem me esse oportuit, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 20. interpr. *Donato*. (5) Memor actae non alio rege pueritiae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 8. ¶ Alii ad morem puerorum colludentium βασιλίδαν, de quo alibi Flaccus, pueri ludentes, rex eris, aiunt, quibus tamen non assen- tior. (6) Regibus hic mos est, ubi equos mercantur, opertos inspiciunt, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 86. (7) = Fructus amicitiae mag- nae cibus; imputat hunc rex, *Juv.* 5, 14. (8) Lacedaemonii duos semper habebant reges, nomine magis quam imperio, *Nep.*

R H E

Nep. Ages. 1. Praetor factus est Hannibal postquam rex fuerat, *Nep. Hannib.* 7. ¶ Reges aerarii, the managers of the treasury, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 6. ¶ Rex vini; the king of good fellows, the master of the revels, *Hor.* (9) Impunè quidlibet facere, id est, regem esse, *Sall. B. J.* 36.

R ante H.

† Rhā. indecl. *Amm.* 22, 8. ῥακομα, *Plin.* 27, 105. [à Rha fluvio, juxta quem crescit supra Pontum] *Rhubarb*, a kind of dock-root. = Radix Pontica, *Cels.*

* Rhabdos, i. f. A meteor like to a straight wand, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 727.

* Rhabdūchus, i. m. [qui ῥαβδον ἔχει, virgam fert] A serjeant of the mace, a verger. *Lat. Licetor.*

Rhācīnus, i. m. [à colore uvae nigrae] A fish of a brown dun colour, *Plin.* 32, 54. ex Ov. in *Halieuticis*.

Rhācōma, ae. f. A kind of herb that cometh from beyond Pontus. *Ruell.* taketh it to be the same with Rha Ponticum, *Plin.* 27, 105.

* Rhādīne, es. f. A nice, tender, or slender girl, *Lucr.* 4, 1161.

* Rhāgas, ādis. f. *Aug.* plur. rhāgādes, um. f. ῥαγαδία, orum. n. *Plin.* 30, 22. ῥαγᾶδες, Rhagadium, *Cels.* 6, 18. Chaps and clefts in the hands, or feet, &c. chilblains, occasioned by chilnests; also the piles, *Litt.*

* Rhāgion, ii. n. [dict. ab acini parvi similitudine, qui ῥαγίων appell.] A little venomous spider, with very short feet, *Plin.* 29, 27.

* Rhāgōīdes. [ῥαγωίδης, sc. χιτῶν] The third coat that compasseth the eye, wherein is the hole by which we see, *Cels.* 7, 7. *Lat. Uvea, iris.*

Rhamnus, ni. m. A white bramble, called rham, or Christ's thorn; buckthorn, the rheinbury bush, *Plin.* 24, 76.

Rhāphānus, ni. m. A radish; also a pestilent, or venomous shrub in Africa. *Vid. Raphanus.*

† Rhāphius, ii. m. [chaum, quem Galli rhabdium vocabant] A beast in shape like a wolf, speckled like a libard. *Plin.* 8, 28.

* Rhapsōdia, ae. f. [ex ῥαπσω, suo, ῥ ῥᾶ, cantus] carmen, & prop. dic. de carminibus Homeri, quae cum antè dissipata essent disiectaque, à Pisistrato in Rhapsodias seu libros digesta sunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 34. a rhapsody, or book of Homer's poems. Verum illum Homeri retulit ex secundā rhapsodiā, *Nep. Dion.* 6.

* Rhectae, ārum. m. pl. [à ῥέσσω, rumpo] Earthquakes causing the ground to break open, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 730.

Rhēda, ae. f. A chariot, coach, calash, or carvach. Hanc epistolam dictavi sedens in rheda, *Cic. Att.* 5, 17. Capfus rhedae, the coach-box, *Vitruv.*

Rhēdārius, a, um. Of, or serving for a cart, chariot, or coach. Rhedarius mulus, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 17.

Rhēdārius, ii. m. A carter, charioteer, or coach-man. Adversus rhedarium occidunt, *Cic. pro Mil.* 10.

Rhēno, ōnis, m. [villosum humerorum & pectoris velamen; vocab. ex Graecis sumptum, qui oves ῥῆνας appel. vel à ῥῆνῃ, pellis; vel à Rheno fl. quod Rhenani populi his uterentur, *Isid.*] A thick garment furred, or made of skins, covering the shoulders and the breast, which the antient Almans were wont to wear in the wars; a cassock or just de cōr made of skins. Vestes de pellibus rhenones vocantur, *Serv. ex Sall.* Germani parvis rhenonum pellibus utuntur, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 21.

Rhēon. n. *Rhubarb.* Jun.

* Rhētor, ōris. m. [à ῥῆω, dico] A rhetorician, or rhetoric master. Rhetores dicendi praecepta tradunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 18. Cicero noster, dum ego adsum, non cessavit apud rhetorem, *Id.* Quid distent rhetor, sophista, & orator, *vid. Marius Victorinus.*

* Rhētōrica, ōrum. n. sc. praecepta. Books, or precepts of rhetoric, *Cic. de Fato*, 2.

* Rhētōrica, ae. vel rhetorice, es. f. sc. ῥητορικὴ. Rhetoric, oratory, the art of speaking handsomely. Rhetoricam palmae, dialecticam pugno similem dicebat, quod latius loquerentur rhetores, dialectici compressius, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6.

* Rhētōricè. adv. Rhetorically, like an orator. ¶ Rhetoricè mavis nos disputare, quam dialecticè? *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 6.

† Rhētōrico, āre. rhetoricaſti, pro rhetoricatus es, *Non.*

¶ Rhētōricor, āri. To play the rhetorician, to speak like an orator, to rhetoricate, *Tert.* † Rhetoricè disputare, *Cic.*

* Rhētōricotēros. [i. e. magis rhetor, vel magis oratorius] More orator-like, more eloquent, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. ad morem *Lucil.*

* Rhētōricus, a, um. Of, or belonging to rhetoric, rhetorical. More rhetorico loqui, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 29. Ars rhetorica, *Quint.* 3, 5.

* Rhetoricus, ci. m. sc. liber. A book of rhetoric, *Quint.* 3, 1.

* Rhetoricus, i. m. dim. [à rhetor] A little, or young orator, *Gell.* 17, 20.

† Rhetorisso, are, i. Rhetoricè loquor, *Non. ex Pompon.*

* Rhetra, ae. f. lex [à ῥῆν, loqui] The oracle of Apollo; also the laws of Lycurgus, held as oracles, *Amm.*

* Rheuma, ātis. n. [à ῥῆω, fluo] A rheum, a catarrh, a distillation of humours, *Med.* † Rheumatismus, *Plin.* Also ebbing, or flowing of the sea, or tide, *Veget.*

VOL. II.

R H Y

Rheumāticus, a, um. adj. Rheumatic, that is troubled with rheum, *Plin.* 29, 39.

† Rheumātidio, āre. To run with humours, *Theod. Prisc.*

* Rheumatismus, mi. m. A flux, the disease of the rheum, a rheumatism. = Rheumatismos Graeci fluxiones vocant, *Plin.* 22, 21. Glans refistit rheumatismis, *Id.* 24, 3.

Rhexia, ae. f. herba proprio nomine *Onocelis* dicta, *Plin.* 22, 25.

† Rhibes. pl. *Raspices, corinths*, Jun.

* Rhīna, ae. f. [ῥῆν, i. e. lima, ob cutis asperitatem] A skate, *Plin.* 32, 53. = squatus, *Id.*

* Rhīnōcēros, ōtis. m. [ex ῥῆν, ῥῆνῃ, nasus, ῥ ῥέρας, cornu] (1) The rhinoceros, a beast enemy to the elephant, having an horn in his snout bending upwards; some take it for the unicorn. (2) Also a vessel with a long spout, out of which oil was dropped upon the people as they bathed. (3) Also one who is gag-toothed. (1) *Plin.* 8, 29. (2) Magno cum rhinocerote lavari, *Juv.* 7, 130. conf. & *Mart.* 4, 52. (3) *Lucil.* ¶ Rhinocerotis nasus, a turning up of the nose in scoffing and censuring, *Mart.* 1, 4.

† Rhinoclisia, ae. herbae genus. ῥῆνῃ κλίσιας, narium inclinatio, *V. Cal. al. leg.* rhinoclisia, *Plin.* 27, 37.

* Rhizagra, ae. f. ex ῥίζα; radix, & ἄγρα; captura. A surgeon's instrument to draw out a splinter, bone, or tooth, *Cels.* 7, 12.

* Rhizias, ae. m. [à ῥίζα; radix] The juice of the root la-ferpitium, *Plin.* 19, 15.

* Rhizōtōmus, Gr. [qui ῥίζας τέμνει] A gatherer of roots; also a kind of iris, *Plin.* 21, 19.

Rhobiſus; i. *Vid. Robigus in Propr.*

* Rhōdīnus, a, um. *Lat. Rosaceus.* Of, or belonging to roses, made of roses. = Rhodinum oilum, *Plin.* 15, 7. unguentum, *Id.* 13, 2.

* Rhōdītes, ae. m. A precious stone of rose colour. *Plin.* 37, 73. ex ῥόδον, rosa, & ῥόδον, arbor.

* Rhōdōdāphne, es. f. [ex ῥόδον, rosa, ῥ ῥάφην, lautea] A shrub having a flower like a rose, a leaf like the laurel; or bay, *Plin.* 16, 33.

* Rhōdōdendros, i. f. ῥhododendron, i. n. *Plin.* 16, 33. [q. d. rosa arborefcens] (1) A tree with leaves like an almond tree, but greater, called an oleander. (2) It is rather a shrub that groweth to a man's height in Switzerland, with purple flowers like roses, the same as rhododaphne. (1) = Rhododendros ne nomen quidem apud nos invenit Latinum, rhododaphnen vocant, aut nerium, *Plin.* 24, 53. *interpr. Geop.* (2) *Litt.*

* Rhōdōra, ae. f. [à rosario floris colore] An herb that hath a leaf like a nettle, and a flower like a rose, *Plin.* 24, 102.

* Rhoīcus, a, um. [à ῥῆος, fluxus] Fluid. Medici rhoicis utuntur ad contusa, *Plin.* 24, 54.

* Rhoiscus, i. m. ῥοίσκος, corymbus aureus ad ῥοιάς, i. e. mali Punici similitudinem factus.

* Rhoites, ae. m. [à ῥοιά, malum Punicum] Pomegranate wine, *Plin.* 14, 19.

* Rhomboides. adj. [i. e. rombi formam habens] A geometrical diamond figure, with unequal sides, as rhombus is with equal, *Geom.* Also a fish so called, *Gefin.*

* Rhombus, bi. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς ῥόμβου, i. e. volvendo] (1) A figure of four equal but not right-angled sides, like a quarry of glass. (2) Also a spinning-wheel, reel, whirl, or turn. (3) A kind of rolling instrument, with which witches use to fetch the moon out of heaven. (4) A fish called a byrt, or turbot. (5) ¶ Also the points of the mariner's compass; a rhumb. (1) *Ap. Geometras.* (2) *Ov. Fast.* 2, 575. *interpr. Fabr. & Litt.* (3) Deficiunt & magico torti sub carmine rombi, *Prop.* 2, 28, 35. (4) Non me juverint rhombus aut scari, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 50. Spatium admirabile rombi, *Juv.* 4, 39. (5) *Ex usu hodierno.*

Rhomphaea, ae. f. A kind of Thracian long sword, a two-handed sword, or arming sword, a tuck. Thracas rhomphaeae impediabant, *Liv.* 31, 39. ¶ Val. Flacc. mediam licenter corripit, *Arg.* 6, 98. ut & alii, sed recentiores scribe romphea. *Al. leg.* rumpia.

¶ Rhomphaeālis, le. adj. Belonging to a long sword, *Prud.*

* Rhonchisso, āre. To snort, or rout in the sleep, *Lexicogr.* ex *Plaut. Lat. Sterto.*

* Rhonchus, chi. m. A snorting, or snoring; *Met. mocking, a scoff, a flout, a jeer*, *Mart.* 1, 4.

* Rhophālicus vel ius, a, um. i. e. clavaris [à ῥόπαλον, clava, *M.*] Rhophalicus versus, *Gramm.* is est qui à monosyllaba voce incipiens gradatim crescit, & ῥόπαλον, i. e. Herculis clavam imitatur, ab angusto & tenui in latitudinem desinens, *Mar. Plat.* ut, ὦ μάκαρ Ἀργείδῃ μοιγεγενὲς ὀλβιότατον. *Hom. Il.* 3, 182. Et illud, spes deus aeternae stationis conciliator, *Ex Litt.*

* Rhōpālōn, i. n. [à ῥόπαλον, clava; quod radicem habeat clavae similem] A water-lily, called nenuphar, *Plin.* 25, 37.

* Rhus, i. m. & f. *Lat. Fluxus.* A bushy shrub called sumack, leather-sumack, curriers-sumack, with the leaves whereof skins and hides are dressed and tanned, *Plin.* 24, 54. &

* Rhus, i. n. The seed of the shrub of that name. Rhus Syriacum, *Plin.* 13, 13. *Cels.* 6, 11.

* Rhyas, ādis. f. ῥῆας, oculorum fluxio [ex ῥῆω, ῥῆω, fluo] Est & piscis, quem lucam vocant; item imbecilla vitis, quae &

& *φουζα*. The disease of the eyes, watering, or weeping continually, Cell. 7, 7, 4.

* Rhyphärographus, phi. m. [qui ῥυπαρὰ, i. e. sordida & humilia ῥυπαρῶν, i. e. pingit] A painter of trifles, or mean things, Plin. 35, 37.

* Rhythmicus, a, um. Of rhyme, made in rhyme, or meeter, rhythmic. Rhythmica mulicae pars, Isidor.

Rhythmicus, i. m. A rhyming poet, rhyme-doggerel, a ballad-maker. Nec sunt haec rhythmicorum ac musicorum acerrimā normā dirigenda, Cic. de Orat. 3, 49.

* Rhythmus, i. m. [à Celt. rime] Meter, rhyme, number, or harmony in speaking. Rhythmi, id est, numeri, spatio temporum constant, metra etiam ordine, Quint. 9, 4. ubi lege plura. Venarum rhythmus, proportion, Vitruv. 1, 1.

* Rhytion, tii. n. [genus vas] A vessel, or cup like an half-moon, Mart. 2, 35. De hoc vase vide Athenaeum libro 10. cap. 13. & 11. cap. 1, 5, & 26. à ῥυτιν, traho.

R ante I.

|| Ribes. Red gooseberries, bastard corinths, common ribes, Offic.

Rica, ae. f. [à ritu, quod Romano ritu cum sacrificium feminae faciunt, capita velant, Varr. pot. à ῥίκα, i. e. cingulum, Hesych. quod sit muliebre cingulum capitis, Fest. vel id. quod ricinium, Id.] (1) A woman's hood, a little cloke, or mantle, that women used to cover their heads withal in sacrificing. (2) Also a kerchief. (1) Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 29.

|| Riciniatus, a, um. Clad in such a cloke, or mantle. Riciniati, mimi planipedes, Fest. Riciniatus Jupiter, Arnob.

Ricinium, ii. n. id. quod ricinum [à rica, idque fort. à reicio, i. e. rejicio, pro reica dict.] A short woman's cloke. Riciniis & vinculis purpurae, Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. conf. Varr. L. L. 4, 30.

Ricinum, i. n. & ricinus, i. m. Serv. Ricinum est omne vestimentum quadratum, Fest. cujus partem mediam retrorsum jaciebant, Varr. [dict. ab eo, quod post tergum rejicitur, Serv.] A cloke of which they threw part over their shoulders; any garment four-square, a close hood, Litt. ex Cic.

Ricinus, i. [qu. ex re, & canis; quod canum aures infestet, Isid.] (1) A vermin called a tyke, that annoyeth sundry kinds of beasts, as dogs, sheep, &c. (2) Also an herb in Egypt called palma Christi, which hath a seed like a tyke. (1) Ricini & pulices, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. Ricini, qui boum feminibus inhaerent, eximantur, Col. 6, 2. Ricini ovibus non erunt molesti, Cato, 97. (2) Plin. 15, 7.

|| Riçto, are. To make a noise, properly as libards do, Spart.

Rictum, ti, n. id. quod rictus. Mollia ricta tremunt duos nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1063. Inhorrebat rictum, Id. 6, 1193.

Rictus, us. m. verb. [à ringo, rinxi, rictum] (1) A grinning, or scornful opening the mouth in laughing; threatening, grinning, or gnarring as dogs. (2) Also the mouth, a jaw, or chap. (1) Rifu diducere rictum auditoris, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 7. vid. Quint. 1, 11. Usque eò ut rictus ejus, ac mentum paulo sit attritius, Cic. Verr. 4, 43. de Herculis statuâ. Torva canino latravat rictu, Juv. 2, 272. (2) Flexibiles rictus quadrupedis, Ov. ad Pison. Rictus columbae, a pigeon's bill, Plin. 10, 11. Rictus ad aures dehiscens, a wide sparrow-mouth, Plin. 8, 30.

† Ricula, ae. f. dim. [à rica] parvum ricinum, i. e. palliolum ad usum capitis, Fest.

Ridendus, a, um. part. To be laughed at. Ridenda poemata, Juv. 10, 124.

Ridens, tis. part. Laughing, smiling, Catull. 49, 5. Ov. Met. 5, 116.

Rideo, ère, fi, fum. neut. vel. act. [de etymo parum constat] (1) To laugh at. (2) To mock, scorn, or scoff. (3) Also to smile. (4) To look pleasant, to shine and glitter. (1) = Ridere convivae, cachinnari ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 25. & Quod rideas magis est, quàm quod lamenteris, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 4. ¶ Ridere γέλασθαι Σαπφόνιον, far from the heart, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. (2) § Rideo hunc; primum ait se scire; is solus nescit omnia, Ter. Adelph. 4, 2, 9. Et mecum lufos ridet ulta Deos, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 20. (3) Fortuna ridet vultu sereno, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 27. § Risit pater optimus olli, Virg. Aen. 5, 358. (4) § De viridi riserunt lilia prato, Petron. c. 127. Omnia nunc ridet, Virg. Ecl. 7, 55. Domus argento ridet, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6.

Rideor, èri. pass. To be laughed at, Ov. ex Pont. 4.

Ridibundus, a, um. Inclined to laughing, waggish. Illam ridibundam atque hilaram huc adduxit, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 32.

Ridica, ae. f. [quod fulciendo radicis vicem obtinet] A strong prop, particularly of a vine. Ridicas quereas sive oleagineas lindere, Col. 11, 2. Robur & materies pro ridica, Cato, 17.

Ridicula, ae. f. dim. A little stake, or fork, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3.

Ridiculiaria, n. plur. Jest, or things to be laughed at. Huc animum adverte, atque aufer ridicularia, Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 64.

Ridicularius, a, um. Ridiculous. Nimis ridicularius fuit, Cell. 4, 20.

Ridiculè. adv. Ridiculously, simply, by way of droll, pleasantly. = Non modò acutè, sed etiam ridiculè ac facetè, Cic. de Orat. 1, 57. & Ridiculè magis quàm verè dictum, Phaedr. 3, 4, 5.

† Ridiculus, a, um. unde simus, sup. Ridiculous, jocular. Parasiti ridiculosissimi, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64. + Multum ridendus, tutius dixeris.

Ridiculum, li. n. (1) A jest, a joke. (2) A silly business. (1) & Aut per ridiculum aut severe dicere, Cic. Offic. 1, 37. Subobsceno ridiculo non utendum oratori, Id. Orat. 26. (2) Ridiculum est nunc de Verre me dicere, cum de Pifone Frugi dixerim, Cic.

Ridiculus, a, um. simus, sup. (1) Merry, jocular. (2) Ridiculous, silly, worthy to be laughed at. (3) That will make one laugh, that maketh sport, a droll. (1) Solet jocari mecum saepe illo more, namque ridiculus est, ubi uxor non adest, Plaut. Menæch. 2, 2, 43. Quando adbibero, adludiabo, tum sum ridiculosissimus, Id. Stich. 2, 2, 58. (2) Hoc postulat de statuis, ridiculum esse videatur ei, qui rem, sententiamque non perspiciat, Cic. Verr. 2, 60. (3) Jocosa ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68. Dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus, Id. Capt. 3, 1, 22. Subst. Ita juvenis jam ridiculos inopèque ab se segregat, parasites, Id. Capt. 3, 1, 10.

Rigans, tis. part. Wetting, bedewing. Indigno teneras imbre rigante genas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 532.

Rigatio, onis. f. A watering, moistening, or wetting. Sin sicco loco feri non debuerint, quo rigationem ministrari non expediat, &c. Col. 11, 3.

Rigator, oris. m. verb. He that watereth, Litt. ex Col. cert. posteriores, Tert. Aug.

|| Rigatrix, icis. f. She that bedeweth, or sprinkleth, Aug.

Rigens, tis. part. (1) Frozen with cold, hard. (2) Stiff, stark, glaring. (3) Stiff, standing on end. (1) Omnia rigentia gelu, Liv. 21, 32. (2) Membra rigentia, Luc. 2, 25. Rigentes oculi, Plin. 11, 55. (3) Palla rigens signis, & auro, Virg. Aen. 9, 652.

Rigeo, ère, ui. neut. (1) To be very cold, or chill, to be frozen. (2) To stand stiff, upright, or on end, to stare as a hair doth. (3) To be thick and hard. (1) & Quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. (2) Comae terrore rigeant, Ov. Met. 3, 100. (3) Terga boum plumbo infuso ferròque rigeant, Virg. Aen. 5, 405.

Rigefco, ère. incept. To grow stark, or stiff with ice. Vestes rigescunt, Virg. Geor. 3, 363. lumina, Lucr. 8, 683.

Rigidè. adv. ius, comp. Closely, firmly, stiffly. Teetorium rigidè obsolidatum, Vitruv. 2, 3. = Disciplinam praefractius & rigidius obstringere, Val. Max. 9, 7.

Rigiditas, atis. f. Stiffness, severity, Litt. ex Plaut. certè Vitruv. 2, 9.

Rigidor, ari. pass. To be made stiff and stark. & Rigidari quidem, amplius intendi non potest, Sen. Ep. 91.

Rigidus, a, um. adj. or. comp. (1) Cold, frozen, (2) Stiff, not pliable, hard. (3) Close stuck. (4) Met. Rigid, severe, rigorous. (5) Resolute, constant, inflexible. (6) Cruel, fierce, rough. (1) Pruinae rigidae, Lucr. 2, 520. (2) Rigida quercus, Virg. Ecl. 6, 28. filex, Ov. Met. 10, 242. esculus, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17. cervix, Curt. 6, 3, 6. Signa rigidiora sunt quàm ut imitentur veritatem, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 18. (3) = Rigida & crassa caligo inferum, Cic. Tusc. 1, ex poeta. (4) = Sententiam Macri ut rigidam, duramque, reprehendunt, Plin. Epist. 4, 9. Minae rigidae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 48. (5) = Invidi cupiditibus animi, & rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40. (6) Ungues rigidi, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 4. Leo rigidus, Mart. 10, 65.

Rigo, are. act. [à ῥίγω, Idem.] (1) To water a field, garden, or garment; to wet, to moisten. (2) To cultivate. (1) Parvus aquai prata rigat fons, Lucr. 5, 602. (2) Cum hi fontes omnium rigare debeant ingenia, Ad Herenn. 4, 6. de magistris loq.

Rigor, ari. pass. To be watered, &c. & Seminaria conspergi potius quàm rigari debent, Col. 5, 6. Hortus rigatur fonte, Ov. Fast. 5, 210. Rigari humore, Lucr. 4, 326.

Rigor, oris. m. [à rigeo] (1) A great stiff cold. (2) Hardness. (3) Roughness, stiffness. (4) The cold fit of an ague. (5) Rigour, harshness. (6) Also a ridge straight along, that boundeth land. (1) & Certis pestifer calor remeat horis, aut rigor, Plin. 7, 51. (2) Ferri rigor, Virg. Geor. 1, 142. (3) Cell. 2, 1. (4) Cell. 2, 7. (5) = Nocuit antiquus rigor, & nimia severitas, Tac. Hist. 1, 18. (6) Front. de qual. agr. = linea, Id.

† Rigoratus, a, um. Made stiff, or hard, Plin. 17, 35. vocab. rigidum, sed vid. Harduin.

Riguum, ui. n. A watering. Rigua aestivis vaporibus utilia, Plin. 17, 40.

Riguus, a, um. (1) Moist, wet, waterish. (2) That watereth. (3) or is watered. (1) & Alterum pratum est siccatum, alterum riguum, Col. 2, 17. (2) Amnes rigui, Virg. Geor. 2, 485. (3) Hortus riguus, Ov. Met. 8, 646.

Rima, ae. f. A rift, cleft, or chap in wood or stone, where it is not close joined, a chink, a cranny. Non citò ruinā perit, qui rimam timet, Publ. Syr. Invenire aliquam rimam, to find an hole to creep out at, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24. Agere rimas, to cleave, chop, or chink, Ov. Met. 2, 211. Plenus rimarum esse,

to be a blab of one's tongue, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25. Naves rimis fatiscunt, *spring a leak*, Virg. Aen. 1, 127.

|| Riniabundus, a, um. *Curiously prying*, Apul. Met. 2. p. 40. † Perquirens.

Rimandus, a, um. part. *To be searched*. Civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. Hist. 4, 11, 2.

Rimans, tis. part. *Searching*. Occultas subjectasque ipsis valles rimantes, Curt. 7, 41. Omnium secreta rimans, Tac. Ann. 6, 3, 5.

Rimatus, a, um. part. *Having searched*. Quicquid luce procul venas rimata sequaces abdita pallentis fodit solertia Bessi, Claud. Conf. Mall. 40.

|| Rīmātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that searcheth*, Arnob. † Investigator, Cic.

Rīmōr, āri. dep. [*rimari est*, valdē quaerere, in rimis quoque Fest.] (1) *To search, to pry into, to peep, to spy, to seek in every corner and hole*. (2) Met. *To examine diligently*. (1) Rimari terram rastris, Virg. Geor. 3, 534. juga canibus, Claud. B. Gild. 357. (2) Quae natura loci, quod sit rimabere solers armorum genus, Sil. 8, 316.

Rīmōsius, a, um. *Full of clefts and chinks, leaky*. = Quicquid apposueris fissum erit, rimosūmque, Col. 1, 5. conf. Prop. 2, 13, 72. Rimosior, Gell. 17, 11.

Rīmūla, ae. f. dim. *A little, or small chink, or cleft*, Ne parvae rimulae fallant, Cels. 8, 4.

Ringo, ēre, rinxi, rictum. *vel potius*

Ringor, i, ctus. dep. [*ā rin*, naris, quod canes latraturi ringendo nares agunt, i. e. suspendunt, vel ex irā in rugas diducunt os, Perot.] *To grin, or shew the teeth as a dog doth, to wry the mouth as one that is angry, to fret, or chafe with himself, to make faces*. § Ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27.

Rīpa, ae. f. [*ā rin*, impetus, ictus, ā rin, quod ibi impetus aquae sistitur, vel quod in eam aquae impetum faciant] (1) *A bank of a river*. (2) Also *the sea-shore, the sea-side*. (1) Tybris ripas stringens flumine pleno, Virg. Aen. 8, 63. Fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercere, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 91. § Flumina pro ripis littora pulsan, Ov. Met. 1, 42. Hac clade factum, ut imperium, quod in litore oceani non steterat, in ripā Rheni fluminis staret. Flor. 4, 12, 39. (2) Thynni, dextrā ripā maris Pontici intrant, laevā exeunt, Plin. 9, 20. Columella etiam littus & ripam confundere videtur, 1, 5. Purpuram aurūmque in ripam maria removebant, Flor. 4, 28.

|| Rīpāriensis, e. Riparienses legiones, Cod. Riparum castris deputatae, *soldiers that were to guard the frontiers of the empire, along the banks of some river; al. scrib. riparensis. Vid. Vopisci Aurelianus, & ibi Casaub.*

Rīpārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the banks*. Riparia hircundo, *a bank-marten*, Plin. 30, 12.

Rīdūla, ae. f. dim. *A little water-bank*, Cic. Att. 15, 16.

Riscus, ci. m. [*ρίσκος*, cista pelle contexta; nomen Phrygium, Don.] (1) *A coffer covered, a trunk*, (2) *A little hole, or window within a wall*. (3) *A press for clothes*. (1) Ubi sita est cistella? T. In riscō, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16. *ρίσκος, κίστη*, Gloss. vet. (2) Serv. interpr. (3) Pollux.

|| Rīsibilis, le. adj. *Which can laugh*, Boët. ap. Litt. † Aptus ad risum.

Rīsiō, ōnis. f. verb. [*ā rideo*] *A laughing, a subject of laughter*. = Quot ego risiones fero? quos jocos? Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 10. *vix alibi*.

Rīsor, ōris. m. verb. *A laugher, a mocker*. Hor. A. P. 225.

Rīsus, ūs. m. verb. [*ā rideo*] *Laughter, laughing*. Rīsum vix tenebam, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 85. Miros risus edere, Id. 2. fr. 2, 10. Rīsum movere, Id. Att. 6, 3. captare, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 83. facere, Cic. Verr. 4, 12. = Unde oriebantur risus dulcēsque cachinni, Lucr. 5, 1396.

Rītē. adv. [*quod quae secundum ritum fiunt, recta sunt, & rata. Varr.*] (1) *Rightly, aright, with due form and ceremony, well and truly, according to custom, as it should be, or as one should do*. (2) *In due form, and course of law*. (1) Rītē Deos colere, Cic. Div. 1, 13. Perpretare rītē sacrificium, Liv. 44, 37, fin. (2) = Lege & rītē civis cognita, Plaut. Rītē successit bonis, Id. Pseud. Rītē testes adfuerunt, Ad Herenn.

Rītes, is. m. id. quod ritus; in abl. rite, ut impete, & in eo casu legitur tantum, Rite nefasto libatus, Stat. Theb. 11, 285.

Rītūālis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to customs, rites, or ceremonies, ritual*. Rituales Hetruscorum libri, Cic. de Div. 1, 33. in quibus scriptum erat, quo ritu urbes condantur; arae aedesque sacrentur, curiae, tribus, & centuriae distribuuntur, Fest.

Ritus, ūs & tuis. Non. m. [*qu. ratus mos*] (1) *A rite, or ceremony, properly in religion*. (2) *A course, or order*. (3) *A way, or manner*. (1) = Morem ritūque sacrorum adjiciam, Virg. Aen. 12, 836. Ex patriis ritibus optima colunto, Lex vetus ap. Cic. de Legg. 2, 9. Ritus familiae patrūmque servanto, Id. ibid. 2, 8. (2) Ritu naturae capite hominem gigni mos est, pedibus efferri, Plin. 7, 6. (3) Caedi ferarum ritu, Curt. 5, 3, 19.

Rivalis, le. [*ā rivus*] (1) *Of, or belonging to a river*. (2) *Such as dwell by running waters; also such as have their land and grounds parted by a brook, and bordering upon the same, and therefore have interest in the river, are called rivaes*. (1) Rivalis alecula, Col. 8, 15. (2) Negotium quod ei fortē de aquae

ductu cum rivalibus, aut de communi pariete cum vicino apud judicem est, Gell. 13, 1.

Rīvālis, is. m. [*rivales, qu. in unum amorem derivantes, Non. vel à bestiis, quae sitientes, cum ex eodem rivulo haustum petunt, praelium contra se invicem concitant, Donat. vel à re rustica; nam rivales dicuntur ii, quorum agros rivus aliquis determinat; qui prae incertitudine & mutatione crebrā cursūs, lites saepe inter eos suscitāt, Coel.*] (1) *A rival, one who loveth the same party as another doth*. (2) *One that vieith with another*. (1) = Est eadem amica ambobus, rivales sumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 30. Rivalis amanti, Ov. Rem. Am. 677. Dicitur etiam de bestiis adjectivē, Rivalis aries, Col. 7, 3. (2) Respice rivales Divorum; Claudius, audi, quae tulerit, Juv. 6, 115. Ille superbus incedit victis rivalibus, Id. 12, 126.

Rivalitas, ātis. f. *Rivalship*. Vitiosa accumulatio rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26.

|| Rīvātim. adv. *River by river, by particular streams*, Macrobr. Sat. 7, 12.

† Rivinus, id. quod rivalis, Plaut. Asin. Arg. 6.

Rīvulus, li. m. dim. (1) *A little brook, a rill*. (2) Met. *A consequence, an effect*. (1) Almonis usque pervenitis rivulum, Prud. Peristeph. 10, 160. (2) § Tardi ingenii est rivulos confectari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. de Orat. 2, 27. § A fontibus potius haurire, quam rivulos confectari, Id. Acad. 1, 2.

Rīvus, i. m. [*ab. Hebr. riv rivavit*] *A brook, a river, a stream of water with a gentle, or natural current*. § Rivorum à fonte diductio, Cic. Top. c. 8. § E rivo flumina magna facere, to make a mountain of a molehill, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 5, 22. Sanguinis rivus, *a vein of the body*, Plin. 11, 88.

Rixa, ae. f. [*ā ringor*] (1) *A buffeting, mauling, or fighting*. (2) *A squabbling, a brawling, a chiding, or folding, strife, a quarrel, or dispute*. (1) § Jurgia primum, mox rixa inter Batavos, & legionarios, propē in praelium exarsere, Tac. Hist. 1, 64, 4. Sanguineae rixae, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4. Si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289. (2) = Ecce autem nova turba, atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66. Academiae nostrae cum eo magna rixa est, Id. Fam. 9, 22.

Rixans, tis. part. *Scolding, quarrelling*, Plin. 16, 2.

† Rixat, pro rixatur, Non.

Rixatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A brawling, a chiding*, Litt. ex Tac.

Rixātor, ōris. m. verb. *A brawler, a wrangler*, Quint. 11, 1.

Rixor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To buffet, maul*. (2) *To brawl, to scold; to strive and quarrel*. (3) *To resist, to be reluctant*. (1) Vid. Rixa, n. 1. (2) § Rixari cum aliquo, Cic. § inter se, Plin. § de lanā caprina, sc. an pilos setasve capra habeat, about nothing, Hor. Epist. 1, 18, 15. (3) Rixantur herbae, Varr. R. R. 1, 47.

Rixosus, a, um. *Quarrelsome, apt to fight, full of brawling, or squabbling*, Col. 8, 2.

R ante O.

Rōbīgālia, um. n. pl. *A feast to the god Robigus, in order to deprecate blasting and mildew*. It was kept the 25th of April. Vid. Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & de R. R. 1, 1. Plin. 18, 69. Al. leg. Rubigalia, & Fast. R.

† Rōbigo, inis. f. *Blasting of corn, mildew*. Scabrae robiginis expers, Ov. Fast. 1, 687. Vid. Rubigo.

† Rōbōrārium, ii. n. [*ā robur, quod robore septum esset*] *A park, a warren, a place paled about*, Gell. 2, 20.

Rōbōreus, a, um. *Made of oak, or such like strong timber*. Roboreis axibus compingitur solum, Col. 6, 19. Roboreus pons, Ov. Fast. 5, 622. Pila roborea, *an oak-apple*, Vindic.

Rōbōro, āri. act. *To strengthen, or make strong*. Cato gravitatem suam perpetuā constantiā roboravit, Cic. Off. 1, 31.

Rōbōror, āre, ātus. pass. *To be strengthened, or confirmed*. Ut haec auctoritate tuā roborentur, Cic. Fam. 12, 10.

Robur, ōris. n. [*materia quae plurimas robī (i. e. rufi) coloris venas habet; inde robur & homines valentes & boni coloris robusti, Fest.*] (1) *Oak of the hardest kind, heart of oak, timber*. (2) Met. *Strength of body, mind, or of any thing generally*. (3) *Courage, or stoutness, force, ableness to endure and hold out*. (4) *Also a stocks, or like place in a prison*. (1) = Cuneis fissile robur scinditur, Virg. Aen. 6, 181. Retro quercus eunti obstitit, & fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, Ov. Met. 3, 91. Robur & materies pro ridica, Cato. § Robur cavum, the Trojan horse, Virg. Aen. 2, 260. § nodosum, a club, Ov. Met. 12, 348. (2) Si satis aetatis, ac roboris haberet, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 51. § Stabat ingens animoso robore quercus, Ov. Met. 8, 743. Arbor gemuit suo robora flagellari, Id. Met. 3, 94. Aeterna ferri robora, Virg. Aen. 7, 610. Robur saxi, Lucret. 1, 881. = Robur & firmamentum accusationis, Cic. pro Muraen. 28. Expers roboris herba, Ov. Met. 15, 202. (3) = Quantum in cujusque animo est roboris atque nervorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. Inviētum pectore robur, Sil. (4) Ut in carcere Scipio includatur, & in robore & in tenebris expiret, Liv. 38, 59, fin. Verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina taedae, Lucr. 3, 1030.

Rōburneus, a, um. *Of an oak*. Fruges roburnae, acorns, oak-mast, Col. 9, 1.

† Robus, a, um. ant. pro rubeus. *Strong, or red of colour*. Triticum robum, red wheat, Col. 2, 6. Bos robus, Fest.

† Rōbus.

† Rōbus. n. materia, quae robi, i. e. rubei coloris venas habet, *Fest. id. quod robur.*

Rōbustus, a, um. *Strong like oak, made of oak, oaken.* Robustae materies, *Varr.* Palis robustis locus configatur, *Vitruv.*

3, 3. Rōbustus, a, um. [à robur, vel robus] or, comp. firmus, sup. (1) *Made of oak.* (2) *Hale, lusty.* (3) *Hardy, sturdy.* (4) *Strong, firm.* (5) *Yielding a strong nourishment.* (1) Robustus carcer, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 3, 14. codex, *Id.* (2) = Satelles robustus, & valens, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 31. § Robustus in clamando, *Id.* § ad incursum, *Plin.* 11, 45. (3) Haec robustioris improbitatis sunt, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 25. (4) Robustissimum oppidum, *Flor.* 1, 12, 3. Robustissimae vineae, *Col.* 2, 2. (5) Robusti cibi, *Cels.* 2, 18.

Rōdens, tis. part. *Gnawing,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 27.

Rōdo, ēre, fi, sum. act. [à roda] (1) *To gnaw.* (2) *To gnash.* (3) *To eat, or wear away.* (4) *Met. To backbite, or speak ill of.* (1) Vivos rodere unguis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 71. (2) Quid dentem dente juvabit rodere? *Mart.* 13, 2. (3) Flumina rodunt ripas, *Lucr.* 5, 257. (4) = More hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 26. ¶ Dentē Theonino rodere, *Prov. vid. Chiliadas.*

Rōdor, i. pass. *To be gnawed, eaten, or worn away.* Roditur scabrā rubigine ferrum, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 1, 71.

† Rodus, a, um. *Rude, unwrought.* Saxum rodum, *Acc. ap. Fest.* Plumbum rodum, *Lucil.* † Rudis.

Rōgālis, le. adj. [à rogus] *Of, or belonging to a funeral.* Flammae rogales, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 9, 41. Ignis rogalis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 112.

¶ Rōgamentum, ti. n. *A proposition to be granted,* *Apul. de Doctr. Plat.* p. 636. † Rogatio, *Cic.*

Rōgandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be asked.* (2) *To be chosen, &c.* (1) Plura roganda petam, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 8, 30. = Rogandi sunt, orandique, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 36. § impetrandus, *Id.* (2) Consulibus rogandis, *Cic. de Div.* 1.

Rōgans, tis. part. *Asking, desiring, intreating.* Mota est pietate rogantis, *Ov. Met.* 7, 169.

Rōgatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A question, an interrogation, a demand, a desire, or request.* (2) *The propounding of a bill to pass the senate-house.* (1) § Rogationi finitima est percontatio, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 53. (2) Promulgatur rogatio de meā perniciē, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. quod cum leges promulgarentur in vulgus, populum ita rogaret, i. e. interrogaret magistratus; *Velitis, jubeatisque, Quirites, hoc fieri?* Quod si respondissent, *Uti rogas; lex erat, Fest.*

Rōgatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A small request, a motion in senate, a parliament bill,* *Cic. pro Domo.* 20.

Rōgator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A demander, a desirer, a requester, a beggar.* (2) *The speaker of parliament, the chairman of a committee.* (1) § Haec epistola non suavis est, sed rogatoris, *Cic. Att.* 16, 17. (2) Aruspices responderunt, non esse justum comitiorum rogatorem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4.

¶ Rōgatrix, f. verb. *She that asketh, or desireth,* *Sidon.* † Quae rogat.

Rogaturus, a, um. part. *About to ask.* Quasi aliquid rogaturus, *Suet. J. Caes.* 82.

Rōgātus, a, um. part. (1) *Asked, desired, intreated.* (2) *Courted, wooed.* (3) *Made, ordained, established.* (1) § Rogatus de Cybeā, tenetis memoriā quid responderit, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 8. (2) Puellae gaudent esse rogatae, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 345. (3) Haec lex jure rogata est, *Cic. pro Domo.* 19. *vid. & Rogatio.*

Rōgatus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A desire, a suit.* (2) *A question.* (1) Rogatu meo impetravit, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 36. (2) § Ad rogatum alicui non respondere, *Cic. pro Flacco.* 4.

Rōgītans, tis. part. *Asking, inquiring.* Multa super Priamo rogītans, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 754.

Rōgītatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An often intreating, beseeching, asking, or demanding, craving, or begging.* (2) *A statute, an order of the commons.* (1) *Ex analogiā; an reperiatur ap. clas-* *ficos ignoro.* (2) Rogitationes plurimas propter vos populos scivit, quas vos rogatas rumpitis, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 23.

¶ Rōgītator, ōris. m. *He that asketh often.* Aug. † Rogator.

Rōgito, āre. freq. (1) *To desire, to beg, to intreat.* (2) *To invite.* (3) *To inquire.* (1) Patrem adit, rogitat ut sui miseretur, *Plin.* (2) Ego cello rogitare ad coenam ut veniat? *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 35. (3) = Rogitare oportet prius & percontarier, adsitne ei animus, necne adsit, quem advocat, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 3, 8.

Rōgo, āre. act. [ctym. incert.] (1) *To beg, crave, or desire, intreat, or request.* (2) *To demand.* (3) *To inquire.* (4) *To borrow.* (5) *To propose a law in the senate, to bring in a bill.* (1) Molestum est verbum, onerosum, & vultu demisso dicendum, rogo, *Sen. de Ben.* 2, 2. § Aquam de proximo rogare, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 3, 73. § aliquem aliquid, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 27. § ab aliquo aliquid, *Plaut.* § ad signandum, *Plin. jun. in advoca-* *tionem, Id.* § nequid, &c. *Cic. uti veniret, Ter.* (2) § Rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? dixit pervenisse, *Cic.* § Respon- *deto ad ea, quae de te ipso rogāro, Cic.* ¶ Roget quis, a form in anticipating, or obviating an objection, *Ter.* (3) Bonam mentem rogare, *Sen. Epist.* 10 deum, *Id.* (4) § Malo emere quam rogare, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 6. Rogare inspicienda vasa, *Id.*

(5) § L. Icilius plebem rogavit, & plebs scivit, *Liv.* 3, 54. Leges perniciosas rogare, *Cic. Vid. Rogatio, n. 2.* ¶ Rogare sacramento militem, *to swear a soldier, or give him his oath to be true and faithful, Liv.*

Rōgus, gi. m. [à ῥῶγῃ, vel ῥῶγῃ, fissura, quod è fissis lignis fierit strues, *M.*] *A great fire wherein dead bodies were burned, a funeral pile.* Age, quān mox incendo rogam? *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 44. Extructus Cyri regus, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, extr.

Romphaea. f. Nebriff. & penult. brevi, Romphēa, *Val. Flacc.* quae & framea. *A two-handed sword, vid. Rhomphaea.*

Ronchus, i. m. *vid. Rhonchus.*

Rōrālis, le. [à ros, roris] *Of dew, that may be sprinkled like dew, dewy.* Aqua roralis, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 728. *vix alibi; & hic quidem al. rorata leg.*

Rōrans, tis. part. *Bedewing, dropping like rain.* Pocula minuta & rorantia, *Cic. de Sen.* 14.

¶ Rōrārius, a, um. *Wet, dewy.* Rorarium vinum, quod rorariis dabatur, *Fest.* item substantivè.

Rorarius, ii. m. [dict. à rore, qui bellum committebant antè, ideò quòd antè rorat quam pluit, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. *Fest. Non.*] *The light-armed soldiers who made the first skirmish, q. d. dew-beaters.* Rorarii minores aetate factisque, *Liv.* 8, 8. § ferentarii, *Id.*

Rōrātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A falling of dew; a fault in vines, when the chief grapes fall, and the residue are very small, a blasting of grapes when newly knit.* (2) *To deprecate which the Floralia were instituted, A. U. C.* 516. (1) = Siderationis genus est in vitibus deflorescentibus roratio, *Plin.* 17, 37. (2) *Vid. Plin.* 18, 69.

Rōrātus, a, um. part. *Bedewed, wet with dew, that is sprinkled like dew, dewy.* Rosae roratae, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 1, 37.

Rorescens, tis. part. *Wet with dew,* *Plin.* 18, 77. *sed var. codd.*

Rōresco, ēre. incept. *To be wet with dew, to be dewy.* Tellus in liquidas rorescit aquas, *Ov. Met.* 15, 246.

† Rōridus, a, um. *Dewy, moist,* *Litt. ex Lucr.* † Rorans.

¶ Rōrifer, a, um. *That maketh, or bringeth dew.* Rorifera biga, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 338. aurora, *Sen. Hippol.* 11. umbra, *Lucr.* 6, 864.

¶ Rōrīfluus, a, um. *Rore fluens,* *Poet. vet. ap. Turneb.*

Rōro, āre. act. [à ros] (1) *To drop, and fall down like dew, to mizzle, or drizzle.* (2) *To bedew, to besprinkle.* (1) Multā aspergine rorare, *Ov. Met.* 3, 683. Rorabant sanguine vepres, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 645. (2) Rorare saxa cruore, *Sil.* 10, 263. Item imperf. ap. *Col.* 11, 2.

Rōror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be bedewed.* Oculi lacrimis rorantur, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 97.

Rōrulentus, a, um. *Full of dew, dewy.* Cavendum ne quam materiam doles, neu caedas nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, *Cato.* 37. Rorulentae baccae, *Col.* 12, 38.

Ros, rōris. m. [à ῥῶγῃ stillavit roscide, *Aven.*] (1) *Dew.* (2) *Any liquor.* (3) *Ros marinus, rosemary.* (1) Ros in tenerā pecori gratissimus herbā, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 15. (2) Stillavit roribus arbor, *Lucr.* 7, 838. Sanguinei rores, *Sil.* 14, 487. Ros vitalis, *nurses milk,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12. (3) Coronans marino rore deos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 15. § *Leg. etiam in plur. Saturata vernis roribus, Claud. Nup. Hon. & Mar.* 249.

Rōsa, ae. f. [à Celt. rōs, *Id.*] (1) *A rose.* (2) *A compliment to a sweetheart.* (3) *Also oil of roses.* (1) Cum rosam viderit, tunc incipere vet arbitrabatur, *Cic.* (2) Rosa mea, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 50. (3) Neque alienum est instillare paulum rosae, *Cels.* 8, 3. Rosa Damascena, *the white rose; purpurea, Milefia, the red rose,* *Plin.* 21, 10. plena pudoris, *Col. Praenestina, the civet, or bastard musk rose,* *Plin.* 21, 10. Rosa Batavia five Hollandica, *the great Provence rose,* *Gerard.*

Rōsaceum, ei. n. sc. oleum. *Oil of roses,* *Plin.* 21, 103.

Rōsaceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to roses.* Oleum rosaceum, *Plin.* 20, 8. corona, *Id.* 21, 6.

Rōsārium, ii. n. (1) *A roser, a garden, or bed of roses, a place where roses grow.* (2) ¶ *A rosary, or mass with the prayers to the virgin Mary.* (1) Rosarium ferotinum, *Col.* 11, 2. Amoena rosaria, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 2, 23. (2) *Eccles.*

Rōsārius, a, um. ad. *Of roses,* *Suet. Nero.* 27.

¶ Rōsātum, ti. n. *Wine made of roses infused,* *Lampr.*

¶ Rōsātus, ti. m. sc. nummus. *An English coin of sixteen shillings and eight pence, a rose-noble, now worth 11. 2s. or more; but the double ones are now chiefly called by that name.*

Roscīdus, a, um [à ros] *Wet, or moistened with dew, dewy.* Roscida mala, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 37. mella, *Id. ib.* 4, 30.

¶ Rōseolus, a, um. dim. [à roseus] *Litt. ex Prud.*

Rōsetum, ti. n. *A garden of roses, a place planted with roses, a bed of roses.* Puniceis quantum cedit saluunca rosetis, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 17.

Rōseus, a, um. (1) *Of roses.* (2) *The colour of a rose; fair, red, rosy.* (1) Convalles roseae, *Claud. de Rapt. Prof.* 85. (2) § Hic purpureo lucent colore, illic fulgent roseo, *Plin.* 14, 1. Roseā cervice refulsit, *like the white rose,* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 406. Rubor roseus, *like the red rose,* *Ov. Amor.* 3, 3, 5. Labella rosea, *Catull.* 78, 1.

Rōsio, ōnis. f. verb. [à rodo] *A gnawing, nibbling, biting, or gripping.* Rosiones intestinorum, *Plin.* 28, 33.

Rosmārinus,

Rosmārinus, ni. m. *vel* rosmarinum. n. & *divisè* ros marinus [dict. quia infar roris in marino littore tempore matutino apparet; vel fort. quia rore marino alitur] *Rosemary*. Frequens est incrementi majoris furculus, ut rosmarinus, &c. Col. 9, 4. = Quidam eam *Libanotidem*, nomine alio rosmarinum appellant, *Plin.* 19, 62. Coronare rore marino Deos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 14.

Rosmāris, is. f. *pot. divisè* ros maris, *id. quod* rosmarinus, *vel* ros marinus, a *rosemary tree*, *Ov. Art. Am.* 3, 690.

Rostellum, li. n. dim. [à rostrum] *A little bell, beak, or snout*. Attendendum est an pulli rostellis ova perculerint, *Col.* 8, 5.

Roftra, ōrum. n. (1) Properly *beaks of birds, &c.* (2) Meton. *The place of common pleas at Rome*, wherein was a pulpit set, trimmed with stems or forefronts of the ships of the *Antiates*, out of which place they were wont to make orations to the people. (1) *Vid.* Rostrum, (2) Naves Antiatium partim in navalia Romae subductae, partim incensae, rostrisque earum, suggestum in foro extructum adornari placuit, rostraque id templum appellatum, *Liv.* 8, 14.

Roftrātus, a, um. *Beaked, or snouted, that hath a bill, beak, or snout, that hath a stem*. Rostratae naves, ships with stems; *shod, or pointed with iron, or brass*, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 32. Rostratae pelles, muzzles, *Amm.* Rostrata corona, a garland given to a captain for a victory at sea, *Plin.* 16, 3. columna, a pillar adorned with the beaks of ships. *Vid.* Suet. Galb. ult. & ibi Torrent. qui cam exhibit.

Roftro, āre. act. unde part. rostrans. *Plin.* 18, 49. i. e. Rostrum impingo, *Bud.* To thrust in its beak, or point.

Rostrum, tri. n. [à rodo, rosum, ut rastrum, à rado] (1) The beak, bill, or nib of a bird. (2) The snout of a fish, or beast. (3) A man's nose. (4) The stem, or beak of a ship. (1) Corneo rostro aves, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 36. (2) Canes lustra presso quaerunt rostro, *Sen. Hippol.* 40. Tragelaphorum rostrum, *Plin.* 8, 51. suum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 13. caprarum, *Varr.* (3) Rostrum homini deliges, *Plaut. Menach.* 1, 1, 13. (4) Et fors acquatis cepissent praemia rostris, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 232.

Rōta, ae. f. [quod ruat, *Isid. rect. Celt. Id.*] (1) A wheel. (2) A chariot, a kind of torture used on a wheel. (3) A kind of wild goat. (4) A kind of whale, or great sea-fish. (1) Pro rotā me uti licet, vel ego huc vel illuc vortar, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 9. Rota Fortunae, *Cic. in Pison.* 10. (2) In eo libro putatur dicere in rotam, [id est tormenti genus quoddam apud Graecos,] beatam vitam non escendere, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 9. (3) Greges caprarum, quas Latine rotas appellant, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. (4) *Plin.* 32, 53.

|| Rōtābilis, le. adj. Which may be turned round, or wheeled about, *Amm.* + Versatilis.

|| Rōtālis, le. adj. Of, or belonging to a wheel, or having wheels, *Capit.* + Rotis instructus.

Rōtans, tis. part. Wheeling, turning round. Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes vertice fumum, *Hor. Od.* 4, 11, 11.

|| Rōtārius, ii. m. A wheelwright, *Hulf.*

|| Rōtātilis, le. Swift, or whirling. Rotatiles trochai, *Prud. praef. Peristeph.* 8. + Versatilis.

|| Rōtātim. adv. Like a wheel, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 344. + Infar rotas.

Rōtatio, ōnis. f. verb. A wheeling about. Per rotationem circini, *Vitruv.* 10, 8.

Rōtātor, ōris. m. verb. A whirler, or turner round, one who beginneth, and putteth any thing about in company. Bassaridum rotator Eūan, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 7, 7.

Rōtātus, a, um. part. Turned, or swinged round, whirled about. Cervix rotata, *Luc. ad Pison. panegy.* 53. Rotatus circa caput ignis, *Ov. Met.* 12, 296. Sermo rotatus, a round quick discourse, *Juv.* 6, 448.

Rōtātus, ūs. m. A turning round. Hic semper lapsurae pondera terrae conatur rapido coeli fulcire rotatu, *Claud. Conf. Mall.* 76.

Rōto, āre. act. (1) To turn a thing round like a wheel, to swing, or whirl about. (2) To brandish. (3) To shake, or toss. (1) Learchum per auras more rotat fundae, *Ov. Met.* 4, 518. Venti rotant flammam, *Lucr.* 6, 201. conf. *Luc.* 8, 673. (2) Fulmineum rotat ensem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 441. (3) Aper rotat ore canes, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 374.

Rōtor, āri. pass. To be turned round. His eadem est via, quae mundo, pariterque rotantur, *Manil.* 1, 595.

Rōtūla, ae. f. dim. A little wheel, or reel. Citiùs jam à foro argentarii abeunt, quàm in cursu rotula circumvortitur, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 38. Possunt vasis majoribus rotulae subijci, *Col.* 11, 3. Rotula in genu, the whirl-bone, the pattle-bone, *Med.*

Rōtundatio, ōnis. f. verb. A turning, or making round, *Vitruv.* 1, 6.

Rotundātus, a, um. part. Made round. = Solis orbis curvatus aequaliter rotundatūque in colorem arcus conspectus est, *Paterc.* 2, 59.

Rotundè. adv. iūs, comp. (1) Roundly. (2) Met. Aptly, elegantly, compactly, volubly. (1) Ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundiùs, *Cic. de Univerf.* (2) = Aptè & rotundè, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 3.

Rōtunditas, ātis. f. Roundness. Rotunditas terrae, *Plin.* 2, 65. theatri. *Vitruv.* 5, 3.

Rōtundo, āre. act. & pass. rotundor. (1) To make round, to round. (2) To pile up on a round heap; to make up. (1) Rotundare ad circinum, *Vitruv.* 10, 11. (2) Mille talenta rotundentur, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 34.

Rotundus, a, um. or, comp. flimus, sup. [à rota] (1) Round, circular. (2) Quick, nimble, voluble. (3) Compleat, neat, fine, handsome. (1) Stellae globosae & rotundae, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. Rotundiores scillae, *Plin.* 19, 30. Rotundissima ova, *Col.* 8, 5. (2) Graius dedit ore rotundo musa loqui, *Hor. A. P.* 323. (3) *Cic. in Orat.* 5.

R ante U.

|| Rubēcūla, ae. [à rubeo colore pectoris] A Robin red-breast, *Jun.*

|| Rūbēdo, īnis. f. Redness. + Rubor.

Rūbēfācio, ēre, ēci, ētum. [i. e. erubere facio] To make red, to make one blush. Rubefecit sanguine setas, *Ov. Met.* 8, 383. Atlantiadum rubefecerat ora fororum, *Sil.* 16, 137.

Rūbēfactus, a, um. part. Made red. Rubefacta sanguine tellus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 394.

Rūbellianus, a, um. Rubellianae vites, vines of red-coloured wood, *Col.* 3, 2.

Rūbellio, ōnis. m. [à rubello colore] A fish called a rochet, a roach, *Plin.* 32, 49.

Rūbellus, a, um. dim. [à ruber] Somewhat red. Rubellae vites, vines, the wood whereof is red, *Plin.* 14, 4. Rubellum vinum, claret wine, *Mart.* 1, 104.

Rūbens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Red, of a ruddy colour. (2) Blushing. (1) Ferrum rubens igne, *Ov. Met.* 12, 276. Superficies locustarum maris rubentior, *Plin.* 37, 23. (2) Nupta rubens dulci probitate, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 12.

Rubeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) To be red. (2) To blush, to redder. (1) Sanguineis inculta rubent aviaria baccis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 430. (2) Rubeo, mihi crede; sed jam scripseram, delere nolui, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4.

Rūber, bra, brum. or. comp. rimus, fump. [ab ἰσχυρός] Red, of a deep, full, and sad yellow colour, ruddy. Ruber humor, *Lucr.* 4, 1044. Colorem mutant rubriore pilo, *Plin.* 10, 83. Nitrum quàm ruberrimum, *Cels.* 5, 18, 31. Uva ruberrima, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 249.

Rūbescens, tis. part. Growing red. Unde rubescentes ferali crine cometae, *Claud. Magn.* 5.

Rūbesco, ēre. incept. To wax or begin to be red, to redder. Rubescebat Aurora, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 521.

Rūbēta, ae. f. [dict. quod in rubis, i. e. vepribus vivat, *Plin.* 32, 18. al. à rubeo colore] (1) A toad that is somewhat red, a land toad that keepeth about bushes, a ruddock. (2) A poison drawn from it. (1) Ranae rubetae quarum & in terra & in humore vita, *Plin.* 8, 48. (2) Molle Calenum porrectura, viro, miscet, sitiente, rubetam, *Juv.* 1, 70.

Rūbētārius, ii. m. A kind of hawk, called an hen-harrier, *Litt. sine Auct.*

Rūbētum, ti. n. A bushy close full of brambles, or a place where many bushes grow. In duris haerentia mora rubetis, *Ov. Met.* 1, 105.

Rūbeus, a, um. [à rubeo] Red, ruddy. Color rubeus, *Col.* 6, 1.

Rubeus, a, um. [à rubus, vel à Rubis Campaniae urbis, *Serv.*] Bushy, or belonging to bushes. Rubea virga, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 266.

Rūbia, ae. f. Rubia tinctorum, an herb called gosling-weed, or clivers; madder, wherewith they use to colour skins, or dye wool, *Plin.* 19, 17. || Rubia sylvestris, the herb called woodroof.

|| Rūbicilla, ae. f. The bird called a bullfinch, a redtail, a redstart, *Jun.*

Rūbicundulus, a, um. dim. Somewhat red, or ruddy. Illa venit rubicundula totum oenophorum sitiens, *Juv.* 6, 424.

Rūbicundus, a, um. or, comp. [à rubeo] Ruddy, blood red, very red. Acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 118. Rubicundus color, *Col.* 8, 2. Hinnus minor est quàm mulus corpore, plerumque rubicundior, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 9. * Rubicunda Ceres, ripe corn, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 297. Rubicundior, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Rūbidus, a, um. [à rubeo] (1) Of a deep red colour. (2) Reddish; swarthy red, brownish. (3) Also rough, or rugged. (4) Bread redded in the oven, and scorched; rather rough bread twice baked, *bisbet.* (1) Rubidus est rufus atrior, & nigrore multo iniustus, sic Gronov. è MSS. leg. ap. *Gell.* 2, 26. (2) Rubidae appellantur scortae ampullae & rugosae, *Fest.* (3) Torreto me pro pane rubido, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 5, 2. (4) *Fest. Isid. interpr.*

Rūbigālia, ōrum. n. quae & robigalia. Feasts instituted by Numa in honour of the god Robigus, for the preserving of corn from blasting, and kept on the 25th day of April, *vid. Varr. L. L.* 5, 3. & *R. R.* 1, 1. item *Plin.* 18, 69.

|| Rubigino, āre. act. unde pass. rubiginor. To rust. Rubiginat situ gladius, *Apul. Florid.* p. 808. + Rubigine obducor.

Rūbiginōsus, a, um. (1) Rusty, foul. (2) Met. Envious, spiteful. (1) Rubiginosa strigil, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 77. (2) Rubiginosis cuncta dentibus rodit, *Mart.* 5, 29.

Rūbigo, īnis. f. [à rubeo, seu rubido colore] (1) *Blasting of corn and vines, mildew.* (2) *Rust, rustiness of iron, or brass.* (3) *Foulness.* (1) Sterilem rubiginem non sentiet feges, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 7. Rubigo maxima fegetum pestis, *Vid. Plin.* 18, 44. (2) Exesa inveniet scabrā rubigine tela, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 495. (3) Livent rubigine dentes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 776.
 || Rūbinus, i. m. gemma, quia rubet ut sanguis dict. *Böc.*
 A ruby.
 Rūbor, ōris. m. [à rubeo] (1) *Redness.* (2) *Blushing, shamefacedness, modesty.* (1) Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 482. ¶ Tyrii rubores, purple, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 307. (2) Virgineum suffundere ore ruborem, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 430. ¶ Candore niveo mixto rubor, *Ov. Met.* 3, 423. Quando recepit ejectum semel astrita de fronte ruborem? *Juv.* 13, 242.
 Rubrica, ae. f. [à rubro colore] (1) *Red earth.* (2) *Vermillion, red lead, red oaker, ruddle to mark sheep, or which carpenters mark their lines or tracks with.* (3) *The title, or contents of a law book, so called because its indexes or titles were writ in red letters; a rubric.* Absol. *the civil law.* (4) Also a kind of ring worm, or red tetter. (1) Lateres faciendi de rubrica, *Vitruv.* 2, 3. (2) De generibus rubricarum, *vid. Plin.* 35, 14. (3) Si quid Masuri rubrica vetabit, *Perf.* 5, 90. ¶ Alii se ad album & rubricas transtulerunt, sc. praetoria edicta, & leges, *Quint.* 12, 3. (4) *Litt.* unde non dicit.
 Rubricatus, a, um. part. *Coloured with red, or marked with ruddle, or red oaker.* Libri rubricati, *Petr.* c. 46. Rubricata linea, a carpenter's line, *Cornut.*
 Rubrico, are. act. [rubrica signo; it. rubrum facio] *To colour red; also to mark out with a line, Litt. ex Claud.* *Vid. Rubricatus.*
 Rubricosus, a, um. *Full of ruddle, or red oaker.* Rubricosus ager, *Cato*, 34. conf. *Col.* 2, 16.
 || Rubrus, a, um. *id. quod ruber.* *Solin.*
 Rūbus, bus, bi. m. *vel f. [dict. quod virgulta ejus rubeant, Perrot. vel quod mora rubra ferat; à ῥῶψ, ῥῶπος, Morl.] A bramble, a bush, the black-berry bush.* Seu virides rubum dimovere laetatae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 6. Horrentes rubi, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 313. duri, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 4, 4. Alternis ordinibus ferulas, alternis rubos confitas habere, *Col.* 11, 3. Rubus Idaeus, the raspberry tree, *Plin.* 24, 75. Rubus caninus, the wild eglantine, *Offic.*
 || Ructāmen, īnis. n. *A belching, Prud. Hamart.* 466. + Ructus.
 Ructans, tis. part. *Belching.* Confer sudantes, ructantes, &c. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 34.
 Ructatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A belching, Litt. ex Cels.*
 Ructatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that belcheth, or breaketh wind.* *Met.* Ructatrix mentha, causing one to belch, *Mart.* 10, 48, 10.
 Ructatus, a, um. part. *That is belched out, or cast up.* Permiscet mero ructatos ore cruores, *Sil.* 15, 432.
 Ructitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often belching, or breaking of wind, Litt. ex Cels.*
 Ructito, are. freq. *Tb belch often, Col.* 6, 6.
 Ructo, are. neut. [ab ῥῥῶ] *To break wind upwards, to belch.* Pergin' in os ructare mihi? *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 2, 9. ¶ Cui ructare turpe esset, is vomuit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 25. Crudum ructare, to belch fowre, *Cels.* 1, 2.
 Ructor, ari, ātus sum. dep. *To belch out.* ¶ Aves etiam hunc ructor, quas mihi apposui, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. Sublimes versus ructari, to write hastily verses very incorrect, *Hor. A. P.* 457.
 Ructuosus, a, um. *That belcheth much, or smelleth of belch.* Spiritus ructuosi, *Quint.* 4, 2. sub fin.
 Ructus, ūs. m. *A belch, belching, or breaking of wind upward.* Cruditatis signa sunt crebri ructus, *Col.* 6, 6. conf. *Cels.* 4, 8.
 Rudectus, a, um. [à rudus] *Made with, or full of rubbish.* Lentim in rudecto, & rubicoso loco ferito, *Cato*, 35. Sunt qui leg. rudeata, & rudeta.
 Rudens, tis. part. (1) *Braying like an ass.* (2) *Καταρρακῶς, roaring.* (1) Asellus rudens, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 433. (2) Irae leonum rudentum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 16. Cervi graviter rudentes, *Id. Geor.* 3, 374. Cacus insueta rudens, *Id. Aen.* 8, 248.
 Rūdēns, tis. m. *vel f. [quod cum vento agitur, quasi rudere existimetur, Non.] A cable, or great rope of a ship.* Intorti rudentes sustollunt vela, *Catull.* 62, 235. Mane, dum hanc tibi rudentem, quam trahis, complico, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 1.
 + Rudentifilius, i. m. [i. e. rudentium sibilus] *The whistling of the wind among the cables, Pacuv. ap. Varr.*
 || Rūderārius, a, um. *Belonging to rubbish, or gravel, Apul. Met.* 8, p. 245.
 Rūderatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laying of rubbish, & paving with rubbish, or like stuff.* Primum incipiam de ruderatione, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.
 Rūderator. m. verb. *He that layeth rubbish, or paveth, Litt. ex Vitruv.*
 Rūderatus, a, um. part. *Layed on with rubbish, paved with rubbish, as diverse causeways are. Rosa ruderatum agrum amat, Plin.* 21, 10.

Rūdēro, are. [rudus induco] unde pass. ruderor. *To lay on old pieces of stone, or rubble; also to pave, or make a floor of rubble mixt with lime.* Saxi ruderari, *Vitruv.* 7, 1.
 Rūdētum, ti. n. *A place where much rubbish, or rubble lieth, Cato*, 35. ut aliqui leg.
 Rūdiarius, ii. m. [à rudi, i. e. virga, sc. rude donatus] (1) *He that is discharged from sword play.* (2) Also a botcher, or mender of old garments, a calender, or dresser of cloth. (1) Rudiaris quibusdam revocatis, *Suet. Tib.* 7, 1. (2) Rudarii sunt, qui rudia, & nova saga poliunt, *Fest.*
 Rūdicūla, ac. f. dim. [à rudis] *A spatula, slice, or ladle, wherewith things that boil are stirred.* Rūdiculā lignēā peragito, *Col.* 12, 46. conf. *Plin.* 34, 54. & *Cato*, c. 96.
 Rūdimentum, ti. n. [qu. à verbo rudio; prima disciplina, quae rudibus committitur] (1) *The first rules, or instruction, a rudiment.* (2) *A principle.* (3) *A beginning.* (4) *The first trial of skill.* (5) *An apprenticeship, or freshmanship.* (1) = Rudimenta & incunabula virtutis, *Cic. in Sall.* Rudimenta dicendi, *Quint.* 2, 1. (2) Turpe rudimentum patriae praepone re raptam, *Ov. Ep.* 5, 97. (3) Ab hoc lucis rudimento, &c. *Plin.* 7, 1. (4) Rudimenta militiae, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 9. Rudimentum adolescentiae bello ponere, *Liv.* 31, 11.
 Rudis, de. adj. [à raudis, five raudus, i. e. virga impolita] (1) *New, fresh.* (2) *Unwrought.* (3) *Rude, ignorant, unskilful, untaught, not exercised, or trained in a thing.* (4) *Unacquainted, raw, unexperienced, that is to seek.* (5) *Unlearned.* (6) *Rustic, clownish, simple.* (1) Terram rudem proscindere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 27. (2) Argentum rude, *Cic.* (3) = Verres non provinciae rudis erat, & tiro, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 6. § Rudis in republ. *Cic. pro Marcello*, n. 23. Rudis natio ad voluptates, *Curt.* 6, 6, 9. § = Orator nullā in re tiro, ac rudis, nec peregrinus atque hospes esse debet, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 50. (4) = § Rudis ad partus, & nova miles eram, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 48. (5) ¶ Pariter & eruditum vulgus & rude in eam sententiam vadit, *Plin.* 2, 5. (6) = Rudis, & Graias mirari nescius artes, *Juv.* 11, 100.
 Rūdis, is. f. [à ῥῥῶς, qu. raudis, virga rudis & impolita, Scal.] (1) *A ladle to stir any thing with while it is boiling.* (2) *A foil for fencers to fight with.* (3) *A rod, or wand given to sword-players, in token of a discharge and release from that exercise; a discharge.* (1) Coquito, versatōque crebrō duabus rudibus, *Cato*, 79. (2) ¶ Ferro, non rudibus dimicantes, *Dial. de Orat.* 34. n. 5. (3) Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam citō accepisti? *Cic. Attic.* 2, 29. Donatus rude, discharged from further business, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 2.
 || Rūditas, ātis. f. *Rudeness, ignorance.* Literatoris ruditās, *Apul. Florid.* 20, p. 821. + Imperitia, *Vett.*
 || Rūdītus, ūs. m. verb. *The braying of an ass.* Audito ruditu meo, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 264.
 Rudo, ēre, di & divi, *Apul. neut.* [verbum fictitium ex sono vocis quam edit asinus, vel funes nautici, qui hinc rudentes dicti, *Fest.*] (1) *To bray like an ass.* (2) *To roar.* (1) Rudis ad scabram turpis asella molam, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 290. Arcadiae pecuria rudere credas, *Perf.* 3, 9. ¶ Solus Persius, ut opinor, produxit primam; caeteri corripuerunt. (2) *Vid. Rudens*, n. 2.
 || Rūdor, ōris. m. *A roaring, or hollow noise, Apul. de Mundo*, p. 730.
 Rūdus, ēris. n. olim raudus. [à rudis, vel à ruendo, vel à raudus, i. e. aes impolitum] (1) *Rudus vetus, rubble, or rubbish of old ruinous houses fallen to the ground, sherds and pieces of stone broken and shattered; also an unpolished stone.* (2) *Rudus novum, new rubbish coming of the hewing of stones, &c.* (3) *Unwrought brass.* (1) Ruderi accipiendae destinatae paludes, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 43, 3. Rudibus totis tecta sepulchra latent, *Rutil. Num.* (2) *Vitruv.* 7, 11. (3) *Aes rudus dictum, Varr. L. L.* 5. *vid. & rodus ap. Fest.*
 Rūduscūlum. dim. [à rudus, sc. aes infectum] *Fest. vid. & Varr. L. L.* 5, 34.
 Ruens, tis. part. (1) *Falling, tumbling, ready to fall.* (2) *Rushing, or running hastily.* (3) Also falling to decay. (1) Ruentem fulcire, *Sil.* 11, 234. (2) Nescit vestra ruens ira referre pedem, *Prop.* 3, 15, 44. (3) Ruentis imperi res, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 26.
 Rūfesco, ēre. incept. [à rufus] *To wax, or be somewhat red.* ¶ Merula ex nigra rufescit, *Plin.* 10, 42. al. ruffescit.
 Rūfo, are. act. unde pass. rufor. *To make red.* Rufatur capillus, *Plin.* 15, 24.
 Rūfūli, ōrum. m. [appell. tribuni militum, non à populo, sed à Consule, aut ab Imperatore facti, Liv: quod de eorum jure Rutilius Rufus legem tulerit; hi postea Rutili appell. *Fest.*] Those captains so called, who were made by the consul, or general, without the consent of the people.
 Rūfūlus, a, um. dim. [à rufus] *Reddish, somewhat red, russet.* Cicatrix rufula, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 20.
 Rūfus, & ruffus, a, um. or. comp. [à rubeus] (1) *Reddish, yellow.* (2) *Having red, or yellowish hair.* (1) ¶ Roma magis fuscis vestitur, Gallia rufis, *Mart.* 14, 129. ¶ Lutea rufaque vela, *Lucr.* 4, 73. ubi al. ruffaque. ¶ Siligo ruffior Campana, at Pisana candidior, *Plin.* 18, 20. Emplastrum rufum, coloris ferē ruffi, *Cels.* 5, 19. (2) Si quis me quaeret rufus, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 1.

Rūga, ae. f. [à Gr. ῥυτίς, à ῥύω, i. e. ῥύω trahio, quod rūga rutim aut vestem in plicas contrahat; ab ῥυτίσω, ῥυγίζω, *Morl.*] (1) *A crumple, a plait, a fold.* (2) *A wrinkle, a furrow.* (3) *Met. Severity, austerity.* (1) Praeter quae in veste & rugas & sinus invenit, *Plin.* 35, 34. Cava ruga, *Ov. Met.* (2) Non cani, non rugae, repente auctoritatem afferre possunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. (3) Vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis? *Plin. Epist.* 9, 17, 2.

Rugatus, a, um, part. *Wrinkled, plaited, crumpled, rivelled, or shrivelled*, *Plin.* 9, 52.

Rugio, ire, īvi, itum, neut. [nomen fictitium, à sono] *To roar like a lion, to bellow.* Rugiunt leones, *Auct. Phil.* 49.

|| Rugitus, ūs, m. verb. *A roaring of lions, a great crying, rumbling, or croking of the guts*, *Apud sequiores.*

Rūgo, āre. [à ruga] *To have wrinkles, or plaits.* Vide palliolum, ut rugat, *Plaut. Caf.* 2, 3, 30. Rugam trahere, *Posteriores.*

Rugosus, a, um, or, comp. (1) *Rough, shrivelled.* (2) *Full of wrinkles, crumples, or plaits.* (3) *Withered, furrowed.* (1) Folia rugosa, *Plin.* 13, 49. acina, *Col.* 13, 43. (2) Rugosa vitis, *Vid. Martialis.* 3, 93, 4. (3) Rugosior frons, *Mart.* 3, 93, 4. Uvā pāsā rugosior, *Claud. Eutrop.* 1, 111.

Ruidus, a, um. [à ruo, i. e. cado; vel ab asperitate, qu. ruidus, five rubidus] (1) *Not well baked, rough in eating.* (2) *Rough, not plained.* (1) *Fest. ex Plaut.* (2) Major pars Italiae ruidio utitur pīso, *Plin.* 18, 23. *interpr. Hermol.* § Praeferratus, *Id.*

Ruinā, ae. f. [à ruendo] (1) *The fall of an house, temple, &c.* (2) *Ruin, downfall, undoing, destruction.* (3) *Death.* (4) *Danger.* (1) Securos dormire iubet, pendente ruinā, *Juv.* 3, 196. (2) Tecta non levi disiecta ruinā, *Hor. Od.* 2, 19, 15. Incident ruinā capitibus nostris, *Liv.* 21, 10. Fortunarum ruina, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6. mentis, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 32. (3) Prodigium in nostro aevo Neronis principis ruinā factum, *Plin.* 17, 38. (4) Caput ruinā subdere, *Curt.* 5, 10, 9. * Ruinam dare, *Virg. facere, Hor. to fall down.* * Ruina coeli, *a storm or tempest, thunder*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 133.

Ruinōsus, a, um. (1) *Ready to fall, ruinous, in decay.* (2) *Pulled down, destroyed.* (1) = Aedes malē materiatae, ruinōsae, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (2) Ruinōsas occulit herba domos, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 56.

Ruiturus, a, um. [à ruo] *Ready to fall, like to decay.* Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphē, saxum, *Ov. Met.* 4, 460.

Rulla, ae. f. dim. [à runa, quod est teli genus latā cuspide, *Non.*] *The iron to the plowman's staff, wherewith he cleanseth the coulter, a paddle.* *Plin.* 18, 49.

Rūma, ae. f. [à ῥύμαι, traho, quod sugendo trahitur] (1) *A dug, teat, or pap.* (2) *Also the cud of beasts.* (1) *Varr. R. R.* 2, ult. (2) *Serv.*

+ Rumbotinus. *A tree in Italy, whereunto, as to elms, vines grow*, *Plin.* 14, 3. *Vid. Rumpotinus.*

Rūmen, īnis, n. id. quod ruma. [à ruo, quod inde cibus ruit in stomachum] (1) *The cud of beasts.* (2) *The dewlap, or hollow part of the throat.* (3) *The belly, the paunch.* (4) *A teat.* (1) *Non.* (2) *Fest.* (3) Ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen quī impleam, *Pompon. ap. Non.* 1, 64. (4) Lupa infantibus praebens rumen, *Plin.* 15, 20.

+ Rūmentum, ti, n. [à rumpendo] *A breaking off at the augur's observation upon some unlucky chance*, *Fest.*

Rūmex, īcis, m. [à rumo, i. e. fugo, quod succus ejus ex-fugi soleret ad levandum sitim] (1) *The herb called sorrel, green sauce, or sewre dock.* (2) *Also a weapon like a spear.* (1) Hoc lapathi genus in sativis rumex dicitur, *Plin.* 19, 60. (2) Tum spara, tum rumices portantur, *Lucil. ap. Fest. vid. & Gell.* 10, 25.

Rumia, vel Rumina, dea rumarum, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

+ Rūmifēro, āre. *To spread a good rumour, or report, to blaze abroad.* Quam cives rumiferant probam, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 46. *ex lect. & interpr. Non. al. rumificant.* + Praedico.

Rumifico, āre. *To report.* *Vid. Rumifero.*

+ Rumigeratio, f. verb. *A spreading of reports abroad*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* + Praedicatio.

+ Rūmigeror, āri, dep. *To raise, or spread reports abroad*, *Fest.*

|| Rūmigerulus, li. *A tale-bearer, a newsmonger*, *Amm.*

Rūmigestri, [Scal. leg. rumicestri, à rumice, i. e. sparo] *A kind of weapon*, *vid. Gell.* 10, 25. & *Lucil. ap. Fest.*

Rūminālis, le. Of, or belonging to chewing the cud. Ruminālis ficus [quod sub ea inventa est lupa infantibus, Romulo ac Remo, praebens rumen, i. e. mammam, *Plin.* 15, 20. *The tree under which the wolf gave suck to Romulus and Remus*, *Liv.* 1, 4. = Romula, *Ov.* Rumināles hostiae, *sacrifices of those beasts that chew the cud*, *Plin.* 8, 77. *Vid. Ruminus.*

Rūminatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A chewing of the cud.* (2) *Met. A calling to remembrance, or considering and meditating on a thing.* (1) Quibus neque dentes utrinque, nec ruminatio, *Plin.* 11, 79. (2) Ruminatio quotidiana, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 12.

Rūminator, m. verb. *He that cheweth the cud*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Ruminatrix, īcis, f. *She that cheweth the cud*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Rūmino, āre, act. *To chew over again.* § Propter quae bos neque ruminat, neque linguā se deterget, *Col.* 6, 6.

Rūminor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à rumine, i. e. cibum à rumine in os evoco] *To chew the cud as neats do; Met. to meditate*

and think upon a thing. Non modò absens quicquam de te cogitabit aequius, sed etiam ruminabitur humanitatem tuam, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 746.

Ruminus, a, um, ut, Ficus rumina, the fig-tree, under which the she wolf suckled Romulus and Remus. = Quae vocatur rumina nunc ficus, Romula ficus erat, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 412.

+ Rūmis, is, f. *A teat, or dug.* Antiquo vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

+ Rūmīto, are. *To spread a rumour*, *Naev. ap. Fest.* + Vulgo, praedico.

Rūmor, ōris, m. [à ruendo, quod citò, & celeriter in omnes partes ruat] (1) *A bruit, rumour, common fame, talk.* (2) *A flim-flam tale, a story.* (3) *A reputation, good or bad.* (4) *Also a stream, or course of water.* (1) Meum natum rumor est amare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 15. = Rumoribus & auditionibus permoti, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 5. (2) Rumor sine auctore, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 9. (3) Non tuis depellor dictis, quin rumori serviam, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 14. Rumore malo flagrare, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 125. (4) *Poët. vet. ap. Cic. de Div.* 1, 16. Iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo, with the tide, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 90.

Rumpendus, a, um, part. *To be broken.* Proinde videant, fugientibus haec, an illa pignantibus acies rumpendā sit, *Just.* 1, 6. Novis vulneribus veteres rumpendas cicatrices, *Curt.* 10, 13.

Rumpens, tis, part. *Breaking.* Lassant rumpentes flamina Parcas, *Luc.* 3, 19.

Rumpia, ae. f. *A kind of Thracian weapon*, *Gell. ex Enn. Vid. Romphaea.*

Rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, act. (1) *To break.* (2) *To burst.* (3) *To tire, or weary.* (4) *To break off, to dissolve.* (5) *To rend, or tear, to marr, or spoil, to snaggle.* (6) *To afflict.* (7) *To infringe, to violate.* (8) *Also to beat.* (1) Carceris vincula rumpere, *Cic. Catil.* 4, 4. (2) V. Rumpor, n. 1. Grandis ut exiguum bos ranam rupcrat, *Mart.* 10, 79. (3) Rupi me currendo tuā causā, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 27. Hyperb. (4) Graecia conjurata rumpere nuptias, *Hor. Od.* 1, 15; 7. *Vid. Rumpor, n. 2.* (5) Tunicas rumpere, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 75. capillos, *Ov. Met.* 10, 723. vestes, *Id.* 6, 131. (6) *Vid. Rumpor, n. 3.* (7) Induciarum fidem rumpere, *Liv.* 1, 9. = Foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 5. jus gentium, *Liv.* (8) Ulp.

Rumpor, i. pass. (1) *To be burst.* (2) *To be broken off, or dissolved.* (3) *To be sore grieved, or troubled.* (1) Ista, quae inflata sunt, rumpuntur, *Cic. in Vatin.* 4. Rumpantur ut illā Codro, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 26. (2) Constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 57. (3) § Ego malis, quibus antè rumpebar, ne moveor quidem, *Cic. 2. fr.* 3, 9.

Rumpotinetum, ti, n. Locus arboribus seu vitibus rumpotinis confitus, *Col.* 5, 7.

Rumpotinus, a, um. [ex quibus sc. rumpi, i. e. traduces ducuntur] *An harbour, or yard of vines plashed together*, *Col.* 5, 7.

Rumpus, i, m. [i. e. tradux, quod ab arbore rumpatur aliò traducendus] *Branches whereby one vine is brought to another, and tied together*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 8. *a transom in building*, *Coop. vertente.*

Rūmuscūlus, li, m. dim. [à rumor] *A little bruit, rumour, or report, an idle story, or tittle-tattle.* Rūmuscūlos populares aucupans, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 38. conf. & eund. ad *Attic.* 2, 5.

+ Runa, ae. f. unde seq. runatus, *Enn.* [à ruo, i. e. sterno] *A kind of weapon with a broad point, a javelin*, *Fest.*

|| Runatus, a, um. *Armed with a javelin*, *Enn. ap. Fest.*

Runcatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A weeding.* Frequenter exigunt sarritionem, & runcationem, *Col.* 2, 9.

Runcator, ōris, m. verb. *A weeder.* Oportebit intelligi nullam operam postulare runcatoris, *Col.* 11, 3.

Runcina, ae, f. [à Gr. ῥύγχος, *Varr.*] (1) *A large saw, to saw timber.* (2) *Also a plane that joiners use.* (1) *Plin.* 16, 82. *interpr. Hermol.* (2) *Col.* 8, 4. & *Varr. L. L.* 5.

Runcino, āre, act. [à runcina, *Varr.*] *To smooth with a plane*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, sub fin.

Runco, āre, act. [à ruo, i. e. eruo, hinc-ruico, runco] *To weed.* Runcare triticum, *Coll.* 11, 2. segetem, to cleanse it from weeds, *Plin.* 18, 50.

Runco, ōnis, m. *A weeding hook*, *Pallad. R. R.* 1, 34.

Runcor, āri, pass. *To be weeded.* Per serias potuisse spinas runcari, *Cat. R. R.* 2.

Ruo, ēre, rui, ruitum & rutum. [ab ῥύω, ῥίπτω, καταπίπτω, *Onom.*] neut. (1) *To fall, to fall down.* (2) *To rush, to run headlong, to break out with violence.* (3) *To be ruined.* (4) *To come in all haste.* (5) *To come to loss, to be cheated, or mistaken in a bargain.* (6) *Act. To precipitate, to hurry.* (7) *To throw, or tumble.* (8) *To level, or pull down.* (9) *To bring together, to cause to send forth.* (1) = Ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non concidant, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 7. Ruit alto à culmine Troja, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 290. Quid si coelum ruat? *Prov. if the sky fall we shall catch larks*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 41. * Ruere in pejus, to grow worse and worse, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 200. (2) § Amnes ruunt de montibus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 164. Nox ruit, *Id. Aen.* 6, 539. Ne ferae quidem ita ruunt, & turbantur, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 10. § Immani turbine venti, quā data porta, ruunt, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 87. *Met.* § Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 26. (3) Bonos viros sequar, etiam si ruant, *Cic. Att.*

Att. 7, 7. Rara fides, ubi jam melior fortuna ruit. *Sen. Herc.* *Oet.* 603. (4) Illum rucere nunciant, & jam jamque adesse, *Cic.* *Attic.* 7, 19. (5) Si hoc non est emptorem pati ruere, &c. *Cic. Off.* 3. (6) Vide sis nequid imprudens ruas, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 128. (7) = Caeteros ruerem, agerem, raperem, tunderem, prosternerem, *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 2, 21. = Cedentem turbatque ruitque. *Ov. Met.* 12, 134. (8) Nimbus ruit omnia latè, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 454. (9) Cumulos ruit praepinguis arenae, *Id. Geor.* 1, 105. Ignis ruit atram ad coelum picea crassus caligine nubem, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 308.

Rūpes, is. f. [à rumpo, rupi] *A rock, or hill, a steep bank, an high downfall.* Ex magnis rupibus nactus planiciem, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 70.

Rūpex, icis. m. [rupices, à rupinis five rupibus rustici dicti, ut & petrones à petris; ob asperitatem & duritiem, *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*] *A country clown, a boor, a rustic, a bumkin.* = Veteres non usque adeo rupices & agrestes fuerunt, *Gell.* 13, 9.

Rūpicapra, ae. f. [qu. rupium capra] *A wild goat.* Rupicapris adunca cornua. *Plin.* 11, 45.

† Rūpicōnes, m. pl. id. quod rupices. *Boors, bumkins,* Apul. Florid. 7, p. 772. † Agrestes.

|| Rūpina, ae. f. *A craggy, or stony ground,* Apul. Florid. 10, p. 782.

† Rupit. ant. pro ruperit. Si membrum rupsit, XII Tabb. ap. *Fest.*

Ruptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A breach, a battery in law.* (2) *Allo a rupture.* (1) Lex Aquilia eas ruptiones, quae damna dant, persequitur, *Ulp.* (2) *Notio medicis condonanda.*

Ruptor, ōris. m. verb. [à rumpo] *A breaker; Met. an infinger.* Ruptor foederis, *Liv.* 4, 19, induciarum, *Id.* 8, 39.

|| Ruptura, ae. f. *A rupture, a bursting.* Med. † Hernia, rānex.

Rupturus, a, um. part. *About to break.* Ratus captivos quoque, qui simul asservabantur, rupturos vincula, *Curt.* 4, 56. Incubuerātque sagitariis, illā rupturus, ni, &c. *Tac. Ann.* 2, 17, 4.

Ruptus, a, um. part. [à rumpo] (1) *Broken.* (2) *Torn, rent.* (3) *Burst.* (4) *Bursten bellied.* (5) *Interrupted.* (6) *Made void.* (7) *Infringed, violated.* (1) Aggeres rupti, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 496. (2) Cornae ruptae, *Ov. Epist.* 15, 114. ubi. al. scissis. (3) Puscula rupta laedit teneras manus, *Tib.* 2, 3, 10. (4) Convulsis & ruptis cum sale & oleo, *Plin.* 20, 23. (5) Rupta singultu verba, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 598. (6) Testamentum ruptum, aut ratum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38. (7) Ruptum foedus, *Liv.* 9, 1.

Rūralis, le. Of, or belonging to the country, rustic, rural. Falces non absimili formā ruralium falcium, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 14. ubi al. muralium, sed metaphrastes vertit, γεωργικῶν δρεπάνων.

|| Rūratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Country business,* Apul. non semel, † Rusticatio, Col.

* Ruricola, ae. c. g. vel. pot. omn. g. uti patet exemplis alatis. (1) *One living in the country.* (2) *Tilling, or manuring the ground.* (1) Ruricolae Umbri, *Sil.* 8, 447. Silenum ruricolae cepere Phryges, *Ov. Met.* 11, 91. (2) Immemor est, nec frugum munere dignus, qui potuit ruricolam bovem macitare suum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 124. Aratrum ruricola, *Id. Trist.* 4, 6, 1.

* Rūrigēna, ae. c. g. *Born in the country.* Rurigenae pavere feram, *Ov. Met.* 7, 765.

Rūro, are, & ruror, āri. (1) *To dwell in the country.* (2) *To do country work.* (1) Dum ruri rurant homines, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 1, 16. (2) Dum in agro studiosius ruror, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 731.

Rursum. adv. [qu. reversum] (1) *On the contrary part.* (2) *Backward.* (1) Inimicitiae, induciae, bellum, pax rursum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 16. Quicquid dicunt laudo, id rursum si negant, nego, *Id. ibid.* 2, 2, 20. (2) Rursum prorsum curlari, backward and forward, to and fro, *Ter. Hecyr.* 3, 1, 35.

Rursus. adv. id. quod rursum. (1) *Again.* (2) *On the other side.* (3) *A second time.* (4) Rursus prorsus, backward and forward. (5) It is often redundant. (1) Rursus in arma feror, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 655. (2) Quem casum neque ambiciosè, neque per lamenta rursus ac moerorem muliebriter tulit, *Tac. Agric.* 28, 6. vid. & *Curt.* 9, 2, 9. (3) Suet. Aug. 17. (4) Vid. Rursum. (5) Revertor rursus denuo Carthaginem, *Plaut. Poen. Prol.* 79. Intra paucos dies rursus repetita Bithynia, *Suet. Caes. 2.* Revocata secula rursus, *Claud. in Ruf.* 1, 3, 357.

Rus, rūris. n. [ab ἀρῆρα, rus, rura] (1) *The country, or a place without the city.* (2) *A country house, or farm, where husbandry is exercised.* (3) *A boor, a rustic.* (4) *Rusticity, unpoliteness.* (1) Remotus ab aulā inambitiosa colebat rura, *Ov. Met.* 11, 765. Rus ex urbe, tanquam ex vinculis, evolare, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 6. (2) Habet animi relaxandi causā rus amoenum, & suburbanum, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 46. (3) Plaut. *Truc.* 2, 2, 14. (4) = Annales pleni ruris, & inficetiarum, *Catull.* 34, 19.

Ruscarius, a, um. Of, or belonging to the shrub ruscum, *Varr. & Cato.* 11.

† Rusceus, a, um. Rusceus color, qui è viridi rutilus est, aut flavus, a tawny colour, *Cato.*

|| Rusculum, li. n. *A little farm in the country,* *Gell.* 19, 9.

† Rus parvum.

Ruscum, ci. n. & ruscus. m. *A rough pricked shrub, whereof they made brushes, or besoms; butchers broom, knee-balm, petty whin.* Horridior rusco, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 42. Sepes horrida rusco, *Col.* 12, 7. Ruscum χαμῆδαφιν, κνίσβατον, ἰδος βοτάνη, *Gloss. vet.* Ruscus sylvestris, the holly, or holm-tree, Jun. Hinc Angl. *rush.*

† Ruspans, tis. part. *Searching.* Ruspantes filvas, *Acc. ap. Non.*

† Ruspor, āri. dep. *To scrape as a dog, or root in the ground as a pig doth, to search diligently,* *Acc. ap. Non.* 2, 744. Allo to cut, Apul.

Rusātus, a, um. *Clad in reddish coloured clothes.* Ruslati aurigae, *Plin.* 7, 54. Ruslata factio, those that wore a red livery, *Inscript. antiq.*

|| Rusūlus, a, um. dim. *Red, or of a carnation colour,* Jul. Cap.

Russus, a, um. vel rulleus. [à ruffum, vel ruscum, virgulti genus, quo color is conciliabatur] *Flesh, or carnation colour, a kind of red.* Mulieres rursā facie, *Cato ap. Fest.* Russam defricare gingivam, *Catull.* 37, 19. Lutea rursaque vela, *Lucr.* 4, 73. Tunica vestitus rullea, *Petr.* c. 28. De hoc colore vid. *Scalig. Exercit.* 325. Sect. 13. & Filium in Varron. Conject. pag. 147.

Rusticanus, a, um. *Of the country, loutish, clownish, rustic.* Vita rusticana, *Cic. pro Rosc. Amer.* 15. Vir rusticanus, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 22.

Rusticarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the country, or to country folk.* Falces rusticariae, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22.

Rusticatum. adv. *Country like, rustically, clownishly,* Pompon. vet. poeta, ap. *Non.* 2, 747.

Rusticatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A dwelling in the country.* (2) *A doing of country work.* (1) Militiae, peregrinationes, rusticationes, &c. *Cic. de Amic.* c. ult. (2) In rusticatione antiquissima est ratio pascendi, *Col.* 6, in Praef.

Rusticè. adv. ius. comp. *Country like, rustically, rudely, clownishly, boorishly.* Rusticè facere, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 36. Rusticius toga defluit, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 31.

Rusticitas, ātis. f. (1) *The country way, or mode; plainness.* (2) *Rusticity, clownishness, rudeness, foolish bashfulness.* (3) *Churlishness.* (1) Carmina aspera, sed miti rusticitate, leges, *Pallad.* Agrippa vir rusticitati, quàm deliciis propior, *Plin.* 35, 9. (2) Rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 672. (3) Trux dura rusticitate, *Mart.* Urbanitati contraria est rusticitas, *Quint.* 6, 3.

Rusticor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To dwell in the country, to be in the country.* (2) *To do country work.* (1) Studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, *Cic. pro Arch.* 7. (2) Rusticari, vel navigare, vel etiam alio genere negotiari necesse erat, *Col. in Proem.* l. 12.

Rusticula, ae. f. sc. avis. *A rail, or as others a woodcock,* *Mart.* 13, 76. in lemmate. Rusticula minor, a snipe, or snipe, Jun.

Rusticulus, a, um [à rus] *Of the country, homely, rustic, or rustic, plain, rude, simple.* Rusticulus libellus, *Mart.* 10, 19.

Rusticulus, li. m. dim. [à rusticus] *A country-man.* Sensit rusticulus non incautus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 38.

Rusticus, a, um. adj. [à rus] or, comp. (1) *Pertaining to the country.* (2) *Plain, simple, home-bred.* (3) *Ill-bred, rude.* (1) Vita haec rustica parsimoniae, diligentiae, & iustitiae magistra est, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 27. (2) Rustica sim fanè, dum non oblita pudoris, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 13. Simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, *Sen. Ep.* 88. (3) In rusticis moribus ejusmodi maleficia gignuntur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 27. Addidit obscenitas convicia rustica dictis, *Ov. Met.* 14, 522.

Rusticus, ci. m. (1) *An husbandman, a yeoman, a boor, an hind, a clown, a carl, a churl, a peasant.* (2) *An ignorant, or unlearned person.* (1) Acer rusticus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 405. Rusticuses, *Corydon, Id. Ecl.* 2, 56. (2) *Mart.* 14, 46, & 58.

† Rusus. adv. ant. pro rursus, *Again.* Rusus rursus, forward and backward, *Enn.*

Rūta, ae. f. [ἐρύτα, à ῥῶ, libero, quod à morbis liberet] *The herb rue, herbgrace.* Acuentes lumina rutae, *Ov. de Rem. Amor.* 801. ¶ In rutae folium conjici, *Prov. to be confined in a narrow compass,* *Petron.* c. 58. Ruta sylvestris, great St. John's wort.

Rūta, ōrum. n. pl. [apud J. C. eruta dic. ut arena, creta, & nondum in opus conversa] *All things digged out of the ground, as stone, sand, gravel, chalk, wood, lead, coals, &c. moveable goods.* Ruta caesa, *Ulp.* dic. quae venditor possessionis, usus sui gratiā concidit, ruendūque contraxit, *Fest.* those things which he that selleth an house or estate, reserveth out of the bargain for his own use. = Ne in rutis quidem & caesis, *Cic. i. e.* nulla in parte, never a whit, nothing at all. *Ex Litt.*

Rūtābulum. li. n. [à ruo, rutum] (1) *A maukin, a coal-rake to make clean an oven.* (2) *A slice.* (3) *A penis.* (1) *Fest.* (2) Rutabulo ligneo agitare, *Col.* 12, 20. conf. & 12, 18, & 31. (3) *Naev.*

|| Rūtāceus, a, um. *Of rue.* Oleum rutaceum, *Plin. Valer.* 2, 28.

R U T

Rūtātus, a, um. *Made, or pickled with rue, or herb-grace, or mingled with it.* Mustum rutatum, *new wine turned with rue*, Plin. 19, 45. Rutatos lacertos i. conditos, *Mart.* 10, 48, 11.

Rūtellum, i. n. dim. [à rutrum] *A little mattock, a corn-scoop, or shovel, a strike, or strickle.* Modium secum atque rutellum unum adfert, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 1, 66.

Rūtilandus, a, um. part. *To be made of a shining colour.* Rutilandi capilli, *Plin.* 28, 51.

Rutilans, tis. part. *Shining.* Arma cruento inter solem auro rutilantia, *Sil.* 1, 476. Nec fida Valenti dextera duxisset rutilantes crinibus alas, *Claud. pr. Conf. Stil.* 37.

Rūtīlātus, a, um. part. *Made bright and shining like gold.* Rutilatus crinis, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 61. Comae promissae & rutilatae, *Liv.* 38, 17.

Rūtīlesco, ēre. incept. *To grow somewhat ruddy.* ☞ Candidi lepores, liquefcente nive, rutilescunt, *Plin.* 8, 81.

Rūtīli, tribuni militum, à consule creati, sic à Rutilio Rufo dicti, *Fest.*

Rūtīlo, āre. neut. (1) *To shine, or glister, to look red.* (2) *Act. To make to shine, or glister like gold, to make bright yellow.*

R U T

(1) Arma rutilare vident, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 529. Auroram rutilare procul cerno, *Act.* ap. *Varr.* (2) Rutilare comam, *Suet. Cal.* 47.

Rūtīlus, a, um. [qu. refulus; Rutilum rufum sign. *Fest.*]

(1) *Fiery red.* (2) *Also shining bright.* (3) *Red haired, carrot-pated.* (1) ☞ Paleae ex rutilo albicantes, *Col.* 8, 2. (2) =

☞ Capillus è nigro rutilus, aerique assimilis, *Suet. Ner.* 1. (3) = Mulieres valde rufae rutilae dictae, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5.

Rutrum. i. n. [à ruitum, rutum, *Varr.* quòd eo arena eruitur, *Fest.*] *An instrument wherewith sand, or such like is digged out, a mattock, a spade, a shovel, a pickax; also an instrument wherewith sand is mingled and beaten with lime, to make mortar withal, vid. Fest. It. id. quod hostorium, a strickle, C. Vid. Liv.* 28, 45. & *Plin.* 36, 55.

† Rūtūba, ae. f. *Rutubam* vett. turbationem appellab. [à ruo] *A tumult, trouble, or disorder, Non. ex Varr.*

Rūtula, ae. f. dim. [ex ruta herba] *Small rue, Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

Rūtus, a, um. part. [à ruo] *Thrown down, digged up. Ruta & caesa, Ulp. Vid. Ruta.*

S.

S The Latin capital is taken with very little or no variation from the antient Greek alphabet, and is at least of as great antiquity, as that of the Scythian bow (Σ); and from this drawn into a smaller form is made s, which is used only as a final both in Greek and Latin, except in the compendary note σ for στ. The Greeks have another, but less antient figure of this letter; viz. C; from which the smaller initial and medial C is sometimes used. The Scythian bow is taken from the Phenician alphabet without variation; as that is from the Hebrew שׁ, *sin*, by drawing it in a jaçent, instead of an erect Form. Hence the Dorians, who perhaps immediately received it from the Hebrews, as *Herodotus* and *Pindar* acquaint us, called this letter σάν *san*, though the Ionians called it σίγμα *sigma*, from the Chaldean סמכא, *simcha*, by transposing the second and third letters: which opinion is made more probable by the small form of the Greek *sigma* σ, being no other than the D turned to the right hand in complaisance to the western way of writing. But there are strong reasons to think D *samech* only a secondary letter, substituted for שׁ *sin*, the better to distinguish it from שׁ *schin*; wherein they had done wisely, provided they had exterminated שׁ *sin*, which now seems supernumerary, because both these letters שׁ and D, have one and the same sound, as appeareth from the Ephraimitish pronunciation of *Sbibboleth*. And hence we may account for the different Greek names of this letter, *san* being so called from *sin*, before *samech* was introduced; and *sigma* from *samech*, after such introduction. But to proceed: the Greeks admit this letter into no class in the distribution of their alphabet; whether in honour to it, as being invested with a despotic power peculiar to itself, or in dishonour, looking upon it only as a substitute and attendant on the rest, is uncertain; but I should think the latter, since its servile offices are so very many in declining their nouns, and conjugating their verbs more especially. For in all future tenses of verbs baryton, and all the tenses derived from thence, with their participles in every conjugation, voice, and mode, this letter is servile; being explicit, implicit, or potential, in them all. And this servile use probably may have been the reason why some among the Greeks have accounted it only an aspiration; in which number was *Plato* the philosopher, who calls it the breathing letter. And indeed we find both the Greek spirits changed into this letter: into the lenis, as in ἔμμι, *sum*, ὀπός, *succus*; the aspirate more frequently, as in ἄλς *sal*, ἔξ *sex*, ἐπτά *septem*. This may likewise have occasioned the neglect of it by the Romans in taking words from the Greeks, as in *tego*, *fallo*, from τέγω, σφάλλω, and sometimes in derivatives of their own, as in *pumex* from *spuma*. Certain it is that some learned men among the Greeks avoided a frequent use of it. *Plato* and *Eubulus*, two comic poets, made sport in the theatre with this verse of *Euripides*, Ἔσσω σ' ὡς ἴσασιν Ἕλληνας ὄσοι. Yea *Pindar* was so unjustly severe, that he writ several odes without it: and the whole spartan nation preferred the canine snarl of P to the serpentine hiss of s. The Romans also melted it so much, especially in the end of words, as scarcely to be heard; inasmuch that even in writing before the interrogative *ne*, the comic poets neglect it, as in *audin'?* *credin'?* *dabin'?* for *audisne*, &c. and *Virgil* avoided ending a word with this letter, and beginning the following word with the same, as, *Despectus tibi sum, nec qui sim, quaeris, Alexi*; orators also forbid this in their compositions. Yea the antient poets, in imitation of the Greeks, when they pleased, cut it off in the end of a word before a short, and sometimes a long syllable in the following word, as is manifest in that of *Ennius*, *Egregie cordatus homo catu' Aelius Sextus*. And not only *Ennius*, *Naevius*, and *Pacuvius* do this, but *Catullus*; and even *Cicero* hath not altogether denied himself this liberty. But though in general this sound may seem to have been unpleasant to both nations, it has without doubt in its proper place its particular graces, and the most that is said against it regards chiefly its too frequent, or improper use. The Latins, in making some Greek words denizons of Rome, prefix this letter, as in *scribo*, *smaragdus*, *stella*, from γράφω, μέραγδος, τέλλω; and even *st* antiently, as in *stitem*, *stlocum*, in words of their own tongue: sometimes they interpose it, as in *discus*, *musca*, from δίσκος, μυῖα. The Greeks also in Latin names of men ending in *a* add this letter, as, Νεμᾶς, Φιμβρίας, for *Numa*, *Fimbria*. In *Tully's* time, and a while after, this letter was doubled, as in *caussa*, *cassus*, for *causa*, *casus*, v. *Quint.* 1, 7. In conjugating Latin verbs, it is substituted for almost all the consonants, as in *arsti* from *ardeo*, *tersti* from *tergeo*, *vexi* for *vecsi*, from *veho*, *vulsi* from *vello*, *pressi* from *premo*, *posui* from *pono*, *repsi* from *repo*, *torsti* from *torqueo*, *ussi* from *uro*, *versum* from *verti*, as grammarians observe; but this to me seems not so much a substitution, as a servile formative power given it in Latin, as, I have observed before, it had in the Greek tongue. This semivowel, for so the Latins seem to acknowledge it, by prefixing *e* as they do before the other liquids, admitteth after it of the mutes, *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, as in *scapha*, *spes*, *squalor*, *stadium*, but none of the liquids, except *m*, and that chiefly, if not only in words derived from the Greek tongue. Concerning the intercourse between this and its neighbour *R*, see that letter. *S*. in proper names, is read *Sextus*; *SP.* *Spurius*. In appellatives, *S. A.* *Secundum artem*; *SC.* *Senatusconsultum*; *S. P. Q. R.* *Senatus populusque Romanus*; *S. S. S.* *Stratum super stratum*; *S. V. B. E. E. Q. V.* *Si vales bene est, ego quoque valeo*; a form used in *Cicero's* time, in the beginning of letters.

S A B

S ante A.

|| **SABAIA**, ae. f. *A sort of small beer, or ale*, Amm. 26, 8. quae & fabaium, Hier. 6, 19.

|| **Sabajarius**, ii. m. *A small beer drinker, or brewer*, Amm. loc. cit.

Sabānum, i. n. [Rabbiniis שַׁבָּן] *A towel, or like linen cloth used to be warmed, and to rub and cover those that come newly out of the bath, a napkin, or handkerchief.* Congestis in mundissimum fabanum favis, Pallad. Jun. tit. 7. Σάβανον, fabanum, linteum, Gloss.

Sabaoth, plur. indecl. Dominus Sabaoth, צְבָאוֹת i. e. exercitum. The Lord of hosts, Bibl.

Sabbātarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the sabbath*, Sidon.

Sabbātarius, ii. m. *A sabbatarian, one that keepeth the sabbath-day, a Jew.* Jejunia sabbatariorum, Mart. 4, 4, 7.

Sabbāticus, a, um. *Keeping the sabbath.* In Judaea rivus fabatis omnibus siccatur, Plin. 31, 19. Vulgò dict. Sabbaticus, & sambation. ita & Joseph. 7, 24.

S A B

|| **Sabbātismus**, i. m. *The keeping of the sabbath*, Aug.

|| **Sabbātizo**, are. *To observe, or keep the sabbath*, Tert.

Sabbātum, ti. n. [vox Hebraea, שַׁבָּת i. e. quies, cessatio ab opere] (1) *The sabbath, the Jews sabbath, the day of the rest, the seventh day from the creation*; or, as others understand Horace, *the great day of the passover*, because from Tisri (our September) whence the Jews reckon their year, to their Nisan (about the middle of our April) near which time that feast was kept, is about thirty weeks. (2) *Also the days of the week.* (1) *Sabbata tricesima*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 69. peregrina, Ov. R. Am. 220. recutita, Pers. 5, 184. (2) Τῇ μιᾷ τῶν σαββάτων, prima sabbatorum, Joann. 20, 1. *sunday.* Sic secunda deinceps ad septimam, quod proprie sabbatum vocabant Judaei.

Sābellica brassica [à Sabellis, ubi nascitur] *Crumpled, or jagged colewort*, Litt. ex Plin. Sabellicus fuscus, Virg. Geor. 3, 255.

Sābina, ae. f. sc. herba [à Sabinis] *The herb Sabin*, whereof there are two kinds, one with leaves like the tamarisk, the other like the cypress-tree, Col. 6, 4. Plin. 24, 61.

Säbina, ae. f. *A weapon of the Illyrians, like an hunting-pole, or boar-spear*, Enn. ap. Fest.

|| Säbücus, i. f. *Seren. Sammon. idem quod sambucus, quod v. Säbülētum*, ti. n. *A gravel-pit. Nascitur in sabuletis*, Plin. 27, 41.

Säbülo; önis. m. (2) *Gross sand, or gravel.* (2) *Also a player upon a certain musical instrument.* (1) *Arenā, fabulo, argillā, Varr. R. R. 1, 9. Sabuloniem humidum respuit, Cels. 4, 33.* (2) *Vid. Scal. Consect. in Varr. pag. 121.*

Säbülofus, a, um. *Gravelly, sandy.* Solum sabulosum; Col. 2, 9. conf. & Plin. 35, 49. & Vitruv. 2, 3.

Säbülum, li. n. [*ἀσβύλον, vel ἀσβύλον*] (1) *Fine gravel, such as we lay walks with.* (2) *Also a kind of vial; or guitar, or such like musical instrument.* (1) Plin. 17, 3. (2) *Apul. in Flor. si vera lectio.*

Säburra, ae. f. [*à fabulo, Perot. rect. à fabr, Celt. Id.*] *Ballast, or lastage, wherewith ships are poised, to make them go upright; which was properly gravel, or sand. Onerariae naves säburra gravatae, Liv. 37, 14.*

Säburrälis, e. *Made of sand.* Säburrälis faconia; Vitruv. 9, 9.

Säburrätus, a, um. part. *Loaded with gravel, ballasted; Met, stuffed, crammed with good cheer. Mulieres ubi säburrae fumus, largiloquae extemplo fumus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2.*

Säburro, äre. äct. *To load with gravel, to ballast a ship, Plin. 18, 87.*

Säcal. Aegypt. lingua *electrum* sign. quod ex radiis solis nascitur, Plin. 37, 9.

|| Säccäria, ae. f. sc. ars [*à faccus*] *Trafficking, or selling of sacks, or bags, Apul. Met. 1.*

Säccarius, a, um. *Carrying sacks of corn, or other commodity. Nāvis faccaria, Quint. 8, 2.*

|| Säccarius, ii. m. (1) *A sack-bearer.* (2) *Also a sack-maker.* (1) *Paul. 1, 49. § De contr. empt.* (2) *Säccarius, σακκοπλόκος, Gloss. vet.*

Säccätus, a, um. part. (1) *That is put in a bag.* (2) *Strained through a bag.* (1) *Non faccatā aquā lavabantur, sed faepe turbidā, Sen. Ep. 86.* (2) *Totius humorem faccatum ut corporis fundant, Lucr. 4, 1022. i. e. urinam. Hic quoque hunc imitatur Seren. Sammon.*

|| Säccellus, li. m. dim. *A little bag; or satchel, Veg.*

Säccärum, i. n. [*vox Arab. سكر ab Hebr. שֶׁכָּר potus inebrians, quod ex caninis Indicis succum dulcem ad potum exprimerent*] *Sugar, a kind of honey found in reeds; of a gummy substance then, but now a juice of canes or reeds, boiled, and baked white and hard. Saccharum & Arabia fert, sed laudatus India, Plin. 12, 17. * Dulces in arundine succi, Lucr. 3, 237. i. e. faccharum.*

Säcciperium, ii. n. comp. [*ex facco, & pera*] *A satchel; a bag, a scrip, a pouch, a sack, a cloak-bag, a wallet, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.*

Säcco, äre, i. e. per faccum colo; unde pass. faccor. *To strain through a bag. Caecuba faccuntur, Mart. 2, 40.*

|| Säccülarius, ii. m. (1) *A cutpurse, a pick-pocket, an arrant cheat, a juggler, or gypsy, who conjureth peoples money out of their pockets.* (2) *A robber of the common treasure.* (3) *Also a treasurer for what is given to any monastery, hospital, or the poor; an almoner.* (1) *Ulp. † Crumenifeca.* (2) *Ajcon. = Peculator.* (3) *Praefectus facculis, Ecclef.*

Säcculus, li. m. dim. (1) *A little sack, bag, pouch, or purse, a satchel.* (2) *Also the poors-box, or stock of charity.* (1) *Plenus aranearum facculus, Catull. 13, 8. Pleno cum facculus aere turget, Juv. 14, 138.* (2) *Ecclef.*

Säccus, ci. m. [*ab Hebr. שֶׂךְ quod vocab. pleraque si non omnes linguas permeavit*] (1) *A sack, a large scrip.* (2) *A money-bag.* (3) *A strainer.* (1) *Extra portam tergeminam ire ad faccum licet, go a begging, or mumping, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22.* (2) *Congestis undique faccis indormis inhians, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 70.* (3) *In sparteis faccis percolant, Col. 12, 17. Säccus nivarius, a snow-bag to cool wine with, Lemina Ep. Mart. 14, 104.*

|| Säcellanus, i. m. *A chaplain, Hier.*

Säcellum, i. n. dim. [*à sacrum*] *locus diis sacratu.* (1) *A chapel, a temple, or church.* (2) *Also the churchyard, or consecrated ground walled in.* (1) *Exire in sacellum ominis causā, Cic. de Div. 1, 46. Modicum sacellum Jovi posuit, Tac. Hist. 3, 74, 2.* (2) *Fest.*

Säcer, ra, um. rimus. sup. [*à שֶׁכָּר mundus, fuit, vel שֶׁכָּר clausus, vel שֶׁכָּר recordari*] (1) *Sacred, holy, divine.* (2) *Solemn, awful.* (3) *Consecrated, devoted.* (4) *Instituted, established.* (5) *Rueful, to be dearly paid for, of sad consequence.* (6) *Also cursed, detestable, horrible, damnable.* (7) *An epithet given to princes, as being God's vicegerents.* (8) *Sacer ignis, St. Antony's fire, and other diseases.* (1) = *Signa sacra & religiosa, Cic. de Legib. 3, 13. * Miscere sacra profanis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34. § Effigies sacrae divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 148. Jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. Ep. 9, 159. Mens sacra, Id. Fast. 6, 6.* (2) *Sacer horror, Claud. Paneg. 4. Sacer effera raptat corda pavor, Val. Flacc. 1, 798.* (3) *§ Sacra Deo sylva, Ov. Fast. 4, 650. Dies sacer Dianae, Horat. Od. 2, 12, 20. § Illa insula eorum Deorum sacra putatur, Cic. (4) Morientibus oculos operire, rursusque in rogo patefacere Quiritium magno ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 55. (5) Remi sacer nepotibus cruor,*

*Hor. Epod. 5, ult. (6) = Intestabilis, & sacer esto, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 181. = Ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14. Ille servus facerrimus est, Id. Most. 4, 3, 67. (7) Occupationes Tiberii sacras dixit quidam, Suet. Tib. 27. qui tamen recusavit; posteriores vero Caesares sua omnia, domos, cubacula, scrinia, lectos, comitatum, sed & sacrum stabulum dici volvere. (8) Per membra sacer cum diditur ignis, Lucr. 6, 1165. * De hujus morbi generibus, vid. Plin. qui multa multis locis de iis differit, Cels. 5, 28, 4. Sacra via, a street so called from the league made there between Romulus and Tatius; or because the priest went that way at the ides of each month to sacrifice, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 1.*

Säcerdos ötis. c. g. [*à sacer, qui sacris praest & ea administrat, qu. sacrum dans, Isid.*] (1) *A priest, or priests, a minister of a church.* (2) *An augur.* (1) *Hoc mense sacerdotem maximum creari oportet, Cic. Verr. 2, 52. * Sacerdotes Cereris, atque illius fani antistitae, probatae mulieres, Id. ibid. 4, 45. (2) Illo die, quo sacerdotem solent nominare, Plin. Epist. 2, 1. Ita enim ipse interpretatur, 4, 8. vid. & sacerdotium. * Varii generis sacerdotes Flamines, Diales, Martiales, Quirinales, Salii, Pontifices Maximi, Pontifices Minores, Reges sacrorum, Galli, &c. * Phoebe sacerdos, a poet, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 23.*

Säcerdötälis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to priests, or priesthood. Sacerdotes ludii, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. Virgines sacerdotales, the vestal virgins, Liv. 1, 5.*

|| Säcerdötissa, ae. f. *A priestess, a vestal virgin, or nun, Gell. 10, 15. sed lect. incert. † Sacerdos.*

Säcerdötium, ii. n. (1) *The state, or office of a priest, a priesthood.* (2) *A prebend, a benefice, a parsonage.* (1) *Sacerdotium inire, Cic. pro Domo, 52. (2) Virgo Vestalis sanctissimo sacerdotio praedita, Id. ibid. 53. (2) Tum hic bonus augur eo sacerdotio se praeditum esse dixit, Cic. Philipp. 2, 32. Sacerdotium gentile vel gentilitium, an impropriation, an ad-vowson, Jun.*

Säcerdötüla, ae. f. dim. *A priestess. Capital sacerdotulae in capite solent habere, Varr. L. L. 4, 29.*

Säcodios, ii. f. *A precious stone of a violet colour, a kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 40.*

* Säcöma, ätis. n. [*i. e. acquipondium*] *That which is put in the scales to make even weight, counterpoise, likeness of weight, full, or just weight, Vitruv. 9, 9. interpr. Bud.*

Säcon, *A violet colour, Plin. 37, 40.*

† Säcöpënum, ni. n. *Vid. Sägapënon.*

Säcra, örum. n. plur. *Holy rites; or mysteries of religion, solemnities, divine service. Initiari sacris, to be in holy orders, Quint. 1, 2.*

|| Säcramentalis, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to a sacrament, sacramental. † Ad sacramentum spectans.*

Säcrämentum, i. n. [*quod sacratu fide interposita, Fest. vel sacra mente fit*] (1) *A gage in money laid down in court by both parties that went to law, which was returned to him who had the verdict on his side, but forfeited by him that was cast to the exchequer, to be laid out in sacris rebus, and therefore so called.* (2) *An oath, as being a very sacred thing.* (3) *Any thing done by virtue of an oath.* (4) *More particularly the oath taken by soldiers, to be true to their country and general.* (5) *Hence translated elegantly by Christian writers to signify baptism, and the eucharist, as being two solemn oaths, or engagements into which they enter to Christ, the captain of their faith, by which they are distinguished from all other religions.* (6) *In a larger acceptation, any mystery, or thing appertaining to divine worship.* (7) *Any force, or constraint to undertake a war.* (7) *Meton. A soldier.* (1) *Vid. Varr. L. L. 4, 16. sub fin. adde & Fest. Contendere sacramento, Cic. de Orat. 1, 42. (2) Non ego perfidum dixi sacramento, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 10. (3) Vid. Flor. 3, 10, 2. & 3, 18, 9. It. 4, 12, 24. (4) Obsecrare coepit milites, ne primi sacramenti memoriam deponerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 27. (5) Marem & feminam ad sacramento baptismatis & eucharistiae admittens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34. Vocati sumus ad militiam Dei vivi jam tunc, cum in sacramenti verba respondimus, Id. ad Martyr. 3. (6) Sacrificium necessariis sacramentis praeparatur, Zeno Veron. Sacramenta munerum, a magis oblata, Hieron. Velum scissum est, & omnia legis sacramenta prodita sunt, Id. Mediationis sacramentum, Fulgent. (7) Juvenes adulterio, velut sacramento, addicti, Sen. de Brev. vit. 5, 6. (8) Alia emolumenta notemus sacramentorum, Juv. 13, 36.*

Säcrandus, a, um. part. (1) *To be established, or ratified.* (2) *To be accursed, or detested.* (1) *Sanctiones sacrandae sunt, aut genere ipso, aut, &c. Cic. pro Balbo, 14. (2) Liv. 2, 8. Vid. Säcro.*

Säcrarium, ii. n. (1) *The place wherein holy things are laid, a sextry, a vestry.* (2) *Also a chapel, an oratory, or closet, appointed for divine worship.* (1) = *Sacrarium & receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20. (2) Sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. pro Mil. 31.*

|| Säcratio, önis. f. verb. *A consecrating, Macrobi. Sat. 3, 7. † Consecratio.*

Säcrätus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *ffimus, sup. (1) Consecrated, hallowed, or devoted to God. (2) Sacred, enacted. (1) § Tibi sacratum fors mea rupit opus, Ov. Trist. 2, 552. (2)*

(2) Nihil habent Druidae visco sacratius, *Plin.* 16, 95. Nul-
lum numen sacratius, *Sil.* 8, 229. Numen illis gentibus sa-
cratissimum, *Plin.* 33, 24. Sacratae leges, *Liv.* 2, 54.
Sacrificola, ae. c. g. [qui vel quae sacra colit] *A sacrificer, a
priest.* Turbae sacrificolarum immixtus, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 74, 1.
|| Sacrificatio, ēre. *To sacrifice, or purge by sacrifice, Hier.*
† Rem divinam facio, *Vett.*
* Sacrifer, a, um. *That carrieth sacred things.* Rates sa-
criferae, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 252.
Sacrifex, icis. m. [qui sacra facit] *A priest, Vett. Inscript.*
Sacrificalis, le. *Belonging to a priest, or to sacrifice.* Appa-
ratus sacrificalis, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 69, 2.
Sacrificans, tis. part. *Sacrificing.* Circa Perulinum murum
sacrificans, *Suet. Aug.* 14.
Sacrificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sacrificing.* In Dea Vesta om-
nis & precatio, & sacrificatio extrema est, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27.
|| Sacrificatus, ūs. m. [actio sacrificandi] *A sacrificing.* Nul-
lum pecus sacrificatui habere, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 215.
Sacrificium, ii. n. (1) *A sacrifice.* (2) || *The whole Chri-
stian religion* at first so called, afterwards *the eucharist.* (1)
Praebere hostias ad sacrificium, *Cic. de Inv.* 2. & Neque
Druides habent, qui rebus divinis praesint, neque sacrificiis,
student, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. (2) *Vid. Lat. & Cypr.*
Sacrifico, are. *To sacrifice.* Genio suo quando sacrificat,
Samiis vasis utitur, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 40. Suem sacrificare,
Ov. Fast. 4, 414. & Tum me faciat Jupiter ut semper sacri-
ficem, neque unquam litem, *Plaut. Poen.* 2, 1, 42.
Sacrificor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sacrificed, It. dep. to sacri-
fice, vid. Varr. L. L.* 8, 61. & Quid intersit inter sacrifico
& lito docebit Non.
Sacrificulus, li. m. (1) *The master of the sacrifices, a mass
priest.* (2) *A despicable priest.* (1) Regem sacrificulum cre-
ant, *Liv.* 2, 2. (2) Inter sacrificulos vanae superstitionis,
Suet. Dom. 1. conf. *Liv.* 39, 8.
Sacrificus, a, um. *That is used in sacrifice, or serveth thereto.*
Areae sacrificae, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 243. Dies sacrifici, *Ov. Metam.*
13, 590. Vestis sacrificica, *Sil.* 3, 27.
Sacrificus, ci. m. [qui sacra facit] *He that offereth sacrifice,
a priest.* * Des mihi sacrificos caliturasque ignibus aras, *Ov.
Met.* 13, 590.
Sacrilegium, ii. n. (1) *Sacrilege, theft, or taking things out
of an holy place.* (2) *Goods so stolen.* (3) *Also any detestable,
or heinous offence.* (1) In sodalitium sacrilegii alicujus abire,
Cic. in Sall. 5. (2) Discedere onustus sacrilegio, *Phaedr.* 4,
10, 3. (3) *Quint.* 5, 14.
Sacrilegus, a, um. adj. *Simus, sup. [qui sacra legit, i. e. fura-
tur]* (1) *Sacrilegious, guilty of sacrilege.* (2) *Wicked, un-
godly, profane.* (4) Subst. *A church-robber.* (1) Sacrilego
poena est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed &, &c. *Cic.
de Legib.* 2, 16. (2) Lingua sacrilega, *Ov. de Rem. Amor.* 367.
Exi fana natum quantum est, hominum sacrilegissime, *Plaut.
Rud.* 3, 4, 1. (3) Minor extat sacrilegus, *Juv.* 13, 150.
† Sacrima, n. plur. *Fest. Vid. Sacrimum.*
Sacrimum. *sc. vinum [quia sacrum] New wine which they
sacrificed to Bacchus at his feasts, Fest.*
Sacris, re [ant. pro sacer, *Fest.*] *Pure, holy, sacred, fit for
holy uses.* Porci sacres, pigs fit for sacrifice at ten days old,
Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16. *vid. & Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, & 4.
|| Sacrista, ae. m. [sacrorum custos] *He that keepeth holy
things, Eccl.*
† Sacrium, ii. n. *Amber in the Scythian language, Plin.*
37, 11.
Sacro, āre. act. [*i. e. sacrum facio*] (1) *To consecrate.* (2)
To dedicate, or devote. (3) *To make honourable and reverend.*
(4) *To immortalize, or deify, to canonize.* (5) *Also to accurse
and detest, to outlaw, to excommunicate.* (6) *To solemnize, to
ratify.* (1) Aras sacrare, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 48. (2) Quod patriae
vocis studiis nobisque sacraſti, ap. *Cic. Div.* 2, 13. (3) Pa-
rentum conditionem sacravimus, quia expediebat liberos tolli,
Sen. de Benef. 3, 11. (4) Condidit hic natae cineres, nomēn-
que sacraſit, *Mart.* 1, 115, 3. (5) Sacrare cum bonis caput
ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, *Liv.* 2, 8. (6) Sa-
crare leges, *Liv.*
Sacror, āri. pass. *To be canonized, &c. Ov. Fast.* 1, 535.
Sacrosanctus, a, um [ex sacer, & sanctus] *Sacred, inviola-
ble, that may not be injured, or violated on pain of death.* Pos-
sessiones sacrosanctae, *Cic. in Catil.* 2, 8. || Sacrosancta po-
testas, the tribuneship, *Liv.* 29, 20.
Sacrum, cri. n. (1) *Any thing dedicated to the gods.* (2) *An
holy rite, or mystery.* (3) *Any solemn act.* (4) *A festival.*
(5) *A sacrifice.* (6) *The beast sacrificed.* (7) *Religion in gene-
ral.* (8) *A consecrated place.* (1) *Vid. Macrob. Sat.* 1, 16.
Sacrum, sacroſe commendatum qui clepserit rapseritve parricida
esto, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 9. ex XII Tab. (2) Ne quid de sacro-
rum religione mutetur, *Cic. de Legib.* 2. De sacris autem haec
fit una sententia, ut conserventur, &c. *Id. ibid.* 19. (3) Le-
gationis sacra, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 42, 3. mensae, *Id.* 15, 52, 2.
nuptialia, *Quint.* 1, 7. (4) Solemne sacrum lustris Troici,
Sen. Troad. 778. Annua sacra, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 338. anniver-
saria, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 13. (5) Sacra Dioneae matri, divisque
ferebam, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 19. Sacra Jovi Stygio, *Id. Aen.* 4,
638. (6) Exta sacro quodam sine corde, *Suet. Caes.* 77. (7)

Non est sanctius sacris eisdem quam studiis initiari, *Quint.* 1, 2.
(8) *P. J. C. = aedicula, Id. Inter sacrum & saxum stare, to be
in great distress, or jeopardy, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 84.
Saeculum, li. n. *An age. Vid. Seculum.*
Saepe. adv. ius, comp. *Simè, sup. Often times, many times,
more than once, or twice.* Et feci saepe, & saepius mihi facturus
videor, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 5. & Interdum vel potius nimium saepe,
Cic. de Fin. 2, 13. Saepissime experiri, *Sall. B. J.* 63.
Saepenumero. adv. *Oftentimes, many a time, very often.*
Saepenumero sum cum eo, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 21.
Saepicule. adv. dim. [*à saepè*] *Ever and anon, every now and
then.* Saepiculè peccas, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 5, 59. unde haust Apul.
qui libenter utitur.
† Saepissimus, a, um. sum. [*ab inusit. saepus vel saepis*]
Very oft, most frequent. Saepissimo rogatu, *Hier. Saepissimam
discordiam, Cato. ap. Prisc.*
Saepiuscule. adv. dim. *Somewhat often; uti leg. Prisc. in loco
Plaut. adduct. in Saepiculè.*
Saevidicus, a, um. *That speaketh cruel rigorous words.* Ne
fuis te iratus saevidicis protelet, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 4, 36. al.
saevidictis.
Saeviens, tis. part. *Raging.* Saeviente pelago, *Tac. Ann.*
15, 46, 3.
Saevio, ire, īvi & īi, itum. neut. [*à sévire, furere*] (1) *To
rage, to talk sharply.* (2) *To be violent.* (3) *To be fierce and
cruel.* (1) Ne saevi, magna sacerdos, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 544. (2)
Saevit amor resurgens, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 532. § Dolor saevit in
erepto amore, *Prop.* 2, 8, 36. (3) § Flagellis saevire, *Juv.*
10, 180. § Saevire in tergum alicujus, *Liv.* 3, 45.
|| Saevitas. f. *Hastiness, fierceness, Firm.* † Saevitia.
Saeviter. adv. ius, comp. *Simè, sup. (1) Fiercely, boister-
ously. (2) Outrageously, violently.* (1) & Magis cogito saevi-
ter blanditèr alloquar, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 2, 3. (2) & Parum
prudentes aut saevius, aut etiam levius agendo, *Col.* 11, 1.
Quaedam loca aestate saevissime candent, *Id.* 1, 4.
Saevitia, ae. f. (1) *Cruelty, fierceness, tyranny.* (2) *Severe
chiding.* (1) Nefandae mos est saevitiae pereuntis parcere morti,
Luc. 2, 180. & Quantum saevitia glisceret, misericordia arceba-
tur, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 19. & misericordia, *Id.* 16, 32. (2) & In
judicio, aut saevitiam aut clementiam iudicis sibi proponet ora-
tor, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 4. Non tamen ausus eram dominac
turbare quietem expertae metuens jurgia saevitiae, *Prop.* 1, 3,
18. || Saevitia annonae, dearth of victuals, *Tac. Ann.* 2,
87, 1.
|| Saevities, ei. f. *Idem, Apul. Met.* 6, p. 190. † Saevitia.
|| Saevitudo, inis. f. *Outrageousness, Amm.* † Saevitia.
Saevitum est. imperf. *They exercised rage, or cruelty, Patere.*
2, 74.
Saevitur. imperf. *Rage and cruelty is committed.* Intellecto
in quos saeviretur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 49, 2. Querebantur in cor-
pus, in tergum saeviri, *Liv.* 41, 6.
Saeviturus, a, um. part. *About to rage.* Dixerunt, in corpora
sua citius per furorem saevituros, quam ut Romanam amicitiam
violarent, *Liv.* 35, 31.
Saevus, a, um. or, comp. *Simus, sup. [fort. à sévire, furere]* (1) *Fierce, cruel, stern, fell.* (2)
Outrageous, blustering, boisterous, furious. (3) *Angry, displeased.*
(4) *Great, extreme, both in a good, and bad sense.* (5) *Strong,
mighty, valiant, puissant.* (1) Verbera saeva, *Virg. Geor.* 3,
252. Arâ Moeotide saevior, *Juv.* 15, 115. A saevissimo re-
gum trucidatus, *Curt.* 10, 5. § = Tyrannus saevissimus &
violentissimus in suos, *Liv.* (2) Undique venti erumpunt saevi,
existunt turbines, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 39. ex *Pacuv.* (3) Saevae
memorem Junonis ob iram, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 8. Sed *Serv. ad seq.
notionem refert.* § Saevus ambobus Achilles, *Id. Aen.* 2, 462.
(4) Camillum saeva paupertas tulit, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 42. Me
tum primum saevus circumstetit horror, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 559.
Induta fuit saevâ stolâ, *Enn.* (5) § Maternis saevus in armis,
Virg. Aen. 12, 107.
Sāga, ae. f. mulier. f. [*à sagire, i. e. sentire acutè*] (1) *A
subtil, or wise woman.* (2) *A witch, a sorceress, an hag.* (1)
Sagire, sentire acutè est, unde sagae anus, quia multa scire vo-
lunt, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. (2) = Quae saga, quis te solvere
Thessalis magus venenis poterit? *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 1.
† Sāga, ae. f. *Enn. Vid. Sagum.*
Sāgacitas, ātis. f. (1) *Quickness of any sense, especially of
scent, or smelling.* (2) *A sharpness of wit, a quickness of spirit,
sagacity, subtilty, shrewdness.* (1) Narium sagacitas, *Cic. N. D.*
2, 63. *Vid. Sagax.* (2) Eā erat sagacitate, ut decipi non pos-
set, *Nep. Alcib.* 5.
Sāgaciter. adv. ius. comp. *Simè, sup. (1) Quickly smelling.*
(2) *Met. Shrewdly, subtilly.* (1) Si canes advenientem saga-
citer odorantur, *Col.* 7, 12. Sagacius odorari quam canis acer,
Hor. Epod. 12, 4. (2) Odoror quam sagacissime possum, quid
sentiant, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 44.
Sagapēnon, i. n. *A gum like ammoniac, Plin.* 20, 75.
|| Sāgāria, ae. f. *sc. negotiatio. The trade of making and selling
clokes and jackets for soldiers, Dig.*
Sāgārius, ii. m. *sc. mercator. A seller of soldiers clokes, Varr.*
vid. Grut. Inscript. p. 650, n. 2.
Sāgātus, a, um. *Apparalled in a soldier's cloke. Cras sagati
prodeamus, Cic. Philipp.* 14, 1.

Sāgax, ācis. adj. or, comp. *flimus*, sup. [*à sagio*, *à e.* acute sentio] (1) *Quick-scented*. (2) Synecd. *Quick of any sense*, as hearing, sight, scent, taste. (3) Met. *Sagacious, subtil, sage, shrewd, cunning, apprehensive, smart, witty*. (1) Canem esse quidem hanc oportet; sagax nasum habet, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 17. Canibus sagacior anser, *Ov. Met.* 11, 599. (2) Sagax oculorum acies, *Stat. Theb.* 10, 598. Murium palatum in gustu sagacissimum, *Plin.* 8, 55. (3) Homines mentem habent, ut ita dicam, sagacem, quae & causas rerum, & consecutiones videat, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14. § Sagax ad pericula perspicienda, *Planc. ad Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 23.

Sagda, ae. f. *A green stone among the Chaldees, which sticketh fast to the keels of ships, and there is found*, *Plin.* 37, 67.

* **Sāgēna**, ae. f. [*i. e.* vericulum] *A sweep-net, whereout the fish cannot get, a drag-net, a weel, a sein*, *Manil.* 5, 678.

† **Sāgestre**, n. *A thick coarse garment*, *Lucil.* Operimentum crassum, ut sagorum erat crassior pannus, *interpr. Turneb. al. leg. segestre*.

Sāgina, ae. f. [*à σάγμα*, *Id*] (1) *Meat wherewith any thing is crammed, or fattened*. (2) *A stuffing, any kind of meat, belly-timber*. (3) *Fatness, grossness*. (4) Also a coop, or place to fat things in; a frank. (1) Est facilis avium sagina, *Col.* 8, 14. (2) Multitudinem non auctoritate, sed saginā tenebat, *Cic. pro Placc.* 7. ¶ Saginam caedite, *chew your mast; exercise your grinders*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 62. (3) Saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, *Iust.* 21, 2, 1. *vet. Gloss.* sagina παραπλήρωμα. (4) Herus meus se in saginam coniecit, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 96.

Sāgināmentum, ti. al. *sagimentum*, ti. n. *Fatness, or grossness*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Sāginandus, a, um. part. *To be crammed, fattened*. *Hordeo equus saginandus*, *Col.* 6, 27.

Sāginarium, ii. n. *A place wherein creatures are fattened, a stall, sty, pen, or coop*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 10.

Sāginatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A fattening, a putting up of beasts, or fowls to feed*, *Plin.* 8, 77.

Sāginatus, a, um. part. *Fattened, crammed*. *Saginat* porcus, *Prop.* 4, 1, 23. bos, *Varr. conf. Curt.* 9, 7, 16. & *Liv.* 36, 17.

Sāgino, āre. act. (1) *To make fat*. (2) *To pamper*. (1) Ea herba foeni vice saginat jumenta, *Col.* 6, 38. (2) Saginare exquisitis epulis, *Plin.* 9, 58.

Sāginor, āri. pass. *To be fattened; Met. to be glutted*. *Saginari* sanguine civium, *Cic. pro Sext.* 36.

Sāgio, īre, īvi, itum. *To have a quick sense, to perceive quickly, to foresee, or guess at, to smell out*. = *Sagire*, sentire acutē est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. *Vid. Saga*.

Sāgitta, ae. f. [cujus etymon variē disputatur] (1) *An arrow, shaft, or dart, a bolt*. (2) *A long shoot and twig of a vine, or other tree, that is left in the pruning*. (3) Also a sign in the firmament. (4) *A certain herb growing in the water, adders-tongue*. (5) *The feathers of an arrow*. (6) *A lancer, or flem* wherewith the blood is drawn from labouring beasts. (1) Sagittae pendebant ab humero, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 34. Nervo impulsā sagitta, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 856. (2) Sagittam rustici vocant novissimam partem furculi, *Col.* 3, 17. (3) *Plin.* 18, 64. (4) *Plin.* 21, 68. = pistana, *Id. ibid.* (5) *Jun.* (6) *Litt.* fed unde non dicit.

|| **Sāgittālis**, le. adj. *Of, or belonging to an arrow*. *Inde sagittalis* futura, the seam on the top of the head, *Jun.*

|| **Sagittāria**, ae. f. *An herb called the water-archer, or arrow-head*, *Gerard.*

Sagittarius, a, um. *Of or belonging to arrows, that of which arrows are made*. *Calamus sagittarius*, *Plin.* 16, 16.

Sagittārius, ii. m. (1) *An archer, a shooter, a bowman*. (2) *A Persian coin, which was also called daricus*. (3) *One of the twelve signs, sagittary*. (1) Cretas sagittarios mittit, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 7. (2) *Vid. Plutarch. Apophth.* atque ibi sagittatum Agesilai dictum. (3) Cum luna est in sagittario, *Plin.* 17, 36.

Sagittātus, a, um. part. *Stricken with an arrow*. *Sagittata* suavia, *killing, wounding kisses*, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 16.

* **Sagittifer**, a, um. *That beareth, or weareth arrows*. *Sagittiferi* amores, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 131. Parthi, *Catull.* 11, 6. Pecus sagittifera, the porcupine, *Claud. Eidyll.* Hystr. 48. Phae-trae sagittiferae, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 416.

* **Sagittipōtens**, tis. *That can do much by shooting, a cunning archer; the sign sagittary*, *Cic. in Arat.* v. 311. *Ed. Gron.* Pigra sagittipotens jaculatur frigora terris, *2. Cicer. citante Ausonio in Eclogario, vers.* 11.

Sagitto, āre. *To shoot in a bow*, *Iust.* 41, 2, 6. & *Curt.* 7, 5, 42.

|| **Sagittula**, ae. f. dim. *A little dart*, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 348.

* **Sagma**, ātis. n. [*à σάγμα*, onero. vel à stratu sagorum, *Isid.*] *A pack-saddle, a sumpter*, *Bibl. Dic.* & *sagma*, ae. f. *Veg. Rei Veterin.* 2, 59.

|| **Sagmarius**, a, um [ad sagmata pertinens] (1) *A pack-horse, or sumpter-horse*. (2) Also a slave employed in carrying the soldiers luggage. (1) Equus sagmarius, *Lampr. Elagab.* (2) *Veg. de R. Milit.* 2, 10.

Sagmen, inis. n. [verbenae, herbae, quas legati pop. Rom. ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret; *Marcian. dict.* quia ex loco sancto secabantur (al. arcebantur) qu. segmina, *Fest.* vel à sancto

ciendo; qu. sancimīna] (1) *The verb veruain*. (2) Also *grass plucked up from the altar with the earth*, which ambassadors of Rome wore on their heads, or carried in their hands, that people might not injure them. (1) *Vid. Liv.* 1, 24. Sagmen *ισποθώραν, Gloss. vet.* (2) Jus sacratum Jovis jurandum sagmine, *Naeu. ap. Fest.*

Sāgūlātus, a, um. *That weareth a short cassock*, *Suet. Vitell.* 11.

Sāgūlum, i. n. dim. *A little cloke or cassock, worn over armour*. *Sagula* rejecerunt, *Cic. in Pison.* 23. Sagulo gregali amictus, *Liv.* 7, 34. conf. & *Virg. Aen.* 8, 660. à seq.

Sāgum, i. n. [vocab. Gallicum, *Varr.* Quin & inter Germanas vestes primas tenet ap. *Tac. Germ.* 17, 1. unde ad Graec. & Lat. fluxit] (1) *A soldier's coarse cloke, or cassock, worn also by boors and others, to keep them warm*. (2) Also a kind of blanket. (3) *A cloth to cover horses withal*. (1) & Ad faga ire, & redire ad togas, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 1. *vid. & Col.* 1, 8. (2) Ibis ab excusso missus ad astra fago, *toft in a blanket*, *Mart.* 1, 4, 8. *vid. & Suet. Oth.* 2. (3) *Col.* 11, 1. conf. & *Casaub. ad Lamprid.*

Sāgus, a, um [quia satis agat, *Acro. qu. satagus*] *Knowing, presaging, divining*. Nunc sagas adfatur aves, *Stat. Achill.* 1, 519. Sagi clangores, *Id. Theb.* 8, 204.

† **Sāgus**, i. m. *Afran. + id. quod Sagum*.

Sal, sālis. m. & rar. n. [*à Gr. ἅλς*, aspiratione migrante in s] (1) *Salt*. (2) *Sense, parts, wisdom*. (3) *Mirth, wit, pleasant talk*. (4) *Sales. plur. Jests, quibbles, drolleries, railleries, pretty conceits*. (5) *Beauty, neatness*. (6) & *The sea*. (7) Also a fault in crystal, and other gems. (1) Multi modii salis simul edendi, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, *Cic. de Amic.* 19. Caro salibus aspersa, *Col.* 7, 8. & Ubi falem nec fossitium, nec maritimum haberent, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 7, 8. Fusile sal, *Col.* 6, 33. & De generibus salis, *vid. Plin.* 31, 42. (2) *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 10. *interpr. Donato.* (3) & Homo qui plurimum in dicendo & salis habet, & fellis, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 21, 1. & Non sal, fed natura videtur, *Cic.* = Scipio omnes sale & facetiis superabat, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 34. Urbani sales, *Id. Fam.* 9, 15. (4) = Ridens jocus, & sales protervi, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 6. *vid. Plin.* 31, 42. (5) & Tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, *Nep. Attic.* 13. (6) Mente salis placidi vultum, fluctusque quietos ignorare jubet, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 848: Ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis alludebant, *Catull.* 62, 67. (7) *Plin.* 37, 10.

Sālācia, ae. f. [dea quam putabant salum ciere, *i. e.* movere, *Fest.*] (1) *The goddess of the sea*. (2) *The retiring of the waves, or surge from the shore, into the sea again*. (1) Salacia Ἀμφιπρία, Νηπρία, *Vet. Gloss.* Oceanus & Salacia coeli satu terraëque conceptu generati, *Cic. de Univ.* 1. (2) & Venissia unda quae ad littus venit, salacia quae ad salum redit, *Varr. R. R.* 4, 10.

Sālācitas, ātis. f. *Lechery, wantonness*. Passeri minimum vitae, cui salacitas par, *Plin.* 10, 52.

* **Sālācon**, ōnis. m. [de quo *vid. Suid. & Hesych.*] *A great boaster, who, being extremely poor, would fain be thought very rich*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 24.

Sālāmandra, ae. f. *A salamander, in shape like a lizard, full of spots, that being in the fire sometimes is not burned, nor hurt by it*, *Plin.* 10, 86.

† **Sālāpusius**, ii. m. ut quidam leg. ap. *Catull. qu. ex sale & pusio, i. e.* puer plenus sale & mordaci dicacitate. *Reet. Salaputium, a notable wag*.

Sālāpūtium, ii. n. [*Catull.* 51, 5. & ex eo *Sen. à salaputa*, quae caudam salacem sign. puto, πλόδη, *Scal.*] *A peacock, a wag-wanton; al. leg. salopygium: ἀπὸ τῆς σαλευμένης πυγῆς*.

Sālar, āris. m. [piscis à sale, vel à saliendo, dict.] *A young salmon, or salmon peel; a kind of trout*. Purpureis salar stellatus corpora guttis, *Auson. Eid.* 10, 88.

|| **Sālāriarius**, ii. m. *He to whom a stipend is paid, a pensioner*, *Ulp.*

† **Sālāris**, re. adj. *Pleasant, merry and witty*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

† **Hilaris**.

Sālārium, ii. n. [*à sale; stipendium militare; dict. quod nihil victui magis necessarium quam sal*] *A stipend, wages given to servants, a salary, a pension*. (2) *An allowance, a daily maintenance in meat*. (1) Sal honoribus etiam militiaeque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, *Plin.* 31, 41. (2) *Mart.* 3, 7.

Sālārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to salt*. Vestigal ex annonā salariā, *Liv.* 29, 37. Salaria via, quod per eam in Sabinos, sal à mari portari consueverat, the salters way, *vid. Plin.* 31, 41.

Sālārius, ii. m. *A seller of salt, or of salt meats, a salter*. Viles pueri salariorum, *Mart.* 1, 42, 8.

|| **Sālāta**, orum. n. *Sallets, Hulf.*

Sālax, ācis. adj. or, comp. *flimus*, sup. [*à salio; quatenus est, ἰσχυρῶς, ὀξύως; vel à sale, quod sal reddat salaces*] (1) *Apt to leap, lecherous, lustful, wanton*. (2) Also *provocative, or stirring to lechery*. (1) Sitque salax agnus conceptaque semina conjux reddat, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 771. Si essent salaciora, plus jecoris habuissent, *Lact. de Opif.* 14. Oportet mares suos quam salacissimos esse, *Col.* 7, 9. (2) *Erucae salaces*, *Ov. de Rem. Am.* 799.

† **Sāl'e**, is. n. unde contr. sal. n. Coeruleum spumat sale, confertā rate pulsum, the sea, *Enn. ap. Prisc.*

Sālēbra, ae. f. [*à saltu*] (1) *A rough, or rugged place*. (2) *Met. Any difficulty*. (1) Luna ministrat iter, demonstrant astra

falebras, *Prop.* 3, 16, 15. Qui queritur falebras, & acerbum. frigus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 53. (2) Haeret in falebrâ, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 28, sed saepius in plur. occurrit.

|| Sălebratim. adv. Roughly, ruggedly, by rough places, *Sid.* 4 Per loca falebrofa.

|| Sălebritas, âtis. f. Unevenness, roughness, ruggedness, *Apul. Met.* 6. p. 186.

Sălebrōsus, a, um. (1) Rough, cumbersome, uneven, hobbling. rugged, up hill and down hill. (2) Met. Crabbed, difficult, uneven. (1) *Litt. ex Cic.* (2) Salebrofa oratio, *Quint.* 11, 2.

Săles, ium. pl. [à fal] Repartees, jests, smart or witty sayings, *Cic. Vid. Sal.*

Salgāma, orum, n. [à fale] Powdered meats, sallits, or fruits kept in brine, or pickle, *Col.* 10, 117.

Salgamārius, ii. m. He who keepeth, or selleth powdered meats, or things pickled, *Col.* 12, 54, & 44.

|| Salgāmum, mi. n. unde in plur. salgama, *Cod.*

Săliāris, re. adj. (1) Pertaining to the Salians. (2) Like the Salian priests, sumptuous. (1) Saliare carmen, sung by the Salian priests, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 86. (2) Saliarcs dapes, a princely banquet, *Hor. Od.* 1, 37, 2. Saliarem in morem epulari, to fare like a prince, *Cic. Att.* 5, 9.

|| Săliātus, ūs. m. The sacerdotal dignity of the Salii, *Capitol.*

Sălicāstrum, tri. n. A kind of wild vine running upon willow trees, an osier, or withy, *Plin.* 23, 15.

Sălicētum, ti. n. [contr. salicetum] A place planted with willows, *Varr. Vid. Salicetum.*

Sălicētarius, a, um. Lupulus salicētarius, a kind of hops that grow in a willow ground, or climb up by the willows, *Plin.* 21, 50.

Sălicētārius, ii. m. [qui salicetum curat] He who taketh care of a willow ground, *Cato, c.* 11.

Salicetum, [contr. pro salicetum] (1) A grove of willows, a willow ground. (2) The willows themselves. (1) Amoena saliceta, *Enn. ap. Cic. Div.* 1, 20. conf. & *Liv.* 25, 17. Dens salicetis obsessa palus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 363. (2) Salicetum caedito, glubito, arctēque adligato, *Cato, c.* 33.

|| Sălicus, a, um. ad Salios, id est, Francos pertin. unde Salica lex, quae Francorum orientalium est propria. *Rebuff. dict.* ait ab initio legis; Si aliqua, &c. A law by which males were only to inherit.

Săliens, tis. part. (1) Leaping, dancing. (2) Purling, or bubbling up. (3) Beating, panting, throbbing. (1) Ipse rotis saliens juga deseris, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 594. Salientes ducere pisces, *Ov. Met.* 3, 587. (2) Dulcis aquae saliente sitim restinguere rivo, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 47. (3) Pectora tangebam trepido salientia motu, *Ov. Met.* 8, 606.

Săliens, tis. m. The cock, pipe, or spout of a conduit, or fountain, out of which the water gusheth out. Villam habere piscinā, & salientibus additis, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. conf. & *Vitruv.* 8, 7. = Silanus, *Cels.*

Săligneus, a, um. Of willow. Clava salignea, *Col.* 6, 2. conf. & *eund.* 7, 10. & 9, 15.

Sălignus, a, um. Of, or belonging to willow, or withy. Fustis salignus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 22.

Sălii. m. pl. [à faliendo, quod ancilia per urbem gestantes salire soliti essent] The priests of Mars, who went dancing along the streets in their processions. De horum institutione, *vid. Liv.* 1, 20.

Sălillum, li. n. dim. [à salinum] A little salt-cellar. Culus purior salillo, *Catull.* 21, 19.

Sălina, ae. f. A saltpit, a place where salt is made. Salis magna vis ex proximis erat salinis eò congesta, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 37. Possessio salinarum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 32.

Sălinātor, ōris. m. A saltmaker, a salter. Hinc cognomen M. Livii, *vid. Liv.* 29, 37.

Sălinum, i. n. A salt-cellar. Ut salinum patellamque Deorum causā habere possint, *Liv.* 26, 36. Vivitur parvo bene cui paternum splendet in mensā tenui salinum, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 14.

Salio, ire, ui, ii & ivi, saltum. neut. [ab ἅλω, vel ἄλλομαι, Id. ut ab ἅλω, alius] (1) To leap, or jump. (2) To dance. (3) To skip, or hop. (4) To rebound, to pelt down. (5) To spring, or shoot out. (6) To pant and beat. (7) Act. To leap, or cover as an horse doth a mare; to tread, as the cock doth the hen, or any other male bird doth his female. (1) § Salire de muro, *Liv.* 25, 24. § saxo, *Plant. Trin.* 2, 1, 31. Salire solet mutilatae cauda colubrae, *Ov. Met.* 6, 559. (2) Ad strepitum tibicinae salire, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 26. Unctos saliere (al. saluere) per utres, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 384. (3) Saliunt aliquae aves, ut passer, *Plin.* 10, 54. (4) Grando salit in tellis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 449. (5) § Arbuta saliant è terrâ, *Lucr.* 1, 188. (6) Jam horret corpus, cor salit, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 9. Cor tibi ritè salit? *Perf.* 3, 111. (7) Cum equus, matrem ut saliret, adduci non posset, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 8. Anferes saliant ferè in aquâ, *Id. ibid.* 3, 10.

Salior, iri. pass. To be leaped, as an ew by a ram, &c. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

Salio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [à fale] To season with salt. Dili-genter salire, *Col.* 12, 53.

Sălior, iri. pass. To be salted. Pisces, qui solidi, saliantur, *Cels.* 2, 18.

|| Salisatio, ōnis. f. A panting, a throbbing. Salisatio, *παλμός, Gloss. vet.*

Sălisubsūlus, li. m. [qu. salius subsiliens] (1) A morris-

dancer, one who danceth and capereth to music. (2) A name of Mars, or as others Hercules. (1) In quo vel salisubfili sacra suscipiunt, *Catull.* 18, 6. (2) Pro imperio sic salisubfilius vestro excubet, *Pacuv.*

|| Sălitio, ōnis. f. verb. Salitio equestrum, mounting, or leaping on horseback, *Veg. de Re Mil.* 1, 18.

|| Sălitor, ōris. m. [à sai] He that gathereth the tribute of salt, or as others, one who ransometh the Jew for pearl. = Murile-gulus, *Vet. Int. sed hodie aliter leg.*

Salitūra, ae. f. A powdering, or salting, a seasoning with salt, *Col.* 12, 21.

Sălitus, a, um. part. [à salio] (1) Salted. (2) Pickled. (1) Salitus thynnus, *Col.* 6, 32. (2) Salita oliva, *Pallad. Oct.* tit. 10.

Săliva, ae. f. [quod ferè salis saporem habeat, *Id.*] (1) Spit, spittle, slaver. (2) Sometimes juice, moisture. (3) Any water that droppeth. (4) A jelly, or slime that falleth, &c. (5) The taste, gust, or relish that any drink, or meat giveth. (1) A te sudor abest, abest saliva, *Catull.* 21, 15. Longam manantia labra salivam, *Juv.* 6, 622. (2) Purpurae conchae diebus quinquagenis vivunt salivâ suâ, *Plin.* 9, 60. (3) Purificans lacry-mationum salivis, *Plin.* 11, 54. (4) Sive est coeli sudor, sive quaedam siderum saliva, *Plin.* 11, 12. (5) Sua cuique vino saliva innocentissima, *Plin.* 23, 22. Solers turdorum nōsse salivam, *Perf.* 6, 24. Salivam movere, to make one's mouth water, *Sen. Epist.* 79.

Sălivandus, a, um. part. To be cured by a drench. Salivandum aegrotum pecus, *Col.* 6, 5. Equus salivandus, *Id.* 6, 37.

|| Sălivāria, ae. f. An oilstone, or barber's whetstone besmeared with spittle, *Jun.*

Sălivarius, a, um. Clammy, of the consistence of spittle, per-taining to spittle. Lentor salivarius, *Plin.* 9, 74.

Sălivārius, ii. m. He that giveth drenches to horses, or other beasts, *Litt. ex Varr.*

|| Sălivatio, ōnis. f. verb. A defluxion of rheum into the mouth; salivation, fluxing, *Coel. Aurel.* 3, 2. + Salivae proritatio.

Sălivātum, ti. n. A drench given to an horse, or other sick beast. Salivatium farinae hordeaceae, *Col.* 6, 10. ubi al. leg. salviatum.

Sălivātus, a, um. Salivated, or drenched, as cattle are, *Litt. ex Col.*

Săliunca, ae. f. [à salio] herba è terra statim saliens, A kind of spike, or lavender, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 17. & *Plin.* 21, 83.

|| Săliuncūla, ae. f. dim. Idem, *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Sălivo, āre. (1) To spit, to gather, or make spittle, or clammy foam, to slaver. (2) Also to give a drink to horses, or other beasts, to drench. (1) *Plin.* 9, 60. (2) *Vid. Salivandus.*

Sălivōsus, a, um. That hath a smack, or taste of spittle, full of spittle, *Plin.* 16, 72. || Labia salivosa, slavering, *Apul. Apol.* p. 502. + Saliva manans, *Suct.*

Sălius, a, um. Saliae virgines, Maids who attended the Sa-lian priests at their sacrifices in solemn habit, *Fest.*

Sălivum, i. n. Spittle, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Sălix, icis. f. [à faliendo, i. e. crescendi celeritate dicta, *Serv.*] A willow, or fallow tree, a withy, an osier, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 83. Salix Amerina gracilem virgam, & rutilam gerit, *Col. R. R.* 4, 30.

Sallendus, a, um. part. To be salted. Pecora fallenda, *Col.* 7, 7. sed al. falienda.

+ Sallio, ire, ivi, tum. act. [fale condio] To salt, to pow-der, or corn with salt, *Silen. Vid. Salio.*

+ Sallo, ere, li, sum. act. To salt, to powder, to pickle, *Sall. ap. Prisc. vid. & Varr. L. L.* 4, 22.

+ Salmacīdus, a, um. *Plin.* 31, 22. [ex falsus, vel ἄλμυρος, & acidus, quod & falsum est & acidum, ut ἑξῆς, *Dief.* i. e. acida muria, *Ruell. acetum falsum, Harmol. al. corr. pro sali-nacidus, ἄλμυρός*] Salt, or that hath the savour of salt. al. acci-piunt pro molli & effoeminato, à Salmacis fons, cujus aquas qui bibisset vitio impudicitiae mollesceret, *Fest.* Salmacida spolia sine sanguine & sudore, *Enn. Reft.* Salmaci, da spolia. Haec ex *Litt.* sed neque de lēione, neque inter interpr. hu-jus vocab. satis convenit.

Salmo, ōnis. m. [à faliendo; nam agilitate saltus etiam prae-ruptum conscendit] A salmon, *Plin.* 9, 74.

Salnitrum, vel potius felonitrum, tri. n. Salt-petre, whereof gunpowder is made, *Plin.* 31, 46.

Salopygium, ii. n. vel salopugium. [à σάλος, unde σαλίου, moveo, & πύγῃ, nates; ut sit id. quod σιτισπύγῃ, i. e. motacilla, quod illius avis instar in dicendo subsiliret] A wagtail, a noted wag, *Catull.* 51, 5. *Vid. Salaputius.*

Salpa, ae. f. Stockfish. Salpae autumnno gignuntur, *Plin.* 9, 74. Vilissima salpa, *Ov. Halicut.* 121.

* Salpincta, ae. m. [à σάλπιγξ, tuba] A trumpeter. + Lat. Tubicen.

|| Salpūga, ae. f. A poisonous, or venomous ant, *Plin.* 29, 29. *vid. solipuga quomodo rect. scrib.*

|| Salsāmen, inis. n. plur. Salsamina, pickled meat, *Arnob.* + Salsamenta.

Salsamentārius, a, um. Of, or belonging to pickle, saltfish, or any other salt thing, or to a fishmonger. Vas salsamentarium, *Col.* 2, 10. Cadus salsamentarius, *Plin.* 32, 28.

Salsamentarius, ii. m. *He that selleth saltfish, a fishmonger.* Salsamentarii filius, *Al. Horem.* 4, 54.

Salsamentum, ti. n. *All salt meat, flesh, or fish.* Salsamenta haec fac macerentur probè, *Ter. Adelpb.* 3, 3, 26. *conf. Celf.* 3, 18.

Salsè, adv. ius, comp. ssmè, sup. *Wittily, merrily, pleasantly, smartly.* Salsè dicere, *Quint.* 6, 3. Salsius, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 68. Salsissimè, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 54.

|| Salsicium, n. [*qu. falsum ilicium*] *A sausage, or pudding, Acro.*

|| Salsicopoles, lae. m. vox hybrida. [*ex Lat. falsicium, & Gr. πωλῖς*] *A seller of sausages, Coel. Rhod.*

Salsilago, inis. f. [*a falsus*] *A salt liquor, strong brine, pickle.* = Appellatur in Salinis falsugo, ab aliis falsilago, tota liquida, marinâ aquâ falsior, *Plin.* 31, 42.

* Salsipotens, tis. *That hath power over the salt sea.* An epithet of Neptune, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 1.

Salsitudo, inis. f. [*a falsus*] *Saltiness, Plin.* 20, 54. & *Vitruv.* 1, 4.

|| Salsiusculus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat salt.* Ebriosis falsiuscula quaedam comedunt, *salt-meats to make them drink on, Aug. Conf.* 8, 3.

Salsugina, ae. f. *Pickle, or brine, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Salsugo, inis. f. *A salt liquor at the bottom of salt-pits under the salt, Plin.* 31, 42. *Vid. Salsilago.*

Salsura, ae. f. *A salting, seasoning, or powdering; brine, or pickle.* Ea res magis durabilem falsuram facit, *Col.* 12, 53.

Salsus, a, um. adj. *ex part.* [*a falsio*] or, comp. ssmus, sup. (1) *Salted, or salt.* (2) *Met. Merry, witty, sharp, smart.* (1) & Vinum falsum vel dulce, *Celf.* 2, 29. Fluctus falsi, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 1, 2. Lacrymae fallae, *Lucr.* 1, 126. Salsugo marinâ aquâ falsior, *Plin.* 31, 42. Salsissimum mare, *Id.* 31, 6. (2) Salsiores sales, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. & Ex insulso falsum feci, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 33. *ludens in ambig.*

Saltabundus, a, um. *In a dancing posture.* Saltabundi cane-bant, quae nunc stantes canunt, *Gell.* 20, 2.

Saltans, tis. part. *Dancing.* Ac si quis saltante eo vel leniter obstreperet, detrahi iussum manu suâ flagellabat, *Suet. Calig.* 55.

Saltatio, onis. f. verb. *A dancing, or leaping, Cic. pro Mur.* 6. & Actio histrionis est, saltatio saltatoris, *Id. de Fin.* 3, 7.

|| Saltatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A little dance, Vopisc. Aurel.*

Saltator, oris. m. verb. *A dancer, vaulter, or jumper.* Saltatorem appellat Muraenam Cato, *Cic. pro Mur.* 6.

|| Saltatoriè, adv. *In dancing manner, dancer-like.* Saltatoriè procurrens, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 346. + Saltatoris more.

Saltatorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to dancing, vaulting, &c.* Orbis saltatorius, *the dancing of the rounds, or the brawls, barley-break, Cic. in Pison.* 10.

Saltatricula, ae. f. dim. *A little dancing girl.* Notissima saltatricula, *Gell.* 1, 15.

Saltatrix, icis. f. *A woman dancer.* Ex popinâ extractus cum saltatrice tonsâ, *Cic. in Pis.* 8.

+ Saltatura, ae. f. *A dancing, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Saltaturus, a, um. part. *About to dance.* Palâm voverat saltaturum Virgili Turnum, *Suet. Ner. Claud.* 54.

Saltatus, a, um. part. *Danced.* Saltata poemata, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 519.

Saltatus, ūs. m. *A jumping, a dancing.* Per urbem ire, carmina canere cum tripudiis, solennique saltatu, *Liv.* 1, 20.

Saltem, conj. [*cujus etymon variè vexatur; q. si ulla tamen, Morl.*] (1) *At least.* (2) *Also even.* (1) Eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. (2) Nec attonito saltem cinis ibo parenti, *Stat. Theb.* 8, 113. Nec saltem = nec quidem. Non assurrexerunt, saltem lassitudine fedendi, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 17. *Vid. Gell.* 12, 14. & *Donat. in Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 42. & *An sit aureae Latinitatis haec notio, plurimi dubitant.*

|| Saltum, ant. [*i. e. per saltus*] *By leaps, or jumps, Litt.*

Saltito, are. freq. *To leap, jump, or dance often, Quint.* 9, 4.

Salto, are. neut. [*a falsio, saltito*] *To dance, jump, hop, or skip.* Nemo ferè saltat sobrius, nisi insanit, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 6. Ipse nudus in convivio saltabat, *Id. in Pison.* 10. § Saltare cyclopa, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 63.

Saltor, ari, atus. pass. *To be danced over.* Carmina saltantur theatro, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 7, 25.

|| Saltuâris, re. *Dancing to the stroke of an instrument, or of and belonging to dancing.* Saltuâres insulae, *Plin.* 2, 96. quae Varroni *Choreusae.*

Saltuarius, ii. m. *A forester, a verderer, a ranger, a keeper of a forest, park, or wood, Pomp. JC.*

|| Saltuatum, adv. [*i. e. per saltus*] *By leaps, or skips, leaping from one thing to another, Sisen. ap. Gell.* 9, 4.

Saltuosus, a, um. *Full of woods, or forests, Liv.* 27, 12. Saltuosa regio, *Nep. Datam.* 4.

Saltura, ae. f. *A leaping, or dancing, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Saltus, ūs & i. Non. m. [*ab αλτος, Id. a falsio, saltum; it. locus sylvofus, in qua ferae saliant, Farr.*] (1) *A forest, a thick wood; a thicket, a lawn in a park.* (2) *Natura muliebr.* (3) [*a falsio*] *A leap, frisk, or skip.* (1) Latebris & sylvis aut saltibus se eripere, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 42. Nemorum saltus, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 56. (2) *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 2. & *Curc.* 1, 1, 56. uti

leg. Grut. (3) *Non excursionem, nec saltu uteretur, sed consilio, ratione, &c. Cic. de Sen.* 6. Saltu praeceps sese in fluvium dedit, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 815. Saltu limum movere, *Ov. Met.* 6, 365.

|| Salvatella, ae. f. *A vein between the little finger and the ring-finger, Med.*

|| Salvatio, onis. f. *Salvation, Eccl.*

|| Salvator, oris. f. verb. *A saviour, Eccles.* & Graecum σωτήρ interpretatur Tullius servator, quâ tamen interpretatione minimè sibi satisfecit, uno vocabulo Latino exprimi non posse dicitur. Tacitus pro eo conservatoris vocem substituit, *Ann.* 15, 71, 2. item Liberatoris, *Ibid.* 64, 5. sed utroque conjuncto τὸν τῷ νόμῳ σωτήρα exprimi non posse omnino fatendum est. Salvator, Deus, ac Dominus, Mens, Gloria, Verbum, *Auson. Ephem.* 81.

Saluber, haec salubris, hoc salubre; & hic & haec salubris, & hoc salubre. [*a salus, quod praebet sanitatem*] or, comp. rimus, sup. (1) *Healthful, wholesome.* (2) *Sound, healthy.* (3) *Met. Good, profitable, useful, advantageous.* (1) Fluvius saluber, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 272. Aura salubris, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 693. = Quae salubriora, illa fructuosiora, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) Defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse coepere, *Liv.* 3, 8. *vid. & eundem,* 1, 41. (3) Sententia reipub. saluberrima, *Cic. pro Dono,* 7. Saluberrimae conditiones, *Paterc.* 2, 48.

Salubritas, atis. f. (1) *Wholesomeness, healthfulness.* (2) *Met. Clearness, soundness.* (1) Mutatio locorum propter salubritatem, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 15. (2) Omnem salubritatem Atticae ditionis, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 13.

Salubriter, adv. ius, comp. errimè, sup. (1) *Healthfully, wholesomely.* (2) *Profitably.* (3) *Met. Safely.* (1) Ubi potes refrigerari salubrius, *Cic. de Senect.* 16. (2) Oculorum medicamentis aconitum miscetur saluberrimè, *Plin.* 27, 2. (3) Et trahi bellum salubriter, & maturè perfici potest, *Liv.* 3, 62. Salubriter latae leges, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Salve, verb. defect. [*a salvus unde salveo, salve, salveto; plur. salvete, salvetote, salvere ex Heb. שָׁלוּם*] (1) *God save you, a form of saluting at meeting.* (2) *At parting, farewell, adieu.* (3) *To people sneezing.* (1) & Salve. ST. Satis est mihi tuae salutis; nihil moror: aegrotare malim, quàm esse tuâ salute sanior, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 4. Salvebis à Cicerone meo, *my son commendeth, or remembreth himself unto you, Cic. Att.* 6, 2. Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, *commend me to him, or present my service, Id.* (2) = Vale atque salve, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 86. Salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 97. (3) *Petr. Arb. c.* 98.

Salvè, adv. *Well in health, Apul. Met.* 1, sub fin. + Sanè.

Salveo, ère. *To be safe and sound, to be well, or in good health, Plaut. Vid. Salve.*

Salvia, ae. f. [*a vi salutari, quòd salvos praestet*] *The herb sage, Plin.* 26, 17.

Salviatum, ti. n. *A potion, or drench made with sage, Col.* 6, 9.

|| Salvifico, are. *To save, Vet. Interp.* + Salvum facio.

|| Salvificus, a, um. *Saving, Eccles.*

|| Salvio, are. act. *To give one a drench, or posset of sage, Col.* 6, 24. *pro salivo, q. v.*

Salum, n. [*a Gr. σάλας, Idem.*] (1) *The sea, the salt sea.* (2) *Also Met. a tossing, or wavering.* (1) Spumante salo fit sonitus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 209. (2) Salum mentis, *Apul.*

|| Salvo, are. act. *To save, to preserve, to keep, Eccles. Nizolius Cic. tribuit, sed opt. codd. fervare.*

Salus, ūtis. f. [*ab Hebr. שָׁלוֹם tranquillitas*] (1) *Health of body, or mind.* (2) *Life.* (3) *Safety.* (4) *Remedy, help, or shift.* (5) *A greeting, commendation, salutation, or wishing health.* (6) *Also a bidding adieu, a taking leave of.* (7) *The name of a Roman goddess.* (1) Aegrorum salus ab Hippocrate potius quàm Aesculapio data, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. (2) & Medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utitur, *Cic. de Har. Resp.* 17. (3) Subsidium salutis erat in tuo exercitu, *Cic. ad Brut.* 5. (4) Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 354. (5) Salutem dicito matri, & patri, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 29. Aegrotare malim, quàm esse tuâ salute sanior, *Id. Fruc.* 2, 2, 5. (6) Ego verò multam salutem & foro dicam, & curiae, vivamque tecum, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 33. (7) Ipsa, si cupiat, Salus fervare prorsus illos non potest, *Ter. Adelpb.* 4, 7, 43. & *Hujus figura saepe occurrit in veterum Numismatis.*

* Salus, i. m. *Enn. [a Gr. σάλας] id. quod salum.*

Salutans, tis. part. *Saluting.* Ambitio salutantium, *Tac. de Or.* 29, 5. vox, *Ov. Met.* 5, 296.

Salutâris, re. adj. or, comp. (1) *Wholesome, healthful.* (2) *Healing.* (3) *Good, useful.* (1) & Bestiis natura dedit accessum ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 12. = Salutaris & vitalis calor, *Id. ibid.* 10. (2) Nulla remedia tam movent dolorem, quàm quae sunt salutaria, *Cic. ad Octav.* (3) Nihil est nobis salutarius, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 9. Salutare consilium, *Id. Fam.* 6, 6. Tractatio literarum mihi salutaris fuit, *Id. de Cl. Or.* 4. = Civis beneficus & salutaris, *Id. pro Milon.* 8. ¶ Salutaris digitus vel index, *the forefinger, Suet. Aug.* 80. quo sc. protenso vett. salutarent, *Gyrard. vel quo ori admato silentium imperarent, quasi nihil ad salutem sanctius silentio, Alex. ab Alex. Salutaris litera, the letter A, a note of absolution, Cic. pro Milon.* 6.

Salutâ,

Salutariter, adv. (1) *Wholesomely, medicinally, healthfully, with success.* (2) *Met. Advantageously. Remedium salutariter datur in vino, Plin. 28, 42.* (2) *Quibus armis quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 2.*

Salutatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A saluting, or greeting, good morrow, or good even, a salutation, a paying respect. Quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putat? Cic. in Pisō. 40.*

Salutator, ōris. m. verb. *A saluter. Deductōrium officium, quod majus est quā saluatorum, 2. Cic. de Pet. Conf. 9.*

Salutatorium, ii. n. *The place, or office of master of ceremonies to a prince, Sen. de Const. sap. 14.*

Salutatorius, a, um. *Belonging to saluting. Cubile salutatorium, a chamber of presence, Plin. 15, 10.*

Salutatrix, ōis. f. *A saluter. Salutatrix turba, Juven. 5, 21.*

Salutatus, a, um. part. (1) *Saluted.* (2) *Visited.* (3) *Taken leave of.* (1) *Esse salutatum vult te mea litera primum, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 1.* (2) *Salutato crepitat Concordia nido, Juven. 1, 116.* (3) *Dii relinquendi este salutati tempus in ordine mihi, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 34.*

* *Salutifer*, a, um. *Bringing health, or safety, wholesome, healthful. Da mihi salutiferam fratris operi, Ov. Ep. 20, 174. conf. Stat. Ach. 1, 117.*

* *Salutiger*, ēra, erum. *One who carrieth commendations to and fro, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 674. Stella salutigeri Jovis, Aufon. Precat. 26.*

* *Salutigerulus*, a, um. *He who bringeth commendations from another person, a gentleman-usber, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.*

Saluto, āre. act. i. e. *salutem dico [à salus]* (1) *To salute at meeting, to greet, to bid good morrow, or good even.* (2) *To send commendations.* (3) *To pay respect, to honour, or worship.* (4) *To bid farewell, to take his leave.* (1) *Et illum salutavi, postea jussi valere, Cic. Att. 4, 2. = Salutare benigne, comiter appellare unumquemque, Id. Philipp. 13, 2.* (2) *Domus te nostra tota salutatur, Cic. Att. 4, 12. Vade, liber, verbisque meis, loca grata saluta, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 15.* (3) *Multis dum precibus Jovem salutat, Mart. 12, 78.* (4) *= Etiam saluto te, familiaris, priusquam eo; conservi, conservaeque omnes, valete ac vivite, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 29.*

Salutor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be saluted.* (2) *To be called.* (3) *To be reserved, and not cut off.* (1) *Vilne salutari sicut Sejanus, habere tantundem, &c. Juven. 10, 90.* (2) *Cur ego poeta salutor? Hor. A. Poet. 97.* (3) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Salvus, a, um. [à salus, quod ab Hebr. שָׁלוֹם tranquillitas] (1) *Safe, sound.* (2) *Well, in good health.* (1) *Salvus sum, si haec vera sunt, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 9. Epistola salva est domi, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. = Ornamenta salva & sana sunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62.* (2) *Te salvum venisse gaudeo, Cic. Attic. 5, 20. Salvus sis, God save you, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 3. Satin' salvae? is all well? Id. Eun. 5, 6, 8. Salvo jure, saving the right, Cic. Fam. 13, 77.*

Sambuca, ae. f. [ab שָׁבַע quod est apud Dan. 3, 5.] (1) *An instrument of music, taken for a dulcimer; un harp, or sackbut.* (2) *Also an engine of war to batter the walls of a town, or to scale them.* (1) *Vitruv. 6, 1. (2) Vid. Athen. 14, 8. & Veg. 4, 21. Illud Persii Sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, huc pertinere volunt nonnulli, alii ad priorem notionem referri putant; sed utrobique referas, eodem redit, cum sit locutio ferè proverbialis, pro eo quod est, id moliri quod fieri non potest.*

Sambuceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to an elder tree. Sambucea arbor, Plin. 29, 14.*

Sambucetum, n. *A place where alder trees grow, Litt. ex Plin. certè ἀνάλυος dicitur.*

Sambucina, ae. f. *A woman that playeth on a dulcimer, or sackbut, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 57.*

Sambucistra, ae. f. [mulier sambucā canens] *A she-harper, or sackbut player, Liv. 39, 6.*

Sambucus, ci. f. [dict. quod ex ejus ligno sambuca, i. e. instrumentum musicum fieret, Isid.] *An alder tree, Plin. 16, 71.*

Sāmēra, ae. f. *The seed of an elm. Nemo jam ferit ex fāmērā, sed ex sobolibus, Col. 5, 6.*

* *Sāmia*, ae. subst. *Placentas & Samias, G. ex Tert. a sort of cakes; also a whetstone, because they were so good in the isle of Samos, G. ex Non.*

* *Sāmīatus*, a, um. part. *Sharpened, whetted. Ferramenta sāmīata, Vopisc. 4 Acuta.*

* *Sāmio*, āre. act. [quod in Samo hoc genus artis polleat] *To whet, or make sharp, Non. 4 Acuo.*

Sāmīolus, a, um. dim. [à Sāmīus] *Made of earth. Nos nostro sāmīolo poterio bibimus, tamen vivimus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 5, 12.*

Sāmīum, ii. n. *An earthen pot, such as were made in the isle Samos, or of the Samian earth. Quam si impéria pontificum Diis immortalibus grata sinē Sāmīo, Cic. ap. Non.*

Sāmīus, a, um. (1) *Of Samos; v. Propr. Meton. earthen.* (2) *Also sharp.* (1) *Samia vasa, Cic. pro Muraena. 36. Sāmīus lapis, a stone heavy and white, good to polish gold, Plin. 36, 40. (2) Non.*

Sāmītes, um. m. pl. *A kind of fencers, or swordplayers of Campania, so called from their dress, Cic. de Orat. 2, 80.*

Sāmīolus, li. m. *The marshy warts, fen-berries, used in magical cures, Plin. 24, 63.*

Samōthrāces. *The Roman household-gods, vid. Macrob. Sat. 3, 4. the same as Dii potes, Varr. L. L. 4, 10. But Juvenal seemeth to distinguish them, where he says, Jurs licet & Samothracum & nostrorum aras, Sat. 3, 144. Their names in various countries are described by Varro in the cited place.*

Sāmōthrācias. *A kind of precious stone of Samothrace, black of colour, and light as wood, Plin. 37, 67.*

Sampsa, ae. f. *The stone, or kernel of an olive; or, as some, the flesh of it squeezed in the mill, Col. 12, 49.*

Sampsuchinus, a, um. *Made of marjoram, Plin. 21, 93.*

* *Sampsuchus*, chi. f. [à σάμψυχον, quod sanat animam, i. e. odore suore recreat] *The herb called sweet majorem. = Sampsuchum five amaracum Cypro laudatissimum, Plin. 21, 93, vid. & Col. 10, 178.*

Sānābilis, le. adj. or, comp. *That may be healed. Vulnus sanabile, Ov. Rem. Am. 101. Quisquis dolor deorsum tendit, sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8. & Aut sanior domum redeat, aut sanabilior, Sen. Ep. 108.*

Sanandus, a, um. part. *To be healed. Reliqua, quae ad eorum sanandas mentes pertinere arbitrabatur, commemorat, Caes. B. G. 1, 35.*

Sanatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An healing, or curing. Corporum sanatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3. = medicina, Id. ib. malorum, Id. Tusc. 4, 15.*

Sānātes, um. m. pl. *Idem jus esto sanatibus, quod fortibus, Legg. XII. Tabb. Those who after a revolt came in and reconciled themselves again, Fest. qu. sanati, i. e. mente sanata, Idem jus, &c.*

Sanaturus, a, um. part. *About to cure. Dixit, id incommo- dum se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. Al. 7, 29.*

Sanciendus, a, um. part. *To be settled. Existimo tamen tuā providentiā constituendum aliquid, & sancendum, &c. Plin. Ep. 10, 109.*

Sancio, īre, īvi & xi, ītum & etum. act. [à sanguis, quod fuso sanguine hostiae aliquid sanciretur, Serv.] (1) *To make sacred, to consecrate.* (2) *To establish, to confirm.* (3) *To enact.* (4) *To forbid by ordinance, or law.* (5) *Also to dedicate.* (1) *Sanguine Hannibalis sanciam Romanum foedus, Liv. Utrum augurem populus libentiū sanciet, Pompeium an Antonium? Cic. Attic. 13, 12. (2) Consuetudo necessitudinem eorum sancit, Nep. Attic. 19. Regnum Herodi ab Antonio datum, Augustus victor sancivit, Tac. Hist. 5, 9. ¶ Fidem dextrā sancire, to plight his troth, Liv. l. 1. (3) Leges senatus de ambitu sancivit, Cic. pro Planc. 18. (4) Sanxit edicto, ne quis, &c. Cic. pro Flacco, 28. ¶ Capite sancire, to make it capital, to punish with death, Id. Attic. 10, 1. (5) ¶ Carmina sancire alicui, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 215.*

Sancior, īri. pass. *To be established, &c. Haec quod faciliū certisque legibus sanciantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.*

Sancitur, sancitum est. imperf. *It is made sacred, or solemn, it is ordained. Quod Athenis execrationibus publicis sancitum est, Cic. Offic. 3, 13.*

Sancitus, a, um. part. *Ordained, established, confirmed by law, ratified. Quod per populum plebēve est sancitum, Cic. pro Balbo, 15.*

* *Sancitus*, ūs. m. *A confirmation, a decree, Tert. 4 Sanctio, confirmatio, decretum.*

Sanctē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. (1) *Holily, devoutly.* (2) *Firmly, certainly.* (3) *Inviolably, religiously, solemnly.* (1) = *Piē sanctēque naturam excellentem colere, Cic. N. D. 1, 20.* (2) = *Sanctiūs & multo certā ratione magis quā Pythia, quae tripode ē Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 740. & 5, 112. (3) Quae promittas sanctissimē observare, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. Sanctē adjurat non posse, &c. Ter. Hecyr. 2, 2, 26.*

* *Sanctificatio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An hallowing, or sanctifying, Eccles.*

* *Sanctificator*, m. verb. *A sanctifier, Eccles.*

† *Sanctificium*, ii. n. *A sanctuary, an holy place, Vulg. Int.*

* *Sanctifico*, āre. act. *To sanctify, to hallow, Eccles. 4 Sanctum esse jubere.*

* *Sanctilōquis*, a, um. *Speaking divinely, Prud. Apoth. 1002.*

Sanctimōnia, ae. f. (1) *Holiness, devoutness.* (2) *Honesty, integrity.* (3) *Chastity.* (1) = *Mentes quae ex hominum vitā ad deorum religionem sanctimoniāque demigrarunt, Cic. pro C. Rabir. 10. (2) = Habere domum clausam pudori & sanctimoniae, Cic. pro Quint. 30. (3) Femina, nobilitate, puerperis, sanctimoniā insignis, Tac. Ann. 12, 6.*

* *Sanctimōnialis*, le. adj. *Pertaining to holiness; subst. f. a nun, an holy virgin, Aug.*

Sanctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A ratification, or confirmation.* (2) *A decree, an ordinance established with a penalty, a penal statute.* (1) *Sanctio foederis, Cic. pro C. Balb. 16. & Plus valet sanctio permissione, Id. (2) Sanctiones sacrae sunt aut genere ipso, aut obtestatione & consecratione legis, aut poenā, Cic. pro C. Balb. 14.*

Sanctitas, ātis. f. (1) *Sanctity, devotion, honour paid to the Dii manes.* (2) *Reverence paid either to the gods, or men.* (3) *Uprightness, innocence, integrity.* (4) *Continency.* (5) *Chastity.* (1) *Vid. Cic. Topic. 23, extr. (2) = Pietas, sanctitas, religio, quae omnia purē & castē deorum numini tribuenda sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3. Mecum deorum & hominum sanctitates*

tes omnes affuerunt, *Cic. post. red. in senat.* 33. (3) *Lyfander* quantā sanctitate bellum gesserit, *Nep. Lyf.* 4. (4) *Flor.* 2, 6, 40. (5) Ancillae perfutere sanctitatem dominae tueri, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 60.

Sanctitudo, inis. f. *Quadrig. vid. Gell.* 17, 2. + Sanctitas, *Cic.*

Sanctor, ōris. m. verb. [à sancio] *An ordainer, an establisher.* Sanctor legum, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 26, 5. R. occ.

|| Sanctuārium, ii. n. *An holy place, a sanctuary, a church, a chapel, Eccl.* Alfo a closet, or the like room for the keeping of any rarities, or things of concern, as our exchequer, the rolls, &c. + Locus sanctus, separatus.

Sanctus, a, um. part. [à supin. sanctum; adj. ex part. à sagminibus, *Dig.*] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Ratified, established, ordained.* (2) *Holy, pious, devout, sacred, inviolable, firm.* (3) *Awful, reverend.* (4) *Honest, upright.* (5) *Divine, heavenly.* (6) *Chaste, innocent.* (7) *Solemn, formal.* (1) Ambitio jam more sancta est, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 26. De provocatione lex diligentius sancta est, *Liv.* (2) Vinculum sanctioris cujusdam necessitudinis, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 17. Hospites sanctos habent, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 22. = Firmissima & sanctissima testimonia, *Id. pro Rosc. Com.* 15. (3) Vobis ipsi dii, neque sacri, neque sancti sunt, *Liv.* 3, 19. = Natura sanctus, & religiosus homo, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 15. (4) Nihil tam sanctum & sincerum, *Cic. pro P. Quint.* 1. (5) Sanctius animal, mentisque capacius altae, *Ov. Met.* 1, 76. (6) Sanctos licet horrida mores traderit domus, *Juv.* 10, 298. Simul adspicit filium sanctamque uxorem dormientem cubiculo, *Phaedr.* 3, 11. (7) Occidunt me, dum nimis sanctas nuptias student facere, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 7, 1.

Sandaliāris vicus, vel sandaliarium, *Gell.* 18, 4. *A street in Rome where pantofles were made.* Apollo sandaliarius, *Suet. Aug.* 57. ubi vid. *Torrent.*

Sandāligērūlae. *Maid-servants carrying their mistresses pantofles, or pattens, Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 22.

Sandāligērūlus, a, um. *That weareth slippers, or carrieth slippers, or pantofles, Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 28.

Sandālis, idis. f. in plur. sandalides [à similitudine sandalii dict.] *A kind of Palm, or date tree, Plin.* 13, 9.

Sandālium, ii. n. [à Syr. סנדל i. e. calceus tenuis] (1) *A sandal, a shoe, a shoe-sole, a slipper, or pantofle.* (2) Alfo a kind of wheat. (1) Utinam tibi committigari videam sandalio caput, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 4. (2) *Plin.* 18, 11.

Sandalum, i. n. [sandalio simile] *Red-bearded French wheat, which they call brance, or brank, Plin.* 18, 11.

Sandāpīla, ae. f. [à sandalio, id est, panno, quo operiebantur corpora mortuorum, *Pap. q. d. סנדל תא פוילע, i. e. tabula five asser arcae five loculi, in quo cadavera portabantur, Salm.*] *A bier, a coffin to bear the dead bodies of the poorer sort, or such as were executed.* Cadaver ejus populari sandapila per vespillo-nes exportatum, *Suet. Dom.* 17. conf. & *Juv.* 8, 175. = vilis ares, *Hor. orciniana sponda, Mart.*

|| Sandāpīlarius, i. m. & sandapilo, onis. *A bearer, or sexton, one that carrieth the dead bodies of the poor to burial, Sidon, Ep.* 2, 8.

|| Sandāpīlo, ōnis. m. *Id. Sandapilo, σανδαπῖλος, Gloss. vet.*

* Sandārāca, ae. f. (1) *A bright red colour used by painters, and found in mines of gold and silver; some call it red arsenick.* (2) Another kind thereof, made of ceruse burned. (3) Alfo the same as *cerinthe.* (1) Sandaraca invenitur in aurariis & argentariis metallis, *Plin.* 34, 54. (2) *Vitruv.* 7, 12. (3) *Plin.* 11, 7.

Sandārāchātus, a, um. *Mixed with a bright colour, Plin.* 35, 50.

+ Sandārācīnus, a, um. *Of a red, or yellow colour, Naev. ap. Fest.*

Sandārēfes. *A kind of gem, Plin.* 37, 28.

Sandāsērion, sandafer, & sandaferon. *A stone in India like green oil, in no request, Plin.* 37, 28.

Sandastros, i. f. [à σάνδρος, vel à Sandus, fluvio Indico, ubi nascitur] *A kind of burning stone, called also garamantis, with gold drops in the body of it, Plin.* 37, 28.

Sandyx, & sandix, icis, & icis. f. & m. [à 'Σ' dibaphum, coccinum] (1) *A kind of red, or purple colour made of ceruse and ruddle burned together; Patise red, or arsenick.* (2) *An herb, or plant.* (1) Cerussa, si torreatur, aequā parte rubricā admixtā sandycem facit, *Plin.* 35, 23. Pingentes sandyce sub-
lata, *Plin.* 35, 26. Interdum Libyco fucantur sandyce pinnac, *Grat. Cyneg.* 86. Illāque plebeio vel sit sandicis amictu, *Prop.* 2, 25, 45. (2) Quanquam animadverto Virgilium existi-
māsse herbam id esse, illo versu, Sponte suā sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos, *Plin. ubi supra.*

Sānē. adv. iūs, comp. [à sanus, h. e. sanā mente aut sensu, ubi nihil fuci latet aut fraudis, inde ponitur pro rectē, verē, *Beem.*] (1) *Discreetly, modestly.* (2) *Truly, certainly, verily, indeed.* (3) *Frankly, ingenuously.* (4) *Greatly, much.* (5) In permitting, well, be it so. (6) By way of irony. (1) Bonum est paucillum amare sanē: insanē non bonum est, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 20. Non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, fin. (2) Tribulis tuus homo sanē nequam, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 14. (3) Mihi turpe relinqui, & quod non didici, sanē nescire fateri, *Hor. A. Poet.* 418. At si pungas didici sanē,
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nesc. f. significat *perfectly.* (4) Rēm haud sanē difficilem, *Cic. de Senect.* Sit sanē, ut vis, *Id.* (5) Tulerit sanē filius noster meritō poenas, *grant he hath, Quint.* (6) Lectulos faciun-
dos dedit, ubi potetis vos. D. Rectē sanē, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 48.

Sānescō, ēre. incept. *To wax whole, to begin to be whole.* Arteria incisa neque coit, neque sanescit, *Cels.* 2, 10. conf. *Cic.* 6, 7. Ulcera difficilē sanescunt, *Plin.* 17, 35.

Sangēnos. *A jewel of the opal kind, Plin.* 37, 22. vox Indicā = paederos, *Id.*

Sanguālis, avis, vel sanqualis, ut *Harduin.* ex MSS. [quae in *Sangi* dei tutela est, *Fest.*] *An osprey, Plin.* 10, 8. conf. *Liv.* 41, 13.

+ Sanguen, inis. n. *Blood.* Sanguen creari, *Lucr.* 1, 837. conf. & *Enn.* ap. *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 11. + Sanguis.

Sanguicūlus, li. m. *The blood of a goat, or hog made into meat, perhaps a blood-pudding, Plin.* 28, 58.

Sanguinālis. *Of, or belonging to blood.* Herba sanguinalis, quam Graeci πολύγονον vocant, *Cels.* 2, 33. Herba sanguina-
lis, quae & sanguinaria, male knot grass, or fivines grass, blood-
wort, or walkwort, *Plin.* 27, 91. conf. *Col.* 6, 13.

Sanguinans, tis. part. *Cruel, bloody, dropping with blood.* Sanguinans eloquentia, *Tac. Dial. de Orat.* 12, 3. Mulier fan-
guinantes ad iudices porrigit lacertos, *Quint. Decl.* 10.

Sanguinārius, a, um. *Cruel, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, delight-
ed in shedding of blood.* Sanguinarius homo, *Sen. de Clem.* 1, 12. juvenis, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 22. || Sanguinaria herba, bloodwort, good to stanch blood, *Col.* 7, 5. *Plin.* 27, 91.

|| Sanguinetum, i. n. *The place where bloodwort groweth, R. ex Plin. sed non inv.*

Sanguineus, a, um. (1) *Bloody, of blood, (2) Blood shed-
ding.* (3) *Red, sanguine, or of bloody colour; alfo, of, or be-
longing to the she cornel tree, which is called sanguineus frutex;* becaule the bark of it is of a blood-red colour, *Plin.* (1) Guttae sanguineae, *Ov. Met.* 2, 360. Mora sanguinea, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 22. (2) Rixae sanguineae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 4. (3) Color sanguineus, *Plin.* 14, 4.

Sanguino, āre. neut. (1) *To bleed, to run with blood.* (2) *To be as red as blood.* (3) *Act. To bloody, or make bloody.* (1) *Quint. Declam.* 10, 142. (2) *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 157. (3) *Bibl.*

Sanguinolentus, a, um. *Bloody.* Sanguinolentā palma, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 39. Ille color verē sanguinolentus erat, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 12, 12. manus, *Sen. Agam.* 82.

Sanguis, inis. m. [fort à 'Σ quod sit coccini seu purpurei coloris, sed nihil constat] (1) *Blood.* (2) * *Analog. Sap, juice.* (3) * *Liquor.* (4) *Met. Vigour, force, strength.* (5) *Death, murder, slaughter, bloodshed.* (6) *Life.* (7) *Kindred, stock, parentage, race, lineal descent.* (1) Vitiosus sanguis uti-
liter effunditur, *Cels.* 2, 10. (2) Nemori sanguis decedit & herbis, *Manil.* 5, 212. (3) Baccheus sanguis, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 329. (4) = Amittere omnem succum, & sanguinem civi-
tatis, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16. (5) Plus ibi sanguinis, quā in ipsa dimicatione factum, *Liv.* 1, 2. (6) Ne iudicio iniquo exfor-
beatut sanguis tuus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (7) Magnam possi-
det religionem paternus maternūque sanguis, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 24. Hortamur fari quo sanguine cretus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 74.

Sanguisūga, ae. f. *An horseleech, or bloodsucker.* Sanguis-
garum cinis, *Plin.* 32, 23. conf. & *Cels.* 5, 27, 16.

|| Sānicūla, ae. f. [à sanandis ulceribus] *The herb sanicle, or sanicle, Ruell.*

Sānies, ei. f. [quod ex sanguine corrupto nascitur, *Isid.*] (1) *Matter coming out of a putrified sore, corrupt, or filthy blood.* (2) *A tincture, or dye.* (3) *Poison.* (4) *Dregs, or grounds.* (1) Sanguis omnibus notus est; sanies est tenuior hoc, variē crassa, & glutinosa, & colorata; pus crassissimum albidissimūque, glutinosius & sanguine & sanie, *Cels.* 5, 26, 19. (2) Rursum mergitur carminata, donec omnem ebibat sa-
niem, *Plin.* 9, 62. (3) Serpentes saniem vomunt, *Ov. Met.* 4, 494. = tabum, *Cic.* (4) Amurca est olivae sanies, *Plin.* 15, 3.

Sāniōsus, a, um. *Full of corrupt blood, or matter.* Saniōsi partus, *Plin.* 7, 13.

Sānitas, ātis. f. (1) *Health, soundness of body, (2) of mind, wit, and memory, one's right wits.* (1) Vitium in osse pecto-
ris vix veram sanitatem reddit, *Cels.* 8, 2. (2) = Suum quem-
que scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, *Cic. in Pison.* 20. Quibus ad sanitatem redeundi ante Cal. Septembres potestas data est, *Id. Fam.* 12, 10.

+ Sāniter. adv. *Advisedly, Afran. ap. Non.* + Sanē.

|| Sānitudo, inis. f. *Healthiness, Litt. ex Plaut.* + Sanitas. Sanna, ae. f. [ab Hebr. verbo 'Σ acuerē, unde 'Σ dens; 'Σ' aculeata oratio, cujusmodi sanna, *Casaub.*] *A mock-
ing by grimaces, mows, &c. a flout, a frump, a gibe, a scoff.* Posticae occurrunt fannae, *Perf.* 1, 62.

Sannio, ōnis. m. [qui sannam facit] *A fool in play, a jester, a mimic, a buffoon.* Quid potest esse tam ridiculum, quā sannio est? ore, vultu, imitandis moribus, voce; denique cor-
pore ridetur ipso, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61.

Sāno, āre. act. *To heal, or cure.* S. Amoris vulnus idem qui sanat, facit, *Publ. Syr.* S. Levare dolorem tuum posset, si minus sanare, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 19. S. exulcero.

Sanor, ari. pass. *To be healed, or cured.* Ulcera possessis altè suffusa medullis ferro sanantur, & igni, *Claud. 2. in Eutr. 13.* Ut majore spatio temporis interjecto militum mentes sanarentur, *Caes. B. C. 2. 30.*

+ Sanguālis, is. f. *A kind of eagle called the osprey,* Plin. 10, 8. *Vid. Sangualis.*

Sansa, ae. f. *Vid. Sampsa.*

Sansūcus, i. f. *Marjoram,* Plin. *Vid. Sampfuchus.*

|| Santālum, li. n. al. scrib. sandalum [vox Indica] *A kind of tree, sanders,* Ruel.

Santerna, ae. f. [qu. sana nitrina, M.] *Solder wherewith gold is soldered, borax,* Plin. 34, 28. & 33, 29.

Santonica, ae. f. [sc. herba, à Santonibus, Galliae pop.] *A kind of French wormwood,* Plin. 27, 28.

Sanus, a, um. or. comp. sūmus, sup. [ex sāos, inserto n] (1) *Whole, healthful, wholesome, sound, in health, in good state of body.* (2) *Sound of memory, well in his wits, in his right mind, well advised.* (3) *Sober.* (4) *Wise, knowing.* (1) *Sanus ex morbo,* Cato, c. 158. Non nisi sanissimo dari debet cibus, *Cels. 3. 4.* (2) = *Satin' sanus es & sobrius?* *Ter. Haut. 4. 3. 29.* (3) & Bacchari inter sanos vinolentus videtur, *Cic. Or. 28.* (4) & Qui ad philosophorum scholas venit, aut sanior domum redeat, aut sanabilior, *in the way to be wiser,* Sen. Epist. 108. = *Crescebat indies Sullae exercitus, confluentibus ad eum optimo quoque & sanissimo,* *Paterc. 2. 25.*

Sāpa, ae. f. [ab ip̄s, succus; est enim & plantarum succus] (1) *Wine sodden, new wine boiled away to a third part.* (2) *Also the sap of trees.* (1) *Farr. R. R. 3. 14. fin.* Lac niveum potes purpureamque sapam, *Ov. Fast. 4. 778.* (2) *Plin. 14. 11. Pallad. 2. 15.*

Saperda, ae. m. [vox Pontica] (1) *A sorry fish that cometh from Pontus, or the Black sea.* (2) *Also a subtil, or witty fellow.* (1) *Saperdas advehe Ponto,* *Perf. 5. 134.* (2) & Omnes videmur nobis esse belluli, & festivi saperdae, cum simus copiae, *sic leg. Lips. (i. e. scurrae) vel campe (i. e. putidi) uti leg. Jun. & exponit hunc Varronis locum ap. Non. c. 2. n. 823.*

|| Sāphēna, ae. f. *A vein running above the inner ankle towards the great toe,* Med.

|| Sāpidus, a, um. or. comp. sūmus, sup. *Well relished, or tasted, savoury.* Sapidum jus, *Apic. 9. 10.* Avem sapidiorum facies, *Id. 6. 6.* Tucetum perquamapidissimum, *Apul. Met. 2. p. 43.*

Sāpiens, adj. ex part. or. comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Wise, well advised, discreet.* (2) *Judicious, critical.* (1) *Misera mors sapienti non potest accidere,* *Cic. Catil. 4. 2.* Sera & sapientior aetas, *Ov. Art. Am. 1. 65.* & Homo meo judicio stultus, suo valde sapiens, *Cic. de Orat. 1.* Unum accepimus Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum judicatum, *Id. de Amic. (2) § Sapiens operis.* *Hor. Sat. 1. 3. § ad conjecturam,* *Cic. Sapiens arbor, the mulberry tree,* Jun. & Sapiens in contemplandis rebus, prudens in agendis.

Sāpienter, adv. iūs, comp. sūmè, sup. *Wisely, discreetly, advisedly.* = *Sapienter & considerate facere aliquid,* *Cic. Philipp. 4. 2.* & Cupide, temere, *Id. Nemo est qui tibi suadere sapientius, possit teipso,* *Id. Fam. 2. 7.* Servius sapientissimè perfecit, *Id. de Cl. Or. 42.*

Sāpientia, ae. f. (1) *A relish, or gust.* (2) *Wisdom.* (3) *The knowledge of things divine, (4) and humane.* (1) & De fumo facies, sapientia de mare nota est, *Vet. Poeta de perna. conf. Ter. Adelph. 3. 3. 73.* (2) Ratio perfecta nominatur ritè sapientia, *Cic. de Legib. 1. 7.* (3) Magna quidem, sacris quae dat praecepta libellis, victrix fortunae sapientia, *Juv. 13. 20.* (4) Thrahyllus mathematicae sapientiae professor, *Suet. Tib. 14.*

+ Sapiētipōtens, tis. *Mighty in wisdom, that by his wisdom is able to do much,* Enn. + Sapiēntiae consultus.

Sāpina, ae. f. *A kind of pine nut,* Plin. 15, 9. *Reet. sapinea, sc. nux.*

Sāpinea, ae. f. *The bottom, or lower part of the fir tree,* Vitruv. 2, 9. & Sapinum voc. Plin.

Sāpincus, a, um. Of, or belonging to a fir tree. Nuces sapinae, *Col. 12. 6.*

Sāpinos. *A kind of amethyst, or jasper stone,* Plin. 37, 40. Harot. leg. Sapeos.

Sāpinus, i. f. species quaedam pinūs [q. d. fativa pinus] (1) *A kind of pine, or fir tree, good for shipping.* (2) *Also the lower part of a fir tree that hath no knots, so called.* (1) *Vid. Philandr. ad Vitruv. 2. 9. et Sappium.* (2) *Plin. 16. 75. ubi al. leg. sapinea.*

Sapio, ēre, ivi & ui. neut. [fort ab Hebr. שָׂפוּ labium, os, quo gustamus] (1) *To savour, smell, or taste of, to have a smack of.* (2) *Act. To relish, or have the taste of.* (3) *To know, to find out.* (4) *To be wise.* (1) Non sequitur, ut ei non sapiat palatus, *Cic. de Fin. 2. 7.* (2) Lesbium mare sapit, *Cic. Laudatissimi conchylium sapiunt, Plin. 9. 30.* (3) Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, *Cic. de Div. 1. 58. ex Poeta vet. Met. Ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Pseud. 1. 5. 81.* (4) Feliciter is sapit, qui periculo alieno sapit, *Plaut. Merc. 4. 7. 40.*

Sapium. *A kind of pitch tree,* Plin. 16, 23. Alii scrib. Sappium. *Vid. Sapius & Sappinus.*

Sāpo, ōnis. m. [Gallorum inventum] *Sope,* Plin. 28, 51. || Sāpōnāria, ae. f. *The herb sopewort,* Offic.

Sāpor, ōris. m. [à sapio] (1) *A taste, a savour, or smack, a relish, an hautgoust.* (2) *Met. Raillery.* (1) & Qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, *Cic. pro Coel. 17. fin.* Citreis odor acerrimus, sapor asperimus, *Plin. 14. 4.* (2) Placentinum multa ridiculè dicentem Granius obruerat, neficio quo sapore vernaculo, *Cic. de Cl. Or. 46.*

Sāpōrātus, a, um. *Well relished, seasoned, savoury, toothsome, delicious.* Offa melle saporata, *Virg. Aen. 6. 420. uti rectè legi debere contendit Turneb.*

Sapphicum carmen, quod à Sapphō vel inventum, vel praecipuè usurpatum. *A sapphic verse.* Musa sapphica, *Catull. 33. 16.*

Sapphīrīnus, a, um. Of, or belonging to a sapphire, *Plin. 37. 38.*

Sapphīrus, ri. f. *A precious stone called a sapphire,* Plin. 37, 39.

Sappinus, i. f. *Vid. Sapius.*

* Saprophago, is. = *Corrupta & sordida edere σαπροφαγῆς,* *Mart. 3. 77. ex σαπρῆς, putidus, & φαγῶ, edo.*

* Sapro, sc. σαπρῆς. *A sort of rotten cheese made with salt, wine, and services, mixed together, given to ease the patient in the pain of the cholic,* Plin. 28, 34.

Sapum, i. n. *A kind of pitch from the pine.* *Reetius sapa, q. v.*

+ Sapsa, pro ipsa & seipsa, Em.

Sarabara. n. pl. [שָׂרָבָרָא Tertull. 3. 21. fluxa & sinuosa vestimenta, Isid. Graecis ἀναξυρίαι, Chaldaeis saraballa, Gallis bracca] *A kind of vest, or sidccoq, which the Medes and Babylonians used, which reached down to their knees.*

Sarācum. *Vid. Sarracum.*

* Sarcasmus, mi. m. [à canibus tractum super frusto carnis hirrientibus] *A bitter taunt, or scoff,* Rhet. as, Hesperiam metire jacens, *Virg. Aen. 12. 360.*

+ Sarcia, ae. f. [à σαρκῆς, caro] *Grossness, fatness, fleshiness,* Litt. ex Plaut. + Crassities.

Sarciendus, a, um. part. *To be patched or recovered.* Exercitui quidem omni tantus incescit ex incommodo dolor, tantumque studium sarcindae infamiae, *Caes. B. C. 3. 74.*

|| Sarcimen, inis. n. [à sarcio] *A seam, patch, or stitch, a selvage.* Tenui sarcimine summas oras ejus adaequamus, *Apul. Met. 4. p. 118.*

Sarcina, ae. f. [à sarcio] (1) *A truss, pack, or fardle, a bundle, bag and baggage.* (2) *Also goods, or stuff packt up.* (3) *Also a burden, load, or charge.* (4) * *The foetus in the womb.* (1) = *Magna parte sarcinarum & impedimentorum relicta,* *Caes. B. C. 3. 76.* ¶ *Sarcinam alicui imponere, to saddle him, to cheat him,* Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 83. Sarcinas colligere, *to march with bag and baggage,* Liv. (2) *Jacent relictae sinè haerede sarcinae,* Valla, 4, 49. ex Quint. (3) *Non ego sum classi sarcina magna tuae,* *Ov. Ep. 3. 68.* (4) *Sarcina matri prima, her first child,* *Ov. Met. 6. 224. conf. Phaedr. 3. 15.*

Sarcinārius, a, um. *Sarcinaria jumenta, beasts of burden, packhorses,* *Caes. B. C. 1. 81.*

Sarcinātor, ōris. m. *A botcher, or mender of old garments.* Petunt fullones, sarcinatores petunt, *Plaut. Aut. 3. 5. 41.*

+ Sarcinatrix, icis. f. *A she botcher that mendeth old clothes,* Varr. ap. Non. 1, 276.

Sarcinātus, a, um. part. *Laden with packs, burdened.* Vident homines sarcinatos consequi? *Plaut. Poen. 5. 2. 19.*

|| Sarcino, āre. *To load, or pack.* Sarcino, σαρκίζω, Gloss.

|| Sarcinōsus, a, um. *Weighty, burdensome,* Apul. Met. 8, p. 247. Sarcinosior, *Priap. 79. 4.* + Gravis.

Sarcinūla, ae. dim. [à sarcina] (1) *A little pack, or fardel, stuff.* (2) * *A bag of money, or goods, moveables.* (1) *Aptis sarcinulis & expeditis,* *Catull. 26. 2.* (2) *Collige sarcinulas, i. e. res tuas tibi habe, pack up, and be gone,* *Juv. 6. 145. conf. Petron. 81.*

Sarcio, ire, si, tum. act. [qu. σαρω ἔπειτα, curo acceras vestes] (1) *To botch, to mend, to patch.* (2) *To repair, to make good.* (3) *Also to make amends, to recompense.* (1) *Si bene sarleris dolium,* *Cato, c. 39.* (2) *Non videor mihi sarcire aedes meas, quin totae perpetuo ruant,* *Plaut. Most. 1. 2. 67.* (3) *Longi temporis usuram magnitudine officiorum sarcire,* *Cic. Fam. 3. 1.*

Sarcior, iri. pass. *To be mended, &c.* Fragmenta sarciri nullo modo queunt, *Plin. 37. 10.*

* Sarcion, ii. n. [à σαρκῆς, est enim veluti carnosae quaedam vena gemmarum] *A fault in precious stones, especially the emerald, a kind of fleshiness,* Plin. 37, 18.

* Sarcites, ac. m. *A precious stone that looketh like beef,* Plin. 37, 67.

* Sarcōcolla, ae. f. [σαρκῶς κόλλα, dict. à glutinandis carnis, i. e. vulneribus] *A gum of a tree in Persia like the powder of incense, a kind of balsam good for the closing of wounds,* Plin. 13, 20.

* Sarcōphāgus, i. m. [lapis Asius σαρκοφάγος, quia σάρκα φάγει, carnes edit, i. e. consumit] (1) *A stone so called, because dead bodies being inclosed therein consume and waste away, bones and all, except the teeth, within forty days.* (2) *Also a grave, a tomb, a sepulchre.* (1) *Plin. 36. 27.* (2) *Sarcophago contentus,* *Juv. 10. 172.*

Sarculatio, onis, f. verb. *A weeding, a raking*, Plin. 18, 50. Sarculo, are, act. unde pass. sarculor. *To rake, or weed up with a rake, or like instrument.* Plantae sarculari debent, Col. R. R. 5. conf. & Pallad. 2, 9.

Sarculum, li. n. & sarculus, i. m. [*à* farriendo, qu. farriculum, Varr.] (1) *A weeding-hook, or rake, a bough, or like instrument.* (2) *A spade.* (1) Sarcula octo, palas quatuor, Cato, c. 10. Cui nihil dum sit jus & sarculos abstulerit, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8. sed de leet. non constat. (2) Vindere agros sarculo, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11. Sinè bove montanae gentes sarculis arant, Plin. 18, 49.

Sarda, ae. f. (1) *A red stone of the colour of flesh, a cornelian.* (2) *The name of a fish, perhaps a sprat, or pilchard.* (3) *A kind of onion.* (1) Plin. 37, 31. (2) Col. 8, 17. (3) Plin. 19, 32.

* Sardachates. [*ex* Sarda & Achates] *A kind of agate*, Plin. 37, 54.

Sardianus, a, um. *Of Sardis.* Sardiani balani, Plin. 15, 25. Sardina, ae. f. *A kind of fish called a sardel, or sardin*, Col. 8, ult. ubi meus liber sardinia.

Sardius lapis. [*quia in Sardinia laudatissimus nascitur*] *A kind of onyx of a black colour, called a cornelian.*

Sardous, a, um. & sardonius, a, um. *Of Sardinia.* Sardoa herba, Virg. Ecl. 7, 41. *an herb like smallage, growing in Sardinia, which being bitten causeth great laughing and grinning, whereupon ensueth death.* Sardonius risus, *a forced laughter, when in outward appearance one seemeth well pleased, but at his heart is discontented.* Ridere γλωττα σαρόδιον, Prov. ap. Cic. ad Fam. 7, 25.

Sardonychatus, a, um. *Adorned, or set with sardonyx stones.* Lucet sardonychata manus, Mart. 2, 29.

* Sardonyches, ae. m. (1) *A sardonyx.* (2) Meton. *A ring with a seal of that stone.* (1) Denfi radiant testudine tota sardonyches, Juv. 6, 381. (2) Conducta Paulus agebat sardoniche, Juv. 7, 144. & In his locis al. sardonychus.

* Sardonyx, ychis. f. [*ex* Sarda, & ὄνυξ, unguis] *A precious stone partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of a cornelian colour*, Plin. 37, 23.

Sargus, i. m. *A sort of fish*, Plin. 9, 30.

Sari. n. indecl. *A kind of herb growing about the river Nile, having an hard root, which served smiths instead of coal*, Plin. 13, 45.

|| Sario, onis. m. *A salmon trout*, Aufon. Mosel. 130. al leg. fario, rect. ut videtur.

Sarissa, ae. f. *A long spear, or pike which the Macedonians used*, Liv. 9, 19. conf. Ov. Met. 12, 466.

Sarissophori. m. pl. *Soldiers armed with the sarissa*, Liv. 36, 18. & Curt. 4, 15, 13.

Sarmen, inis. n. [*à* sarpo] *A twig, or lopping of a tree*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 65.

Sarmentitius, a, um. (1) *Of, or belonging to twigs, or branches.* (2) *An epithet, or nickname given to the ancient Christians.* (1) Cinis sarmentitius, Col. 6, 26. (2) Licet nunc sarmentitios & femaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu exurimur, Tert. Apol. 50.

Sarmentofus, a, um. *Full of twigs, or branches*, Plin. 25, 90.

Sarmentum, ti. n. [*à* sarpo, sarpere nam antiqui pro purgare dicebant, Fest.] (1) *A twig, or spray of a vine for propagation.* (2) *The little bush whereon the grapes hang on clusters.* (1) Sarmentorum amputatio, Varr. R. R. 1, 4. (2) Nova sarmenta culturâ excitantur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 21. Sarmentum uvae, Plin. 23, 8.

+ Sarpo, ere. ant. psi, ptum. [*ex* ἀρπν, falx, ἀρπν, falx utor, Jof. Scal. vel ἀρπν, purgo, verro] *To prune, lop, or cut off superfluous branches; to dress vines*, Fest. + Puto, premo, Virg.

+ Sarptus, a, um. part. *Lopped, pruned, or cut off.* Sarpta vinea, putata, i. e. pura facta, Fest. Sarpta vitis, Id.

Sarracum, ci. n. [*qu. foracum, à σάρακος, ἄμαξα, Poll.*] *A waggon, or wain to carry timber, or the like.* Cum tibi tota cognatio in sarraco advehatur, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3. conf. Vitruv. 10, 1. * Pigri sarraca Boötac, Charles's-wain, Juv. 5, 23. Vid. Soracum.

Sarranus color. [*à* Sarra] *Purple colour*, Jun. conf. Juv. 10, 38.

Sarrio, & sario, ire, ivi, & sarrui, itum. [*à* σάρεα, vel σαρόα, purgo, verro] (1) *To weed corn with an hook, to rake, to harrow.* (2) *To cut, or prune vines.* (1) Fabam sarriville tenuem non expedit, Col. 11, 2, 9. Ne antè sarrueris, quàm asparagus natus erit, ne in fariendo radices laedas, Cato, 161. & Semper occant priusquam sarrunt rustici, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5. (2) Ex Litt.

Sarritio, onis. f. verb. *A weeding corn with an hook, an houghing.* Subjungenda deinde est sarritio runcationi, Varr. R. R. 2, 12. conf. Col. 11, 2.

Sarritor, oris. m. verb. (1) *An hougher, raker, or harrower.* (2) *A botcher, or mender of clothes.* (1) Varr. R. R. 2, 13. conf. & eund. ib. 1, 29. (2) Non.

Sarritura, ae. f. *A weeding.* Sarritura frumentorum, Col. 4, 26.

Sartago, inis. f. [*ex* שרית משרית, Idem, Becm.] (1) *A fyingpan.* (2) Sartago loquendi, *a farce of bombastical dis-*

course (1) Terebinthinam in sartagine referenti praeferentes, Plin. 16, 22. conf. & Juv. 10, 64. (2) Perf. 1, 80.

|| Sartè. adv. *Wholly, entirely*, Fest. + Prorsus.

Sartor, oris. m. verb. [*à* farcio] *A taylor, a botcher, a mender of old garments, a cobbler*; Met. *a contriver*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3. & Quod vocab. ibid. detorqueatur ad notionem sequentem.

+ Sartor, oris. m. verb. [*à* farrio] *An harrower, an hower, of corn, peas, &c. a cutter of vines*, Non.

|| Sartorium, ii. n. *A cobbler's shop*, Litt. ex Vitruv.

|| Sartrix, icis. f. verb. *A woman taylor, or botcher*, Front.

Sartura, ae. f. [*ex* farritura] (1) *A weeding, a raking, or harrowing.* (2) [*ex* farcio] *A mending, or patching.* (1) Plin. 18, 67. (2) Jugo, si non opus erit novâ sarturâ, recentia vincula inferantur, Col. 4, 26.

Sartus, a, um. part. [*à* farcio] (1) *Patched up, stitched together.* (2) *Amended, repaired.* (1) Scinduntur tunicae sartae, Juv. 3, 254. & Met. Male sartâ gratia nequicquam coit, & rescinditur, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30. (2) Sartus tectus, Cic. Verr. 1, 50. Sarta tecta, opera publica quae locantur ut integra praestentur; [*dicimus autem*, Exigere sartâ tecta, locare, conducere, tradere, habere, praestare,] buildings kept in sufficient reparation, Cic.

+ Sas, pro suas, vel ipsas; sam, pro suam vel ipsam, Vet. Enn. Pacuv. &c. dixere.

Sat. adv. [*à* satis] per Apoc. *Enough, sufficient, right well.* § Sat fecit officium. Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 12. § Sat diu, Cic. Att. 15, 3. Sat citò, si sat benè, Cato. § Sat erit mihi, i. e. sufficiet, Prop. 2, 29, 3. § Testium sat est, there is witness sufficient, or there are witnesses enow, Cic. de Fin. 2, 19. Sat habeo, I am content, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 22.

Säta, drum. n. [*à* sero] (1) *Corn sown, or standing, corn fields.* (2) *Blades of corn.* (1) Aether pluvia ingenti sata laeta diluit, Virg. Geor. 3, 325. (2) Cum primum fulcos aequant sata, Virg. Geor. 1, 113.

Sätägens, tis. part. *Being busy, or earnest, beslirring himself*, Gell. 9, 11.

Sätägeus, i. m. *One that bath, or maketh enough to do, more busy than needeth.* Istos satageos, ac sibi molestos describunt tibi, Sen. Ep. 93.

Sätägito, are. freq. Nunc agito sat tute tuarum rerum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 23. per tmesin.

Sätägo, ere, egi. [*ex* sat, & ago] *To be busy about a thing, to be in great care about it, to have enough to do, to bustle and keep a pudder, to over-do, to over-act.* & Afer venuste Manlium Suram in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, &c. non agere, sed satagere, dixit Quint. 6, 4. § Is rerum suarum satagit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13. § De re aliquâ satagere, Gell. 9, 11.

Satan, & satanas, ae. m. *An adversary, the devil, Satan*, Bibl. Lat. Adversarius.

Sätelles, itis. m. [*à* Syr. שטל latus, Voss. quod circa latera regum sint, id quod ant. latro, qu. latero, Varr.] (1) *A life-guardman, or yeoman of the guard, an halberdman, a partisan.* (2) *Also an officer, a serjeant, a follower, an attendant, an upholder, or defender.* (1) Aurum per medios ire satellites amat, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9. (2) = Manlius audaciae satelles atque administer suae, Cic. Catil. 1, 3. * Jovis pennata satelles, i. e. aquila, ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 47. * noctis, i. e. Hesperus, ap. eund.

|| Sätellitium, ii. n. *A guard*, Ap. recent.

Sätias, ätis. f. [*à* satietas, per Sync.] *A glut, weariness, plentifulness.* Ubi satias coepit fieri, commuto locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3. Fessius satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1036. Ad satietatem terra ferarum nunc etiam scatet, Id. 5, 40.

Satiatè. adv. *Sufficiently.* Ignis & aeris habendo satiatè, humoris temperatè, Vitruv. 2, 9.

Sätiatüs, a, um. part. *Satisfied, having enough, glutted, cloyed, sated.* Satiato Antonio, poena finita, Patern. 2, 64. § Satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65. ludo, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37. Manus satiatæ sanguine, Luc. 5, 243. § sanguinis, Sil. 4, 437.

Säties, ei. f. *Satisfaction.* Nec finis satiesve, Sil. 4, 100. al. satias.

Sätietas, ätis. f. *Satiety, a glut, a bellyful, weariness, loathsomeness.* = Haec res multum adfert hominibus satietatis, ac fastidii, Cic. pro Mur. 9. & Desiderium me tenet urbis, satietas autem provinciae, Id. Fam. 2, 11. & Mortalibus suarum rerum satietas est, alienarumque aviditas, Plin. 12, 38.

Sätin', pro satisne. *Well enough?* Sätin' falvae? sc. res, is all well? Liv. 1, 1. Formula in occurfu elegans. Sätin' id tibi placet? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 12. ubi est indignantis.

Sätio, are. act. [*à* satis, al. à σάττω, onero] *To satiate, or satisfy, to cloy, to sate, or fade, to glut.* Satiat semodius cibi turtures, Col. 8, 9. Oculos satiemus amore, Prop. 2, 15, 23. = Explere cupiditates, satiare odium, Cic. in Part. Or. 1, 2. § = Pascere, satiaque meo tua pectora luctu, Ov. Met. 6, 281.

Satior, äri, ätus. pass. *To be wearied, to be cloyed.* Legendo non posse satiari, Cic. de Fin. 3, 2. = Nunquam expletur, neque satiatur cupiditatis fitis, Id. Part. Orat. 1.

Sätio, onis. f. verb. [*à* sero] *A sowing of seed, a planting.* Vere fabis satio est, Virg. Geor. 1, 215. tritici, Col. 2, 8.

Sätira, ae. f. vet. *A satire, a poem.* Vid. Satura.

Sätis.

Satis, adj. omn. gen. ant. ut potis; it. adv. or, comp. [*ab εἰς* vel *εἰς*] *Enough, as much as one needeth, or desireth, sufficient; adv. sufficiently enough, well enough.* § Dedi satis superque poenarum, *Hor. Epod. 17, 19.* § Satis verba facta sunt, *Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 27.* ¶ Satis habere, *to be satisfied*, *Nep. Epam. 8.* Terra optima, & operi satior, *Plin. 17, 3.* Sed *Harduinus* leg. Optima operi et satis. Vincere satius est quam vinci, *Cic. Attic. 7, 1.* Abstinētia erit hoc satis testimonium, *pro testimonii*, *Nep. in Epam. 4.*

¶ Satisfactio, ōnis. f. *A taking to security, or sufficient surety*, *Ap. JCC.*

¶ Satisfactor, ōnis. m. verb. *He that taketh sufficient surety*, *Ulp.*

Satisfacipio, ēre, ēpi, eptum. *To take sufficient security, or bail.* Si veretur, ut res iudicio parata sit, iudicatum solvi satisfaciāt, *Cic. pro Quint. 13.* Scribitur etiam interdum dissi.

Satisfatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting in sufficient security for performance.* Sunt aliquot satisfationes secundum mancipium, *Cic. Attic. 5, 1.*

Satisfatum, ti. n. *A bond with sureties for payment of money, or performance of covenants, a recognisance.* Hoc, quod satisfatio debeo, peto à te ut solum relinquant, *Cic. Attic. 16, 6.*

Satisfido, dēdi, dātum, aēti. *To put in sufficient sureties for performance of covenants.* Satisfidet damni infecti, sc. nomine, *let him put in surety to pay the damage that he hath not satisfied for*, *Cic. Verr. 3, 56.* Leg. & passivē satis detur fide mea, *let my word, or honour be engaged*, *Id. Servio, Fam. 13, 28.*

Satisfaciens, tis. *Satisfying, confessing, asking pardon.* Val. Catullum, à quo sibi vericulis de Mamurra perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satisfaciētem eadem die adhibuit coenae, *Suet. J. Caes. 73.*

Satisfacio, ēre, feci. (1) *To satisfy, to discharge, to perform, to give.* (2) *To give satisfaction.* (3) *To pay, or discharge a debt any way, to own the fault and be sorry for it.* (4) *To confess a charge and beg pardon.* (1) § Officio suo satisfacere, *Cic. de Div. 1, 14.* In defendendo moroso homine cumulatissime satisfacimus, *Id. 2, 2.* (2) Existimationi hominum satisfacere, *Cic. in Verr. 3, 58.* & per tinesin: Faciam tamen satis tibi, *Id. Varro satis mihi fecit, Id. Attic. 2, 21.* (3) § Satisfacere alicui in pecunia, *Coel. ad Cic. Ep. Fam. 8, 12.* § pecuniam, *Cato.* § de injuriis, *Caes. B. G. 5, 1.* § Satisfacere fidei, *to make good his word*, *Plin. jun. (4) Nil in te scripsi, Bithynice, credere non vis, & jurare jubes, malo satisfacere, Mart. 12, 80. vid. & Suet. Claud. 38. & ibi Casaub.*

Satisfactio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A satisfaction, an excusing one's self.* (2) *An amends, a reparation, or satisfaction.* (1) Hic tu etiam me inlulus, nec satisfactionem meam accipis, *Cic. Att. 4, 6.* (2) Luitur homicidium certo armentorum & pecorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem tota domus, *Tac. Germ. 21.*

Satisfactorius, a, um. part. *About to satisfy.* Quasi pietati simul ac religioni satisfactorius, *Suet. Tib. Ner. 70.*

Satisfit, ēri, aētum. imperf. *To be satisfied.* Vide quomodo satisfiat ei, cui scis me satisfieri velle, *Cic. Fam. 14, 6.* & per tinesin: Satis officio meo factum esse videtur, *Id.*

¶ Satisfpræstatio, ōnis. f. *A putting in security*, *Corn. Cap.*

¶ Satisfpræsto, āre. *To be bound with surety, for payment of money, or performance of covenant*, *Corn. Cap.*

Satius. *Better.* *Vid. Satis.*

Sativus, a, um. [*à sero*] *That is, or may be sown, set, or planted.* Sativa myrtus, *Plin. 12, 33.* agrestis, *Id.* Sativum tempus, *a time fit to sow, or plant in*, *Plin. 19, 40.*

Sator, ōris. m. verb. [*à sero*] (1) *A sower, or planter.* (2) *A father, a creator, a begetter.* (1) Silvestria vocantur ad quae sator non accessit, *Varr.* Sator oleae, *Plin. 15, 1.* (2) Hominum sator atque Deorum, *Virg. Aen. 1, 258.* = Omnium rerum pater & sator mundus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 34.*

Sătorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a sower, or to seed*, *Col. 2, 9.*

Satrāpa, ae. m. vel satrapes, & ¶ satraps. [*vox Persica. pl. מלך ארץ ארץ ארץ* satrapa; *quasi מלך ארץ apparitor faciei, M.*] *A great ruler, a peer of the realm, a lord lieutenant of a county, a bassa, a president of a country, a governor.* Σατραπης, satrapa, *Vet. Gloss.* Mardonius satrapes regius, *Nep. Pauf. 1.* Miratus cessare incendia satraps, *Alcim. Av.* Quisque sedet sub rege satraps, *Sidon.*

Satrāpia, vel. peia, ae. f. *A province, a country, a duchy.* Mazeum satrapia Babylonae donat, *Curt. 5, 1, 44.* ¶ Nomēs voc. *Herodot. praefecturas*, *Plin. 5, 9.*

† Satullo, āre. *To fill, or g'm*, *Varr. 4 Satio.*

† Satullus, a, um. dim. [*à satur*] *Full fed.* § Ut agni satulli fiant lacte, *Varr. R. R. 2, 2.*

Satum, i. n. [*à sero*] (1) *A thing that is sowed, or planted.* (2) *The blade of corn on the ground, standing corn.* (3) *Allo an Hebrew measure, about eighteen quarts.* (1) & Multa curā producuntur fata ad segetem, *Sen.* In omnibus satis fructibusque terrae, *Quint. 8, 5.* (2) Animos tollent fata, *Virg. Geor. 2, 350.* Dare stragem satis, & ruinas arboribus, *Id. Aen. 12, 454.* (3) *Bibl.*

Satur, ra, rum. [*à satio, vel satis, Perot.*] or, comp. (1) *Full fed, that hath his belly full, sated, glutted.* (2) *Fertile, or plentiful.* (3) *A full, or deep colour.* (1) Cū saturata atque

ebria es, puer ut sit satur, facito, *Ter. Heeyr. 5, 2, 3.* § Satur anferis exis, *Perf. 6, 71.* § Quō saturior lactis agnus celeriter confirmetur, *Col. 7, 4.* (2) Saturi petito longinqua Tarenti, *Virg. Geor. 2, 197.* Turba vernarum saturi bona signa coloni, *Tib. 2, 1, 23.* (3) Purpura melior saturiorque, *Sen. N. 2, 1, 5.* Satur color, *Plin. 37, 61.* & *Virg. Geor. 4, 335.*

Satura, ae. f. [*à diversarum rerum saturitate, Diom.*] (1) *A dish full of divers sorts of first-fruits, which they offered to Ceres.* (2) *Allo an hotchpotch, or gallymaufry, an olla podrida.* (3) *A pregnant law, with several clauses, or branches.* (4) Hence poems without method, and of various arguments, were called *saturae, or satirae.* (1) Lanx repleta multis variisque primitiis sacris Cereris inferebatur, & à copia, & saturitate rei, *satura* vocabatur, *Diom. 1, 3.* (2) *Varr. ap. Diomed. ubi supra.* (3) Satura, quae uno rogatu multa comprehendit, *Perf.* Satura, *Νόμος πολλὰ περιέχων, Gloss. Vet.* (4) *Vid. Satyra.* ¶ Quali per Saturnam exquisitis sententiis, *Sall. B. J. 29, 1. e. sine certo ordine.*

Saturatus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Filled, satisfied, glutted, cloyed, sated, gorged.* (2) *Full, of a deep colour.* (1) = Expletus & saturatus, *Cic. Verr. 3, 42.* § Caede saturari leones, *Ov. Met. 10, 541.* Homines saturati honoribus, *Cic. pro Planc. 8.* (2) Saturator color, *Plin. 21, 32.*

Satureia, ae. f. & satireium, i. n. [*fort. qu. saporeia, ob magnum ulum in condiendo, unde & apud nos nomen habet, vel à satyris, quia ad salacitatem prodest*] *Savoury.* Satureia dicta in condimentario genere, *Plin. 19, 50.* = Thyinbra, *Id. ib.* Sunt qui praecipiant herbas satireia nocentes fumere, *Ov. Art. Am. 2, 415.*

Satureia, pl. n. *Idem.* Improba nec profunt jam satireia tibi, *Mart. 3, 75.*

Saturio, ōnis. m. *A stretch-gut, an over-eater.* & Esurio venio, non saturio, *Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 23.* nempe ex sua ipsius fabrica.

Saturitas, ātis. f. (1) *Excessfulness, plenteousness.* (2) *Allo dung, ordure.* (3) *Allo the goddess of parasites.* (1) = Saturitas & copia rerum omnium, *Cic.* (2) Foris saturitatem emittere, *Plin. 10, 49.* (3) Ita me amabit sancta Saturitas, *Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97.* Ex ipsius fabrica.

Saturnalia, ium. n. pl. *The feast of Saturn, kept with jollity in the month of December, which was observed at first but on one day, afterwards seven, afterwards three.* Concerning the difference in the time of the observation of this feast, see *Macrobius Saturn. 1, 10.* But the womens *Saturnalia, or Matronalia*, were on the first of March. Scis, puto, vestra jam venire Saturnalia Martii Calendis, *Vet. Poetae. Epigram.*

Saturnālitius, a, um. *Belonging to that feast.* Saturnalitiae nuces, *given, as other presents usually were, at that feast*, *Mart. 5, 31.*

Saturnus, ni. m. *Saturn, a star so called, one of the seven planets.* & Saturnum gravem nostro Jove frangimus, *Perf. 5, 50.* * Saturni dens curvus, *a sickle*, *Virg. Geor. 2, 406.*

Saturnius pes, *id quod palimbacchius. A foot in verse - - as virtute.*

Sātūro, āre. aēti. (1) *To fill, to glut, to cram, to sate, or cloy.* (2) *To suffice, to be sufficient for.* (1) Saturare famem epulis, *Claud. Ecl. Phoen. 13.* Met. Saturavi invidiam & scelus proditorum, *Cic. pro Domo. 17.* (2) Vide *Juv. 14, 166.* & deinceps.

Saturor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be filled, glutted, &c.* Nec cytiso saturantur apes, nec fronde capellae, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 30.*

Sātus, a, um. part. [*à seror*] (1) *Planted, sown.* (2) *Be-gotten, descended, sprung.* (1) Frumenta fata, *Virg. Geor. 3, 176.* Messes fatae, *Id. Ecl. 8, 99.* (2) = Non fortuito sati & creati sumus, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 49.* § Divinā stirpe satus, *Liv.*

Satus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A planting, a sowing, a setting to graff on.* (2) *Generation, seed, stock.* (1) Quid ego vitium ortus, satus, incrementa, commemorem? *Cic. de Sen. 15.* Satiui semen dederit nemo, *Cato.* (2) = Ex hominum pecudūmve conceptu & satu, *Cic. de Div. 1, 42.*

Sātūra, ae. f. [*qui cum Graeca vocali scribunt, deducunt à satyris, quod in hoc genere carminis res ridiculae pudendaque scribantur, quemadmodum proferri à satyris solent*] *A satyr, a kind of poetry rebuking vice sharply, and not regarding persons, a lampoon.* Sunt quibus in satyra videar nimis acer, *Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 1.* *Vid. Satira, & satura, nec enim satis convenit inter doctos de descriptione.*

* Sātūriasmus, mi. m. [*à satyris*] *A continual pruriency to venery*, *Med.*

* Sātūriāsis, is. f. *Idem.*

Sātūricē. adv. *Sharply, and with reproach, satyrically*, *Litt. unde ignoro.*

Sātūricus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to satyrs, or satyrists, satyirical.* & Tragico more, aut comico, seu satyrico, *Vitruv. 7, 5.* Satyrica signa, *Plin. 19, 19.*

Sātūrion, & satyrium, ii. n. [*à satyris, dict. quos in venerem putres fingunt*] *The herb ragwort, priestspittle.* Ubique omnes videbantur mihi satyrium bibisse, *Petr. c. 8.*

Sātūrus, i. m. [*Hebr. שָׂעִיר quia pilosi alias dict. à virili membro, quod vett. Gr. σαδρῆ appell. Macrobius*] *A kind of wild beast like a man, a satyr*, *Plin. 7, 2.* Capripedes satyri, *Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4.*

Sauciatio,

Sauciatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A wounding, an hurting.* Saucio quæretur, cum fugam factam esse constabit? *Cic. pro Caecin.* 15.

Sauciatus, a, um. part. *Wounded, hurt, maimed, &c.* *Col.* 11, 1. *Vid.* Saucio.

Saucio, āre. act. (1) *To wound, hurt, cut, or gash.* (2) *To prune.* (3) *Met. To violate, to hurt.* (1) = Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, ipse Rubrius in turbâ sauciatur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 26. (2) Vites fauciare, *Col.* 4, 5. (3) Facta & famam fauciare, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 30.

Saucius, a, um. [de etymo parum constat] (1) *Wounded, hurt.* (2) *Cut.* (3) *Drunk.* (4) *Emasculated, disabled, enfeebled.* (5) *Melied, dissolved.* (6) *Greatly grieved.* (1) & Nemo occisus est, neque saucius, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 14. (2) Trabs securi faucia, *Ov. Met.* 10, 372. Saucia vomeribus tellus, *Id. Met.* 1, 102. (3) Quid dicat nescit faucia Terpsichore, *Mart.* 3, 68. (4) Saucia vena mero, *Mart.* 4, 66. (5) Glacies faucia incerto sole, *Ov. Met.* 2, 108. (6) Animo saucius, *Cic. Att.* 1, 7.

Sāvillum, vel suavillum, li. n. dim. [à savium, i. e. suavium] (1) *A little kiss.* (2) *Also a kind of cake.* (1) Ex vi analogiae. (2) *Cato R. R.* 84.

† Sāvium. n. *A kiss,* *Plaut. Vid. Suavium.*

* Saurion. n. *A kind of mustard,* *Plin.* 19, 54.

* Saurites, ac. m. *A stone that is found in the belly of a green lizard, cut asunder with a reed, à σαυρος, lacerta,* *Plin.* 37, 67. Saurix, icis. f. *quæ & forix. A kind of a night-bird, assigned by soothsayers to Saturn,* *Lex ex Mart.*

Sauroctōnos, ni. m. [ex σαυρος, & κτείνω] *One of Praxitele's pieces, a boy shooting a lizard,* *Plin.* 34, 19, 9. *Mart.* 14, 272. *in lemmate.*

Saxatilis, m. *The name of a sea-fish, a groundling, a kind of gudgeon.* Viridis squamis, parvo saxatilis ore, *Ov. Halieut.* 109.

Saxatilis, lē. adj. *That is, or liveth among rocks and stones.* Aves saxatiles, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 7. pisces, *Col.* 8, 16. Saxatilis piscis, *Plin.* 9, 20.

Saxetānus, a, um. *Idem.* Saxetani lacertae, *Mart.* 7, 77.

Saxetum, ti. n. *A place full of rocks and stones.* Quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 25.

Saxeus, a, um. (1) *Of stone.* (2) *Met. Stony, obdurate, hard-hearted.* (1) Saxea moles, *Ov. Met.* 12, 283. (2) = Saxeus, ferreūque es, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 3.

Saxifer, ra, rum. adj. [à saxum, & fero] *Bearing stone, stony.* Saxifera habena, *V. Flacc.* 5, 609.

* Saxificus, a, um. [à saxum, & facio] *That turneth into stone.* Saxificae ore Medusae, *Ov. in Ibin.* 544. Saxifica Medusa, *Luc.* 9, 670.

Saxifrāga, ae. f. [dict. quod saxa frangit] *The herb saxifrage, that breaketh the stone in the body.* *Vid. Matthiol. & seq. Plin.* 22, 30.

Saxifrāgum, i. n. *The herb saxifrage.* Calculos è corpore mire pellit frangitque, quā de causā potius quā quod in saxis nasceretur, saxifragum appellatum, *Plin.* 22, 30.

* Saxifrāgus, a, um. *That breaketh stones, or is broken against them.* Saxifragae undae, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 42. *ex poeta.*

* Saxigēnus, a, um. *Engendred of, or proceeding from a stone,* *Prud. Cath.* 5, 7.

Saxōsus, a, um. *Full of stones, or rocks, stony.* Saxosi montes, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 111. tures, *Messa. Corv.*

Saxūlum, li. n. dim. *A little rock, or stone.* Ithaca in asperimis saxulis affixa, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 44.

Saxum, i. n. [vox Tusca, *Scal.*] (1) *A great stone.* (2) *A rock, an hill.* (3) *Also a kind of earth that groweth by stepping.* (1) Ex speluncā saxum in crura ejus incidit, *Cic. de Fato.* 3. (2) Qui in amorem praecipitavit pejus perit, quā si saxo saliat, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 31. Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 522. (3) *Litt. ex Plin.* ¶ Stare inter sacrum & saxum, *Prov. To be in a present danger, at a pit's brink, &c.* *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 84.

S ante C.

Scābellum, li. n. dim. [à scamnum] (1) *A footstool, or low settle.* (2) *A kind of instrument, perhaps castanets.* (1) & Quia simplici scansione scandebant in lectum non altum, scābellum, in altiore, scamnum, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 35. (2) Scabella concrepant, aulacum tollitur, *Cic. pro Coel.* 27. Magno tibi-arum, & scābellorum crepitu profuit, *Suet. Cal.* 54.

Scāber, bra, brum. or. comp. [à scabo] (1) *Scabby.* (2) *Rough, rugged, uneven.* (3) *Filthy, dirty, nasty.* (4) *Furred over, scaly.* (1) Oves non sient scabrae, & lanae plus habebunt, *Cato, c.* 96. (2) Scabrā rubigine exēsa pila, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 495. = Lapis horridior scabriorque, *Plin.* 33, 33. (3) Pectus illuvie scabrum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 12. *ex poeta.* (4) *Suet. Aug.* 79.

Scāber, ri. m. *A smith's buttress, wherewith he pares the horses hoofs,* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

* Scābidus, a, um. *Scabby, mangy.* *Hier. † Scabiosus.*

Scābies, ēi. f. [à scabo] (1) *A scab, a scall, a gall, or fret, the mange, murrain, &c.* (2) *Met. A tickling, or itching desire.* (1) Mala quem scabies, aut morbus regius urget, *Hor. A. P.* 453. Vetustā scabie levis canis, *Juv.* 8, 34. Turpis ovis tentat scabies, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 441. Totus grex unius porci

scabie cadit, *Juv.* 2, 80. (2) = Scabies & contagia lucri, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 14.

Scabillum, sive scabellum, i. n. *A footstool.* Scaminum in cubiculo unum, scabella tria, *Cato, c.* 10.

¶ Scābinus, ni. m. *A sheriff of a town, a clerk of the market, a surveyer of buildings, a scavenger,* *Litt. sine auct.*

¶ Scābiosā, ae. f. *The herb scabious,* *Offic.*

Scābiōsus, a, um. *Scabby mangy, itchy, scurvy, poultry, naughty,* *Plin.* 29, 10. & *Perf.* 2, 13.

Scābitūdo, inis. f. *Roughness; Met. harshness.* Omnem scābitudinem animo delere, *Petron.* 99.

Scābo, ēre, i. [à σκαβω, fut. scē. σκαβω, fodio] *To scratch, to claw.* Scabere caput, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 71.

Scabrātus, a, um. *Made rough, or rugged,* *Col.* 4, 24.

Scabrē. adv. *Roughly, frowningly,* *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 761.

¶ Scabrēdo, inis. f. *Roughness, ruggedness,* *Hier. † Scabrities.*

† Scabrēdo, ēre. *Turneb. ex Pacuv.* † Scaber sum.

Scabres, is vel ei. f. [à scaber] (1) *Roughness, ruggedness.* (2) *Nastiness, filthiness.* (1) Crytallus infestatur scabre, *Vid. Plin.* 37, 10. Sed alii aliter legunt. (2) = Ager periret squalē,

scabrēque, illuvie, & vastitudine, *Varr. ap. Non.* 2, 761.

Scābritia, ae. f. (1) *Scabbiness, murrain.* (2) *Roughness, ruggedness, rustiness, filthiness.* (1) *Vid. Scabrities.* (2) Scābritia genarum, *Plin.* 23, 4. *Cutis.* 23, 49.

Scabrities, ei. f. (1) *Scabbiness.* (2) *Roughness.* (1) Scabritiem pecorum tollere potest succus viridis cicutac, *Col.* 7, 5. (2) Scabrities linguae, *Plin.* 31, 45.

¶ Scābro, ōnis. m. [à dentium scabritie] *A fowler who never washeth his mouth, nor cleanseth his teeth,* *Ulp.*

Scabrōsus, a, um. *Rusty, rough, filthy.* Ungues scabrosi, *Plin.* 20, 93. *sed Harduin. leg. scabros. Invenitur saltem ap. recent.* Olla scabrosa, *Veg. Veter.* 4, 27.

Scabrum, i. n. *Roughness, ruggedness,* *Plin.* 37, 10.

¶ Scaccarium, ii. n. *The court of exchequer,* *Camd. † Fiscus.*

Scaena. vet. imitati Aeoles, qui pro σκηνή σκάνη, dicunt

Prisc. Vid. Scena.

Sceptrum, vet. *Vid. Sceptum.*

Scaeva, ae. f. [à σκαίδε, insert, digamm.] (1) *The left hand.* (2) *A sign, good or bad.* (1) Scaeva est sinistra, quod quae sinistra sunt bona auspicia existimantur, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 5. (2) Bona scaeva, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 39. mala, *Fest.*

¶ Scaeva, ae. m. [qui scaevā, i. e. sinistra manu utitur pro dextra; cuius dim. scaevola] *A left-handed man, one who useth his left hand instead of his right,* *Ulp.*

Scaevitas, ātis. f. *Unluckiness, perverseness,* *Col. teste Litt. certē Apul. Met.* 9, p. 276. *A. Gell. in praefat. et alibi.*

Scaevus, a, um. [à Gr. σκαίδε; scaevum, bonum; quod quae sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur, *Varr.*] (1) *Left, sinister, not right.* (2) *Good, or lucky.* (3) *Unlucky, untoward.* (4) *Foolish, silly.* (1) Manus scaeva, *Varr.* (2) Quod dixi scaevum bonum omni est, *Varr.* (3) Scaevi ominis mulier, an unlucky woman, who hath buried one husband already, *Apul. Apol.* p. 547. (4) = Scaevus profectō, & caecus animi forem, *Gell.* 12, 14.

Scāla, ae, vel scalae, arum. pl. [à Gr. σκαλῆς, vel Hebr. סולם Canin.] (1) *A ladder, a pair of stairs, greefes.* (2) ¶ *Also the gamut, or scale in music.* (1) In scalarum tenebris se abdere, *Cic. pro Mil.* 15. Applicare scalas parieti, *Liv.* 26, 44. Scālas unas, *Cato.* 13. (2) *Musical.* * septem discrimina vocum, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 646.

Scālāris, re. adj. *Of a ladder.* Sclāris forma, a leaning one way, in ladderwise, *Vitruv.* 10, 13. *Subst. Dirigere scālaria,* *Vitruv.* 5, 6.

* Scālenus, a, um. *A figure, the three sides whereof are unequal,* *Hermol.*

Scālmus, mi. m. (1) *A round piece of wood, whereat the oars hung by a loop of leather.* (2) *Synecd. A boat.* (1) Navicula duorum scālmorum, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38. (2) Scālmum nullum videt, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 14.

Scāpellum. n. dim. [à scalprum] *A little knife, a lancet used in letting blood.* Cum sanae parti scāpellum adhibetur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 65.

Scāpellus, i. m. dim. [à scalper] *Idem.* Si nervum scāpellus attingit, *Cels.* 2, 10.

Scālper, ri. m. [à scalpo] *A lancet, any kind of iron instrument to make an incision, or to cut, to shave, or pare with.* Scālper excisorius, *Cels.* 8, 3.

Scālpo, ēre, pti, ptum. act. (1) *To scratch, to scrape, to claw, to rake.* (2) *To engrave, to carve.* (1) Scalpere terram ungibus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 26. caput digito, *Juv.* 9, 133. (2) Scalpere gemmam, *Dion.* Nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 52. *al. sculpe.*

Scāprātus, a, um. *Made in fashion of a graving tool,* *Scalpratum ferramentum,* *Col.* 9, 15.

Scālprum, pri. n. [à scalpo] *A graving tool, an instrument wherewith a thing is scraped.* Scālprum librarium, a penknife, *Suet. Vitell.* 2, 6. sutorium, a paring knife, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 106. fabrile, a carpenter's chipping ax, *Liv.* 27, 49. chirurgicum, a lancet, *Cels.*

Scālptor, ōris. m. verb. *A graver, a cutter in metal, a scratcher, an etcher,* *Plin.* 37, 6. *conf. V. Patere.* 1, 17.

Scalptorium, i. n. *An instrument made in the form of an hand, to scratch those parts of the body which the hand could not reach,* Mart. 14, 83.

Sculptura, ae. f. *A graving, or carving in metal, or stone, a cutting,* Plin. 37, 63. & Vitruv. 4, 1, fin.

Sculpturatus, a, um. *Graven, carved, wrought.* Pavimentum sculpturatum, Plin. 36, 61.

Scalpturio, ire. vi. *To begin, or be ready to scratch, or claw.* Occoeptit ibi gallus scalpturare ungulis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8. ubi al. scalpturare.

|| Scalpturo, ire. *To engrave.* Hinc sculpturatus, q. v.

Scalptus, a, um. part. [*a scalpor*] *Engraved, carved, wrought, or graven, cut with a graving tool.* & Infabre sculptum, aut fufum durius, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 22. al. sculptum. Ex saxo sculptus, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 31.

Scalpulum, i. n. *A little chissel,* R. ex Vitruv.

|| Scalpurio, ire. vi. *To scratch, to scrape,* Non. + Scalpturio.

Scambus, a, um. *Bowlegged, that goeth shambling, or shawling.* Otho fuisse traditur male pedatus, scambusque, Suet. Oth. 12. = Σκαμβός, scambus, valgus, Gloss. vet.

Scamillum, li. n. dim. & scamellum. [*a scamnum*] *A foot-stool, a little bench,* Vitruv. 10, 15.

Scamillus, i. m. *Idem,* Vitruv. 3, 3.

* Scamma, atis. n. [*a σκαμα, fodio.*] (1) *The pit of the stage, where the wrestlers played their prizes.* (2) *Also the wrestling itself.* (1) De scammate egredi, Hier. (2) Epistates vester vos spiritu unxit, & ad hoc scamina produxit Tert. ad Martyr. 6, 3.

Scammonia, vel ea, ae. f. & scammanon. [*a σκαμμα, fodio,* quia intestina fodit acrimonia sua; unde & *Acriidia* Latine dic. *Id.*] *An herb of many uses in physic, scammony,* Vid. Cels. 5, 6. Plin. 24, 89. Quid scammonia ad purgandum possit? Cic. de Div. 1, 10.

Scammonites, ae. m. *The juice of scammony,* Plin. 14, 19.

Scammonium, ii. n. *The juice of the root of scammony,* Plin. 26, 38.

Scamnatus, a, um. [*qu. per scamna divisus*] *Scamnatus ager, a field running in length from west to east, as strigatus was from north to south,* ap. Gromatic. scripti.

+ Scamnellum, i. n. dim. [*a scamnum*] *Prisc.*

Scamnum, ni. n. [*a scandendo, Varr. al. a Gr. σκαμμα, ap. Hocr. Βόλπη, ἐπιδείκω*] (1) *A pair of steps to go up to a bed.* (2) *A bench, or form.* (3) *Also a talk untilld between two furrows.* (4) *Boughs of trees whereby the vine climbeth.* (1) Quia simplici scamnone scandebant in lectum non altum, *scabelum*; in altiore, *scamnum*, Varr. L. L. 4, 35. (2) Ante focos olim scamnis confidere longis mos erat, Ov. Fast. 6, 305. (3) Col. 2, 2. (4) Plin. 12, 5.

* Scandalizo, are. *To offend, to scandalize,* Bibl.

* Scandalum, li. n. *A scandal, a stumbling-block, an offence,* Ecclef.

Scandendus, a, um. part. *To be climbed, or got up into, to be boarded.* Scandenda est torvi publica cymba senis, Prop. 3, 18, 24. conf. Manil. 2, 859.

Scandens, tis. part. *Climbing.* Scandentesque Gallos è summo montis vertice partim armis obruebant, Just. 24, 8, conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 13, & Sil. 11, 446.

Scandia mala. *A kind of apple, taken for winter-goldings,* Col. 5, 10.

* Scandix, tris. f. *Shepherd's needle, wild chervile, stork's bill, an herb,* Plin. 22, 38. & 21, 52.

Scando, ere. di. sum. [*dubiae originis*] (1) *To mount, to climb, to get up.* (2) *To scan a verse.* (1) & Cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, Cic. de Sen. 6. (2) Gramm.

Scandor, i. pass. *To be climbed,* Plin. 14, 2. & 2, 13.

Scandula, ae. f. *A lath, a shingle, serving instead of tiles to cover houses withal,* Col. 8, 3. Caes. B. G. 8, 42.

|| Scandulaca, ae. f. [*a scando*] *A weed that windeth about every thing near it, chock-weed, rope-weed, or weed-bine,* Fest. = Helixine, Plin. convolvulus, Id.

|| Scandularis, re. adj. *Covered with shingles, or wooden slates.* Tectum scandulare conscendit, Apul. Met. 3, p. 87. al. ieg. scandularis.

Scandularius, ii. m. *A maker of shingles, or laths.* In. L. ult. D. de jure immunit.

Scansilis, le. *That which may be climbed, or gone up.* Ficum sic scansilem fieri, Plin. 17, 16. || Scansilis annorum lex, *climacteric*, Id. 7, 50.

Scansio, onis. f. *A climbing up.* Scansio sonorum, Vitruv. 6, 1.

Scansorius, a, um. *Scansoria machina, an engine to scale with,* Vitruv. 10, 1. & Veg. 4, 21.

Scantiana poma [*a Scantio inventore dicta*] quae Cato tradit in doliis optime condi, Varr. R. R. 1, 59. Scantiana uva, quae & Amminea major.

Scantinia lex. [*quae praeposteras veneris usum coërcebat, ita dicta a Scantio adversus quem lata fuit*] *A law against buggery.* Quod si vexantur leges, ac jura, citari ante omnes debet Scantinia, Juv. 2, 44. vid. Val. Max. 6, 1, 7. & Alii Scatiniam hanc vocant a Scatino quodam latore.

Scapha, ae. f. [*a σκαπτο, i. e. excavo*; quod primum ex

pregrandi arbore excavata fieret] *A skiff, a cockboat, a ship-boat made of an whole tree, a canoe.* Excipere in scaphas, Liv. 25, 3. Scapha biremis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62.

Scaphe, es. f. *A kind of hollow vessel with a gnomon in the midst, which served for a dial,* Vitruv. 9, 9.

Scaphium, ii. n. [*a σκαπτο, i. e. excavo*] (1) *A chamber-pot, or close-stool for women.* (2) *A cup like a boat, a large drinking vessel.* (3) *A dial, a kind of vessel hollow like a basin, in the midst whereof a pin or wire being pricked, did shew what was a clock.* (4) *Some take it for a spade.* (5) *Others a kind of false hair worn by misses.* (1) Qui Mentora frangis in scaphium moechae tuae, Mart. 11, 12. Ventris causâ habita scaphia, Ulp. (2) Quibus divitiae domi sunt, scaphio, & cantharis, batiolis bibunt, Plant. Stich. 5, 4, 11. (3) G. ex Jun. Vid. Scaphe. (4) Scaphium positis cum sumitur armis, Juv. 6, 263. interpr. Erasmo. (5) Vid. Turneb. 2, ult.

Scaphula, ae. f. *A small boat, or wherry,* Vitruv. 3, 7.

Scaphus, i. m. *The hollow of any thing,* Vitruv. 9, 9.

Scaptensula, ae. f. *five scaptensula, Turn.* [*ex σκαπτειν, vel ex σκαπτο, & infula*] *A mine in Macedon whereout metal was digged,* Lucr. 6, 810.

Scapula, ae. f. [*qu. scaphula, ob cavitatem, M.*] *The hinder part of the shoulders, the shoulder-blade, the shoulders.* Mirabar quod dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 49.

Scapularis, re. adj. *Of, or belonging to the shoulder blades.* Scapularis servus, *one who is constantly drubbed,* Plaut. Scapularis vestis, *a mantle to throw over the shoulders,* Id.

Scapus, i. m. [*a σκαπτο, innitor, quia basi innititur, aut a σκαπτο baculus, sceptrum, Beem.*] (1) *The upright stalk, or stem of an herb.* (2) *The shank of a candlestick, &c. as between the foot and the nose.* (3) *The shaft, or shank, of a pillar, between the chapter and the pedestal.* (4) *The chief post of a gate, whereby it is turned into a socket both above and beneath, as they use in some places.* (5) *A ream, or as others a quire of paper.* (6) *The tongue of a balance.* (7) *The spindle, or main piece of work whereabout winding stairs do run.* (8) *The post, or pillar of a stair-case.* (9) *The yarn-beam, which in weaving maketh a noise.* (10) *A knob wherein seeds are contained, as a poppy hath.* (11) *The penis.* (1) Scapus unus centum fabis onustus, Plin. 18, 21. loci, Id. asphodeli, Col. (2) Scapi candelabrorum, Plin. 34, 6. (3) Scapi columnarum, Vitruv. 3, 3. & saepe alibi. (4) Vitruv. 4, 6. (5) Plin. 13, 23. (6) Fest. (7) Vitruv. (8) Vitruv. 4, 6. (9) Lucr. 5, 1352. (10) Vid. Coel. 12, 14. (11) Litt. ex Virg.

Scarabaeus, aei. m. [*a σκαρβαος, i. e. vermis in lignis aridis*] *The blackfly called a beetle, a Maybug, a chafer,* Plin. 11, 34.

Scaramangis, is. f. *A kind of garment to wear over a coat of mail,* Litt. ex Plin.

Scarificatio, onis, f. verb. (1) *A cutting, a lancing, a scari-fying.* (2) *The opening of the bark of a tree where it is rind-bound.* (1) Sanguis scarificatione demitur, Col. 6, 12. (2) Col. 6, 12. conf. & Plin. 17, 42.

Scarificatus, a, um. part. *Scarified, rubbed.* Scarificatae gingivae, Plin. 32, 26.

Scarifico, are. act. scarifo, Voss. [*a σκαριφειν, vel σκαριφω, i. e. ξωω, σκαπτο, γράφω, Hesych.*] *To lance, or open a sore, to scarify, to make an incision.* (2) Met. *To discharge, to at-tribute by scarifying.* (1) Radicem scarificato, Cato. 52. vid. & Scarificatio. (2) Scarificare dolorem, Plin. 28, 49.

Scarifio. *To be scarified,* Scrib. Larg. Compos. 262.

Scarites, ae. m. [*gemma quae scari piscis colorem refert*] *A precious stone,* Plin. 37, 72.

+ Scarreo. ant. Jof. Scal. i. e. scaber sum. fort. a σκαριος, a squamarum piscium similit.] *To be rough,* Fest.

+ Scarrōsus, a, um. [*a scarreo*] *Rough, rugged,* Lucil. + Scabrosus.

Scarus, ri. m. Ov. Hor. Petron. Mart. scarus, Enn. *A fish that feedeth on herbs, and cheweth the cud like a beast, of an excellent taste, a scar, or char as called in Cumberland.* Nunc scaro datur principatus, Plin. 9, 29. & Scarus principalis hodie, Id. 32, 53.

Scatebra, ae. f. [*locus unde scatet aqua*] (1) *The bubbling, or rising up of water out of a spring.* (2) *A spring, a source.* (1) Fontium scatebrae, Plin. 31, 46, 1. (2) Scatebris arentia temperat arva, Virg. Geor. 1, 110.

+ Scatebro, are. *To abound.* Litt. ex Col. + Scateo, scaturio.

Scatens, tis. part. *Abounding,* Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26.

Scateo, ere, ui. neut. [*ab Hebr. שׁוּב discurrere vel a Chald. שׁוּב effundere*] (1) *To run, or burst out, as water out of a narrow place.* (2) *To be plentiful, to be full, to abound.* (1) Si fons vino scateat, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22. (2) Solent neglecta ulcera scatere vermibus, Col. 6, 16. § Terra ferarum scatet, Lucr. 5, 41.

|| Scatesco, ere. *To begin to flow,* Litt. ex Oros.

Scatinia lex. Vid. Scantinia.

+ Scato, ere. id. quod scateo. = Largissimum fontem scatere atque erumpere flumen, Lucr. 5, 597. & Sic ille alibi, ut & Plaut. & plerique veteres in hac inflectione.

|| Scaturies, ei. f. *Abundance,* Perot.

Scaturiginosus, a, um. *Full of springs, or sources, that burst-eth out, or runneth over.* Terra scaturiginosa, Col. 5, 8.

Scaturigo,

Scätürigo, inis. f. [à scaturio] *A spring, the rising up of water, a source*, Col. 3, 13.

Scätürio, ire, ivi. [à scateo] *To stream, or gush out, to run over, or abroad, to flow abroad plentifully*. Solum quod scaturit fontibus, Col. 3, 1. scrib. & scaturio, vet.

Scaurus, i. m. [à σκῆν or σκῆζω, claudico] *He that hath great ankles bunching out, that he cannot walk fast; stump, or club-footed*. Illum balbutit scaurum pravis fultum malè talis, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 48. ubi Acron Scauri sunt qui extantes talos habent, = scambus.

* Scazon, ontis. m. σκῆζω, claudicans; unde pro versu iambico, in quo ultimus pes est spondaeus, cujus respectu claudicare dicitur, ob tardi pedis ultimi incessum; dic. & choliambus, i. e. claudus iambus. *A kind of an iambic verse, that hath a spondee in the last foot*, as those in Persius's prologue.

Scclerātē, adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. *Wickedly, lewdly, basely*. Bellum sceleratē fuscipit, Cic. Catil. 1, 10. Sceleratius fumere pecuniam. Aug. Sceleratissimē infidias machinari, Cic. pro Sext. 64.

Scclerātus, a, um. part. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Defiled, polluted*. (2) *Ungodly, wicked, un-natural*. (3) *Naughty, mischievous, plaguy, cruel, hurtful*. (4) *Sharp and nipping, biting*. (5) *Unlucky, unfortunate*. (1) Campus sceleratus, Liv. 8, 15. vicus, Id. 1, 48. = Homini post homines natos turpissimo, sceleratissimo, contaminatissimo, Cic. pro Domo. 9. = Ego hunc impurum, & sceleratum puto, Id. Attic. 9, 18. & Castus, Virg. Aen. 6, 562. (2) & Facto pius & sceleratus eodem, Ov. Met. 3, 5. & Flagrabant sancti sceleratis ignibus ignes, Id. Fast. 6, 439. = Vox inhumana, & scelerata, Cic. de Fin. 3. (3) Mens itulta, non scelerata fuit, Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 100. Ego sim scelerator angue, ni tibi morte, &c. Id. Met. 11, 781. (4) Teritur sinapis scelerata cum illis, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 28. Sceleratum frigus, Virg. Geor. 2, 256. (5) Porta scelerata, the gate by which the Fabian family made an unfortunate expedition, Flor. 1, 12, 2.

|| Sccleritus, ātis. f. *Wickedness*, Dig. + Scelus.

Scclēro, āre. aēt. [à scelus] *To pollute, or defile*. Parce pias scelerare manus, Virg. Aen. 3, 42. Divos scelerare parentes, Catull. 62, 404.

Scclērosē, adv. *Cursedly, or abominably*, Perot.

Scclērosus, a, um. *Full of lewdness, roguish, full of roguery*. = Ubi ego illum impium & scelerosum inveniam? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1. Religio peperit scelerosa, Lucr. 1, 84.

Scclēstē, adv. *Mischievously, wickedly*. = Quaecunque scclēstē atque impiē facta essent, Liv. 24, 25. Scclēstē suspicari, Cic. Attic. 6, 1.

Scclēstus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. [à scelus] (1) *Wicked, ungracious, mischievous, naughty, roguish*. (2) *Unhappy, unlucky*. (1) = Facinus scclēstum, ac nefarium, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 13. Scclēstissimum te arbitror, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 2. Scclēsto facinori scclēstiozem sermonem addidit, Liv. 5, 27. (2) = Illicet me infelicem & scclēstam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 17. Scclēstiozem ego annum locando argento foenori nullum vidi, Id. Most. 3, 1, 1.

* Scclēton, i. n. [à σκῆλλω, ficco] *A skeleton of a carcase, an anatomy*, Med. Scclētus, m. Apul. p. 313.

Scclio, ōnis. m. [à σκυλάω, spolio] *A robber, a plunderer*. Homo vaser & magnus scclio, Petron. c. 5. sed al. scclero, al. stello, ita ut nihil constet.

* Sccloturbe, es. f. [i. e. crurum turbatio; ex σκῆλος, crus, & τῦρβη, five σῦρβη, tumultus, i. e. dissolutio] *The scurvy, scorby disease, or scorbute*, Plin. 25, 6. Litt. interpr. = Stomacace, perhaps rather a paralytic distemper.

Scclus ēris. n. [à σκαλλός, perversus, Hesych. unde Batavis skellum, vel à סכל stultitia] (1) *Wickedness, lewdness, villany*, (2) *Mischief, harm, damage*. (3) *A naughty and lewd fellow, a rascal, a villain, a gallow, a rogue, a drab, an whore*. (1) Infestum scclus & immane, Cic. pro Cluent. 66. = Vitiis & sccleribus contaminatus, Id. = Multa scclera & flagitia facere, Id. pro S. Rosc. 9. = Conscientia scclerum & fraudum, Id. in Pison. 19. & Scis culpam in facto, non scclus esse meo, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 23. (2) Nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scclera sunt, sed aquarum quoque, ac locorum, Plin. 25, 6. (3) Ego tibi istam scclēstam, scclus, linguam abscondam, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 7. vid. & Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 17.

+ Scema, ae. f. id quod schema, Apul.

* Scena, ae. f. [à שֶׁנָּה habitare] (1) *A bower, or arbour, a shadowing place; a pavilion*. (2) *A scene, a scaffold, or stage where plays are acted*. (3) *Paris of acts in plays*. (4) *Also shew, or slate*. (1) Silvis scena coruscis desuper, Virg. Aen. 1, 168. Frondes simpliciter positae scena sine arte fuit, Ov. A. Am. 1, 106. (2) Scenae spectacula amantur, Ov. A. Am. 3, 351. ¶ Scenae fervire, to temporize, Cic. ad Brut. (3) Passim. (4) Omitto illa, quae si minis in scenā sunt, at certē cum sunt prolata laudantur, Cic. pro Planc. 12.

Scenālis, le. Of, or belonging to a stage. Scenālis species patrum, Lucr. 4, 77. sed meliores libb. scenāi.

Scenātilis, & scenaticus, id. quod scenicus, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 822.

Scenicē, adv. *Like players on a stage*, Quint. 6, 1.

Scenicus, a, um. Of, or belonging to a scaffold, or stage, or to a play in comedies. Artifices senici imitantur affectus, Cic. Off. 1, 31.

Scenicus, ci. m. *A player of comedies, or interludes upon the scaffolds, an actor upon a stage*. Non dubitavit operam inter senicos dare, Suet. Ner. 21.

* Scenographia, ae. f. *The representation of a scene, the draught of an whole house, front, sides and all; al. leg. sciographia, perperam*. = Orthographia frontis rectae; Ichnographia areae; Scenographia universi tecli deformatio, Salm.

* Scenopēgia, ae. f. [à σκηνή, scena, & πῆγη, figo] *The feast of tabernacles, kept by the Jews in memory of their travels through the wilderness, where they lived forty years together in tents*.

+ Scensa, pro coena. Sabini. *A supper*, Fest.

Scepīnus, ni. m. *A seafish so called*, Plin.

* Sceptica, ae. f. [ἀπό τῆ σκεπτικῆς, considerare, speculari] *The sceptic philosophy, whose original was from the academic*.

Scepticus, a, um. *A sceptic, a seeker in philosophy*, vid. Gell. 11, 5.

* Sceptos, i. m. *A kind of lightning flashing on the ground with great force; also a meteor falling out of the clouds*, Apul. de Mundo, p. 726. à σκῆπτω, ingruo.

* Sceptifer, a, um. *That beareth a sceptre, or mace*. Manus sceptiferae, Ov. Fast. 6, 480. palmae, Sil. 17, 143.

* Sceptiger, a, um. *Bearing a sceptre*. Sceptigero cum rege, Sil. 16, 244.

Sceptum, tri. n. [quod ipsum ab שֶׁפֶט Id.] (1) *A prince's, or king's sceptre, a mace, a commander's staff*. (2) *Meton. Rule, government*. (1) Sedens cum purpurā & sceptro, Cic. pro Sext. 26. (2) = Sceptra loci, rerūque capit moderamen, Ov. Met. 6, 677. Sic nos in sceptra reponis? Virg. Aen. 1, 257.

* Sceptūchus, vel sceptruchus, chi. m. *One holding, or bearing a sceptre*, Tac. Ann. 6, 33, 3.

+ Schasteria [σχῆστῆρα, Hes.] *A place in the ship where they laid up their oars*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 1, 16. al. leg. ca-steria.

Schēda, ae. f. [σχῆδῆ, qu. σχῆδῆ, ἀπὸ τῆ σχῆδῆς] *A sheet, or piece of paper, or parchment, a scroll, a leaf*. Enitere ut scheda ne qua depereat, Cic. Att. 1, 20. vid. & Mart. 5, ult. Excutere omnes schedas, Quint. 1, 8.

* Schedia, ae. f. [σχῆδα sc. ναῦς, Eust.] *A ship made suddenly for a shift, a raft with planks and beams pinned together to carry goods on after a wreck at sea*, Fest. Lat. Rates.

* Schediasma, ātis. n. *Waste paper; also any thing done in haste*, Cic. Attic. 15, 19.

* Schēdicus, a, um. *Done suddenly, or in haste, extemporary*, Apul. Florid. p. 826. + Extemporarius.

* Schedion, ii. n. *A bridge made in haste for a time*, Bud.

* Schēdium, ii. n. *An extemporary poem made in haste, without any care, or pains*, Aufon. + Poēma subitum & inconditum, Fest. Biffula in hoc schedio cantabitur, Aufon. Edyll. ad Lector. v. 5.

Schēdūla, ae. f. dim. *A little scroll, a leaf of paper, a bill, a schedule*, Cic. ad Fam. 15, 16.

Schēma, ātis. n. [habitus à σχῆμα, i. e. ἔχω, habeo; it. figura rhet.] *A scheme, an habit, a figure*. Graeci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, Cic. Orat. 25.

Schēma, ae. f. (1) *A fashion, or posture*. (2) *Also an habit, dress, or garb, a livery*. (1) Exemplar impetratae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43. (2) Quod ego huc processi cum servili schemā, Plaut. Amph. prol. 117.

+ Schematum, i. n. id quod schema, Prisc.

* Schiadeus. *A seafish*, R. ex Plin.

Schibboleth, Hebr. שִׁבְלֵת i. e. spica; dic ergo Schibboleth, & dixit Sibboleth, Jud. 12, 6. An ear of corn.

* Schīdia, ōrum. n. [à σχῆζω, findo] *Chips that carpenters make, splinters of wood*, Vitruv. 2, 1.

* Schīdius, a, um. *Cleft, split*. Taedae schīdiae, Vitruv. 2, 1.

* Schisma, ātis. n. [σχίσμα, i. e. scissura, à σχῆζω, scindo] *A rent, a division in the church, schism*, Eccles.

+ Schismātico, āre. *To divide, or sever*, R. ex Dion.

* Schismāticus, a, um. adj. *Schismatical*. Quomodo distinguatur ab haeretico, vid. Aug. de Fide, c. 10.

* Schiston, i. n. [sc. γάλα, i. e. fillum lac] *The curds of milk, wild curds, when the whey parts from the milk*, Plin. 28, 33.

* Schistos, i. f. *A stone of a saffron colour, easy to be cleft into thin plates*, Plin. 33, 25. & 36, 37.

Schistum, i. n. (1) *A kind of alum*. (2) *Also a kind of onion*. (1) Concreti aluminis unum genus schistum appellant Graeci, in capillamenta quaedam canescentia dehiscens, Plin. 35, 52. (2) Plin. 19, 32.

* Schistus, a, um. *Schista ova, when they are all yolky after three days sitting*, Plin. 29, 11.

Schoenicūla, ae. f. al. schaenicola [qu. olens schoenum, i. e. unguentum à schoeno factum, Voss.] *A common painted, or darded whore*, Plaut. Vid. Scal. Conject. in Varr. p. 131. Vid. Schoenacula.

* Schoenōbātes, ae. m. *A dancer upon ropes, a tumbler*, Juv. 3, 77. + Funambulus.

* Schoenobātica, ae. f. sc. ars. *The art of dancing upon ropes*, Coel. ad Cic. Epist. Fam. 8, 1.

* Schoe-

* Schoenobaticus, a, um. *Belonging to one that danceth upon a rope*, R. ex Cels.

* Schoenoprasum, i. n. q. d. junceum porrum, porret, or cives, Dod.

* Schoenos, i. m. (1) *A bulrush*. (2) *Particularly that used to perfume wine, oil, and other things*. (3) *A rope, properly made of bulrushes*. (4) *A measure of land, which some make four miles, some five, some seven and an half*. (1) Hi schoeni atque hae arundines sunt nobis quaestu & cultu, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 1, 5. Al. leg. Hifce hami. (2) *Odores vino apti sunt, iris, foenum Graecum, schoenum*, *Col.* 12, 20, & 52. (3) *Ex usu Graec.* (4) *Vid. Plin.* 6, 30. & *Herodot.*

Schoenum, i. n. [à schoeno factum, quod est pessimi generis, *Fest.*] *A cheap sorry ointment made of sweet rushes, which whores used to daub themselves with. Versari inter miseras schoeno delibutas*, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 55.

Schola, ae. f. [à σχολή, otium literarium puta] (1) *A school, or college*. (2) *Also the sect and opinion of any of the philosophers*. (3) *A disputation, or dissertation, an exercise at school*. (4) *A place to stand and look about one in the bath*. (5) *A gallery, or piazza wherein people used to meet for discourse*. (6) *Bodies of men of several sorts*. (1) *Hominem audietis de scholâ, atque à magistro, & literis Graecis eruditum*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 22. (2) = *Clamabunt, credo, omnia gymnasia, atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 13. (3) *Vertes te ad alteram scholam, differes de triumpho*, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (4) *Vitruv.* 5, 10. (5) *Plin.* (6) *Ap. JCC. & mediae aetatis scriptores, de quibus operae est legere quae congestit Hen. Valef. ad Ammian.* 1, 14.

* Scholarcha, ae. m. *A schoolmaster*, *Hull.*

|| Scholâris, re. adj. *Belonging to school*, *Hier.* + *Ad scholam pertinenens*.

|| Scholâris, is. m. *A scholar, a student*. + *Studiosus linguarum, artium, philosophiae, &c.*

Scholasticus, a, um. (1) *Of, or belonging to a scholar, or school, scholastical, scholar-like, eloquent, well spoken*. (2) *One who goeth to school*. (1) *Scholasticae controversiae*, *Quint.* 14, 2. (2) *Plin. Ep.* 3, 2.

Scholasticus, ci. m. (1) *A pleader of feigned controversies*. (2) *A true-bred, or thorough-paced scholar, an excellent orator*. (3) *Also an advocate, or proctor, a pleader*. (1) *Plin. jun.* 3, 2. (2) *Sulp. Sev.* (3) *Ap. JCC.*

* Scholiastes, ae. m. *A scholiast, commentator, or expositor, usu fit Latinum voc.*

+ Schollicus, a, um. *Scholastic, trifling*, *Gell.* 4, 1. & *Auribus scholicâ dape ebruis*, *Varr. ap. Non.*

* Scholium, ii. n. & scholion [σχόλιον, glossēma, interpretamentum; à σχολή, i. e. doctrina scholastica, vel quod in scholâ soleat tradi] *A gloss, a compendious exposition, a short comment*, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. *sed Graecis elementis*.

Schytanum, i. n. *A kind of drug, or size that maketh gold-folier take colour*, R. ex *Plin.*

* Sciagraphia, ae. f. [ex σκιά, umbra, & γράφω, scribo] *A platform, or description of the whole frame, the first rude draught of a thing, a profile*. *Sciagraphia frontis & laterum abscedentium adumbratio*, *Vitruv.* 1, 2.

* Sciamachia, ae. f. [ex σκιά, umbra, & μάχη, pugna] (1) *A counterfeit fighting*. (2) *A private scholastic exercise*. (1) *Gell.* 13, 22. *Latine umbratilis pugna; qualem descripsit, Virg. Aen.* 5, 563. & *deinceps*. & *Vera arena*, *Juv.* (2) *Eleganter hic respexit Juvenalis*, 7, 173. & *Ad pugnam qui rhetoricâ descendit ab umbra*.

* Sciathēras, ae. m. *The pin of a dial, that which with its shadow sheweth the hours*. *Vitruv.* 1, 6. *Lat. Indagator umbrae, vertente ipso*.

Sciathericus, a, um. *Sciathericum horologium, a sundial set on a wall*, *Plin.* 2, 78. = *Solarium*, *Cic.*

|| Sciatica, ae. f. *A disease in the hips*, *Med.* *Vid. Ichias*.

|| Sciaticus, a, um. *Troubled with the sciaticus, or hipgout*, *Veg.* + *Ichiacus*.

Scibilis, le. adj. *That may be known*, *Litt. ex Plaut. freq. ap. Philosophos*.

+ Scibitur. *It shall be known*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 5.

+ Scibo, pro sciam, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 59.

Scibōnes. *A sort of weapons*, *Gell.* 10, 20.

Sciens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. scimus, sup. (1) *Knowing, witting*. (2) *Dextrous, skilful*. (3) *For the nonce*. (1) *Faciā te scientem quicquid hujus fecero, make you acquainted*, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 7, fin. *Providens atque agendi sciens*, *V. Patere.* 2, 88. (2) *Quis Pompeio scientior unquam?* *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 10. *Regendae reipub. scientissimus*, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 49. *Sciens citharae*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 10. (3) *Nugatur sciens*, *Plaut. Cas.* 5, 4, 11. = *Ne te sciens prudensque eò demittas, unde exitum vides nullum esse*, *Id.*

Scienter. adv. ius, comp. scimè, sup. (1) *Knowingly, skilfully*. (2) *Wittingly, on set purpose*. (1) = *Peritè & scienter dicere*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 2. *Eò scientius aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 22. (2) *Scientissimè Etruria de coelo tacta animadvertit*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 41.

Scientia, ae. f. (1) *A knowing, or knowledge*. (2) *Science, skill*. (1) & *Non scientiā comprehendere, sed conjecturā prolequi*, *Cels.* & *Futurorum malorum ignoratio utilior est quam*

scientia, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 9. (2) = *Cognitione naturae, & scientiā beati fumus*, *Cic. in Orat. Medicinae scientia*, *Id. Fam.* 4, 5. *artium*, *Id. de Div.* 2. = *Magorum disciplina & scientia*, *Id.*

Scilicet. adv. [i. e. scire licet] (1) *You may be sure*. (2) *Ironice, I warrant you*. (3) *Truly, doubtless, yea marry*. (4) *That is to say, to wit, what?* (1) *Sed istum exorant, suam esse assimilet*, *GL. Scilicet facturum me esse*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 117. *vid. & Aët.* 4, 8. & 5, 1. (2) *Scilicet is superis labor est*, &c. *Virg. Aen.* 4, 379. *Id populus curat scilicet*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 14. (3) *Tam ego homo sum, quam tu*. *M. Scilicet, ita res est*, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 83. (4) *Videam, obsecro? quem?* *GH. Hunc scilicet*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 9.

Scilla, ae. f. *A kind of herb called the sea onion, or sea leek, a squill; also a shrimp, a prawn*, *Plin.* 19, 30. *Vid. Squilla*.

Scillinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the sea onion, or wherein it is steeped*. *Acetum scillinum*, *Plin.* 23, 28. + *Squilla*.

Scillites, ae. m. *Steeped, or seasoned with sea onion*. *Scillites acetum, vinegar of squills*, *Plin.* *Vinum scillites*, *Col.* 12, 33.

Scilliticus, a, um. *Infused with squills*, *Plin.* 26, 70.

|| Scillitus, a, um. *Made of squills*, *Auson. Ep.* 4, 67.

* Scimpodion, ii. n. [σκιμπίδιον, i. e. χαλκίδιον μονοκλίτριον, *Hesych.* dim. à σκιμπίς] *A little couch, bench, or low bed to lie on, that held but one at table*. *Lat. Lectulus*.

Scin' pro scine? *Do you know?* *Passim ap. Comic.*

Scincus, i. m. [Gr. σκίγγος, corr. stincus] *A kind of land crocodile, or newt about the river Nile*, *Plin.* 8, 38.

Scindens, tis. part. (1) *Cutting, slashing*. (2) *Met. Distributing, distributing*. (1) *Verbera scindentia corpus lacerum*, *Sil.* 1, 172. (2) *Scindens artem Theodori*, *Juv.* 7, 177. * *teaching rhetoric*.

Scindo, ae. f. dim. + sciscidi, issum. aët. [à σχίζω, fut. sec. σχιζέω, *interm.*, sciendo] (1) *To cut, to slash, or rend, to tear, or put in pieces*. (2) *To cut, or break off*. (3) *To divide*. (4) *To cut off, to destroy utterly, or break open*. (5) *To till, to plow*. (6) *To refresh, to renew*. (1) *Sciendere latus flagello*, *Ov. in Ibin*, 183. || *Scindere penulam, to be earnest with one to stay*, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 33. (2) *Scidit Atropos annos*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 3, 128. *Comam scindere*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 16. (3) *Mare scindit terras*, *Luc.* 3, 61. *In finis scindit sese unda reductos*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 165. *Scidit se studium*, *Quint.* (4) *Scidunt proceres Pergamum*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 130. (5) *Solum scindere*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 399. *humum*, *Ov.* (6) *Nolo commemorare, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum*, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 15.

Scindor, i, issum. pass. (1) *To be cut*. (2) *To be cleft*. (3) *To be divided*. (4) *To be interrupted*. (1) *Hanc epistolam cur non scindi vellem, causa nulla est*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 20, ult. (2) *Cuneis robur fissile scinditur*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 182. (3) *Scinditur studia in contraria vulgus*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 39. (4) *Verba fletu scinduntur*, *Ov. Ep. ex Ponto*, 3, 1. *Vid. Scindo*.

Scindula, ae. f. [à scindo, vel à Graec. σκινδαλμός, *Idias σκινδαλμός καλέσμεν τὰ λεπτότατα τῶν ξύλων*, *Aristoph. Schol.*] *A shingle, or scindle to cover houses with instead of tile*, *Vitruv. scrib. & scandula*, q. v.

|| Scindularis, re. adj. *Covered with shingles, or scindles*, *Apul. al. scandularis*, q. v.

Scintilla, ae. f. [igniculus propriè qui è filice quasi scinditur, al. à Gr. σπινθήρ, qu. spintilla] (1) *A spark of fire, a sparkle*. (2) *Met. A remnant, or relique*. (1) *Silicis scintillam excudit Achates*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 178. (2) *Scintilla belli*, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 6.

Scintillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sparkling*, *Plin.* 20, 33.

Scintillo, āre. neut. *To sparkle*. *Cum testā ardente vident scintillare oleum*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 392. *Ut scintillant oculi!* *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 77. *Scintillat fidus*, *Sil. Ital.* 1, 464. *conf.* 9, 567.

Scintillula, ae. f. dim. *A little spark; Met. a rudiment, the first dawning*. *Scintillulas virtutum in pueris videmus*, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15.

|| Scinyps, yphis. m. pl. scinyphe [שניפס *Exod.* 817.] *al. corr. cinifices, al. ciniphe, al. scinipes*, Gr. σκινίπες. *A kind of gnat*, *Sulp.*

Scio, iri, īvi, tum. aët. [ab ἵσχω, i. e. ἵσχυμι, per Metath. quod ab Hebr. חָשַׁב imaginari, videre, *M.*] (1) *To know by himself, or information*. (2) *To be skilful in*. (3) *To ordain, to order, decree, or appoint*. (1) & *Oblivisci quod scis interdum expedit*, *Publ. Syr.* § & *Tu, pol, si sapias, quod scis, nescis*, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 55. § *Quae tamen scito scire me ex hoc*, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 47. (2) *Scire Graecè*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 5. *Latine*, *Id nempe per ellipsin, auctore Donato. Eodem modo*. § *Scire fidibus*, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 53. § *Omnes linguas scit*, *Plaut. Poen. Prol.* 112. *Scire tuum, pro scientia tua, nempe more Graeco*, *Perf.* 1, 27. (3) *Litt. ex Liv.* & *Scibam in imperfecto & scibo in fut. saepe occ. ap. comic. & interdum alios*.

Scior, iri. pass. *To be known, &c.* = *Nihil certum sciri, nihil planè cognosci & percipi posse*, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 51. *Neque hostium an sociorum essent, satis sciretur*, *Liv.* 23, 38.

* Sciographia, ae. f. *A description of the whole frame of a building, with the conveyance of every room*, *Hermol. scrib. & sciographia*, q. v.

Sciōlus

Sciōlus, ā, um. dim. [ā sciūs] *One who thinketh he knoweth more than he doth, a sciolist, a smatterer in any knowledge, Litt. ex Plaut. certē Front. 3, 13, 6.*

* Sciomantia, ae. f. *The calling up of ghosts by magic, Comm. Hor.*

* Sciōpōdes, um. m. pl. *People of Ethiopia, who in hot weather cover themselves with the shade of their feet. Al. Sciapodes, ex σκιά, umbra, & πῆξ, pes.*

* Sciōtēricōn. pot. sciatherices, sc. horologium [ā σκιά, & ὀρεάω, indago] *A sundial, Plin. 2, 78. De ratione conficiendi sciotherica, vid. Vitruv. 1, 6.*

* Sciōthericus, a, um. *Vid. Sciathericis.*

Scipio, ōnis. m. [ā σκῆπτρον, innitor] (1) *A walking-staff, a cudgel, a crutch. (2) Also the stalk of a grape. (1) Quem, pol. ego jam hoc scipione, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 22. & Ab hac notione Scipionum gens. (2) Col. de Arb. c. 8.*

* Scīrōma, ātis. n. *The hardness of any thing, as liver, &c. Plin. 25, 42. Rect. scirrhomā.*

* Scīron, ōnis. m. *The north-west wind peculiar to the Athenians, Plin. 2, 46.*

Scirpea, ae. f. *A dung-pot, or basket made with rods and rushes, Ov. Fast. 6, 680. ubi al. sirpea; vid. & Varr. L. L. 4, 31.*

Scirpetum, i. n. *A rush bed.*

Scirpeus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to bulrushes, Ov. Vid. Scirpea.*

Scirpices, m. *Instruments made with teeth like a saw, which, being drawn with oxen, pluck up by the roots flags and great weeds growing in meadows, R. ex Col.*

Scirpicūla, ae. f. *A little hook wherewith rushes are cut; also used in pruning of vines, Cato, 11.*

Scirpiculum, li. n. *A basket, or hamper of rushes, or twigs. Vimine textum scirpiculum, Col. 10, 30. Scirpiculis ferre rofam, Prop. 4, 2, 40.*

Scirpiculus, i. m. *A little bulrush, a little weel of bulrushes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.*

Scirpo, āre. unde pass. *To bind, or wind with bulrushes, or other like things. = Scirpea una virgis scirpatur, id est, scirpando colligatur, Varr. L. L. 4, 31.*

Scirpūla. *A kind of vine, Plin. 14, 4, 8. & Col. 3, 2.*

Scirpus, i. m. [*id. quod sirpus, inserto c, sc. scirpo; ligo, vincio, colligando, implico*] *A rush without a knot, a bulrush used for mats, wicks of candles, &c. Plin. 16, 70. ¶ Nodum in scirpo quaerere, to stumble upon plain ground, Prov. ap. Enn. & Terent.*

* Scirrhomā, ātis. n. [ā σκίρρῶμα, induro] *Hardness in the liver, Plin. 25, 42.*

* Scirrophōrion, ōnis. m. *Gaza, σκίρροφορῶν, mensis qui Lat. dicitur Maius.*

Scirrus, i. m. *An hard swelling in the skin, Plin. 7, 13.*

Sciscitans, tis. part. *Inquiring. Initio hujus belli sciscitantibus Delphis oracula responsum fuerat, Just. 2, 11.*

Sciscitatus, a, um. part. *Inquiring. Revocatum quendam ā vetere exilio sciscitatus, quidnam ibi facere consueffet, Suet. Calig. 28.*

Sciscitor, āri, dep. [*qu. freq. ā scisco*] (1) *To inquire, demand, or ask. (2) To be informed. (1) Epicuri sciscitabar ex Velleio sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7. Mathematicum sciscitatus est, quis eum maneret exitus? Suet. Domit. 15. (2) Quicquid est, procul hinc licet, quid sit, sciscitari, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 10.*

Scisco, ēre, īvi, itum. [ā scio] (1) *To inquire. (2) To determine, ordain, or decree, to vote, to give his voice, or suffrage, to make a law. (1) Accurro; ut sciscam quid velit, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 17. (2) ¶ Quae scisceret plebs, aut quae populus juberet, Cic. pro Flacc. 7. Rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.*

Scissā in ano. *Clefts, chaps. about the fundament, Litt. ex Cels.*

Scissilis, le. adj. [ā scindo] *That may be cut, or cleft. Alumen scissile, Cels. 6, 11.*

¶ Scissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, &c. Macrob. Satin. Scip. 6, 29.*

Scissor, ōris. m. verb. *A cutter up of meat, a carver, Petron. Arb. c. 36, 5.*

Scissūra, ae. f. *A cut, a cleft, a rent, or chap, a notch; the parting of a stream. Pennae insectis omnibus sine scissura, Plin. 11, 34.*

Scissus, a, um. [ā scindor] (1) *Cut, rent, torn. (2) Parted, divided. (3) Broken, bruised. (1) Scissā comam, Virg. Aen. 10, 478. Scissā gaudens Discordia pallā, Id. Aen. 8, 702. (2) Viscera diversis scissā ferantur equis, Ov. in Ibin, 280. (3) Scissum alumen spargatur, Col. 6, 13.*

Scissus, ūs. m. *A cutting, cleaving, rending, or tearing. Scissu materiae defatigatus, Varr.*

Scītāmentum, i. n. [*i. e. scitum edulium.*] (1) *A kind of meat of a pleasant taste. (2) Met. Also a grace in discourse. (1) Aliquid scitamentorum de foro obsonari, Plaut. Menacch. 1, 3, 26. (2) Gell. 18, 8.*

Scitans, tis. part. *Asking. Causam viae scitantis infit, Ov. Met. 2, 511.*

¶ Scitātor, ōris. m. verb. *A searcher, or inquirer, Amm. 18, 9.*

† Percontator.

Scītē, adv. iūs, comp. sīmē, sup. *Cunningly, trimly, daintily, VOL. II.*

bravely, prettily. Nimiūm scītē scītus es, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 8. ¶ Scītus arbitrari, Gell. 4, 11. ¶ Scītissimē discursus obire, Apul. Met. 9. + Commodē, venustē, literatē, Cic.

Scito, are. ant. *id. quod scitor.*

Scitor, ari [ā scio, scitum] *To ask, inquire, or demand things secret and unknown. § Scitare aliquid ab aliquo, Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 60. § ex aliquo, Plaut. = Ardemus scitari & quaerere causas, Virg. Aen. 2, 105.*

Scitu, abl. qui solus restat. *By an order, or decree. Neque senātus jussu, neque populi scitu, ap. Cic. Attico, 4, 2.*

¶ Scītūlē, adv. *Wittily, finely, Apul. Met. 7. + Scītē.*

Scītulus, a, um. dim. [ā scītus] *Pretty, neat, trim, gallant, brave, fine. Forma scitula atque aetatula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 3.*

Scitum, i. n. [ā scisco] *An ordinance, a statute, a decree, a sentence, properly of the commons. § Volumio ex senātus consulto, & scito plebis prorogatum imperium est, Liv. 10, 22.*

Scītūrus, a, um. part. [ā scio] *About to know. Superbē respondisse, nisi incepto desisteret brevi sciturum, quis ipse esset, Curt. 7, 1, 16. conf. Liv. 39, 27.*

Scītus, a, um [ā scio] or; comp. sīmus; sup. (1) *Knowing, skilful, wise. (2) Prudent. (3) Cunning, crafty, waggish. (4) Courteous, civil. (5) Pleasant, desirable. (6) Gallant; jolly, goodly. (7) Also fair, beautiful. (1) Non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, Plaut. Cistell. 4, 2, 12. Nessius adit, membrisque valens scītusque vadōrum, Ov. Met. 9, 108. (2) Scitum est periculum ex aliis facere tibi quod ex usu fiet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. (3) Scītus lycophanta, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 8. (4) Nullum scitum te scitū est, Plaut. Casin. 3, 1, 11. (5) Oratio optima, & scītissima, VENI illd ad coenam, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 31. (6) Scītus puer natus est Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 6. (7) Mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. in Commodi.*

Sciūrus, i. m. [Gr. σκίερος, ἀπὸ τῆς σκιάς τῆς ὑγῆς, ab umbrā caudae] *A squirrel, Plin. 8, 58.*

Sciūs, a, um. *Skilful. § Sciūs omni artificio, Hygin. Fab. 92. Mulieres plus sciae, Petron. c. 63.*

* Sclērosīs, is. f. *An hard tumour, or swelling of the spleen, Macer.*

* Sclochia, ae. f. [*humile plostellum*] *A sledge, Turn.*

¶ Scloppetum, i. n. [ā scloppo, five sono, quem edit, cum disploditur] *A musket, or gun, a pot-gun, Jun.*

Scloppus, i. m. al. sclopus, rect. floppus [*vox ficta ā sono*] (1) *A sound made with puffing of the cheeks. (2) ¶ Also an harquebuss, an hand-gun; a pistol, or snaphaunce, a boy's pot-gun. (1) Nec scloppo tumidas intendis rumpere buccas, Pers. 5, 13. (2) Ap. hodiernos.*

Scōbina, ae. f. [ā scob, Varr.] (1) *A graver that bowyers use to shave bows withal; a file wherewith roughness is made smooth. (2) ¶ Also scrapings, or filings. (1) Scobina fabri, Plin. 11, 68. (2) Litt. unde non dicit.*

Scobs, scōbis. f. [*ant. in recto scobis, qu. scabis, quia scabendo deteritur*] *Any manner of powder, or dust that cometh of sawing, filing, or boring, sawdust, pindust. Scobs delimitata, Plin. 34, 26. Eburnea scobis, Col. 7, 10. Cūm sanitas inferioris partis scobe cognita est, Cels. 8, 3.*

† Scoelum pro Coelum, Sabini, Meurs.

† Scoena pro coena, Sabini, Meurs.

† Scoenīcula, ae. f. [*ut sit id. quod coenacula, i. e. lutulenta, ex imitatione Sabinorum, quibus scoenum pro coenum; unde scoeniculus, a, um; ut ab annus, anniculus; vel ā schoeno vulgari unguento, Varr. L. L. 6.*] *A dirty drab, Plaut. Vid. Schoenicula.*

† Scoenum pro coenum, Sabini, Meurs.

* Scolēcia, ae. f. [ā vermiculorum specie dict. ā σκώληξ, vermis] *A kind of rust, or canker of copper, verdigrease, Plin. 34, 28.*

* Scolēcion, ii. n. *A kind of scarlet worm, Plin. 24, 4.*

Scolius, a, um. *Scolium carmen, an epithalamium. Scolius pes; ā scolio, citharae genere, the same as amphibrachys, tēnētūr, Diom.*

* Scōlōpax, ācis. (1) *A woodcock, a snite. (2) Also the sawfish, or sea snite. (1) Arist. Hist. Anim. 9, 8. (2) Geln.*

* Scōlōpendra, ae. f. [ā σκώληξ, i. e. palus praeacutus, five χάραξ, quoniam gestat, qu. σκώληξ ἐν τῇ ᾗδε, i. e. corniculum seu palum in extremo] (1) *A venomous insect with eight feet, and a peaked tail. (2) Also a certain fish that casteth out his bowels, until the hook wherewith he is taken, be out, which being done he sucketh them up again. (1) Theophr. 7, 11. (2) Plin. 9, 67. & 32, 53.*

¶ Scōlōpendria, ae. f. *Harts-tongue, Offic.*

* Scōlōpendrium, ii. n. [ā foliorum incisuris referentibus scolopendrae pedes, Diosc.] *A kind of herb called ceterach, or stonewort, fingerfern, milwort, Apul. de herb. 4, 47. & 56, 92. = Asplenium.*

* Scolymos, i. m. [*quod spinis sit σκολιός, asper*] *An artichoke, Plin. 22, 43.*

Scombrus, & scomber, bri. m. (1) *A kind of fish called an herring by some, by others called mackrel; a kind of tunny. (2) A dolt, or simpleton. (1) Scomber, salpa, sparus, &c. Plin. 32, 53. Vid. & omnino eundem, 31, 43. Hesperius scombri temperat ova liquor, the choicest garum, or pickle, Mart. 13, 40. (2) Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Sconuma, ātis. n. [*ex* *σκορμῆς*, praet. pass. *ἀ* *σκορῶ*] *A scoff, a mock, a jeer, a flout*, Macrob. Sat. 7, 3. Lat. Cavillum.

Scopa, ae, f. *A besom, Bibl. Scopa regia, butchers-broom, mil-fail*, Plin. 25, 19.

Scōpac, ārum. f. [*à* scobe, quod iis scobem verrimus, Perot.] (1) *A broom, besom, or brush to sweep houses withal.* (2) *Alfo the crops of herbs, or trees, in handfuls.* (3) *Wips of straw, &c. for soldiers to shoot, or sling at.* (1) *Mundities volo fieri hic, ferte huc scopas*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 23. Scōpis verrere, Petron. 34. (2) Plin. 22, 21. (3) G. ex Veg.

Scoparius, ii. m. *He that sweepeth the house*, Ulp. † Qui scopis verrit.

Scopētum, i. n. *A broomfield, or the place where broom groweth*, Alex. ab Alex.

Scopio, ōnis. m. [*à* scoparum similit.] *A cluster, or bunch of grapes with the stalks*, Cato, c. 113. = Scipio, Col.

Scopo, āre. act. *To sweep, or make clean.* Et scopabam spiritum meum, Psal. 77, 7. Hugo. al. leg. scopebam. † Purgō.

Scops, is. f. [*à* *σκοπῶ*, quod gestibus ridiculis aucupis saltationes eorum imitantis capiantur, nisi potius, quod ait Athenaeus, l. 9. ipsum *σκοπῶ* ab hac ave dicatur] *A kind of night-birds*, Hom. or doctrels, Aristot. & De hac ave omnino vide doctissimam reverendi, & mihi amicissimi viri Edm. Chishull in Del Tesoro Britannico, dissertationem.

† Scōptūla aperta; opera, Cal. al. scōptūla operta [*à* scapula, vel scopus] *The Shoulder-blades. Rectius meus liber, ni fallor, scutula operta*, Cels. 8, 1.

Scōptūla, ae, f. dim. *A little besom, a brush that painters, or pargeters use, a scrubbing brush*, Cato 26. Col. 12, 18.

Scōpūlosus, a, um. [*à* scopus] (1) *Full of rocks, or shelves*, (2) Met. *Difficult, dangerous.* (1) = Scopulosa & abrupta amnes, Plin. 6, 22. (2) = Intelligo quā scopoloso, difficilique loco verfer, Cic. Div. in Verr. 11.

Scōpūlus, i. m. [*à* *σκοπῶ*, quod inde procul *σκοπῶ* prospicere possumus, Hesych.] (1) *An high rock, a shelf in the sea.* (2) *Danger.* (3) Dim. *à* scopus, *a mark to shoot at.* (1) Aeneas scopulum conscendit, Virg. Aen. 1, 184. Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Id. Aen. 3, 566. * Met. Ire ad scopulum, *to perish*, Liv. * Gestare scopulos in corde, *to be hard-hearted*, Ov. Met. 7, 33. (2) Navem ad scopulos appellere, Cic. pro Rabir. 9. (3) Suet. Dom. 19.

* Scōpus, pi. m. [*à* *σκοπῶ*, dispicio, confidero] (1) *A mark, butt, or prick that men shoot at, the white.* (2) Met. *An end, design, aim, or purpose, a scope.* (1) Graecè tantum, *ἔνεργον τὸν σκοπὸν τρέφον*, Pind. vid. tamen scopulus, n. 3. (2) Neutri *σκοπὸς* est ille, ut beati sumus, Cic. Att. 8, 10. Propositum Graeci *σκοπὸν* vocant, Macrob. ¶ Scopus uvae, *the bushy stalks that grapes be on in clusters*, Varr. Sed. al. leg. scapus.

Scorbūtus, i. m. *A disease called the scurvy*, Med.

† Scordālus, a, um. [*i. e.* ferox, Gl. Isid. al. *à* *σκόρδον*, stercus, ut sign. fordidus, al. qu. scorodalus, *à* *σκόρδορον*, allium; qui allium oboleat, ut loq. Plaut.] (1) *Nasty, rank, rammish, stinking of garlic.* (2) *Huffy, vapouring, swaggering.* (1) Eumolpum excludo, redditōque scordalo vice, &c. Petron. c. 95. interpr. Isid. Tullius Cimber & nimius erat in vino, & scordalus, Sen. Ep. 83. = Ingenium scordalum & ferox, Suet. Aug. 65. Cod. Salm. (2) Scordalus, homo alliatus, & illuvie squalorēque foedus, fordidus, impurus, Gloss. Petronianae.

† Scordiscarius, ii. m. *A sadler*, Gl. Phil. † Ephippiarius.

* Scordion, ii. n. [*ἀνὰ τὸ σκόρδον*, ab allio, cujus odorem refert & acrimoniam] *An herb called water germander*, Plin. 25, 27.

Scordotis, *An herb the same as Scordion*. Plin. 26, 28. Diosc. 3, 125.

Scōria, ae, f. [*à* *σκόρδον*, stercus, qu. sit ferri stercus, ut voc. Scrib. Larg.] (1) *Dross, the refuse of metal tried by the fire.* (2) *Alfo misery.* (1) Quae è catino jactatur spurcitia, in omni metallo vocatur scoria, Plin. 33, 35. (2) = Sordibus & scoriā patiar tabescere tali, Virg. in Cir. v. 249. ubi vel contra etym. corripit primam, vel dissyllab. vocem facit.

Scorpaena, ae, f. *A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 53.

Scorpidion, ii. n. dim. *A little engine to shoot poisoned arrows, or darts with*, Amm.

Scorpio, ōnis. m. & scorpius, i. m. (1) *A scorpion. It striketh with its tail, in which are seven joints.* (2) *One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.* (3) *A sea fish.* (4) *An herb like a scorpion's tail, good against the sting of that venomous creature.* (5) *Alfo an engine, a kind of cross-bow to shoot small envenomed arrows, or darts.* (6) *Alfo an heap of stones set up for a meer, or boundary.* (1) Scorpionis cauda semper in ictu est, Plin. 11, 30. Metuendus acumine caudae scorpius, Ov. Fast. 4, 163. (2) Sese emergens ostendit scorpius altè, Cic. in Arat. 317. Decimotertio calendas Novembris Sol in Scorpionem transitum facit, Col. 11, 2, 77. Cum sit Luna in Leone, Scorpione, &c. Plin. 17, 36. (3) Plin. 9, 74. (4) Plin. 22, 17. & 27, 2. (5) Scorpione transiectus concidit, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. Plin. 7, 57. (6) Sicul. Flacc. edit. Goef. p. 4, & 6.

Scorpionarius, ii. m. *He that shooteth in a cross-bow, ex analog. Jun.*

Scorpionius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a scorpion*, Plin. 20, 3.

* Scorpites, ae, m. *A precious stone of the colour, or shape of a scorpion*, Plin. 37, 72.

* Scorpiuron, ii. n. al. scorpiurus [*herba sic dict. quod scor-*

pii caudae similis] *An herb having seeds, flowers, or leaves like a scorpion's tail, and is good against their stings; scorpion-wort*, Plin. 22, 29.

Scorpius, ii. m. Vid. Scorpio.

Scortator, ōris. m. verb. *An whoremonger, a wench, a hunter of harlots.* Scortatorum cohors, Cic. Catil. 2, 11.

Scortatus, ūs. m. *Whoring*, Apul. Met. 5, p. 167.

Scortea, f. [*sc. vestis*] *A leather cloke used by travellers to keep off the rain, such as postillions now use.* Scortea, *δεγματοχιτών*, Vet. Gloss. Ad subitas nunquam scortea desit aquas, Mart. 14, 130.

† Scortes. *The cods of a man, or beast, or the skin of the cods*, Fest.

Scorteum [*sc. vestimentum*] *A leather coat, or cloke.* & Quid expectas, ut homines ad penulas discurrerent, aut ad scortea? Sen. 2. N. 4, 6.

Scorteus, a, um. *Made of hides, or skins of leather.* Scorteum pulvinum subicere, Cels. 8, 12. Scorteum fascinum inferere alicui, Petron. c. 138.

Scortillum, i. n. *A little, or young whore, a miss*, Catull. 10, 3.

Scortor, āri, dep. *To go a whoring, to haunt brothels, to wench*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32.

Scortum, i. n. [*cujus etym. multum vexatur*] (1) *Properly the hide, or skin of a beast.* (2) *An harlot, a common whore, a drab, a bona roba.* (1) Fest. Scorta humecta, raw, or wet hides, Amm. (2) Clodius fecum semper scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, Cic. pro Mil. 21.

Scotia, ae, f. *The rundel in the bottom of a pillar*, Vitruv. 4, 3.

* Scōtōma, ātis. n. [*à* *σκότος*, tenebrae] *A giddiness, or dizziness, dazzling the sight; a vertigo, or swimming in the head.* Lat. Vertigo.

* Scōtōmāticus, a, um. *He that is troubled with a giddiness, staggering, or swimming in the head, dizzy.* Quibus subitae vertigines observantur, quos *σκοτωματικὸς* Graeci dicunt, Scrib. Larg. Compos. 6.

† Scraceo, ēre, [*vox à sono screantis*] *To hawk, to spit*, Scal.

Scraetia, ae, f. [*à* *scrateo*, i. e. *χρησιμεύω*, screeo, Jos. Scal.]

A despicable baggage, Varr. al. scranctia, scranctia, & scracia.

Scrapta, ae, f. id. quod scraetia.

Scraptia, ae, f. *A drab, or quean*, Plaut. id. quod scraetia.

† Screa, orum. n. plur. ant. [*quae quis screat*] *Tough phlegm,*

dots of spittle which we fetch up with coughing, Fest.

Screabilis, le. *That may be spitted out*, Litt. ex Plin.

Screatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Hemming, or hauking*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Screator, ōris. m. verb. *An hawker, or hemmer*, Plaut. Mil.

3, 1, 52.

Screatus, ūs. m. *A spitting, hauking, or hemming*, Ter. Heaut.

2, 3, 132.

Screo, āre [*ab* Hebr. *פָּרַח* Aven.] *To reach in spitting, to hawk,*

Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22.

Scriba, ae, m. [*scribae*, librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt

in tabulis, Fest.] (1) *A writer, an amanuensis.* (2) *A scribe, a*

secretary, a town-clerk. (1) Possem de singulis ad te rebus scribere, si M. Tullius scriba meus adesset, Cic. Rufs. Fam. 5, 20.

(2) Scribae Praetorii, Genforii, Pontificales, Aedilitii, Quaestorii,

Augustales, &c. apud idoneos auctores. & De hoc ordine vid.

Cic. in Verrem, 3, 79. conf. & Nep. Eumene, c. 1. Scriba

publicus, *a public notary*, Cic. in Verr.

† Scribatus, ūs. m. *A secretariship, or clerkship*, Cod. † Scribae munus.

Scribendus, a, um. part. *To write, or be written*, Legibus

scribendis, Suet. T. Ner. 2.

Scribens, tis. *Writing, a writer.* Haerentibus in conjectura

viris, foror regis Leonidae consilium scribentis invenit, Just. 2,

10.

† Scribillo, āre. act. [*à* scribo] *To scribble*, Varr.

Scriblita, ae, f. [*à* scribo, quod notis quibusdam signata, &

quasi scripta esset, Turneb.] *A tart, a waser*, Mart. 3, 17. al.

scrib. triblita, & streblita, Cato, 78.

Scriblitarius, ii. m. *A maker of tarts*, Afran. ap. Non.

Scribo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. [*à* *γράφω*, praeposito *s*, ut *à* *γράφω*,

sculpo] (1) *To write.* (2) *To compose, or make a speech, book,*

&c. (3) *To describe.* (4) *To institute, to appoint.* (5) *Alfo to*

paint, to limn, or draw. (1) § Scribere suā manu, bene, velo-

citer, officiosè, pluribus, § ad aliquem, Ciceroniana sunt. Scri-

bere milites, *to list them*, Plaut. supplementum militibus, *to re-*

cruit them, Cic. dicam alicui, *to enter his action*, Id. nummos,

to give a note of hand, Plaut. notis, *to write shorthand*, Quint.

vento & aquā, *to forget*, Catull. 68, 4. (2) Orationes scribere,

Cic. de Cl. Or. 12. poemata, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117. & Melius

putant se posse dicere quā scribere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. (3)

Qui magis licet currentes servos scribere? Ter. Prol. Eun. 36.

(4) Solon Atheniensium leges scripsit, Cic. pro Rosc. Am. 25.

¶ Scribere aliquem haeredem, *to make him his heir*, Id. Offic. 3,

23. (5) Scripsit & Apollinem & Dianam & matrem Deūm,

Plin. 35, 36, 20.

Scribor, i. pass. *To be writ, &c.* Cic. de Div. 1, 54.

¶ Scribo, ōnis. m. *A secretary*, Anastaf. † Scriba.

¶ Scrinarius, ii. m. *A master, or clerk of the rolls*, Salm. &

vet. Inscript.

Scrinium, ii. n. [*qu. fecernium*, locus in quo fecernuntur pre-

tiosa & secreta] (1) *A casket, a coffer, &c. wherein jewels or*

other

other secret things are kept. (2) *An escritorio, desk, or cupboard, a case to put books, or paper in; a screen, or shrine.* (1) Plin. 7, 30. (2) Librarium scrinia, Catull. 14, 18. Compilare scrinia alicujus, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 120. retegere, Juv. Scrinii magister, the master of the rolls, Lampr.

|| Scriplum, i. n. vet. codd. pro scriptulum. *A scruple, the 24th part of an ounce.* Drachmæ scriplum si adjecero, fiet sextula, Fann. de Pond. Scriplum, γράμμα, ραβδος, Vet. Gloss. Vid. Scriptulum.

Scriptilis, le. *That may be written.* Litera est initium scriptilis vocis, Vel. Long.

Scriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *The act of writing.* (2) *The exercise of writing.* (3) *A style, a composition.* (1) Lippitudo impedit scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 19. (2) Nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quam scriptio, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 24. (3) Controversia scriptionis genere nata, Cic. de Invent. 1, 12. Philosophæ scriptiones, Id. Tusc. 5, 41.

Scriptito, āre. freq. *To write often, or much.* = Haec ad me scribas velim, vel etiam scriptites, Cic. Att. 7, 12.

† Scriplum, i. n. per Sync. pro scriptulum, Charis.

Scripto, āre. freq. pro scriptito. *To write often.* Aut ego lecto, aut scripto, quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 12. Et At si legas, Aut ego scripto aut lecto, quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo, disparent haec verba, in participia migrantia, suntque abl. casus absol. pos.

Scriptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A clerk, a scrivener.* (2) *A writer, a maker of a book, an author.* (1) Domesticarum rerum scriptores, Cic. Fam. 2, 4. (2) Scriptores Græci & Latini, Cic. Attic. 12, 19. † Legum scriptor, a law-maker, Id. pro Domo, 18.

Scriptorius, a, um. *Of, belonging, or serving to writing.* Callamus scriptorius, Cels. 5, 28, 12. Scriptorium atramentum, Id. 8, 4.

Scriptulum, i. n. *The third part of a dram, a scruple, the twentyfourth part of an ounce,* Varr. Dic. & scriptulum, & scriplum, & scriplum.

Scriptum, i. n. (1) *A thing written, a writing.* (2) *A letter.* (3) *A work, a book, a poem.* (4) *A clerkship.* (1) De scripto dicere, Cic. Fam. 10, 13. Moris erat quanquam praesentem scripto adire, Tac. l. 5. (2) Debueram scripto certior esse tuo, Ov. Ep. 6, 4. (3) Optima scripta Græcorum, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 28. (4) Ex Naevianis scriptis intelligi potest, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 15.

Scriptura, ae, f. [à scribo] (1) *A writing.* (2) *The writing, or making of a book.* (3) *The style, or manner of writing of any author.* (4) *An inscription.* (5) *Also the fee that forest-men take for cattle that graze and are fed in the forest.* (6) *The tribute paid to the public for grazing of cattle in common pastures, which was set down in books of account; the revenue of public duties let to farm.* (1) Diurna actorum scriptura, Tac. Ann. 3, 3, 2. (2) Haec non recipit enarranda hic scripturae modus, Patere. 2, 52. Reliquum scripturae consumetur in exemplis, Ad Herenn. (3) = Fabulae tenui oratione, & scripturâ levi, Ter. Phorm. Prol. 5. (4) Statua aetatem scripturâ indicat, Patere. 2, 61. (5) Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 40. (6) Terentius in portu, & scripturâ Asiae operas dedit, Cic. Attic. 11, 10.

Scripturarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a writing, a register, a record.* Scripturarius ager, a public pasture let to farm, Fest.

Scripturarius, ii. m. *A clerk that writeth books of accounts for bailiffs; the chief clerk of auditors, or receivers, particularly he who took account of cattle that grazed in common pastures, and received the rents of them for the public use,* Non. ex Lucil. interpret. Bud.

|| Scripturio, ire, ivi, *To have a desire, or to begin to write,* Sidon. Epist. 7, 18.

Scripturus, a, um. part. *About to write.* Scripturum patri, ut placatus legionum preces exciperet, Tac. Ann. 1, 29, 2.

Scriptus, a, um. part. (1) *Written.* (2) *Painted.* (3) *Appointed.* (1) Scripta ad eum mandata remittunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 10. (2) Plin. Vid. Scribo, n. 5. (3) Scriptum proferre diem, Sen. Herc. fur. 190.

Scriptus, ūs. m. verb. *A writing, the office of a secretary, or clerk,* Gell. 6, 9. Scriptum quaestorium comparavit. Sueton. in vit. Horatii.

† Scriplum. n. unde scriplum, pro scriptulum, omisso t. *A scruple in weight,* Charis. Vid. Scriptulum.

† Scrito, āre. *Scritare ab eo, qui sinit aegre,* Varr. ubi Scal. leg. *stritare; à terendo, tritare, & s, praepos. antiquo more, stritare. To halt, to limp,* Ex Litt.

Scrobiculus, i. m. dim. *A little ditch, or furrow,* Col. 4, 15.

Scrobs, is. f. & scrobis, is. d. g. *A ditch, dike, furrow, or slough.* Scrobis fieri debet latus, Col. 5, 6. Profundos scrobes fieri, Id. 4, 1. Contenti bipedaneâ scrobe, Id. ibid.

Scrofa, ae, f. [quod gaudeat scrobes facere, V.] *An old sow that hath had pigs more than once.* (2) *The surname of a Roman family.* (1) Scrofa in suâ quaeque harâ, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. Scrofa foecundior albâ, Juv. 6, 176. (2) Tremellius Scrofa. De diversa cujus cognominis ratione, vid. Varr. R. R. 2, 4. & Macrob. Saturn. 1, 6, fin.

Scrophiscus, i. m. *A feeder of old swine, a swineherd,* Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 27.

Scrofula, ae, f. dim. (1) *A little pig.* (2) *The king's evil, a wen in the throat.* (1) Litt. ex Plin. (2) Cels. 5, 38. dict. quod sues praecipue hoc morbo vexantur.

|| Scrofularia, ae, f. [dict. quod ejus esu scrofae delectantur] *The herb blind nettle, pilewort, or figwort,* Jun.

Scrotum, i. n. [per Metath. à scortum, i. e. pellis] (1) *An old shoe, a leather bag.* (2) *The cod wherein the stones are.* (1) Cujac. (2) Cels. 7, 19.

Scrupedus, a, um. *That goeth hardly, or with pain, shambling,* vid. Varr. L. L. 6, 3. & Gell. 3, 3.

Scrupeus, a, um. [à scrupus] (1) *Of, or belonging to little stones.* (2) *Also coarse, sharp.* (1) Spelunca scrupaea, Virg. En. 6, 238. vada, Sen. Agam. 558. (2) Scrupeus victus, Litt. ex Plaut. sed addubito.

Scrupi, orum, m. *Chefs play.* Scruporum duodecim lusus, the game of draughts, Quint. 11, 2.

Scruposus, a, um. (1) *Full of little gravel stones, rugged.* (2) *Difficult, scrupulous.* (1) Meus victus scruposam comineat viam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82. Scruposa saxa, Luc. 5, 675. (2) Ratio scruposa, Lucr. 4, 526.

Scrupularis, re. *Of, or belonging to the third part of a dram,* Plin. 33, 43.

Scrupulâtim. adv. *By retail, by piecemeal,* Plin. 22, 56.

Scrupulosè. adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. *Scrupulously, difficulty, curiously, exactly, exquisitely.* Minus scrupulosè probantur, Col. 9, 8. Scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 45. Scrupulosissime requirere, Col. Praef. operis.

Scrupulositas, âtis. f. *Scrupulosity, anxiety, niceness, exactness,* Col. 11, 1, in fin.

Scrupulosus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Full of little gravel stones.* (2) *Met. Scrupulous, curious, full of doubts.* (3) *Nice, precise.* (1) Scrupulosa cotes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. Suum pabulo castaneae gignuntur, scrupulosa corticis intra nucleos ruminatione, Plin. 15, 25. (2) Miraris quod tot volumina, multaque in his tam scrupulosa, homo occupatus absolverit? Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7. Scrupulosissimo cultu, insolentissimo spretu Deos negligere, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 668. (3) Ventorum paulo scrupuliosior observatio, Plin. 18, 76.

Scrupulum, i. n. (1) *The third part of a dram, a scruple.* (2) *Also a measure of land of an hundred foot square.* (1) Neque argenti scrupulum est ullum, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Quinque marathri scrupula, Ov. de Med. fac. 92. al. scripula, corr. (2) Col. R. R. 1, 1.

Scrupulus, i. m. dim. [à scrupus] (1) *A little hard stone falling sometimes into a man's shoe, and troubling him in travelling.* (2) *A doubt, difficulty, trouble, a scruple.* (3) *A scruple in weight, the third part of a dram, and twenty-fourth of an ounce.* (4) *Also a measure of ground containing an hundred foot square, that is, ten in breadth, and as many in length.* (1) Analogici, sed desideratur auctor. (2) = Injunctus est hominibus scrupulus, & quaedam dubitatio, Cic. pro Cluent. 28. (3) Eadem gens nullum ante scrupulum argenti habuit, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9. (4) Varr. 1, 10. & Col. 1, 1.

Scrupus, i. m. (1) *A little sharp stone, a piece of stone, a chalk stone.* (2) *A chess-man, a table-man, a draught-man.* (3) *Met. A doubt, a doubtful, hard, or dark question, a riddle, a nice ticklish point.* (1) Scrupus sola creber iniqua asperat, Aven. (2) Duodecim scrupis ludere, Cic. Orat. 1, 50. Sed MSS. scriptis. In lusu duodecim scruporum, Quint. 11, 2. (2) Gell. 12, 6.

Scruta, ōrum. n. [qu. scrota vel scorta] *Old garments, frippery, lumber, old trash, or trumpery, broken stuff that is almost past using; also little images made in paste.* Villa vendens scruta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65. ubi vid. Torrentium.

Scrutans, tis. part. *Searching.* Scrutantes ferro abdita terrarum, Lucr. 6, 809. conf. Stat. Theb. 9, 244. Sil. 7, 273.

Scrutarius, ii. m. *A seller of old stuff, trash, or trumpery, a broker.* Scruta ut vendat scrutarius laudat, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 13.

|| Scrutarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to frippery, or brokage.* Scrutarium facere, sc. artem, Apul. Met. 4, p. 110.

Scrutatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A searching, an inquiry, or research,* Sen. de Vita beat. 13.

Scrutator, ōris. m. (1) *A searcher, particularly of such as come before princes.* (2) *A diligent seeker, a rummager.* (1) Suet. Claud. 35. (2) Pelagi scrutator Eoi, Stat. Sylv. 3, 3, 92. a fisher, or diver. Scrutator pallidus auri, a digger of a gold mine, Luc. 4, 298.

† Scrutillus. *The belly of a swine stuffed, or farced,* Fest.

|| Scrutinium, i. n. *A search, a scrutiny, a research,* Apul. Met. 9, sub fin. † Inquisitio, investigatio, Cic.

† Scruto, āre. ant. Non. id. qu.

Scrutor, âri, âtus sum. dep. [à scrutis; q. d. scruta eruere] (1) *To seek, to search diligently, to trace out, to follow by the track, or scent, as hounds do.* (2) *To examine, to sift.* (3) *To pry into.* (1) Vid. Non. 7, 6. Ἐρευρῶ, scrutor, rimor, Vet. Gloss. = Scrutatur vestigia domini, atque persequitur canis, Plin. 8, 61. (2) = Non te excutio, non scrutor, Cic. pro Rosc. Amer. 34. (3) Arcanum nec tu scrutaberis ullius unquam, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37.

|| Sculna, ae, m. *A judge, or arbitrator; he who keepeth stakes, or judgeth of a wager,* Varr. sed inter sordida reposuit hanc vocem P. Livinius, teste Gell. 20, 11. † Sequester.

Sculpendus,

Sculpendus, a, um. part. *To be engraved, or carved*, Plin. 36, 4. *Hard. leg. Scalpendo. Vid. Scalpo.*
 Sculpens, tis. part. *Engraving. Sculptentem faciet sanctis laquearia templis, Manil. 5, 504.*
 Sculpo, ēre, psi, ptum [*ἀ γλίφω*] *To carve in stone, to grave in metal. Marmore sculpendo inclarescere, Plin. 36, 4. Sculpere ebur mirā arte, Ov. Met. 10, 248.*
 Sculponea, ae. f. [*ἀ sculpo*; *calceus ex solido ligno exculptus & excavatus*] (1) *A wooden shoe, a patten, a shabot, a kind of shoe that servants wore.* (2) *A whirlbat.* (1) Sculponeas bonas alternis annis dare oportet, *Cato, 59.* (2) *Fulg. Vid. Douz. in Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59.*
 Sculpōneātus, a, um. *Wearing wooden shoes, clogs, or pattens, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 731.*
 || Sculptile, is. n. *A carved, or graven image, Jun.*
 Sculpilis, le. adj. *That is carved, or graven. Opus sculptile, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 9, 28.*
 Sculptor, ōris. m. verb. *A graver, or carver, Plin. 29, 38.*
 Sculptūra, ae. f. *A graving, a carving, sculpture, Plin. 16, 77. & Vitruv. 4, 6. Vid. Caelatura.*
 Sculptus, a, um. part. *Graven, carved. E faxo sculptus, Cic. Acad. 4, 31. Animalia sculpta, Luc. 3, 224.*
 Scurra, ae. c. g. [*ἀ σκῆρ* Aven. q. d. *falsiloquus vel vaniloquus*] (1) *A scoffer, a saucy jester, a buffoon.* (2) *Also a wit, a virtuoso.* (3) *A mimic, a droll.* (1) Quoniam frequentissime usus est jocis, & nocentissimos saepe hoc dicendi genere tutatus est, *scurra ab inimicis suis est dictus, Cic. pro Quint. Epicurus Socratem scurram Atticum esse dicebat, Id. N. D. 1, 34.* (2) *Hunc ad amussim descripsit Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 161. & quae deinceps.* (3) *Scurra digrunit prior, movetque plausus, Phaedr. 5, 5.*
 Scurrans, tis. part. *Acting the part of a scoffer, or jester. Scurrantis speciem metues praebere professus amicum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 2. vid. & Caes. B. C. 1, 39.*
 Scurrilis, le. *Scurrilous, buffoon like. Jocus scurrilis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59.*
 Scurrilitas, ātis. f. *Scurrility, pleasantry, buffoonry, drollery, raillery. Foeda & infusa scurrilitas, Auct. Dial. de Orat. c. 22.*
 Scurriliter. adv. *Buffoon like, with raillery. Ludere scurriliter, Plin. Ep. 2, 25, 3.*
 Scurror, āri. dep. *To play the scoffer, jester, or buffoon. Scurror ego ipse mihi, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19.*
 Scurrula, ae. m. diu. *A wag, a little droll, Apul. Met. 10, p. 333.*
 Scūta, ae. f. [*ἀ scuti figura*] *A dish, Lucil.*
 Scūtāle, is. n. *The string, or leather of a sling, or dart. Triplex scutale, crebris futuris duratum, Liv. 38, 29.*
 || Scūtālis, le. *Buckler like, Med.*
 Scutārius, a, um. *Of, belonging, or serving for shields, or targets, Vitruv. 2, 11.*
 Scūtārius, ii. m. (1) *A maker of bucklers, shields, or targets.* (2) *Also a soldier armed with a shield.* (3) *An horseman with a shield, attending as the emperor's guard, an esquire.* (1) *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 35.* (2) *Suet. Aug. 56.* (3) *Amm.*
 Scūtātus, a, um. *Armed with a buckler, or target. Liv. 28, 2.*
 Scūtella, ae. f. dim. [*ἀ scutula, vel scutra; rect. ā scutell, Celt.*] *A kind of dish, or platter, a saucer, or plate-trencher. Demus scutellam dulciculae potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.*
 Scūtica, ae. f. [*ἀ σκῦτος, corium; quodd ex pelle facta, qu. σκῦτικόν, vel ab Hebr. שִׁשְׁ Idem.*] (1) *A scourge, or whip made of leather thongs, a switch.* (2) *Meton. The print of jerks, or lashes. & Nec scuticā dignum horribili fectere flagello, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 117.* (2) & *Rubet ille flagellis, hic scuticā, Juv. 6, 479.*
 || Scūtiformis, me. adj. *Of the fashion of a shield, Med.*
 Scūtīgērūlus, i. m. *A page, or cufrel bearing his master's shield, or buckler, an esquire at arms, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.*
 † Scūtīlus, a, um. *Thin, lean, slender, nothing but skin and bone, Fest.*
 † Scūtiscum, ci. n. *A small dish, Cato, c. 10. C. leg. scutiscum.*
 Scutra, ae. f. [*qu. scutiformis*] *A chaffern to warm water in. Bene ut in scutris concaleant, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8.*
 Scūtūla, ae. f. [*ἀ scuti forma*] (1) *A little dish, a saucer, any thing of the shape of a target.* (2) *A round little piece of bark cut off trees when they are grafted.* (3) *A cobweb.* (4) *A kind of serpent.* (5) *The hole for sight in a cross-bow, or such like engine.* (6) *Also a little piece of stone, or marble inlaid in tessellate pavements, cut scutcheon-wise, or like lozenges.* (7) *A roller used in the launching, or drawing of ships.* (1) *Mart. 11, 32.* (2) *Plin. 17, 26.* (3) *Sipont.* (4) *Sipont.* (5) *Vitruv. 6, 1.* (7) *Caes. B. C. 3, 40. qui ib. 2, 10. phalangas vocat.*
 Scūtūlātus, a, um. [*quod quibusdam orbibus, qu. scutulis distinguitur*] *Wound and wrought in the form of a scutcheon, or target; wrought in needle-work. Scutulatum rete, a cobweb, Plin. 11, 24. Scutulatus color, dapple-grey, or watchet colour, Pallad. 4, 1. Scutulata vestis, & absol. scutula, a garment of silk, wherein are wrought round figures like cobwebs, Plin. 8, 73. Juv. 2, 97.*
 Scūtūlum, i. n. diu. (1) *A little shield, or scutcheon.* (2) *A figure in that form.* (1) *Cic. N. D. 1, 29.* (2) *Scutulis*

vestes dividere instituit Gallia, *Plin. 8, 74. Scutula operta; the-shoulder-blades, Cels. 8, 1.*
 Scūtum, i. n. [*ἀ σκῦτος, pellis, ex quā fiebat, vel quā saltem obtegebatur*] (1) *A buckler, shield, target, or scutcheon.* (2) *Also the form of a plaister spread upon leather, &c. cut scutcheon-wise, to be applied to the stomach.* (3) *A defense, a defender.* (1) & *Latini scuta pro clypeis fecere, Liv. 8, 8. De formā scutorum vid. eundem, 9, 40. Ignavus miles & timidus, scuto abjecto, fugit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. Scutis, qualibus apud Trojam pugnatum est, continebantur imagines, Plin. 35, 4. Ad scutum, face to the left, Aelian. (2) Offic. (3) & Scuto magis quam gladio plebi opus est, Liv. 3, 53. Scutum imperii Fabium cunctatorem vocatum refert, Florus, 2, 6, 27. & ut contrā, Marcellum ensē Posid. ap. Plutarch.*
 * Scybālum, i. n. *Dung, ordure, properly dogs meat. Theod. Prisc.*
 Scylla, ae. f. [*ἀ σκύλλαι, vexare, vel ā σκύλαξ, catulus*] (1) *A gulf, or dangerous place in the Sicilian sea.* (2) *Also a kind of shellfish, a prawn, lobster, or some such shellfish.* (3) *A bird so called.* (1) *Vid. Virg. Ecl. 6, 74. & deinceps, & ibi Servium. Vorax scylla, Catull. rapax, Ov. (2) Plin. 9, 42. & Dicitur etiam ab eodem ut & ā Cic. & Hor. squilla. (3) Plin. 37, 56.*
 Scyllētum, i. n. *A place where prawns are taken, Litt. ex Cic.*
 * Scymnus, i. m. *A lion's whelp, a lionel. Catuli pantherarum scymniūque leonum, Lucr. 5, 1035.*
 * Scyphus, i. m. *A large jug, or bowl to drink out of. Natis in usum lactitiae scyphis pugnare Thracum est, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1. Nec bella fuerunt, faginus affabat cum scyphus ante dapes, Tibull. 1, 10, 8. & Et sane grammatici Graeci de rustico poculo intelligunt.*
 Scyricum, i. n. [*ā Scyro insula*] *Blush colour, or light watchet. al. corr. sycicum, vel siricum, Plin. 33, 40.*
 * Scytāla, ae. f. scytale, es. f. (1) *Some take it for a field mouse, some an ermine, others a shrew.* (2) *A serpent that bath a back of a wonderful glistering colour.* (3) *A little round staff used by the Lacedemonians for sending private orders to their general, wrapping the paper or parchment about it, and then writing; which none but he could read by folding it in the same manner about his staff, which was of the same bigness.* (1) *Mus araneus, quam Graeci σκυτάλην vocant, Col. 6, 17. ubi tamen meus liber habet μυγάλην. Legitur & ap. Plin. 32, 19. ubi tamen μυγάλην legi debet.* (2) *Scytale exuvias positura suas, Luc. 9, 720.* (3) *Legatos ad Pausaniam cum scytala miserunt, Nep. Paus. 3. Vid. Plutarch. in Lysand. & Thucyd. schol. quibus addas Gell. 17, 9.*
 * Scytālōsāgittipelliger. [*Hercules sic dict. quodd σκυτάλην, i. e. clavam, & sagittas, & pellem, sc. leonis gestaret*] *Tert. de pallio.*
 * Scythica, ae. f. & sythace, es. f. *Sweet root, or liquorish, Plin. 25, 43. & 26, 15.*
 Scythicus, a, um. *Scythica mustela, a sable, a marten, Jun.*
 * Scythis, idis. f. *A kind of precious stone, Mart.*

S ante E.

Sē. accus. [*ἀ sui*] *Himself, herself, itself, themselves, passim.*
 Sē. praepos. insep. aliq. valet seorsim, ut in *segrego, separo*; aliq. dimidium, ut in *selibrae, semodius*, contr. pro *semi*; aliq. sex; ut *sedecim, sedigitus, semestris*.
 Sēbāceus, a, um. *Made of tallow, Col. ap. Litt.*
 Sēbāceum, i. m. *A tallow candle. Vid. Saevaceum.*
 || Sēbālis, le. adj. *Sebalis fax, a tallow torch, Amm.*
 || Sēbo, āre. act. *To dip in tallow, as they that make candles do. Vid. Sevo.*
 Sēbōsus, a, um. adj. *Tallowish, or full of tallow. Vid. Sevosus.*
 Sebum, i. n. *Tallow, or suet. Vid. Sevum.*
 || Sēcābilis, le. adj. *That may be cut, Auson. 1, 7.*
 Sēcāle, is. n. [*ā seco, Perot. rect. ā Celt. segal*] *Rye, Plin. 18, 40.*
 Sēcālicus, a, um. *Of rye. Secalicus panis, Rye bread, Plin. ap. Litt. sed non invenio.*
 Sēcāmentum, i. n. *A cut, or chop, a shred, or chip, any thing that is cut off, Plin. 16, 18.*
 Secandus, a, um. part. *To be cut. Epulatusque largiter, brachia ad secandas venas medico praebuit, Suet. vit. Licet. caxi.*
 Secans, tis. part. *Cutting. Caeterum ne secantes profluvium sanguinis occuparet verebantur, Curt. 9, 18.*
 Sēcārius, a, um. *That wherein shreds are put. Sportae secariae, baskets to put chips, or shreds in, Cato, 11.*
 Sēcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A cutting, Litt. ex Cels.*
 || Sēcātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that cutteth, Aug. † Sēctor.*
 Sēcātūrus, a, um. *About, or that will, or ought to cut, Col. 5, 9.*
 Secedens, tis. part. *Withdrawing. Vicinam Capreis insulam ἀπαραγομένην appellabat, ā defidia secedentium illuc ē comitatu suo, Suet. Aug. 98.*
 Sēcēdo, ēre, fli, fsum. neut. [*ex se, i. e. seorsum, & cedo*] *To go apart, to withdraw, or retire, to step aside, or retreat. = Secedant improbi, secernant se ā bonis, Cic. Catil. 1, ult. § Secedere*

§ Secedere de viâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 2. § in hortos, *Ov. Triſt.* 4, 8, 28. § ad ſtylum, *Quint.* § à luſu, *Prop.* 1, 10, 9.

|| Sēcerniculum, i. n. *A ſieve, a ſieve, a boulder, Offic.* 4 Cribrum.

Secernens, tis. part. *Separating, Stat. Theb.* 9, 200.

Sēcerno, ēre. crēvi, ētum. aēt. [*ex ſe, i. e. ſeparatim, & cerno*] (1) *To put aſunder, or apart, to ſever.* (2) *To ſeparate one from another.* (3) *To diſtinguiſh.* (1) Sēcernere arietes bimelſtri tempore, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2, 13. (2) *Vid. Secedo.* (3) Dedit natura ſenſum & belluis, ut ſecernant peſtifera à ſalutaribus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. § Sēcernere voluptatem à bono, *Id.* § publica privatis, *Hor. A. P.* 397.

Sēcerno, i. paſſ. *To be parted.* Quintus caruit ordine, cū auctore Tiberio ſecerni minùs idoneos ſenatores, removerique placuiſſet, *Suet. Vit.* 2.

Sēcēſpita, ae. f. [*à ſecando dict.*] *A long knife which the prieſts uſed at their ſacrifices, Suet. Tib.* 25. *Deſcriptio ejus petenda à Feſto; & à Servio ad Virg. Aen.* 4, 262. *Forma quoque ſaepe occ. in numiſmatis.*

Sēcēſſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à ſecedo*] (1) *A ſeſſion, going aſide, a retiring, or withdrawing.* (2) *A revolt, a mutiny.* (1) Sēcēſſio ſubſcriptorum, i. e. ſociorum litis, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 24. (2) Detreſtatae pugnae memores ſeſſionem paulò antè ſecerunt, *Liv. conf. Caeſ. B. C.* 1, 20.

† Sēcēſſiones, narrationes, *Feſt. M. leg. ſeſſiones*, ab ant. *ſeco*, dico.

Sēcēſſus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A departure.* (2) *A retirement, a retreat.* (3) *An houſe of office, privy, or jakes.* (1) In ſeſſu avium, noctuae paucis diebus latere traduntur, *Plin.* 10, 41. (2) = Carmina ſeſſum ſcribentis & otia quaerunt, *Ov. Triſt.* 1, 1, 41. & Ille meus in urbe, ille in ſeſſu contubernalis, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 13. (3) *Bibl.*

Sēcūſus, adv. comp. [*à ſecus*] *Leſſ.* Neque eo ſeciùs, *nevertheleſs, Nep. Milt.* 2. *Vid. Secus.*

Seclūdo, ēre, ſi, ſum. aēt. [*ex ſe, pro ſeorſim, & cludo vel claudo*] (1) *To ſhut apart, to part.* (2) *To ſhut out, to ſeclude.* (1) Munitione flumen à monte ſeclufit, *Caeſ. B. C.* 3, 97. (2) = Solvite corde metum; ſecludite curas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 566. ¶ Vitam corpore ſecludere, *to kill one, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 1.

* Seclum, i. n. per Sync. *pro ſeculum. Au age, Lucr. & caet. poëtae. Vid. Seculum.*

Seclūſōrium, ii. n. *A place where any thing is ſhut up apart from others, a coop, Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

Seclūſus, a, um. part. [*à ſecludor*] *Shut up apart from others, ſituate by itſelf. A communi luce ſeclufus, Cic. Verr.* 5, 9. Nemus ſeclufum in valle reduclā, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 703.

Sēco, āre, ui, ētum, & ſecatūm. aēt. (1) *To cut, to carve.* (2) *To cut off, or aſunder.* (3) *To mow.* (4) *To rend, or tear.* (5) *To part, or divide.* (6) *To gnaw.* (7) *Alſo to decide, or determine.* (8) *To walk.* (1) Cape cultrum, ſeca digitum vel aurem, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 38. Ramum ſecare, *Col.* 5, 9. (2) Inſpectante populo, collum ſecuit hominis, *Cic.* (3) Pabulum ſecare, *Caeſ. B. G.* 6, 14. (4) Hirſuti vepres ſecant corpora, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 444. (5) Id totum ſecuit in duas partes, *Cic.* (6) Poſtes termes ſecat, *Plaut. Moſt.* 3, 2, 140. * Secuit Lucilius urbem, *Perſ.* 1, 114. (7) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 15. *vid. & ſecor, n. 2.* (8) Amethyſtinatus media qui ſecat ſepta, *Mart.* 2, 57.

Sēcor, āri. paſſ. (1) *To be cut.* (2) *Met. To be decided.* (1) Marius, cū ſecaretur, vetuit ſe alligari, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 22. (2) Bono viro iudice multae magnaēque lites ſecantur, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 42. In caeteris notionibus, *vid. Seco.*

+ Sēco, ēre. ant. *vel ſequo.* [*ab ἔγω, dico, ut à λπω, liquo; unde in comp. inſeco*] *To ſay, to mention, Feſt.*

+ Secordia, *pro ſocordia, Feſt.*

Secors. [*ex ſe, i. e. ſine, & corde, Feſt.*] *Vid. Socors.*

|| Secretarium, ii. n. *A council-chamber, a conſiſtory, Cod. a judgment-place, or judicial court, Caſſiod.* Alſo *a ſecret place remote from company, Apul. de Mundo, p. 728.*

|| Secrētarius, ii. m. *A ſecretary, Jun.* + Ab epistolis, ſcriba.

|| Secrētē. adv. *Secretly, Hier.* + Secretō.

|| Secrētīm. adv. *Idem, Amm.* + Secretō.

Sēcretio, ōnis. f. verb. *A ſeparating, or ſetting apart from others, a dividing.* = Interitus eſt quaſi diſceſſus, & ſecreto ac diremptus earum partium, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 29.

Sēcretō. adv. ius, comp. *Secretly, in ſecret, apart, privily, in a corner.* Sēcretō collocuti ſumus, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 8. & Haec palām, & ſecreto narrantur, *Id. Fam.* 8, 1. = Mirum quid ſolus ſecum ſecreto ille agat, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 73. Pleonasm. = Ut ſecreſtius ſenatum, & ſine arbitro interficeret, *Juſt.* 21, 4. *vid. & Col.* 11, 2.

|| Sēcretor, ōris. m. verb. *He that ſevereth, Marcell.* + Qui ſecernit.

Sēcretum, i. n. [*à ſecerno*] (1) *A place ſecret, or apart from company, a retirement.* (2) *A ſecret, a myſtery.* (3) *A private audience.* (1) Animus ſecretum ſuum ſanctus faciat, *Sen. Ep.* 11. Rhodi ſecretum, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 57, 3. (2) Orationis animi ſecreta detegit, *Quint.* 11, 1. (3) Secretum petenti non niſi adhibito filio Druſo dedit, *Suet. Tib.* 26. ¶ A ſecretis, *of the privy council, Caſſiod.*

Sēcretus, a, um. or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. part. & adj. [*à ſecernor*] (1) *Separated, ſeſtered.* (2) *Secret, privy, private.* (3)

Solitary, remote, far off. (1) = Nihil eſt quod poſſis dicere ab omni corpore ſejunctum, ſecretūque eſſe ab inani, *Lucr.* 1, 432. (2) & Loco celebri, an ſecreto dicas, intereſt plurimum, *Cic. de Legg.* 2. Libertus ex ſecretioribus miniſteriis miſſus ad Agricolum, *Tac. Agric.* 39. (3) Secretiſſimae pabulationes, *Col.* 9, 4.

Sēcta, ae. f. [*à ſeco, ut à Gr. ἐκτα; vel à ſector*] vocab. μέτρον. (1) *A way, an opinion.* (2) *A ſect, a kind of people of a different profeſſion.* (3) *A party, or faction.* (1) = Sēctam & inſtituta aliquorum perſequi, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 70. = Quae tibi ſēcta victae, quod hominum genus placeat? *Plin. Paneg.* 45. = ratio, *Cic. pro Coel.* 17. (2) = Philoſophorum ſēctae, familiae, diſciplinae, *Cic.* = haereſes, *Id.* Generoſa Chriſti ſēcta nobilitat viros, *Prud. in Roman.* 125. (3) Caſaris ſēctam, atque imperium ſecutus, *Cic. vid. & Suet. Aug.* 12. Paſtor ſēcta, *Flor.* 3, 12, 2.

|| Sēctāculum, i. n. *A race, or pedigree.* Unde natalium ſectacula provenirent, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 155. + Progenies.

Sēctans, tis. part. *Following, purſuing.* Juvit hoſtium aviditas omiſſa caede praedam ſectantium, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 6.

Sēctarius, a, um. [*à ſequor*] *That which others follow.* Vervex ſectarius, *a bellweather, Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 40. *of a ſect, Eccl.*

Sēctātor, ōris. m. verb. *A follower, one that imitateth another, or doth like him, Cic. pro Muraen.* 34.

Sēctatrix, icis. f. *A ſhe follower.* + Conſectatrix, *Cic.*

Sēctilis, le. [*à ſeco, ſectum*] *That is, or may eaſily be cut, cleaved, or taken aſunder.* & Serrabilia, an ſectilia, *Plin.* 16, 83. Sēctile porrum, *Juv.* 3, 293. ebur, *Ov. Med. Fac.* 10.

Sēctio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à ſeco*] (1) *A cutting, or dividing, a cutting out, as of leather for ſhoes.* (2) *The conſiſcation, or forfeiture of one's goods.* (3) *Alſo that which is forfeited and taken to the king's uſe, and afterwards divided into lots, to be ſold, a ſale of goods.* (4) *Alſo that which is taken in prey at the winning and ſacking of a town.* (1) *G. ex Suet.* (2) *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 29. (3) *Caef. B. G.* 2, 33. (4) *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 45.

Sēctivus, a, um. *That is often cut.* Porrum ſectivum, *Juv.* 14, 133. *it. Plin.* 19, 33.

Sēcto, āre. idem quod ſector. *To chaſe, or hunt, G. ex Sil. ſed non inveni.*

Sēctor, āri. freq. [*à ſequor*] (1) *To follow, to attend, or wait upon.* (2) *To hunt, or chaſe, to run after.* (3) *To attempt, to follow after, to imitate and do like another.* (1) Praetorem circum omnia fora ſectabatur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 70. (2) Sēctari apros, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 75. (3) Levia ſectantem nervi deficient, *Hor. A. P.* 26.

Sēctor, ōris. m. verb. [*à ſeco vel ſequor, Cic. ſectores, & qui ſecant, & qui empta ſua perſequuntur, Feſt.*] (1) *A cutter, a cutpurſe.* (2) *Alſo a ſequeſtrator, one who buyeth conſiſcated, or forfeited goods, or eſtates, and ſelleth them again for gain, a commiſſee-man, an informer.* (3) *A ſeller of any thing.* (1) Sēctor zonarius, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 20. (2) Sēctor, hoc eſt, qui bonorum S. Roſcii emptor, atque poſſeſſor eſt, *Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 36. (3) Sēctor favoris ipſe ſui populus, *Luc.* 1, 178.

Sēctrix, icis. f. verb. *A ſhe ſequeſtrator.* Metella proſcripti-onum ſectrix, *Plin.* 36, 25, 8.

Sēctūra, ae. f. *A cutting, a ſhredding.* De ſecturā gemmarum *vid. Plin.* 17, 28. & 37, 33. Sēcturae aerariae, *veins of braſs ore, Caef. B. G.* 3, 21.

Sēctūrus, a, um. part. *About to cut, Col.* 5, 9.

Sēctus, a, um. part. (1) *Cut.* (2) *Chopped, ſhred.* (3) *Pared.* (4) *Parted, divided.* (5) *Torn, or rent, mangled.* (1) Pellis ſecta, *Ov. Faſt.* 2, 31. (2) Herbae ſectae, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 67. (3) Unguis ſectus, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 104. (4) Sēcto via limite quadret, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 278. (5) Hydra ſecto corpore firmior, *Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 61.

Sēcūbitus, ūs. m. verb. *A lying apart, a lying alone by himſelf, Catull.* 62, 380. *Ov. Am.* 3, 10, 16.

Sēcūbo, āre, ui, itum. neut. [*ex ſe, i. e. ſeorſim, & cubo*] *To lie apart, aſunder, alone, or by one's ſelf, Catull.* 59, 105. *Prop.* 2, 19, 41.

Sēcūla, ae. f. *A ſcythe wherewith hay is mown, a ſickle, or hook.* Falces in Campania ſaeculae à ſecando, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sēcūlāris, re. (1) *Of, or belonging to this world, or life; ſecular.* (2) *Alſo of, or belonging to the ſpace of an hundred years, that is done, or renewed once every hundredth year.* (1) *Eccl.* (2) Carinen ſeculare pro imperii Rom. incolumitate, *a poem ſung by boys and girls, at the ſecular plays.* Lemma *Hor. Ludi ſeculares, Suet. Aug.* 3.

Sēcūlum, i. n. [*à ſeco, ſectum, ſeculum; tractus enim ille certis temporum praecriptionibus ſecabatur in partes*] (1) *What certain time it denoteth properly is hard to be known. It ſeemeth in the natural ſenſe to denote the time of a man's life from his birth to his death; in a civil, a determined number of years, which among the Romans was 100, 105, or at moſt 110.* (2) * *An age, a leſſer ſpace of time.* (3) *Alſo a kind of breed in living creatures.* (4) *Meton. People of the age.* (5) *The world.* (1) *Vid. Cenſorinum de Die Nat. c. 17. & Varr. L. L.* 5, 2. (2) Aurea ſub illo rege fuerunt ſecula, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 324. (3) Secula hominum, ferarum, bucera, ſcriptorum, *Lucret. expreſſurus Graecorum γενη, ut videtur.* (4) Foecunda culpa ſecula, *Hor.*

Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17. (5) Everſo miſſus ſuccurrere ſæclo, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 500. In luxuriem fluens ſeculum, *Flor.* 4, 12.

Sæcum. [ex ſe, & cum] *With himſelf, or with themſelves*, paſſim.

Sæcunda. pl. n. *Proſperity*. In tuis ſecundis me reſpice, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 11.

Sæcundæ, ærum. f. ſc. partes. [quod naſcentem infantem ſequanter. (1) *The ſkin wherein the child, or other young animal is wrapped in the womb, the after-birth, or burden.* (2) Alſo the ſecond, or next place. (1) *Plin.* 20, 34. *Celf.* 7, 29. (2) *Sen.*

Sæcundani. ſecundæ legionis milites, ſicut primani primæ, *Liv.* 34, 15. & 41, 3.

Sæcundans, tis. part. *Making proſperous, favouring*, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 24, 2. *Secundante* vento, *Juſt.* 26, 3.

Secundarii, orum. *Soldiers of the ſecond legion*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

Secundarium, ii. n. *The coarſer meal, whereof the houſhold bread is made*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Secundarius, a, um. (1) *Of the ſecond ſort.* (2) *Of the ſecond claſs.* (1) *Secundarius panis*, *Suet. Aug.* 70. *Paſſum ſecundarium*, wine of the ſecond preſſing, *Plin.* 14, 11. (2) *Arrius*, qui fuit M. Craſſi quaſi ſecundarius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 69, ſed variant codd.

Secundè. adv. *Luckily, proſperouſly, fortunately*. Quod hæc res ſecundè proceſſerat, *Cato ap. Gell.* 7, 3.

¶ *Sæcundicerius*, ii. m. [qui ſecundus ſcribitur in cerâ, five ceratâ tabulâ] *The ſecond principal officer*, *Cod.* † In cerâ ſecundus, qui ſecundas implet.

Sæcundiformis, e. [à figurâ ſecundarum] *Secundiformis tunica*, the ſkin that wrappeth the brains, *Med.*

Sæcundò. adv. (1) *The ſecond time.* (2) *In the ſecond place, ſecondly.* (1) ¶ Semel hominem allocutus fueram, an ſecundò redeundum eſſet? *Cic.* (2) ¶ Equidem primùm, ut honore dignus eſſem, maximè ſemper laboravi; ſecundò, ut exiſtimarer; tertium, &c. *Cic. pro Planc.* 20.

Sæcundo, ære. aët. [ſecundum facio, i. e. proſperum] (1) *To make proſperous, to favour, to ſecond.* (2) *Allo to obey.* (3) *To accommodate, to ſuit.* (1) ¶ Di noſtra incepta ſecundent, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 259. ¶ Tempus ei rei ſecundat, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 3. (2) *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 37. interpr. *Donato.* (3) *Tempus ei rei ſecundes*, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 3.

Sæcundor, æri. paſſ. *To be favoured*, *Sen.*

Sæcundum. præp. ſerviens accuſ. [à ſequendo] (1) *Nigh, or near, hard by.* (2) *Next after, or to.* (3) *In.* (4) *For one's ſide, for.* (5) *According to.* (6) *Concerning, or about.* (1) *Quid illuc eſt hominum ſecundum littus?* *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 60. (2) *Ille ita eſt ſecundum te, & liberos noſtros, ut pene par*, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 1. In actione ſecundum vocem vultus valet, *Id.* (3) *Secundum quietem*, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 24. (4) *Praetor ſecundum me litem dedit*, *vid. Cic. Attic.* 4, 2. (5) *Secundum facta & virtutes tuas*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 60. (6) *Ut ſecundum ea deliberetis*, *Sall. B. Jug.*

Sæcundus, a, um. [quæ ſequundus, à ſequendo, quia ſequitur primum] or, comp. ſimulus, ſup. (1) *Second.* (2) *Next, but inferior.* (3) *Next in the ſame rank.* (4) *Following, accompanying.* (5) *Proſperous, favourable, lucky.* (1) *Prima ſequentem honeſtum eſt in ſecundis tertiiſque conſiſtere*, *Quint. ad ſcenam reſpiciens.* (2) *B. Al.* 66. ¶ *Secundus à rege*, *Hirt.* ¶ *nulli virtute*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 441. ¶ *ad regium principatum*, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 16. ¶ *Hæc fuit altera perſona Thebis, ſed tamen ſecundâ, ita ut proxima eſſet Epaminondæ*, *Nep. Pelop.* 4. (3) ¶ *Non viget Jovi quicquam ſimile aut ſecundum; proximos illi tamen occupavit Pallas honores*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 18. ¶ *Aliud eſt proximum eſſe, aliud ſecundum*, *Quint.* 10, 1. *Menſa ſecunda, the deſert, the ſweet-meats, &c.* *Cic. Attic.* 14, 6. *Nep. Ageſil.* 8. (4) *Êſetiae ſole ſecundo flant*, *Nigid. ap. Gell.* 2, 22. (5) ¶ *Conon inconfideratior in ſecundâ, quam adverſâ fortunâ*, *Nep. Con.* 5. *Secundiore praelio*, *Caef. B. G.* 2, 9. *Leges ſecundiſſimæ plebi*, *Liv.* 8, 12. *Secundum remediis tempus*, *Celf.* 3, 18. ¶ *Amni ſecundo, down ſtream*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 447. *Secundis avibus, luckily*, *Liv.* 6, 12.

Sæcurè. adv. ius. comp. *Quietly, ſafely, ſecurely*. *Secure* continere aliquid, *Patere.* 2, 129. *Securius divites erimus, ſi ſcierimus quàm non ſit grave pauperes eſſe*, *Sen. Epist.* 18. conf. *Quint.* 6, 3. & *Juv.* 5, 9.

Sæcuricula, æe. f. dim. [à ſecuris] (1) *A little ax.* (2) *A ſwallow's tail in carpenters work.* (1) *Securicula ancipes*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 114. (2) *Vitruv.* 10, 27.

Sæcurielatus, a, um. ut *Securiclati cardines*, *Vitruv.* 1. 10. al. leg. *securidati*.

¶ *Sæcurifer*, a, um. [à ſecuris, & fero] *That beareth an ax, or hatchet*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 460.

¶ *Sæcuriger*, a, um. [à ſecuris, & gero] *That carrieth an ax, or hatchet*. *Securigera caterva*, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 138. manus, *Sen. Agam.* 217.

Sæcuris, is. f. [à feco] *An ax, or hatchet*. *Securi cervices ſubjicere*, *Cic. in Piſon.* 34. *Romanos partim ſecuri percuffit, partim in vinculis necavit*, *Id. Verr.* 1, 3. *Securis Amazonia, a pole-ax*, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 3, 1, 95. ¶ *Securim injicere alicui, to throw a rub in his way*, *Cic. quod Plaut. pilum injicere.*

Sæcuritas, âtis. f. (1) *Security, quietneſs, aſſurance, ſafety.* (2) *An acquittance.* (3) *Allo careleſneſs, want of care.* (1)

Nos beatam vitam in animi ſecuritate ponimus, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. = *Ut tranquillitas animi adſit & ſecuritas*, *Id.* = *Vacuitas aegritudinis*, *Id. Tuſc.* 5, 14. (2) *Cod.* (3) *In plur.* = *Somno & ſecuritatibus jamdudum vinum profuit*, *Plin.* 23, 23.

Sæcûrus, a, um. or, comp. ſimulus, ſup. [ex ſe, i. e. ſeorſum, & cura] (1) *Secure, ſafe, quiet.* (2) *Careleſs, fearleſs, unconcerned.* (1) *Si Africanæ legiones venient, ſecuros vos redent*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 24. ¶ *Securior ab hoſtibus*, *Liv.* 9, 22. (2) ¶ *Nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis ſolicitor, aut pro me ſecurior*, *Tac. Hiſt.* 4, 58, 1. *Securiſſimus*, *Quint.* ¶ *In [τρυτολογία] vitium ſæpè incidit Cicero, ſecurus tam parvæ obſervationis*, *Quint.* 8, 3. ¶ *Securus de bello*, *Liv.* 36, 41.

Sæcûs, adv. comp. ſeciûs vel ſequiûs. (1) *Otherwiſe.* (2) *Amiſs.* (1) *Niſi quid tua ſecûs ſententia eſt*, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 96. *Nemo dicet ſecûs*, *Cic.* *Tamen propoſitum nihilo ſeciûs peregit*, *Nep. Attic.* 22. (2) *Rectè an ſeciûs nihil ad nos*, *Cic. in Piſon.* 28. *Vid. Suet. Tit.* 5. ¶ *Obſervandum tamen ſecûs & ſeciûs quantitate diſcrepare, qua cauſa, à ſero deducit Serv. ſententiam ſuam Accii verbis ſuffulciens.* *Si fortè paulò quam veniam ſeciûs, i. e. ſeriûs.*

Sæcus, præp. ſerv. acc. id. quod ſecundum. *By, or nigh to.* *Sæcus viam*, *Quint.* ſed novum & ſordidum hunc uſum pronun-
ciat *Charifius*.

† *Secus*. n. ant. pro ſexus. *Virile ac muliebre ſecus*, *Sal. ap. Charif.* ¶ *Pucile ſecus*, *Auſon.*

Sæcûtor. m. verb. [à ſequor] (1) *A follower, or attendant.* (2) ¶ *Allo one who ſucceedeth a dead man.* (3) *Allo one of the ſword players.* (1) *Secutor ἀκόλouthos*, *Gloſſ. vet.* (2) *Apul.* (3) *Cum Graccho juſſus pugnare ſecutor*, *Juv.* 8, 210. = *mirmillo*.

Sæcutuleia, æe. f. [à ſequendo, ut locuteleia à loquendo] *A woman that followeth a man up and down*, *Petron.* c. 81.

Sæcûturus, a, um. part. *About to follow*. *Quæque ſecuturam religit poſt terga phaſelon*, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 31. conf. *Liv.* 45, 35.

Sæcûtus, a, um. part. [à ſequor] (1) *That hath followed.* (2) *Truſting, depending, or relying on.* (1) ¶ *Partim caſtra ſecuti ſunt, partim domi remaſerunt*, *Nep. Attic.* 7. (2) *Secutus amicitiam populi Romani*, *Caef.*

Sed. conj. (1) *But.* (2) *But alſo.* (3) *However.* (1) *Hem, ſed mane*, *Ter.* (2) *Non interfuit ſolum, ſed etiam præfuit*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 8. (3) *Sed & noſtrorum gloriam perſenſeamus*, *Cic.* *Sed autem, yea but*, *Plaut.* *Sed enim, but truly*, *Virg.*

Sedandus, a, um. part. *To be appeaſed*. *Sedandæ eorum importunitatis gratiâ, ſingulis H. S. C. diviſit*, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 87.

Sedatè. adv. ius. comp. *Quietly, ſtillly, calmly, patiently.* = *Sedatè placidèque loqui*, *Cic. Orat.* 27. = *Sedatè conſtan-
tèrque ferre*, *Id.* *Sedatiûs*, *Amm.* 25, 285.

Sedatio, ônis. f. verb. *An appeaſing, aſſwaging, qualifying, or quieting, a ſtilneſs, a calm.* *Sedatio perturbationem animi*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 27.

Sedâtor, ôris. m. *He that appeaſeth*, *Litt. ex Stat. corid Arnob.*

Sedâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Appeaſed, quieted.* (2) *Smooth, ſtill.* (3) *Adj. or, comp. Sober, ſedate.* (4) *Conſiderate.* (1) *Sic bellum, quod ſuſceperat, ſedatum*, *Nep. Datam.* 8. (2) *Sedati amnes*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 30. (3) *Animo ſedatiore ſcribere*, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. (4) ¶ *Oderunt ſedatum celeres*, *Hor.* 1, 18, 90.

Sedécûla, æe. f. dim. *A little ſeat*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 9.

Sedens, tis. part. *Sitting, riding, &c.* *Sedens lactuca, pro feſſili*, *Mart.* 10, 48, 9. *Sublimè ſedens*, *Sil.* 3, 9.

Sedentarius, a, um. *That ſitteth ordinarily, that worketh ſitting, ſedentary.* *Sedentaria ruſſicæ mulieris opera non eſt*, *Col.* 12, 3. *Sedentaria aſſentiendi neceſſitas*, *Plin. Pan.* 76.

Sedentarius, ii. m. *He that worketh at his trade ſitting, as taylors, ſhoemakers, &c.* *Plaut.*

Sedeo, ère, ſedi, ſlum. neut. [ab ἔω, fut. ſecund. idō, Ion. idōw, ſedeo; & mutatâ aſp. in ſ quod fieri amat] (1) *To ſit.* (2) *To tarry, abide, ſtay, remain, or continue to ſtick faſt.* (3) *To be ſet, or placed.* (4) *To light and reſt upon.* (5) *To ſit abroad.* (6) *To ſit in judgment.* (7) *To ſit ſtill, to loiter, to be idle.* (8) *To ſit handſomely, or ſit one as a garment.* (9) *To ſit down before a place, to beſiege.* (10) *To ſettle in a place, to live.* (11) *To be, or lie upon.* (12) *To be ſituate in a low place.* (1) ¶ *Si non ubi ſedeas locus eſt, at eſt ubi ambules*, *Plaut. Capt. Proh.* 12. ¶ *Ad latus alicujus ſedere*, *Cic.* ¶ *in ſellâ*, *Liv.* in equo, to ride, *Cic.* ¶ *apud aliquem*, *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 52. ¶ *ſuper caput*, *Quint.* ¶ *ſupra leonem*, *Plin.* 35, 10. ¶ *poſt aliquem*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 40. (2) *Niveſ diutinae ſedent*, *Plin.* 17, 2. ¶ *Fixum immotumque animo ſedere*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 15. (3) *Ingens coena ſedet*, *Juv.* 2, 119. (4) *Super Valerii caput ſedit corvus*, *Quint.* (5) *Polypus femina in ovis ſedet*, *Plin.* 9, 74. (6) *Judex inter illos ſedet ſimius*, *Phædr.* 1, 10. (7) *An ſedere oportuit domi virginem tam grandem?* *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 5, 38. (8) *Ita ſedet meliùs toga*, *Quint.* 11, 3. *Met.* ¶ *Expertus quam benè hu-
meris tuis ſederet imperium*, *Plin. Paneg.* 10. (9) *Sedendo expugnaturum ſe urbem ſpem Porſena habebat*, *Liv.* 2, 12. (10) *Reliquiae Gallorum in mediâ Aſiae parte ſedebant*, *Flor.*

2, 11. (11) Memor illius escæ; quæ simplex olim tibi federit, *sat well upon the stomach*, Hor. Sat. 2, 272. (12) Campo Nola fedet, *Sil.* 12, 162.

Sēdes, is. f. [à Gr. *ἴδης*, *sedes*] (1) *A seat, or place to sit on.* (2) Met. *A place.* (3) *An abode, or dwelling-place, a mansion-house.* (4) *ἑσθῆς*, the *fundament.* (5) *A base, or foundation.* (6) *Allo a sepulchre.* (7) *The quarters where soldiers lie.* (8) *A point in the tables, the acepoint.* (1) Omnes in iis sedibus, quæ erant sub platano, confedisse dicebat, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 7. (2) Neque verba sedem habebunt, si rem subtraxeris, *Cic. de Chat.* 3, 8. Animi sedes est in cerebro, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 9. Reponeie ossa in sedem suam, *Celf.* 8, 10. (3) = Summo imperio domicilium ac sedem præbere, *Cic. de Prov. Cons.* 14. (4) Lacryma sedis vitii prodeit, *Plin.* 24, 28. Sedes procidua, *Id.* 21, 87. (5) Rempub. in suâ sede sistere, *Aug. ap. Suct.* 28. (6) * Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 371. (7) Veget. (8) Jun.

Sēdicula, ac. f. *A little seat*, Varr. *Vid.* *Sedecula.*

|| Sēdiculum. *A little seat*, Paul. *ap. Fest.* + *Sedecula.*

Sēdigitus, ti. m. [à sex, & digitus] *He that hath six fingers on one hand*, *Plin.* 11, 99.

Sēdile, is. n. (1) *A seat, a bench, a settle, or stool.* (2) *A roost for birds, a perch.* (1) Vivo sedilia faxo, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 171. (2) Avium sedilia, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5.

Sēdimentum, i. n. [à sedendo] *That which sinketh down to the bottom, the grounds, or dregs, a sediment*, *Plin.* 36, 15, 7.

Sēditio, ōnis. f. [ex se, i. e. seorsim, & itio] (1) *A mutiny.* (2) *Sedition, discord, debate, strife.* (3) *The stormy raging of the sea.* (1) Magno in populo coorta seditio, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 153. = discordia, *Cic. Seditionem concire*, *Liv.* 4, 48. & 52. concitare, *Cic. pro Mur.* 39. extinguere, *Id. Attic.* 5, 14. movere, *Suct.* * Seditionem facit lien, *my heart pants*, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 14. (2) Filiam dare in seditionem, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 11. (3) Seditio maris, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 142.

Sēditiosè. adv. ius, comp. *stimmè*, sup. *Contentiously, seditiously.* Seditiosè interrogari, *Cic. pro Mil.* 3. Seditiosius agere, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 12, 3. Seditiosissimè dicere, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 21.

Sēditiosus, a, um. *stimmus*, sup. *Seditious, factious, mutinous, tumultuous, troublesome.* = Seditiosus & turbulentus civis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 11. Seditiosissimus homo, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 3. conf. & *Tac.* 1, 44, 3.

Sēdo, are. act. [à sedeo, sedi, i. e. sedere facio] (1) *To allay, or mitigate.* (2) *To ease, to rest, to assuage.* (3) *To stint, or quiet, to calm, or still.* (1) Sitim sedare, *Lucr.* 4, 848. jejunia, *Ov. Met.* 15, 83. flammam, *Prop.* 3, 7, 5. pulverem, *Phædr.* 2, 5, 18. (2) Lassitudinem militum sedare, *Nep. Eum.* 9. (3) * Aliquem notum dicendo sedare, vel excitare, *Cic. de Or.* 1. * incendio, *Id.* * Tanta mala sedavi, vel potius, fustuli, *Id. iras*, *Luc.* 10, 54.

Sēdor, ari, ātus. pass. *To be calmed, allayed, or calmed*, *Sall. B. Catil.* 15.

Sēduco, ère, xi, etum. act. [ex se, & duco] (1) *To lead aside, or apart.* (2) *To separate, or divide.* (3) *To seduce, to mislead, to deceive, or beguile.* (1) Pamphilus me solum seducit foris, *Ter. Hec.* 1, 2, 69. (2) § Et cum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 385. (3) Ap. *Eccles.* scriptt. + Diētis ducere, corruptelarum illecebris irretire, *Cic.*

Sēducor, i. pass. *To be led aside, &c.* *Liv.*

Sēductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A leading aside, or apart.* (2) || Met. *A deceiving.* (1) = Seductiones testium, successione subscriptorum animadvertabant, *Cic. pro Mur.* 24. (2) *Eccles.* + Deceptio.

|| Sēductor, ōris. m. verb. *A seducer, or corrupter*, *Aug.* + Deceptor.

|| Sēductrix, icis. f. verb. *She that deceiveth*, *Aug.* + Corruptela.

Sēductus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Led apart, taken aside, or away.* (2) *Remote, or at a distance.* (1) Singulos deinde separatim, Laelium ac Masiniam seductos obtestatur, *Liv.* 30, 5. Animi habent proprium quiddam, & à corpore seductum, *Sen. Ep.* 117. A turbâ seductior, *Perf.* 6, 42. (2) Suos manes, seductâ tellure, videbit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 406.

Sēductus, ūs. m. verb. *A void place from company, a retreat, or withdrawing-place.* Hominum maximæ in seductu actiones sunt, *Sen. de Tranq.* 31. secessus, *Liv.* solitudo, recessus, *Cic.*

Sēdulè. adv. *Diligently, carefully*, *Col.* 9, 9. R. occ. *Sedulè* freq.

Sēdūlitās, ātis. f. (1) *Carefulness, diligence, earnestness.* (2) *Too great exactness, an overdoing a thing, officiousness.* (1) Sylla sedulitatem mali poetæ duxit aliquo tamen præmio dignum, *Cic. pro Arch.* 10. (2) Sedulitas, flulè quem diligit, urget, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 260.

Sēdulò. adv. (1) *Honestly, plainly.* (2) *Carefully, faithfully.* (1) Ego sedulò hunc dixisse credo, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 4, 13. (2) Aurum custodivi sedulò, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 9, 14. § Sedulò facere, *a form in excusing*, *vid. Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 126. & ibi *Gronov.*

Sēdulus, a, um. adj. (1) *Honest.* (2) *Careful, diligent, painful.* (1) * Eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 47. (2) Sedula anus, *Tib.* 1, 3, 84.

Sēdum. i. n. [à semper sedendo, *Perot.*] *Hauseleek, or fern-green*, *Col.* 11, 3. *Plin.* 18, 102.

* Sēgero, ère. ūi. [i. e. seorsim gero] *To lay aside*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

Sēges, ètis. f. [à serendo, *Fast*] (1) *Land tilled and sown, or ready to be sown.* (2) Met. *Standing corn, a crop.* (3) *A cornfield.* (4) *Any thing sowed like corn.* (5) *Catachr. A multitude, a stock.* (6) Met. *An harvest, a reward.* (7) *A soil, or plot.* (1) Seges dicitur, quod aratum satum est, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 29, 1. Illa seges respondet votis agricolæ, quæ bis solem; bis frigora sensit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 47. Astrum quo segetes gauderent frugibus, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 48. (2) * Hic segetes veniunt, illic felicius uvæ, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. Sternuntur segetes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 272. (3) Cohortes in proximas segetes milit, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 35. (4) Urtilini campum seges, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 77. Quod leguminum segetibus fatiscit, *Col.* 2, 14. (5) * Ferrea telorum seges, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 45. * clypeata, *Ov. Met.* 3, 110. (6) Seges ac materia gloriæ, *Cic. pro Mil.* 14. (7) Prima paretur arboribus seges, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 267.

Sēgesta, ac. f. *Dea segetum*, *Plin. al. segetia*; eadem quæ *Messa*, *Tert.*

Sēgestre, is. n. [à *στῆγερ*, quod à *στῆγ*, tēgo, *Varr.*] *Straw laid in an horse-litter, or coach, a mat; also a sarphar, any thing to pack up merchandise in, paper, or other stuff wherein tradesmen wrap up their several wares*, *vid. Varr. L. L.* 4, 35. & *Lucil. ap. Non.* 1, 35. Involucris chartarum segestriumque usum præbere, *Plin.* 13, 23.

+ Sēgestrum, i. n. *A straw bed, mat, pallet, or hassock*, *Varr. de L. L.* 4, 35.

|| Sēgētālis, is. f. *Swordgrass*, *Jun.*

+ Sēgisterium, ii. n. *Drass, hogs-wash, swill*, *Col. ap. Litt.*

Segmen, inis. n. [qu. secmen, à seco] *A little piece, or paring cut off from any thing, a shred, a slice, a chop*, *vid. Plin.* 13, 23. & *Gell.* 10, 15. Num se diductis conetur solvere moles segminibus? *Manil.* 1, 716.

|| Segmentarius, ii. m. *An embroiderer, or worker of garments with fine ornaments, or cloth of gold*, *Prob.* = Phrygio, *Plaut.*

Segmentātus, a, um. (1) *Made up of divers pieces, or colours as some, or as others flashed, pinked, embroidered, flowered.* (2) *Also he that weareth garments so wrought.* (1) Segmentatis cunis dormire, *Juv.* 6, 89. ubi *vid. interpr.* (2) Mart. 6, 74. ubi alii semitactus; alii semitatus; alii fileni: ita ut nihil de hac notione constet.

Segmentum, i. n. [à seco, segmen] (1) *A paring, shed, or piece cut off from something.* (2) *Also a collar, or such about a woman's neck, a necklace of pearl.* (3) *Also a border, guard, or purse about a garment.* (4) *Segmenta mundi, the parts of the world divided by lines, circles, or parallels.* (1) *Plin.* 36, 9. (2) *Juv.* 2, 124. *interpr. Serv.* Sed fortasse in proxima natione quis malit. (3) *Valer. Max.* 5, 2, 1. Quid de veste loquar? nec vos, segmenta, requiro, *Ov. de Am.* 3, 169. (4) *Plin.* 6, 39.

* Segnipes, èdis. *Going slowly, slow footed, or slow-paced*, *Juv.* 8, 67.

Segnis, e. [ex se, i. e. sine, & ignis, i. e. vita, *Serv.*] ior, comp. || *stimmus*, sup. (1) *Dull, heavy, slothful, slow, lazy.* (2) *Cowardly, fearful.* (3) *Barren, unfruitful.* (1) * Laudat promptos, segniores castigat, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 3. * Bonus tantum segnior fit, ubi negligas; at malus improbius, *Sall. B. J.* 36. § Segnior ad imperandum, *Cic. pro Font.* 3. = Probus puer ab illo segni & jacente plurimum aberit, *Quint.* § Segnis occasionum, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 14. (2) Agite, juvenes, capite ferrum, aut haurite poculum, si segnior mors juvat, *Liv.* 40, 4. Lana signissimi corporis excrementum, *Apul. Apol.* p. 495. (3) Horret signis in agris carduus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 151. *interpr. Serv.* + Segnitas, ātis. f. *Slowness, dulness, sluggishness, sloth, laziness*, *Acc. ap. Non.* 2, 808. + Segnities.

Segniter. adv. ius, comp. || *stimmè*, sup. *Negligently, slothfully, dreamingly, with delay, coldly.* Segniter omnia agere, *Liv.* 2, 58. Segniter hæc voces acceptæ, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 26. Comitia nihilo signius perficiunt, *Liv.* 7, 18. Signissimè torpore, *Cassiod.*

Segnitia, ac. & segnities, ei. f. *Sloth, laziness, barrenness.* * Nihil loci est segnitiae, neque socordiae, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 1. = Castigemus segnitiam hominum & inertiam, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 41.

Segregandus, a, um. part. *To be severed, or separated.* Segreganda est à me mater, aut uxor, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 30.

|| Segregatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A laying apart*, *Tert.* + Separatio.

|| Segregator, ōris. m. verb. *He that separateth*, *Tert.* + Qui segregat.

Segregaturus, a, um. part. *About to separate.* Publicam causam à privatorum culpa segregaturus, *Liv.* 45, 23.

Segregātus, a, um. part. *Separated, parted*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 28.

Segrego, are. act. [à segrex, qu. seorsim à grege ago] (1) *To take out of the flock.* (2) *To sever, separate, alienate, or put away.* (1) Exemplum desidero, quod tamen fortasse ap. res rusticae scriptores inv. (2) = § Te obtestatur ne abs te hanc segreges, neu deseras, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 56. § Segrega sermonem, prate to yourself, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 136. § Segregare ab se culpam, *Id. Trin.* 1, 2, 42. § aliquem à numero civium, *Cic.*

Cic. pro Arch. 10. § è senatu, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 9. § Virtutem à summo bono segregare, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

Segregor, ari. pass. To be separated. § A numero civium segregari, Cic. pro Arch. 2. = Sejungi, seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453. per tmesin.

Segregus, a, um. Retired from company, or living apart, Recent. + Seductus.

Segrex, egis. c. g. [ex se, & grex] Severed from the flock, or company, solitary. Segregem vitam, Sen. de Benef. 4, 18. + Solitarius, Cic.

Segullum, i. n. [ab Hebr. סגול segulla, peculium] A kind of earth, or mark on the top of ground, that discovereth a vein of gold beneath. Aurum qui quaerunt, ante omnia segullum tollunt, Plin. 33, 21.

Seja. Dea sationis, ab ant. se, sevi. vid. Plin. 18, 2.

** Seiriāsis, is. f. An inflammation in the head, Litt. ex Celf.*

Sejūgatio, ōnis. f. A separation, Aug. + Separatio, sejunctio.

Sejūgātus, a, um. part. Parted, severed, separated, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.

Sejūges. pl. [ex se, & jugum] (1) Unyoked. (2) Parted. (1) Fest. (2) Sejuges gentes ad unum morem conjugare, Solin. & conjugus, Plin. + Separatus, sejunctus.

Sejūgi, five sejuges, f. equi. [ex sex, & jugum] Six horses in a team, or coach, Plin. 34, 10. Liv. 38, 35.

Sejūgo, are. act. [ex se, & jugo] To unyoke, to uncouple, to sever, or separate, to put apart. Vid. Sejugatus.

Sejūcte. adj. Severally, Litt. ex Plaut.

Sejūctim. adv. Severally, Litt. ex Col.

Sejūctio, ōnis. f. verb. A separating, or putting asunder. & Sejunctio & reditus ad propositum, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53.

Sejūctor, ōris. m. verb. He that parteth asunder, Aug. + Qui sejungit.

Sejūctus, a, um. part. Put asunder. & Si hoc toto tempore, quo sejuncti fuimus, & unā, & Romae fuissēmus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. = Sejunctum, & secretum à corpore, Lucr. 1, 432. = § Semota & sejuncta natura divūm à rebus nostris, Id. ibid. 59. & A lege sejunctum, & cum vestra severitate conjunctum, Cic. pro Coel. 30.

Sejūgendus, a, um. part. To be put apart. Sejūgendus ex numero civium, Cic. in Vat. 10.

Sejūngo, ere, xi, etum. act. [ex se, & jungo] To disjoin, to separate, sever, or part and put asunder. Fortunam nemo ab inconstantia sejūget, Cic. N. D. 3, 24.

Sejūngor, i. pass. To be separated. Dummodo ista tua privata sit calamitas, & à reipublicae periculo sejūngatur, Cic. Catil. 1, 9.

Sēlāgo, inis. f. [ex se, & lego, quod certo ritu seligeretur] An herb like savin, much used by the Druids for all eye-sores; hedge hyssop, Plin. 24, 62.

Selah, vel sela. [i. e. סלה diapsalma, Jun. & Drus.] A note of music used especially in the psalms; some take it for a note of observation, some for a kind of pause, some for the lifting up of the voice.

Sēlecti. m. pl. Special officers in Rome so called, Plin. 33, 7.

Sēlectio, ōnis. f. verb. [à seligo] A culling, or choosing out, a laying apart by itself. Sēlectio rerum, Cic. de Fin. 3, 9.

Sēlector, ōris. m. verb. He that chooseth out, Litt. ex Plin. + Elector, Ad Herenn.

Sēlectus, a, um. part. Chosen out from among others, and laid apart, culled, choice, select. Sēlecti judices, Cic. pro Cluent. 43. Sēlectae brevēque sententiae, Id. N. D. 1, 30.

** Sēlēniacus, a, um. Mad, or lunatic, Trall. Lat. Cerritus, lymphatus.*

** Sēlēnites, ae. m. [à σελήνη, luna. Them. σέλας, lumen] A stone as is said in Arabia, wherein is a white, which decreaseth and increaseth with the moon, Plin. 37, 67.*

Sēlēnitiūm. A kind of ivy, Plin. 16, 62.

Selenusium, i. n. A sort of excellent wheate, Plin. 18, 12.

Sēlibra, ae. f. [ex semi, & libra] Half a pound, six ounces. Sēlibra farris, Col. 12, 20. & Mart. 4, 46.

Sēligo, ere, ēgi, etum. act. [ex se, & lego] To choose out, to pick, and lay aside, to cull. Omnia expendet & seliget, Cic. de Orat. 15. & Seligere quae secundum naturam sunt, quae contra rejicere, Id. de Fin. 3, 9.

Sēliquastrum, i. n. [à sedendo] A stool to sit on, Varr. L. L. 4, 28.

Sella, ae. f. [à sedendo] (1) A seat, a chair. (2) A bench. (3) A saddle. (1) Datin' isti sellam, ubi assidat citò, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 32. ¶ Duabus sellis sedere, Prov. to hold with the hare and run with the hound, Sen. Contr. 2, 18. Sella familiarica, a close stool, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. v. Scal. Conject. p. 198. (2) Qui ordo ad praetoris sellam, praetore isto, solitus sit convenire, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. Sella curulis, a chair of state, Id. Verr. 5, 14. Sella gestatoria, a sedan, Suet. Nerv. 26. (3) Sella aurea, Prop. 4, 11. Vid. Veget. de Re veterin. 1, 56.

Sellaria, ae. f. (1) A place wherein were forms and stools for men to sit on, an hall to meet in. (2) An apartment for secret lust. (1) Violentia in sellariis domus aureae disposita, Plin. 34, 19, 24. (2) Sellariam excogitavit, sedem arcanarum libidinum, Suet. Tib. 43.

Sellariolus, a, um. Belonging to sitting. Sellariola popina, a

tippling house, where people sit and keep company together, such as our coffee-houses are, Mart. 5, 71.

Sellula, ae. f. dim. [à sella] A little seat, Tac. Hist. 3, 65.

Sellularius, a, um. Sedentary. Sellularius quaestus, gains got by sedentary arts, Gell. 3, 1.

Sellularius, ii. m. [à sellula] That worketh at his trade sitting. Opificum vulgus, & sellularii, Liv. 8, 20.

§ Semaxius. tunica molestā indutus, Tert. quod axi semissalli alligaretur, V.

Sembella, ae. f. [qu. semilibella] Half a pound; also a small coin, Varr. L. L. 4, 36.

Sēmel. adv. [à simile, vel à simul, qu. simel, i. e. unā, non divisum, Ec.] (1) Once. (2) Never but once. (3) Once for all. (4) All together, all at once. (5) At length. (1) Satis semel sum deceptus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 99. & Semel atque iterum, Cic. pro Pont. 8. (2) Semel ait se in vitā pertinuisse, tum cum à me reus factus est, Cic. Verr. 1, 5. (3) Cum facile exorari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, Cic. pro Deiot. 3. (4) Denique ut semel omnia complectar, Quint. 9, ult. (5) Ut verò semel attingam primordia rerum, Mar. Viet.

Sēmen, inis. n. [à fero, sevi, sevimen, semen, ut à novi, novimen, nomen] (1) Seed, a corn, or grain, a kernel. (2) A grass, or set, an imp, a slip, a cion. (3) A breed, or race; a quality. (4) An original, rise, or cause. (5) Also a kind of corn called spelt. (1) Terra semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Senect. 15. Semina stirpium ac arborum, Id. ibid. (2) Ne ferro laede retuso semina, Virg. Geor. 2, 302. (3) Tullia regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47. = Virtus quae propria est Romani generis ac feminis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5. conf. Suet. Cal. 25. Naturae sequitur semina quisque suae, Prop. 3, 8. (4) Hujus lucuosissimi belli semen fuisti, Cic. Philipp. 2, 23. = Virtutum igniculi & semina, Id. de Fin. 5, 7. (5) Litt. ex Plin.

§ Sēmentatio, ōnis. f. verb. A bringing forth seed, Hier. + Seminatio.

Sēmentātūrus, a, um. part. That will grow to seed. Herbae sementaturae, Plin. 18, 67.

Sēmenticus, a, um. That may be sown, Plin. 18, 10. Hard. leg. Samentivus.

Sēmentinus, a, um. Belonging, or lasting to seedtime. Sementina pyra, Cato, c. 7.

Sēmentis, is. f. (1) A sowing. (2) Seed time. (3) Also corn sown. (1) & Sementes maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1. Ut sementim feceris, ita & metes, Cic. de Or. 2, 65. (2) Prima sementis rariū ferere permittit, novissima ipsius postulat, Col. 2, 9, 2. (3) In sementes fortè confederat tempestiviores, Gell. 2, 29.

Sēmentivus, a, um. adj. Belonging to winter seed time. & Sementiva sint, triticum, &c. Verna vero, milium, panicum, Plin. 18, 67. Sementivae feriae, Varr. L. L. 5, 3. & R. R. 1, 2. al. sementinae. Sementiva dies, a feast after seed time, on no stated day, Ov. Fast. 1, 658. & deinceps.

Sēmento, are. To bring forth seed, to run up to seed; hinc sementaturus, q. v.

Sēmentum, i. n. Seed sown, seed time, the act of sowing, Litt. ex Varr. sed quaere.

Sēmernus, a, um. adj. Unarmed, Tac. 1, 68, 4. & 3, 45, 30.

Sēmestris, re. [quod est sex mensium, qu. fementstris, it. pro semimestris] (1) Of six months, or half a year. (2) ¶ Alio of half the month. (1) Semestris dictatura, Liv. 9, 34. Semestre regnum, Cic. Attic. 10, 8. (2) Semestris luna, the full moon in the middle of the month, Apul. Met. 11, p. 351.

Sēmēsus, a, um. [ex semi, & edo] Half eaten. Ossa semesa, Virg. Aen. 8, 297. Pisces semesi, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 81.

Sēmet. accus. à suimet. [ex se, & met syllabica adiectione] Himself, herself, themselves, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 78.

Sēmi. [à Gr. ἡμι, quod similiter usurp. in comp. ut. semibos, semicaper, semianimus] Half.

Sēmiacerbus, a, um. adj. [ex semi, & acerbus] But half ripe. Semiacerbae uvae, Pallad. Sept. Tit. 13.

§ Sēmiadōpērtilis, le. adj. Half shut, al. leg. semiadōpērtulus, half open, Litt. ex Apul.

Semiagrestis, e. adj. Half wild, half clownish, Aur. Viet. 3, 39.

Sēmiambustus, a, um. Half burned about, scorched, or singed. Semiambustum cadaver, Suet. Cal. 59. Sil. 2, 681. 14, 64.

§ Sēmiāmiētus, a, um. Half clothed. Humi sedebat scissili palliastro semiāmiētus, Apul. Met. 1, p. 11.

§ Sēmiāpūtātus, a, um. Half cut off, Apul. Met. 1, p. 8. + Semiputatus.

Sēmiānimis, me. & semianimus, a, um, & semanimis [ex semi, & animus] Half dead, in a swoon. Cum semianimis de templo clatus esset, Nep. Pausan. 5. Corpus semianimum, Liv. 28, 23. conf. Stat. Theb. 2, 83. Semianimen invenire conjugem, Ov. Met. 7, 845.

Sēmiāpērtus, a, um. Half open. Semiāpērtis portarum foribus, Liv. 26, 39. Semiāpērtā janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

Sēmiāssus, a, um. [ex semi, & assus] Half roasted, or broiled. Reliquiae semiāssi regis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44. ex pēctā.

Sēmiatrātus, a, um. Wearing half black, in half mourning, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 298.

Sēmiābarbārus, a, um. Half a barbarian, Suet. Caes. 76.

* Sēmibos,

* Sēmibos, ōvis. m. [ex femi, & bos] *That is half an ox*, Ov. Trist. 4, 7, 18.
 || Sēmicanus, a, um. *Half gray*. Comae semicanæ; Apul. Met. 9, p. 298.
 Sēmicanaliculus, i. m. *The exterior hollownes of a pillar*, Vitruv. 4, 3.
 * Sēmīcaper, ri. *That is half goat*. Pan semicaper, Ov. Met. 14, 515.
 Sēmīcentussis, is. *Half an hundred, or fifty pounds weight*, Litt. ex Prud. + Dimidiatus centussis.
 Sēmīcināctium. *A woman's, or tradesman's apron*, Mart. 14, 153. in lemmate.
 Sēmīcinctorium, ii. n. *An apron that cometh half way about one*, Liv. ap. Litt. sed non inveni.
 || Sēmīcingo, ēre, xi. *To half gird*, Litt. ex R. sed ampliandum.
 Sēmīcircularis, re. *Of the form of an half circle, half round*, Col. 5, 2.
 Sēmīcircularātus, a, um. *Of an half round*, Cels. 7, 26.
 Sēmīcircularis, i. m. *Half a circle, a semicircle*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20. conf. Col. 5, 2.
 || Sēmīclausus, a, um. *Half shut, or closed*. Ore semiclauso balbutiens, Apul. Met. 10, p. 325.
 Sēmīcoctus, a, um. *Half boiled, or sodden, parboiled*. Hordeum semicoctum, Col. 8, 5. conf. Plin. 18, 29.
 || Sēmīconspicius, a, um. *Half conspicuous*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 72.
 Sēmīcrēmātus, a, um. *Half burnt*. Membra semicremata, Ov. Ibis, 634. thura, Mart. 11, 55.
 Sēmīcrēmus, a, um. *Half burned*. Semicremus stipes, Ov. Met. 12, 287.
 Sēmīcrūdus, a, um. *Half raw*. Lupini semicrudi conteruntur, Col. 6, 25.
 Sēmīcūbitalis, le. *Half a cubit long*. Bipalme spiculum hastili semicubitali infixum erat, Liv. 42, 65.
 Sēmīcūbitus, i. m. *Half a cubit*, Litt. ex Vitruv.
 Semīdea, ae. f. *A demigoddess*. Semīdea, V. Flacc. 6, 223.
 * Sēmīdeus, i. m. *A demy-god*, Ov. Met. 1, 192. & alibi.
 || Sēmīdīamēter, tri. m. *Half the diameter, a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference*, Geometris condonandum.
 Sēmīdīgītālis, c. *Half a finger's length, or breadth*, Vitruv. 10, 22.
 Sēmīdoctus, a, um. *A smatterer, half learned*, Cic. de Orat. 2, 42.
 || Sēmīdōlium, ii. n. *A vessel containing half a tun, a pipe*, Med. Gr.
 Sēmīermis, & semermis, me [ex femi, & arma] *Half armed*. Ex agrestium semiermi turbā, Liv. 30, 28. & vid. 25, 19. Semermemque manum sternendam objecerat hosti, Sil. 12, 467.
 Sēmīfactus, a, um. *Half made*. Semifacta opera, Tac. Ann. 15, 7, 3.
 Sēmīfastigium, ii. n. *Half the top of an house*, Vitruv. 7, 5.
 Sēmīfer, & semiferus, a, um [ex femi, & ferus] *Half beast, or half wild*. Semifer Centaurus, Ov. Met. 2, 633. Semiferæ hominum species, Lucr. 2, 701. Centauri, Luc. 6, 386.
 Sēmīformis, me [ex femi, & forma] (1) *Semicircular*. (2) *Half formed, or shaped*. (1) Semiformis lunæ species, Col. 4, 25. (2) Semiformes pulli, Col. 8, 5.
 Sēmīfultus, a, um. *Half underfet, or stayed up*. Subsellio semifultus extremo, sitting but upon one buttock, Mart. 5, 14.
 Sēmīfūnium, i. n. *An half rope*, Cato, 135.
 Sēmīgermānus, a, um. *Half a German*, Liv. 21, 38.
 Sēmīgraecus, a, um. *Half a Greek*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.
 Sēmīgrāvis, ve. *Half asleep, drowsy, or heavy with wine*. Magna pars semigraves potabant, Liv. 25, 24.
 Sēmīgro, āre. neut. *To depart and go to another place*. Reprehendistis à patre quod semigravit, Cic. pro Coel. 7.
 Sēmīhians, tis. *Half open, or gaping half way*. Semihiantes labello rideat, Catull. 59, 220. Semihiantes adhuc compressit labias, Apul. Met. 10, p. 343.
 Sēmīhōmo, inis. (1) *Half man*. (2) *Also the root of the mandrake*. (1) Semihomo Cacus, Virg. Aen. 8, 194. Semihomines inter Nasamonas, Sil. 11, 180. (2) Semihominis mandragoræ flores, Col. 10, 20.
 Sēmīhōra, ae. *Half an hour*. In semihorâ curriculum egisti, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3.
 Sēmīnānis, ne. adj. *Half empty, half full, as the moon in the first quarter*. Luna in triquetra semīnani ambitur orbe, Plin. 2, 16. al. leg. seminanis.
 Sēmījūgerum, i. n. *Half an acre of land*, Col. 5, 1.
 * Sēmīlācer, a, um. *Half torn*, Ov. Met. 7, 344.
 Sēmīlautus, a, um. *Half washed*, Catull. 52, 2. Sed Scal. aliter, vid. Semiplotus.
 Sēmīliber, a, um. *Half free*. Semiliberi saltem simus, Cic. Att. 13, 31. conf. Col. 5, 1.
 Sēmīlīxa, ae. m. *Half a drudge, scullion, or slave*. Statorius semilīxa, Liv. 30, 28.
 Sēmīmadidus, a, um. *Half wet*. Ager exiguis nimbis semimadidus, Col. 2, 4.
 Sēmīmārīnus, a, um. *Belonging partly to the sea, and partly to the land*. Scyllæ semimarīnis corporibus, Lucr. 5, 890.
 Sēmīmas, āris. c. g. (1) *An eunuch, any creature, or beast gelded*. (2) *An hermaphrodite*. (1) Semimaris capri, Varr. VOL. II.

R. R. 3, 9. oves, Ov. Fast. 1, 588. (2) Ante omnia abominati semimares, Liv. 31, 12. & vir, Ov. Met. 4, 380.
 Semimetopium, ii. n. *Half the metopium*, Vitruv. 4, 3.
 || Sēmīminima, ae. f. *A crotchit, Music*.
 || Sēmīmitra, ae. f. *An ornament for the head, a small coif*, Ulp.
 || Sēmīmōdius. *Half a bushel*, Jun. + Semodius, Juv.
 Sēmīmortuus, a, um. *Half dead*. Membra semimortua, Catull. 51, 15.
 Sēmīnālis, le. adj. *That belongeth to sowing, or seed*. Frumentum seminale; Col. 11, 2. * Seminale membrum, in Priap.
 Sēmīnānis. e. *Half void; or empty*, Plin. 2, 16. Vid. Semīnānis.
 Sēmīnārium, ii. n. (1) *A seedplot; a seminary; a place where plants are set to be removed, a nursery, or nurse-garden, a tree whereof plants, or graffs are taken*. (2) Met. *The first original; or chief cause of any business*. (1) Quod si quis ex seminario, id est, stirpitis arborem transtulerit, &c. Lege 9. § 6. Dig. de Usufruct. (2) = Principium urbis, & quasi seminarium reipub. Cic. Offic. 1, 17. triumphorum, Id. in Pison. 40. senatus, Liv. 42, 61.
 Sēmīnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The act of sowing, or breeding*. Ad seminationem onagrus idoneus, Varr. R. R. 2, 6.
 Sēmīnator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A sower, a maker, an effecter*. (2) *An author, or procurer of something*. (1) = Omnium rerum seminator & sator, & educator & altor est mundus, Cic. N. D. 2, 34. (2) Seminator omnium malorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 26.
 Sēmīnātus, a, um. part. *Begotten, or conceived*. Decumo post mense nascitur puer, quam seminatus, Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 20.
 Sēmīnex, ēcis. *Half dead, or half slain*. Seminecem aliquem domum remittere, Liv. 23, 15. Artus semineces, Ov. Metam. 1, 228. oculi, Id. ad Liv. 394. conf. Sil. 4, 164.
 Sēmīnium, ii. n. (1) *Seed of all kinds*. (2) Meton. *A race, kind, or flock, a breed*. (1) Non hic verres suo seminio quamquam impertiturus est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68. (2) Certa suo semine seminiōque vis leonum crescit, Lucr. 3, 746. Quo sint seminio pecudes quaerendum, Col. 2, 1.
 Sēmīno, āre. act. [à semen] (1) *To sow*. (2) *To breed*. (1) Non seminare antequam occiderint Vergiliae, Col. 2, 8. (2) Seminare mularum genus, Col. 6, 36.
 Sēmīnor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be sown, or bred*. Nullius agricolæ cultu stirps tam diuturna, quam poetæ versu seminari potest, Cic. de Legg. 1, 1.
 Sēmīnōsus, a, um. *Abounding with seed*, Priap. 51, 17.
 Sēmīnūdus, a, um. *Half naked*. Consules propè seminudi sub jugum missi, Liv. 9, 6. Rex propè seminudus fugiens, Id. 22, 40.
 Sēmīobrūtus, a, um. *Half overwhelmed*, Apul. Met. 9, p. 271.
 Sēmīorbis, is. m. *Half the globe, or world*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 8.
 Sēmīpāgānus, a, um. *Half a rustic, or clown*, Pers. Prol. 6.
 Sēmīpēdālis, le. *Half a foot square, or in height, &c.* Col. 11, 3. Vitruv. 10, 19.
 Sēmīpēdāneus, a, um. *Of half a foot*. Semipedanea terra, Col. 4, 1.
 Sēmīpēfectus, a, um. *Half finished*, Suet. Calig. 21.
 Sēmīpes, ēdis. m. (1) *Having but half a foot, or leg*. (2) *The measure of half a foot*. (1) Prud. Peristeph. 2, 150. (2) Varr. 3, 8, 1. & Col. 3, 19.
 Sēmīphālārica, ae. f. *A weapon, half a phalarica, q. d. an half pike*, Gell. 10, 25.
 Sēmīpīscīna, ae. f. *An half fishpond*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13.
 Sēmīplācentīnus, a, um. *Half a Placentine, or half pleasant*, Cic. in Pison. 1. jocosè.
 Sēmīplēnus, a, um. *Half full*. Decem naves semiplenæ, Cic. Verr. 5, 25.
 + Sēmīplotus, a, um. *Short, fat*. Semiplota crura, Catull. 52, 2. ex Scal. lect. & interp. al. semilauta leg. q. v.
 Sēmīpuella, ae. f. *Half a girl*. Tres volucres, tres semideæ, tres semipuella, Auson. Grifh. 21.
 Sēmīpūtātus, a, um. *Half cut, or pruned*. Semiputata vitis, Virg. Ecl. 2, 70.
 Sēmīquinarius, a, um. *Semiquinaria divisio; caesuræ genus, cum post duos pedes relinquatur syllaba partem orationis terminans; sic dict. quod constat ex duobus pedibus & femisse, quod est dimidium 5 pedum; ut, Arma virumque cano, Cal.*
 Sēmīrāsus, a, um. *Half shaven, or scraped*, Catull. 57, 5.
 Sēmīrēductus, a, um. *Half retired, turned on one side with an half face*. Venus pubem protegitur laevâ semireducta manu, Ov. A. Am. 2, 614.
 Sēmīrēfectus, a, um. *Half refitted, or repaired*. Classis semirefecta, Ov. Epist. 7, 176.
 || Sēmīrōtundum, i. n. subst. *An half-round*, Apul. Met. 11, p. 366. + Hemisphaerium.
 || Sēmīrōtundus, a, um. *Oval*, Apul. Met. 5, p. 143.
 Sēmīrūtus, a, um [ex femi, & ruo] *Half destroyed, or cast down*. Plus negotii fuit cum semirutâ Carthagine, quam integrâ, Flor. 2, 15. Semirutis tectis, Luc. 1, 24. Urbs semirutâ, Liv. 5, 49. Semirutis tectis pendent moenia, Luc. 1, 24.

Sēmīis, indecl. [*ab ἡμισ*] *Half*. Ionicæ columnæ octo semis diametros crassitudinis constituerunt, *Vitruv.* 4, 1. Latus pedes duos semis, *Id.* 5, 1.

Semis, iſſis. m. [*ex semi, & as*] *Half a pound, a quinarius, half the as*. Ut, remisſis ſemiſſibus & trientibus, quinta propè pars reſtigalium tolleretur, *Cic. pro Sext.* 25.

† Sēmisenex, ſēnis. *Half an old man*, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 54. *Sed de ſeſione non conſtat.*

Sēmīſepultus, a, um. *Half buried*. Oſſa ſemiſepulta, *Ov. Epist.* 1, 55.

Sēmīſecus, a, um, adj. *Half dry*. Vellendi ſunt thalli adhuc ſemiſecci, *Pallad. Febr.* 24.

Sēmīſicilicus, i. m. *Half a ſhekel, a dram, or groat*, *Litt. ex Pallad. Vul. Sicilicum.*

Sēmīſomnis, e. & ſemiſomnus, a, um. *Half aſleep and half awake*. Sēmīſomni ſpectabant, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1, 3. Cū is etiam tum ſemiſomni ſtuperet, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 36. Ex convivio propè ſemiſomnus raptus ſum, *Liv.* 40, 15. Multos in iſſis cubilibus ſemiſomnos hauſit flamma, *Id.* 30, 5.

|| Sēmīſonans, tis. adj. *Half ſounding*. Sēmīſonantes literæ, *the liquids*, *Apul. de Mundo*, p. 732. † Sēmivocalis.

Sēmīſopītus, a, um. *Half fallen aſleep*. Pars ſemiſopitos hoſtes caedunt, *Liv.* 35, 29. edente *Graev. ſed Gronov. ſemiſomnos*. † Adfertur etiam ex *Ovid. ſed reclamante quantitate tertiae ſyllabæ*, in quibus locis legendum videtur ſemiſupinus.

|| Sēmīſcālis, e. *Uſury at ſix in the hundred*, *Ap. JCC.*

|| Sēmīſālis, e. *Belonging to half the whole*. Uſuræ ſemiſſales, *JCC. Vid. Sēmīſſis.*

|| Sēmīſſarius, a, um. Haeres ſemiſſarius, qui eſt haeres ex ſemiſſe, *Hotom.* † Haeres ex ſemiſſe.

Sēmīſſis, is. *Half a pound weight, ſix ounces, the half of any thing*. Sēmīſſis patrimoni, *Quint.* Sēmīſſes uſurati, *Col.* 3, 3, 1. Sēmīſſium uſura, *Id.* the two hundredth part of the principal monthly.

Sēmīſſis, e. adj. *Of ſmall value, good for little*, *Homo ſemiſſis*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 10, 3.

Sēmīſupinus, a, um. *Half with the face upward*. Cū jacet in dextrum ſemiſupina latus, *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 788.

Sēmīta, ae, f. [*qu. ſemiiter; quia anguſtè ibant, Varr.*] (1) *A narrow way, a footpath, or alley in a city.* (1) *A way.*

(1) & Ego porro illius ſemītā feci viam, *Phaedr.* 3, prol. 39. ¶ De viā in ſemītā degredi, *to leave the right for the wrong*, *Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 5, 40. ¶ In rectā redire ſemītā, *to come to rights*, *Idem. Caſ.* 2, 8, 33. (2) = *Intelligetis hanc pecuniā quā viā modò viſa eſt exire ab ipſo, eādē ſemītā revertiſſe*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 23.

Sēmītales Dii [*Lares publici, quod in ſemītis ſtatuerebantur; dicti Compitales & Viales, eadē de cauſa*] *The public Lares*, *Auſt. Priap.*

Sēmītārius, a, um, adj. *Of a pathway, or that haunteth pathways*. Sēmītarii moechi, *common whoremaſters*, *Catull.* 35, 16.

¶ Devia ſcorta, *Hor. Od.* 2, 11, 21.

† Sēmītātīm, adv. *From one part to another, by pathways*. Sēmītātīm fugi, atque effugi, *Titin. ap. Charif.*

Sēmītātus, a, um. *Divided as it were into paths*, *Mart.* 6, 74.

|| Sēmītectus, a, um. (1) *Half covered.* (2) *Armed by halves.* (1) *Apul. Met.* 4, 120. (2) *Amm.*

Sēmītertiana, ſc. febris. *A kind of ague mixed of a tertian and a quotidian*, *Celf.* 3, 8.

Sēmīto, āre. *To make paths, to divide into paths, or lanes*, *Plin.* 17, 35, 7. *Hard. leg. Semino.*

|| Sēmītōnium, ii. n. *An half tone*, *Boët.*

Sēmītrītus, a, um. [*ex ſemi, & tero*] *Half brayed, or pounded; half bruised, threshed by halves*. Sēmītrita frumenta, *Col.* 1, 6.

Sēmīviētus, a, um. *Half withered*. Sēmīvietæ uvæ, *Col.* 12, 16.

Sēmīvir, i. m. *Half man, an eunuch, one of Cybele's prieſts*, *Juv.* 6, 512. Cū ſemīviro comitatu, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 215. tyrannus, *Luc.* 9, 152. Sēmīvir Achivus, *V. Flacc.* 8, 347. armiger, *Id.* 6, 694.

Sēmīvivus, a, um. *Half alive*. Parthi Bibulum ſemīvivum reliquerunt, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2.

† Sēmījūnciā, ae, f. *Vid. Sēmūnciā.*

Sēmīvōcālis, le. adj. *Half ſounding*. Sēmīvocale instrumentum, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 17.

Sēmīuſtūlandus, a, um. *To be half burned*, *Suet. Tib.* 75.

Sēmīuſtūlātus, a, um. *Half burned, roasted, broiled, or scorched*. Cadaver infelicīſſimis lignis ſemiſtūlatum, *Cic. pro Mil.* 13.

Sēmīuſtus, vel ſemuſtus, a, um. *Half burned*, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 91. Corpus ſemiſtūm fulmine, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 578. Sēmīuſta fax, *Ov. Met.* 4, 167.

Sēmīzōnārius, ii. m. *A maker, or ſeller of aprons, or kirtles*, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 5, 42.

Sēmō, onis. m. [*qu. ſemihomo, ut nemo, qu. ne homo*] *A god of the lower rank, ſuch as Priapus, Vertumnus, &c. were*, *vid. Ov. Faſt.* 6, 214. Alſo Janus ſo called [*quod ſeminio præſit*] *Aug. vid. Fulgent. de vocibus ant.*

Sēmōdiālis, le. Sēmōdiālis placentā, *as big as half a buſhel*, *Cato*, 76.

Sēmōdius, ii. m. *Half a buſhel*. Sēmōdius ſcobis, *Juv.* 14, 67. conf. *Col.* 11, 2.

|| Sēmōtē, adv. *Aſide, apart*, *Ap. recent.* † Sēmōſim.

Sēmōtus, a, um, part. *Put aſide, removed*. = Sēmota à rebus noſtris ſejunctāque, *Lucr.* 1, 59. tellus, *V. Flacc.* 2, 642.

Sēmōvendus, a, um, part. *To be removed*. Strato ab eā diſciplinā omnino ſemovendus eſt. *Cic. Acad.* 1, 9.

Sēmōveo, ēre, vi, ōtum. act. [*ſeorſum moveo*] *To remove, or put aſide, to withdraw, to put away*. Diſcipulum ſemidoctum abs te ſemoves, *Plaut. Aſin.* 1, 3, 74. = *Segrego*, *Cic. de Har. Reſp.*

Semper, adv. temp. [*ex ἀμπερ, unde διαμπερ, continuo*] *Always, continually, from time to time, for ever*. Rectè ſemper ego has nuptias fugi, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 27. Semper honos nomēnque tuum laudeſque manebunt, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 613.

Semperlētitas, ātis. f. *Continual gentleneſs, or mildneſs*, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 4. ſic *Donat. conjunctè.*

Sempervivum, i. n. *The herb houſeleek, ſengreen, or aygreen*, *Plin.* 25, 102.

† Sempiternē, & ſempiternō, adv. *For ever, everlaſtingly*, *Solin.* † Semper.

Sempiternus, a, um. [*qu. ſemper æternus*] *Endleſs, perpetual, continual, everlaſting*. Quod ſemper movetur ſempiternum eſt, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 23.

Sēmūnciā, ae, f. *Half an ounce, half the twelfth part; the twenty fourth part of a pound*, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 6. ¶ Brevis ſēmūnciā recti, *a dram of ſenſe*, *Perſ.* 5, 121. Terræ ſēmūnciā, *a plat of ground thirty foot broad, and forty long*, *Cato*. Ne qua mulier plus ſēmūnciā auri haberet, *Liv.* 44, 1.

Sēmūnciālis, e. &

Sēmūnciārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to half an ounce*. Sēmūnciāles aſſes, *Plin.* 33, 13. Sēmūnciārium fœnus, *Liv.* 8, 27.

Sēmūſtus, a, um. *pro ſemiſtūſtus. Half burned*. Sēmūſtum vulnere corpus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 578. faces, *Sen. Agam.* 761.

|| Sēna, ae, f. *Sena*, an herb that purgeth melancholy, *Veg.*

Sēnācūlum, i. n. *A council-houſe, or chamber, the ſenate, or parliament-houſe*. Sēnācūlum vocatum ubi ſenatus, aut ubi ſeniores conſiſterent, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 32.

Sēnāriōlus, li. dim. Sēnāriōli verſus, *trimeter verſes of ſix feet*, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23.

Sēnārius, a, um [*à ſeni, i. e. ſex*] *That containeth ſix, or belonging to the number of ſix*. Verſus ſenarii, *Phaed. prol.* 1, 1, v. 3.

Sēnātor, oris. m. [*à ſeneſtute, vel. ſene, Feſt.*] *A Roman ſenator, a parliament man*, of which number Romulus choſe only an hundred, who were alſo called *patres* from their age; but afterwards for age and wiſdom (when the number was increaſed) wealth and faction created this order. ¶ *Note*, ſuch as enjoyed this dignity in the provinces, were called *Decuriones* and *Buleutæ*. Sēnatori tria juſſa ſunt; ut adſit, (nam gravitatem res habet, cū ordo frequens eſt;) ut loco dicat, id eſt, rogatus; ut modo, ne ſit infinitus, *Cic. de Legg.* 3. *Vid. Sigon. de Antiq. jure civium Rom.* 2. & *Bernegg. ad Suet. Aug.* 35.

Sēnātorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a ſenator*. Sēnatorius ordo, *Cic. pro Flacco*, 18. Sēnatorium nomen, *Id. Verr.* 2, 49.

Sēnātus, ūs. m. (& ti, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 5. & ipſe *Cic.* non ſemel) [*à ſenex, quia conſtat ex ſenibus, ut γερωνία, Græc*] (1) *A ſenate, or chief council, a parliament.* (2) *A place where the ſenate, or council is holden, the bench of aldermen.* (3) *An hearing in the ſenate, a conſultation about any affair.* (1) *Conſilium, ratio, ſententia niſi eſſent in ſenibus, non ſummum conſilium majores veſtri appellāſſent ſenatum*, *Cic. de Sen.* 6. Sēnati decretum, *Sall. B. C.* 31. (2) *Monere me, antè in ſenatum accederem, quā rem conſeciſſem*, *Cic.* (3) *Eodem die datus eſt Tyriis ſenatus frequens*, *Coel. ad Cic. Fam.* 8, 5. Priuſquam hiſ, *Rom. legatis*. ſenatus daretur, navem conſcendit Hannibal, *Nep. Hannib.* 7. ¶ Sēnatum edicere, *to call the houſe by order, or proclamation*, *Cic. cogere, to aſſemble it*, *Id. Fam.* 5, 2. Miſſio. vel di-miſſio ſenatu, *after its riſing*, *Id.* Legere in ſenatum aliquem, *to make him a ſenator*, *Id.* Venire in ſenatum, *to be a ſenator*, *Id. pro Flacco*, 18. Movere ſenatu aliquem, *to turn him out, to degrade him*, *Id. pro Cluent.* 43. Met. Sēnatum vocare in cor conſiliarium, *to adviſe with one's ſelf*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 5.

Sēnātusconſultum, ti. n. [*ſententia vel conſultum ſenātūs*] *An act, ordinance, or decree of the ſenate, an act of parliament, an order of the houſe*, *Paſſim. ap. idoneos ſcriptores.* ¶ *Obſervandum hanc vocem ſæpè ap. auctt. & ſerè ſemper in nummiſmatis notari S. C.*

Sēnēcio, ōnis. m. [*à ſenex, ut à Græcis de eadē cauſa γερωνία*] (1) *An herb growing on walls and tiles, with gray down like old men's hair; groundſel.* (2) *A ſurname of a Roman family.* (1) *Plin.* 25, 106. (2) *Tullius Senecio; Claudius Senecio, Tac.*

Sēnēcſta, ae, f. (1) *Old age.* (2) *Alſo the ſkin of an adder, locuſt, or crabſh,* which they caſt in the ſpring time, *a ſlough.* (1) *Hoc in ſenēcſtā deſuto miſerrimum, ſentire eā ætate eſſe odioſum alteri*, *Cic. de Senecſt.* 8. qui tamen ipſe ſerè utitur ſenēcſtus. ¶ Fruſtra cū ad ſenēcſtā ventum, repetas adoleſcentiam, *Publ. Syr.* (2) *Plin.* 20, 95.

Sēnēcſtus, ūtis. f. (1) *Old age.* (2) *Gravity.* (3) *Severity.* (4) *The ſkin, or ſlough of a ſerpent.* (1) & *Temeritas eſt ſlorētis ætatis, prudentia ſenēcſtutis*, *Cic. de Senecſt.* 6. (2) *Plenā literatæ ſenēcſtutis oratio*, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 76. (3) *Dum vi-rent genua, & decet, obductā ſolvatur fronte ſenēcſtus*, *Hor. Epod.* 13, 37. (4) *Plin.* 30, 23.

Sēnēcſtus,

Sēnectus, a, um, part. [à fenescō] *Old, aged, withered, decrepit.* Sēnecta aetate à me mendicis malum, *Plaut. Amph.* 4, 2, 13. Quem sēnecta aetate ludos facias, *Id. Aul.* 2, 3, 75. Sēnecta membra, *Lucr.* 3, 773.

Sēneo, ēre, ui. neut. *To be old.* Reconditā senet quiete, *Catull.* 4, 26. Avus Augusti tranquillissimē senuit, *Suet. Aug.* 2. R. occ.

|| Sēnescallus, i. m. *A steward, a lord marshal,* *Erasm.*

Sēnescens, tis. part. (1) *Waxing old.* (2) *Met. Wearing away, decreasing, abating.* (1) Equus sēnescens, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 1, 8. hyems, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) Remissio morbi sēnescens, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 26.

Sēnescō, ēre, ui. incept. [à fenco] (1) *To wax old, to grow in age.* (2) *Met. To decay, or wear away.* (3) *To lessen, or be less violent.* (1) Sensim & finē sensu sēnescit aetas, *Cic. de Senect.* 11. (2) Laus oratorum sēnescit, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 2. (3) Multā editā caede sēnescit pugnā, *Liv.* 5, 21.

Sēnex, is (et icis. *Plaut.*) c. g. [qu. femine, i. e. semimortuus, *Perot.*] (1) *An old man, or woman.* (2) Adj. comp. femior, *old, withered, wrinkled.* (1) Proverbium monet maturē fieri senem, si diu velis esse senex, *Cic. de Sen.* 10. (2) Senes autumnū, *Mart.* 3, 58, 7. Senex memoria, *Cic. pro Sext.* 9. Fama miratrix senioris aevi, *Sen. Hippol.* 74. Seniores anni, *Ov. Met.* 15, 470.

Sēni, ae, a. distrib. [à fex] (1) *By sixes, each six.* (2) *Six.* (1) Senos viros singuli currus vehēbant, *Curt.* 8, 14, 3. Pueri annorum senūm, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49. (2) Aspice bis senos lactantes agmine cygnos, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 397.

|| Sēnicūlus, i. m. *A man well stricken in years, a little old fellow.* Demonstro senicūlum in angulo sedentem, *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 33. † Senium, *Ter.*

Sēnilis, e. [à fene] *Of, or belonging to age, or old folks.* † Judicio senili adolescens, *Cic. pro Sext.* 52.

Sēniliter, adv. *Like an old man.* Tremere seniliter, *Quint.* 1, 11.

Sēnio, ōnis, m. [à fex] *The number of six, the six point, or the six cast of the dice.* Quid dexter senio ferret scire erat in votis, damnosa canicula quantum raderet, *Perf.* 3, 48. † Sed cum tali quatuor tantum latera haberent, in illis senionem quaternionem designare volunt aliqui, *vid. Beroald. in Suet. Aug.*

|| Sēnior, m. subst. *A lord of the manour, a seignior, a landlord, Feud.*

Sēnium, ii. n. [à fene, *Fest.*] (1) *Old age.* (2) *Also trouble, discontent, weariness.* (3) *Peevishness, moroseness.* (4) *Meton. A withered old churl.* (5) *Lunae senium, the latter part of the wain of the moon.* (1) Omni morbo seniove carcere, *Cic. de Univ.* 5. (2) = Luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, *Cic. pro Mil.* 8. (3) Inhumanae senium deponere Camoenae, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 47. (4) Ut illum Di, deaque senium perdant, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 10. per Synthesin. (5) *Plin.* 8, 82.

|| Sensibilis, e. *That may be felt, or perceived, sensible.* Sensibilis auditui, *Vitruv.* 5, 1.

|| Sensibilitas, atis, f. *A feeling, or perceiving, sensibleness,* *Ap. recent.* † Sensus.

Sensicūlus, i. m. dim. [à sensu] *A poultry sentiment, or feeling; a turn, thought.* Sensiculi corrupti, *Quint.* 8, 5.

* Sensifer, a, um. *That causeth feeling, or sense,* *Lucr.* 3, 273.

|| Sensificus, a, um. *That causeth sense, or feeling,* *Macrobi.* Saturn. 7, 9. † Sensifer.

Sensilis, e. adj. *Sensible, or that may be perceived by the senses,* *Lucr.* 2, 887.

Sensim, adv. [à sentio, sensum] *Leisurely, by little and little, by degrees.* = Sensim erit pedetentimque facienda mutatio, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 33. = moderatē, *Id.* † Amicitias magis decet sensim diffuere, quā repentē praecidere, *Id. ibid.* Sensim crescere, *Plin.* 5, 10.

|| Sensitivus, a, um. *Sensitive, having sense.* Philosophis condonandum. † Senu praeditus.

|| Sensuālis, e. adj. *Sensual, belonging to sense,* *Eccl.* † Ad sensus pertinens.

Sensum, i. n. *That which one conceiveth in his mind, a thought, or meaning.* Exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 8. Senta mentis, & consilia verbis explicare, *Id. de Orat.* 3, 14. † An occurrat in singulari numero incertum sum.

Sensurus, a, um, part. *That will be sensible of.* Est animus certē vestros sensurus honores, *Ov. Met.* 13, 287. conf. *Sil.* 15, 45. *Liv.* 44, 1.

Sensus, a, um. *That which is known by sense,* *Litt. ex Varr.*

Sensus, ūs, m. [à sentiendo] (1) *Sense.* (2) *Meaning.* (3) *Thought, reason.* (4) *Humour, way.* (5) *Judgment, understanding.* (6) *Reason.* (7) *Capacity.* (1) Quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, *Cic. Orat.* 2. † Species dei percipitur cogitatione, non sensu, *Id. N. D.* 1, 37. Remota à sensibus nostris natura deūm, *Lucr.* 5, 149. (2) Sensus testamenti, *Phoeodr.* 4, 4, 19. (3) Sensibus haec imis, res est non parva, reponas, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 54. (4) Illius sensum pulchre calleo, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 17. Omnes illius sensus cognitos habeo; nihil est illi repub. charius, *Cic.* (5) † Sensibus celebris, verbis rudis, *Paterc.* 2, 9. (6) Curas acerbis sensibus gubernare, *Matius ap. Gell.* 15, 25. Pars optima nostri

sensus, *Juv.* 15, 133. Sensum à coelesti demissum traximus arce, *Id. ibid.* 146. (7) Oratio ad vulgarem popularēque sensum accommodata, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 23.

Sententia, ae, f. [qu. sententia, à sentio] (1) *Opinion, mind.* (2) *Judgment, deliberation, advice.* (3) *A resolution.* (4) *Mind, desire, wish, will.* (5) *A sense, or signification.* (6) *Design, purpose.* (7) *A sentence in writing, or speaking.* (8) *The sentence of a judge.* (9) *A decree, a vote.* (10) *A witty, or wise saying.* (1) Sapiunt meā quidem sententiā, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 21. (2) = Consilio, ratione, & sententiā uti, *Cic. de Sen.* 6. Nihil faciam nisi de sententiā tua, *Id. Att.* 7, 5. (3) Sic stat sententiā, *Ov. Met.* 1, 243. (4) = Feliciter, & ex mea sententiā uxorem habere, *Id.* Quod modō proposui, non est sententiā, *Juv.* 8, 125. (5) Cūm verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 53, fin. (6) Sin aliter de hac re est sententiā, respondeat mihi, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 5, 5. (7) *Vid. Nep. Pausan.* 1. & *Dion.* 6. (8) *Vid. Nep. Phoc.* 3. & *Lyland.* 4. (9) Lepidus omnium sententiis hostis judicatus est, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 10. (10) Sententiae, quas appellatis νομίας δόξας, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. Sententiae philosophorum, *Id. in Orat.*

Sententiola, ae, f. dim. *A little, or short sentence,* *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 9.

Sententiōse, adv. *With many good sentences, or sayings, sententiously.* Saepe etiam sententiōse ridicula dicuntur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 71. Sententiōse loqui, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 52.

Sententiōsus, a, um. *Full of pithy sentences, sententious.* Genus orationis sententiōsum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 95.

Senticētum, i. n. [à sentis] *A place where many brambles grow, a place full of briars,* *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 80.

† Senticofus, a, um. *Full of briars, Met. rough, perplexed,* *Senticofa verba, Afran. ap. Fest.* † Asper.

Sentiens, tis, part. *Observing, discerning.* Rerum omnium inopiam sentiens, *Liv.* 44, 7.

Sentīna, ae, f. (1) *A sink, the pump of a ship.* (2) *Met. The rabble, or rascality.* (1) Milites conflictati & tempestatis & sentinae vitis, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 28. (2) † De sentinā, non de optimorum civium genere loqui, *Cic. in Rull.* 1, 26.

|| Sentīno, are. *To pump out water, to labour hard to rid himself of a mischief,* *Caecil. ap. Fest.* † Extricare.

Sentio, ire, ii. sum. act. [à συντίω, fut. συντιώ, sentio, ut & σύντις, sensus, *Morl.*] (1) *To discern by the senses, to be sensible of.* (2) *To think, to resent.* (3) *To suppose, or deem.* (4) *To perceive, to find, or understand.* (5) *To be of an opinion.* (1) Sentire sonorem, *Lucr.* 4, 230. colorem, *Id.* 4, 210. (2) § De istis rebus vester quid sensit senex? *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 62. (3) § Sentire malē de aliquo, *to have an ill opinion of,* *Quint.* 2, 2. (4) Sentio ipse quid agam, neque à me officium migrat, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 13. (5) § Sentire ab aliquo, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 56. § Haud mecum sentit, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 24.

Sentior, iri. pass. *To be felt, &c.* Non sentitur sedulitate labor, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 434.

Sentis, is, m. [ab Hebr. שני acure, vel שני spinac, fort. à sentio, unde jocus apud, *Plaut. He.* Nihil sentio. *Er.* Non enim es in senticeto, cū non sentis, *Capt.* 4, 2, 79.] (1) *A brier, or bramble, a thorn.* (2) *A dog-brier, a blackberry bush.* (1) Asper meus victus sanē est. *ER.* Sentēne esitas? *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 85. Sentēs per caniculae ortum recisi, *Col.* 6, 3. (2) Quam Graeci vocant κνύσβατον, nos sentem appellamus, *Col.* 11, 3.

Sentisco, ēre. incept. *To begin to know, to perceive, to have some sense of,* *Lucr.* 3, 394. & 4, 587.

Sentus, a, um. [i. e. horridus; qu. sentibus obsitus] (1) *Rough, overgrown.* (2) *Tattered, shabby, nasty.* (1) Loca senta situ, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 462. Extirpare sentos vepres, *Prud.* (2) = Video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5.

Seorsim, adv. *sed. rectius*

Seorsum. [ex secus, & versum] adv. ex adj. (1) *Apart, asunder, one from another.* (2) *Also specially, particularly.* (1) Traditi in custodiam omnes sunt; sed seorsum cives sociique, *Liv.* 22, 52. § Seorsum à te sentio, *I am not of your opinion,* *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 53. (2) † Omnibus gratiam habeo, & seorsum tibi praeterea, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 9, 14.

Seorsus, adv. *Apart,* *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 27. Seorsus odorea nascuntur, *Lucr.* 4, 497.

|| Seorsus, a, um. *Distinct, put apart, separated.* Nunc quia quae potui, videor tractare seorsim, *Terentianus Maur.*

† Separ, aris. *Separate, unlike.* Legitur saltem in ablat. sing. ut, *Separare coetu, Stat. Theb.* 4, 481. Ossaque nec tumulo, nec separare conteget urna, *V. Flacc.* 5, 58.

Sēparābilis, e. *Easy to be severed, separable.* Nec animam à corpore separabilem esse, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 10.

Separandus, a, um, part. *To separate, or be separated.* Separandos à caetero exercitu ratus, *Curt.* 7, 8.

Sēparātim, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Separately, severally.* (2) *In particular.* (1) † Pluris est conjunctim, quā separatim sapere, *Cic.* (2) Separatius quaedam adjungere, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 51, sub. fin.

Sēparātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A separating, separation, a setting apart, a putting one from another.* Facti separatio, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 18.

|| Sēparator,

|| Sēparator, ōris. m. verb. *He that parteth asunder.* Separatō, χωρῖς, *Gloss. vet.*

Sēparatus, a, um. part. (1) *Put apart one from another, separated, severed.* (2) *Private, particular, not common.* (3) *Distinct.* (1) Virtus per se, separatā etiam utilitate, laudabilis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 5.* (2) = Privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, *Caes. B. G. 4, 1.* (3) Separatum quiddam est extra assumptionem approbatio, *Cic. de Inv. 1.*

|| Sēparatus, ūs. m. *Separation, or distance.* Parili separatu, *Apul. Florid. p. 791.* † Separatio.

Sēparō, āre. act. [*ex se, & paro; vel à separ.*] (1) *To sever, separate, part, divide, put asunder, or one from another.* (2) *To distinguish, or put a difference.* (1) § Separare vera à falsis, *Cic. Acad. 4, 46.* (2) A perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.*

Sēparor, āri. pass. *To be separated, or distinguished.* Cogitatione magis quàm re separari, *Cic. Offic. 1, 27.*

Sēpēlibilis, le. *Buriable, that may be buried.* Facito, ut facias stultitiam sepelibilem, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64.*

Sēpēlio, īre, īvi, pultum. act. [*à שפלה humilem esse, M. ut fit humili loco condere*] (1) *To bury, to lay in the earth, to inter.* (2) *Met. To make to be forgotten.* (3) *To overwhelm.* (1) § Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 23.* ex XII Tab. Prima adulto cura sepeliendi patris, *Tac. Ann. 6, 28, 7.* (2) Cuncta tuus sepelivit amor, *Prop. 3, 15, 9.* (3) § Sepelire se vino, & epulis, *Sen. Ep. 12.*

Sepelior, iri, ultus. pass. *To be buried,* *Lucr. 5, 991.*

† Sēpēlitus, a, um. *Buried.* Cato, ap. Prisc. † Sepultus.

Sēpes, is. f. [*à סבב circumdare*] *An hedge, fence, inclosure, or mound.* Loca sylvestribus sepibus densa, *Cic. N. D. 1, 42.* ex poeta. Segeri praetendere sepem, *Virg. Geor. 1, 270.* Sepes viva, a quickset hedge, *Col. 11, 3.*

|| Sēpes, edis. adj. *Having six feet.* Sepedes populi, i. e. formicae, *Apul. Met. 6, p. 183.*

Sēpia, ae, f. [*à sepio, quod atrum cruorem instar atramenti per aquam effundens, cum se peti animadvertit, piscatoribus iter sepit*] (1) *A fish called a cuttle, whose blood is black as ink.* (2) Whence *sepia* is taken for ink. (1) Aliae fugā se, aliae occultatione tutantur, atramenti effusione sepiae, torpore torpedines, *Cic. N. D. 2, 50.* conf. *Plin. 9, 44. & 45.* (2) Nigra quod infusā vanescat sepia lymphā, *Perf. 3, 13.*

Sēpicula, ae, f. dim. *A little hedge,* *Litt. ex Col. certè Apul. Met. 8, p. 251.*

|| Sēpimen, inis. n. *An hedge, an inclosure,* *Apul. Florid. 1, p. 758.* † Sepes, septum.

Sēpimentum, i. n. *An hedge, a pale, mound, or inclosure.* Sepimentum oblitum spinis, a thorn hedge, or of bushes, *Varr. R. R. 1, 14.* ligneum, a fence of stakes, posts and rails, or of pales, *Id. militare, a rampart, Id. fabrilis, a stone, or brick wall. Id.*

Sēpio, īre, īvi vel pfi, itum vel ptum. act. [*à sepes*] (1) *To inclose, to hedge in, or mound, to fence, to guard, to beset, or environ, to block up, to hem in.* (2) *To cover, to secure, to shelter.* (1) = Vallo & fossā circumdedit, castrisque maximis sepsi, *Cic. Fam. 15, 4.* Sepire villam militibus, *Tac. Ann. 15, 60, 6.* se excubilis, *Id. ibid. 15, 57, 3.* (2) Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, *Virg. Aen. 1, 415.* Met. Nulla est lex, quae non ipsa se sepiat, *Cic. Orat. 1, 36.*

Sēpior, īri. pass. *To be hedged; Met. to be inclosed.* Oculi excelsis undique partibus sepiuntur, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57.*

Sēpiola, ac, f. dim. [*à sepia*] *A little cuttlefish,* *Sepiolae lepidae, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.*

|| Sēpium, ii. n. *A cuttlebone, which goldsmiths use,* *Jun. † Sepia testae, Col.*

Sēplāsia, ae, f. *A place in Capua where perfumes were sold, an apothecary's, or perfumer's shop,* *Cic. in Pison. 11. conf. Plin. 34, 24.*

Sēplāsia, ōrum, n. pl. *A marketplace at Capua where perfumes and sweet ointments were sold,* *Varr.*

Sēplāsiarius, ii. m. *A seller of sweet powders, ointments, &c. also a gallant who goeth powdered and perfumed,* *Lampr. Helio-gab. 30. ubi vid. Casaub.*

|| Sēplāsium, ii. n. *A kind of sweet ointments, perfumes, powders and paints,* *Marcellus Carm. de Med.*

Sēpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be laid aside,* *Liv. 1, 6.*

Sēpōno, ēre, sui, itum. act. [*ex se, i. e. seorsum, & pono*] (1) *To lay apart, to reserve.* (2) *To distinguish, or put a difference between.* (3) *To send away to a remote place.* (1) Pecuniam ad aedificationem templi seposuit, *Liv. 1, 55.* (2) Inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *Hor. A. Poet. 273.* (3) Suspectum in provinciam Lusitaniae specie legationis seposuit, *Tac. Hist. 1, 13, 5.*

Sēpōnor, i. pass. *To be laid apart.* Seorsum arma ac tela seponbantur, *Cic.*

|| Sēpōsitiō, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting apart,* *Ulp. † Separatio, Cic.*

|| Sēpōsitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that layeth aside,* *Aug. † Qui seponit.*

Sēpōsitus, vel sepositus, a, um. part. (1) *Put apart, laid by.* (2) *Far out of the way.* (1) Sepositum cicer, *Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 84.* = Quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum ac reconditum, *Cic. Verr. 4, 10.* (2) Quae tam seposita est, quae gens

tam barbara? *Id. ut. de Spect. 3.* At quos ipsius mensis seposita Lyaei Setia misit, *Sil. 8, 377.*

* Seps, sēpis. m. [*à σῆψω, putreo, quod quicquid momordit, resolvitur in putredinem*] (1) *A venomous serpent, or est, upon whose stroke or biting, the flesh and very bones rot.* (2) *Allo an horn-fretter, an horn-worm.* (3) *Allo a kind of worm named millepeda.* (1) Tabificus seps, *Luc. 9, 726.* (2) Jun. (3) G. ex Plin.

Septa, ōrum. n. plur. [*à sepio*] (1) *A place of exercise in Rome, called Campus Martius.* (2) *Allo a place in that field, railed about, out of which people gave their voices, called alio Ovilia.* (1) Stat. Sylv. 4, 6, 2. (2) *Id. Sen. de Ira, c. 7.*

Septangulus, a, um. *Having seven angles,* *Geom.*

Septem. adj. plur. indecl. *Seven, passim.*

September, bris, bre. vel. hic & haec Septembris, & hoc Septembre. Of, or belonging to September. Horae septembres, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16.*

September, bris. m. simpl. [*à septem*] *The month September, the seventh from March.*

* Septemfluus, a, um. [*ex septem, & fluo*] *Divided into seven branches, or streams, running in seven chanel.* Septemflua flumina Nili, *Or. Met. 15, 753.*

* Septemgēminus, a, um. *Seven times double, or seven fold.* Septemgeminus Nilus, *Catull. 11, 7.* Septemgeminio Roma iugo, *Stat. Syiv. 4, 1, 6.*

Septempēdālis, le. *Seven foot long, or belonging to seven feet.* Statua ex auro septempedalis, *Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 61.*

Septemplex, icis. adj. [*ex septem, & plico*] *Seven fold, covered with seven hides, or skins.* Clypeus septemplex, *Virg. Aen. 12, 925.*

Septemvir, īri. m. [*à numero virorum, qui eo magistratu fungebantur*] (1) *One of the seven magistrates, governors, or commissioners, who ordered plantations, and the sharing of lands among the planters.* (2) Septemviri epulones, seven priests, who took care of ordering the feasts of their gods. (1) C. Antonius noluit fieri septemvir? *Cic. Att. 25, 15.* Septemvirum acta sultulimus, *Id.* (2) Liv. 23, 42. & Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

Septemvīralis, le. Of, or belonging to such officers. Semptemvirale iudicium, *Liv. 24, 45.*

Septemvīratus, ūs. m. *The authority of such governors.* *Cic. Philipp. 2, 38.*

Septenārius, a, um. Of, or belonging to seven, containing seven in number. Septenaria synthetis, seven suits of clothes, *Mart. 4, 46, 15.*

Septēnārius, ii. m. *The number of seven, a verse of seven feet.* Cum tam bonos septenarios fundat ad tibiam, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.*

Septendecim. indecl. *Seventeen,* *Cic. contra Rull. 2, 7.*

Septēni, ae, a. *Seven.* Septeni octies solis anfractus reditūque, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 2.*

Septennis, c. [*ex septem, & annus*] *Of seven years space.* Puer septennis, seven years old, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37.* al. septuennis.

|| Septennium, ii. n. *The space of seven years, analogicè dicitur.*

Septentrio, ōnis. m. [*septem stellae, quae triones, i. e. boves, dic.*] *The north part of the world, the north coast, pole, or wind, the seven stars, or Charles's wain.* ☿ Sol inflectit cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, *Cic. N. D. 2, 19.* Gens septem subjecta trioni, *Virg. Geor. 3, 381.* per tmesin. Acer septentrio orcus, *Liv. 26, 45.*

Septentrionalis, le. adj. *Oceanus septentrionalis,* *Plin. 9, 30.* circulus, *Varr. L. L. 8, 18.*

Septentrionārius, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to the north. Septentrionarius ventus, *Gell. 2, 22.*

* Septicollis, le. [*urbis Romae epitheton, à septem collium numero impositum, quorum nomina erant Capitolinus, Palatinus, Quirinalis, Aventinus, Coelius, Viminalis, & Esquilinus*] *That is built, or standeth upon seven hills.* Septicollis arx, *Prud. Peristeph. 10, 413.*

* Septicus, a, um. [*vim habens putrefaciendi*] *à σῆψω, putrefacio, Putrefactive, that maketh rotten, or ripe, as matter in a sore,* *Plin. 21, 94. & 34, 55.*

Septies. adv. *Seven times,* *Liv. 28, 6.*

† Septifāriam, adv. *By seven different ways, in seven parts,* *Non. 2, 779.*

|| Septifārius, a, um. *Of seven diverse sorts, or ways,* *Donat.*

* Septifluus, a, um. *Having seven chanel,* *Petron. c. 113.* ubi al. vestifluus.

|| Septifolium, ii. n. [*à septem foliis*] *Setfoil, tormentil, asb-weed,* *Gerard.*

|| Septiformis, e. *Seven fold, or of seven forms, or shapes,* *Isid.*

|| Septimana, ae, f. [*quod in ea sint septem manae, i. e. lucas, Isid. pot. simpl. à septimanus*] *A week.* † Hebdomas.

Septimanus, a, um. (1) *One of the seventh band, or regiment.* (2) || Allo (of a child) that cometh untimely, at seven months end. (1) Bliterae septimanorum colonia, *Plin. 3, 5.* (2) Mart. Capell.

Septimātrius, uum. pl. f. *The seventh day after the ides of March,* *Varr. Vid. Quinquatrus.*

Septimontialis, le. *Belonging to the feast septimontium.* Septimontiale sacrum, *Suet. Dom. 4.*

Septimontium, n. *A feast, or wake kept in December upon all the seven hills at Rome,* *Varr. L. L. 5, 3.* = Agonalia.

Septimūm.

Septimūm, adv. *The seventh time.* Marius septimūm consul, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 32.

Septimus, a, um. *The seventh.* Septimus dies, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 26. Septima aestas, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 755.

Septingēnarius, a, um. *Of seven hundred,* Varr. *R. R.* 2, 10.

Septingētēsīmus, a, um. *The seven hundredth,* Liv. in Praef. operis.

Septingenti, ae, a. *Seven hundred.* Septingentorum annorum memoria, *Cic. Or.* 34. Militum septingentorum praesidium, *Liv.* 23, 20.

Septingenties, adv. *Seven hundred times,* Plin. 36, 24.

Septio, onis, f. *A dike, dam, or mound.* Inter septiones fundamenta fodiantur, *Vitruv.* 5, 12.

Septiremis, e. *Having seven benches, or banks of oars.* Imperavit septiremes omnes esse, deducique Babylonem, *Curt.* 10, 2.

Septuagēnārius, a, um. *Of, or concerning seventy, or seventy years old,* Cod.

Septuagēnus, a, um. *The seventieth,* Plin. 26, 63. & Col. 5, 2.

Septuagēsīmus, a, um. *The seventieth.* Cyrus ad septuagesimum pervenit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. || Septuagesima Dominica, *the third Sunday before Lent,* Eccl.

Septuāgies, adv. *Seventy times,* Col. 5, 2.

Septuaginta, adj. indecl. (1) *Seventy.* (2) Also *the septuagint*, that is, the seventy interpreters of the Bible, who were in truth seventy-two, to wit, six out of every tribe. (1) Centum septuaginta aratores, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 52. (2) Eccles.

Septuennis, e, adj. *Seven years old.* Plaut. *Bacch.* 3, 3, 37.

Septum, i, n. [à sepio] (1) *Any place pale in, hedged, or inclosed.* (2) *A fold of sheep.* (3) *An hedge, or fence.* (4) Also *a lock in a river, a wear, a sluice, a flood-gate, or water-stop.* (1) Intra septa villae habeat aquam, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 11. De fundo & septis, *Id. ibid.* in lemma. (2) Quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis, *Virg. Eccl.* 1, 34. (3) De his & generibus eorum fusè tractat, Varr. *R. R.* 1, 14. quem adi. (4) Ulp. || Septum transversum, *the midriff,* Cels. 5, 26.

Septunciālis, le. *Of seven ounces, or seven parts of any whole,* Col. 2, 10. al. septimuncialis.

Septunx, cis, f. (1) *Seven parts of any whole measure, or sum, as half and one twelfth of an acre; half and one twelfth of a denarius.* (2) Also *a measure of seven drinking cups.* (1) Col. 5, 1. Liv. 5, 24. (2) Mart. 8, 51.

+ Septuōsē, adv. *Obscurely, darkly,* Liv. *Andron. ap. Non.*

+ Obscurē.

|| Septuplex, icis, adj. *Seven fold,* Bud. *ex analog.*

|| Septuplus, a, um. *Seven times so much,* Dig.

Septus, a, um, part. [à sepior] *Inclosed, invironed, guarded, beset.* Philosophiae praediis septus, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 23. nebulā, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 443. charitate, *Plin. Paneg.* 49. Per fundum septum facere semitam, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 36.

|| Septussis, e. *Seven pounds weight,* Bud.

Sēpulchrālis, e. *Of, or belonging to a tomb, or sepulchre.* Fax sepulchralis, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 120. Arae sepulchrales, *Id. Met.* 8, 480.

Sēpulchrētum, i, n. *A church-yard, a burying-place,* Catull. 57, 2.

Sēpulchrum, i, n. [à sepelio, sepultum] *A grave, a tomb, a sepulchre.* Sepulchra fiunt sanctiora vetustate, *Cic. Philipp.* 9, 6. Scribitur etiam sepulchrum. Nec sepulchra legens vereor (quod aiunt) ne memoriam perdam, *Cato apud Cic. de Sen.* 7. Proverbiale loquendi genus esse videtur. & De sepulcrorum religione, *vid. Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22.

Sēpultūra, ae, f. [à sepelio] (1) *Burial, interment, a laying in the ground.* (2) *The act of burying.* (1) Locum sepulturae intra urbem ut darent impetrare non potui, *Sulp. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 4, 12. (2) = Aliquid de humatione, & sepulturā dicendum existimo, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43. Mos sepulturae, *Lucr.* 6, 1276. || Insepulta sepultura, *when all the funeral rites are not performed,* *Cic. Philipp.* 1, 2.

Sēpultus, a, um, part. [à sepelior] (1) *Buried, interred.* (2) *Covered over.* (3) *Destroyed, as it were dead, without motion.* (4) *Utterly undone, and ruined.* (5) *Quite finished, extinct.* (1) Sepulchrum propè oppidum, in quo est sepultus, *Nep. Themist.* 10. (2) Pellis super ossibus una ulceribus fordique sepulta, *Lucr.* 6, 1269. (3) Urbis sepultae ruinae, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 35. (4) Lemni habuit aliam uxorem. C. Nullus sum. P. Ex qua suscepit filiam. C. Sepultus sum, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 50. ubi Donat. ἀνεχόμενος notat nempe sepultum esse plus valere quam nullum esse. (5) = Sepultum & sublatum bellum, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 11. = Finita bella civilia, sepulta externa, *Paterc.* 2, 89.

Sepum, i, n. [à σῆμα] *Tallow, or suet,* Non. al. scrib. sebum, al. sebum.

Sēquax, ācis, adj. [à sequor] or, comp. (1) *Following after, seeking after.* (2) *Flexible, pliant.* (3) *Clammy, that sticketh to one's fingers like birdlime.* (4) Also *climbing, or spreading every way.* (1) Cui frondi filvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces illudunt, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 374. (2) Lanae sequaces, *Mart.* 13, 57. Met. Non est ulla materia vitro sequacior,

Plin. 36, 67. = Flexibiles, & ut ita dicam, sequaces fumus, *Plin. Paneg.* 45. (3) = Bituminum sequax & lenta natura, *Plin.* 7, 13. (4) Quorum imagines lambunt hederæ sequacēs, *Perf. in Prol.* 5.

|| Sēquēla, ae, f. (1) *A sequel, a consequence, a conclusion.* (2) *A train, or retinue of followers.* (1) Gell. 6, 1. + Consecutio, sequentia. (2) Amm.

Sēquens, tis, part. *Following, pursuing.* Extremam rationem belli sequens, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 44. arma sequentum, *Sil.* 6, 334. Sequendus, *to be followed.* At ille docere pergit, non speciosa dictu, sed usu necessaria in rebus adversis sequenda esse, *Curt.* 5, 2.

|| Sēquentia, ae, f. (1) *A sequence, or consequence.* (2) Also *that part of service in which the people answer the priest.* (1) Front. de Aquaeduct. + Consequentia. (2) Eccles.

Sēquester, tris, tre, vel hic & haec sequestris, & hoc sequestre. [à sequendo, quod ejus utraque pars judicium & fidem sequatur, *Fest.*] *Indifferent to both parties; belonging to umpirage, mediation, or reconciliation.* Sequestre tergum, *Palm. ex Plaut. i. e. succidaneum.*

Sēquester, a, um. *Idem.* Pax sequestra, *A truce,* *Virg. Aen.* 11, 133. & Stat. *Theb.* 2, 425.

Sēquester, i, vel is, m. (1) *A mediator, or umpire betwixt two parties.* (2) *A solicitor of a process, an attorney, or proctor.* (3) *A briber, or corrupter.* (4) Also *a broker, a procurer.* (1) Pacis sequestrum mittere, *Sil.* 6, 347. Sic sequestro data est mihi, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 3, 36. vid. & *Vidul. Pragm.* 6. (2) Quint. 12, 8. (3) Quo sequestre in illo indice corrumpendo dicitur esse usus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 8. (4) *Cic. Verr.* 2, 44.

|| Sēquestra, ae, f. *A female procurer.* Sequestra stupri, *A barud,* *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 283. + Lena.

|| Sēquestrārius, a, um. *Pertaining to arbitration.* Actio sequestraria, *An action that lieth against him that refuseth to deliver that which was intrusted into his hands.* *Ap. JCC.*

|| Sēquestratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A sequestration,* *Ap. JCC.*

|| Sēquestrator, ōris, m. *He that putteth a thing into another man's hand, either willingly, or by order of a superior,* *Ap. JCC.*

|| Sēquestratōrium, i, n. *A place of trust, or store to lay up things in, and fetch them again,* *Text.* + Conditorium.

Sēquestratus, a, um, part. *Sequestred, or laid aside,* *Pomp. vid. & Macrob. Sat.* 7, 11.

Sēquestrō, adv. [pecuniam sequestrō ponere, i. e. in manibus sequestris, donec sententiā decisum fuerit, cujus esse debeat, *Gell. cit. Catonem,* 20, 11.] *To put it to arbitration, or deposit it in the umpire's hand.* & Nisi pars datur, aut ad arbitrum redditur, aut sequestrō ponitur, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 79.

Sēquestrō, āre, act. (1) *To sequester, to put into an indifferent person's hands, to deposit, or intrust a thing to be kept.* (2) Also *to sever, or put asunder.* (1) Tert. (2) Cato *ap. Litt.*

Sēquestror, ari, pass. *To be deposited, &c.* Dig.

|| Sēquestrum, i, n. *An arbitration.* Pecuniam in sequestro ponere apud aliquem, *To leave it in his hands as a party indifferent,* *Modest.*

Sēquior, iūs, comp. [à secus, vel sequus, à sequendo] *Worse, the worser.* Sequior sexus, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 212. & melior, *Stat.* & frugi Ulp.

Sēquitor, imperf. *It followeth, it is consequent,* *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5.

Sequius, pro secius. (1) *Otherwise.* (2) Also *worse, unhand somely.* (1) Liv. (2) Sen. de Benef. 6, 42. Vid. Secus.

Sēquor, i, utus, dep. [ex ἑπομαι, p in q verso, Varr.] (1) *To follow.* (2) *To hunt, or chase.* (3) Met. *To pursue, go after, ensue, seek for, or endeavour to attain.* (4) Also *to obey.* (5) *To believe, or trust to.* (6) *To love, to delight in.* (7) *To speak.* (1) & Funus interea praecedit, sequimur. *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 101. § Sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 724. § Cum ipso, pol. sum secuta, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 6, 5. (2) Sequi feras, *Ov. Met.* 2, 498. (3) & Non attinet quicquam sequi, quod assequi nequeas, al. non queas, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 31. & Quae sequi, & quae vitare, *Perf.* 5, 107. (4) Nemo concessum putat amicum patriae bellum inferentem sequi, *Cic. de Amic.* 12. Sequi ut magistrum, ut parentem vereri, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 15. (5) § Vana promissa sequi, *Liv.* 24, 20. Lites sequi, *to go to law,* *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 16. (6) Item alia feras quae arida loca sequuntur, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23. Dicitur sequi aliquem aliquid, *to be his.* Me sequetur pars tertia. *Phaedr.* 1, 5. Hoc monumentum heredem non sequatur, *Petron.* 71. (7) Scyllam Nisi fama secuta est Dulichias vexasse rates, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 74.

Sēquitor, ōris, m. verb. *A follower; also he that fighteth against, and pursueth the retarius.* *Vid. Secutor.*

Sēquutus, a, um, part. [à sequor] *Following,* *Plaut. Vid. Secutus.*

Sēra, ae, f. [quod foribus admota seratur, i. e. inferatur, sive infigatur; al. à σῆμα, catena; al. à שרשׁ porta] *A lock, a bar, a bolt.* Dura sera, *Tib.* 1, 2, 6. Excute poste seram, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 6, 24.

Sērāphim, plur. m. [à שרף ussit, שרפים qu. igniti, flammantes, clari] *An order of angels, the seraphim,* *Voc. Hebr.*

* Sērāpias, ādis, f. [à Serapide deo Aegypti] *An herb called dog-stones, or ragwort,* *Plin.* 26, 62.

Sērārius, ii. m. [à sera] *A locksmith*, Litt. ex Vir. *sed q.*
 Sērārius, a, um. [à serum] *Of whey, fed with whey*, Litt. ex Caton.
 Sērātus, a, um. part. *Locked*, Litt. ex Vitruv.
 Sērēnātor, ōris. m. [epithet Jovis] *Causar of fair and dry weather*, Apul. *de Mundo*, p. 752.
 Sērēnātus, a, um. part. *Appeased, cleared*. Serenatus axis, Sil. 12, 637. Olympus, *Ibid.* 665. Serenato Phoebos dona referre, *Id.* 5, 181.
 Sērendus, a, um. part. *To be sown*. Serenda arva, Tibull. 2, 3, 8.
 Sērēnitas, ātis. f. *Fair and clear weather, quietness, calmness*.
 Sērēnitas perturbatio coeli, &c. Cic. *de Div.* 2, 45. Sērēnitas imbris magis quam serenitatis offenditur, Col. 3, 1, 10.
 Sērēno, are. act. *To make clear and lightsome, to clear up*. Vultu quo coelum tempestatesque serenat, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 259. Et tristia fronte serenat, Sil. 11, 369.
 Serens, tis. part. *Sowing, scattering, chatting*. Ubi sermones inter se ferentium circulos vidissent, Liv. 28, 25.
 Sērēnum, i. n. *Fair weather*. = Liquido & puro sereno, Suet. *Aug.* 95. Aperta serena, Virg. *Geor.* 1, 393.
 Sērēnus, a, um. or, comp. sserimus, sup. (1) *Clear and fair, without clouds, or rain, bright, serene, dry*. (2) Met. *Blith, cheerful, calm*. (1) Coelum serenum, Cic. *Fam.* 16, 9. ver. Virg. *Geor.* 1, 340. Coelo serenior, Mart. 4, 64, 6. (2) = Fronte tranquillā & serenā, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 15. Serenissimi principes, *vid.* Barth. *Adv. Lib.* 143. c. 3.
 Sērēscō, ēre. [à serenus, i. e. siccus] *To wax fair and dry*. Vestes uvescunt, eadem dispanfæ in sole serscunt, Lucr. 1, 307. R. occ.
 Sērēscō, ēre. [à serum] *To turn into whey*. S. Omne lac frigore spissatur, igne serscit, Plin. 11, 96. R. occ.
 Sērgia, ae. f. [à quodam Sergio dict.] *A kind of olive*, Col. 5, 8. Pallad. Febr. tit. 18.
 Sēria, ōrum. n. *Matters of weight, serious affairs, grave concerns*. S. Cum aliquo joca, seriāque conferre, Cic. *de Fin.* 2, 26. S. Amoto quaeramus seria ludo. Hor. *A. P.* 226.
 Sēria, ae. f. [à ῥῖν olla] *A wine-vessel, a butt, a jar, or pot*. S. Pernas salire oportet aut in dolio, aut in seria, Cato. *Argenti seria*, Pers. 2, 11. S. De hujus vasis forma *vid.* Varr. *R. R.* 3, 2. S. Col. 12, 18.
 Sērica, ae. f. *sc. vestis*. *A filken, or perhaps cotton, or muslin garment*.
 Sērīcāria, ae. f. *A silk woman*, Litt. ex Suet. *sed q.*
 Sērīcārius textor. *A silk, cotton, or muslin-weaver, a worker in silk*, Firm.
 Sērīcātus, a, um. *Clothed in silk, or muslin*. In publicum processit sericatus, Suet. *Cal.* 52.
 Sērīcum, i. n. [à σερικόν, lana, quam Seres mittunt, *Isid.*] *Silk, or rather muslin*, Prop. 1, 14, 22. S. Sericum (proprie) est ex arborum lana, Byssus ex lino, Bombycina ex verme. Nec dentes aliter quam serica nocte reponas. Mart. 9, 38.
 Sērīcus, a, um. *That is made of silk, like silk, or rather muslin*. Pallia serica, Stat. *Sylv.* 3, 4, 89. Inter sericos jacere pulvillos, Hor. *Epod.* 8, 15. Plin. 21, 8.
 Sērīes, ei. f. [à sero, i. e. necō] (1) *An order, a concatenation, a course, a train, a continuance*. (2) *A row, or rank*. (3) *An issue, or descent of kindred*. (1) = Continuatio serieque rerum, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 4. = Ordo serieque causarum, *Id.* *de Div.* 1, 55. = Series & contextus orationis, Quint. (2) Series dentium, Plin. 8, 37. Serieque haerentia longa agmina prorumpunt, Lucr. 1, 492. (3) Nec tamen haec series in causa prodest, Ov. *Met.* 13, 29.
 Sērīō, adv. [à serius] *In earnest, seriously*. Rem agere seriō, Liv. 4, 25. Misit porro orare, ut venirem, seriō, Ter. *Eun.* 3, 3, 22.
 Sērīōla, ae. dim. [à seria] *A little but, or jar*. Seriolae veteris metuens deradere limum, Pers. 4, 29.
 Sērīphium, ii. n. [à Seripho insula] *A kind of sea worm-wood*. Plin. 32, 31.
 * Sērīs, is. f. *Cichory, or endive*, Varr. 3, 10. Genus intybi quod Graeci σῆρις appellant, Col. 8, 14.
 Sērīus, a, um. [à serendo, i. e. asserendo, Perat.] *Serious, grave, earnest, of importance, or weight*. = S. Ludo uti & joco licet, sed tum cum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus, Cic. *Offic.* 1, 29. = Severus, Plaut. S. Tiberius ludibria seriis permiscere solitus, Tac. *Ann.* 6, 2.
 Sērmo, ōnis. m. [à serendo, quod inter duos feritur, Varr.] (1) *Common discourse, talk*. (2) *A rumour, report, or bruit*. (3) *A low style, such as is used in common talk*. (4) *A speech, or language*. (1) Multa inter sese vario sermone ferebant, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 160. = In sermonibus collocutionibusque nostris, Cic. *Fam.* 1, 9. S. Oratio potius quam sermo est, Cic. (2) Sermo est tota Asia dissipatus, Pompeium, &c. Cic. *pro Flacc.* 6. = Res in ore atque in sermone omnium, *Id.* *Philipp.* 10, 7. (3) Non, si quis scribat, uti nos, sermoni propiora, putes hunc esse poetam, Horat. *Sat.* 1, 4, 42. S. Contentionis praecepta rhetorum sunt, nulla sermonis, Cic. *Offic.* 1, 37. S. Neque numerosa esse, ut poema, neque extra numerum, ut sermo vulgi est, debet oratio, *Id.* *Orat.* 195. (4) Sermo Graecus, Quint. 1, 1. Latinus, *Id.* *Ibid.*

Sermōcinans, tis. part. *Discourfing*. Pfittaci fermocinantes, Plin. 10, 58.
 Sermōcinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Talk, communication, a figure in rhetoric*, Ad Herenn. 4, 43. S. 52. Quint. 9, 2.
 Sermōcinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A discourfer*, Litt. ex Tac. *sed q. hinc tamen*.
 Sermōcinatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that discourfeth, or instructeth to discourse*. Quint. 3, 4. *sed praefatus veniam*.
 Sermōcinātūrus, a, um. part. *About to talk, or discourse*. Libenter ait se esse facturam, & se cum isto diligenter fermocinaturam, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 52.
 Sermōcinor, āri. dep. *To talk, to commune, to discourse, to party*. Sermocinari cum aliquo, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 52.
 Sermōnor, āri. *To talk, to discourse*. S. Sermonari rusticus videtur, sed rectius; fermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2.
 Sermunculus, i. m. dim. [à sermo] *A little discourse, or talk, tittle-tattle*. Urbani malevolorum fermunculi, Cic. *pro Dejot.* 12. Sermunculum omnem aut restrinxerit, aut sedarit, *Id.* *Att.* 13, 10.
 Sēro, are. act. S. feror. pass. [à sera] *To lock, or shut*, Col. 6, 38. *sed varr. codd.*
 Sērō, adv. [à serus] iūs, comp. sserimē, sup. *Late in the evening, too late*. Sērō allata est epistola, Cic. *Ad mysteria biduo seriū veneram, Id.* Ut quā serissimē ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. *B. G.* 3, 75. S. Convivia & seriū inibat, & maturiū relinquebat, Suet. *Aug.* 74.
 Sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum. act. [à ῥῖν vel ῥῖν] (1) *To sow*. (2) *To plant*. (3) *Also to beget*. (4) *To spread abroad, to disseminate, to raise*. (1) Plerique non ferunt frumenta, sed vescuntur carnibus, Caes. *B. G.* 5, 14. (2) Serit arbores quae alteri seculo profint, Cic. *de Senect.* 7. ex Stat. (3) In particip. pass. *vid.* Satus. (4) Serere aliquid occultis sermonibus, Liv. 7, 39. Crimina in senatum apud plebem serere, *Id.* Qui, si nihil est litium, lites ferunt, Plaut. *Poen.* 3, 2, 10.
 Sērōr, i. pass. *To be sown, or planted*, Col. *Met.* Mihi isthic nec feritur, nec metitur, Plaut. *Epid.* 2, 2, 80.
 Sēro, ēre, serui, sertum. act. [ab ῥῖν, ῥῖν, necō] (1) *To lay in order, to knit, plait, or wreath*. (2) *To join*. (1) *Vid.* Sertus. (2) Met. Serere colloquia, Liv. 24, 31. Sermones, Plaut. *Curc.* 1, 3, 37.
 Sērōsus, a, um. *Full of whey*. Lac serosum, *Buttermilk*, Jun.
 Sērōtinus, a, um. adj. [à serō] *That is in the evening, lateward*. S. Festinata sementis saepe decepit, serotina semper, Plin. 18, 56.
 Serpens, tis. part. *Creeping, going forward, spreading abroad by little and little*. Vitis serpens, Cic. *de Sen.* 15. malum, *Id.* *Catil.* 4, 3. facer ignis, Lucr. 6, 660.
 Serpens, tis. m. S. f. [à serpendo] (1) *A serpent, any creeping vermin, as a snake, an adder, &c.* (2) *A dragon*. (3) *A louse*. (1) Quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, simul atque niti possunt, aquam persequuntur, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 48. (2) Erat ei, Tiberio, in oblectamentis serpens draco, Suet. *Tib.* 72. Caeruleus serpens, Ov. *Met.* 3, 37. (3) Plin. 7, 52.
 Serpētāria, ae. f. *The herb dragon-wort*, Apul. c. 5.
 * Serpētīgēna, ae. c. g. *Engendered, or bred of a serpent*, Ov. *Met.* 7, 212.
 * Serpētīger, a, um. *That beareth a serpent*. Serpētīgeri gigantes, Ov. *Trist.* 4, 7, 17. Sed Serpētipēs, dis. *having dragon's feet*, habent MSS. melioris notae. *Vid.* Macrob. *Sat.* 1, 20.
 Serpētīnus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a serpent*, Just. *Serpentinum*, oris ulcus, *a tetter, or ring-worm*, Cels.
 Serpētīpēs. *Vid.* Serpētīgēna.
 S. Serpērastra, i. m. *An hanger on; one who creepeth about, and raketh the country*. De serperastris cohortis meae, Cic. *Att.* 7, 3. al. leg. cerborastris.
 Serpērastra, ōrum. n. [à serpendo; serpunt enim magis pueri, quā gradiuntur] *Bands, swathes, or splints to bind children's knees when they learn to go, to keep their legs straight*, Varr. *L. L.* 8, 5.
 * Serphus, i. m. *A kind of vermin like an ant*, Gratian.
 S. Serpigo, inis. f. *A tetter*, Litt. unde non dicit. S. Herpes.
 Serpo, ēre, pfi, tum. neut. [à Gr. ῥῖν] (1) *To creep, to slide on the belly, as serpents do*. (2) Met. *To spread itself*. (3) *To proceed by little and little*. (4) *To augment, or increase*. (1) S. Alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 47. S. Vipera serpit humi, Ov. *ex Pont.* 3, 3, 102. (2) Serpit hedera, Virg. *Ecl.* 8, 13. ulcus, Cels. 6, 18. rumor, Cic. *pro Mur.* 21. (3) = Si consuetudo serpere & prodire coeperit, Cic. *Div. in Verr.* 22. (4) Flamma serpit, Lucr. *Met.* Altius cura serpit, Plin. 14, 13. S. In immensum serpere, Cic. *N. D.* 3.
 S. Serpula, antiq. quā nos serpentem dicimus, Fest.
 * Serpyllum, i. n. [à serpendo] *A kind of wild, or running betony, wild thyme*, Virg. *Ecl.* 2, 10. S. Cels. 5, 11.
 Sērra, ae. f. [à secādo, qu. secerra] (1) *A saw*. (2) *An instrument of torture by drawing of oxen*. (3) *Also a certain fish*. (4) *The van of an army set saw-wise*. (1) Vitem ferrā praecidit, Col. *de Arb.* 9. S. Ducere ferram; sertam potius, *vid.*

vid. Scal. Conject. in Varr. p. 240. *to quarrel, or dispute*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6. *reciprocare*, Tert. (2) *Steph.* unde non dicit. (3) Plin. 32, 53. (4) Gell.

Serrabilis, le. *That may be cut with a saw*, Plin. 16, 83.

Serraculum, i. n. dim. [*à serra*] *The part of a ship which guideth it, the stern*; or, as some, *a pole to steer it*, Dig. Serraculum, *πῆδαλον*, Gloss. vet.

Serrantia rostra. absol. *pro serrata, vel quae ferrare possint, instruments with teeth*, Ita. 41, 15.

|| Serrarius, ii. m. *A sawyer of wood, or timber*, Jun. ex analogiâ.

Serrata, ae. f. [*à serrata foliorum texturâ*] *An herb called germander, or English treacle*, Plin. 24, 80.

Serratim, adv. *Like a saw, in manner of a saw*, Vitruv. 6, 11.

Serratula, ae. f. dim. *Betony, saw-wort*, Plin. 25, 46.

Serratura, ae. f. *A sawing*, Pallad. 3, 17.

Serratus, a, um. part. *Sawed, made after the fashion of a saw, having the edges jagged*. Nummi serrati, *notched like a saw to prevent its being counterfeited*; *milled money*, Tac. Germ. 5, 7. Folia serrato ambitu, Plin. 25, 30.

Serro, âre. act. *To saw*. Auro serravit ramos, Sil. 6, 184. citante Steph. *sed pessimè*; *Leotio enim vera est serravit*.

Serror, âri. âtus. pass. *To be sawed*. Materia ac pali dedolantur & serrantur, Veg. 2, 25.

Serrula, ae. f. dim. [*à serra*] *A little saw, an hand saw*, Cic. pro Cluent. 64.

Serta, ae. f. *idem quod sertum*. (1) *A chaplet*. (2) *A line, a rope*. (3) *Serta Campanica, the herb melilot*. (1) *Praependent demissa in pocula fertae*, Prop. 2, 33, 37. *Serta crinium, a tress, or lock of hair*, Scal. (2) *Tib. 2, 5, 97. Pallad. in Martio*. || *Sertam deducere, to be a partner, to join with one in dancing in a ring*, *vid.* Varr. R. R. 3, 6. & ibi Scal. Conject. p. 240. = *restim ductare*, Ter. Adelph. 4, 7, 34. = *tortum ducere funem*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48. (3) *Cato, 107*.

† Sertarius vervex, R. ex Plaut. corr. *pro sectarius*.

† Sertor, ôris. m. verb. [*à serendo, Fest.*] *qui serit quid, vel adserit aliquem in libertatem*. † Adsertor.

Sertula Campana, quae &serta Campanica, Cato, 107. [*dict. quod circa Nolam Campaniae urbem laudatissima proveniat*] *The herb melilot*, Cels. 5, 11. Plin. 21, 29.

Sertum, i. n. sc. strophium, est enim particip. [*à sero, necto*] (1) *A garland of flowers, a wreath, chaplet, posy, or nosegay*. (2) *Serta, flowers of which it is made*. (1) *Sertis redimiti*, Cic. Catil. 2, 5. *Serta capiti delapsa*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 16. (2) *Serta mihi Phyllis legeret*, Virg. Ecl. 10, 41.

Sertus, a, um. part. (1) *Plaited, twisted, wreathed, interwoven*. (2) *Set with flowers as in a garden*. (1) *Apul. Met. 10, p. 349. & Solutus, Id. (2) Luc. 10, 164*.

Serva, ae. f. sc. mulier. *A woman servant*. Matre servâ natas, Flor. 1, 6.

Servabilis, e. *That can be preserved*. Caput nulli servabile, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 21.

|| Servaculum, i. n. [*à servandâ nave*] (1) *A little haven for ships to ride in*. (2) *The stern of a ship, or helm, or, as some, the anchor*. (1) Ulp. (2) *πῆδαλον*, Gloss. al. leg. serraculum.

Servandus, a, um. part. (1) *Delivered, or preserved*. (2) *Watched*. (3) *To be observed, or kept inviolable*. (1) *Carmina laevi servanda cupresso*, Hor. A. P. 333. (2) *Pomaria servanda draconi*, Ov. Met. 4, 646. (3) *Officia etiam adversus inimicos servanda*, Cic. Offic. 1, 11. *Jejunium quinto quoque anno servandum*, Liv. 36, 27.

Servans, tis. part. & adj. simus, sup. (1) *Keeping, preserving, saving*. (2) *Keeping, not changing*. (3) *Minding, observing*. (4) *Waiting, expecting*. (5) *Watchful*. (1) *Vinum in vetustatem servare*, Cato 114, 2. (2) *Superius institutum servans*, Caes. B. C. 3, 84. (3) = *Justissimus & servantissimus aequi*, Virg. Aen. 2, 427. (4) *Atria servantem postico falle clientem*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31. (5) *Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat*, Ov. Met. 1, 684. *Hesperidum mala servans*, Luc. 5, 33.

† Servassio. antiq. *pro servavero*.

Servatio, ônis. f. verb. *A keeping, custom*. Quam perpetuam servationem meam quaedam necessitas rupit, Plin. Ep. 10, 121. † Conservatio.

Servator, ôris. m. verb. *A preserver, a deliverer, a saviour*. = *Cunctis servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus*, Liv. 34, 50. *Servator urbis*, Cic. pro Demo. 38. *honesti*, Luc. 2, 389.

Servatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that saveth, &c.* O mea Bachis, servatrix mea, Ter. Hecyr. 5, 4, 16.

Servatûrus, a, um. *About to keep*. Praesidia indigentius servaturos credebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. *Anseres servaturi Capitolia*, Ov. Met. 2, 538.

Servatus, a, um. part. (1) *Kept, preserved, saved*. (2) *Observed, &c.* (1) = *Urbs ex belli ore & faucibus erepta atque servata*, Cic. pro Arch. Poet. 9. (2) *Non modus habitus, non consuetudo servata*, Cic. pro Cluent. 35. *Vid.* Servo.

Serviens, tis. part. *Serving*. Lactari videntur, quod aliquando coeperint esse domini non servientis, Plin. Pan. 50. *Corpora, necessitati servientes, intra muros habebant*, Pa-terc. 2, 23.

† Serui. ant. *pro servi*. Seruit ibi hordeum, Cato.

Servia, ae. f. *A garland, a nosegay*. Cum è floribus fierent

serta, à serendo serviae appellatae, Plin. 21, 2. al. leg. serviac, Turneb.

† Servientia, ae. f. *Servitude*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 13. † Servitus.

Servicolae. plur. c. g. *Servile and base folk*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55.

Servilis, le, ior, comp. (1) *Of, or belonging to a servant, or bondage*. (2) *Slavish, like a slave, servile*. (1) *Jugum servile*, Cic. Philipp. 1, 2. *Triginta millia servilium capitum*, Liv. 27, 16. *Vestis servilis*, Cic. in Pison. 38. *metus, Id. Supplicio servili animadvertere*, Liv. 24, 14. (2) *Minimè servilem indolem habere*, Liv. 1, 5. *Servilior, Sen.*

Serviliter, adv. *Slavishly, bondman like*. = *In dolore est providendum nequid abjectè, nequid timidè, nequid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. *Serviliter fictus*, Petron. c. 77.

Servio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [*à servus*] (1) *To be a slave*. (2) *To serve, to obey*. (3) *To take care of, to provide for*. (4) *To apply himself to*. (5) *To be subservient to; to attend upon*. (6) *Also to be held in base tenure, not as freehold*. (7) *To flatter*. (1) § *Dixant, ne apud lenonem hunc serviam*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 87. = *Heri imperium exequor, benè & sedatè servio*, Id. Men. 5, 6, 17. & *Tibi servire mavelim, quàm alii libertus esse*, Id.

(2) § & *Imperat aut servit pecunia cuicque*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47. = *pareo, obedio*, Cic. (3) *Valetudini tuae diligentissimè servias*, Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 1. *Illius misellae matrimonio serviendum est*, Id. Fam. 14, 4. (4) *Summâ sedulitate culturae serviat*, Col. 3, 4. (5) *Aliorum amoris flagitiosissimè servire, to pimp for them*, Cic. in Catil. 2, 3. (6) *Praedia omnia quae serviebant, non servient*, Cic. in Rull. 3, 3. (7) *Auribus vari servient*, Caes. B. C. 3, 27.

Servior, iri. pass. *To be served*. Assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, Sen. de animi Tranq. c. 9. *Non temerè imitandus*.

Servitium, ii. n. (1) *Bondage, service*. (2) *A slavish compliance, flattery*. (3) *Bondmen, or servants*. (1) & *Gravis casus in servitium de regno*, Sall. B. J. 62. (2) & *Nero libertatem Senecae, quàm servitium, saepius expertus est*, Tac. Ann. 15, 61. (3) *Incitare in caedem servitia*, Cic. pro Coel. 32. & *Veniam pro liberis corporibus orabant, servitii decem millia offerebant*, Tac. Ann. 12, 17.

† Servitritius, a, um. *Wore out in slavery*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 13. *si vera lectio*.

Servitudo, inis. f. *Servitude, bondage, slavery*, Liv. 24, 24. & *In rariss. si non in suspectis ponendum est*, Fab.

Servitûrus, a, um. part. *That shall serve, or do homage to*. *Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo*, Ov. Met. 15, 828.

Servitur, imperf. *All is done to the furtherance of*, Cic.

Servitus, ūtis. f. [*à servus*] *Bondage, slavery, thralldom*, both of persons and things. & *Fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus*, Cic. pro Deiot. 11. & *Aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt*; *P. R. est propria libertas*, Id. Philip. 6, 7. *Servire servitum*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 6.

Sërum, i. n. [*à Gr. σῆρμα*] *Whey, buttermilk*, Plin. 28, 33.

Sërum, i. n. (1) *Late, the evening, late of the day*. (2) *Late, a long time*. (1) *Serum dici*, Liv. 7, 8. (2) *In serum rem trahere*, Liv. confer eund. 7, 8.

Serundus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. *Vid.* Serendus.

Servo, âre. act. [*fort. ab ἑρῶ, servo, custodio*] (1) *To keep*. (2) *To preserve, or save*. (3) *To mind, heed, observe, or watch*. (4) *To perform, or make good*. (5) *To defend*. (6) *To possess*. (7) *To keep, or follow*. (1) *Sub signo habeo, servoque volumen*, Cic. Att. 9, 10. § *Natus nemo servat in aedibus*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 22. (2) *Unus rempub. bis servavi*, Cic. pro Sext. 22. & *Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti*, Hor. A. P. 467. (3) § *Coeli menses, & sidera serva*, Virg. Geor. 1, 335. § *Servare de coelo*, Cic. pro Demo. 15. (4) *Te oro promissa ut serves tua*, Plaut. Amph. 5, 3, 1. (5) *Muros tutos aggere servare*, Virg. Aen. 9, 43. (6) *Centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant*, Virg. Geor. 4, 383. (7) *Instituta majorum servare*, Cic.

Servor, âri. âtus. pass. *To be kept, &c.* *Integrum jus libertatis defendo servari oportere*, Cic. pro C. Rab. 4.

Serus, a, um. adj. or, com. simus, sup. [*ab ἑρῆς, serus, per Apoc. quod deducatur, ab ἑρῆς, sero*] (1) *Late, lateward, late in the evening, nigh to night*. (2) *That is to be long after, coming long after*. (3) *Long a growing; also dry*. (4) *Sad, doleful*. (1) *Sera rubens accendit lumina vesper*, Virg. Geor. 1, 251. *Nox sera*, Id. ibid. 3, 467. *Serior hora*, Ov. Ep. 19, 14. (2) *Seris factura nepotibus umbram arbor*, Virg. Geor. 2, 58. = *Sera & tarda nimis*, Cic. de Div. 2, 30. *ex postâ*. (3) *Serissima omnium amerina*, Plin. 15, 16. *Ulmus, sera*, Virg. Geor. 4, 144. (4) *Serum bellum in angustiis futurum*, Sall. *Serâque terrifici cecinerunt omnia vates*, Virg. Aen. 5, 524.

Servûla, ae. f. *An handmaid, a little maid-servant*. *Per manus servulae*, Cic. Attic. 1, 12. *sed al. aliter*.

Servûlus, i. m. dim. *A little manservant, a valet*. *Servulum unum abducit*, Cic. pro Quint. 6.

Servus, a, um. (1) *That is in bondage, that is bound to certain service*. (2) *Of base tenure*. (1) *Servus homo*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 80. *Manus serva*, Ov. Fast. 6, 558. *Servum pecus*, Luc. 6, 152. (2) & *Libera praedia meliøre jure sunt quam serva*, Cic. in Rull. 3, 2.

Servus,

Servus, i. m. [à servando, quòd fervet, i. e. custodiat heri rem, Scal.] *A servant, a bondman, or slave.* Quid tu? servus es, an liber? *Plaut.* Minus est quàm servus domini, qui servos timet, *Publ. Syr.* Servus libidinum, a pimp, *Cic. Verr. 4, 50.* De servis vid. omnino doctissimum *Pignorii justum opus.*

Sēsāma, ae. f. *A white grain, or corn growing in India, whereof oil is made, sesame, Plin. 18, 22.* Dicta & facta papavere & sesama sparsa, *soft and sweet, Petron. in princ. vid. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 112. sed al. sesamo, leg. in utroque loco.*

Sēsāminus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to that grain, Plin. 23, 49.* * Sēsāmoides, is. f. ex σνσάμιν, & εἶδος, species. *Them. εἶδος, video. An herb that purgeth melancholy, catchfly, Plin. 22, 64.*

Sēsāmum, i. n. id. quod sesama, *Plin. 18, 22.* † Sescēnaris bovis jecur, quid sit vid. *Liv. 41, 15. ubi etiam consule Gron.*

Sescuncia, ae. f. [ex sesqui, & uncia] *An ounce and half. Jugeri sescunia, Col. 5, 2. conf. eund. 12, 57.*

Sescuncialis, le. *Of, or belonging to an ounce and an half, or an inch and half, Plin. 13, 29.*

Sescunx, cis. m. id. quod sescuncia, *Plin. 36, 25.*

Sescuplum, i. n. alias sesqui alterum. *The whole, and half as much more; al. Sesquiplum. Quint. 9, 4.*

Sese, accus. [à sui] *Himself, herself, or themselves, passim.*

* Sēsēlis, is. f. *An herb called hartwort, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. leg. & seseli. n. Dioscor. & Plin. 25, 52.*

Sesqui, indecl. *So much and half so much, the whole of a thing, and half more, Cic. Orat. 56.*

Sesquialter, a, um. *Containing one and an half, Cic. de Univ.*

7. Sesquialter numerus, *Vitruv. 3, 1.*

Sesquiannōna, ae. f. *A soldier's pay and an half, Veg.*

Sesquicūleāris, e. *Dolium sesquiculare, containing the full measure of a sack, and half as much more, Col. 12, 18.*

Sesquicyāthus, i. m. *A cyathus and an half, Cels. 6, 7, & 18.*

Sesquidigitālis, e. *A finger's breadth and an half. Terebratur foramen semidigitale, digitale, sesquidigitale, Vitruv. 10, cap. ultimo.*

Sesquidigitus, i. m. *A finger and an half. Canalis altus sesquidigitum, Vitruv. 8, 6.*

Sesquihōra, ae. f. *An hour and an half, Plin. Epist. 4, 9, 9.*

Sesquijūgerum, i. n. *An acre and an half, Plin. 18, 49.*

Sesquilibra, ae. f. *A pound and an half, Col. 12, 36.*

Sesquimensis, m. *A month and an half, Varr. R. R. 1, 27.*

Sesquimōdius, ii. m. *A bushel and an half, Varr. R. R. 1, 42. Col. 2, 13.*

Sesquibōlus, i. m. *Three farthings, Plin. 26, 46.*

Sesquioctāvus, a, um. *The eighth and an half, Cic. de Univ. vers. 7.*

Sesquiopēra, ae. f. *A day's work and an half. Sarriuntur sesquiopēra, iterum sarriuntur unā opēra, Col. 2, 13.*

Sesquiopus, ēris. n. *A task, or work and an half. Sesquiopus conficere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.*

Sesquipaeān, ānis. m. *A measure consisting of one paeān and an half, Litt. ex Cic.*

Sesquipēdālīs, le. *A foot and an half long, Vitruv. 2, 8. Plin. 17, 32. Sesquipedalia verba, great, big, vaunting words, Hor. Art. Poet. 97.*

Sesquipēdāneus, a, um. *Of a foot and half, Plin. 9, 49.*

Sesquipes, ēdis. m. *A foot and an half, a cubit, Varr. R. R. 1, 43. Col. 5, 10.*

Sesquiplāga, ae. f. *A stroke and an half, more than a blow, Tac. Ann. 15, 67.*

Sesquiplāris, e. *Sesquiplares milites, soldiers that have allowance more than ordinary by half. Sesquiplares unam semis consequantur annonam, Veget. 2, 7. vulgo Simples unam, M.*

Sesquipleus, icis. *Half so much again, Cic. Orat. 57.*

Sesquiplum, id. quod sescuplum, *Plin.*

Sesquiplus, a, um. *As much and half as much, as six to four, Quint. 9, 4.*

Sesquisenex, is. c. g. *Over old, very old, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.*

Sesquitertius, a, um. *Which containeth as much as another, and a third part more, Cic. de Univ. 7.*

Sesquiūlyfies, m. *A very crafty and subtil fellow, Litt. ex Varr.*

Sesibulum, i. n. [à sedeo, sessum] (1) *A bench to sit on, a couch, a settle. (2) A closetool. (1) Prae metu latronum, nulla sessibula, ac ne sufficientem quidem supellectilem parare possumus, Apul. Met. 1, p. 30. (2) Olet stabulum, sellam, & sessibulum merum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56.*

Sesilis, e. (1) *That sitteth as it were, dwarfish, low, growing in breadth not in height. (2) Pass. That may be sat on. (1) Pira minimo sessilia pediculo, Plin. 15, 16. Sessilis lactuca, Mart. 3, 47, 8. Sessilis obba, with a broad bottom, Pers. 5, 148. (2) Tergum sessile, Ov. Met. 12, 401.*

Sessimōnium, ii. n. *A shrine, or place where the images of the gods were set, a rood-loft, Vitruv. praef. 1, 7.*

Sessio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sedeo] *A sitting, session, or assises. Status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, Cic. Off. 1, 35. In eo loco habent sessiones matres familiarum, Vitruv. 6, 10.*

Sessitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often sitting, Litt. ex Cels.*

Sessitator, ōris. m. verb. *He that sitteth often, Litt. ex Sen.*

Sessito, āre. freq. [à sedeo] *To sit often, to take up a seat. Dea in Periclis labris sessitaville dicitur, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 15.*

Sessor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A sitter. (2) An inhabitant. (1) In vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130. (2) Sessores veteres urbe insulæque eiecit, Nep. Cim. 2. ubi al. possessores.*

Sessurus, a, um. part. [à sedeo] *That is to sit, Hor. A. Poet.*

154. Sestans, tis. m. id. quod sextans, *Plin.*

Sestantarius, a, um. *Plin. 33, 13. id. quod sextantarius.*

Sestertiolum, i. n. vel sestertiolus. dim. *A little sesterce, Mart.*

1, 59.

* Sestertium, ii. n. unde plur. sestertia. (1) *A thousand sesterces. (2) A kind of mattock, or pickax. (3) A place where the gallows, or gibbet stood. (4) Allo a kind of veil, or mantle. (1) Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80. & 2, 2, 28. (2) Bipalium vocant rustici sestertium, Col. 2. de Arb. 1, 1. sc. quod esset latum duos pedes cum semisse. (3) Litt. ex Tac. quod ab urbe semitertio miliarium abesset, Lipf. (4) Sestertio vel lodiculā involutus, Suet. Aug. 33. ubi al. leg. segestro.*

Sestertius, ii. m. [ex semis, & tertius, qu. semitertius vel semistertius. Dupondius enim & semis antiquus sestertius est, Varr. quippe quod tum duos asses & semissem valeret, uti denarius decussim, i. e. decem asses: prout Gr. dic. ἡμισον τρίτον προ δύο καὶ ἑμίσον, Prisc. Dupondius autem nummus, cum sit bibris, per duas LL. perscriptus; Sestertius nummus igitur per duas LL. & S. i. e. duas libras & semissem, nunc HS. perscriptus. al. volunt sestertium dici, quod de tribus assibus semis deficiat] *A sesterce, a coin among the Romans, in value the fourth part of a denier, or two asses and a half, i. e. two pounds of brass coin and an half; marked thus LLS. the two LL. standing for librae, pounds, and the S. for semi, half a pound; which afterwards, by turning the two LL. into an H. was thus marked, HS. Sestertii ducenti, trecenti, mille, Gell. septem millibus, Macrob. Trecenta millia nummum, i. e. sestertium, Plin. centena, sexcenta, HS. subint. millia, Id. decies centena, sc. millia sestertium, Juv. duodecies HS. subint. centena millia, Suet. = Nummus. De sestertio vid. Scal. De re numaria; Budaeum de Assē, l. 1. Gronov. de Sestertiis, & Wardi nostri dissertat. De assē & partt. ejus.*

Sestiāna mala. *A kind of apple so called from Sestius, Col. 12, 45. al. sextiana, & septiana.*

† Set. conj. ap. vett. pro sed. [ex se, i. e. seorsum, & et, Scal.]

Sēta, ae. f. [à σαῖρα, atque id. ab Hebr. שֵׁטָה filum] (1) *A bristle, or big rough hair. (2) Meton. A fishing line. (1) Gladius setā equinā aptus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. Setae leonis, Id. de Orat. 3, 59. Quasi setis labra mihi compungit barba, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 49. (2) Mart. 1, 56.*

Setāba sudaria. [ab urbe Setabi Hisp. ubi optimum linum, Plin.] *An handkerchief of fine lawn, or cambrick, Catull. 12, 14. & 25, 7.*

* Sētaceus, a, um. *Of bristles. Setaceum cribrum, a sieve made of hair to range coarse meal, Jun. † Ex setis aptum.*

Setania, ae. f. *A kind of onion, Plin. 19, 30.*

Setanium, ii. n. (1) *A medlar. (2) Coarse ordinary food, (1) Plin. 23, 73. (2) Non enim possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 16. sed vid. Muret. Var. Lect. 9, 13. al. leg. setamio.*

Sētānius, a, um. [σῆτης, Ionic. quod Doricè σῆτης, Atticè σῆτης] *Of this year, of this spring, of three months growing. Setanius panis, bread made of such corn. Setania cepa, an onion of this year's growth. Setanium mespilum, a medlar, Plin. 15, 22.*

* Sētiger, a, um. (1) *That beareth, or hath bristles on his back. (2) Subst. A bear. (1) Sus setigera, Virg. Aen. 12, 170. frons. Stat. Theb. 8, 533. (2) Nisi setiger illet inter opacas sylvas, Ov. Met. 8, 376. Metuendus setiger arvis, Mart. 13, 93. Setigerum latus, V. Flacc. 3, 50.*

Setim. *A tree like white-thorn, which never rotteth, of which the wooden work of the ark and tabernacle was made, Bibl.*

Sētīnum vinum. [à Setia, Campaniae urbe] *A very generous wine, Plin. 14, 8. Cum lato Setinum ardebit in auro, Juv. 10, 27.*

Sētōsus, a, um. *Rough, hairy, full of bristles. Aliter curatur raripilum pecus, aliter setosum, Col. praef. op. Aper setosus, Virg. Ecl. 7, 29. Setosum pectus, Cels. 2, 8.*

Sētula, ae. f. dim. *A little bristle, Litt. ex Mart. leg. saltem ap. Arnob. 1, 7.*

Seu. conj. disjunctiva. [contr. ex five, ut neu ex neve] *Eitber, or. Seu pedibus, seu remis ibis, Prop. 1, 6, 33. Seu rectè, seu perperam, Cic. pro Caecin. 24.*

Sevacium, ii. n. *A tallow candle, Apul. Met. 4, p. 77. Pric. edit.*

Sēvectus, a, um. *Carried away, apart, or aside. Cur tua praescripto sevecta est pagina gyro? Prop. 3, 3, 21.*

Sēvēho, ēre, exi. *To carry aside, Litt. ex Ov.*

Sēvēhor, i. pass. *Litt. ex Stat.*

Sēvērē. adv. ius. comp. sēmē, sup. (1) *Gravely, soberly. (2) Sharply, severely, to the utmost, without favour. (1) = Graviter & severē voluptatem secernit a bono, Cic. de Fin. 2. Severissimē aetas exacta, Id. pro Rosc. Com. 15. (2) = Aquam bibentes coëcebat, severiusque increpabat, Gell. 19, 5.*

Severiana

Severiana pyra. [à Severo infitore dict.] *Plin.* 15, 16. *al.* scauriana.

Sēvēritas, ātis. f. (1) *Gravity, seriousness.* (2) *Severity.* (3) *Sharpness, severity.* (1) & Severitatem in senectute probo, acerbiter nullo modo, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. Ne blanditijs ejus impediatur disputandi severitas, *Id.* & Falso nomine severitatem pro saevitia appellat, *Tac.* (2) & Ita adhibenda est mansuetudo, & clementia, ut reip. causā adhibeatur severitas, *Cic. Off.* 1, 25. & = Attici comitas non finē severitate erat, neque gravitas finē facilitate, *Nep. Attic.* 15. & moderatio, *Tac.* 15, 49. (3) Unguenti severitas, *Plin.* 13, 4.

† Sēvēriter. adv. *id. quod severē.* *Titinn. ap. Non.* || item *Apul.* 4. Severē.

† Sēvēritūdo, īnis. *id. quod severitas.* Illi caperat frons severitudine, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 3. || & *Apul.* 4. Severitas.

Sēvērus, a, um. or. comp. *simus, sup.* [qu. *secus, i. e. juxta verus*; vel qu. *satis verus, Isid.* vel à *σέβωμαι*, veneror, ut sit *id. quod Gr. σέβωμαι, Non.*] (1) *Serious, sober.* (2) *Stale.* (3) *Exact, impartial.* (4) *Severe, harsh, crabbed, sharp.* (5) *Terrible, frightful.* (6) *Demure, coy.* (1) & = Opinor quod ego dixi per jocos, id eventurum & severum, & serium, ut hae inveniantur ejus filiae, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 3, 50. (2) Severum Falerum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 27, 9. (3) Cujus legis severi custodes requiruntur, *Cic. Familia ad judicandum severissima, Id. Att.* 1. *Verr.* 10. (4) Si poena paulo severior fuerit, *Sall. B. C.* 50. (5) Amnis severus Eumenidum, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 374. Voluisti isthuc severum facere, sc. te interimere, *Plaut. Cist.* 3, 3, 15. (6) Severa virginitas, *Ov. Met.* 3, 254.

|| Sevir, īri. m. (1) *One of the chief of the equestrians, six in all, one to each decury; a captain of a regiment of horse.* (2) *Also this was the name of a civil magistrate superintendent over his brethren.* (1) *Capitol. in vita M. Aur. Ant. c. 6. V. Herm.* Hug. de militiā equestri, c. 2. (2) SEVIR IVRI DICVNDQ, & SEVIR VRBANVS in antiq. Lapidibus non raro occ. Quin & AVGVSTALIS, qui tamen an militaris fuerit, *N. L.*

Sēvo, āre. *To grease, or dip in tallow.* Sevare candelas, *Col.* 2, 22, 3. *al. leg. sebare.*

Sevor, āri. pass. *To be tallowed, Col.*

Sēvōco, āre. act. (1) *To call apart, or aside from another.* (2) *To separate, to withdraw, to sever.* (1) & Sevocabo herum, — Menaechme! *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 25. (2) & Sevocare animum à contagione corporum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 30.

Sēvōcor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be separated.* Cum interficeretur Caesar, tum te à Trebonio vidimus sevocari. *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14.

Sēvōsus, a, um. *Full of tallow, or suet; greasy.* Sevosa cornigeris medulla, *Plin.* 11, 86.

* Seutlomalache, es. f. *The herb spinach, or spinage, Ruell.* ex *σείτλον*, five *τῆτλον*, beta, & *μαλάχη*, malva. Them. *μαλάχω*, mollio.

Sevum, i. n. *quod & sebum, & sepum dic.* [à *sue, qu. fuevum*; quod plus pinguedinis hoc animal habet] *Tallow, suet.* & Quae ratio adipis, in his quae ruminant, eadem sevi est, *Plin.* 28, 38. Sevum hircinum, *Col.* 6, 12.

Sex. adj. indecl. [à *Gr. ἑξ*, quod ab Hebr. *שש*] *Six in number.* Sex menses cum Antiocho fui, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91.

Sexagēnārius, a, um. *Of, or concerning sixty, sixty years of age, Suet. Claud.* 23.

Sexagēni, ae, a. (1) *Sixty, or threescore apiece.* (2) *Sixty.* (1) SEXAGENOS DENARIOS PLEBI DEDI, *Inscript. vet. ap. Grut. p. 231.* (2) Sexagēni milites, *Liv.* 8, 8.

Sexagēsīmus, a, um. *The sixtieth, Cic. Attic.* 5, 13.

Sexāgies. adv. *Threescore times.* Sexāgies festeritūm, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18.

Sexaginta. pl. indecl. [à *Gr. ἑξήκοντα*] *Sixty, or threescore.* Annos sexaginta natus es, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 10.

Sexangūlus, a, um. *Six cornered, Plin.* 37, 52. Sexangula cera, *Ov. Met.* 15, 382.

Sexatruus, uum. pl. *The sixth day after the ides of March, Varr. Vid. Quinquatruus.*

|| Sexcenarius, a, um. *Of, or concerning six hundred, Bud. ex analogia.*

Sexcēni, ae, a. [ex *sex, & centum*] (1) *Six hundred.* (2) *An infinite number, a great many.* (1) Singula jugera vinearum sexcenae urnas prae buisse, *Col.* 3, 3. *Ciceroni etiam nonnullae edd. tribuunt.* (2) *Ap. Varr. & Col.*

Sexcenteni, ae, a. *Six hundred.* Sexcenteni nummi, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 25.

Sexcentēsīmus, a, um. *The six hundredth, Plin.* 8, 7.

Sexcenti, ae, a. [ex *sex, & centum*] *Six hundred; also an infinite number.* Belli periculum, militum improbitas, sexcenta praeterea alia, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 4. Venio ad epistolas tuas, quas ego sexcentas uno tempore accepi, *Id. Attic.* 7, 2.

Sexcenties. adv. *Six hundred times, indefin. Cic. Att.* 4, 16.

† Sexcentoplāgus, i. m. [qui *sexcentas plagas accipit*] *He that receiveth six hundred stripes.* Ex fabrica Plautina, *Capt.* 3, 5, 68.

Sexdēcies. adv. *Sixteen times, Plin.* 6, 35.

Sexdecim. indecl. *Sixteen, Ter. Eun.* 3, 3, 20.

Sexennis, e. *That is six years old.* Inde surreptus ferē sexennis, *Plaut. Poen.* 4, 2, 80.

VOL. II.

Sexennium, ii. n. [ex *sex, & annus*] *The space, or age of six years.* Sexennii acta, *Cic. Philipp.* 5, 3.

Sexies. adv. *Six times, Col.* 5, 2. Sexies Consul; *Paterc.* 13, 15. Sed sexiens habet *Ed. Oxon.* 1711.

Sexsignāni. m. pl. *Soldiers of the sixth legion, Plin.* 4, 33.

Sextadecimani, orum. *Soldiers of the sixteenth legion, Tac. Hist.* 3, 22, 2. Sextadecimana legio, *Id. Hist.* 1, 55, 2.

Vexillarii quartaedecimae & sextaedecimae legionum, *Id. Hist.* 2, 100.

Sextans, tis. m. vel sestans. (1) *The weight of two ounces; the sixth part of an as, or a pound weight.* (2) *Also a measure of two cyathi, two parts of twelve.* (3) *A sixth part of any thing, as of an acre.* (1) Extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in singula capita, *Liv.* (2) Poto ego sextantes, tu deunces, *Mart.* 12, 28. (3) *Col.* 5, 1.

Sextantālis, e. *Two thumbs broad, thick, or deep.* Fufus sextantālis, *Vitruv.* 10, 6.

Sextentarius, a, um. *Of the weight of two ounces, &c. Asles sextantarii, Plin.* 33, 13.

Sextariolus, i. *A small sextary, Suet. in vita Horat.*

Sextārius, ii. m. [quod sexta pars congi, *Isid.*] *A Roman measure holding two cotulae or heminae, about our pint and an half, to wit, twenty-four ounces; though some account it but eighteen or twenty ounces. According to the former reckoning, it is two pounds Troy weight, or a pound and half Averdupois; we may use it for a quart, as being the nearest to it.* Vini sextarius, *Hor. A. P.* 74.

Sextiana, pyra vel mala. [à *Sextio quodam sic dict.*] *A certain kind of pears, or apples of marvellous roundness, Col.* 12, 45. *scrib. & festiana.*

Sextilis. m. [dict. quod sextus sit à Martio mensis] *The month of August, the sixth beginning at March.* Sextilem totum desideror, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 2. It. adj. sextilis mensis, *Id. ibid.* 11, 19.

Sextūla, ae. f. (1) *The sixth part of an ounce, that is, a drachm and a scruple.* (2) *A measure of land, whereof 72 make an acre; 400 foot.* (1) Heres ex duabus sextulis, *Cic. pro Caec.* 6. (2) *Col.* 5, 1.

Sextūm. adv. *The sixth time.* Sextūm consul, *Cic. in Pison.* 9.

|| Sextuplus, a, um. *Six times so much, Huls. ex analogia.*

Sextus, a, um. (1) *The sixth.* (2) *Sextus casus, the ablative case.* (1) Passim. (2) Sextus casus est Latinis proprius, *Varr. L. L.* 9.

|| Sextussis. *Six pounds weight, Bud. ex analogia.*

Sexus, ūs. m. & sexus, i. n. [à *secus, i. e. aliter; quod aliter se habeant mas & femina; unde & secus ant. pro sexus*] *A sex.* Sexus virile, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 5, 19. Sexus utrumque, *Varr.* Virile & muliebre sexus, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 13, 5. Certis signis comprehendere licet quem sexum generaverit, *Col.* 6, 24. Adolescens ambiguo sexu, *Liv.* 27, 11.

S ante I.

Si. conj. [à *Gr. ἰ*] (1) *If.* (2) *Seeing that, since.* (3) *Although.* (4) *O that, or would to god.* (5) *Si minus, if not.* (6) *Whether or no.* (7) *Si Diis placet, a form in passion, or disdain.* (8) *It is elegantly omitted.* (9) *As soon as.* (10) *Whether.* (1) Si tempus est ullum jure hominis negandi, *Cic. pro Milon.* 4. § Si me audies, *Id.* § Si id facias, *Id.* (2) Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 57. (3) Redeam? non, si me obsecret, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 4. (4) Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 187. (5) Si minus hominum famam timuisset, at illam ipsam noctem facisque nuptiales, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 6. (6) Vifam, si domi est, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 118. (7) Vide ut otiosus it, si diis placet, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 3, 10. (8) Dare denegaris, ibit ad illud illicò, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 78. Ad coelum, jussuris, ibit, *Juv.* 3, 78. (9) Afferetur, si à foro ipsius redierit, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 6, 7. (10) Sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 5.

Si pro quod. Commoti patres vice fortunarum humanarum, si ille praepotens opibus populus, &c. *Liv.* 7, 31. Pro ne. Ipsa propinquitas loci, si Romana arma omnibus infesta finitimis essent, stimulabat, *Id.* 1, 15. Si pro cum, ubi, postquam, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 1.

Sibi. dativ. [à *sui, à se vel a se*] *To, or for himself, herself, itself, or themselves, passim.*

|| Sibilator, ōris. m. verb. *He that hisseth, or whistleth, Litt. ex Apul.* 4. Qui sibilat.

Sibilo, āre. [à *σφάλλω, i. e. ignominia afficio, Sip.*] (1) *To hiss.* (2) *Met. To hiss at one in contempt.* (1) Serpens sibilat ore, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 754. (2) & Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 66.

Sibilor, āri. pass. *To be hissed at, Sen.*

Sibillum, i. n. (1) *A whistling, or piping.* (2) *An hissing.* (3) *A growling.* (1) Senferunt toti pastoria sibila montes, *Ov. Met.* 13, 785. (2) Dedit vibratā sibila lingua, *Ov. Met.* 15, 684. (3) Cerberus Orpheo lenivit sibila cantu, *Luc.* 9, 646.

Sibilus, a, um. adj. *That hisseth, hissing.* Sibila ora, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 211. colla, *Id. ib.* 5, 277.

Sibilus, i. m. [à *Gr. σφάλλω*] (1) *A whistling.* (2) *An hissing.* (3) *Also the soft blowing of winds.* (4) *A creaking, or squeaking.*

Sig. (5) Also piping. (6) Also a kind of serpent, id. qui *re-*
gulus. (1) Sibilo signum dare, *Liv.* 25, 8. (2) Fufium cla-
moribus & sibilis confectantur, *Cic. Att.* 2, 18. *Æ* plausus, *Id.*
(3) Venientis sibilus austri, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 82. (4) Sibilus
rudendum, ap. *Cic. Fam.* 8, 2. (5) *Vid.* Sibilum, n. 1. (6)
Id.

Sibimet, id. quod sibi, *Cic.*

Sibylla, ae. f. [*qu. sív, i. e. θειά βελλα, dei consilium*] *A pro-*
phetess, a sibyl. *Vid.* Propr.

Sibyllinus, a, um, adj. *Of a sibyl, or prophetess.* Sibyllini
libri, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 49. *versus, Id. de Div.* 1, 2.

† Sibyna, voc. Illyrici; telum venabulo simile, *Fest.* ex
Enn. σιβύλη, ὅπλον δόρυτι παραπλήσιον, *Hesych.* scrib. *Æ* sibina.

Sic, adv. [*ab Hebr. סִיכָא quod idem, Scal.*] (1) *So, thus,*
according to, or after this fashion. (2) *Inasmuch.* (3) *For tam.*
(4) *A particle of affirming, even so, yes.* (5) *Of conditional*
wishing. (6) *So much, so greatly.* (1) *Æ* Sive sic est, sive
illo modo, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 58. *Æ* Aliis sic, aliis secus, *Id. de*
Legg. 1, 17. Sic satis, *so so, Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 12. Sic sum,
neither better, nor worse, Cic. Fam. 8, 4. (2) Hujus praefec-
tura plena est virorum fortissimorum, sic ut nulla totâ Italiâ
frequentior, *Cic. pro Planc.* 8. (3) Literas Graecas sic avidè
arripuit, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *Cic. de Senect.*
8. (4) Phanium relictam solam ais? *G. Sic. Ter. Phorm.* 2,
1, 3. (5) *Vid.* Virg. *Ecl.* 10, 4. *Æ* Hor. *Sat.* 2, 3, 300. (6)
Pomponium sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, *Cic.*

Sica, ae. f. [*à secando, qu. seca*] *A short sword, a pocket*
dagger, a poinard, a filetto, a shean. Jam tibi extorta est sica
ista de manibus, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 6.

Sicaria, ae. *A wallet to put victuals in, R. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Sicarius, ii. m. *An assassin, a bully, or private murderer, a*
ruffian, a bravo, a cutthroat. Cum praetor questionem inter
ficarios exercuisset, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 16.

Siccaneus, a, um. *Dry of nature, that hath no springs to water*
it. *Æ* Differtur aestate, si irriguus est hortus, si siccaneus, au-
tumno, *Col.* 11, 3. *Æ* Pascua rigua, nec unquam siccanea,
Id. 6, 27.

Siccans, tis, part. *Drying.* Aspexit siccantem sole capillos,
Ov. Met. 11, 770. Siccante Phoebus, *Luc.* 9, 315.

Siccānus, a, um. *Dry, without water, Plin.* 16, 31. *sed for-*
tasse ibi legendum siccaneus.

Siccatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A drying, Plin.* 34, 33.

Siccatus, a, um, part. *Dried up, dried.* Fontes siccati, *Ov.*
Met. 13, 690. *conf. Manil.* 1, 163.

Siccē, adv. *pro sic, addit. partic. ce, ut hicce pro hic. After*
this manner, thus. Non licet te siccē, placidē, bellam bellē
tangere, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 12. *qui alibi etiam utitur.*

Siccē, adv. (1) *Drily.* (2) *Met. Fejunely, or rather firmly,*
strongly. (1) Pecudes siccē stabulari convenit, *Col.* 6, 12. (2)
Siccē dicere, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 4. *Æ* amplē, *Id. ibid.*

Siccesco, ēre, incept. *To dry, to grow dry, Col.* 22, 28. *Æ*
Cels. 7, 7, 15. *Vitruv.* 2, 3.

|| Siccificus, a, um. *Drying, or that hath power to dry, Ma-*
crob.

Siccinē, adv. interrog. [*ex sic, & ne*] *Is it so, even so, or so*
indeed? Siccinē agis? *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 34.

Siccitas, ātis, f. (1) *Driness.* (2) *Drought, dry weather.*
(3) *Also firmness, or fastness, toughness, strength.* (1) Siccitas
regionis, *Col.* 2, 4. (2) *Æ* In Narniensi agro siccitate lutum
feri, imbre pulverem, *Plin.* 31, 28. *ex Cic.* Frumentum propter
siccitates angustius provenerat, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 24. (3) Summa
in eo est corporis siccitas, *Cic. de Senect.* 10. *interpr. Non. & Met.*
Siccitas orationis, *Id. N. D.* 7, 1.

Siccitudo, inis, f. *Driness, Litt. ex Col.*

Sicco, āre, act. (1) *To dry, or make dry, to wipe off.* (2)
Also to exercise. (3) *To suck, or drink up.* (1) Ille paludes
siccare voluit, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 3. (2) Non. (3) Capreoli siccant
ubera ovis, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 42. Siccant inaequales calices conviva
solutus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 68.

Siccor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be dried.* In sole siccari, *Plin.*
12, 13.

Siccocūlus, a, um, adj. *That hath dry eyes.* Genus nostrum
semper siccoculum fuit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 75.

Siccūlus, a, um, dim. *Somewhat dry, dryish, Litt. ex Varr.*

Siccum, i. n. *Dry ground, Virg. Geor.* 3, 433.

Siccus, a, um, or comp. simus, sup. [*à סִיכָא aridus, M. vel*
à σικκός, ἄρδης, Syracusis, Hesych. à σῆχος, frigus, Morl.] (1)
Dry, withered, without moisture, or juice. (2) *Thirsty.* (3)
Also sober. (4) *Hungry.* (5) *Met. Without redundancy, close,*
nervous. (1) *Æ* Siccio limosum pabulum praeferemus, *Col.* 7,
9. Siccior uva, *Cels.* 2, 8. Hordeum siccissimum, *Col.* 2, 12.
Marinae in sicco ludunt fulicae, *on dry land, Virg. Geor.* 1,
362. Sicca mors, *a natural death. Juv.* 10, 113. Sicca luna,
the wain, Prop. 2, 17, 15. = *quam & sitientem Cato vocat,*
c. 29. (2) Qui tibi screanti, ficae, semisomnae potionem
affert, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 22. (3) *Æ* Vinolentorum visa im-
becilliora, quam siccorum, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 27. = *Praeter*
alios meum virum fui rata siccum, frugi, continentem, Plaut.
Asin. 5, 2, 7. *Æ* Dicimus sicci, dicimus uvidi, *Hor. Od.* 4,
5, 39. (4) Accedes siccus ad unctum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 12.
(5) Nihil erat in ejus, *Cotta,* orationibus nisi sincerum, nihil
nisi siccum atque sobrium, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 55.

Sicēlica, ae. f. [*à Σικελός, i. e. Siculis*] *An herb growing*
much in vineyards, Plin.

* Sicelion, ii. n. *Idem, Plin.* 25, 90.

Sicēra, ae. f. [*σικέρα, quod à שִׁכְרָא, שִׁכְרָא potus inebrians*]
All manner of strong drink except wine. *Ὀνον καὶ σικεραν ἢ μὴ πίν,*
Luc. 1, 15. *de Joanne. Hieronym. ep. ad Nepot.*

Sicēleo, ēre, ui, id. quod Sicilio.

† Sicilia, ae. f. & ficulum. i. n. *A knife, a raser, Fest.*

† Sicilices. [*à siciliando, i. e. secando*] *The broad heads of*
javelins, Fest. ex Enn.

Sicilicissito, āre. *To come from Sicily, to speak like the Sicilians.*
Hoc argumentum Graecissat, tamen non Atticissat, verum Si-
cilicissat, Plaut. Prol. Men. 12.

Sicilicūla, ae. f. dim. [*à Sicilio, ut secula, à secando*] *A kind*
of little knife, a play-thing for children, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

Sicilicum, i. n. *vel* ficilicus. [*à siciliendo, i. e. secando dict.*
quod semunciam secet, sive ficiliat, Fest.] (1) *The fourth part*
of an ounce, two drams. (2) *Also a measure of ground twenty*
foot broad, and thirty long, that is, a plat containing six hun-
dred feet. (1) *Plin.* 13, 29. *Æ* *Vitruv.* 10, 17. (2) *Col.* 5, 1.

Siciliendus, a, um, part. *To be cut, or mowed again, Varr.*
R. R. 1, 49.

† Sicilimentum, i. n. [*à Sicilio*] *An after-math, or grass*
that is cut, or mown again, after it was cut before, Cato. 5.

Sicilio, īre, īvi, itum. [*qu. seculio, à seco*] *To mow again*
what was not well cut before, Plin. 18, 67. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 49.

* Sicilisso, āre. *Sicilissat, al. leg. ficilissat, & sicilicissat.*
To speak the language of Sicily, or like a Sicilian, Plaut. Men.
Prol. 12.

† Sicimina, um, pl. n. *A kind of tree in Palestine, but after*
Hierom, a kind of briar bearing berries.

† Sicinnista, ae. m. [*à Gr. σικιννίς*] *He that singeth and*
danceth together, Gell. 20, 2. *ex Accio.*

† Sicinnium, ii. n. [*σικιννίς, ἀπὸ τῆς σικιννίδος καὶ κιννίδος,*
Hesych.] *A kind of old-fashioned dance, when they sung and*
danced together, Acc. ap. Gell. 20, 2.

Siclus, i. m. [*id. quod Gr. σάτλη*] *A kind of Jewish coin, a*
sicle, in silver, worth about two shillings and sixpence, in gold,
about fifteen shillings, Bibl.

Sicubi, adv. [*à siquis, & ubi; ut ab aliquis, alicubi*] *Where-*
soever, if in any place, if at any time. Consul increpare, sicubi
pugna segnior esset, *Liv.* Sicubi eum societas hominum cepe-
rat, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 13. Sicubi quercus tendat ramos, *Virg.*
Geor. 3, 332.

Sicula, ae. f. dim. [*à fica*] (1) *A little knife, a penknife.*
(2) *A dag, a tuck.* (3) *A sickle, a scythe.* (4) *Membrum*
virile. (1) *Sicula, σικλὴν χαιροτόμος, Gloss.* (2) *Plaut.* (3)
Varr. L. L. 4, 31. (4) *Languidior tenerâ cui pendens sicula*
betâ, Catull. 68, 21.

Sicundē, adv. [*i. e. si alicunde*] *If from any place.* Sicundē
potes eruere, *Cic. Attic.* 13, 30.

Sicut, adv. (1) *As.* (2) *As ever.* (3) *As well as.* (4)
Like as, such as. (5) *Just as, in the manner as.* (1) *Parva perit*
Athenis, sicut dixi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 61. (1) *Sicut tuum vis*
unicum gnatum, &c. Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 1. *Formula adjur.*
(3) *Cum jam tibi Asia, sicut unicuique sua domus, nota esse*
debeat, Cic. (4) *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 6, 20. (5) *Sicut erat spar-*
sis furiali caede capillis profiliit, Ov. Met. 6, 657.

Sicuti, adv. *Just as if, &c. as sicut.* Clamas, sicuti res om-
nes essent perditae, *Sall.*

Sicyōnius, a, um [*ad Sicyonem, urbem Peloponnesi, perti-*
nens. Sicyonia, Fest. ex Lucil. σικυωνία, sc. ἰποδήματα, Hesych.]
A kind of neat fine womens shoes. Calceus Sicyonius, Litt. ex Lucr.

* Side, es, f. *A pomegranate tree; also a pomegranate, Litt.*
ex Mart.

Sidens, tis, part. *Falling down, sinking, Plin.* 10, 83. Si-
dentia pessum corpora, *Luc.* 3, 674.

Sidērālis, le. *Of, or belonging to the stars, or planets, Plin.* 6,
30. *Æ* 7, 50.

Sidērātio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Blasting in trees with an eastern*
wind, or with great heat and drought, as in the dog-days. (2)
Also a taking, or benumbing, when one is suddenly deprived of
the use of his limbs, and of all sense, a being planet-struck.
(1) *Plin.* 17, 37. (2) *Plin.* ubi supr.

Sidērātus, a, um, part. *Blasted, planet-struck, taken, benumb-*
ed. Sideratis urina pulli asinini prodesse dicitur, Plin. 28, 63.

Sidēreus, a, um. (1) *Of, or like stars, starry, shining bright.*
(2) *High, heavenly.* (1) *Sidereus arcus, the rainbow, Col.*
10, 289. Lucidus aethrâ fidereâ polus, Virg. Aen. 3, 586. (2)
Hiq ubi sidereus propius videt astra colossus, Mart. de Spectac.
1, 2, 1.

* Sidērion, ii. n. [*quod omnia vulnera σιδῆρον, ferro, illata sanat*]
A kind of herb that healeth all cuts and gashes, Plin. 25, 15. =
Heraclium, Id.

* Sidērītes, ae. m. [*à ferri splendore*] (1) *A precious stone*
like iron, a kind of diamond. (2) *A loadstone that draweth*
iron. (1) *Plin.* 37, 67. (2) *Plin.* 37, 67.

* Sidērītis, idis, f. [*dict. à similitudine ferri*] (1) *An herb*
called wall-sage, or stone-sage, growing on tiles and old walls,
ironwort. (2) *Also a loadstone that draweth iron.* (1) *Plin.*
25, 19. (2) *Plin.* 37, 67.

Sidēro, āre, act. unde,

Sideror, āri, ātus, pass. *To be blasted with lightning, or wind, &c. to be mildewed, to be planet-struck*, Plin. 9, 25.

* Sīdērōpocīlos [à σίδηρος, ferrum, & ποικίλος, varius] *A precious stone like iron, with many and sundry spots*, Plin. 37, 67.

Sīdo, ēre, ēdi, & fidi, fessum [à fideo] (1) *To perch, to light as birds do.* (2) *To settle, sink, or go to the bottom.* (1) *Geminae super arbore fidunt columbae*, Virg. Aen. 6, 283. (2) *Submergae fidere rates*, Claud. 4. *Conf. Honor.* 627. *Cum pax fiderit, aquam eliquabimus*, Col. 12, 24. & *Ejusdem ponderis alia fidere, alia inveli*, Plin. 2, 106. *Sidere ad ima vasis*, Id. 12, 54.

Sīdus, ēris. n. [à fido, quod sidera occidentia in mare subfidere videntur; vel ab σίδης, forma, species; quod sit figura coelestis: vel à ὄρεω ordo: significat n. ordines stellarum] (1) *A star, particularly the sun and moon; a constellation.* (2) *A sign in heaven consisting of many stars.* (3) *A climate.* (4) *Allo a time of the year.* (5) *Allo a blast.* (6) *Met. An honour, glory, renown.* (7) *A word used in courtship, or flattery.* (1) *Inclinato fidere*, Plin. 7, 60. *Clarum mundi sidus*, Sen. *Circuitus solis & lunae caeterorumque siderum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 162. (2) *Sidus piscis aquosi*, Virg. Geor. 4, 234. (3) = *Ferae gentes non telis magis, quam suo coelo, suo fidere, armantur*, Plin. Paneg. 12. (4) *Sidus hyemis*, Fest. (5) *Afflantur alii fidere*, Plin. 2, 41. (6) *O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades*, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 2. (7) *Super fausta nomina, SĪDUS, & PULLUM, & PVPPVM, & ALVMNVM appellare*, Suet. Calig. 13.

† Siem, fies, fiet, *pro* sim, sis, fit, Plaut. passim.

† Sīfīlātōres, à vet. dicebantur sibilatores, Non.

† Sīfīlo, āre. ant. Non. *pro* sibilō.

Sigillaria, um. n. pl. [dict. quod in his sigilla, i. e. parva signa missitabantur amicis, Auson.] (1) *A kind of fair after the feasts of Saturn, lasting seven days, whereon little images, puppets, babies and such like were given for fairings.* (2) *The images, or fairings there sold.* (3) *Allo the name of a street in Rome, where those toys were made, or sold.* (1) *Quadragenta aureos in Saturnalia & Sigillaria mittere*, Suet. Claud. c. 5. (2) *Ego sum Felicio, cui solebas sigillaria afferre*, Sen. Ep. 12. (3) *Argenteum effedum ad sigillaria venale*, Suet. Claud. 16.

Sigillāris, e. adj. *Of, or belonging to a seal; or mark, or to the images beforenamed.* Sigillaria opera, puppets, babies for children to play with, Suet.

|| Sigillāritius annulus. *A seal-ring with an image upon it*, Vopisc. † Signatorius.

Sigillātim, adv. [qu. singillatim, à singulus] *Severally, particularly, one after another, or one by one.* & Sigillatim potius quam generatim dicere, Cic. Verr. 5, 55.

|| Sigillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sealing*, Ap. recent.

|| Sigillator, ōris. m. verb. *He that seals*, Dig.

Sigillatus, a, um. part. (1) *That hath little images set, or wrought on it.* (2) *Sigillata terra, a kind of earth digged in Lemnos.* (1) *Putealia sigillata*, Cic. Att. 1, 10. *Scyphi sigillati*, Id. Verr. 4, 14. (2) *Cels. & Species hujus recenset Schroderus.*

|| Sigilliolum, i. n. dim. ex dim. *A little image*, Arnob. † Sigillum parvulum.

Sigillo, āre. act. *To set a little image on a thing, to imboss.* Lex minus impia est, ne filii parentibus luce sigillent oculos, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 785. & *Sed melioribus Non. codd. etiam opt. membranarum sigillent.* Tutius igitur signare dicas. Vid. Sigillatus.

Sigillum, i. n. dim. [à signum] (1) *A little image graven, or molten.* (2) *A seal, or print, a signet, a medal.* (1) *Apposuit patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. (2) *Imprimere sigilla annulo*, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 26.

|| Sigla, orum. n. pl. [contr. pro sigilla, Gr. σιγλα, al. qu. singla sive singula, quod singulariae literae voces totas notarent] *Notes, abbreviatures, cyphers, letters set for words, characters, short-hand.* † Notae.

* Sigma, ātis. n. [dict. à similit. literae Graecae Σ, quae sequioribus temporibus eam figuram habuit, quam C. Latina] *A table in fashion like an half-moon, which held commonly seven people.* Septem sigma capit, sex fumus, adde Lupum, Mart. 10, 48, 6.

|| Signaculum, i. n. *A seal, the print of a seal*, Ulp. † Signum. Signandus, a, um. part. *To be noted, marked, or signed.* Prop. 3, 20, 15. *Signanda pedibus marmoreis litora*, Ov. Am. 2, 115. *conf. Manil.* 2, 156.

Signans, tis. part. *Noting, marking.* Stella signans vias, Virg. Aen. 2, 697. *Gentes notis signantes corpora*, Plin. 6, 4. *Signantes tempora Fasti*, Ov. Fast. 1, 657. *gramina*, Stat. Theb. 4, 267.

|| Signanter, adv. *Remarkably, emphatically, significantly*, Hier. † Significanter.

|| Signarius, ii. m. *An ensign, an ancient*, Veg. † Signifer. Signatē, adv. *Expressly, significantly, distinctly.* = Signatē & propriē loqui, Gell. 2, 6. Signatius, Tert. † Significanter.

Signatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sealing, marking, or noting.* Actatum signatio, Auctor. Dial. de Orat. 16, 6.

Signator, ōris. m. verb. *A sealer, or signer of contracts, wills, &c. a witness that setteth to his mark.* = Testes signatorisque

falsos commodare, Sall. B. G. 16. Signatores falsos, Juv. 1, 67. *Veniet cum signatoribus auspex*, Id. 10, 336.

Signatōrius, a, um. *That is used, or serveth to seal with.* Annulus signatorius, *a seal ring, a signet*, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4.

Signatūra, ae. *An inscaling, a signature.* Tabulae vacuae signaturis, Suet. Ner. 17.

Signaturus, a, um. part. *About to sign.* Aurelia, ornata foemina, signatura testamentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 9.

Signatus, a, um. part. (1) *Marked.* (2) *Sealed, signed.* (3) *Stamped, coined.* (4) *Signified.* (1) *Cicatrix signata in stirpe*, Virg. Geor. 2, 379. *Signati dicuntur Tirones, punctis inscripti, marked for war service in the band*, Veg. § Signatum pectore nomen, Ov. Epist. 13, 66. (2) *Pars aetivi lacerti signata*, Juv. 14, 132. *Signata epistola*, Nep. Pelop. 3. (3) = *Argentum factum atque signatum*, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. & Liv. 34, 52. (4) *Quamquam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est*, Cic. Orat. 19.

|| Significacio, ēre. *To make an image.* † Significo.

Signifer, a, um. *Embossed, wrought, or carved with figures, or images on it.* Signifer orbis, *the zodiac, or circle wherein the twelve signs are*, Vitruv. 6, 1. crater, Val. Flacc. 1, 337. *Puppis signifera, the admiral*, Luc. 3, 553.

Signifer, ēri. m. (1) *An ancient, ensign, or cornet, a standard-bearer, one who carrieth the colours.* (2) *Allo the zodiac.* (3) *Met. A principal, a leader.* (1) *Signifero interfecto*, Caes. B. G. 25. (2) *Propter obliquitatem signiferi*, Plin. 2, 7. *se. circuli.* (3) = *Qui causae nostrae duces, & quasi signiferi fuissent*, Cic. pro Planc. 30.

|| Signifex, icis. m. *A maker of images*, Apul. de Deo Socrat. p. 698. † Signorum faber.

Significandus, a, um. part. *To be intimated, or signified.* Res significanda per gestum, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 36. & Declarandus.

Significans, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Signifying, making known.* (2) *Significant.* (1) *Litterae breves, sed benevolentiam significantes*, Cic. Att. 8, 2. (2) = *Dilucida significantque descriptio*, Quint. 9, 2. *Nomen aut verbum translatus proprio significantius est*, Id. 8, 6. *Significantissimum vocabulum*, Gell. 1, 15.

Significanter, adv. ius, comp. *Plainly, significantly, evidently, expressly, intelligibly, clearly*, Sen. Controv. 3, 20. *Aliquid significantius defendere*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12.

Significantia, ae. f. *Signification, or significancy.* Verborum significantia, Quint. 10, 1. † Significatio.

Significatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An advertisement, a sign, or token.* (2) *A signification.* (1) & *Gestus sententiam non demonstratione, sed significatione declarans*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 59. (2) *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 3.

|| Significativus, a, um. *That doth signify.* § Appellatio veri significativa, Ulp.

Significatus, ūs. m. *A declaring, or betokening, a prognostic*, Plin. 18, 59. *Tempestatum significatus post futuros ante pronunciare*, Vitruv. 9, 7.

Significo, āre [signum, i. e. notam, facio] (1) *To give notice, or warning.* (2) *To signify, intimate, give a sign, or advertise, to give notice of, or make one acquainted with.* (1) *Canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significant, si fures venerint*, Cic. pro S. Rose. 20. (2) = *Hoc mihi significasse & annuisse visus est*, Cic. Verr. 3, 91. & *Non significare, sed etiam declarare*, Id. Fam. 5, 13.

Significor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be discovered, or signified.* Omnes futura significari censent, Cic. de Div. 1, 1. *Res verbis significantur*, Id.

|| Significus, i. m. id. quod signifex, Litt. ex Apul.

Signinus, a, um [à Signinis Italiae pop. quorum opp. Signia] *Opera signina, a kind of plaistering made with shreds and tiles beaten to powder, and tempered together with mortar; plaister of Paris, or terrace*, Plin. 35, 46. Vitruv. 2, 4. *Signinus rivus, i. e. ex testis signinis factus*, Ulp. *Signinum vinum*, Cels. *Signina pyra, wine, or pears of that country*, Id. 2, 24. & Juv. 11, 73.

* Signitēns, tis. adj. *A standard-bearer*, Varr. *signifer vocab. usitatus.*

Signo, āre. act. (1) *To mark out.* (2) *To seal.* (3) *To grave.* (4) *To coin, to stamp.* (5) *To write, or declare.* (6) *To signalize.* (7) *Also to signify, or shew by sign, or token.* (8) *To pretend.* (9) *To design, or pourtray.* (1) *Humum signavit limite mentor*, Ov. Met. 1, 136. (2) *Signare epistolam*, Nep. in Lyfandr. 5. (3) *Carminē saxum signare*, Ov. Met. 2, 326. (4) *Aes, argentum, aurum publice signanto*, Cic. de Leg. 3, 3. ex XII. Tab. (5) *Rem carmine signo*, Virg. Aen. 3, 287. *Vetus dictum carmine signavit*, Col. 1, 3. (6) *Signare diem honore celebri*, Ov. Fast. 5, 474. (7) *Ecce cum locum signat, ubi ea excidit*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 28. (8) *Meretricem deperit, signat tamen verbis eam se non amare*, Plaut. (9) *Litt. ex Varr.* § *Signare stylo, h. e. scribere*, Patere. 1, 16.

Signor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be marked, coined, &c.* Cum signaretur argentum Apolloniae, Cic. Fam. 13, 29.

Signum, i. n. [à seco, unde & segmen; ut à lego, lignum, à tego, tignum] (1) *A mark, or sign.* (2) *A seal.* (3) *Met. A token.* (4) *A sign as of a public house, or shop.* (5) *A graven, painted, or molten image, a figure of a thing.* (6) *A badge,*

badge, or cognifant. (7) *A standard, an enſign, a banner, ſtreamer, or flag.* (8) *A ſignal, a watch-word.* (9) *A prodigy, a token, or warning of things to come.* (10) *A ſign in the zodiac.* (11) *A point, or prick.* (1) Imprimere ſignum pectori, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 263. = nota, *Cic.* (2) Tabula ſignis hominum nobilium conſignata, *Cic. in Verr.* 1. Neque utar meo chirographo, neque ſigno, *Id. Att.* 2, 20. (3) Signa tibi dico, tu condita mente teneto, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 388. *Met.* * Signa Epicuri, *his writings*, *Lucr.* Doloris ſigna, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 45. Pudoris ſignum, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 3, 7. * Signa ad ſalutem, *prognostics of recovery*, *Id. Andr.* 3, 2, 2. (4) Tabernae erant circa forum, ac ſcutum illud ſigni gratia poſitum, *Quint.* 4, 6, 4. (5) Lapis aſper erat, nunc nobile ſignum, *Ov. de A. Am.* 3, 223. Ubi tolluntur feſtis aulaea theatriſ, ſurgere ſigna ſolent, *Id. Met.* 3, 112. Aſpera ſignis pocula, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 263. (6) Is qui ſit, ſigno, non nomine, dicam; cornua fronte gerit, *Ov. Met.* 15, 595. (7) Signa militaria, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 6. Signorum collatio, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 48. Signa conferre, *to engage, or join battle*, *Id. in Piſon.* 21. (8) It bello teſſera ſignum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 637. Intenti ſignum expectant; *Id. ibid.* 5, 137. Signum petenti PRIAPVM aut VENEREM dare, *Suet. Cal.* 56. (9) Equus ejus concidit, obſecto ſigno, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret praelium, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 35. (10) = Signa, ſideraque coeleſtia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. Cum ſol duodena peregit ſigna, *Ov. Met.* 13, 618. Si Luna defeciſſet in ſigno Leonis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. (11) Geom.

Sil, ilis, n. [vox peregrina] (1) *A kind of earth, yellow in colour, which being burnt maketh vermilion, or red for painters uſe; a kind of oker.* (2) Alſo an herb, the ſame as ſiler aquaticum. (1) Sil Atticum, *Vitruv.* 7, 17. (2) Apic. 3, 5.

† Sila, ae, f. ant. *An helmet.* *Vid. Silus.*

Silaceus, a, um. [à ſile] *Of yellow colour*, *vid. Plin.* 35, 56. Silacei miniaceique cunei, *Vitruv.* 7, 5.

Silanus, i. m. [ab Arab. سِلَانٌ fluxus aquae, *M.*] *A conduit-pipe, a wild figure, or ſtone image at fountains, through which the water ran, a boſs.* Provoluta corpora ſilanos ad aquarum ſtrata jacebant, *Lucr.* 6, 1263. Conſert ad ſomnum ſilanus juxta cadens, *Celf.* 3, 18. = Saliens.

† Silatium, i. n. ſc. vinum, *id. quod* jentaculum, quod jejuni vinum ſili (*i. e.* herba ſefeli) conditum ante meridiem abſorbabant, *Fest.*

Silaus. *A kind of herb like ſmallage*, *Plin.* 26, 56.

Sile, n. *id. quod* ſefeli, *Fest. Plin.* 20, 18.

Silēna [puella quae eſt ſimis naribus; ab amatoribus ita dicta] *A ſnub-nosed girl*, *Lucr.* 4, 1162. = Simula, ſatyra, *Id. ib.*

Silens, tis, part. ſive nomen. (1) *Keeping ſilence, ſtill, ſilent, without noiſe.* (2) *Quiet, calm.* (1) Ego abſceſſi ſilens, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 53. (2) = Silente coelo, ſereniſque noctibus, *Plin.* 18, 69. Silens ſurculus, *Col.* 11, 2. vinea, *Id.* 4, 17. Luna ſilens, *the new moon not yet ſhining*, *Id.* 2, 10. Flos ſilens, *at its full growth, or rather before it openeth*, *Col.* 12, 7. Silentes, *dead men, ſhades, ghoſts.* Coetus ſilentium, *Ov. Met.* 15, 66.

† Silentiarius, ii. m. *A gentleman-uſher, who ſeeth good rule and ſilence kept in the court*, *Cod.*

Silentium, ii. n. [à ſileo] (1) *Silence.* (2) *Met. The ſhades.* (3) *Secrecy.* (4) *Quietneſs, ſtillneſs.* (5) *Obſcurity.* (1) = Ipſe conticuit, & caeteris ſilentium fuit, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 35. * Teſtis facta ſilentia, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 734. * Neque impari clamore, neque ſilentio ſegni, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 5. * Silentium noctis, *the dead time of the night, midnight*, *Liv.* 5, 32. Silentia lunae, *the moon-ſhine in the ſtill night*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 255. (2) Sacro digna ſilentio, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 21. (3) Eximia eſt virtus praestare ſilentia rebus, *Ov. de A. Am.* 2, 603. (4) Silentium eſt cauſarum, & juris, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 13. Ad ipſos actatis terminos per ſilentium venire, *Tac. Agric.* 3. (5) Vitam ſilentio tranſigere, *Sall. B. G.* 1.

† Silentus, a, um. *Silent.* Silenta loca, *Gell.* 19, 7.

Silēnus, i. *Flat-nosed.* = ſimus, *Plant.*

Sileo, ēre, uī. neut. & act. [ab ſ literā, quae ſilentii nota; cum n. ſilentium indicere volumus, & pronunciamus; vel ab Hebr. שָׁלוֹם quietum eſſe] (1) *To hold his peace.* (2) *To ſay, or write nothing, to keep ſilence.* (3) *Not heard, not regarded.* (4) *To be quiet, ſtill, or calm.* (1) Virgo muta ſilet, *Ov. Met.* 10, 389. (2) § Neque ſi chartae ſileant quod bene feceris, mercedem tuleris, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 31. § = Si cum caeteri de nobis ſilent, etiam nos ipſi taceamus, *Cic. pro Sulla*, 29. Silent diutius muſae Varronis, *Id. Acad.* 1, 1. (3) Inter arma ſilent leges, *Cic. pro Mil.* 4. (4) Omne ſtratum ſilet aequor, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 57.

Sileor, ēri. paſſ. (1) *To be paſſed by in ſilence.* (2) *To be forbid to be ſpoken.* (1) Nullum rerum naturae opus ſileatur, *Plin. in Praef.* (2) Ille dies neſciſtus erit, per quem tria verba ſilentur, *Ov. Faſt.* 1, 47.

Siler, ēris, n. [à celeritate creſcendi, à ſalio, ut ſalix; eſt enim punila ſalix] *A ſmall withy, or oſier.* Molle ſiler, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 12.

Sileſco, ēre, uī. incept. *To begin to hold his peace, to wax ſtill, or quiet, to be huſhed.* Aliquod abibo, dum hae ſileſcunt turbae, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 2, 10. § Coeli furor jucundis Zephyri ſileſcit auris, *Caſt.* 42, 3.

Silē ur. imperf. *They are ſilent, or hold their peace, all lies huſhed*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 13.

Silex, icis, m. vel f. [à Gr. χαλκίξ, *Gl. Cyr.* πυρίπης] *A flint-ſtone.* Validi ſilices, *Lucr.* 1, 571. rigidi, *Ov. Met.* 9, 225. nigri, *vid. Plin.* 35, 56. attriti, *Id.* Nuda ſilex, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 15. atra, *Id. Aen.* 6, 602.

Silicernium; ii. n. [epulum funebre; five coena mortualis, quae ſiliceanum, ſuper ſilicem poſita coena; *Serv.* etiam vett. pro coena, ceſna dixere; unde ſ in r mutato ſilicernium, pro ſiliceſnium, ut quod caſmen antiq. nunc carmen; al. quae ſelucernium, i. e. ἀλυσία, quod natali die lucernae accendebantur; mortuali id non faciebant, *Scal.* Silicernium, coena, quae infertur diis manibus, quod eam ſilentes cernant, i. e. umbrae poſſideant; *Donat.* Eſt & farciminis genus, quo ſletum (leg. *cujus eſu*) familia purgare (leg. *purgari*) ſolet; dictum quia, cujus nomine ea res inſtituebatur, is jam ſilentes (i. e. umbras) cerneret, *Fest.* De diſverſis hujus vocab. etymis pro notionum diverſitate, *adi. Voſſ.* & *Kirchman. de Rom. Funer.* 4, 4.] (1) *A funeral ſupper, or banquet offered to the infernal gods, and ſet upon a flint*, *Serv.* or upon a tile-ſhard, *Ov.* (2) Alſo a feaſt at funerals made for old folks, who were never like to ſee one another again. (3) Alſo a kind of pudding eaten for the cleanſing of the family at any old body's death. (4) Alſo an old man who ſtoopeth to the ground as he goeth. (1) *Don. interpr.* (2) *Varr. in Meleagr.* ap. *Non.* Credidi me ſilicernium ejus eſſe eſurum, *Coecil.* (3) *Fest.* (4) Ego te exercebo hodie, ſilicernium, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 48.

† Silicernius, ii. m. [qui incurvus in terram ſilices cernit] *A ſtooping old man*, *Varr.*

Siliceſnium. ant. pro ſilicernium, *Varr.*

Siliceus, & ſilicius, a, um. (1) *Flinty, of flint.* (2) *Met. Hard as flint, ſtout.* (1) Saxa ſilicea, *Vitruv.* 8, 3. (2) Impudicorum coetus fortem quoque & ſiliceum virum emollit, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 8.

Silicia, ae, f. [quod inter ſilices creſcat] *A kind of herb, ſome take it for fenugreek*, *Plin.* 18, 39.

Silicius, m. *Plin.* 16, 27. ſed curatione locus eget.

Silicula, ae, & ſilicia, dim. [à ſiliqua] *A little cod, or huſk*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23.

† Siliginarius, ii. m. *A ſeller of fine wheat*, *Dig.*

Siliginus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to, or made of the fineſt flour.* Siliginus panis, *white bread, or fine manchet.* *Sen. Ep.* 123. Siliginea farina, *Plin.* 18, 20.

† Siligo, inis, f. [fort. ab Hebr. שָׁלִיחַ nix, unde panis eſt ſilagine factus tener & niveus dict. *Juv.*] *A kind of corn with an unright ſtalk, and the grain very white, but lighter and of leſs nourishment than wheat.* Ne nos tanquam optabilis agricolis, fallat ſiligo; nam hoc tritici vitium eſt, & quamvis candore praestatur, pondere tamen vincitur, *Col.* 2, 9. ubi *vid. plura.* Siliginem proprie dixerim tritici delicias, candor eſt & ſine virtute, & ſine pondere, *Plin.* 18, 20.

Siliqua, ae, f. [à ξυλόγλυκον, *Id. interpr. Vet. Gloſſ.*] (1) *The huſk, cod, or ſhell of a bean, peaſe, or any ſuch thing.* (2) *The pulſe therein.* (3) Alſo the carob-tree. (4) *Carobs, or carob, bean-cods.* (5) Alſo a weight called a carat, uſed by finers of gold and ſilver. (6) *The herb called fenugreek.* (1) Siliquae, cauſeſque, fabarum, *Col.* Grandior ut foetus ſiliquis fallacibus eſſet, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 195. (2) Vivit ſiliquis & pane ſecundo, *Hor. Epist.* 2, 1, 123. (3) *Col.* 5, 10. = Ceration, perſicum, *Id. ibid.* (4) *Plin.* 15, 26. (5) Semina ſex aliqui ſiliquis latitantia curvis attribuunt ſcrupulo, *Fannius de Pond.* (6) *Col.* 2, 11.

† Siliquae, arum, f. *Capers*, *Jun.*

Siliquaſtrum, i. n. [quod ſiliquae ſimile eſt] *An herb with a leaf much like aleoſt, but having a ſharp biting taſte; pepperwort, or St. Mary's herb*, *Plin.* 19, 62. & 20, 66.

Siliquor, ari. paſſ. [ſiliquas facio, h. e. ſiliquis teger] *To grow in an huſk, or cod*, al. *to be unſhelled*, *Plin.* 17, 7. & 18, 10.

Siliquoſus, a, um. adj. *Huſky, full of huſks, or ſhells*, *Litt. ex Col.*

* Silographus, i. m. *A writer of lampoons, or libels*, *Gell.* 3, 7. *Lat. Irrisor.*

* Sillus, i. m. [σίλλος, i. e. ἑμμετρον σκῆμμα, κακολογία, χλευασμός, *Hefych.*] *A ſatyrical poem, a lampoon, a paſquinade, a jeer, taunt, or ſcoff*, *vid. Gell.* 3, 7.

† Silo, ōnis, m. [à ſilus; ut à naſus, naſo, *Plin.* 59. σιμός, qui prominentia habet ſupercilia, à Sileno, quem hirsutis ſuperciliis fuiſſe tradunt; vel qui eſt naſo ſurſum verſus repando, unde galeae quoque à ſimilitudine ſili dicebantur, *Fest. Plaut.*] (1) *He that hath a noſe crooked upward, a camoſe, or ſnub-nosed fellow*, (2) *or he that hath hanging eye-brows.* (3) Alſo a ſtratagem, or device of falſe ground with ſharp ſtakes underneath, a kind of pitfall. (1) Ecceum recalvum & ſilonem ſenem, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 2, 11. (2) *Vid. Plin.* 11, 59. (3) *G. ex Sil.*

* Silphium, ii. n. *An herb whereof the benzoin cometh*, *Plin.* 19, 15.

Silva, ae, f. [al. quod ab ὄλην, deductum putent, per γ ſcribunt, ſed non eſt neceſſe, ut ea cauſa univerſae antiquitatis conſenſum repudiemus, praefertim cum ſciamus ὅ Graec. in ἰ Latinum ſaepe migrare, ut, ὄρεος in ſtipes, φρύγω in frigo. al. à ſilendo, ſed illud magis placet] (1) *A wood, or foreſt.* (2) *It is ſaid of ſharp weeds.* (3) *Vines.* (4) *And probably of any thing rough and thick.* (5) *Synecd. Buſhes, leaves.* (6) *A ſtock, or plenty of matter brought together.* (7) *A rough draught.* (1) & Pecora atque homines ex agris in ſilvas compellebat, *Caef. B. G.*

G. 5, 19. Me in silvam abstrudo densam atque asperam, *Cic. Att.* 12, 16. (2) Subit aspera silva, lappaëque tribulique, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 153. (3) Silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus expectant, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 26. (4) Horrida ficcae silva comae, *Juv.* 9, 12. (5) Aras verbenis silvæque incinxit agresti, *Ov. Met.* 7, 242. (6) Silva rerum, & sententiarum comparanda est, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. (7) Aliqui decurrunt per materiem & sequentes calorem atque impetum ex tempore scribunt; hanc silvam vocant, *Quint.* 10, 3.

Silvaticus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a wood.* Laurus silvatica, *Cato R. R.* 8. Mus silvaticus, *Plin.* 30, 23.

Silvesco, ēre. incept. *To wax wild, to grow thick and bushy.* Nec pati vitem silvescere, *Col.* 4, 11. vid. & *Cic. de Senect.* 15.

Silvester, haec silvestris, hoc silvestre; & hic & haec silvestris, & hoc silvestre, or, comp. (1) *Of a wood, or forest, woody.* (2) *Bred in the country, wild, savage.* (3) *Rude, unpolished, rustic.* (1) Loca silvestria sepibus densa, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 42. ex *poeta.* Silvester ager, *Col. praef.* 1. 1. (2) Silvestriora omnia tardiora, *Plin.* 16, 50. Silvestres uri, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 374. (3) Silvestres homines, *Hor. A. Poet.* 391. Silvestrem musam meditari, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 2.

* Silvicola, ae. comm. *Living in the woods.* Prop. 3, 13, 24.

* Silvicultrix, icis. f. [ex silva, & colo] *Living in the woods.* Cerva silvicultrix, *Catull.* 64, 72.

* Silvifragus, a, um. *Breaking the woods.* Silvifraga flabra, *Lucr.* 1, 276.

Silviger, a, um. *Bearing woods.* Silvigeri montes, *Plin.* 31, 26.

Silvofus, a, um. *Woody.* Saltus silvosi, *Liv.* 9, 2.

Silvula, ae. f. dim. [à silva] *A little copse, or wood.* Totus locus silvulis occupetur, *Col.* 8, 15.

Silurus, i. m. [quia crebro *σείει* agitat. caudam] *A fish much like a sturgeon, a sheath-fish, or shad-fish.* *Plin.* 9, 17.

Silus [à Gr. *σιλός*] *A camoise nose, crooked upward.* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. *Plin.* 11, 59. Silus appellatur naso fursum versus repando, *Fest.*

Sima, ae. f. [à *σῆμα*, Gr. *ἐπιρριδία*] *The blunt part of a pillar in the very top, like a snub-nose.* *Vitruv.* 4, 3.

† Simbella, id. quod sembella, qu. semibella. *Half a pound.* *Sipont.*

Simia, ae. f. [quod sima sit, pressis naribus, *Serv.*] (1) *An ape, or jackanapes.* (2) *Met. He that endeavourith to be like another, an imitator.* (1) Simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis, *Enn. ap. Cic. N. D.* 1, 35. *de diversis generibus.* vid. *Plin.* 11, 100. (2) Stoicorum simia, rusticus, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5.

Simila, ae. f. [contr. pro semidala à Gr. *σμιδάλης*] *Flour, fine meal of corn.* Non poteris similiae dotes memorare, nec usus, *Mart.* 13, 10.

|| Similaceus panis. *Simmel bread.* Jun.

Similagineus, a, um. *Made of fine flour.* Panis similagineus, *Sen. Ep.* 119. ubi al. filigineus.

Similago, inis. f. *Fine flour.* & Similaginem appellant in tritico, quod florem in filigine, *Plin.* 18, 20.

Similamen, inis. n. *A resemblance.* *Litt. ex Ov. rect.* simulamēn, quod v.

|| Similāris, e. [in similes partes partes divisibilis; ut caro, os, vena, arteria, nervus, &c.] *Of like nature, or parts.* *Med.* † Similis, simplex.

Similis, e. [à *שׁוּל* simulacrum] or, comp. limus, sup. (1) *Like in aspect.* (2) *or in nature, temper, or conditions.* (3) *or any other way.* (1) & Os humerisque deo similis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 593. & Non lacte lacti similis est, *Plaut. Menacchm.* 5, 9, 30. Pallor simillimus buxo, *Ov. Met.* 11, 417. (2) & Similis domini, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 43. majorum suorum, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 22. (3) & Similis pavor ac bello Gallico fuerat, *Liv.* 6, 28. & Similis finis erit boni, atque antea, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. Similes sunt, ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, *Id. de Senect.* 6. Similes sunt tanquam si loquerentur, *Id.*

† Similitas, ātis. *Likeness, Semblance.* *Caecil. ap. Non.* & *Vitruv.* 2, 9. † Similitudo.

Similliter. adv. llimē, sup. *In like manner, likewise, semblably, or agreeably.* & Similiter his & scorpiones pariunt, *Plin.* 11, 30. Similiter facis ac si me roges, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 3. Simillimē atque in illā lege, *Id. Agrar.* 1, 4.

Similitudo, inis. f. (1) *Likeness, resemblance.* (2) *A similitude, a comparison.* (1) & Est quaedam homini cum Deo similitudo, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 8. Morum similitudo, *Id. veri.* *Liv.* 25, 16. (2) Similitudines quae ducuntur ex brutis animalibus, *Quint.* 5, 13.

Similo, āre. aēt. *To be like, to resemble.* *Marcel. Emp.* & *Aur. Victor.* 1, 21. sed longe usit. affimilo.

Simiölus, i. m. dim. [à simius] *A little ape, one who apeth another.* *Cic. Fam.* 7, 2.

† Simitu, pro simul. *Together.* *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 1, 84.

Simius, ii. m. (1) *An ape.* (2) *A mimic.* (1) Callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, *Mart.* 14, 202. (2) *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 18.

Simo, ōnis. m. [à simus] *That is born without nostrils, that hath a flat nose upward, a name they use to give to dolphins.* *Plin.* 11, 59.

† Simo, āre. *To make flat, or snub.* *Lucil. ap. Non.* 2, 771.

|| Simonia, ae. f. [à Simone Mago, quam Lat. muneralem

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ambitum, voc. cum quis ecclesiasticas functiones, quae Dei donā sunt, nundinatur] *Simony, Ecclef.* † Sacrorum nundinatio.

|| Simoniacus, a, um. *Simoniacal, Eccl.* † Ad nundinationem sacrorum pertinens.

Simplāris, e, vel simplarius, a, um. (1) *Belonging to that which is but one, simple, single.* (2) *Houfing, barnesi,* so called, because they that wear it have but single allowance. (1) Simplariae venditiones, *Ulp.* (2) *Veg.* 2, 7. & Duplariae.

Simplex, icis. adj. [sine plica] or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Simple, single, of one sort, without any thing in it, uncompounded, unmixed.* (2) *Right forward, straight, direct.* (3) *Downright, sincere, honest, without deceit.* (4) *Homely, or homespun, mean, ordinary.* (5) *Harmless, innocent.* (1) & Animi natura simplex est, nec habet in se quicquam admistum, *Cic. de Senect.* 21. & Variæ res ut noceant homini credas, memor illius escæ, quæ simplex olim tibi federit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 73. & Duplex quæ ex argumento facta est simplici, *Ter. Heaut. prol.* 6. = Hujusmodi & simplices, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 7. † Simplex mors, *death without torture.* *Suet.* (2) & = Flexuosum iter auris habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex & directum pateret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (3) Simplicissimā mente & verā fide, *Petron. c.* 101. Omnia vera diligimus, id est, fidelia, simplicia, constantia, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14. Quanto est simplicis beneficium acceptum augere? *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 28. Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 226. (4) Rura simplicia, *Plin.* 12, 2. (5) & O virum simplicem, qui nos nihil celat! sapientem, qui serviendum necessitati putet, *Cic. Or.* 69. Simplicis utamur commoditate viri, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 176.

Simplicitas, ātis. f. (1) *Plainness, openness, simplicity, singleness, plain dealing, downright honesty.* (2) *Also silliness.* (1) Sine crimine mores, nudaque simplicitas, perpetuusque pudor, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 3, 14. (2) Merui simplicitate fugam, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 4, 42.

Simpliciter. adv. iūs, comp. simē, sup. (1) *Simply, purely, sincerely, without relation to any other thing.* (2) *Nakedly, without setting off.* (3) *Plainly, freely.* (1) & Aut simpliciter quaeritur, aut comparatē, *Cic. Top.* 22. = Simpliciter, & ex sua vi considerare, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 33. (2) = Simpliciter breviterque dicere, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 9. = Simpliciter, sine ulla exornatione, *Id. de Inv.* 2, 3. (3) = Amicē, & simpliciter reprehendere, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 3. = Simplicius & antiquius permutatione mercium uti, *Tac. Germ.* 5, 6. Ego & tu simplicissimē inter nos loquimur, *Id. Hist.* 1, 15, 7.

† Simplicitus, pro simpliciter, *Non. ex Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 15.

† Simplō. adv. *Simply, by one sort.* *Fest.* † Simpliciter.

† Simplōna, ae. f. *A drinking gossip.* *Plaut. teste Litt. sed non inveni.*

† Simplones, um. pl. m. [qu. simul epulones] *They which eat and drink together.* *Fulgent. ex Sutrio.*

† Simpludaria funera sunt, in quibus simpliludi adhibentur. *Single sports of dancers, or tumblers.* *Fest.*

Simplus, a, um. [à sine, & plus, *M.*] *Single in number, one only.* Liceat simplum solvere, *Plaut. Pcen.* 5, 6, 25. & Duplo, aut, si ita pacti, simplō, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10.

† Simpulatriccs [à simpulo] mulieres rebus divinis deditae, *Fest.*

Simpulum, i. n. [ab Hebr. *שִׁבְלָה* inserto m, *Jos. Scal.*] *An earthen chalice, or cup, used in sacrifice before gold and silver were in esteem.* Varro taketh it for a cruet with a pipe to drop out wine, *L. L.* 4, 26. Excitate fluctus in simpulo, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 16. & Hujus formam passim in nummis antiquis videre licet.

|| Simpuiatrix, quæ porrigit simpuvium, *Interp. Juv.*

Simpuvium, ii. n. [qu. simbuivium, à simul, & bua, potus] *An earthen vessel used of old in divine service.* *Juv.* 6, 342. ubi al. simpulum, & sympinium.

Simul. adv. [à simile; ut facul, à facile: quod similes simul congregantur] (1) *Together, in company.* (2) *At the same time.* (3) *All under one, at once.* (4) *Without ac, as soon as.* (5) *Also with ac, atque, or ut.* (6) Simul—simul, no sooner—than. (7) *Also both—and.* (8) *Moreover.* (1) Dummodo simul simus, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 1. (2) Arbores cum lunā simul senescunt, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14. (3) Demonstravi hoc illi, simul & illi ostendi, *Cic. Att.* 1, 1. Duas res simul nunc agere decretum est mihi, *Plaut. Merc. prol. inveni.* (4) Aestas interitura simul pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 9. (5) Simul ac se ipse commovit, atque ad se revocavit, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 16. Simul atque hostis superatus esset, *Id.* Simul ut exprorecti sumus, *Id. Acad.* 4, 16. (6) Simul spernebant, simul metuebant, *Liv.* 1, 9. (7) Simul terrā, simul mari bellum impellere, *Tac. Agric.* 25. (8) Simul illud nesciebat, *Cic. pro C. Balb.* 25.

Simulacrum, i. n. [à simulo] (1) *The proportion of any thing, a resemblance, a representation, a figure.* (2) *A phantom, a ghost.* (3) *A picture, or statue.* (4) *A trace, a footsteps, a shew.* (1) = Statuae & imagines non animorum simulacra sunt, sed corporum, *Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 12. Pugnae simulacra, *mock fights.* *Virg. Aen.* 5, 585. conf. & *Liv.* 29, 22. (2) Simulacra videt volitantia, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 89. = Simulacrum atque umbra Crēusae, *Id. Aen.* 2, 272. (3) Zeuxis Helenes simulacrum pinxit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 1. Mulieris simulacrum ē marmore, *Id. pro Domo.* 43. (4) = Nec indicia, nec omnino simulacrum aliquod, aut vestigium civitatis, *Id. Fam.* 10, 1.

* Simulāmen, inis. n. *An image, resemblance, or representation*, Ov. Met. 10, 727.

Simulans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Resembling*. (2) *Feigning, counterfeiting, mimicking, imitating*. (1) Aera Alexandri vultum simulantia, Hor. Epist. 2, 1, 241. (2) Hos remisit, simulans ex vinculis effugisse, Nep. Pauf. 2, 2. Litigare se simulans, blanditur, Cic. de Amic. 26. Non fuit in terris voce simulans, Ov. Amor. 2, 6, 23. sed MSS. simulationis, & Heinss. simulacior.

Simulātē, adv. *Counterfeitly, feignedly, with a pretence only, dissemblingly, hypocritically*. & Sive ex animo id fit, sive simulatē, Cic. N. D. 2, ult. = Fictē, aut simulatē, loqui, Id. ad Q. fr. 1, 10.

Simulatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A counterfeiting, a dissembling, a colour, pretence, or disguise*. Per simulationem amicitiae nefarie prodiderunt, Cic. ad Quirit. post redit. 9. & Ex omni vita simulatio diffimulatioque tollenda est, Id. Offic. 3, 15. & Simulatione contra Pompeium & Caesarem, animo pro Caesare stetit, Patere. 2, 48, 4.

Simulātor, ōnis, m. verb. *A feigner, or counterfeiter, a dissembler, an hypocrite*, Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 3. Simulator belli, Luc. 4, 723.

Simulatrix, icis, f. *A she dissembler, a witch, an bag*, Stat. Theb. 4, 551.

Simulātus, a, um, part. *Feigned, dissembled, counterfeited, pretended*. Pseudophilippus a mendacio simulatae originis, Patere. 1, 11. Non simulatum quicquam potest esse diuturnum, Cic. Offic. 2, 12.

+ Similis, e, antiq. pro similis.

Simūlo, āre, act. [*ā simulis pro similis*] (1) *To make like*. (2) *To seem, to resemble*. (3) *To feign, set a countenance, or face on a thing*. (4) *To take the form of, to make as if*. (5) *To dissemble, or play the hypocrite*. (1) Fortasse cupressum scis simulare, Hor. A. P. 20. (2) & Non es quod simulas, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 56. (3) Solon, quo reip. prodesset, furere simulavit, Cic. Offic. 1, 30. Simulabo quasi non noverim, Plaut. Curc. 3, 21. (4) Jumo simulavit anum, Ov. Met. 3, 275. (5) Simulat his se rebus confidere: sed video quid agat, Cic. Aet. in Verr. 6.

Simulor, āri, pass. *To be feigned*. Quasi de industria simularentur, Suet. Tib. Claud. 29.

Simultas, ātis, f. *Privy grudge, displeasure, secret hatred, dissembled malice*. Huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. Simultates, quas mecum habuit, deposuit, Cic. pro Planc. 31.

+ Simulter, adv. *pro similiter*, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 148.

Simulus, a, um, [*ā simus*] *Somewhat flat-nosed*, Lucr. 4, 1162. Mart. 5, 63.

Simus, a, um, [*qui pressis est naribus, Serv.*] *Flat-nosed*. Simae capellae, Virg. Ecl. 10, 7. Simā nare homo, Mart. 6, 39, 8.

Sin, conj. [*ex si, & ne adjecto, & signific. si verò; vel à Gr. si, id, si, sin*] *But if, otherwise, if not*. Si potes, &c. sin planè non potes, &c. Cic. Fam. 15, 14.

Sināpe, is, n. & sinapi, n. indecl. & sinapis, is, f. *Mustard-seed*. Sinape atque coriandrum fata sunt, Col. 11, 3. Sinapi Pythagoras principatum habere indicavit, Plin. 20, 87. Scelerata sinapis teritur cum illis, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 28. Fletum factura sinapis, Col. 10, 123.

Sināpinus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to mustard*. Mola sinapina, a mustard quern, Jun.

|| Sināpismus, m. *A salve made of mustard, to raise blisters, or wheals upon the skin*, Jun.

|| Sināpizo, āre. *To do over with mustard*, Veg. 2, 6. + Sinapi illinere.

Sincērē, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Purely, intirely*. (2) *Sincerely, plainly, without disguise*. (1) Scrib. Comp. 113. (2) Crassi libertum nihil puto sincerè locutum, Cic. Attic. 3, 15. Sincerius, Gell. 7, 3.

Sincēritas, ātis, f. *Clearness, integrity, uprightness, neatness, sincerity*, Plin. 15, 6. Sinceritas ligni, Col. 4, 26.

|| Sinceriter, adv. *Sincerely*, Gell. 13, 16.

Sincērus, a, um, or, comp. *simus*, sup. [*ex sine, & cera: ut mel purum dic. quod cerā non est permixtum*] (1) *Sincere, without mixture, neat, pure*. (2) *Whole, or intire*. (3) *Open, free, ingenuous, plain, downright*. (1) & Ex amphorā primum, quod est sincerissimum, effluit, gravissimum quodque & turbidum subdidit, Sen. Epist. 108. Sincere est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis, acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54. (2) = M. Curium fartum tectum, aut aiunt, ab omni molestia sincerum, incorruptumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50. Porci sacres sinceri, that never went to brim, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16. (3) Sincera fide agere, Liv. 29, 4. = Nihil est sanctum atque sincerum in civitate, Cic. pro Quint. 2. = & Secerni possunt fucata, & simulata à sinceris atque veris, Id. de Amic. 25. Versus sincerior, Gell. 18, 10.

+ Sincinia, [*ex sine, & cano*] *When one singeth alone*, Fest.

Sinciput, itis, n. [*qu. semicupit, Phoc. vel à scindendo, qu. scinciput, Pacuv.*] (1) *The forepart, or perhaps half of the head*. (2) *Also an hog's cheek sowed*. (1) & Sinciput anterior, occiput posterior pars capitis, Cornutus in Pers. ¶ Non tibi sanum est sinciput, you are not in your senses, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 41. (2) Sincipita verrina interdicta, Plin. 8, 77. Fisa fumolum sinciput aure, Pers. 6, 70.

* Sindon, ōnis, f. [*ab Hebr. שִׁטוֹ unde Angl. sattin*] *Very fine linen, as cambrick, lawn, tiffany, &c.* Non sic in Tyria lindone tutus eris, Mart. 4, 19.

Sinē, praep. [*ex si, & ne, Perot.*] *Without*. Homo sinē re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, &c. Cic. pro Coel. 32. ¶ Sine cortice nare, Prov. *to manage one's self so as to need no assistance*, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120. & Non possum tecum vivere, nec sine te, Mart. Ovid. Absque.

Sinens, tis, part. *Suffering*. Moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10.

|| Singilio, ōnis, m. [*ā singulo panno*] *A kind of single garment without lining*, Treb. Poll.

Singillatim, adv. dim. [*ā singulatum*] *Particularly, one by one*. & Civitas non singillatim, sed provinciis totis debatur, Cic. Philipp. 2, 36.

|| Singulāriē, pro singulariter. Charif. ex Cic.

Singulāris, e, (1) *Single, one alone, one and no more*. (2) *Singular, peculiar, extraordinary, matchless, unparalleled*, either in a good, or bad sense. (3) *Also apart, or by it self*. (1) Democritus effectus ejus auget, qui singularis natus sit, Plin. 28, 42. Singularis potentia, a monarchy, Nep. Dion. 9. (2) & Singularis & eximia virtus, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 1. & Non vulgare, sed singulare maleficium, Ad Herenn. 2, 30. (3) Locus in edito singularis, Suet. Aug. 72.

|| Singulāritas, ātis, f. *Singularity, excellency*, Scal.

Singulāriter, adv. (1) *Singly, in the singular number*. (2) *Singularly, particularly, passingly, above all others, only*. (1) & De pluribus singulariter, Quint. 9, 3. (2) Quem singulariter dilexi, Cic. Verr. 2, 47.

Singulārius, a, um, *Single, one by one*. Literae singulares, Gell. 17, 9. Indito his catenas singulares, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.

|| Singulārius, ii, m. *A short-hand writer, one who writeth by cyphers, a single letter, or character for a word*, Cujac. + Qui notis excipit.

Singulātum, adv. *Every thing by itself, particularly, one by one*. Singulatim unicuique respondere, Civ. Div. in Verr. 15.

|| Singulātor, ōnis, m. *eques solitarius, qui uno equo servit*, Scal. in Manil. & Desultor.

Singultans, tis, part. *Sobbing*. Truncum relinquit sanguine singultantem, Virg. Aen. 9, 333. Singultantia verba moliri, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 26. conf. Sil. 14, 552. V. Flacc. 2, 211.

Singultātus, a, um, part. *Delivered with sobs*. Singultatis oscula mista sonis, Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 16.

Singultiens, tis, part. (1) *Yexing, hiccuping, sobbing*. (2) *Clucking*. (1) Plin. 23, 24. (2) Singultientem matrem sequuntur pulli, Col. 8, 11.

Singultim, adv. *With sobs, sobbingly*. Ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus, &c. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 56.

Singultio, ire, iui, tum, neut. *To yex, to sob, to hiccup, to cluck as a brooding hen doth*. Vid. Singultiens.

Singulto, āre, freq. (1) *To yex, or sob often*. (2) *Also to gasp up*. (1) Vid. Singultans. (2) Trepidans in limine vitae singultant animas, Stat. Theb. 5, 260.

Singultus, ūs, m. [*qu. singulatus ad singula verba vocis interruptio*] (1) *The yexing, or hiccup*. (2) *A sobbing*. (3) *A clucking of hens with chickens*. (1) Crebris quasi singultibus sistunt quod effundunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6. (2) Multas lacrymas & fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic. pro Planc. 31. Singultibus agri trepidant, V. Flacc. 3, 218. (3) Pulli sequentes tricis singultus, Col. 8, 11.

Singulus, a, um, [*ab Hebr. שִׁלְטוֹ peculium, i. e. quicquid peculiare est & singulare*] (1) *Every, each one, every several, or by itself, one by one*. (2) *Single, alone*. (3) *One only*. (1) Singulum video vestigium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34. & Binac provinciae decretae singulo, Liv. 42, 1. leg. & singulis. & Vobis singulis & egi, & agam gratiam universis, Cic. postq. in senat. ven. & Non modò plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, Id. in Verr. 5, 51. (2) Quod est miserrimum, nunquam sumus singuli, Sen. N. 2, praef. 4. (3) Ut binos pro singulis collegas haberet, Suet. Aug. 37.

Sinister, ra, rum, ior, comp. *inus, sup.* [*qu. sine astris, à Gr. ἀσπερίς*] (1) *That is on the left-hand*. (2) *Unlucky, unfortunate*. (3) *Untoward, awkward*. (4) *Also lucky and prosperous, in foohsaying*. (1) Sinister cubitus, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 3, 11. Sinistra pars murorum, Virg. Aen. 9, 468. Sinistrum cornu, Liv. Cor in pectore sub sinistrore mammā positum, Cels. 4, 1. Sinistimum auspiciu, Prisc. & Dextimum. (2) = Diis iratis natus genioque sinistro, Pers. 4, 27. (3) Sinistra liberalitas, Catull. 27, 15. diligentia, Plin. jun. ¶ Fidei sinister, *Persidious, or faithless*, Sil. (4) Fulmen sinistru optimum auspiciu habemus, Cic. i. e. nos Romani habemus, nam Graecis dextrum melius.

Sinistēritas, ātis, f. *Untowardness, awkwardness, unluckiness*, Plin. Ep. 9, 5. R. occ.

Sinistrā, adv. [*ā parte sinistra*] *On the left-hand*. & Suprà, infrā, dextrā, sinistrā, ante, post, Cic. Acad. 4, 40.

Sinistra, ae, f. *sc. manus*. *The left hand, the part toward the left hand*. & Cur à dextra corvus, à sinistra cornix faciat raturum? Cic. de Div. 1, 39.

Sinistrē, adv. *Unluckily, unfortunately, awkwardly*. Acceptum sinistrē, Hor. A. P. 452. conf. & Tac. Hist. 1, 73.

Sinistrorsum & sinistrorsus, adv. *Toward, or on the left hand*, 2

or *side*. ☞ Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 50. Hinc se flestit sinistrorsus, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 24.

Sino, ēre, sivi, tum. aēt. (1) *To suffer, to permit.* (2) *To give one leave to do a thing, or let one do it.* (1) = Non feram, non patiar, non sinam, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. Tu eam virginem esse non sivist, *Id. pro Domo*, 34. (2) Vin' vocem GL. Sine nolo, si occupata est, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 2, 14. Sine fores sic, abi, nolo aperiri, *Id.*

Sinōpicus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to sinoper, or ruddle.* Vitruv. 7, 7. Minium sinopicum, *Cels.* 5, 6.

* Sinōpis, idis. f. *A red stone commonly called sinoper, or ruddle.* Sinopis inventa est primum in Ponto; inde nomen à Sinope urbe, *Plin.* 35, 13. = Terra Pontica, *Id.*

|| Sinuāmen, inis. n. *An hollowness, or bending.* Riparium sinuamina, *Turnings, or reaches in rivers*, *Prud. Peristeph.* 7, 34. † Sinus.

|| Sinuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bending, or bowing*, *Ap. poster.*

Sinuatus, a, um. part. *Crooked, bent, gathered round.* Sinuatus in arcus, *Ov. Met.* 14, 51.

Sinum, i. n. *vel potius sinus, i. m.* [à sinu, ob concavitatis similitud. *Varr.*] *A bowl to drink wine, or milk in, a milkpail.* Sinorum & capidarum species, *Varr.* Eine hic cum vino sinus fertur? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 82. Sinum lactis te expectare fat est, *Virg. Eccl.* 7, 33.

Sinuo, āre. aēt. [à sinus] (1) *To turn, or wind in the form of a serpent, to bend, or bow, to wind round.* (2) *To make hollow, as in a fistula, or such like fore.* (1) Sinuat immensa volumine terga, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 208. Sinuare arcum, *Ov. Met.* 8, 30. (2) *Cels.* 4, 1. & 7, 2.

Sinuor, āri. pass. *To be wound, or bent.* Serpens sinuatur in arcus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 42. Sinuantur cornua lunae, *Id. ibid.* 682.

Sinuosè. adv. *unde sinuosius. comp. Intricately.* ☞ Dicam ego indoctius, ut aiunt, & apertius, quae fuisse dicturum puto sinuosius atque solertiùs, *Gell.* 12, 5.

Sinuofus, a, um. (1) *That hath many turnings, windings, or bendings.* (2) *Crooked.* (3) *Plaited.* (4) *Innast, inward.* (1) Sinuosa draconum membra, *Claud. Rapt. Prof.* 1, 179. Vena sinuosa, *Prop.* 4, 1, 25. litora, *V. Flacc.* 2, 452. aequora, *Id.* 3, 277. (2) Arcus sinuosus, *Ov. Amor.* 1, 1, 23. (3) Vestis sinuosa, *Ov. Met.* 5, 68. (4) Te sinuoso in pectore fixi, *Perf.* 5, 27.

Sinus, ūs. m. [de etymo incert.] (1) *The bosom, all within the compass of the breast and arms, all above the girdle, Valla.* (2) *De sinu esse, a confident, a bosom friend.* (3) *The part of the gown above the girdle which used to be very wide.* (4) *Met. Compass, reach, power.* (5) *A secret place to lay up, or hide any thing in.* (6) *The inner part of any thing.* (7) *The palm of the hand.* (8) *The hole, hollow, or bottom of an imposthume.* (9) *The breast, the heart.* (10) *Protection, defence.* (11) *The hollow of any thing, particularly of the eye.* (12) *The bosom, or gulph of the sea.* (13) *A winding, a spire, a ringlet.* (14) *A bay, a creek.* (15) *The sail of a ship filled with wind.* (16) *The bow of a net.* (1) = Ite vero lit in sinu, complexūque meo, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. = gremium. (2) *Cic. Catil.* 2, 10. (3) Nodo sinus collecta fluentes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 324. Romanus, sinu ex toga facto. Hic, inquit, vobis bellum atque pacem portamus, *Liv.* (4) Caesar mihi in sinu est, neque discingor, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 13. (5) Abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 92. (6) = Intra moenia, atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *Sall. B. Catil.* 56. (7) Sinus manuum homini datur, ut sumpta melius possit continere, *Laet.* (8) *Litt. ex Cels.* (9) Attoniti micuere sinus, *Ov. Ep.* 1, 45. (10) Confugit in sinum tuum concussa respub. *Plin. Paneg.* 6. Tanquam omnis respublica in Vespasiani sinum cecisset, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 69. (11) Angustus in ipso fit nodo sinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 76. Sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, *Id. Aen.* 4, 30. (12) Circumstetit unda, accepitque sinu vasto, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 362. Perficus sinus, *Plin.* 6, 28. (13) Tardos trahit calubri sinus ultimus orbes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 424. Ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, *Ov. Am.* 1, 14, 26. (14) Est sinus curvos modicè falcatus in arcus, *Ov. Met.* 11, 229. (15) Obliquat sinus in ventum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 16. *Met.* Totos pande sinus, *Juv.* 1, 150. (16) Mitti venatio debet dentis Erythraei, jam removete sinus, *Mart.* 13, 100.

* Sion, n. [à σίων, dic. nam excutiendi vim nactum est, utpote quod renibus calculos emolliat, urinam & menses exigit, *Ruell.*] *An herb called water parsley*, *Plin.* 22, 41.

Siparium, ii. n. [à sipo, are. dict. quod velandi causâ obsiparetur, i. e. objiceretur] *A curtain, or veil drawn, when the players come upon the stage.* Piso cum Graecis jam in orchestrâ helluatur, antea post siparium solebat, *Cic. de Prov. Conf.* 6. Vocem, Damasppe, locasti sipario, *Juv.* 8, 186.

Sīpho, & sipo, onis. σίφων. (1) *A tube, pipe, or hollow body, a funnel, or tunnel, a syringe.* (2) *An instrument serving to cast up water to quench fire, a water squirt.* (3) *A water-cock, a faucet.* (1) Optimum est siphonibus dulcia liquamina immittere, *Col.* 9, 14. Siphones avidi aquarum, *Luc.* 7, 156. (2) *Jun. ex Hesych.* (3) *Aqua terrae pondere expressa siphonum modo emicat*, *Plin.* 2, 66.

|| Siphra, ae. f. [à ספר numerus, quod suppleat locum numeri, cum per se nihil sit] *A cypher, a nought*, *Arithm.*

Siphunculus, i. m. dim. (1) *A little cock, or tap.* (2) *Also a potgun made of elder, or such like.* (1) Siphunculi plures miscent jucundissimum murmur, *Plin. Epist.* 5, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

* Siphylis. f. *The French pox*, *Jun.*

† Sīpo, āre. [à σίπων, siphō vel fistula, quae aquam sipat, i. e. jactat & spargit] *To sprinkle, to scatter abroad*, *vid. Fest.* in *Prosapia*. † Spargo.

Siquandò. adv. *If at any time.* Siquando opus esset, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 93. scrib. & disjuncte.

Siquidem. conj. [ex si & quidem] (1) *If so be.* (2) *For as much as.* (1) O fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sententiam ejecerit, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 3. (2) Tua industria praeclare ponitur, siquidem id egisti, ut ego delectarer, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1. scrib. & disjuncte.

Siquis, qua, quod, & quid. *If any one.* *Cic. atque alii passim.*

† Sīrāpa, ae. f. *A syrup, or pickle of olives.* *Jun. ex Col.*

† Sīrempse. [qu. similis res ipsa] *The same, all alike, of the same nature.* Sirempse legem jussit esse Jupiter, al. sirempse in lege, *Plaut. Procl. Amph.* 73.

* Sīren, ēnis. f. [à ῥήϊν cecinit; nam suavitate cantūs sui trahebant praeternavigantes] (1) *A mermaid.* (2) *A fabulous bird in India.* (3) *Met. Music, melody.* (4) *A young drone bee.* (5) *A thin transparent garment.* (1) Quae de firenum cantibus Homerus finxerit, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 18. Vitanda est improba sirena flagellis comparat, *Juv.* 14, 19. (4) *Litt.* unde non dicit. ex *Erasm.* credo, *Chiliad.* (5) *Suid.*

* Sīriasis, is. f. (1) *A disease in children, proceeding from the inflammation of the brain.* (2) *A fault in trees, when by excessive heat they are scorched and burnt.* (1) *Plin.* 30, 47. & 22, 29. *Latine Adultio, & distillatio infantium*, *Id.* (2) *Litt.*

† Sīris, pro siveris. [à sino] *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 3, 19.

† Sīrius. m. [ἀπὸ τοῦ σείρειν, h. e. à liecando] *The dog-star.* Torrens sitientes Sirius Indos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 425.

Sīrius, a, um. adj. *Pertaining to the dog-star, sultry.* Sirius ardor, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 273. & *Col.* 10.

Sīrpatus, a, um. part. *Bound, hooped.* Sīrpata dolia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sīrpe, is. n. [à Gr. σίρπις, planta, cujus succus laserpitium, qu. lac sirpitiū] *A plant growing in Cyrene, yielding out of the stem an odoriferous liquor*, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 16.

Sīrpea, ae. f. (1) *A mat, or other covering made of bulrushes, or twigs.* (2) *Also a basket made of the same.* (3) *A fisher's wheel, or bow-net of rushes.* (1) In plaustrō sirpea lata fuit, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 680. Plures sirpeis latentes, frondibusque superfectos induci vehiculis jubet, *Just.* 43, 4. (2) Sirpea quae virgis sirpatur, *Cato*, 10. (3) *Vid. Sirpicula, & Scalig. in locum Plantinum ibi cit. Scrib. & scirpicula.*

Sīrpīcula, ae. f. dim. [à sirpus] (1) *A twig basket.* (2) *A kind of pruning-hook.* (1) *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 36. (2) *Cato, 11. al. scrib. scirpicula.*

Sīrpīculum, i. n. *A twig basket.* *Vid. Scirpiculum.*

Sīrpīculus, i. m. dim. *A wheel of twigs*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

Sīrpo, āre. aēt. [à sirpus] *To bind, to plait with rushes, or twigs*, *unde*

Sīrpor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be bound.* Virgis sirpari, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Sīrpus, i. m. *A twig, rush, or the like, of which mats are made; also a mat itself*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31. *A wheel to catch fish*, *Plaut.* Also a riddle, or puzzling question, *Gell. Vid. Scirpus.*

|| Sīrūpus, i. m. [à שרביב bibere] *Sirup, al. syrupus.*

Sīrus, five sirrhus, i. m. *A cave in the ground to keep corn in*, *Col.* 1, 6. *Vid. Curt.* 7, 4, 24.

Sis. sync. pro sivis [particula usurpata ad imperium leniendum, *Don.*] *If thou wilt*, *Ap. Comicos & maxime post verb. imperandi.*

Sisāra, ae. f. *Heath*, *Plin.* 11, 15.

Sisaron, i. id quod sifer.

Sifer, ēris, n. & m. *The skirret-root, the white carrot, or yellow parsnip.* Sifer erraticum sativo simile est, *Plin.* 20, 17. Nemo tres siferes edendo continuaret, *Id. Ibid.*

† Sīspes pro sospes, antiq. *Fest.*

† Sīstertia, ae. f. *A knapsack, &c.* Panis deficit in sistertiis nostris, 1 Sam. 9, 7. sed incerta est lectio.

Sīsto, ēre, sīti, statum. neut. & aēt. [ex σίσω] (1) *To set, or be made to stand.* (2) *To continue.* (3) *To stand still.* (4) *To settle.* (5) *To retain, or keep back, to stop.* (6) *To place, to set up.* (7) *To have one forth-coming.* (8) *To quench.* (1) Qui mihi oblīst, capite sīstet in viā, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 8. (2) Negat rempub. sīstere posse, ni, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 96. (3) Bene vale. D. Siste. A. Omittas me, *Plaut.* (4) Sīstere rempub. in suā sede, *Suet. Aug.* 28. (5) Amnes sīstere, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 479. gradum, *Id. Aen.* 6, 465. sanguinem, *Liv. legiones ferociter instantes*, *Id. alvum*, *Plin.* 23, 60. (6) Sīstebas capite cadum, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 36. Turned it upside down. Apud Palatium effigies eorum sīstebat, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 72, 2. (7) Promissimus carnifici talentum magnum, aut isthunc hodiē sīstere, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 73. ☞ Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venerio

Venerio citasti? ecce, me sisto, ades contra, *Id. Curt.* 1, 3, 6.
 § Sisto ego tibi me, & mihi contra itidem, ut sistas, suadeo,
Id. ¶ Sistere vadimonium, *To appear to his recognisance, Cic.*
pro Quint. 8. (8) ¶ Qui potus dubium est sistat, aliatve situm,
Ov. ex Ponto. 3, 1, 18.

Sistor, i. pass. *To be stopped.* Sisti non potest, *Plaut. Trin.*

3, 2, 94.
 Sistratus, ūs. m. *The playing on a timbrel, Litt. ex Mart.*

Sistratus, a, um. *Bearing a timbrel.* Sistrata turba, *Mart.*

12, 29.

Sistrum, i. n. [σιστρον, ἀπὸ τοῦ σίσιν, à quaticendo, eò quòd concussum argutum sonorumque ederet tinnitum] *An instrument used by the Egyptians in battle instead of a trumpet, a brazen, or iron timbrel, much like to the kettle-drum.* ¶ Romanam tubam crepitanti pelleret sistro, *Prop.* 3, 10, 43. Sistro personus, *V. Flacc.* 4, 418. ¶ Species ejus obvia est passim in nummis antiquis.

¶ Sifurna, ae. f. *A garment made of sheepskins with the wool on, Amm.* † Vestis pellicea.

* Silymbrium, ii. n. *Watermint, spearmint, balsamint, Ov. Fast.* 4, 869. conf. *Plin.* 20, 91. Aquaticum silymbrium, *watercresses, Jun.*

* Silyrinchion, ii. n. [dict. quòd ex diversis pelliculis, Gr. σιλύρινχιον, constat] *A kind of great onion. Plin.* 19, 30.

Sitānius, a, um. [qu. σίτος νίος] *Of, or belonging to a kind of wheat that groweth in the space of three months.* Sitānius panis, *Bread made of such wheat, Plin.* 22, 68.

* Sitarchia, ae. f. *The office of providing corn and victuals sufficient, Apul. p.* 834. † Sam. 9, 7. *Lat. Annonae praefectura ex σίτῳ, frumentum, & ἀρχή, imperium.*

Sitella, ae. f. dim. [à situla] (1) *A little bucket, or water pot.* (2) *A little pot, with or without water, wherein lots were thrown, a ballot box.* (1) *Vet. Gloss. sitella, ὀδία.* (2) Sitella allata est, ut fortirentur, *Liv.* 25, 3. Appone hic sitellam; sortes cedo mihi, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 6, 11. in quam scenam vide omnino *Cl. Salm. de sortione.*

† Siticen, inis. c. g. *He that did blow the trumpet, or sing to a pipe when men were buried, Gell.* 20, 2. ubi rect. sicinista.

Siticulōsus, a, um. (1) *Causing thirst.* (2) *Also thirsty, barren, dry.* (1) Melimela & caetera dulcia siticulosa sunt, *Plin.* 23, 55. (2) Siticulosa loca, *Col. de Arb.* 16, 1. = peraridus, *Id. R. R.* 3, 11.

Sitiens, tis. part. & adj. (1) *Thirsty, dry.* (2) *Parched.* (3) *Desirous, covetous.* (1) Ad portam sitiens perveni, *Cic. in Pison.* 25. (2) ¶ Gaudet palma riguis, anno sitienti, *Plin.* 13, 7. ¶ Melius palustribus agris quàm sitientibus, *Col.* ¶ Luna sitiens, *Cato, R. R.* 29. *The dark quarter.* (3) Voluptates sitiens, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 6. conf. *Sil.* 12, 264.

Sitienter, adv. *Desirously, greedily, earnestly.* Sitienter appetere, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17.

Sitio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [forte à שתיא bibit] (1) *To be thirsty.* (2) *To be parched, to be dry.* (3) *Also to desire and covet earnestly.* (1) ¶ Esurio herclè, atque adeò haud sitio, *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 3, 4. (2) Vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57. Ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1. (3) = Nec honores sitio, nec desidero gloriam, *Cic. Q. fr.* 3, 5.

Sitior, i. pass. *To be thirsted after, or desired.* Sitiuntur aquae, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 216.

Sitis, is. f. [ab Hebr. שתיא potus, potio] (1) *Thirst.* (2) *Drouth, or driness.* (3) *Also an eager desire of any thing.* (1) Cum cibo & potione famis sitisque depulsa est, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. (2) Arenti siti torret arva canis, *Tib.* 1, 4, 42. (3) Cupiditatis sitis, *Cic. Parad.* 1.

¶ Sitior, oris. m. verb *One that thirsteth after, Apul. Met.* 1, p. 6. † Qui sitit.

* Sitōnes, ae. m. *An officer to provide corn, a purveyor, Cod. Lat. Frumentarius. ex σίτῳ, frumentum, et ὠνέσμαι, emo.*

Sittybus, i. m. *The cover of a book, or leather strings to a book, Cic. Attic.* 4, 5. al.ittyba.

Situla, ae. f. [à sitiendo, dict. quòd aquam sitiat] (1) *A bucket to draw water in.* (2) *Also a little vessel wherein lots were put to decide controversies.* (1) Si situlam cepero, illi puto animam omnem intertraxero, *Plaut. Amphit.* 2, 2, 39. (2) Situlam huc tecum afferto cum aqua, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 4, 17. ubi al. sitellam.

Situlus, i. m. (1) *A water pot, a pail, or bucket to carry water in.* (2) *A chamber pot.* (1) Situlus aquarius, *Cato, R. R.* 10. conf. *Vitruv.* 10, 9. (2) Cujac ex Paul.

Sitūrus, a, um. [à sino] *That will suffer.* Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 2, 6.

Situs, a, um. part. [à sino It. qu. positus, vel ab Hebr. שית שוח Id.] (1) *Suffered, permitted.* (2) *Situate.* (3) *Set, placed.* (4) *Founded, builded.* (5) *Consisting.* (6) *Buried, interred.* (1) Per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, *Cic. pro Sext.* 44. (2) Locus in mediâ insulâ situs, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 48. (3) Vis divina in naturâ sita est, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 13. (4) Ubi nunc Fortunae sita aedes est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. (5) In officio colendo sita est vitae honestas omnis, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 2. (6) = Siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 22.

Situs, ūs. m. (1) *The standing of any place, a site, or situation.* (2) *A posture, or position.* (3) *A territory, or quarter of a country.* (4) *Also filthiness gathered of moisture for lack of use, or cleansing.* (5) *Hoariness, mouldiness, vinewedness.* (6) *Moss, or mossiness, filthiness for lack of husbandry.* (7) *Nastiness, slovenliness, or fluttiness.* (8) *Rust, canker.* (1) Terrae situs, forma, circumscriptio, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 20. (2) Figura situsque membrorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 61. (3) *Plin. ap. Litt.* (4) Indigna est pigro forma perire situ, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 3, 14. Loca senta situ, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 462. (5) Pessimus circum, quod situm redolet, *Plin.* 21, 17. (6) = Muscus crura vitium situ & veterno macerat, *Col.* Rigido situ relicta cessat terra, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 70. (7) Foeda situ macies, *Luc.* 6, 516. (8) Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, *Tib.* 1, 10, 52. Detergere situm ferro, *Sih.* 7, 534.

Sive, conj. [ex si & ve] (1) *Or either.* (2) *Or if.* (3) *Sive—sive, Whether—or whether.* (4) *Or even.* (1) Discessus, five potius turpissima fuga, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 3. (2) Dehinc postulo, five acquum est, te oro, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 19. (3) Sive sic est, five illo modo, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 58. (4) Erigas animum ac resistas, five etiam occurras negotiis, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 1, 1. *Vid. Aut.*

* Sium, n. [dict. quia ab aquis σίεται, id est, quatitur] *Water parsley, yellow watercresses, bellrags, Plin.* 22, 41. & 26, 8. interpr. Jun.

S ante M

Smāragdīnus, a, um. *Like to an emerald, very green.* Emplastrum smaragdinum, *Cels.* 5, 19, 4.

* Smaragdites, ae. m. *A kind of marble like emerald, Plin.* 37, 16.

* Smāragdus, i. m. [à σμαραγδῶ, λάμπω, lucco] *A precious stone called an emerald; also a green stone, which very much comforteth the eyes.* Grandes viridi cum luce smaragdi, *Lucr.* 4, 1120. conf. *Plin.* 37, 16. *Prop.* 2, 13, 43.

* Smaris, idis. f. *A kind of small sea fish, an anchovie, Plin.* 32, 34. = Mena candida, *Gesn.*

* Smecticus, a, um. *That is good to scour with.* Vis smectica, *Plin.* 30, 10.

* Smegma, itis. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ σμῆχειν, i. e. abstergere] *Sope, or any thing that scoureth, a wash ball, Plin.* 20, 6.

Smegmaticus, a, um. *Soapy, or that is good for scouring, detergentive.* Medicamenta sinegmatica, *Plin.* 31, 42. si sana lectio, & non potius sinectica legendum.

* Smilax, ācis. f. *A yew tree, vid. Plin.* 16, 63. & *Dioscor.* 4, 83. & σμάλα κηλίζα, 2, 276. 24, 49. *Also an herb having leaves like ivy with berries, and a white flower, it smelleth like a lilly, and runneth upon trees, and there be divers kinds of it.* Laevis smilax, *Ropeweed, or withyweed, Jun.* Smilax hortensis, *French beans. Id. Aspera, Prickly bindweed. Ray.*

¶ Smilium, ii. n. [à σμίλλω, σμίλιον] *A shoemaker's shaving, paring, or cutting knife; also a chirurgeon's knife to cut wounds, Jun.*

* Smiris, vel smyris, idis, vel itis. f. *A stone that glassers cut their glass, and jewellers polish their jewels with, Dioscor.*

* Smyrna, ae. f. *Myrrhe, Lucr.* 2, 503. ubi al. odor myrrhae.

* Smyrnum, ii. n. [σμύρνον, dict. quod myrrhae odorem referat] *Lovage, or parsley of Macedon, alexander.* = Melanthii acetabulum, quod medici vocant smyrnum, *Cato, 102. vid. & Plin.* 19, 62.

* Smyrus, i. m. *A kind of fish, Plin.* 32, 53.

S ante O.

Söböles, is. f. [ex sub & oleo, i. e. cresco; unde antiq. suboles] (1) *A shoot, or young branch.* (2) *Issue, progeny, offspring.* (3) *The young of any thing.* (1) ¶ Nemo jam ferit ex famera, sed ex sobolibus, *Col.* 5, 6. (2) = Quae propagatio & soboles origo est rerum publicarum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (3) Ne novae soboles diffugiant, *Col. de apibus.*

Söbölesco, ère. incept. *To increase and multiply, to grow up, to increase a stock, or lineage, Liv.* 29, 3.

Sobriè, adv. (1) *Soberly, temperately.* (2) *Wisely, advisedly, carefully.* (1) ¶ = Intelligemus quàm sit turpe diffuere luxuriâ, & delicatè ac molliter vivere; quàmque honestum parcè, continenter, severè, sobriè, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) = Cauto est opus, ut hoc sobriè, sinèque arbitris, accuratè hoc agatur, doctè, & diligenter, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 29.

Sobrietas, ātis. f. (1) *Sobriety, soberness.* (2) *Gravity.* (1) Fortissima virtus sobrietas, *Prud. Psych.* 345. (2) Tristis sobrietas removenda paulisper, *Sen. de Tranq. an. c. ult.* = Gravitas, severitas.

Sobrīna, ae. f. *A she cousin-german, Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 108.

Sobrīnus, i. m. [qu. sororinus] (1) *A cousin-german, a mother's sister's child.* (2) Per Synecd. *Any kinsman.* (1) Conjunctiones consobrīnorum sobrinorūque, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. (2) Eho tu sobrinum tuum non nōras? *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 37. *Hunc enim paulo supra cognatum dixerat,*

Sobrius,

Sobrius, a, um. [à Gr. *σώφρων*] (1) *Sober, temperate.* (2) *In one's senses.* (3) *Sensible, well advised.* (4) *Where little wine is drunk, or where no wine is made.* (1) ☞ *Vinolenti* quae faciunt, non eadem approbatione faciunt, quâ sobrii, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 17. (2) Tu, pol, homo, non es sobrius, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 39. (3) = Homines satis frugi, & sobrii, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 27. = Dedisti operam probam, & sapientem, & sobriam, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 5, 2. (4) Qui castae Cereri diu negata reddit jugera, sobriâsque terras, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 12.

† **Soccagium**, ii. n. *Soccage*, a kind of service of tenants, *Just.*
Soccatus, a, um. *Wearing socks, or startups*, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 12.

Socculus, i. m. dim. *A little sock, or startup*, *Suet. Vitell.* 2.

Soccus, ci. m. [ab Hebr. *סנדל* tegumentum pedum, *Sc.* (1) *A kind of shoes, sandals, or soles worn by Roman women;* (2) also by comic actors, because the persons generally were Greeks who wore such, as actors of tragedy used the *cothurnus*. (1) *Suet. Cal.* 52. (2) ☞ Hunc focci cepere pedem, grandisque cothurni, *scil. iambum*, *Hor. A. Poët.* 80.

Söcer, eri. m. [à Gr. *ιωπάς*] *A wife's father, a father in law*, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 35. **Socer magnus**, a wife's grandfather. † **pro-focer**.

† **Söcerus**, i. m. *Idem*. *Plaut. Cal.* 4, 2, 18.

Söcia, ae. f. (1) *A companion, mate, or partner femin.* (2) *An helper, an assistant.* (1) = Particeps connubii, socia regni Juno, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. = Pacis est comes, otii que socia eloquentia, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 45.

Söciabilis, e. (1) *Easily joined together.* (2) *To be joined.* (1) Abies sociabilis glutino, *Plin.* 16, 82. (2) Sociabilis confortio, *Liv.* 40, 8.

Söcialis, e. (1) *Of, or belonging to allies, fellows, confederates, or friends.* (2) *Also nuptial, or pertaining to marriage.* (1) Socialis equitatus, *Liv.* 26, 5. Foedus sociale, *Id. bellum, civil war*, *Juv.* (2) Tibiâque effudit socialia carmina nobis, *Ov. Ep.* 12, 139. Torus socialis, *Id. Fast.* 2, 729. amor, *Id. Met.* 7, 800.

Söcialitas, ätis f. *Fellowship, company*, *Plin. Paneg.* 49.

Söcialiter adv. *Like fellows, fellow like, or in way of society*, *Hor. A. Poët.* 258.

Söciandus, a, um. part. *To be joined, or applied to*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 9, 4.

Söcians, tis. part. *Joining, coupling, fitting.* Carmina socians nervis, *Ov. Met.* 11, 5.

Söciator, öris. m. verb. *He that joineth*, *Litt. ex Stat.*

Söciatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that coupleth, or joineth.* Sociatrix gratia, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 449.

Söciatus, a, um. part. (1) *Parted, or shared among several companions.* (2) *Also joined, or coupled.* (1) Sociati parte laboris functus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 546. (2) Foedere lecti sociata, *Ov. in Ibin.* 15.

† **Sociennus**, al. **focienus**, ant. *pro socius. A fellow, or companion*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 4, 32.

Söcietas, ätis. f. (1) *Partnership either in good, or evil.* (2) *Alliance, society, company.* (1) Nullam societatem neque sceleris, neque praemii, cum ullo homine coieras, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 34. (2) = Ut societas hominum conjunctioque servetur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 5.

Söcio, äre. act. (1) *To couple, match, or fit.* (2) *To join.* (3) *To associate, or confederate.* (4) *To participate, to be a partner of.* (5) *To entertain, or make welcome.* (6) *To impart, to communicate.* (1) ☞ Juvenas sociare imposito aratro, *Stat. Theb.* 1, 132. (2) ☞ Caetera ex rerum usu sociare, partirive, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 6. = Sociare diligentiam cum scientiâ, *Col.* 3, 3, dextras, *Sil.* 11, 148. (3) = Conjurare, aut facinoribus sociari, *Liv.* 39, 13. (4) Unus erat cum quo sociare cubilia vellem, *Ov. Metam.* 10, 635. (5) ☞ Urbe, domo, socias nos, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 605. (6) = Intima secum consilia, & varias sociabant pectore curas, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 280. ☞ Gaudia sociare cum aliquo, *Tib.* 3, 3, 7.

Söcior, äri, ätus. pass. *To be joined in partnership*, *Liv.* Ostenti prorsus genus, ubi in tanto populo non solum sociari, verum etiam fileri parricidium potuit, *Just.* 10, 1. *Vid. Socio*, n. 3.

† **Sociofraudus**, adj. *A faithless fellow, a deceiver of his friend*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 128.

Socius, a, um. [à sequor, qui alium sequitur] (1) *Helping, or taking part, that is a companion.* (2) *Of, or belonging to allies; confederate.* (3) *That which is in common betwixt two, or more partners, parents, or kinsfolks.* (1) Poëta oratori multis ornandis generibus socius, ac pacis par, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 16. (2) Socia agmina, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 371. (3) Socius honor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 949. Socia regna, *Stat.* ☞ Particeps, qui certam habet partem; socius, qui indivisè agit, *Ascon.* Socii navis, *Inscript. col. rostr.* *A ship's crew.*

Söcius, ii. m. (1) *A companion, an intimate.* (2) *An ally, or confederate.* (3) *A fellow soldier, a companion in arms.* (4) *An accomplice.* (1) ☞ Quo adjutore usus est? quo socio? quo conficio? *Cic. pro Coel.* 20. = Video inservire & socium esse in negotiis, *Ter. Haut.* 3, 1, 9. (2) = Socii atque amici populi Romani, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 43. *vid. & Cic. Verr.* 4, 60. (3) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 202. (4) ☞ Socius ad malam rem, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 22. ☞ culpae, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 14.

Söcordia, ae. f. ☞ **secordia**, *Fest.* (1) *Want of thought.* (2)

VOL. II.

Dulness, indolence, carelessness, sottishness. (1) ☞ Nihil loci est segnitiae, neque socordiae, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 1. ubi *Donat.* So-cordia ad considerandum, segnitia ad agendum. ☞ Languescit industria, intendetur socordia, *Tac. Ann.* 2. (2) Si quem socordiae argueret, stultiorẽm regebat filio suo Claudio, *Suet. Claud.* 3.

Söcorditer adv. *unde ius, comp. Slothfully, sluggishly, carelessly.* Ab Albanis socordius res actae, *Liv.* 1, 22. Hostem successu rerum socordius agentem invadunt, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 15, 1.

Söcors, dis. adj. or, comp. *Stupid, sup. [qu. secors, sine corde]* (1) *Senseless, careless, regardless.* (2) *Without understanding.* (1) ☞ Nolim caeterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo;

Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 61. Tiberius callidior, Cajus periculiosior, Claudius socordior, Nero impurior, *Sidon.* (2) Apud socordissimos Scythas Anacharis sapiens natus est, *Apul. Apol.* p. 444.

☞ **Futuri socors**, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 31, 2.
Söcrus, üs. f. [à focer] *A wife's, or husband's mother, a mother in law.* Literae Capuam adlatae ab Clodiâ socru, *Cic. Att.* 9, 4. conf. *Just.* 39, 1. Magna socrus, the wife's grandmother, *Fest.*

Södalis, is. c. g. [sodales dicti qu. sedales, quod una sederent & essent] (1) *A companion, a fellow at meals, or pastimes.* (2) *Of one company, college, society, or fraternity.* (3) *A chrony, a comrade.* (4) *A partaker.* (1) Chari sodales, *Hor. Od.* 1, 36, 5. (2) Addito sodalium Augustalium sacerdotio, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 54. (3) Nulli te facias nimis sodalem, gaudebis minus, & minus dolebis, *Mart.* 12, 34. (4) Ille quoque sodalis fuit istius in hoc morbo & cupiditate, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 36.

Södalitas, ätis. f. *A fellowship, society, fraternity, or brotherhood, a company of men in any trade, or profession.* Sodalitates, me quaestore, constitutae sunt, *Cic. de Senect.* 12.

☞ **Södaliter** adv. *In fellowship, or fellow like*, *Dig.* † **Sodalitatis** more.

Södalitium, ii. n. *A company, a corporation, a fraternity.* Lex Licinia de sodalitiis, *Cic. pro Planc.* 15.

☞ **Södalitius**, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a fellowship, or society*, *Amm.*

Sodes, interj. *pro si audes. I pray thee now, I beseech thee*, *Ter. Cic. alii.*

Sol, sölis. m. [quod solus appareat, caeteris sideribus suo fulgore obscuratis, *Cic. de N. D.* 2, 27. Sabinum autem esse vocab. ait *Varr.*] (1) *The sun.* (2) *Meton. The heat, or beams of the sun.* (3) ☞ *A day.* (4) ☞ *A climate, a region.* (1) ☞ Lux alia solis, & lychnorum, *Cic. pro Coel.* 28. = Sol astrorum obtinet principatum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) Si quis exustus in sole est, &c. *Cels.* 1, 3. Qualis perusta solibus pernicis uxor Apuli, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 41. Lucus obscurum cingens connexis aëra ramis, & gelidas altè summotis solibus umbras, *Luc.* 3, 401. (3) Tres caeca caligine soles incertos erramus, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 203. Soles melius nitent, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 8. (4) Quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 18.

☞ **Sölabilis**, e. *Which may be comforted*, *Apoll.* † **Conso-**

labilis.

☞ **Sölâmen**, inis. n. *Comfort, solace, relief, ease*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 661. ☞ **Solatium** ap. oratores freq. usurpatur.

Sölândus, a, um. part. *To be comforted.* Sölândus cum simul ipse fores, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 4, 42.

Sölans, tis. part. *Comforting*, *Theb.* 4, 202. Solantia pectus timidum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 448.

Sölânium, i. n. [à sole] *An herb called nightshade, or bane-*

wort, *Cels.* 6, 17. conf. *Plin.* 27, 108. Vesicarium solanum, winter cherry, or alkakengi, *Jun.*

Sölâris, e. [à sol] *Of, or belonging to the sun.* Lumen solare, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 9, 37. Herba solaris, the turnsole, or sun flower, *Cels.* 5, 27.

Sölârium, ii. n. [à sole, quod horae ad solem conspiciantur, *Varr.*] (1) *A sundial.* (2) *The solar in an house, a terrace, or gallery where they walk to sun themselves.* (3) *A sunny wall.* (1) *Gell.* 3, 3. De inventore vid. *Plin.* 7, 60. (2) Neque solarium, neque hortum, nisi per impluvium, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 69.

(3) *Macro.*

☞ **Sölârium**, n. [à solo, quod pro solo penditur] *Ground-rent, a pension, or tribute paid for the soil, or for an house that standeth upon public land*, *Ulp.*

☞ **Sölâtio**, önis. f. verb. *Comforting, consolation*, *Litt. ex Col. sed q.* † **Solatium**, solamen.

Sölâtiolum, i. n. dim. *A little comfort, or ease.* Solatiolum doloris, *Catull.* 2, 7.

Sölâtium, ii. n. (1) *Comfort, consolation, solace.* (2) *Help, succour, or relief.* (1) = Haec sunt solatia, haec somenta dolorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 24. = Oblectamenta & solatia servitutis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 60. (2) = Haec studia rebus adversis perfugium ac solatium praebent, *Cic. pro Arch. poeta*, 7.

Sölâtor, öris. m. verb. *A comforter*, *Tib.* 1, 3, 15. *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 5, 40.

☞ **Sölatrix**, icis. f. verb. *She that comforteth*, *Boët.*

† **Sölâtum** [genus morbi, dict. à sole, ut auriga ab auro] *A rising of pusles, or freckles in the skin by the heat of the sun*, *Fest.*

Sölâtus, a, um. [solati, sole correpti, sicut siderati qui fidere]

Sunburnt, freckled, or pimpled with the heat of the sun; also sunned, or that hath got the headach with the heat of the sun, *Plin.* 29, 38.

|| Soldanella, ae. f. Bindweed, Jun.

|| Soldarii, qui & soldurii. Vid. Soldurius.

Soldum, per Sync. pro solidum. (1) *The whole.* (2) *The substantial part.* (1) Mart. 4, 37, 4. (2) & Inane abscindere soldo, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 113.

Soldurius, ii. m. *A man sworn and devoted to his friend, to partake of his good and ill fortunes, a retainer to a great person, or one of his clan.* Cum sexcentis devotis quos illi, Galli, soldurios appellant, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

Solea, ae. f. [quod solo pedis subjiciatur] (1) *A kind of pantofle, sandal, or slipper covering only the sole of the foot, and fastened with laces, the same with the Grecian *ὑποπόδιον*, worn by women, and sometimes men, but only within doors, for it was scandalous to wear them without.* (2) *Also an instrument used in making of oil.* (3) *A kind of fish called a sole.* (4) *Also a shoe, as of an horse, mule, &c.* (1) Soleae muliebres, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 21. vid. Gell. 13, 20. Tum soleas poscit Nasidienus, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 77. Solea lignea, a patten, Cic. de Invent. 2, 50. (2) Col. 12, 50. (3) Limosa regio planum educat piscem, veluti soleam, rhombum, passerem, Col. 8, 16. conf. Plin. 32, 32. (4) Jumentis soleas ex auro induere, Plin. 33, 49. Solea ferrea, Catull. 16, 26. Soleae mularum, Suet. Ner. 30, 7.

|| Sôleâris, re. adj. Thermarum cella folcaris. *M. ex Spart. fortè rectè.* foliaris.

Sôleârius, ii. m. *A pattenmaker, a maker of horse-shoes, a shoemaker, a cordwainer,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.

Sôleâtus, a, um. *Wearing sandals, or soles at the bottoms of his feet.* Stetit soleatus practor, P. R. pallio purpureo, tunicâque talari, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.

Sôlemnîs, e. [ex solus, & annus pro annus] Solemn. Vid. Solennis.

|| Solemnizo, âre. act. *To imitate custom, to solemnize,* Ap. recent. + Quotannis celebros.

* Sôlen, ênis. m. [*σωλην*, i. e. canalis, à canalitiâ longitudine] *A kind of sea-fish, a muscle,* Plin. 32, 53. = Aulos, donax, onyx, dactylus.

Sôlenne, is. n. *vel folenne, vel folenne* [quod solum in anno, id est, quotannis fieri consuevit; al. ex soleo, & anno] (1) *A solemnity, a feast yearly kept, an anniversary.* (2) *An usual custom.* (1) Solenne ex Arcadiâ allatum, Liv. 1, 5. Variis folennia ludis, Virg. Aen. 5, 605. (2) Nostrum illud folenne fervemus, Cic. Attic. 7, 6. ¶ Solennia insanire, *to lie under a vulgar error,* Hor. Ep. 1, 101.

Solennis, c. [ex solus, & annus, ut triennis, &c.] (1) *Annual, yearly, used, or done every year at a certain time, settled, appointed.* (2) *Accustomed.* (1) = Annua vota folennelque pompae, Virg. Aen. 5, 53. Dapes folennes, Id. Aen. 3, 301. ubi vid. Serv. = Iter folenne, legitimum, necessarium, Cic. pro Mil. 10. Dies cujusque folennes non prius frequentare defuit Augustus, quàm grandior natu, Suet. Aug. 53. (2) Nostrum illud folenne fervemus, ut ne quem sine literis dimittamus, Cic. Attic. 7, 6. & Nova nobis, aliis gentibus folennia, Tac. Ann. 12, 6.

Sôlennitas, âtis. f. *A solemnity.* Dierum folennitates, Gell. 2, 24.

Solenniter. adv. *Ordinarily, solemnly.* Omnibus folenniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46.

+ Solennitus. Idem, Lucil. ap. Non.

Sôlens, tis. part. *Accustomed, used, wonted, according to one's custom.* = Mendacium si dixero, solens meo more fecero, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 43. = Lubens fecero & solens, Id. Caf. 5, 1, 14.

Soleo, êre, itus, & ant. solui. (1) *To be accustomed, or wont, to use.* (2) Per Ellips. *ἐνφρονίως ἐνέα, to lie with.* (1) Qui potitare solitus est paterâ aureâ, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 263. Neque praesidiis, uti soluerat, compositis, Prisc. l. 10. ex Sall. (2) = Viris cum suis praedicant nos folere, suas pellices esse aiunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 39.

Sôlers, adj. [ex solus, & ars, qu. totus ars; ut Graecis *ὅλος ἀγέρη*, vel pot. follers, qui follam, i. e. totam & integram artem novit] or, comp. flimus, sup. (1) *Learned in arts, dextrous, clever.* (2) *Shrewd, wily, close, cunning.* (3) *Quick, sharp.* (4) *Watchful, diligent.* (1) Fac periculum in literis, fac in palaestrâ, in musicis, — folerem dabo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25. = Solers, & subtilis descriptio partium corporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. = Acutum, versutum, & solers, Id. = Quo quisque est folertior & ingeniosior, &c. Id. pro Q. Rosc. 11. (2) Sulla folertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. B. 7. 101. Vid. Solertia. Non alteri animalium in maleficio stultitia folertior, Plin. 8, 54. De urfis loquens. (3) Solerti auditu animal, Plin. 8, 42. (4) Solertiozem custodiam praebet anser quàm canis, Col. 8, 13.

Sôlter, adv. [à folers] ius, comp. flimè, sup. (1) *Sharply, wittily, shrewdly.* (2) *Craftily, cunningly.* (3) *Diligently.* (1) Non illo folertius alter exprimit incessus, Ov. Met. 11, 635. (2) Tu operum lineamenta folertissimè perspicias, Cic. Verr. 4, 44. (3) Ratio naturam imitata res ad vitam necessarias folerter confecta est, Cic. de Legg. 1, 9.

Solertia, vel folertia, ae. f. (1) *Quickness of wit, sharpness, a reach, shrewdness.* (2) *Craftiness, subtilty, policy, cunning.* (1) & Dixit mirari se, non modò diligentiam, sed etiam folertiam ejus, à quo essent illa dimensa, & descripta, Cic. de Senect. 17. = machinatio, Id. = In venatu folertia & saga-

citae praecipua est, Plin. 8, 61. Egregiae ingeniorum folertia, Vitruv. praef. l. 7. (2) In omni re fugienda est talis folertia, Cic. Offic. 1, 11.

Sôlet, itum, est. imp. *The custom is, it is wont,* Cic. pro Cluent. 59.

|| Soliaris, re. adj. Cella foliaris, locus in Thermis, the room in a bain, where the bathing tubs stand, Spart.

Sôlicitandus, a, um, part. (1) *To be moved, or stirred up.* (2) *To be raised as in rebellion.* (1) = Solicitanda tamen tellus, pulvisque movendus, Virg. Geor. 2, 418. (2) Ad solicitandos pastores Apulia est attributa, Cic. Catil. 3, 6.

Sôlicitans, tis. part. *Troubling,* Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 6.

Sôlicitatio, onis. f. verb. *A soliciting, enticing, or moving to do a thing.* Nuptiarum sollicitatio, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 26.

Sôlicitator, ôris. m. verb. *A solicitor, an egger on, an enticer, or mover to a thing,* Sen. Controv. 15, 216.

Sôlicitè, adv. ius, comp. flimè, sup. (1) *Carefully, diligently.* (2) *Heavily, pensively.* (1) Solicitiùs adhibere discrimina, Quint. 2, 15. Minimum est de quo sollicitissimè agitur, Sen. conf. & Suet. Claud. 18. (2) Qui mala sollicitè nostra levâstis, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 6, 44. al. follicitè.

Sôlicito, âre. act. [id est, solum citare, Met. loco vel sententiâ movere] (1) *To stir, or dig up properly the ground.* (2) *Met. To disquiet, to trouble, to disturb, to make solicitous.* (3) *To solicit, to provoke, or be earnest with one, to importune, to press, to be urgent, to entice one to do a thing.* (4) *To sue, or pray for.* (5) *To allure.* (1) Teneram ferro sollicitavit humum, Tib. 1, 7, 30. vid. & sollicitandus. Stamina docto pollice sollicitat, playeth upon, Ov. Met. 11, 170. Remis sollicitare aquas, to row, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 1. praef. forem, to open it, Ov. Amor. 3, 1, 50. ubi al. fidem. (2) = Multa sunt, quae me sollicitant, anguntque, Cic. Attic. 1, 15. = Quae semper animum sollicitant, semperque excruciant, Id. de Fin. 1, 16. (3) Ad venenum dandum spe & pretio sollicitare coepit, Cic. pro Cluent. 16. (4) Sollicitare pacem, Liv. votis numina, Tib. 3, 4, 53. (5) Sollicitare ad se aves, Plin. 8, 35.

Sôlicitor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be moved, solicited, &c.* Cic. Catil. 4. Vid. Solcito.

Sôlicitudo, inis. f. (1) *Carking care, pensiveness, trouble, anguish of mind, solicitude, disquiet, deep concern.* (2) *Vexation, anger.* (1) = Solicitudo est aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8. (2) = Prae solitudine ac stomacho multa scribere non possum, Brutus Ciceroni, 13.

Sôlicitus, a, um. & poet. follicitus. or, comp. flimus, sup. (1) *Raised up.* (2) *Met. Doubtful, anxious.* (3) *Fearful, troubled.* (4) *Careful.* (5) *Busy, employed.* (6) *Cross, unhappy.* (1) Solicitus motus, Lucr. 1, 344. Solicitum mare, Virg. Geor. 4, 262. (2) Civitas sollicita suspicione, suspensa metu, Cic. in Rull. 1, 8. = Antea sollicitus sum, & angebar, quo uti consilio possem, Id. (3) & Nunquam apud vos verba feci, aut pro vobis sollicitior, aut pro me securior, Tac. Hist. 4, 58. (4) Nos circa lites sollicitiores ac ridiculi videmur, Quint. 7, 2. (5) Omnes servos habui follicitos, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 52. (6) & Solicitum aliquid laetis intervenit, Ov. Met. 7, 454. ¶ Sollicitissimus, Sen. de Brev. Vet. extr.

|| Sôlidago, inis. f. *The herb comfrey, consound, or wall-wort,* Jun.

Solidandus, a, um, part. *To be bound, cemented, or made firm.* Area cretâ solidanda tenaci, Virg. Geor. 1, 179.

Sôlidatio, ônis. f. verb. *A binding, a soldering, or fastning,* Vitruv. 7, 1.

|| Sôlidatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that strengthneth.* Solidatrix offium infantium, Ofsilago Dea, Arnob.

Sôlidâtus, a, um, part. *Strengthened, &c.* Facies solidata veneno, Luc. 8, 691.

Sôlidâtus, i. m. [à folido quem meretur, M.] *A soldier in pay, whence the French *souldat*, Veg.*

Sôlidè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Solidly.* (2) *Substantially, really.* (3) *Perfectly, fully, with a witness.* (1) Aqua solidius concreta, Gell. 19, 5. (2) Solidè gaudere gaudium, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 8. (3) Id solidè scio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8. Hic homo solidè sycophanta est, Id. ibid. 4, 2, 47.

Sôlidesco, êre. incept. *To close as a wound doth, to wax sound and whole,* Plin. 11, 87.

Sôlidipes, êdis. adj. *Whole-footed, as an horse is.* Contra naturam solidipedum, Plin. 10, 84.

Sôliditas, âtis. f. *Solidity, firmness, massiness.* Atomorum soliditas, Cic. de Fin. 1, 6.

Sôlido, âre. act. (1) *To make firm, to consolidate, to piece.* (2) *To strengthen.* (3) *To close a wound.* (4) *To plaster walls; hinc to solder, or fodder.* (1) Lardum elixum solidat ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 65. (2) Stomachum titubantem solidare, Pallad. Febr. tit. 31. (3) Celf. (4) Solidare muros, Tac. Ann. 15, 43, 3.

Sôlidor, âri, âtus. pass. (1) *To be made whole and firm.* (2) *be bound, or cemented.* (1) = Boum nervos solidari, rursusque jungi, affirmans, Plin. 24, 95. (2) Vid. Solidandus.

Sôlidum, i. n. *The whole, the full.* Solidum suum cuique solvere, Cic. pro Rab. Posth. 17.

Sôlidus, a, um, or, comp. flimus, sup. [ex Ofco follus vel solus, id est, totus, Varr. vel à solum, ut fit quod Gr. *ῥυμεδον*, solo firmiter fixum] (1) *Substantial, material.* (2) *Solid, not hollow*

hollow nor superficial, massy. (3) *Sound, firm.* (4) *Whole, entire.* (5) *Hard, stiff.* (6) *Full and perfect.* (1) Nihil tangi potest, quod caret solido, *Cic. de Univ.* 4. (2) Statua solida ex auro Philippeo, *Plaut. Curt.* 3, 70. Solidissima tellus, *Ov. Met.* 15, 262. ☞ Duæ formæ præstantes sunt, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. Solidior caseus, *Col.* 7, 8. (3) Solidum corpus, & succi plenum, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 3, 26. Vires solidae, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 639. (4) Defuncti dies solido anno, *Liv.* 1, 19. (5) Ferrum solidum, *Ov. Met.* 15, 810. (6) Gaudium solidum, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 23. infortunium, *Plaut. Merc. prol.* 21.

|| Solidus, i. m. [*sc. nummus*] *An entire, or whole piece of gold coin, near the value of our old noble, or spur-royal; now it is taken for a shilling, Lampr.*

☞ Solifer, a, um. *Carrying the sun, as the zodiac doth.* Solifera plaga, *the torrid zone, or, as others, the ecliptic line, Sen. Herc. Oet.* 159.

Soliferreum, i. n. [*qu. totum ferreum, quod sit ex solo ferro, Fest.*] *A weapon, or dart of massy iron, Liv.* 34, 14.

+ Solifuga, ae. f. [*quod solem fugiat*] *A venomous ant in Sardinia, Plin.* 22, 81. *Reet. solipuga, quod v.*

☞ Soligēna, ae. c. g. *Begotten of the sun, Val. Flacc.* 5, 317.

|| Soliloquium, ii. n. *A soliloquy, or meditating with one's self, Aug.*

Solipuga, ae. [*quod in sole acrius pungit*] *A venomous pismire, or fly, that in the heat of the sun stingeth most vehemently, Plin.* 29, 29. *scrib. & solifuga, & salpuga, & solipunga.*

Solistimum tripudium. [*quod solum, i. e. terram, paviebat*] *A kind of augury, when the chickens eating greedily, the corn which was given them fell to the ground out of their bills, and rebounded again, Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. & *Liv.* 10, 40.

Solitarius, a, um. [*à solus*] (1) *Alone.* (2) *Solitary, without company, private, retired.* (1) ☞ Solitaria non potest virtus ad summa pervenire, sed sociata, & conjuncta cum amicitia, *Cic. de Amic.* 22. Natura solitaria nihil amat, *Id. de Am.* 23. (2) = Homo solitarius, atque in agro vitam degens, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 11.

Solitautilia, a, um. n. [*ab Osco sollus, i. e. totus & solidus, Fest.*] *Sacrifices of entire, not castrated beasts, or as others sacrifices of three things of sundry kinds, as a bull, a ram, a boar, Liv.* 8, 10. *al leg. suovetaurilia, q. v.*

Solitudo, inis. f. [*à solus*] (1) *A being alone, or assisted by few.* (2) *Solitude, silence.* (3) *A desert, or wilderness.* (4) *A retirement, a recess.* (1) *Nep. Thrasib.* 2. *Ter. Adelp.* 3, 2, 5. Ex singulari duplex, ne potestas solitudine vel morâ corrumpetur, *Flor.* 1, 9, 2. Tribus comitantibus; id repente solitudinis erat, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 32. (2) Erat ab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 63. Solitudo ante ostium, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 25. (3) Solitudines aviae, *Paterc.* 2, 55. vastae, *Liv.* 1, 4. (4) Solitudine malâ utitur lugens, timensque, *Sen. Epist.* 10. ☞ Me hac solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 13.

Solitus, a, um. [*à soleo*] *Wont, accustomed, usual, ordinary.* O! si solitae quidquam virtutis adesset, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 415. Sol rubet solito magis, *Liv.* 25, 7.

Solvagus, a, um. [*qui solus vagatur*] *Wandering up and down alone, and flying company, solitary.* ☞ Bestiae partim solivagae, partim congregatae, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13.

Solium, ii. n. (1) *A seat of state, a throne, a seat royal.* (2) *A vessel, or tub in a bath to wash, or bathe in.* (3) *A vat, or tun, a wine vessel.* (4) *Also a bier, or coffin wherein the dead body lieth.* (1) Rex pavidus exiluit è folio, *Liv.* Solium avorum, *Luc.* 4, 690. (2) Intrare, & descendere in solium, & multo oleo ungi, *Cels.* 1, 3. (3) Bibiturus, quae eodem de folio ministrentur, *Cic. in Pison.* 27. (4) Defunctos sese fictilibus foliis condi maluerunt, *Plin.* 35, 46. *ubi alii doliis.* Sed, solium in quo corpus jacebat, *Curt.* 10, 1, 32.

Sollemnis, vel sollennis. *Vid. Solennis.*

Sollers. *Vid. Solers.*

☞ Sollicito. *Vid. Solicito.*

+ Sollum Oscè totum & solidum sign. *id. quod Gr. δολ.*

Solo, are. act. [*locum aliquem desertum & solum reddo*] (1) *To make desolate, to lay waste and destroy.* (2) [*à sol*] *To dry in the sun.* (1) *Stat. Theb.* 5, 148. (2) *Plin. Vid. Solatus.*

* Soloecismus, i. m. (1) *Properly a speaking Greek, as those of Solos or Sola, a city of Cilicia.* (2) *Whence it is used to signify an incongruity of speech against grammar, a solecism.* (1) *Laert.* (2) Soloecismus est, cum verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accomodatur, *Ad. Herenn.* 4, 12. *vid. & Quint.* 1, 5. & *Gell.* 5, 10. & *conf. Mart.* 5, 39. Grammaticus non erubescit soloecismum, si sciens facit; erubescit, si nesciens, *Sen. Epist.* 95. *Lat. Stribligo, teste Gell.* 5, 20.

* Soloecismo, are. *To speak improperly, Desp.*

* Soloecum. n. *A solecism, Gell.* 5, 20.

Solor, ari. dep. (1) *To comfort, to solace, to ease, to cheer up.* (2) *To relieve, to help.* (3) *To assuage, to satisfy.* (1) Adlocutione solari aliquem, *Catull.* 36, 5. (2) Fessos opibus amicis solari, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 41. (3) Famem in silvis solabere quercu, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 159.

+ Solox, ōcis, adj. [*à solus, i. e. integer*] *Pecus solox, a sheep unhorn, Lucil. ap. Fest.*

+ Solox, ōcis. f. *Coarse wool, or flock, Gloss. vet.*

Solpuga, ae. f. *A venomous pismire, Plin.* 29, 29. Quis calcare tuas metuat, solpuga, latebras? *Luc.* 9, 840. *scrib. & solipuga. Vid. Salpuga.*

|| Solsequium, ii. n. [*à sequendo solem*] *The marigold, or turnsole, the sunflower, Jun.*

Solstitialis, e. adj. (1) *Of, or belonging to the solstice, or time when the sun is farthest from the equator.* (2) *Also that which continueth but a little while.* (1) Solstitiales metae, *the tropic of cancer in summer and capricorn in winter, Lucr.* 5, 616. (2) Solstitialis morbus, *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 143. Quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui, *Id. Pseud.* 1, 1, 36.

Solstitium, ii. n. [*id est, solis statio, cum sistere vel stare videtur*] (1) *The solstice of summer, or winter, this the shortest day in the year, about the twelfth of December; that the longest day, about the twelfth of June.* (2) It is often taken for midsummer, and the winter solstice bruma, or hyems. (3) Notwithstanding Columella hath twice used *brumale solstitium.* (4) *Synecd. Summer.* (5) *Scorching heat.* (1) *Plin.* 18, 67. (2) ☞ Coelum movetur à brumâ ad solstitium, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 2. Et max Cum venit sol in medium spatium inter brumam & solstitium, *Id. ibid.* ☞ In lunae cursu & brumae quaedam & solstitii similitudo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (3) *Col.* 9, 16. (4) ☞ Humida solstitia, atque hyemes orate serenae, agricolae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 100. (5) Solstitium pecori defendite, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 47.

|| Solubilis, le. adj. (1) *Which may be unloosed.* (2) *Which may be dissolved.* (3) *Which doth dissolve.* (1) *Dextra solubilis, Prud. Apoth.* 514. (2) *Mundus Deo soli solubilis est, Min. Fel. c.* 34. (3) *Elementa solubilia, Prud. Ham.* 505.

+ Dissolubilis, *Cic.*

Solvendus, a, um. part. *To be loosed.* Quamquam solvendarum legum id principium esse censebant, *Curt.* 10, 6.

Solvens, tis. part. *Loosing, freeing.* Quae res ne virginibus voto civitatem solventibus fraudi esset, *Just.* 21, 3. Greminoque fovens, & murmura solvens, *Auson. ad Nepot.* 68.

Solum, i. n. [*à soliditate, vel à ὁδὸ calcare*] (1) *That which sustaineth, or beareth any thing on it.* (2) *The ground, or soil.* (3) *The surface of any thing.* (4) *A bottom, a floor, or pavement.* (5) *The sole of a foot.* (6) *The sole of a shoe.* (7) ☞ Cereale solum, *a trencher of bread.* (1) Solum fundi, *Varr.* Solum notat unicuique rei quod subjacet, *Serv.* (2) Praeter agri solum nihil fuit, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 17. Solum exile & macrum, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 25. Patriae solum omnibus charum, *Id. Catil.* 4, 7. Jovis metu sola terrarum gubernantur, *Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 10. ☞ Res soli, an heir-loom fixt to the premises, *JCC.* ☞ Vertere solum, *to run one's country, Cic. pro Domo,* 30. (3) ☞ Astra tenent coeleste solum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 73. (4) Fossae solum, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 73. (5) Mihi calceamentum solorum callum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 32. (6) Mordere luto putre vetusque solum, *Mart.* 9, 74. (7) Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 111.

Solum. adv. *Only, alone.* De unâ re solum dissident, in caeteris congruunt, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 20. § Non solum,—etiam, *Id.* § Non solum,—sed etiam, *Id.* § Quasi solum,—ac non, *Id.*

Solummodo. adv. *Idem.* Una solummodo Zenonis statua, *Plin.* 34, 19, 34. & *ap. alios posteriores; antiquiores omnes tantummodo.*

Solvere, ère, vi, utum. act. [*ex οὖν, simul, & λύω, qui, σὺλλύω, vel à so (pro se, ut in socors) & luo, solvo*] (1) *To loose, or unloose, to untie.* (2) *To resolve, explain, or answer.* (3) *To release, to discharge, or acquit, to deliver, or free, to set at liberty.* (4) *To make laxative.* (5) *To melt, or thaw.* (6) *To enfeeble, to make languid.* (7) *To pay.* (8) *To weigh anchor, to put to sea.* (1) Solvunt à stipite funem, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 331. ☞ Religo, *Id. ib.* Segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 21, 22. ☞ Solvere zonam, *to deslower, Catull.* 65, 28. ☞ Vitâ solvere aliquem, *to kill him, Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 5. *ubi tamen alii aliter legunt.* (2) Captiosa argumenta solvere, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 7. nodos juris & legum aenigmata, *Juv.* 8, 50. (3) Solvere ergastula, *Cic. II.* 15. § Solvite corda metu, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 566. Ego vos solvi curis caeteris, *Ter. Hee.* 2, 1, 33. Solvere fidem, *to perform his promise, Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 19. *for Charinus there speaks ironically, when he says to Pamphilus, solvistis fidem. epistolam, to break it open, Nep. Hannib.* 11. Obsidionem solvere, *to raise a siege, Liv.* 27, 28. ☞ pudorem, *to violate it, Virg. Aen.* 4, 55. aliquem legibus, *to dispense with him, Cic.* (4) Tithymallus ventrem solvit, *Col. conf. Plin.* 14, 22. (5) *Ov. Met.* 8, 555. ☞ lacrymas, *to dissolve into tears, Stat. Achill.* 2, 255. (6) ☞ Rarus coitus corpus excitat, frequens solvit, *Cels.* 1, 1. (7) ☞ Frater laborat, ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, *Cic. Att.* 7, 18. ☞ Votum solvere, *to discharge it, Suet.* ☞ Esse solvendo, *to have wherewith to pay, Cic. Att.* 13, 10. (8) Agamemnon solvere imperat, adversâ avi, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 16. *ex poeta.* Nos eo die coenati solvimus, *Id. Fam.* 16, 9.

Solvere, i. pass. *To be loosed, paid, &c. Cic. pro Quint.* 7.

Solus, a, um. gen. ius. (& olim soli, ae, i. *Ter.*) [*à Gr. ὁλός, totus*] (1) *Alone, only.* (2) *Solitary, desert.* (3) *Unaccompanied.* (1) § Solus ex omnibus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 8. § inter omnes, *Id.* § piscium, *Plin.* 9, 75. Contruncabo duobus solis ictibus, *Plaut. Bacc.* 4, 9, 51. Mihi solae ridiculo fuit,

fuit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 3. \propto alter. (2) Deportari in solas terras, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 85. Quum in locis solis moestus errares, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 29. (3) Sedibus solam exteris deferere, *Sen. Med.* 119.

Solutè, adv. ius, comp. (1) *Freely, at liberty.* (2) *Wan- tonly, heedlessly, remissly.* (1) = Animus somno relaxatus so- lutè movetur, ac liberè, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 48. Quo solutiùs las- civiret, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 47. de Nerone. (2) = Solutiùs negli- gentiùsque compositum, *Sen.* = Tam solutè egit, tam leni- ter, tam oscitanter, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 80.

Solutilis, e. *That is easily loosed, or undone.* Solutilis navis, *Suet. Nero.* 34.

Solutio, ònis. f. verb. [à solvo] (1) *A loosing.* (2) *A re- leasing, or discharging.* (3) *A paying of money.* (4) *A restor- ing, or giving up.* (1) Linguae solutio, vocis sonus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25. (2) Solutionis verbo satisfactionem quoque om- nem accipiendam placet, *Ulp. de verb. signif.* (3) Solutione impedita, fides concidit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 7. (4) Fides nulla esse potest, nisi erit necessaria solutio rerum creditarum, *Cic. Off.* 2, 24.

|| Solutor, òris. m. verb. *He that payeth, or dischargeth,* Dig. + Qui solvit.

Soluturus, a, um. part. *About to pay.* Partem dimidiam inde Roscio me soluturum spondeo, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 13.

Solutus, a, um. part. [à solvor] It. adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Loosed, unloosed, untied, unbound.* (2) *Met. Paid, satisf- ied.* (3) *Acquainted.* (4) *Unsealed, opened.* (5) *Annulled, disannulled, abrogated.* (6) *Dispensed with.* (7) *Done, per- formed.* (8) *Disengaged, freed from.* (9) *Dismissed, broken up.* (10) *Released, discharged.* (11) *Unmanned, or launched.* (12) *Unconfined, unrestrained, not tied up.* (13) *Unguarded, indiscreet.* (14) *Confused, huddled, without order.* (15) *Calm, Met. composed, quiet.* (16) *Ready, fluent, prompt, in a good sense.* (17) *Also very pert, glib, flippant, in a bad sense.* (18) *Easy, not intricate.* (19) *Loose, not costly.* (20) *Melted, thawed.* (21) *Inmersed, drenched.* (22) *Made soft, effemi- nate.* (23) *Loose, not hard.* (24) *Praedia soluta, a freehold estate.* (25) *Free, unrestrained, arbitrary, at full liberty to act.* (1) Solutum à latere pugionem porrigens, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. (2) Ex qua pensione major pars est soluta, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 24. (3) = Culpà liberatus & crimine nefario solutus, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 49. Solutas fauces vox nulla prosequitur, *Luc.* 3, 538. (4) Soluta epistolà, nihil in ea reperit, *Nep. Hannib.* 11. (5) His legibus solutis resp. stare non potest, *Cic.* (6) Si qui virtu- tis causà soluti legibus consecrati sunt, *Cic.* (7) § Iusta soluta funera, *Sen.* (8) = Soluti à cupiditatibus, liberi à delictis, *Cic. in Rull.* 1, 9. = Senatus curà belli solutus, & populus otiosus, *Plin.* 22, 4. (9) Coetu soluto discedunt, *Ov. Met.* 13, 898. (10) § Famuli soluti operum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, ult. Solutus amor, ranging, unlawful, *Stat. Jure jurando solutus, Cic. Offic.* 1, 13. (11) Malà soluta navis exit alite, *Hor. Epod.* 10, 1. (12) \propto Majorem habent vim apta quàm soluta, *Cic. Orat.* 68. = \propto Oratio alia vineta, atque contexta, alia soluta, *Quint.* 9, 4. \propto alligata, *Cic.* \propto juneta, *Quint.* \propto Quique canent vineto pede, quique soluto, in verse, or prose, *Tib.* 4, 1, 36. (13) = Dicta & facta solutiora, & quandam negligentiam prae- ferentia, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 18, 2. (14) = \propto Spectandi confusissi- mum ac solutissimum morem correxit, ordinavitque, *Suet. Aug.* 44. (15) Solutum aequor, *Stat.* = Animo soluto liberòque esse, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 65. (16) = In dicendo solutus & expeditus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 70. \propto Genus dicendi solutum, non va- cuum, *Id.* = Solutissimus in dicendo & acutissimus, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 48. (17) Rabula in dicendo solutissimus, *Cic.* (18) Quo mea ratio facilior & solutior esse potest, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5. (19) Alvo solutà, *Suet. Vesp.* ult. (20) Nix verno sole soluta, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 12, 27. Flores, quem terrae ferunt solutae, *Hor.* *Od.* 1, 4, 10. (21) Somno vinòque soluti procubuerunt, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 189. || Somno solutus, fast asleep, *Cic. de Divin.* 1, 57. || morte, dead, *Ov. Ibin.* 14, 8. (22) Luxu solutus, *Quint.* (23) Solutior scrobs terrae, *Col.* 5, 5. \propto Soli pinguis, vel ma- cri; soluti, vel spissi, *Id.* (24) \propto Soluta meliore in causà sunt, quàm obligata, *Cic.* (25) Quorum in regno libido solutior fuerat, *Liv.* Si essent mihi omnia solutissima, tamen in rep. non alius essem, quàm nunc sum, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9. \propto Solutum existimatur, alteri maledicere, &c. solum verò liberum alterum laudare, *Caecin. Cic. Fam.* 6, 7.

Somnians, tis. part. *Dreaming.* Somniantium miracula, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 8.

Somniator, òris. m. verb. *A dreamer,* *Sen. Contr.* 3, 22.

Somniatur, imperf. *It is dreamed, they dream,* *Plin.* 28, 14.

Somniculosè, adv. *Dreamingly, sleepingly, sluggishly.* Somni- culosè aliquid agere, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 1, 31.

Somniculosus, a, um. (1) *Sleepy, drowsy, dronish, sluggish, slothful.* (2) *Making drowsy, or desirous of sleep.* (1) Quae vitia sunt non senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, *Cic. de Sen.* 11. (2) Aspis somniculosa, *Sifen.*

Somnifer, a, um. *Bringing, or causing sleep.* Venena som- nifera, *Ov. Met.* 9, 693. Vis somnifera sativo papavere, *Plin.* 18, 61, extr. Somnifera aspis, *Luc.* 9, 701.

Somnificus, a, um. *Making, or causing sleep.* Medicamenta somnifica, *Plin.* 37, 57.

Somnio, òre. (1) *To dream.* (2) *To dream of.* (3) *To*

fancy, or vainly imagine. (1) Si ea dormientes agerent, quae somniarent, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 59. (2) Dies noctesque me som- nias, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 114. (3) Nunquam non easdem ineptias somniat, *Col.* 1, 8. \propto Amans quod suspicatur vigilans somniat, *Publ. Syr.*

Somniosus, a, um. *Full of dreams, troubled with dreams,* *Plin.* 28, 79. si modò locus sit sanus. + Somniis affectus, vexatus.

Somnium, ii. n. [à somnus] (1) *A vision in one's sleep, a dream.* (2) *Also an idle story, silly fancy, a whim.* (1) Ad- monitio in somniis, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 17. Conjector somnio- rum, *Id. de Div.* 2, 60. (2) De argento somnium, mox, cras redi, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 50.

|| Somnolentus, a, um. *Sleepy, drowsy,* *Apul. Met.* 1, sub finem. + Somniculosus.

Somnus, i. m. [à Gr. $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\sigma$, sopnus, *Gell.* deinde sompnus, somnus; ut à $\sigma\alpha\nu\alpha\mu$ damnum, pro dampnum] (1) *Sleep, rest, quietness.* (2) *Met. Night.* (3) *A calm.* (4) *Sloth, laziness.* (1) Mortis imago & simulacrum est somnus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 38. Capere somnum, *Id. Att.* 8, 1. videre, *Id. to sleep.* Virgà somnos dat adimitque, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 244. * Ferreus somnus, death, *Id. Aen.* 10, 745. aliis somno mors continuata est, *Liv.* 41, 4. (2) \propto Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 208. (3) Pigro torpebant aequora somno, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 73. (4) Per Italiam somno & luxu pudendus inceserat, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 90, 1.

* Somphos, i. m. *A kind of wild gourd,* *Plin.* 20, 7.

Sonabilis, e. *That soundeth shrill, or loud.* Sistrum sonabile, *Ov. Met.* 9, 783.

Sonandus, a, um. part. *To be celebrated, or spoken of.* Ore magno sonandus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 294.

Sonans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Buzzing, humming.* (2) *Sounding.* (3) *Speaking.* (4) *Whistling.* (5) *Fingling.* (6) *Rearing.* (7) *Murmuring, purling.* (8) *Resounding, re- echoing.* (9) *Loud.* (10) *Playing on music.* (11) *Twang- ing.* (1) Afilus acerba sonans, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 149. (2) Sco- puli sonantes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 204. (3) Nil mortale sonans, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 149. (4) Aurae sonantes, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 863. (5) Sonantia frena, *Ov. Met.* 2, 121. (6) Rauca sonans am- nis, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 125. (7) Lene sonans aqua, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 340. (8) Excipit ille ictus galea clypeoque sonantes, *Ov. Met.* 12, 375. (9) = Meatus animae illi gravior, & sonantior erat, *Plin. Ep.* 6, 16, 13. (10) Pleniùs sonans aureo plectro, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 26. (11) Ostentans artem pariter arcumque so- nantem, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 321.

+ Sonatio, onis. f. non senitio. verb. *Vall.*

Sonax, acis. *Sounding loud.* Conchà Tritona sonaci inspirare jubet, *Ov. Met.* 1, 333.

* Sonchos, i. m. & sonchus. *An herb called sowthistle, wild, or jagged lettuce,* *Plin.* 22, 44.

* Sónipes, edis. m. [à sonum & facio, ferratis, scil. pedibus] *A courser, an horse, or steed, a palfrey,* *Virg. Aen.* 4, 135.

+ Sóniti, pro sónitùs, *Non.*

Sónitus, ùs. m. (1) *A sound.* (2) *A noise.* (3) *A clash- ing.* (4) *A crackling.* (5) *A creaking.* (6) *A beating, or thumping.* (7) *A crack, or clap.* (1) Sonans sonitus, *Lucr.* 1, 826. Sonitus tubae, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 15. (2) Quis tam tu- multuoso sonitu me excivit foras? *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 52. (3) Sonitus armorum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 474. (4) Ingentum soni- tum dedit ignis, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 306. (5) Sonitum fecere fores, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 67. (6) Sonitus plangeris, *Ov. Met.* 3, 498. (7) Velut aetherio gemerent sonitu, *Sen. Med.* 344.

Sónivius, a, um. adj. *Making a noise, sounding,* *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6.

Sōno, òre, ui, ùtum. neut. [à sonus] (1) *To sound, or make a noise or sound of any kind.* (2) *To resound.* (3) *To ring.* (4) *To clatter, or patter.* (5) *To signify, or mean.* (6) *To warble.* (7) *To play on an instrument.* (8) *To praise.* (9) *To sound like.* (1) Cuius vox auribus sonat procul? *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 18. (2) Foemineo clamore sonat domus, *Ov. Met.* 12, 226. Rupes sonant carmina, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 63. (3) Sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, *Ov. Met.* 5, 204. (4) Toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 113. (5) Non intelligere quid sonet haec vox voluptas, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 2. (6) Dulce sonant tenui gutture carmen aves, *Tib.* 1, 3, 60. (7) Et sensit va- rios, quamvis diversa sonarent, concordare modos, *Ov. Met.* 10, 146. (8) *Vid. Sonandus.* (9) Nec vox hominem sonat, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 332.

Sōno, òre. *To sound, &c.* Sonere aures, *Lucr.* 3, 157.

Sonor, ari, pass. *To be sounded.* Sonantur questus voce te- nui, *Ov. ad Liv.* 108.

* Sōnor, òris. m. *A great sound, or rattling, rustling, crack- ling, rumbling noise.* Summae sonorem dant silvae, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 199. Plenae sonoribus aures, *Lucr.* 6, 1183. vid. & *Virg. Aen.* 7, 462. nec non *Tac.* 1, 65. & 14, 36.

|| Sōnorè, adv. *Aloud, loudly.* = Clarè ac sonorè oscitavit, *Gell.* 4, 20.

Sōnorinus, a, um [à sonor] *Noisy.* Levissimna meas sono- rinas imagines adfatur, *Varr. in Prometheus.* Al. Levius men- sum quàm somnorinas imagines affatur, v. 428.

Sōnoritas, atis. *Loudness,* *Varr. app. Litt.*

Sōnorus, a, um. (1) *Loud, roaring, making a great noise.* (2) *Shrill, musical, sonorous.* (1) Tempestates sonorae, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 57. (2) Cithara sonora, *Tib.* 3, 4, 69.

Sons,

Sons, tis, adj. [fontos, à Gr. *σῶνς*, à *σῶν*, noceo] (1) *Guilty, criminal, faulty.* (2) Subst. *An offender.* (1) *Sontes* condemnant reos, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 16. *Sontem* animam dare, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 854. ¶ *Dii fontes, mischievous,* *Stat. Theb.* 5, 610. (2) *Sontes* punire, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 24. *Sontes* implicare poenis, *V. Flacc.* 3, 389. *fontum* nuncia virgo, *Id.* 1, 794.

Sonticus, a, um. [à sons] (1) *Noisome, hurtful.* (2) *The falling-sickness, or any disease which proveth an hindrance, and giveth a just excuse to busines.* (1) *Sonticus morbus,* *Plin.* 36, 34. (2) *Sontica* causa, *Tibull.* 1, 8, 51.

Sonus, i. m. [ab Hebr. שֹׁן *Id.*] (1) *A sound.* (2) *A noise.* (3) *A word.* (4) *A clap, an applause.* (5) *A noise, a note, a tune.* (1) *Sonus* pronuntiandi, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 42. (2) *Quid repens adfert sonus?* *Sen. Med.* 971. (3) *Blandis sonis* aliquem adire, *Ov. Epist.* 16, 258. (4) *Lactum sonum* crepuit populus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 26. (5) *Sonus* summus, medius, imus, *Plin.* 10, 43.

* *Sophia*, ac, f. (1) *Wisdom.* (2) *Also the herb fixwort: last-wort.* (1) *Nec quisquam sophiam sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. ap. Fest.* & *Receptam tamen ap. Latinos hanc vocem approbat, Sen. Ep.* 89. *Legitur* & *ap. Mart.* 1, 112. (2) *Jun.*

* *Sophisma*, atis, n. *A crafty, or deceitful argument, a piece of sophistry.* *Contorta & aculeata sophismata, Cic. Acad.* 4, 24. = *Cavillatio, captio, Sen.*

* *Sophista*, vel *sophistes*, ac, m. (1) *Any learned man, chiefly a philosopher at first was so called.* (2) *Afterwards a sophister, a pretender to learning, a prating caviller.* (3) *An orator.* (1) *Abderites Protagoras sophistes temporibus illis maximus, Cic. N. D.* 1, 23. *Isocrates* multique alii, qui sunt nominati *sophistae, Id. Or.* 11. (2) *Sophistae* appellantur, qui aut ostentationis aut quaestus causâ philosophantur, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 24. (3) *Sophista* utriusque linguae callens, *Gell.* 17, 5.

* *Sophistica*, & *sophistice*, es, f. *Sophistry, Ap. recent.* † *Ars cavillatoria.*

* *Sophisticus*, a, um. *Sophistical, deceitful, Gell.* 7, 3. † *Fal-lax, captiosus.*

* *Sophôs*, adv. *Wisely, excellent well! ho brave!* a word used in acclamations to orators or poets, when they did their public exercises, *Sum. & pro nomine indecl. ut, Grande sophôs, Mart.* 1, 5, 37. *Lat. Pulchrè, benè, rectè.*

* *Sophos*, i. m. *A wise man, a scholar.* *Te sophos omnis amat, Mart.* 7, 31, 4.

* *Sophronistèrium*, ii. n. *A place to keep frantic people in, a bedlam, a bridewel.*

* *Sophus*, i. *A wise man.* *Laelius fophus ille, Lucil. ap. Cic. Victor fophus, Phaedr.* 3, 14. *Factus* periculo gubernator *fophus, Id.* 4, 16.

Sopio, ire, ii, ivi, itum. aët. *To cast asleep, to set at rest.* *Nec me sopierat somnus, Tib.* 3, 4, 19. *Vino oneratos* sopiunt, *Liv.* *Custodemque rudem somni sopiitis, lulled asleep, Ov. Met.* 7, 213.

Sopior, iri. pass. (1) *To be cast asleep.* (2) *To be stunned.* (1) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 684. (2) *Impactus* imo ita est saxo, ut *sopiretur, Liv.* 8, 6.

Sopitus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought, or laid to sleep.* (2) *Also found, or fast asleep.* (3) *Covered, raked up.* (4) *Stunned, astonished.* (1) *Cantibus magicis sopitus anguis, Col.* 10, 367. (2) *Sopitus* quiete, *Lucr.* 3, 1051. (3) *Sopitos* fuscitat ignes, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 743. (4) *Sopitus* vulnere rex, *Liv.* 1, 41.

Sopor, oris, m. [ab. *σῶπας*, Scal.] (1) *A sound, deep, or dead sleep.* (2) *An hypnotic, or sleepy dose.* (3) *A drowsy sickness.* (4) *Sloth, laziness.* (1) & *Suavi* sopore devinxit membra *som-nus, Lucr.* 4, 445. & *Modus* servandus, ne *somnus* *sopor* fiat, *Plin.* 21, 71. (2) *Patri* soporem medicos dare coëgit, *Nep. Dion.* 2, 5. (3) *Litt. ex Ov.* (4) = *Noli* nobis languorem & soporem nimium exprobrare, *Declam. in Sall.*

Soporatus, a, um. part. (1) *Fast asleep.* (2) *Soked in.* (3) *Mitigated, appeased.* (1) *Aquatilia* quiete *soporata, Plin.* 10, 97. (2) *Soporatus* vi *Stygiâ* ramus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 855. *Offa* melle *soporata, Id. Aen.* 6, 420. (3) & *Recruduit* *soporatus* dolor, *Curt.* 7, 1, 7.

Soporifer, a, um. *That bringeth sleep, that causeth sleep.* *Soporiferum* papaver, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 486. *Vitulis* marinis vis ineft *soporifera, Plin.* 9, 15. conf. *Sil.* 7, 287.

Soporo, are, aët. *To cast into a deep sleep.* *Opium* mentem *soporat, Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 180. *Inluetos* angues nimia *astra* *soporant, Stat. Theb.* 11, 94.

Soporor, ari. *To be cast into a deep sleep.* *Plin.* 28, 29. & *Celf.* 2, 2.

Soporus, a, um. *Sleepy, drowsy, hushed.* *Locus noctis* *soporaë, Virg. Aen.* 6, 390. conf. *Luc.* 2, 236.

Soracum, i. n. (1) *A basket, or such like thing to carry clothes in.* (2) *Also to put books in, the same as sarracum.* (1) *Fest.* (2) *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 3, 59.

Sorbens, tis. part. *Supping up.* *Latrare* putant undas, quas *sorbentis* aëstus vorago collidit, *Just.* 6, 1.

Sorbeo, ère, ui, vel psi, ptum. aët. [ab Arab. شرب *bibit*] (1) *To sup as one doth an egg.* (2) *To suck in, to drink up.* (3) *Also to waste, or consume.* (1) & *Simul* flare *forberéque* haud factu facile est, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 104. *Sorbere* ova, *Plin.* 7, 54. (2) *Terra arida* sorbet coelestes aquas, *Ov. de A. Aman.* 2, 352. (3) *Sitis* sorbet ora, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 329. *Sorbent* prae-

cordia flammae, Ov. Met. 9, 172. *Sorbere* odia alicujus & etiam concoquere, *Cic. 2. frat.* 3, 9. *Per Catachr.* *Sorbet* dormiens, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 6.

Sorbeor, èri. pass. *To be supped, &c.* *Sorbentur* flumina, *Ov. Met.* 1, 40. *Sorbetur* ab ubere sanguis, *Luc.* 4, 315.

Sorbilis, e. *Which may be supped up.* *Ovum molle vel forbile, Celf.* 2, 26. *Sorbiles* cibi, *spoonmeat, Col.* 8, 17.

Sorbillans, tis. part. *Sipping.* *Cyathos* *sorbillans, Ter. Adelph.* 2, 4, 53.

Sorbillo, are, unde part. *sorbillans. To sip often.* *Relictum* *sorbilla* dulciter, *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 51.

Sorbillum, i. n. *Pottage, or other liquid meat made to sup up, spoon-meat; Met. sopping, Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 185.

Sorbitio, onis, f. verb. *A potion, broth, any supping stuff.* *Sorbitio* *oryzae, Celf.* *cicutae, a draught of poison, Pers.* 4, 2. *de Socrate.*

Sorbum, i. n. [quod ejus succum forbere solent] *The forb apple, or the fruit of the service tree, a service berry, Varr. R.* 1, 59. & alibi.

Sorbus, i. f. *The service tree, Col.* 5, 10. & *Celf.* 2, 30.

† *Sordecula*, ac, f. dim. *A little filth, or filthiness, Marc. Emp. & Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Sordens, tis. part. *Being sordid, or filthy.* *Sordentia* fumo quae cernis nunc frena, *Sil.* 6, 134. *Ecce truces* oculos *sorden-tibus* oblita canis exanguisque *Jocasta* genas, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 474.

Sordeo, ère, ui. neut. (1) *To be filthy, dirty, or nasty.* (2) *To be nothing esteemed, or set by.* (1) *Iter* *sordet, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 100. *toga, Sen.* (2) & *Sordere* suis, & contemni ab eis, *Liv.* 4, 25.

Sordes, is, f. [à *σαῖς*, verro] (1) *Filth, dirt, nastiness, scurf.* (2) *The sweepings of houses and chanel.* (3) *The rabble, raf-cality, or mobility.* (4) *Niggardliness, stinginess, penuriousness.* (5) *Also the sad and rueful state and garb of those that were accused and in danger of the law, who went in a nasty dress.* (1) *In medio oculo* parum *sordis* est, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 101. *al. sordet.* *Sordes aurium, Cic.* = *Pellis* ulceribus tetrìs propè jam *sordique* sepulta, *Lucr.* 6, 1269. (2) *Vid. n.* 3. (3) = *Apud* *sordem* urbis & *faecem, Cic. Attic.* 1, 16. (4) *Sepulcrum* permissum arbitrio finè *sordibus* extruè, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 105. *Cogit* *puerum* minimas ediscere *sordes, Juv.* 14, 124. (5) *Ja-cere* in *sordibus, Cic. Fam.* 14, 2.

Sordesco, ère. incept. *To grow dirty, filthy, or nasty.* *Ubi* manibus *sordescere* vulgi coeperis, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 11.

Sordidatus, a, um. part. (1) *Wearing shabby clothes.* (2) *Clad in sorry, or dirty clothes, with their hair untrimmed, as ar-raigned people were wont to go.* (1) & *Quamquam* ego sum *sordidatus*, frugi tamen sum, *Plaut. Afin.* 2, 4, 90. *Scin'* hanc quam dicit *sordidatam*, & *sordidam?* *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 56. (2) *Postquam* *sordidatum* reum viderunt, *Liv.* & *Nec* minùs *laetabor* quum te semper *sordidum*, quàm si paulisper *sordida-tum* viderem, *Cic. in Pison.* 41.

Sordidè, adv. ius, comp. *filimè*, sup. (1) *Filthy.* (2) *Meanly, poorly.* (3) *Dirtyly, niggardly.* (1) *Sordidissimè* per plateas tractus est, *Lampr. de Elegab.* 33. (2) = *Sordidiùs* & *abjectiùs* nati, *Dial. de Orat.* 8, 3. (3) *Sordidè* proconsulatum gesserat, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9.

Sordido, are. *To make filthy, to put one in shabby clothes, Aug. Part. pass. solum legitur ap. antiquos.* † *Inquinare.*

Sordidulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat slovenly, sluttish, filthy, or nasty.* *Servus* *sordidulus, Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 58. *Toga* *sordi-dula, Juv.* 3, 149.

Sordidus, a, um. or, comp. *filimus*, sup. [à *sordeo*] (1) *Filthy, nasty, shabby.* (2) *Sluttish, foul.* (3) *Putrified, corrupt.* (4) *Mean, poor.* (5) *Despicable, base, contemptible, servile.* (6) *Niggardly, sordid.* (7) *Coarse, not fine.* (1) *Saepe* est etiam sub *sordido* palliolo sapientia, *Coecil. ap. Ciceron. Tusc.* 3, 23. ¶ *Vestis* *sordida, mourning, Liv.* (2) *Sordida* mappa, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 22. (3) *Caput* *sordidum* tabo, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 785. *Met.* *Nihil* illo consilio *sordidius, Cic. ad 2. frat.* 3, 20. (4) = *Sordida* rura, atque humiles habitare casas, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 29. ¶ *Sordida* oratio, *vulgar, Quint.* 8, 3. (5) = *Illiberales* & *sordi-di* quaestus mercenariorum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 42. & *Loco* non humili solum, sed etiam *sordido, Liv.* 22, 26. = *Homo* infirmus & *sordidissimus, Cic. pro Planc.* 13. (6) *Sordidi* homines *Caesaris* beneficia vendebant, *Cic.* (7) *Sordidus* panis, *brown bread with the bran in it, Plaut. Afin.* 1, 2, 26.

† *Sorditudo*, inis, f. *Filthiness, sluttishness, nastiness, Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 10. † *Sordes.*

Sorex, icis, m. [à Gr. *σῆξ*, *Id.*] *A rat, a field mouse.* *Vites* à *soricibus* aut *muribus* infestantur, *Col. de Arbor.* 15. *Egomet* meo indicio miser, quasi *forex*, hodiè *perii, Ter. Eun.* 5, 7, 23.

Soricinus, a, um. *Pertaining to a rat.* *Soricina* naenia, the cry the rat maketh in the trap, *Scal. interpr.* As others, a rat's skin prickt full of holes by the trap when it taketh him, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 48.

Soriculata vestis. *A garment of changeable silk, or of branched stuff, Plin.* 8, 74. *Sed al. fororiculata, & fororectata, sanè in-certa est tam lectio quam significatio.*

* *Sorites*, ac, m. [à *σῶρξ*, *Id.*] *A kind of argument, or vicious syllogism, made by heaping up many propositions together one upon another, used chiefly by the Stoics.* *Vitiosi* sunt *Soritae, Cic.*

Cic. Acad. 2, 29. Soritem, si necesse sit, Latino verbo liceat *Acervalem* appellare, sed nihil opus est, *Id. Div. 2, 4. quem etiam v. Acad. Quæst. 2, 16. acervum* vocat Perf. ult. ult.

Sōrix, icis. *A kind of bird sacred to Saturn, Litt. ex Plin.*
Sōror, ōris. f. [cujus etym. vexatiss.] (1) *A sister.* (2) Also very like unto, or of the same kindred. (1) *Passim.* (2) *Sorores arbores, Plin. 13, 9. lodices, Mart. 14, 148.*

Sōrorcula, ae, f. dim. [à *foror*] *A little sister.* Germana mea *fororcula, Plaut. in Fragm.*

Sōrōrians, part. *Sororians virgo, a young maid whose breasts begins to shew, Plaut. in Fragm.*

Sōrōriantes mammae. *Breasts round and plump, Plin. 31, 33.*

Sōrōricida, ac. c. g. *A murderer of his own sister, Cic. pro Domo, 10.*

† *Sōrōriculata*, & *fororeclata.* *Vid. Soriculata.*

Sōrōrio, āre, & *fororior*, āri. *To be round and plump as maidens breasts are.* *Papillae primitus fororiabant, Plaut. in Fragm. Frivoli.* *Sororiare* puellarum mammae dicuntur, cum primum tumescunt, ut *Fraterculare* puerorum, *Fest.*

Sōrōrius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a sister.* *Sororiis* stupris infamis, *Cic. pro Sext. 7.* *Sororium* tigillum, appell. locus sacer in honorem Junonis, quem Horatius statuerat causā sororis à se interfectae, ob suam expiationem, *Fest. vid. Liv. 1, 26.*

† *Sorracus*, i. m. *vel forracum, & forraca, Fest. Vid. Soracum.*

Sors, tis. f. [ab ὄρε, quod res dubias definiat] (1) *Lot, chance, fortune, hazard.* (2) *A lot made of wood, gold, or other matter.* (3) *Destiny, fate.* (4) *A charge, or office, state, condition, sort, or manner of life.* (5) *An issue, or offspring.* (6) *A kind, or sex.* (7) *Designation, appointment.* (8) *Stock wherein others have a share.* (9) *Money borrowed, or laid out to usury.* (10) *An oracle, or billet, whereon the answers of the gods were writ.* (1) = *Ξ* *Quid fors est? Idem propemodum quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras, quibus in rebus temeritas & casus, non ratio & consilium valet, Cic. de Div. 2, 41.* (2) *Num ista aut populnea fors aut ablegna est tua? Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 32.* *Dejectam aerea sortem accepit galea, Virg. v. Suet. Tib. 15.* (3) = *Haec finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum forte tulit, Virg. Aen. 2, 555.* (4) *Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio fors, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 11.* *Ultimae fortis homo, Suet. Aug. 19.* (5) *Voveo ut marem parias; onerosior altera fors est, Ov. Met. 9, 675.* *Saturni fors ego prima fui, Junonis verba ap. Ov. Fast. 6, 30.* (6) *Quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae fortis. Ov. Met. vi. 680. i. e. quae sunt generis & sexus feminini.* (7) *Nec vero haec sine sorte datae, sine judice sedes, Virg. Aen. 6, 431.* (8) *Puer in nullam sortem bonorum natus, Liv. 1, 34.* (9) *Ξ* *Et fors & foenus tantum est, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 121.* (10) = *Nequicquam divum numen, fortisque fatigant, Lucr. 4, 1233.* *Auxilium per sacras quaerere sortes, Ov. Met. 1, 68.* *Mota Dea est, fortemque dedit, Id. ibid. 1, 380.*

Sorte, adv. *Haply, by hap, or lot, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Sorti, abl. à fors. *By chance, or lot, Virg. Geor. 4, 165. sic capiti pro capite, Id. ibid. 6, 16.*

|| *Sortiarius*, ii. m. *A diviner by lots, a forcerer, Eccl. † Sortilegus.*

Sorticula, ae. dim. *A little lot, a scrawl wherein the lot, or valentine is written.* *Sorticula in urnam demissa, Suet. Ner. 21.*

Sortilégium, ii. n. *A lottery; also a divination by lots, sorcery, vid. Plin. 28, 6. in lemmate.*

Sortilégus, i. m. [à *legendā forte*] (1) *A forcerer.* (2) *A charmer.* (3) *A figure fliker, diviner, fortune-teller, or cunning man.* (1) *Cic. de Div. 1, 58.* (2) *Vid. Plin. 28, 6.* (3) *Sortilegi Delphi, Hor. A. Poet. 219.*

Sortio, ire. *To cast lots.* Cum venerint censores, inter se fortiant, *Varr. ap. Non. Tibi permitto; tute forti, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 43.*

Sortior, iri. pass. dep. (1) *To cast, or draw lots.* (2) *To take, or have any thing given by lots, or chance.* (3) *To chance to get, or obtain.* (4) *To order, or appoint another in the place.* (1) *Si nihil impetrare potero, saltem fortiar, Plaut. Caf. 2, 4, 19.* § *Conjiciam sortes in fitellam, & fortiar tibi & Chalino, Id. ibid. 2, 5, 34.* § *Hoc est non considerare, sed quasi fortiri quid dicas, Cic. N. D. 1, 35.* (2) *Pariter laborem fortiri, Virg. Aen. 8, 445. vices, Id. Aen. 3, 634.* *Sortiri magistratum, Cic. (3) Sortiri amicum, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 53.* (4) *Sobolem armento fortire quotannis, Virg. Geor. 3, 71.*

† *Sortis*, pro fors. *Vide ne qua infit alia fortis sub aqua, Plaut. Caf. 2, 6, 28.*

Sortitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A choosing by lots, a casting of lots.* *Sortitio provinciarum, Cic. Philipp. 3, 10.*

Sortitō, adv. (1) *By lot, or chance.* (2) *By destiny.* (1) *Lex in annos singulos Jovis sacerdotem sortitō capi jubebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 51.* *In decimum quemque millitem sortitō animadvertetur, Liv. (2) Lupis & agnis sortitō obtigit discordia, Hor. Epod. 4, 1.*

Sortitor, ōris. m. verb. *A caster of lots.* *Iniquae ferus sortitor urnae, Sen. Troad. 982.*

Sortitus, a, um. part. *Which casteth lots, or which hath gotten by lot, or fate, or destiny.* *Omnis per muros legio sortita periculum excubat, Virg. Aen. 9, 174.* *Pariter laborem sortiti, Id. Aen. 8, 445. vices, Id. Priamus novissima Trojae tempora sortitus, Ov. Met. 11, 758.*

Sortitus, ūs. m. verb. *A casting of lots.* *Pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, Cic. pro Domo, 19.* *Sortitus non pertulit ullos, Virg. Aen. 3, 323.*

† *Sos*, pro eos, vel suos, *Fest. uti sis pro suis; ergo sus, a, um, pro suis.*

Sospes, itis. c. g. [a σω, ferveo, *Fest.*] (1) *Safe and sound, whole, prosperous.* (2) *Also giving health.* (1) = *In portu saluum & sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93.* § *Navis sospes ab ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 13.* = *Sospes & superstes, Plaut. Afin. 1, 1, 2.* (2) *Enn.*

Sospita, ac. f. *She that giveth health, or preserveth, a title of Juno, Cic. de Div. 1, 2.*

Sospitalis, le. *Causing health, preserving, or delivering from danger.* *Qui tibi sospitalis fuit, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 18.*

Sospitator, ōris. m. verb. *A preserver, or keeper in safety, a title of Jupiter. JOVI SOSPITATORI, in aversa parte nummi Getae ap. Vaillant. Tom. 1, 123.*

|| *Sospitatrix* dea. *Isis, Apul. Met. 11.*

Sospito, āre. act. [*i. e. sospitem facio*] *To keep in health, to preserve from danger, to bless, prosper, or save.* *Uti volens propitius suam semper sospitet progeniem, Liv. 1, 16.* *Sospites bonā ope gentem, Catull. 32, 24.*

Sospitor, āri. pass. *To be saved, or preserved.* *Sis herum tuis factis sospitari, Plaut. Afin. 3, 3, 93.*

* *Soltrum*, i. n. *A physician's fee for curing of a patient, Jun.*

† *Sotadei*, i. e. *Cinaedi, Coel. Rhod.*

Sotadeum, vel *sotadicum* carmen [à *Sotade Cretensi, qui primus coepit παιδαγωγείν*] *Sotadea impura pueris amovenda, Quint. 1, 8.*

* *Sōter*, ēris. m. [*i. e. salvator*] *He that giveth health, or safety, a saviour, preserver, or deliverer, a title given by the Greeks to their most eminent preservers.* § *Non solum patrum istius insulae, sed etiam Sotera inscriptum vidi.* *Hoc quantum est! Ita magnum, ut uno Latino verbo exprimi non possit.* *Soter est qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 63.*

* *Sōtēria*, ōrum. n. *Presents sent by friends to those who had escaped sickness, or danger, to congratulate them on recovery, or rather the sacrifices vowed to the gods on that account.* *Quoties furgis soteria poscis amicos, Mart. 12, 56.* *Vid. Gevart. in Stat. Sylv. 1, 4.*

* *Soteria*, ac. f. *Salvation; also good-friday, Jun.*

S ante P.

† *Spāco*. canis Persis. *A bitch in the Persian language, Just. 1, 4.*

Spādiceus color. *A light red, a lusty gallant colour; in an horse a bright bay, or chestnut brown, Jun. interpr.*

* *Spādix*, icis. m. (1) *Properly the branch of a palm, or date tree.* (2) *Also the colour of the fruit of that tree.* (3) *Hence it is taken for a scarlet, or light red colour.* (4) *Also an instrument of music used among the Phenicians.* (1) *Gell. 3, 9.* (2) = *Et rutilus & spadix Phoenicej synonyma sunt, Gell. 2, 26.* (3) § *Honesti spadices, glaucique color deterimus albi, Virg. Geor. 3, 81.* (4) *Quint. 1, 10.*

Spadix, adj. *Of a bay colour, or light red.* = *Phoeniceus, Gell. 3, 9. badius, Isid.*

Spādo, ōnis. m. [à Gr. σπάδων, παρὰ τὸ ἀποσπᾶσθαι τὴν μέσην ἀντὶ] (1) *A gelding, be it man, or beast; but properly he that hath lost his virility by disease or accident, or that is frigid by nature.* (2) *Also a branch of a tree which beareth no fruit.* (1) *Histrionum & spadonum greges, Tac. Hist. 2, 71. vid. & Plin. 11, 47. vid. & Forr. ad Leg. 128. Dig. de V. S. (2) Col. 3, 10.*

|| *Spādōnātus*, ūs. m. *A being gelded, Tert.*

Spādōnius, a, um. *Gelded, barren.* *Spadonia laurus, a kind of barren bay tree, Plin. 15, 39.*

* *Spagiricus*, a, um. *Chymical, Med.*

* *Spagirus*, i. m. [ex σπᾶν, & ἀγίρειν] *An alchymist, Med.*

|| *Spanus*, a, um. [fort, per Aphaer, pro Hispanus] *Spanus color, brown, swarthy, like a Spaniard, or Moor, Jun.*

Sparagus, i. m. *id. quod asparagus. The plant so called, Varr.*

* *Spargānion*, ii. n. *Plin. 25, 63. Sedge; or swordgrass, Jun. burweed, Gerard. Lat. Fasciola.*

Spargendus, a, um. part. *To be scattered, Luc. 5, 684. V. Pat. 1, 15.*

Spargens, tis. part. *Scattering, sprinkling.* *Spargens semen, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 18. sanguineum ignem, Sil. 1, 462.*

Spargo, ēre, si, sum. act. [à σπαράσσω, fut. secund. σπαράσσω, discerpo] (1) *To straw, or throw about.* (2) *To sow.* (3) *To sprinkle, or bedew.* (4) *To spread abroad.* (5) *To carry about, to publish.* (1) *Spargere nummos de rostris, Cic. arenam pedibus, Virg. Ecl. 3, 87. flores, Id. Aen. 6, 884.* (2) *Semina spargere, Ov. Met. 5, 646.* (3) *Spargere corpus aquā, Virg. Aen. 6, 636. ora lacrymis, Lucr. 2, 976.* (4) *Sparferant se toto passim campo, Liv. * Solis equi sparferere diem, Sil. 5, 56.* (5) *Fama sparferat nomen per urbes, Ov. Met. 8, 267.* = *Jam tum omnia spargere, & disseminare videbar, Cic. pro Arch. Poet. 12.*

Spargor, i. pass. (1) *To be scattered, &c.* (2) *To be sprinkled.* (1) *Comae sparguntur per caput, Ov. Ara avet immolato spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8.*

Sparfim.

Sparsum, adv. *Here and there, up and down.* Sparsum convoluta canities, *Plin.* 36, 11.

Sparſio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à spargo*] (1) *A sprinkling*, particularly of saffron water upon the theatre, out of some spouts, or pipes. (2) Also *a stinging of money*, or other things among the people in public joy. (1) *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 6, 66. (2) *Papin.*

Sparſivus, a, um. *Thrown to and fro.* Sparſivā pilā exerceri, *Petr. Satir.* c. 27. ubi al. sparſina, al. praſina.

Sparſurus, a, um. part. *About to scatter.* Sparſurus fulminas, *Ov. Met.* 1, 253. Ignotas populis sparſurus aristas, *Claud.* 3. R. Prof. 53. Claſſis pelago sparſura carinas, *Luc.* 4, 226.

Sparſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [*à spargor*] (1) *Scattered.* (2) *Spread abroad, dispersed.* (3) *Sprinkled.* (4) *Speckled.* (5) *Wide, broad.* (1) *Arena sparſa, Virg. Geor.* 3, 234. (2) *Graves de te rumores sparſi ſunt, Cic. pro Dejot.* 9. (3) *Humus sparſa rore, Ov. Faſt.* 1, 312. *Met.* Sale humanitatis sparſae literae, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. (4) *Sparſae pelles albo, Virg. Ecl.* 2, 41. (5) *Sparſo ore mulier, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 5, 18. [Nonnulli interp. & rectius fortasse, *Speckled face.*] *Hederæ minor acinus, & sparſior racemus, Plin.* 16, 62.

Spartarium, ii. n. *A broomfield, or cloſe, Plin.* 11, 8.

Spartarius, a, um. *Spartaria dicitur Carthago, à Sparti proventu, Plin.* 31, 43.

Spartēoli. m. pl. [*à funibus quorum multus uſus in reſtinguendis incendiis; vel à Sparteis tunicis, quibus erant amicti; vel à genere calceamentorum, quorum ſoleae è ſparto, Caſaub.*] *Certain ſoldiers that watched the city for fear of fire. Suet. Aug.* 30.

Sparteus, a, um. *Of broom, Col.* 12, 6.

* Spartopolios. *A kind of grifted precious ſtone, Plin.* 37, 72. ex σπάρτης, ſeminatus, et πωλός, canus.

Spartum, i. n. *A kind of Spaniſh broom*, whereof they uſed to make bands to tie vines, or cables and ropes for ſhips. Vis magna ſparti ad rem nauticam congeſta ab Afrubale, *Liv.* 22, 20.

Sparūlus, i. m. *A ſea fiſh*, the Engliſh name whereof is uncertain. Et ſuper auratā ſparulus cervice refulgens, *Ov. Halieut.* v. 106.

Sparum, i. n. [*ſpara minimi generis jacula, à ſpargendo dict.* *Fest.* Sparum miſſile, à piſcibus ductā ſimilitudine, qui ſpari vocantur, *Serv. ex Varr.*] (1) *A kind of dart, or lance uſed in war.* (2) *A brown bill.* (1) Sparorum pilorumque multitudo deprehendebatur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 14. Sparo eminus percuſſus, *Nep. Epam.* 9. (2) *Interp. Jun.* Hinc Angl. *A ſpear.*

Sparus, i. m. (1) *A kind of ſea fiſh.* (2) Also *a ſmall dart.* (1) *Plin.* 32, 53. (2) *Agreſtis manus armat ſparus, Virg. Aen.* 11, 682.

* Spasmus, i. m. [*σπασμός, i. e. contractio, à σπῆω, traho*] *A diſeaſe called the cramp*, which is the ſhrinking or plucking of the ſinews, *Plin.* 32, 14. & 30, 36. *Lat.* Diſtentio nervorum, *Celf.* 2, 1.

Spasticus, a, um, *Afflicted with the cramp, Plin.* 23, 24.

Spatialium, ii. n. *A woman's bracelet, Plin.* 13, 52. *Hard. leg.* Spathalia.

* Spätalocinaedus, i. m. [*à, σπαταλώ i. e. τρυφῶ & κινῶδος*] *A wanton bardaſh, Petron.* c. 23.

* Spätalor, ari. dep. [*à σπαταλῶ, luxurior, delicias ago*] *To wantonize, or play the wanton, Bibl.*

* Spätha, ae. f. σπάθη, ἀπὸ τῆς σπάειν, à ſtringendo; vel à σπῆω, traho] (1) *A two-handed, or baſtard ſword.* (2) *A ſlice to turn fried meat with, a ſcummer, a ladle.* (3) *A ſpatula that churgeons uſe.* (4) *The branch of a palm tree on which the dates hang.* (5) *A lathe which weavers uſe to knock the threads together.* (1) *Apul. ex Veget.* (2) *Plin.* 23, 71. (3) *Celf.* 8, 15. (4) *Plin.* 23, 53. (5) *Sen. Epist.* 91.

Spathalium, ii. n. *The branch of a date tree, Mart.* 13, 27. in lemmate.

|| Spätharius, a, um. adj. *Belonging to a ſword.* Spatharia fabrica, *A cutler's ſhop*, or forge where ſwords are made. *Not. Imp.*

* Spathe, es. f. *A kind of tree reſembling the palm tree.* *Plin.* 12, 63.

Späthūla, ae. f. dim. *A broad ſlice to ſpread ſalve, or ſuch like, Celf.* 8, 15.

Spätians, tis. part. *Spreading abroad, ſtretching out, ſtraying, wandering.* Per totam ſpatiatus Aegyptum, *Plin.* 5, 10. Spatiata littore curvo conjux, *Ov. Faſt.* 3, 469.

Spätiator, ōris. m. verb. *A wanderer, a ſtrayer abroad, a ſtraggler, Cato ap. Feſt.*

Spätiator, a, um. part. *Having walked, or ſtrayed abroad, Ov. Faſt.* 3, 469.

Spätior, ari. dep. (1) *To walk abroad, to travel, to wander, to go up and down, to fetch a compaſs.* (2) *Met.* To diſcourſe largely. (1) *Ut palaeſtricè ſpatiari in xyſto liceat, Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 3. § Spatiatur ad aras, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 62. (2) *Litt.* non cit. auct.

|| Spatiositas, atis. f. *Breadth, Sidon, Epist.* 2, 2.

Spätioſè. adv. ius. comp. *Spaciously, largely, widely.* Spätioſè naſci, *Plin.* 25, 53. Spätioſius exiſtis ignes, *Phoebe, Prop.* 3, 19, 11.

Spätioſus, a, um. or, comp. ſimus, ſup. (1) *Wide, large, ſpacious, broad, ample.* (2) *Great, huge, tall.* (3) Also *long,*

or of long continuance. (1) & Neque ſpatioſiora quàm decem pedum, neque contractiora quàm quatuor, *Col.* 5, 5. Spätioſiſſima ſedes, *Plin. Paneg.* 36. (2) *Necat morſu ſpatioſum vipera taurum, Ov. Rem. Am.* 451. *Andromache viſa eſt ſpatioſior aequo, Id. Am.* 2, 645. (3) *Aevum ſpatioſum, Ov. Met.* 8, 529. bellum, *Id. ib.* 13, 206.

Spätium, ii. n. [*à σπάειν, Aeol. σπάειν, ſpatium*] (1) *A ſpace of ground, or time.* (2) *Properly a ſtage, or bound in racing.* (3) *Time.* (4) *A certain time, a continuance, a duration.* (5) *Length.* (6) *Delay.* (7) *A voyage, or journey.* (8) *The meaſure, or quantity in a foot, or metre.* (9) Also *the largeneſs of any thing.* (1) *In ſpatio decurrere, Nep. Eum.* 5, 5. (2) *Sicut fortis equus ſpatio qui ſaepe ſupremo vicit Olympias, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen.* 5. *Toto quantum foro ſpatium eſt, Liv.* (3) *Sumamus ſpatium ad cogitandum, Cic. de Fin.* 4, 1. *deliberandi, Id. Offic.* 1, 33. (4) *Biennii ſpatium, Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1, 11. *temporis, Id. pro Arch.* 1. *vitae, Id. ibid.* 12. (5) *Neve viae ſpatium te terreat, Ov. Met.* 8, 794. (6) *Ut irae ſpatium daretur, Liv.* 8, 32. (7) *Immenſum ſpatiis conficimus aequor, Virg. Geor.* 2, 541. (8) *Trochaeus eſt eodem ſpatio, quo choraes, Cic. Orat.* 57. (9) *Spatium hominis à veſtigio ad verticem, Plin.* 7, 17. *Rhombi ſpatium, Juv.* 4, 39.

|| Spätūla, ae. f. *Spatula palmarum, A branch of a palm tree, Hier.* *Spatula foetida, Stinking gladwin, Jun.* = Xi-phion.

Spätūlae, ārum. f. [*à patendo, qu. patulae; vel à ſpathula*] *The ſhoulder blades, Litt. ex Celf.*

Spécialis, e. *Proper, particular, ſpecial.* & Genus generale & genera ſpecialia, *Sen. Ep.* 98.

Spécialiter. *Particularly, ſpecially, Celf.* 5, 24. & *Col.* 3, 9. & *generatim.*

Spécialim. adv. *Eſpecially, particularly.* Legem ſpecialim de ſalute meā promulgavit, *Cic. poſt redit.* 8.

Spécies, ei. f. [*à ſpecio*] (1) *A form, figure, faſhion, or ſhape.* (2) *A ſight, or object preſented to the ſight.* (3) *A likenes, or representation.* (4) *An outward ſhew, or appearance.* (5) *Colour, or pretence.* (6) *A viſion, or ſight, a ſpectre.* (7) *An image, picture, or ſtatue.* (8) *An example, a ſpecimen, an inſtance.* (9) *The quality, or nature of a thing.* (10) Also *a particular ſort, a kind of things under a general head.* (11) *Sight, or view.* (12) || *All kind of ſpice, a drug.* (13) || *Corn, or fruit.* (14) || *A piece of money.* (15) || *A garment, or apparel.* (16) || *Any ſort of meat.* (17) *A contriverſy.* (1) = *Species & figura humana, Cic. pro S. Roſc.* 22. *Species lepidā mulier, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 4, 2. *Promiſſa barba, & capilli efferaverant ſpeciem oris, Liv.* 2, 23. (2) *Non tulit hanc ſpeciem furiatā mente Choroebus, Virg. Aen.* 2, 407. (3) = *Speciem ac formam ſimilem gerit ejus imago, Lucr.* 4, 49. (4) = *Moveri falſā viſione, & ſpecie doloris, Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 18. *Praeter ſpeciem alienae fungendae vicis ſuas opes firmavit, Liv.* (5) & *Securitas ſpecie blanda, reiſſa repudianda, Cic. de Amicit.* 13. (6) *Non prius hoſtem deſtitit inſequi, quàm ſpecies barbarae mulieris humanā amplior, victorem tendere ultra ſermone Latino prohibuiſſet, Suet. Claud.* 1. *Sibi quoque eandem ſpeciem aliquot jam noctibus obſervari retulit, Id. ib.* 37. *Species Homeri, Lucr.* 1, 125. (7) *Ex aere ſpecies vetus, ap. Cic. Div.* 1, 12. *Eſt aurigae ſpecies Vertumnus, Prop.* 4, 2, 35. (8) *Hanc ſpeciem libertatis eſſe, ſi omnibus, quod quiſque vellet, legibus experiri liceret, Nep. Timol. ſub fin.* (9) *Liv.* 35, 49. (10) & *Cum genere idem fit, fit aliud, quod quadam parte & ſpecie differat, Cic. de Inv.* 1, 27. & *in univerſum, Tac. Germ.* 5. (11) *Luna poteſt majus lumen convertere nobis ad ſpeciem, Lucret.* 5, 704. (12) *Curabis ut ſpecierum vis omne corpus inficiat, Pallad. Oſtob. tit.* 14. (13) *Arcad.* (14) *Litt. ex Macrob.* (15) *Capit.* (16) *Lampr.* (17) *Dig.*

|| Spécificè. adv. *Particularly, eſpecially, ſpecifically, Philoſ.*

+ Signatè, definitè.

|| Spécifico, āre. [*ex ſpecies, & facio*] *To ſpecify, Philoſ.*

+ Deſigno.

|| Spécificus, a, um. *Particular, ſpecial, ſpecifical, Philoſ.*

+ Definitus.

Spécillum, i. n. dim. [*à ſpeculum*] (1) *A little looking-glaſs.* (2) *A ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſearch wounds, and ulcers, a probe.* (3) *An inſtrument for eye-ſalve to anoint the eyes with.* (1) *Varr. L. L.* 5, 8. (2) *Aurium foramen ſpecillo tentandum eſt, Celf.* 7, 8. (3) *Quo oculos inungimus, quibus ſpecimus, ſpecillum, Varr. L. L.* 5, 8.

Spécimen, inis. n. [*à ſpecio*] (1) *A proof, trial, eſſay, token, inſtance.* (2) *A model, pattern or ſhew.* (1) = *Specimen dare, & periculum ſui facere, Cic. Div. in Verr.* 8. (2) *Specimen virtutis capere ex optimā quaque naturā, Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 14. *Eſſe aliquibus ſpecimen, Id. de Legg.* 3, 3.

Spécio, ère, xi, & um. act. & ſpecior. paſſ. [*à σπῆω, σπῶμαι, per Metath. à ᾤω*] *To ſee, to behold, to regard, to view.* Quod in auguriis augures dicunt avem ſpecere, *Varr.* Vos epulo poſtquam ſpexit, *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L.* 5. *Nunc ſpecimen ſpecitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut. Caſ.* 3, 1, 2.

Spécioſè. adv. ius. comp. ſimè, ſup. (1) *Trimly, finely, gaily, handſomely, beautifully.* (2) *Gallantly, ſplendidly, ſpeciouſly.* (1) *Copias, quàm ſpecioſiſſimè potuit, inſtruxit, Hirt.* R.

B. Afr. 48. = Equus speciosius intratus quam uxor vestita, *Liv.* 34, 7. (2) Africani humanitas speciosè lateque patuit, *Val. Max.* 5, 1, 6.

Speciosus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Goodly to see, beautiful, handsome, sightly, fair, plump.* (2) *Plausible, specious.* (1) = Dignitate motus sit illustre & speciosum quod dicitur, *Cic.* Speciosissima classe fabricata, *Puterc.* 2, 79. Speciosa quæro pascere tigres, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 56. (2) Reversio- nis has speciosas causas habes, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. Aliorum speciosiora a primo adspectu consilia semper visa, *Liv.* 28, 40.

Spēcis, pro speciebus, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Spēcito, āre. freq. [à specio] *To view, or behold often.* Ali- quem specitatum ducere, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 92. sed alii spec- tatum.

Spēcium, ii. n. [à specio] *A probe, Pacuv.*

Spēstabilis, le. (1) *That may be seen, or beheld, visible.* (2) *Considerable, notable, remarkable.* (3) *Worthy to be taken notice of and regarded, goodly, graceful.* (1) Spēstabile corpus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 8, 35. (2) = Victoria pulchra & spēstabilis, *Tac. Agric.* 34, 4. (3) Spēstabilis heros, & veteris retinens etiam- num pignora formæ, *Ov. Met.* 7, 496. aevo, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 274.

Spēstābundus, a, um. adj. *Looking about, Ap. Lexicogr. sed q.*

Spēstāculum, i. n. (1) *A thing to be seen and looked on, a spectacle.* (2) *A public sight, or shew, a pageant.* (3) *A scaffold, or place where they sat to behold.* (4) *Also a behol- der.* (1) Rerum coelestium spēstāculum ad hominem solum pertinet, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. Spēstāculum luctuosum, *Id. Philipp.* 10, 4. (2) Spēstāculum apparatissimum, *Cic. Philipp.* 1. c. ult. Sed saepius plurali, *Ludicra spēstācula, Cic.* (3) Exo- ritur ventus turbo; spēstācula ibi ruunt, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 2, 47. Loca ubi spēstācula sibi quisque faceret, fori appellati, *Liv.* 1, 35. (4) *G. ex Ov.*

Spēstāmen, inis. n. *A proof, essay, or trial, Plaut. Men.* 5, 6, 1.

Spēstāndus, a, um. part. (1) *To be looked upon.* (2) *Wor- thy to be looked on, comely.* (3) *To be minded, or heeded.* (1) Certamina spēstānda theatri, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 39. (2) § Oc- culis nigris spēstāndus, *Hor. A. P.* 37. (3) Spēstāndum, ne cuiquam annulum det, neque roget, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 33.

Spēstans, tis. part. *Looking, beholding, tending.* Domum spēstans, & ad suos redire cupiens, *Cic. pro Ligar.* 1.

Spēstātē. adv. unde spēstātissimē, sup. *Notedly, remarkably, bravely to the sight.* Quæ spēstātissimē florent, palam est ce- lerrimē maturefcere, *Plin.* 21, 1.

Spēstātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A viewing, or beholding.* (2) *A trial, or proof.* (1) Quæ scenicis moribus per machinatio- nem ad spēstationem populo comparantur, *Vitruv. Praef. lib.* 10. Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spēstatione gentis fuit, *Flor.* 2, 7, 3. alii *expectatione.* (2) Deductiones hebant pro spēstatione & collybo, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 77.

Spēstātivus, a, um. *Belonging to speculation, speculative, contemplative, Quint.* 3, 5. & activus, *Id.*

Spēstātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, a looker on.* (2) *A gazer, a spectator.* (3) *A considerer, a contemplator.* (4) *A critic, a judge.* (1) Ineptiarum alicujus testis & spēstator, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 24. (2) Spēstatores clarè applaudite, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 100. (3) Spēstator coelestium, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 56. (4) Elegans spēstator formarum, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 18. Spēstator auri, *A goldfiner, or refiner, Jun.*

Spēstatrix, icis. f. *She that beholdeth.* Turba spēstatrix sce- lerum, *Luc.* 3, 129. conf. *Ov. Ep.* 18, 94.

Spēstātur. imperf. *It is seen, Plin.* 8, 68.

Spēstaturus, a, um. part. *About to behold.* Quare vox prae- conis irrita est invitantis more solenni ad ludos, quos nec spec- tasset quisquam, nec spēstaturus esset, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 21.

Spēstātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Looked, picked, or culled out.* (2) *Openly seen, beheld, or as- sed, of a play.* (3) *Well tried, approved, fair and goodly.* (4) *Choice, excellent.* (1) = Vidi semina lecta diu & multo spec- tata labore degenerare tamen, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 198. (2) Ta- bula, quæ polci vult, & spēstata reponi, *Hor. A. Poet.* 190. (3) & Durior est conditio spēstatae virtutis quam incognitæ, *Brut. ad Cic.* = Virtus nobilitata & spēstata, *Id.* = Fides cognita & spēstata, *Id.* (4) = Vir fortis & spēstatus, *Cic. Drin. in Caec.* 7. Quo non spēstator alter, *Sil.* 1. 440. Spēstātissima femina, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 50.

† Spēstīle. n. [quod in sue sit obviam spēstui, *Fest.*] *The fleshy parts of a sow beneath her middle, without bones, Plaut. Fragm. Carb.* 2. Corr. leg. spēcile. *Dalec. leg. ut adj. fumen spēstīle.*

Spēctio, ōnis. f. verb. *A looking into the entrails of beasts, or the feeding, or the flying of fowls, to divine thereby.* Et quod in auguriis distributum est, qui spēstationem habeant, qui non habeant, *Varr. L. L.* 5.

Spēcto, āre. act. [à specio, spēctum] (1) *To behold, look upon, view, or eye a thing.* (2) *To judge of.* (3) *To consider, to regard.* (4) *To prove, or try.* (5) *To approve, to respect.* (6) *To attend, to mind.* (7) *To concern, belong, or appertain to.* (8) *To tend, or drive to some end.* (9) *Also to lie towards.* (1) = Age, me huc aspice, *S. Spēcto Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 117.

§ = Ad me spēcta, cornicem ut conspiciere possis, *Id. Most.* 3.

2, 149. = Visere & spēctare aliquid, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 19. (2) Vitam non ex oratione, sed moribus spēctare, *Cic. in Sall.* (3)

§ Ad suam gloriam magis quam ad cuiuspiam salutem spēctare, *Cic. pro Sext.* 16. (4) In dubiis homines spēctare periculis con- venit, *Lucr.* 3, 55. (5) Vir bonus, omne forum quem spēctat, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 16, 57. (6) Juvenes magna spēctare debent, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 13. (7) = Beneficia quæ ad singulos spēctant, & ad universos pertinent, *Cic.* (8) Consilium ejus ad bellum spēctat, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4. Spēctat res ad interregnum, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 2. (9) § Spēctat ad orientem, *Plin.* 6, 17.

Spēctor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be seen, regarded, tried, &c.* Ex majore parte unamquamque rem appellari, spēctarique dicunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 8. conf. *Sil.* 12, 198.

Spēctor, ōris. m. *A prover, Litt. ex Liv.*

Spēctrum, i. n. [à specio, spēctum] *An idea, or form of a thing represented in the intellect.* Quæ Democritus ἰδέω, hic spēctra nominat, *Cic. ad Cass. Epist. Fam.* 15, 16. = Phan- tasia, *Id.*

† Spēctus, ūs. m. *Sight, Pacuv.* † Adspēctus.

Spēcula, ac. f. [à specio, de qua sc. prospicimus, *Varr.*]

(1) *A prospect from the summit of any place, wherein things are espied afar off, and every way, a prying.* Spēculā temerante profanā, *Stat.* 3, 202. (2) *A tower, or beacon.* (1) Ex spe- culā prospēctare tempestatem futuram, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 3. Prac- ceptis aërii spēculā de montis in undas deferar, *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 59. (2) Ipsæ in Tifaeo edito monte speculari posuit, *Liv.* 28, 5. ¶ In speculari esse, *To watch an opportunity, Cic. pro Dejot.* 8.

Spēcula, ac. f. dim. [à spes] *Little, or small hope, Cic. Fam. Ep.* 2, 16.

Spēculābundus, a, um. (1) *Looking about, espying.* (2) *Also diligently beholding, contemplating.* (1) Spēculābundus ex altissimā rupe signa, *Suet. Tib.* 65. (2) *Tac. Hist.* 4, 50, 5.

¶ Spēculāmen, inis. n. *Sight, Prud. Apoth.* 20. † Con- spēctus.

Spēculāndus, a, um. part. *To be beheld.* Mittunt ad specu- landos ejus animos Hamilcarem, *Just.* 21, 6.

Spēculans, tis. part. *Beholding.* Et gravia annonae specu- lantem incendia ventis credere opes, *Manil.* 4, 168.

Spēculāre, & per Apoc. specular, āris. (1) *A window, or casement, chiefly of a transparent stone.* (2) *Any cover made thereof.* (1) Lapis vitri modo translucidus, quo utuntur pro specularibus, *Plin.* 36, 45. Clauso latis specularibus antro, *Juv.* 4, 21. (2) Cucurbitæ & cucumeres specularibus integri debebunt, *Col.* 11, 3.

Spēculāris, e. adj. [à speculum] (1) *Any thing whereby one may see the better, belonging to windows, or spectacles.* (2) *Also belonging to a beacon, or watch-tower.* (1) Specularis lapis, *A stone clear like glass, cut into small thin panes, and in old time used for glass, Plin.* 36, 45. (2) Specularem significationem invenit Sinon, *Plin.* 7, 57.

¶ Spēculārius, ii. m. [à speculum] *He that maketh spectacles, looking-glasses, or glass windows, a glazier, Ulp.*

¶ Spēculārius, a, um. [à specula] *Excubitor specularius, A sentinel, Jun.*

¶ Spēculātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A discovery, an observation, Amm.*

† Exploratio.

¶ Spēculātivus, a, um. adj. *Contemplative, speculative, Phil.*

† Spēctativus, *Quint.*

Spēculātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A beholder, a viewer.* (2) *Met. a searcher, an observer.* (3) *A spy in wars, a scout, watch, or sentinel.* (1) Diligentia mea speculatorem reformidat, *Cic. Div. in Caecil.* 16. Tumulo speculator ab alto, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 9, 11. (2) = Physicus speculator venatorque naturæ, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 30. (3) Undique speculatores citò sese ostendunt, quā re hostis adeste intelligitur, *Sall. B. J.* 106. Speculator, quem mittimus antè, ut respiciat quæ volumus, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 8.

Spēculātorius, a, um. *Belonging to espial.* Navis speculato- ria, *A brigandine, a fust, a bark for espial, a ketch, Caes. B. G.* 4, 26. & *Liv.* 30, 10. caliga, *Suet. Calig.* 52.

Spēculātrix, icis. f. verb. *She that watcheth, or spieth.* Fu- riae deæ sunt specularices, credo, & vindices sceleris, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 18.

Spēculātus, a, um. [à speculum] *Lined with looking-glasses.* Speculatum cubiculum, *Aust. vitae Horatianæ.*

Spēculātu. monopt. *By watch, by ambush.* Feles occulto speculari in musculos exiliunt, *Plin.* 10, 94. *An reperiatur in aliis casibus, nescio.*

Spēculaturus, a, um. *About to view, or pry into.* Pyrrhum adit specularurus consilia ejus de Sicilia, *Just.* 18, 2.

Spēculor, āri. dep. [à specula] (1) *To watch as in an high tower.* (2) *To scout.* (3) *To spy, to consider diligently, to observe.* (4) *To search, to behold and gaze upon, to contem- plate.* (5) *To watch, or wait some event.* (1) Ex edito qui- dam speculari, *Plin.* 31, 27. (2) Qui speculari gratiā essent remissi, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 14. (3) Quò mox furatum veniat, speculari loca magis, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 23. (4) Ortus & obitus signorum speculari, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 257. Spēculatūque longe deprendit tacitis dominantia legibus astra, *Manil.* 1. 62. (5) Fortunam partium specularantur, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 31.

Spēculum,

Spēculum, i. n. [à specio, quòd in eo specim̃us imaginem] *A looking-glass, a mirror.* Speculum in cathedrâ matris ut positum fuit, fortè inspexerunt, *Phaedr.* 3, 8, 4. conf. & *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 61.

Specus, ūs. m. f. & n. [à specio, specus, locus ex quo despicitur, *Ulp.*] *A den, cave, or lurking-place.* Est specus in medio densus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 29. Specus ultima, *Sil.* non adenda ferae, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 495. Invisum coelo specus, *Id.* horrendum, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 568.

* **Spēlaeum**, i. n. *A den, a cave.* Inter spelaea ferarum, *Virg. Ecl.* 20, 52.

|| **Spelta**, ae. f. *A kind of wheat in Italy and Flanders called spelt.* Offic.

Spēlunca, ae. f. [à Gr. σπήλυγξ, in accus. σπήλυγγα] *A cave, an hole in a rock, a grot, or den.* Cic. *Verr.* 4, 48.

Spērābilis, e. *That may be hoped for.* Salus vitae sperabilis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 3.

Sperandus, a, um. part. *To be hoped for.* Quae nunquam ut aliena & speranda, sed ut sua semperque possessa, *Plin. Pan.* 37. Talis & illius fors est speranda negoti, *Manil.* 3, 92. *Bentl.* autem leg. *ullius.*

Spērans, tis. part. *Hoping, looking for, expecting.* Quartanam sperantibus aegris, *Juv.* 4, 57.

Speratur, imp. *It is hoped.* Voluntaria deditio sperabatur, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 45, 1. Nulli enim pater existeret cujus in patrimonium successio speraretur, *Just.* 3, 4.

Spērātus, a, um. part. (1) *Hoped, or looked for, expected.* (2) *A suiter.* (3) *Sperata, a mistress, a bride.* (1) Laborare de speratâ gloriâ, *Cic. Qu. fr.* 1, 1. Ea res frustra sperata, *Sall. B. J.* 86. (2) *Curre, & nuncia venire, & mecum speratum adduce.* *Afran. ap. Non ubi tamen Scal. speratam meam leg.* (3) *Hercules centaurum occidit, & speratam suam abduxit.* *Hyg. Fab. sc. sponsam.*

* **Spērma**, ātis. n. σπέρμα, sero. *Natural seed whereof things be ingenerated, sperm, the spawn, or milt in fishes.* Sperma ceti, *A medicine made of a certain kind of whale.* Offic. Lat. Semen.

Spernax, ācis. adj. [à sperno] *Slighting, or undervaluing.* § *Viri mortis spernaces.* *Sil.* 8, 165.

Spernendus, a, um. part. *To be despised.* Ne sim spernenda futuris, exemplo caveo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 684.

Spernens, tis. part. *Despising.* Admiratus Hephæstion magnitudinem animi spernentis, quod alii per ignes ferrumque peterent, *Curt.* 4, 3.

Sperno, ēre, spēvi, tum. act. [de etym. incert] (1) *To disdain, or despise, to make no account of, to slight, to scorn.* (2) *To separate.* (1) = Haec commoda noli spernere, nec putare parvi, *Catull.* 21, 25. = Non spremit, & pro nihilo putavit, *Cic. Philipp.* 13, 10. (2) *Jus & aequum se à malis spernit procul.* *Enn. ap. Non.*

Spernor, spretus sum, sperni. pass. *To be slighted.* = *Sperni,* & pro nihilo putari, *Cic. Philipp.* 13. § *Veritas auspiorum spreta est, species tantum retenta.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3.

Spēro, āre. act. [ab Hebr. שָׁבַר *Idem,*] vocab. mediae sign. (1) *To hope, to trust.* (2) *To look for, to expect* either good, or evil. (3) *To rejoice.* (4) *To hope in.* (1) *Spero fore, ut contingat id nobis.* *Cic.* § *despero.* *Id.* metuo, *Hor.* § *Ego & sperarem prudentiâ tuâ fretus, & ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae literae.* *Cic. Fam.* 12, 18. (2) = *Quid de hoc sperare aut expectare nos oportebat?* *Cic.* Si potui tantum sperare dolorem, & perferre potero, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 419. Sperate deos memores fandi & nefandi, *Id. Aen.* 1, 547. (3) *Sperabam jam defuisse adolescentiam.* *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 2, 71. interpr. *Don.* (4) = *Diis sum fretus, deos sperabimus.* *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 38.

Spes, ēi. f. [antiq. speres, à spero] *Looking for any thing, good or bad.* (1) But more frequently in a good sense, *hope,* as opposed to fear. (2) *Expectation.* (3) *Meton. Joy.* (1) *Spem pretio non emo.* *Prov. ap. Ter. Adelph.* 2, 2, 11. Habere aliquam spem de repub. *Cic. Fam.* 2, 5. § *Alternat spēque timorque fidem.* *Ov. Epist.* 6, 38. Spes est expectatio boni, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 37. (2) *Id bellum spe omnium serius fuit.* *Liv.* 2, 3, princ. Spem mentita seges, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 87. (3) § *Spem vultu simulat; premit altum corde dolorem.* *Virg. Aen.* 1, 213. interpr. *Serv.*

* **Speusticus**, a, um. [ex σπείω, festino] *Panis speusticus, Bread baked in haste upon the hearth.* *Plin.* 18, 27.

* **Sphacelus**, i. m. *A perfect mortification not only in the skin, flesh, &c. but also in the very bones.* Med.

* **Sphacelismus**, i. m. *The gangreening of any part; also the blasting of trees.* Med.

* **Sphaera**, ae. f. *A sphere, globe, circle, bowl, or rundle, any thing that is round.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 18. = *Globus.*

Sphaerālis, e. *Of, or like a sphere.* *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 9. & *Somn. Scip.* 1, 16.

† **Sphaerica**, ae. f. *A kind of cake made of diverse round pieces.* *Cato* 82. al. *sphaerita.*

|| **Sphaericus**, a, um. *Round as a sphere.* *Isid.* 4 *Rotundus.*

* **Sphaerista**, ae. m. *A tennis player.* *Sidon.*

Sphacisterium, ii. n. [à σφαίρα, unde σφαίριζω, pila ludo] *A round place in a bain where people exercised at ball, and may be used for a tennis court, a bowling alley, a bowling green, or any such place.* *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. & 5, 6.

* **Sphaerita**, ae. f. [scil. placentae genus, quae sphaeras seu globulos habet, qui in solo ejus componebantur, *Turneb.*] *Cato*, 82. *Vid. Sphaerica.*

* **Spheroides**, adj. *Round like a sphere.* Schema sphaeroides, *Vitruv.* 8, 6.

* **Sphaeromachia**, ae. f. *Playing at tennis, handball, or bowls.* Sed & sphaeromachias spectamus, & pilaris lusio admittitur, *Stat. Praef.* l. 4. *Sylv. & Sen. Epist.* 80.

* **Sphaerula**, ae. f. dim [à sphaera] *A little globe, or sphere.* *Aug.*

* **Sphagittides**, um. f. pl. [i. e. jugulares, sc. venae, à σφαγγί, jugulus] *Two great veins appearing on each side of the throat, and nourishing all the parts of the neck and head.* *Cels.* 4, 1. sed *Graecis elementis.*

* **Sphincter**, ēris. m. [à σφίγγω, stringo] *The round compassing muscle of the straight gut, serving to keep in the excrements.* *Medic.*

Sphingium, ii. n. *A monkey.* *Litt. ex Plin. sed quaere.*

* **Sphinx**, gis & gos. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ σφίγγω, quòd loquebatur ιερογύμνα ἑήματα, quibus homines ita stringebat, ut expedire se non possint] (1) *A beast like an ape, a monkey, a marmoset.* (2) *Also a monstrous witch, or hag of Thebes, that put forth riddles, and killed those passengers who could not unriddle them.* (1) *Vid. Plin.* 8, 30. (2) *Sphinx volucris pennis, pedibus fera, fronte puella.* *Auson. Vid. Propr.*

* **Sphondylus**, i. m. *A kind shell fish.* *Col.* 8, 16.

* **Sphragis**, idis. f. [σφραγίς. Lat. Sigillum. Terra Lemnia signata] (1) *A kind of the best ruddle, or vermilion.* (2) *Also a precious stone, green, but not transparent, which is good for sealing.* (1) *Cels.* 5, 20, & 26. (2) *Plin.* 37, 37.

* **Sphragitis**. *A drying, or cicatrizing plaister of vermilion.* *Prud. Peristeph.* 10, 1076.

* **Sphyraena**, ae. f. [à σφύρα, malleus, unde *Gazae malleolus*] *A fish so called.* *Sphyraena rostro similis.* *Plin.* 32, 54. Lat. *Sudis dic.*

Spica, ae. f. [à σάχυς, Aeolicè σπάχυς; spica] (1) *An ear of corn.* (2) *A clove of garlick.* (3) *A sign in heaven, to wit, a bright star in the left hand of Virgo.* (1) *Seges spicis uberibus & crebris.* *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 30. Spica in hordeo & tritico tria habet continentia, granum, glumam, aristam, & etiam primitus spica cum oritur, vaginam, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. *vid. locum.* (2) *Col.* 11, 3. & *Cato*, c. 71. (3) *Virginis sinistra fulget spica manu.* *Caes. Germanicus.* Spica mutila, *An ear of corn without the beard.* *Jun.* Spica Cilissa, the saffron flower, *Ov. in Ibin.* 200. sed al. terra. Spica Celtica, a kind of moss called *wolves claw.* Offic. Spica nardi, lavender spike, *spikenard.* *Jun.* Hinc *Angl. a spike.*

|| **Spicatum**, i. n. sc. unguentum [à spica] *An excellent ointment called spikenard, or oil of spike.* *Marcell. Emp.*

Spicatus, a, um. (1) *Eared as corn.* (2) *Also picked, spiked, or made sharp at the point.* (3) *A paving, or laying of bricks, or tiles edge-long.* (1) *Plin.* 21, 61. (2) *Pavimentum spicatum.* *Vitruv.* (3) *Vitruv.* 7, 1. ubi *vid.* *Baldi Lex.* p. 115.

Spiceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to ears of corn.* Corona spicea, *Hor. Carm. Secul.* 30. conf. *Virg. Geor.* 1, 314.

* **Spicifer**, a, um. *Bearing ears of corn.* Ora spicifera, *Sil.* 3, 403. *Dea.* *Manil. Astron.* 2, 442. i. e. *Ceres.*

Spicilegium, ii. n. *Gleaning, or leasing of corn, or gathering of ears of corn.* Met. a collection made from the best writers. *Messe factâ, spicilegium venire oportet.* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 53.

Spicilegus, i. m. [qui spicas legit] *A gleaner of corn, a leaser.* *Litt. ex Col. sed quaere.*

† **Spicio**, ire. antiq. idem quod specio, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 100.

Spico, āre. & pass. spicor [spicas facio, spicis instruo, acuo] (1) *To shoot out as an ear of corn doth.* (2) *To make picked like an ear of corn, to spike, or point, and make sharp at the end.* (1) *Quam longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes?* *Gratius.* v. 118. (2) *Plin.* 18, 10.

Spicula, ae. f. dim. *A dart.* *Litt. ex Col. sed quaere.*

Spiculātor, ōris. m. *An archer, or spearman of the guard, a partisan, or halberdier.* Ut spiculatores cum lanceis circumstantent, *Suet. Claud.* 35. conf. *Tac. Hist.* 1, 24, 3.

Spicūlo, āre. *To make any thing sharp at the point.* Telum quo spiculavit ingenio? *Plin.* 11, 1.

Spiculum, i. n. [à similitudine spicae; vel quòd sit spicatum] (1) *A dart, an halbard, a javelin.* (2) *An arrow, or shaft.* (3) *The head of a dart, or javelin.* (4) *The sting of a bee, or wasp.* (5) || *The spadé in cards.* (1) *Lenta spicula contorquent lacertis.* *Virg. Aen.* 7, 164. (2) *Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu.* *Virg. Aen.* 11, 654. (3) *Epaminondas sibi avelli jubet spiculum, posteaquam percontanti dictum est clypeum esse saluum.* *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12. *Nepos enim ferrum vocat, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat.* *Epam.* 9. *Hastarum spicula.* *Liv.* (4) *Spicula exacuunt rostris.* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 74. *Desigunt spicula crabrones nudo vertice.* *Ov. Fast.* 3, 754. (5) *Jun.*

Spicum, i. n. *An ear of corn.* *Cic. de Senect.* 15. & *Varr. ap. Non.*

|| **Spicus**, i. m. [à σάχυς, Acol. σπάχυς] *An ear of corn.* *Serv.*

Spīna, ae. f. (1) *A thorn, a prick.* (2) *A prick, or bristle of an hedgehog, the quill of the porcupine, the fin of a fish.*

fish, &c. (3) *A sting.* (4) *A pin.* (5) *The chine bone of the back.* (6) *Met. A quiddity, or subtilty, a nice, or difficult point.* (7) *Spina sacra, the rump.* (1) *Carduus, & spinis surgit paliurus acutis, Virg. Ecl. 5, 39.* *Spina acida, the barberry bush, Jun.* *Spina acuta, the white thorn, or hawthorn, Id.* *Spina alba vel regia, the wild artichoke, or lady's thistle, Id.* 24, 66. *Spina appendix, the gooseberry bush, Plin. 24, 70.* *Spina fullonia, the teasle, Id.* 16, 92. (2) *Vid. Plin. 8, 53, & 9, 85.* *Æ Animantes aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47.* (3) *Plin. 8, 53.* (4) *Omnibus sagum, fibulâ, aut, si desit, spinâ confertum, Tac. Germ. 17. interp. Litt. cui tamen non passum accedere, Conf. Virg. Aen. 3, 594.* (5) *Spina lumbis jungitur ossa, sed tereti structurâ; per media foramina à cerebro medullâ descendente, Plin. 11, 67.* (6) *Peripatetici spinas partendi, & definiendi praemittunt, Cic. Tusc. 4.* (7) *Idid.*

|| *Spinacea, ae. f. The herb spinage, Jun.*

Spinâlis, e. Pertaining to the back bone. Spinalis medulla, the marrow, or pith of the back bone, Mactob. Sat. 7, 9.

Spinea, ae. f. A kind of vine. Spioniam alii spineam vocant, Plin. 14, 4.

Spineola, ae. f. & spinea. A kind of rose with small leaves, Plin. 21, 10.

Spinetum, i. n. A place where thorns, or briars grow, a bush of thorns. Occulant spineta lacertos, Virg. Ecl. 2, 9.

Spineus, a, um. Of, or belonging to thorns, bushes, or brambles, thorny, bushy. Vincula spinea, Ov. Met. 2, 789.

* *Spinifer, a, um. Bearing thorns, or prickles, prickly, or thorny. Spiniferam subter caudam Pistricis adhaesit, Cic. in Arat. 178.*

* *Spinigēna, ae. c. g. Sprung up of a thorn, Litt. ex Col.*

* *Spiniger, a, um. id. quod spinifer. Spinigeris stirpibus hirtus ager, Prud. Hippol. 115.*

Spinosus, a, um. or, comp. || spinus, sup. (1) Full of thorns, or prickles, thorny, prickly. (2) Met. Difficult, crabbed, obscure. (1) Spinosa loca, Varr. R. R. 2, 3. (2) Dialectici spinosiora multa pepererunt, Cic. Or. 32. || = Nodosissimae & spinosissimae disciplinae, Aug.

* *Spinther, ēris. n. vel spinter [à Gracc. σπινθηρ, Acol. σπινθηρ, annulus] A buckle, or clasp, a bracelet. Jubeas spinther novum reconcinnari, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 4.*

Spintriae, repertoires monstroli concubitūs [à σπιντήρ, quod quasi σπινθηρ se incestarent; vel à σπινθηρ, strictura ignis, M.] Suet. Tib. 43.

Spinturnicium, ii. n. An illfavoured creature, in the same sense as pithecium; monkey-faced, or some such thing, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

Spinturnix, icis, f. [ex σπινθήρ, scintillae, & ὄρνις, avis, i. e. avis incendiaria (ut Plin. vocat) σπινδαρίς. dict. quod carbonem ex rogo, aut ex altari, in aedes inferret, Fest.] (1) A bird which used to come to the altar, and carrying away a burning coal as a token of ill luck, as burning to the house where it lighted. (2) A four-footed beast, with wings like the sphinx. (1) Plin. 10, 17. (2) Salm. ex Am.

Spinu, indecl. id. quod spinus, Varr.

|| *Spinula, ae. f. dim. [à spina] A little thorn, Arnob.*

Spinulentus, a, um. adj. Full of thorns, Litt. ex Varr. seq. q.

Spinus, i. f. (m. si Prisciano & Servio fides) A loc tree, a bullace tree, a black thorn. Spinosa pruna ferentes, Virg. Geor. 4, 145.

Spionia, ae. f. vel qu. spinea. A kind of vine, bearing large grapes, though not very many, Col. 3, 2.

Spionicus, a, um. Of that vine, Col. 4, ult.

* *Spīra, ae. f. (1) A roundel, or circle, a turning, a winding compass. (2) A fold of a serpent. (3) A coil of a cable. (4) A wreath, band, or twisted lace. (5) A cracknel, or simnel made like a trenkle, or writhen like a rope. (6) Also a woman's attire for the head, tied and fastened behind, called a chapile. (7) Also a round knob, or knur of a tree. (8) Also a curl, or frizzled hair. (9) The square of a pillar below, that may serve to sit upon. (10) A band, or multitude of people. (1) Igneâ specie ac spirae modo intorta, Plin. 2, 23. (2) Virg. Aen. 2, 217. (3) Fest. interpr. (4) Juv. 8, 208. (5) Quomodo fiat, vid. Catonem, 77. (6) Litt. ex Lucil. (7) Publicum omnium vitium vocant spiras, ubi convolvere se venae atque nodi, Plin. 16, 76. (8) Plin. 9, 57. (9) In Ephesiae Dianae aede primū columnis spirae subditae, Plin. 36, 58. (10) Spiras legionibus nexum, Enn. ap. Fest.*

Spirabilis, e. (1) That whereby we breathe and live. (2) Living, that which breatheth. (1) = Animabilis spirabilisque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 36. de aere. (2) Sive illi sint animales, id est, spirabiles, Cic. N. D. 2, 6.

Spiraculum, i. n. A breathing hole, or vent, a cave, or hole which breatheth out air, Virg. Aen. 7, 568. Spiracula fontis, V. Flacc. 3, 553.

* *Spīrea, ae. f. A kind of shrub, Plin. 21, 29. vid. Theophr. hist. plant. 1, 23.*

* *Spīraon, i. n. [dict. quod sit flexile, à σπῖρα] A kind of herb for garlands, Plin. 21, 29. al. leg. spireon.*

Spiraeus, a, um. [à spira] Pliable, flexible, Varr.

Spiramen, inis. n. (1) A breathing hole, or passage of breath. (2) A vent, a chimney, or funnel. (1) Spiramina naris adunca,

Luc. 2, 183. (2) Reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Theb. 12, 268.

*Spiramentum, i. n. (1) A vent, a pore. (2) A breathing time, an interval. (1) = Calor vias, & caeca relaxat spiramenta, Virg. Geor. 1, 90. Circumlito spiramento caminis, Plin. 34, 23. * Spiramentum animae, the lungs, or lights, or the windpipe, Virg. Aen. 9, 850. (2) = Æ Domitianus non jam per intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, sed continuo & velut uno ictu rempub. exhaustit, Tac. Agric. 44, 6.*

Spirans, tis. part. (1) Breathing, or casting out breath. (2) Smelling, savouring. (3) Living. (5) Done to the life, of statues. (5) Panting. (1) Spirantes flammam Chimerae, Lucr. 2, 704. (2) Graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, Virg. Geor. 4, 31. (3) = Imponere bustum in caput vivi, & jam spirantis, Cic. pro Domo, 52. (4) Aera spirantia, Virg. Aen. 6, 847. signa, Id. Geor. 3, 34. (5) Spirantia consulit exta, Virg. Aen. 4, 64.

Spirator, ōris. m. verb. He that breatheth, Rid. ex Quint. sed quaere.

Spirillum, i. n. [dict. quod sit tanquam spira sub mento caprae] A goat's beard, Fest. al. leg. strilum.

Spiritālis, e. (1) Belonging to air, or breath. (2) || Living, breathing, spiritual. (1) Spiritale machinae genus est, cum spiritus impressionibus impulsus, & plagae arceque organicas exprimuntur, Vitruv. 10, 1. (2) Spiritali lacte pecus irriges, Prud. Perist. 10, 14.

|| *Spiritūālis, e. Spiritual, or belonging to the spirit and soul, Eccl.*

|| *Spiritūāliter. adv. Spiritually, Hier.*

Spiritus, ūs. m. [à spirando] (1) Breathing. (2) Air. (3) Wind. (4) A savour, or smell. (5) A stench, vapour, or steam. (6) Life. (7) Spirit. (8) Soul. (9) A sound. (10) The mind, or the affections thereof, ambition, courage, spirit, haughtiness, &c. etiam in singulari numero. (11) A man, a person. (1) = Cum jam spiritum intercluderet, nec recipere animam sineret, Liv. 21, 58. (2) Spiritum Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 4. (3) Praestat eligere sationi silentis, vel certe placidi spiritus diem, Col. 3, 19. (4) Quum spiritus unguenti suaves diffugit in auras, Lucr. 3, 233. (5) Mortiferum spiritum exhalare, Plin. 2, 95. (6) Æ Perire semel satius, quam sub acerbissimi carnificis arbitrio spiritum ducere, Liv. 32. Spiritum finire, to die, Tac. Ann. 15, 51. (7) Æ Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, & spiritus per arterias, Cic. de N. D. 2, 55. (8) Æ Dissociatio spiritus corporique, Tac. Ann. 16, 34. (9) Graviorem spiritum reddit tibia, Quint. 1, 11. (10) Latius regnes avidum domando spiritum, quam si, &c. Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. Antipater, qui probè nosset spiritum ejus, Curt. 6, 1, 19. Nobilitate vestra dignos spiritus capiatis, Id. 5, 8, 16. Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33. (11) Subrefectus primo aspectu alloquiōque carissimi sibi spiritus, Patere. 2, 123.

*Spiro, āre. act. [à σπῖρω, spiro; ἀσπῖρω, palpiro, Gloss.] (1) To breathe, to fetch breath. (2) To blow. (3) To belch out. (4) To cast a smell. (5) To exhale, or steam. (6) To live. (7) To savour. (8) To aspire to. (9) To breathe after, to seek after, to endeavour obtain. (1) Spirant paucissima alia in mari, Plin. 9, 6. * Spirare quietem, to be asleep, Prop. 1, 3, 7. (2) Spirat valentiùs Eurus, Ov. Met. 11, 481. (3) Quod genus endo mari spirat fons, Lucr. 6, 890. (4) § Divinum odorem spirare, Virg. Aen. 1, 408. § Arae spirant odoratis floribus, Stat. ¶ Spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 35. have lost their smell. (5) Tetrum odorem spirare, Col. 1, 6. (6) Quae deferi à me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. (7) § Quod si jam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24, 5. (8) Altum spirare, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 11. (9) Ira spirat sanguinem, Sen. Thyest. 504.*

Spirula, ae. f. dim. [à spira] The base of a pillar, a little round compass, Serv.

Spissamentum, i. n. (1) A thing put into ointments, or other things to make them thick, a thickening. (2) Also any thing used to stuff, or stop holes withal; a bung. (1) Firmiori spissamento opus est, Sen. Epist. 31. (2) Col. 12, 46.

Spissatio, ōnis. f. verb. A thickening. Negat quidquam esse hac spissatione efficacius, Sen. Ep. 86.

Spissatus, a, um. part. Made thick, stiffened, Ov. Ep. 15, 250.

Spissatae nubes fluunt, Luc. 4, 77.

Spissè. adv. iūs, comp. (1) Thickly, grossly, closely. (2) Slowly, difficultly, with much ado. (1) Offulae carnis spissè componuntur, Col. Æ Prima sementis rariùs ferere permittit, novissima spissius postulat, Id. 2, 9. (2) = Spissè atque vix pervenire, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 36.

Spissescens, tis. part. Growing thick, Cels. 5, 27.

Spissesco, ēre. incept. To wax thick. Cavam docui spissescere nubem, Lucr. 6, 175.

Spissigrādus, a, um. simus, sup. [qui spisso, i. e. tardo motu graduum utitur] One that goeth slowly and treadeth thick, Litt. ex Plin. Spissigradissimi senes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

Spissitas, ātis. f. Thickness, clamminess, closeness. Triticum spissitate sua concalescit, Plin. 18, 73. conf. Vitruv. 2, 9.

Spissitudo,

Spissitudo, inis. f. *Thickness*. Mellis habet spissitudinem, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 208.

Spisso, are. act. *To make thick, to thicken*. *Vid.* Spissor. Spissat sanum corpus aquilo, *it stoppeth the pores*, *Cels.* 2, 1.

Spissor, ari. pass. *To be thickened*. Omne lac igne spissatur, *Plin.* 11, 96.

Spissus, a, um. part. or, comp. *firmus*, sup. [*ἀσπίζω*, unde *σπίδιον*] (1) *Thick, clammy*. (2) *Gross*. (3) *Firm, hard, solid*. (4) *Standing thick and close together, crowded*. (5) *Slow, or long*. (6) *Tedious, troublesome*. (1) Amoma spissa, *Ov. Epist.* 21, 166. Spissus solum, *Plin.* 18, 49. semen, *Col.* Spissa humus, *Id.* 2, 2. *Æ* solutior, *Id. ibid.* (2) *Æ* Deus liquidum spisso secrevit ab aëre coelum, *Ov. Met.* 1, 23. (3) Spississima, ideo & gravissima ex omni materia judicatur ebenus, *Plin.* 16, 76. (4) Spissis indigna theatris scripta, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 19, 41. (5) = Omnia tarda & spissa, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 20. Spissum istud amanti est verbum *veniet nisi venit*, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 77. (6) Spissum opus, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 13.

* Spithama, ae. f. *A span, the length from the thumb's end to the end of the little finger*, *Plin.* 7, 2.

* Spithameus, ae. um. *Of, or belonging to the measure of a span*, *Plin.* 7, 2. *Lat.* Dodrantalis.

* Splachnopes, a, um. *An image resembling a youth roasting the inwards of a beast sacrificed*, *Plin.* 22, 20. & 34, 19, 21.

* Splen, enis. m. [*σπλήν*] *The milt, the spleen*. Splenis dolor si porcos infestet, &c. *Col.* 7, 11. Petulanti splene cachinno, *Perf.* 1, 12.

Splendens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Glittering, shining*. (2) *Also famous, renowned, illustrious*. (1) Splendens Pario marmore purius, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 6. Splendens igni clypeus, *Claud. Gigant.* 77. (2) Auctores habeo in equestri ordine splendentes, *Plin.* 9, 4.

Splendo, ere, ui. neut. [*ἀσπλάνδω*, i. e. *ἀσπλάνδω*, *ἀσπλάνδω*, cinis ignitus, qui splendet & torret] (1) *To shine, or glister*. (2) *Met.* *To be beautiful and ornamental*. (1) Argentum nisi temperato splendeat usu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 2, 4. (2) = Virtus lucet in tenebris, splendetque per se semper, *Cic. pro Sext.* 28.

Splendescio, ere. incept. (1) *To begin to glitter and shine, to wax fair, clear and bright*. (2) *Also to have a good grace, or look passing well*. (1) Vomer attritus fulco splendescit, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 46. Corpora splendescunt succo olivae, *Ov. Met.* 10, 177. (2) Canorum illud in voce splendescit nescio quo pacto in senectute, *Cic. de Senect.* 9.

Splendidè, adv. ius, comp. *firmè*, sup. *Clearly, gracefully, gaily, honourably, gallantly, richly, nobly, royally, rarely, commendably*. = Ornate & splendidè dicere, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1. = Splendidus atque honestius bellum gerere, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 24. *Æ* Magnificè & splendidè ornare convivium, *Cic. pro Quint.* 30. Splendidissimè, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 5. Una perjurum fuit in parentem splendidè mendax, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 34.

|| Splendido, are. act. *To brighten, or make bright*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 563.

Splendidulus, a, um, dim. *Somewhat brave and fine*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Splendidus, a, um. or, comp. *firmus*, sup. [*à splendeo*] (1) *Bright, clear, shining, glittering*. (2) *Famous, noble*. (3) *Gorgeous, gay, splendid, gallant, stately*. (4) *Neat, fine, genteel*. (5) *Grave, majestic*. (1) Fons splendidior vitro, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 1. Splendor honoris, *Cic. post red. in Sen.* 4. (2) = Splendidissimus & ornatissimus vir, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 20. (3) Palla splendida multo croco, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 162. (4) *Æ* Atticus splendidus, non sumptuosus, omni diligentia munditiam affectabat, *Nep. Attic.* 13. *Æ* Ut cum splendidum & hilarum potius, quam luxuriosum aut desidem diceret, *Paterc.* 2, 105. (5) Splendida Minois arbitria, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 21.

Splendor, oris. m. [*à splendeo*] (1) *Brightness, light, splendor, beauty*. (2) *The gloss, varnish, or shining of a colour*. (3) *Sumptuousness*. (4) *Gallantry, genteelness*. (5) *Honour, renown, glory*. (1) Clypei splendor clarior quam solis radii, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 1. In splendorem aliquid dare, *to rub, or make it bright*, *Id. Asin.* 2, 4, 20. (2) *Æ* Splendor murrhinis finè viribus, nitorque veriùs quam splendor, *Plin.* 37, 8. (3) Clarus splendor vestis purpureae, *Lucr.* 2, 51. (4) Cum Alcibiades Athenis splendidissimam civitatem natus esset, omnes Athenienses splendore ac dignitate vitae superavit, *Nep. Alcib.* 11. (5) = Homines honesti, & summo splendore praediti, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 69.

Splēnēticus, a, um. *That is sick of the spleen, or hath a great spleen, splenetic*, *Plin.* 20, 34. *sed* Hard. leg. Splenicus.

Splēniātus, a, um. *Having a plaster, or patch upon it*. Cur splēniato saepe prodeam mento? *Mart.* 10, 22.

Splēnicus, a, um. *Pertaining to the spleen*. Splēnicis propinant polium ex aceto, *Plin.* 21, 84.

Splēnium, ii. n. [*σπλάνιον*, *à splen*] (1) *A long plaster, or cloth to lay to the body of him that is sick of the spleen*. (2) *A patch upon the face or eyes*. (3) *Also the herb called large spleenwort, milt-waste*. (1) *Jul. Poll.* (2) *Mart.* 2, 29, ult. (3) *Plin.* 25, 20.

Splēnōsus, a, um. *Full of spleen, or having a great spleen*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Spodium, ii. n. [*σπώδιον*, dim. *à σπώδω*, cinis] *The cinders after the melting of iron, or brass; also the foot rising of the trying of it, &c.* *vid.* *Plin.* 34, 34. & *Cels.* 5, 7. & 6, 6.

Spoliandus, a, um. part. *To be spoiled, or robbed*, *Suet. Neron.* 40. *Sil.* 13, 361.

Spolians, tis. part. *Spoiling, robbing*, *Ov. Met.* 12, 440.

Spoliarium, ii. n. *A place next the stage where sword fencers, either slain, or grievously wounded, were bestowed*. *Æ* Numquid aliquem tam cupidum vitae putas, ut jugulari in spoliario quam arenam malit? *Sen. Epist.* 93. conf. *Plin. Paneg.* 36.

Spoliatio, onis. f. verb. *A robbing, spoiling, pillaging, or plundering*. Avaritia ne sacrorum quidem spoliatio abstinuit, *Liv.* 29, 8.

Spoliator, oris. m. verb. *A spoiler, pillager, robber, or plunderer*. Spoliator monumentorum, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 36.

Spoliatrix, icis. f. *She that spoileth, or pillageth*. Tūne Venerem illam tuam spoliatricem spoliare ornamentis ausa es? *Cic. pro Coel.* 21.

Spoliatus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) *Bereft, robbed, plundered*. (2) *Taken away*. (1) Corpus spoliatum lumine, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 935. Magistro spoliata navis, *Id.* Nihil illo regno spoliatus, nihil rege egentius, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 1. (2) Spoliata, quam tueri non poterat, dignitas, *Paterc.* 2, 80.

Spolio, are. act. (1) *To bereave*. (2) *To take the spoil, to plunder*. (3) *To take away, to deprive of*. (1) Victum spoliare, *Ov. Met.* 12, 143. (2) Fana sociorum spoliare, *Cic. pro Sylla*, 25. = Argento aliquem depeculari, & spoliare, *Id. Verr.* 4, 17. (3) Spoliare terram lumine, *Lucr.* 4, 378.

Spolior, ari. atus. pass. *To be spoiled, deprived, robbed, &c.* Est gravius spoliari fortunis, quam non augeri dignitate, *Cic. pro Plane.* 9.

Spolium, ii. n. [*ἀσπύλον*, *spolium*, *x* in *p* mutato] (1) *Spoil taken away from the enemy, a booty*. (2) *Any prey, or pillage*. (3) *The skin of a beast*. (4) *The cast skin, or slough of a snake, or adder*. (1) = Victores praedam spoliisque potiti, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 450. Classium spolia, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 18. Opima spolia, *Liv.* 4, 20. *Vid.* Opimus. Spolium regis Antiochi recepi, *Sall. Epist. Mithrid.* int. *Frag.* (2) Si spoliis causam vis hominem occidere, *Cic. pro S. Rose.* 50. (3) Spolia ferrarum, *Lucr.* 5, 952. leonis, *Ov. Epist.* 9, 113. (4) Serpentum spolia, *Lucr.* 4, 60.

Sponda, ae. f. [*à spondeo*] (1) *A bedstead, or the side of a bed*. (2) *Met.* *A bed, or couch*. (1) Impositus lecto spondam pedibusque salignis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 656. *Æ* Excidunt senem spondae qui parte jacebat, namque puer pluteo vindice tutus erat, *Mart.* 3, 91. ubi *vid. Scal.* (2) Aulacis jam se regina superbis auream composuit spondam, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 702. ¶ Orciniana sponda, a bier to carry the dead on, *Mart.* 10, 5, 9.

Spondaeus pes [*σπονδαῖος*, *à σπονδή*, libamen, quod in sacrificiis & libationibus eo maxime uterentur] *A foot consisting of two long syllables*, *Cic. Orat.* 64.

Spondalium, ii. n. & spondialium, & spondaulium [*à spondae*o pede appellat.] *An hymn consisting of spondees, sung to procure and settle the favour of the gods, whilst the incense was burning*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 46.

|| Spondaulae. m. pl. *Organ-players, waits*, *Jun.*

Spondens, tis. part. *Promising, signifying*. Sidera nil placidum spondentia, *Ov. in Ibin.* 215. conf. *Sil.* 10, 377.

Spondeo, ere, spondendi, vel sponendi, sponsum [*à sponte*, *Fest.* quod qui spondet, sua sponte promittat, *Varr.*] (1) *To promise freely*. (2) *To undertake, or be surety for another, to engage, to assure*. (3) *To betroth, to espouse*. (1) = Promitto vobis & reipub. & spondeo, *Cic. pro Coel.* 32. = Spondeo, in meque recipio, *Id. Fam.* 13, 14. *Æ* solvo, dependo, *Id.* (2) = Magis illum pro quo sponendi, quam me, obligavi, *Cic. ad Brut.* 18. (3) Sponden' tuam gnatam uxorem mihi? *CH. Spondeo, Plaut. Trin.* 5, 1, 33.

* Spondeon, five spondaecum, i. n. *A chalice, or vessel wherein they offered drink offerings, a sacrificing dish*. Sacerdos de fonte petatum spondeo libat, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 383. *Lat.* Capedo, capeduncula.

* Spondylis. is. f. *A kind of serpent*, *Plin.* 27, 118.

Spondylion, ii. n. *An herb of the ferula kind, cow-parsnip*, *Plin.* 12, 59.

* Spondylus, i. m. (1) *A knuckle, or turning joint of the chine, or back bone*. (2) *Any small bone of beast, bird, or fish*. (3) *Also the hard white in an oyster*. (4) *A kind of shell fish*. (5) *Also a brass counter, used in giving of votes at Athens*. (1) *Cels.* 3, 18. *Plin.* 29, 20. (2) *Mart.* 7, 19. (3) *Plin.* 32, 21. (4) *Plin.* 32, 53. (5) *Poll.* 1, 8.

* Spongia, ae. f. (1) *One of the living plants, a sponge, or that wherewith any thing is wiped*. (2) *Also the root of sparage clustered, growing close together*. (3) *Also a stone found in sponges, called tecolithus*. (1) In pulmonibus inest affinis spongiis mollitudo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Tergendis spongia mentis utilis, *Mart.* 14, 144. *vid.* *Suet. Aug.* 85. & quae ibi *Cassaub.* annotavit. ¶ De earum generibus, *vid.* *Plin.* 9, 69. (2) *Col.* 11, 3. & *Pallad. Feb. tit.* 24. (3) *Plin.* 36, 35.

Spongiola, ae. f. (1) *A little sponge*. (2) *A little root of asparagus*. (3) *Also a spongy ball on trees*. (1) Ex analog. dimin. (2) *Col.* 11, 3. (3) *Plin.* 25, 6.

Spongiōsus, a, um. *Spongy, like to a sponge, full of small holes, or eyes, light, or puffy*, *Plin.* 11, 72.

* Spongites, ae. m. *A stone found in sponges*, *Plin.* 36, 35. & 37, 67.

† Spons,

† Spons, tis. f. Sponte ablativi casus, cui rectus erat spons, *Auson.* [à spondeo, sponsum] *Accord. Vid. Spontis.*

Sponsa, ae. f. [quae spondetur sponso] *A woman espoused, a bride, or new-married woman, a spouse.* Sua cuique sponsa, mihi mea, *Cic. Attic. 14, 20.*

Sponsalia, òrum. n. pl. (1) *Esponsals, the contracting, or betrothing of a man, or woman before full marriage.* (2) *Also a marriage gift.* (1) Sponsaliorum dies, *Suet. Aug. 53.* (2) Sponsalia Crassipedi dedi, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 3.*

|| Sponsalitiis, a, um. Sponsalitia artha, *belonging to marriage, Cod. Inst.*

Sponsio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A promise.* (2) *A wager.* (3) *A covenant.* (4) *A wager at law, when both parties by consent laid down each a sum of money to engage their standing to trial, the issue whereof was, that he who was cast in his suit lost his money too.* (1) = Sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque, *Paul. de verb. signif.* (2) Spectent juvenes, quos clamor & audax sponsio decet, *Juv. 11, 200.* (3) Voti sponsio, quo obligamur Deo, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 16.* (4) P. Rubeius Q. Apronius sponsione laceffivit, ni Apronius dictitaret, te sibi in decimis esse socium, *Cic. Ferr. 3, 57.*

|| Sponso, òre. *To affiance, espouse, or betroth, to promise in marriage, to contract, Paul. JC.*

Sponsor, òris. m. verb. (1) *A surety, or engager.* (2) *An affiancer, or betrother.* (3) *He who in law bindeth himself to stand trial.* (1) Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, & me sponso-rem appellat, *Cic. Attic. 3, 6.* (2) = Qui mihi conjugii sponso-rem & obfes erat, *Ov. Ep. 2, 34.* (3) = Nullum stitit vadimonia sine Attico, sponsor hic omnium rerum fuit, *Nep. Att. 9, 4.*

Sponsum, i. n. *A promise.* Ex sponso egit, *Cic. pro Quint. 9.*

Sponfus, a, um. part. *Affianced, promised, betrothed, engaged.* Quantum ab hac accipio, quae sponsa est mihi, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 52.*

Sponfus, i. m. [à spondeo, cui spondetur sponsa] (1) *A bridegroom, or new-married man.* (2) *A wooer, a suiter.* (1) Sponsi nomen identidem vocans, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 26.* & Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux, *Ov. Met. 5, 229.* (2) Sponsi Penelopes, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.*

Sponfus, ùs. m. *A bond, or obligation, &c.* Fraudator nomen cum locat sponso improbo, *Phaedr. 1, 17, 1.*

|| Spontalis, e. *Voluntary.* Spontalis sobrietas, *Apul. Met. 11, sub fin.*

Spontaneus, a, um. *Voluntary, free, of his own accord, Plin. 28, 7. = Voluntarius, Cic.*

Sponte, ablat. & spontis. gen. *Of himself, or of his own free will.* Sponte sua, *of his own accord, freely, willingly, naturally, Cic. Philipp. 4, 3.* Spontis suae homo, *at his own disposal, Cels. 1, 1.* Alia est sativa, altera suae spontis, *Col. 9, 4.* Sponte principis, *with the leave, or consent of the emperor, Tac. ann. 2, 59.*

Spontè. adv. *Naturally, willingly, of his own accord, for its own sake.* & Spontè, vel neceffite, incertum, *Tac. Ann. 6, 23.* & Spontè, aut impulsu aliorum, *Id. 11, 15.*

Sporta, ae. f. [à σπορῆς, acc. σπορίδα, sporta] *A basket, a pannier, a birdcage.* E muris canes sportis dimittebant, *Sall. inter Fragm. Sportis inclusae pendent aves, Col. 8, 7.*

Sportella, ae. f. dim. ex dim. (1) *A little basket, or pannier.* (2) *The same as Sportula, n. 2.* (2) In sportellam submittere, *Apic. 6, 9.* (2) Dediscendae tibi sunt sportellae, *Cic. Fam. 9, 20.*

Sportula, ae. f. (1) *A little pannier, or basket.* (2) *A small supper distributed by lords to their clans that waited on them.* (3) *Also money, eighteen pence halfpenny farthing, instead of a supper.* (4) *Also gifts bestowed on any public occasion.* (5) *A gift, or gratuity in money bestowed on captains.* (6) *Also a counsellor's, or serjeant's fee.* (1) Qui incedunt suffarcinati cum libris, cum sportulis, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10.* (2) Nonne vides quanto celebretur sportula fumo? *Juv. 3, 249.* (3) & Pollicita est nobis sportula, recta data est, *Mart. 8, 50. vid. Suet. Claud. 21. & Ner. 16.* Summus honor finito computat anno sportula quid referat, *Juv. 1, 118.* (4) Plin. Ep. 19, 117. vid. & Dempster ad Corippum, p. 206. (5) Cod. (6) Ap. JCC. & Sportula pro tessera congiarii accipitur, *A. August. Dial. 2, p. 31.*

Spretio, ònis. f. verb. *A slighting, scorning, or disdaining.* In spretionem Romanorum sermones trahebant compositos, *Liv. 40, 5. sed var. Codd.*

Spretor, òris. m. verb. [à spernor] *A despiser, scorner, disdain-er, or slighter.* Spretor Deorum, *Ov. Met. 8, 615.*

Spretus, a, um. part. *Set nought by, despised, slighted.* & Veritas auspiorum spreta est, species tantum retenta, *Cic. N. D. 2, 3.*

Spūma, ae. f. [à spu] *Foam, froth.* Salis spumas aere ruebant, *Virg. Aen. 1, 39.* Argenti spuma, *litharge, Plin. 33, 35.* Agere spumas, *to foam, Lucr. 3, 488.*

|| Spūmabundus, a, um. *Frothing, or foaming.* Faciem tuam spūmabundus conspuisset, *Apul. Apol. p. 478.*

Spūmans, tis. part. *Foaming, being in a foam, frothing.* Pocula spūmantia lacte, *Virg. Ecl. 5, 67.*

Spūmatorium, ii. n. *A scummer to take off the scum, Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Spūmatus, a, um. part. *Covered with foam, or froth.* Saxa cana salis niveo spumata liquore, *Cic. de Div. 1, 7. ex poeta.*

Spūmatus, ùs. m. verb. *A foaming, being of a froth.* Anguis abundat spumatu, *Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 103.*

Spūmisco, ère. incept. *To begin to foam, to frothe.* Spūmescunt aquora remis, *Ov. Epist. 2, 87.*

Spūmeus, a, um. (1) *Frothy, foamy.* (2) *Having the colour of, or resembling foam.* (1) Spūmea unda, *Virg. Aen. 10, 212.* (2) Spūmeus color, *Plin. 15, 33.*

|| Spūmidus, a, um. *Frothy.* Crassius & spūmidus humor, *Apul. Apol. p. 485.* † Spūmeus.

* Spūmifer, a, um. *Bearing foam, or froth.* Illi spūmiferos glomerant à pectore fluctus, *Stat. Achill. 1, 59. conf. Theb. 5, 56.*

* Spūmiger, a, um. *That foameth, or casteth out froth and foam.* Sus spūmiger, *Lucr. 5, 983. conf. Manil. 5, 74.*

Spūmo, òre. (1) *To foam, to gather into foam, or froth.* (2) *Also to work, or ferment and fret as wine doth.* (1) Aspergine falsā spūmant cautes, *Virg. Aen. 3, 534.* (2) Plenis spūmat vindemia labris, *Virg. Geor. 2, 6.*

Spūmōsus, a, um. or, comp. *Full of foam, froth, or scum; foamy, frothy.* Littora spūmosa, *Catull. 62, 121.* Addua quo scissas spūmosior incitat undas, *Claud. Honor. Conf. 6, 458.*

Spuo, ère, ui, utum. [à πρῶω, in comp. ὑσπρῶω, spuo, vel à pus, Perot.] *To spit, to spawl.* § Terram spuit ore viator aridus, *Virg. Geor. 4, 97.* § Spuere in sinum, *Plin. 28, 7.* Hinc Angl. *to spew.*

Spurcatus, a, um. part. *Defiled.* Senectus spurcata impuris moribus, *Catull. 105, 2.*

Spurcè. adv. ùs, comp. sūmè, sup. (1) *Dirtyly, filthily.* (2) *Met. Villainously, basely.* (1) & Sus quamvis spurcè versetur, mundissimum cubile desiderat, *Col. 7, 9. extr.* (2) = Dicere in aliquem spurcè, & impiè, *Cic. Philipp. 2, 38.* Graeci nos dicitant barbaros, & spurcius nos quam alios Opicos appellatione foedant, *Cato ap. Plin. 29, 7.* Spurcissimè pericribit, *Cic. Attic. 11, 13.*

Spurcīdīcus, a, um. *Speaking bawdy and filthy talk, ribaldrous.* Spurcīdici versus, *Plaut. Capt. prol. 56.*

Spurcitia, ae. & spurcities, ei. f. (1) *Filthiness, nastiness.* (2) *Filth, dröfs.* (3) *Met. Baseness, villainy.* (1) Spūmam, & omnem spurcitiam eximere, *Col. 12, 17.* (2) = Spurcitia in omni metallō scoria appellatur, *Plin. 33, 21.* (3) = Superbia, spurcities, ac petulantia quantas efficiunt clades? *Lucr. 5, 48.*

Spurco, òre. *To defile, dirty, or bewray.* Jupiter incestā spurcavit labe Lacaeas, *Prudent. in Symm. 1, 60.*

Spurcor, òri. dep. Spurcatur nasum odore illutibili, *Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57.* & Quo tamen loco exponi potest passive.

Spurcus, a, um. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [à spuo, Perot. ut sit dignus, in quem despuas] (1) *Filthy, dirty.* (2) *Ribaldrous, bawdy.* (3) *Sorry, rascally.* (4) *Cruel, bloody, dishonest.* (1) & Habere cognitum, spurcus & siccus ager quid reculet, *Col. praef. operis.* Si quid est urinā spurcius, *Gell. 17, 19.* (2) & Spurca nox, *Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 62.* & pura, *Id.* (3) Spurcissimus helluo, *Cic. pro Domo, 10.* Spurcior lingua, *Ibid. 18.* (4) *Vid. Non. c. 4. n. 425.*

† Spurius, ii. n. [pudendum muliebre, ἀπὸ τῆς σποράς, τὸ ἀδύνατον] *Apul.*

Spūrius, a, um. [à σπῆρος, qu. σποράδην, conceptus; qu. σπαρῆς, òis, Perot. quod vet. mulierum naturam spūrium vocarent; quippe qui patre incerto esset, unde & in ipso praenomine pro Spūrius, divisis literis S. P. scripserunt; q. d. sine patre, Sigon.] (1) *Born of a common woman, one who knoweth not who is his father, bastardly, base born.* (2) *Counterfeit, spurious, supposititious.* (1) Qui matre quidem certā, patre autem incerto nati sunt, spurii appellantur, *Ulp. † Nothus, Ovid. Vid. Quintil. 3, 8.* (2) Pono obelos igitur spuriorum stigmata vatum, *Auson. Sapient. praef. † Adulterinus.*

|| Spūtāmen, inis. n. *Spittle, frothy spittle.* Humectam sacro spūtamine terram contractans digitis, *Prud. Apoth. 676.* † Spū- tum.

† Spūtātilicus, a, um. [vox ridiculi gratiā conficta] *Worthy to be spit at, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.*

Spūtator, òris. m. verb. *A spitter, or spawler.* Minimè spu- tator, screator sum, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.*

Spūtisma, ātis. n. *Spittle, any thing spit out of the mouth,* Vitruv. 7, 4. R. occ. † Sputum.

Spūto, òre. [à spuo] *To spit often, to bewray with spittle, to sputter, to spawl.* Sanguinem sputare, *Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 27.*

Spūtor, òri. pass. *To be spit out.* Isti, qui sputatur, morbus, venit, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 18.*

Sputum, i. n. (1) *Spittle.* (2) *Also thin paint, or varnish like gold leaf.* (1) Vidi ego sputa per dentes ire cruenta cavos, *Prop. 4, 5, 66.* Sputum edere, *to spit, Cels. 1, 8.* (2) *Litt.*

|| Sputus, ùs. m. *A spitting.* Cum plurimo sputu & ruclatione jugi, *Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 4.*

S ante Q.

Squālens, tis. part. (1) *Darbed.* (2) *Done, or laid all over.* (1) Squalens barba, *Virg. Aen. 2, 277.* (2) Auro squalens lo- rica, *Virg. Aen. 12, 87.*

|| Squalentia, ae. f. *Filthiness, uncleanness, Ter. † Squalor.*

Squaleo, ère, ui. neut. [incert. etym.] (1) *To be filthy, or dirty, nasty and stutty, to be foul.* (2) *Met. To be in mourning-*

(3) *To be full of weeds and foul for want of husbandry.* (1) Mihi supellex squallet, atque aedes meae, *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 8, 2. (2) = Squalent municipia, afflictae coloniae, *Cic. pro Mil.* 8. (3) Squalent abductis arva colonis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 507.

Squalidè adv. unde ius, comp. *Ilfavouredly, dirtily, nastily, fluttishly.* ☞ Dicitis vos squalidius; illorum vides quam niteat oratio, *Cic. de Fin.* 4, 3.

|| Squaliditas, ātis. f. *Nastiness, Amm.* † Squalor.

Squalidus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à squalo] (1) *Filthy, nasty, slovenly, greasy, fluttish.* (2) *Foul, ilfavoured.* (3) *Loathsome.* (4) *Uncultivated, over-run with weeds.* (5) *Unpleasant, rugged.* (1) = Video sentum, squalidum, &c. *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 5. (2) = Squalidi atque deformes, *Quint.* (3) Squalidus orba fide pectora carcer habet, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 2, 42. (4) Squalidus ager, *Vet. auct. de limit.* (5) *Lucr.* 2, 468. ☞ Quae suā sponte squalidiora sunt, adhibendus erit in his quidam orationis nitor, *Cic. Orat.* 32.

Squaleo, &c. *Vid.* Squalco.

Squalor, ōris. m. (1) *Filthiness, fluttishness, nastiness, greasiness.* (2) *Roughness, ruggedness, unevenness.* (3) *Also the sorrowful and mourning estate of those that be arraigned, or accused, or otherwise in heaviness for themselves, or their friends.* (1) Vestis squalore obfita, *Liv.* 2, 23. = ☞ Non squaloris plenus ac pulveris, sed unguentis oblitus, *Cic. Verr.* 5. (2) *Lucr.* 2, 425. (3) = Squalor ac lacrymae Siciliae, *Cic.* Squalor fordēque fociorum, *Id. Verr.* 5, 48. = moeror, *Id.* = luctus, *Metell. ad Cic. Epist. Fam.* 5, 1.

Squalus, i, um. *A certain fish so called, the skate, or ray, as some think, Plin.* 9, 74.

† Squalus, a, um. *Dirty, nasty, &c.* = Lavare lacrymis vestem squalam & sordidam, *Enn.* † Squalidus.

Squamā, ac, f. (1) *The scale of a fish, serpent, or other beast.* (2) *Also the nails, or little plates in a coat of mail.* (1) *Animalium alias plumā, alias squamā videmus obductas, Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) *Duplici squamā lorica, Virg. Aen.* 9, 707. *Acris squama, the sparks, scales, and offal of brass blown from it in melting, Plin.* 34, 24. *Squamae in oculis, a cataract, Id.* 29, 8. *Squama plumbi, Id.* 30, 33. *Squama ferri, Id.* 34, 46. *Squama lapidis, Id.* 36, 59.

Squamātum. adv. *Scaly, or in the fashion of scales.* *Nucamenta squamatim compacta, Plin.* 16, 19.

Squamātus, a, um. part. *Scaly, or covered with scales, Litt. ex Plin.*

Squamēus, a, um. adj. *Scaly, full of scales.* *Squameus anguis, Virg. Geor.* 2, 154.

Squamifer, vel squammifer. *Bearing scales.* *Squamiferi orbes, Luc.* 9, 709. *herba, Sen. Med.* 685.

☞ Squamiger, a, um. *Scaly, having scales.* ☞ *Mutae squamigerum pecudes, Lucr.* 2, 342. conf. 5, 675.

† Squāmo, āre. *To scale a fish, serpent, &c. Coel. Rhod.* † Desquamo.

Squamōsus, vel squammosus, a, um. *Rough and full of scales, scaly.* *Squamoso corpore pisces, Cic. N. D.* 2, 44. *Squamosus draco, Virg. Geor.* 4, 408. *colla, Sen. Med.* 1023.

|| Squarra, ac, f. *Roughness of skin, scurfiness; an escarr, or crust of a sore.* † *Crusta, Cels.*

† Squarrosus, a, um. [à squarra, vel scarra; à Gr. ἰσχάρα] *Rough, scabby, scurfy, nasty.* *Squarrosus panis, brown bread with bran and gurgeons in it, horse bread, Lucil.* *Squarrosa rostra, Id.*

Squātina, ae. [à squamis acutis, vel squalore, i. e. asperitate cutis, quā ligna & ebora poliuntur] *A skate, a sole fish; the skin of that fish, Plin.* 32, 34.

Squātus, i, m. *A skate, Plin.* 32, 13.

Squilla, ac, f. (1) *A sea onion, or sea leek.* (2) *A lobster without legs.* (3) *A prawn, or shrimp.* (1) *Plin.* 19, 30. (2) *Aspice quā longo distendat pectore lancem, quae fertur domino squilla; & quibus undique septa asparagis, quā despiciat convivia caudā, cū venit excelli manibus sublata ministri, Juu.* 5, 80. (3) *Ad cuius differentiam, pinnotrerem vel pinnohylacem videtur Plinius appellare squillam parvam, 3, 42. vid. & Aristot. de part. animal.* 48.

Squinanthus, i, m. *The sweet rush, which is very medicinal, squinant, camels meat, Pallad.*

S ante T.

St. interject. nota silentii. [ab Imper. sta, vel Hebr. שָׁמָּה filere, quod incipit ab st] (1) *Hist, hush, hold your peace, be quiet.* (2) *Out! to a dog.* (1) *Quid? non is obsecro? C. St. Ter.* (2) *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 158.

Stabiliendus, a, um. *To settle, or be settled.* *Stabiliendae navis causa, Liv.* 36, 44.

☞ Stabilimen, inis. n. *A settlement, an assurance, an establishment, a stay, or support.* *Regni stabilimen mei, Cic. ex poeta, N. D.* 3, 27.

Stabilimentum, i, n. *A stay, a support.* *Haec sunt ventri stabilimenta, panis & assa bubula, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 88.

Stābilio, ire, ivi, itum. [i. e. stabilem facio] (1) *To make stedfast, stable, or sure.* (2) *To establish, to settle.* (1) *Semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Cic. de Div.* 1, 20. *ex poeta.* ☞ *Alter stabilire rempub. statuit, alter evertete, Cic. de Fin.* 4, 24.

V O L. II.

Stābilis, e. adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. [à stādo]* (1) *Firm, stedfast, stable, constant, durable, sure, steddly.* (2) *Fixed, resolved on.* (3) *Continuing, or lasting long, durable.* (1) = Matrimonium stabile, & certum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. = robustus, *Id.* = Stabilis & firma domus, *Id. de Amic.* 7. ☞ incertus, *Id.* = ☞ Non habere errantem & vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, *Id. N. D.* 2, 1. *Ex agricolis maximè pius quaestus, stabilissimūque consequitur, Cato in praef.* (2) *Stabile est me patri aurum reddere, Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 4, 25. (3) *Ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 28. = Bonum permanens, fixum, & stabile, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 14.

Stābilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Fastness, firmness, stableness, stability, stedfastness.* (2) *Steddiness, constancy, continuance.* (1) *Denitium stabilitas, Plin.* 23, 37. *editum, Caes. B. G.* 5, 33. (2) ☞ *Qui poterit aut corporis firmitate. aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc.* 5, 14.

Stābilitus, a, um. part. (1) *Fast, firm.* (2) *Established.* (1) *Lucr.* 3, 203. ☞ *mobilia, Id.* (2) *Urbs stabilita consiliis, Cic. pro Marcello,* 9.

|| Stābilians, tis. part. *Resting, abiding, Gell.* 6, 3. † *Permanens.*

|| Stabulariae mulieres. *Women which keep victualling houses, Aug.*

Stābulārius, ii. m. [qui curam gerit stabuli, caupo, hospes] (1) *An innholder, a hoste, an harbour-r.* (2) *Also an hostler, an horsekeeper, a keeper of housed beasts, a groom, or equerry.* (1) *Ulp.* = caupo, *Id.* (2) *In quibus solent stabularii equas abigere, Varr.* *Intra stabularii castra, Col.* 6, 23.

Stābulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Stabling, or housing of beasts.* *Hibernae stabulationi praeparanda sunt stramenta, Col.* 6, 3.

Stābulo, āre. act. *To put cattle in a stable, or stall, to house beasts.* *Alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr. R.* 1, 21. *Centauri in foribus stabulant, Virg. Aen.* 6, 286.

Stābulor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To stand, or be set up in a stable.* (2) *To be put to rest.* (1) *Pecudes stabulantur in antris, Ov. Met.* 13, 822. conf. *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 101. (2) *Turdi & pavones stabulantur, Varr. R. R.* 3, 3.

Stābulum, i, n. [à stādo] (1) *A standing, the place where one taketh up his quarters.* (2) *A stable, an ox-stall.* (3) *A den.* (4) *A roost for fowl.* (5) *A sheepcote, or fold.* (6) *A beehive.* (7) *A bird's nest.* (8) *A place of refuge, or shelter, a resting place, a retreat.* (9) *An hostelry.* (10) *In obscoen.* (1) *Cibus erat ferina caro, atque humi stabulum, Sall. B. J.* 21. *de Getulis. sed al. leg. pabulum.* (2) *Clausa tenent stabulis armenta, Virg. Geor.* 3, 351. (3) *Stabula ferarum, Virg. Aen.* 6, 179. (4) *Stabulum pavonum, Col.* 8, 11, 3. (5) = *Praesepia ac stabula ovium, Varr. vid. & Col.* 7, 3. *Astabulis nunc procul este, lupi, Tibull.* 2, 5, 88. (6) *Virg. Geor.* 4, 14. (7) *Litt. ex Ov.* (8) *Neutrubi habeam stabile stabulum, Plaut. Aul.* 2, 2, 56. (9) *Nec viam tenebam, nec quo loco stabulum esset sciebam, Petron. c.* 16. (10) *Hac notione Curio Caesarem Nicomedis stabulum dixit, Suet. Caes.* 49.

* *Stachys, yos. m. Base horehound, wild sage, sage of the mountain, or field sage, Plin.* 24, 86.

* *Stacte, es. & stacta, ae. f. [σάκτις, à distillando, quod Graeci σάκτις dicunt] The oil that sweateth out of cinnamon, or myrrhe, being cut or lanced, an ointment made of liquid myrrhe. Melior stacte ponatur Achaica myrrha, Col.* 10. *vid. Plin.* 12, 35. *Stactae liquor, Lucr.* 2, 846.

Stādialis, e. [ad stadium pertinens, vel habens mensuram stadii] *Of, or belonging to a furlong.* *Stadialis ager, a piece of ground consisting of one hundred twenty-five paces, that is, six hundred twenty-five foot, Gromat. scriptor. ap. Rigalt. p.* 298.

Stadiata porticus. [uti tanquam in stadiis, athletae exercebantur] *Vitruv.* 5, 11.

* *Stadiodromus, i, m. ex σάδιον, & δρόμος, cursus.* (1) *He that runneth races.* (2) *Also the running place.* (3) *A paddock-course.* (1) *Firm.* (2) *Plin.* (3) *Plin.* 34, 19.

Stādium, ii. n. [Gr. σάδιον, quod ἀπὸ τῆς σάδιος, quod Hercules, cum uno spiritu id decurrisset, substituit] (1) *A measure of ground containing six hundred twenty-five feet, that is, one hundred twenty-five paces, of which eight make an Italian mile.* (2) *A place for running, as well of men as of horses, a race.* (3) *Also a plot of ground for champions, or wrestlers to perform their exercises in.* (1) *Plin.* 2, 21. ☞ *Sed de differentia stadiorum vid. Cens. c.* 13. *Gell. Noct. Att.* 1, 1. *Paet. de mensuris,* 1, p. 3. *Dalechamp. ad Plin.* 2, 33. (2) *In stadio cursores exclamant, quā maximè possunt, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23. (3) *Nec aliter certamina gymnica totā Graeciā, quā brabeutarum more in stadio humi assidens, spectaverat, Suet. Ner.* 53.

Stagnans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. *Standing still, stagnant, resty. Nilus effluit Aegaeo stagnantior, Claud. Eid.* 4, 38. *Aqua stagnans, pond, pool, mote, or ditch water, Plin.* 31, 21. *Campi stagnantes, Sil.* 3, 48. *regna, Id.* 12, 43.

Stagnātus, a, um. part. *Overflowen, drenched.* *Stagnata terra, marsh ground wherein water standeth, a morass. ☞ Neque sicca placet, nec quae stagnata palude, Col.* 10, 11. *Stagnata paludibus loca, Ov. Met.* 15, 269.

Stagno, āre. neut. (1) *To stand as water doth in ponds.* (2) *To overflow.* (3) *To strengthen, or fortify against.* (1) ☞ *Ubi marini fluctus effusi stagnare solent, Plin.* *Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem vidit, Ov. Met.* 1, 324. (2) *Auctus Tiberis*

Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 76, 1. (3) Et ita se adversus insidias exquisitoribus remediis stagnavit, ut, &c. *Just.* 37, 2.

Stagnosus, a, um. *Like standing water, stagnating, Sil.* 6, 653.

Stagnum, i. n. [à Gr. *σταγνόν*, Siculis *σταγνόν*, quod bene continet aquam, *Varr.*] (1) *A pool, a standing water.* (2) *The deepest part of the sea, which is very calm.* (1) Fontes & stagna cietis, *ap. Cic. de Div.* 1, 9, = In morem stagni, placidaque paludis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 88. (2) Imis stagna refusa vadis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 130. *interpr. Serv.*

* Stagonias, ae. m. *A kind of frankincense, Plin.* 12, 32.

* Stalagmias, ae. m. [à *σταλαγμός*, gutta] *The best sort of shoemaker's black, Plin.* 34, 22.

Stalagmium, ii. n. [à *σταλαγμός*, gutta, à *σταλάω*, flillo] *A gem, or ornament, such as the Egyptians hang at their ears, a pendant, a drop, Plaut. Men.* 3, 3, 17.

† Stallus, & stallum. *A stall, Arnob.* 4 *Stabulum.*

Stamen, inis. n. [à Gr. *στάμιν*, Idem.] (1) *Hemp, flax, &c. set on a distaff to spin.* (2) *Cloth in the loom, or frame, thread, yarn, a warp in the loom to be woven into cloth.* (3) *Met. Silk, cloth.* (4) *A string of an instrument.* (5) *Also a chieve, or little thing that standeth out like threads in flowers.* (6) *The vein, or grain of wood.* (1) *Rejice succinctos operoso stamine fufos, Ov. A. Am.* 1, 695. *Stamina nere, Id. Met.* 8, 453. (2) *Gracili stamine intendere telas, Ov. Met.* 6, 52. (3) *Pretioso stamine velare aliquem, Claud. in Eutrop.* 1, 304. (4) *Stamina docto pollice sollicitat, Ov. Met.* 11, 370. (5) *Odor colorque duplex, alius calicis, alius staminis, Plin.* 21, 11. (6) *Quibusdam lignis pulpa sine venis mero stamine & tenui constat, Plin.* 16, 73.

Stamineus, a, um. *Made of threads, or full of threads, thready. Vena staminea, Plin.* 16, 83.

|| Stannarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to tin. Stannarium opus, work in tin mines of two sorts, lodework and streamwork, Camd.*

|| Stannarius, ii. m. *A pewterer, or dealer in tin, Jun.*

Stanneus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to tin, or pewter. Cacabus stanneus, Col.* 12, 4. *Stanneus lapis, a workman's plumb, Arnob.*

Stannum, i. n. *Tin, pewter. Stannum illitum aeneis vasis compefcit aeruginis virus, Plin.* 34, 48.

Stans, tis. part. [à *sto*] (1) *Standing.* (2) *Standing still, not moving.* (3) *Remaining, continuing as before.* (4) *Calm.* (5) *Concrete, hard.* (1) *Aliud stans, aliud sedens de repub. sentis, Sal. in Ciceron.* *Stantibus in comitio legatis, Liv.* 45, 20. (2) *Stantes paludes, Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 9. (3) *Stantem urbem reliquit, Cic.* (4) *Concussa filio, stantia concutio cantu freta, Ov. Met.* 7, 201. (5) *Serv.*

|| Stapes, edis. m. [à *sto*, & *pes*] *A stirrup, Jun.*

* Staphis, idis. f. *A kind of wild vines, which have a fruit more like a bladder than a grape, which is green, within which is a kernel three cornered, Plin.* 23, 13. *Staphis agria, licebane, staves-acre, Scrib. Larg.*

* Staphylinus, i. m. *A parsnip, or carrot, Col.* 9, 4. *Lat. Edomita pastinaca, Id. ibid. & Plin.* 19, 27.

* Staphylodendros, i. f. *A wild and bushy tree, bearing cods like round bladders, in which are found little nuts with sweet kernels; Antany's nut tree, bladder nut tree, Plin.* 16, 27.

* Staphyloma, atis. n. *A fault in the eye, when the uppermost coat beareth up, and sheweth a rising like a grape, Cels.* 7, 7.

† Stapia, ae. f. *vett. Inscript. id. quod itapes.*

Stat. imperf. *It is resolved upon. Stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. Aen.* 2, 750.

Statarius, a, um. [à *sto*, statum] *That keepeth in his standing and doth not move from one place to another, quiet, stable. Statarii milites, keeping their ground, garison soldiers, Liv.* 9, 19. *Stataria pugna, a pitched battle when no one giveth ground, but every one standeth to it, Amm.* *Stataria comoedia, a play that hath been acted with applause, or a quiet play without any passionate part in it, Ter. in Procl. Heaut.* 35. *Statarii actores, quiet actors, Cic.* *Statarium prandium, that the soldiers eat standing, Mamert.* *Statarii excubitores, a standing watch, Liv.*

Stater, eris. m. [siclus, i. e. stater habet drachmas quatuor, *Hier.*] *A tetradrachm in silver, a kind of coin worth two shillings four pence. Stater aureus, a piece of coin of sixteen shillings four pence, Interp. Jun.*

Statera, ae. f. [ab acc. *τὸν στατήρα*] (1) *A goldsmith's, or Roman balance, Troy weight.* (2) *Also a kind of silver vessel, or broad platter.* (1) *Non aurificis statera, sed populi trutinâ examinare, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 38. (2) *Plin.* 33, 52. = *Tympanum, magis, idis, Id.*

* Statrice, es. f. (1) *An herb, properly seathirft.* (2) *The art of balancing, or weighing in scales.* (1) *Plin.* 26, 33. (2) *Vid. Casp. Schott. Cursus Mathem.* p. 445.

Staticulum, i. n. (1) *A kind of little cart, or chariot, an horse-litter.* (2) *Also an image, or statue, a pillar.* (1) *Plin.* 34, 54. (2) *Evertotis, & comminuctis staticula, Tert.*

Staticulus, i. m. *A kind of dancing, figure-dance, the brawls. Dare staticulos, to dance, Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 43. *vid. & Cato. ap. Macr.*

Statim. adv. primâ longâ [à *stando*, qu. *στατῖμος*, statim, *στατῖμος*, *Gloss.*] *Still, on the spot, flock still. Statim stant signa, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 120.

Statim. adv. primâ brevi [à *sto*, statim; qu. *stando in loco*, quomodo & illico, i. e. in loco dic.] (1) *Incontinently, forth-*

with, by and by, presently, straightway. (2) *Statedly, constantly.*

(1) *Nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 84. (2) *Ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim accipiebat, Ter. Phorm.* 5, 3, 7. § *Statim ut, vel ut statim, as soon as, Cic.*

Statio, onis. f. verb. [à *sto*] (1) *A station, standing, or lighting.* (2) *A standing, duration, age, continuance.* (3) *A bay, a creek, or road for ships to ride in.* (4) *A post, or station.* (5) *A common place whither people resort to hear matters decided.* (6) *Also a place where idle persons use to meet and talk together.* (7) *A stable.* (8) *A centry, or guard.* (9) *The place where Christians met and worshipped God standing, in memory of Christ's resurrection.* (10) *A point in the tables.* (1) *Quae manet in statione navis, ea praeter creditur ire, Lucr.* 4, 389. *Statio gratissima mergis, Virg. Aen.* 5, 128. (2) *Ei functo longissima statione mortali destinate succellores quam serissimos, Parterc. in fine Hist.* (3) *Statio malefida carinis, Virg. Aen.* 2, 23. *ubi vid. Serv.* § *Stationem & portus omnes timens, Caes. B. C.* 3, 6. § *Quibus statio pro portu foret, Paterc.* 2, 72, fin. (4) *Ut stationi paternae succederet, Paterc.* 2, 124. (5) *Plin. Epist.* 1, 13. *Omnis convictus, thermac, stationes, omne theatrum, Juv.* 11, 3. (6) *Gell.* 13, 13. (7) *Suet. Nerv.* 38. (8) *Hi qui in portis castrorum in statione erant, Caes. B. G.* 5, 32. (9) *Tert. de oratione, sub fin.* (10) *Jun.*

Stationâlis, e. *That standeth as it were in a station, without stirring, Plin.* 2, 12. *de stellis.*

Stationarius, a, um. *Stationary, appointed to keep ward in any place, as in a garison. Miles stationarius, Ulp.*

|| Stationarius, ii. m. *A garison soldier, a sentinel, Ulp.* || *Also a stationer, or bookseller. Librarius.*

Stativa, orum. n. [sc. castra] *A standing camp abiding still in one place, a place fortified, where any army lies encamped, quarters, a leaguer. Q. Servilius in agro Romano stativa habuit, Liv. conf. Cic. in Rull.* 2, 15.

Stativus, a, um. (1) *Pitched, or set, as a pitched camp, belonging to a camp, or leaguer.* (2) *Also standing, not moving.*

(1) *Praesidium stativum, Cic.* *Stativa castra, Id. Verr.* 5, 12. (2) *Stativae aquae, Varr. ap. Non.*

Stator, oris. m. verb. [à *sto*, statum] (1) *A goaler, or keeper of a prison, one of the standing watch, a sentinel.* (2) *A serjeant, pursuivant, or messenger, an orderly man, a person always ready attending about an officer to be at command, a summoner, one who citeth people to appear.* (1) *Jam primum stator hic libidinofus, Phallic. Poet.* 52. *ubi vid. Scal.* (2) *Ut ad te statores & lictores meos cum literis mitterem, Cic. Fam.* 2, 19.

Stator, oris. m. verb. [à *fisto*] *A name of Jupiter. Cum Jovem Statorem dicimus, hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutelâ, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 20. = *Jovem illum optimum & maximum ritè dices, & Tonantem, & Statorem: qui non (ut historici tradiderunt) ex eo quod post votum susceptum acies Romanorum fugientium stetit, sed quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator, stabilitorque est, Sen. de Benef.* 4, 7.

Statua, ae. f. [à *statu*, vel à *statuo*] (1) *An image of metal, ivory, or stone, a statue, or standing image.* (2) *An image of the just proportion of the person it representeth.* (1) *Statuae & imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, Cic. pro Arch. Poët.* 12. *Statua inauratâ pallidior, Catull.* 79, 4. (2) *Parilis statua, Jun.*

Statuaria, ae. f. [sc. ars] *The art of graving images. Plafice, mater statuariae, Plin.* 35, 45.

|| Statuarius, ii. n. *A rood-loft, Eccl.*

Statuarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to statues. Statuariae arti plurimum traditur contulisse, Plin.* 34, 16.

Statuarius, ii. m. *A carver, or maker of statues, a statuary, or stonemiller, Quint.* 5, 12.

Statuliber, i. m. *He that is made free by will upon certain conditions. De statulibero, vid. Fest.*

|| Statum est. imperf. *Si statum non esset, if they appeared not, Ulp.*

Stätumen, inis. n. [à *statuo*] (1) *A buttress, or support, &c. a stake, fork, or prop to stay up a thing.* (2) *The foot stock, or foot oak of ships.* (3) *The coat of a floor.* (1) *Vehementioribus statuminibus impedare, Col.* 4, 16. (2) *Caes. B. C.* 1, 54. (3) *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

Stätuminatio, onis. f. verb. *A paving, or laying a solid foundation, Vitruv.* 7, 1.

Stätumino, are. act. (1) *To prop up, to underfet, to make sure, to stake, or shore up any thing.* (2) *To floor.* (1) *Vineam statuminare, Plin.* 17, 35. (2) *os fossae lapidibus, Plin.* 18, 8.

Stätumino, ari. pass. *To be propped up, or floored, Plin.* 18, 8.

Statunculum, i. n. *A small statue, Petron.* c. 50.

Statuo, ere, ui, utum. act. (1) *To set, or place.* (2) *To set up, to build, to erect.* (3) *To appoint, or assign.* (4) *To ordain, or decree.* (5) *To resolve, or conclude.* (6) *To give sentence, or pass judgment.* (7) *To offer, present, or dedicate.* (1) *Capite primum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad.* 3, 2, 18. || *Statuere navem, To bring her to anchor, Id. Bacch.* 2, 3, 57. (2) *Illi Syracusani statuum postea statuerunt, Cic. Verr.* 2, 20. *Urbem praeclaram statui, Virg. Aen.* 4, 655. (3) *Locum colloquio statuere, Liv.* 28, 35. (4) *Statuere, ne sit Creta provincia, Cic.*

= *Statuere, & decernere aliquid, Id. Fam.* 3, 6. (5) *Isse statuerat ut non adesset, Cic. Verr.* 1, 1. (6) *Divitiacus Caesarem obsecrare, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G.* 1, 19.

(7)

(7) Statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvenum, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 627.

Statuor, i, utus. To be appointed, &c. Exin. biduum criminibus obijciendis statuitur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 13, 1. Dum quidnam de seditione statueretur, scirent, *Liv.* 28, 31.

Statur. imperf. It is stood. Quid agitur? P. Statur, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 40.

Statura, ae. f. [à sto, statum] (1) Bigness, or height of body, stature. (2) Proportion, size, pitch. (1) Velim mihi dicas quâ facie fuerit, quâ staturâ, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 16. (2) Arborum staturae, *Col.* 5, 5.

Staturus, a, um. part. About to stand. Hinc consul uterque, hinc acies statura ducum est, *Luc.* 2, 566. Staturusque eo esset, quod censuissent, an ad populum laturus? *Liv.* 28, 45.

Status, a, um. part. & adj. [à sisto, statum; vel id quod statutus] (1) Set, appointed, settled, fixed, certain, ordinary, never-failing. (2) Well proportioned. (1) Status dies, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 12. Stati siderum cursus, *Plin.* 18, 69 = Solenne & statum sacrificium, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 47. (2) Stata forma, *Enn.*

Status, us. m. [à sto] (1) A standing. (2) The form, fashion, or gesture of the body. (3) A posture, a manner. (4) The size of body. (5) The temper, or constitution. (6) A state, circumstance, or condition. (7) Among orators, the principal point, state, or issue of the case. (8) Command, rule, government. (9) Also, the full age of man, that is, twenty-five years.

(1) & Status incellus, sessio, accubitus, &c. *Cic.* (2) Quoniam formam in me cepi hujus, & statum, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 110. (3) Artifices his statibus in statuis ponendis utebantur, *Nep. Chabr.* 1. Status est circa ornatum, & habitum vestis, insignium, & armorum, *Ascon.* ¶ In statu esse, To be upon his guard, *Plaut.* (4) Status canis longior, *Col.* 7, 12, 9. altior in gallinaceis, *Id.* (5) Celf. (6) Nihil semper suo statu manet, *Cic. de N. D.* 1, 12. (7) Refutatio accusationis, in qua est depulsio criminis, Graecè *στάσις*, Latine status vocatur, *Cic. quem in Part. Orat. ad pleniorum cognitionem adi.* (8) Nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, *Paterc.* 2, 72. (9) Dig.

Statutio, onis. f. verb. A setting, or placing. Una statutio tigni, *Vitruv.* 10, 5, sub fin.

Statutum, i. n. (1) Resolution. (2) A decree, statute, ordinance, an arrest of parliament. (1) Neque statuti quid in tanta perturbatione habere potuisti, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 24. (2) Litt. ex *Cic.* sed ubi non dicit.

Statuturus, a, um. part. About to appoint, &c. Quippe plerique non sine exercitu venturum in urbem affirmabant, & libertati publicae statuturum arbitrio suo modum, *Paterc.* 2, 40.

Statutus, a, um. part. [à statuor] (1) Placed, set up. (2) Ordained, appointed, solemn, established. (3) Determined, resolved. (1) Fit autem crebris statutis palis, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 14. (2) Statutâ die, *Liv.* 31, 29. Statuto loco, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 15. (3) Jam habeo statutum quid mihi agendum sit, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 2.

* Stēga, ae. f. [à *στῆγῶ*, tego] A deck of a ship, the hatches. Forte ut adsedi in stēga, &c. *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 44. = Contratum puppis, *Caes.*

* Stegnus, a, um. Coſtīve, bound, *Plin.* 23, 63.

* Stēla, ae. f. [à *στῆλη*, i. e. columna] A square, or flat-sided pillar, set up for a memorial, with an inscription; any monument set up in the highway, a tombstone, *Plin.* 6, 34. & Stēla quadrata, columna rotunda, *Non.*

* Stēlis. f. A kind of mistletoe upon the fir-tree, *Plin.* 16, 93.

Stella, ae. f. [cujus variè torquetur etym.] (1) A star. (2) A constellation called the dog-star. (3) The star-fish. (1) Stellae inerrantes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 40. vagae, *Luc.* 9, 12. & fixae, *Ov. Met.* 2, 205. Stellae trajeſtio, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (2) Stella Icarii canis, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 4. (3) *Plin.* 9, 86. Sic dict. quod quinque habeat radios.

Stellans, tis. part. (1) Shining, or studded with stars. (2) Sparkling, twinkling, or glittering as stars do. (1) Olympus stellans, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 11. (2) Stellantes gemmae, *Ov. Met.* 1, 723.

Stellaris, e. Of, or belonging to stars, starry. Anima scintilla stellaris essentiae, *Macrobi. Somn. Scip.* 1, 14. Stellaris herba, The herb woodrow, or woodrowel, *G.*

Stellatio. f. verb. A blazing, *Litt. ex Plin.*

¶ Stellatura, ae. f. [à stella] A certain gain which the captains made out of the soldiers' victuals and allowances; or, as some others, the allowance itself, or the price thereof appointed to soldiers and captains for seven days, *Veget.*

Stellatus, a, um. part. (1) Full of stars. (2) Also full of eyes like sparks. (3) Marked with spots like stars. (4) Sparkling, glittering. (1) Stellatus Cepheus, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 3. (2) Stellatus Argus, *Ov. Met.* 1, 664. (3) Salamandra animal lacerti figurâ stellatum, *Plin.* 10, 86. (4) Ensis stellatus Iaspide, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 261.

Stellifer, a, um. That beareth, or hath stars in it, starry. Coelum stelliferum, *Cic. de Somn. Scip.* 5.

Stelliger, a, um. Starry. Polus stelliger, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 565. conf. *Sil.* 2, 289.

† Stellimicans. adj. Shining with stars, as the signs of the zodiac do. Signis stellimicantibus, *Varr.*

Stellio, onis. m. [à stella, quod sit variis stellatus corpora

guttis, *Ov.*] (1) An evel, est, or newt, a creature somewhat like a lizard, having spots on his back like stars. (2) Met. A knave, a rascal, a wag. (1) *Vid. Plin.* 8, 49, (2) *Stellio, κακῆργος, κακοτρόπος, Gloss. Vet.*

Stellionatus, us. m. [dict. à stellionis naturâ, quo nullum animal fraudulentius homini invidet, *Plin.* 30, 27.] All kind of cozenage, or knavish practice in bargaining, as the mortgaging or selling of a thing twice, paying brass money for silver, receiving a debt, when it hath been before payed, &c. *Ulp. & al. JCC.*

Stello, are. To glister, or shine like stars, unde Stellans, &c.

Stellor, ari. pass. To be marked as it were with stars. Hyadum & numero & dispositione stellantur gemmae, *Plin.* 37, 66.

Stellula, ae. f. dim. [à stella] A little star, *Litt. ex Virg. sed q.*

* Stemma, âtis. n. [à *στῆμν*, coronare] (1) A garland, crown, wreath, or chaplet. (2) A stem, or pedigree, the lineage of one's ancestors. (3) A noble act, or achievement. (4) Also an inscription upon a stone. (1) Viri sacris stemmatibus coronentur, *Firm.* 3, 8. † Infula, corona. (2) *Suet. Galba.* 2. Totum regni Perfici stemma percense, *Sen. vid. & Plin.* 35, 2. (3) *Mart. Spect.* 16. ubi tamen alii schema, al. stegma malunt. (4) Tristitia saxorum stemmata delet herus, *Mart.* 10, 56, 6. al. autem leg. fervorum stigmata.

* Stenocoriafis, is. f. [ex *στέν*, angustus & *κόρη*, pupilla] A disease of the eye, when the apple, or sight is contracted, or weakened, *Veg. de R. V.* 2, 16.

Stēphānitae vitēs [h. e. coronariae, nempe quae per statumina calamorum materiis ligatis, in orbiculos gyrosque flectuntur] Vines tied to their stakes made round like garlands, *Col.* 3, 2.

* Stēphānitis, idis. f. A kind of vine whose leaves running among the grapes made wreathes, or garlands. Coronario naturae lusu stēphānitis, *Plin.* 14, 4.

* Stēphānomēlis. An herb of a yellow colour, much used in chaplets, *Plin.* 26, 84.

* Stēphanopōlis. f. [ex *στῆφανος*, & *πώλις*, vendo] A woman that selleth garlands, *Plin.* 35, 40.

* Stēphanoplocos, i. c. g. [ex *στῆφανος*, & *πλόκω*, plico] A garlandmaker, *Plin.* 35, 40.

Stercorarium, ii. n. A dunghill, *Litt. ex Col. sed q.* † Sterquilinium, *Col.*

Stercorarius, a, um. Of, or belonging to dung. Crates stercorariae, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22.

Stercoratio, onis. f. verb. A dunging, *Col.* 2, 1, sub fin.

Stercoratus, a, um. part. & adj. Simus, sup. Dunged, mucked. Ager stercoratus, *Plin.* 18, 53. Loco quam stercoratissimo, *Col.* 11, 2.

Stercoreus, a, um. Of dung, stinking of dung. = Impudens, stercoreus, plenus convitiis, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 12.

Stercōro, are. aſt. [à stercus] To dung, to lay compost, or muck on ground. Colere & stercorare agrum, *Cic. de Sen.* 15.

Stercoror, ari. pass. To be dunged, *Plin.* 17, 6.

Stercorosus, a, um. Simus, sup. Full of dung, growing in dunghills. Aqua stercorosa, *Col.* 8, 3. = Omne immundum stercorosumque, *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 26. Locus stercorosissimus, *Cato*, 47.

Sterculius, Stercutus, & Stercutius. The son of Faunus, who first found out the way of dunging land, *vid. Laet.* 1, 20. *Plin.* 17, 6. & *Macrobi. Sat.* 1, 7.

Stercus, oris. n. [ab extergendo, quod extergi soleat, *Perot.*] Dung, muck, soil, compost, a fir-reverence. In plaustrum coniectus, & supra stercus injectum, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 27. Quibusdam stercore ac coeno incessentibus, *Suet. Vitell.* ult. Stercus caninum, *Juv.* 14, 4.

* Stereobates, ae. m. vel stereobata. The paten of a pillar, whereon the base is set, the groundwork on which the pillar standeth, *Vitruv.* 3, 3.

* Stereometria, ae. f. [à *στερεός*, solidus, & *μετρώ*, metior] The measure of solid bodies, *Coel. Lat.* Solidorum dimensio.

* Stergethron, i. n. The herb sengreen, as used in love-potions, *Plin.* 25, 102.

† Stericula, ae. f. dim. [à stera, Gr. *στῆρα*, corr. pro hysterica] vulva porcae virginis, i. e. sterilis, qu. sterilicula, quomodo scrib. in *Petron. Fragm. Trag.* al. leg. sericula, ficedula, rusticola.

Sterileſco, ere. incept. To grow, or become barren. Fruges tactae sterileſcunt, *Plin.* 7, 13.

Sterilis, e. dim. or comp. [à *στῆρος*, ant. sterilus] (1) That cannot get, or bear young. (2) Barren, fruitless, sterile. (3) Addle. (4) Also rotting, or making barren. (5) Yielding, or bringing nothing. (6) Void of, clear of, without. (1) Pubescit homo solus; quod nisi contingat, sterilis in gignendo est, seu masculus, seu femina, *Plin.* 11, 39. (2) Steriles exurit Sirius agros, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 141. Arbores steriliores, *Plin.* 16, 23. (3) Sterilia ova, *Plin.* 10, 75. (4) Non sterilem seges rubiginem sentiet, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, 6. (5) Sterilis manus, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 3. (6) § Sterilis veri, *Perf.* 5, 75. § Nullum tempus sterile beneficio, *Plin. Paneg.* 56. Sterilis hinc prospectus ad ultimam plateam, No body to be seen, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 15.

Sterilitas,

Sterilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness*. (2) *Also dearth, or scarcity*. (1) Quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum, vel fertilitas futura, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 57. (2) Sterilitas annonae, *Col.* 2, 10.

Steriliter, adv. *Barrenly*, *Litt. ex Col.*

† *Sterilus*, a, um. adj. antiq. *pro sterilis*. Sonitu sterila, *Lucr.* 2, 844.

Sternax, ācis. adj. [qui sternit fessorem] *Casting, or throwing*. Equus sternax, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 364.

Sternendus, a, um. *To strew, or be strewed*, *Sil.* 12, 467.

Sternens, tis. part. *Strewing, throwing down*. Sternens corpora Troica ferro Pelides, *Ov. Met.* 12, 604. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 7, 194.

Sterno, ēre, strāvi, ātum. act. [à Gr. στερνω, *Id.*] (1) *To spread, or cover, to strow*. (2) *To abate, or make calm*. (3) *To lay down, to prostrate*. (4) *To throw, or strike down, to lay flat along*. (5) *To pave*. (6) *To dispirit*. (1) Vestes sternere, *Ov.* § Sternere humum floribus, vel flores humi, *Cic.* § Filicum manipulis sternere subter humum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 298. Sternere litus algā, *Hor. Od.* 3, 17, 12. § Sternere arenā moribundum, *Ov. Met.* 10, 716. ¶ Sternere lectos, *to spread, or cover the couches, or in our phrase the table*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 73. equum, *to harness, or accoutre him*, *Liv.* 28, 14. (2) Felli vigiliis sternunt corpora, *Liv.* 27, 47. (3) Placidi straverunt acquora venti, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 763. (4) Prensis à fronte capillis stravit humi pronam, *Ov. Met.* 2, 477. Turbam invadite, ac sternite omnia ferro, *Liv.* 24, 38. (5) Sternere viam, *Liv.* (6) Mortalia corda per gentes humilis stravit pavor, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 331.

Sternor, i. pass. *To be thrown down, destroyed, killed, calmed, &c.* Sternuntur segetes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 272. Sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 429. § Stygiā modò nigrior undā sternitur interdum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 501.

Sternuens, tis. part. *Sneezing*. Sternuentes salutare, *Plin.* 28, 5.

† *Sternumentum*, i. n. [à sternuo] *Vett. JC. id. quod sternutamentum*, *Plin.* 25, 23.

Sternuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. neut. [à Gr. πταίρω πταρύνω] *To sneeze*. Argurum sternuit omen Amor, *Prop.* 2, 3, 24. Sternuisse à coitu abortivum, *Plin.* 7, 5. Donec sternuat ovis, *Col.* Amor sinistra, ut ante dextrā, sternuit approbatione, *Catull.* 43, 9.

Sternutamentum, i. n. (1) *Sneezing, or sneezing*. (2) *Also something to make one sneeze, snuff, or snuff*. (1) Pedis offensio, & abruptio corrigiae, & sternutamenta erunt observanda, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 40. (2) *Plin.* 25, 23.

Sternutatio, onis. f. *Sneezing*. Invitare sternutationem, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 10.

¶ *Sternutatorius*, a, um. *Of sneezing*. Sternutatorium medicamentum, *sneezing powder, snuff*, *Jun.* † *Sternutamentum*.

Sternuto, are. freq. [à sternuo] *To sneeze often*. Giton continuo ita sternutavit, ut grabbatum concuteret, ad quem mox Eumolpus conversus, salvere Gitona jubet, *Petron.* c. 98.

Sterquilinium, ii. n. [qu. sterculinium, i. e. stercoris receptaculum] (1) *A dunghill, a laystall, a mixon*. (2) *Meton. A stinking fellow*. (1) *Col.* 1, 6. (2) *Ter. Phorm.* 3, 2, 41. & *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 3, 3.

Stertens, tis. part. *Snoring*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 63.

Sterto, ēre, ui. neut. [à strepitu stertentis confectum] *To snort, or snore in sleeping*. Stertit noctesque & dies, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49.

* *Stibadium*, ii. n. [à στήλας, (quod ex στήλω, condense) torulus ex herbis, seu gramine, vel frondibus] *A bed of herbs, rushes, leaves, &c. half round couch, which they used to set about their round tables, whereas before they had three beds*, *Serv.* *A green bank to sit upon, an arbor, or summer-house*, *Plin. jun.* 5, 6. Sigma vocat *M. q. v.*

Stibinus, a, um. *Lapides onychinos & quasi stibinos*, *1 Chron.* 2, i. e. stibio similes.

Stibium. n. *A stone found in silver mines, good for the eyes; antimony; also black lead, a kind of colouring stuff which women covet to make them blackbrowed*, *Cels.* 6, 6. n. 12, 16, 17.

† *Stica*, ac. f. *A coat, or peel of an onion, or an head, or clove of garlic*. Vulgò leg. *spica*; profertur autem sic script. *Cat. & Col.*

* *Sticte*, es. f. *Piedcoat, or Patch, a dog's name*, *Ov. Metam.* 3, 217.

* *Stigma*, ātis. n. [στίγμα, à στήω, nota sive signum quod inuritur] (1) *A mark, or brand, chiefly on the forehead of fugitives*; (2) *and sometimes others*. (3) *Met. Reproach, infamy*. (1) *Stigmatè puncti*, *Petron.* c. 103. *Stigmatè dignus*, *Juv.* 10, 183. (2) *Vid. Barth. Advers.* lib. 43, c. 25. (3) *A Catullo vericulis de Mamurrā sibi perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat*, *Suet. Caes.* 75.

* *Stigmatias*, ac. m. *A slave, a branded rogue*. O miserum, qui fidiorem & barbarum, & stigmatiam putaret, quàm conjugem! *Cic. Off.* 2, 7. ubi al. *stigmaticum*. *Lat. Literatus*, *Plaut.* notis compunctus, *Cic.* notis inscriptus, *Suet.* *stigmofus*, *Plin.*

Stigmaticus, a, um [à stigma] *Vid. Stigmatias*.

¶ *Stigmo*, āre. *To set a mark on, to brand*. Quamcunque

partem corporis fervens nota stigmārit, *Prud. Peri Stephanon.* 10, 1080. † *Stigmatè* notare.

Stigmofus, a, um [à stigma] *Full of marks, or brands, infamous*. *Stigmofus cicatrice*, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 5, 2. *Dicta in calvos, stigmofosque jaculari*, *Petron.* c. 109.

Stigo, āre [à στήω, pungo] *To prick, to stir forward*. Στήω, ἐρεθίζω, *Onomast. vet.* † *Instigo*.

* *Stilbon*, ontis. m. [στίλβων, à στήλω, splendo] *The planet Mercury*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20.

Stilla, ae. f. [à stiriā, *Fest.* vel à σταλάω, quod idem ac στάω] *A drop*. *Stilla olei*, *Plin.* 29, 21. § *Stilla stat, gutta cadit*, *Corn. Front.*

Stillans, tis. part. *Dropping wet*. Stillantem pugionem prae se tulit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 12. Culter sanguine stillans, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 839. tabe Medusa, *Luc.* 9, 697.

Stillarium, ii. n. [unde stillat aqua] (1) *A penthouse*. (2) *An over-measure, or vantage*. (1) *Litt. ex Viruv.* (2) *Litt. ex Sen.*

Stillatim, adv. *By drops*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 5. = *Guttatim*.

Stillatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dropping, non habeo quī defendam, extra analogiam*.

Stillatitius, a, um. *That droppeth*. Resina stillatitia, *Plin.* 16, 22.

Stillativus, a, um. adj. *Dropping*. Stillativum mel, *Plin. Valer.* 1, 18.

Stillātus, a, um. part. *Dropped, or coming out like drops*. Stillata sole rigescunt de ramis electra novis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 364.

Stillātus, ūs. m. *A dropping*, *Litt. ex Ov.*

Stillicidium, ii. n. [ex stilla, & cado, per quod stillatim cadit, *Varr.*] *The dropping of the eaves of an house, a little gutter, or sink*. Stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, *Lucr.* 1, 214. Stillicidiorum jura, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 38.

Stillo, āre. neut. & act. [à σταλάω] (1) *To drop, or trickle down*. (2) *To whisper in his ear*. (1) Cū multo stillaret penula nimbo, *Juv.* 3, 122. § Stillavit amicis ex oculis rorem, *Hor. A. Poet.* 429. § Plumis dies stillat, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 537. (2) Cū facilem stillavit in aurem exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno, *Juv.* 3, 122.

Stilus, i. m. [à στήω, pungo] *Sic enim malo scribere, neque enim mihi satis respondet analogia inter στήω columna, & hoc instrumentum*. *Vid. Stylus*.

Stimmi, indecl. n. *Antimony*, *Plin.* 33, 33.

¶ *Stimula* dea, quae stimulat ad libidinem, *Schol. Juv.*

Stimulans, tis. part. *Stirring up, or exciting to*. Stimulante praenosceret metu, *Luc.* 6, 423. Se ipsi stimulant, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 30, 3. conf. *Sil.* 2, 683.

Stimulatio, onis. f. verb. *A pricking, or putting forward*, *Plin.* 35, 2.

Stimulātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A pricker, or putter forward*. (2) *Met. An abetter, or promoter*. (1) Multi boum stimulatōres, pauci terrae aratores, *vid. Chil.* (2) = *Seditionis stimulator & concitator*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 5. sed ed. *Gronov.* in-stimulator.

Stimulatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that incenseth, or setteth forward*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 62.

Stimulātus, a, um. part. (1) *Pricked forward*. (2) *Provoked, set on, incensed, enraged*. (1) Deest exemplum prop. notationis. At v. *Sil.* 9, 292. (2) Jurgia stimolata vino caveto, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 591.

Stimulātus, ūs. m. *A moving, or stirring up*, *Litt. ex Plin. ubi non dicit*.

Stimuleus, a, um. *Pricking, smarting, stinging, done with pricking rods*. Supplicium stimuleum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 6, 31.

Stimūlo, āre. act. (1) *To prick, to goad*. (2) *Met. To incense, to enrage, to stir up, to egg one on*. (3) *Also to torment, or vex, to gnaw*. (1) Durius stimulat in aequore currum, *Sil.* 16, 366. (2) = *Ne fames quidem, quae mutas accendit bestias, curam eorum stimulare potest*, *Liv.* 25, 13. = *incito*, *Id.* (3) = *Scrupulus eum dies, noctesque stimulat ac pungit*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 2.

Stimūlor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be pricked, tormented, &c.* = *Jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, verfor in amoris rotam miser*, *Plaut. Gist.* 2, 1, 4.

† *Stimulum*, n. id. quod *stimulus*. Stimulum in manu est, *Plaut. Menaech.* 5, 2, 112.

Stimūlus, i. m. [à στήω, stigma, per Sync. stimulus] (1) *A prick, a goad*. (2) *A sting*. (3) *A whip, or spur*. (4) *Any thing that moveth forward, as sorrow, rage, love, envy*. (5) *A motive, inducement, or incentive*. (1) Si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 2, 55. Si fustem cepero, aut stimulum in manum, *Id. Aul.* 1, 1, 9. (2) Stimulos in pectore caecos condidit, *Ov. Met.* 1, 726. (3) = *Stimulo & verbere saevit*, *Ov. Met.* 2, 399. § *lorum*, *Id.* Frena furenti concutit, & stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 101. Dominus non lenis subiectat lasso stimulos, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 94. (4) *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 1, 1, 75. = *morsus*, *Id. ib.* Stimulus doloris, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 27. amoris, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 210. laudis, *Sil.* 16, 614. irarum, *Luc.* 2, 324. (5) = *Consulem excitavit, stimulosque illi admovit*, *Cic. Sext.* 5.

† *Stingo*, vel *stinguo*, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [à στήω, fut. secund. στήω, stingo, interpos. n; ut à πείνω, pangō, & στήω, jungo, frago,

rago, frango] *To put out light, to extinguish.* Humor non datur ardorem qui membris stingere possit, *Luc. 4, 1091.* Στίγω, stingo, pungo, *Gloss. Cyril.* + Extinguo, restinguo.

Stringor, i. pass. & stinguor. *To be extinguished.* Stinguntur radii, *Cic. in Orat. ap. Prisc.*

|| Stipa, ae. pass. [à stipando, i. e. firmando] *Tow, or hurds to stop chinks with in ships,* *Serv.* + Stupa, q. v.

Stipans, tis. part. *Surrounding in a ring, guarding.* Magna juvenum stipante catervâ, *Virg. Aen. 1, 501.*

Stipatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A surrounding, guarding.* (2) *A crowding, or thwacking of things together.* (1) = Concuratio, stipatio, greges hominum, *Cic. pro Sulla, 23.* (2) Aggressionum & entymematum stipatio, *Quint. 5, 14.*

Stipator, oris. m. verb. [à stipe, quam mercedis nomine accipiunt, *Fest.*] (1) *An attendant, or one of the squires of the body, the guard.* (2) *One that layeth in such fardels as are to be carried in a ship, a stower of goods.* (1) Praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui, &c. *Cic. Verr. 3, 26.* Stipator corporis, *Id. pro Domo, 5.* = satelles, minister, *Id.* (2) *Serv.*

Stipatus, a, um. part. (1) *Guarded, or attended, as princes are with a guard.* (2) *Also standing in close array, crammed, crowded, frequent.* (1) Stipatus gladiatorum manu, *Paterc. 2, 58.* (2) Stipata phalanx, *Liv. 33, 18.* Stipatum tribunal, *Plin. Epist. 6, 33, 4.*

|| Stipendialis, e. adj. *Tributary; also of, or belonging to wages, Sidon.* + Stipendiarius.

Stipendiarium, ii. n. [à stipendium] *An ordinary kind of tax, or tribute, Cic. ap. Litt.*

Stipendiarius, a, um. (1) *Tributary, that payeth tribute.* (2) *He that taketh wages, an hireling.* (1) Habere civitates stipendiarias, *Caes. B. G. 1, 30.* & Vectigalis stipendiariusque P. R. *Liv. 21, 41.* Socii vectigales aut stipendiarii, *Cic. Verr. 2, 60.* & Ex sententia S. Petit. *Var. lect. 2, 1. al. idem putant vectig. & stip.* (2) De stipendiario Thrace miles, *Flor. 2, 20.*

Stipendio, arc. act. unde stipendior. pass. *To take into pay, to enter in service for pay.* § Regi sexcentena millia stipendiantur, *Plin. 6, 22.*

Stipendiosus, a, um. *Serving for wages, having been long a soldier, Veg. 2, 25.*

Stipendium, ii. n. [à stipe pendenda, *Isid.*] (1) *Wages, or pay for soldiers, a stipend, or salary, hire, pay.* (2) *A campaign.* (3) *Also tribute.* (4) *A subsidy to a prince.* (5) *A penalty, a mulct, or fine.* (1) Stipendia mereri, *to be a soldier, to bear arms, Cic. pro Coel. 6. facere pedibus, to serve on foot, to be a footsoldier, Liv. 3, 27.* (2) Stipendia prima fecit, *Nep. Placitum missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis, Tac. Ann. 2, 36. Met. Functus omnibus vitae humanae stipendiis, Sen. (3) Quadringentis ei stipendii nomine imposuit, Suet. Caes. 25. Hoc ipsum exponens Eutrop. tributum vocat, 6, 14, 5. (4) Pompon. (5) Quae finis? aut quod me manet stipendium? Hor. Epod. 17, 37.*

Stipes, itis. m. [à σῆπος, *Id.*] (1) *A log set fast in the ground.* (2) *A club.* (3) *A stake for a mear, or landmark.* (4) *A trunk of a tree.* (5) *A firebrand, or billet.* (6) *Also a senseless fellow, a blockhead.* (1) Sudes stipitesque praeacutos defigit, *Caes. B. G. 1, 27.* (2) Nodosus stipes, *Ov. Ep. 10, 101.* (3) Stipes desertus in agris, *Tib. 1, 1.* (4) Prop. 4, 2, 59. (5) *Ov. in Ibin, 602.* (6) = Quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.*

Stipo, are. act. [à σίπω, calco, densum facio, *Scal.*] (1) *To fill up close.* (2) *To stuff, thwack, or cram.* (3) *To compass, or environ.* (4) *To attend upon, to guard.* (1) Lipientia mella stipant apes, *Virg. Aen. 1, 436.* (2) Non in arcâ ponebant æs, sed in aliqua cellâ stipabant, quò minus loci occuparet, *Varr. L. L. 4.* (3) Senatum stipare armatis, *Cic. Philipp. 11, 12.* (4) = Apes regem circumstant fremitu denso, stipantque frequentes, *Virg. Geor. 4, 216.*

Stipor, ari. pass. *To be crowded, or environed, &c.* Tydea circum omnes fessum bellique viaeque stipantur, *Stat. Theb. 3, 396.* Non usitatâ frequentia stipati sumus, *Cic. pro Mil. 1.*

+ Stipis, is. ant. *id. quod stips.*

Stips, is. f. [à stipando, *Varr.*] (1) *A picce of money, the same with the as, (2) given to beggars, (3) wherein the soldiers also being paid in ancient time, because they received it by weight, not tale, the payment was called stipendium.* (4) *Also money offered to the gods.* (5) *Hierlings wages.* (6) *Profit, gain.* (1) Quod Suet. Aug. 53. stipem elephantum porrigere, *id. Quint. & Macrob. assem dare dixerunt.* (2) = Stipem quotannis die certo emendicat à populo, cavam manum asses porrigentibus praebens, *Suet. Aug. 91. Vet. Gloss. Stipem, ελεμυσόνιον.* (3) Vid. *Varr. L. L. 4, 16.* (4) Diis cum in thesauros assem dant, stipem dicunt, *Var. l. c. Vid. Lips. ad Tac. p. 377.* (5) Parva stipe opes quaerere, *Ov. Fast. 4, 350. Mercenariae stipsis ancilla, Plin. 10, 83.* (6) Pecuariæ pastiones non minimam colono stipem conferunt, *Col. 8, 1.*

* Stipticus, rect. stypticus, a, um. [à σῆπος, adstringo] *Binding, styptic, restraining, Plin. 24, 73. Lat. Restrings.*

Stipula, ae. f. [à stipa] (1) *Helm, straw to thatch with, the husk that incloseth the straw.* (2) *Stubble, or straw left in the field after the corn is reaped.* (3) *Met. A shepherd's pipe made of such straws.* (1) Ardentes stipulae crepitantis acervi,

Ov. Fast. 4, 781. (2) Meridie ipso faciam stipulam ut colligat, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 3, 62.* (3) Miserum stipulâ disperdere carmen, *Virg. Ecl. 3, 27.*

Stipularis, e. adj. *Belonging to stubble, of stubble, fed with stubble.* Stipularis anser, *Lexic. ex Quint.*

Stipulatio, onis. f. verb. [à stipulor] (1) *A covenanting, or demanding of terms, in order to agreement.* (2) *A stipulation, a bargain, promise, covenant, or obligation to pay money, or perform a thing that is required.* (1) Stipulationum aut judiciorum formulae, *Cic. de Legib. 1, 4.* (2) Pecunia, quae ex stipulatione debeatur, *Cic. de Legib. 2, 21.* & De variis stipulationum formulis consule JCC.

Stipulatiuncula, ae. f. dim. *A small bargain.* Decipi adversarii stipulatiunculâ, *Cic. de Or. 1, 38.*

Stipulâtor, oris. m. verb. *He that bindeth another, a person versed in the forms of contracts, whose business was to see no fraud was on either side, Cic. pro Quint. 18. Suet. Vitell. 14.*

Stipulatu. monopt. *By covenant.* Jovis stipulatu, *Plin. 7, 48. sed. Hard. leg. adstipulatu.* Stipulatu legati nostri prius, *Quint. Decl. 12, p. mihi 147.*

Stipulatus, a, um. part. *Having stipulated, or agreed.* Stipulatusque de Marciano quinquaginta millia denarium probabatur, *Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.*

Stipulor, ari. verb. comm. *Prisc. [à stipe, Varr. & Fest. quod stipem, i. e. pecuniam (sic enim vet. appell.) posceret creditor, debitor sponderet, quod erat stipulari & restipulari]*

(1) *To ask and demand such and such terms for a thing to be given, or done by the ordinary words of the law.* (2) *Pass. To be required, or asked by another to make a contract with him.*

(3) *To make a bargain by asking, or offering.* (1) Vid. *Varr. R. R. 2, 3.* & spondeo, *Col. Nullum periculum est, quod sciam, stipularier, ut concepisti verba; VIGINTI MINAS DABIN? Ballio, DABUNTUR, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 6, 14.*

& Ubi notandum formulam exigere, ut restipulatio, h. e. permissio, fiat eodem verbo. (2) § Stipulor, abs te, *Prisc.* (3) Lactoria lex vetat minorem 25 annis stipulari, *Suet. Scorta exoleta, quique stipulari solent, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 12.*

+ Stipulum. [à stipite, *Paul. al. qu. stiptulum, à σῆπος, quod à σῆπος, stipo, V.*] *Firm, solid.* + Firmum, solidum.

Stiria, ae. f. (1) *A drop of ice, or ice hanging at the eaves of houses, an icicle.* (2) *Catachr. A dot of snivel hanging at one's nose.* (1) Stiria horrida induruit impexis barbis, *Virg. Geor. 3, 366.* (2) Turpis ab invisio pendeat stiria naso, *Mart. 7, 36, 5.*

+ Stircidium, ii. n. [ex stiria, & cado] *The dropping of an house with icicles.* + Stillicidium, *Cic.*

Stirpatus, a, um. *Rooted, Litt. ex Plin.*

Stirpesco, ere. incept. [à stirps] *To spring up, to grow to a stem, or stock.* & Stirpescere & intermori, *Plin. 19, 42.*

+ Stirpis, is. f. ant. *pro stirps, Serv.*

Stirpitus. adv. [à stirps] *By the roots, utterly, root and branch.*

Stirpitus errorem exigere, *Cic. Tusc. 4, ult.*

Stirps, is. f. vel m. (1) *The root, stem, stock, or stalk of a tree, or plant.* (2) *The lower part, the bottom.* (3) *The ground, the foundation.* (4) *A stock, or kindred, race, lineage, issue.* (1) Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, *Virg. Geor. 2, 379.* Depositae stirpes valido solo, *Col. 3, 5.* (2) A stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo, *Virg. Geor. 1, 171.* (3) Stirps quae-stionis, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 2.* (4) Neque aliud huic defuit, quam generosa stirps, *Nep. Eun. 1.* Stirps virilis ex novo matrimonio, *Liv. 1, 1.*

Stiva, ac. f. *The plow tail, or handle.* In arando stivae pene rectus arator innititur, *Col. 1, 9. conf. Virg. Geor. 1, 174.*

Stivâ innixus arator, *Ov. Met. 8, 218.*

Stlata, ae. f. *A broad ship, or boat, an hulk, a pirate ship, a float, hoy, or flat boat, vid. Gell. 19, ult. Auson. Ep. 22, 31.*

Stlâtarius, a, um. [à stlata] *Of, or belonging to a boat, or ship, brought by shipping, foreign, outlandish.* Spondet enim Tyrio stlataria purpura filo, *Juv. 7, 134. conf. etiam ejusdem 14, 187.*

+ Stlembus. *Slow and heavy, Lucil. ap. Fest. quam adi.*

+ Stites, pro lites. antiq. Stlitibus judicandis, *Fest.*

+ Stlôcus, pro locus. ant. *Fest.*

Stlôpus, i. m. & stlôppus, scloppus, & sclopus. *The sound that one maketh when he bloweth up his cheeks, &c. Pers. 5, 13.*

Sto, stas, steti, statum. neut. [à σῆω, σῶ] (1) *To stand.*

(2) *To stand still, not to move.* (3) *To stand upright, to be erect.* (4) *To stand in array.* (5) *To stand, to endure, or abide, to continue, persevere, or hold on.* (6) *To be fixed, or resolved.* (7) *To rest upon, or agree to, to acquiesce, stand to, or be determined by.* (8) *To cease, to be at a stand.* (9) *To be calm.* (10) *To stand to, to make good.* (11) *To take part with, or against.* (12) *To be liked, or come off well.* (13) *To be placed in.* (14) *To be attended, to be inseparable.* (15) *To be a prostitute.* (16) *To stand thick, to be overrun, to be covered.* (17) *To stand in, to cost.* (18) *To plead at the bar.* (1) &

Centuriones ex eo, quo stabant loco, recesserunt, *Liv.* & Captivi stant, non sedent, *Plaut. Capt. prol. 2.* & Quisque, ubi steterat, jacet, *Id. Amph. 1, 1, 86.* ¶ Stare ad cyathum, *to be a cup-bearer, Suet. Caes. 49.* ¶ Stare animo, *to be in his right senses, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 213.* & desipere, *Id.* (2) & Neque se luna quoquam motat, stâtque ut exorta est semel, *Plaut. Amph.*

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1, 1, 117. (3) Steterunt comae, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 774. Stant fulti pulvere crines, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 326. (4) Mariano proelia filii, atque artis est, *Quint.* (5) Si satis firmus steteris, *Liv.* Benè apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 538. = Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres, *Id.* *Aen.* 2, 56. *Met.* Qui si steterit idem, mihi que paruerit, *Cic.* (6) Stat sua cuique dies, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 467. Stat sententia, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 18. Stet illud nobis, unà vivere in studiis, *Cic.* (7) Stare in eo quod est iudicatum oportet, *Cic.* Alterius potius stare iudicio, quam suo, *Id. Attic.* 8, 4. (8) Stant mihi cum dominâ praelia dura meâ, *Prop.* 3, 5, 2. ¶ Stare per aliquem, *to be long of one*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 16. (9) Cùm placidum ventis staret mare, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 26. Tranquillum mare dicitur, cum leviter commovetur, nec in unam partem inclinatur. Itaque si legeris, *Cum placidum*, &c. ut supra, scito illud non stare, sed succuti leviter, & dici tranquillum, quia nec huc nec illò impetum capiat, *Sen. N. Q.* 5, 1. (1) Stare pacto, *Liv.* conditionibus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 15. decreto senatus, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 13. (11) § Stare ab aliquo, *Cic. in Rull.* 1, 43. § cum aliquo, *Id. in Rull.* 2, 48. § pro aliquo, *Quint.* (12) § Securæ cadat, an recto stat fabula talo, *Hor. Ep.* 3, 1, 176. (13) Omnis in Aescanio chari stat cura parentis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 650. (14) Periculum vitae meae stat tuo periculo, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 82. (15) Quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis, *Juv.* 10, 239. (16) Stat ager sentibus, *Caecil. i. e.* horret. Stat pulvere coelum, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 408. (17) Polybius scribit centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetit, *Liv.* 34, 50. conf. & *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 122. (18) = Inteream, si aut valeo stare, aut novi civilia jura, *Hor. Sat.* 19, 39.

* Stoa. f. [ἀ σῶα, quod ibi starent] *A gallery, porch, or portico*, *Gell.*

* Stoebe, es. f. [ἀ σῶβη, stipare] *An herb that groweth in watry grounds, knapweed*, *Plin.* 21, 54.

* Stoechas, ædis. f. [dict. à Stoechadibus insulis] *A flower called sticados, or cotton weed, French lavender*, *Plin.* 26, 27. & 27, 107.

Stoicus, a, um. *Of, or belonging a stoic, stoical*. Libelli stoici, *Hor. Epod.* 8, 15. Dogmata stoica, *Juv.* 13, 121.

Stoicè. adv. *Like a stoic*. = Agis mecum austere, & stoicè, *Cato, Cic. pro Mur.* 36.

Stola, ae. f. [ἀπὸ τῆς στήλης, ab induendo] (1) *A long robe down to the heels, gathered and plaited thick, a matron's gown, a cimar, or justacore, a stole*. (2) Also in some nations it was worn by men. (1) § Sumpsisti virilem togam, quam statim muliebram stolam reddidisti, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 18. Non vitta ligatos impediatur crines, nec stola longa pedes, *Tib.* 1, 1, 68. Rugosiorum cum geras stolâ frontem, *Mart.* 3, 93, 4. (2) Vestitus squalidâ stolâ, *Enn. in Telepho*.

Stolatus, a, um. [à stola] *Wearing a long robe with a train, matron like*. Stolata mulier, *a lady of quality*, *Vitruv.* 1, 1. § togata, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 82.

Stolidè. adv. ius, comp. *Foolishly, simply, sottishly*. Id non promissum magis stolidè, quam stolidè creditum, *Liv.* 25, 19. Stolidius erumpentes, *Ann.* 19, 8.

Stoliditas, ætis. f. *Dulness, blackishness*. Apud homines parvis stoliditatis, *Flor.* 4, 12.

Stolidus, a, um, or, comp. *Stupid, sup.* [quod stoloni similis, sc. inutilis est] *Dull, heavy, foolish, doltish, silly, blockish, sottish*. Nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 33. Vix tandem sensi stolidus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 12. O vatum stolidissime, *Ov. Met.* 13, 774.

Stolo, onis. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς στολῆς, stolo] (1) *A shoot, twig, or scion, springing out of the root, or side of the stock, an useless sucker; a water-shoot*. (2) Also a fool, or blockhead. (1) *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) *Auson.*

* Stomacæce, es. f. [oris vitium] *A soreness of mouth, rankness of the gums, so that the teeth fall out, the scurvy*, *Plin.* 25, 6.

Stomachabundus, a, um. *Angry, fretting, surly, sullen, dogged*, *Gell.* 17, 8.

Stomachans, tis. part. *Fretting, fuming*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 16.

Stomachicum, i. n. *A medicine good to open the stomach*, *Cels.*

Stomachicus, a, um. *That is sick in the stomach, that cannot keep the meat that he hath taken*, *Plin.* 20, 39. & 25, 24.

Stomachor, ari. dep. *To be angry, vexed, displeased, or moved, to be in a great fume, to fret, vex, or chafe*. § Id mecum stomachabar, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 32. Stomachabatur si quid asperius dixerim, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 33.

Stomachosè. adv. unde ius, comp. *Angrily, peevishly, in a fret*. Rescripti & stomachosius, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 5.

Stomachosus, a, um, or, comp. (1) *Fretful, peevish, stomachful*. (2) *Making fretful, choleric, or angry*. (1) Stomachosiores literae, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 11. Acumen versutum, & solers, sed saepe stomachosum, *Id.* (2) Me quidem valdè movent stomachosa, & quasi submorosa ridicula, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 69.

Stomachus, chi. m. [ἀ σῶμα, os, & χῆμα, quod cibum ab inferiori officio ad intestina transfundat] (1) *The meat pipe, whereby the meat goeth down into the ventricle*. (2) *Synecd. The stomach*. (3) Also indignation, choler, passion. (4) Also humour, mind, fancy, will, pleasure, or appetite. (1) Linguam ad radices ejus hærens stomachus excipit, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 54. § Summum gulæ fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus,

Plin. 11, 68. (2) Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 38. ¶ Stomacho laborare, *to have a pain at his stomach*, *Cels.* 1, 8. (3) § Ille mihi risum magis quam stomachum movere solet, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 3. (4) Ludi apparatusissimi, sed non tui stomachi, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. ¶ Stomacho suo vivere, *to live as he listeth, after his own humour*, *Plin.*

* Stomalgia. f. *A pain, or soreness in the mouth*. *Lat.* Oris dolor.

* Stomatice, e. f. *That which healeth sores in the mouth*. Medicamentum, quod stomatice vocatur, utilissimum oris vitii, *Plin.* 23, 57.

Stomaticeus, a, um. *Having a sore, swelling, or canker in the mouth*. Hujus flos stomatice datur, *Plin.* 24, 75.

* Stomoma, ætis. n. *A kind of scales, or powder coming from brass in beating*, *Plin.* 34, 25.

* Störax, æcis. m. *A sweet incense, or gum so called*, *Virg. in Cir.* 168. *Reet. styrax*, q. v.

Storea, ae. f. [ἀπὸ τῆς στήρης, à sternendo, quia humi sternitur] *Any thing spread on the ground, a mat*, *Liv.* 30, 3, sub fin.

† Storeo, are. *To make mats*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

† Storia. *Caes. in MS. pro storea*.

Straba, ae. f. *She that is squint-eyed, or hath a cast in her eye*. Siqua straba est Veneri similis, si rava Minervae, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 659. emendante, *Heinf.*

Strabo, onis. m. [ἀ σῆψα, torqueo] *Goggle-eyed, one who looketh askint*. § Ecquos Deos, si non strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29.

Strabus, a, um, adj. *Squint-eyed*. § Non haec res de Veneri paetast rabam facit ἰστροφθαλμοῖς, *Prisc. ex Varr.*

Strages, is. f. [à sterno, stravi] (1) *A felling, or cutting down to the ground, properly of trees, a laying flat*. (2) *A slaughter, a discomfiture, a multitude of men slain, a carnage, defeat, or overthrow, a rout of an army, havock*. (3) *A great ruin and fall, as of houses, temples, &c.* (1) Clades dic. furculorum detritio; calamitas calamorum; strages stratarum arborum, *Scal.* Quod tamen non est perpetuum. Nemorum strages, *Sil.* 3, 205. § Nimbus dat stragem satis, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 454. (2) Per vicos latè stragem dedere, *Liv.* 8, 30. (3) = Strages caedèsque horribiles, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12.

Stragula, ae. f. sc. vestis. [à sterno, stratum] *Any outmost garment, any kind of furniture spread on the ground, bed, table, or walls, as carpets, hangings, a counterpane, a coverlet, an horseloth*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 10. *Liv.* 34, 7. *Mart.* 14, 148.

Stragulum, i. n. sc. vestimentum. [à sternendo] (1) *Any covering, a blanket*. (2) *An housing for an horse*. (3) *The upper garment*. (1) Quicquid infernebant, à sternendo stragulum appellabant, *Varr. L. L.* 4. Nec stragula picta soporem, nec sonitus placidae ducere possit aquae, *Tib.* 1, 2, 79. Textile stragulum, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21. (2) Stragula succincti venator fume veredi, *Mart.* 14, 86. (3) *Ulp.*

Stramen, inis. n. [à sterno, stravi, stratum, quod sternitur] (1) *A spreading, any thing spread, as flowers, &c.* (2) *Straw, litter*. (1) Agreste stramen, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 67. (2) Tecta stramine casa, *Ov. Met.* 5, 447.

Stramentitius, a, um, adj. *Made of straw*, *Petron.* c. 63.

Stramentarius, a, um. *Belonging to corn*. Stramentariae falces, *Cato R. R.* 10.

Stramentum, i. n. *Straw, stubble*. Stramenta arida tectis injiciunt, *Liv.* 25, 39. Stramentis incubare, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 117. Stramenta stantia in segete relinquere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50.

Stramineus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to straw, thatched, or made with straw*. Casae stramineae, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 9, 18. conf. *Prop.* 2, 13, 20.

Strangulans. part. *Choking*, *Plin.* 2, 43.

Strangulatio, onis. f. verb. *A choking, strangling, throttling, stifling, stopping*, *Plin.* 20, 57.

Strangulatus, us. m. *Vulvae strangulatus, a disease in women called the mother*, *Plin.* 10, 15.

Strangulo, are. act. [ἀ σῆγγαλῶ] (1) *To choke, to throttle, to stifle, to strangle*. (2) *Met. To ruin, destroy*. (1) Nobilem hospitem comprehendit & strangulavit, *Coel. Cic. Fam.* 8, 15. (2) Plures nimia congesta pecunia curâ strangulat, *Juv.* 10, 12.

Strangulor, ari. pass. *To be choked*. Praetor lactis hauflu uno pilo strangulatus est, *Plin.* 7, 5.

* Stranguria, ae. f. [σῆγγαλῶ, h. e. κατὰ σῆγγας τὰ ἀγὰ ἔκκρισις, i. e. urinae per guttas excretio] *The strangury, or making of water in great pain, and very hardly*. Forticulum se in torminibus & in stranguriâ suâ praebebat, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 19. *Lat.* Difficultas urinae, *Cels.* Substillum, *Cato de R. R.* 156.

* Stratagemâ, vel stratagema, ætis. n. [ἀ σῆγγαλῶ, exercitum duco] *A stratagem, or piece of policy in war*. Rufius nofter stratagemate percussit Vestorium, *Cic. Att.* 5, 2. vid. *Val. Max. de stratagematis*, 7, 4. *Lat.* Callida inventa, *Nep. Eun.* 5.

† Strateae, & strativolae dictae meretrices, à Plauto, quia se sternant, *Gell.* 3, 3.

* Strategia, ae. f. *A captainship, a generalship, a governing of soldiers, a lieutenantcy, or shire of a country*. = Dividitur in praefecturas, quas ii strategias vocant, *Plin.* 6, 10.

* Strategus, i. m. [ἀ στρατῶς, exercitus, & ἄγω, duco] (1) *A captain general of an army, the chieftain, or lieutenant*. (2) *Met. The master, or ruler of a feast*. (1) Nec strategus, nec tyrannus

tyrannus quisquam, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 6. (2) Strategum te facio huic convivio, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 20.

* Stratiotes, ae. m. *Milfoil, living without a root, and swimming above the water*, good for healing of all wounds made with iron, *Plin.* 24, 105. qui & folium militare vocat, quod sanet brevi vulnera.

* Stratioticon, n. *Milfoil*, *Apul.* = Achilla.

* Stratioticus, a, um. adj. à στρατός, exercitus. *Pertaining to soldiers, soldier like.* Stratioticus nuncius, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 2, 9.

|| Strator, oris. m. verb. *He that saddleth, bridleth, and holdeth the horse for his master to get up, a yeoman of the stirrup to a prince, an equerry, or groom of a stable*, *Amm.* 30, 5. + Qui sternit equum.

Stratum, i. n. [à sterno] (1) *A couch, or bed to lie on.* (2) *Anything that is strowed, all that is laid on a bed, as rug, coverlet, counterpane.* (3) *An horsecloth, housing, harness, or saddle.* (4) *Also a paved street.* (1) Quies neque molli strato, neque silentio arceris, *Liv.* (2) Lecti mollia strata, *Lucr.* 4, 847. Picta strata, *Ov. Met.* 8, 33. (3) Frenos & strata equorum Pelethronium invenisse ferunt, *Plin.* 7, 57. (4) Viarum strata, *Causeways, i. e. vias stratae*, *Hellen, Virg. Aen.* 1, 426.

Stratūra, ae. f. [à sterno] *Paving of causeways, or highways.* Stratura viarum, *Suet. Claud.* 24.

Stratus, a, um. part. [à sternor] (1) *Strowed, scattered.* (2) *Laid upon.* (3) *Laid along, flat, prostrate.* (4) *Calmed, quieted.* (5) *Paved.* (6) *Overthrown.* (1) Strata jacent passim sua quaeque sub arbore poma, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 54. Stratus membra, *laid along*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 22. (2) Strato super discumbitur ostro, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 704. (3) Nos sibi ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, &c. *Cic. Att.* 10, 4. (4) Strata unda, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 49. Stratum aequor, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 57. (5) Strata via, *Liv.* 8, 15. (6) Dardania stratus dextra, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 326.

Stratus, ūs. m. (1) *A strowing, or laying.* (2) *The saddle, housing, and accoutrements of an horse.* (1) Stramentum à stratu, quod substernatur pecori, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50. (2) Solin, c. 57.

† Strebligo, inis. f. [à στρίβω, tortus] *A solecism.* *Vid. Striblito.*

Streblita, ae. f. [à στρίβω, tortus, unde & Angl. a tart.] *Vid. Striblita.*

Strēna, ae. f. [à σπῆνος, luxus, delicia, *Eust.*] *A new-year's-gift, or present.* Edixit & strenas incunte anno se recepturum, *Suet. Cal.* 42. *vid. & eundem Aug.* 57. & ibi *Caes. Scrib.* & strenua.

Strēnuē. adv. sime, sup. (1) *Strongly, stoutly, strenuously.* (2) *Readily, nimbly, quickly.* (1) Domus utriusque nostrum aedificatur strenuē, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 2. Strenuissimē vincere, *Eutrop.* 9, 13. (2) Strenuē currē in Piræeum, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 11. & Magis strenuē, quam commodē navigavi, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 6.

Strēnuitas, ātis. f. *Valiantness, stoutness, nimbleness, activity, manhood.* Strenuitas antiqua manet, *Ov. Met.* 9, 320.

Strēnuus, a, um. or. comp. sime, sup. [σπῆνος, i. e. ἰσχυρός, *Hesych.*] (1) *Brisk, stout, brave, hard.* (2) *Active, ready, quick, nimble, strenuous.* (1) Ex agricolis & viri fortissimi, & milites strenuissimi gignuntur, *Cato in Praef.* & Strenuiori deterior si praedicat suas pugnas, de illius ore sunt sordidae, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 10. (2) & Celeriter isti & redisti, ut cognosceret te si minus fortem, attamen strenuum, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 32. & Populi strenui damno mihi, improbi sunt usui, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 28.

Strepsens, tis. part. *Making a noise.* Strepsens lituus, *Sen. Thy.* 575.

|| Streperus, a, um. *Farring, noisy*, *Ap. recent.* + Strepitans.

Strepitans, tis. part. *Rustling, rattling, clattering, clashing.* Strepitantes alae, *Tib.* 2, 2, 17. Strepitantia arma, *Sil.* 9, 280.

† Streptis, in. gen. pro strepitus, *Enn.*

Strēpito, are. freq. [à strepo] *To make a great noise, to make a great stir, to bustle*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 413. Strepitant urbes inculibus, *V. Flacc.* 4, 288.

Streptus, ūs. m. (1) *A noise made by the hands, or feet;* (2) *by brooks, or rivers.* (3) *A creaking, or squeaking.* (4) *A bustle, or hurly-burly.* (5) *The train, or company that followeth a great man.* (6) *A tune, or sound.* (1) Neu strepitu terrete pedum, *Tib.* 2, 2, 37. & Non strepitu, sed maximo clamore suam P. R. ostendit voluntatem, *Cic. Att. in Verr.* 15. (2) Fluminum strepitus, *Cic. de Legib.* 1, 6. (3) Remugit strepitu janua, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 6. Valvarum strepitus, *Id.* Sat. 2, 6, 112. (4) Constitit Aeneas strepitumque exterritus hausit, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 559. (5) Toto fortunae suae strepitu aliquem circumstare, *Quint. Declam.* 13. (6) Dulcis strepitus aureae testudinis, *Horat. Od.* 4, 3, 18.

Strēpo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. [à στρέφω, verro; al. à sono] (1) *To make a noise, to bustle.* (2) *To sound.* (3) *To mutter, to murmur.* (4) *To ring.* (1) Murmure strepit campus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 709. Cum Achivi coepissent inter se strepere, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 16. (2) Rauco streperunt cornua cantu, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 2. (3) Haec cum sub ipso vallo, portisque streperent, *Liv.* (4) Strepunt aures clamoribus, *Liv.* 22, 14.

* Strepsiceros, ōtis. m. *A kind of buck, or goat with writhed horns*, *Plin.* 8, 79.

Stria, ae. f. [à stringendo, *Per.* ut sit id. quod striga] (1) *A chamfering, chanelling, or making hollow, a groove, furrow, or gutter in carpenters, or masons work, or rather a rebate, a crease.* (2) *Also the crease of an herb.* (1) *Vitruv.* 4, 3. (2) *Ruell.*

Striatura, ae. f. *Chamfering, chanelling, rebates, small furrows, or creases made in stone, or timber*, *Vitruv.* 4, 3. *vid. Bald. Lexic.*

Striatus, a, um. *Chamfered, channelled, wrought inward with a winding, fluted.* Striata columna, *Vitruv.* 4, 3. Striata cortina, *a plaited, or folded curtain*, *Jun.* Striata frons, *Apul. Met.* 10, p. 317. i. e. caperata. Striatum lilium, *Plin.* 21, 11.

Stribligo, inis. f. al. sribiligo [à στρίβω, curvus; à tortuosae orationis pravitate & versura, *Gell.*] *A fault in speaking, or writing, called solecism, or incongruity*, *vid. Gell.* 5, 20.

* Striblita, ae. f. [à στρίβω, à στρίβω, quod in circuitu rectis in modum torqueretur] *A tart, or kind of cake twisted about like a rope, jumbels*, *Cato R. R.* 78. *Vid. Striblita.*

Striblitiarius, ii. m. *A maker, or seller of such cakes*, *Afran.*

Strictē. adv. [à stringo] ius, comp. sime, sup. (1) *Closely, tightly.* (2) *Lightly, not so much.* (3) *Met. Briefly, shortly.* (4) *Rigidly, strictly, severely.* (1) Fasciis ventrem strictissime circumligare, *Gell.* 16, 3. (2) Post bonam vindemiam strictius, post exiguum latius, *Pallad.* 1, 6. (3) *Vid. Strictim*, n. 2. (4) Observare strictē, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, *Cic. de Amic.* 16.

Strictim. adv. (1) *Closely.* (2) *Briefly, slightly, by the by.* (1) & Strictim attendere, an per pectinem, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 18. (2) & = Ea quae copiosissime dici possunt, breviter à me strictimque dicuntur, *Cic. pro Cleunt.* 10. & Strictim exercitum ducere, *Plaut.* & passim, *Id.*

† Strictipellae [quae stringunt pellem, i. e. cutem & rugas in facie extendunt] *Painted whores*, *Plaut. al. leg. stritabillae.*

Strictivus, a, um. *Gathered, or cropped with the hand*, *Cato.*

† Strictivellae, pro strictipellae; quae strictim evellunt pilos, *Varr. ap. Non.*

Strictor, oris. m. verb. *A cropper, a gatherer of fruit*, *Cato R. R.* 144.

Strictūra, ae. f. [à stringo, strictum] (1) *A stricture.* (2) *Also a spark that flieth from a piece of metal, when being red-hot it is wrought and beaten, as commonly explained;* (3) *but rather iron ore, a plate, pig, or bar of iron.* (1) Supercilia ad malorum stricturam currentia, *Petron.* c. 126. ubi al. scriptura. (2) Stricturae chalybum, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 421. (3) *Plin.* 34, 41.

Stricturus, a, um. part. *About to draw.* Peroraturus stricturum se lucubrationis suae telum minabatur, *Suet. Calig.* 53.

Strictus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. sime, sup. [à stringo]. (1) *Gathered, or beaten off.* (2) *Cut asunder.* (3) *Drawn out.* (4) *Close, concise, narrow.* (1) Folia ex arboribus stricta, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 58. (2) Stricti nervi, *Luc.* (3) Stricto gladio insequi aliquem, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 9. (4) Est artis strictissima janua nostrae, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 233. & Strictior Calvus, numerosior Asinius, *Dial. de Orat.* 25, 6.

Stridens, tis. part. (1) *Making a noise, roaring.* (2) *Creaking, squeaking.* (3) *Clapping, &c.* (1) Horrendum stridens bellua, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 288. procella, *Id.* (2) Serrae stridentis horror, *Lucr.* 2, 410. (3) Alis stridentibus ludunt cygni, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 401.

Strideo, ēre, & strido, ēre. neut. [ex sono fict.] (1) *To crack.* (2) *To creak, to shriek.* (3) *To make a whizzing, to hiss.* (4) *To roar.* (5) *To buzz, to hum.* (6) *To howl.* (1) Quum stridunt funes, gubernacula gemunt, &c. *Plin. Epist.* 9, 26, 4. (2) Cardo foribus stridebat ahenis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 453. (3) Merum fufum in igne stridet, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 5, 12. (4) Sylvae stridunt, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 418. (5) Boum per viscera toto stridunt apes utero, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 556. *Met.* Stridere susurros, *dicat*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 78. (6) Stridet Cerberus, *Tib.* 1, 3, 72.

Stridor, ōris. m. [à strideo] (1) *A noise, a creaking.* (2) *A squeaking.* (3) *The creaking of a door.* (4) *The whistling of wind.* (5) *The grunting of a bear.* (6) *The hissing of a serpent.* (7) *An hissing, or whizzing.* (1) & Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 80. (2) Stridor serrae tum, cum acuitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40. (3) Janua, quae verso stridore cardine, reddat, *Ov. Met.* 11, 608. (4) Aquilonis stridor, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. (5) Latos stridore per armos spuma fluit, *Ov. Met.* 8, 287. (6) Movi linguam stridore bisulcam, *Ov. Met.* 9, 65. (7) *Ov. Met.* 12, 276.

Stridulus, a, um. (1) *Creaking.* (2) *Crackling.* (3) *Noisy, clamorous.* (1) Plaustra stridula, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 12, 30. (2) Fax lacrymoso stridula fumo, *Ov. Met.* 10, 6. (3) Stridula convicia, *Ov. ad Pison.* 78.

Striga, ae. f. [à strigo, pro stringo] (1) *A ridge-land, or single furrow drawn at length in plowing, a row, or rank of things laid in length.* (2) *A team, or train of horses.* (3) *Also such a place, or distance of the troops where the horses stopped, and were rubbed down.* (4) *Also a piece of ground more long than broad.* (1) *Col.* 2, 19. (2) *Hygin.* (3) *Charif.* (4) *Ap. Grom. scriptt.*

Strigatus, a, um. *More long than broad by half.* ♂ Strigatus ager, *A field that ran in length from north to south, Aggen. from west to east, scamnatus, Aggen.*

Strigil, *sed saepius strigilis, is. f. [à stringo; quòd eo equi, & in balneis homines stringuntur]* (1) *An horsecomb, a currycomb; also a scraper, or flesh-brush.* (2) *An instrument used in bathing, to rub filth and sweat from their bodies.* (3) *A little piece of fine gold found in mines.* (4) *Also a small tube, or syringe.* (5) *A crease in chamfered work.* (6) *Some take it for a kind of long vessel in the cited places.* (1) Papulae strigile raduntur, *Col. 6, 31.* (2) I, puer & strigiles Crispini ad balnea defer, *Perf. 5, 126.* (3) Plin. 33, 19. (4) Cels. 6, 7, 1. (5) Vitruv. 4, 4. (6) Si ad illam ampulla aut strigilis accedat, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 12. conf. Plaut. Perf. 1, 3, 44.*

|| Strigilicula, ae. f. dim. *A little currycomb, Apul. Florid. p. 777.* + Parva strigilis.

Strigium, ii. n. [fortasse à stringendo] *A kind of Spanish garment, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Strigmentum, i. n. [à stringendo] (1) *A scraping, that which is rubbed off.* (2) *Scowering lees, or dregs of oil, scraped from wrestlers bodies.* (1) Anguillae atterunt se scopulis; ea strigmenta viviscunt, *Plin. 9, 74.* (2) Gymnicorum servo strigmenta gymnasii colligenti similis, *Val. Max. 9, 14. extern. 2.*

+ Strigo, ère. interquiesco, *Fest.*

Strigo, are. *To breathe, or rest in work, to stop, or stand still, as oxen sometimes do at plow in the middle of a furrow; to stop, as horses do in march or travel, to bait and to be rubbed down, when they come in strigam, Litt. ex Prop. sed non inveni; certe Phaedrus.* ♂ Namque ubi strigandum, & ubi currendum est, *scio, 3, 7.*

+ Strigo, ònis, vel strigor, òris. m. [Strigones densarum virium homines, quòd inter se constricti atque arctati sunt, *Fest.*] *A strong and well compact man, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 46. or ship, interpr. Salm.*

Strigōsus, a, um. or comp. sismus, sup. [à strigando, *V.* quippe bos, qui in arando strigat, id est, prae macie interquiescit] (1) *Lean, lank, scraggy, thin.* (2) *Nothing but skin and bone, hidebound, as cattle sometimes are.* (3) *Met. Slow, slender, shifting, boggling.* (4) *Also lean, barren, jejune, empty.* (1) ♂ = Pecuarii canis neque tam strigosus aut pernix debet esse, quàm qui damas cervosque sectatur, nec tam obesus & gravis, quàm villae horreique custos, *Col. 7, 11.* = Placidè ac lentè pabuletur caper, ut largi sit uberis, & non strigosissimi corporis, *Id. 7, 6.* (2) Scuta hostium vetera notavit & strigiflores equos, *Liv. 27, 47.* (3) Lucil. (4) Lysias est certe strigiosior, *Cic. de Clar. Or. 64.*

Stringendus, a, um. part. *To be bound, or tied up, Cic. Offic. 3, 31. sed al. leg. adstringendus.*

Stringens, tis. part. *Binding up. Geminumque latus stringentia longe utraque perpetuo discriminat aequora tractu, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 289.*

Stringo, ère, xi. istum. act. (1) *To grasp, or hold fast.* (2) *To tie hard, or close, to truss up, to bind.* (3) *To bring in to a body, or lump.* (4) *Met. To press upon, to affect deeply.* (5) *To thin the boughs of trees, to lop, or cut.* (6) *To make naked, or bare, to draw.* (7) *Met. To spend, or waste.* (8) *Met. To touch lightly, brush, or graze upon.* (9) *To couch briefly, to relate concisely.* (10) *To beat down in order to gather.* (1) Apprehensum quid manu stringere, *Lex ex Plin. Dente pedem stringit, Ov. Met. 11, 776.* (2) = Cras te, quasi Diracen olim duo gnati Jovis ad taurum devinxere, item hodie te stringam ad carnarium, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 66.* Fragili culmo hordea stringere, *Virg. Geor. 1, 317.* (3) Stringere venas ferventis massae crudo de pulvere, *Perf. 2, 67.* (4) Animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, *Virg. Aen. 9, 294.* (5) = Tum stringe comas, tum brachia tonde, *Virg. Geor. 2, 368.* Hic ubi densas agricolae stringunt frondes, *Id. Ecl. 9, 61.* (6) Stringere cultum, *Liv. gladium, Id. To draw it, ensem, Virg. Aen. 10, 569.* Et metaph. Stringere bellum. Hoc deerat unum populi Romani malis, jam ut ipse inter se parricidiale bellum domi stringeret, *Flor. 3, 21, 1.* (7) Praeclaram ingrata stringit malus ingluvie rem, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 8.* (8) = Littus ama, & laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, *Virg. Aen. 5, 163.* Canis extento stringit vestigia rostro, *Ov. Met. 1, 536.* Hunc primum levis hasta strinxerat, *Virg. Aen. 9, 577.* (9) = Pressis stringam revocatam ab origine famam narrandi metis, breviterque antiqua revolvam, *Sil. 10, 48.* (10) Quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, & lauri baccas, *Virg. Geor. 1, 305.*

Stringor, i. pass. *To be bound, &c. Ov. Met. 4, 136.*

Stringor, òris. m. *A congealing, a chilnests.* Stringor aquae, *Lucr. 3, 693.*

Strio, are [à stringo] (1) *To chamfer, or make rabates, or channels in timber, or stone. In toros striatur, Plin. 19, 42.* (2) *To breathe and stand still, before they come to lands end, as of oxen.* (1) Vitruv. 4, 3. (2) Melius est versum peragi, nec in actu saepius, *Plin. 18, 49.* *Harduin. leg. nec strigare in actu spiritus.*

+ Stritabillae. f. pl. *Id. quod Attae, Varr. [à stritando, i. e. aegrè sistendo] Sic dicuntur mulieres, quae & scrupellae, Varr. al. leg. stritipellae, q. v.*

+ Stritavus, ant. pro Tritavus, *Fest.*

+ Strito, are. [ant. pro Trito, *Scal. ex Fest.*] Stritat qui aegrè sistit, *Varr. L. L. 6. ubi vid. Scal. Conject.*

Strix, igis. f. [à strigo, pro stringo] (1) *A chanel, furrow, hollow gutter, or stroke in rabating of pillars.* (2) *A screech-owl, an unlucky kind of bird [à spyx]* (3) *An hag, a fairy, a goblin.* (1) Vitruv. 4, 4. (2) E testis strix violenta canat, *Tib. 1, 5, 52.* (3) Quae striges comederunt nervos tuos? *Petron. c. 134.*

* Ströbilus, i. m. (1) *The artichoke.* (2) *A wild pine-tree; a pine-apple.* (3) *Also a whirlwind.* (1) Plin. 16, 17. (2) Matth. ex Galeno. (3) Vid. *Diosc. 1, 76.*

Ströbus, i. f. [à strigere, quia rami ejus tortiles] *A tree whereof perfumes were made, mixt with the wine of dates, Plin. 12, 40.*

* Ströma, ätis. n. *Any thing spread on the ground, or under a thing, a coverlet, or counterpane laid on a bed, Jul. Cap.*

Strombus, i. m. *A shellfish of the sea, that hath a leader whom they follow as their king, Plin. 32, 30.*

* Strongyle, es. f. *A kind of alum in round lumps, Plin. 35, 52.*

* Ströpha, ae. f. [à strigere, verito] *Subtlety in arguing, a wily deceit, a wile, a trick, or shift, a quirk, or fetch. Inveniam aliquam stropham, agamque causam tuam, Plin. Epist. 1, 18, 6. Nihil stropharum est, jam salarium dandum est, Mart. 3, 7. conf. Sen. Epist. 26.*

Ströphärius, ii. m. *He that maketh, or selleth womens neck-kerchiefs, or garlands, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.*

Ströphiolum, i. n. dim. *A little garland, or chaplet, a little neck-kerchief, or gorget, Plin. 21, 2.*

* Ströphium, ii. n. (1) *A garland of flowers that priests used to wear.* (2) *Also, a twisted girdle.* (1) Vid. *Plin. 21, 2.* (2) Strophio lactentes vineta papillas, *Catull. 65, 65.*

* Ströphos, i. m. *A fretting in the bowels, the griping of the guts, the belly-ach, Cels. 6, 2.*

+ Strophosus, a, um. *Troubled with the belly-ach, Veg. + Colicus.*

* Strophus, i. m. *A strap of leather. Remi circa scalmos strophis religati, Vitruv. 10, 8.*

Stroppus, i. m. [à ströphos, συνεσφραμμένος λῆρος *Hesych.*] *An ornament worn by priests on their heads like a crown, a mitre, Fest. Also the string that tieth the ear, Litt. ex Liv.*

Stropus, i. *A slight chaplet, or garland, a wreath. Tenuioribus coronis utebantur antiqui, stropos appellantes, unde nata strophiola, Plin. 21, 2.*

Structilis, e. *Made, or built up of divers things, or pieces. Columnae structiles, Col. 11, 3. canales, Vitruv. 8, 7. Structile cementum, Mart. 9, 77.*

Structio, ònis. f. verb. *The same as instructio, Building. Sternes inter spatia structiois, Pallad. 12, 22.*

Structor, òris. m. verb. [à struo] (1) *A builder, mason, or carpenter, &c.* (2) *A purveyor, or provider of victuals, a caterer.* (3) *Also a sewer who setteth the meat upon the table.* (4) *A carver who cutteth it up.* (1) In arcem tuam veni; res agebatur multis structoribus, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 2, 6.* (2) Structores nostri ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, *Cic. Attic. 14, 3.* (3) Convenientem materiae structor imposuerat cibum, *Petron. c. 35.* (4) Quae non egeant ferro structoris ofellae, *Mart. 10, 48, 15.*

Structura, ae. f. (1) *A building, a structure, a setting in due order.* (2) *A composition.* (1) Cimenta structurae antiquae, *Liv. 21, 11.* Structura balnei, *Pallad. R. R. 1, 40.* (2) Verborum structura, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat. 2. carminis, Ov. ex Pont. 4, 13, 4.*

Structus, a, um. part. (1) *Set in good array.* (2) *Built, made.* (3) *Piled up.* (4) *Laid, prepared.* (5) *Compacted, disposed, ordered.* (1) Structi utrinque stabant, *Liv. 21, 11.* (2) Tempia saxo structa, *Virg. Aen. 3, 84.* (3) Structos super ignis acervos, *Tib. 4, 1, 134.* (4) ♂ Scripsit ad Tiberium structas sibi insidias, praeventum insidiatorem, *Tac. 7, 65. fin.* (5) = Eloquentia collocata & quasi structa, & nexa verbis, *Cic. Orat. 41.*

Struendus, a, um. part. *To build, or be built. Struendum vallum erat, Tac. Ann. 1, 65, 7.*

Struens, tis. part. *Building, raising. Omnes praeter Lepidum, variis mox criminibus, struente Tiberio, circumventi sunt, Tac. Ann. 1, 13, 3.*

Strues, is. f. [à struo] (1) *A pile, or heap of any thing, as wood, stones, bricks, &c.* (2) *Also a certain cake which the Paynims offered to their gods, a dish of several things heaped up at their offerings.* (1) Strues lignorum, *Liv. 21, 27. laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12. saxorum, Curt. 4, 3, 9. uvarum, Plin. 14, 5.* Jano struem commoveto, *Cato 134.* (2) Haec adolet flammis cum strue farra suis, *Ov. Fast. 1, 276.*

+ Strufertarii. m. pl. *They who brought ferctum and strues to be offered; also they that did certain sacrifices at the trees that were burnt with lightning. De utraque notione vid. Fest.*

+ Struix, icis. f. [omnium rerum extructio, à struo, *Fest.*] *An heap, or pile of many things together. Struices patinariae, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26. Struices faxeae, Liv. ap. Fest. malorum, Naev. + Strues.*

Strūma, ae. f. [à ströma, quod gutturi substrata sit] (1) *A wen, or swelling in the neck, or arm-holes, a batch, a scrophulous humour; some take it to be the king's evil.* (2) *Also a bunch on the back.* (1) Strūma est tumor, in quo subter concreta quaedam ex pure & sanguine, quasi glandulae, oriuntur, *Cels. 5, 28,*

7. (2) Struma extantia quaedam in tergo est, *Lex. e Cels.* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii *ὀψαζα* vestiant, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 9. ¶ Struma civitatis, *the botch, or pest of the state*, *Cic. pro Sext.* 65.

¶ Strumaticus, a, um. *Troubled with a struma*, *Firm.* † Strumolus.

Strūmea, fē. herba [quod medeatur strumis, vel quod strumofam radicem habeat, *Ruell.*] *An herb wherewith beggars make their flesh raw, pilewort*, *Plin.* 25, 109. ubi al. leg. strumia.

Strumōsus, a, um. (1) *Having a wen, or swelling.* (2) *Measly.* (1) *Jun.* 10, 109. (2) Strumolis subbas sub lingua sanguis mittendus, *Col.* 7, 10.

Struo, ēre, xi, ctum. aēt. [*ἀσπύω, vel σπύω, sterno*] (1) *To pile up, to raise high.* (2) *Met. To place, to order.* (3) *To build.* (4) *To put in array.* (5) *To make, prepare, or get ready.* (6) *To contrive, design, or devise, to forge.* (7) *To work, or procure.* (1) Struere ad sidera montes, *Ov. Met.* 1, 153. ordine, non acervatim, *Vitruv.* pyram ingentem, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 215. (2) = Collocationis est componere, & struere verba sic, ut, &c. *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. (3) Sepulcri immemor struis domos, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 18. ¶ Struere comam, *Patron. quid Juv.* aedificare caput, *to dress it high.* (4) Ne struere auderent aciem, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 42. (5) Struere fercula, *Col. Praef.* 1. 5. epulas, *Tac.* 15, 55, 4. penum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 708. (6) = Struere & moliri aliquid, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 64. mendacium, *Liv.* 23, 34. infidias, *Ov. Met.* 1, 198. (7) Struere odium in aliquem, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 51. § crimen alicui, *Id.*

Struor, i. pass. *To be built, or raised.* Simul à legionariis, peritiā & arte praestantibus, plura struebantur, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 30, 3.

Strūpus, i. m. (1) *A crown, garland, or wreath put on the heads of images in the temples.* (2) *Also a string, or thong to tie the car to.* (1) *Fest.* (2) Remes iussit adligari strupis, *Liv.* Hinc *Angl. a strap, a stirrup.*

† Strutheum, in mimis praecipue vocant obsoenam partem virilem, à salacitate, viz. *σπύδα, palloris, Fest.* † Penis.

Struthea, al. strutnia mala. *Quince pears, or pear quinces*, *Plin.* 15, 10. *Subst.* Struthea colutheaque appara, *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 3, 7.

¶ Strutio, ōnis, m. *An ostritch, or ostrich*, *Capitol. pro Struthiocamelus*, i. m. [*ἀσπύδα, passer, vel quaevis avis, & κάμαρος, avicamelus, Scal.* quod colli & crurum longitudine similis sit camelo, *Gesn.*] *An ostritch*, *Plin.* 10, 1.

* Struthiomela. n. pl. *A little sort of quinces*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

* Struthium, ii. n. *Fullers herb*, *Cels.* 5, 21, 8. = Saponaria, *Ianaria*, *Plin.* 19, 18.

* Strychnus. *An herb which maketh men mad that drink of it, night shade*, *Plin.* 21, 52.

Studens, tis. part. & adj. *Studying, a student.* Sed epistola est tam polita, quae, nisi à studente, non potest scribi, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 13.

Studeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ἀσπύδα, festino, fut. secund. σπύδα, Ion. σπύδα Dor. σπύδα*] *To study, to apply the mind to, to care for a thing, to mind it, to give one's self to it, to desire it, to endeavour and labour, affect, or covet to do, or get it, to fancy, or like, to savour, or bear good will and affection to one.* (2) *To be a student.* (3) *To take care of, to provide for.* (4) *To favour.* (1) Dum studes verba dare nobis, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 8. § Studere laudi, pecuniae, imperio, *Cic.* § aliquid, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 31. § in aliquid, *Quint.* § in re aliqua, *Gell.* 11, 2. § novis rebus, *to rebel, to disturb the state*, *Liv.* (2) Tunc cum stude-ret, habebatur bonus declamator, *Sen. Controv.* 2, 10. Computavimus annos, non quibus studuimus, sed quibus viximus, *Quint.* 10, 2. (3) = § Parentem habere, qui te nec amet, nec studeat tui, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 29. *ex poeta.* (4) § Studuit Catilinae Coclius, *Cic. pro Coel.* 11, 5.

Stūdētur, imperf. *They study, or endeavour at.* Non enim provinciae, sed nomini studebatur, *Flor.* 3, 10.

Stūdīōsē. adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. (1) *Heedfully, diligently, carefully, studiously.* (2) *Earnestly, vehemently.* (3) *Affectionately.* (1) = Studiosē diligenterque curate aliquid, *Cic. Att.* 16, 16. Armari studiosius, *Nep. Agesil.* 3. (2) Aliquid studiosissimē persequi, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 28. Conquirere omnia studiosē, *Id.* pilā ludere, *Id.* de *Orat.* 2, 62. (3) Mater ubi accepit, coepit studiosē omnia docere, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 36.

Stūdīōsus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Diligent, careful, learned.* (2) *Earnest, eager, desirous, affectionate.* (3) *Respectful, studious of.* (4) *Subst. A student, a learned man.* (5) *A lover, an admirer.* (1) = Homo valde studiosus, & diligens, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 4, 31. (2) § Studiosus venandi, pilae, *Cic. de Amic.* 20. § Studiosior in aliquo colendo, *Id.* *Fam.* 5, 19. (3) = Quem estimationis meae studiosissimum, cupidissimumque cognovi, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 47. Armorum, quam conviviorum, apparatibus studiosior, *Just.* 9, 7, 4. (4) Suscepi laborem utilem studiosis, *Cic. de Opt. gen. Orat.* 5. (5) Viri sunt optimi, & tui similibus studiosi, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 8. Studiosi Catonis, *Nep. Cat.* 3.

Studium, ii. n. [*à studeo*] (1) *An earnest endeavour after any thing, good, or bad.* (2) *Kar' ἐργον, Study.* (3) *An art, a science.* (4) *Care, concern, regard.* (5) *Purpose, design.* (6) *Inclination, temper, humour, fancy.* (7) *Delight, or pleasure.* (8) *Favour, good will, respect, regard, opinion.* (9) *Exercise, practice, employ.* (1) Studium est animi assidua & vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magna cum voluntate occupatio, ut philoso-

phiae, geometriae, &c. *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 25. = Studia cupiditatēque honorum ambitionēque, *Id.* = Non omnes eadem alacritate ac studio in proelio utebantur, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 24. Studium cognoscendae virtutis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 47. = Is vitia, quae à natura habet, studio atque artificio quodam malitiae condit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 26. (2) Graeci otio, studioque abundantes, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 6. = Pabulum studii atque doctrinae, *Id.* de *Sen.* 14. § Totius vel huius studii, vel artificii, vel facultatis disputatio, *Id.* in *Orat.* 1. (3) = Studia & artes à Gracia traditae, *Cic. 2. frat.* 1, 1. (4) = Studium tuum curaque de salute mea, *Cic. ad Brut.* 15. (5) = Quo quisque animo, vel studio fecerit, ponderandum est, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 15. (6) Frater dissimili studio est inde ab adolescentia, *Ter. Adelp.* 1, 1, 16. = In hoc est omnis vis amicitiae, voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum consensio, *Cic. de Amic.* 4. § Studium populi, non iudicium, *Cic. pro Plane.* 4. (7) Florens studiis ignobilis otii, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 564. (8) Tua erga me officia plena tui suavissimi studii, *Cic. Att.* 7, 17. (9) Hinc sciri potuit, quo studio vitam, te absente, exegerit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 39.

Stultē. adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. *Foolishly, unwisely, unadvisedly, like a cockcomb.* = Agere omnia stultē & incautē, *Cic. Att.* 7, 10. Stultius, *Cels. praef. op.* Haec creduntur stultissimē, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28.

¶ Stultiloquentia, ae. f. *Foolish discourse, talk, or babbling*, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 185.

¶ Stultilōquium, ii. n. *Foolish babbling*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 25.

¶ Stultilōquus, a, um. *One that speaketh, or talketh foolishly.* Tace, stultiloque, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 3, 45.

Stultitia, ae. f. (1) *Folly, foolishness, silliness.* (2) A softer name for *lewdness.* (1) Pretium ob stultitiam fero, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 5, 4. § Non omnis error stultitia est, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 13. (2) *Vid.* *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 22. & *Most.* 5, 2, 34.

¶ Stultivīdus, a, um. *One that foolishly desireth to see that which is not to be seen.* *For ex fabrica Plautina*, *Mil.* 2, 3, 64.

¶ Stultūlus, a, um. dim. *Silly, or sottish, somewhat simple, a foolard*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Stultus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. [*stolidus, per Sync. stoldus, stoltus, stultus, Voss. & fanē stolidus, à stolo*] (1) *Foolish, unwise, simple, silly, sottish, unadvised.* (2) *Subst. A fool, a simpleton, a cockcomb, a sot.* (1) Stultum imperare reliquis, quod nescit sibi, *Publ. Syr.* § Hic homines prorsum ex stultis insanos facit, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 23. § Ego stultum me esse existimo, satuum non opinor, *Afran.* Nisi sis stultior stultissimo, *the greatest fool in nature*, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 26. (2) Stultorum plena sunt omnia, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Ne simus stultorum more molesti, *Catull.* 66, 137.

Stūpa, ae. f. vel stuppa, vel styra. [*ἀσπύδα, σπύδα, σπύδα*] *The coarse part of flax, tow, hards, ockam, to calk ships with.* Faces, taedāque & malleolos stupae illitos pice parari jubet, *Liv.* 42, 64. vid. & *Suet. Ner.* 38. Udo sub robore vivit stupa vorans tardum fumum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 682. Scribitur & stuppa.

Stūpārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging, or serving to dress, or beat tow, or hards withal.* Malleus stuparius, *Plin.* 19, 3.

Stūpēfācio, ēre, ēci, ctum. [*i. e. stupere factio*] *To astonish, to surprise, to stupify, to stound, or stun one.* Privatos luctus stupefacit publicus favor, *Liv.* 5, 39.

Stūpēfāctus, a, um. part. *Astonished.* Stupefacti dicentem in-tuentur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 14.

Stūpēfio, eri. *To be abashed, or astonished, to be set on edge, of the teeth.* Ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, *Prop.* 2, 13, 7.

Stupendus, a, um. *Ingentium virtutum stupenda penetralia*, *Nazar. Panegy.* 6.

Stūpens, tis. part. *Surprised, astonished, &c.* Illis carminibus stupens aures demittit bellua centiceps, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 33. Vinum stupens, *palled, or dead wine, that hath lost its strength*, *Plin.* 14, 27.

Stūpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*ἀσπύδα, stipes; à σπύδα, Morl.*] (1) *To be stupefied, to be senseless.* (2) *To be astonished, to wonder, or be surprised.* (3) *To be charmed with.* (4) *To be dazzled, to be dim.* (5) *To falter.* (1) Animus lassus, curā confectus, stupet, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 5. (2) Novum ut terrae stupeant luce-scere solem, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 37. § Nemo magis rhombum stupuit, *Juv.* 4, 120. (3) Hic stupet attonitus rostris, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 508. = Hunc capit argenti splendor; stupet Albius aere, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 8. (4) Cum stupet infans acies fulgoribus, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 5. (5) Verba stupuerunt ignavo palato, *Ov. Am.* 2, 6, 47.

Stupeſco, ēre. incept. *Idem.* Aspiciat, admiretur, stupeſcat, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. *ex poeta.*

Stūpeus, vel stuppeus, a, um. *Of hards, or tow.* Stupea vin-cula, *ropes*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 236. Stuppea manu flamma spargitur, *Id.* *Aen.* 8, 694. Stupea retinacula puppis, *cables*, *Ov. Met.* 14, 547.

Stūpīditas, ātis. f. *A benumbing, stupidity, dulness, blockishness.* Incredibilem stupiditatem hominis cognoscite, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 32.

Stūpīdus, a, um. [*à stupeo*] (1) *Dismayed, astonished, amazed.* (2) *Taken up, in a brown study.* (3) *Stupid, insensible, dull, senseless, blockish.* (1) = Misera timeo, stupida & sine ani-mo alto, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 80. Omnes timore stupidi obmutue-runt, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 52. (2) Populus studio stupidus in funam-bulo animum occuparat, *Ter. Hecyr. prol.* (3) = Stupidus & bardus, *Cic. de Fato*, 5.

Stupor, ōris. m. [à stupeo] (1) *Senselessness, dulness.* (2) *Heaviness, dazling, dimness.* (3) *Astonishment, amazement.* (4) *Meton. A dull, heavy fellow.* (1) Qui sensus stupore suavitatem cibi non sentit, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 55. = torpor, *Ov. Met.* 3. Quod cum uritur non sentit, stuporem potius quam virtutem putarem, *Cic. pro Domo*, 36. (2) Oculos stupor urget inertes, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 523. (3) Admirari in stupore, *Cic.* (4) Iste meus stupor nihil audit, nihil videt, *Catull.* 18, 20.

Stuppa, ae. f. *Vid.* Stupa.

Stuprātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A deflowering, a ravishing*, *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Stuprātor, oris. m. verb. *A ravisher, an whoremaster.* Ensem tumultu territus liquit stuprator, *Sen. Hippol.* 897.

Stuprātus, a, um. part. (1) *Ravished, deflowered.* (2) *Buggered, abused.* (1) Stuprata per vim Lucretia à regis filio, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 20. (2) 3 Simillimi feminis mares, stuprati, & constupratores, *Liv.* 39, 15.

† Stuprē. adv. *Basely, shamefully*, *Fest.* † Turpiter, foedē.

Stupro, āre. act. [à stuprum] (1) *To deflower, or ravish a woman.* (2) *To commit adultery.* (1) 3 Filiam meam quis integram stupraverit, *Plaut. Truc.* 7, 3, 47. (2) Ingenuas matres familiās stupravit, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 10.

Stupror, āri, ātus. pass. *To be deflowered, to be ravished.* Virginius interfecit filiam, ne stupraretur, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 22.

Stuprōsus, a, um. *Given to whoring, naught, lewd.* Stuprosus mens, *Val. Max.* 6, 1, 8.

Stuprum, i. n. [à stū, tentigine laboro, *Aristoph.*] (1) *A deflowering a virgin, or widow.* (2) *A rape.* (3) *Also adultery.* (4) *Incest.* (5) *Also reproach, shame, disgrace.* (1) 3 Stupra dico, & corruptelas, & adulteria, incesta denique, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 35. 3 Fit stuprum cum virgine, vel viduā; adulterium cum nuptā, *Papin. Lege*, 6, 1. *Dig. ad legem Juliam de adulterio, sed saepe aliter, ut in seq. patebit.* (2) Lucretia oblatum stuprum voluntariā morte luit, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 22. (3) Non sat habet conjugem illexisse in stuprum, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 27. Macronis uxorem sollicitavit ad stuprum, *Suet. Cal.* 12. (4) Clodius cum sorore germanā nefarium stuprum fecit, *Cic. pro Mil.* 27. (5) Perire mavolunt, quam cum stupro redire ad suos populares, *Fest. ex Naev.*

|| Sturio, ōnis. m. qui ē stirio. *A sturgeon*, *Jun.* = Silurus, *Auson. turio*, *Plin.*

Sturnus, i. m. *A bird called a starling, or stare*, *Plin.* 10, 35.

Stygius, a, um. [ἀπὸ τοῦ στυγίου, quod non solum odisse, sed metuere & contristari significat] (1) *Belonging to hell, infernal.* (2) *Poisonous.* (1) Stygium regem videre trementem Tartara, *Col.* 10, 64. (2) Halitus exit ore niger Stygio, *Ov. Met.* 3, 76.

* Stylobāta, ae. vel stylobates, ae. m. [ἐξ στυλοῦ, & βάσις, columnae pes] (1) *The footstool of a pillar, or that whereon it standeth, a pedestal.* (2) *Also a trough of timber to convey water into a cistern.* (1) 3 Ab epistyllo ad stylobatem, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) Aqua cum intra stylobatas venit, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 13.

Stylus, i. m. [à stūlo, prop. columna] *A style, or pin to write with upon wax tables; also a character, or manner of writing; a pillar*, *Plin.* *Also a peg, or pin, as of a dial*, *Col. Vid.* Stilus.

* Stymma, ātis. n. [στυμμα, ἀπὸ τοῦ στυγίου, à stringendo vel condensando] *The gross, or thick matter of any ointment; the gross, or thick substance, or dregs remaining after squeezing, or straining*, *Plin.* 13, 3. 3 Hepsema, *Id.*

* Stypteria, ae. f. [à stūptē, quia valdē astringit] *Alum*, *Ulp.*

* Stypticus, a, um. [ἀπὸ τοῦ στυγίου, à stringendo] *Astringent, binding, styptic*, *Plin.* 24, 73. *Lat.* Restrings.

* Styrax, ācis. m. & f. *A sweet gum called storax, from a tree of the same name, whereof there are two kinds, one called storax calamites, because it was brought out of Syria in reeds, and that is the right storax, by Virgil called Idaeus, in Ciri, 168. but Plin. 12, 56. denieth it to grow there; the other mixed with moist resin and oil, called also stillatitia, or liquid storax.*

S ante U.

Suada, ae. f. [à suadeo] *The goddess of eloquence, or persuasion.* Neō quam Graeci vocant, hanc Suadam appellavit Eunius, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 15.

Suādēla, ae. f. (1) *Fair speech, persuasion.* (2) *The same as Suada.* (1) Perducebam illam ad me suadelā meā, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 24. (2) At benē nummatum decorant Suadela, *Venufque*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 6, 38.

Suadendus, a, um. part. *To be persuaded.* Accitus & ipse per trib. plebis in curiam ad suadenda quae viderentur, *Suet. Tib. Claud.* 10.

Suadens, tis. part. *Persuading.* Ut pelago suadente etiam retinacula solvas, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 55. conf. *Sil.* 10, 61.

Suādeo, ēre, si, sum. act. [ab ἰδῶ, delecto, fut. secund. ἰδῶ, Ion. ἰδῶ, suadeo] (1) *To persuade one by fair means.* (2) *To advise, or counsel, to put one in mind.* (1) 3 Nunquam desistit suadere, orate, usque adeo donec perpulit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 38. 3 Illi persuasi, cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 11. 3 Non solum ut essem legatus suasis, sed etiam oravit, *Id. de Prov. Cons.* 17. 3 Rogare alternis suaderēque, *Liv.* 2, 2. 3 Ille qui non suadet, vetat, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 46. *al. leg.* consuadet. = Haec eo spectant, ut te hortet, & suadeam, *Cic.*

Fam. 3, 4. § Suadere pacem, *Id. Fam.* 7, 3. § de pace, *Quint.* 3, 8. 3 Modò quod suasis amor, disuadet, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 10. (2) Suadent cadentia fidera somnos, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 9.

Suādētur. *It is advised.* Minus placet, magis quod suadetur, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 44.

Suāsus, a, um. *Tending to persuade, having force, sufficient to persuade.* Suadus cruor, *Stat. Theb.* 4, 453.

† Suāternicum, i. n. *Vox Scythica. A kind of yellow amber*, *Plin.* 37, 10, 11.

Suāmet. ablat. [cum syllabica adiectione met] Suāmet vi, *by its own force*, *Plin.*

Suapte sponte. ablat. [à suus, cum ajeet. pte] *Of his, or her own accord, or motion.* Suapte culpā genere capiunt genus, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 4, 9. Suapte vagari animalia, *Lucr.* 1, 1060. *ubi al. subtu.*

Suārius, ii. m. *A swineherd*, *Plin.* 8, 77.

Suātio, ōnis. f. verb. *Counselling, advice.* Suasio legis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 51. Praecepta de suasionibus, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 81.

Suātor, ōris. m. verb. *A counsellor, an adviser.* = Suasor, & impulsor, & approbator professionis meae, *Cic. Attic.* 16, 7. 3 Alium dicentem auctore eo senatum se adiisse, pro auctore suaforem dicere coegit, *Suet. Tib.* 27.

Suasōria, ae. f. sc. oratio. *A persuasive.* Qui Agamemnonis suaforiam exceperat, *Petron. Arb.* c. 6.

Suāsōrius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to exhortation, or persuasion.* Munus suaforium, *Quint.* 3, 8. conf. ejusd. 2, 1.

† Suāsum. [color appell. qui fit ex stillicidio fumoso in vestimento albo] *A smoaky, or dun colour*, *Fest. ex Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 16. *ubi al. insuatum.*

Suasurus, a, um. part. *About to persuade.* Nescio an suasurus fuerim omittre potius praevalida & adulta vitia, quam hoc affequi, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 53, 2. Advocato consilio, quum, quid omnes suasuri essent, appareret, *Liv.* 44, 26. Minerva suafura Telemacho, *Auson. Perioch.* 1. *Odyss.*

Suasus, ūs. m. id. quod suasio. 3 Per vim vel suatum facere aliquid, *Ulp.*

† Suātim. adv. *Like a swine*, *Nigid. ap. Non.* 14, 190. † Suis more.

|| Suāviatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A kissing, or buffing*, *Gell.* 18, 2. *al. leg.* suavitatio.

|| Suāviator, ōris. m. verb. *A kisser, one that kisses sweetly*, *Ap. recent.*

* Suāvidicus, a, um. *Pleasant, merry, pretty conceited.* Suavidici versus, *Lucr.* 4, 181.

Suavillum, i. n. *A kind of cake*, *Cato*, 84. *al. favillum.*

* Suāvilōquens, tis. adj. *Pleasant in speech.* Suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 15. *ex poeta.* Suaviloquens carmen, *Lucr.* 1, 944.

Suāvilōquentia, ae. f. *Sweet, or pleasant language.* Tribuere suaviloquentiam alicui, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 15.

|| Suāvilōquium, i. n. *Idem.* Aug.

* Suāvilōquus, a, um. *Fair spoken, courteous.* Suaviloqui versus, *Lucr.* 2, 528.

|| Suāvio, āre. *To kiss sweetly*, *Non.*

Suāvior, vel favior, āri dep. *To kiss, or buff.* Atticam nostram cupio absentem suaviari, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3.

Suavio, ōnis. m. *A wanton among wenches, a kisser, a sweetheart*, *Litt. ex Cat.*

Suāviolum, i. n. dim. [à suavium] *A little kiss; also a sweetheart, a lover.* Suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiā, *Catull.* 96, 2.

Suavis, e. or. comp. *simus*, sup. [ab ἰδῶ] (1) *Sweet in smell, or taste.* (2) *Pleasant, courteous, delightful.* (1) 3 Mustum necdum suave est, sed tantummodo dulce, *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 7. Flores suaves, *Lucr.* 1, 7. 3 Quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, *Id.* 4, 662. (2) Suavior sermo, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 24. Amor suavissimus, *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 3, 45.

Suāvitas, ātis. f. *Pleasantness, sweetness.* Odoris suavitas, *Plin.* 12, 51. Suavitas oris ac vocis, *Nep. Attic.* 1. Ostrum habet aspectus suavitatem, *Vitruv.* 7, 13.

Suāviter. adv. ius, comp. *Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 11. = jucundē. Suavius, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 130.

Suāvītudo, īnis. f. *Sweetness, delight, my sweeting*, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 14. † Suavitas.

Suāvium, & faviūm, ii. n. [à suavitate] (1) *A kiss.* (2) *A sweetheart, a dear, a darling.* (3) *A lip.* (1) Savia super savia, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 1, 38. Suavia propellens oppositā dextrā, *Prop.* 2, 29, 39. (2) Meum suavium, quid agitur? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 3. (3) Labiis dum ductant eum, majorem partem videas valgis suaviis, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 16.

Sub. praep. [ex vno] 3 Sub quando signif. ad locum, accus. jungitur; quando in loco, ablativo, *Prisc.* quod tamen non est perpet. ut exemplis adductis patet; in compos. modò localem vim retinet, ut subjicio; modo diminutivam, ut subridi, subcristis; aliq. sign. sensum, ut subrepto; aliq. sursum, ut furrigo. Mutat b in sequentem consonam, quando à c vel f, vel g, vel m, vel p, vel r, incipiunt ea, cum quibus compon. (1) Under. (2) About, near to. (3) Next after, a little before. (4) At the point of. (5) In. (6) Under the power of. (7) For coram. (1) § Sub vestimentis, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 32. § Sub scalas tannae librariae, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 9. armis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 116. § Sub

¶ Sub hac exceptione, *Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 4.* (2) § Sub lucis ortum, *Liv. 27, 15.* noctem, *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19.* § Sub excessu Tiberii, *Suet. Neron. 5.* (3) Sub eas, tuae recitatioe sunt, *Cic. Fam. 10, 16.* (4) Sub adventum, *Liv. 27, 15.* adventu, *Flor.* (5) Sub dio capiendus est locus, *Varr.* Sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo, *Virg. Aen. 1, 457.* ¶ Sub manu habere, in readiness, *Cic. Fam. 10, 23.* (6) Sub domina meretrice fuisset turpis, *Hor. Epist. 1, 2, 25.* (7) Tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, *Caes. B. C. 1, 71.*

Subabsurdè, adv. *Somewhat absurdly.* Subabsurdè falsèque dicere, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 68.*

Subabsurdus, a, um. *Somewhat absurd, or awkward.* Subabsurdum tempus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 67.*

Subaccūso, are. *Somewhat to blame, or find fault with.* = Discessum meum reprehendere & subaccusare voluisti, *Cic. pro Planc. 35.*

Subaccūsor, ari, pass. *To be somewhat blamed.* Addebant etiam, me desiderari, subaccusari, *Cic. Attic. 16, 7.*

Subācidūlus, a, um. *A little sourish,* *Litt. ex Catone, 108.* ubi quidem leg. subacidus.

Subācidus, a, um. *Somewhat sour, or sharp.* Si subacidum erit vinum, non durabit, *Cato, 108.* ☞ Esse debet lenis, non subacidus, odore tantum austerus, *Plin. 12, 54.*

¶ Subactārius, [à subigendo] *A carrier, or corior,* *Jun. + Coriarius, Plin.*

Subactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à subigo] *A kneading, working, or exercising,* *Litt. ex Cic. sed quare.* Bacillorum subactionibus in testorio recipit soliditatem, *Vitruv. 2, 4.*

¶ Subactor, ōris. m. verb. *A buggerer,* *Lampr.*

Subacturus, a, um. part. *About to conquer, or subdue.* Quos Spitamenes fame in deditionem subacturus obsedit, *Curt. 7, 31.*

Subactus, a, um. part. [à subigo] (1) *Conquered, subdued, brought under.* (2) *Well tilled, cultivated, improved.* (3) *Constrained, forced.* (4) *Kneaded, wrought with hands, Met. exercised, practised.* (1) = ☞ In isto bello non recreatus, neque restitutus, sed subactus oppressusque P. R. est, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 47.* = Galli subacti ac bello domiti, *Id. pro Font. 1.* = Victi & subacti populi, *Id. ib. 12.* (2) = Subacta & pura humus, *Cic. de Sen. 17.* (3) Multitudine periclitantium subactus, *Tac. Ann. 6, 16, 4.* (4) = Milites subacti atque durati bellis, *Liv. 42, 52.*

Subactus, ūs. m. *A working, or kneading dough.* Optimum frumentum est, quod in subactu congiunt aquae capiat, *Plin. 18, 12.* ☞ *Vix rep. in alio casu.*

¶ Subadjuva, ae. m. *An under-helper, or assistant,* *Not. Imp.*

Subadmoveo ere. *To put gently to,* *Col. 6, 36.*

Subaege, ra, um. *Somewhat sick,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Subaege, adv. *Hardly, sickly,* *Litt. ex Lucr.*

Subaeratus, a, um. *That is brass within, and gold, or other metal without, as brass money.* Nequa subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, *Perf. 5, 106.*

Subāgītatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Sensu obscuro.* *Plaut. Capt. Epil. 2.*

Subāgītātix, icis. f. (1) *She that gratesh, or grievesh.* (2) *Sensu obscuro.* (1) *Petron.* (2) *Plaut. Perf. 2, 2, 45.* quae Graece τριβός.

Subāgīto, are. *To grope, to be busy with one, to have to do with a woman,* *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.*

Subagrestis, e. *Somewhat rude, a little clownish, or country like.* = Sonare subagreste quiddam, & planè subrusticum, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 74.*

Subalaris, re, adj. *That is under the wings, or armpits,* *Subalare telum, quod sub alis gestatur,* *Corn. Nepos, Alcib. 10.*

Subalbicans, tis. part. *A little whitish,* *Varr. R. R. 3, 9.*

Subalbico, are, *To be somewhat white,* *Varr. R. R. 3, 9.*

Subalbīdus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat white.* Pustula fulbalbida, *Cels. 5, 28, 15.*

Subalbus, a, um. *Idem,* *Litt. ex Lucr.*

Subalpinus, a, um. *Under the Alps.* Montes subalpini, *Plin. 25, 34.*

¶ Subalternatim. adv. *Successively, by turns.* + Alternis vicibus.

Subalternatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Succession, by turns.* + Alternatio.

Subalternator. m. verb. *He that succeedeth in course,* *Boët.*

¶ Subalterno, are. *To succeed by turns,* *Pseud. Ov. + Alternis superiorem esse & inferiorem.*

¶ Subāmāro, are. *To make somewhat bitterish,* *Seren.*

Subāmārus, a, um. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish.* ☞ Alios dulcia, alios subamara delectant, *Cic. de Fato, 4.* Fastidium subamarā aliquā re relevatur, *Id. de Inv. 1, 17.*

Subāquīlus, a, um. [ex sub, & aquila, à colore aquilae] *Somewhat brown of colour.* Corpus subaquilum, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.*

Subārātio, ōnis. f. verb. *An earing, or plowing,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Subārātor, ōris. m. verb. *A plower under, or below,* *Plin. 17, 37.*

Subārescens, tis. part. *Being somewhat dry,* *Vitruv. 7, 3.*

Subāresco, ere. *To be somewhat dry,* *Vitruv.*

¶ Subargūto, are. *To plead subtly, to be somewhat shrill,* *Macrob. + Acute dicere.*

Subargūtulus, a, um. *Somewhat shrill, somewhat subtil,* *Gell. 15, 38.*

Subārīdè, adv. *Somewhat drily,* *Litt. ex Gell.*

Subāro, are. act. & subāror. pass. *To ear, or plow up,* *Plin. 16, 50.*

Subarrogans, tis. adj. *High minded, somewhat proud and stately,* *vix legitur, sed*

Subarroganter. adv. *Somewhat proudly.* Vercor ne subarroganter facias, si dixeris, *Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 36.*

Subasper, a, um. adj. *Somewhat sharp,* *Cels. 5, 28.*

Subassentiens, tis. part. *Yielding, or agreeing unto.* Subassentientibus humeris, *Quint. 11, 3.*

Subāter, ra, rum. *Somewhat black,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Subātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A sow's going to the boar, a brimming,* *Plin. 8, 77.*

Subātus, ūs. m. verb. *Idem,* *Plin. ap. Litt.*

¶ Subaudio, ire, īvi. act. *To understand a word that is left out,* *Ascon. Ped. in Verrin. + Intelligo.*

Subauscultatio. f. verb. *An hearkning, or listening,* *Boët.*

Subauscultator. m. verb. *A listener, or hearer,* *Quint.*

Subausculto, are. *To listen, to hearken, to eavesdrop,* *Cic. Fam. 10, 18.* ☞ palam audio, *Id.*

Subausterus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat tart, or stale.* ☞ Vinum austerum vel certe subausterum, *Cels. 3, 6, sub fin. vid. & eundem, 6, n. 8.*

¶ Subbalbè, adv. *Somewhat muzzlingly, stammeringly, or stutteringly,* *Spart.*

Subballio, fictum nomen, *An under be-bawd.* Tūne es Ballio? imò Subballio sum, *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 13.*

Subbāsilicānus, i. m. [qui frequenter sub basilicis spatatur] *One who walketh in piazzas and courts to inquire about news, an exchange walker,* *Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 35.* = Subrostranus, *Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.*

Subbibō, ere. *To drink a little, to tittle, to get a cup.* ☞ Sive subbibit, five caret temeto, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59.*

Subbinus, a, um. *About two.* Ipsa (docet titulus causae) quae ecliptica signa dixere antiqui, pariter subbina laborant, *Manil. 4, 847.* at clar. *Bentl. legit sed bina.*

Subblandior, iri, itus. *To flatter a little, to fawn upon, to wheedle.* Meretricium est viris alienis subblandirier, *Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 22.*

Subcoeruleus, a, um. *Blueish,* *Cels. 6, 5, sub fin.*

Subcoerūlus, a, um. *Somewhat blue, or azure,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Subcandīdus, a, um. *Somewhat white,* *Plin. 27, 39.*

Subcāvus, a, um. *Hollow underneath.* Loca subcava terrae, *Lucr. 6, 556. conf. Caton. 152.*

Subcenturio, ōnis. m. *A petty captain, a lieutenant,* *Liv. 8, 8.*

Subcernīcūlum, i. n. *A raunging sieve, a fine boulder,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Subcerno, ere. *To raunge meal, to dress it in a boulder,* *Plin. 18, 29.*

† Subcilles, *Fest. Rest. Sublilles.*

¶ Subcīnērītius, a, um. *Baked under the ashes.* Panis subcineritius, *Bibl.*

Subcingo, ere. act. *To fortify, or fence, to undergird,* *Cic. Verr. 5, 56. conf. Vitruv. 9, 7.*

Subcingūlum, i. n. *A bracing girdle, a belt, a circingle.* Ab Hippolytā subcingulum haud Hercules aequae magno abstulit periculo, *Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.*

Subcoactus, a, um. *Made into felt, or wrought like a felt,* of which kind of stuff the soldiers had their coats made, to escape shot or darts, *Litt. ex Caes. B. C. 3, 44. sed in opt. libris coactis.*

Subcoeno, are. *To make a short supper, to under sup.* *Quint. 6, 4.*

Subcontūmēliōsè, adv. *Somewhat reproachfully, or spitefully,* *Cic. Attic. 2, 7.*

Subcontūmēliōsus, a, um. *Somewhat reproachful, spiteful, or affrontive,* ex virtute adv. praeced.

Subcrīpus, a, um. *Somewhat curled, or frizzled,* *Cic. Verr. 2, 44. Varr. R. R. 2, 5.*

Subcrūdesco, ere. incept. *To wax raw,* *Litt. ex Cels.*

Subcrūdus, a, um. (1) *Half raw, parboiled.* (2) *Not full ripe.* (1) *Brassica subcruda,* *Cels. 2, 29.* (2) *Ulcus subcrudum incidendum,* *Cels. 6, 13.*

Subcruentus, a, um. *Somewhat bloody,* *Cels. 4, 18.*

† Subcuboneum, pro succuba, *Non ex Titinnio.*

Subcūneātus, a, um. *Formed somewhat like a wedge.* Subcuneati postes, *Vitruv. 6, 1.*

¶ Subcurvus, a, um. *Somewhat crooked, or sloping.* *Amm.*

Subcustos, ōdis. m. *An under keeper.* Quia Sceledrus dormit, hunc subcustodem foris ablegavit, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54.*

Subdēbilis, e. *Somewhat weak,* *Suet. Vesp. 17.*

Subdēbilitas, a, um. *Somewhat weakened,* *Cic. Attic. 11, 4.*

¶ Subdēcānus, i. m. *A subdean,* *Eccl.*

Subdeficiens, tis. *Somewhat fainting.* Haec quassā adhuc voce subdeficiens, vix proximis exaudientibus, dixerat, *Curt. 7, 7, 20.*

Subdens, tis. part. *Putting under.* Qua subdente facem terris, radiosque movente, *Manil. 209.*

¶ Subdiāconātus, ūs. m. *A subdeaconship,* *Eccl.*

¶ Subdiācōnus, i. m. *A subdeacon,* *Eccl.*

¶ Subdiāle,

|| Subdiāle, is. n. *A place, or open gallery to walk in, without any covering, Jun.*
 Subdiālis, e. [quod sub dio est] *Abroad in the air, without the house, open.* Subdiāle pavementum, *A terrace-walk, Plin.* 36, 52. Subdiāles inambulationes, *Id.* 14, 3.
 Subdifficilis, e. *Somewhat hard, or difficult.* Quaestio subdifficilis, *Cic. de Am.* 19.
 Subdiffido, ēre. *To distrust, or mistrust a little.* Subdiffidere coepi, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 20.
 || Subdistinctio, onis. f. *A subdistinction, Diom.* † Media distinctio.
 || Subdistinguo, ēre, xi, etum. *To make a subdistinction, Acon. in Cic.*
 Subditivus, a, um. [à subdo] *That is not who, or what it pretendeth to be, put, or laid in the place, or room of another, a changeling; counterfeit, foisted, forged.* Libri subditivi, *Books falsely fathered upon an author, Quint.* Subditivus archipirata, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27. servus, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4, 62.
 Subditivus, a um. *Put in the place of another, counterfeit, supposititious.* De illo subditivo, *Sofia, nimis mirum est, Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 198. Subditivum apud patrem arguere conatus est, *Suet. Ner.* 7.
 † Subdito, āre, freq. *To minister, or give.* Subditat stimulum praesens vis periculi, *Lucr.* 6, 602.
 Subditus, a, um. part. [à subdo] (1) *Put under.* (2) *Put in the place of another, counterfeit, subdititious.* (1) *Aquae effervescunt, subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (2) *Subditum se suspicatur, Ter. Heaut.* 5, 3, 11.
 Subdiū, adv. interdiū. *In the day time.* Subdiū sol hic agit perpetuum diem, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 79.
 || Subdival, is. n. [pars aedium, quae sub divo est] *An open court, or place of an house uncovered, Bibl.*
 || Subdivālis, e. adj. *In the open air, Amm.*
 || Subdo, ēre, idi, itum. act. [ex sub, & do] (1) *To put under, to prop up.* (2) *To lay down, to throw down.* (3) *To put in the place of another, to substitute.* (4) *To supply, to furnish with.* (5) *To accuse falsely.* (6) *To set before.* (7) *To forge, to counterfeit.* (1) & Ignem subdito; ubi bullavit vinum, ignem subducito, *Cato.* § Furas vitibus subdere, *Plin.* 14, 4, 5. calcar equo, *Ov. de Art. Am.* 2, 732. to spur him. Met. stimulos muliebri animo, to incite, *Liv.* 6, 34. (2) Omnes subdam sub solum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 18. (3) Hic filium subdebat vicini, *Plaut. Merc.* Ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum, *Id. Epid.* 1, 2, 37. (4) Si cui honores subdere spiritus potuerunt, *Liv.* 1, 7. (5) Utque mos vulgo, quamvis falsis reum subdere, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 39, 2. (6) Oculorum subdere visu, *Lucr.* 5, 102. (7) Fabianus subdidit testamentum, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 40.
 Subdoceo, ēre, ui, etum. act. unde pass. subdoceor. *To teach somewhat, or now and then, Cicerones nostros meo potius labore subdoceri, quam me alium vis magistrum quaerere, Cic. Attic.* 8, 4.
 || Subdoctor, oris. m. verb. *An under teacher, an usher, Aulon. Profess.* 22. † Hypodidascalus.
 Subdoctus, a, um. *Somewhat learned, an indifferent scholar, Quint.*
 Subdōle, adv. *Cunningly, deceitfully, craftily.* = Subdolē & veritate aliquid invenire in causis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 9.
 Subdōlus, a, um. [ex sub, & dolus] *Full of deceits and wiles, deceitful, crafty, sly, cunning.* Pellacia subdola, *Lucr.* 2, 559. lingua, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 598. Mendacia subdola, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 3, 5.
 Subdōmo, are. *To tame, unde*
 Subdōmor, āri. pass. Sic isti solent superbi subdomari, *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 112.
 Subdor, i. pass. *To be put under; Met. To be suggested, to be charged upon, or with.* Majestatis crimina subdebantur, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 67, 4. Quia id genus animalium aratro subditur, *Id.* 12, 24, 2.
 || Subdubitator, m. verb. *He that seemeth to doubt, Aug.* † Qui subdubitāt.
 Subdubito, āre. n. *To be half in doubt, to be at a little stand.* Jam dico meum, antea subdubitabam, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 15. vid. & Fam. 2, 13.
 Subduco, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To take, or draw away, to withdraw, to remove.* (2) *To steal, to filch, to convey away privily.* (3) *To hold, or draw back.* (4) *To reckon, to count, to cast an account.* (1) & Ignem subdito, ubi bullavit vinum, subducito, *Cato.* § Quos praesenti periculo fortuna subduxit, *Patere.* 2, 72. § Subducere navem, *To bring it ashore, Virg. Aen.* 1, 577. (2) § Quum dormiscit, ei subduco annulum, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 81. Subduxit mappas quatuor Hermogenes, *Mart.* 12, 29. (3) Subducito sursum animam quam plurimum poteris, in triduo polypus excidet, *Cato,* 157. § Subducere supercilia, *To knit the brows, to frown, Sen. B.* 1, 1. (4) Siderum micantium subducet numerum prius, *Catull.* 59, 207. Adsidunt, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, *Cic. Attic.* 5, ult. Subducere rationes, *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 89. ratiunculam, *Id. To cast it up; conf. Ter. Adelph.* 5, 4, 1.
 Subducor, i. pass. *To be withdrawn, &c. Virg. Ecl.* 3, 6.
 Subductarius, a, um. *That wherewith any thing is drawn, or lifted up.* Funis subductarius, *The rope of a crane, Cato, R. R.* 12, & 68.

Subductio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A drawing, or bringing up, an haling ashore.* (2) *A deduction, or allowance, a rebatement.* (1) Subductiones navium, *Vitruv.* 10, 5. & *Caes. B. G.* 5, 1. (2) *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 30.
 || Subductor, oris. m. verb. *He that withdraweth, Dig.* † Qui subducit.
 Subducturus, a, um. part. *About to withdraw.* Dixit, subducturum per simulationem reficiendi quasdam naves, *Liv.* 37, 10.
 Subductus, a, um. part. (1) *Taken away, conveyed away, withdrawn.* (2) *Stolen away.* (3) *Tucked up.* (4) *Brought ashore.* (5) *Cast up, as in accounts.* (1) Ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis, *Juv.* 8, 77. (2) Subducta viatica plorat, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 17, 54. Ignis aetherea domo subductus, *Id. Od.* 1, 3, 30. (3) Tunicis subductis facetus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 26. & demissis, *Id. ibid.* (4) Naves subductae ad reficiendum, *Hirt. B. Hiss.* 40. (5) Rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9.
 Subdulcesco, ēre. incept. *To wax sweetish, Litt. ex Cels.*
 Subdulcis, e. *Sweetish, somewhat sweet, Plin.* 26, 37.
 Subdūrāto, onis. f. verb. *A little hardning, Litt. ex Col.* sed q.
 || Subdūrator, oris. m. verb. *He that hardneth, Veg. ap. Litt.*
 Subdūrus, a, um. *Somewhat hard, Cic. Pet. Conf.* 12.
 Subēdo, ēre, ēdi, ēsum. act. *To eat, or wear away underneath, as water doth the foot of a stone-wall.* E scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, decidit in pontum, *Ov. Met.* 11, 783.
 Subeo, īre, īvi, vel ii, itum. (1) *To go under, (2) or, into.* (3) *To mount, climb, or go up.* (4) *To arise, spring, or grow up.* (5) *To come in place of, to succeed.* (6) *To undertake.* (7) *To come into, to possess.* (8) *To come in one's mind.* (9) *To answer.* (10) *To undergo, to sustain, to hazard.* (11) *To get under.* (12) *Also to invade, seize on, or assail.* (13) *To come gently, or leisurely.* (1) Pars ingenti subiere feretro, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 222. Quum asellus dorso subiit onus, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 20. § Subire duro labori, *Tib.* 1, 4, 41. (2) § Tecta subire, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 83. § Animae corpora subeunt, *Lucr.* 3, 736. (3) Mirum maximè adversis quidem funibus subire leones, &c. *Plin.* 8, 3. (4) Area creta solidanda tenaci, ne subeant herbae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 170. (5) Optima quaeque dies miseris mortalibus aevi prima fugit, subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 67. (6) § In domini subeat partes litera, *Ov. Ep. ex Pont.* 4, 9, 7. (7) Animum subibat spes, *Liv. Animos religio subit, Plin.* 5, 1. (8) § Subit cogitatio, *Liv.* 36, 20. § mirari, *Plin.* 35, 31. cari genitoris imago, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 560. (9) Subit ille loquentem talibus, *Claud. Paneg.* 8. (10) Infamiam sempiternam subire, *Cic. 2. frat.* 3, 1. notam turpitudinis, *Id. in Pison.* 18. vindemiatorum aleam, *Col.* 3, 20. (11) Aeneae subiit mucronem, ipsūque morando sustinuit, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 798. (12) Timor subit animum, *Liv.* 39, 16. § Clamabis, capiti vina subisse meo, *Prop.* 4, 2, 30. al. subesse. (13) Ponē subit conjux, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 724.
 Subeor, īri. pass. *To be undergone.* = Inimicitiae sunt? subeantur; labores? suscipiantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71.
 Suber, ēris. n. [à subeo, quod mergi nequit, sed subit, Scal.] *A kind of oak, the cork tree, cork, vid. Plin.* 16, 8. & *Col.* 4, 26.
 Subēreus, a, um. *Of cork, Litt. ex Col. sed q.*
 † Suberies, ei. f. [à suber] *A kind of tree whereout is taken the strongest and best swimming cork, Fest. ex Lucil.*
 Subēri-go, ēre. *To raise up.* Isthmon curvatā sublime suberigit undā, *Sil.* 15, 155. R. occ.
 Suberro, āre. unde part. suberrans. *To wander, or run under.* Fluvii, qui Italici montibus suberrant, *Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb.* 254.
 Subeundus, a, um. part. *Met. To be undermined, or come beyond.* = Fallendus est iudex, & variis artibus subeundus, *Quint.* 4, 5.
 Subex, icis. f. (1) *Any thing put under.* (2) *A stirrup.* (3) *An iron-dog, or andiron.* (1) Nubes Deūm subices humidās, *Enn. ap. Gell.* 4, 17. (2) Bud. (3) Subex focarius, *Juv.*
 † Subfarraneus [ex sub, & far] *One that is maintained by a servant, Plin.* 7, 44. sed incerta est lectio.
 Subservefacio, ēre, feci, factum. *To make warm.* Vulgo nec subservesciunt, *Plin.* 18, 26.
 Subservefactus, a, um. part. *Made somewhat hot, Plin.* 20, 35.
 Subservefo, ēri, factus. *To be made somewhat hot.* In aquā subservesci, *Plin.* 30, 15.
 Subservidus, a, um. *Somewhat hot, Litt. ex Cels.*
 || Subfībūlatus, a, um. part. *Clasped underneath, Veg.*
 Subfībūlo, āre. *To clasp, or tie, Litt. ex Stat.*
 † Subfībūlum, i. [à sub, & fibula] *A white vest foursquare and long, which the vestal virgins wore on their heads, and was clasped, Fest.*
 Subflāvus, a, um. *Somewhat yellowish, Suet. Aug.* 79.
 Subfrigidē, adv. *Somewhat coldly, Gell.* 2, 9.
 || Subrigidus, a, um. *Somewhat cold, Amm.* 17, 9. † Frigidulus, *Catull.*
 Subfundo, ēre. act. *To make ashamed, or blush, Ter. Vid. Suf-*
 Sub-

Subfuscus, a, um. *Somewhat brown*, Tac. Agric. 12, 9.
 Subgrandis, e. *Somewhat large, pretty big*, Cic. ad Q. frat.
 3, 1.
 Subgravis, e. *Somewhat grievous, or unpleasant*, Plin. 27, 53.
 al. leg. Gravis.
 Subgrunda, ae. f. [à sub, & grunda, q. v.] *The eaves of an house which keep the walls from rain, a penthouse*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3.
 Subgrundatio, ònis. f. *The making of house-eaves*, Vitruv. 4, 2.
 Subgrundia, orum. n. *The eaves of an house*, Plin. 25, 102.
 † Subgutto, are. *To drop often*, Litt. ex Plin.
 Subhaereo, si, sum. neut. *To cleave, or stick*. Cartilago ubi subhaesit, ipsa sedes docet, Cels. 5, 28, n. 12. Sed libr. mel. leg. sublit.
 Subhastor, àri. pass. *To be sold in port-sale, under a pike, or pole that was set up for that purpose*, Solin. c. 10. † Sub hastà venire.
 Subhorridè, adv. *Somewhat roughly and hideously*, Litt. ex Gell. † Horridiùs.
 Subhorridus, a, um. *Somewhat undrest, a little rough and overgrown with hair*. = Quia illum subhorridum atque incultum videbant, Cic. pro Sext. 9.
 Subhumidus, a, um. *Somewhat moist, moistish*, Cels. 3, 6. & Perficus, Id. q. v.
 Subjácens, tis. part. *Underlying*. Subjacens terra, Col. 4, 1.
 Subjaceo, ère, ui. neut. *To be subject, to be beneath, to be situated at the foot*. Tusci Apennino subjacent, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.
 Subjacto, àre. freq. unde pass. subjactor [à subicio] *To cast up aloft, as corn is when it is fanned*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52.
 † Subiciaries [à seq. subicio, & aries] *A ram for an expiatory victim*, Fest.
 † Subicio, ère [unde subex, pro subicio] *Upon any high offence, as murder, to bring a ram, and sacrifice it for expiation, as it was also appointed by Numa in his laws. Subicere arietem est dare arietem, qui pro se agatur, caedatur, Fest.*
 † Subicito, & subigito, àre. *To company, or have to do often with a woman*, Plaut. † Subagito.
 † Subicûlum, i. n. [dict. quod semper flagris subicitur, vel potius quod flagrum ipsum subigat, Gruter.] *A whipping post; one so callous as to be too hard for rods*, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 14.
 † Subidus, a, um. unde infubidus, in comp. [à subus, vel à subando] *Swinish, nasty, filthy*, Gell. 19, 9. al. leg. subidus, qu. lapidus, i. e. prudens & sciens, à sapio.
 Subiecta, ae. f. [pars illa basis machinae, quae haeret solo, & machinam totam sustinet] *The basis, or bottom that holdeth the whole engine, the carriage of an ordnance*, Vitruv. 10, 15.
 Subiectè, adv. sümè, sup. *Submissively*. = Haec demissimè atque subiectissimè exponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.
 Subiectio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A casting, putting, or laying of a thing before*. (2) *A subjoining, or annexing*. (3) *A bringing in of forged writings, an imposing*. (1) Rerum sub aspectum subiectio, Cic. de Orat. 3, 53. (2) Quod confirmatur subiectione rationis, Ad Herenn. 4, 17. (3) Subiectione testamentorum contaminati, Liv. 39, 18.
 † Subiectivus, a, um. *Belonging to the subject of a proposition*, Apul. de Hab. Doct. Plat. p. 641. † Quod subijci debet.
 Subiecto, are. freq. *To put under*. Subiectat manus, Ov. Met. 4, 359. Subiectare stimulos lassò, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 94. conf. Stat. Theb. 4, 468.
 Subiector, oris. m. verb. *A putter of one thing for another, a counterfeiter, or forger*. Subiector testamentorum, Cic. Catil. 2, 4.
 † Subiectum, i. n. *A subject*, Log.
 Subiecturus, a, um. part. *About to make subject to*. Addidit, subiecturum ei provinciam fuisse, si biennio proximo vixisset, Tac. Ann. 14, 29, 2.
 Subiectus, a, um. part. & adj. or. comp. (1) *Put, or lying under*. (2) *Set, or laid to*. (3) *Couched, comprized, contained in, or under*. (4) *Liable to*. (5) *In subjection, subject to, in danger*. (6) *Also obedient*. (1) Insula subjectum molibus urget, Ov. Met. 5, 347. § Pedibus subjecta religio obteritur, Lucr. 1, 79. (2) Tectis subjecti ignes, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. (3) Verborum sonitus inanis, nulla subjecta sententia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12. Quae pars subjecta generi est, Id. Offic. 1, 27. (4) § Subjecta sub varios casus virtus, Cic. Tuscul. 5, 1. Subiectior invidiae, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 47. (5) = Nulli naturae est obediens, aut subiectus Deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30. & In sua potestate esse, Ad Herenn. (6) Nihil magis à te subjecti animi factum est, quam quod imperare coepisti, Plin. Paneg. 9.
 Subiectu. *By bringing, or putting under*, Plin. 26, 90.
 Subiens, euntis. part. *Coming on*. Nondum subeunte senectà, Sil. 7, 596. Ex Geminis alter florentia tempora veris sufficit: Aestatem subeuntem provehit alter, Aelian. 2, 182.
 Subigendus, a, um. part. *To be subdued*. Mittit cum parte copiarum Megabyzum ad subigendam Thraciam, Just. 7, 3. conf. Sil. 15, 218. Subigenda manibus juvenum dare, Ov. Med. 75.
 Subigens, tis. part. *Subduing*. Subigente fame, Sil. 4, 565.
 † Subigitatio, onis. f. *Obscen*. Plaut. Capt. prol. 2.
 † Subigitatrix, icis. f. *pro subagitatrix*, Plaut. Perf. 2, 2, 45.
 † Subigito, are. *pro subagito*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 91.
 Subigo, ère, ègi, actum. act. [ex sub, & ago] (1) *To bring under, to subdue, to conquer*. (2) *To force, or constrain*. (3) *To*

shove, or thrust. (4) *To break, ear, or till*. (5) *To beat, or stamp*. (6) *Nequam voc.* (7) *To dig, or cast up*. (8) *To rub, or stroke*. (9) *To whet*. (1) Dimidiam partem nationum subegit solus intra viginti dies, Plaut. Curc. 3, 78. = Subigere, & in ditionem redigere, Cic. (2) Nec tu me unquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 8. Subigit fateri, Virg. Aen. 6, 567. (3) Charon ratem conto subigit, Virg. Aen. 6, 302. Lembum remigiis subigere, Id. Geor. 1, 202. (4) Boves presso subigebant vomere terram, Ov. Met. 9, 31. (5) Subigere mortario farinam, Cato, 76. (6) Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Suet. Jul. Caes. 49. (7) Scrobem subigere, Virg. Geor. 2, 50. (8) Prodest pressa manu subegisse terga, Col. 6, 30. (9) Subigunt in cote securae, Virg. Aen. 7, 627.
 Subigor, i. pass. *To be forced, conquered, plowed, &c.* Quibus cum terrae subigerentur fissione glebarum, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 63. † Subjices. Enn. Vid. Subices.
 Subjiciendus, a, um. part. *To be laid, or put under*. Nam & inter pontifices sacrificanti simul, pro fecespita plumbeum cultum subjiciendum curavit, Suet. Tib. Ner. 25.
 Subjiciens, tis. part. *Suggesting*. Aliud atque aliud, ita ut fieri solet, ubi prima quaeque damnamus, subjiciente animo, Curt. 6, 17.
 Subjicio, ère, èci, etum. [ex sub, & jacio] (1) *To lay, set, or put under*. (2) *To make subject, to submit*. (3) *To set, or set before*. (4) *To suggest, prompt, or bring into mind, or remembrance*. (5) *To bring, or put in the place of*. (6) *To forge*. (7) *To answer, or reply*. (8) *To set, or lift up*. (9) *To add*. (10) *To inspire*. (11) *To suborn*. (12) *To sell publicly*. (1) Ova gallinae subjicere, to set an hen, Plin. 10, 79. § Sacculum pulvino subjicere, Sen. de Ben. 2, 10. § sub alterum regem, Varr. § ferro terram, to plow it, Cic. de Legg. 2, 18. uvae prelo, to press them, Col. 12, 39. § brachia pallae, to put it on, Ov. Met. 3, 167. § fatum pedibus, to contend it, Virg. Geor. 2, 492. faces alicui, to inflame, or incite, Cic. (2) § Subjicere se imperio alicujus, Cic. Off. 2, 6. Cervicem securi subjicere, Id. (3) Totam villam oculis subjicere, Plin. jun. rationem, Cic. rem dicendo oculis, Id. (4) Si meministi quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 40. Quod mens sua sponte divinat, idem subjicit ratio haud fallax, Liv. (5) Subjecit equos, quos ex Italia adduxerat, supplevitque legiones, Liv. (6) Subjicere testamenta, Cic. Philipp. 14, 3. (7) § Vix pauca furenti subjicio, Virg. Aen. 3, 214. (8) § Desiluit, pavidumque regem in equum subjecit, Liv. Quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, Virg. Ecl. 10, 74. (9) Ne legentem fatigem, unum quasi exemplum subjiciemus, Col. 5, 10. (10) Nec tibi subjiciet carmina saevus Amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20. (11) Subjicere testes, Quint. vid. & Suet. Nerv. 35. (12) Reliquias spectaculorum subjecit, & venditavit, Suet. Cal. 38.
 Subjicior, i. pass. *To be put under, to be suborned, &c.* Subjicitur Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33. Subjici oculis, Liv. 3, 69.
 Subimpetro, are. unde part. subimpetrandus. *To be obtained by intreaty*, Tac. Ann. 4.
 Subimpudens, tis. adj. *Somewhat impudent, or overbold*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17.
 Subin. adv. *Forthwith, or anon, every now and then, afterwards*, Liv. Vid. Subindè, nam plane idem est.
 Subinānio, ire. *To make a little empty*, Litt. ex Valer.
 Subinānis, e. adj. *Somewhat empty, or vain, of no great weight*, Cit. Att. 2, 17.
 Subindè, adv. [ex sub, & inde] (1) *Upon which, thereupon*. (2) *Also after that, afterward*. (3) *Oftentimes, now and then, ever and anon*. (4) *Presently, soon after*. (1) Suet. Aug. 95. (2) Capua ab iis condita & subindè Nola, Patere. 1, 7. (3) Effigiem subindè intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. jun. Aureis compedibus Darium vincunt nova ludibria subindè excogitante fortuna, Curt. 5, 12, 20. (4) Suet. Vitell. 9.
 † Subinféro, erre. *To bring in underhand*, Bibl.
 Subinfluo, ère. *To flow in, or under*. Aliae aquae subinfluant terras, Sen. N. Q. 3, 30.
 Subinsultus, a, um. *Somewhat silly, or dull, having no great grace*. Est vitiosum in sententia, si quid subinsultum est, Cic. de Opt. gen. Or. 3.
 Subintelligo, ère, xi, etum. *To understand somewhat, or a little*, Litt. ex Sen.
 † Subintro, are. *To enter, or go into*, August.
 † Subintreo, ire. *To come in privily*, Bibl.
 Subinvideo, ère, vidi, sum. *To envy one a little*. § Subinvideo tibi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.
 Subinvidiosus, a, um. *Somewhat envious, or to be envied*, Litt. ex Plin.
 Subinvisus, a, um. *Somewhat hated, or spited*. Subinvisum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. pro Rab. Post. 14.
 Subinvito, àre. *To invite one in a manner*. Quod me quadam epistola subinvitares, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.
 Subinvitus, a, um. *Somewhat unwilling, or against his will*, Litt. ex Plaut.
 Subirascor, i, àtus. dep. *To be half angry, or displeased*. Esti satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4.
 Subirātè, adv. *Somewhat angrily*, Litt. ex Gell.
 Subirātus, a, um. part. *Somewhat angry*. Homo subirātus, Cic. de Orat. 1, 16.

† Subis, is. f. [ab ubi, ab illa contumeliosa injuria dict.] *A bird which breaketh the eagle's eggs, a spight*, Plin. 10, 17. *Reft.*
subis.
 Subitaneus, a, um. *Hasty, sudden.* Subitaneus imber, Col. 1, 6, ignis, Sen. N. 2, 7, 22.
 Subitarius, a, um. (1) *Speedy, done, or made on a sudden.* (2) *Suddenly raised.* (1) Subitaria aedificia, Tac. Ann. 15, 39, 2. (2) Subitariae legiones, Liv. 31, 2.
 Subitò, adv. *Hastily, suddenly, upon a sudden.* Subitò in febrim incidit, Cic. Fam. 14, 8. = Improvisò, Id. properanter, Plaut. properè, Id.
 Subitùrus, a, um. part. *About to suffer, or undergo.* Eundem casum subitùrus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. conf. Manil. 2, 894.
 Subitus, a, um [à subeo, quòd subit, i. e. ingreditur clam antequàm animadvertas] *Hasty, unlooked for, sudden.* Subitus imber, Ov. Fast. 4, 385. Subita laetitia, Ad Herenn. 1, 8. Subitae flammae, Ov. Ibis, 19. Sive meditata, sive subita proferret, Plin. Epist. 1, 16, 2. Tu me non tantùm praevisa, sed subita expedire docuisti, Tac. Ann. 15, 55.
 Subjūgale. n. sc. jumentum. An ass. Bibl.
 Subjūgālis, e. *Accustomed to the yoke.* Deus condidit subjūgales belluas, Prud. Peri Steph. 10, 333.
 Subjūgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A subduing, or taming.* Litt. ex Col.
 Subjūgator, ōris. m. verb. *A tamer, or subduer.* Apul. de Doct. Plat. p. 603. † Domitor.
 Subjūgātus, a, um. part. *Put, or passed under the yoke, or gallow.* Veg. † Sub jugum missus.
 Subjūgis, e. *Accustomed to the yoke, or to draw.* Cato, 63.
 Subjugium, ii. n. *A thong, or band wherewith a yoke is fastened to a beast's neck.* Cato, 63. & Vitruv. 10, 8.
 Subjūgo, āre. act. *To subdue, to bring under yoke.* Claud. Conf. Hon. Sext. 249. † Domo, vinco.
 Subjunctivus, a, um. *Subjunctive, that joineth under, that subjoineth.* Gramm.
 Subjunctus, a, um. part. (1) *Set, or put upon.* (2) *Met. Subjoined, added.* (1) Brachia subjuncta lacertis, Ov. Met. 14, 304. (2) Video in haruspicum responsis haec esse subjuncta, Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 17.
 Subjungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To join, to harness.* (2) *To subjoin, to reply.* (3) *To bring under, or subdue.* (1) Currū subungere tigres, Virg. Ecl. 5, 29. (2) Plin. Ep. 7, ult. (3) Mummius urbes Aethiopiae sub imperium P. R. subjunxit, Cic. Verr. 1, 21.
 Sublābor, i, pfus. *To slip away privily, to fall, or slide under, to fall down and decay by little and little, to ebb.* Memoria sublābitur, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10. Sublābitur frendens, V. Flacc. 6, 556. Vid. Sublapsus.
 † Sublābro, āre [à sub, & labrum] *To put meat into one's mouth.* Naev. ap. Non. 2, 774.
 Sublapsus, a, um. part. *Slipped, or fallen down.* Virg. Geor. 1, 199. & Aen. 2, 169.
 Sublātē, adv. lūs, comp. (1) *In a lofty strain, in the sublime.* (2) *Haughtily, proudly, loftily.* (1) = Sublātē amplēque dicere, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 55. (2) Nihil unquam de me dixi sublātius, Cic. pro Domo, 36.
 Sublāteo, ēre, ui. *To lie hid underneath.* Varr. R. R. 1, 148.
 Sublātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A lifting up.* (2) *A taking away.* (1) Sublatio animi, Cic. de Fin. 2, 4. (2) Sublatio judicii, Quint. 7, 2.
 Sublaturus, a, um. part. *About to take away.* Nec dubium est, quin omnis Hispania sublatura animos fuerit, ni, &c. Liv. 35, 1.
 Sublātus, a, um. part. [à sustollor] (1) *Taken away, removed.* (2) *Had.* (3) *Abrogated.* (4) *Lifted up, set up, hoisted, mounted, taken up.* (5) *Puffed up, proud.* (6) *Educated.* (1) Jūbet sublata reponi pocula, Virg. Aen. 8, 175. Sublatam ex oculis virtutem quaerimus invidi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 32. = Bel-lum adventu Pompeii sublatum atque sepultum, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 11. (2) Sublato ex eā filio Druso, Suet. Tib. 7. (3) Vete-res leges novis legibus sublatae, Cic. de Orat. 1, 58. (4) Ma-nibus ad coelum sublatis, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 97. Ignis ē specula sublatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. § In crucem sublatus, Id. Verr. 1, 5. ¶ Sublatis anchoris, having weighed anchor, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. ¶ Clamore sublato, setting up a shout, shouting, Id. (5) Victoriā sublatus Ambiorix, Caes. B. G. 5, 37. Mens hominum rebus sublata secundis, Virg. Aen. 10, 502. (6) Non ita me genitor bellis affluens sublatum erudit, Virg. Aen. 9, 203.
 Sublēcō, are [ex sub, & lacto] *to decoy, or stroke, to chouse, or fox one.* Ut sublēcō os! how neatly I stroke him! how I fool him! Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.
 Sublēcus, a, um. part. (1) *Chosen.* (2) *Stolen, kidnapped.* (1) Collegae, & qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublēcū, Farr. L. L. 5, 7. (2) Tūne hic felles virginalis liberos parentibus sublēcōs habebis? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.
 Sublēgo, are. *To substitute, or appoint in one's room, to depute.* Justinian.
 Sublēgo, ēre, ēgi, ctum. act. (1) *To read slightly and cursorily.* (2) *To steal, and privily convey away.* (3) *To pick up softly.* (4) *Also to choose.* (1) Gell. 3, 12. (2) Puer alte cinctus sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 12. (3) Quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina, Virg. Ecl. 9, 21. ¶ Sermonem sublegere, to overhear it, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98. & alibi. (4) In demortui locum sublegere, Liv. 23, 23.

Sublēgor, i. pass. *To be chosen, or appointed.* Sublegi in ordi-nem, V. Max. 6, 4, 1.
 Sublēstus, a, um. or, comp. flūmus, sup. [sublesta, infirma & tenuia, Fest. Sublestum est leve, frivolum, Non. ex sub, & lestus, Gr. λήστος, i. e. λήγος, Eust. gracilis] (1) *Faint, vapid, dead, weak, decayed.* (2) *Slender; of no esteem, or account, of no force, or value.* (1) Sublestissimum vinum, Plaut. ap. Fest. (2) Gra-vior paupertas fit, sublestior fides, Id. Pers. 3, 1, 20.
 Sublevandus, a, um. part. *To be lifted up, succoured, &c.* Ne-que mihi licet, ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic. pro Muraen. 4.
 Sublevans, tis. part. *Lifting, or holding up.* Inter manus sub-levantium extinctus est, Suet. Vespas. 24.
 Sublevatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An helping, or assisting.* Dig.
 Sublevātus, a, um. part. (1) *Lifted up.* (2) *Relieved, eased.* (1) Ab iis sublevatus murum ascendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. (2) Derisus est à caeteris, à Socrate sublevatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.
 Sublēvo, āre. act. (1) *To lift, or hold up.* (2) *Met. To help, aid, or succour.* (3) *To ease, lighten, or lessen.* (1) Qui nos ad pedes stratos ne sublevat quidem, Cic. Attic. 10, 4. (2) & = Si quo afflictac casu conciderunt, erigere se aut sublevare non pos-sunt, Cic. & Non minùs nos stultitia illius sublevat, quàm laedit improbitas, Id. pro Caecina, 9. (3) Ut militum laborem suble-varet, Caes. B. G. 6, 31.
 Sublēvor, āri. pass. *To be lifted up, relieved, &c.* Sublevantur adversae, Cic. pro Sulla, 27.
 Sublīca, ae. f. [de origine variè disputatur] (1) *Piles driven into the water for the making, or mending of bridges.* (2) *A prop, shore, post, or other like thing to bear, or keep up; a pile driven into the ground for building.* (1) Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Vid. Sub-lices. (2) Muro per se satis alto subjectis validis sublīcis pro solo usus erat, Liv. 23, 37.
 Sublīces, um. f. pl. id. m. οἱ ἐν ποταμῷ τὴν γέφυραν ὑπο βα-σάντες, Gloss. vet.
 Sublīcius, a, um. [ex sublīcis, vel sublīcibus factus] *Made of piles, or posts.* Sublīcius pons, a great strong timber bridge, Liv. 1, 33.
 Sublīdo, ēre. act. [à sub, & laedo] *To hit softly, or under-neath.* Murmur sublīdit voce minutā, Prud. Apoth. 848.
 Sublīgacūlum, i. n. [à sublīgo] *a man's breeches, or long hose, drawers, galligaskins, trowjes.* In scenam finē sublīgaculo prodeat nemo, Cic. Offic. 1, 35.
 Sublīgar, aris, n. [à sublīgo] *A stop, or trowse without nether-stocks, worn both by men and women, a truss.* Si pudor est, transfer sublīgar in faciem, Mart. 3, 87. Sublīgar Acci, Juv. 6, 70.
 Sublīgatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A binding.* Pallad. 1, 6.
 Sublīgatura, ae. f. *The wearing of a truss.* Sublīgaturā pro-curare hernias, Theod. Prisc.
 Sublīgātus, a, um. part. *In a truss.* Mart. 7, 66.
 Sublīgo, āre. act. *To under-bind, to under-tie, to tie, or hang at.* Humeris Tegeaeum sublīgat ensem, Virg. Aen. 8, 459. Sub-līgat balteus, V. Flacc. 5, 580.
 Sublīgor, āri. pass. *To be bound under, &c.* Col.
 Sublīmātus, a, um. part. *Lifted up, raised high.* Granaria sublīmata, Vitruv. 6, 9.
 Sublīmē, adv. *Up aloft, on high.* Aer sublīmē fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. & Theodori nihil interest humine an sublīmē pu-trescat, ap. eund. Tusc. 1, 43.
 Sublīmē, inis. n. *The banse, or lintel, the upper door-post.* Nullo teritur dominae sublīmē amor, Prop. 2, 25, 17. uti leg. Scal. sed rect. opinor, sub limine disjuncte. † Superliminare.
 Sublīmīs, e. [qu. supra limum] or, comp. flūmus, sup. (1) *Lofty, high, sublime, that is above us.* (2) *Erect, upright, tall and large.* (1) Tectum sublīmē centum columnis, Virg. Aen. 7, 170. Sublīmior Atlas, Juv. 11, 24. (2) = Ut boves ingre-diantur sublīmes, & elatis capitibus, Col. 2, 2, 22. & Armentis sublīmibus, insignis Mevania est, Liguria parvis, Id. 3, 8. In sublīmē, on high, aloft, Cic. N. D. 2, 56. Sublīmē aliquem ra-pere, to hoist him up, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 20.
 Sublīmītas, ātis. f. *Sublimity, height, highness, loftiness.* Plin. 19, 5. = Celsitas, altitudo.
 Sublīmīter, ūs, comp. adv. *Sublimely, highly, on high, aloft.* Sublīmīter volitare, Col. 8, 11. Solito sublīmīus ora levavit, Stat. Sylv. 2, 6, 75.
 † Sublīmō, are. act. (1) *To set on high, to extol.* (2) *To sub-limate.* (1) Enn. ap. Non. & Cato ap. Fest. (2) Med.
 † Sublīmūs, a, um. *pro sublīmīs.* Per mare ac terras sublīmā-que coeli, Lucr. 1, 341.
 † Sublīngio, ōnis. m. [à sublīngendo deducitur] *An under scullion, or lick-dish.* Jam hic quoque scelestus est coqui sublīngio, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 3, 2, 103.
 Sublīnitus, a, um. *Besmeared, & Met. cheated, cozened.* Sub-līnitum est os custodi mulieris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 75.
 Sublīno, ēre, ēvi, īni & īvi, itum. (1) *To anoint, or besmear a little, to grease.* (2) *To lay a ground colour.* (3) *Met. To de-ceive and mock one.* (1) Sublīnere maceriam, Cato. (2) Hāc mī-nium sublīnunt, Plin. 35, 6. (3) Fides sublevit mihi os penif-simē, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 2. Tractum a genere ludi, quo dormien-tibus ora pinguntur, Non.
 Sublītus, a, um. part. [à sublīnor] (1) *Smeared, or anointed.* (2) *Met. Fooled, ridiculed.* (1) § Sublītum umbilico, Cels. (2) Tibi os est sublītum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 55. Sublīvens,

Sublivens, iis. part. *Somewhat black and blue*, Litt. ex Stat. Subliveſco, ēre. incept. *To wax black and blue*, Litt. ex Celf. Sublividus, a, um. *Somewhat black and blue*. Puſtulae ſublividae, Celf. 5, 28.

Sublūcanus, a, um. *About dayſpring, that is a little before daylight*, Plin. 11, 12.

Sublūceo, ēre, uxi. neut. *To give a little light, to ſhine ſomewhat, to glimmer*. Qualia ſublucens fugiente crepuſcula Phoebo, Ov. Amor. 1, 5, 5. conf. Plin. 9, 60.

|| Sublūcidus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat bright*, Apul. + Sublucens.

+ Sublūco, are. *To underſhred boughs, that the light may come under the tree*, Feſt..

+ Sublūnis nox. *A clear moonſhiny night*, Litt. ex Hör. + Subluſtris.

Subluo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To waſh, or riſe, to bathe*. § Subluere ſe aqua calida, Celf. 4, 12. conf. Col. 6, 32. & Caef. B. G. 7, 69.

Subluor, i. paſſ. *To be riſed*, Col. 6, 32.

Sublūridus, a, um. *Somewhat wan and pale*. Cicatrix ſublurida, Plaut. Amph. 4, 4, 64.

Subluſtris, e. [ex ſub, & luſtro, ut illuſtris, Perat.] *That hath ſome light, glimmering*. Noſte ſublūſtri, Hör. Od. 3, 27, 31. conf. Liv. 5, 47. & V. Flacc. 3, 142.

Sublutus, a, um. *Somewhat waſhed, ſouſed, ſoked*. Zoile, quid ſolum ſubluto podice perdis? Mart. 2, 42.

Sublūvies, ēi. (1) *Filth, or ordure*. (2) *Alſo a diſeaſe in ſheeps feet between the cleas, the foul*. (1) Via ſublūvie coenosa lubrica, Apul. Met. 9, p. 275. (2) Sublūvies & intertrigo pice liquida eruentur, Col. 7, 5.

Submano, āre. *To flow ſoftly*, Vitruv. 8, 1.

Submergo, ēre, ſi, ſum. act. *To drown, or ſink under water, to overthrow, to dip, or plunge*, Virg. Aen. 1, 44. conf. Cic. N. D. 2, 44.

Submergor, i. paſſ. *To be ſunk*. Submergi voraginibus, Cic. de Div. 1, 33.

Submeridianus, a, um. *A little before, or about noon*, Litt. ex Liv.

|| Submerſio, onis. f. verb. *A drowning, or ſinking*. Submerſio *inſideris*, Gloſſ.

|| Submerſor, oris. m. verb. *He that drowneth*, Litt. ex Apul.

Submerſus, a, um. *Sunk down, drowned, bulged*. § Vafa ubi non innatent ſalgama, ſed ſint jure ſubmerſa, Col. 12, 4. Submerſas obrue puppes, Virg. Aen. 1, 73.

Submerus, a, um. *Almoſt pure and without mixture*. Submerum vinum, wine almoſt neat, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 116.

Subminia, ae. f. ſc. tunica. [ex ſub, & minio] *A red vermilion coat, a penniſon petticoat*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

Subminiſtrandus, a, um. part. *To be furniſhed with*. Lapidibus telisque ſubminiſtrandis, Caef. B. G. 3, 25.

|| Subminiſtratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Under-ſervice*, Dig.

Subminiſtrator, oris. m. verb. *He that furniſheth, or ſupplieth*, Sen. Ep. 115.

Subminiſtraturus, a, um. part. *About to furniſh*. Quod Capadocianis jugis ſubjecta magnam commeatūs copiam erat ſubminiſtratura, Hirt. B. Al. 25.

Subminiſtratus, a, um. part. *Furniſhed*. Hoſtibus noſtris inde ſubminiſtrata auxilia intelligebat, Caef. B. G. 4, 20.

Subminiſtro, āre. act. *To do ſervice to one, to furniſh, or ſupply one with*. § Subminiſtrare pecuniam alicui, Cic. pro Coel. 9. auxilia, Caef. B. G. 4, 20. vires, Col. 4, 24.

Submiſſe. adv. iūs, comp. (1) *With a low voice, ſoftly*. (2) *Lowly, humbly, ſubmiſſively*. (1) § Submiſſiūs primo dicere, deinde preſſiūs, Cic. de Orat. 2, 53. § contentiūs, Id. Qui breviter aut ſubmiſſe dicunt, docere iudicem poſſunt, commovere non poſſunt, Id. de Orat. 2, 53. (2) § Quanto ſumus ſuperiores, tanto nos ſubmiſſiūs geramus, Cic. Off. 1, 26.

Submiſſim. adv. *Softly*, Suet. Aug. 74.

Submiſſio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making low, a lowering, ſoftneſs of ſpeech*. § Parium comparatio nec elationem habet, nec ſubmiſſionem, Cic. Orat. c. 25. § Ex contentione vocis, ex ſubmiſſione, Id. Offic. 1, 41.

Submiſſus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. [ex ſub, & mittor]

(1) *Sent down*. (2) *Let down, or hanging down*. (3) *Lowered, or made low*. (4) *Low, ſubmiſſive, not vehement, not loud, gentle*. (5) *Bowed, bended*. (6) *Base, mean, pitiful*.

(1) Subſidia è caſtris ſubmiſſa, Cic. (2) Submiſſae infantibus mammae, Liv. 1, 4. (3) = Humiles ſubmiſſo vertice poſtes, Ov. Met. 8, 638. § Stantibus primis, ſecundis ſubmiſſioribus, poſtremis etiam genu nixis, Liv. 44, 9. (44) Submiſſa voce agam, tantum ut iudex audiat, Cic. pro Flacc. 28. Submiſſum genus dicendi, Quint. 11, 1. § concitatum, Id. = Lenior & ſubmiſſior oratio, Id. de Orat. 2, 43. conf. Liv. 4, 44. (5) Solidipedes paſci inter initia, niſi ſubmiſſis genibus non poſſunt, Plin. 11, 108. (6) § = Is nihil habet amplum, nihil excelſum, nihil non ſubmiſſum atque popolare, Cic. § = Neque ſubmiſſum & abjectum, neque ſe efferentem velle vivere, Id. = fractus, abjectus, Id.

Submittens, tis. part. *Sending privately*. Aliis citra ſenatus populique auctoritatem, quo vellent, & quoties vellent, auxilia ſubmittens, Suet. J. Caef. 28.

Submitto, ēre, iſi, iſſum. act. [ex ſub, & mitto] (1) *To ſend*

privily, or underhand, to ſuborn. (2) *To put in the place of another*. (3) *To plant, or ſet in the ground*. (4) *To keep for breed, of cattle*. (5) *To let grow*. (6) *To bow, or bend*. (7) *To hold, or hang down*. (8) *To humble, to ſubmit, to lay down*. (9) *To veil, to yield the preference*. (10) *To lower, or make leſs*. (1) Submittebat Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, &c. Nep. Submittere percuſſores alicui, Suet. Galba, ult. (2) Quos laborantes conſpexerat, iis ſubſidia ſubmittebat, Caef. B. G. 4, 26. (3) Col. 3, 6. & 4, 6. (4) Varr. R. R. 2, 2. & Col. 7, 3. Pecori ſubmittere habendo, Virg. Geor. 3, 159. (5) Sarmentum in materiam ſubmittere, Col. 4, 6. prata in foenum, Id. 11, 2. capillum, Plin. jun. (6) Elephantū regem adorant, genua ſubmittunt, Plin. 8, 1. (7) § Faciem manu allevans, ſi quae ſubmitterent, Suet. Cal. 38. (8) = Cū tibi aetas noſtra cederet, faſcesque ſubmitteret, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 6. (9) Pana jubet Tmolus citharae ſubmittere cannas, Ov. Met. 11, 171. § Ut qui ſuperiores ſunt ſubmittere ſe debent in amicitia, ſic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic. de Amic. 12. § Submittere animos, to be daunted, Liv. 23, 25. § ſe, to ſink lower, Celf. § attollere ſe, Id. (10) Non pudor, ſed aemuli pretia ſubmittunt, Plin. 29, 8.

Submittor, i. paſſ. *To be ſent privately*, Suet. Caef. 43. *to be ſuffered to grow*, Col. 5, 5.

Submoleſtē. adv. *Somewhat grievouſly*. Submoleſtē ferre, Cic. Attic. 5, 21.

Submoleſtus, a, um. *Somewhat troubleſome, or grievous*, Cic. Attic. 16, 4, extr.

Submonens, tis. part. *Warning, admoniſhing*. Die ſenatus nunquam patres niſi in curia ſalutavit, & quidem ſedentes, ac nominatim ſingulos, nullo ſubmonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

Submōneo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To warn one underhand, to put in mind, to give a watchword, to prompt*. Submonuit Parmeno ſervus quod ego arripui, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 22.

Submoncor, eri. paſſ. *To be warned*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1.

|| Submordeo, ēre. act. *To bite ſoftly, or a little*, Litt. ex Apul.

Submordeor, ēri. paſſ. Stat. ap. Litt.

Submōrōſus, a, um. *Somewhat froward, peeviſh, or croſs*. = Me validē illa movent ſtomachosa, & quaſi ſubmorōſa ridicula, Cic. de Orat. 2, 69.

Submōtor, ōris. m. verb. *One that putteth aſide, or maketh room*. Submotor aditūs, a beadle, or uſher of the hall, Liv. 45, 29.

Submōtus, a, um. part. (1) *Removed out of the way*. (2) *Driven back*. (3) *Sent away, diſmiſſed*. (1) Nep. Lyſand. ult. (2) Alios longē ſubmotos arcet arena, Virg. Aen. 6, 316. (3) Submotā concione, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

Submovendus, a, um. part. *To be removed*. Submovendam ſuperſtitionem, V. Max. 2, 6, 7.

Submōveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum. act. (1) *To remove, or carry far off*. (2) *To drive, or beat out of the place*. (3) *To cauſe to make way, or room*. (4) *To diſcharge out of his office*. (5) *To keep out*. (6) *To part one from another*. (1) § Di te ſubmoveant orbe ſuo, Ov. Met. 8, 97. (2) Duobus interfectis, reliquos ſubmovit, Caef. B. G. 7, 49. (3) I, liſtor, ſubmove turbam, Liv. 3, 48. § Tu recipis luco, ſubmovet ille neſas, Ov. Faſt. 2, 140. (4) § Submovere aliquem à negotiatione, Col. 1, 7. (5) § Submovere populum oppoſita ſerā, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 10. (6) Germaniam ab Italia ſubmovent, Plin. 3, 23.

Submōveor, eri. paſſ. *To be removed, &c*. Submoveri urbe & Italia, Suet. Claud. 23. Vid. Submoveo.

Submōvētur. imperf. *Way, or room is made*, Sen. Epist. 94.

Subnaſcens, tis. part. *Growing under, or after*, Plin. 13, 9.

Subnaſcor, i, ātus. dep. *To grow, or ſpring up under, or after, ſolū à praeced. pendet*. § Matureſcens, cadens.

Subnāto, āre. *To ſwim under*. § Pars ſubnatat undā membrorum, pars extat aquā, Sil. 14, 482.

Subneſtens, tis. part. *Binding, faſtening*. Aurea ſubneſtens exertae cingula mammae, Virg. Aen. 1, 496.

Subneſto, ēre, xui, xum. act. (1) *To bind, to faſten*. (2) *To join to, to ſubſcribe*. (1) Subneſcit fibula veſtem, Virg. Aen. 5, 313. (2) § Inventioni iudicium ſubneſtere, Quint. 3, 3. conf. Sil. 12, 602.

Subneſtor, i. paſſ. *To be bound, or faſtened, &c*. Crinem ſubneſcitur auro, Val. Flacc. 2, 103. conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 654.

Subnēgo, āre. act. *Half to deny, or to deny in a manner*. Quod tibi propē ſubnegāram, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

|| Subnervo, āre. *To cut ſinews, to hamstring one*, Apul. Apol. p. 534. + Suffragino.

Subnexus, a, um. [à ſubneſtor] *Knit, or tied underneath*. Comam ſubnexus, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 115.

Subniger, ra, um. *Somewhat black, blackiſh*. Subnigri oculi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55. Subnigrae puſtulae, Celf. 5, 26, 31.

Subnitor, i, nixus. dep. *To lean, or ſtay againſt a thing, to lean, rely upon, to truſt to, ſerē extat in ſeq.*

Subnixus, a, um. [à ſubnitor] (1) *Under-propped*. (2) *Raiſed up*. (3) *Truſting to, relying upon*. (1) Duo cinguli terrae coeli verticibus ex utraque parte ſubnixi, Cic. Somm. Scip. 6. (2) Regina folio ſubnixa reſedit, Virg. Aen. 1, 510. (3) = Subnixus, & fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42. § Subnixus alis, with arms akembow, Plaut. Perſ. 2, 5, 6.

Subnōdo,

Subnōdo, āre. act. & subnodor. pass. *To make a knot underneath*, Varr.

|| Subnotatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A subscribing*, Dig. 4 Subscriptio.

Subnōto, āre. act. *To note, or mark, to take notice of to one's self*. Vultu, digitōve subnotare, *Mart.* 6, 82. Et non sobria verba subnotāsti, *Id.* 1, 28. Subnotare libellos, *Plin. Epist.* 1, 10, 9.

Subnūba, ae. f. *A second wife*. Liēti subnuba nostri, *Ov. Epist.* 6, 153.

Subnūbilus, a, um. *Somewhat cloudy*. Nox subnubila, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 54.

Sūbo, āre. [à subibus dict. cum libidinem appetunt, vel exercent] (1) *To grunt as the sow doth to go to boar*. (2) *In Obscen.* (1) *Fest.* (2) Subando tenta cubilia, tectaque rumpit, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 11.

|| Subobscoenē. adv. *Somewhat filthily*, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Subobscoenus, a, um. part. *Somewhat smutty*. Subobscoenō ridiculo non utendum oratori, *Cic. Orat.* 26.

Subobscurē. adv. *Somewhat obscurely*, *Gell.* 3, 14.

Subobscūrus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat obscure, dark, or hard to be understood*, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 7.

Subōdiōsus, a, um. *Somewhat impertinent, scarce to be endured*, *Cic. Attic.* 1, 5.

|| Subōdōror, āri. dep. *To perceive somewhat, to smell out, or scent a thing, to have an inkling of it*, *Anm.* 4 Subolere aliquid alicui, *Plaut.*

Suboffendo, ēre, di, sum. act. *To offend, or displease a little*, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 8.

Subōleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To savour, or smell a little, to have somewhat the savour of a thing*. (2) *To suspect, or mistrust*. (1) Corruptitur jam coena. *B. A. Hem*, subolet, sis vide, *Steph. ex Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 102. sed. al. leg. subolem sis vide. (2) Subolet uxori quod ego machinor, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 3, 59.

Suboles, is. f. [ex sub, & oleo, i. e. cresco] (1) *A young shoot which groweth out of the roots, or stocks of trees*. (2) *Also the hair that groweth on the head*. (3) *An offspring, a breed*. (1) Materia, quam inseveris, si subolem habebit, praecidito, *Col. de Arb.* 26. (2) Ante aures nodo subolibus intorti demittebantur sex cincinnuli, *Nou. ex Varr.* (3) Ne novae suboles apium diffugiant, *Col. Met.* = Haec propagatio & suboles origo est rerumpub. *Cic. Offic.* 1, 17. Vid. Soboles, quomodo alii scribunt.

Subolescens, tis part. *Growing up*, *Liv.* 29, 3.

Subōriens, tis. part. *Arising, new, springing up*, *Plin.* 2, 95.

Subōrior, āri, ortus. *To arise, or grow up*. Ex infinito suboriri copia possit, *Lucr.* 1, 1035.

|| Subornatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A suborning*, Dig.

Subornātus, a, um. part. (1) *Adorned, dressed*. (2) *Prepared, instructed*. (3) *Suborned*. (1) In militum cultum subornati, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 28. (2) Vides hominem non eruditum, nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatum, *Sen. Epist.* 24. conf. *Liv.* 44, 44. (3) = Confessus es à te accusatores esse instructos, & subornatos, *Cic. in Vat.* 1.

Suborno, āre. act. (1) *To send one privily, or underhand what to do, or say with instructions*. (2) *To suborn*. (3) *To set forth, and honour one*. (1) Dominus aedium suam clientam sollicitandum ad militem subornat, *Plaut. Mil. arg.* 14. (2) Falsum subornavit testem Roscius Cluvium, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 17. (3) Nervosē nos, qui stamus in acie, subornes, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 23.

Subortus, ūs. m. *The rising, as of sun, moon, and stars*, *Litt. ex Lucr.* sed q. certe *Manil. Astr.* 3, 326.

Subpaetūlus, a, um. dim. [à paetus] *Oculi subpaetuli, having a little cast*, Varr.

Subpāllesco, ēre. incept. *To wax pale*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Subpallidē. adv. *Somewhat pale*, *Enn.*

Subpallidus, a, um. *Somewhat pale*, *Cels.* 2, 4.

Subpar, āris. *Of equal age*. *Vid. Suppar.*

|| Subpāteo, ēre. neut. *To lie open beneath*, *Apul. Met.* 8, p. 252.

Subpernātus, a, um. part. *Cut in the bough, or underneath*. Alnus subpernata securi, *Catull.* 17, 18.

+ Subperno, āre. [à praeced. part.] *To bough, or hamstring one*, *Scal.* + Suffragino. *Vid. Sapperno.*

Subpinguis, e. adj. *Somewhat fat, fattish*, *Cels.* 6, 4.

Subpraefectus, i. m. *An under-officer, gouverneur, or magistrate*, *Litt. ex Liv.* sed q.

Subpudet, ēre. *To be a little ashamed*. Credo te subpudere, quum, &c. *Cic. Cassio. Epist. Fam.* 15, 16.

Subrancidus, a, um. *Somewhat stale, or stinking, over-kept, having an hautgoust*. Extructa mensa multā carne subrancidā, *Cic. in Pison.* 27.

Subraucus, a, um. *A little hoarse*. Vox subrauca, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 38.

Subrectus, a, um. part. [à subrigor] *Set upright by degrees, half upright*. Subrecta cuspis, *Sil.* 10, 252.

Subrefectus, a, um. part. [à subreficio] *Somewhat refreshed*, *Paterc.* 2, 123.

Subrēmīgans, tis. part. (1) *Sailing, or rowing*. (2) *Met. Carrying forward*. (1) Caeteris subremigans brachiis, *Plin.* 9, 47. (2) & Duce luxuriā, subremigante, seu potius velificante nequitia, *Calp. Flacc. Decl.* 20.

Subrēmīgo, āre. neut. *To row, or help with rowing*. Tacitis subremigat undis, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 227.

|| Subrenālis, e. *Behind the reins of the back*. Subrenalis morbus, *Veg.*

Subrēpens, tis. part. *Creeping, or stealing along*. Apollo infidians subrepenti lacertae, *Plin.* 34, 19, 10.

Subrepto, ēre, pfi, ptum. (1) *To creep along*. (2) *To creep from under*. (3) *Met. To steal softly, unawares, or by little and little*. (1) *Vid.* Subrepens. (2) Emergebat subitō, cum sub tabulas subrepererat, *Cic. pro Sest.* 59. (3) § Subrepsit haec appellatio paulatim, *Plin.* 21, 3. Subrēpti mi, *Catull.* 75, 3. Aetas iners subrepsit, *Tib.* 1, 1, 85. conf. *Sil.* 15, 135.

Subreptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à subrepto] *A stealing away*, *Plin. ap. Litt. certe Lege* 2, *Cod. de Legib.*

Subreptitius, a, um. *Taken away by stealth, stolen*. Puer subreptitius, *Plaut. prol. Menaech.* 41. Subreptitius amor, *Id. Curt.* 1, 3, 49.

Subreptitō, āre. freq. [à subrepto] *To creep, or crawl along*, *Cato ap. Gell.* 10, 13.

Subreptus, a, um. part. *Stolen secretly*. Parma subrepta, *Cic. Philipp.* 14, 4.

Subridens, tis. part. *Smiling upon*. Olli subridens, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 258. Irā mistā subridens, *Id. ib.* 10, 742.

Subrideo, ēre, isi, sum. neut. *To smile, to snicker, or simper, to smirk*. Subrisit veterator, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 8. Limis subrisit ocellis, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 1, 33.

Subrīdiculē. adv. *Somewhat ridiculously, with some pleasantry*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 61.

Subrīgens, tis. part. *Lifting up*, *Plin.* 9, 47.

Subrīgo, ēre, exi, elum. act. [subtus, i. e. internē, rego, i. e. crigo] *To lift, or raise up, to prick up his ears*. Tot subrigit aures, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 183. Subrigit cristam, *Plin.* 10, 44. Subrigitur, *Sil.* 13, 861.

Subrīgo, āre. act. *To water, or bedew*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Subrīguus, a, um. *Somewhat wet, wettish, oozy*. = Humidus aut subriguus locus, *Plin.* 17, 30.

Subringor, i. *To fret a little*. Hi subringentur, qui villam me molestē ferunt habere, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 5.

Subrīpio, ēre, ui, eptum. act. (1) *To steal privily, to take away by stealth*. (2) *To prevent, or intercept*. (1) § Haec uxori pallam subripui, *Plaut. Asin.* 5, 2, 35. (2) *Vid. seq. n. 2.*

Subrīprior, i, eptus sum. pass. (1) *To be stolen away*. (2) *To be prevented, to be intercepted*. (1) In cellā caveat diligenter, ne quid olei subripiatur, *Cato*, 67. & Virtus nec eripi, nec subripi potest, *Cic. Parad.* 6. (2) Bonum consilium subripitur saepissimē, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 8.

Subrogandus, a, um. part. *To be substituted in the place of another*. De praetore in locum Vipsanii Galli, quem mors abstulerat, subrogando, certamen incescit, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 51, 1.

Subrōgo, āre. act. (1) *To substitute, to put in the place of*. (2) *To add to*. (1) § Subrogare sibi collegam, *Cic. ad Brut.* 5. § Qui collegam non subrogaverat in locum Bruti, *Liv.* (2) Subrogare aliquid legi, *Modest.* JG.

Subrostrātus, i. m. *One used to sit, or walk about the pleading-place to inquire news*, *Coel. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 8, 1. al. subrostrarius.

Subrōtātus, a, um. *Mounted on wheels*. Aries subrotatus, *Vitruv.* 10, 19.

Subrōtundus, a, um. *Somewhat roundish*, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Subrūbco, ēre, ui. neut. *To look of a blushing red*. Plena purpureo subrubet uva mero, *Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 316.

Subrūber, a, um. *Somewhat red*. Pars carnis subrubra, *Cels.* 5, 28. n. 8. urina, *Id.* 2, 4.

Subrūbicundus, a, um. *Somewhat red, ruddy*. Ulcus subrubicundum, *Cels.* 5, 26. Vultus subrubicundus, *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 4.

Subrūfus, a, um. *Somewhat red, reddish*. Gemma subrufo colore, *Plin.* 37, 41. adde *Vitruv.* 7, 8.

Subrūmo, āre. act. [à sub, & ruma] *To put to the dug, to put a lamb, or calf to another dam, when his own has not milk enough for him*, *Col.* 12, 3.

Subrūmor, āri. pass. *To be put to the dug, &c.* *Col.* 7, 4.

Subrūmus, a, um. [qui sub ruma, i. e. sub mamma adhuc est] *A sucking lamb*. Agni subrumi, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11. = lactentes, *Id. ib.*

Subruncinator. *Deus qui subruncationi praecerat*, *Serv. ex Fab. Piēore.*

Subruncivi limites, in agris facti, octo pedes lati, per quos aditus patebat vicinis ad subruncandum, *vide Grom. scriptores.*

Subrūo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. (1) *To cast, or tumble down, to overthrow*. (2) *To undermine*. (3) *Met. To undo and ruin*. (1) Portis succedunt, murūque subruunt, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 6. (2) Subruere moenia cuniculo, *Liv.* 21, 11. (3) Muneribus subruit reges, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 14.

Subruor, i. pass. *To be destroyed*. Natura omnis subruitur, *Lucret.* 4, 864.

Subruptus, a, um. part. *Broken underneath, hollowed, worn away*, *Litt. ex Hirt.*

|| Subrusticē. adv. *Somewhat rustically*, *Gell. Praef. l. 1.*

Subrusticus, a, um. *Somewhat rustical, clownish*. = Cotta sonabat contrarium Catulo subagreste quiddam, planēque subrusticum,

rusticum, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 74. Pudor paene subrusticus, *Id. Fam.* 5, 12.

Subrutilus, a, um. *Yellowish, ruddy, bright, golden colour.* Subrutilum folium, *Plin.* 12, 30. Capillus subrutilus, *Suet. Dom.* 20.

Subrūtus, a, um. part. *Undermined, overthrown.* Subruta cuniculo moenia, *Liv.* 21, 11.

Subsalsus, a, um. *Somewhat salt, saltish,* *Plin.* 21, 103.

|| Subsalto, āre. *To jump, or leap under,* *Dig.* † Subsilio.

|| Subfanno, āre. act. *To laugh to scorn,* *Gloss. vet.* † San- nis excipio.

Subsarcinātus, a, um. part. *Carrying a burden, or load in one's lap, or under one's arms,* *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10. al. leg. suffarcinatus, q. v.

Subscindo, ere. act. *To cut a little, or underneath,* *Litt. ex Col. sed q.*

Subscribens, tis. *Subscribing, underwriting.* Decimo quoque die numerum puniendorum ex custodia subscribens, Rationem se purgare dicebat, *Suet. Calig.* 29.

Subscribo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. (1) *To write under.* (2) *To subscribe his name to an instrument.* (3) *To write, note, or register.* (4) *To join, or take part with another in a suit of law.* (5) *To agree with one, to approve.* (6) *To aid, or help, to favour.* (7) *To add a prayer at the end of an epistle.* (1) Subscribere quidam L. Bruti itatuae VTINAM VIVERES, *Suet. Caes.* 80. Exemplum literarum Caesaris subscripsi, *Cic. Att.* 9, 16. (2) *Vid. Salm. de modo usurarum,* 11. (3) Numerum aratorum quotannis apud magistratus subscribere, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 5. (4) § Agrippae Capito subscripsit in Cassium, *Paterc.* 2, 69. (5) Neve, precor, magni subscribite Caesaris irae, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 3. (6) § Si voto fortuna subscriperit, *Col.* 1, 2. Tuo desiderio subscripsi, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 97. (7) *Suet. Tib.* 32.

Subscribor, i. pass. *To be writ under, &c.* Pater urbium subscribi statuis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 24, 28.

Subscriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A subscription, a writing underneath.* (2) *A registering.* (3) *A partaking with one in an accusation against another.* (4) *The prayer at the close of a petition.* (1) Imperator per epistolam & subscriptionem statuit, *Ulp.* (2) = Subscriptio ac professio jugerum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 47. (3) Oratores, qui subscriptionem sibi postularunt, cuicumque vos delationem dedissetis, *Cic. Div. in Verr.* 15. (4) *Suet. Tib.* 32.

Subscriptor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A subscriber, a favourer.* (2) *A prompter to a pleader.* (1) = Subscriptores approbatorē- que huius verbi habemus, *Gell.* 5, 21. (2) Omnino nihil ac- cusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus infantius, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 4.

Subscus, ūdis. f. *A fastening of boards, or timber together, called by the joiners a swallow, or dove tail.* Subscudes lignas adindito, *Cato*, 18. Subscus ferrea, a crampiron, *Vitruv.* 10, 10.

Subsecivus, a, um [à subseco, quod subsecatur] *Cut off from the principal, stolen, spared, or borrowed from other affairs, or business, done at leisure times.* Tempus subsecivum, spare time, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 3. Subsecivae operae, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 89. Subsecivi agri, lands which in the common division, as barren or marshy, were not measured, and therefore occupied by persons at pleasure. Subseciva, parcels of land less than two hundred acres, left after the division, *Suet. Domit.* 9. interpr. vet. auct. de limit. ap. *Rigalt.* p. 299. al. scrib. subsecivus; al. succisivus.

Subseco, āre, ui. etum. act. *To cut under, or a little; to pare, to cut down, to mow.* Non unguis ferro subsecuisse licet, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 230. conf. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 50. & *Cels.* 7, 7.

Subsecor, āri. pass. *To be cut under, &c.* Quae velluntur ē terrā, non subsecantur, *Plin.* 18, 46.

Subsectus, a, um. part. *A little cut, or under cut,* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 23. & *Col.* 2, 9.

|| Subsecundarius, a, um. *That is done next after necessary business is over, or at leisure hours.* Subsecundaria tempora, spare times, times of leisure, *Gell.* 20, 11. † Subsecivus.

Subsecutus, a, um. part. *Following.* Per hostibus infestas vias, paucissimis comitibus, naufragio etiam facto, subsecutus, *Suet. Aug.* 8.

Subseco, ēre, ēdi. *To sink down,* *Litt. ex Plin.* † Subseco, subido.

Subsellium, ii. n. [ex sub, & sella, ut subsipere, quod non plane sapit: sic quod non planè erat sella, subsellium dictum, *Varr.*] (1) *A bench, or seat, particularly that whereon they sat in the theatre to behold plays.* (2) *Subsellia, seats in the forum, where the judges sat publicly, in an uncovered place, as also those concerned in causes.* (3) *A session.* (4) *Meton. Judges themselves upon the bench.* (1) Facto decreto patrum, ut primus subselliorum ordo vacaret senatoribus, *Suet. Aug.* 44. ¶ Imi subsellii vir, a mean person, *Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 23. (2) Rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 40. Petiit uti subsellia in Basilicam transferrentur, ut omnis ejus eloquen- tia contineri tecto parietibusque videretur, *Quint.* 10, 5. (3) Longi subsellii judicatio est, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 9. (4) Sextiliane, bibis quantum subsellia quinque, *Mart.* 1, 27.

Subsentio, īre, si, sum. act. *To perceive somewhat, to have some inkling of a matter, to surmise.* Etsi subsenti id quoque illos ibi esse, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 62.

Subsequens, tis. part. *Next following,* *Plin.* 11, 35.

VOL. II.

Subsequor, i, ūtus. dep. (1) *To follow forthwith, or hard by, to come after.* (2) *To second a thing.* (3) *To speak in the praise of.* (4) *To imitate, to emulate.* (1) Ipse cum legionibus subsequar, *Planc. ad Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 15. (2) Omnes hos motus subsequi debet gestus, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 59. (3) Mi- rificè suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem tuarum litera- um, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 1. (4) = Te imitari, te subsequi student, *Plin. Paneg.* 84.

|| Subsēricus, a, um. *Of half silk, the other half, that is, the warp, of some other meaner stuff,* *Lampr. Eligab.* 26. & Holofericus.

Subsēro, ēre, sēvi, situm. act. *To sew, or set under, or after,* *Col.* 4, 15.

Subservio, ire, īvi, itum. neut. *To serve, to be subject to, to second, to humour a thing.* Viros subservire sibi postulant, fretae dote, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 16. Subservire orationi alicujus, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 3, 20.

|| Subseffa, ae. f. [ex sub, & sedeo] *An ambushade, or am- bush,* *Veget.* † Infidiae, hostium doli.

Subseffor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A lie in wait, one in ambush.* (2) *Met. One that lieth perdue, or hath any secret design.* (1) Subseffores vocantur, qui occisuri aliquem delitescunt, *Serv. ad Aen.* 11, 268. (2) Subseffores alienorum matrimoniorum, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 5.

Subsicivus, a, um. *Vid. Subsecivus, & succisivus, varii enim scribitur.*

Subsidens, tis. part. *Sinking, or bowing down.* Poplite sub- sidens, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 491. conf. *Sil.* 4, 234.

Subsidentia, ae. f. *The settling, or sediment of liquors at the bottom.* Aquarum subsidentia, *Vitruv.* 8, 3.

Subsideo, ēre, ēdi, esum. neut. (1) *To rest, or settle at the bottom.* (2) *To rest, stay, or remain.* (3) *To tarry behind.* (4) *To lie in wait for one, to lie in ambush.* (1) & Ut quic- quid faecis subsederit, exagitet, & in summum reducat, *Col.* 12, 19, 4. (2) Statuit pecuniam subsidere apud se non oportere, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 12, 2. (3) Magna multitudo, quae in castris subse- derat, sequitur, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 35. (4) Devicta Asiā, subse- dit adulter, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 268. Milites circa silvas subsidere insidiis iussit, *Liv.* 1, 14.

Subsidiarius, a, um. *That is given, or sent to the aid of an- other, auxiliary.* Cohors subsidiaria, *Liv.* 9, 27. & 30, 33. Subsidiarius palmes, a branch left to supply the stock, *Col.* 4, 24. = reses, praesidiarius, *Id.*

Subsidior, āri. *To stand by ready to help, if need be; to relieve.* Qui longius subsidiari consueverant, turpiter fugerunt, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 13.

Subsidium, ii. n. (1) *Aid, help, assistance, succour, chiefly in war.* (2) *Refuge, rescue.* (3) *The support, or stay of a family.* (1) Subsidium dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extrema acie, labentique aciei succurrebant, quod genus mili- tum constabat ex iis, qui meruerant stipendia, locum tamen re- tinebant in exercitu, quae erat tertia acies Triariorum, *Fest.* ex *Plaut.* Pompeius quintam legionem subsidio suis duxit, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 69. (2) = Industriae subsidia, atque instru- menta virtutis, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 5. (3) *Suet. Cal.* 12.

Subsido, ēre, ēdi, esum. neut. (1) *To settle, or sink down, to descend to the bottom.* (2) *To settle, or abide.* (3) *To stop, or stay.* (4) *To flint, or flake.* (5) *Also to invade.* (6) *To cower down upon, to couple.* (1) & Ex amphorā primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, gravissimum quodque turbidissimumque subfidit, *Sen. Ep.* 108. (2) = Commixti corpore tanto subfident Teucri, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 835. (3) Subfedi in viā, dum haec per- scriberem, *Cic. Attic.* 5, 16. & confurgo, *Liv. proficior, Cic.* (4) Impetus dicendi subfidit, *Quintil.* 3, 8. (5) Subsidere regna parabas, *Luc.* 5, 226. (6) § Juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, *Hor. Epod.* 16, 31. vid. & *Lucr.* 4, 1191.

Subsiduus, a, um. *Sinking to the bottom.* Subsiduae fraces, *Grat. Cynag.* 474.

Subsignāni milites. *Soldiers serving under their colours.* Sub- signano milite media firmare, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 33. vid. & eund. *ibid.* 1, 70, 5.

|| Subsignatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A signing, or setting one's hand and seal to,* *Ap. JCC.*

|| Subsignator, ōris. m. verb. *He that signeth, or setteth his hand to,* *Dig. vid. tamen Scal. de modo usurarum,* 11.

Subsigno, āre. act. *To write under, to confirm with his sign manual; to sign, or seal.* Subsignare apud aerarium, *Cic. pro Flacc.* 32.

Subsilio, īre, ui & īvi, ultum. neut. [ex sub, & salio] (1) *To hop, to skip, or leap a little.* (2) *To start up.* (1) Ignēs subsiliunt ad tecta domorum, *Lucr.* 2, 191. (2) *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 2, 191.

† Subfilles. *Little plates that were used in sacrificing,* *Fest. al. leg. subcilles, al. ipfiles, al. ipsulices, adeo ut parum constet de lectione.*

Subsimilis. e. *Somewhat like, or resembling.* Melli albo subsimilis, *Cels.* 5, 26, 11.

Subsimus, a, um. *Somewhat snub, or flat nosed.* Pecudes malis compressis, sublimique, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

Subsipio, ēre. neut. *Not to be very wise, not to have a perfect taste,* *Varr. L. L.* 4, 28.

Subsistens, tis. part. *Stopping, supporting.* Qui toto agmine subsistentes equitibus suis contra nostros ferunt auxilium, *Caes. B. G. 8, 28.*

Subsistentia, ae. f. *Subsistence, the bottom, or settlement,* Litt. ex Cels.

Subsisto, ēre, stiti, stitum. neut. (1) *To stand still.* (2) *To abide, or stay.* (3) *To stop.* (4) *To resist, to withstand.* (5) *To subsist, bear, or maintain.* (6) *To doubt, or be somewhat at a stand.* (1) Adductis amens subsistit habenis, *Virg. Aen. 12, 622.* (2) Plin. Epist. 6, 16. (3) Tiberis refuens tacitā subsistit unda, *Virg. Aen. 8, 87.* Subsistit proceritas balani intra bina cubita, *Plin. 12, 54.* (4) Quo proelio sublato Helvetii audaciū subsistere, *Caes. B. G. 1, 17.* Nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum, nec dextrā valet, *Virg. Aen. 9, 806.* (5) Non, si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, *Brutus Cic. Fam. 11, 12.* (6) Quantum ad filium familiās verum est, in servo vero subsistimus, *Ulp.*

Subsolānus, i. m. [quod sub sole nasci videatur] *An east wind,* Plin. 2, 46. ☞ Favonius, *Id.*

Subfortior, tri, itus. dep. *To choose by lot after others have chosen, or to choose by lot one who is to succeed,* Cic. Act. in Verr. 10. Vid. Subfortitus.

Subfortitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A choosing by lot to fill up the place of those that were dead, or laid aside,* Cic. Verr. 1, 61. ubi consule *Asconium.* conf. *Suet. Caes. 41.*

Subfortitor, ōris. m. verb. *He that draweth lots in the second place,* Dig.

Subfortitus, a, um. part. *Having chosen, or substituted in the place of another,* Cic. pro Cluent. 35.

Substantia, ae. f. [a substando; sc. quae per se substat] (1) *The substance, or matter.* (2) *Goods, estate, wealth.* (1) Substantia omnis orationis fuit cohortatio ad pacem, *Quint. praef. 1.* essentiam vocat, *Cic.* (2) Paternorum bonorum substantia, *A. Victor. Orig. Gent. R. 19, 2.* Ut plus substantiae relinquerem, *Quint. in proem. sic etiam loquuntur JGG.* = res, opes, ap. *Cic.*

Substantivus, a, um. *That may stand by itself, substantive.* Grammaticis condonandum, vid. *Prisc.*

Substernens, tis. part. *Laying, or putting under.* Substernens brachia collo, *Catull. 62, 332.*

Substerno, ēre, stravi, stratum. act. (1) *To strew, or put under in the bottom.* (2) Met. *To subject, to bring under.* (1) § Herbam substernito ovibus, *Cato, 37.* conf. *Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 6.* (2) Deus concretum atque corporeum substernebat animo, *Cic. de Univ. 8.*

Substernor, i. pass. *To be strewed, or put under.* § Substernitur eis acus, *Varr. R. R. 1, 9.*

Substillum, i. n. [a stillo] (1) *The dropping of rain from penthouses, a drizzling, or dripping rain, a falling mist.* (2) *When one maketh water by drops, the strangury.* (1) Fest. (2) = Nunc de illis, quibus aegre lotium it, quibusque substillum est, *Cato, 156.*

Substituendus, a, um. part. *To be put in the place of another,* Plin. 10, 75.

Substituto, ēre, ui, utum. act. [ex sub, & statuo] (1) *To set before, or represent.* (2) *To substitute, or appoint, and put in the place of another.* (1) Substitueratque animo speciem quoque corporis amplam ac magnificam, *Liv. 28, 35.* (2) = Substituere & supponere coepit in eorum locum cives Romanos, *Cic. Verr. 5, 28.* conf. *Col. 11, 1.* pro altero, *Cic. Verr. 3, 69.*

Substitutio, ōnis. f. verb. *A putting into the place of another,* Paul. JC. 4. Suppositio, *Col.*

Substitutivus, a, um. *Propositio substitutiva, a conditional proposition,* G. ex Apul.

Substitutōr, ōris. m. verb. *He that putteth another in one's place,* Dig. 4. Qui substituit.

Substituturus, a, um. part. *About to substitute.* Quem substiturus tibi Caesar designaverat consulem, *Paterc. 2, 58.*

Substitutus, a, um. part. *Put into another's place,* Cic. de Div. 2, 2.

Substitutus, i. m. *An official, an archdeacon's deputy,* Eccl. 4. Vicarius.

Substo, āre, stiti, itum. neut. *To stand still, to bear up, to stand his ground.* Metuo, ut substat hospes, *Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11.* Pure substantive non rumpuntur tumores, *Cels. 6, 10.*

Substōmachor, āri. dep. *To be somewhat angry,* Aug. 4. Nonnihil stomachor.

Substrāmen, inis. n. *Straw, litter, or any thing laid underneath.* Substrāmen pullorum, *Varr. R. R. 3, 10.* conf. *Sil. 12, 444.*

Substramentum, i. n. *Idem,* Cato, 101.

Substrātus, a, um. part. [a substrernor] *Laid under, or strowed.* Substrato arenā loco, *Plin. 19, 24.*

Substrātus, ūs. m. *A spreading, or laying under,* Plin. 24, 38. & 18, 72.

Substrepō, ēre. unde part. substrepens. *To make a little noise,* Apul. Met. 5, p. 158.

Substrictus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Bound hard under, girt in.* (2) *Plucked up.* (3) *Close.* (4) *Small, slender.* (1) Boves substrictos confricet, *Col. 2, 3.* (2) Parvi testes, substrictique & adhaerentes spinac, *Plin. 32, 13.* Venter

substrictior, *Col. 6, 20.* (3) Frenis substrictis ora domita ligat, *Sen. Hippol. 1003.* (4) Iliā substricta, *Ov. Met. 3, 216.*

Substringens, tis. part. *Tying, or nussing up.* Comas substringens ligatas auro, *Luc. 3, 281.*

Substringo, ēre, xi, istum. act. (1) *To bind strait underneath, to gird, tie, or truss up.* (2) *To hale in.* (3) *To repress, or restrain.* (4) *To contract, to bring into less compass.*

(1) Boves substringere, *Col. 2, 3.* conf. *Sil. 1, 689.* (2) Festinant trepidi substringere carbasa nautae, *Mart. 12, 29, 17.* (3) Oculis bilem substringit opertis, *Juv. 6, 432.* (4) Omnia supplere, & effusa substringere, *Quint. 10, 5.*

Substringor, i. pass. *To be bound underneath, &c.* Veg. Excreverat etiam in dexteriore latere ejus caro, propendebatque adeo, ut aegre fasciā substringeretur, *Suet. Galb. 21.*

Substructio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An underpinning, or ground-filling of an house, or making of a foundation under.* (2) *A pile of building.* (1) Substructiones operis maximae, *Caes. B. C. 3, 25.* Infanae substructionum moles, *Cic. pro Mil. 31.* (2) Litt. ex Plin.

Substructor, ōris. m. verb. *He that undersetteth,* Litt. ex Vitruv.

Substructum, i, n. *A foundation.* Substructum ad limen factum, *Vitruv. 8, 7.*

Substructus, a, um. part. *Built, founded, or underpinned.* Capitolium saxo substructum, *Liv. 6, 4.*

Substruo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To lay a foundation underneath, to build.* Intervalsa substruere ad fundamenta, *Vitruv. 8, 7.* Met. Fundamenta liberorum parentes substruunt, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 40.*

Substruor, i, ctus sum. pass. *To be built beneath.* Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, *Liv. 6, 4.*

Subsultim. adv. *By jumps, or leaps.* Spatiis extremis subsultim decurrere, *Suet. Aug. 83.*

Subsulto, āre. neut. *To hop, jump, leap, or caper.* ☞ Tu subsultas, ego miser vix alto praeformidine, *Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 104.* Ut subsultabat, postquam vicit, villicus! *Id. Casin. 2, 7, 10.*

Subsultus, ūs. m. *A jump, leap, or caper,* Litt. ex Liv.

Subsum, esse, fui. (1) *To be under, to join to.* (2) *To be near.* (3) *To lurk privately.* (4) *Simply to be.* (5) *Also to help.* (1) Signa quibus terrarum generibus suberunt aquae, *Vitruv. 8, 1.* (2) Cum dies comitorum subesset, *Cic. pro Mil. 16.* (3) Pauca tamen suberunt priscæ vestigia fraudis, *Virg. Ecl. 4, 31.* (4) Aliqua in hac re subest causa, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 10.* (5) Litt. ex Plaut.

Subsuo, ēre ui, utum. act. *To sew, or stitch under.* Non inveni nisi in part. subsutus, q. v.

Subsurdus, a, um. *Half deaf; also that is scarcely heard, or maketh almost no noise at all,* Quint. 11, 3.

Subsūtus, a, um. part. *Under-sewed, or under-wrought, stitched about, welted.* Subsuta vestis, *Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 29.* i. e. prae-texta.

Subtal, vel subtel. *Prisc. is. n. [ex sub, & talo, quod sit sub talo] The hollow of the foot, the palm of the hand,* Sipont.

Subtardus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat slow, or late,* Litt. ex Varr.

Subtegmen, inis. n. *The thread in weaving called the woof,* Plin. 13, 24. Vid. Subtemen.

Subtego, ēre, xi, ctum. act. unde subtectus. *To cover a little, or secretly,* Vitruv. 9, 6. & Sil. 4, 29.

Subtegulāneus, a, um. *Pavimentum subtegulaneum, a tile pavement, laid with tiles,* Plin. 36, 61. ☞ Subdialis.

Subtela, ae. f. *A crupper of an horse,* Hermol.

Subtemen, inis. n. [quod subsit stamini, Varr. al. qu. subtegmen, Id.] *The thread in weaving called the woof.* Possint tu subtemen tenue nere? *Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20.* Inferitur medium radiis subtemen acutis, *Ov. Met. 6, 55.*

Subtendo, ēre, di, tum & sum. act. Vid. Subtentus, non enim aliter inveni.

Subtensa, sc. chorda. *The line drawn under the arch of a circle,* Geom.

Subtento, āre. *To assay, or try under-band, to under-grope.* Advenis huc subtentatum, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 51.* sed aliter leg.

Subtentus, a, um. *Corded.* Lectos loris subtentos, *Cato, 10.*

Subtenuis, e. *Somewhat slender, thin, or small.* Juba equi subcrispa, subtenuibus fetis, *Varr. R. R. 2, 7.*

Subtēpidē. adv. *Somewhat warmly, lukewarmly,* Litt. ex Plin.

Subter. praep. [a sub; ut ab in, inter] *Under.* § Subter moenia, *Stat. Theb. 12, 711.* § Rhaeteo subter littore, *Catull. 63, 7.*

Subter. adv. *The nether part, underneath.* ☞ Omnia haec quae supra & subter unum esse dixerunt, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 5.*

Subtercurrens, tis. part. *Running under,* Vitruv. 9, 6.

Subtercutāneus, a, um. *That which lieth under the skin.* Morbus subtercutaneus, the dropsy, *A. Victor in Hadr. 4.* Aqua intercus, *Cic.*

Subterdiū. adv. *In the day time,* Erasim. 4. Interdiu.

Subterdūco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To steal away privily, to withdraw.* § Subterduxit se tempus huic occasione, *Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 72.*

Subterductio, ōnis. f. verb. *A privy stealing away,* Dig.

Subterfluō, ēre, xi, ctum. neut. unde part. subterfluens. *To run, or flow under.* Torrente rapido subterfluente, *Plin. 8, 76.*

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Subterfugio, ēre, fūgi, itum. act. (1) *To escape, or get away privily, to give one the slip.* (2) *To eschew, shun, or avoid.* (1) § Eit magnae dividiae mihi subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 2. = Ut quoniam criminum vim subterfugere nullo modo poterat, temporum procellam devitaret, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3.

|| Subterfugium, ii. n. *An escape, a subterfuge, a shift, Maecrob.* 4. Effugium.

Subterfundo, ēre. *To pour upon, Lact.* 2, 8.

Subterjacio, ēre. *To cast upon, Pallad.* 3, 18.

Subterlabens, tis. part. *Sliding under.* Quinquere mem subterlabentem rofiro ferire, *Liv.* 30, 25.

Subterlabor, i, plus. dep. *To slip, run, or flow underneath.* § Cūm fluctus subterlabere Sicanos, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 4.

Subterlino, ēre. act. *To anoint, or besmear underneath.* Plantas aegri subterlinere, *Plin.* 28, 23.

Subterlinor, i. pass. *To be anointed under, Litt. ex Cels.*

Subterluo, ēre. act. *To flow under.* Gladiōque tremendum gurgite nifero subterluit Orionā, *Claud.* 6. *Conf. Hon.* 176.

Subtermeo, āre. *To run, or pass under.* Pontes subtermeat aestu, *Claud.* in *Apon.* v. 611.

Subtero, ēre, trivi, itum. act. (1) *To bruise, to pound, to break in pieces.* (2) *To fret, or gall.* (1) Eam cum torrido farre & exiguo melle subterito, *Col.* 12, 5. (2) Boves subterunt pedes, *Cato*, 72.

|| Subterpedaneum, ii. n. *A footstool, Pallad.* 4. Scabellum.

Subterpendens, tis. part. *Hanging under.* Subterpendentia mala, *Pallad. Mart.* 10.

Subterrāneus, a, um. *That is under ground.* Talpa animal subterraneum, *Plin.* 9, 83. Subterraneum ergastulum, *Col.* 1, 6.

Subterratorium, ii. n. *A dibble to set herbs with in a garden, Litt. ex Varr. sed q.*

|| Subterrēnus, a, um. *Beneath, or under the ground, Litt. ex Apul.* 4. Subterraneus.

Subterreo, ēre. act. *Somewhat to affright, or cause to fear, Plaut. ex Litt.*

|| Subterreus, a, um. *Under ground.* Divi subterrei, *Arnob.* i. e. inferi. 4. Subterraneus.

Subtertēnuo, āre, āvi, tum. unde pass. subtertenuor. *To wear thin below.* Annulus in digito subtertenuatur, *Lucr.* 1, 313.

Subtervolo, āre, vi, tum. *To fly under.* Fragor subtervolat astra, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 670.

Subtexo, ēre, ui, tum. act. (1) *To weave; Met. to join to after, to subjoin, or apply.* (2) *Also to cover, or hide.* (1) Ut olitoris curam subtexerem villici officiis, *Col.* 11, 1. Singulis corporum morbis remedia subtexemus, *Plin.* 25, 83. (2) Coelum subtexere famo, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 382. Subtexere diem olympo, *V. Flacc.* 5, 414.

Subtexor, i. pass. *To be covered.* Coelum subtextitur umbrā, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 127.

Subtexturus, a, um. part. *About to subjoin, or annex.* Huic rei per idem tempus civitates propagatas, auctūmque Romanum nomen communione juris, haud intempestivē subtexturi videmur, *Paterc.* 1, 14.

Subtilis, e. adj. [ex sub, & tela, quae sic dict. quia τῆλε, i. e. longius extenditur] or, comp. flimus, sup. (1) *Fine spun, small, thin.* (2) *Of subtil parts, volatile.* (3) *Witty, delicate, brisk.* (4) *Nice, exquisite.* (1) Filum subtile, *Lucret.* 4, 86. Subtilia corpora, *Id.* 3, 196. (2) Subtilissimus succus, *Plin.* 11, 4. Ignis subtilis fulminis, *Lucr.* 2, 385. § Arte subtilior, orationibus jejuniore, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 48. (3) = Vir maximē limatus & subtilis, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 39. = Acutissimum & subtilissimum dicendi genus, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 23. § Orationis genus fortasse subtile & certē acutum, *Id.* (4) Hoc subtiliorem fecit gulam, *Col.* 8, 16.

Subtilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Thinness, fineness.* (2) *Met. Subtily, sharpness of wit, niceness.* (1) Immenfae subtilitatis animalia, *Plin.* 10, 98. (2) Facile cedo tuorum scriptorum subtilitati ac elegantiae, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 4.

Subtiliter, adv. iūs, comp. flimē, sup. (1) *Nicely, finely, curiously, exactly.* (2) *Subtily, sharply.* (3) *Also slenderly, meanly.* (1) Subtiliter connexae res, *Lucr.* 3, 740. Subtilissimē sunt omnia perpolita, *Cic. pro Balbo*, 22. § Non pingui Minervā, sed subtiliūs dislerere, *Id. de Amic.* 5. = Ad vivum refecare, *Id. ibid.* (2) = Versutē & subtiliter dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 4. (3) *Litt. ex Quint.*

Subtimeo, ēre, ui. *To be half afraid, Cic. Philipp.* 2, 14.

Subtondeo, ēre, & subtondeor. pass. *To clip, or shear underneath, Litt. ex Col.*

|| Subtractio, ōnis. f. verb. *A withdrawing, subtracting, or abating in accounts, subtraction, Apoll.* 4. Detractio.

Subtracturus, a, um. part. *About to subtract, or withdraw.* Quasi minis populi occultē eos subtracturus, *Just.* 16, 4.

Subtractus, a, um. part. *Withdrawn, taken away.* Subtractus fugā, *Plin.* 8, 56.

Subtrahendus, a, um. part. *To be subtracted.* Materiem consternationis subtrahendam ratus, *Curt.* 7, 7.

Subtrahens, tis. part. *Subtracting.* Praefectum praetorii non ex ingercntibus, sed ex subtrahentibus legere, *Plin. Pan.* 86. Subtrahente se quoque, *Liv.* 28, 25.

Subtrāho, ēre, xi, etum. act. (1) *To take away, to subtract.*

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(2) *To diminish.* (3) *To keep from.* (4) *To draw out, as soldiers to march.* (5) *To withdraw.* (1) § Materiam furori subtrahere, *Cic. pro Domo.* 5. = adimere, *Id.* (2) § Subtrahunt cibum domitores equorum, & verbera adhibent, *Cic.* (3) Furium morbo implicitum fortuna bello subtraxit, *Liv.* 8, 29. (4) Repentē interdiu vel nocte se subtrahēbat, *Suet. Caes.* 65. (5) § Subtrahere se labori, *Col.* 1, 9. § à curia, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 2, 10. aspectu alicujus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 465.

Subtrahor, i. pass. *To be taken away, &c. Ov. in Ibin.* 422.

Subtristis, e. *Somewhat heavy, sad, or melancholy.* Subtristis visus est esse aliquantulum mihi, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 16.

Subtritus, a, um. part. [à subtero] *Worn underneath, somewhat broken.* Subtritae ad femina ungulae, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 73.

Subtundo, ēre, tūdi, usum. act. *To beat, or smite underneath, leg. in part. pass. subtusus, q. v.*

Subturpiculus, a, um. *A little poor and base.* Subturpicula παλιψόα, *Cic. Att.* 4, 5.

Subturpis, e. *Somewhat filthy, or base, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 66.

Subtus, adv. [à sub, ut ab in, intus] *Under, underneath, Lucr.* 6, 865. & 1, 1060.

Subtus, a, um. part. [à subtundo] *Beaten, mauled, pounded.* Met teneras subtusa genas, *Tib.* 1, 10, 57.

† Subvades. *Under-furries, Gell.* 16, 10.

Subūcula, ac. f. [form. dim. qu. à subua, quod à subuo, pro subduo; ut exuo, pro exduo] (1) *A shirt, or smock, a shift, a waistcoat.* (2) *Also a kind of cake offered to the gods.* (1) Si forte subucula pexae trita subest tunicae, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 95. (2) *Fest.*

Subūcūlatus, a, um. adj. *Wearing a shirt, &c. Cic. ap. Quint.* 8, 3.

Subvectio, ōnis. f. verb. *A conveying, or carrying.* Tarda frumenti subvectio, *Liv.* 44, 8. *conf. Caes. B. G.* 7, 10.

Subvecto, āre. freq. *To carry, or convey often.* Subvectare corpora cymbā, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 303.

|| Subvector, ōnis. m. verb. *A conveyer, or carrier, Dig.* 4. Qui subvehit.

Subvectus, a, um. part. *Carried aloft, conveyed.* Subvecta per aëra curru, *Ov. Met.* 8, 797. Classis flumine subvecta, *Paterc.* 2, 106.

Subvectus, ūs. m. *A conveying, or carrying.* Commeatum subvectu pauci progressi, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 4, 3.

Subvehō, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To carry up, to convey in a ship, or wain, to bring up.* Subvehere in altitudinem, *Plin.* 36, 17. *conf. Liv.* 9, 15.

Subvehor, i. pass. *To be conveyed, &c. Quia nihil ex Aegypto subvehebatur, Liv.* 45, 11. Subvehi flumine averfo, *to be rowed against the tide, Id.* 24, 40.

Subveniēns, tis. part. *Coming to help.* Subvenientes equites, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 11.

Subvēnio, īre, ēni, entum. neut. *To help, to relieve, to succour.* § = Subveni mihi, atque adjuva, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 24. Subvenisti homini jam collum in laqueum inferenti, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 17. = Subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, *Id. Planc. Cic. Fam.* 10, 10.

Subvēnitur, imperf. pass. *There is help, or relief.* Huic rei subventum est, *Id. Attic.* 1, 14.

Subventāneus, a, um. adj. [ex sub, & ventus] *Windy, or of the wind; also addle, Litt. ex Plin.* Subventanea ova, *addle eggs.* = Zephyria, hypenemia. *Vid. Eras. Adag.*

Subvento, āre. freq. [à subvenio] *To come and assist one.* Spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, *Plaut. Rud.* 1, 4, 11. R. occ.

Subventūrus, a, um. part. *That shall help.* Si subventuros auferat unda deos, *Ov. Amor.* 2, 16, 28.

Subventus, ūs. m. *A coming upon suddenly, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Subverbustus, a, um. [à verber verbusus, ut ab arbor arbutum; ut sit id. quod verbero] *A rogue, a slave that is often cudgelled, or beaten, Plaut. Fragm.* 2, 21.

|| Subvērēcundus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat shamefaced, or bashful, Baret.*

Subvērēcor, ēri, itus. dep. *To fear somewhat; also to reverence.* Venit mihi in mentem subvereri interdum, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 10.

Subversio, ōnis. f. verb. *An overthrowing, ruin, destruction, Litt. ex Liv. sed q. certe Arnob.* 4. Everfio, *Cic.*

Subverso, āre. freq. [à subverto] unde part. subversandus. *To subvert, or overthrow, to throw, or turn upside down, Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 23.

Subversor, ōnis. m. verb. *He that overturneth.* § Legum auctor idem ac subversor, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 28. 4. Everfor, *Cic.*

Subversus, a, um. part. *Overthrown, turned upside down.* Subversa cremataque hiberna, *Tac.* 4, 61, 7. Subversa jacebat pristina majestas, *Lucr.* 5, 1135.

Subverto, ēre, ti, tum. act. (1) *To turn over, or upside down.* (2) *To undo, to overthrow, to subvert.* (3) *Also to cast one away by false accusation.* (1) Qui lupinum stercoreandi agri causā ferit, nunc demum aratro subvertit, *Col.* 11, 2. (2) Decretum consulis subvertere, *Sall. B. C.* 13, 1. (3) Florentes privignos per occultum subvertere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 71, 6.

Subvertor, i. pass. *To be undone, Tac. Ann.* 4, 17, 5.

Subvesperus, i. m. *The west-south-west wind, Vitruv.* 1, 6.

Subvexus, a, um. *Bowed upward like an arched roof.* Omnia fastigio leni subvexa, *Liv.* 25, 37. § devexus.

|| Sub-

|| Subviētus, a, um. *Somewhat limber*, Dig. 4 Aliquantulum vietus.

Subviridis, e. *Somewhat green of colour, greenish*, Plin. 37. 55. confer & Cels. 5, 28.

Sübula, ae. f. [à suendo, quasi suibula, Perot.] (1) *A bodkin that cordwainers use, a cobbler's awl.* (2) *Also the horn of a young deer, or pricket without tines, or knags.* (1) Quod tibi tribuit subula, lica rapit, Mart. 3, 16, 2. conf. Col. 6, 5. (2) Jun. Vid. Subulo. n. 2.

Subulāris, e. *Belonging to a cordwainer, cobbler, or shoemaker.* Subulare filum, Vitruv.

Sübucus, i. m. [dict. à subus, i. e. subus, ut à bubus, bubulus] *A swineherd.* Porculatoris & subulci diversa professio, Col. in Praef. l. 1.

Sübulo, ònis. m. [ab Hebr. שבל spica, & Meton. σύγγε, fistula; sicut ex אביר spica dictae Ambubaiae ἀνταγίδης, Voss.] (1) *A piper, one who playeth on a fife, flute, or flagellet.* (2) *A hart called a spitter, having young horns without knags, or tines.* (1) Subulo finitimas propter astabat aquas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3. interpr. Festo. (2) Lusit natura in animalium armis; sparsit haec in ramos, ut cervorum, aliis simplicia cornua tribuit, ut in eodem genere subulonibus ex argumento dictis, Plin. 11, 45.

|| Subūnio, ònis. f. *A note of union, or of accent*, Donat.

Subvōlō, āre. freq. *To fly a little upward*, Litt. ex Ov. sed q.

Subvōlo, āre. neut. *To fly away a little, to fly upward, or aloft.* Subvolare in coelestium locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17.

Subvolvo, ēre, vi, ūtum. act. *To tumble, or roll up.* Manibus subvolvere saxa, Virg. Aen. 1, 428.

Suburbāna, ōrum. n. *The suburbs, houses, or villages near the city*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

Suburbānitas, atis. f. *The neighbourhood of the suburbs to the city, nearness to the city.* Suburbanitas provinciae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3.

Süburbānum, i. n. *An house without the walls of a city, a summerhouse a little way out of town.* In hortis, aut suburbanis suis, Cic. pro Rabir. 10.

Suburbānus, a, um [qui est sub urbe] *Near, or about the city, in the suburbs.* Fundus suburbanus, Cic. ad Q. fr. 3, 1. ager, Id. de Div. 2, 32.

Süburbium, ii. n. *The suburbs of a city.* Qui terminalibus nuper in suburbium ire ausus non fui, Cic. Philipp. 12, 10.

Suburgeo, ēre, si. act. *Somewhat, or closely to thrust, or put forward.* Dum proram ad saxa suburget, Virg. Aen. 5, 202.

Subūro, ēre, si, ūtum. act. *To burn somewhat, or a little, to scorch.* Solitus est crura suburere nuce ardente, Suet. Aug. 68.

Suburra, vicus Romae, vid. Propr.

Subūvidus, a, um. adj. *Somewhat moist*, R. ex Plin. sed q.

|| Subvulsus, a, um. part. [à subvellor] *Plucked, pulled*, Gell. 7, 12. + Vulsus.

Subvultūrius, a, um. [à vultur] *Somewhat resembling a vulture, of the colour, or nature of a vulture; blackish, or ravenish like a vulture.* Corpus subvulturium; illud quidem subaquilum volui dicere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9. al. leg. subvulturium, quod idem est.

Succēdāneus, a, um. *That cometh in the place of another.* Ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succedaneum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 27. ubi al. succidaneum. Succedaneus damni, solutionis, Cod. culpa, periculi, Ulp. *that is to answer another man's loss.* Dixit, sic & avum suum Pharnacem, per cognationum arbitria, succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6.

Succedens, tis. part. *Succeeding.* Tragoediam magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stylo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85. Succedens vox flebilis, Val. Flacc. 2, 453.

Succēditur, imperf. *It is succeeded*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. Succesurum Minervae indoluit, Ov. Met. 2, 788. Simul in urbem mandabat, nullum praelio finem expectarent, nisi succederetur Suetonio, Tac. Ann. 14, 38, 5. Retulit ad senatum ut ei succederetur ante tempus, Suet. J. Caes. 28.

Succēdo, ēre, si, ūtum. neut. (1) *To approach, or come to.* (2) *To go, or come into.* (3) *To be next, to follow, or come after.* (4) *To come under.* (5) *To succeed, to come in the place of another.* (6) *To go well forward, to have good success, to prosper and come to pass and effect, to thrive, to speed well, to hit right.* (7) *To chance, or happen.* (8) *Also to be like, or resemble.* (1) § Quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit, Liv. 23, 44. § Cum murum hostium successisset, Sall. int. Fragni. § Met. Ad honorem succedere, Lucret. 5, 1274. (2) Tectum, quod imbris vitandi causā succederet, nullum habebat, Cic. pro Domo, 44. § Nostris succedere penatibus, hospes, Virg. Aen. 8, 123. (3) § Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. (4) § = Omnia sub acumen stili subeant & succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. Succedere umbras, Virg. Geor. 3, 464. (5) § Nihil semper floret; aetas succedit aetati, Cic. Philipp. 11, 15. § Succedere in pugnam, Liv. 4, 1, 40. § Lepidē sub manus succedit negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59. (7) Si successerit mente alienari, &c. Plin. 28, 8. (8) Aescopi fabellas, quae fabulis nutricularum proxime succedunt, Quint. 1, 9.

Succendo, ēre, di, ūtum. act. [ex sub, & cando] *To burn, to inflame, to set on fire, to kindle, to be angry.* § Flamma crines

succendit, Luc. 6, 179. Classica cantu succendunt, Id. ibid. 166. Vid. Succensus.

Succendor, i. pass. *To be set on fire.* Succenditur aer fulminibus, Lucr. 2, 269.

Succensens, tis. part. *Being angry.* C. Caesar succensens curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Succensio, ēre, ui. neut. [à succendo, succensum, i. e. ira succensum esse, V.] *To be angry with one.* = Dii hominibus irasci & succensere consueverunt, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 16. Id nunc succenses mihi, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 79.

|| Succensio, ònis. f. verb. *A burning*, Amm.

Succensus, a, um. part. (1) *Set on fire, kindled, burned.* (2) Met. *Inflamed with any passion.* (1) Ignibus succensis torreret, Cic. in Pison. 18. (2) Ira succensus, Sil. 1, 169. amore, Ov. Epist. 15, 167. luctu, Val. Flacc. 3, 585.

|| Succentivus, a, um [à succino] *Belonging to the base tune, Music.*

|| Succentor, ōris. m. verb. *He that singeth after others*, Aug.

Succenturiatus, a, um. part. *That is set in the place of one who is dead, or absent, or faileth in his business;* Met. kept for a reserve. Ego hic ero succenturiatus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, ult. ubi vet. Donat.

Succenturio, āre [à sub, & centuria] (1) *To fill up the number of the band for them that be dead, or absent, to recruit.* (2) Met. *To put in the room of.* (1) Succenturiare est explendae centuriae gratiā supplere, Fest. (2) Nisi esca alia melior atque amplior succenturiatur, Gell. 15, 8.

|| Succentus, ūs. m. *The base in a song*, Music.

Succerda, ae. f. [stercus suillum, Fest. sc. quod à sue cernitur, i. e. excernitur] *Swine dung, a pig-turd*, Titin. al. scrib. fucerda.

Succernō, ēre, crēvi, crētum. act. *To range meal with a sieve, to sift*, Plin. 18, 29. Vid. Subcerno.

Successa, ōrum. n. pl. *Successes, good fortune.* Hos fugitastis successis bonis, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 8.

Successio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *Coming in the place of another, succession.* (2) Success. (1) In Antonii locum successio Bruti, Cic. ad Brut. 17. (2) Omne institutum successio prospera consecuta est, Cic. sed in hac natione raro occ.

Successit, imperf. praet. *It hath happened*, Plin. 28, 27.

|| Successivē. adv. *Successively*, Spart. + Prosperē, feliciter.

Successor, ōris. m. verb. *He that followeth, or cometh in another's place, a successor.* § Cum successor immutat aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic. pro Flacc. 14.

|| Successorius, a, um. *Pertaining to succession*, Ap. JCC.

Successum est, imperf. *Neque ei successum est, and no man succeeded him*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29.

Succesurus, a, um. part. *About to succeed.* Qui successuri imperio erant, Just. 11, 15. Sub idem tempus Calpurniam L. Pisonis filiam, successuri sibi in consulatu duxit uxorem, Suet. J. Caes. 21.

Successus, a, um. part. *Made fortunate, or successful.* Cum omnia mea causā velles mihi successa, Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

Successus, ūs. m. [à succedo] *Issue, or success; generally good, prosperity, good luck.* Gaudere multo successu, Liv. 2, 50. Exultans successu, Virg. Aen. 2, 386. = Eventus, Plin. Careat successibus opto, quisquis ab eventu facta notanda putat, Ov. Ep. 2, 86. Metellus dimicavit vario successu, Eutrop. 6, 1. Succida, ae. f. sc. lana [à succus] *New shorn wool, unwashed and greasy*, Col. 6, 15. Cels. 2, 23.

Succidāneus, a, um [quod succiditur, i. e. post caeditur] (1) *Slain in the second place, when the former sacrifice did not appease the gods.* (2) *Also that succeedeth, or cometh after another, or in its stead.* (1) Succidanea hostia dicebatur, quae secundo loco caedebatur, quod quasi succideretur dicta, Fest. Quidam à succedendo, non à succidendo dictum putant, Id. (2) Tergum succidaneum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 37. Vid. Succedaneus.

Succidia, ae. f. [à subus caedendis, rect. fort à succedo, unde succidaneus, quod inde secundae mensae, Varr.] (1) *A side, or sitch of bacon.* (2) *A dainty.* (3) *The desert.* (1) Succidiam in carnario suspendere, Varr. L. L. 4. (2) Si ad primum etym. referri placet. (3) Hortum agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, Cic. de Sen. 16.

Succido, ēre, di, ūtum. act. [ex sub, & caedo] (1) *To cut down, to fell trees.* (2) *To mow corn.* (1) § Partim radice revellit, partim succidit, Ov. Met. 7, 227. Naiada vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Id. Fast. 4, 231. Succidere frumenta, Caes. B. G. 4, 19. (2) Succidere Cererem, Virg. Geor. 1, 297. Vid. Succidor.

Succidor, i. pass. *To be mown, or cut down.* Rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu, Virg. Geor. 1, 297.

Succido, ēre, di, casum. neut. [ex sub, & cado] *To fall under, to fall down, to fail, to falter.* Genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 30. & Lucr. 3, 157.

Succidus, a, um [à succus] *Moist, or full of juice, juicy.* Mulier succida, *a plump girl*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192. A quo sudore recens lana tonsa succida appellatur, *greasy wool, that was not flowered since shorn*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. Vinum quod succida nolit lana pati, Juv. 5, 24. *wine so poor that it is not fit to prepare wool for the dying*, ut aliqui interp.

Succiduus, a, um. *Ready to fall, faltering, bowing under one.* Succiduo dicor procubuisse genu, Ov. Ep. 13, 24.

Succinctē.

Succinē. adv. *Briefly, compendiously*, Litt. ex Plin.

|| Succinetim. adv. *Idem*, Donat. † Breviter, paucis, Cic.

|| Succinctulus, a, um. dim. *Trussed, girt, or laced prettily*; Apul. Met. 2, p. 43.

Succinctus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) *Girt, trussed up, tucked*. (2) *Compassed, invironed*. (3) *Compact, well set*. (4) || *Compendious, short, succinct*. (5) *Ready, nimble, expeditious*. (1) Succincti ministri, Ov. Fast. 4, 413. Succinctus gladio, Ad Herenn. 4, 52. ferro, Liv. 40, 7. (2) Urbs succincta portibus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 32. Met. Pectora succincta curis, Stat. Sylv. 5, 1, 77. (3) Graciles succinctioresque arbores, Plin. 16, 17. (4) Litt. unde non dicit, neque ego invenio. (5) Mulier succincta aquam calefaciat, ut lavemus, Plant. Rud. 2, 3, 80. Succinctus cursitat hospes, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 107.

Succineus, a, um. Of, or belonging to amber. Succineae novaculae, Plin. 22, 47.

Succingo, ēre, xi, ētum. aēt. (1) *To gird, to truss up, to tuck*. (2) *To environ, to beset*. (1) Crure tenuis medio tunicam succingere, Juv. 6, 445. (2) Quod majoribus canibus se succinxerit, Cic. Verr. 5, 56. Vid. Subcingo.

Succingor, i. pass. *To be girded, or invironed*. Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. Met. 13, 732.

Succingulum, i. n. *A sword-girdle, a truss*. Vid. Subcingulum.

Succino, ēre, ui, entum [ex sub, & cano] *To sing after another, to follow another in singing, or saying*. Clamat, Victum date, succinit alter, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 48.

Succinum, i. n. [dict. quod succus arboris esse creditur, profluens ex arboribus pinei generis] *Amber, yellow or white; also the gum of sweet trees of the pine kind*, vid. Plin. 37, 12. & ib. 4, 27. & Tac. Germ. 45, 6.

Succinus, a, um. Of, or belonging to amber. Succina gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2.

|| Succisa, ae. f. [sc. herba] *The herb called devil's-bit*, Offic.

Succisivum, i. n. *A slip, or odd nook of land, a pindle*, Ap. Grom. Rectius fort. subsecivum.

Succisivus, a, um. [quod tanquam supervacaneum succiditur, & detrahitur] *That is cut off, drawn, or severed from*. Succisivum tempus, *spare, or leisure time*, Cic. de Legg. 1, 3. Succisivae operae, *things done at spare times*, Id. de Orat. 2, 89. Sed fort. rectius subsecivus.

Succisus, a, um. part. *Cut down, felled, lopped off*. Agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, Caes. B. G. 4, 19. Succisum nemus, Luc. 4, 138. Quosdam & jacentes vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51.

Succlāmatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An humming, or shouting*, Liv. 40, 36. & Suet. Nerv. 24.

Succlāmātum est à militibus. imperf. *They gave a shout, or hum*, Brut. Cic. 11, 13.

Succlāmātus, a, um. part. *Cried out against, or ill spoken of*. Omnium maledictis succlamatus, Quint. Declam. 19.

Succlāmo, āre. aēt. *To cry out in token of approbation, or dislike, to give a shout, to shout, to hum*. Haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, Liv. 3, 50. Succlamavit universa concio, Patere. 2, 31.

Succollans, tis. part. *Bearing on one's shoulders*. Ab his succollantibus in castra delatus est, Suet. Claud. 10.

Succollatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying on the shoulders*, Litt. ex Suet. sed q.

Succollātus, a, um. part. *Borne upon the shoulders of men*, Suet. Oth. 6.

Succollo, are. aēt. [ex sub, & collum; in collum attollo] *To bear up a thing upon one's shoulders, to carry on one's back*. Apes regem suum fessum sublevant, & si nequit volare, succollant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

Succosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. *Full of juice and moisture, juicy, sappy*. Succosum coelum, Col. 2, 17. Succosior liber arboris, Id. 4, 29.

Succresco, ēre, crēvi, ētum. neut. *To grow under, to spring and grow up, to grow onwards*. Vestrae succrescit aetati, Cic. de Orat. 3, 61. Succrescere gloriae seniorum, Liv. 10, 13.

Succrētus, a, um. part. [à succerno] *Ranged, or bolted*. Calx cribro succreta, Cato, 18.

† Succrotillus, a, um. [ex sub, & crotillus, qu. curtulus, à curtus, M.] *A small and shrill voice*. Succrotilla vox, Titin. ap. Fest. sed non constat de lectione.

Succuba, ae. c. g. [à succubando] *An adulterer, or adulteress*. Succuba lecti, Ov. Epist. 6, 153. ubi tamen Heins. mavult subnuba. Sed vet. Gloss. succuba, πάλλακη. Florulentus succuba, Prud. Peri Steph. 10, 192. de Adonide.

|| Succubitānus, a, um. *Fit, or made to lie under one's elbow to lean upon*, Treb. Poll. Succubitana opera, à Succubi, Africae oppido, Coel. Rhod.

Succubitus, a, um. part. *About to yield*. Quicquid subduxit flammis natura, pepercit succubitura oneri, Manil. 1, 463.

Succudo, ēre, ōi, ōsum. aēt. *To forge*. § Loricæ succuderunt Galli è ferro, Varr. L. L. 4, 24.

|| Succulentus, a, um. *Full of juice, well liking, or in good plight, plump*. Lumen non succulentis influens obtutibus, Prud. Peri Steph. 10, 433. Succulentum corpus, Paulin. † Succipulum, Ter.

VOL. II.

Succumbens, tis. part. *Yielding, or submitting*. Succumbens morti, Just. 14, 6. conf. Sil. 5, 593.

Succumbo, ēre, ui, ōtum. neut. [ex sub, & cumbo] (1) *To couch, or crouch*. (2) *To lie with*. (3) *To lie, or fall down under, to fail, to faint, yield, or succumb*. (1) Oneri succumbere coacta plebs, Liv. 6, 32. (2) § Ante nuptias succumbese quibus vellent, Varr. R. R. 2, 10. (3) § = Cur succumbis cedisque fortunae? Cic. Tusc. 3, 17. = Turpe est viro debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere doloribus, Id. de Fin. 2, 25.

Succurro, ēre, ri, ōsum. neut. [ex sub, & curro] (1) *To come into one's mind, or remembrance*. (2) *To help, aid, or succour, to relieve*. (1) Ut quicquid succurrit, libet scribere, Cic. Attic. 14, 1. Succurrit mirari, Plin. 18, 69. (2) = Ferre opem patriae, & succurrere communi saluti, Cic. pro Rabir. 1.

Succursum est: imperf. *They helped, or relieved*, Liv. 3, 58.

Succus, i. m. [qu. fucus, à fugo] (1) *Juice, or moisture*. (2) *Sap*. (3) *Also generally all manner of juice, broth*. (4) Met. Vigour, or strength. (1) Corpus solidum, & succi plenum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25. Poma succos oblita priores degenerant, Virg. Geor. 2, 59. (2) Arboris succus, Plin. 12, 2. (3) Succus hordei, Plin. 8, 7. in purpuris, Id. 9, 60. (4) Succus civitatis, Cic. Attic. 4, 16.

|| Succussarius, ii. m. [à succussio] *A trotter, or jolter, a trotting horse*. † Qui sellorem succussat.

|| Succussatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The jogging, or trotting of an horse*. Ex analogiā, opinor, sola.

Succussator, ōris. m. verb. *A trotter*. Succussatoris tardarique caballi, Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 55.

Succussio, ōnis. f. verb. [à succutio] *A shaking, or jogging*. Succussio est, cum terra quatitur, ac sursum & deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21.

Succusso, āre. freq. [à succutio] *To shake, or jog, as a trotting horse doth, to trot, to jog, or joggle, to jolt*. Ne vulnus succussit gressus, tardè ingreditur, Accius ap. Non. 1, 55.

Succussor, ōris. m. verb. *A trotter*. Sonipes succussor nullus sequetur, Lucil. ap. Non. 1, 55.

Succussus, ūs. m. *Trotting, jogging, shaking, jolting*. § Perdetentim ite, ne succussu arripiat major dolor, Poeta ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21.

Succutaneus, a, um. *Under the skin*, Victor, al. leg. subtercutaneus, q. v.

Succutio, ēre, ūi, ūsum. aēt. *To shake, to jog, as an hard trotting horse doth; hinc*.

Succutior, i. pass. *To be jogged*. Succutitur altè currus, Ov. Met. 2, 166.

Succerda, ae. f. [primā brevi, qu. suis merda] *Swines dung*, Lucil. al. scrib. succerda.

Suctus, ūs. m. verb. [à fugo] *A sucking, or licking*. Tactu ipso levant percussos, suctūque modico, Plin. 28, 6. Vix invenitur nisi in ablativo.

Sucula, ae. f. dim. [à sus] (1) *A little sow*. (2) *Also a part of the engine called a crane, serving to lift up, or let down any thing of weight, a windlace, or the overthwart bar turned with leavers, full of holes like sows bigs*. (3) *A kind of under garment*. (1) Quin tu i cum suculā, & cum porculis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126. (2) Porculum in media suculā facite, Cato, 19, vid. & Vitruv. 10, 2. & seq. (3) Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125. ut aliqui interpr.

Suculae, arum. f. pl. [ex imperitiā sic dictae; nam cum Gr. υάδες appellānt ἀπὸ τῆς δύω, à pluendo; Lat. tanquam ἀπὸ τῶν υἱῶν, à suibus dixere suculas] *The stars called hyades, so called by the ignorant Romans*. Hyadas nostri imperitè suculas vocant, quasi à suibus essent, non ab imbribus, nominatae, Cic. N. D. 2, 43.

|| Suculus, i. m. dim. [à sus] *A little boar pig, a jacky pig*, Justinian.

Sudabundus, a, um. *Sweating, all in a sweat*. Ludos turba sudabunda relinquit, Lucan. Paneg. ad Pisonem, 177.

|| Sudamina, um. n. [à fudo] *Red and angry wheals*, Jun.

Sudans, tis. part. (1) *Sweating, dropping wet*. (1) Circum sudantia templa, Lucr. 4, 628. (2) Vites autumnno fundi sudante videmus, Lucr. 1, 176.

|| Sudariolum, i. n. dim. *A little handkerchief, a muckender*, Apul. Apol. p. 491.

Sudarium, ii. n. *A napkin, or handkerchief*, Suet. Ner. 24.

Suadaria Setaba, Catull. 12, 14.

Sudatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A sweating*. (2) Meton. *A bagnio, an bathhouse*. (1) Corpora sudatione exinanita, Sen. Ep. 86. (2) Concamerata sudatio, Vitruv. 5, 11.

Sudator, ōris. m. verb. *One that sweateth, a great sweater*, Plin. 23, 23.

Sudatorium, ii. n. *An bathhouse to sweat in*. Sicci vaporis sudatorium, Sen. Ep. 51.

Sudatorius, a, um. *That bringeth, or belongeth to sweating*, Sudatoria unctio, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 73.

Sudatrix, icis. f. *Sweating, apt to sweat, or to cause sweat*, femin. Sudatrix toga, Mart. 12, 18, 5.

Sudatus, a, um. part. (1) *Resweated, sweating out*. (2) *Also taken much pains about*. (1) Vigilandae noctes, & in sudata veste durandum, Quint. 2, 3. (2) Labor sudatus, Stat. Theb.

Theb. 5, 189. Fibula sudata, *Claud. de Raptu Prof.* 2, 16. *Sil.* 3, 92.

Sudes, is. f. (1) *A thick stake.* (2) *A pile driven into the ground in fortifications, &c.* (3) *A spear burned at the end, or barbed with iron.* (4) *A waterman's pole.* (5) *A wooden sword wherewith soldiers practised at a post, a quintin pole.* (6) *Kavavixis, a fin of a fish.* (7) *A setter, in planting.* (1) *Vastae fudes, fractique molares, Stat. Theb.* 5, 386. (2) *Ibi fudes stipitesque praecutatos defigit, Caes. B. G.* 1, 27. (3) *Sude figis obusta. Ingemuit duroque sudem vix osse revellit, Ov. Met.* 12, 299. (4) *Æ Ferratas fudes & acuta cuspide contos expediunt, Virg. Aen.* 5, 208. (5) *Litt. ex Veg.* (6) *Cernis crectas in terga fudes, Juv.* 4, 127. (7) *Obruere arvo quadrifidas fudes & acuto robore vallos, Virg. Geor.* 2, 25.

|| Sudiculum, i. n. [parva fudes] *A kind of whip, Fest.*

Sudis, is. f. [σφόδα, piscis, dict. à similitudine sudis] *A kind of long fish, called a guard-fish, or sword-fish, Plin.* 32, 54.

Sudo, are. act. & neut. [ex ὕδω; al. ex ἰδω, vel ex ὕδω] (1) *To sweat, to be in a sweat.* (2) *To drop with, to drip.* (3) *To sweat out, to steam forth.* (4) *To labour, toil, or take pains, to have enough to do.* (1) *Æ Vel tu suda, vel peri algu, Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 24. *Dixit se sine causâ sudare, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 55. *Æ Sudavit, & alsit, Hor. A. P.* 413. (2) *§ Signa sanguine sudabant, Liv.* 27, 4. *Humore sudant lura, Lucr.* 6, 943. *Craticula sudet ofella, Mart.* 14, 221. (3) *Durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 30. (4) *§ Hic ad Elei metas sudabit, Virg. Geor.* 3, 203. = *Vides me sudare laborantem quomodo ea tuear, quae mihi tuenda sunt, Cic. Fam.* 3, 12. *Pro communibus commodis sudare, Id. pro Sext.* 66.

Sudor, ari. pass. *To be sweated out, or emitted. In oriente thura balsamâque sudantur, Tac. Germ.* 45, 9. *Omissis forensium mularum angustis, in quibus satis mihi superque sudatum est, Id. Orat.* 4, 3.

Sudor, oris. m. [à sudo] (1) *Sweat.* (2) *Met. Labour, pains, travel, toil.* (3) *Moisture, or wet.* (1) *Nec sanguis, nec sudor nisi à corpore fluit, Cic. de Divin.* 2, 27. *Salvus sudor iit per artus, Virg. Aen.* 2, 174. (2) *Stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 60. = *labor, Id. Sudoribus exhausti artus, Luc.* 4, 638. (3) *Herculis simulacrum manavit sudore, Cic. de Div.* 1, 34.

Sudum, i. n. [quasi seïdum, i. e. sine udo, Fest.] *The clear firmament without clouds, fair weather. Pertegamus villam, dum sudum est, Plaut. Rud.* 1, 2, 35. *Mittam libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam.* 16, 18.

Sudus, a, um. adj. [qu. seïdus, ex se, i. e. sine, & udus, Fest.] *Fair, without clouds, clear. Apes naëtae ver sudum, Virg. Geor.* 4, 77.

Sueo, ere, suëvi, suëtum. *To accustom, to be wont. Nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr.* 1, 302. *Has Graeci stellas hyadas vocitare suerunt, Poëta ap. Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Suesco, ere. incept. [à fucō] (1) *To use, or accustom.* (2) *To be wont, or accustomed.* (1) *A te id, quod suëvi, peto, me defendas, Cic. Fam.* 25, 8. *§ Suescere aliquem disciplinâ, Tac. Ann.* 2, 52, 3. (2) *§ Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac. Ann.* 2, 44, 1.

Suëtus, a, um. part. [à suesco] (1) *Accustomed, wont.* (2) *Usually had.* (1) *Suetæ suis legibus urbes, Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. *Caestibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus ferre manum, Virg. Aen.* 5, 402. (2) *Tac. Ann.* 15, 12, 2.

Sufes, etis. m. vel suffes. [ab Hebr. שופט judex] *A consul, or dictator, a chief magistrate. Suffetes eorum, qui summus est Poenis magistratus, ad colloquium elicit, Liv.* 27, 27. *conf. & eundem, 30, 7.*

Suffarcinatus, a, um. *Stuffed up, having one's lap full. Qui incedunt suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 10. *al. suffarcinati. Cantharam vidi suffarcinatam, Ter. Andr.* 4, 4, 31.

Suffarraneus, a, um. *That carrieth meal, or flour any where to sell, Plin.* 7, 44. *Si constat de lectione.*

|| Suffectura, ae. f. [à sufficio] *A putting in the place of another, Tertull.* † *Substitutio.*

Suffecturus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] *About to put in the place of another, Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 50. *Eo magis suffecturam ad id multitudinem ratus, Liv.* 42, 63. *to be sufficiently able.*

Suffectus, a, um. part. [à sufficio] *Put, or chosen in the place of another. In Appii locum suffectus, ap. Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. *conf. Liv.* 5, 31. *Met. covered. Maculis suffecta genas, spotted, Val. Flacc.* 2, 105.

Suffero, erre, sustuli, sublātum. act. [ex sub, & fero] (1) *To take upon, to undertake.* (2) *To bear, abide, or suffer.* (3) *To carry away.* (4) *To take away, to demolish.* (5) *To pronounce.* (1) *Æ Plus oneris sustuli, quam ferre possum, Cic. pro Rosc. Amm.* 4. (2) *Nimiae pietatis poenas, si ita diis placet, suffera- mus, Cic. pro Flacc. = perpeti, Servius Ciceroni.* (3) *Pariter ipsosque nefasque sustulit, Ov. Met.* 2, 506. (4) *Avaricum cum XL millibus propugnantium sustulit, Flor.* 3, 10, 23. (5) *Vespa- talem sustulit sententiam, Phaedr.* 3, 13, 13.

Suffertim. adv. *Thick as one can, Litt. ex Suet. sed ex dubia lectione, v. seq.*

Suffertus, a, um. part. [à suffercio] (1) *Stuffed, filled.* (2) *Full and strong.* (1) *Nubes sufferta sole, Sen. N. Q.* 1, 5. (2) *Aliquid sufferti tinnire, Suet. Ner.* 20. *ubi al. suffertim.*

Suffervescio, ere, feci, actum. *To make to seethe, or to be somewhat hot, Plin.* 18, 26. *Vid. Suffervescio.*

|| Suffervescitorium, ii. n. *A chaser, a chasing dish, Bud.*

Suffervescit, a, um. part. *Heated a little. Vid. Sufferve- factus.*

Suffervescio, eri, factus sum. *To be made somewhat hot, Plin.* 30, 15. *Vid. Suffervescio.*

Sufferveo, ere, vi. *To be somewhat hot, to simmer, Plin. Vid. Sufferveo.*

Suffes, etis. m. *Vid. Sufes.*

Suffibulator, oris. m. verb. *An under binder, Litt. ex Plaut.*

Suffibulo, are. act. *To buckle, or button under, Litt. ex Stat.*

Suffibulum, i. n. *A garment which the vestal virgins wore upon their heads at sacrifice, Fest. vid. Varr. L. L.* 5, 3.

Sufficiens, tis. part. vel adj. *Sufficient, answerable, suitable. Non sufficientibus viribus, Liv.* 2, 8. *§ Compages corporis animi vigori sufficiens, Patere.* 2, 127.

|| Sufficenter. adv. *Sufficiently, Pallad.* † *Abunde, satis.*

|| Sufficientia, ae. f. *Sufficiency, Salv.* † *Quod satis est.*

Sufficio, ere, eci, etum. neut. & act. [ex sub, & facio] (1) *To be sufficiently able to do, or bear any thing.* (2) *To suffice, to be sufficient, or enough.* (3) *To substitute, choose, or put in the place of another.* (4) *To supply, or furnish with.* (5) *Also to dye, or stain, to infect.* (1) *Sufficere laboribus, Plin. jun.* *§ Non sufficit umbo ictibus, Virg. Aen.* 9, 810. (2) *§ Sufficit hic mons alimentis hominum, Liv.* 29, 31. (3) *Aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Virg. Geor.* 3, 65. (4) *Ipsa pater Danaos animos virisque secundas sufficit, Virg. Aen.* 2, 617. (5) *Li sanè me medicamentis sufficient, Cic. ap. Non. Vid. Suffectus.*

Sufficior, i. pass. *To be substituted, &c. Nam ne sufficiatur consul, non timent, Cic. pro Muraen.* 38.

Suffiendus, a, um. part. *To be perfumed. Cella bonis odoribus suffienda, Col.* 12, 18.

Suffigo, ere, xi, xum. act. [ex sub, & figo] (1) *To fasten, or nail.* (2) *To stick, or prick it.* (1) *§ Suffigere aliquem crucei, Cic. in Pison.* 18. *§ in cruce, Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 91. *to crucify him. Aureis clavis suffigere crepidas, Plin.* 33, 14. (2) *§ Novos stimulos suffixit dolori, Sen. Theb. seu Phoeniss.* 206.

Suffigor, i. pass. *To be fixed up. Atque ita eum cum ornatu suo in altissimam crucem in conspectu urbis suffigi iussit, Just.* 18, 7.

Suffimen, inis. n. *A perfume, a fumigation, any thing which laid upon the coals maketh a sweet smell. I, pete virginæ, popu- lus, suffimen ab arâ, Ov. Fast.* 4, 731.

Suffimentum, i. n. *A perfuming, a perfume offered to the gods at vintage time. Sinè suffimentis expiari, Cic. de Legg.* 1, 14.

Suffindo, ere. act. [ex sub, & findo] *To cleave under, Litt. ex Plin.*

Suffio, ire, ivi, itum. act. [ex sub, & fio, i. e. duco] *To per- fume. Suffire vineas, Plin.* 17, 47. *Quemcunque locum tetigere puellae, suffiit, Prop.* 4, 9, 58.

Suffior, i. pass. *To be perfumed. Abstersâ myrrhâ suffiri, Plin.* 14, 27.

|| Suffiscus, i. m. [à fisci similitudine dict.] *The cod of a ram, of which was made a purse to keep money in, Fest.*

Suffitio, onis. f. verb. *A perfuming, a fumigation. Orpheus & Hesiodus suffitiones commendavere, Plin.* 25, 5. *vid. & Col.* 1, 6.

Suffitor, oris. m. verb. *A perfumer, he that maketh perfume. Puer suffitor, Plin.* 34, 19, 17.

Suffitus, a, um. part. *Perfumed, burned and smoked. Suffita apes, Col.* 9, 14.

Suffitus, us. m. verb. *A perfuming, Plin.* 12, 40. & 34, 55.

Suffixurus, a, um. part. *About to fix up, or crucify. Quoniam suffixurum se crucei antè juraverat, Suet. J. Caes.* 74.

Suffixus, a, um. part. [à suffigo] *Fastened, set, or stuck upon, banged. Phario veruto suffixum Pompeii caput est, Luc.* 8, 684. *Si te & Gabinium suffixos crucei viderem, Cic. in Pison.* 18. *Omnes quos ceperat, suffixit crucei, Patere.* 2, 42.

Sufflāmen, inis. n. [à sufflo, machinae genus, quo in descensu vel procurfu nimio rota solet sufflari, i. e. retineri] (1) *That which is put into the wheel to stop, or stay it, lest the cart be overthrown, the trigger.* (2) *Met. A stop, or delay.* (1) *Ipsa rotam stringit multo sufflamine consul, Juv.* 8, 148. (2) *Nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv.* 16, 50.

Sufflāmandus, a, um. part. *To be stoppt with a trigger, scotch- ed. Rota sufflaminanda, Sen. Apoth. Claud. sub. fin.*

Sufflāmino, are. act. [à sufflamine] *To stay, or hold wheels back with the trigger, to scotch, Vix inv. nisi in part. praeced.*

Sufflans, tis. part. *Puffing, blowing. Puerum sufflantem lan- guidos ignes fecit, Plin.* 34, 19, 17.

Sufflatio, onis. f. verb. *A blowing, or puffing up, Plin.* 9, 6.

Sufflatus, a, um. part. (1) *Puffed up; Met. Sufflata oratio, bombast, Ad Herenn.* (2) *Met. Proud, haughty.* (3) *Swollen with rage.* (1) *Sufflatae cyathis distentu, Plin.* 8, 58. (2) *Neque auro, aut genere, aut multiplici scientia sufflatus, Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 227. (3) *Sufflatus ille huc veniet, Pl. Diruptum velim, Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 2, 21.

Sufflatus, us. m. idem quod sufflatio. *Monstrum illud sufflatu deurit quacunque incessit, Sen. de Clem.* 1, 24.

Sufflavus, a, um. *Somewhat yellow, yellowish, Suet. Aug.* 79. *Sufflo,*

Sufflo, āre, act. [*ex sub*, & *flo*] (1) *To blow up*. (2) *To puff up*. (3) *To whisper in one's ears*. (1) *Sufflare ignem*, *Plin.* 34, 19, 17. (2) § *Sufflare buccas*, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 42. § *buccis*, *Mart.* 3, 17. (3) *Nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae*, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 3, 19.

Suffocatio, onis, f. verb. *A choking, stifling, strangling, suffocation*, *Plin.* 26, 90.

|| **Suffocatus**, a, um, part. *Almost choked, or throttled*, *Ara-*
tor.

Suffoco, āre, act. [*ex sub*, & *faux*, *faces* *constringo*] (1) *To destroy, to stop the breath, to strangle, to choke, stifle, suffocate or throttle*. (2) *Met. To cause to perish*. (1) *Gallum gallinaceum suffocare*, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 29. (2) *Suffocare urbem*, & *Italiam fame*, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 6.

Suffoco, āre, act. [*à foco*] *To purify, to burn frankincense*. *Quemcūque locum externae tetigere puellae, suffocat, & purā limina tergit aquā*, *Prop.* 4, 9, 58. *ubi vid.* *Scal. alii enim suffit leg.*

Suffodiendus, a, um, part. *To be dug out*. *Vitelliani pluteos cratesque & vineas suffodiendis muris expediunt*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 21, 5.

Suffodio, ēre, ōdi, sum, act. (1) *To dig under, to undermine*. (2) *To thrust through*. (1) *Sus rostro suffodit, & caespites excitat*, *Col.* 2, 18. *Suffodere montem*, *Plin.* 36, 24. (2) *Equos suffodere*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 12.

Suffodior, i, pass. *To be dug under, &c.* *Vid.* *Suffossus*.

Suffossio, ōnis, f. verb. *A digging under, an undermining*. § *Neque arietes, neque suffossiones valent nocere*, *Vitruv.* 1, 5.

Suffossus, a, um, part. (1) *Undermined, hollow*. (2) *Stuck, stabbed*. (3) *Destroyed, cast down*. (1) *Suffossi montes*, *Paterc.* 2, 33. = *Alexandria est iterē tota suffossa, specūsque habet, ad Nilum pertinentes*, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 5. (2) *Suffossis equis*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 12. (3) *Sanctissima sacella suffossa, incensa, &c.* *Cic. de Harusp. Resp.* 15.

|| **Suffraganeus**, i, n. [*à suffragor*] *A suffragan, a bishop under another bishop*, *Ecclecl.*

Suffragans, tis, part. (1) *Voting, or giving his voice*. (2) *Also favouring, assisting*. (1) *Suffragante illo*, *Liv.* (2) *Naturā suffragante, videris res magnas consecutus*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 5.

Suffragatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A giving of one's voice at an election, a voting for one*. *Nihil ad meam auctoritatem accedere volo suffragatione vestra*, *Planc. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 9. *Multum auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris*, *Id. pro Muren.* 18.

Suffragator, ōris, m. verb. *One that helpeth with his vote, or good word, a favourer, or abetter, one who giveth his voice, or vote for one*. *Tua nobilitas populo & suffragatoribus est obscurior*, *Cic. pro Muraen.* 7.

Suffragatorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to him that helpeth with his good word at the time of an election*. *Brevis suffragatoria amicitia*, 2, *Cic. de Petit. Conf.* 7.

Suffragino, āre, act. *To hew the boughs, to hough, or hock one*, *Litt. ex Cat.*

Suffraginosus, a, um. *That is diseased in the houghs, or pasterns, that hath the scratches, or spaven*. *Equus suffraginosus*, *Col.* 6, 38.

Suffragium, ii, n. [*à suffragor*] (1) *A voice, or suffrage, a vote at an election*. (2) *Also favour, assistance*. (1) *Perre suffragium, to give his vote*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 18. (2) *Studio & suffragio suo munire viam ad beneficium*, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 7.

Suffrago, inis, f. [*à suffringo*, quia *subtus* *frangitur*, i. e. *flexitur*, non *supra*, ut in *brachiis*, *Isid.*] (1) *The joint of the hinder leg of a beast, called the hough, sometimes the pastern*. (2) *The young sprig at the root of a vine, a sucker*. (1) *Laventur pedes, & deinde suffragines*, *Col.* 6, 15. (2) = *Sobolem rustici suffraginem vocant*, *Col.* 4, 24.

Suffragor, āri, [*à suffraginibus*, quae *imprimis* *animal sustinent*, quibus *se colligit, se sustinet, se tuetur*, *Perot.*] (1) *To give his vote in one's favour*. (2) *To give his voice, or good word*. (3) *To favour and help*. (1) *Convenerant non suffragandi modō, sed etiam spectandi causā P. Scipionis*, *Liv.* 28, 38. (2) = *Mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi*, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 1. § *adversari*, *Id.* (3) *Vide ne haec ipsa, quae despicias, huic suffragata sint*, *Cic. pro Planc.* 7.

Suffrenatio, ōnis, f. [*ex sub*, & *fraenum*] *A joining, or binding hard together, the fastening, or closing of stones in a wall*. *Lapis ad structuram infidelis, nisi multā suffrenatione devinctus*, *Plin.* 36, 49.

Suffrico, āre, ui & avi, sum & atum, act. (1) *To rub off*. (2) *To rub*. (1) *Vid.* *Suffricor*. (2) *Cels.* 6, 6.

Suffricor, āri, pass. *To be rubbed off*. = *Si quid faecis labris vaforum inhacit, eradi, ac suffricari oportebit*, *Col.* 12, 23.

Suffringo, ēre, ēgi, actum, act. *To break in the middle, to break underneath*. *Ego hisce suffringam talos totis aedibus*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 8, 8.

Suffringor, i, pass. *To be broken*. *Homini isti talos suffringi volo*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 15.

Suffrio, āre, act. *To crumble a thing somewhat small, to break in small pieces*, *Col.* 12, 38. *si sina sit lectio*.

† **Suffuerat**, *pro sub eodem tecto fuerat*, *Fest. antiq.*

Suffugio, ēre, gi, gitum, act. & n. (1) *To fly away privily, to shun*. (2) *Not to admit of*. (1) *Suffugere in tecta coegit*, *Liv.* 24, 46. (2) *Natura Deūm tactum suffugit, & ictum*, *Lucr.* 5, 151.

Suffugium, ii, n. *A place of refuge, or shelter*. = *Suffugium hyemi, & receptaculum frugibus*, *Tac. Germ.* 16. *Suffugium infelix miseris*, *Sil.* 5, 508.

Suffulcio, īre, īi, tum, act. (1) *To hold, or bear up, to under-prop*. (2) *Met. To strengthen*. (1) *Columnam mento suffulcit suo*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 54. (2) *Capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus*, *Lucr.* 4, 865.

Suffulcrum, i, n. *A prop, or under-prop*, *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Suffultus, a, um, part. *Under-propped, stayed up*. *Porticus suffulta columnis*, *Lucr.* 4, 429.

Suffumigatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A suffumigation*, *Litt. ex Cels.*

Suffumigo, āre, act. *To make smoke underneath, or a suffumigation*, *Cels.* 3, 27. & 6, 6. *conf.* & *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Suffumigor, āri, ātus, pass. *To be suffumigated*. *In tabulatum, quod suffumigatur, reponunt*, *Col.* 12, 12.

Suffundātus, a, um. *Laid under, as the foundation is at the bottom of a thing*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 236.

Suffundo, ēre, ūdi, sum, act. (1) *To pour down, or upon*. (2) *To spread over*. (3) *To supply*. (1) *Suffundere aquam*, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 3, 3. (2) *Suffundere ore ruborem*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 430. (3) *Ut cibo suffundamus vires ad focturam*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 8.

Suffundor, i, pass. (1) *To be poured in*. (2) *To be overspread*. (3) *To be bloodshot*. (1) = *Lassae mulae adeps in fauces dimittitur, merūque in os suffunditur*, *Col.* 6, 38. (2) *Suffundi rubore*, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 1. *maculis*, *Stat. Theb.* 11, 121. (3) *Imbecilles oculos esse scias, qui ad alienam lippitudinem suffunduntur*, *Sen. de Clem.* 2, 6.

Suffutor, āri, dep. *To steal privily, to pilfer*. = *Suffuror*, *suppilo*, *de praedā praedam capio*, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 15.

Suffusio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A spreading abroad, or pouring upon*. (2) *Also a pin and web in the eye, a cataract*. (1) *Suffusio fellis*, *Plin.* 20, 27. (2) *Cels.* 6, 6. *Plin.* 24, 83. & 21, 82. & 29, 38.

Suffusor, ōris, m. verb. *He that poureth*, *Fragm. Poet.*

Suffusus, a, um, part. [*à suffundor*] (1) *Sprinkled, bedewed, or wetted*. (2) *Overspread*. (3) *Mixed with*. (1) *Lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 232. § *Oculi sanguine suffusi, bloodshot*, *Plin.* 11, 54. (2) *Audienti rubor suffusus genis*, *Liv.* 30, 15. (3) *Sales suffusi felle*, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 565.

† **Sūgeo**, ēre, (unde in comp. *exugebo*, *Plaut.*) *antiqui pro fugo*.

Suggerens, tis, part. *Affording*. *Ubertatem stilo rerum magnitudine suggerente*, *Auson. Grat. Aet.* 70.

Suggero, ēre, ūi, itum, act. [*ex sub*, & *gero*] (1) *Properly to raise with wood, boards, &c.* (2) *Met. To find, allow, or supply one, to yield, or afford*. (3) *To put in mind, to suggest, to prompt*. (4) *Also to choose in one's plate*. (5) *To assign, to add, to subjoin*. (6) *To insert, to put in*. (1) *Vid.* *Suggestum*, n. 1, & 2. (2) *Cur tu his rebus sumptus suggeris?* *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 37. *Alimenta suggerit tellus*, *Ov. Met.* 15, 82. § *Alicui mensam milvinam suggerere*, *Plaut. Men.* 1, 3, 29. (3) § *Si memoria fortē defecerit, tuum est, ut suggeras*, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14. (4) *Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt*, *Liv.* 2, 8. (5) *Singulis causarum generibus argumentorum copiam suggerunt*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 27. (6) *Ambiguum explicatur, cum ea verba, quae defunt, suggesta sunt*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 26.

Suggeror, i, suggestus, *To be put under*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 463.

|| **Suggestio**, ōnis, f. verb. *A prompting, a putting in mind, an inciting, a suggestion*, *Dig.*

Suggestum, i, n. & suggestus, ūs, m. [*quod constat ex suggesta, i. e. congesta, materia*] (1) *Any place raised above another*. (2) *A chair, a pulpit where orations or sermons were made, a reading desk*. (3) *A suggestion*. (1) *Ex suggesto faleris prodeunt anates in stagnum*, *Var. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) *Rostris navium Antiatium suggestum in foro adornari placuit*, *Liv.* 8, 14. *Suggestus, suggestum, βήμα, Gloss. vet. Met.* *Suggestus comae, a woman's tower*, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 2, 113. *Labrum in suggestu inter dolia habeto*, *Cato*, 154. *Cum in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, concionari ex turri altā solebat*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. (3) *Ap. JCC.*

Suggestus, a, um, part. (1) *Heaped, or raised up*. (2) *Added, inserted*. (1) *Suggesta castra coronat humo*, *Prop.* 4, 4, 8. (2) *Verba, quae defunt, suggesta sunt*, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 26.

Suggillo, āre, &c. *Vid.* *Sugillo*.

Sugredior, i, ūsus, dep. *To come by stealth, or privily to one, to surprise one*. *Caedis qui barbarorum propius sugrediebantur*, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 11, 2. *R. occ.*

Sugressus, a, um, part. *Creeping along, stealing upon*. *Sugressus propius hostes*, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 37, 1.

Suggrunda, ac, f. *The eaves of an house*. *Vid.* *Subgrunda*.

|| **Suggrundarium**, ii, n. *The place where infants were buried, that had not lived forty days*, *Fulgent.*

Suggrundatio, ōnis, f. verb. *The making eaves to an house*, *Vitruv. Vid. Subgrundatio*.

Suggrundia, orum, n. *The penthouse, the eaves of an house*, *Varr. Vid. Subgrundia*.

Sugillandus, a, um, part. *To be jeered*. *Sugillanda sibi desumpit jura familiaritatis*, *V. Max.* 7, 8, 9.

Sugillatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A mark in the face, black or blue, made with a stroke, a black, or bloodshot eye*. (2) *Also a slander, a taunt, a jeer, a flout*. (1) *Plin.* 32, 24. (2) *Non sine sugillatione consulum*, *Liv.* 43, 14.

|| **Sugillator**,

|| Sugillator, ōris. m. verb. *He that taunteth, or jeereth,* Lexicogr. ex Macrob. + Irrisor, derisor.

Sugillatum, i. n. *A black eye,* Litt. ex Plin. Sugillatio, hypopia, Cic.

Sugillatus, a, um. part. (1) *Beaten black and blue.* (2) *Also defamed, slandered, mocked.* (1) Caseus recens cum melie sugillata emendat, Plin. 28, 34. Suffusi cruore oculi sugillati- que, Id. 31, 45. (2) = Viri sugillati, repulsi, & risui habiti, Liv. 4, 35.

Sugillo, āre. act. & subgillo. (1) *To make black, or blue spots in the face with beating, to give one a black eye, to buffet one.* (2) Met. *To defame.* (3) *To flout, or jeer, to taunt, or reprove.* (4) *To stop, or shut up.* (1) Plin. 31, 45. (2) = Si famosa actio non sit, vel pudorem non sugillet, Ulp. (3) Vid. Sugillatus, n. 2. (4) Varr. ap. Non.

Sugillor, āri. pass. *To be beaten, defamed, &c.* Sen. Epist. 13.

Sugo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To suck.* (2) Met. *To take in.* (1) & Alia animalia cibum sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. (2) Penē cum lacte nutricis errorem fuisse videamur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1.

Sui. gen. pronom. [à Gr. εἰς] *Of himself, of herself, of it- self, of themselves.* Ut & sui, & Metrodori memoria colatur, Cic. de Fin. 2, 31. Natura est lena sui, Id. N. D. 1, 27. Nil malo, quā & me mei similem esse, & illos sui, Caes. ad Cic. vid. Att. 9, 16. & Aliquando adjicitur syllaba, met, ut Suilmet- ipsis corporibus diuicare, Liv. 2, 19.

Suile, is. n. *A swine-cote, the place where they eat, as hara where they lie.* & Porculator frequenter suile conuerat, & saepius haras, Col. 7, 9.

Suillus, a, um. dim. [à suinus] *Of, or belonging to swine.* Grex suillus, Liv. 22, 10. Suillum pecus, Col. 7, 9. & Varr. R. R. 2, 4. Suilla caro, pork, Cels. 3, 18.

+ Suinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to swine.* Suina caro, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. sed meliores libri suilla.

|| Sulcāmen, inis. n. *A furrow,* Apul. Met. 6, p. 174.

+ Sulcus.

Sulcandus, a, um. part. *To be furrowed, &c.* Sulcandas qui praeuius edocet undas, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 426.

Sulcans, tis. part. *Furrowing.* Sulcans regna meatu, Luc. 9, 688.

|| Sulcātim. adv. *In furrows, furrow by furrow,* Pomp.

|| Sulcātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A plowing, earing, or tilling, a fur- rowing,* Varr. + Sulcus.

Sulcator, ōris. m. verb. (1) *One that maketh furrows, a plowman.* (2) Met. *A rower, a ferryman.* (1) Leontini sulcator campi, Prud. in Symm. 2, 939. (2) * Nigri fulcator Averni Stat. Theb. 11, 588. i. e. Charon; ponti, Sil. 7, 364. * Lateris fulcator opaci vultur, trenching his sides to come at his liver, Claud. de Rapt. Proserp. 340.

Sulcatus, a, um. part. (1) *Made in furrows, trenched.* (2) *Rowed over.* (1) Sulcata arva, Col. 2, 19. rura, Luc. 1, 168. (2) Aequora sulcata, Sen. Agam. 440.

Sulco, āre. act. (1) *To cast up in furrows, or trenches, to furrow, or make furrows.* (2) *To till, to plow.* (3) * *To row.* (4) * *To make a track, to divide and cut.* (5) *To make wrinkled, and full of furrows.* (1) Sulcare porcas latiores, Col. 11, 2. (2) Ad imperium dominae sulcābimus agros, Tib. 2, 3, 85. (3) Longae sulcant vada falsa carinae, Virg. Aen. 5, 158. (4) Pedibus sulcare pruinas, Prop. 1, 8, 9. (5) Cutem rugis sulcare, Ov. Met. 3, 276.

Sulcor, āri. pass. *To be cast up in furrows, &c.* In subactā jam terrā latiores porcae sulcantur, Col. 11, 2. Sulcantur vomere campi, Sil. 9, 191.

Sulculus, i. m. dim. *A little furrow,* Col. de Arb. 30.

Sulcus, i. m. [ex Hebr. שֶׁלֶט sulcatus est] (1) *A furrow, a trench.* (2) *Till, or plowing of the ground.* (3) *A ditch.* (4) * *A stream of light.* (5) *Also the privy part of a female.* (1) Qua arator vomere lacunam facit, sulcus vocatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3. Vitem committere sulco, Virg. Geor. 2, 289. (2) Spissius solum quinto sulco seri melius est, Plin. 18, 49. In pulvere sulcos ducere, Prov. To labour in vain, Juv. 7, 48. (3) Pars aptare locum tecto, & concludere sulco, Virg. Aen. 1, 429. (4) Longo limite sulcus dat lucem, Virg. Aen. 2, 697. (5) Lucr. 4, 1266. = Ne obtusior usus sit genitali arvo, & sulcos obliet inertes, Virg. Geor. 3, 156.

Sulfur, uris. n. Vid. Sulphur.

+ Sullaturio, īre. *To imitate Sulla, to do as he did; al. syllaturio.* Vox ficta à Cic. Att. 9, 10.

Sulphur, ūris. n. [quod igne accenditur, ex sal vel sul, & ὀψ, ignis, Isid.] (1) *Brimstone, sulphur.* (2) *A thunderbolt.* (1) De calido sulphure fumat aqua, Ov. A. Am. 1, 256. (2) Ilex sulphure discutitur sacro, Pers. 2, 25.

Sulphuraria, ae. f. *A place where brimstone is made, or boiled,* Litt. ex Plin. certe Digest.

Sulphurarius, ii. m. *A maker, or worker of brimstone,* Litt. ex Plin.

Sulphuratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A dressing with brimstone,* Sen. N. Q. 3, 15.

Sulphuratum, i. n. *A match made with brimstone.* Sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis, Mart. 1, 42.

Sulphuratus, a, um. part. *Dressed, or smaked with brimstone.*

Merx sulphurata, matches, Mart. Sulphurati fontes, Vitruv. 8, 3. Sulphurata lana, Cels. 4, 5.

Sulphureus, a, um. (1) *Of, or belonging to, mixed with, or of the colour, or smell of brimstone.* (2) *Sulphureous.* (1) Sulphureis ardēt fornacibus Aetna, Ov. Met. 15, 340. (2) Color sulphureus, Plin. 35, 25. odor, Id. 36, 34.

Sulphureus, a, um. *Sulphurous,* Vitruv. 8, 2.

|| Sultānus, i. m. [ab Hebr. שָׁלַט dominari; שֹׁלֵט dominatio, dominium] *A ruler, a sultan, the grand seignior, or the great Turk, so called.* + Dominus.

Sultis, pro si vultis, *If you will,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8.

Sum, es, est, fui, esse. [à Gr. εἶμι, Prisc. εἶμι, Dor. fort. ab εἶμα fut. nam. ant. cum pro sum diceb.] (1) *To subsist, to have a substance, to be material.* (2) *To be.* (3) *To be in company, to converse, or eat together.* (4) *To be alive, to live.* (5) *To lead one's life.* (6) *Esse cum aliquo, to have to do, to be acquainted with.* (7) *To be able, or capable.* (8) *Est cur—quare—quapropter—quod—quin—quamobrem, there is cause.* (9) *Est, there is a time, place, person, cause, thing, duty, office, part, way, manner, value, worth, cure, remedy, property.* (10) *Est imperf. To be meet, or fit, to suit with, to be proper.* (11) *Est ut for potest ut, It may, or can be.* (12) *To have, to consist of.* (13) *Est, with an infinitive verb, may, might.* (14) *To be thought, or supposed.* (15) *To have.* (16) *Esto, be it so, suppose it be.* (1) & Altera est definitio illarum rerum, quae sunt; altera earum, quae intelliguntur, Cic. Top. 5.

(2) § Non sum qualis eram, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 3. § reipublicae ornamento, & sibi honori esse, Cic. § majore impedimento esse, Id. Attic. 10. ult. In Tusculano certe sum libenter, Cic.

¶ Nullus sum, *I am undone,* Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 41. (3) = Si essetis versareminique nobiscum, Cic. de Har. Resp. 12. Dionysia hic sunt, apud me sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110. (4) Dum ero, non angar ullā re, cum omni vacem culpā, Cic.

¶ Benē esse, *to live well, to indulge himself,* Id. Malē esse, *to live poorly,* Ter. ¶ Rectē esse apud aliquem, *to be well in health,* Cic. ¶ Esse apud se, *to be in his senses,* Ter. (5) Sed cum inde suam quisque ibant diversi domum, nullus erat illo pacto, ut illi iusserant, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 26. (6) Si mihi minus esse tecum, quā cum omnibus tuis, Cic. (7) Esse oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9. Ad praecepta illi non est aetas, Cic. (8) Ap. Cic. (9) Est, cum non est satius, Cic. Erit ubi te ulcif- car, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 2, 26. Ut esset ubi tegumenta perpen- dere possent, Cic. Est, cui dem, Id. Est, ut ipse moleste ferat, Id. Velim consideres, ut sit, Id. Est, quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 16. § Boni judicis est facere conjecturam, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. Mentiri non est meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. Cum in Sicilia HS. duobus tritici modius esset, Cic. Ar- gentum quanti est sumito, Ter. Adelp. 5, 9, 20. § Est ad alvum crudam, & ad lateris dolorem, Cato, 125. § Pecus est Meliboei, Virg. Ecl. 3, 1. (10) Non est inter patrem & filium illius rei comparisonem fieri, Val. Max. 1, 7, 2. Velim ut signa & caetera, quae nostri studii, & tuae elegantiae videbun- tur esse, quamprimum mittas, Cic. (11) Non est ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2. Non est ut credere possis, Lucr. 2, 495. (12) Trochaeus eodem spa- tio est, quo choraes, Cic. Orat. 57. (13) Nec non & Tity- on cernere erat, Virg. Aen. 6, 595. Laboris plus haurire est, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 79. (14) Mihi quidem tu jam eras mortuus, quia non te visitavi, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 20. (15) In spe sum maximā, Cic. § Mirifico sum in te studio, Id. Fam. 14, 3. § Esse cum telo, Id. cum imperio, Id. § Est hodie in bonis, i. e. habet possessionem bonorum, Id. (16) Esto; at certo concedes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10. Si ille non fuisset, *If it had not been for him,* Nep. Con. 2. Alligati miraculo quodam fuere, Flor. 2, 12, 6. Esse in bonis, h. e. in possessione bono- rum, Cic.

+ Sum pro cum, Fest ex Enn.

Sūmen, inis. n. [à sus, fumen, quod sit suis abdomen, vel ex Hebr. שֶׁלֶט pingue] (1) *The paps, or belly, or udder of a sow; a meat made of the hinder teats of a sow, cut from her the day after she hath farrowed, and powdered with salt.* (2) *A tid, or choice bit.* (3) *Also a woman's teats.* (1) Quanta la- bes larido? quanta sumini absumedo? Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3. Calidum fcis ponere fumen, Pers. 1, 53. (2) Caesar Vopiscus dixit campos Rosae Italiae esse fumen, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10. & Plin. 17, 3. (3) Lucil. ap. Non. 6, 54.

Sumendus, a, um. part. *To be taken.* Alii exequiarum die dixerunt ponendos anulos aureos, ferreosque sumendos, Suet. Aug. 100.

Sumens, tis. part. *Taking.* Sumentis virilem togam tunica lati clavi refuta ex utraque parte ad pedes decidit, Suet. Aug. 94.

|| Suminatus, a, um. *Sus suminata, A sow that hath newly farrowed,* Lampr. + Enixus.

Summa, ae. [sc. res. subst. ex adj. summus] (1) *A sum of money.* (2) *The principal and chief point of a matter.* (3) *The sum, or conclusion of an whole discourse, or business.* (4) *The main, the whole, the stress, the upshot.* (5) *Consummation, perfection, accomplishment, height, or pitch.* (6) *The principal place, or authority.* (1) & Non refert parva nomina in codi- ces? imo omnes summas, Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 1. Summa sum- marum, *the sum total,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4. ¶ Actor summa- rum,

rum, a general receiver, or accountant, Suet. Dom. ii. (2) Si tantummodo summas attigero, Nep. Pelop. i. (3) Ad summam sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives, &c, Hor. Ep. i, 1, 106. (4) & Propositâ vitæ ejus summâ, species per partes exequar, Suet. Aug. 9. Summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, Cic. pro S. Rusc. 51. (5) & Habent omnia initium, incrementum, summam, Quint. 5, 10. In Veneris tabula summam sibi ponit Apelles, Prop. 3, 9, 11. (6) Solus summam hic habet apud nos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15. & Quadrans dicitur, cum aequalis est summa accepti, atque expenli. Illi contraria est summa excurrens, Dol.

Summānālia, Great cakes, such as are used at bridals, and other festivals, Fest.

Summāno, āre. To snatch, or hale away greedily, to take what is another man's, to steal, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 46.

Summānus, [qu. summus manium, Mart. Capell.] Pluto so called, Cic. de Div. 1, 10.

Summānus, a, um. Fulgur summanum, κεραυνός βλιον νεκτερινόν, Gloss. Vet.

Summārium, ii. n. An abridgement, an epitome, a summary. Breviarium olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 29. incunte.

Summārius, a, um. Chief, or principal above another; Steph. ex Cic. Att. 10, 1. sed incerta est lectio.

Summas, ātis. com. gen. inde plur. summates, um. The chief persons of a city, the peers in a realm, grandees, lords and ladies. Deliciae summatum virum, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 90. Summates matronae, Id. Cist. 1, 1, 27.

Summatim, adv. (1) By the tops, or highest parts. (2) Compendiously, in short, summarily, briefly. (1) Summatim vitis truncum ablaqueare, Col. de Arb. 6, 2. (2) = Breviter summatimque percurrere, Varr. R. R. 2. praef. & Si summatim, non particulatim narrabimus, Ad Herem. 1, 9.

Summātus, ūs. m. Chief rule, sovereignty, supremacy. = Imperium sibi cum ac summatum quisque petebat, Lucr. 5, 1141.

Summē. adv. Highly, mightily, very greatly, as much as is possible to be, to the uttermost. Petere ab aliquo, & summē contendere, Cic. pro Quint. 24. Summē in omnes officiosus est, Id. Verr. 1, 24.

Summergo, ēre, si, sum. To duck, to plunge. Vid. Submergo.

Summissē. adv. iūs. comp. Softly, lowly, humbly. Vid. Submisit.

Summissim. adv. Low, softly. Summissim fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74.

Summissio, ōnis. f. verb. A letting down, a lowering. Summissio vocis, Cic. Offic. 1, 41. Vid. Submissio.

Summissus, a, um. Vid. Submissus.

|| Summitas, ātis. f. Height, or Highness, the top. Summitas vitis, Pallad. 1, 11. + Fastigium.

Summitto, ēre, si, sum. act. [ex sub & mitto] To send underhand, to substitute, or put another in one's place; to let down; to lower, to let grow at length, to yoke, to abate, Cic. Vid. Submitto.

Summo, āre. unde comp. consummo. To sum up.

Summoeniānus, a, um. Under the walls. Summoenianae uxores, Whores that lived in the suburbs, common whores, whores of the stews, Mart. 3, 82, 2.

Summoenium, ii. n. A place under the walls, where the whores plied, Litt. ex Mart.

Summōneo, ēre, ui, itum. act. To prompt, Vid. Submoneo.

Summōpērē. adv. [i. e. summo opere] Very much, mightily, mainly. Quae summo opere vitare oportebit, Cic. de Inv. 1, 18. Et per tmesin. Cum puerorum formas summo hic opere miraretur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 1. sed var. codd.

Summoturus, a, um. part. About to remove. Inde facile telis ancipitibus hostem summoturus, Liv. 37, 11.

Summōvens, tis. part. Removing. Finisque suos summoventes primo, mox etiam inferentes bella, defendunt, Just. 2, 4.

Summōveo, ēre, vi, tum. act. To remove, or put out of the way, to withdraw. Summovendo iter facere ad praetorium, Liv. 45, 7. Ac denuo perductus ad regem, ut invisus, à conspectu summovetur, Just. 38, 9. Vid. Submoveo.

Summūla, ae. f. dim. [à summa] A little sum, &c. Minutas summulas distribuit flentibus servulis, Sen. Ep. 77.

Summum, i. n. The top, the whole, the sum, the pitch, or height. Alexander buculam in summo columnae collocavit, Cic. de Div. 1, 24. & Initio movendus est iudex & in summo impellendus, Quint. ad summum, Cic. pro Mil. 5. summum, Cels. in sum, at most.

Summus, a, um. [contr. ex supremus, ut imus ab infimus] (1) Highest. (2) Greatest, chief. (3) Extreme, principal, exceeding great, passing. (4) Singular, very excellent, sovereign. (5) Very deep. (6) The last, the furthest. (1) In summâ sacra viâ, Cic. pro Planc. 7. & profundus, Id. Fin. 3, 14. (2) & Fecit me è summo infimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 55. & Potius summa, quam humilia consequi, Cic. & A summis, mediis, infimis, hoc idem fit, Cic. Philipp. 1, 15. ¶ Summa res, the commonwealth, Id. (3) Homo summae senectutis, VOL. II.

Cic. ap. Non. 4, 440. Summum studium literarum, Id. (4) = Summus atque perfectus imperator, Cic. Summus & singularis vir, Id. (5) Haec res apud summum puteum geritur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 16. (6) Venit summa dies, & ineluctabile tempus, Virg. Aen. 2, 324. & Primo firmum aliquid ponendum est, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio, Quint.

† Summullus, murmurator. [vel ex sub; & mussō, vel pro submissus] A mutterer, a murmurer, or whisperer, Fest. † Sufurrans.

Summūto, āre. act. To change one for another; to substitute. Verba summutare pro verbis, Cic. Orat. 27. Vid. Submuto.

Sūmo, ēre, pti, ptum. act. (1) To take. (2) To receive. (3) To draw. (4) To borrow. (5) For redimo, to take work by the great. (6) To undertake, or engage for. (7) To get, or procure. (8) To lay out, to bestow. (9) To spend merrily, to pass pleasantly. (10) To choose. (11) To buy. (12) To presume, to venture. (13) To pretend, assume, or arrogate. (14) To challenge, or demand. (15) To advance a proposition, or postulate; to take for granted. (1) Sumere fustem, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 202. & Distat sumasne pudenter, an rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44. (2) & Improbis est homo, qui beneficium scit sumere, reddere nescit, Plaut. Perf. 5, 1, 10. ¶ Sumere poenas, Virg. Aen. 2, 103. supplicium dealiquo, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 17. to inflict. (3) Sumere aquam ex puteo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 70. (4) Non ratio verum argentum deerat. D. Sumeret alicunde, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 69. (5) Sumere operas publicas, Cic. (6) § Tantum sibi sumito pro Capitone apud Caesarem, quantum ipsum meminisse senties, Cic. Fam. 13, 29. (7) Sumpsimus a tuo villico, & aliunde mutuati sumus, Cic. Att. 11, 13. Met. Sumere sibi inimicitias alicujus, to get his ill will, Id. (8) In malâ uxore, si quid sumas, sumptus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 79. § Operam sumere ad rem aliquam, Id. § in re aliqua, Ter. frustra, Id. (9) Ego atque herus minor hanc diem sumpsimus prothymē, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 23. Otium ad potandum ut habeam; nam aliquot hos sumam dies, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 4. & carpere, lancinare, sepelire, excruciare, condere, comburere diem, Fest. (10) Flavius noster sumpsit te iudicem, Cic. (11) Tanti tu ista quatuor aut quinque signa sumpsisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. (12) § Hoc mihi sumpsi, ut à te peterem, Cic. Att. 16, 16. (13) = Mihi non sumo tantum, neque arrego, Cic. pro Planc. 1. (14) Id mihi pro meo jure sumo, Cic. Orat. 2, 72. (15) = & Sed cum bis sumpsit quod voluit, id tamen assumit, quod concedi nullo modo potest, Cic. de Div. 2, 52. & Quae sumunt, ut concludant id quod volunt, Id. Acad. 4, 13. Liber ego. Unde datum hoc sumis tot subdite rebus? Perf. 5, 124.

Sūmor, i. pass. To be taken, spent, &c. Colloquendi tempus sumitur, Nep. Dat. 10. † Sumpti in gen. pro sumptus, Cato. Sumptifacio, ēre, eci, actum. To spend, to be at cost, Plaut. Cal. 2, 7, 2. Sumptio, ōnis. f. verb. [à sumo] A taking, an assumption. Dare alicui duas sumptiones, Cic. de Div. 2, 53. sc. λόγματα dialecticorum vertens. Sumptito, āre. freq. [à sumo] To take often. Elleborum saepius sumptitaverunt, Plin. 25, 21. Sumptuārius, a, um. Of, or belonging to expences. Ratio sumptuaria, Cic. Att. 13, 47. Sumptuaria lex, a sumptuary law, to restrain excess of charge in diet, or habit, Id. Fam. 7, 16. Sumptuosē. adv. iūs. comp. Costly, sumptuously, prodigally, wastefully. Vos convivia lauta sumptuosē de die agitis, Catull. 45, 5. Sumptuosius, & insolentius se jactare, Cic. Catil. 2, 9. Sumptuosus, a, um. [à sumptus] or, comp. sumus, sup. Sumptuous, costly, prodigal, wasteful, chargeable. = Magnifica, & sumptuosa mulier, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15. Ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 8. Coena sumptuosissima, Sen. Controv. 4. Portus sumptuosissimi operis, Suet. Ner. 9. Sumpturus, a, um. part. That will take, &c. Quod post diem tertium medicamentum sumpturus esset, aegrē ferens, Curt. 3, 6, 3. Oscula sumpturus, Ov. Fast. 3, 691. Sumptus, a, um. part. [à sumor] Taken, undertaken, &c. Sumpta virilis toga, Cic. de Sen. 1. Altē sumpta querela, Lucr. 4, 1175. Sumptus, ūs. [et ti, Cato] m. (1) A taking, as of food. (2) Charge, expence, cost, costliness. (1) Sumptus escae, Veg. (2) Facere sumptus in rem aliquam, Cic. Verr. 4, 10. & Necesse est facere sumptum, qui quaerit lucrum, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 65. Cur tu his rebus sumptus suggeris? Ter. Adolph. 1, 1, 37. Eo sumpti opus est, Cato 22. = Sumptum & impensam facere in cultura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

Sūno. āre. Sunat, Lucil. deprimit; Non à fino, vel ab Hebr. שָׁן M.

Suo, ēre, sui, futum. act. [à súo, unde in comp. κασσύω, pro καρασύω, Att. καρύω, i. e. ἐκρίνω, Hes.] (1) To sew, stitch, join, or tack together. (2) Met. To work, or procure. (1) Tegumenta corporum fuere, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. (2) Metuo lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 6.

Suopte nutu. After his own pleasure, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17. Suopte ingenio, of his own proper inclination, Liv. 1, 25. & Tac. Hist. 2, 63, 5.

Suōvētaurilia, um. n. [ex sue, ove, & tauro] A sacrifice, of

of a swine, a sheep, and a bull together, Liv. 8, 10. al. leg. solitaurilia.

Supellectilicarius, ii. m. A slave, or bondman which is accountable for cattle, or householdstuff, Petron. 35.

Supellectilis, e. adj. wide in plur. supellectilia. Of, or belonging to household goods.

|| Supellectilis, is. f. Household goods, furniture, Ulp. + Supellex.

Supellex, etilis. f. caret plurali. [ex super, & lectus; ut initio conferentur ea, quae super lectos, vel cubiculares, vel discubitorios, poni solerent; postea latius significatione propagata, Turneb. vel potius à super, & pellis, quod sub pellibus antiquitus locarentur, quae usui forent, Labeo J.C.] Household stuff, or implements, furniture, all things moveable within the house. = In instrumento ac supellectilli numerari, Cic. Verr. 4, 44. Met. Amicos parare optimam vitae supellectilem, Id. de Amic. 15. Supellex verborum, Id. Orat. 24.

Super. praep. [ex intè] (1) Upon. (2) Beyond. (3) Above. (4) More than, upwards of. (5) Beside, over, after. (6) At the time, over. (7) About, of, or concerning. (8) For, with regard to. (1) Demetrius super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. de Legg. 2, 26. Gemina super arbore fidunt columbae, Virg. Aen. 6, 203. (2) § Super Garamantas & Indos proferet imperium, Virg. Aen. 6, 794. § Nocte super mediâ, Id. ibid. 9, 61. (3) Obsides super se subscilio secundo collocavit, Suet. Aug. 43. (4) Senatores erant super mille, Suet. Aug. 35. (5) Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv. 28, 46. Super bellum amonâ peremente, Id. 2, 51. (6) Pudebat amicos super vinum & epulas focerum ex deditis esse electum, over a glass of wine, Curt. 8, 4, 30. Super mensam debellaturus Alexandrum, Id. 7, 4, 8. § Super somnum servus, a chamberlain, Litt. ex Curt. 6, 11, 3. sed ibi legitur ad somnum. (7) § Quid nuncias super anu? Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 8. Hac super re scribam ad te, Cic. § Juxta mecum rem tenes super Euclionis filiâ, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 2. (8) § Nec super ipsa sua molitur laude laborem, Virg. Aen. 4, 233. § Super differt à supra, quod prius contiguitatem, posterius spatium aliquod interjectum denotet. Hic tamen hac mecum poteris requiescere nocte fronde super viridi, Virg. Ecl. 1, 80. Super tamen pro supra saepe usurpatur.

Super. adv. (1) Above. (2) From on high. (3) More, greater. (4) Moreover. (5) Super quàm quod, over and beside that. (1) § Hinc atque hinc, super subicrque premor angustis, Plaut. (2) Et super è vallo prospectant Troës, Virg. Aen. 9, 167. (3) Poenas dedit usque superque quàm fatis est, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 65. (4) Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, & super ipsi Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 72. (5) Adverso rumore fuit, super quam quod malè pugnaverant, Liv. 27, 20.

+ Supera, pro supra. adv. & praep. Quod supera est, Lucr. 4, 204. Supera bellum Thebanum, Id. 5, 326. Supera tibi paulo ostendimus antè, Id. 1, 430.

* Supera, orum. n. f. loca. Heaven, the sky, places above. Supera alta tenentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 787.

Superabilis, e. That may be overcome, passed, or climbed over. Mediocribus scalis superabilis, Liv. 25, 23. Nulli superabilis, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 27. Sil. 11, 605.

|| Superabundantia, ae. f. A superabundance, Aug. + Abundantia.

+ Superabundo, are. n. To be superfluous, to be over and above, to superabound, Ulp. + Abundo.

Superaccommodo, are. act. To fit, or set above. Superaccommodare ferulas, Cels. 8, 10.

Superadditum, i. n. A surplussage, or overplus, Dig. + Auetarium.

Superadditus, a, um. part. Set, or put over. Laurus superaddita busto, Prop. 2, 13, 33. Sil. 10, 562. Torno facili superaddita vitis, Virg. Ecl. 3, 38.

Superaddo, ère, didi, ditum. act. To add moreover, to superadd, to set, or inscribe upon. Tumulo superaddere carmen, Id. ibid. 5, 43. honores pieturae, V. Flacc. 1, 129.

Superadjicio, ère, jeci, jectum. To superadd, to put over and above. Superadjicies calcem, Pallad. R. R. tit. 17.

Superadjicio, i. ectus. pass. To be superadded. Superadjicitur his haec conditura, Apic. 7, 4.

|| Superadnexus, a, um. part. Tied aloft, or above, Capitol. + Superadnexus.

Superadornatus, a, um. Adorned above, Sen. N. Q. 4, 2.

|| Superadulatus, a, um. That hath passed the flower of his age, superannuated, overgrown, Bibl. + Exoletus.

Superaggero, are. unde pass. superaggeror. To heap over and above. Humus, quae fuerat egesta, superaggeretur, Col. 12, 44.

|| Superagnata tunica. The utmost coat of the eyes, Medic.

|| Superalligatio. f. verb. A binding over, Dig.

Superalligo, are. act. To bind over, or upon, Plin. 30, 17.

Superalligor, ari. To be bound upon, Col.

|| Superamentum, i. n. A surplussage, or remainder, the overplus, Ulp. + Residuum.

Superandus, a, um. part. To be passed over, to be overcome.

Superandus, Sil. 10, 348. Plurima flumina superanda erant, Curt. 8, 32.

Supersans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. (1) Exceeding. (2) Surpassing, excellent. (3) Prevailing, overcoming. (4) Remaining. (1) Superans nonum annum cadus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 1. (2) Formâ superante juvencae, Virg. Aen. 8, 207. (3) Superante Poeno, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 38. Superantior ignis, Lucr. 5, 395. (4) Classis Romana a Messana Locros aliquot horis die superante accessit, Liv. 29, 7.

Superanteacta aetas. The age past, G. ex Lucr. 3, 672. sed rect. divise super anteacta.

Superatio, onis. f. verb. An excess, a conquest. Contrariorum superatio, Vitruv. Praef. 1, 3.

Superator, oris. m. verb. A vanquisher, an overcomer. Populi superator Etrusci, Ov. Fast. 1, 641.

Superatrix, icis. f. She that overcometh, Litt. ex Ov. sed q.

Superattollo, ère. To lift up, or over, Litt. ex Plaut. Caf. 4, 1. sed rectius divise.

Superaturus, a, um. part. About to overcome. Novi scriptores aut in rebus certius aliquid allaturos se, aut scribendi arte rudem vetustatem superaturos credunt, Liv. praef. op. conf. 35, 15.

Superauratus, a, um. Covered with gold, gilt. Superaurata cervix, Ov. Ital. 106.

Supératus, a, um. part. (1) Vanquished, surmounted. (2) Conquered. (3) Also performed, fulfilled. (1) Superatis difficultatibus, Patere. 2, 120. (2) Superatae classes, Patere. 2, 84. (3) Superata suae referebat iussa novercae, Ov. Met. 8, 15.

Superbè. adv. ius, comp. iusimè, sup. Haughtily, proudly, loftily, stately. Superbè responsum reddere, Liv. 1, 33. Superbius aliquam appellare, Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 5. Cujus idem tu superbissime decreta & preces repudiasti, Cic. in Pison. 27.

Superbia, ae. f. [à superbus] (1) Pride, insolence, arrogance. (2) In a good sense, state, grandeur, highmindedness. (3) In fruits, harshness, sourness, able to dull the edge of a knife, faith Littleton; but they seem to be so called on account of their being ripe before others. (1) § Magnitudinem animi superbia imitatur in animis extollendis, Cic. Partit. Orat. 23. = Illa tua singularis superbia, insolentia, contumacia, Id. Verr. 4, 41. = Superbiam, fastidium, arrogantiam fugiamus, Id. Offic. 1, 26. (2) Sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 13. Secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28. (3) Eadem causa in piris taxatur superbiae cognomine, Plin. 15, 16. vid. Hard. in locum, qui explicat muscate pears. Conf. & Col. 5, 10.

Superbibo, ère, bi, itum. To drink after, or upon another thing. § Superbibere aquam ebrietati, Plin. 23, 23.

Superbiens, tis. part. Growing proud. M. Lepidum, quem ex Africa in auxilium evocarat, superbientem 20 legionum fiducia, summâque sibi partes terrore ac minis vindicantem, spoliavit exercitu, Suet. Aug. 16.

* Superbificus, a, um. That doth a thing proudly, or that maketh one proud. Superbifica manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 58.

Superbiloquium, ii. n. Proud speaking, Litt. ex Plin.

Superbio, ire, ivi, itum. n. [à superbus] (1) To be proud, or go stately. (2) To brag, glory, or vaunt. (3) To be famous, to be ennobled. (4) To scorn, to disdain. (1) Equae comantes gloriâ superbiunt, Plin. 10, 83. Formâ muta superbit avis, Cic. de Med. Fac. 34. (2) Nomine avi superbire, Ov. Met. 11, 118. (3) Phlegreis sylva superbit exuviiis, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 3, 337. (4) Spoliare superbit Oenides, Stat. Theb. 7, 588.

+ Superbiter. adv. Proudly, Naev. ap. Non. + Superbè.

+ Superbōsus, a, um. adj. Disdainful, or full of disdain, Fest. + Superbiâ plenus.

Superbus, a, um. or, comp. firmus, sup. [à Gr. υπέρβιος, quomodo usus Nonius, ex υπέρ, & βίος, vis] (1) Brave, noble, excellent. (2) Stately, lofty. (3) Proud, scornful, disdainful, highminded. (4) Rich, costly. (5) Nice, squeamish. (6) In fruits, ripe before others. (1) = Populus latè rex, bellòque superbus, Virg. Aen. 1, 25. Superbae virtute & factis animae, Sil. 10, 573. (2) Postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Aen. 2, 504. (3) Superbiorem te pecunia facit, Cic. Fam. 7, 12. Superbissima familia, Liv. 2, 56. (4) = Majestas foliorum, & scepra superba, Lucr. 5, 1136. (5) Cupiens variâ fastidia coenâ vincere tangentis malè singula dente superbo, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 87. (6) Superbae olivae, Plin. 15, 4. vid. & Superbia, n. 3.

Supercalco, are. act. To lay over with lime. Tabulatum supercalcato, Col. 12, 39.

Supercalcor, ari. pass. To be laid over with lime, Litt. ex Stat.

Supercerno, ère, crèvi, tum. To sift, or range upon, unde

Supercernor, i. pass. Terra cribris supercernitur, Plin. 17, 14.

Supercido, ère, di, casum. n. To fall upon, Col. 4, 9. in part praef.

Superciliōsus, a, um. Sour in countenance, supercilious, censorious, Sen. Epist. 123. = Tristis, severus, morosus, superbus.

Supercilium, ii. n. [supercilium dicitur, quod supra cilium sit, id est, integumentum oculi superius, Fest.] (1) A brow, or eyebrow, the ridge of hair above the eyelids. (2) Met. Majesty, severity, gravity. (3) Pride, haughtiness, a stately look, (4)

(4) *The top, height, or highest part, the ridge, or edge of an hill, a promontory.* (1) Supercilia homini & pariter, & alternè mobilia; in iis pars animi; negamus, annuimus; superbia alicubi conceptaculum, sed hic sedem habet, *Plin.* 11, 51. Superciliorum remissio aut contractio, moestitia, hilaritas, risus, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 41. (2) Terrarum dominum pone supercilium, *Mart.* 1, 5. (3) Sed forma, sed aetas digna supercilio, *Juv.* 5, 62. Si cum magnis virtutibus adfers grande supercilium, *Id.* 6, 168. (4) *Liv.* 27, 20. Supercilium excelsum nacti, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 58. Mare longo supercilio inflexum, *Mele.* 3, 3. ¶ Supercilium ostii, *the haunce of a door*, *Vitruv.* 4, 6.

Süperclaudo, ère, si, sum. act. *To shut, or close in*, *Litt. ex Liv.*

¶ Süpercoelestis, e. *Above the heavens*, *Ecclef. condonandum.*

Süpercontëgo, ère, xi, ctum. act. *To cover over*, unde

Süpercontëgor, i. pass. *Renes tunicis superconteguntur*, *Cels.* 4, 1.

Süpercorruo, ère, ui. n. *To fall down upon*. Super ingentem stragem, quam ipse fecerat, corruit, *Val. Max.* 3, 2, 23. *per tmesin, ut quibusdam placet.*

Süpercreasco, ère, n. *To overgrow*. Si carcinoma nimium supercreverit, *Cels.* 5, 28. n. 2.

Süpercubatio, ònis, f. verb. *A lying upon*, *Litt. ex Varr.*

Süpercubo, are, n. *To lie, or sleep upon*. Ut grex supercubet, *Col.* 7, 4.

Süpercurro, ère, n. *To over-run, to surpass, to be better, or more worth*. Ager, quod vestigali largè supercurrit, dominum inveniet, *Plin. Epist.* 7, 18, 3.

Süperdüco, ère, xi, ctum. act. *To say moreover, to add in speaking of words*, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 21.

Süperdo, dëdi, ctum. act. unde superdandus. part. *To lay, or put upon*, *Cels.* 7, 2.

Süperdüco, are, xi, ctum. act. *To bring beside that he hath brought already*. § Quidam filio superduxit novercam, *Quint.*

Süperëlitus, a, um. *Very high above*, *Lucr.* 5, 707. *sed re-ctius divisè super edita.*

Süperëdo, ère, act. *To eat besides, or over and above*. Si radicem herae in prunâ tostam superederint, *Plin.* 19, 34.

Süperëgëro, ssi, act. *To send up, or make to appear*. Quippe ubi non unquam Titan superegerit ortus, *where the sun never riseth*, *Tib.* 4, 1, 157. *sed potest esse à superago.*

¶ Süperëmico, are, n. *To excel, pass, or surmount*, *Dig.* 4 Supero.

¶ Süperëminentia, ac, f. *A prerogative, or excellency*, *Dig.* 4 Praecellentia, eminentia.

Süperëminens, tis, part. *Appearing above*. Supereminens extra aquam, *Plin.* 26, 33.

Süperëmineo, ère, ui. *To be higher, or above others, to appear above*. § Supereminet omnes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 505. § Supereminet extra aquam, *Plin.* 26, 33. Olivae premantur, & jus superemineat, *Col.* 12, 47. Supereminere egregio ore, *V. Flacc.* 5, 368.

Süperëmörïor, i. dep. *To die upon*, *Plin.* 10, 2.

Süperënato, are. *To swim clear over*, *Luc.* 4, 133.

Süperëo, ire. *To go over*. Qui docuit superire lacunas, *Lucr.* 3, 1044. *ubi al. super ire divisè.*

Süperërögatio, ònis, f. verb. *A giving more than is required*, *Aug. Hinc voci, cum necessaria videatur, venia, opinor, danda est.*

Süperërögator, ònis, m. verb. *He that giveth more than he needeth*, *Aug.*

Süperërögo, are, act. *To spend over and above*, *Bibl.*

Süperërögor, ari, ctus. pass. *To be spent over and above*, *Hier.*

† Süperescit, sign. supererit, *Fest.*

Süperest. imperf. *It remaineth*. Victo superest ut tueri se possit, *Quint.*

Süperëvölo, are. *To fly clear over*, *Luc.* 3, 299. *sed al. scrib. divisè. conf. Manil.* 1, 45.

¶ Süperexcurro, ère, n. *To run out at large, to spread, or grow out of the compass of one's own ground*, *Ulp.* 4 Excurro.

¶ Süperexcütio, ère, act. *To shake out a thing at large*, *Dig.* 4 Executio.

Süperëro, ferre, tülü, act. *To bear, or lift over*, *Plin.* 32, 46.

Süperficiarius, a, um. *Superficial, belonging to the outside of a thing*. Mathematica superficiaria est, *Sen. Epist.* 88. Superficiariae aedes, *an house built upon another man's ground, for which a quit rent, or ground-rent is paid*, *Cajus.* Tuberculum superficiarium, *a wheal, or pimple*, *Jun.*

Süperficiarius, ii, m. *He who hath built an house on another man's ground, and payeth a quit-rent for it*, *Ulp.*

Süperficies, ei, f. [ex super, i. e. supra, & facies] (1) *The outside, the uppermost part of any thing, a surface.* (2) *Also a plot of ground to build on.* (1) Longitudo superficiem corporum solam ampliat, *Plin.* 11, 108. (2) Arcam praeclaram habebimus; superficiem confules ex SC. aestimabunt, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 1.

Süperfio, eri. *To remain, to be over and above, to be left, or to spare*. Custodire quae superfieri possunt, *Col.* 12, 1.

Vocem te ad coenam, si superfiat locus, *Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 12.

Süperflöreo, ère, n. *To flower after*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Süperflöresco, ère, ui. incept. unde superflörescens, tis, part. *To bud, or spring over again, to bring forth other fresh flowers after the fading of the first*. Cucumis floret, sibi ipsi superflörescens, *Plin.* 19, 24.

Süperflüo, adv. *Superfluously*, *Ap. recent.*

Süperflüens, tis, part. *Overflowing, over and above, enough and to spare*. Superflüens copia succi, *Pallad. Febr. tit.* 17. pecunia, *Sen. de Vit. Beat.* 1, 11. = redundans, *Cic.*

Süperflüitas, ätis, f. *More than need, superfluity, overplus*. Superfluitate pampinorum atria replere, *Plin.* 14, 3.

Süperflüo, ère, xi, xum. n. *To run over, to overflow, to abound, to be overplus*, *Plin.* 36, 24. conf. *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 91.

Süperflüum, ui, n. *Surplusage, the overplus*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Süperflüus, a, um. *Running over, overflowing*. § Flumina campis superflua, *Plin. Paneg.* 82.

Süperfoctatio, ònis, f. verb. *A conceiving after the first young*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Süperfocto, are. *After the first young to conceive another*, *Plin.* 10, 83.

Superfugio, ère, gi. *To flee upon, or over*. Superfugere undas, *V. Flacc.* 3, 554.

Süperfulgeo, ère, n. unde part. superfulgens. *To shine, or glitter over, or above*. § Tempia superfulges, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 33. *ubi al. superfulges.*

Süperfundens, tis, part. *Pouring, or spreading out, or all over*. Superfundens se lactitiä, *Liv.* 5, 7.

Süperfundo, ère, üdi, sum. act. *To pour, or cast upon, or over*. Oleum superfundito, *Col.* 12, 57. Macedonum virtus superfudit se in Asiam, *Liv.* 45, 9.

Süperfundor, i. pass. *To be covered over*, *Sen. N. Q.* 6, 24.

Süperfusus, a, um. part. *Overflowing, poured upon, spread abroad*. Superfuso aceto, *Col.* Superfusae lymphae, *Ov. Met.* 2, 459. Superfusa gens montibus, *a people dwelling scatteringly on the mountains*, *Plin.* 6, 15. Superfuso altaribus sanguine, *V. Patere.* 2, 22. Superfusi hostes, *Liv.* 39, 49.

Süperfütürus, a, um. part. [à supersum] *That shall remain*. Hominis anima superfutura, *Plin.* 11, 115.

¶ Süpergaudeo, ère. *To rejoice over one*, *Hier.* 4 Gaudere de aliquo.

Süpergëro, ère, ssi, ctum. act. *To cast, or heap upon*. Terram supergere, *Col.* 11, 3.

Süpergestus, a, um. part. *Heaped, or cast upon*, *Col.* 11, 3.

Süpergrediens, tis, part. *Going upon*. Cuncta supergrediens Saturni septima lux est, *Auson. de nom.* 7. *dier.* 11.

Süpergrëdiör, i. ssi, dep. (1) *To go upon, or over.* (2) *Met. To surpass, or excel.* (1) Abortum facit illitus, aut si omnino praegnans supergrediatur, *Plin.* 28, 23. (2) § Horum magnificentiä principem supergredi, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 52, 2.

Süpergressus, a, um. part. (1) *Going over, or upon.* (2) *Met. Surmounting, excelling.* (1) *Plin.* 8, 76. (2) § Ex matre optimä, atque omnem laudem supergressä, *Quint.* 6. *in prooem.*

¶ Süperhäbeo, ère, act. *To slight, scorn, or despise*, *Litt. ex Gell.* 4 Despicio.

¶ Süperhümëräle, is, n. *An hood, or such like thing worn on the shoulder*, *Vulg. interp.* 4 * Epomis.

Süperi, örüm, m. plur. (1) *They that are above.* (2) ¶ *The gods.* (3) *They that be living upon earth.* (1) ¶ Si decorum comederint, si quid coxerint, superi incoenati sunt, & coenati inferi, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 6. (2) Precari superos, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 529. ¶ Leg. & superus in sing. ¶ Inferus an superus tibi fert Deus funera Ulysses? *Liv. Andron.* (3) Si decessisset in Campania, quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos, *Patere.* 2, 48.

Superjäcco, ère. *To lie upon*, *Cels.* 8, 9.

Süperjäcio, ère, ëci, ctum. act. (1) *To cast, or lay upon.* (2) *Met. To add, or say moreover.* (1) *Vid. Superjacio.*

(2) Superjecere quidam augendo fidem, *Liv.* 10, 30.

Süperjäciör, i. pass. *To be thrown upon*. Delapsa folia superjaciebantur, *Col.* 2, 1.

Superjäctürus, a, um. *About to cast upon*. Superjäcturus se rogo, *Val. Max.* 1, 8, *extern.* 10.

Süperjäcto, are. *To cast, or fling over, or beyond, to leap over, to overshoot*, *Plin.* 9, 21.

Süperjectio, ònis, f. verb. *A casting upon; Met. an hyperbole, or hyperbolical expression, an over-shooting*. Ementiens superjectio, *Quint.* 8, ult.

Süperjectus, & superjactus, a, um. part. *Cast upon*. Ora superjecta humo, *Liv.* 22, 51. Superjecta tunica, *Cels.* 7, 13. Superjecta ut solido feruntur, *Tac. Hist.* 5, 6, 6.

Süperjēctuz, üs, m. *A casting upon, a leaping, or covering, as a horse with a mare*, *Col.* 6, 36.

Süperjicio, ère, jēci, jectum. act. *To cast, or lay upon*, *Met. to exaggerate beyond credibility*. Superjecere quidam augendo fidem, *Liv.* 10, 30.

Süperilligätus, a, um. part. *Tied, or bound upon*. Betae foliis superilligatis, *Plin.* 29, 11.

Süperilligo, are, act. *To tie, or bind upon, or over*. Quidam recentem lienem caninum superilligant, *Plin.* 30, 17. *ubi al. superalligant.*

Süperilligor, āri. pass. *To be tied, or bound upon*, Litt. ex Ca-
tone.
Süperillino, ēre. act. *To smear, or anoint all over, or upon*.
Totum corpus süperillinare, *Celf.* 3, 19.
Süperillitus, a, um. part. *Anointed over*. *Süperillito* butyro,
Plin. 30, 37. conf. *Celf.* 6, 18.
Süperimpēdēns, tis. part. *Hanging over*. Tempe quae sylvae
tegunt süperimpēdēntes, *Catull.* 62, 286.
Süperimpōnendus, a, um. part. *To be put, or laid upon*. Sü-
perimponenda sunt cataplasmata, *Celf.* 3, 10.
Süperimpōno, ēre, sui, situm. act. *To put, or lay upon, to*
charge moreover, to overlay. Vimineos qualos süperimponunt,
Col. 8, 3.
Süperimpōsitus, a, um. part. (1) *Put upon*. (2) *Laid, or*
charged upon. (1) *Süperimposito* linteolo, *Plin.* 31, 45. Süper-
impositi montes montibus, *Sen. Agam.* 335. (2) *Stipendio süper-*
imposito, *Liv.* 21, 1.
Süperincendo, ēre, i, sum. act. *To inflame more*. Hanc süper-
incendit Venus, *Val. Flacc.* 2, 126.
Süperincido, ēre, cidi. neut. unde part. *superincidens*. *To fall*
upon. Ruina süperincidentium virorum, *Liv.* 23, 15. Ne plaga
süperincidentem coelestem aquam contineat, *Col.* 4, 9. ubi al.
supercidentem.
Süperincreſco, ēre. neut. *To grow ever, or upon*, *Celf.* 8, 10.
Süperincumbens, tis. part. *Lying upon*, *Luc.* 9, 936. conf.
Liv. 22, 51. & *Ov. Epist.* 11, 57.
Süperincumbo, ēre. *To lie upon*. Non süperincubui, *Ov. Epist.*
11, 117. conf. *Manil.* 1, 712.
|| *Süperincurvatus*, a, um. *Bowing, or lying down upon*, *Apul.*
Met. 9, p. 273. † *Incurvus*.
|| *Süperindico*, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To denounce and signify*
moreover, *Ulp.* † *Superdico*.
Süperinduco, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To cover, or lay upon*. *Vid.*
Superinductus.
|| *Süperinductio*, ōnis. f. verb. *An interlining, a blotting out*
and putting in anew, *Ulp.*
|| *Süperinductor*, ōris. m. verb. *He that brings moreover*,
Cod.
Süperinductus, a, um. part. *Drawn over, laid upon*. Duūm
pedum terra süperinducta, *Plin.* 15, 18. Süperinducti corporis
species, *Quint.* 5, 8.
Süperinduo, ēre, ui, itum. act. *To put on, as one doth a gar-*
ment. Penulam obſoleti coloris süperinduit, *Suet. Ner.* 48.
Süperindutus, a, um. part. *Clothed with one thing upon ano-*
ther, Litt. ex Stat.
Süperinfundo, ēre, fudi, sum. *To pour upon*, *Celf.* 8, 4.
Süperingerō, ēre, ſi, ſtum. act. *To cast, or heap upon*. Urceis
accervos leguminum süperingerunt, *Plin.* 18, 73. conf. & *Tib.* 4,
1, 157.
Süperingestus, a, um. *Cast upon*, Litt. ex Sil.
Süperinjectus, a, um. part. *Cast over, or upon*. Süperinjecta
terra, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 533. Süperinjectis quis latet aede togis? *Id.*
Fast. 6, 570.
Süperinjicio, ēre, eci, etum. act. *To cast, or lay over, or upon*.
Quo süperinjicit textum rude ſedula Baucis, *Ov. Met.* 8, 640.
conf. & *Celf.* 7, 13.
Süperinjicior, i. pass. *To be cast, or laid over, or upon*, *Plin.*
17, 32.
Süperinterno, ēre, ravi, tum. *To strew, or cover over with*,
Liv. 30, 10. Ita Gron. ſed al. leg. ſuperſtravit. *Vide Super-*
interno.
Süperinſtillo, āre. *To pour, or drop down upon*. Olei modicum
ſuperinſtillabis, *Apic. R. C.* 4, 2.
Süperinſtruo, ēre, xi, etum. *To raiſe upon, unde part. ſuper-*
inſtructus, *Col.* 9, 7.
Süperintēgo, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To cover over, unde paſſivum*
Süperintēgor, i. *To be covered over*, *Plin.* 18, 8.
Süperintōno, āre, ui. neut. *To thunder from above*. Dat tellus
gemitum, & clypeum ſuperintonat ingens, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 709.
legente & interpretante *Serv. al. diviſe leg. & aliter interpr.*
Süperinundus, a, um. part. *Besmear over*, *Celf.* 6, 6.
Süperinundatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An overflowing*, Litt. ex *Plin.*
ſed. q.
|| *Süperinundor*, āri. pass. *To be overflowed*, *Tert.* † *Inundor*.
Süperinungo, ēre, xi, etum. act. *To anoint, or smear over*,
Celf. *Vid. Süperinunctus*.
Süperinungor, i. pass. *To be anointed, or smeared over*, *Celf.*
7, 7.
Süperinvolvō, ēre. *To involve in, or upon*. Qui ſuper ingentes
cumulos involvit arenae, *Luc.* 9, 485. per meſin.
Süperior, us, gen. ōris. (1) *That is above, higher*. (2) *For-*
mer, elder. (1) *Domus ſuperior*, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 10. Dicere de
ſuperiore loco, *Id. Ferr.* 2, 42. vid. & *Offic.* 1, 26. (2) *Super-*
rior aetas, *Cic. de Sen.* 18. *Superior Dionyſius* Dionis ſororem
habuit in matrimonio, *Nep. Dion.* 1.
Süperiōres, m. pl. (1) *Anceſſors, predeceſſors, ſeniors, elders*.
(2) *Superiors, betters, they that are above us*. (1) *Vair. R. R.*
2, 4. (2) & *Invidēt homines & paribus, & inferioribus, & ſu-*
perioribus, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 52.
Süperjūmentarius, ii. m. *A chief equerry, the maſter of the*
horſe, who is over the grooms of the ſtable, *Suet. Claud.* 2.
Süperiūs, adv. *Before, firſt, above*. *Vid. Supra*.
Süperlābor, i. plus. dep. *To ſlip over*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Süperlacrymo, āre. neut. *To weep, or drop upon*, *Col.* 4, 24.
Süperlātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A preferring; alſo the figure*
hyperbole, exceſs, amplifying, over-ſhooting. (2) *Alſo a name*
given to one by way of excellency, as, The poet. (1) *Superlatio*
eſt oratio ſuperans veritatem alicujus, augendi minuendive cauſa,
Ad Herenn. 4, 33. (2) *Cratſto inopia turpem decoctoris ſuper-*
lationem injunxit, *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 12.
Süperlātivus, a, um. *Superlative*, Grammaticis freq.
Süperlātus, a, um. part. [*à ſuperferor*] (1) *Borne, or lifted*
over. (2) *Greatly amplified*. (1) *ſiniſtrum pedem ſuperlatum*
parturienti lethalem eſſe, *Plin.* 28, 27. (2) *Tranſlata & ſuper-*
lata verba, *Cic. Part. Orat.* 15.
Süperlīmāre, is. n. *The tranſom, or lintel over a door*, *Plin.*
29, 26. = *Limen ſuperum*, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 1.
Süperlīno, ēre, iſi, itum. act. *To anoint, or beſmear upon*.
Vid. Süperlitus.
Süperlītus, a, um. part. *Smeared upon, or over*. Viſco ſuper-
litum, ut haereat, *Plin.* 22, 49.
Süpermando, ēre. act. & ſupermandor, i. pass. *To eat, or chew*
upon, or after another thing, *Plin.* 31, 33.
Süpermeo, āre. neut. *To run, flow, or ſlip over*. Quaedam
dulces aquae inter ſe ſupermeant alias, *Plin.* 2, 106.
|| *Süpermergo*, ēre, ſi. act. *To overwhelm*, *Dig.* † *Obruo*.
Süpermīco, āre. neut. *To excel, ſurpaſs, or ſurmount, to out-*
ſhine. Beneficia parentum ſupermicant, *Sen. de Benef.* 3, 32.
Tepidūmque ſupermicat auſtrum, *Avien. Phaenom.* v. 846.
Süpermitto, ſi. *To put in, or add to afterwards*. *Philippus &*
Jollas praeguſtare ac temperare potum regis ſoliti in aqua frigida
venenum habuerunt, quam praeguſtatae jam potioni ſupermiſe-
runt, *Juſt.* 12, 15.
|| *Supernans*, tis. part. *Swimming above*. Gaudia in ſummo
pectore ſupernantia, *Gell.* 9, 9. Mellis pars, quae in imo eſt,
praefat pondere; & ideo ſupernante pretioſior eſt, *Macrob. Sat.*
7, 12.
Süpernas, ātis. adj. *That is, or groweth above*. & *Romae in-*
fernas abies ſupernati praefertur, *Plin.* 16, 76. conf. *Vitruv.* 2,
10.
Süpernatans, tis. part. *Floating, or ſwimming at top*. *Super-*
natans bitumen, *Plin.* 7, 13.
Supernāto, āre. neut. *To ſwim upon, or aloft, to float*. Ut jus
ſupernatet, *Col.* 12, 9. Quod ſupernatat butyrum eſt, *Plin.* 28,
35.
Supernātus, a, um. [*ex ſuper, & natus*] *Grown after, or upon*
another, *Plin.* 19, 15. *Hard. leg. ſuperenatus*.
Supernē, adv. (1) *From above, from on high, from aloft*.
(2) *On the top, in the upper part*. (1) *Ne ſupernē inceſſeretur*
timuerat, *Curt.* 3, 9, 11. *Injurias ſupernē deſpicere*, *Sen. de*
Clem. 1, 5. (2) *Mulier formoſa ſupernē*, *Hor. A. P.* 4.
Süperno, āre, unde ſupernans, tis. part. *To ſwim above, or*
aloft, *Gell.* 99. † *Supernato*.
Supernūmerārius, a, um. *Supernumerary, above the number*,
Veg. 2, 19. † *Super numerum*.
Süpernus, a, um [*à ſuper*] *High above, aloft, upper, on high*.
Pars ſuperna, *Plin.* 7, 15. *Numen ſupernum*, *Ov. Met.* 15,
128.
Süperō, āre. act. & abſolut. [*ex ſuper*] (1) *To go, or climb*
over, to outreach, to ſurpaſs, to ſurmount. (2) *To exceed, or be*
greater. (3) *To vanquiſh, or overcome*. (4) *To prevail with*.
(5) *To be overplus, or above and above, to abound*. (6) *Alſo to*
outlive, to overlive. (1) *Aqua genua vix ſuperabat*, *Liv.* *Super-*
rant montes, & flumina tranant, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 270. (2) &
Ne in eā re ſumptus fructum ſuperet, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 53. *Phoe-*
bum ſuperare canendo, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 9. *canem curſu*, *Hor. Epist.*
1, 18, 51. (3) *Superare Aſiam bello*, *Paterc.* aliquem ferro,
Aen. 1, 354. = *vinco*, *Cic.* (4) *Dominam potentem ſupplici-*
bus ſupera donis, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 439. (5) & *In diviſione generum*
& deſſe aliquam partem, & ſuperare, mendosum eſt, *Cic. de*
Orat. 2, 19. & *Uter eſt ditior, cui deſſe, an cui ſuperat?* *Id.*
Parad. 6, 3. (6) = & *Superātne & veſcitur aura aetheriā,*
nec adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris? *Virg. Aen.* 3, 339. §
Captae ſupravimus urbi, *Id. Aen.* 2, 643. ¶ *Sic Granicum*
tot millibus equitum peditūmque in ulteriore ſtantibus ripā ſupe-
ravit; ſic anguſtis in Ciliciae callibus tantam multitudinem hoſti-
um, *Curt.* 4, 9, 22. ubi. *Superare fluvium & hoſtem diverſo*
ſenſu in eadem ſententiā. *Vid. etiam*, 9, 1, 8.
Süperor, āri. pass. *To be exceeded, &c.* *Caef. B. G.* 6, 23.
Süperobruo, ēre. act. *To overwhelm and caſt upon, to cover*
quite and clean. § *Superobruit armis*, *Prop.* 4, 4, 91.
|| *Süperobrūtus*, a, um. part. *Overwhelmed*. *Hecuba ſupero-*
bruta faxis, *Auſon.* † *Obrutus*.
|| *Süperpellicium*, ii. n. *A ſurplice*, *Eccl.*
Süperpendeo, ēre. neut. unde part. *ſuperpendens*. *To hang*
over. *Superpendentia ſaxa*, *Liv.* 37, 27.
Süperpingo, ēre, xi. act. *To paint over, or upon that which is*
painted, Litt. ex *Plin.*
Süperpingor, i. pass. Litt. ex *Vitruv.*
Süperpondēro, āre. act. *To weigh exactly*, Litt. ex *Col.*
|| *Süperpondium*, ii. n. *More than meaſure, over-weight, the*
vantage, *Apul. Met.* 7. † *Auctarium*.
Süperpōno, ēre, ſui, itum. act. *To put over, to ſet, lay, or put*
upon. § *Superponere villam profluenti*, *Col.* 1, 5. § *Humers*
trepidantis Iberi ora ſuperpoſuit, *Sil.* 16, 420.

Süperpōnor, i. pass. *To be laid upon.* Medicamentis superponi, *Klin.* 29, 10.

Süperpōsitus, a, um. part. *Set, or laid upon.* Ales levavit superpositum humano capiti decus, *Liv.* Superposita membra levare manu, *Ov. Ep.* 21, 190. conf. *Sil.* 12, 443.

Süperquā, adv. *ut praeterquam.* *Over and above that.* Superquam quod male pugnaverant, *Liv.* sed legi potest divisè.

Süperrado, ēre, si, sum. act. *To shave upon, to scrape the upper part, unde participium.*

Süperrasus, a, um. *Scraped over,* *Plin.* 22, 49.

Süperscandens, tis. part. *Climbing upon, or over.* Superscandens vigillum strata somno corpora miles, offenso scuto praebuit sonitum, *Liv.* 7, 36.

Süperscando, ēre, di, sum. *To climb upon, to scamper over.* Sepem superscandant fentes utriusque sulci, *Col.* 11, 3.

Süperscandor, i. pass. *Litt. ex Sallust.*

Süperscribo, ēre, act. *To write upon, or over, to superscribe.* *¶ Vestrum* obleverunt, & *vestri* superscripserunt, *Gell.* 20, 6. *† Inscribo.*

Süperscriptus, a, um. part. *Writ over, interlined.* *¶ Multa* & deleta, & inducta, & superscripta, *Suet. Ner.* 52.

Süpersēdendus, a, um. part. *To be superseded, or let pass.* Non visa est causa supersedenda, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 17.

Süpersēdens, tis. part. *Sitting upon.* Eques Romanus elephanto supersedens per catadromum decurrit, *Suet. Ner.* 11.

Süpersēdco, ēre, ēdi, sūm. neut. (1) *To sit upon.* (2) *To omit to do a thing, to let pass, to supersede, to surcease, to give over, to leave off, to forbear.* (1) *¶* Aquila tentorio supersedens, *Suet. Aug.* 96. Rebus divinis supersederi iussim, *Liv.* (2) Supersedeas hoc labore itineris, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 2. Pugnae supersedere, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 75. loqui, *Liv.* 21, 40.

Süpersēdētur, imperf. *They forbear, or meddle not with.* Tributo ac delectu supersessum, *Liv.* Verborum multitudinem supersedendum est, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 20.

Süperessus, a, um. part. *Omitted, let pass, forborn,* *Apul. Florid.* p. 811.

Süpersidens, tis. part. *To lie, or swim upon.* Ubi urina quaedam araneis familia supersidentia ostendit, *Cels.* 2, 8.

Süpersiliens, tis. part. *Leaping upon.* Ne teres perticarum levitas supersilientem volucrum non recipiat, *Col.* 8, 3.

Süpersilio, īre [*ex super & salio*] *To hop, or leap upon,* *Col. Vid. Superfiliens.*

Süperspargo, vel *superspergo*, ēre, si, sum. act. *To besprinkle, or cast upon, to corn.* *¶* Sale quae conduntur superispargere, *Cato* 54.

Süperspergor, i. pass. *To be spread over,* *Litt. ex Stat.*

Süperstagnō, āre. neut. *To overflow.* Amnis in rivos diductus superstagnat, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 79, 3.

Süperstans, tis. part. *Standing upon, or over.* *¶* Carris superstans hostis armatus advenit, *Liv.* 10, 28. Superstantes maceariis, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 82, 6. muro, *Sil.* 13, 300.

Süpersterno, ēre, strāvi, stratum. act. *To strew, or cover over, to lay over.* Tabulas superstravit, ut pervius in totum navium ordo esset, *Liv.* 30, 10.

Süpersternor, i. pass. *To be strewn over.* Arenae supersternuntur, *Col.* 1, 6. *vid. & superstratus.*

Süperstes, ites. adj. [qui superstat, i. e. superest] (1) *Escaping after a battle, standing after others are fallen.* (2) *Surviving, remaining alive after others be dead.* (3) *Staying after others are gone.* (4) *Also present.* (1) *¶* Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres, quinque superstitibus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 126. *¶* Multi superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt, *Tac. Germ.* 6, 9. (2) *¶* Ut viro tuo sis superstes, *Plaut. Caf.* 4, 4, 2. *¶* Me extincto fama superstes erit, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 7, 50. *¶* Post mea mansurum fama superstes opus, *Id. Am.* 3, 15, 20. *¶* Defuncta uxore, liberis tamen superstitibus, *Quint.* (3) *¶* Superstes toti convivio, *Sen. Ep.* 94. (4) Superstitem utrumque monui, ne iniussi abeant, *Plaut.*

Süperstitio, ōnis. f. [*vid. Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. & adversantem illi Laetant. *Inst. Div.* 4, 28. de huius voc. etymo] (1) *Superstition, foolish religion, vain fear, idolatrous worship, idle scrupulosity.* (2) Sometimes it seemeth to be used in a good sense. (3) *Predictions, fortunetelling.* (1) Imbecilli animi atque anilis est superstition, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 60. Superstitionem tollunt, in qua est inanis timor deorum, *Id. N. D.* 1, 42. *¶* Non tollitur religio superstitione tollendā, *Id. de Div.* 2, 72. (2) *Tac. Hist.* 4, 83. *Just.* 39, 4. (3) Sagarum superstition, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 63.

Süperstitiosē, adv. (1) *Supernaturally, by way of divination,* (2) *Superstitiously, religiously, fondly.* (1) = Superstitiosē atque aniliter, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 39. (2) *¶* Fatum est non id quod superstitiosē, sed id quod physicē dicitur causa aeterna rerum, *Cic. Div.* 1, 55.

Süperstitiosus, a, um. (1) *Superstitious, vainly timorous in religion, without cause.* (2) *Religious.* (3) *Nice, scrupulous, fond.* (4) *One who can tell things past, or to come.* (1) *¶* Ita factum est in superstitioso & religioso; alterum vitii nomen est, alterum laudis, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 28. (2) Monete eum, modum quendam esse religionis; nimium esse superstitiosum, non oportere, *Cic. pro Domo.* 40. (3) Superstitiosa sollicitudo, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 41. (4) *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 1, 27. *¶* *Amph.* 1, 1, 167.

Süperstitio, āre. neut. freq. [*à superstito*] (1) *To live after others, to survive, or outlive.* (2) Act. *To preserve, or keep safe.* (1) *¶* Ut mihi superstit, suppetat, superstitet, *Plaut. Pers.* 3, 1, 3. (2) = Regnum nostrum ut sospitent, superstitentque, *Enn. ap. Non.*

Süpersto, āre. neut. *To stand upon, to remain.* Tempestas alia signa in circo maximo, cum columnis, quibus superstabant evertit, *Liv.* 40, 2. *Vid. Superstans.*

Süperstratus, a, um. part. *Strewn over.* Superstrati Gallorum cumuli, *Liv.* 10, 29.

Süperstruo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To build upon.* Neque firmis nexibus ligneam compagem superstruxit, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 62, 2. Nisi fundamenta fideliter jeceris, quicquid superstruxeris, corruet, *Quintil.* 1, 4.

Süpersum, esse, fui. (1) *To abound, to be superfluous, or over and above.* (2) *To remain, to be left, or be behind.* (3) *To be superfluous, or of no account.* (4) *To survive, or to be alive after others.* (5) *To excel.* (6) *To overcome, or get the better of.* (7) *To defend, as a patron his client in law.* (1) *¶* Satis est, & plus satis superest, *Plaut.* *¶* Aliis, quia deest quod amant, aegre est; tibi, quia superest, dolet, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 3, 10. (2) *¶* Duas partes mihi supersunt illustrandae orationi, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 24. (3) *¶* Tu quidem superes, non ades, *Cavillum praetoris cujusdam ap. Gell.* 1, 22. (4) *¶* Sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae superesse vitae, *Plaut. Afin.* 1, 1, 1. *¶* Superesse de exercitu, *Pollio, Cic. Fam.* 10, 33. (5) Doctrinā majoribus superfuit, *Cic.* (6) *¶* Ne blando nequeant superesse labori, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 127. (7) *Suet. Aug.* 56.

Süperurgo, ēre. *To rise above,* *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 33. ubi al. superfulges.

Süpertēgo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To cover above.* Nihilominus congestu culmorum & frondium supertegemus, *Col.* 9, 14.

Supervacāneus, a, um. (1) *Needless.* (2) *That which is done above ordinary, at spare hours.* (3) *Not in present use, reserved.* (1) = In partibus corporis nihil inane, nihil sine causā, nihil supervacaneum est, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. = inutilis, *Liv.* (2) Conditora facit haec, supervacanei etiam operis, aucupium, ac venatio, *Cic. de Senect.* 16. (3) *Cato* 12.

¶ *Süservāco*, āre. neut. (1) *To be at leisure.* (2) *To be superfluous.* (1) *Dig.* (2) *Superesse*, ita dixerunt, ut eo verbo significarent, superfluere, & supervacare, *Gell.* 1, 22.

¶ *Süservācō*, adv. *In vain, superfluously,* *Ulp.* *† Inaniter.*

Süservācuus, a, um. (1) *Superfluous, unprofitable, serving to no use, unnecessary, needless, silly, vain, to no purpose.* (2) *Over and above, to spare.* (1) Hoc describere supervacuum habeo, *Plin.* 27, 98. Metus habere supervacuōs, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 6. (2) *Litt. ex Cat.*

Süservādens, tis. part. *Climbing, or going over,* *Liv.*

Süservādo, ēre, si, sum. neut. (1) *To climb, or go upon, to pass over.* (2) *Met. To surpass, or surmount.* (1) Ruinas muri supervadebant, *Liv.* 32, 24. (2) Omnes asperitates supervadere, *Sall. B. J.* 75.

¶ *Süservādo*, āre. *To be surety for,* *Dig.* *† Vado.*

Süservāgor, āri. *To wander abroad more than needeth, in trees to spread, or grow abroad superfluously.* Ne vinea supervageatur, *Col.* 4, 21.

Süservēho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To carry up upon, unde.*

Süservēhor, i. pass. *To be carried up.* Supervēhi montem, *Caull.* 64, 44.

Süservēnio, īre, ēni, entum. neut. (1) *To come unlooked for, to surprise.* (2) *To come upon suddenly.* (3) *To come upon, or after another thing.* (4) *To rise, or grow up above.* (5) *To leap upon, as the male doth the female.* (1) Grata superveniet, quae non sperabitur, hora, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 4, 14. (2) Munientibus Marcellus supervenit, *Liv.* 24, 35. (3) Ulcus supervenit ulceri, *Cels.* 5, 28. (4) Si vites supervenerint jugum, *Col.* 4, 22. (5) Taurus juvencam supervenit, *Col.* 6, 24, caper matrem stupro, *Id.* 7, 6. Nec illud quidem ignoro, aliquos tradidisse, Augustum palam nec dissimulanter morum ejus diritatem adeo improbasse, ut nonnunquam remissiores hilarioresque sermones superveniente eo abrumperet, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 21.

Süserventus, ūs. m. verb. *A coming upon one suddenly, a surprisal, or unexpected arrival,* *Plin.* 25, 5. *Vix autem legitur nisi in abl. casu.*

Süservestio, īre, īvi, itum. act. *To cover, or clothe over.* Foliis supervestiens, *Plin.* 16, 60. *Harduin. & al. leg. semper vestiens.*

¶ *Süservestitus*, a, um. part. *Covered over.* *Litt. ex Apul.*

Süservivens, tis. part. *Overliving, surviving.* Ipse mihi supervivens, *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 22.

Süservivo, ēre, xi. *To outlive, to survive.* *¶* Percussorum non quisquam triennio amplius supervixit, *Suet. Caes.* 83. Trīginta annis gloriae suae supervixit, *Plin. Ep.* 2, 1, 2. Expeditioni superfuit & supervixit, *Flor.* 2, 2, 14.

Süperungo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To anoint over, unde.*

Süperungor, i. pass. *To be anointed over.* Collyrio oculi lippientes superunguntur, *Cels.* 7, 7. conf. *Scrib. Larg.* 4, 29.

Süservölans, tis. part. *Flying over.* Supervolantes alites, *Plin.* 3 H h

Plin. 8, 14. Conciunt & supervolantium afflatu perdisces, *Id.* 10, 51.

Supervölito, äre. freq. *To flie over often.* Infelix sua tecta supervolitaverit ales, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 81.

Supervölo, äre. neut. *To flie over.* Totum supervolat orbem, *Ov. Met.* 4, 624. *Alpeni, Luc.* 3, 299.

Supervolvo, äre. act. *To roll, or tumble upon,* legitur in

Supervölütus, a, um. part. *Rollled over,* *Col.* 11, 3, 27.

Superurgeo, äre, unde superurgens, tis. part. *Pressing hard besides.* Fluctu superurgente, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 23. ult.

Supërus, a, um. [à super] (1) *Above, the upper.* (2) *Heavenly.* (1) & Limen superum atque inferum, *salve, Plaut. Merc.* 5, 1, 1. Mare superum, *the Adriatic, Plaut. & Tyr. rhenum, sc. Graecis.* (2) = Supera, & coelestia cogitare, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 41.

Supinatus, a, um. part. *Laid upright, turned up, holden up in the air.* (2) *Unbent and somewhat bowing backward.* (1) Glebae supinatae, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 261. Os supinatum, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 525. (2) Supinatum cornu, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 870.

Supinë. adv. *Negligently, carelessly, wretchedly.* Beneficium supinë accipere, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 24.

Supinîtas, âtis. f. *Negligence, supineness, carelessness,* *Quint.*

11, 3.

Supîno, äre. (1) *To lay upright, or the belly upward.* (2) *To snuff up, holding the nose up into the wind.* (3) *Also to make proud and stately.* (1) Praecipitat juvenem & terga supinat, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 788. Corpora prona supinat incumbens, *Id. Theb.* 12, 289. (2) Nasum nidore supinor, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 38. (3) Quid te tantopere supinat? *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 13.

Supînum, i. n. [de cujus etymo magnae lites inter Grammaticos] *A supine of a verb, or as some a participial verb, adi Grammat.*

Supînus, a, um. [ab ant. supus, *Fest.* al. à sub.] or comp. (1) *Held up, lifted up.* (2) *Upward, with the face upward, flat, along, lying on the back.* (3) *Steep, or situate on an hill-side.* (4) *Met. Idle and wretchedly, negligent, supine.* (5) *Proud, stately.* (1) Supinas manus ad coelum tendentes, *Liv.*

& Motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 53. (2) Quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicias? *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 78. & Cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus, *Juv.* 3, 280. (3) Tybur supinum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 23. (4) Animus supinus, *Catull.* 18, 25. Maecenas, *Juv.* 1, 66. Supina auris, *Mart.* 6, 42. Supiniores deliciae, *less set off, Id.* 2, 6.

(5) Italo honore supinus, *Perf.* 1, 129.

† Süpo, äre. Supat, jact, *Fest.* ergo id. quod sipo, unde diffipo.

Suppactus, a, um. part. [à suppingor] *Stuck, or fastened under, clouted, or sparabed, as shoes are.* Auro habet foccis suppactum solum, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 3, 98.

Suppalpor, äri. dep. *Gently to stroke, Met. to wheedle.* Occoept ejus matri suppalparier, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 28.

Suppar, äris. adj. [ex sub, & par. i. e. ferè par] *Almost equal, or even.* Huic aetati suppare Alcibiades, Critias, Theramenes, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 7. Suppari aetate, *Paterc.* 1, 17.

Suppäräsitor, äri. dep. (1) *To shark, or hang on, to sponge in company.* (2) *To flatter, to court far, to pimp.* (1) Hic illi supparasitatur semper, primus ad cibum vocatur, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 77. (2) Supparasitabor patri, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 3, 17.

Supparum i. n. & suppärus, i. m. [olim non tam velum quam supplementum veli signif. partesque summas, ideòque sup a velum & antennam expansum, dict. quòd sursum pararetur, *Turneb.*] (1) *A linen upper veil, any garment of linen.* (2) *The uppermost part of the sail, a topsail, a flag, a streamer.* (1) Indutus supparum, *Varr. ap. Non.* 4, 20. Humeris haerentia primis suppara nudatos cingunt angusta lacertos, *Luc.* 2, 364. vid. *Fest.* (2) Obliquat laevo pede carbasa, summäque pandens suppara velorum perituras colligit auras, *Luc.* 5, 429.

Summis adhectit suppara velis, *Stat. Sylv.* 3, 2, 27.

|| Suppëdaneum, n. *A footstool, Firm.* † Scabellum pedum.

Suppeditatio, önis. f. verb. *A giving, or finding of things that one lacketh, a supplying, or furnishing of one.* Quid ergo vitä? suppeditatio bonorum, nullo malorum interventu, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 40.

|| Suppeditator, öris. m. verb. *He that supplieth, or furniseth,* *Aug.* † Qui suppeditat.

Suppeditatus, a, um. *Furnished, or supplied with,* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2.

Suppedito, äre. act. & neut. [qu. à suppedo, i. e. fulcio; vel à submittendo pedites] (1) *Properly to prop, or stay up.* (2) *Met. To supply, aid, or strengthen; to find and furnish with, to supply with, to afford.* (3) *Also to subdue, to overcome and vanquish, to tread under, to supplant.* (4) *To be sufficient, to suffice, or serve turn.* (5) *For suppeto.* (1) *Primaë notationis vix occurrit exempl.* (2) & Si illi pergam suppeditare sumptibus, *Ter. Haut.* 5, 1, 57. & Sicilia frumentum suppeditat, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2. (3) *Litt. ex Cic. Velim quidem monstrasset locum. Certe in vet. Inscript.* = Mors omnia calcat, suppeditat, rapit, vid. *Reines. in Varr.* p. 503. (4) & Parare ea, quae suppeditant ad victum, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. (5) & In hoc campo facile suppeditat oratori apparatus, ornatuque dicendi, *Cic. de Orat.* 70.

Suppedito, äri. dep. (1) *To supply, or afford.* (2) *Pass. To be supplied.* (1) De Petulciano nomine, quòd mihi suppeditatus es, gratissimum est, *Cic. Att.* 14, 18. (2) Si rem frumentariam sibi ex provinciis suppeditari vellet, *Cic. Att.* 8, 1.

Suppëdo, äre. *To foist, to smother a fart, to fizzle.* Suppedere flagitium est, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22.

|| Suppellecticärius, a, um. *Belonging to household-stuff,* *Dig.*

Suppernatus, a, um. part. *Houghed, cut under,* *Catull.* 17, 18. *Vid. Supernatus.*

Supperno, äre. act. *To cut one's houghs, to hamstring one,* *Fest.*

Suppëtiae, f. pl. acc. suppetias. diptoton. [à suppeto quas scil. petimus dari nobis, *Becm. ex Val.*] *Aid, help, succour, supplies.* = Auxilia mihi & suppetiae sunt domi, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 52. Suppetias venire alicui, *Hirt. B. Afr.* 5. ferre, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 2, 10.

|| Suppëtätus, üs. m. *Help, aid, or succour.* Proclamare suppetiatum, *To cry out for help,* *Apul. Met.* 1. p. 22. † Suppetiae.

Suppëtior, äri. dep. *To aid, or help.* Suppetiari miserrimo sem, *Apul. Met.* 8. p. 252. † Suppetias alicui ferre.

Suppëto, äre. act. [ex sub, & peto, i. e. latenter & per fraudem peto, *Dig.*] (1) *To ask privily and craftily.* (2) *To be sufficient, to serve turn.* (3) *To help.* (4) *To be.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) Pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 4. (3) Ad augendum permulta suppetunt, *Cic. Part. Or.* 16. (4) Deos oro ut vitae tuae superites suppetat, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 19. † Dictis facta suppetunt, *when one is as good as his word, and doth as he saith,* *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 1, 41. & Hoc verbum in tertiis personis ferè invenitur, & eo plerumque modo usurpatur, ut, suppeditat, suppeditant, est, sunt.

|| Suppilatio, f. verb. *A stealing, or pilfering,* *Dig.* † Compilatio.

|| Suppilator, öris. m. verb. *A pilferer, a thief,* *Dig.* † Fur, spoliator.

† Suppilätus, a, um. part. *Robbed,* *Caecil. ap. Non.* † Spoliatus.

Suppilo, äre. act. *To steal craftily, or underhand, to pilfer, to purloin.* & Suppilat mihi aurum, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 52. = Suffuror, supilo, de praeda praedam capio, *Id. Truc.* 2, 7, 15.

Suppingor, i. pass. [ex sub, & pango] *To be sewed fast under.* & Fulmentas jubeam suppingi foccis, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 94.

|| Supplantator, öris. m. verb. *A supplanter,* *Hier.* † Qui supplantat.

Supplanto, äre. act. [à planta pedis] (1) *To supplant, to trip up one's heels.* (2) *To suppress.* (1) Qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet, aut manu depellere, nullo modo debet, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 10. (2) Tenero supplantat verba palato, *Perf.* 1, 35.

Supplanto, äre. [ex sub, & planto] *To plant underneath, to underplant,* *Col. de Arb.* 7, 3.

Supplantor, äri. pass. *To have his heels tripped up, &c.* *Sen. Epist.* 13.

Supplementum, i. n. [à suppleo] *That maketh up, or supplieth what is wanting, a supply, a filling up, a supplement, a recruit.* Supplementum legionum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 3.

Supplendus, a, um. *To be supplied.* Delectus habitus sunt, supplendis Illyrici legionibus, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 13, 5.

Supplens, tis. part. *Supplying.* Libatäque supplens praemia, *Auson. Mosell.* 312.

Suppleo, äre, ävi, ètum. act. [ex sub, & pleo] (1) *To fill up.* (2) *To make up that which lacketh, to supply, to fill the place of him that lacketh, to recruit.* (3) *Also to help one to speak where he cannot answer.* (1) Vulnere supplevit lacrymis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 140. (2) Si foetura gregem suppleverit, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 36. Supplere legiones, *Liv.* 29, 24. (3) Supplet nescio quis, & privatim dicit se dedisse, *Cic. pro Flacco,* 17.

Suppleor, äri. ètus. pass. *To be filled up, supplied, &c.* Adjectoque cavae suppleuntur sanguine venae, *Ov. Met.* 7, 291.

Supplex, icis. adj. [ex sub, & plico, qui manibus genibusque plicatis orat] *Humbly intreating, suppliant, that desireth any thing kneeling, or prostrate, a petitioner.* Supplex ad pedes jacui, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 11. & Qui deliquit, supplex est omnibus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 9, 101. & Supplex pro aliquo, *Cic. in Pison.* 32. Libelli supplices, *petitions, requests,* *Mart.* 8, 31.

|| Supplicamentum, i. n. *That wherewith one maketh supplication, supplication, or intreaty,* *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 383. † Supplicatio.

Supplicants, tis. part. *Humbly intreating, suppliant.* Jam haec aderit tibi supplicans ultro, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 41.

† Supplicass, pro supplicaveris, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 61.

Supplicatio, önis. f. verb. (1) *Supplication, prayer, request, intreaty.* (2) *Also a solemn procession, a public feast, a thanksgiving.* (1) Prodigiorum averruncandorum causä supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, *Liv.* 10, 23. = Supplicatio & obsecratio, *Id.* 27, 11. (2) His rebus gestis, ex literis

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Caesaris dierum XX supplicatio à senatu decreta est, *Caes. B. G. 2*, sub fin. Supplicationes belli suscepti causa, *Liv. 2*, 17.

Supplicatur, imperf. *Prayer is made*, *Plin. 13*, 1.

Suppliciter, adv. [à supplex] *With bended knees, in manner of supplication, humbly*. Suppliciter posito procubuerunt genua, *Ov. Fast. 2*, 438. = Suppliciter ac demissè agere gratias, *Cic. ad Brut. 16*. ☞ Postulare minaciter potius quàm suppliciter, *Liv. 2*, 23.

Supplicium, ii. n. [à supplicando] (1) *A supplication, a prayer, an atonement*. (2) *Sacrifice, a general procession*. (3) *That which was offered in sacrifice*. (4) *Public punishment, and sometimes private*. (1) = Non votis neque suppliciis muliebribus Deorum auxilia parantur, *Sall. B. C. 52*. Tauros ad victimas, atque ad Deorum supplicia servant, *Varr. R. R. 2*, 5. Suppliciis votisque fatigare Deos, *Liv. 27*, 50. (2) Ob feliciter acta Diis supplicia decernere, *Sall. B. 7*, 55. (3) Quidam ad victimas faciunt, & servant ad deorum supplicia, *Varr.* (4) ☞ Non ubicunque poena etiam supplicium est. Nomen hoc est publicae animadversionis, *Quint. Declam. p. 272*. Te ultro accusabis, & ei dabis supplicium, *Ter. Eun. 1*, 1, 24. vid. & *Andr. 5*, 3, 32. § Supplicium de aliquo sumere, *to punish him*, *Paterc. 2*, 42. § Dare aliquem ad supplicium, *Nep. Pausan. ult.*

Supplico, are, neut. [à supplex, ex sub, & plico, i. e. deorsum plico, in genua procidens oro] (1) *To beg on one's knees, to pray, to make an humble request, to supplicate, to beseech*. (2) *To make an oblation*. (3) *Also to make a solemn procession*. (1) Volo hic in fano supplicare, *Plaut. Curc. 4*, 2, 41. Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, *Id. Afin. 1*, 2, 24. = Prostrernere se & fracto animo atque humili supplicare alicui, *Cic. pro Planc. 20*. ☞ Noctu ad eum venire domum, precari, denique supplicare, *Id. orare, implorare itidem usurpantur; minus autem sonant*. (2) Ea mihi quotidie, aut thure, aut vino, aut aliqui semper supplicat, *Plaut. Aul. in prol. 24*. conf. *Suet. Aug. 35*. & *Sen. de Ira, 3*, 18. (3) *Litt. ex Sall.*

Supplodo, ere, si, sum. *To stamp on the ground, to make a noise with the foot*. Pedem nemo in illo iudicio supplot, *Cic. de Or. 1*, 53.

Supplodio, onis. f. verb. *A stamping, or noise made with the feet*. Supplodio pedis, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 43*.

Suppoenitet, uit, imperf. *It somewhat, or half repenteth*, *Cic. Att. 7*, 14.

Suppono, ere, sui, itum, act. [ex sub, & pono] (1) *To put, set, or lay under*. (2) *To substitute, or put into the place of another*. (3) *To add, or write*. (4) *To put a false for a true, to counterfeit, to forge*. (5) *To submit, to expose*. (1) § Anatum ova gallinis supponere, *Cic. N. D. 2*, 48. § sub cratim, *Plaut. Poen. 5*, 2, 65. § colla oneri, *Ov. Rem. Am. 171*. § praelo aliquid, *Col. 12*, 47. * falcem aristas, *to reap*, *Virg. Geor. 1*, 348. ¶ Se alicui, *to put under his care, or conduct*, *Perf. 5*, 36. * Tumulo supponere, *to bury*, *Ov. Trist. 3*, 3, 68. (2) § Hieras causam omnem suscipit, & criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum, *Cic. pro Dejot. 15*. = subijcere, *Id.* (3) Supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, *Cic. Att. 8*, 6. (4) Qui referam illi sacrilego gratiam, qui hunc supposuit nobis? *Ter. Eun. 5*, 3, 3. Testamenta amicorum non expectas, at ipse supponis, *Cic. Parad. 6*. (5) Cum Venus & Juno Pallásque in vallibus Idae corpora iudicio supposuere meo, *Ov. Ep. 16*. quos tamen versus supponi multi existimant.

Supponor, i, pass. *To be put, or substituted, &c.* In his rebus operae nostrae vicaria, fides amicorum, supponitur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 38*.

Supporto, are, act. *To convey, bring, or carry privily, to support*. Navibus aliquid supportare, *Cic. Fam. 12*, 12.

Supportor, ari, pass. [ex sub, & portor] *To be carried, or conveyed, &c.* Omnia in Samothraciam supportari iussit, *Nep. Attic. 11*. Omnia hic in castra supportabantur, *Liv. 41*, 1.

Suppositio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A putting, or setting under*. (2) *A putting of a child, or any other thing in the place of another, a cheating, or forging*. (1) Ipsa ovorum suppositio per hos ferè dies commodissima, *Col. 8*, 51. (2) *Plaut. Truc. 2*, 4, 83. & *Cistell. 1*, 2, 25.

Suppositivus, a, um, adj. (1) *Substituted, or set in the place of another*. (2) *Adulterate, not genuine, or natural*. (1) Hermes suppositivus sibi ipsi, *Mart. 5*, 25, 8. (2) Mater supposititia, *Varr. R. R. 2*, 8. *de equi asino subjecta*.

Suppositorum, ii. n. *A suppository, Medic. + Collyrium, Col.*

Suppositorius, a, um. *Cellae suppositoriae, made beneath, Vopisc. + Infernus.*

Suppositurus, a, um, part. *About to put under, &c.* Cervicem polo suppositurus Atlas, *Ov. Fast. 5*, 180.

Suppositus, a, um, part. (1) *Put, or set under, or in*. (2) *Put in the place of another, suborned*. (3) *False, not real*. (1) Vertice supposito portabant sacra canistris, *Ov. Met. 2*, 712. (2) Ille suppositus facile eum, qui non erat, esse simulabat, *Cic. Verr. 5*, 27. Mater supposita, *Virg. Aen. 7*, 283.

Suppostor, & suppostrix, verb. [pro suppositor, & suppostrix] *He, or she that privily conveyeth another man's child to one as his own*, *Plaut. Truc. 4*, 2, 50.

Suppostus, a, um, contr. pro suppositus, *Virg. Aen. 6*, 24.

Suppressio, onis. f. verb. *A suppressing, a keeping back, or concealing*. Statuit sibi ad easdem praedas, suppressionesque ju-

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diciales revertendum, *Cic. pro Cluent. 25*. Suppressio nocturna, *the night-mare*, *Plin. 27*, 60. = Incubus, ephialtes.

Suppressus, adv. comp. *More secretly, or close*, *Gell. 12*, 11. + Pressus.

Suppressus, a, um, & adj. or, comp. (1) *Kept back, or down, suppressed, stayed*. (2) *Sunk, drowned, bulged*. (3) *Hidden, concealed*. (4) *Short, soft, low*. (5) *Costive*. (1) Pars vocis in medio suppressa sono est, *Ov. Met. 5*, 193. (2) Multae naves suppressae, multae captae, *Just. 2*, 9. (3) Suppressi candidatorum nummi, *Cic. pro Cluent. 27*. (4) Erit ut voce, sic etiam oratione suppressor, *Cic. Orat. 25*. (5) Venter suppressus parum reddit, *Cels. 1*, 3.

Supprimo, ere, essi, sum, act. [ex sub, & premo] (1) *To keep under, or down*. (2) *To put a stop, or check to*. (3) *To retain, and not restore a thing*. (4) *To surcharge, or overburden*. (5) *To defer, put off, or stay*. (1) Supprimere famam rei, *Liv. 44*, 95. dolorem, nec pati manare longius, *Cic. Tusc. 3*, 31. (2) Caesar hostem insequentem supprimit, *Caes. B. G. 1*, 45. (3) Capit consilium, ut pecuniam iudicibus polliceatur, deinde eam supprimit, *Cic. pro Cluent. 26*. (4) Supprimere animum cibis, *Plin. 11*, 78. (5) = Iter supprimunt, copiasque in castris continent, *Caes. B. C. 1*, 66.

Supprimor, i, pass. *To be kept in, to be hid, or kept close, to be clogged, pressed down, sunk, kept down, &c.* Animus supprimitur cibis, *Plin. 11*, 78. Navis rostris icta supprimitur, *Liv. 37*, 11. *de caet. vid. Supprimo.*

Supprōmo, ere, pfi, ptum, act. *To draw out*. Eho, tu scelestè, qui illi suppromis, *Plaut. Mil. 3*, 2, 12. *al. suppromus es.*

Supprōmus, i, m. *An under-butler, a tapster, a skinker*. ☞ Bono suppromo & promo cella credita, *Plaut. Mil. 3*, 2, 24.

Suppudet, ere, uit, imperf. *To be somewhat, or half ashamed*, *Cic. Fam. 15*, 16. *Vid. Subpudet.*

Suppullulasco, ere, incept. *To send forth new branches from trees, to spout anew*, *Litt. ex Pallad.*

Suppuratio, onis. f. verb. *An impostumation, or gathering to matter*. Suppuratio melius ferro rescindatur, quàm medicamento, *Col. 6*, 11. conf. *Cels. 2*, 7. & 3, 27.

Suppuratorius, a, um. *Making a sore to matter, bringing to an head*. Suppuratoria medicamenta, *Plin. 28*, 13.

Suppuratum, i, n. *A thing that is grown to matter, an imposthume*, *Plin. 20*, 14.

Suppuratus, a, um. *Suppurated, come to an head*, *Sen. Epist. 81*. & *Plin. 22*, 58.

Suppūro, are, neut. [ex sub, & pus] *To breed filth as a sore doth, to matter, to suppurate, to rankle, or fester*. Si sanguis suppuraverit, *Col. 6*, 12.

Suppuror, ari, pass. *To be suppurated, &c.* *Cels. 5*, 18.

Supputatio, onis. f. verb. *A counting*, *Vitruv. 3*, 1.

Supputator, oris. m. verb. *He that pruneth, or reckoneth*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Supputatorius, a, um, adj. *That cutteth, or pruneth*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Supputo, are, act. (1) *To prune, cut, or lop trees*. (2) *To reckon, or count*. (1) *Plin. 17*, 10. (2) Supputare rationem, *Plaut. Cas. 3*, 2, 25. *ut leg. Steph. sed alii puto.*

Supra, praep. [à super, supera, antiq.] (1) *Above*. (2) *Superior to*. (3) *More than*. (4) *Upon*. (1) § Mare supra terram est, *Cic. N. D. 2*, 45. (2) Potentia, quae supra leges esse velit, *Brut. Attic.* (3) Supra tres cyathos, *Hor. Od. 3*, 19, 15. (4) Injicere quempiam supra stercus, *Cic. de Div. 1*, 27.

Suprà, adv. [à superus, pro super] (1) *Above, aloft, or high*. (2) *Before*. (3) *Beyond, more*. (1) ☞ Omnia haec quae suprà & subter sunt, *Cic. de Orat. 3*, 5. (2) Illa pollicor, quae suprà scripsi, *Cic. Fam. 6*, 10. (3) Nihil suprà, *Ter. Eun. 3*, 1, 37.

Supràdictus, a, um. *Spoken of, or said before, foresaid*, *Plin. 10*, 83.

Supràpōsitus, a, um. *Set, or put before*, *Cic. sed rect. divisè.*

Suprascando, ere, i, sum. *To climb, or get over*. Cum fines suprascandit, *Liv. 1*, 32.

Suprascriptus, a, um. *Above written, or written before*, *Cic. pro Cluent. 54*. *sed divisè rect.*

Suprēma, orum. n. pl. (1) *One's latter days*. (2) *One's death*. (3) *One's last will and testament*. (4) *Also the relics, or remains of one that is dead, as corpse, bones, ashes, &c.* (1) *Plin. 16*, 8. (2) *Tac. Ann. 4*, 44, 5. (3) *Modest. 4*. *Amm.*

Suprēmò, adv. *Highest, or last of all*. *Hominis anima exitura suprēmò, & sola ex omnibus superfutura*, *Plin. 11*, 115.

Suprēmum, adv. *Last of all*. *Ornus suprēmum congemuit*, *Virg. Aen. 2*, 630.

Suprēmus, a, um, superl. [à superus, contr. pro superimus] (1) *Highest of all*. (2) *Last, latest, uttermost, or utmost*. (3) *Greatest*. (1) Montes supremi, *Virg. Geor. 4*, 460. (2) Supremus vitae dies, *Cic. Tusc. 1*, 39. * Sole supremo, *at the sun's going down*, *Hor. Ep. 1*, 5, 3. (3) Supremus Jupiter, *Ter. Adelph. 2*, 1, 42.

Sūra, ae. f. [unde incertum] (1) *The calf of the leg*. (2) *Synecd. The whole leg from the knee to the ankle*. (3) *Also a boot, a buskin*. (1) Teretes furas integer laudo, *Hor. Od.*

2, 4, 22. (2) Purpureo altè furas vincire cothurno, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 341. (3) Grandes magna ad subfellia furæ, *Juv.* 16, 14. Surculaceus, a, um. *Like a set, graff, or young sprig.* Surculacea duritia, *Plin.* 19, 36.

Surculāris, e. *That bringeth forth young shoots, or sprigs.* Terra furcularis, *Col.* 3, 11.

Surculārius, a, um. (1) *Of, belonging to, or set with sprigs, or graffs.* (2) *A grasshopper that feedeth upon shoots, or sprigs, or that appeareth upon their first springing.* (1) *Ager furcularius, Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) *Surcularia cicada, Plin.* 11, 32.

Surculo, āae. act. *To cut off shoots, or sprigs from trees, to prune trees; al. leg. sarculo. Hinc.*

Surculor, āri. pass. *To be pruned.* Plantae furculari debent, *Col.* 5, 9.

Surculōsē, adv. *From shoot to shoot, one sprig or shoot after another.* Surculōsē arefcere, *Plin.* 18, 43.

Surculōsus, a, um. *Full of shoots, slips, or sprigs.* Surculōsē radices, *Plin.* 18, 10. Rami furculosi, *Id.* 19, 31.

Surculus, i. m. dim. [*à furus; vel ab Hebr. שרץ ramus five palmes vitis*] *A shoot, set, or slip, a scion, graff, young twig, or branch; a sprig.* Da mihi ex istā arbore, quos seram, furculos, *Cic. de Orat.* 69.

Surdaster, a, um. adj. *Half, or somewhat deaf, thick of hearing, deafish.* Erat surdaster M. Crassus, sed aliud molestius, quod malè audiebat, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40.

Surdē, adv. *Deafly, Afran. ap. Charif.*

Surdefco, ēre. incept. *To be, or wax deaf, Eugen. Tolet.*

† Surdus fio.

Surditas, ātis. f. *Deafness, thicknes of hearing.* In furditate quidnam est mali? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40.

Surdus, a, um. or, comp. [*de etymo non constat*] (1) *Deaf, dunny, thick of hearing.* (2) *As good as deaf, hearing to no purpose.* (3) *That will not hear, inexorable, insensible.* (4) *It is said of things inanimate, senseless.* (5) *That is not heard.* (6) *Admitting no sound, or echo.* (7) *Unheard of, ignoble.* (8) *Undistinguished by the eye, imperceptible.* (9) *Silent.* (10) *It is also referred to the other senses; as to the taste, without taste, or smell, tasteless, flat, insipid.* (11) *To the eye, dark, darkish.* (1) = *Métuo ne non sit furda, atque haec audiverit, Plaut. Cas.* 3, 3, 12. (2) *In illis linguis, quas non intelligimus, surdi profecto sumus, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 40. (3) *Surdi veritatis, Col.* 3, 10. (4) *Surrior aequoribus, Ov. Met.* 13, 804. *Surdi fluctus, Id. Epist.* 18, 211. *Surdae fores, Id. Amor.* 1, 6, 54. (5) *Surda vota condidit Ionio, Pers.* 6, 23. *Surdo verberare caedit, Juv.* 13, 194. (6) *Ne sit locus surdus, sed ut in eo vox quam clarissimè vagari possit, Vitruv.* 5, 3. (7) = *Quanta auctoritas debeat furdis, hoc est, ignobilibus herbis, perhibebitur, Plin.* 22, 3. = *Illi sine luce genus, furdumque parentum nomen, Sil.* 8, 248. (8) *Aerei ponuntur clypei, argenteae facies, surdo figurarum discrimine, Plin.* 35, 2. (9) *Nulla erit tam furda posteritas, quae non in coelum vos debitis laudibus ferat, Curt.* 5, 8, 10. = *Omnia furda tacent, Prop.* 4, 3, 53. (10) *Spirant cinnama furdum, Pers.* 6, 35. (11) *Surdus fit color, qui improbatur etiam dilutor, Plin.* 37, 18.

|| Sūrēna. *A title of dignity among the Persians, next the king, Amm.*

Surgens, tis. part. *A rising, springing, growing, &c.* Nec tibi Vespero surgente decedunt amores, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 11. Surgentis Phoebe orbis, *Val. Flacc.* 3, 437.

Surgitur, imperf. *They rise.* Surgitur in somnos, *Val. Flacc.* 5, 696.

Surgo, ēre, exi, ectum. n. [*fursum rego, erigo*] (1) *To arise, to get up.* (2) *To be erected.* (3) *To appear.* (4) *To grow, or increase in height.* (5) *To grow, or spring.* (6) *To ascend, or go up.* (7) *To begin.* (8) *Act. To raise, or lift up.* (1) Ego surrexi, qui non sum cum iis qui sedeant, comparandus, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 1. § *Surgere è lecto, Ter. Adelph.* 4, 1, 4. § *à mensā, Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 62. § *è lectulo, Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. § *ad munia, Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 81. § *soleo aureo, Virg. Aen.* 10, 116. *cubitu, Cato.* § *de toro, Prop.* 2, 26, 24. § *ad dicendum, Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 1. § *in arma, Sil. Met.* § *Semel cecidi sciens, ut honestissimè surgere possim, Cic. Philipp.* 12, 10. (2) *Aræ surgunt de cespite, Sil.* 7, 747. *Aurora surgit, Virg. Geor.* 1, 447. (3) *Astra ignea surgunt, Virg. Aen.* 4, 352. (4) *Frutex surgit, Col.* 6, 23. (5) *Fruges surgunt, Lucr.* 1, 253. *Met. Surgit animo sententia, Virg. Aen.* 1, 586. (6) *Seepius ignis surgit ab ara, Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 9. *Limina surgunt gradibus, Virg. Aen.* 1, 452. (7) *Pugna aspera surgit, Virg. Aen.* 11, 635. (8) § = *Lumbos surgite, atque extollite, Plaut. Epid. Grex.* 2.

|| Sūrō, ire [*à sus, antiq. in gen. fueris*] *To grunt like a boar after the sow.* § *Surit sus mas, subat femina, Scal.*

Surpiculus, i. m. dim. [*à sirpus, vel scirpus*] *A basket, a panier, an hamper. Vid. Sirpiculus, sic enim rect. scrib.*

† Surpitē, pro surripite; & surpuerat, pro surripuerat, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 283. & *Od.* 4, 13, 20.

|| Surrectio, ōnis. f. verb. *An arising; Arator in Aet. Apost.*

Surrectus, a, um. part. *Lifted up, raised up, set upright, Col.* 7, 3. *Mucrone surrecto, Liv.* 7, 10. *Sil.* 2, 599.

† Surrego, ēre. ant. pro surgo, *Fest.*

† Surremit, sumsit, *Fest.* ab antiq. surrimo.

† Surrempsit, sustulerit, *Fest.* à surrimo.

Surrepitur, imperf. *They creep in privily, Quint.*

Surrepo, ēre, pfi. neut. *To creep in unawares, or by littl^e and little, to steal, or run away privily. Vid. Subrepo.*

Surreptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A stealing, Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Surreptitius, a, um. *Stolen away, surreptitious, got by stealth, Plaut. Vid. Subreptitius.*

Surreptus, a, um. part. *Stolen, or taken away. Cic. Vid. Subreptus.*

† Surrexe, pro surrexisse, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 73.

Surrigo, ēre, exi, ectum. act. [*ex sub, & rego*] *To raise up, to prick up, to lift on high, Virg. Vid. Subrigo.*

Surrigor, i. pass. *To be raised, or lifted up, Virg. Vid. Subrigo.*

Surripiendus, a, um. part. *To be withdrawn. Crimina sunt oculis surripienda patris, Ov. Epist.* 11, 66.

Surripio, ēre, ui, eptum. act. [*ex sub, & rapio*] (1) *To steal, or take away privily, to filch, or pilfer.* (2) *To prevent, to intercept, to anticipate.* (1) *Egon' patri surripere possim quidquam tam cauto seni? Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 56. (2) *Vid. Surripior, n. 2.*

Surripior, i. pass. (1) *To be stolen.* (2) *To be anticipated.* (1) *Vid. Surripio.* (2) *Bonum consultum surripitur saepissimè, Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 8.

|| Surrogatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An appointing in one's room, a putting in place, or room of another. Surrogatione, τῇ ἀντιπροσώπῳ, Gloss. vet.*

|| Surrogator, ōris. m. verb. *He that substituteth one in a place, Ap. JCC. † Qui subrogat.*

|| Surrogatus, i. m. *A surrogate, Eccl.*

Surrōgo, āre. act. *To put in place of another, to substitute, or surrogate. Vid. Subrogo.*

Sursum, adv. & sursum versus [*ex su, five sus, & versum*] *Upward, up.* § *Qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant, qui sursum, magis hyeme, Varr. R. R.* 1, 6. *ubi al. † Susum & deosum, conf. Cic. N. D.* 2, 33. § *Vicia sursum vorsum ferpit, ad scapum lupini, Varr. R. R.* 1, 32. *Sursus enim vorsus gignuntur, Lucr.* 2, 188.

Surus, i. m. [*à ὄσος, limen, terminus, qui palis solet notari, M.*] *A stake, a bough, a sprig, a pallisade, Enn. al. furcus leg. & inde ducunt furculus.*

Sus, suis. olim fueris. m. & f. [*à Gr. ὄς, οὐς*] *A swine, an hog, a boar, a sow, a pig.* § *Volutatio in luto est suum requies, ut lavatio hominum, Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. *Vulnificus sus, Ov. Met.* 359. *Suis albae omine, Prop.* 4, 1, 35. § *Docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem illum, Cic. de Orat.* 2, 57. *Prov. in illos, qui doctior rem docere volunt, plenè enim esset, Sus Minervam, vid. Chil.*

† Sus, fa, fum. antiq. pro suus, sua, suum; etiam pro is, unde so pro suo; fa pro sua; sos pro suos.

Sūs, adv. in comp. sign. sursum. vel contr. [*à fufum, pro fufum; vel à sub, subs, sus; ut ab ab, abs, asporto; ab ob, obs, ostendo*] *Upward, above. Susque deque ferre, not to care, or regard, Cic. Att.* 14, 6. *conf. Plaut. Amph.* 3, 2, 5.

Susceptio, ōnis. f. verb. *A taking of a thing in hand, an undertaking. Susceptio prima, Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9. *Laborum dolorumque susceptio, Id. Acad.* 2, 1, 6.

Susceptor, ōris. m. (1) *An undertaker.* (2) *Also he that hireth others.* (3) *A receiver of tribute in the Roman provinces.* (4) *A godfather.* (1) *Et ut per pracones susceptores sollicitarent, Just.* 8, 3. (2) *Ulp.* (3) *Cod.* (4) *Eccles.*

Susceptum, i. n. *An enterprise, or undertaking. Suscepta magna labore crescunt difficili, Ov. Met.* 11, 200.

Suscepturus, a, um. part. *About to undertake, &c. Tantumne laborem, tantas inimicitias, tot hominum, suscepturus es? Cic. Verr.* 5, 70.

Susceptus, a, um. part. (1) *Enterprised, undertaken.* (2) *Received, allowed.* (3) *Also begotten, born.* (1) *Bellum susceptum, Cic. pro Sulla,* 9. *negotium, Id. pro Quint.* 24. *Vota tua propter suscepta salutem, entred into, Prop.* 2, 9, 25. § *Vota suscepta, & exsoluta, Tac. Ann.* 15, 23. (2) *Ne susceptas publicè religiones disputatio talis extinguat, Cic.* (3) = *Qui à parentibus suscepti educatique sunt, Cic. Verr.* 5, 47.

† Suscio, ire [*ex sub vel sus, & scio*] *To know, to surmise. Litt. ex Plaut.*

Suscipiendus, a, um. part. *To be undertaken. Sacra solemnia suscipienda, Lucr.* 5, 1162. *Multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam, & suscipiendam putaret, Caes. B. G.* 1, 33.

Suscipiens, tis. part. *Taking up, carrying, Suet. Tib. Claud.* 1.

Suscipio, ēre, ēpi, ptum. act. [*ex sub vel sus, & capio*] (1) *To take, or lift up.* (2) *Met. To undertake, to undergo.* (3) *To take upon him.* (4) *To commit.* (5) *To have, make, or get.* (6) *To beget.* (7) *To answer.* (8) *To usurp.* (9) *To conceive.* (10) *To counterfeit.* (1) *Famulae suscipiunt collapsa membra, Virg. Aen.* 3, 391. (2) *Pericula, labores, dolorem etiam optimus quisque pro patria, & pro suis suscipit, Cic. de Fin.* 1, 7. *Poenam nullam pro illo scelere suscepit, Id. pro L. Man.* 3. (3) § *Possimus personam petitoris suscipere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. pro Quint.* 13. (4) *Miserior est, qui suscipit se in scelus, quàm is qui alterius facinus subire cogitur, Cic. Philipp.* 11, 4. (5) *Qui Antonium suscipere inimicum pro repub. non dubitavit, Cic. ad Brut.* 17. (6) *Susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, Cic. Verr.* 3, 69. (7) § *Suscipit Anchises, Virg. Aen.* 6, 723. (8) *Suscipere personam viri boni, Cic.* (9) *Commune odium*

odium contra regem fufceperant, *Nep. Dat. 10.* (10) Sufcipit ftolo, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.*

Sufcipior, i. paff. *To be undertaken, &c.* ¶ Sufcipi in lucem, *to be born, Cic. de Har. Resp. 27.*

Sufcitabulum, i. n. *A ftrring up, or provocation, an incitement; Meton. an inciter, a raifer.* Phonafcus adfum vocis fufcitabulum, *Varr. ap. Non. 2, 826.*

¶ Sufcitatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ftrring up, Aug. † Concitatio.*

Sufcito, āre, act. [*ex fuis, i. e. furlum, & cito*] (1) *To call one from fleep, to awake.* (2) Met. *To kindle, or quicken, to provoke, to exhort.* (3) *To fir up, to rouse.* (1) § Sufcitare ē somno, *Cic. Tufc. 4, 19.* (2) Sopitos fufcitāt ignes, *Virg. Aen. 5, 743.* (3) = Aeneas acuit Martem, & fe fufcitāt irā, *Virg. Aen. 12, 108.* Sufcita iftum, *Plaut. Moft. 2, 1, 25.*

Sufinum, i. n. [*ab Hebr. שושן lilium*] *Oil, or ointment made of lilies, Plin. 13, 2. conf. Celf. 5, 21.*

Sufpectans, tis, part. *Sufpecting.* Rex fraudem fufpectans, *Tac. Ann. 13, 39, 1.*

¶ Sufpectatus, a, um. *Sufpected, Apul. Met. 4, p. 136.* † Sufpectus.

Sufpectio, ōnis, f. verb. *Sufpicion, or fufpecting, miftrufing, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 21. ubi tamen al. fufpicio.*

Sufpecto, āre, freq. [*à fufpicio*] (1) *To behold, or look up of ten.* (2) *To look down, or fee beneath.* (3) *To fufpect, or miftruf.* (1) Oculis fufpectare aftra, *Mart. (2) Plin. 3, 21. (3) Et quidam scelus uxoris fufpectabant, Tac. Ann. 1, 5, 1.*

Sufpectus, a, um, or, comp. f. m. f. fup. part. & adj. (1) *Seen aloft.* (2) Met. *Sufpected, miftrufed.* (1) Subterni utile eſt in locis fufpectis, *Plin. 27, 55.* (2) = In vitā tyrannorum omnia ſunt fufpecta atque ſolicita, *Cic. de Ann. 15.* Regibus boni quān mali fufpectiores ſunt, *Sall. B. C. 7.* § Sufpectiffimum quemque ſibi ad poenam depoſcere, *Suet. Tit. 6.* § Sufpectas criminum capitalium, *Tac. Ann. 3, 60, 2.* § ſuper ſcelere, *Sall. B. 7. 74.* § aliqua re, *A. Viſt. de Virg. Illuſtr. 46, 2.*

Sufpectus, ūs, m. (1) *A looking, or beholding upward.* (2) *A looking betwixt us and the light.* (3) *Alfo height.* (4) *Admiration, eſteem.* (1) *Plin. 37, 40.* (2) ¶ Laus ei ſumma color fanguinis nigricans aſpectu, idēque fufpectu refulgens, *Plin. 9, 62.* Coeli fufpectus, *Virg. Aen. 6, 579.* (3) Turre erat vaſto fufpectu, *Virg. Aen. 9, 530.* (4) Nimius ſui fufpectus, *Sen. de Benef. 2, 6.* Intravit mentes fufpectus honorum, *Ov. Faſt. 5, 31.*

Sufpendens, tis, part. *Holding in ſuſpenſe and doubt.* Senatum precantem callidā cunctatione ſufpendens, *Suet. Tib. 24.*

Sufpendeo, ēre, neut. *To be hanged over, or on high, Col. 4, 26. ubi al. leg. ſuppendeo.*

Sufpendioſus, a, um. (1) *That is hanged on a gallows.* (2) *One that hanged himſelf.* (1) *Plin. 28, 12.* (2) *Ulp. l. 11. § 3. de his qui not. infam.*

Sufpendium, ii, n. *An hanging.* Ad ſufpendium adigere, *Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11.*

Sufpendo, ēre, di, ſum. (1) *To hang up, or upon.* (2) *Alfo to delay, to defer, or put off.* (3) *To ſtop, to check, to reſtrain.* (4) *To keep one in ſuſpenſe and doubt.* (1) Sufpendere veſtimenta Deo maris, *Hor. Od. 1, 5, 15.* § ex cervice, *Plin. § Sufpendere ſe de arbore, Cic. de Orat. 2, 69. ē ficu, Quint. 6, 3.* § aliquem arbori infelici, *Cic. pro Rabir. 4.* § in furcas, *Ulp. § Tignis nidum ſufpendit hirundo, Virg. Geor. 4, 307.* § Sufpendere littora vomere, *to plow, Stat. ¶ naſo adunco aliquem, to flout, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5. aedificium, to arch it, Cic. Vid. Sufpendor, n. 2.* (2) Medio reſponſo rem ſufpenderunt, *Liv. 39, 29.* (3) Fluxiones oculorum ſufpendit, *Plin. 28, 21.* (4) Senatum ambiguis reſponſis ſufpendere, *Suet. Tib. 24.* aliquem expectatione, *Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3.*

Sufpensor, i. paff. (1) *To be hanged upon, to be underpropped.* (2) *To be arched, &c.* (1) Infantum remediis ex cervice ſufpenduntur, *Plin. 11, 34.* (2) Ita aedificatum, ut ſufpendi non poſſet, *Cic. Topic. c. 3.*

Sufpenſio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *An arching, or vaulting.* (2) Met. *Doubt, uncertainty of mind, ſuſpenſe.* (1) Flamma pervagabitur ſub ſuſpenſione, *Vitruv. 5, 10.* (2) Exercitus ſuſpenſione animi commovebatur, *Hirt. B. Afr. 48. ſed rectius, puto, ſuſpenſiore animo.*

Sufpenſura, ae, f. *An hanging up.* Sufpenſurae caldariorum ita ſunt faciendae, *Vitruv. 5, 10. conf. Sen. Epift. 90.*

Sufpenſus, a, um, part. & adj. or, comp. f. m. f. fup. (1) *Hanged up, hanging by.* (2) *Arched, vaulted,* (3) Met. *Erect, attentive.* (4) *Uncertain, doubtful, fearful, unſolved, hanging in doubt, or ſuſpenſe.* (5) *Hollow and light.* (1) § Sufpenſa mento corpora, *Hor. Epod. 5, 36.* § Sufpenſus reſte, manibus ſe demifit, *Liv. (2) Sufpenſa ſaxis rupes, Virg. Aen. 8, 190.* (3) Sufpenſus auribus aliquid bibere, *Prop. 3, 6, 8.* (4) = Vultus incertus & ſuſpenſus, *Cic. pro Cluent. 19.* = Animus ſuſpenſus, & ſolicitus, *Cic. Attic. 2, 18.* § Sufpenſus animi, *Liv. 8, 13.* Sufpenſior animus, *Hirt. B. Afr. 48.* Sufpenſus ſomnos, *a ſlumber, an unquiet ſleep, Cic. Tufc. 1, 44.* Gradu ſuſpenſo ire, *to go ſoftly, or on tip-toe, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27.* (5) Sufpenſa manu aliquid facere, *Plin. Epift. 6, 12, 1.* Neque parum refert ſuſpenſiffimum eſſe paſſinatum, & ſi fieri poſſit, veſtigio quoque inviolatum, *Col. 3, 13, 6. vid. & eundem, 11, 3, 27.*

Sufpicans, tis, part. *Sufpecting, miftrufing.* Nihil ſufpicans mali, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 89.*

V O L. II.

Sufpīcax, ācis, adj. *Sufpicious, jealous, miftrufeful.* Animus ſufpīcax, *Tac. Ann. 1, 13, 4.*

Sufpiciendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be looked upon, or beheld.* (2) *To be admired.* (1) Sufpicienda eſt figura capitis, atque ardor oculorum, *Cic. N. D. 2, 42.* (2) Aeterna aliqua natura ſufpicienda admirandāque hominum generi, *Cic. de Div. 2, 72.*

Sufpiciens, tis, part. (1) *Looking up.* (2) *Sufpecting.* (1) *Lucret. 1, 36.* (2) *Sall. B. J. 73.*

Sufpicio, ēre, exi, ſum, act. [*ex ſub vel ſus, & ſpecio*] (1) *To look up.* (2) Met. *To honour, to admire, to be in love with.* (3) *Alfo to ſufpect.* (1) § Aftra ſufpicere, *Cic. Tufc. 1, 25.* coelum, *Id. N. D. 2, 18.* § in coelum, *Id. Somn. Scip. 1.* (2) = Eloquentiam, quam ſufpicerent omnes, quam admirarentur, &c. *Cic. Orat. 28.* (3) Bomilcar ſufpectus regi, & ipſe eum ſufpiciens, &c. *Sall. B. J. 73.*

Sufpicio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *Miftruf, ſufpicion.* (2) *Opinion.* (1) Omnes in culpā, ac ſufpicionē ponendī, *Cic. pro Cluent. 45.* (2) Sufpicio nulla Deorum, *Cic. N. D. 1, 23.*

Sufpicioſe, adv. iūs, comp. *Sufpiciously, miftrufefully.* ¶ Non modō non credibiliter, ſed ne ſufpicioſe quidem, *Cic. pro Dejot. 6.* Sufpicioſe ac criminōſe aliquid dicere, *Id. pro S. Roſc. 28.* Sufpicioſius aut criminōſius dicere, *Cic. de Cl. Orat. 34.*

Sufpicioſus, a, um, f. m. f. fup. (1) *Full of ſufpicion, ſufpicious, miftrufeful, jealous.* (2) *Dangerous, and much to be feared.* (3) *Skittifh, and apt to ſtart.* (1) = Te conſcientia timidum ſufpicioſumque faciebat, *Cic. Verr. 5, 29.* Civitas maledica & ſufpicioſa, *Id. pro Flacco, 28.* (2) Sufpicioſiſſimum tempus, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7. negotium, Id. pro Flacco, 3.* (3) Sufpicioſae mulae fanguis detrahitur, *Col. 6, 38. ubi rectius, puto, ſufpicioſae.*

† Sufpīco, āre. *idem quod ſufpīcor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22.*

Sufpīcor, āri, dep. [*à fufpicio; ut à conſpicio, conſpīcor*] *To ſufpect, to miftruf, to gueſs, or imagine, to ſurmife.* Valde ſufpīcor fore, *Cic. Fam. 1, 6.* ¶ Scribe non modo, ſi quid ſcies, ſed etiam ſi quid ſufpicabere, *Cic. Attic. 7, 12. De equis.* Quorum [elephantum] cū magnitudine, tum deformitate, & novo odore ſimul ac frigore conſternati equi quum incognitas ſibi belluas, amplius quū erant, ſufpicarentur, *Flor. 1, 18, 8.*

Sufpīrandus, a, um, part. *To be ſighed, or panted after, Stat. Theb. 4, 20.*

Sufpīrans, tis, part. *Sighing.* Curis ſumptus ſufpīrantibus, *Cic. de Div. 1, 21. ex poeta. conf. Sil. 7, 448, 9, 153.*

Sufpīratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A ſighing, or breathing.* Inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis ſufpīratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, à quo rem improbam petere nemo audent, *Plin. in Praef.*

Sufpīratus, a, um, part. *Breathed after.* Quid ſufpīratos magno diſcrimine nautis Ledaecos fratres referam? *Sil. 15, 82.*

Sufpīratus, ūs, m. verb. *A ſighing.* Quem nemo praeter nos philoſophos aſpicere ſine ſufpīratu poſſet, *Cic. Att. 1, 18.* Sufpīratibus hauſtis, *Ov. Met. 14, 129. Vix legitur niſi in ablat. caſu.*

Sufpīroſe, adv. *Difficultly breathing.* Sufpīroſe laborantibus ovibus auriculae ferro reſcindendae, *Col. 7, 6.*

Sufpīroſus, a, um. *Fetching breath painfully, breathing ſhort, broken-winded, purſy, phthiſical, aſthmatical,* *Plin. 22, 30.* = anhelator, *Id. ibid.* Sufpīroſa mula, *Col. 6, 38.*

Sufpīritus, ūs, m. *Shortneſs of breath.* Enicato ſufpīritus, vix ſuffero anhelitum, *Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4.*

Sufpīrium, ii, n. (1) *A ſhort breathing, the phthiſick, or aſthma.* (2) *A ſigh.* (1) Crebrum ſufpīrium tumore palati facit, *Col. 6, 14.* (2) Traxit ex imo ventre ſufpīrium, *Plaut. Truſ. 2, 7, 41.* Sinē curā, ſine ſufpīrio, *Cic. Tufc. 4, 34.*

Sufpīro, āre, neut. (1) *To ſigh.* (2) Act. *To breathe out.* (3) *To pant after, to aſpire, to deſire fervently.* (1) Aut joci libere, aut ſufpirare familiariter, *Cic. Att. 1, 18.* Sufpirabo plus ſexcenties in die, *Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8.* = Ingemit, & tacito ſufpirat pectore, *Ov. Epift. 21, 201.* (2) Perfides arcānum ſufpirare calorem, *Claud. in pr. Conf. Stil. 1, 57.* (3) Alios jam nunc ſufpirat amores, *Tib. 4, 5, 3.* = Hanc cupit, hanc optat, ſolā ſufpirat in illā, *Ov. Faſt. 1, 417.* Sufpirat ad honores, *Val. Flacc. 4, 532.*

Sufque deque habere, *not to be concerned about, not to take care which end gaith foremoſt, to ſlight.* ¶ Me ſufque deque habiturum putat, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 5.* De Octavio ſufque deque fero, *Cic. Att. 14, 6.*

Sufſilio, īre, n. *To leap up, Plaut. Vid. Subſilio.*

Sufſulto, āre. *To jump, to caper, Plaut. Vid. Subſulto.*

Sufſinus, a, um. *Made of lilies.* Suſſinum unguentum, *Celf. 5, 21. aliter ſuſinum, q. v.*

Sufſtendo, ēre, di, act. *To ſtretch, or lay under.* Sufſtendere infidias alicui, *to lay ſnares for one, Litt. ex Sall. ſed q.*

Sufſtentāculum, i, n. *That which beareth up; or ſuſtaineth, an appuy, a prop; Met. a ſtay, or ſupport.* = Victoriae ſanitas, ſufſtentaculum, columen, *Tac. Hiſt. 2, 28, 3. nuſquam, puto, alibi ap. idoneum auctorem.*

Sufſtentans, tis, part. *Suſtaining, ſupporting.* Tuis humeris patriam ſufſtentans, *Plin. Pan. 8. Sil. 9, 174.*

Sufſtentatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A ſuſtaining, a bearing, or a ſtaying up.* (2) *A forbearance, a delay.* (1) *Deeſt exemplum, ſed jubet analogia.* (2) ¶ = Utrum ſtatim fieri neceſſe ſit; utrum habeat aliquam moram & ſuſtentionem, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 49.*

Sustentator, ōris. m. verb. *He that helpeth*, Litt. ex Quint.
Sustentatum est. scil. ab illis. imperf. *They withstood*, or *held out*, they bore the brunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6.
Sustentatus, a, um. part. *Borne up*, *upheld*. Sustentata ruet moles, & machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 97. Sustentatis in ponte hostibus, Patere. 2, 6.

|| Sustentatus, ūs. m. *A sustaining, a bearing, or holding up*.
Levia sustentatui, gravia demerui, Apul. Apol. p. 439. + Sustentatio.

Sustento, āre. freq. [à sustineo] (1) *To sustain*, or *bear up*, *to uphold*. (2) *To endure*, *suffer*, or *abide patiently*. (3) *To feed*, *find*, or *maintain*. (4) *To aid*, *defend*, *help*, or *comfort*. (5) Also *to defer*, *to delay*. (6) Intrans. *To hold out*, or *rub on*. (1) Sustentarem molem, Lucr. 5, 97. Met. Sustenta te, ut potes, bear up, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. (2) Laborem spe otii sustentant, Sall. Orat. de rep. ordin. Hostes sustentare, Virg. Aen. 11, 873. (3) = Alit illas mulieres, solus omnem familiam sustentat, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 36. Ex meis angustiis illius sustentō tenuitatem, Cic. Fam. 16, 21. Consulares inopes quingenis sestertiis annuis sustentavit, Suet. Vespas. 17. (4) Terentiam sustentantes tuis officiis, Cic. = tueri, Id. (5) Sustenta rem, dum Nero veniat, Cic. Fam. 13, 64. Vid. Sustentor, n. 3. (6) Valuisti bene? P. Sustentavi sedulo, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 14. al. sustentatum 'st. Sustentare hostes, Patere. 2, 6.

Sustentor, āri. pass. (1) *To be held up*. (2) *To be assisted*. (3) *To be deferred*, &c. (1) Vid. Sustentatus. (2) Cato à Crasso sustentatur, Cic. 2. fr. 2, 3. (3) Aedificationem arcani ad tuum adventum sustentari placebat, Cic. 2. fr. 2, 7.

Sustinendus, a, um. part. *To be supported*, *undergone*, &c. Ut levis sit labor defensori sustinendus, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 2.

Sustinens, tis. part. *Supporting*, &c. Ne illo quidem adminiculo sustinente, Curt. 8, 2, 39.

Sustineo, ēre, ui. entum. act. [ex sub vel sus, & teneo] (1) *To hold*, or *stay up*, *to support*. (2) Met. *To provide for*, *to maintain*. (3) *To protect*, *to shelter*. (4) *To bear with*. (5) *To stand under*, *to carry*, *to bear*. (6) *To bear*, as the female doth the male. (7) *To take up*, *to seize*. (8) *To bear*, *suffer*, or *undergo*. (9) *To defend*, or *make good*. (10) *To withstand*, or *oppose*. (11) *To suffer*, or *permit*. (12) *To be equal*, *to make good*, *to answer*, *to satisfy*. (13) *To bear*, or *represent*. (14) *To be able*. (15) *To curb*, *stop*, or *keep in*. (16) *To suspend*. (17) *To put a stop to*, *to resist*. (18) *To dare*, *to have the impudence*. (19) *To put off*, *to defer*. (20) Absol. *To wait*, or *have patience*. (1) Vineae sine adminiculis se ipsae sustinent, Plin. 12, 54. Sustinere artus baculo, Ov. Met. 5, 27. (2) Hinc patriam parvosque nepotes sustinet, Virg. Geor. 2, 514. (3) Apuleium tu tuā auctoritate sustinere debes, Brut. Cic. 7. (4) Parvā libellum sustine patientiā, Phaedr. 4, 6. (5) Atlas humeris candentem sustinet axem, Ov. Met. 2, 297. Met. Rempub. cervicibus sustinere, Cic. pro Domo, 56. (6) Sustinet immundum fima capella marem, Ov. A. Am. 2, 486. (7) Serpens, quam regia sustinet ales, sublimemque rapit, Ov. Met. 4, 362. (8) Nihil esse mali quod non & sustineam & expectem, Cic. Att. 11, 11. = Poeman subire, & sustinere, Id. pro Domo, 38. Casus fortuitos magno animo sustinere, Col. 1, 3. (9) Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, Cic. Acad. 4, 6. (10) Non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, Cic. Acad. 4, 22. (11) Tua fides & officium non sustinet; ut contra eum arma feras, Cic. (12) = Ut quam expectationem tui concitasti, hanc sustinere, ac tueri possis, Cic. Curioni Epist. Fam. 2, 1. (13) Tres personas sustineo, meam, adversarii, iudicis, Cic. de Orat. 2, 24. (14) Quia singulis valetudinariis consulere non sustinent, ad communia confugiunt, Cels. (15) Ego, ut agitator callidus, equos sustinebo, Cic. Acad. 4, 29. Obstupui, sustinuique gradum, Ov. Fast. 6, 398. (16) & Sustinere assensionem, ne praecipitet, Cic. Acad. 4, 21. (17) Absens hominum sermones facilius sustinebis, Cic. Cassio Epist. Fam. 15, 14. (18) Sustinuit scribere mihi, se quidem gratulari, quod in numerum deorum receptus essem, caeterum, &c. Curt. 6, 9, 18. (19) Rem in noctem sustinere, Liv. 5, 45. (20) = Expectes, & sustineas, Auguste, necesse est; nam tibi quod solvat non habet arca Jovis, Mart. 9, 4.

Sustineor, ēri. pass. *To be held up*, *sustained*, &c. Paterae coronaeque simulacrorum porrectis manibus sustinebantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Meretriculae munificentia sustinebatur, Liv. 39, 9.

Sustollens, tis. part. *Lifting up*. Sustollens signa parenti, Catull. 62, 210.

Sustollo, ēre, tūli, sublatum. act. [ex sus, antiq. vel fufum, i. e. fufum, & tollo] (1) *To lift up*. (2) *To take away*, or *make away with*. (3) *To carry*. (4) *To destroy utterly*. (5) *To ravish*. (6) *To nourish*, *educate*, or *bring up*. (1) & Hoc amiculum sustolle saltem. SI. Sine trahi, cum egomet trahor, Plaut. Cic. 1, 2, 117. Quis negat Aeneae magna de stirpe Neronem? (2) Sustulit hic matrem, (3) sustulit ille patrem, ap. Suet. Neron. 39. (4) Sustollet, hercle, has aedes totas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 39. (5) Eum vidi herilem filiam nostram sustollere, Plaut. Gist. 2, 3, 8. (6) Ex eadem sustulit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10.

Sustollor, i. pass. *To be lifted up*, Sid.

Sustuli, praet. [à fuffero, sustollo, tollo] quae vide.

+ Sufum, pro fufum, Cato.

|| Sufurrāmen, inis. n. *A whispering*, or *muttering*. Magicum sufurrāmen, Apul. Met. 1, p. 6. + Sufurratio.

Sufurrans, tis. part. *Whispering*, Virg. Geor. 4, 260. al. sufurrant.

Sufurratio, onis. f. verb. *A whispering*, *a muttering*, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

|| Sufurrator, oris. m. verb. *A whisperer*, Litt. ex Apul.

Sufurratur, imperf. *It is whispered*, or *privately talked*, Tac.

Sufurro, āre. neut. *To whisper*, *to speak softly*, *to mutter*. Secum sicut audiam, sufurrat, Mart. 2, 44, 6. Aure sufurrare, Ov. Met. 3, 643. Vaga fama sufurrat, Id. Ep. 21, 233.

Sufurror, āri. pass. *To be whispered about*. Sufurrari audio civem hanc esse Atticam, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 40.

|| Sufurro, onis. m. *A whisperer*, *a murmurer behind one's back*, *a carry-tale*, or *makebate*, Sidon. Ep. 7, 5.

|| Sufurum, i. n. *A whisper*. Lingua refert audita sufurra, Ov. Met. 7, 825. Vid. Sufurru, a. um.

Sufurru, i. m. [à Gr. ὤρυρος] (1) *A whisper*. (2) *A soft still noise*, as of bees, trees, &c. (1) Blandos audire sufurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13. Tenui jugulos aperire sufurro, Juv. 4, 110. Haud illic tacito mala vota sufurro concipiunt, Luc. 5, 104. (2) Sepes saepe levi fomnum suadebit inire sufurro, Virg. Ecl. 1, 56.

Sufurru, a, um. *That whispereth*, or *maketh a soft noise*. Procrin adit, linguaue refert audita sufurra, Ov. Met. 7, 825. nisi forte sit à sufurru, i. n. ut alii volunt.

+ Sufus, pro fufus, Fest.

Sufymbrium, ii. n. *A kind of herb*. Vid. Sifymbrium.

Sutela, ae. f. [à suo; dolosae astutiae sutelae à similitudine fuentium dict. Fest.] *Guile*, *craft*, *subtilty*, *a crafty deceit*, *a cunning fetch*. Ob sutelas tuas te morti dabo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 35. = consutos dolos alibi vocat.

+ Sutelocaptriotrica, ae. m. [ex sutela, captio, trica] *A wrangling sophister*, Litt. ex Sen.

|| Suterina, vel futerna, ae. f. *A shoemaker's shop*, *a cobbler's stall*, Litt. ex Apul. + Sutrina.

Sutilis, e. [à suo] *That is sewed*, *stitched*, or *patched*. Tempora sutilibus cinguntur toto coronis, Ov. Fast. 5, 335. & patilis, Plin. 21, 8. Sutilis cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 414. domus, V. Flacc. 6, 81.

Sutor, ōris. m. verb. [à suo] *A sewer*, *a shoemaker*, *a stitcher*, *a cobbler*. Quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34. Id sutores & zonarii conclamant, Cic. pro Flacc. 7.

Sutorius, a, um. *Of*, or *belonging to a stitcher*, or *shoemaker*. Atramento sutorio absolutus, by bribery, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Plin. 34, 32.

|| Sutriballus, i. m. *A botcher*, or *cobbler*, Interpr. Juv.

Sutrina, ae. f. sc. taberna. *A cobbler's*, or *shoemaker's shop*, *a taylor's shop*, or *the trade of such*. Abstumptis frugum alimentis, sutrinae coriis, strictisque rubis vixere, Liv. 23, 30.

Sutrinum, i. n. *The shoemaker's trade*. Non multum absuit, quin sutrinum quoque à sapientibus inventum diceret, Sen. Epist. 90.

Sutrinus, a, um. *Belonging to a shoemaker*, or *taylor*. Tabernae sutrinae alumnus, Tac. Ann. 15, 34.

Sutrium ire. *To be ready with all his provision*, Prov. vid. Fest.

Sutura, ae. f. [à suo] (1) *A seam*, *stitch*, or *joining together*. (2) Also *a suture*, or *joining of the bones in the head*. (3) *The shutting of a wound where the lips are joined*. (1) Scutale crebris futuris duratum, Liv. 38, 29. (2) Raro calvaria solida sine futuris est, Cels. 8, 1. (3) Sutura oras jungit, Cels. 5, 26.

Sutus, a, um. part. [à suo] *Sewed*, *seamed*, *stitched*, *fastened together*. & Tegumenta corporum vel texta vel futa, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

Suus, a, um. pronom. [à gen. sui, vel ab id, ut à tūc, tuus] (1) *His*. (2) *Hers*. (3) *His*, or *her own*. (4) *Theirs*, or *their own*. (5) *Favourable*, in one's interest, or party. (6) *Domestic*, *relations*, *countrymen*. (7) *Proper*, *due*, *lawful*. (8) *Particular*, *peculiar*. (9) *What one hath*, or *is possessed of*. (1) Animus Hortensii dignus & ipso & majoribus suis, Cic. Philipp. 10, 6. || Suus factus est, made free, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 55. Suus esse, to be well in his wits, Ulp. (2) Minerva interemisse patrem dicitur virginitatem suam violare conantem, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. (3) = Suis eum certis propriisque criminibus accusabo, Cic. Verr. 1, 16. || Sua mors, natural, Suet. Caes. 89. Suus cuique mos, every one hath his way, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, (al. 4) 14. || Suam cuique sponfam, mihi meam, every one to his fancy, Prov. ap. Cic. Attic. 14, 20. (4) Lege collegii sui non tenebantur, Cic. Att. 3, 16. (5) Utebatur Alphenus populo sanè suo, Cic. pro Quint. 7. Vota suos habuere Deos, Ov. Met. 4, 373. Inter laetitiam plebis & suorum fugam, Sall. B. J. 44. (6) Cruentus in suos; neque enim filium verberare dubitavit, Flor. 1, 7, 6. Non erat vi consecutus tyrannidem, sed suorum voluntate, Nep. Milt. 8. (7) & Primum ante tempus, iterum suo sibi tempore factus est consul, Cic. de Amic. 3. (8) Multo constant suae dotes, Plin.

SYL

SYM

Plin. 22, 50. (9) Ariarathes, pedem suum ubi ponat, non habet, Cic. Attic. 13, 2.
Suusmet. His, or their own, Tac. Ann. 3, 66, 5.

S ante Y.

* Syagros, i. m. (1) A wild boar. (2) Syagri, certain date trees. (1) Ap. Graec. (2) Plin. 13, 9.
* Sybāris, is. f. [à Sybaritis pop.] A delicate, or wanton living, Litt. ex Tib. sed q.
Sybāriticus, a, um. [à Sybaritis populus] Delicate, effeminate, wanton, costly, Mart. 12, 97.
* Sybaritis, idis. f. A book treating of leudness and abominable lasciviousness, writ by Hemitheon a Sybarite, Ov. Trist. 2, 417.
* Sybārizo, āre. deliciis, & genio indulgere, ut Sybaritae, Aug.
* Sybōtes, ae. m. ex [συβ, sus, & βίωω,] pasco. A swineherd, Manil. 5, 126.
* Sycāminum, i. n. [qu. σύκων ἀμεινον, nempe ob saporis praestantiam, quod ficubus sapiat melius] A mulberry, Celf. 5, 18.
Sycāminus, i. f. Graeci morum sycaminum appellant, A mulberry fig-tree, Celf. 3, 18.
* Sycites, ae. m. [à fici colore dicta] A precious stone in colour like a fig, Plin. 37, 73. à σύκων, ficus.
Sycōmōrus, i. f. [ex σύκων, ficus, & μορῆα, morus; qu. fatuam ficum dixeris, Ulp.] A sycamore, a great tree like a fig-tree. It may be called the mulberry fig-tree. & Morosycos, Celf. 3, 18. & 5, 18.
* Sycon, i. n. A fig, Mart. 5, 39. Lat. Ficus.
Sycōphanta, ae. m. [παρά τὸ τὰ σύκα φαίνειν, i. e. à ficuum delatione, de cujus ratione vide Fest. & Athenaeum, 3, 2.] (1) A false accuser, a sycophant, a bearer of tales, an informer, a telltale, a trepanner. (2) A pettyfogger, a wrestler of the law, a knave. (3) A wheedler, a cajoler. (4) A knight of the post, a cheat. (1) Vid. Erasmi. Chiliades. Ὁ δὲ τὴν τῶν νόμων λίαν περιβῶς συνοφάρων φαίνεται, Menand. ap. Stob. (2) Clamitent me sycophantam haereditates persequi, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20. (3) Nimis scitus est sycophanta, qui meus quidem sit pater; observe quā blandē mulieri palpabitur, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 8. = Sycophantae & palpatores plurimi in urbe hac habitant, Id. Menaech. 2, 1, 35. (4) Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 86.
* Sycophantia, ae. f. False dealing, deceit, a false accusation, a slanderous information. Ut ingrediuntur docē in sycophantiam! Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 41. = Dolus, astutia, Id.
Sycophanticē, adv. Like a sycophant, Litt. ex Plaut.
Sycophantiōsē, adv. Knavishly, slanderously, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 113.
* Sycophantiflo, āre. To accuse, or slander falsely, to deal deceitfully, Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.
Sycophantor, āri. To play the sycophant. Hoc me aetatis sycophantari pudet, to cheat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 57.
* Sycōsis, is. f. [à similitudine ficus, à σύκων, ficus] A dis-ease in the fundament, making a wart like a fig, Celf. 6, 3.
Sydērālis, e. Of, or belonging to stars. Syderalis scientia, astrology, or astronomy, Plin. 6, 30.
Sydērātio, ōnis. f. verb. Blasting of trees with great heat, &c. Plin. 17, 37. Vid. Sideratio.
Sydērātus, a, um. part. Blasted, planetstruck, taken, benumbed, Plin. 28, 63. Vid. Sideratus.
Sydērēus, a, um. Of, or belonging to the stars, or planets, starry, decked with stars, heavenly, lofty, high, Ov. Fast. 4, 941. Vid. Sidereus.
Sydēror, āri, pass. To be blasted, or planetstruck, Plin. 9, 25. Vid. Sideror.
Sydus, ēris. n. A star, a sign, or constellation of stars. Vid. Sidus.
Syllāba, ae. f. [συλλαβή, à συλλαμβάνειν, i. e. comprehendere] A syllable. Syllaba brevior, aut longior, Cic. Parad. 3, extr. & Verba distorques, & syllabas digeris, Sen. Ep. 2, 48.
Syllābātīm, adv. By syllables, syllable by syllable. Cū Stoicus sapiens syllabatīm tibi ista dixerit, Cic. Acad. 4, 38.
Syllābicus, a, um. Pertaining to syllables, Gramm. † Secundum syllabas.
* Syllābus, i. m. An index of the words, or chief heads of a book, a table. Indices vos Graeci συλλαβους appellatis, Cic. Attic. 4, 4. ubi al. συλλόβους, al. συττόβους malunt, ex συν, con, q. d. & λῆβω, inusitat quod id. sign. λαμβάνω; capio.
Syllaceus, a, um. Purple colour, Vitruv. 7, 5. Vid. Silaceus.
Syllatūrio, īre, īvi, itum. [à Syllā dictatore] To have a desire to do as Sylla did, i. e. to banish and murder men. = Ita syllaturit animus & & proscripserit diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10.
* Syllepsis, is. f. A grammatical figure, where one is put for many, and many for one. Lat. Conceptio.
* Syllogismus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς συλλογίζεσθαι, i. e. ratiocinari; rationum collectio] A syllogism, a kind of argument, or reasoning, Quint. 3, 6. Vid. Dialecticos. Lat. Complexio, conclusio, Cic. connexio, Quint.
Syllōgisticus, a, um. Belonging to disputation, syllogistical. Cicero statum syllogisticum enunciativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10.
Sylva, ae. f. [à Gr. ὕλη, Idem] A wood, or forest. Subit

aspera sylva, lappaëque, tribulique, vid. Silva; sic enim omnis antiquitas scripsisse videtur.
Sylvānus, i. m. The god of the woods. Vid. Propr.
Sylvāticus, a, um. Of, or belonging to a wood. Falx sylvatica, an hedging bill, or bill to lop trees, Cato. Vid. Sylvaticus.
Sylvesco, ēre. incept. To wax wild, to grow thick and bushy. Vid. Silvesco.
Sylvester, haec stris, hoc stre, & hic & haec sylvestris, & hoc sylvestre, or, comp. [à sylva] Of a wood, or forest, full of trees, or wood, woody; also wild, savage, rude, homely, of the field, or country, Cic. N. D. 1, 42. Vid. Silvester.
Sylvicola, ae. c. g. A dweller in a wood, a woodman, a forester, Prop. 3, 13, 34.
* Sylvicultrix, icis. f. [ex sylva, & colo] Living in the wood. Cerva sylvicultrix, Catull. 61, 72.
* Sylvisfragus, a, um. That breaketh woods, Lucr. 1, 276.
Sylviger, a, um. Bearing woods, Plin. 31, 26.
Sylvofus, a, um. Full of trees, or woods, woody, Plin. 12, 11.
Sylvula, ae. f. dim. A little forest, or wood, a copse. Totus locus sylvulis occupatur, Col. 8, 15.
* Symbola, ae. f. [συμβολή, i. e. collatio] A shot, or club, one's share in a reckoning, Cic. de Orat. 2, 57. Met. Sinē meo fumpu paratae sunt scapulis symbolae, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 22.
|| Symbolicus, a, um. [ad symbolum pertinens] Symbolical, mysterious, figurative, Theol. Hinc.
Symbolicē, adv. Darkly, covertly. = Opertē atque symbolicē, Gell. 4, 11.
* Symbolum, i. n. & symbolus, i. m. [σύμβολον, à συμβάλλειν, simul jacere, conferre] (1) A sign, or badge to know one by, a cognisance, a watchword. (2) A token given in contracts instead of a bill, or bond. (3) Any thing given by way of token to prevent a cheat. (4) A ring. (5) A short and acute sentence, an apophthegm. (6) A passport. (7) A symbol, or sign in the sacrament. (8) Also a creed. (1) Ταύτα ταῖς τεταπεινωμέναις σύμβολα, Herod. (2) Homini ostendit symbolum, quod tute dederas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 29. (3) Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 52. (4) Plin. 33, 4. (5) Talia sunt, Ne quid nimis, Festina lentē, &c. Pythagorae symbola, vid. Chiliad. (6) Bud. (7) Ecclef. (8) Ecclef. & De duab. post. notionibus vid. Voss. de tribus symbolis, c. 9. & seqq.
* Symmetria, ae. f. Due proportion of each thing to another in respect of the whole, symmetry. Symmetria est ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus, Vitruv. 1, 2. Lat. Congruentia, aequalitas, consensus partium.
* Symmetrum, i. n. A proportion. Symmetra dissona, disproporitions, Prud. ex συν, con, & μετρεῖω, metior.
* Symmistā, ae. m. A secretary, or one of the privy council, a fellow priest. Liberi patris Symmistā, Apul. Apol. p. 494.
* Sympāthia, ae. f. [ex συν, i. e. simul, & πάθος, πάθος, patior] Sympathy, the natural agreement of things, a fellow feeling, a compassion. Lat. Convenientia, & conjunctio naturae, Cic. de Div. 2, 60. = Cognatio naturae, & quasi concentus atque consensus, Id. de Div. 2, 15.
* Symphōnēsis, is. f. A collision of vowels, when two syllables are pronounced as one, Gramm. Lat. Vocalium collisio.
* Symphōnia, ae. f. [ex συν, & φωνή, vox, sonus] (1) Consent in tune, harmony, a concert of music, a tunable singing without jarring. (2) Also an herb of diverse colours, henbane as some think. (1) Cic. pro Coelio, 15. Symphonia, discors, Hor. A. P. 374. (2) Plin. 26, 22.
* Symphōniāca, ae. f. sc. herba. [à symphoniaceae fistulae similitudine] As some the herb called henbane, Pallad. Octob. tit. 12.
Symphōniacus, a, um. Of, or belonging to consent, or harmony. Symphoniaci pueri, singing boys, choristers, Cic. Verr. 5, 25. fervi, Ibid. 1, 17.
† Symphrādes. Of the same tribe, Cic. de Legg. 2, 2. al. symphadores, al. symphratōres, al. symphratides, al. symphradmones, quae diverse pro suo etymo sunt explicandae. Sed Gronov. sic leg. Et Sunii erant idem & Attici. Ita disparent incertae conjecturae.
* Symphyton, i. n. The herb wallwort, comfrey, or bugle, Plin. 27, 24.
Simpinium, ii. n. Vid. Simpivium.
* Symplegma, ātis. n. (1) An embracing, or clipping. (2) Also a framed piece of marblework lively resembling two wrestling with one another. (1) Mart. 12, 43. (2) Pana & Olympum luctantes Heliodoros fecit, quod est alterum in terris symplegma nobile, Plin. 36, 4. Lat. Complexus.
* Symplōce, es. f. Figura cū repetitio fit in principiis & clausulis, Rhet. Lat. Complexus.
* Sympōsium, ii. n. [à συμπίπειν, compotare] A drinking together, a feast, a banquet, Cic. sed Graecis elementis; qui computationem & convivium Latine vertit, Fam. 9, 24.
* Symptōma, ātis. n. [ex συμπίπτω, simul cado] A symptom, sign, or token discovering what the patient's distemper is, Med.
* Symptōmaticus, a, um. Symptomatic, Med.
Sypullum, i. n. [à sumendo, Varr.] A kind of earthen cup used in sacrifice, Plin. ap. Litt. Rect. simpulum, q. v.
* Synaeresis, is. f. [ex συναίρειν, contrahere] A contraction of two syllables or vowels into one, as cui, Gramm.
* Synāgōga,

- * Synāgōga, ae. f. [*ex συνάγειν, congregare*] *A congregation, or an assembly, a synagogue*, ap. poster. script.
- * Synāloepha, ae. f. [*συναλοιφή, à συναλείφειν, conglutinare*, propterea quod per eam duae in unam coalescant syllabae] *A collision of a vowel left out in scanning*, Gramm.
- * Synanche, es. f. [*à συνάγω, coango*] *The disease called the squincy*, Cels. 4, 7.
- * Synathroemus, i. m. [*à συναθροίζειν, congerere*] *Figura est, cum plura diversa congeruntur*, vid. Rhet. Lat. Congeries.
- * Synaxis, is. f. *A congregation, a gathering together, an assembly; also the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the holy communion*, ap. Ecclef. scriptt.
- Synātegorēma, ā, is. n. *A term in logic whether particular or universal; as none, some, all, signifying nothing of itself, but as joined to other words*, ap. Logic. scriptt.
- * Synātegorēmāticus, a, um. ap. Log.
- † Syncellus, i. m. *A bishop's suffragan*, Ecclef.
- † Syncerastum, i. n. [*à συγκεραύνω, commisceo*] *Several kinds of meat mixt together*, Varr. ex Pacuv.
- Syncērē, adv. *Sincerely*. Vid. Sincerē.
- Syncērītas, ātis. f. *Sincerity, integrity; also soundness, or healthfulness*. Vid. Sinceritas.
- Syncērus, a, um. [*qu. συνήγῃ, cum corde*] *Sincere, pure, neat, without mixture, intire, whole, sound, upright, untoucht*. = Simplex, sanctus, verus, subtilis, integer, Cic. & Simulatus, fucatus, Id. Vid. sincerus.
- * Synchysis, is. f. *A confused order of words*, Rhet. = Hyperbaton. Lat. Confusio.
- Synciput, itis. n. *The forepart of the head; also an hog's cheek soufed*. Vid. Sinciput.
- * Syncōpa, ae. f. *A figure in grammar when a syllable, or letter is taken out of the middle of a word*, Gramm. Lat. Concisio.
- * Syncōpe, es. f. *A fainting, or swooning, when the body is stiff, and the limbs cannot move*, Veg. Lat. Defectio.
- * Synchysis, is. f. *A comparison of things, or persons contrary*; vid. Rhet.
- * Syndicus, i. m. *An advocate, or an attorney for the commonalty of a city; a syndic, a burgher, a recorder of a town*, Bud. interp.
- * Synecdōche, es. f. [*à συνεκδοχῆναι, una accipio vel recipio*] *A figure when a part is understood by the whole, or the whole by the part; the general for the special, & contra*, Gramm.
- Synecdōchicus, a, um. *Of the figure synecdoche*, Gramm.
- * Synecphōnēsis, is. f. *Gramm. id. quod symphonēsis*, q. v.
- * Synedrium, vel synedrium. [*à συν, con, & ἔδρα, sedes*] *A council-house, an assembly, as the Jewish sanhedrim, a council, or college, in cities in boroughs, to hear and determine causes*, Panciroll.
- * Synedrus, i. m. [*qui unā hab. ἔδραν*] *Of the same assembly, or council, a senator, one who sitteth on the bench*. Senatores, quos synedros vocant, Liv. 45, 32. vid. & Luc. 8, 259.
- * Synemmenon trite. B, fa, b, mi. Synemmenon paranete, C, sol, fa, Boët. Nete synemmenon, D, la, sol, Id. Lat. Connexum, vid. Gell. 16, 8.
- * Synephebī, m. pl. *Striplings of one age*. The title of an old play of Statius Caecilius. Ait Statius in Synephebis, Cic. de Senect. 7.
- Syngrāpha, ae. f. & syngrāphum, i. n. & syngrāphus, i. m. [*à συγγράφειν, quod utriusque manu signata, utriusque manus, utrique parti, servanda traderetur, Ascon.*] (1) *A writing, or deed under the hand and seal of both parties; an obligation, bill, or bond between two, or more*. (2) *An indenture, articles of agreement*. (3) *A pass, or passport, a safe-conduct*. (1) Alterum putabo regem, si habuerit unde tibi solvat, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, Cic. de Har. Resp. 13. (2) = Ostende, quem conscripsi, syngraphum, inter me, & amicam, & lenam; leges pellege, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1. (3) Eadem operā à praetore sumas syngraphum, quem hic secum ferat ad legionem, hinc ire huic ut liceat domum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90.
- * Synizēsis, is. f. *A grammatical figure, when two vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong coalesce into one syllable*, Gramm.
- * Synnephites, ae. m. [*ex συν, con, & νέφος, nubes, cui similis, est*] *A stone of the colour and taste of milk*, Plin. 37, 59.
- * Synōchitis, idis. f. [*à συνέχω, contineo*] *A stone whereby (as magicians say) ghosts are raised up*. Synochitide umbras inferorum evocatas teneri dicunt, Plin. 37, 73.
- * Synōchus, i. m. [*à συνέχω, contineo*] *A continual fever*, Med.
- Synōdalis, e. *Belonging to a synod*, Eccl.
- * Synōdicus, a, um. *Pertaining, or serving to an assembly*, Hier.
- Synōdica luna, *the moon in conjunction*, Firm.
- * Synōdites, ae. m. *A monk, or friar in a cloister; some, one of the synod; others, an inferior monk, who attendeth upon the superiors, when they go abroad*. Monachos quos synoditas vocant, Cod.
- * Synōdium, ii. m. [*ex συν, & ἵδω, conversatio hominum qui simul eunt*] *A meeting, a conference, a congress*, Cic. Attic. 10, 7. sed melioribus libris synodica.
- * Synodontes, m. pl. [*à συνάδω, simul dentatus*] *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 37, 67.
- * Synodontites, ae. m. *A stone taken out of the brain of that fish*, Plin. 37, 67.
- * Synodus, i. f. *An assembly of men, a general council, a synod*, Lege 23. Cod. Theod. Lat. Conventus.
- * Synoecōsis, f. *A rhetorical figure, when two contraries are predicated of the same person, or thing, and both truly, as, Tam deest avaro, quod habet, quam quod non habet, Publ. Syr. adferente*. Quint. 9, 3.
- * Synoecium, ii. n. *A lodging, an inn, or house of entertainment*. Qui in eodem synoecio potat, Petron. c. 93. Lat. Contubernium.
- * Synonyma, ōrum. n. pl. *Words of one signification; ut ensis, gladius; abeo, discedo, &c.*
- * Synonymia, ae. f. *A figure when divers words are used of the same signification*, Prisc.
- * Synonymus, a, um. [*ex συν, simul, & ὄνομα, nomen*] *Synonymous, of the same name, of the same signification*. Vid. Synonyma.
- * Synopsis, is. f. [*ex συν, simul, & ὁπτομαι, video*] *An inventory, a brief*, Ulp. Lat. Conspectus.
- * Syntagma, ātis. n. [*ἀπό τῆ συντάξεως, i. e. à componendo & ordinando*] *A treatise, or large discourse upon a subject*. Latine Compositio.
- * Syntaxis, eos. f. [*à συντάττω, i. e. componere & ordinare*] *Construction, or order of construction, syntax*, Prisc. Lat. Ordo, series.
- * Syntecticus, a, um. [*à syntexis*] *Deep in a consumption*, Plin. 22, 49.
- * Syntexis, is. f. [*à συντήκεσθαι, i. e. liquifieri*] *A deep consumption, a lingering sickness that wasteth the body*, Plin. 22, 61. Lat. Colliquatio, animi deliquium.
- Synthēma, ātis. n. [*à συντίθεσθαι, componi, pacisci*] (1) *A token given to soldiers when they are ready to fight, a watchword*. (2) *Also a passport for those who rode post*. (3) *Also furniture for a post-horse*. (1) Dig. (2) Panciroll. (3) Panciroll.
- Synthesina, ae. f. sc. vestis. [*à synthesi*] *A rich garment*, Suet. Ner. 5.
- * Synthēsis, is. f. [*ἀπό τῆ συντίθεως, quod est componere*] (1) *A figure when a noun collective singular is joined with a verb plural, or when in a substantive expressed, another is understood*. (2) *A garment used by the Romans chiefly in banquets*. (3) *A suit of clothes*. (4) *An whole wardrobe with all the apparel and wearing furniture therein preserved and kept*. (5) *A set, nest, or garnish of vessels one within another*. (6) *Also a composition in physic*. (1) Gramm. quae tamen potius σύνθεσις intelligentia vocari debet; est enim oratio congruens sensu, non voce. Et sane vet. grammaticis hac notione synthēsis ignota fuit, uti observat, Voss. de Construct. 3. fin. (2) Synthēsis dum gaudet eques, dominusque senatus, Mart. 14, 1, 1. (3) Micat innumeris arcula synthēsis, Mart. 2, 46. (4) Vid. Scaev. in L. Tit. de auro & arg. legat. (5) Synthēsis alborum calicum, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 44. (6) Qu. Seren.
- Syntōnum, i. n. *A board whereon they made music with their feet*. Syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 3. Interp. Salm. sed al. aliter legunt.
- † Syrapa, ae. f. (1) *A syrup*. (2) *Also a kind of pickling of olives*. (1) Jun. (2) Lex ex Col.
- Syriacus, & fyraticus, a, um. Salmas. ex Flor. 2, 9. *Of Syria*. Syriacus ros, *an honey dew, airy dew, manna*, Col. 9, 13. Syriacus raphanus, *a sweet kind of radish*, Id. Syriaca radix, *the root of the herb angelica*, Plin. 8, 70.
- Syricum, i. n. [*à Syria*] *A colour mixed of sinople and ruddle*, Plin. 35, 24. Rect. scyricum. q. v.
- * Syringites, m. *A kind of gem, described by Plin. 37, 67*.
- Syringium, ii. n. *An ulcer, or sore like a fistula*, Macer.
- Syringius. *A kind of cane, or reed all hollow*, Litt. ex Plin.
- Syrinx, gis. f. [*à σφίγγειν, fibilare*] (1) *A flute, pipe, or recorder, a reed, a squirt, a syringe*. (2) *A nymph feigned to be turned into a reed*. (3) *Also a sore called a fistula*. (4) *A chamfer, or fret in masonry*. (5) *Also an hole, or mine under ground*. (1) Nempe ap. Graecos. Lat. Fistula. (2) Naias unā fuit, nymphae Syringa vocabant, Ov. Met. 1, 691. (3) Litt. unde non dicit. (4) Litt. ex Vitruv. (5) In cavernis minutis terrarum, quas Graeci fyingas vocant, Amm. 17, 15.
- * Syrisus, i. m. *A wicker vessel wherein they were wont to keep figs*, Coel. Rhod.
- * Syrites, ae. m. *A stone found in the bladder of a wolf*, Plin. 11, 83.
- * Syrma, ātis. n. [*à σέρω, traho*] (1) *A train of a woman's gown, a long garment that tragic players used*. (2) *A long train of words*. (1) Vestigia hymate verrere, Prud. Psych. 362. (2) Longum Thyestae syrma, Juv. 8, 229.
- * Syrmaea, ae. f. *A meat made of fat and honey, the prize of some exercise amongst the Spartans*, Coel. Rhod.
- Syrmaticus, a, um. *Syrmaticum jumentum, A foundered jade, that can scarce draw his legs after him*, Veg. de Re vet. 3, 22.
- * Syrtis, is. f. [*ἀπό τῆ σέρει, qu. σέρει, i. e. tractus*] *A quicksand*,

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quicksand, or shelf made by the drift of sand and gravel. Vastae fyrtes, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 150. aestuosae, *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 5. Syrtim patrimonii scopulum libentius dixerim, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 41.

* Syrtites, ae. m. [quod in litore Syrtium reperiatur] *A precious stone found in the sands on the African shore, Plin.* 37, 67. *a kind of sapphire, Marbod.*

Syrupus, i. m. [*al. Arab.* شراب potio] *A syrup. Vid. Sirupus.*

† Syrus, i. m. *A cave, or vault. Syros vocant barbari circa Caucalum, quos ita solerter abscondunt, ut, nisi qui defoderint, invenire non possint; in iis conditae fruges erant, Curt.* 7, 4, 23. *Redius sirus, q. v.*

† Syfimbrium. *Watercresses, Varr. Rel. sylmbrium, q. v.*

* Syffitia, orum. n. *The feasts of companies in their halls, Strab.* 1. 15. *Lat. Convictus.*

* Syffitietæris, idis. f. [*ex συνέστροφος, conviva, & ἱταῖος, so-*

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cious] *An herb of good fellowship, causing mirth, or merriments Plin.* 24, 102.

* Systēma, ātis. n. [*ex συνίστημι, constituo*] *The compass of a song, a system, the body of a science, Jun.*

* Systōle, es. f. (1) *A figure of prosodia, whereby a long syllable is made short. (2) A contraction of the heart and pulse, after every gulp of blood. (1) Gramm. (2) Med.*

Systylos, i. m. & f. & systylon, i. n. *A certain space between two pillars. Systylos est in qua duarum columnarum crassitudo in intercolumnio poterit collocari, Vitruv.* 3, 2.

* Syzeugmenon. [*ex σύν, & ζευγνύω, jungo*] *B, fa, b, mi, Music.*

* Syzygia, ae. f. [*ex σύν, & ζυγός, jugum*] (1) *The pairs of nerves that convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body so-called. (2) The conjunction of the moon with the sun. (3) Also the coupling of different feet together in verse. (1) Med. (2) Astron. (3) Gramm.*

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tebatur, Cic. *De his, quatuor enim fuerunt, Gabinia, Cassia, Papyria, Coelia*, vid. Cic. de Legg. 15, 16. Orat. pro Sextio, 58. & Sall. Orat. 2. ad Caesarem, 18. & Plin. Ep. 3, 20. & 4, 25. (2) Sen. Ep. 77.

Tabellarius, ii. m. (1) *A letter-carrier.* (2) *An auditor, a keeper of a register, a scrivener, or common notary.* (1) Alteram epistolam tabellarius T. Vibii attulit, Cic. Brut. Epist. Fam. 11, 12. (2) Sidon. *Et al. recent.*

Tabellio, ōnis. m. [tabellio scribit tabellas, & in specie publicas, easdemque custodit, Pap.] *A scrivener, or notary, a public register; also a carrier of letters*, Justin.

Tabens, tis. part. *Wasting away, pining.* Salē tabentes artus, Virg. Aen. 1, 177. conf. Manil. 1, 880.

Tabeo, ēre, ui. neut. *To consume, or pine away, to wear, or waste away, to corrupt, rot, perish, or decay.* Corpora tabent, Ov. Met. 7, 541.

Taberna, ae. f. [à tabulis, quibus clauditur aut contegitur, Ulp.] *Any house made of boards, a tradesman's shop, or warehouse.* Tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic. Attic. 14, 9. Crassipedis ambulatio ablata, horti, tabernae plurimae, &c. Id. Fam. 3, 7. Ne pigeat dominum monstrare tabernae, sc. unguentariae, Juv. 2, 42. Taberna libraria, a bookseller's, or stationer's shop, Cic. Attic. 2, 21. diverforia, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81. macellaria, V. Max. 3, 4, 4. Absol. taberna, a tavern, or inn. ¶ Tabernam claudere, Cic. pro Demo, 21. exercere, Vitruv. 2, 8.

Tabernaculum, i. n. [quod tabernae in modum sit tabulis contectum] *A little shop made of boards, a tent, pavilion, or tabernacle.* Tabernaculum in aliquo loco ponere, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. Non ē militari tabernaculo, sed ex Theophrasti umbraculis, Id. de Cl. Orat. 9.

Tabernarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to shops, or taverns.* Tabernariae comoediae, acted in booths, Steph.

Tabernarius, ii. m. (1) *A tavern man, vintner, or shop-keeper.* (2) *A tavern haunter.* (1) Opifices & tabernarios quid est negotii concitare? Cic. pro Flacc. 8. confer eund. Fam. 8, 6. (2) Litt. ex Ter. sed q.

Tabernula, ae. f. *A small tavern, or shop.* Tabernulas etiam effringere & expilare assueverat, Suet. Ner. Claud. 26.

Tabes, is. f. pen. comm. (1) *A consumption, a wasting of the body, an atrophy, a cachexy, a pining away, a phthisic.* (2) *Corruption, gore blood, the matter that cometh from a wound.* (3) *Poison, infection.* (4) *The rotting and mouldering of trees.* (1) De tabe & speciebus ejus, vid. Cels. 3, 22. Aegritudo habet tabem, cruciatum, &c. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13. Caeca tibi liquefactae medullae, Ov. Met. 9, 175. (2) Tabes sanguinis, Liv. 30, 34. (3) Undantem tabem torquet serpens, Sil. 17, 451. Adet. Tabes plerisque civium animos invaserat, Sall. (4) & Tabes cum invaserit arborem, aut uredo, vel flatus regionis alicujus, &c. Plin. 17, 37. Hic tabescente solutus subsidit galea, Claud. 6. Conf. Hon. 344.

Tabesco, ēre. incept. *To melt, or dissolve, to consume, to pine, rot, or waste away.* Tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Tabescere otio, Id. Att. 2, 14. dolore, Ter. Adelph. 4, 3, 12. = Macesco, consenesco & tabesco miser, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 31.

Tabidulus, a, um. dim. [à seq.] *Pining, consuming, wasting.* Tabidula viscera, Vir. Gire, v. 182.

Tabidus, a, um. [à tabeo] (1) *Consumptive, decayed.* (2) *Consuming, pining away, wasting.* (3) *Melted.* (1) Tabidum corpus, Cels. (2) Lues tabida, Virg. Aen. 3, 137. Pallenti tabida forma, Luc. 6, 737. (3) In tabida nive volutabantur jumenta, Liv. 21, 36.

+ Tabificabilis, e. *That may be corrupted, or brought into a consumption*, Non. ex Acc. + Tabi obnoxius.

Tabificus, a, um. (1) *Causing a Consumption, pining, or rotting away.* (2) *Contagious, poisonous.* (1) Terram elephantis edere tabificum est, nisi saepius mandant, Plin. 8, 10. Met. Aegritudo & metus tabificae mentis perturbationes sunt, quoniam tabem inferunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16. (2) Saniem tabificam expirat serpens, Sil. 6, 276. Tabificus aer, Luc. 5, 3.

Tabifluus, a, um. *Flowing with corrupt matter*, Prud. Apoth. 891.

Tabitudo, inis. f. *A wasting away.* Ad tabitudinem redacti, Plin. 22, 61.

Tablinum, i. n. [qu. tabulinum, quod ibi tabulas rationum habebant; vel quod ex tabulis erat fabricatum] (1) *Any office of records, a register.* (2) *A summer parlour made of boards.* (1) Vitruv. 4, 4. Tabularium vocat Cic. N. D. 3, 30. (2) Plin. 35, 2.

Tabula, ae. f. [de etymo nihil comperti] (1) *A board, or plank.* (2) *A table.* (3) *A thin plate, or sheet.* (4) *A picture.* (5) *A writing-table, a book of account, a journal.* (6) *A register, or record.* (7) *An instrument, or deed in law, a will, bill, or bond.* (8) *A pedigree.* (9) *A pair of tables.* (10) *A map.* (1) Venae tabularum saepius hincunt, Lucr. 6, 1068. Laceras nuper tabulas in litore vidi, Ov. Met. 10, 429. Met. Haec una tabula me ex hoc naufragio delectat, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (2) Ad tabulam decumbere, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (3) Nomen Germanici plumbeis tabulis inscriptum, Tac. Ann. 2, 69, 3. Tabula aerea, Patere. 2, 25. (4) Tabula picta, Cic. de Cl.

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Orat. 75. Apelleae tabulae, Prop. 1, 2, 22. (5) Ne epistola quidem sit in aedibus, nec cerata adeo tabula, Plaut. Afin. 4, 1, 18. Ex suis tabulis causam dicere, to be his own carver, Cic. Tabulae accepti, & expensi, a ledger book, Id. pro Q. Rosc. 1. ¶ Tabulae literariae species, cum capitulo forma est quadrata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (6) Fama tabulas anteire vestustas, Prop. 2, 3, 41. (7) Signatae tabulae dictum feliciter, Juv. 2, 119. Solo tabulas implevit Hister liberto, Id. 2, 58. Tabulis haeredes inferuit, V. Max. 9, 4, 1. (8) Quis fructus generis tabula jactare capaci Corvium? Juv. 8, 7. (9) Sequetur puer cum tabula terebinthina & crystallinis telleris, Petron. 33, 2. Nec enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulae, Juv. 1, 89. (10) Cogor & e tabula pictos ediscere mundos, Prop. 4, 3, 37.

Tabularis, e. *Whereof plates may be made*, Plin. 34, 20.

Tabularium, ii. n. *A place wherein registers or evidences are kept, the chancery, or exchequer office, the rolls kept in the court of Libertas*, Cic. pro C. Rab. 3.

Tabularius, ii. m. *A scrivener, a public notary, a collector, a cashier of accounts*, Tac. Ann. 14, 40, 2. & Sen. Epist. 88.

Tabulatim, adv. *Board by board, distinguished by planks*, Pallad. 3, 9.

Tabulatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A joining, or closing of boards, a boarding, flooring, or making with boards.* (2) *A boarded floor; a building made of boards, a ceiling.* (1) Caes. B. C. 2, 9. (2) Vitruv. 5, 5.

Tabulātor, oris. m. verb. *He that cieleth, a joiner*, Litt. ex Vitruv. sed q.

Tabulatum, i. n. (1) *A story in a building, a scaffold, a stage, a room of an house.* (2) *A spreading bough in a tree.* (3) *A deck in a ship.* (4) *An bayloft.* (1) Catapultis balistisque per omnia tabulata dispositis, Liv. 21, 11. Tabulata tibi jam tertia fumant, Juv. 3, 199. (2) Summas sequi tabulata per ulmos, Virg. Geor. 2, 361. v. & Col. 5, 6. (3) Pedibus pulfant tabulata frequentes, Val. Flacc. 8, 305. conf. eund. 3, 463. (4) Villa foeniscia non videt arida in tabulato, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

Tabulatus, a, um. *Boarded, planked, made of boards*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Tabulo, āre. act. *To board a floor, or other place, to make a thing of boards*, leg. solum in part. & comp.

Tabum, i. n. (1) *Corrupt, filthy, black gore, foul blood.* (2) *A poisonous quality, poison.* (1) Atro membra fluentia tabo, Virg. Aen. 3, 626. (2) Infecit pabula tabo, Virg. Geor. 3, 481.

Tacendus, a, um. part. *Not to be spoken of.* & Anuntiabo quod semper tacui, & semper tacendum putavi, Cic. de Orat. 1, 26. = Aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis, Juv. 3, 50.

Tacens, tis. part. (1) *Silent.* (2) *Still, quiet, without noise.* (1) & Neque loquens es, neque racens unquam bonus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 72. (2) Tumuit insanum mare tacente vento, Sen. Medea, 766. Tacens fluvijs, Id. Herc. fur. 713.

Taceo, ēre, ui. itum. neut. [ab Hebr. קָטַן Idem qu. staceo] (1) *To hold his peace, to keep silence, to say nothing, not to speak a word.* (2) *To be quiet, hush, or still.* (3) *To make no sign, shew, or token.* (4) *Not to mention, to keep secret.* (1) & Aliud est celare, aliud tacere, Cic. Offic. 3, 52. vid. locum. § Tacent; satis laudant, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23. § De rebus, & in rebus tacere, Cic. (2) Tacet omnis ager, Virg. Aen. 4, 525. = Plestra dolore tacent; muta dolore lyra est, Ov. Ep. 15, 218. (3) Non oculi tacuere tui conscriptaque vino mensa, Ov. Amor. 2, 5, 17. (4) Vid. Tacendus. = Quae vera audiui, taceo & contineo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23.

Taceor, ēri. pass. *Not to be mentioned, or spoken of.* In medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36.

Tacite, adv. (1) *Without speaking a word, without noise, silently, tacitly.* (2) *Insensibly.* (1) Matronae tacite spectent, tacite rideant, Plaut. Poen. prol. 32. (2) Tacite surgit tibi lutea pellis, Pers. 3, 95.

Tacito, adv. Idem. Cic. Verr. 2, 97. sed variant codd.

Tacitum, i. n. *A secret.* Falsum est hoc, ei qui solet ebrius fieri, non dari tacitum, Sen. Ep. 83.

Tacitum est, imp. *Never a word was spoken.* = Ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter. Adelph. 3, 4, 28.

Taciturnitas, ātis. f. (1) *Taciturnity, silence.* (2) *Secrecy, keeping of counsel.* (1) Taciturnitas imitatur confessionem, Cic. de Inv. 1, 32. (2) Opus est fide, & taciturnitate, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7. Taciturnitas inexpugnabilis, V. Max. 4, 7, 7.

Taciturnus, a, um. or. comp. simus, sup. *Silent, quiet, still, of few words; close, reserved, that maketh no noise.* Ripa taciturna, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24. obstinatio, Nep. Attic. 22. Statua taciturnior, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83. Sed ibi aliter taciturnius. Ostium taciturnissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20. Raro movetur gradibus.

Taciturus, a, um. part. *About to hold one's peace.* Quem taciturnum arcana de semetipso credebat, Curt. 6, 29. Secula Romanos nunquam tacitura labores attendunt, Luc. 8, 622.

Tacitus, a, um. part. & adj. [à taceo] (1) *Not speaking, saying nothing.* (2) *Soft, quiet, still.* (3) *Mute, dumb.* (4) *Not*

Not spoken of, not mentioned. (5) Pass. Kept secret, or close. (1) Tacita bona est semper mulier, quàm loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70. (2) Murmur tacitum, Ov. Met. 6, 203. Nox tacita, Id. Met. 9, 473. (3) Pisces taciti, Ov. Met. 4, 50. (4) Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Coffe, relinquat? Virg. Aen. 6, 841. (5) = Tacitae magis & occultae inimicitiae timendae sunt quàm apertae, Cic. Verr. 5, 71. Luna tacita, the moon shining in the still night. Virg. Aen. 2, 255. Injuria tacita, unresented, Liv. 3, 45.

* Tacitici, orum. m. They whose office is to set an army in array; the leaders in the artillery ground, Veg.

* Taciticus, a, um. [à τάξις, ordino] Tacitical, or belonging to martial array. † Ad ordinem militarem spectans.

Tactilis, e. adj. Tangible, to be touched. Tactile nil nobis quod sit, contingere debet, Lucr. 5, 152.

Tactio, ōnis. f. verb. [à tango] A touching, or meddling with. Taciturnitas oculorum, tactionum, odoratum, & saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. Quid tibi meam tactio est? Why do you touch her? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14.

Tacturus, a, um. part. About to touch. § De praedā meā teruncium non tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17.

Tactus, a, um. part. [à tangor] (1) Touched. (2) Be-smearred. (3) Smitten, stricken, blasted. (4) Met, Hinted at, just mentioned. (5) Moved. (6) Inspired. (1) = Te dejectum deo intelligere, etiam si tactus non fueris, Cic. pro Caecin. 13. (2) Ovis tacta sulphure, Ov. Fast. 4, 740. (3) Vitis fulmine tacta, Plin. 14, 23. De coelo tactus, Virg. Ecl. 1, 17. (4) Genus illud, quod à Crasso tactum est, Cic. de Orat. 2, 10. (5) Tactus cupidine laudis, Ov. Trist. 4, 5, 11. (6) Spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22.

Tactus, ūs. m. (1) The sense of touching, or feeling. (2) A touch. (1) Qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, Cic. pro Coel. 17. (2) Metuit tactus assilientis aquae, Ov. Fast. 5, 612.

Taeda, ac. f. [à Gr. δᾶς, idem, in acc.] A torch. Vid. Teda.

Taedet, ēbat, uit, vel taesum est. [fort. qu. à ἀνδρα, taedet, ut ab ἀνδρα, pudet] It irketh, it wearith, I am weary. Et taedet & amore ardeo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27. § Taedet nos vitae, Cic. Att. 5, 16. Taedebat omnium, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 71. Sermonis taesum est, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5.

* Taedifer, a, um. Bearing a torch. Per taediferæ mystica sacra Deae, the rites of Cybele, Ov. Ep. 2, 42.

Taedium, ii. n. (1) Weariness, irksomeness. (2) A loathsome smell. (3) In plur. Vermin that breed about us. (1) Cepit eum taedium belli, Liv. 8, 2. Nec taedia coepti ulla mei capiam, Ov. Met. 9, 615. Res altera taedium laboris, altera securitatem parit, Quint. 2, 2. (2) Taedium alio halitu, ut cepis, Plin. 19, 34. (3) Litt. unde non dicit.

† Taedulus, a, um. Wearisome, tedious, loathsome, queasy stomach, that will not eat, Fest. † Fastidiosus.

Taenia, ae. f. [fascia extensa, à τείνω, tendo; al. ab Hebr. טֵנָה] (1) A ribband, an headband, fillet, or hairlace to tie up the hair with. (2) A wreath at the top of a pillar, a rose, or border. (3) A long vein as of white cliffs along the sea side. (4) Also a kind of long, narrow sea fish. (5) Also a belly worm, (6) or grave worm. (7) Also a pair of traces to draw by. (1) Longae taenia vittae, Virg. Aen. 7, 352. (2) Vitruv. 4, 2. (3) Plin. 13, 25. (4) Plin. 32, 24. (5) Med. (6) Ser. Samm. (7) G. ex Apul.

† Taeniaceae sunt oblongae offae, à figurâ dictae, eo modo quo portulaca, pastinaca, Varr.

Taeniola, ae. f. dim. A little ribband, or fillet, Col. 11, 3.

† Taepocon; appellarunt Graeci genus scribendi deorsum versus, ut nunc dextrorsum scribimus, Fest. Mari. leg. retrorsum, ducitque à תַּפְסוֹן invertes.

Tagax, adj. [à tago, i. e. tango] A felon on a man's finger. Levis, libidinosus, tagax, Cic. Att. 6, 3. vid. & Fest.

† Tago, ēre. ant. [à τήγω] To touch, Fest.

Talaria, um. n. pl. [à talus] (1) Shoes which Mercury and others, as the poets feign, did wear with wings. (2) Also the parts about the ankles. (1) Mercurius pedibus talaria nectit, Virg. Aen. 4, 239. Minervae pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. Pedes Perseo victi talaribus, Cic. Arat. v. 24. (2) Qui morbus ubi talaria coepit intendere, necesse est podagram fateri, Sen. Ep. 53.

Talaris, e. That cometh down to the ankles; also of, or belonging to the ankles, Cic. Catil. 2, 10.

Talarius, a, um. Of, or belonging to dice, or huckle bones. Ludus talarius, Cic. Offic. 1, 42. & Attic. 1, 16.

Talassio, ōnis. Vid. Thalassio.

Talea, ae. f. [à τάλαια, quod & τάλαιος & τάλαιος & τάλαια, à tali similitudine, Perot.] (1) A stock set in the ground to graff on, a graff, or slip. (2) A billet, or stake. (3) Taleae ferreae, pieces of iron, paid by weight among the antient Britons instead of money. (4) A tally. (5) Also a block, or roller to tumble off from the wall down upon scalars. (1) Taleae propius stirpem recisac, Col. 4, 33. & Varr. R. R. 1, 40. Talea oleagina, Cato, 45. oleastri, Col. (2) Caes. B. G. 7, 73. (3) Caes. B. G. 5, 12. (4) Litt. ex Plaut. (5) Veget.

Talentum, i. n. A talent, a sum of money, in different places of different value; therefore the talent mentioned by Plautus

in his Mostell. 3, 1. is of Athens, the scene being manifestly laid there, and therefore no more than 60 Attic minae. But that which he speaketh of in Rudens was double the sum, namely 120, because an Egyptian talent is there meant, the scene of that play being laid at Cyrene, which belonged to Egypt. Vid. Gronov. de pecun. vet. Patrimonii mille talenta, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 226.

Taleola, ae. f. dim. A short stock to graff on, Col. 3, 17. & 12, 13.

Talia, ae. f. (Scal. leg. talla) the blade of an onion, or chibbol, Fest.

Talio, ōnis. f. [à talis] Like for like, or a requital of an injury, or hurt in the same kind, Ex XII Tab. profert Verrius ap. Fest. Sylla veritus talionem, Plin. 7, 55.

|| Talior, āri. pass. To be cut, or hewed, Perot.

Talipēdo, āre. To go on the pasterns, to go as one drawing his feet after him for sickness, or weakness. Cujus particip. ap. Lucr. Tum quasi talipedans primum confurgit, l. 3, 503.

Talis, e. (1) Such like. (2) This, plur. these. (1) § Ut ipse talis, qualem se ipse optaret, videretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 19. § Talis ut; talis ac; talis atque, Id. Talis qui, talem te esse oportet qui te ab impiorum Civium societate sejungas, Cic. Fam. 10, 6. (2) Tali modi custodia liberatus, Nep. Cimon. 2. Meritis pro talibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 78.

Taliter, adv. After such a manner, in such sort, Mart. 5,

Talitrūm, i. n. [à talo, quod talo fiat] A fillip with one's finger, or nail, Suet. Tib. 68.

* Talmud. n. [תלמוד] disciplina, doctrina; à למד discere] Two books so called by the Jews. The Jerusalem talmud was written by R. Jochanam in the land of Israel; the Babylonian was writ in Babylon, and of greater esteem than the former. Lat. Pandectae rerum Judaicarum dici possunt.

Talpa, ae. m. vel f. [à τρυπάς, τρυπά, & Dor. τρυπά, per Metath. τρυπά, à caecitate] A mole, or want, a maldiwarp. Quid talpam? num desiderare lumen putas? Cic. Acad. 4, 25.

Talpana, ae. f. sc. vitis. A kind of vine, Plin. 14, 4, 7.

Talus, i. m. dim. [à taxillus, ut à paxillus, palus] (1) The ankle. (2) The pastern of a beast. (3) A bone of four sides to play with, a cube. (1) Purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. pro Cluent. 40. § Talos à vertice pulcher ad imos, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4. (2) Plin. 11, 105. (3) Talum ita jacere, ut cadat rectus, Cic. de Fin. 3, 16. Talorum ducere jactus ut sciat, Ov. Art. Am. 3, 353. the play at cockal, Litt. § tessera, Mart. 14, 14. quod v.

Tam, adv. (1) Absol. So, so much. (2) In comparatione cum reddit. quàm, & aliis particulis, as much, as well. (1) Qui tam pro nota me nominat? Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 27. Tam ad parvulam rem, Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 10. (2) Tam ego homo sum, quàm tu, Plaut. Afin. 2, 4, 83. § Tam mihi gratum erit, quàm quod gratissimum, Cic. § Parmenonis tam scio hanc esse technam, quàm me vivere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51. § Quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maximè tutus est, Sall. B. Jug. 31. § Tam consimilis est, quem potest, Plaut. Men. 5, 94. Tam à me pudica est, quasi soror sit, Id. Curc. 1, 1, 51. § Quis est tam demens, quin sentiat? Cic. § Aliquando praecedat quam, reddit tam, vid. Lucr. 1, 537. Ac nonnumquam consequitur tam. Schor. Rat. disc. L. L. p. 1. Tam consimilis est, atque ego, Plaut.

† Tāma, ae. f. A swelling of the feet by overmuch walking, Lucil. ap. Fest.

Tāmārice, es. f. vel tamarix, īcis. f. [à תמר תמר] absterio, quod vim abstergendi habet, M.] A shrub called tamarisk, Plin. 24, 41. & Luc. 9, 917.

|| Tāmāridus, i. m. [ab Arab. تمار tamar dactylus] A fruit of India like green damascenes, good against choler, Jun.

Tāmāris, idem quod tamarix, Cels.

Tamdiu, adv. So long, so long as, Cic. Fam. 2, 1. Vid. Tandiu.

† Tame pro tam. ant. Fest.

Tamen. conj. (1) Notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that. (2) However, so as. (3) Si tamen for si modo. (1) § Quicquid lubet, facias; tamen haec loquar, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 9. § Tametsi—tamen, Cic. pro Sext. Rosc. 20. § Etsi—tamen, Cic. Fam. 4, 15. Etiam si—tamen, Id. de Fin. 5, 19. Quamquam—tamen, Id. pro Sext. Rosc. 20. Licet—tamen, Id. Ut—tamen, Ov. § Tamen à malitia non discedis, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. (2) Quod potero faciam, tamen, ut pietatem colam, Ter. Hecyr. 3, 4, 33. (3) Liber legitur praesentibus amicis; si tamen illi non gravantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 1.

Tamenetsi. conj. [ex tamen, & etsi] Although, notwithstanding. Sed tamenetsi etiam antea scripsi, quae existimavi scribi oportere, Cic. Fam. 4, ult. conf. & eund. ibid. 5, 17. scrib. & divise.

Tametsi. conj. [ex tamen etsi] (1) Albeit, although. (2) Yet, notwithstanding. (1) Obtundis, tametsi intelligo, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 11. Non crederem, tametsi vulgè audirem, Cic. (2) Tametsi hoc verum est, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 23. § Tametsi—tamen. Tametsi causa postulat; tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, Cic. pro Quint. 3.

Tāmīnia, uva. A sort of wild grape, Cels. 5, 18. conf. Plin. 23, 14.

† Tāmīno, āre. ant. [manifestò ab Hebr. תמנו] To defile. † Contamino.

Tamnâcum, *Plin.* 23, 13. parthenion, *inquit* Litt. *sed invenire nequeo; fort. corrupte pro taminia, q. v.*

† Tamnus, *idem* quod ampeles agria, *Jun.* apud *Plin.* 21, 50. corrupte legitur tanum, *vid.* Harduin. in loc.

|| Tănăcētum, i. n. [à Gr. ἀνανασία] *Tansey*, an herb, *Jun.*

Tandem, adv. [ex tam, & dem] (1) *At length, at the last.* (2) *When all is done, when all cometh to all, I pray you.* (3) It is sometimes an ornamental expletive. (1) Vix tandem sensi stolidus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 12. Tandem aliquando literae reditae, *Cic. Tir. Epist. Fam.* 16, 9. (2) Caecina utrum noluit tandem, an non potuit accedere? *Cic. pro Caecin.* 17. (3) *Vid.* *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 1. & *Heaut.* 5, 2, 1. & *Cic. pro Mil.* 20.

Tandiu, adv. [ex tam, & diu] *So long, so long time.* § Corpus tandiū gaudet, dum sentit voluptatem, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 33. § Tandiu—quandiu, *Id. Verr.* 2, 27. § Vixit tandiu, quān licuit benè vivere, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 2. Tandiu—donec, *Col.* 12, 6. & Ut haeream in parte aliquā tandem apud Thaidem, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 25. Tandem non est adverb. temporis, sed nunc saltem significat, *Donat.*

Tangendus, a, um. part. *To be touched, to be attempted,* *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 24.

Tangens, tis. part. *Touching.* Aliquis cubito stantem propè tangens inquiet, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 42. *Sil.* 10, 357.

|| Tangibilis. e. adj. *Which may be touched,* *Lucr. ap. Litt. sed perperam.* † Tacilis, *Lucr.* quod Litt. omisit.

Tango, ere, tēgī, tactum, act. [ab antiq. tagō, quod à ἄγω]

(1) *To touch.* (2) *To lay hands on.* (3) *To meddle with.* (4) *To besmear, or daub.* (5) *To be near, to be hard by.* (6) *To come to, to arrive at.* (7) *To strike, to beat.* (8) *To blast.* (9) *To press hard upon, or push forward.* (10) *To move.* (11) *To assay, to attempt.* (12) *To rally, banter, or play upon.* (13) *To cheat, or put upon.* (1) Tangere & tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, *Lucr.* 1, 305. ¶ Rem acu tangere, *to hit the nail on the head,* *Prov. ap. Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 19. ¶ Met. ulcus, *to renew one's sorrow,* *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 9. ¶ coelum, *to be very happy,* *Auson.* ¶ calicem, *to have his dose, to be drunk,* *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 2, 10. (2) Tango aras, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 201. (3) Matronam nullam ego tango, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 54. (4) Pallad. Jan. tit. 16. *vid.* & Gronov. ad *Sen. Ep.* 86. (5) Villa tangit viam, *Cic. pro Mil.* 19. (6) Si à me tetigit nuncius, *Plaut. Bacch.* 3, 5, 3. Tetigit vox aures meas, *Id. Rud.* 1, 4, 14. (7) Sublimi flagello tange Chloën, *Hor. Od.* 3, 26, 12. (8) *Vid.* Tactus, part. (9) Infelix Dido, nunc te fata impia tangunt, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 596. (10) Mentem mortalia tangunt, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 466. Minae modicè me tangunt, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 19. (11) Averis utinam tetigissem carmina musis, *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 17. (12) Quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio nunquid tibi dixi? *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 30. (13) Si neminem alium potero, tuum tangam patrem, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 118. Tetigit te triginta minis, *Id. Epid.* 5, 2, 40.

Tangor, i. pass. *To be touched, moved, &c.* Tangi odore, *Plin.* 17, 37. dulcedine gloriae, *V. Max.* 8, 14, 5.

† Tānos, vel tanus. (1) *An ill sort of emerald.* (2) *Alfo briony, or wild vine.* (1) *Plin.* 37, 19. (2) *Plin.* 21, 50. *Vid.* Tamnus.

Tanquam, adv. [ex tam quam] (1) *As well as.* (2) *As it were, as if.* (3) *As.* (1) Senis nostri fratrem majorem nostin? *D. Tanquam te,* *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 15. (2) Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 45. Apud eum sic fui, tanquam domi meae, *Id.* (3) De Dolabella suadeo videas, tanquam si tua res agatur, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16, sub fin.

|| Tantillulus, a, um. dim. Tantillulum animalis, *so little and silly a creature,* *Apul. Met.* 2, p. 59.

Tantillum, adv. *So little, never so little.* Si tantillum peccassis, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 106.

Tantillus, a, um. dim. [à tantulus] *So little and small, very little, littlest.* Quem ego modò puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 25. ¶ Tantilla tanta verba fundit? *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 62.

Tantisper, adv. *So long as, in the mean time.* Tantisper dum effervescebat haec gratulatio, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 2. Dum id rescitum iri credit, tantisper cavet, *Ter. Adelph.* 1, 1, 45.

Tantò, adv. *So much, by so much.* Tantò magis dabit, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 35.

Tantòpere, adv. [i. e. tanto opere] *So much, so greatly, or earnestly.* Ah! ne facvi tantopere, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 27.

Tantulum, adv. *A little, never so little.* ¶ Non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem praeterieris, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 29.

Tantulus, a, um. dim. [à tantus] *so little, so small, never so little.* Tantula epistola, *Cic. Att.* 1, 14. Malum tantulum, *Id. Tusc.* 2, 27.

Tantum, adv. quantitatis. (1) *So much, so many.* (2) *Only, alone.* (3) *No more.* (1) Tantum ego mihi confido, *Planc. Cic. Ep. Fam.* 10, 18. Tantum & plus etiam, *Id.* Tantum rapacidarum in aedibus, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 7, 8. (2) Nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, quid ipsa valeat ignoras, *Cic. Parad.* 2. (3) Nunquid est quod dicas aliud de illo? E Tantum quod sciam, *Plaut. Tantum* abest ut agat, *so far is he from doing it,* *Cic. Tantum* non, *well near, almost, in a manner, within a very little,* *Liv.* 34, 39. & 37, 29. ¶ Tantum quod, *scarcely, not quite,* *Suet. Aug.* 63, *Paterc.* 2, 117. & ipse *Cic. Fam.* 7, 23.

Tantummodò, adv. *Only.* *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 92.

VOL. II.

Tantundem, gen. tantidem. [ex tantum, & parag. dem] *Even so much, all one, the same thing.* Tantundem Caepioni solutum est, *Cic. Q. fr.* 1, 3. Tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 64. Ob malefacta haec tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradler, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 45.

Tantus, a, um. [à tam; ut à quān, quantus] (1) *So much, so great, so many.* (2) *So small.* (3) *So worthy, noble; or skilful.* (1) Tantamne inesse animo incitiam? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 17. (2) Aut non erit istic bellum, aut tantum erit, ut vos, aut successores sustinere possint, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. (3) Miseret tui me, qui hunc tantum hominem facias inimicum tibi, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 32. Est tanti, *it is worth the while,* *Cic. Tantus* natu, *so old,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 16. Tribus tantis minus, *three times less,* *Id.* ¶ Tantus, tam parvus, Nunc si quis tanti habitet, vix ut senator agnoscitur, *Paterc.* 2, 10.

* Taos. *A stone like a peacock,* *Plin.* 37, 72. *Lat.* Pavo.

* Tāpes, ētis. m. *Tapestry, or clothes which are wrought with pictures of diverse colours,* *Virg. Aen.* 9, 358.

Tāpēte, is, n. *Idem,* *Plaut. Stich.* 2, 2, 54.

Tāpētum, i. n. *id. quod tapes,* *Virg. Aen.* 7, 277.

Taphiusus. *A kind of eagle stone,* *Plin.* 36, 39.

* Tāpīnōsis, is. f. q. d. *humiliation.* Figura est, seu potius vitium orationis, cum rei dignitas verborum humilitate deprimitur; τανυσιν enim humile signif. *Rhet.*

Tapfos, i. f. *A kind of herb,* *Luc.* 9, 922. = *Verbascum,* *Solin.*

† Tāpula. [à tapula, i. e. tabula] *A law made for feasts,* *Valer. & Lucil. ap. Fest. al. tapulla vel tappula.*

† Tarandus. Scythicus cervus, a beast in its head and horns like a stag, in other parts like a bull, *Plin.* 8, 52.

|| Tarantula. *A kind of venomous spider.* Tarantula isti tarantati dicuntur, & fidibus, tibiis, aut tympanis curantur, *Alex. ab Alex. Vid. Matthiol. in Dioscor.*

Tārātāntara, [vox fict. à sono tubae] *A sound of the trumpet,* *Serv. ex Enn.*

|| Tarchon. *Taraccon, or garden dragon,* *Jun.*

|| Tarda, ae. f. sc. avis. [dict. à tardo volatu] *A bustard,* *Nemef.*

Tardans, tis. part. *Lingering, tarrying.* Gelidus tardante senectâ sanguis hebet, *Virg.* 5, 395. *Sil.* 3, 449.

Tardatus, a, um. part. *Hindered, stayed.* Haec tardata diu species, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 12. ex poeta. = *procrastinatus,* *Id.*

Tardè, adv. ius, comp. sime, sup. *Slowly, late.* Tardè ire, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 7. Tardiùs ingredi, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 31. Tardissimè perferre, *Id. Fam.* 2, 9. & ocyus, *Id. Tusc.* 4. & Alibi tardiùs, alibi maturiùs, *Plin.* & Citiùs tardiùsve, *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 59.

Tardesco, ere. incept. *To grow slow, or lither.* Tardeceit lingua, madet mens, *Lucr.* 3, 478.

* Tardigrādus, a, um. *Slow paced.* Tardigrada quadrupes, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 64. ex poeta.

* Tardilōquus, a, um. *Slow spoken, drawling.* Tardiloquum te esse jubeo, *Sen. Ep.* 40, sub fin.

* Tardipes, edis. adj. *Slow-footed, limping, halting.* Tardipes Deus, i. e. Vulcanus, *Catull.* 37, 7.

Tarditas, atis. f. (1) *Slowness.* (2) *Dulness, heaviness.* (1) & Celeritati tarditas contraria est, *Cic. Topic.* 12. & Celeritates, tarditatesque declarare, *Id.* & Curfu corrigere tarditatem, *Id.* Q. fr. 2, 14. & festinatio, *Id.* = *Mora, cunctatio, procrastinatio,* *Id.* (2) = Tarditas & gravitas in sensibus, *Cic. in Orat.* 68. = *Stupor, stultitia,* *Id.*

† Tardities, ei. f. *Slowness,* *Acc. ap. Non.* 2, 806. † Tarditas.

† Tarditudo; inis. f. *Slowness.* = *Podagrosi estis, & vicistis cochleam tarditudine,* *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 1, 29. † Tarditas.

Tardiusculè, adv. *Somewhat slowly,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Tardiusculus, a, um. *Somewhat slow, heavy, or dull of apprehension.* Est ille Cliniae servus tardiusculus, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 4.

Tardo, are. act. (1) *To flap, to stay.* (2) *Abfol. To make long a coming, to delay.* (1) & Impedire profectiōem, aut certè tardare, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 5. (2) = An tardare, & commorari te melius esset tibi, *Cic. ad Brut.* 18.

Tardor, ari, atus. pass. *To be stopped, &c.* Minus tardabitur cursus animorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 31.

Tardus, a, um. or, comp. sime, sup. [fort. ab Hebr. טרדן affiduum esse] (1) *Slow, slack, tardy.* (2) *Dull, heavy, stupid, lumpish.* (3) *Thick, gross.* (4) *Unprepared.* (5) *Also lasting, or seeming to last.* (1) & Formosus, an deformis; velox, an tardus sit, *Cic. de Invent.* 1, 24. Tardior ad referendam gratiam, *Id. anteq. iret in exil.* 2. & remissior, *Id.* Tardissimi piscium, *Plin.* 9, 67. (2) = Fatuus est, insullus, tardus, sterit noctesque & dies, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. = Quidam nimium indociles, tardique sunt, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. (3) Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 602. (4) Quies tarda & contraria bellum inchoaturo, *Tac. Agric.* 18. (5) Quae tardis mora noctibus obfit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 482. Tardi menses, *Id. ib.* 1, 32. ¶ Tardum est dictu, pluribus proferit, an noceat, &c. *it is hard to say, it requireth some time to resolve,* *Plin.* 23, 19.

|| Targum. *The Chaldee paraphrase of the old testament.* † Interpretatio.

Tarmes, itis. m. [à τέρω, consumo, in praet. pass. τήραμαι] (1) *A worm that eateth fish, a magot.* (2) *A worm in timber.*

(1) Fest. (2) Postes tarmes secat, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 143. conf. *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

* Tartareus, a, um. *Of hell, hellish, terrible, strong.* Tartarus custos, *sc. Cerberus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 395. Deus, Ov. Trist. 1, 8, 31. Da Tartarei regina barathri quod cupiam vidisse nefas, Stat. Theb. 1, 85.

† Tartarinus, a, um. *Fearful, terrible, hellish*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

|| Tartarum, i. n. *Tartar, the hard crust, or gravelly stuff that sticketh to the inside of wine vessels*, Jun. † Faex vini uita.

Tartarus, i. m. plur. tartara. n. *A deep place in hell, or hell itself*, Virg. Aen. 6, 547. Impia lethi Tartara, Id. Geor. 4, 482.

Tasconium, ii. n. [*à loco Tasco dict.*] *A white clay, or marble, whereof goldsmiths pots, wherein they melted their metal, were made*, Plin. 33, 21.

Tata, ae. f. [*à tatta*] *A dad, or daddy, as young children use to call their fathers*, Mart. 1, 101.

Tatae, interj. admirantis, *ut babae, papae*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 5, 30. & Truc. 1, 1, 18.

Taura, ae. f. [*à taurus*; dict. quod nihilo magis pariat quam taurus] *A barren cow.* = Quae sterilis est vacca, taura appellatur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. conf. Col. 6, 22.

Taurea, ae. f. [*sc. scutica, taurino corro facta*] *A leather whip, or scourge, or perhaps a bull's pizzle.* Taurea punit crimen; Juv. 6, 491.

Taurus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a bull.* Terga taurea, *drums, or tabrets made of bulls hides*, Ov. Fast. 4, 342.

* Tauricornis, e. *With horns like a bull.* Saltat tonantem tauricornem ludius, Prud. Perist. 10, 222.

* Taurifer, a, um. *Which breedeth bulls.* Campi tauriferi, Luc. 1, 472.

Tauriformis, e. *Like a bull, in fashion of a bull.* Tauriformis Ausidus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26.

Taurilia, orum, n. *Roman games*, Liv. 39, 22.

Taurinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a bull.* Taurinus sanguis, Catull. 64, 34. Taurinum tergum, Virg. Aen. 1, 372.

Taurius, a, um. *Taurii ludi, plays consecrated to the infernal gods*, Fest. Taurium aes, quod in ludos taurios consumitur, Id.

Taurus, i. m. [*ab Hebr. שׂוֹר Chald. תור*] (1) *A bull, a strong ox.* (2) *An instrument of torture in fashion of a bull.*

(3) *One of the twelve signs.* (4) *A bird having a voice much like a bull, a bullfinch, or as others a bittern.* (5) *The root of a tree.* (6) *A bull fly, or hornet.* (1) Graeci olim tauros *traxerunt*; vocabant, Col. 6. Praef. Fumans sub vomere taurus, Virg. Geor. 3, 515. (2) *Nobilis Taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 33. (3) *Candidus auraris aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus*, Virg. Geor. 1, 217. (4) Plin. 10, 57. (5) Quint. 8, 2. (6) Plin. 30, 12.

* Tautologia, ae. f. [*ex τὸ αὐτὸ, idem, & λέγω, dico*] *A repeating of one and the self-same thing over and over, tautology*, Gramm. Lat. Ejusdem verbi, aut sermonis iteratio, Quint. 8, 3. Exemplum ejus vide ap. Virg. Aen. 1, 550.

Tax, n. [*ab ant. tago, τᾶξ*] *A clap, a jerk, the sound of a stroke with a whip.* Tax, tax tergo meo erit, non curo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12.

Taxa, ae. f. *A kind of bay tree*, Litt. ex Plin.

Taxatus, a, um. *Punished, taxed, or rated, assessed.* Ingenti licet taxata poenâ lingua crucietur loquax, Sen. Thyest. 92. Taxato prius modo summae, Suet. Calig. 38.

Taxatio, ōnis, m. verb. *A setting of a tax, or subsidy, a sessing, taxing, or rating*, Plin. 13, 29. & 7, 10. Intra pecuniam verfabitur taxatio, Sen. de Ben. 3, 10.

Taxator, ōris, m. verb. *A taxer, a rebuker, a finder of faults; also an assessor, a rater, or praiser of goods*, Fest.

Taxeus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to yew, or to the yew tree.* Silva taxea, Stat. Sylv. 5, 5, 29.

Taxillus, i. m. dim. [*à talus; vel pot. ab inus. tago, taxi, taxillus, hinc talus, ut à pago inus. paxillus, & inde palus*] (1) *A small dye.* (2) *Also a pile in building.* (1) Cic. Orat. 45. (2) Vitruv. 10, 13.

† Taxim, adv. *Softly, leisurely, gently, by little and little*, Pomp. ap. Non. † Sensim.

Taxo, are, freq. [*ab ant. tago, i. e. tango*] (1) *To touch often, or closely.* (2) *To tax, or rate.* (3) *Also to reprove, rebuke, or twit.* (1) & Taxare crebrius pressiusque est, quam rangere, Macrob. Sat. 6, 7. (2) Talentum Atticum XVI M. taxat Varro, Plin. 35, 40. (3) Taxare cognomine superbiae, Plin. 15, 16.

Taxus, i. f. [*fort. à τᾶξ, quod ex eâ arcus & sagittas faciebant*] *The yew, or yew tree*, Plin. 24, 72. Si fugiant examina taxos, Virg. Ecl. 9, 30. Taxus non pervia Phoebus, Luc. 6, 645.

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† Te, syllabica adjectio ut apud Gr. τε, tute, tete, &c.

* Techna, ae. f. *A craft, wile, subtilty, trick, shift, reach, or fetch.* Balli te sinas technis per servulum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

* Technici, ōrum, m. pl. *Teachers of arts*, Quint. 2, 13.

* Technicus, a, um. adj. *Artificial, cunning.* Lat. Artificialis, solers.

* Technopaegnon, i. n. [*ex τεχνή, ars, & παιγνιον, lusus, Th. παιζω, ludo*] *A book of Ausonius so called.*

* Technophyon, i. n. [*Them. φῶν, gigno, produco.*] *A setter forth of arts, or tricks*, Suet. Aug. 72.

Technosus, a, um. *Crafty, wily, cunning, full of tricks*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inv.

* Tecolithus, i. f. [*ex τῆλιον, solvo, & λίθος, lapis*] *A stone like an olive stone, called the stone of India, good against the colic and the stone*, Plin. 37, 68.

Tecte, adv. ius, comp. *Covertly, closely.* & Ab illo aperte, tecte quod est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 11. & Tectius; non suo nomine, Id. Fam. 9, 22.

* Tectonicus, a, um. [*ex τεκτων, faber, Them. τεκτων, fabrico.*] *Belonging to a builder.* Tectonicae formae, Auson. Mosell. 299.

Tector, ōris, m. verb. [*à tego*] *A pargetter, a plaisterer.* Villa quam neque pictor, neque tector vidit unquam, adeo non est polita opere tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. conf. Vitruv. 7, 10.

Tectoriolum, i. n. dim. *A little plaister, parget, or rough-cast.* Bella tectoriola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

Tectorium, ii. n. (1) *The plaister, parget, or rough-cast of a wall.* (2) *A white wash, or paste laid over the face.* (3) *Disimulation, flattery, glozing.* (1) Tectorium vetus in illis columnis deletum est, & novum inductum, Cic. Verr. 1, 55. Colores udo tectorio inducti, Vitruv. 7, 3. (2) & Tandem aperit vultum, & tectoria prima reponit, Juv. 6, 466. (3) Pictae tectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 25.

Tectorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to pargetting, washing, whitelining, or plaisterer's work.* Vid. Tector. Tectorius peniculus, *a pargetter's brush*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18. Sed de vera lectione non convenit. Conf. Plin. 36, 55.

Tectum, i. n. [*à tego, quia tegit vel tegitur*] (1) *The roof, ridge, or covering of an house.* (2) *An house.* (1) Firma tecta in domiciliis habere, Cic. de Clar. Or. 73. Tecta domorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 445. (2) Romanus publica privataque tecta omnia adequat solo, Liv. 1, 29. Caeca tecta a labyrinth, Ov. Met. 8, 158. * Pineae tecta, ships, Ibid. 14, 530.

Tectum [genus ovium sic dict. quod operimentis tegetetur] *A sort of sheep which were covered with skins to preserve their wool from soiling and tearing, by reason of its fineness*, Plin. 8, 72.

Tecturus, a, um. part. *That will cover.* Arbor tectura corpus duorum, Ov. Met. 4, 159. Tectura nuptae pudorem lutea, Luc. 2, 360.

Tectus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *firmus, sup. (à tegor)* (1) *Covered.* (2) *Met. Hid, cloked, kept close.* (3) *Close, reserved.* (4) *Protected, secured.* (1) Antrum tectum arboribus, Ov. Met. 12, 212. (2) = Advorsa ejus tecta tacitaeque apud omnes sient, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 28. = Tectior & occultior cupiditas, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36. Tectissimus in dicendo, Id. Orat. 2, 73. (3) = & Is qui occultus, & tectus dicitur, tantum abest, ut se indicet, &c. Cic. de Fin. 2, 17. (4) Majores nostri leges ac jura tecta esse voluerunt, Cic. de Orat. 1, 59.

Tecum pro cum te. *With thee.* Dum tecum nupta sit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 20.

Teda vel taeda, ae. f. (1) *A tree so called. The middle, or heart of the pine tree.* (3) And because when it groweth fat and fappy it burneth like a torch, Meton. A torch. (4) *A wedding.* (5) *A song at a wedding.* (1) Plin. 16, 20. (2) Si sit latissima teda, Juv. 12, 59. Fissuram cuneo tedae pineae adigito, Col. 5, 10, 12. (3) Pelle humum pedibus; manu pineam quate tedam, Catull. 59, 15. Nam pinguibus ignis affixus taedis & tecto sulphure vivax spargitur, Luc. 3, 682. (4) = Si non pertaesum thalami tedaeque fuisset, Virg. Aen. 4, 18. (5) Concinit taedas geminus Cupido, Sen. Oedip. 500.

* Tedifer, a, um. *Bearing a torch.* Tediferae mystica sacra Deae, Ov. Epist. 2, 42. *sc. Cereris.*

Tegendus, a, um. part. *To be covered; Met. to be kept secret.* & Facta tegenda loqui, Tib. 1, 9, 28. Tiberius dixit. Neque sibi vitam tanti, si armis tegenda foret, Tac. Ann. 6, 2, 5.

Tegens, tis, part. *Covering, &c.* Bis rejecti armis, resstant terga tegentes, Virg. Aen. 11, 630.

Teges, etis, f. [*à tegendo*] (1) *A mat made of leaves, or rushes.* (2) *A coarse rug.* (1) Palmeae tegetes, Col. 5, 3. cannae, Id. 12, 50. (2) Quo sit mea tuta senectus à tegete & baculo, Juv. 9, 140. & Palatino tegetem praeferre cubili, Id. 6, 117.

Tegeticula, ae. f. dim. *A little mat.* Tegeticulae cannabinae, Col. 8, 9. conf. Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

Tegillum, i. n. dum. [*à tegulum*] *A little covering, an hood*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18.

Tegimen, inis, n. *Any covering, a cover, a garment, clothing, a coverlet.* Tegimen direpta leoni pellis erat, Ov. Met. 3, 52. Illic tegimenque removit, & posuit pennas, Id. ibid. 1, 674.

Tegmen, inis, n. (1) *Any sort of covering.* (2) * *An hide of a beast.* (3) *A covert, a shade.* (1) Mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. (2) Fulvum tegmen lupae, Virg. Aen. 1, 279. Cruda tegmina boum, Stat. (3) Sub tegmine fagi, Virg. Ecl. 1, 1.

Tegmentum, i. n. *A covering; a case*, Plin. Valer. 2, 50.

Tego, ere, xi, etum, act. [*à Gr. τήγω, Idem.*] (1) *To cover.* (2) *To hide, cloke, keep close, or secret.* (3) *To dissemble.* (4) *To defend, to preserve.* (1) Caput textit galea, Prop. 4, 3, 44. (2) = Tegere ac velare cupiditatem suam, Cic.

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Cic. in Pison. 24. (3) Vultu dolorem tegere; *Cic. Verr. 2, 8.* (4) Σ Arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, *Cic. pro Caecina, 21.* = tueri, *Id.*

Tēgor, i. pass. To be covered, hid, &c. Jussit fronde tegi sylvas, *Ov. Met. 1, 44.* Etenim animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegēbantur, *Cic. pro Sext. 9.*

Tēgula, ae. f. [quod tegat aedes] (1) A tile. (2) The roof of an house. (1) Tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricēque, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 28.* (2) Per alienas tegulas venire clanculum, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40.*

|| *Tēgulāneus, a, um.* Tēgulāneum tectum, a tiled roof, *Jun.*

|| *Tegularius, ii. m.* [à tegula] A tiler, a tilemaker, *Gloss. Gr. Lat. 4 Figulus.*

Tēgulum, i. n. A covering, thatch, *Plin. 16, 70.*

Tēgumen, inis. & tegumentum, i. n. (1) A covering, &c. (2) Met. A shelter. (1) Palpebrae oculorum tegumenta, *Cic. N. D. 2, 54.* (2) Quod tegumen modò orinis exercitūs fuerat, *Liv. 4, 39. conf. eund. 36, 32. Cic. pro Cocl. 20. sed ibi al. integumenta.*

Tēla, ae. f. [à texo; contr. ex texela] (1) A web of cloth. (2) The loom to which the web is fastned. (3) Met. An enterprise, business, or undertaking. (1) Mulier telam deserit continuo, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 64.* Telis licia miscere, *Luc. 10, 126.* || *Penelope telam retexere, to do and undo, Prov. ex Cic. Acad. 4, 29.* (2) Litt. ex *Lucr.* (3) Exorsa haec tela est non malè omnino mihi, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116.*

Tēlāmo, ōnis. m. [à τάλω, sustineo] A prop, or supporter, an image of a man in wood, or stone, that seemeth to bear up a building, *Vitr. 6, 10.*

Tēlēphion, & telephium, ii. n. [à Telepho inventore] Wild pursuit, *Plin. 27, 110.*

* *Tēlēta, ae. f.* [ex τῆλε, mysteria] A religious ceremony, *Apul. p. 394. Lat. Ritus.*

* *Teliambus. An hexameter verse, whose last foot is an iambus, instead of a spondaeus, Mar. Vict. ex τῆλε, finis, & ἰαμβος.*

* *Tēlicardios. [ex τῆλε, perficio, & καρδιά, cor.] A precious stone like, or of the colour of, an heart, Plin. 37, 68.*

* *Tēlifer, a, um.* Carrying darts, arrows, or weapons. Puer telifer, al. teliger, *Sen. Herc. Ost. 543.*

Telinus, a, um. Telinum unguentum, a kind of ointment made amongst other things of fenugrec, *Plin. 13, 2. Vid. Telis.*

* *Tēlios, [ex τῆλε, finis] numerus perfectus, Aufon. Ep. 18, 19.*

* *Tēlis, is. f.* [à Telo insula] Fenugrec, *Plin. 13, 2.*

|| *Tellina, ae. f.* A kind of shell-fish called a limpet, *Gesn. interpr.*

Tellus, ūris. f. [à θῆλος, Morl.] (1) The goddess of the earth. (2) The earth. (3) Land, not sea. (4) A country, a nation. (1) Terra Dea ipsa est, & ita habetur; quae est enim alia Tellus nisi terra? *Cic. N. D. 3, 20.* (2) Tellus neque movetur, & infima est, *Cic. Somn. Scip. 4.* (3) Magno telluris amore egressi, *Virg. Aen. 1, 175.* (4) Mavortia tellus, *Virg. Geor. 4, 462.* Phocaicā clarus tellure, *Ov. Met. 2, 69.*

+ *Tēlo, āre.* [à τῆλε, procul] inus. unde protelo.

+ *Tēlo, ōnis. m.* A long pole to fetch up water out of a pit, or well, a crane, a swipe, *Perot.* + Tollo, tolleno.

|| *Tēlonium, ii. n.* [à τῆλε, quod inter caetera vestigal signis, & ὠκεμαί, emo] The customhouse, a toll-booth. *Vulg. Interp.*

* *Tēlos. n.* An end. = Exitum ac telos habent proprium, *Petron. Cic. de Fin. 3, 7. sed Graecis elementis.*

Tēlum, i. n. [à τῆλε, procul, quod longè mittatur; nisi fort. à Gr. κῆλον, Idem.] (1) Any thing that may be thrown with the hand, a dart, an arrow, a thunderbolt. (2) A weapon to fight with, a sword. (3) An ax. (4) A ray of the sun. (5) Sensu obsceno. (6) Also a grievous pain, a stitch in the side. (1) Telum, quod cuique fors obtulerat arripere, *Cic. jaculabile telum, Ov. Met. 7, 680.* Hunc eminus telis missis interfecerunt, *Nep. Alcib. 10.* Custos telorum pharetra, *Ov. Met. 8, 321.* Est aliud levius fulmen, tela secunda vocant superi, *Id. Met. 3, 305.* (2) Comminus pugnans, telis hostium interfectus est, *Nep. Chabr. 4.* Telum vaginā nundatum veste texit, *Nep. Datam. 10.* (3) Alter elatam securim in caput dejecit, relictoque in vulnere telo, &c. *Liv. 1, 40.* (4) * Lucida tela dici, *Lucr. 1, 148.* (5) *Mart. 11, 79.* (6) Ser. Samm.

Tēmerārius, a, um. [à temerè] (1) Foolhardy, rash, unadvised, indiscreet, barebrained. (2) Without cause, insignificant. (1) Σ Consilium temerarium magis quàm audax, *Liv.* = Omnia temeraria & periculosa, *Cic. pro Caecina, 12.* (2) Quid hoc? quod picus ulmum tundit? non temerarium est, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 14.*

Tēmerātor, ōris. m. verb. He that violateth, a defiler, a ravisher. *Apollineae temerator matris, Stat. Theb. 11, 12.*

Tēmerātus, a, um. part. Violated, broken, &c. = Sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, *Liv. 26, 13.* Temerata jura relinquo, *Luc. 1, 225.*

Tēmere. adv. ius, comp. (1) Rashly, unadvisedly, giddily, at random, at all adventures. (2) Easily, without cause. (3) Likely, or lightly. (4) Without danger. (5) Confusedly, in an huddle. (1) = Id evenit non temerè, nec casu, *Cic. N. D. 2, 2.* = Temere, & nullo consilio, *Id. de Invent. 1, 34.* =

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Inconsultè & temere dicere; *Id. N. D. 1, 16.* = Temere & imprudenter aliquid facere, *Caes. Cic. inter Epist. ad Attic. 10, 8, 9.* = fortuito, *Id.* Σ cautius, *Ter. provisò, Tac. Ann. 12, 39.* Sed temerius luisse putemur, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 8.* (2) Nescio quid tristis est; non temere est, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7.* (3) Non temere incerta casuum reputat; quem fortuna nunquam decipit, *Liv. 30, 30.* Hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* (4) Rapidus fluvius est hic; non hac temere transiri potest, *Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52.* (5) = Temere ac sine arte, *Suet. Aug. 49.*

Tēmeritas, atis. Rashness, unadvisedness, hastiness, temerity. Σ *Temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 6.* Σ Nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, *Id. pro Marcell. 2.* = Multi multa faciunt temeritate quadam, sine judicio vel modo, *Id. Off. 1, 15.*

+ *Tēmeriter. Rashly, Acc. ap. Non. 11, 54.* + *Temere.*

+ *Temeritudo, f. Rashness, Pacuv. ap. Non. 2, 867.* + *Temeritas.*

Tēmiro, are. aët. [à μιρῶ polluerè] (1) To violate, or defile, to unhallow, or profane. (2) To abuse carnally, to commit adultery. (1) = Sepulcra majorum temerare, ac violare, *Liv. 26, 13.* Dapibus temerare nefandis corpora, *Ov. Met. 15, 75.* (2) Juliam in matrimonio M. Agrippae temeraverat, *Tac. Ann. 1, 53, 4.*

Tēmētum, i. n. voc. priscum. [à Gr. τῆ μέθυ; al. quod tenicat, i. e. liget mentem] Strong wine. Cato ideo propinquos feminis osculum dare jussit, ut scirent an temetum olerent; hoc tum vino nomen erat, *Plin. 14, 14.* Vinum priscā linguā temētum appellabant, *Gell. 10, 23.* Utitur tamen, *Hor. Epist. 2, 2, 163.* *Juv. 15, 25. alique.*

Temnendus, a, um. To be despised. Pars non temnenda decoris, *Ov. Art. Am. 3, 299.*

Temnens, tis. part. Contemning, despising, *Stat. Theb. 2, 5, 599.*

Temno, ère, pli, ptum. aët. To sit little by, to contemn, to despise, to slight. Discite justitiam moniti, & non temnere divos, *Virg. Aen. 6, 620.* Jejunos raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, *Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 38.*

Tēmo, ōnis. m. (1) The beam of the wain, or the draught tree whereon the yoke hangeth, hence in English a team. (2) Also a stake, or pole laid overthwart. (3) The helm of a ship. (4) The north star, called Charles's wain. (5) Also government. (1) Per temonem percurrere, *Caes. B. G. 5, 33.* Temo aureus, *Ov. Met. 2, 107.* (2) Stipites transversis sex temonibus, quasi vacerrae, inter se ligantur, *Col. 6, 19.* (3) *Suet.* (4) Flexoque Ursae temone paverent, *Luc. 4, 523.* (5) Litt. ex *Juv. sed q.*

Tempe. n. pl. Fields of pleasure, properly valleys in Thesaly, *Virg. Vid. Propr.*

Temperamentum, i. n. (1) A moderation, a middle way, a mean. (2) A tempering, or mixing. (3) A government, a restraint. (4) A temper, or constitution, a temperament. (1) Inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarint, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 10.* (2) Hoc fere temperamentum servavi, *Plin. Epist. 6, 29, 6.* (3) = Et si nullā aliā re, modestiā certè & linguae temperamento adolescens senem vicero, *Liv. 28, 44.* (4) *Fab. & Litt.* unde non dicunt. *Temperatio, Cic.*

Temperandus, a, um. part. To be tempered, ordered, regulated, &c. Censuit annonam macelli quotannis temperandam; *Suet. Tib. 34.*

Temperans, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. firmus, sup. Moderate, temperate, sober, forbearing, sparing, moderating. = Homo frugi ac temperans, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19.* = moderatus, *Cic.* § *Temperans rei, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 41.* gaudii, *Plin. jun.* § *Temperantiores à cupidine imperii, Liv. 26, 22.* Homo sanctissimus ac temperantissimus, *Cic. pro Font. 13.* Priscam gravitatem semper humanitate temperans, *Pater. 2, 116.*

Temperanter. adv. ius, comp. Moderately, temperately. Haberi temperanter, *Tac. Ann. 4, 33, 2.* Temperantius agere, *Cic. Attic. 9, 2.*

Temperantia, ae. f. Moderation, temperance, soberness, &c. = Modestia vel temperantia moderatio est cupiditatum, rationi obediens, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 19.* Temperantia in victu, *Id. Tusc. 5, 20.*

Temperatè. adv. ius, comp. Moderately, temperately. Ubi temperatè tepebit, *Cato, 69.* Met. Ages, ut scribis, temperatè, *Cic. Attic. 12, 32.* Temperatius, *Sen. Ep. 18.*

Temperatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) A tempering, or mixing. (2) A constitution, temper, or temperature. (3) Ordering, or managing. (1) Aeris temperatio, *Cic. Verr. 4, 44.* (2) Corporis temperatio fit, cum ea congruunt inter se, è quibus constat, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 13.* (3) Temperatio reipub. *Cic. de Legg. 3, 5.*

Temperātor, ōris. m. verb. (1) A temperer. (2) Met. A ruler, or governor. (1) Temperator varietatis, *Cic. Or. 21.* (2) *Sen. de Vit. Beat.*

Temperātum est. imperf. They did refrain, or forbear. § *Templis Deum temperatum est, Liv. 1, 29.*

Temperātūra, ae. f. (1) Temperature, mixture of things, an alloy. (2) A temper, or disposition. (1) Temperatura ferri, *Plin. 34, 43.* minii, *Vitruv. 7, 9.* (2) Temperatura corporis, *Sen. Ep. 11.*

Tem-

Temperaturus, a, um. part. *About to moderate.* Pollicitus, se hospitum temperaturum jocos, *Just.* 7, 3. Ut dubites, suone, an Cleopatrae arbitrio victoriam temperaturus fuerit, *Paterc.* 2, 85.

Temperatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. firmus, sup. (1) *Moderated, ordered, tempered, mixed.* (2) *Moderate, temperate, without excess, keeping a mean.* (3) *Mild, calm.* (1) Ut lux habili mistura accipiat & temperato repercussu non obstrepat, *Plin.* 11, 55. *Met.* = Oratio permixta & temperata numeris, *Cic. Orat.* 57. (2) = Temperatum & aequabile genus dicendi, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 1. Hoc nec gravior existit quifquam, nec callidior, nec temperatior, *Id. Orat.* 7. & Temperatae suaves sunt argutiae, immodicae offendunt, *Phaedr.* 5, 5. (3) Temperatissimo anni tempore, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5.

Temperies, ei. f. (1) *Temperateness in cold, or heat, a temper, a good moderation, or mean.* (2) *A season, a time.* (1) Ubi temperiem sumpserit humoreque caloreque, concipiunt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 430. Docta fruendi temperies, *Stat. Sylv.* 2, 2, 153. Temperies coeli, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 71. (2) Sic judicatur anni temperies, alibi tardius, alibi maturius, *Plin.* 18, 60.

Temperius, adv. comp. *More early,* *Cic. Fam.* 9, 16. sub fin. *R. occ. usitatus temporius.*

Tempero, are. act. [*à tempore*] (1) *To temper, mix, or mingle, to alloy.* (2) *To order.* (3) *To fix, or regulate.* (4) *To rule, govern, or moderate.* (5) *To forbear, to spare, to abstain, to refrain.* (6) *To supple, to make soft.* (7) *To be temperate, or use moderation.* (1) § Ea cum tria sumpisset, unam in speciem temperavit, *Cic. de Univ.* 7. § Aquam temperare ignibus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 6. Conflare & temperare aes, *Plin.* 7, 37. = Miscere & temperare inter se, *Cic. Orat.* 197. *Met.* Amara temperare risu, *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, 27. (2) O testudinis aureae dulcem quae sonitum, Pieri, temperas, *Hor. Od.* 4, 3, 18. (3) *Vid.* Temperandus. (4) Republicam majores nostri melioribus legibus temperarunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 1. Temperare mundum, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 16. orbem, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 91. ventos, *Id. Ep.* 10, 66. ora frenis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 7. (5) Temperare sibi, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 7. vino, *Liv.* 40, 14. aetati juvenum, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 41. caedibus, *Liv.* 2, 16. à maleficio, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 19. maledicere, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 2, 76. (6) = Mollitque animos, & temperat iras, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 61. (7) § Isthoc probior es, cum in amore temperes, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 2, 8.

Temperor, ari. pass. *To be moderated.* Major, quam ut temperari posset, *Paterc.* 2, 113.

Tempestas, atis. f. [*à tempus*] (1) *Time, season, age.* (2) *Weather, a fair, or good season.* (3) *Tempest, or storm, boisterous weather, be it rain, hail, or wind.* (4) *Tempestates, goddesses presiding over the weather.* (5) *Met.* Also ruin, destruction, danger, or peril. (6) *A commotion in state.* (1) Ea tempestate flos poetarum fuit, *Plaut. Casin. prol.* 18. conf. *Sall. B. J.* 8. Multis ante tempestatibus, *Liv.* (2) Nautae tempestatem praetermittere noluerunt, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. Unde haec tam clara repente tempestas? *Virg. Aen.* 9, 19. (3) Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 381. (4) = Referendae in Deos erunt Tempestates, quae P. R. ritibus consecratae sunt; ergo Imbres, Nimbi, Procellae, Turbines Dii putandi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 20. Tempestatibus agnam caedere deinde jubet, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 772. (5) = Pernicies & tempestas, barathrumque macelli, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 15, 31. (6) = Tu procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis, *Cic. pro Domo.* 53.

Tempestive, adv. ius, comp. *In season, in due and convenient time, seasonably, opportunely.* Fructus tempestive demetere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 62. Tempestivius comessari, *Hor. Od.* 4, 1, 11.

Tempestivitas, atis. f. *Season, or time convenient, seasonableness.* Sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

Tempestivus, a, um. or, comp. (1) *Seasonable, in due and convenient time and season.* (2) *Early, timely.* (3) *Ripe for.* (1) Nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, *Cic. pro L. Manil.* 12. Ludum tempestivum pueris concedere, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 142. (2) Nec ex his tempestivos fructus capere possumus, *Cic. Offic.* 2, 4. Ea cassita in sementes forte concesserat tempestivos, *Gell.* 2, 29. (3) § Desine matrem tempestiva sequi viro, *Hor. Od.* 1, 23, 12. Convivia tempestiva, *Cic. de Sen.* 14. Feasts begun too early in the day, and before the usual and allowed time.

Tempestuosus, a, um. *Tempestuous, stormy, boisterous,* *Sidon. Ep.* 4, 6. + Procellosus.

Tempestus, a, um. ant. pro tempestivus, *Fest.*

Templum, i. n. [*à templando, i. e. contemplando*] (1) *A quarter of the heaven which in auguries was marked out with the lituus.* (2) *Heaven.* (3) *An heathen temple, a place consecrated to the service of their gods, which was antiently an open place without a roof.* (4) *Any inclosed place, a court, because such places were consecrated.* (5) *An inner place, a recess.* (6) *Synec.* An image, or statue in a temple. (1) Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, *Liv.* 1, 7. Lucida coeli templa, *Lucr.* 1, 1013. (2) Contremuit templum magnum Jovis omnipotentis, ap. *Varr. L. L.* 6. (3) Auguratum templum, *Cic. in Vatin.* 49. sanctum & religiosum, *Id. Verr.* 4, 43. de marmore, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 13. (4) Curia est templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, men-

tis, consilii publici, *Cic. pro Milon.* 33. (5) Linguae sudantia templa, *Lucr.* 4, 628. mentis, *Id.* 5, 104. (6) *Virg. Aen.* 4, 457.

Tempora, um. n. (1) *The temples, or sides of the head.* (2) *Also the head.* (1) Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 416. (2) Limosa tempora merfit aqua, *Ov. Ep.* 9, 140. Tempora plumbo fregit, *Luc.* 3, 711. *Vid.* Tempus.

Temporalis. e. (1) *Lasting for a while, made for a certain time, temporal.* (2) *Inconstant.* (3) *Also of, or belonging to the temples.* (1) Temporalibus laudibus decorare, *Tac. Agric.* 46, 2. (2) Graecorum sunt temporalia ingenia, *Curt.* 4, 5, 11. sed variant codd. *Vid.* Temporarius. (3) *Litt.* gratis; sed venae temporales, *Veget.* 2, 16.

Temporaneus, a, um. unde in composit. extemporaneus. *Done for a time, belonging to time.* + Temporarius.

Temporarius, a, um. (1) *Temporary, lasting but for a season.* (2) *Coming at a certain season.* (3) *Inconstant, shuffling and complying with the times.* (1) Temporarium & subitum est, *Plin. Paneg.* 91, 7. (2) *Plin.* 16, 61. (3) Attici liberalitas neque temporaria fuit, neque callida, *Nep. Attic.* 11. Graecorum temporaria ingenia, *Curt.* 4, 5, 11. *Vid.* Temporalis, n. 2.

Tempore, adv. *In time, at the time appointed, in season.* Satis putabat se ad comitia tempore venturum, si pridie venisset, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 52.

Tempori, adv. *In good time, seasonably.* Vigilare decet hominem, qui volt sua tempori conficere officia, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 2, 16.

Temporius, adv. comp. *Before time, sooner than needeth, very early.* Temporius redire, *Col.* 8, 16. & Modò surgis Eoo tempori coelo, modò seriùs incidis undis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 198.

Tempor, oris. m. verb. *A despiser, or contemner.* Tempor Deorum, *Sen. Agamemn.* 605. ubi tamen al. contemptor.

Tempus, oris. (olim eris) n. [*à τῆς, i. e. divisione; est enim quantitas discreta, Bocc. ex Scal.*] (1) *Time.* (2) *The state of time, a convenience, a suitability to the time present, a circumstance.* (3) *A fixt, or certain time.* (4) *Opportunity, season.* (5) *An occasion, case, or affair.* (6) *A part of time, an age.* (7) *The power and authority that one hath at any time, when one is in greatest esteem.* (8) *A season of the year.* (9) *A clime.* (10) *Temperament.* (11) *The temples of the head, or the head itself.* (1) Tempus est id, quo nunc utimur; pars quaedam aeternitatis, cum alicujus annui, mensuri, diurni, nocturnive spatii certâ significatione, *Cic. de Inv.* 1, 26. Siderum errores id ipsum est, quod ritè dicitur tempus, *Id. de Univ.* 9. (2) Illa oratio potius temporis mei, quam judicii, & auctoritatis fuit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 50. Nunc ita tempus est mi, ut cupiam filiam, *Ter. Haut.* 4, 1, 54. (3) Ubi tempus promissa jam perfici, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 7. (4) Tempus rei gerendae non dimisit, *Nep. Alcib.* 8. (5) Ab nullius unquam me tempore, aut commodo, otium meum abstraxit, *Cicero pro Arch. poet.* 6. (6) Erat, ut temporibus illis, eruditus, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 18. (7) Multum in hac urbe pollet multorum obedire tempori, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 69. (8) Hyberno tempore, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 43. (9) Quae spectant magis ad orientem, quam ad meridianum tempus, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2. (10) Manil. ap. *Litt.* (11) Usque dum tremulum movens cana tempus anilitas omnia omnibus adnuit, *Catull.* 59, 162. It hasta Tago per tempus utrumque, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 418. Transcurrit tempus arundo, *Sil.* 12, 414. Capitis tempus dextrum, *Vitruv.* ¶ Ex tempore versus fundere, *Cic. pro Arch.* 8. h. e. non meditatatus.

Temulenter, adv. *Drunkenly, sottishly.* Aegyptias aves temulenter eructans, *Col.* 8, 8.

Temulentia, ae. f. *Drunkenness.* Libidines docet temulentia, *Plin.* 14, 28.

Temulentus, a, um. or, comp. [*à temeto*] *Drunken, cup-hot.* Vox temulenta, *Cic. post redit, in senat.* 6. || Temulentior, ap. *Sidon. Ep.* 3, 13.

Tenacia, ae. f. (1) *An holding fast.* (2) *Parsimony, stinginess, tenaciousness.* (1) Non. ex Enn. + Tenacitas. (2) Non. ex Afran. + Parsimonia.

Tenacitas, atis. f. (1) *Holding fast, closeness.* (2) *Met. Niggardliness, stinginess.* (1) Unguium tenacitas, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47. (2) *Liv.* 37, 4.

Tenaciter, adv. || ius, comp. firmè, sup. *Fastly, stiffly, tenaciously, constantly.* An miseros tristis fortuna tenaciter urget? *Ov. Ep.* 3, 43. Dum tenacius omen apprehendit, *Val. Max.* 2, 4, 5. || Tenacissime, *Apul. Met.* 5, p. 159.

Tenax, acis. adj. or, comp. firmus, sup. [*à tenendo*] (1) *That holdeth fast, tenacious, stiff, self-willed.* (2) *Tough, clammy.* (3) *Hard to be governed, headstrong, restive.* (4) *Firm, strong, sure, retentive.* (5) *Lasting.* (6) *Also niggardly, sparing, covetous and stingy.* (7) *Constant, persevering.* (1) Vincla tenacia, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 412. Tenax dente flexo, *Luc.* 9, 764. Tenaciores armorum, *Suet. Caes.* 67. (2) Mella tenacia, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 57. Bitumen tenax, *Ov. Met.* 9, 659. (3) = Equus tenax, & non parens frenis, *Liv.* 39, 25. (4) Dummodo tenacissimae sit memoriae, *Col.* 1, 8. (5) Ira tenax ad extremum, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 9, 28. (6) = Restrictus,

strictus, & tenax, *Cic. pro Planc. 22.* = Pater parcus & tenax, *Id. pro Coel. 15.* (7) § Ficti, pravique tenax, *Virg. Aen. 4, 188.* propositi, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1.*

+ Tendax, adj. qui tentigine venereâ vel Priapismo afficitur, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed non inveni.*

Tendens, tis. part. *Stretching out, casting up.* Tendens ad fidera palmas, *Virg. Aen. 1, 97.*

Tendicula, ae. f. [à tendo] *A tenterhook for the stretching of cloth.* Vestimenta tendiculis diducta, *Sen. N. 2, 1, 3. Met.*

= Verborum aucupia & literarum tendiculae, *Cic. pro Caec. 23.*

|| Tendines vel tendones, m. pl. [à tendo] *The tendons, or top of the muscles, that fasten them to the bones, Met.*

Tendo, ère, tētendi & tendi, sum & tum. act. [à τένω, Aeolicè τένω] (1) *To stretch out, to extend.* (2) *To spread.* (3) *To pitch a camp.* (4) *To lay a snare.* (5) *To bend a bow.* (6) *To go about, to endeavour.* (7) *To present, to offer, or hold out.* (8) *To go, to go forward, to march, or advance.* (9) *To reach.* (10) *To grow, or shoot.* (11) *To aspire, to aim at.* (12) *To tend, to make forward.* (13) *In rebus Venereis.*

(1) § Tendunt vela noti, *Virg. Aen. 3, 268.* Quae plena rates carbasa tenderant, *Sen. Herc. fur. 538.* (2) § Ad legatos supplices manus tendunt, *Caes. B. G. 2, 12.* (3) Illic tendebat Ulysses, *Ov. Ep. 1, 35.* Ne quis intra castra tenderet, *V. Max. 2, 7, 15.* (4) Tendere plagas, *Cic. Offic. 3, 17.* Nostro tendisti retia lecto, *Prop. 3, 8, 37.* Dolos tendere alicui, *to lay a trap for one, Hor. Epod. 2, 33.* (5) Acres tendunt arcus, *Virg. Aen. 7, 164.* (6) Manibus tendit divellere nodos, *Virg. Aen. 2, 220.* (7) Parvum patri tendebat iulum, *Virg. Aen. 2, 674.* (8) Cursum direxit, quo tendebat, *Nep. Milt. 1.*

§ Iter tendebat ad naves, *Virg. Aen. 1, 660.* Postquam tendere ad se Romanas naves vidit, *Liv. 25, 27.* (9) Tendit gula ad stomachum, *Plin. 11, 66.* (10) Quae pars palmitis sursum tendit, ea materias sequente anno praebet, *Col. 5, 6, 24.* (11) § Animus humanus ad altiora, & non concessa tendit, *Vid. Liv. 4, 13.* (12) Quorsum haec tendant, *Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 81.* (13) Tendere quae tremulum Pelian posset, *Mart. 6, 71.*

Tendor, i. pass. *To be stretched, &c. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16.*

|| Tenebra, ae. f. *Darkness, Lampr. pro*

Tenebrae, arum. f. plur. [à νύξ, unde νύξ, qu. denebrae, *Camini.*] (1) *Darkness, the dark night.* (2) *Met. A dark place.* (3) *A prison.* (4) *Met. Obscurity, or meanness of condition.* (5) *Difficulties, or things hard to be understood.* (6) *Also death.* (1) Radii solis discutunt tenebras, *Lucr. 1, 149.*

§ splendor, *q. v.* (2) *Meton.* Oramus, demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae, *Catull. 53, 2.* Quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum, *Juv. 3, 225.* (3) = In vincula & tenebras abripi iussit, *Cic. Verr. 4, 10.* (4) § Familiam obscuram è tenebris in lucem vocare, *Cic. pro Dejot. 11.* (5) Quaesio quid agitur? mihi enim tenebrae sunt, *Cic. Attic. 7, 11.* (6) *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Tenebricosus, a, um. ssumus, sup. (1) *Very dark.* (2) *Met. Black, stormy.* (1) Tu ex tenebricosa popinâ consul extractus, *Cic. in Pison. 8.* (2) Tenebricosissimum tempus, *Cic. in Vatini. 5.*

§ Tenebricus, a, um. *Dark, obscure.* Tartarea tenebrica plaga, *Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.*

Tenebrio, onis. m. [à tenebrae] *He that will not be seen abroad by day, a lurker; a crafty knave, a nightwalker, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 67.*

|| Tenebrôsè. adv. *Darkly, Macrobr. 4. Obscurè.*

Tenebrôsus, a, um. *Dark, or close.* Palus tenebrosa, *Virg. Aen. 6, 107.*

Tenellulus, a, um. dim. ex dim. *Very tender and dainty.* Puella tenellulo delicatior hoebo, *Catull. 18, 19.*

Tenellus, a, um. dim. [à tener] *Somewhat tender, young, and dainty.* Bellam & tenellam Calinam deperis, *Plaut. Casin. 1, 1, 20.* conf. *Varr. R. R. 1, 41.*

Tenendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be held.* (2) *To be hedged in.* (3) *To be preserved, &c.* (4) *To be kept in.* (1) Dominae vobis colla tenenda dabo, *Ov. Epist. 18, 164.* (2) Tendendae sepes etiam, & pecus omne tenendum, *Virg. Geor. 2, 371.* (3) Pacis mihi cura tenendae fuit, *Ov. Met. 11, 297.* (4) Tenendus dolor est, *Cic. Att. 12, 37.*

Tenens, tis. part. *Holding, &c.* Rupis tenens juga prima sinistra, *Ov. Met. 4, 732.* altaria, *V. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3.*

Teneo, ère, ui, tum. act. [à τένω, fut. secund. τένω, Ion. τένω, quoniam quae arctè tenemus; quodammodò tendimus] (1) *To hold fast.* (2) *To keep apart.* (3) *Lictorum vocab. To seize, or apprehend.* (4) *To imprison, to secure.* (5) *Met. To find, to catch one in a fact.* (6) *To bind, or keep in obedience.* (7) *Nautarum vocabulum, to hold on, to steer.* (8) *To hold, or keep back.* (9) *To arrive, or land at.* (10) *To hold fast, Reddy, or immovable.* (11) *Absol. To last, or continue.* (12) *Viatorum, to come to, to reach a place.* (13) *To track, or trace.* (14) *To persist, to persevere.* (15) *Pastorum, to house, or fold cattle.* (16) *Met. Tenere se, to keep within bounds.* (17) *Met. Absol. To be loth; to be cautious.* (18) *Satorum, to take root.* (19) *To grow.* (20) *Met. Absol. To hold good, to be fixed, to be current, to be undoubted.* (21) ¶ Manu tenere quid, *to be sure, or certain of.* (22) *To keep, to detain one, willing, or unwilling.* (23) *For occupare, obtinere, to have, to be upon, or in.* (24) *Aurigarum, to drive.* (25) *Met. To hold in, to curb, to check.* (26) *To rule, to govern, to direct.* (27) *Fori & curiae, to convict a person.* (28) *To win, or gain a cause in law.* (29) *To carry a point in debate.* (30) *Medicorum, to restringe, to bind, to make costive.* (31) *To silence, to forbear, to restrain.* (32) *To retard, stop, or hinder.* (33) *To hold, or keep in suspense, to amuse.* (34) *To please, to delight, to entertain.* (35) *To be approved, or followed.* (36) *To hold up, to support.* (37) *To keep up, or maintain.* (38) *Amantium, to clasp, to embrace.* (39) *Militum, to defend, to keep by force of arms.* (40) *To block up, to besiege, to hem in.* (41) *To take by war.* (42) *To command, to lead in battle.* (43) *To keep, to make good his post.* (44) *To hold in with, or by the hand, &c.* (45) *To contain.* (46) *To dwell in, to inhabit.* (47) *To possess.* (48) *Tene, a formula in giving, or taking.* (49) *To perform.* (50) *To practise, to follow an employment.* (51) *To accomplish.* (52) *To have, or enjoy.* (53) *To understand, to know, to be expert, or skilful in.* (54) *To observe, or keep.* (55) *To remember.* (56) *Scenorum, to bear, to represent.* (57) *Disputantium, to avouch, to hold an opinion.* (58) ¶ Teneo te? a formula at meeting of one long expected, or desired. (59) *Tenere se, to get his living.* (1) *Canem luctantem copula dura tenet, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 28.* ¶ Lupum auribus tenere, *to be in danger both ways, Prov. ap. Suet. Tib. 25.* Met. ¶ Spem teneo, salutem amisi, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 5.* (2) *Crines, quos medio vertice gemma tenet, Prop. 2, 22, 10.* (3) *Si tenetis, ducite, Plaut.* Quo fugis nunc? redi, tene, tene, *Id. Aul. 3, 2, 1.* (4) *Manicis & compedibus te saevo sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77.* (5) *Manifestam mendacii, mala, te teneo, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30.* Neque legem putat tenere se ullam, *Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 6.* (6) ¶ Solvatur legibus, quamquam leges illum non tenent, *Cic. Philipp. 11.* (7) *Vento secundissimo cursum tenuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34.* (8) *Eurus reditura vela tenebat, kept them wind-bound, Ov. Met. 7, 667.* (9) *Vento adverso Pygela portum tenuit, Liv. 37, 11. conf. Tac. Hist. 2, 9, 1.* (10) *Oculos Palinurus tenebat sub astra, Virg. Aen. 5, 853.* Tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, *Id. Geor. 4, 483.* (11) *Imber continens per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44.* Romae foedum incendium per duas noctes, & diem unum tenuit, *Id.* (12) *Illas partes tenere, sc. Brundisium, non possumus, Cic. Attic. 3, 42.* (13) ¶ Tenuit vestigia ejus Bocchar, adeptusque est eum patientibus campis, &c. *Liv. 29, 32.* (14) *Tenere eundem cursum, Cic. Verr. 5, 34.* (15) *Vid. Tenendus.* (16) § Tenuit se in equestri statu, cum posset ascendere, *Plin. Epist. 3, 2, 4.* Teneas, Damasppe, tuis te, *Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 324.* (17) *Tenerent omnes mutuitanti credere, Plaut. Merc. prol. 52.* (18) = ¶ Si radicibus ulmi junxeris, malè vitis comprehendet, & cum tenuerit, incremento arboris opprimetur, *Col. 5, 6.* (19) *Terra magis rara tenet circa hunc fontem quam caetera tellus, Lucr. 6, 862.* (20) *Tenet fama Celaenis Mariyam cum Apolline tibiurum cantu certasse, Liv. 38, 13.* (21) = Cum indicia mortis comperisse manifestò, & manu tenere diceret, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 80.* (22) *Tulliam adhuc mecum teneo, Cic. Fam. 14, 15.* Miserè cupis, inquit, abire; sed nil agis, usque tenebo, *Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 15.* (23) ¶ Tenent partem terrae rupes vastaeque paludes, *Lucr. 5, 203.* Palus tenet omnia obducto limo, *Virg. Geor. 1, 116.* (24) *Curvus pater nos auriga non tenuit, Ov. Met. 2, 328.* (25) *Metu, & acerbitate poenarum tenebat animos, Liv. 26.* Tenere regna, *Ov. Met. 5, 277.* rempublicam, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* scholarum, *Id. Tam artifices saltationis, ut mox scenam tenuerint, Suet. Tit. 7.* (27) *Teneri eâ poenâ quae est de vi, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 3.* Argumentis & testibus tenere aliquem, *Id.* Teneo furem, ita ut negare non possit, *Id.* (28) *Absol. Si rectè concluderit, teneo; si vitiosè, minam Diogenes reddet, Cic. Acad. 4.* Causam tenere, *Id. conf. & Suet. 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Elatà laevā, ne libelli, quos tenebat, madererent, *Suet. Caes.* 64. (45) Coelum tenet omnia complexu suo, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 22. *sed alii continet.* (46) Materfamilias primum locum tenet aedium, *Nep. in Praef.* Que gurgitis hujus ima tenes, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 321. (47) Tenuit consilium & eorum qui aliena tenebant, & eorum, qui sua amiserant, *Lex. ex.* Tenuit permagnam Sextilius haereditatem, *Id. de Fin.* 2. (48) Eccam pallulam, tene tibi, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 56. Tene argentum, *Id.* (49) Quod promissum est tenere, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 29. (50) Agri colendi studia teneamus, *Cic. de Senect.* 17. (51) Ubi propositum tenere non potuit, alio consilio usus, &c. *Caes. B. G.* 3, 42. (52) Tenere matrimonium alicujus, *Cic. pro Coel.* 14. jura civium, *Id. in Cat.* 1, 11. id quod optas, *Id.* (53) Ignari jus ignorant, neque tenent, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 37. Teneo quid consilii vestri super hac re fiet, *Id. ibid.* 57. Juxta rem mecum tenes, *Id. Aul.* 4, 7, 1. (54) Gravitationem in congressu nostro tenui, quam debui, *Cic. Attic.* 8. Rationem juris aequabilem tenere, *Id. ad Q. fr.* (55) Dicta percipiant animi faciles, teneantque fideles, *Hor. A. Poet.* 336. (56) Personam tenere, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, translātē. (57) Illud arctē tenent, accuratēque defendunt, *voluptatem esse summum bonum, Cic. Parad.* 1. (58) Teneōne te, Antiphila, maximē animo exoptatam meo? *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, ult. Teneo te, qualem speraveram, *Petron. c.* 139. (59) Improbis artibus se tenet, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 9.

Tēneor, ēri, ntus. pass. *To be held, detained, supported, &c.* Cum civitas in opere & labore assiduo reficiendae urbis teneretur, *Liv.* 6, 1. Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53.

Tēner, a, um. or. comp. rimus, sup. [*à tēner, per Metath.*] (1) *Tender.* (2) *Young.* (3) *Pliant.* (4) *Nice, dainty, delicate, effeminate.* (5) *Gentle, soft, merciful.* (1) Tener, ac niveus panis, *Juv.* 5, 70. Uva tenerioris cutis, *Pallad. conf. Cels.* 2, 18. (2) Aetas tenera, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 33. Anni teneri, *Id.* Equos vetulos teneris anteponeere solemus, *Cic. de Amicit.* 19. A teneris unguiculis, *from one's infancy, Id. Fam.* 1, 6. (3) Ramus tenerimus, *Plin.* 13, 8. (4) Ne nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam, *Hor. A. P.* 246. (5) Teneriore animo mihi videbare, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 21. X Durus, q. v.

† Tēnerasco, ēre. *To grow tender, soft, or gentle, Lucr.* 3, 767.

Tēnērē. adv. unde errimē, sup. *Tenderly, nicely.* Tēnērē educatus servus, *Pallad.* 1, 6. Cortex tenerrimē derafus, *Plin.* 23, 35.

Tēnēresco, ēre. incept. *To grow tender, Plin.* 17, 35, 17. *conf. Cels.* 6, 6.

Tēnērītas, ātis. f. *Softness, tenderness, daintiness.* = In primo ortu inest teneritas & mollities quaedam, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 21. Teneritas Dearum, *Vitruv.* 1, 2. aetatis, *Id.* 4, 1.

Tēnērīter. adv. *Tenderly, Plin. ap. Steph. sed q.*

Tēnērītudo, īnis. f. *Softness, clamminess.* Si terra teneritudinem habeat, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 36. Pueri primae teneritudinis, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 44.

* Tēnēsīmus, ī. m. *A disease of the arsegit, a desire of going to stool without effect, vid. Scrib. Larg. Compos.* 142. *Nep. Attic.* 21, 2. *De cujus ratione vid. Cels.* 4, 18.

Tēnor, ōris. m. [*à teneo, olim tonor, Quint. qu. à τόνο.*] (1) *A tenour, order, continuance, or constant course.* (2) Also *the tone, or accent of a word.* (1) Uno tenore in dicendo fluit, *Cic. Orat.* 6. Tenor vitae meae est sine labē, *Ov. Epist.* 17, 14. (2) Acutus, gravis tenor, *Quint.* 1, 5.

Tēnsa, ae. f. ut *aliqui scribunt.* [*à tendo, dict. quod ante eas lintea tendantur, Alcon.*] *A kind of waggon. Vid. Thenfa.*

|| Tēnsibilis, e. & tēnsilis, e. adj. *That may be stretched, Alciat.*

Tēnsio, ōnis. f. *An extension.* X Tēnsio ac contractio nervorum, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 255. *difensio, Cels.*

Tēnsus, a, um. part. [*à tendor.*] (1) *Stretched out, bent, stretching outward.* (2) *Met. Raised as the voice, loud.* (1) Tēnsus arcus, *Phaedr.* 3, 14, 10. (2) Vox quo tēnsior, hoc acutior & tēnsior, *Quint.* 11, 3.

Tēntābundus, a, um. *Assaying, proving, trying.* Miles tentābundus, *Liv.* 21, 36.

Tēntāmen, īnis. n. *A proof, a trial, an assay, an attempt, or enterprise.* Prima vocis ratae tentamina sumpsit, *Ov. Met.* 3, 341. *Virgilio etiam tribuit Litt. sed q.*

Tēntāmentum, ī. n. *A proof, a trial.* Nec prima per artem tentamenta tui pepigi, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 144.

Tēntandus, a, um. part. *To be tried, attempted, assayed.* Tentanda via est, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 8. Tentandas militis iras ratus, *Luc.* 2, 529.

Tēntans, tis. part. (1) *Assaying, holding back.* (2) *Afflicting.* (1) Custodia solers omnia tentanti extuderat, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 328. (2) Dolore tentante laeditur caput, *Lucr.* 3, 148.

Tēntātio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A proof, an assaying, a temptation.* (2) *An attack, a shock.* (1) *Liv.* 4, 23. Tentationem esse credens perseverantiae suae, *Id.* 4, 42. (2) Morbi tentatio, the grudging of a disease, *Cic. Attic.* 10, 19.

Tēntātor, ōris. m. verb. *A tempter, a prover, a trier, an assayer.* Tentator Orion Dianae, *Hor. Od.* 3, 4, 71.

Tēntātūrus, a, um. part. *About to try, Virg. Aen.* 4, 294. *Liv.* 35, 29. Fortunam belli tentaturus, *Juv.* 6, 3.

Tēntātus, a, um. part. (1) *Tried, tempted.* (2) *Afflicted,*

plagued, vexed. (1) A multis tentatus, *Nep. Cato.* 2. (2) Dominus tentata scelere nefario, *Cic. pro Coel.* 22.

Tēntigo, īnis. [*à tendo, tentum*] *A stiffness, or stretching, Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 452. & *Juv.* 6, 158.

|| Tēntipellium, ii. n. [*à tentanda pelle*] (1) *A kind of iron shoe, whereon leather is stretched.* (2) Also *a medicine to stretch and smooth the skin.* (1) *Afran. ap. Fest.* (2) *Gloss. Lat. Graec.* Tāntipellium, *φάγμαρον πρὸς ἐνρίδας.*

Tento, āre. freq. [*à teneo, vel tendo, tentum*] (1) *To feel, to essay, to touch.* (2) *Met. To prove, to try.* (3) *To tempt.* (4) *To seize, to attack.* (5) *To disturb, to hurt, to bring illness.* (1) Flumen ita frigidum, ut vix pede tentare id possim, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 3. Tentare venas alicujus, *to feel his pulse, Suet. Tib.* 72. (2) = Experiar & tentabo omnia, *Cic. ad Brut.* 16. = Fortunam belli tentare & periclitari, *Id. Verr.* 3, 50. (3) Pyrrhus non virorum solum, sed etiam mulierum animos donis tentavit, *Liv.* 34, 4. Judicium pecuniā tentare, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 30. (4) Non ausim vastos tentare leones, *Prop.* 2, 19, 21. Neque morbus, nec mors, nec luctus tentaret tempore tali, *Lucr.* 6, 1249. (5) Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula foetas, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 50. Vinum tentat caput, *Plin.* 23, 20.

Tentor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be tried, vexed, &c.* Omnia tentantur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 84. Animi valentes tentari morbo non possunt; corpora possunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 14.

Tentōriolum, ī. n. dim. *A little tent, or pavilion, Hirt. B. Afr.* 47.

Tentōrium, ii. n. [*à tendendo*] *A tent, a pavilion.* Ponere tentoria, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 527. Tentorium ex pellibus habere, *V. Max.* 2, 7, 15.

|| Tentorius, a, um. *Belonging to a tent.* Tentoriae pelles, *Treb. Poll.*

Tentum, ī. n. *sc. veretrum, sc. extentum, Capitol.*

Tenturus, a, um. *About to seize.* Per setam vis alta meat, fluctusque relinquit absentem tentura virum, *Claud. Torped.* 18.

Tentus, a, um. part. [*à tendor*] *Stretched, bent.* Pingui tentus omaso, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 41. Cornu tentum, *Ov. Met.* 6, 243.

|| Tenuatim, adv. *Thinly, slenderly.* Intestinum perquam tenuatim productum, *Apic.* 2, 4.

Tenuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A making thin, or slender, Litt. ex Cels.*

Tēnuātus, a, um. part. (1) *Made thin, or lean.* (2) *Made slender, diminished, grown less.* (1) Corpus tenuatum recreare, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 2, 84. Tenuata cacumina, *Luc.* 5, 548. (2) Vox tenuata viro, *Ov. Met.* 2, 373.

Tenuiculus, a, um. dim. [*à tenuis*] *Very little, or simple, somewhat slender, thin, or small, Cic. Fam.* 9, 19.

Tēnuis, e. adj. or. comp. *slimus, sup.* [*fort à teneo, quia quae tenuia, facile teneantur*] (1) *Slender, thin, shallow.* (2) *Lean.* (3) *Small, little.* (4) *Poor, mean, sorry.* (5) *Acute.* (1) Tenuis linum, *Col.* 2, 10, 17. Tenuissimus cortex, *Plin.* 12, 32. Fila aranei tenuia, *Lucr.* 3, 384. Tenuis aqua, *Liv.* 1, 4. (2) X Tenuioribus magis sanguis; plenioribus magis caro abundat, *Cels.* (3) X Non modo mediocri pecuniā, sed etiam tenui, percipere possumus, *Cic. in Hortens.* ap. *Non.* Cultu tenuissimo vivere, *Id. pro Flacco,* 12. (4) X Ab tam tenui initio tantae opes sunt profligatae, *Nep. Pelop.* 2. = Tenuis atque infirmus animus, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 32. X Quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putant, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 10. (5) Tenuis Athenae, *Mar.* 6, 64, 17.

Tēnuitas, ātis. f. (1) *Thinness.* (2) *Leanness.* (3) *Slenderness.* (4) *Poverty.* (5) *Fineness, subtilty.* (1) Linguis luscinarum tenuitas illa prima non est, quae caeteris animalibus, *Plin.* 10, 43. (2) Quos, valetudo modò bona fit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, *Cic. de Clar. Or.* 16. (3) Cauda praelonga in tenuitatem definens, *Plin.* 8, 51. (4) = Ut possum ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 20. (5) Limata quaedam & rerum & verborum tenuitas, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12.

Tēnuiter. adv. ius, comp. *slimè, sup.* (1) *Thinly, nicely, finely.* (2) *Lightly.* (3) *Closely, concisely.* (4) *Poorly, slenderly.* (1) Tenuissime scalpello acuto adradito, *Col. de Arb.* 7. *Met.* = Argumentationes illae tenuius & acutius & subtilius tractantur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 16. (2) Alutae tenuiter confectae, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 13. (3) Philosophorum mos tenuiter differendi, *Cic. Orat.* 14. (4) Tenuiter vivere, *Ter.* 2, 2, 95.

Tēnuo, āre. act. (1) *To make small, thin, or slender.* (2) *To make lean, to wear and waste away.* (1) Roriserā gelidum tenuaverat aëra bigā, *Stat. Teb.* 1, 338. *Met.* Magna modis tenuare parvis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 72. (2) Maciē vultum tenuare, *Prop.* 4, 3, 27. Curae tenuant corpus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 597.

Tenuor, āri. pass. *To be made thin, to be worn out.* Vomer tenuatur ab usu, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 43.

Tēnus, n. [*à tēno, vel tēno, à tēno, tendo, Scal.*] *A snare, a gin.* Pendebit hodiē pulchre; ita intendi tenus, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 6, 23.

Tēnus. praep. [*à teneo, nam quod propinquum est, quasi tenere videtur*] (1) *Up to, as far as.* (2) *Only.* (1) Faecē tenus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 27. X Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, *Id. Ep.* 1, 1, 32. *Per imesin.* Hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 62. § Crurum tenus, *Id. Geor.* 3,

53. Pennis tenuis acta sagitta est, *Ov. Met.* 6, 258. Inguinibus tenuis, *Cels.* 1, 2. (2) Verbo tenuis, *by word of mouth*, *Cic. de Legg.* 3, 6. Extollere caelo tenuis, *Just.* 12, 6, 2. ¶ Cum accus. rar. Daciam tenuis venit, *Flor.* 3, 4, 6. Tanain tenuis, *Val. Flacc.* 1, 538.

Tēpēfācio, ēre, ēci, actum. *To warm, or make warm.* ☞ Sol non tepescit solum, sed etiam comburit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15. ☞ Tepefecit frigida membra, *Catull.* 66, 29. Ferrum tepefecit in jugulo matris, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 136. *Secunda syllaba communis est.*

Tēpēfactus, a, um. *Made warm.* Humor tepefactus molli-
tur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10.

Tēpēfio, iēri. *To be lukewarm.* Mature tepefiunt, *Plin.* 11,

5. Tēpens, tis. part. *Warm, temperate.* Zephyri tepentibus auris laxant arva sinus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 330.

Tēpeo, ēre, ui. neut. [*à τῆπεω, fumigo*] *To be warm, or a little hot.* ☞ Levibus lignis facito calecat, ubi temperatē tepet, tum cuminum indito, *Cato.* Aura tepet, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 7. Vespertina tepet regio, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 30.

Tēpescō, ēre. incept. (1) *To grow warm, to ferment.* (2) *To grow rough.* (3) *To relent, to wax cold.* (1) Aqua tepescit, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 4, 56. (2) Maria agitata ventis tepescunt, *ap. Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) Paulatim cadit ira ferox, mentēque tepescunt, *Luc.* 4, 284.

* Tēphrias, ae. m. *à τῆφρα, cinis.* [*à colore cineritio*] *A kind of marble of ash colour,* *Plin.* 36, 11.

* Tēphritis. f. *A stone having the figure of a new moon,* *Plin.* 37, 68.

Tēpidārium, ii. n. (1) *An hot bath, or bain, where they wash themselves in warm water.* (2) *A vessel, or caldron wherein water is made hot.* (1) *Cels.* 1, 3. (2) *Vitruv.* 5, 10.

Tēpidē. undē iūs. comp. *Warmly.* Si natate tepidiūs velis, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 25.

Tēpido, are. act. *To warm, or make warm,* *Plin.* 17, 41. = Tepefacio.

¶ Tēpidulē. adv. *Somewhat warmly, or coolly,* *Litt. ex Gell. sed q.*

Tēpidulus, a, um. *Somewhat warm, or cool,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Tēpidus, a, um. adj. or. comp. *limus, sup.* [*à tepeo*] (1) *Lukewarm, neither hot nor cold, between hot and cold.* (2) *Hot.* (3) *Met. Cold and slack in business.* (1) Tepidi favoni focunda aura, *Catull.* 62, 283. Tepidior tempestas, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 10. Tepidissimus, *Sen. Marc.* 17. (2) Conjux foliis undam tepidi desumat aheni, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 296. (3) Hic homo factus est tepidior, *Plaut.*

Tēpor, ōris. m. *Warmth, warmth, or heat.* Adventitus tepor, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. Veris tepores, *Col.* 2, 9. Ad primum teporem folis, *Liv.* 4, 2. Jam ver egelidos refert tepores, *Catull.* 44, 1.

Tēpōratus, a, um. part. *Made somewhat warm.* Fragmenta teporata, *Plin.* 36, 67.

¶ Tēpōro, āre. act. *To make warm,* *Dracont.* 4. Tepefacio.

Ter. adv. [*à tres, ut teris à teris*] *Three times, thrice,* *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 46.

Tērēgus, i. m. *A little sea fish,* *Plin.*

Tērāmnos, i. f. *A kind of weeds,* *Plin.* 18, 44.

Teraphim. *Bibl. Lat. Imagines, similitudines, idola.*

Tercentēni, ae. a. *Three hundred,* *Mart.* 2, 1.

Tercenti, ae. a. *Three hundred,* *Cic. ap. Nizol. sed trecenti verior lectio.*

Tercenties. adv. *Three hundred times,* *Litt. ex Catull.* 27. *ubi rect. trecenties.*

Tercentum. indecl. *Three hundred.* Tercentum annos re-
gnabitur, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 276.

Terdēcies. *Thirty times,* *Vitruv.* 9, 4.

Terdēni, ae. a. *Thirty, or thrice ten,* *Virg. Aen.* 8, 47. *Mart.* 4, 37, 5. *ubi rect. terducena.*

¶ Tērēbellum, i. n. dim. [*à terebrum*] *A little auger, wim-
ble, or piercer, a trepan,* *Jun.*

¶ Terebinthina, ae. f. (*sc. resina*) *Turpentine, Offic.*

Tērēbinthinus, a, um. adj. *Of, or belonging to the turpentine
tree.* Resina terebinthina, *Cels.* 5, 26, fin.

Tērēbinthizūsa, ae. f. *A kind of jasper,* *Plin.* 37, 37.

Tērēbinthus, i. f. *The turpentine tree,* *Plin.* 13, 12.

Tērebra, ae. f. [*à τρέω, perforo*] (1) *An auger, wimble, a
piercer; also an instrument to grave stones with.* (2) *A chirur-
geon's trepan.* (1) Terebrā vitem pertundito, *Cato,* 41. De
terebrā *Gallicā,* *vid. Col.* 4, 29. (2) De formā, *vid. Cels.* 8, 3.
princ.

Tērebratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A boring with a wimble, auger, or
piercer, a piercing,* *Col.* 4, 29. & *Vitruv.* 9, 9.

Tērebratus, a, um. part. *Pierced, bored, &c.* Terebratum
per rara foramina buxum, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 697.

Tērebro, āre. act. *To bore, or make an hole, to pierce.*
Telo lumen terebramus acuto, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 635. *conf. Col.*
5, 9.

¶ Tērebrum, i. n. *A wimble, a piercer, a trepan,* *Gloss.*

† Terebra.

Tērēdo, inis. f. [*à Gr. τερνός*] (1) *A little worm in ships.*
(2) *A moth that fretteth garments.* (3) *Also a worm breeding
in one's hand.* (1) *Plin.* 16, 75. *Col.* 4, 24. *Vitruv.* 5, 12.
☞ tinea. (2) *Plin.* 15, 8. (3) *Litt. gratis.*

4

Tērendus, a, um. part. *To be worn, or often used,* *Prop.* 3,
18. & 3, 18, 22.

Terens, tis. part. *Wearing.* Flavaeque terens querceta
Maricae Liris, *Claud. Conf. Prob. & Olyb.* 259. Terens Capi-
tolia currus, *Luc.* 9, 79.

Tēres, ētis. adj. or. comp. [*à terendo, quod quasi terendo
rotundum fit*] (1) *Long and round; taper as a tree, or pillar.*
(2) *Met. Smooth, even, fine, curious, quaint, clever.* (3) *Ac-
curate, exact.* (1) Telum hastili tereti, *Liv.* 25, 8. Ast alias
manicaeque ligant, teretelque catenae, seque tenent remis,
Luc. 3, 560. (2) Teres cervix, *Lucret.* 1, 36. brachiolum,
Catull. 59, 181. puer, *Hor. Epod.* 11, 28. (3) Habere aures
teretes, intelligēsiue judicium, *Cic. de opt. gen. Or.* 4. Cice-
roni mollius teretiūsiue visum *fretu* scribere quam *fretu*, *Gell.*
13, 20.

Tergēminus, a, um. (1) *Triple, three, threefold.* (2) *Three
born at one time of one mother.* (1) Tergemina victoria, *Liv.*
6, 7. Jus tergeminae proles, i. e. trium liberorum, *Stat. Sylv.*
4, 8, 21. ¶ Tergemini honores, given in the theatre by the
three orders, senatorian, equestrian, and plebeian, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1,
8. (2) Tergemini dicuntur, qui tres eodem partu editi sunt,
Plin. 7, 3.

Tergeo, ēre, si, sum. act. (1) *To make clean, to scour.* (2)
To wipe. (1) Vasa aspera tergeat alter, *Juv.* 14, 62. =
Fossas veteres tergere & purgare, *Col.* 2, 22. (2) Lumina ter-
sit manu, *Ov. Met.* 13, 132.

Tergeor, ēri. pass. *To be wiped, scoured, &c.* Nunquam
cessavimus lavari, aut fricari, aut tergeri, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2,
10.

Terginus, a, um [*à tergus*] *Made of a beast's hide, of, or
belonging to leather, or an hide.* Vostum durius tergum non
erit, quam terginum hoc melum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 2, 21.

Tergiversans, tis. part. *Shuffling, with reluctance, boggling,*
Cic. pro Flacc. 20.

Tergiversanter. adv. *Unwillingly, with reluctance.* Tergi-
versanter pugnam inire, *Paterc.* 1, 9, 3.

Tergiversatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Boggling, unresolvedness.*
(2) *Also a nonsuit in law, when the plaintiff letteth his matter
fall.* (1) = Quid ergo erat? mora & tergiversatio, *Cic. pro
Mil.* 20. (2) *Ap. JCC.*

Tergiversator, ōris. m. *A boggler, or delayer,* *Lucil. ap.
Gell.* 11, 7.

Tergiverfor, āri. dep. [*i. e. tergum verto*] (1) *To run and
fight still.* (2) *To boggle, to shuffle and cut.* (3) *To leave off
his action, to be nonsuited.* (1) *Interp. Non.* (2) = An cun-
cter & tergiverfer? *Cic. Attic.* 7, 12. § Tergiverfari contra
aliquem, *Id. ibid.* 7, 1. § in aliqua re, *Id. huc & illuc, Id.
pro Q. Rosc.* 13. (3) *Mart. Dig.* 48, 16.

Tergo, ēre, si, sum. act. *To wipe, to make clean, to scour.*
In familiā qui tergunt, qui ungunt, &c. *Cic. Parad.* 5, 2.

Tergōro, āre. act. [*à tergus*] *To put on, or pluck off a skin,
hide, or covering.* Tergorare se luto, *to cover himself all over
with dirt,* *Plin.* 8, 78.

Tergum, i. n. (1) *The back of a man, beast, or any other
thing.* (2) *An hide, a skin.* (3) *Also a target, a buckler.*
(4) *The top, or ridge of an hill.* (1) Inambulare manibus ad
tergum rejectis, *Afin. Cic. Epist. Fam.* 10, 32. Tergo qui su-
stulit orbem, *Prop.* 4, 10, 37. Terga boum, *Virg. Aen.* 5,
405. suum, *Id. ib.* 1, 639. leonis, *Ov. Met.* 6, 124. aselli,
Id. Fast. 3, 749. à tergo, *behind at his back, on the backside,*
Cic. pro Mil. 10. (2) Mercati locum taurino quantum pos-
sunt circumdare tergo, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 372. ☞ Terga tauri cava,
tabors, or drums, *Catull.* 61, 10. (3) Tergo decutit hastas,
Virg. Aen. 10, 715. (4) Tergum collis, *Liv.* 25, 15. glaucae
aquae, *Claud. Apon.* 36.

Tergus, ōris. n. *The skin, or hide of any beast.* Durissimum
elephantis dorso tergus, ventri molle, *Plin.* 8, 10. *conf. Prop.*
2, 26, 6. & *Virg. Aen.* 1, 215.

Tērionēs. m. pl. [*teriones, à terra, vel à terendo terram,*
Varr.] *Oxen that plow the ground.* *Vid. Triones.*

¶ Terjūgus, a, um. *Terjuga mille, three thousand,* *Auson.*

† Termen, inis. n. [*à Celtico ter, & min, lapis*] *Id. quod
terminus.* Apud Accium non terminus dicitur, sed termen,
Varr. L. L. 4, 4.

† Termentarium, ii. n. [*ita vocarunt linteum τριμναι, nam
vestem τριμναι & talarem Graeci vocant τριμναι, Scal.*] *A
linen cloth wherewith the body was covered,* *Varr. L. L.*
4, 4.

† Termentum, i. n. *vel trimentum, idem quod detrimentum,*
Fest. ex Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 5. *ubi tamen tormentum legi sensus
postulat.*

Termes, itis. m. [*à τέμνω, finis, quod à fine seu extremitate
arboris avellatur, nisi forte per Metath. à תמר palma*] (1) *A
bough, or twig of a tree, though some restrain it to the olive
branch.* (2) *Also a little worm feeding on flesh, or wood, a
magot, a gentle.* (1) Nunquam fallentis termes olivae, *Hor.
Epod.* 16, 45. Termes ramus decerptus ex arbore, nec foliis
repletus, nec nimis glaber, *Fest.* Termes ut Eois descendat
virga Sabaeis, *Grat. Cyneg.* 132. (2) *Fest.*

¶ Terminabilis, e. adj. *That may be ended,* *Ulp.*

Terminālia, um. & orum. n. [*à Terminus*] *Feasts instituted
to the god Terminus, and kept on the two and twentieth day of
February*

February by the order of Numa, though afterwards by the appointment of Varro solemnized on the last day of the month and year. Agna festis caesa terminalibus, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 59. conf. *Ov. Fast.* 2, 641.

|| Terminālis, e. adj. *Of, belonging, or serving to bounds and limits.* Lapis terminalis, a meersone, or landmark, Jun.

Terminatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A bounding, or ending.* (2) *A distinguishing, a filling.* (3) *A termination, the end, or conclusion of a discourse.* (1) *Rerum expetendarum terminatio,* *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 10. (2) *Versus inventus est terminatione auctum,* *Cic. Orat.* 59. (3) *Quorum descriptus ordo aliās aliarum terminatione concluditur,* *Cic. Orat.* 59. Metra carminum ac pedes perducunt lectorem sine offensa ad summam scriptorum terminationem, *Vitruv. praef.* 1, 5.

Terminator, ōris. m. verb. *He that setteth bounds, or limits,* Ap. Grom. scriptt.

Terminatus, a, um. part. (1) *Bounded.* (2) *Ended.* (1) *Divitiae parabiles, & terminatae,* *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 13. (2) = *Oratio clausa, & terminata,* *Cic. Orat.* 58.

Termino, āre. act. (1) *To bound, to set bounds, or marches to limit.* (2) *To define.* (3) *To end, or finish.* (1) *Illorum fines, sicut ipsi dixerant, terminavit,* *Cic. Offic.* 1, 10. Terminare spem possessionum, *Id. pro Mil.* 27. Terminat Jubae regna Atlas, *Luc.* 4, 673. (2) *Bona voluptate terminare, mala dolore,* *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. (3) *Vid. Terminor, n. 2.*

Terminor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be bounded.* (2) *To be ended.* (1) *Stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (2) = *Unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio,* *Cic. pro Marcello,* 11.

Terminus, i. m. [*à* Celt. termen, q. v. unde Graec. τέμνω] (1) *A bound, limit, or meer, parting one man's land from another's, a goal, a border.* (2) *The end of a thing.* (3) *A term.* (4) *The god of bounds.* (1) = *Est inter eos non de terminis, sed totā possessione contentio,* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 43. (2) = *Finis & terminus contentionum,* *Cic. Fam.* 6, ult. (3) *Ap. Logic. nec absurde, cum ὅπως vocet Aristot.* (4) *Ov. Fast.* 2, 641.

+ Termo, ōnis. m. *A bound, a limit, [à Gr. τέμνω, Fest.] Ingenti vadit cursu, qua redditu termo est, Enn. + Terminus.*

Ternarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to three,* Col. 11, 2.

Terni, ae, a. *Three.* Hodie ire in ludum occoeperam literarium; ternas scio. *L. Quid ternas?* *D. Amo, Plaut. Merc.* 2, 2, 33. Cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus, at cum bini, obsoenum est, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 22. Ubi notandum Romanos Graec. sonuisse i; intelligit enim, Bini, futuit.

Ternideni, ae, a. *Thirteen,* Plin. 18, 62.

Ternio, ōnis. m. *The number three,* Gell. 1, 20. + Numerus ternarius, Col.

Ternus, a, um. *Three, or three and three.* Terno confurgunt ordine remi, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 120.

Terō, ēre, tritum. act. [*à* Gr. τρίβω, τρίβω, τρίβω, inde τρίβω] (1) *To rub, or break, to bray, bruise, or stamp.* (2) *To thresh, to crumble in pieces.* (3) *To wear.* (4) *To waste, or spend.* (5) *To use often.* (6) *To digest, or concoct.* (1) *Amplexus aspera barba terit,* *Tib.* 1, 8, 32. Qui terunt sinapi, priusquam triverunt, oculi ut exstillent, facit, *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 29. (2) *Area terit fruges,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 298. § *Terere in farinam,* *Plin.* 34, 50. Molā terere, to grind. *Id.* 36, 66. colores, *Id.* 35, 36, 12. (3) *Radios trivere rotis,* *Virg. Geor.* 2, 444. (4) = *Terere tempus,* *Liv.* 21, 48. Sermonibus tempus terere, to pass, or put off the time in chat, *Id.* (5) *Hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus,* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 6. (6) *Vid. seq.*

Tēror, i. pass. *To be rubbed, bruised, worn, spent, digested.* Teritur uva in mortariis, *Plin.* 12, 27. Vestis thalassina teritur, *Lucr.* 4, 1130. Si cibus teritur intus, is quaerendus est, qui facillime teri possit, *Cels.* 1, 1.

Terra, ae, f. [*dicta ab eo, quod teratur pedibus; itaque terra in augurum libris scripta cum r, Varr. Rect. à tir, vel ter, quomodo Celtae vocant*] (1) *The earth.* (2) *Terrae filius, an obscure person.* (3) *Alto a province, land, or country.* (4) *An island.* (5) *A field, ground.* (6) *The world, the universe.* (1) *Globus quae dicitur terra,* *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 3. = *Aer, aqua, ignis, & terra,* *Id. Acad.* 1, 7. § *A coelo ad terram percontari, to leave nothing unasked, or unexamined,* *Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 54. (2) *Terrae filius nescio quis,* *Cic. Attic.* 1, 8. conf. *Liv.* 1, 8. (3) = *Terrā marique aliquem quaerere,* *Cic. Fam.* 5, 9. *Ter terrā petere,* *Id.* Terrae alio sole calentes, *Hor. Od.* 2, 10, 18. (4) *Quirique jacent terrae,* *Ov. Met.* 8, 577. (5) *Umbra terris fertilis uberibus,* *Prop.* 1, 22, 10. (6) *Id. amissit, cum in terris nihil fuit,* *Cic. ad Brut.* 9. § *Terrac, ut humi,* in terram, *Stat. Theb.* 7, 755. § *Terram video, I see land, when one is towards the end of a troublesome business,* *Cic. de Sen.* 10.

Terraceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the earth.* Hinc Angl. a terrace walk, q. d. ambulacrum terraceum.

Terramōtus, ūs. m. *An earthquake,* *Cic. Offic.* 2, 4. Rect. fortasse divisē.

|| Terraeōla, ae. f. *dicta quod non in arboribus, sed in terra versetur, Pero.* The bird called a bunting.

|| Terrēfacio, ēre, ēci. *To put in fear, to fray, to affright,*

or fright, *Litt. ex Virg. sed perperam.* 4 *Perterrefacio, Ter.*

Terrendus, a, um. part. *To be affrighted.* Multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 84.

Terrens, tis. part. *Affrighting.* At Stygius faevis terrens latratibus umbras janitor, *Sil.* 3, 35.

Terrēnum, i. n. *A field, land, or ground.* Tria genera terreni, Col. 2, 2. Quicquid herbidi terreni obarant, *Liv.* 23, 19. conf. *Vitruv.* 2, 9.

Terrēnus, a, um. (1) *Earthly, or earthy.* (2) *Living on the earth.* (3) *That is done on the earth.* (4) *By land.* (1) = *Humor marinus vel terrenus,* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 16. Corpus terrenum & concretum, *Id. Tusc.* 1, 20. (2) = *Terreni polypti majores quam pelagici,* *Plin.* 9, 46. (3) *Abstineret terrenis operibus,* *Col.* 11, 2. (4) *Terrenum iter,* *Plin.* 2, 112. Via terrena, a way that is not paved, Ulp.

Terreo, ēre, ui, itum. act. [*fort. à τρέω, timeo*] (1) *To affright, or make afraid, to put one in fear.* (2) *To chase, or drive away.* (1) *Nec me ista terrent, quae mihi à te ad timorem proponuntur,* *Cic. Fam.* 2, 16. (2) *Sonitu terrebis aves,* *Virg. Geor.* 1, 156. Volucres in vertice arundo terret fixa, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 8, 7. ubi *Torrent. plura adfert exempla.*

Terreor, ēri. pass. *To be affrighted, &c.* Hoste vicino terreor, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 8, 82. = *Terreor admonitu, corque timore micat,* *Id. Fast.* 3, 36.

Terrestis, e. (1) *Of, or belonging to the earth, or land, living on the earth, earthly.* (2) *By, or on land.* (1) *Animalia terrestria,* *Plin.* 9, 1. Coena terrestis, a supper of herbs, roots, &c. *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 86. Terrestis regio, an inland country, *Cic.* (2) *Iter terrestre,* *Hirt. B. Alex.* 25. praesidium, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 34. proelium, *Nep. Alcib.* 5. = *navale,* *Id.*

Terreus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the earth, earthen.* Terreum solum, Col. 1, 6. sed al. exemplaria terrenum habent. In ea planitie erat tumulus terreus satis grandis, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 43.

Terribilis, e. or, comp. *Dreadful, terrible, to be feared.* § *Mors terribilis est iis, quorum cum vitā omnia extinguuntur,* *Cic. Parad.* 2. § *Terribiles visu formae,* *Virg. Aen.* 6, 277. Alia aliis terribiliora afferebantur, *Liv.* 4, 26. = *Bubulcus debet esse terribilior quam saevior,* *Col.* 1, 9.

|| Terribiliter. adv. *Terribly,* Aug. + *Atrociter.*

† Terricōla, ae. c. g. *A dweller in the land,* Poët.

+ Terricūla, ae. *A bugbear,* *Laetant.* 1, 21. ex *Lucil.*

|| Terriculamentum, i. n. *A spirit, or ghost, a bugbear, an apparition.* Omnia sepulcrorum terriculamenta, *Apul. Apol.* p. 508. + *Terriculum.*

Terriculūm, i. n. *A thing that putteth one into a fright, a scarecrow, a bugbear,* *Liv.* 5, 9. Nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos esse dixerunt, *Id.* 34, 11.

† Terrifico, āre. *To affrighten, to terrify.* Caeci in nubibus ignes terrificant animos, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 210.

† Terrificus, a, um. *Dreadful, frightful, that maketh afraid.* Terrifici vates, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 524. Terrificam capitis concussit caesariem, *Ov. Met.* 1, 179.

† Terrigēna, ae. c. g. *Born, or bred of the earth,* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 64. ex poeta. Terrigenae fratres, *Ov. Epist.* 12, 99. Terrigenae dente creati, *Luc.* 4, 552.

Terrigēnus, a, um. *Idem.* *Cic. ap. Litt. sed q.*

† Terrilōquus, a, um. *That speaketh terrible and frightful words.* Vatum terrioloquis victus dictis, *Lucret.* 1, 103.

† Terrisōnus, a, um. *That soundeth terribly.* Terrisonus stridor, *Claud. Stil. Conf.* 1, 109.

|| Territio, ōnis. f. verb. *An affrighting, or putting in fear,* Ulp. + *Conferentio.*

Territo, āre. freq. *To put in fear, or dread.* Me miserum territas, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 5, 22. Horum supplicio dubitantes territant, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 63.

Territorium, ii. n. [*à terra*] *A territory, the country lying within the bounds of a city, a district.* Territorium coloniae minuere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 40. conf. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 4.

Territus, a, um. part. *Affrighted, frightened, scared.* Territos caedere, *Liv.* 3, 22. Denunciatione quietis territus, *Pat. tert.* 2, 70. Territus inopino visu, *Ov. Met.* 4, 232.

Terror, ōris. m. [*à terreō*] *Fear, terror, dread.* Terrore coactus juravit, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 31. Miros terrores ad me attulit, *Id. Attic.* 6, 8. Quod si tantus habet mentes & pectora terror, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 357. = *Terror est qui aliis inferitur, metus quem habent timentes,* *Sed migrant auctores.*

Terrōsus, a, um. *Earthy, mixed with earth,* *Arena terrosa,* *Vitruv.* 2, 4.

|| Terrulens, tis. adj. *Earthy,* *Litt. ex Prud.* + *Terrenus.*

|| Terrulente, & terrulenter. adv. *After an earthly manner,* *Litt. ex Prud.* + *More terreno.*

|| Terrulentus, a, um. *Earthy,* *Plaut. ap. Litt. certe Prud. Ham. pr.* 5. & *pr.* 2, 195. + *Terrenus,* *Cic.*

Terfus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Wiped, sup.* (1) *Bene lauta, tersa, ornata,* *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 5, 4. (2) = *Multo est tersior ac magis purus* *Horatius, Quint.* 10, 1. In omni vitae colore terfissimus, *Stat. Praef. Sylv.* 2.

Terfus, ūs. m. *A scouring, wiping, or cleansing,* *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 13. + *Purgatio.*

Tertia disjunctorum, *C. sol. fa. ut. Jun. vid. Vitruv.*
 Tertia excellentium, *F. fa. ut. Jun.*
 Tertianus, ae. f. *sc. febris. A tertian ague, Cels. 3, 13.*
 Tertianorum, m. *Soldiers of the third regiment, or company, Tac. Ann. 3, 38, 5.*
 Tertianus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the third day, &c. Tertian febris, Cic. N. D. 3, 10.*
 Tertiarium, ii. n. *A teirje, four ounces, a third of any thing, Cato 95. Tertiarium tecti, Vitruv. 4, 7.*
 Tertiarus, a, um. *Of the third. Plumbum tertiarium, having two parts black and one white, Plin. 34, 48. conf. Vitruv. 3, 1.*
 Tertiatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The doing of a thing the third time. Non miscere iterationem, multo minus tertiationem cum prima pressura, Col. 12, 50.*
 Tertiatus, a, um. *Done the third time, or in three parts. Iteratos esse, & deinde tertiatos oportet, Col. 2, 12. Tertiatia verba, words not perfectly pronounced, but stammered out for fear, Apul. Met. 5. p. 158.*
 † Tertiiceps. *Three headed, Litt. ex. Varr.*
 Tertio, are. act. [*à tertius*] *To labour, or till the ground the third time, to give it the third tilth; to do any thing the third time, Col. 2, 4.*
 Tertio, adv. *The third time, thrice, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50.*
 Tertium, adv. *The third time, thrice. Iterum ac tertium, Cic. de Div. 2, 59. Tertium consul, Liv. 3, 22.*
 Tertius, a, um. [*à ter*] *The third. Tertio quoque die, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. Tertio loco, Plin. 12, 26.*
 Tertiusdecimus, a, um. *The thirteenth, Liv. 27, 5.*
 Tertus, a, um. *Scoured, furbished. Atrei terta nitit galea, Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Terfus.*
 Terveneficus. *Most mischievous, a threefold villain, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 15.*
 Teruncius, m. [*à tribus uncis*] *A small coin of three ounces, a farthing, a doit. Teruncium addere Croesi pecuniae, Cic. de Fin. 4, 12. Teruncii non facere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 17.*
 Tescum, i. n. *A rough place, Varr. Vid. Tesqua.*
 † Tescus, a, um. *Rugged, craggy, desert, lonesome, Acc. † Horridus, confragosus.*
 Tesqua, ōrum. n. [*à tuendis sacris, Varr. vel à δῶμα um-brosa, Scal.*] (1) *Rough places which lie untilled, wood-grounds, places hard to come up to. (2) Also shady places; whither the augures resorted to make their observations. (1) Deserta & inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 2, 14, 19. nemorosa, Luc. 7, 41. (2) Varr. L. L. 6, 2.*
 Tessella, ae. f. dim. [*à tessera*] *A small square stone, or piece of wood, &c. with which men make checquer-work in tables, or boards. In balneo tessellis solum erat stratum, Sen. 2, N. 6, 31. Hinc Angl. a tessell.*
 † Tessellarium, ii. n. *Checquer-work; Bud. † Tessellatum opus.*
 Tessellatim, adv. *Checquer-wise. Tessellatim concidere, Apic. 4, 3. conf. 7, 9.*
 Tessellatus, a, um. *Wrought in checquer-work. Tessellata pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.*
 Tessera, ae. f. [*à τέσσαρα, Ion. pro τέσσαρες, quatuor, quod ex omni parte quadrata est τέσσαρες*] (1) *A square piece of any thing. (2) A four-square tile. (3) A die to play with. (4) Also a watchword, or signal to soldiers. (5) A note, or mark, a ticket. (6) A tally, or score. (1) Tessera quae cubus vocatur, Macrob. Sat. 1, 5. (2) Vitruv. (3) Ita vita est hominum, quasi cum ludas tesseleris, Ter. Adelp. 4, 7, 21. Non sum talorum numero par tessera, Mart. 14, 15. Talus enim quatuor, tessera sex facies habet. Vid. Suet. Aug. 71. atque ibi Casaub. (4) Classica sonant; it bello tessera signum, Virg. Aen. 7, 637. conf. Liv. 7, 35. & Sil. Ital. 7, 348. Aliquando inscripta fuit, aliquando ore tenuis data; ut sub Sulla, Apollō Delphicus, sub Mario, Lar Deus, sub Caesare, Venus Genetrix. (5) Una tessera pacis; altera belli, Pompon. Tessera frumenti, Juv. 7, 174. nummaria, a bill of exchange; Suet. Aug. 41. hospitalis, which giveth a right to be entertained; Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87. Vid. Tomastum de tesseleris lib. peculiar. (6) Suam uterque habet tesseram, ratio constat. Plaut.*
 † Tesseraeoste, es. f. *The forty days betwixt Easter and Holy Thursday; it may be taken also for Lent; also the time of a woman's lying in, before she be church'd; also a churching feast, Ex Litt.*
 Tesserrarius, ii. m. (1) *He that bringeth, or giveth a watchword. (2) A dice-player. (1) Tac. Hist. 1, 25, 1. (2) Amm.*
 Tesserratus, a, um. *Checquered, made in squares, Litt. ex Suet. sed q.*
 Tesserrula, ae. f. dim. (1) *A little small tile, or square stone in pavements. (2) A little ticket to receive corn, a little score, or tally. (1) Tesserrulae omnes arte pavimenti, atque emblemate vermiculato, Cic. de Orat. 3, 43. ex Lucill. (2) Scabiosum tesserrula far possidet, Pers. 5, 74.*
 Testa, ae. f. [*quasi tosta; quod vasa testacea coquantur sive torreantur*] (1) *An earthen pot, or jar for wine, or any other liquor, a cask. (2) A pot, potsherd, a tile. (3) A kind of applause by the jingling of shells, perhaps like the Spanish castagnettes. (4) A shell. (5) Meton. A shell fish. (6) A splint,*

or piece of broken bone. (7) Cement, chalk; or terras. (1) Fundit testa merum, Tib. 1, 10, 50. Seu facilem, pia testa, geris somnum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 4. Testa alta paretur, quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem, Juv. 4, 131. (2) Cerebrum testa ferit, quoties rimosa, & curta fenestris vasa cadunt, Juv. 3, 270. Rupta secuit genitalia testā, Id. 6, 513. conf. Vitruv. 7, 4. (3) Vid. Suet. Ner. 20. conf. & Juv. 11, 170. & quae ibi adferunt interpretes. (4) Testa cochleae, Stephan. ex Plaut. (5) Non omne mare est generosae fertile testae, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 31. (6) Cels. 7, 12. (7) Vitruv. 7, 1.
 † Testabilis, e. *That by the law may bear witness in court, Gell. 6, 7. † Qui testimonii jus habet.*
 Testaceus, a, um. (1) *Made of tile, brick; or earth baked. (2) Having a shell. (1) Plin. 36, 63. Testaceum opus, Plin. Epist. 10, 46, 2. (2) Testacea operimenta piscium, Plin. 11, 55. pyra, so called from their colour, Id. 15, 16. = signina, Id.*
 Testamentarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a testament, or will, Plin. 35, 2. Lex testamentaria, Cic. Verr. 1, 42.*
 Testamentarius, ii. m. (1) *A scrivener; a notary, a writer of testaments and last wills. (2) A forger, or falsifier of dead men's last wills. (1) Ap. JCC. (2) Neque enim de licariis; veneficis, testamentariis, &c. differendum, Cic. Offic. 3, 18.*
 Testamentum, i. n. [*à testando*] *A testament, or last will. Testamentum ruptum, Cic. de Orat. 1, 38. ratum, Id. ibid. Subsector testamentorum, Id. Catil. 2, 4. Testamentorum formulas vid. ap. Manutium in Cic. Offic. 3, p. 355. & seqq.*
 Testans, tis. part. *Witnessing. Testante animo suo, Cic. in Sall. 1. Testantia gratos verba, Ov. Met. 14, 307.*
 Testatio, ōnis. f. *A witnessing, or deposing. Foederum ruptorum testatio, Liv. 8, 6.*
 † Testatō, adv. *In presence of, or before witness; also with his will being made, Paulus Dig. 49, 14, 45.*
 Testator, ōris. m. *A testator, or he that maketh a will, Suet. Ner. 17.*
 Testatrix, icis. f. *She that maketh a will, Scaev. Dig. 29, 2, 98.*
 Testatus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *flimus, sup. (1) Calling to witness; swearing by. (2) Pass. Witnessed, attested, publicly known, averred, avowed, approved, or allowed. (3) Sure, certain, manifest, evident. (1) Laesi testatus foederis aras, Virg. Aen. 12, 496. (2) Si testata dici videbuntur, Cic. Part. Orat. 9. § Amor testatus populo, Ov. Trist. 3, 6, 5. (3) = Res clara; testata, pervulgata, Cic. Verr. 2, 42. Ut res multorum oculis esset testator, Id. pro Coel. 27. Testatissima mirabilia tua, Augustin.*
 † Testeus, a, um. *Earthen, made of earth, baked; also shelly, Macrob. 7, 15. † Testaceus.*
 † Testiculor, āri. (1) *To put the male to the female. (2) Allo to call for, or produce witnesses. (1) Fest. (2) Mihi quoque adfunt testes. AM. Qui testes? AL. Testes. AM. Quid testiculare? Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 192. ludens in ambiguo. Inest huic notioni & ἰσχυρία; & ἰσχυρία; deest enim integritatis; quae vox exprimitur Phaedro, 3, 11, 5.*
 Testiculus, i. m. dim. [*à testis, testiculi dicti, quod testes sunt virilitatis*] (1) *The stone of a man, or beast, the testicle. (2) Also an herb, the same as satyrion, quod radices habeat similes testiculis. (1) Testiculi pugillares, Juv. 11, 156. arietini, Ad Herenn. 3, 29. (2) Offic.*
 Testificandus, a, um. part. *To be testified. Ne minimam quidem occasionem quoquam omittente in testificanda sollicitudine & curā de incolumitate ejus, Suet. Calig. 14.*
 Testificans, tis. part. *Testifying. Civem Romanum se testificans, Suet. Galb. 9. conf. Liv. 33, 12.*
 Testificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bearing of witness; a testifying. Officiorum erga aliquam testificatio, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. conf. Philip. 9, 6.*
 Testificatus, a, um. part. (1) *A calling to witness, swearing by. (2) Witnessed, testified. (1) Lingua praesentem testificata Deum, Ov. Ep. 21, 134. (2) Abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.*
 Testificor, āri. dep. (1) *To bear witness; to aver; to testify. (2) To call to witness. (1) Testificor me expertem fuisse belli, Cic. Attic. 8, 9. (2) Testificari Deos hominesque, Coel. Cic. Epist. Pam. 8, 16.*
 † Testimonialis, e. adj. *Belonging to a witness; or testimony. Testimoniales literae, letters testimonial, a soldier's pass, or furlo, Veg. 2, 2.*
 Testimonium, ii. n. (1) *Witness, a testimony; an evidence. (2) An indication, a token. (3) A commendation. (1) Dicere testimonium de re aliqua, Cic. pro Sull. 30. contra aliquem, Id. N. D. 3, 34. (2) Mali morbi testimonium, Cels. 2, 4. (3) Tribuere testimonium virtutis alicujus, Cic. Philip. 5, 19.*
 Testis, is. c. g. [*etym. in obscuro*] (1) *A witness, a giver of evidence. (2) Met. That is privy to a thing. (3) A man's, or beast's stones. (1) Testis integer, Cic. de Fin. 1, 21. rei, Id. ad Quirit. post redit. 6. de re aliqua, Id. de Prov. Conf. 18. (2) Facile, & primum est superos contemnere testes, si mortalis idem nemo sciat, Juv. 13, 75. (3) Exsecuti testes, Suet. Neron. 28. Testes armento ad crura decidui, Plin. 11, 110.*
 † Testivilitium, ii. n. *A thing of nought. Non ego istuc verbum emissem testivilitio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39. Non con-*

venit inter doctos de scriptione; scrib. enim & textivilitium, titivilitium, totivilitium.

Testor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) To bear witness, to attest, to aver, to avouch and affirm, to declare openly. (2) To shew, or manifest. (3) To call, or take to witness. (4) To conjure, or beseech. (5) Also to make his last will and testament. (6) Passive. (1) Testabatur adultum jam esse Britannicum, Tac. Ann. 13, 14. (2) Venae & arteriae vim quandam incredibilem operis divini testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Testari gaudia cantu, Ov. Met. 8, 238. (3) Meā culpā non evenisse, id testor Deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26. (4) Id me potissimum testatus est, Cic. Philipp. 2, 12. (5) Immemor in testando nepotis pueri deceffit, Liv. 1, 34. (6) Ipsius patrisque ejus praedicatione testatum est, Patere. 2, 115.

Testu. n. indecl. [monopt. q. à testus, ūs, abl. u] (1) A dish, or platter. (2) An oven. (1) Testuaceum, quod in testu callido coquebatur, Varr. L. L. 4, 22. conf. Caton. 76. (2) Spumat testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. Fast. 5, 510.

Testuaceus, a, um. Of, or belonging to an earthen pot, boiled in an earthen pot, or baked on an earthen pan. Vid. Testu.

Testudinatum, i. n. A roof casting water, or bending down sideways like a tortoise shell, Vitruv. 2, 1.

Testudineatus, a, um. Hollow, or bowing like a vault, or like a tortoise shell, vaulted, arched. Testudineatum tectum, Col. 12, 15.

Testudineus, a, um. (1) Of, or belonging, or like a tortoise, vaulted. (2) Slow paced. (1) Testudineum hexaclinon, Mart. 9, 60, 9. (2) Testudineum tibi ego grandibo gradum, Plant. Aul. 1, 1, 10.

Testudo, inis. [quod testā tegitur] (1) A tortoise, or shell crab, a tortoise shell. (2) A snail. (3) Meton. The belly of a lute, a lute, because like, or make of a tortoise's shell. (4) The roof, or vault of an house. (5) A warlike engine, or fence made of boards, covered over with raw hides, under which, as a penthouse, the besiegers of a town got up close to the walls. (6) A target fence, when the foot held their shields over their heads, close together, to keep off the enemies arrows, &c. (1) De diversis generibus vid. Plin. 9, 12. (2) Litt. ex Varr. (3) Testudo resonare septem callida nervis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 4. (4) Pulchrā testudine postes, Virg. Geor. 2, 463. conf. Vitruv. 5, 1. (5) Liv. 44, 9. vid. locum. (6) Vineis ac testudinibus constitutis, propius muros accessit, Nep. Milt. 7. conf. Liv. 10, 41. Testudine densa tecta virtus, Luc. 3, 474.

Testula, ae. f. dim. [à testa] (1) A little tile. (2) A small shell, such as were used in ostracism by the Athenians. (1) Col. 11, 3. Liv. 25, 3. (2) Testularum suffragia, Nep. Themist. 8.

Testum, i. n. (1) An earthen pan to fetch fire with. (2) A cover for a pot, or pan. (3) A cuttle-bone. (1) Aereum testum, Plin. 32, 26. (2) Catinum testo operito, Cato, 84. sed alii testu, alii texto legunt. (3) Litt. ex Col.

Testus, ūs, f. A cover, or lid for a pot, or pan. In foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, 75.

|| Teta, ae. f. & tetus, i. m. Isid. A ring-dove, or queist. + = Palumbes.

* Tētānicus, a, um. That is apt to have the crick, or cramp, Cels. 4, 3. & Plin. 32, 41.

* Tētānothrum, i. n. [à τερανθω, erugo. Them. τείνω, tendo] A medicine to take away wrinkles, and to smooth the skin, Plin. 32, 24.

* Tētānus, i. m. A kind of cramp, a stiffness, or stretching of the sinews, a crick in the neck, Cels. 4, 3. sed Graecis elementis, à τείνω, tendo.

* Tetartaeus, ae, um. [à τέταρτος vel τέταρτος, quatuor] Of the fourth. Contenti fimus tetartaeo, Col. 3, 20. Lat. Quartanus.

+ Tetartemorion, ii. n. A fourth part, Plin. 7, 50. Lat. Quadrans.

Teter, tra, um. or, comp. rimus, sup. (1) Foul, stinking, nasty. (2) Cruel, horrible, mischievous. (3) Hideous, black, and dark. (4) Also very sharp and cold. (1) Cadavera tetra, Lucr. 2, 415. Ulcera tetra, scurvy sores, teters, Id. 5, 993.

(2) Tetrior bellua, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 78. hostis, Cic. pro Coel. 6.

(3) Nox tetra nimborum, Lucr. 4, 173. Tetris notis pallida viscera tincta, Luc. 1, 618.

(4) Hyems teterrima, Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

* Tethalassomēnus, a, um. Watered, or mixed with sea water. Tethalassomenum vinum, Plin. 14, 11.

* Tethea, ae. f. A seafish like an oyster, Plin. 32, 30. Vid. Aristot. h. an. 4, 6.

* Tetrachordum, i. n. An instrument of four strings. Harmonia tetrachordum, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* Tetrachordus, a, um. Having four strings, Vitruv. 5, 4.

* Tetracolon, i. n. A kind of lyric stanza consisting of four verses, or lines, Gramm.

* Tetracolus, a, um. Of four members, or parts. Lat. Quatuor membrorum.

* Tetradoron, i. n. Four hands-breadth long, or wide, Vitruv. 2, 31. & Plin. 35, 49.

* Tetradrachma, ae. f. A Greek coin of the value of four denarii, eight to an ounce, Cic. Fam. 12, 13. & Liv. 34, 51.

* Tetræteris, idis, f. Four years space, Chron.

* Tetragnathus, i. m. A kind of spider, Plin. 29, 27.

* Teträgōnismus, i. m. A bringing of a figure to a quadrangle, or square, Geom. Lat. Quadratura.

* Teträgōnus, um. Quadrangular, square, Ap. Geom.

* Tetragrammus, a, um. Consisting of four lines, Geom.

* Tetragrammāton, i. n. A name of God, so called because consisting of four letters, מןן which the Jews think not lawful to pronounce.

* Tetralix, f. A kind of herb; perhaps ling, or heath, Plin. 21, 56.

* Tetrāmetrum, i. n. A verse consisting of four feet, Gramm. Lat. Octonarium.

* Tetrans, tis. m. A quarter, or fourth part of a circle, line, &c. Tetrantes columnarum, Vitruv. 4, 2. medii, Id. 4, 3. tetrantibus, Id. 10, 11.

* Tetrao, ōnis. m. A bustard, or bistrard, a heathcock, Plin. 10, 29. & Suet. Calig. 22.

* Tetrāpharmacum, i. n. A plaister made up of four ingredients, wax, pitch, resin, and bulls tallow, Cels. 5, 28, 4.

* Tetrāphōri, orum. m. pl. τετραφῶροι. Four men who jointly carry a burden, Vitruv. 10, 8.

* Tetraptōton, i. n. A noun with four cases, Isid.

* Tetrarcha, ae. m. Them. τετραρχία, imperium, The governour of the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch, Cic. pro Dejot. 9. Reges atque tetrarchas loquens, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 12. Scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, praefectis & procuratoribus, Tac. Ann. 5, 25.

* Tetrarchia, ae. f. Such a lordship, or government, Cic. pro Dejot. ult.

* Tetra, ādis. f. The number of four, the cater point in dice, Arith.

* Tetrastiche, es. f. Them. τετραστιχία, ordine eo. A gallery with four ranks of pillars, Treb. Poll.

* Tetrastichon, i. n. τετραστιχίον. A tetrastich, or epigram of four verses. Non insulse scribis tetrasticha, Mart. 7, 84, 1.

* Tetrastylus, i. m. & f. & on. n. τετραστυλός, Th. ὑλός, columna. Having four rows of pillars, Vitruv. 3, 2.

* Tetrāsyllābus, a, um. Of four syllables, Gramm.

Tetrē. adv. iūs, comp. errimē, sup. Dirtily, hideously. = Facere tetrē & impurē, Cic. de Div. 1, 29. Tetrius, Claud. Laud. Stilic. 2, 135. = Senatum impurissimē, tetrimeque violasti, Cic. pro Domo, 39.

* Tetrices, um. f. Devices of water to water gardens, Litt. ex Catone.

Tetricitas, ātis. f. Crabbedness, or sourness of look. Laetā tetricitate decorus, Ov. vel Luc. ad Pison. 91. R. occ.

Tetricus, a, um [à teter] Rude, rough, rugged, fowre, crabbed, fullen, surly. = Tetrica & tristis Sabinorum disciplina, Liv. 1, 18. Pavonum educatio magis urbani patris familiae, quā tetrici rustici curam poscit, Col. 8, 11.

+ Tetricudo, inis. f. Crabbedness, Acc. + Tetricitas.

* Tetricus, icis. f. A kind of pheasant, bustard, or bistrard, Jun.

+ Tetro, are [à teter] To defile, pollute, or make bitter, Pauc. ap. Non. + Horrifico.

Tetrōbolum, i. n. A coin of four oboli, about four pence halfpenny of our money, Jun.

* Tettigōmetra. ae. f. [à τέττιξ, cicada, & μήτρα, matrix] The mother, or matrix of the grasshoppers, out of which they breed, Plin. 11, 32.

* Tettigonia, ae. f. A kind of small grasshopper, or cricket, Plin. 11, 32.

* Tētūlit pro tulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 13. & 5, 1, 13.

* Teuchites. m. A kind of sweet rush, Plin. 21, 72.

+ Teucrion vel teucrium, ii. n. [à Teucro, qui eam invenisse dicitur] An herb like germander, great, or wild germander; some take it for pimpinell, Plin. 25, 2.

* Teuthalis, idos. f. Knotgrass, &c. Plin. 27, 91. = Polygonaton, polygonon.

* Teuthrion, i. n. An herb called polion, Plin. 21, 21.

Texendus, a, um. part. To be plaited, Texendae sepes, Virg. Geor. 2, 371.

Texens, tis. part. Weaving, plaiting, Stat. Theb. 3, 3, 484. Stil. 5, 48.

Texo, ēre, ui vel xi, xtum. act. [etym. incert.] (1) To weave, to knit. (2) To make, to build. (3) To write, or compose. (1) Telam texere, Ter. Haut. 2, 3, 44. Vestes, quas femina Coa texuit, Tib. 2, 3, 58. Fiscellam textit hibisco, Virg. Ecl. 10, 71. (2) Basilicam texuit iisdem antiquis columnis, Cic. Att. 4, 1. Navigia ex eadem papyro texunt, Plin. 13, 22. Rates curvas, & lethi texite causam, Prop. 3, 7, 29. Met. Plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 48. (3) Epistolae quotidianis verbis texere solemus, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

Texor, i. pass. To be wove, framed, or composed of. Textitur in parvam puppim falix, Luc. 4, 132. Non crimina vulgo texuntur, Claud. 4. Conf. Hon. 493. Textitur nemus alno, Sen. Hipp. 10.

Texta, ae. f. An hairlace, a fillet, Varr.

Textile, is. n. A thing woven, woven work. Regia textilia, Liv. 45, 35.

Textilis, e. That is woven, or wound, imbroided, tissue, plaited. Textilis pictura, Cic. Verr. 4, 1. umbra, Mart. 12, 31. Nexilis ante fuit vestis quā textile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349. Venus textilis, tiffany, lawn, Petron. 55.

Texti-

Textivilitium, ii. n. *A thrum, a loose thread, or end in weaving of cloth, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39.* + Testivilitium, & titivilitium.

Textor, ōris. m. verb. *A weaver, a plaiter; also an imbroiderer.* Si pro fabro, aut pro textore emimus, *Cic. pro Planc. 25.* Textoris pectine percussae lacernae, *Juv. 9, 30.*

Textorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a weaver, or to weaving, Sen. Ep. 113.*

Textrina, ae. f. (1) *A weaver's shop, or workhouse.* (2) *The craft, or trade of weaving.* (1) Nulla domus fuit, ubi iste non textrinam instituerit, *Cic. Verr. 4, 26. al. leg. textrium.* Textrina plumarii, *a feather shop, Vitruv. 6, 1.* (2) *Plin. 11, 28. sed alii aliter legunt.*

Textrinum, i. n. (1) *A weaver's shop.* (2) *A dock where ships are built.* (1) Suet. de illustr. Gramm. 23. (2) Enn.

Textrix, icis. f. *A woman weaver, a spinster.* Textrix operata Minervam cantat, *Tib. 2, 1, 65.* Textrices, the Fates, *Apul. p. 190.*

Textum, i. n. (1) *A web, a woof.* (2) Met. *The ordering, or framing of any thing, or matter.* (3) *A coverlid for a pot, or pan.* (1) Purpura mihi, pretiosaque texta dabuntur, *Ov. Ep. 17, 223.* Mirabile textum, *Stat. Theb. 10, 56. illustre, Id. ib. 7, 366.* (2) Dicendi textum tenue, *Quint. 9, 4.* * Vimineum textum, *a twig basket, Mart. 3, 58, 39.* Clypei non enarrabile textum, *Virg. Aen. 8, 625.* (3) Sub textum subde paulisper, *Cato, 84. sed alii testum legunt, q. v.*

Textura, ae. f. *A weaving, a texture.* Tenuis textura, *Lucr. 3, 210. conf. Prop. 4, 5, 23.*

Textus, a, um. part. *Woven, plaited, interwoven, Virg. Aen. 5, 589.*

Textus, ūs. m. (1) *A weaving.* (2) || Also a text, or subject of a discourse. (1) *Plin. 9, 57.* (2) *Posteri scriptores.* + Argumentum.

T ante H.

* Thälāmēgos. *A pinnacle of pleasure, a yacht, with a fair cabin for any great person to lodge in, Suet. Caes. 52.* = Cubiculata navis, *Sen.*

Thälāmus, i. m. (1) *A bride-chamber, or bed-chamber where the husband and wife lie.* (2) *Marriage.* (3) *A beehive, or rather the holes of the combs where the bees lie.* (1) Marmoreus thalamus, *Virg. Aen. 4, 392.* Thalamum ineamus eundem, *Ov. Met. 4, 328.* (2) Expertem thalami vitam degere, *Virg. Aen. 4, 550.* (3) Post ubi jam thalamis se composuere, *Virg. Geor. 4, 189.*

* Thalassēgle. *A kind of herb, Plin. 24, 102.*

* Thälassiarcha, ae. m. *An admiral.* Lat. Classis praefectus, *Nep. Milt. 7, 3.*

* Thalassiarchia, ae. f. *The admiralty, or the office of the admiral.* Lat. Classis praefectura.

* Thalassicus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the sea, of a blue colour like the sea waves, sea water colour.* Palliolum habes ferrugineum; nam is color thalassicus, *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43.*

* Thalassinus, a, um. *Idem.* Teritur thalassina vestis, *Lucr. 4, 1120.*

Thalassio, ōnis, & thalassius five thalassus, i. m. *A bridal song, Liv. 1, 9. Catull. 59, 134. Mart. 12, 42.*

* Thälassites, ae. m. θαλασσίτης vinum vocant, cum vasis suis in mare dejectum, ut praecocior sit vetustas, *Plin. 14, 10.*

Thalassius. m. *A marriage song. Vid. Thalassio.*

* Thälassōmēli, itos. n. [ex θαλασσα & μέλι, mel] *A certain medley made of honey, rainwater, and seawater, to purge the stomach, Plin. 31, 35.*

|| Thälērus, i. m. *A dollar, a Dutch coin.* Thalerus imperialis, *a rix dollar.*

Thäliētrum, vel thalitruum, i. n. *A kind of herb, all-heal, fluxwort, or laskwort, Plin. 27, 112.*

* Thallus, i. m. [à θάλλω, vireo] (1) *The middle stalk of an onion.* (2) *A green bough of an olive, or baytree.* (3) *A strewing herb.* (1) Col. 11, 3. (2) Amycleo spargens altaria thallo, *Virg. in Ceiri, 376.* (3) *Apul. p. 477.*

* Thapsia, ae. f. *A kind of herb, Plin. 19, 54.*

|| Thasia nux [à thafo insula] *An almond, Jun.*

Theāmedes, ae. m. *A stone of the contrary nature to the loadstone, Plin. 36, 25.*

* Theangēlis, idis. f. [à θεός, deus, & ἀγγελος, nuncius; quod pota divinare faciat] *An herb used in magic, Plin. 24, 102.*

Theatralis, e. *Of, or belonging to a theatre.* Theatrales confessus, *Cic. pro Sext. 54. licentia, Suet. Dom. 8.*

|| Theatricus, a, um. *Theatrical, of, or like the stage, Aug. + Theatralis.*

Theatridium, ii. n. dim. θεατρίδιον, *A little theatre, Varr. R. R. 3, 5.*

Theātrum, i. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θεᾶσθαι, à spectando] (1) *A theatre, a place where plays and games were seen.* (2) Meton. *The spectator's, or company of beholders.* (3) *Any frequented place, a stage.* (1) Tanquam è theatro exeamus, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 15.* Fundamenta alta theatri, *Virg. Aen. 1, 431.* (2) Theatra tota reclamant, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 50.* (3) Forum P. R. fuit theatrum ingenii ejus, *Cic. de Clar. Or. 2.* Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, *Id. Tusc. 2, 26.*

* Thēca, ae. f. (1) *A sheath, a case.* (2) *A box, a bag.* (3) *The hose, or husk of corn.* (1) Theca calamaria, *Mart. 14, 19.* (2) nummaria, *Cic. Att. 4, 7.* (3) grani, *Varr. R. R. 1, 18.*

|| Thēdo. *A lamprey, Aufon. + Muraena.*

* Thēlygōnum, i. n. [ex θῆλυ, femina, & γίγνω, gigno] *An herb having berries like an olive, and is called the grace of god, infused in drink it maketh a woman conceive a girl, Plin. 26, 91.*

* Thēlyphōnon, i. n. *An herb the root whereof doth kill scorpions, Plin. 25, 75.*

* Thelypteris, is. f. [ex θῆλυ, femina, & πτερίς, filix] *Sea fern, female fern, Plin. 27, 55.*

* Thēma, ātis. n. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θέσθαι, à ponendo] (1) *A theme, an argument, a subject proposed to be written, or spoken of.* (2) *An horoscope, or nativity.* (3) *A primitive verb in Greek.* (1) Quint. 7, 2. = proposita, *Cic.* (2) Tantam fiduciam fati habuit, ut thema suum vulgaverit, *Suet. Aug. 94.* (3) Gramm.

* Thematismus, i. m. *A placing, a putting, or setting, Vitruv. 1, 2.*

Thensa, ae. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θέσθαι, i. e. à re divina, Ascen. al. tensa, à tendo] *A chariot, or waggon wherein the images, or statues of their gods were carried.* Omnes Dii, qui vehiculis thensarum solennes coetus ludorum initis, *Cic. Verr. 5, 72.*

* Theōgōnia. f. *The generation of the gods, a book of Hesiod's so called, Cic. N. D. 1, 14.* Lat. Deorum origo, ver-tente ipso.

* Theōlōgia, ae. f. *Divinity.* Lat. Sermo de Deo rebūque divinis.

|| Theōlōgicus, a, um. *Pertaining to divinity, Amm.*

* Theōlōgus, i. m. *A divine.* Soles multi à theologis profertur, *Cic. N. D. 3, 21.*

* Theombrōtios. f. *An herb which the kings of Persia used to take as a preservative, Plin. 24, 102.*

* Theōrēma, ātis. n. *A speculation, a theorem, a geometrical proposition.* Praecepta appello, quae dicuntur Graecè θεωρήματα, *Cic. de Fato, 6.*

* Theōremāticus, a, um. *Belonging to a theorem, Geom. concedendum.*

* Theōremātium, ii. n. dim. *A little theorem, Gell. 1, 13.*

* Theōrētice, es. f. *The art of theory, or speculation, Quint. vertit spectativa, Sen. contemplativa.*

* Theōrēticus, a, um. *Belonging to contemplation, Geom.*

* Theorea, ae. f. [à θεωρέω, contemplor] *Contemplation, theory, Cic. Latine vertit contemplatio, Att. 12, 6.*

* Therapeutice, es. f. *That part of physic which prescribeth the cure of diseases, Med. Lat. Ars medendi.*

* Thēriāca, five theriacē, es. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ θηρίων, à venenatis bestiis, five quod earum veneno adversetur, five ex earum car-nibus conficiatur] *Treacle, any remedy against poison, Plin. 20, 100.*

* Thēriācus, a, um. *Good against the biting of vipers, or other venomous beasts.* Pastilli, qui theriaci vocantur à Graecis, *Plin. 20, 21.*

* Thēriōma, ātis. n. *A raging ulcer, or sore, the grand pox, a shanker, Cels. 5, 28, 3.*

* Thēriōnarca. f. [qu. θηρίων νέκρον, stupor serpentium] *A shrub somewhat hairy, having a flower like a rose, it maketh serpents heavy, dull, and drowsy, Plin. 24, 102. & 25, 65.*

* Thēriotrophium, ii. n. [vivarium in quo θηρία τρέφονται, i. e. ferae aluntur] *A park, or warren, Varr. R. R. 3, 13.*

* Thēristrum. n. *A fine thin veil, or garment for summer, vid. Iliad. 19, 25.*

* Thernae, ārum. f. *Hot baths, Suet. Calig. 37. Mart. 7, 33.*

+ Thermēfācio, ēre. [vox hybrida, ex θερμός, calidus, & facio] *To heat, or make hot.* Extā thermefecerat, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 97.*

* Thermīnus, a, um. *Made of lupins, Plin. 23, 49.*

* Thermōpōlium, ii. n. θερμοπωλίον. *A place where hot drinks were sold, and may be used for a coffeehouse, a strengwater, or brandyshop, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 45.*

+ Thermōpōto, āre. *To drink hot, or warm drink.* In thermopolio thermopotāsti gutturem, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 6.*

Thermulae, arum. f. dim. *Little hot baths, Mart. 6, 42.*

Thēron. m. [à θήρα, venatio] *A dog's name, Kill-buck, Ov. Met. 3, 211.*

Thēsaūrārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to treasure.* Confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 25.*

|| Thēsaūrārius, ii. m. *A treasurer, Bud. + Quaestor, prae-fectus aerarii.*

* Thēsaūrīzo, āre. act. *To treasure up, Vulg. Int. + The-saurum repono, Quint. pecuniam condo, Cic.*

|| Thēsaūrōphylācium. *The treasury. + Aerarium.*

* Thēsaūrus, i. m. (1) *A treasury.* (2) *An inward and secret place where things of value were deposited.* (3) *Treasure, riches, wealth.* (4) *Plenty, abundance, of bad things.* (5) *The name of one of Menander's plays.* (1) Θεσαυρός παρά τὰς ἰόδους ἀναπληρῶν ἐκείνου Plutarch. Thesaurus publicus sub terrā saxo quadrato septus, *Liv. 39, 50.* Orchius thesaurus, in Epitaphio ap. Gell. 1, 24. (2) = Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus & auri, *Virg. Aen. 1, 363.* (3) Vid. *Philopœm.*

Philopoem. p. 367. D. (4) *Thesauri mali*, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 2, 51. *fraudis*, *Apul.* (5) *Ter. Prol. Eun.* 12.
 * *Thēsis*, eos vel is. f. *A general and indefinite question, or argument, a position*, *Sen. Controv.* 1, proem.
 * *Thesimōphōria*, ōrum. n. pl. *Feasts in honour of Ceres*, nam *Ceres* θεσιμοφώρα, i. e. *legifera* vocabatur, ex θεσιμος, lex, & φέρω, *fero*, *Plin.* 24, 38.
Thessa, f. *A sea fish*, *Plin.* 32, 53.
 * *Thēta*, n. indecl. *The name of one of the Greek letters; also also a mark of condemnation to death*, as being the first letter of Θάνατος.
Thiasus, i. m. *A sort of dance*, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 30. *Vid. Thyasus*.
Thieum, i. n. *fort. rect. thyeum, q. v.*
 * *Thlasias*, ae. m. cui testiculi fracti sunt. *Diēt. & thladias*, *Ap. JCC.*
 * *Thlaspi*, n. & thlaspiōn. [dict. ἀπὸ τῆς θλάσας, i. e. confringere, eò quòd semen lenticulae sit simile, sed fractum] *An herb called country mustard, wild fenna*, *Plin.* 27, 113.
Thlasus, i. m. *ut al. scrib. sed perperam. Vid. Thyasus.*
 * *Thlibias*, ae. m. cui testiculi attriti sunt & contusi, *Justin.*
Tholus, m. [ἀθλήθω suspendere, sc. ubi dona suspendebantur, *M.*] (1) *The centre, or midst of an arched, or vaulted roof, called a scutcheon.* (2) *Synecd. The roof itself of a temple, or church.* (1) *Vitruv.* 4, 7, & 7, 5. (2) *Mox didici curvo nulla fuisse tholo*, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 296.
 * *Thōmix*, icis. f. *A wreath of hemp to make ropes with; also a cushion, or bolster to lay on the neck, to keep it from hurt in carrying burdens*, *Fest. a porter's knot, or stay*, *Interpr. Paulo.*
Thōrāca, ae. f. *id. quod thorax*, *Plin. ap. Litt.*
Thōrācātus, a, um. *That is made to the breast. Effigies thoracata*, *Plin.* 37, 37. *Thoracatus navarchus*, *Id.* 35, 36.
 * *Thōrācium*, n. *The topsail, or the topmast sail*, *Jun.*
 * *Thōrax*, ācis. m. (1) *The inward part of the breast.* (2) *A stomacher.* (3) *A breastplate, or corslet.* (4) *A busto.* (1) *Thorax tussi obnoxius*, *Cels.* 5, 25. *Thoracis pituitas purgare*, *Plin.* 20, 73. (2) *Viridem thoraca jubebit adferri minimāque nuces*, *Juv.* 5, 143. (3) *Thoraca simul cum pectore rupit*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 337. (4) *Vid. Thoracatus.*
 * *Thos*, ois. m. *A kind of wolf rough in winter, bare in summer*, *Plin.* 8, 52.
Thous, [ἀθώς, celer] *Swift, a dog's name*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 220.
Thrascias, ae. m. [θρασίας, qu. θρασύτης, ex Thracia] *The north-west wind*, *vid. Sen. Q. Nat.* 5, 16. *Plin.* 2, 46. & *Vitruv.* 1, 6.
Thraso, ōnis. m. [θρασύων ἀπὸ τῆς θρασύτης, ab audacia dict.] *A braggadocio, an bluff, an Hector, a blusterer, a bully*, *Ter.*
 * *Thrauston*, i. n. *One kind of the ginn ammoniacum*, *Plin.* 12, 49.
Thrax, vel *threx*, cis. m. *A swordfencer.* & *Proculum Thraci*, & *mox hoplomacho comparavit*, *Suet. Cal.* 35. & *Thrax mirmilloni par*, *Id. Dom.* 10.
Thracēdica, ōrum. *The sword-players arms*, *Cic. Philipp.* 7, 6. *Plin.* 33, 45.
 * *Threnōdia*, ae. f. *A mourning song, the book of Lamentations*, *Bibl.*
Threnus, m. *Lamentation, a lamentable verse, or song, a funeral song. Quid differat ab epicedio*, *vid. Voff. Inst. Or.* 3.
 * *Thridax*, ācis. f. *The herb lettuce. Thridax agria, sparhawk's herb, barokweed*, *Apul.*
 * *Thrips*, m. [ἀτρίψω, tero] *A little worm breeding in timber, a moth*, *Plin.* 16, 80. *scrib. & thryps.* [ἀτρίπτω, terere] *Mali thripes, mali ipes*, *Prov. of two bad things proposed to one's choice, bad is the best*, *vid. Chiliad.*
 * *Thronus*, i. m. *A throne, a royal seat, a chair of state*, *Plin.* 35, 36, 2. † *Solium.*
Thunus, m. *Vid. Thynnus.*
 * *Thurarius*, ii. m. *He that prepareth, or selleth frankincense, or incense*, *Tert.*
Thureus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to frankincense. Thurea planta*, *Col.* 3, 8. *virga*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 117.
Thurianus, a, um. *Tomus thurianus, a certain fish, called also xiphias; the sword fish, or rather a rand of fish*, *Plin.* 32, 52.
Thurianus, i. [à thuria] *A fish called tunny*, *Hor. ap. Litt. sed q.*
Thuribulum, i. n. [à thure] *A censer to burn incense in*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 21.
 * *Thuricremus*, a, um. *That burneth frankincense. Thuricremae arae*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 453. *Foci thuricremi*, *Ov. Ep.* 2, 18.
Thurifer, a, um. *That beareth, or bringeth forth frankincense. Subaea thurifera*, *Plin.* 12, 30. *Thuriferae arenae*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 129.
 * *Thurilegus*, a, um. *That gathereth frankincense. Arabes thurilegi*, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 569.
Thus, ūis. n. [à Gr. θυς, and τῆς θυῆς, i. e. odorem faciendo] *Frankincense, incense. Incendere thura & odores*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 35. *Mittunt in thura Sabaei*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 57. *Thus terac, ground-pine*, *Plin.* 24, 20.
Thusculum, i. n. dñm. *A little piece of frankincense. Thusculum emi*, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 8, 15.

Thya, ac. f. [à θυῆ, odor, odoramentum, *M.*] *A kind of wild cypress tree, whose wood is very sweet and lasting; the life tree*, *Prop.* 3, 7, 49. & *Plin.* 13, 30.
Thyasus, i. m. [à θυῆς, Orgia celebrare] *A chorus in honour of Bacchus. Thyasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat*, *Catull.* 61, 28. *Baccho nemora avia matres insultant thyasis*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 581. *Rectius Thiasus.*
Thyeum, [à θυῆ, odor] *Frankincense*, *Plin.* 37, 11.
Thyinus, a, um. *Ligna thyina, Almug wood*, *1 Reg.* 10, 11, 12.
 * *Thyitis*, f. [à θυῆς, mortarium] *A kind of very hard stone whereof mortars were made*, *Litt. ex Plin.*
Thymallus, vel *thymalus*: [à θύμω, i. e. thymo, nomen habens] *A fish when newly taken smelling of thyme*, *Ambros. Hexxem.* 1, 5.
 * *Thymbra*, ae. f. *The herb savory*, *Plin.* 19, 50. *Et satueria thymi referens thymbraeque saporem*, *Col.* 10, 235.
 * *Thymelaea*, ae. f. *A kind of wild olive whereon groweth granum guidium*, *Plin.* 13, 35.
 * *Thymēle*, es. f. *A pulpit, or stand on the stage, where mimics, upon the withdrawing of the actors, entertained the spectators with tricks*, according to *Suidas*; whence perhaps the wife of *Latinus* was emphatically so called, of whom *Juv.* 1, 36. and *Mart.* 1, 5. make mention.
Thymēlici, ōrum. m. pl. *Mimics and jesters who acted the ridiculous parts*, *Vitruv.* 5, 8.
Thymēlicus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to mimics. Thymelicum choragium, the players furniture*, *Apul.* p. 422.
Thymianus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to thyme, fed with thyme. Thymianae oves*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 11. *Fort. thymiamae, rect. q. thymum amantes per jocum eudens suo more scripsit.*
 * *Thymiāma*, ātis. n. [à θυμῶν, suffire, qu. θυμὸς ἵαμα, animae medela, *Etym.*] *A perfume, incense, a sweet gum*, *Cels.* 5, 18.
Thymīnus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to thyme*, *Col.* 6, 33.
Thymion vel *thymium*, ii. n. *A kind of wart ragged at top like a thyme-leaf, or as some say, coloured like thyme-flower*, *Cels.* 5, 28, 14. = *Acrothymion*, *Cels. ibid.*
Thymites, m. *Wine made with thyme*, *Col.* 12, 35.
Thymōsus, a, um. *Smelling of thyme. Mel thymosum*, *Plin.* 11, 15.
Thymum, n. [à θυῆ, ob fragrantiam] *The herb thyme; or time*, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 77. *Cels.* 5, 28.
 * *Thymus*, i. m. *A wart. = Crudae grossi verrucas & thymos, nitro farinaeque additis, tollunt*, *Plin.* 23, 63. *conf. Dioscor.* 1, 185. *Male exponit Littletonus.*
Thynnus, i. m. *A tunny fish*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 5, 44. & *Plin.* 9, 18.
 * *Thynus*, i. m. [quod in Thya, i. e. Bithynia fiebant, *Salmas.*] *A ring*, *Ex Litt.*
 * *Thyrsiger*, a, um. *One who beareth, or carrieth the spear called thyrsus. Thyrsiger Lyaeus*, *Sen. Med.* 110. *Thyrigera India*, *Id. Hippol.* 753.
 * *Thyrus*, i. m. (1) *The young sprout, stalk, or stem of an herb, especially lettuce.* (2) *Also a spear wrapt about with ivy, or bayleaves, which they carried in their hands at Bacchus's feasts.* (3) *A furious, or mad humour, such as Bacchus's company gadded with at those ceremonies.* (1) *Inventum omnes thyrsos vel folia lactucarum prorogare urceis conditos*, *Plin.* 19, 39. *Thyrus pampinei*, *Claud.* 4 *Conf. Honor.* 602. (2) *Volitabat Iacchus cum thyrsis satyrorum*, *Catull.* 62, 251. (3) *Acri percussit thyrsis laudis spes magna meum cor*, *Lucr.* 1, 922.
 † *Thysus*, i. m. [à θυῆς, immolare, quod ab his coepta immolatio] *A swine*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4. = *Sus*, *Id.*

T ante I.

Tiāra, ae. f. & *tiaras*, ae. m. [ab Hebr. תימרה corona] *An ornament for the head, which those of Persia and Phrygia wore in old time, a turban, a shash. Tiara ornatum lepide condecoratum*, *Plaut. Perf.* 4, 2, 2. *Priamus positā tulit arma tiarā*, *Juv.* 10, 267. *Sacer tiaras*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 247. & *Ejus descriptionem accuratissimam videre licet ap. B. Hieron. Com. in Dan.* c. 3. *Tiara viridis gemmis*, *V. Flacc.* 6, 700. *Tiaram subligat cervice*, *Ibid.*
Tiberium, n. *A kind of spotted gray marble*, *Litt. ex Plin. sed q.*
Tibi, dat. à tu. [à τοι, Dor. τοι addito φ.] *To, for, or by thee*, *passim.*
Tibia, ae. f. [os cruris, sed etym. valde incert.] (1) *The shanks, or shinbone, the leg.* (2) *A flute, a pipe, a flagellet.* (1) *Tibia cum femoris inferiore capite committitur*, *Cels.* 8, 1. (2) *Si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, &c.* *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 51. *Tibia memoratrix pugnae*, *V. Flacc.* 6, 142.
Tibiāle, is. n. (1) *The nether stock, or knee hose, a stocking.* (2) *Also a leg barnefs, a greave.* (1) *Suet. Aug.* 82. (2) *Si tibiale vel humerale miles alienavit, castigari verberibus debet*, *Paul. JCC. de re mil.*
Tibialis, e. *Of, or belonging to legs, or to pipes, meet to make pipes of*, *Plin.* 16, 66.
 † *Tibiātum*, adv. *Up to the shins*, *Titin. ap. Fest. in Mulleos*, *Tibice n*
sed Scal. leg. tibiatis.

T I M

Tibicen, inis, m. (1) *A piper, or player on a flute, a minstrel.* (2) *A prop, shore, pillar, antic, pedestal, any thing that supporteth, or beareth up.* (1) Tibicen sine tibiis canere non potest, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 83. (2) Nos urbem incolimus tenui tibi-cine sultam, *Juv.* 3, 193.

Tibicina, ae. f. *A woman playing on a flute, shalm, or flagel-let.* Meretrix tibicina, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 25. conf. *Mart.* 14, 64.

Tibicinium, ii. n. *The art of playing on the flute, or of piping.* In tibicinio apprimè nobilis, *Apul. Florid.* c. 4, p. 765.

Tibulustria. *A procession with trumpets.* Vid. Tibilustria.

Tibulus, i. m. *The wild pine tree,* *Plin.* 16, 17.

Tigillum, i. n. dim. [à tignum] (1) *A little rafter, a beam.* (2) *Synecd. The funnel of a chimney.* (1) Transmisso per viam tigillo, capite adaperto, velut sub jugum misit juvenem, *Liv.* 1, 26. Compositis tigillis exigui viridi fronde operire casam, *Tib.* 2, 1, 39. (2) De suo tigillo fumus si quà exit foras, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 22.

Tignarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to rafters.* Tignarius fa-ber, *a carpenter,* *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 73.

Tigno, are. aët. unde pass. tignor, ari. *To roof, or cover with rafters,* *Litt. ex Vitruv. usitatus contigno.*

Tignum, i. n. [à tegendo, est enim trabs, cui tectum impo-nitur, *Perot.*] (1) *A rafter of an house, a beam.* (2) *Any tim-ber, or stuff used in building.* (3) *Also a rail, prop, or stake to set up a vine.* (1) Ignes celeri flammâ degustant tigna, *Lucr.* 2, 192. (2) Tigna bina sesquipedalia ad altitudinem fluminis de-mentia, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 17. (3) Felt. ex XII Tabb.

Tignus, i. m. *Idem.* *Litt. ex Caes.*

Tigrinus, a, um. *Of, or like a tiger, spotted; or grained as a tiger is.* Tigrinae mensae, *Plin.* 13, 29.

Tigris, idis. vel is. f. [à ἴρις] sagitta, *Chald.* inde cum t hee-mantico מִיָּמִין M.] (1) *A tiger, a beast of strange swiftness, and very fierce.* (2) *Also the name of a swift river in Asia.* (1) Rabidae tigres, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 151. Orba tigride peior, *Juv.* 6, 269. Tigrides indomitae raucant, *Auct. Philom.* (2) *Vid. Propr.*

Tilia, ae. f. [à ῥίλια, ulmus] (1) *A linden, or teil tree.* (2) *The thin skin that is between the bark and wood of any tree.* (1) Tilia levis caeditur, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 173. (2) Corticis inte-rior tilia lepras sedat, *Plin.* 24, 33.

Tiliaceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the linden tree.* Arcula tiliacea, *Col.* 12, 45.

Tilos, a. *A sow, a cheeslip, or Woodlouse,* *Plin.* 29, 39. = O-biliscus, millepeda, *Id. ib.*

Timefactus, a, um. part. [ab timefacio] *Affrighted; scared,* *Lucr.* 2, 43. *Cic. Offic.* 2, 7.

Timendus, a, um. part. *To be feared.* Omnia sunt timenda, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 5. Armis timendus, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 134.

Timens, tis. part. *Fearing.* § Praesentiam ejus timens, *Sall. B. C.* 32. § peccare, *Hor. A. P.* 193. § mortis, *Lucr.* 6, 1234. § receptui suo, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 69.

Timeo, ère, ui. [à τιμω, poena] (1) *To fear, dread, or ap-prehend, to be afraid for, or of.* (2) *To dislike, to scorn.* (1) § Si illum relinquo, ejus vitae timeo; sin opitutor, hujus minas, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 3, 5. Cum furem nemo timeret caulibus, aut pomis, *Juv.* 6, 18. § Ab vel abs aliquo timere; *Cic. de repu-blica, Id. Att.* 7, 6. de morte, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 621. § pro aliquo; *Plin. jun.* § ne, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 34. § ne non, *Cic. Att.* 9, 6. § ut, *Id.* § quemadmodum, *Brutus, Cic.* § quorsum evadas; *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 100. § Audiatur verum, timeat interim, ve-reatur semper, *Sen.* § Timeo te, lest thou do me hurt, *Ov.* § tibi, lest thou come to some hurt, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 20. (2) Si non modicâ coenare times olus omne patellâ, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 5, 2.

Timeor, èri. pass. *To be feared, &c.* Quicumque timeri dux bello poterat, *Sil.* 15, 649. § Diligor, q. v.

Timeo, ère. incept. unde part. timefcens. *To grow fear-ful,* *Amm.* 31, 4. + Pertimesco.

Timidè. adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Timorously, fear-fully, cowardly.* (2) *Poorly, meanly.* (3) *Cautiously.* (1) = Om-nia trepidantiùs timidiùsque agere, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 19. § fiden-ter, *Cic.* (2) = Ne quid abjectè, ne quid timidè faciamus, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 23. (3) = Dicere modicè, & timidè, *Cic. pro Sulla,* 29. = pedetentim, *Id.* Timidissimè, *Quint.* 11, 1.

Timiditas, atis. f. (1) *Timidity, fearfulness, cowardice.* (2) *Bashfulness.* (3) *Carefulness.* (1) § Verecundiam timiditas imi-tatur, *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 23. Cur ei bello propter timiditatem defuisti? *Id. Philipp.* 2, 29. Supplicium in bello timiditati mi-litis propositum, *Id. pro Cluent.* 46. (2) = Tu pudore à dicen-do, & timiditate quadam ingenuâ refugisti, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 3. (3) = Cautio mea & timiditas in causis, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 74.

Timidulè. adv. *Somewhat fearfully,* *Apul. p. 110.*

Timidulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat fearful,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Timidus, a, um. [à timeo] ior, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Fear-ful, timorous, cowardly, faint-hearted.* (2) *Bashful.* (3) *Fear-ing, or reverencing.* (4) *Provident, cautious.* (1) Me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii esse confiteor, *Cic. pro Sext.* 16. = Timidus ac tremens, *Id. in Pison.* 30. = Ne imbelles timidi-que videamur, *Id. Offic.* 1, 24. Mors timidissimum quemque con-sequitur, *Curt.* 4, 14, 25. § In minimis rebus insolentior, in ad-versis timidior, *Cic.* (2) § Malim videri nimis timidus quàm pa-rum prudens, *Cic. pro Marcell.* 7. (3) = Aequi cultor, timidiùs-que Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 5, 100. (4) = Si quis est timidus in

V O L. II.

T I N

magis periculisque rebus, semperque magis adversos rerum exitus metuens, quàm sperans secundos, is ego sum, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 14. Mater timidi flere non solet, *Adag. ap. Nep. Thrasyl.* 2.

Timor, oris. m. [à timeo] (1) *Fear.* (2) *Cowardice, apprehension, jealousy, mistrust.* (3) *Reverence.* (4) *Awe.* (5) *Superstition.* (1) § Amor misceri cum timore non potest, *Publ. Syr.* = Timor; metus mali appropinquantis; *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 8. Mussabat tacito medicina timore, *Lucr.* 6, 1177. § spes, *Cic. animus, Id.* Timorum maximus lethi metus, *Luc.* 1, 459. (2) Degeneres animos timor arguit, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 13. (3) Munera suspensi plena timoris, *Ov. Epist.* 16, 84. (4) Stygius torrens timor & Deus Deorum, *Ov. Met.* 3, 291. (5) Primus in orbe Deos fecit timor, è *Fragm. Petron.*

† Tina, ae. f. [ab Hebr. נִיב corbis; vel מִיָּי mulctrale] *A great bowl; whereof each may drink a little,* *Varr. ap. Non.* 15, 7. the river Tine; *vid. Propr.*

Tinca, ae. f. [qu. tincta; quòd propter colorem, quasi tingi videatur; *Gell.*] *A fish called a tench,* *Auson. Mosell.* 125.

Tinctilis, e. *That which serveth for dying, or to dye with.* Tinctile virus; *Ov. Trist.* 3, 10, 64.

Tinctor, oris. m. verb. *A dyer;* *Vitruv.* 7, 14. Malo tamen infector cum *Cic. dicere.*

† Tinctorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to dyers; cruel, bloody.* Tinctoria mens; *Plin.* 7, 5: ut leg. *Turneb. Advers.* 24, 42.

† Tinctilis.

Tinctura, ae. f. *A dying, or staining; a colour; or dye; a tin-cture;* *Plin.* 31, 46: & 37, 38.

Tincturus, a, um. part. *About to dye, or stain.* Sanguine tin-cturus cultros; *Ov. Fast.* 1, 391.

Tinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Dyed, stained.* (2) *Dipped, bap-tized.* (3) *Met. Imbued, full of, abounding.* (1) Lana tincta murice; *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 251. tunica sanguine, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 28. in aceto spongia; *Cels.* 8, 4. (2) *Eccles.* (3) Tinctus li-teris, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 20. Elegantiâ patris, *Id. de Cl. Orat.* 58. Tincti aerugine versus, *Mart.* 33, 5.

Tinctus, us. m. *A dying, dipping, or imbruing.* Croceo tinctu, *Plin.* 10, 68.

Tinea, ae. f. [quòd teneat; & eò usque infideat, quoad erodat, *Isid.*] (1) *A moth, worm which eateth books, or clothes.* (2) *A belly worm.* (3) *A worm breeding in hives.* (1) Tineas liber palces taciturnus inertes, *Hor. Epist.* 1, 20, 12. Stragula vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae; *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 119. (2) Tineae intra hominem tricenarium pedum; *Plin.* 11, 38. (3) *Col.* 9, 14. *Virg. Geor.* 4, 246.

† Tinearia, ae. f. *Mothwort, goldflower;* *Dodon.* = *Aurelia.*

Tineosus, a, um. *Full of moths, or worms.* Tineosi favi, *Col.* 9, 14, 20.

Tingendus, a, um. part. *To be dipped.* Comae tingendae in amne; *Prop.* 4, 4, 24.

Tingens, tis. part. *Dying, colouring; dipping, a dyer.* Id tin-gentium officinae ignorant, *Plin.* 9, 62. Tingentes croceo me-dicamine crinem, *Luc.* 3, 238.

Tingo, ère, xi, etum. aët. [à Gr. τίνω, βάπτω, χερματίζω] (1) *To dye, colour, or stain.* (2) *To sprinkle, to imbrue.* (3) *To wash.* (4) *To paint.* (1) Pallad. Octob. tit. 11. (2) Tinxit sanguine cultros, *Ov. Met.* 7, 599. (3) Corpus tingere sparsâ aquâ, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 790. ¶ Tingere aliquem poculis, *to fuddle him;* *Hor. Od.* 4, 12, 23. (4) *Mart.*

Tingor, i. pass. *To be anointed.* Tingi nardo, *Mart.* 2, 59.

† Tinguo, pro tingo, *Feud.*

† Tinia. *Winepot;* *Fest. Vid. Tina.*

Tinnimentum, i. n. *A ringing, or tinkling, a glowing, or lingling of the ears.* Illud tinnimentum est auribus, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 5, 26.

Tinnio, ire, iui, itum. neut. [verbum confectum ex sono]. (1) *To ring and make a clear sound, as metal doth.* (2) *To prat-tle.* (1) Tinnit aurum, argentum, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) § Comprime te, uxor; nimium tinnis, *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 32.

Tinniturus, a, um. part. *About to play, or sing,* *Suet. Ner.* 20.

Tinnitus, us. m. (1) *A ringing, or tinkling.* (2) *A tingling.* (1) Apes gaudent plausu, atque tinnitu aeris, *Plin.* 11, 22.

(2) Tinnitus aurium, *Plin.* 31, 46.

Tinnulus, a, um. (1) *That ringeth, or maketh a clear sound.* (2) *Tinkling, shrill.* (1) Aera tinnula, *Ov. Met.* 4, 393. Vox tinnula; *Catull.* 59, 17. (2) *Quint.* 2, 3, 7.

Tinnunculus, i. m. [à vocis tinnitu] *A kestrel, or kaffrel, a kind of hawk,* *Plin.* 10, 52. *Col.* 8, 8. scrib. & tintinnuncu-lus, & tinunculus.

Tintinnabulum, i. n. (1) *A little bell.* (2) *Also a dung cart, or such like, so called for the squeaking noise it made.* (1) Tin-tinnabulum tinnit, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 3, 263. Ex quo pendeant excepta catenis tintinnabula, *Plin.* 36, 19, 4. (2) *Litt. ex Col.* Tintinnabulum terrae, meadow-beets, or winter green, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Tintinnaculus, i. m. *He that maketh a ringing, he who beat-eth slaves till they tingle again, or from the noise of the jerks, or perhaps an hangman, or beadle, who used bells when they went to do execution,* *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 8.

Tintinnio, ire. [à tinnio] *To ring like a bell; to ting,* *Non.*

Tintinno, are, vel tintino, are. *Idem.* Tintinnant aures so-nitu, *Catull.* 49, 11. *R. occ.*

Tintinnunculus, i. m. *A kind of hawk called a kestrel, or kestrel*, Litt. ex Col. 8, 8. *ubi meus liber habet tintinnunculus.*
Tinus, a kind of bay-tree; a *larustinus*. Et *bicolor myrtus*, & *baccis caerulea tinus*, Ov. Met. 10, 98.

Tipula, ae, vel *tippula*, vel *tipulla*, ae. f. *παρά τα τίφνη, τίφια*, enim sunt *τίφνη*, Hesych. i. e. *paludes*, ubi *tipulae* versari solent] *A water-spinner with six feet, that runneth on the top of the water without sinking*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 62. Vid. locum; sapit enim proverbium.

Tiro, *ōnis*, m. [quod so primum terit] *A freshman, an apprentice, a novice*. *Tirones milites*, Cic. Philipp. 11, 15. *¶ Ubi distinguit à veteranus*. = Nulla in re tiro, ac rudis, Id. pro S. Rose. 6. *Exercitus tiro*, Liv. 21, 43. *Implentur valido tironum cohortes*, Luc. 1, 305.

Tirocinium, ii. n. [à tiro] (1) *The first entrance upon action, or learning, the rudiments of arms, or any art, study, or mystery, a noviciate, an apprenticeship*. (2) *Ignorance, want of experience*. (1) *Tirocinium alicujus, congiario populo dato, celebrare*, Suet. Tib. 54. *Propter exercitus paucitatem, & tirocinium, the fewness and rawness of his soldiers*, Hirt. B. Afr. 31. *Tirocinium ponere, & documentum eloquentiae dare*, Liv. 45, 37. (2) *Tirocinio aetatis labi*, Declam. in Sall.

† *Tis*, antiq. gen. à tu, Plaut.

* *Titan*, is. m. *The jun*, Vid. Propr.

* *Tithymallus*, i. m. *τιθύμαλλος*, Suid. *An herb called sea-lettice, wolfs-milk, or milk-thistle*, Col. 6, 15. sed *Graecis* litt. Lat. *Lactuca marina*.

* *Tithymalus*, i. m. *Idem*, Plin. 26, 39.

† *Titiae aves*, *Wild pigeons*, which the soothsayers, called *Titii*, were wont to observe, Vid. Varr. de L. L. 4. Luc. 1, 597. Tac. Ann. 1, 54.

Titillans, *Tickling*. *Multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes*, Cic. Offic. 2, 18.

Titillatio, *ōnis*, f. verb. *A tickling, a provoking*. *¶ Non est tanta voluptatum titillatio in senibus, sed nec desideratio quidem*, Cic. de Senect. 14, 4.

Titillatus, *ūs*, m. *Idem*, Plin. 11, 77.

Titillo, *āre*, act. [à τίλλω, geminata priori syllabā, i. e. vellico, attrecto leviter, Scal.] *To tickle, to provoke, to move pleasantly*. *Voluptas, ut ita dicam, titillat sensus*, Cic. de Fin. 1, 11. *Ne vos titillet gloria*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 791.

Titillor, *āri*, pass. *To be tickled*. *Titillari voluptate*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20.

Titio, *ōnis*, m. [fort. ut à δαδα, taeda, ita à δαδίων, titio] *A firebrand quenched*, Cels. 2, 17. & 3, 12. & Petron. 22, 1.

Titivilitium, ii. n. [titivilitium nullius significationis est, ut apud Gracos θύροπι & σπυδαπός, Fest. aut si sit fortè melius qu. totivilitium, à villus & totum, i. e. totum nè villi aut pili aestimandum] *A rotten thread, a thing of no value good for nought*. *Non ego istud verbum emissem titivilitio*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39.

Titubans, *tis*, part. (1) *Stumbling, staggering, stammering, faltering*. (2) *Met. At a stand, uncertain what to do, wavering*. (1) *Ferula titubantes ebrius artus substat*, Ov. Met. 4, 26. (2) *Omnibus titubantibus, & de rebus summis desperantibus*, Nep. Eum. 9.

Titubanter, adv. *Scutteringly, staggeringly, waveringly, doubtfully, with uncertainty*. *Posuisti enim atque id titubanter & stridium*, Cic. pro Coel. 7. = *inconstanter*, Ad Herenn. 4, 41.

Titubantia, ae. f. *A stuttering, stammering, or missing in one's words*. *Linguae titubantia*, Suet. Claud. 30. *ōnis*, Id. Vitell. 6.

Titubatio, *ōnis*, f. verb. *Staggering, humming and-hawing, being at no certainty*. *Metus, laetitia, titubatio*, Cic. de Inv. = *offensio*, Ad Herenn. 2, 8.

Titubatus, a, um, part. *Stumbling, tripping*. *Vestigia pressio haud tenuit titubata solo*, Virg. Aen. 5, 332.

Titubo, *āre*, neut. [à τίβω, τίβομαι, titubo, impingo pedem. Sed & qui lingua offendant, & τρωι attubi dict. à τίβω, Morl.] (1) *To stagger, to reel*. (2) *To besitate, to be at a loss, to stammer, to trip, or slip in speaking*. (1) *Ille mero somnòque gravis titubare videtur*, Ov. Met. 3, 608. (2) *Onerabo praeceptis Simiam, ne quid titubet*, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 75. = *pecco*, offendo, Cic.

Titulus, i. m. [de etym. incertum] (1) *A title, the inscription of a work, or act*. (2) *Also a mark of dignity and honour*. (3) *A monument, or remembrance*. (4) *A cause, a pretence, or colour*. (5) *A bill set upon a door*. (6) *A mark set upon a vessel*. (7) *The form of a vow*. (1) *Legerat titulum nomenque libelli*, Ov. Rem. Am. 1, 1. *Primum ego officium scriptoris existimo, ut titulum suum legat*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 42. *Opera cuiusque, manentibus titulis, restituit*, Suet. Aug. 31. (2) *Titulo res digna sepulcri*, Juu. 2, 29. *Quid facilem titulum superando quæris inertes?* Ov. Met. 10, 602. *Laudis titulique cupido*, Juu. 10, 143. (3) *Sustinere titulum consulatus*, Cic. in Pison. 9. (4) *Memisse quem titulum belli praetenderint*, Liv. 37, 54. vid. & Suet. Aug. 32. (5) *Philosophus legit titulum domus*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. (6) *Juv. 5, 34*. (7) *Capita sua, titulo proposito, vovere*, Suet. Calig. 14.

* *Tityrus*, i. m. (1) *A reed*, hence Virgil's shepherd. (2) *A satyr, or wild man*. (3) *An he-goat*. (4) *A beast in-*

gendered of an ewe and an he-goat. (5) *A kind of ape with a tail like a sheep*. (1) Hesych. (2) Ael. V. Hist. 3, 40. (3) Theocr. Schol. Idyll. 3, 2. (4) *Tityrus ex ovibus hircoque parente*, Eugen. Tolet. carm. 22. (5) Litt. sed unde non dicit.

T ante M.

* *Tmēsis*, is. f. [à τίμνω, seco] *The dividing a word into two parts, as Are hoc facias, Varr. i. e. arefacias*. *Quod iudicium sibi cunque erat*, Cic. Lat. Sectio.

T ante O.

* *Töcullio*, *ōnis*, m. [qu. τοκολλίων, foeneratorculus, à τόκος, foenus] *A little usurer*, Cic. Attic. 2, 1. *restituente Turnebo, al. leg. locullio*.

† *Todeo*, *ēre*. *To jet up and down like a wagtail*, R. ex antiq.

† *Tödi*. [à τῦδοι, i. e. parvi, M.] *Little birds, titmice*, Fest.

† *Todillus*, a, um, dim. [à todus, i. e. τῦδος, parvus] *Little, tiny*. *Todillis crusculis, with spindle shanks*, Fest. ex Plaut.

Töfaceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a sand-stone*. *Marga tofacea*, Plin. 17, 4. Vid. Tophus.

Töga, ae. f. [à tego, ut pondus à pendo] (1) *A gown, a garment worn by the Romans, of which there were several kinds*. From their infancy till their seventeenth year, when they came of age, they wore the (a) *toga praetexta*; from thence the (b) *virilis*, because then they might write Man. Also (c) *libera*, because no longer under tutors, or pedagogues; (d) *pura*, because it had no purple guard, or fringe, as the *praetexta*; (e) *pieta*, striped with purple, and worn in triumphs; (f) *palmata*, either because it was wove or imbroidered with palm branches, or worn by conquerors, the palm being the symbol of conquest; (g) *candida*, worn by candidates for any place or office; (h) *purpurea*, worn by kings; (i) *pulla*, worn for mourning, or in trials for capital matters; (2) Whence it is also taken for time of peace. (3) *Management of civil affairs*. (4) *The attendance of a retainer upon his lord, in livery*. (5) *Met. A client*. (6) *A cover, or wrapper of any thing*.

(1) (a) *Togam praetextam eripies pupillae*, Cic. Verr. 1, 44. (b) *¶ Sumpisti virilem togam, quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti*, Id. Philipp. 2, 18. (c) *Ante Deos libera sumpta toga*, Prop. 4, 1, 132. (d) *Ego meo Ciceroni Arpini potissimum togam puram dedi*, Cic. Attic. 9, 6. (e) *Liv. 30, 15*. (f) *Palinatae ducem, sed citò, redde togae*, Mart. 7, 2. (g) *In candida togā bis repulsa notatus à populo*, Plin. 7, 34. (h) *Inter ornamenta regia recenset*, Liv. (i) *In epulo cum togā pulla accumbere*, Cic. in Vat. 12. (2) *Cic. de Orat. 3, 4*. (3) *In togā negotiisque versatur*, Plin. Epist. 1, 22, 6. *¶ Alium toga, sed non & arma honestarunt*, Id. Cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae, ap. Cic. Offic. 1, 22. (4) *Lis nunquam, toga rara; mens quieta*, Mart. 10, 47. (5) *Quam fatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togae*, Mart. 10, 18. (6) *Mart. 13, 1. & 14, 84*.

Tögātārius, ii. m. *An actor of comedies*, Suet. Aug. 45. *ubi vld. Casaub.*

Tögātulus, a, um, dim. *A little gownman*. *Anteambulones & togatulos inter*, Mart. 10, 74.

Tögātus, a, um. *Gowned, that weareth a gown*. *¶ Graeculus iudex, modò togatus, modò palliatus*, Cic. Philipp. 5, 5. *Gēns togata, the Roman nation*, Virg. Aen. 1, 281. *opera, the attendance of a client*, Mart. 3, 46. *turba, a retinue*, Id. 6, 48. *Gallia, that part beyond the Alps; called also citerior, as the hither part comata, and transalpina*. *¶ Seu qui pretextas, seu qui docuere togatas*, Hor. A. P. 288. *¶ Proprie verò quas nos tragicocomedias notat*. Vid. Sen. Epist. 7. extrem.

Tögātus, i. m. *A Roman, or a client performing a visit to his patron; one attending in a gown, a liveryman*. *Caterva togatorum*, Cic. pro S. Rose. 46. *Togati Caesaris, the emperor's servants*, Salm.

Tögula, ae. f. dim. *A little gown*. *Togulae licitoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt*, Cic. in Pison. 23. *Togulam pluris emo*, Mart. 4, 26.

Tölerābilis, e. or, comp. *Tolerable, indifferent, that may be endured, or borne with, that can bear, or endure*. *Omnia humana tolerabilia ducenda*, Cic. ad Brut. 18. *Nihil quicquam tolerabilius habeo quam solitudinem*, Id. ibid. *Annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum suppeditatur*, Liv. 35, 44.

Tölerābiliter, adv. ius. comp. *Tolerably, so as may be endured*. *Vinacea tolerabiliter pascunt*, Col. 8, 4. *Tolerabilius desiderium ferre*, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.

Tölerandus, a, um, part. *To be endured*. *¶ Injuriae nobis sunt tolerandae*, Cic. Attic. 1, 1, 17.

Tölerans, *tis*, part. & adj. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Enduring, suffering*. (2) *Patient*. (3) *Supporting, maintaining*. (1) *¶ Piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia*, Col. 8, 16. (2) *Tolerantiora capeßere*, Tac. Ann. 12, 11. *Tolerantissimus penuriae asellus*, Col. 7, 1. (3) *Per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantibus vitam*, Liv.

Töleranter, adv. ius. comp. *simè, sup.* *Patiently, constantly, with*

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with sufferance. Pati dolorem toleranter, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.*
Tolerantius poscere, *Plin. 8, 70.*

Tolerantia, ac. f. verb. *A bearing, patience, sufferance.*
Tolerantia rerum spernebat cunctas insuperata minas, *Maximian.*
1, 33. conf. & Cic. Parad. 4, 1.

Toleratio, ōnis. f. verb. *An enduring, or suffering, toleration.*
Cic. de Fin. 2, 29.

Tolerātūrus, a, um. part. *About to bear, suffer, or undergo.*
Se facilius hiemem toleraturos putant, *Cic. Catil. 2, 10.*

Tolerātus, a, um. adj. *unde toleratio, comp. Mōre readily*
admitted, or encouraged, Tac. Ann. 12, 11. vix alibi.

Tolero, āre. act. [*à tollo, sive tulo, unde tuli*] (1) *To bear.*
(2) *Mex. To suffer, abide, endure, or tolerate.* (3) *To sustain,*
maintain, keep, or find one. (1) Tauri ruentis in venerem to-
lerare pondus, *Hor. Od. 2, 5, 4.* (2) Unā tecum bona malā-
que tolerabimus, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 23.* Laborem militare
tolerare, *Cic. = patior, Id.* (3) Tolerare sumptus alicujus,
Sall. B. C. 24. vitam colo, Virg. Aen. 8, 409.

Tollendus, a, um. part. *To be brought up, to be educated.* Lo-
cupletes ad tollendos liberos ingentia praemia cohortantur, *Plin.*
Pan. 26.

Tollēno, ōnis. m. [*à tollendo, Fest.*] (1) *An engine to draw*
up water, that bath a great poise at the end, a swipe. (2) *A*
crane to lift up great weights; an engine of war. (1) E puteo
tollenonum hautu rigare, *Plin. 19, 20.* (2) *Liv. 24, 34. Ac-*
cusatam ejus descript. vid. ap. Veget. 4, 21.

Tollens, tis. part. *Taking away.* Tollens apicem flamen,
Luc. 1, 604. tollentibus, Stat. Theb. 2, 105. conf. Sil. 3,
605.

† Tolles. *A swelling of the jaws, Fest.* † Tonillae.

Tollo, ēre. † tolli, cujus tamen loco venit *justuli à compo-*
sito sustollo ap. Gramm. ut & sup. latum & sublatum act. (1)
To take up. (2) *To lift up, to raise.* (3) *To take away, to*
remove. (4) *To bring up, to educate.* (5) *To take along with.*
(6) *To defer, to put off.* (1) § Tollere lapides de terrā, *Cic.*
pro Caecin. 21. § aliquem in collum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 42.
Aurum tollere, & sibi habere, *Liv.* (2) Pileum, quem habuit,
deripuit, eumque ad coelum tollit, *Fragm. Plaut.* § Tollam
altius teetum, non ut te despiciam, sed, &c. *Cic. Met.* Tol-
lere animos, *to take heart, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10: animos ali-*
cui, to hearten, to encourage, Sall. in Cic. se humo, to gain
preferment, Virg. Geor. 3, 9. risum, Hor. cachinnum, to
laugh heartily, Cic. de Fato, 5. clamores horrendos, to set up.
Virg. Aen. 2, 222. gradum, to walk apace, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6,
6. oculos contra, to oppose, Lucr. laudibus aliquem, highly to
commend, Cic. Fam. 15, 9. (3) = Jube illud demi, tolle hanc
patinam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 164. = Detrahere, auferre, tollere,
Cic. ¶ Tollere inducias, to break it, Liv. aliquem furto, to
kidnap him, Virg. § aliquem è medio, Liv. 24, 6. § de medio,
to kill, to make away with, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 7. (4) Quod
erit natum tollito, Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 3. = Si quod peperissem,
educarem, & tollerem, Id. Truc. 2, 4, 45. ¶ Haec forma lo-
quendi hinc obtinuit, quod infantes recens nati humi deponerentur;
ex his quos pater voluit tollebat, vel suscipiebat; utroque enim
vocabulo in hac notione usi sunt veteres, quos autem noluit, pro
scelus! neglexit, aut alii cupiam suscipiendos exposuit. (5) Meā
factum est invisā verecundiā, ut te proficiscens non tollerem,
Cic. 2. fr. 2, 12. (6) Tollo ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut.
Poen. 2, 52. citante Steph. al. extollo.

Tollor, i, latus vel sublatum sum. pass. (1) *To be mounted,*
to be raised up. (2) *To be brought up.* (3) *To be taken away.*
(1) Optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur; sublatum est, *Cic.*
Offic. 3, 25. (2) Quod peperisset, jussit tolli, Ter. Andr. 3, 1,
6. (3) § Differtur, nunquam tollitur ullus amor, Prop. 2, 3,
8. Tolluntur ancipites judiciorum metus, V. Max. 8, 1.
abs. 1.

Tollo, ōnis. m. & tollonus, i. m. *id. quod. tolleno,*
Plaut.

Tolūtāris, e. adj. *That ambleth, or paceth.* Tolutaris equus,
Sen. Ep. 87.

Tolutarius, a, um. *Idem.*

† Tolutiloquentia, ae. f. *Voluble speaking, Naev. ap. Non. 1,*
12. † Volubilitas sermonis.

Tolūtūm. adv. [*à tollendis pedibus, Becm. qu. volutim*]
With an ambling pace, roundly, fast. Ut equis doceat tolutim
incedere, Varr. Demam, hercle, jam de hordeo, tolutim ni
badizas, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 116.

Tōmācināe, ārum. f. [*ἀνδρῶν τομῆς, i. e. τρέφειν, quod carnes*
& herbae incisae induntur] *Puddings made of hogs flesh, liver-*
ings, sausage. Varr. R. R. 2, 4.

Tōmāculum, i. n. *Mart. 1, 42. per Sync. pro*

Tōmāculum, i. n. *A kind of pudding, or sausage.* Toma-
cula supra craticulam ferventia posita, *Petron. 31, 9. Candi-*
duli divina tomacula porci, Juv. 10, 355.

Tōmentum, i. n. [*ἀνδρῶν τομῆς, i. e. sectione eorum quae in-*
culcabant culcitis, Scal.] (1) *Locks clipped off wool, shear-*
wool, flocks, used in stuffing of bed-ticks, cushions, &c. (2)
Small marshy reeds strowed in the Circus for the ease of the poorer
sort. (1) Tomentum è culcitā mandere, Suet. Tib. 54, 3.
(2) Tomentum concisa palus Cirense vocatur, Mart. 14,
160.

* Tomex, vel tomix, icis. f. *A cord, an humpen cord, or*

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rope. Fasciculos tomice palmeā, aut juncea ligato, *Col. R. R.*
12, 32. conf. Vitruv. 7, 3.

* Tōmicus, a, um. *Cutting.* Tomici dentes, *the fore-teeth,*
Cels. 8, 1.

Tōmus, i. m. [*à τόμος, pars vel sectio libri*] *A volume con-*
taining part of the works of an author; a tome. Scriptura quanti
constat & tomus vilis, *Mart. 1, 67.*

Tōnans, tis. part. (1) *Thundering.* (2) *It. subst. The*
thunderer, Jupiter. (1) Sub axe tonanti, *Virg. Aen. 5, 820.*
(2) Totum solitus conflare Tonantem, *Juv. 13, 153.*

Tōnatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A thundering, Sen. N. Q. 12. si sand*
sit lectio.

Tondens, tis. part. (1) *Clipping.* (2) *Grazing, as cattle.*
(1) Tondenti barba cadebat, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 29. (2) Equi ton-*
 dentes latè campum, Virg. Aen. 3, 538.

Tondeo, ēre, tōtondi, tonsum. act. (1) *To clip, to poll;*
(2) To lop, or prune trees. (3) To browse, or bite off, as
cattle do. (4) To mow, or cut corn. (1) Virgines tondebant
barbam, & capillum patris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. § Non tondet;
inquam; quid ergo facit? radit, Mart. 2, 17. Tondere ali-
quem auro, to dry-shave him, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8. (2) Tunc
fringe comas, tunc brachia tonde, Virg. Geor. 2, 368. (3)
Tercentum nivei tondent dumeta juvenci, Virg. Geor. 1, 15.
(4) Vid. Tondeor.

Tondeor, ēri. *To be clipped, cropped, shorn, or mowed.* Arida
prata tondentur, *Virg. Geor. 1, 289.*

† Tonefcit. *It thundereth, Varr. ap. Non. † Tonat.*

† Tonimus. vet. *pro sonamus usurparunt, Varr.*

Tōnitrālis, e. adj. *Thundering, or wherein is thunder.* To-
nitrālia templa coeli, *Lucr. 1, 1098.*

Tōnitrū. n. indecl. plur. tonitrua. [*à tono*] *Thunder, a*
rumbling sound, a crack, or peal of thunder. Ingens tonitru,
Ov. Fast. 3, 347. Tonitrua nubes, Luc. 6, 692.

Tōnitrus, ūs. m. *Thunder, a thunder-clap.* Tonitrus soli-
tariis ovibus abortus inferunt, *Plin. 8, 72. Fulgorem cerni-*
mus antequam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170.

¶ Tōnitrūm, i. n. (1) *Thunder.* (2) *Any rumbling noise.*
(1) Tonitruum definit Posidonius sicci aeris sonitum, *Sen. N. 2,*
2, 26. (2) Auditum tonitruum, terrā mugiente, non Jove to-
nante, Treb. Poll.

Tōno, are, ui, itum. neut. [*à τόνω, vocem intendo*] (1) *To thun-*
der; (2) To make a great and terrible noise, to roar. (3) To roar
out. (1) Si fulserit, si tonuerit, &c. Cic. de Div. 2, 72. Coe-
lum tonat omne fragore, Virg. Aen. 9, 541. (2) Mare tonuit
ex alto, Sen. Met. Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17,
40. Verberibus tonas, Mart. 9, 79. (3) Quanto tu ore pa-
tris laudes tonas? Plin. Praef. Tercentum tonat ore deos,
Virg. Aen. 4, 510.

† Tonor, ōris. m. *pro tenor. An accent, Quint. Inst. 1, 5.*

Tonfa, ae. f. [*quali tonfa ferro, vel quod fluctus tondeat,*
i. e. decutiat, Fest. al. qu. tunfa, à tundo, quod aquam tundat]
An oar, the blade of an oar. In lento luçantur marmore ton-
fae, Virg. Aen. 7, 28. Revocatae ad pectora tonfae percussere
fretum, Sil. 13, 241. nescio an leg. nisi num. multitudinis.

Tonsilis, e. adj. *That is, or may be clipped, rounded, lopped,*
or cropped. Tonsile buxetum, *Mart. 3, 58. Nemora tonsilia,*
Plin. 12, 6.

Tonsilla, ae. f. dim. [*à tonfa*] (1) *A little oar. (2) Also*
a post sharpened at one end, and shod with iron, pitched into the
ground, that ships, or boats may be held therewith; an anchor,
rope, or cable. (1) Enn. (2) Fest.

Tonsillae, arum. f. (1) *The tonsils of the neck. (2) A dis-*
ease affecting that part, the mumps, the glanders. (1) Stoma-
chus oris utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens, Cic. N. D. 2,
54. (2) Utilis mentha contra tonsillas cum alumine, Plin.
20, 53.

Tonsito, āre. freq. [*à tondeo*] unde pass. tonsitor. *To clip*
often. Oves ter in anno tonsitari, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9. i. e.
aure emungi.

Tonfor, ōris. m. verb. *A barber, a clipper.* Tonfori collum
committere, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Ad tonforem ire dixit, Plaut.*
Asin. 2, 3, 14. Curatus inaequali tonfore capillos, Hor. Epist.
1, 1, 94. Tonfor illi unguis dempserat, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4,
33.

Tonsōrium, ii. n. *A barber's shop, Litt. ex Vitruv. † Ton-*
strina.

Tonsōrius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a barber.* Culter tonso-
rius, *a razor, Cic. Offic. 2, 7.*

Tonfricula, ae. f. dim. [*à tonfrix*] *A woman barber, a*
she-shaver. Regiae virgines, ut tonfriculae, tondebant Diony-
sii barbam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

Tonfrina, ae. f. *A barber's shop, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 39.*

Tonfrix, icis. f. *A woman barber.* Tonfrixem suam malè
mulcare, *Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 3.*

Tonsura, ae. f. (1) *A clipping, polling. (2) A shearing,*
or shaving. (1) Nec malè deformet rigidos tonsura capillos,
Ov. A. Am. 1, 517. (2) Tonsurae ut oves praeparentur, Col.
11, 2.

Tonfus, a, um. part. *Shorn, clipped, polled, rounded, lopped,*
shred. Lanae tonfae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 14. Tonfae foliis c-
vinctus olivae, Virg. Aen. 5, 774.

Tonfus, ūs. m. *A sheering, or shaving, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 288.*

* Tōnus,

* **Tōnus**, i. m. [*ἄ, τῆνος*, intendo; *qu. τῆνος τῶνος*, vocis extensio] (1) *A tone, a note, a tune, or accent.* (2) *Also the space between the earth and the moon.* (3) *The gloss, or varnish of colour.* (1) Mart. 9, 22. Lat. Sonus, accentus, Cic. (2) Plin. 2, 20. (3) Plin. 35, 11.

* **Tōparcha**, ae. m. *A lord of a manor, a lord lieutenant of a country*, [ex *τόπος*, locus, & *ἀρχή*, imperium] Spart. in Hadr. Praefectus.

† **Tōpazium**, ii. n. Plin. id quod.

Tōpazius, ii. m. [*ἄ Topazo insula in mari rubro (quae & Faz & Opaz & Topaz, dic.) sed rect. ab Hebr. תַּזְּזִי unde τῶνος aurum solidum*] *A precious stone of the colour of gold, called a topaz*, Plin. 37, 32.

‡ **Tōpazon**, m. *A topaz*. Pulchreque topazon, Prud.

Tōphaceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a sand-stone*. Marga tophacea, Plin. 17, 4.

Tophinus, a, um. *Idem*, Suet. Claud. 2, 21.

Tophus, i. m. [*qui τόπος, i. e. locus, & πόρις, i. e. poris plenus*] *A sand, or gravel-stone that may easily be rubbed to crumbs*. Arenosus tophus ineptus est ad ferenda vineta, Col. 2, 22. Scaber tophus, Virg. Geor. 2, 214.

Tōpia, orum, n. pl. *Certain figures cut in the top of small trees to adorn a garden*, Vitruv. 7, 5.

Tōpiaria, ae. f. *The art of making arbours, or pictures with trees, or twigs and herbs cut out and plaited*, Cic. ad. Q. frat. 3, 1.

Topiarium, ii. n. [*ἄ τόμα, quomodo Graeci appellant funiculos: quod in opere topiario frutices & arbusculae tonfiles, quae variè torquentur, ac flectuntur, usque dum animalium & aliarum rerum similitudinem repraesentent, topiis, sive funiculis soleant religari*, Voss.] *A work made of trees, bushes, or herbs, pictures made of herbs and twigs, an arbour, a bower, a knot*, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1.

Topiarius, a, um. adj. *Arbuscula topiaria, A tree wreathed archwise overhead*, Litt. ex Col. Acanthos est herba topiaria, Plin. 22, 34.

Tōpiarius, ii. m. *A gardener who maketh diverse kinds of knots and devices in herbs as they grow, as in the likeness of men, birds, or beasts; also one who maketh arbours, or bowers*.

Topiarium laudavi, ita omnia convestit hederâ, Cic. Q. frat. 3, 1, 2. Servus topiarius, Id. Par. 5, n. 2.

* **Tōpica**, ōrum, n. pl. *Topics, books that treat of places of invention in logic; Aristotle's eight books so called*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

* **Tōpice**, es, f. [*τοπιχῆ, sc. δὲ τοπικῆς vel τῶν*] *The art of invention, or finding out places and arguments*, vid. Cic. Top. 2.

* **Tōpicus**, a, um. *Topical, or belonging to invention*, Cic.

Tōpium, ii. n. [*ἄ τόπος, locus, sc. ut res alligata sit loco, quo esse volumus*] *An arbour, or bower, &c. a knot in a garden*, Vitruv. 7, 5.

* **Tōpographia**, ae. f. [*ex τόπος, locus, & γράφω, scribo*] *The description of a place, topography*, Cic. Attic. 15, 16. Lat. Locorum descriptio.

* **Tōpographus**, i. m. *A describer of places, a topographer*. Lat. Locorum descriptor.

† **Topper**. [*qu. toto opere*] *Immediately, quickly, in all haste*, Naev. ap. Fest. † Citissimè.

Tōral, & tōrale, is, n. [*ἄ torus*] *The furniture of a bed, or table, as sheets, blankets, coverlets; a counterpane, a tablecloth*. Quod toro injicitur toral dicitur, Varr. ap. Non. Vid. Cafaub. in Lampr. Elagab. 19. Turpe toral, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22. Torale quod ante torum est, Varr. L. L. 3, 35.

Torcular, vel torculare, is, n. [*ἄ torquendo*] *A press for wine, oil, or cider*, Col. 12, 50. Plin. 18, 62.

Torcularium, ii. n. *A press-room*. Servet diligenter cellam & torcularium, Col. 6, 6.

Torcularius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a press*. Lacus torcularius, Col. 12, 18. Torcularia cella, Id. 1, 6. Torcularia vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.

Torcularius, ii. m. *A presser, or pressman*. Multitudo baccae torculariorum vincit laborem, Col. 12, 50.

Torculum, i. n. [*ἄ torqueo*] *A press*. Priusquam vinacea torculis exprimantur, Col. 12, 26. Ad totidem culeos unum sufficit torculum, Plin. 18, 74.

Torculus, i. m. *Idem*, Litt. ex Plin.

Torculus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a press*. Vasa tercula, Cato 1. Funis torculus, Id. 135.

Tordile, is, n. *The seed of the herb seselis*, Plin. 24, 117.

Tordilum, i. n. Plin. 24, 117. & tordylum, Idem.

* **Toreuma**, ātis, n. [*ἄ τορεῦμα, coelo. Th. τρεῖς, terebro*] *Plata chased, or engraven, any turned, or imbossed work*. Artis Phidiaeae toreuma clarum, Mart. 3, 35. Toreumata nota & pretiosa, Cic. in Verr. 4, 18.

Toreumatum, i. n. *Idem*, Litt. ex Cic. ut & alii Lexicogr. sed unde tacent, neque ego inveni.

* **Toreuta**, acī m. *A turner, a graver, or chaser of metal*, Jun.

* **Toreutice**, es, f. *The art of engraving, or imbossing*, Plin. 35, 36, 8.

Tormen, īnis, n. *baud scio an leg. sed tormina, um. pl. [ἄ torquendo, quod dolore torquentur intestina]* *The griping of*

the guts, the wringing of the belly, as in the wind colic. Forticulum in torminibus & stranguriâ se praebere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. Torminum vitium, Col. 12, 7.

Tormentum, i. n. [*ἄ tormen, qu. ἄ torqueo*] (1) *The rope of a crane, or such like instrument to lift up timber; any rope.* (2) *An engine of war to cast stones, or darts.* (3) *Also any piece of ordinance, a cannon, or gun, may be expressed by this word.* (4) *Met. A pinching, or nipping.* (5) *A torment, a racking.* (1) Caes. B. C. 3, 9. & Flor. 2, 15. (2) Fundis, tormentis, sagittis, hostes propellere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. (3) *Ex analogiâ videlicet.* (4) *Nasurtium nomen accepit à narium tormento*, Plin. 19, 44. (5) *Servi vi tormentorum adducti in veritate manserunt*, Cic. pro Cluent. 63. Cum jam tortor, & tormenta ipsa essent defessa, Id. ibid.

Tormina, um, n. *Vid. Tormen*.

Torminalis, e. *Causing, or breeding the gripes*. Sorba torminalia, Cels. 2, 30.

Torminosus, a, um. *That is subject to the gripes, or to the fretting of the guts*. Dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

† **Tornamentum**, i. n. *A running at tilt, jousting, or barriers, juffs and tournaments*, Munst. † Decursio, decursus ludicrus.

† **Tornatilis**, e. adj. *Turned, or made with a turner's wheel*.

† **Terno factus**.

Tornator, m. verb. *A turner*, Vitruv. ap. Litt.

Tornatus, a, um. part. *Turned, or made with a turner's wheel*; Met. Tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441.

Torno, āre, act. [*ἄ τορῶν, τορῶ*] *To turn, or work with the wheel, as turners do; to fashion*. Ita tornavit, ut nihil effici rotundius possit, Cic. de Univ. 6.

Tornor, āri, pass. *To be turned round*. Tornari in vasa, Plin. 36, 44.

Tornus, i. m. [*ἄ Graec. τόρος, quod à Celt. turn, Id.*] (1) *A wheel, a turn, or lathe that turners use to work things with.* (2) *Also a graving tool.* (1) *Tornum Theodorus Samius invenit*, Plin. 7, 57. conf. Vitruv. 9, 4. (2) *Torno facili superaddita vitis*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 38. † Angusto versus includere torno, *to make verses in a low strain*, Prop. 2, 34, 43.

Tōrosus, a, um. or, comp. [*ἄ torus*] (1) *Brawny, fleshy, well fleshed, strong and lusty.* (3) *Also full of stems and branches.* (1) *Torosa cervix*, Col. 6, 1. (2) *Torosior inula*, Plin. 19, 29.

Torpēdo, īnis, f. (1) *Numbness, idleness, laziness.* (2) *A crampfish, which numbeth the hands of those who touch it.* (1) = 8 Inertia, atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit, quam exercitatio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2. (2) Plin. 32, 2.

Torpens, tis, part. *Numb, dull*. Torpens metu, Liv. 28, 29. Torpentibus membris, Plin. 29, 25.

Torpeo, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To be numb, or benumbed, to be stunned.* (2) *To be slow, dull, or heavy and drowsy.* (3) *To be in an extasy of wonder, delight, &c.* (4) *To faint, or languish.* (1) *Duro simillima saxo torpet*, Ov. Met. 13, 540. Torpuerant dolore genae, Id. Epist. 10, 44. (2) § *Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno*, Virg. Geor. 1, 124. Si consilia tua torpent, mea sequere, Liv. 1, 41. (3) *Pauliacâ torpes, insane, tabellâ*, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 95. (4) *Neutrò inclinata spe, torpebat vox, spiritusque*, Liv. 1, 1.

Torpefcens, tis, part. *Growing numb, or heavy, faint*. Torpefcens feritas, Plin. 8, 21.

Torpefco, ēre, incept. (1) *To grow numb, heavy, or dull.* (2) *To grow faint, listless, and sluggish.* (3) *To tarnish and decay in colour.* (1) *Membra torpefcunt gelu*, Sen. Med. 927. (2) *Ingenium incultu, atque fœcidiâ torpefcere sinunt*, Sall. B. J. 2. (3) *Margaritae fœcidiâ rugisque torpefcunt*, Plin. 9, 54.

Torpidè, adv. *Dully, slowly, drowsily*, Litt. ex Gell. sed non inveni.

Torpidus, a, um. *Slow, dull, sleepy, drowsy, &c.* Liv. 25, 38. & 22, 53.

Torpor, ōris, m. [*ἄ torpeo*] *Numbness, stiffness, sleepiness, drowsiness, heaviness, dulness, laziness, listlessness*. Torpore torpedines se tutantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. Membra novus solvit formidine torpor, Virg. Aen. 12, 867. = stupor, Liv. 9, 2.

† **Torpōro**, āre. *To make senseless, drowsy, sleepy, to benumb*, Turpil. † **Torpeo**.

Torquatus, a, um. [*ἄ torquis*] *That weareth a collar, or chain*. Afdit Aleto brevibus torquata colubris, Ov. Epist. 2, 119. Torquatus palumbus, a ringdove, Mart. 13, 67. in lemmate. Torquatae columbae guttura, Prop. 4, 5, 63.

Torquendus, a, um. *To be tortured, or tormented*. Traditus Andranodoro torquendus, Liv. 24, 5.

Torquens, tis, part. *Wreathing, bending, burling, tormenting, torturing*. Torquens arenas, Virg. Geor. 3, 350. lumina, Id. Aen. 7, 448. hostile, Id. ibid. 9, 402.

Torqueo, ēre, fi. turn & sum. act. (1) *To writhe, or wreath, to twist.* (2) *To whirl, or whirl about.* (3) *To bend, or bow, to turn about.* (4) *To crisp and curl.* (5) *Meton. To order, to govern.* (6) *To fling, hurl, or throw.* (7) *To rack, torment, or torture.* (8) *Met. To vex, or plague.* (9) *To wrest, to pervert.* (1) *Torquere funem*, Prop. 4, 3, 21. colūm, Liv. 4, 53. os, Cic. Offic. 1, 36. orbes volubilibus nexibus,

bus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 42. (2) *Virg. Aen.* 1, 112. & 1, 121. (3) *Torquere arcum, Virg. Geor.* 2, 448. *Met.* = *Verfare suam naturam, atque huc, & illuc torquere & flectere, Cic. pro Coel.* 6. ¶ *Torquere iter, to step aside, Stat. Theb.* 11, 313. *fufos, Plin.* 28, 5. *flamina, to spin, Ov. Met.* 12, 479. (4) *Torquere capillos ferro, Ov. Art. Am.* 2, 304. (5) *Coelum & terras qui numine torquet, Virg. Aen.* 4, 269. (6) *Spicula torquere cornu, Virg. Ecl.* 10, 59. *saxum in hostem, Id. Aen.* 12, 901. (7) *Equuleo torquere aliquem, Cic. de Fin.* 3, 13. (8) *Futuri, atque impendentis doloris torquet timor, Cic. de Fin.* 2. *Doloribus animi torquet, Id. ibid.* 1, 13. (9) *Verbo ac literâ jûs torquere, Cic. pro Caecina,* 27.

Torqueor, eri. pass. To be wrested, &c. Stulti malorum memoria torquentur, Cic. de Fin. 1, 17.

Torques, & torquis, is. m. vel f. [à torqueo] (1) A collar, or chain to wear about one's neck. (2) A garland, or chaplet of flowers, a wreath. (3) A ruff about a bird's neck. (1) Torquatus torquem hosti detraxit, Cic. de Fin. 1, 20. *Collo decorus torquis, Stat. aureus, Quint. Torques aureae, Varr.* (2) *Nexis torquibus ornatae arae, Virg. Geor.* 4, 276. (3) *Plittace torque miniato in cervice distincta, Plin.* 10, 58.

Torrefacio, ère, èci. actum. To roast, parch, or scorch, Col. 2, 21, 6, 7. & 12, 15.

Torrefactus, a, um. part. Parched, scorched, sunburnt, Col. 2, 21.

Torrens, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. flumus, sup. (1) Toasting, roasting, parching. (2) Hasty, violent, headlong, running in full stream like a land-flood, rapid, fluent. (3) Sultry. (1) Sidera torrentia agros, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31. (2) *Torrentia flumina, Virg. Ecl.* 7, 52. *Sermo promptus, & Ifaco torrentior, Juv.* 3, 74. *Cum torrentissimus exit pontibus Asopus, Stat. Theb.* 7, 316. *Met. Torrens dicendi copia, Juv.* 10, 9. (3) *Cum torrentissimus axis incumbit terris, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 52.

Torrens, tis. m. [annis, scil. à torreo, quia citò ficitur; vel quòd unda rapido impetu aestuet] A stream coming down an hill, caused by water, or snow; a land-flood, a torrent, a stream. Rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg. Aen. 2, 305. *Monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv.* 28, 6. *Met. Inanis torrens verborum, Quint.* 10, 7.

Torrentius. adv. comp. More violently. Torrentius amne hyberno, Claud. de Rapt. Prof. 2, 198.

Torreo, ère, ui, offum. act. (1) To toast, roast, or broil. (2) To bake. (3) To parch, or scorch. (4) To boil. (5) To dry. (6) To pinch, or nip with cold. (1) Subjiciunt verubus prunas, & viscera torrent, Virg. Aen. 5, 103. *conf. Sil.* 14, 214. (2) *Torreo me pro pane rubido, hera, Plant. Casin.* 2, 5, 2. *Sole cibum torrere, Plin.* 7, 2. (3) *Torret fitis ora, Prop.* 4, 10, 21. *Artus torrentur febribus, Ov. Epist.* 21, 169. *Met. Torrere aliquem face mutuâ, Hor. Od.* 3, 9, 13. (4) *Litt. ex Plin.* (5) *Pisces sole torrere, Plin.* 7, 2. (6) *Frigore torrere, Steph. ex Varr. vid. & Torridus, n. 4.*

Torreor, eri. pass. To be scorched, &c. Solis ardore torreri, Cic. Somn. Scip. 6.

Torresco, ère, incept. To be broiled, roasted, dried, either with the sun, or with the fire. Torrescere flammis, Lucr. 3, 903.

† *Torridor, ari. pass. To be burned, &c. Accius. † Torreor.*

Torridus, a, um. (1) Dry. (2) Hot, sultry. (3) Parched, burned, scorched, torrid. (4) Starved, shrivelled, shrunk up with frost. (1) Defectus aquarum circa torridos fontes, Liv. 4, 30. (2) *Aestas torrida, Virg. Ecl.* 7, 48. *Color torridus sole, Plin.* 12, 43. (3) *Tellus torrida, Lucr.* 5, 1219. *Aër torridus, Prop.* 3, 13, 52. (4) *Homo macie torridus, Cic. pro L. Agrar.* 2, 34. *membra gelu, Liv. pecora frigore, Id.* 21, 32.

Torris, is. m. [à torreo] (1) A firebrand lighted, (2) or extinct. (1) Torrem Corynaeus ab ara corripit, Virg. Aen. 12, 298. (2) *Funereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes, Ov. Met.* 8, 512.

Torsio, onis. f. verb. [à torqueo] A writhing, or wrestling, a griping and ringing, a torturing, or racking. Torsiones stomachi, Plin. 20, 67. *al. leg. Rosio.*

Tortè. adv. Crookedly, awry. Tortè penitusque remota, Lucr. 4, 306.

Tortilis, e. Wrested, wreathed, winding, writhen. Tortilis pampinus, Plin. 9, 74. *ansa, Ov. Ep.* 16, 252. *piscis, Id. Met.* 13, 915. *Tortilibus nervis vibrata phalarica, Luc.* 6, 198. ¶ *Placenta tortilis, a tart, or cheesecake, Jun.*

Tortivus, a, um. That is squeezed, or wrung out. Vinum tortivum, pressed wine, wine of the last pressing, Col. 12, 36. *conf. Caton. R. R.* 23.

† *Torto, are. freq. [à torqueo] To writhe, or wrest often, Non.*

Tortor, ari, atus. pass. To be pained, or tormented. Recenti vulnere tortari, Lucr. 3, 661.

Tortor, oris. m. verb. [à torqueo] (1) An executioner, a torturer, a tormenter. (2) A slinger, or thrower of stones. (3) A name of Apollo. (1) Quid opus est tortore? Cic. pro Mil. 21. *Si sapiens ad tortoris equuleum ire cogatur, Id. de Fin.* 4, 12. = *carnifex, Id.* (2) *Litt. ex Amm.* (3) *Accla-*

matum est, Caesarem esse Apollinem, sed Tortorem, Suet. Aug. 70. ¶ *Equus tortor, a trotting, or uneasy horse, Non.*

† *Tortum, i. n. [vox antiqua, quâ olim utebantur pro tormento, Non.] An engine to throw stones with, Pacuv.*

¶ *Tortuose. adv. Crookedly, with windings and turnings, Tert. † Torte.*

¶ *Tortuositas, atis. f. Crookedness, writhedness, Tert. † Tortura.*

Tortuosus, a, um. adj. or, comp. (1) That windeth, or turneth many ways crooked. (2) Also full of torture, or pain. (3) Intricate. (1) Tortuosus annis, Liv. 27, 47. (2) *Tortuosior urina, Plin.* 21, 100. (3) *Tortuosum dicendi genus, Cic. Acad.* 4, 32.

Tortura, ae. f. [à torqueo, tortum] A wreathing, writhing, or bowing back. Caput farmenti torquendum non est,—quoniam tortura vexatio est, Pallad. R. R. 3, 9.

Tortus, a, um. part. (1) Writhed, wrested, twisted. (2) Crisped, curled, frizled. (3) Tortured, tormented. (1) Funes torti, Virg. Aen. 4, 575. *Anguis tortus, Ov. Met.* 2, 138. (2) *Tortas non amo comas, Mart.* 4, 24. *Tortus crinis, Id. Spectac.* 3, 9. (3) *Tortus verberibus, Cic. Topic.* 20.

Tortus, us. m. (1) Crookedness, wriness. (2) A bending, the gait of a serpent. (1) Tortu multiplici draco, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9. *ex poeta. (2) Longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg. Aen.* 5, 276.

Torvè. adv. Sowerly, sternly, crabbedly, Plaut. Amph. 4, 2, 8. *Sed libb. meliores legunt stolidè.*

Torvinus, a, um. id. quod torvus. Cruel in look, grim, stern, Varr. L. L. 4, 35.

Torvitas, atis. f. Sowerness of look, lowering, frowning, sternness. Capitis torvitate terreri, Plin. 8, 23. *Torvitas vultus, Tac. Hist.* 2, 9, 4.

Torviter. adv. Frowningly, loweringly, Non. ex Pomp.

Torulus, i. m. dim. [à torus] (1) A little rope, cord, or band wreathed. (2) Ringlets of hair made up conically with golden grasshoppers, worn by the Athenians on their foretop, to denote they were born in their own land, and of equal antiquity to it. (3) A little bed. (4) A woman's cawl. (5) The wood of a tree next to the bark. (6) The little brawny part in animals. (1) Vid. Torus. (2) Meo patri torulus inherit aureus sub petaso, Plaut. Prol. Amph. 144. (3) *Vid. Torus.* (4) *Litt. ex Varr.* (5) *Inutilis humor effluxit per torulum, Vitruv.* 2, 9. (6) *Terga pulposis torulis obesa, Apul. Met.* 7, p. 221.

Torus, i. m. [à τείρω, τέρω, τήρω, ut sit quicquid rotundum, praecipue gramen, vel culmus tortus in funiculum, super quem antiqui fragula sternebat; vel fort. à τείρος, funis, n in r; ut saepe, migrante] (1) Twisted grass, or straw, on which the ancients laid their skins, or other furniture, for the convenience of sleeping, or sitting. (2) A bed in a garden. (3) A rope, or cord. (4) A bedstead. (5) A bed laid upon it. (6) Marriage. (7) The thick and round circle of a pillar. (8) The tuft in a garland. (9) A wreath of hair in fashion of a cone on the top of the head, which the Athenians adorned with a grasshopper, to shew they were αὐτόχθονες; that animal being supposed to be from the earth, without other generation. (10) An ornament of a woman's head. (11) A bunch, or knot in the stem, or body of a tree. (12) Tori, the brawn, muscles, or fleshy parts in man, or beast. (3) A protuberance, or swelling as of the veins. (1) Ex herbâ torta torus appellatus, Varr. de vitâ P. R. Montana torum cum sterneret uxor frondibus & culmo vicinarumque ferarum pellibus, Juv. Sat. 6, 5. *Viridante toro confederat herbae, Virg. Aen.* 5, 388. *Extruimus toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis, Id. Aen.* 3, 224. (2) *Litt. ex Plin.* (3) *Vitis novella tribus toris ad arborem religetur, Col.* 5, 6. *vid. & Cato,* 135. (4) *Asper torus signis eburnis, Stat. Sylv.* 3, 1, 38. (5) ¶ *In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis impositus lecto, Ov. Met.* 8, 685. *Tori velamina, Id. Fast.* 2, 343. (6) *Legitimos sollicitasse toros, Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 50. (7) *Vitruv. teste Litt.* (8) *Ut in corona tori, Cic. Orat.* 21, 8. (9) *Ex analogiâ τῶ torulus, q. v. (10) Varr. ap. Litt.* (11) *Litt. ex Virg.* (12) *O terga! ô lacertorum tori, Cic. Tusc.* 2, 8. *ex poeta. Leo gaudet comantes excutens cervice toros, Virg. Aen.* 12, 7. (13) *Cels.* 7, 18.

Torvus, a, um. or, comp. flumus, sup. [qu. tortivus, tortum, τὸ τῶν, Gloss. i. e. tortum] (1) Sharp, sower, crabbed. (2) Grim, stern. (1) Praeter foli vitia, culturâ quoque torva sunt vina, Plin. 17, 35, 27. ¶ *Torvior, Apul. Florid.* p. 808. *Torvissimus, Arnob.* 6, 196. (2) *Optima torvae forma bovis, Virg. Geor.* 3, 51. *Torva facies, Col.* 6, 20. *Torvus visu, Stat. Theb.* 11, 10.

Toftus, a, um. part. [à torreo] Parched, roasted, toasted, broiled, baked, scorched. Hordeum tostum, Col. 12, 5. § *Toftas aestu terit area fruges, Virg. Geor.* 1, 298. *Viscera tosta taurorum, Id. Aen.* 8, 180. *Vid. Torreo.*

Tot. adj. plur. indecl. [à Gr. τοῦ pro τόσῳ] (1) So many. (2) Just so much. (1) Quot homines, tot causae, Cic. de Orat. 2, 32. *Quae cum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut, &c. Id. Tot viri ac tales, Id. pro Coel.* 28. *Tot ac tantae res, Id. (2) Quint.*

Totâlis, e. adj. Total, whole, intire, Quint. Decl. 337. + *Totus. ¶ Totâliter. adv. Wholly, totally, intirely, Laet. † Penitus, prorsus.*

T R A

Totidem, adj. plur. indecl. [ex tot, & dem] *Even, or just so many.* Totidem annos vixerunt, *Cic. de Div. 2, 43.*

† Tōtiens, adv. *id. quod.*

Tōties, adv. *So many times, so often.* Ignoscas quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, *Cic. Att. 7, 12.* Quoties dico, toties mihi videor in iudicium venire, *Id. pro Cluent. 18.* Quoties ibis, toties magis placebit, *Cato R. R. 1.*

|| Totjūgus, a, um. *So many as it were yoked together,* *Lex. ex Apul. † Tot juncti.*

Tōtus, a, um [à tot, vox redditiva ad quōtus] *So great, so many.* Detrahatur summae tota pars quota demit utrinque, *Manil. 3, 447.*

Tōtus, a, um [à tot] (1) *Whole, every part of.* (2) *Wholly, altogether, utterly.* (3) *All.* (1) Aedificantur totae aedes denovo, *Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36.* (2) Totus displiceo mihi, *Ter. Haut. 5, 4, 20.* Reliqua multitudo tota nostra est; *Cic. pro Mil. 1.* Totos Antiochi Aetolos esse dicebat, *Liv. 37, 49.* (3) Leve est totum hoc risum movere, *Cic. Ex totis ripis tela jaciebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 1.* Totos in poenam ordire nepotes, *Stat. Theb. 1, 81.*

Toxicum, i. n. [qu. taxicum, à taxo arbore, vid. *Plin. 16, 20.*] *Poison, venom.* Ibo ad medicum, atque ibi me toxico morti dabo, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 4.* Miscere toxica, *Ov. Am. 2, 2, 68.* = venenum, *Mart.*

T ante R.

Trābālis, e. *Of, belonging, or like to a beam.* Trabalis hasta, *Stat. Theb. 4, 6.* Clavus trabalis, *a shipnail, Cic. Verr. 5, 71.* Telum trabale, *Ov. Met. 12, 294.*

Trābārium, ii. n. *A fisher's boat,* *Vitruv. ap. Litt.*

Trābea, ae. f. [quod qu. trabes ex auro vel purpurā intextas habuit] (1) *A robe worn by kings, consuls, and augurs.* (2) *Meton. The consulship.* (1) Trabea decorus Romulus, *Ov. Fast. 2, 503.* Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvāque sedebat succinctus trabea, *Virg. Aen. 7, 187.* vid. & *Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 2.* (2) *Litt. ex Marc.*

Trābeātus, a, um. *Clad in a robe called a trabea.* Trabeatus Quirinus, *Ov. Fast. 1, 37.* Trabeati equites, *Tac. Ann. 3, 2, 2.*

Trābēcūla, ae. f. *A little joist, or rafter,* *Vitruv. 10, 21.* *Cato, c. 18.*

† Trabes, is. f. ant. *pro trabs, q. v.* *Cic. N. D. 3, 30. ex Enn.*

† Trābica, navis dicitur, quod sit trabibus confixa, *Fest. ex Pacuv.*

Trabs, is. f. [à Gr. τραβήξ, *Id.*] (1) *A beam of an house, any great piece of timber.* (2) *A great tree.* (3) *A ship.* (4) *Also a meteor, or impression in the air like a beam.* (5) *An obelisk.* (1) Adductae ad trabem manus, *Plaut. Nexae trabs aere, Virg. Aen. 1, 452.* (2) Dens trabis umbrosa templa, *Ov. Met. 11, 360.* (3) Vastum trabe cavā currimus aequor, *Virg. Aen. 3, 191.* (4) Emicant trabs, quas docos vocant, *Plin. 2, 26. q. v.* (5) *Plin. ap. Litt.*

* Trāchālī, m. pl. *The upper part of the scarlet fish,* *Fest.*

* Trāchēa, ae. vel trachia. f. *The weasand, or windpipe,* *Gell. 17, 11.* *Lat. Aspera arteria, à τρᾶχῆς, asper.*

Tracta, ae. f. [à traho, tractum] *A line, a thread, a piece, a lock of wool.* Tracta panis, *a shive, or piece of bread,* *Cato, 76.*

Tracta, ae. f. vel um. n. *Locks of wool ready to be picked, teased, or carded,* *Tibull. 1, 7, 86.*

Tractābilis, e. or, comp. (1) *Tractable, that may be felt, or handled.* (2) *Calm, navigable.* (3) *Treated with, or managed, gentle, quiet, pliable.* (1) Corporeum & aspectabile, itemque tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, *Cic. de Univ. 4.* (2) Siculum pelagus tractabile, *Plin. 10, 47.* (3) Nihil est eo tractabilius, *Cic. Att. 10, 11.* = *Erat Dario mite & tractabile ingenium, Curt. 3, 2, 17.* 8. Agrippam nihilo tractabiliorem, sed indies amentiozem in insulam transportavit, *Suet. Aug. 65.*

Tractābilitas, ātis. f. *Fitness to be managed, or worked.* Sallix in sculpturis commodam praestans tractabilitatem, *Vitruv. 2, 9.*

Tractandus, a, um. part. *To be handled, managed, respected, &c.* Nunc levis est tractanda Venus, *Tibull. 1, 1, 73.* bellum, *Liv. 23, 28.* Tractandis fidibus operam dare, *V. Max. 8, 7. ext. 8.*

Tractans, tis. part. *Handling.* Tractanti dum resistit tellus, *Virg. Geor. 3, 502.* Tractantum multae quam tetigere manus, *Ov. ex Pont. 3, 320.*

Tractatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An handling, an using.* (2) *Met. A treating, a writing, or speaking of.* (1) Armorum tractatio, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 52.* Tractatio & usus vocis in nobis est, *Id. Orat. 18.* (2) *Materia est in verbis; tractatio in verborum collocatione, Cic. Orat. 59.*

Tractator, ōris. m. verb. *A handler,* *Sen. Ep. 66.*

|| Tractatorius, a, um. *A stroaker.* Tractatorium diploma, *A patent for allowance of victuals, as well as of posthorses, by the emperor, Cujac.*

Tractatrix, icis. f. verb. *She that with a light and nimble*

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hand did rub one's body all over to discuss humours, a stroaker, *Mart. 3, 82, 13.*

Tractatus, a, um. part. (1) *Handled.* (2) *Drawn, or dragged.* (3) *Met. Treated of.* (4) *Used.* (1) Tractata atramenta, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235.* (2) *Litt. ex Virg. sed q.* (3) Aliquoties iste locus à te tractatus est, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 4.* (4) A nullo liberalius, quàm à Cluentio tractatus est, *Cic. pro Cluent. 59.*

Tractatus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An handling.* (2) *A treating of any thing in discourse.* (3) *Also a tractate, tract, or treatise.* (1) Aspera tractatu, *Plin. 17, 4.* (2) Tractatus artium, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 23.* (3) Tractatu toto separatim sententia ejus indicanda est, *Plin. 14, 5.*

Tractim, adv. (1) *Continually, without ceasing.* (2) *As it were by drawing along.* (1) Tractim susurrant, *Virg. Geor. 4, 260.* Serv. interpr. (2) Tractim tangere, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 157.*

Tracto, āre. freq. [à traho] (1) *Absol. To handle.* (2) *To feel, or touch.* (3) *To order, manage, or govern.* (4) *To use, to meddle with.* (5) *To use, treat, or entertain.* (6) *To treat, discourse, or write of.* (1) Gustare, olfacere, tractare, audire, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 38.* (2) Ne quis eam tractet indiligens, *Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 23.* (3) Haec arte tractabat virum, *Ter. Haut. 2, 3, 125.* Si quis recte aut commodè tractaret, *Id. ibid. 1, 1, 101.* (4) Tractant fabrilis fabri, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.* Tractare lanam, *to tease, or dress it, Just. 1, 3.* vitam, *to lead it, Lucr. 5, 930.* (5) Aliquem liberaliter tractare, *Cic. Fam. 8, 8.* durius & acerbius, *Plin. Ep. 9, 12, 2.* (6) Res tragicas comicè tractare, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 8.* aliquid sermone Graeco, *Id.*

Tractor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be handled, &c.* *Cic. de Orat. 1, 20.* Tractentur vulnera manu, *Luc. 3, 314.*

Tractorium, ii. n. *A windless to draw up,* *Vitruv. 10, 1.*

Tractōrius, a, um. *Serving to draw up.* Tractoria organa, *pullies, or cranes to pull up stones, or timber with, Vitruv. 10, 1.*

Tracturus, a, um. part. *About to draw.* Huc illuc tracturus interpretationem, *Tac. Hist. 3, 3, 2.* Sola domi luctu senium tractura relinquo, *Claud. 3. R. Prof. 259.* Ratus partem profligatam caetera tracturam, *Liv. 33, 9.*

Tractus, a, um. part. (1) *Drawn, or pulled, dragged.* (2) *Teazed, spun.* (3) *Met. Drawn out in length, prolonged.* (4) *Derived.* (1) Aege per manus tractus, *Caes. B. G. 6, 37.* Quadrigis tractus, *Plin. 28, 72.* Tractus in Aetaea fertur adulter humo, *Ov. Ibis, 336.* (2) Licia tracta, *Tib. 1, 6, 80.* (3) Tracta longā bella propinqua morā, *Ov. Fast. 3, 204.* (4) = *Animi hominum extrinsecus tracti & hausti, Cic. de Div. 1, 32.*

Tractus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *A drawing.* (2) *A drawing in length.* (3) *A place, a country.* (4) *A region, a clime, a coast.* (5) *A tract, or space of.* (6) *A space, or interval of time.* (7) *A trace, or mark, draught, or form.* (8) *A stream, or current.* (9) *A deriving.* (1) Placido tractu reptavit draco, *Claud. 2. Conf. Stil. 172.* (2) Quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum? *Cic. de Orat. 2, 50.* (3) Totus ille tractus celeberrimus, *Cic. pro Planc. 9.* (4) Venti regunt sua flamina diverso tractu, *Ov. Met. 1, 59.* (5) Flammaram longi tractus, *Virg. Geor. 1, 367.* (6) Patere, *2, 78.* Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2. (7) Si qua incerto fallit te litera tractu, *Prop. 4, 3, 5.* (8) Cydnus leni tractu labitur, *Curt. 3, 4, 8.* conf. & eund. 5, 3, 2. (9) Tractus & declinatio dictionum, *Quint. 8, 3.*

Tradendus, a, um. part. *To be delivered, &c.* Quibus non scientia esset tradenda, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 20.*

Tradens, tis. part. *Delivering, relating.* Incertum diversitas tradentium facit, *Suet. Calig. 8.*

Trāditiō, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *An handing down.* (2) *A yielding, or giving up.* (3) *A tradition, a giving, a delivering, a doctrine, a teaching.* (1) Arida praeceptorum traditio, *Quint. 3, 1.* (2) Abalienatio est rei aut traditio, aut in jure cessio, *Cic. Top. 5.* (3) *Gell. 13, 21.* † Memoriae traditum, *Cic.*

Trāditor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A teacher.* (2) *A traitor.* (1) *Litt. ex Apul. † Qui praecepta tradit.* (2) *Tac. Hist. 4, 24, 3.*

Traditur, imperf. *It is reported, or written, &c.* Famā traditur, *Liv. 5, 33.*

Trādītūrus, a, um. part. *About to deliver up.* Quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 22.* Prae pudore videntur insignia ipsi sua tradituri, *Liv. 45, 39.*

Trādītus, a, um. part. (1) *Delivered, put into the hands.* (2) *Surrendered.* (3) *Traditional, handed down.* (4) *Spoke, or writ of.* (1) Adolescentia tradita ad scientiam rei militaris, *Cic. 2.* (2) Armis traditis, supplicio affici, *Caes. B. G. 1, 27.* (3) Coepta sunt purè tradita sacra coli, *Ov. Fast. 3, 280.* (4) *Fama obscenae tradita carminibus, Prop. 1, 16, 10.*

Trādo, ere, didi, itum. act. [ex trans, & do] (1) *To deliver, to give, or yield.* (2) *To fix, to imprint.* (3) *To deliver up, to surrender, to put into one's hands.* (4) *To give from hand to hand, to transmit.* (5) *To teach, write, or set down.* (6) *To commend, to recommend.* (7) *To betray.* (1) § Hominem in custodiam tradidit, *Cic. 2. frat. 1, 2.* (2) Quae dicam trade memoriae, *Cic. 3.* (3) Qui se in Africā Caesari tradiderunt, *Cic. Offic. 1, 31.* (4) § Tradam hominum memoriae sempiternae, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 19.* (5) Tradere elementa loquendi, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 28.* (6) Fallimur, & quondam non dignum tradimus,

tradimus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 78.* (7) Tradere causam adversariis, *Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 7.*

Trādor, i. pass. *To be delivered, treated of, &c.* Earum rerum, quae traduntur in arte, inscitia, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 22.*

Trādūcendus, a, um. part. *To be brought from one place to another.* Omnes illas victimas, quas traducendas in triumpho vindicavit, alias alio caedente mactate, *Liv. 45, 39.*

Trādūco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ex trans, & duco*] (1) *To carry, lead, bring, or convey from place to another.* (2) *To turn, convert, or change.* (3) *To bring over to one's side, or party.* (4) *To transplant, or take imps, or grafts off a tree.* (5) *To expose to public shame.* (6) *To pass away as one doth the time.* (7) *To translate.* (1) Traduc & matrem & familiam omnem ad nos, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 7, 12.* Alio vidi traducere messes, *Virg. Ecl. 8, 99.* (2) = Omnem orationem traduxi, & converti in increpandum Caepionis fugam, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 48.* (3) Homines traducere ad optimates paro, *Cic. Attic. 14, 23.* & Abducere animos a contraria defensione, & ad nostram conor traducere, *Id. de Orat. 2, 72.*

Si istud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, *Id. Acad. 2, 4, 1.* (4) Si actor vicini tui ex fundo tuo vites in arbores suas traduxit, *Paul. J.C. 5, 12.* (5) *Liv. 2, 38.* Vid. Transductio, n. 2. (6) Traducere acuum leniter, *Hor. Ep. 18, 1, 97.* tempus, *Cic. Fam. 4, 6.* (7) *Litt. sed gratis.* Hanc sanè vocis notionem nullum esse censet *Vossius.*

Trāducor, i. pass. *To be brought over, &c.* Fluvius Eurotas ita magnus & vehemens factus est, ut eo traduci victimae nullo modo possent, *Cic. de Inv. 2, 31.*

Trāductio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying, or bringing over.* (2) *A passing away.* (3) *Also a metaphor, or borrowed way of speech.* (4) *A defaming, or bringing to open shame.* (1) Transductio furibundi hominis in plebem, *Cic. pro Sext. 6.* (2) Transductio temporis, *Cic. de Div. 1, 56.* (3) Transductio, & immutatio in verbo, *Cic. Orat. 3, 42.* (4) = Damnatum cum dedecore & traductione, *Sen. de Ira, 1, 6.*

Trāductor, ōris. m. verb. (1) *He that bringeth from one place to another.* (2) *Also a slanderer, or defamer.* (1) *Cic. Attic. 2, 9.* (2) *Litt.*

Trāductus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought over.* (2) *Passed over, led.* (3) *Defamed publicly.* (4) *Converted, turned.* (1) Ex arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus vinea fit, *Varr. R. R. 1, 8.* (2) O adolescentiam traductam eleganter! *Cic. pro Planc. 12.* (3) *Liv. 2, 38.* (4) Ludi ab laetitia ad metum traducti sunt, *Cic. de Harusp. Resp. 11.*

Trādux, ūcis. m. [*à traducendo, est enim ex alio ducta propago*] *An imp, or graft cut off from one tree, and removed to another, a branch, or twig of a vine carried along from tree to tree, &c.* *Cic. de Sen. 15.* *Varr. R. R. 1, 8.* *Col. 1, 6.* An anima fit ex traduce? *2. Theol.*

* Trafax. f. [*à Gr. τραφῆς, trabs*] *A beam, a kind of dart,* *Enn. Vid. Trifax.*

* Trāgacantha, vel tragacanthē. f. *A tree which produceth gum dragant, or as some buckthorn,* *Plin. 13, 36.*

Tragacanthum, i. m. *Gum dragant,* *Cels. 4, 6.*

* Trāgēlāphus, i. m. [*ex τραγός, hircus, & λαφός, cervus*] *A beast with a beard and shaggy hair like a goat, but otherwise like a stag, a stonebuck, or goathart,* *Plin. 8, 15.*

* Trāgēmāta, um. n. pl. [*à τραγῶν, comedo*] *Banqueting dishes, junkets, confects, sweetmeats, the dessert at a feast,* *Macrob. Sat. 2, 8. conf. Gell. 13, 11. Lat. Bellaria.*

Trāgicē. adv. *Tragically.* & Res comicas tragicē tractare, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 8.* Rhetoricē & tragicē ornare, *Id. de Clar. Orat. 11.*

Trāgico-comoedia. *A tragi-comedy, a play that beginneth tragically and endeth comically,* *Plaut. Amph. prol. 58.*

Trāgicus, a, um. (1) *Tragical, belonging to tragedies.* (2) *Acted in tragedies.* (1) Tragici cothurni, *Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 64.* (2) Tragicum scelus, *Liv. 1, 4.*

Trāgicus, i. m. (1) *A maker, or writer of tragedies.* (2) *Also the actor.* (1) Ut ille ait tragicus, *Sen. Epist. 49.* (2) *Liv. 24, 24.*

* Trāgion, ii. n. & tragonis, is. f. [*à τραγός, hircus*] *A shrub like a juniper, whose leaves in autumn stink like a goat,* *Plin. 13, 36. & 26, 87.*

* Trāgoedia, ae. f. [*ἀπὸ τῆς τραγῶς, καὶ τῆς ᾠδῆς, quod primum ejus poematis praemium hircus esset, Hor. de Arte, 220.*] (1) *A tragedy, or play wherein persons are brought upon the stage, and the subject is full of trouble, and ends likely in murders, &c.* (2) *A stir, bustle, or disturbance.* (1) Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit, *Cic. de Sen. 7.* (2) Tragoedias excitare, *Cic. pro Mil. 7.* Tragoedias agere in nugis, *Id. de Orat. 2, 51.*

Trāgoedus, a, um. *Tragoedus vicus, a street in Rome so called, from tragedians inhabiting there, Sen. Also a surname of Jupiter, who had a temple there, Suet. Aug. 57. ubi vid. Torrent.*

Trāgoedus, i. m. *A tragedian, or actor of tragedies.* Tragoedum in comoediis admodum placere vidimus, *Cic. Orat. 31.*

* Tragopānis, m. Alii aliter legunt, sed malè. *A bird in Ethiopia, greater than the eagle, having horns like a goat,* *Plin. 10, 70.*

* Trāgōpōgon, ōnis, m. [*ex τραγός, hircus, & πώγων, barba*]

The herb called goats-beard, Plin. 27, 117. = Scandix; Id. ib.

* Trāgōrīgānum, i. n. *A sort of wild organy, or mint,* *Plin. 20, 68.*

* Tragos, i. m. (1) *An herb like sea rush.* (2) *A shell-fish of a rank smell.* (3) *The smell of the armpits.* (4) *Also a kind of thick hard and rough sponge.* (5) *A kind of corn, hard of digestion.* (1) *Plin. 27, 116. = Scorpis, Id. ib.* (2) *Plin. 9, 69.* (3) *Mart. 11, 23.* (4) *Plin. 9, 69.* (5) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Trāgūla, ae. f. [*à trahendo, quod scuto infixa trahatur, Fest.* dim. à traha, *Scal. ex Varr.*] (1) *A javelin with a barbed head.* (2) *Also a trammel, or drag-net.* (1) Scipionis femur tragulā confixum erat, *Liv. 24, 42.* (2) *Plin. 16, 13. Met. = Tragulam in te injicere adornat, nescio quā fabricam facit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 25.*

Trāgūlārīi, orum. m. [*qui tragulam telum gerunt ac jaciunt*] *Soldiers that shot arrows out of cross-bows, Veg. 2, 15.*

Trāgum, i. n. (1) *A kind of corn.* (2) *Also a net called a drag.* (1) *Plin. 18, 16. Cels. 4, 6.* (2) *Id.*

Tragus, i. m. *A bushy herb, a kind of sponge, &c. Plin. Vid. Tragos.*

Trāha, ae. f. [*à trahendo*] *A dray, or sledge drawn without wheels, Col. 2, 21.*

|| Trāhārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a dray, Sidon.*

Traharius, ii. m. *A drayman, Sidon.*

Trāhax, ācis. adj. [*à traho*] *Covetous, stingy, that draweth all things to him, Plaut. Perf. 3, 3, 6.*

Trahea, ae. f. *A cart, or dray, Virg. Geor. 1, 164.*

Trahendus, a, um. *To be drawn; Met. delayed, &c.* Trahendi verò belli vix ullam esse rationem, dixit, *Curt. 3, 8, 8. Vid. caet. notiones in Traho.*

Trahens, tis. part. *Drawing.* Genua aegra trahens, *Virg. Aen. 5, 468. vid. caet. in Traho.*

Trāho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*fortasse à τραῶν, prehendo, fut. secund. τραῶν, fut. prim. τραῖν, traho, traxi; unde & Angl. to drag.*] (1) *To draw, to drag.* (2) * *To spin.* (3) *To draw forth, or out of.* (4) *To bring, to lead, as in triumph.* (5) *To take, have, get, or learn.* (6) *Neut. To be propense, or inclined.* (7) *To struggle, to strive for.* (8) *To wrest, to force.* (9) *To conjecture.* (10) *To claim, to arrogate.* (11) *To draw, to stretch out.* (12) *To intice, or allure, to decoy, to stay, or attract.* (13) *To delay, prolong, defer, put, or drive off.* (14) *To suck, to drink, to snuff up.* (15) *To contract.* (1) = *Magnes ferrum ad se allicit & trahit, Cic. de Div. 1, 39.* & Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, *Sen. Ep. 107.* Ex Graeco. Equi trahunt currum, *Suet. Aug. 94.* (2) Trahunt purpuras clientae, *Hor. Od. 2, 18.* (3) Gladium trahere visceribus suis, *Mart. 1, 14.* ¶ Penitus suspiria trahere, *to fetch a deep sigh, Ov. Met. 2, 753.* (4) Trahit Caesar feroces per sacrum clivum Sicambros, *Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32.* (5) Cum grana rubicundum traxerunt colorem, *Col. 2, 21.* Cognomen ex contumeliā trahere, *Cic. Philipp. 3, 6.* Aliquid falis ab uxore mimā trahere, *Id. Philipp. 2, 8.* (6) Vulgus cupiens voluptatum, si eodem princeps trahat, *Tac. Ann. 14, 14, 4.* (7) Flumen gignendo sale secundum vi trahunt, *Tac. Ann. 13, 57, 1.* (8) Huc illuc trahere interpretationem, prout conducit, *Tac. Hist. 3, 3, 2.* ¶ Trahere in religionem aliquid, *to scruple it, to look upon it as an affront offered to the gods, Liv. 5, 23.* (9) Cur abstinerit spectaculo ipse, variè trahebant, *Tac. Ann. 1, 76, 5.* (10) Gratiā rectè factorum sibi quisque trahunt, *Tac. Ann. 3, 53, 4.* (11) Bolis perpetua ardens longiorem trahit limitem, *Plin. 2, 25.* (12) Trahebat mentes, vinum promittendo aegris, *Plin. 26, 8.* Trahunt promissa puellas, *Ov. Art. Am. 1, 631.* Eum fugam simulantes in planitiem saltibus circumjectam traxere, *Tac. Ann. 2, 11, 3.* (13) Obsidionem in adventum principis trahere, *Liv. 1, 28.* (14) * Hanc aquam traxi lubris, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 2.* Pocula arente fauce trahere, *Hor. Epod. 16, 4.* ¶ Trahere aquam, *to leak, Sen. Odorem testae anus avida traxit naribus, Phaedr. 3, 2, 4.* (15) = Cum benè vir vul-

tum traxit, rugasque coegit, *Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33.*

Trāhor, i. pass. *To be drawn, Met. to be inticed, spurt out, &c.* Sine trahi, cum egomet trahor, *Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117.* Si trahitur bellum, quid expectem? *Cic. Att. 10, 7.*

Trāhūla, ae. f. dim. [*à traha*] *A little dray, or sledge, Litt. ex Varr.*

Trājectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A passing, or ferrying over, a conveying, or carrying over.* (2) *A transposing, displacing, or setting out of order.* (3) *Also the transit of a star.* (1) Trajectio Acherontis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. al. tranvectio.* (2) Tractio verborum, *Cic. Orat. 69.* (3) Assyrii trajectiones, motusque stellarum observaverunt, *Cic. de Div. 1, 1.*

|| Trajectitiū, a, um. *Belonging to passage, carried over sea, transported.* Trajectitia pecunia, *Dig. Sors trajectitia, a ferryman's fare, Modest.*

Trājecto, āre. freq. *To thrust through, to convey through, or over, Col. teste Litt.*

Trajector, āri. pass. *To be put through.* Trajectatur acu, *Cels. 7, 14.*

Trājectūra, ae. f. *A trajection, a different placing.* Trajectura mutulorum, *Vitruv. 4, 7.*

Trajectūrus, a, um. part. *About to pass over.* Trajecturus Rhenum, *Suet. Tib. 18. conf. Liv. 44, 1.*

Trajectus, a, um. part. (1) *Thrust, or bored through.* (2) *Carried, or conveyed over.* (1) Pectora trajecta ferro, *Virg. Aen. 1, 359.* (2) Trajectus naviculā in Africam, *Cic. post red. ad Quir. c. 8.* Antennis de navi in navem trajectis, *Liv. 30, 10.*

Trajectus, ūs. m. verb. *A passage over, a ferry.* In trajectu amnis submersus, *Liv. 1, 3.* Brevissimus erat inde in Britanniam trajectus, *Caes. B. G. 4, 21.*

Trajiciendus, a, um. *To be passed over.* Omniaque, ut praeceperat, ad trajiciendum praeparata ab Haephaestione reperit, *Curt. 8, 39.*

Trajiciens, tis. part. *Passing over.* Nando flumina trajiciens, *Suet. Caes. 57.*

Trajicio, ēre, ēci, cētum. act. [*ex trans, & jacio*] (1) *To carry, to convey, bring, lead, sail, or pass over.* (2) *To strike, bore, or run through.* (3) *To pour out of one vessel into another.* (4) *To decant; Met. to transpose.* (5) *To sling, or cast over.* (5) *Met. To transfer, put off, or remit.* (1) § Trajicere copias fluvium, *Liv. 22, 45.* agmen vado, *Id.* § exercitum, *Caes. B. C. 3, 29.* Alpes se, *Brut. Cic. 11, 9.* malos & antennas, *Liv. 30, 10.* (2) Hostem procurrentem trajicere, *Caes. B. G. 5, 43.* Per talos trajecit lorum, *Curt. 4, 6, 29.* linguam arundine, *Or. Met. 11, 325.* (3) Trajicere in alia vasa, *Varr. R. R. 1, 64.* Trajicere verba, *Cic. Orat. 69.* (4) Si Hannibal murum jaculo trajecisset, *Cic. de Fin. 4, 9.* (5) Trajicere negotium ad alios magistratus, *Liv. 1, 2.*

Trajicior, i. pass. *To be carried, or cast over, &c.* Paucos de custodia Germanos trajici, oculique trans Rhenum jussit, *Suet. Calig. 45.*

Tralatio. *Vid. Translatio.*

Tralātītūs, a, um. *Transferred; transposed; also ordinary, common, mean, not worth the taking notice of.* *Vid. Translatitius.*

Trālātus, a, um. part. *Carried over; Met. translated, changed.* *Cic. Vid. Translatus.*

Trālōquor, i. *To speak through, to recount.* Tuas impuritas traloqui nemo potest, *Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.*

Trālūceo, ēre. [*ex trans, & luceo*] *To shine through.* Tralucet imago ē speculo in speculum, *Lucret. 4, 309.*

Trālūcidus, a, um. *Clear, that may be seen through.* *Vid. Translucidus.*

Trāma, ae. f. [*à trameando, quod trameat frigus id genus vestimenti, Varr.*] (1) *The woof in weaving.* (2) *A garment made of fine cloth.* (3) *Yarn.* (1) *Pers. 6, 73.* (2) *Varr.* (3) *Tramae putridae, a rotten thread, good for nothing, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.*

Trāmeo, āre. *To pass over, or through, Lucr. ap. Litt. Vid. Transmeo.*

Trāmes, itis. m. [*à trameando, quod scil. transversi scindant vias rectas, Scal.*] (1) *A cross-way, an overthwart, or cross path.* (2) *Also a lawn, or little dale in a forest.* (3) *A wood.* (1) § Egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, *Cic. Philipp. 13, 9.* (2) *Serv.* (3) *Propert. 3, 13, 44. interpr. Scal.*

Tramissus, a, um. part. *Passed over.* Tramisso freto, *Tac. Ann. 6, 1.*

Tramittens, tis. part. *Passing, Sil. 14, 570.*

Tramitto, ēre. *To send, or pass over. Vid. Transmitto.*

Trāmōsericus, a, um. *Tramserica vestis, a kind of drugget, the woof silk, and the warp of some other thread, Jun.*

Trānans, tis. part. *Gliding through.* Edam, quae mobilitas ollis tranantibus auras reddita sit, *Lucr. 4, 178.*

Trānāto, āre. *To swim, or sail over. Vid. Transnato.*

Trāno, āre. act. [*ex trans, & no*] (1) *To swim, or sail over, to pass over, or through.* (2) *Also to fly over.* (3) *To pierce through.* (1) Tranare Metaurum & Gangem, *Cic. Som. Scip. 6.* (2) Turbida tranat nubila, *Virg. Aen. 4, 245.* (3) Hasta tranavit viri pectus, *Sil. 13, 238.*

Trānor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be swum, or passed over.* Obsequio tranantur aquae, *Or. A. Am. 2, 181.*

Trānquillātus, a, um. *Quieted, settled.* Tranquillatis rebus Romanis, *Nep. Attic. 4.*

Trānquillē, adv. ius, comp. simē, sup. *Quietly, calmly, without trouble.* Tranquillē placidēque vitam traducere, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 11.* Animus tranquillius inter divina mansurus, *Sen. Ep. 71.* Tranquillissimē senit, *Suet. Aug. = Leniter, Cic.*

Trānquillitas, ātis. f. (1) *Tranquillity, quietness, calmness, stillness.* (2) *A calm.* (1) = Locus quietis & tranquillitatis plenissimus, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 1.* = Otium & tranquillitas vitae, *Id. pro Mur. 27.* (2) Bono gubernatore, ac tranquillitate, saluum pervenire, *Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 31.*

Trānquillo, absol. pro tranquillo tempore. *At a quiet time, in a calm season, Plin. 9, 6.*

Trānquillō, āre, act. (1) *To make still, or calm.* (2) *To smooth.* (1) Infusa semper alit aliquid, quod tranquillat animos, *Cic. de Fin. 1, 16.* (2) Cujus nunquam vultum tranquillavi gratiis, *Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.*

Trānquillor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be calmed.* Mare tranquillatur oleo, *Plin. 2, 106.*

Trānquillum, i. n. *Peace and calm weather.* Tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, *Sen. Ep. 85. Prov. and Chil.*

Trānquillus, a, um, or, comp. simus, sup. [*ex trans, & quietus*] (1) *Smooth, calm.* (2) *Quiet, undisturbed, easy, settled,*

peaceable. (3) *Pacified, pleased, reconciled.* (1) = Frons tranquilla & serena, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 15.* (2) = Animo liquido & tranquillo es, *Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 36.* Plebem tranquilliores fecerunt, *Liv. 2, 63.* § Si meum turbulentissimum tempus perfectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, *Cic. Pison. 15.* (3) § Si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, *Plaut. Cist. 3, ult.*

Trans. praep. [*à Gr. πέραν, π in t mutato, & ascito s; al. à τέρν, perforare.* Composita diā Graecae vel πέρα vel τέρν loco fungitur, ut Transveho, διαπομίζω, transporte, παραδίδωμι, trado, invehō. Contrahitur ferē in tra ante d, i. n. ut trado, trajicio, trano, & aliqu. ante l & m. ut tralatio, trameo] *Over, from one place to another, beyond, on the other side.* § Trans mare venum asportet, *Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19.* § Trans Alpes usque transfertur, *Cic. pro Quint. 3.*

Transābeo, īre. *To go away beyond, or through, Stat. Theb. 2, 9. & 6, 510.* Aequora longē transibit, *Val. Flacc. 4, 510.*

Transactio, ōnis. f. verb. *An agreement, a finishing, a dispatching of a thing, a transaction, Dig. 2, 15, 7. + Negotium.*

Transactor, ōris. m. verb. [*à transigo*] *A maker of agreements, a bargain maker, a broker, a huckster, a manager, a dispatcher, Cic. Verr. 2, 28.*

Transactum est, imperf. *The matter is dispatched and concluded.* De me jam transactum est, *Curt. 4, 10, 33.*

Transactus, a, um. part. [*à transigor*] *Agreed upon, ended, dispatched.* Re transacta convertam me domum, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 4, 22.* = Rebus transactis ac praeteritis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 25. conf. Liv. 30, 3.*

Transādigo, ēre, ēgi, actum. act. *To thrust, or strike through, to pierce.* Juvenem transadigit costas, *Virg. Aen. 12, 508.* nisi forte scribi debeat, trans adigit costas, i. e. adigit trans costas.

Transalpinus, a, um. [*quod est trans Alpes situm*] *Over, or beyond the Alps, Caes. B. G. 7, 1.*

Transcendens, tis. part. *Climbing over, transcending, Sil. 3, 607.*

Transcendo, ēre, di, sum. act. [*ex scando*] (1) *To go, or climb over.* (2) *To exceed, to transcend, to surmount.* (3) *To pass, or go along.* (1) § Cū Afrubal in Italiam transcendit, *Liv. 28, 42.* (2) Pyllas aevi transcendere metas, *Stat. conf. Sil. 13, 112.* Fines transcendere juris, *Lucr. 3, 60.* Ab asinis ad boves transcendere, *Prov. to be in an higher post, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57.* (3) Transcendet haec licentia in provincias, *Tac. Hist. 1, 30, 6.*

Transcido, ēre. [*à caedo*] *To taw, or tear with beating, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 1.*

Transcribo, ēre, psi, ptum. act. (1) *To write, or copy out, to transcribe.* (2) *To plant in a colony.* (3) *Also to transfer, pass away, or give his right to another.* (1) Socius transcripsit tabulas publicas, *Cic. N. D. 3, 30.* Orationes suis manibus transcribere, *Ad Herenn. 4, 4.* (2) Transcribunt urbi matres, *Virg. Aen. 5, 750.* (3) Transcribere fundum alicui, *Dig.*

Transcribor, i. ptus. pass. *To be transcribed, transplanted, &c.* In quod malum transcribor? *Sen. Thyest. 13.* Patiere tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptrum colonis? *Virg. Aen. 7, 422.*

Transcriptio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A writing, or copying out.* (2) *Also an excuse, or colour, a pretence.* (1) *Ex analogia.* (2) *Quint. Decl. 13.*

Transcriptus, a, um. part. *Transcribed, transferred.* Testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, signis adulterinis obsignavit, *Cic. pro Cluent. 14.*

Transcurrens, tis. part. *Running across.* Remos transcurrentes detergere, si possent, contendebant, *Caes. B. C. 1, 58.*

Transcurro, ēre, ri, sum. act. (1) *To run cross the way, to run in all haste.* (2) *To run over, to go, or pass over quickly.* (3) *To touch a thing by the bye.* (1) Dum ego hinc transcurro ad forum, *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25.* (2) Pati aetatem transcurrere, *Plin. Epist. 7, 2.* (3) Transcurram subtiles nimium divisiones, *Quint. 4, 2.*

Transcursum est, imperf. *They ran over quickly.* In altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, *Liv. 25, 39.*

Transcursus, a, um. part. *About to run across.* Haud dubius finē noxā transcursuros, si nemo se opposeret, *Curt. 4, 53.*

Transcursus, ūs. m. verb. *A running over quickly, a passing by.* Nostri in transcurfu ea attingere, *Plin. 18, 34.* Acies transcurfu elephantorum perturbata, *Liv. 27, 14.*

Transdo, ēre. *To give, or deliver up.* Transdere aliquem in otium, *Ter. Vid. Trado.*

Transdor, i. pass. *To be delivered up.* Re impetrata contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperii transdatur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 63.*

Transduco, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To lead over, to displace, and remove from one place to another; to traduce and slander, to transplant.* Transducere ad se, to attribute to himself, *Cic. Vid. Traduco.*

Transenna, ae. f. [*à transeo, per quam aspectus transire potest; vel quia perticae, ex quibus constat se transeant mutuo*] (1) *A cord stretched out to take birds, or beasts, a snare, a gin, a net, a pitfall, a trap-cage.* (2) *A long window, or casement, any gratework, a lattice before a window.* (1) Ab transennā hic turdus lumbricum petit, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22.* In aetate hominum plerimae sunt transennae, ubi decipiuntur dolis, *Id. Rud. 4, 7, 10.* (2) Per transennam adspicere, i. e. obscure & obiter, adfertur ex *Cic. Orat. 1, 35.* Sed monent Pareus & Scioppius eam non esse lectionem ex MSS. fide.

Transeo,

Transeo, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To go, run, slip, or pass over, or beyond.* (2) *To go through, to undergo.* (3) *To run through one as a spear doth.* (4) *To go, or pass beyond one, to overgo.* (5) *Met. To exceed, to surpass.* (6) *To omit, to say nothing of.* (7) *To go through.* (8) *To pass over.* (9) *To be digested.* (1) § *Campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 461. mare, Cic. Attic. 8, 16. Serpentem rota transiit, Virg. Aen. 5, 274.* (2) *Cui tantum in vita restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 228.* (3) *Longo perlata tenore transiit hasta duos, Stat. Theb. 12, 750.* (4) *Ego per hortum amicam transibo meam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 33.* (5) *Appetitus, qui longius evagantur, sine dubio finem & modum transeunt, Cic. Offic. 1, 29.* (6) *Ut publicos gentium furores transeam, Plin. 2, 68. Regem transeo Ponti, Juven. 10, 273.* (7) § *Ova aceto macerata per annulum transeunt, Plin. 10, 80.* (8) *Transiet aetas quam citò! i. e. transibit, Tib. 1, 4, 27.* (9) *Cassei qui difficillimè transeunt, Varr. Transire in mores, to come into fashion, to grow customary, Quint.*

Tranico, iri. pass. *To be passed over.* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transiit, *Caes. B. G. 1, 6.*

Transero, ere. act. unde *transertus, To transplant, to ingraft, Stat. Sylv. 2, 101.*

Transeundus, a, um. part. *To be passed over.* Quum locus angustus atque impeditus esset transeundus, *Hirt. B. Al. 26.*

Transferendus, a, um. part. *To be brought over, or transplanted.* An verborum volubilitas in nostrum sermonem transferenda? *Suet. Aug. 86.*

Transferens, tis. part. *Transferring.* Fortunâ saepe ad utrumque transferente victoriam, *Hirt. B. Al. 62.*

Transféro, ferre, tûli, lâtum. act. (1) *To carry, or bring from one place to another, to transfer.* (2) *To transplant.* (3) *To transport, or carry beyond sea.* (4) *To translate, or turn out of one language into another.* (5) *To refer, or defer.* (6) *To use metaphorically.* (7) *Met. To quote, or copy out.* (8) *To transfer.* (1) *Cur non illam huc transferri jubes? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 60.* (2) § *Semina transferre à terrâ in terram, Varr. R. 1, 59.* (3) *Sigea littora transfert, Ov. Fast. 4, 279. ubi al. transit.* (4) § *Transferre volumina Graeca in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 5. § auctorem Graecum, Quint. 10, 5.* (5) *Causam integram in proximum annum transferre, Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 9.* (6) *Verba transferre, Cic. Orat. 19.* (7) *Vestras in chartas verba transfertis mea, Phaedr. Prol. 5.* (8) *Ibi culpam in te transferet, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5.*

Transfêtor, ferri. pass. *To be carried over, to be translated, &c.* Semina transferuntur è terrâ in terram, *Varr. R. R. 1, 39.* Mustum transfertur in vasa, *Col. 12, 21.*

Transfigo, ere, xi, xum. act. *To run through, to stab.* Transfigere aliquem gladio, *Liv. 2, 46.*

Transfigor, i. pass. *To be pierced, or run through.* Ictu tribuni transfigitur, *Tac. Ann. 11, 38, 1.*

Transfiguratio, onis. f. verb. *A change from one shape to another, transfiguration, Plin. 7, 56.*

Transfiguratus, a, um. part. *Transformed, changed.* Aede Castoris & Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, *Suet. Cal. 22.*

Transfiguro, are. act. *To transform, or transfigure, to change out of one shape into another, Suet. Ner. 28.*

Transfiguro, âri, âtus. pass. *To be transformed, Plin. 8, 79.* Transfigurantur amygdalae ex dulcioribus in amaras, *Id. 17, 37.*

Transfixus, a, um. part. [à transfigor] *Stuck, or thrust through.* Pectus transfixum, *Virg. Aen. 1, 48.* Transfixus femore, *Suet. Caes. 68.*

Transluo, ere, xi, xum. neut. *To leak, or run out, to flow over, or through.* Sanguine multis non transfluere transossis evenit, *Plin. 11, 91.*

Transfodio, ere, ôdi, ssum. act. *To leap, strike, or thrust through.* Transfodere latus, *Liv. 39, 42.*

Transfodior, i. pass. *To be struck, or pierced through.* Aut se ipsi stimulis inopinantes induebant aut in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 82.*

§ *Transformatio*, onis. f. verb. *A transformation, August. de Trin. 15, 8.*

Transformatus, a, um. part. *Changed, transformed, Ov. Met. 14, 74.*

Transformis, e. *That is transformed, or changed.* Transformia corpora, *Ov. Met. 8, 871.* Ille suâ faciem transformis adulterat arte, *Id. Fast. 1, 373.*

Transformo, are. act. *To transform, to change from one shape to another.* Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, *Virg. Geor. 4, 441.*

Transformor, âri, âtus. pass. *To be transformed, Ov. Met. 13, 654.*

Transforo, are. *To bore, or make an hole through, Sen. de Benef. 2, 6.*

Transfossus, a, um. *Pierced, or wounded.* Transfossus inguen, *Val. Flacc. 6, 222.*

Transfretatio, onis. f. *A passing over the sea, Gell. 10, 26.*

Transfretaturus, a, um. part. *About to pass over.* Quo confules Pompeiûsque confugerant, quamprimum transfretaturi, *Suet. Caes. 34.*

Transfretô, are. *To pass over the sea.* Remis transfretare obstantia freta, *Plin. Paneg. 81.*

Transfuga, ae. e. g. *A turncoat; a revoler, a deserter, Plin. 29, 8. Hirt. B. Afr. 74.* Transfugae exterarum gentium, *V. Max. 2, 7, 13.*

Transfugio, ere, ūgi, itum. neut. *To fly to the other side, to run away, to quit his own party and go to the enemy.* Atta Clausus Romam transfugit, *Liv. 2, 16.* Loricati octo ad Cacsarem transfugerunt, *Hirt. B. Hisp. 26.* Ad hostes transfugere, *Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 28.*

Transfugium, li. n. *A running away from his own side to the contrary part, a revolt, Liv. 22, 43.*

Transumo, are. *To smoke through, Stat. Theb. 6, 399.*

Transundo, ere, ūdi, ūlum. act. (1) *To pour out of one vessel into another.* (2) *Met. To transpose, to transfer.* (1) *In alia vasa transfundere, Col. 12, 12.* (2) *Amorem suum in alium transfundere, Cic. Philipp. 2, 31. suas laudes ad alium, Id. Att. 14, 17.*

Transusio, onis. f. verb. *A pouring out of one vessel into another, Plin. 34, 52. & Cell. praef.*

Transusus, a, um. part. *Poured out of one part, or vessel into another.* Transusus in arterias sanguis, *Gell. praef. lib. 1.*

Transgrediendus, a, um. part. *To be passed over.* Quae erant transgredienda Caesari, *Hirt. B. Afr. 50.*

Transgrediens, tis. part. *Passing over.* Cornelius adjiceret, Boios adversus se transgredientes Padum, *Liv. 33, 22.*

Transgredior, i. essus sum. dep. (1) *To pass, or go over.* (2) *To transgress a law.* (3) *To go by sea.* (4) *To pass, surmount, or exceed, to outgo.* (1) *Cum pomoerium transgressus esset, Cic. de Div. 1, 17. montem, Id. Fam. 3, 8.* (2) *Litt. unde non dicit, nec ego invenio.* (3) *Vid. Gell. 10, 26.* (4) *Plin. 7, 25.*

Transgressio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A passing, or going over, or beyond.* (2) *A figure in rhetoric.* (1) *Transgressio Gallorum, Cic. in Pison. 33.* (2) *Cic. Orat. 3, 54.*

§ *Transgressor*, ôris. m. verb. *An offender, a transgressor, Eccles. 4 Peccator.*

Transgressus, a, um. part. *That hath passed over, &c.* Equites flumen transgressi, *Caes. B. G. 2, 19.* Hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, *Id. B. G. 7, 25.* Transgressa annum nonagesimum, *V. Max. 2, 6, 8.*

Transgressus, ūs. id. quod *transgressio.* Furtim celeritate vitare praelium in transgressu conatus est, *Gell. 10, 26.*

Transjectio, onis. f. *A casting over, or through, Cic. Att. 8, 15.*

Transiectus, a, um. part. [à transjicio, pro trajicio] *Laid cross, or overthwart, Cic. ad Quirit. post. redit. 8. Vid. Traiectus.*

Transiens, euntis. part. *Passing over.* Transeuntes Rhenum navibus, *Caes. B. G. 6, 34.*

Transigo, ere, ègi, actum. act. [à trans, & ago] (1) *To pass, or thrust through, to pierce.* (2) *To conclude, to finish, agree, and make an end of a controversy.* (3) *To transact business, to dispatch.* (4) *To pass time.* (1) *Transigit pectora mucro, Sil. 4, 396. seipsum gladio, Tac. Ann. 14, 37, 5.* (2) *Ne hanc inchoatam transigam comoediam, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 8.* Ut secum aliquid, qualibet, dummodo tolerabili, conditione, transigeret, *Cic. pro Quint. 31.* (3) *Controversiam transigere, Cic. Att. 1, 4. = decidere, Id. = expedire, Id. = absolvere, Id.* (4) *Sicuti peregrinantes multi vitam transigere, Sall. B. C. 2. sed nonnulli legunt transiere.*

Transigor, i. pass. *To be transacted, &c.* Quae domi gerenda sunt, ea per Caeciliam transiguntur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 51.* Transigitur pectora telis, *Luc. 3, 588.*

Transjicio, eci. act. *To cast, pierce through, or wound.* Unum ex multitudine procurrentem transjicit, *Caes. B. G. 5, 43.*

Transjicior, i. pass. *To be pierced, or wounded.* Quod unum genus tegumenti aliis locis erant experti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse, *Caes. B. C. 2, 9.*

Transilio, ire, ivi, vel ui. neut. [à trans, & salio] (1) *To jump, or bear over, or beyond, to pass over.* (2) *Met. To exceed.* (3) *Not to speak of, to pretermitt.* (1) *Vulgatior fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7. Rates transiliunt vada, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 7. Transiit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38. Transilire ante pedes posita, Cic. de Orat. 3, 40.* (2) *Ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 7.* (3) *Ne M. Antonii rem unam pulcherriam transiliat oratio, Cic. Philipp. 2, 33. = praetervehi, Plin. jun.*

Transilis, e. *That passeth, or goeth over, more high than other, Plin. 17, 35, 26.*

Transitio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A passing over.* (2) *A going from one to another, a revolting.* (3) *A transition from one matter to another.* (1) *Cassius Cic. Epist. Fam. 12, 13.* (2) *Transitio ad hostes, Liv. 1, 27.* (3) *Ad Herenn. 1, 8. & 4, 26.*

Transitôrius, a, um. *That one may pass through, Suet. Ner. 31.*

Transitur, itum. est. imperf. *He, we, they pass over.* A dignitate transitum est in honestatem, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 14.*

Transiturus, a, um. part. *About to pass over.* Neminem postea belli inferendi causâ in Britanniam transitarum confidebant,

bant, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 30. Hoc flumen neque ipse transire habebat in animo, neque hostes transitorios existimabat, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 6.

Transitus, a, um. part. *That hath been passed over.* Alpes integris ac vigentibus transitae, *Liv.* 21, 43.

Transitus, ūs. m. verb. *A passing, or going over from one place to another, a passage, a change, a transit.* Fossae transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxit, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20. Transitus in alias figuras, *Plin.* 11, 43. In transitu, *by the bye*, *Quint.* 2, 11.

|| Transjugo. *To cut through a mountain*, *Meta.*

|| Transjugo, ēre, xi, ctum. act. *To remove an ox, or an horse from one part of the team to another*, *Ulp.*

|| Transjugo, i. pass. *To be removed from one part of the team to another*, *Litt. ex Col. certe Digest.* 21, 1, 38.

Translabor, i, psus. *To slide, or run over*, *Claud. Eutr.* 1, 376.

Translatio, ōnis. f. verb. [*à transfero*] (1) *A transferring, a removing from one to another.* (2) *The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion.* (3) *Also the transplanting of trees.* (4) *An exception, or demurr in law.* (1) Pecuniarum translatio à justis dominis ad alienos, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 14. criminis, *Id. Verr.* 4, 42. (2) *Vid. Cic. Or.* 27. (3) *Col.* 3, 5. Sic excultae arbusculae habiles sunt translationi, *Id.* (4) *Vid. Praecriptio.*

|| Translatitiè. adv. *Negligently, slightly, lightly*, *Ulp.* + *Perfunctoriè.*

Translatitiŭs, a, um. (1) *Transferred, taken from others, taken out of others.* (2) *Ordinary, mean, common.* (1) = *Vetus edictum translatitiŭmque*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 44. Translatitiŭs veteres dixerunt non nova, nec nuper inventa, sed aliunde translata, *Afc. Ped.* (2) *Britannicum Nero translatitiŭ extulit funere*, *Suet. Ner.* 33.

Translativus, a, um, *id. quod translatitiŭs.* Translativa constitutio, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 19.

Translātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that doth convey from one place, or person to another.* Translātor quaesturae, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58.

Translaturus, a, um. part. *About to translate.* Pecuniam regiam translaturus, *Liv.* 45, 37.

Translātus, a, um. part. (1) *Brought over, conveyed.* (2) *Met. Turned, changed.* (3) *Translated, metaphorical.* (1) Puella in domum Virginii translata, *Liv.* 3, 44. (2) *Cic. Attic.* 16, 3. Vada translato mutat fallacia cursu, *Sil.* 3, 472. (3) *Cic. in Orat.* 27. Verba propria, *Id. ib.* conf. *Quint.* 8, 6.

Translēgo, ēre, ēgi. act. *To read over*, *Plaut. Afin.* 4, 1, 5.

Translūcens, tis. part. *Shining through*, *Plin.* 36, 46.

Translūceo, ēre, xi. neut. *To shine through*, *Plin.* 6, 20. In liquidis translucet aquis, *Ov. Met.* 4, 354. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 6, 543.

Translūcidus, a, um. *Shining through, transparent*, *Plin.* 37, 46. Elocutio translucida, *Quint. in Proem.* 1, 8.

Transmarinus, a, um. *That cometh from, or is of the parts beyond sea.* Transmarina vestigia, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 29. conf. *eund. de Orat.* 3, 33. & *Caes. B. G.* 6, 24.

Transmeabilis, e. *That may be passed through.* Namque illa perpetua est, & spatio non transmeabili terminum calcis ignorat, *Auson. Grat. Act.* 79.

Transmeans, tis. part. *Passing over, or beyond.* Transmeante sole, *Plin.* 30, 29.

Transmeatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A passing through*, *Litt. ex Celf.*

Transmeo, āre. *To pass, or go beyond, or over.* Grues, loca calidiora petentes, maria transmeant, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 49. Ita MSS. sed alii aliter leg.

|| Transmigratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A departing from one place to dwell in another*, *Prud. Hamart.* 448. + *Demigratio*, *Nep.*

|| Transmigrator, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth his place*, *Aug.* + *Qui transmigrat.*

Transmigro, āre. neut. *To remove his dwelling, to go to dwell.* Quam urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigemus? *Liv.* 5, 54.

Transmissio, ōnis. f. verb. *A passing, or sending over, a passage*, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 17. & *Philipp.* 1, 3.

Transmissurus, a, um. part. *About to pass, or send over.* Ante puto transmissurum, quam potuerit conveniri, *Cic. Att.* 8, 11. conf. *Liv.* 23, 28.

Transmissus, ūs. m. *A passage*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 13.

Transmissus, a, um. part. (1) *Sent, or passed over.* (2) *Met. Passed, spent.* (1) Transmissae classes, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 403. (2) *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 124. Scrib. & transmissus, q. v.

Transmittendus, a, um. part. *To be transmitted, or postponed.* Quisquam dubitabit, quin huic tantum bellum hoc transmittendum sit, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 14. Omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *Ibid.* init.

Transmittens, ūs. part. *Passing over, &c.* Quae verò ipse pateretur, increduli dissimulatione transmittens, *Suet. Caes.* 10.

Transmitto, ēre, īsi, flum. act. (1) *To send over, to make over.* (2) *To run through.* (3) *To cast, or throw over, or beyond.* (4) *To pass over.* (5) *Abfol. To pass, or go over the sea.* (6) *To give passage, or let go through.* (7) *To pass, or spend time.* (8) *To pass over, or omit.* (1) Quabit ultro accipias pecuniam, mulierem illam transmittas mihi, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 27. (2) Per os elephanto brachium transmittere, *Plaut. Mil.* 1, 1, 30. (3) Transmittere testum lapide, *Plin.* 28, 6. (4) Iberum Poeni transmiserunt, *Liv.* 21, 20. (5) Dyrhachium hyeme transmisit, *Suet. Caes.* 58. Ab eo loco concendi, ut transmitterem, *Cic.* (6) Transmittit literas papyrus, *Plin.* 13, 24. (7) Transmittere tempus, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 6, 1. menses, *Plin.* 8, 38. aevum, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 4, 124. § noctes operi, *Id. Theb.* 3, 278. (8) Haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum transmittere honores, *Sil. Ital.* 7, 162.

Transmittor, i. pass. *To be transmitted, passed over, &c.* Exercitus celeriter transmittitur, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 61. conf. *Sil.* 12, 460.

Transmontānus, a, um. *That dwelleth beyond the mountains*, *Liv.* 39, 2.

Transmōtus, a, um. part. *Removed from one place to another.* Transmotae Syriae legiones, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 1.

Transmōveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum. *To remove from one to another.* Transmovere in se labore alieno partem gloriam, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 10.

Transmutans, tis. part. *Changing.* Transmutans dextera laevis, *Lucr.* 2, 487.

Transmutatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A transmutation, or change.* = *Immutatio & transmutatio literarum*, *Quint.* 1, 5.

|| Transmutator, ōris. m. verb. *He that changeth*, *Litt. ex Apul.* + *Qui transmutat.*

Transmuto, āre. act. *To chop and change.* Fortuna transmutat incertos honores, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 51.

Transnatans, tis. part. *Swimming over, or across.* Transnatans Vulturum, *Plin.* 17, 1. transnātem, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 311.

Transnāto, āre. *To swim over, or beyond.* Mago cum equitatu flumen transnatavit, *Liv.* § E Tigri pisces in lacum non transnātant, *Plin.* 6, 31.

Transnaturus, a, um. part. *About to swim over.* Quasi flumen transnaturus foret, *Curt.* 8, 44.

Transno, āre. *To swim over.* Transnare flumen, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 48. *Vid. Trano.*

Transnōminatio, ōnis. f. *A changing of names*, *Rhet.* + *Translatio.*

Transnōmīno, āre. act. *To change one's name, to give one name for another*, *Suet. Gram.* 13. & *Dom.* 13, 9.

Transnūmero, āre. *To over number, or over reckon*, *Ad Herrenn.* 1, 4, 50.

Transpadānus, a, um. *Beyond the river Po in Italy*, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 17.

|| Transpareo, ēre. neut. *To appear through, to be transparent*, *Bud.* + *Perluceo.*

Transpectus, ūs. m. *A looking through, or beyond.* Janua cum per se transpectum praebet apertum, *Lucr.* 4, 273.

Transpicio, ēre. act. *To look through, or beyond*, *Lact. de Opif. Dei.* c. 8.

Transpicior, i. pass. *To be beheld through, or beyond.* Foris quae verè transpiciuntur, *Lucret.* 4, 272.

|| Transpiratio, ōnis. f. verb. *Transpiration, or a breathing through the pores*, *Med.* + *Spiratio Scrib. Larg.*

|| Transpono, ēre, sui, situm. act. *To transpose, or remove from one place to another*, *Gell.* 6, 9. *Just.* 23, 3. Transposuit militem dextras in terras iturum, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 8, 2. *Vid. Transpositus.* + *Transmoveo.*

Transportatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A carrying over, transportation*, *Sen. ad Helvid.* c. 6.

Transportāturus, a, um. *About to transport.* Ille se ratibus equitem phalangemque transportaturum esse pronunciat, *Curt.* 7, 8, 6.

Transportandus, a, um. part. *To be carried over, to be transported.* De pueris in Graeciam transportandis cogitabam, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 16.

Transporto, āre. act. (1) *To carry, or convey from one place to another, to transport.* (2) *Also to banish, to send away into another country.* (1) Milites navibus flumen transportat, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 54. (2) Agrippam in dies amentioem in insulam transportavit, *Suet. Aug.* 65.

Transportor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be carried over.* Qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 37.

Transpositio, ōnis. f. verb. *A transposition, or removing out of its proper place*, *Gramm.*

Transpositus, a, um. part. *Transposed, removed*, *Gell.* 12, 1. + *Transquietus*, a, um. *Very quiet, and well at rest*, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 50. ubi tamen alii aliter legunt.

Transrhenanus, a, um. *Beyond the Rhine*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 16.

Transūsus, a, um. part. *Sowed, or sitched thorough*, *G. ex Ov. sed non reperi.* *Vid. Transuo.*

Transiberinus, a, um. *Beyond the Tiber*, *Mart.* 1, 42.

Transillūm, ūm. dim. [*a transillum*] *A little transillum.* *Vitr.* 5, 12.

+ *Transfinco,*

† Transineo, ēre. act. *To pass through, or to have a way through; also to hold together*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

Transstrum, i. n. [dict. quod in transverso sint, qu. transver-
sim stantia, Becm. simpl. à transeo, transitum, unde transtrum,
qu. transstrum; vel transstra, qu. transstrata; ex trans, & sterno]
(1) *A seat, or bench where the rowers sit in the ships, boats, or
gallies.* (2) *Also a transom, or beam going overthwart an house,
a girder that holdeth the sides of an house together.* (1) Tibi
coena in transstro? Pers. 5, 147. Furit Vulcanus transstra per &
remos, Virg. Aen. 5, 563. (2) Vitruv. 2, 1, & 4, 2.

|| Transvāso, āre. *To pour out of one vessel into another, to de-
cant*, Jun. † Decapulo.

Transvectio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying, or passing over.*
(2) *A solemn cavalcade on the fifteenth of July, in honour of Ca-
stor and Pollux, by whose means they had obtained a victory the
same day at the lake Regillus. Herein the procession was made
from the temple of Mars, without the walls, by the forum, near
the temple of Castor; the horsemen wearing olive garlands, and
adorned with the ensigns of victory.* (1) Transvectio Acherontis,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. (2) Vid. Liv. 9, 46. Val. Max. 2, 1. Plin.
15, 5.

Transvectus, a, um. part. (1) *Carried, or conveyed over.* (2)
Gone, or past. (3) *Riding in a cavalcade.* (1) Navibus trans-
vecti, Sal. B. J. 21. conf. Tac. Ann. 12, 14, 3. (2) = Abiit
jam & transvectum est tempus, Tac. (3) Vid. Transveho, n. 2.
& Transvectio, n. 2.

Transveho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. (1) *To carry, convey, or pass
over.* (2) *To ride by as in a cavalcade, or muster.* (1) Tac.
Ann. 12, 41, 3. (2) Suet. Aug. 38.

Transvehor, i. pass. *To be carried by in order to shew himself*,
Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. Sal. B. J. 28. Liv. 30, 2.

|| Transvena, ae. c. g. *A stranger, one that came from beyond
sea, &c.* Tert. † Advena.

Transverbatus, a, um. part. *Beat, or struck through.* Trans-
verberatus in utrumque latus, Tac. Hist. 1, 42, 3.

Transverbō, āre. act. *To strike through.* Hasta clypei trans-
verberat aera, Virg. Aen. 10, 336. ictu medium, Id. ibid. 484.
pectus, Id. Aen. 11, 667.

|| Transversa, n. pl. *Notes, or accounts writ on the backside of
the paper*, Jun. † Adversaria.

Transversa, adv. Transversa tuentibus hircis, *askew, askint*,
Virg. Ecl. 3, 8.

|| Transversarium, ii. n. (1) *The shorter and overthwart piece
of Jacob's staff.* (2) *Also an overthwart plank, or board, a quar-
ter, or rafter, a transom.* (1) Altron. (2) Vitruv. 7, 3. †
Transstrum.

Transversarius, a, um. *That is set overthwart.* Ligna trans-
versaria, Caes. B. G. 2, 15.

Transversē, adv. *Cross-wise, a-cross.* In columellam horae
transversē describantur, Vitruv. 9, 9. Tres regiones cellarum
transversē designare, Id. 5, 5.

|| Transverſio, f. verb. *A turning awry, or a-cross, a tra-
versing*, Litt. ex Veg.

Transversus, a, um. adj. ex part. [à transverto] (1) *Over-
thwart, across, crosswise, traverse.* (2) *Contrary, opposite, cross.*
Ill placed, out of order. (1) Iter transversum, Liv. 3, 7. conf.
Sall. B. J. 45. (2) Quadrigis vehementem transversa incurrit mi-
sera fortuna reipub. Cic. de Clar. Orat. 97. (3) Litt. ex Sen.
¶ Privata amicitia transversos agit, *biaseth them*, Sall. B. Jug. 17.
Transversum digitum, *a finger's breadth*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18.
Transversum agere aliquem, *to make one act indirectly*, Flor. 4,
2, 9.

|| Transverto, ēre, ti. act. unde pass. transvertor. *To turn
away, aside, across, or overthwart.* Apul. Apol. p. 531. †
Transversum egere, Sall.

Transulto, āre. freq. [à transilio] *To leap over, to overleap, to
jump over, to vault.* In recentem equum ex fesso transultare,
Liv. 23, 29.

Transūmo, ēre, pti, ptum. act. *To take from one to another.*
Bellipotens hastam laevā transumit, Stat. Theb. 3, 292. conf.
Theb. 2, 248. vix alibi.

Transumptio, ōnis. f. *A taking from one to another*, Quint.
8, 6.

Transumptivus, a, um. *Belonging to a changing from one to
another.* Metalepsin nos variē, translativam, transumptivam, &
transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6.

Transuo, ēre, ui, ūtum. act. *To sow through*, Cels. 7, 7.

Transuor, i. pass. *To be sowed across*, Col. 6, 5.

Transvolans, tis. part. *Flying over, or across*, Plin. 7, 10.

Transvōlito, āre. freq. *To fly over often*, Lucr. 1, 355.

Transvōlo, āre. (1) *To fly over, or beyond, or to the other
side.* (2) *Met. To haste, to speed.* (3) *To desert.* (1) Perdices
non transvolant fines, Plin. 10, 41. Transvolare vela navium,
Id. 9, 7. (2) Liv. 3, 63. (3) Transvolaverunt ad hostes, Plaut.
Epid. 1, 1, 33.

* Trāpes, ētis, m. [à τρέπω, fut. secund. τρέπω, verito] *An oil-
press, for the breaking of the olives*, Cato, 18.

Trāpetum, i. n. Idem. † Oleo conficiendo molae utiliores
sunt, quān trapetum, Col. 12, 50. Teritur Sicyonia bacca tra-
petis, Virg. Geor. 2, 519.

Trāpetus, i, m. Idem. Orbes in veteres trapetos parare, Cato,
22.

* Trāpeza, f. [qu. τετραπῆζα, à quatuor pedibus] *A banker's,
or money-changer's table.*

* Trāpēzita, m. *An exchanger, or banker*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2,
90. Lat. Argentarius.

* Trāpēzium, i. n. *A quadrangle in geometry.* Geom.

* Trāpēzōphōron, i. n. [ex τετραπῆζα, mensa, & φέρω, fero] *A
cupboard, a dresser, properly the foot of a table, which perhaps
was some statue*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

Traveho, ēre, Varr. Vid. Transveho.

† Trāvio, are [ex trans, & via] *To pass over, to traverse*,
Lucr. 6, 348. ubi al. travolat, al. trameat.

* Traulizo, āre. [ex τραυλίζω, balbus] *To speak with much dif-
ficulty, to lisp, to stammer, to stutter, to buff.* Lat. Balbutio, lo-
qui nequeo.

Trāvōlo. Vid. Transvolo.

Treballicum vinum [à Trebanis, Italiae populis] Plin. 14, 8.

Trecēni, ae, a. (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Indefinitely, a great
number.* (1) Treceni in singulis legionibus equites, Liv. 8, 8.
(2) Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5.

|| Trecentēnus, a, um. *The three hundredth*, Amm. † Tre-
ceni.

Trecenti, ae, a. (1) *Three hundred.* (2) *Indefinitely, a great
number.* (1) Trecentos opposuit hostibus, Cic. de Fin. 2, 39.
(2) Trecentae possunt causae colligi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 95.

Trecenties, adv. *Three hundred times.* Ducenties comesset,
aut trecenties, Catull. 27, 14.

Trēchēdipna, n. plur. [τρέχιδίπνα, vestimenta parasitica cur-
rentium ad coenam, Cornut. & Vet. Schol.] *A kind of garment
which sharpers wore, to run to other peoples suppers in*, Juv. 3,
67.

† Trecto, āre. *pro tracto*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Trēdēcies, adv. *Thirteen times, al. exp. thirty times*, Cic.
Verr. 3, 80.

Trēdēcim, plur. indecl. *Thirteen.* Tredecim captis navibus,
Liv. 36, 45. conf. Curt. 10, 2, 36.

Tremēbundus, a, um. or, comp. *Fearful, that trembleth much.*
Manu tremebunda tetigit, Cic. pro Domo, 52. Effoetae tremē-
bundior ubere porcae, Col. 10, 396. vix alibi. Stat. Theb. 4,
441. Sil. 9, 144.

Tremēfācio, ēre, ēci, ctum. *To make one tremble, or quake,
to put in fear.* Lernam tremefecerat arcu, Virg. Aen. 6, 803.
Totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Id. 9, 106.

Tremēfactus, a, um. part. (1) *Shaken, wagged.* (2) *Frighted,
made to quake for fear.* (1) Tellus tremefacta, Virg. Aen. 10,
102. Folia tremefacta noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34. Met. Tremefacta
libertas, Cic. Offic. 2, 7. sed alii leg. timefacta. (2) Tremē-
facta pectora, Virg. Aen. 2, 228. Sil. 14, 59.

Tremendus, a, um. part. *To be startled at.* Oculos ira trē-
mendos fecerat, Ov. Met. 3, 577. Tumultu tremendo ruenis
Jupiter, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 11.

Tremens, tis. part. *Trembling.* Secūque trementis ora senis,
Stat. Theb. 1, 65. Sil. 1, 667. Adventum tremens, Claud. 2.
in Ruf. 125. Tremens malus, Luc. 6, 286.

Tremiscens, tis. part. *Trembling*, Sil. 7, 702.

Tremisco, ēre. incept. *To begin to shake, to tremble, to quake.*
§ Sonitu tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. Aen. 5, 694. § Soni-
tūque pedum vocēque tremisco, Id. ib. 3, 648.

Tremō, ēre, ui. neut. (1) *To tremble, to shake.* (2) *To quake
for fear, to shiver for cold.* (1) Tremet horrida terra tumultu,
Cic. Orat. 27, ex Enn. (2) = Totus tremō horreoque post-
quam aspexi hanc. P. Accede ad ignem hunc; calesces plus sa-
tis, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5. Pro monstro est, quādo, qui sudat, trē-
mit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 23.

Tremor, ōris. m. (1) *A trembling, quaking, or shaking.* (2)
An earthquake. (1) Quo tremore & pallore dixit? Cic. pro
Flacco, 4. Occultus tremor subitae pestis, Sil. 17, 556. Tre-
mor stellarum, twinkling, Lucret. 5, 587. (2) Tellus magnō
tremore omnia concutiens, Ov. Met. 2, 276.

Tremulus, a, um. (1) *Trembling, quaking, shaking, twink-
ling, moving to and fro.* (2) *That maketh one tremble, or quake.*
(3) *Warbling, quavering.* (1) Incurvus, tremulus, lablis, de-
missis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44. Arundo tremula, Ov. Met. 8, 217.
Cometa tremulus, Cic. de Div. 1, 11. ex poeta. (2) Tremulum
fixo quatietur frigore corpus, Cic. in Arat. 69. (3) Cantu tre-
mulo pota Cupidinem lentum sollicitas, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 5. Trē-
mulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers. 1, 31.

Trepidans, tis. part. *Trembling, quivering, panting, hurrying.*
Trepidantia bello corda, Virg. Geor. 4, 69. Trepidante totā
civitate ad excipiendum Annibalem, Liv. 23, 7.

Trepidanter, adv. ius, comp. *Fearfully, with quaking and
trembling.* Trepidanter effatus, Suet. Neron. 49. = Trepidant-
ius timidiūque agere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

|| Trepidārius equus. *A galloping horse*, Veg.

Trepidatio, ōnis. f. verb. *Fear, trembling*, Liv. 2, 53. In-
jecta trepidatio est, Id. 44, 28. Trepidatio nervorum, Sen. de
Ira, 3, 10.

Trepidatur, imperf. *They tremble, they are in an uproar*, Juv.
3, 200.

Trepidaturus, a, um. part. *About to tremble.* Trepidaturus
Otho, Tac. Hist. 1, 33, 1. Qui tantā audaciā hostium percussī
trepidaturi sint, Just. 22, 5. conf. Liv. 41, 3.

Trēpidē.

Trepidē, adv. *Hastily, fearfully, tremblingly*, Liv. 22, 31.
Trepido, āre, neut. [*ā trepidus*] (1) *To tremble, to quake for fear, to be astonished, or amazed.* (2) *To make haste for fear, to bustle, to keep a clutter.* (3) *To be concerned, to be anxious, or solicitous.* (4) *To pant.* (1) *Quid est? quid trepidas?* Ter. Adelp. 3, 2, 25. (2) *Dum trepidant alae*, Virg. Aen. 4, 121. *Nē trepidate meas*, Teuceri, defendere naves, Id. Aen. 9, 114. (3) *Nē trepides in usum poscentis aevi pauca*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 4. (4) *Trepidat formidine pectus*, Ov. Met. 2, 66. ¶ *Cum accus.* Et motae ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram, Juv. 10, 21.

Trepidatur, imp. pass. *There is fear, confusion, or uproar.* Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35. *Terrā, mari trepidatur*, Liv. 41, 3.

Trepidulus, a, um, dim. *Somewhat afraid*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3.

Trepidus, a, um [*ab inus. trepeo, quod ā τρέπω*] (1) *Fearful, trembling for fear, astonished.* (2) *In great fear, or pain for.* (3) *Doubtful, uncertain.* (4) *Sudden, unexpected.* (5) *Swift, hasty.* (1) *Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives*, Virg. Aen. 12, 583. (2) § *Trepidi rerum suarum*, Virg. Aen. 12, 730. (3) *Trepida, & coeptis immanibus effera*, Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 642. (4) *Consul, percussis omnibus, ipse satis, ut in re trepidā, impavidus*, Liv. 22, 5. conf. eund. 36, 31. (5) *Virg. Aen. 3, 616. interpr. Serv.*

¶ **Trepondo**, indecl. *The weight of three pounds*, Quint. 1, 5.

† **Tria pondo.**

Tres, & haec tria. plur. *Three*, Cic. Att. 10, 16. ¶ *Te tribus verbis volo, a word with you*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 121. *Trium literarum homo, i. e. fur*, Id. Aul. 2, 4, 46.

Tressis, is, m. (1) *The weight, or value of three asses, or farthings.* (2) *Adj. Vile, pitiful, shabby, beggarly.* (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (2) *Dama est, non tressis agalo*, Pers. 5, 76.

Tresviri, id qui triumviri, Cic. Fam. 7, 13.

Triangulāris, e. *Three cornered, triangular.* **Triangularis** agri forma, Col. 5, 2.

Triangulum, i. n. *A triangle, a figure that hath three corners*, Cic. de Div. 2, 42.

Triangulus, a, um. *Three cornered.* **Triangulus ager**, Col. 5, 2. *Triangulā formā cutem excindere*, Cels. 7, 25.

Triarii, orum, m. [*dict. quod tertio loco praelium inibant*] *Old soldiers that were set in the second place, after the vanguard and pikemen, that is, in the rear, as a reserve, and were to assist in case of hazard*, Liv. 8, 8. *Ad triarios res rediit*, Prov. the business is come to the last push, vid. Veg. 1, 20.

* **Trias**, ādis, f. [*ex τρεῖς, tres*] *The tray, or tree.* **Numerus ternarius**, Col.

Tribacca, margarita Indica. *Three oriental pearls in one*, Petron. c. 55. *si constaret de lectione.*

* **Tribas**, ādis, f. *mulier nequissima*, Phaedr. 4, 14.

* **Tribon**, ōnis, m. [*ā τριβών, tero*] *A threadbare cloke, the habit of a Cynic*, Aufon. Lat. Pallium tritum.

* **Tribrachus**, m. [*ex τρεῖς, ter, & βραχυς, brevis.*] *A foot of three short syllables, as légeret*, Gramm.

Tribrachys, Idem, Quint. 9, 4.

Tribuarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a tribe, or ward.* **Tribuarius crimen**, Cic. pro Planc. 19. *vix alibi.*

Tribuendus, a, um, part. *To be granted, attributed, &c.* *Nihil prorsus somniis tribuendum est*, Cic. de Div. 2, 71.

Tribuens, tis, part. *Granting, or attributing.* **Aurum Fabricius**, te tribuente, volet, Mart. 11, 6, 8.

Tribula, ae, f. [*ā tero, tritu, tribula*] *A little cart, or dray made of rough boards, which they used before flails for the threshing of corn*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52. & Col. 2, 21.

Tribulārium, n. *A place where threshing instruments are kept*, Litt. ex Col.

¶ **Tribulatio**, ōnis, f. verb. *Anguish, or grief, tribulation*, Hier. 4 *Cruciatu, vexatio.*

Tribulis, m. (1) *One of the same tribe, or ward, one of the same stock, or kindred.* (2) *A plebeian.* (1) *Estne hic Hegio tribulis noster?* Ter. Adelp. 3, 3, 85. (2) *Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15.*

Tribulo, āre [*ā tribula*] (1) *To thresh, or beat out the corn with a flail, or cart, &c.* (2) *Met. To afflict, vex, oppress, &c.* (1) *Tribulato quotidie*, Cato, 23. (2) *Ecclesi. 4 Ad affligere, vexare.*

Tribulum, i. n. *quod tribula*, Virg. Geor. 1, 164.

Tribulus, i. m. [*ā τριβών, tero*] (1) *A thistle, a bramble.* (2) *Also a caltrop, or iron spike with four pricks, thrown where the enemies horse is to come.* (1) *Virg. Geor. 1, 153.* (2) *Veg. 3, 24.*

Tribunal, ālis, n. [*sedes Tribuni*] (1) *A tribunal, a judgment seat, a seat in the Forum, built by Romulus in the form of an half-moon, whence the extremities were called cornua.* (2) *Also a raised place in the camp, from which the general gave orders, or made his allocations.* (3) *Any judgment-seat.* (1) *In foro ante tribunal*, Cic. Praetor de fellā & tribunali pronunciat, Id. Verr. 2, 38. *Judiciis affidebat in cornu tribunalis, ne praetorem curuli depelleret*, Tac. Ann. 1, 75. ¶ *De forma*, vid. Vitruv. 5, 1. (2) *Vid. Turneb. Adv. 12, 7.* (3) *Quaestoris tribunal*, Suet. Tib. 33. *Aurelium*, Cic. pro Domo, 21. *nummarium*, Sen. de Benef. 1, 9.

Tribunālia, um, n. *High banks made of green turfs, raised*

one above another, to keep the water from overflowing, Litt. ex Plin.

Tribunātus, ūs, m. verb. *The office and dignity of the tribune, the protectorship of the commons*, Cic. de Orat. 1, 7.

Tribunitius, a, um. *Belonging to the tribunes.* *De tribunitia potestate taceo*, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. *Tribunitio maduerunt robora tabo*, Luc. 2, 125.

Tribūnus, i. m. [*quod tribubus praessent, vel earum suffragiis crearentur.*] *Instituti primū a Romulo fuerunt, deinde a Servio Tullo* (1) *A chief officer set over the three orders of the people.* Afterwards the name was both more contracted, and more extended. (2) *Tribuni plebis, keepers of the liberties of the people, against the incroachments of the senate.* (3) *Tribuni militum cum consulari potestate, who continued but a short time.* (4) *Tribuni militum, who had the command of a legion, six to each legion, and commanded by turns.* (5) *Afterwards the legatus legionis seemeth to have commanded the legion in chief, and tribunus to signify a colonel, or commander of a cohort.* (6) *Tribunus laticlavus, one made tribune in order to be a senator.* (7) *Tribunus angusticlavus, of the equestrian, or probationer for that order.* (8) *Tribuni aerarii, receivers general; also, in later times, tribuni provinciarum, chartariorum, matrimoniorum.* (1) *Vid. Dion. Halic. antiq. 2, 7. & 4, 18.* (2) *Vid. Liv. 1, 2, 23. & Flor. 1, 23.* (3) *Vid. Tac. Annal. princ. & Eutrop. 2, 1.* (4) *Vid. Sigon. de antiq. jure Prov. & Lips. de milit. Rom. Dial. 9.* (5) *Tac. Hist. 3, 85. & 2, 41.* (6) *Vid. Suet. Dom. 10. & ibi interpr.* (7) *Vid. Suet. Oth. 10. & Casaub. ad ejusdem Aug. c. 38.* (8) *Horum mentio ap. Cassiodorum, quibus adde ap. Justinianum, tribuni scholarum.*

Tribuo, ēri, ui, ūtum, act. [*ā tribu, qu. tributum*] (1) *To give, grant, or bestow.* (2) *To pay regard.* (3) *To attribute, to ascribe, or impute.* (4) *To distribute, to divide.* (1) *Suum cuique tribuere*, Cic. Offic. 1, 5. = *Huic ipsi multa tribuat, & concedat necesse est*, Id. de Orat. 1, 11. (2) § *Illi uni tribui plurimū*, Cic. Attic. 10, 1. (3) *Pompeius hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret, &c.* Cic. Offic. 1, 22. sub fin. (4) *In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere*, Cic. de Clar. Orat. princ.

Tribuor, i, utus, pass. *To be granted, attributed, or ascribed.* *Nec testimonio fidem tribui convenerit*, Cic. pro Sulla, 3. *Illi tribuebatur ignaviae*, Id. Fam. 2, 16.

Tribus, ūs, f. [*ā tribus, sc. partibus, in quas ager Romanus primò divisus erat, Ascon. vel quod tribus principio tres fuerunt, sc. Tatiensium, Ramnensium, & Lucerum, Varr. Livio tamen potissimum adsentior, qui lib. 6. c. 5. à tributo ducit*] *A tribe, or ward, of which they had in Rome thirty-five in all, though they were but three at first.* *Tribu moveri, to be turned out of his ward*, Cic. pro Cluent. 43.

Tributarius, a, um. *Tributary, that payeth tribute.* *Livias pro quodam tributario Gallo roganti civitatem negavit*, Suet. Aug. 40. conf. Plin. 12, 3.

Tributum, adv. *From tribe to tribe, ward by ward.* § *Tributum, & centuriatim descriptis ordinibus*, Cic. pro Planc. 7. conf. Liv. 3, 55.

Tributio, ōnis, f. verb. *A giving, a distributing, a dealing.* *Tributio aequabilis*, Cic. N. D. 1, 19.

¶ **Tributor**, ōris, m. verb. *A giver, or distributor*, Litt. ex Apul.

¶ **Tributōrius**, a, um. *Of, or belonging to distribution, or dealing*, Dig.

Tributum, i. n. [*ā tribubus, quod ea pecunia, quae à populo imperata erat, tributum à singulis, proportionē censūs, exigebatur*] *Tribute, custom, impost, money levied upon the people, a tax, tollage, or assessment to defray the public expences.* § *Quaestor à mensā publicā numeravit: mensa aut ex vectigali, aut ex tributo*, Cic. pro Flacco, 19. ¶ *Quid distet tributum à vectigali, docet Petitus Var. lect. 2, 1. & Lips. de magn. Rom. 2, 2.*

Tributurus, a, um. *That will give.* *Dona tributurus*, Ov. Met. 9, 402.

† **Tributus**, i. m. *Tribute.* *Tributus quibus imperatus est*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 43. & *mox Tributus major penditur*, vid. Gell. 13, 19.

Tributus, a, um, part. [*ā tribuor*] (1) *Given.* (2) *Divided, distributed.* (1) *Plus attulisti, quam tibi esset, tributum à nobis*, Cic. de Orat. 3, 36. (2) *Omnis vis loquendi in in duas tributa est partes*, Cic. de Fin. 2, 6.

Tributus, a, um [*ā tribus*] *Of the tribes.* *Tributa comitiae*, Cic. de Legg. 3, 19.

Tricāe, ārum, f. plur. [*ā τριχῆ, τὴν τριχῆα, trica*] (1) *Hairs, or feathers wrapped about the feet of chickens, or pigeons, which hinder their going.* (2) *Met. Any let, or impediment.* (3) *Also trifles, gurgles, fooleries, toys.* (1) *Interpr. Non. Marc.* (2) *Cujus virtus quomodo fert publicam cladem? quomodo domesticas tricas?* Cic. Attic. 10, 8. (3) *Quin tu istas mittis tricas?* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 41. ¶ *In hac notione Plin. deducit à cognōmine vili Apuliae oppidulo, quem vide, l. 3, 16.*

Tricātor, ōris, m. verb. *A toyer, a dallier*, R. ex Mart. sed q.

Tricēnarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to thirty.* *Vitis tricēnaria, a vine yielding thirty measures of wine*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. vid. Plin. 9, 2.

Tricēni, ae, a. *Thirty*. Anguillae tricenos pedes, *Plin.* 9, 2.
Triceni tauri, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 5.

|| Tricēnnālis, e. *Of thirty years*. Festa tricennalia; *feasts solemnized at every thirty years end*, *Oros.* 7, 28.

Tricentēni, ae, a. *Three hundred*. *Col.* 5, 2.

Tricenties, adv. *Three hundred times*, *Mart.* 3, 22.

Triceps, itis, adj. *Having three heads, or three beaded*.
Triceps apud inferos Cerberus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 5. conf. eund.
Orat. 48.

Tricesimū, a, um. *The thirtieth*. Tricesimo quoque die,
Cic. Attic. 6, 6.

Tricesis, is, m. *The weight of thirty pounds*, *Varr. L. L.*
4, 36.

* Trichalcum, i, n. Τριχαλκον. *The fourth part of an obo-*
lus, *Vitruv.* 3, 1.

* Trichias, ae, m. [ἀπὸ τῶν τριχῶν dict.] *A kind of fish like*
a sardine, or sprat, *Plin.* 9, 74.

Trichila, ae, f. *A covered walk made of vines, or the like, an*
arbour, *Col. de Arb.* 388. ubi vid. *Scal.*

* Trichilum, i, n. [τριχίλον, vas habens tria labra] *A vessel*
with three spouts to pour water out of, *Col.* 10, 394.

* Trichinus, a, um. [τριχινος, pilosus, spissus, ex pilis factus]
Hair, made of hair. Trichinum, tardum, & qu. impeditum,
vel siccum & sine succo, ut sunt capilli, qui Graecis τριχες di-
cuntur, *Varr. ap. Non.* c. 2, n. 864.

* Trichitis, idis, f. [τρίχτις, aluminis genus in capilla-
menta quaedam tenuia dehiscens, ἀπὸ τριχῶν, pilus] *A sort of alum*,
Plin. 35, 52.

* Trichōmānes, is, n. [ἐκ τριχῶν, pilus, & μαίνομαι, furo;
herba à luxurie capillitii appell.] *An herb, by some called*
maiden-hair, goldy-locks, *Plin.* 22, 30.

* Trichōrum, i, n. [ἐκ τριῶν, & χῶρος, locus] *A building*
with three lodgings, or stories, *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 3, 58. ubi vid. *dis-*
crepantes interpr. *sententias*.

* Trichrus, i, m. [ἐκ τριῶν, tres, & χρῶμα, color] *A precious*
stone found in Africa of three colours; black at bottom, blood red
in the middle, and white at top, *Plin.* 37, 68.

Tricies, adv. [qu. trigiesies] *Thirty times*, *Cic. in Verr.*
1, 38.

Tricliniarches, ae, m. *The orderer of the triclinium*, *Petron.*
c. 22.

Tricliniaria, ōrum, vel ium, n. (sc. aulea). [τὰ τῷ τρικλινίῳ
ἐπιτερόμενα] *The hangings of a dining room*. Aestiva triclinaria,
Varr. R. R. 1, 13.

Tricliniarius, e. *Of, or belonging to a dining room*. Tricli-
niarēs lecti, *Plin.* 37, 6. Tricliniaria Babylonica, *Id.* 8, 74.

† Tricliniārium, ii, n. *A dining room*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 13.

‡ Triclinium.

Tricliniarius, a, um. *Of the dining room*. Quis facit mappas
tricliniarias non pares inter se? *Varr. R. R.* 8, 33.

Triclinium, ii, n. [ἐκ τριῶν, & κλινῶν, lectus] (1) *The beds*
for the guests to sit, or lean along upon, three on each. (2) *The*
dining room where they were set. (1) Ante Sullae victoriam
duo tantum triclinia Romae fuerunt argentea, *Plin.* 33, 52.
(2) Vix triclinium, ubi coenaturus ipse Caesar esset, vacavit,
Cic. Attic. 13, 52. Vix Simonide limen egresso, triclinium
illud super convivas corruit, *Quint.* 11, 2. *Quam eandem hi-*
storiam narrans Cicero conclave appellat. ☞ Alia fori vis est,
alia triclinii, *Cic. pro Coel.* 28.

|| Trico, onis, m. [à tricus; qui de tricus contendit] (1) *A*
trifler, a toyer, a baffle. (2) *A quarrelsome fellow, one who*
will let no body alone. (1) *Non.* 1, 85, † Nugator. (2) *Ca-*
pitolin. in *Vero*, c. 4. † Vitiligator.

* Tricoccus, i, m. vel tricoccum, i, n. *A kind of medlars*
with three kernels, *Plin.* 22, 29.

* Tricōlōn, i, n. [τρίκωλον, carmen; ex τρις, ter, & κῶλον,
membrum] *A stanza of three verses*, *Gramm.*

Tricōlor, ōris, adj. *Of three colours; ut, unicolor, bicolor*.

Tricor, āri, ātus sum, dep. [à tricae] *To trifle and dally, to*
jest and toy, to baffle and shew tricks, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 13.

* Tricorniger, a, um. *With three horns, or tops, as the*
Greek π, Auson.

Tricornis, e. *Three horned*. Boves tricornes, *Plin.* 8, 30.
conf. *Solin.* 65.

* Tricorpor, ōris, adj. *That hath three bodies*, *Virg. Aen.*
6, 289.

Tricōsus, a, um. *Full of tricks, silly, tawdry*, *Lucil. ap.*
Gell. 11, 7.

* Tricuspis, idis, adj. [quod tres habet cuspides] *That hath*
three points, *Ov. Met.* 1, 330.

* Tridacnus, a, um. [τρίδακνος, unde tridacna, sc. ostrea] *To*
be eaten at three bits, *Plin.* 32, 21.

Tridens, tis, m. [quod tres habeat dentes vel cuspides] *Any*
tool, or instrument that hath three teeth; the trident, or sceptre
of the sea gods. Thynni ne tridente quidem in eos saepius
jacto territi, *Plin.* 9, 20. Saevus Neptuni tridens, *Virg. Aen.* 1,
142. Saevit tridenti Nereus, *Id. Aen.* 2, 418.

* Tridentifer, &

* Tridentiger, a, um. *An epithet of Neptune, from his three-*
forked sceptre, *Ov. Met.* 8, 955. & 11, 202.

Tridentipōtens, tis, part. [tridente potens] *Another epithet of*
Neptune, *Sil.* 15, 159.

VOI. II.

|| Triduānus, a, um. *Of three days continuance*. Munus
gladiatorium triduanum spectaculi pollicitus, *Apul. Met.* 10, p.
335. † Trium dierum.

Triduum, ui, n. [trium dierum spatium] *The space of three*
days. Bidui, aut tridui est haec sollicitudo, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 9.

Triennis, e. *Of three years space*, *Ex analog.*

Triennium, ii, n. [tres anni] *Three years space*. Triennio
minor quam Antonius, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 43.

Triens, tis, m. [à tria, ut quadrans à quatuor] (1) *Four*
ounces, or inches, the third part of any thing. (2) *A small*
coin, the third part of the as. (3) *Also a vessel holding four*
cyathi, a jill. (4) *A measure of land containing 9600 feet*.
(1) Liviae testamento Dolabellam video, cum duobus cohaere-
dibus, esse in triente, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 8. (2) Infelix non habet
quem porrigat ore trientem, *Juv.* 3, 267. (3) Cum fuerit
multis exacta trientibus hora, *Prop.* 3, 10, 29. (4) Vid. *Col.*
5, 1.

Triental, ālis, n. *A little vessel, the same as triens*. Cali-
dum triental excutit è manibus, *Perf.* 3, 100.

Trientalis, e. *Four inches thick, or broad, &c.* Materia
trientalis, a quarter, a rafter, a piece of timber four inches
about, *Vitruv.* 10, 6.

* Trierarchus, i, m. [ἐκ τριῶν, triremis, & ἀρχή, imperium]
The master, or captain of a gally, or ship with three oars, or
three banks of oars, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 20. Lat. Triremis ma-
gister.

* Trietēricus, a, um. [ἐκ τριῶν, tres, & ἔτος, annus] *That is*
kept every third year. Trieterica orgia, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 381.
Triaterica absol. *Ov. Rem. Am.* 593. nox. *Stat. Theb.* 2, 661.

* Trietēris, idis, f. [spatium τριῶν ἔτων, trium annorum]
The space of three years, *Mart.* 6, 38. & 7, 95. *Stat. Theb.*
7, 93.

Trifariām, adv. *Three manner of ways*. Trifariām adortus
castra circumvenit, *Liv.* 3, 22. Trisfariām Romani munic-
bant, *Liv.* 5, 26.

Trifarius, a, um. [quod tribus modis fari possis] *Threefold,*
of three sorts, *Litt. ex Liv. sed non inveni*.

* Trifaux, cis, adj. [tres fauces habens] *Having three*
months, or throats. Trifaux Cerberus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 417. conf.
Sil. 2, 551.

|| Trifax, ut & bifax. [ex facie, quod tres habet facies, i. e.
acies] *A dart, or quarry three cubits long*, *Gell.* 10, 25.

Trifer, vel triērus, a, um. *That beareth fruit thrice a year*.
Vites triferæ, *Col.* 5, 10.

Trifidus, a, um. [in tres partes fissus] *Cleft, or cloven into*
three parts. Trifidā fumantia flammā corpora, *Ov. Met.* 2,
325. Trifidi ardores, *Val. Flacc.* 6, 54. Trifida hasta, *Id.*
1, 642.

Trifōlium, ii, n. [à tribus foliis dict.] *An herb called trefoil,*
or three-leaved grass, *Col.* 6, 17. & *Plin.* 21, 30.

* Triformis, e. [tres habens formas] *That hath three forms,*
shapes, or fashions. Diva triformis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 22, 4. umbra
divæ, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 395.

* Trifur, ūris, c. g. [ex τρι, & fur; nam τρι in comp. au-
gendi vim habet] *A notable thief*. Non fur, sed trifur, *Plaut.*
Aul. 4, 4, 6.

Trifurcātus, a, um. *Threeforked*, *Litt. ex Col.*

Trifurcifer, a, um. *An arrant rogue*. Me vituperas? fur,
etiam fur trifurcifer, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 47.

Trifurcus, a, um. *Three-forked, or three-folded*. Trifurci
furculi, *Col.* 5, 11.

|| Triga, ae, f. [qu. triaga, vel trijuga] *A cart drawn with*
three horses, *Dig.*

Trigārium, ii, n. [à triga] *The place where such chariots*
with three horses run, *Plin.* 37, 57.

Trigārius, ii, m. [à triga] *A carter, or charioteer that driveth*
with three horses, *Plin.* 28, 72.

Trigēmini, ae, a, plur. *Three children at a birth*, *Col.* 7,
6. & *Aur. Vict.* 2, 4, 1.

Trigēminus, a, um. *Threefold*. Trigeminus partus, *Col.* 3, 10.

Trigemmis, e, adj. [quod tres habet gemmas] *A plant hav-*
ing three buds upon it, *Col.* 3, 19.

Trigēsies, adv. *Thirty times*, *Vitruv.* 1, 6.

Trigēsimus, a, um. *The thirtieth*, *Cic. de Sen.* 6.

Triginta, adj. plur. indecl. *Thirty*, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 27.

* Trigla, ae, f. *The mullet fish*, *Opp.*

* Triglites, ae, m. *A stone of the colour of the mullet fish*,
Plin. 37, 72.

* Triglyphus, a, um. [tres habens γαυφας, i. e. sculpturas]
unde

* Triglyphus, i, m. *An hollow graving like three furrows, or*
gutters, *Vitruv.* 1, 2.

* Trigon, ōnis, m. [à trigona, i. e. triquetra figura nomen
habens, ex τρις, ter, & γωνία, angulus] (1) *A ball-court in the*
bath three-square. (2) *Also the ball itself with which they*
played. (3) *A fish with a round venomous tail, otherwise called*
pastinaca marina. (1) *Alex. ab Alex.* (2) *Mart.* 4, 19. (3)
Vid. *Gronov. ad Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 71. ☞ Formam & descrip-
tionem ejus pete à Matthiolo in l. 2. *Diosc.* c. 19.

Trigōnālis, e. *Three cornered*. Trigonalis pila, a little ball
that they exercised themselves with at bathing, *Mart.* 14, 46. in
lemmate.

* Trigōnon, i. n. *An herb used in garlands*, Plin. 21, 29.
 * Trigōnum, i. n. *ut Trigonum igneum, when the upper planets meet in a fiery sign*, Astron.
 * Trigonus, a, um. *That hath three corners*, Vitruv. 9, 4.
 * Trigonus, i. m. (1) *A triangle*. (2) *A fish with a round tail, called also pastinaca marina*. (1) Manil. (2) Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.
 Trilibris, e. *Of three pounds weight*, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 33.
 Trilinguis, e. (1) *Having three tongues, as serpents seem to have*. (2) *Skilled in three tongues*. (1) Os trilingue Cerberi, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 31. (2) Trilinguis cantus, Val. Flacc. 7, 184. Siculi trilingues, Apul. Met. 11, p. 364. scil. Graeca, Latina, Sicula. *Hujusmodi auctoritates suffulcit analogia*.
 Trilix, icis, adj. [quod ex tribus constat licis] *Tissue made of the three threads of diverse colours*, Virg. Aen. 3, 467.
 Trima dies, i. i. triennium, Pompon.
 * Trimacerus, vel trimacer, i. m. [ex τρις, ter, & μακρὸς, longus] *A foot in verse of three long syllables*, Gramm.
 Trimatus, us, m. [à trimus] *Three years of age*, Col. 8, 5.
 Trimembris, e, adj. *Of three members, or parts*, Gloss. vet.
 Trimestris, e, adj. *Of three months time, of three months growth*. Trimestres aves, Plin. 10, 36. Trimestre triticum, Id. 18, 12. Trimestris fructus, Col. 2, 10, satio, Id. 2, 9.
 Trimetrius, a, um. *Consisting of trimeter iambs*, Aufon.
 * Trimeter, tra, trum, hinc substant.
 * Trimetrum, i. n. [ex τρις, tres, & μέτρον, mensura] *A trimetre verse of three measures, an iambic of six feet*. Spondaeus in Acci nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus & Enni, Hor. A. P. 259.
 Trimodia, ae, f. *A measure of three bushels*, Col. 2, 9.
 Trimodium, ii, n. Idem. Plin. 33, 6. Argumentum dimensum dabo, non modio, neque trimodio, Plaut. Menaech. prol. 15.
 Trimodius, a, um. *Containing three bushels, the measure of three bushels*. Corbulae trimodiae, Col. 12, 15.
 Trimulus, a, um. dim. [à trimus] *Three years old*. Trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6.
 Trimus, a, um. [tres annos habens, ut bimus binos] *Three years old*. Oportet inire bimas, ut trimae pariant, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.
 Trinēpos, ōtis, m. abnepotis filius, tertius à nepote. *A great great grandchild, my great grandchild's son*, Paul. JC.
 Trinitas, ātis, f. (1) *The number three*. (2) *The Trinity*. (1) Pomp. Laet. (2) Hier. Ep. 61. ad Pamm. 5.
 Trinocialis, e. *Of, or belonging to three nights space*, Mart. 12, 78.
 Trinocium, ii, n. *Three nights space*. V. Max. 2, 4, 5.
 Trinodis, e. [tres nodos habens] *That hath three knots, or joints*. Clava trinodis, Ov. Ep. 4, 115.
 Trinundinum, ni, n. [quod trinas nundinas complecteretur] *The day of the third market, or fair, the space of seven and twenty days, which contain three fairs, or markets, there being a fair every ninth day*, Cic. pro Domo, 16. Scrib. etiam trinum nundinum, plene & divise, Cic. Fam. 16, 11.
 Trinus, a, um. [à tres] *Three together, three, the third*. Reddidit trinas literas, Cic. Attic. 11, 17. Lunae trinae apparere, Plin. 2, 32. Dicta quae trino juvenis foro sonabas, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 15. Trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53.
 † Trio, ōnis, m. [qu. trio, à tria, quam facit arans, Scal.] *A plow ox*. Vid. Triones.
 Triobolāris, e. *Worth three halfpence, vile, pitiful*. † Vilis, nihili.
 Triobolum. *Three halfpence*. Negat se debere tibi triobolum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26.
 Triōnes, um. [βῆρας ὁ τριώνης, it. si quis sic dict. à similit. ἀμαξα; vel quod ita sitae sint stellae, ut tria trigona faciant, Gell. 2, 21.] (1) *Plowing oxen*. (2) *Also a constellation of seven stars called Charles's wain, near the north pole*. (3) *The north country*. (1) Varr. L. L. 6, 4. (2) Cic. N. D. 2, 41. (3) * Gens quā non Scythicos diffusior ulla triones incoluit, Claud. Conf. 4. Honor. 473.
 * Triophthalmus, i, m. [ex τρις, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus, Them. ὀφθαλμοί, video] *A precious stone that hath the figure of three eyes*, Plin. 37, 71.
 * Triorches, ae, m. [quod τρις ὀφθαλμοί, i. e. tres testes habet] (1) *A kind of hawk having three stones, a buzzard*. (2) *A kind of herb, the same as satyrion, or basilica minor*. (1) Plin. 10, 96. Lat. Buteo. (2) Plin. 25, 32.
 Tripalis, e. *Propped with three poles*. Tripales vites diceb. quae tribus palis sustinebantur, Varr. ap. Non. 3, 171.
 Triparcus, a, um. *Very sparing, niggardly*, Plaut. Perf. 2, 3, 14.
 Tripartitō, vel tripartitō, adv. *In three parts*. Tribus dictae primum à partibus populi tripartitō divisi, quae tamen nunc multiplicatae pristinum nomen retinent, Col. 5, 1. Bona dividit tripartitō, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14. Unheim tripartitō aggreditur, Liv. 21, 7.

Tripartitus, vel tripartitus, a, um. part. *Divided into three parts*. Oratio tripartita, Cic. ad Quir. post. red. 7.
 † Tripātinum, i. n. [trium patinarum apparatus] *The last service of several dishes*, Plin. 35, 46.
 * Tripectōrus, a, um. *Thrice-breasted, or that hath three breasts*, Lucr. 5, 28.
 Tripēdalis, e. *Three foot long*, Liv. 38, 21.
 Tripēdaneus, a, um. *Of three feet*. Taleas tripedaneas concidito, Cato 45. Altitudo tripedanea, Col. 2, 2.
 Triperititus, &c. Vid. Tripartitus.
 Tripes, ēdis, c. g. *That hath three feet, three legged*. Tripes mulus, Liv. 40, 2. mensa, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 13.
 * Triphallus. Priapus. [à φαλλός, veretrum, i. e. valde vasatus] Tib. Carm. Priap. 83, 6.
 * Tripiētus, a, um. [terpiētus] *Thrice written, or in three languages*. I, scriba, tripiētis digere versiculis, Prud. Apoth. 381.
 Triplex, icis, adj. [quod est trium plicarum] *Triple, threefold*. Plato triplicem finxit animam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10. Aes triplex, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9. Deae triplices, Ov. Met. 2, 654.
 Triplīcatio, ōnis, f. verb. *A folding, or doing of a thing thrice, tripling, trebling, a surrejoinder*, Cajus JC.
 Triplīcātus, a, um. part. *Tripled, or trebled*, Plin. 7, 49.
 Triplices, um, m. [sc. libelli vel codicilli] *Little tablets having three leaves, wherein matters of small importance were written*. Misisti mihi munera bis senos triplices, Mart. 7, 52.
 † Triplicitas, ātis, f. *The being threefold, triplicity*, Astron.
 Tripliciter, adv. *Treble, in three manner of ways*. Commutabimus tripliciter, verbis, pronunciando, tractando, Ad Herenn. 4, 42.
 Triplico, āre, aēt. *To triple, or treble, to do, or fold a thing three times*, Pendet à part. triplicatus, q. v.
 * Triplinthus, a, um. [ex πλινθος, later] *Of three bricks thick*. Paries triplinthus, Vitruv. 2, 8.
 † Triplō, adv. *By thrice*. † Tripliciter.
 Triplus, a, um. *Triple, threefold, treble*. Dupla & tripla intervalla explere, Cic. de Univ. 7.
 * Tripōlium, n. [ex τρις, ter, & πολίς, canus, nam in die floris colorem ter mutat, Diosc. 4, 135.] *An herb called turbit, or as some blue daisy*, Plin. 26, 22. & Dioscor. 4.
 * Triptōton, i. n. *A noun having but three cases, a triptot*, Gramm.
 † Triptōdiator, oris, m. verb. *A dancer, or tripper*, Aug. † Qui tripudiat.
 Tripudio, āre, neut. *To dance, to trip dancer like, to caper, to curvet*, unde Angl. to trip. = In funeribus reipub. exultare & tripudiare, Cic. pro Sext. 41.
 Tripudium, ii, n. [aves quia cum pascuntur, necesse est aliquid ex ore cadere, & terram pavire, terripavium primò, post tripudium dictum est, Cic. de Div. 2, 34. qu. terripudium] (1) *A dancing, or tripping on the toe dancer like, a caper, or curvet, a skip, a trip*. (2) *Also the rebounding of corn, &c. being thrown to the chickens, by which the soothsayers made their divinations*. (1) = Per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis, solennique saltatu iussit, Liv. 1, 20. Citatis celerare tripudiis, Catull. 61, 26. (2) Vid. Solistimum.
 * Tripus, ōdis, m. [ex τρις, tres, & πῦς, pes] (1) *Anything with three legs, a threefooted stool, particularly that from whence the inspired priests gave answers and oracles*. (2) *Tripods were also presented to the Greek heroes, as an emblem of steadiness and constancy*. (1) Sanctius quàm Pythia, quae tripode ex Phoebi, lauroque profatur, Lucret. 1, 740. (2) Donarem tripodas praemia fortium Graecorum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 3. Hinc Anglicè a trivet.
 Triquetra, ae, f. *A triangle, or three-cornered figure*, Col. R. R. 5, 1.
 Triquetrum, i, n. *A triangle*, Plin. 2, 23.
 Triquetrus, a, um. [qu. triquadrus, i. e. quadratus in tres angulos] *Having three corners, triangular*. Ager triquetrus, Col. 5, 2. Insula naturā triquetra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13. * Praedia triquetra, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 55. i. e. Sicula.
 Trēmīs, is, f. sc. navis [tres habens remorum ordines] *A gally with three oars on each side, or bank; or rather, with three banks of oars one above another*. Appulsā ad proximum litus trireme confratā, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. conf. Cic. Verr. 5, 17.
 † Tris, pro tres, in acc. ant. ἵνα ἐν φημί.
 * Trifagium, i, n. τριφάγιον, hymnus Graecis ecclesiis, ἄγιος ὁ θεός, ἄγιος ἰσχυρός, ἄγιος ἀθάνατος, ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς.
 Trisāgo, inis, f. [fort. ex tris, & ago; propter multiples ejus virtutes] *The herb germander; according to some, the straight and upright vervain*, Plin. 24, 80. Scrib. & trixago, Cels. 8, 3.
 Triscurria, ōrum, n. [ex tris valde, & scurra, Pap.] *Great scurrilities, or buffooneries*, Juv. 8, 190. al. leg. trascurria, à transcurrendo; al. triscurria, vid. Voss. Etym.
 † Trisclisenex. [τρισκεπών, qu. trium seculorum senex] *That hath lived three ages, an epithet of Nestor, Naev.*
 * Trisippium, ii, n. *A rowel, with which, when heated, they used to mark horses on the jawbone*, Litt. ex Col.

TRI

* Trispastus, a, um [τρίπαστος, ex τρεῖς, & πᾶσι, traho; quod tribus orbiculis trahitur] Drawn, or pulled with three pulleys, Vitruv. 10, 3.

Trisago, f. Plin. Vid. Trisago.

Tristè, adv. ius, comp. Sorrowfully, sadly. Tristè positivum non reperi; sed Litt. tribuit Ciceroni. Tristius curantur adolescentēs, Cic. de Senect. 19.

* Tristegus, a, um [τρίτης, tria habens tecta, ex τρεῖς, & τῆς, i. e. tectum] Built with three stories, or lofts one over another, Jun.

Tristiculus, a, um, dim. Dumpyish, somewhat sad, Cic. de Div. 1, 46.

* Tristificus, a, um. That maketh sad, sadning. Tristificas voces, Cic. de Div. 1, 7. ex poeta.

Tristis, e, or, comp. simus, sup. [fort. à τρέψω, timidus, sed parum constat de etymo] (1) Sad, heavy, melancholy, pensive, sorrowful, woful. (2) Severe, grave, demure. (3) Harsh, bitter. (4) Rough, coarse. (5) Angry, peevish. (6) Cruel. (7) Made bitter, or unpleasant. (8) Also with an ill will, against one's will. (9) Unlucky, ominous. (10) Dark, lowering.

(1) Mutius tristior Porcenae salute, quam suā laetior, V. Max. 3, 3, 1. = Quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 12. = Silentium triste, & tacita moestitia defixit omnium animos, Liv. 1, 29. Tristissimi exilii solatium, Id. 5, 51.

(2) Cum tristibus severè, cum remissis jucunde, vivere, Cic. pro Coel. 6. = Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristēque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89. vid. & Cels. 3, 18. = Gravitatis suae liquet illum tristem & plenum dignitatis sonum, Cic. de Repub. 6, 2. Tristis severitas inest in vultu, & in verbis fides, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16. (3) Media fert tristes succos, Virg. Geor. 2, 226. Absinthia tristia, Ov. ex Pont. 3, 8, 15. Sapor tristis, Id. Trist. 4, 6, 19. Suaviolum tristi tristius helleboro, Catull. 96, 14. = amarus, Lucr. 4, 638. = praedulcis, Id. ib. (4) Tristium lacernarum amator, Martial. 1, 97. = Antiquitas tristis & impexa, Tac. Dial. de Orat. 20. (5) Stultitia est te ei esse tristem, quojus potestas plus potest, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 4. = Nunc ego mitibus mutare quaero tristia, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 26. (6) Illi mea tristia facta, degeneremque Neoptoleum narrare memento, Virg. Aen. 2, 549. (7) Ora tristia tantum sensu torquet amaro, Virg. Geor. 2, 247. (8) Invenit tristis, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 8. (9) Agro qui statuit meo te triste lignum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11. Cum tristissima exta sine capite fuerint, Cic. de Div. 2, 15. (10) Vi tristia nubila pello, Ov. Met. 6, 690.

Tristitia, ae. f. (1) Sadness, heaviness, pensiveness, &c. (2) Moroseness, stateliness, fullness. (3) Gravity. (1) = Lacrymis & tristitia te tradidisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 14. = Lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigare, Cic. Offic. 1, 12. = laetitia, Id. (2) Tac. Hist. 1, 38. (3) = Homo tristitia & severitate popularis, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 25.

Tristities, ei. Idem. Tristities animi, Apul. Met. 4, p. 131.

Tristitudo, inis. f. Idem, Litt. ex Apul.

Tristor, ari. dep. To be sorrowful, or sad, Gloss. + Contristor, Cic.

Trisulcus, a, um [tres habens sulcos, i. e. acies] Three-pointed, or three-forked. Linguis micat ore trisulcis anguis, Virg. Geor. 3, 439. Tela trisulca Jovis, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 52. Trisulcus ordo, Val. Flacc. 2, 506.

Trisyllabus, a, um. Of three syllables, trisyllable, Quint. 9, 4.

Tritāva, ae. f. One's great grandmother's great grandmother.

Tritāvus, i. m. [ex τρεῖς, & avus] That is a great grandfather's great grandfather. Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5.

* Trite, es. f. [τρίτη, tertia, sc. chorda] Trite diezeugmenon, G, sol, fa, ut. hyperbolaeon, F, fa, ut. synemmenon, B, fa, bi, mi, Music.

* Trithales, is. n. [quod ter floreāt in anno, à τρίς, floreo] An herb which flowereth thrice a year, Plin. 25, 102.

* Tritheitae. ni. pl. Certain heretics that held there were three distinct godheads in the trinity of persons, Eccl.

Tritiānus, a, um. Tritiana brassica, quod triplo major aliis, a kind of large colewort, Plin. 19, 41.

Triticus, a, um. Wheaten, of wheat. Messis triticea, Virg. Geor. 1, 219. conf. Ov. Met. 5, 486.

Triticum, i. n. [quod tritum est ex spicis, Varr. L. L. 4, 22.] Wheat, Cic. de Div. 2, 31. De hujus generibus vid. Plin. 18, 12.

* Triton, ōnis. m. (1) A weathercock. (2) A sea-fish, a kind of tunny cut into rands. (3) A sea god. (1) Vitruv. (2) Plin. 32, 53. (3) Vid. Propr.

Tritor, ōris. m. (1) A grinder of any thing. (2) He that useth and weareth out a thing. (1) Plin. 35, 40, 41. (2) Stimulorum tritor, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 17.

Tritura, ae. f. A threshing, pounding, or grinding, Col. 1, 16. & 11, 2.

Triturātor. m. A thrasher, Litt. ex Col.

Trituro, are. To thresh, Col. ap. Litt. sed q.

Trituror, ari, ātus. pass. Col. ap. Litt. Si in area hujus mundi trituretur homo exterior, Sidon. Ep. 7, 6.

Tritus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. simus, sup. [à teror]

TRO

(1) Rubbed, pounded, ground. (2) Worn, overworn, threadbare, broken, wasted. (3) Frequented. (4) Common, prostitute. (1) Tritum frietur cinnamum, Plin. 12, 42. (2) Tunicae tritae, Cic. Vestis trita, Hor. Epist. 1, 19, 38. = Usitatus verbum, & tritius, Cic. Acad. 1, 7. (3) Iter tritum, Cic. Philipp. 1, 3. Tristissima via, Sen. de Vit. Beat. c. 1. (4) Et famulos inter femina trita suos, Prop. 3, 11, 30.

Tritus, ūs. m. verb. A rubbing, or grinding. Lapidum tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9.

Trivēnēica, ae. f. A great witch, the devil's dam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

Trivialis, e. [ad trivium pertinens] Common, trivial, ordinary, homely. = Sordide, & tantum verbis trivialibus egit, Suet. de Cl. Rhet. 6. Carmen triviale, Juven. 7, 55.

Trivritim. adv. By every three men, Litt. ex Col.

Trivium, ii. n. [ex tribus viis] A place where three ways met, a place of common resort. = In compitis & triviis auctionari, Cic. in Rull. 1, 3. ululare, Val. Flacc. 3, 453.

Trivius, a, um. That hath three ways, Litt. ex Mart.

Triumphālia, um. n. pl. The solemnities and ornaments of a triumph, Tac. Ann. 1, 72. Triumphalia ornamenta plene vocat Suet. Aug. 28.

Triumphālis, e. Of, or belonging to a triumph. Triumphalis, sc. vir, one who hath triumphed, Cic. in Sall. 8. habitus, Quint. 10, 7. currus, Plin. 7, 27. porta, Cic. in Pison. 23.

Triumphans, tis. part. Triumphing. Sedere in equis triumphantium praetextati potissimum filii solent, Cic. pro Muraen. 5. Triumphantium currus, Plin. 28, 7. Triumphantium corpora minio illini solita, Id. 33, 36. conf. Liv. 36, 39.

Triumphātor, ōris. m. verb. A triumpher, Apul. Apol. p. 432. + Qui triumphat.

Triumphaturus, a, um. part. About to triumph, Liv. 36, 39.

Triumphatus, a, um. Triumphed over, led, or represented in triumph. Triumphatae gentes, Virg. Geor. 3, 33. = Omnia superata & triumphata, Plin. 5, 5.

Triumphatus, ūs. m. verb. A triumphing. Ne triumphatu suo nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin. ap. Steph. Fabr. aliisque Lexic. qui utinam & locum indicassent.

Triumpho, are. neut. (1) To triumph for a conquest obtained. (2) To rejoice greatly. (1) Bis consul fuerat, triumpharat, Cic. de Fin. 2, 20. § De hostibus triumphare, Id. Att. 1, 8. Aliquis est Romae, praeter Persea, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit, Liv. 45, 38. Triumphare ex hostibus, Patet. 2, 30. (2) Meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. Ciceroni, vid. Ep. ad Attic. 9, 16. = exulto, laetor, Cic.

Triumphus, i. m. [ἀνὰ δόξαν, Idem.] (1) A triumph, a solemn pomp, or shew granted by the senate at the return of a general from the wars, for a considerable victory gained over an enemy not before conquered; wherein he, in a golden chariot, wearing a golden crown on his head, preceded by the conquered captives with their spoils, ascended the Capitol, to return thanks and make his oblation to Jupiter Capitolinus.

(2) A play at cards so called, trump. (1) Disseres de triumpho; Quid tandem habet iste currus? Quid vincti ante currum duces? Quid simulacra oppidorum? Quid aurum? Quid argentum? Quid legati in equis & tribuni? Quid clamor militum? Quid tota illa pompa? Inania sunt ista, mihi crede, delectamenta penè puerorum, Cic. in Pison. 25. De his vid. ante alios Sigon. (2) Lud. Viv.

Triumvir, iri. m. One of the three officers that are in the like authority. Triumviri per XXXV tribus creati sunt, Cic. in Rull. 2, 7. Triumviri mensarii, the three chief bankers, who took care of the public money, Liv. monetarii, passim in vet. numis, the mint-masters general; capitales, judges in criminal cases, Varr. L. L. 4, 14.

Triumvirālis, e. Of, or belonging to such an office, or officer. Sectus flegallis triumviralibus, Hor. Epod. 4, 11.

Triumvirātus, ūs. m. The office of three in like authority, the triumvirate, Cic. de Clar. Orat. 31. Liv. 9, 46. Flor. 4, 3.

Triumviritum. adv. Three by three, Litt. ex Col.

Triuncis, is. m. [sc. nummus, qui postea quadrans] A brass coin of three ounces weight, Plin. 33, 13.

Trivolum, i. n. [corr. pro tribulum] A threshing flail, Varr.

Trixago, inis. f. The herb germander. Vid. Trisago.

* Trochaeus. m. [dict. quod celeritate sua imitatur volubilitatem rotae, quam Gr. τροχός appellant] (1) A foot in verse, consisting of two syllables, the first long, and the latter short. (2) It. id qui tribrachus. (1) Trochaeus eodem spatio quo choraeus, Cic. de Orat. 3, 47. (2) Litt. ex Quint.

Trochaicus, a, um [ad trochaem pert.] Made of trochees, Gramm.

* Trochilos, vel trochilus. m. [τροχίλος, à τροχός, curro] (1) A little bird called a wren. (2) Another small sea bird, which getteth her meat out of the crocodile's teeth, which being eased thereby, never hurteth her. (3) A round ring in the joints of pillars. (1) Plin. 8, 37. (2) Gesn. (3) Tunc modò dependens trochili, modò more chelydri, Col. 10, 72. interpr. Scal.

Trochisculus, i. m. dim. [à seq.] Litt. ex Apul.

* Trochiscus, i. m. [τροχίσκος, parvus trochus, rotula] *A trochise, or round ball for physic*, Cels. 5, 17. ubi Latine pastillus dici ait.

Trochlea, ae. f. [à Gr. τροχλία, Gl. Phil. vel τροχάλια, Poll.] *A pulley wherein a cord, or rope runneth, to draw any thing; some call it a windless*, Lucr. 4, 903. Vitruv. 9, 9. = Re-chamus.

Trochulus, i. m. dim. *A little top*, Plaut. Prol. Amph. 144. ubi al. torulus.

+ Trochum, i. n. *A kind of chair made with loose joints*, Fest.

* Trochus, i. m. [ἀπὸ τῆς τροχέω, currere] (1) *A top where-with children play*. (2) Also *a little round lump of any thing*. (1) Hor. A. P. 380. (2) Litt. ex Cic.

|| Troctia, ae. f. [τροχτης, à τρώγω, comedo] *A trout*, Isid. qui & truta, & trutta.

* Troglodyta, vel troglodytes [τρογλοδύτης, qui τρώγας δύνει, i. e. cavernas subit] *An hedge-sparrow*, vid. Gesn.

Troja, f. [ludus ipse quem vulgò Pyrrhicam appellant, Troja vocatur, Serv.] *A kind of sport, or exercise like our tilts, or tournaments*. Trojam ludere, *to ride at tilt*, Suet. Caes. 39. De institutione, vid. Virg. Aen. 5.

Tropaeum, i. n. [sic enim rectè scribi monet notatio, nam Graecè τροπαιὸν scrib.] (1) *A spoil taken from an enemy, and hung up; the invention of the Greeks, who yet fixed them on wood, not on metal or stone, to intimate thereby that enmity ought not to be immortal, see Diod. Sic. l. 13. neither were they ever renewed, see Plutarch. Quaest. Rom. p. 273. That the Romans very seldom used them Florus, l. 3. c. 2. observeth*. (2) Meton. *Victory*. (1) Hic in Macedonia tropaea posuit, Cic. in Pison. 38. (2) Nova cantemus Augusti tropaea, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 19.

Tropaeus, a, um [τροπαῖος, ἀπὸ τῆς τροπῆς, à conversione] *Winds that blow constantly after the solstice, at the sun's return from the tropic*, Plin. 2, 44.

Tropaeus, ei. m. subst. *He that doth a shrewd turn, and runneth away when he hath done*, Suet. Claud. 8. sed alii aliter legunt.

Trophaeum, ae. n. *A trophy*. Vid. Tropaeum.

Tropica, òrum. n. pl. [à τροπῶ, verito] *Conversions, alterations*, Petron. c. 88.

Tropice, adv. *Figurately, by a trope, or figure*, Rhet.

Tropicus, a, um [pertinens ad τροπὴν, i. e. versionem] *Tropical, figurative*. Tropici circuli, *Astron. ad quos cum sol pervenit, τροπικαί, i. e. convertitur*. Tropicus Canceri, ubi fit solstitium aestivum, tropicus Capricorni ubi solstitium hyemale, Ex Litt.

* Tropis, is. f. [τροπὴς carina, à τροπῶ, verito] (1) *The bottom, or keel of a ship*. (2) Met. *The dregs which they used in their baths, either to scour them with, or to procure vomit*. (1) Tropis τὸ κατώτατον τῆς νῆος, Hesych. (2) Mart. 12, 84.

* Tropologia, ae. f. *A treatise of tropes, or figures*, Rhet.

Tropologice, adv. *Figuratively spoken*, Rhet.

* Tropologicus, a, um. *Speaking by tropes, or figures*, Rhet.

* Tropus, i. m. [à τροπῶ, converto, quod sit verbi vel sermonis à propria significatione ad aliam cum virtute mutatio, Quint. 8. 6.] *A trope, or rhetorical way of speech*. Lat. Immutatio verborum, Cic.

Trosula, ae. f. *A delicate lass*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Trosulus, i. m. (1) *A well-set fellow*. (2) *A beau, a spruce gallant, a dapper fellow, a carpet knight*. (1) Non. (2) Pers. 1, 82. ubi vid. Casaub.

Troxalis, idis. f. [à τρώγω, edo] *A cricket*. Vid. Trixalis.

Trua, ae. f. [à τρώω, tero] (1) *A kind of vessel to lade out water*. (2) *A ladle of a pot*. (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 25. (2) Cocus ahenum magnum, quando fervit, paulà confutat trua, Trin. ap. Fest. & Non.

Trucidandus, a, um. part. *To be killed*. Trucidandum corpus, V. Max. 4, 7, 6.

Trucidarius, a, um. *Murderously minded, blood-thirsty*, Pomp. Laet.

Trucidatio, ònis. f. verb. *A cruel killing, or murdering*. Civium trucidatio, Cic. Philipp. 4, 5. Non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Id. 28, 16.

Trucido, are. act. [qu. truciter caedo] (1) *Cruelly to slay, to murder, to kill, to assassinate, to massacre*. (2) *Utterly to undo*. (3) *To eat, to feed upon*. (1) Qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, Cic. Catil. 4, 6. (2) Foenore trucidare, Cic. pro Cael. 18. (3) Verum si pisces, si porrum & cepe trucidas, Hor. Sat. 1, 11, 21.

Trucidor, ari. atus. pass. *To be cruelly butchered*. Met. Trucidari gravibus verbis, Cic. de Har. Resp. 1. Vid. Trucido.

Truculentus, a, um. comp. issimè, sup. [leg. saltem in gradibus] *Cruelly, grimly, barbarously*. Truculentius se gerebat quam caeteri, Cic. in Rull. 2, 5. Truculentissimè aliquem adspicere, Quint. 6, 1.

Truculentia, ae. f. *Boisterousness, cruelty, savageness*. Tuam expecto truculentiam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 2, 7.

Truculentus, a, um. or. comp. simus, sup. [à trux] (1) *Cruel, fierce, savage, barbarous*. (2) *Clownish, rustic, illbred*. (1) = Di boni, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis adpectu! Cic. pro Sext. 8. Poeta truculentior ursâ,

Ov. Met. 13, 803. = Facinus nefarium & truculentissimum, Ad Herenn. 4, 8. (2) = Ego ille agrestis, parvus, tristis, truculentus, Ter. Adelph. 5, 4, 12. = Truculentus & sylvester, & vitae nescius, Sen. Hippolyt. 461.

Trudes, is. f. [à trudendo] *An instrument to thrust down things with; a waterman's pole to shove his boat off when she sticketh*. Trudibus, aut furcis inertein molem prosternere, Tac. Ann. 3, 46. ubi aliqui leg. sudibus; & sanè vix alibi reperitur.

Trudo, ère, si, sum. act. *To thrust, to push, to shove forward, to drive*. Trudere aliquem in comitia, Cic. Attic. 1, 15. Fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40.

Trudor, i. fus. pass. *To be thrust out of place*. Trudi ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29. Truditur dies die, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 15.

+ Trufa, vel trupha. *Scurrility, base words, or deeds*, G. ex Arnob.

Trulla, ae. f. [à trua, qu. truvula] (1) *A vessel for various uses, broad and deep*. (2) *A cup of earth, brass, &c. to drink in*. (3) *A mason's, or plaisterer's trowel to dawb with*. (4) *A pan to put fire in*. (5) *A tray to set under a vessel, or to put meat in*. (6) *A pisspot*. (1) Cato, 10. (2) Potare Campanâ solitus trullâ, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 144. Trullas ligneas duas, Cato, 13. (3) Prima trullis frequentetur inductio, Pallad. 1. tit. 15. (4) Liv. 37, 11. (5) Varr. L. L. 4, 25. (6) Litt. ex Steph. epigramma Martialis interpretante, Clinicus. Herodes trullam subduxerat aegro, l. 9. Ep. 97. Pertinere potiùs videtur ad notionem secundam.

Trulleum, i. n. *A bowl, or basin to wash one's hands in*, Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

Trullisatio, ònis. f. *A laying on mortar with a trowel*, Vitruv. 7, 3.

Trullisio, are. *To lay on plaister, or mortar with a trowel*, Vitruv. 5, 10. & 7, 3.

Trullissor, ari. pass. *To be plaistered, &c.* Paries testâ cum calce trullissetur, Vitruv. 5, 10.

Truncatus, a, um. part. *Maimed, mangled*. Manibus truncatus, Claud. B. Get. 89.

Trunco, are. act. [à truncus] *To cut shorter, to cut in pieces, to main, to chop off*, Val. Flacc. 6, 568. Truncare caput, Luc. 6, 566. cadavera, Id. 6, 584.

Trunculatus, a, um. *Clogged, or that weareth a clogg*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Trunculus, i. m. dim. *A little stock, or stem*. Anseris trunculi, *goose-gibbets*, Cels. Trunculi suum, *pigs pottytoes*, Id. 2, 20.

Truncus, a, um. (1) *Cut short*. (2) *Maimed, mangled*. (3) *Imperfect*. (4) *Wanting, not having*. (1) Trunca manum pinus regit, Virg. Aen. 3, 659. (2) Truncae in honesto vulnere nares, Id. Aen. 6, 497. (3) Trunca, & turpia exta, Liv. (4) § Animalia trunca pedum, Virg. Geor. 4, 310.

Truncus, i. m. [qu. truncatus, vel à Gr. τρυχός, idem, Hesych.] (1) *A stump, stock, or body of a tree without the boughs*. (2) *A body without a head*. (3) Met. *A blockish, or stupid creature*. (1) & In arboribus truncus, rami, folia, Cic. de Orat. 3, 46. (2) Jacet ingens littore truncus, avulsúmque humeris caput, Virg. Aen. 2, 557. (3) Qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30.

+ Truo, are. act. unde in comp. amtruo [à trua] *To stir, or keel the pot*, Fest. p. 257.

+ Truo, ònis. m. [quod ei instar truae ingluvies sub rostro perpendet] *A bittern; a long-snouted fellow*, Fest. ex Caecil.

Trusatilis, e. [à seq. truso] *That may be turned, or driven about with a man's hand*. Mola trusatilis, *an handmill*, Cato, 10. conf. Gell. 3, 3.

Trusito, are. freq. [à seq.] *To thrust through*. Inter caedem mulum ferro trusitant, Phaedr. 2, 8, 8.

Truso, are. freq. [à trudo] *To thrust often, obscenè*, Catull. 57, 6.

Trutina, ae. f. [à Gr. τρυάνη] (1) *The hole in which the tongue of the scales moveth*. (2) Synecd. *A pair of scales, or a great pair of balances, or weights*. (3) Met. *A diligent examining, or considering, a good advice, or judgment*. (1) Examen improbum in illa castigat trutina, Pers. 1, 6. ubi vet. Schol. Trutina est foramen intra quod est lingula, de qua examinatio est. (2) Varr. L. L. 4, 36. (3) = Quae non artificis, sed populari trutinâ examinantur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 38. Campana trutina, *a Roman balance, Troy-weight*, Isid.

Trutinor, ari. dep. *To weigh, or examine, to consider well and thoroughly of a thing*. Exporrecto trutinantur verba labello, Pers. 3, 82.

Trux, ucis. adj. [à τρυξ, Thrax] (1) *Rough*. (2) *Cruel, fierce, grim, savage*. (1) Trux tractu herba, Plin. 22, 7. (2) = Horridus & trux tribunus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 25.

* Trybium, vel tryblion; ii. n. *A kind of vessel, a saucer*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9. & Varr. L. L. 4, 25.

* Trychnos, i. f. *Nightshade*, Plin. 21, 105. Lat. Solanum, Reet. strychnos.

* Tryginon, i. n. [à τρυγῆ, faex] *A kind of ink made of the dregs of wine*, Plin. 35, 25.

* Trygon, ònis. m. *A kind of poisonous sea-fish*, Auson. Lat. Pastinaca.

* Tryphera, vel truphera. n. pl. [à τρυφερός, delicatus] *Gentle and easy caustics*, Scrib. Larg.

* Tryxalis,

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* Tryxalis, is. f. [τρυφάλις, à τρύχω, attero, absumo] *A ericket*, Plin. 30, 16. *alii scrib. trexalis, ul. truxalis.*

T ante U.

Tu, tui, tibi. pron. [à Dor. τὸ] *Thou*, passim.

Tu tu. vox noctuae. Quae (jē. noctua) tu tu usque dicat tibi, *Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 20.* Hinc etiam τὴν, noctua.

Tuapte sponte. *Of thine own accord*, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 40.*

Tuatim. adv. *After thine own fashion, or custom.* Jam tuatim facis, *Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 4.* vix alibi.

Tūba, ae. f. [à tubis, quos etiam nunc ita appell. tubicines facrorum, *Varr.*] (1) *A trumpet.* (2) Met. *A trumpeter, a stirrer up, a fomentor.* (3) Meton. *Heroic poetry.* (1) Ille arma misit cornua, tubas, falces, &c. *Cic. pro Sulla, 5.* Non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, *Ov. Met. 1, 98.* (2) Tuba civilis belli, *Cic. Fam. 6, 12.* (3) Dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas, *Mart. 8, 3, 22.*

Tūbārius, ii. m. *A trumpet maker*, *Callistr. JC.*

Tūber, ēris. n. [à tumeo, *Isid.* vel à τὸν ὀμφακόν umbilicus, locus editus, *Aven.*] (1) *A puff growing in the ground like a mulbroom, or toadstool.* (2) Also a bunch, as in a camel's back. (3) *A fore bump, a bile.* (4) *A knob, or knot in a tree.* (1) Tuberæ terræ, *Juv. 14, 2.* (2) Tuberæ bina cameli habent in dorso, *Plin. 8, 26.* (3) Colaphis tuber est totum caput, i. e. tanquam tuber, *Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 37.* (4) Reperitur & in alno tuber, *Plin. 16, 27.*

Tūber, ēris. f. *A kind of tree bearing fruit of the same name*, *Col. 11, 2.* & *Plin. 15, 14.*

Tūber, ēris. m. *The fruit of the tuber tree.* Oblatos tuberes jussit servari in crastinum, *Suet. Dom. 16.*

Tūberculum, i. n. dim. [à tuber] *A little swelling, or pish, a pimple, or wheal.* Plura alia tubercula oriuntur, *Cels. 2, 1.* conf. eund. 6, 18.

Tuberofissimus, a, um. *Bumping out.* Tuberofissima frons, *Petr. c. 15.*

Tūbicen, inis [ex tuba, & cano] *A trumpeter*, not only in war, but in funerals and plays, *Varr. L. L. 4, 16.* Quoties pugnatur, & tubicines & cornicines pariter canunt, *Veg. 2, 22.* vid. etiam *Juv. 10, 214.* Ad tubicines mittere, *Petr. c. 129.*

Tūbilustrum, ii. n. [ex tuba, & lustra] *A solemn time, when they went with trumpets, as it were in procession, about the country*, say some, *Varr. L. L. 5, 3.* & *Ov. Fast. 5, 725.*

Tūbulātus, a, um. *Made hollow like a pipe*, *Plin. 9, 61.*

Tūbulus, i. m. [à tubus] (1) *A little hollow pipe.* (2) Also the pipe, or funnel of a stove, or chimney. (1) *Varr. R. R. 1, 8.* (2) *Paul. JC.*

Tūburcinor, vel tubuccinor, āri. *To eat greedily, or as a child dork, to gobble, to cram, and stuff out the cheeks.* Tuburcinari de suo, si quid domi est, *Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 43.*

Tūbus, i. m. [à tumore; *Scal.* à τὸν, vestigium] (1) *A conduit-pipe.* (2) *The hole in the middle of the backbone, where the marrow lieth.* (3) *Any hollow body, a tube.* (1) *Vitruv. 8, 7.* & *Plin. 16, 81.* (2) *Jun.* (3) *Mart. 11, 62.*

|| Tūcētarius. m. *An hogges-maker*, *Hulf.*

Tūcētum, i. n. *A kind of meat made of pork, or beef chopped, or other stuff, a sausage, an hogges, minced like pye-meat, mingled with suet*, *Pers. 2, 43.* ubi vid. interpr. tucetum ζῶδες πρῶδες, *Ghff. vet.*

† Tudernis. *A kind of wine*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Tūdes, itis, & tudis. *An hammer, a beetle.* Tudites malleos appellabant antiqui à tundendo, *Fest.* Fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas festinant, *Vir. in Aetna, 561.*

Tūdicūla, ae. f. dim. [à tudes] (1) *A little beetle to bruise the olives at the press.* (2) *A ladle.* (3) *A printing iron to mark with.* (4) Also a tool which diers use in drawing their clothes which are to be died, and turning them in the water. (1) *Col. 12, 50.* (2) *Steph.* (3) *Steph.* (4) *Jun.*

Tūdicūlo, āre. [à tudicula] *To pound, to bruise, to thump, beat, or hammer out.* Cum benè ferbuerit, tudiculabis, & mortario teres, *Apic. 5, 2.*

Tūdito, āre. freq. [à tudes, itis] *To labour, work, or stir, to thump, or beat with an hammer, &c.* *Lucr. 2, 114.* & 3, 395.

Tuendus, a, um. part. *That is to be kept, defended, or maintained.* § Pacis mihi cura tuendae, *Ov. Met. 11, 297.* A quibus tuendus erat derelictus, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9.* Ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, *Id. Fam. 1, 9.*

Tuens, tis. part. (1) *Looking, beholding, viewing.* (2) *Defending, keeping, maintaining, preserving.* (1) Oculis tuens immitibus, *Ov. Met. 6, 621.* Acerba tuens serpens, *Lucr. 5, 34.* (2) Ille coelum atque terras tuens & regens Deus, *Cic. de Legg. 2, 4.*

Tueor, eri, tuitus, & tutus. dep. [à θεω, θεωρεω, θεωρῶ, *Canin.*] (1) *To see, or behold, to look steadfastly.* (2) *To defend.* (3) *To be defended.* (4) *To keep, or maintain.* (5) *To uphold, to keep in repair.* (1) Tueor te, senex, *Varr. L. L. 6, 2.* Talia dicentem averſa tuetur, *Virg. Aen. 4, 362.* (2) = Tueri & conservare, quod quis accepit, non posse, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil. 2.* = defendere, ornare, *Id.* Culpam pertinaciter tueri, culpa altera est, *Quint. 6, 4.* (3) Romani in bello ab his tuebantur, *Varr. R. R. 3, 1.* sc. ab aet. tueo, quod etiam nobis serva-

V O L. II.

T U M

vit vetus inscriptio ap. Fabrettum, ROGO PER SVPEROS QVI ESTIS, OSSA MEA TVEATIS, p. 498. (4) = Ante alere majores copias poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest-
Gic. pro Dejot. 8. Scortum nobile non digno quaestu se tueba, tur, *Liv. 39, 9.* (5) Majora teſta ædificamus pluris, & tuemur sumptu majore, *Varr. R. R. 1, 12.* Met. = Factum meum præſtare tuerique omnes debent, *Gic. pro Sext. 16.*

Tūgūriolum, i. n. dim. *A little cottage, a cabin*, *Veget. 2, 26.*

Tūgūrium, ii. n. [qu. tegurium, à tegendo] (1) *A cottage, an house in the country, a shepherd's cott, or shed, a lodge.* (2) & A kennel. (1) Pauperis tuguri, culmen, *Virg. Ecl. 1, 69.* (2) *Phaedr. 1, 19.*

Tuitio, ōnis. f. verb. *A defending, safe-keeping, defence, tuition.* Tuitio sui, *Cic. Top. 23.*

Tūli. praet. [à tollo] *Vid. Fero.*

|| Tulipa, ae. f. quae & tulpia, tulpiana, *Gerard.* vox Turcica, *M.* A tulip, a kind of lily of various colours.

Tullianum, i. n. [à Tullio rege] *A place in the common prison built by king Tullus*, *Varr. L. L. 4, 32.*

Tum, ad. [fort. ab artic. praepos. τὸν] (1) *Then, at that time.* (2) *Moreover, afterwards, in fine.* (1) *Cic. pro Cluent. 64.* & Tum est Cato locutus, nunc Laelius, *Id. de Amic. 1.* Tum de-

num sciam rectè monuisse, si tu caveris, then, and not before, *Id.* (2) Tum Roscius mihi multa confirmandi mei causā dixit, *Cic.*

Tum. conj. [post cūm, vel post se] *And also.* Cūm spe tum- mā, tum majore etiam animo, *Cic. ad Q. frat. 1, 2.* Tum semper, tum in his ipsis rebus, *Id. Verr. 2, 43.*

|| Tumba, ae. f. *An hollow place in the ground, a tomb, a grave, a monument*, *Sipont.* † Sepulcrum.

Tūmefacio, ēre, ēci, actum. *To make to swell, to puff up.* Extentam tumefecit humum, *Ov. Met. 15, 303.*

Tūmefactus, a, um, part. (1) *Made to swell, or swollen.* (2) *Puffed up.* (1) Animos viriles corde tumefacto geris, *Sen. Agamemn. 958.* (2) Ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria li-bris, *Prop. 4, 1, 63.*

Tūmens, tis. part. (1) *Swelling, swollen.* (2) Met. *Puff up, haughty.* (3) *Angry.* (1) Pedes tumentes, *Virg. Aen. 2, 272.* furæ, *Hor. Epod. 8, 9.* (2) Tumens successu, *Plin. 7, 5.* = Inflatus & tumens animus, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.* (3) Quis tamulis tumentem leniet? *Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 58.*

Tūmeo, ēre, ui. neut. [à θυμῶς, quod à θυμῶς, tumor, *M.*] (1) *To swell.* (2) *To rise, to overflow.* (3) *To be puffed up, to wax proud, stately and lofty.* (4) *To increase, or burst out.* (1) Corpus tumet omne veneno, *Ov. Met. 3, 33.* Lumina fletu tu-ment, *Tib. 1, 8, 68.* (2) Tument negotia, *Cic. Attic. 14, 4.* (3) = Animus sapientis nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.* (4) Bella tument, *Ov. Ep. 7, 121.*

Tūmescens, tis. part. *Swelling, Met. breaking out.* Bellum jampridem tumescens, *Paterc. 2, 15.*

Tūmesco, ēre. incept. (1) *To swell.* (2) Met. *To break, or burst out.* (1) Freta ponti incipiunt agitata tumescere, *Virg. Geor. 1, 357.* (2) Ille monet oportea tumescere bella, *Virg. Geor. 1, 465.*

Tūmex, icis. f. id. quod tomex. *A rope, or cord*, *Col. 12, 31.* ut aliqui leg.

|| Tumicla, ae. f. dim. *A little cord of hemp, or baste.* Me tumicla sparteā deligatum tradidit Philebo, *Apul. Met. 8, p. 258.*

Tūmidē. adv. (1) *Swellingly.* (2) *Proudly, prancingly.* (1) *Litt. ex Apul.* (2) Ut tumidē incedis! *Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 115.* Meursi. ubi al. Ut tu incedis!

Tūmidulus, a, um. *Somewhat swollen*, *Litt. ex Catull. sed q. Complaniator tumidulae gingivulae*, *Apul. Apol. p. 409.*

Tūmidus, a, um. [à tumeo] or, comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Swollen, puffed up.* (2) *Proud, lofty, haughty, stately.* (3) *Fierce.* (4) *Tasty, basty.* (1) = Membrum tumidum ac turgidum, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.* Tumidiores oculi, *Cels. 2, 6.* (2) Successu tumidus, *Ov. Met. 8, 495.* Eridani tumidissimus ac-cola, *Sil. 11, 25.* (3) Vultus tumidi, & truces, *Sen. Octav. 109.* (4) Iratus Chremes tumido delitigat ore, *Hor. A. P. 94.*

Tūmor, ōris. m. [à tumeo] (1) *A tumor, a hump, or bunch.* (2) Met. *Loftiness, pride, haughtiness, height of spirit.* (3) *Anger.* (4) *The pinch, or crisis of a matter.* (1) Num manus rectè affecta est, cūm in tumore est? *Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.* (2) Gerere tumores mentē, *Luc. 10, 99.* (3) = Tumor omnis & irae concessere Deūm, *Virg. Aen. 8, 40.* (4) Ne deferere viderer hunc rerum tumorem, *Cic. Attic. 14, 5.*

Tūmulāndus, a, um. part. *To be intombed*, *Ov. Met. 8, 710.*

Tūmulatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An intombing*, *Lex. ex Varr.*

Tūmulātus, a, um. part. *Intombed, buried.* Nobilissimē tu- mulatus, *Liv. Epitom. 54.* Inque Tomitana jaceam tumulatus arenā, *Ov. ex Pont. 1, 6, 49.*

Tūmulo, āre. act. *To bury, to intomb, to interr.* Quam tu- mulavit alumnus, *Ov. Met. 15, 716.*

Tūmulor, āri. ātus. pass. *To be intombed.* Pater Corythi parvā tumulatur arenā, *Ov. Met. 7, 361.*

Tūmulōsus, a, um. *Full of billocks, or knaps*, *Sall. B. J. 91.*

Tumultuans, tis. part. *Making a tumult, or disorder.* Tu- multuans Britannia ob non redditos transfugas, *Suet. Claud. 17.* Tumultuantes & in furorem usque praecipites, *Id. Cal. 9.*

3 S f || Tūmul-

|| Tumultuārie. adv. *Tumultuously, hastily, in a pudder, or hurry, all on a sudden*, Amm. † Tumultuosē, Liv.

|| Tumultuārio. adv. *Idem*, Apul. Met. 4.

Tumultuārius, a, um. *Done in haste, or in an hurry, hasty, disorderly*. Tumultuarius opus, Liv. 6, 29. Tumultuarius miles, Id. 35, 2. sermo, Quint. 10, 7.

Tumultuatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A bustling, or hurrying*, Liv. 38, 2.

Tumultuātus, a, um. *Making a tumult*. Non diu tumultuatus stabuli januam effregit, Petron. c. 79.

Tumultuo, āre, id. quod

Tumultuor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To make a tumult, or stir*. (2) *To storm, or trouble one's self*. (3) Pass. *To be in an uproar, to hurry and bustle*. (4) *To mutiny*. (1) Quid fit, mihi expedi, quod tumultues? Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15. & 24. Tumultuari sine causā, Cic. in Rull. 2, 37. (2) = Quid tumultuaris, foror, quid infans? Cic. pro Coel. 15. (3) Nescio quid hic tumultuari audio, misera! Ter. Hecyr. 3, 2, 1. (4) Tumultuari Gallias comperit, Suet. Gall. 9.

Tumultuosē. adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. *In an hurry*. Senatus tumultuosē vocatus, Liv. 2, 29. Tumultuosius ad me illam suspicionem pertulit, Cic. Attic. 15, 17. Tumultuosius in omnibus locis pervagari, Caes. B. G. 7, 45. Tumultuosissimē aliquem aggredi, Cic. Verr. 2, 14.

Tumultuosus, a, um. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Full of trouble, tumultuous, seditious, mutinous*. (2) *Stormy, rough, and boisterous*. (1) Quis homo tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit foras? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 52. = Ex seditiosa & tumultuosa vitā, se in studium aliquod tradere quietum, Cic. de Inv. 1, 3. Somni per semina tumultuosi, Cels. 8, 4. Italia tumultuosior, Patere. 2, 74. Quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit, Liv. 2, 10. (2) Mare tumultuosum, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25.

Tūmūltus, ūs. († ant. ti) m. [qu. tumor multus, Fest. potius simpliciter à tumeo] (1) *Tumult, trouble, broil, bustle, hurlyburly*. (2) *Sedition, insurrection, uproar, or mutiny*. (3) *Any irregular, or disorderly action*. (1) In aedibus nil ornati, nil tumulti video, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28. (2) Potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus sine bello esse non potest, Cic. Philipp. 8, 1. (3) Vid. Barth. ad Stat. Theb. 1. 6. v. 589.

Tūmūlus, i. m. [à tumore terrae] (1) *An hillock, a knap, tump, or heap of earth, any raised place*. (2) *A tomb, grave, or sepulchre*. (1) Ex urbe egressis tumulus, Virg. Aen. 2, 713. Tumulis, prospectūque delectari, Cic. Att. 14, 13. Coacervatis cadaveribus ex tumulo tela conjicere, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. (2) Et tumulum facite, & tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg. Ecl. 5, 42. Componi eodem tumulo, Ov. Met. 4, 157.

Tunc. adv. temp. (1) *Then, at that time*, de praeterito. (2) *At that time*, de futuro. (1) Senectus auferebat eam viriditatem, in qua tunc erat Scipio, Cic. de Am. 3. = Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, Id. Philipp. 7, 5. (2) Ego tunc adero, quum, &c. Plaut. Tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor. A. P. 103. || Tunc temporis, Just. 1, 4.

Tundens, tis. part. *Knocking, beating*. Eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentes, Cic. de Orat. 2, 39. Tundens pectora palmis, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 535.

Tundo, ēre, tūdi, tunsum. act. (1) *To beat, smite, thump, or bang*. (2) *To bray, or beat in a mortar*. (3) *To thresh*. (4) *To play on*. (5) *To weary, or dull by repeating often*. (1) Cor pectus tundit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 6, 63. Converso bacillo, oculos misero tundere vehementissimē coepit, Cic. Verr. 5, 54. (2) Tundere allium, Col. 2, 21. (3) Vid. Tunus. (4) Tundere tympana, Ov. Fast. 4, 183. rauca cymbala, Prop. 3, 17, 36. (5) Pergin' aures tundere? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 25.

Tundor, i. fus. pass. *To be smitten, &c.* Cum illi jacenti latera tunderentur, Cic. Verr. 5, 54. Tunditur litus Eoā undā, Catull. 11, 4.

Tūnica, ae. f. [à tuendo corpore, Varr.] (1) *A man's waistcoat, or jacket, a tunic*, (a) worn alone by plebeians and servants, (b) white and plain, worn (c) by the better sort of Romans under the toga, (d) as by the Greeks under the pallium; (e) the equites wore them with small purple studs, and the senators with larger; (f) antiently they had not sleeves to them, whence such as wore them with sleeves, and long, were noted for effeminacy or luxury, because women wore such. For the fashion, see Jun. de pictura vett. l. 2. c. 8. (2) *A woman's under garment*. (3) *A shift, a smock*. (4) *A wrapper for wares*. (5) *A peel; or skin, a rind*. (6) *A short coat of mail*. (7) Also the bag of an imposthume. (8) *The membrane, or coat of the eye*. (9) *Tunica molesta, a pitched coat to burn people in at the stake*. (1) Tunica ejus ē pectore abscedit, Cic. Ver. 5, 1. In tunica suplicor esse virum, Prop. 2, 6, 14. (a) Tunicatus popellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65. vid. & Juv. 3, 171. ubi vid. interpr. (b) Sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae, Juv. ubi supra. (c) Tanquam prima texuit rectam tunicam, quā simul cum togā puratirones induuntur, Plin. 8, 74. (d) Tunica pallio propior est, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30. (e) Vid. Suet. Oth. 10. & ibi interpr. Tunica lati clavi resuta, Id. Aug. 94. (f) Vid. Cic. Catil. 2, 10. Virg. Aen. 9, 614. ubi vid. interpr. (2) Ecce Corinna venit sumpterat pulcherrimas tunicas, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 10. (3) Sic etiam tunica tangitur illa sua, Ov. Amor. 3, 7, 40. Divae, quas

pastor videtat oliv. Idaeis tunicam ponere verticibus, Prop. 2, 2, 14. (4) Volusi annales scombris saepe dabunt tunicas, Catull. 92, 8. (5) Gemmae tenues rumpunt tunicas, Virg. Geor. 2, 75. Tunica lupini, Juv. 153. (6) Mars tunicā tectus adamantinā, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 13. (7) Cels. 7, 6. (8) Plin. 11, 54. (9) Juv. 8, 235. It. Mart. 10, 25.

Tūnicātus, a, um. (†) *Coated, clad in a vest, or waistcoat*. (2) *Having the peel, unpeeled*. (1) Ut ludo campestri tunicati uteremur, Cic. pro Coel. 5. Tunicatus popellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65. (2) Tunicatum cum sale mordens caepe, Pers. 4, 30.

Tūnicella, ae. f. dim. *A very little coat*, Litt. ex Plaut.

Tūnicō, āre. *To cover with a coat, &c. to coat, to clothe*. Haec lanigeras detondere docuit, tunicarēque homulum, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 873.

Tūnicor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be covered with a coat, &c.* Litt. ex Mart.

Tūnicūla, ae. f. dim. (1) *A little coat, a petticoat, a smicket*. (2) *A tunicle, as of the eye*. (1) Redactus sum usque ad hanc unam tuniculam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65. (2) Plin. 28, 47.

Tunus, a, um. part. & adj. (1) *Beaten*. (2) *Threshed*. (1) Tunsa pectora palmis, Virg. Aen. 1, 485. (2) Cum graviter tunsis gemit area frugibus, Virg. Geor. 3, 133.

Tuopte ingenio. [ubi pte syllabica est adjectio] *Of your own head*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 11.

Tuor, ēri, tūrus, vel tuitus. dep. *To look, to behold, or view*. Vid. Tueor.

Turba, ae. f. [à Gr. τῆρβη, vel à δόρυβη] (1) *A multitude, a rabble, or rout*. (2) *Trouble, bustle, debate, business, &c.* (3) *Also diverse kinds*. (1) Congregare magnam turbam, Cic. N. D. 1, 15. Effusa turba ad ripas ruebat, Virg. Aen. 6, 305. Par mihi, & turbae meae, Phaedr. 1, 19. (2) Quid turbae est apud forum? Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 6. = Rixa, confusio, Cic. (3) Turba prunorum, Plin. 15, 12. vulnere, Id. 11, 61.

Turbamentum, i. n. *Trouble, mutiny*. Turbamenta & exitia reip. Sall. Orat. Lep. vulgi, Tac. Hist. 1, 23, 2.

Turbans, tis. part. *Disordering, disturbing*. Solae Minyeides intempestivā turbantes festa Minervā, Ov. Met. 4, 32. conf. Stat. Theb. 7, 536.

† Turbassit, pro turbaverit, Cic. ex veteri Lege.

Turbatē. adv. *With trouble and disorder*. = Aguntur omnia raptim, atque turbatē, Caes. B. G. 1, 5. ubi al. turbatim.

Turbatim. adv. *With trouble and disorder*. Vid. Turbatē.

Turbātor, ōris. m. verb. *A troubler, or disturber, a disquieter, a mutineer*. Turbator belli, Liv. 2, 16. Vulgi turbatores, Id. 4, 2.

|| Turbatrix, icis. f. *A disturber*, femin. Tempestas placidae turbatrix invida pacis, Prud. Psych. 668. Stat. Theb. 4, 369.

Turbatur. imperf. *There is a bustle, or hurlyburly*. Usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg. Ecl. 1, 12. Nescio quid, absente nobis, turbatum est domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7.

Turbātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. *Troubled, disturbed, disordered, ruffled*. Placare res turbatas, Cic. pro Plane. 4. Turbatus ex inopinato malo, Caes. B. G. 2, 12. Turbatiore coelo, Suet. Tib. 69.

Turbēla, ae. f. *Trouble*, Plaut. Bacch. vel, ut al. malunt.

Turbella, ae. f. dim. *A little trouble, a bustle, or stir*, as in a market or fair. Tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 134.

Turbidē. adv. iūs, comp. *With trouble, seditiously*. Inconstanter, & turbidē in metu esse semper, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10. = Turbidē & seditiosē, Tac. Ann. 3, 12. Turbidius, Quint. 3, 8.

|| Turbidulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat troublous*. Turbiduli sensus, Prud. Apoth. 208.

Turbidus, a, um. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) *Muddy, thick, foggy*. (2) *Met. Troublous, troublesome*. (3) *Vexed, angry*. (4) *Haughty, proud*. (5) *Menacing, terrible*. (1) = Turbida, & inquinata aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. = Immite & turbidum coelum, Plin. Epist. 8, 17, 1. = tranquillus, Cic. (2) Si quid fuisset cogitationum turbidiorum, Quint. 3, 8. Turbidissima sapienter ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 15, 5. (3) Turbidus lustrat equo muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 57. (4) Animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, Virg. Aen. 11, 648. (5) Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Virg. Aen. 11, 742.

Turbinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *The fashioning of a thing broad above, and small beneath like a top*. Turbinatio pyri, Plin. 15, 13.

Turbinātus, a, um. adj. or, comp. [à turbo, inis] *Copped, made like a top, broad above, and small beneath*. Folliculis turbinatis, Plin. 21, 105. Turbinator pyris figura, Id. 15, 17.

Turbineus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a storm, or a boisterous wind, whirling round*. Turbineus vertex, Ov. Met. 8, 540.

Turbo, āre. act. [à turba] (1) *To disorder, imbroil, or confound*. (2) *To trouble, or disturb*. (3) *Abol. To make a disturbance*. (1) = Omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. de Legg. 3, 9. (2) Res animos incognita turbat, Virg. Aen. 1, 519. (3) Adibo hominem, nam turbare gestio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 21. Si una, alterave civitas turbet, Tac. Ann. 3, 47.

Turbor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be disordered, &c.* Mare ventorum vi agitur atque turbatur, Cic. pro Cluent. 49. Vid. Turbo.

Turbo.

T U R

Turbo, *vel* turben, inis. m. [Hujus vocabuli etymon parum constat] (1) *A whirling, or turning round.* (2) *A whirlwind, a storm, or boisterous wind.* (3) *A whirlpool.* (4) *The roundle, or winding of a serpent.* (5) *A top, gegg, or nun that boys play with, a whirl-gigg.* (6) *A wheel that magicians use.* (7) *The rundel, or ball upon the top, or chapter of a pillar.* (8) *A bird called a wrineck.* (9) *A woodpecker, a specht.* (10) *A fish called a wenk, or winkle.* (11) *A still, or stillitory, a limbeck.* (12) *Any thing that is broad above, and sharp beneath like a top.* (13) *Met. Fury, rage.* (14) *Giddiness, danger.* (1) *Vastata Campania turbine ventorum, Tac. Ann. 16, 13.* Turbo ventus, *Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47.* (2) = Omnes venti crumpunt, saevi existunt turbines, *Cic. de Orat. 3, 39, ex poeta.* (3) *Stat. Theb. 4, 813.* (4) *Lethifero stridebat turbine serpens, Sil. 3, 91.* (5) *Agor, ut per plana citus sola verbere turben, Tib. 1, 5, 3.* Torto volitans sub verbere turbo, *Virg. Aen. 7, 378.* (6) *Hor. Epod. 17, 7.* (7) *Litt. ex Plin.* (8) *Hermol.* (9) *Jun.* (10) *Jun.* (11) *Jun.* (12) *Cava buccina sumitur illi tortilis, in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo, Ov. Met. 1, 336.* (13) *Nescio quo miserae turbine mentis agor, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28.* (14) *Medio in turbine lethi, Catull. 62, 149.*

|| Turbula, ae. f. dim. *A little press, or throng of people.* Doloris impatiens populi circumfluentis turbulis immisceor, *Apul. Met. 4, p. 123.*

Turbulentè. adv. *In an hurry, with trouble.* = Agere rem raptim, & turbulentè, *Cic. pro Domo, 54.*

Turbulenter. adv. *Idem.* Nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temere faciemus, *Cic. Fam. 2, 16.*

|| Turbulento, are. *To trouble, to disturb.* Adeo me strepitu turbulentant, *Apul. Met. 9, p. 278.* + Turbo.

Turbulentus, a, um. or. comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Muddy.* (2) *Met. Troublesome, seditious, mutinous, turbulent.* (1) *Cur turbulentam mihi fecisti aquam? Phaedr. 1, 1.* (2) = Res placatae, & minimè turbulenta, *Cic. Orat. 63.* Annis turbulentior, *Liv. 2, 6.* = Civis seditiosus, & turbulentus, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 11.* = Meum turbulentissimum tempus tuo tranquillissimo praestat, *Id. in Pison. 15.*

+ Turbystum. *A kind of dung that maketh wool in dying take the colour, Litt. ex Plin.*

Turda, ae. f. *A thrush.* Sola turdarum nosse salivam, *Perf. 6, 24. uti Casaub. leg.*

Turdarium, ii. n. *A place where thrushes are kept to be fattened, Varr. R. R. 5, 1.*

+ Turdetanus, i. m. *A caterer, or cook for blackbirds, or thrushes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6. voc. fictum, quasi esset nomen gentile.*

|| Turdillus, i. m. dim. [*à* turdus]. *A sorry infamous fellow, Sen. Ep. 96. ex lect. Muret. al. turdi illi, rect. turdillae.*

Turdulus, i. m. *A little blackbird, or thrush, Varr. R. R. 2, 10.*

Turdus, i. m. (1) *A thrush, a throssel, an ouzel, or blackbird.* (2) *Also a spotted fish living among stones and rocks.* (1) *Penè arsit macros dum turdos versat in igne, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 72.* (2) *Col. 10, 53. & Varr. L. L. 4, 12.*

Tureus, a, um. *Belonging to frankincense, Col. 3, 8. Vid. Thureus.*

Turgens, tis. part. *Swelling, swollen.* Gemitu turgentia lumina, *Prop. 1, 21, 3. Sil. 2, 546.*

Turgeo, ere, si. neut. (1) *To swell, to burgeon, to puff up.* (2) *Met. To be angry at one, to be in a chafe.* (1) *Laeto turgent in palmitum gemmae, Virg. Ecl. 7, 48. Met. = Oratio quae turget & inflata est, Ad Herenn. 4, 10.* (2) *Tota turget mihi nunc uxor domi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17.*

Turgescens, tis. part. *Swelling up, &c.* Turgescitibus virgultis, *Plin. 8, 76.*

Turgesco, ere. incept. *To swell up, to burgeon, and wax big, to swell for anger.* Cor mihi penitus turgescit tristibus iris, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 9. Pagina turgescit nugis, Perf. 5, 20.*

|| Turgidè. adv. *After a swelling manner, Litt. ex Apul.*

Turgidulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat swollen, or blown up.* Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli, *Catull. 3, 18.*

Turgidus, a, um. (1) *Swollen, puffed up.* (2) *Strutting, bumping up.* (1) = Membrum tumidum & turgidum, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 9.* Turgida vela, *Hor. Od. 2, 10, 25.* Mare turgidum, *Id. Od. 1, 3, 19.* (2) *Frons turgida cornibus, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4.*

Turibulum, turicremus, turifer, turilegus. *Vid. Thuribulum, &c.*

Turio, onis. m. [*à* tyro, onis] *The tendrel, or young branch of a tree.* Lauri turiones, *Col. 12, 48.*

Turmae, ae. f. *A troop, a company of horsemen, thirty or more, Varr. L. L. 4, 16. Cic. Attic. 5, 21. = Turma equitum; centuria peditum, Veg.*

Turmälè. adv. *Warlike.* Turmale fremit, *Stat. Theb. 4, 10.*

Turmales, ium. m. pl. *Those of the same troop, Liv. 8, 7. & 25, 18.*

Turmälis, e. *Of, or belonging to a troop, or troopers and horsemen.* Turmalis statua, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 65.* Turmali sanguine cretus, *Stat. Sylv. 5, 2, 18.*

T U S

Turmätim. adv. *By troops, or bands.* Vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris, *Liv. 5, 39.* Turmatim abibant, *Id. 28, 13.*

+ Turpe. adv. *Filthy, Litt. ex Plaut.* + Turpiter. Turpeco, ere. *To wax foul, Litt. sed unde non dicit, nec ego scio.*

Turpiculus, a, um. dim. [*à* turpis]. *Somewhat filthy, = Jocus in turpiculis & quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Orat. 2, 61.*

Turpificatus, a, um. *Made filthy, soiled.* Quanta foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? *Cic. Offic. 3, 29.*

Turpilucricupidus, a, um. *Covetous of dishonest gain, Plauto fictum Trin. 1, 2, 63.*

Turpis, e. adj. or comp. *stimus, sup.* (1) *Nasty, filthy, unclean, foul.* (2) *Deformed.* (3) *Vast, huge.* (4) *Shameful, base, dishonourable.* (1) *Scabies turpis, Virg. Geor. 3, 441. vestitus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 57.* Caput turpe sine crine, *Ov. A. Am. 3, 250.* Turpissima pars corporis, *Sall. B. J. 90.* (2) = Habebat quidam filiam turpissimam, itidemque insigni, & pulchrâ facie filium, *Phaedr. 3, 8, 2.* Dente si nigro fieres vel uno turpior ungui, *Hor. Od. 2, 8, 4.* (3) *Optimi torvac forma bovis, cui turpe caput, Virg. Geor. 3, 51.* (4) = Turpis vita illi famâ integrâ potior fuit, *Sall. B. J. 71.* = Cum esset proposita aut fuga turpis, aut gloriosa mors, *Cic. de Fin. 2, 30.* = Non eadem omnibus honesta, & turpia, *Nep. in Praef. = Foedus, sordidus, inhonestus, infamis, Cic.*

Turpiter. adv. ius. comp. *stimpè, sup.* (1) *Shamefully.* (2) *Unfilthily.* (3) *Dishonestly, basely, dishonourably.* (1) *Illi jacuere ligati turpiter, Ov. Met. 4, 187.* (2) *Turpiter atrum definere in piscem, Hor. A. P. 3.* || Turpiter se dare, *to come foully off, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24.* (3) = Non intelligo quam obrem, si vivere honeste non possint, turpiter perire velint, *Cic.* Turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur hospes, *Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 13.* = Turpissime, flagitiosissimeque discedere, *Cic. Div. in Verr. 22.* = Flagitiose, nequiter, *Id.*

Turpitude, inis. f. (1) *Dishonesty.* (2) *Baseness, meanness.* (3) *Ugliness.* (1) = Verborum turpitudinem, & rerum obsoenitatem vitare, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 59.* (2) *Turpitude generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint.* (3) = Locus, ridiculi turpitudine, & deformitate quadam, continetur, *Cic. de Orat. 2, 58.*

Turpo, are. act. (1) *To defile, to bewray.* (2) *To disfigure, to deface, to disgrace, or disparage.* (1) *Aram turparunt sanguine foedè, Lucr. 1, 86.* (2) *Rugae turpant te, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12.*

Turpor, ari, atus. pass. *To be defiled.* Vidi Jovis aram sanguine turpari, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. ex poeta.*

* Turricula, ae. f. dim. [*à* turris] (1) *A little tower.* (2) *A box to throw dice out of.* (1) *Vitruv. 10, 19.* (2) *Mart. 14, 16. in lemmate.*

* Turriser, a, um. *That beareth a tower.* Turrisera corona, *Ov. Fast. 4, 219. Heins. autem leg. turritas.*

* Turriger, a, um. *Bearing towers.* Urbes turrigeræ, *Virg. Aen. 10, 253. Sil. 14, 501.*

Turris, is. f. [*à* Gr. *τῦρρις*, idque à Syr. *tur*, ab Hebr. *טור*] (1) *A tower, or any thing like it, a turret.* (2) *Any fortified place.* (1) *Locus turribus munitus, Cic. de Prov. Conf. 2.* Turris ambulatoria, *a wooden turret to go upon wheels used in besieging towns, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. vid. & Veg. 4, 17, 18.* (2) *Stat. Theb. 3, 356.*

Turritus, a, um. (1) *Towered, turreted, or full of towers.* (2) *High as a tower.* (3) *That carrieth turrets on his back.* (1) *Moenia turrita, Ov. Amor. 3, 8, 47.* (2) *Turriti scopuli, Virg. Aen. 3, 536.* (3) *Elephanti turriti, Plin. 8, 7.*

Turfio, onis. m. *A fish like a dolphin, some take it for a sturgeon, others for a porpoise, Plin. 9, 11. Scrib. etiam thurfio, & thurfio.*

Turtur, uris. m. [*ab* Hebr. *טורטור* quo geminato fit tur-tur] (1) *A bird called a turtle.* (2) *Also a flat fish with a venomous tail, otherwise called pastinaca.* (1) *Nec gemere aëria cessabit turtur ab ulmo, Virg. Ecl. 1, 59.* (2) *Vid. Harduin. in Plin. 9, 72.*

Turtilla, ae. f. *vel ut. al. leg. turturillus, i. m. A coward, an henhearted fellow, Sen. Ep. 96.*

Turunda, ae. f. [*à* *tendo*, *offa trita, & subacta manibus*] (1) *A pellet of bread, dough, or paste wherewith capons are crammed.* (2) *Also a tent which surgeons put into wounds.* (1) *Cato 89.* (2) *Si fistula erit, turundam intro tradito, Cato, 157.*

Tus, tūris. n. sic scrib. *Varr. Prisc. Serv. [quasi à tusis glebis dict. sed rect. à *tu* & *tu*] Vid. Thus.*

+ Tuscanicum. n. locus in aedibus cavatus, quem morem à Tuscis Romani acceperunt, unde nomen, *Varr.*

Tusculum, i. n. *A little frankincense, Plaut. Vid. Thuscolum.*

Tussicula, ae. f. dim. [*à* tussis] *A little cough, Plin. Ep. 9, 19. & Cels. 3, 22.*

|| Tussicus, a, um. *Subject to a cough, Firm. + Tussi laborans.*

|| Tussiculāris, e. *Tussicularis herba, coltsfoot, Coel. Aur.*

Tussi-

Tussiens, tis. part. *Coughing, troubled with a cough.* Suspiriosis tussientibusque jucundè medetur *sandaracha*, Plin. 34, 55.

Tussilāgo, inis. f. [dict. quòd fumus ejus per arundinem haustus tussim, quantumvis veterem, sanare dicitur] *An herb good for the cough, called folefoot, or coltsfoot.* = *Bechion*, Plin.

Tussio, ire, ivi. *To cough.* Si tussire occœpsit, ne sic tussiat, &c. Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 49. conf. Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 107. & Plin. 27, 23.

Tussis, is. f. [ab. Hebr. תשיש sternutatio] *A cough.* Abstine tusses, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 132. conf. Cels. 4, 4. & Plin. 24, 36.

Tusus, a, um. part. [à tundor] *Bruised, beaten, or stamped.* Testa tusa, Vitruv. 2, 5.

|| Tūtāculum, i. n. *A place of refuge, or safety.* Fida ut tūtacula nudis invalidisque paret, Prud. in Symm. 2, 387. + Receptus.

Tūtāmen, inis. n. *A defence, safeguard, or protection.* Deus & tutamen in armis, Virg. Aen. 5, 262.

Tūtāmentum, i. n. *Idem.* Liv. 21, 61.

Tūtandus, i, um. part. *To be defended.* Alacris ad tutandum rempublicam, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.

Tūtānus. [Romae tutor contra Hannibalem] *A name of Hercules.* Non.

Tūtē, adv. *Safely.* Ad Herenn. 3, 6. Vid. Tūtō.

Tūte, pron. comp. *Thou thyself, thine own self.* Ut tute tibi defuisse videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 3. || Tute tum legitur, cum pronomen ad eam revocatur personam, a qua sumitur; ut v. q. cum dicimus, tu lege: ille nobis respondet, cur tute non legas? Donat. ad Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 12.

Tūtēla, ae. f. [à tueor] (1) *Defence, protection.* (2) *Maintenance, keeping.* (3) *Worship, guardianship, custody of a child in nonage.* (4) *A fence, or hedge about a ground.* (5) *The keeping of houses in repair.* (6) *A figure in the prow, or stem of a ship, whose ward the ship is.* (7) *A genius.* (1) *Reum tutela mearum,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 103. *Tutela haud minor pacis, quam regni,* Liv. 1, 21. (2) *Tutela pecudum,* Col. 9, Praef. Terra vix ad tutelam incolentium fertilis, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 9. (3) *Pupillus, qui in tutelam venit,* Cic. pro S. Rosc. 6. (4) *Varr. R. R. 1, 14.* (5) *M. Aufidius tutelae Capitolii redemptor,* Plin. 35, 4. (6) *Ut tutela navis expiaretur,* Petron. c. 105. *Flavae tutela Minervae navis,* Ov. Trist. 1, 10, 1. (7) *Ita tutelam hujus loci habeam propitiam,* Petron. c. 57. *Hinc & Horatius, O tutela praesens Italiae,* Od. 4, 14, 43.

|| Tūtēlāris, e. *Of, or belonging to a guardian, or to the custody of a ward.* Tutelaris lex, Dig. 12, 3. Dii tutelares, tutelares gods, guardian angels, Macrobi. 3, 9.

Tūtēlārius, ii. m. *He that hath the custody, or keeping of goods in temples, or public houses, a warden.* Plin. 34, 17.

+ Tūtēlīna, vel tutilina, ae. f. *The goddess that had the tuition of corn,* Non.

+ Tūtēmet. *Thou thyself,* Lucr. 1, 103.

|| Tutia, ae. f. *Tutty, Offic.*

Tūtō, adv. ius, comp. simē & tutissimō, sup. *Safely, securely.* = Tūtō & sine metu, Cic. Fin. 2, 26. *Semina tutius in agris, quam in horreis servantur,* Pallad. *Precor, ut possim tutius esse miser,* Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 78. *Ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem,* Sall. B. J. 14, 11. *Te hic tutissimē fore puto,* Cic. Attic. 8, 12. *Rescripti non me quaerere ubi tutissimō essem,* Cic. Attic. 8, 1.

Tūtō, āre. act. freq. *To defend, to secure.* Invoco vos, Lares viales, ut me benè tutetis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 25.

Tūtōr, āri. dep. [à tueor] *To defend and keep safe.* Genae tutantur oculos, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. *Patris honestè parta indiligenter tutari,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5. *Ut & muris se ipsi & armis muros tutarentur,* Liv. 28, 2.

Tūtōr, ōris. m. verb. (1) *A tutor, patron, defender, or protector.* (2) *He that hath the tuition of a ward, a guardian.* (1) *Pater Silvanus tutor finium,* Hor. Epod. 2, 22. (2) *Tutor liberis regis instituti,* Liv. 1, 34.

Tūtōrius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a guardian, or tutor.* Mittitur qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administraret, Justin. 30, 3.

Tūtūlātus, indutus tutulo, Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

Tūtūlus, i. m. [à tuendo capite] (1) *The top of the hair wound with a purple lace on the crown of the head, used only by the high-priest's wife, to distinguish her from other women.* (2) *Also a woman's roll.* (3) *The peak, or tuft of a priest's cap.* (4) *Also a tower.* (1) *Vid. Fest. p. 470. & Tert. de Pallio, c. 5.* (2) *Varr. L. L. 6, 3.* (3) *Varr. l. c.* (4) *Altissimum in urbe quod est, ea res tutissima tutulus appellatur,* Varr. ibid. Sed in hac notione fort. prima producitur.

Tūtus, a, um. [à tueor] or, comp. simus, sup. *Safe out of danger, secure.* § *Tutus à perfidiā,* Liv. 28, 44. § *ad omnes ictus,* Id. 36, 32. § *adversus pericula venenorum,* Cels. 5, 23, 3. *Tutiora loca,* Liv. 2, 62. *Portus tutissimus,* Caes. B. C. 3, 27. * *Male tutae mentis Orestes, disordered, distracted,* Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 137.

Tuus, a, um. [tuus] (1) *Thine.* (2) *Thine own.* (3) *Be-*

longing to thee, of a person, friend, servant, domestic, or thing.

(4) *Favourable, seasonable.* (1) *Tuus pater,* Cic. *Tua soror,* Id. pro Dom. 34. *Tuum studium,* Cic. || *Tuum est, it is your part,* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54. (2) *Tuo tibi iudicio est utendum,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 26. (3) *Tuus est Chremes, nempe amicus,* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 12. *Tam longè à tot tuis,* Cic. Att. 4, 14. *Bene illi volo facere, si tu non vis.* PH. *Nempe de tuo, out of your own pocket then,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46. (4) *Posteaquam nostris testibus nos, quàm horis tuis, uti malle vidisti,* Cic. Verr. 1, 19. *Tempore non tuo,* Mart. 10, 19.

T ante Y.

* *Tylus, i. m. An insect under stones, or tiles, commonly called a cheeslip, or soru.* = *Cutio, asellus,* Plin. 29, 39.

* *Tymbos, i. m. A tomb, or funeral pile.* = *Bultum,* nam id puto appellari *Tymbon,* τύμβον potius, Cic. de Legg. 2, 26.

* *Tympānicus, a, um. That hath a tympany,* Plin. 25, 24.

* *Tympānista, vel tympanistes, ae. m. A drummer, a taberer.* *Streptus cymbalitarum & tympanistarum,* Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 685.

* *Tympānistria, ae. f. A woman playing on a timbrel,* Sodon, Ep. 1, 2.

* *Tympānites, ae. m. [quòd tympani sonum referat, vel quòd sit tumor ad similit. tympani] A tympany, or kind of dropsy, a rising of wind,* Cels. 3, 21. *Lat. Aqua intercus.*

* *Tympāniticus, a, um. Troubled with a tympany,* Plin. 25, 24. *ubi al. leg. tympanicus.*

* *Tympānicus, a, um. Idem,* Veg. 3, 27.

* *Tympānium. A jewel in the form of a tympanum,* Plin. 9, 54.

* *Tympānizo, āre. To play upon a drum, taber, or timbrel,* Suet. Aug. 68.

* *Tympānotrība, ae. c. g. [qui tympanum τύβει, i. e. terit] A drummer, Met. an idle effeminate companion, like one of Cybele's drumming priests,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

*Tympānum, i. n. (1) A timbrel, taber, or drum. (2) The compass of a cartwheel, that keepeth all the spokes fast; the covering of a waggon, or cart. (3) Also a water-mill wheel. (4) A certain fashion of platters, or broad vessels. (5) The pannel of a pillar, or gate. (6) Also an engine to bear up buildings. (7) The great wheel of a crane, wherewith they lift up any weight. (1) Tympana tenta tonant palmis, Lucr. 2, 618. *Rauca tympana,* Ov. in Ibin. 456. (2) *Hinc radios trivere rotis, hinc tympana plaustris agricolae,* Virg. Geor. 2, 444. *interpr. Serv. (3) Vitruv. 10, 5. (4) Plin. 33, 52. (5) Vitruv. 3, 3. & 4, 6, vid. Lexic. Vitruv. p. 139. (6) Vitruv. (7) Manus una multa per trochleas & tympana pondere magna commovet, Lucr. 4, 903.**

* *Typanum, id. quod tympanum, Catull. 61, 8, 9. metri causā imitans Homerum, qui τυραννὸν dixit.*

* *Typha, ae. f. Typh-wheat, a corn much like our rye, Jun. Typha aquatica, water-torch, cat's-tail, Offic.*

* *Typhon, ōnis. m. [à τυφω, fumum excito] A violent whirlwind, an hurricane, Gell. 19, 1. Lat. Vortex, vertente Plin. 2, 49.*

* *Typicē, adv. Typically.* + *Ad similitudinem.*

* *Typicus, a, um. Typical, mystical, figurative, Sedul.*

* *Typōgraphia, ae. f. [ex τυπος, & γραφω, scribo] Printing, a printing-house, the printer's trade.*

* *Typōgraphus, i. m. [δ τυποις γραφων, qui typis pingit] A printer.*

* *Typus, i. m. [τυπος, à τυπτω, nota pulsando impressa] A type, or figure, an example, a form, or likeness, a shadow of a thing, a pattern, mould, sample, a printer's type, or figure of a letter. Typos tibi mando, quos in tectorio atrioli possim includere, Cic. Attic. 1, 9.*

Tyrannicē, adv. Cruelly, tyrannously, tyrant like. & *Quae regē seu potius tyrannicē statuit, Cic. Verr. 3, 48.*

Tyrannicida, ae. c. g. [qui tyrannum occidit] The killer of a tyrant. Harmodius & Aristogiton tyrannicidae, Plin. 7, 23.

Tyrannicidium, ii. n. A killing of a tyrant, Plin. 34, 19, 10. V. Max. 3, 3, 5.

Tyrannicus, a, um. Tyrannous, cruel, tyrannical. = *Quod tetrum, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum factum esse dicamus, Ad Herenn. 2, 30. conf. Cic. de Legg. 1, 15.*

* *Tyrannis, idis. f. (1) Supreme power, a government. (2) Tyranny. (1) Timebatur, ne fortunā magnisque elatus opibus tyrannidem concupisceret, Nep. Alcib. 7. (2) Propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, Nep. Milt. 8. Adversus tyrannidem L. Sullae, Sall. Orat. Lepid. Vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Attic. 14, 9.*

* *Tyrannoctōnos, i. m. A killer, or murderer of a tyrant. [Them. αλτρω, occido] Verebar ne simulatio periculosa esset nostris tyrannoctōnis, Cic. Att. 14, 15.*

Tyrannus, i. m. [à Celt. teyrn, Id.] (1) In old time it was used in good part for a king. (2) A tyrant; also an usurper. (1) Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni, Virg. Aen. 7, 266. Tyrannus fuerat appellatus, sed justus, Nep. Milt. 8.

T Y R

T Y R

8. (2) Teneri crudeli dominatu ab aliquo tyranno, *Cic. de Div. 1, 35.* Æ Imagines Siciliae regum & tyrannorum, *Id. Verr. 4, 55.*

Tyriamethyftus. Amethyfti color, Tyriâ rufus purpurâ inebriatus, *Plin. 9, 65.*

Tyrianthînus, a, um. Of a bright violet colour, *Mart. 1, 54.*

Tyrius, a, um. Of the city Tyre, where the best purple was dyed. Tyria purpura, *Cic. pro Flacc. 29.* Tyrius torus, *Catull. 59, 172.*

Tyro, ōnis, m. A freshwater soldier, a young beginner, a novice, an apprentice. *Vid. Tiro. sic enim rect. scribi videtur.*

Tyrōcinium, ii. n. The first exercise in any thing, an apprenticeship, a first beginning, a lawyer's first calling to the bar; also a rawness, want of experience, the first proof, or trial. *Vid. Tiocinium.*

* Tyrōcneftis. f. [*ex τυρός, & αἶμα, rado*] A grater for cheese, bread, spice, &c. *Jun. Lat. Radula.*

* Tyrographus, a, um. Embroidered with purple, *Litt. ex Catullo. sed non inveni.*

* Tyrotarichus. m. [*ex τυρός, caseus, & τάρπιχος, falsamentum*] A kind of meat made of powdered flesh and cheese; or rather, as others, old cheese full of mites, *Cic. Fam. 9, 16. & Attic. 4, 8.*

Tyrrhena vincula. Sandals tied on with purple lace, *Virg. Aen. 8, 458.*

Tyrño, ōnis, m. A porpoise. *Vid. Turño.*

Tyruncula canis, A young bitch not used to whelps, or not yet well trained, *Col. 7, 12.*

Tyrunculus, i. m. dim. [*à tyro*] A very young soldier, scholar, or beginner, *Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4. Vid. Tirunculus.*

V.

V.

V, the twentieth letter in the Latin alphabet, answers to the sixth Hebrew letter ו, and being conformable to that in power, is both a vowel and consonant; but as to its figure, it was, A. C. 306, or thereabout, thus varied, V, v, u, u, according to Dr. Bernard, in his Literature of the learned world. In the Hebrew indeed, the vowel points determine its sound; for they being under it make it a consonant, as in וָוַלַּא וְוַלַּא וְוַלַּא *vau, velo, visbab*; but a vowel when over it, as in וּוּ; or in the middle, as in וּוּבֵנִי *ubene*. The Greeks admit only this latter use; as also our Saxon ancestors, who commonly substitute *f* in the place of *v*, as in *fir*, *reoran*, *fiwa*, *seoven*, as we find in very antient manuscripts; and sometimes *u*, as *Leui* *Leui*; which notwithstanding they sounded such words as we do now, otherwise no change of the figure had been made in after times. But though they gave this letter no place in their alphabet, they admitted it among their numerals; herein imitating the Greeks, who had made it a numeral only, calling it Βζυ ἐπίσημον. To begin with the consonant: As to the figure, it is by some thought to be made from the Greek Υ, by cutting off the shank; though the great Scaliger supposed this was rather made from that, by adding the stem: but it seems plain, the reason for this supposition, was his ascribing to the Farnesian monument an higher antiquity than he ought. As to his Proof from ΑΤΥΥΤΟC being found on a Greek coin, it is very weak; because all antiquaries know, that it was not unusual for the Greeks, after they came under the Roman power, to mix Latin letters among their own in coins and inscriptions, especially in Latin words. *Marius Victorinus* also is against him, and *Ausonius* expressly saith, *Cecropius ignota viris serale sonans V*. But though it be true that the Greeks had not the letter, yet it is plain that they, at least the Aeolians, had the Name, and gave it the same place as a numeral in their units, viz. 6, as it held in the mother alphabet, calling it Βζυ ἐπίσημον, as likewise Κόπια (90) in their tens, and Σεν πῖ (900) in their hundreds; being the only three Hebrew letters, ו, פ, י, which they had no occasion for in their alphabet. Nor had they the name only, but the form also from the Hebrew ו, turning it to the right, and bowing its body, so that its appearance was somewhat like the contracted mark ε, which therefore is now used for it. To proceed, from the name and figure, which are only accidents, to its power, which is the essence of a letter: As it is now pronounced, I think corruptly, it is a mute of the first rank, being of a middle sound between *b* and *f*, harder than the former, and softer than the latter, aspirating B, as Φ doth Π; and according to *Priscian* and *Donatus*, is no other than the Aeolian digamma. But if digamma be the Latin F, as they will have it, and a different power make a different letter, as surely it doth, F and V are two different sounds, and consequently different letters. This is plain from our own tongue, for we neither sound nor write *knifes*, or *lives*, though we do *knife* and *life*. I mean, as now pronounced; for it is very likely that before a vowel in the same syllable, both in the primitive and derivative tongues, it had the sound of our *w* in the same position, as in *wall*, *wen*, *winc*, *worm*, from *val-lum*, *vena*, *vinum*, *vermis*, Vid. *Scal. Not. ad Euseb. & Lips. de L. L. pronunciatione*. Yea, in Latin words, after *g*, *q*, and *s*, we give it the sound of *w*; as in *lingua*, *sequor*, *suadeo*, where *v* is melted indeed into the vowel following, but strengthens the sound. That it is not purely a vowel, its resolution into a vowel, frequently made by the poets, seems to evince; as in *solvit*, *Catull. sylvae*, *Hor.* This consonant precedes any vowel in the beginning, middle, or end of words. It is easily changed into its sister mutes, *p*, and *b*: for as from *ovis opilio*, *dubius* qu. *durvius*; so from *verpus vervex*, from γίβος *gilvov*. Thus much may suffice for the name, figure, and sound of the consonant, in the antient Latin. We proceed to the sound of the vowel, as now distinct from the consonant, both in figure and power. The inconvenience of expressing two different sounds by the same letter, was observed by *Claudius Caesar*, who endeavoured to remove it, by introducing the Aeolian digamma instead of it; which in public records obtained a while. But a very useful, though late, invention has applied an effectual remedy, by taking from the former the vocal, and from the latter the consonant power; so that now U is a vowel when it maketh a syllable alone, or cometh a before consonant in the same syllable: and as such hath a mutual intercourse with all the vowels. For as from κέλιξ *calix*, from μάδω *mado*; so from κάπαλλος *capulus*, from κραμπάλη *crapula*: as from ἰβυξ *ibex*, from ἐνυρὸς *socer*; so from νέφος *nubes*, from σκόπελος *scopulus*. As from φύω *fio*, from σέφω *stipo*; so from γλία *gluten*, from χάρις *carus*: as from ἀγκυρα *anchora*, from νῆξ *nox*; so from φῶρ *fur*, from ἀμουργὰ *amurca*. As *solvit* dissolved is *solvit*, *sylva silua*; so *nervus* from νεῦρον. Nor is it only related to the vowels, but to the diphthongs also. Thus *fuscus* from Φαῖδς, *curro* from καίρω, *lagaena* comes from λαγυνον, ἀ γλ *sextarius*. By this letter also sometimes the Greek *u* is expressed in Latin, as *duplus* from διπλῆς, *Urania* from Οὐρανία, *u* being equipollent in sound to that diphthong, as *Maurus Terentianus*, v. 150. or *Terentianus Maurus*, has observed, saying 'Ου literis nostris vacat, quod hunc V compleat satis sonum; which seems rather adapted to the vowel, than the consonant sound of this letter, according to the modern pronunciation. But if we admit, as was before hinted, that V in Latin was sounded as our W, the difference in sound is not so great. In gerunds and participles, this vowel was by the antients substituted for *e*; as, *ad faciundum*; *mos gerundus est*; as also in many adjectives of the superlative degree, this custom generally obtained till C. Caesar's time, when they first began to write by the middle vowel, *optimus maximus*, for *optumius*, *maximus*, as we learn from *Fabius*, l. 1, 7. Significant notes with the initial V. V. A. *Veterani assignati*; VAL. *Valerius*, or *Valerianus*; VAT. *Vates*, or *vatum*; V. B. *Viro bono*; V. B. A. *Viri boni arbitratu*; V. B. F. *Vir bonae fidei*; V. C. *Vir consularis*, *clarus*, or *clarissimus*, also *usucapio*, or *urbis conditæ*; V. C. C. F. *Vale*, *conjux charissime*, *feliciter*; V. D. D. *Voto dedicatur*; V. DICT. *Vir dictatorius*; VET. *Veteranus*; VET. LEG. IV. *Veteranus legionis quartae*; V. G. *Verbi gratia*; V. I. *Vir justus*; VIC. *Victor*, *viatores*, or *viatoria*; VIR. VE. *Virgo Vestalis*, or *virgines Vestales*; VIX. A. LIIX. *Vixit annos 58*; VL. *Videlicet*; VM. *Vestrum*; VM. E. *Verum etiam*; V. MM. S. *Votum meritum solvit*; VOL. *Volejus*; V. MVN. *Vice muneris*; V. N. *Quinto nonarum*.

V A C

V ante A.

Vacans, tis, part. (1) *Vacant*, uninhabited. (1) *At leisure*, that hath nothing to do. (3) *Void*, free from, without. (1) *Saltus longe lateque vacantes*, *Virg. Geor. 3, 477*. (2) Hoc mihi jucundissimum vacanti negotium fuit, *Cic.*

Fam. 8, 3. (3) *Custode vacans*, *Ov. Met. 2, 422.* *curis*, *Luc. 5, 126.* ¶ *Vacantes milites*, *Treb. Poll. tribuni, supernumeraries*; *Veg.* ¶ *Vacanter*, adv. *At leisure*, with leisure enough, *leisurely*, idly, vainly, to no purpose, *Gell. 17, 10.* ¶ *Otiosè*. = *Naniter*, *Id.*

Vacat,

Văcat, imperf. *There is leisure.* Si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 377. § Non vacat Jovi, *Ov. Trist.* 2, 216.

+ Văcātim, adv. *Leisurely*, *Litt. ex Plaut.* 4 Otioſe.

Văcătio, ōnis. f. verb. *Vacation, leisure, exemption, immunity, dispensation, a discharge.* Vacatio data est sumptus, laboris, militae, rerum denique omnium, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 10. Vacationem habere officii, *V. Max.* 1, 1, 9.

Vacaturus, a, um. part. *About to be at leisure, or exempt from business.* Ut ne vacaturos quidem bello suo putet, *Just.* 38, 4.

Vacca, ae. f. [ab Hebr. *בקר* vel q. bovacca ex bove] *A cow*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 27. Discernuntur in prima vitulus & vitula, in secunda, juvenus & juvenca, in tertia & quarta, taurus & vacca, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5. Ubra lactea demittunt vaccae, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 524.

Vaccarius, ii. m. *A cow herd*, *Col. ap. Lit. sed non inveni.*

Vaccinium, ii. n. (1) *A blackberry*, as some a bilberry, *hurtle-berries*; a violet flower, as others. (2) *A shrub where-with they dyed purple in France.* (1) Et nigrae violae sunt, & vaccinia nigra, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 18, (2) *Plin.* 16, 31. Neque de hujus voc. etymo, neque signif. inter doctos satis convenit. al. scrib. vacinium.

Vaccinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a cow.* Lac vaccinum, *Plin.* 24, 3.

Vaccilla, ae. f. dim. *A little cow, an heifer.* *Virg.* five potius *Valer. Cato in Diris*, v. 132.

Văcēſio, ier. *To be made, or become empty.* Multus vacet in medio locus, *Lucr.* 6, 1003.

Văcerra, ae. f. (1) *A rail of timber.* (2) *A post, or tedder whereunto horses are tied in a stable.* (3) *A cross fool, a mad coxcomb.* (1) *Col.* 9, 1. (2) *Col.* 6, 19. (3) *Vecors, & malefica vacerra*, *Livius*, vet. poeta ap. *Fest.* simili plane modo quo stupidum hominem stipitem vocat *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 4.

Văcerrōsus, a, um. *Doltish, simple*, *Augustus ap. Suet.* 87.

Văcillans, tis. part. (1) *Wagling, waving.* (2) *Wavering, unsteady.* (3) *Stammering, staggering, faltering.* (4) *Fainting, drooping.* (1) *Vacillans arbor*, *Lucr.* 5, 1095. *Vacillantes literulae*, *Hor.* with a shaking hand, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 15. (2) Cum una legione, eaque vacillante, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 12. (3) *Testis vacillans*, *Digest.* 22, 5. (4) *Aegrotat fama vacillans*, *Lucr.* 4, 1117.

Văcillătio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A wagling, or wavering.* (2) *Loosness.* (3) *Inconstancy, staggering.* (1) *Indecora est illa in dextrum & sinistrum latus vacillatio*, *Quint.* 11, 3. (2) *Vacillatio foeda*, *Suet. Claud.* 21. (3) *Ex vi verbi.*

Văcillo, are. neut. [qu. bacillo, dictum à senibus se baculo allevantibus, & sustinentibus scipione, *Non.*] (1) *To move to and fro, to waggle.* (2) *To stagger*, *Met.* to be like to fall.

(1) *Tabe membrorum arbuta vacillant*, *Lucr.* 1, 806. (2) *Vacillat ex vino*, *Quint.* 2, 9. & *justitia*, vel *jacet* potius, *Cic. Off.* 3, 33. *Vacillat peculium*, *Plaut.* 5, 5, 10. al. *leg. Vapulati.*

Văcivitas, atis. f. (1) *Want, emptiness.* (2) *Poverty.* (1) *Vacivitas cibi*, *Plaut. Casin.* 2, 3, 4. (2) *Quantam cupiditatem hominibus injiciat vacivitas*, non te fugit, *Brut. Cic. Fam.* 11, 10. ubi aliqui *vacuitas.* Sed hanc lectionem *Graev.* ex *MSS.* tuetur.

Văcivus, a, um. (1) *Empty, void.* (2) *Idle, at leisure.* (1) *Vacivae aedes*, *Plaut. Casin.* 3, 4, 6. (2) § *Sine me, vacivum tempus ne quod dein mihi laboris*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 38. *Vacivae manicac, hanging sleeves*, *Salm.*

Vaco, are [à *pp*] *vacavit, Aven.* (1) *To be empty, or void.* (2) *To be free, or clear from a thing.* (3) *To want, or have need.* (4) *To be at leisure, to be idle and have nothing to do.* (5) *To mind and study a thing, to be intent, to take pains about it.* (1) *Fac vacent aedes*, *Plaut. Casin.* 3, 1, 7. *Agri vacant*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 8. (2) § *Locus vacat à custodibus*, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 25. § *molestia, cura, negotio*, *Cic.* (3) & *Domicilio studiorum cives vacant*, *peregrini fruuntur*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 11. (4) Si ne tu quidem vacas, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 30. (5) § *Vacare philosophiae*, *Cic. de Divin.* 1, 6. § *in aliquod opus*, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 36.

Văcuēfăcio, ere. *To empty, to lay waste.* *Scyrum vacuefecit*, *Nep. Cim.* 2.

Văcuēfactus, a, um. part. (1) *Emptied, left.* (2) *Freed, delivered from.* (1) *Civibus novis bello vacuefactas possessiones divisit*, *Nep. Timol.* 3. *Subsellia vacuefacta*, *Cic. Cat.* 1, 7. (2) *Hac erubescenda sentina vacuefactus noster exercitus*, *V. Max.* 2, 7, 1.

Văcuitas, atis. f. (1) *Emptiness.* (2) *Cleanness, or freedom from a thing.* (1) *Interveniorum vacuitates occupare*, *Vitruv.* 2, 7. (2) *Ipsa liberatione, & vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus*, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. *Vacuitas dolorum*, *Id. ibid.* 3, 25. ab *angoribus*, *Id. Offic.* 1, 21.

Văcuo, are. *To empty, to make void, or empty.* *Elysium liceat si vacuare nemus*, *Mart.* 11, 6, 6.

Vacuor, ari. pass. *To be emptied.* *Sulcum erigi jubeat, fulcūque vacuari*, *Col.* 3, 13.

Văcuum, ui. n. *Emptiness, a void place, common, or waste ground.* Ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 37. ¶ *In vacuum venire, to come into an estate, for want of lawful heirs*, *Id. Sat.* 2, 5, 50. *In vacuum pendere, to have his goods exposed to public sale for non-payment*, *Suet. Claud.* 9.

interpr. Torrent. Ut in vacuo vagaretur cupiditas privatorum, *Liv.* 42, 19.

Văcuus, a, um [à *vaco*] *simus, sup.* (1) *Void, without a thing.* (2) *At leisure, having nothing to do.* (3) *At liberty, at freedom.* (4) *Vain, insignificant, empty.* (1) § *Vacuus à periculo*, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 3. § *periculo*, *Id. Catil.* 4, 1. § *virium*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 46. *Vacuus aer, a free open air*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 109. *nummus, money that lieth idle, and bringeth no interest*, *Scaev.* *Vacuum tempus, spare time, leisure*, *Luc.* 3, 26. *praedium, an estate without an owner*, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 9. *Mulier vacua, a widow*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 44, 2. (2) *Animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas asserere*, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 38. = *Animo coepi multo magis vacuo & soluto cogitare*, *Id. & occupatus*, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 17, 10. *Dum sit vacuissima quæras*, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 3, 1, 141. ¶ *Sed vix alibi gradibus movetur.* (3) *Ubi regibus excisis securas opes concupiscere vacuum fuit*, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 38, 2. (4) *Respubl. senatus, & populus, vacua nomina sunt*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 30, 4. sed alii leg. vana.

Vadaturus, a, um. part. *About to give bail, or security*, *Ov. R. Am.* 665.

Vădătus, a, um. part. [à *vador*] (1) *Going under sureties.* (2) *One requiring bail, a plaintiff.* (1) *Vadatus usque ad terminos ultimi spiritus*, *Apul. Met.* 11, p. 366. *Met.* = *Abire hinc nullo pacto possum, si velim; ita me vadatum amore vincitūque attines*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 2, 2, 3. (2) *Tunc respondere vadato debebat*, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 9, 36. sed *Bentl. leg.* *Vadatus.*

Vădens, tis. part. *Marching, moving.* Ille ducem haud timidus vadentem passibus aequat, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 263.

Vădīmōnium, ii. n. [à *vadibus*] *A promise, or bond for appearance before a judge at the day appointed, a recognisance, a day of appearance.* *Vadimonium deferere, to make a default, not to appear in court, to forfeit his recognisance*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 14. *obire*, *Id. ibid.* 16. *sistere*, *Id. ib.* 8. *to appear to it.* *facere*, *V. Max.* 3, 7, 1.

+ *Vadis*, is. m. ant. per *Sync. vas*, *Varr.*

Vădo, ere, si, sum. neut. [à *βάδω*, unde *βεδίξω*] *To march, to move.* § *Ad eum postredie manē vadebam*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 10. § *Ardua per praeceps gloria vadit iter*, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 3, 74. *Nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse vadit*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 702. § *Vadere in praelium*, *Liv.* 3, 63. per media castra, *Id.* 26, 6. *Ore fero Capricornus vadere pergit*, *Cic. in Arat.* 326. *Hinc Angli to wade, or fade.*

¶ *Vădo, are. To wade, to wade over, to ford over*, *Solin.* + *Per vadum transiere*, *Comm. vid. Prisc.* 1, 8, 794.

Vădor, ari. *To make the defendant give bail.* *Debere dicis tibi Quintium, procurator negat: vadari vis, promittit*, *Cic. pro Quint.* 19.

Vădōsus, a, um. *Full of fords, or shallow places, full of shelves.* *Vadosum ostium portus*, *Liv.* 37, 14. *mare*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 25. *Vadosus amnis*, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 728. *Vadosae aquae*, *Luc.* 8, 698. *Syrtes*, *Id.* 4, 484.

Vădum, i. n. [dict. quod per id tutò vadere licet, *Perot.*] (1) *A ford, or shallow place in a river, where one may go over on foot.* (2) ¶ *The sea.* (3) *Also a bottom.* (1) *Pontem, quia vado nusquam transitus erat, facere instituit*, *Liv.* 38, 18. ¶ *Res est in vado, the business is safe, or out of danger*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 4. *Emergere è vadis*, *Cic. pro Coel.* 21. (2) *Vada transiliunt rates*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 3, 24. *Ausi sunt vada falsa cità decurrere puppi*, *Catull.* 62, 6. (3) & *Leviore piscis qui in alto, quam qui in vado vivit*, *Gels.* 2, 18. *Hircum clauso liquit haerentem vado*, *Phaedr.* 4, 8, 12.

Văc, interj. *dolentis, minantis, & execrantis.* (1) *Alas!* (2) *Woe to.* (3) *Fie upon.* (1) *Mantua, vae! miserae nimium vicina Cremonae*, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28. (2) § *Vae misero mihi*, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 2, 4. (3) *Vae aetati suae*, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 105.

Văneō, ire. *To be sold.* *Vid. Veneo.*

Văſer, a, um. or, com. *errimus, sup.* [qu. *ve. i. e.* valdè *Afer, à calliditate Afrorum; al. à βαφύς, tinctor, vel βαφά, color fucatus; hinc dic. vaser, quod fucum faciat, & alienum colorem rebus inducat*] *Crafty, wily, cunning, sly.* & = *Certè non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui, &c. versuti potius, obsecuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. Offic.* 3, 15. *Cavillentur vafriora licet*, *Hier. Chrysippus Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpret*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15.

Văſermentum, i. n. *A subtil device, or trick, a wile, a cunning fetch, a quirk.* Quantum imperium quam parvo interceptum est vaseramento! *V. Max.* 7, 3. ext. 2. *R. occ.*

Văſrè, adv. *Cunningly, craftily.* Nihil vafre nec malitiosè facere conatus est, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 53.

Văſritia, ae. f. *Craftiness, slyness, cunning.* Non vacat mihi vafritiam meam experiri, *Sen. Ep.* 49.

Văſrities, ei. f. *Wifeness, craft, subtilty*, *Sen. Ep.* 48.

¶ Văgăbundus, a, um. *That wandereth about, a vagabond.* *Profertur ex Sen. de Vit. Beat. c. 12. sed ap. poster. scriptt. saepe occ.*

Văgans, tis. part. (1) *Wandering, roving straggling.* (2) *Rummaging.* (3) *Met. Spreading.* (1) *Aves passim vagantes*, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 38. *Vagantia coelo lumina*, *Luc.* 5, 212. (2) *Spar-*

Spartacum si quia potuit vagantem fallere testa, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14. in fin. (3) Licentia vagans, *Hor. Od.* 4, 15, 10.

Vagatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A straying, straggling, strolling, or roving about.* Praesidium vagationibus militum oppressum est, *Liv.* 5, 8.

Vagatus, a, um. part. *Having wandered.* Sed per silvas vagatus, diversis montium regionibus pernoctabat, *Just.* 37, 2.

Vagē. adv. *Wanderingly, scatteringly, vagrantly, at random.* Ad Herenn. 4, 2. = Vagē effusos per agros palatōsque adortus, *Liv.* 26, 39.

Vagiens, tis. part. *Crying like a young child.* Audisse vocem pueri visus est vagientis, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 2.

Vagina, ae. f. (1) *A scabbard, a sheath, a case.* (2) *The hose, or cod of corn.* (3) Per Catachr. locus impudicus. (1) Gladium propter appolitum ē vagina eduxit, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 4. Vaginae unguium, *Plin.* 8, 17. (2) Vagina frumenti, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48. (3) *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 85.

Vaginarius, & vaginator. m. *A sheath-maker,* *Litt. ex Vitruv.*

Vaginula, ae. f. dim. *A little sheath, or scabbard, a little hose, or cod of corn,* *Plin.* 18, 10.

Vagio, ire, ivi, itum. neut. [*ex sono vocis; aut ab ἰχέω, sono, Dor. ἰχέω, & praep. digam. ἰχέω*] *To cry as a child, or infant.* Vagire in cunis, *Cic. de Senect.* 23. Varro vagire tribuit haedis, & sane obvagire de illis dixit, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 31. ut ille legisse videtur. *De leporibus Auct. Philom. licenter corripit.*

Vagito, āre. freq. *To cry often, or squawl as children do.* Cumque tibi vagitet tertius infans, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 18, 35. al. vagiret.

Vagitus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *The crying of young children.* (2) *The screaming of a patient under the surgeon's hand.* (1) = Natura hominem abjicit statim ad vagitus, & ploratus, *Plin.* 7, 1. Tenet fama lupam sitientem ex montibus ad puerilem vagitum cursum flexisse, *Liv.* 1, 4. (2) *Celf.*

† Vāgo, āre, id. quod vago. Quae circum vicinos vagas, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 14. ubi tamen al. vaga es.

Vāgor, āri. dep. [*qu. ve, i. e. valde, vago, i. e. agitor, Becm.*] (1) *To wander, to stray, or straggle, to go from side to side, to gad, or rove up and down.* (2) *Met. To fluctuate, to be unsteady.* (3) *To digress.* (1) Cum in agris homines bestiarum more vagarentur, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 2. § Vagari terras, *Prop.* 2, 28, 19. foro, in urbe, per agros, *Cic.* Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus & liberis, *Id. Attic.* 8, 2. = Vagari & volitare in foro, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 39. (2) Animus vagatur errore, *Cic. Off.* 2, 2. (3) = Eo fit ut errem, & vager latius, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 20.

† Vāgor, ōris. m. *The cry, or squawling of children.* Misceatur funere vago, *Lucr.* 2, 576. conf. & *Enn. ap. Fest.* 4. Vagitus.

† Vāgūlatio, ōnis. f. [*ā vagio*] *A complaining, or railing upon,* *Fest. ex XII Tab.*

Vagus, a, um. (1) *Wandering, roving, moving up and down, never standing still.* (2) *Running at random, out of course.* (3) *Unsteady, inconstant.* (4) *Rambling, excursive.* (1) Pecora vaga, *Catull.* 61, 13. pes vagus, *Id.* 61, 86. mercator, *Hor. A. P.* 117. * Lumina vaga noctis, *the stars,* *Stat. Theb.* 3, 63. (2) Vagus & sinistra ripa labitur amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 18. Gressibus vagis lentus, *Mart.* 2, 57. (3) = Fortuna vaga & volubilis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 2, 26. (4) § Solutum quiddam sit, nec vagum tamen, ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

Vah. interject. [*ex Hebr. ואי*] (1) *An interjection of admiring, hoida, bravely!* (2) *of rejoicing, O rare! rarely!* (3) *of abominating, out upon it.* (1) Vah! *C. Quid mirare?* *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 79. (2) Ducentis Philippis rem pepigi. *N. Vah! salus mea, servasti me,* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 38. (3) Vah! leno iniqua non vult me loqui, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 33.

Vaha. interj. *Ha, ha!* *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 4, 26.

Valdē. adv. [*contr. ex validē*] iūs. com. (1) *Very much, greatly, earnestly.* (2) *Valdius, much more.* (1) § Quicquid vult, valdē vult, *Cic. Att.* 14, 1. § Valdē bene, *Id. Fam.* 1, 8. Valdē vehementer, *Id. Att.* 14, 1. § Valdē iniquus, *Id. de Har. Resp.* 3. § Neque enim valdē opinio est, *Id.* § Valdē quā pauci, i. e. paucissimi, *Id.* (2) Fabula valdius oblectat populum, quā versus, &c. *Hor. A. P.* 321.

Vale. imper. [*ā valeo*] *Farewel, adieu,* *Cic. Fam.* 16, 4.

Valedico, ēre. *To bid farewell, or adieu, to take his leave of one.* Id quod ignoti faciunt valedicere saltem? *Ov. Trist.* 1, 7, 21. § Ubi ē corripitur, unde conjuncte scripsisse poetam credere fas est. Tutius tamen ex aliorum & ipsius etiam Nasonis exemplo aliis in locis diverse scribas.

Vālēns, tis. part. & adj. or. comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Strong, mighty, valiant.* (2) *In good health.* (3) *Of great force, pre-valent, efficacious.* (4) *Nourishing.* (1) = Robustus & valens fatelles, *Cic. in Rull.* 2, 31. Cum valentiore pugnare, *Id. Fam.* 5, 21. Valentissimis amicis fellam suam circumstantibus, *Suet. Aug.* 35. § Ne infirmiores a valentioribus opprimantur, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. (2) § Puer undecimā horā valens, ante noctem mortuus, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 9. (3) Sativum silvestri ad omnes effectus valentius, *Plin.* 20, 76. (4) Valentissimum cibum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est, *Celf.* 2, 18.

Vālēnter. adv. iūs. comp. *Strongly, puissantly, valiantly.* A imo praestructa valenter resistent, *Col.* 1, 5. Valentius spirat, *Ov. Met.* 11, 481.

† || Vālēntia, ae. f. *Puissance, might, power, strength.* § Sapientiā gubernator navem torquet, non valentiā, *Titin. ap. Non.* Imbecillioris valentiae est, *Boeth.* 3. p. 9. † Vis, robur.

Vālēntulus, a, um. [*ā valens*] *Somewhat strong, of some small force.* Obsecro, ut valentula est! *Plaut. Cas.* 4, 4, 26.

Vāleo, ēre, ui, itum. neut. (1) *To be strong.* (2) *To be in health, & Met. to be easy in mind.* (3) *To profit, to avail, to serve, or do good.* (4) *To be of authority, force, or power.* (5) *To be in a state, good or bad.* (6) *To be in force, to be put in execution.* (7) *To tend.* (8) *To signify, mean, or be as much as.* (9) *To be worth.* (10) *May, or can.* (11) *Vale, valeas, valebis,* formula benè optantis, & interdum secus, in habitu. (12) *Valeas, valeat, valeant,* imprecantis, away with, out upon, fie upon. (1) Plus potest, qui plus valet; vir erat, plus valebat, vicit, *Plaut. Truc.* 4, 3, 38. (2) § Non est vivere, sed valere, vita, *Mart.* 6, 70, 15. § Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 1, 9. § Ne valeam, si, &c. formula imprecandi, let me die, if, *Mart.* 2, 5. (3) Auctoritas tua plurimum apud me valet, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 11. Preces valere, *Ov. Met.* 18, 39. (4) = Res, ubi plurimum proficere, & valere possunt, collocari debent, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 37. (5) Valco rectē, & rem gero, *Cic. Ma-tri oculi si valerent, mecum venisset simul,* *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 8, 8. § Valere gratiā apud aliquem, to be in his favour, *Cic. Fam.* 6, 6. auctoritate, to influence him, *Id.* (6) Ut lex valeret ef-fecit, *Nep. Thras.* 3. (7) Hoc eō valebat, ut, &c. *Nep. Themist.* 4. (8) Hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 9. Erat ei cognomen in pueritia Becco; id valet gal-linacci rostrum, *Suet. Vit.* 18. (9) § Scrupulum valet sestertiis vicenis, *Plin.* 33, 13. § Denarii dicti, quod denos aeris va-lebant, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 36. (10) Si quid in arte vales, *Mart.* 2, 64, 6. (11) Mi frater, vale, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 6. In hoc biduum, Thais, vale, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 110. Phryx ridens, oculo, Valebis, inquit, *Mart.* 6, 78. (12) Valeas, habcas illam, quae placet, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 4, 13. Si talis est Deus, ut nullā hominum charitate teneatur, valeat, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. Valeant, qui inter nos diffidium volunt, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 14. § Valere cum Infin. Attollere se non valet, *Plin.* 17, 10. Non valuit erumpere, *Plin.* 2, 85. Loquacem delassare valent, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 1, 14. Aliquando una res pro duabus valet, *Sen. de Benef.* 7, 15. Vide *Sciopp. Par. Lit.* p. 80.

Vālescō, ēre. incept. *To wax strong, to grow, to get strength.* Aetas recreata valescat, *Lucr.* 1, 941. Bona consilia morā valescunt, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 32, 3.

Vāletudinārium, ii. n. [*locus in quo valetudo aegra cura-ratur*] *An infirmary, or hospital for sick folks.* Si quis sau-ciat in opere noxam cepit, in valetudinarium deducatur, *Col.* 11, 1. conf. *Sen. Epist.* 27.

Vāletudinārius, a, um. *Sickly, subject to sickness, often sick.* Qui amplē valetudinarios nutriunt, *Celf. praef. lib.* 1. conf. *Sen. de Ben.* 1, 11. Medicus valetudinarius, a physician who attendeth the sick, a physician of an hospital, *Callistr. JC.*

Vāletūdo, inis. f. *A constitution, a state of body, or mind, either good or bad:* (1) *Health.* (2) *Sickness, illness, pain, a disease.* (3) *Bluntness, sauciness, petulance.* (4) *Frenzy, distraction.* (1) Voluptati praependendae sunt vires, valetudo, velocitas, &c. *Cic.* § Regere valetudines principis, to be the king's physician, *Tac. Ann.* 6, 50, 3. (2) Instantis valetudi-nis signa complura sunt, *Celf. praef.* 1. 2. = morbus, *Nep. Han.* Scripseras te quodam valetudinis genere tentari, *Cic. Attic.* 11, 23. Nervorum valetudo, the gout, or rheumatism, *Suet. Vesp.* 7. oculorum, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 4. Et in plur. Va-letudines quasdam & anniversarias, & tempore certo recurrentes, experiebatur, *Suet. Aug.* 80. Valetudinibus fessi, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 50. (3) Valetudine mentis liberius dicax, *Suet. Caes.* 49. (4) *Suet. Cal.* 50.

† Vāletur. imperf. *It is well.* = Quid agitur, ut valetur, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 8.

† Valgia, ae. f. *The writhing of the mouth in mockery,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

† Valgio, ire. *To writhe the mouth in mockery,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Valgiter. adv. *With a wry mouth.* Valgiter commovebat labia, *Petron.* c. 26.

|| Valgium, ii. n. *A wry mouth,* *Fulg. & Barth. Advers.* 37, 1.

Valgus, a, um. [*qu. falcus, M.*] *Bow-legged, having his legs bowed outward, bandy-legged, shambling.* § Aut varum, aut valgum, aut compernem, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 128. Val-gum suavium, a kiss with a wry, or pouted mouth, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 16.

Vālidē. adv. iūs. comp. *firmē, sup.* *Lustily, stoutly, strongly, much.* Validē amare, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 129. tonare, *Id. Amph.* 5, 1, 10. Hoc unum est, quo laborem validius, *Phaedr.* 3, 11, 4. Molesti validius, *Id.* 5, 5, 47. Validissimē alicui favere, *Coel. Cic. Fam.* 8, 2.

Vāliditas, ātis. f. *Might, power, lustiness,* *Plaut. ap. Litt. sed q.*

Vālidus, a, um. adj. [*ā valeo*] or comp. *firmus, sup.* (1) *Sturdy, lusty, stout.* (2) *Well in health, valid.* (3) *Strong, well,*

well fortified. (4) *Furnished, provided.* (5) *Stout, valiant.* (6) *Brisk, active, lively.* (7) *Great, much.* *Tam ad animum, quam ad corpus refertur.* (1) Ita quasi incudem me miserum octo homines validi caedant, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 7. (2) Omnia viceris, si te validum videro, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 6. § Validus virum, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 19, 3. § ex morbo, *Liv.* 3, 13. § sustinere pondus, *Plin.* 16, 81. (3) § Urbs valida muris, *Liv.* 1, 15. Validissimum praesidium, *Plin. Paneg.* 9. (4) Apparet rem Romanam ducibus validiorem esse, quam exercitu, *Liv.* 2, 39. (5) Certamina valida, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 704. Mente minus validus, quam corpore toto, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 7. (6) Quorum & fides cognita, & ingenia validissima erant, *Sall. B.* 7, 110. (7) Plaga valida, *Lucr.* 3, 819. Pondus validum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 172. Rumor validus, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 10, 1.

Vallaris. e. *Of, or belonging to a trench, or bulwark.* Corona vallaris, *given to him that first entered the enemies works,* *Liv.* 10, 46.

Vallatus, a, um. part. *Fenced, walled, intrenched, incompassed.* Obsidione vallatus, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 24. ficariis, *Id. pro Muraena.* 24. Castra vallata, *Plin.* 18, 20. juvenum coronâ moenia, *Luc.* 3, 374.

† Vallēcūla, vel vallicula, ae. f. dim. *A little valley,* *Fest.* p. 272.

Vallis, is. f. *vel valles, Serv.* [à vallis, quòd hinc atque illinc vallata sit] *A valley, or dale,* *Caes. B. G.* 3, 1. Saxosae inter decurrunt flumina valles, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 84. § Prudentes agricolae collem magis quam vallem stercoreant, *Col.* Alarum vallis, *the arm-hole, or arm-pit,* *Catull.* 67, 6.

Vallo, are. act. [vallum facio] (1) *To inclose, to trench about, or intrench.* (2) *Met. To fence, or fortify.* (1) Vallare castra, *Hirt. B. Al.* 30. oppida, *Luc.* 4, 224. (2) Castra relinquens vallârat monitis, *Sil.* 7, 408.

Vallum, i. n. [de etymo non liquet] (1) *A trench, a fence, a wall, a bulwark, or rampire with palisades.* (2) [dim. à vannus] *A van.* (1) Castra vallo fossâque munire jubet, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 5. Munitae sunt palpebrae tanquam vallo pilorum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (2) Vallum aristarum, *the beard in the ears of corn,* *Cic. de Sen.* 15. = Oportet è terra subjactari vallis, aut ventilabris, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 51.

Vallus, i. m. [à varus, i. e. baculus furcillatus & informis, *Scal.*] (1) *A palisado, a long spar of timber, a stake whereunto vines are bound.* (2) *A stake, or post sharpened at one end, to be driven into the ground.* (3) It. dim. [à vannus] *A little fan to winnow corn with.* (4) *A trench, or rampart.* (1) = Exacuunt alii vallos, furcâsque bicornes, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 264. = Induere se acutissimis vallis, aut stimulis, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 73. § Vallorum descriptionem ad castrorum munitionem pete ex *Liv.* 33, 5. (2) = Non arces, non vallus erat, *Tib.* 1, 10, 9. (3) *Vid.* Vallum; n. 2. Vallus pectinis, *the row of the comb teeth,* *Ov. Amor.* 1, 14, 15. (4) Vallus in altitudinem pedum X, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 63.

|| Vâlor, ôris. m. [à valeo] *Value, or price.* Victoriati valore redimi potest, *Faber ex Plin.* Hinc *Angl. valour.*

Valvae, ârum. f. plur. [à volvendo, qu. volvae, *Isid.*] *Doors, or gates which shut and open on both sides, folding doors.* In templo Herculis valvae clausae repagulis, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 34. Cur valvae Concordiae non patent? *Id. Philipp.* 2, 44. Stare ad valvas alicujus, *Id. Verr.* 1, 23.

Valvâtus, a, um. [à valvae] *Having folding doors,* *Vitruv.* 4, 6. *conf.* & *Varr. L. L.* 7, 14.

Valvulus, i. m. [quod quasi valvis aperitur] *The shell, or coat of peas, beans, &c.* Lentescit valvulis exemptae, *Col.* 6, 10.

|| Vanê. adv. ius, comp. sume, sup. *Vainly,* *Ap. poster.* † Inaniter, *Cic.*

|| Vanellus, i. m. [dict. quòd alis instar vanni aut ventilabri commotis strepitum excitet, qu. vannellus] *A lapwing,* *Litt. ex Jun.*

Vanescio, ère. incept. (1) *To wear off, to vanish.* (2) *To come to nought.* (1) Animi labes non, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 10. Vanescit fumus, *Luc.* 9, 76. (2) Ceres sterilem venescit in herbam, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 31.

Vanidicus, a, um. *A vain talker, a liar,* *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, ult.

Vaniloquentia, ae. f. *Vain talking, prittle-prattle,* *Liv.* 34, 24. & *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 1, 14.

† Vaniloquitorus, i. m. *A vain speaker, ex fabrica Plautina,* *Perf.* 4, 6, 20. *al. leg.* vaniloquidrus.

Vaniloquus, a, um. *That talketh vainly.* Is, ut plerique, quos opes regiae alunt, vaniloquis, *Liv.* 35, 48. *Sil.* 14, 281.

Vanitas, âtis. f. (1) *Emptiness, Met. vanity, boasting.* (2) *Inconstancy.* (3) *Falseness.* (4) *Pride, ambition.* (5) *Flattery.* (1) Nec prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, *Tac. Ann.* 18, 9. = insolentia, *Suet. Vitell.* 12. (2) § Constantia, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 21. (3) Ejus accusationis auctor vanitatis manifestus, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 23, 2. § Ut cedat veritas vanitati, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 1. (4) *Flor.* 4, 10, 2. (5) *Curt.* 3, 2, 10.

† Vanities, ei. f. *Idem,* *Litt. ex Apul.*

† Vanitudo, inis. f. *Vanity, lying,* *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 38. *Pacuv. ap. Non.* 2, 886.

Vanno, are. act. *To fan, or winnow corn,* *Varr. It. obscoeno sensu, Lucil.* f. Vannus, i. m. [quòd eo vana, i. e. levia volant] (1) *A*

seed hopper, a sieve. (2) *A van, or fan to winnow corn with.*

(1) *Col.* 1, 21. Mystica vannus Iacchi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 166.

(2) Vannis expurgantur spicae, *Col.* 2, 21.

† Vâno, are. *To beguile, or deceive,* *Accius ap. Non.*

Vânus, a, um. adj. or, comp. flinus, sup. [de etymo non constat] (1) *Vain, empty.* (2) *Useless, to no end.* (3) *Foolish, trifling, silly.* (4) *False, treacherous, lying.* (1) Vanam & minutam spicam facit, *Col.* 2, 9. Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 226. (2) Ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, *Liv.* 1, 8. (3) Si falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 24. ubi *vid. Donat.* Incerta, eoque vaniora, *Liv.* 3, 3. Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, *Juv.* 3, 159. (4) = Necessè est, & vanum se & perfidiosum esse fateatur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 6. nos utinam vani, *Juv.* 6, 637. *Magorum artes generis vanissimi,* *Plin.* 28, 23.

Vâpidê. adv. *With an ill smack, or savour, dully, ill.* Vâpidê se habere, *Aug. ap. Suet.* 87.

Vâpiditas, âtis. f. *Ill tastedness, mustiness,* *Litt. ex Plaut.*

Vâpidus, a, um. *Ill-tasted, musty, rotten, flat, dull, sinking.* Vapidum pectus, *Perf.* 5, 117. *Met.* Vapida pix, *Id. ib.* 148.

§ Vinum vapidum, ut acre fiat, *Col.* 12, 5.

Vâpor, ôris. m. [ab inus. vapeo, à vappa] (1) *A vapour, an hot and moist exhalation, a reaking, or steam.* (2) *Heat, drought.* (3) *Fire.* (1) Stellae, terrae, maris aquarum vaporibus aluntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2. (2) Vapor siderum, *Hor. Epod.* 3, 15. Vaporibus omni quadrupedi largius bibendi potestas danda est, *Col.* 7, 3. (3) § Aut flammeo vapore, aut frigore omnia interire, *Varr.* Lentus carinas est vapor, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 683.

Vâporârium, ii. n. *A stew, or stove, a dry bath to sweat in.* Vaporarium ex quo ignis erumpit, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 1.

Vâporâtiô, ônis. f. verb. *A reaking, steaming, or casting of vapours.* Balnearum vaporatio, *Plin.* 28, 14. Cum aqua duratur & coit, necesse est fieri vaporationem, & quandam quasi auram tenuissimam exprimi, *Gell.* 19, 5. Vaporatio inundantium aquarum, *Sen. Q. Nat.* 6, 11.

Vâporâtus, a, um. part. (1) *Exhaled, dried up with heat.* (2) *Also hot, scorched.* (1) § Plerique amnes aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligant, *Col.* 1, 5. (2) Glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, *Col.* 2, 16. *Met.* Auris vaporata, *beated, delighted,* *Perf.* 1, 126.

§ Vâporifer, vel vaporiferus, a, um. *That maketh, or stirreth up vapours, or steams.* Vaporiferae Baiac, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 5, 96. *Theb.* 6, 716.

Vâporo, are. neut. & act. (1) *To send out vapours, to evaporate, to smoke.* (2) *Met. To be scorched.* (3) *To heat, or make warm with steam.* (4) *To dry up.* (5) *To perfume.* (1) Aquae vaporant & in mari ipso, *Plin.* 31, 2. Alta etiam superum delubra vaporant, *Stat. Theb.* 5, 174. (2) Invidia ceu fulmine summa vaporant plerumque, *Lucr.* 5, 1136. (3) *Col.* 1, 5. (4) *Col.* 1, 5. (5) Succedunt matres, & templum thure vaporant, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 481.

Vâporor, âri, âtus. pass. (1) *To be heated.* (2) *To be perfumed.* (1) *Col.* 1, 5. (2) *Plin.* 28, 47.

† Vâporôsus, a, um. *Full of vapours,* *Litt. ex Col. certè Apul. non semel.*

|| Vâporus, a, um. [ad vaporem pertinens] Vaporus ardor, *fultry heat,* *Prud. Peri Steph.* 6, 115. † Fervidus.

Vâpos, ôris. m. *Vapour.* Permanat odos, frigusque vaposque, *Lucr.* 6, 952. *Vid.* Vapor.

Vappa, ae. f. [à vapore, quòd ejus vis omnis evaporavit]

(1) *Palled wine that hath lost in strength, dead drink, poor tiff.*

(2) *A senseless fellow, a spendthrift, an idle companion.* (1) *Vid. Plin.* 14, 25. Multa prolutus vappâ nauta, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 16. (2) = Fusidius vappae famam timet, & nebulonis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 12.

† Vappo. m. *A flying fowl,* *Litt. ex Lucr. sed non inveni.*

Vapulans, tis. part. *Being beaten.* Ancillae quoque omnes ad vapulantem decurrunt, *Petron.* c. 205.

Vâpularis, e. adj. *That is beaten, a beating stock,* *Plaut. Perf.* 1, 1, 22.

Vâpulo, are. neutro-pass. [ab. Hebr. 728 luget] *To be beaten, scourged, or whipped.* Metuo vocis ne vice hic vapulem, quae hunc verberat, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 178. Vapula, forma contemnendi, *be whipt, hang ye,* *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 4, 72. *Met.* Sufurrationes vehiunt septimam legionem vapulasse, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 1. Omnium sermonibus vapulare, *Id. Att.* 2, 14.

Vâra, ae. f. [ab. adj. varus] (1) *A net shore, little forks wherewith nets are set up.* (2) *A raster, or transom.* (3) *The small pox, or measles.* (4) *Red pimples, or specks in the face.* (1) Dispositis attollit retia varis venator, *Luc.* 4, 439. (2) *Vitruv.* 10, 18. & *Col.* 5, 9. (3) *Plin. ap. Litt. Vid. Vari.* (4) *Litt. ex Cels.* Sed ille varos appellat.

Vâri, ôrum. m. pl. (1) *Pits, or marks made by the small pox, or measles.* (2) *Red pimples, or specks in the face.* (1) *Plin.* 29, 11. = maculae, *Id.* (2) Penè ineptiae sunt, curare varos, lenticulas, & ephelides, *Cels.* 6, 5.

Vâriac, ârum. f. pl. *A kind of streaked panther,* *Plin.* 8, 23.

Vârianae uvae, sive vites. *Grapes that oft change colour,* *Plin.* 14, 4. = *Helvolae, Id.*

Vârians, tis. part. (1) *Varying, changing.* (2) *Of diverse colours, or fashions.* (3) *Changeable, inconstant, variable.* (4) *Parting, separating.* (1) Genus humanum variante loquelâ, *Lucr.*

Lucr. 5, 72. (2) Variantibus adhuc & acerbis uvis, *Col.* 4, 20. (3) Exempla fortunae variantis, *Plin.* 7, 43. (4) Gemma varians capillos, *Ov. Am.* 1, 2, 41.

Vāriantia, ae. f. *Variety, changeableness, variance, Variantia rerum, Lucr.* 1, 654.

|| Vāriatim, adv. *Variouſly, in diſſerſe faſhions, Gell.* 5, 12.

Vāriatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A varying, or changing, variation. Sinē variatione ulla, Liv.* 24, 9.

Vāriatur, imperf. *They differ. Cū ſententiis variaretur, Liv.* 21, 6. Variatum eſt pracliis, *Paterc.* 2, 51.

Vāriatus, a, um. part. (1) *Varied, changed. (2) Wrought diſſerſely, or with diſſerent colours, ſpotted. (1) Variatae hominum ſententiae, Cic. pro Mil.* 3. (2) § Veſtis variata figuris, *Catull.* 62, 50. Variatus luce colorem arcus, *Luc.* 4, 80. Variata notis alvus, *Id.* 9, 713.

|| Vāricitūs, adv. *Straddlingly, Apul. Met.* 1, p. 21. ſed alii leg. varicus. † Varis tibiis.

Vārico, āre. neut. *To go ſtraddling, to overpaſs careleſſy, Quint.* 11, 3.

Vāricor, āri. *Idem, Quint.*

|| Vāricolor, adj. *Of ſundry colours, Jun.* † Varius.

Vāricōſus, a, um. (1) *Having large veins. (2) Dropſical. (1) Varicoſus centurio, Perſ.* 5, 189. (2) Varicoſus fiet aruſpex, *Juv.* 6, 396.

Vāricūla, ae. f. dim. *A little ſwollen vein, Celf.* 5, 26. n. 32.

Vāricus, a, um. *Straddling, or fetching long ſtrides. Illa ingentes varica fert gradus, Ov. A. Am.* 3, 304. vix alibi.

Vāriē, adv. *Variouſly, in diſſerſe matters, ſometimes one way, ſometimes another. Latē & variē diſſundi, Cic. pro Sext.* 45.

Vāriē me affecerunt literae tuae, *Id. Fam.* 16, 4. Variē valere, ſometimes better, and ſometimes worſe, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 15.

|| Vāriegātus, a, um. part. *Done with diſſerſe colours, ſtreaked. Navis picturis miris variegata, Apul. Met.* 11, p. 378. † Variatus.

|| Vāriego, āre. act. *To do with diſſerſe colours. Quae alius alio ſcientiū variēgant, Auſon. in Praefat. Id.* 13. † Vario, diſtinguo.

Vārietas, ātis. f. (1) *Variety, diſſerſity, difference. (2) A viciffitude, or change. (3) Mutability, inſtancy. (4) Alſo a ſleck, or ſpeck, as when one's ſhins are burnt at the fire. (1) Varietas colorum propriē dicitur, Cic. de Fin.* 2, 3. Varietas occurrit ſatietati, *Id. Orat.* 52. (2) In omni varietate rerum mearum te amantiſſimum cognovi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 7. Varietas temporum, *Id.* (3) Varietas atque infidelitas exercitū, *Planc. Cic. Epiſt. Fam.* 10, 18. (4) *Litt. unde non dicit.*

Vārio, āre. act. (1) *To draw with, or be of diſſerſe colours, to mix, to ſtreak. (2) To vary, change, or alter. (3) To diſſerſify, checker, or interlace. (4) To ſpeak, or write diſſerently. (5) To differ, vary, or diſagree, to alter, or change. (1) Vid. Cic. de Fin.* 2, 3. Sol ubi naſcentem maculis variaverit ortum, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 441. Cum primū baccae variare coeperint, *Col.* 12, 50. Variare virgis, *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 26. (2) = Vocem variare, & mutare, *Cic. in Orat.* 18. (3) Variare materiam miſturā jocosum, *Mart.* 8. *Praef.* (4) Si ea, quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, omnia exſequi velim, *Liv.* 27, 29. (5) § Non in iis ſolū, in quibus ſemper ita ſe habet; ſed in iis quoque, in quibus variat, *Celf.* = Diſſidet, & variat ſententia, *Ov. Met.* 15, 648. Graecorum exempla variant, *Plin.* 12, 31.

Vārior, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be diſſerſified, embroidered, changed, &c. Semiramia quae variantur acu, Mart.* 8, 28, 18. Cū ſententiis variaretur, *Liv.* 22, 60. Variari virgis, *to be black and blue with beating, to be whealed with ſtripes, Plaut. Poen. prol.* 26.

|| Variolae, arum, f. plur. [*ſc. puſtulae, quibus cutis fit varia*] *Meazles, or ſmall pox, Vocab. Med. recent.*

Vārius, a, um. [*à varus, quod vari inaequales ac diſſerſi ſint*] (1) *Changeable, of diſſerſe colours, or faſhions. (2) Spotted, ſpeckled, or ſtrecked. (3) Diſſerſe, ſundry, various. (4) Inſtant. (1) Variā veſte exornatus, Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 16. Ubi uvae variae coeperint fieri, *Cato, 73. (2) Lynceſ Bacchi variae, Virg. Geor.* 3, 264. (3) = Diſputationes variāe & diſſerſae, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 16. = Sententiae variae diſcrepantes, *Id. N. D.* 1, 1. = Variū jus, & diſpar conditio, *Id. Verr.* 5, 19. (4) = Variū & mutabile ſemper femina, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 569.

Vārix, icis. m. [*à varus, i. e. obtortus*] *A crooked vein ſwelling with melancholy, eſpecially in the legs. Vena intumefcens in vaticem convertitur, Celf.* 5, 26. Cum variceſecabantur Mario, *Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 15.

Vāro, vel varro, ōnis. m. [*à varis, qui ſunt ſtipites non do- lati, perduri ac enodes, Scal.*] *A blockhead, a loggerhead, Lucil. Varones, plur. i. e. caculae, ſoldiers pages.*

Vārrus, & varus, i. m. *An hunter's fork, or ſtake to bear up nets and hays, Luc.* 4, 439.

Vārus, a, um. (1) *Having crooked legs which bend inward, crooked, miſhapen, ſcrambling, uneven. (2) Various, unlike. (3) Open to embrace, or claſp. (1) Canis cruribus variis, Varr. R. R.* 2, 9. § Aut varius, aut valgus, ut compernis, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 128. (2) Geminus, horoſcope, varo producis genio, *Perſ.* 6, 18. (3) Vara brachia, *Mart.* 7, 31.

Vārus, i. m. [*quia varum corpus facit, & inaequale*] *A ſpot, ſpeckle, or ſleck in the face, a ſmall pox, meazle, or pimple, Celf.* 6, 5. Vid. Vari.

Vas, vādis. m. [*à vado vaſi, quōd vadit in diſcrimen pro al- tero, Varr.* (1) *A ſurety, or bail that undertaketh for another man in a criminal caſe, or action of treſpaſs. (2) Alſo a pledge, or hoſtage. (1) Vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium pro- mittebat, Varr. L. L.* 5, 7. (2) Vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 24. Veſtram virtutem rerum, quas geſturus ſum, vadem praedemque habeo, *Curt.* 9, 2, 25. Praedes & vades promittunt pro alieno, hi in re capitali, illi in lite nummaria, *Auſon. Edyll.* 12, 100. Quis ſubit in poenam capitali iudicio? *Vas.* Quid ſi lis fuerit nummaria, quis dabitur? *Praes, Vadimonium etiam in privatis dicitur, Pitifc. in loc.*

Vas, vāſis. n. contr. à vaſum, unde in plur. vaſa, orum, is. [*à veſcendo, quōd in ea veſcae ponantur, unde vaſculum quaſi veſculum, Iſid.*] (1) *Any kind of veſſel, or houſhold goods, all kind of inſtruments for uſe. (2) Vaſa, in plur. the teſticles. (1) Nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas, nec veſtimentum, Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 89. Vinarium vas, a caſk, or pipe, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 27. Sa- mia vaſa, earthen ware, *Id. pro Mur.* 36. = Corpus quaſi vas eſt, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, *Cic. Tuſc.* 1, 22. § Vaſa colligere, *to pack up his awls, Cir. Verr.* 4, 19. & *Liv.* 21, 47. Vaſa conclamare, *to beat a march, Caef. B. G.* 1, 66. (2) *Plaut. Poen.* 4, 2, 41.

Vāſarium, ii. n. (1) *A cupboard of plate, or other veſſels. (2) A room, or chamber wherein veſſels to bathe, or waſh in, were put. (3) Alſo that proviſion of furniture, or money, &c. which was allowed to a magiſtrate, when he went into a province. (4) Alſo an office of records and inſtruments. (1) Plin.* 7, 50. (2) *Vitruv.* 5, 10. (3) *Cic. in Piſon.* 35. (4) *Plaut. ap. Litt.*

Vaſculārius, ii. m. *A workman that maketh any ſort of veſ- ſels, Cic. in Verr.* 4, 24.

Vaſculum, i. n. dim. (1) *A little veſſel. (2) A privy mem- ber. (1) Plin.* 15, 34. (2) *Petron. Arb.* 24, 4.

† Vaſcus, a, um. *pro vaſtus, Feſt.*

|| Vaſillum, n. dim. [*à vaſculum*] *A little veſſel, Litt. ex Macrobo.* † Vaſculum.

Vaſtans, tis. part. *Ravaging, deſtroying. Vaſtante regiones proximas Mithridate, Suet. Caef.* 4.

Vaſtandus, a, um. *To be ravaged, or deſtroyed. Ad vaſtan- dam eam regionem Perdiccā cum expedita manu miſſo, Curt.* 9, 1, 19. conf. *Liv.* 35, 30.

Vaſtatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A waſting, deſtroying, or laying waſte. Vaſtatio Romani agri, Liv.* 1, 7. poſſeſſionum, *Cic. Catil.* 2, 9.

Vaſtātor, ōris. m. verb. *A waſter, or ſpoiler. Aper vaſta- tor Arcadiae, Ov. Met.* 9, 192. Trojae vaſtator Achilles, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 318.

Vaſtātrix, icis. f. *She that waſteth, or deſtroyeth. Luxuria terrarum mariſque vaſtatric, Sen. Epiſt.* 95.

Vaſtātus, a, um. part. (1) *Laid waſte. (2) Spoiled, be- reaved. (1) § Fana vaſtata tumultu impio, Hor. Od.* 4, 4, 47. (2) § Vaſtata urbs deſenſoribus ſuis, *Liv.* 23, 30.

Vaſtē, adv. iūs, comp. (1) *Hugely, vaſtly, forcibly. (2) Widely. (1) = § Non aſperē, non vaſtē, non hiulcē loqui; ſed preſē, & aequabiliter, & leniter, Cic. de Or.* 3, 11. (2) § Verba ne aſperē concurrant, neve vaſtiūſ diducantur, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43.

† Vaſterna. f. *A horſelitter, Aſcon. Reſt. baſterna.*

Vaſteſco, ēre. incept. *To lie, or grow waſte. Cultores bo- ni non patiuntur terram ſtirpium aſperitate vaſteſcere, Cic. ap. Non.* 2, 892. R. occ.

† Vaſtificus, a, um. *That deſtroyeth, or layeth waſte, Poēta ap. Cic. Tuſc.* 2, 9.

Vaſtitas, ātis. f. (1) *Hugeneſs, bigneſs, of vaſt extent. (2) Exceſſiveneneſs, ſtrength. (3) Deſtruction, deſolation, ravage. (1) Quis pari in hac terra vaſtitate belluas progenerari neget? Col.* 3, 8. Vaſtitas ſcientiae ruſticae, *Id.* 5, 1. (2) Vaſtitate Odoris capita replentur, *Plin.* 31, 32. Taedium muſcarum tanta vaſtitas elephantis ſentit, *Id.* 8, 10. (3) = Audiſtis, &c. quae ſolitudo eſſet in agris, quae vaſtitas, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 51. Inferre vaſtitem tectis atque agris, *Id. de Har. Reſp.* 2.

† Vaſtities, ei. f. (1) *Hugeneſs. (2) Ruin. (1) Corpo- ris vaſtities, Apul. (2) Tibi diſtractio, diſcidium, vaſtities venit, Plaut. Pſeud.* 1, 1, 68. † Vaſtitas.

Vaſto, āre. act. (1) *To waſte, or deſtroy, to ſpoil, to lay waſte, to ravage, to plunder, to make havock, or waſte of. (2) To vex, or torment. (3) To bereave. (1) Vaſtare omnia ferro & incendiis, Cic. Catil.* 1, 1. = Locum vaſtare & diripere, *Id. ibid.* 4, 6. (2) Ita conſcientia mentem exagitatam vaſtabat, *Sall.* (3) Vaſtare agros cultoribus, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 8.

Vaſtor, āri, ātus. paſſ. *To be ravaged, to be uninhabited. Igni magis quam praedā ager vaſtabatur, Sall. B. J.* 59. Duae partes orbis gelido vaſtantur frigore ſemper, *Tibull.* 4, 1, 153.

Vaſtus, a, um. or, comp. ſtimus, ſup. [*fortē à vaco, Perot.*] (1) *Waſte, deſolate, uninhabited, barren. (2) Huge, big, wide, broad, large. (3) Burly, clumsy, illfavoured, Met. gaping, un- pleaſant. (4) Inſatiable, outrageouſly covetous. (1) = Ager vaſtus & deſertus, Cic. in Rull.* 2, 26. Vaſtus à natura & hu- mano cultu, *Sall. B. J.* 48. § aedificatus, *Cic.* (2) Cratera vaſtum vaſtior ipſe ſuſtulit Aegides, *Ov. Met.* 12, 236. Antrum vaſtum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 431. Incendium vaſtiſſimum, *Plin. Ep.* 10, 52. = Vaſta & hians oratio, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 12. (3) = Homo vaſtus atque foedus, *Cic. de Orat.* 1. Homines motu corporis

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corporis vasti, atque agrestes, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25. (4) Vastus ejus animus immoderata, & nimis alta semper cupiebat, *Sall. B. Catil.* 5.

† Vāsum, i. n. unde in plur. vasa, orum. *A vessel.* Vāsum argenteum, aheneum, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 1, 33. + Vas.

Vātes, is. c. g. [*Fatuus* primū vates vocatos esse apud omnes satis constat, à *φῶν*, *Scal.*] (1) *A prophet, or propheteſs.* (2) *A poet, or poetess.* (3) *An interpreter, or one well skilled in a profession.* (1) Bonus vates poteras esse; nam, quae sunt futura, dicis, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 3, 37. Sanctissima vates, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 65. = Effata fatidicorum & vatū, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 8. ☞ Aruspices, augures, harioli, vates, & conjectores, *Id.* *N. D.* 1, 20. Vates miserae mihi vera fuisti, *Ov. Epist.* 5, 123. (2) Ex voluntate vatis maximè memorandi, *ſc. Virgili.* *Col. praef.* 1. 10. (3) Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus & certissimus vates, *Val. Max.* 8, 12. Herophilus medicinae vates, *Plin.* 11, 88.

Vāticinans, tis. part. *Propheſying, &c.* *Ov. ex Ponto.* 2, 1, 62.

Vāticinatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A foretelling, propheſying, or ſoothſaying, a propheſy.* Vaticinationes Sibyllinae, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 3. Multa declarantur vaticinationibus, multa somniis, multa portentis, *Id. N. D.* 2, 65.

Vāticinātor, ōris. m. verb. *A foreteller of things to come, a ſoothſayer.* Unde tamen vivat, vaticinator habet, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 1, 42.

|| Vāticinatrix, icis. f. *She that propheſieth, a propheſs,* Pompon. + Vates.

Vaticinatus, a, um. *Having foretold.* Sive per ambages solitas contraria visis vaticinata quies, *Luc.* 7, 22.

Vāticinium, ii. n. *A propheſy, or foretelling, a preſage.* Plena est vita his vaticiniis, sed non conferenda, cum saepe falsa sint, *Plin.* 7, 53.

Vāticinor, ari. dep. (1) *To propheſy, divine, or foretell, to gueſs.* (2) *Also to talk idly, or frantically.* (1) Non multo secus possum vaticinari; tanta molorum impendet *idē*, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 11. (2) = Qui haec dicerent vaticinari, atque infanire dicebat, *Cic. pro Sext.* 10. Vetera vaticinamini, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 129.

Vāticinus, & vaticinius, a, um. [*i. e. vates canenis, vel qu. fatcinus*] *Of, or belonging to propheſying, or to ſuch as propheſy, prophetic.* Vaticinus liber, *Lib.* 25, 1. furor, *Ov. Met.* 2, 640. ubi al. fatidicos.

Vātidicus, a, um. *pro fatidicus.* *A prophet,* *Litt. ex Plin.*

Vātius, a, um. *Having legs bowing inward, bowlegged.* ☞ Sint canes cruribus rectis, ac potius varis, quam vatiis, *Varr. R.* 2, 9. conf. *Plin.* 11, 105.

U ante B.

Ūber, ēris. n. *ſcrib.* & huber [*ab humeo uber, ut à tumeo tuber*] (1) *A nipple, a teat.* (2) *A pap, or udder.* (3) *Fatneſs, or Fruitfulneſs.* (4) *The ſpout, or cock of a conduit.* (1) Puer ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaerit, *Lucr.* 5, 833. (2) Ubera lacte distenta, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 21. (3) = Non divitis uber agri, Trojaeque opulentia deerit, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 262. (4) Cassiodor.

Ūber, adj. ior, comp. errimus, sup. [*à subst. uber*] (1) *Fruitful, plentiful.* (2) *Abundant, copious.* (1) Terris uberibus fertilis Umbria, *Prop.* 1, 22, 10. Agro benè culto nihil potest esse uberius, *Cic. de Senect.* 16. (2) Is quæctus nunc est multo uberimus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 22. Orator uberimus, *Tac. Ann.* 3, 31.

Ūberius, adv. comp. *Vid. Uberrim.*

Ūbero, āre. [*ab ūber*] (1) *To make plenteous and fruitful, to fatten.* (2) *Neut. To be fruitful and plenteous, to be abundant.* (1) Benignitas coeli terram uberat, *Plin. Paneg.* 32. (2) Neque olea continuo biennio uberat, *Col.* 5, 9.

|| Ūberōſus, a, um. *Plentiful,* *Litt. ex Gell.* + Fertilis.

Ūbertas, ātis. f. (1) *Fertility, fruitfulness.* (2) *Met. Abundance, plenty, ſtores.* (1) Ūbertas feminium, *Plin.* 7, 16. terrae, *Curt.* 8, 2. (2) Ūbertas ingenii, *Cic. post. redit.* 1. In tanta ubertate improborum, *Id.*

Ūbertim, adv. ius, comp. errimè, sup. *Plentifully, abundantly, copiously.* Ūbertim lacrymulas fundere, *Catull.* 64, 17. = Ūberius, & fuſius aliquid diſputare, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7. Locutū tractatus uberrimè; *Id. de Div.* 2, 1.

|| Ūbertus, a, um. *Abundant.* Magnificus in Ulyſſe & ubertus, *Gell.* 7, 14. + Fertilis.

Ūbi, adv. [*ab ūnus*] (1) *Where, in what place.* (2) *Where?* (3) *When.* (4) *From whom, which, or whence.* (5) *After what, as ſoon as.* (1) Ubi Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 103. (2) || Ubi gentium? ubi terrarum? in what part of the world? *Cic.* Ubi loci? in what state, or condition? *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 2, 5. Ubi est frater? *Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 20. (3) Ubi te non invenio, ibi adscendo in quendam excelsum locum, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 19. Thraſo, ubi vis, accede, *Id.* Ubi erit commodum, *Id.* (4) Neque nobis praeter te quicquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra alios obtineremus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 9. Quot res dedere, ubi possem perſentire, ni essem lapis? *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 43. (5) Ubi gallorum cantum audivit, *Cic. in Pison.* 27.

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Ubicumque, & ubicunque, adv. (1) *Whereſoever, in what place ſoever.* (2) *Whenſoever.* (1) Ubicumque erimus, te ſiſtas, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 25. Illa ab hoc rapit ubicunque viſum, *Plin.* 10, 5. (2) Rem patris oblimare, ubicunque malum est, in any case, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 62.

Ubilibet, adv. *Whereſoever you pleaſe.* Cibus ubilibet non defuturus, *Sen. de Tranq.* 1.

Ūbinām, adv. *Where, or in what place?* § Ūbinām gentium ſum? *Cic. Catil.* 1, 4.

Ūbique, adv. (1) *In every place, every where.* (2) *Whereſoever.* (3) *Universally, with regard to every thing.* (1) ☞ Quisquis ubique habitat, nusquam habitat, *Mart.* 7, 72. (2) Lapidicinae in eo fundo, ubique essent, exceptae fuerunt *Javol. Pandect.* (3) = An tibi abundè personam satis est, non illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare? *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 60.

Ūbiubi, pro ubicunque, adv. (1) *Where-ever, in what place ſoever.* (2) *In any case, upon any occasion.* (1) Ūbiubi est, diu celari non potest, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 4. (2) Ne ubiubi regum deſiderium eſſet, regem ſacrificulum creant, *Liv.* 2, 2.

Ūbivis, adv. (1) *Any where.* (2) *In any matter, in any affair.* (1) Ūbivis tutius, quam in meo regno, eſſem, *Sall. B.* 7, 15. (2) Ūbivis facilius paſſus ſim, quam in hac re me deludier, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 32.

U ante D.

|| Udandus, a, um. part. *To be moiſtened, or wetted,* *Macrob. Sat.* 7, 12. ☞ Siccandus.

|| Udo, āre. unde paſſ. udor. *To wet.* Ne arma uidentur, *Veg.* 3, 7. + Madefio.

Ūdo, ōnis. m. [*ab udus, a, um. ex ὕδωρ*] *A linen, or wollen ſack, a garment to keep off cold,* *Mart.* 14, 140. in lem-mate.

Ūdus, a, um. [*contr. ex uvidus*] (1) *Moist, wet, ſlabby.* (2) *Also drunken, tipsy, fuddled.* (1) Ver udum, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 429. palatum, *Id. ibid.* 388. (2) E popinā udus aleator, *Mart.* 5, 85, 5.

V ante E.

Vē. enclitica particula, & diſjunctiva [*ut ab ἔ, ver; ſic ab ἔ ve; vel ex Hebr. 1 ve, 2, Gl. Phil.*] *Or either, paſſim.*

Vē. particula inſeparabilis, quae modo auget, ut vegrandis; vehemens; modo minuit, ut vecors, vecanus, vide *Gell.* 5, 12.

Vēcordia, ae. f. *Madneſs, dotage, folly, rage, frenzy, ſenſeleſſneſs.* In facie ejus vultuque vecordia erat, *Sall. B. Cat.* 15, 5. Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut fiet, *Ter. Andr.* 4, 1, 2.

Vēcorditer, adv. *Madly, frantically,* *Litt. ex Plaut.* + Animo vecordi.

Vēcors, diſ. adj. [*ex ve, particula privativa, i. e. finē, & cor, i. e. ſine corde*] || or, comp. ſimus, ſup. *Mad, fooliſh, doting, out of his wits, frantic.* ☞ Vox ſtolida, & propè vecors, *Liv.* 4, 49. = O vecors, & amens! *Cic.* Vecordior, *Vit.* 3, 40, 17. Dii iſtius vecordiſſimi mentem curā metūque terrebant, *Cic. pro Domo.* 55.

Vēctābilis, e. *That may be carried from one place to another,* *Sen. N. Q.* 3, 25.

Vēctābulum, i. n. [*à vecto, arē*] *A waggon, cart, or chariot,* *Gell.* 20, 1. + Vehiculum.

Vēctans, tis. part. *Carrying.* Longinquā omnigenae vectans commercia terrae, *Auſon. Trev.* 7.

Vēctārius, a, um. [*à veho*] *Of, or belonging to a chariot, coach, waggon, or other carriage.* Equus vectarius, a saddle-nag, a pad-nag, a pack-horſe, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7.

Vēctatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A being borne, or carried, a riding, or going in a coach to take the air, going by water in a boat, or ſhip.* Gracilitas crurum paulatim repleta aſſiduā equi vectatione, *Suet. Cal.* 3.

Vēctatus, a, um. part. *Carried, brought.* Sed ſolus vacuo veluti vectatus in orbē, *Manil.* 2, 138.

Vēctārius, ii. m. [*à vectis*] *He that turneth a winepreſs, or the like inſtrument with leavers,* *Vitruv.* 6, 9.

Vēctibilis, e. adj. *That is, or may be carried,* *Litt. ex Sen. Vid. Vectabilis.*

+ Vēctilārius, a, um. [*à vectibus, quibus fures nocturni perſodiunt parietes*] *That breaketh down a place to rob.* Vēctilāria vita, *Cato ap. Feſt.* Item ſubſt. a breaker open of houſes, *Id.* + Perforſor parietum.

Vēctigal, ālis. n. [*quod pro vectura penditur*] (1) *A cuſtom, properly of freight, a toll, or ſubſidy, a tax, or gabel.* (2) *A revenue, an incom.* (1) Neque ex portu, neque ex decimis, neque ex ſcripturā, vectigal conſervari poteſt, *Cic. pro Leg. Manil.* 6. ☞ Quid diſtet vectigal à tributo, *vid. Lipſ. de magnitud. pop. Rom.* 1, 5. & *Petit. Var. Leſt.* 2, 1. ſed inter-dū confundunt haec vōcāb. auctores. *Lege cap. 46. Cālig. ap. Sueton.* (2) Non intelligunt homines quā magnū vectigal fit paſſimonia, *Cic. Parad.* 6, 3.

+ Vēctigāliorum, pro vectigalium, *Suet. Aug. in ſine.*

Vēctigālis,

Vēctigālis, e. adj. *That payeth taxes, or custom tributary.* Provincia vēctigalis, *Cic. in Pison.* 36. civitas, *Id. Verr.* 3, 34. & immunis, *Id.* & Vēctigalis, stipendiariusque P. R. *Liv.* 21, 41. Socii vēctigales aut stipendiarii, *Cic. in Verr.* 60.

Vēctio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A carrying, or portage, a riding on horseback.* (2) *Going in a ship.* (1) Quadrupedum vēctio-nes, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (2) Secundum analog.

Vēctis, is. m. [*à vehendo, quod super eos merces vehaban- tur*] (1) *A bar, or spar of wood, a lever to lift, or bear with, a betty, or engine to force open a door.* (2) *The latch of a door, which being drawn, the door openeth.* (3) *A rammer.* (1) Vēctis, palus è ferro sive ligno grandior, *Steph.* Partim vēcti- bus levant, partim funibus subducunt, *Liv.* Saxa vēctibus pro- movere, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 11. Vēctes & arcus oppositis foribus minaces, *Hor. Od.* 3, 26, 8. (2) *Jun.* (3) *Veg.*

|| Vēctitatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An often carriage, Dig.* + Vē- ctio frequens.

|| Vēctito, āre. freq. [*à vēcō*] *To carry often, Gell.* 9, 6. + Vēcto.

Vēctiva, ae. f. [*sc. pecunia*] *Money paid for carriage, Litt.* ex *Plin.*

Vēcto, āre. freq. [*à veho*] *To carry often.* Corpora vēctare carinā, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 691.

Vēctor, āri. pass. it. dep. *To be carried.* Turba feminarum reginas comitantium equis vēctabatur, *Curt.* 3, 3, 22. Quan- ta nemorum vēctetur in umbrā, *Juv.* 4, 6. conf. *Liv.* 28, 42.

Vēctor, ōris. m. verb. [*à veho*] (1) *A bearer, a carrier.* (2) *A passenger in a ship.* (3) *A waterman, a mariner.* (1) Siteni vēctor asellus, *Qv. Fast.* 1, 433. Fulminis vēctor aquila, *Stat. Theb.* 9, 858. (2) Vēctoris patiens, *Luc.* 4, 133. In navem filii mei malè permutatus vēctor imponor, *Quint.* (3) *Gl. vet.* vēctor πομπης. Cedet & ipse mari vēctor, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 38.

Vēctōrius, a, um. *Fit to carry, or serving for carriage.* Vēctoria navigia, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 8. navicula, *Suet. Caes.* 63.

Vēctūra, ae. f. (1) *Carriage, portage.* (2) *Money paid for carriage, bottom, or freight-money, a fare.* (1) Tres minas pro istis duobus, præter vēcturam, dedi, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 138. Alii idonei sunt ad rem militarem, alii ad vēcturam, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7. Vēcturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus de- scripsit, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 42. *Vet. Gloss.* vēctura, φόρετρον, ναύλον.

Vēcturus, a, um. part. *About to convey.* Accingere nostram vēcturus dominam, *Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar.* 141.

Vēctus, a, um. part. *Conveyed, carried.* Multa per aequora vēctus, *Catull.* 98, 1. Apes vēctae liquidum trans aethera, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 65.

Vēgeo, ēre. neut. (1) *To be lusty and strong, or sound and whole.* (2) *Act. To make brisk, or mettlesome, to refresh.* (3) *To move, or stir up.* (1) = *Viget, veget plurimum, Varr.* ap. *Non.* (2) Moderari equum frenis, dextraque vegere, *Lucr.* 5, 1297. nisi malis in tertia notione. Animos Venus veget vo- luptatibus, *Pompon. ap. Non.* (3) Quae causa veget motum signis, *Lucr.* 5, 533. Aequora falsa veges ingentibus ventis, *Enn. ap. Non.* 2, 876.

+ **Vēges**, ētis. adj. *Lively, brisk, Liv.* 21, 43. Sed Gro- nov. & *Grut.* ibi legunt vigentibus.

|| Vēgētābilis, e. [*quod vegetari potest, ut planta*] *That which hath life and groweth, as herbs, plants, and trees, vege- table, philosoph. voc.* Also comfortable, wholesome, *Amm.*

|| Vēgētandus, a, um. part. *To be quickened, or enlivened.* Memoriae vegetandae causā conabamur recensere, *Gell.* 17, 2.

|| Vēgētāmen, inis. n. *Comfort, or cherishment, enlivening.* Nōrat flatu ex proprio vegetamen inesse corporibus nostris, *Prud. Hamart.* 829. + *Fomentum.*

|| Vēgētatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A refreshing, or quickening, a making strong and lively, a vegetation, Apul. Met.* 1, p. 7. & *Philol.*

|| Vēgētativus, a, um. *Vegetative, that quickeneth, Physicis relinquendum.*

Vēgētator, ōris. m. verb. *A quickener, or enlivener, Aufon.* *Orat.* 16. + *Qui vegetum facit.*

|| Vēgēto, āre. act. *To quicken, or enliven, to make lively, lusty, quick, or strong, to make sound, to refresh.* Animā stru- ctum vegetaverat Adam, *Prud. Hamart.* 846. + *Vegetum facio.*

Vēgētor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be quickened, or enlivened, Lucr.* ap. *Litt. sed q.*

Vēgetus, a, um. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Quick, fresh, lively, lusty, sound.* (2) *Fine, seasonable.* (1) Oculi vegeti, *Suet. Caes.* 42. Mens vegeta, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17. Vegetior tauro aspectus, quam bovi, *Col.* 6, 20. (2) Intervallum tem- poris vegetissimum agricolis, *Plin.* 18, 65.

Vegrandis, e. adj. [*ex vē, & grandis*] (1) *Great and ill- proportioned.* (2) *Also lean, thin, meagre, lank, slim.* (1) Ni- mium is vegrandi gradu, *Plaut.* *Vid. Non.* 2, 884. Ramale vetus vegrandi subere coctum, *Perf.* 1, 96. sed al. praegrandi. (2) Oves quae postea concipiunt, sunt vegrandes & inbecillae, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 2.

Vēha, ae. f. [*via quā aliquid vehitur*] (1) *An highway for common carriage.* (2) *A cart, or waggon.* (1) Rustici viam vēham appellant, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. (2) Brevis vēha ve- hiculum dicitur, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 31.

Vēhēmens, tis. adj. or. comp. simus, sup. [*ex vē, particula intensiva, & mens, à mentis vi, i. e. impetu, Gall. be. inter- posit. unde dissyllabā formā utitur, Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 120.] (1) *Immoderate.* (2) *Vehement, earnest, hasty, speedy.* (3) *Fierce.* (4) *Stout, firm, strong.* (5) *Violent, unruly.* (6) *Serviceable, effectual.* (1) Vehemens opera, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 5. Vēhe- mens in utramque partem, aut largitate nimia, aut parsimonia. *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 31. (2) = *Oratio vehemens, & atrox, Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 49. & lenis, mansueta, *Id.* Barbari vehementissimo cursu fugerunt, *Hirt. ap. Caes. B. G.* 8, 15. (3) Lupus vēhe- mens, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 28. (4) Vineae vehementioribus statu- minibus impedanda est, *Col.* 4, 16. Palus vehemens, *Id. ib.* 12. vitis, *Id.* 3, 1. & gracilis, *Id.* (5) = *Vehemens, ferōx- que natura, Cic. in Vatim.* 2. (6) = *Pilum hastā vehementius icū missūque telum, Liv.* 9, 19.

Vēhēmenter, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Vehemently, ea- gerly.* (2) *Mightily, exceedingly.* (1) = *Quae vehementer, acriter, & animosè fiunt, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 23. & Vehementer inc- agere fatcor; iracundè nego, *Cic. Philipp.* 8, 5. Vehementius exterreri, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 4. (2) Ad agriculturum pertinea ve- hementer, *Varr.* Vehementissimè ex concursu laborare, *Caes.* *B. C.* 2, 6.

Vēhēmentia, ae. f. *Vehemency, earnestness, strongness, or rank- ness.* Flos candidus cum vehementiā odoris, *Plin.* 13, 16.

Vēhens, tis. part. *Riding, or carried along, Cic. de Clar.* *Orat.* 97.

Vehes, vel vehis, is. f. [*plaustrum* Osceorum linguā, vel à vehendo] *A cart, or wain load of any thing, as of hay, dung, &c.* Vehes stercoreis, *Col.* 11, 2. foeni, *Plin.* 36, 24.

Vehiculāris, e. *Of, or pertaining to a cart, &c.* *Vocab. dub.* auct.

Vehiculārius, a, um. *Idem.*

|| Vehiculārius, ii. m. *A wagoner, or carter, Spart.*

Vehiculatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A finding of carts, coaches, or wa- gons to carry the emperor's stuff, cart-taking.* VEHICULA- TIONE ITALIAE REMISSA, *Vet. Num. apud Spanheim,* p. 800.

Vehiculū, i. n. *A carr, wain, or wagon, a coach, or chariot, a general name of all things serving to carry, a vehicle.* Vehicu- lum, quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 32. Vehiculum cameratum, an horse litter, *Ulp. trusatile, a wheel- barrow, Jun. triumphale, a triumphal chariot, Cic. in Pison.* 25. meritorium, a cart, or wagon, *Suet. Calig.* 39. Argonauta- rum, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 35. sc. the ship.

Vēho, ēre, xi, ctum. act. [*ab ἔχω, ἔχω, Id.*] (1) *To carry any manner of ways, to convey by land, or by water.* (2) *Also to be carried, to travel, or ride.* (1) § *Vehere fructus ex agris, Liv.* Cibus ore vehit formica, *Qv. A. Am.* 1, 94. Unda vehit rates, *Id. Ep.* 2, 6. § *per freta, Id. Fast.* 3, 868. § *in equo, Cic. de Div.* 2, 68. (2) § *Harpoerae per urbem lecticā vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. Claud.* 28. *Vid. Vehens.*

Vēhor, i, ctus. *To be carried, &c.* Tanquam in rate nostra vehitur oratio, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 30.

Vejētāna, f. *A precious stone found near Veji in Italy, Plin.* *Plin.* 37, 69.

Vel, conj. [*ἢ & ἄλλο, aut aliud, M.*] (1) *Or,* (2) *Vel—vel, either—or.* (3) *Both—and.* (4) *Particularly, especially.* (5) *Even.* (6) *Even as.* (7) *A least.* (8) *And.* (1) *Virg. Geor.* 2, 482. (2) *Vel adest, vel non, Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 28. (3) *Res rusticas vel fructus, vel oblectationis causā invasere, Cic. de Orat.* 1, 58. Nihil illo fuit excellentius, vel in virtutibus, vel in vitiis, *Nep. Alcib.* 1. (4) *Hujus victoriae laus vel maxima fuit, quod, &c. Nep. Agef.* 4. (5) *Ut vel perire maluerit, quam perdere omnia, Cic.* (6) *Vid. Ter. Hec.* 1, 1, 3. & ibi *Donat.* (7) *De- nique si nullo alio pacto, vel foenore, Ter. Phorm.* 2, 1, 71. (8) *Pariter pietate vel armis egregius Silvius Aeneas, Virg. Aen.* 6, 769. ¶ *Vel modos diversos nonnunquam copulat, L.* 17. ff. de operis liberorum.

Velabrensis, e. adj. [*à velabrum*] *Belonging to a place in Rome that had booths in it, Mart.* 11, 53, 10.

Velabrum, i. n. [*quod velis transfiretur, vel à vehendo; Vit. Schol. in Hor. de Arte Poët.* Sed & *Varr. L. L.* 4, 7. & *Qv. Fast.* 6, 400. & seq. al. quod sub velis oleum & similia vende- rentur] *A place in Rome, near mount Aventine, where they had shops and booths, to sell oil, cheese, and other things.* Quā vela- bra suo stagnabant flumine, *Prop.* 4, 10, 5. Quasi in velabro olearii, *Prov. in eos qui ex compacto rem gerunt, quod fecerunt olearii in oleo vendendo, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 29.

Velāmen, inis. n. (1) *A covering, a garment, a veil, carpet, coverlet.* (2) *The skin of a beast.* (3) *Also the bag, skin, or blad- der of any swelling, or imposthume.* (1) Cunctae velamina po- nunt, *Qv. Met.* 640. Miseris velamina nautis, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 313. (2) *Eligunt feras, & detracta velamina spargunt maculis, Tac. Germ.* 17. (3) *Cels.* 7, 2.

Velāmentum, i. n. *A garment, a covering of any thing, a branch of olive tied with ribbands.* Ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes, *Liv.* 24, 39. Oratores ad Romanos cum infulis & velamentis miserunt, *Id.* Velamenta manu praetendens supplice, *Qv. Met.* 11, 279. Velamenta virorem fluxa, *Luc.* 8, 368.

Velandus, a, um. part. *To be hidden, or covered.* Velandā corporis, the privy parts of the body, *Plin. Epist.* 6, 24, 3. Sce- lus scelere velandum est, *Sen. Hippol.* 721.

Velāria,

Velāria, orum. n. *Sailcloths on the top of the theatre to keep out the weather.* Pueros inde ad velaria raptos, *Juv.* 4, 122.

Velāris, e. adj. *Pertaining to a veil, sail, or curtain,* *Plin.* 13, 18.

Velātūra, ae. f. *A transporting, or carrying.* Velaturam facere, *to follow the trade of carrying goods, or passengers,* *Varr.* R. R. 1, 2. & L. L. 4, 7. *Al. scrib.* Vellatura.

Vēlātus, a, um. part. (1) *Covered.* (2) *Clothed.* (3) *Veiled.* (4) *Decked, adorned.* (1) Tempora coronā velata, *Ov. ex Ponto,* 4, 14, 55. (2) Velatus stola, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 71. (3) Capite velato se devovere diis immortalibus, *Cic. pro Domo,* 47. (4) Oratores velati ramis oleae, i. e. velamenta ferentes, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 101. Velatis manibus orare, i. e. Thyrsos manibus praetendere, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 101.

Vēles, itis. m. [*à volando, qu. volites, i. e. volantes*] *A soldier wearing light harness, a skirmisher, a dragoon.* Gladiis à velitibus trucidabantur. Hic miles tripedalem parmam habet, &c. *Liv.* 38, 21. Veles scurra, *a buffoon, a common jester,* *Cic. Fam.* 9, 20.

Vēlifer, a, um. *That beareth, or carrieth sails.* Non ego veliferā tumidum mare findo carinā, *Prop.* 3, 9, 35. Huc ubi veliferam nautae advertere carinam, *Ov. Met.* 15, 719.

Vēlificatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An hoisting up, or making of sail, a voyage, or course,* *vid. Cic. Lentulo Epist. Fam.* 1, 9.

Vēlificātus, a, um. part. (1) *Sailing.* (2) *Sailed over.* (1) Navis ad internos velificata lacus, *Prop.* 2, 28, 40. (2) Creditur olim velificatus Athos, *Juv.* 10, 174.

Vēlifico, āre. act. &

Vēlifico, āri, ātus sum. dep. [*vela facio*] (1) *To hoise up, or spread sails, to sail forth.* (2) *To pass along by water.* (3) *Met. To seek, or endeavour after, to court any person, or thing.* (1) Per summa aequorum velificant, *Plin.* 9, 52. (2) Nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, *Prop.* 4, 6, 6. (3) Ne velificatus alicui dicaris, *Cic. Fam.* 8, 10. Velificari honori suo, *Id. in Rull.* 1, 9.

Vēlificus, a, um. *Performed with sails spread, or displayed,* *Plin.* 13, 21.

Vēlītāris, e. adj. [*à velites*] *Belonging to light horsemen.* Arma velitaria, *Sall. B.* 7, 105. Hasta velitaria, *a javelin used in skirmish, that one might fling from him like a dart,* *Liv.* 26, 4. Velitaria arma, *Id.* 38, 20.

Vēlītātīm, adv. *By way of skirmish,* *Gell.* 12, 15.

Vēlītātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A skirmishing, a quarrelling, or bickering in words,* *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 11, 4. & *Alin.* 2, 2, 41.

Vēlitor, āri. dep. *To skirmish, brawl, or bicker in words.* Nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 2, 28.

* **Vēlīvōlans**, tis. part. *Running, and as it were flying with full sails,* *Cic. de Div.* 1, 31. ex poet.

* **Vēlīvōlus**, a, um. (1) *That goeth,* (2) *or is gone upon with sails.* (1) Rates velivolae, *Ov. ex Pont.* 4, 16, 21. (2) Mare velivolum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 228.

† **Vella**, ae. ant. *pro villa,* *Varr.*

Vellātūra, ae. f. *A carrying, or conveying.* Vellaturam facere, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

Vellendus, a, um. part. *To be plucked up.* & Non decerpendus, sed radicitus vellendus, *Col.* 11, 3.

Vellens, tis. part. *Pulling, pinching, &c.* *Ov. Met.* 8, 800.

† **Vellicātīm**, adv. *By plucks, or twitches, by girds,* *Gell.* 12, 15. alii velitatim leg.

Vellicatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A plucking, a twitching.* (2) *Met. A carping, or depraving.* (1) & Non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugere, *Sen. de Vit. Beat.* 5. (2) = Injurias, convicia, vellicationes contemnemus, *Sen. de Ira,* 43.

Vellicātus, ūs. m. verb. *A plucking,* *Plin.* 28, 17. Sed *Har- duinus* & alii hoc vocabulum omittunt.

Vellico, āre. act. [*à vello*] (1) *To pluck, lug, twitch, or pinch.* (2) *To pull off hair, or feathers, to peck as a bird doth.* (3) *To nip, carp, taunt, or rail at one.* (1) Puer vellicari se à paedagogo respondit, *Quint.* 6, 1, 41. (2) Cornix voltorios duo vellicat, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 148. (3) = In conviviis rodunt, in circulis, vellcant, *Cic. pro C. Balbo,* 26.

Vello, ēre, li, & vulsi, sum. act. [*ab ἔλω, ἀφίλω, M.*] (1) *To pull, to pluck, to lug.* (2) *To pinch, or gnaw.* (3) *To pluck, to tear away.* (1) Vellere herbas, *Col.* 11, 3. emblemata ex patellis, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. Barbam tibi vellunt lascivi pueri, *treat you contemptuously,* *Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 133. (2) Vellere herbas dentibus, *Ov. Met.* 8, 800. (3) § Postes ē cardine vellere, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 480.

Vellor, i. pass. *To be plucked up, to have the hair plucked up.* § Arbos solo vellitur, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 27. Absol. & Caesar non solum fondebatur, ac radebatur, sed vellebatur etiam, *Suet. Caes.* 45.

Vellumina, vellemina, velumina, vel vellimina, um. n. *Fleece-wool wound,* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

Vellus, ēris. n. [*dict. quod ante tonsuram inventam vellere- tur lana, Varr. al. à velando, quod vellere veletur ovis, Scal.*] (1) *A fleece of wool.* (2) *A skin of a beast.* (3) * *The leaves of a tree.* (4) * *A thin bright cloud like a fleece.* (1) Ovis auratae vellus, *Ov. Ep.* 6, 2. Nivea vellera, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 459. (2) Velat maculoso vellere corpus, *Ov. Met.* 3, 197. (3) At simul induitur nostris sua vellera ramis, *Ov. de Nuce.* 131. *Al. al. leg.*

VOL. II.

(4) Jam clarior aër, & par Phoebus aquis densas in vellere nubes sparserat, *Luc.* 4, 123.

Vēlo, āre. act. [*à ἔλω*] (1) *To cover, to veil, to hide.* (2) *To clothe, to adorn.* (3) *To bind, or tie, to muffle.* (1) Scelus in scelere velare, *Sen. Hippol.* 721. Lutea demissos velarunt flam- mea vultus, *Luc.* 2, 361. (2) Corpus maculoso vellere velat, *Ov. Met.* 3, 197. (3) Velatis manibus orare, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 101. ut aliqui exponunt. *Fort. rectius* velamentum, i. e. thyrsus tenentibus, *vid. Velamentum.*

Vēlor, āri, ātus pass. (1) *To be covered.* (2) *To be clothed.* (1) Populea fronde velari, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 134. (2) Philoetes velaturque aliturque avibus, *Ov. Met.* 13, 53.

Vēlōcitas, ātis. f. *Swiftness, agility, nimbleness.* Multa vo- luptati praeponenda sunt, ut vires, valetudo, velocitas, pulchri- tudo, *Cic. de Fin.* 2. = Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, *Id. Tusc.* 4, 13. = Non velocitatibus, nec celeritate corporis res magnae geruntur, *Id. de Senect.* 6.

Vēlōciter, adv. ius. comp. *simè, sup. Swiftly, speedily.* Hanc videt, & visam patruus velociter aufert, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 445. Ru- unt alii rapidā velocius aurā, *Id. Met.* 3, 209. Velocissimè ho- stes refugiebant, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 35.

Vēlox, ōcis. adj. or. comp. *simus, sup. [à volatu, qu. volox]* (1) *Swift, quick, nimble.* (2) *Speedy, hasty, ready.* (1) Cervi veloces, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 253. Nihil est velocius annis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 520. Velocissimi pedites, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 48. = Pernix. (2) & Sit piger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, *Ov. ex Ponto,* 1, 2, 123.

Vēlum, i. n. [*contr. à vexillum, à volatu, Isid. à velleribus, quod ex lana fiat, Varr.*] (1) *A veil, curtain, or hanging.* (2) *A sail.* (1) Involucris tegitur, & quasi velis quibusdam obtendi- tur uniuscujusque natura, *Cic. 2. frat.* 1, 1. Uxor, si quando recito, in proximo, velo discreta, sedet, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 19. Ni- veis tentoria velis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 473. (2) Plenis velis ostia su- bire, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 281. Utcunque est ventus, exin velum ver- titur, *Met. i. e. tempori servio, Plaut. Poen.* 3, 5, 9. ¶ Facere vela, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 3. dare, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 35. to set sail. ¶ Pande- re vela, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 5. Tota vela, *Quint. intendere, Virg. Aen.* 5, 829. to make all the sail one can; *Met. to launch out, to exert to the utmost.* Contrahere vela, *Cic. Att.* 1, 13. trahere, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 117. subducere, *Sil. Ital.* 6, 325. to furl the sails, *Met. to draw to a conclusion.* Dare vela retrorsum, *to steer contrary, Met. to change one's mind, Hor. Carm.* 1, 34, 4. Deducere, *to loose them, Ov. Met.* 3, 663.

† **Vēlūmen**, inis. n. *Fleece-wool wound,* *Varr.* † **Vellus**. *Vid. Vellumina.*

Vēlut, adv. [*vel ut, i. e. & ut*] *Like, like as.* (1) Odium vel- ut haereditate relictum, *Nep. Hamilc.* 1. Velut succumbens victima ferro, *Catull.* 62, 369.

Vēlūti, adv. (1) *Even as.* (2) *To wit, for example.* (1) Veluti juvenca vitans onus indomita jugi, *Catull.* 61, 33. (2) Bestiae, quae gignuntur in terrā, velut crocodili, &c. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48.

Vēna, ae. f. [*ab ἴ, fibra, in acc. ἴα*] (1) *A vein.* (2) *A pulse, or artery.* (3) *The natural disposition, or humour of a man.* (4) *A vein, or style of writing.* (5) *A vein of the earth.* (6) *The grain of wood.* (7) *A vein of stone, metal, &c.* (8) *The bubbling, or rising up of water.* (9) * *Membrum virile.* (1) & Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, & spiritus per ar- terias, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 55. Pari modo, & Inter hos latent arteriae, i. e. spiritus semitae; his innatant venae, i. e. sanguinis rivi, *Plin.* 11, 88. & Juncta est vena arteriis, his nervi, *Celf.* 2, 10. & Venarum & arteriarum differentia petenda est ex *Gell.* 18, 10. sed saepe confunduntur, ut in seqq. (2) Tertia compositas vidit nox currere venas, *Pers.* 3, 91. Pulsus venarum, *Plin.* 2, 99. (3) Venas hominum tenere, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 52. (4) Va- tes cui non fit publica vena, *Juv.* 7, 53. = Ego nec studium finē divite vena, nec rude quid profit video ingenium, *Hor. A. P.* 410. (5) Littora aquae dulcis habent venas, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 8. (6) Quarundam arborum carnibus venae pulpaëque sunt, *Plin.* 16, 73. (7) Venis filicis abstrusus ignis, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 7. Aeris, argenti, auri venas invenire, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. ¶ Ar- gentum venae secundae, of a worse alloy, *Juv.* 9, 31. (8) Ne malè focundae vena periret aquae, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 7, 16. (9) Incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, *Mart.* 4, 66.

Vēnābulum, i. n. [*à venando*] *An hunting pole, an hunter's staff, a boar spear.* Bestia venabulo transverberatur, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1. *vid. & Mart.* 14, 31. Venabula latum pectus subeant, *Luc.* 1, 211.

Vēnālis, e. adj. (1) *To be sold, set to sale, venal.* (2) *That will do what one would have him for money.* (3) *Also a slave.* (1) Domi tuae turpissimo mercatu omnia erant venalia, *Cic. Philip.* 2, 3. (2) Venalis scriptor, *Cic. pro Domo,* 19. (3) Grex venalium, *Suet. de Cl. Rhet.* 1.

Vēnālīter, adv. *Salably, vendibly, in a venal manner,* *Sen. de Ben.* 2, 11.

¶ **Vēnālītīarius**, ii. m. *A seller of slaves; also an huckster, one who selleth by retale, a milliner,* *Ulp.* † **Venalium** mercator.

Vēnālītium, ii. n. (1) *A place where servants and slaves are sold.* (2) *The company of slaves that are to be sold.* (1) *Ulp.* (2) Erat venalitium titulis pictum, *Petron.* 29, 2.

Vēnālītius, a, um. *Pertaining to sale, or that which is bought and*

and sold, set to sale, dealing in slaves. Venalitii greges, Plin. 35, 58. Venalities familias cum urbe expulisset, Suet. Aug. 42. Venalitius, ii. m. One dealing in slaves. Plurimi venalitii, mercatorisque, Cic. de Orat. 70.

Venans, tis. part. (1) Hunting. (2) Met. Seeking. (1) Venatrix metu venantium territa fugit, Ov. Met. 2, 492. (2) Oculis venans viros, ogling, Phoebe. 4, 4.

Venaticus, a, um. [a venor] Pertaining to hunting. Canis venaticus, an hound, or beagle to hunt with, Cic. Verr. 4, 13.

Venatio, onis, f. verb. (1) An hunting, a chasing. (2) Also venison, or beasts hunted. (1) Qui venationum apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Offic. 2, 16. (2) Boni succi sunt tritici, cum, lac, caseus mollis, omnis venatio, Cic. Cels. 2, 20. Ex venatione, maxime lepūs urinam movet, Id. 2, 31. vid. & eundem 2, 26, & 28. Liv. 35, 49. Male igitur hanc notionem posterioribus tribuunt VIRI CLAR. Casaub. Salm. alique, quam & Steph. quoque omisit.

Venator, oris, m. verb. (1) An hunter, an huntsman. (2) Met. A tracer, a searcher, an inquirer. (1) Venatores in nive pernoctant, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. (2) = Physicus, id est, speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. Venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14.

Venatorius, a, um. Of, or belonging to hunting, or to an huntsman, Mart. 14, 31. in lemmate. Venatorium instrumentum, Plin. Epist. 2, 19, 3.

Venatrix, icis, f. verb. An huntress. Humēris habilem suspenderat arcum venatrix, Virg. Aen. 1, 323. conf. Ov. Met. 2, 454.

Venatura, ae, f. An hunting. Venaturam oculis facere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

Venatus, a, um. part. Having hunted. In quibus es venata jugis? Ov. Met. 2, 427.

Venatus, ūs, m. (1) Hunting, or chasing. (2) Fishing. (1) Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. (2) Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.

Vendax, acis, adj. A great seller, or that selleth gladly. Patrem familias vendacem esse oportet, non emacem, Cato, 2.

Vendendus, a, um. part. To be sold. Consuetudo in bonis praediis vendendis, Cic. Verr. 1, 54.

Vendens, tis. part. Selling, Suet. Aug. 69.

Vendibilis, ē, or comp. (1) Vendible, saleable, easy to be sold. (2) Plausible, passable, that will go off. (1) Fundus vendibilis, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 47. Vendibilem agrum faciunt, Varr. conf. Cic. de Fin. 1, 4. (2) Oratio vendibilis, Cic. de Amic. 25. Illi bona res, huic vendibilis videbatur, Id. Verr. 1, 41.

Vendicatio, onis, f. verb. A claiming, or challenging, Ulp.

Vindicatio, onis, f. verb. A claiming, or challenging, Ulp.

Vendicator, oris, m. verb. Litt. ex Tac. ut opinor Hist. 1, 19, 4. ubi recte venditor, q. v.

Vendico, are, act. To claim, to challenge a thing. Vendicare aliquid sibi, Quint. pro suo, Curt. Haec loca citat Litt. quem tamen admonuisse oportuit, ab optima notae criticis hoc verbum relegari, cum locum res vindicare in corruptis MSS. injuste sibi vindicat, aut saltem dubiae esse auctoritatis.

Venditans, tis. part. Bragging, boasting. Senatui se literis venditans, V. Patere. 2, 63.

Venditarius, a, um. Which is to be, or may be sold. Linguam mihi quoque esse venditariam, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 103.

Venditatio, onis, f. verb. A bragging, vaunting, boasting, or making a show. = A multis virtus contemnitur, & venditatio quaedam atque ostentatio dicitur, Cic. de Amic. 23. Mihi laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditione & sine populo teste fiunt, Id. Tusc. 2, 26.

Venditator, oris, m. A bragger, or boaster. Famae nec incuriosus, nec venditor, Tac. Ann. 1, 49, 4.

Venditio, onis, f. verb. A selling, or sale, a vent. Venditio bonorum, Cic. pro S. Rose. 38.

Vendito, are, freq. [a vendo] (1) To desire to sell, to set to sale. (2) To brag, or boast, to vaunt. (3) Venditare se alicui, to insinuate himself. (1) Atque ei sese, cui totus venierat, etiam vobis inspectantibus, venditaret, Cic. de Har. Resp. 1. Affe aliquid venditare, Catull. 31, 8. (2) = Ingenium venditare, & memoriam ostentare, Ad Herenn. 2, 30. In eo suam operam venditare concilianda gratia magis cupit, Liv. 44, 25. (3) § Se plebi per aliquem venditare, Liv. 3, 35. § Quomodo autem Caesari se venditant? Cic. Attic. 8, 16.

Venditor, oris, m. verb. A seller. Ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor nolit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Offic. 3, 12. Venditor jejunus, Luc. 4, 97.

Venditrix, icis, f. She that selleth, Scaev. Dig. 18, 3.

Venditurus, a, um. part. About to sell. Bona venditurus, Hirt. B. Afr. 90. conf. Liv. 23, 32.

Vendo, ere, didi, ditum, act. [contr. [a venundo; ex venum, & do] To sell, or set to sale. Logos ridiculos vendo, agite, licemini, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68. Vendidit hic auro patriam, Virg. Aen. 6, 621.

Venefica, ae, f. (1) A sorceress, she that poisoneth, a witch. (2) Vocab. in conviciis. (1) Barbara narratur venisse venefica tecum, Ov. Ep. 6, 19. (2) Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9. Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 37.

Veneficium, ii. n. (1) Impoisoning. (2) Sorcery, witchcraft. (1) Locusta venefici damnata, Tac. Ann. 12, 66, 3. (2) = Veneficiis & cantionibus Tritinae factum, Cic. Orat. 60.

† Venefico, are. To bewitch, Litt. ex Plaut.

Veneficus, a, um. Venomous, poisonous. Veneficus aspectus, Plin. 28, 6.

Veneficus, i. m. (1) A forcerer, an inchanter, a wizard, a necromancer, or magician. (2) A poisoner. (3) A cheater, an impostor. (1) Cic. Catil. 2, 4. (2) Suet. Aug. 56. (3) Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6.

Venenarius, ii. m. A poisoner, one who maketh, or selleth poison, Suet. Ner. 33.

Venenatus, a, um. or, comp. (1) Invenomed, poisoned. (2) Venomous, poisonous, infectious. (1) Venenatis sagittis graviora pharetra, Hor. Sat. 1, 22, 3. (2) Nihil est venenatius, quam in mari pastinaca, Plin. 32, 12.

Venenifer, a, um. Bearing poison, venomous, Ov. Met. 3, 85.

Veneno, are. To invenom, to poison, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38. Ut spatium coeli quadam de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 620.

Venenosus, a, um. Poisonous, venomous, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. sed variant codd.

Venenum, i. n. vecab. med. (1) Any medicine, good or bad, but more frequently the latter. (2) Ointment, or paint. (3) A dying. (4) Also a medicine, or preparation to embalm a body. (5) Witchcraft, sorcery. (1) Qui Venenum dicit, adjicere debet, utrum malum, an bonum; nam & medicamenta venena sunt, Cels. De verb. signif. 236. Sic Sall. Venenis malis imbuta avaritia, B. C. 11. & Cicero. Qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, pro Cluent. 54. Quid loquar herbarum fibras medicante veneno tinctas letiferi fuisse pericula succi? Prud. Hamart. 230. Omnia vestigia veneni in illius mortuae corpore erant, Cic. pro Cluent. 10. (2) Cum domina positus sua collinet ora venenis, Ov. Rem. Am. 351. (3) Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. Geor. 2, 465. vid. & Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 107. (4) Infuso facies solidata veneno est, Luc. 8, 691. (5) Memoriam venenis eripere, Cic. Or. 37. Phoebe diris verborum obfessa venenis, Luc. 8, 501.

Veneo, ire, ii, venum. neut. [ex venum, & eo, h. e. conventionione in alium transeo] To be sold, or set to sale. Olea pendens in fundo Venafro venibit, Cato, 146. Venit vilissima rerum hic aqua, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 92. Videamus ejus hominis bona qua ratione venierint, Cic. de Har. Resp. 1. Parvo scelus hoc venisse putabunt, Luc. 7, 757. Ut familia ad aedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55. Venum tradita castra, Luc. 4, 206.

Veneor, iri. id. quod vendor, Plaut. ap. Diomed.

Venerabilis, ē, adj. or, comp. Worshipful, venerable. Aetate venerabilis, Liv. 6, 24. Venerabilis vir miraculo literarum, Id. Venerabilior Lare dives, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 14.

Venerabiliter, adv. Reverentially. Nec quicquam sanctius habet reverentia superstitum, quam ut amissos venerabiliter recordetur, Auson. Parental. praef.

Venerabundus, a, um. part. In a reverent posture of worship. Venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22. conf. & Suet. Cal. 15.

Venerandus, a, um. part. (1) To be revered, or worshipped, venerable. (2) To be honoured. (1) Veneranda Pales, Virg. Geor. 3, 294. = Venerandus & colendus, Cic. in Rull. 2, 35. (2) Venerandus amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 73. Veneranda vetustas, Luc. 9, 987.

Venerans, tis. part. (1) Worshipping. (2) Praying. (1) § Suppliciter venerans aram, Virg. Aen. 12, 220. (2) In medio foco defodit thesaurum, venerans me ut servarem sibi, Plaut. Aul. in prol. 8.

Veneranter, adv. Reverently, with worship, Litt. ex Apul.

† Reverenter, honorifice.

Veneratio, onis, f. verb. Veneration, worship, honour, reverence. Habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17.

Venerator, oris, m. verb. A worshipper, a reverencer. De Scipionis accusatore venerator est factus, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1. in fin. Domus vestrae venerator primis ab annis, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 2, 1.

Veneratus, a, um. part. (1) Act. Having worshipped. (2) Pass. Worshipped, revered. (1) Fallaci veneratus numina cultu, Ov. Met. 5, 279. (2) Curfus dabit venerata secundos, Virg. Aen. 460.

Veneratus, & ius, a, um. [a Venere] (1) Belonging to Venus. (2) Lecherous, venereal. (1) Veneria sacerdos, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 20. Venerius jactus, a lucky cast, Cic. de Div. 2, 59. (2) Res venereae, Nep. Alcib. ult. voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32.

Veneriae, plur. Shellfishes. Gratae Veneris, Plin.

Veneris gemma. A kind of amethysts, Plin. 37, 40.

† Venero, are. Plaut. id. quod

Veneror, ar, atus sum. dep. [venerari, a Venere; observantia prosequor ob venerem, i. e. venustatem, Scal.] (1) To adore, or worship. (2) To honour. (3) To pray unto. (4) Pass. To be adored, or worshipped. (5) Obscen. (1) Ut venerem meam Lucinam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 23. Auguste omnes sanctique Deos venerari, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. = προσκυνω, vid. Nep. Con. 3. (2) Venerari memoriam alicujus, Tac. (3) Venus, veneror te ut omnes lenones miseri fient, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 62. (4) Vid. Veneratus. (5) Hygin. Fab. 75.

Venetus, a, um. (1) Of Venice. (2) Dyed in a Venice blue, as the garments worn by common soldiers and seamen were.

were. (1) Quantum Hypanis Veneto diffidet Eridano, *Prop.* 1, 12, 4. (2) Contentus veneto duróque cucullo, *Juv.* 3, 170. Veneta factio, the company of the blue, distinguished thereby from the other liveries worn by the charioteers in the Circus, *Suet.* Vitell. 14. & Mart. 14, 131. ¶ Venetum lutum, a cerecloth to pull off the hair, Mart. 3, 74.

Venia, ae. f. (1) Pardon, leave, or licence. (2) Favour. (3) Courtesy. (1) Impetrare ab aliquo veniam culpae, *Cic.* pro Ligar. f. Da veniam hanc mihi, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 2, 29. (2) Aequum postulat, da veniam, *Ter. And.* 5, 3, 30. Veniam dare, i. e. annuere petitioni, *Nep. Eumen.* 6. (3) Vid. *Nep. Eum.* 6.

¶ Venialis, e. adj. Venial, pardonable, *Macro.* Sat. 7, 16. Venicula, ae. f. A kind of grape. Uva ollis aptissima, *Plin.* 14, 4.

Veniens, tis. part. (1) Coming. (2) To come, future. (1) Veniens in urbem, *Cic.* ¶ Stulti nec vitare venientia possunt, nec ferre praesentia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 9. Venientes cominus umbrae, *Luc.* 1, 570. (2) ¶ Veniens aevum, posterity, *Hor.* Od. 3, 5, 6.

Venilia, ae. f. [à venio] The flow of the sea, the wash, or rushing of the surge, or wave against the shore. ¶ Salacia, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 10.

Venio, ire, veni, ventum. neut. [ab infin. ἔναι, *Scal.*] (1) To come, to arrive. (2) To go. (3) To be. (4) To accrue, to proceed. (5) To chance, to happen, to come to pass. (6) To spring, or grow. (1) ¶ Cum inimici nostri venire dicentur, tum in Epirum ibo, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 3. Multos in Africam venisse audio, *Id. Attic.* 11, 7. ¶ Cum consul Pisas navi- bus venisset, *Liv.* Venire viam, *Cic.* (2) Scipio cum col- legâ adversus eum venit, *Nep. Hannib.* 4. (3) Tu Musa curae requies, tu medicina venis, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 10, 118. Si usus veniat, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 45. (4) Emolumentum mihi inde venit, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 19. (5) Ut mihi quicquid ago, lepide omnia prosperéque veniunt, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 1, 1. (6) Hic fegetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 54. ¶ Ve- nire in mentem alicujus rei, to call to mind, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 1.

Venitur, imperf. They come. Hac unâ spe in iudicium ve- nitur, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 29. Ut ventum est Esquilias, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 33. Possé prius ad angustias venire, quam sentirentur, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 67.

Venor, âri, âtus sum. dep. (1) To hunt, to seek after. (2) To get, or go about to get a thing craftily, or anxiously. (1) Canum alacritas in venando, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 63. ¶ Apros ve- nari, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 56. leporem canibus, *Id. Geor.* 3, 410. pisces, *Plin.* 16, 1. ¶ viros oculis, to ogle, *Phaedr.* 4, 4, 4. (2) Venari laudem, *Ad Herenn.* 4, 3. viduas avaras, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 77.

Venofus, a, um. or, comp. (1) Full of veins, or strings. (2) Met. Gouty, swollen, bloated, uneven. (1) Folia plan- taginis venosa, *Plin.* 25, 77. Sativum serin, quod est mi- nus & venosius, *Id.* 20, 29. (2) Venosus liber Acci, *Perf.* 1, 76.

Venter, tris. m. [ab ἔντρον, intestinum, proponendo digam- ma] (1) The belly, all the cavity from the diaphragma to the pubes. (2) Cataphres. Any swelling, or protuberance like it. (3) The stomach. (4) The womb. (1) Venter abdomine tardus, *Juv.* 4, 107. (2) Tumido ventre cucurbita, *Prop.* 4, 2, 43. Crescit in ventrem cucumis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 122. (3) Tu tui quo- tidiani victus ventrem ad me feras, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 75. Ra- bies improba ventris, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 356. (4) Vexerat illa gra- vem maturo pondere ventrem, *Ov. Met.* 11, 311. ¶ Ventrem ferre, to be with child, *Liv.* 1, 34. de vaccâ, to be with calf, *Col.* 6, 24. de sue, to be with pig, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4.

¶ Ventigenus, a, um. Ingendring winds, and bringing them forth. Ventigeni crateres, *Lucr.* 6, 701.

Ventilabrum, i. m. [à ventilo] A fan to winnow withal, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 52. & *Col.* 2, 10.

Ventilatio, ōnis. f. verb. A fanning, or winnowing, *Plin.* 23, 6.

Ventilator, ōris. m. verb. (1) A fanner, or winnower. (2) A jugler, or hocus pocus. (1) Pura faba tunc eò perveniet, quò ventilator eam jaculabitur, *Col.* 2, 10. (2) Quint. 10, 7.

Ventilo, âre. act. (3) To blow, to fan. (2) To winnow. (3) To flourish before fight. (4) To canvas, or sift a point. (5) Met. To blow the coals, to excite. (1) Cursu ventilare ig- nem, *Juv.* 3, 253. aurum digitis sudantibus, *Id.* 1, 28. ¶ Ventilare frigus, to fan, *Mart.* 3, 82. (2) Ventilare frumen- tum, *Plin.* 18, 73. (3) Quam stultum est, cum signum pu- gnae acceperis, ventilare? *Sen. Ep.* 117. (4) Ventilare do- ctrinam, *Boeth.* (5) *Cic. pro Flacc.* 23.

† Ventio, ōnis. f. vrb. A coming, an arrival. Quid tibi huc ventio est, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 7, 61. † Quid huc venisti?

Ventito, âre. freq. (1) To come often. (2) To go often. (1) Dies ferè nullus est, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. (2) Missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem venti- tare consueverat, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 27. Saepius in agrum ven- titare, *Plin.* 18, 6.

Ventofus, a, um. or, comp. flimus, sup. (1) Windy, full of wind. (2) Exposed to the wind. (3) Met. Light, or swift as the wind. (4) Inconstant. (1) Ventofus aer, *Plin.* 2, 16. dies, *Flor.* 3, 3, 15. Ventofa concha, *Luc.* 9, 349. (2) Regio ventofissima,

Liv. 36, 43. Aequeora ventosa, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 206. fornax, *Cato.* 38. Germania ventosior quâ Pannoniam adspicit, *Tac. Germ.* 4. (3) Equi ventosi, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 392. Alae ventosae, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 848. (4) Romae Tibur amo ventosus, Tibure Romam, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 8, 12. Ventosissimus homo Lepidus, *Brut. Cic. Fam. Epist.* 11, 9.

Ventrale, is. n. An apron, or other garment for the belly, *Plin.* 8, 73.

Ventricosus, a, um. Big-bellied, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 20. ubi fortasse rect. ventriosus.

Ventriculus, i. m. dim. (1) The stomach. (2) A little belly. (3) The ventricle, as of the heart. (4) The core in a batch, or bile that is broken. (1) Ventriculus receptaculum cibi est, &c. *Cels.* 4, 11. (2) Vacua & plana omnia dicas infra ventriculum, *Juv.* 3, 97. (3) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 54. (4) *Litt. ex Cels.*

¶ Ventrifluus, a, um. [ex venter, & fluo] Laxative; purg- ing the belly. Ventrifluum medicamentum, a purging medicine, *Aur. Tard.* 1, 4. † Purgans, *Cels.*

Ventrilôquus, a, um. One possessed of a spirit, that speaketh out of his belly, *Tert.*

Ventriosus, ventrosus, vel ventruosus, a, um. sic enim diversi scrib. (1) Gor-bellied. (2) Round and prominent. (1) Vid. *Ventricosus, Vet. Gloss.* ventriosus πρέκωιδος, πρεγώιδως. (2) Do- lia ventruosa & patula, *Plin.* 14, 27.

Ventulus, i. m. dim. A little wind. Cape hoc flabellum, & ventulum huic sic facito, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 47.

Venturus, a, um. [à venio] (1) Ready to come. (2) Fu- ture, &c. (1) Venturus cum magnis copiis, *Nep. Dion.* 5. (2) Praefcia venturi vates, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 66. Vid. Venio.

Ventus, i. m. [ab ἀνέμος, Perot.] (1) Wind. (2) A storm, or tempest. (3) Met. Empty air, applause. (4) Ven- tus textilis, tiffany, lawn. (1) Aer effluens huc & illuc ven- tos efficit, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39. Utcunque in alto est ventus, exin velum vertitur, as standeth the wind, my mill doth grind, *Prov.* *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 47. & *Poen.* 3, 5, 9. ¶ Siciliam ventus dabat, stood fair for, *Petron.* c. 114. ¶ Tradere ventis, to forget, *Hor. Od.* 1, 26, 2. (2) Venti aequeore fervido deprae- liantes, *Hor. Od.* 1, 19, 11. Venti posuere, the storm ceased, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 27. (3) Omnes intelligimus ventum quandam popularem esse quaesitum, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 47. (4) Aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem, *Petron.* c. 55.

Venucula, ae. f. al. venicula, venuncula, & veniuncula. [à Venusia, oppido Apulorum] A grape which being put in pots, keepeth a long time, *Col.* 3, 2.

Venuculum, i. n. sc. far. A kind of wheat, *Col.* 2, 3.

Venula, ae. f. A small vein. In oculis venulae pallent, *Cels.* 2, 6.

Venum, supin. verbi venio; vel, ut alii, nomen. To be sold. Familia ad aedem Cereris Liberi Liberaeque venum iret, *Liv.* 3, 55. Pro iis qui nomen putant facit Tac. qui veno exercere, *Ann.* 13, 55, 5. & posita veno irritamenta luxus, dixit, *ibid.* 14, 15, 2. Quin & alia forma *Apul.* venui habere, *Met.* 8.

¶ Venundatio, ōnis. f. verb. Selling, sale, vent. † Ven- ditio.

Venundator, ōris. m. verb. One that selleth, or setteth to sale, *Litt. ex Mart.*

Venundo, âre, edi, datum. act. [ex venum, & do, per contr. vendo] To expose to sale, to sell. Capere, venundare pro com- mercio, *Tac. Agr.* 28, 5. Venundata Scylla, *Prop.* 3, 19, 21. sed fort. rect. in utroque loco divisi, venum data, ideoque † ve- num dare tutius dices.

Venus, eris. f. [à veniendo, quòd ad omnes veniat] (1) The goddess of love and beauty. (2) Love. (3) Lust. (4) Ve- nery. (5) Meton. A mistress, a sweetheart. (6) A lustful woman. (7) The morning star. (8) A charm, a temptation. (9) Comeliness, a grace in countenance, or behaviour, becomingness. (10) A cast, or chance at cockal play with four bones, when every one turneth up a several face. (11) The chiefest and best cast of a dice, when one throweth three fices. (1) De hac Deâ, & quo- tplex fuerit, vid. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. & *Prop.* ¶ Veneris men- sis, April, *Ov. Fast.* 1, 39. (2) Sancta Venus habitat in par- vis tectis, *Sen. Hippol.* 211. (3) Veneris damnosa voluptas, *Ov. ex Pont.* 1, 10, 33. Stimuli veneris, *Lucr.* 4, 1208. (4) Femineam Venerem refugere, *Ov. Met.* 10, 80. = Venerem quàm coitum dicere magis decet, *Quint.* Suspecta libido est, quae venerem adfectat sine viribus, *Juv.* 10, 209. Taurus in venerem ruens, *Hor. Od.* 1, 16, 12. (5) Parta meae Veneri sunt munera, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 68. (6) Quid enim Venus ebria curat? *Juv.* 6, 299. (7) *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. = Lucifer, *Id.* (8) Nescis quas habeat Veneres aliena pecunia? *Juv.* 13, 34. (9) Muneribus Veneris potens, *Hor. Od.* 4, 10, 1. = Quod cum gratiâ quadam & venere dicitur, *Quint.* 6, 4. (10) Vid. *Suet. Aug.* 71. conf. *Mart.* 14, 14. atque ibi interpretes. (11) *Jun.*

† Ventus, ūs. m. Sale, *Litt. ex Apul.*

Venustas, âtis. f. (1) Finess, sightliness, comeliness. (2) A grace and becomingness in speech and utterance. (3) Felicity, good fortune. (1) ¶ Venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 36. (2) Agere cum digni- tate & venustate, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 31. = Festivitas & venu- stas dicendi, *Id. ib.* 57. (3) = Quis me est fortunatior, venu- statique

statistique adeo plenior? *Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8. sc. ex Veneris ultima notione.*

Venustè, adv. simè, sup. (1) *With a grace, handsomely, becomingly.* (2) *Happily, luckily.* (1) *Omnia venustissime finxit, Quint. 6, 3.* (2) *Illud mihi videtur perquam venustè cecidisse, Coel. Cic. Epist. Fam. 8, 4.*

Venustulus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat handsome, or comely, pretty.* *Oratio venustula, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 70.*

Venustus, a, um. or. comp. simus, sup. [*à Venus, ut ab onus onustus*] (1) *Comely, graceful, genteel.* (2) *Fine, gallant, pleasant.* (3) *Happy, lucky.* (1) *Vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 93.* & *Vultu pulchro magis, quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51.* (2) = *Sive facta sunt, live sic fiunt, narrantè te, venustissima, Cic. Fam. 15, 21.* *Venustius quiddam, Cic. Orat. 23.* (3) *Vid. Venustas, n. 3. & invenustas.*

Veprecula, ae. dim. [*à vepres*] *A little brier, or bramble.* *Illà ex vepreculis nitidula, Cic. pro Sext. 33.*

Vepres, is. m. *A brier, or bramble.* *Septus & vestitus vepribus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.* *Vepre latens lepus, Ov. Met. 5, 628.* *Hunc veprem manifestum est interimi non posse, nisi radicitus effodere velis, Col. 11, 3.*

Vepretum, i. n. *A place full of briars, a bramble bush, Col. 4, 32.*

Ver, vèris. n. [*ab Aeol. βῆρ, βῆρ*] *The spring time.* *Primo vere, Plin. 10, 29.* *Vere ineunte, Cic. Vere novo, Virg. Geor. 1, 43.* *ubi de divisione triplici quatuor anni temporum omnino lege Servium.* ¶ *Ver sacrum, n. kind of vow made by the antient inhabitants of Italy, Liv. 34, 44.* *De quò vid. Fest. p. 473.*

¶ *Vèracitas, atis. f. A speaking of the truth, veracity.* *Ethicis tribuendum.*

¶ *Vèraculi, m. plur. Wizards, fortune-tellers, or astrologers.* *Nullis infensior, quam veraculis & mathematicis, sic legi vult Scal. in Suet. Vitell. 14. sed al. aliter, vernaculis defendit Gronov.*

Vèratum, i. n. *An herb called hellebore.* *Nobis veratrum est acre venenum, Lucr. 4, 644.* *Non hic est Ilias Atti ebria veratto, Pers. 1, 51. conf. Cels. 4, 2. Plin. 25, 211.*

Vèrax, acis. adj. *True of speech.* *Oraculum verax, Cic. de Div. 1, 19. saga, a witch, or wise woman, Tibull. 1, 2, 43.* *Vèraces sensus, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 25.*

Verbális, e. adj. *Belonging to a word, or coming of a word, or verb, verbal, Gramm.*

Verbastum, i. n. *The petty mullien, wool-blade, torchweed, or high taper, unguent, Plin. 25, 73.*

¶ *Vèrbatim, adv. Word for word, Erasim. & fisdem verbis.*

Vèrbena, ae. f. [*qu. herbenae, Serv.*] *The herb vervain, but it is taken also for all sacred leaves, as laurel, olive, myrtle, rosemary, and other sweet herbs used to adorn the altars.* *Ex ara sume hinc verbenas tibi, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 5. ubi vid. Donatum, & Serv. in Virg. Ecl. 8, 65.*

Vèrbénaca, ae. f. *The same as verbenas, Plin. 25, 59.*

Vèrbénarius, a, um. *One carrying the fagmina, or verbenae, Plin. 22, 3.*

Vèrbénatus, a, um. *Crowned, and adorned with vervain and other sacred herbs, as beasts for sacrifice were, Suet. Cal. 27.*

Verber, èris. n. (1) *A wand to beat with, a scourge, a whip.* (2) *A stripe, or blow, a lash, or jerk.* (3) *A stroke, blow, or bang.* (4) *A blast of wind.* (5) *A check, taunt, or reproach.* (1) *Illi instant verberè torto, Virg. Geor. 3, 106.* *Verberis ichu increpuit, Ov. Met. 14, 821.* (2) *Tibi parata erunt verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115.* *Conscia mens furdo verberè caedit, occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, Juven. 13, 195.* (3) *Verberè conversae cessantes excitat hastae, Luc. 8, 577.* *Verberè torto fumidae Balearis, Id. 1, 229.* (4) *Verberibus vepi versant chartas, Lucr. 6, 114.* (5) *Metuentes patriae verbera linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3.*

Vèrbèrabilis, e. *Worthy to be beaten, sup. That may be beaten, or is worthy to be beaten, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.*

Vèrbèratió, ónis. f. verb. *A beating, or striking, a reproof, reprimand, or check.* *Mirificam mihi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti, Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 27.*

Vèrbèrator, óris. m. *A beater, Litt. ex Plin. certo Prud. Peri Steph. 9, 38.*

Vèrbèratus, a, um. part. (1) *Stricken, pelted, beaten, banged.* (2) *Met. Felled, stunned.* (1) *Vineae verberatae grandine, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 29.* (2) *Aures sermonibus verberatae, Tac. Agr. 4, 2.*

Vèrbèratus, us. in. verb. (1) *A beating, a dashing against.* (2) *Met. An impulsion, or moving.* (1) *Si aqua sublimi dejecta verberatu corripit aëra, Plin. 31, 23.* (2) *Tuo verberatu ei omnes juravimus, Curt. 7, 1, 29. al. leg. In tua verba tui omnes te praecunte juravimus. & vix leg. nisi in abl.*

Vèrbèratus, a, um. *Worthy of beating, that deserveth beating, or to be well banged.* *Verbercum caput, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2.* *Verberca statua, one so hard with beating as to have lost all sense of it, Id. Capt. 5, 1, 31.*

¶ *Vèrbèrito, are. To beat often, Fest.*

Vèrbèro, are. act. [*à verber*] (1) *To whip.* (2) *To beat, strike, bang, batter, or stroke against.* (3) *Met. To rate and chide, to check, or reprove.* (1) *Cognita causa aliquem verberare & necare, Liv. 2, 41.* (2) *Noli, amabo, verberare lapidem, ne*

perdas manum, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 4. *Verberare urbem tormentis, Cic. Philipp. 8, 7.* *Verberet tuba aures, Luc. 7, 25.* (3) *Verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, Cic. Fam. 16, 26.*

Vèrbèro, ónis. m. *A person worthy to be beaten, or that is often beaten, a rogue, or rascal.* *Sum verna verbero, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 25.*

Vèrbèror, àri, àtus. pass. *To be whipped.* = *Verberari, & pulsari, Cic. Verr. 3, 26.*

¶ *Verbigèna, ac. m. Christ the word incarnate, Prud. Cath. 3, 2.*

¶ *Verbigèro, are. To talk, or speak, to carry words about, Apul. Apol. p. 520. & Sermones caedere.*

Vèrbosè, adv. ius. comp. *Copiously, with many words, at large.* *Satis verbosè, sed quid postea? Cic. pro Mur. 12.* *Scripti verbosius haec, Id. Fam. 3, 15.*

Vèrbosus, a, um. or. comp. simus, sup. *Full of words, talkative, verbose.* *Verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. pro Mur. 14.* *Epistola verbosior, Id. Attic. 8, 3.* *Locus verbosissimus, Quint. 2, 4.*

¶ *Verbulum, i. n. dim. A little word, Hier.*

Verbum, i. n. [*quòd aurem verberet, Pap.*] (1) *A word.* (2) *Verba, words only, not realities.* (3) *Talk, prating.* (4) *A speech, a saying.* (5) *A proverb, or old saw.* (6) *A verb, a part of speech.* (1) *Verba sunt rerum notae, Cic. Top. 8.* & *Verborum & sententiarum ponderibus uti, Cic. Orat. 107.* & *Aptare verba rebus, Quint. (2) Verba isthaec sunt, Terent. Phorm. 3, 2, 32.* = *ineptiae, Cic. & reipsa, Nep. Phoc. 3.* ¶ *Dare verba alicui, to impose upon, or deceive him, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6.* = *decipio, Pers. 4, 44.* (3) *Si verbo assequi possem, istos ipsos ejicerem, qui haec loquuntur, Cic. Catil. 2, 6.* (4) *Utinam istuc verbum ex animo & verè diceret, potius quam te inimicum habeam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95.* ¶ *Verbi causà, vel gratià, for example, Cic. de Fato, 6.* (5) *Si verbum hoc cogitare voles, simul flere & sorbere haud factu facile est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.* ¶ *Facere verba mortuo, to talk to no purpose. Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 26.* (6) *Verbo sensum claudere, si compositio patitur, optimum est, Quint. 9, 4.*

¶ *Verculum, dim. [à ver] My joy, my delight, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 15.*

Vèrè, adv. ius. comp. simè, sup. (1) *Indeed, verily, in truth.* (2) *Justly.* (1) *Vèrè nihil potes dicere, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 19.* & *Majores nostri non fictè, & fallaciter populares, sed verè & sapienter fuerunt, Cic. pro Domo, 27.* & *Υπερβολικῶς, sed verissime loquor, Id. Attic. 5, 21.* *Vèrè Romana manus, Luc. 2, 532.* (2) *Non verius à singulis quam ab omnibus repetere officii fructum, Cic. Neque verè, neque rectè adhuc fecisti unquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7.*

Vèrècundè, adv. ius. comp. *Shamefacedly, bashfully, modestly.* = *Vèrècundè & modestè, Cic. de Fin. 2, 34.* *Vèrècundiùs de se scribere, Id. Fam. 5, 32.* & *Vestri haec verècundiùs reculant, ille fortasse constantius, Id. de Fin. 2, 34.*

Vèrècundia, ae. f. (1) *Bashfulness, shamefacedness, demureness, modesty.* (2) *A reverent regard.* (1) *Custos virtutum omnium verècundia est, Cic. Part. Orat. 23.* *Homo timidus, virginali verècundià, Id. pro Quint. 11.* = *Animal pudoris & verècundiae particeps, Id. de Fin. 4, 7.* (2) *Plus vis potuit, quam voluntas patris, aut verècundia aetatis, Liv. 1, 3.*

Vèrècundor, àri. dep. *To be ashamed, to be bashful and modest.* *Vèrècundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77.*

Vèrècundus, a, um. part. or comp. [*à verèor; qui veretur aliquid inhonestum facere*] (1) *Shamefaced, bashful, modest, demure.* (2) *Red, ruddy.* (3) *Reverend, and honourably respected.* (1) *Innocentes & verècundi benè audiunt, Cic. de Legg. 1, 19.* = *Virgo casta, verècunda, incorrupta, Id. in Orat. 64.* & *Impudens, Id. Verècundior in postulando, Id. Philipp. 12, 5.* *In gerendis honoribus verècundissimus Pompeius, Paterc. 2, 33.* *Vèrècundum est dicere, it is a shame to speak it, Quint. 7, 2.* (2) *Fugit juvenas & verècundus color, Hor. Epod. 17, 21.* (3) *Litt. ex Mart.*

¶ *Vèrèdarius, ii. m. [qui verèdos regit] A messenger that rideth post, a post-boy; also a post-master, one who keepeth post-horses, Jun.*

Vèrèdus, i. m. [*ab Hebr. 775 mulus*] *A post-horse, a hunting nag, Mart. 14, 86.*

Vèrènda, órum. n. [*à verèor, corporis partes quae sine verècundià nominari non possunt, ut, Graec. τα εἰδωτά*] *The privy parts of a man, or woman, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 2. & Plin. 30, 33.*

Vèrendus, a, um. part. *To be feared, or revered, revered, awful.* *Majestas verènda, Ov. Met. 4, 540.* *Patres verèndi, Id. ex Pont. 3, 1, 143.* *Aetate verèndus, Liv. 9, 7.*

Vèrens, tis. part. *Fearing, dreading, reverencing.* *Me col-legi, verens ne quid mihi ille iratus tibi noceret, Cic. Att. 15, 21.* *Verentes Deos, Id. de Sen. 22.*

Vèreor, èri, itus. dep. [*ex 84, timuit, Aven.*] (1) *To reverence.* (2) *To fear, to be in fear of, to dread, to stand in awe of.* (3) *Pass. To be feared.* (1) & *Metuebant eum servi, verèbantur liberi, Cic. de Senect. 11.* & *Vèremur vos, Romani, & si ita vultis, etiam timemus, sed plus verèmur & timemus Deos, Liv. 39, 37.* & *Sed non semper servant hoc discrimen auctores,*

anctores, ut in seqq. patebit. (2) § Ego nonnihil veritus sum, Dave, abs te, *Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 3. Reprehensionem vereri, *Cic. Orat.* 1. verbera, *Ov. Epist.* 20, 77. § navibus, *Caes.* § ut redderentur, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 19. § ne operam perdidisses, *Id.* § ne non id facerem, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 8. § ut firmæ sint nuptiae, *Id.* § dicere, *Id.* § de aliquo, *Cic.* § Neque hujus sis veritus, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 7, 78. (3) § Parentum vita est vilis liberis, qui se metui quàm vereri malunt, *Afran. ap. Gell.* 15, 13. conf. *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 13. & *Liv.* 39, 37. *sed hæc notio rara est.*

Vētrīcillum, vel ut al. veretriculum, *Petron.* i. n. dim. à seq.

Vētrūm, i. n. [à vereor, i. e. pars verenda, vel ἄγρυς, urinae meatus, *Morl.*] *A man's, or woman's privy part*, *Suet. Tib.* 62. Veretrum muliebre, *Coel. Aur. Tard.* 5, 8.

Vergens, tis. part. *Declining, bending, or lying downward.* Vergente jam die ingressus senatum, *Suet. Oth.* 7. Vergens annis, *growing in years*, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 19, 3. Vergentibus annis, *Luc.* 2, 105. in senium, *Id.* 1, 129. Nondum in noctem vergente die, *Sen. Thyest.* 789.

Vergiliæ, arum. f. plur. [quod vere exoriuntur] *The seven stars.* Occidente sidere Vergiliarum, *Liv.* 21, 35.

Vergito, are. freq. *To swag much downward*, *Plin. ap. Litt.*

Vergo, ere, si, sum. neut. [à verito; vel qu. versus ago] (1) *To decline, to bend, to lie, or look toward.* (2) *To sink.* (3) *Act. To pour out.* (1) § Vergit ad septentriones, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 1. § in longitudinem, *Id.* (2) Poëma, si paulum à summo discessit, vergit ad imum, *Hor. A. P.* 378. (3) § Ipsi sibi faepe venenum vergebant, *Lucr.* 5, 1008.

Vergor, i. pass. (1) *To be bowed down.* (2) *To be poured out.* (1) Polus adversi calidus quàm vergitur austris, *Luc.* 1, 54. (2) Spumantes mero paterae verguntur, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 211.

|| Veridicè. adv. *Truly, or by way of soothsaying*, *Amm.* + Verè divinitus.

Vēridico, ere. *To speak truth*, *Litt. ex Catull.*

Vēridicus, a, um. *Speaking truth, divine.* Accipe veridicum oraculum, *Catull.* 64, 326. Veridicæ voces, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 45.

|| Verilōquium, ii. n. *The right interpretation, etymology, or true meaning of a word, a true speech, or report.* § Graeci etymologiam vocant, id est, verbum ex verbo, *veriloquium*; nos autem novitatem verbi non satis apti fugientes, genus hoc *notationem* appellamus, quia sunt verba rerum notae, *Cic. Top.* 8.

+ Verimonia, ae. f. *Truth*, *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 65. *sed meliores codi. leg. querimonias.* + Veritas, verum.

Vērisimilis, e. or, comp. limus, sup. [i. e. similis veri] *Likely, credible.* Non est verisimile, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 41. = Probabile, & quasi verisimile, *Id. Acad.* 4, 10. § Cum verisimile, tum verum, *Col.* 3, 9. § Facit illud verisimile, quod mendacium est, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 4, 10. Id est verisimilius, quàm quodd, &c. *Plin.* 15, 24. Verisimillimum quod est invenire, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 4.

Vērisimilitudo, inis. f. *Likelihood, or probability; also the true likeness of a thing, life nature.* Verisimilitudinem ipsam sequi, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 33. Eā ire, quā ducit verisimilitudo, *Sen. de Benef.* 4, 33.

Vēritas, atis. f. (1) *Truth, Verity,* (2) *The truth, or what is true.* (1) O magna vis veritatis! *Cic. pro Coel.* 26. § Veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, *Id. Offic.* 1, 30. (2) Ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 24. Canachi signa rigidiora sunt quàm ut imitentur veritatem, *Id. de Clar. Orat.* 18.

Vēritus, a, um. part. [à vereor] *That hath feared, or doubted*, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 1.

+ Veriverbium, ii. n. [i. e. verum verbum] *A telling truth.* Tu repertus, qui Philocratem superes veriverbio, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 36.

Vermen, inis. n. unde vermina. plur. *The griping of the guts.* Vermina saeva, *Lucr.* 5, 955.

Vermiculāris. [*sc.* herba dict. quod vermiculos enecet] *Stonecrop, mouse-tail, wall pepper, country pepper, Jack of the but-tery, Ger. wormgrasf, Dod.*

Vermiculans, tis. part. *Breeding worms, worm-eaten; also creeping, or crawling like a worm*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Vermiculatè. adv. *Vermiculate inter se lexis committet, like worms*, *Quint.* 9, 4. *ex Lucil.*

Vermiculatio, onis. f. (1) *Worm-eating, or breeding of worms in fruits, or trees.* (2) *Also griping of the guts.* (1) Pomum vermiculationi non obnoxium, *Plin.* 17, 16. Communes arborum morbi, vermiculatio, sideratio, & dolor membrorum, *Id.* 17, 37. (2) *Celf.*

Vermiculatus, a, um. part. (1) *Infested with worms.* (2) *Inlaid, wrought with checquer-work, or with small pieces of diverse colours.* (1) *Vid.* Vermiculor. (2) Emblema vermiculatum, *Lucil. ap. Cic. de Orat.* 3, 43. Vermiculatae crustae, *Plin.* 35, 1.

Vermiculor, āri, ātus sum. dep. (1) *To breed, or bring forth worms, to be worm-eaten.* (2) *Also to make checquer-work, &c.* (1) Vermiculantur magis minúsve quaedam arbores, omnes tamen, &c. *Plin.* 17, 24. *Vid.* Vermiculatus n. 2.

VOL. II.

Vermiculōsus, a, um. *Full of worms, or grubs.* Poma vermiculosa, *Pallad. Novemb.* 6.

Vermiculūs, i. m. dim. (1) *A little worm, a grub.* (2) *Cochineal.* (1) Putrefacta per imbres vermiculos pariunt, *Lucr.* 2, 898. (2) *Id.* Orig. 19, 28.

Vermiculūs, a, um. *Of scarlet colour.* Vinum vermiculum, red, or claret wine, *Litt. ex Plin.* Far vermiculum, red wheat, *Id. ex Col.* qui tamen neque loca dicit, neque ego invenire potui.

Vermīnatio, onis. f. verb. (1) *A breeding of worms, or bats, properly in cattle; wringing of the guts, as if they were gnawn with worms.* (2) *Any acute, or pinching pain.* (1) Verminationes jumentorum, *Plin.* 28, 49. (2) Cerebri aestuantis verminationes, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Vermīno, are. neut. (1) *To be troubled with worms.* (2) *To breed worms.* (3) *Met. To ake, prick, shoot, or pain one.* (1) Dum pueri verminant, *Celf.* (2) Fulmine icta inter paucos dies verminant, *Sen. Nat.* 2, 2, 31. (3) *Mart.* 14, 23.

Vermīnor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be griped in the guts, or wrung in the belly.* (2) *Dep. To pinch, to twitch.* (1) Septimo mense verminari coepit, partum putavit propinquum, *Varr.* (2) Remedia podagrae meae compono, contentus si minùs verminatur, *Sen. de Vit. Beat.* 17.

Vermīnōsus, a, um. *Full of worms, troubled with worms, worm-eaten.* Vermīnosae aures, *Plin.* 20, 52. Vermīnosa fieri, *Id.* 17, 14.

Vermis, is. m. [*ab. ἄγρυς, serpo, ἄγρυς*] *A worm, a grub, a vermine.* Videre licet vivos existere vermes stercore de tetro, *Lucr.* 2, 870. conf. *Plin.* 18, 45.

Verna, ae. c. g. [vernae, qui ex ancillis civium Romanorum vere nati, quod tempus anni naturale foeturae est, *Fest.*] (1) *A bondman, or bondwoman, one born in the house, a bondslave.* (2) *Also the same with vernaculus.* (1) Nutrix quae vernas alit, *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 104. conf. *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 6. (2) Vernae lupi, *Mart.* 10, 30. equites, *Id.* 1, 85. § Vernae tuberes nascuntur; quid tibi cum Libycis? *Id.* 13, 43.

Vernacūlus, a, um. [à verna] (1) *That is born in one's house, that belongeth to the country where one liveth, or where one was born, proper and peculiar to the country.* (2) *Petulant, scoffing* (1) = Crimen domesticum, ac vernaculum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 61. Vernacula festivitas, *Id. Fam.* 9, 15. Vernaculi artifices, *Liv.* 7, 2. = Uvae peculiares & vernaculae, *Plin.* 14, 4. § Volucres partim advenae, partim vernaculae, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. (2) Milites vernaculā urbanitate quidam spoliaverunt, abscessis furtim balteis, *an accincti forent, rogitantes, Tac. Hist.* 2, 88, 2.

Vernacūlus, i. m. (1) *An homeborn servant.* (2) *A rude scoffer.* (1) Vernaculus meus mihi haeres erit, *Prosp. Aquit.* (2) Vernaculorum dicta, *Mart.* 10, 3, 1.

|| Vernālis, e. *Of, or belonging to the spring*, *Sedul. & poster.* + Vernus.

Vernālīter. *Like a bondslave, rudely, or, as others, soothingly, parasitically*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 108. ubi al. verniliter.

Vernans, tis. part. *Verdant, green, flourishing.* Vernansque tori regalis imago, *Claud. Laus Seren.* 93.

Vernatio, onis. f. [à verno] (1) *A renewing, or growing again.* (2) *The old skin, or slough, which the snake casteth off.* (1) Membrana sive senectus anguivum vernatione exuta claritatem facit, *Plin.* 29, 38. (2) Vernatio anguivum auribus purulentis prodest, *Plin.* 32, 14.

Vernilis, e. adj. (1) *Fawning, servile.* (2) *Like a slave, scoffing, saucy.* (1) Quamvis odium Vitellius vernilibus blanditiis velaret, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 59. (2) Vernile dictum omnem invidiam in se vertit, *Tac. Hist.* 3, 32, 6.

Vernilitas, atis. (1) *Servile carriage, scurrility, saucy language.* (2) *An affected civility.* (1) Vernilitas servilis, *Quint.* 1, 11. (2) § Sive levitas est, sive vernilitas, *Sen. Ep.* 95.

Verniliter. adv. *Slavishly, slave like*, *Sen. de Benef.* 2, 11.

+ Vernīfera [mensalia auguria ex rebus quae in mensa accidunt] *Vid. Plin.* 28, 5.

|| Vernix, icis. f. [à verno tempore, quo fluere solet lacryma juniperi] *The gum of the juniper tree, varnish, Dod.*

Verno, absol. *In the spring time*, *Plin.* 19, 13.

Verno, are. neut. [à vernus] (1) *To be verdant, to spring, or wax green, as the earth.* (2) *To bud, or sprout out.* (3) *To sing cheerfully, as birds do in the spring.* (4) *To swarm, as bees do.* (5) *To cast his slough, and get a new skin, as the snake doth.* (1) Vernat humus, *Ov. Met.* 7, 284. ager, *Mart.* 9, 55. (2) Cum tibi vernarent dubiā lanugine malae, *Mart.* 2, 61. (3) Loquax vernat avis, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 12, 8. (4) = Apes cum vernant & exundant novis foetibus, *Col.* 9, 9. (5) Anguis nitidus vernat, *Plin.* 8, 41.

Vernūla, ae. c. g. dim. *A little bondslave, or servant.* § Unus vernula, tres domini, *Juv.* 14, 169. Si quis plorator collo tibi vernula pendet, *Mart.* 14, 54. Vernulae libelli, *merry books, pleasant jests, Id.* 5, 18, 4.

Vernūlus, a, um. *Servile, flippant, petulant.* O hominem acutum, & urbanitatis vernulae frontem! *Petron.* 24, 2.

Vernus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the spring time.* Vernum tempus, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13. Rosa verna, *Prop.* 3, 5, 22. Sol vernus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 12, 27.

Verò, conj. discret. (1) *But, nay rather, yea truly*; adv. *indeed truly*. (2) Sometimes it is used in transitions. (3) Sometimes in ironies, *forsooth*. (4) In permitting or granting. (1) Cum te desidero, fratrem, solum desidero, ego verò suavitatem prope fratrem, prope aequalem, obsequio filium, consilio parentem, *Cic. ad Q. fr. 1, 3*. (2) Humanitatis verò, &c. *Nep. Attic. 16*. (3) Egregiam verò laudem, &c. *Virg. Aen. 4, 93*. Popularis verò tribunus plebis, custos defensorque juris & libertatis, *Cic. pro C. Rabir. 4*. (4) Eho! laudas, qui heros fallunt? *CH. In loco, ego verò laudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 26*. Sed hujusmodi particularum vis & elegantia attentissima lectione discenda venit.

Verò, adv. *pro verè. in principio sententiae*. Verò, puella, tibi concedo sedes meas, *Cic. de Div. 1, 46*.

† Vero, ãre. neut. *To speak the truth, to tell the truth, to soothsay*, as wizards and wise women do, *Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2*.

¶ Verones plumbei. *Thin plates, or leaves of lead*, *Aur. Vict. 3, 17, 4*.

Verpa, ae. f. i. e. penis. Nihilo minore verpâ es factus, *Catull. ad Memmium, vid. & Mart. 11, 47, 2*.

Verpus, a, um. [à vertenda pelle, quae mutilatur in circumcissione] *Circumcised, stripped bare*. Delapsa est misero fibula; verpus erat, *Mart. 7, 81. & Catull. 45*.

Verpus, i. m. [lumbrici genus, ab ἔρπω, serpo, *Scal.*] (1) *A kind of worm*. (2) Also the middle finger. (3) One circumcised, a Jew. (1) *Vid. Scal. L. L. c. 24*. (2) *Habent lexica; hinc sane impudicus & infamis dic.* (3) *Quaestum ad fontem solos deducere verpos, Juv. 14, 104*.

Verrea, orum. *Vid. Propr.*

Verrēns, tis. part. *Sweeping, or scouring*. Verrentes aequora venti, *Lucr. 5, 267*.

Verres, is. m. [à verrendo, *Varr.*] *A boar pig*. Scrofae familiae sint verribus, *Col. 7, 9*. Verres obliquum medians ietum, *Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7*. Castrati nomen mutant, atque è verribus dicuntur majales, *Varr. R. R. 2, 4*.

Verriculatus, a, um. *Made like a drag-net*. Multi falcibus verriculatis demetunt frumentum, *Col. 2, 21*.

Verriculum, i. n. [quod per aquam verratur, i. e. trahatur, vel quo aliquid verritur] (1) *A sweep-net, a drag, or seine*. (2) Also a kind of javelin, or dart, three foot and an half in length. (1) Rete verriculum dicitur à verrere, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 1, 63*. (2) *Veget. 2, 15*.

Verrinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a boar pig*, *Plin. 28, 37*.

Verro, ère, ri, sum. act. [ab Hebr. ורר vel וררר emundare, vel ab ἔρπω, traho] (1) *To brush, scour, or sweep, to make clean*. (2) *To draw along, to rake*. (1) Verre aedes, *Plaut. Murt. 2, 3, 63*. pavimentum, *Juv. 14, 60*. (2) = Ferre secum verrantque per auras, *Virg. Aen. 1, 63*. Nautae coerulea verunt, *Id. Aen. 3, 208*. Venti verunt nubila, *Lucr. 1, 280*.

Verruca, ae. f. [à verrendo; à verrunco, quod averruncari debet] (1) *A wart*. (2) *An billock, a knap, an hill*. (1) Ocimum verrucas tollit, *Plin. 20, 48. conf. Cels. 2, 1. Met.* Qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum, postulat, ignoscit verrucis illius, *Horat. Sat. 1, 3, 73*. (2) Milites ad verrucam illam ire jubeas, *Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7. quem vide*.

Verrucaria, ae. f. [dict. quod verrucas tollat] *The herb wartwort, or turnsole*, *Plin. 22, 29*.

Verrucosus, a, um. *Full of warts, tumors, or billocks, uneven, rugged*. Met. Verrucosus orator, *Cic. de Clar. Orat. 14*. Sunt quos Pacuviusque & verrucosa moratur Antiope, *Perf. 1, 77*.

Verrucula, ae. f. dim. *A little wart*, *Col. 7, 6. & Cels. 5, 28*.

Verrunco, ãre. [à verro, vel ab ἀπερῶν, fort. à runco] *To change a thing for the better*. Haec bene verruncet populo, *Poëta ap. Cic. de Div. 1, 22. Liv. 29, 27. ex formula antiq. q. v.*

Versabilis, e. adj. (1) *That may be turned and winded*. (2) *Unstable, inconstant*. (1) Omnem eruditionem scito versabilem esse, *Sen. de Tranq. c. 11*. (2) Versabilis fortuna, *Curt. 5, 8, 15*.

Versabundus, a, um. *About to be turned*, *Vitruv. 9, 7*. Versabundus turbo, *Lucr. 6, 437*.

Versans, tis. part. *Turning, rolling*, Met. ruling, *Cic. N. D. 3, 39*. Versans membra in sanguine, *Luc. 7, 605. conf. Sil. 5, 578*.

Versatilis, e. (1) *That turneth easily, or may be turned*. (2) *Met. Apt. or suitable to every thing*. (1) Libramentum versatile, *Plin. 36, 24, 8*. Versatile templum mundi, *Lucr. 5, 1435*. Versatilis mola, an handmill, *Plin. 36, 29*. (2) Ingenium Catonis ad omnia versatile, *Liv. 39, 40*.

Versatio, ònis. f. verb. (1) *A turning, or winding*. (2) *A change*. (1) Versatio totius oculi, *Vitruv. 9, 4*. (2) In tanta rerum versatione, *Sen. de Tranq. an. 11*.

Versatus, a, um. part. (1) *Turned, tumbled*. (2) *Stirred about*. (3) *Met. Experienced, practised, versed in a business*. (4) *Managed, carried on*. (1) Versato flamina fuso, *Ov. Epist. 19, 37*. Versata toro membra quiescunt, *Juv. 13, 218*. (2) Quae coxerat aere cavo viridi versata cicuta, *Ov. Met. 4, 505*. (3) = Homo & in aliis causis exercitatus, & in hac

multum & saepe versatus, *Cic. pro Quint. 1*. (4) Bellum magna varietate terrâ marique versatum, *Cic. pro Arch. Poët. 9*.

Versicolor, òris. m. adj. [colorem vertens] (1) *Changing colour*. (2) *Of sundry colours*. (1) Mullum expirantem versicolori quadam & numerosâ varietate spectari proceres gulae narrant, *Plin. 9, 30. conf. Cic. de Fin. 3, 5*. (2) Plumae versicolores Columbibus, *Cic. de Fin. 3, 18*. Vestimento versicolori uti, *Liv. 34, 1*.

Versicolorus, a, um. *Of changeable colours*, *Litt. ex Mart.*

Versiculus, i. m. dim. *A little verse, a versicle, a line, or short sentence in prose, or verse*. Tribusne versiculis his temporibus, Brute, ad me? *Cic. Brut. 14*. Hoc uno versiculo, Ne quid detrimenti respub. caperet, satis armati consules fuerunt, *Id. pro Mil. 26*. Versiculi mollius euntes, *Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 58*.

Versificatio, ònis. f. verb. *A making of verses, a versifying*. Tibi expetenti versificationis meae gustum negare non sustinebam, *Col. 11. princ.* Prosa oratio, *Id. 16*. Quem in poemate versificatio locum habet, eum in oratione compositio, *Quint. 9, 4*.

Versificator, òris. m. verb. *A versifier, or maker of verses*. Versificator quam poeta melior, *Quint. Inst. Or. 10, 1. conf. Just. 7, 9*.

Versifico, ãre. [versus facio] *To versify*, *Quint. 9, 4*.

Versio, ònis. f. verb. *A turning, a translating*, *Litt. ex Plin.* Sed Hard. ex M. SS. *versatione*. † Interpretatio.

Versipellis, e. [à vertendo pellem] (1) *That changeth his skin, or form*. (2) *Met. Sly, wily*. (1) Jupiter versipellem se facit, quando lubet, *Plaut. Prol. Amph. 123*. Ne, ubi capillus versipellis fiat, foedè semper servias, *Id. Perf. 2, 2, 48*. (2) Versipelles in maledictis habent, *Plin. 8, 34*.

Verſo, ãre. freq. [à verſo] (1) *To turn often*. (2) *To tumble up and down, or over and over*. (3) *To stir about*. (4) * *To drive from place to place, as shepherds do, &c.* (5) *To manage*. (6) *To weigh, to consider*. (7) *To perplex, tease, or fret*. (1) Versare uvas ter in die per triduum, *Plin. 14, 10*. Versare aliquem, to towze, or tumble him, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6*. (2) Sisyphus versat saxum fudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 5. ex poëta*. Met. Versare animum, to apply it, *Virg. Aen. 4, 630*. (3) Coquito versatōque crebrò duabus rudibus, *Cato, 79*. Versare terram, to plow it, *Virg. Geor. 1, 119*. (4) Aethiopum versemus oves sub sidere Cancrī, *Virg. Ecl. 10, 68*. Serv. exponit pascere. Versare boves, *Prop. 3, 5, 35*. (5) Mihi istum hominem vellem dari, ut ego illum versarem, *Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 95*. Versare dolos, *Virg. Aen. 2, 62*. pecunias, *Suet. Galba, 9*. (6) Versate diu quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, *Hor. A. P. 39. testes. Quint. 5, 7. verba, Cic. de Fin. 4, 20. to examine them thoroughly*. (7) = Cura quae nunc te coquit & versat, *Enn. ap. Cic. de Senect. 1*.

Verſor, ãri, ãtus sum. dep. (1) *To be turned*. (2) *To be employed, or exercised in a thing*. (3) *To converse, to stay with one*. (4) *To be*. (1) Versutos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, *Cic. N. D. 3, 10*. (2) Meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, *Id. pro Leg. Manil. 1*. In fordida arte versari, *Id. Off. 1, 42*. (3) Nobiscum versari diutius non potes, *Cic. Cat. 1, 5*. (4) Inficitia multa versatur in vitâ, *Cic. Acad. 4, 47*. Versari alicui ante oculos, *Id. de Fin. 2, 22*. § in labiis primoribus, *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 65*. § In ore vulgi, *Cic. Verr. 1, 46*. § intra moenia, *Id. post redit. in sen. 5*.

Versoria, ae. f. *A cord to turn the sail to the wind side, or a stern to turn the ship*. Huc secundus ventus est, cape modò versoriam, *Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 34*.

Versura, ae. f. [à versando] (1) *A turning*. (2) Also the turning of oxen, or horses in the plough at the land's end. (3) *The corner of an house, or walk where people turn*. (4) Versuram facere, to take up money on interest. (5) Versurâ dissolvere, solvere, to take up money on interest, to pay off another, *vid. Cic. Tusc. 1, 42*. (1) Versura foliorum, *Varr. R. 1, 46*. (2) Grupos ad versuram plerumque tractae faciunt crates, *Col. 2, 18, 4*. (3) *Vitruv. 3, 1. & 5, 6*. (4) Vereor ne illud, quod tecum permutavi versurâ mihi solvendum sit, *Cic. Attic. 5, 15*. Met. Versurâ solves, you will put yourself in a worse case, you will pay for all at last. *Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15*. Met. Versura dāvis dāvis, *Gloss. Vid. Salm. ad loc. Terent. prox. cit.*

Versurus, a, um. part. *About to turn, or move*. Ne manum quidem versuros fuisse se fatentur, *Cic. de Fin. 5, 31*. Quae omnia si tamen populi forent in capita noxiorum versura, *Liv. 45, 10*.

Versus, a, um. part. [à verſor] (1) *Turned, changed*. (2) *Overturned, ruined, abolished*. (3) *Propense, inclined*. (1) = Versa & mutata in pejorem partem sunt omnia, *Cic. pro S. Rosc. 36*. (2) Verso civitatis statu, *Tac. Ann. 1, 4, 1*. = Leges abolitae & funditus versae, *Id. ibid. 3, 36, 4*. § Versus animi, disturbed in mind, *Tac. Hist. 4, 84. al. diversus*. (3) § Totus in Perseum versus pater, *Liv. 40, 5*.

Versus, ūs. m. [à verſo] (1) *A turning again at a land's end*. (2) *A turning of the body round on the toe in dancing*. (3) *A military line, a file*. (4) *A rank, row, or series of trees*. (5) *A line, even in prose*. (6) * *A superscription of a letter*. (7) *A verse*. (8) *A note, or tune*. (9) Also a square plat of ground, an hum-

hundred foot every way. (1) Alternis versibus obliquum tenere aratrum, *Col.* 2, 2. (2) Plaut. (3) Veg. (4) Seras in versum distulit ulmos, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 144. Chimacram Dardana pubes triplici versu impellunt, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 119. Navis, quam sexdecim versus remorum agebant, *Liv.* 33, 30. conf. *Liv.* 45, 35. (5) Nep. Epam. 4. & Suet. Aug. 87. (6) Summus in margine versus adhaesit, *Ov. Met.* 9, 564. (7) Versus orationis est vitium, *Cic. Orat.* 20. Versus hexametri, *Id. de Orat.* 3. (8) Lusciniae versus, quos imitentur, accipiunt, *Plin.* 10, 43. (9) In Hispania metiuntur agros jugis, in Campania versibus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 10. *vid. locum.*

Versus, praep. [à verto] Towards. § Ire Brundisium versus, *Cic. Fam.* 11, 27. § Ad meridiem versus, *Liv.* 1, 18.

Versus, adv. Towards. Sursum versus, upward, *Cic. Orat.* 39. Deorsum versus, *Cato*, c. 156.

Versutè, adv. ius, comp. Craftily, cunningly. = Versutè & subtiliter dicere, *Cic. Orat.* 7. Versutiùs, quam mea consuetudo fert, *Id. pro Caecina*, 29.

|| Versutia, ae. f. *Williness, subtilty.* Versutia in accusando, *Apul. Apol.* p. 490. † Astutia.

* Versutiloquus, a, um. *That talketh craftily*, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 38. *ex poet.*

Versutus, a, um. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [qui se in omnes species vertit] (1) *That turneth every way.* (2) *Crafty, wily, cunning, shifting, quick witted, ready.* (1) Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10. Versutiores quam rota figularis, *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 2, 35. (2) = Malitia est versuta & fallax ratio nocendi, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 30. = Homo versutus & callidus, *Id. ib.* 3, 10. Germani in summa feritate versutissimi, *Paterc.* 2, 118. Versutissimus Lacedaemoniorum Lyfander, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 30.

Vertagus, i. m. [ex verto, & ago] *An hound that will hunt by himself, and bring home his game, a tumbler*, *Mart.* 14, 200.

Vertebra, ae. f. [à verto] *Any turning joint in the body, a joint in the back-bone*, *Cels.* 8, 1.

Vertebratus, a, um. [in vertebrae morem tornatus] *Made in form of a vertebra.* Cervix è multis vertebraisque orbiculatim ossibus flexilis, *Plin.* 11, 67.

Vertendus, a, um. *To be turned.* In usum publicum vertendae pecuniae, *Liv.* 34, 6. * Sidera apta vertendia aquis, *for sailing*, *Qv. Amor.* 1, 9, 14. Vertendum solum, *to be changed*, *Cic. pro Domo*, 30. *Sil.* 11, 539.

Vertens, tis. part. *Turning about.* Anno vertente, *at the end of the year*, *Cic. pra Quint.* 12. *Sil.* 10, 288.

Vertex, vel vortex, icis. m. [à verto]. (1) *A whirlwind.* (2) *A whirlpool, or turning round of the water.* (3) *The top, or crown of the head.* (4) *The head itself.* (5) *The top of any thing.* (6) *A pole of the world.* (1) = Venti vorticem faciunt, qui typhon vocatur, *Plin.* 2, 49. Venti interdum vertice torto res corripunt, *Lucr.* 1, 294. (2) Volvit flumen vortices, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 22. Rapidus vorat aequore vortex, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 121. Met. Absorptus vortice amoris, *Catull.* 66, 107. Vorticibus subitis aquas contorsit, *Luc.* 4, 102. Vortices dolorum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 9. *ex Sophocle.* (3) & Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc.* 7. (4) Vertice supposito potabant sagra canistris, *Ov. Met.* 2, 713. (5) Acris vertex, *Lucr.* 5, 750. montis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 35. saxi, *Id. ibid.* 2, 308. (6) Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, at illum sub pedibus Styx atra videt, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 242.

|| Vertibulum, i. n. *Any turning joint of the body*, *Laet.* † Vertebra.

Verticillatus, a, um. *Jointed together, apt to turn.* Verticillatum scapularum os, *Cels.* 8, 1. Ubi tamen legendum est. Vertici ossis lati.

Verticillum, n. & verticillus, i. m. (1) *A little whorn, or whirl, an hinge, or axis, spindle.* Feminae ex electro verticillos faciunt, *Plin.* 37, 11, 1.

Verticordius, a, um. [à vertendo cor] *That turneth the heart*, *V. Max.* 8, 15, 13.

Verticofus, a, um. *That whirleth, or turneth round, full of whirlpits.* Amnis verticofus, *Liv.* 21, 5.

Verticula, ae. f. & verticulum, i. n. [à vertendo, *Fest.*] (1) *A scrue for engine, a key in musical instruments, a whirl for a spindle.* (2) Also a joint in the back-bone. (1) *Vitruv.* 10, 13. & *Medull. Gramm.* (2) *Lucil. interp. Festo.* Intestinorum verticula distentis cutibus apparent, *Coel. Aur. Acut.* 3, 7.

Vertigo, inis. f. [à vertendo] (1) *A whirling, or turning round.* (2) *A rolling, a change.* (3) *The turning-about sickness, or a disease of the head, when all things seem to turn round; giddiness, dizziness, swimming of the head.* (1) Moles coeli rotata vertigine affidua, *Plin.* 2, 3. O steriles veri quibus una Quiritum vertigo facit, *Perf.* 5, 76. (2) Rerum vertigine attonitus, *Luc.* 8, 16. (3) Oculorum vertigines, tenebraeque, *Plin.* 7, 5. Cum vertigine correpta concidunt, *Col.* 7, 10.

Vertitur, imperf. *It is controverted, or debated.* Vertebatur, utrum manerent in concilio Lacedaemonii, *Liv.* 39, 48.

Verto, ère, ti, sum. aet. (1) *To turn.* (2) *To transform.* (3) *To change.* (4) * *To dye, or discolour.* (5) *To overthrow, to cast down, to turn upside-down.* (6) *To dig, or cast up.* (7) *To borrow of one to pay another.* (8) *To impute.* (9) *To translate.* (10) *To be changed, or altered.* (1) *To happen, fall out,*

or *provo.* (1) Ora vertere huc & illuc, *Hor. Epod.* 4, 9. Equos ad moenia vertunt, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 619. ¶ Quo se vertat nescire, *to be at a stand, not to know what to do, or say*, *Cic. Q. fra.* 3, 5. § Vertere aliquem in fugam, *to put him to flight*, *Liv.* 30, 33. § stilum in tabulis, *to rase, or blot out*, *Cic.* (2) Homines in lupos vertere, *Plin.* 8, 34. In Amphitryonis vertice sese imaginem, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 121. (3) Rempub. in meliorem statum vertere, *Suet. Aug.* 23. (4) Puella vertit suas comas, *Prop.* 2, 18, 28. (5) § Moenia urbis ab imo vertere, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 810. Met. Vertere omnia, *to ruin all*, *Cic.* * Crateras vertere, *to drink, to tope*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 165. (6) Quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 2. (7) Vel qui ipsi vertant, vel qui alii subversentur, praebant, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 1, 23. Ubi tamen alii aliter legunt. (8) Romanos objicis mihi, & ea, quae gloriae esse debent, in crimen vertis, *Liv.* 40, 15. (9) Verterunt poëtae nostri fabulas, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 3. (10) Paulatim terror vertere in plebem coepit, *Liv.* 3, 36. Et totae in solidam glaciem vertere lacunae, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 365. (11) Quae res tibi & tuae gnatae, vertat bene, *form. bene precandi*, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 58. Quae quidem illi res vertat male, *form. male precandi*, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 37.

Vertor, i. pass. *To be employed, or conversant.* Jam homo in mercaturâ vertitur, *the man is turned merchant*, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 109. Res vertitur in meo foro, *it is my business, I am concerned in it*, *Id. ibid.* 5, 1, 10. In seipsum vertitur, *he is all for himself*, *vid. Liv.* 40, 5. Salus mea in eo vertitur, *my safety dependeth upon it*, *Liv.* 3, 46.

|| Vertraha, ae. f. *A kind of bound for deer and hare.* Et pictam maculâ vertraham delige falsâ, *Grat. Cyneg.* 203.

Vëru, n. indecl. plur. Verua, uum, ubus. [à versendo, *Varr. à veiga, transfodio, M.*] (1) *A spit, or broach.* (2) *A kind of dart used in war.* (1) Pingua in verubus, *veribus Serv. torrebimus exta columnis*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 396. (2) Pugnant mucrone verûque Sabello, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 665.

Vervactum, i. n. [i. e. vere actum, i. e. verno tempore aratum] *Land that hath been fallow, and is turned in the spring to be sown next year*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 44, & *Col.* 11, 2.

Vëruculum, i. n. dim. [à veru] *A little broach, or spit*, *Plin.* 33, 35.

Vervëceus, a, um. *Like a wether.* Ego ex hac statua vervecea volo erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 31. sed meliores codd. leg. verberea.

|| Vervëcinus, a, um. *Of, or pertaining to a wether*, *Lampr.*

Vervex, ecis. m. [à verpus, cui verpa exsecta, *vel vepona, M.*] *A wether sheep.* Quod genus sacrificii Lare vervecibus fiat, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 22.

Vëruina, ae. f. [à veru] *A long javelin, a spit, or broach*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 46.

† Verum, i. n. *A spit*, *Plaut. Vid. Veru.*

Vërum, i. n. (1) *A thing that is true, the truth.* (2) *Reason, justice.* (1) = Mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 22. & Falsa vincere veris, *Lucr.* 4, 438. Mordaci radere vero auriculas, *Perf.* 1, 107. (2) Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, ult. = Aequum ac verum duxit, quod ipsi facere collibuisse, *Cic. in Sall.*

Vërum, conj. (1) *But, but yet.* (2) *Just so, yes truly.* (1) Verum quasi affuerim tamen simulabo per tmesin, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 45. Verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, *Ter. Adelph.* 2, 1, 47. Verum enimvero, id demum juvat, si quem &c. *Id. ibid.* 2, 3, 2. (2) Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *CH. Verum, Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 55.

Vëruntamen, conj. [ex verum, & tamen] *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, but yet, howbeit, for all that.* Etsi mihi facta injuria est, veruntamen abduce hanc, *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 60. Veruntamen multum in causis per saepe lepore & facetiis profici vidi, *Cic. de Orat.* 54.

Vërus, a, um. or, comp. ssumus, sup. [ex ve particula intensiva, & res, *Perot. qu.* verborum non inanis sonitus, sed solida res] (1) *Real, true, right, just.* (2) *Meet, fit.* (3) Also natural. (1) & Quas credis esse has, non sunt verae nuptiae. *SO. Cur simulas igitur? Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 20. = Perspicere quid verum sincerumque sit, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 4. Vero verius quid sit audi, *Mart.* 8, 76. Causa verissima, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 4. (2) Neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 8. (3) Color verus, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 26. & *Vid. Mendax.*

Vërutum, i. n. [quod veru habet praefixum, *Fest.*] *A weapon, or dart of three foot and an half long, Veg. short and narrow, beaded with iron like a narrow spit, which some call a castingdart, with a string*, *Liv.* 10, 29. *Luc.* 8, 681. & *Caes. B. G.* 5, 44.

Vërutus, a, um. *Armed with such a dart.* Volsci veruti, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 168.

Vësanïa, ae. f. *Madness, fury, rage.* Ulysses, simulatâ vësanïa, bovem cum equo junxit, *Plin.* 35, 40.

Vësanïo, ïre, ïvi. unde part. vësanïens. *To be mad, to rage, to bluster.* Vësaniente vento, *Catull.* 21, 13.

Vësanus, a, um. [ex ve, particula intens. & fanus] (1) *Vast, mighty.* (2) [ex ve, negat. & fanus] *Sickly, causing sickness.* (3) *Mad, furious, cruel, outrageous.* In mea vësanas habui dispendia vires; Et valui poenam fortis in ipse meam, *Ov.*

Ov. Amor. 1, 7, 25. (2) Stella vesani leonis, *Hor. Od.* 3, 29, 19. (3) = Homo vefanus & furiosus, *Cic. pro Domo*, 21. Vefana rabies, *Luc.* 5, 190.

Vefcendus, a, um. part. *To be eaten*, *Plin.* 20, 20.

Vefcens, tis. part. *Eating*. Equiti Romano avidius vefcenti partes suas mifit, *Suet. Cal.* 18. § Glandem vefcentibus, *Iuft.* 2, 6, 5.

Vefcor, fci. dep. pafus fum. [*ἀ βόρω, Canin.*] (1) *To live upon*. (2) *To eat*. (1) Omne, quo vefcuntur homines, eft penus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27. Dii nec efcis aut potionibus vefcuntur, *Id. ib.* 2, 23. fanguine, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 622. * Vefci aurâ aethereâ, *Id. Aen.* 3, 339. (2) § Vefcitur Aeneas perpetui tergo bovis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 182. § Vefci ex, *Plin.* 9, 8. § ea quae rapuere pedibus, *Id.* 10, 54. § Vefcendo efle, *To be fit to be eaten*, *Id.* 21, 56.

† Vefculus, a, um. dim. *Lean, or ill kept*, *Feft.* † Gracilis, malè curatus.

Vefcus, a, um. [*ex ve*, intensiva particula, & efca, quod edimus] (1) *Any thing that may be eaten, good to eat*. (2) *Eating, that doth eat*. (3) *Little, small, or lean*. (4) *Also that hath no ftomach*. (1) Vefcum papaver, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 131. (2) Vefco fale faxa perela, *Lucr.* 1, 322. (3) Corpore vefco fuit, fed eximiis viribus, *Plin.* 7, 19. (4) = Quàm fastidiosum ac vefcum cum fastidio edendi vivere, *Lucil. interpr. Feft.*

Vefica, ae. f. (1) *A bladder*. (2) *Met. Rhodomontade, a fwelling file*. (3) *Also the privy part of a woman*. (1) Vefica membranâ conftat, *Plin.* 11, 83. Morbi veficae & vifcerum, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 30. (2) A noftris procul eft omnis vefica libellis, *Mart.* 4, 49, 7. (3) Optima fummi nunc via proceffus vetulae vefica beatae, *Juv.* 1, 39.

Veficaria, ae. f. [quòd habeat folliculos humanis veficis fimiles] *The herb called alkakengy, or winter cherries*, *Plin.* 21, 105.

Veficatorium, i. n. [*fc. medicamentum*] *A medicine which being applied to the fkin caufeth a blister, a cupping glafs*, *Med.*

Veficula, ae. dim. *A little bladder*. Inflatae veficulae, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 14.

Vefpa, ae. f. [*ἀ σφήξ, Id.*] *A wafp*. Vefpas videmus uti aculeis, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 15.

Vefper, èris. m. [*ἑσπέρης*] (1) *The evening ftar*. (2) *The evening*. (3) *Met. The weft, the weftern parts of the world*. (4) *A fupper*. (1) Sera rubens accendit lumina vefper, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 251. Ab atro vefpere confurgunt venti, *Id. Aen.* 5, 19. (2) Et jam diei vefper aderat, *Sall. B. J.* 56. (3) = Vefper & occiduo quae littora fole tepefcunt, *Ov. Met.* 1, 63. (4) *Feft.*

Vefper, a, um. *Of, or pertaining to the evening*. § Horae rigandi matutinae atque vefperae, *Plin.* 19, 60. § Matutinum tempus & vefperum, *Steph. ex eodem*.

Vefpera, ae. f. *The evening*. Si accelerare volent, ad vefperam conſequentur, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 4. Primâ vefperâ, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 4. Flexo in vefperam die, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 16, 5.

Vefperafcens, tis. part. *Drawing towards evening*. Vefperafcente die, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 65, 6. & *Hift.* 2, 49, 3.

Vefperafcit. imperf. *It draweth towards evening*. Vefperafcit, & non noverunt viam, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 7.

§ Vefperat; abat, âvit. *It is evening, or night*, *Gell.* 17, 8.

Vefperè, vel vefperi. adv. *Late, at the end of the day, in the evening*, *Cic. Att.* 11, 12. & 13, 47.

§ Vefperna, ae. f. [contr. ex vefpertina] *A fupper, or evening meal*, *Feft. ex Plaut.*

Vefpertilio, ònis. m. [quòd vefperi volet] (1) *A bat, or rere-moufe*. (2) *A nightwalker who dareth not appear by daylight for fear of arrefts*. (1) Volucrum animal parit vefpertilio tantum cui membrana ceu pennae, *Plin.* 10, 81. (2) *Ulp. L.* 21. A. de evict.

Vefpertinus, a, um. *Of, or that is done in the evening*. Vefpertina tempora, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 20. Vefpertinis, fc. horis, *Plin.* 30, 24. Regia vefpertina, the weft country, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 30.

Vefpèrugo, inis. f. [*à vefper*] *The evening ftar*, *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 119. *Vitruv.* 9, 4.

Vefperus, i. m. *The evening ftar*. Stella Lucifer interdum, noctu Vefperus circumeunt, &c. *Varr. R. R.* 5. Surgente vefpero, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 10.

† Vefpices. *A place thick with bufhes*, *Paul. ap. Feft.* † Fruteta denſa.

Vefpillo, ònis. m. [*à vefper, quia vefpertino tempore mortuos efferunt*] *He that carrieth out dead bodies in the night to be buried, a bearer*. Cadaver Domitiani populari fandapilâ per vefpillones exportatum, *Suet. Dom.* 17. conf. *Mart.* 1, 31.

Vefter, tra, um. [*à vos*] *Yours*, *Cic. paffim*.

Veftiarium, ii. n. (1) *A wadrobe, a cheſt, or preſs for apparel*. (2) *Met. Apparel itſelf*. (1) Veftiarium contra tere-dines amurca aſpergendum, *Plin.* 15, 7. (2) *Col.* 1, 8. § Neque cibaria tenere, neque veſtiaria, *Dig.*

Veftiarius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to garments*. Veftiaria area, a preſs to keep clothes in, *Cato*, 11.

Veftiarius, ii. m. (1) *The yeoman of the robes, or he that keepeth the wardrobe*. (2) *He that maketh, or ſelleth garments, a broker that ſelleth old clothes*. (1) *Ulp.* (2) *Leg.* 45. *Dig.* de inſitor. act.

Veftibulum, i. n. [dict. à Vefta, *Ov. Faſt.* 6, 303. ed quòd

veſtiantur fores, *Serv.* aut quòd aditum teſto veſtiat, *Iſid.* *Sed nullius vocis etym. tam variè vexatur*] (1) *A porch, or entry to an houſe*, (2) *or other place*. (5) *An entrance, or rudiment*. (1) Veftibulum aedium, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 79. templi, *Id. Verr.* 2, 66. (2) Veftibulum balnearum, *Cic. pro Coel.* 26. curiae & ſenatus, *Liv.* 2, 48. ſepulchri, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 24. Siciliae, *Id. Verr.* 5, 66. (3) = Veftribula nimirum honeſta, adi-tuſque ad cauſam faciet illuſtres, *Cic. Orat.* 15.

Veftriceps, ipis. c. g. [*ex veſtis, & capio, puer, qui jam veſtitus eſt pubertate*] *A ſtripling who beginneth to have hair on his face*, *Gell.* 5, 19.

Vefticontubernium, ii. n. [*de iis qui ſub eadem veſte cubant*] *A lying in the ſame bed*, *Petron. Arb.* 11, 3.

Veftiſluus, a, um. *Wearing looſe and wide garments, or abound-ing in garments*, *Petron.* 93, 3.

Veftigans, tis. part. *Tracing, ſearching out*. Veftigans Turnum huc atque huc acies circumtulit, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 557.

§ Veftigatio, ònis. f. verb. *A ſeeking, or hunting after*, *Apul. Met.* 6, princip. † Inveſtigatio.

Veftigator, òris. m. verb. [*à veſtigiis ferarum, quas inda-gatur, Varr.*] *A tracer, or hunter*, *Col.* 9, 8. conf. *Sen. de Ben.* 3, 27.

Veftigium, ii. n. (1) *A trace, or track*. (2) *The print of a foot, a footſtep*. (3) *The foot*. (4) *A print, an im- preſſion*. (5) *Equi veſtigium, an horſeſhoe*. (6) *The very mi-nute, or point of time*. (7) *A token, ſign, or mark of any thing*

(1) Falſa pedum primus veſtigia ponit in undis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 872. (2) Me veſtigia terrent, omnia te adverſum ſpectantia, nulla retrorſum, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 74. (3) Veſtigia primi alba pedis, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 566. Veſtigia pilo firmat, *Luc.* 4, 41.

(4) Verrem in luto volutatum totius corporis veſtigiis inveni-mus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. (5) Veſtigium excuſſum ungulâ equi, *Plin.* 28, 81. (6) Ut urbs capta eodem veſtigio videretur, *Caef. B. C.* 2, 7. conf. *Cic. in Piſon.* 9. (7) = Cujus rei ne- que index, neque veſtigium aliquod, *Cic. ſcleris, Virg. Ecl.* 4, 13. fraudis, *Id. ibid.* 31. § Statim & e veſtigio itur in Syriam, *Flor.* 2, 8, 11.

Veftigo, âre. act. (1) *To trace, to follow by the track, or ſcent*. (2) *Met. To ſearch diligently, to inquire into, or after*.

(1) Jacens piſcis magis naribus eſcam, quàm oculis, veſtigat, *Col.* 8, 17. Veſtigare odore, *Plin.* 8, 25. de tigride. (2) Di-miſſi qui veſtigarent, *Liv.* 32, 26.

Veftimentum, i. m. [*à veſtio*] *A garment, veſture, or veſt-ment, apparel, clothing, attire*. Calceos, & veſtimenta muta-vit, *Cic. pro Mil.* 10. Unus veſtimentis lautus es, *Id. pro Flacc.* 20.

Veftio, ire, ivi, itum. act. (1) *To clothe, apparel, or aray*. (2) *To cover*. (3) *To garniſh, or deck*. (1) § Vir te veſtiat, tu virum deſpolies, *Plaut. Caſin.* 4, 4, 4. (2) Sepulcrum ve-

pribus veſtire, *Cic. Tuſc.* 5, 23. Veſtiat agros offibus, *Luc.* 7, 538. (3) Parietes tabulis veſtire, *Cic. Vid. Veſtior*. Sen-tentias mollis & pellucida veſtiebat oratio, *Id. Orat.* 79. Ve-ſtit ebur atria, *Luc.* 10, 119.

Vefstior, iri. paſſ. *To be clothed, covered, or adorned*. Tabu-lis parietes templi veſtiebantur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 54.

Vefſtiplica, ae. f. [quae plicat veſtes] *A maiden that foldeth, or layeth up garments, a chamber-maid*, *Quint. Decl.* 363. fort. rect. veſſtipica.

Vefſtis, is. f. [*à Gr. ἱστία, Id.*] (1) *A garment, a veſt*. (2) *All manner of clothes, bedclothes*. (3) *The ſkin of a ſnake*. (4) *A beard, or hair on the face*. (5) *A nightcap*. (1) Ve-ſtis talos deſluxit ad imos, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 408. Veſtis pretioſa, *Cic. Philip.* 2, 27. vilis, *Ov. Epift.* 15, 75. atra, *Id. Met.* 6, 568. (2) Levi veſte debet eſſe contectus, *Celf.* 3, 19. Ve-ſtes pulvere ſqualentes, *Luc.* 8, 57. Discriminat picto auro, *Id.* 2, 357. (3) Cùm lubrica ſerpens exiit in ſpinis veſtem, *Lucr.* 3, 614. conf. eund. 4, 59. (4) Impubis molli veſte pubeſcit, *Lucr.* 5, 672. § Aurea caſſidaries illis, atque aurea veſtis, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 859. interpr. *Serv.* (5) *Bud. ex Celf.*

Vefſtipicus, i. m. & veſſtipica, ae. f. [dict. quòd veſtes in-ſpiciat] *He, or ſhe that keepeth the apparel of their maſter, or miſtreſs*, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 2. & *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 1, 22.

§ Vefſtitor, òris. m. verb. *A taylor, a faſhioner, an apparellor*, *Firm.* † Qui veſtit.

§ Vefſtitrix, icis. f. verb. *She that clotheth*. Pennae veſti-trices, the coat-feathers of a bird, the leſſer feathers which cover, and as it were clothe a bird, *Jun.* † Quae veſtit.

Vefſtitus, a, um. part. || or. comp. ſtimus, ſup. (1) *Clad, apparellled, clothed*. (2) *Covered*. (3) *Decked, adorned*. (1) Hominis malè veſtiti, *Cic. in Piſon.* 25. § Venefica veſtita, aurata, ornata, *Plaut. Epid.* 2, 2, 38. Hercules neque unâ pelle veſtitior fuit, neque, &c. *Apul. Apol.* p. 441. Ovium pecus ve-

ſtitiffimum, tamen frigoris impatientiffimum eſt, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) Oculi veſtiti membranâ, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57. (3) Montes veſtiti ſylvis, *Liv.* 32, 13. Ripae veſtitae gramine, *Col.* 8, 15.

Vefſtitus, ūs. m. (1) *Apparelling, apparel, clothing, raiment*. (2) *A garment*. (3) *Garniture*. (1) § Deos novimus orna-tu, aetate, veſtitu, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 29. Viſtus veſtituſque ne- ceſſarius, *Id. pro Quint.* 15. Veſtitus agreſtis, *Nep. Datam.* 3. (2) = Stagnum, veſtitu in quercu ſuſpenſo, tranavit, quam veſtem poſtea recepit, *Plin.* 8, 34. (3) Concinnitas veſtitu orationis ornata, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 95.

V E T

V I A

Vestras, ātis. prōn. [ā vester,] *Of your country, kindred, or stock*, Litt. ex Cic. *sed q. certē Prisc.*

Vētans, tis. part. *Forbidding*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 4. Quo ruitis, Danaī? ventos audite vetantes, *Ov. Ep.* 13, 131.

|| Vetatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A forbidding*, Valla, 1, 2. + Interdictio, Cic.

|| Vetātur, a, um. part. *That will forbid*, Vall. + Prohibiturus.

+ Veter. *Old, antient*, Enn. + Vetus.

Veteramentārius futor. *A cobbler, a butcher*, Suet. Vitell. 2, 2.

Veterānus, a, um. (1) *Old, skilful; that hath served long in a place, or office.* (2) Subst. *An old soldier, a veteran.* (1) Veteranā vitis, *Col.* 3, 15. Veteranus hostis, *Liv.* 21, 16. (2) Veteranum ac tironem militem opere assiduo corroboravit, *Suet. Galb.* 6. Augustus veteranos excivit paternos, *Paterc.* 2, 61.

Veterāscō, ēre. incept. *To grow old.* Urina, quam sex mensibus passa fueris veterāscere, *Col.* 2, 15. utitur & Cels. 3, 15.

Veterātor, ōris. m. (1) *One long practised, or exercised.* (2) *A crafty knave, an old fox.* (1) L. Cotta veterator habitus, *sed C. Laelius & P. Africanus in primis eloquentes*, Cic. de *Clar. Orat.* 21. Favorinus in literis veterator, *Gell.* 3, 1. (2) Quidnam hic volt veterator sibi? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 6, 26.

Veterātorie. adv. *Expertly, craftily.* = Acute & veteratorie dicere, Cic. *Orat.* 28.

Veterātorius, a, um. *Crafty, deceitful, tricking, sophistical.* Accurationem Macronis citius veteratoriam quam oratoriam diceret, Cic. de *Clar. Orat.* 75. Nihil testum, nihil veteratorium, omnia aperta, omnia perspicua reperientur, *Id. Verr.* 1, 54.

Veterātus, a, um. *Grown old.* Veteratus caseus, *Scrib. Larg. Comp.* 140.

Veterētum, i. n. *Old fallow ground.* Septem jugera majores quaestus antiquis retulere, quam nobis praebent amplissima veterata, *Col.* 1, 3.

Veterinārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to beasts, or to an horse-leech*, *Col.* 7, 3.

Veterinārius, ii. m. *A farrier, an horse-doctor; also he who letteth horses to hire, an hackney-man, an horse-courser*, *Col.* 11, 1.

Veterinus, a, um [ā vehendo, qu. veheterinus, vel. veterinus] *That beareth burdens, used in carriage*, *Luc.* 5, 863. *Plin.* 11, 64.

Veternōsē. adv. *Drowsily, faintly*, Litt. ex *Plaut.*

Veternōsus, a, um. *Stimulus, sup.* (1) *Sick of the lethargy, or sleepy disease.* (2) *Drowsy, heavy, lazy, sluggish.* (3) *Dropsical.* (4) *Faint, feeble.* (1) *Plin.* 28, 67. (2) = Hic est vetus, vietus, veterinosus senex, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 21. (3) Veterinosum tenet morbus bibendi atque dormiendi, *Cato, ap. Gell.* 1, 15. (4) Veterinosissimi artificii nodi, *sc. dialecticae*, *Sen. Ep.* 82.

Veternum, i. n. *The lethargy*, *Stat. Theb.* 6, 94.

|| Veternus, a, um. *Old, inveterate.* Corium veterinā atque scabiosā macie, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 280. *malē exponit Litt.*

Veternus, i. m. [ā veteribus, quod senibus potissimum contingit] (1) *A drowsy disease, called the lethargy.* (2) *Slothfulness, sluggishness, drowsiness, immoderate sleeping.* (3) *Nastiness.* (1) Num cum veterinus, aut aqua intercus, tenet? *Plaut. Menaech.* 5, 4, 3. (2) Urst mirum in modum veterino pinguescunt, *Plin.* 8, 54. Nec torpere diu passus sua regna veterino, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 124. (3) = Muscus vitium crura situ & veterino macerat, *Col.* 4, 24.

Vetēro, āre. *To grow old, to continue long, to be chronic.* Ubi febres veteraverunt, *Cels.* 3, 13.

Vetitum, i. n. *A thing forbidden.* Nitimur in vetitum, *Ov. Amor.* 3, 4, 17.

Vetitus, a, um. part. *Forbidden, unlawful.* Amor vetitus, *Ov. A. Am.* 1, 283. § Alea vetita legibus, *Hor. Od.* 2, 24, 58. Adulterium vetitum, *Ov. ex Pont.* 3, 3, 57.

Vetō, āre, ūi, itum (et āvi, ātum) [ā vi, qu. vim nē quid fiat adhibeo: vel ab ē non, et irō, missum, id est, permissum] (1) *To forbid, to prohibit, to command a thing not to be done.* (2) *Allo to let, or hinder, to stop.* (3) VETO, when the tribune made use of his intercession, or negative voice. (1) Qui appellit, is compellit, qui consuadet, vetat, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 46. Mafuri rubrica vetavit, *Perf.* 5, 90. Aruspex vetuit ante brumam aliquid novi negotii accipere, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 4, 28. = Aut jebere, aut vetare aliquid, Cic. § Cum leges duos ex una familia non solum magistratus creari vetarent, sed etiam in senatu esse prohiberent, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 33. (2) Non me ulla vetabunt frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare saltus, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 56. (3) Faxo ne juvet vox ista VETO, *Liv.* 6, 35.

Vetor, āri, itus. pass. *To be forbidden.* Vector plura loqui, *Ov. Met.* 2, 657.

Vetonica, ae. f. [ā Vetonibus, Hispaniae pop.] *The herb betony*, *Plin.* 25, 46. = Serratula.

Vetula, ae. f. mulier. *An old woman, or wife.* Vetula turpis, *Juv.* 6, 240.

Vetulus, a, um. dim. [ā vetus] *Somewhat old, stale.* § Tenueros equos vetulis anteponeere solent, Cic. de *Am.* 19. Vetula arbor, *Id. de Fin.* 5, 14. Vetulum vinum, *Col.* 10, 41.

Vetulus, i. m. *An old man*, *Perf.* 1, 22.

Vetus, ēris. adj. & antiq. veter, unde veterior, comp. rimus, sup. [ex ve, id est, valde, et aetas, Gell.] (1) *Former, past.* (2) *Old.* (3) *That hath been, chronic, customary.* (4) *Stale, musty out of date, worn out.* (5) *Of an antient descent, noble.*

VOL. II.

(1) = Credendum est veteribus, & priscis, Cic. de *Univ. i. i.* Veterum monumenta virosum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 102. § Veterimi Graecorum, *Tac. Ann.* 11, 14, 3. = Veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos proferam, *Plaut. Amph. Pröl.* 118.

Veterum malorum memor, *Ov. Met.* 13, 570. (2) = Veteres, & moris antiqui memores, *Liv.* 42, 47. (3) = Vetus & usitatum, Cic. de *Orat.* 1, 37. Vetus est adagium, *fames et mora bilem in nasum conciant*, *Plaut. Amph. in Supp.* 40. §

Rufus vetus operis & laboris, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 20, 4. § regnandi, *Id.* 6, 44, 1. § stipendiis, *Id.* 2, 66, 4. (4) Calceos veteres vendere, *Quint.* = Vetus, vietus, veterinosus senex, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 21. In veteres esto dura puella senes, *Tib.* 1, 8, 50. Senex veterior, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 2, 51. (5) § Spectare homines veteres, & senes, & totius urbis gratia subnixos, *Tac. Or.* 6.

Vetustas, ātis. f. [ā vetus] (1) *Antiquity, antientness, oldness.* (2) *A future continuance.* (3) *Length of time, long old age.* (4) *Old acquaintance.* (1) Exempla vetustatis oratori nota esse debent, Cic. de *Orat.* 1, 46. Veneranda vetustas, *Luc.* 9, 987. (2) Haec mala videntur etiam habitura vetustatem, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 9. (3) Consumit saxa vetustas, *Maximian* 1, 273. Obstat mihi tarda vetustas, *Ov. Met.* 12, 182. (4) = Magna est vis vetustatis, & consuetudinis, Cic. de *Amic.* 19. Coniuncti vetustate, officiis, benevolentia, *Id. Fam.* 13, 32.

Vetustē. adv. unde sup. vetustissimē. *Antiently, of a long time, or standing.* Vetustissimē in usu est, *Plin.* 27, 28.

Vetustesco, ēre. *To grow old, antient, or stale.* Vina vetustescunt, *Col.* 1, 6.

Vetustus, a, um. or, comp. *simus, sup.* *Old, antient.* Vetustos mores pervertere, *Nep. Hann.* 3. Vetustiores scriptores, *Liv.* 3, 23. Vetustius stercus, *Col.* 2, 15. Vetustissimus quisque militum, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 23, 2. § Quae vetustissima nunc creduntur, nova fuere, *Id. Ann.* 11, 24, 10.

* Vexāmen, inis. n. *A vexation*, *Lucr.* 1, 341.

Vexandus, a, um. part. *To be harassed.* Caesar, ad vexandos rursus hostes profectus, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 42.

Vexans, tis. part. *Harassing, vexing.* Vexantibus eos Coronaeis, *Liv.* 42, 67. conf. *Stat. Theb.* 5, 612. Vexantia frenos ora, *Luc.* 4, 751.

Vexatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A driving, or carrying hither and thither, a teasing and harassing.* (2) *Grief, trouble, torment, vexation.* (1) Utilius est citra corporis vexationem fame potius & siti cubitorem bovem emendare, *Col.* 6, 2. Vexatio viae, *Id.* 1, 3. (2) Afflictio est aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 8. *Met.* = Ad vexationem ignominiamque vitandam, *Suet. Tib.* 61.

Vexator, ōris. m. verb. *An harasser, a plager.* = Director & vexator urbis, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 11.

Vexatus, a, um. part. (1) *Ruffled, disordered.* (2) *Troubled, grieved, vexed, chafed.* (1) Comae vexatae, *Ov. Am.* 1, 14, 24. unda ingenti noto, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1090. vindemia nimbis, *Mart.* 1, 57. (2) Vita vexata per multa pericula, *Prop.* 2, 28, 15.

Vexillārius, ii. m. (1) *A standardbearer, an ensign, or auxiliary.* (2) *A garison soldier.* (1) Ordo sexagenos milites, duos centuriones, vexillarium unum, habebat, *Liv.* 8, 8. Vexillarius Galbae imaginem solo affixit, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 41, 1. (2) *Paterc.* 2, 110.

Vexillatio, ōnis. f. *A company of soldiers under one ensign, the horse, or cavalry*, *Suet. Galb.* 23.

Vexillum, i. n. [ā veho, vexi, vexum, vexulum, vexillum, & fugā vastioris literae velum] (1) *A banner, standard, ensign, or flag, a streamer, the top-gallant.* (2) *Meton. Soldiers under it.* (1) Vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurrere oportuerit, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 20. *Met.* Vexilla submittere, *to lower his topsail, to strike*, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 2, 4. (2) Accedunt pio vexilla tumultu, *Stat. Theb.* 12, 782.

Vexo, āre. freq. [ā veho] (1) *To disturb, to mud, to toss up and down.* (2) *To vex, trouble, cumber, or disquiet.* (3) *To teize, or molest.* (4) *Meton. To plague, or torment, to worry.* (1) Mare Caspium vexant inaequales procellae, *Hor. Od.* 2, 93. Vexat lutulentā balnea turbā, *Juv.* 7, 131. (2) Regis provincias vexat, castella expugnat, *Nep. Datam.* 9. (3) Noli vexare uxorem; quiescit, *Juv.* 1, 126. (4) Sollicitudo vexat impios, Cic. de *Legg.* 1, 14. Dulichias vexasse rates, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 76. ubi vid. *Serv. & Gell.* 2, 6.

Vexor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be harassed, or infested.* = Qui fertur & raptatur, atque huc & illuc diffrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur, *Gell.* 2, 6. Pestilentia vexari, *Col.* 7, 7.

V ante I.

Via, ae. antiq. viās. f. [ā vehendo, primū veha, indē via, Varr.] (1) *A way, or passage, a broad street in a city, a causeway.* (2) *A journey, or voyage.* (3) *A passage, vein, or pore.* (4) *A track.* (5) *An access.* (6) *A manner, mean, or fashion, a rule, method, or course.* (1) § Via vel constitui latior octo pedibus, vel angustior potest, ut tamen eam latitudinem habeat, quā vehiculum ire potest; alioqui iter fit, non via, *Paul. J.C.* Via militaris, *Liv.* 44, 49. praetoria, Cic. § Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, *Id.*

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de Div. 1, 58. *ex poëta*. Ex errore in viam reducere, *Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 3, 2. Monstrare viam prono tramite, *Lucr.* 6, 26. (2) Magna fuit subitae iustitiae causa viae, *Ov. Ep.* 17, 156. = Audita viae causa, Non utile carpis, inquit, iter, *Id. Met.* 2, 549. (3) Per viarum omnes flexus in corpore qui sunt, *Lucr.* 3, 586. (4) Aequeoreae viae, *Ov. Epist.* 19, 160. Audacem pennis reperit ille viam, *Id. A. Am.* 2, 22. (5) Via ad gloriam proxima, *Cic. de Offic.* 2, 12. (6) Non tam iustitiae, quam litigandi tradunt vias, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 6. = Habeo certam viam atque rationem, *Id.* = Aliud est verba fundere, aliud ratione & arte distinguere, *Id.* Via vitae, *Id.* in *Rull.* 1, 9. colendi, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 122.

Vialis, e. *Of.* or belonging to the highway. Lares viales, *Plaut. Merc.* 5, 2, 24.

Viarius, a, um. *Of.* or belonging to ways. Viaria lex, a statute for repairing of highways, *Coel. Cic. Fam.* 8, 6.

+ Viaticatus, a, um. Furnished with things necessary for a journey. Cum inspicio marsupium, viaticati admodum aetivè sumus, *Plaut. Aeu.* 2, 1, 30.

+ Viaticor, ari. dep. To provide necessities for a journey, to be provided, *Plaut. Vid.* Viaticatus.

Viaticulum, i. n. dim. A small provision for a journey; also a little estate, or mean livelihood. Viaticulum mihi corrali, *Apul. Met.* 7, p. 213.

Viaticum, i. n. [quod pro via, i. e. itinere, paratur] (1) All things necessary for a journey, as victuals, money, &c. voyage, provision. (2) One's estate, or substance. (1) Velim videas, & quid viatici, & quid instrumenti opus sit, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 31. Egentes & leves spe legationis & viatico publico, privatâ etiam benignitate, prolestat, *Id.* pro *Placc.* 8. Sequere me, viaticum ut dem à trapezitâ tibi, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 3, 89. (2) Luculli miles collecta viatica multis aerumnis perdiderat, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 26. *Met.* Petite hinc juvenesque senesque finem animo certum, miserisque viatica canis, *Perf.* 5, 65.

Viaticus, a, um. Pertaining to a journey, or travelling by the way. Viatica coena, a welcome home, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 1, 61.

Viator, oris. m. (1) A traveller, a wayfaring man. (2) A serjeant, beadle, or purveyor, an apparitor. (1) Non semper viator à latrone occiditur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 21. (2) Nauta atque viator, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 16. (2) *Cic. de Senect.* 16. & *Col. in praef. l.* 4. Viatores fuisse ingenuos, aut certe libertos, *vid. Tac. Ann.* 16, 12. Viator tribunicius, *V. Max.* 9, 1, 8.

Viatorius, a, um. *Of.* or belonging to the way of travelling, or to travellers. Vasa viatoria, *Plin.* 16, 20. Horologium viatorium perisile, *Vitruv.* 9, 9. a portable dial.

Vibex, icis. f. [βίβας; Graeci vocant στυγὰς, *Hesych.* inde vibices] A mark, or print of a stripe, or blow, black and blue, a wale on the flesh after whipping. = Verberum vulnera, & vibices obliterare, *Plin.* 30, 39. confer *Perf.* 4, 49. & *Plaut. Mest.* 4, 1, 11.

Vibia, ae. f. A pole, or stick laid across on forks, like the cricket bar at ball-play. Vasa vibiam sequitur, *Prov. Vid. Scal. Lect. Auson.* c. 18.

+ Vibium, ii. n. [à vibio; ab ex αμφίβιον, amphibium, qu. phibium] Any creature living on water and land both, *Litt. ex Stat.*

Vibo, onis. m. [à vibro, extrito r, vel ab βίβω, quod valcat contra fulminis ictum] The flower of the herb Britannica, good against being thunderstruck, *Plin.* 25, 6.

+ Vibrabilis, e. adj. That may be shaken, or brandished, *Auson. Ep. Paul.* 108.

+ Vibramen, inis. n. A brandishing, or shaking. Vibramina draconum, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 187. + Crispatio.

Vibrandus, a, um. part. To be shaken. Jam cornus avita tentatur vibranda tibi, *Claud.* 4. *Conf. Hon.* 519.

Vibrans, tis. part. (1) Brandishing, shaking, wagging, quivering. (2) Met. Quick, bright, dazzling. (1) Tela vibrantia, *Ov. Met.* 8, 342. (2) Oratio vibrans, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 95. Archilochus validae, breves, vibrantesque sententiae, *Quint.* 10, 1. *conf. Sil.* 13, 26.

Vibratus, a, um. part. or, comp. (1) Shaken. (2) Brandished. (3) Crisped, curled, frizzled. (4) Quavered. (1) *Vid.* Vibror. (2) Spicula vibrata, *Ov. Met.* 8, 374. Vibratus ab aethere fulgor, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 524. (3) Vibrati calido ferro crines, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 99. Barbâ & capillo vibrato, *Plin.* 2, 80. (4) *Virg.* 8, 524. Vibrator, *Auson. Eidyll.* 21, 5.

Vibrissae, f. vel vibrissi. m. plur. [pili in naso, dict. quod his vulvis caput vibretur] Hairs growing in the nostrils, *Fest.*

Vibrisso, are. To warble in singing, to shake the voice, to quaver, to trifle, *Titinn. ap. Fest.*

Vibro, are. act. [ab βίβω, quod Ionibus est ferio, *M.*] (1) To shake a thing, to make a thing shake. (2) To brandish. (3) To dart, or throw, to hurl. (4) To quaver as in notes. (5) To frizzle, curl, or ruffle. (6) To tremble, to quiver. (7) To move nimbly. (1) Serpentes vibrant linguas, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 211. (2) Sampitum praefuso, qui vibrant hastas ante pugnam, quibus in pugnando nihil utitur, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 80. (3) Jaculum vibrare excusso lacerto, *Ov. Ep.* 4, 43. *Met.* Iambos truces vibrare, *Catull.* 34, 5. (4) *Plin.* 10, 43. (5) *Vid.* Vibratus, n. 3. (6) Mare, quia à sole collucet, albescit, & vibrat, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 33. (7) Saeva vibrant luce tenebrae, *Val. Placc.* 8, 60.

Vibror, ari, âtus. pass. To be shaken, to tremble, &c. *Vid.*

Vibro. Sic mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, *Ov. Ep.* 11, 77. Vento vibrantur aristae, *Id. ibid.* 14, 39.

Viburnum, i. n. [à viendo, i. e. ligando] A shrub, some take it for a withy, others a wild vine. Lenta inter viburna cupressi, *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 26.

Vicanus, i. m. A villager, peasant, country man, or boor. Timolites ille Vicanus, *Cic. pro Placc.* 3. Vicani, quique ibi habitant, exules, *Liv.* ¶ Vicani aruspices, quacks, pretenders to an art, that strole up and down, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 58. *ex Ennio.*

¶ Vicaria, ac. f. A deputyship; also a vicarage, *Vopisc.*

¶ Vicariatus, us. m. A vicar's office, that supplieth a place for another.

Vicarius, a, um [qui vicem alicujus gerit] That is in stead, or in place of another, that supplieth another's room. In his operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 38. Vicarium verbum, one word, or saying in lieu of another, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, 34. Amor vicarius, mutual love, *Hier.* Vicaria mors, undergone for another, *Sen. Controv.* 13.

Vicarius, ii. m. (1) One who performeth the office, or place of another. (2) A lieutenant. (1) Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 37. (2) *Veget.*

Vicatin. adv. In villages, or streets, street by street, village by village. Homines vicatin conferbere, *Cic. pro Sext.* 14. *conf. Plin.* 6, 30. Vicatin dispersi cives, *V. Max.* 5, 3. *ext.* 3.

¶ Vicēcancellarius, ii. m. [qui vicem gerit cancellarii] A vice-chancellor, *Ap. poster.*

¶ Vicēcomes, itis. m. A sheriff, a viscount, *Ap. poster.*

¶ Vicedominus [qui domini vice res ipsius administrat, eique vicariam operam praestat] A steward, a surrogate, one who manageth the affairs of a bishoprick under, or instead of the bishop, canonist.

Vicēnalia, um. n. pl. Solemn games and vows for twenty years, *Pomp. Laet.*

Vicēnarius, a, um. The twentieth. Lex me perdit quina vicenaria, a law forbidding to make any contract under twenty five years of age, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 69. Vicenaria fistula, *Vitruv.* 8, 7.

Viceni, ae. a. Twenty. Vicenae amphorae, *Col.* 3, 3.

¶ Vicennium, ii. n. The space of twenty years, *Ap. JCC.*

Vices, f. pl. Turns, courses, changes. Vicibus alternis, *Luc.* 1, 410. *Vid.* Vicis.

Vicēsima, ae. f. sc. pars. The twentieth part, paid as a tax of the twentieth penny.

Vicēsimani. m. pl. Soldiers of the twentieth regiment, or legion, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 64. *Vid.* *Lipf. ad Tac. Ann.* 13. & *Plin. Paneg.* 37.

Vicēsimarius, a, um. (1) *Of.* or belonging to the twentieth part. (2) Also a collector. (1) Aurum vicēsimum, gold raised from the tax of the twentieth part, *Liv.* 27, 10. (2) Vicēsimarius, *innotat.* & *τὰς ἐκαστὰς ἀμείνων*, *Gloss. Vet.*

¶ Vicēsimo, are. Vicēsimum milites, to take, or execute every twentieth man, ut decimare, *v. Capitol. in Macrino.*

Vicēsimus, a, um. The twentieth, *Cic. ad Q. frat.* 3, 1.

Vicēssis, is. m. [ex viginti, & as] The weight of twenty pounds, the number of twenty. Amphora vicēssis, *Mart.* 12, 77. *ut leg. Salmast. al. vigēssis.*

Vicia, ae. f. (1) The pulse called a vetch, or tare. (2) Also continence. (1) Flore semel laeso pereunt viciaeque fabaeque, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 267. (2) *Fest.*

Viciarium, ii. n. A place sowed with vetches, *Col.* 11, 2.

Viciarius, a, um. *Of.* or belonging to vetches. Cribrum vicarium, *Col.* 8, 5.

Vicies. adv. Twenty times. Bis & vices, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 2.

Vicina, ae. f. A she neighbour. Audiat vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *Hor. Od.* 3, 19, 24.

Vicinālis, e. *Of.* or belonging to neighbours, or the neighbourhood. Vicinālis ulus, *Liv.* 21, 26. Scythicis et vicinālibus bellis affidue vexati, *Just.* 41, 1, 9.

Vicinia, ae. f. [à vicus] (1) Nearness of dwelling. (2) The neighbourhood, vicinage. (3) Likeness. (4) Nearness. (1) Vicinia nostra Arverni lacus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 16. (2) Funus egregie factum laudet vicinia, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 106. (3) Ad viciniam lactis accedens aqua, *Plin.* 31, 22. (4) Manu, tanta est vicinia, tango, *Ov. Ep.* 18, 179. Vicinia fati, *Luc.* 4, 518. lethi, *Id.* 4, 224. mortis, *Id.* 8, 569.

Vicinitas, âtis. f. (1) The neighbourhood. (2) The company of neighbours, dwelling nigh one. (3) Nearness, likeness. (1) Signum, quod erat notum vicinitali, buccinâ datur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 44. (2) Vel virtus tua, vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 4. (3) Multi non discernunt cyperon à cypro, vicinitate nominis, *Plin.* 21, 69.

Vicinium, ii. n. Neighbourhood. Versatur in vicinio invidia, *Sen. de Brev. Vit.* 15. si locus sanus sit, al. vicino.

Vicinus, a, um. or, comp. (1) Near, next to in place. (2) Not far off in time. (3) Very like. (1) Mantua vicina Cremonae, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 28. (2) Parti vicinior, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 275. (3) = Vicina & finitima rhetoricae dialectica, *Cic. Orat.* 32.

Vicinus, i. m. [qui eundem vicum habitat] A neighbour. Tribules

VIC

Tribules & vicini mei, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 16. Arrius est vicinus proximus, *Id. Att.* 2, 14.

Vicis, vici, vicem, vice. [*ab inus. nom. vix*] (1) *Change, course.* (2) *Stead, place.* (3) *Office, part, or duty.* (4) *A case, hap, fortune good, or bad.* (5) *Vices, pl. attacks, or charges in war.* (6) *A mutual recompence, good, or bad.* (1) Quae in temporibus annuâ vicē intelliguntur, *Plin.* 2, 39. Gratâ vice veris, *Hor. Od.* 1, 4, 1. (2) Praefedit spectaculis in Caili vicem, *Suet. in Claud.* 7. Fungi vice cotis, *Hor. A. P.* 304. Vicem lunae reddere, *Plin.* 2, 6. (3) Ne sacra regiae, viciis defererentur, *Liv.* 1, 20. Fungi alienâ vice, *Id.* (4) Lentuli vicem minimè dolemus, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 6. Menedemi vicem miseret me, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 1. Et suam, & aliorum vicem pertimescere, *Cic. pro Domo.* 4. (5) Virg. *Aen.* 2, 433. ubi vid. *Serv.* (6) Gratiam meritis reter, vicemque no- dtris, *Sen. Herc. fur.* 1338. ¶ Vice versa, *Iust.* 6, 5, 11. & *Id.* 16, 4, 18.

+ Vicissatim, adv. *Plaut. Poen. prol.* 49. idem quod +

Vicissim, adv. [*vice mutuâ*] *By turns, one after another, interchangeably, back again, in like manner.* Vos ab illo irridemini, & iphi illum vicissim eluditis, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 39. Quid possit uterque vicissim experiamur, *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 28.

+ Vicissitas, atis, f. *Accius. id. quod +*

Vicissitudo, inis, f. (1) *An interchanging, a succeeding of one thing to another in its course.* (2) *A vicissitude, change, or variety.* (1) Vicissitudines dierum & noctium, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 7. = Ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 24. (2) = Ad actionis suavitatem, quid est vicissitudine, varietate, & commutatione aptius? *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 60.

¶ Vicomagister, i. m. *A kind of constable, or master of the watch who guardeth the city by night, Ap. JCC.*

+ Victi, pro victus, quod vide.

Victima, ae, f. [*Victima, quae dextrâ cecidit victrice, vocatur, Ov.*] (1) *The beast killed in sacrifice for victory.* (2) *A sacrifice, a victim.* (1) Fluvius Eurotas ita magnus & vehemens factus est, ut eo traduci victimae nullo modo possent, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 31. Maxima victima Taurus, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 146. (2) Consul se victimam reipub. praebuit, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 19.

Victimarius, ii, m. (1) *He that selleth beasts for sacrifice.* (2) *He that attended upon the priest at sacrifice, who bound the beast and got all things ready.* (1) *Plin.* 7, 10. Sed vide Har- duinum longè aliter legentem. (2) Ignis à victimariis factus, *Liv.* 40, 29. conf. eund. 41, 15.

¶ Victimio, are. *To sacrifice.* Hircum horricontem Marti victimant, *Apul. Met.* 7. p. 216. + Immolo.

Vicito, are, freq. [*à vivo, victum*] *To live, to maintain himself.* Benè libenter victitas, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 49. Victita- bam volupe: parsimonia & duritiâ disciplinae aliis eram, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 74. Ficus victitamur aridis, *Id. Rud.* 3, 4, 59.

Victor, oris, m. verb. [*à vinco*] (1) *A conqueror, a vanquisher.* (2) *Also he that hath his desire and wish.* (1) Multa victori co- rum arbitrio, per quos vicit, faciendâ sunt, *Cic. Fam.* 4, 9. Victor exercitus, *Nep. Ages.* 4. currus, *Ov. A. Am.* 2, 7. pes, *Id. Epist.* 16, 88. (2) Victor Sinon incendia miscet, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 329. ubi vid. *Serv.* Victor propositi, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 13, 2.

Victoria, ae, f. (1) *Victory, conquest.* (2) *The goddess of victory.* (1) Nihil se tantum acquisitionum victoriâ, quantum auferre calamitas posset, *Suet. Caes.* 60. Victoria naturâ inso- lens & superba est, *Cic. pro Marcello.* 3. (2) Victoriae simul- acrum, *Tac. Ann.* 14, 32, 1.

Victoriatus, i, m. sc. nummus. *A coin having the image of the goddess Victory upon it, an half denarius, Cic. pro Font.* 5. *Plin.* 23, 60.

Victoriola, ae, f. dim. (1) *Laurel of Alexandria, tongue- laurel.* (2) *A little image representing Victory.* (1) *Litt. sed unde non dicit.* (2) Victoriolae aureae, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 34.

+ Victoriosus, a, um, simus, sup. *That hath gotten many victories, victoribus.* Cato ap. *Gell.* 4, 9. VICTORIOSUS CAESAR, in nummo Probi ap. *Spanheim.* + Victoriis potens.

Victrix, icis, f. [*à victor*] (1) *She that vanquisheth.* (2) It is also used as an adjective, with a substantive in the plural number. (1) Mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 5. (2) Victricia bella, *Stat. Sylv.* 5, 2, 150. arma, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 54.

+ Victuis, in gen. pro victus, *Varr. olim enim tres duntaxat declinationes habebant Romani, sc. primam, secundam, & ter- tiam.*

Victurus, a, um, part. [*à vinco*] *That will overcome.* Nisi qui vicisset, victurum neminem, *Cic. Philipp.* 3, 11.

Victurus, a, um, part. [*à vivo*] *That will live, continue, and be seen.* Victuri cortice ex arbore, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 49. Victurus suavis, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 6, 130. Quidnam victuri gigni- mur? *Perf.* 3, 67.

Victus, a, um, part. [*à vincor*] *Overcome, vanquished, cast, beaten; baffled, disappointed of his purpose.* Victi populi, *Cic. pro Font.* 12. Prece victus, *Hor. Epod.* 17, 43. = Domitus, quod vide.

Victus, us, & + victi, m. [*quo vivitur*] (1) *Sustenance, things necessary to live by.* (2) *Synecd. Food, meat and drink.* (1) Quotidiani victi ventrem ad me afferas, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 75. (2) Victum lanâ ac telâ quaeritare, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 48.

VID

Viculus, i, m. dim. *A little street, Liv.* 21, 33. *scil. var. codd.*

Vicus, i, m. [*ab vicus, domus, ut ab divus, vinum*] *A street, to wit, rows of houses, one close to another, with a way be- tween them.* Dictus sceleratus à Tullia vicus, *Ov. Fast.* 6, 610. Vicus rusticus, *a village, Cic.*

Videlicet, adv. [*videre licet*] (1) *To wit, that is to say.* (2) *Per irrisionem, forsooth, I warrant you.* (1) Castè lex jubet adire Deos, animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia, *Cic. de Legib.* 2, 10. (2) Tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, pernicio- sus meus, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 6.

Viden', pro videlicet. *Do you see?* *Ter. Eun.* 2, 2, 34.

Videndus, a, um, part. (1) *To be seen.* (2) *To be taken care of.* (1) Mater mihi se videndam obtulit, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 589. (2) Amici quoque res est videnda, in tuto ut collocetur, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 3, 11.

Videns, tis, part. *Seeing.* Neque experientibus modò terri- bile, verum etiam procul videntibus, *Iust.* 4, 1. Videns alios soles Europa, *Luc.* 9, 872.

Video, ere, di, sum, act. [*ab idō, Idem. in fut. secund. idō, Ion. idō, & praefixo digamma, video*] (1) *To see, look, or be- hold.* (2) *Vide, & viden', a form in anger or scorn.* (3) *Me vide, a form in assuring.* (4) ¶ Diem videre, *to live.* (5) *To visit, and go to see.* (6) *To perceive, or understand.* (7) *To see to, to take heed.* (8) *To have an eye to.* (9) *To con- sider.* (1) Certum, hisce oculis egomet vidi, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 2, 31. ¶ Constitui ad te venire, ut & viderem te, & viderem, & coenarem etiam, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 23. (2) Illud sis vide ex- emplum disciplinae, *Ter. Adelph.* 5, 1, 4. Viden' quid otium, & cibus facit alienus? *Id. Eun.* 2, 2, 34. Vide, ut incedit, *Id.* (3) Istiuc ipsum nihil periculi est; me vide, *I warrant you, take my word for it, Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 13. (4) ¶ Sive diem videat, sive tegatur humo, *Ov. Trist.* 5, 4, 44. = Hinc pru- dens, sciens, vivus, vidensque pereor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 28. Vivo videntique sumus ducitur, *Cic. pro Quint.* 15. Hinc & cassus lumine pro mortuo, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 85. ¶ Haec lo- quendi formâ à Graeco fonte fluxisse videtur; sic enim Επει- ζωντες καὶ ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ παραμένοντες, dixit, *Hom. Il.* 1, 38. (5) Pro- pediem te videbo, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. Rogo, mane videas Plinium, *Plin. Ep.* 1, 5. (6) Causas rerum videre, *Lucr.* 1, 154. = Intelligere, *Cic.* Aliena homines melius vident, & dijudicant quàm sua, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 98. (7) Nisi vides, nisi senis ami- cos oras, ambis, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 36. Vide, quid agas, *Id. Eun.* 2, 1, 18. Tu ista omnia vide, & gubernâ, *Cic.* (8) Vile est corpus iis, qui magnam gloriam vident, *Liv.* 2, 12. (9) Quàm id rectè faciam, viderint sapientes, *Cic. de Amic.* 3. = Videas etiam atque etiam, & consideres quid agas, *Id. Verr.* 5, 68.

Videor, eri, pass. (1) *To be seen.* (2) *To seem.* (1) Divis videbit permixtos heroas, & ipse videbitur illis, *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 16. (2) Possunt, quia posse videntur, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 231. Videre videor, methinks I see it, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 31. Vilus sum am- bulare, methought I was walking, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 16. Quid tibi videtur? what think you? *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 17. Id mihi visus est dicere, methought he said, *Id. Andr.* 1, 5, 20.

Videtur, bitur, sum est, imperf. *It seemeth, it appeareth, it seemeth good.* Si tibi videtur, if you please, if you think fit, *Cic. Fam.* 14, 7. Videbitur, care shall be taken, *Plaut. Perf.* 2, 5, 10.

Vidua, ae, f. sc. mulier. [*ab iduo divido, praefixo digam. sc. divisa à viro*] (1) *A woman without man, whether she hath had an husband, (2) or never had one, (3) or hath buried him, a widow.* (1) Penelope tamdiu vidua suo caruit viro, *Plin. Stich.* 1, 1, 2. (2) Virgines viduae, *Sen. Agam.* 195. (3) Avaras viduas venari, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 78.

Viduatus, a, um, part. (1) *Not having.* (2) *Deprived, be- reaved of, destitute.* (3) *Left all alone, made a widow.* (1) Arva nunquam viduata pruinis, *Virg. Geor.* 4, 518. (2) Re- gna viduata lumine, *Sil.* 3, 601. (3) Ne Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, *Suet. Galb.* 5.

¶ Viduatus, us, m. *The estate of widows, widowhood, Tert.* + Viduitas.

+ Viduertas, atis, f. i. e. calamitas. [*dict. quod viduet bonis, Fest.*] = Mars pater, te precor, uti tu morbos, viduertatem, vastitudinem, calamitatēque prohibeas, *Cato.* 141.

Viduitas, atis, f. (1) *Widowhood.* (2) *Lack, or want.* (1) In viduitate relictæ filiae, *Liv.* 40, 4. = Viduitas ac solitudo, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 5. (2) Viduitas opum, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 2.

Vidulum, n. & vidulus, i, m. [*quod in viam detur, M.*] *A bag, a budget, a purse, or hawking-bag, wherein travellers car- ry their money, or any other thing.* In vidulo obsignatum mar- supium, *Plaut. Menaech.* 5, 7, 47.

Viduo, are, act. [*ab ant. iduo, i. e. divido*] (1) *To deprive, to bereave.* (2) *To make one a widow, or leave alone.* (1) Ur- bem viduare civibus, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 571. dextram enī, *Sen. Hipp.* 866. (2) Vid. Viduatus, n. 3.

Viduor, ari, atus, pass. *To be stripped, to be deprived of.* Foliis viduantur ulmi, *Hor. Od.* 2, 9, 8.

Viduus, a, um. [*ab ant. iduo, i. e. divido*] *Bereft, deprived, left alone, void, destitute, or without.* Melius peribimus, quàm sine alteris vestrum viduae, aut orbae, vivemus, *Liv.* 1, 13. ubi viduae maritos, orbae parentes respicit. ¶ Solum arboribus viduum, *Col.* 2, 2. Plures viri sunt vidui, quàm nunc mulie- res,

res, widowers, Plaut. § Pectus viduum amoris, *Ov. Am.* 3, 10, 18. Vitis vidua, a vine that groweth by itself, without the support of any tree, Catull. 60, 49. Virgines viduae, unmarried maids, Sen. *Vid.* Vidua. Viduo jugulum ferit hasta irrita ligno, *Stat. Theb.* 2, 543. *b. e.* sine cupide ferrea.

Vico, ere, ēvi, etum. act. [à Gr. *ἰν* committō, vestio, jungo] (1) To bind with twigs, to hoop. (2) Also to bend, to tie up. (1) Habes vimina, unde viendo quid facias, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 23. (2) Viere Veneream corollam, *Enn. ap. Varr.* 1. cit.

Viētor, oris. m. verb. [qui viēt dōlia] (1) He that maketh baskets, or vessels of osier, to be covered with leather. (2) A cooper who bindeth vessels with hoops. (1) Et viētozem, & piscatorem te esse, impure, postulas, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 51. (2) Si viētori locaveris lacum curandum, *Ulp.*

Viētus, a, um. [à vico, cujus mediam syllabam producit *Lucr.* corripere videtur, *Hor. Epod.* 12, 7. (1) Bowing, or stooping for age. (2) Wrinkled, or withered. (1) Vetus, viētus, veterosus senex, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 21. (2) Viēta mala, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 19. * Viēta vōstis araneae, a cobweb, *Lucr.* 3, 386.

Vigens, tis. part. (1) Fresh, flourishing. (2) Brisk, active. (3) Eminent, famous. (1) Herbae vigentes rore, *Lucr.* 2, 361. (2) = Homini mens data & acris, & vigens, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 14. (3) Citharoedus vigens praeter alios, *Suet. Ner.* 20.

Vigeo, ēre, ui. neut. [ex vi agendo, *Fest.*] (1) To flourish, to wax, to grow. (2) To live. (3) To be strong, fresh, lively, or brisk. (4) To be in force. (5) To be much used, to be in vogue. (6) To be esteemed. (1) Ea, quae à terrā stirpibus continentur, vivunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 33. Met. = Gliscunt, & vigent, aemuli, *Tac. Ann.* 16, 22. (2) Omnium rerum, quae naturā vigent, similis finis, non idem, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 9. = Animus post mortem sentit & viget, *Id. pro Sext.* 21. & restitui, *Id.* (3) Miles viget assiduo certamine, *Tib.* 4, 1, 88. = Nos animo vigeamus magis, quam cum florebamur, *Cic. Attic.* 4, 3, sub fin. (4) Gens fortis, dum Lycurgi leges vigeant, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 42. (5) Apud quos venandi & equitandi laus viget, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 26. Et in malam partem, Invidia & crimina ubi vigent, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 61. (6) § Vigeant apud istam mulierem venustate, *Cic. pro Coel.* 28. Vigeat violacea purpura, *Plin.* 9, 63.

Vigescō, ēre. incept. To grow brisk and active. Jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt, *Catull.* 44, 8.

Vigēssima, ae. f. sc. pars. The twentieth part, a tribute of the twentieth penny, *Plin. Paneg.* 37, 1.

Vigēsīmiarius, a, um. Of, or belonging to the twentieth part. Vigēsīmarium aurum, money raised from that tax, *Liv.* 27, 10. *Vid.* Vicefīmarium.

Vigēsīmus, a, um. The twentieth, *Cic. Vid.* Vicefīmus, q. rect.

Vigēssis, e. [ex viginti, & assis] That weigheth twenty pounds, that cost twenty asses. *Vid.* Vicefīssis.

Vigil, is. adj. omn. gen. [à vigeo, vigilis, & per Apoc. vigil; ut ab ago, agilis, *Perot.*] (1) Watchful, waking, mindful. (2) That keepeth awake. (3) Attentive, mindful. (4) That never goeth out, unextinguishable. (1) Canes vigilēs, *Hor. Od.* 3, 16, 2. Custos vigil; *Ov. A. Am.* 3, 612. (2) Curac vigilēs, *Ov. Met.* 3, 396. (3) Vigili aure bibere, *Stat. Achill.* 2, 119. (4) Ignis vigil, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 200. flamma, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 5, 4. Lucernae vigilēs, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 14.

Vigil, ilis. m. A watchman, a sentinel. Clamor à vigilibus, fanique custodibus, tollitur, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 43.

Vigilans, tis. part. & adj. or, comp. sūmus, sup. (1) Watchful. (2) Heedful, vigilant, wary. (1) Oculi vigilantes, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 438. & Somnians videt, quae vigilans voluit, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 6, 8. (2) Nemo paratior, vigilantior, ad iudicium venit, *Cic. Act.* in *Verr.* 11. Constantinus, vigilantissimus Caesar, *Treb. Poll.* in *Gallien.* 14.

Vigilandus, a, um. part. To be watched, to be past waking. Fletu nox vigilanda venit, *Tib.* 1, 2, 78.

Vigilans, tis. part. Watching, being awake. Damno vigilans mea visā, *Ov. Met.* 7, 643.

Vigilanter, adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. Watchfully, diligently, warily, heedfully. Vigilanter se tueri, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 2. Enitar multo vigilantius, *Id. Somn. Scip.* 8. = Vehementissimē vigilantissimēque vexatus, *Id. pro Mur.* 15.

Vigilantiā, ae. f. (1) Watchfulness. (2) Met. Vigilancy, care, heed, diligence. (1) Erat summā vigilantia, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 8. (2) Caesar horribili vigilantia plenus, *Cic. Attic.* 8, 9. Praetor suā vigilantia pacem in Sicilia dicit fuisse, *Id. Verr.* 4, 24.

Vigilārius, ii. m. vel ut alii vigilarium, ii. n. A watcher, or watchman, *Sen. Ep.* 58. Si sane lectio.

Vigilatē, adv. Watchfully, heedfully. = Vigilatē atque attentē verbum non probum mutavit, *Gell.* 3, 14.

Vigilatio, ōnis. f. A waking, *Coel. Aur. Tard.* 1, 4, 101. Vigilatū, imperf. Men wake, *Mart.* 12, 65.

Vigilatus, a, um. part. (1) Watched, spent in watching, or sitting up late. (2) Made by sitting up. (1) Nox convivio vigilata, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 20, 6. (2) Carmen vigilatum nocte, *Ov. Fast.* 4, 109.

Vigilax, acis. adj. Equi passioni vigilat, magister pecoris, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2. Watchful, wary, vigilant. Canes vigilaces, *Col.* 7, 12. galli, *Id.* 7, 2. & Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis, *Ov. Met.* 2, 779.

Vigilia, ae. f. (1) A watching, or being awake. (2) A watch

by night, a sentry. (3) Vigiliae, night studies. (4) A watch, or fourth part of the night. (5) Mer. An office, or station wherein vigilance is required. (6) The even before any feast. (7) Vigilance and diligence. (1) Affecta labore & vigilis corpora, *Liv.* 36, 24. Lippitudo odiosa propter vigilias, *Cic.* (2) = Qui non stationem, qui non vigilias inissent, *Tac. Ann.* 13, 35, 2. Manere in urbis vigilia, *Cic. in Pison.* 7. (3) Cui non audita sunt Demosthenis vigiliae? *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 19. (4) Cum puer tuus ad me secundā ferē vigiliā venisset, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 7. Tertiā ferē vigiliā exactā, *Id. Catil.* 3, 2. & Quaternas vigiliae, quarum singulae trium horarum fuere, noctem dispecebant, *vid. Lips.* de magnit. Rom. 1. 5. Dial. 9. (5) Vigiliam suam alteri tradere, *Cic. Brut. Epist. Fam.* 11, 24. (6) Cereris vigiliae, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 10, 65. (7) Vigiliā suā vacuum metu aliquem reddere, *Cic. Attic.* 7, 19.

Vigilo, āre. neut. (1) To awake from sleep. (2) To watch, to sit up all night. (3) Met. To be vigilant, or very diligent. (4) * To be in, or alive, to burn bright as the fire. (1) De multa nocte vigilare, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 14. & Qui isthic dormit? P. Callidates. T. Callidates, vigila. C. Vigilo. *Plaut. Most.* 21, 26. (2) Fessum de viā, & qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, arctior somnus complexus est, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1. (3) Vigilare decet hominem, qui vult sua tempore conficere officia, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 3, 16. = Quirites, quantum potero excubabo, vigilabōque pro vobis, *Cic. Philipp.* 6, 7. (4) An tacitā vigilet face Troicus ignis? *Stat. Sylv.* 1, 1, 35. & Sopiri, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 743.

Vigilor, āri, ātus. pass. To be spent in watching. Noctes vigilantur amarae, *Ov. Epist.* 12, 169.

Viginti, adj. plur. indecl. [qu. decem bis geniti, *Prob.*] Twenty, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 20.

Vigintivirātus, ūs. m. The office of twenty men of like authority, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 2.

Vigintiviri, orum. m. pl. Officers of Rome, twenty in number, who had like authority, *Cic. Attic.* 2, 7.

Vigor, ōnis. m. [à vigeo] (1) Strength, lustiness, mettle. (2) Met. Liveliness, vigour, briskness. (1) Vigor juventae, *Liv.* 1, 57. Crudo vigore asper equus, *Sil.* 3, 387. Gratus in ore vigor, *Ov. Met.* 12, 297. (2) Animi vigor, *Ov. Ep.* 16, 51. ingenii, *Id. Met.* 8, 254.

Vigoratus, a, um. part. Envigoured, enlivened. Hac opportuna fallaciā vigorati juvenis inductus, *Apul. Met.* 9, p. 289.

Vileo, ēre. To be, or become vile, or of small price, to grow cheap. Vileo, *ἰντελίζωμαι*, O nom. † Evilefco, *V. Max.*

Vilifico, āre. To vilify, or make of no reputation, *Cic. ap. Litt. sed q.* †

Vilipendo, ēre, i. To vilify, to have in no esteem. Etiamnum me vilipendit, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 5. Potest tamen scribi divise.

Vilis, e. or, comp. sūmus, sup. [à villo, i. e. re nihili, unde & titivilitium] (1) Vile, of no value, or account, little worth, or set by. (2) Cheap, of little price, at a low rate. (1) = Nihil tam vile, neque vulgare est, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 26. & Non minor voluptas percipitur ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosis, *Id. de Fin.* 2, 28. & Si honos noster vilior fuisset, salutem certē charam putavi, *Id. pro Flacc.* 41. Vilis oratio, *Quint.* 8, 3. & accurata, *Id.* (2) Frumentum vilis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 84. Vili domum vendere, *Mart.* 12, 67, 10. † Gens vilis morti, *b. e.* Mortem parvi faciens, *Flor.* 2, 6, 35. al. leg. mortis.

Vilitas, ātis. f. (1) Vileness, baseness, contempt. (2) Cheapness. (1) Vilitas vulgati corporis, *Curt.* 5, 1, 38. (2) & Carissimam annonam nec opinata vilitas consecuta est, *Cic. pro Dom.* 6. Vilitas fructus nostros minuit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 9, 24.

Viliter, adv. iūs, comp. sūmē, sup. Vilely, basely, cheaply. Viliter semetipsum colere, *Apul. Florid.* 7, p. 772. Vaenire poteris intestinis vilis, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 1, 28. Vilissimē emitur, *Col.* 2, 10. conf. *Plin.* 18, 8.

† Vilito, āre. To make cheap, or of little esteem, Non.

Villa, ae. f. [à vicus, vicula, dim. villa] A manor house out of a city, or town, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 2. Properly having a farmhouse, or homestead belonging to it. & Metuo ne pro villā emam Ostiae in littore Sejanas aedes, *Id. ib. unde pete villae descript.* & Incendia non villarum modō, sed etiam vicorum, *Liv.* 2, 62. & urbs, *Tib.* 2, 3, 1. & oppidum, *Phaedr.* 3, 10. = rus, *Id.* Villa publica, erat locus in Campo Martio. Quatuor millia dediturum inermium civium in villā publicā interfici iussit, *Flor.* 3, 21, 24. *Vid. Liv.* 4, 22.

Villānus, i. m. [qui in villa habitat] A farmer, a villager. † Conditioni colonariae addictus, *Bud.* Hinc Angl. a villain.

Villāris, e. Of, or belonging to a village, farm, or country house. Villares gallinae, *Plin.* 10, 57.

Villāticus, a, um. Idem. Canis villaticus, an house dog, *Col.* 7, 12. Alites villaticae, tame fowl, *Plin.* 23, 17.

Villāca, ae. f. A farmer's wife, a woman that keepeth a dairy, or house in the country. Asparagi, posito quos legit villica fuso, *Juv.* 11, 65. conf. *Col.* 12, 1.

Villicans, tis. part. Performing the office of a bailiff, *Plin.* 18, 8.

Villicatio, ōnis. f. verb. A bailiffship, or stewardship, an hiring, or managing of a farm, *Col.* 11, 1.

Villico, āre, & villicor, āri, ātus. pass. To hire, or manage a farm, to follow husbandry, to live in the country. *Vid.* Villicans. Nondum etiam hic villicabar, *Phaedria, Turpil. ap. Non.* 2, 897.

† Villico,

|| Villico, ōnis. m. *Litt. ex Apul. id. quod.*
 Villicus, i. m. (1) *An husbandman, a farmer.* (2) *The bailiff of the manor, a steward even in the city.* (1) Villicus agri colendi causā constitutus & appellatus à villa, *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* (2) *Cic. de Orat. 1, 58. Juv. 3, 195. Gloss. vet. villicus, διοικητής.* * Attonitae urbis villicus, *Id. 4, 77. falsè pro praefectus.*

Villosus, a, um. ior. comp. issimus, sup. [à villus] (1) *Hairy, shaggy, rough.* (2) *Woolly, downy.* (3) *Full of small strings, or fibres.* (4) *Rough, thickset.* (5) *Made of frieze.* (1) Urfae pelles villosae, *Ov. Met. 12, 319.* Villosissimum animalium lepus, *Plin. 11, 94.* (3) Radice villosa arbor, *Plin. 12, 26.* (4) Arbor folio villosior, *Plin. 16, 19.* (5) Puellae horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, *Tib. 2, 3, 62.*

Villula, ae. f. dim. *A little farm, or manor-place.* Circum villulas errare, *Cic. Attic. 8, 9.*

Villum, i. n. dim. [à vinum, ut ab unus, ullus] *Little, or small wine.* Ut edormiscam hoc villi, *Ter. Adelph. 5, 2, 11.* vix alibi occ.

Villus, i. m. [à vellus, quod de lana primò dicatur. (1) *Wool.* (2) *Hair, à coarse shag hair.* (3) *The hair, or nap in cloth.* (1) Animantium aliae villis vestitae, *Cic. N. D. 2, 47.* Udis aries in gurgite villis mersatur, *Virg. Geor. 3, 446.* (2) Dependet caprarum mento villus, *Plin. 8, 76.* (3) Tonfis mantilia villis, *Virg. Aen. 1, 706.*

Vimen, inis. n. [à vicio] *An osier, a twig, a rod, a wicker.* Viminibus raris fenestrae factae, *Varr. R. R. 3, 9.* Salices foecundae viminibus, *Virg. Geor. 2, 446.* Clypeus è viminibus, *Flor. 3, 20.* Vimine querno texere, *Virg. Aen. 11, 65.*

Vimentum, i. n. *id quod vimen, Tac. Ann. 12, 16.*

Viminālia, um. n. *All trees and shrubs that bring forth twigs fit to bind, or wind.* Salices viminales, *Plin. 17, 32. & Col. 4, 30.*

Vimineus, a, um. *Made of wickers, rods, or osiers.* Qualus vimineus, *Col. 8, 3.* Viminea tegumenta, *Caes. B. G. 3, 63.*

Vinacea, ae. f. sc. uvā. *Pressed grapes.* Vinaceae heminam, *Col. de Arb. c. 4.*

Vinacea, ōrum. n. *The kernels, or husks of grapes, grape-stones; also the mother of the wine, Col. 11, 2.*

Vinaceus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to wine and grapes.* Acinus vinaceus, *Cic. de Senect. 15.* Ubi tamen leg. al. rectius ex acini vinaceo.

Vinaceus, i. sc. acinus. *A Pressed grape, Col. 3, 1.*

Vinālia, um. n. *Feasts at the first broaching, or tasting of their wine, in May and September, Plin. 18, 69.*

Vinālis, e. *Vinalia verba, used at the wine, Varr.*

Vinārium, ii. n. *A wine vessel, as an hogshead, pipe, or rundlet.* Invertunt vinaria tota, *Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 39.*

Vinārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to wine.* Vinarius lacus, *Col. 12, 18.* Cella vinaria, *Cic. de Senect. 16. & Col. 1, 6.* Vas vinarium, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27.*

Vinārius, ii. m. (1) *A vintner, a taverner, one that selleth wine.* (2) *A drunkard, a great drinker of wine, a winebibber.* (1) Vina quae heri vendidi vinario, *Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 30.* (2) Ulp.

Vinca, ae. f. [al. vinca pervinca dict. quod obvia quaeque farmentis suis vinciat] *Periwinkle, Plin. 21, 39.*

Vincendus, a, um. *To be conquered.* Memores non cum hostibus, sed cum servis praeliandum, nec armorum, sed dominorum jure vincendos, *Just. 2, 5.*

Vincens, tis. part. *Conquering.* Sed Romanos vincentes jam inusitata antè elephantorum forma stupere primò, mox cedere praelio coëgit, *Just. 18, 1.*

Vinceus, a, um. *Potione vincea, i. e. laqueo onerato gulam, I will stretch my neck in an halter and hang myself, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56. per jocum, qu. vinacia.*

Vincibilis, e. (1) *Vincible, conquerable, easy to be vanquished, or overcome.* (2) *Easy to be manured, tilled, wrought, or laboured.* (1) *Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48.* (2) * Terra gravis, vix ullā culturā vincibilis, *Col. 3, 12.*

|| Vincimen, inis. n. *A twig, or osier to bind a thing with, Jun. 4 Vimen.*

Vincio, ire, xi, etum. act. (1) *To bind, or tie up, to wrap.* (2) *To hoop.* (3) *Met. To make sure.* (4) *To drown and dull.* (5) *To join, to connect.* (1) § Suras vincere cothurno, *Virg. Aen. 1, 341.* § manus post terga, *Id. ib. 11, 81.* § foenum in manipulos, *Col. 2, 19.* * guttura alicujus, *to strangle, Ov. Met. 10, 22.* (2) Dolia plumbo vincito, *Cato, 39.* (3) Locum vincere praefidiis, *Cic. Attic. 7, 18.* (4) Mentem vincere Lyaeo, *Prop. 3, 5, 21.* (5) Sententias graves & suaves reperiebant antiqui, sed eas non vincebant, *Cic. Orat. 50.*

Vinclum, i. n. *pro vinculum.* Tenacia vincla, *Virg. Geor. 4, 412.*

Vinco, ere, ici, icum. act. (1) *To conquer, subdue, or overcome, to vanquish, worst, or get the better of.* (2) *To obtain.* (3) *To exceed, excel, surpass, or surmount, to outdo.* (4) *To prevail, or take place.* (5) *To prove, or make out.* (6) *To digest, or concoct.* (7) *To expel.* (8) Vicimus, a formula in rejoicing. (9) Viceris, a formula when one is angry, and with difficulty granteth a thing. (1) Malo cum Pompeio vinci, quam cum illis vincere, *Cic. Attic. 8, 7.* = Mihi vivendum est cum illis, quos vici, ac subegi, *Id. Cat. 3, 12.* = expugnare, *Id.*

VOL. II.

(2) Cognitor si fuisset tuus, quod vicisset judicio, ferres tuum, *Cic. pro Q. Rosc. 18.* (3) Asclepiades eloquentiā vincebat caeteros medicos, *Cic. de Orat. 1, 14.* Cursu vincere cervum, *Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7.* (4) Sententia lenior vicit, *Liv. 28, 26.* (5) Vince argumentis, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 267.* Vince deinde virum bonum fuisse Oppianicum, *Cic. pro Cluent. 44.* (6) Vid. Vincor, n. 3. (7) Funalia noctem vincunt flammis, *Virg. Aen. 1, 731.* (8) Rumpantur iniqui, vicimus, *Prop. 1, 8, 28.* Vicimus, ō focii, *Lucil. vid. & Ov. Trist. 3, 9, 23. & Metam. 6, 513.* (9) Vid. Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 20. & ibi Donat. Item Suet. Caes. 1. & ibi Casaub. sic & Graeci Νίκα dicunt.

Vincor, i. pass. (1) *To be overcome.* (2) *To be convinced.* (3) *To be digested, to be concocted.* (1) Vincere, & vinci vultu eodem, *Liv. 1, 7.* (2) Peccavi, pater, vincor, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 31.* (3) Pervigilio praecipue vincuntur cibi, *Plin. 11, 118.* Vincio, ōnis. f. *A binding, a conjunction in friendship.* Si exemeris ex natura rerum benevolentiae victionem, *Cic. de Amic. 7. sed variant. codd.*

Vinctura, ae. f. verb. *A binding, or tying.* Virga sequax ad vincturas, *Plin. 16, 68.*

Vincturus, a, um. *About to bind.* Parthica quae tantis variantur cingula gemmis, regales vinctura sinus, *Claud. 2. R. Prof. 95.*

Vinctus, a, um. part. (1) *Bound, hard laced, girt.* (2) *Met. Constrained.* (3) *Promised and assured.* (4) *Subst. A prisoner.* (1) = Religatus vinctusque saxis, ap. *Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.* = astrictus, *Id.* (2) Matres student filias demissis humeris esse, & vincto pectore, ut graciles sient, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22.* (3) *Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 31.* (4) Fides vincta, teste numine, *Ov. Ep. 20, 212.* (5) *Plin. Ep. 3, 16.*

Vinctus, ūs. m. *A binding, a bond, or girth.* = Pendere in palmam, aut funiculo, aut vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, *Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.*

Vinculum, & per apoc. vinculum, i. n. [à vincio] (1) *A bond, or band, a tie, any thing that fasteneth, or tieth, as fetters, cords, givies.* (2) *A garland.* (3) *Imprisonment.* (4) *A bond, or obligation wherein one is bound.* (1) Genistae palmitibus idonea praebent vincula, *Col. de Arb. 29, 1.* Vincula epistolae laxavit, *unsealed it, Nep. Pauf. 4.* Met. Vincula amicitiae, *Lucr. 3, 83.* beneficii, *Cic. pro Plaut. 30.* (2) Imposita capiti vincula venerando gere, *Sen. Thyest. 543.* (3) In vincula publica conjectus, *Nep. Milt. 7.* (4) Excusare laborem, & mercenaria vincla, *Hor. Epist. 1, 7, 67.*

Vindemia, ae. f. [qu. vinidemia, à vino, vel vita demenda] (1) *The gathering of grapes to make wine, vintage.* (2) *Wine.* (3) *A gathering of fruits, or honey.* (1) Spumat plenis vindemia labris, *Virg. Geor. 2, 6.* (2) Tua villa non videt vindemias in cellā, *Varr. R. R. 3, 2.* (3) Vindemia olivarum, *Plin. 15, 2. mellis, Id. 11, 14. & Col. 9, 15.*

Vindemiālis, e. *Of, or belonging to vintage.* Vindemiales fructus, *Suet. Aug. 35.*

Vindemiātor, oris. m. (1) *A vintager, or he that gathereth grapes to make wine.* (2) *A star which appeareth the 26th day of August.* (1) Commodius legitur fructus à vindemiatore, *Col. 4, 17.* Durus vindemiator & invictus, *Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 30.* * Ubi quadrissyllabam vocem fecit, nempe i & a in unum contrahendo, quod non observans Steph. vindemator fecit. (2) VII. KAL. Sept. Vindemiator exoritur mane, *Col. 11, 2, 58.*

Vindemiātorius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to vintage.* Vasa vindemiatoria, *Varr. R. R. 3, 2.*

Vindemio, are. *To gather grapes, or ripe fruits in harvest, Plin. 14, 4. & 18, 74.*

Vindemiōla, ae. f. dim. *A little vintage, Cic. Att. 1, 10.*

* Vindemitor, ōris. m. (1) *A vintager.* (2) *A star so called.* (1) Carpebat raras serus vindemitor uvae, *Sen. de morte Claud. 845.* (2) At non effugiet Vindemitor, *Ov. Fast. 3, 407.* Vid. Vindemiator.

Vindex, icis. c. g. [à Gr. ἑδικος, id. quod ἑδικος] (1) *An avenger of wrongs, a redresser of grievances.* (2) *An asserter of liberty, a defender.* (3) *The patron of a book, or he to whom it is dedicated.* (1) Furiae vindices scelerum, *Cic. N. D. 3, 18.* = Quis ultor & vindex constantior? *Col. 7, 12.* (2) Tabula vindex libertatis, *Cic. de Legg. 3, 17. conf. Id. de Orat. 2, 48.* (3) Indice non opus est nostris, nec vindice, libris, *Mart. 1, 54.*

Vindicandus, a, um. part. *To be punished, preserved, &c.* Talis improborum consensus omni supplicio est vindicanda, *Cic. de Amic. 12.*

Vindicans, tis. part. (1) *Claiming.* (2) *Revengeing.* (1) Singulis tyrannidis sibi impotentiam vindicantibus, *Just. 5, 3.* (2) *Cic.*

Vindicatio, ōnis. f. verb. *An avenging, or punishing, a vindication, Cic. de Inv. 2, 22.*

Vindicaturus, a, um. part. *About to revenge, deliver, &c.* Tunc a rapinā hostium templa vindicaturi, *Just. 8, 2.*

Vindicia, ae. f. *Gell. 20, 10. &c.*

Vindiciae, arum. f. pl. (1) *A claim or action brought by one demanding a person or thing possessed by another.* (2) *The provisional possession of a controverted person or thing.* (1) Non calumniā litium, non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis fundos alienos petere, *Cic. pro Milon. 27.* (2) Decernere vindicias secundum libertatem, *Liv. 3, 47.* Vid. Castell. praef. Bibl. Lat. ad Edward. VI.

Vindico, āre. act. (1) *To revenge, to avenge, or punish.* (2) *To defend, deliver, or preserve.* (3) *To claim, to challenge.* (4) *To excuse.* (5) *To restore.* (6) *To maintain.* (1) Scipionis nemo vindicaverat mortem, *Plin.* 10, 60. Omni supplicio vindicare, *Cic. de Amic.* 12. seditionem, *Id. Fam.* 1, 9. (2) Vindicare à molestiā, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 1, 4. (3) Nonnulla ab imperatore miles, plurima verò fortuna vindicat, *Nep. Thrasib.* 1. (4) Turpitudine personae ejus, in quem liberius invehimur, nos vindicabit, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 16. (5) Vindicare libertatem Galliae, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 76. (6) Rempub. in libertatem vindicare, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31.

Vindico, āri, ātus. pass. *To be avenged, &c.* Quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur, *Cic. pro Mil.* 7.

Vindicta, ae. f. [à vindico, nisi potius à Vindicus, *vid.* n. 4.] (1) *Vengeance, punishment.* (2) *Defence, maintenance.* (3) *A rod which was laid on the head of a servant when he was made free.* (4) *Liberty, or freedom itself.* (1) Lento gradu ad vindictam sui procedit ira divina, *Val. Max.* 1, 1, ext. 3. (2) Utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, *Paterc.* 2, 64. (3) *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 76. (4) Vindictae nomen à Vindicio tractum quidam putant, *Liv.* 2, 5.

Vinea, ae. f. [à vite, qu. vitinea; vel à vino] (1) *A vine, or vineyard.* (2) *An engine of war made of timber and hurdles, under which in assault they came safely under the walls of a town, and so scaled them, usually eight foot broad, seven high, sixteen long, &c.* (1) Vineae pubescit, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 390. & Nimmio vinearum studio negliguntur arva, *Suet. Dom.* 7. (2) Aggere, vineis, turribus, oppugnavi, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4.

Vinealis, e. *Of, or belonging to vines, or a vineyard.* Limitatio terrae vinealis, *Col.* 3, 12.

Vinearius, a, um. *Of a vineyard.* Vinearios coles praecipitare, *Col.* 5, 6, 36.

Vineaticus, a, um. *Idem, Cato II. & Col.* 4, 1.

Vinētum, i. n. [à vinea] *A vineyard.* Ad escam non expedit instituire vineta, *Col.* 3, 2. *Met.* Ut vineta egomet caedam mea, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 200. *Prov. Vid.* interpr.

Vinipōtor, ōris. m. *A drinker of wine, a wine-bibber,* *Plin. nisi divisè malis.*

Vinitor, ōris. m. *A vinedresser, a keeper of a vineyard, a gatherer of grapes,* *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 14. Vinitor opus obibit, *Col.* 4, 24. & Separandi sunt aratores à vinitoribus, *Id.* 1, 9, 6. Maturae vinitor uvae, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 36.

Vinitōrius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the keeping of a vineyard, or dressing of vines,* *Col.* 4, 25. & *Plin.* 16, 67.

+ Vinnulus, a, um. *Vid. Vinulus.*

Vinolentia, ae. f. *Drunkennes, Cic. Top.* 20. & *Tusc.* 4, 11.

Vinolentus, a, um. (1) *Given to drinking of much wine, drunk.* (2) *Also made with wine, winish.* (1) Vinolentus mulierem illam compressit, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 28. Vinolentus furor, *Cic. Acad.* 4, 27. & Vinolentorum visa imbecilliora quàm fidorum, *Id. Acad.* 4, 27. & sobrius, *Id.* (2) Vinolenta medicamina, *Cic. in Pison.* 6.

Vinōsus, a, um. or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Having a smack and savour of wine.* (2) *Given to drinking.* (1) Sopor calidus ac vinosus, *Plin.* 12, 27. Juncus vinosae mordacitatis ad linguam, *Id.* 21, 72. Pomum succi vinosioris, *Suet. Aug.* 77. (2) Modicè vinosi, *Liv.* 41, 4. Aetas vinosior, *Ov. Fast.* 3, 765. Quid opus est verbis? vinosissima est, *Plaut. Curc.* 1, 1, 79.

+ Vinulus, a, um. *Delicate, dainty, nice, wanton, or as some think, drunk with wine,* *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 70. ubi *vid. interpretes.* & *Scrib. & vinnulus, Isid.*

Vinum, i. n. [à Gr. *bivos*] (1) *Wine.* (2) *Any kind of drink.* (3) *A banquet.* (1) & Abite lymphae, vini perniciēs, *Catull.* 25, 6. * Vinum vetustate edentulum, *mellow wine,* *Plaut. Poen.* 3, 3, 87. meracius, *strong,* *Cic. N. D.* 3, 31. fugiens, *flat, dead, beginning to sour,* *Id.* Vina coronare, *to fill brimmers in order to a libation,* *Virg. Aen.* 7, 147. *in imitation of the Greeks, so* *Κῆποι δὲ κεντῆρας ἰμειψάσθαι ποτόν,* *Hom. Od.* 1, 149. (2) Myrti baccas legere, ex his vinum exprimere, *Cels.* 4, 18. (3) *Met.* Vel heri in vino quàm immodestus fuisti? *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 6.

+ Viocurrus, qu. viam currus. *A lacquay, Varr.*

+ Viocurus, i. m. [qui vias curat] *A surveyor of the highways.* + Aedilis.

Viola, ae. f. [à via, ubi homines eunt, ita & id. ab *lvas*] (1) *A violet.* (2) *A purple colour.* (1) An tu me in violā putabas, aut in rosā dicere? *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 26. *De violarum generibus vid.* *Plin.* 21, 14. (2) Tinctus violā pallor amantium, *Hor. Od.* 3, 10, 14.

Violabilis, e. (1) *That may be hurt, or wounded.* (2) *That may be profaned.* (1) Cor violabile telis, *Ov. Ep.* 15, 79. (2) Non violabile numen, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 154.

Violāceus, a, um. *Of a violet colour, or like a violet,* *Plin.* 9, 63. & 37, 61.

Violandus, a, um. part. *To be broken, or transgressed.* Foedera violanda, *Tib.* 1, 9, 2. *Sil.* 11, 160.

Violārium, ii. n. *A bank, or bed of violets,* *Virg. Geor.* 4, 32.

Violārius, ii. m. *He that dyeth violet colour.* Violarii coloris infector, *Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 36.

Violātim. adv. *By way of violence, or abuse,* *Litt. ex Liv.*

Violātio, ōnis. f. verb. *A profaning, violating, wronging, or infringing.* Violatio templi, *Liv.* 9, 8. fidei, *Paterc.* 2, 1. Sinè violatione ullius rei incescit agmen, *Liv.* 36, 20.

Violātor, ōris. m. verb. *An abuser, a corrupter.* = Ruptor foederis humani, violatōrque gentium juris, *Liv.* 4, 19. Violator templi, *Ov. ex Ponto.* 2, 2, 27.

Violaturus, a, um. part. *About to violate.* Si ita fecissent, fines eorum se violaturum negavit, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 31. conf. *Liv.* 33, 20. Mare ipsum violaturi, *V. Max.* 9, 2, ext. 1.

Violātus, a, um. part. (1) *Hurt, forced.* (2) *Deflowered.* (3) *Profaned, abused.* (4) *Dishonoured.* (5) *Broken infringed.* (1) & Non solum violatus manu, sed vulneratus ferro, *Cic. anteq. in Sen. ven.* 3. (2) Violata virginitas, *Cic.* (3) = Sacra polluta violata, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 72. & Disce ea sancta credere, quae à te violata sunt, *Liv.* 1, 18. Violati numinis arae, *Juv.* 13, 219. (4) Violatum cubile, *Catull.* (5) Poena violati juris, *Cic. de Legg.* 2, 9.

Violātus, ūs. m. *An abuse, Litt. ex Mart. sed q.*

Violens, tis. adj. (1) *Violent, forcible.* (2) *Swift, rapid.* (3) *Vehement, earnest.* (1) Postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 10, 37. (2) Quà violens obfrepit Ausidus, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 10. (3) = Nunc ferus, & violens, *Perf.* 5, 171.

Violenter. adv. ius, comp. *simè, sump.* (1) *Forcibly, violently.* (2) *Heniously.* (3) *Cruelly.* (1) Sacra ludorum violenter dirimere, *Liv.* 5, 1. Imber violentius fusus, *Curr.* 8, 14, 4. Rivalis aries violentissimè persequitur, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) Patrem adolescentis facta haec tolerare audio violenter, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 1, 4. (3) Proconsulatum violenter gerere, *Plin. Ep.* 9, 3.

Violentia, ae. f. (1) *Force.* (2) *Violence, rashness.* (3) *Boisterousness, storminess.* (4) *Cruelty, fierceness.* (1) Op-primi impetu violentiae, *Cic. anteq. iret in exil.* 5. (2) = Novi hominis furem, novi effraenatam violentiam, *Cic. Philipp.* 12, 11. (3) Circius nulli ventorum violentiā inferior, *Plin.* 2, 46. (4) Eadem violentia vultu, *Ov. Met.* 1, 238.

Violentus, a, um [à vis] or, comp. *simus, sup.* (1) *Forcible, ungovernable.* (2) *Violent, fierce.* (3) *Cruel, injurious.* (4) *Rash, headstrong.* (5) *Boisterous, tempestuous.* (6) *Angry, enraged.* (1) Aeris vices violentae, *Lucr.* 5, 1269. & Peragit violenta potestas, quod tranquilla nequit, *Claud. Conf. Mall.* 239. (2) Quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos soli habemus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60. (3) Aliis violentior aequo visa Dea est, *Ov. Met.* 3, 253. (4) = Quamvis sis, ut es, homo furens & violentus, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 28. (5) Venti violenti, *Lucr.* 5, 1225. Tempestates violentissimae, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 49. (6) Multo Appio, quàm Fabio violentior fuit, *Liv.* 2, 59.

Violo, āre. act. [à vi] (1) *To force.* (2) *To deflower.* (3) *To transgress, or break, to violate.* (4) *To spoil, defile, or sully.* (5) *To cut, or fell down.* (6) *To colour, to dye.* (1) Hospites violare fas non putant, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 22. Violare parentes, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 9. aras Deum, *Sil.* 17, 114. (2) Parcite violare puellam, *Tib.* 1, 6, 51. Virginitem violare, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23. (3) Violare amicitiam, *Cic. pro Cluent.* 42. fidem, *Ov. Epist.* 7, 57. Ingenuum violant marmora tophum, *Juv.* 3, 20. (4) Nubes violant ferenam speciem mundi, *Lucr.* 4, 138. *Met.* Violare existimationem alicujus, *Cic. pro Quint.* 23. (5) Silvam violare, *Ov. Met.* 3, 28. (6) Indum sanguineo si quis violaverit ostro ebur, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 67.

Viōlor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be hurt, broken, profaned.* Existimas in ea re violari tuam existimationem, *Cic. pro Quint.* 23.

Vipera, ae [quod vi pariat, cum matris interitu; al. qu. vipera; ab *ἰππεω*, laedo, *Morl.*] (1) *A viper.* (2) In conviciis. (1) Brevibus viperis implicata crines Canidia, *Hor. Epod.* 5, 15. Vipera custos conchae pretiosae, *Luc.* 6, 678. (2) *Plaut. Caf.* 3, 5, 19.

|| Viperalis. f. sc. herba [quod valeat contra viperarum morsus] *Rue, herbgrace, Apul. de Herb.* 1, 89.

Vipereus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to vipers.* Vipereus crinis, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 281. Viperei nodi, *Luc.* 6, 490.

|| Viparina, ae. f. sc. herba [quod in morfu viperarum prodest] *Wild-burrage, or dragon wort, Apul. serpentaria, Id. interpr. Jun.*

Vipérinus, a, um. *id. quod vipereus.* Viperinus morsus, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 29. *ex poeta.* Viperina pellis, *Plin.* 29, 34. Viperinus sanguis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 8, 7.

Vipio, ōnis. m. *A young crane, Plin.* 10, 69.

Vir, viri. m. [à vi, quod viribus praestat, vel ab *ἀνδρ* Mars] (1) *A male, in respect of a female, whether in man, or beast.* (2) *A man, in respect of a child.* (3) *A man, as opposed to a pathic.* (4) *A man, having the courage, or sense of a man.* (5) *An husband.* (6) *Virility.* (1) Vir natus quod rem feminarum tetigerit, *Phaedr.* 3, 8, 11. & Viri hieme, feminae aestate, *Plin.* 10, 83. * Vir gregis caper, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 7. (2) & Hoc non modò in puero, five adolescente, sed etiam in viro admiratione dignum est, *Lex. ex Plin.* (3) *Suet. Vesp.* 13. (4) Abi, patristas, virum te judico, *Ter. Adelph.* 4, 2, 25. & Tun' virum, aut adeò hominē deputas esse? *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 9. Monebat quemadmodum Dario majorem turbam hominum esse, sic virorum sibi, *Just.* 11, 13, 10. & Metellus homo nobilissimus atque optimus vir, *Cic. post reedit.* 5. ¶ Vir virum legit, when

when in marshalling an army, a soldier chooseth one to stand by him, in whose valour he most confideth, Virg. Aen. 11, 632. (5) Tibi generum firmum, & filiae invenies virum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 40. = Σ Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti, Ov. Met. 1, 146. (6) Ut relicta sibi sensit membra sinè viro, Catull. 61, 6.

Virā, ae. f. *A woman, a manly woman*, Fest. Virae querquetulanæ, i. e. Hamadryades, Scal. Σ Aliqui hanc vocem leg. ap. Plaut. Amph. 182. sed perperam.

Virāgo, inis. f. [quod ut vir agat] *A manlike female, an heroine*. Ancilla virago, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 79. Belli metuenda virago, Ov. Met. 2, 765.

Virbius, ii. m. [bis vir, ex vir, & βίος, vita, qu. vir denuo vitalis] *One who hath lived twice*, as Hippolytus restored to life by Aesculapius, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7, 762.

Virculæ, f. pl. [vel pro virgulae, vel qu. viriculae ob virorem] *Thin rinds of the linden tree, betwixt the bark and the wood*, such as they make bazing ropes of, Plin.

Virectum, i. n. [à vireo] *Sic enim leg. aliqui locum Vir. infra cit. in viretum, q. v.*

Virens, tis. part. (1) *Flourishing, green*. (2) *Youthful*. (1) Hedera virens, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 17. Σ aridus, Id. silva, Catull. 32, 10. gleba, Juv. 12, 85. (2) Virens, & docta psallere Chia, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 6. Σ Donec virenti canities abest, Id. Od. 1, 9, 17.

Vireo, ère, ui. neut. (1) *To be green, to flourish*. (2) *To be lusty, or strong*. (3) *To shine, to sparkle*. (1) Σ Alia semper virent, alia hieme nudata sunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13. (2) Vid. Virens, n. 2. (3) Viden' tu illi oculos virere? Plaut. Menæch. 5, 2, 76.

Vireo, ònis. m. [à viridi colore] *A Canary bird of a green colour, a greenfinch*, Plin. 18, 69.

Vireſco, ère. incept. (1) *To wax green, to begin to flourish*. (2) *To recover again*. (1) Injussa vireſcunt gramina, Virg. Geor. 1, 55. Vireſcunt rami arboribus, Lucr. 1, 253. (2) Ne de nihilo renata vireſcat copia rerum, Lucret. 1, 675.

+ Vireſco, ère. [à vires] *To grow strong, or of force*, Non. + Cresco.

Virētum, i. n. [à vireo] *A place full of green herbs, a green, a grass-plot*. Amoena vireta fortunatorum nemorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 638. ubi al. virectum.

Virga, ae. f. [qu. viriga à virendo; ut ῥάβδος à ῥάλλω] (1) *A twig, a young branch*. (2) *A rod, whip, or scourge*. (3) Σ Mercury's caduce, or wand. (4) *A obelisk, or note of something false, or obsolete*, thus †. (5) *A stroke*. (6) *A man's yard*. (1) Virgae myrteae, Cato, 101. Arbutis virgis texunt feretrum, Virg. Aen. 11, 65. Virgae salices, Ov. Met. 13, 800. (2) Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Rom. corpore amovit, Cic. pro Rabir. 4. Virga levi flectit ora, Luc. 4, 683. (3) Permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ, Ov. Met. 1, 716. (4) Solebant veteres grammatici versus censoriâ quadam virgâ notare, Quint. 1, 4. (5) Taurus signatus media inter cornua virgâ, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 201. (6) Ap. Med.

Virgator, òris. m. *A beater with rods, a whipster, a beadle of a parish*, Plaut. Afin. 3, 2, 19.

Virgatus, a, um. (1) *Made of twigs, or whips*. (2) *Spotted, streaked, or striped*. (3) *Beaten with rods*. (1) Vellera virgati custodibant calathifci, Catull. 62, 319. (2) Virgata tigris, Sil. 5, 148. Vestes virgatae auro, Id. 4, 155. Sagula virgata, Virg. Aen. 8, 660. (3) Val. Flacc. 2, 159. ut aliqui int.

Virgētum, i. n. *A place where osiers, or rods grow*, Cic. de Legg. 2, 8.

Virgeus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to rods, twigs, osiers, small sticks, &c.* Scopas facito virgeas, Cato, 152. Virgea flamma, Virg. Aen. 7, 463.

+ Virgindemia. Vid. Virindemia.

Virgifer, i. m. *He that carrieth a silver rod, or wand before an officer, or preacher, a verger*, Litt. ex Liv. sed q.

|| Virginal, & virginalis, is. n. [virginis natura verenda, ut feminae] *Intactum ab omni crimine virginal*, Prud. Peri. Steph. 14, 8.

Virginalis, e. *Maidenly, virgin like, of, or belonging to a maid, or virgin*. Virginalis habitus & vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3. verecundia, Id. pro Quint. 11. modestia, Id. de Div. 1, 31. Feles virginalis, a bawd, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43.

Virginarius, a, um. *Of a maid, or virgin*. Scelestâ feles virginalis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 14.

+ Virgindemia, ae. f. (1) *A gathering of osiers, twigs, or rods to make bands, &c.* (2) *Also whipping harvest*. (1) Varr. interpr. Non. (2) Scapulae metuunt virgindemiam, Varr. Ulmea virgindemia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22. jocose ad formam vindemiae ludentes uterque.

|| Virgineſis, e. Si adest virgineſis dea, ut virginis zona solvatur, Aug.

Virgineus, a, um. *Virgin like, of, or belonging to a virgin*. Pudor virgineus, Tib. 1, 4, 74. rubor, Virg. Geor. 1, 430. * Volucres virgineae, harpyes, Ov. Met. 7, 4.

Virginitas, atis. f. *Chastity, virginity, maidenhead*. Salva virginitas, Ov. Ep. 16, 160. Virginitatem violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23.

Virgo, inis. f. [à virore aetatis] (1) *A virgin, or maid, a damsel*. (2) *A daughter*. (3) *A young married woman*. (4)

A chaste person, man or maid. (5) It is also said of brutes, as a mare, &c. (6) *One of the twelve signs*, Astreae. (7) *A Roman aqueduct* so called. (8) Met. *Any thing that hath not been defiled, or meddled with*. (1) Sororem tuam virginem esse non fivisti, Cic. pro Domo, 34. Σ Virgo atque mulier nulla erit, quin sit mala, quae praeter sapiet, quam placet parentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 37. Σ Divortunt mores longè virgini ac lupae, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 22. Virgo maxima, the chief of the Vestal virgins, Val. Max. (2) Si virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem locari non posset, Nep. Epam. 3. (3) Ah! virgo infelix, quae te dementia cepit? Virg. Ecl. 6, 47. (4) Virgines pueri, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 26. sed variant codd. (5) Virgo equa, Plin. 28, 41. (6) Vid. Ampel. cap. de XII signis. (7) Stat. Sylv. 1, 5, 26. vid. & Front. de Aqu. p. mihi 101. Mart. 5, 21. Plin. (8) Virgo charta, not yet published, Mart. 1, 67, 7. faliva, fasting spittle, Tert. de Jejun. c. 6.

Virgula, ae. f. dim. *A little rod*. Corona facta duabus virgulis oleagineis, Nep. Thrasib. 4. Virgula divina, when things succeed without our care, and fall as it were into our laps from heaven, Cic. Offic. 1, 44.

Virgūlatus, a, um. part. *Striped, streaked*, as it were with rods, Plin. 9, 52. ubi al. virgata.

Virgultum, i. n. [à virga, qu. virguletum] *A company of young sprigs growing together out of the ground, a young set, or twig*. Via interclusa frondibus & virgultis, Cic. pro Coel. 18. Quaecunque premeſ virgulta per agros sparge fimo pingui, Virg. Geor. 2, 347. Loca obſita virgultis, Liv. 28, 2.

Virguncula, ae. f. dim. [à virgo] *A wench, a little girl, or young maid, a modder*, Petron. 18, 6. Curt. 8, 4, 25. Juv. 13, 40.

Viria, five viriola, ae. f. [ornamentum colli è gemmis viridibus] *A necklace, or, as some, a man's bracelet, made of green precious stones*, Plin. 33, 12.

+ Viriatus, a, um. [à vires] *Strong, lusty, put in heart, force, or strength*, Lucil. ap. Non. + Robustus.

|| Viriculæ, arum. f. dim. [à vires] *Little, or small strength, or force, small substance, or means, weakness*, Litt. ex Apul. + Exiguæ vires.

Viricūlum, i. n. (1) *A graving tool*. (2) *A kind of dart*. (1) Plin. 35, 41. (2) Coel.

Viridans, tis. adj. *Verdant, green*. Viridantes horti, Col. 10, 23. Cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg. Aen. 5, 539.

Viridarium, ii. n. [à viridis] (1) *A green place inclosed, wherein beasts and fowls are kept*. (2) *A green garden, or place set with greens, a green*. (1) Plin. 18, 2. & Phaedr. 2, 5, 14. (2) Suet. Tib. 60.

|| Viridarius, ii. m. *A gardener, a greenkeeper, a verdurer in a forest*, Ulp. + Olitor.

Viridē, adv. ius. comp. *Greenly*. Callais viridē pallens, Plin. 37, 33. Nihil smaragdis viridius viret, Id. 37, 16.

Viridia, ae. f. *A place set with green trees for pleasure*, Macrobr. + Viretum.

Viridia, um. pl. n. (1) *Green walks*. (2) *Green herbs*. (1) Perambulante laeta domino viridia, Phaedr. 2, 6, 14. male viridaria, renuente metro, vid. & Plin. Ep. 5, 6. & Sen. 2, 86. (2) Col. 12, 57.

Viridicatus, a, um. *Made green, or fresh*. Silva viridicata, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 12.

Viridis, e. adj. [à vireo] or, comp. ſſimus, ſup. (1) *Green, sappy, moist*. (2) Met. *Youthful, flourishing*. (3) *Fresh, hale, lusty, vigorous*. (4) *Of a green colour*. (1) Σ Neque peraridum, neque rursus viride foenum colligatur, Col. 2, 19. Viridissima pars corticis, Col. 4, 22. = Viridia ligna & humida, Cic. Verr. 1, 17. (2) Istud opus viridem aetatem cum robore corporis desiderat, Col. Praef. lib. 1. (3) Quadratilla octogesimo aetatis anno decessit, usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. 7, 24. (4) Color caeruleo albidior, viridior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20. Viridissima gramine ripa, Virg. Geor. 3, 144. Viridissimi riparum vestitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 39.

Viriditas, atis. f. (1) *Greenness*. (2) Met. *Vigour, lustiness, briskness*. (1) Terra elicit herbescentem ex semine viriditatem, Cic. de Senect. 15. (2) Senectus, quamvis non sit gravis, tamen aufert eam aetatis viriditatem, Cic. de Amic. 3.

Viridor, ari, atus. pass. *To be made green*. Vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ov. Halieut. 90.

Virile, is. n. ſc. membrum, Plin. 20, 61.

Virilis, e. [à vir] *Of, or belonging to a man; stout, valiant, manly; of the male kind; also grave, pithy, substantial*. Pro virili, ſc. parte, to his utmost, Cic. Σ Humanus, quod vide.

Virilitas, atis. f. (1) *Manliness, the privy parts of a man*, (2) *or other creature*. (1) Mart. 9, 7. (2) Col. 6, 26, 2. de juvenco, Plin. 23, 23.

Viriliter, adv. ius. comp. *Valiant, manly, manfully, like a man*. = Quod viriliter, animoque magno fit, id dignum est viro, Cic. Offic. 1, 27. Virilius peccare, Sen. de Brev. vit.

|| Viriosus, a, um. *Full of strength*, Apul. It. id. quod viriosus, poisonous, Gl.

* Viripotens, tis. *Marriageable, ripe for man*, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q. certe tamen ap. JCC.

Viripotens, tis. *Mighty, strong*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

+ Viritanus ager; qui viritim, vel ut al. virenti populo distribuitur, Fest. Paul. interpr.

Viritim.

Viritim. adv. (1) *Man by man, from man to man.* (2) *Man to man, single.* (3) *From one to another.* (1) *Pecus viritim distribuit, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. conf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 20. & Liv. 42, 4.* (2) *Si quis viritim dimicare vellet, provocavit ad pugnam, Curt. 7, c. 4. n. 33.* (3) *Rumor militis viritim sine auctore percipit, Curt. 6, 2, 15. sed var. codd.*

|| **Vīror, ōris. m.** [à vīro] *Greenness, Pallad. 7, 12. + Viriditas.*

|| **Vīrōsus, a, um, [à vir]** *Desirous, or lusting after man, rig- gish, that loveth mens company. Non modò vinosus, sed etiam virosus, Gell. 7, 12. + i. e. Cinaedus.*

Vīrōsus, a, um, [à virus] (1) *Full of poison, venomous, of ill savour and taste.* (2) *Hard, strong.* (1) *Cato, 157.* (2) *= Pisces duri virosque, Cels. 2, 21. Virosa castorea, Virg. Geor. 1, 58.*

Virtus, ūtis. f. [à vi, ut *aperit, ex Apris*, Mars; nam fortitudo antiq. maxima virtus] (1) *Every good, whether of body, or mind, but most properly and usually fortitude, valour, bravery.* (2) *Force, strength, courage.* (3) *Virtue, divine or moral.* (4) *Care, good management.* (5) *Value, worth.* (6) *Merit, desert.* (7) *Any good property, faculty, or affection.* (8) *A goddess so called and worshipped.* (1) *Non minùs pietas suspicienda est quàm virtus bellica, Nep. Ages. 4. vid. Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.* (2) *Vir- tute semper praevalet sapientia, Phaedr. 1, 13, 14. Fera animalia, si clausa teneas, virtutis obliviscuntur, Tac. Hist. 4, 64, 4.* (3) *Virtus est per se ipsa laudabilis, & finè quâ nihil laudari potest, Cic. de Orat. 2, 84. vid. & Tac. Agric. 4. Qui virtutibus his lenioribus erit ornatus; modestiâ, temperantiâ, justitiâ, &c. Cic. Offic. 1, 15.* (4) *Virtute Deum & majorum dives sum satis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 44.* (5) *Imperatoris virtu- tem noveram, & vim militum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 8.* (6) *Secun- dum facta, & virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60. Ornatus esles ex tuis virtutibus, Id. Adelph. 2, 1, 22.* (7) *In sensibus est sua cuique virtus, Cic. de Fin. 5, 12. Sunt quidem hae virtutes aliarum quoque partium, Quint. 4, 2. Omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20.* (8) *Hu- jus imago sub vario statu in numismatis antiq. occurrit. Vid. Propr.*

Virulentus, a, um. *Poisonous, venomous, virulent, Gell. 16, 11.*

Virus, i. o. n. in caeteris casibus non reperitur [à vi, est enim vocab. *μῆλον*] (1) *A stinking, or rammish smell.* (2) *The seed, or nature in animals.* (3) *A nasty taste.* (4) *Poison, venom.* (5) *Bitterness, sharpness.* (6) *The juice of the purple fish.* (7) *A strong smell of spices, or perfumes.* (1) *Paludis noxium virus, Col. 1, 5. alarum, Plin. 35, 52. Tetri pri- mordis viri aspera, Lucr. 2, 475. Odores suo contactos per- dere viro, Id. ib. 852.* (2) *Inter se versando pisces mares & feminae vitale asperserunt virus, Plin. 9, 74. Lentum diffillat ab inguine virus, Virg. Geor. 3, 281. = Hippomanes. Id. ib. (3) Stannum illitum aeneis valis compescit aeruginis virus, Plin. 34, 48. (4) Mortiferum in venas figens per vulnera vi- rus, Cic. Arat. 436. (5) *Lucr. 2, 720. Aqua marina vetu- state virus deponit, Plin. 31, 33. Virus mali medici, Id. 34, 17. Met. Virus acerbitalis suae apud aliquem evomere, Cic. de Amic. 23. (6) Plin. 9, 60. (7) Omne virus odoriferis A- rabum in oris, Stat. Sylv. 1, 4, 104.**

Vis, vis, vim, vi. f. plur. vires & vis, virium, ūbus [ab *vis, vis, al. à via*] (1) *Force, violence.* (2) *Strength, might, power.* (3) *Virtue, efficacy, energy.* (4) *Signification, meaning, or importance.* (5) *Care, industry.* (6) *Abundance, plenty, mul- titude.* (1) *Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65. = Timide descendunt, vi ac necessitate coacti, inviti, Cic. pro Quint. 16. Vis vim vitae afferre, to kill, Id. pro Caecin. 21. Vis vim adhibere pactioni, non voluntatem, Id. Vis major coeli, a great calamity from thunder, lightning, hail-stones, tempests, &c. Col. 1, 7. vid. & Plin. 18, 69. Vis vim adferre mulieri, to force, or ravish her, Cic. = Inimicorum vis & violentia, Id. (2) *Vis vine corporis, an virtute animi? Sall. B. C. 1. Vis plus vis habet quàm sanguinis, Dial. de corrupt. Eloq. 26. Nostra vis omnis in corpore & animo sita est, Sall. B. C. 1. = Quorum vis omnis virtusque in lingua sita est, Cic. § Viribus totis incurfat, Luc. 10, 484. (3) = Multas vis possidet in se atque potestates, Lucr. 2, 586. = Precatio in se magnam habet vim & religionem, Cic. pro Muraena, 1. + Male aduſuetus ad omnes vis controversiarum, Sall. Fragm. 1. § princ. Vivida vis animi, Lucr. 1, 73. (4) *Aequitate intel- lecta, nihil ad rem pertinet, quae verborum vis sit, ac hominum, Cic. pro Cluent. (5) Ni vis humana quotannis maxima quae- que manu semina legeret, Virg. Geor. 1, 198. (6) Vis auri & argenti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. frumenti, Liv. 29, 36. lacrymarum, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. negotii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 1. Ingens vis hominum, Liv. 8, 28.***

+ **Vis. antiq. pro vix, Scal.**

Viscatus, a, um. part. (1) *Dressed with birdlime, timed.* (2) *Intangled with birdlime.* (1) *Virga viscata, Varr. R. R. 3, 7. (2) Non avis utiliter viscatis effugit alis, Ov. A. Am. 1, 391. Viscata munera, Plin. Ep. 9, 30. = hamata, Id. be- neficia, given, or done with design to get greater, Sen. Ep. 9.*

Viscēra, um. n. plur. *The bowels, intrails, or guts. Vid. Viscus.*

Viscērātīm. adv. *By the bowels, or intrails, piece by piece, Enn. ap. Non. 2, 880.*

Viscērātio, ōnis. f. (1) *A dole, or distributing of raw flesh at the death of rich persons, or to gain the favour of the people.*

(2) *Good cheer.* (1) *Populo viscērātio data in funere, Liv. 8, 22. & 39, 46. vid. & Suet. Caes. 38. (2) Sen. Epist. 19.*

|| **Viscēro, āre, & visceror, āri.** [viscera, i. e. carnes crudas erogo] *To bowel; also to give a dole of raw flesh, Sipont. + Eviscero.*

Viscidus, a, um. *Clammy, sticky, clingy, like birdlime. A- cetum viscidum, ropy vinegar, Prisc. 1, 2.*

Viscor, āri, ātus. pass. [à viscus, i.] *To be glued, to be stuck together. Hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti, Juv. 6, 462.*

|| **Viscōsus, a, um.** *Tough like birdlime, viscous, Gloss. + Glutinofus.*

Viscus, ēris. n. [qu. vescus, à vescendo, quia homines visce- ribus vescuntur, tanquam cibis delicatis] (1) *A bowel, or in- trail, especially the chief, as heart, liver, lungs.* (2) *All fleshy parts under the skin.* (1) *De paucillis visceribus viscus gigni sanguenque creari, Lucr. 1, 837. Haerentia viscere tela, Ov. Met. 6, 290. Met. Viscera terrae, the depth of the earth, Id. Met. 1, 138. Spumantibus ardere visceribus, to be in a rage, Juv. 13, 15. (2) Solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis, Virg. Aen. 6, 253. ubi vid. Serv.*

Viscus, i. m. & viscum, n. [ab *vis, vel visco*, quia vis ei magna] (1) *A shrub growing in oak and ash trees, called mistletoe, or misseldine.* (2) *Birdlime, glue.* (3) *The brawny part of the flesh.* (1) *Plin. 16, 94. & Virg. Aen. 6, 205. (2) Viscum confit ex acinis, &c. Plin. 16, 94. Met. Viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16. (3) Litt. ex Apul.*

Visendus, a, um. part. (1) *To be seen, or visited.* (2) *To be wondered, and marvelled at, wonderful.* (1) *Me visendae mitte forori, Ov. Met. 6, 441. (2) Epulum omni apparatu, ornatūque visendo, Cic. in Vatin. 13.*

Visibilis, e. *That may see, or may be seen, visible, Plin. 11, 54.*

Visio, ire. *To fizzle, Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 46.*

Visio, ōnis. f. verb. [à video] (1) *Visio veri falsique com- munis, Cic. Acad. 4, 11. confer & eund. de Div. 2, 58.*

(2) *= Quas phantasias Graeci vocant, nos sanè visiones, Quint. 6, 2.*

|| **Visitatio, ōnis. f. verb.** *A visiting, a visit, a visitation. Visitationem facit tenuem extremæ rotundationis, Kitruv. 9, 4.*

+ **Adventus.**

Visito, are. freq. [à viso] *To come oft to see, to visit. Cum visitavisset hominem Carneades, Cic. de Fin. 5, 31.*

Viso, ēre, si, sum. freq. [à video] (1) *To go to see.* (2) *To come to see.* (3) *To visit.* (4) *To see.* (5) *To survey.* (1) *Visam, si domi est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7. & Heaut. 1, 1, 118. § Visam ad forum, Id. (2) Id viso, tūne an illi infaniant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 4. (3) Ne mittas visendi causā quenquam, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 7. § Nostra illico it visere ad eam; admisit nemo, Id. ibid. 1, 2, 114. (4) Nunc huc ad Veneris fanum venio visere, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 6. (5) Ad visendas, ordinan- dāque provincias, Patere. 2, 95.*

Visor, i. pass. *To be visited, to be seen, Cic.*

Visor, ōris. m. verb. [à video] *A messenger sent out to take a view of a thing, a spy, a scout. Missis visoribus, per quos nosceret, an vera affererentur, Tac. Ann. 16, 2, 1. vix alibi.*

Visula, ae. f. *A kind of wine, Col. 3, 2.*

Visum, i. n. (1) *Any thing that is set before one to behold, a sight, or show.* (2) *A portent, or prodigy.* (3) *A vision, an apparition, a dream, a phantom.* (1) *Prop. 2, 26, 20. (2) Hoc visum nulli non ipsi effata forori, Virg. Aen. 4, 456. (3) Falsum avertite visum, Tib. 3, 4, 3. Quam Graeci *φαντασία*, nos visum appellamus, Cic. Acad. 1, 11.*

Visurus, a, um. part. (1) *That shall, or is like to see.* (2) *About to visit.* (1) *Si visurus eum vivo, Virg. Aen. 8, 576. (2) Magnos visurus amicos, Juv. 6, 312.*

Visus, a, um. part. (1) *Beheld, seen.* (2) *Perceived by any sense, or mind; thought of.* (1) *Visa est catulis cerva fidelibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 27. Visae correptus imagine formae, Ov. Met. 3, 416. (2) Matris vox visa, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 38. Pedum visa est via, Id. Phorm. 2, 1, 12. Creber ad aures visus adesse pedum sonitus, Virg. Aen. 2, 731.*

Visus, ūs. m. [à video] (1) *The sense of sight.* (2) *The eye.* (3) *A view, a look.* (4) *The thing seen, a vision, or sight.* (5) *Appearance, or show.* (1) *Visus oculorum obtutu continuo fatigatur, Quint. 1, 3. (2) Pascit amore avidos visus, Lucr. 1, 37. § Ad aures tardius res adveniunt, quàm visum, Id. 6, 165. (3) Torvus visus, Stat. (4) Obstupuit visu Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 5, 90. Nocturnus visus, Tac. Ann. 12, 13, 5. (5) Cic. N. D. 1, 5.*

Vita, ae. f. [à vivendo; al. à Gr. βίωσις] (1) *Life.* (2) *Vitae, pl. Souls, ghosts.* (3) *A manner of living.* (4) *The ends, necessities, or advantages of life.* (5) *Food, victuals.* (6) *Conversation, the world.* (7) *Experience.* (8) *Duration, con- tinuance.* (9) *Vox blandientis.* (1) *§ Mors honesta saepe vi- tam quoque turpem exornat, Cic. pro Quint. 15. Non est vi- vere, sed valere vita, Mart. 6, 65, fin. (2) Virg. Geor. 4, 224. & Aen. 6, 292. (3) Vitam mutare priorem, Lucr. 5, 170. Inspicere tanquam in speculum vitas omnium, Ter. A- delph. 3, 3, 61. (4) Manus datae, ut facere ad vitam possimus quae foret usus, Lucr. 4, 829. (5) Mustela vitam reperit sibi, Plaut.*

Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 9. = victus, *Lucr.* (6) Non foro solum omni, deinde vitâ, sed prope luce ac publico carere, *Cic.* (7) Qui ferre incommoda vitae vitâ didicere magistrâ, *Juv.* 13, 22. (8) Vitâ perpetuâ dignissima dicta, *Lucr.* 3, 13. (9) Obsecro te, mea vita, *Cic. Terentiae.* Aeratas rumpam, mea vita, catenas, *Prop.* 1, 20, 11. Sic Graeci *ζωὴ καὶ ψυχὴ*, *Juv.* 6, 194.

Vitabilis, e. *To be avoided*, *Corn. Gall.* 6, 9. Effet perpetuâ sua quam vitabilis Afera, *Ov. ex Ponto*, 4, 14, 31.

Vitabundus, a, um. *That escheweth a thing.* Vitabundus castra hostium, *Liv.* 25, 13. conf. *Sall. B. Jug.* 38.

Vitalia, um. n. (1) *The lungs, heart, liver, or vitals.* (2) *Preservatives of life.* (1) Ferire vitalia, ac tueri sciat athleta, *Quint. Inst. Or.* 5, 12. Vitalibus vacui artus, *Luc.* 3, 643. (2) Multa homini sunt vitalia, multa morbos incutiunt, *Lucr.* 6, 771. Mortifer, *Liv.*

Vitalis, e. (1) *Of life, vital, that bath life in it.* (2) *That giveth, or preserveth life.* (3) *Also likely to live.* (1) Jupiter per quem vivimus vitale aevum, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 4, 14. (2) Sanguis vitalis, *Plin.* 11, 69. aura, *Virg.* = Salutaris & vitalis calor, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 10. (3) O puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 1, 61. Vita vitalis, *Enn. ap. Cic. i. e. tolerabilis.* Sic Graeci *βίη βιωτός*.

|| Vitalis, is. f. sc. herba [quod vitam conservat] *The herb fengreen*, *Apul.*

Vitalitas, âtis. f. *Life, liveliness*, *Plin.* 11, 114.

Vitaliter, adv. *Lively, briskly, with life*, *Lucr.* 5, 146.

Vitandus, a, um. *To be avoided.* Ad vexationem ignominiamque vitandam, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 41.

Vitans, tis. part. *Avoiding.* Vitans praeter navigantium officia, *Suet. Tib. Ner.* 12. Coctus hominum, & vestigia vitans, *Auson. Ep.* 25, 71.

Vitatio, ônis. f. verb. *An avoiding, or shunning.* Vitatio doloris, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 7.

Vitatus, a, um. *Avoided, shunned.* Vitatis sententiarum ineptiis, *Suet. Aug.* 86.

Vitellianae, sc. tabellae. *A kind of writing*, *Mart.* 2, 6, 6.

|| Vitellinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the yolk of an egg, or like to it*, *Med.*

Vitellus, i. m. [*â vitâ, quod ex eo vivat pullus, Perot.*] (1) *The yolk of an egg.* (2) It. dim. â vitulus, *a young, or little calf.* (1) Quatuor ovorum albus liquor, separatis vitellis, *Col.* 6, 38. (2) *Plaut. Afin.* 3, 3, 77.

Viteus, a, um. [*â vitis*] (1) *Of, or belonging to a vine,* (2) *or to wine.* (1) Colliculus viteus, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 31. (2) Pocula vitea, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 380.

Vitex, icis. f. [*â vicio, flecto; quod fit vieta*] *A kind of withy, or willow, commonly called Agnus castus, in English, park-leaves, Abraham's balm, chaste, or hemp tree*, *Plin.* 24, 38.

Vitiandus, a, um. part. *To be defiled*, *Suet. Aug.* 71.

Vitiarium, ii. n. [*vitium seminarium*] *A place planted, or set with young vines, a vineyard*, *Cato*, 40. & *Col.* 1, 31.

Vitiatio, ônis. f. verb. *A ravishing, deflowering, spoiling*, *Sen. Contr.* 3, 23. R. occ.

Vitiator, ôris. m. verb. *A deflowerer, a ravisher of maids*, *Sen. Controv.* 3, 23.

Vitiatus, a, um. (1) *Deflowered, ravished, corrupted.* (2) *Spoiled.* (3) *Stained, or dyed.* (1) Virgo vitiata, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 37. (2) Illaestas vitiatis addere partes, *Ov. Met.* 2, 826. (3) *Litt. ex Sil.*

Viticola, ae. c. g. [*qui colit vites*] *That planteth, or dresseth vines*, *Sil.* 7, 193.

Viticula, ae. f. dim. (1) *A little vine.* (2) *A tendrel, sprig, or branch.* (1) Dii nec agellos fingulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. (2) *Pallad.* 1, 35. & *Plin.* 27, 27.

* Vitifer, a, um. *That beareth vines.* Vitiferi colles, *Plin.* 3, 9. Mons vitifer, *Sil.* 4, 349.

Vitigineus, a, um. *Col.* 12, 16. & Vitigenus. *That cometh of a vine*, *Plin.* 30, 16. *Col.* 12, 6. & *Lucr.* 5, 15.

Vitilena, ae. f. [*â vitium, & lena*] *A base bawd*, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 56.

Vitilia, um. n. *Twigs, or rods to bind vines withal*, *Plin.* 21, 69.

Vitiligo, inis. f. *The leprosy, the morpew*, *Cels.* 5, 28.

Vitilis, e [*â viendo, qu. vietilis*] (1) *Flexible, pliant, that may be wound, apt to bind, or tie with.* (2) *Made of twigs, or wicker.* (1) Cucurbita vaginis maximè vitilibus, *Plin.* 19, 24. (2) Vitilia navigia corio circumfuta, *Plin.* 4, 30.

Vitilitigator, ôris. m. verb. [*vitiosus litigator*] *A barterer, a pettifogger, a corrupt accuser, a slanderer, wrangler, caviller, or quarreller, a makebate*, *Ciceroni* tribuit *Litt.* sed q. certè *Plin. ex Catone*, *Praef. operis.*

Vitio, âre. act. [*â vitium*] (1) *To spoil, vitiate, mar, infect, or hurt.* (2) *To deflower.* (1) Contagia mentis vitiant artus, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 8, 25. Foeniseae crasso vitiarunt unguine pultes, *Pers.* 6, 40. Intestina vitare, *Suet. Vesp.* penult. (2) Eunuchus virginem vitiauit, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 3, 12.

Vitior, âri, âtus. pass. *To be corrupted, spoiled, &c.* Aurae vitiantur odoribus, *Ov. Metam.* 7, 548. Ista decens facies longis vitiabitur annis, *Id. Trist.* 3, 7, 33.

Vitiosè, adv. ius, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Corruptly, ill, badly.* (2) *Naughtily, faultily, vitiously.* (1) Vitiosè se habet membrum, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9. & Si rectè conclusit, teneo; sin vitiosè, VOL. II.

minam Diogenes reddet, *Id. Acad. Q.* 4, 30. (2) Illud verè idem Caecilius vitiosus, *Cic. de Senect.* 8. Usurpari vitiosissime animadverto, *Col.* 4, 24.

Vitiositas, âtis. f. *Viciousness, faultiness, naughtiness, lewdness, wickedness.* & Malitia certè cuiusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 15.

Vitiosus, a, um. or. comp. simus, sup. (1) *Rotten, worm-eaten, perished.* (2) *Sickly, crazy, full of distempers.* (3) *Faulty, unskilful, full of errors.* (4) *Made impiously, inauspicious.* (5) *Vicious, wicked, lewd.* (1) Non ego nunc emam vitam tuam vitiosa nuce, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 3, 45. Oves vitiosae, *Col.* 7, 3. (2) & Animi integri, non vitiosi corporis divinatio est, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 38. (3) Praecepta ad ornandum vitiosissimus orator explicare potest, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 26. (4) Vitiosus dictator, *Liv. consul, made without, or against the auguries*, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 33. & salvis auspiciis creatus, *Id. ibid. Vid. Vitium.* n. 9. (5) = Vitiosa & flagitiosa vita, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 28. Progenies vitiosior, *Hor. Od.* 3, 6, 48.

Vitis, is. f. [*quia lenta, â vicio, flecto*] (1) *A vine.* (2) *A centurion's rod.* (1) Propagatio vitium, *Cic. de Senect.* 15. Lentae texunt umbracula vites, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 42. (2) Nodosam frangebat vertice vitem, *Juv.* 8, 247. vid. & *Plin.* 14, 3, extr.

* Vitisator, ôris. m. [*epithet. Sabini, vel. ut al. Saturni*] *A planter of vines.* Vitifator curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 179.

Vitisco, ere. *To grow to be a vine*, *Calep. ex Col. de Arb. ubi nunc aliter leg.*

Vitium, ii. n. [*â vitupero, vel fort. ab àitia, ut sit quicquid reprehendi vel inculari potest; ab àitia. Morl.*] *A faultiness, pravity, consisting in excess, or defect of what ought to be, as in the body.* (1) *Deformity, a blemish.* (2) *A fault.* (3) *A defect, decay, or something amiss.* (4) *Badness, superfluity.* (5) *Corruption, infection.* (6) *A malady, a sore in the mind.* (7) *A defiling, a rape.* (8) *A fault, a crime.* (9) *Particularly in the omission, or contempt of the auspices, or other religious rites.* (10) *A slip, an oversight.* Quod vituperabile est per seipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, *Cic. de Fin.* 3, 12. (1) & Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; agrotationem, morbum cum imbecillitate; vitium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident, ex quo pravitas, membrorum distorsio, deformitas, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 13. Vetulae edentulae vitia corporis fuce occultant, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 118. (2) Quid stultius est quam venditorem ejus rei, quam vendat, vitia narrare, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 13. (3) Si nihil est in parietibus aut tecto vitii, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15. Aedes vitium fecerunt, *have got a crack*, *Id. in Top.* 3. (4) Illis omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 88. (5) Vitio aëris moriens herba, *Virg. Ecl.* 7, 57. (6) Alitur vitium, crescitque tegendo, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 454. & Vitia leviora sunt flagitiis, *Gell.* 1, 27. (7) Vitium offerre mulieri, *to debauch her*, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 23. (8) Qui vitia odit, homines odit, *Thrasea ap. Plin. Ep.* 8, 22. (9) Vitio navigavit, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 16. Tabernaculus vitio cepit imprudens, *Id. de Div.* 1, 17. (10) & Nemo ferè est quin vitia acrius in dicente, quam recta videat, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 25.

Vito, âre, act. *To shun, or avoid, to eschew, to beware of.* Ipse mortem fugâ vitaverat, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 20. Vitare oculos hominum, *Cic. § infortunio*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 19. huic verbo, *Id. Cas.* 2, 2, 35. & Quid vitarent, quid peterent, ambigui, *Tac. Ann.* 15, 37.

Vitrarius, ii. m. *A glass-maker, a glazier, a worker in glass*, *Sen. Ep.* 90.

Vitreæ, orum. n. *Glasses, drinking-glasses, vessels made of glass*, *Plin.* 12, 42.

|| Vitreamina, um. n. pl. *Idem*, *Paul.*

Vitreus, a, um. (1) *Of, or belonging to glass, glassy, glassy green.* (2) *Clear like glass, transparent.* (3) *Brittle like glass.* (1) Vitreæ ampullae, *Plin.* 20, 54. (2) *Plin.* 9, 51. (3) Fortuna vitrea est, quae, cum maximè splendet, frangitur, *Publ. Syr.*

Vitriarius, ii. m. *A glazier, a glass-maker*, *Sen. Ep.* 90. *Rectius vitrarius.*

Vitricus, i. m. [*qu. vitricus, patricus, πατρικός, quod patris loco sit*] *A stepfather, or father in law*, *Cic. Attic.* 15, 12. & *Philipp.* 2, 7.

|| Vitriolum, i. n. [*â vitri similitudine*] *Vitriol, copperica.* *Perrot. † Atramentum futorium.*

Vitrum, i. n. [*fort. â vireo, qu. viritum, & per Sync. & Metath. vitrum*] (1) *Glass.* (2) *Wood.* (1) Fons splendidior vitro, *Hor. Od.* 3, 13, 1. (2) *Pomp. Mela.*

Vitta, ae. f. [*dict. quod eâ pectus vincitur instar vitis ligantis, Isid.*] *A fillet, or headband wherewith priests, priestesses and poets; as also the altars and victims were dressed; a ribband, a garland.* Nigrâ circumdatur infula vitta, *Vir. Geor.* 3, 487. Alba neglectos coërcet vitta capillos, *Ov. Met.* 2, 513. Coeruleis vittis stant moestae arae, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 64. Velatus auro vittisque juvenus, *Id. Aen.* 6, 366.

Vittatus, a, um. *Bound with, or tied up in a fillet, or hair-lace, dressed with ribbands.* Vittati capilli, *Ov. Ibis*, 77. Vittata sacerdos, *Juv.* 4, 9. i. e. *Virgo vestalis; navis*, *Plin.* 7, 31.

Vitula, ae. f. (1) *A cow calf.* (2) *A young heifer.* (1) *Vid. Vitulus.* (2) Cum faciam vitulâ, &c. *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 77.

¶ Vitulans, tis. part. *Wantonly rejoicing, Fest. Exultans.*
Vitulina, ae. f. sc. caro, *Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5. & Vitulinum,*
i. n. *Veal. Nep. Ages. 8.*

Vitulinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a calf. Caruncula vitu-*
lina, *Cic. de Div. 2, 24. Affum vitulinum, Id. Fam. 9, 20.*

Vitulator, ari, atus sum. dep. [*à vitulus, Varr. à vitta, Non.*]
To skip, leap, or frisk about like a young calf, or rather to re-
joice, or congratulate, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1. Sed al. deducunt à
vita, quae inter alia sign. lubentia, cui notioni ut accedam luben-
tius, facit quantitas. Quin & Vitula, dea hilaritatis.

Vitulus, i. m. [*ab ant. italo; Id. Varr. R. 2, 2.*] (1) *A*
calf. (2) A seal, or seacalf, the young of other things, as, a colt,
a young whale, a steer, or bullock, a young elephant. (1) &
Discernuntur in prima aetate vitulus & vitula, in secunda juven-
cus & juvenca, in tertia taurus & vacca, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. (2)
Plin. 9, 14. & 11, 65. Virg. Geor. 3, 164.

Vituperabilis, e. adj. *Blameworthy, that may be blamed, or*
found fault with. Vituperabilis consilatus, Cic. de Legg. 2, 10.

Vituperans, tis. part. *Blaming. Puerorum sermonibus vitupe-*
rantium criminantiumque regem faciles aures praebere, Curt.
8, 24.

Vituperatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A blaming, or finding fault with.*
¶ *Laudī potius quam vituperationi esse, Cic. Attic. 14, 13. =*
reprehensio, Id.

Vituperator, ōris. m. verb. *A blamer, a discommender, or re-*
prover. Philosophiae vituperatoribus nos respondimus, Cic. Tusc.
2, 1. In vituperatores meos siquando incidisses, Cic. Fam. 7, 3.

Vituperaturus, a, um. part. *About to blame. Tam varie se*
ibi gessit, ut nec laudaturum magna nec vituperaturum mediocris
materia deficiat. V. Patere. 2, 101.

¶ Vituperium, ii. n. *Rebuke, dispraise, blame, Vocab. rar. &*
plerisque suspectum, quod tamen Gruterus adserit, Cic. de Legg.
3, 10. ubi al. vituperabilis. † Tutius vituperatio.

Vitupero, are. act. *To blame, to rebuke, or discommend, to*
find fault with. Tuum consilium vituperare non audeo, Cic.
pro Mur. 28. Coelum vituperare, Prov. cum omnia optima ta-
xantur, Phaedr. 4, 6, 25.

Vituperor, ari, atus pass. *To be discommended. & Eho, ma-*
vis vituperari falso, quam verò extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21.

† Vituperōnes, um. m. pl. *Rebukes, finders of fault, Gell.*
19, 7. † Vituperatores.

Vivacitas, atis. f. (1) *Long life, vivacity. (2) Growth. (1)*
Vivacitatem in annos decem prorogat, Col. 11, 3. (2) Col.
2, 2.

¶ Vivaciter. adv. ius, comp. *Lively, Liv. ap. Litt. certè Ful*
gent. Mythol. praef. p. 22. Vivacius abdita follers quaerere,
Prud. in Symmach. 2, 332.

Vivarium, ii. n. *A place where wild beasts, or fishes are kept,*
a park, a warren, a stew, or fishpond. Vivarium ferarum, Col.
9, 1. Piscis depastus vivaria Caesaris, Juv. 4, 51. conf. Plin. 9,
80.

† Vivatus, a, um. *Enlivened, endued with life, lively. Vi-*
vata cernendi potestas, Lucr. 3, 410. corporis atque animi po-
testas, Id. ib. 557, & 680. † Vividus.

Vivax, acis. adj. or, comp. *stimus, sup. (1) Long-lived.*
(2) Lively, strong, lusty. (1) Cervus vivax, Virg. Ecl. 7, 30.
anus, Ov. Met. 13, 519. = virtus, expersque sepulchri, Id. ex
Pont. 4, 8, 47. Vivacior haeres, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 132. § se-
necta in poenam, Plin. 7, 51. Arbor vivacissima, Col. 4, 32.
(2) Equus regem vivacissimo cursu retulit, Gell. 5, 2. Vivaci
scrutaris pectora dextrâ, Ov. ad Pison.

Vivens, tis. part. (1) *Living, alive, lively. (2) Dwelling,*
inhabiting. (3) Unextinguished. (4) That always runneth. (1)
Pectore viventi eripuit fibras, Ov. Met. 15, 136. (2) § Vivens
in urbe, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 12. § rure, Id. (3) Corpus obruit
favillâ vivente, Ov. Fast. 4, 553. (4) Flavius vivens, Stat.
Theb. 9, 574.

Viverra, ae. f. [*quod vivit vel videt in terra; vel quod ei vis*
major. A ferret, Plin. 8, 81.

Vivesco, ere. (1) *To get life, or strength. (2) To be of conti-*
nuance. (1) Verbum adfixum cordi vivescit ut ignis, Lucr. 4,
1131. (2) = Ulcus vivescit, & inveterascit alendo, Lucr. 4,
1061.

Vividè. adv. ius, comp. *Quickly, or lustily, Gell. 7, 3.*

Vividus, a, um. [*à vivo*] (1) *Lively, quick, brisk, mettles-*
some. (2) Sharp. (1) Vivida vis, Lucr. 1, 73. virtus, Virg.
Aen. 754. Vivida ingenia, Val. Max. 3, 3, 7. (2) Odia vivida
intulere, Tac. Ann. 15, 49, 1.

Vivificans, tis. part. *Quickning. Flatu tenuissima vivificans,*
Auson. de lit. Mon. 19.

¶ Vivifico, are. *To quicken, or enliven. Theologis condonan-*
dum. † Vivum facio.

¶ Viviparus, a, um. *Bringing forth young ones alive, Apul.*
Apol. p. 465.

Viviradix, is. f. [*vivam radicem habens*] *A quickset, Cato,*
33. Col. 4, 16. conf. & Cic. de Sen. 15.

† Vivisco, ere. incept. *To begin to spring, or take root; also*
to be strong and lusty, Plin. 9, 74. rect. qu. vid. Vivesco.

Vivitur. imperf. *They live, men live. § Vivitur ex raptu,*
Ov. Met. 1, 444. § parvo bene, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13.

Vivo, ere, xi, etum. neut. [*à vivo, infert. digamma*] (1) *To*
live, to have life, to be alive. (2) To lead a life. (3) To live

of, upon, or by. (4) To live well, merrily, and pleasantly. (5)
To be nourished and increased. (6) The imperative of this verb
maketh a formula in taking leave, whether in kindness, or dis-
dain. (7) Met. To be kindled. (8) To continue, remain, or last.
(9) To be. (10) Per Euphemismum, vixisse pro mortuum esse.
(11) Ita vivam, ne vivam, si vivo, forms of vowing and protest-
ing. (1) Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse
vivere, Cic. de Senect. 6. ¶ § Vivere in diem, vel horam, to
live from hand to mouth, without thought, Id. Philipp. 2, 32. (2)
§ Moribus vivo antiquis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 16. § In oculis
civium vivere, Cic. Offic. 3, 1. § quietè & liberè, Id. (3) Sili-
quis & pane secundo vivere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. (4) Viva-
mus, mea Lesbia, & amemus, Catull. 5, 1. Mors aurem vel-
lens, Vivite, ait, venio, Vir. in Catalect. (5) = Vitium alitur
vivitque tegendo, Virg. Geor. 3, 454. Illud mali nobis vivit,
Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 32. Odia improba vivunt, Stat. Theb. 12,
441. (6) ¶ Vivite silvae, farewell ye woods, Virg. Ecl. 8, 58. Cum
suis vivat valeatque moechis, away with her, farewell she, Catull.
11, 17. (7) & Si ignis vivit, tu extinguere extempulo, Plaut.
Aul. 1, 2, 15. (8) Udo sub robore vivit stupa, Virg. Aen. 5,
682. (9) Quis is est? MN. Benevolens vivit tibi, a wellwisher
of yours, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 24. vid. & Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26.
(10) Vixisse nimio satius est, quam vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2,
43. (11) Solicitat me, ita vivam, tua valetudo, Cic. Ep. Fam.
6, 20. Ne vivam, si scio, Id. Att. 4, 16. Si vivo, Ter. Andr.
5, 2, 25.

Vivor, i. *To be lived. Nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. Met.*
12, 188.

Vivus, a, um. adj. (1) *Living, alive. (2) Fresh, green. (3)*
Natural, congenial. (4) Met. Quick, lively. (5) Vivum absol.
The flock, the principal. (1) & Nec vivus, nec mortuus sum,
Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 49. Vivus capitur, Liv. 28, 2. ¶ Ad vi-
vum, to the quick, Cic. de Am. 5. (2) Viva sepes, Col. 11, 3.
(3) Saxum vivum, Virg. Aen. 1, 171. Vivi vultus, Id. Aen. 6,
848. Lapis vivus, Plin. 36, 30, i. e. ignitus. Flumen vivum,
Virg. Aen. 2, 719. Aqua viva, running water, Varr. R. R. 1,
11. (4) = Scio quam sit tibi vivus & ingenuus animus, Plin.
Ep. 8, 6. (5) & Dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo, Cic.
pro Flacc. 37.

Vix. adv. [*qu. cum vi & difficultate; vel à vinco, vici*]
Scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty. = Vix aegre-
que amatorculos invenimus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27. = Vix, &
cunctanter, Suet. Aug. 94. & Vix aut ne vix quidem, Cic. & Ut
vix, aut omnino non possit abrogari, Id. Att. 3, 23.

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Ulceratio, ōnis. f. verb. *A breaking out into sores, or scabs.*
Oris gingivarumque ulceratio, *Plin. 34, 27. conf. Sen. de*
Const. 6.

Ulcératus, a, um. part. *Broken out into sores. Ulceratus ser-*
pentis morfus, Cic. de Fato, 16.

Ulcero, are. act. (1) *To raise blisters, to exulcerate, or make*
full of sores. (2) Met. To wound. (1) Mantica cui lumbos
onere ulceret, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 106. conf. Plin. 28, 37. (2)
Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, Hor. Ep. 2, 18, 72.

Ulcerosus, a, um. (1) *Full of sores, or scabs, blistered. (2)*
Blistered, cankered, of trees. (1) Jecur ulcerosum, Hor. Od.
1, 25, 15. (2) Plin. 17, 24.

Ulciscendus, a, um. *To be revenged. Ne quisquam aut ad*
imitandum scelus, aut ad mortem ulciscendam, ex tam nefaria
domo superesset, Just. 21, 4. Ulciscenda, Stat. Theb. 7, 203.

Ulciscens, tis. part. *Revenging. Ulciscente domini injustam*
necem, Just. 44, 5.

Ulciscor, i, ultus. dep. [*ab ulcere, Perot.*] (1) *To take re-*
venge on. (2) To take revenge for. (1) Odi hominem & odero,
utinam ulcisci possem, Cic. Attic. 9, 14. Ego te ulciscar, sce-
lus, ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20. (2)
Ulcisci cadentem patriam, Virg. Aen. 2, 576.

Ulcus, eris. n. [*ab ulcere*] (1) *A sore, ulcer, botch, or bile.*
(2) A wound, or gash. (1) Ferro summum ulceris os rescin-
dere, Virg. Geor. 3, 454. Met. Tangere ulcus, to rub on a sore
place, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. (2) Intumescens corpus ulceribus,
Curt. 6, 11, 17.

Ulcusculum, i. n. dim. *A little sore, or scab, Cels. 5, 28.*

Ulex, icis. [*ab uligine*] *An herb like rosemary, that draweth*
gold to it, Plin. 33, 21.

Uliginosus, a, um. *Oozy, moist, wet, plashy, marshy. Uligi-*
nosus ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 6. conf. Col. 5, 7. & 11, 2.

uligo, inis. f. [*ab ulā, quod antiquitus aquam sign. ut vult*
Scal. pater; vel qu. udiligo, ab udus, Scal. filius] *The natural*
moisture of the earth, ooze, &c. Humus dulci uligine laeta, Virg.
Geor. 2, 184. conf. Varr. R. R. 2, 6.

Ullus, a, um. gen. ullius, & † ulli. dim. [*ab unus*] *Any,*
any one. Negat prodesse ullam scientiam alicui, Cic. de Orat. 1,
59. Emptor ullius rei nemo, Id. Philipp. 2, 38. Ulla si juris
tibi pejerati poena nocuisset unquam, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1. Ad-
ventus dictatoris celebratio, quam ullius unquam antea fuit,
Liv. 5, 23. † Potestas ulli coloris capiundi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2,
38.

¶ Ullmāria. ae. f. *Meadsweet, or meadowort, goat's-beard,*
Offic.

Ullmārium,

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Ulmārium, ii. n. *A grove of elms*, Plin. 17, 15.
 Ulmeus, a, um. (1) *Of, or belonging to an elm.* (2) ✱ *Also beaten with elm rods.* (1) Virgae ulmeae, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22. (2) Plaut. Afin. 2, 2, 96.
 † Ulmitriba, ae. c. g. [vox hybrida, ex ulmus, & τριβω, tundo] *One beaten with elm rods*, Plaut. Perf. 2, 4, 7.
 Ulnus, i. f. [dict. quod uliginosis locis & humidis melius proficit, Isid.] *The elm tree*. Vimina ulmi, Col. 4, 13. Vites ulmis adjungere, Virg. Geor. 1, 2.
 Ulna, ae. f. [à Gr. ὤλεν] (1) *A man's arm.* (2) *A cubit.* (3) *An ell, an eln, the length of two arms stretched out.* (1) Uni homini ulnae, Plin. 11, 98. Puer tremula dormiens patris in ulnā, Catull. 18, 13. (2) Litt. ex Suet. (3) Virg. Ecl. 3, 105. interpr. Serv. qui tamen addita ratione, ad Virg. Geor. 3, 355. solius cubiti esse rectius, ut mihi quidem videtur, adfirmat.
 † Ulno, āre. ant. *To measure by ells.*
 Ulpicum, i. n. *Great, or wild garlick, African garlick*, Col. 11, 3. ✱ Plenior allii ulpique quam Romani remiges, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35.
 Ulterior, ius, comp. [ab ultra, vel inus. ulter] (1) *Farther, on the farther side.* (2) *Also that is past.* (1) ✱ Citerior Hispania recepta est, nec ulterior moram facit, Flor. 4, 2, 29. Ulterior ripa, Liv. 42, 60. (2) ✱ Ulteriora mirari, praesentia sequi, Tac. Hist. 4, 8, 3.
 Ulterius, adv. *Farther, beyond, any more, or longer.* Abit ulterius, mediisque per aequora ponti fert praedam, Ov. Met. 2, 872.
 † Ultima excellentium, A, la, mi, re, Jun.
 † Ultimè, adv. *Ultimè affectus, brought to the last cast*, Apul. Met. 1, p. 14. † pro
 Ultimò, adv. *At the last*, Suet. Neron. 32.
 Ultimùm, adv. *The last time*, Liv. 1, 29, & Curt. 5, 12, 8.
 Ultimus, a, um. superl. [ab ultra] (1) *Last, utmost, the farthest, or farthestmost.* (2) *The first, the hithermost.* (3) *Chiefest, greatest.* (4) *Meanest, basest.* (1) ✱ Tempus proximum, medium, ultimum, Cic. de Prov. Cons. 18. † In ultimis esse, to lie a dying, Petron. 61. † Ultima poena, Plin. Epist. 2, 11. Ultimùm supplicium, Curt. 6, 7, 31. death, discrimen, Liv. 28, 39. (2) ✱ Antè in Galliā media fuit, quàm in ultima timeretur, Flor. 3, 10. Ab ultimo initio, Ad Herenn. (3) = Qui summum bonum, quod ultimum appellant, in animo ponunt, Cic. (4) ✱ Se regiae stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimae, Patere. 1, 11. Ex ultima plebe esse, Curt. 6, 8, 10.
 Ultio, ònis. verb. *A revenging.* Ultio serum est perditis auxilium, Liv. 31, 24.
 Ultor, òris. m. verb. [ab ulciscor] *A revenger.* Conjuratōnis investigator, atque ultor, Cic. pro Sylla, 30.
 Ultra, praep. [ab uls, ant.] *Beyond, on the farther side.* Ultra villam, Cic. terminam, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10. Ultra debitum somno urgeri, Cels. 2, 4.
 Ultrā, adv. (1) *Farther, besides, moreover, more.* (2) *Hereafter.* (1) Si probabilia dicentur, ne quid ultrā requiramus, Cic. (2) ✱ Laetus in praefens animus quod ultrā est oderit curare, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 25.
 † Ultrāmundanus, a, um. *Supercellial, or heavenly*, Apul. † Coelestis.
 Ultrix, icis. f. & n. *That revengeth.* Ultrix afflictæ civitatis, Cic. pro Domo, 43. sagitta, Virg. Aen. 11, 590. necessitas, Sil. 5, 656. Tela ultricia, Stat. Theb. 10, 912. bella, Sil. 2, 423.
 Ultro, adv. [ab ultrā, vel qu. vultro, à volendo] *Willing, of his, or it own accord, voluntarily.* Ultro saepe denotat quid piam geri ab aliquo contra quàm ab eo expectetur aut fieri debeat, id quod his exemplis patebit. Putant sibi injuriam fieri ultro, si quam fecere ipsi, expostules, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 4. Ultro creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, Cic. in Pis. 35. Etiam plus ipsi ultro debet argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 56. Insanire me aiunt, ultro cum ipsi insaniant, Id. Menaechn. 5, 2, 90. Misere scimus ultro, Virg. Aen. 2, 145. Jamdudum persuasus erit; miserebitur ultro, Ov. A. Am. 3, 679. Formosās superi metuunt offenderī laesi: Atque ultro, quae se non timuere, timent, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 32. Ubi te aspexerit, narrabit ultro, quid sese velis, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 60. Ultro citroque, to and fro, on one side and other, Liv. 25, 30.
 † Ultroneus, a, um. *Voluntary, done, or proffered of one's own accord.* ✱ Quid interest ad mortem jussi eamus, an ultronei? Sen. N. 2, 59. † Voluntarius.
 Ultrotributa, n. plur. [quod ab ipsis locatoribus ultro attribuerentur, M.] *Voluntary contributions, or subscriptions.* Vid. Liv. 39, 44. & confer. Senec. de Benef. 2, 1.
 Ultum ire. *To revenge.* Cum maxima cura ultum ire injurias festinat, Sall. B. J. 71.
 Ultus, a, um. part. [ab ulciscor] *That hath revenged.* Consules ob iras graviter ultas triumpharunt, Liv. 2, 17.
 Ultus, ūs. m. verb. *Revenge*, Litt. ex Plin.
 Ulva, ae. f. [ab uligine, M.] *Reet, or weed of the sea, sea-grass, or weeds growing in pools and standing waters.* Olfus in ulva delitui, Virg. Aen. 2, 135.
 Ulula, ae. f. [ἀὐλὸν τὸ ἐλαλῆναι, i. e. ululando] *An owl, or howlet.* ✱ Certent & cyncis ululae, Virg. Ecl. 8, 55.
 † Ululābilis, e. adj. *Howling, yelling*, Amm. † Ululans.

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† Ululāmen, inis. n. *An howling.* Inepta turba clangens ululamina miscet, Prud. Cath. 10, 114. † Ululatus.
 Ululans, tis. part. *Howling, skreeking.* Lupi ululantes, Virg. Geor. 1, 486. Stat. Theb. 5, 729.
 Ululātus, a, um. part. (1) *Howling.* (2) *Howled upon.* (3) *Done with howling and crying.* (1) Hecate trivialis ululata, Virg. Aen. 4, 609. (2) Cedant vitreae juga perfida Circes Dulichis ululata lupis, Stat. Sylv. 1, 3, 86. (3) Praelia ululata, Stat. Theb. 9, 724.
 Ululātus, ūs. m. verb. (1) *An howling, or yelling.* (2) *A shout by way of encouragement, or rejoicing.* (3) *A crying, or skreeking.* (1) Canis moestus edens ululatus, Plin. 8, 61. (2) = Clamore & ululatu animos suorum confirmabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. Festis fremunt ululatus agri, Ov. Met. 3, 528. (3) Foemineus ululatus, Virg. Aen. 4, 667.
 Ululo, āre. neut. [à Gr. ὑλολύω, vel ab Hebr. ילל ex ילל] (1) *To howl as a dog, or wolf doth.* (2) *To set up a confused shout for joy.* (3) *To screech, or cry aloud.* (4) *Also to ring with.* (1) Canes ululant, Virg. Aen. 6, 257. (2) Laetis ululare triumphis, Luc. 6, 261. (3) Jacet portis, ululante dolore, dispersum vulgus, Sil. 6, 563. (4) Aedes ulularunt plangoribus, Virg. Aen. 4, 168. Flebile ulularunt ripae, Sil. Ital. 6, 285.
 U ante M.
 Umbella, ae. f. dim. [ab umbra] (1) *A little shadow, or screen-fan, a bon-grace.* (2) *The round tuft, or head of fennel, or other herbs, wherein the seed is.* (3) *An umbrella* (1) Juv. 9, 50. (2) = Muscarium, Plin. 12, 57. (3) Ruel.
 † Umbellātus, a, um. *Bosied.* Clavi umbellati, trash nails, Jun.
 Umber, m. [dict. quod umbras amet] *A mungrel creature, bred of a kind of goat and a sheep*, Plin. 8, 75.
 Umbilicālis, e. *Of, or belonging to the navel*, Med. † Ad umbilicum spectans.
 Umbilicātus, a, um. *Made with a navel, or in fashion of a navel*, Plin. 13, 7.
 Umbilicus, i. m. [ab adj. ὑμφαλινός, Scal.] (1) *The navel.* (2) *The middle of any thing.* (3) *A little stone, round and smooth like a navel.* (4) *A boss, such as is set on the outside of books; or, as some, the ends of the stick on which the book was rolled.* (5) *Also a kind of writhen cockle, or shellfish wrinkled like a navel.* (6) *The bezil of a ring.* (7) *The little circle, in the midst whereof the dial-pin is fastened.* (1) Commune omnibus est umbilicum indecore prominere, Cels. 7, 14. (2) Dies ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45. Italiae umbilicus, Plin. 3, 17. Graeciae, 35, 18. terrarum, Cic. de Div. 2, 56, ex poeta. (3) Laelius cum Scipione conchas & umbilicos ad Cajetam legere consuecebant, Cic. de Orat. 2, 6. (4) Novi libri, novi umbilici, Catull. 22, 6. † Hinc, Inceptos Iambos ad umbilicum ducere, Hor. i. e. ad finem, Epod. 16, 8. (5) Sic aliqui interpr. loc. Cic. n. 3. cit. (6) Plin. 37, 20. (7) Plin. 18, 76.
 † Umbilicēae, arum. f. [à secando umbilicum] *Midwives who cut the navelstrings of infants*, Med.
 Umbo, ònis. m. [umbones, à Graec. quod sit tamquam umbones, ἀμβωνας Graeci vocant quicquid extumidum est, & prominet, ut ventrem ampullarum, Varr. L. L. 4, 24.] (1) *The boss of a buckler, or shield.* (2) *A buckler, or target.* (3) *A knot in a precious stone, rising like a boss, a knob.* (4) *The bezil of a ring.* (5) *The tump, or knoll of an hill.* (1) Varr. loco cit. (2) Nec sufficit umbo ictibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 810. Umbonibus nexis in seriem, Luc. 7, 493. (3) Plin. 37, 23. (4) Plin. ap. Litt. (5) Umbo montis, Stat. Sylv. 3, 1, 110. Undisonae quos circuit umbo Maleae, Id. Achill. 1, 408.
 Umbra, ae. f. [ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑμβεῖν, ab imbre, quod imbres obscurant solis lucem; Isid.] (1) *A shadow, or shade.* (2) *A cloud.* (3) *A shady bough.* (4) *An appearance.* (5) *The shade in a picture.* (6) *A phantasm.* (7) *An unbidden guest accompanying one to a feast.* (8) *A kind of fish swimming very quickly and speedily, an hāllibut.* (1) ✱ Melior est exercitatio in sole, quàm in umbrā, Cels. Luna ē regione solis facta incurrit in umbram terrae, Cic. de Div. 2, 6. Horrenti nemus umbra, Virg. Aen. 1, 169. (2) Venit timor nautis cum coit umbra minax, Val. Flacc. 3, 579. (3) Ruris opaci falce premebras, Virg. Geor. 1, 157. (4) Qui ne umbram quidem τὸ κατὰ viderit, Cic. Att. 7, 11. Umbra veritatis, Plin. 30, 6. (5) Quàm multa vident pictores in umbris & in eminentia, quae nos non videmus? Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 7. (6) = Herculem spectas quidem, mater, sed umbrae simile nescio quid mei agnosce, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1345. ✱ Hanc. Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 4, 654. vocat speciem corpoream, quae non potest tangi, sicut ventus. (7) Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 21. & Epist. 1, 5, 28. (8) Aufon.
 Umbraculum, i. n. (1) *A place to shade one in, a bowen, an arbor, a booth.* (2) *A thing to keep off the sun, any thing that one weareth on the head to shadow the face, as a bon-grace, &c.* (1) Lentae texunt umbracula vites, Virg. Ecl. 9, 42. conf. Col. 3, 10. (2) Ov. Art. Am. 2, 209.
 Umbrans, tis. part. *Shading.* Umbrans tumultus, Stat. Theb. 6, 412. lucus, Sen. Herc. fur. 718.
 Umbra-

Umbraticola, ae. c. g. [qui colit umbram, i. e. intra domum degit ignavus] *One who keepeth within doors and playeth least in sight*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 50.

Umbraticus, a, um. (1) *Slight, inconsiderable, sorry, worth little*. (2) *Keeping at home, within doors, effeminate*. (1) Si hic me umbraticus deriserit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 24. (2) Umbraticus doctor, Petron. 2, 4.

Umbratilis, e. (1) *Keeping private, out of sight, as it were in the shade, soft, lazy*. (2) *Slight, by way of sport, or exercise*. (1) = Vita umbratilis & delicata, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11. = Mora segnis, atque umbratilis, Col. 1, 2. (2) Exercitatio domesticæ, & umbratilis, Cic. de Orat. 1, 34.

Umbraturus, a, um. part. *About to shade*. Umbratura deam retro sinuatur in arcum bellua, Claud. Nupt. Hon. & Mar. 149.

Umbratus, a, um. part. *Shaded*. Umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Virg. Aen. 6, 772. * Umbratus genas, bearded, Stat. Sylv. 3, 4, 79. tempora ramis, Id. Theb. 6, 555.

Umbrifer, a, um. *Making, or casting a shadow*. Rupes umbriferæ, Varr. R. R. 2, 8. Nemus umbriferum, Virg. Aen. 6, 473. Sil. 13, 219.

Umbro, are. act. *To shade, or cast a shadow*. Virgae omnes, ne umbrent, abraduntur, Col. 5, 7.

Umbros, ari, atus. pass. *To be shaded*. Montes umbrantur opaci, Virg. Aen. 3, 508.

Umbrosus, a, um. or. comp. *ffimus, sup. Full of shade, shady*. Arbos umbrosa, Virg. Geor. 2, 66. Ego locum aestate umbrosiorem vidi nunquam, Cic. ad Q. frat. 3, 1. Fico folium umbrosissimum, Plin. 16, 49.

U ante N.

Unâ. adv. *Together, all at once, in company with, at the same time*. Mulieres in Formiano esse volui, & unâ Cicerones, Cic. Fam. 7, 17. Qui unâ secum philosophati sunt, Id. de Fin. 2, 31.

† Unânimans, tis. adj. *Having the same mind, united in affections*. Sociæ unanimantis officium facere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 81.

Unânimis, e. [unius animi] *Of one mind, heart, or will, with one consent and accord, unanimous, loving*. Venistine domum ad tuos penates, fratresque unanimis? Catull. 9, 4. ubi al. unanimos. Unanimem alloquitur malefana sororem, Virg. Aen. 4, 8.

Unânimitas, âtis. f. *Unanimity, agreement of mind and will*. Nullâ re magis quam unanimitate regnum aequabant, Liv. 40, 8.

† Unânimiter. adv. *With one consent and accord, unanimously*, Vopisc. † Uno consensu, concorditer.

Unânimus, a, um. *Of one mind, with one consent*. Distinere unanimos, Liv. 7, 21. Fratres unanimi, Catull. 9, 4.

† Uncâsus, a, um. *Hooked, crooked*, Coel. Aurel.

Uncia, ae. f. [ab unus, qu. una pars ex duodecim] (1) *The twelfth part of an whole, the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce*. (2) *An inch, the twelfth part of a foot*. (3) *The twelfth part of an acre, 2400 feet*. (1) Neque piscium ullam unciam hodiè polido cepi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8. (2) Quini pedes & denae unciae, Veg. 1, 5. (3) Col. 5, 1.

Unciâlis, e. *Of, or belonging to an ounce, or inch, of an ounce weight, of an inch breadth, length, or thickness*. Altes unciales, Plin. 33, 13. Uncialis altitudo, Id. 18, 43. † Literæ unciales, text letters, Hier.

Unciârius, a, um. *Idem*. Unciarium foenus, *usury of one in the hundred*, Liv. 7, 16. Unciaria stips, *the twelfth part of an as, as a peny with us is of a shilling*, Plin. 34, 11. Unciariae vites, *vines planted at the distance of the twelfth part of an acre*, Col. 3, 2.

Unciâtim, adv. *Ounce by ounce, inch by inch, inch-meal*; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9. & Plin. 28, 37.

Uncinâsus, a, um. *Crooked, armed with hooks, or tenters*, Cic. Acad. Q. 4, 38.

† Uncinûlus, i. m. dim. *A clasp set upon garments, a little hook, or loop*, Jun. † Fibula.

Uncinus, i. m. *A little instrument crooked at the end*, Pallad. 4, 10. & Vitruv. 5, 10.

Unciôla, ae. f. dim. *A little ounce, or inch, a small pittance, one part in twelve*, Juv. 1, 40.

Unctio, ônis. f. verb. *An anointing, unction*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5.

Unctio, are. freq. *To anoint often*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117.

Unctiûsculus, a, um. dim. *Somewhat fat, oily, greasy*. Pulmento uti magis unctiûsculo, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 85.

Unctor, ônis. m. verb. *An anointer*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. & Mart. 7, 31, 6.

Unctorius, a, um. *vel, ut meliores libb. habent*.

Unctuârius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to anointing*. Unctuârium hypocaution, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11.

Unctum, i. m. (1) *The leaf, or fat of an hog, good for salves, or to fry meat*. (2) *Fine fare, rich viâuals*. (1) Litt. ex Col. sed q. (2) Siquero est, unctum rectè qui ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422. Coenæ sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16.

Unctura, ae. f. *An anointing*. Haec praeterea sunt in legibus de uncturâ, Cic. de Legg. 2, 24.

Unctus, a, um. part. or. comp. *ffimus, sup. (1) Anointed*. (2) *Greasy, oily*. (3) * *Wealthy, plentiful, copious*. (1) Nudus, unctus, ebrius est concionatus, Cic. Philipp. 3, 5. Cadaver unctum oleo largo, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 83. (2) Puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 79. = Ubi quid melius contingit & unctius, Id. Ep. 1, 15, 44. (3) * Accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 12. Uncta devorare patrimonia, Catull. 26, 23. sic nos, a fat benefica. = Unctio splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, Cic. de Clar. Or. 20. Unctissimæ coenæ, Sidon. Epist. 2, 9.

† Unctus, us. m. *An anointing*. Quod unctui, quod tersui opus, ipse praeministro, Apul. Met. 1, p. 13. † Unctio.

Uncus, i. m. [ab ὄζων, aduncum] (1) *A crook, or hook, a tenter*. (2) *An anchor*. (3) *A drag, or iron hook to drag traitors after execution about the streets*. (1) Uncus infixus solo, Col. 3, 18. Ferreus uncus, Liv. 30, 10. (2) Navalis uncus, Val. Flacc. Arg. 8, 298. Has inter lacrymas legitur piger uncus arenis, Id. 2, 482. (3) Uncus impactus est illi fugitivo, Cic. Philipp. 1, 2. Sejanus ducitur unco spectandus, Juv. 10, 66.

Uncus, a, um. *Crooked, hooked, bowed*. Unci ungues, Lucr. 5, 31. & Plin. 11, 101. Uncæ manus, *grappling irons*, Sil. 14, 322. * Dens uncus, *a plowshare*, Virg. Geor. 2, 423. * Retinaculum uncum, *an anchor*, Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, 32. * Unca aera, *a fish hook*, Ov. ex Pont. 2, 7, 10.

Unda, ae. f. (1) *A surge, a wave*. (2) *Any water, or liquor*. (3) *Met. Trouble, bustle, or tempest*. (4) *A thrwack crowd*. (1) Incurfu undarum sonat unda, Ov. Met. 11, 496. Nar albescentibus undis in Tibrim properans, Sil. 8, 453. Unda aheni, Virg. Aen. 7, 463. (2) Fons nitidis argenteus undis, Ov. Met. 3, 907. Unda prima prelii, Plin. 15, 2. * Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. Met. 1, 16. (3) Unda comitorum, Cic. pro Planc. 6. curarum, Catull. 62, 62. ventorum, Vitruv. 5, 7. (4) Salutantum unda, Virg. Geor. 2, 462. Nobis properantibus obstat unda prior, Juv. 3, 244.

† Undabundus, a, um. *Casting up surges, or waves*, Cell. 2, 20.

Undans, tis. part. (1) *Flowing, rising in surges, or waves*. (2) *Hanging, flagging, loose, or waving*. (3) *Met. Abounding*. (1) Undanti in freto, Cic. N. D. 2, 35. ex poeta. Undans Aetna, Virg. Geor. 1, 472. (2) Undans chlamys, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 55. Undans vestis, Val. Flacc. 1, 822. (3) Curis undans, Val. Flacc. 5, 304. Undantes menfæ, Id. 3, 117.

Undatim, adv. *Like waves, in fashion of waves*, Plin. 13, 30.

Undatus, a, um. *Made in fashion of waves, as watered filks, and the grain of wainscot*. Undatum, imbricatum concharum genus, Plin. 9, 52.

Unde. adv. interrog. & indefin. [qu. de uno loco; al. ab ðer] (1) *From whence*. (2) *Wherewith, out of, or from which*. (3) *Of whom, of what person, or persons*. (4) *How, by what means*. (1) Unde is? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. Unde gentium? *from what part of the world?* Id. Pseud. 4, 2, 11. (2) Est, dis gratia, unde haec fiant, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 41. (3) Eccum, unde aedes filius meus emit, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 5. Mercator hoc addebat, è praedonibus, unde emerat, se audisse abreptam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 35. (4) Unde tam benè me nosti? Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 18. Nec erat unde studiosi scire possent, Cic.

Undeceni, ae. a. [ab undecim] *Eleven*, Plin. 36, 14.

Undecentesimus, a, um. *The ninety-ninth*, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.

Undecentum. pl. indecl. [centum, dempto uno] *An hundred saving one, ninety-nine*, Plin. 7, 60.

Undecies. adv. *Eleven times*, Col. 5, 2, & Cic. Verr. 2, 7.

Undecim. plur. indecl. [ex uno, & decem] *Eleventh*, Mart. 2, 44, 8.

Undecimus, a, um. *The eleventh*. Alter ab undecimo annus, Virg. Ecl. 8, 39.

Undecimem, is. f. [navis undecim remorum ordines habens] *A galley eleven oars on each bank, or rather eleven banks of oars*, Plin. 16, 76.

Undecunque. adv. *From what place, or part soever*. Bellum undecunque cum Annibale consulibus mandatum est, Liv. Omnia audire, & undecunque invocatum, statim velut, numen, adeste & adfistete, Plin. Paneg. 80.

Undelibet. adv. *Whence thou wilt, out of any place*. Facile fuit undelibet invenire, Ad Herenn. 4, 50. conf. Cels. 8, 10.

Undeni, ae. a. [per contr. ex undeceni] *Eleven*. Undenos decies per annos, Hor. Carm. Sec. 21. Me quater undenos fciat implevisse Decembres, Id. Epist. 1, 20, 27.

Undeocogint. plur. indecl. *Seventy-nine*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 117.

Undequadrages. adv. *Thirty-nine times*, Plin. 7, 25.

Undequadragesima. plur. indecl. *Thirty-nine*; Litt. ex Liv.

Undequinquagesimus, a, um. *The forty-ninth*, Cic. de Leg. Manil. 12.

Undequinquagesima. pl. indecl. *Forty-nine*, Liv. 37, 58.

Undefexaginta. pl. indecl. *Fifty-nine*, Plin. 36, 24. & Liv. 23, 49.

Undetrigesimus, a, um. *The twenty-ninth*, Liv. 25, 36.

Undeviceni, ae. a. *Nineteen*, Quint. 1, 10.

Undevicesimanus, i. m. *Undevicesimane legionis miles, a soldier of the nineteen legion*, Hirt. B. Alex. 57.

Undevicesimus, vel undevigesimus, a, um. *The nineteenth*, Cic. de Sen. 5.

Undeviginti. pl. indecl. *Nineteen*, Cic. de Cl. Orat. 64.

Undiquaque. adv. *Every where, on every side*, Litt. ex Liv.

Undique. adv. [ex unde, & que] (1) *On every side, from all places, parts, or corners, round about.* (2) *In all respects, perfectly.* (1) Locus undique septus, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. Flosculos undique carpere, Id. pro Sext. 56. (2) Natura undique perfecta, & nihil requirens, Cic. de Fin. 5, 9.

Undique-versum. adv. *On all sides.* Cum verò omnes terras omnifariam & undique-versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13.

Undisonus, a, um. (1) *Making a noise by the dashing of the sea.* (2) *Roaring with waves.* (1) Rupes undisonae, Stat. Achill. 1, 198. (2) Undisonos prece adire Deos, Prop. 3, 21, 18.

Undo, ãre. neut. & act. [ab unda] (1) *To rise in surges, to boil as hot water doth.* (2) *To spread, or diffuse itself, as fire, &c.* (3) *To abound.* (4) *To overflow them, and make them swim in blood.* (1) Vid. Undans. (2) Flammi inter tabulata volutis ad coelum undabat vortex, Virg. Aen. 12, 673. (3) = Undat equis, florétque viris, Val. Flacc. 1, 539. (4) Aecides Teucros undabit sanguine campos, Stat. Achill. 7, 86.

Undosus, a, um. || ior, comp. || fmissus, sup. *Full of surges, or waves.* Aequor undosum, Virg. Aen. 4, 313. || Undolior, Salin. || Undosissimus, Aug.

Undula, ae. f. *A little wave*, Litt. ex Cic. sed q.

Undulatus, a, um. [qu. à dim. undula] *Made like waves; watered as stuffs are.* Undulata toga, Varr. vestis, Plin. 8, 74.

Unedo, ònis. m. [dict. quòd plures unà edi non possunt, Plin.] (1) *The fruit of the arbut, or strawberry-tree, so bitter and unpleasant, that a man cannot eat past one at a time.* (2) *Also the tree.* (1) Plin. 15, 28. (2) Unedoni folia non decidunt, Vid. Plin. 16, 31.

Unesera, ae. f. *The smaller centaur*, Apul.

Unetvicesimus. *The one and twentieth.* Unetvicesima legio, Tac. Ann. 1, 45.

Unetvicesimanus miles. *A soldier of the twenty-first legion*, Tac. Ann. 1, 37.

Ungo, vel unguo, ère, xi, etum. act. *To smear, to anoint, to bedaub, to perfume.* Pice liquidâ cornua unguito, Cato, 72. Qui tergent, qui ungunt, Cic. Parad. 5.

Unguor, i. pass. *To be anointed*, Cic. Parad. 5. Ungi ex cerussa, Cels. 5, 28.

Unguëdo, inis. f. *An ointment*, Apul. Met. 3, p. 91. + Unguentum.

Unguen, inis. n. *An ointment, any fat liquor, or juice.* Unguen ceti, Col. 6, 32. Pingues unguine cerae, Virg. Geor. 3, 450. Unguen piceum, Luc. 10, 491.

Unguentaria, ae. f. (1) *The art of making ointments.* (2) *She that maketh, or selleth ointments.* (1) Unguentariam facere, sc. artem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 89. (2) Unguentariam amare, sc. mulierem, Plin. 8, 5.

Unguentarium, ii. n. *Money exacted in the province for allowance of ointments and perfumes*, Plin. Epist. 2, 11, 23.

Unguentarius, a, um. *Of, belonging, or pertaining to ointments, or perfumes.* Unguentarium vas, Plin. 36, 12. Unguentaria tabernâ, Suet. Aug. 4.

Unguentarius, ii. m. *He that maketh and selleth ointments, and perfumes, a perfumer*, Cic. Offic. 1, 42.

Unguentatus, a, um. *Anointed with sweet ointments, perfumed.* Unguentatus maritus, Catull. 62, 142. miles, Suet. Caes. 67. Cincinnos tuos unguentatos usque ex cerebro expellam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 33.

Unguentum, i. n. [ab unguo] (1) *Any sweet ointment, a perfume.* (2) *A salve, an unguent.* (1) Non omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41. Nitere unguentis, Cic. Catil. 2, 3. Perfricare caput unguento, Id. Verr. 3, 25. (2) Litt. ex Plin. sed q.

Ungues. [dict. ob similitud. unguium] *A kind of shell-fishes, muscles*, Varr.

Unguiculus, i. m. dim. *A tender soft nail.* Integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic. de Fin. 5, 27. || A teneris unguiculis, from his childhood, Id. Fam. 1, 6. || Contempla usque ab unguiculo ad capillum fummum, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 17.

Unguinosus, a, um, unde ior, comp. *Oily, fatty, unctuous.* Juglandes ficcae unguinosiores, Plin. 23, 77. conf. Cels. 5, 26.

Unguis, is. m. [à Gr. ὄνυξ, Idem.] (1) *A nail of the fingers, or toes in man, bird, or beast, a claw, a talon.* (2) *The hoof of an ox, or cow.* (3) *A disease in the eye called an harv.* (4) *A little branch, or young shoot of a vine.* (5) *The white in the leaf of a rose, whereby it is fastned to the knap.* (6) *A white flake in the gum bdellium.* (7) *A vintage-hook.* (1) Ungues simiae imbricati sunt, hominibus lati, rapacibus unci, caeteris recti, Plin. 11, 101. || Ungula in quinos absumitur unguis, Ov. Met. 1, 742. || Involare unguibus in aliquem, to tear his eyes out, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 5. || Medium unguem offendere, to scorn one, Juv. 10, 53. || Homo ad unguem fa-

ctus, an accomplished man, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 32. || Unguem latum non discedere, not an hair's breadth, not in the least, Cic. Acad. 4, 18. || Vivos ungues rodere, to muse deeply, to beat one's brains, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 71. || Ex ungue leonem, to judge of the whole by a part, Prov. Uncis unguibus timendae volucres, Lucr. 5, 32. (2) = Si sanguis in inferiore parte ungulae est, extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum refecatur, Col. 6, 12. (3) Cels. 7, 7, 5. (4) Col. 4, 12. (5) Plin. 21, 73. (6) Plin. 12, 19. (7) Col. 12, 18.

Ungula, ae. f. [ab unguis] (1) *A nail, or claw.* (2) *The hoof of an horse, or other beast.* (3) || A tormenting iron where-with the sides of malefactors were pinched, or burnt. (1) Vid. Unguis, n. 1. Omnibus unguis, tooth and nail, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24. Injicere ungulas argento, to lay hands upon it, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 48. Occoeptit gallus sculpturire unguis, Id. Aul. 3, 4, 8. (2) Ungula bovis, Col. 6, 15. Quatit ungula campum, Virg. Aen. 8, 596. (3) || Bifulca ungula, Prud. Peri. Steph. 1, 44. & 10, 73. || Figuram dedit Bofius Roma subterr. 2, 2.

Ungulatus, a, um. *That hath foul, or great nails*, Fest. p. 476.

+ Ungulum, i. n. *A ring, a thimble.* = Annullum prisci ungulum vocabant, postea & Graeci, & nostri, symbolum, Plin. 33, 4.

+ Ungustus, i. m. *A crook, or crooked staff*, Fest. p. 477.

+ Uni, pro unius, Tacit. Vid. Unus.

Unicālamus, a, um. [unum habens calamum] *That hath but one stem, or straw growing out of the root*, Plin. 18, 12.

Unicaulis, e. *Having but one stalk*, Plin. 18, 10. & 20, 84.

Unicè. adv. *Singularly, effectually, intirely, dearly.* Unicè eum tibi commendo, Cic. Fam. 13, 15. Unicè securus, Hor. Od. 26, 5. Unicè aliquem diligere, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. amare, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 91.

Unicōlor, òris. adj. *Of one colour.* Dulciores sunt & unicolores, Plin. 32, 32. Torus plumbeus, unicolor, Ov. Met. 11, 611.

Unicōlorus, a, um, Idem. Sic animas coeli de fontibus unicoloras infundit natura solo, Prud. Hamart. 819. + Unicolor.

Unicornis, e. adj. *Having but one horn*, Plin. 8, 30. & 11, 106.

Unicornis, is. *An unicorn, a monceros.* + Monoceros, Plin. 8, 31.

Unicus, a, um. (1) *One alone.* (2) *Notable, or excellent, chief.* (3) *Dearly beloved.* (1) Unicus filius, Cic. Philipp. 9, 5. Unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5. (2) = Si egregiam pulchritudinem, aut unicam deformitatem eis attribuemus, Ad Herenn. 3, 22. In quem illud elogium unicum valet, Cic. de Sen. 17. Unicum solatium in malis, Id. Fam. 4, 4. Unicus amicitiae Romanae cultor, Liv. 25, 28. (3) Quid me, puer unice, fallis? Ov. Met. 3, 454.

Uniformis, e. adj. [unius formae] *Uniform, all alike.* Sufficit, ut uniforme quiddam doceamur, Tac. de Orat. 32, 1. = Uniusmodi.

Uniformitas, atis. f. *One and the same fashion, uniformity*, Macrobi. + Unius formae.

Uniformiter. adv. *All alike, uniformly*, Diom.

Unigēna, ae. c. g. *An only begotten, one alone.* Deus mundum unigenam procreavit, Cic. de Univ. 4. Unigena cultrix montis, Catull. 62, 300.

Unigēnitus, i. m. *An only son; or one child without more; an only begotten son*, Bibl. + Unigenus.

Unijūgus, a, um. [quòd uno nitatur iugo] *Coupled, or yoked to one only.* Unijugae vinae, Plin. 17, 35, 14.

Unimammia classia. (i. e. classis) *The army of the Amazons*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 75. per jocum.

Unimānus, a, um. *That hath but one hand*, Liv. 35, 21.

Unimōdus, a, um. *Of one sort, or fashion*, Apul. de Habit. doct. Plat. p. 599. + Uniusmodi.

Unio, ònis. m. [ab unus, quòd in conchis nulli duo repariantur indiscreti, i. e. similes] (1) *A pearl called an union; for that many being found in one shell, not any of them is like the other.* (2) *An onion, or scallion.* (1) Plin. 9, 56. Unionum conchae, mother of pearl, Suet. Ner. 31. (2) Col. 12, 10.

Unio, ìre, ìvi. act. [unum facio] *To unite, or make one*, Theol. & Philosph. condonandum, aut certè cadenti Latinitati adjudicandum.

Unio, ònis. f. [quòd unum facit] *Union, concord, agreement, the number of one*, Theologorum vocab.

Uniocūlus, i. m. *Having but one eye*, Plaut. Reet. unoculus, q. v.

Unionitae. *The Sabellians, a sort of heretics so called*, Prud. Apoth. 178.

+ Uniosè. adv. *Together*, Pacuv. + Unà.

Uniskirpis, e. *That hath but one stock, or root*, Plin. 16, 54.

Unitas, atis. f. [ab unus] (1) *Unity, oneness, the uniting; or joining of two things, or more together.* (2) *The likeness of two things, of which one cannot be discovered from another.* (3) *Concord, agreement.* (4) || An unit in arithmetit. (1) Usque-

dum omnia in pice colliquefcent, & unitas fiat, *Col.* 12, 22. Ubi facta est unitas eorum quae miscentur, *Cels.* 6, 6. (2) Unitas coloris, *Col.* 7, 3. alvei, *Plin.* 5, 9. foliorum, *Id.* 16, 35. Pueros ut geminos vendidit; tanta unitas erat, *Id.* 7, 10. (3) = Virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque unitas erit, *Sen. de Vit. Beat.* c. 8. (4) Arith. 4 Monas.

Uniter. adv. *Together in one.* Uniter apti, *Lucret.* 3, 858. Vis conjuncta atque uniter apta, *Id.* 5, 559.

Unitio, ōnis. f. verb. *An uniting, or joining together.* Fulg. 4 Conjunctio.

Unitus, a, um. part. *United, or joined together, made one.* *Sen. N. Q.* 2, 2. *Qui tamen non probat.*

Univalvis, e. Univalves conchae, *shell-fishes that have but one shell.* *Gesn.*

Universālis, e. adj. *Belonging to all, common, general, universal.* Universali atque absolutā ratione, *Ad Herenn.* 2, 24. ubi tamen *Grut.* universā. *Certe timidissimē postea usus est Quint.* *cujus haec sunt: καθολικά,* id est (ut dicamus quomodo possumus) universalia, vel perpetua, 2, 13.

Universālitās, ātis. f. *The universality, or generality.* *Philos.*

Universālīter. adv. *Universally.* *Philos.*

Universē. adv. *Generally, altogether, universally.* ☞ = Quid ego sigillatim potius quam generatim atque universē loquar? *Cic. Verr.* 5, 55.

Univerſim. adv. *Idem.* *Gell.* 1, 3.

Universitas, ātis. f. (1) *The whole in general, the generality, or community.* (2) ☞ *An university.* (1) Universitas generis humani, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 65. De universitate canonis nihil attinet plura dicere, *Col. in Praef. sub fin.* Universitas rerum, *the universe, the world.* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 43. (2) Dig.

Univerſus, a, um. [qu. omnis ad unum verſum, i. e. sine aliqua exceptione] *Universal, the whole, all without exception, all together and in general, all at once.* Univerſus mundus, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 28. ☞ Separatim semel, iterum cum universis, *Id.* pro *Dom.* 52. ☞ Bonorum possessio spectatur, non in aliqua parte, sed in universis, *Id.* pro *Quint.* 29. ☞ Eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque & universorum, *Id.* Off. 3, 6. ☞ Si singulas disciplinas comprehendere magnum, quanto magis universas? *Cic. N. D.* 5.

Univēra, ac. f. *A woman that hath had but one husband.* *Tert.* 4 Unico gaudens mulier marito, *Hor. Od.* 3, 14, 5.

Univiria. *An epithet given to Calpurnia.* *Treb. Poll.*

Univocē. adv. *Univocally.* *Philos.*

Univocus, a, um. *Univocal, that signifieth but one thing.* *Philos.*

Uniusmodi, adj. indecl. [modi unius] *Of one sort, or fashion, never-failing, all alike.* Parentum injuriae uniusmodi sunt ferme, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 31. = Materia semper est uniusmodi, sique similis, *Cic. de Univ.* 7.

Uno, āre. *To unite.* *Terr.* 4 Unum facio.

Unocūlus, i. m. *Having but one eye.* *Plaut. Curc.* 3, 22. *Gell.* 3, 11.

Unosē. adv. *Together at once.* *Non. ex Pacuv.* 4 Simul, una.

Unquam. adv. [qu. uno quovis tempore] *At any time, ever.* Ita sum afflictus, ut nemo unquam, *Cic. Attic.* 3, 12. Unquam gentium, *in all the world.* *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 36.

Unverſus, pro universus, *Lucret.* 4, 263. sc. metri lege coactus.

Unus, a, um. [ab ūis] (1) *One alone, only, the same.* (2) *The first.* (3) *The very same.* (4) *No more but just.* (5) *Some one, an ordinary, or common.* (1) Si tu solus, aut quivit unus cum scuto, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 22. § Unus ex omnibus, *Id.* *Catill.* 3, 7. Unis literis res perſcribam, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 7. Ne unus quidem, *Hor.* Unus aut alter dies, *a day, or two, indefinitely.* *Cic. Att.* 7, 8. Unus non, for ne unus quidem, *Flor.* 2, 18. ☞ Ad unum, *every one.* Onerariae omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptae, *Cic. Fam.* 12, 14. Ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, *Cic. de Sen.* 5. Triplex modus; una, altera, tertia, *Id.* (3) Uno tempore accidit, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 15. Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 184. (4) Rure dum sum unus sex dies, aedes venales inscribit literis, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 131. Nunc unae quinque remorantur minae, *Id.* *Pseud.* 1, 1, 51. (5) Unus caprimulgus aut fossor, rursus videtur, *Catull.* 22, 9. vid. & *Plaut. Truc.* 1, 2, 32. & *Bacch.* 2, 1, 39. *Ov. Met.* 6, 578. *Suet. Caes.* 41.

Haec exempla contra *Vossium* faciunt, qui hanc notionem suspensam habet.

Unusquisque. *Some one.*

Unusquisque, unaquaeque, unumquodque. *Every one, every.*

☞ Unum debet esse omnibus praepositum, ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque & universorum, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 6.

V ante O.

Vobiscum. [cum vobis] *With you.* Nil mihi vobiscum est, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 308.

Vocabulum, i. n. [voco] (1) *A name, or term, a word.* (2) *A noun substantive, common, or proper.* (1) ☞ Rebus non commutatis immutare vocabula, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 13. (2) Jampridem nos vera rerum vocabula amissimus, quia bona aliena

largiri liberalitas, malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, *Sall. B. C.* 52. Deligitur artifex talium vocabulo LOCUSTA, *Tac. Ann.* 12, 66.

Vocalis, e. adj. [voce magnā praeditus] or, comp. ſimus, sup. (1) *Having a voice.* (2) *Loud, making a noise.* (3) *Well tuned, melodious.* (1) ☞ Athleta mutus indignatione accensus vocalis evasit, *Val. Max.* 1, 8. ext. 4. (2) Ranae ultra solitum vocales sunt signa tempestatis, *Plin.* 18, 87. Vocalissimus aliquis, qui legeret populo, *Plin. Epist.* 4, 7, 2. (3) Nunc te vocales impellere pollice chordas precor, *Tib.* 2, 5, 3. Vocalis Orpheus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 7. = Alia verba aliis sunt jucundiora & vocaliora, *Quint.* 8, 3.

Vocalis, is. f. [quae per se vocem edit] *A vowel.* Concurſus vocalium, *Cic. Orat.* 23.

Vocalitas, ātis. f. *The sweetness of delivery, so as to be heard, and please.* Vocalitas quae *Ευωνία* dicitur, *Quint.* 1, 5.

Vocaliter. adv. *Distinctly, aloud.* *Apul. Met.* 1, p. 29. 4 *Clarē.*

Vocāmen, inis. n. *The name of a thing.* Proprium proferre vocāmen, *Lucret.* 2, 656. R. occ.

Vocandus, a, um. part. *That is to be called, or named.* Neque enim vocandus hostis es, *Ov. Met.* 14, 246.

Vocans, tis. part. *Calling.* Vocat ille vocantem, *Ov. Met.* 3, 382. Vocantes ad summa superi, *Luc.* 1, 310.

Vocatio, ōnis. f. verb. *A calling, a vocation, a bidding to dinner, or supper.* Quaerunt in triviis vocationes, *Catull.* 48, 7.

Vocativē. adv. *By calling, or in the vocative case.* *Gell.* 13, 21.

Vocātivus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to calling, vocative.* *Prisc.* 5, 2.

Vocātor, ōris. m. verb. *An inviter, a caller.* *Sen. de Ira.* 3, 37. *Plin.* 35, 36, 14. *Suet. Caes.* 39.

Vocaturus, a, um. part. *About to call.* Extemplo senatum vocaturi consules fuerint, *Liv.* 44, 20.

Vocātus, a, um. (1) *Called, summoned.* (2) *Implored, desired.* (3) *Bidden, invited.* (1) Tenuit mora nulla vocatos, *Ov. Met.* 1, 167. (2) Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, *Hor. Od.* 2, 18, 40. (3) Venit ad exiguas turba vocata dapes, *Ov. Fast.* 2, 362.

Vocātus, ūs. m. (1) *A calling, or summoning.* (2) *A call, or invitation.* (1) Senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 1. (2) Coenare apud Caesarem vocatu ipſius, *Suet. Cal.* 39. Nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 95.

Vociferans, tis. part. *Crying out aloud, braying, bawling.* Varione indignante & vociferante, *Liv.* 22, 41. Talia vociferans, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 679. Muliebriter vociferans, *Curt.* 14, 6.

Vociferatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *A crying out.* (2) *An exclamation, an invective.* (1) Ad muliebre potius vociferationem, quam ad virilem dignitatem in dicendo accommodatum, *Ad Herenn.* 3, 12. (2) Extant Catonis in censurā vociferationes mulieribus Romanis in provinciis statuas poni, *Plin.* 34, 14.

Vociferātor, ōris. m. verb. *He that maketh an outcry, a proclaimer.* Joannes vociferator, *Tert.* 4 Praedicator.

Vociferatus, ūs. m. *An outcry, a bawling.* *Plin.* 10, 79.

Vociferō, āre. neut. ex vociferor, āri. dep. (1) *To cry out aloud, to squeal.* (2) *To crow, as a cock.* (1) Vociferari palam, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. (2) Galli gallinacei qui elati sunt, & vociferant saepe, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9.

Vocificans, tis. part. *Naming, calling.* Fucos vocificantes plures persequuntur, apes etiam paucae, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16.

Vocifico, āre. *To name, to make known, to call.* Inclutae Demosthenis orationes vocificant, *Gell.* 9, 3. si sana sit lectio.

Vocitatus, a, um. *Called upon.* Servius Romanus vocitatus, *Liv.* 4, 61. Lipara antea Meligunis vocitata, *Plin.* 3, 14.

Vocito, āre. freq. [à voco] *To call often, to call.* Has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare fuerunt, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 43.

Vocitor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be called often.* Phalereus vocitatus est, *Cic. pro Rab. Post.* 9.

Voco, āre. act. [ab ὠκίω, ὠκῶ, praepos. digamma] (1) *To name.* (2) *To call to one, to call for a thing.* (3) *To summon, to cite.* (4) *To call upon, or invoke.* (5) *To provoke, to challenge.* (6) *To admit.* (7) *To reduce, to bring.* (8) *To bid, or invite.* (1) Quo nos vocabis nomine? *AR. Liberos.* *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 62. Ego vocor Lyconides, *Id.* *Aul.* 4, 10, 49.

(2) Aeneas suos clamore vocabat, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 312. (3) Milo Clodium ad judicium bis vocavit, *Cic. pro Mil.* 15. ☞

Vocare aliquem ad verbum, *to keep him close to the letter of the law.* *Cic. pro Caecin.* 28. (4) § Auxilio vocare Deos, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 686. (5) Apes magnis vocant clamoribus hostem, *Virg. Georg.* 4, 76. (6) § Vocare aliquem in partem haereditatis, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 4. ad pileum, *Id.* (7) Italiam ad exitum & vastitatem vocas, *Cic. Catil.* 1, 5. § In odium vocare, *Id.* in dubium, *Id.* (8) Hortensium patris causā vocavi ad coenam, *Cic. Att.* 6, 3. Vocet convivam neminem, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 23.

Vocor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be called, invited, &c.* Vocari in controversiam, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 72. § Qui ad esum neque

vocant,

vocant, neque vocantur, *Plaut. Men.* 3, 1, 11. = *Sum. Ita.* avarus apud *Senecam*. Sine me vocari pessimum, ut dives vocer, vide *Hom. Il.* 2, 260. *Vid. Voco.*

Vocōnia, ōrum. n. [fort. à cultore dict.] *A kind of pears*, *Plin.* 15, 16.

Vocūla, ae. f. dim. [à vox] *A little voice, a bruit, a report, or discourse, a word.* Falsae voculae, *Cic. de Orat.* 3. Vocula trajecta cavā rimā, *Prop.* 1, 16, 27.

¶ Voculatio, ōnis. f. *The accenting of a word*, *Gell.* 13, 25.

† Voëtitiae. quaedam naves sic dictae, *Gell.* 10, 25.

Vōla, ae. f. (1) *The hollow of the hand, the palm of the hand.* (2) *The sole of the foot.* (1) Vola homini tantum, &c. *Plin.* 11, 105. (2) ¶ Nec vola, nec vestigium, *not the least shadow*, *Varr.*

† Volam, pro velim, *Non. ex Lucil.*

Vōlans, tis. part. (1) *Flying.* (2) ¶ *Flying, or running swiftly.* (1) *Ov. Met.* 12, 16. ¶ *Subst.* Volantes, birds, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 181. *Id. Aen.* 6, 728. & *Ibid.* 239. (2) ¶ *Curru* volans dat lora secundo, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 160. Volantes oblique per inane faces, *Luc.* 1, 527.

† Vōlatica, ae. f. sc. mulier. *A witch, an hag that fieth in the air*, *Fest.*

Vōlaticus, a, um. (1) *That fieth, or goeth away suddenly, flitting.* (2) *Inconstant.* (1) An, obsecro, unquam sunt homines volatici? *Plaut. Poen.* 2, 1, 29. (2) = O Academiam volaticam, & sui similem, modò huc, modò illuc, &c. *Cic. Attic.* 13, 25. = Volaticum esse & levem, *Sen. Ep.* 42.

Vōlātīlis, e. adj. (1) *One that fieth, or can fly.* (2) *Met. Passing swiftly, flitting.* (1) Volatilis puer Cupido, *Ov. Am.* 2, 7, 27. (2) Aetas volatilis, *Ov. Met.* 10, 519.

Vōlātūra, ae. f. *A flight*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 5. A voluturā turtures farturæ destinantur, *Col.* 8, 9.

Vōlātus, ūs. m. verb. *A flying, or flight.* Avium volatus, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1, conf. & eund. *N. D.* 2, 52.

Vōlēmum, i. n. [quòd impleat volam] *A warden, a great pear*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 88. & *Col.* 5, 10.

Vōlens, tis. part. (1) *Willing, ready, glad.* (2) *Acceptable, welcome.* (1) Fructus volentia rura iponte tulere suā, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 500. Volentes exitium patimur, *Luc.* 1, 278. (2) § Volentia fuere plebi haec & talia, *Tac.* 15, 36. Volentia de ambobus acceperant, *Sall. B. J.* 73.

¶ Vōlenter, adv. *Willingly*, *Apul. Met.* 6, p. 184.

† Vōlentia, ae. f. *A willing, a being willing, the act of willing*, *Sall. B. J.* 73, 3. Usitatum tamen est in compositis benevolentia & malevolentia. † Voluntas.

Vōlgīolum, i. n. [à volvendo] *A roller, a thing to smooth the ground*, *Plin.* 17, 14.

¶ Vōlgivāgus, a, um. (1) *Wandering, straggling, strolling up and down in common.* (2) *Vulgar, common, whorish.* (1) Vōlgivago more ferarum, *Lucr.* 5, 930. (2) Venus vōlgivaga, *Lucr.* 4, 1064. i. e. πᾶνθηρος.

Vōlitans, tis. part. (1) *Flying.* (2) *Meton. Proudly flattering.* (3) ¶ *Subst.* Any animal with wings. (1) Fama volitans per urbes, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 104. (2) Eum regio habitu volitantem totā acie cognovit, *Liv.* 4, 19. (3) *Virg. Geor.* 3, 147. Volitantia super malum vela, *Luc.* 5, 595.

Vōlito, arc. freq. [à volo] *To fly about, or up and down, to flutter.* Infinita vis innumerabilium volitatat atomorum, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 20. Met. Animi vacui curā atque labore volitare cupiunt, *Id. de Or.* 2, 6. Voces volitant per aures, *Lucr.* 4, 222.

Volo, āre. neut. (1) *To fly.* (2) *To speed by hurling, or throwing.* (3) *To run, or go quickly, or in haste.* (1) Volare per aëra magnum remigio alarum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 304. (2) Jam faces & faxa volant, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 154. Volat telorum vis, *Liv.* 26, 44. (3) Ne me frustra illic expectet, vōla, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 4, 24. ¶ iter facere, *Cic. Philipp.* 10, 5. ¶ Volare palmulis, live luteo, *to row, or sail*, *Catull.* 4, 5.

Volo, vis, vult, velle, volui. (1) *To be willing.* (2) *To wish, to desire.* (3) *To mean, or design.* (4) *To wish one well, to favour.* (1) ¶ Velim, nolim, quaedam est tuenda sententia, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 7. Quod vis non dūces, nisi illud, quod non vis, feres, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 36. Paucis te volo, i. e. per compendium te volo convenire, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 1, 2. *Idem.* Quis me vult, *Id. ibid.* 5, 3, 1. (2) Volo tibi hunc honorem Deos fortunare, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 7. nimis vellem, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 16. (3) Quid voluisti? *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 1, 23. Quid vult concursus ad amnem? *Virg. Aen.* 6, 318. Volo Arpinam, per compendium, i. e. proficisci, *Cic.* (4) Planè volo his magistratibus, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 7. Regis causā si qui sunt qui velint, *Id.*

Vōlo, ōnis. m. [qui voluntariē se ad militiam obtulerit] *A volunteer, a servant who in a scarcity of soldiers in the Punic war offered his service.* ¶ Vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exaequari sineret, *Liv.* 23, 35.

Vōllēlla, ae. f. [à vello, vullum] (1) *An instrument to pluck up hair by the roots, tweezers.* (2) *A surgeon's instrument to pluck out dead flesh.* (1) *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 4, 21. ¶ Pugnare vōllēllis, non gladio, *to bring trifling arguments into dispute*, *Varr. L. L.* 8, 26. (2) Orae vōllēllāprehendendae, *Cels.* 6, 18.

Vōllus, a, um. *That bath his hair grubbed up by the roots with tweezers, smooth, slick.* Brachia vōlla; *Mart. Vid. Vulfus.*

Volt, pro vult; vultis, pro vultis, *Plaut. saepe.*

• Volturius, i. *A vulture*, *Liv.* 27, 11. *Vid. Vultur.*

Volva, ae. f. [à valva] *That wherein a thing is wrapped, as a yolk of an egg in the white, &c. the secundine.* Ipsum in volvā seu in ovo est luteum, *Plin.* 22, 46. Agni cordi qui remanserunt in volvis intimis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1.

Vōlūbilis, e. adj. [à volvo] (1) *That is, or may be may be easily turned, wound, or rolled.* Volubile coelum, *Luc.* 6, 447. (2) *Gliding swift.* (3) *Voluble, fluent, having a round pronunciation.* (4) *Met. Inconstant, mutable.* (1) Coelum volubile, *Cic. de Univ.* 6. Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbēs torquet, *Ov. Met.* 3, 41. (2) Amnis volubilis, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 43. (3) Canorus orator & volubilis, *Cic. de Clar. Orat.* 27. (4) = Fortuna vaga & volubilis, *Cic. pro Mil.* 26.

¶ Vōlūbilis, is. f. sc. herba. *Ropeweed, or weedbind*, *Jun. vocatur & convolvulus.*

Vōlūbilitas, ātis. f. (1) *Aptness to roll, or turn round, volubility.* (2) *Met. Inconstancy.* (3) *A round delivery, or ready utterance.* (1) Mundi volubilitas nisi in globosā formā esse non posset, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 19. (2) Volubilitas fortunae, *Cic. de Div.* 2, 6. (3) Sinē plurimarum rerum scientiā volubilitas verborum inanis & irridenda est, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 5. Volubilitas linguae, *Id. pro Planc.* 25.

Vōlūbilitē, adv. *Rollingly, roundly, volubly.* Numerosē & volubiliter oratio funditur, *Cic. Orat.* 62.

Vōlucer, cris. m. & f. hoc cre. [à volando] (1) *Winged, swift.* (2) *Light, inconstant, unstable.* (1) Tēnera volucer cum matre Cupido, *Ov. Met.* 9, 481. curius, *Id. Trist.* 1, 10, 5. O nuncium volucem! *Cic. pro Quint.* 25. Bestia volucris, *Id. Tusc.* 5, 13. = Genus dicendi verbis voluce, & incitatum, *Id. de Clar. Or.* 95. (2) O volucem fortunam! *Cic. pro Syll.* 32.

Vōlucra, ae. f. [dict. quòd se involvit in pampunis] *A worm that eateth vines, a vine-fretter, the devil's goldring*, *Col. de Arb.* 15. = Volvox convolvulus.

Vōlucris, is. f. *Any winged creature.* Volucres videmus fingere & construere nidos, *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 6. Volucres pictae, *Virg. Georg.* 3, 243. Punctum volucris parvulae, sc. muscae, *Phaedr.* 5, 3, 4.

¶ Vōlucriter, adv. *In all haste, or speedily*, *Amm.* † Celeriter.

¶ Vōlucrum, i. n. Volucrum majus, *woodbind, or honey-suckle*, *Jun.*

• Vōlendus, a, um, part. (1) *To be rolled over.* (2) *Rolling.* (1) Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes imperio explebit, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 273. (2) Volvenda dies, enī attulit ultro, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 7.

Volvens, tis. part. (1) *Turning, rolling.* (2) *Met. Throwing out.* (3) *Pondering, revolving.* (1) Plaustra volentia, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 163. (2) Celeriter verba volvens, *Cic. de Cl. Orat.* 70. (3) Aeneas per noctem plurima volvens, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 309.

Vōlūmen, īnis. n. [à volvendo, & quatenus denotat librum, eo dicitur, quòd chartas vel membranas invicem inter se conglutinas in bacillumolvebant, quod quidem bacillum umbilicum vocabant, quod in medio volumine inexplicato esset, ut umbilicus est media pars hominis, quod tamen explicato volumine extrema pars fuit, unde ad umbilicum deducere valet ad finem perducere; hinc factum ut supra denotet omnia prius, & infra omnia posterius] (1) *A folding, a rolling.* (2) *The folds of a snake, &c.* (3) *A volume, a lesser part of a book, or books.* (4) *A turning and winding.* (5) *A wave.* (1) Volumina crurum, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 192. vinciorum, *Id. Aen.* 5, 408. fumi, *Luc.* 3, 500. coeli, *Ov. Met.* 2, 71. (2) Anguis septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 85. Vinciorum volumina, *Id. ib.* 408. (3) Mutatae ter quinque volumina formae, *Ov. Trist.* 3, 14, 19. Libri tres in sex volumina propter amplitudinem divisi, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 5. (4) Magna fortis humanae volumina, *Plin.* 7, 46. (5) Boreas decimo volumine pontum expulit in terras, *Sil.* 14, 123.

¶ Vōluntariē, & voluntariō. adv. *Voluntarily, willingly, of his own free will, or choice*, *Litt. ex Caes. B. C.* 3, 19. ut opinor, sed ibi voluntarii potius legendum. *Hyginus quidem habet*, *Fab.* 42.

Vōluntārius, a, um. *Voluntary, willing, that is of one's own accord.* Voluntaria mors, *Liv.* 24, 5. missio, *Suet. Vitell.* 15. Voluntarii milites, *Liv.* 31, 8. ¶ inviti, *Id.*

Vōluntas, ātis. f. [à volo] (1) *Will, desire.* (2) *Goodwill, affection.* (3) *Sense, meaning.* (4) *A will, or testament.* (1) Voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 6. ¶ Vi, atque invitam, ingratis, nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam domum, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 40. ¶ Quod jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 4, 44. (2) Voluntas vestra si ad poetam accesserit, *Ter. Phorm. prol.* 30. = Vos este boni quoniam superis aversa voluntas, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 647. (3) Voluntate legis se tuebatur, *Quint.* = mens, *Cic.* (4) Voluntatem alicujus interpretari, *Phaedr.* 4, 4, 31.

Volvo, ēre, vi, utum. act. [à Gr. ἔλκω, praeposito digamma] (1) *To roll.* (2) *To hurl, or tumble down.* (3) *To tumble up, or toss.* (4) *To throw out.* (5) *To consider, or weigh.* (1) Saxum ingens volvunt alii, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 616. Met. Satis diu hoc saxum volvo, *I tease myself long enough*, *Prov. Ter. Eun.* 5, 8, 55. (2) Saxa infestoolvebant pondere, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 512. (3) Venti volvunt mare, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 196. (4) Facile soluteque

solutēque verbis volvere sententias, *Cic. Clar. Orat.* 81. (5) Inaniam rerum inanes volventes cogitationes, *Liv.* 6, 28. Multa secum, quod jam inde iret, volvere, *Id.*

Volvor, i. pass. *To be rolled, &c.* Annis praeceptis volvitur, *Sil.* 17, 108. Volvuntur aquarum montes, *Ov. Trist.* 1, 2, 19. Verba quae uno spiritu volvi possunt, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 47. Occipi denuo hoc modo volvi, *to reel, or stagger*, *Plaut. Pseud.* 5, 1, 31.

Volvolus, i. m. [*à* volvo] *A roller of timber to break clods of earth, and to make the ground smooth*, *Plin. ap. Litt.*

Volvox, ōcis, m. [*à* volvo] *A vine-fretter, a worm that feedeth upon vines*, *Plin.* 17, 47.

+ Volup' indecl. *Plaut. Mēm.* 4, 3, 3. *id. quod* Volūpe, n. qu. ab inus. volupis, e; idque *à* volo] *A pleasant, or acceptable thing.* = Quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo, & volupe est mihi, *Plaut. Amph.* 3, 3, 3. Venire saluum volupe est, *Term. Phorm.* 4, 3, 5.

+ Voluptabilis, e, *Pleasurable, delightful*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 19. + Delectabilis.

Voluptariē, adv. *Pleasantly, or with pleasure and delight*, *Apul. Met.* 3, p. 91. + Jucundē.

Voluptarius, a, um. (1) *Given to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous.* (2) *Pleasant, soft, bringing pleasure.* (1) Epicurus homo voluptarius, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 7. (2) Disciplina voluptarias *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. = mollis, delicatus, *Id.* 3, gravis, severus, *Id.* Locus voluptarius, *Sall. B. C.* 11.

Voluptas, ātis, f. [*à* volupe, qu. voluptas, ut *à* facile facultas] (1) *Pleasure, delight, solace, comfort.* (2) *Sensuality, sensual, carnal pleasure.* (3) *A sweetheart, a dear.* (1) 3 Omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, *Cic. de Fin.* 1, 11. = Ex cognitione juris laetitiae, & voluptas, *Id. de Orat.* 1, 44. Pura voluptas literarum, *Quint.* (2) In voluptatis regno virtus non potest consistere, *Cic. de Sen.* 12. 3 Voluptas honestati est contraria, *Id. Offic.* 3, 33. Indigna homine docto voluptas, *Id. Offic.* 2, 1. malorum esca, *Id. de Sen.* 13. ex Platone, furtiva, inconcessa, *Ov.* 3 Vim magni doloris per voluptatem tuam condidisti in corpus, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 6, 39. (3) Quod introire metuas, mea voluptas? *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 4, 2. 3 saepe alibi.

|| Voluptificus, a, um. *Making pleasure, or delight*, *Apul. Florid.* 10, p. 782. + Voluptatem faciens.

|| Voluptor, āri, ātus, pass. *To take pleasure, or delight*, *Litt. ex Apul.* + Voluptatem capio.

Voluptuōsus, a, um. *Voluptuous, given to pleasure.* Voluptuosum est, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 19. utitur & *Quint.* sed voluptarius Ciceronis est.

Voluta, ae, f. [*à* volvendo, quod sit orbem circumvoluta, ut *Gr. ῥολῖς, ab ῥολῖσσω*] *A work of leaves written about the head, or chapter of a pillar, drapery work*, *Vitruv.* 3, 3. 3 7, 5.

Volutabrum, i. n. [locus ubi sues volutantur] *A place where swine and other beasts tumble*, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 411.

Volutabundus, a, um. *Wallowing, rolling*, *Cic. de Rep. ap. Non.* 8, 64.

Volutans, tis, part. (1) *Rolling, falling down.* (2) *Met. Pondering.* (1) Genibus volutans haerebat, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 607. (2) Solus, multa secum animo volutans, inambulavit, *Liv.* 40, 8.

Volutatim, adv. *Tossingly, tumblingly, rollingly*, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 5, 40. sed dubia est lectio.

Volutatio, ōnis, f. verb. (1) *A wallowing, or rolling.* (2) *Tumbling, tossing.* (1) In luto volutatio grata est suis; *Plin.* 8, 77. (2) Nusquam residentis animi volutatio, *Sen. de Tranq.* 2.

Volutatus, ūs, m. *A rolling.* Pulverem volutatu colligere, *Plin.* 10, 5.

Volutatus, a, um. (1) *Rollled, tumbled.* (2) *Met. Well versed.* (1) Verres in luto volutatus, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. (2) Ad Callisthenem & Philistum redeo, in quibus te video volutatum, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 2, 11.

Volutē, adv. *Tumblingly, rollingly*, *Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Volutō, āre, freq. 3 Volutor, āri, ātus, pass. [*à* volvo] (1) *To roll, to wallow, to toss.* (2) *Met. To think of, revolve, cast, and toss in one's mind.* (3) *To discourse on, to contrive.* (4) *To be well versed in.* (1) In luto volutari, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 24. Quo arētius fretum volutatur, *Curt.* 4, 2, 16. (2) Tacitus mecum ipse voluto, *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 37. = Eam rem disputavi, & volutavi diu, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 4. (3) 3 Has condiciones ipse in secreto volutavit cum amicis, *Liv.* 34, 36. (4) In verbis scriptis studiosē volutari, *Cic. de Orat.* 3, 10.

Volutus, a, um, part. *Tumbled, rolled, fallen out of, hurled.* Annis per saxa volutus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 521. Lacrymae per ora volutae, *Id. Aen.* 10, 790. Curru volutus, *Id. ibid.* 10, 403. Lapis vacuum per inanē volutus, *Id. Aen.* 10, 906. *Vid. Volvo.*

|| Volutus, ūs, m. verb. *A winding, or rolling*, *Apul. Florid.* 10, p. 782. + Volutatio.

Vomens, tis, part. *Belching, breathing out, casting forth, &c.* Merum ore vomens, *Ov. Met.* 12, 239. Stupa vomens tardum fumum, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 682. *Vid. Vomo.*

Vomer, 3 vomis, eris, m. [quod terram vomat. (1) *The coulter, or rather the plowshare.* (2) *The penis, translatione modestā, ut & sulcus pro naturā muliebri.* (1) Aratrum circumducere, ejusque vomere portam penē perstringere, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 40. Vomer obtusus, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 262. adunus, *Ov.*

Fast. 4, 927. Vomis & inflexi robur aratri, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 162.

3 De generibus vomerum *vid. Plin.* 18, 47. (2) *Lucr.* 4, 1267.

Vomex, icis, f. *A vomiting, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.*

Vōmica, ae, f. [quod vomat saniem] *An imposthume*, *Cels.* 2, 7. & 4, 8. Secare immaturam vomicam, *Plaut. Pers.* 2, 5, 14. *Met.* Perfecare vomicam reip. *Vet. Orat. ap. Quint.* 8, 6. qui tamen hanc translationem improbat. Liqueoris aeterni vomica, *quicksilver*, *Plin.* 33, 32.

Vomicofus, a, um. *Subject to vomiting*, *Veg.* 1, 37.

Vōmicus, a, um. *Pertaining to vomiting.* Morbus vomicus, *Sen. Contr.* 2, 12.

Vōmis, eris, m. *id. quod vomer.* *Vid. Vomer.*

Vōmitio, ōnis, f. verb. *A vomiting, or spewing*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 50. Concitare vomitiones, *Plin.* 24, 103.

Vōmito, āre, freq. *To vomit, to spew often.* Pecudes nausae correptae vomitant, *Col.* 7, 10. 3 *Suet. Vitell.* 13.

Vōmitor, ōris, m. *A vomiter, a spewer*, *Sen. Ep.* 88. & *Plin.* 23, 24. sed *Harduin. leg.* Vimitionibus.

Vōmitōria, in spectaculis dict. unde homines glomeratim ingredientiē in fedilia se fundunt, *Macrob. Sat.* 6, 4.

Vōmitōrius, a, um. *That maketh one vomit.* Vomitorium, medicamentum, *Plin.* 21, 75.

Vōmitus, ūs, m. verb. *A vomiting, or vomit*, *Cels.* 1, 3. & *Plin.* 20, 23.

Vōmo, ere, ui, itum, neut. [*ex ῥέω, ῥέω, praepos. digamma*] (1) *To vomit, or spew.* (2) *To cast up.* (1) 3 In mensam vomere, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 2. 3 in gremio suo, *Id.* 3 Cui ructare turpe esset, is vomit, *Id. Philipp.* 2, 25. (2) 3 3 Fluctus vomit & resorbet *Sylla, Ov. Ep.* 12, 125.

Vōmor, i. pass. *To be vomited, or cast up.* Sanies vomitur, *Plin.* 10, 86. Ab horā tertiā bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, *Cic. Philipp.* 2, 41.

Vopiscus, i. m. [*sc. quem mater vi adipiscitur, i. e. cum difficultate acquirit; vel qui ope naturae fervatur, cui & opem fert, M.*] *Of twins in a woman's body, that which cometh to perfect birth*, *Plin.* 7, 7.

+ Vopte, pro ipsivos, *Cato ap. Fest.*

Vōracitas, ātis, f. *Gluttony, greediness, excessive eating*, *Plin.* 2, 111.

Vōraginōsus, a, um. *Full of bogs, or morasses.* = Palustre & voraginosum solum, *Hirt. B. Hisp.* 29.

Vōrago, inis, f. [*à* vorando, quod incidentia vorat] (1) *A swallow, or gulph, a whirlpool.* (2) *A quagmire, or bog.* (3) *Met. A riotous spendthrift.* (1) Vastā voragine aestuat gurgēs, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 296. *Met.* Vorago ventris, *Ov. Met.* 8, 843. (2) Ferream soleam tenaci voragine mula derelinquit, *Catull.* 18, 26. = Immobiles currus illuvie & voragine haerebant, *Curt.* 8, 14, 4. (3) = Gurgēs & vorago patrimonii, *Cic. pro Sext.* 52.

Vōrātio, ōnis, f. verb. *A devouring.* Mei fodales quacrun in trivio vorationes, *Catull.* 45, 7. ubi al. vocationes, 3 sanā vix alibi occ.

|| Vōrātor, m. verb. *A devourer*, *Hieron.* + Vorax.

Vōratrīna, ae, f. *A chap, or cleft in the earth upon some earthquake, a whirlpit*, *Litt. ex Cic. sed q.* + Vorago.

Voraturus, a, um, part. *About to devour, or swallow up.* Vates cecinere, oriens Romanorum imperium vetus Graecorum ac Macedonum voraturum, *Just.* 30, 4.

Vōrax, ācis, adj. [*à* voro] or, comp. *Gluttonous, greedy, ravenous, voracious.* Venter vorax, *Ov. Met.* 15, 94. Turbā voracior ipsā, *Id. ib.* 8, 839. conf. *Catull.* 31, 4.

Vōro, āre, act. [*à* βορός vorax] *To devour, eat up, or eat greedily, to swallow.* 3 Alia lambunt, sorbent, mandunt, vorant, *Plin.* 10, 91. 3 *Met.* Vorare literas, *to study hard*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 11. viam, *to run swiftly*, *Catull.* 33, 7.

+ Vorsum, pro versum; vorfura, pro versura; 3 vortex, pro vertex.

+ Vorfus, ūs, m. [*pro* versus] *A dance called the round*, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 7, 2.

Vortex, icis, m. *Vid. Vertex.*

Vorticordia [dict. Venus, quod hominum corda verteret, *Scal.*] *Vid. Verticordia.*

Vos, vestrū, vel vestri, vobis plur. [*à* εφω] *Ye, you*, *Cic. passim.*

Vosmetipsi. *Your own selves*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 18.

3 Vōtifer, a, um. *Bearing vows, or things devoted to some deity.* Votiferaque meas suspendit ab arbore vittas, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 4, 92.

+ Vōtītus, a, um. *Hindred by vow*, *Plaut. Asin.* 4, 1, 44.

+ Voti reus.

Vōtīvus, a, um. (1) *Promised by a vow, devoted.* (2) || *That is, or hath been greatly desired.* (1) Ludi votivi, *Liv.* 7, 15. Juvenca votiva, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 36. (2) *Treb. Poll.* + Gratum ex voto.

Vōtum, i. n. [*à* voveo] (1) *A vow, or promise made to God.* (2) *The thing vowed.* (3) *The thing prayed for.* (4) *A desire, or wish.* (5) *A covenant, or promise.* (6) *Marriage.* (7) || *Meton. A day of thanksgiving.* (1) Vota facere, *Cic. pro Mil.* 28. reddere, *Curt.* 3, 7, 3. Votis obligare se, *Liv.* 21, 21. Vota exsolvere, *Nep. Lyf.* 3. (2) = Stipant graves equi recessus Danaī, & in voto latant, *Petron. c.* 49. Votis incendimus aras, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 279. (3) Divos in vota vocare,

vocare, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 234. (4) Nec votum nec animus deest conficiendi, *Suet. Aug.* 51. Ad omne votum fluente fortunâ, *Quint.* (5) = Quasi voto quodam, & promisso me teneri puto, *Cic. Attic.* 12, 19. (6) *Tac. de Germ.* 19. Vota secunda, *Justin. Novella.* 2. c. 2. §. 2. (7) Capitol.

Votus, a, um. part. *Vowed.* = Tempia vota & dedicata, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 17.

Vovens, tis. part. *Vowing, wishing for.* *Sil.* 4, 203.

Voveo, ēre, ovi, otum. act. (1) *To vow.* (2) *To pray, or wish for.* (1) Imperatores capita pro salute patriae suae voverunt, *Cic. de Fin.* 5, 22. Vovere Libero caprum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 8, 7. (2) Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *Hor. Ep.* 2, 4, 8.

Vox, vocis. f. [vox dicit. contractè à voco; unde & obliqui producuntur, *Prisc.*] (1) *A voice.* (2) *A noise, or sound of any kind.* (3) *An accent.* (4) *A note, or tune.* (5) *A word.* (6) *A saying of any kind.* (7) *A vote, or suffrage, an intercession.* (8) *A style.* (9) *Talk, or discourse.* (10) *A speech, tongue, or language.* (1) Scio te bonâ voce esse, ne clama nimis, *Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 49. Vox candida, & fusca, est, & plena, & lenis, & aspera; & contracta; & fusa; & dura, & flexibilis; & clara & obtusa, *Quint.* 9, 3. (2) Ad vocem celeres quâ buccina signum dira dedit, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 519. Voce sua crocibat corvus, *Plaut. Aut.* 4, 3, 2. Acutae vocis Hylator, *Ov. Met.* 3, 224. (3) Aut si surdus sit, varietates vocum, aut modos, qui possit noscere? *Cic. de Div.* 2, 3. (4) Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 646. (5) Non intelligere quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, *Cic. de Fin.* 2, 2. (6) Constitue nihil esse in hac voce *Civis Romanus sum*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 65. *vid. Caes. B. C.* 1, 2. *vid. & Tac. Hist.* 3, 85, 7. & *Agr.* 45, 6. (7) Libo, veste mutata, circumire domos, orare adfines, vocem adversus pericula poscere, *Tac. Ann.* 2, 29, 1. (8) Incondita ac rudi voce aliquid componere, *Tac. Agr.* 3, 6. (9) Vocibus seditionum bona ac mala existimare, *Tac. Hist.* 4, 73, 2. (10) Conversus expressusque Latinâ voce Menander, *Cic. de Tim.*

U ante P.

Upilio, ōnis, qui ē opilio, metri causâ, *M.* [qu. ovipilio; vel upilio, sicut *ἀντιόχος*, caprarius] *A Shepherd*, *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 19.

Upupa, ae. f. [ab *ὑπὺ*, in acc. *ὑπύ*; al. *ὑ* pu pu, i. e. voce quam edit, *Varr.*] (1) *A bird called an hoop, or, as some, a lapwing, a puet.* (2) *A beetle, maddock, or like tool to dig stones in a quarry.* (1) Upupa obscoena passu avis, *Plin.* 10, 36. = Epps. (2) Advenienti in lapidicinam upupa data est, *Plaut. Gapt.* 5, 4, 7. *sc. ludens, quoniam illud instrumentum quodammodo referebat upupae caput cum rostro.*

U ante R.

* Uracon, i. n. [ab *ὑρά*, cauda] *The tail piece of the tunny fish*, *Plin.* 32, 53.

Uraeus, a, um. Of, or belonging to the tail, *Plin.* 32, 53.

* Uragus, i. m. *The lieutenant that bringing up the rear*, *Jun.*

* Uranoscopus, i. m. [ab *ὑρανός*, coelum, & *σκοπία*, specto] *A fish that hath one eye in his head, and that so placed, that swimming he seemeth to look upward*, *Plin.* 32, 24. = callionymus, *Id.*

† Urbanatim, adv. *Like a gentleman, citizen like*, *Non.* 2, 747. ex Pomponio, pro

Urbanè, adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) *Pleasantly.* (2) *Cleverly.* (3) *With a good grace, civilly, courteously.* (1) & = Utrumne me secum severè, & graviter, & priscè, an remissè, & leviter, & urbanè, *Cic. pro Coel.* 14. = Ut à patre audiebam faceret, & urbanè Stoicos irridente, *Id. de Fin.* 1, 11. (2) Non potuit urbanus elabi, *Quint. Instit. Orat.* 2, 11. conf. *Cic. pro Coel.* 15. (3) Urbanissime respondere, *Gell.* 15, 5.

Urbanicè, adv. pro urbanè, *Litt. ex Liv.* sed q.

† Urbanicus, a, um. Of, or belonging to a city, *Spart. in Carac.*

Urbanitas, atis. f. (1) *A city life.* (2) *Pleasantry.* (3) *Courtesy, civility, civil behaviour, good manners.* (4) *Merriment.* (1) Tu modò desideria urbis & urbanitatis depone, *Cic. Fam.* 7, 6. (2) & Maledictum, si petulantius jactatur, convitium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, *Cic. pro Coel.* 3. *vid. Quint.* 6, 3. (3) Vir urbanitate limatus, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 29. (4) Dicerem urbanos, si senatum deceret urbanitas, *Plin. Ep.* 8, 6.

Urbanus, a, um. or, comp. simus, sup. (1) *Of, or belonging to a city, dwelling in a city.* (2) *Met. Polite, civil, courteous, genteel, pleasant, comely, seemly.* (3) *Tame, homebred.* (1) & Rusticus urbanum murem mus paupere fertur accepisse cavo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 6, 80. & Urbanae excubiae, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 17. Opus Urbanissimum, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (2) = Homo facetus etiam inducis sermonem facetum, & urbanum, *Cic. pro Domo.* 34. & Hæc notio Ciceronis demum ætate obtinuisse videtur; sic enim ille. Te hominem non solum sapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8. *vid. & Quint.* 8, 3. (3) & Arborea quaedam silvestres, quaedam urbaniores, *Plin.* 16, 32.

* Urbicapus. m. [qui capit urbes] *A winner of cities*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 64.

VOL. II.

* Urbicrenus, a, um. *Burning the city.* Urbicremæ nubes, *Prud. Ham.* 726.

Urbicus, a, um. Of, or belonging to a city. Urbicum pecus, *Plaut. per jocum*, *Truc.* 2, 2, 14. Sed non constat de eâ lectione. Annona urbana, *Suet. Aug.* 18, 2.

Urbina, ae. f. *A kind of weapon somewhat long*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 8, 46. Alii leg. Veruina.

Urbo, are, & urbum, i. *Urb.* *Urvo, urvum.*

Urbs, is. f. [de etym. incert. mihi tamen videtur deductum ab urvo, parte aratri, quo muri designabantur] (1) *A city, a walled town.* (2) *Meton.* Sometimes it is put for civitas, and denoteth the inhabitants. (3) Sometimes both the city and inhabitants. (4) *The city of Rome.* (1) = Domicilia conjuncta urbes dicimus, *Cic. pro Sext.* 42. = Pheræ, urbs Thessaliae, in quo oppido, &c. *Cic. de Div.* 1, 25. Auctâ civitatē magnitudine urbis, *Liv.* 1, 45. & In urbe civitas erectâ expectatione stetit, *Id.* 3, 47. & Non vici instar, sed urbis, *Cic. Fam.* 15, 4. & Neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 2. (2) Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 265. (3) *Tac. Hist.* 1, 84, 7. (4) & Urbs proprie est Roma, quum caetera dicuntur oppida, *Quint.* 9, 2.

† Urbum, idem quod urvum aratri curvatura; unde urbis nomen; nam urbare est aratro definire, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 27.

Urceola. herba [dict. quod suâ asperitate lavandis urceis sit maxime idonea] *An herb called feverfew, or, after some, pellitory of the wall*, *Plin.* 22, 20. = Vitrago.

Urceolus, i. m. dim. *A little water pitcher*, *Col.* 12, 16.

Urceus, i. m. [ab urna, *Perot. ab orca, ὑρξ, Isid.*] *A pitcher, a pot for water.* Urceus aquarius, *Cato*, 13. scillis, *Id. ib.* & Amphora coepit institui, currentē rotâ cur urceus exit? *Hor. A. P.* 22. & Formam ex Tab. antiq. exhibet Mercurialis in arte Gymn. 1, 10.

Uredo, inis. f. [ab urendo] (1) *The blasting of trees, or herbs.* (2) *An itch, or burning in the skin.* (3) *A pricking heat of lust.* (1) Si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 35. *vid. Plin.* 17, 37. & *Col.* 3, 20. (2) *Plin.* 23, 27. (3) *Apul. Met.* 4, p. 134.

Urendus, a, um. *To be burned.* Urenda filix, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 37.

Urens, tis. part. *Burning; also killing vines, or other trees with browsing*, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 196.

* Urēter, ēris. m. [ab *ὑρῆς*, ab *ὑρῆς*, meiere] *The pipe, or conduit by which the urine passeth from the reins to the bladder*, *Cels.* 4, 1. sed Graecis literis. Lat. Meatus urinae.

* Urethra, ae. f. [ab *ὑρῆς*] *A passage of the urine from the bladder to the end of the yard*, *Med.*

Urgens, vel urguens, tis. part. *Pressing, urging, urgent.* Urgenti brachia victa dedi, *Prop.* 4, 3, 12. Duris urgens in rebus egestas, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 146. Urgentes Aetnam flammae, *Luc.* 5, 99. *Urgens.*

Urgeo, vel urgueo, ēre, si, sum. act. [fort. ab *ὑρῆς*, extremum agmen ducō, imò sequens urgeo, *Litt.*] (1) *To press on.* (2) *To press down, to cover.* (3) *Met. To urge, to be earnest upon, to provoke.* (4) *To push on, to hasten, to enforce, constrain, pursue, or follow.* (5) *To vex, trouble, molest, or oppress.* (6) *To aggravate.* (1) Majore vi hostes urgent, *Sall. B. J.* 60. *Met. Nox urget diem, & dies noctem*, *Hor. Epod.* 7, 25. (2) Ingentis pondere testae urgere, *Virg. Geor.* 2, 351. (3) = Etiam atque etiam insto, atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, *Cic. pro Plant.* 19. & Urgent & nihil remittunt, *Id. de Fin.* 4, 28. Urgere propositum, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 7, 6. (4) = Urget turba, festinat Philogenes, *Cic. Attic.* 6, 2. (5) Febres magnae urgent, *Cels.* Morbus urget, *Cic. de Fato*, 9. fortuna mileros, *Ov. Ep.* 3, 43. (6) & Illud neque urbi, neque levavi, *Cic. ad Q. fr.* 3, 24.

Urgeor, ēri. pass. (1) *To be pressed, &c.* (2) *To be accused, charged.* (1) Fame, ferroque urgeri, *Liv.* dolore, *Cels.* § ab hoste, *Val. Flacc.* 8, 386. (2) § Optimus ille qui minimis vitiis urgetur, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 69. § Urgeri criminum, *Tac.* 6, 29.

Uria, ae. f. *A bird called a naff*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Urica, ae. f. [ab urendo] *An hurt coming to all manner of grain, by too much moisture.* Commune satorum omnium vitium urica est, *Plin.* 18, 44.

Urigo, inis. f. [ab urō] (1) *Burning with a caustic.* (2) *The itch of lust.* (1) Vehementior urigo, *Plin.* 20, 87. *Hard. leg. ustio.* (2) *Apul. Met.* p. 14. † Tentigo.

Urina, ae. f. [ab *ὑρῆς*] (1) *Piss, stale, water of a man, or beast, urine.* (2) *Urina genitilis, the seed of generation.* (1) Urinam ciere, citare, movere, item pellet, inhibere, tardare, suppressere, *Ap. probas auctores.* Reddere urinam, to make water, *Plin.* 8, 10. (2) *Plin.* 8, 68.

† Urinalis, e. *Pertaining to urine, causing, or provoking urine*, *Jun.* † Urinam ciens, *Cels.*

Urinaris, a, um. id. quod urinalis.

Urinator, ōris. m. verb. *A diver, or swimmer under water.* Per urinatores omne argentum extractum est, *Liv.* 44, 10.

† Urinatrix, icis. f. *A diver, a didapper, or ducker*, *Gar.*

Urino, are. act. & urinor, ari. dep. [ab urō, h. e. curvatura aratri, quam urinantes imitari videntur, *Sip.*] *To duck under the water, and to spring up again, to dive.* Urinae dictae quod

quod urinant, Varr. L. L. 4. Sub aqua ranae & phocae urinantur, Plin. 11, 72.

* Urinum ovum [ab ὄρε, ventus, quod vento impletum] An addle egg, a wing-egg, Plin. 10, 79.

Urion, vel urium, ii. n. [ab Urio oppido] A kind of earth that miners avoid when they dig for gold, Plin. 33, 21.

† Utrito, āre. freq. To burn often. Calidum uritat malē, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 81. ubi al. urit.

Urna, ac. f. [dict. quod in aqua haurienda urinat, Varr. L. L. 4.] (1) A water pitcher. (2) A measure of liquid things, containing four gallons. (3) A pot into which the names of those who were to be chosen by lot into office were put, and may be used for a ballot box. (4) Also a pot, or coffin into which they used to put the ashes and bones of the dead, an urn. (1) Tu, qui urnam habes, aquamingere, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 24. (2) Liquidi non amplius urnā, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 55. † Modius & semis faciunt urnam, urnae duae amphoram complent, Rigalt. (3) Senatorum eum urna copiose absolvit, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 6. (4) Coelo tegitur qui non habet urnam, Luc. 7, 819.

Urnālis, e. Of, or belonging to a pitcher, or pot, or that containeth the measure of an urn, Cato, 13. & Plin. 9, 48.

Urnārium, ii. n. (1) A board in a kitchen, whereon pots, or vessels are set full of water. (2) A place to set iron pots, pitchers, or like vessels on, and may be used for a sideboard in a dining room, to set cups, or glasses on. (1) Varr. L. L. 4, 7. (2) Alex. ab Alex.

Urnārius, ii. m. A potter, Litt. ex Col.

Urnūla, ac. f. dim. A little pot, or pitcher. = Capedines ac fētiles, Cic. Parad. 1, 3.

Uro, ēre, fīi, uſtum. act. [ab Hebr. ἵיא ignis; vel à πῦρ, ignis; prima enim fuit buro, postea uro] (1) To burn, parch, or set on fire. (2) To light up. (3) To gall, or pinch. (4) Met. To nip, or starve, as cold. (5) To boil. (6) Met. To grieve, teize, or vex. (7) To inflame with love. (1) Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito, Ex XII. Tab. ap. Cic. de Legg. 2, 23. (2) Felicius urite tedas, Prop. 3, 19, 25. (3) Urunt juga prima juvencos, Ov. Rem. Am. 235. Calceus minor uret pedem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43. Urere aliquem virgis, Id. Sat. 2, 7, 58. Ioris, to flog, or beat, Id. Ep. 1, 16, 47. (4) Urunt montana nives, Luc. 4, 52. vid. & Cic. Tusc. 2, 17. (5) Colchis urit athena, Prop. 2, 1, 54. (6) § Urebat populum nobilem ablatum marc, captae infulae, &c. Flor. 2, 6. Urit Cytheream atrox Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 666. Te ut male urat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 47. (7) Deus crudelius urit invitos, Tib. 1, 8, 7. Sulpicia, Id. 4, 2, 11.

Uror, i. pass. (1) To be burnt. (2) To be kindled. (3) To be consumed. (4) To burn in love. (5) To fret, and be grieved. (1) Uritur aliquis ardenti ferro, Juv. 14, 22. Ejusmodi frigus impendebat, ut periculum esset ne aedes suae Appio urerentur, Cic. ad Q. fr. 2, 11. fin. (2) Pectore uritur intimo flamma, Catull. 59, 177. (3) Flammā Meleagros ab illā uritur, Ov. Met. 8, 516. (4) Uritur infelix Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 68. (5) Quam magis id repeto, tam magis uror, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5.

* Urōpygium, ii. n. [ab ὀρε, offis sacri extremum, & πυγῆ, nates] The narrowest and lowest part of the chine, the rump, Mart. 3, 93.

Urpix, icis. m. An instrument of husbandry like an harrow, Cato, 10. vix alibi occ. irpex. Mela.

Urruncum, i. n. [dict. quod imprimis uri solet] The lowest part of the ear of corn next the stalk, Varr. R. R. 1, 48. vix alibi.

Urſa, ac. f. [ab urſus] (1) A she bear. (2) The greater and lesser bear star. (1) Informia urſae pariunt, Plin. 10, 83. Villosa urſa, Ov. Met. 13, 836. (2) Vid. Ov. Met. 2, 507. = Septentriones.

Urſinus, a, um. 'Of, or belonging to a bear. Urſinus sanguis, Col. de Arb. 15.

Urſus, i. m. [qu. orſus, quod ore ſuo formet foetus] An be bear. Urſa conſpectos in montibus horruit urſos, Ov. Met. 2, 494. † Libycoſ & Numidicoſ urſoſ deſignare leoneſ vult Lipſ. cui ſe opponit Salm. Exercit. Plin.

Urtica, ac. f. [herba cujuſ folia acriter urunt, i. e. pungunt] (1) A nettle. (2) A kind of ſhellfiſh. (3) A tickling of litchery. (1) Herbiſ vivere & urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8. De urticae generibuſ vid. Plin. 21, 55. de medicinali virtute, eundem, 22, 15. (2) Plin. 9, 68. (3) Juv. 2, 128. & 11, 166.

Urticoſuſ, & urticinuſ, a, um. Full of nettles, Litt. ex Plin.

Urvo, āre, āvi [id. quod urbo, i. e. orbem facio] To tumble round, Feſt.

Uruſ, i. m. [vocab. Gallic.] A beaſt like a bull, but bigger in body, and very ſwift, a buffalo, Caef. B. G. 6, 27.

Uruum, vel urbum, i. n. The crooked plough-tail, Varr.

† Uruſ, vel urbuſ, a, um. Bending upward, Scal.

U ante S.

* Uſia, ac. f. Subſtance, eſſence, being, Quint. 2, 6.

† Uſio, ōniſ. f. verb. [ab uſor] Uſe, an uſing, Cato, 37. Scaev. ap. Gell. 4, 1. & Varr. ap. Non. Ex poſter. Up. Alfen. & Arnob. † Uſuſ.

Uſitātē. adv. Ordinarily, uſually, after the accuſtomed faſhion, cuſtomarily. Cur, cum de re conveniat, non malimuſ uſitātē loqui? Cic. de Fin. 4, 26.

Uſitātum eſt. It is a common cuſtom, it is a thing often uſed, Cic. in Verr.

Uſitātus, a, um. or, comp. ſſimuſ, ſup. Uſual, ordinary, common. = Uſitatuſ & pervulgatuſ honoſ, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. † Non ſolūm uſitatuſ, ſed & quotidianuſ, Id. ad Brut. 16. Uſitatioſ parſ, Gell. 15, 13. Uſitatiſſima verba, Cic. Orat. 25.

‡ Uſitor, āri. freq. [ab uſor] To uſe often, Gell. 10, 21. & 17, 1. † Uſor.

Uſpīam. adv. [ex uſ, ab uſe, & pīam] (1) Any where, or in any oſher place. (2) In any matter. (3) Somewhere. (1) Si abſiſ uſpīam, Ter. Adelph. 1, 1, 3. † nuſquam, Cic. de Legg. (2) Num me expertuſ uſpīam? Plaut. Caſin. 4, 3, 14. (3) Non dubitabam quin te in iſtiſ lociſ uſpīam viſuruſ eſſet, Cic. Attic. 1, 17.

Uſquam. adv. [ex uſ, & quam] (1) Any where, in any place. (2) In any thing. (3) To any place. (4) At any time. (1) Quam crucem non auſuſ eſt uſquam deſigere, niſi apud eoſ, Cic. Verr. 4. † Quam non invenit uſquam, eſſe putat nuſquam, Ov. Met. 1, 586. (2) Neque iſthic, neque alibi uſquam erit in me morā, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9. (3) Nec verō uſquam diſcedebam, Cic. Philipp. 1, 1. (4) Quali jam uſquam tibi ſint viginti minae, Ter. Adelph. 2, 2, 15. interpr. Pareo, & Turnebo.

Uſque. adv. [ex uſ, & que, qu. uſque] (1) Continually, alway, all along. (2) Uſque eō—ut, ſo very much—that; ſo extremely. (3) Uſque eō non—ut, ſo far from. (4) As far as. (5) Until. (6) Uſque dum, ſo long as. (7) Even, if not redundant. (1) Juſtuſ amatoſ perpetuat data, dātque uſque, Plaut. Pſeud. 1, 3, 73. (2) Quod Ameriniſ uſque adeō viſuſ eſt magnuſ, ut, &c. Cic. pro S. Roſc. 9. (3) Uſque eō non fuit populariſ, ut patrimoniuſ ſoluſ comeſſet, Cic. pro Sext. 51. (4) Uſque à mari ſupero Romam proficiſci, Cic. pro Cluent. 68. & ſine praep. § Sacerdoſeſ uſque Ennam profecti ſunt, Id. Verr. 4, 49. Quintuſ uſque Puteoſoſ venit, Id. Att. 15, 28. (5) Nec verō ſapienti uſque plaudite vivenduſ, Cic. de Sen. 19. i. e. uſque ad. Pater me tam leni paſſuſ eſt animo uſque adhuc, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 27. (6) Uſque dum tibi licuit, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. (7) Uſque à cunabuliſ, from the very cradle, Plaut. Pſeud. 2, 4, 48. ſed variant codd. Uſque à pueriſ, even from childhood, Ter. Adelph. 5, 9, 5.

Uſquequaque. adv. (1) All about, every where. (2) In all reſpectſ, in all placeſ, or thingſ. (3) Quite, altogetheſ, continually, alwayſ. (1) Mari, terrāque uſquequaque illaſ quaeritat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105. (2) † Ne aut nuſquam, aut uſquequaque dicatur, Cic. de Inv. 2, 21. † An hoc uſquequaque aliter in vita, & non ex maxima parte de tota judicabiſ? univerſally, Cic. de Fin. 5, 30. = Aut undique religionem tolle, aut uſquequaque conſerva, Id. Philipp. 2, 43. (3) Nec tamen expereſ infidiarum uſquequaque permanſit, Suet. Claud. 13, 1. Uſquequaque ſapere oportet, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

Uſquequo. adv. Until that. Uſquequo ad tertiā partem decoxeriſ, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. † Exemplum interrogandi non invenio.

Uſta, ac. f. A ſort of colour made of ceraſſ, Vitruv. 7, 11.

Uſtio, ōniſ. f. verb. [ab uro] (1) A burning. (2) A ſearing, or burning with an hot iron, a cauterizing. (1) Sarmenta tibi uſtioni ſupererunt, Cato, 38. conf. Gell. 5, 26. (2) Quaedam uſtione ſanantur, Plin. 34, 44.

Uſtor, ōriſ. m. verb. He that burneth, particularly dead bodies. A ſemiraſo tundi uſtoſ, Catull. 60, 5. vid. & Mart. 3, 93. Uſtoſ fordiduſ, Luc. 8, 738.

Uſtricula, ac. f. dim. A woman barber, ot that burneth away hair, Litt. ex Mart.

† Uſtrigo, iſiſ. f. Blasting, or blighting of corn, a burning in ſoreſ, Ambr. † Rubigo.

Uſtrīna, ac. f. [ab uro] (1) A melting houſe for metal. (2) A place where dead bodies are burnt. (1) Plin. 36, 42. Sed alii aliter legunt. (2) Feſt.

Uſtūlanduſ, a, um. part. To be be burned, or ſeared. Scripta infelicibuſ uſtūlanda ligniſ, Catull. 33, 8.

Uſtūlatuſ, a, um. part. Burnt. Pali uſtūlati, ſtakeſ burnt at the end to harden them, Vitruv. 5, ult.

Uſtūlo, āre. [ab uro, uſtum] To burn, or ſear a thing. Can- denti ferro crineſ uſtulare, Pacuv.

Uſtūra, ac. f. A burning, Litt. ex Col.

Uſtuſ, a, um. part. [ab uſor] Burned, ſcorched. Ignibuſ uſtuſ, Ov. Triſt. 3, 11, 53. aēr ſiccis fervoribuſ, Id. Met. 1, 119. ligniſ funeriſ, Prop. 3, 15, 46. Induſ, Id. 4, 3, 10.

‡ Uſualiſ, e. That ſerveth for our uſe, Dig. † Utiliſ.

† Uſualiter. adv. Uſually, Litt. ex Plaut. ſed q.

‡ Uſuarius, a, um. That ſerveth for our uſe, that we have the uſe of, but not the property, Gell. 4, 1.

Uſuāriuſ, ii. m. [ille cujuſ eſt uſuſ, qui rei uſum habet] He that bath the uſe of a thing, but not the property, Ap. JCC.

Uſucāpio, ēre, ēpi, captuſ. To make any thing hiſ own through long poſſeſſion, to take aſ hiſ own by preſcription of uſe. Nihil mortaleſ à diiſ immortalibuſ uſucapere poſſunt, Cic. de Har. Reſp. 14.

Uſucaptio, & uſucapio, & uſucaptio, ōniſ. f. The enjoying of a thing by continuance of time, long poſſeſſion, or preſcription, Cic. pro Caecin. 26.

Uſucaptuſ, a, um. part. Enjoyed by preſcription, or long poſſeſſion. Subſeciva, quae diviſiſ per veteranoſ agriſ carptim ſu- perfuerunt,

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perfuert, veteribus possessoribus, ut usufructu concessit, *Suet. Dom. 9.*

Usufacio, ēre, ēci, actum. *To hold by prescription.* Quojuſ nunc es? S. Tuus; nam pugnis usufructu tuum, *Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 219.*

Usufructuarius, ii. m. *He that hath the use and profit of a thing, but not the property, or right,* Ap. JCC.

Usufructus, ūs. m. *Vid. Usufructus.*

Usura, ae. f. [ab utro] (1) *Use, usage, enjoyment of a thing.* (2) *Usury, or money given for the use of money, interest.* (1) *Usura gaudii, Cic. Fam. 6, 13.* Lucis usuram eripere, *to deprive of life, Cic. pro Sull. 32.* Ne ab hujus quidem usura gloriae temperavit animum Cn. Pompeius, *Paterc. 2, 34.* (2) Pecuniam pro usuris auferre, *Cic. Verr. 3, 72.* = foenus, *Id. 3, 72.* De generibus & modo usurarum vid. *Salmasii librum integrum.* Quincunces usurae, *usury of five in the hundred, Scaev.*

Usurarius, a, um. (1) *Of which one hath the use.* (2) *Pertaining to use, or usury, that giveth, or taketh usury.* (1) *Alcmenam uxorem cepit usurarium, Plaut. Amph. argum. 1, 3.* Usurarius puer, *Id. Curc. 3, 12.* (2) Ap. JCC. † Foenerator.

Usurpandus, a, um. part. *To be used.* Usurpandus colendusque, *Plin. Pan. 1.*

Usurpans, tis. part. *Using, enjoying.* Hoc unum militiae tuae usurpante, *Curt. 7, 3.*

Usurpatio, ōnis. f. verb. (1) *Use, oft using, or practising.* (2) *An interruption, or disturbing of prescription.* (1) *Consolari se usurpatione doctrinae, Cic. de Cl. Or. 71.* Usurpatio itineris insoliti, *Liv. 4, 23.* Vocis usurpatione abstinere, *Id. Cujus honoris usurpatio per annos centum viginti intermissa, Paterc. 2, 27.*

Usurpator, ōris. m. verb. *An usurper, Ambros.*

Usurpatus, a, um. part. (1) *Much and often used and dis-coursed of.* (2) *Mentioned frequently.* (3) *An interruption, or disturbing of prescription.* (1) *Consolationes à sapientissimis viris usurpatae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16.* Uno & perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, *Liv. 35, 16.* (2) Ap. JCC. (2) *Est hoc clarè usurpatum à doctissimis, Cic. Parad. 5.* (3) Ap. JCC.

Usurpo, āre. act. (1) *To use often, or much, whether word, or deed.* (2) *Per compendium. absol. To see.* (3) *To name often, to talk of.* (4) *To call, to name.* (5) *To usurp, to take another's property.* (6) *To disturb prescription by taking possession.* (7) *To do something dicis causā, by way of form to keep up prescription.* (1) *Officium quod semper usurpavi, Cic. de Amic. 2.* In omnibus factis & dictis usurpamus, *Id. 1.* Usurpare aliquid oculis, *to see, Lucr. 1, 302.* sensibus, *to perceive, Id. 4, 972.* regiones pedibus, *to travel them, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 3.* (2) *Ut ego te usurpem lubens! Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 41.* (3) = Fratres inter se agnatosque usurpare, atque appellare videmus, *Cic. de Univ. 11.* (4) *Lucr. 1, 55.* = voco, appello, *Id. ib. vid. etiam usurpor, n. 2.* (5) *Peregrinae conditionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, Suet. Claud. 25.* & mox Civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit. (6) *Litt. ex Gell. (7) Cic. in Rull. & Liv. 1, 16.*

Usurpor, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be used.* (2) *To be frequently called.* (1) Appia, quae antea silebatur, nunc crebrò usurpatur, *Cic. pro Mil. 7.* (2) C. Laelius is qui sapiens usurpatur, *Cic. Offic. 2, 11.*

Usurus, a, um. part. [ab utro] *About to use, that will use.* Malè usurus donis, *Ov. Met. 11, 102.* conf. *Liv. 37, 27.*

Uſus, ūs. m. verb. [ab utro] (1) *Use, exercise, practice.* (2) *Profit, benefit, advantage, interest.* (3) *Experience, usage, custom.* (4) *An occasion, or proper juncture.* (5) *Necessity, need.* (6) *Conversation, acquaintance, familiarity.* (1) Appia, quae antea silebatur, nunc crebrò usurpatur, *Cic. pro Mil. 7.* (2) C. Laelius is qui sapiens usurpatur, *Cic. Offic. 2, 11.* (3) *Uſus, non abusus legatus est, Cic. Parad. 3.* Non virtutis ſum modò, sed ipsum etiam per se habitum esse praeclarum differebat, *Id. Acad. 1, 10.* Uſus frequens omnium magistro-rum praecepta superat, *Id. Orat. 1.* Pervius ſus tecto-rum, a thoroughfare, *Virg. Aen. 2, 453.* (2) Si ex ſuſſeſt nostro nòc matrimonium, *Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 34.* Periculum ex aliis facito, tibi quod ex ſuſſeſt fiet, *Id. Heaut. 1, 2, 36.* (3) Multarum rerum ſum habet, *Cic. de Amicit. 2, 4.* Uſus est artium magister, *Col. 4, 11.* (4) Si ſus veniat, *if occasion serve, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2.* (5) Nunc viribus ſus, nunc manibus rapidis, *Virg. Aen. 8, 442.* (6) Cum Volumnio mihi ſummus est ſus, *Cic. Fam. 7, 32.* = Cum Scipionibus domesticus ſus & consuetudo, *Id. pro S. Rosc. 6.* = vicinitas, *Id.*

Uſufructus, ūs. m. *The use, or profit of that which is an-other's, the interest and property of the thing being still the owner's, as in farming of land, &c.* Uſufructum omnium bo-norum Celsenniae legat, *Cic. pro Caecin. 4.*

U ante T.

Ut. adv. ſimilit. [ab id, ut ſ; ab ſ; pro is; in notione quin-ta ab ſ; notione conjunctionis ab ſ;] (1) *As like as, even as.* (2) *According as just as.* (3) *As if.* (4) *Inasmuch as, forasmuch as, seeing that.* (5) *Such as.* (6) *What manner of, how affected, with, or without an interrogation.* (7) *By how much the more.* (8) *As soon as.* (9) *Since.* (10) *As, at the time when, whilst.* (11) *As, to wit, namely.* (12) *As much as.* (13) *However, howsoever.* (14) *How?* (15) *How much,*

U T E

how greatly. (16) *How!* (17) *With respect, or regard to, considering.* (18) *As if, as if it were.* (19) *For quatenus, As far as, as much as.* (20) *As well as.* (21) *That final, to the end that.* (22) *Ut ut, ſo ſo, indifferently.* (23) *As is usual.* (24) *That causal.* (25) *So that.* (26) *In abrupt sentences it is put for an, or num, or else is elegantly redundant.* (27) *Alſo ut ne, for ne.* (28) *Ut, for ut non, leſt—not.* (29) *Albeit, although, if, ſuppoſe.* (30) *For utinam, may, let.* (31) *Where.* (1) *In quibus, ut in ſpeculis, natura cernitur, Cic. de Fin. 5, 22.* Ut optaſti, ita eſt, *Id.* Ut—item, *Id.* Ut—ſic, *Id.* Ut—itidem, *Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 9.* Ut nunc eſt, *as things are, as the world goeth, at preſent, Id.* Ut volo, ut volui, *to my heart's content, Id.* Ut ſit, *Cic.* Ut eſt, *as it ſome-times happens, Lucr. 6, 1197.* (2) *Ut res dant ſeſe, ita hu-miles ſumus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 20.* Ut cacterorum quiſque au-dentiae habuiſſet, *Tac. Ann. 15, 53, 3.* (3) *Siquidem mihi ſta-tuam & aram ſtatuis, atque ut Deo, i. e. mihi immolas bovem, Plaut. Aſin. 3, 3, 122.* (4) *Hanc ſcire oportet, filia tua ubi ſit, ut ſigna dicit, Plaut. Ciſt. 4, 2, 51.* (5) *Ut tute es, item cenſes omnes eſſe, i. e. qualis—tales, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 55.* (6) *Ego vos noviſſe credo, ut ſit pater meus, Plaut. Amph. Pro. 104.* (7) Ut quidque magis contemplor, tantò magis placet, *Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 146.* Ut quiſque optime Graecè ſciret, ita eſſe nequiſſimum, *Cic. Orat. 2.* (8) *Quibus ex ma-lis ut ſe emerſit, Cic.* Ut me ſalutavit, ſtatim Romam pro-ſectus eſt, *Id.* = ex quo, *vid. Tac. Ann. 14, 33, 2.* (9) *Ne-que pedem intuli in aedis, ut hinc proſectus ſum, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 101.* Ut uxorem duxit, *Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 25.* (10) *Rus ut ibat, Plaut. Men. pro. 63.* Ut numerabatur argentum, in-tervenit homo, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52.* Ut ſomno vineta jace-bas, *Ov. Met. 11, 239.* (11) *Ut amicitia, bona exiſtimatio, &c. Cic.* (12) *Cave ſis inſortunio, L. A.* Ut poteſt, *Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 48.* (13) *Ut meae res ſeſe habent, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 1.* In qua ut potui, *Cic.* Ut multum, *for the moſt part, Mart. tamen hac notione plerumque repetitur, Ut ut eſt, indulge valetudini tuae, Cic. Fam. 16, 18. edit. Gronov. vid. Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 49. Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 26.* (14) *Ut vales? Plaut. Moſt. 3, 2, 29.* Ut valet? ut meminit noſtri? *Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12.* (15) = *Scis quàm intimum te habeam, & mea conſilia ut tibi credam omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 48.* (16) *O hominem malum! ut diſſimulat! Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 77.* Ut illi efferun-tur laetitiae, qui vicerunt! ut pudet victos! *Cic.* (17) *Satis multis, ut in tanta paucitate, interſectis, Liv. Themistocles, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienſes, non ita ſanè vetus, Cic.* (18) *In horà ſaepe ducentos, ut magnum, verſus dictabat, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 9.* (19) *Nae tu propediem, ut iſtam rem vi-deo, iſtius obſaturabere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 29.* (20) *Dicam ut potero, Cic.* (21) *Piraei portus moenibus circundatus, ut ipſam urbem dignitate aequipararet, Nep. Them. 6.* (22) *Amens amansque ut ut animum offirmo meum, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 81.* (23) *Aedificia, ut in multa pace, in altum edita, Tac. Hiſt. 3, 71, 5.* (24) *Quo factum eſt, ut brevi tempore illuſtraretur, Nep. Themist. 1.* (25) *Fuit diſertus, ut imprimis dicendo valeret, Nep. Alcib. 1.* Fuit & diſertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par eſſet, *Id. Epam.* Ratiore loquendi modus, omiſſis adeo, ſic, &c. *Et ſanè, Id. ib. 2.* Eruditus autem ſic, ut nemo Thebanus magis. (26) *Ego ut haec mihi patiar fieri? Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 45.* Ego ne indotatam uxorem ut patiar? *Id. Trin. 2, 2, 97.* (27) *Ego te ulciſcar, ut ne impune in nos illuſeris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20.* Ut ne id videam miſera effugi foras, *Id. ib. 23.* Impetrant ut judicia ne ſiant, *Cic.* (28) *Hic particulae uſus maximam partem valet poſt verba vereor, timeo, metuo, paveo, vid. Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 11. Andr. 5, 4, 11. Caſ. B. G. 1, 39. Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 12.* Ut ne ſi ut non differunt; ut ne ſinem, ut non eventum notat, *vid. Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 71. Cic. Fam. 5, 4.* (29) *Ut ſit culpa in iis, non minor eſt in aliis, Cic.* Ut ſit magna, tamen certè lenta ira Deorum eſt, *Juv. 13, 100.* (30) *Ut iſthunc Di Deaque perdant, Plaut. Perf. 2, 4, 27.* Sed hic deſſe videtur precor, quaeſo, &c. quae aliquoties exprimuntur, *vid. Plaut. Gaſin. 2, 6, 37. & ſeqq. (31) Ut lacus maximè eſt profunda vorago, Catul. 18, 10. quomodo ſi nonnunquam adhibetur.*

Utcunque. adv. (1) *Howſoever, in what manner, or ſaſhion ſoever.* (2) *Whenſoever.* (1) *Utcunque ceciderit, Liv. 2, 12.* Bonus ſit bonis, malus malis. Utcunque res ſit ita animum ha-beat, *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 13.* Utcunque in alto ventus eſt, exin velum voſitur, *Id. Epid. 1, 1, 47.* (2) *Hor. Od. 1, 17, 10.*

Utendus, a, um. part. *To be used.* Utendum accipere, *to borrow for a time to use, Cic. Offic. 1, 15.*

Utens, tis. part. & adj. ōr, comp. *Using; able to ſpend more.* Anteponuntur ratione utentia, rationis expertibus, *Cic. Top. 18.* Utentior ſanè ſit; honeſtior verò quomodo? *Id. Offic. 2, 20.* Turneb. à MSS. quem ſequitur Gronov.

Utensile, is. n. ſubſt. *An uſenſil, a tool, or implement, a veſſel, any thing for uſe.* Quid, in Italia uſenſile non naſci-tur? *Varr. R. R. 1, 2.* Collectis uſenſilibus apes devolant, *Col. 9, 5.* Exutus omnibus uſenſilibus miles, *Liv. 3, 42. ſc. ligo-nibus, raſtris, qualis, &c. vid. Veg. 1, 24.*

Utensilis, e. *Whatſoever is neceſſary for our uſe, Cic. in Oeconom. 1.*

üter, tra, trum. [ex ἕτερος, Scal.] *Which, or whether of the two.*

two. Harum duarum conditionum utram malis, vid. Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 35.

Uter, tris. m. (1) Any thing lightly blown up, or stuf, a bladder, or such like thing, used in passing rivers. (2) A bottle, a bag of leather made like a bottle. (1) Hispani, in utres testamentis coniectis, flumen transnataant, Liv. ¶ Utribus incubare, Id. 21, 27. inniti, Suet. Caes. 57. se suspendere, Flor. 3, 5. vehi, Curt. 7, 9, 4. Super utres nare, Id. 7, 8, 6. (2) Indi medicamentum in utribus camelorum mittunt, Plin. 12, 15. Ex coriis pecudum utres uti fierent, curabat, Sall. B. 7, 96. Undos salire per utres, to hop over skins of goats made in the fashion of bottles, and greased, that such as hopped on them might fall, cernui, whence these sports were called cernaelia, though they seem to be only a part of the Liberalia, or feasts of Bacchus. This custom was invented to shew their hatred to the goat, for hurting their vines, Virg. Geor. 2, 384.

† Uter, tēti. m. A womb, Caecil. ap. Non. † Uterus.

Uterculus, i. m. dim. (1) A little bottle. (2) Also a little womb, or cell. (3) The husk, or hull of seeds, a coat, or hull wherein young flowers are before they spread. (1) Litt. ex Apul. (2) Uterculi apum, Plin. 11, 12. (3) Flos ruptis constat uterculis, Plin. 16, 39. ubi al. utriculis.

Utercunque, utracunque, utrumcunque. Whichever of the two. Utercunque vicerit, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 4. Utracunque pars, Gell. 5, 10, fin. Utrumcunque fit, Quint. Inst. 5. Praef.

Uterinus, a, um. Born of the same mother, or dam, that come both of one womb, or belly. Frater uterinus, a brother by the mother's side, Justinian. Instit. de Bon. poss. Leg. 3. §. 2.

Uterlibet, utralibet, utrumlibet. Which of the two you please, Cic. pro Quint. 26.

Uternam, utranam, utrumnam. Which of the two? Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 107.

Uterque, utrumque, utraque. Both the one and the other, both, each. Uterque contempsit alterum, Cic. Docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. Sat. 3, 8, 5. Uterque utrique est cordi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 17. Et in plur. Utrique ab utrisque verò devincimini, Id. Heaut. 2, 4, 14.

Utervis, utrayis, utrumvis. Either of the two, which of the two thou wilt. Vestrum utervis, Cic. de Sen. 10. Utriusvis rei me adiutorem velim esse, Id. Att. 7, 3. ¶ Qui utramvis fabulam rectè noverit, ambas noverit, Ter. Andr. prol. 10.

Uterus, i. m. & † uterum, i. n. [ab uter, quod fit utris instar] (1) The matrix, or womb, the receptacle of seed. (2) Meton. A child in the mother's womb. (3) A belly, or paunch. (1) = Feminis eadem omnia praeterque vesicae junctus utriculus, unde dictus uterus, quod alio nomine locos appellant, Plin. 11, 84. ¶ Qui tamen ipse asinae uterum, 8, 43. & balaenarum, 9, 6. & Juv. 6, 126. vulvam mulierum, ut & 2, 32. dixit. Crescebant uteri terrae radicibus apti, Lucr. 5, 806. ¶ Utero ferre semina, Ov. Met. 10, 470. foetum, Id. ib. 8, 33. Uterum gerere, Cels. 2, 10. Utero conceptum habere, Val. Max. 1, 7, 7. (2) Plin. Ep. 8, 11. (3) Manibus uterum celare, Ov. Met. 2, 463. Uterum feri armato milite complent, Virg. Aen. 2, 20. Naves lato utero; Tac. Ann. 2, 6, 2.

† Uterutribi. adv. Uterutribi accumbamus, whether of us shall sit higher, or lower, Litt. ex Plaut. sed q.

Uti. adv. [idem quod ut; ab uti quod, quia, Scal.] (1) That. (2) To the end that. (3) Even as. (1) Orare eum coeperunt, uti sui miseretur, Sall. B. C. 40, 4. (2) Cic. Philipp. 9, 7. (3) Uti vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero foris, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 21.

Utibilis, e. [ab uter] To be used, that may be used, useful, fit, necessary. Servi heris utibiles, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 2. Quid minus utile fuit? Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. Raro occ.

Utilis, e. or, comp. simus, sup. [ab uter] (1) Useful, commodious, profitable, expedient, convenient. (2) Good, wholesome. (3) Prosperous. (4) Able to help one's self. (1) § = Ea res vobis accommodata, atque utilis est, Cic. in Rull. 2, 6. Consilium utilissimum, Id. Fam. 9, 9. Comes utilior, Juv. 4, 84. Quem hominem inveniemus ad eam rem utilem? Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 206. (2) Cibus utilis aegro, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 9. = salutaris, Cic. (3) Ventis utilibus, intrat urbem, Ov. Met. 13, 630. (4) Quo magis accedunt; minus & minus utilis addito, Ov. Epist. 2, 129. M. Sergius stipendiis duobus ter & vicies vulneratus est: ob id neutra manu, neutro pede satis utilis, Plin. 7, 29. & conf. Juv. 3, 48.

Utilitas, atis. f. (1) An using, an having the use of. (2) Commodity, profit, advantage, interest. (3) Service. (1) Satin ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere, an parum? Plaut. Epid. 5, 148. (2) ¶ Utilitatis eadem quae honestatis est regula, Cic. Offic. 3, 18. ¶ Quae sit utilitas, quae opportunitas in homine considerare, Id. N. D. 1, 33. (3) Utilitatibus tuis possum carete; tuâ causâ primum vale, tum meâ, Cic. Fam. 16, 3.

Utiliter. adv. ius, comp. simè, sup. (1) Commodiously, profitably, serviceably. (2) So as to be able to help one's self. (1) § Utiliter ad hominum vitam fieri, Cic. Offic. 2, 5. Utilius starent etiam nunc moenia Trojae, Ov. Ep. 1, 67. Utilissime sterni, Plin. 16, 14. Stomachi dissoluti utilissime adjuvantur, Id. 20, 26. (2) Vid. Utilis, n. 4. Non avis utiliter viscat effugit alis, Ov. Art. Am. 1, 391.

Utinam. adv. opt. [ex uti, & nam] O that! would! Utinam minus vitae cupidus fuisset! Cic. Fam. 14, 4.

Utique. adv. affirm. (1) Then, therefore. (2) Verily, surely, certainly, for certain. (1) Utique, five hinc abiero, five ero hic oppressus, ea manet opinio, Cic. anteq. iret in exil. 9. (2) Quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis, Cic. Att. 4, 4. Si continentia virtus, utique & abstinencia, Quint.

Utor, ūti, ūsus. dep. [ab ūto, soleo, unde ūdo, unde oitor, & oisus, utor & usus] (1) To have the use, or benefit of. (2) To have, to enjoy. (3) To have, even what we would not. (4) To employ. (5) To be conversant and familiar with one. (6) To have to do with one. (7) To content himself with. (8) To suit himself to, to humour. (9) To depend on. (10) Pass. † To be used. (1) § Peditatu ad speciem duntaxat utitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. † § Uti consilium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 78. operam, Id. Poen. 5, 2, 128. vid. & Menacch. 4, 2, 1. Asin. 1, 3, 47. Rud. 4, 7, 15. & alibi. Quae quidem constructio est Catoni familiaris admodum. (2) = Commoda quibus utimur, lucem, quâ fruimur, à Deo nobis dari videmus, Cic. pro S. Rosc. 44. ¶ Esse tamen in fruor quiddam majus notat Donat. (3) Invidia minore uti, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 8. Cum adversis ventis usi essemus, Cic. Fam. 14, 5. (4) Benè armis, optimè equis uti, Cic. pro Dejot. 10. otio, Id. (5) Lucius multum utitur Bruto, Cic. Attic. 16, 5. Uti bonis viris, Id. (6) Apage te, amor, non places, nihil te utor, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 25. (7) Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 63. Serviet aeternum, quia parvo nesciet uti, Id. Epist. 1, 10, 41. (8) Si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Epist. 1, 17, 14. ¶ Uti sese, to indulge, or make much of himself, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 12. & Mil. 3, 1, 83. (9) Commodius esse opinor duplici spe uter, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 13. (10) Afran. ap. Gell. 15, 13. nempe ab antiquo uto, quod leg. ap. Catonem. 96.

Utpote. adv. [ex ut, & potis; utpote, i. e. possibile] Because as, considering, inasmuch as, Cic. Attic. 2, 24. & Philipp. 5, 11.

Utquid. adv. interrog. Why? for what? wherefore? Cic. Attic. 7, 7.

Utrarius, ii. m. That carrieth water, &c. in a bottle, or tankard, a tankardbearer, Liv. 44, 33.

† Utribi. adv. In whether of the two places? Naev.

¶ Utricida, ae. c. g. He that quaffeth off bottles, Apul. Met. 3, p. 89.

¶ Utricularis, e. adj. Of, or like a bottle, budget, or bag. Utricularis tibia, a bagpipe, Jun.

Utricularius, ii. m. A bagpiper, Suet. Nero, 54.

Utriculus, i. m. dim [ab uter] A little bottle, Plin. 18, 29. & Cels. 3, 27. Vid. Uterculus.

Utrinde. adv. From both parties, or sides, Litt. ex Cic.

Utrique. adv. (1) On both sides, on both parts. (2) By both persons. (1) Principes utrinque pugnam ciebant, Liv. Binis utrinque fibulis ab extrema parte diffinebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. (2) Utrique est gravida, & ex viro, & ex summo Jove, Plaut. Amph. prol. 111.

† Utrinquesëcus. adv. [secus utramque partem] On every part, on every side, Lucr. 4, 937.

Utrò. adv. Toward which part, or side; which way? Id demum rectè subactum erit, ubi non intelligetur utrò vomer ierit, Plin. 18, 49. Utrò me vertam, Quint. Declam. 9.

Utròbique. adv. On both sides and parts, on the one side and the other, Liv. 27, 40. Eadem veritas utrobique est, Cic. N. D. 2, 31.

Utròlibet. adv. Which part, or side you please, Quint. 1, 11.

Utròque. adv. To both sides, places, or parts, Liv. 8, 36. Gell. 5, 12.

Utrūbi. adv. Whether of the two places? to which of the two? Ulp.

Utrum. adv. interrog. [ab uter] (1) Whether? (2) Item dubitandi, whither. (1) Utrum ea vestra, an nostra culpa est? Cic. Acad. 4, 29. Quid tu curas, utrum crudum, an coctum edam? Plaut. 3, 2, 16. (2) Multum interest utrūna laus imminuatur, an salus deferatur, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

Utut. adv. Howsoever, in what manner, or fashion, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 4. Vid. Ut.

U ante V. & V. ante U.

Ūva, ae. f. [ab uvore, i. e. humore, & latice intus concluso, Varr.] (1) A grape, a raisin. (2) A cluster, a bunch. (3) A vine. (4) A berry. (5) A swarm of bees. (6) A distease, the swelling of the uvula. (1) Peracerba gustatu uva, Cic. de Sen. 15. (2) Vix accidit, ut vitis excederet uvarum numerum duarum millium, Col. 3, 3. vid. & n. 5. (3) Turpes avibus praedam fert uva racemos, Virg. Geor. 2, 60. (4) Amomi uva in usu est, Plin. 12, 28. (5) Apes lentis uvam demittunt ramis, Virg. Geor. 4, 558. Examen apum longâ confedit uvâ, Juv. 13, 68. nempe quod totum examen in speciem unius uvae dependeat, Col. 9, 9. (6) Vid. Cels. 6, 4. & Plin. 20, 9.

¶ Uvea, sc. membrana. The fourth thin membrane of the eye, called also chorion, secundina, and choriformis. It is the first that clotheth the optic nerve, Nestling.

Uveo, ere. neut. unde uvens: part. *To be wet, or moist*, Sil. 7, 651.

Ovesco, ere. incept. *To wax moist; or dank*. Suspensae in litore vestes uvescunt, *Lucr.* 1, 307.

Uveus, a, um [quod ex uva fit] *Of a grape*, *Litt. unde non dicit*.

Uvidulus, a, um. dim. *Wet; drenched*. Uvidulus à fluctu, *Catull.* 64, 63.

Uvidus, a, um [ab uveo] (1) *Wet, moist*. (2) *Soaked; mellow with liquor*. (1) Coeli status uvidus, *Col.* 7, 3, 3. Uvidum rete, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 3, 5. Uvida vestimenta, *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 14. (2) ¶ Dicimus integro ficci manè die, dicimus uvidi, cum sol oceano subest, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 38.

Uvifer, a, um. *Bringing, or bearing grapes, or berries*. Uviferae glebae, *Sil.* 7, 263. Massicus uvifer, *Stat. Sylv.* 4, 3, 64.

† Vulga, ae. f. [à volvo, qu. volva, quod viaticum involvat] *A bag, budget, scrip, or satchel; sometimes a woman's womb*, as *Macer* saith, *Varr. ap. Non.*

¶ Vulgago, inis, f. [quod vulgam, i. e. bulgam, seu ventrem agat, i. e. moveat] *Folefoot, or asarabacca*, *Macer*. † Asarum, *Plin.*

Vulgandus, a, um. part. *To be published, or divulged*. Quos libros Orbilius suppressos redemisse se dixit, vulgandosque curasse nomine auctoris, *Suet. Id. Gram.* 8.

Vulgāris, e. [à vulgus,] (1) *Belonging to the common people*. (2) *Vulgar, inartificial, common, ordinary*. (3) *Much used*. (4) *Vile, base, insignificant*. (1) = Oratio ad vulgarem popularēque sensum accommodata, *Cic. de Orat.* 1, 23. (2) Qui, nullā arte adhibitā, vulgari sermone disputant, *Cic. Acad.* 1, 2. (3) Vulgare erat per auras arma jacere, *Plin.* 8, 2. ¶ Facilia an difficilia, singularia sint, an vulgaria, *Cic. de Inv.* 2, 38. = rarus, *Phaedr.* (4) = Nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cujus partem ullam reliquerint, *Cic. pro S. Rosc.* 26.

† Vulgaritas, ātis, f. *The common manner of ordinary people, vulgareness*, *Arnob.* † Mores vulgi.

Vulgāriter, adv. *Commonly, vulgarly, after the common sort*, *Cic. Ep. Fam.* 13, 69. ¶ Si parum constet de lectione hujus loci, *Plinii auctoritate saltem stabit*, eum vid. 8, 5.

¶ Vulgārius, a, um. *Common, vulgar*, *Gell.* 12, 10, & 3, 16. † Vulgaris.

Vulgātor, ōris, m. verb. *A publisher, divulger, telltale, or spreader of news*. Taciti vulgator, *Ov. Am.* 3, 7, 51. *de Tantal.* *Rar. occ.*

Vulgaturus, a, um. part. *About to divulge, or publish*. Nec litera venit vulgatura nefas, *Claud.* 2. in pr. *Conf. Stil.* 295.

Vulgātus, a, um. part. & adj. or, comp. ssumus, sup. (1) *Published, divulged*. (2) *Common, usual, ordinary*. (3) *Prostituted*. (1) Bella famā vulgata per orbem, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 461. Vulgator fama est, *Liv.* 1, 7, & 25, 17. ubi al. vulgarior. (2) Vulgatissimae gemmae, *Plin.* 37, 74. Vulgatus cibus, *Plin.* 13, 44. (3) Perdito amore vulgatissimae meretricis fuerit, *Val. Max.* 3, 5, 3. conf. *Suet. Domit.* 22.

Vulgivāgus, a, um. (1) *Wandering, or straggling among the people*. (2) *Prostitute, common*. (1) More ferarum vulgivago, *Lucr.* 5, 930. (2) Venus vulgivaga, *Lucr.* 4, 1064.

Vulgo, āre. act. (1) *To noise about, to print, publish, or divulge*. (2) *To disperse, or scatter*. (3) *To make common, to prostitute*. (4) *To make alike to all, to shew equal favour to all*. (1) ¶ Obductum verbis vulgare dolorem, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 64. Vulgare librum, *Quint. in Proem.* 1. 1. (2) Ministeria invicem, & contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos, *Liv.* 3, 6, *to spread an infection*, *Sen.* (3) Cui, me absente, corpus vulgavit suum, *Plaut. ap. Non.* 2, 875. (4) Virginius rem non vulgabat. *He was not for making the thing general*, *Liv.* 2, 29.

Vulgor, āri, ātus. pass. *To be published, &c.* Non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, *Liv.* 27, 28.

Vulgō, adv. (1) *Commonly, ordinarily, abroad, every where, up and down*. (2) *Publickly, openly, before all*. (1) Vulgō hominum opinio socium me adscribit tuis laudibus, *ap. Cic. Att.* 14, 17. ¶ Jam superbum clam mustitantes, vulgō tamen regem Romanum appellabant, *Liv.* 1, 50. = passim, *Id.* (2) Neque ponere, neque vulgō ostendere ac proferre voluerunt, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 30.

Vulgus, gi. n. & m. [à πολλός, qu. πολλὰχός, unde adv. πολλὰχός] (1) *The common people, the rude multitude, the rabble, or rascality, the folk*. (2) *The herd*. (1) Vulgum cunctum infanire docebo, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 62. Odi profanum vulgus, *Id. Od.* 3, 1, 1. (2) Ne dira per incautum serpent contagia vulgus, *Virg. Geor.* 3, 469.

Vulnerandus, a, um. part. *To be wounded*. Plurimum autem proficiebant hostes in repellendis vulnerandisque nostris, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 30.

Vulnerārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to wounds*, *Plin.* 23, 40.

Vulnerārius, ii. m. *He that cureth, or healeth wounds, a surgeon, or chirurgeon*, *Plin.* 29, 6.

Vulneratio, ōnis, f. verb. *A wounding, or hurting*. Sinē caede, sinē vulneratione, sinē sanguine, *Cic. pro Caecin.* 16.

Vulnerātus, a, um. part. *Hurt, wounded*. Vulneratus, & spoliatus, *Cic. Att.* 7, 9.

Vulnero, āre. act. (1) *To wound, or hurt*. (2) ¶ Met. *To grate upon, to offend*. (1) Galli nostros vulnerabant, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 26. (2) Gravior nūcius vulnerat aures, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 582.

Vulneror, āri, ātus. pass. (1) *To be wounded*. (2) Met. *To be hurt*. (1) Servi nonnulli vulnerantur, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 26. = laucior, *Id.* (2) Fortunae vulneror ictu, *Ov. ex Pont.* 2, 7, 41.

¶ Vulnerifer, a, um. *Making a wound*, *Prud. Psychom.* 173.

¶ Vulnerificus, a, um. *That woundeth, or maketh wounds*, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 446. & *Ov. Met.* 8, 359.

Vulnus, ēris, n. (1) *A wound, bruise, or hurt*. (2) *A sting; a prick, remorse*. (3) ¶ *The passion of love*. (4) *A loss, a misfortune*. (1) Aesculapius primus vulnus obligavisse dicitur, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 22. Met. Imponere vulnera reipublicae, *Id.* (2) Vulnus conscientiae, *Cic. Offic.* 3, 21. (3) Regina vulnus alit venis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 2. (4) Nep. Datam: 6.

¶ Vulnuscūlum, i. n. dim. *A little wound*, *Ulp.*

¶ Vulpanfer, ēris, m. *A bergander; a fowl of the kind of geese*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Vulpēcula, ae. f. dim. *A little fox; a cub*. ¶ Fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur, *Cic. Offic.* 1, 13.

Vulpes, is, f. [qu. volpex, ab ἀλώπηξ] (1) *A fox*. (2) *A sly fox-like nature*. (1) Tam facile quam vulpes pirum comest, as easy asks your hand, *Prov. ap. Plaut. Most.* 3, 1, 22. Vulpes marinae, a kind of fishes called seafoxes, *Plin.* 9, 67. (2) Astutam vapidō servas sub pectore vulpem, *Pers.* 5, 117.

¶ Vulpicauda, ae. f. *The herb foxtail*, *Jun.*

Vulpinor, āri. *To play the fox, to deceive with crafty wiles*, *Varr. ap. Non.* 1, 226.

Vulpinus, a, um. (1) *Of a fox*. (2) Met. *Crafty; wily, subtil, sly*. (1) Vulpini catuli, *Phaedr.* 1, 28, 3. (2) Vulpinus animus ne quid molietur mali, *Steph. ex Plaut.*

¶ Vulpio, ōnis, m. *A man crafty as a fox, a vulpone*, *Apul. Apol.* p. 537. † Vulpes.

Vulfella, ae. f. *Celf.* 6, 18. *Vid. Volfella*.

Vulsūra, ae. f. *A pulling, plucking, or tugging*. ¶ Prius lanae vulsura quam tonsura inventa, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11.

Vulsus, a, um. part. [à vellor] (1) *Tugged, plucked, pulled*. (2) *Drawn out*. (1) Quint. Proem: 1. 8. *Sil.* 5, 90. (2) ¶ Non eget ingestis, sed vulsis corpore telis, *Luc.* 6, 232.

Vulticūlus, i. m. dim. [à vultus] *A little visage, or countenance*, *Cic. Attic.* 14, 20. vix alibi.

† Vultorius, a, um. *A certain chance at the dice*, *Perot. Vid. Vulturius*.

† Vultum, i. n. *A face, a look*. Volta parentum, *Lucret.* 4, 1206. † Vultus.

Vultuōsus, a, um. (1) *Of a sullen, sour, or grim countenance, big looks, frowning*. (2) *Affected, or making many faces*. (1) Ne quid ineptum, aut vultuosum sit, *Cic. Orat.* 18. (2) Pronunciatio vultuosa & gesticulationibus molesta, *Quint.* 11, 3.

Vultur, ūris, m. [à vultu, quod vultu valeat, quippe perspicacissimo visu est, *M.*] *A ravenous bird, called a vulture, or gripe*. Vulturem frequenti foro in tabernaculum devolasse, *Plin.* 10, 7. Vulturis laevus volatus, *Luc.* 7, 437. scrib. & ant. vulturis, & vulturius.

Vulturinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a vulture; or cormorant; also brown, dusk coloured*. Vulturinus sanguis, *Plin.* 30, 10. Vulturinum fel, *Id.* 29, 38.

Vultūris, is, m. *A vulture*. Vulturis in silvis miserum mandebat hominem, *Enn.*

Vulturius, ii. m. (1) *A vulture, an extortioner*. (2) *An unlucky chance at dice, the same as canis*. (1) Vulturii triduo prius praedivinant, quo die esuri sient, *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 3, 16. conf. *Cic. in Pison.* 17. (2) *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 78.

Vulturnus, i. m. [à vulturis volatu, quoniam altè resonat; vel à Vulturno fluvio] *The north-east wind; or, as some, the south-east wind*, *vid. Plin.* 2, 46. *Col.* 11, 2. & *Gill.* 2, 22. Vulturnus celer, *Luc.* 2, 423.

Vultus, ūs, m. [à volo, vis, vult; qui indicat quod vult] (1) *The look, countenance, or visage*. (2) *The face*. (3) *An image, or picture*. (4) *An appearance*. (1) Is, qui appellatur vultus, nullo in animante esse, praeter hominem, potest, *Cic. de Legg.* 1, 9. Vultus animi sensus plerumque indicant, *Id. de Orat.* 2, 35. (2) Abdere vultus suos in tenebris, *Ov. Rem. Am.* 2, 558. (3) Vultibus consecrare, *Vopisc. in Probo.* 23. ubi vid. *Casaub. & Salm.* (4) Unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, *Ov. Metam.* 1, 6.

Vulva, ae. f. [qu. valva, i. e. janua; al. qu. volvo, quod foetus in ea volvitur] (1) *The matrix, or womb, chiefly in animals*, (2) rarely in women. (1) Agni cordi dicuntur, qui remanserunt in vulvis intimis, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1. (2) *Vid. Uterus*.

Vulvūla, ae. f. *A kind of fish*, *Litt. ex Plin.*

Uvor, ōris, m. *Wet, humidity*, *Varr. L. L.* 4, 21.

¶ Uvūla, ae. f. dim. [à similit. uvae dict.] *A piece of flesh in the roof of the mouth, or the top of the throat so called*, *Med.*

¶ Uvūlaria, ae. f. *The herb horsetongue*, *Jun.*

U X O

U ante X.

Uxor, ōris. f. [quòd ingrediente novâ nuptâ in limen mariti postes adipe fullo ungerentur, vid. *Plin.* 28. c. 9. (1) *A wife.* (2) *The she of beasts.* (3) *A concubine.* (1) Uxor iusta, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 35. placens, *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 21. X Uxor capta virum puerôisque ploret, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 67. Uxori nubere, *to be under' petticoat government, to be henpecked,* *Mart.* 8, 12. (2) *Per Catachr.* Uxores olentis mariti, *Hor. Od.* 1, 17, 7. (3) Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis? *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 73.

Uxorcula, ae. f. dim. *A pretty little wife,* *Plaut. Casin.* 4, 4, 19.

U X O

Uxorculo, âre. *To make a wife.* *Mulieres uxorculevit, Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. *ex amissa Plauti fabula.*

Uxorium, ii. n. *A mulct, or forfeit paid for not marrying, money exacted by way of fine of them that had no wives.* Uxorium pependisse dicitur, qui quòd uxorem non habuerit, aes populo dedit, *Fest.* p. 478.

Uxorius, a, um. (1) *Of, or belonging to a wife, becoming, or besitting a wife.* (2) *Fond of his wife, uxorious.* (1) Abhorrens ab re uxoria, *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 10. Uxoria ornamenta, *Suet.* Uxorium nomen, *Id. Calig.* 25. Formam modicam & modestam appellabat uxoriam, *Gell.* 5, 11. (2) Tu nunc uxorius urbem instruis, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 266. Uxorius amnis, *Hor. Od.* 1, 2, 20.

X.

X

x Latin, Ξ ξ Greek. This letter, though, both in the alphabetical series and as a numeral, it answers to the Hebrew **ס** denoting sixty in that tongue, as this doth in Greek, yet undoubtedly in power comes nearer the harder sound of **ψ**, *schin*, which probably stood most antiently in this place, till it was usurped by the introduction of the secundary **ס**. Neither hath it only the power, but the form of **ψ** also; being made by erecting the plane or flat, and turning it to the right, to comply with the western way of writing. The Hebrews call it *schin*, i. e. *a tooth*, from its dental figure; and if you prostrate ξ thus ω, you will perfectly see the teeth of a saw. The name Ξ also, as well as the power and sound, is taken from *schin*, by removing the last consonant, analogically to what the Greeks did in adopting other letters, or rather by anastrophe, *cs* for *sc*. For as from *mem* and *nun* are made *my*, *ny*, so from *schin* is made *xi*. The Latin letter takes its power, and name indeed, from the Greek; but its form is the same with the capital Greek X *Cbz*, and is sometimes resolved into it, as in ἀκρόνυχος, *qu. ἀκρὴ νύξ*; and from future tenses in εω, and formed preter tenses in χα, as πλέω πέπλεχα, λέγω λέλεχα: and that into this; the Attics saying διξα and τριξα, for δίχα and τρίχα. It is a double consonant, compounded of the second order of the mutes, κ, γ, χ, and the formative σ; as in πλέω, πλέξω; λέγω, λέξω; ἔχω, ἔξω. The antient Attics long used the single letters, writing πλέσω, λέσω, ἔσω: and the antient Aeolians never used this conjunction, as neither did the Romans universally: for *Nigidius Figulus*, who, next to *Varro*, was in greatest reputation for his learning, refused to use it at all, as *Victorinus* acquainteth us. And *Fabius, Inst. Or. I. 4.* saith, they might have been without it. For all words might have been written as we find *apecs*, *gregs*. And *Cicero* telleth us, it was left out in many words, to give them an easier sound; as in *ala*, *velum*, &c. for *axilla*, *venillum*, &c. The later Athenians, on the other hand, used ξ instead of σ, especially in the beginning of words, as tempering the serpentine hiss of σ, which grated upon their ears, as I have shewn in my dissertation on that letter. And the Dorians also imitated them in the end of words; as in ὄρνιξ for ὄρνις, κλαῖξ for κλείς. This also they did in the futures, and first aorists of verbs baryton of the fourth conjugation; as in καθίξω, ἐκάθιξα, for καθίσω, ἐκάθισα, &c. On the other hand, the Latins sometimes substituted this letter for the Greek final σ, writing *pistrix* and *Ajax* for πίστις and Ἄϊας. This double letter in declining nouns, often loseth its s, as in *fax*, *facis*; *rex*, *regis*; *crux*, *crucis*. In numerals it expresseth ten, whence in old Roman manuscripts it is used for *denarius*, and as such seems to be made of V and A joined, i. e. twice five. X. P. *Decem pondo*, or *decem pedes*; XV. *Decemvir*.

X E N

X ante A.

† **X** Anthēnes [ἀ ξανθός, flavus] *A precious stone of amber colour*, Plin. 37, 70. *al. leg. zanthenes*.

* Xanthion, & xanthium, thui [ἀ ξανθός, flavus] *The lesser chit-burr, ditch-burr, house-burr*, Plin. *Vid. Philanthropos*.

* Xanthos. *A precious stone of a bright yellow colour, a kind of bloodstone*, Plin. 37, 60.

X ante E.

Xēniolum, i. n. dim. *A small present, or gift*, Apul. Met. 2, p. 46.

Xenium, ii. n. [ἀ ξένος, hospes dict. quod hospitibus dari solet] (1) *A present, gift, or token bestowed upon guests, or strangers.* (2) *A present given to a foreign ambassador.* (3) *Also to others than strangers at parting.* (4) *Also a present sent to a friend.* (5) *A lawyer's fee.* (6) *A bribe to corrupt a judge.* (1) *Vid. Mart. 13, 3.* (2) *Vid. Vitruv. 6, 10. Lat. Lautia.* (3) *Plin. Ep. 6, 31.* (4) *Hinc Mart. epigrammata 13 libri Xenia inscripsit.* (5) *Plin. Ep. 5, 14.* (6) *Alciat. Emblem, 144. + Munera.*

* Xēnōdōchium, vel eum, ii. n. [Them. δέχομαι, accipio] *An hospital for poor travellers, or strangers, an inn. Lat. Hospitium.*

* Xenon, onis. m. *An inn, a lodging*, Cod. Lat. Hospitium.

* Xēnōpārōchi. m. pl. *Officers appointed to provide wood, salt, &c. for ambassadors and strangers*, Dig. L. 50. Tit. 4. l. 18. § 10.

* Xerampēlinus, a, um [ex ξηρός, aridus, & ἀμπελός, vitis] *A murrey colour, somewhat ruddy, or blood red, like the vine leaves in autumn; philomort colour*, Juv. 6, 517.

* Xerocollyrium, ii. n. *A dry plaister for sore eyes*, Mart. Empir. c. 8.

* Xerōphāgia, ae. f. [ex ξηρός, aridus, & φάγω, edo] *The eating of dry meat, a kind of Christian fast; also a diet used by wrestlers*, Tert. adv. Pfy.

* Xerophthalmia, ae. f. [ex ξηρός, aridus, & ὀφθαλμός, oculus, Them. ὀφθαλμοί, video] *A dry soreness of the eyes, without dropping, or swelling*, Cels. 6, 6, 29. *qui Latine aridam lippitudinem reddit.*

X Y S

X ante I.

* Xiphias, ae. m. [ἀ ξίφος, ensis] (1) *A swordfish, having a snout like a sword.* (2) *A comet, or blazing star appearing like a sword, without any rays.* (1) *Plin. 32, 6.* (2) *Plin. 2, 22.*

* Xiphion, ii. n. *Stinking gladdon, spurgewort*, Plin. 25, 88.

|| Xiphomachaera, ae. f. [ἀ ξίφος, ensis, & μάχαιρα, gladius] *A two-handed sword, an arming, or backsword*, Jun.

X ante Y.

Xylinum, i. n. [dict. quod nascitur ex frutice, quem Graeci dicunt ξύλον] *Bombast, cotton, fustian, a kind of wool, or flax growing in little balls, which are the fruit of the tree xylon*, Plin. 19, 2.

Xylinus, a, um. *Of, or belonging to cotton, or fustian*, Plin. 19, 2.

* Xylobalsamum, i. n. *The wood of the balsam tree*, Col. 12, 51.

* Xylocinnamon, i. n. *The wood of the cinnamon tree*, Plin. 12, 43.

* Xylon, i. n. *Cotton, bombast, fustian, the cotton tree*, Plin. 19, 2. = gossypium, Gell.

|| Xylophāgium, n. *Hier. idem quod*

* Xylophāgus, i. m. [ex ξύλον, lignum, & φάγω, edo; ἀ ξυρὸς, acutus. Them. ξύω, rado] *A worm breeding under the bark of trees*, Litt. ex Plin. = Coffus, Lat.

* Xyris, idis. f. *A kind of herb with sharp leaves*, Plin. 21, 83.

* Xystarches, vel xystarchus, i. m. *A master of a fencing, or wrestling school*, Tert.

* Xysticus, i. m. [qui hastili vel spiculo ludit, quod Gr. ξυστὴν dic. vel pot. qui in Xysto exercetur] *A wrestler, a champion exercising in piazzas, or galleries*, Suet. Aug. 45.

† Xystios, i. f. [qu. ξυστὴν, rasilis] *An ordinary stone in the Indies, of the jasper kind*, Plin. 37, 45.

* Xystum, i. n. & xystus, i. m. [Them. ξύω, rado] *A walking place, or gallery, in summer, or fair weather; also where men used wrestling, or other exercise in the winter; a close walk to walk in, out of the sun and rain, vid. Vitruv. 5, 11. & 6, 1. Cic. Att. 1, 8.*

Υ.

Υ,

υ, a Greek vowel, the figure whereof *Palamedes* is said to have taken from the flight of cranes, according to *Philostratus*; but surely this must be a mistake as to *Palamedes*, because we find it in the Sigean monument still in being, graven when the Greeks had only the sixteen letters which *Cadmus* brought into Greece. The two horns, as the old epigram calleth them, or branches, as *Persius*, were chosen by *Pythagoras* to demonstrate the easy descent to vice on the left, and the difficult ascent to virtue on the right; from whence it is called his letter. The ancient figure plainly shews, that the Latin V was taken from it, being exactly the same with it in figure. And perhaps V was antiently by the Latins substituted for it, as we may see in many words; as in *cubus*, *duo*, *mus*, *sus*, *ruo*, &c. from *κύβητος*, *δύω*, &c. and this they did antiently in words that were afterwards writ by the *υ*, as in *Musia*, *Suria*, for *Mysia*, *Syria*: but the instances in these words are fewer. It is certain the Latin V had in many words a deeper sound than the Greek V, and therefore not the same letter, but nearer to their *ω*, forasmuch as *Βούρ*, *Ίδω*, were writ by the Greeks for *Brutus Junius*: yea the antient Latins writ *ou* for *u* long, as in *loumen*, *joure*, for *lumen*, *jure*. The Latins have no capital of this letter, because they do not want it: for the Greeks asperate all words beginning with *υ*; but the Romans owning an asperation for a letter, as indeed it is, and always was with them, prefix *h* before such words as they take, or borrow from them, and therefore are all marshalled under it. But the smaller *y* they have from the Greek *Υ*, by obliquating its stem, and use it in the middle and end of words, as in *Cayster*, *corymbus*; or end, as *onyx*, *martyr*. Our mother tongue, in the beginning of words and syllables, admits it as a consonant, as in *yarn*, *yest*, *yoke*, *unyoked*, but otherwise as a vowel.

Y E R

Y U C

Y ante E.

Y ante U.

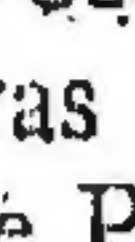
Y Erva, vel contrayerva. A root brought from Peru, it is alexipharmic, *Med.*

† Yucca, ae. f. A tree in the West Indies, of the root whereof they make their bread.

Y ante M:

† Ymber, bris. m. A shower of rain. *Vid.* Imber.

Z.

Z, ζ Greek; Ζ z when borrowed by the Latins to express Greek words; ז Hebrew. This letter is called a double consonant, whereof the Greeks have three, Ζ, Ψ, and Ζ: the two former were of later invention, but this stood in the ancient alphabet, as appears by the citation of *Pliny*, Lib. VII, c. 56, out of *Aristotle*, notwithstanding the corrupt reading even in the best edition of *Pliny*, where Ζ is put for Z, and Z for Ζ, as the learned *Salmasius* observed, and after him the great *Spanhemius*. This mistake seems purely to have been occasioned by the Roman librarians, who mistook the one for the other. The ancient figure of this letter was , and by obliquating the perpendicular hath its present form. Its sound, now unknown, was between the Phenician *zain* and the Latin G; which, though late, took its original from thence. Hence G is sometimes changed into it, as in *ὀλιζων*, which the Ionians used for *ὀλιγών*; and *φύζω* for *φύγων*. So the Dorians writ *ζευω* for *σεύω*. The Latins also used indifferently *zingiber* or *gingiber*, for the Arabian word writ by the Greeks *ζιγγίβερι*. That this letter had a very sweet sound, is certain from the authority of *Dion. Halicarnassius*, Περὶ συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων. And *Fabius* supposed that the Romans could never arrive at the sweetness of the Greek elocution, because it wanted y and z, which he calls the sweetest of all their letters, *Inst. Or.* XII. c. 10. For which reason, one would think it could not have the sound of a double consonant. For if it were pronounced as the Aeolians and Dorians writ *δα*, or *αδ*, as in *δουγός* for *ζυγός*, *δσέυς* or *αδέυς* for *ζεύς*, *τράπεδα* for *τράπεζα*, &c. it must be very hard, especially when a consonant followed, as *ζμερόνδς*, *similaces*. Its Hebrew mother ז, is certainly a single consonant, as also in our English tongue, where we sometimes join two of them together, as *muzzle*, *puzzle*, &c. The Latins likewise often put *d* for *g* or this letter, as in *nidor*, from *νιζα*; *karpago*, from *ἀρπάζω*. The Greeks change it also into σ, as in the first future tense of the fourth conjugation; or rather exclude it before the formative σ, as in *σώζω*, *σώσω*. The Latins indeed often put *js* for it, as in *patrisso*, *pitisso*, from *πατρίζω*, *πιτίζω*: and sometimes also substitute *j*, as being near in sound to *g*, as in *jugum*, from *ζυγός*. In Greek numerals it noteth VII, though it be only the sixth letter, because ς is interposed in the numerical alphabet.

Z E T

Z ante A.

† **Z** Abolus, i. m. *The devil*, Paulin. † Diabolus.
* Zāmia, ae. f. [*ζαμία*, Dor. *pro ζημία*, damnum] *A loss, detriment, damage, or sbrewd turn*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.
* Zāmiaē, f. pl. *Pine nuts that open upon a tree, and hurt others, unless they be plucked off*, Plin. 16, 44.
Zanthēnis. *A stone like amber*, Plin. 37, 70. Vid. Xanthenes.
Zarfa parilla. vel ut al. Sparta parilla, *a kind of bindweed*.

Z ante E.

* Zea, ae. f. *Spelt, after some; beer barley, or beer corn*, Plin. 22, 58. *Zea deglubita, gurts, oatmeal grotes*, Jun.
‖ Zēdōaria, zedaria, zedura, zedur. *Zedoary, a Chinese root like ginger, but perfumed*.
† Zelivira mulier. *A jealous woman*, Tert.
Zelo, āre. Bibl. id. quod
* Zēlor, āri. [à zelus] *To have a zeal, or great desire, to do a thing, to be zealous, to love passionately, to imitate diligently; also to envy*, Ecclef. † Cupidē imitari, aemulari.
* Zelōtes, ae. m. verb. [à ζῆλος] *A zealot; also one who is jealous*, Bibl. † Aemulus.
* Zēlōtypia, ae. f. [à zelotypus] (1) *An immoderate passion, jealousy*. (2) *Fear lest another should, or envy that he doth, possess what I desire*. (1) *Nympha zelotypiā erga Herculem nata*, Plin. 25, 37. (2) *Cic. Tusc. 4, 8*.
Zēlōtypus, a, um. [à ζῆλος τυπτός, zelo percussus] *Jealous*. *Zelotypus Thymeles*, Juu. 8, 197. *Zelotypa moecha*, Id. 6, 277.
* Zēlus, i. m. (1) *A great desire that one hath, zeal, ardent affection*. (2) *Emulation, envy*. (1) *Vulg. interpr. Latinē, animi fervor*. (2) *Scintilla odii, de fomite zeli*, Prud. Hamart. 188. *Latinē Aemulatio*.

‖ Zēnith. n. indecl. vocab. Arab. *The point of the firmament directly over one's head, wherefoever he be*. ☞ Nadir, Astron.

Zephyrius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to the western wind*. *Zephyria ova, eggs conceived with the wind, wind eggs, or addle eggs*, Plin. 10, 80. *quae & urina*.

Zēphyrus, i. m. [*qu. ζωνφόρος, vitam ferens*] *The west wind*. ☞ Eurique zephyrique tonat domus, Virg. Geor. 1, 371. = Favonius, Gell. 2, 22.

Zernae, ae. f. *A tetter, or ringworm*, Macer. 2, 7.

Zēros, al. zētos. [à ζεῖν *pro σεῖν*, linea, ob albam & nigram transversam lineam] *A kind of crystal*, Plin. 37, 53.

Zeta, ae. f. [idem quod diaeta, & illud ex hoc corruptum, Aeol. ζα *pro δια* posito; ἀπὸ τῆς ζῆν, quod est fervere, quod solem accipiat multipliciter] *A room kept warm like a stove, a withdrawing chamber with pipes conveyed along in the walls, to receive from below either the cool air, or the heat of warm water*, In MSS. Plin. Epist. 2, 17, 12. & 21. Id. ibid. 5, 6, 20. Vid. Diaeta.

Z O N

Zētarii, iidem qui diaetarii, Paul.

Zētēcula, ae. f. dim. *A little close room, a closet*, Litt. ex Plin. jun.

* Zeugites, ae. m. *A kind of canes, or reeds, which falconers used to catch birds with*, Plin. 16, 66.

* Zeugma, ātis. n. *A figure whereby many clauses are joined with one verb*, Gramm.

* Zeüs, zei. m. [à Ζεύς, i. e. Jupiter, dict. quod Jovi facer est] *A fish taken about Cales in Spain, black of colour, and very delicate, some call it a goldfish, a deice*, Col. 8, 16. Plin. 9, 32. & Id. 32, 53. = faber, Id.

Z ante I.

‖ Zibēthum, i. n. vel zibetta. [à זיב *fluere, stillare, est enim sudor inter hujusce animalis testiculos concrefcens*] *Civet, a perfume like musk*, Shroed.

Zingiber, ēris. n. & zingiberi. n. & zingiberis. f. *Ginger*, Plin. 12, 14. & Pallad. 11, 20.

Zizania, ae. f. &

* Zizanium, ii. n. *Darnel, or cockle growing amongst corn, jury, ray*. *Frumentum zizaniae, Ambr. Zizania sunt filii nequam, Vulg. interpr. Lat. Lolium*.

Zizyphum, phi. n. *A kind of fruit, called by apothecaries jujubes*, Plin. 15, 14. & Pallad. 5. tit. 4. & 6. tit. 6.

* Zizyphus, i. f. *The jujub tree*, Col. 9, 4. & Pallad. 1. tit. 31.

Z ante M.

† Zmilāces. [à σμίλη, scalpellum, eò quod radi queat, M.] *A precious stone found in Euphrates, of a grey colour*, Plin. 37, 70.

Z ante O.

† Zōbōla, ae. f. *An ermin, or weezle, whose fur is that we call sable*, Agric. de animal. sub.

* Zōdiācus, i. m. [ab animalibus qui in eo figurantur] *The zodiac, a circle in heaven, in which are the twelve signs*. Lat. Orbis signifer, Cic. de Div. 2, 42.

Zōna, ae. f. (1) *A girdle*. (2) *A purse on a girdle*. (3) *A zone, or large space of earth, of which they reckon five; the two frigid zones under the poles; the two temperate ones without the tropics; and betwixt them, the torrid zone under the line*. (4) *The shingles, a disease*. (1) *Zonā cinctus acinacem suspendebat*, Curt. 3, 3, 18. *Zonam solvere, Catull. 65, 28. recingere, Ov. Ep. 2, 116. to devirginate*. (2) *Zonā se aureorum plenā circumdedit*, Suet. Vitell. 16. *Zonam perdere, to lose his money*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. (3) *Abzonis quinque petenda fides*, Prop. 4, 1, 108. (4) *Scrib. Larg. Comp. 63. = Herpes, Id.*

Zōnārius, a, um. *Of, or belonging to a girdle, or purse*. *Scctor zonarius, a cutpurse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.

ZUR

Zōnārius, ii. m. *A girdler, a girdle maker*, Cic. *pro Flacc.* 7.
Zōnātim, adv. *Like a circle, a round*, Lucil. *ap. Non.* 2, 928.
Zōnūla, ae. f. dim. *A little girdle*. Zonulā solūiunt finus
virgines, Catull. 59, 53.

* Zoophthalmos, i. n. [quod oculum animali referat] *Sen-
green, or houseleek*, Plin. 25, 102. = Sedum majus.

* Zoophytum, i. n. [quod mediam naturam habet inter
ζῷον animal. & φυτόν, plantam] *A certain substance which par-
takes of the nature of plants and living creatures; as the sensible-
plant, a sponge, &c. a plant-animal*, Med.

Zophorus, i. m. *A freeze, or border in pillars, or other
works, set off with the shapes of several things graven upon
it*, Vitruv. 3, 3.

Zopiffa, ae. f. [ab Hebr. זפת, Id.] *Pitch scraped off from
ships, and tempered with wax and salt*, Plin. 16, 23.

* Zopyrum, vel on. n. *The herb puleal of the mountain, like
garlick*, Plin. 24, 26. = Clinopodium, cleonicion, Id.

* Zoronyfios. *A precious stone which magicians made use of*,
Plin. 37, 70. *al. leg. zoraniseos.*

* Zoster, ae. f. m. *A kind of St. Antony's fire, the shingles.*
(2) *A sea shrub.* (1) Ignis sacri plura sunt genera, inter quae
mediū hominem ambiens, qui Zoster appellatur, & enecat,
si inxerit, Plin. 26, 74. = zona, Scrib. Larg. (2) Plin.
13, 48.

Z ante U.

|| Zulapium, ii. n. *A julep*, Med.

|| Zuma, ae. f. Treb. Poll. Vid. Zyma.

Zura, f. [Afrorum linguā semen paliuri voc. contra scorpiones
efficacissimum] *A white-thorn berry*, Plin. 24, 71.

ZYT

* Zus. indecl. זש An Hebrew coin, whereof four made a
shekel, much about the Greek δραχμή, and Roman denarius,
Bibl.

Z ante Y.

|| Zygaena, ae. f. [ἀπὸ τοῦ ζυγῆ] *A kind of fish with his head
lying across the rest of his body*, Gaza.

Zygia, ae. f. [ἀ ζυγῆς, jugum] *A tree of which they make
yokes, a kind of maple*, Plin. 16, 26. & Vitruv. 2, 9.

|| Zygia tibia, f. [ἀ ζυγῆς, i. e. connubium] *A pipe whereon
they played at weddings*, Apul. Met. 4, p. 138.

* Zygita, ae. m. *He which sat and rowed in the middle place*.
Coel. Rhod.

* Zygoftasium, ii. n. *The office of the chief weigher*, Cod.
Theod. Leg. 1. De frum. Alexandr.

* Zygoftata, ae. m. [qui ζυγῶ ἔκρετο, i. e. librā appendit] *A
clerk of the market to see to weights*, Cod. l. ult. De ponderibus.
Lat. Libripens.

* Zygoftaticus, a, um. Zygoftatica libra, *a pound weight
averdupois, containing sixteen ounces*, Jun.

* Zyma, ae. f. [ἀ ζῆω, fervéo] *A vessel to boil broth, &c.*
in, Apic. 8, 1.

* Zymites, m. [ἀ ζῆμα, fermentum] *Leavened bread*, Coel.

* Zythepfa, ae. m. *A brewer*.

* Zythum, i. n. & zythus, i. m. [ἀ ζῆω] *Beer, or ale; drink
made of corn*. A drink used by the old Gauls, so called from
the seething or boiling of it; whence also cyder seemeth to
have had its name: others ascribe it to the Egyptians; it may
be used for ale, or beer, since Suidas saith it was ἀπὸ κριθῶν
γινόμενος, made of barley, Plin. 22, 82. conf. Col. 10, 116.

F I N I S.

